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THE LABOUR FORCE

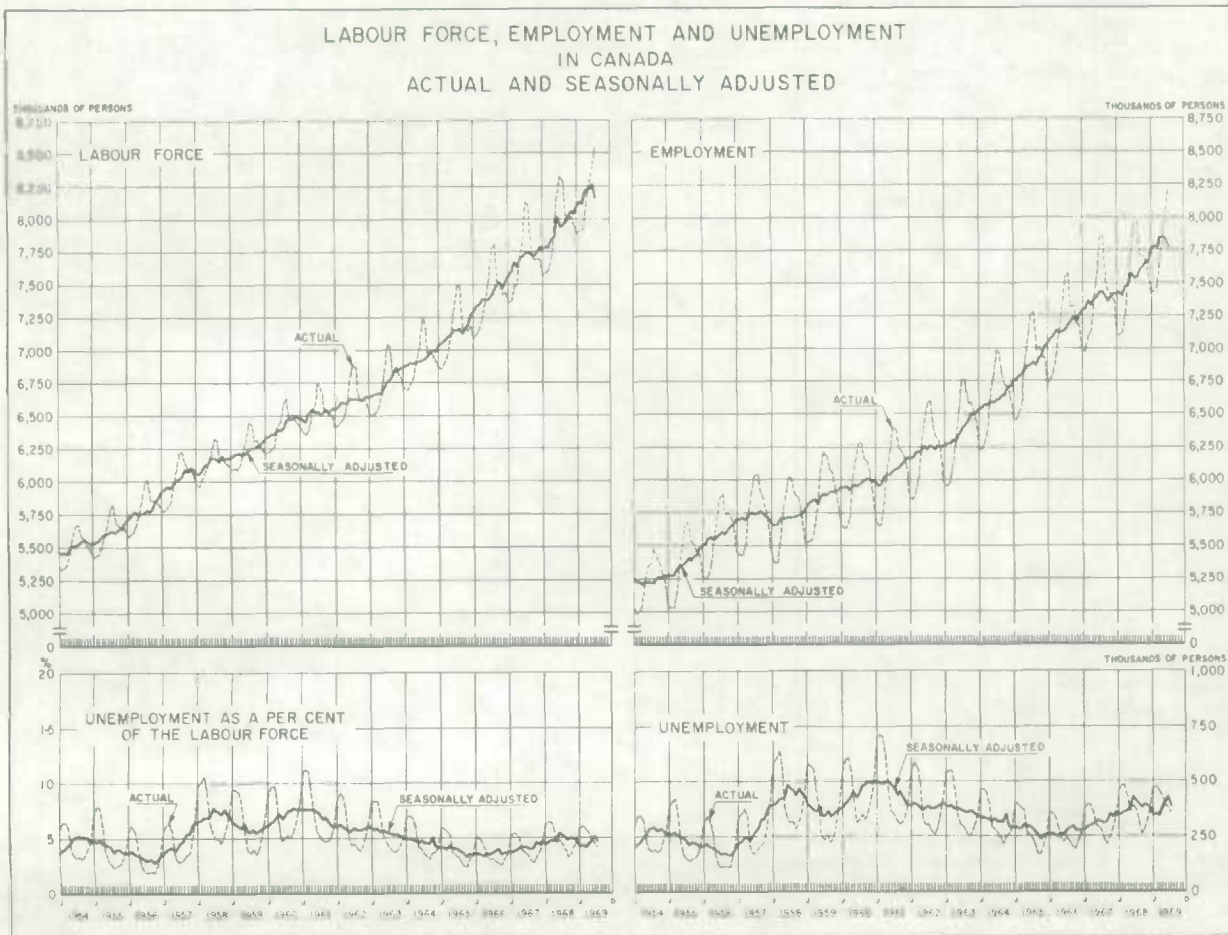
JULY 1969

In the week ended July 19, 1969, the number of persons in the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,550,000. Included in this total were 8,201,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 349,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between June and July, the labour force increased by 147,000 and employment by 181,000; unemployment decreased by 34,000. The labour force and employment were higher than in July 1968 by 227,000 and 249,000, respectively. Unemployment was 22,000 lower.

from June. In July 1969, nonagricultural employment was 261,000 higher than a year earlier while employment in agriculture was 12,000 lower. The June-to-July increase in employment was 144,000 for men and 37,000 for women. In July 1969, there were 113,000 more men and 136,000 more women employed than in July 1968.

