

THE LABOUR FORCE

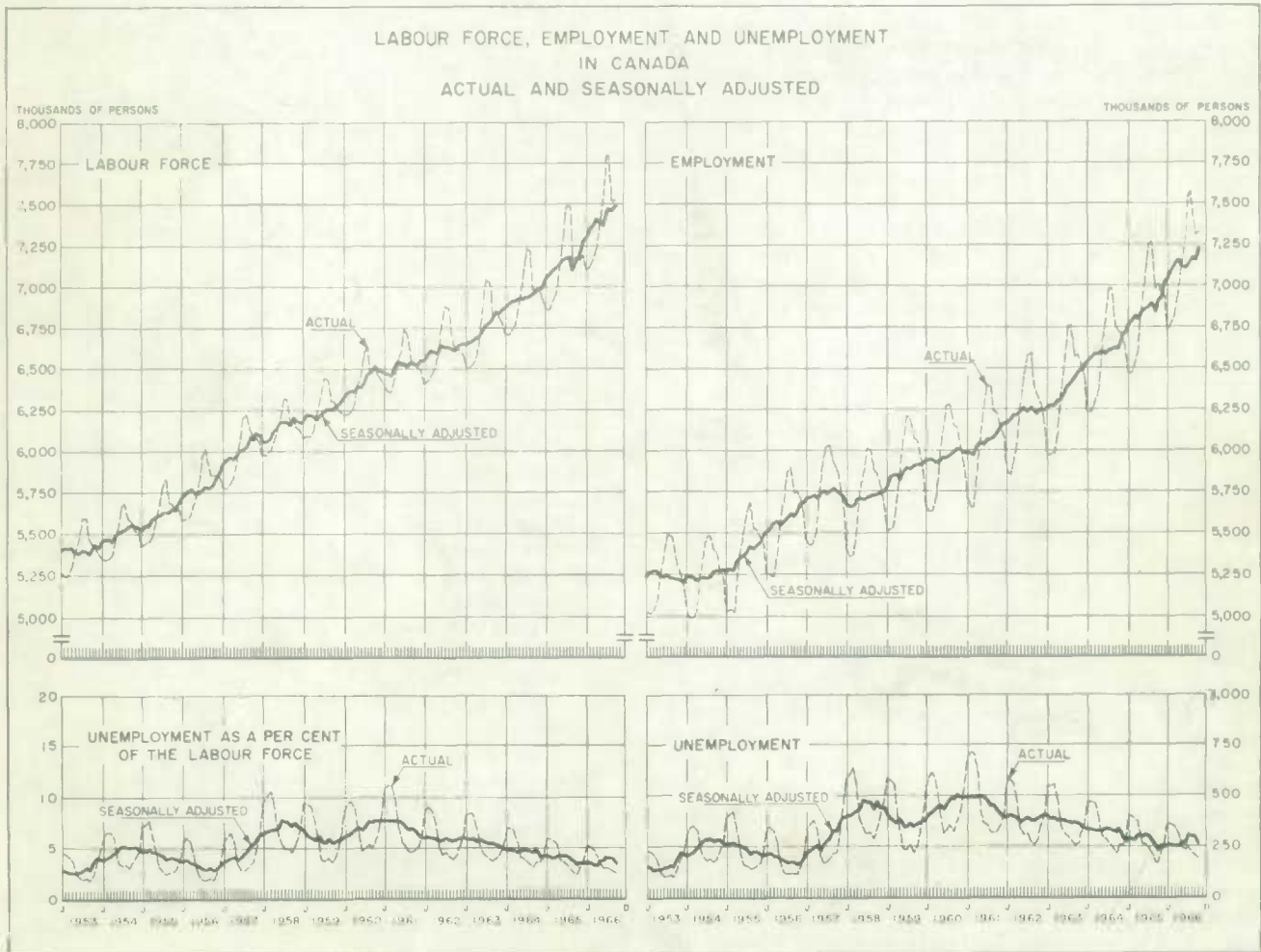
OCTOBER 1966

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,519,000 in the week ended October 15, 1966. Of this total, 7,324,000 persons were employed for all or part of week and 195,000 were unemployed for the whole week. There was little change from September in the labour force, the employed and the unemployed. The labour force was 340,000 higher than in October 1965; the number of employed was up 316,000, and the unemployed was 24,000 higher.

