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 Dept. of Manpower & Immigration

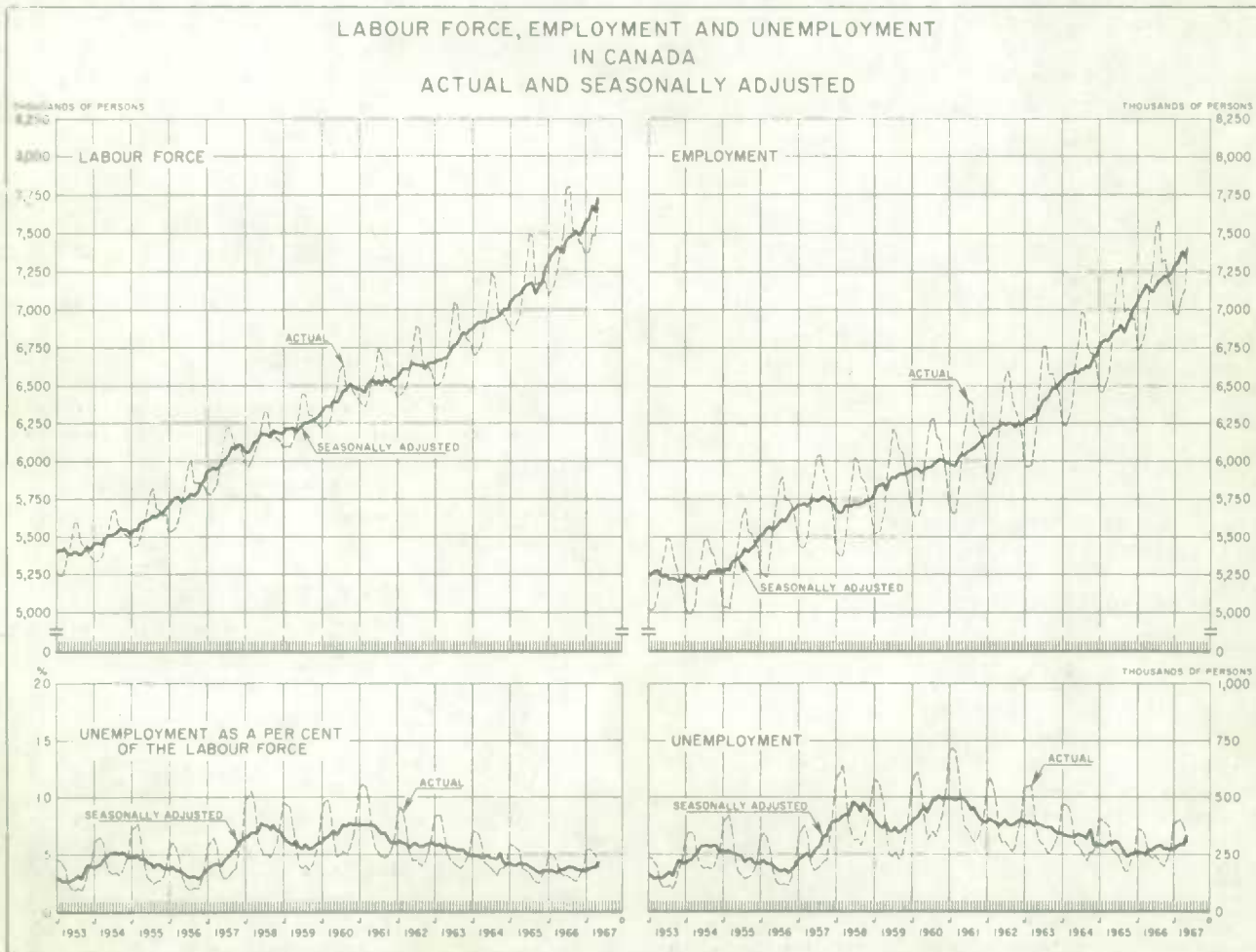
THE LABOUR FORCE
 MAY 1967

In the week ended May 20, 1967, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,713,000. This total included 7,409,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 304,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 223,000 from April, the employed having increased by 284,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 61,000. Compared with May 1966, the labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher by 330,000, 273,000 and 57,000, respectively.

from April and agriculture accounted for 96,000. Virtually all of the year-to-year increase in employment was in nonagricultural industries. Between April and May, the number of employed men went up by 209,000; in the same period the number of employed women increased by 75,000. Employment in May 1967 was greater than in May 1966 by 125,000 among men and by 148,000 among women.

