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71-001

MONTHLY

C.3

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

Published by Authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce

Dept. of N.
FEB 22 1971
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Vol. 27—No. 1

Price: \$2.00 per year

THE LABOUR FORCE

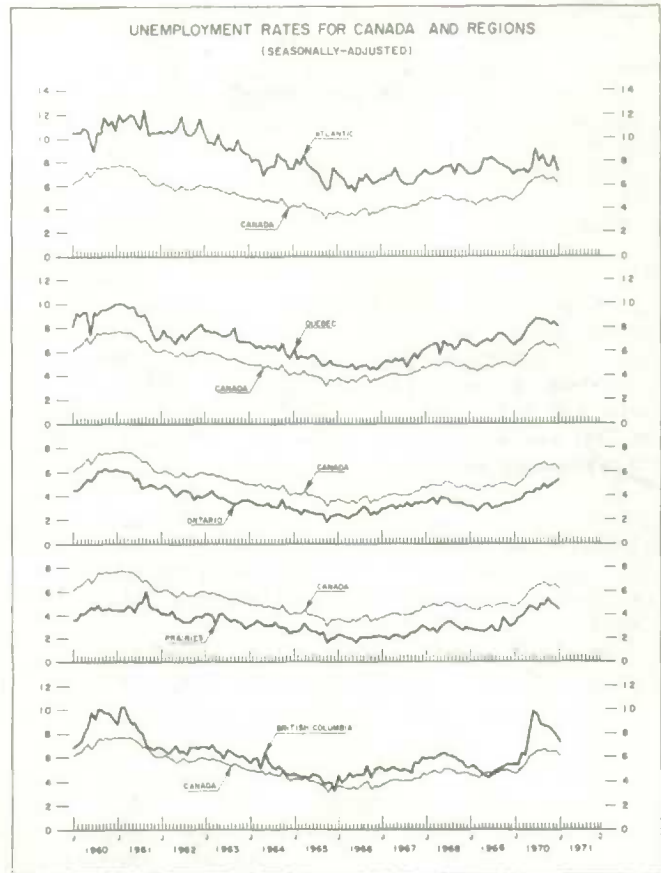
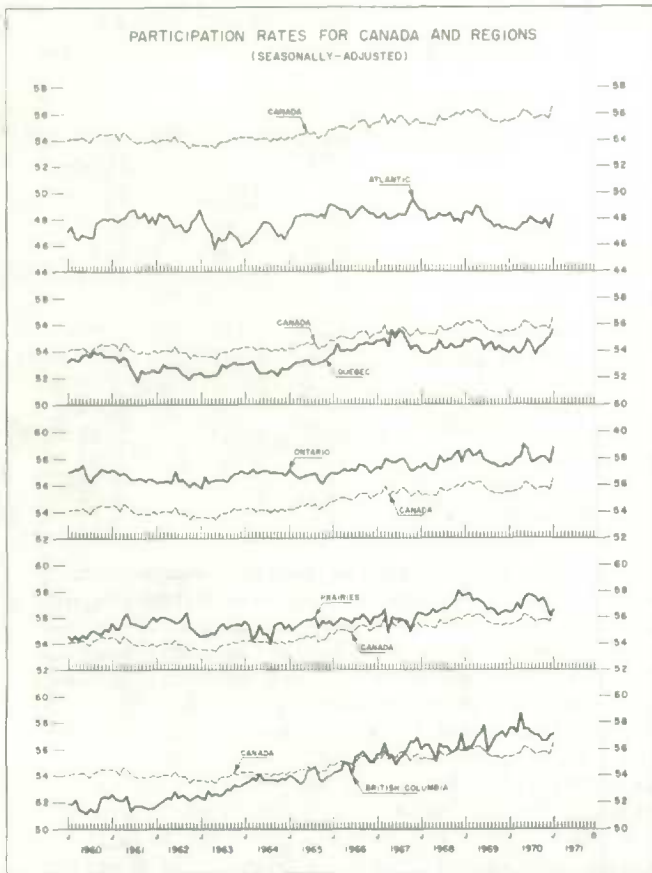
JANUARY 1971

In the week ended January 16, 1971, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,336,000. This total included 7,668,000 persons employed for all or part of the reference week and 668,000 unemployed persons. Compared with last month, the labour force increased by 7,000 with employment down by 123,000 and unemployment up by 130,000. This increase in the labour force was in contrast to the normal seasonal decline in this period; both the fall in employment and the rise in unemployment were below average in percentage terms. The labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher than in January 1970 by 352,000, 169,000, and 183,000 respectively.

