

c.B.

Library
FEB 14 1967
Dept. of Manpower & Immigration

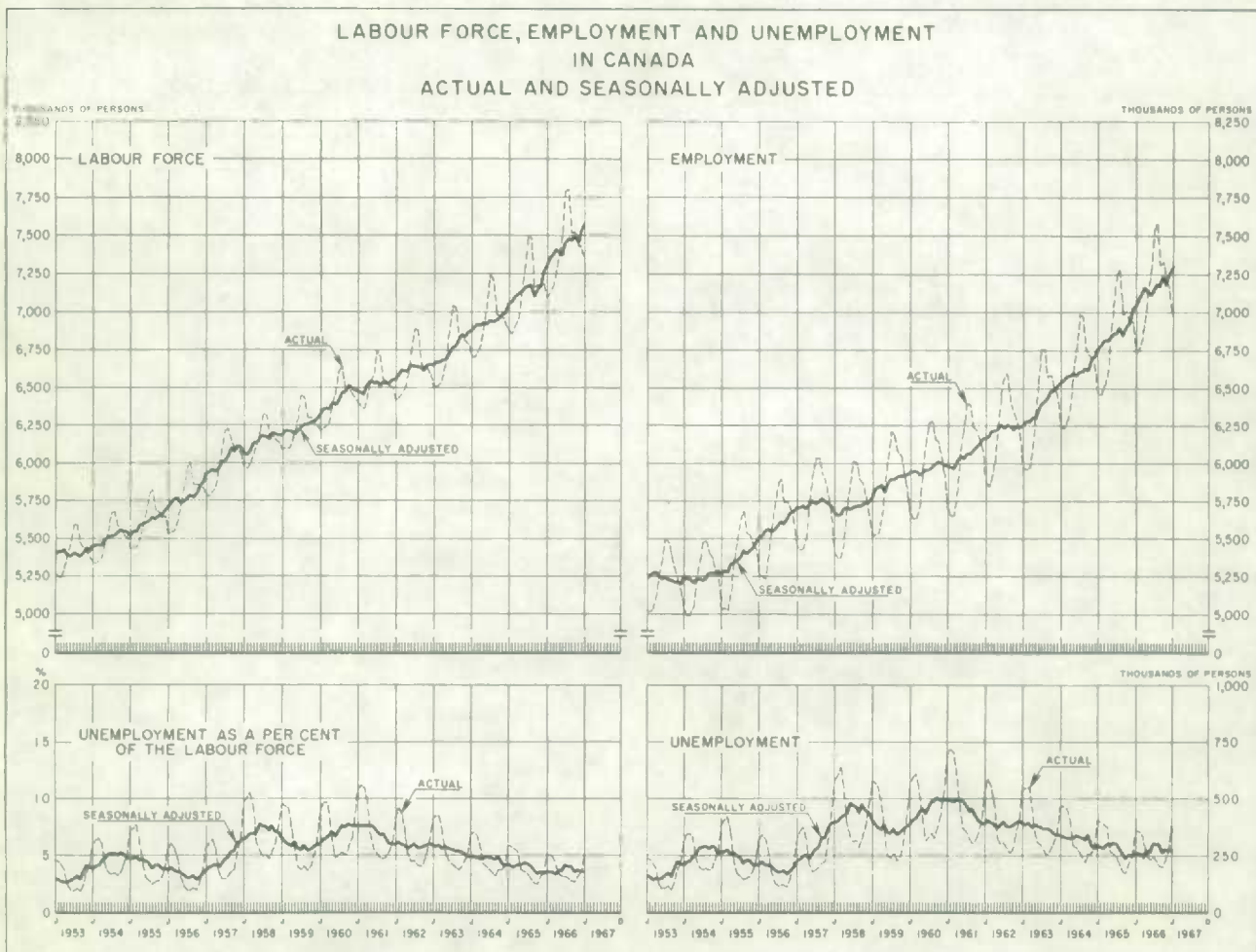
THE LABOUR FORCE
JANUARY 1967

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,364,000 in the week ended January 14, 1967. This total included 6,983,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 381,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. The labour force decreased by 75,000 from December; the employed decreased by 190,000 while the unemployed increased by 115,000. Compared with January last year, the January 1967 estimates were higher by 271,000 for the labour force, by 249,000 for the employed and by 22,000 for the unemployed.

