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THE LABOUR FORCE

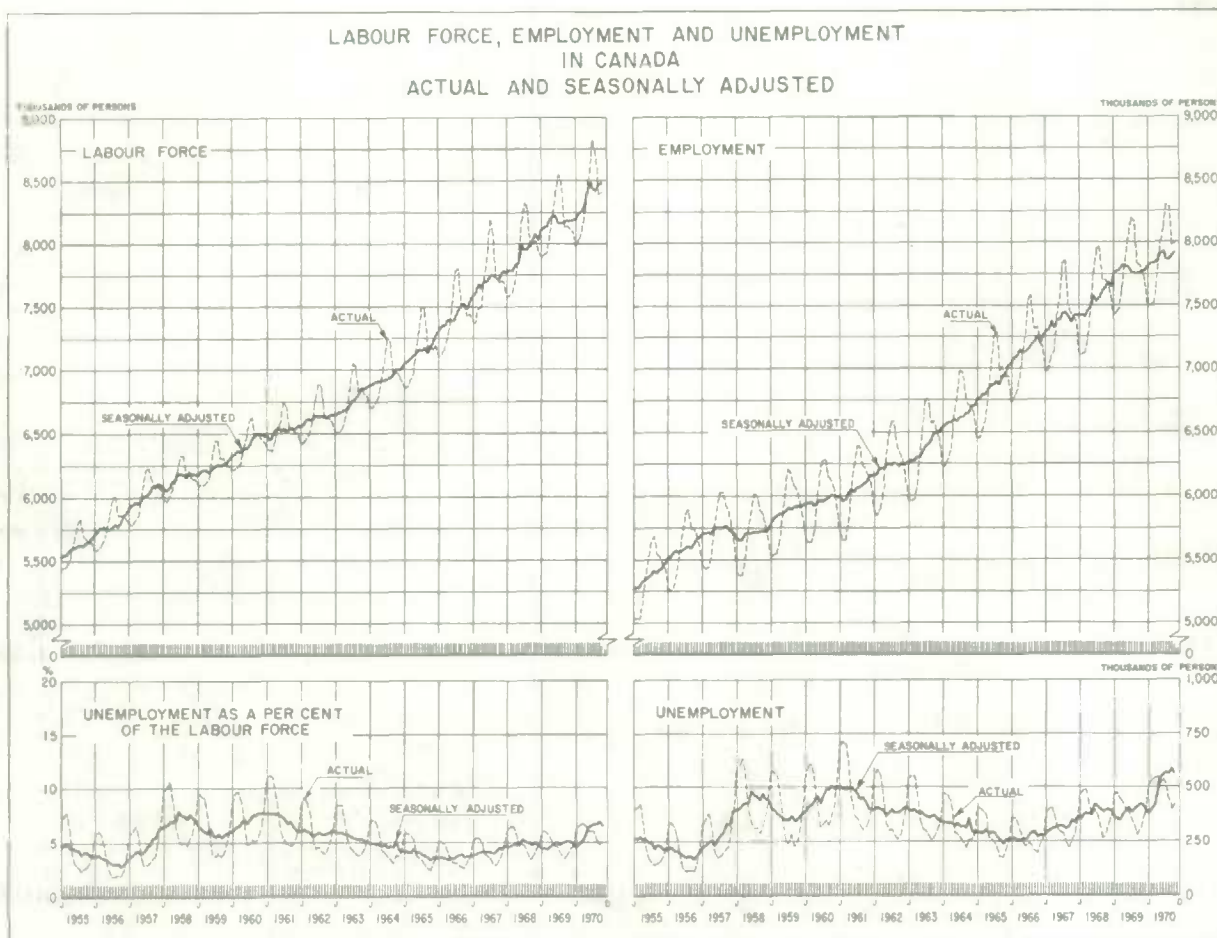
OCTOBER 1970

In the week ended October 17, 1970, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,412,000. This total included 7,993,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 419,000 unemployed persons. Compared with September the labour force increased by 28,000, employment having risen by 7,000 and unemployment by 21,000. The increase in unemployment was below average in percentage terms. The labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher than in October 1969 by 270,000, 165,000, and 105,000 respectively.

The increase in employment from September was the result of an increase among women which was partially offset by a small decline among men. The 21,000 rise in unemployment resulted from increases among both women and men.

Regionally, the largest changes in employment between September and October were a 32,000 increase in Ontario and declines of 13,000 in British Columbia and 10,000 in Quebec. Compared to last October, British Columbia was the only region with less employment. The largest changes in unemployment from September to October were increases of 12,000 and 11,000 in Quebec and British Columbia respectively. Compared to October last year, unemployment was higher in all the regions, except Atlantic which showed no change.

