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OTTAWA - CANADA

Published by Authority of the Minister

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Price: \$2.00 per year

AUG 1968

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Vol. 24 - No. 7

THE LABOUR FORCE

JULY 1968

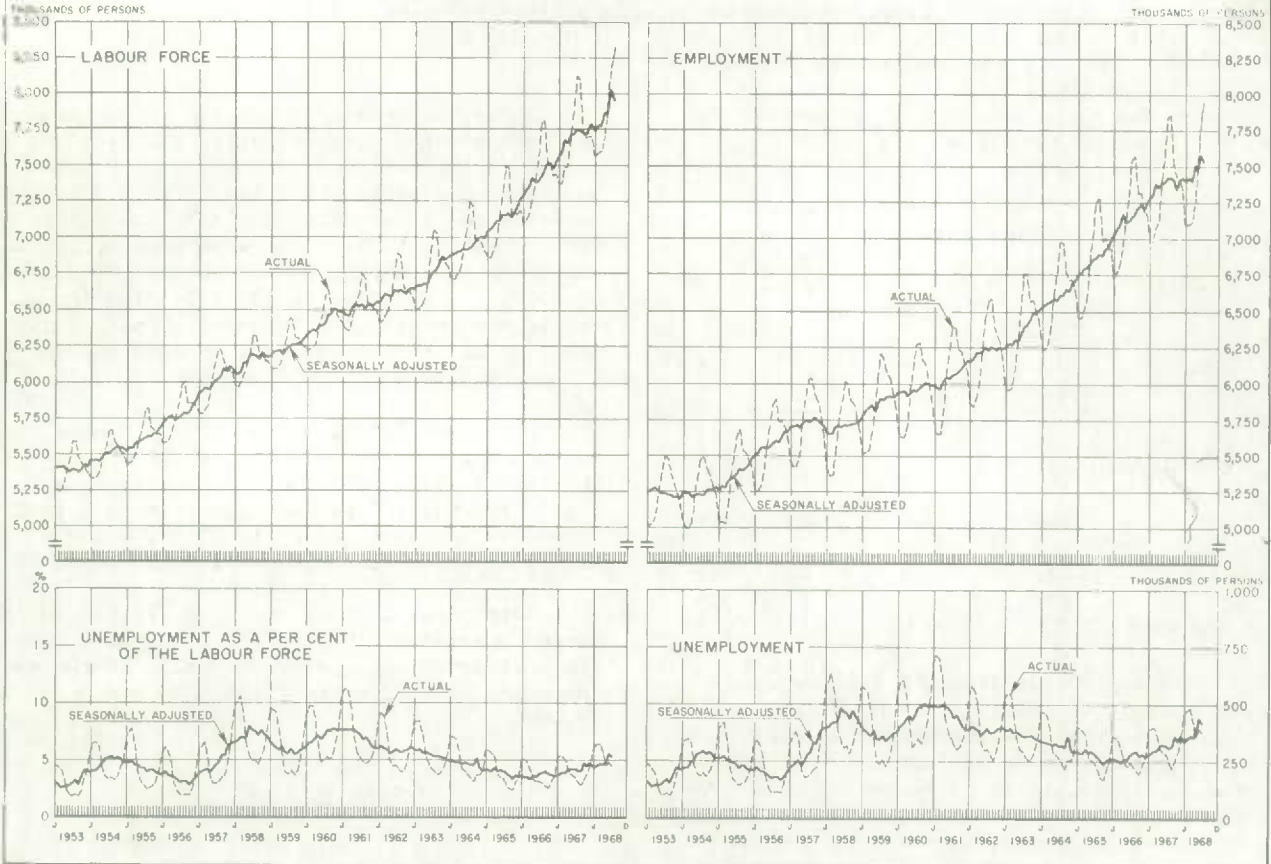
In the week ended July 20, 1968, the number of persons in the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,323,000. Included in this total were 7,952,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 371,000 unemployed for the whole week. Between June and July, the labour force increased by 165,000, employment having increased by 189,000 and unemployment having decreased by 24,000. The labour force, employment and unemployment were higher than in July 1967 by 198,000, 111,000 and 87,000, respectively.

Employment in nonagricultural industries rose by 124,000 and in agriculture by

65,000 from June. In July 1968, nonagricultural employment was 137,000 higher than a year earlier and employment in agriculture was 26,000 lower. The June-to-July increase in employment was 151,000 for men and 38,000 for women. In July 1968, there were 51,000 more men and 60,000 more women employed than in July 1967.

