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THE LABOUR FORCE

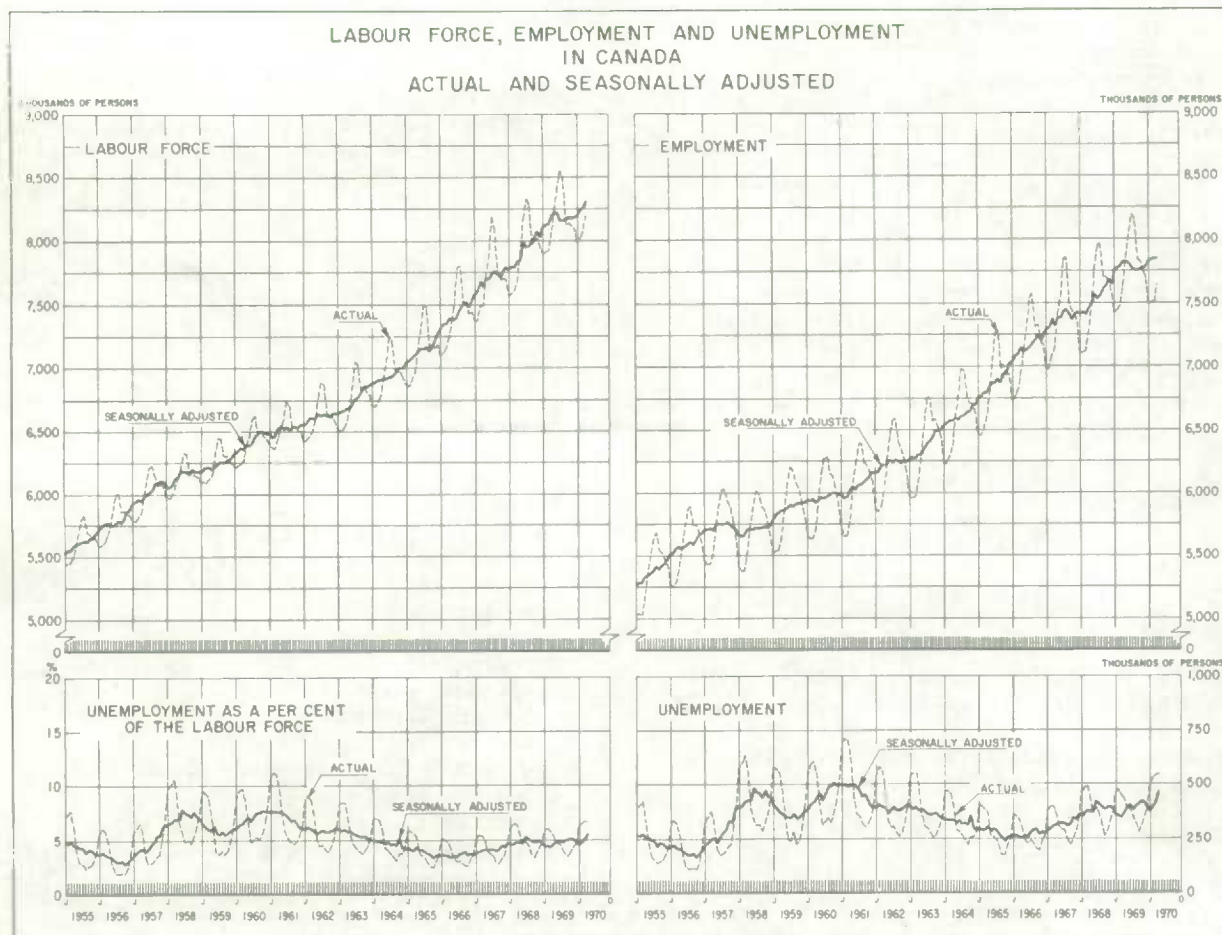
APRIL 1970

In the week ended April 18, 1970, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,198,000. Of this total, 7,654,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 544,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between March and April, the labour force increased by 131,000 and the employed by 129,000. There was virtually no change over the month in the number unemployed. The labour force was 137,000 higher than in April 1969; employment was 25,000 higher and unemployment 112,000 higher.

From March to April, employment rose by 86,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 43,000 in agriculture. Nonagricultural employment increased by 65,000 from April last

year while employment in agriculture decreased by 40,000. Men accounted for 69,000 and women for 60,000 of the increase in employment between March and April. Compared with April 1969, the number of employed men was 19,000 lower and the number of employed women was 44,000 higher.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in April was 6.6 per cent, compared with 6.7 per cent in March and 5.4 per cent in April last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in April was 5.6 per cent.



