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THE LABOUR FORCE

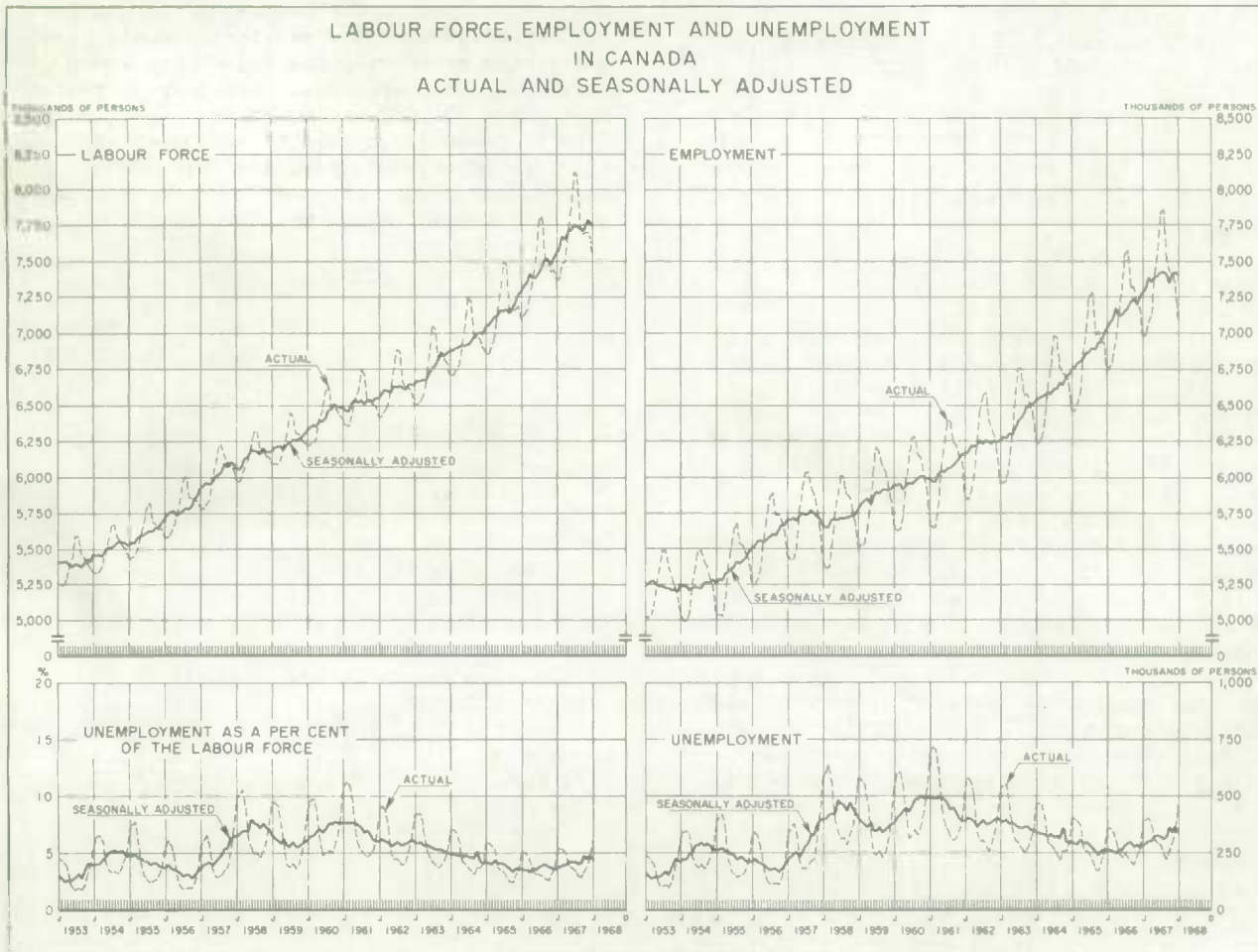
JANUARY 1968

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,564,000 in the week ended January 13, 1968. Of this total, 7,100,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 464,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force declined by 133,000 from December; the employed decreased by 244,000 and the unemployed increased by 111,000 over the month. Compared with January 1967, the labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher by 200,000, 117,000 and 83,000, respectively.

Nonagricultural industries accounted for 216,000 of the decrease in employment between December and January and agriculture for

28,000. Between January 1967 and January 1968 there was a rise of 109,000 in nonagricultural employment; in agriculture there was little change in employment. From December, there was a decrease of 154,000 in employed men and of 90,000 in employed women. Virtually all the increase in employment between January 1967 and January 1968 was among women.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 6.1 in January 1968, compared with 4.6 in December 1967 and 5.2 in January 1967. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 4.4 in January 1968.



Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force  
1966-1967

In the fourth quarter of 1967, the Canadian labour force was 233,000 greater than in the fourth quarter of 1966; employment and unemployment being higher by 168,000 and 66,000, respectively.

Fourth Quarter Averages  
(000's)

	1967	1966
Labour Force	7,695	7,462
Employed	7,397	7,229
Unemployed	299	233

During the fourth quarter of 1967, the labour force continued to expand at a rapid rate. The year-to-year increase in the total labour force of 3.1 per cent followed increases of 4.0 per cent in the first and second quarters and 3.7 per cent in the third quarter. In each quarter of 1967, the year-to-year increase in the labour force was greater than the average annual increase of the past five years for both men and women.

Year-to-Year Percentage Increases  
in the Labour Force

	1966-1967					Average Annual Increase 1961-1966
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Cal. Year	
Both Sexes	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.1	3.7	2.6
Men	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.6	1.7
Women	7.4	6.6	5.3	5.7	6.2	4.9

For the year as a whole, the total labour force in 1967 averaged 7,694,000 compared with 7,420,000 in 1966. This increase of 3.7 per cent has seldom been exceeded. Of the total increase from a year earlier of 274,000, men accounted for 136,000 and women for 138,000. Although there was a small decline in the labour force participation rate for men, it was more than compensated for by the substantial increase in the participation rate for women. As a result, the rate for the year 1967 for Canada attained 55.5 per cent, the highest ever recorded.

Total employment averaged 7,397,000 in the fourth quarter of 1967, a rise of 168,000 or 2.3 per cent, from the corresponding quarter of 1966. This year-to-year increase was the smallest of any fourth quarter since 1962. Male employment rose by 49,000, or 1.0 per cent, and female employment by 119,000, or 5.4 per cent. Relative gains in employment from a year earlier continued to be substantial among women 20-24 years of age.

Comparing fourth quarters, employment was substantially higher in 1967 than in 1966 for

British Columbia; for the other regions, gains ranged between 0.9 per cent for Quebec and 2.9 per cent for the Atlantic region. For the calendar year as a whole, employment gains from a year earlier were higher than the average annual increase of the previous five years for British Columbia and Ontario but lower for the Atlantic and Prairie regions and Quebec.

Percentage Increase in Employment  
Canada and Regions

	4th Quarter 1966-67	Calendar Year 1966-67	Average Annual Increase 1961-66
Canada	2.3	3.2	3.3
Atlantic	2.9	1.2	2.9
Quebec	0.9	3.2	4.0
Ontario	2.7	3.5	3.1
Prairies	1.1	1.3	2.1
B. C.	7.1	6.6	5.0

In the fourth quarter of 1967, employment was higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1966 by 203,000 in the service-producing industries; men accounting for 84,000 and women for 119,000 of this increase. The largest year-to-year gains (81,000 for women and 30,000 for men) were in community, personal and other services. Although employment in agriculture was up by 33,000 from a year earlier, employment in the goods-producing sector was down by 35,000.

Employment by Industry

	Fourth Quarter Averages (000's)		Year-to-Year Change (000's) %	
	1967	1966		
All industries	7,397	7,229	+ 168	+ 2.3
Goods-producing industries	2,975	3,010	- 35	- 1.2
Agriculture	542	509	+ 33	+ 6.5
Other primary industries	226	228	- 2	- 0.9
Manufacturing	1,727	1,776	- 49	- 2.8
Construction	480	497	- 17	- 3.4
Service producing industries	4,422	4,219	+ 203	+ 4.8
Transportation & other utilities	658	646	+ 12	+ 1.9
Trade	1,250	1,210	+ 40	+ 3.3
Finance	317	304	+ 13	+ 4.3
Community, personal & other service	1,757	1,646	+ 111	+ 6.7
Public administration	440	413	+ 27	+ 6.5

