

THE LABOUR FORCE

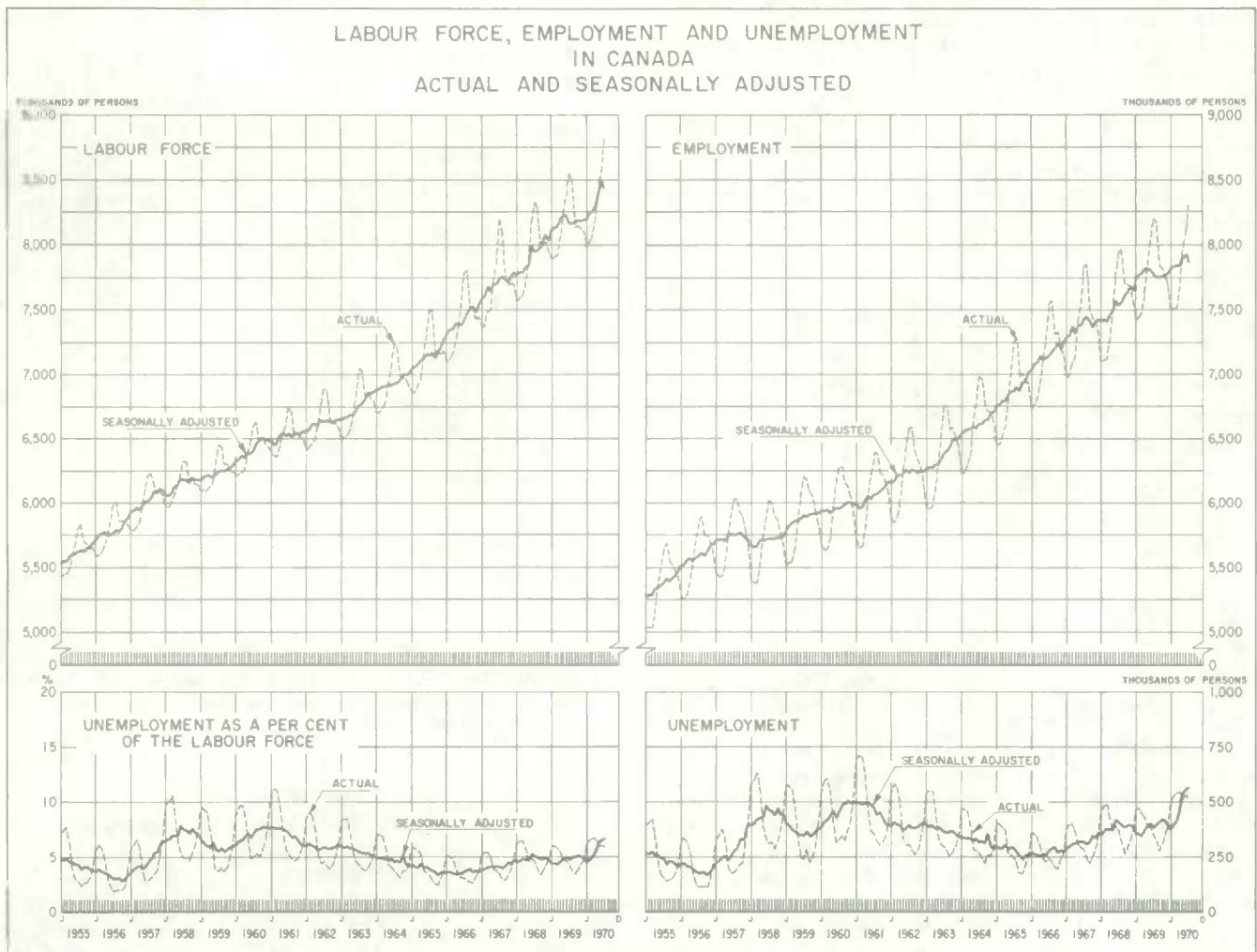
JULY 1970

In the week ended July 18, 1970, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,819,000. This total included 8,301,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 518,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. From June, the labour force increased by 142,000, employment having increased by 153,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 11,000. The labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher than in July 1969 by 269,000, 100,000 and 169,000, respectively.

Of the increase in total employment from June, nonagricultural industries accounted

for 103,000 and agriculture for 50,000. Compared to July 1969, nonagricultural employment was 125,000 higher and employment in agriculture was 25,000 lower. Almost all the increase in total employment between June and July was among men. There were 36,000 more men and 64,000 more women employed in July 1970 than a year earlier.

