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THE LABOUR FORCE

FEBRUARY 1969

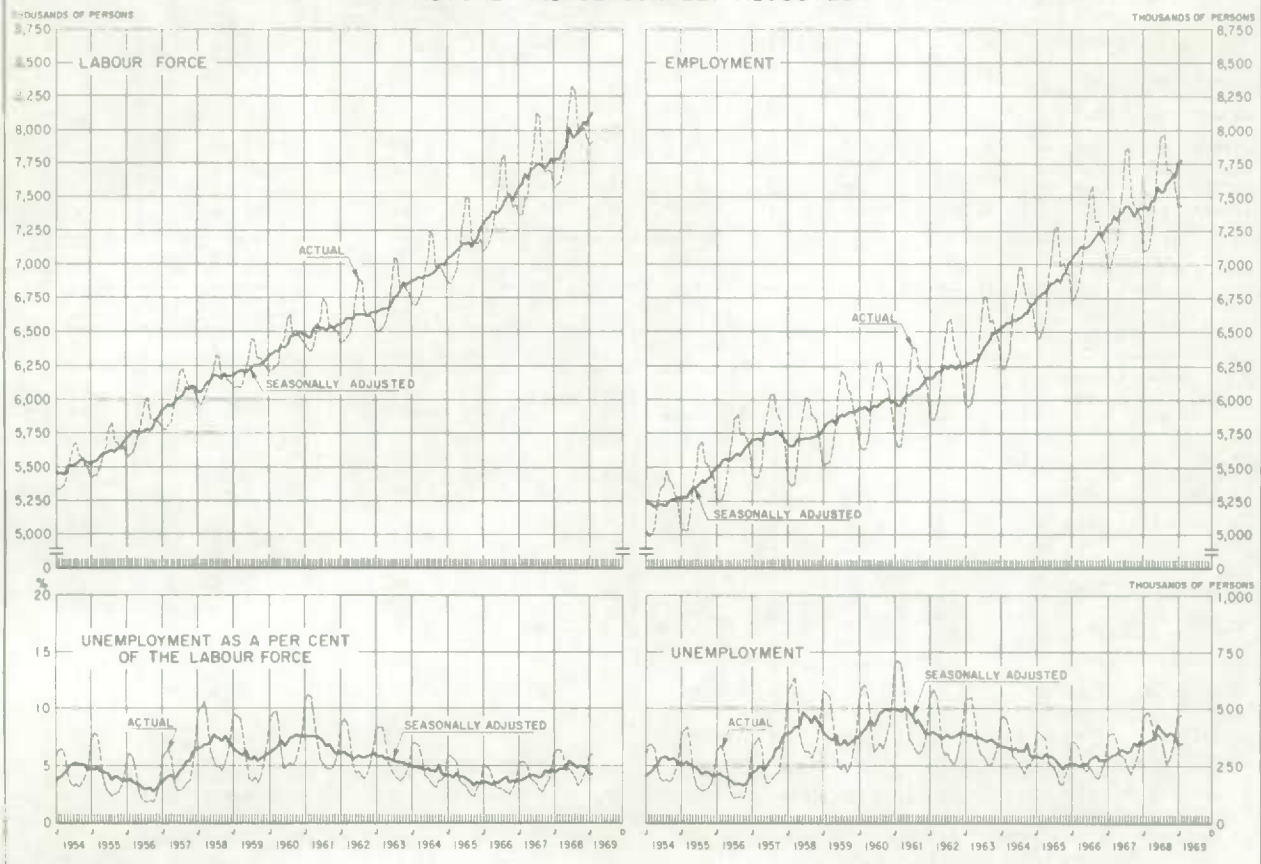
In the week ended February 15, 1969, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,911,000. This total included 7,438,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 473,000 unemployed for the whole week. There were small increases in the labour force, the employed and the unemployed between January and February. In February 1969, the labour force was 322,000 higher than in February 1968; the number of employed persons was up by 331,000 and the number of unemployed was about the same.

Between January and February, employment increased slightly in nonagricultural industries while employment in agriculture was

virtually unchanged. Nonagricultural employment was 313,000 higher than in February last year and employment in agriculture 18,000 higher. The number of employed men declined by 23,000 from January while the number of employed women increased by 37,000. Of the total increase in employment from February 1968, men accounted for 177,000 and women for 154,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in February was 6.0, compared with rates of 5.9 in January this year and 6.4 in February 1968. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in February this year was 4.3.

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



The Unemployed: Family Data (1)
July 1967 - January 1969

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 August 1968 report), data referring to the weeks ended October 19, 1968 and January 18, 1969, have been compiled. These statistics are included in the following tables along with previously published data for January, April and July 1968. Comments on the January 1969 estimates and on seasonal patterns follow.

