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THE LABOUR FORCE

JULY 1967

Dept. of Manpower & Immig.
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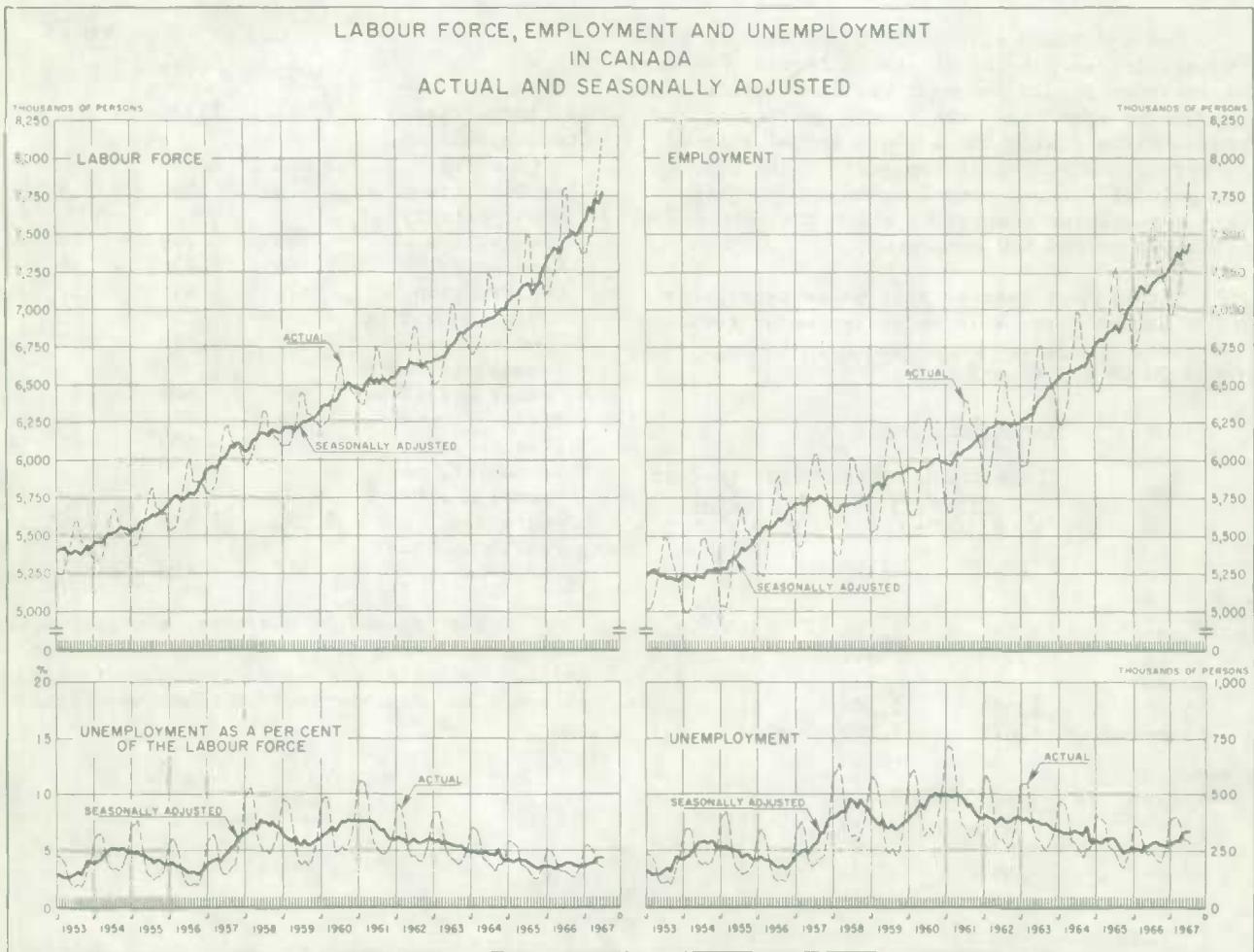
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In the week ended July 22, 1967, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,125,000. This total included 7,841,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 284,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. From June, the labour force increased by 266,000, the employed by 274,000 and the unemployed showed little change. The labour force was 338,000 higher than in July 1966, the employed being 298,000 higher and the unemployed 40,000 higher.

natural employment was up 271,000 over July 1966 and employment in agriculture was up 27,000. Between June and July, there were increases of 212,000 among employed men and 62,000 among employed women. There were 148,000 more men and 150,000 more women employed in July 1967 than a year earlier.

