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## LIBRARY THE LABOUR FORCE

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DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

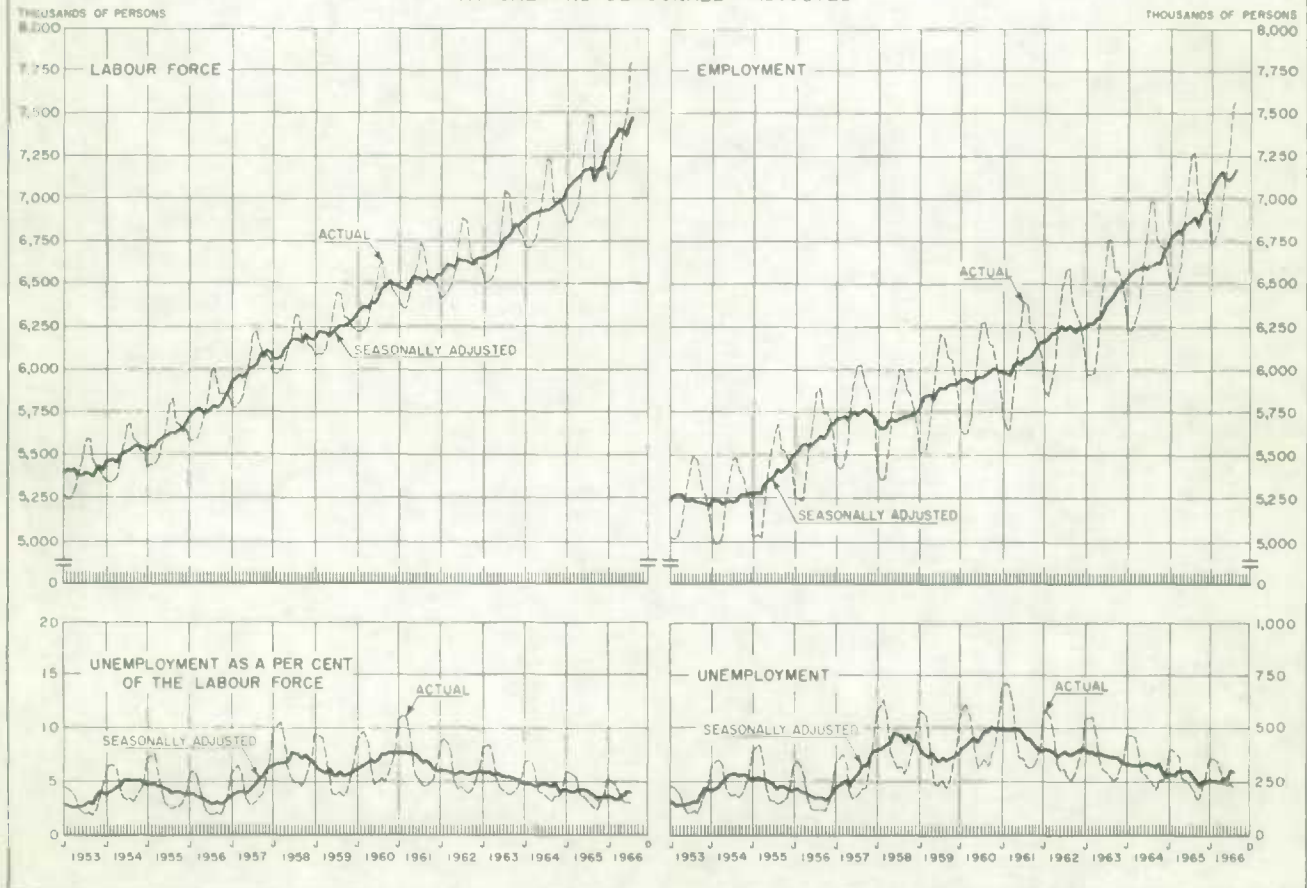
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,805,000 in the week ended August 20, 1966. Of this total, 7,577,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 228,000 were unemployed for the whole week. There was little change between July and August in the total labour force, the employed having increased by 34,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 16,000. Compared with August last year, the labour force was 315,000 higher, employment was 298,000 higher and unemployment 17,000 higher.

Employment was up 40,000 in nonagricultural industries between July and August; in

agriculture there was little change. Nonagricultural employment was 383,000 higher than in August 1965 and employment in agriculture was 85,000 lower. Men accounted for 14,000 of the July-to-August increase in total employment and women for 20,000. Compared with August 1965, total employment was higher by 133,000 for men and by 165,000 for women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in August was 2.9, compared with rates of 3.1 in July this year and 2.8 in August 1965. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in August 1966 was 4.0.

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



The Unemployed: Family Data(1)  
July 1965 - July 1966

Beginning in July 1960, labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed have been tabulated at quarterly intervals and published usually twice a year. Included in the tables below are data referring to the weeks ended January 15, April 23 and July 23, 1966 and to the weeks ended July 24 and October 16, 1965. Comments on the most recent estimates - those for July 1966 - and on seasonal patterns follow.

