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## THE LABOUR FORCE

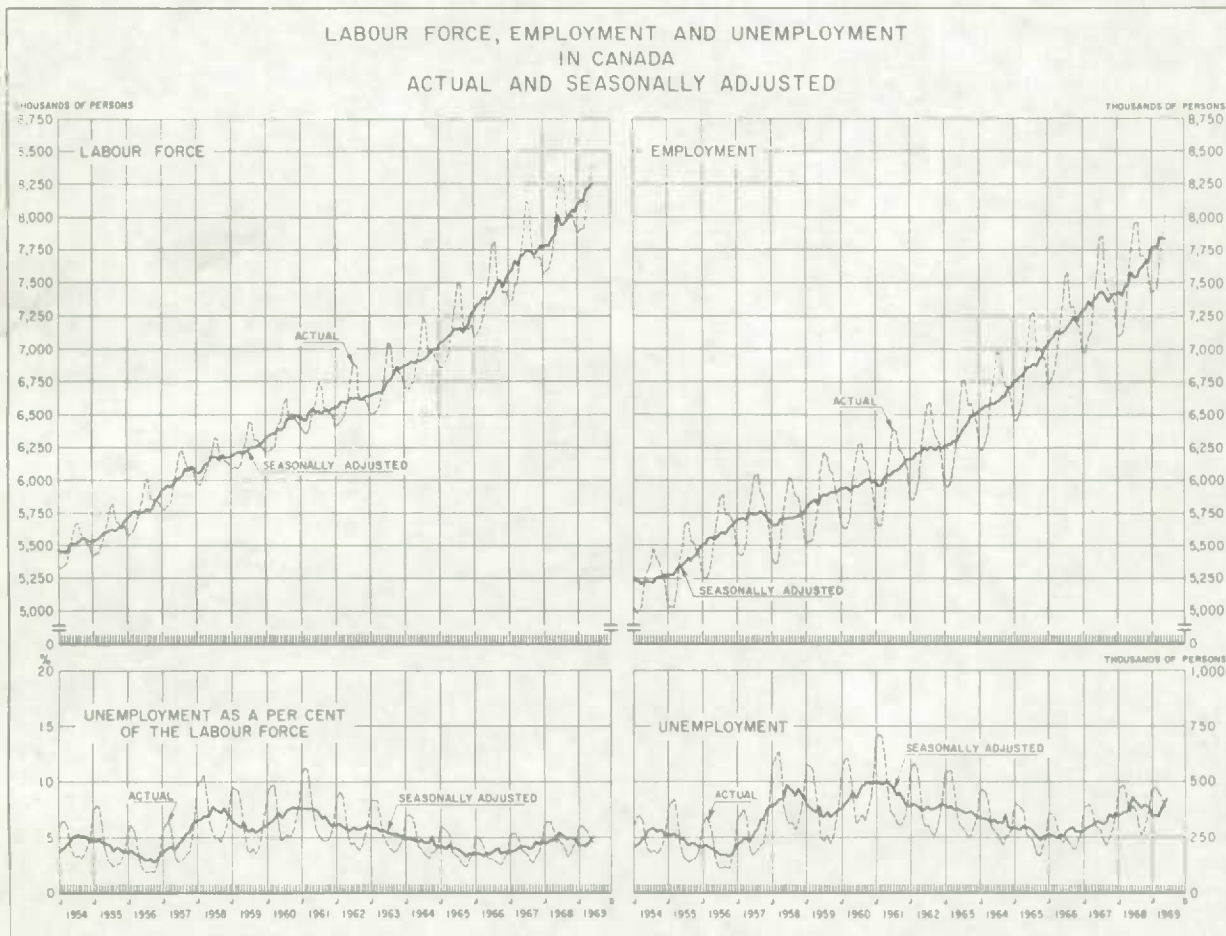
JUNE 1969

In the week ended June 21, 1969, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,403,000. Of this total, 8,020,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 383,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 155,000 from May and the employed by 158,000. There was virtually no change in the number of persons unemployed. Compared with June 1968, the labour force and the employed were higher by 245,000 and 257,000, respectively, and the number of unemployed was 12,000 lower.

Between May and June, employment in non-agricultural industries increased by 170,000;

agricultural employment decreased by 12,000. Nonagricultural employment was 268,000 higher than in June 1968, while employment in agriculture was 11,000 lower. Men accounted for 136,000 of the increase in employment between May and June and women, for 22,000. Employment was higher than in June 1968 by 120,000 among men and 137,000 among women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in June was 4.6 per cent, compared with 4.7 per cent in May this year and 4.8 per cent in June 1968. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 5.1 in June 1969.