The unemployment rate in July was 5.9 per cent of the total labour force, compared with rates of 6.1 in June this year and 4.1 in July 1969. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in July this year was 6.7.



Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1969-1970

In the second quarter of 1970, the labour force was 210,000 greater than in the second quarter of 1969; employment and unemployment were higher by 81,000 and 129,000 respectively

Second Quarter Averages
(000's)

	1970	1969
Labour Force	8,447	8,237
Employed	7,918	7,837
Unemployed	529	400

In the second quarter of 1970, the total labour force continued to expand at a faster rate than total employment and unemployment remained substantially higher than a year earlier. At 2.5 per cent, however, the rate of increase of the labour force was somewhat lower than the average annual rate of 3.3 per cent of the past five years. Employment in the second quarter of 1970 was only 1.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The male labour force in the second quarter of 1970 was 110,000 or 2.0 per cent higher and the female labour force 99,000 or 3.8 per cent higher than the corresponding quarter of 1969. For both men and women the rate of growth was lower than the five-year average of 2.3 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively. Among men, the largest percentage gain was in the 20-24 age group; the gains were highest for women 25 years of age and over.

The Labour Force

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-year Change</u> (000's) %	
	1970	1969		
<u>Men</u>				
All ages	5,721	5,611	+ 110	+ 2.0
14-19	507	488	+ 19	+ 3.9
20-24	785	751	+ 34	+ 4.5
25-44	2,517	2,474	+ 43	+ 1.7
45 and over	1,911	1,898	+ 13	+ 0.7
<u>Women</u>				
All ages	2,726	2,627	+ 99	+ 3.8
14-19	369	371	- 2	- 0.5
20-24	533	522	+ 11	+ 2.1
25-44	1,052	1,001	+ 51	+ 5.1
45 and over	771	733	+ 38	+ 5.2

Employment gains in the first half of 1970 were relatively very small. Total employment averaged 7,918,000 in the second quarter of 1970, a rise of 81,000, or 1.0 per cent, from the corresponding quarter of 1969. In the first quarter the year-to-year increase was only 0.9 per cent. Year-to-year gains of one per cent or less have not occurred since the first quarter of 1961.

Female employment rose by 75,000 or 3.0 per cent between the second quarter of 1969 and the

second quarter of 1970, an unusually small increase; male employment was virtually unchanged.

Employment in the service-producing sector was higher in the second quarter of 1970 than in the second quarter of 1969 by 143,000 or 3.0 per cent. Of the total increase in the service-producing industries, men accounted for 40,000 and women for 103,000. Community, business and personal service accounted for almost all of year-to-year gain.

Employment in the goods-producing sector was lower than a year earlier by 62,000; it was lower by 35,000 for men and 27,000 for women. There was a decline in employment from the second quarter of 1969 of 31,000 in agriculture and 29,000 in manufacturing. In other primary industries and in construction there was little change.

Employment by Industry

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	1970	1969		
All industries	7,918	7,837	+ 81	+ 1.0
Goods-producing industries	3,027	3,089	- 62	- 2.0
Agriculture	533	564	- 31	- 5.5
Other primary industries	217	222	- 5	- 2.3
Manufacturing	1,800	1,829	- 29	- 1.6
Construction	476	474	+ 2	+ 0.4
Service-producing industries	4,891	4,748	+ 143	+ 3.0
Transportation & other utilities	691	718	- 27	- 3.8
Trade	1,302	1,283	+ 19	+ 1.5
Finance	357	343	+ 14	+ 4.1
Community, personal & other service	2,062	1,925	+ 137	+ 7.1
Public administration	478	479	- 1	- 0.2

Employment in Ontario was 75,000 or 2.5 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1969. In the other regions there was little change.

Total unemployment averaged 529,000 in the second quarter of 1970, a rise of 129,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1969. Men accounted for 105,000 of this increase.

The Unemployed

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	1970	1969		
Total	529	400	+ 129	+ 32.2
Men	406	301	+ 105	+ 34.9
Women	122	99	+ 23	+ 23.2

(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)

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	
		July 18	June 20	July 19	June 21	July 20	June 22
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		15,030	15,000	14,651	14,619	14,281	14,249
Labour force	a	8,819	8,677	8,550	8,403	8,323	8,158
Employed	a	8,301	8,148	8,201	8,020	7,952	7,763
Agriculture	d	619	569	644	580	656	591
Non-agriculture	a	7,682	7,579	7,557	7,440	7,296	7,172
Unemployed	d	518	529	349	383	371	395
Not in the labour force	a	6,211	6,323	6,101	6,216	5,958	6,091