Between September and October, employment in agriculture dropped by 42,000 while in non-agriculture, employment increased by 55,000. Compared with October 1965, employment

in non-agricultural industries was higher by 387,000 and agricultural employment was 71,000 lower. There was virtually no change in the number of men and women employed between September and October. In October this year, there were 139,000 more men and 177,000 more women employed than in October 1965.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the total labour force, was 2.6 in October, compared with rates of 2.7 in September and 2.4 in October 1965. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 3.5 in October 1966.



Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force  
1965-1966

In the third quarter of 1966, the average number of persons in the labour force was 7,703,000, an increase of 322,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1965. Employment at 7,477,000 was 306,000 higher and unemployment at 226,000 was 16,000 higher than a year earlier.

Employment in the third quarter was higher in 1966 than in 1965 for all regions, gains ranging between 1.8 per cent for the Prairies and 6.6 per cent in British Columbia.

Third Quarter Averages  
(000's)

	1966	1965
Labour Force	7,703	7,381
Employment	7,477	7,171
Unemployment	226	210

In the third quarter of 1966, the Canadian labour force was 322,000, or 4.4 per cent, higher than a year earlier. In both absolute and relative terms, this was the largest year-to-year increase of the post-war period. Young persons under twenty-five years of age accounted for almost half of this gain.

The number of women in the labour force in the third quarter of 1966 was 190,000, or 8.9 per cent, greater than in the corresponding quarter of 1965. This increase in the labour force for women was the largest on record. Married women in the labour force numbered 1,169,000, an increase of 104,000 from the third quarter of 1965.

The male labour force in the third quarter of 1966 was 132,000 higher than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This increase of 2.5 per cent is substantially greater than the ten-year annual average of 1.5 per cent.

The Labour Force

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-year Increase</u>	
	1966	1965	(000's)	%
<b>Men</b>				
All ages	5,389	5,257	132	2.5
14-19	565	547	18	3.3
20-24	657	612	45	7.4
25-44	2,360	2,328	32	1.4
45 +	1,807	1,770	37	2.1
<b>Women</b>				
All ages	2,314	2,124	190	8.9
14-19	417	379	38	10.0
20-24	403	357	46	12.9
25-44	838	784	54	6.9
45 +	656	604	52	8.6

Total employment in the third quarter of 1966 was 4.3 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 1965. This was the fourth consecutive quarter in which the year-to-year gain was more than 4 per cent. Male employment was higher by 2.5 per cent and female employment by 8.6 per cent.

Employment by Region

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Percentage Increase</u>
	1966	1965	
Atlantic	629	614	2.4
Quebec	2,104	1,991	5.7
Ontario	2,745	2,634	4.2
Prairies	1,283	1,260	1.8
B.C.	715	671	6.6

Most of the increase in employment from a year earlier was in community, personal and other service and in manufacturing. The relatively small increase in the goods-producing sector is related to the decline in employment in agriculture and other primary industries. The goods-producing sector, excluding agriculture, shows a year-to-year gain of 4.2 per cent.

In service and in manufacturing the year-to-year gains were 66,000 and 76,000, respectively, for men and 116,000 and 46,000, respectively, for women.

Employment by Industry

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u>	
	1966	1965	(000's)	%
All industries	7,477	7,171	+ 306	+ 4.3
Goods-producing industries	3,245	3,193	+ 52	+ 1.6
Agriculture	636	688	- 52	- 7.6
Non-agriculture	2,609	2,505	+ 104	+ 4.2
Other primary industries	240	280	- 40	- 14.3
Manufacturing	1,810	1,688	+ 122	+ 7.2
Construction	559	537	+ 22	+ 4.1
Service-producing industries	4,232	3,978	+ 254	+ 6.4
Transportation & other utilities	648	637	+ 11	+ 1.7
Trade	1,197	1,159	+ 38	+ 3.3
Finance	306	289	+ 17	+ 5.9
Community, personal & other service	1,645	1,463	+ 182	+ 12.4
Public administration	436	430	+ 6	+ 1.4

In the quarter under review, total unemployment averaged 226,000 as compared to 210,000 in the third quarter of 1965.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.  
Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.  
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

