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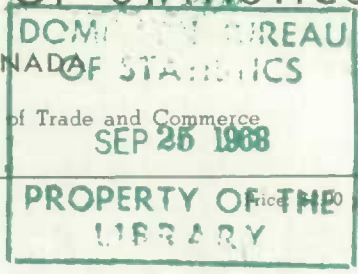
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## THE LABOUR FORCE AUGUST 1968

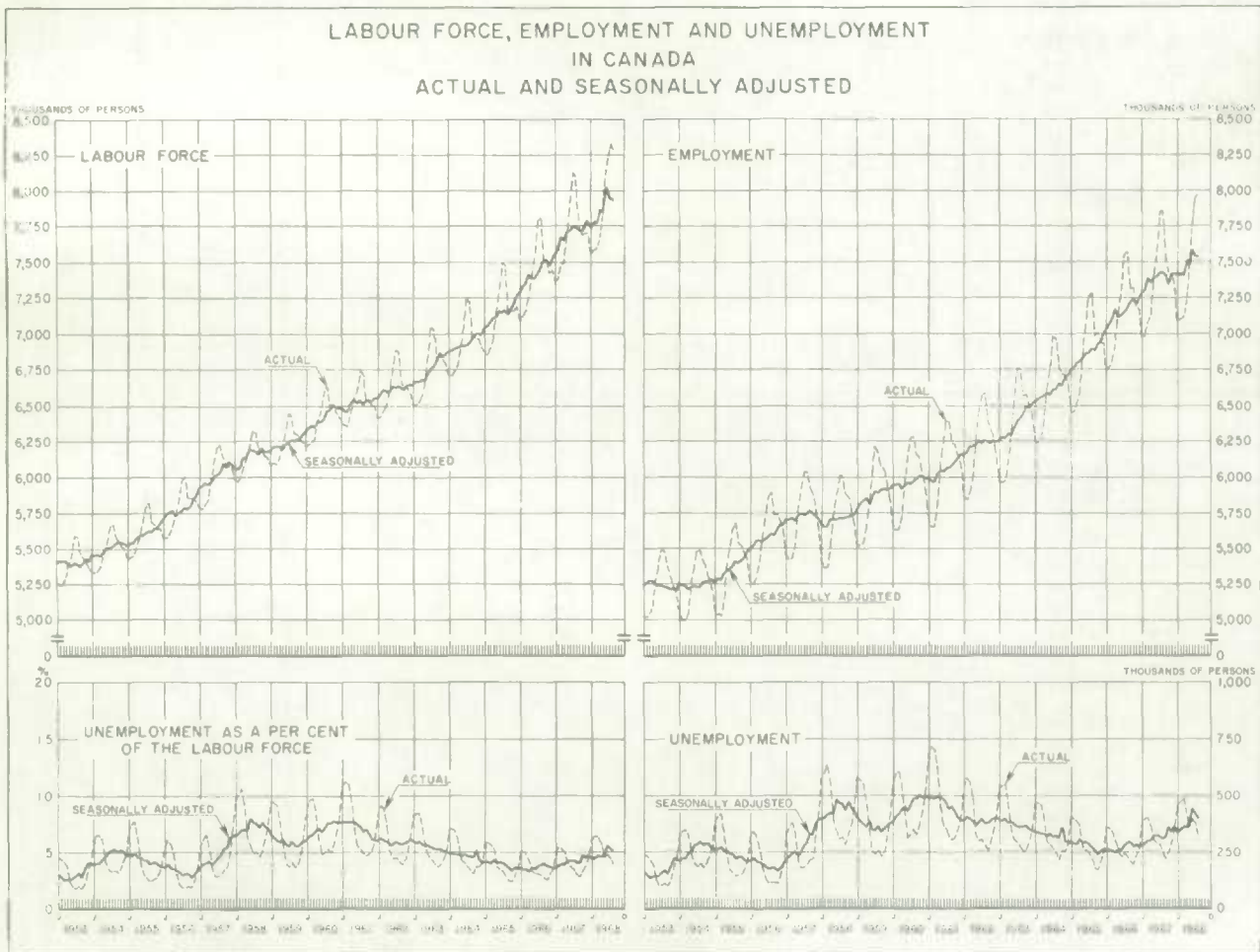
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The Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,284,000 in the week ended August 24, 1968. Of this total, 7,965,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 319,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force decreased by 39,000 between July and August; the employed increased by 13,000 and the unemployed decreased by 52,000. Compared with August 1967, the labour force was 183,000 higher, employment 111,000 higher and unemployment 72,000 higher.

