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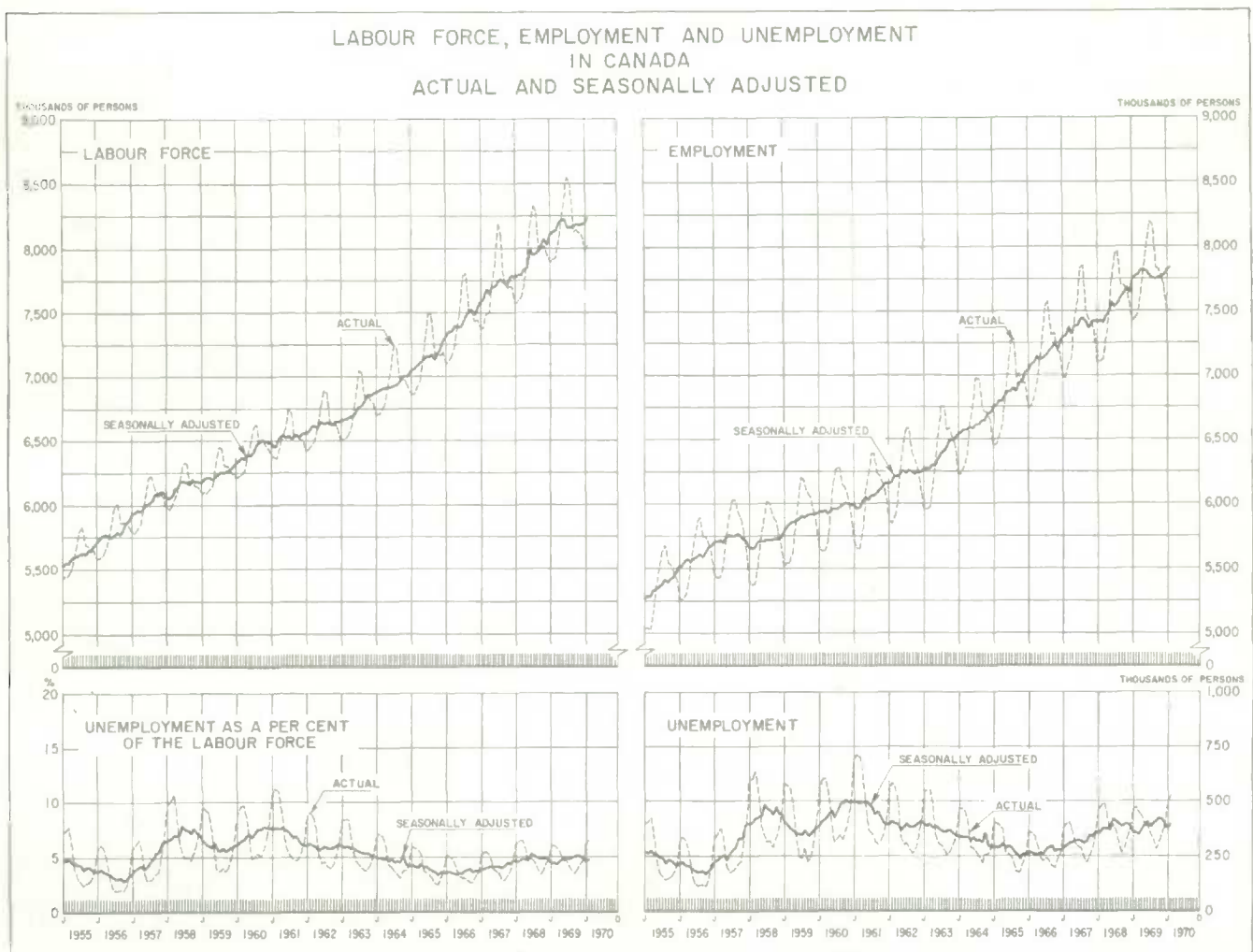
THE LABOUR FORCE  
FEBRUARY 1970

In the week ended February 21, 1970, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,031,000. This total included 7,505,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 526,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between January and February, there were increases of 47,000 in the labour force and 41,000 in the unemployed; there was little change over the month in the number of persons employed. Compared with February 1969, the labour force was higher by 120,000, the employed having increased by 67,000 and the unemployed by 53,000.

