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THE LABOUR FORCE

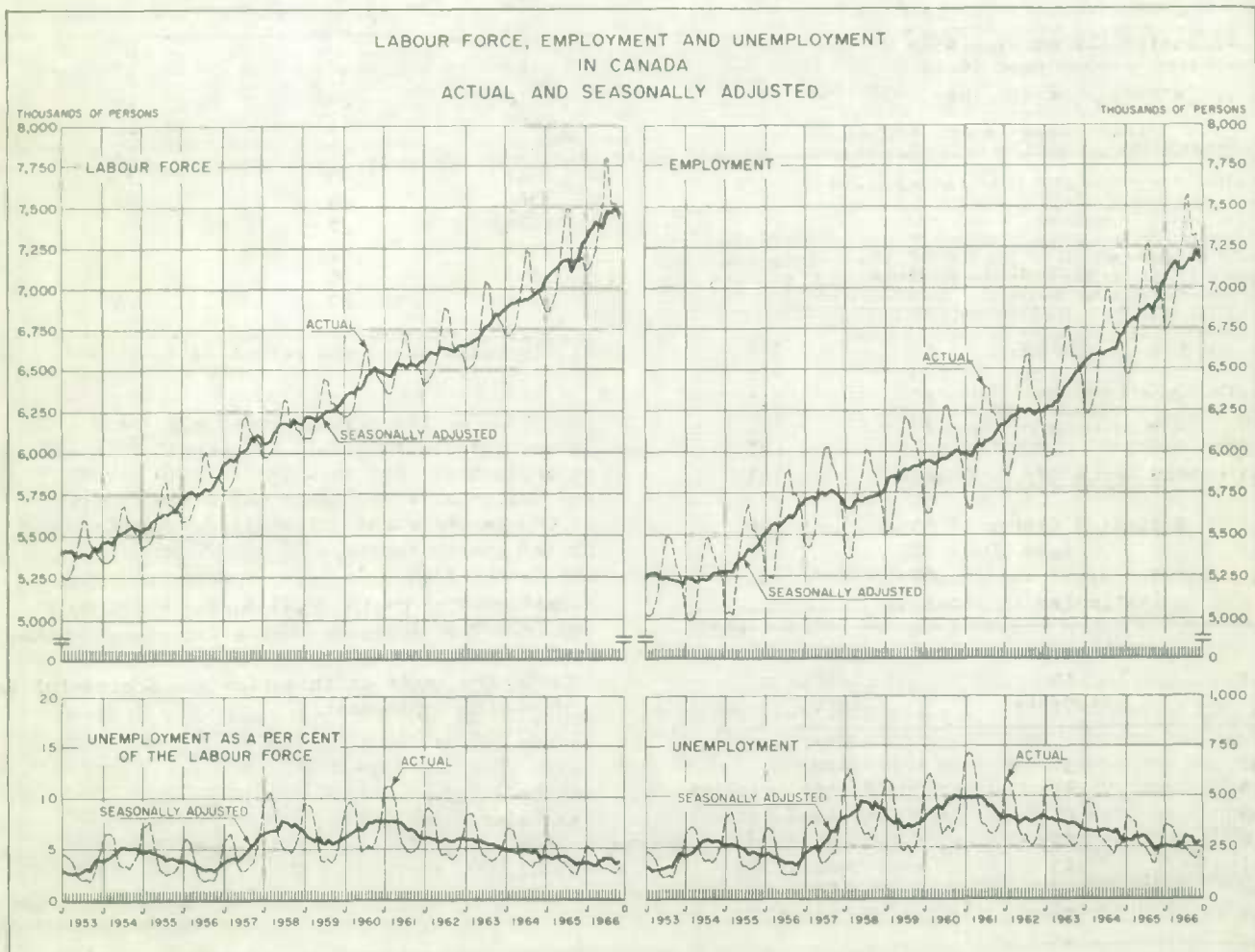
NOVEMBER 1966

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,428,000 in the week ended November 12, 1966. This total included 7,190,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 238,000 persons unemployed for all of the week. Employment decreased by 134,000 between October and November, while unemployment increased by 43,000. Compared with November 1965, the labour force was 269,000 higher; employment was 251,000 higher and unemployment was 18,000 higher.