Employment was up 16,000 from July in nonagricultural employment; in agriculture

there was little change. Nonagricultural employment was 163,000 higher than in August 1967 and employment in agriculture was 52,000 lower. Employment of men rose by 15,000 from July and employment of women was virtually unchanged. Compared with August 1967, total employment was higher by 45,000 for men and 66,000 for women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in August was 3.9, compared with rates of 4.5 in July this year and 3.0 in August 1967. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in August 1968 was 5.1.



The Unemployed: Family Data(1)  
July 1967 - July 1968

Beginning in July 1960, labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed have been tabulated at quarterly intervals and published usually twice a year. Since the most recent publication (in the February 1968 report), data referring to the weeks ended April 20 and July 20, 1968, have been compiled. These statistics are included in the following tables along with previously published data for July and October 1967 and January 1968. Comments on the July 1968 estimates and on seasonal patterns follow.

Of the 371,000 persons unemployed in July 1968, 110,000 (30%) were heads of family units, 231,000 (62%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 30,000 (8%) were not members of family units.

The 341,000 unemployed members of families were distributed throughout 307,000 family units. In 221,000 (72%) of these units, the membership of the unit included, in addition to the unemployed member or members, at least one person who was employed.

Pronounced seasonal patterns show up in the period for which the data are available. Notably, the proportion of the unemployed who were heads of households has been lowest in July (30-39%) and highest in January and April (43-51%). On the other hand, the proportion of the unemployed who were single sons and daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-50%), when many students are available for summer jobs, and lowest in January and April (30-33%). The proportion of families having one or more employed members, in addition to the unemployed member or members, ranged from 49 to 59 per cent in January and April and from 59 to 73 per cent in July and October.

Further detail for July 1968 is presented in the following tables, along with estimates for the four preceding reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 refer to family units in which one or more persons were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units(1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
July 20, 1968	371	341	110	185	46	30
April 20, 1968	436	391	189	142	60	45
January 13, 1968	464	419	209	144	66	45
October 14, 1967	254	233	98	94	41	21
July 22, 1967	284	264	94	133	37	20
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
July 20, 1968	100	92	30	50	12	8
April 20, 1968	100	90	43	33	14	10
January 13, 1968	100	90	45	31	14	10
October 14, 1967	100	92	39	37	16	8
July 22, 1967	100	93	33	47	13	7

Family Units(1)

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
July 20, 1968	307	86	221	114	67	40
April 20, 1968	348	152	196	125	48	23
January 13, 1968	376	155	221	140	53	28
October 14, 1967	215	73	142	80	39	23
July 22, 1967	243	72	171	93	48	30
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
July 20, 1968	100	28	72	37	22	13
April 20, 1968	100	44	56	36	14	6
January 13, 1968	100	41	59	37	14	8
October 14, 1967	100	34	66	37	18	11
July 22, 1967	100	30	70	38	20	12

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units". The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