# Canada, Labour Force

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(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 16	Sept. 18	Oct. 17	Sept. 19
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,587	13,555	13,226	13,200	12,905	12,884
Labour force	a	7,519	7,516	7,179	7,159	6,975	6,985
Employed	a	7,324	7,311	7,008	6,983	6,718	6,768
Agriculture	d	561	603	632	625	641	680
Non-agriculture	a	6,763	6,708	6,376	6,358	6,077	6,088
Unemployed	d	195	205	171	176	257	217
Not in the labour force	a	6,068	6,039	6,047	6,041	5,930	5,899
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Participation rate (3)	a	55.3	55.4	54.3	54.2	54.0	54.2
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	3.7	3.1
Seasonally adjusted		3.5	4.0	3.3 <sup>r</sup>	3.6	4.9	4.6
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,735	6,719	6,555	6,542	6,395	6,385
Labour force	a	5,207	5,204	5,057	5,075	4,968	4,985
Employed	a	5,070	5,061	4,931	4,945	4,771	4,824
Agriculture	d	487	510	540	537	564	583
Non-agriculture	a	4,583	4,551	4,391	4,408	4,207	4,241
Unemployed	d	137	143	126	130	197	161
Not in the labour force	c	1,528	1,515	1,498	1,467	1,427	1,400
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Participation rate (3)	a	77.3	77.5	77.1	77.6	77.7	78.1
Unemployment rate (4)	d	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	4.0	3.2
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,852	6,836	6,671	6,658	6,510	6,499
Labour force	b	2,312	2,312	2,122	2,084	2,007	2,000
Employed	b	2,254	2,250	2,077	2,038	1,947	1,944
Agriculture	e	74	93	92	88	77	97
Non-agriculture	c	2,180	2,157	1,985	1,950	1,870	1,847
Unemployed	e	58	62	45	46	60	56
Not in the labour force	a	4,540	4,524	4,549	4,574	4,503	4,499
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	33.7	33.8	31.8	31.3	30.8	30.8
Unemployment rate (4)	f	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.8

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

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Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1965		S.D. (1)	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807
Labour force	a		7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782
Employed	a		6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585
Agriculture	d		594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777
Non-agriculture	a		6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808
Unemployed	d		280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197
Not in the labour force	a		5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025
Participation rate(3)	a		54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5
Unemployment rate (4)	d		3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4
			1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended October 15, 1966	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	13,587	2,245	3,875 a	1,038 c	3,977 a	999 c	1,453
Labour force	7,519 a	752 c	3,746 a	869 c	1,209 c	710 c	233 d
Employed	7,324 a	703 c	3,683 a	829 c	1,190 c	694 c	225 d
Unemployed	195 d	49 e	63 e	40 e	19 f	16 f	8 g
Not in the labour force	6,068 a	1,493 b	129 d	169 d	2,768 b	289 d	1,220 b
Participation rate (3) - 1966, Oct. 15	55.3 a	33.5 c	96.7 a	83.7 c	30.4 c	71.1 c	16.0 d
Sept. 17	55.4 a	34.0 c	96.7 a	84.5 c	30.0 c	72.1 c	15.9 d
Unemployment rate (4) - 1966, Oct. 15	2.6 d	6.5 e	1.7 e	4.6 e	1.6 f	2.3 f	3.4 g
Sept. 17	2.7 d	8.0 e	1.5 e	5.1 e	1.5 f	2.5 f	2.6 g

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

## Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Oct. 15(2)	Sept. 17	Oct. 16(2)	Sept. 18	Oct. 17(2)	Sept. 19
Total employed	a	7,324	7,311	7,008	6,983	6,718	6,768
Agriculture	d	561	603	632	625	641	680
Non-agriculture	a	6,763	6,708	6,376	6,358	6,077	6,088
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,763	6,708	6,376	6,358	6,077	6,088
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,104	6,113	5,799	5,814	5,514	5,603
At work 35 hours or more	b	3,601	5,609	3,417	5,399	3,067	5,186
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	2,503	504	2,382	415	2,447	417
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	52	48	49	43	53	55
Due to other reasons(4)	c	2,451	456	2,333	372	2,394	362
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	659	595	577	544	563	485

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Average Aug./Oct.	Average July/Sept.	Average Aug./Oct.	Average July/Sept.	Average Aug./Oct.	Average July/Sept.
Total employed	a	7,404	7,477	7,090	7,171	6,819	6,906
Agriculture	d	604	636	664	688	681	711
Other primary industries	e	235	240	269	280	212	225
Manufacturing	d	1,805	1,810	1,680	1,688	1,722	1,717
Construction	e	541	559	523	537	451	457
Transportation and other utilities	d	648	648	626	637	609	613
Trade	d	1,188	1,197	1,137	1,159	1,135	1,140
Finance, insurance, real estate	e	305	306	290	289	256	269
Community, personal, other services	d	1,655	1,645	1,488	1,463	1,363	1,373
Public administration	e	423	436	413	430	390	401

