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THE LABOUR FORCE

MAY 1970

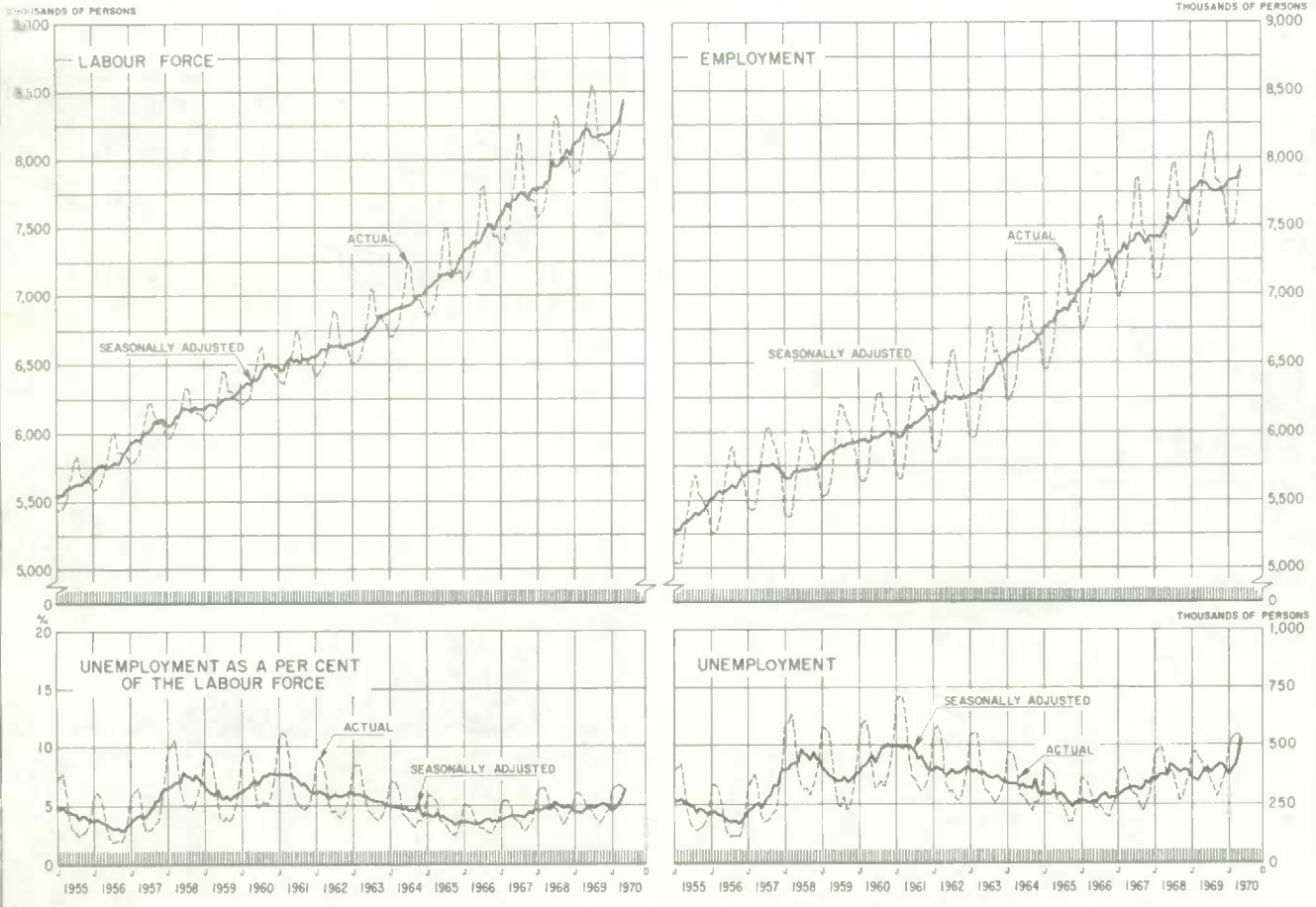
In the week ended May 23, 1970, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,465,000. This total included 7,952,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 513,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 267,000 between April and May; the employed having increased by 298,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 31,000. Compared with May 1969, the labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher by 217,000, 90,000 and 127,000, respectively.

69,000. Compared with May 1969, nonagricultural employment was 132,000 higher while employment in agriculture was 42,000 lower. Between April and May, employment rose by 229,000 among men and by 69,000 among women. Virtually all of the year-to-year increase in employment was among women.

In May, 6.1 per cent of the labour force were unemployed. This compares with unemployment rates of 6.6 in April this year and 4.7 per cent in May last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in May 1970 was 6.2.