### 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	
		August 24	July 20	August 19	July 22	August 20	July 23
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,316	14,281	13,931	13,899	13,524	13,493
Labour force	a	8,284	8,323	8,101	8,125	7,805	7,787
Employed	a	7,965	7,952	7,854	7,841	7,577	7,543
Agriculture	d	653	656	705	682	649	655
Non-agriculture	a	7,312	7,296	7,149	7,159	6,928	6,888
Unemployed	d	319	371	247	284	228	244
Not in the labour force	a	6,032	5,958	5,830	5,774	5,719	5,706
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	57.9	58.3	58.2	58.5	57.7	57.7
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.9	4.5	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.1
Seasonally adjusted		5.1	5.3	4.0 <sup>r</sup>	4.2	3.9	3.8
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,096	7,079	6,905	6,889	6,703	6,688
Labour force	a	5,741	5,771	5,652	5,661	5,477	5,485
Employed	a	5,515	5,500	5,470	5,449	5,315	5,301
Agriculture	d	558	560	596	582	563	563
Non-agriculture	a	4,957	4,940	4,874	4,867	4,752	4,738
Unemployed	d	226	271	182	212	162	184
Not in the labour force	b	1,355	1,308	1,253	1,228	1,226	1,203
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	80.9	81.5	81.9	82.2	81.7	82.0
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.9	4.7	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.4
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,220	7,202	7,026	7,010	6,821	6,805
Labour force	b	2,543	2,552	2,449	2,464	2,328	2,302
Employed	b	2,450	2,452	2,384	2,392	2,262	2,242
Agriculture	e	95	96	109	100	86	92
Non-agriculture	b	2,355	2,356	2,275	2,292	2,176	2,150
Unemployed	e	93	100	65	72	66	60
Not in the labour force	a	4,677	4,650	4,577	4,546	4,493	4,503
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	35.2	35.4	34.9	35.1	34.1	33.8
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.7	3.9	2.7	2.9	2.8	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.

<sup>r</sup> 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 August 24, 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)	14,316	2,374	4,067 a	1,122 b	4,178 a	1,067 c	1,508
Labour force	8,284 a	1,100 c	3,924 a	992 c	1,296 c	747 c	225 d
Employed	7,965 a	1,011 c	3,821 a	927 c	1,267 c	720 c	219 d
Unemployed	319 d	89 e	103 d	65 e	29 f	27 f	6 g
Not in the labour force	6,032 a	1,274 b	143 d	130 d	2,882 b	320 d	1,283 a
Participation rate (3) - 1968, Aug. 24	57.9 a	46.3 c	96.5 a	88.4 a	31.0 c	70.0 b	14.9 d
July 20	58.3	49.6	96.3	88.8	30.7	70.0	14.8
Unemployment rate (4) - 1968, Aug. 24	3.9 d	8.1 e	2.6 d	6.6 e	2.2 f	3.6 f	2.7 g
July 20	4.5	12.2	2.6	7.1	1.9	3.4	2.7

(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	
		August 24	July 20	August 19	July 22	August 20	July 23
Total employed	a	7,965	7,952	7,854	7,841	7,577	7,543
Agriculture	d	653	656	705	682	649	655
Non-agriculture	a	7,312	7,296	7,149	7,159	6,928	6,888
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,312	7,296	7,149	7,159	6,928	6,888
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,706	6,665	6,592	6,562	6,414	6,377
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,544	5,269	5,494	5,178	5,398	4,909
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,162	1,396	1,098	1,384	1,016	1,468
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	79	75	84	60	63	52
Due to other reasons(3)	c	1,083	1,321	1,014	1,324	953	1,416
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	606	631	557	597	514	511

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		August 24	July 20	August 19	July 22	August 20	July 23
Total employed	a	7,965	7,952	7,854	7,841	7,577	7,543
Agriculture	d	653	656	705	682	649	655
Other primary industries	d	249	257	243	251	249	239
Manufacturing	c	1,835	1,788	1,828	1,818	1,839	1,814
Construction	c	546	537	538	528	575	576
Transportation and other utilities	c	702	726	698	692	656	646
Trade	c	1,297	1,307	1,295	1,285	1,217	1,216
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	335	330	312	322	310	308
Community, personal, other services	c	1,860	1,862	1,761	1,773	1,639	1,637
Public administration	c	488	489	474	490	443	452

