

THE LABOUR FORCE

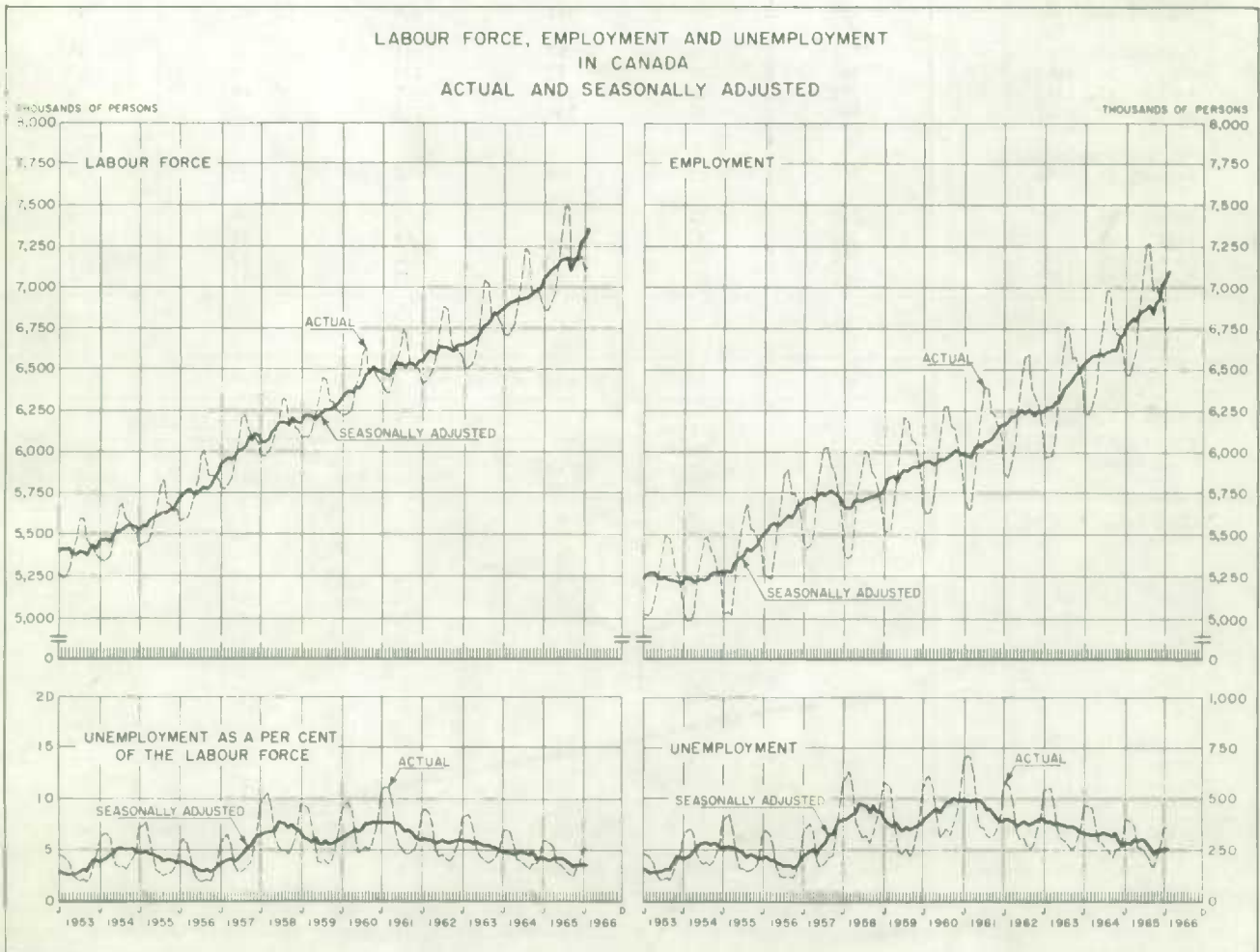
FEBRUARY 1966

In the week ended February 19, 1966, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,122,000. This total included 6,766,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 356,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between January and February, there were increases of 29,000 in the labour force and of 32,000 in the employed; there was little change over the month in the number of unemployed. Compared with February 1965, the labour force was higher by 265,000, the employed having increased by 306,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 41,000.

