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## THE LABOUR FORCE

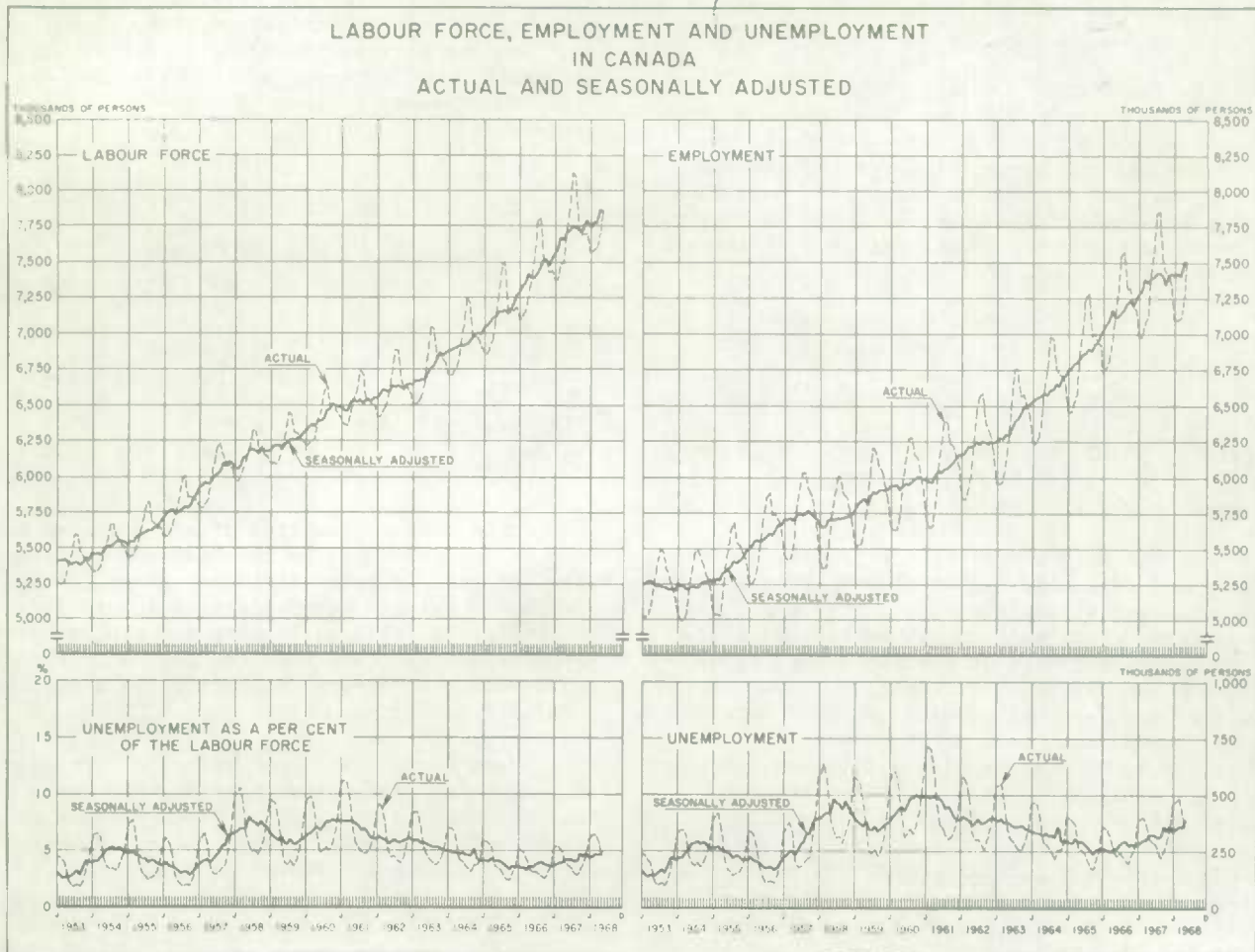
MAY 1968

In the week ended May 18, 1968, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,871,000. Of this total, 7,505,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 366,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between April and May, the labour force increased by 159,000, the employed having increased by 229,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 70,000. The labour force was 158,000 higher than in May 1967; over the year the employed increased by 96,000 and the unemployed by 62,000.