Employment in nonagricultural industries rose by 117,000 and in agriculture by 64,000

The percentage of the labour force unemployed was 4.1 in July 1969, 4.6 in June 1969 and 4.5 in July 1968. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in July 1969 was 4.7.



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Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1968-1969

In the second quarter of 1969, the labour force and employment were higher than in the second quarter of 1968 by 323,000 and 322,000, respectively. Unemployment was virtually unchanged,

Second Quarter Averages
(000's)

	1969	1968
Labour Force	8,237	7,914
Employed	7,837	7,515
Unemployed	400	399

The labour force showed a high rate of growth for the third consecutive quarter. In the April-June period, the total was 4.1 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1968. This compares with year-to-year gains of 4.2 per cent and 3.7 per cent of the two preceding quarters. All regions shared in the growth of the labour force, increases ranging between 3.0 per cent for the Atlantic and 6.8 per cent for British Columbia.

The number of women in the labour force in the second quarter of 1969 was 181,000, or 7.4 per cent, higher than a year earlier. This percentage increase was the largest of any quarter in the past two years. Substantial gains occurred among all age groups indicated below.

The male labour force also rose substantially between the second quarter of 1968 and the second quarter of 1969. The rate of increase of 2.6 per cent compares with an average annual increase of 2.2 per cent for the past five years. Men 20-24 years of age experienced the largest increase. For teenage boys there was little change.

The Labour Force

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	1969	1968		
<u>Men</u>				
All ages	5,611	5,468	143	2.6
14-19	488	484	4	0.8
20-24	751	700	51	7.3
25-44	2,474	2,429	45	1.9
45 and over	1,898	1,855	43	2.3
<u>Women</u>				
All ages	2,627	2,446	181	7.4
14-19	371	348	23	6.6
20-24	522	477	45	9.4
25-44	1,001	913	88	9.6
45 and over	733	707	26	3.7

The year-to-year increase in total employment in the second quarter of 1969 kept pace with the growth in the labour force. Total employment averaged 7,837,000, a rise of 322,000, or 4.3 per cent, from the corresponding quarter of 1968. Male employment rose by 151,000, or 2.9 per cent, and female employment by 171,000, or 7.3 per cent. Persons 20-24 years of age experienced the largest relative gains which were 7.8 per cent for men and 10.3 per cent for women.

Employment in the second quarter of 1969 was higher than a year earlier in all regions, increases

ranging between 2.4 per cent in the Atlantic region and 8.9 per cent in British Columbia.

Employment was higher in the second quarter of 1969 than in the corresponding quarter of 1968 by 234,000 in the service-producing industries; men accounting for 113,000 and women for 121,000 of this increase. The largest year-to-year gains (46,000 for men and 72,000 for women) were in community, personal and other services. In the goods-producing sector, employment was higher than a year earlier in manufacturing (73,000) and in construction (15,000). There was little change in employment in agriculture and other primary industries.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	1969	1968		
Goods-producing	3,089	3,001	88	2.9
Men	2,563	2,525	38	1.5
Women	526	476	50	10.5
Service-producing	4,748	4,514	234	5.2
Men	2,746	2,633	113	4.3
Women	2,002	1,881	121	6.4

The largest relative increase in employment between the second quarter of 1968 and the second quarter of 1969 was in the professional and technical group. Substantial gains also occurred in managerial, clerical, service and recreation occupations and among craftsmen and labourers. There was little change in employment in sales, transportation and communication and primary occupations.

Employment by Occupation

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	1969	1968		
All occupations	7,837	7,515	+ 322	+ 4.3
Managerial	747	703	+ 44	+ 6.3
Professional and technical	1,036	961	+ 75	+ 7.8
Clerical	1,152	1,105	+ 47	+ 4.3
Sales	520	516	+ 4	+ 0.8
Service and recreation	939	895	+ 44	+ 4.9
Transport and communication	423	414	+ 9	+ 2.2
Primary(1)	703	713	- 10	- 1.4
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	1,968	1,803	+ 165	+ 9.2
Labourers and unskilled workers(2)	329	315	+ 14	+ 4.4

