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Labour Force Activity

1991 Census Technical Reports



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Statistics Canada

1991 Census Technical Reports

Labour Force Activity

Reference Products series

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Preface

Through time, the Census of Canada has become the primary source of information about Canadians and how they live. Decisions based on this information affect the social and economic affairs of all Canadians.

Statistics Canada, as the professional agency in charge of producing this information, has the responsibility for informing users of data quality. The agency must describe the concepts and methodology used in collecting and processing the data, as well as any other features that may affect their use or interpretation.

In order to describe the quality of the 1991 Census data, Statistics Canada has prepared the following publications: a census **Dictionary**, which provides concise and easy to understand textual and graphical information pertaining to census concepts; a **Handbook**, which provides an overview of how the census is conducted; and a series of **Technical Reports**, which present in greater detail, information on the quality of data for specific characteristics, such as place labour force activity, as covered in this report.

Information on data quality is important for users. It allows them to assess the usefulness of census data for their purposes as well as the risks involved in basing conclusions or decisions on these data. The 1991 Census was a large and complex undertaking and, while considerable effort was taken to ensure high standards throughout all collection and processing operations, the resulting data are inevitably subject to a certain degree of error.

Information on data quality is also important to Statistics Canada. It is an integral part in the development and maintenance of pertinent and reliable statistical programs.

This publication is a major contribution to achieving these goals. It has been prepared by Ron Logan, with the support of staff from three Divisions in Statistics Canada: Labour and Household Surveys Analysis, Census Operations and Social Survey Methods.

Finally, I would like to express my appreciation to the millions of Canadians who completed their questionnaires on June 4, 1991, as well as to those who assisted Statistics Canada in planning and conducting the census.

Ivan P. Fellegi
Chief Statistician of Canada

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I. Introduction

Every five years, a census of population is carried out in Canada. The national census of population is a major project conducted by Statistics Canada to collect, verify and publish data. The national census provides the most comprehensive database on the characteristics of Canadians, their families and their households. The information ranges from age and sex of individuals to their ethnic origin, education, occupation, labour force activity, industry, sources of income, and their family and household characteristics. The census is an invaluable source of information that is useful to the various levels of government, to businesses, associations, educational institutions, interest groups, and to the general public. The data can be used in government planning of social and economic programs, assessment of the need for educational and health facilities, and planning by private enterprise.

Information is obtained through a series of questions established after detailed consultation and testing. It is collected by trained enumerators, checked for inconsistencies and errors and forwarded to Revenue Canada Taxation (RCT) regional centres for data entry. The final results are placed on a computer database at Statistics Canada. Data are analyzed, published and disseminated in various forms.

In a massive project such as the census, however, the results are never perfect. Although considerable effort has been made to maintain high standards of quality, errors inevitably occur at various stages of the collection and processing operations. Users must be aware of the nature and scope of any errors that the census data may contain, as well as the risks involved in basing conclusions or decisions on these data.

The 1991 Census Technical Reports have been designed to inform data users of the potential problems or intricacies of the data. The reports inform users on the conceptual framework and definitions used in the data collection, any unusual circumstances which may influence the data, likely principal sources of error and, where possible, the size of the error.

This product is a specialized analytical tool. It complements and co-ordinates other reference products and assists the more sophisticated user to understand variable details and methodological information on coverage, sampling and weighting.

II. Concepts and Definitions

The census labour force activity variable is a derived variable, obtained from responses to six separate census questions, Questions 30 to 35, on the 1991 long form questionnaire. These questions ask respondents to provide information on **hours worked in the reference week, temporary lay-off or absence from job in the reference week, new job to start in four weeks or less, looked for work in past four weeks, reasons unable to start work, (or availability for work) and when the respondent had last worked.** Responses to these six questions permit the derivation of a labour force activity status for each member of the Canadian population 15 years of age and over, not including institutional residents and persons residing in incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements. These questions were almost identical to the set of questions asked in 1981 and 1986. Only minor changes to question wording and question presentation were introduced in the 1991 Census in an effort to obtain more precision from respondents and to maximize comparability over time in labour force activity concepts and definitions.

The 1971 Census questionnaire contained a different selection of questions than those asked in 1986 and 1981. In 1976, an attempt was made to make the census questions similar to those anticipated for the redesigned Labour Force Survey (LFS). The information collected in 1976 was similar to 1981 and 1986 although the questions asked differed in presentation, question wording and detail.

The questions asked in the 1991, 1986, 1981, 1976 and 1971 Censuses as well as those asked in the Labour Force Survey are contained in **Appendices A and B.**

1991 Census Labour Force Definitions

The following are the labour force definitions which were used for the 1991 Census.

1. Labour Force Activity

Refers to the labour market activity of the working age population who, in the week prior to June 4, 1991, were employed or unemployed. The remainder of the working age population is classified as "Not in the labour force". Data are available for persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents. The three components of the labour force are defined as below:

2. Employed

The "Employed" includes those persons who, during the week prior to June 4, 1991:

- (a) did any work at all, excluding housework or other maintenance or repairs around the home and volunteer work; or
- (b) were absent from their job or business because of own temporary illness or disability, vacation, labour dispute at their place of work, or were absent for other reasons.

The "Employed" included all persons working for wages and salaries, all persons working in their own business, farm or profession, and all persons working without pay in a family farm or business during the reference week, as well as persons who were absent from their job or business because of illness, labour dispute at their place of work, vacation, etc.

Work for wages or salaries included work for wages, salaries, piece-rates, tips, commissions, "payment in kind", service as a member of a religious order, active duty in the Armed Forces, and casual work for pay such as babysitting or cleaning. Work in own farm, business or professional practice included time spent in the operation or setting up of such enterprises, whether or not goods were sold or services were rendered and whether or not profit was made; freelance work done for profit; selling and distributing of goods by direct distributors; as well as fishing, hunting and trapping, whether for profit or for maintenance of the family. Persons who contributed to the operation of a family farm or business owned or operated by a relative who was a member of the same household are included in the "Employed" as unpaid family workers.

The questionnaire instructed persons to consider themselves absent from their job or business if they were on vacation, ill, on strike or locked out, or absent for other reasons. The Guide to the census questionnaire listed further reasons, specifically maternity leave, bad weather, fire, personal or family responsibilities, and absence for training courses if the respondent was still receiving wages or salaries from his/her employer.

3. Unemployed

The "Unemployed" includes those persons who, during the week prior to June 4, 1991:

- (a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work; or
- (b) had been on lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
- (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

The "Unemployed" included first those persons who, during the week prior to enumeration, were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks (ending with the reference week), and were available for work in the reference week.

Those persons who had not worked during the reference week because they had been laid off from a job to which they expected to return constitute a second element of the "Unemployed". The availability criterion was applied to such persons if they also looked for work.

Persons who did not work during the reference week but had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less were also counted as unemployed. As in the case of persons on lay-off, the availability criterion was applied only if they also looked for work.

Some people who reported that they could not start work in the reference week were in fact considered as available (i.e. in the case of people already committed to another job; because of temporary illness or disability; or because of personal or family responsibilities). These answers were interpreted in the light of the person's recent job search and implied intention to find work. "Going to school" and the residual "Other" were the two responses where the person was considered truly unavailable for work and therefore not in the labour force.

4. Not in the Labour Force

The "Not in the labour force" classification refers to those persons who, in the week prior to enumeration, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply their labour services under conditions existing in the labour market. It includes persons who looked for work during the last four weeks but who were not available to start work in the reference week, as well as persons who did not have a job (including a job from which they were on lay-off), did not have a new job to start in four weeks or less, or did not look for work in the four weeks prior to enumeration. Most persons in this category would be students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an "off" season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability.

Institutional residents were not asked the questions on labour force activity in 1991, and are therefore excluded from the labour force universe and the count of the population 15 years of age and over.

III. Data Collection and Coverage

Data Collection and Coverage (General)

For the 1991 Census, information was collected from more than 11 million dwellings, both in Canada and abroad. The data collection process consisted of the drop-off and retrieval of approximately 11,500,000 questionnaires. These questionnaires were then edited (during the field edit stage) to ensure that they were properly completed by all Canadians across the country. This phase employed approximately forty thousand (40,000) people in a variety of tasks from mapping to postcensal activities.

1. Data collection methods

Two collection methods were used for the 1991 Census: **self-enumeration** and **canvasser enumeration**. In **self-enumeration areas**, (or approximately 98% of households) a questionnaire (Form 2A or Form 2B) was dropped off at each household before Census Day (June 4). A member of the household was to complete the questionnaire on Census Day. Questionnaires were mailed back in pre-addressed envelopes. The 1991 Census questions on labour force activity were included on the long questionnaire (Form 2B), which was distributed to one in every five households (or a 20% sample of households) within Canada. As well, government employees and Armed Forces personnel posted abroad received the overseas population form (Form 2C), which contained the questions on labour force activity. Persons in non-institutional collective dwellings such as hotels, motels and rooming-houses were enumerated using the individual census questionnaire (Form 3), which also contained the questions on labour force activity. For all these people, the reference week for the questions on labour force activity was the last week of May 1991.

In 1991, less than 2% of households were enumerated by canvassers. Census representatives completed a long form questionnaire (Form 2D) for these households in a personal interview. (All persons enumerated by canvassers were required to complete the labour force activity questions.) This method was used to enumerate each household in remote or northern areas and on Indian reserves and settlements where irregular mail service makes mail-back impractical. Some of the remote areas were enumerated as early as March 1991 or as late as the last week in June 1991. Although for the most part data were to be collected on every Canadian citizen, landed immigrant and non-permanent resident alive at midnight between June 3 and June 4, 1991, for the segment of the population enumerated by canvassers in the 1991 Census, the reference week for the labour force activity questions was not the last week of May 1991, but rather the week preceding the day that the canvasser interviewed the respondent.

The labour force activity questions on the 1991 Census questionnaires (Forms 2B, 2C, 2D and 3) were not asked of institutional residents or persons 14 years of age or less.

2. Sampling

Some census questions are asked of all Canadian residents, but most of the data, including information on labour force activity, were obtained from a sample of one in five households. The information collected from these households was "weighted" to produce estimates for the whole population. In the 1991 Census, a procedure known as the "Generalized Least Squares Estimation Procedure" was used to weight the data.

3. Edit and follow-up

Following drop-off and retrieval of the 1991 Census questionnaires, the completed questionnaires underwent "field editing". During this stage, if information was not provided by any member of the household for any single mandatory question, or more than five non-mandatory questions, or part-questions, follow-up by the Census Representative was required. Mandatory follow-up by census representatives was also required for the labour force activity questions, Questions 30-35, if no information was provided by the respondent. Census representatives first attempted to contact respondents by telephone. If the required data could not be obtained in this fashion, a personal interview was done. It should be noted that the local census representatives were not required to assess the relevance

or consistency of responses on the questionnaires. The intention of these mandatory follow-up procedures was to ensure more complete responses to the labour force activity questions.

4. Coverage

Respondents were required to meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Canadian citizen or landed immigrant who was in Canada on Census Day;
- Canadian citizen or landed immigrant who was outside Canada on Census day, but who had a usual place of residence in Canada (Canadian government representatives, members of the Canadian Armed Forces, and persons on merchant vessels or ocean liners, and their families);
- Canadian citizen residing abroad; attached to a diplomatic mission or in a military corps.

For the first time in 1991, the census of population also included non-permanent residents. They include:

- persons holding student authorizations;
- persons holding employment authorizations;
- persons holding Minister's permits;
- refugee claimants.

Foreign residents are not enumerated and are therefore excluded from the census. They include:

- representatives of governments of other countries and their families;
- members of the Armed Forces of other countries and their families;
- residents of other countries visiting Canada temporarily.

5. Special Coverage Studies

Since one hundred percent (100%) coverage is virtually impossible in such a large survey, a number of checks are performed on the collection of data. These studies measure the extent of coverage errors that occur when dwellings or individuals are missed, incorrectly included, or double-counted. Some examples of these checks are the **Vacancy Check**, the **Temporary Residents Study**, the **Reverse Record Check**, and the **Overcoverage Study**.

For information on initiatives taken to improve coverage in the 1991 Census, special coverage studies and other aspects of the 1991 Census data collection and coverage, the reader should consult the **1991 Census Handbook** (Cat. No. 92-305E) or the 1991 Census Technical Report on **Coverage** (Cat. No. 92-341E).

IV. Data Assimilation

Data assimilation is the processing phase during which data from the census questionnaires are edited, coded and captured. The process includes the transformation of the questionnaire responses into machine-readable form.

The four main components of data assimilation were:

- regional office processing;
- direct data entry;
- head office processing;
- automated coding.

1. Regional office processing (ROP)

At this stage, ROP staff ensured that the information appearing on the questionnaires was suitable for key entry into the computer. This operation employed approximately 2,000 people, and was conducted in Revenue Canada Taxation regional processing centres located in St. John's, Jonquière, Shawinigan, Sudbury, Winnipeg and Surrey. In Ottawa, it was conducted in the Statistics Canada head office. For the 1991 Census, the operation took place during the period between July and November of 1991.

ROP operations consisted of the following:

(a) Receipt and Document Preparation

When completed questionnaires reached the regional processing centres, they were logged, counted and prepared for key entry. Document preparation included consistency checks between the questionnaires and the Visitation Record - making sure, for example, that the number of household members on both documents matched. Legibility checks, or pre-entry grooming activities, ensured that the documents were suitable for computer entry.

With respect to legibility checks (pre-entry grooming) for the questions on labour force activity, users should note that in the 1986 Census, questions on the number of hours worked in the reference week and the number of weeks worked in 1985 were groomed prior to key entry. This included the rounding-off of fractional values or the dropping of decimals and the coding of any answers written in by a respondent for which an appropriate answer box existed. In the 1991 Census, these activities were not undertaken.¹ As a result, there was a significant increase in the number of invalid responses for these two questions between 1986 and 1991.

For a brief discussion of the increase in invalid responses between the 1986 and 1991 Censuses, please see Chapter VI, Data Evaluations.

(b) Reverse Record Check

A sample of persons was selected from the 1986 Census records and external sources, and 1991 documents were searched for these same persons. If a person was found, 1991 characteristics were noted and sent to head office. For those not found, further tracing determined if they had been enumerated elsewhere in Canada or missed altogether. The results of these searches are coded and captured and the file is turned over to the Data Quality Project for weighting and production of undercoverage estimates.

