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THE LABOUR FORCE

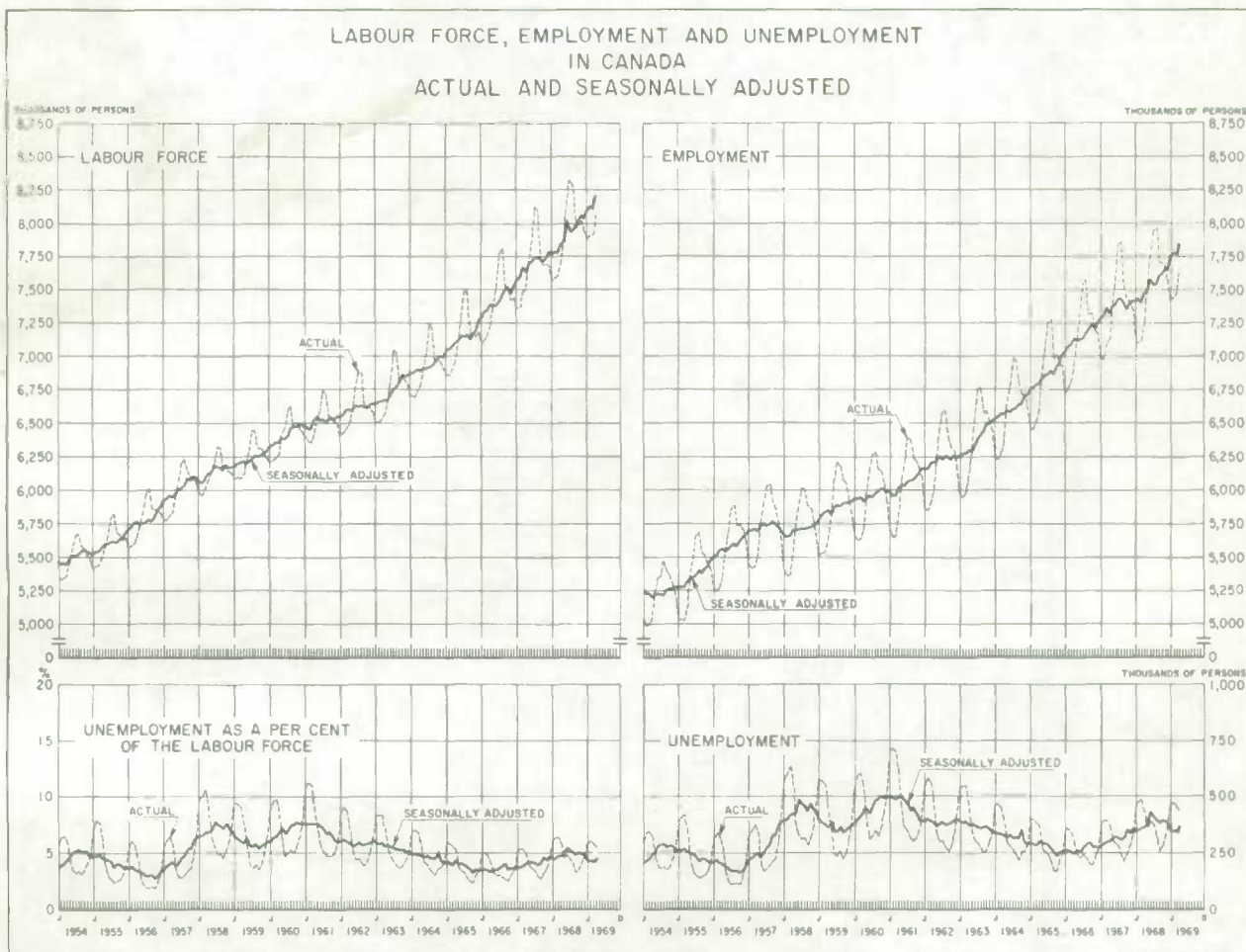
APRIL 1969

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,061,000 in the week ended April 19, 1969. There were 7,629,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 432,000 unemployed for the whole week. Between March and April, the labour force increased by 142,000, the employed having increased by 158,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 16,000. The labour force was 349,000 higher than in April 1968; employment was 353,000 higher and unemployment was virtually unchanged.