Between October and November, agricultural and nonagricultural employment declined by 79,000 and 55,000, respectively.

Employment in nonagricultural industries was higher by 292,000 and agricultural employment was lower by 41,000 than in November last year. Of the total decrease in employment from October to November, men accounted for 76,000 and women accounted for 58,000. Employment was higher than in November 1965 by 115,000 among men and 136,000 among women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in November was 3.2, compared with rates of 2.6 in October and of 3.1 in November 1965. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 3.7 in November 1966.



The Labour Force May to September

There is a continuous movement of persons in and out of the Canadian labour force. The number of individuals whose labour force status changes between any two months is always greater than the corresponding net increase or decrease. The amplitude of this movement rises from a late-winter low to a mid-summer peak.

During the period May to September there are three important movements associated with the closing of educational institutions, which involve changes in the labour force status of students 14-19 years of age, married women and students 20-24 years of age. By far the largest of these groups are the teenagers.

The number of 14-19 year-old students entering the labour force between June and July has increased from an average of 180,000 in the 1957-61 period to 225,000 in the years 1962-66. In each of the past ten years, those in the labour force in July represented 20 per cent or more of all the students in this age group.

Estimated Change of Status of Students Aged 14-19 Between June and July 1957-1966 (estimates in thousands)

Year	Decrease in Students	Increase in:-		
		Labour Force(1)	Keeping House(1)	Voluntarily Idle and Other (1)
1957	611	153	87	378
1958	703	159	73	476
1959	802	206	81	521
1960	874	193	78	610
1961	950	190	83	685
1962	819	173	67	585
1963	881	199	59	631
1964	952	219	74	666
1965	1,022	252	58	721
1966	1,125	284	68	781

(1) Includes those reaching age 14 and excludes those reaching age 20 in July.

It is not possible to state precisely which industries absorb these young persons. A substantial number of them find employment in agriculture. During the period 1957-66, teenage students, on the average, have accounted for more than two-thirds of the June-to-July increase in total agricultural employment. In recent years, however, most of them have found jobs in nonagricultural industries. In 1957,

for example, there were 66,000 more teenagers employed in agriculture in July than in June, and 83,000 more in nonagricultural industries; in 1966, the corresponding increases were 62,000 and 218,000, respectively.

Dampening the effect of the entry of students into the labour force in June and July is the withdrawal of mothers of children of school age. The decline between June and July of employed married women has averaged 27,000 over the past ten years. The average decrease in the number employed in nonagricultural industries would be slightly higher because a small number of married women living on farms are classified as "keeping house" in June but employed (unpaid family workers) in July.

Estimated Change of Status of Married Women(1) Between June and July 1957-1966 (estimates in thousands)

Year	Increase in "Keeping House"	Decrease in the Employed
1957	53	27
1958	24	13
1959	44	26
1960	47	31
1961	40	23
1962	34	44
1963	27	6
1964	32	29
1965	70	42
1966	47	28

(1) Includes those who were single in June.

Most of the married women who leave the labour force during July and August re-enter in September. For example, between August and September 1966, there was a decline of 52,000 in the number of married women "keeping house" and an increase of 68,000 employed. The latter figure includes a number of working single women who got married in the interval and continued to work.

To a lesser extent than teenagers, students 20-24 years of age also have an impact on the labour force at the end of the academic year. For the period 1957-1966, the increase in the labour force of students 20-24 years of age between April and June averaged 58,000. In 1965 and 1966 the increases were 86,000 and 82,000, respectively.

(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.

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:

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.

- (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

(Estimates in thousands)

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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	
		Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 13	Oct. 16	Nov. 14	Oct. 17
Total							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,620	13,587	13,252	13,226	12,929	12,905
Labour force	a	7,428	7,519	7,159	7,179	6,965	6,975
Employed	a	7,190	7,324	6,939	7,008	6,708	6,718
Agriculture	d	482	561	523	632	585	641
Non-agriculture	a	6,708	6,763	6,416	6,376	6,123	6,077
Unemployed	d	238	195	220	171	257	257
Not in the labour force	a	6,192	6,068	6,093	6,047	5,964	5,930

