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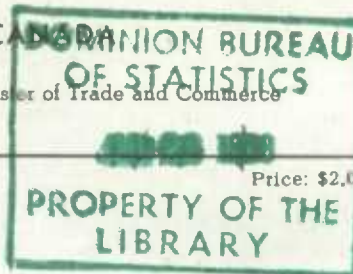
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THE LABOUR FORCE

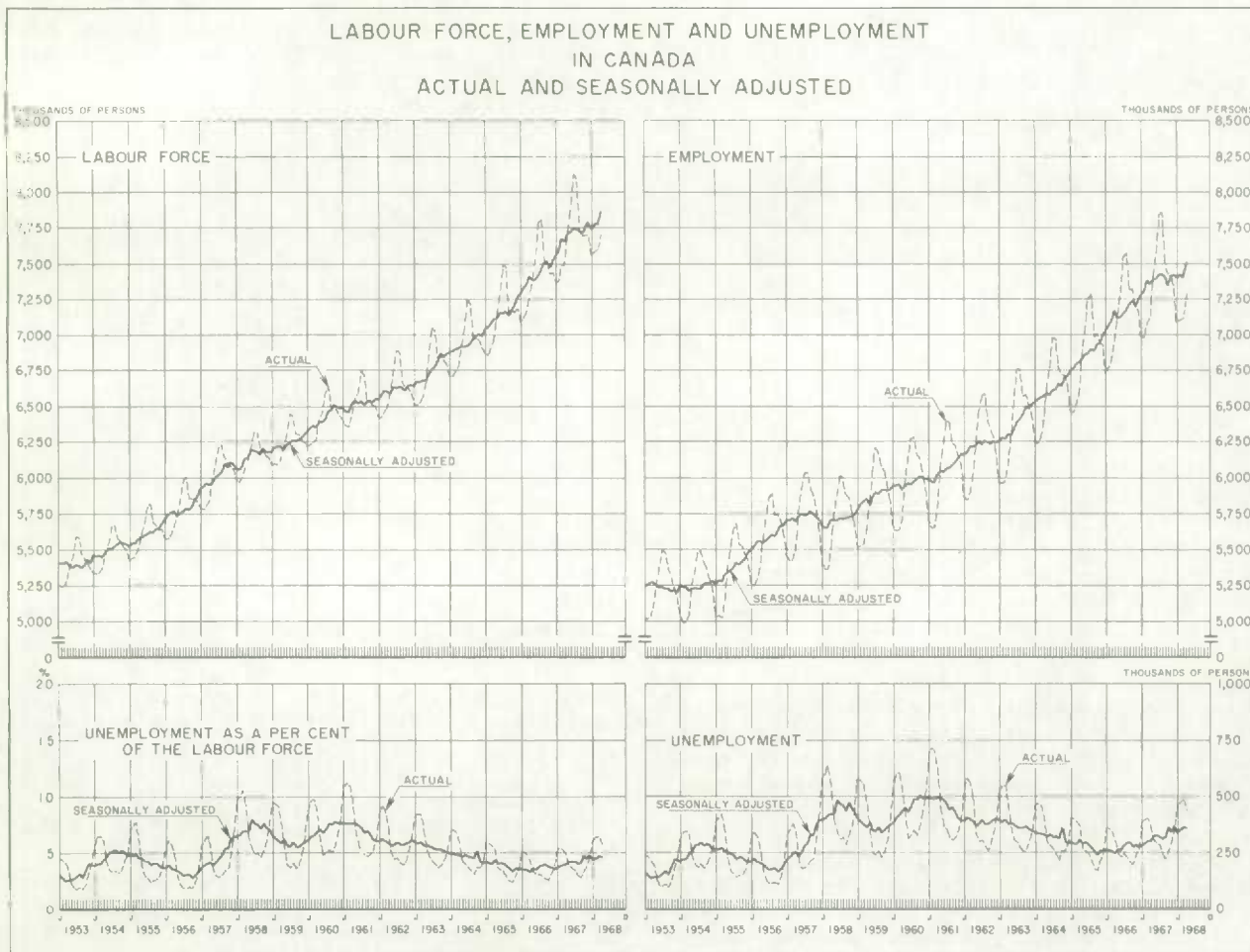
APRIL 1968

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,712,000 in the week ended April 20, 1968. Of this total, 7,276,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 436,000 persons were unemployed for the whole week. Between March and April, the labour force increased by 104,000; the employed increased by 156,000 and the unemployed decreased by 52,000. The labour force was 222,000 higher than in April 1967, the employed having increased by 151,000 and the unemployed by 71,000.