There was little change in employment in agriculture or in nonagricultural in-

dustries between January and February. Non-agricultural employment was up 91,000 from February 1969; employment in agriculture was down 24,000 from a year earlier. Employment of men and women was practically unchanged between January and February. There were 46,000 more men and 21,000 more women employed in February this year than in February 1969.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in February was 6.5 compared with rates of 6.1 in January 1970 and 6.0 in February 1969. Seasonally adjusted, the February 1970 rate was 4.8.



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The Unemployed: Family Data(1)  
 January 1969 - January 1970

Beginning in July 1960, labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed have been tabulated at quarterly intervals and published several times a year. Since the most recent publication (in the November 1969 report), data referring to the week ended January 17, 1970, have been compiled. These statistics are included in the following tables along with previously published data for January, April, July and October 1969. Comments on the January 1970 estimates and on seasonal patterns follow.

Of the 485,000 persons unemployed in January 1970, 205,000 (42%) were heads of family units, 236,000 (49%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 44,000 (9%) were not members of family units.

The 441,000 unemployed members of families were distributed throughout 396,000 family units. In 241,000 (61%) of these units, the membership of the unit included, in addition to the unemployed member or members, at least one person who was employed.

Pronounced seasonal patterns show up in the period for which the data are available. Notably, the proportion of the unemployed who were heads of households has been lowest in July (29-39%) and highest in January and April (40-51%). On the other hand, the proportion of the unemployed who were single sons and daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-50%), when many students are available for summer jobs, and lowest in January and April (30-36%). The proportion of families having one or more employed members, in addition to the unemployed member or members, ranged from 49 to 61 per cent in January and April and from 59 to 73 per cent in July and October.

Further detail for January 1970 is presented in the following tables, along with estimates for the four preceding reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 refer to family units in which one or more persons were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					Non-members of family units(1)
	Total unemployed	Members of family units (1)				
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters		
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
January 17, 1970	485	441	205	167	69	44
October 18, 1969	314	279	106	117	56	35
July 19, 1969	349	325	101	176	48	24
April 19, 1969	432	401	174	155	72	31
January 18, 1969	467	429	204	150	75	38
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
January 17, 1970	100	91	42	35	14	9
October 18, 1969	100	89	34	37	18	11
July 19, 1969	100	93	29	50	14	7
April 19, 1969	100	93	40	36	17	7
January 18, 1969	100	92	44	32	16	8

Family Units(1)

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
January 17, 1970	396	155	241	154	65	22
October 18, 1969	253	79	174	107	46	21
July 19, 1969	288	77	211	109	59	43
April 19, 1969	353	140	213	134	50	29
January 18, 1969	384	154	230	139	62	29
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
January 17, 1970	100	39	61	39	16	6
October 18, 1969	100	31	69	42	18	9
July 19, 1969	100	27	73	38	20	15
April 19, 1969	100	40	60	38	14	8
January 18, 1969	100	40	60	36	16	8

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units". The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(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.

### 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:

#### 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.

- (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

(Estimates in thousands)