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

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

(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(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	
		July 19	June 21	July 20	June 22	July 22	June 17
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,651	14,619	14,281	14,249	13,899	13,856
Labour force	a	8,550	8,403	8,323	8,158	8,125	7,859
Employed	a	8,201	8,020	7,952	7,763	7,841	7,567
Agriculture	d	644	580	656	591	682	606
Non-agriculture	a	7,557	7,440	7,296	7,172	7,159	6,961
Unemployed	d	349	383	371	395	284	292
Not in the labour force	a	6,101	6,216	5,958	6,091	5,774	5,997

Participation rate (3)	a	58.4	57.5	58.3	57.3	58.5	56.7
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.8	3.5	3.7
Seasonally adjusted		4.7	5.1	5.2 ^r	5.4	4.1 ^r	4.2
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,262	7,246	7,079	7,062	6,889	6,868
Labour force	a	5,867	5,743	5,771	5,637	5,661	5,448
Employed	a	5,613	5,469	5,500	5,349	5,449	5,237
Agriculture	d	543	493	560	510	582	518
Non-agriculture	a	5,070	4,976	4,940	4,839	4,867	4,719
Unemployed	d	254	274	271	288	212	211
Not in the labour force	b	1,395	1,503	1,308	1,425	1,228	1,420

Participation rate (3)	a	80.8	79.3	81.5	79.8	82.2	79.3
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.3	4.8	4.7	5.1	3.7	3.9
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,389	7,373	7,202	7,187	7,010	6,988
Labour force	b	2,683	2,660	2,552	2,521	2,464	2,411
Employed	b	2,588	2,551	2,452	2,414	2,392	2,330
Agriculture	e	101	87	96	81	100	88
Non-agriculture	b	2,487	2,464	2,356	2,333	2,292	2,242
Unemployed	e	95	109	100	107	72	81
Not in the labour force	a	4,706	4,713	4,650	4,666	4,546	4,577

Participation rate (3)	b	35.3	36.1	35.4	35.1	35.1	34.5
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.5	4.1	3.9	4.2	2.9	3.4

(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 July 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)	14,651	2,428	4,161 a	1,154 b	4,250 a	1,120 c	1,538
Labour force	8,550 a	1,171 c	3,989 a	1,027 c	1,359 c	788 c	216 d
Employed	8,201 a	1,038 c	3,895 a	958 c	1,336 c	765 c	209 d
Unemployed	349 d	133 e	94 d	69 e	23 f	23 f	7 g
Not in the labour force	6,101 a	1,257 b	172 d	127 d	2,891 b	332 d	1,322 a
Participation rate (3) - 1969, July 19	58.4 a	48.2 c	95.9 a	89.0 a	32.0 c	70.4 b	14.0 d
June 21	57.5	40.6	96.1	87.9	32.9	71.6	14.5
Unemployment rate (4) - 1969, July 19	4.1 d	11.4 e	2.4 d	6.7 e	1.7 f	2.9 f	3.2 g
June 21	4.6	14.6	2.6	7.1	2.1	2.7	4.0

(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	
		July 19	June 21	July 20	June 22	July 22	June 17
Total employed	a	8,201	8,020	7,952	7,763	7,841	7,567
Agriculture	d	644	580	656	591	682	606
Non-agriculture	a	7,557	7,440	7,296	7,172	7,159	6,961
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,557	7,440	7,296	7,172	7,159	6,961
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,862	6,665	6,665	6,472	6,562	6,298
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,374	6,049	5,269	5,935	5,178	5,767
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,488	616	1,396	537	1,384	531
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	65	103	75	70	60	78
Due to other reasons(3)	c	1,423	513	1,321	467	1,324	453
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	695	775	631	700	597	663

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		July 19	June 21	July 20	June 22	July 22	June 17
Total employed	a	8,201	8,020	7,952	7,763	7,841	7,567
Agriculture	d	644	580	656	591	682	606
Other primary industries	d	245	257	257	245	251	233
Manufacturing	c	1,904	1,851	1,788	1,810	1,818	1,784
Construction	c	550	502	537	503	528	497
Transportation and other utilities	c	732	736	726	707	692	677
Trade	c	1,342	1,299	1,307	1,262	1,285	1,216
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	359	354	330	327	322	316
Community, personal, other services	c	1,896	1,944	1,862	1,844	1,773	1,776
Public administration	c	529	497	489	474	490	462