Participation rate (3)	a	54.5	55.3	54.0	54.3	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.2	2.6	3.1	2.4	3.7 ^r	3.7
Seasonally adjusted		3.7	3.5	3.5 ^r	3.3	4.2 ^r	4.9
Men							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,751	6,735	6,568	6,555	6,406	6,395
Labour force	a	5,173	5,207	5,047	5,057	4,950	4,968
Employed	a	4,994	5,070	4,879	4,931	4,749	4,771
Agriculture	d	433	487	466	540	521	564
Non-agriculture	a	4,561	4,583	4,413	4,391	4,228	4,207
Unemployed	d	179	137	168	126	201	197
Not in the labour force	c	1,578	1,528	1,521	1,498	1,456	1,427

Participation rate (3)	a	76.6	77.3	76.8	77.1	77.3	77.7
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.5	2.6	3.3	2.5	4.1	4.0
Women							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,869	6,852	6,684	6,671	6,523	6,510
Labour force	b	2,255	2,312	2,112	2,122	2,015	2,007
Employed	b	2,196	2,254	2,060	2,077	1,959	1,947
Agriculture	e	49	74	57	92	64	77
Non-agriculture	c	2,147	2,180	2,003	1,985	1,895	1,870
Unemployed	e	59	58	52	45	56	60
Not in the labour force	a	4,614	4,540	4,572	4,549	4,508	4,503

Participation rate (3)	b	32.8	33.7	31.6	31.8	30.9	30.8
Unemployment rate (4)	f	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.0

(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.

r Revised.

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 November 12, 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)	13,620	2,251	3,888 a	1,038 c	3,982 a	1,006 c	1,455
Labour force	7,428 a	712 c	3,751 a	866 c	1,176 c	710 c	213 d
Employed	7,190 a	658 c	3,662 a	817 c	1,153 c	695 c	205 d
Unemployed	238 d	54 e	89 e	49 e	23 f	15 f	8 g
Not in the labour force	6,192 a	1,539 b	137 d	172 d	2,806 b	296 d	1,242 b
Participation rate (3) - 1966, Nov. 12	54.5 a	31.6 c	96.5 a	83.4 c	29.5 c	70.6 c	14.6 d
Oct. 15	55.3 a	33.5 c	96.7 a	83.7 c	30.4 c	71.1 c	16.0 d
Unemployment rate (4) - 1966, Nov. 12	3.2 d	7.6 e	2.4 e	5.7 e	2.0 f	2.1 f	3.8 g
Oct. 15	2.6 d	6.5 e	1.7 e	4.6 e	1.6 f	2.3 f	3.4 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	
		Nov. 12(2)	Oct. 15(2)	Nov. 13(2)	Oct. 16(2)	Nov. 14(2)	Oct. 17(2)
Total employed	a	7,190	7,324	6,939	7,008	6,708	6,718
Agriculture	d	482	561	523	632	585	641
Non-agriculture	a	6,708	6,763	6,416	6,376	6,123	6,077
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,708	6,763	6,416	6,376	6,123	6,077
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,064	6,104	5,806	5,799	5,566	5,514
At work 35 hours or more	b	4,595	3,601	4,458	3,417	4,421	3,067
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,469	2,503	1,348	2,382	1,145	2,447
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	60	52	59	49	63	53
Due to other reasons(4)	c	1,409	2,451	1,289	2,333	1,082	2,394
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	644	659	610	577	557	563

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Average Sept./Nov.	Average Aug./Oct.	Average Sept./Nov.	Average Aug./Oct.	Average Sept./Nov.	Average Aug./Oct.
Total employed	a	7,275	7,404	6,977	7,090	6,731	6,819
Agriculture	d	549	604	593	664	635	681
Other primary industries	e	229	235	247	269	206	212
Manufacturing	d	1,784	1,805	1,647	1,680	1,702	1,722
Construction	e	516	541	516	523	454	451
Transportation and other utilities	d	645	648	613	626	590	609
Trade	d	1,186	1,188	1,151	1,137	1,121	1,135
Finance, insurance, real estate	e	302	305	277	290	253	256
Community, personal, other services	d	1,650	1,655	1,539	1,488	1,384	1,363
Public administration	e	414	423	394	413	386	390