Between December and January, employment declined in all the regions. The declines ranged from 16,000 in the Atlantic region to

35,000 in Quebec. Compared to last January, all of the regions had higher employment, although the increases in the Prairie region and British Columbia were slight. All of the regions had increases in unemployment from December. The smallest increases were in the Atlantic region and British Columbia (12,000), the largest in Ontario (55,000). Over the year, unemployment increased in all regions; the largest increase was in Ontario, the smallest in the Atlantic region.

Unemployment in January was 8.0 per cent of the total labour force, compared with rates of 6.5 in December and 6.1 in January 1970. Seasonally-adjusted, the unemployment rate in January was 6.2, down from 6.6 in December.



Annual Review of the Labour Force 1969 - 1970

On average in 1970, the labour force was 112,000 higher than in 1969; employment and unemployment were up 99,000 and 113,000 respectively.

	<u>Annual Averages</u> (000's)	
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
	Labour Force	8,374
Employed	7,879	7,780
Unemployed	495	382

The year-to-year increase in the labour force of 2.6 per cent was below the average rate of increase (3.3 per cent) of the past five years. The increase in employment over the year was small and at 1.3 per cent was sharply off the preceding five-year average annual increase of 3.3 per cent.

In 1970, the male labour force increased by 124,000 or 2.2 per cent to 5,684,000; the female labour force increased by 88,000 or 3.4 per cent to 2,690,000. The male growth rate almost equalled their five-year average of 2.3 per cent but for women the increase was well below the normal (5.7 per cent). The overall participation rate remained at the record level (55.8) achieved in 1969; a decline among men (from 76.6 to 76.4) was balanced by an increase among women (from 35.2 to 35.5).

The increase in the number of women employed between 1969 and 1970 was greater, in both absolute and percentage terms, than the increase among men; 61,000 or 2.4 per cent compared with 38,000 or 0.7 per cent. However, both increases were considerably lower than their respective five-year average annual increases of 5.6 per cent and 2.3 per cent. Of the total increase, 90,000 was among persons 25 years and over and 10,000 among persons 14-24 years.

None of the regions had a large growth in employment over the year; the increases in Ontario (2.0 per cent) and British Columbia (1.9 per cent) were above the national average, while those in the Atlantic region, Quebec and the Prairie region were below it (all of the latter three regions had increases less than 1 per cent).

	<u>Employment</u> <u>Annual Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year</u> <u>Change</u> (000's)
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	
	Total	7,879	7,780
Men	5,310	5,272	+ 38
Women	2,569	2,508	+ 61
Persons 14-24	1,924	1,914	+ 10
Persons 25 plus	5,956	5,866	+ 90

	<u>Employment</u> <u>Annual Averages</u> <u>Year-to-Year</u> (000's) <u>Change</u> (000's)		
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	
	Atlantic	609	605
Quebec	2,144	2,132	+ 12
Ontario	2,996	2,936	+ 60
Prairies	1,320	1,312	+ 8
British Columbia	810	795	+ 15

The 113,000 increase in the number of unemployed persons, from 1969 to 1970, was the largest annual change, in both absolute and percentage terms, since 1957-1958. The increases for men (86,000) and for women (27,000) were, in percentage terms, almost equal. The increase in unemployment among young persons (14-24 years) was slightly larger, in absolute terms, than the increase for persons 25 years and over, but, in percentage terms, it was much larger.

From 1969 to 1970, the number of unemployed increased in all the regions of Canada. The percentage increase in the Atlantic region was very slight, and in Quebec was below the national average; while in Ontario, the Prairie region and British Columbia the increases were considerable and above the national average.

	<u>Unemployment</u> <u>Annual Averages</u> <u>Year-to-Year</u> (000's) <u>Change</u> (000's)		
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	
	Both Sexes	495	382
Men	374	288	+ 86
Women	121	94	+ 27
Persons 14-24	224	165	+ 59
Persons 25 plus	271	217	+ 54
Atlantic	50	49	+ 1
Quebec	183	158	+ 25
Ontario	134	95	+ 39
Prairies	61	39	+ 22
British Columbia	67	42	+ 25

The year-to-year change in the unemployment rates by sex, age and region paralleled the percentage increases in unemployment for these respective groups. The percentage increases in the male and female rates were similar, although the increase in the female rate raised it to the record high level of 4.5. The increase in the unemployment rate of persons 14-24 years was greater, both absolutely and in percentage terms, than the increase for persons 25 years and over. This greater than proportional increase in the number of unemployed young persons is reflected by the increase of their share of total unemployment (from 43 percent in 1969 to 45 per cent in 1970) at the same time as their share of total employment declined (from 25 per cent to 24 per cent).