From April to May, employment rose by 178,000 in nonagricultural industries and by

51,000 in agriculture. Nonagricultural employment was 112,000 higher than in May last year, while employment in agriculture was 16,000 lower. Men accounted for 191,000 and women for 38,000 of the increase in total employment between April and May. Compared with May 1967, the number of employed men was 45,000 higher and the number of employed women was 51,000 higher.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in May was 4.6 per cent compared with 5.7 in April and 3.9 in May last year. Seasonally adjusted the unemployment rate was 4.9 in May 1968.





The Canadian Worker in 1967  
(annual averages)

The employed in Canada averaged 7,379,000 in 1967, of whom 5,083,000 were men and 2,296,000 were women. Men accounted for over two-thirds and married men a little more than half of total employment. Of the total male workers, 75.3 per cent were married. This proportion has not changed appreciably in recent years. On the other hand, of all women employed in 1967, 53.8 per cent were married, compared with less than thirty per cent twenty years ago.

The Employed by Marital Status and Sex

	(000's)	%
Total	7,379	100.0
Men	5,083	68.9
Married	3,830	51.9
Other(1)	1,254	17.0
Women	2,296	31.1
Married	1,236	16.8
Other(1)	1,060	14.4

(1) Includes single, widowed, divorced and separated.

In the period under review, teenagers together with persons 20-24 years of age accounted for almost a quarter of total employment. The number of persons 65 years of age and over employed was less than three per cent. More than thirty per cent of all women employed were under 25 years of age while twenty per cent of all male workers were in that same age group.

The Employed by Age and Sex  
Percentage Distributions

	Total	14-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total	100.0	10.0	14.0	43.1	30.0	2.8
Men	100.0	8.1	12.1	45.3	31.3	3.2
Women	100.0	14.4	18.2	38.0	27.3	2.0

Of the main industrial divisions, manufacturing and community, personal and other services were the largest employers, together absorbing, on average, about half of all workers in 1967. Of the total employed in manufacturing, 1,362,000 were men and 394,000 were women; in community, business and personal service, 684,000 were men and 1,048,000 were women. There were 818,000 men and 407,000 women employed in trade. Agricultural employment, at 559,000 in 1967, comprised 7.6 per cent of total employment. In 1947, the corresponding figures were 1,122,000 and 23.2 per cent. In the other primary industries, which include forestry, fishing and mining, employment at 218,000 represented only three per cent of the total employed, practically all of which were men.

Employment by Industry

	(000's)	%
All industries	7,379	100.0
Agriculture	559	7.6
Other primary industries	218	3.0
Manufacturing	1,756	23.8
Construction	475	6.4
Transportation and other utilities	659	8.9
Trade	1,224	16.6
Finance	312	4.2
Community, personal and other services	1,732	23.5
Public administration	443	6.0

In 1967, there were slightly more men employed in the service-producing industries than in the goods-producing industries but there were more than three-and-a-half times as many women employed in the former than in the latter.

As a percentage of total employment, the goods-producing industries comprised 41 per cent and the service-producing industries 59 per cent. Twenty years ago the situation was reversed, the proportions being 58 and 42 respectively.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

	(000's)	%
Total	7,379	100.0
Goods-producing	3,008	40.8
Men	2,517	34.1
Women	491	6.7
Service-producing	4,370	59.2
Men	2,566	34.8
Women	1,804	24.4

More than one-quarter of all employed persons in 1967 belonged to the craftsmen, production process and related workers group. Persons engaged in primary occupations, which include agricultural, fishing, logging and mining operations, comprised less than ten per cent of total employment. Labourers, excluding the above, accounted for four per cent.

Most farmers and labourers and virtually all loggers, fishermen and miners were men. More than seventy per cent of all women workers were employed in clerical, service and recreation, and professional and technical occupations.