The percentage of the labour force unemployed was 4.5 in July 1968, 4.8 in June 1968 and 3.5 in July 1967. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in July 1968 was 5.3.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1967-1968

In the second quarter of the 1968, the labour force was 227,000 greater than in the second quarter of 1967; employment was 148,000 higher and unemployment 79,000 higher.

Second Quarter Averages
(000's)

	1968	1967
Labour Force	7,914	7,687
Employed	7,515	7,367
Unemployed	399	320

In the second quarter of 1968, the total labour force continued to expand at a faster rate than total employment and consequently unemployment remained substantially higher than a year earlier. At 3.0 per cent, the rate of increase of the labour force was equal to the average annual rate of the past five years. The year-to-year increase in employment of 2.0 per cent, however, was the lowest of any second quarter since 1963.

The male labour force in the second quarter of 1968 was 136,000, or 2.6 per cent, higher and the female labour force 90,000, or 3.8 per cent, higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1967. For men, the rate of growth was higher and for women it was lower than the five-year average (2.0 per cent and 5.5 per cent, respectively). Among men, the largest percentage gains were for those under twenty-five years of age; for women it was in the age group 20-24.

The Labour Force

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	1968	1967		%
Men				
All ages	5,468	5,332	136	2.6
14-19	484	450	34	7.6
20-24	700	669	31	4.6
25-44	2,429	2,384	45	1.9
45 and over	1,855	1,829	26	1.4
Women				
All ages	2,446	2,356	90	3.8
14-19	348	344	4	1.2
20-24	477	434	43	9.9
25-44	913	882	31	3.5
45 and over	707	696	11	1.6

Total employment averaged 7,515,000 in the second quarter of 1968, a rise of 148,000, or 2.0 per cent, from the corresponding quarter of 1967. Men and women contributed almost equally to the absolute gain in total employment. The rates of increase of 1.4 per cent for men and 3.3 per cent for women, however, were considerably lower than the average annual rates of the preceding five years, which were 2.5 and 5.6, respectively.

Employment in the service-producing sector was higher in the second quarter of 1968 than in the second quarter of 1967 by 151,000. This increase of 3.5 per cent was the lowest year-to-year increase of any second quarter since 1963. Of the total increase in the service-producing industries, men accounted for 65,000 and women for 86,000. As for total employment, the percentage gains in this sector for both men (2.5) and women (4.8) were well below the five-year average.

Employment in the goods-producing sector in the second quarter of 1968 was virtually unchanged from a year earlier. This marked the fifth consecutive quarter in which there has been no year-to-year increase in employment in the goods-producing sector.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-year Change</u> (000's) %	
	1968	1967		%
Goods-producing	3,001	3,004	- 3	-0.1
Men	2,525	2,517	+ 8	+0.3
Women	476	487	- 11	-2.3
Service-producing	4,514	4,363	+151	+3.5
Men	2,633	2,568	+ 65	+2.5
Women	1,881	1,795	+ 86	+4.8

Among the service-producing industries, the largest year-to-year percentage increase was in finance (4.5) followed by trade (3.9), transportation and other utilities (3.8), community, personal and other services (3.3) and public administration (1.8). Employment in agriculture remained unchanged from the second quarter of 1967. In the other goods-producing industries, the modest gain in other primary industries offset slight declines in construction and manufacturing.

There was little change in the number of persons employed in Quebec from the second quarter of 1967. For the other regions, moderate to substantial percentage gains were recorded as follows: Atlantic (1.7), Ontario (2.4), Prairies (3.3) and British Columbia (3.6).

Total unemployment averaged 399,000 in the second quarter of 1968, a rise of 79,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1967. Of the total increase, men accounted for 63,000 and women for 16,000.