(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

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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)	1971	1970		1969		1968
		Jan. 16	Dec. 12	Jan. 17	Dec. 13	Jan. 18	Dec. 14
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		15,222	15,186	14,841	14,809	14,470	14,435
Labour force	a	8,336	8,329	7,984	8,095	7,891	7,940
Employed	a	7,668	7,791	7,499	7,712	7,424	7,567
Agriculture	d	438	449	422	457	451	467
Non-agriculture	a	7,229	7,342	7,077	7,255	6,973	7,100
Unemployed	d	668	538	485	383	467	373
Not in the labour force	a	6,886	6,857	6,857	6,714	6,579	6,495

Participation rate (3)	a	54.8	54.8	53.8	54.7	54.5	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	8.0	6.5	6.1	4.7	5.9	4.7
Seasonally adjusted		6.2	6.6	4.7 ^r	4.8	4.5 ^r	4.8
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,541	7,524	7,355	7,339	7,173	7,156
Labour force	a	5,621	5,631	5,436	5,488	5,393	5,401
Employed	a	5,103	5,219	5,055	5,192	5,025	5,107
Agriculture	d	390	400	382	407	403	412
Non-agriculture	a	4,712	4,820	4,673	4,785	4,622	4,695
Unemployed	d	518	412	381	296	368	294
Not in the labour force	b	1,920	1,893	1,919	1,851	1,780	1,755

Participation rate (3)	a	74.5	74.8	73.9	74.8	75.2	75.5
Unemployment rate (4)	d	9.2	7.3	7.0	5.4	6.8	5.4
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,681	7,662	7,486	7,470	7,297	7,279
Labour force	b	2,715	2,698	2,548	2,607	2,498	2,539
Employed	b	2,565	2,572	2,444	2,520	2,399	2,460
Agriculture	e	48	49	40	50	48	55
Non-agriculture	b	2,517	2,522	2,404	2,470	2,351	2,405
Unemployed	e	150	126	104	87	99	79
Not in the labour force	a	4,966	4,964	4,938	4,863	4,799	4,740

Participation rate (3)	b	35.3	35.2	34.0	34.9	34.2	34.9
Unemployment rate (4)	e	5.5	4.7	4.1	3.3	4.0	3.1

(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, 1948-1970		S.D. (1)	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			15,016	14,638	14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	
Labour Force		a	8,374	8,162	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	
Employed		a	7,879	7,780	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	
Agriculture		d	511	535	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	
Non-agriculture		a	7,368	7,245	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	
Unemployed		d	495	382	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	
Not in the labour force		a	6,642	6,475	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	
Participation rate(3)		a	55.8	55.8	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	
Unemployment rate (4)		d	5.9	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	
			1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141
Labour force			6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988
Employed			5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875
Agriculture			700	718	748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096
Non-agriculture			5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779
Unemployed			372	432	278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114
Not in the labour force			5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153
Participation rate(3)			53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6
Unemployment rate (4)			6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended January 16, 1971	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)	15,222	2,522	4,283 a	1,241 b	4,407 a	1,176 c	1,592
Labour force	8,336 a	774 c	4,061 a	977 c	1,524 c	807 c	193 d
Employed	7,668 a	645 c	3,794 a	822 c	1,462 c	763 c	182 d
Unemployed	668 d	128 e	267 d	156 e	62 f	44 f	11 g
Not in the labour force	6,886 a	1,748 b	222 d	264 d	2,884 b	369 d	1,399 a
Participation rate (3) - 1971, Jan. 16	54.8 a	30.7 c	94.8 a	78.7 a	34.6 c	68.6 b	12.1 d
1970, Dec. 12	54.8	31.2	95.0	78.6	34.4	68.0	12.8
Unemployment rate (4) - 1971, Jan. 16	8.0 d	16.5 e	6.6 d	16.0 e	4.1 f	5.5 f	5.7 g
1970, Dec. 12	6.5	13.5	5.2	12.8	3.3	4.7	4.9

(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)	1971	1970		1969		1968
		Jan. 16	Dec. 12	Jan. 17	Dec. 13	Jan. 18	Dec. 14
Total employed	a	7,668	7,791	7,499	7,712	7,424	7,567
Agriculture	d	438	449	422	457	451	467
Non-agriculture	a	7,229	7,342	7,077	7,255	6,973	7,100
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,229	7,342	7,077	7,255	6,973	7,100
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,307	6,418	6,250	6,347	6,174	6,248
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,711	5,896	5,624	5,900	5,600	5,769
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	596	522	626	447	574	479
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	84	83	92	73	77	80
Due to other reasons(3)	c	512	439	534	374	497	399
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	923	924	827	908	799	852

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1971	1970		1969		1968
		Jan. 16	Dec. 12	Jan. 17	Dec. 13	Jan. 18	Dec. 14
Total employed	a	7,668	7,791	7,499	7,712	7,424	7,567
Agriculture	d	438	449	422	457	451	467
Other primary industries	d	204	206	207	206	202	219
Manufacturing	c	1,715	1,735	1,749	1,757	1,764	1,765
Construction	c	389	446	416	461	431	466
Transportation and other utilities	c	677	700	674	687	646	675
Trade	c	1,328	1,380	1,250	1,347	1,267	1,314
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	383	378	361	358	336	331
Community, personal, other services	c	2,050	2,006	1,965	1,971	1,858	1,873
Public administration	c	483	490	455	468	469	457

