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THE LABOUR FORCE

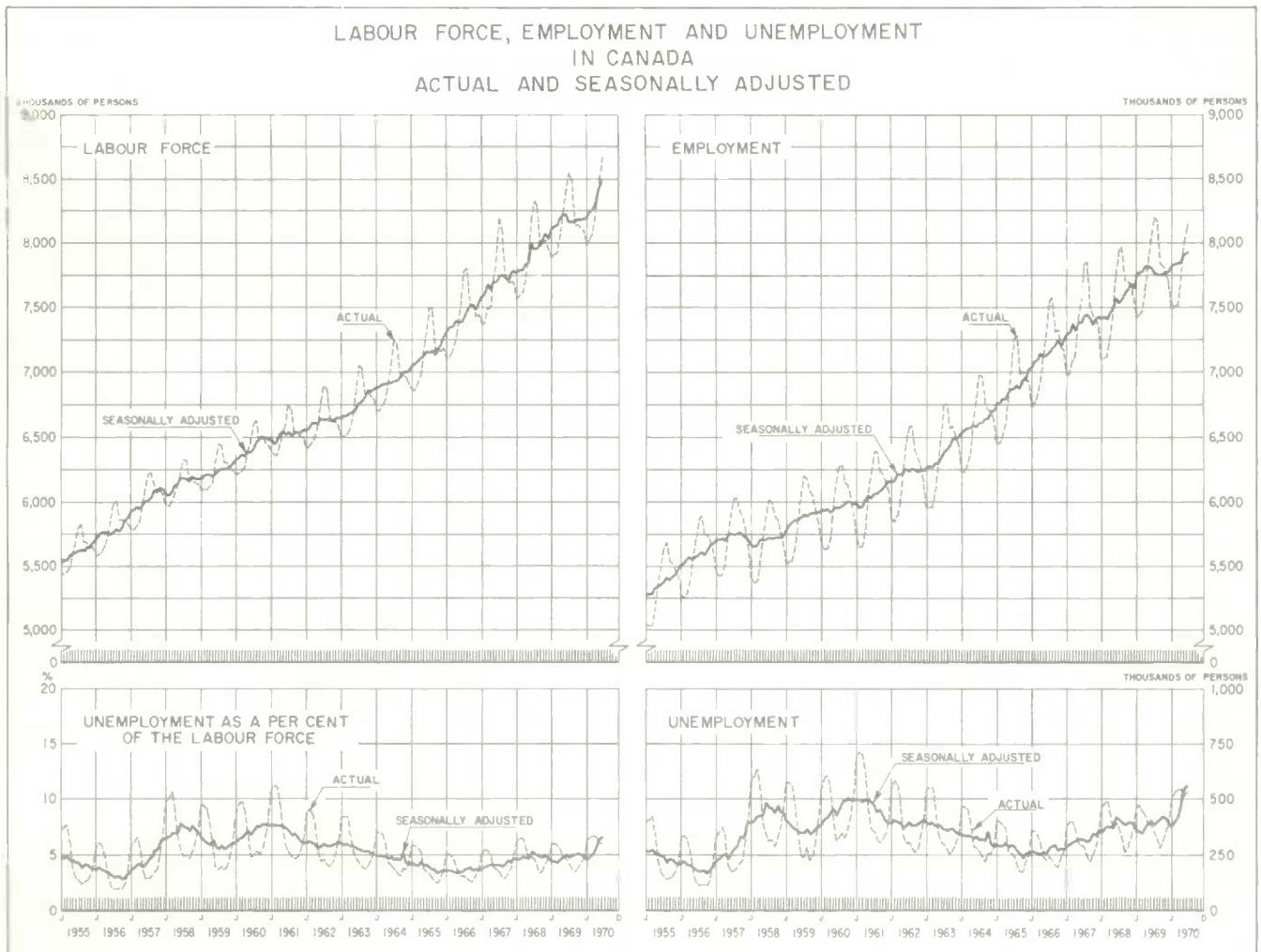
JUNE 1970

In the week ended June 20, 1970, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,677,000. Of this total, 8,148,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 529,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between May and June, the labour force increased by 212,000, the employed by 196,000 and the unemployed by 16,000. Compared with June 1969, the labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher by 274,000, 128,000 and 146,000, respectively.