From March to April, employment rose by 103,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 55,000 in agriculture. Nonagricultural employment increased by 365,000 from April last year,

while employment in agriculture decreased by 12,000. Men and women shared almost equally in the increase in employment between March and April. Compared with April 1968, the number of employed men was 159,000 higher and the number of employed women was 194,000 higher.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in April was 5.4 per cent, compared with 5.7 per cent in March this year and 5.7 per cent in April 1968. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 4.4 in April 1969.



First Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1968-1969

The number of persons in the labour force averaged 7,907,000 in the first quarter of 1969, an increase of 320,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1968. Employment increased by 335,000 during this period and unemployment decreased by 15,000.

First Quarter Averages
(000's)

	1969	1968
Labour Force	7,907	7,587
Employed	7,444	7,109
Unemployed	463	478

The rapid expansion of the labour force during the fourth quarter of 1968 continued into the first quarter of 1969. On average, the labour force in the first quarter was 4.2 per cent higher than the corresponding quarter of 1968. This was one of the highest year-to-year increases of any quarter in the post-war period. The male labour force was 163,000, or 3.1 per cent, higher than a year earlier and the female labour force was 157,000, or 6.7 per cent, higher. For both men and women, these percentage gains were higher than the average annual rates of increase for the past five years of 2.2 per cent and 5.6 per cent, respectively.

In the first quarter of 1969, total employment was 4.7 per cent higher, male employment 4.0 per cent higher and female employment 6.3 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1968. The average annual rates of increase for the past five years were 3.4 per cent, 2.4 per cent and 5.6 per cent, respectively.

The largest percentage gains in employment from a year earlier were among men 20-24 years of age and women 20-44. There was little change in employment among teenage girls.

The Employed

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	1969	1968		
<u>Men</u>				
All ages	5,022	4,830	+ 192	+ 4.0
14-19	338	324	+ 14	+ 4.3
20-24	621	568	+ 53	+ 9.3
25-44	2,317	2,250	+ 67	+ 3.0
45 & over	1,746	1,687	+ 59	+ 3.5
<u>Women</u>				
All ages	2,423	2,279	+ 144	+ 6.3
14-19	295	302	- 7	- 2.3
20-24	470	435	+ 35	+ 8.0
25-44	941	871	+ 70	+ 8.0
45 & over	717	671	+ 46	+ 6.9

In the service-producing industries, employment was higher in the first quarter of 1969 than in the first quarter of 1968 by 202,000 (108,000 men, 94,000 women). Community, personal and other service together with trade and public administration accounted for almost all of the increase in this sector. In the goods-producing industries, employment was higher than a year earlier by 133,000 (84,000 men, 49,000 women). Manufacturing and construction accounted for most of the increase in this sector.

Employment by Industry

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	1969	1968		
All industries	7,444	7,109	335	4.7
Goods-producing industries	2,854	2,721	133	4.9
Agriculture	457	452	5	1.1
Other primary industries	201	198	3	1.5
Manufacturing	1,774	1,678	96	5.7
Construction	422	393	29	7.4
Service-producing industries	4,590	4,388	202	4.6
Transportation & other utilities	653	645	8	1.2
Trade	1,262	1,213	49	4.0
Finance	334	325	9	2.8
Community, personal & other service	1,870	1,772	98	5.5
Public administration	471	433	38	8.8

Employment was higher in the first quarter of 1969 than in the first quarter of 1968 in all regions. Employment gains ranged between 2.4 per cent in the Atlantic region and 5.8 per cent in Ontario.

Employment by region

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	1969	1968		
Atlantic	559	546	13	2.4
Quebec	2,032	1,960	72	3.7
Ontario	2,846	2,689	157	5.8
Prairies	1,261	1,200	61	5.1
British Columbia	746	713	33	4.6

Total unemployment averaged 463,000 in the first quarter of 1969, a reduction of 15,000 from a year earlier. Unemployment among men was 29,000 lower while unemployment among women was 14,000 higher.