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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	
		Feb. 21	Jan. 17	Feb. 15	Jan. 18	Feb. 17	Jan. 13
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,873	14,841	14,495	14,470	14,115	14,086
Labour force	a	8,031	7,984	7,911	7,891	7,589	7,564
Employed	a	7,505	7,499	7,438	7,424	7,107	7,100
Agriculture	d	430	422	454	451	436	459
Non-agriculture	a	7,075	7,077	6,984	6,973	6,671	6,641
Unemployed	d	526	485	473	467	482	464
Not in the labour force	a	6,842	6,857	6,584	6,579	6,526	6,522
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	54.0	53.8	54.6	54.5	53.8	53.7
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.4	6.1
Seasonally adjusted		4.8	4.5	4.4 <sup>r</sup>	4.4	4.6	4.5
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,370	7,355	7,185	7,173	6,994	6,980
Labour force	a	5,466	5,436	5,382	5,393	5,228	5,217
Employed	a	5,048	5,055	5,002	5,025	4,825	4,833
Agriculture	d	388	382	403	403	401	418
Non-agriculture	a	4,660	4,673	4,599	4,622	4,424	4,415
Unemployed	d	418	381	380	368	403	384
Not in the labour force	b	1,904	1,919	1,803	1,780	1,766	1,763
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	74.2	73.9	74.9	75.2	74.7	74.7
Unemployment rate (4)	d	7.6	7.0	7.1	6.8	7.7	7.4
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,503	7,486	7,310	7,297	7,121	7,106
Labour force	b	2,565	2,548	2,529	2,498	2,361	2,347
Employed	b	2,457	2,444	2,436	2,399	2,282	2,267
Agriculture	e	42	40	51	48	35	41
Non-agriculture	b	2,415	2,404	2,385	2,351	2,247	2,226
Unemployed	e	108	104	93	99	79	80
Not in the labour force	a	4,938	4,938	4,781	4,799	4,760	4,759
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	34.2	34.0	34.6	34.2	33.2	33.0
Unemployment rate (4)	e	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.3	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.

<sup>r</sup> 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, 1946-1969		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 February 21, 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)	14,873	2,466	4,232 a	1,163 b	4,320 a	1,134 c	1,558
Labour force	8,031 a	721 c	4,010 a	898 c	1,452 c	756 c	194 d
Employed	7,505 a	624 c	3,788 a	778 c	1,404 c	724 c	187 d
Unemployed	526 d	97 e	222 d	120 e	48 f	32 f	7 g
Not in the labour force	6,842 a	1,745 b	222 d	265 d	2,868 b	378 d	1,364 a
Participation rate (3) - 1970, Feb. 21	54.0 a	29.2 c	94.8 a	77.2 a	33.6 c	66.7 b	12.5 d
Jan. 17	53.8	28.7	94.6	77.6	33.4	66.8	12.0
Unemployment rate (4) - 1970, Feb. 21	6.5 d	13.5 e	5.5 d	13.4 e	3.3 f	4.2 f	3.6 g
Jan. 17	6.1	14.4	4.8	12.6	2.9	3.7	4.3

(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	
		Feb. 21	Jan. 17	Feb. 15	Jan. 18	Feb. 17	Jan. 13
Total employed	a	7,505	7,499	7,438	7,424	7,107	7,100
Agriculture	d	430	422	454	451	436	459
Non-agriculture	a	7,075	7,077	6,984	6,973	6,671	6,641
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,075	7,077	6,984	6,973	6,671	6,641
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,214	6,250	6,185	6,174	5,938	5,965
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,704	5,624	5,692	5,600	5,454	5,344
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	510	626	493	574	484	621
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	86	92	71	77	75	79
Due to other reasons(3)	c	424	534	422	497	409	542
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	861	827	799	799	733	676

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Feb. 21	Jan. 17	Feb. 15	Jan. 18	Feb. 17	Jan. 13
Total employed	a	7,505	7,499	7,438	7,424	7,107	7,100
Agriculture	d	430	422	454	451	436	459
Other primary industries	d	213	207	202	202	204	208
Manufacturing	c	1,766	1,749	1,783	1,764	1,693	1,658
Construction	c	391	416	419	431	385	401
Transportation and other utilities	c	674	674	656	546	644	649
Trade	c	1,247	1,250	1,251	1,267	1,205	1,205
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	367	361	328	336	331	320
Community, personal, other services	c	1,952	1,965	1,869	1,858	1,780	1,768
Public administration	c	465	455	476	469	429	432