(Continued on page 3)



## 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

(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	
		May 18	April 20	May 20	April 22	May 21	April 23
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,213	14,184	13,824	13,790	13,424	13,396
Labour force	a	7,871	7,712	7,713	7,490	7,383	7,248
Employed	a	7,505	7,276	7,409	7,125	7,136	6,950
Agriculture	d	584	533	600	504	591	517
Non-agriculture	a	6,921	6,743	6,809	6,621	6,545	6,433
Unemployed	d	366	436	304	365	247	298
Not in the labour force	a	6,342	6,472	6,111	6,300	6,041	6,148
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	55.4	54.4	55.8	54.3	55.0	54.1
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	4.6	5.7	3.9	4.9	3.3	4.1
Seasonally adjusted		4.9	4.6	4.2r	3.9	3.6r	3.3
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,045	7,029	6,852	6,835	6,653	6,639
Labour force	a	5,444	5,322	5,349	5,198	5,179	5,077
Employed	a	5,158	4,967	5,113	4,904	4,988	4,831
Agriculture	d	511	473	526	451	510	457
Non-agriculture	a	4,647	4,494	4,587	4,453	4,478	4,374
Unemployed	d	286	355	236	294	191	246
Not in the labour force	b	1,601	1,707	1,503	1,637	1,474	1,562
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	77.3	75.7	78.1	76.0	77.8	76.5
Unemployment rate (4)	d	5.3	6.7	4.4	5.7	3.7	4.8
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,168	7,155	6,972	6,955	6,771	6,757
Labour force	b	2,427	2,390	2,364	2,292	2,204	2,171
Employed	b	2,347	2,309	2,296	2,221	2,148	2,119
Agriculture	e	73	60	74	53	81	60
Non-agriculture	b	2,274	2,249	2,222	2,168	2,067	2,059
Unemployed	e	80	81	68	71	56	52
Not in the labour force	a	4,741	4,765	4,608	4,663	4,567	4,586
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	33.9	33.4	33.9	33.0	32.6	32.1
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.4

(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, 1946-1967		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 May 18, 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)	14,213	2,357	4,020 a	1,131 b	4,159 a	1,049 c	1,497
Labour force	7,871 a	776 c	3,851 a	964 c	1,317 c	740 c	223 d
Employed	7,505 a	697 c	3,719 a	872 c	1,290 c	712 c	215 d
Unemployed	366 d	79 e	132 d	92 e	27 f	28 f	8 g
Not in the labour force	6,342 a	1,581 b	169 d	167 d	2,842 b	309 d	1,274 a
Participation rate (3) - 1968 May 18	55.4 a	32.9 c	95.8 a	85.2 a	31.7 c	70.5 b	14.9 d
April 20	54.4	31.5	95.4	80.5	31.1	69.1	14.5
Unemployment rate (4) - 1968 May 18	4.6 d	10.2 e	3.4 d	9.5 e	2.1 f	3.8 f	3.6 g
April 20	5.7	10.7	4.7	12.0	2.5	3.6	4.6

(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)	1968		1967		1966	
		May 18	April 20	May 20	April 22	May 21	April 23
Total employed	a	7,505	7,276	7,409	7,125	7,136	6,950
Agriculture	d	584	533	600	504	591	517
Non-agriculture	a	6,921	6,743	6,809	6,621	6,545	6,433
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,921	6,743	6,809	6,621	6,545	6,433
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,177	6,015	6,131	5,950	5,945	5,811
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,741	5,180	5,697	5,560	5,511	5,413
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	436	835	434	390	434	398
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	79	86	74	63	55	53
Due to other reasons(3)	c	357	749	360	327	379	345
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	744	728	678	671	600	622

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		May 18	April 20	May 20	April 22	May 21	April 23
Total employed	a	7,505	7,276	7,409	7,125	7,136	6,950
Agriculture	d	584	533	600	504	591	517
Other primary industries	d	220	183	195	171	220	190
Manufacturing	c	1,742	1,715	1,767	1,741	1,719	1,710
Construction	c	458	416	472	441	496	459
Transportation and other utilities	c	680	659	659	637	606	585
Trade	c	1,244	1,239	1,201	1,184	1,168	1,183
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	325	320	311	304	299	297
Community, personal, other services	c	1,806	1,772	1,759	1,715	1,617	1,593
Public administration	c	446	439	445	428	420	416

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 May 18, 1968	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,505 a	6,397 a	557 c	337 c	214 d
Agriculture	584 d	94 e	293 d	55 f	142 e
Non-agriculture	6,921 a	6,303 a	264 d	282 d	72 e
Men	5,158 a	4,267 a	480 c	310 c	101 d
Agriculture	511 d	83 e	287 d	54 f	87 e
Non-agriculture	4,647 a	4,184 a	193 d	256 d	14 f
Women	2,347 b	2,130 b	77 e	27 e	113 d
Agriculture	73 e	11 f	6 g	1 g	55 e
Non-agriculture	2,274 b	2,119 b	71 e	26 e	58 e