Participation rate (3)	a	58.7	57.8	58.4	57.5	58.3	57.3
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.9	6.1	4.1	4.6	4.5 ^r	4.8
Seasonally adjusted		6.7	6.6	4.7	4.9	5.1 ^r	5.3
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,448	7,433	7,262	7,246	7,079	7,062
Labour force	a	6,020	5,885	5,867	5,743	5,771	5,637
Employed	a	5,649	5,501	5,613	5,469	5,500	5,349
Agriculture	d	526	487	543	493	560	510
Non-agriculture	a	5,123	5,013	5,070	4,976	4,940	4,839
Unemployed	d	371	384	254	274	271	288
Not in the labour force	b	1,428	1,548	1,395	1,503	1,308	1,425

Participation rate (3)	a	80.8	79.2	80.8	79.3	81.5	79.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.2	6.5	4.3	4.8	4.7	5.1
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,582	7,567	7,389	7,373	7,202	7,187
Labour force	b	2,799	2,792	2,683	2,660	2,552	2,521
Employed	b	2,652	2,647	2,588	2,551	2,452	2,414
Agriculture	e	93	81	101	87	96	81
Non-agriculture	b	2,559	2,565	2,487	2,464	2,356	2,333
Unemployed	e	147	145	95	109	100	107
Not in the labour force	a	4,783	4,775	4,706	4,713	4,650	4,666

Participation rate (3)	b	35.9	35.9	35.3	36.1	35.4	35.1
Unemployment rate (4)	e	5.3	5.2	3.5	4.1	3.9	4.2

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

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

^r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Table 2 all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated. 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 July 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)	15,030	2,490	4,213 a	1,242 b	4,321 a	1,191 c	1,572
Labour force	8,819 a	1,219 c	4,041 a	1,098 c	1,436 c	819 c	207 d
Employed	8,301 a	1,037 c	3,899 a	984 c	1,395 c	786 c	200 d
Unemployed	518 d	182 e	142 d	113 e	41 f	33 f	6 g
Not in the labour force	6,211 a	1,271 b	172 d	145 d	2,885 b	372 d	1,365 a
Participation rate(3) - 1970, July 18	58.7 a	49.0 c	95.9 a	88.4 a	33.2 c	68.8 b	13.2 d
June 20	57.8	40.9	96.1	87.7	34.6	70.0	13.4
Unemployment rate(4) - 1970, July 18	5.9 d	14.9 e	3.5 d	10.3 e	2.9 f	4.0 f	2.9 g
June 20	6.1	17.7	3.6	11.7	2.6	4.4	2.9

(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	
		July 18	June 20	July 19	June 21	July 20	June 22
Total employed	a	8,301	8,148	8,201	8,020	7,952	7,763
Agriculture	d	619	569	644	580	656	591
Non-agriculture	a	7,682	7,579	7,557	7,440	7,296	7,172
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,682	7,579	7,557	7,440	7,296	7,172
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,911	6,705	6,862	6,665	6,665	6,472
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,282	6,142	5,374	6,049	5,269	5,935
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,629	563	1,488	616	1,396	537
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	70	89	65	103	75	70
Due to other reasons(3)	c	1,558	474	1,423	513	1,321	467
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	771	873	695	775	631	700

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		July 18	June 20	July 19	June 21	July 20	June 22
Total employed	a	8,301	8,148	8,201	8,020	7,952	7,763
Agriculture	d	619	569	644	580	656	591
Other primary industries	d	242	238	245	257	257	245
Manufacturing	c	1,845	1,842	1,904	1,851	1,788	1,810
Construction	c	542	518	550	502	537	503
Transportation and other utilities	c	720	710	732	736	726	707
Trade	c	1,373	1,328	1,342	1,299	1,307	1,262
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	362	357	359	354	330	327
Community, personal, other services	c	2,076	2,083	1,896	1,944	1,862	1,844
Public administration	c	523	502	529	497	489	474

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 July 18, 1970	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	8,301 a	7,181 a	525 c	366 c	229 d
Agriculture	619 d	158 e	252 d	65 f	143 e
Non-agriculture	7,682 a	7,023 a	272 d	301 d	86 e
Men	5,649 a	4,760 a	453 c	333 c	104 d
Agriculture	526 d	132 e	246 d	63 f	85 e
Non-agriculture	5,123 a	4,628 a	207 d	270 d	19 f
Women	2,652 b	2,421 b	72 e	33 e	125 d
Agriculture	93 e	26 f	6 g	2 g	58 e
Non-agriculture	2,559 b	2,395 b	66 e	31 e	67 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	
		July 18	June 20	July 19	June 21	July 20	June 22
Total unemployed	d	518	529	349	383	371	395
Without work and seeking work	d	490	507	329	367	351	381
Seeking full-time work	d	442	462	304	338	312	339
Seeking part-time work	f	48	44	25	29	39	42
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	27	23	20	16	20	14