Of the 467,000 persons unemployed in January 1969, 204,000 (44%) were heads of family units, 225,000 (48%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 38,000 (8%) were not members of family units.

The 429,000 unemployed members of families were distributed throughout 384,000 family units. In 230,000 (60%) of these units, the membership of the unit included, in addition to the unemployed member or members, at least one person who was employed.

Profound 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 60 per cent in January and April and from 59 to 73 per cent in July and October.

Further detail for January 1969 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>						
January 18, 1969	467	429	204	150	75	38
October 19, 1968	288	263	110	106	47	25
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
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
January 18, 1969	100	92	44	32	16	8
October 19, 1968	100	91	38	37	16	9
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

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>						
January 18, 1969	384	154	230	139	62	29
October 19, 1968	244	83	161	95	46	20
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
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
January 18, 1969	100	40	60	36	16	8
October 19, 1968	100	34	66	39	19	8
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

(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 30,000 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 (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	
		Feb. 15	Jan. 18	Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,495	14,470	14,115	14,086	13,717	13,680
Labour force	a	7,911	7,891	7,589	7,564	7,376	7,364
Employed	a	7,438	7,424	7,107	7,100	6,980	6,983
Agriculture	d	454	451	436	459	437	451
Non-agriculture	a	6,984	6,973	6,671	6,641	6,543	6,532
Unemployed	d	473	467	482	464	396	381
Not in the labour force	a	6,584	6,579	6,526	6,522	6,341	6,316

Participation rate (3)	a	54.6	54.5	53.8	53.7	53.8	53.8
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	6.0	5.9	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.2
Seasonally adjusted		4.3	4.3	4.6r	4.4	3.8	3.7
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,185	7,173	6,994	6,980	6,798	6,780
Labour force	a	5,382	5,393	5,228	5,217	5,127	5,144
Employed	a	5,002	5,025	4,825	4,833	4,804	4,831
Agriculture	d	403	403	401	418	397	404
Non-agriculture	a	4,599	4,622	4,424	4,415	4,407	4,427
Unemployed	d	380	368	403	384	323	313
Not in the labour force	b	1,803	1,780	1,766	1,763	1,671	1,636

Participation rate (3)	a	74.9	75.2	74.7	74.7	75.4	75.9
Unemployment rate (4)	d	7.1	6.8	7.7	7.4	6.3	6.1
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,310	7,297	7,121	7,106	6,919	6,900
Labour force	b	2,529	2,498	2,361	2,347	2,249	2,220
Employed	b	2,436	2,399	2,282	2,267	2,176	2,152
Agriculture	e	51	48	35	41	40	47
Non-agriculture	b	2,385	2,351	2,247	2,226	2,136	2,105
Unemployed	e	93	99	79	80	73	68
Not in the labour force	a	4,781	4,799	4,760	4,759	4,670	4,680

Participation rate (3)	b	34.6	34.2	33.2	33.0	32.5	32.2
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1

(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, 1946-1968		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 February 15, 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)	14,495	2,403	4,128 a	1,129 b	4,216 a	1,096 c	1,523
Labour force	7,911 a	713 c	3,928 a	899 c	1,396 c	764 c	211 d
Employed	7,438 a	627 c	3,726 a	795 c	1,350 c	743 c	197 d
Unemployed	473 d	86 e	202 d	104 e	46 f	21 f	14 g
Not in the labour force	6,584 a	1,690 b	200 d	230 d	2,820 b	332 d	1,312 a
Participation rate (3) - 1969, Feb. 15	54.6 a	29.7 c	95.2 a	79.6 a	33.1 c	69.7 b	13.9 d
Jan. 18	54.5	30.2	95.2	80.2	32.7	69.3	13.8
Unemployment rate (4) - 1969, Feb. 15	6.0 d	12.1 e	5.1 d	11.6 e	3.3 f	2.7 f	6.6 g
Jan. 18	5.9	12.7	4.9	10.9	3.2	3.3	6.7

(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

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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	
		Feb. 15	Jan. 18	Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14
Total employed	a	7,438	7,424	7,107	7,100	6,980	6,983
Agriculture	d	454	451	436	459	437	451
Non-agriculture	a	6,984	6,973	6,671	6,641	6,543	6,532
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,984	6,973	6,671	6,641	6,543	6,532
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,185	6,174	5,938	5,965	5,931	5,917
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,692	5,600	5,454	5,344	5,429	5,497
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	493	574	484	621	502	420
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	71	77	75	79	73	68
Due to other reasons(3)	c	422	497	409	542	429	352
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	799	799	733	676	612	615

