

THE LABOUR FORCE

OCTOBER 1968

NOV 20 1968

Price: \$2.00 per year

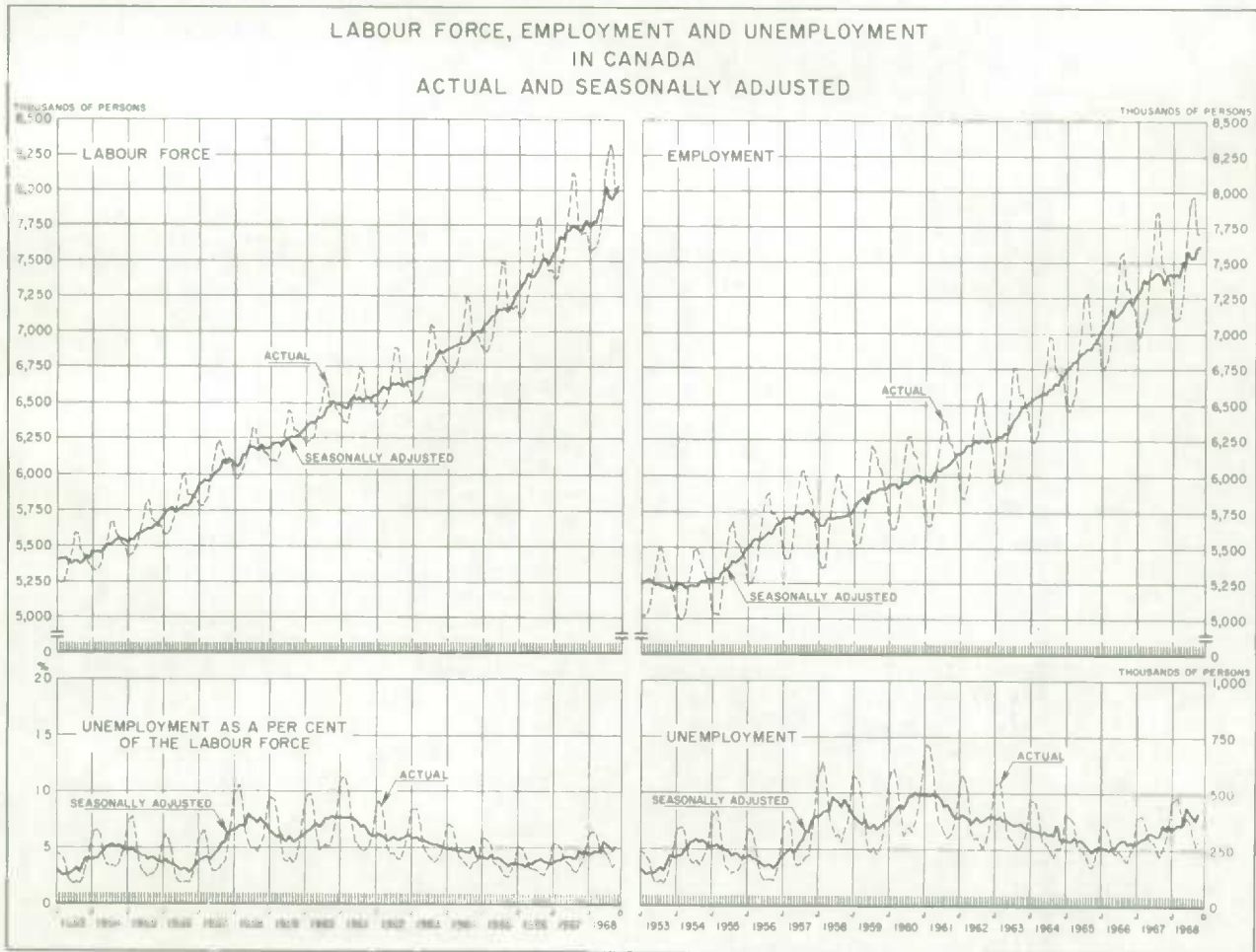
LIBRARY

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,995,000 in the week ended October 19, 1968. Of this total, 7,707,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 288,000 were unemployed for the whole week. There were small increases from September in the labour force and in the number unemployed; employment was virtually unchanged. Compared with October 1967, the labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher by 304,000, 270,000 and 34,000, respectively.

