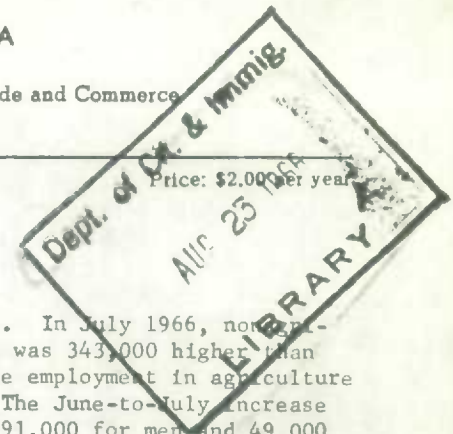


C.3

THE LABOUR FORCE

JULY 1966



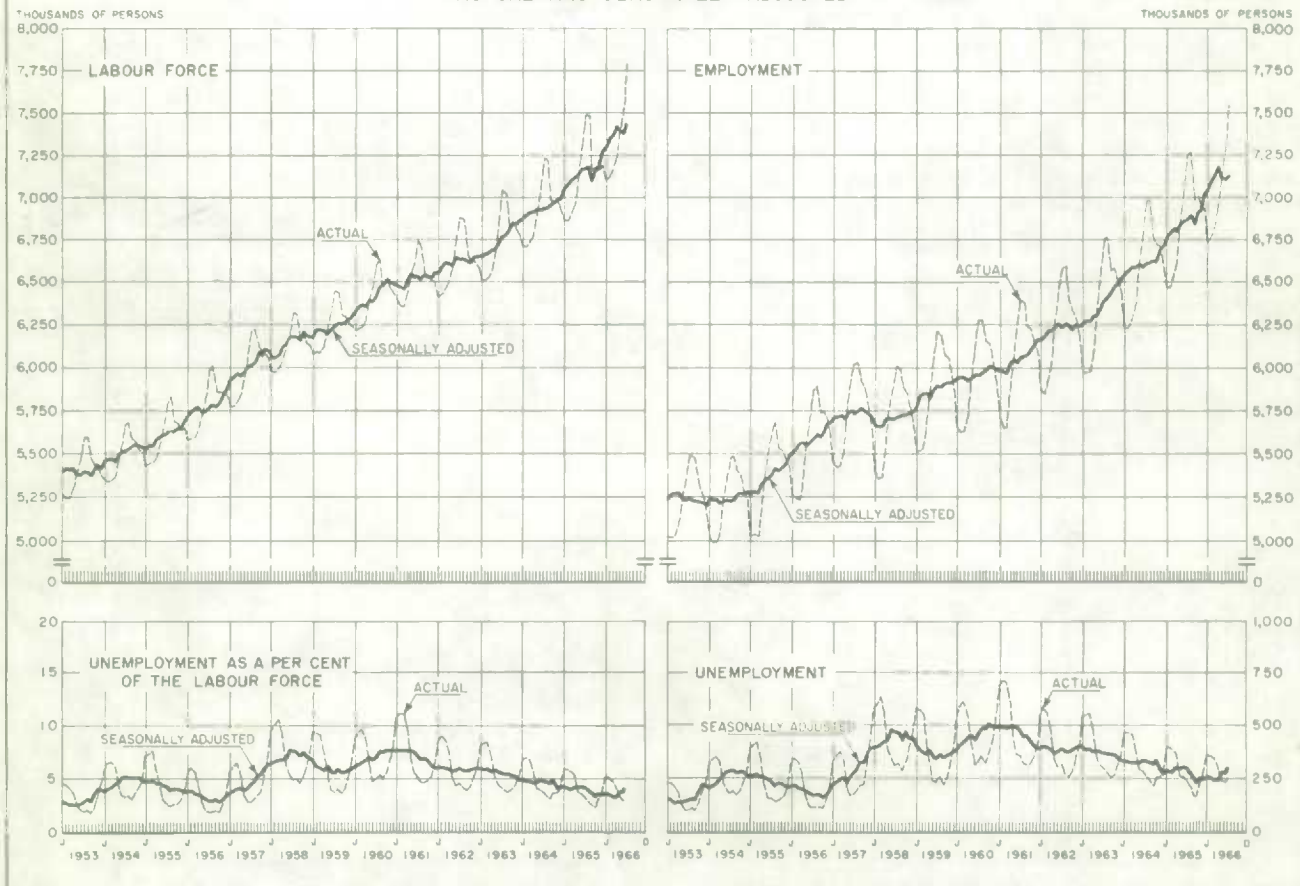
In the week ended July 23, 1966, the number of persons in the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,787,000. Included in this total were 7,543,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 244,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between June and July, the labour force increased by 254,000, employment having increased by 240,000 and unemployment by 14,000. The labour force and employment were higher than in July 1965 by 292,000 and unemployment was the same as a year earlier.