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

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended February 21, 1970	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,505 a	6,526 a	525 c	305 c	149 d
Agriculture	430 d	58 e	254 d	27 f	91 e
Non-agriculture	7,075 a	6,468 a	271 d	278 d	58 e
Men	5,048 a	4,256 a	444 c	278 c	70 d
Agriculture	388 d	51 e	249 d	27 f	61 e
Non-agriculture	4,660 a	4,205 a	195 d	251 d	9 f
Women	2,457 b	2,270 b	81 e	27 e	79 d
Agriculture	42 e	7 f	5 g	— g	30 e
Non-agriculture	2,415 b	2,263 b	76 e	27 e	49 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)	1970		1969		1968	
		Feb. 21	Jan. 17	Feb. 15	Jan. 18	Feb. 17	Jan. 13
Total unemployed	d	526	485	473	467	482	464
Without work and seeking work	d	469	423	433	429	443	417
Seeking full-time work	d	445	401	408	408	426	400
Seeking part-time work	f	24	22	25	21	17	17
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	57	62	40	38	39	47
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	469	423	433	429	443	417
Seeking under 1 month	d	108	108	88	124	99	134
Seeking 1-3 months	d	202	194	195	185	222	195
Seeking 4-6 months	e	98	67	90	58	79	51
Seeking more than 6 months	e	61	54	60	62	43	37

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended February 21, 1970	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	14,873	1,378	4,257	5,326	2,403	1,509
Men	7,370	683	2,100	2,628	1,210	749
Women	7,503	695	2,157	2,698	1,193	760
Labour force	8,031 a	621 b	2,243 b	3,003 a	1,315 b	849 b
Men	5,466 a	431 b	1,552 a	2,016 a	898 a	569 b
Women	2,565 b	190 c	691 c	987 c	417 c	280 d
Employed	7,505 a	553 b	2,048 b	2,867 a	1,245 b	792 b
Men	5,048 a	372 b	1,396 b	1,914 a	840 b	526 b
Women	2,457 b	181 c	652 c	953 c	405 c	266 d
Agriculture	430 d	18 e	89 e	105 e	196 d	22 f
Non-agriculture	7,075 a	535 b	1,959 b	2,762 b	1,049 c	770 c
Paid workers	6,526 a	490 c	1,784 b	2,568 b	978 b	706 c
Men	4,256 a	325 c	1,189 b	1,670 b	612 b	460 b
Women	2,270 b	165 c	595 c	898 c	366 c	246 d
Unemployed	526 d	68 e	195 e	136 e	70 e	57 e
Men	418 d	59 e	156 e	102 e	58 e	43 e
Women	108 e	9 f	39 f	34 e	12 g	14 f
Not in the labour force	6,842 a	757 b	2,014 b	2,323 b	1,088 b	660 c
Men	1,904 b	252 c	548 c	612 c	312 c	180 c
Women	4,938 a	505 b	1,466 b	1,711 b	776 b	480 c
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Employed 1970 February 21	7,505 a	553 b	2,048 b	2,867 a	1,245 b	792 b
January 17	7,499	561	2,054	2,858	1,246	780
1969 February 15	7,438	560	2,022	2,846	1,266	744
January 18	7,424	563	2,034	2,836	1,256	735
1968 February 17	7,107	547	1,954	2,693	1,199	714
January 13	7,100	548	1,970	2,684	1,196	702
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Unemployed 1970 February 21	526 d	68 e	195 e	136 e	70 e	57 e
January 17	485	62	178	124	60	61
1969 February 15	473	66	186	116	52	53
January 18	467	63	187	111	53	53
1968 February 17	482	67	179	130	48	58
January 13	464	67	166	120	52	59

(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.

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.

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. 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.

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

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

Family Units(1)  Table 3 By size of family unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
	Total units	Size of family unit			
		2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
<u>Total (in thousands)</u>					
January 17, 1970	396	149	135	66	46
October 18, 1969	253	97	82	44	30
July 19, 1969	288	93	109	51	35
April 19, 1969	353	129	115	65	44
January 18, 1969	384	147	124	70	43

(1) See footnote page 2.