Nonagricultural industries accounted for 156,000 of the decrease in total employment from December and agriculture for

34,000. Between January 1966 and January 1967 there was a rise of 258,000 in nonagricultural employment while in agriculture there was little change. From December, there was a decrease of 124,000 in employed men and 66,000 in employed women. There were 135,000 more men and 114,000 more women employed in January 1967 than in January 1966.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 5.2 in January 1967, compared with 3.6 in December 1966 and 5.1 in January 1966. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 3.6 in January 1967.



Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1965-1966

In the fourth quarter of 1966, the labour force was 288,000 greater than in the fourth quarter of 1965, employment was 269,000 higher and unemployment 19,000 higher.

Fourth Quarter Averages
(000's)

	1966	1965
Labour force	7,462	7,174
Employed	7,229	6,960
Unemployed	233	214

The labour force continued its rapid expansion during 1966. In the fourth quarter, the year-to-year increase of 4.0 per cent marked the seventh consecutive quarter in which the increase exceeded three percent. In each quarter, and for men as well as for women, the rate of increase was substantially greater than the average annual rate of the previous ten years.

Year-to-Year Percentage Increases
in the Labour Force

	<u>1965-1966</u>					Average Annual Increase 1955-1965
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Cal. Year	
Both sexes	3.6	3.6	4.4	4.0	3.9	2.4
Men	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.5
Women	6.2	6.6	8.9	7.3	7.3	4.9

For the year as a whole, the labour force averaged 7,420,000, 279,000 more than in 1965. The increase of 3.9 per cent between 1965 and 1966 equalled the previous record increase established in 1956-57. The number of men in the labour force in 1966 was 128,000, or 2.5 per cent, higher than a year earlier and the number of women was 151,000, or 7.3 per cent, higher.

In the fourth quarter of 1966, total employment averaged 7,229,000, a rise of 269,000, or 3.9 per cent, from the corresponding quarter of 1965. Employment rose by 121,000, or 2.5 for men and by 148,000, or 7.1 per cent for women. The largest relative gains from a year earlier continued to be among persons 20-24 years, 7.4 per cent for men and 10.8 per cent for women.

Comparing fourth quarters, employment was substantially higher in 1966 than in 1965 for British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario.

In the other regions, there was little change. For the year as a whole, however, the rate of increase in employment was greater than the ten-year average for all regions except the Prairies.

Percentage Increase in Employment
Canada and Regions

	4th Quarter	Calendar Year	Average Annual Increase
	1965-66	1965-66	1955-65
Canada	3.9	4.2	2.5
Atlantic	1.7	3.5	1.7
Quebec	5.1	5.4	2.5
Ontario	4.0	4.0	2.5
Prairies	1.1	2.2	2.4
B.C.	6.5	6.1	3.2

As compared to a year earlier, employment in the fourth quarter of 1966 was higher by 141,000 in manufacturing and by 95,000 in community, personal and other service. These industries together accounted for 88 per cent of the net increase in total employment.

Employment by Industry

	<u>Fourth Quarter Averages</u>		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u>	
	(000's) 1966	(000's) 1965	(000's)	%
All industries	7,229	6,960	+ 269	+ 3.9
Goods-producing industries	3,010	2,920	+ 90	+ 3.1
Agriculture	509	542	- 33	- 6.1
Non-agriculture	2,501	2,378	+ 123	+ 5.2
Other primary industries	228	243	- 15	- 6.2
Manufacturing	1,776	1,635	+ 141	+ 8.6
Construction	497	500	- 3	- 0.6
Service-producing industries	4,219	4,040	+ 179	+ 4.4
Transportation & other utilities	646	617	+ 29	+ 4.7
Trade	1,210	1,177	+ 33	+ 2.8
Finance	304	291	+ 13	+ 4.5
Community, personal & other service	1,646	1,551	+ 95	+ 6.1
Public administration	413	404	+ 9	+ 2.2

In the fourth quarter of 1966, employment in the goods-producing sector was higher than a year earlier by 46,000 for men and 44,000 for

(continued on page 5)

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)	1967	1966		1965		1964
		Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 15	Dec. 11	Jan. 16	Dec. 12
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,680	13,648	13,305	13,278	12,977	12,951
Labour force	a	7,364	7,439	7,093	7,185	6,868	6,912
Employed	a	6,983	7,173	6,734	6,933	6,461	6,628
Agriculture	d	451	485	460	470	518	527
Non-agriculture	a	6,532	6,688	6,274	6,463	5,943	6,101
Unemployed	d	381	266	359	252	407	284
Not in the labour force	a	6,316	6,209	6,212	6,093	6,109	6,039