Of the total increase in employment from March, 71,000 occurred in agriculture

and 85,000 occurred in nonagricultural industries. Compared with April 1967, nonagricultural employment was up by 122,000 and employment in agriculture by 29,000. Men accounted for most of the March-to-April increase in total employment. Between April 1967 and April 1968, employment increased by 63,000 among men and by 88,000 among women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in April was 5.7, compared with rates of 6.4 in March and 4.9 in April last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in April 1968 was 4.6.



First Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1967-1968

In the first quarter of 1968, the average number of persons in the labour force was 7,587,000, an increase of 177,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1967. Employment at 7,109,000 was 92,000 higher and unemployment at 478,000 was 86,000 higher than a year earlier.

increase in employment in this sector. In the goods-producing industries, employment was 86,000 lower than a year earlier. In manufacturing, there were 37,000 fewer men and 21,000 fewer women employed; there were 25,000 fewer men employed in construction.

First Quarter Averages
(000's)

	1968	1967
Labour Force	7,587	7,410
Employed	7,109	7,017
Unemployed	478	392

Employed by Industry

	First Quarter Averages (000's)		Year-to-Year Change	
	1968	1967	(000's)	%
All industries	7,109	7,017	+ 92	+1.3
Goods-producing industries	2,721	2,807	- 86	-3.1
Agriculture	452	450	+ 2	+0.4
Other primary industries	198	202	- 4	-2.0
Manufacturing	1,678	1,736	- 58	-3.3
Construction	393	419	- 26	-6.2
Service-producing industries	4,388	4,210	+178	+4.2
Transportation & other utilities	645	636	+ 9	+1.4
Trade	1,213	1,185	+ 28	+2.4
Finance	325	303	+ 22	+7.3
Community, personal & other service	1,772	1,666	+106	+6.4
Public administration	433	420	+ 13	+3.1

During the first quarter of 1968, the labour force continued to grow but at a much slower rate. The increase in the total labour force of 2.4 per cent from a year earlier was somewhat lower than the annual average change of 3.0 per cent for the preceding five years. The decline in the rate of growth of the labour force was noticeable among younger men and among women 25 years of age and over.

The Labour Force

	First Quarter Averages (000's)		Year-to-Year Increase	
	1968	1967	(000's)	%
Men				
All ages	5,229	5,149	80	1.6
14-19	388	384	4	1.0
20-24	634	619	15	2.4
25-44	2,400	2,359	41	1.7
45 and over	1,806	1,787	19	1.1
Women				
All ages	2,358	2,261	97	4.3
14-19	325	303	22	7.3
20-24	456	419	37	8.8
25-44	892	872	20	2.3
45 and over	685	667	18	2.7

Of the total year-to-year increase in the labour force, men accounted for 80,000 and women for 97,000. Employment was higher than a year earlier in all regions, the largest gains occurring in British Columbia and Ontario.

Total employment averaged 7,109,000 in the first quarter of 1968, a rise of only 92,000, or 1.3 per cent, from the corresponding quarter of 1967. This percentage increase is the smallest year-to-year increase of any first quarter since the early 1960's. Women accounted for almost all of the increase in total employment.

In the service-producing industries, employment was higher in the first quarter of 1968 than in the first quarter of 1967 by 178,000 (62,000 men, 116,000 women). Community, personal and other service accounted for 60 per cent of the

Unemployment and Unemployment Rates
First Quarter Averages

	Unemployment (000's)		Unemployment Rate %	
	1968	1967	1968	1967
Total	478	392	6.3	5.3
Men	399	322	7.6	6.3
Married	219	186	5.6	4.8
Other	180	136	14.0	10.8
Women	79	70	3.4	3.1
Married	31	28	2.4	2.3
Other	48	42	4.5	4.0

For men, unemployment was substantially higher in the first quarter of 1968 than in the first quarter of 1967 for all age groups. Virtually all the increase in female unemployment occurred in the group 20-24 years of age. For both men and women, unemployment rates remain highest for those under 25 years of age.

(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.