Of the total increase in employment from June, nonagricultural industries accounted for 198,000 and agriculture for 76,000. Nonagricul-

The unemployment rate in July was 3.5 per cent of the total labour force, compared with rates of 3.7 in June this year and 3.1 in July 1966. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in July this year was 4.3.



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Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1966-1967

In the second quarter of 1967, the labour force was 299,000 greater than in the second quarter of 1966; employment and unemployment were higher by 237,000 and 62,000, respectively.

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Labour Force	7,687	7,388
Employed	7,367	7,130
Unemployed	320	258

The total labour force was 4.0 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1967 than in the corresponding quarter of 1966. This marked the fourth consecutive quarter that year-to-year gains have been 4.0 per cent or more. British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec experienced substantial percentage gains of 7.3, 4.8 and 4.7, respectively. In the Atlantic and Prairie regions there was little change.

Men and women shared almost equally in the absolute increase in total labour force. For men, the increase of 3.0 per cent was the highest year-to-year increase since the fourth quarter of 1957 and was almost twice the average annual rate of 1.6 per cent of the past ten years. The year-to-year gain of 6.6 per cent for women marked the sixth consecutive quarter in which the rate of increase exceeded 6.0 per cent.

The highest year-to-year percentage gains in the labour force were among men under twenty-five years of age and among women in the age groups 20-24 and 45 and over.

The Labour Force

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>		
<u>Men</u>				
All ages	5,332	5,178	154	3.0
14-19	450	417	33	7.9
20-24	669	626	43	6.9
25-44	2,384	2,343	41	1.7
45 and over	1,829	1,792	37	2.1
<u>Women</u>				
All ages	2,356	2,210	146	6.6
14-19	344	329	15	4.6
20-24	434	401	33	8.2
25-44	882	836	46	5.5
45 and over	696	644	52	8.1

Employment continued to expand but somewhat less rapidly than the labour force. Total employment in the second quarter of 1967 was 237,000, or 3.3 per cent, higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1966. For both men and women, however, the year-to-year percentage increases of 2.2 and 6.0, respectively, remained greater than the ten-year average annual rate.

The Employed

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>		
Total	7,367	7,130	237	3.3
Men	5,085	4,976	109	2.2
Women	2,282	2,153	129	6.0

All of the increase in total employment between the second quarters of 1966 and 1967 was in the service-producing sector. In the goods-producing sector, the increase in manufacturing employment compensated for most of the decline in other primary industries and construction. For both men and women, the largest employment gains were in community, personal and other services.

Employment by Industry

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>		
All industries	7,367	7,130	+ 237	+ 3.3
Goods-producing industries	3,004	3,004	-	-
Agriculture	570	561	+ 9	+ 1.6
Other primary industries	200	218	- 18	- 8.3
Manufacturing	1,764	1,728	+ 36	+ 2.1
Construction	470	497	- 27	- 5.4
Service-producing industries	4,363	4,126	+ 237	+ 5.7
Transportation & other utilities	657	604	+ 53	+ 8.8
Trade	1,201	1,176	+ 25	+ 2.1
Finance	310	300	+ 10	+ 3.3
Community, personal & other services	1,750	1,618	+ 132	+ 8.2
Public administration	445	428	+ 17	+ 4.0

Comparing second quarters, employment was substantially higher in 1967 than in 1966 in British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario; in the Atlantic and Prairie regions there was little change.

Employment by Region

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> %	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>		
Atlantic	583	585	- 0.3	
Quebec	2,077	1,996	+ 4.1	
Ontario	2,752	2,650	+ 3.8	
Prairies	1,239	1,227	+ 1.0	
B.C.	716	672	+ 6.5	

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.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional 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, during 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)

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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	
		July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18	July 24	June 19
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,899	13,856	13,493	13,453	13,146	13,113
Labour force	a	8,125	7,859	7,787	7,533	7,495	7,306
Employed	a	7,841	7,567	7,543	7,303	7,251	7,049
Agriculture	d	682	606	655	575	706	649
Non-agriculture	a	7,159	6,961	6,888	6,728	6,545	6,400
Unemployed	d	284	292	244	230	244	257
Not in the labour force	a	5,774	5,997	5,706	5,920	5,651	5,807