Nonagricultural industries accounted for 229,000 of the increase in total employment from April and agriculture accounted for

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
 IN CANADA
 ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Full-time and Part-time Workers 1953-1969

The total number of persons reported as employed at any given time includes both full-time and part-time workers. Full-time workers are defined as persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week, and part-time workers those who usually work less than 35 hours.

Total employment increased by 2,545,000 between 1953 and 1969, representing an average annual rate of increase of 2.5 per cent. Full-time employment rose by 1,842,000, or 2.0 per cent per year, on average, while part-time employment rose by 703,000, or 9.5 per cent per year.

The Employed

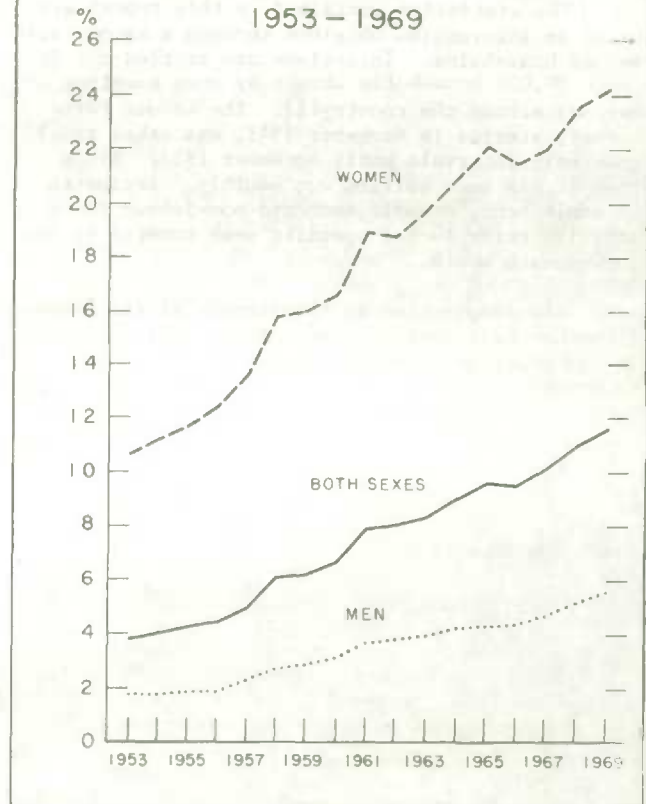
1953-1969 Annual Averages

	Total Employed (000's)	Usually work	
		35 hours or more (000's)	less than 35 hours (000's)
1953	5,235	5,038	197
1954	5,243	5,035	208
1955	5,364	5,139	225
1956	5,585	5,342	243
1957	5,731	5,442	289
1958	5,706	5,356	349
1959	5,870	5,503	367
1960	5,965	5,565	400
1961	6,055	5,578	476
1962	6,225	5,728	497
1963	6,375	5,842	532
1964	6,609	6,012	597
1965	6,862	6,205	657
1966	7,152	6,475	678
1967	7,379	6,634	745
1968	7,537	6,708	829
1969	7,780	6,880	900

During the period 1953-1969, the absolute increase in total employment was only slightly greater for women (1,336,000) than for men (1,209,000). Full-time employment rose by 988,000 for men and 854,000 for women and part-time employment rose by 221,000 for men and by 483,000 for women. The average annual percentage increases in total, full and part-time employment, respectively, were 1.6, 1.4 and 8.8 for men and 4.8, 3.7 and 9.9 for women.

The proportion of part-time workers has been increasing substantially. It may be observed from the accompanying chart that in 1969 almost one out of every four employed women worked part-time, compared with approximately one in ten in 1953. In 1969, more than 5 per cent of all employed men worked part-time compared with less than 2 per cent in 1953.

PART-TIME WORKERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYED - BY SEX 1953 - 1969



A large number of part-time workers are unpaid family workers, particularly married women, employed on the family farm or business. Also included are students, retired and physically handicapped persons. Almost three-quarters of all persons who usually work less than 35 hours a week are employed in the industries of trade and service.

The availability of employment varies seasonally. For both sexes, the number of persons who usually work full time reaches a seasonal peak in mid-summer and a seasonal trough in mid-winter. For those who usually work part-time the pattern is different. There are seasonal peaks in the spring and in the fall and troughs in mid-summer and mid-winter. The amplitude of seasonal variation in employment is greater for men than for women and also greater for full-time than part-time workers.

Also available from the monthly labour force survey are estimates of persons without work and seeking work, according to whether they seek full-time or part-time employment.