Employment in nonagricultural industries rose by 160,000 and in agriculture

by 80,000 from June. In July 1966, non-agricultural employment was 343,000 higher than a year earlier while employment in agriculture was 51,000 lower. The June-to-July increase in employment was 191,000 for men and 49,000 for women. In July 1966, there were 130,000 more men and 162,000 more women employed than in July 1965.

The percentage of the labour force unemployed was 3.1 in July 1966, 3.1 in June 1966 and 3.3 in July 1965. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in July 1966 was 4.1.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1965-1966

In the second quarter of 1966, the labour force was 256,000 greater than in the second quarter of 1965; employment was 295,000 higher and unemployment 40,000 lower.

Second Quarter Averages
(000's)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Labour Force	7,388	7,132
Employed	7,130	6,835
Unemployed	258	298

During the second quarter of 1966, the labour force continued to expand at a rapid rate. The year-to-year increase in the total labour force of 3.6 per cent followed rates of 3.6, 3.2, 3.2 and 3.1 for the four preceding quarters.

The number of women in the labour force increased by 136,000, and accounted for more than half of the total labour force gain between the second quarter of 1965 and the second quarter of 1966. In percentage terms, the increase amounted to 6.6 per cent, which was well above the average annual increase of 4.9 per cent during the past ten years.

The male labour force also rose substantially between the second quarter of 1965 and the second quarter of 1966. The rate of increase of 2.4 per cent compares with an average annual increase of 1.5 per cent for the previous ten years.

In relative as well as in absolute terms, the largest increase, for both men and women, was among those 20-24 years of age.

The Labour Force

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>		
Men				
All ages	5,178	5,059	119	2.4
14-19	417	410	7	1.7
20-24	626	580	46	7.9
25-44	2,343	2,316	27	1.2
45 and over	1,792	1,753	39	2.2
Women				
All ages	2,210	2,074	136	6.6
14-19	329	305	24	7.9
20-24	401	359	42	11.7
25-44	836	803	33	4.1
45 and over	644	607	37	6.1

Employment has continued to expand somewhat more rapidly than the labour force. Total employment in the second quarter of 1966 was

295,000, or 4.3 per cent, higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1965. For both men and women, the year-to-year percentage increases of 3.2 and 6.9 were considerably greater than the ten-year average.

The Employed

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>		
Total	7,130	6,835	295	4.3
Men	4,976	4,820	156	3.2
Women	2,153	2,014	139	6.9

In the service-producing industries employment was 192,000 higher in the second quarter of 1966 than in the corresponding quarter of 1965. Community, personal, other service and public administration accounted for almost 80 per cent of this increase. Although there was a drop of 61,000 in agricultural employment from a year earlier, the goods-producing sector as a whole showed a gain of 103,000.

The largest absolute increases in employment for men were 87,000 in manufacturing, 61,000 in service and 51,000 in construction. For women, employment in the service industry was 91,000 higher than a year earlier, 25,000 higher in finance and 20,000 higher in manufacturing.

Employed by Industry

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>		
All industries	7,130	6,835	+ 295	+ 4.3
Goods-producing industries	3,004	2,901	+ 103	+ 3.6
Agriculture	561	622	- 61	- 9.8
Non-agriculture	2,443	2,279	+ 164	+ 7.2
Other primary industries	218	211	+ 7	+ 3.3
Manufacturing	1,728	1,621	+ 107	+ 6.6
Construction	497	447	+ 50	+ 11.2
Service-producing industries	4,126	3,934	+ 192	+ 4.9
Transportation & other utilities	604	628	- 24	- 3.8
Trade	1,176	1,144	+ 32	+ 2.8
Finance	300	268	+ 32	+ 11.9
Community, personal & other service	1,618	1,484	+ 134	+ 9.0
Public administration	428	410	+ 18	+ 4.4

(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)

- 4 -

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	
		July 23	June 18	July 24	June 19	July 18	June 20
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,493	13,453	13,146	13,113	12,829	12,806
Labour force	a	7,787	7,533	7,495	7,306	7,245	7,055
Employed	a	7,543	7,303	7,251	7,049	6,980	6,773
Agriculture	d	655	575	706	649	731	679
Non-agriculture	a	6,888	6,728	6,545	6,400	6,249	6,094
Unemployed	d	244	230	244	257	265	282
Not in the labour force	a	5,706	5,920	5,651	5,807	5,584	5,751

