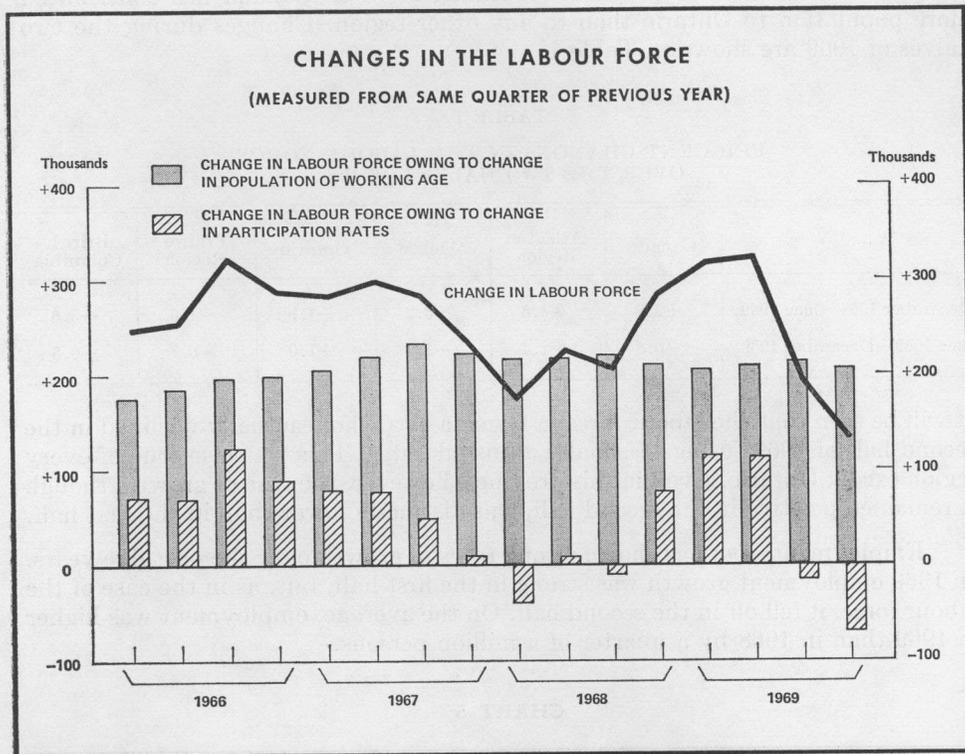


CHART 4



The changes in the labour force may be viewed as due to changes in the size of the population aged 14 and over, on the one hand, and to changes in the proportion of that population which belongs to the labour force—changes in the participation rate—on the other. Changes in the labour force due to each of these components of change are depicted in Chart 4. In this chart, the changes for each quarter are measured against the comparable quarter of the previous year. The changes due to growth in the population have been fairly regular. On the other hand, changes due to movements in the participation rate show a distinct cyclical pattern. The rate fell during the brief slowdown of 1967, and then picked up after the pace of economic activity quickened once again. In 1969, in the second half, with the slowdown in the rate of expansion the participation rate fell off sharply and induced a very pronounced decline in the growth of the labour force. This development, as was observed earlier, was one of the pieces of evidence of a slowing pace of economic activity in Canada during the last half of 1969.

Regionally, the growth of the labour force in the last five years has been greatest in British Columbia and least in the Atlantic and prairie provinces. There is a continuing net migration of population from both of these latter regions. The growth in Quebec has been slightly below the national average, and