First Quarter Review of the Labour Force  
1969-1970

In the first quarter of 1970, the average number of persons in the labour force was 8,027,000 an increase of 120,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1969. Employment at 7,510,000 was 66,000 higher and unemployment at 518,000 was 55,000 higher than a year earlier.

personal and other services. In the goods-producing sector, employment was lower than a year earlier in agriculture (27,000), in manufacturing (15,000) and in construction (18,000).

First Quarter Averages  
(000's)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Labour Force	8,027	7,907
Employed	7,510	7,444
Unemployed	518	463

The slower rate of growth of the labour force in the second half of 1969 continued into the first quarter of 1970. The year-to-year increase of 1.5 per cent for this quarter was substantially lower than the average annual increase of 3.3 per cent of the preceding five years, a period of rapid expansion. In the first quarter of 1970, the increases from a year earlier of 1.3 per cent for men and of 2.0 per cent for women were also substantially lower than the 1964-69 averages of 2.3 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively.

Persons in the age groups 20-24 and 25-44 accounted for nearly all of the increase in the total labour force between the first quarter of 1969 and the first quarter of 1970.

Total employment was only 0.9 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1970 than in the corresponding quarter of 1969. This is the first quarter since 1961 that the year-to-year increase has been less than one percent. For women the increase of 1.7 per cent was the lowest of any quarter since 1963; for men the increase of 0.5 per cent was substantially below average.

Employment by Sex

	<u>First Quarter</u>		<u>Year-to-Year</u>	
	<u>Averages</u>		<u>Increase</u>	
	<u>(000's)</u>		<u>000's</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>		
Total	7,510	7,444	+ 66	+ 0.9
Men	5,047	5,022	+ 25	+ 0.5
Women	2,463	2,423	+ 40	+ 1.7

Comparing first quarters, employment in British Columbia was higher in 1970 than in 1969 by 41,000 or 5.5 per cent. In the other regions the changes were relatively small.

Employment was higher in the first quarter of 1970 than in the corresponding quarter of 1969 by 124,000 in the service-producing industries; men accounting for 79,000 and women for 46,000 of this increase. The largest year-to-year gains (54,000 for men and 39,000 for women) were in community,

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

	<u>First Quarter</u>		<u>Year-to-Year</u>	
	<u>Averages</u>		<u>Change</u>	
	<u>(000's)</u>		<u>(000's)</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>		
Goods-producing	2,795	2,854	- 59	- 2.1
Men	2,323	2,377	- 54	- 2.3
Women	472	477	- 5	- 1.0
Service-producing	4,714	4,590	+124	+ 2.7
Men	2,724	2,645	+ 79	+ 3.0
Women	1,991	1,945	+ 46	+ 2.4

Employment was higher than a year earlier for managers (24,000), professionals (60,000) and clerical workers (35,000). It was lower than a year earlier in the transportation and communication occupations (23,000), among farmers and farm workers (20,000) and labourers (13,000). For the other occupational groups, changes were small. The largest year-to-year increase in employment was in the professional occupations for men (36,000) and in the clerical occupations for women (40,000).

Employment by Occupation

	<u>First Quarter</u>		<u>Year-to-Year</u>	
	<u>Averages</u>		<u>Change</u>	
	<u>(000's)</u>		<u>(000's)</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>		
All occupations	7,510	7,444	+ 66	+ 0.9
Managerial	765	741	+ 24	+ 3.2
Professional and technical	1,078	1,018	+ 60	+ 5.9
Clerical	1,154	1,119	+ 35	+ 3.1
Sales	514	512	+ 2	+ 0.4
Service and recreation	917	916	+ 1	+ 0.1
Transport and communication	386	409	- 23	- 5.6
Primary (1)	540	561	- 21	- 3.7
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	1,891	1,889	+ 2	+ 0.1
Labourers and unskilled workers (2)	266	279	- 13	- 4.7