¹ In 1991, however, the direct data entry specifications manual instructed key entry personnel to invalidate responses which exceeded the size of the data entry field for the question: three digits for the question on hours worked in the reference week and two digits for the question on weeks worked in 1990.

c) Economic Coding

Written responses for some questions on the labour force from the long census forms were converted into numeric codes suitable for direct data entry. Three tasks were actually involved:

- editing to determine if the respondent had worked at any time during the period of January 1, 1990, to June 4, 1991, (to determine if the questions on industry, place of work and occupation should be coded);
- converting written responses to the questions on industry, occupation and place of work to numeric codes;
- editing the questions on class of worker.

In addition to undertaking edits to determine if the respondent had worked at any time since January 1, 1990, manual editing of Question 35 on when last worked occurred if responses to the other questions on labour indicated that the respondent had retired since January 1, 1990. In this situation, the "Before 1990" box was checked and other responses provided by the respondent to the questions on labour (i.e. occupation, industry) were crossed out.

Supervisors and coding consultants resolved any discrepancies in coding before the questionnaires for an enumeration area (EA) proceeded to the next stage. Sometimes other sources, including city directories or subject-matter personnel at headquarters, were consulted.

To ensure the quality of the economic coding operations, a sample of questionnaires for each EA was selected and all steps of the economic coding process (except editing of the questions on class of worker; Questions 41 and 42) were independently repeated. Where coder errors were found to have exceeded predetermined levels, all coded questionnaires for the entire EA were rejected and returned for re-coding.

d) Processing

Questionnaires were transferred in work units for direct data entry at Revenue Canada Taxation regional processing centres: from there, they were sent to Statistics Canada in Ottawa for head office processing.

2. Direct data entry (DDE)

The direct data entry activity was completed on behalf of Statistics Canada by Revenue Canada Taxation. Questionnaire data were key entered at seven (7) RCT regional centres, transmitted to RCT headquarters in Ottawa and stored on tape cartridges. This operation employed approximately 1,500 people sworn to secrecy under the Statistics Act.

3. Head Office Processing (HOP)

Head office processing consisted of a combination of automated and manual processing operations, including structural edits of the census data and the processing of special enumeration returns. Special enumeration returns included returns for Canadians overseas, temporary residents and personnel on merchant and naval ships. HOP also processed special coverage study returns such as those from the **Reverse Record Check**, the **Vacancy Check** and the **Overcoverage Study**. In addition, HOP was responsible for the preliminary and final population and dwelling counts and for the microfilming of census questionnaires for archival purposes. This operation employed approximately 150 people and was conducted in the Statistics Canada head office in Ottawa.

Users should note that there was **no manipulation** of labour force activity responses at the head office processing stage. All responses were left unchanged.

4. Automated Coding (AC)

The final step of the data assimilation processing phase was automated coding.

The automated coding operation converted written responses to questions on mother tongue, home language, knowledge of other languages, registered Indian status, place of birth, ethnic origin, major field of study, religion and place of residence 1 year ago and 5 years ago to numeric codes.

The responses were matched against an automated reference file/classification structure containing a series of words or phrases to obtain corresponding numeric codes. An analysis was conducted for each variable to ensure data quality objectives were maintained prior to transferring the records to edit and imputation.

The automated coding operation did not include the labour force activity variables.

V. Edit and Imputation

In the edit and imputation phase, discrepancies, inconsistencies and missing answers were identified and corrected. The final set of usable "clean" data (free of invalid, inconsistent and missing responses) was produced, comprising a unique database which provides Canada's most detailed information about the population and its characteristics, ranging from the national to the neighbourhood level.

Errors found at this stage can be the result of respondents answering the questions incorrectly or incompletely, or they can be due to errors generated during coding activities and data capture. After errors were detected, values for missing or incomplete entries were imputed. Imputation, which is the correction of the errors, was done using either a "deterministic" or a "hot deck" method. For deterministic imputation, errors were corrected by inferring the appropriate value from answers to other questions. In the "hot deck" approach, a record that has a number of characteristics in common with the record in error was selected, and missing information was imputed from this "donor" record.

Two automated systems were used for editing and imputing census data:

- **CANEDIT**

This system was used to correct the 100% demographic data for age, sex, relationship and marital status, and the labour data from the 20% sample (Form 2B).

- **SPIDER (System for Processing Instructions from Directly Entered Requirements)**

The SPIDER system was developed for the 1981 Census to handle the more complex coded variables and absolute values such as income. Most of the questions asked of 20% of the population were processed using SPIDER.

1. Edit and Imputation of the Labour Force Activity Data in the 1991 Census

The 1991 Census labour force activity data were processed through five edit and imputation modules, following direct data entry. In the first two processing modules, pre-imputation variables were derived for each of the questions on labour force activity; two additional variables, the pre-imputation census class of worker variables, were also derived. Multiple responses to questions on labour force activity, class of worker and work activity in 1990 (Questions 30-35, and 41-44) were resolved and some of the assignments of "Not applicable" values were made for respondents not following the skip instructions for Questions 30, 33 and 43, present on the long form questionnaire. (Assignment was made to the unimputed value only.)

One of the two pre-imputation modules also contained a "fix" for older respondents (over age 65) who last worked before January 1, 1990, had no employment income in 1990 and did not follow skip instructions to Question 35 (on when the respondent had last worked). The first two labour force activity modules made use of SPIDER decision tables. Variables derived in these two processing modules were used as input variables for the next labour module, the CANEDITB module.

In the CANEDITB module, non-response, invalid responses and inconsistencies between the various labour data variables were eliminated. In addition, in CANEDITB, all remaining assignments of "Not applicable" values were made for persons who did not follow the skip instructions on the questionnaire. Final imputed variables containing corrected and conflict-free responses were derived as a result of the CANEDITB module. In the final two labour modules, the labour force activity variables LFTAG (labour force activity based on 1991 Census concepts), LF71 (labour force activity based on 1971 Census concepts) and WORKACT (work activity in 1990) were derived. These two modules also contained three "fixes", one for weeks worked in the 1990 variable for elementary and secondary school teachers, one to correct for respondent misinterpretation of Question 31, absence from job or business in reference week, and one for nuns and brothers 65 years of age and over who did not report income from wages or salaries in 1990 (and were included in the "Not in the labour force" category). Similar "fixes" to these were used in 1986 (and in the case of the weeks worked "fix", in 1981 too). The final two labour force activity processing modules utilised SPIDER decision-logic tables.

2. Multiple Response Resolutions

This section provides additional information on the resolution of multiple responses, which was done during the pre-imputation stages of the edit and imputation process. The following specific response priorities were developed for resolving multiple responses given by respondents to the questions on labour force activity:

Question 30. Hours worked

A write-in of a number of hours was given preference over a response of "None", if both answers existed.

Question 31. Absence from work

A response of "On lay-off" was given highest priority, followed by "On vacation, ill, on strike, etc.", and finally a response of "No".

Question 32. New job to start within four weeks

A response of "Yes" took priority over a response of "No".

Question 33. Looked for work

A response of "Full-time" took priority over a response of "part-time", "No" had the lowest priority.

Question 34. Availability to start work

The priorities from highest to lowest were as follows: "Going to school", "Other reasons", "Had a job", "Temporary illness", "Personal or family responsibilities" and "Could have started work".

Question 35. When last worked

"In 1991" was selected first, followed by "In 1990", "Before 1990" and "Never worked in lifetime".

As Table 5.1 indicates, the incidence of multiple responses was very low for the 1991 Census questions on labour force activity. It ranged from approximately 0.11% for Question 32 on a new job to start in the next four weeks, to approximately 2.44% for Question 30 on the number of hours worked in the reference week.

Table 5.1 Incidence of Multiple Response, Labour Force Activity Questions, Canada and Regions, 1991 Census

	Canada	East	Quebec	Ontario	Western Canada	Outside Canada
% Multiple response						
Q. 30	2.44	1.63	1.97	2.88	2.54	2.21
Q. 31	0.21	0.06	0.08	0.32	0.25	0.18
Q. 32	0.11	0.02	0.03	0.15	0.14	0.12
Q. 33	0.39	0.26	0.25	0.50	0.40	0.20
Q. 34	0.60	0.21	0.27	0.84	0.67	0.66
Q. 35	1.01	0.39	0.57	1.35	1.15	0.72

Source: 1991 Census data evaluation tabulations.

3. CANEDITB

The following section provides additional information on the CANEDITB module as it was used in the 1991 Census to process the labour force activity variables. In the first stage of the operation, conditions which must not exist in the final data were specified. The specifications for all such problematic situations were grouped together as **conflict rules**.

The conflict rules were divided into three hierarchies. Once processing of hierarchy I was completed, the values assigned to variables involved in this first set of conflict rules could not be subsequently changed. Similarly, the assignments made in hierarchy II could not be changed during the final processing in hierarchy III.

Respondent answers were individually compared against this set of conflict rules. In the event that a respondent's answer contained one or more of the situations described in the conflict rules, the record was flagged for imputation. If no conflict was found in the response, the data were accepted as given.

Where records were flagged, imputation was accomplished using a "hot-deck" approach. The "hot-deck" contained conflict-free records which had been processed immediately prior to the record currently being imputed. When imputation was required, these conflict-free records were searched to find a "donor". A donor was a conflict-free record which was identical in certain pertinent fields with the record being imputed. Matching criteria included age, sex, education, dwelling type, and aboriginal status. Records were grouped into 17 specific strata. It was mandatory that a donor record be supplied from the same stratum.

Investigation has shown that with the exception of the correction of responses in which the skip instructions were not followed, requiring the reassignment of responses reported to values of "Not applicable", there was very little change between the distribution of each of the labour force activity variables before and after imputation. Users should note that some of the questions on labour force activity, in particular Questions 31, 32, 33 and 34, had a significant degree of over-response resulting from persons providing responses who should have skipped the question entirely, as a response was not required. (Such persons had indicated in Question 30 that they had worked one or more hours in the reference week, and were instructed to go to Question 36, or had reported in Question 33 that they had not looked for work in the past four weeks, but did not "skip" Question 34 as instructed.) However, these response errors were easily corrected in the CANEDITB module. In addition, changes to the question on the number of hours worked in the reference week, Question 30, are being considered for the 1996 Census in order to eliminate or reduce this problem.

4. Derivation of Labour Force Activity Variable: Labour Force Activity Based on 1991 Concepts

At the completion of the imputation process, the conflict-free and corrected responses to each of the questions on labour force activity were used to derive the labour force activity variable. A priority system was developed to assign persons to the "Employed", "Unemployed" or "Not in the labour force" categories. Essentially, the priorities worked in the following manner: highest priority was given to a positive response to the question on the number of hours worked in the reference week. Respondents who reported working one or more hours in the reference week, along with those who reported that they had a job from which they were absent, were assigned as being employed.

Following these assignments, persons who were on temporary lay-off or had a new job to start within four weeks or persons who had looked for work in the previous four weeks and were available to start work were assigned to the "Unemployed". All other persons were assigned to the "Not in the labour force" category.²

² In the 1991 Census, persons who were in full-time attendance at a elementary or secondary school at any time since September 1990 and who had looked for full-time work in the past four weeks prior to the census, or who did not look for work but were either on temporary lay-off or had a new job to start in four weeks or less, were also considered unavailable for work, or not in the labour force.

In total, the population 15 years of age and over was divided into 21 categories, as outlined below:

Employed

1. Worked in reference week - Armed Forces
2. Worked in reference week - Civilian
3. Absent from job in reference week - Armed Forces
4. Absent from job in reference week - Civilian

Unemployed

5. Experienced - On temporary lay-off - Did not look for work
6. Experienced - On temporary lay-off - Looked for full-time work
7. Experienced - On temporary lay-off - Looked for part-time work
8. Experienced - New job to start - Did not look for work
9. Experienced - New job to start - Looked for full-time work
10. Experienced - New job to start - Looked for part-time work
11. Inexperienced - New job to start - Did not look for work
12. Inexperienced - New job to start - Looked for full-time work
13. Inexperienced - New job to start - Looked for part-time work
14. Experienced - Looked for work - Looked for full-time work
15. Experienced - Looked for work - Looked for part-time work
16. Inexperienced - Looked for work - Looked for full-time work
17. Inexperienced - Looked for work - Looked for part-time work

Not in the labour force

18. Last worked in 1991
19. Last worked in 1990
20. Last worked before 1990
21. Never worked in lifetime

The "experienced" unemployed refers to persons who were unemployed during the census reference week (the week preceding enumeration) and who had worked at some time since January 1, 1990. The "inexperienced" unemployed refers to unemployed persons in the census reference week who had not worked since January 1, 1990.

5. Derivation of Labour Force Activity Variable: Labour Force Activity Based on 1971 Census Concepts

Following the completion of the imputation process, the conflict-free and corrected responses to each of the questions on labour force activity were also used to derive labour force activity data based on 1971 Census concepts. This permits labour force activity data to be retrieved from the 1991 Census that is directly comparable to labour force activity data that is available from the 1971 Census. As a result, this variable is particularly useful to users interested in analysing and comparing historical labour force activity which dates back to the 1971 Census.

As **Appendix A** shows, different and fewer questions were asked in the 1971 Census, and census labour force activity concepts have changed slightly since 1971. Most importantly, users should note that in 1971 and 1976, institutional residents were included with persons classified as "Not in the labour force". Since the 1981 Census, these persons have not been asked the questions on labour force activity, or have been excluded entirely from the total population 15 years of age and over for whom labour force activity data is reported.

In addition, in 1971, the "Employed" group consisted of three categories:

- persons who worked in the reference week for pay or profit;
- persons who worked in the reference week in unpaid activities which directly contributed to a family farm or business;³
- persons with a job but who were not at work (were absent) in the reference week.

The "Unemployed" group, in 1971, consisted of two categories:

- persons who looked for work in the reference week;
- persons who were on temporary lay-off in the reference week.

For these and all other differences in questions asked, concepts, definitions or data processing methods used in the 1971 and 1991 Censuses, the reader should refer to Chapter VII, Historical Comparability, in this document.

³ This is not to be confused with "unpaid work" done inside or outside the household by members of a household for which no wage or salary is received, including preparing meals, doing yard work or home maintenance or repairs, looking after children, providing care or assistance to elderly persons or persons with disabilities, or doing unpaid volunteer work.

VI. Data Evaluations

Throughout the census-taking process, care was taken to ensure high-quality results. Rigorous quality standards were set for data collection and processing, and the Public Communications Program assisted in minimizing non-response. A Data Quality Measurement Program was established to provide users with information on the quality of census data.

Although considerable effort was taken throughout the entire process to ensure high standards of data quality, census data are still subject to a certain degree of inaccuracy. To assess the usefulness of census data for their purposes and to understand the risk involved in drawing conclusions or basing decisions on these data, users should be aware of their inaccuracies and appreciate their origin and composition.

