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THE LABOUR FORCE

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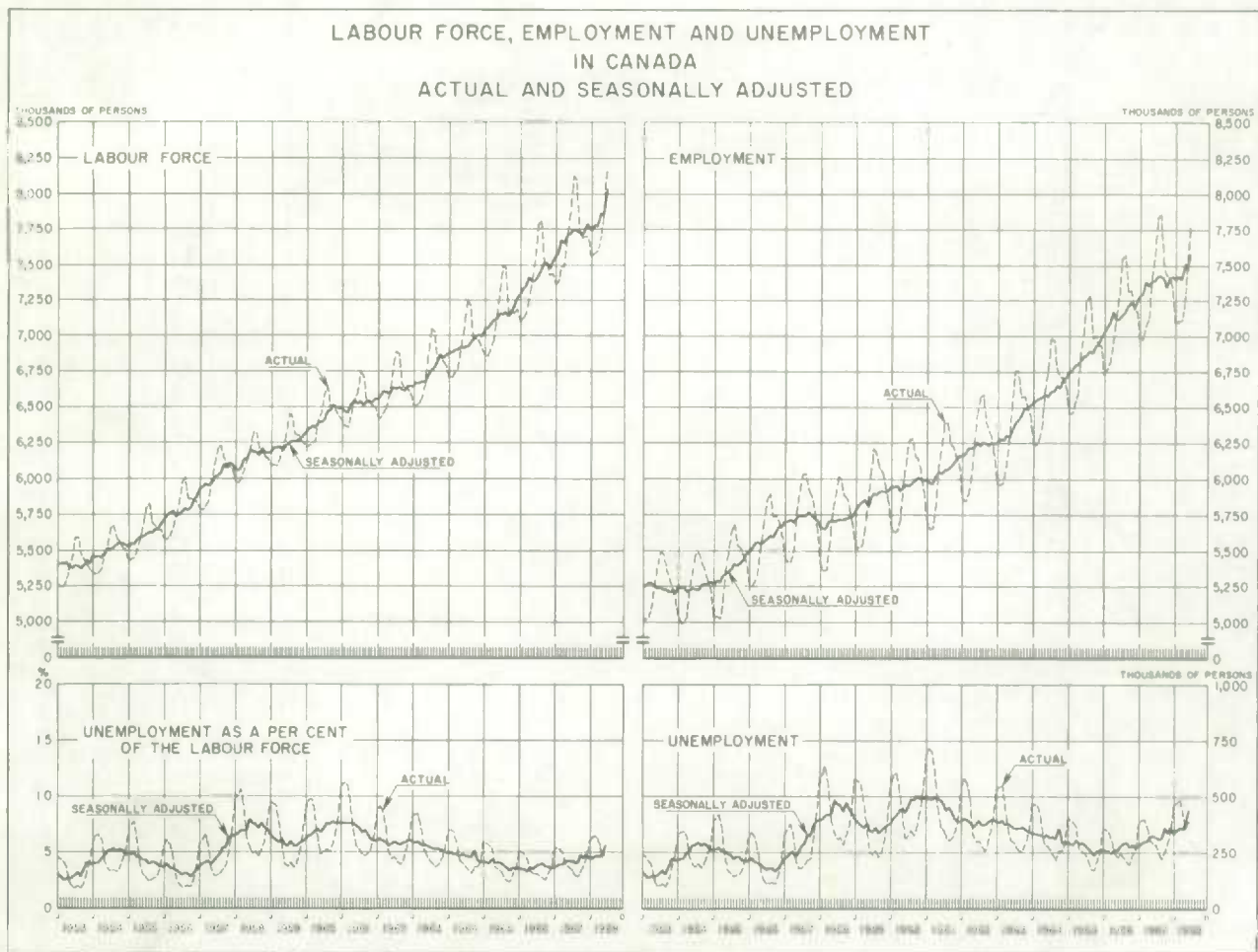
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In the week ended June 22, 1968, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,158,000. Of this total, 7,763,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 395,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 287,000 from May, the employed by 258,000 and the unemployed by 29,000. Compared with June 1967, the labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher by 299,000, 196,000 and 103,000, respectively.

Nearly all the change in the number employed between May and June occurred in non-

agricultural industries. Nonagricultural employment was 211,000 higher than in June 1967, while employment in agriculture was 15,000 lower. Men accounted for 191,000 and women for 67,000 of the May-to-June employment increase. Employment was higher than in June 1967, by 112,000 for men and by 84,000 for women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 4.8. In May the rate was 4.6 and in June last year it was 3.7. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in June 1968 was 5.5.