Participation rate (3)	a	58.5	56.7	57.7	56.0	57.0	55.7
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5
Seasonally adjusted		4.3	4.4	3.9 ^r	3.6	4.0 ^r	4.2
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,889	6,868	6,688	6,667	6,515	6,498
Labour force	a	5,661	5,448	5,485	5,279	5,353	5,185
Employed	a	5,449	5,237	5,301	5,110	5,171	4,993
Agriculture	d	582	518	563	493	603	557
Non-agriculture	a	4,867	4,719	4,738	4,617	4,568	4,436
Unemployed	d	212	211	184	169	182	192
Not in the labour force	b	1,228	1,420	1,203	1,388	1,162	1,313

Participation rate (3)	a	82.2	79.3	82.0	79.2	82.2	79.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.7
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,010	6,988	6,805	6,786	6,631	6,615
Labour force	b	2,464	2,411	2,302	2,254	2,142	2,121
Employed	b	2,392	2,330	2,242	2,193	2,080	2,056
Agriculture	e	100	88	92	82	103	92
Non-agriculture	b	2,292	2,242	2,150	2,111	1,977	1,964
Unemployed	e	72	81	60	61	62	65
Not in the labour force	a	4,546	4,577	4,503	4,532	4,489	4,494

Participation rate (3)	b	35.1	34.5	33.8	33.2	32.3	32.1
Unemployment rate (4)	e	2.9	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	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.

r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

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

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1966		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 July 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)	13,899	2,302	3,971 a	1,061 b	4,066 a	1,025 c	1,474
Labour force	8,125 a	1,179 c	3,831 a	954 c	1,211 c	729 c	221 d
Employed	7,841 a	1,076 c	3,743 a	905 c	1,192 c	712 c	213 d
Unemployed	284 d	103 e	88 e	49 e	19 f	17 f	8 g
Not in the labour force	5,774 a	1,123 b	140 d	107 d	2,855 b	296 d	1,253 a
Participation rate (3) - 1967, July 22	58.5 a	51.2 c	96.5 a	89.9 a	29.8 c	71.1 b	15.0 d
June 17	56.7	38.5	96.7	89.0	30.5	72.6	14.9
Unemployment rate (4) - 1967, July 22	3.5 d	8.7 e	2.3 e	5.1 e	1.6 f	2.3 f	3.6 g
June 17	3.7	12.6	2.2	5.4	1.7	2.2	3.2

(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	
		July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18	July 24	June 19
Total employed	a	7,841	7,567	7,543	7,303	7,251	7,049
Agriculture	d	682	606	655	575	706	649
Non-agriculture	a	7,159	6,961	6,888	6,728	6,545	6,400
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,159	6,961	6,888	6,728	6,545	6,400
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,562	6,298	6,377	6,141	6,041	5,824
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,178	5,767	4,909	5,720	4,767	5,437
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,384	531	1,468	421	1,274	387
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	60	78	52	64	50	65
Due to other reasons(3)	c	1,324	453	1,416	357	1,224	322
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	597	663	511	587	504	576

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Average May/July	Average Apr./June	Average May/July	Average Apr./June	Average May/July	Average Apr./June
Total employed	a	7,606	7,367	7,327	7,130	7,053	6,835
Agriculture	d	629	570	607	561	670	622
Other primary industries	d	226	200	235	218	239	211
Manufacturing	c	1,790	1,764	1,762	1,728	1,631	1,621
Construction	c	499	470	536	497	504	447
Transportation and other utilities	c	676	657	624	604	646	628
Trade	c	1,234	1,201	1,187	1,176	1,171	1,144
Finance, insurance, real estate	c	317	310	303	300	278	268
Community, personal, other services	c	1,769	1,750	1,633	1,618	1,492	1,484
Public administration	c	466	445	440	428	422	410