(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

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

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	
		May 23	April 18	May 24	April 19	May 18	April 20
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,970	14,934	14,592	14,557	14,213	14,184
Labour force	a	8,465	8,198	8,248	8,061	7,871	7,712
Employed	a	7,952	7,654	7,862	7,629	7,505	7,276
Agriculture	d	550	481	592	521	584	533
Non-agriculture	a	7,402	7,173	7,270	7,108	6,921	6,743
Unemployed	d	513	544	386	432	366	436
Not in the labour force	a	6,505	6,736	6,344	6,496	6,342	6,472

Participation rate (3)	a	56.5	54.9	56.5	55.4	55.4	54.4
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	6.1	6.6	4.7	5.4	4.6	5.7
Seasonally adjusted		6.2	5.6	4.8 ^r	4.5	4.8 ^r	4.7
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,419	7,401	7,233	7,215	7,045	7,029
Labour force	a	5,733	5,545	5,622	5,467	5,444	5,322
Employed	a	5,336	5,107	5,333	5,126	5,158	4,967
Agriculture	d	468	418	502	452	511	473
Non-agriculture	a	4,867	4,689	4,831	4,674	4,647	4,494
Unemployed	d	397	438	289	341	286	355
Not in the labour force	b	1,686	1,856	1,611	1,748	1,601	1,707

Participation rate (3)	a	77.3	74.9	77.7	75.8	77.3	75.7
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.9	7.9	5.1	6.2	5.3	6.7
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,551	7,533	7,359	7,342	7,168	7,155
Labour force	b	2,732	2,653	2,626	2,594	2,427	2,390
Employed	b	2,616	2,547	2,529	2,503	2,347	2,309
Agriculture	e	81	63	90	69	73	60
Non-agriculture	b	2,535	2,484	2,439	2,434	2,274	2,249
Unemployed	e	116	106	97	91	80	81
Not in the labour force	a	4,819	4,880	4,733	4,748	4,741	4,765

Participation rate (3)	b	36.2	35.2	35.7	35.3	33.9	33.4
Unemployment rate (4)	e	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	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.

^r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, 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 May 23, 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)	14,970	2,481	4,226 a	1,207 b	4,329 a	1,160 c	1,566
Labour force	8,465 a	854 c	4,041 a	1,029 c	1,517 c	806 c	219 d
Employed	7,952 a	745 c	3,859 a	897 c	1,472 c	769 c	209 d
Unemployed	513 d	109 e	182 d	132 e	45 f	37 f	9 g
Not in the labour force	6,505 a	1,627 b	185 d	178 d	2,813 b	355 d	1,348 a
Participation rate (3) - 1970, May 23	56.5 a	34.4 c	95.6 a	85.3 a	35.0 c	69.5 b	14.0 d
Apr. 18	54.9	30.7	95.0	78.7	34.7	68.4	12.9
Unemployment rate(4) - 1970, May 23	6.1 d	12.8 e	4.5 d	12.8 e	3.0 f	4.6 f	4.1 g
Apr. 18	6.6	14.6	5.4	14.0	2.9	3.6	4.5

(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.

(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	
		May 23(2)	April 18	May 24(2)	April 19	May 18	April 20
Total employed	a	7,952	7,654	7,862	7,629	7,505	7,276
Agriculture	d	550	481	592	521	584	533
Non-agriculture	a	7,402	7,173	7,270	7,108	6,921	6,743
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,402	7,173	7,270	7,108	6,921	6,743
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,460	6,258	6,463	6,252	6,177	6,015
At work 35 hours or more	a	3,463	5,798	3,512	5,802	5,741	5,180
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	2,997	460	2,951	450	436	835
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	80	87	83	72	79	86
Due to other reasons(4)	c	2,916	373	2,868	378	357	749
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	943	915	807	856	744	728

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		May 23	April 18	May 24	April 19	May 18	April 20
Total employed	a	7,952	7,654	7,862	7,629	7,505	7,276
Agriculture	d	550	481	592	521	584	533
Other primary industries	d	220	194	223	185	220	183
Manufacturing	c	1,809	1,750	1,827	1,809	1,742	1,715
Construction	c	484	426	486	436	458	416
Transportation and other utilities	c	694	669	722	694	680	659
Trade	c	1,277	1,301	1,274	1,277	1,244	1,239
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	362	353	342	333	325	320
Community, personal, other services	c	2,080	2,024	1,922	1,908	1,806	1,772
Public administration	c	477	454	474	466	446	439

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 May 23, 1970	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,952 a	6,873 a	541 c	333 c	205 d
Agriculture	550 d	105 e	260 d	51 f	134 e
Non-agriculture	7,402 a	6,768 a	281 d	282 d	71 e
Men	5,336 a	4,482 a	465 c	301 c	88 d
Agriculture	468 d	90 e	254 d	48 f	76 e
Non-agriculture	4,867 a	4,392 a	210 d	253 d	12 f
Women	2,616 b	2,391 b	77 e	32 e	117 d
Agriculture	81 e	15 f	6 g	2 g	58 e
Non-agriculture	2,535 b	2,376 b	71 e	30 e	59 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In May 1970 and 1969, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to the Queen's Birthday being in the reference week. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