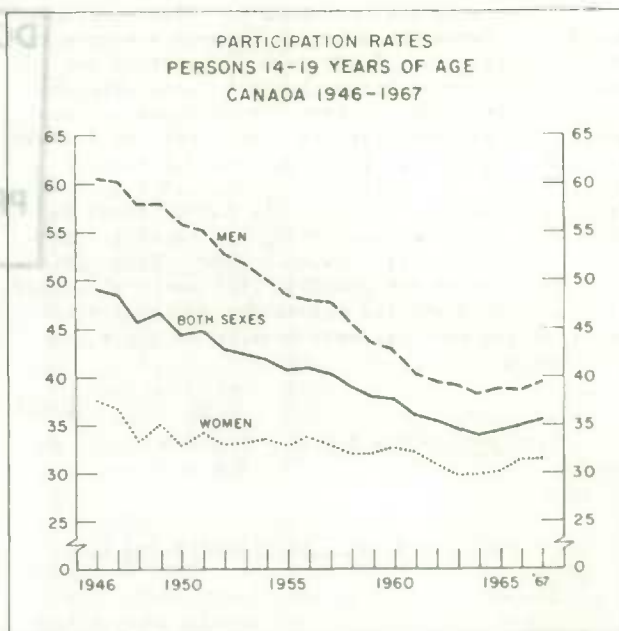


Labour Force Participation
1967 Annual Averages

Labour force participation in Canada reached a post-war high. On average in 1967, 55.5 per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over either worked or looked for work. However, the overall pattern did not change. The male participation rate which had been dropping consistently fell to its lowest level of 33.8. Women continued to enter the labour force in increasing numbers and their rate of 33.8, in 1967, was at its highest.

For both sexes combined, the group 20-24 years of age had the highest participation rate in 1967, and those 65 years of age and over the lowest. Among men, the rate was highest for those 25-44 years of age. Almost two out of five teenage boys and one out of four men 65 years of age and over were in the labour force. For the latter group the participation rate has been declining steadily. Although the number of men 65 years of age and over has risen by about 60 per cent in the past 20 years, there are actually fewer of this age group in the labour force now.

Among women, the highest participation rate remains in the group 20-24 years of age. However, women 25-44 and 45-64 years of age continue to enter the labour force in increasing numbers, the participation rate for the latter group having more than doubled since 1953. Labour force attachment of older women is still very low.



In 1967, the participation rate for those 14-19 years of age was 35.5 per cent compared with 34.2 per cent in 1964. This small increase was due almost entirely to a shift in the population within this group. In 1967, there were proportionately more persons in the 17-19 year sub-group whose rate of participation is substantially higher than for younger persons.

Labour Force Participation Rates
by Age and Sex

1967 Annual Averages

	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
All Ages	55.5	77.5	33.8
14-19 years	35.5	39.4	31.6
20-24 years	71.3	86.0	56.6
25-44 years	66.3	97.3	35.7
45-64 years	63.2	91.7	35.1
65 and over	14.7	24.7	5.9

A recent development of interest has been the apparent slowing down in the rate of decrease in participation rates of teenagers. Between 1946 and 1964 the participation rate of persons 14-19 years of age decreased almost uninterruptedly from 49.1 per cent to 34.2 per cent. For boys the downward trend has been more severe, the participation rate dropping from 60.5 per cent to 38.3 per cent. Among girls it was less pronounced, the rate decreasing from 37.7 per cent to 29.9 per cent.

Percentage Distribution of the Population and
Participation Rates - 14-19 years of age
Annual Averages

	<u>Population</u>		<u>Participation Rates</u>	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1964</u>
14-19 years	100.0	100.0	35.5	34.2
14 years	17.6	18.6	10.9	9.2
15-16 years	34.3	35.4	21.4	21.1
17-19 years	48.1	46.0	54.7	54.4

More than half of all single and married persons and almost one in three other persons (which include widowed, divorced and separated) were in the labour force in 1967.

Labour force participation for married men has been declining slowly but steadily in recent years. In 1967, their participation rate was 88.4 per cent, compared with 89.8 per cent in 1959. The opposite is true for married women. Their rate rose from 18.0 per cent to 28.3 per cent, in this relatively short period.