Errors can arise at virtually any stage of the census process, from preparation of materials to data collection, and through the various processing stages. Some errors occur at random and tend to cancel each other out when individual responses are aggregated for a larger group. For errors of this nature, the larger the group, the more accurate the corresponding estimate, and therefore it is important to be cautious when dealing with estimates derived from small aggregated groups of responses. On the other hand, some errors occur more systematically and can therefore be more serious to data users than random errors.

For census data in general, the principal types of errors are coverage errors, non-response errors, response errors, processing errors and sampling errors.⁴

Enumeration of **non-permanent residents** for the first time in the 1991 Census has had a significant impact on 1991 Census labour force activity counts, both in terms of comparability with estimates from the monthly Labour Force Survey and historical comparability. In both the Labour Force Survey and previous censuses, these persons were not included in the target population enumerated.

For additional information on non-permanent residents, please see Chapter III, Data Collection and Coverage.

A. Comparisons of the 1991 Census and Labour Force Survey Data

In order to evaluate the quality of the 1991 Census labour force activity data, prior to the release and dissemination of the data to the public, data comparisons between the census and Labour Force Survey data were undertaken as a major component of the data certification process.⁵ Statistic Canada's monthly Labour Force Survey collects and provides to users monthly estimates of employment and unemployment. Because the census is designed to collect data of a very wide-ranging nature (on many different subjects), cost, available space and respondent-burden factors predominate in determining the number and types of questions asked. Because of its large sample size, the census permits very detailed cross-tabulations of social, economic, demographic, population, household, dwelling and family-level variables, accurate for very small geographic areas, with higher reliability, or lower sampling error, than that which might be possible from smaller surveys. The monthly Labour Force Survey, however, has the advantage of having more questions to derive labour force activity estimates; its primary purpose is to derive such monthly estimates.

⁴ For additional general information on types of errors which can occur in census data, the reader should consult the 1991 Census Handbook (Cat. No. 92-305E).

⁵ In addition to making comparisons with labour force activity data from the monthly Labour Force Survey data, comparisons with respect to previous census years were also made to evaluate the quality of the 1991 Census labour force activity data (see Chapter VII, Historical Comparability). Monitoring and evaluation of each of the labour force activity edit and imputation modules (discussed in Chapter V) was also undertaken by subject-matter personnel prior to the analysis of data quality.

The concepts, definitions and questions asked in the census and the Labour Force Survey are similar. However, users should be aware that some differences do exist. In addition, there are differences in target populations, enumeration methods, sample sizes, weighting systems and reference periods.

The following paragraphs summarize the Labour Force Survey definitions as well as the major methodological and conceptual differences between the census and the survey. This information is provided as a background to the data comparisons presented in this chapter. Readers of this chapter should note that while some of the differences between the two data sources can be controlled, or removed, not all of these differences can be eliminated and some differences, particularly differences in unemployment estimates, should be expected.

B. Labour Force Survey Definitions

Labour Force

The labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed

Employed persons are those who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work⁶ at all.
- (b) had a job but were not at work due to:
 - own illness or disability;
 - personal or family responsibilities;
 - bad weather;
 - labour dispute;
 - vacation;
 - other reason not specified above (excluding persons on lay-off and persons whose job attachment was to a job to start at a definite date in the future).

Unemployed

Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week:

- (a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks (ending with reference week), and were available for work;⁷

⁶ Work includes any work for pay or profit, that is, paid work in the context of an employer-employee relationship, or self-employment. It also includes unpaid family work. Unpaid family work is defined as unpaid work which contributed directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned or operated by a related member of the household.

⁷ Persons meeting the following criteria are regarded as available for work:

- (a) persons who were full-time students seeking part-time work who also met condition (b) below (Note: Full-time students looking for full-time work are classified as not available for work in the reference week.);
- (b) persons who reported that there was no reason why they could not take a job in the reference week, or if they could not take a job it was because of own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, or they already had a job.

- (b) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had been on lay-off⁸ and were available for work;
- (c) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had a new job to start in four weeks or less from reference week, and were available for work.

Not in the labour force

Those persons in the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were neither employed nor unemployed.

C. Main Differences Between the Census and the Labour Force Survey

1. Differences in the Assignment of a Labour Force Activity Status and in the Use of School Attendance Data

The census has attempted, over the past decade, to bring its labour force definition more closely in line with that used by the Labour Force Survey. Most changes to question wording have been made for this purpose. However, there are differences which still exist between the two sources in the assignment of a labour force activity status. The census bases its labour force activity assignments on responses to five questions. The survey, on the other hand, asks a far more extensive set of questions to derive data on labour force activity status. The questions on labour force activity status asked in the May and June 1991 Labour Force Survey questionnaires are included in **Appendix B**.

Among the differences in questions asked, one of the most significant is the inclusion in the Labour Force Survey of a question on school attendance. This information is used in determining a respondent's availability to start work. In the 1991 Census, a question on school attendance (Question 27) was asked. This question was not asked in the 1986 Census but was included in the 1981 and 1976 Censuses.

In order to conform as closely as possible to the survey, Question 27 was also used to determine a respondent's availability to start work, for edit and imputation purposes. Users should note, however, that the question on school attendance was designed for census schooling data purposes primarily, not labour force activity. As a result, the reference periods of the census and survey questions on school attendance were different. The reference period for the census question on school attendance was the previous nine months, or September 1990 to May 1991, and in the monthly survey the reference period for the question on school attendance was a single specific week, previous to the week in which data collection was undertaken. Therefore, it was not possible in the census to determine whether or not respondents attended school in the previous week (or in the reference week), as it was possible in the survey.

In the survey, persons who reported that they were full-time students and were on lay-off or had a new job to start in four weeks, or were full-time students reporting that they were looking for full-time work are classified as not in the labour force. Full-time students who were looking for part-time work were considered unemployed if they were available to start work.

In the 1991 Census, only students who reported that they were in full-time attendance in elementary or secondary school in the previous nine months with the same characteristics (looked for full-time work, or were on lay-off or had a new job to start in four weeks but did not look for work) were considered to be unavailable for work, or not in the labour force. On the other hand, students who had reported that they were in full-time attendance at a postsecondary institution in the previous nine months were classified as available or unavailable for work, or unemployed or not in the labour force, depending on all responses provided to the questions on labour force activity. For the vast majority of postsecondary school students, the school year ends before the last week of May. Therefore (as in the survey), the 1991 Census school attendance information would not be important in determining availability or unavailability for work for persons who had recently attended a college or a university on a full-time basis.

⁸ Persons are classified as being on lay-off only when they expect to return to the job from which they were laid off.

Some elementary or secondary school students who had "dropped-out" of school mid-year, or who had graduated from a semestered program at some time during the previous nine months (for example, January 1991) could, however, have been classified differently in the census if they had looked for full-time work in the four weeks prior to the census, or were on lay-off or had a new job to start in the next four weeks.

As semestered secondary school programs become increasingly common in Canada and given continued high student drop-out rates, this processing decision may need to be reconsidered for the 1996 Census.

2. Reference Periods

The reference week for the census was the last week of May 1991. The two closest reference weeks for the Labour Force Survey were the weeks ending May 18, 1991, and June 15, 1991. The end of May and the early part of June is an extremely volatile period in the labour market. Seasonal workers are entering or leaving the labour force, depending on their particular occupation, and many students are looking for or starting jobs upon completion of their school courses.

It should be noted that there was a two-week difference in reference weeks between both the May and June 1991 Labour Force Surveys and the 1991 Census. In 1981 and 1986, however, there was a two-week difference in reference weeks between the May Labour Force Surveys and the census and a three-week difference in reference weeks between the June Labour Force Surveys and the census.

3. Enumeration Methods

The monthly Labour Force Survey is conducted by trained interviewers whereas the 1991 Census questionnaires were completed by means of self-enumeration. It is conceivable that, for certain questions, the presence of an interviewer who could provide the respondent with a clarification of the question or who could probe into certain aspects of the respondent's answer could elicit more precise data.

4. Sample Size

The questions on labour force were contained on the long form census questionnaire, which was distributed to persons in every fifth household in Canada, for a total of approximately 5.5 million respondents. The May and June 1991 Labour Force Survey data were based on a sample of about 62,000 households (about 115,000 respondents).

5. Coverage

The monthly Labour Force Survey excludes persons living in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, or on Indian reserves and settlements, persons outside Canada, and persons working in the Armed Forces. The census included these persons. However, in making comparisons between the census and the survey data, the census data were restricted to only those geographic areas covered by the survey. In addition, Armed Forces personnel were excluded.

6. Other Considerations (Weighting)

Different systems were used in the two data sources to weight up their sample populations to the total population level. Certain differences in the estimates can be attributed to the variation in these methods. It should be noted that in addition to different weighting methodologies, the weighting systems used in the May and June 1991 Surveys were based on annual population estimates derived from 1986 Census population figures. While survey estimates are normally reweighted following each census and subsequent monthly survey estimates are based on the most recent census weights, this process has not been completed to date and the May and June 1991 Survey estimates presented in this document are based on 1986 Census population data.

During the evaluation of the 1991 Census labour force activity estimates, it was found that percentage differences in the estimates from the two sources in 1991 were slightly larger than those observed in 1986 for some estimates compared. To try to account for these findings, a number of investigations were undertaken. Differences in weighting systems and special measures to enumerate the non-permanent resident population in the 1991 Census were found to be responsible for the greater differences in estimates observed between the two data sources in 1991 and the two sources in 1986.

D. Summary of Findings: Census-Labour Force Survey Comparisons

Labour Force Activity by Sex

The following is a brief discussion of the key data quality findings for each component of the labour force activity variable, by sex, for Canada and the provinces, when compared to the Labour Force Survey.⁹

The data tables referred to in this section can be found in **Appendix D**. The coefficients of variation associated with the May and June Labour Force Survey estimates are also presented as measures of sampling error for the Labour Force Survey estimates. These figures are statistical measures of the variability in the estimate of a characteristic which could be expected if repeated samples of the same type were used to derive these estimates. They allow confidence levels to be calculated for estimated values. The user can be 99% certain that, if repeated samples of the same type were taken, the true labour force activity figure would fall within the range of + or - 2.5 times the coefficient of variation, multiplied by the estimate. Therefore, if the "% difference" figures presented in the tables are more than approximately 2.5 times the coefficient of variation, then the difference in estimates cannot be attributed to sampling error alone.

Readers should note that these statistics are measures of the sampling error of the Labour Force survey estimates and not the census. Measures of sampling error which pertain to specific 1991 Census labour force activity estimates have not been calculated. However, some approximate measures of sampling error associated with all 1991 Census figures collected on a sample basis were made available to data users in 1991 Census publications. This information is presented in **Appendix C**.

1. Employment Estimates

At the national level, census estimates of employed persons did not compare as closely as expected to estimates from the May and June Labour Force Surveys. The census estimate of 12,845,000 was about 1% higher than that of the June survey and about 3% higher than that of the May survey. The census estimate for employed males was more comparable than that for females as regards the June LFS; there was a difference of about 1% for males and 2% for females. Part of this difference in employment estimates between the two data sources resulted from differences in the total population 15 years of age and over, which differed by about 1 or 2 %.

At the provincial level, the greatest differences between the census and June LFS employment estimates occurred in Newfoundland, Ontario, P.E.I., New Brunswick, and B.C. In all other provinces, differences in employment estimates were less than the difference at the national level. The difference in employment estimates was greatest in Newfoundland, where the census estimate of the employed was approximately 5% lower than the June survey estimate, and in Ontario, where the census estimate was about 3% higher.

Compared to the May 1991 LFS, the greatest difference in employment estimates occurred in Ontario, P.E.I., and Alberta. There was no difference in the employment figures for Newfoundland.

Hours Worked in the Reference Week

In the 1991 Census, estimates of employed persons working less than 35 hours a week were lower than estimates from both the May and June 1991 Surveys. This discrepancy was seen at the national level and in all provinces. In addition, more persons consistently reported working 35-39 hours, or 40 hours (in the census) compared to the LFS. The census estimate was 8% higher than the June LFS estimate for the 35-39 hours worked category and 14% higher for the 40 hours worked category.¹⁰

Relative to the LFS, the census underreported persons working in the private household industry, especially persons in the 15-19 age group baby-sitting in a home other than their own and persons employed in the direct seller industry, such as door-to-door retail sellers and newspaper carriers. This phenomenon was also encountered in 1981 and 1986.

⁹ For a similar analysis of the 1986 Census labour force activity estimates, the reader should refer to the User's Guide to 1986 Census Data on Labour Force Activity (Cat. No. 99-111E).

¹⁰ This is based on comparisons of weighted but unrounded figures (both data sources). The data tables are not included in this report.

Absence from job in the reference week

In 1986, high census estimates of persons absent from their job in the reference week were identified, relative to the LFS. Although the problem existed for all ages, it was most heavily concentrated among the older population, 65 years of age and over. Investigations done in 1986 revealed that many respondents reported that they were absent from a job during the reference week even though responses provided to other questions indicated that they had no job. A post-imputation adjustment ("fix") was made during edit and imputation processing which was effective in correcting the problem.¹¹

In the 1991 Census, the same problem was anticipated, as there was no change to the question on lay-off/absence from job between 1986 and 1991 and a similar post-imputation "fix" to that used in 1986 was incorporated in the 1991 Census edit and imputation modules. As a result of this adjustment, the 1991 Census data on absence from job compared well with the survey data for the population 15 years of age and over. The 1991 Census adjustment affected a weighted count of approximately 155,800 persons.

2. Unemployment Estimates

The estimates of unemployed persons from the 1991 Census and the May 1991 Survey were found to be very comparable at the national level, but less so at the provincial level. At the national level, the census estimate exceeded the May 1991 LFS estimate by less than 1% (a difference of approximately 3,000 persons, as shown in Table A1). However, the census estimate for the unemployed persons exceeded the June 1991 LFS estimate to a greater degree (3%).

At the national level, the census estimates of unemployed men were somewhat more comparable to the May and June Surveys than the census estimates of unemployed women. Relative to the May Survey, the census reported 9% more unemployed women and compared to the June Survey, the census reported 7% more unemployed women. For men, relative to the May and June Surveys, the census unemployment estimates differed by 6% and less than 1%, respectively.

Large percentage differences in the unemployment estimates were found in the census relative to the May 1991 Survey in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Ontario and B.C. Relative to the June 1991 Survey, large differences in the unemployment estimates were found in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P.E.I., Ontario and B.C. In all cases (especially the maritime provinces), the census estimates of the unemployed substantially exceeded those of the survey.

Conceptual and question differences between the census and the Labour Force Survey have their greatest impact on the comparability of the unemployment estimates in the two data sources. Because of these differences, less comparable estimates can be expected relative to the other labour force activity categories.

