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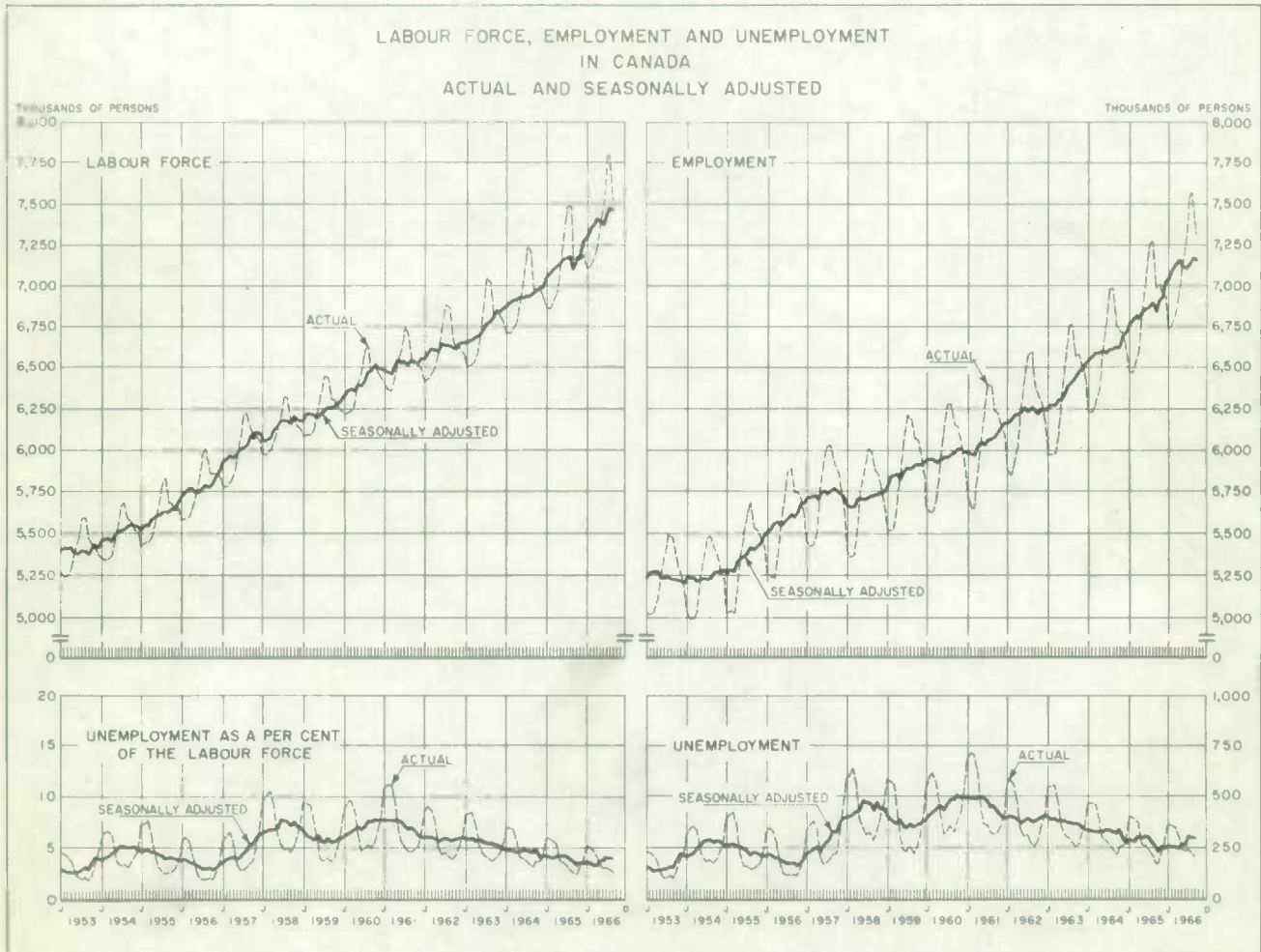Price: $2.00 per year

THE LABOUR FORCE

SEPTEMBER 1966

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,516,000 in the week ended September 17, 1966. Of the total labour force, 7,311,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 205,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between August and September, the labour force declined by 289,000; there were decreases of 266,000 in the employed and of 23,000 in the unemployed. These downward movements were associated with the return to school of students who had been in the labour market during the summer vacation. The labour force was 357,000 higher than in September 1965; the employed were higher by 328,000 and the unemployed by 29,000.

Nonagricultural industries accounted

for 220,000 of the decline in employment from August and agriculture for 46,000. Compared with September 1965, nonagricultural employment was 350,000 higher and agricultural employment was 22,000 lower. Between August and September employment decreased by 254,000 for men and 12,000 for women. Compared with a year earlier employment was higher by 116,000 for men and 212,000 for women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in September was 2.7, compared with rates of 2.9 in August this year and of 2.5 in September 1965. Seasonally adjusted, the September 1966 unemployment rate was 4.0.