Between September and October, employment in agriculture dropped by 28,000 while in non-agriculture, employment increased by 26,000. Compared with October 1967, employ-

ment in non-agricultural industries was higher by 296,000 and agricultural employment was 26,000 lower. Employment among women increased by 18,000 from September, while the number of employed men decreased by 20,000. In October this year, there were 121,000 more men and 149,000 more women employed than in October 1967.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 3.6 in October, compared with rates of 3.3 in September and 3.3 in October 1967. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 5.1 in October 1968.



Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1967-1968

In the third quarter of 1968, the average number of persons in the labour force was 8,193,000, an increase of 208,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1967. Employment at 7,875,000 was 140,000 higher and unemployment at 317,000 was 67,000 higher than a year earlier.

Third Quarter Averages
(000's)

	1968	1967
Labour Force	8,193	7,985
Employment	7,875	7,735
Unemployment	317	250

The Canadian labour force in the third quarter of 1968 was 2.6 per cent greater than in the corresponding quarter of 1967, a rate of increase slightly smaller than the annual average gain of the preceding five years.

Men and women shared almost equally in the increase in the total labour force from a year earlier. However, the percentage increase remains considerably higher for women than for men. Of the total increase in the female labour force, married women accounted for 82 per cent.

For both men and women, the largest year-to-year percentage gains in the labour force were among persons 20-24 years of age. For teenagers there was little change from the corresponding quarter of last year.

The Labour Force

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	1968	1967		
<u>Men</u>				
All ages	5,651	5,549	+102	+ 1.8
14-19	586	597	- 11	- 1.8
20-24	739	700	+ 39	+ 5.6
25-44	2,448	2,410	+ 38	+ 1.6
45 and over	1,878	1,843	+ 35	+ 1.9
Married	4,083	4,005	+ 78	+ 1.9
Other	1,568	1,545	+ 23	+ 1.5
<u>Women</u>				
All ages	2,542	2,436	+106	+ 4.4
14-19	427	431	- 4	- 0.9
20-24	487	434	+ 53	+12.2
25-44	913	889	+ 24	+ 2.7
45 and over	714	682	+ 32	+ 4.7
Married	1,355	1,268	+ 87	+ 6.9
Other	1,187	1,168	+ 19	+ 1.6

In the third quarter of 1968, total employment was 1.8 per cent higher, male employment 1.1 per cent higher and female employment 3.5 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 1967. Corresponding average annual rates of increase for the period 1962-1967 were 3.4 per cent, 2.5 per cent and 5.6 per cent, respectively.

Employment in the goods-producing sector continued to show no year-to-year gain. Agricultural employment was 36,000 lower than in the third quarter of 1967.

In the service-producing sector, employment was 160,000 above 1967 third-quarter levels; community, personal and other service accounted for 104,000 of the increase.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	1968	1967		
Goods-producing	3,227	3,247	- 20	-0.6
Men	2,699	2,708	- 9	-0.3
Women	528	539	- 11	-2.0
Service-producing	4,648	4,488	+ 160	+3.6
Men	2,725	2,659	+ 66	+2.5
Women	1,923	1,829	+ 94	+5.1

Occupationally, the largest year-to-year gains in employment from the third-quarter of 1967 were among professionals (91,000), clerical workers (55,000) and managerial occupations (27,000). Farmers and farm workers accounted for 44,000 of the total decline in employment in the primary occupations.

Employment by Occupation

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	1968	1967		
All occupations	7,875	7,735	+140	+ 1.8
Managerial	731	704	+ 27	+ 3.8
Professional and technical	974	883	+ 91	+10.3
Clerical	1,122	1,067	+ 55	+ 5.2
Sales	523	511	+ 12	+ 2.3
Service and recreation	937	929	+ 8	+ 0.9
Transport and communication	433	425	+ 8	+ 1.9
Primary(1)	799	853	- 54	- 6.3
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	2,001	1,987	+ 14	+ 0.7
Labourers and unskilled workers(2)	355	376	- 21	- 5.6

(1) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(2) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

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 30,000 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 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)

- 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)	1968		1967		1966	
		Oct. 19	Sept. 21	Oct. 14	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Sept. 17
Total							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,378	14,349	13,997	13,963	13,587	13,555
Labour force	a	7,995	7,971	7,691	7,730	7,519	7,516
Employed	a	7,707	7,709	7,437	7,511	7,324	7,311
Agriculture	d	577	605	603	635	561	603
Non-agriculture	a	7,130	7,104	6,834	6,876	6,763	6,708
Unemployed	d	288	262	254	219	195	205
Not in the labour force	a	6,383	6,378	6,306	6,233	6,068	6,039