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		Feb. 15	Jan. 18	Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14
Total employed	a	7,438	7,424	7,107	7,100	6,980	6,983
Agriculture	d	454	451	436	459	437	451
Other primary industries	d	202	202	204	208	208	209
Manufacturing	c	1,783	1,764	1,693	1,658	1,748	1,711
Construction	c	419	431	385	401	415	437
Transportation and other utilities	c	656	646	644	649	629	641
Trade	c	1,251	1,267	1,205	1,205	1,168	1,186
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	328	336	331	320	298	304
Community, personal, other services	c	1,869	1,858	1,780	1,768	1,655	1,632
Public administration	c	476	469	429	432	422	412

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 February 15, 1969	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,438 a	6,443 a	517 c	319 c	159 d
Agriculture	454 d	72 e	262 d	29 f	91 e
Non-agriculture	6,984 a	6,371 a	255 d	290 d	68 e
Men	5,002 a	4,205 a	443 c	286 c	68 d
Agriculture	403 d	59 e	257 d	28 f	59 e
Non-agriculture	4,599 a	4,146 a	186 d	258 d	9 f
Women	2,436 b	2,238 b	74 e	33 e	91 d
Agriculture	51 e	13 f	5 g	1 g	32 e
Non-agriculture	2,385 b	2,225 b	69 e	32 e	59 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.

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	
		Feb. 15	Jan. 18	Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14
Total unemployed	d	473	467	482	464	396	381
Without work and seeking work	d	433	429	443	417	359	342
Seeking full-time work	d	408	408	426	400	344	330
Seeking part-time work	f	25	21	17	17	15	12
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	40	38	39	47	37	39
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	433	429	443	417	359	342
Seeking under 1 month	d	88	124	99	134	96	127
Seeking 1-3 months	d	195	185	222	195	177	153
Seeking 4-6 months	e	90	58	79	51	57	36
Seeking more than 6 months	e	60	62	43	37	29	26

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended February 15, 1969				Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over				14,495	1,351	4,163	5,172	2,354	1,455
Men				7,185	669	2,054	2,552	1,187	723
Women				7,310	682	2,109	2,620	1,167	732
Labour force				7,911 a	626 b	2,208 b	2,962 a	1,318 b	797 b
Men				5,382 a	430 b	1,530 a	1,981 a	896 a	545 b
Women				2,529 b	196 c	678 c	981 c	422 c	252 d
Employed				7,438 a	560 b	2,022 b	2,846 a	1,266 b	744 b
Men				5,002 a	373 b	1,376 b	1,895 a	855 b	503 b
Women				2,436 b	187 c	646 c	951 c	411 c	241 d
Agriculture				454 d	22 e	86 e	120 e	207 d	19 f
Non-agriculture				6,984 a	538 b	1,936 b	2,726 b	1,059 c	725 c
Paid workers				6,443 a	490 c	1,761 b	2,548 b	977 b	667 c
Men				4,205 a	320 c	1,173 b	1,658 b	610 b	444 b
Women				2,238 b	170 c	588 c	890 c	367 c	223 d
Unemployed				473 d	66 e	186 e	116 e	52 e	53 e
Men				380 d	57 e	154 e	86 e	41 e	42 e
Women				93 e	9 f	32 f	30 e	11 g	11 f
Not in the labour force				6,584 a	725 b	1,955 b	2,210 b	1,036 b	658 c
Men				1,803 b	239 c	524 c	571 c	291 c	178 c
Women				4,781 a	486 b	1,431 b	1,639 b	745 b	480 c
<hr/>									
Employed	1969	February	15	7,438 a	560 b	2,022 b	2,846 a	1,266 b	744 b
		January	18	7,424	563	2,034	2,836	1,256	735
	1968	February	17	7,107	547	1,954	2,693	1,199	714
		January	13	7,100	548	1,970	2,684	1,196	702
	1967	February	18	6,980	535	1,969	2,610	1,183	683
		January	14	6,983	538	1,981	2,616	1,177	671
Unemployed	1969	February	15	473 d	66 e	186 e	116 e	52 e	53 e
		January	18	467	63	187	111	53	53
	1968	February	17	482	67	179	130	48	58
		January	13	464	67	166	120	52	59
	1967	February	18	396	62	149	101	39	45
		January	14	381	59	133	102	38	49

(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

Family Units(1)

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

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>					
January 18, 1969	384	147	124	70	43
October 19, 1968	244	97	72	43	32
July 20, 1968	307	99	107	59	42
April 20, 1968	348	118	122	61	47
January 13, 1968	376	136	127	68	45

(1) See footnote page 2.