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

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



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

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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	
		April 18	March 21	April 19	March 22	April 20	March 23
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,934	14,904	14,557	14,528	14,184	14,151
Labour force	a	8,198	8,067	8,061	7,919	7,712	7,608
Employed	a	7,654	7,525	7,629	7,471	7,276	7,120
Agriculture	d	481	438	521	466	533	462
Non-agriculture	a	7,173	7,087	7,108	7,005	6,743	6,658
Unemployed	d	544	542	432	448	436	488
Not in the labour force	a	6,736	6,837	6,496	6,609	6,472	6,543
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	54.9	54.1	55.4	54.5	54.4	53.8
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.6	6.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	6.4
Seasonally adjusted		5.6	5.1	4.5 <sup>r</sup>	4.3	4.7	4.8
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,401	7,385	7,215	7,201	7,029	7,012
Labour force	a	5,545	5,481	5,467	5,400	5,322	5,241
Employed	a	5,107	5,033	5,126	5,038	4,967	4,831
Agriculture	d	418	390	452	412	473	422
Non-agriculture	a	4,689	4,643	4,674	4,626	4,494	4,409
Unemployed	d	438	443	341	362	355	410
Not in the labour force	b	1,856	1,904	1,748	1,801	1,707	1,771
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	74.9	74.2	75.8	75.0	75.7	74.7
Unemployment rate (4)	d	7.9	8.1	6.2	6.7	6.7	7.8
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,533	7,519	7,342	7,327	7,155	7,139
Labour force	b	2,653	2,586	2,594	2,519	2,390	2,367
Employed	b	2,547	2,487	2,503	2,433	2,309	2,289
Agriculture	e	63	48	69	54	60	40
Non-agriculture	b	2,484	2,439	2,434	2,379	2,249	2,249
Unemployed	e	106	99	91	86	81	78
Not in the labour force	a	4,880	4,933	4,748	4,808	4,765	4,772
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	35.2	34.4	35.3	34.4	33.4	33.2
Unemployment rate (4)	e	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3

(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. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals because of rounding.

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 April 18, 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)	14,934	2,475	4,215 a	1,204 b	4,334 a	1,142 c	1,563
Labour force	8,198 a	760 c	4,004 a	947 c	1,505 c	781 c	201 d
Employed	7,654 a	649 c	3,786 a	813 c	1,461 c	753 c	192 d
Unemployed	544 d	111 e	218 d	133 e	44 f	28 f	9 g
Not in the labour force	6,736 a	1,715 b	211 d	258 d	2,829 b	361 d	1,352 a
Participation rate (3) - 1970 Apr. 18	54.9 a	30.7 c	95.0 a	78.7 a	34.7 c	68.4 b	12.9 d
Mar. 21	54.1	29.6	94.6	77.6	33.8	66.6	12.6
Unemployment rate (4) - 1970 Apr. 18	6.6 d	14.6 e	5.4 d	14.0 e	2.9 f	3.6 f	4.5 g
Mar. 21	6.7	13.7	5.7	14.7	2.9	3.7	4.1

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation.

For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.



# Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

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

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		April 18	March 21	April 19	March 22	April 20	March 23
Total employed	a	7,654	7,525	7,629	7,471	7,276	7,120
Agriculture	d	481	438	521	466	533	462
Non-agriculture	a	7,173	7,037	7,108	7,005	6,743	6,658
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,173	7,087	7,108	7,005	6,743	6,658
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,258	6,204	6,252	6,214	5,015	5,936
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,798	5,715	5,802	5,668	5,180	5,364
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	460	489	450	546	835	572
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	87	93	72	74	86	79
Due to other reasons(3)	c	373	396	378	472	749	493
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	915	883	856	791	728	722

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		April 18	March 21	April 19	March 22	April 20	March 23
Total employed	a	7,654	7,525	7,629	7,471	7,276	7,120
Agriculture	d	481	438	521	466	533	462
Other primary industries	d	194	187	185	198	183	182
Manufacturing	c	1,750	1,761	1,809	1,773	1,715	1,683
Construction	c	426	406	436	416	416	394
Transportation and other utilities	c	669	653	694	659	659	644
Trade	c	1,301	1,272	1,277	1,268	1,239	1,228
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	353	356	333	337	320	323
Community, personal, other services	c	2,024	1,974	1,908	1,886	1,772	1,767
Public administration	c	454	478	466	468	439	437