Employment in nonagricultural industries increased by 23,000 between January and February;

there was little change in agriculture over the month. Nonagricultural employment was up 350,000 from February 1965; employment in agriculture was down 44,000 from a year earlier. Among men, employment increased by 36,000 from January, while there was little change in the number of women employed. There were 182,000 more men and 124,000 more women employed in February this year than in February 1965.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in February was 5.0, compared with rates of 5.1 in January 1966 and of 5.8 in February 1965. Seasonally adjusted, the February 1966 unemployment rate was 3.5.



The Unemployed: Family Data(1)

January 1965 - January 1966

Estimates relating to families in which someone was unemployed during the week ended January 15, 1966, are presented in the following tables. Comparable data referring to the weeks ended January 16, April 17, July 24 and October 16, 1965, are also included. Comments on the most recent estimates and on seasonal patterns follow.

Out of the 359,000 persons unemployed in January 1966, 174,000 (48%) were heads of family units, 151,000 (43%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 34,000 (9%) were not members of family units.

The 325,000 members of families were distributed throughout 298,000 family units. In 55 per cent of these units, at least one person was employed.

Strong seasonal patterns are recognizable in the data, which now covers five and one-half years. The proportion of

the unemployed who were family heads has been highest in January and April (ranging between 45 and 51 per cent) and lowest in July (32-39%). Conversely, the percentage of the unemployed who were sons and daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-49%), when many students are available for summer jobs, and lowest in January and April (30-33%). In the proportion of family units having one or more employed members, the seasonal variation was from a little more than one-half in January and April to about two-thirds in July and October.

Further detail for January 1966 is presented in the following tables, along with estimates for the four preceding reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 refer to family units in which one or more persons were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units(1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
January 15, 1966	359	325	174	106	45	34
October 16, 1965	171	156	68	61	27	15
July 24, 1965	244	226	77	120	29	18
April 17, 1965	371	337	179	109	49	34
January 16, 1965	407	374	184	131	59	33
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
January 15, 1966	100	91	48	30	13	9
October 16, 1965	100	91	40	35	16	9
July 24, 1965	100	93	32	49	12	7
April 17, 1965	100	91	48	30	13	9
January 16, 1965	100	92	45	32	15	8

Family Units(1)

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
January 15, 1966	298	135	163	103	41	19
October 16, 1965	143	51	92	54	25	13
July 24, 1965	201	57	144	73	43	28
April 17, 1965	299	140	159	101	38	20
January 16, 1965	336	137	199	120	54	25
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
January 15, 1966	100	45	55	35	14	6
October 16, 1965	100	36	64	38	17	9
July 24, 1965	100	28	72	36	22	14
April 17, 1965	100	47	53	34	13	6
January 16, 1965	100	41	59	36	16	7

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units". The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(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

(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	
		Feb. 19	Jan. 15	Feb. 20	Jan. 16	Feb. 22	Jan. 18
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,334	13,305	13,002	12,977	12,705	12,680
Labour force	a	7,122	7,093	6,857	6,868	6,703	6,709
Employed	a	6,766	6,734	6,460	6,461	6,236	6,243
Agriculture	d	469	460	513	518	576	581
Non-agriculture	a	6,297	6,274	5,947	5,943	5,660	5,662
Unemployed	d	356	359	397	407	467	466
Not in labour force	a	6,212	6,212	6,145	6,109	6,002	5,971
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Participation rate (3)	a	53.4	53.3	52.7	52.9	52.8	52.9
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.9	7.0 ^r	6.9
Seasonally adjusted		3.5	3.5	4.0 ^r	4.2	4.8 ^r	4.9
<hr/>							
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,608	6,593	6,441	6,429	6,296	6,284
Labour force	a	5,032	4,998	4,887	4,895	4,802	4,811
Employed	a	4,732	4,696	4,550	4,558	4,400	4,416
Agriculture	d	424	412	472	479	532	535
Non-agriculture	a	4,308	4,284	4,078	4,079	3,868	3,881
Unemployed	d	300	302	337	337	402	395
Not in labour force	c	1,576	1,595	1,554	1,534	1,494	1,473
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Participation rate (3)	a	76.2	75.8	75.9	76.1	76.3	76.6
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.0	6.0	6.9	6.9	8.4	8.2
<hr/>							
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,726	6,712	6,561	6,548	6,409	6,396
Labour force	b	2,090	2,095	1,970	1,973	1,901	1,898
Employed	b	2,034	2,038	1,910	1,903	1,836	1,827
Agriculture	e	45	48	41	39	44	46
Non-agriculture	c	1,989	1,990	1,869	1,864	1,792	1,781
Unemployed	e	56	57	60	70	65	71
Not in labour force	a	4,636	4,617	4,591	4,575	4,508	4,498
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Participation rate (3)	b	31.1	31.2	30.0	30.1	29.7	29.7
Unemployment rate (4)	f	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.7