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

The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry
3rd Quarter 1966

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the third quarter of 1966, with comparative data for the first two quarters of 1966 and the two last quarters of 1965, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 6			1 9 6 5		1 9 6 6			1 9 6 5	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	2.9	3.5	4.9	3.0	2.8
Office and profes- sional(2)	19	16	14	17	16	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2
Transportation	4	6	7	5	5	2.7	4.3	6.9	3.0	2.8
Service and recreation	10	10	9	12	12	2.6	3.1	4.0	3.1	3.1
Primary(3)	7	10	14	11	8	1.9	3.5	7.4	3.1	1.9
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	28	28	33	32	25	3.1	3.8	6.2	3.7	2.8
Labourers(4)	14	18	19	17	16	7.6	11.6	17.8	10.1	8.1
Never worked(5)	17	14	4	7	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed (000's)	226	258	352	214	210					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 6			1 9 6 5		1 9 6 6			1 9 6 5	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	2.9	3.5	4.9	3.0	2.8
Primary industries(6)	8	12	15	12	9	2.1	3.7	7.2	3.2	1.9
Manufacturing	23	21	19	21	21	2.8	3.0	3.9	2.7	2.6
Construction	12	18	24	17	15	4.8	8.7	16.3	6.9	5.5
Transportation and other utilities(7)	7	7	10	8	7	2.4	2.9	5.7	2.8	2.3
Trade	12	10	11	11	11	2.1	2.2	3.2	2.0	1.9
Service(8)	19	19	17	22	20	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.9
Never worked(5)	17	14	4	7	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed (000's)	226	258	352	214	210					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.
(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.
(3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.
(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.
(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.
(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.
(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.
(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.
Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

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.

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 Sept. 17	1966 Aug. 20	1965 Sept. 18	1965 Aug. 21	1964 Sept. 19	1964 Aug. 22
Total							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,555	13,524	13,200	13,174	12,884	12,860
Labour force	a	7,516	7,805	7,159	7,490	6,985	7,217
Employed	a	7,311	7,577	6,983	7,279	6,768	6,971
Agriculture	d	603	649	625	734	680	721
Non-agriculture	a	6,708	6,928	6,358	6,545	6,088	6,250
Unemployed	d	205	228	176	211	217	246
Not in the labour force	a	6,039	5,719	6,041	5,684	5,899	5,643
Participation rate (3)	a	55.4	57.7	54.2	56.9	54.2	56.1
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4
Seasonally adjusted		4.0	4.0	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.7
Men							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,719	6,703	6,542	6,529	6,385	6,373
Labour force	a	5,204	5,477	5,075	5,344	4,985	5,215
Employed	a	5,061	5,315	4,945	5,182	4,824	5,030
Agriculture	d	510	563	537	625	583	631
Non-agriculture	a	4,551	4,752	4,408	4,557	4,241	4,399
Unemployed	d	143	162	130	162	161	185
Not in the labour force	c	1,515	1,226	1,467	1,185	1,400	1,158
Participation rate (3)	a	77.5	81.7	77.6	81.9	78.1	81.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	2.7	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5
Women							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,836	6,821	6,658	6,645	6,499	6,487
Labour force	b	2,312	2,328	2,084	2,146	2,000	2,002
Employed	b	2,250	2,262	2,038	2,097	1,944	1,941
Agriculture	e	93	86	88	109	97	90
Non-agriculture	c	2,157	2,176	1,950	1,988	1,847	1,851
Unemployed	e	62	66	46	49	56	61
Not in the labour force	a	4,524	4,493	4,574	4,499	4,499	4,485
Participation rate (3)	b	33.8	34.1	31.3	32.3	30.8	30.9
Unemployment rate (4)	f	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.0

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.
(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

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 September 17, 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)	13,555	2,239	3,854 a	1,047 c	3,961 a	1,004 c	1,450
Labour force	7,516 a	761 c	3,727 a	885 c	1,189 c	724 c	230 d
Employed	7,311 a	700 c	3,670 a	840 c	1,171 c	706 c	224 d
Unemployed	205 d	61 e	57 e	45 e	18 f	18 f	6 g
Not in the labour force	6,039 a	1,478 b	127 d	162 d	2,772 b	280 d	1,220 b
Participation rate (3) - 1966, Sept. 17	55.4 a	34.0 c	96.7 a	84.5 c	30.0 c	72.1 c	15.9 d
Aug. 20	57.7 a	48.6 c	96.7 a	90.2 c	28.4 c	70.9 c	15.6 d
Unemployment rate (4) - 1966, Sept. 17	2.7 d	8.0 e	1.5 e	5.1 e	1.5 f	2.5 f	2.6 g
Aug. 20	2.9 d	6.5 e	1.8 e	4.9 e	1.7 f	2.5 f	2.2 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 Sept. 17	1966 Aug. 20	1965 Sept. 18	1965 Aug. 21	1964 Sept. 19	1964 Aug. 22
Total employed	a	7,311	7,577	6,983	7,279	6,768	6,971
Agriculture	d	603	649	625	734	680	721
Non-agriculture	a	6,708	6,928	6,358	6,545	6,088	6,250
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,708	6,928	6,358	6,545	6,088	6,250
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,113	6,414	5,814	6,061	5,603	5,814
At work 35 hours or more	b	5,609	5,398	5,399	5,130	5,186	4,964
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	504	1,016	415	931	417	850
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	48	63	43	54	55	56
Due to other reasons(3)	c	456	953	372	877	362	794
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	595	514	544	484	485	436