In the 1991 Census, the unemployed category is subdivided into 13 subcomponents. Analysis of these 13 subcomponents revealed the following data quality concerns.

¹¹ As was the case in the 1986 Census, it appears likely that the cause of this data problem was a misinterpretation of Question 31 in the 1991 Census: "Last week, was this person on temporary lay-off or absent from his/her job or business?" More specifically, respondents may have misinterpreted the "Yes, on vacation, ill, on strike or locked out, or absent for other reasons" answer category.

Looked for Work in the Four Weeks Prior to the Census

Ten of the 13 categories of the unemployed pertain to persons who looked for work. As in the 1981 and 1986 Censuses, the 1991 Census estimate of men looking for work was lower than the similar estimate from the Labour Force Survey (by 14% in 1991).¹² However, the 1991 Census estimate of females who looked for work in the past four weeks was also slightly lower (by -3%) than the similar estimate from the survey, resulting in a percentage difference between the census and the May LFS of -9% for both sexes. The lower estimates in the census for both males and females who were unemployed and looked for work was mainly a result of lower counts for the "Experienced, looked for full-time work" category and to a lesser extent, the "Experienced, looked for part-time work" category.

The self-enumeration method of data collection in the census may have resulted in lower "looked for work" counts. In the survey, respondents who may be uncertain if certain activities constitute a job search can receive clarification from the survey interviewer. The census questionnaire indicated only some of the possible job search activities as examples.

On Temporary Lay-off in the Reference Week

Persons who were on temporary lay-off in the reference week from a job to which they expected to return were included in the "Total unemployed" category. Three "on temporary lay-off" components are identified by the census: those who also looked for full-time work; those who also looked for part-time work; and those who did not look for work. The census estimates for all three of these categories were much higher than comparable figures from both the May and June 1991 Surveys, for both men and women, and in all provinces.

Differences in questions asked and collection methods (self-enumeration in the census and interviewer in the survey) contributed to the different results obtained by the census and the survey for persons on temporary lay-off. The key factor, however, likely was the difference in questions asked. Relatively more respondents may have misinterpreted the term "on temporary lay-off" (like the term "absent from job or business", as noted above) in the census than in the survey. The survey questions also ensure a stronger job attachment than the census question: the survey first asks respondents if they had a job at which they did not work. Although Question 31 in the 1991 Census specifically states "on temporary lay-off from a job to which this person expects to return", the phrase, "from a job to which this person expects to return" might have been ignored by respondents. In addition, LFS interviewers might more easily differentiate between unemployed persons either on, or not on temporary lay-off to jobs to which they expected to return.

When Last Worked

Information from the question on when the respondent last worked (Question 35) is used to divide the population 15 years of age and over into those persons with job experience since January 1, 1990, and those with no previous job experience or those who worked prior to January 1, 1990, only. This information is combined with labour force responses to identify the experienced and inexperienced unemployed. The experienced unemployed together with the employed form the experienced labour force.

As was the case in 1986, the census estimate of persons who never worked was considerably higher (13% higher) than the estimate from the May 1991 Labour Force Survey.¹³ On the other hand, the "Last worked in 1990" category was considerably lower (17% lower) in the census compared to the survey. As a result, at the national level, the census estimate of the inexperienced unemployed was higher than the corresponding survey estimate (by 17%) and the census estimate of the experienced unemployed was lower (by -37%) than the survey estimate.

Lower estimates of the experienced unemployed in the census compared to the survey were likely related to underreporting in the census of persons who worked in the private household industry (e.g., teenagers who babysit), the direct seller industry (newspaper delivery persons, door-to-door salespersons) and persons with other casual or short-term employment in 1990. There may also have been a recall problem for persons who had not worked recently.

¹² This is based on comparisons of weighted but unrounded figures (both data sources). The data tables are not included in this report.

¹³ This is based on comparisons of weighted but unrounded figures (both data sources). The data tables are not included in this report.

3. Labour Force Estimates

At the national level, the labour force estimates from the census and LFS compared reasonably well. The census was about 3% higher relative to the May LFS and approximately 1% higher relative to the June LFS. Since the labour force is composed of persons who were either employed or unemployed in the census reference week, and the employed population normally accounts for about 90% of the labour force, this finding is not surprising.

The difference in the labour force figures at the national level resulted from large percentage differences in employment estimates between the census and the May or June 1991 Survey in Quebec, Ontario and B.C., three provinces with large populations.

4. Not in the Labour Force Estimates

Census estimates of the not in the labour force component of the total population 15 years of age and over compared well to the May and June Survey estimates of this subpopulation, at the national level.

Relative to the May Survey, the census estimate of persons not in the labour force was less than 1% lower (a difference of approximately 44,000 persons) and relative to the June Survey, the estimate was about 2% higher (a difference of approximately 108,000 persons). The difference in the not in the labour force estimate relative to the June LFS was primarily a result of differences in estimates at the provincial level in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec and B.C.

Labour Force Activity by Age Groups

The following is a brief discussion of the key data quality findings for each component of the labour force activity variable, by sex and age group, for Canada only, when compared to the Labour Force Survey.

(a) Comparisons of Labour Force Activity Estimates

Tables A2 and A3 in Appendix D present labour force activity data at the national level by age groups and sex from the 1991 Census and the May and June 1991 Labour Force Surveys.

Again as in 1986, although employment and unemployment data from the census and survey compared quite well, the data were less comparable for the youngest and oldest age groups, the 15-19 years of age and the 65 years of age and over groups. The census estimates for both the employed and the unemployed 15-19 years of age were lower (by -10% and -23% respectively) than the May LFS estimates, while the census employment and unemployment estimates for those aged 65 years of age and over were higher than the May LFS estimates. The census employment estimate exceeded the May LFS estimate by 34% for those 65 years of age and over, while the census unemployment estimate for persons in the same age group more than doubled that of the survey (16,000 persons in the census compared to 7,000 persons in the May Survey).

The 15-19 and 65 years of age and over categories also provided the poorest comparison between the census and June Survey employment and unemployment data. (It should be noted that the variance, or sampling error, for the survey estimates was also highest for these two age groups, compared to all other age groups, at the national level.)

The apparent census undercount of employed persons 15-19 years of age was also likely linked to the underreporting, on the part of census respondents, of casual, or temporary work by teenagers, such as babysitting, door-to-door sales, newspaper delivery and other kinds of marginal employment.

Explanations for census overcounts of persons 65 years of age and over, both employed or unemployed, include respondent error in the census and differences in data collection techniques (interviewers in the survey versus self-enumeration in the census). Older respondents sometimes gave their previous occupations in the census but also reported that they had last worked before 1990. Such contradictory responses originally resulted in these persons not being excluded from the labour force, since some evidence of work since January 1, 1990, had been indicated by the respondent. In the survey, fully trained and experienced interviewers might have been able to determine more accurately whether or not such persons should have been excluded from the labour force.

In the 1991 Census, a pre-edit "fix" was introduced during processing of the labour force activity questions to adjust the responses of persons 65 years of age and over who reported that they:

- had not worked any hours during the reference week and,
- had last worked before January 1, 1990 and,
- had not worked any weeks in 1990 and,
- had no employment income in 1990 (wages, salaries or self-employment income), but had pension income in 1990, and
- had reported an industry or an occupation.

In all such instances, these persons were assigned to the "Not in the labour force" category and included in the "population who last worked before January 1, 1990" subuniverse.

Since the criteria used for this adjustment was quite restrictive, it is possible that not all persons 65 years of age and over that could have been adjusted were actually adjusted. However, a weighted count of approximately 31,650 persons was corrected by this pre-edit fix.

(b) Comparisons of Economic Indicators

Participation Rates

The census participation rate of 67.9% fell between the May LFS estimate (67.2%) and the June LFS estimate (68.0%). The participation rate for males and females both compared well to the May and June Surveys. The census participation rate for males (76.3%) fell between the comparable figures for the May Survey (75.8%) and the June Survey (76.8%). The census participation rate for females (59.9%) compared closely to the June Survey participation rate for females (59.6%).

The largest difference in participation rates between the two data sources was observed in the 15-19 years of age category. The census estimate of 48.5% was 7.9 percentage points below the May Survey estimate of 56.4% and 10.9 percentage points below the June Survey estimate of 59.4%. Since the participation rate represents the labour force as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, lower census estimates of employed and unemployed persons between the ages of 15-19, relative to the May and June Surveys (noted in the previous section), resulted in lower participation rates in the census for this age group.

The census participation rates compared favourably to the May Survey rates in other age groups over 20 years of age, particularly the 25-34 years of age and 35-44 years of age categories, where the rates differed by less than one percentage point in each case. However, census participation rates tended to be higher than the survey participation rates for older workers, or those 45-64 years of age and 65 years of age and over, where the rates differed by 2.5 and 2.4 percentage points respectively.

Unemployment Rates

The census unemployment rate (10.1%) fell between the May Survey estimate of 10.4% and the June Survey estimate of 10.0%. The census unemployment rates for males and females, both also 10.1%, were quite comparable to the May Survey estimates, as both differed by less than one percentage point: there was a -0.9 percentage point difference for males and a 0.5 percentage point difference for females.

The poorest comparisons between the two data sources (the census and the May Survey) occurred in the 15-19 years of age category (-2.2 percentage point difference), the 20-24 years of age category (-2.4 percentage point difference) and in the 65 years of age and over category (2.3 percentage point difference). For all other categories (25-64 years of age), the unemployment rates compared quite favourably with the census and May estimates, differing by no more than 0.4 of one percentage point.

Employment-Population Ratio

The census employment-population ratio (61.1%) compared very well with the May and June Survey estimates (60.3% and 61.2% respectively). The census employment-population ratio for males was slightly higher than the May estimate (68.6% compared to 67.5%). The census estimate for females compared more closely to the May Survey estimate, differing by only 0.5 of one percentage point.

The employment-population ratio estimates from the two sources (census and May Survey) compared quite well for persons between 25-44 years of age, but less well for persons in other age groups, particularly those in the 15-19 years of age, 20-24 years of age, 45-64 years of age and 65 years of age and over categories. For these age groups, differences of -5.5, 3.6, 2.2 and 2.2 percentage points, respectively, were observed.

E. Invalid Response Increase (Questions 30 and 43)

As Table 6.1 indicates, there was a significant increase in the number of invalid responses for the questions on the number of hours worked in the reference week and number of weeks worked in the reference year, between 1986 and 1991. The increase was especially high in Ontario, the Western provinces and Territories, and in the overseas population. This increase in invalid responses is at least partly related to the cancellation of the pre-entry grooming operations in the 1991 Census. It could also have resulted from keying errors and insufficient application of key entry edits designed to ensure quality control. However, all invalid responses were corrected during the labour force activity edit and imputation operations.

Table 6.1 Invalid Responses as a Percentage of Total Responses and Percentage Increase, 1986-1991, Questions 30 and 43, Canada and Regions (Based on Unweighted Counts)

	Canada	East	Quebec	Ontario	West	Outside Canada
Question 30						
(Hours worked in reference week)						
1986 Census	0.19	0.14	0.05	0.15	0.33	1.60
1991 Census	0.69	0.31	0.06	0.95	0.98	1.66
% Increase 1986-1991:	298	128	28	577	227	4
Question 43						
(Weeks worked in 1985/1990)						
1986 Census	0.37	0.24	0.18	0.42	0.47	0.64
1991 Census	0.80	0.51	0.27	0.93	1.10	1.41
% Increase 1986-1991:	142	126	63	145	165	131

Sources: 1986 and 1991 Census data evaluation tabulations.

F. Response Rates

Due to the nature of the labour force activity data, response rates can be defined in several ways, depending on the purpose for which the rates are being used. The labour force activity concept is based on the responses given to the questions on the hours worked in the reference week, lay-off or absence from a job, whether the respondent looked for work in the previous four weeks, had a new job to start, or was available to start work. In addition, the responses to the question on when the respondent last worked are used to qualify some of the labour force categories. Response rates can therefore be viewed in terms of the responses to the individual questions or in terms of the derived concept as a whole.

Response rate tables for the labour force activity questions appear in **Appendix E** (Tables A4 and A5). These rates represent the number of persons who answered a particular question, expressed as a percentage of those who were required to give a response.¹⁴ The response rate for the labour force activity concept as a whole represents the number of persons who gave sufficient responses to all the questions on labour force activity so that a decision as to whether they were employed, unemployed or not in the labour force could be made, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

Table A4 presents 1991 Census response rates for each of the questions on labour force activity separately, by sex, for Canada, including those for Questions 43 and 44 on weeks worked in 1990 and worked full-time or part-time weeks in 1990. Comparable 1986 Census response rates are shown in brackets.

With the exception of Question 31 (on temporary lay-off or absence from job last week), response rates were high and comparable to 1986 Census response rates, ranging from 90.0% for Question 31 to 97.7% for Question 30 (on hours worked in reference week), with most being considerably higher than the rate for Question 31. For nearly all questions, response rates for females were slightly higher than those for males.

At the national level, the response rate for labour force activity was 92.5%, with males having a slightly higher rate of response (93.1%) than females (92.0%). In 1986, the total response rates for both sexes was 2.0 percentage points higher, being at 94.5%.

Among the provinces and territories, the rates tended to be higher in the Western provinces and the territories, with the exception of the Yukon, which had the lowest response rate (87.9%). The highest response rate was in the Northwest Territories (96.5%).

¹⁴ The reader should note that invalid responses are included with other responses in the total response rate.

VII. Historical Comparability

One of the most important uses of census labour force activity data is the analysis of historical trends. Researchers are obviously primarily interested in quantifying changes in the labour force data collected by the census which reflect changes in the economy. However, some of the differences in the data are due solely to differences in concepts, definitions and processing among the census years. These differences need to be identified and, where possible, quantified for data users.

In this chapter, differences in labour force activity estimates resulting from differences in concepts (changes to the types and/or wording of questions), definitions and processing since the 1971 Census will be examined. Primary importance is given to differences in 1991 and 1971 Census concepts, definitions and processing and to differences in 1991 and 1986 Census concepts, definitions and processing.

Users interested in analysis of historical trend data dating back to 1971 must obtain 1991 Census data based on 1971 Census labour force activity concepts and definitions. Historically comparable estimates dating back to the 1971 Census are available through the means of custom data retrievals, or in published form.¹⁵

A discussion of changes in labour force activity concepts, definitions and processing procedures between 1986 and 1991 is interesting primarily because processing changes were introduced in 1991 as a result of the availability of questions on school attendance and years of postsecondary education in the 1991 Census.

Users interested in similar information on historical comparability to that presented in this chapter for 1986 or 1981 Census labour force activity data can refer to the *User's Guide to the 1986 Census Data on Labour Force Activity* (Catalogue No. 99-111E) and to the *1981 Census Summary Guide - Sample Population* (Catalogue No. 99-903E). Additional information on changes in questions asked, concepts and processing since the 1971 Census can also be found in the *1991 Census (Reference) Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-301E, Appendix B.