Nonagricultural industries accounted for 188,000 of the total increase in employment

In May, 3.9 per cent of the labour force were unemployed. This compares with unemployment rates of 4.9 in April this year and of 3.3 in May last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in May 1967 was 4.3.



The Labour Force

1961 - 1966

The number of persons in the Canadian labour force averaged 7,420,000 in 1966, an increase of 899,000, or 13.8 per cent, from 1961. The male labour force at 5,193,000 was 411,000, or 8.6 per cent, higher and the female labour force at 2,227,000 was 488,000, or 28.1 per cent, higher than in 1961. In 1966, the proportion of women in the total labour force was 30.0 per cent as compared to 26.7 per cent five years earlier.

The Labour Force

	1966		1961	
	(000's)	%	(000's)	%
Total	7,420	100.0	6,521	100.0
Men	5,193	70.0	4,782	73.3
Women	2,227	30.0	1,739	26.7

Between 1961 and 1966, the total labour force continued to expand rapidly. The increase of 13.8 per cent was the second highest increase of any consecutive five-year interval in the post-war period. The percentage gain for women was more than three times as great as for men.

Percentage Increase in the Labour Force by Sex
Five-Year Intervals 1946-66

	Total	Men	Women
1946 - 51 (1)	6.1	6.5	4.5
1951 - 56	10.7	8.9	17.3
1956 - 61	12.8	7.8	29.2
1961 - 66	13.8	8.6	28.1

(1) Excludes Newfoundland.

There was an actual decline in the number of women in the labour force between 1946 and 1948, as men left the armed forces to return to civilian employment. Since then, with the exception of 1952-53, percentage gains have been substantially greater for women than for men. For the whole twenty-year period, the average annual rate of increase has been 3.6 per cent for the former and 1.6 per cent for the latter.

The Labour Force by Marital Status and Sex

	1966		1961	
	(000's)	%	(000's)	%
<u>Men</u>				
Total	5,193	100.0	4,782	100.0
Single	1,244	24.0	1,161	24.3
Married	3,851	74.2	3,520	73.6
Other	98	1.9	102	2.1
<u>Women</u>				
Total	2,227	100.0	1,739	100.0
Single	863	38.8	738	42.4
Married	1,160	52.1	824	47.4
Other	204	9.2	178	10.2

An important factor in the rapid expansion of the female labour force has been the entry in large numbers of married women. Their number rose by 336,000 between 1961 and 1966 and they now constitute more than half the female labour force. Among men, the proportions of married, single and other has varied very little.

With the exception of older persons, the number in the labour force was substantially higher in 1966 than in 1961 for all age groups. For men, the highest percentage gains were among those under twenty-five years of age who accounted for about half of the increase in the total male labour force. For women, increases were relatively highest for those 20-24 and 45-64 years of age.

The Labour Force by Age and Sex

	1966	1961	Change	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	%
<u>Men</u>				
All Ages	5,193	4,782	+ 411	+ 8.6
14-19	435	353	+ 82	+ 23.2
20-24	620	499	+ 121	+ 24.2
25-44	2,346	2,286	+ 60	+ 2.6
45-64	1,613	1,456	+ 157	+ 10.8
65+	179	169	- 10	- 5.3
<u>Women</u>				
All Ages	2,227	1,739	+ 488	+ 28.1
14-19	343	278	+ 65	+ 23.4
20-24	399	287	+ 112	+ 39.0
25-44	842	698	+ 144	+ 20.6
45-64	598	437	+ 161	+ 36.8
65+	45	40	+ 5	+ 12.5

The number of persons in the labour force was greater in 1966 than in 1961 for all regions, the highest percentage gains occurring in British Columbia and Quebec. The regional distribution of the labour force did not change appreciably during the period. Ontario and Quebec together continued to account for about two-thirds of the total labour force.