Unemployment in October was 5.0 per cent of the total labour force, compared with rates of 4.7 in September this year and 3.9 in October 1969. Seasonally-adjusted, the unemployment rate in October 1970 was 6.6, down from 5.9 in September.



Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1969-1970

As compared with the third quarter of 1969, the labour force was 253,000 higher in the third quarter of 1970; employment and unemployment were up 113,000 and 140,000 respectively.

Third Quarter Averages
(000's)

	1970	1969
Labour Force	8,641	8,388
Employed	8,186	8,073
Unemployed	455	315

Labour force growth accelerated in the third quarter of 1970 after four quarters of relatively slow growth. The increase of 3.0 per cent, from the third quarter 1969 to the third quarter 1970, almost equalled the average annual rate of increase (3.3 per cent) of the preceding five-year period. The year-to-year increase in employment was only 1.4 per cent; this was well below the average annual increase (3.3 per cent) of the last five years.

The male labour force at 5,894,000 was 156,000 or 2.7 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1970 than in the corresponding period of 1969; the female labour force at 2,747,000 was up 96,000 or 3.6 per cent during the same period. The rate of growth for males was greater than the five-year annual average of 2.3 per cent, while that for females was considerably lower than their average annual rate of increase of the past five years of 5.7 per cent.

The year-to-year increase, from the third quarter 1969 to the third quarter 1970, in the number of employed was similar for both women (59,000) and men (55,000). Although the rate of increase was higher for women (2.3 per cent) than for men (1.0 per cent), both rates were below their respective five-year average annual increases of 5.6 per cent and 2.3 per cent.

The 140,000 increase in the number of unemployed in the third quarter of 1970, as compared to the third quarter of 1969, was the largest year-to-year increase recorded since the second quarter of 1958. The percentage increase was almost equal for both men and women.

The Unemployed

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's)
	1970	1969	
Total	455	315	+ 140
Men	324	223	+ 101
Women	131	93	+ 38

The increase in the number of unemployed is also indicated by the changes in the rates of unemployment during this period. The overall unemployment rate rose from 3.8 in the third quarter of 1969 to 5.3 in the third quarter 1970 (the highest third quarter rate in the post-war period); the male unemployment rate rose from 3.9 to 5.5, while the female rate increased from 3.5 to 4.8.

The increased unemployment was felt by all age groups of both sexes; the largest relative increases occurred among men 20-34 years and women 20-24 years.

Unemployment by Age and Sex
Third Quarter Averages

	<u>(in thousands)</u>		<u>Rates</u>	
	1970	1969	1970	1969
Both sexes	455	315	5.3	3.8
14-19	131	93	12.5	9.2
20-24	99	61	7.4	4.7
25-34	70	47	3.8	2.7
35-44	61	43	3.5	2.5
45 & over	95	72	3.6	2.7
Men	324	223	5.5	3.9
14-19	77	55	12.7	9.5
20-24	69	43	8.5	5.5
25-34	54	34	4.1	2.7
35-44	46	32	3.7	2.6
45 & over	77	59	4.0	3.1
Women	131	93	4.8	3.5
14-19	53	38	12.1	8.7
20-24	30	18	5.6	3.5
25 & over	48	37	2.7	2.2

On the year-to-year basis, the number of unemployed rose in all regions with the Atlantic region showing the smallest relative increase and British Columbia the largest.

The Unemployed by Region

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's)
	1970	1969	
Atlantic	41	37	+ 4
Quebec	167	134	+ 33
Ontario	130	82	+ 48
Prairies	50	29	+ 21
B.C.	66	33	+ 33

Regional unemployment rates indicate that both Ontario and the Prairie region continued to maintain levels of unemployment substantially below the national average, despite experiencing greater than proportional percentage increases in the number of unemployed during this period.

