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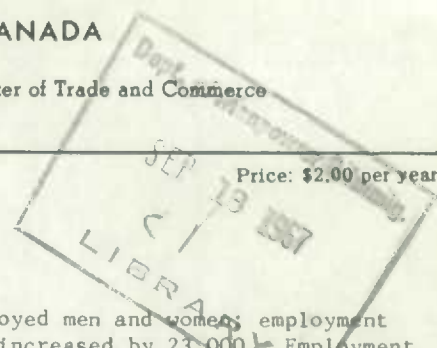
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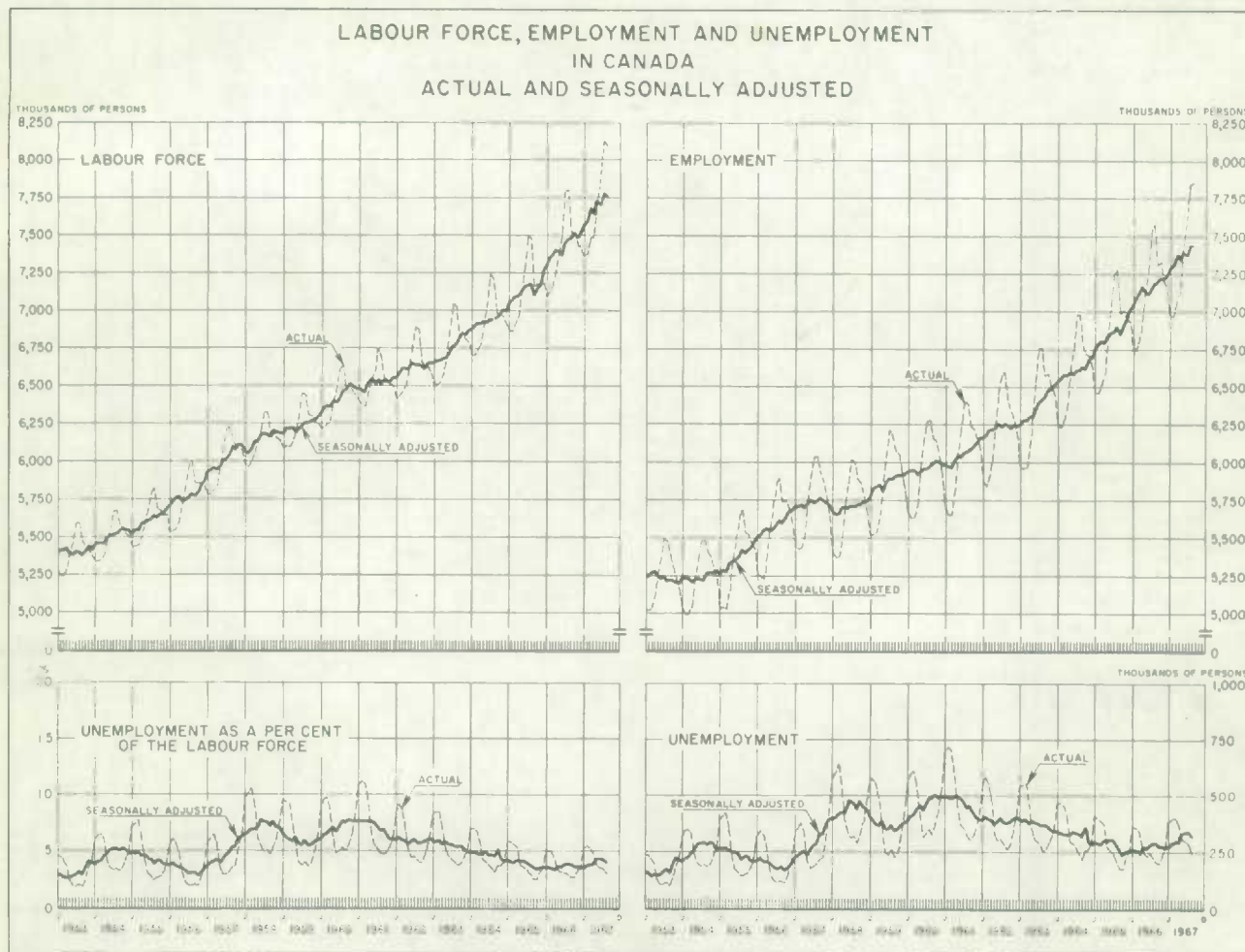
THE LABOUR FORCE AUGUST 1967