Without work and seeking work	d	490	507	329	367	351	381
Seeking under 1 month	d	128	187	102	150	103	170
Seeking 1-3 months	d	205	157	131	104	147	109
Seeking 4-6 months	e	69	75	35	50	45	46
Seeking more than 6 months	e	88	88	61	63	56	56

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended July 18, 1970			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			15,030	1,384	4,290	5,401	2,420	1,535
Men			7,448	686	2,116	2,665	1,218	763
Women			7,582	698	2,174	2,736	1,202	772
Labour force			8,819 a	713 b	2,455 b	3,269 a	1,463 b	919 b
Men			6,020 a	499 b	1,702 a	2,197 a	1,001 a	621 b
Women			2,799 b	214 c	753 c	1,072 c	462 c	298 d
Employed			8,301 a	665 b	2,271 b	3,116 a	1,406 b	843 b
Men			5,649 a	462 b	1,567 b	2,093 a	962 b	565 b
Women			2,652 b	203 c	704 c	1,023 c	444 c	278 d
Agriculture			619 d	34 e	132 e	157 e	260 d	36 f
Non-agriculture			7,682 a	631 b	2,139 b	2,959 b	1,146 c	807 c
Paid workers			7,181 a	582 c	1,967 b	2,795 b	1,093 b	744 c
Men			4,760 a	397 c	1,338 b	1,840 b	694 b	491 b
Women			2,421 b	185 c	629 c	955 c	399 c	253 d
Unemployed			518 d	48 e	184 e	153 e	57 e	76 e
Men			371 d	37 e	135 e	104 e	39 e	56 e
Women			147 e	11 f	49 f	49 e	18 g	20 f
Not in the labour force			6,211 a	671 b	1,835 b	2,132 b	957 b	616 c
Men			1,428 b	187 c	414 c	468 c	217 c	142 c
Women			4,783 a	484 b	1,421 b	1,664 b	740 b	474 c

Employed	1970	July 18	8,301 a	665 b	2,271 b	3,116 a	1,406 b	843 b
		June 20	8,148	642	2,215	3,107	1,370	814
	1969	July 19	8,201	655	2,269	3,074	1,373	830
		June 21	8,020	633	2,204	3,001	1,348	834
	1968	July 20	7,952	651	2,208	2,957	1,342	794
		June 22	7,763	628	2,151	2,915	1,302	767
Unemployed	1970	July 18	518 d	48 e	184 e	153 e	57 e	76 e
		June 20	529	38	188	158	58	87
	1969	July 19	349	42	139	96	38	34
		June 21	383	41	152	121	33	36
	1968	July 20	371	37	130	120	41	43
		June 22	395	37	143	129	36	50

(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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Degré d'exactitude des estimations

(a) Erreur due au sondage

Les estimations contenues dans le présent rapport sont fondées sur des renseignements obtenus au moyen d'un sondage des ménages. On aurait peut-être obtenu des chiffres quelque peu différents si on avait fait un recensement intégral en se servant des mêmes questionnaires, enquêteurs, surveillants, analyses, etc. qu'on utilise présentement pour le Relevé de la main-d'oeuvre. Cette différence s'appelle erreur d'estimation due au sondage. Dans l'organisation et le fonctionnement du Relevé de la main-d'oeuvre, on s'est efforcé de réduire l'erreur due au sondage au minimum. L'erreur due au sondage (exprimée en pourcentage de l'estimation visée) n'est pas la même pour toutes les estimations; entre deux estimations, la plus forte aura vraisemblablement le plus faible pourcentage d'erreur due au sondage et, entre deux estimations de la même grosseur, celle qui porte sur une caractéristique plus également répartie à travers le pays sera susceptible d'avoir un pourcentage moins élevé de variabilité due au sondage. De plus, les estimations concernant l'âge et le sexe sont habituellement plus sûres que d'autres estimations de même taille.