(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 about 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)	1970		1969		1968	
		Oct. 17	Sept. 19	Oct. 18	Sept. 20	Oct. 19	Sept. 21
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		15,128	15,099	14,748	14,719	14,378	14,349
Labour force	a	8,412	8,384	8,142	8,126	7,995	7,971
Employed	a	7,993	7,986	7,828	7,847	7,707	7,709
Agriculture	d	524	558	548	581	577	605
Non-agriculture	a	7,469	7,428	7,280	7,266	7,130	7,104
Unemployed	d	419	398	314	279	288	262
Not in the labour force	a	6,716	6,715	6,606	6,593	6,383	6,378
Participation rate (3)	a	55.6	55.5	55.2	55.2	55.6	55.6
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.0	4.7	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.3
Seasonally adjusted		6.6	6.9	5.1 ^r	5.0	4.8 ^r	4.8
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,496	7,482	7,309	7,295	7,127	7,113
Labour force	a	5,679	5,674	5,510	5,513	5,443	5,440
Employed	a	5,386	5,393	5,292	5,323	5,238	5,258
Agriculture	d	444	465	467	483	489	505
Non-agriculture	a	4,941	4,927	4,825	4,840	4,749	4,753
Unemployed	d	293	281	218	190	205	182
Not in the labour force	b	1,817	1,808	1,799	1,782	1,684	1,673
Participation rate (3)	a	75.8	75.8	75.4	75.6	76.4	76.5
Unemployment rate (4)	d	5.2	5.0	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.3
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,632	7,617	7,439	7,424	7,251	7,236
Labour force	b	2,733	2,710	2,632	2,613	2,552	2,531
Employed	b	2,607	2,593	2,536	2,524	2,469	2,451
Agriculture	e	80	93	81	98	88	100
Non-agriculture	b	2,528	2,500	2,455	2,426	2,381	2,351
Unemployed	e	126	117	96	89	83	80
Not in the labour force	a	4,899	4,907	4,807	4,811	4,699	4,705
Participation rate (3)	b	35.8	35.6	35.4	35.2	35.2	35.0
Unemployment rate (4)	e	4.6	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2

(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 Table 2, 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, 1946-1969		S.D. (1)	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959		
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			14,638	14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605		
Labour force	a		8,162	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242		
Employed	a		7,780	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870		
Agriculture	d		535	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700		
Non-agriculture	a		7,245	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170		
Unemployed	d		382	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372		
Not in the labour force	a		6,475	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363		
Participation rate(3)	a		55.8	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8		
Unemployment rate (4)	d		4.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0		
			1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			11,388	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			6,137	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			5,706	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			718	748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,988	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			432	278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			5,250	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)			53.9	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)			7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended October 17, 1970	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)	15,128	2,506	4,273 a	1,218 b	4,387 a	1,162 c	1,582
Labour force	8,412 a	820 c	4,081 a	974 c	1,535 c	786 c	216 d
Employed	7,993 a	724 c	3,941 a	881 c	1,492 c	748 c	208 d
Unemployed	419 d	96 e	141 d	94 e	43 f	38 f	8 g
Not in the labour force	6,716 a	1,686 b	192 d	244 d	2,852 b	376 d	1,367 a
Participation rate (3) - 1970, Oct. 17	55.6 a	32.7 c	95.5 a	80.0 a	35.0 c	67.6 b	13.7 d
Sept. 19	55.5	31.5	95.7	80.0	35.0	68.0	13.7
Unemployment rate (4) - 1970, Oct. 17	5.0 d	11.7 e	3.5 d	9.7 e	2.8 f	4.8 f	3.7 g
Sept. 19	4.7	12.4	3.2	9.3	2.5	4.2	2.8

(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

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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)	1970		1969		1968	
		Oct. 17 (2)	Sept. 19	Oct. 18 (2)	Sept. 20	Oct. 19 (2)	Sept. 21
Total employed	a	7,993	7,986	7,828	7,847	7,707	7,709
Agriculture	d	524	558	548	581	577	605
Non-agriculture	a	7,469	7,428	7,280	7,266	7,130	7,104
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,469	7,428	7,280	7,266	7,130	7,104
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,530	6,584	6,431	6,482	6,340	6,381
At work 35 hours or more	a	3,469	6,024	3,450	5,961	3,508	5,884
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	3,060	559	2,981	521	2,832	497
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	66	73	83	68	69	65
Due to other reasons(4)	c	2,995	487	2,898	453	2,763	432
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	939	844	849	784	790	723

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Oct. 17	Sept. 19	Oct. 18	Sept. 20	Oct. 19	Sept. 21
Total employed	a	7,993	7,986	7,828	7,847	7,707	7,709
Agriculture	d	524	558	548	581	577	605
Other primary industries	d	214	231	208	218	225	235
Manufacturing	c	1,811	1,803	1,829	1,821	1,769	1,805
Construction	c	486	520	505	531	520	513
Transportation and other utilities	c	690	703	685	702	665	682
Trade	c	1,356	1,330	1,280	1,260	1,272	1,238
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	378	363	365	362	327	317
Community, personal, other services	c	2,044	1,999	1,961	1,927	1,885	1,858
Public administration	c	489	480	447	445	467	456

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended October 17, 1970	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,993 a	6,938 a	526 c	337 c	192 d
Agriculture	524 d	105 e	251 d	46 f	122 e
Non-agriculture	7,469 a	6,833 a	275 d	291 d	71 e
Men	5,386 a	4,556 a	448 c	306 c	75 d
Agriculture	444 d	86 e	248 d	45 f	66 e
Non-agriculture	4,941 a	4,470 a	201 d	261 d	10 f
Women	2,607 b	2,382 b	77 e	31 e	117 d
Agriculture	80 e	18 f	4 g	2 g	56 e
Non-agriculture	2,528 b	2,363 b	74 e	30 e	61 e

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

(2) In October 1968, 1969 and 1970, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day being in the reference week.