(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	
		June 22	May 18	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21
Total							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,249	14,213	13,856	13,824	13,453	13,424
Labour force	a	8,158	7,871	7,859	7,713	7,533	7,383
Employed	a	7,763	7,505	7,567	7,409	7,303	7,136
Agriculture	d	591	584	606	600	575	591
Non-agriculture	a	7,172	6,921	6,961	6,809	6,728	6,545
Unemployed	d	395	366	292	304	230	247
Not in the labour force	a	6,091	6,342	5,997	6,111	5,920	6,041

Participation rate (3)	a	57.3	55.4	56.7	55.8	56.0	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	4.8	4.6	3.7	3.9	3.1 ^r	3.3
Seasonally adjusted		5.5	4.9	4.2 ^r	4.2	3.5 ^r	3.6
Men							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,062	7,045	6,868	6,852	6,667	6,653
Labour force	a	5,637	5,444	5,448	5,349	5,279	5,179
Employed	a	5,349	5,158	5,237	5,113	5,110	4,988
Agriculture	d	510	511	518	526	493	510
Non-agriculture	a	4,839	4,647	4,719	4,587	4,617	4,478
Unemployed	d	288	286	211	236	169	191
Not in the labour force	b	1,425	1,601	1,420	1,503	1,388	1,474

Participation rate (3)	a	79.8	77.3	79.3	78.1	79.2	77.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	5.1	5.3	3.9	4.4	3.2	3.7
Women							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,187	7,168	6,988	6,972	6,786	6,771
Labour force	b	2,521	2,427	2,411	2,364	2,254	2,204
Employed	b	2,414	2,347	2,330	2,296	2,193	2,148
Agriculture	e	81	73	88	74	82	81
Non-agriculture	b	2,333	2,274	2,242	2,222	2,111	2,067
Unemployed	e	107	80	81	68	61	56
Not in the labour force	a	4,666	4,741	4,577	4,608	4,532	4,567

Participation rate (3)	b	35.1	33.9	34.5	33.9	33.2	32.6
Unemployment rate (4)	e	4.2	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.5

(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 June 22, 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)	14,249	2,363	4,020 a	1,144 b	4,143 a	1,079 c	1,500
Labour force	8,158 a	980 c	3,876 a	1,005 c	1,315 c	763 c	219 d
Employed	7,763 a	827 c	3,771 a	927 c	1,290 c	736 c	212 d
Unemployed	395 d	153 e	105 d	78 e	25 f	27 f	7 g
Not in the labour force	6,091 a	1,383 b	144 d	139 d	2,828 b	316 d	1,281 a

Participation rate (3) - 1968, June 22	57.3 a	41.5 c	96.4 a	87.8 a	31.7 c	70.7 b	14.6 d
May 18	55.4	32.9	95.8	85.2	31.7	70.5	14.9
Unemployment rate (4) - 1968, June 22	4.8 d	15.6 e	2.7 d	7.8 e	1.9 f	3.5 f	3.2 g
May 18	4.6	10.2	3.4	9.5	2.1	3.8	3.6

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

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

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		June 22	May 18	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21
Total employed	a	7,763	7,505	7,567	7,409	7,303	7,136
Agriculture	d	591	584	606	600	575	591
Non-agriculture	a	7,172	6,921	6,961	6,809	6,728	6,545
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,172	6,921	6,961	6,809	6,728	6,545
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,472	6,177	6,298	6,131	6,141	5,945
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,935	5,741	5,767	5,697	5,720	5,511
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	537	436	531	434	421	434
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	70	79	78	74	64	55
Due to other reasons(3)	c	467	357	453	360	357	379
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	700	744	663	678	587	600

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		June 22	May 18	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21
Total employed	a	7,763	7,505	7,567	7,409	7,303	7,136
Agriculture	d	591	584	606	600	575	591
Other primary industries	d	245	220	233	195	245	220
Manufacturing	c	1,810	1,742	1,784	1,767	1,755	1,719
Construction	c	503	458	497	472	535	496
Transportation and other utilities	c	707	680	677	659	621	606
Trade	c	1,262	1,244	1,216	1,201	1,177	1,168
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	327	325	316	311	303	299
Community, personal, other services	c	1,844	1,806	1,776	1,759	1,645	1,617
Public administration	c	474	446	462	445	447	420

