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## THE LABOUR FORCE

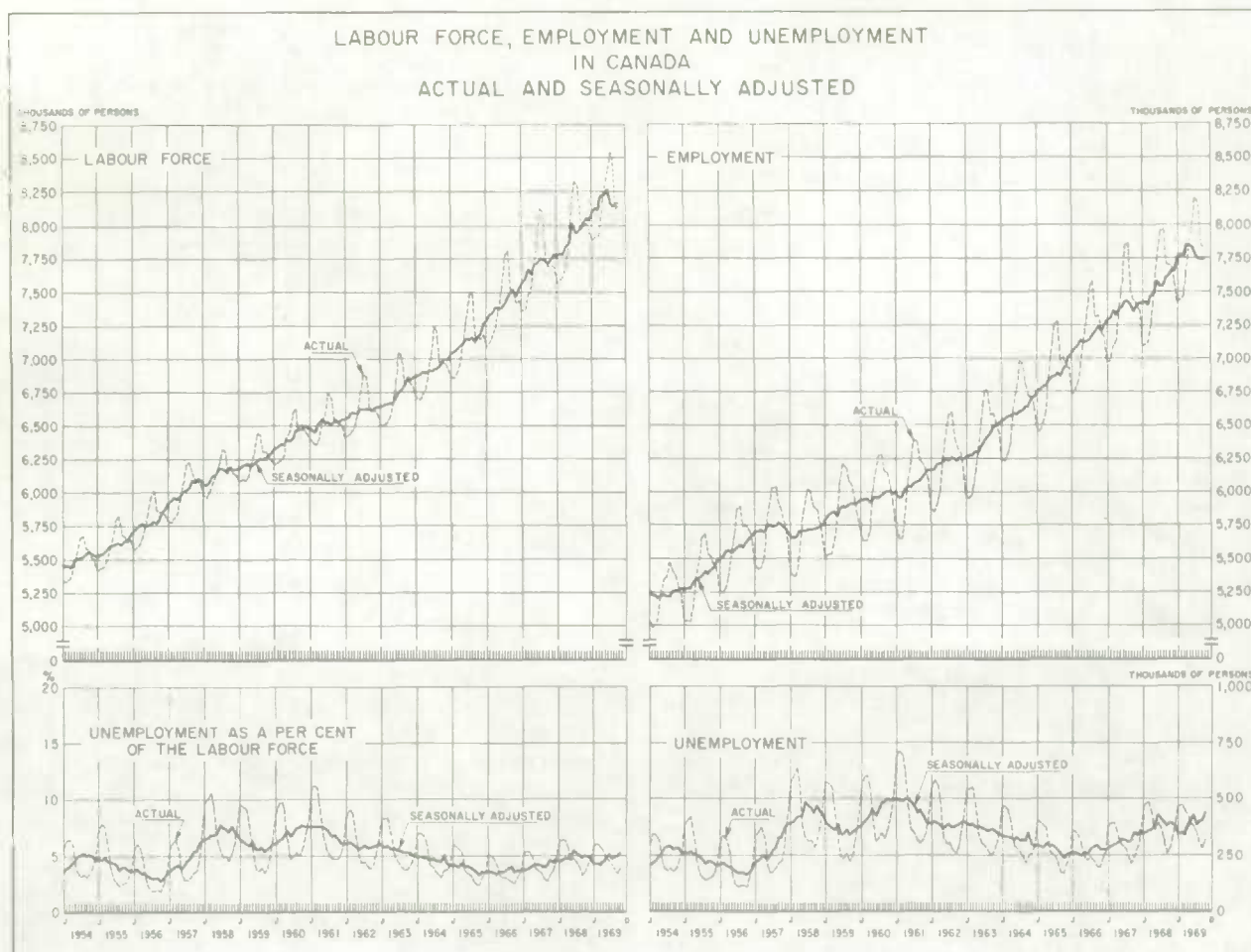
OCTOBER 1969

The Canadian Labour Force was estimated at 8,142,000 in the week ended October 18, 1969. Included in this total were 7,828,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 314,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 16,000 from September; there was a decrease of 19,000 in the employed and an increase of 35,000 in the unemployed. Compared with October 1968, the labour force, the employed and unemployed were higher by 147,000, 121,000, and 26,000, respectively.

Between September and October, employment in agriculture decreased by 33,000, while employment in nonagricultural industries increased by 14,000. Compared with October 1968,

agricultural employment was lower by 29,000 and nonagricultural employment was higher by 150,000. The number of employed men decreased from September this year by 31,000, while the number of employed women increased by 12,000. Male employment was higher by 54,000 than in October 1968, and female employment was up by 67,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 3.9 in October this year, compared with rates of 3.4 in September 1969, and 3.6 in October last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 5.3 in October 1969.



Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force  
1968-1969

Comparing third quarters, the labour force and employment were higher in 1969 than in 1968 by 195,000 and 198,000, respectively. The number unemployed was virtually unchanged.

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)	
	1969	1968
Labour Force	8,388	8,193
Employed	8,073	7,875
Unemployed	315	317

There was a slowing down in labour force growth in the third quarter of 1969. The year-to-year increase for this quarter of 2.4 per cent was substantially lower than for the first two quarters when the rate of growth was better than four per cent.

Labour force participation rates for men were lower in the third quarter 1969 than in the corresponding quarter of 1968 for all age groups, particularly for those 14-19 years of age. Among women, participation rates were higher than a year earlier for the age groups 20-24 and 25-44 but lower for those 45 years of age and over. There was no change in the rate for those 14-19 years of age.

Labour Force Participation Rates  
Specified Age-Sex Groups  
Third Quarter Averages

	All Ages	14-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-44 Years	45 Years & Over
<u>Men</u>					
1969	78.8	46.3	88.7	97.1	73.1
1968	79.6	48.5	89.6	97.5	73.6
<u>Women</u>					
1969	35.8	36.7	60.0	37.9	25.9
1968	35.2	36.7	59.4	35.9	26.5

As for the labour force, the year-to-year gain in total employment in the third quarter of 1969 was substantially lower than in the first half of the year. Total employment was higher than a year earlier by 2.5 per cent, male employment by 1.7 per cent and female employment by 4.4 per cent. These rates of increase compare with annual average rates for the past five years of 3.4, 2.4 and 5.6, respectively.

The Employed by Age and Sex  
Third Quarter Averages  
(000's)

	All Ages	14-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-44 Years	45 Years & Over
<u>Men</u>					
1969	5,515	521	732	2,418	1,844
1968	5,424	525	697	2,379	1,823
% change	+ 1.7	- 0.8	+ 5.0	+ 1.6	+ 1.2
<u>Women</u>					
1969	2,558	399	500	953	705
1968	2,451	389	467	893	702
% change	+ 4.4	+ 2.6	+ 7.1	+ 6.7	+ 0.4

For men, the largest relative increase from a year earlier was among those 20-24 years of age and for women it was in the age groups 20-24 and 25-44.

Employment was higher in the third quarter of 1969 than in the corresponding quarter of 1968 by 145,000 in the service producing industries; men accounting for 65,000 and women for 80,000 of this increase. Employment was higher than a year earlier in all industry groups within this sector. In the goods-producing industries, employment was higher by 68,000 in manufacturing (52,000 men, 16,000 women) and by 15,000 in construction. There was a decline of 30,000 in the primary industries.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	1969	1968		
Goods-producing	3,280	3,227	+ 53	+ 1.6
Men	2,725	2,699	+ 26	+ 1.0
Women	555	528	+ 27	+ 5.1
Service-producing	4,793	4,648	+ 145	+ 3.1
Men	2,790	2,725	+ 65	+ 2.4
Women	2,003	1,923	+ 80	+ 4.2

Employment declined by 28,000 in the primary occupations between the third quarter of 1968 and the third quarter of 1969. In transportation and communication occupations there was virtually no change. Moderate to substantial gains occurred in all other groups ranging between 2.2 per cent for managerial occupations and 5.6 per cent for clerical workers.

Employment by Occupation

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	1969	1968		
All occupations	8,073	7,875	+ 198	+ 2.5
Managerial	747	731	+ 16	+ 2.2
Professional and technical	1,010	974	+ 36	+ 3.7
Clerical	1,185	1,122	+ 63	+ 5.6
Sales	541	523	+ 18	+ 3.4
Service and recreation	960	937	+ 23	+ 2.5
Transport and communication	434	433	+ 1	+ 0.2
Primary(1)	771	799	- 28	- 3.5
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	2,061	2,001	+ 60	+ 3.0
Labourers and unskilled workers(2)	364	355	+ 9	+ 2.5

(1) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(2) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging or mining.

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 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country(1). 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.