The Labour Force by Region

	1966	1961	Increase	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	%
Canada	7,420	6,521	899	13.8
Atlantic	626	571	55	9.6
Quebec	2,116	1,820	296	16.3
Ontario	2,719	2,401	318	13.2
Prairies	1,248	1,154	94	8.1
B.C.	710	575	135	23.5

In the 1961-1966 interval, the total labour force participation rate declined initially and then rose to 55.1 per cent in 1966. This was the highest rate of any year in the post-war period.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

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

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		May 20	April 22	May 21	April 23	May 22	April 17
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,824	13,790	13,424	13,396	13,086	13,052
Labour force	a	7,713	7,490	7,383	7,248	7,123	6,968
Employed	a	7,409	7,125	7,136	6,950	6,858	6,597
Agriculture	d	600	504	591	517	655	563
Non-agriculture	a	6,809	6,621	6,545	6,433	6,203	6,034
Unemployed	d	304	365	247	298	265	371
Not in the labour force	a	6,111	6,300	6,041	6,148	5,963	6,084

Participation rate (3)	a	55.8	54.3	55.0	54.1	54.4	53.4
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.9	4.9	3.3	4.1	3.7	5.3
Seasonally adjusted		4.3	3.9	3.7	3.3	4.1	4.2
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,852	6,835	6,653	6,639	6,484	6,466
Labour force	a	5,349	5,198	5,179	5,077	5,056	4,935
Employed	a	5,113	4,904	4,988	4,831	4,844	4,624
Agriculture	d	526	451	510	457	569	506
Non-agriculture	a	4,587	4,453	4,478	4,374	4,275	4,118
Unemployed	d	236	294	191	246	212	311
Not in the labour force	b	1,503	1,637	1,474	1,562	1,428	1,531

Participation rate (3)	a	78.1	76.0	77.8	76.5	78.0	76.3
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.4	5.7	3.7	4.8	4.2	6.3
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,972	6,955	6,771	6,757	6,602	6,586
Labour force	b	2,364	2,292	2,204	2,171	2,067	2,033
Employed	b	2,296	2,221	2,148	2,119	2,014	1,973
Agriculture	e	74	53	81	60	86	57
Non-agriculture	b	2,222	2,168	2,067	2,059	1,928	1,916
Unemployed	e	68	71	56	52	53	60
Not in the labour force	a	4,608	4,663	4,567	4,586	4,535	4,553

Participation rate (3)	b	33.9	33.0	32.6	32.1	31.3	30.9
Unemployment rate (4)	e	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	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, 1946-1966		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 May 20, 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)	13,824	2,289	3,949 a	1,054 b	4,021 a	1,042 c	1,469	
Labour force		7,713 a	788 c	3,809 a	915 c	1,222 c	752 c	227 d
Employed		7,409 a	710 c	3,702 a	845 c	1,203 c	730 c	219 d
Unemployed		304 d	78 e	107 e	70 e	19 f	22 f	8 g
Not in the labour force		6,111 a	1,501 b	140 d	139 d	2,799 b	290 d	1,242 a
Participation rate (3) - 1967 May 20	55.8 a	34.4 c	96.5 a	86.8 a	30.4 c	72.2 b	15.5 d	
April 22	54.3	31.2	95.6	82.3	29.6	71.4	14.8	
Unemployment rate (4) - 1967 May 20	3.9 d	9.9 e	2.8 e	7.7 e	1.6 f	2.9 f	3.5 g	
April 22	4.9	9.0	4.2	9.9	2.1	3.1	4.6	

(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	
		May 20	April 22	May 21	April 23	May 22	April 17(2)
Total employed	a	7,409	7,125	7,136	6,950	6,858	6,597
Agriculture	d	600	504	591	517	655	563
Non-agriculture	a	6,809	6,621	6,545	6,433	6,203	6,034

Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,809	6,621	6,545	6,433	6,203	6,034
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,131	5,950	5,945	5,811	5,611	5,450
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,697	5,560	5,511	5,413	5,267	2,725
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	434	390	434	398	344	2,725
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	74	63	55	53	59	81
Due to other reasons(4)	c	360	327	379	345	285	2,644
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	678	671	600	622	592	584