Note: From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended October 15, 1966	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,324 a	6,252 b	548 c	348 d	176 d
Agriculture	561 d	100 e	291 d	55 f	115 e
Non-agriculture	6,763 a	6,152 b	257 d	293 d	61 e
Men	5,070 a	4,203 b	478 c	320 d	69 e
Agriculture	487 d	86 e	287 d	53 f	61 e
Non-agriculture	4,583 a	4,117 b	191 d	267 d	8 g
Women	2,254 b	2,049 c	70 e	28 e	107 d
Agriculture	74 e	14 f	4 g	2 g	54 e
Non-agriculture	2,180 c	2,035 c	66 e	26 f	53 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In October 1964, 1965 and 1966, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day being in the reference week. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week. Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 16	Sept. 18	Oct. 17	Sept. 19
Total unemployed	d	195	205	171	176	257	217
Without work and seeking work	d	184	196	161	167	244	207
Seeking full-time work	d	167	182	152	156	229	194
Seeking part-time work	f	17	14	9	11	15	13
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	11	9	10	9	13	10
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Without work and seeking work	d	184	196	161	167	244	207
Seeking under 1 month	e	73	80	64	67	109	77
Seeking 1-3 months	e	60	73	55	55	75	65
Seeking 4-6 months	e	24	21	22	20	26	27
Seeking more than 6 months	e	27	22	20	25	34	38

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended October 15, 1966			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			13,587	1,293	3,928	4,805	2,247	1,314
Men			6,735	642	1,936	2,369	1,136	652
Women			6,852	651	1,992	2,436	1,111	662
Labour force			7,519 a	638 b	2,149 b	2,740 b	1,265 b	727 c
Men			5,207 a	455 b	1,499 b	1,861 a	886 b	506 b
Women			2,312 b	183 c	650 c	879 c	379 c	221 c
Employed			7,324 a	610 b	2,076 b	2,690 b	1,249 b	699 c
Men			5,070 a	433 b	1,443 b	1,831 a	876 b	487 b
Women			2,254 b	177 c	633 c	859 c	373 c	212 c
Agriculture			561 d	40 e	109 f	132 e	257 d	23 f
Non-agriculture			6,763 a	570 c	1,967 b	2,558 b	992 c	676 c
Paid workers			6,252 b	526 c	1,790 c	2,390 b	924 c	622 c
Men			4,203 b	366 c	1,218 c	1,592 b	598 c	429 c
Women			2,049 c	160 d	572 c	798 c	326 d	193 d
Unemployed			195 d	28 e	73 e	50 e	16 e	28 e
Men			137 d	22 e	56 e	30 e	10 e	19 e
Women			58 e	6 g	17 f	20 f	6 g	9 g
Not in the labour force			6,068 a	655 b	1,779 b	2,065 b	982 b	587 c
Men			1,528 c	187 c	437 c	508 c	250 c	146 d
Women			4,540 a	468 b	1,342 b	1,557 b	732 b	441 c
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Employed	1966, October 15	7,324 a	610 b	2,076 b	2,690 b	1,249 b	699 c	
	September 17	7,311 a	615 b	2,062 b	2,675 b	1,262 b	697 c	
	1965, October 16	7,008	602	1,965	2,559	1,238	644	
	September 18	6,983	598	1,961	2,551	1,224	649	
	1964, October 17	6,718	562	1,853	2,487	1,201	615	
	September 19	6,768	569	1,867	2,504	1,212	616	
Unemployed	1966, October 15	195 d	28 e	73 e	50 e	16 e	28 e	
	September 17	205 d	27 e	75 e	58 e	16 e	29 e	
	1965, October 16	171	23	75	37	13	23	
	September 18	176	23	69	47	18	19	
	1964, October 17	257	33	98	74	24	28	
	September 19	217	32	84	55	21	25	

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.



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Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations	
Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1965-1966 (continued from page 2)

For men, the unemployment rate was unchanged from a year earlier; for women it was slightly higher.

There was little change in unemployment rates from a year earlier in the Atlantic, Quebec and Prairie regions. Rates were slightly higher in Ontario and British Columbia.

Unemployment and Unemployment Rates

Third Quarter Averages

	Unemployment (000's)		Unemployment Rates %	
	1966	1965	1966	1965
	Total	226	210	2.9
Men	163	158	3.0	3.0
Women	63	52	2.7	2.4

Unemployment Rates by Region

Third Quarter Averages

	1966	1965
	Atlantic	4.1
Quebec	3.8	4.0
Ontario	2.5	2.1
Prairies	1.4	1.6
B.C.	3.8	3.3