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 November 12, 1966	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,190 a	6,199 b	537 c	311 d	143 d
Agriculture	482 d	75 e	280 d	40 f	87 e
Non-agriculture	6,708 a	6,124 b	257 d	271 d	56 e
Men	4,994 a	4,183 b	466 c	284 d	61 e
Agriculture	433 d	67 e	275 d	38 f	53 e
Non-agriculture	4,561 a	4,116 b	191 d	246 d	8 g
Women	2,196 b	2,016 c	71 e	27 e	82 d
Agriculture	49 e	8 f	5 g	2 g	34 e
Non-agriculture	2,147 c	2,008 c	66 e	25 f	48 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In the October and November reference weeks of 1964, 1965 and 1966, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Remembrance Day or Thanksgiving Day holidays. (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	
		Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 13	Oct. 16	Nov. 14	Oct. 17
		Total unemployed	d	238	195	220	171
Without work and seeking work	d	219	184	204	161	243	244
Seeking full-time work	d	203	167	188	152	228	229
Seeking part-time work	f	16	17	16	9	15	15
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	19	11	16	10	14	13

Without work and seeking work	d	219	184	204	161	243	244
Seeking under 1 month	e	87	73	90	64	94	109
Seeking 1-3 months	e	82	60	70	55	83	75
Seeking 4-6 months	e	24	24	24	22	32	26
Seeking more than 6 months	e	26	27	20	20	34	34

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended November 12, 1966		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,620	1,295	3,936	4,819	2,250	1,320
Men		6,751	643	1,940	2,376	1,137	655
Women		6,869	652	1,996	2,443	1,113	665
Labour force		7,428 a	623 b	2,131 b	2,720 b	1,233 b	721 c
Men		5,173 a	446 b	1,496 b	1,862 a	867 b	502 b
Women		2,255 b	177 c	635 c	858 c	366 c	219 c
Employed		7,190 a	592 b	2,045 b	2,660 b	1,207 b	686 c
Men		4,994 a	419 b	1,428 b	1,823 a	847 b	477 b
Women		2,196 b	173 c	617 c	837 c	360 c	209 c
Agriculture		482 d	30 e	89 f	122 e	220 d	21 f
Non-agriculture		6,708 a	562 c	1,956 b	2,538 b	987 c	665 c
Paid workers		6,199 b	516 c	1,782 c	2,373 b	917 c	611 c
Men		4,183 b	358 c	1,222 c	1,589 b	593 c	421 c
Women		2,016 c	158 d	560 c	784 c	324 d	190 d
Unemployed		238 d	31 e	86 e	60 e	26 e	35 e
Men		179 d	27 e	68 e	39 e	20 e	25 e
Women		59 e	4 g	18 f	21 f	6 g	10 g
Not in the labour force		6,192 a	672 b	1,805 b	2,099 b	1,017 b	599 c
Men		1,578 c	197 c	444 c	514 c	270 c	153 d
Women		4,614 a	475 b	1,361 b	1,585 b	747 b	446 c

Employed	1966, November 12	7,190 a	592 b	2,045 b	2,660 b	1,207 b	686 c
	October 15	7,324 a	610 b	2,076 b	2,690 b	1,249 b	699 c
	1965, November 13	6,939	580	1,945	2,572	1,197	645
	October 16	7,008	602	1,965	2,559	1,238	644
	1964, November 14	6,708	547	1,867	2,506	1,173	615
	October 17	6,718	562	1,853	2,487	1,201	615
Unemployed	1966, November 12	238 d	31 e	86 e	60 e	26 e	35 e
	October 15	195 d	28 e	73 e	50 e	16 e	28 e
	1965, November 13	220	29	93	49	24	25
	October 16	171	23	75	37	13	23
	1964, November 14	257	39	97	61	33	27
	October 17	257	33	98	74	24	28

(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.



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.

(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.

(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.

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

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% -

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.

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 Labour Force May to September (continued from page 2)

Estimated Change of Students
Aged 20-24
Between April and June 1957-1966
(estimates in thousands)

Year	Decrease in Students	Increase in: Labour Force
1957	37	38
1958	41	36
1959	48	48
1960	39	42
1961	43	53
1962	58	60
1963	68	66
1964	85	71
1965	90	86
1966	81	82

Labour force participation rates are substantially higher and unemployment rates much lower for persons 20-24 years of age in the vacation period than during the school year. This suggests that a very large number of those entering the labour force on a temporary basis at this time are successful in obtaining employment.