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THE LABOUR FORCE

JUNE 1971

In the week ended June 19, 1971, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,859,000. The total included 8,308,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 551,000 unemployed persons. Compared with the previous month, the labour force grew by 232,000 as a result of increases of 224,000 employed persons and 8,000 unemployed persons. The labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher than in June 1970 by 182,000, 160,000 and 22,000 respectively. Unemployment in June was 6.2 per cent of the labour force.

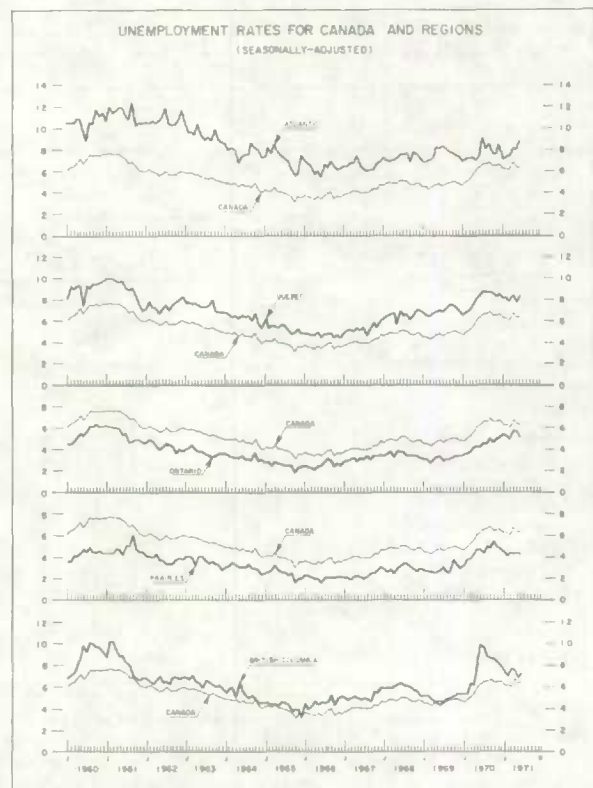
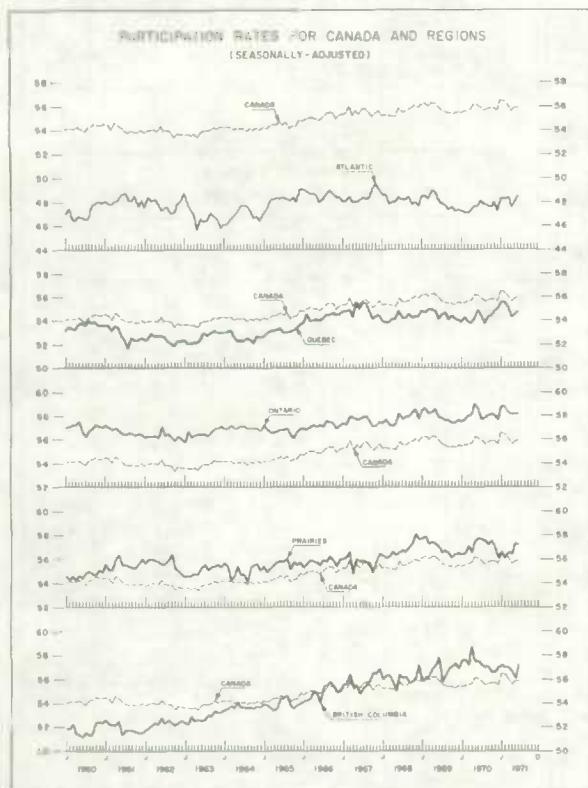
On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the June unemployment rate was 6.4, up slightly from 6.3 in May, but below the 6.7 recorded in April. Regionally, rates were up in the Atlantic Region, Quebec and British Columbia. Ontario's rate was down while that of the Prairie Region exhibited little change.

The seasonally-adjusted employment level at 8,049,000 in June was up 24,000 from May and was slightly higher than the levels recorded in the first few months of 1971.

Seasonally-adjusted Employment and Unemployment, in thousands, showing changes from preceeding month in brackets

	Employment	Unemployment
September 1970	7,898 (+ 30)	572 (+ 19)
October	7,929 (+ 31)	549 (- 23)
November	7,936 (+ 7)	548 (- 1)
December	7,897 (- 39)	556 (+ 8)
January 1971	8,006 (+ 109)	533 (- 23)
February	8,021 (+ 15)	532 (- 1)
March	8,018 (- 3)	515 (- 17)
April	7,932 (- 86)	567 (+ 52)
May	8,025 (+ 93)	541 (- 26)
June	8,049 (+ 24)	551 (+ 10)

(continued on page 8)