A. 1971-1991 Census Comparisons

There are a number of differences in concepts and definitions in the 1971 Census compared to the 1991 Census. These are presented in Chart 7.1, including indications of the impact of these differences on labour force activity estimates, where possible. In 1971, women who worked less than 20 hours a week without pay on a family farm had been classified as "Not in the labour force". Starting with the 1976 Census, these persons have been included in the "Employed" category.

In addition, whereas in 1971 and 1976 there was a separate question asked on hours of unpaid work in the operation of a family business or farm, in the 1981 Census and in subsequent censuses, there was only one question on hours worked in the reference week and respondents were asked to report both hours of paid work and hours of unpaid work in a family business or farm.

Furthermore, there were no questions in 1971 on definite arrangements to start a new job, or availability for work. These two questions were added in the 1976 Census and used in all subsequent censuses to identify the "unemployed". Persons who both "looked for work" and were "absent from their job" were classified as "unemployed" rather than "employed" in the 1971 and 1976 Censuses. Since the 1981 Census, priority has been given to "absence from job" responses, or an indication of employment rather than unemployment, in such situations.

In 1971, respondents were asked if they had looked for work in the previous week only; starting with the 1981 Census, the reference period for persons looking for work was extended to the previous four weeks. Also, for persons on temporary lay-off, the lay-off period was restricted to 30 days or less in the 1971 and 1976 Censuses. In the 1981 Census this period of time was extended to 26 weeks. In the 1986 and 1991 Censuses, however, there were no restrictions on the length of the lay-off period. All restrictions were removed.

¹⁵ Please see the 1991 Nation Series Census publication, *Labour Force Activity* (Cat. No. 93-324), Table 3 and the 1986 Census Nation Series publication *Labour Force Activity*, (Cat. No. 93-111), Table 1. The 1971 Census publication (Cat. No. 94-702) also contains historically comparable data (based on 1971 Census concepts and definitions) dating back to the 1951 Census, in Tables 2 and 3.

Also, in 1971 and 1976, persons looking for work and not available for work were classified as "unemployed". In subsequent censuses, these persons were classified as "Not in the labour force".

Finally, in 1971 and 1976, institutional residents were asked all of the questions on labour force. However, institutional residents were included in the category "Not in the labour force" as well as in the population 15 years of age and over when participation rates were calculated.

Table 7.1 presents 1991 Census labour force activity data according to 1971 and 1991 Census definitions. It also summarizes the information presented in Chart 7.1. Table 7.2 presents 1971 and 1991 Census labour force activity estimates, including 1991 Census estimates redefined for historical comparability according to 1971 Census concepts and definitions. It shows percentage differences in 1991 Census estimates (those with 1991 concepts and those redefined with 1971 concepts). Table 7.2 indicates the change in 1991 Census labour force activity estimates resulting from the use of 1971 Census concepts and definitions to ensure historical comparability.

All of the figures presented in Table 7.2 have been published. Users interested in analysis of historical trends using census data dating back to the 1971 Census should note, however, that unadjusted 1991 Census labour force activity estimates (Column 2) and 1971 Census figures (Column 1) should not be compared directly. 1991 Census estimates which have been readjusted for historical comparability according to 1971 Census concepts (Column 3) should instead be used.

Chart 7.1 Comparability of 1971 and 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Questions, Definitions, Concepts and Processing

Condition	1971 questions, concepts, etc.	1991 questions, concepts, etc.	Data adjusted	Effect of adjustment on data ¹
(a) Unpaid family workers.				
(i) General.	- Separate questions on hours worked for pay or profit and hours of unpaid work in a family business or farm.	- Respondents were instructed to include hours of paid or unpaid family work in a single "hours worked" question.	Not possible.	Impact unknown. ²
(ii) Female farm labourers who worked less than 20 hours per week.	- Excluded from "Labour force"; included in "Not in the labour force".	- Included in "Employed" and therefore the "Labour force".	No.	In tables containing 1991 data defined according to 1971 definitions, these persons are included in the "Employed" category. ³
(b) Persons looking for work and also absent from work.	- Included in "Unemployed".	- Included in "Employed".	Yes.	In 1991, there were 167,825 employed persons who would have been considered unemployed according to the 1971 definition.
(c) Persons with a "new job to start".	- No question asked. - Most people probably reported as "Not in the labour force" in 1971. ⁴	- Included in "Unemployed".	Yes.	There were approximately 49,515 persons or 3% of the 1991 unemployed who would have been assigned as "Not in the labour force" according to the 1971 definition.

Chart 7.1 Comparability of 1971 and 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Questions, Definitions, Concepts and Processing - Continued

Condition	1971 questions, concepts, etc.	1991 questions, concepts, etc.	Data adjusted	Effect of adjustment on data ¹
(d) Persons looking for work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respondents were asked if they had looked for work in the previous week. - Instructions stated that "Yes" was to be marked if respondent would have looked for work except for temporary illness or belief that no work was available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respondents were asked if they had looked for work in the previous four weeks. 	Not possible.	Impact unknown.
(e) Persons on "lay-off".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Separate question asked. - According to the Instruction Booklet, the lay-off period was confined to 30 days or less. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lay-off combined with absence from possible job into one question. - There was no restriction on the length of the lay-off. 	Not possible.	Impact unknown.
(f) Availability for work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No question on "availability for work"; persons looking for work and not available for work were classified as "Unemployed". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persons looking for work and not available for work⁵ were classified as "Not in the labour force". 	Yes.	There were 234,200 persons not in the labour force in 1991 who would have been considered "Unemployed" according to the 1971 definition.
(g) Institutional residents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional residents were asked the labour force questions but were classified as "Not in the labour force". - Institutional residents were included in the population 15 years of age and over when calculating participation rates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional residents were not asked the labour force questions and were excluded from the population 15 years of age and over. - Institutional residents were excluded from the population 15 years of age and over when calculating participation rates. 	Yes. ⁶	There were 299,430 institutional residents in 1991 who were not included in the population 15 years of age and over. According to 1971 definitions, these persons would be considered "Not in the labour force".

Chart 7.1 Comparability of 1971 and 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Questions, Definitions, Concepts and Processing - Concluded

Notes

1. All adjustments shown in this chart have been made to the 1991 data to make it comparable with that from 1971.
2. There is a census question, the census question on class of worker (Question 41 in the 1991 Census questionnaire) which asks respondents to identify themselves as unpaid family workers, if applicable.
3. Although theoretically such workers should be excluded from the "Employed" and included in the "Not in the labour force" category in 1991, in making comparisons with 1971, such an exclusion may lead to less comparable rather than more comparable data. This is because traditionally, comparisons between the Labour Force Survey and the census indicate an undercount for employed unpaid family workers in the census. Therefore, published 1991 Census figures in historical tables include these persons in the "Employed" and the "Labour force" categories.
4. In 1971, no question or instruction on "new job" was included in the material distributed to respondents. If they had inquired of the Census Representative or Telephone Assistance Service, they would have been told to consider themselves as "absent". From the data shown, however, it seems unlikely that any significant number of respondents did so.
5. In Question 34, persons "going to school" or not available for "other reasons". Also, in the 1991 Census, the questions on school attendance (Question 27), years of university education (Question 28) and years of other postsecondary education (Question 29) were used in determining availability for work.
6. For historical tables using the labour force as the universe, no adjustment is required.

Table 7.1 Comparison of 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Data According to 1971 and 1991 Census Definitions, Canada

1971 Census definitions	1991 Census Definitions					
	Total population 15 years of age and over	Labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Institutional residents
Total population 15 years of age and over	21,604,170	14,474,945	13,005,500	1,469,440	6,829,795	299,430
Total population 15 years of age and over excl. institutional residents	21,304,740	14,474,945	13,005,500	1,469,440	6,829,795	-
Labour force	14,659,630	14,425,425	13,005,500	1,419,925	234,200	-
Employed	12,837,675	12,837,675	12,837,675	-	-	-
Unemployed	1,821,950	1,587,750	167,825	1,419,925	234,200	-
Not in the labour force	6,944,540	49,515	-	49,515	6,595,595	299,430
Institutional residents	299,430	-	-	-	-	299,430
Other (non-institutional residents)	6,645,110	49,515	-	-	6,595,595	-

Table 7.2 Labour Force Activity of the Population 15 Years of Age and Over for the Census Years of (1) 1971, (2) 1991 and (3) 1991, Redefined for Historical Comparability to 1971, Showing % Difference in 1991 Census Estimates, Canada

	1971 Census (1)	1991 Census (2)	1991 Census - redefined for historical comparability (1971 concepts) (3)	% Difference in 1991 census estimates $((2)-(3)) \div (2)$
Population 15 years of age and over	15,189,500	21,304,740	21,604,170	-1.4
Total labour force	8,813,345	14,474,945	14,659,630	-1.3
Employed	8,117,380	13,005,500	12,837,675	1.3
Unemployed	695,955	1,469,440	1,821,950	-24.0
Not in the labour force	6,376,160	6,829,795	6,944,535	-1.7
Participation rate	58.0	67.9	67.9	0.0
Unemployment rate	7.9	10.2	12.4	-2.2
Employment-population ratio	53.4	61.0	59.4	1.6

B. 1986-1991 Census Comparisons

Census labour force activity concepts, definitions, or questions asked, did not change between the 1986 and 1991 Censuses. However, processing of the data was modified, causing some differences in labour force activity estimates as a result of the use of the questions on school attendance and years of postsecondary education. The 1991 Census questionnaire contained a question on school attendance but the 1986 Census questionnaire did not. In 1991, since the monthly Labour Force Survey contained a question on school attendance and conformance with survey concepts was identified as a priority, information from the census school attendance question (and questions on years of postsecondary education) was used to process the labour force activity data.

In the 1991 Census, the following respondents were considered to be unavailable for work, and as a result, were assigned to the "Not in the labour force" category:

- persons who reported that they were in full-time attendance in elementary or secondary school in the previous nine months (and were, therefore, deemed to be unavailable for full-time work) and who,
- reported that they had also looked for full-time work, or were on lay-off, or had a new job to start in four weeks

Use of the 1991 Census question on availability for work was also made. In 1986, since no question on school attendance was asked, only the question on availability for work was used.

Table 7.3 indicates the size of the impact of this processing change on the 1991 Census labour force activity estimates, at the national level. The processing change resulted in a decrease in the unemployed and an increase in the number of persons not in the labour force and was primarily concentrated amongst persons in the 15-19 years of age category. Published 1991 Census labour force activity tables do not include estimates adjusted according to 1986 Census processing; however, a cautionary note on this subject was included in the 1991 Census publications.

Table 7.3 Labour Force Activity, 1991 Census of Canada

Canada	1991 Census (as published in 1991) (1)	1991 Census (using 1986 processing) (2)	Diff. in Count (1) - (2)	% Diff. ((1)-(2)) ÷ (1)
Labour force				
15 years of age and over	14,474,940	14,535,850	-60,910	-0.42
Employed	13,005,505	13,005,505	-	no change
Unemployed	1,469,440	1,530,350	-60,910	-4.15
Not in the labour force	6,829,795	6,768,885	60,910	0.89
Labour force				
15-19 years of age	904,370	948,260	-43,890	-4.85
Employed	766,260	766,260	-	no change
Unemployed	138,110	182,005	-43,895	-31.78
Not in the labour force	967,865	923,965	43,900	4.54
Labour force				
20 years of age and over	13,570,575	13,587,590	-17,015	-0.13
Employed	12,239,240	12,239,245	-	no change
Unemployed	1,331,330	1,348,350	-17,020	-1.28
Not in the labour force	5,861,940	5,844,925	17,015	0.29

C. 1981-1991 Census Comparisons

Questions on labour force activity activity, as well as concepts and processing procedures used in the 1981 and 1991 Censuses were quite similar.

The 1991 Census questions on labour force activity were virtually unchanged from those asked in 1981. For the on temporary lay-off response to Question 31 in 1991, no time restriction was given, but in 1981, the time restriction given in the instruction booklet was 26 weeks. In addition, in 1991, the phrase "from a job to which you expect to return" was added to the on temporary lay-off response.

A question on school attendance was asked of respondents in both the 1981 and 1991 Censuses. As a result, in 1981 and 1991, labour force activity data was processed in a similar fashion, using this information. In both 1981 and 1991, the questions on school attendance used a reference period of the previous nine months and the question wording was nearly identical in each case.

There was, however, one change introduced since the 1981 Census in the application of school attendance data to the processing of the labour force activity variable, in order to more closely correspond to Labour Force Survey processing. In the 1981 Census, school attendance information was not considered for persons who looked for work in the past four weeks and who reported that they were available for work. These persons were all considered available for work, on the basis of the question on availability for work in the 1981 Census. In 1991, persons who were in full-time attendance at a school, college, or university in the past nine months, seeking full-time work, were considered to be unavailable for work, or not in the labour force, even if they had reported that they were available for work in the question on availability for work. At the national level, this processing change affected a weighted count of 41,790 persons; persons 15-19 years of age accounted for 65.4% of the total (or a weighted count of 27,335 persons).

VIII. Products and Services

The 1991 Products and services line is divided into five categories - data products, analytical products, reference products, tabulation services and workshops and seminars. This section describes the various products and services which provide data or information on labour force activity.

Data Products

The Nation Series

Labour Force Activity - Catalogue No. 93-324

This publication presents labour force activity and work activity in 1990 statistics from the 1991 Census of Canada. Historically comparable data for the period 1971-1991 are also provided. Data were collected from a 20% sample of all households and are presented for Canada, the provinces and territories.

Labour Force Activity of Women by Presence of Children - Catalogue No. 93-325

This publication presents data for females 15 years of age and over in private households, cross-classified by marital status, age groups, presence of children and labour force activity. Data were collected from a 20% sample of all households and are presented for Canada, the provinces and territories.

Basic Summary Tabulations - 20% Sample

The 1991 Census Basic Summary Tabulations (BSTs) are a series of tabulations available on magnetic tape for each of the standard geographic areas:

- Canada, provinces and territories;
- census divisions and census subdivisions;
- census metropolitan areas and tracted census agglomerations;
- census tracts;
- enumeration areas;
- federal electoral districts.