Participation rate (3)	a	53.8	54.5	53.3	54.1	52.9	53.4
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.2	3.6	5.1	3.5	5.9	4.1
Seasonally adjusted		3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.0
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,780	6,765	6,593	6,580	6,429	6,417
Labour force	a	5,144	5,168	4,998	5,046	4,895	4,909
Employed	a	4,831	4,955	4,696	4,844	4,558	4,675
Agriculture	d	404	437	412	424	479	481
Non-agriculture	a	4,427	4,518	4,284	4,420	4,079	4,194
Unemployed	d	313	213	302	202	337	234
Not in the labour force	b	1,636	1,597	1,595	1,534	1,534	1,508

Participation rate (3)	a	75.9	76.4	75.8	76.7	76.1	76.5
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.1	4.1	6.0	4.0	6.9	4.8
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,900	6,883	6,712	6,698	6,548	6,534
Labour force	b	2,220	2,271	2,095	2,139	1,973	2,003
Employed	b	2,152	2,218	2,038	2,089	1,903	1,953
Agriculture	e	47	48	48	46	39	46
Non-agriculture	b	2,105	2,170	1,990	2,043	1,864	1,907
Unemployed	e	68	53	57	50	70	50
Not in the labour force	a	4,680	4,612	4,617	4,559	4,575	4,531

Participation rate (3)	b	32.2	33.0	31.2	31.9	30.1	30.7
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.3	3.5	2.5

(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, 1946-1966		S.D. (1)	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	
Labour force	a		7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	
Employed	a		7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	
Agriculture	d		544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	
Non-agriculture	a		6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	
Unemployed	d		267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	
Not in the labour force	a		6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	
Participation rate(3)	a		55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	
Unemployment rate (4)	d		3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	
			1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			3.4	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 January 14, 1967	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)	13,680	2,264	3,909 a	1,038 b	3,995 a	1,015 c	1,459
Labour force	7,364 a	675 c	3,741 a	859 c	1,159 c	717 c	213 d
Employed	6,983 a	601 c	3,572 a	775 c	1,133 c	700 c	202 d
Unemployed	381 d	74 e	169 e	84 e	26 f	17 f	11 g
Not in the labour force	6,316 a	1,589 b	168 d	179 d	2,836 b	298 d	1,246 a
Participation rate (3) - 1967, Jan. 14	53.8 a	29.8 c	95.7 a	82.8 a	29.0 c	70.6 b	14.6 d
1966, Dec. 10	54.5	31.2	96.0	83.3	30.1	70.4	15.1
Unemployment rate (4) - 1967, Jan. 14	5.2 d	11.0 e	4.5 e	9.8 e	2.2 f	2.4 f	5.2 g
1966, Dec. 10	3.6	7.2	3.1	6.4	1.7	1.8	5.0

(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)	1967		1966		1965		1964	
		Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 15	Dec. 11	Jan. 16	Dec. 12		
Total employed	a	6,983	7,173	6,734	6,933	6,461	6,628		
Agriculture	d	451	485	460	470	518	527		
Non-agriculture	a	6,532	6,688	6,274	6,463	5,943	6,101		
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,532	6,688	6,274	6,463	5,943	6,101		
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	5,917	6,043	5,689	5,843	5,386	5,544		
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,497	5,570	5,272	5,434	5,004	5,119		
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	420	473	417	409	382	425		
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	68	64	67	62	66	57		
Due to other reasons(3)	c	352	409	350	347	316	368		
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	615	645	585	620	557	557		

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
		Nov.1966 Dec. " Jan.1967	Oct.1966 Nov. " Dec. "	Nov.1965 Dec. " Jan.1966	Oct.1965 Nov. " Dec. "	Nov.1964 Dec. " Jan.1965	Oct.1964 Nov. " Dec. "
Total employed	a	7,115	7,229	6,869	6,960	6,599	6,685
Agriculture	d	473	509	484	542	543	584
Other primary industries	d	222	228	240	243	204	202
Manufacturing	c	1,748	1,776	1,641	1,635	1,660	1,676
Construction	c	468	497	473	500	414	437
Transportation and other utilities	c	645	646	603	617	598	601
Trade	c	1,209	1,210	1,153	1,177	1,118	1,132
Finance, insurance, real estate	c	303	304	298	291	270	258
Community, personal, other services	c	1,634	1,646	1,576	1,551	1,426	1,423
Public administration	c	413	413	401	404	366	372