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

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

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

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force

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.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Oct. 17	Sept. 19	Oct. 18	Sept. 20	Oct. 19	Sept. 21
Total unemployed	d	419	398	314	279	288	262
Without work and seeking work	d	391	381	298	265	275	249
Seeking full-time work	d	363	358	275	249	256	234
Seeking part-time work	f	29	23	23	16	19	15
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	27	17	16	14	13	13

Without work and seeking work	d	391	381	298	265	275	249
Seeking under 1 month	d	109	112	98	88	95	83
Seeking 1-3 months	d	137	130	112	100	96	91
Seeking 4-6 months	e	74	61	42	30	39	38
Seeking more than 6 months	e	72	78	46	47	45	37

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended October 17, 1970		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		15,128	1,389	4,311	5,447	2,430	1,551
Men		7,496	688	2,126	2,688	1,223	771
Women		7,632	701	2,185	2,759	1,207	780
Labour force		8,412 a	668 b	2,335 b	3,137 a	1,399 b	873 b
Men		5,679 a	457 b	1,603 a	2,084 a	944 a	591 b
Women		2,733 b	211 c	732 c	1,053 c	455 c	282 d
Employed		7,993 a	634 b	2,176 b	3,029 a	1,350 b	804 b
Men		5,386 a	430 b	1,491 b	2,015 a	910 b	540 b
Women		2,607 b	204 c	685 c	1,014 c	440 c	264 d
Agriculture		524 d	30 e	93 e	147 e	235 d	20 f
Non-agriculture		7,469 a	604 b	2,083 b	2,882 b	1,115 c	785 c
Paid workers		6,938 a	554 c	1,919 b	2,714 b	1,036 b	715 c
Men		4,556 a	369 c	1,301 b	1,764 b	650 b	471 b
Women		2,382 b	184 c	618 c	950 c	385 c	243 d
Unemployed		419 d	34 e	159 e	108 e	49 e	69 e
Men		293 d	27 e	112 e	69 e	34 e	51 e
Women		126 e	7 f	47 f	39 e	15 g	18 f
Not in the labour force		6,716 a	721 b	1,976 b	2,310 b	1,031 b	678 c
Men		1,817 b	231 c	523 c	604 c	279 c	180 c
Women		4,899 a	490 b	1,453 b	1,706 b	752 b	498 c

Employed	1970, October 17	7,993 a	634 b	2,176 b	3,029 a	1,350 b	804 b
	September 19	7,986	636	2,186	2,997	1,350	817
	1969, October 18	7,828	625	2,155	2,929	1,310	809
	September 20	7,847	624	2,153	2,934	1,330	806
	1968, October 19	7,707	616	2,128	2,886	1,320	757
	September 21	7,709	630	2,151	2,859	1,311	758

Unemployed	1970, October 17	419 d	34 e	159 e	108 e	49 e	69 e
	September 19	398	35	147	114	44	58
	1969, October 18	314	34	135	73	32	40
	September 20	279	32	124	68	22	33
	1968, October 19	288	34	113	75	24	42
	September 21	262	28	99	73	26	36

(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.

Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1969-1970 (continued from page 2)

Unemployment Rates for Canada and the Regions
Third Quarter Averages

	1970	1969
Canada	5.3	3.8
Atlantic	5.9	5.4
Quebec	7.0	5.7
Ontario	4.0	2.6
Prairies	3.5	2.1
British Columbia	7.3	3.9

Duration of Unemployment
Third Quarter Averages

	(in thousands)		% of total	
	1970	1969	1970	1969
Total unemployed	455	315	100	100
Less than 1 month(1)	134	110	29	35
1 to 3 months	173	115	38	37
4 to 6 months	65	34	14	11
7 months or over	82	56	18	18

The pattern of the duration of unemployment also changed from the third quarter of 1969 to the third quarter 1970. A greater proportion of the unemployed, in the latter period, had been unemployed for more than one month.

(1) Includes persons on temporary layoff up to 30 days.