(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 February 19, 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)	13,334	2,192	3,795 a	1,023 c	3,905 a	984 c	1,435
Labour force	7,122 a	659 c	3,643 a	848 c	1,063 c	694 c	215 d
Employed	6,766 a	594 c	3,483 a	768 c	1,042 c	675 c	204 d
Unemployed	356 d	65 e	160 e	80 e	21 f	19 f	11 g
Not in the labour force	6,212 a	1,533 b	152 d	175 d	2,842 b	290 d	1,220 b
Participation rate (3) - 1966, Feb. 19	53.4 a	30.1 c	96.0 a	82.9 c	27.2 c	70.5 c	15.0 d
Jan. 15	53.3 a	30.0 c	95.8 a	82.1 c	27.2 c	71.1 c	14.9 d
Unemployment rate (4) - 1966, Feb. 19	5.0 d	9.9 e	4.4 e	9.4 e	2.0 f	2.7 f	5.1 g
Jan. 15	5.1 d	9.9 e	4.5 e	9.3 e	2.1 f	2.4 f	6.1 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

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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 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Feb. 19	Jan. 15	Feb. 20	Jan. 16	Feb. 22	Jan. 18
Total employed	a	6,766	6,734	6,460	6,461	6,236	6,243
Agriculture	d	469	460	513	518	576	581
Non-agriculture	a	6,297	6,274	5,947	5,943	5,660	5,662
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,297	6,274	5,947	5,943	5,660	5,662
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	5,702	5,689	5,366	5,386	5,172	5,166
At work 35 hours or more	b	5,312	5,272	5,018	5,004	4,853	4,838
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	390	417	348	382	319	328
Due to economic reasons (2)	e	54	67	58	66	59	62
Due to other reasons (3)	c	336	350	290	316	260	266
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	595	585	581	557	488	496

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
		Dec. 1965 Jan. 1966 Feb. "	Nov. 1965 Dec. " Jan. 1966	Dec. 1964 Jan. 1965 Feb. "	Nov. 1964 Dec. " Jan. 1965	Dec. 1963 Jan. 1964 Feb. "	Nov. 1963 Dec. " Jan. 1964
Total employed	a	6,811	6,869	6,516	6,599	6,306	6,397
Agriculture	d	466	484	519	543	582	597
Other primary industries	e	231	240	205	204	181	190
Manufacturing	d	1,643	1,641	1,628	1,660	1,561	1,573
Construction	e	449	473	378	414	359	375
Transportation and other utilities	d	599	603	593	598	583	579
Trade	d	1,145	1,153	1,115	1,118	1,079	1,119
Finance, insurance, real estate	e	303	298	278	270	255	262
Community, personal, other services	d	1,571	1,576	1,436	1,426	1,341	1,338
Public administration	e	404	401	364	366	365	364