Most of the increase in total employment between May and June occurred in non-agricultural industries. Nonagricultural

employment was 139,000 higher while employment in agriculture was 11,000 lower than in June 1969. Men accounted for 165,000 and women for 31,000 of the May-to-June employment increase. Employment was higher than in June 1969, by 32,000 for men and by 96,000 for women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 6.1 in June. In May the rate was 6.1 and in June last year it was 4.6. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in June 1970 was 6.6.



Regional Employment and Unemployment

Total employment in Canada increased by 1,910,000 between 1959 and 1969. For men, the increase during this period was 909,000 and for women it was 1,001,000. Employment was substantially higher at the end than at the beginning of the period in all regions. Percentage gains were as follows: Atlantic 25.5, Quebec 31.6, Ontario 33.6, Prairies 25.1, British Columbia 52.6.

Distribution of Employment by Region

	1969		1959	
	000's	%	000's	%
Canada	7,780	100.0	5,870	100.0
Atlantic	605	7.8	482	8.2
Quebec	2,132	27.4	1,620	27.6
Ontario	2,936	37.7	2,198	37.4
Prairies	1,312	16.9	1,049	17.9
B.C.	795	10.2	521	8.9

In 1969, Ontario and Quebec together accounted for almost two-thirds of all persons employed. Changes in the regional distribution of the employed between 1959 and 1969 were small.

Agricultural employment continues to be concentrated in the Prairies, Ontario and Quebec. The Atlantic region and British Columbia together account for less than ten per cent of the Canada total.

Employment in Agriculture and Percentage Distribution by Region, 1969

	(000's)	%
Canada	535	100
Atlantic	26	5
Quebec	107	20
Ontario	136	25
Prairies	243	45
B.C.	23	4

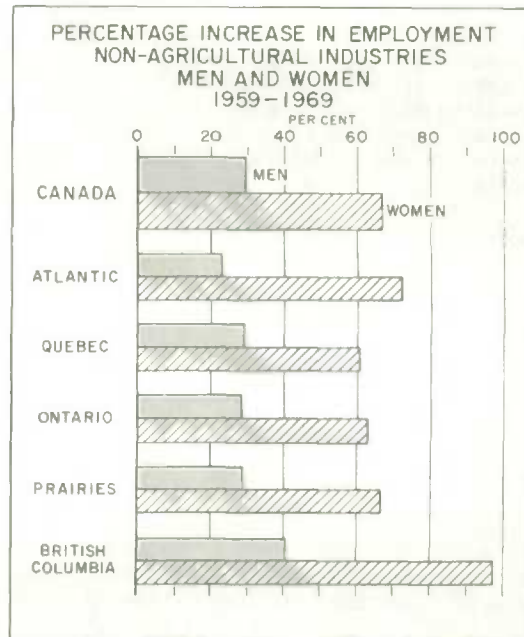
During the period under review, employment in agriculture declined by 165,000. Most of this decrease occurred in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairies.

Agricultural Employment

	1969	1959	Decrease	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	%
Canada	535	700	165	24
Quebec	107	155	48	31
Ontario	136	177	41	23
Prairies	243	289	46	16

Employment in non-agricultural industries in Canada rose by 2,075,000 or 40.1 per cent

between 1959 and 1969. The increases for the regions ranged between 36 per cent in the Atlantic and 56 per cent in British Columbia.



Non-farm employment of men rose by 30 per cent during the 1959-1969 period. Rates of increase ranged between 23 per cent in the Atlantic region and 41 per cent in British Columbia. For women, the Canada increase was 67 per cent with British Columbia experiencing the largest expansion, 98 per cent and Quebec the smallest, 31 per cent.

The number of paid workers in Canada was 6,720,000 in 1969 compared with 4,735,000 in 1959. This increase was distributed among the regions as follows:

Employed Paid Workers by Region

	1969	1959	Increase	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	%
Canada	6,720	4,735	1,985	42
Atlantic	530	387	143	37
Quebec	1,858	1,335	523	39
Ontario	2,624	1,869	755	40
Prairies	994	700	294	42
B.C.	714	445	269	60

The proportion of paid workers to total employment was 86 per cent in 1969 compared to 81 per cent in 1959. In 1969, the ratio of paid workers to total employment was more than 85 per cent in all regions except the Prairies where there are relatively large numbers of self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