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Average Mar./May	Average Feb./Apr.	Average Mar./May	Average Feb./Apr.	Average Mar./May	Average Feb./Apr.
Total employed	a	7,208	7,065	6,969	6,846	6,659	6,526
Agriculture	d	522	467	528	487	585	538
Other primary industries	d	185	189	202	198	199	199
Manufacturing	c	1,753	1,747	1,704	1,686	1,607	1,602
Construction	c	440	421	468	447	399	376
Transportation and other utilities	c	644	634	590	582	606	586
Trade	c	1,196	1,185	1,168	1,157	1,131	1,109
Finance, insurance, real estate	c	307	303	299	299	267	270
Community, personal, other services	c	1,728	1,694	1,600	1,586	1,470	1,474
Public administration	c	433	425	410	404	395	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 May 20, 1967	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,409 a	6,297 a	583 c	336 c	193 d
Agriculture	600 d	105 e	309 d	54 e	132 e
Non-agriculture	6,809 a	6,192 a	274 d	282 d	61 e
Men	5,113 a	4,222 a	496 c	307 c	88 e
Agriculture	526 d	93 e	302 d	53 f	78 e
Non-agriculture	4,587 a	4,129 a	194 d	254 d	10 g
Women	2,296 b	2,075 b	87 e	29 e	105 d
Agriculture	74 e	12 f	7 g	1 g	54 e
Non-agriculture	2,222 b	2,063 b	80 e	28 e	51 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	
		May 20	April 22	May 21	April 23	May 22	April 17
Total unemployed	d	304	365	247	298	265	371
Without work and seeking work	d	285	334	235	274	250	345
Seeking full-time work	d	268	320	221	263	235	330
Seeking part-time work	f	17	14	14	11	15	15
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	19	31	12	24	15	26

Without work and seeking work	d	285	334	235	274	250	345
Seeking under 1 month	e	97	93	79	71	75	81
Seeking 1-3 months	e	91	121	77	95	79	111
Seeking 4-6 months	e	57	85	47	75	52	101
Seeking more than 6 months	e	40	35	32	33	44	52

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended May 20, 1967		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,824	1,306	3,991	4,904	2,265	1,358
Men		6,852	647	1,968	2,419	1,144	674
Women		6,972	659	2,023	2,485	1,121	684
Labour force		7,713 a	629 b	2,210 b	2,824 a	1,291 b	759 b
Men		5,349 a	447 b	1,547 a	1,924 a	903 a	528 b
Women		2,364 b	182 c	663 c	900 c	388 c	231 d
Employed		7,409 a	584 b	2,087 b	2,750 b	1,265 b	723 b
Men		5,113 a	407 b	1,450 b	1,873 a	882 b	501 b
Women		2,296 b	177 c	637 c	877 c	383 c	222 d
Agriculture		600 d	28 e	126 e	144 e	277 d	25 f
Non-agriculture		6,809 a	556 c	1,961 b	2,606 b	988 c	698 c
Paid workers		6,297 a	502 c	1,791 b	2,438 b	933 b	633 c
Men		4,222 a	343 b	1,222 b	1,623 b	600 b	434 c
Women		2,075 b	159 d	569 c	815 c	333 c	199 d
Unemployed		304 d	45 e	123 e	74 e	26 e	36 e
Men		236 d	40 e	97 e	51 e	21 f	27 e
Women		68 e	5 f	26 f	23 f	5 g	9 g
Not in the labour force		6,111 a	677 b	1,781 b	2,080 b	974 b	599 c
Men		1,503 b	200 c	421 c	495 c	241 c	146 c
Women		4,608 a	477 b	1,360 b	1,585 b	733 b	453 c

Employed	1967, May 20	7,409 a	584 b	2,087 b	2,750 b	1,265 b	723 b
	April 22	7,125	545	2,012	2,687	1,183	698
	1966, May 21	7,136	589	1,986	2,638	1,244	679
	April 23	6,950	553	1,954	2,597	1,189	657
	1965, May 22	6,858	570	1,900	2,536	1,217	635
	April 17	6,597	516	1,853	2,468	1,146	614
Unemployed	1967, May 20	304 d	45 e	123 e	74 e	26 e	36 e
	April 22	365	60	131	100	33	41
	1966, May 21	247	35	105	57	22	28
	April 23	298	52	117	62	32	35
	1965, May 22	265	45	105	59	30	26
	April 17	371	76	133	80	52	30

(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.

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

The Labour Force, 1961-1966 (continued from page 2)

Labour Force Participation Rates(1)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
1966	55.1	77.8	32.8
1965	54.4	77.9	31.3
1964	54.1	78.1	30.5
1963	53.8	78.5	29.6
1962	53.9	79.1	29.0
1961	54.1	79.8	28.7

In the period under review the participation rate for men dropped from 79.8 to 77.8. This is a continuation of an almost uninterrupted decline in evidence since 1946. For women, the increase in labour force participation from 28.7 in 1961 to 32.8 in 1966 is a continuation of the rapid and uninterrupted expansion that has taken place since 1953.

(1) The percentage of the population in each group in the labour force.