(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 (page 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 not 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)	1968	1967		1966		1965
		Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 15	Dec. 11
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,086	14,053	13,680	13,648	13,305	13,278
Labour force	a	7,564	7,697	7,364	7,439	7,093	7,185
Employed	a	7,100	7,344	6,983	7,173	6,734	6,933
Agriculture	d	459	487	451	485	460	470
Non-agriculture	a	6,641	6,857	6,532	6,688	6,274	6,463
Unemployed	d	464	353	381	266	359	252
Not in the labour force	a	6,522	6,356	6,316	6,209	6,212	6,093
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	53.7	54.8	53.8	54.5	53.3	54.1
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	6.1	4.6	5.2	3.6	5.1	3.5
Seasonally adjusted		4.4	4.7	3.7 <sup>r</sup>	3.6	3.6 <sup>r</sup>	3.5
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,980	6,965	6,780	6,765	6,593	6,580
Labour force	a	5,217	5,271	5,144	5,168	4,998	5,046
Employed	a	4,833	4,987	4,831	4,955	4,696	4,844
Agriculture	d	418	432	404	437	412	424
Non-agriculture	a	4,415	4,555	4,427	4,518	4,284	4,420
Unemployed	d	384	284	313	213	302	202
Not in the labour force	b	1,763	1,694	1,636	1,597	1,595	1,534
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	74.7	75.7	75.9	76.4	75.8	76.7
Unemployment rate (4)	d	7.4	5.4	6.1	4.1	6.0	4.0
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,106	7,088	6,900	6,883	6,712	6,698
Labour force	b	2,347	2,426	2,220	2,271	2,095	2,139
Employed	b	2,267	2,357	2,152	2,218	2,038	2,089
Agriculture	e	41	55	47	48	48	46
Non-agriculture	b	2,226	2,302	2,105	2,170	1,990	2,043
Unemployed	e	80	69	68	53	57	50
Not in the labour force	a	4,759	4,662	4,680	4,612	4,617	4,559
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	33.0	34.2	32.2	33.0	31.2	31.9
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.4	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.3

(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.

<sup>r</sup> 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, 1946-1967		S.D. (1)	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123
Labour force	a		7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008
Employed	a		7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731
Agriculture	d		559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748
Non-agriculture	a		6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983
Unemployed	d		315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278
Not in the labour force	a		6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115
Participation rate(3)	a		55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)	d		4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6
			1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended January 13, 1968	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)	14,086	2,334	3,981 a	1,120 b	4,112 a	1,050 c	1,489
Labour force	7,564 a	713 c	3,791 a	890 c	1,236 c	733 c	201 d
Employed	7,100 a	625 c	3,590 a	778 c	1,210 c	707 c	190 d
Unemployed	464 d	88 e	201 d	112 e	26 f	26 f	11 g
Not in the labour force	6,522 a	1,621 b	190 d	230 d	2,876 b	317 d	1,288 a
Participation rate (3) - 1968 Jan. 13	53.7 a	30.5 c	95.2 a	79.5 a	30.1 c	69.8 b	13.5 d
1967 Dec. 9	54.8	32.7	95.7	80.8	31.3	70.7	13.9
Unemployment rate (4) - 1968 Jan. 13	6.1 d	12.3 e	5.3 d	12.6 e	2.1 f	3.5 f	5.5 g
1967 Dec. 9	4.6	9.9	3.6	9.6	1.8	3.3	3.9

(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)	1968	1967		1966		1965
		Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 15	Dec. 11
Total employed	a	7,100	7,344	6,983	7,173	6,734	6,933
Agriculture	d	459	487	451	485	460	470
Non-agriculture	a	6,641	6,857	6,532	6,688	6,274	6,463
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,641	6,857	6,532	6,688	6,274	6,463
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	5,965	6,125	5,917	6,043	5,689	5,843
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,344	5,641	5,497	5,570	5,272	5,434
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	621	484	420	473	417	409
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	79	73	68	64	67	62
Due to other reasons(3)	c	542	411	352	409	350	347
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	676	732	615	645	585	620

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
		Nov. 1967 Dec. " Jan. 1968	Oct. 1967 Nov. " Dec. "	Nov. 1966 Dec. " Jan. 1967	Oct. 1966 Nov. " Dec. "	Nov. 1965 Dec. " Jan. 1966	Oct. 1965 Nov. " Dec. "
Total employed	a	7,284	7,397	7,115	7,229	6,869	6,960
Agriculture	d	494	542	473	509	484	542
Other primary industries	d	219	226	222	228	240	243
Manufacturing	c	1,703	1,727	1,748	1,776	1,641	1,635
Construction	c	448	480	468	497	473	500
Transportation and other utilities	e	655	658	645	646	603	617
Trade	c	1,244	1,250	1,209	1,210	1,153	1,177
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	319	317	303	304	298	291
Community, personal, other services	c	1,767	1,757	1,634	1,646	1,576	1,551
Public administration	d	435	440	413	413	401	404