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 June 22, 1968	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,763 a	6,692 a	535 c	331 c	205 d
Agriculture	591 d	129 e	278 d	47 f	137 e
Non-agriculture	7,172 a	6,563 a	257 d	284 d	68 e
Men	5,349 a	4,485 a	466 c	303 c	95 d
Agriculture	510 d	107 e	272 d	47 f	84 e
Non-agriculture	4,839 a	4,378 a	194 d	256 d	11 f
Women	2,414 b	2,207 b	69 e	28 e	110 d
Agriculture	81 e	22 f	6 g	- g	53 e
Non-agriculture	2,333 b	2,185 b	63 e	28 e	57 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	
		June 22	May 18	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21
		Total unemployed	d	395	366	292	304
Without work and seeking work	d	381	347	279	285	220	235
Seeking full-time work	d	339	327	256	268	201	221
Seeking part-time work	f	42	20	23	17	19	14
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	14	19	13	19	10	12
Without work and seeking work	d	381	347	279	285	220	235
Seeking under 1 month	d	170	100	131	97	99	79
Seeking 1-3 months	d	109	108	77	91	68	77
Seeking 4-6 months	e	46	77	34	57	28	47
Seeking more than 6 months	e	56	62	37	40	25	32

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended June 22, 1968		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		14,249	1,333	4,101	5,076	2,320	1,419
Men		7,062	660	2,023	2,504	1,171	704
Women		7,187	673	2,078	2,572	1,149	715
Labour force		8,158 a	665 b	2,294 b	3,044 a	1,338 b	817 b
Men		5,637 a	473 b	1,600 a	2,069 a	935 a	560 b
Women		2,521 b	192 c	694 c	975 c	403 c	257 d
Employed		7,763 a	628 b	2,151 b	2,915 a	1,302 b	767 b
Men		5,349 a	443 b	1,485 b	1,985 a	910 b	526 b
Women		2,414 b	185 c	666 c	930 c	392 c	241 d
Agriculture		591 d	26 e	135 e	149 e	246 d	35 f
Non-agriculture		7,172 a	602 b	2,016 b	2,766 b	1,056 c	732 c
Paid workers		6,692 a	547 c	1,867 b	2,606 b	1,000 b	672 c
Men		4,485 a	377 c	1,266 b	1,742 b	649 b	451 b
Women		2,207 b	170 c	601 c	864 c	351 c	221 d
Unemployed		395 d	37 e	143 e	129 e	36 e	50 e
Men		288 d	30 e	115 e	84 e	25 e	34 e
Women		107 e	7 f	28 f	45 e	11 g	16 f
Not in the labour force		6,091 a	668 b	1,807 b	2,032 b	982 b	602 c
Men		1,425 b	187 c	423 c	435 c	236 c	144 c
Women		4,666 a	481 b	1,384 b	1,597 b	746 b	458 c
Employed	1968, June 22	7,763 a	628 b	2,151 b	2,915 a	1,302 b	767 b
	May 18	7,505	599	2,079	2,798	1,292	737
	1967, June 17	7,567	620	2,132	2,819	1,269	727
	May 20	7,409	584	2,087	2,750	1,265	723
	1966, June 18	7,303	612	2,047	2,715	1,249	680
	May 21	7,136	589	1,986	2,638	1,244	679
Unemployed	1968, June 22	395 d	37 e	143 e	129 e	36 e	50 e
	May 18	366	44	134	104	36	48
	1967, June 17	292	30	103	102	21	36
	May 20	304	45	123	74	26	36
	1966, June 18	230	24	85	75	15	31
	May 21	247	35	105	57	22	28

(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.

Labour Force Participation - 1967 Annual Averages (continued from page 2)

Participation Rates by Sex
and Marital Status
1967 Annual Averages

	Total	Single	Married	Other
Both Sexes	55.5	54.4	58.5	32.4
Men	77.5	58.4	88.4	44.1
Women	33.8	49.6	28.3	28.9

Participation Rates by Sex and Region
1967 Annual Averages

	Both Sexes	Men	Women
Canada	55.5	77.5	33.8
Atlantic	48.5	69.3	27.8
Quebec	54.9	77.8	32.5
Ontario	57.6	79.4	36.3
Prairies	55.8	77.4	33.7
B. C.	55.8	77.4	34.5

For both men and women labour force participation rates in 1967 remained highest in Ontario. In Quebec, the Prairies and British Columbia, the rates were slightly above or below the national average. In the Atlantic region they were substantially lower.