Participation rate (3)	a	55.6	55.6	54.9	55.4	55.3	55.4
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.7
Seasonally adjusted		5.1	4.8	4.7	4.1	3.7	4.0
Men							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,127	7,113	6,938	6,921	6,735	6,719
Labour force	a	5,443	5,440	5,305	5,335	5,207	5,204
Employed	a	5,238	5,258	5,117	5,183	5,070	5,061
Agriculture	d	489	505	515	532	487	510
Non-agriculture	a	4,749	4,753	4,602	4,651	4,583	4,551
Unemployed	d	205	182	188	152	137	143
Not in the labour force	b	1,684	1,673	1,633	1,586	1,528	1,515

Participation rate (3)	a	76.4	76.5	76.5	77.1	77.3	77.5
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.8	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.7
Women							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,251	7,236	7,059	7,042	6,852	6,836
Labour force	b	2,552	2,531	2,386	2,395	2,312	2,312
Employed	b	2,469	2,451	2,320	2,328	2,254	2,250
Agriculture	e	88	100	88	103	74	93
Non-agriculture	b	2,381	2,351	2,232	2,225	2,180	2,157
Unemployed	e	83	80	66	67	58	62
Not in the labour force	a	4,699	4,705	4,673	4,647	4,540	4,524

Participation rate (3)	b	35.2	35.0	33.8	34.0	33.7	33.8
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.7

(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, 1946-1967		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 October 19, 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)	14,378	2,383	4,098 a	1,115 b	4,183 a	1,086 c	1,513
Labour force	7,995 a	778 c	3,942 a	898 c	1,389 c	762 c	226 d
Employed	7,707 a	707 c	3,844 a	838 c	1,360 c	739 c	219 d
Unemployed	288 d	71 e	98 d	60 e	29 f	23 f	7 g
Not in the labour force	6,383 a	1,605 b	156 d	217 d	2,794 b	324 d	1,287 a

Participation rate (3) - 1968, Oct. 19	55.6 a	32.6 c	96.2 a	80.5 a	33.2 c	70.2 b	14.9 d
Sept. 21	55.6	32.1	96.2	81.4	33.1	70.0	15.2
Unemployment rate (4) - 1968, Oct. 19	3.6 d	9.1 e	2.5 d	6.7 e	2.1 f	3.0 f	3.1 g
Sept. 21	3.3	8.5	2.2	5.8	2.1	2.9	3.1

(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	
		Oct. 19(2)	Sept. 21	Oct. 14(2)	Sept. 16	Oct. 15(2)	Sept. 17
Total employed	a	7,707	7,709	7,437	7,511	7,324	7,311
Agriculture	d	577	605	603	635	561	603
Non-agriculture	a	7,130	7,104	6,834	6,876	6,763	6,708
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,130	7,104	6,834	6,876	6,763	6,708
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,340	6,381	6,161	6,267	6,104	6,113
At work 35 hours or more	a	3,508	5,884	3,473	5,746	3,601	5,609
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	2,832	497	2,688	521	2,503	504
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	69	65	73	71	52	48
Due to other reasons(4)	c	2,763	432	2,615	450	2,451	456
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	790	723	673	609	659	595

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		Oct. 19	Sept. 21	Oct. 14	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Sept. 17
Total employed	a	7,707	7,709	7,437	7,511	7,324	7,311
Agriculture	d	577	605	603	635	561	603
Other primary industries	d	225	235	228	237	225	231
Manufacturing	c	1,769	1,805	1,731	1,749	1,797	1,778
Construction	c	520	513	494	527	523	526
Transportation and other utilities	c	665	682	658	669	645	643
Trade	c	1,272	1,238	1,222	1,206	1,188	1,159
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	327	317	315	314	306	299
Community, personal, other services	c	1,885	1,858	1,741	1,733	1,668	1,659
Public administration	c	467	456	445	441	411	413