- (1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

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 (pages 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

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(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)	1969		1968		1967	
		Oct. 18	Sept. 20	Oct. 19	Sept. 21	Oct. 14	Sept. 16
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,748	14,719	14,378	14,349	13,997	13,963
Labour force	a	8,142	8,126	7,995	7,971	7,691	7,730
Employed	a	7,828	7,847	7,707	7,709	7,437	7,511
Agriculture	d	548	581	577	605	603	635
Non-agriculture	a	7,280	7,266	7,130	7,104	6,834	6,876
Unemployed	d	314	279	288	262	254	219
Not in the labour force	a	6,606	6,593	6,383	6,378	6,306	6,233
Participation rate (3)	a	55.2	55.2	55.6	55.6	54.9	55.4
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.8
Seasonally adjusted		5.3	5.0	5.0 <sup>r</sup>	4.8	4.6 <sup>r</sup>	4.1
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,309	7,295	7,127	7,113	6,938	6,921
Labour force	a	5,510	5,513	5,443	5,440	5,305	5,335
Employed	a	5,292	5,323	5,238	5,258	5,117	5,183
Agriculture	d	467	483	489	505	515	532
Non-agriculture	a	4,825	4,840	4,749	4,753	4,602	4,651
Unemployed	d	218	190	205	182	188	152
Not in the labour force	b	1,799	1,782	1,684	1,673	1,633	1,586
Participation rate (3)	a	75.4	75.6	76.4	76.5	76.5	77.1
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.5	2.8
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,439	7,424	7,251	7,236	7,059	7,042
Labour force	b	2,632	2,613	2,552	2,531	2,386	2,395
Employed	b	2,536	2,524	2,469	2,451	2,320	2,328
Agriculture	e	81	98	88	100	88	103
Non-agriculture	b	2,455	2,426	2,381	2,351	2,232	2,225
Unemployed	e	96	89	83	80	66	67
Not in the labour force	a	4,807	4,811	4,699	4,705	4,673	4,647
Participation rate (3)	b	35.4	35.2	35.2	35.0	33.8	34.0
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.8

(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.

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, 1946-1968		S.D. (1)	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	
Labour force	a		7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	
Employed	a		7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	
Agriculture	d		546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	
Non-agriculture	a		6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	
Unemployed	d		382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	
Not in the labour force	a		6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	
Participation rate(3)	a		55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	
Unemployment rate (4)	d		4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	
			1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			5,115	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)			54.0	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)			4.6	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 October 18, 1969	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)	14,748	2,443	4,189 a	1,161 b	4,282 a	1,126 c	1,547
Labour force	8,142 a	774 c	3,999 a	926 c	1,463 c	770 c	210 d
Employed	7,828 a	702 c	3,902 a	855 c	1,427 c	740 c	202 d
Unemployed	314 d	72 e	97 d	71 e	36 f	30 f	8 g
Not in the labour force	6,606 a	1,669 b	190 d	235 d	2,819 b	356 d	1,337 a
Participation rate (3) - 1969, Oct. 18	55.2 a	31.7 c	95.5 a	79.8 a	34.2 c	68.4 b	13.6 d
Sept. 20	55.2	31.7	95.6	79.8	34.0	67.9	13.9
Unemployment rate (4) - 1969, Oct. 18	3.9 d	9.3 e	2.4 d	7.7 e	2.5 f	3.9 f	3.8 g
Sept. 20	3.4	8.3	2.2	6.6	2.1	3.5	4.2

(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

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(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)	1969		1968		1967	
		Oct. 18(2)	Sept. 20	Oct. 19(2)	Sept. 21	Oct. 14(2)	Sept. 16
Total employed	a	7,828	7,847	7,707	7,709	7,437	7,511
Agriculture	d	548	581	577	605	603	635
Non-agriculture	a	7,280	7,266	7,130	7,104	6,834	6,876
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,280	7,266	7,130	7,104	6,834	6,876
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,431	6,482	6,340	6,381	6,161	6,267
At work 35 hours or more	a	3,450	5,961	3,508	5,884	3,473	5,746
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	2,981	521	2,832	497	2,688	521
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	83	68	69	65	73	71
Due to other reasons(4)	c	2,898	453	2,763	432	2,615	450
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	849	784	790	723	673	609

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Oct. 18	Sept. 20	Oct. 19	Sept. 21	Oct. 14	Sept. 16
Total employed	a	7,828	7,847	7,707	7,709	7,437	7,511
Agriculture	d	548	581	577	605	603	635
Other primary industries	d	208	218	225	235	228	237
Manufacturing	c	1,829	1,821	1,769	1,805	1,731	1,749
Construction	c	505	531	520	513	494	527
Transportation and other utilities	c	685	702	665	682	658	669
Trade	c	1,280	1,260	1,272	1,238	1,222	1,206
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	365	362	327	317	315	314
Community, personal, other services	c	1,961	1,927	1,885	1,858	1,741	1,733
Public administration	c	447	445	467	456	445	441

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 October 18, 1969	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,828 a	6,753 a	541 c	339 c	195 d
Agriculture	548 d	99 e	268 d	49 f	132 e
Non-agriculture	7,280 a	6,654 a	273 d	290 d	63 e
Men	5,292 a	4,437 a	462 c	312 c	81 d
Agriculture	467 d	81 e	264 d	48 f	74 e
Non-agriculture	4,825 a	4,356 a	198 d	264 d	7 f
Women	2,536 b	2,316 b	79 e	27 e	114 d
Agriculture	81 e	18 f	4 g	1 g	58 e
Non-agriculture	2,455 b	2,298 b	75 e	26 e	56 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In October 1967, 1968 and 1969, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day being in the reference week. (3) 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. (4) 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.

