

THE LABOUR FORCE

APRIL 1967

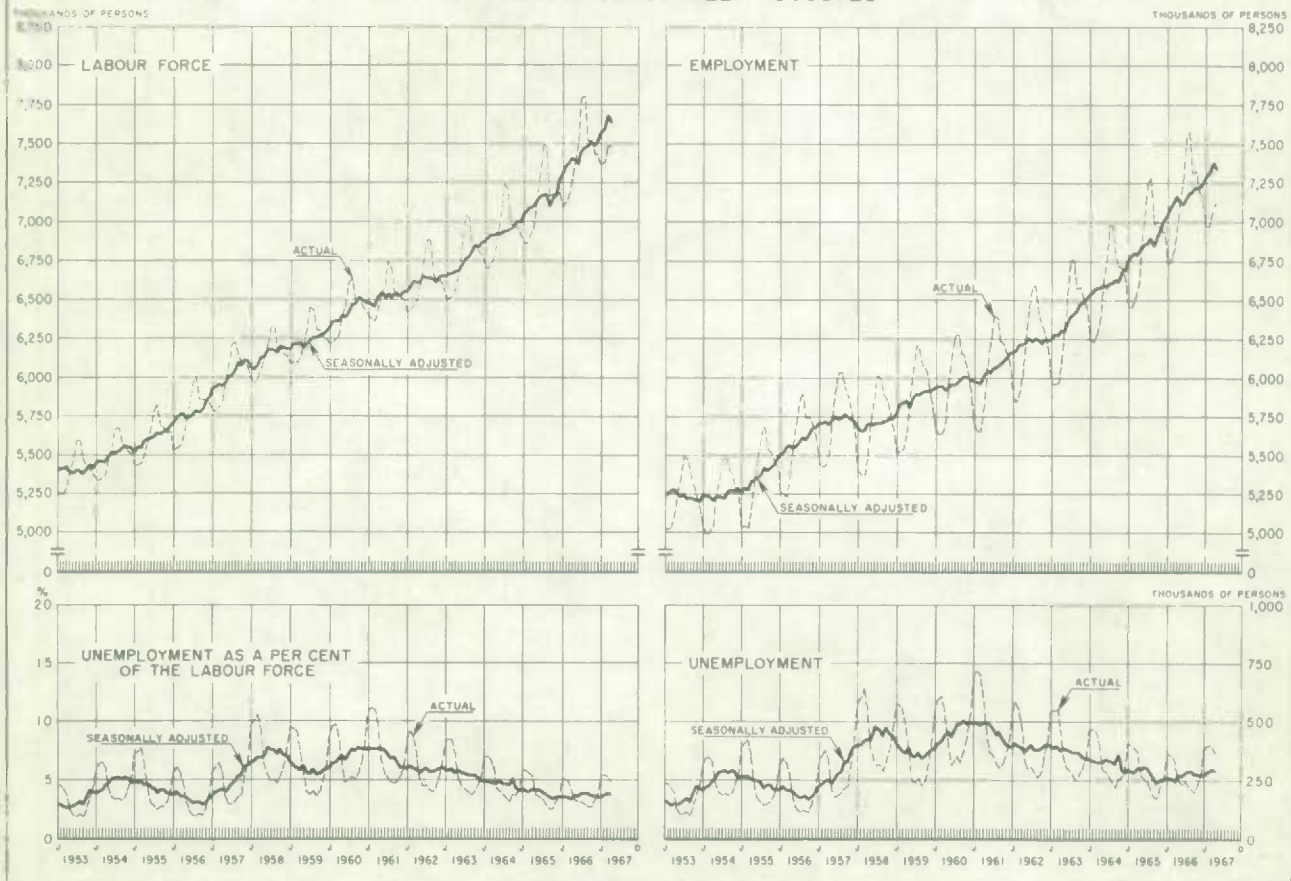
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,490,000 in the week ended April 22, 1967. There were 7,125,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 365,000 unemployed for the whole week. Between March and April, the labour force was virtually unchanged, the employed having increased by 36,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 35,000. Compared with April 1966, the labour force was 242,000 higher; employment and unemployment were up 175,000 and 67,000, respectively, from a year earlier.