Note: Statistics in Table 5 are based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification, introduced with March 1965 data. Estimates by industry published previously to March 1965 were based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. Estimates by industry from January 1961 to date based on the new classification are available on request.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended February 19, 1966	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,766 a	5,746 b	530 c	340 d	150 d
Agriculture	469 d	64 e	278 d	38 f	89 e
Non-agriculture	6,297 a	5,682 b	252 d	302 d	61 e
Men	4,732 a	3,893 b	459 c	313 d	67 e
Agriculture	424 d	59 e	271 d	36 f	58 e
Non-agriculture	4,308 a	3,834 b	188 d	277 d	9 g
Women	2,034 b	1,853 c	71 e	27 e	83 d
Agriculture	45 e	5 f	7 g	2 g	31 e
Non-agriculture	1,989 c	1,848 c	64 e	25 f	52 e

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

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(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 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Feb. 19	Jan. 15	Feb. 20	Jan. 16	Feb. 22	Jan. 18
Total unemployed	d	356	359	397	407	467	466
Without work and seeking work	d	327	320	368	382	438	428
Seeking full-time work	d	312	306	349	367	423	410
Seeking part-time work	f	15	14	19	15	15	18
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	29	39	29	25	29	38

Without work and seeking work	d	327	320	368	382	438	428
Seeking under 1 month	e	76	111	83	127	86	126
Seeking 1-3 months	e	171	151	179	167	213	202
Seeking 4-6 months	e	53	34	59	44	89	54
Seeking more than 6 months	e	27	24	47	44	50	46

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended February 19, 1966	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	13,334	1,281	3,860	4,695	2,229	1,269
Men	6,608	636	1,902	2,312	1,128	630
Women	6,726	645	1,958	2,383	1,101	639
Labour force	7,122 a	598 b	2,056 b	2,603 b	1,193 b	672 c
Men	5,032 a	433 b	1,466 b	1,808 a	849 b	476 b
Women	2,090 b	165 c	590 c	795 c	344 c	196 c
Employed	6,766 a	533 b	1,922 b	2,521 b	1,152 b	638 c
Men	4,732 a	374 b	1,349 b	1,743 a	816 b	450 b
Women	2,034 b	159 c	573 c	778 c	336 c	188 c
Agriculture	469 d	26 e	93 f	126 e	201 d	23 f
Non-agriculture	6,297 a	507 c	1,829 b	2,395 b	951 c	615 c
Paid workers	5,746 b	456 c	1,666 c	2,200 b	870 c	554 c
Men	3,893 b	315 c	1,142 c	1,480 b	570 c	386 c
Women	1,853 c	141 d	524 c	720 c	300 d	168 d
Unemployed	356 d	65 e	134 e	82 e	41 e	34 e
Men	300 d	59 e	117 e	65 e	33 e	26 e
Women	56 e	6 g	17 f	17 f	8 g	8 g
Not in labour force	6,212 a	683 b	1,804 b	2,092 b	1,036 b	597 c
Men	1,576 c	203 c	436 c	504 c	279 c	154 d
Women	4,636 a	480 b	1,368 b	1,588 b	757 b	443 c

Employed 1966, February 19	6,766 a	533 b	1,922 b	2,521 b	1,152 b	638 c
January 15	6,734 a	537 b	1,903 b	2,523 b	1,146 b	625 c
1965, February 20	6,460	497	1,812	2,434	1,113	604
January 16	6,461	503	1,782	2,457	1,121	598
1964, February 22	6,236	479	1,741	2,353	1,094	569
January 18	6,243	478	1,737	2,358	1,105	565
Unemployed 1966, February 19	356 d	65 e	134 e	82 e	41 e	34 e
January 15	359 d	63 e	127 e	86 e	42 e	41 e
1965, February 20	397	76	144	93	47	37
January 16	407	62	159	98	48	40
1964, February 22	467	71	176	116	57	47
January 18	466	70	174	120	55	47

(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.

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 Unemployed: Family Data(1) - continued from page 2

Family Units(1)

Table 3 By size of family unit, with and without employed members, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
	Total units	Size of family unit			
		2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
<u>Total (in thousands)</u>					
January 15, 1966	298	111	97	54	36
October 16, 1965	143	57	41	25	20
July 24, 1965	201	65	65	41	30
April 17, 1965	299	109	94	52	44
January 16, 1965	336	120	111	61	44

(1) See footnote page 2.