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

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended April 18, 1970	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,654 a	6,637 a	523 c	316 c	178 d
Agriculture	481 d	76 e	254 d	37 f	114 e
Non-agriculture	7,173 a	6,561 a	270 d	279 d	64 e
Men	5,107 a	4,298 a	440 c	286 c	82 d
Agriculture	418 d	64 e	247 d	36 f	71 e
Non-agriculture	4,689 a	4,234 a	194 d	250 d	11 f
Women	2,547 b	2,339 b	83 e	30 e	96 d
Agriculture	63 e	12 f	7 g	1 g	43 e
Non-agriculture	2,484 b	2,326 b	76 e	29 e	53 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)	1970		1969		1968	
		April 18	March 21	April 19	March 22	April 20	March 23
Total unemployed	d	544	542	432	448	436	488
Without work and seeking work	d	499	490	404	409	403	441
Seeking full-time work	d	472	465	383	387	387	423
Seeking part-time work	f	27	25	21	22	16	18
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	45	52	28	39	33	47
Without work and seeking work	d	499	490	404	409	403	441
Seeking under 1 month	d	109	93	91	87	87	90
Seeking 1-3 months	d	162	197	125	152	140	189
Seeking 4-6 months	e	151	128	116	107	119	114
Seeking more than 6 months	e	78	72	72	63	57	48

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended April 18, 1970			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			14,934	1,381	4,271	5,354	2,410	1,518
Men			7,401	684	2,107	2,642	1,214	754
Women			7,533	697	2,164	2,712	1,196	764
Labour force			8,198 a	632 b	2,275 b	3,071 a	1,341 b	879 b
Men			5,545 a	441 b	1,566 a	2,042 a	908 a	588 b
Women			2,653 b	191 c	709 c	1,029 c	433 c	291 d
Employed			7,654 a	566 b	2,072 b	2,926 a	1,269 b	821 b
Men			5,107 a	385 b	1,397 b	1,934 a	850 b	541 b
Women			2,547 b	181 c	675 c	992 c	419 c	280 d
Agriculture			481 d	21 e	112 e	119 e	206 d	23 f
Non-agriculture			7,173 a	545 b	1,960 b	2,807 b	1,062 c	798 c
Paid workers			6,637 a	499 c	1,789 b	2,620 b	995 b	733 c
Men			4,298 a	334 c	1,183 b	1,688 b	619 b	475 b
Women			2,339 b	165 c	607 c	932 c	377 c	258 d
Unemployed			544 d	66 e	203 e	145 e	72 e	58 e
Men			438 d	56 e	169 e	108 e	58 e	47 e
Women			106 e	10 f	34 f	37 e	14 g	11 f
Not in the labour force			6,736 a	749 b	1,996 b	2,283 b	1,069 b	639 c
Men			1,856 b	243 c	541 c	600 c	306 c	166 c
Women			4,880 a	506 b	1,455 b	1,683 b	763 b	473 c
Employed	1970	April 18	7,654 a	566 b	2,072 b	2,926 a	1,269 b	821 b
		March 21	7,525	551	2,031	2,892	1,263	788
	1969	April 19	7,629	574	2,091	2,894	1,290	780
		March 22	7,471	555	2,041	2,856	1,261	758
	1968	April 20	7,276	553	2,013	2,741	1,246	723
		March 23	7,120	542	1,957	2,691	1,206	724
Unemployed	1970	April 18	544 d	66 e	203 e	145 e	72 e	58 e
		March 21	542	67	206	141	69	59
	1969	April 19	432	67	182	100	42	41
		March 22	448	67	190	99	48	44
	1968	April 20	436	63	175	107	40	51
		March 23	488	65	189	133	50	51

(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.

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

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

Total unemployment averaged 518,000 in the first quarter of 1970, an increase of 55,000 over the first quarter of 1969. Unemployment was higher than a year earlier by 44,000 for men and by 11,000 for women. The unemployed as a percentage of the Canadian labour force rose from 5.9 to 6.5.

Comparing first quarters, unemployment rates were substantially higher in 1970 than in 1969 for Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia. In the Atlantic region and in Quebec the changes in the rates were small.

Unemployment and Unemployment Rates by Sex  
First Quarter Averages

	<u>Unemployment</u>		<u>Unemployment Rates</u>	
	(000's)		%	
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Total	518	463	6.5	5.9
Men	414	370	7.6	6.9
Women	104	93	4.1	3.7

Unemployment Rates by Region  
First Quarter Averages

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Canada	6.5	5.9
Atlantic	10.6	10.4
Quebec	8.6	8.5
Ontario	4.5	3.7
Prairies	5.0	3.9
British Columbia	7.0	6.3