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry  
2nd Quarter 1971

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage

of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the second quarter of 1971, with comparative data for the 1st quarter of 1971 and the last three quarters of 1970, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1971		1970			1971		1970		
	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	6.8	8.0	5.7	5.3	6.3
Office and professional(2)	19	19	22	21	18	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.6
Transportation	5	6	5	5	6	7.7	10.2	6.3	5.6	8.8
Service and recreation	10	10	10	11	9	5.9	6.5	4.6	4.7	4.6
Primary(3)	7	8	7	5	7	5.8	9.2	5.4	3.2	5.4
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	29	36	33	29	32	8.1	11.4	7.6	6.0	7.9
Labourers(4)	12	14	12	10	12	16.2	24.3	15.5	11.1	16.9
Never worked(5)	18	8	11	18	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	584	664	478	455	529					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1971		1970			1971		1970		
	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	6.8	8.0	5.7	5.3	6.3
Primary industries(6)	8	9	8	6	9	6.1	8.7	5.3	3.2	6.1
Manufacturing	22	24	25	22	22	6.6	8.5	6.2	5.1	6.0
Construction	14	21	17	13	17	14.3	25.4	14.7	9.9	15.8
Transportation and other utilities(7)	6	8	6	7	7	4.9	6.9	4.3	4.1	5.3
Trade	11	12	12	12	11	4.8	5.8	4.1	3.8	4.4
Service(8)	21	19	20	22	19	3.8	4.1	3.2	3.3	3.3
Never worked(5)	18	8	11	18	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	584	664	478	455	529					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.

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

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

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.

(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.

(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.

Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.



### 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

- 4 -

(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	
		June 19	May 22	June 20	May 23	June 21	May 24
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		15,372	15,344	15,000	14,970	14,619	14,592
Labour force	a	8,859	8,627	8,677	8,465	8,403	8,248
Employed	a	8,308	8,084	8,148	7,952	8,020	7,862
Agriculture	d	544	542	569	550	580	592
Non-agriculture	a	7,764	7,542	7,579	7,402	7,440	7,270
Unemployed	d	551	543	529	513	383	386
Not in the labour force	a	6,513	6,717	6,323	6,505	6,216	6,344
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Participation rate (3)	a	57.6	56.2	57.8	56.5	57.5	56.5
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.1	4.6	4.7
Seasonally adjusted		6.4	6.3	6.3 <sup>r</sup>	6.1	4.8 <sup>r</sup>	4.7
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,614	7,601	7,433	7,419	7,246	7,233
Labour force	a	5,989	5,832	5,885	5,733	5,743	5,622
Employed	a	5,595	5,428	5,501	5,336	5,469	5,333
Agriculture	d	469	468	487	468	493	502
Non-agriculture	a	5,126	4,960	5,013	4,867	4,976	4,831
Unemployed	d	394	404	384	397	274	289
Not in the labour force	b	1,625	1,769	1,548	1,686	1,503	1,611
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Participation rate (3)	a	78.7	76.7	79.2	77.3	79.3	77.7
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.9	4.8	5.1
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,758	7,743	7,567	7,551	7,373	7,359
Labour force	b	2,870	2,795	2,792	2,732	2,660	2,626
Employed	b	2,713	2,656	2,647	2,616	2,551	2,529
Agriculture	e	75	75	81	81	87	90
Non-agriculture	b	2,638	2,581	2,565	2,535	2,464	2,439
Unemployed	e	157	139	145	116	109	97
Not in the labour force	a	4,888	4,948	4,775	4,819	4,713	4,733
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	37.0	36.1	36.9	36.2	36.1	35.7
Unemployment rate (4)	e	5.5	5.0	5.2	4.2	4.1	3.7

(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, 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 June 19, 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)	15,372	2,547	4,269 a	1,310 b	4,417 a	1,222 c	1,606
Labour force	8,859 a	1,021 c	4,088 a	1,144 c	1,545 c	860 c	201 d
Employed	8,308 a	824 c	3,938 a	1,027 c	1,508 c	816 c	194 d
Unemployed	551 d	197 e	150 d	117 e	37 f	44 f	7 g
Not in the labour force	6,512 a	1,526 b	181 d	166 d	2,872 b	362 d	1,405 a
Participation rate (3) - 1971							
June 19	57.6 a	40.1 c	95.8 a	87.3 a	35.0 c	70.4 b	12.5 d
May 22	56.2	33.2	95.6	84.9	35.3	69.9	12.2
Unemployment rate (4) - 1971							
June 19	6.2 d	19.3 e	3.7 d	10.2 e	2.4 f	5.1 f	3.5 g
May 22	6.3	15.4	4.6	12.0	3.0	5.0	3.6

(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

- 6 -

(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	
		June 19	May 22	June 20	May 23(2)	June 21	May 24(2)
Total employed	a	8,308	8,084	8,148	7,952	8,020	7,862
Agriculture	d	544	542	569	550	580	592
Non-agriculture	a	7,764	7,542	7,579	7,402	7,440	7,270
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,764	7,542	7,579	7,402	7,440	7,270
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,857	6,619	6,705	6,460	6,665	6,463
At work 35 hours or more	a	6,310	6,078	6,142	3,463	6,049	3,512
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	548	541	563	2,997	616	2,951
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	83	87	89	80	103	83
Due to other reasons(4)	c	465	454	474	2,916	513	2,868
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	906	923	873	943	775	807