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 January 16, 1971	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,668 a	6,710 a	506 c	299 c	152 d
Agriculture	438 d	74 e	240 d	35 f	90 e
Non-agriculture	7,229 a	6,637 a	267 d	264 d	62 e
Men	5,103 a	4,338 a	425 c	270 c	70 d
Agriculture	390 d	64 e	234 d	33 f	59 e
Non-agriculture	4,712 a	4,274 a	191 d	236 d	11 f
Women	2,565 b	2,373 b	81 e	30 e	82 d
Agriculture	48 e	10 f	6 g	1 g	31 e
Non-agriculture	2,517 b	2,363 b	75 e	28 e	51 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)	1971	1970		1969		1968
		Jan. 16	Dec. 12	Jan. 17	Dec. 13	Jan. 18	Dec. 14
Total unemployed	d	668	538	485	383	467	373
Without work and seeking work	d	611	495	423	350	429	343
Seeking full-time work	d	586	470	401	328	408	320
Seeking part-time work	f	25	25	22	22	21	23
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	57	43	62	33	38	30
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	611	495	423	350	429	343
Seeking under 1 month	d	130	124	108	106	124	110
Seeking 1-3 months	d	256	203	194	149	185	142
Seeking 4-6 months	e	117	84	67	49	58	47
Seeking more than 6 months	e	108	84	54	46	62	44

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended January 16, 1971			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			15,222	1,393	4,329	5,492	2,440	1,568
Men			7,541	690	2,133	2,710	1,228	780
Women			7,681	703	2,196	2,782	1,212	788
Labour force			8,336 a	644 b	2,341 b	3,146 a	1,335 b	870 b
Men			5,621 a	442 b	1,590 a	2,081 a	918 a	590 b
Women			2,715 b	202 c	751 c	1,065 c	417 c	280 d
Employed			7,668 a	578 b	2,107 b	2,945 a	1,250 b	788 b
Men			5,103 a	384 b	1,405 b	1,935 a	855 b	524 b
Women			2,565 b	194 c	702 c	1,010 c	395 c	264 d
Agriculture			438 d	21 e	82 e	118 e	200 d	18 f
Non-agriculture			7,229 a	557 b	2,025 b	2,828 b	1,050 c	770 c
Paid workers			6,710 a	510 c	1,859 b	2,661 b	968 b	713 c
Men			4,338 a	333 c	1,220 b	1,701 b	617 b	467 b
Women			2,373 b	177 c	639 c	960 c	351 c	246 d
Unemployed			668 d	66 e	234 e	201 e	85 e	82 e
Men			518 d	58 e	185 e	146 e	63 e	66 e
Women			150 e	8 f	49 f	55 e	22 g	16 f
Not in the labour force			6,886 a	749 b	1,988 b	2,346 b	1,105 b	698 c
Men			1,920 b	248 c	543 c	629 c	310 c	190 c
Women			4,966 a	501 b	1,445 b	1,717 b	795 b	508 c
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Employed	1971	January 16	7,668 a	578 b	2,107 b	2,945 a	1,250 b	788 b
	1970	December 12	7,791	594	2,142	2,971	1,275	809
	1970	January 17	7,499	561	2,054	2,858	1,246	780
	1969	December 13	7,712	595	2,104	2,927	1,290	796
	1969	January 18	7,424	563	2,034	2,836	1,256	735
	1968	December 14	7,567	588	2,069	2,852	1,286	772
Unemployed	1971	January 16	668 d	66 e	234 e	201 e	85 e	82 e
	1970	December 12	538	54	197	146	71	70
	1970	January 17	485	62	178	124	60	61
	1969	December 13	383	46	152	95	44	46
	1969	January 18	467	63	187	111	53	53
	1968	December 14	373	45	152	87	45	44

(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.

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

Unemployment Rates

	<u>Annual Averages</u>	
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Both Sexes	5.9	4.7
Men	6.6	5.2
Women	4.5	3.6
Persons 14-24	10.4	7.9
Persons 25 plus	4.4	3.6
Atlantic	7.6	7.5
Quebec	7.9	6.9
Ontario	4.3	3.1
Prairies	4.4	2.9
British Columbia	7.6	5.0

The rates in Ontario, the Prairie region and British Columbia increased relatively more than the national average increase, while the increase in Quebec was less than the average, and in the Atlantic region it was very slight (1970 marked the first time in the post-war era that the Atlantic regional rate was not the highest in Canada).