The following tables containing labour force activity data are included in the BST program:

- N9101 - Population 15 Years and Over by Age Groups (17) and Marital Status (6), Showing Labour Force Activity (8) and Sex (3)
- N9103 - Population 15 Years and Over by Age Groups (5) and School Attendance (4), Showing Labour Force Activity (8) and Sex (3)
- N9104 - Population 15 Years and Over by Age Groups (8) and Highest Level of Schooling (8a), Showing Labour Force Activity (8) and Sex (3)
- N9105 - Employed Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Age Groups (17a) and Sex (3), Showing Hours Worked in the Reference Week (10)
- N9106 - Females 15 Years and Over in Private Households by Age Groups (8a), Marital Status (8) and Presence of Children (6), Showing Labour Force Activity (8a)

Area Profile Series

This series gives a statistical overview, or profile of geographic areas. A wide range of census variables are covered in limited detail. The geographic areas include:

- census divisions and census subdivisions;
- census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations;
- census tracts for CMAs and selected census-tracted CAs;
- federal electoral districts;
- urban and rural areas;
- enumeration areas;
- urban forward sortation areas.

For each of these geographic areas, there are two parts:

- Part A (showing variables obtained on a 100% basis);
- Part B (showing variables obtained on a 20% sample basis).

Among the variables included in Part B is **labour force activity**.

Reference Products

1991 Census Dictionary (Cat. No. 92-301E)

The 1991 Census Dictionary provides detailed information on all of the concepts, variables and geographic elements of the 1991 Census. The information provided for each variable includes a definition, a historical summary, the related population, associated census question numbers, applicable response categories or classifications, and special remarks. There is also an electronic version of the census dictionary.

1991 Census Catalogue (Cat. No. 92-302E)

The 1991 Census Catalogue gives a full description of the products and services available, including information on release dates, prices, media, table titles and catalogue numbers.

1991 Census Handbook (Cat. No. 92-305E)

The 1991 Census Handbook provides a non-technical overview of the census. It introduces data users to census variables and geographic concepts, describes data collection and processing activities and provides an overview of products and services.

Tabulation Services

Electronic Shelf

All data released in published formats are available on a table by table basis in electronic or print format.

Workshops and Seminars

Workshops and seminars are offered to provide new and current census data users with relevant information and to assist them in making maximum use of available census data.

IX. Conclusion

This document was designed to provide users of census data with detailed information related to 1991 Census labour force activity data, including concepts and definitions, data processing methods and effects, and data quality estimations.

Following the data collection and processing operations, the edit and imputation process was used to identify and correct invalid, missing, multiple or conflicting responses. The incidence of both invalid and multiple responses was very low, although invalid responses increased by a significant degree between 1986 and 1991. With the exception of the correction of responses in which questionnaire skip instructions were not followed, there was very little change between the distribution of each of the labour force activity variables before and after imputation. Response rates for each of the 1991 Census questions on labour force activity were either quite high or acceptable.

The 1991 Census labour force activity estimates were compared with the data from the Labour Force Survey, with controls for differences in coverage, or target populations. These comparisons revealed minor, but acceptable, differences in estimates. Differences in questions asked, sample sizes, reference periods, weighting systems and data collection methods explain many of the differences found in the estimates.

Comparisons with the Labour Force Survey, by age group, revealed that differences in estimates were greatest for the 15-19 years of age and 65 years of age and over categories. For both census employment and unemployment estimates, there was a undercount relative to the survey, with respect to the 15-19 years of age category, and a overcount relative to the survey in the case of the 65 years of age and over category. However, response errors and differences in data collection techniques (trained interviewers in the survey versus self-enumeration in the census) explain most of the differences.

Since the 1971 Census, there have been some fairly significant changes in the questions asked and concepts used. These differences and the impact of these changes on the 1991 Census labour force activity data were presented in Chapter VII. Census questions on labour force activity and related concepts have remained very similar since the 1981 Census, however, some minor changes in processing, notably related to the use of school attendance information for determining availability for work, have been introduced.

APPENDIX A

Labour Force Activity Questions, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991 Censuses

1971 Census Questionnaire - Labour Force Activity Questions

31. (a) How many hours did you work for pay or profit last week?

Include all jobs and overtime.

☐ None ☐ 20 or more
☐ 1-19 ☒

(b) Last week, how many hours did you help without pay in the operation of a family business or farm?

Do not include housework in own home.

☐ None ☐ 20 or more
☐ 1-19

(c) Did you look for work last week?

For example, contact a Canada Manpower Centre, check with employers, place or answer newspaper ads, etc.

☐ Yes ☐ No

(d) Last week did you have a job from which you were on temporary lay-off?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☒

(e) Last week did you have a job or business from which you were absent because of illness, vacation, strike, training courses, etc.?

☐ Yes ☐ No

32. When did you last work at all, even for a few days?

☐ In 1971 ☒
☐ In 1970
☐ Before 1970 **SKIP TO**
☐ Never worked **QUESTION 40**

33. How many hours do you usually work each week?

☐ 1-19 ☐ 35-39 ☐ 50 or more
☐ 20-29 ☐ 40-44
☐ 30-34 ☐ 45-49 ☒

1976 Census Questionnaire - Labour Force Activity Questions

11. ACTIVITY IN LABOUR MARKET (including family farm or business) Please complete all parts.					
(a) Last week how many hours did you work for pay or in your own farm, business or professional practice?	(b) Last week how many hours did you help without pay in the operation of a family business or farm? (Do not include volunteer work or housework in own home.)	(c) Last week did you have a job from which you were on temporary lay-off?	(d) Last week did you have definite arrangements to report to a new job at a future date?	(e) Last week did you have a job from which you were absent for all or part of the week because of illness, strike, vacation, training courses, etc.?	(f) Did you look for work last week? For example, contact a Canada Manpower Centre, check with employers, place or answer newspaper ads, etc.
<input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1-14 <input type="radio"/> 15-19 <input type="radio"/> 20 or more	<input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1-14 <input type="radio"/> 15-19 <input type="radio"/> 20 or more <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Skip to Question 12. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes Were you available to start work last week? <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes

1981 Census Questionnaire - Labour Force Activity Questions

38. (a) Last week, how many hours did you work (not including house-work or other work around your home)?

Include:

- working for wages, salary, tips or commission,
- working in your own business, farm or professional practice,
- working without pay in a family farm or business.

12 ☐ None ► Continue with Questions 39(b) to 46
OR

13 Hours (to the nearest hour) ► Go to Question 41

• (b) Last week, were you on temporary lay-off or absent from your job or business?

Mark one box only

14 ☐ No

15 ☐ Yes, on temporary lay-off

16 ☐ Yes, on vacation, ill, on strike or locked out, or absent for other reasons

• (c) Last week, did you have definite arrangements to start a new job within the next four weeks?

17 ☐ No

18 ☐ Yes

• (d) Did you look for work during the past four weeks? For example, did you contact a Canada Employment Centre, check with employers, place or answer newspaper ads?

Mark one box only

19 ☐ No ► Go to Question 40

20 ☐ Yes, looked for full-time work

21 ☐ Yes, looked for part-time work (less than 30 hours per week)

• (e) Was there any reason why you could not start work last week?

Mark one box only

22 ☐ No, could have started work

23 ☐ Yes, already had a job

24 ☐ Yes, temporary illness or disability

25 ☐ Yes, personal or family responsibilities

26 ☐ Yes, going to school

27 ☐ Yes, other reasons

40. When did you last work, even for a few days (not including house-work or other work around your home)?

Mark one box only

28 ☐ In 1981 ► Answer Questions 41 to 46

29 ☐ In 1980

30 ☐ Before 1980

31 ☐ Never worked in lifetime ► Go to Question 45

1986 Census Questionnaire - Labour Force Activity Questions

25. (a) Last week, how many hours did you work (not including housework, maintenance or repairs for your own home)?
Include as work:
- * working without pay in a family farm or business (e.g., assisting in seeding, doing accounts);
 - * working in your own business, farm or professional practice, alone or in partnership;
 - * working for wages, salary, tips or commission.
- 21 Number of hours (to the nearest hour) ➤ Go to Question 27
- OR
- 22 ☐ None ➤ Continue with Questions 25 (b) to 32
- (b) Last week, were you on temporary lay-off or absent from your job or business?
Mark one box only
- 23 ☐ No
- 24 ☐ Yes, on temporary lay-off from a job to which I expect to return
- 25 ☐ Yes, on vacation, ill, on strike or locked out, or absent for other reasons
- (c) Last week, did you have definite arrangements to start a new job within the next four weeks?
- 26 ☐ No
- 27 ☐ Yes
- (d) Did you look for work during the past four weeks? For example, did you contact a Canada Employment Centre, check with employers, place or answer newspaper ads?
Mark one box only
- 28 ☐ No ➤ Go to Question 26
- 29 ☐ Yes, looked for full-time work
- 30 ☐ Yes, looked for part-time work (less than 30 hours per week)
- (e) Could you have started work last week had a job been available?
Mark one box only
- 31 ☐ Yes, could have started work
- 32 ☐ No, already had a job
- 33 ☐ No, temporary illness or disability
- 34 ☐ No, personal or family responsibilities
- 35 ☐ No, going to school
- 36 ☐ No, other reasons
36. When did you last work, even for a few days (not including housework, maintenance or repairs for your own home)?
Mark one box only
- 37 ☐ In 1986 ➤ Answer Questions 27 to 32
- 38 ☐ In 1985
- 39 ☐ Before 1985
- 40 ☐ Never worked in lifetime ➤ Go to Question 32

1991 Census Questionnaire - Labour Force Activity Questions

<p>WORK</p> <p>30. Last week, how many hours did this person work (not including volunteer work, housework, maintenance or repairs for his/her own home)?</p> <p><i>Include as work:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • working without pay in a family farm or business (e.g., assisting in seeding, doing accounts); • working in his/her own business, farm or professional practice, alone or in partnership; • working for wages, salary, tips or commission. 	<p>43 <input type="text"/> < Number of hours (to the nearest hour)</p> <p>Go to Question 31</p> <p>44 <input type="radio"/> None</p> <p>Continue with the next question</p>
<p>31. Last week, was this person on temporary lay-off or absent from his/her job or business?</p> <p><i>Mark one circle only.</i></p>	<p>45 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>46 <input type="radio"/> Yes, on temporary lay-off from a job to which this person expects to return</p> <p>47 <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, ill, on strike or locked-out, or absent for other reasons</p>
<p>32. Last week, did this person have definite arrangements to start a new job within the next four weeks?</p>	<p>48 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>49 <input type="radio"/> Yes</p>
<p>33. Did this person look for work during the past four weeks?</p> <p><i>For example, did this person contact a Canada Employment Centre, check with employers, place or answer newspaper ads?</i></p> <p><i>Mark one circle only.</i></p>	<p>50 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>Go to Question 35</p> <p>51 <input type="radio"/> Yes, looked for full-time work</p> <p>52 <input type="radio"/> Yes, looked for part-time work (less than 30 hours per week)</p>
<p>34. Could this person have started work last week had a job been available?</p> <p><i>Mark one circle only.</i></p>	<p>53 <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have started work</p> <p>54 <input type="radio"/> No, already had a job</p> <p>55 <input type="radio"/> No, temporary illness or disability</p> <p>56 <input type="radio"/> No, personal or family responsibilities</p> <p>57 <input type="radio"/> No, going to school</p> <p>58 <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons</p>
<p>35. When did this person last work, even for a few days (not including volunteer work, housework, maintenance or repairs for his/her own home)?</p>	<p>59 <input type="radio"/> In 1991</p> <p>Continue with the next question</p> <p>60 <input type="radio"/> In 1990</p> <p>Continue with the next question</p> <p>61 <input type="radio"/> Before 1990</p> <p>Go to Question 45</p> <p>62 <input type="radio"/> Never worked in lifetime</p> <p>Go to Question 45</p>

APPENDIX B

Labour Force Activity Questions, May and June 1991 Monthly Labour Force Surveys

Labour Force Activity Questions, May and June 1991 Monthly Labour Force Surveys

1991 Census of Population - Reference Products

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential - information

Occupation No. 2 Survey date 3 Age group No. 4 1 Admitted 05

5 6 7

10 LAST WEEK, DID ... WORK AT A JOB OR BUSINESS? (Regardless of the number of hours)
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

11 DID ... HAVE MORE THAN ONE JOB OR BUSINESS LAST WEEK?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

12 WAS THIS A RESULT OF CHANGING EMPLOYERS LAST WEEK?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

13 HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK DOES ... USUALLY WORK AT HIS/HER:
Main job? Other jobs?

14 WHAT IS THE REASON ... USUALLY WORKS LESS THAN 30 HOURS PER WEEK?
Enter code

15 LAST WEEK, HOW MANY HOURS OF OVERTIME OR EXTRA HOURS DID ... WORK?
Enter code

16 LAST WEEK, HOW MANY HOURS WAS ... AWAY FROM WORK FOR ANY REASON? (Sickness, vacation, illness, labour dispute, etc.)
Enter code

17 WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON FOR BEING AWAY FROM WORK?
Enter code

18 HOW MANY HOURS DID ... ACTUALLY WORK LAST WEEK AT HIS/HER:
Main job? Other jobs?

19 IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS, HAS ... LOOKED FOR ANOTHER JOB?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

20 IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS, HAS ... BEEN CONTINUOUSLY AWAY FROM WORK?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

21 UP TO THE END OF LAST WEEK, HOW MANY WEEKS HAS ... BEEN CONTINUOUSLY AWAY FROM WORK?
Enter code

22 IS ... GETTING ANY WAGES OR SALARY FROM HIS/HER EMPLOYER FOR ANY TIME OFF LAST WEEK?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

23 ARE YOU ... AWAY FROM WORK LAST WEEK?
Enter code

24 DID ... HAVE MORE THAN ONE JOB OR BUSINESS LAST WEEK?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

25 HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK DOES ... USUALLY WORK AT HIS/HER:
Main job? Other jobs?

26 WHAT IS THE REASON ... USUALLY WORKS LESS THAN 30 HOURS PER WEEK?
Enter code

27 UP TO THE END OF LAST WEEK, HOW MANY WEEKS HAS ... BEEN CONTINUOUSLY AWAY FROM WORK?
Enter code

28 IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS, HAS ... LOOKED FOR ANOTHER JOB?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

29 IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS, HAS ... BEEN CONTINUOUSLY AWAY FROM WORK?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

30 LAST WEEK, DID ... HAVE A JOB OR BUSINESS AT WHICH HE/SHE DID NOT WORK?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

31 LAST WEEK, DID ... HAVE A JOB TO START AT A DEFINITE DATE IN THE FUTURE?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