(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	
		June 20	May 23	June 21	May 24	June 22	May 18
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		15,000	14,970	14,619	14,592	14,249	14,213
Labour force	a	8,677	8,465	8,403	8,248	8,158	7,871
Employed	a	8,148	7,952	8,020	7,862	7,763	7,505
Agriculture	d	569	550	580	592	591	584
Non-agriculture	a	7,579	7,402	7,440	7,270	7,172	6,921
Unemployed	d	529	513	383	386	395	366
Not in the labour force	a	6,323	6,505	6,216	6,344	6,091	6,342
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	57.8	56.5	57.5	56.5	57.3	55.4
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	6.1	6.1	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6
Seasonally adjusted		6.6	6.2	4.9 <sup>r</sup>	4.8	5.3 <sup>r</sup>	4.8
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,433	7,419	7,246	7,233	7,062	7,045
Labour force	a	5,885	5,733	5,743	5,622	5,637	5,444
Employed	a	5,501	5,336	5,469	5,333	5,349	5,158
Agriculture	d	487	468	493	502	510	511
Non-agriculture	a	5,013	4,867	4,976	4,831	4,839	4,647
Unemployed	d	384	397	274	289	288	286
Not in the labour force	b	1,548	1,686	1,503	1,611	1,425	1,601
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	79.2	77.3	79.3	77.7	79.8	77.3
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.5	6.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.3
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,567	7,551	7,373	7,359	7,187	7,168
Labour force	b	2,792	2,732	2,660	2,626	2,521	2,427
Employed	b	2,647	2,616	2,551	2,529	2,414	2,347
Agriculture	e	81	81	87	90	81	73
Non-agriculture	b	2,565	2,535	2,464	2,439	2,333	2,274
Unemployed	e	145	116	109	97	107	80
Not in the labour force	a	4,775	4,819	4,713	4,733	4,666	4,741
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	36.9	36.2	36.1	35.7	35.1	33.9
Unemployment rate (4)	e	5.2	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.2	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 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 June 20, 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)	15,000	2,485	4,211 a	1,233 b	4,320 a	1,181 c	1,569
Labour force	8,677 a	1,017 c	4,047 a	1,081 c	1,495 c	827 c	210 d
Employed	8,148 a	836 c	3,904 a	955 c	1,457 c	791 c	204 d
Unemployed	529 d	180 e	144 d	126 e	39 f	36 f	6 g
Not in the labour force	6,323 a	1,469 b	164 d	152 d	2,824 b	355 d	1,360 a
Participation rate(3) - 1970, June 20	57.8 a	40.9 c	96.1 a	87.7 a	34.6 c	70.0 b	13.4 d
May 23	56.5	34.4	95.6	85.3	35.0	69.5	14.0
Unemployment rate(4) - 1970, June 20	6.1 d	17.7 e	3.6 d	11.7 e	2.6 f	4.4 f	2.9 g
May 23	6.1	12.8	4.5	12.8	3.0	4.6	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

(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	
		June 20	May 23(2)	June 21	May 24(2)	June 22	May 18
Total employed	a	8,148	7,952	8,020	7,862	7,763	7,505
Agriculture	d	569	550	580	592	591	584
Non-agriculture	a	7,579	7,402	7,440	7,270	7,172	6,921
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,579	7,402	7,440	7,270	7,172	6,921
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,705	6,460	6,665	6,463	6,472	6,177
At work 35 hours or more	a	6,142	3,463	6,049	3,512	5,935	5,741
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	563	2,997	616	2,951	537	436
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	89	80	103	83	70	79
Due to other reasons(4)	c	474	2,916	513	2,868	467	357
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	873	943	775	807	700	744

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		June 20	May 23	June 21	May 24	June 22	May 18
Total employed	a	8,148	7,952	8,020	7,862	7,763	7,505
Agriculture	d	569	550	580	592	591	584
Other primary industries	d	238	220	257	223	245	220
Manufacturing	c	1,842	1,809	1,851	1,827	1,810	1,742
Construction	c	518	484	502	486	503	458
Transportation and other utilities	c	710	694	736	722	707	680
Trade	c	1,328	1,277	1,299	1,274	1,262	1,244
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	357	362	354	342	327	325
Community, personal, other services	c	2,083	2,080	1,944	1,922	1,844	1,806
Public administration	c	502	477	497	474	474	446