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1971		1970		1969	
		June 19	May 22	June 20	May 23	June 21	May 24
Total employed	a	8,308 ✓	8,084	8,148	7,952	8,020	7,862
Agriculture	d	544	542	569	550	580	592
Other primary industries	d	241	225	238	220	257	223
Manufacturing	c	1,820	1,777	1,842	1,809	1,851	1,827
Construction	c	548	508	518	484	502	486
Transportation and other utilities	c	712	701	710	694	736	722
Trade	c	1,318	1,290	1,328	1,277	1,299	1,274
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	396	398	357	362	354	342
Community, personal, other services	c	2,152	2,100	2,083	2,080	1,944	1,922
Public administration	c	577	543	502	477	497	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 Labour Force Survey Section.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended June 19, 1971	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	8,308 a	7,207 a	531 c	360 c	210 d
Agriculture	544 d	116 e	247 d	53 f	129 e
Non-agriculture	7,764 a	7,091 a	284 d	307 d	81 e
Men	5,595 a	4,724 a	454 c	327 c	89 d
Agriculture	469 d	100 e	243 d	51 f	74 e
Non-agriculture	5,126 a	4,624 a	211 d	276 d	15 f
Women	2,713 b	2,483 b	76 e	33 e	121 d
Agriculture	75 e	16 f	3 g	2 g	54 e
Non-agriculture	2,638 b	2,467 b	73 e	31 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.



Canada, Unemployed  
and  
Regions, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

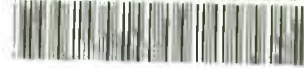
Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1971		1970		1969	
		June 19	May 22	June 20	May 23	June 21	May 24
Total unemployed	d	551	543	529	513	383	386
Without work and seeking work	d	535	518	507	478	367	362
Seeking full-time work	d	498	495	462	452	338	339
Seeking part-time work	f	37	22	44	26	29	23
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	16	25	23	35	16	24
Without work and seeking work	d	535	518	507	478	367	362
Seeking under 1 month	d	173	135	187	134	150	117
Seeking 1-3 months	d	155	144	157	150	104	103
Seeking 4-6 months	e	87	112	75	98	50	71
Seeking more than 6 months	e	119	126	88	96	63	71

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended June 19, 1971			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			15,372	1,404	4,358	5,563	2,456	1,591
Men			7,614	695	2,146	2,745	1,236	792
Women			7,758	709	2,212	2,818	1,220	799
Labour force			8,859 a	704 b	2,437 b	3,345 a	1,440 b	933 b
Men			5,989 a	489 b	1,668 a	2,219 a	980 a	633 b
Women			2,870 b	215 c	769 c	1,126 c	460 c	300 d
Employed			8,308 a	657 b	2,246 b	3,151 a	1,387 b	867 b
Men			5,595 a	452 b	1,525 b	2,086 a	944 b	588 b
Women			2,713 b	205 c	721 c	1,065 c	443 c	279 d
Agriculture			544 d	23 e	102 e	145 e	244 d	30 f
Non-agriculture			7,764 a	634 b	2,143 b	3,007 b	1,143 c	836 c
Paid workers			7,207 a	578 c	1,976 b	2,821 b	1,072 b	761 c
Men			4,724 a	389 c	1,325 b	1,822 b	680 b	508 b
Women			2,483 b	189 c	650 c	999 c	392 c	253 d
Unemployed			551 d	47 e	191 e	194 e	53 e	66 e
Men			394 d	37 e	143 e	133 e	36 e	45 e
Women			157 e	10 f	48 f	61 e	17 g	21 f
Not in the labour force			6,513 a	700 b	1,921 b	2,218 b	1,016 b	658 c
Men			1,625 b	206 c	478 c	526 c	256 c	159 c
Women			4,888 a	494 b	1,443 b	1,692 b	760 b	499 c
Employed	1971	June 19	8,308 a	657 b	2,246 b	3,151 a	1,387 b	867 b
		May 22	8,084	624	2,180	3,062	1,377	841
	1970	June 20	8,148	642	2,215	3,107	1,370	814
		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
Unemployed	1971	June 19	551 d	47 e	191 e	194 e	53 e	66 e
		May 22	543	52	196	175	59	61
	1970	June 20	529	38	188	158	58	87
		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

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

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



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Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(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.

(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.

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

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.

(continued from page 1)

Seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates

	June 1971	May 1971	April 1971	March 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Dec. 1970	Nov. 1970	Oct. 1970	Sept. 1970
Canada	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.8
Atlantic	8.8	8.0	8.1	7.3	7.3	7.1	8.5	7.6	7.6	8.5
Quebec	8.4	7.7	8.4	7.8	8.2	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.6	8.7
Ontario	5.1	5.6	5.7	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.6	5.0
Prairies	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.5	4.9
British Columbia	7.3	6.8	7.6	7.7	7.0	7.3	7.9	8.3	8.6	8.6
Total	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.8
Persons 25 years and over	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.0
Men	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.9
Women	3.0	2.6	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.9
Persons 14-24	11.0	11.6	12.3	11.1	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.1	11.6