

THE LABOUR FORCE

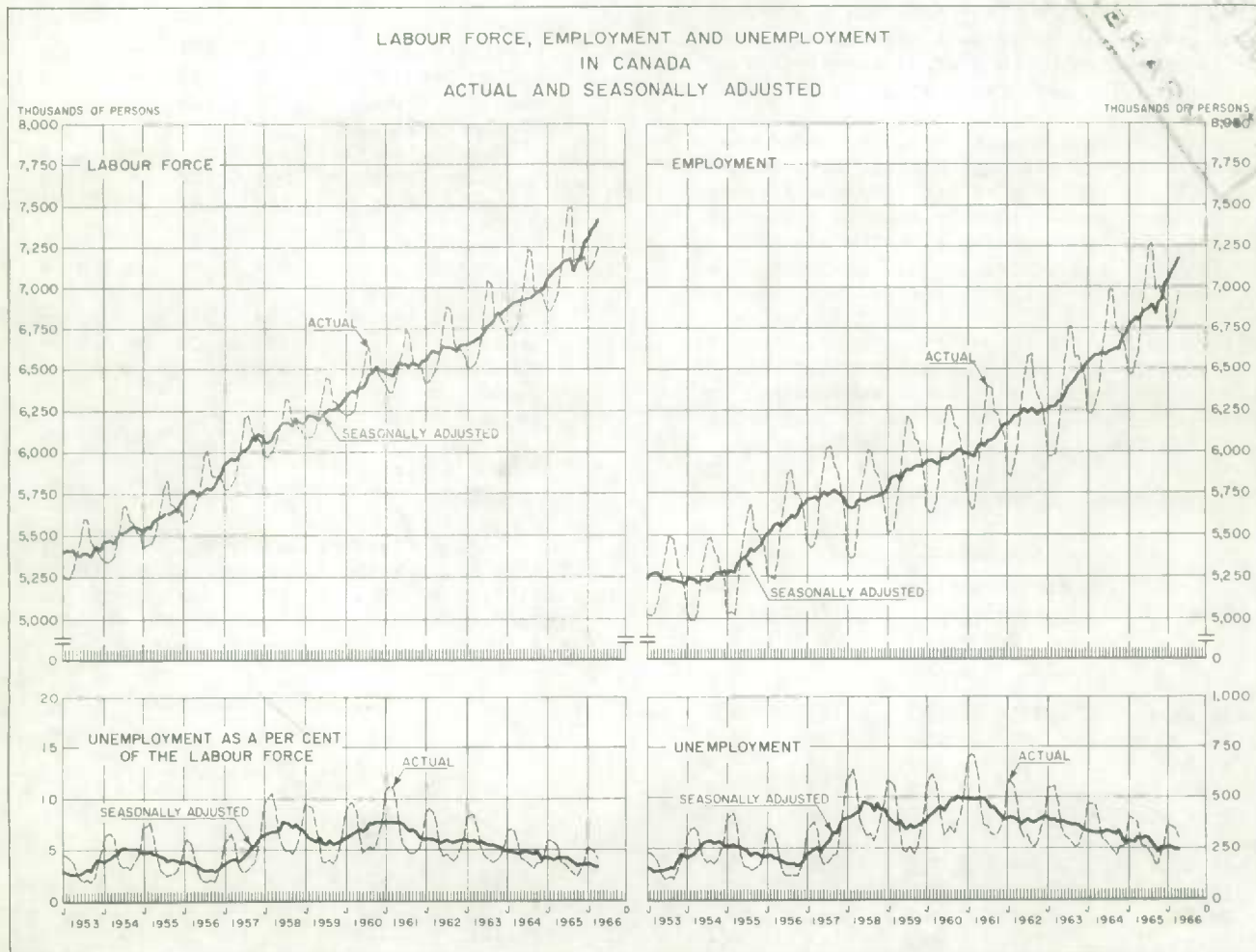
APRIL 1966

In the week ended April 23, 1966, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,248,000. Of this total, 6,950,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 298,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between March and April, the labour force increased by 86,000, the employed having increased by 129,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 43,000. The labour force was 280,000 higher than in April 1965; over the year, the employed increased by 353,000 and the unemployed decreased by 73,000.

From March to April, employment rose by 87,000 in nonagricultural industries and by

42,000 in agriculture. Nonagricultural employment increased by 399,000 from April last year, while employment in agriculture decreased by 46,000. Men accounted for almost two-thirds of the increase in employment between March and April. Compared with April 1965, the number of employed men was 207,000 higher and the number of employed women was 146,000 higher.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in April was 4.1 per cent, compared with 4.8 per cent in March and 5.3 per cent in April last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in April was 3.3 per cent.



First Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1965-1966

The number of persons in the labour force averaged 7,126,000 in the first quarter of 1966, an increase of 248,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1965. Employment increased by 293,000 during this period and unemployment decreased by 45,000.

First Quarter Average
(000's)

| | 1966 | 1965 |
|--------------|-------|-------|
| Labour Force | 7,126 | 6,878 |
| Employed | 6,774 | 6,481 |
| Unemployed | 352 | 397 |

The rapid expansion of the labour force during 1965 continued into the first quarter of 1966. On average, the labour force in the first quarter was 3.6 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1965. This was the largest year-to-year increase since the fourth quarter of 1957. The male labour force was 125,000 or 2.6 per cent higher than a year earlier and the female labour force 123,000, or 6.2 per cent higher. For both men and women these percentage gains continued to be substantially higher than the average annual rate of increase of the past ten years.

In the first quarter of 1966, total employment was 4.5 per cent higher, male employment 3.6 per cent higher and female employment 6.8 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1965. The average annual rates of increase for the past ten years were 2.5 per cent, 1.6 per cent and 4.9 per cent, respectively.

Persons under twenty-five years of age continued to account for a substantial part of the year-to-year gain in total employment; in the first quarter of 1966 it was 42 per cent. Among men the highest relative increase in employment was in the group 14-19 years of age, while for women it was for those 20-24 years.

The Employed

| | <u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's) | | <u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) % | |
|--------------|--|-------|---|------|
| | 1966 | 1965 | | % |
| Men | | | | |
| All ages | 4,725 | 4,563 | 162 | 3.6 |
| 14-19 | 318 | 294 | 24 | 8.2 |
| 20-24 | 535 | 497 | 38 | 7.6 |
| 25-44 | 2,213 | 2,162 | 51 | 2.4 |
| 45 & over | 1,659 | 1,610 | 49 | 3.0 |
| Women | | | | |
| All ages | 2,048 | 1,918 | 130 | 6.8 |
| 14-19 | 278 | 261 | 17 | 6.5 |
| 20-24 | 372 | 329 | 43 | 13.1 |
| 25-44 | 797 | 749 | 48 | 6.4 |
| 45 & over | 601 | 578 | 23 | 4.0 |

In the service-producing industries employment was 210,000 higher in the first

quarter of 1966 than in the corresponding quarter of 1965. Community, personal, other service and public administration accounted for almost three-quarters of this increase. Although there was a drop of 55,000 in agricultural employment from a year earlier, the goods-producing sector as a whole showed a gain of 83,000.

The largest absolute increases in employment for men were 72,000 in construction, 43,000 in service and 38,000 in manufacturing. For women, employment in the service industry was 77,000 higher than a year earlier and 21,000 higher in manufacturing.

Employed by Industry

| | <u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's) | | <u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) % | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------|---|--------|
| | 1966 | 1965 | | % |
| All industries | 6,774 | 6,481 | + 293 | + 4.5 |
| Goods-producing industries | 2,778 | 2,695 | + 83 | + 3.1 |
| Agriculture | 468 | 523 | - 55 | - 10.5 |
| Non-agriculture | 2,310 | 2,172 | + 138 | + 6.4 |
| Other primary industries | 206 | 201 | + 5 | + 2.5 |
| Manufacturing | 1,661 | 1,602 | + 59 | + 3.7 |
| Construction | 443 | 369 | + 74 | + 20.1 |
| Service-producing industries | 3,996 | 3,786 | + 210 | + 5.5 |
| Transportation & other utilities | 582 | 585 | - 3 | - 0.5 |
| Trade | 1,138 | 1,100 | + 38 | + 3.5 |
| Finance | 298 | 274 | + 24 | + 8.8 |
| Community, personal, other service | 1,579 | 1,459 | + 120 | + 8.2 |
| Public administration | 399 | 368 | + 31 | + 8.4 |

In all regions, employment rose substantially between the first quarter of 1965 and the first quarter of 1966. Employment gains ranged between 3.3 per cent in the Prairies and 6.3 per cent in the Atlantic region.