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 July 19, 1969	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	8,201 a	7,051 a	546 c	366 c	238 d
Agriculture	644 d	140 e	282 d	60 f	162 e
Non-agriculture	7,557 a	6,911 a	264 d	306 d	76 e
Men	5,613 a	4,690 a	480 c	337 c	106 d
Agriculture	543 d	119 e	276 d	58 f	90 e
Non-agriculture	5,070 a	4,571 a	204 d	279 d	16 f
Women	2,588 b	2,361 b	66 e	29 e	132 d
Agriculture	101 e	21 f	6 g	2 g	72 e
Non-agriculture	2,487 b	2,340 b	60 e	27 e	60 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		July 19	June 21	July 20	June 22	July 22	June 17
Total unemployed	d	349	383	371	395	284	292
Without work and seeking work	d	329	367	351	381	262	279
Seeking full-time work	d	304	338	312	339	239	256
Seeking part-time work	f	25	29	39	42	23	23
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	20	16	20	14	22	13

Without work and seeking work	d	329	367	351	381	262	279
Seeking under 1 month	d	102	150	103	170	94	131
Seeking 1-3 months	d	131	104	147	109	105	77
Seeking 4-6 months	e	35	50	45	46	30	34
Seeking more than 6 months	e	61	63	56	56	33	37

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended July 19, 1969		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		14,651	1,362	4,204	5,235	2,374	1,476
Men		7,262	675	2,074	2,583	1,197	733
Women		7,389	687	2,130	2,652	1,177	743
Labour force		8,550 a	697 b	2,408 b	3,170 a	1,411 b	864 b
Men		5,867 a	490 b	1,674 a	2,128 a	984 a	591 b
Women		2,683 b	207 c	734 c	1,042 c	427 c	273 d
Employed		8,201 a	655 b	2,269 b	3,074 a	1,373 b	830 b
Men		5,613 a	456 b	1,568 b	2,062 a	958 b	569 b
Women		2,588 b	199 c	701 c	1,012 c	415 c	261 d
Agriculture		644 d	32 e	142 e	166 e	274 d	30 f
Non-agriculture		7,557 a	623 b	2,127 b	2,908 b	1,099 c	800 c
Paid workers		7,051 a	570 c	1,963 b	2,735 b	1,033 b	750 c
Men		4,690 a	389 c	1,335 b	1,790 b	667 b	509 b
Women		2,361 b	181 c	628 c	945 c	366 c	241 d
Unemployed		349 d	42 e	139 e	96 e	38 e	34 e
Men		254 d	34 e	106 e	66 e	26 e	22 e
Women		95 e	8 f	33 f	30 e	12 g	12 f
Not in the labour force		6,101 a	665 b	1,796 b	2,065 b	963 b	612 c
Men		1,395 b	185 c	400 c	455 c	213 c	142 c
Women		4,706 a	480 b	1,396 b	1,610 b	750 b	470 c

Employed	1969 July 19	8,201 a	655 b	2,269 b	3,074 a	1,373 b	830 b
	June 21	8,020	633	2,204	3,001	1,348	834
	1968 July 20	7,952	651	2,208	2,957	1,342	794
	June 22	7,763	628	2,151	2,915	1,302	767
	1967 July 22	7,841	649	2,222	2,896	1,312	762
	June 17	7,567	620	2,132	2,819	1,269	727
Unemployed	1969 July 19	349 d	42 e	139 e	96 e	38 e	34 e
	June 21	383	41	152	121	33	36
	1968 July 20	371	37	130	120	41	43
	June 22	395	37	143	129	36	50
	1967 July 22	284	29	106	93	23	33
	June 17	292	30	103	102	21	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, 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.

(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.

(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.

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

Total unemployment at 400,000 in the second quarter of 1969, was virtually unchanged from the second quarter of 1968. Unemployed persons comprised 4.9 per cent of the labour force compared with 5.0 per cent a year earlier; the unemployment rate was a little lower for men but slightly higher for women.

Comparing second quarters, unemployment rates were higher in 1969 than in 1968 in the Atlantic region and in Quebec; the rates were lower in the other regions.

Unemployment Rates by Region
Second Quarter Averages

Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Sex
Second Quarter Averages

	<u>Unemployment</u> (000's)		<u>Unemployment Rates</u> %	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Total	400	399	4.9	5.0
Men	301	310	5.4	5.7
Women	99	89	3.8	3.6

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Canada	4.9	5.0
Atlantic	8.0	7.5
Quebec	7.2	6.8
Ontario	3.5	3.9
Prairies	2.6	2.8
British Columbia	4.5	6.3