Employment in Canada  
1963-1968

Total employment rose by 1,162,000 between 1963 and 1968. In absolute numbers, the increase in employment was about the same for men as for women but the percentage gain for women was two and one half times as large as for men.

The Employed

	1968 (000's)	1963 (000's)	Increase from 1963 (000's)	%
Total	7,537	6,375	1,162	18.2
Men	5,146	4,567	579	12.7
Women	2,391	1,808	583	32.2

Among women, the largest percentage gain in employment between 1963 and 1968 was among those 20-24 years of age. For all age groups, the increase in employment was greater than the increase in the population. In 1968, women 45 years of age and over accounted for almost 30 per cent of the total employed women. The largest relative gains in male employment were among those 14-19 and 20-24 years of age who also experienced the most rapid growth in population.

Percentage Increase in  
Population and Employment  
1963-1968

	<u>Population</u>		<u>Employment</u>	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
All ages	13.8	13.8	12.7	32.2
14-19	22.4	21.3	23.5	26.1
20-24	39.8	30.4	35.8	51.7
25-44	7.0	5.4	7.3	25.8
45 +	10.3	15.0	11.0	33.6

During the 1963-1968 interval, the percentage increase in employment was only slightly higher for single than for married men. The increase was considerably greater for married women than for single and other women. In 1968, 75.3 per cent of all employed men and 55.4 per cent of all employed women were married.

Employment by Marital Status

	1968	1963	Increase from 1963	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	%
<u>Men</u>	5,146	4,567	579	12.7
Single	1,175	1,032	143	13.9
Married	3,877	3,448	429	12.4
Other(1)	94	87	7	8.0
<u>Women</u>	2,391	1,808	583	32.2
Single	855	717	138	19.2
Married	1,324	907	417	46.0
Other(1)	212	184	28	15.2

(1) Includes widowed, divorced and separated

In the goods-producing sector, employment was 7.4 per cent higher in 1968 than in 1963. Substantial gains occurred in mining, manufacturing

and construction. During the period, agricultural employment continued to decline while in forestry and fishing there was little or no change. In the service-producing sector, employment was 26.7 per cent higher. Employment was higher in all industry groups in this sector, increases ranging between 12.7 per cent for transportation and other utilities and 40.1 per cent for community, business and personal service.

Employment by Industry

	1968 (000's)	1963 (000's)	Change from 1963 (000's)	%
All industries	7,537	6,375	+ 1,162	+ 18.2
Goods-producing	2,991	2,784	+ 207	+ 7.4
Agriculture	546	649	- 103	- 15.9
Forestry	80	80	-	-
Fishing and trapping	24	25	- 1	- 4.0
Mining	117	72	+ 45	+ 62.5
Manufacturing	1,754	1,552	+ 202	+ 13.0
Construction	470	406	+ 64	+ 15.8
Service-producing	4,548	3,590	+ 958	+ 26.7
Transportation and other utilities	673	597	+ 76	+ 12.7
Trade	1,260	1,062	+ 198	+ 18.6
Finance	327	254	+ 73	+ 28.7
Community, business and personal service	1,830	1,306	+ 524	+ 40.1
Public administration	458	371	+ 87	+ 23.5

Note: The indicated increase for employment in the mining industry is substantially exaggerated due to very high sampling variability associated with estimates of employment in this industry before the introduction, during 1954 and 1965, of a new sample of improved design.

For both men and women, the absolute as well as percentage increases in employment between 1963 and 1968 were considerably larger for the service-producing than for the goods-producing sector. In 1968, more than half of all employed men and four out of five employed women worked in the service-producing industries.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

	1968		1963		Increase from 1963	
	(000's)	%	(000's)	%	(000's)	%
<u>Men</u>	5,146	100.0	4,567	100.0	579	12.7
Goods-producing	2,509	48.8	2,365	51.8	144	6.1
Service-producing	2,636	51.2	2,202	48.2	434	19.7
<u>Women</u>	2,391	100.0	1,808	100.0	583	32.2
Goods-producing	480	20.1	418	23.1	62	14.8
Service-producing	1,910	79.9	1,388	76.8	522	37.6

(continued on page 8)