The Unemployed

Second Quarter Averages
(000's)

	1968	1967
Total	399	320
Men	310	247
Women	89	73

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	
		July 20	June 22	July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,281	14,249	13,899	13,856	13,493	13,453
Labour force	a	8,323	8,158	8,125	7,859	7,787	7,533
Employed	a	7,952	7,763	7,841	7,567	7,543	7,303
Agriculture	d	656	591	682	606	655	575
Non-agriculture	a	7,296	7,172	7,159	6,961	6,888	6,728
Unemployed	d	371	395	284	292	244	230
Not in the labour force	a	5,958	6,091	5,774	5,997	5,706	5,920

Participation rate (3)	a	58.3	57.3	58.5	56.7	57.7	56.0
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	4.5	4.8	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.1
Seasonally adjusted		5.3	5.5	4.2 ^r	4.2	3.8 ^r	3.5
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,079	7,062	6,889	6,868	6,688	6,667
Labour force	a	5,771	5,637	5,661	5,448	5,485	5,279
Employed	a	5,500	5,349	5,449	5,237	5,301	5,110
Agriculture	d	560	510	582	518	563	493
Non-agriculture	a	4,940	4,839	4,867	4,719	4,738	4,617
Unemployed	d	271	288	212	211	184	169
Not in the labour force	b	1,308	1,425	1,228	1,420	1,203	1,388

Participation rate (3)	a	81.5	79.8	82.2	79.3	82.0	79.2
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.7	5.1	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.2
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,202	7,187	7,010	6,988	6,805	6,786
Labour force	b	2,552	2,521	2,464	2,411	2,302	2,254
Employed	b	2,452	2,414	2,392	2,330	2,242	2,193
Agriculture	e	96	81	100	88	92	82
Non-agriculture	b	2,356	2,333	2,292	2,242	2,150	2,111
Unemployed	e	100	107	72	81	60	61
Not in the labour force	a	4,650	4,666	4,546	4,577	4,503	4,532

Participation rate (3)	b	35.4	35.1	35.1	34.5	33.8	33.2
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.9	4.2	2.9	3.4	2.6	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.

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.

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 July 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)	14,281	2,368	4,055 a	1,121 b	4,171 a	1,062 c	1,504
Labour force	8,323 a	1,174 c	3,906 a	996 c	1,281 c	743 c	223 d
Employed	7,952 a	1,031 c	3,804 a	925 c	1,257 c	718 c	217 d
Unemployed	371 d	143 e	102 d	71 e	24 f	25 f	6 g
Not in the labour force	5,958 a	1,194 b	149 d	125 d	2,890 b	319 d	1,281 a
Participation rate (3) - 1968, July 20	58.3 a	49.6 c	96.3 a	88.8 a	30.7 c	70.0 b	14.8 d
June 22	57.3	41.5	96.4	87.8	31.7	70.7	14.6
Unemployment rate (4) - 1968, July 20	4.5 d	12.2 e	2.6 d	7.1 e	1.9 f	3.4 f	2.7 g
June 22	4.8	15.6	2.7	7.8	1.9	3.5	3.2

(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	
		July 20	June 22	July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18
Total employed	a	7,952	7,763	7,841	7,567	7,543	7,303
Agriculture	d	656	591	682	606	655	575
Non-agriculture	a	7,296	7,172	7,159	6,961	6,888	6,728
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,296	7,172	7,159	6,961	6,888	6,728
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,665	6,472	6,562	6,298	6,377	6,141
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,269	5,935	5,178	5,767	4,909	5,720
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,396	537	1,384	531	1,468	421
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	75	70	60	78	52	64
Due to other reasons(3)	c	1,321	467	1,324	453	1,416	357
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	631	700	597	663	511	587

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		July 20	June 22	July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18
Total employed	a	7,952	7,763	7,841	7,567	7,543	7,303
Agriculture	d	656	591	682	606	655	575
Other primary industries	d	257	245	251	233	239	245
Manufacturing	c	1,788	1,810	1,818	1,784	1,814	1,755
Construction	c	537	503	528	497	576	535
Transportation and other utilities	c	726	707	692	677	646	621
Trade	c	1,307	1,262	1,285	1,216	1,216	1,177
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	330	327	322	316	308	303
Community, personal, other services	c	1,862	1,844	1,773	1,776	1,637	1,645
Public administration	c	489	474	490	462	452	447