Canada, Unemployed  
and  
Regions, Labour Force

(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 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Oct. 18	Sept. 20	Oct. 19	Sept. 21	Oct. 14	Sept. 16
Total unemployed	d	314	279	288	262	254	219
Without work and seeking work	d	298	265	275	249	232	206
Seeking full-time work	d	275	249	256	234	219	194
Seeking part-time work	f	23	16	19	15	13	12
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	16	14	13	13	22	13
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	298	265	275	249	232	206
Seeking under 1 month	d	98	88	95	83	91	76
Seeking 1-3 months	d	112	100	96	91	77	73
Seeking 4-6 months	e	42	30	39	38	35	29
Seeking more than 6 months	e	46	47	45	37	29	28

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended October 18, 1969		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		14,748	1,369	4,227	5,273	2,388	1,491
Men		7,309	678	2,085	2,602	1,203	741
Women		7,439	691	2,142	2,671	1,185	750
Labour force		8,142 a	659 b	2,290 b	3,002 a	1,342 b	849 b
Men		5,510 a	450 b	1,571 a	2,000 a	919 a	570 b
Women		2,632 b	209 c	719 c	1,002 c	423 c	279 d
Employed		7,828 a	625 b	2,155 b	2,929 a	1,310 b	809 b
Men		5,292 a	425 b	1,473 b	1,954 a	899 b	541 b
Women		2,536 b	200 c	682 c	975 c	411 c	268 d
Agriculture		548 d	31 e	109 e	134 e	250 d	24 f
Non-agriculture		7,280 a	594 b	2,046 b	2,795 b	1,060 c	785 c
Paid workers		6,753 a	546 c	1,881 b	2,619 b	980 b	727 c
Men		4,437 a	366 c	1,265 b	1,702 b	625 b	479 b
Women		2,316 b	180 c	616 c	917 c	355 c	248 d
Unemployed		314 d	34 e	135 e	73 e	32 e	40 e
Men		218 d	25 e	98 e	46 e	20 e	29 e
Women		96 e	9 f	37 f	27 e	12 g	11 f
Not in the labour force		6,606 a	710 b	1,937 b	2,271 b	1,046 b	642 c
Men		1,799 b	228 c	514 c	602 c	284 c	171 c
Women		4,807 a	482 b	1,423 b	1,669 b	762 b	471 c
<hr/>							
Employed	1969, October 18	7,828 a	625 b	2,155 b	2,929 a	1,310 b	809 b
	September 20	7,847	624	2,153	2,934	1,330	806
	1968, October 19	7,707	616	2,128	2,886	1,320	757
	September 21	7,709	630	2,151	2,859	1,311	758
	1967, October 14	7,437	626	2,085	2,743	1,242	741
	September 16	7,511	622	2,124	2,763	1,262	740
Unemployed	1969, October 18	314 d	34 e	135 e	73 e	32 e	40 e
	September 20	279	32	124	68	22	33
	1968, October 19	288	34	113	75	24	42
	September 21	262	28	99	73	26	36
	1967, October 14	254	27	96	72	19	40
	September 16	219	24	84	64	20	27

(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, interviewers, 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 "g" 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. Interviewers 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 interviewers 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.

(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.

(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.

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

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.

Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force; 1968-1969 (continued from page 2)

Total unemployment averaged 315,000 in the third quarter of 1969, practically unchanged from the corresponding quarter of 1968. The unemployment rate, at 3.8 was also virtually unchanged.

rate was higher in 1969 than in 1968 for Quebec and the Atlantic region. For both Quebec and the Atlantic region the unemployment rate remains substantially higher than the national average.

Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Sex  
Third Quarter Averages

	Unemployment (000's)		Unemployment Rates %	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
Total	315	317	3.8	3.9
Men	223	226	3.9	4.0
Women	93	91	3.5	3.6

Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Region  
Third Quarter Averages

	Unemployment (000's)		Unemployment Rates %	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
Atlantic	37	33	5.4	4.9
Quebec	134	118	5.7	5.1
Ontario	82	94	2.6	3.1
Prairies	29	33	2.1	2.4
British Columbia	33	40	3.9	4.9

Comparing third quarters, the number of persons unemployed as well as the unemployment