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	
		April 19	March 22	April 20	March 23	April 22	March 18
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,557	14,528	14,184	14,151	13,790	13,748
Labour force	a	8,061	7,919	7,712	7,608	7,490	7,489
Employed	a	7,629	7,471	7,276	7,120	7,125	7,089
Agriculture	d	521	466	533	462	504	461
Non-agriculture	a	7,108	7,005	6,743	6,658	6,621	6,628
Unemployed	d	432	448	436	488	365	400
Not in the labour force	a	6,496	6,609	6,472	6,543	6,300	6,259

Participation rate (3)	a	55.4	54.5	54.4	53.8	54.3	54.5
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.4	5.7	5.7	6.4	4.9	5.3
Seasonally adjusted		4.4	4.2	4.7 ^r	4.7	4.0 ^r	3.9
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,215	7,201	7,029	7,012	6,835	6,813
Labour force	a	5,467	5,400	5,322	5,241	5,198	5,175
Employed	a	5,126	5,038	4,967	4,831	4,904	4,845
Agriculture	d	452	412	473	422	451	415
Non-agriculture	a	4,674	4,626	4,494	4,409	4,453	4,430
Unemployed	d	341	362	355	410	294	330
Not in the labour force	b	1,748	1,801	1,707	1,771	1,637	1,638

Participation rate (3)	a	75.8	75.0	75.7	74.7	76.0	76.0
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.2	6.7	6.7	7.8	5.7	6.4
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,342	7,327	7,155	7,139	6,955	6,935
Labour force	b	2,594	2,519	2,390	2,367	2,292	2,314
Employed	b	2,503	2,433	2,309	2,289	2,221	2,244
Agriculture	e	69	54	60	40	53	46
Non-agriculture	b	2,434	2,379	2,249	2,249	2,168	2,198
Unemployed	e	91	86	81	78	71	70
Not in the labour force	a	4,748	4,808	4,765	4,772	4,663	4,621

Participation rate (3)	b	35.3	34.4	33.4	33.2	33.0	33.4
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0

(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 April 19, 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)	14,557	2,413	4,109 a	1,171 b	4,209 a	1,127 c	1,528
Labour force	8,061 a	763 c	3,925 a	946 c	1,416 c	792 c	219 d
Employed	7,629 a	675 c	3,754 a	844 c	1,377 c	771 c	208 d
Unemployed	432 d	88 e	171 d	102 e	39 f	21 f	11 g
Not in the labour force	6,496 a	1,650 b	184 d	225 d	2,793 b	335 d	1,309 a
Participation rate (3) - 1969, April 19	55.4 a	31.6 c	95.5 a	80.8 a	33.6 c	70.3 b	14.3 d
March 22	54.5	30.2	95.0	79.9	32.4	70.1	14.0
Unemployment rate (4) - 1969, April 19	5.4 d	11.5 e	4.4 d	10.8 e	2.8 f	2.7 f	5.0 g
March 22	5.7	12.1	4.7	11.5	2.8	2.4	6.1

(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	
		April 19	March 22	April 20	March 23	April 22	March 18
Total employed	a	7,629	7,471	7,276	7,120	7,125	7,089
Agriculture	d	521	466	533	462	504	461
Non-agriculture	a	7,108	7,005	6,743	6,658	6,621	6,628
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,108	7,005	6,743	6,658	6,621	6,628
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,252	6,214	6,015	5,936	5,950	5,953
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,802	5,668	5,180	5,364	5,560	5,506
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	450	546	835	572	390	447
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	72	74	86	79	63	77
Due to other reasons(3)	c	378	472	749	493	327	370
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	856	791	728	722	671	675

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		April 19	March 22	April 20	March 23	April 22	March 18
Total employed	a	7,629	7,471	7,276	7,120	7,125	7,089
Agriculture	d	521	466	533	462	504	461
Other primary industries	d	185	198	183	182	171	189
Manufacturing	c	1,809	1,773	1,715	1,683	1,741	1,751
Construction	c	436	416	416	394	441	407
Transportation and other utilities	c	694	659	659	644	637	637
Trade	c	1,277	1,268	1,239	1,228	1,184	1,202
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	333	337	320	323	304	306
Community, personal, other services	c	1,908	1,886	1,772	1,767	1,715	1,711
Public administration	c	466	468	439	437	428	425