(1) "D.S." = 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)	1968		1967		1966	
		May 18	April 20	May 20	April 22	May 21	April 23
Total unemployed	d	366	436	304	365	247	298
Without work and seeking work	d	347	403	285	334	235	274
Seeking full-time work	d	327	387	268	320	221	263
Seeking part-time work	f	20	16	17	14	14	11
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	19	33	19	31	12	24
-----							
Without work and seeking work	d	347	403	285	334	235	274
Seeking under 1 month	d	100	87	97	93	79	71
Seeking 1-3 months	d	108	140	91	121	77	95
Seeking 4-6 months	e	77	119	57	85	47	75
Seeking more than 6 months	e	62	57	40	35	32	33

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended May 18, 1968	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	14,213	1,331	4,092	5,061	2,314	1,415
Men	7,045	659	2,019	2,497	1,168	702
Women	7,168	672	2,073	2,564	1,146	713
Labour force	7,871 a	643 b	2,213 b	2,902 a	1,328 b	785 b
Men	5,444 a	455 b	1,546 a	1,975 a	925 a	543 b
Women	2,427 b	188 c	667 c	927 c	403 c	242 d
Employed	7,505 a	599 b	2,079 b	2,798 a	1,292 b	737 b
Men	5,158 a	417 b	1,437 b	1,898 a	897 b	509 b
Women	2,347 b	182 c	642 c	900 c	395 c	228 d
Agriculture	584 d	27 e	132 e	140 e	256 d	29 f
Non-agriculture	6,921 a	572 b	1,947 b	2,658 b	1,036 c	708 c
Paid workers	6,397 a	518 c	1,785 b	2,483 b	969 b	642 c
Men	4,267 a	353 c	1,208 b	1,650 b	620 b	436 b
Women	2,130 b	165 c	577 c	833 c	349 c	206 d
Unemployed	366 d	44 e	134 e	104 e	36 e	48 e
Men	286 d	38 e	109 e	77 e	28 e	34 e
Women	80 e	6 f	25 f	27 e	8 g	14 f
Not in the labour force	6,342 a	688 b	1,879 b	2,159 b	986 b	630 c
Men	1,601 b	204 c	473 c	522 c	243 c	159 c
Women	4,741 a	484 b	1,406 b	1,637 b	743 b	471 c
-----						
Employed 1968, May 18	7,505 a	599 b	2,079 b	2,798 a	1,292 b	737 b
April 20	7,276	553	2,013	2,741	1,246	723
1967, May 20	7,409	584	2,087	2,750	1,265	723
April 22	7,125	545	2,012	2,687	1,183	698
1966, May 21	7,136	589	1,986	2,638	1,244	679
April 23	6,950	553	1,954	2,597	1,189	657
Unemployed 1968, May 18	366 d	44 e	134 e	104 e	36 e	48 e
April 20	436	63	175	107	40	51
1967, May 20	304	45	123	74	26	36
April 22	365	60	131	100	33	41
1966, May 21	247	35	105	57	22	28
April 23	298	52	117	62	32	35

(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

The Canadian Worker in 1967 (continued from page 2)

Employment by Occupation

	(000's)	%
All occupations	7,379	100.0
Managerial	693	9.4
Professional and technical	917	12.4
Clerical	1,038	14.1
Sales	501	6.8
Service and recreation	874	11.8
Transport and communication	412	5.6
Primary	705	9.6
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	1,924	26.1
Labourers and unskilled workers (not agricultural, fishing, logging or mining)	315	4.3

and also of all workers in nonagricultural industries. The combined contribution of the Atlantic region and British Columbia to agricultural employment remained relatively small, being less than ten percent.

Regional Employment Percentage Distributions

	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture
	%	%	%
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0
Atlantic	8.0	5.2	8.3
Quebec	28.2	20.4	28.8
Ontario	37.2	26.3	38.1
Prairies	16.8	43.5	14.6
B.C.	9.8	4.5	10.2

In 1967, Quebec and Ontario together accounted for about two-thirds of total employment