There were 244,000 persons unemployed in July 1966, of whom 75,000 (31%) were heads of family units, 155,000 (63%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads and 14,000 (6%) were not members of family units.

The 230,000 unemployed members of families were distributed throughout 205,000 family units. At least one person was employed in 150,000 (73%) of these units. Table 3 indicates that the probability of some member of the unit being employed is greatest in the larger families.

Pronounced seasonal patterns show up in the six-year period for which the data are available. Notably, the proportion of the unemployed who were heads of households has been lowest in July (31-39%) and highest in January and April (45-51%). On the other hand, the proportion of the unemployed who were single sons or daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-50%), when many students are available for summer jobs, and lowest in January and April (30-33%). The proportion of families having one or more employed members in addition to the unemployed range from 49-59% in January and April to 63-73% in July.

Further detail for July 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>						
July 23, 1966	244	230	75	123	32	14
April 23, 1966	298	274	135	99	40	24
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
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
July 23, 1966	100	94	31	50	13	6
April 23, 1966	100	92	45	33	14	8
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

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 <u>employed</u>			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
July 23, 1966	205	55	150	75	49	26
April 23, 1966	246	111	135	80	38	17
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
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
July 23, 1966	100	27	73	36	24	13
April 23, 1966	100	45	55	33	15	7
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

(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)

- 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	
		August 20	July 23	August 21	July 24	August 22	July 18
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,524	13,493	13,174	13,146	12,860	12,829
Labour force	a	7,805	7,787	7,490	7,495	7,217	7,245
Employed	a	7,577	7,543	7,279	7,251	6,971	6,980
Agriculture	d	649	655	734	706	721	731
Non-agriculture	a	6,928	6,888	6,545	6,545	6,250	6,249
Unemployed	d	228	244	211	244	246	265
Not in the labour force	a	5,719	5,706	5,684	5,651	5,643	5,584
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	57.7	57.7	56.9	57.0	56.1	56.5
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.7
Seasonally adjusted		4.0	4.1	3.9 <sup>r</sup>	4.2	4.7 <sup>r</sup>	4.8
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,703	6,688	6,529	6,515	6,373	6,357
Labour force	a	5,477	5,485	5,344	5,353	5,215	5,226
Employed	a	5,315	5,301	5,182	5,171	5,030	5,023
Agriculture	d	563	563	625	603	631	636
Non-agriculture	a	4,752	4,738	4,557	4,568	4,399	4,387
Unemployed	d	162	184	162	182	185	203
Not in the labour force	c	1,226	1,203	1,185	1,162	1,158	1,131
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	81.7	82.0	81.9	82.2	81.8	82.2
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.9
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,821	6,805	6,645	6,631	6,487	6,472
Labour force	b	2,328	2,302	2,146	2,142	2,002	2,019
Employed	b	2,262	2,242	2,097	2,080	1,941	1,957
Agriculture	e	86	92	109	103	90	95
Non-agriculture	c	2,176	2,150	1,988	1,977	1,851	1,862
Unemployed	e	66	60	49	62	61	62
Not in the labour force	a	4,493	4,503	4,499	4,489	4,485	4,453
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	34.1	33.8	32.3	32.3	30.9	31.2
Unemployment rate (4)	f	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.1

(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.

<sup>r</sup> 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 August 20, 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)	13,524	2,234	3,827 a	1,062 c	3,947 a	1,007 c	1,447
Labour force	7,805 a	1,085 c	3,700 a	958 c	1,122 c	714 c	226 d
Employed	7,577 a	1,014 c	3,632 a	911 c	1,103 c	696 c	221 d
Unemployed	228 d	71 e	68 e	47 e	19 f	18 f	5 g
Not in the labour force	5,719 a	1,149 b	127 d	104 d	2,825 b	293 d	1,221 b
Participation rate (3) - 1966, Aug. 20	57.7 a	48.6 c	96.7 a	90.2 c	28.4 c	70.9 c	15.6 d
July 23	57.7 a	49.4 c	96.8 a	90.3 c	27.7 c	70.4 c	15.7 d
Unemployment rate (4) - 1966, Aug. 20	2.9 d	6.5 e	1.8 e	4.9 e	1.7 f	2.5 f	2.2 g
July 23	3.1 d	8.4 e	1.8 e	5.3 e	1.3 f	1.9 f	2.6 g

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

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

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

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

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		August 20	July 23	August 21	July 24	August 22	July 18
Total employed	a	7,577	7,543	7,279	7,251	6,971	6,980
Agriculture	d	649	655	734	706	721	731
Non-agriculture	a	6,928	6,888	6,545	6,545	6,250	6,249
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,928	6,888	6,545	6,545	6,250	6,249
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,414	6,377	6,061	6,041	5,814	5,784
At work 35 hours or more	b	5,398	4,909	5,130	4,767	4,964	4,803
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,016	1,468	931	1,274	850	981
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	63	52	54	50	56	48
Due to other reasons(3)	c	953	1,416	877	1,224	794	933
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	514	511	484	504	436	465