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 August 24, 1968	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,965 a	6,851 a	528 c	351 c	235 d
Agriculture	653 d	151 e	278 d	59 f	165 e
Non-agriculture	7,312 a	6,700 a	250 d	292 d	70 e
Men	5,515 a	4,610 a	466 c	323 c	116 d
Agriculture	558 d	127 e	273 d	56 f	102 e
Non-agriculture	4,957 a	4,483 a	193 d	267 d	14 f
Women	2,450 b	2,241 b	62 e	28 e	119 d
Agriculture	95 e	24 f	5 g	3 g	63 e
Non-agriculture	2,355 b	2,217 b	57 e	25 e	56 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.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1968		1967		1966	
		August 24	July 20	August 19	July 22	August 20	July 23
Total unemployed	d	319	371	247	284	228	244
Without work and seeking work	d	300	351	228	262	210	226
Seeking full-time work	d	275	312	210	239	195	205
Seeking part-time work	f	25	39	18	23	15	21
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	19	20	19	22	18	18
-----							
Without work and seeking work	d	300	351	228	262	210	226
Seeking under 1 month	d	82	103	76	94	70	94
Seeking 1-3 months	d	131	147	98	105	97	85
Seeking 4-6 months	e	38	45	25	30	18	19
Seeking more than 6 months	e	49	56	29	33	25	28

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended August 24, 1968		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		14,316	1,338	4,119	5,102	2,329	1,428
Men		7,096	663	2,032	2,517	1,175	709
Women		7,220	675	2,087	2,585	1,154	719
Labour force		8,284 a	682 b	2,327 b	3,070 a	1,377 b	828 b
Men		5,741 a	485 b	1,645 a	2,077 a	969 a	565 b
Women		2,543 b	197 c	682 c	993 c	408 c	263 d
Employed		7,965 a	647 b	2,203 b	2,981 a	1,346 b	788 b
Men		5,515 a	455 b	1,553 b	2,021 a	948 b	538 b
Women		2,450 b	192 c	650 c	960 c	398 c	250 d
Agriculture		653 d	29 e	156 e	178 e	260 d	30 f
Non-agriculture		7,312 a	618 b	2,047 b	2,803 b	1,086 c	758 c
Paid workers		6,851 a	565 c	1,912 b	2,646 b	1,029 b	699 c
Men		4,610 a	389 c	1,321 b	1,759 b	673 b	468 b
Women		2,241 b	176 c	591 c	887 c	356 c	231 d
Unemployed		319 d	35 e	124 e	89 e	31 e	40 e
Men		226 d	30 e	92 e	56 e	21 e	27 e
Women		93 e	5 f	32 f	33 e	10 g	13 f
Not in the labour force		6,032 a	656 b	1,792 b	2,032 b	952 b	600 c
Men		1,355 b	178 c	387 c	440 c	206 c	144 c
Women		4,677 a	478 b	1,405 b	1,592 b	746 b	456 c
-----							
Employed	1968, August 24	7,965 a	647 b	2,203 b	2,981 a	1,346 b	788 b
	July 20	7,952	651	2,208	2,957	1,342	794
	1967, August 19	7,854	645	2,237	2,903	1,309	760
	July 22	7,841	649	2,222	2,896	1,312	762
	1966, August 20	7,577	638	2,129	2,794	1,292	724
	July 23	7,543	634	2,122	2,767	1,295	725
Unemployed	1968, August 24	319 d	35 e	124 e	89 e	31 e	40 e
	July 20	371	37	130	120	41	43
	1967, August 19	247	26	86	86	19	30
	July 22	284	29	106	93	23	33
	1966, August 20	228	26	83	75	17	27
	July 23	244	29	88	77	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.

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 Unemployed: Family Data(1) - continued from page 2

Family Units(1)

Table 3 By size of family unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
	Total units	Size of family unit			
		2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
<u>Total (in thousands)</u>					
July 20, 1968	307	99	107	59	42
April 20, 1968	348	118	122	61	47
January 13, 1968	376	136	127	68	45
October 14, 1967	215	79	68	40	28
July 22, 1967	243	84	83	45	31

(1) See footnote page 2.