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

- 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)	1969		1968		1967	
		June 21	May 24	June 22	May 18	June 17	May 20
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,619	14,592	14,249	14,213	13,856	13,824
Labour force	a	8,403	8,248	8,158	7,871	7,859	7,713
Employed	a	8,020	7,862	7,763	7,505	7,567	7,409
Agriculture	d	580	592	591	584	605	600
Non-agriculture	a	7,440	7,270	7,172	6,921	6,961	6,809
Unemployed	d	383	386	395	366	292	304
Not in the labour force	a	6,216	6,344	6,091	6,342	5,997	6,111
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	57.5	56.5	57.3	55.4	56.7	55.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	3.7	3.9
Actual						4.2	4.2
Seasonally adjusted		5.1	4.9	5.4r	4.9		
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,246	7,233	7,062	7,045	6,868	6,852
Labour force	a	5,743	5,622	5,637	5,444	5,448	5,349
Employed	a	5,469	5,333	5,349	5,158	5,237	5,113
Agriculture	d	493	502	510	511	518	526
Non-agriculture	a	4,976	4,831	4,839	4,647	4,719	4,587
Unemployed	d	274	289	288	286	211	236
Not in the labour force	b	1,503	1,611	1,425	1,601	1,420	1,503
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	79.3	77.7	79.8	77.3	79.3	78.1
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.3	3.9	4.4
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,373	7,359	7,187	7,168	6,988	6,972
Labour force	b	2,660	2,626	2,521	2,427	2,411	2,364
Employed	b	2,551	2,529	2,414	2,347	2,330	2,296
Agriculture	e	87	90	81	73	88	74
Non-agriculture	b	2,464	2,439	2,333	2,274	2,242	2,222
Unemployed	e	109	97	107	80	81	58
Not in the labour force	a	4,713	4,733	4,666	4,741	4,577	4,608
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	36.1	35.7	35.1	33.9	34.5	33.9
Unemployment rate (4)	e	4.1	3.7	4.2	3.3	3.4	2.9

(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 June 21, 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)	14,619	2,423	4,125 a	1,177 b	4,234 a	1,125 c	1,535
Labour force	8,403 a	984 c	3,965 a	1,035 c	1,391 c	805 c	223 d
Employed	8,020 a	840 c	3,860 a	961 c	1,362 c	783 c	214 d
Unemployed	383 d	144 e	105 d	74 e	29 f	22 f	9 g
Not in the labour force	6,216 a	1,439 b	160 d	142 d	2,843 b	320 d	1,312 a
Participation rate (3) - 1969, June 21	57.5 a	40.6 c	96.1 a	87.9 a	32.9 c	71.6 b	14.5 d
May 24	56.5	34.3	96.2	86.1	33.4	71.5	14.8
Unemployment rate (4) - 1969, June 21	4.6 d	14.6 e	2.6 d	7.1 e	2.1 f	2.7 f	4.0 g
May 24	4.7	10.9	3.4	8.6	2.7	3.3	4.8

(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)	1969		1968		1967	
		June 21	May 24(2)	June 22	May 18	June 17	May 20
Total employed	a	8,020	7,862	7,763	7,505	7,567	7,409
Agriculture	d	580	592	591	584	606	600
Non-agriculture	a	7,440	7,270	7,172	6,921	6,961	6,809
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,440	7,270	7,172	6,921	6,961	6,809
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,665	6,463	6,472	6,177	6,298	6,131
At work 35 hours or more	a	6,049	3,512	5,935	5,741	5,767	5,697
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	616	2,951	537	436	531	434
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	103	83	70	79	78	74
Due to other reasons(4)	c	513	2,868	467	357	453	360
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	775	807	700	744	663	678

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		June 21	May 24	June 22	May 18	June 17	May 20
Total employed	a	8,020	7,862	7,763	7,505	7,567	7,409
Agriculture	d	580	592	591	584	606	600
Other primary industries	d	257	223	245	220	233	195
Manufacturing	c	1,851	1,827	1,810	1,742	1,784	1,767
Construction	c	502	486	503	458	497	472
Transportation and other utilities	c	736	722	707	680	677	659
Trade	c	1,299	1,274	1,262	1,244	1,216	1,201
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	354	342	327	325	316	311
Community, personal, other services	c	1,944	1,922	1,844	1,806	1,776	1,759
Public administration	c	497	474	474	446	462	445

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 June 21, 1969	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	8,020 a	6,892 a	565 c	355 c	208 d
Agriculture	580 d	110 e	283 d	53 f	134 e
Non-agriculture	7,440 a	6,782 a	282 d	302 d	74 e
Men	5,469 a	4,558 a	491 c	322 c	88 d
Agriculture	493 d	92 e	277 d	50 f	74 e
Non-agriculture	4,976 a	4,476 a	214 d	272 d	14 f
Women	2,551 b	2,324 b	74 e	33 e	120 d
Agriculture	87 e	18 f	6 g	3 g	60 e
Non-agriculture	2,464 b	2,306 b	68 e	30 e	60 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In May 1969, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to the Queen's Birthday 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.