Participation rate (3)	a	57.7	56.0	57.0	55.7	56.5	55.1
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.0
Seasonally adjusted		4.1	3.7	4.2 ^r	4.3	4.8 ^r	4.9
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,688	6,667	6,515	6,498	6,357	6,346
Labour force	a	5,485	5,279	5,353	5,185	5,226	5,058
Employed	a	5,301	5,110	5,171	4,993	5,023	4,847
Agriculture	d	563	493	603	557	636	591
Non-agriculture	a	4,738	4,617	4,568	4,436	4,387	4,256
Unemployed	d	184	169	182	192	203	211
Not in the labour force	c	1,203	1,388	1,162	1,313	1,131	1,288

Participation rate (3)	a	82.0	79.2	82.2	79.8	82.2	79.7
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.2
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,805	6,786	6,631	6,615	6,472	6,460
Labour force	b	2,302	2,254	2,142	2,121	2,019	1,997
Employed	b	2,242	2,193	2,080	2,056	1,957	1,926
Agriculture	e	92	82	103	92	95	88
Non-agriculture	c	2,150	2,111	1,977	1,964	1,862	1,838
Unemployed	e	60	61	62	65	62	71
Not in the labour force	a	4,503	4,532	4,489	4,494	4,453	4,463

Participation rate (3)	b	33.8	33.2	32.3	32.1	31.2	30.9
Unemployment rate (4)	f	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.6

(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 July 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)	13,493	2,228	3,824 a	1,053 c	3,922 a	1,021 c	1,445
Labour force	7,787 a	1,101 c	3,702 a	951 c	1,087 c	719 c	227 d
Employed	7,543 a	1,009 c	3,634 a	901 c	1,073 c	705 c	221 d
Unemployed	244 d	92 e	68 e	50 e	14 f	14 f	6 g
Not in the labour force	5,706 a	1,127 b	122 d	102 d	2,835 b	302 d	1,218 b
Participation rate (3) - 1966, July 23	57.7 a	49.4 c	96.8 a	90.3 c	27.7 c	70.4 c	15.7 d
June 18	56.0 a	36.8 c	96.9 a	89.6 c	28.6 c	71.7 c	16.2 d
Unemployment rate (4) - 1966, July 23	3.1 d	8.4 e	1.8 e	5.3 e	1.3 f	1.9 f	2.6 g
June 18	3.1 d	10.8 e	1.6 e	5.1 e	1.4 f	2.0 f	2.1 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

- 6 -

(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	
		July 23	June 18	July 24	June 19	July 18	June 20
Total employed	a	7,543	7,303	7,251	7,049	6,980	6,773
Agriculture	d	655	575	706	649	731	679
Non-agriculture	a	6,888	6,728	6,545	6,400	6,249	6,094

Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,888	6,728	6,545	6,400	6,249	6,094
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,377	6,141	6,041	5,824	5,784	5,590
At work 35 hours or more	b	4,909	5,720	4,767	5,437	4,803	5,211
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,468	421	1,274	387	981	379
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	52	64	50	65	48	62
Due to other reasons(3)	c	1,416	357	1,224	322	933	317
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	511	587	504	576	465	504

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Average May/July	Average Apr./June	Average May/July	Average Apr./June	Average May/July	Average Apr./June
Total employed	a	7,327	7,130	7,053	6,835	6,791	6,589
Agriculture	d	607	561	670	622	695	652
Other primary industries	e	235	218	239	211	211	192
Manufacturing	d	1,762	1,728	1,631	1,621	1,659	1,632
Construction	e	536	497	504	447	432	399
Transportation and other utilities	d	624	604	646	628	597	581
Trade	d	1,187	1,176	1,171	1,144	1,122	1,086
Finance, insurance, real estate	e	303	300	278	268	270	272
Community, personal, other services	d	1,633	1,618	1,492	1,484	1,408	1,397
Public administration	e	440	428	422	410	397	378

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 July 23, 1966	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,543 a	6,419 b	525 c	383 d	216 d
Agriculture	655 d	149 e	283 d	72 f	151 e
Non-agriculture	6,888 a	6,270 b	242 d	311 d	65 e
Men	5,301 a	4,382 b	464 c	352 d	103 e
Agriculture	563 d	126 e	275 d	69 f	93 e
Non-agriculture	4,738 a	4,256 b	189 d	283 d	10 g
Women	2,242 b	2,037 c	61 e	31 e	113 d
Agriculture	92 e	23 f	8 g	3 g	58 e
Non-agriculture	2,150 c	2,014 c	53 e	28 f	55 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.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force