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1966 Average July/Sept.	1966 Average June/Aug.	1965 Average July/Sept.	1965 Average June/Aug.	1964 Average July/Sept.	1964 Average June/Aug.
Total employed	a	7,477	7,474	7,171	7,193	6,906	6,908
Agriculture	d	636	626	688	696	711	710
Other primary industries	e	240	244	280	261	225	229
Manufacturing	d	1,810	1,802	1,688	1,687	1,717	1,702
Construction	e	559	562	537	530	457	449
Transportation and other utilities	d	648	641	637	656	613	610
Trade	d	1,197	1,204	1,159	1,173	1,140	1,139
Finance, insurance, real estate	e	306	307	289	288	269	272
Community, personal, other services	d	1,645	1,640	1,463	1,473	1,373	1,394
Public administration	e	436	448	430	429	401	403

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 September 17, 1966	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,311 a	6,228 b	538 c	354 d	191 d
Agriculture	603 d	125 e	275 d	71 f	132 e
Non-agriculture	6,708 a	6,103 b	263 d	283 d	59 e
Men	5,061 a	4,193 b	465 c	328 d	75 e
Agriculture	510 d	104 e	269 d	69 f	68 e
Non-agriculture	4,551 a	4,089 b	196 d	259 d	7 g
Women	2,250 b	2,035 c	73 e	26 e	116 d
Agriculture	93 e	21 f	6 g	2 g	64 e
Non-agriculture	2,157 c	2,014 c	67 e	24 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.

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	
		Sept. 17	Aug. 20	Sept. 18	Aug. 21	Sept. 19	Aug. 22
Total unemployed	d	205	228	176	211	217	246
Without work and seeking work	d	196	210	167	196	207	230
Seeking full-time work	d	182	195	156	182	194	215
Seeking part-time work	f	14	15	11	14	13	15
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	9	18	9	15	10	16
Without work and seeking work	d	196	210	167	196	207	230
Seeking under 1 month	e	80	70	67	66	77	76
Seeking 1-3 months	e	73	97	55	74	65	88
Seeking 4-6 months	e	21	18	20	25	27	25
Seeking more than 6 months	e	22	25	25	31	38	41

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended September 17, 1966	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	13,555	1,291	3,920	4,791	2,244	1,309
Men	6,719	641	1,932	2,362	1,134	650
Women	6,836	650	1,988	2,429	1,110	659
Labour force	7,516 a	642 b	2,137 b	2,733 b	1,278 b	726 c
Men	5,204 a	460 b	1,491 b	1,860 a	892 b	501 b
Women	2,312 b	182 c	646 c	873 c	386 c	225 c
Employed	7,311 a	615 b	2,062 b	2,675 b	1,262 b	697 c
Men	5,061 a	438 b	1,438 b	1,821 a	883 b	481 b
Women	2,250 b	177 c	624 c	854 c	379 c	216 c
Agriculture	603 d	34 e	111 f	145 e	289 d	24 f
Non-agriculture	6,708 a	581 c	1,951 b	2,530 b	973 c	673 c
Paid workers	6,228 b	531 c	1,793 c	2,375 b	914 c	615 c
Men	4,193 b	370 c	1,227 c	1,582 b	594 c	420 c
Women	2,035 c	161 d	566 c	793 c	320 d	195 d
Unemployed	205 d	27 e	75 e	58 e	16 e	29 e
Men	143 d	22 e	53 e	39 e	9 e	20 e
Women	62 e	5 g	22 f	19 f	7 g	9 g
Not in the labour force	6,039 a	649 b	1,783 b	2,058 b	966 b	583 c
Men	1,515 c	181 c	441 c	502 c	242 c	149 d
Women	4,524 a	468 b	1,342 b	1,556 b	724 b	434 c
Employed 1966, September 17	7,311 a	615 b	2,062 b	2,675 b	1,262 b	697 c
August 20	7,577 a	638 b	2,129 b	2,794 b	1,292 b	724 c
1965, September 18	6,983	598	1,961	2,551	1,224	649
August 21	7,279	621	2,010	2,683	1,282	683
1964, September 19	6,768	569	1,867	2,504	1,212	616
August 22	6,971	601	1,919	2,593	1,215	643
Unemployed 1966, September 17	205 d	27 e	75 e	58 e	16 e	29 e
August 20	228 d	26 e	83 e	75 e	17 e	27 e
1965, September 18	176	23	69	47	18	19
August 21	211	27	85	57	18	24
1964, September 19	217	32	84	55	21	25
August 22	246	28	100	68	24	26

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.
Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occuring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.