Note: From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended January 13, 1968	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,100 a	6,132 a	522 c	289 c	157 d
Agriculture	459 d	64 e	271 d	27 f	97 e
Non-agriculture	6,641 a	6,068 a	251 d	262 d	60 e
Men	4,833 a	4,043 a	446 c	265 c	79 d
Agriculture	418 d	57 e	267 d	26 f	68 e
Non-agriculture	4,415 a	3,986 a	179 d	239 d	11 f
Women	2,267 b	2,089 b	76 e	24 e	78 d
Agriculture	41 e	7 f	4 g	1 g	29 e
Non-agriculture	2,226 b	2,082 b	72 e	23 e	49 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 disputes, 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)	1968	1967		1966		1965
		Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 15	Dec. 11
Total unemployed	d	464	353	381	266	359	252
Without work and seeking work	d	417	326	342	243	320	232
Seeking full-time work	d	400	312	330	233	306	215
Seeking part-time work	f	17	14	12	10	14	17
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	47	27	39	23	39	20
Without work and seeking work	d	417	326	342	243	320	232
Seeking under 1 month	d	134	116	127	91	111	92
Seeking 1-3 months	d	195	135	153	101	151	93
Seeking 4-6 months	e	51	42	36	28	34	22
Seeking more than 6 months	e	37	33	26	23	24	25

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended January 13, 1968		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		14,086	1,323	4,059	5,010	2,297	1,397
Men		6,980	655	2,002	2,471	1,159	693
Women		7,106	668	2,057	2,539	1,138	704
Labour force		7,564 a	615 b	2,136 b	2,804 a	1,248 b	761 b
Men		5,217 a	431 b	1,490 a	1,908 a	866 a	522 b
Women		2,347 b	184 c	646 c	896 c	382 c	239 d
Employed		7,100 a	548 b	1,970 b	2,684 a	1,196 b	702 b
Men		4,833 a	371 b	1,348 b	1,817 a	822 b	475 b
Women		2,267 b	177 c	622 c	867 c	374 c	227 d
Agriculture		459 d	24 e	93 e	123 e	200 d	19 f
Non-agriculture		6,641 a	524 b	1,877 b	2,561 b	996 c	683 c
Paid workers		6,132 a	476 c	1,726 b	2,395 b	915 b	620 c
Men		4,043 a	317 c	1,158 b	1,580 b	578 b	410 b
Women		2,089 b	159 c	568 c	815 c	337 c	210 d
Unemployed		464 d	67 e	166 e	120 e	52 e	59 e
Men		384 d	60 e	142 e	91 e	44 e	47 e
Women		80 e	7 f	24 f	29 e	8 g	12 f
Not in the labour force		6,522 a	708 b	1,923 b	2,206 b	1,049 b	636 c
Men		1,763 b	224 c	512 c	563 c	293 c	171 c
Women		4,759 a	484 b	1,411 b	1,643 b	756 b	465 c
Employed	1968 January 13	7,100 a	548 b	1,970 b	2,684 a	1,196 b	702 b
	1967 December 9	7,344	596	2,044	2,749	1,226	729
	1967 January 14	6,983	538	1,981	2,616	1,177	671
	1966 December 10	7,173	583	2,034	2,674	1,205	677
	1966 January 15	6,734	537	1,903	2,523	1,146	625
	1965 December 11	6,933	574	1,945	2,581	1,186	647
Unemployed	1968 January 13	464 d	67 e	166 e	120 e	52 e	59 e
	1967 December 9	353	42	126	91	45	49
	1967 January 14	381	59	133	102	38	49
	1966 December 10	266	36	93	65	32	40
	1966 January 15	359	63	127	86	42	41
	1965 December 11	252	44	97	60	29	22

(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 on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force, 1966-1967 (continued from page 2)

Total unemployment averaged 299,000 in the fourth quarter 1967, an increase of 66,000 from the fourth quarter of 1966. Men accounted for 56,000 of this increase. Unemployed persons comprised 3.9 per cent of the labour force compared with 3.1 per cent a year earlier; the unemployment rate being higher for both men and women.

Comparing fourth quarters, unemployment rates were higher in 1967 than in 1966 in all regions. In each quarter of 1967, unemployment rates were higher than in the corresponding quarters of 1966 for Quebec and Ontario.

Unemployment Rates by Region  
Fourth Quarter Averages

	<u>Unemployment</u>		<u>Unemployment Rates</u>	
	<u>(000's)</u>		<u>%</u>	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Total	299	233	3.9	3.1
Men	232	176	4.4	3.4
Women	67	57	2.8	2.5

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Atlantic	5.4	5.1
Quebec	5.0	3.9
Ontario	2.8	2.1
Prairies	2.5	2.0
B. C.	5.6	4.7