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

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

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		May 23	April 18	May 24	April 19	May 18	April 20
Total unemployed	d	513	544	386	432	366	436
Without work and seeking work	d	478	499	362	404	347	403
Seeking full-time work	d	452	472	339	383	327	387
Seeking part-time work	f	26	27	23	21	20	16
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	35	45	24	28	19	33
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	478	499	362	404	347	403
Seeking under 1 month	d	134	109	117	91	100	87
Seeking 1-3 months	d	150	162	103	125	108	140
Seeking 4-6 months	e	98	151	71	116	77	119
Seeking more than 6 months	e	96	78	71	72	62	57

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended May 23, 1970		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		14,970	1,382	4,278	5,371	2,414	1,525
Men		7,419	685	2,110	2,651	1,215	758
Women		7,551	697	2,168	2,720	1,199	767
Labour force		8,465 a	663 b	2,325 b	3,176 a	1,415 b	886 b
Men		5,733 a	465 b	1,606 a	2,108 a	956 a	598 b
Women		2,732 b	198 c	719 c	1,068 c	459 c	288 d
Employed		7,952 a	619 b	2,124 b	3,044 a	1,351 b	814 b
Men		5,336 a	428 b	1,446 b	2,010 a	910 b	542 b
Women		2,616 b	191 c	678 c	1,034 c	441 c	272 d
Agriculture		550 d	29 e	116 e	135 e	249 d	21 f
Non-agriculture		7,402 a	590 b	2,008 b	2,909 b	1,102 c	793 c
Paid workers		6,873 a	538 c	1,852 b	2,719 b	1,044 b	719 c
Men		4,482 a	364 c	1,241 b	1,757 b	652 b	468 b
Women		2,391 b	174 c	611 c	963 c	392 c	251 d
Unemployed		513 d	44 e	201 e	132 e	64 e	72 e
Men		397 d	37 e	160 e	98 e	46 e	56 e
Women		116 e	7 f	41 f	34 e	18 g	16 f
Not in the labour force		6,505 a	719 b	1,953 b	2,195 b	999 b	639 c
Men		1,686 b	220 c	504 c	543 c	259 c	160 c
Women		4,819 a	499 b	1,449 b	1,652 b	740 b	479 c
<hr/>							
Employed	1970 May 23	7,952 a	619 b	2,124 b	3,044 a	1,351 b	814 b
	April 18	7,654	566	2,072	2,926	1,269	821
	1969 May 24	7,862	614	2,128	2,959	1,351	810
	April 19	7,629	574	2,091	2,894	1,290	780
	1968 May 18	7,505	599	2,079	2,798	1,292	737
	April 20	7,276	553	2,013	2,741	1,246	723
Unemployed	1970 May 23	513 d	44 e	201 e	132 e	64 e	72 e
	April 18	544	66	203	145	72	58
	1969 May 24	386	52	166	97	33	38
	April 19	432	67	182	100	42	41
	1968 May 18	366	44	134	104	36	48
	April 20	436	63	175	107	40	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.

(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.

Full-time and Part-time Workers 1953-1969 (continued from page 2)

The number of persons seeking part-time jobs is relatively small. In 1969, they averaged 23,000 compared with 333,000 who were seeking full-time work. However, the number who usually work less than 35 hours per week is also relatively small.

The main reason why the number of part-time seekers is relatively small is the fact that a very large proportion of persons who usually work less than 35 hours a week have but a marginal attachment to the labour force. This is particularly true of married women whose transition from housewife to employee or from employee to housewife is seldom punctuated by a period of job-seeking.

The relative difference between full-time and part-time labour force status can be illustrated by using seeking work ratios. Such ratios can be obtained by expressing those seeking full-time work as a percentage of the sum of those seeking full-time work and those who usually work full-time and likewise for the part-time seekers.

It may be observed from the accompanying table that the seeking work ratio has been lower for the part-time than for the full-time seekers in each year since 1958.

Persons Without Work and Seeking Work
1953-1969 Annual Averages

	Seeking Full-time work		Seeking Part-time Work	
	(000's)	Ratios	(000's)	Ratios
1953	124	2.4	13	6.2
1954	221	4.2	14	6.3
1955	217	4.1	15	6.2
1956	166	3.0	14	5.4
1957	242	4.3	15	4.9
1958	388	6.8	17	4.6
1959	334	5.7	16	4.2
1960	399	6.7	19	4.5
1961	415	6.9	26	5.2
1962	350	5.8	19	3.7
1963	336	5.4	17	3.1
1964	289	4.6	16	2.6
1965	246	3.8	16	2.4
1966	232	3.5	15	2.2
1967	274	4.0	16	2.1
1968	333	4.7	23	2.7
1969	333	4.6	23	2.7