(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	
		July 23	June 18	July 24	June 19	July 18	June 20
Total unemployed	d	244	230	244	257	265	282
Without work and seeking work	d	226	220	231	241	249	269
Seeking full-time work	d	205	201	208	222	227	246
Seeking part-time work	f	21	19	23	19	22	23
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	18	10	13	16	16	13
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	226	220	231	241	249	269
Seeking under 1 month	e	94	99	87	111	97	115
Seeking 1-3 months	e	85	68	81	64	86	73
Seeking 4-6 months	e	19	28	30	30	26	38
Seeking more than 6 months	e	28	25	33	36	40	43

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended July 23, 1966	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	13,493	1,288	3,903	4,765	2,240	1,297
Men	6,688	640	1,923	2,348	1,133	644
Women	6,805	648	1,980	2,417	1,107	653
Labour force	7,787 a	663 b	2,210 b	2,844 b	1,317 b	753 c
Men	5,485 a	483 b	1,570 b	1,968 a	939 b	525 b
Women	2,302 b	180 c	640 c	876 c	378 c	228 c
Employed	7,543 a	634 b	2,122 b	2,767 b	1,295 b	725 c
Men	5,301 a	459 b	1,502 b	1,911 a	924 b	505 b
Women	2,242 b	175 c	620 c	856 c	371 c	220 c
Agriculture	655 d	38 e	134 f	167 e	279 d	37 f
Non-agriculture	6,888 a	596 c	1,988 b	2,600 b	1,016 c	688 c
Paid workers	6,419 b	547 c	1,836 c	2,445 b	952 c	639 c
Men	4,382 b	388 c	1,275 c	1,646 b	632 c	441 c
Women	2,037 c	159 d	561 c	799 c	320 d	198 d
Unemployed	244 d	29 e	88 e	77 e	22 e	28 e
Men	184 d	24 e	68 e	57 e	15 e	20 e
Women	60 e	5 g	20 f	20 f	7 g	8 g
Not in the labour force	5,706 a	625 b	1,693 b	1,921 b	923 b	544 c
Men	1,203 c	157 c	353 c	380 c	194 c	119 d
Women	4,503 a	468 b	1,340 b	1,541 b	729 b	425 c
<hr/>						
Employed 1966, July 23	7,543 a	634 b	2,122 b	2,767 b	1,295 b	725 c
June 18	7,303 a	612 b	2,047 b	2,715 b	1,249 b	680 c
1965, July 24	7,251	624	2,003	2,669	1,274	681
June 19	7,049	599	1,955	2,609	1,232	654
1964, July 18	6,980	607	1,917	2,588	1,228	640
June 20	6,773	586	1,851	2,532	1,187	617
<hr/>						
Unemployed 1966, July 23	244 d	29 e	88 e	77 e	22 e	28 e
June 18	230 d	24 e	85 e	75 e	15 e	31 e
1965, July 24	244	30	98	65	25	26
June 19	257	31	100	74	23	29
1964, July 18	265	30	103	75	28	29
June 20	282	30	106	88	25	33

(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

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

Employment was higher than a year earlier in all regions. Rates of increase ranged between 2.4 per cent in the Prairies and 6.0 per cent in British Columbia.

from a year earlier. Unemployment among men was 36,000 lower; men 25-44 accounted for 17,000 of this decline.

Employment by Region

	Second Quarter Averages		Percent Change %
	(000's)		
	1966	1965	
Canada	7,130	6,835	+ 4.3
Atlantic	585	562	+ 4.1
Quebec	1,996	1,903	+ 4.9
Ontario	2,650	2,538	+ 4.4
Prairies	1,227	1,198	+ 2.4
B.C.	672	634	+ 6.0

The percentage of the labour force unemployed was 3.5 in the second quarter of 1966 compared with 4.2 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. For men, the unemployment rate was reduced from 4.7 to 3.9 and for women from 2.8 to 2.5.

The unemployment rate in the second quarter of 1966 was lower than a year earlier for all regions except British Columbia where there was little change.

Regional rates for the second quarter of 1966 follow, with those for the second quarter of 1965 in brackets: Atlantic 5.9 (8.3), Quebec 4.9 (5.6), Ontario 2.4 (2.7), Prairies 1.8 (2.8), British Columbia 4.4 (4.2).

Total unemployment averaged 258,000 in the second quarter of 1966, a reduction of 40,000