Employment by Region

| | <u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's) | | <u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) % | |
|----------|--|-------|---|-----|
| | 1966 | 1965 | | % |
| Atlantic | 536 | 504 | 32 | 6.3 |
| Quebec | 1,913 | 1,803 | 110 | 6.1 |
| Ontario | 2,532 | 2,449 | 83 | 3.4 |
| Prairies | 1,157 | 1,120 | 37 | 3.3 |
| B.C. | 636 | 604 | 32 | 5.3 |

(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, 1.5 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

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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 | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | April 23 | March 19 | April 17 | March 20 | April 18 | March 21 |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | | | |
| Population 14 years of age and over(2) | | 13,396 | 13,359 | 13,052 | 13,027 | 12,749 | 12,726 |
| Labour force | a | 7,248 | 7,162 | 6,968 | 6,908 | 6,776 | 6,742 |
| Employed | a | 6,950 | 6,821 | 6,597 | 6,521 | 6,373 | 6,286 |
| Agriculture | d | 517 | 475 | 563 | 538 | 602 | 563 |
| Non-agriculture | a | 6,433 | 6,346 | 6,034 | 5,983 | 5,771 | 5,723 |
| Unemployed | d | 298 | 341 | 371 | 387 | 403 | 456 |
| Not in the labour force | a | 6,148 | 6,197 | 6,084 | 6,119 | 5,973 | 5,984 |
| ----- | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate (3) | a | 54.1 | 53.6 | 53.4 | 53.0 | 53.1 | 53.0 |
| Unemployment rate (4) | | | | | | | |
| Actual | d | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.8 |
| Seasonally adjusted | | 3.3 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| <u>Men</u> | | | | | | | |
| Population 14 years of age and over(2) | | 6,639 | 6,620 | 6,466 | 6,454 | 6,317 | 6,306 |
| Labour force | a | 5,077 | 5,033 | 4,935 | 4,905 | 4,850 | 4,811 |
| Employed | a | 4,831 | 4,748 | 4,624 | 4,581 | 4,505 | 4,416 |
| Agriculture | d | 457 | 427 | 506 | 488 | 547 | 521 |
| Non-agriculture | a | 4,374 | 4,321 | 4,118 | 4,093 | 3,958 | 3,895 |
| Unemployed | d | 246 | 285 | 311 | 324 | 345 | 395 |
| Not in the labour force | c | 1,562 | 1,587 | 1,531 | 1,549 | 1,467 | 1,495 |
| ----- | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate (3) | a | 76.5 | 76.0 | 76.3 | 76.0 | 76.8 | 76.3 |
| Unemployment rate (4) | d | 4.8 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 8.2 |
| <u>Women</u> | | | | | | | |
| Population 14 years of age and over(2) | | 6,757 | 6,739 | 6,586 | 6,573 | 6,432 | 6,420 |
| Labour force | b | 2,171 | 2,129 | 2,033 | 2,003 | 1,926 | 1,931 |
| Employed | b | 2,119 | 2,073 | 1,973 | 1,940 | 1,868 | 1,870 |
| Agriculture | e | 60 | 48 | 57 | 50 | 55 | 42 |
| Non-agriculture | c | 2,059 | 2,025 | 1,916 | 1,890 | 1,813 | 1,828 |
| Unemployed | e | 52 | 56 | 60 | 63 | 58 | 61 |
| Not in the labour force | a | 4,586 | 4,610 | 4,553 | 4,570 | 4,506 | 4,489 |
| ----- | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate (3) | b | 32.1 | 31.6 | 30.9 | 30.5 | 29.9 | 30.1 |
| Unemployment rate (4) | f | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 |

(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.

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

(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 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 April 23, 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) | 13,396 | 2,207 | 3,805 a | 1,036 c | 3,901 a | 1,008 c | 1,439 |
| Labour force | 7,248 a | 690 c | 3,659 a | 864 c | 1,095 c | 717 c | 223 d |
| Employed | 6,950 a | 635 c | 3,532 a | 792 c | 1,079 c | 699 c | 213 d |
| Unemployed | 298 d | 55 e | 127 e | 72 e | 16 f | 18 f | 10 g |
| Not in the labour force | 6,148 a | 1,517 b | 146 d | 172 d | 2,806 b | 291 d | 1,216 b |
| Participation rate (3) - 1966 | | | | | | | |
| Apr. 23 | 54.1 a | 31.3 c | 96.2 a | 83.4 c | 28.1 c | 71.1 c | 15.5 d |
| Mar. 19 | 53.6 a | 30.2 c | 95.9 a | 82.4 c | 27.8 c | 70.9 c | 15.0 d |
| Unemployment rate (4) - 1966 | | | | | | | |
| Apr. 23 | 4.1 d | 8.0 e | 3.5 e | 8.3 e | 1.5 f | 2.5 f | 4.5 g |
| Mar. 19 | 4.8 d | 9.0 e | 4.1 e | 9.9 e | 1.7 f | 2.5 f | 6.0 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 | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | April 23 | March 19 | April 17(2) | March 20 | April 18 | March 21 |
| Total employed | a | 6,950 | 6,821 | 6,597 | 6,521 | 6,373 | 6,286 |
| Agriculture | d | 517 | 475 | 563 | 538 | 602 | 563 |
| Non-agriculture | a | 6,433 | 6,346 | 6,034 | 5,983 | 5,771 | 5,723 |
| Employed, non-agriculture | a | 6,433 | 6,346 | 6,034 | 5,983 | 5,771 | 5,723 |
| Usually work 35 hours or more | a | 5,811 | 5,742 | 5,450 | 5,406 | 5,255 | 5,216 |
| At work 35 hours or more | b | 5,413 | 5,320 | 2,725 | 5,061 | 4,956 | 4,902 |
| At work less than 35 hours, or not at work | c | 398 | 422 | 2,725 | 345 | 299 | 314 |
| Due to economic reasons (3) | e | 53 | 51 | 81 | 60 | 62 | 56 |
| Due to other reasons (4) | c | 345 | 371 | 2,644 | 285 | 237 | 258 |
| Usually work less than 35 hours | c | 622 | 604 | 584 | 577 | 516 | 507 |