In the week ended August 19, 1967, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,101,000. This total included 7,854,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 247,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. The labour force decreased by 24,000 from July; the employed increased by 13,000 while the unemployed decreased by 37,000. Compared with August 1966, the labour force was higher by 296,000, employment by 277,000 and unemployment by 19,000.

numbers of employed men and women; employment in agriculture increased by 23,000. Employment was higher than in August 1966 by 221,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 56,000 in agriculture. Men accounted for 155,000 of the year-to-year increase in total employment and women for 122,000.

There was little change between July and August in nonagricultural employment or in the

In August, 3.0 per cent of the labour force were unemployed; in July this year the rate was 3.5 per cent and in August 1966 it was 2.9 per cent. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in August 1967 was 4.1 per cent.



The Unemployed: Family Data(1)
July 1966 - July 1967

Beginning in July 1960, labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed have been tabulated at quarterly intervals and published usually twice a year. Since the most recent publication (in the February 1967 report), data referring to the weeks ended April 22 and July 22, 1967, have been compiled. These statistics are included in the following tables along with previously published data for July and October 1966 and January 1967. Comments on the July 1967 estimates and on seasonal patterns follow.

Of the 284,000 persons unemployed in July 1967, 94,000 (33%) were heads of family units, 170,000 (60%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 20,000 (7%) were not members of family units.

The 264,000 unemployed members of families were distributed throughout 243,000 family units. In 171,000 (70%) of these units, the membership of the unit included, in addition to the unemployed member or members, at least one person who was employed.

Pronounced seasonal patterns show up in the period for which the data are available. Notably, the proportion of the unemployed who were heads of households has been lowest in July (31-39%) and highest in January and April (45-51%). On the other hand, the proportion of the unemployed who were single sons and daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-50%), when many students are available for summer jobs, and lowest in January and April (30-33%). The proportion of families having one or more employed members, in addition to the unemployed member or members, ranged from 49 to 59 per cent in January and April and from 59 to 73 per cent in July and October.

Further detail for July 1967 is presented in the following tables, along with estimates for the four preceding reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 refer to family units in which one or more persons were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units(1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
July 22, 1967	284	264	94	133	37	20
April 22, 1967	365	333	165	115	53	32
January 14, 1967	381	347	179	114	54	34
October 15, 1966	195	177	69	76	32	18
July 23, 1966	244	230	75	123	32	14
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
July 22, 1967	100	93	33	47	13	7
April 22, 1967	100	91	45	32	14	9
January 14, 1967	100	91	47	30	14	9
October 15, 1966	100	91	35	39	17	9
July 23, 1966	100	94	31	50	13	6

Family Units(1)

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
July 22, 1967	243	72	171	93	48	30
April 22, 1967	300	125	175	109	45	21
January 14, 1967	315	131	184	117	45	22
October 15, 1966	165	47	118	75	28	15
July 23, 1966	205	55	150	75	49	26
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
July 22, 1967	100	30	70	38	20	12
April 22, 1967	100	42	58	36	15	7
January 14, 1967	100	42	58	37	14	7
October 15, 1966	100	28	72	46	17	9
July 23, 1966	100	27	73	36	24	13

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units". The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

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	
		August 19	July 22	August 20	July 23	August 21	July 24
Total							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,931	13,899	13,524	13,493	13,174	13,146
Labour force	a	8,101	8,125	7,805	7,787	7,490	7,495
Employed	a	7,854	7,841	7,577	7,543	7,279	7,251
Agriculture	d	705	682	649	655	734	706
Non-agriculture	a	7,149	7,159	6,928	6,888	6,545	6,545
Unemployed	d	247	284	228	244	211	244
Not in the labour force	a	5,830	5,774	5,719	5,706	5,684	5,651