Between March and April, employment in agriculture increased by 43,000 while in non-

agricultural industries there was little change. There were 188,000 more persons employed in nonagricultural industries than in April 1966; agricultural employment was slightly lower. There was a March-to-April increase in employment of 59,000 among men; employment of women decreased by 23,000. Women accounted for 102,000 of the year-to-year increase in employment and men for 73,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 4.9 in April, compared with 5.3 in March this year and 4.1 in April 1966. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in April 1967 was 3.9.

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



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First Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1966-1967

In the first quarter of 1967, the average number of persons in the labour force was 7,410,000, an increase of 284,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1966. Employment at 7,017,000 was 243,000 higher and unemployment at 392,000 was 40,000 higher than a year earlier.

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Labour Force	7,410	7,126
Employment	7,017	6,774
Unemployment	392	352

The rapid growth of the labour force, in evidence during the past two years, continued into the first quarter of 1967. The year-to-year increase of 4.0 per cent this quarter was the highest of any first quarter on record. The labour force was substantially higher than a year earlier in all regions except the Atlantic region.

Of the total increase in the labour force, between the first quarter of 1966 and the first quarter of 1967, men accounted for 128,000 and women 156,000. The rates of increase of 2.5 per cent for men and 7.4 per cent for women remain relatively high. For both men and women the largest relative gains were among those 20-24 years of age.

The Labour Force

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>		
Men				
All ages	5,149	5,021	128	2.5
14-19	384	364	20	5.5
20-24	619	576	43	7.5
25-44	2,359	2,318	41	1.8
45 and over	1,787	1,762	25	1.4
Women				
All ages	2,261	2,105	156	7.4
14-19	303	295	8	2.7
20-24	419	383	36	9.4
25-44	872	816	56	6.9
45 and over	667	611	56	9.2

Total employment averaged 7,017,000 in the first quarter of 1967, a rise of 243,000, or 3.6 per cent, from the corresponding quarter of 1966. Male employment rose by 102,000, or 2.2 per cent, and female employment by 143,000, or 7.0 per cent.

In the service-producing industries employment was 214,000 higher in the first quarter of 1967 than in the first quarter of 1966 and accounted for 88 per cent of the year-to-year increase in total employment. In the goods-

producing sector, employment gains in manufacturing more than compensated for the losses in the other industries.

Employment by Industry

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>		
All industries	7,017	6,774	+243	+ 3.6
Goods-producing industries	2,807	2,778	+ 29	+ 1.0
Agriculture	450	468	- 18	- 3.8
Non-agriculture	2,357	2,310	+ 47	+ 2.0
Other primary industries	202	206	- 4	- 1.9
Manufacturing	1,736	1,661	+ 75	+ 4.5
Construction	419	443	- 24	- 5.4
Service-producing industries	4,210	3,996	+214	+ 5.4
Transportation & other utilities	636	582	+ 54	+ 9.3
Trade	1,185	1,138	+ 47	+ 4.1
Finance	303	298	+ 5	+ 1.7
Community, personal & other service	1,666	1,579	+ 87	+ 5.5
Public administration	420	399	+ 21	+ 5.3

The largest absolute increases in employment from a year earlier were in manufacturing (41,000 for men; 34,000 for women) and in community, personal and other service (40,000 for men; 47,000 for women).

Comparing first quarters, employment was substantially higher in 1967 than in 1966 for all regions except the Atlantic region where it was virtually unchanged.

Employment by Region

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Percentage Increase</u> %
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	
Atlantic	538	536	0.4
Quebec	1,978	1,913	3.4
Ontario	2,629	2,532	3.8
Prairies	1,188	1,157	2.7
B. C.	685	636	7.7

Total unemployment averaged 392,000 in the first quarter of 1967, an increase of 40,000 from the first quarter of 1966. Unemployment was higher than a year earlier by 26,000 for men and by 14,000 for women. The unemployed as a percentage of the Canadian labour force rose from 4.9 to 5.3.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 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	
		April 22	March 18	April 23	March 19	April 17	March 20
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,790	13,748	13,396	13,359	13,052	13,027
Labour force	a	7,490	7,489	7,248	7,162	6,968	6,908
Employed	a	7,125	7,089	6,950	6,821	6,597	6,521
Agriculture	d	504	461	517	475	563	538
Non-agriculture	a	6,621	6,628	6,433	6,346	6,034	5,983
Unemployed	d	365	400	298	341	371	387
Not in the labour force	a	6,300	6,259	6,148	6,197	6,084	6,119