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	
		June 21	May 24	June 22	May 18	June 17	May 20
Total unemployed	d	383	386	395	366	292	304
Without work and seeking work	d	367	362	381	347	279	285
Seeking full-time work	d	338	339	339	327	256	268
Seeking part-time work	f	29	23	42	20	23	17
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	16	24	14	19	13	19
Without work and seeking work	d	367	362	381	347	279	285
Seeking under 1 month	d	150	117	170	100	131	97
Seeking 1-3 months	d	104	103	109	108	77	91
Seeking 4-6 months	e	50	71	46	77	34	57
Seeking more than 6 months	e	63	71	56	62	37	40

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended June 21, 1969			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			14,619	1,360	4,195	5,222	2,370	1,472
Men			7,246	674	2,070	2,577	1,194	731
Women			7,373	686	2,125	2,645	1,176	741
Labour force			8,403 a	674 b	2,356 b	3,122 a	1,381 b	870 b
Men			5,743 a	473 b	1,634 a	2,099 a	950 a	587 b
Women			2,660 b	201 c	722 c	1,023 c	431 c	283 d
Employed			8,020 a	633 b	2,204 b	3,001 a	1,348 b	834 b
Men			5,469 a	441 b	1,523 b	2,014 a	928 b	563 b
Women			2,551 b	192 c	681 c	987 c	420 c	271 d
Agriculture			580 d	28 e	110 e	148 e	268 d	26 f
Non-agriculture			7,440 a	605 b	2,094 b	2,853 b	1,080 c	808 c
Paid workers			6,892 a	550 c	1,908 b	2,673 b	1,011 b	750 c
Men			4,568 a	375 c	1,296 b	1,753 b	644 b	500 b
Women			2,324 b	175 c	612 c	920 c	367 c	250 d
Unemployed			383 d	41 e	152 e	121 e	33 e	36 e
Men			274 d	32 e	111 e	85 e	22 e	24 e
Women			109 e	9 f	41 f	36 e	11 g	12 f
Not in the labour force			6,216 a	686 b	1,839 b	2,100 b	989 b	602 c
Men			1,503 b	201 c	436 c	478 c	244 c	144 c
Women			4,713 a	485 b	1,403 b	1,622 b	745 b	458 c
Employed	1969	June 21	8,020 a	633 b	2,204 b	3,001 a	1,348 b	834 b
		May 24	7,862	614	2,128	2,959	1,351	810
	1968	June 22	7,763	628	2,151	2,915	1,302	767
		May 18	7,505	599	2,079	2,798	1,292	737
	1967	June 17	7,567	620	2,132	2,819	1,269	727
		May 20	7,409	584	2,087	2,750	1,265	723
Unemployed	1969	June 21	383 d	41 e	152 e	121 e	33 e	36 e
		May 24	386	52	166	97	33	38
	1968	June 22	395	37	143	129	36	50
		May 18	366	44	134	104	36	48
	1967	June 17	292	30	103	102	21	36
		May 20	304	45	123	74	26	36

(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

Employment in Canada 1963-1968 (continued from page 2)

Employment by Occupation

	1968 (000's)	1963 (000's)	Change from 1963	
			(000's)	%
Office and professional	3,379	2,639	+ 740	+ 28.0
Transportation	344	355	- 11	- 3.1
Service and recreation	908	708	+ 200	+ 28.2
Primary	685	778	- 93	- 12.0
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	1,910	1,585	+ 325	+ 20.5
Labourers	312	308	+ 4	+ 1.3

Occupationally, the largest percentage increases in employment between 1963 and 1968 were in the service and recreation occupations, and in the office and professional occupations (which include managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication). There was also a substantial increase in employment among craftsmen and production process workers. In the primary occupations, the decrease was entirely attributable to farmers and farm workers.