| Table 5 Industry | S.D. (1) | 1966 | | 1965 | | 1964 | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Average Feb. Mar. Apr. | Average Jan. Feb. Mar. | Average Feb. Mar. Apr. | Average Jan. Feb. Mar. | Average Feb. Mar. Apr. | Average Jan. Feb. Mar. |
| Total employed | a | 6,846 | 6,774 | 6,526 | 6,481 | 6,298 | 6,255 |
| Agriculture | d | 487 | 468 | 538 | 523 | 580 | 573 |
| Other primary industries | e | 198 | 206 | 199 | 201 | 160 | 163 |
| Manufacturing | d | 1,686 | 1,661 | 1,602 | 1,602 | 1,587 | 1,573 |
| Construction | e | 447 | 443 | 376 | 369 | 357 | 348 |
| Transportation and other utilities | d | 582 | 582 | 586 | 585 | 571 | 569 |
| Trade | d | 1,157 | 1,138 | 1,109 | 1,100 | 1,048 | 1,063 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate | e | 299 | 298 | 270 | 274 | 264 | 259 |
| Community, personal, other services | d | 1,586 | 1,579 | 1,474 | 1,459 | 1,364 | 1,351 |
| Public administration | e | 404 | 399 | 372 | 368 | 367 | 356 |

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 April 23, 1966 | Total | Paid workers | Own account workers | Employers | Unpaid family workers |
|---|---------|--------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Total employed | 6,950 a | 5,898 b | 553 c | 341 d | 158 d |
| Agriculture | 517 d | 87 e | 287 d | 47 f | 96 e |
| Non-agriculture | 6,433 a | 5,811 b | 266 d | 294 d | 62 e |
| Men | 4,831 a | 3,979 b | 476 c | 312 d | 64 e |
| Agriculture | 457 d | 77 e | 279 d | 45 f | 56 e |
| Non-agriculture | 4,374 a | 3,902 b | 197 d | 267 d | 8 g |
| Women | 2,119 b | 1,919 c | 77 e | 29 e | 94 d |
| Agriculture | 60 e | 10 f | 8 g | 2 g | 40 e |
| Non-agriculture | 2,059 c | 1,909 c | 69 e | 27 f | 54 e |

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

(2) In the April 1965 reference week, an unusually large number of persons worked less than 35 hours due to Good Friday.

(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 | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | April 23 | March 19 | April 17 | March 20 | April 18 | March 21 |
| Total unemployed | d | 298 | 341 | 371 | 387 | 403 | 456 |
| Without work and seeking work | d | 274 | 315 | 345 | 362 | 380 | 426 |
| Seeking full-time work | d | 263 | 299 | 330 | 343 | 365 | 409 |
| Seeking part-time work | f | 11 | 16 | 15 | 19 | 15 | 17 |
| On temporary layoff up to 30 days | f | 24 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 30 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | |
| Without work and seeking work | d | 274 | 315 | 345 | 362 | 380 | 426 |
| Seeking under 1 month | e | 71 | 68 | 81 | 79 | 72 | 82 |
| Seeking 1-3 months | e | 95 | 140 | 111 | 142 | 123 | 165 |
| Seeking 4-6 months | e | 75 | 83 | 101 | 92 | 123 | 121 |
| Seeking more than 6 months | e | 33 | 24 | 52 | 49 | 62 | 58 |

| Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended April 23, 1966 | | Canada | Atlantic region | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie region | British Columbia |
|--|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Population 14 years of age and over | | 13,396 | 1,284 | 3,877 | 4,722 | 2,233 | 1,280 |
| Men | | 6,639 | 638 | 1,910 | 2,326 | 1,130 | 635 |
| Women | | 6,757 | 646 | 1,967 | 2,396 | 1,103 | 645 |
| Labour force | | 7,248 a | 605 b | 2,071 b | 2,659 b | 1,221 b | 692 c |
| Men | | 5,077 a | 439 b | 1,456 b | 1,833 a | 861 b | 488 b |
| Women | | 2,171 b | 166 c | 615 c | 826 c | 360 c | 204 c |
| Employed | | 6,950 a | 553 b | 1,954 b | 2,597 b | 1,189 b | 657 c |
| Men | | 4,831 a | 392 b | 1,358 b | 1,788 a | 834 b | 459 b |
| Women | | 2,119 b | 161 c | 596 c | 809 c | 355 c | 198 c |
| Agriculture | | 517 d | 32 e | 103 f | 137 e | 219 d | 26 f |
| Non-agriculture | | 6,433 a | 521 c | 1,851 b | 2,460 b | 970 c | 631 c |
| Paid workers | | 5,898 b | 472 c | 1,701 c | 2,268 b | 885 c | 572 c |
| Men | | 3,979 b | 328 c | 1,162 c | 1,520 b | 573 c | 396 c |
| Women | | 1,919 c | 144 d | 539 c | 748 c | 312 d | 176 d |
| Unemployed | | 298 d | 52 e | 117 e | 62 e | 32 e | 35 e |
| Men | | 246 d | 47 e | 98 e | 45 e | 27 e | 29 e |
| Women | | 52 e | 5 g | 19 f | 17 f | 5 g | 6 g |
| Not in the labour force | | 6,148 a | 679 b | 1,806 b | 2,063 b | 1,012 b | 588 c |
| Men | | 1,562 c | 199 c | 454 c | 493 c | 269 c | 147 d |
| Women | | 4,586 a | 480 b | 1,352 b | 1,570 b | 743 b | 441 c |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | |
| Employed | 1966, April 23 | 6,950 a | 553 b | 1,954 b | 2,597 b | 1,189 b | 657 c |
| | March 19 | 6,821 a | 537 b | 1,914 b | 2,553 b | 1,172 b | 645 c |
| | 1965, April 17 | 6,597 | 516 | 1,853 | 2,468 | 1,146 | 614 |
| | March 20 | 6,521 | 512 | 1,816 | 2,456 | 1,127 | 610 |
| | 1964, April 18 | 6,373 | 499 | 1,764 | 2,409 | 1,109 | 592 |
| | March 21 | 6,286 | 485 | 1,757 | 2,389 | 1,078 | 577 |
| Unemployed | 1966, April 23 | 298 d | 52 e | 117 e | 62 e | 32 e | 35 e |
| | March 19 | 341 d | 63 e | 132 e | 77 e | 36 e | 33 e |
| | 1965, April 17 | 371 | 76 | 133 | 80 | 52 | 30 |
| | March 20 | 387 | 73 | 153 | 79 | 49 | 33 |
| | 1964, April 18 | 403 | 70 | 156 | 90 | 54 | 33 |
| | March 21 | 456 | 74 | 171 | 106 | 60 | 45 |

(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

First Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1965-1966 - Continued from page 2.

Total unemployment averaged 352,000 in the first quarter of 1966, a reduction of 45,000 from a year earlier. Unemployment among men was 37,000 lower; men 25-44 accounted for 24,000 of this decline.

ment rate was the lowest of any first quarter since 1951; for Canada, Quebec and Ontario it was the lowest since 1953; for the Atlantic region and British Columbia it was the lowest since 1956.

The percentage of the labour force unemployed was 4.9 per cent in the first quarter of 1966 compared with 5.8 per cent in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. For men, the unemployment rate was reduced from 6.8 to 5.9 and for women from 3.2 to 2.7.

Unemployment Rates by Region

| | First Quarter | |
|----------|---------------|------|
| | 1966 | 1965 |
| Canada | 4.9 | 5.8 |
| Atlantic | 10.7 | 12.2 |
| Quebec | 6.4 | 7.8 |
| Ontario | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| Prairies | 3.3 | 4.1 |
| B.C. | 5.4 | 5.8 |

The unemployment rate in the first quarter of 1966 was lower than a year earlier for all regions. For the Prairie region the unemploy-