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 January 14, 1967	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,983 a	6,023 a	510 c	303 c	147 d
Agriculture	451 d	70 e	266 d	29 e	86 e
Non-agriculture	6,532 a	5,953 a	244 d	274 d	61 e
Men	4,831 a	4,051 a	440 c	274 c	66 e
Agriculture	404 d	58 e	262 d	28 f	56 e
Non-agriculture	4,427 a	3,993 a	178 d	246 d	10 g
Women	2,152 b	1,972 b	70 e	29 e	81 d
Agriculture	47 e	12 f	4 g	1 g	30 e
Non-agriculture	2,105 b	1,960 b	66 e	28 e	51 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)	1967	1966		1965		1964
		Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 15	Dec. 11	Jan. 16	Dec. 12
Total unemployed	d	381	266	359	252	407	284
Without work and seeking work	d	342	243	320	232	382	270
Seeking full-time work	d	330	233	306	215	367	258
Seeking part-time work	f	12	10	14	17	15	12
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	39	23	39	20	25	14

Without work and seeking work	d	342	243	320	232	382	270
Seeking under 1 month	e	127	91	111	92	127	104
Seeking 1-3 months	e	153	101	151	93	167	99
Seeking 4-6 months	e	36	28	34	22	44	33
Seeking more than 6 months	e	26	23	24	25	44	34

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended January 14, 1967		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,680	1,298	3,953	4,845	2,252	1,332
Men		6,780	644	1,949	2,388	1,138	661
Women		6,900	654	2,004	2,457	1,114	671
Labour force		7,364 a	597 b	2,114 b	2,718 a	1,215 b	720 b
Men		5,144 a	426 b	1,493 a	1,869 a	850 a	506 b
Women		2,220 b	171 c	621 c	849 c	365 c	214 d
Employed		6,983 a	538 b	1,981 b	2,616 b	1,177 b	671 b
Men		4,831 a	374 b	1,381 b	1,791 a	818 b	467 b
Women		2,152 b	164 c	600 c	825 c	359 c	204 d
Agriculture		451 d	23 e	84 e	120 e	201 d	23 f
Non-agriculture		6,532 a	515 c	1,897 b	2,496 b	976 c	648 c
Paid workers		6,023 a	470 c	1,728 b	2,325 b	908 b	592 c
Men		4,051 a	321 b	1,182 b	1,558 b	583 b	407 c
Women		1,972 b	149 d	546 c	767 c	325 c	185 d
Unemployed		381 d	59 e	133 e	102 e	38 e	49 e
Men		313 d	52 e	112 e	78 e	32 f	39 e
Women		68 e	7 f	21 f	24 f	6 g	10 g
Not in the labour force		6,316 a	701 b	1,839 b	2,127 b	1,037 b	612 c
Men		1,636 b	218 c	456 c	519 c	288 c	155 c
Women		4,680 a	483 b	1,383 b	1,608 b	749 b	457 c

Employed	1967, January 14	6,983 a	538 b	1,981 b	2,616 b	1,177 b	671 b
	1966, December 10	7,173	583	2,034	2,674	1,205	677
	1966, January 15	6,734	537	1,903	2,523	1,146	625
	1965, December 11	6,933	574	1,945	2,581	1,186	647
	1965, January 16	6,461	503	1,782	2,457	1,121	598
	1964, December 12	6,628	537	1,847	2,487	1,149	608
Unemployed	1967, January 14	381 d	59 e	133 e	102 e	38 e	49 e
	1966, December 10	266	36	93	65	32	40
	1966, January 15	359	63	127	86	42	41
	1965, December 11	252	44	97	60	29	22
	1965, January 16	407	62	159	98	48	40
	1964, December 12	284	40	104	76	33	31

(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.



1010520253

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 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.

(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.

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

women and in the service-producing sector by 75,000 for men and 104,000 for women.

The number of persons unemployed in the fourth quarter of 1966 averaged 233,000 (176,000 men, 57,000 women), a slight increase from the fourth quarter of 1965. The unemployment rate for Canada, Ontario and the Atlantic and Prairie regions was virtually unchanged from a year earlier; it was lower in Quebec and higher in British Columbia.

Unemployment Rates by Region
Fourth Quarter Averages

	1966	1965
Canada	3.1	3.0
Atlantic	5.1	5.2
Quebec	3.9	4.3
Ontario	2.1	1.9
Prairies	2.0	1.8
B.C.	4.7	3.4