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 June 20, 1970	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	8,148 a	7,049 a	537 c	346 c	215 d
Agriculture	569 d	122 e	259 d	55 f	133 e
Non-agriculture	7,579 a	6,926 a	278 d	291 d	82 e
Men	5,501 a	4,631 a	460 c	312 c	97 d
Agriculture	487 d	101 e	252 d	54 f	81 e
Non-agriculture	5,013 a	4,530 a	209 d	259 d	16 f
Women	2,647 b	2,418 b	77 e	34 e	118 d
Agriculture	81 e	21 f	7 g	1 g	52 e
Non-agriculture	2,565 b	2,397 b	70 e	33 e	66 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 weeks. (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	
		June 20	May 23	June 21	May 24	June 22	May 18
Total unemployed	d	529	513	383	386	395	366
Without work and seeking work	d	507	478	367	362	381	347
Seeking full-time work	d	462	452	338	339	339	327
Seeking part-time work	f	44	26	29	23	42	20
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	23	35	16	24	14	19
Without work and seeking work	d	507	478	367	362	381	347
Seeking under 1 month	d	187	134	157	117	170	100
Seeking 1-3 months	d	157	150	104	103	109	108
Seeking 4-6 months	e	75	98	50	71	46	77
Seeking more than 6 months	e	88	96	63	71	55	62

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended June 20, 1970		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		15,000	1,383	4,284	5,386	2,417	1,530
Men		7,433	685	2,113	2,658	1,217	760
Women		7,567	698	2,171	2,728	1,200	770
Labour force		8,677 a	680 b	2,403 b	3,265 a	1,428 b	901 b
Men		5,885 a	478 b	1,658 a	2,169 a	973 a	607 b
Women		2,792 b	202 c	745 c	1,096 c	455 c	294 d
Employed		8,148 a	642 b	2,215 b	3,107 a	1,370 b	814 b
Men		5,501 a	448 b	1,516 b	2,063 a	932 b	542 b
Women		2,647 b	194 c	699 c	1,044 c	438 c	272 d
Agriculture		569 d	29 e	119 e	144 e	247 d	30 f
Non-agriculture		7,579 a	612 b	2,095 b	2,964 b	1,123 c	784 c
Paid workers		7,049 a	562 c	1,930 b	2,778 b	1,062 b	718 c
Men		4,631 a	385 c	1,303 b	1,805 b	669 b	469 b
Women		2,418 b	177 c	627 c	973 c	393 c	248 d
Unemployed		529 d	38 e	188 e	158 e	58 e	87 e
Men		384 d	30 e	142 e	106 e	41 e	65 e
Women		145 e	8 f	46 f	52 e	17 g	22 f
Not in the labour force		6,323 a	703 b	1,881 b	2,121 b	989 b	629 c
Men		1,548 b	207 c	455 c	489 c	244 c	153 c
Women		4,775 a	496 b	1,426 b	1,632 b	745 b	476 c
Employed	1970 June 20	8,148 a	642 b	2,215 b	3,107 a	1,370 b	814 b
	May 23	7,952	619	2,124	3,044	1,351	814
	1969 June 21	8,020	633	2,204	3,001	1,348	834
	May 24	7,862	614	2,128	2,959	1,351	810
	1968 June 22	7,763	628	2,151	2,915	1,302	767
	May 18	7,505	599	2,079	2,798	1,292	737
Unemployed	1970 June 20	529 d	38 e	188 e	158 e	58 e	87 e
	May 23	513	44	201	132	64	72
	1969 June 21	383	41	152	121	33	36
	May 24	386	52	166	97	33	38
	1968 June 22	395	37	143	129	36	50
	May 18	366	44	134	104	36	48

(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.

(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 statistic's 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.

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Regional Employment and Unemployment (continued from 2)

Unemployment in Canada averaged 382,000 in 1969 compared with 372,000 in 1959. In 1969, Quebec, which comprised 28 per cent of the total labour force accounted for 41 per cent of the total unemployed.

Total Unemployment and Percentage Distribution by Region

	1969		1959	
	000's	%	000's	%
Canada	382	100	372	100
Atlantic	49	13	59	16
Quebec	158	41	138	37
Ontario	95	25	103	28
Prairies	39	10	35	9
B.C.	42	11	36	10

During the 1959-1969 period, unemployment rates varied as economic conditions changed. In all regions, rates were highest in 1961 and lowest in 1965 or 1966. Throughout the period, rates have been consistently highest for the Atlantic region and lowest for the Prairie region.