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Average June/Aug.	Average May/July	Average June/Aug.	Average May/July	Average June/Aug.	Average May/July
Total employed	a	7,474	7,327	7,193	7,053	6,908	6,791
Agriculture	d	626	607	696	670	710	695
Other primary industries	e	244	235	261	239	229	211
Manufacturing	d	1,802	1,762	1,687	1,631	1,702	1,659
Construction	e	562	536	530	504	449	432
Transportation and other utilities	d	641	624	656	646	610	597
Trade	d	1,204	1,187	1,173	1,171	1,139	1,122
Finance, insurance, real estate	e	307	303	288	278	272	270
Community, personal, other services	d	1,640	1,633	1,473	1,492	1,394	1,408
Public administration	e	448	440	429	422	403	397

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 August 20, 1966	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,577 a	6,468 b	541 c	360 d	208 d
Agriculture	649 d	150 e	287 d	66 f	146 e
Non-agriculture	6,928 a	6,318 b	254 d	294 d	62 e
Men	5,315 a	4,409 b	469 c	333 d	104 e
Agriculture	563 d	129 e	278 d	64 f	92 e
Non-agriculture	4,752 a	4,280 b	191 d	269 d	12 g
Women	2,262 b	2,059 c	72 e	27 e	104 d
Agriculture	86 e	21 f	9 g	2 g	54 e
Non-agriculture	2,176 c	2,038 c	63 e	25 f	50 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	
		August 20	July 23	August 21	July 24	August 22	July 18
Total unemployed	d	228	244	211	244	246	265
Without work and seeking work	d	210	226	196	231	230	249
Seeking full-time work	d	195	205	182	208	215	227
Seeking part-time work	f	15	21	14	23	15	22
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	18	18	15	13	16	16
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	210	226	196	231	230	249
Seeking under 1 month	e	70	94	66	87	76	97
Seeking 1-3 months	e	97	85	74	81	88	86
Seeking 4-6 months	e	18	19	25	30	25	26
Seeking more than 6 months	e	25	28	31	33	41	40

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended August 20, 1966		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,524	1,290	3,911	4,778	2,242	1,303
Men		6,703	641	1,927	2,355	1,133	647
Women		6,821	649	1,984	2,423	1,109	656
Labour force		7,805 a	664 b	2,212 b	2,869 b	1,309 b	751 c
Men		5,477 a	481 b	1,562 b	1,969 a	940 b	525 b
Women		2,328 b	183 c	650 c	900 c	369 c	226 c
Employed		7,577 a	638 b	2,129 b	2,794 b	1,292 b	724 c
Men		5,315 a	460 b	1,503 b	1,916 a	929 b	507 b
Women		2,262 b	178 c	626 c	878 c	363 c	217 c
Agriculture		649 d	39 e	134 f	162 e	283 d	31 f
Non-agriculture		6,928 a	599 c	1,995 b	2,632 b	1,009 c	693 c
Paid workers		6,468 b	550 c	1,850 c	2,480 b	945 c	643 c
Men		4,409 b	389 c	1,285 c	1,660 b	630 c	445 c
Women		2,059 c	161 d	565 c	820 c	315 d	198 d
Unemployed		228 d	26 e	83 e	75 e	17 e	27 e
Men		162 d	21 e	59 e	53 e	11 e	18 e
Women		66 e	5 g	24 f	22 f	6 g	9 g
Not in the labour force		5,719 a	626 b	1,699 b	1,909 b	933 b	552 c
Men		1,226 c	160 c	365 c	386 c	193 c	122 d
Women		4,493 a	466 b	1,334 b	1,523 b	740 b	430 c
<hr/>							
Employed	1966, August 20	7,577 a	638 b	2,129 b	2,794 b	1,292 b	724 c
	July 23	7,543 a	634 b	2,122 b	2,767 b	1,295 b	725 c
	1965, August 21	7,279	621	2,010	2,683	1,282	683
	July 24	7,251	624	2,003	2,669	1,274	681
	1964, August 22	6,971	601	1,919	2,593	1,215	643
	July 18	6,980	607	1,917	2,588	1,228	640
Unemployed	1966, August 20	228 d	26 e	83 e	75 e	17 e	27 e
	July 23	244 d	29 e	88 e	77 e	22 e	28 e
	1965, August 21	211	27	85	57	18	24
	July 24	244	30	98	65	25	26
	1964, August 22	246	28	100	68	24	26
	July 18	265	30	103	75	28	29

(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 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>					
July 23, 1966	205	61	70	44	30
April 23, 1966	246	85	83	47	31
January 15, 1966	298	111	97	54	36
October 16, 1965	143	57	41	25	20
July 24, 1965	201	65	65	41	30

(1) See footnote page 1.