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 April 19, 1969	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,629 a	6,572 a	540 c	329 c	188 d
Agriculture	521 d	80 e	284 d	35 f	122 e
Non-agriculture	7,108 a	6,492 a	256 d	294 d	66 e
Men	5,126 a	4,282 a	466 c	299 c	79 d
Agriculture	452 d	68 e	279 d	34 f	71 e
Non-agriculture	4,674 a	4,214 a	187 d	265 d	8 f
Women	2,503 b	2,290 b	74 e	30 e	109 d
Agriculture	69 e	12 f	5 g	1 g	51 e
Non-agriculture	2,434 b	2,278 b	69 e	29 e	58 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	
		April 19	March 22	April 20	March 23	April 22	March 18
Total unemployed	d	432	448	436	488	365	400
Without work and seeking work	d	404	409	403	441	334	362
Seeking full-time work	d	383	387	387	423	320	345
Seeking part-time work	f	21	22	16	18	14	17
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	28	39	33	47	31	38

Without work and seeking work	d	404	409	403	441	334	362
Seeking under 1 month	d	91	87	87	90	93	91
Seeking 1-3 months	d	125	152	140	189	121	159
Seeking 4-6 months	e	116	107	119	114	85	81
Seeking more than 6 months	e	72	63	57	48	35	31

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended April 19, 1969			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			14,557	1,355	4,179	5,196	2,363	1,464
Men			7,215	671	2,052	2,564	1,191	727
Women			7,342	684	2,117	2,632	1,172	737
Labour force			8,061 a	641 b	2,273 b	2,994 a	1,332 b	821 b
Men			5,467 a	444 b	1,557 a	2,004 a	912 a	550 b
Women			2,594 b	197 c	716 c	990 c	420 c	271 d
Employed			7,629 a	574 b	2,091 b	2,894 a	1,290 b	780 b
Men			5,126 a	386 b	1,407 b	1,933 a	879 b	521 b
Women			2,503 b	188 c	684 c	961 c	411 c	259 d
Agriculture			521 d	25 e	104 e	127 e	242 d	23 f
Non-agriculture			7,108 a	549 b	1,987 b	2,767 b	1,048 c	757 c
Paid workers			6,572 a	500 c	1,817 b	2,585 b	975 b	695 c
Men			4,282 a	331 c	1,199 b	1,684 b	613 b	455 b
Women			2,290 b	169 c	618 c	901 c	362 c	240 d
Unemployed			432 d	67 e	182 e	100 e	42 e	41 e
Men			341 d	58 e	150 e	71 e	33 e	29 e
Women			91 e	9 f	32 f	29 e	9 g	12 f
Not in the labour force			6,496 a	714 b	1,906 b	2,202 b	1,031 b	643 c
Men			1,748 b	227 c	505 c	560 c	279 c	177 c
Women			4,748 a	487 b	1,401 b	1,642 b	752 b	466 c

Employed	1969	April 19	7,629 a	574 b	2,091 b	2,894 a	1,290 b	780 b
		March 22	7,471	555	2,041	2,856	1,261	758
	1968	April 20	7,276	553	2,013	2,741	1,246	723
		March 23	7,120	542	1,957	2,691	1,206	724
	1967	April 22	7,125	545	2,012	2,687	1,183	698
		March 18	7,089	540	1,984	2,660	1,204	701

Unemployed	1969	April 19	432 d	67 e	182 e	100 e	42 e	41 e
		March 22	448	67	190	99	48	44
	1968	April 20	436	63	175	107	40	51
		March 23	488	65	189	133	50	51
	1967	April 22	365	60	131	100	33	41
		March 18	400	64	153	107	34	42

(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.

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

The percentage of the labour force unemployed was 5.9 per cent in the first quarter of 1969 compared with 6.3 per cent in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. For men, the unemployment rate was reduced from 7.6 to 6.9 but for women the rate rose slightly from 3.4 to 3.7.

Comparing first quarters, unemployment rates were lower in 1969 than in 1968 in the Atlantic region, Ontario and British Columbia. In Quebec and the Prairies there was little change.

Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Region
First Quarter Averages

Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Sex
First Quarter Averages

	Unemployment (000's)		Unemployment Rates %	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
Total	463	478	5.9	6.3
Men	370	399	6.9	7.6
Women	93	79	3.7	3.4

	Unemployment (000's)		Unemployment Rates %	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
Atlantic	65	66	10.4	10.8
Quebec	188	178	8.5	8.3
Ontario	109	128	3.7	4.3
Prairies	51	50	3.9	4.0
B.C.	50	56	6.3	7.3