Participation rate (3)	a	54.3	54.5	54.1	53.6	53.4	53.0
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	4.9	5.3	4.1	4.8	5.3	5.6
Seasonally adjusted		3.9	3.9	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.0
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,835	6,813	6,639	6,620	6,466	6,454
Labour force	a	5,198	5,175	5,077	5,033	4,935	4,905
Employed	a	4,904	4,845	4,831	4,748	4,624	4,581
Agriculture	d	451	415	457	427	506	488
Non-agriculture	a	4,453	4,430	4,374	4,321	4,118	4,093
Unemployed	d	294	330	246	285	311	324
Not in the labour force	b	1,637	1,638	1,562	1,587	1,531	1,549

Participation rate (3)	a	76.0	76.0	76.5	76.0	76.3	76.0
Unemployment rate (4)	d	5.7	6.4	4.8	5.7	6.3	6.6
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,955	6,935	6,757	6,739	6,586	6,573
Labour force	b	2,292	2,314	2,171	2,129	2,033	2,003
Employed	b	2,221	2,244	2,119	2,073	1,973	1,940
Agriculture	e	53	46	60	48	57	50
Non-agriculture	b	2,168	2,198	2,059	2,025	1,916	1,890
Unemployed	e	71	70	52	56	60	63
Not in the labour force	a	4,663	4,621	4,586	4,610	4,553	4,570

Participation rate (3)	b	33.0	33.4	32.1	31.6	30.9	30.5
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.6	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.

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 April 22, 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)	13,790	2,284	3,942 a	1,048 b	4,006 a	1,045 c	1,465
Labour force	7,490 a	712 c	3,767 a	862 c	1,186 c	746 c	217 d
Employed	7,125 a	648 c	3,609 a	777 c	1,161 c	723 c	207 d
Unemployed	365 d	64 e	158 e	85 e	25 f	23 f	10 g
Not in the labour force	6,300 a	1,572 b	175 d	186 d	2,820 b	299 d	1,248 a
Participation rate (3) - 1967 Apr. 22	54.3 a	31.2 c	95.6 a	82.3 a	29.6 c	71.4 b	14.8 d
Mar. 18	54.5	31.7	95.5	81.9	30.2	71.6	14.7
Unemployment rate (4) - 1967 Apr. 22	4.9 d	9.0 e	4.2 e	9.9 e	2.1 f	3.1 f	4.6 g
Mar. 18	5.3	10.0	4.7	10.5	2.3	2.8	5.6

(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	
		April 22	March 18	April 23	March 19	April 17(2)	March 20
Total employed	a	7,125	7,089	6,950	6,821	6,597	6,521
Agriculture	d	504	461	517	475	563	538
Non-agriculture	a	6,621	6,628	6,433	6,346	6,034	5,983
<hr/>							
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,621	6,628	6,433	6,346	6,034	5,983
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	5,950	5,953	5,811	5,742	5,450	5,406
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,560	5,506	5,413	5,320	2,725	5,061
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	390	447	398	422	2,725	345
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	63	77	53	51	81	60
Due to other reasons(4)	c	327	370	345	371	2,644	285
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	671	675	622	604	584	577

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Average Feb/Apr.	Average Jan/Mar.	Average Feb/Apr.	Average Jan/Mar.	Average Feb/Apr.	Average Jan/Mar.
Total employed	a	7,065	7,017	6,846	6,774	6,526	6,481
Agriculture	d	467	450	487	468	538	523
Other primary industries	d	189	202	198	206	199	201
Manufacturing	c	1,747	1,736	1,686	1,661	1,602	1,602
Construction	c	421	419	447	443	376	369
Transportation and other utilities	c	634	636	582	582	586	585
Trade	c	1,185	1,185	1,157	1,138	1,109	1,100
Finance, insurance, real estate	c	303	303	299	298	270	274
Community, personal, other services	c	1,694	1,666	1,586	1,579	1,474	1,459
Public administration	c	425	420	404	399	372	368