32 COUNTING FROM THE END OF LAST WEEK, IN HOW MANY WEEKS WILL ... START TO WORK AT HIS/HER NEW JOB?
Enter code

33 WHY WAS ... AWAY FROM WORK LAST WEEK?
Enter code

34 DID ... HAVE MORE THAN ONE JOB OR BUSINESS LAST WEEK?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

35 HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK DOES ... USUALLY WORK AT HIS/HER:
Main job? Other jobs?

36 WHAT IS THE REASON ... USUALLY WORKS LESS THAN 30 HOURS PER WEEK?
Enter code

37 UP TO THE END OF LAST WEEK, HOW MANY WEEKS HAS ... BEEN CONTINUOUSLY AWAY FROM WORK?
Enter code

38 IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS, HAS ... LOOKED FOR ANOTHER JOB?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

39 IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS, HAS ... BEEN CONTINUOUSLY AWAY FROM WORK?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

40 LAST WEEK, DID ... HAVE A JOB OR BUSINESS AT WHICH HE/SHE DID NOT WORK?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

41 LAST WEEK, DID ... HAVE A JOB TO START AT A DEFINITE DATE IN THE FUTURE?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

42 COUNTING FROM THE END OF LAST WEEK, IN HOW MANY WEEKS WILL ... START TO WORK AT HIS/HER NEW JOB?
Enter code

43 WHY WAS ... AWAY FROM WORK LAST WEEK?
Enter code

44 DID ... HAVE MORE THAN ONE JOB OR BUSINESS LAST WEEK?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

45 HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK DOES ... USUALLY WORK AT HIS/HER:
Main job? Other jobs?

46 WHAT IS THE REASON ... USUALLY WORKS LESS THAN 30 HOURS PER WEEK?
Enter code

47 UP TO THE END OF LAST WEEK, HOW MANY WEEKS HAS ... BEEN CONTINUOUSLY AWAY FROM WORK?
Enter code

48 IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS, HAS ... LOOKED FOR ANOTHER JOB?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

49 IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS, HAS ... BEEN CONTINUOUSLY AWAY FROM WORK?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

50 HAS ... EVER WORKED AT A JOB OR BUSINESS?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

51 WHEN DID ... LAST WORK AT A JOB OR BUSINESS?
Enter code

52 ARE YOU ... CURRENTLY WORKING?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

53 DID ... USUALLY WORK 30 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

54 WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON WHY ... LEFT THAT JOB?
Enter code

55 ARE YOU ... CURRENTLY WORKING?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

56 IN THE PAST 5 MONTHS, HAS ... LOOKED FOR WORK?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

57 IN THE PAST 5 WEEKS, WHAT HAS ... DONE TO FIND WORK? (Check all that apply)
Enter code

58 UP TO THE END OF LAST WEEK, HOW MANY WEEKS HAS ... BEEN LOOKING FOR WORK? (Not counting weeks employed)
Enter code

59 WHAT WAS ...'S MAIN ACTIVITY BEFORE HE/SHE STARTED TO LOOK FOR WORK?
Enter code

60 IS ... LOOKING FOR A JOB TO LAST MORE THAN 6 MONTHS?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

61 IS ... LOOKING FOR A FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME JOB?
Full-time ☐ Part-time ☐ Do not know ☐

62 WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON WHY ... DID NOT LOOK FOR WORK LAST WEEK?
Enter code

63 WAS THERE ANY REASON WHY ... COULD NOT TAKE A JOB LAST WEEK?
Enter code

64 ARE YOU ... CURRENTLY WORKING?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

65 LAST WEEK, WAS ... ATTENDING A SCHOOL, COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

66 WAS ... ENROLLED AS A FULL-TIME OR A PART-TIME STUDENT?
Full-time ☐ Part-time ☐ Do not know ☐

67 WHAT KIND OF SCHOOL WAS THIS?
Enter code

68 ARE YOU ... CURRENTLY WORKING?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

69 ARE YOU ... CURRENTLY WORKING?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

70 ARE YOU ... CURRENTLY WORKING?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

71 ARE YOU ... CURRENTLY WORKING?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

72 ARE YOU ... CURRENTLY WORKING?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

73 ARE YOU ... CURRENTLY WORKING?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

74 ARE YOU ... CURRENTLY WORKING?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

75A WHAT KIND OF WORK WAS ... DONE? (Check all that apply, e.g., office work, factory work, factory supervisor)
Enter code

75B IN THE WORK, WHAT WERE ... MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES OR DUTIES? (Check all that apply, e.g., filing documents, driving vehicles, heavy construction)
Enter code

76 Class of worker
Main job? Other jobs?

77 Other jobs?

78 ARE YOU ... CURRENTLY WORKING?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

79 ARE YOU ... CURRENTLY WORKING?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

80 LAST WEEK, WAS ... ATTENDING A SCHOOL, COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

81 WAS ... ENROLLED AS A FULL-TIME OR A PART-TIME STUDENT?
Full-time ☐ Part-time ☐ Do not know ☐

82 WHAT KIND OF SCHOOL WAS THIS?
Enter code

83 ARE YOU ... CURRENTLY WORKING?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

84 ARE YOU ... CURRENTLY WORKING?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

85 ARE YOU ... CURRENTLY WORKING?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

86 ARE YOU ... CURRENTLY WORKING?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

87 ARE YOU ... CURRENTLY WORKING?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

88 ARE YOU ... CURRENTLY WORKING?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

89 ARE YOU ... CURRENTLY WORKING?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

90 ARE YOU ... CURRENTLY WORKING?
Yes ☐ No ☐ Do not know ☐

APPENDIX C

Approximate Measures of Sampling Error, 1991 Census 20% Sample Data

Approximate Measures of Sampling Error, 1991 Census 20% Sample Data

The table shown below provides approximate measures of sampling error for all 1991 Census figures collected on a 20% sample basis. These measures are intended as a general guide only. The potential error due to sampling is expressed in terms of measures of "standard error". This is the square root of the average, taken over all possible samples of the same size and design, of the squared deviation of the sample estimate from the value for the total population.

Table Approximate Standard Error Due to Sampling for 1991 Census 20% Sample Data

Cell Value	Approximate Standard Error
50 or less	15
100	20
200	30
500	45
1,000	65
2,000	90
5,000	140
10,000	200
20,000	280
50,000	450
100,000	630
500,000	1400
1,000,000	1960
2,500,000	3000
5,000,000	4000
10,000,000	4900

Users wishing to determine the approximate error due to sampling for any given cell of data, based upon the 20% sample, should choose the standard error value corresponding to the cell value that is closest to the value of the given cell in the census tabulation. When using the obtained standard error value, in general the user can be reasonably certain that, for the enumerated population, the true value (discounting all forms of error other than sampling) lies within plus or minus three times the standard error (e.g., for a cell value of 1,000, the range would be 1,000 \pm 3 x 65, or 1000 \pm 195).

The effect of the particular sampling design and weighting procedure used in the 1991 Census may have varied, however, from one characteristic to another and from one geographic area to another. The standard error values in the table may, therefore, understate or overstate the error due to sampling.

The standard errors given in the table will not apply to population or universe (persons, households, dwellings or families) totals or subtotals for the geographic area under consideration.

APPENDIX D

Comparison Tables, 1991 Census and May and June 1991 Labour Force Surveys

Table A1 - Comparison of 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Estimates to May and June 1991 Labour Force Survey Estimates (1986 Weights) by Sex, Canada and Provinces (Census Universe Comparable to Labour Force Survey Universe)

		1991 Census ('000s) (a)	LFS - May 1991 (Census Concepts) ('000s) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - May 1991 (d)	LFS - June 1991 (Census Concepts) ('000s) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - June 1991 (d)
CANADA								
1. Population 15 Years of Age and Over	T.	21,036	20,710	1.6	.	20,740	1.4	.
	M.	10,260	10,099	1.6	.	10,114	1.4	.
	F.	10,776	10,611	1.6	.	10,626	1.4	.
2. Employed	T.	12,845	12,478	2.9	0.3	12,697	1.2	0.3
	M.	7,040	6,816	3.3	0.4	6,981	0.8	0.4
	F.	5,805	5,662	2.5	0.5	5,716	1.6	0.5
3. Unemployed	T.	1,446	1,443	0.2	1.7	1,405	2.9	1.7
	M.	792	842	-5.9	2.2	791	0.1	2.2
	F.	654	601	8.8	2.5	614	6.5	2.6
4. Total Labour Force	T.	14,291	13,921	2.7	0.3	14,102	1.3	0.3
	M.	7,832	7,658	2.3	0.3	7,771	0.8	0.3
	F.	6,460	6,263	3.1	0.4	6,331	2.0	0.4
5. Not in Labour Force	T.	6,745	6,789	-0.6	0.6	6,637	1.6	0.5
	M.	2,428	2,441	-0.5	0.9	2,343	3.6	0.9
	F.	4,316	4,348	-0.7	0.6	4,295	0.5	0.6
6. Participation Rate	T.	67.9	67.2	0.7	0.3	68.0	-0.1	0.3
	M.	76.3	75.8	0.5	0.3	76.8	-0.5	0.3
	F.	59.9	59.0	0.9	0.4	59.6	0.3	0.4
7. Unemployment Rate	T.	10.1	10.4	-0.3	1.7	10.0	0.1	1.7
	M.	10.1	11.0	-0.9	2.2	10.2	-0.1	2.2
	F.	10.1	9.6	0.5	2.5	9.7	0.4	2.6
8. Employment Population Ratio	T.	61.1	60.3	0.8	0.3	61.2	-0.1	0.3
	M.	68.6	67.5	1.1	0.4	69.0	-0.4	0.4
	F.	53.9	53.4	0.5	0.5	53.8	0.1	0.5

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table A1 - Comparison of 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Estimates to May and June 1991 Labour Force Survey Estimates (1986 Weights) by Sex, Canada and Provinces (Census Universe Comparable to Labour Force Survey Universe) - Continued

		1991 Census (000s) (a)	LFS - May 1991 (Census Concepts) (000s) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - May 1991 (d)	LFS - June 1991 (Census Concepts) (000s) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - June 1991 (d)
Newfoundland								
1. Population 15 Years of Age and Over	T.	434	436	-0.5	-	436	-0.5	-
	M.	215	215	0.0	-	216	-0.5	-
	F.	219	220	-0.5	-	221	-0.9	-
2. Employed	T.	191	191	0.0	2.3	200	-4.5	1.9
	M.	105	106	-0.9	2.7	113	-7.1	2.1
	F.	85	85	0.0	2.7	87	-2.3	2.6
3. Unemployed	T.	74	53	39.6	6.0	48	54.2	6.2
	M.	42	30	40.0	6.2	28	50.0	6.8
	F.	32	23	39.1	8.2	20	60.0	7.8
4. Total Labour Force	T.	265	244	8.6	1.6	249	6.4	1.4
	M.	148	136	8.8	1.7	142	4.2	1.6
	F.	117	108	8.3	2.1	107	9.3	1.8
5. Not in Labour Force	T.	169	192	-12.0	2.0	188	-10.1	1.8
	M.	67	79	-15.2	2.9	74	-9.5	2.9
	F.	101	113	-10.6	2.0	114	-11.4	1.7
6. Participation Rate	T.	61.1	56.0	5.1	1.6	57.0	4.1	1.4
	M.	68.7	63.3	5.4	1.7	65.6	3.1	1.6
	F.	53.6	48.9	4.7	2.1	48.5	5.1	1.8
7. Unemployment Rate	T.	28.0	21.8	6.2	5.8	19.5	8.5	5.9
	M.	28.7	22.3	6.4	6.3	20.0	8.7	6.4
	F.	27.1	21.2	5.9	7.6	18.7	8.4	7.7
8. Employment Population Ratio	T.	44.0	43.8	0.2	2.3	45.9	-1.9	1.9
	M.	49.0	49.2	-0.2	2.7	52.5	-3.5	2.1
	F.	39.1	38.5	0.6	2.7	39.4	-0.3	2.6

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table A1 - Comparison of 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Estimates to May and June 1991 Labour Force Survey Estimates (1986 Weights) by Sex, Canada and Provinces (Census Universe Comparable to Labour Force Survey Universe) - Continued

		1991 Census (^{'000s}) (a)	LFS - May 1991 (Census Concepts) (^{'000s}) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - May 1991 (d)	LFS - June 1991 (Census Concepts) (^{'000s}) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - June 1991 (d)
Prince Edward Island								
1. Population 15 Years of Age and Over	T.	98	98	0.0	-	98	0.0	-
	M.	48	48	0.0	-	48	0.0	-
	F.	50	50	0.0	-	50	0.0	-
2. Employed	T.	58	56	3.6	1.6	59	-1.7	1.5
	M.	32	30	6.7	1.8	32	0.0	1.8
	F.	27	26	3.8	2.4	28	-3.6	1.9
3. Unemployed	T.	9	9	0.0	6.4	8	12.5	7.0
	M.	5	5	0.0	8.6	4	25.0	9.0
	F.	5	4	25.0	9.0	4	25.0	9.0
4. Total Labour Force	T.	68	65	4.6	1.1	68	0.0	1.0
	M.	36	35	2.9	1.4	36	0.0	1.3
	F.	31	30	3.3	1.8	32	-3.1	1.5
5. Not in Labour Force	T.	30	33	-9.1	2.2	30	0.0	2.3
	M.	11	13	-15.4	3.9	12	-8.3	3.9
	F.	19	20	-5.0	2.7	19	0.0	2.5
6. Participation Rate	T.	69.0	66.7	2.3	1.1	69.1	-0.1	1.0
	M.	76.1	73.4	2.7	1.4	75.7	0.4	1.3
	F.	62.2	60.4	1.8	1.8	62.9	-0.7	1.5
7. Unemployment Rate	T.	13.6	14.0	-0.4	6.4	12.3	1.3	7.0
	M.	12.6	14.0	-1.4	8.3	12.3	0.3	8.9
	F.	14.7	14.0	0.7	8.9	12.3	2.4	8.9
8. Employment Population Ratio	T.	59.6	57.4	2.2	1.6	60.6	-1.0	1.5
	M.	66.5	63.1	3.4	1.8	66.4	0.1	1.8
	F.	53.1	52.0	1.1	2.4	55.1	-2.0	1.9

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table A1 - Comparison of 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Estimates to May and June 1991 Labour Force Survey Estimates (1986 Weights) by Sex, Canada and Provinces (Census Universe Comparable to Labour Force Survey Universe) - Continued