Participation rate (3)	a	58.2	58.5	57.7	57.7	56.9	57.0
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.3
Seasonally adjusted		4.1	4.3	3.9r	3.9	3.8r	4.0
Men							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,905	6,889	6,703	6,688	6,529	6,515
Labour force	a	5,652	5,661	5,477	5,485	5,344	5,353
Employed	a	5,470	5,449	5,315	5,301	5,182	5,171
Agriculture	d	596	582	563	563	625	603
Non-agriculture	a	4,874	4,867	4,752	4,738	4,557	4,568
Unemployed	d	182	212	162	184	162	182
Not in the labour force	b	1,253	1,228	1,226	1,203	1,185	1,162

Participation rate (3)	a	81.9	82.2	81.7	82.0	81.9	82.2
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.4
Women							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,026	7,010	6,821	6,805	6,645	6,631
Labour force	b	2,449	2,464	2,328	2,302	2,146	2,142
Employed	b	2,384	2,392	2,262	2,242	2,097	2,080
Agriculture	e	109	100	86	92	109	103
Non-agriculture	b	2,275	2,292	2,176	2,150	1,988	1,977
Unemployed	e	65	72	66	60	49	62
Not in the labour force	a	4,577	4,546	4,493	4,503	4,499	4,489

Participation rate (3)	b	34.9	35.1	34.1	33.8	32.3	32.3
Unemployment rate (4)	e	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.9

(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.

(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 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 August 19, 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)	13,931	2,307	3,988 a	1,057 b	4,076 a	1,027 c	1,476
Labour force	8,101 a	1,132 c	3,859 a	946 c	1,221 c	728 c	215 d
Employed	7,854 a	1,058 c	3,778 a	899 c	1,201 c	710 c	208 d
Unemployed	247 d	74 e	81 e	47 e	20 f	18 f	7 g
Not in the labour force	5,830 a	1,175 b	129 d	111 d	2,855 b	299 d	1,261 a
Participation rate (3) - 1967, Aug. 19	58.2 a	49.1 c	96.8 a	89.5 a	30.0 c	70.9 b	14.6 d
July 22	58.5	51.2	96.5	89.9	29.8	71.1	15.0
Unemployment rate (4) - 1967, Aug. 19	3.0 d	6.5 e	2.1 e	5.0 e	1.6 f	2.5 f	3.3 g
July 22	3.5	8.7	2.3	5.1	1.6	2.3	3.6

(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	
		August 19	July 22	August 20	July 23	August 21	July 24
Total employed	a	7,854	7,841	7,577	7,543	7,279	7,251
Agriculture	d	705	682	649	655	734	706
Non-agriculture	a	7,149	7,159	6,928	6,888	6,545	6,545
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,149	7,159	6,928	6,888	6,545	6,545
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,592	6,562	6,414	6,377	6,061	6,041
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,494	5,178	5,398	4,909	5,130	4,767
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,098	1,384	1,016	1,468	931	1,274
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	84	60	63	52	54	50
Due to other reasons(3)	c	1,014	1,324	953	1,416	877	1,224
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	557	597	514	511	484	504

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Average June/Aug.	Average May/July	Average June/Aug.	Average May/July	Average June/Aug.	Average May/July
Total employed	a	7,754	7,606	7,474	7,327	7,193	7,053
Agriculture	d	664	629	626	607	696	670
Other primary industries	d	243	226	244	235	261	239
Manufacturing	c	1,810	1,790	1,802	1,762	1,687	1,631
Construction	c	521	499	562	536	530	504
Transportation and other utilities	c	689	676	641	624	656	646
Trade	c	1,265	1,234	1,204	1,187	1,173	1,171
Finance, insurance, real estate	c	317	317	307	303	288	278
Community, personal, other services	c	1,770	1,769	1,640	1,633	1,473	1,492
Public administration	c	475	466	448	440	429	422