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 April 22, 1967	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,125 a	6,103 a	541 c	318 c	163 d
Agriculture	504 d	87 e	279 d	36 e	102 e
Non-agriculture	6,621 a	6,016 a	262 d	282 d	61 e
Men	4,904 a	4,075 a	462 c	289 c	78 e
Agriculture	451 d	74 e	276 d	35 f	66 e
Non-agriculture	4,453 a	4,001 a	186 d	254 d	12 g
Women	2,221 b	2,028 b	79 e	29 e	85 d
Agriculture	53 e	13 f	3 g	1 g	36 e
Non-agriculture	2,168 b	2,015 b	76 e	28 e	49 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In the April 1965 reference week, an unusually large number of persons worked less than 35 hours due to Good Friday. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

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

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		April 22	March 18	April 23	March 19	April 17	March 20
Total unemployed	d	365	400	298	341	371	387
Without work and seeking work	d	334	362	274	315	345	362
Seeking full-time work	d	320	345	263	299	330	343
Seeking part-time work	f	14	17	11	16	15	19
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	31	38	24	26	26	25

Without work and seeking work	d	334	362	274	315	345	362
Seeking under 1 month	e	93	91	71	68	81	79
Seeking 1-3 months	e	121	159	95	140	111	142
Seeking 4-6 months	e	85	81	75	83	101	92
Seeking more than 6 months	e	35	31	33	24	52	49

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended April 22, 1967		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,790	1,305	3,981	4,891	2,261	1,352
Men		6,835	647	1,963	2,412	1,142	671
Women		6,955	658	2,018	2,479	1,119	681
Labour force		7,490 a	605 b	2,143 b	2,787 a	1,216 b	739 b
Men		5,198 a	428 b	1,499 a	1,902 a	854 a	515 b
Women		2,292 b	177 c	644 c	885 c	362 c	224 d
Employed		7,125 a	545 b	2,012 b	2,687 b	1,183 b	698 b
Men		4,904 a	375 b	1,391 b	1,828 a	827 b	483 b
Women		2,221 b	170 c	621 c	859 c	356 c	215 d
Agriculture		504 d	24 e	107 e	132 e	217 d	24 f
Non-agriculture		6,621 a	521 c	1,905 b	2,555 b	966 c	674 c
Paid workers		6,103 a	472 c	1,732 b	2,385 b	902 b	612 c
Men		4,075 a	320 b	1,178 b	1,583 b	576 b	418 c
Women		2,028 b	152 d	554 c	802 c	326 c	194 d
Unemployed		365 d	60 e	131 e	100 e	33 e	41 e
Men		294 d	53 e	108 e	74 e	27 f	32 e
Women		71 e	7 f	23 f	26 f	6 g	9 g
Not in the labour force		6,300 a	700 b	1,838 b	2,104 b	1,045 b	613 c
Men		1,637 b	219 c	464 c	510 c	288 c	156 c
Women		4,663 a	481 b	1,374 b	1,594 b	757 b	457 c

Employed	1967, April 22	7,125 a	545 b	2,012 b	2,687 b	1,183 b	698 b
	March 18	7,089	540	1,984	2,660	1,204	701
	1966, April 23	6,950	553	1,954	2,597	1,189	657
	March 19	6,821	537	1,914	2,553	1,172	645
	1965, April 17	6,597	516	1,853	2,468	1,146	614
	March 20	6,521	512	1,816	2,456	1,127	610
Unemployed	1967, April 22	365 d	60 e	131 e	100 e	33 e	41 e
	March 18	400	64	153	107	34	42
	1966, April 23	298	52	117	62	32	35
	March 19	341	63	132	77	36	33
	1965, April 17	371	76	133	80	52	30
	March 20	387	73	153	79	49	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

First Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1966-1967 - Continued from page 2.

Unemployment and Unemployment Rates
First Quarter Averages

	<u>Unemployment</u> (000's)		<u>Unemployment Rates</u> %	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Total	392	352	5.3	4.9
Men	322	296	6.3	5.9
Women	70	56	3.1	2.7

Unemployment Rates by Region
First Quarter Averages

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Atlantic	10.4	10.7
Quebec	6.8	6.4
Ontario	3.8	3.1
Prairies	3.0	3.3
B. C.	6.2	5.4

Comparing first quarters, unemployment rates were higher in 1967 than in 1966 for Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia but somewhat lower for the Atlantic and Prairie regions.