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 July 20, 1968	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,952 a	6,825 a	516 c	358 c	253 d
Agriculture	656 d	148 e	272 d	63 f	173 e
Non-agriculture	7,296 a	6,677 a	244 d	295 d	80 e
Men	5,500 a	4,593 a	453 c	330 c	124 d
Agriculture	560 d	125 e	266 d	61 f	108 e
Non-agriculture	4,940 a	4,468 a	187 d	269 d	16 f
Women	2,452 b	2,232 b	63 e	28 e	129 d
Agriculture	96 e	23 f	6 g	2 g	65 e
Non-agriculture	2,356 b	2,209 b	57 e	26 e	64 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	
		July 20	June 22	July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18
Total unemployed	d	371	395	284	292	244	230
Without work and seeking work	d	351	381	262	279	226	220
Seeking full-time work	d	312	339	239	256	205	201
Seeking part-time work	f	39	42	23	23	21	19
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	20	14	22	13	18	10

Without work and seeking work	d	351	381	262	279	226	220
Seeking under 1 month	d	103	170	94	131	94	99
Seeking 1-3 months	d	147	109	105	77	85	68
Seeking 4-6 months	e	45	46	30	34	19	28
Seeking more than 6 months	e	56	56	33	37	28	25

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended July 20, 1968	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	14,281	1,335	4,109	5,089	2,324	1,424
Men	7,079	661	2,027	2,511	1,173	707
Women	7,202	674	2,082	2,578	1,151	717
Labour force	8,323 a	688 b	2,338 b	3,077 a	1,383 b	837 b
Men	5,771 a	488 b	1,648 a	2,091 a	972 a	572 b
Women	2,552 b	200 c	690 c	986 c	411 c	265 d
Employed	7,952 a	651 b	2,208 b	2,957 a	1,342 b	794 b
Men	5,500 a	457 b	1,549 b	2,008 a	943 b	543 b
Women	2,452 b	194 c	659 c	949 c	399 c	251 d
Agriculture	656 d	35 e	159 e	163 e	256 d	43 f
Non-agriculture	7,296 a	616 b	2,049 b	2,794 b	1,086 c	751 c
Paid workers	6,825 a	564 c	1,899 b	2,630 b	1,033 b	699 c
Men	4,593 a	387 c	1,309 b	1,753 b	676 b	468 b
Women	2,232 b	177 c	590 c	877 c	357 c	231 d
Unemployed	371 d	37 e	130 e	120 e	41 e	43 e
Men	271 d	31 e	99 e	83 e	29 e	29 e
Women	100 e	6 f	31 f	37 e	12 g	14 f
Not in the labour force	5,958 a	647 b	1,771 b	2,012 b	941 b	587 c
Men	1,308 b	173 c	379 c	420 c	201 c	135 c
Women	4,650 a	474 b	1,392 b	1,592 b	740 b	452 c

Employed - 1968, July 20	7,952 a	651 b	2,208 b	2,957 a	1,342 b	794 b
June 22	7,763	628	2,151	2,915	1,302	767
1967, July 22	7,841	649	2,222	2,896	1,312	762
June 17	7,567	620	2,132	2,819	1,269	727
1966, July 23	7,543	634	2,122	2,767	1,295	725
June 18	7,303	612	2,047	2,715	1,249	680
Unemployed - 1968, July 20	371 d	37 e	130 e	120 e	41 e	43 e
June 22	395	37	143	129	36	50
1967, July 22	284	29	106	93	23	33
June 17	292	30	103	102	21	36
1966, July 23	244	29	88	77	22	28
June 18	230	24	85	75	15	31

(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.

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

The percentage of the labour force unemployed was 5.0 in the second quarter of 1968 compared with 4.2 in the corresponding quarter of 1967. For men, the unemployment rate rose from 4.6 to 5.7 and for women, it rose from 3.1 to 3.6. For both men and women, the unemployment rate was higher than a year earlier in all age groups except among older women. Rates remained highest among teenagers.

	<u>Unemployment Rates</u>					
	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u>					
	<u>Total</u>		<u>Men</u>		<u>Women</u>	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
All ages	5.0	4.2	5.7	4.6	3.6	3.1
14-19	12.5	10.6	14.5	12.0	9.8	9.0
20-24	6.6	5.2	8.1	6.3	4.4	3.2
25-44	3.8	3.1	4.4	3.5	2.5	1.8
45 and over	3.5	3.1	4.2	3.7	1.7	1.7

The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force was higher than a year earlier in all regions.

Unemployment Rates by Region
Second Quarter Averages

	1968	1967
Canada	5.0	4.2
Atlantic	7.5	7.2
Quebec	6.8	5.4
Ontario	3.9	3.2
Prairies	2.8	2.1
British Columbia	6.3	5.0