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

- 4 -

(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 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		April 20	March 23	April 22	March 18	April 23	March 19
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,184	14,151	13,790	13,748	13,396	13,359
Labour force	a	7,712	7,608	7,490	7,489	7,248	7,162
Employed	a	7,276	7,120	7,125	7,089	6,950	6,821
Agriculture	d	533	462	504	461	517	475
Non-agriculture	a	6,743	6,658	6,621	6,628	6,433	6,346
Unemployed	d	436	488	365	400	298	341
Not in the labour force	a	6,472	6,543	6,300	6,259	6,148	6,197

Participation rate (3)	a	54.4	53.8	54.3	54.5	54.1	53.6
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.7	6.4	4.9	5.3	4.1	4.8
Seasonally adjusted		4.6	4.7	3.9	3.9	3.3	3.5
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,029	7,012	6,835	6,813	6,639	6,620
Labour force	a	5,322	5,241	5,198	5,175	5,077	5,033
Employed	a	4,967	4,831	4,904	4,845	4,831	4,748
Agriculture	d	473	422	451	415	457	427
Non-agriculture	a	4,494	4,409	4,453	4,430	4,374	4,321
Unemployed	d	355	410	294	330	246	285
Not in the labour force	b	1,707	1,771	1,637	1,638	1,562	1,587

Participation rate (3)	a	75.7	74.7	76.0	76.0	76.5	76.0
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.7	7.8	5.7	6.4	4.8	5.7
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,155	7,139	6,955	6,935	6,757	6,739
Labour force	b	2,390	2,367	2,292	2,314	2,171	2,129
Employed	b	2,309	2,289	2,221	2,244	2,119	2,073
Agriculture	e	60	40	53	46	60	48
Non-agriculture	b	2,249	2,249	2,168	2,198	2,059	2,025
Unemployed	e	81	78	71	70	52	56
Not in the labour force	a	4,765	4,772	4,663	4,621	4,586	4,610

Participation rate (3)	b	33.4	33.2	33.0	33.4	32.1	31.6
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.6

(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 April 20, 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)	14,184	2,352	4,011 a	1,128 b	4,140 a	1,058 c	1,495
Labour force	7,712 a	740 c	3,828 a	908 c	1,288 c	731 c	217 d
Employed	7,276 a	661 c	3,648 a	799 c	1,256 c	705 c	207 d
Unemployed	436 d	79 e	180 d	109 e	32 f	26 f	10 g
Not in the labour force	6,472 a	1,612 b	183 d	220 d	2,852 b	327 d	1,278 a
Participation rate (3) - 1968							
Apr. 20	54.4 a	31.5 c	95.4 a	80.5 a	31.1 c	69.1 b	14.5 d
Mar. 23	53.8	30.1	95.1	79.4	30.5	69.6	13.8
Unemployment rate (4) - 1968							
Apr. 20	5.7 d	10.7 e	4.7 d	12.0 e	2.5 f	3.6 f	4.6 g
Mar. 23	6.4	11.9	5.6	13.3	2.4	3.8	6.3

(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	
		April 20	March 23	April 22	March 18	April 23	March 19
Total employed	a	7,276	7,120	7,125	7,089	6,950	6,821
Agriculture	d	533	462	504	461	517	475
Non-agriculture	a	6,743	6,658	6,621	6,628	6,433	6,346
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,743	6,658	6,621	6,628	6,433	6,346
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,015	5,936	5,950	5,953	5,811	5,742
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,180	5,364	5,560	5,506	5,413	5,320
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	835	572	390	447	398	422
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	86	79	63	77	53	51
Due to other reasons(3)	c	749	493	327	370	345	371
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	728	722	671	675	622	604

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		April 20	March 23	April 22	March 18	April 23	March 19
Total employed	a	7,276	7,120	7,125	7,089	6,950	6,821
Agriculture	d	533	462	504	461	517	475
Other primary industries	d	183	182	171	189	190	195
Manufacturing	c	1,715	1,683	1,741	1,751	1,710	1,684
Construction	c	416	394	441	407	459	449
Transportation and other utilities	c	659	644	637	637	585	581
Trade	c	1,239	1,228	1,184	1,202	1,183	1,151
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	320	323	304	306	297	301
Community, personal, other services	c	1,772	1,767	1,715	1,711	1,593	1,591
Public administration	c	439	437	428	425	416	394

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 April 20, 1968	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,276 a	6,231 a	543 c	316 c	186 d
Agriculture	533 d	80 e	288 d	43 f	122 e
Non-agriculture	6,743 a	6,151 a	255 d	273 d	64 e
Men	4,967 a	4,120 a	468 c	292 c	87 d
Agriculture	473 d	72 e	282 d	42 f	77 e
Non-agriculture	4,494 a	4,048 a	186 d	250 d	10 f
Women	2,309 b	2,111 b	75 e	24 e	99 d
Agriculture	60 e	8 f	6 g	1 g	45 e
Non-agriculture	2,249 b	2,103 b	69 e	23 e	54 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.