(b) Erreurs non dues au sondage

Des erreurs, indépendantes du sondage, peuvent se produire à presque toutes les phases d'une enquête. Les enquêteurs peuvent mal comprendre les directives, les répondants peuvent faire erreur en répondant aux questions, les réponses peuvent être mal inscrites dans le questionnaire et des erreurs peuvent se glisser dans le dépouillement et le calcul des données. Toutes ces erreurs sont appelées erreurs non dues au sondage. Certaines des erreurs non dues au sondage s'annulent après un grand nombre d'observations, mais les erreurs qui se produisent systématiquement engendrent des biais. On peut réduire les erreurs non dues au sondage par une préparation soignée des questionnaires, par une instruction approfondie et une surveillance serrée des enquêteurs et par un contrôle à fond du dépouillement. En général, plus les questions prennent un caractère personnel ou subjectif, plus les réponses sont sujettes à erreur. De plus, les données concernant les personnes dont la situation est moins stable dans la main-d'oeuvre contiendront un nombre relativement plus élevé d'erreurs non dues au sondage.

(c) Indicateurs alphabétiques de l'écart type

L'erreur due au sondage, telle que décrite à l'alinéa (a), n'est pas connue. Toutefois, une quantité, appelée écart type, peut être estimée des données mêmes du sondage. L'écart type d'une estimation est une mesure statistique de son erreur due au sondage. Il mesure aussi partiellement l'effet des erreurs non dues au sondage, mais il ne reflète aucun biais systématique dans les données. Les chances sont d'environ 68 sur 100 que la différence entre une estimation fondée sur un sondage et le chiffre comparable tiré d'un recensement serait moins que l'écart type. Les chances sont d'environ 95 sur 100 que la différence soit inférieure au double de l'écart type, et d'environ 99 sur 100, qu'elle soit inférieure à deux fois et demi l'écart type.

Les écarts types des estimations, exprimés en pourcentage des estimations, sont indiqués par des lettres. La lettre "a" indique que l'écart type est de moins d'un demi p. 100. La lettre "b" indique que l'écart type varie entre 0.6 et 1 p. 100 de l'estimation et ainsi de suite, tel que l'indique le tableau ci-après.

Désignation alphabétique de l'écart type procentuel

Indicateur alphabétique	Ecart type procentuel
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% -

L'écart type réel d'une estimation varie d'un mois à l'autre. Vu que les écarts types des estimations courantes ne sont pas disponibles à la publication du présent rapport, les indicateurs alphabétiques sont fondés sur les écarts types moyens de l'année précédente. Ils ne devraient donc être considérés que comme des indices de l'amplitude des écarts types.

(d) Variations mensuelles de l'écart type

Le tableau ci-haut peut aussi indiquer, en gros, la limite supérieure de l'écart type de la différence (variation) entre deux estimations concernant deux mois séparés par un an au plus. En ce qui concerne la plupart des caractéristiques publiées dans le présent rapport, l'écart type de la différence entre deux estimations peut être un peu moins considérable que l'écart type de la plus faible des deux estimations ou de la classe précédente.

Par exemple, supposons qu'une estimation hypothétique, en mai et en juin, était de 513,000 et de 625,000, respectivement, et que l'écart type procentuel des deux estimations était indiqué par la lettre "c", c-à-d. entre 1.1 et 2.5 p. 100; la différence (112,000) entre les estimations de mai et juin aurait donc un écart type moins élevé que 2.5 p. 100 de 513,000, c-à-d. moindre que 12,800.

(e) Estimations courantes des écarts types

Les écarts types sont calculés mensuellement pour plusieurs estimations et variations mensuelles. Ces chiffres sont habituellement disponibles quelques semaines après la publication du présent rapport et peuvent être obtenus sur demande. À partir de 1966, un rapport annuel sera publié sur les écarts types au cours de l'année précédente.

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

The percentage of the labour force unemployed was 6.3 in the second quarter of 1970 compared with 4.9 in the corresponding quarter of 1969. For men, the unemployment rate rose from 5.4 to 7.1 and for women, it rose from 3.8 to 4.5. For both men and women, the unemployment rate was higher than a year earlier in all age groups except among older women, whose rate was virtually unchanged. Unemployment rates remained highest among teenagers.

Unemployment Rates
Second Quarter Averages

	Total		Men		Women	
	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969
All Ages	6.3	4.9	7.1	5.4	4.5	3.8
14-19	15.2	12.5	17.4	13.9	12.2	10.5
20-24	9.0	6.0	11.6	7.7	5.3	3.6
25-44	4.5	3.5	5.1	3.9	3.0	2.6
45 and over	4.3	3.6	5.1	4.2	2.3	2.2