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 July 22, 1967	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,841 a	6,668 a	566 c	366 c	241 d
Agriculture	682 d	149 e	300 d	65 e	168 e
Non-agriculture	7,159 a	6,519 a	266 d	301 d	73 e
Men	5,449 a	4,510 a	495 c	332 c	112 e
Agriculture	582 d	127 e	294 d	63 f	98 e
Non-agriculture	4,867 a	4,383 a	201 d	269 d	14 g
Women	2,392 b	2,158 b	71 e	34 e	129 d
Agriculture	100 e	22 f	6 g	2 g	70 e
Non-agriculture	2,292 b	2,136 b	65 e	32 e	59 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.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18	July 24	June 19
Total unemployed	d	284	292	244	230	244	257
Without work and seeking work	d	262	279	226	220	231	241
Seeking full-time work	d	239	256	205	201	208	222
Seeking part-time work	f	23	23	21	19	23	19
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	22	13	18	10	13	16
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	262	279	226	220	231	241
Seeking under 1 month	e	94	131	94	99	87	111
Seeking 1-3 months	e	105	77	85	68	81	64
Seeking 4-6 months	e	30	34	19	28	30	30
Seeking more than 6 months	e	33	37	28	25	33	36

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended July 22, 1967	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	13,899	1,311	4,010	4,935	2,273	1,370
Men	6,889	649	1,978	2,434	1,148	680
Women	7,010	662	2,032	2,501	1,125	690
Labour force	8,125 a	678 b	2,328 b	2,989 a	1,335 b	795 b
Men	5,661 a	488 b	1,638 a	2,033 a	948 a	554 b
Women	2,464 b	190 c	690 c	956 c	387 c	241 d
Employed	7,841 a	649 b	2,222 b	2,896 b	1,312 b	762 b
Men	5,449 a	464 b	1,556 b	1,965 a	933 b	531 b
Women	2,392 b	185 c	666 c	931 c	379 c	231 d
Agriculture	682 d	34 e	151 e	181 e	283 d	33 f
Non-agriculture	7,159 a	615 c	2,071 b	2,715 b	1,029 c	729 c
Paid workers	6,668 a	561 c	1,908 b	2,550 b	973 b	676 c
Men	4,510 a	394 b	1,313 b	1,693 b	644 b	466 c
Women	2,158 b	167 d	595 c	857 c	329 c	210 d
Unemployed	284 d	29 e	106 e	93 e	23 e	33 e
Men	212 d	24 e	82 e	68 e	15 f	23 e
Women	72 e	5 f	24 f	25 f	8 g	10 g
Not in the labour force	5,774 a	633 b	1,682 b	1,946 b	938 b	575 c
Men	1,228 b	161 c	340 c	401 c	200 c	126 c
Women	4,546 a	472 b	1,342 b	1,545 b	738 b	449 c
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Employed - 1967, July 22	7,841 a	649 b	2,222 b	2,896 b	1,312 b	762 b
June 17	7,567	620	2,132	2,819	1,269	727
1966, July 23	7,543	634	2,122	2,767	1,295	725
June 18	7,303	612	2,047	2,715	1,249	680
1965, July 24	7,251	624	2,003	2,669	1,274	681
June 19	7,049	599	1,955	2,609	1,232	654
Unemployed - 1967, July 22	284 d	29 e	106 e	93 e	23 e	33 e
June 17	292	30	103	102	21	36
1966, July 23	244	29	88	77	22	28
June 18	230	24	85	75	15	31
1965, July 24	244	30	98	65	25	26
June 19	257	31	100	74	23	29

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

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



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Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

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

(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.

Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force (continued from page 2)

Total unemployment averaged 320,000 in the second quarter of 1967, an increase of 62,000 from the second quarter of 1966. Of the total increase, men accounted for 45,000 and women for 17,000. The unemployed as a percentage of the Canadian labour force rose from 3.5 to 4.2.

age groups among men; among women they were higher for those under twenty-five years of age. For both men and women, rates continue to be highest for teenagers.

The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force was higher than a year earlier for all regions.

Unemployment Rates

Second Quarter Averages

	Total		Men		Women	
	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966
All ages	4.2	3.5	4.6	3.9	3.1	2.5
14-19	10.6	8.8	12.0	10.6	9.0	6.7
20-24	5.2	4.2	6.3	5.4	3.2	2.2
25-44	3.1	2.5	3.5	2.7	1.8	1.8
45 +	3.1	2.9	3.7	3.3	1.7	1.6

Unemployment Rates by Region
Second Quarter Averages

	1967	1966
	Atlantic	7.2
Quebec	5.4	4.9
Ontario	3.2	2.4
Prairies	2.1	1.8
B.C.	5.0	4.4

In the period under review, unemployment rates were higher than a year earlier for all