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 August 19, 1967	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,854 a	6,658 a	570 c	380 c	246 d
Agriculture	705 d	155 e	309 d	70 e	171 e
Non-agriculture	7,149 a	6,503 a	261 d	310 d	75 e
Men	5,470 a	4,518 a	494 c	345 c	113 e
Agriculture	596 d	131 e	301 d	68 f	96 e
Non-agriculture	4,874 a	4,387 a	193 d	277 d	17 g
Women	2,384 b	2,140 b	76 e	35 e	133 d
Agriculture	109 e	24 f	8 g	2 g	75 e
Non-agriculture	2,275 b	2,116 b	68 e	33 e	58 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	
		August 19	July 22	August 20	July 23	August 21	July 24
Total unemployed	d	247	284	228	244	211	244
Without work and seeking work	d	228	262	210	226	196	231
Seeking full-time work	d	210	239	195	205	182	208
Seeking part-time work	f	18	23	15	21	14	23
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	19	22	18	18	15	13

Without work and seeking work	d	228	262	210	226	196	231
Seeking under 1 month	e	76	94	70	94	66	87
Seeking 1-3 months	e	98	105	97	85	74	81
Seeking 4-6 months	e	25	30	18	19	25	30
Seeking more than 6 months	e	29	33	25	28	31	33

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended August 19, 1967	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	13,931	1,313	4,018	4,948	2,277	1,375
Men	6,905	650	1,981	2,441	1,150	683
Women	7,026	663	2,037	2,507	1,127	692
Labour force	8,101 a	671 b	2,323 b	2,989 a	1,328 b	790 b
Men	5,652 a	486 b	1,634 a	2,031 a	951 a	550 b
Women	2,449 b	185 c	689 c	958 c	377 c	240 d
Employed	7,854 a	645 b	2,237 b	2,903 b	1,309 b	760 b
Men	5,470 a	464 b	1,571 b	1,969 a	938 b	528 b
Women	2,384 b	181 c	666 c	934 c	371 c	232 d
Agriculture	705 d	36 e	150 e	195 e	293 d	31 f
Non-agriculture	7,149 a	609 c	2,087 b	2,708 b	1,016 c	729 c
Paid workers	6,658 a	555 c	1,918 b	2,561 b	952 b	672 c
Men	4,518 a	394 b	1,331 b	1,700 b	633 b	460 c
Women	2,140 b	161 d	587 c	861 c	319 c	212 d
Unemployed	247 d	26 e	86 e	86 e	19 e	30 e
Men	182 d	22 e	63 e	62 e	13 f	22 e
Women	65 e	4 f	23 f	24 f	6 g	8 g
Not in the labour force	5,830 a	642 b	1,695 b	1,959 b	949 b	585 c
Men	1,253 b	164 c	347 c	410 c	199 c	133 c
Women	4,577 a	478 b	1,348 b	1,549 b	750 b	452 c

Employed - 1967, August 19	7,854 a	645 b	2,237 b	2,903 b	1,309 b	760 b
July 22	7,841	649	2,222	2,896	1,312	762
1966, August 20	7,577	638	2,129	2,794	1,292	724
July 23	7,543	634	2,122	2,767	1,295	725
1965, August 21	7,279	621	2,010	2,683	1,282	683
July 24	7,251	624	2,003	2,669	1,274	681
Unemployed - 1967, August 19	247 d	26 e	86 e	86 e	19 e	30 e
July 22	284	29	106	93	23	33
1966, August 20	228	26	83	75	17	27
July 23	244	29	88	77	22	28
1965, August 21	211	27	85	57	18	24
July 24	244	30	98	65	25	26

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

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



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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

The Unemployed: Family Data(1) - continued from page 2

Family Units(1)

Table 3 By size of family unit, Canada		Family units with one or more persons unemployed			
		Total units	Size of family unit		
			2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons
Total (in thousands)					
July 22, 1967	243	84	83	45	31
April 22, 1967	300	112	100	49	39
January 14, 1967	315	115	110	58	32
October 15, 1966	165	57	58	32	18
July 23, 1966	205	61	70	44	30

(1) See footnote page 2.