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended October 19, 1968	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,707 a	6,639 a	514 c	343 c	211 d
Agriculture	577 d	111 e	270 d	53 f	143 e
Non-agriculture	7,130 a	6,528 a	244 d	290 d	68 e
Men	5,238 a	4,384 a	452 c	314 c	88 d
Agriculture	489 d	95 e	265 d	51 f	78 e
Non-agriculture	4,749 a	4,289 a	187 d	263 d	10 f
Women	2,469 b	2,255 b	62 e	29 e	123 d
Agriculture	88 e	16 f	5 g	2 g	65 e
Non-agriculture	2,381 b	2,239 b	57 e	27 e	58 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In October 1966, 1967 and 1968, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day being in the reference week. (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)	1968		1967		1966	
		Oct. 19	Sept. 21	Oct. 14	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Sept. 17
Total unemployed	d	288	262	254	219	195	205
Without work and seeking work	d	275	249	232	206	184	196
Seeking full-time work	d	256	234	219	194	167	182
Seeking part-time work	f	19	15	13	12	17	14
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	13	13	22	13	11	9
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	275	249	232	206	184	196
Seeking under 1 month	d	95	83	91	76	73	80
Seeking 1-3 months	d	96	91	77	73	60	73
Seeking 4-6 months	e	39	38	35	29	24	21
Seeking more than 6 months	e	45	37	29	28	27	22

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended October 19, 1968	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	14,378	1,342	4,134	5,126	2,338	1,438
Men	7,127	665	2,040	2,529	1,179	714
Women	7,251	677	2,094	2,597	1,159	724
Labour force	7,995 a	650 b	2,241 b	2,961 a	1,344 b	799 b
Men	5,443 a	450 b	1,560 a	1,975 a	917 a	541 b
Women	2,552 b	200 c	681 c	986 c	427 c	258 d
Employed	7,707 a	616 b	2,128 b	2,886 a	1,320 b	757 b
Men	5,238 a	421 b	1,475 b	1,927 a	901 b	514 b
Women	2,469 b	195 c	653 c	959 c	419 c	243 d
Agriculture	577 d	30 e	129 e	157 e	239 d	22 f
Non-agriculture	7,130 a	586 b	1,999 b	2,729 b	1,081 c	735 c
Paid workers	6,639 a	539 c	1,849 b	2,559 b	1,013 b	679 c
Men	4,384 a	362 c	1,256 b	1,674 b	640 b	452 b
Women	2,255 b	177 c	593 c	885 c	373 c	227 d
Unemployed	288 d	34 e	113 e	75 e	24 e	42 e
Men	205 d	29 e	85 e	48 e	16 e	27 e
Women	83 e	5 f	28 f	27 e	8 g	15 f
Not in the labour force	6,383 a	692 b	1,893 b	2,165 b	994 b	639 c
Men	1,684 b	215 c	480 c	554 c	262 c	173 c
Women	4,699 a	477 b	1,413 b	1,611 b	732 b	466 c
<hr/>						
Employed - 1968, October 19	7,707 a	616 b	2,128 b	2,886 a	1,320 b	757 b
September 21	7,709	630	2,151	2,859	1,311	758
1967, October 14	7,437	626	2,085	2,743	1,242	741
September 16	7,511	622	2,124	2,763	1,262	740
1966, October 15	7,324	610	2,076	2,690	1,249	699
September 17	7,311	615	2,062	2,675	1,262	697
<hr/>						
Unemployed - 1968, October 19	288 d	34 e	113 e	75 e	24 e	42 e
September 21	262	28	99	73	26	36
1967, October 14	254	27	96	72	19	40
September 16	219	24	84	64	20	27
1966, October 15	195	28	73	50	16	28
September 17	205	27	75	58	16	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.



1010520113

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 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.

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

Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1967-1968 (continued from page 2)

The largest relative increase in employment from a year earlier was in British Columbia (3.4 per cent), the Prairies (3.0 per cent) and Ontario (2.7 per cent). In the Atlantic region and in Quebec there was little change.

Comparing third quarters, unemployment was higher in 1968 than in 1967 for all regions. Unemployment rates were substantially higher than the national average for the Atlantic region, Quebec and British Columbia.

Total unemployment in the third quarter of 1968, at 317,000, was 67,000 higher than in the third quarter of 1967. There were 44,000 more men and 23,000 more women unemployed than a year earlier.

Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Region
Third Quarter Averages

	Unemployment (000's)	Unemployment Rates %	1968	1967
Atlantic	33	26	4.9	3.9
Quebec	118	92	5.1	4.0
Ontario	94	81	3.1	2.8
Prairies	33	21	2.4	1.6
B.C.	40	30	4.9	3.8

Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Sex
Third Quarter Averages

	Unemployment (000's)		Unemployment Rates %	
	1968	1967	1968	1967
Total	317	250	3.9	3.1
Men	226	182	4.0	3.3
Women	91	68	3.6	2.8