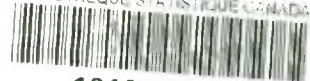
Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		April 20	March 23	April 22	March 18	April 23	March 19
Total unemployed	d	436	488	365	400	298	341
Without work and seeking work	d	403	441	334	362	274	315
Seeking full-time work	d	387	423	320	345	263	299
Seeking part-time work	f	16	18	14	17	11	16
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	33	47	31	38	24	26
Without work and seeking work	d	403	441	334	362	274	315
Seeking under 1 month	d	87	90	93	91	71	68
Seeking 1-3 months	d	140	189	121	159	95	140
Seeking 4-6 months	e	119	114	85	81	75	83
Seeking more than 6 months	e	57	48	35	31	33	24

Table 8 Regional distributions, week ended April 20, 1968		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		14,184	1,329	4,084	5,049	2,311	1,411
Men		7,029	658	2,014	2,490	1,166	701
Women		7,155	671	2,070	2,559	1,145	710
Labour force		7,712 a	616 b	2,188 b	2,848 a	1,286 b	774 b
Men		5,322 a	436 b	1,519 a	1,936 a	895 a	536 b
Women		2,390 b	180 c	669 c	912 c	391 c	238 d
Employed		7,276 a	553 b	2,013 b	2,741 a	1,246 b	723 b
Men		4,967 a	381 b	1,371 b	1,858 a	862 b	495 b
Women		2,309 b	172 c	642 c	883 c	384 c	228 d
Agriculture		533 d	26 e	118 e	132 e	233 d	24 f
Non-agriculture		6,743 a	527 b	1,895 b	2,609 b	1,013 c	699 c
Paid workers		6,231 a	478 c	1,735 b	2,437 b	945 b	636 c
Men		4,120 a	323 c	1,156 b	1,612 b	601 b	428 b
Women		2,111 b	155 c	579 c	825 c	344 c	208 d
Unemployed		436 d	63 e	175 e	107 e	40 e	51 e
Men		355 d	55 e	148 e	78 e	33 e	41 e
Women		81 e	8 f	27 f	29 e	7 g	10 f
Not in the labour force		6,472 a	713 b	1,896 b	2,201 b	1,025 b	637 c
Men		1,707 b	222 c	495 c	554 c	271 c	165 c
Women		4,765 a	491 b	1,401 b	1,647 b	754 b	472 c
Employed	1968, April 20	7,276 a	553 b	2,013 b	2,741 a	1,246 b	723 b
	March 23	7,120	542	1,957	2,691	1,206	724
	1967, April 22	7,125	545	2,012	2,687	1,183	698
	March 18	7,089	540	1,984	2,660	1,204	701
	1966, April 23	6,950	553	1,954	2,597	1,189	657
	March 19	6,821	537	1,914	2,553	1,172	645
Unemployed	1968, April 20	436 d	63 e	175 e	107 e	40 e	51 e
	March 23	488	65	189	133	50	51
	1967, April 22	365	60	131	100	33	41
	March 18	400	64	153	107	34	42
	1966, April 23	298	52	117	62	32	35
	March 19	341	63	132	77	36	33

(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 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

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<u>Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Age Group</u>					<u>Unemployment Rates by Region</u>		
<u>First Quarter Averages</u>					<u>First Quarter Averages</u>		
	<u>Unemployment (000's)</u>		<u>Unemployment Rates %</u>				
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>			
Both Sexes	478	392	6.3	5.3	Canada	6.3	5.3
14-19	86	74	12.1	10.8	Atlantic	10.8	10.4
20-24	88	63	8.1	6.1	Quebec	8.3	6.8
25-44	171	137	5.2	4.2	Ontario	4.5	3.8
45 & over	133	118	5.3	4.8	Prairies	4.0	3.0
					British Columbia	7.3	6.2

Comparing first quarters, the unemployed as a percentage of the labour force was higher in 1968 than in 1967 for all regions.