		1991 Census (000s) (a)	LFS - May 1991 (Census Concepts) (000s) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - May 1991 (d)	LFS - June 1991 (Census Concepts) (000s) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - June (d)
Nova Scotia								
1. Population 15 Years of Age and Over	T.	692	687	0.7	-	687	0.7	-
	M.	333	329	1.2	-	330	0.9	-
	F.	359	357	0.6	-	357	0.6	-
2. Employed	T.	379	374	1.3	1.1	381	-0.5	1.0
	M.	209	207	1.0	1.2	210	-0.5	1.1
	F.	170	167	1.8	1.6	171	-0.6	1.6
3. Unemployed	T.	56	54	3.7	4.7	47	19.1	6.0
	M.	30	29	3.4	6.1	26	15.4	7.2
	F.	26	24	8.3	7.0	21	23.8	8.3
4. Total Labour Force	T.	435	428	1.6	0.8	428	1.6	0.8
	M.	239	236	1.3	0.9	236	1.3	0.9
	F.	196	191	2.6	1.3	192	2.1	1.3
5. Not in Labour Force	T.	257	259	-0.8	1.4	259	-0.8	1.3
	M.	93	93	0.0	2.3	94	-1.1	2.3
	F.	163	166	-1.8	1.5	165	-1.2	1.5
6. Participation Rate	T.	62.9	62.3	0.6	0.8	62.3	0.6	0.8
	M.	71.9	71.7	0.2	0.9	71.6	0.3	0.9
	F.	54.6	53.6	1.0	1.3	53.7	0.9	1.3
7. Unemployment Rate	T.	12.9	12.6	0.3	4.6	10.9	2.0	5.9
	M.	12.6	12.5	0.1	6.0	11.0	1.6	7.0
	F.	13.3	12.8	0.5	6.8	10.8	2.5	8.1
8. Employment Population Ratio	T.	54.8	54.4	0.4	1.1	55.5	-0.7	1.0
	M.	62.8	62.8	0.0	1.2	63.7	-0.9	1.1
	F.	47.3	46.7	0.6	1.6	47.9	-0.6	1.6

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table A1 - Comparison of 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Estimates to May and June 1991 Labour Force Survey Estimates (1986 Weights) by Sex, Canada and Provinces (Census Universe Comparable to Labour Force Survey Universe) - Continued

		1991 Census (^{'000s}) (a)	LFS - May 1991 (Census Concepts) (^{'000s}) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - May 1991 (d)	LFS - June 1991 (Census Concepts) (^{'000s}) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - June 1991 (d)
New Brunswick								
1. Population 15 Years of Age and Over	T.	558	558	0.0	-	559	-0.2	-
	M.	271	272	-0.4	-	272	-0.4	-
	F.	287	287	0.0	-	287	0.0	-
2. Employed	T.	296	291	1.7	1.4	301	-1.7	1.1
	M.	163	161	1.2	1.5	168	-3.0	1.2
	F.	132	130	1.5	2.2	133	-0.8	1.8
3. Unemployed	T.	54	44	22.7	5.0	40	35.0	5.3
	M.	31	25	24.0	7.0	23	34.8	6.3
	F.	24	19	26.3	7.3	17	41.2	8.2
4. Total Labour Force	T.	350	335	4.5	1.1	341	2.6	0.9
	M.	194	186	4.3	0.9	191	1.6	0.8
	F.	156	149	4.7	2.0	150	4.0	1.6
5. Not in Labour Force	T.	208	223	-6.7	1.6	218	-4.6	1.4
	M.	77	85	-9.4	2.0	81	-4.9	2.0
	F.	131	138	-5.1	2.1	137	-4.4	1.7
6. Participation Rate	T.	62.7	60.0	2.7	1.1	61.0	1.7	0.9
	M.	71.5	68.5	3.0	0.9	70.3	1.2	0.8
	F.	54.4	52.0	2.4	2.0	52.2	2.2	1.6
7. Unemployment Rate	T.	15.5	13.1	2.4	5.0	11.6	3.9	5.2
	M.	15.8	13.7	2.1	7.0	12.0	3.8	6.2
	F.	15.3	12.5	2.8	6.9	11.1	4.2	7.9
8. Employment Population Ratio	T.	52.9	52.2	0.7	1.4	53.9	-1.0	1.1
	M.	60.2	59.2	1.0	1.5	61.9	-1.7	1.2
	F.	46.1	45.5	0.6	2.2	46.4	-0.3	1.8

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table A1 - Comparison of 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Estimates to May and June 1991 Labour Force Survey Estimates (1986 Weights) by Sex, Canada and Provinces (Census Universe Comparable to Labour Force Survey Universe) - Continued

Quebec		1991 Census (^{'000s}) (a)	LFS - May 1991 (Census Concepts) (^{'000s}) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - May 1991 (d)	LFS - June 1991 (Census Concepts) (^{'000s}) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - June 1991 (d)
1. Population 15 Years of Age and Over								
	T.	5,409	5,342	1.3	-	5,348	1.1	-
	M.	2,623	2,591	1.2	-	2,594	1.1	-
	F.	2,786	2,751	1.3	-	2,754	1.2	-
2. Employed								
	T.	3,095	3,025	2.3	0.8	3,103	-0.3	0.8
	M.	1,723	1,663	3.6	0.9	1,737	-0.8	0.9
	F.	1,372	1,363	0.7	1.2	1,365	0.5	1.2
3. Unemployed								
	T.	425	406	4.7	3.7	386	10.1	3.9
	M.	236	251	-6.0	4.6	218	8.3	4.5
	F.	189	155	21.9	6.0	168	12.5	6.1
4. Total Labour Force								
	T.	3,520	3,432	2.6	0.7	3,488	0.9	0.6
	M.	1,959	1,914	2.4	0.7	1,955	0.2	0.6
	F.	1,561	1,518	2.8	1.1	1,533	1.8	1.1
5. Not in Labour Force								
	T.	1,889	1,910	-1.1	1.2	1,859	1.6	1.2
	M.	664	677	-1.9	1.9	639	3.9	1.9
	F.	1,225	1,233	-0.6	1.3	1,221	0.3	1.3
6. Participation Rate								
	T.	65.1	64.2	0.9	0.7	65.2	-0.1	0.6
	M.	74.7	73.9	0.8	0.7	75.4	-0.7	0.6
	F.	56.0	55.2	0.8	1.1	55.7	0.3	1.1
7. Unemployment Rate								
	T.	12.1	11.8	0.3	3.6	11.1	1.0	3.8
	M.	12.0	13.1	-1.1	4.5	11.2	0.8	4.6
	F.	12.1	10.2	1.9	5.8	10.9	1.2	5.9
8. Employment Population Ratio								
	T.	57.2	56.6	0.6	0.8	58.0	-0.8	0.8
	M.	65.7	64.2	1.5	0.9	67.0	-1.3	0.9
	F.	49.2	49.5	-0.3	1.2	49.6	-0.4	1.2

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table A1 - Comparison of 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Estimates to May and June 1991 Labour Force Survey Estimates (1986 Weights) by Sex, Canada and Provinces (Census Universe Comparable to Labour Force Survey Universe) - Continued

		1991 Census ('000s) (a)	LFS - May 1991 (Census Concepts) ('000s) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - May (d)	LFS - June 1991 (Census Concepts) ('000s) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - June 1991 (d)
Ontario								
1. Population 15 Years of Age and Over	T.	7,877	7,710	2.2	-	7,723	2.0	-
	M.	3,829	3,753	2.0	-	3,759	1.9	-
	F.	4,047	3,958	2.2	-	3,964	2.1	-
2. Employed	T.	5,009	4,808	4.2	0.6	4,866	2.9	0.6
	M.	2,706	2,608	3.8	0.7	2,637	2.6	0.7
	F.	2,304	2,199	4.8	0.8	2,228	3.4	0.8
3. Unemployed	T.	467	518	-9.8	3.1	536	-12.9	2.9
	M.	256	287	-10.8	4.0	294	-12.9	4.0
	F.	211	231	-8.7	4.3	242	-12.8	4.2
4. Total Labour Force	T.	5,476	5,326	2.8	0.5	5,402	1.4	0.4
	M.	2,961	2,895	2.3	0.5	2,932	1.0	0.5
	F.	2,515	2,431	3.5	0.7	2,470	1.8	0.7
5. Not in Labour Force	T.	2,400	2,384	0.7	1.0	2,322	3.4	1.0
	M.	868	857	1.3	1.6	827	5.0	1.6
	F.	1,532	1,527	0.3	1.1	1,494	2.5	1.1
6. Participation Rate	T.	69.5	69.1	0.4	0.5	69.9	-0.4	0.4
	M.	77.3	77.2	0.1	0.5	78.0	-0.7	0.5
	F.	62.1	61.4	0.7	0.7	62.3	-0.2	0.7
7. Unemployment Rate	T.	8.5	9.7	-1.2	3.1	9.9	-1.4	3.0
	M.	8.6	9.9	-1.3	4.0	10.0	-1.4	4.0
	F.	8.4	9.5	-1.1	4.2	9.8	-1.4	4.1
8. Employment Population Ratio	T.	63.6	62.4	1.2	0.6	63.0	0.6	0.6
	M.	70.7	69.5	1.2	0.7	70.2	0.5	0.7
	F.	56.9	55.6	1.3	0.8	56.2	0.7	0.8

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table A1 - Comparison of 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Estimates to May and June 1991 Labour Force Survey Estimates (1986 Weights) by Sex, Canada and Provinces (Census Universe Comparable to Labour Force Survey Universe) - Continued

		1991 Census (^{'000s}) (a)	LFS - May 1991 (Census Concepts) (^{'000s}) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - May 1991 (d)	LFS - June 1991 (Census Concepts) (^{'000s}) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - June 1991 (d)
Manitoba								
1. Population 15 Years of Age and Over	T.	813	809	0.5	-	810	0.4	-
	M.	396	394	0.5	-	394	0.5	-
	F.	418	416	0.5	-	416	0.5	-
2. Employed	T.	511	501	2.0	1.0	510	0.2	1.0
	M.	277	274	1.1	1.2	280	-1.1	1.1
	F.	233	227	2.6	1.5	231	0.9	1.4
3. Unemployed	T.	43	46	-6.5	5.8	43	0.0	6.7
	M.	24	28	-14.3	7.7	26	-7.7	8.6
	F.	19	18	5.6	9.2	17	11.8	9.0
4. Total Labour Force	T.	554	547	1.3	0.9	553	0.2	0.8
	M.	302	301	0.3	0.9	306	-1.3	0.8
	F.	252	245	2.9	1.4	248	1.6	1.2
5. Not in Labour Force	T.	259	263	-1.5	1.8	257	0.8	1.6
	M.	94	92	2.2	2.9	89	5.6	2.8
	F.	165	170	-2.9	2.0	168	-1.8	1.8
6. Participation Rate	T.	68.1	67.5	0.6	0.9	68.3	-0.2	0.8
	M.	76.2	76.5	-0.3	0.9	77.5	-1.3	0.8
	F.	60.5	59.0	1.5	1.4	59.6	0.9	1.2
7. Unemployment Rate	T.	7.8	8.4	-0.6	5.8	7.8	0.0	6.7
	M.	8.0	9.2	-1.2	7.7	8.5	-0.5	8.6
	F.	7.5	7.3	0.2	8.9	7.0	0.5	9.0
8. Employment Population Ratio	T.	62.8	61.9	0.9	1.0	63.0	-0.2	1.0
	M.	70.0	69.5	0.5	1.2	70.9	-0.9	1.1
	F.	55.9	54.7	1.2	1.5	55.4	0.5	1.4

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table A1 - Comparison of 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Estimates to May and June 1991 Labour Force Survey Estimates (1986 Weights) by Sex, Canada and Provinces (Census Universe Comparable to Labour Force Survey Universe) - Continued

		1991 Census ('000s) (a)	LFS - May 1991 (Census Concepts) ('000s) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - May 1991 (d)	LFS - June 1991 (Census Concepts) ('000s) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - June 1991 (d)
Saskatchewan								
1. Population 15 Years of Age and Over	T.	719	722	-0.4	-	722	-0.4	-
	M.	353	356	-0.8	-	356	-0.8	-
	F.	366	366	0.0	-	366	0.0	-
2. Employed	T.	464	458	1.3	1.1	467	-0.6	1.0
	M.	258	253	2.0	1.3	259	-0.4	1.1
	F.	206	205	0.5	1.4	208	-1.0	1.3
3. Unemployed	T.	34	35	-2.9	5.8	33	3.0	5.5
	M.	17	20	-15.0	7.2	19	-10.5	7.2
	F.	16	15	6.7	7.5	14	14.3	8.1
4. Total Labour Force	T.	498	494	0.8	0.9	500	-0.4	0.9
	M.	275	274	0.4	1.0	278	-1.1	0.9
	F.	222	220	0.9	1.2	222	0.0	1.2
5. Not in Labour Force	T.	221	228	-3.1	2.0	222	-0.5	1.9
	M.	78	83	-6.0	3.1	79	-1.3	3.2
	F.	143	146	-2.1	1.8	144	-0.7	1.8
6. Participation Rate	T.	69.2	68.4	0.8	0.9	69.2	0.0	0.9
	M.	77.9	76.8	1.1	1.0	77.9	0.0	0.9
	F.	60.8	60.2	0.6	1.2	60.7	0.1	1.2
7. Unemployment Rate	T.	6.8	7.1	-0.3	5.9	6.6	0.2	5.5
	M.	6.3	7.4	-1.1	7.4	6.8	-0.5	7.3
	F.	7.3	6.7	0.6	7.6	6.3	1.0	8.0
8. Employment Population Ratio	T.	64.5	63.5	1.0	1.1	64.6	-0.1	1.0
	M.	73.0	71.1	1.9	1.3	72.6	0.4	1.1
	F.	56.3	56.1	0.2	1.4	56.9	-0.6	1.3

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table A1 - Comparison of 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Estimates to May and June 1991 Labour Force Survey Estimates (1986 Weights) by Sex, Canada and Provinces (Census Universe Comparable to Labour Force Survey Universe) - Continued

Alberta		1991 Census ('000s) (a)	LFS - May 1991 (Census Concepts) ('000s) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - May 1991 (d)	LFS - June 1991 (Census Concepts) ('000s) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - June 1991 (d)
1. Population 15 Years of Age and Over								
	T.	1,895	1,868	1.4	-	1,871	1.3	-
	M.	944	928	1.7	-	930	1.5	-
	F.	952	940	1.3	-	942	1.1	-
2. Employed								
	T.	1,296	1,261	2.8	0.8	1,282	1.1	0.7
	M.	716	696	2.9	0.9	714	0.3	0.7
	F.	580	565	2.7	1.2	568	2.1	1.2
3. Unemployed								
	T.	108	116	-6.9	4.7	107	0.9	4.7
	M.	57	65	-12.3	6.0	59	-3.4	5.9
	F.	51	51	0.0	6.3	49	4.1	6.6
4. Total Labour Force								
	T.	1,404	1,377	2.0	0.6	1,389	1.1	0.6
	M.	773	762	1.4	0.6	772	0.1	0.6
	F.	631	616	2.4	1.0	617	2.3	1.0
5. Not in Labour Force								
	T.	491	491	0.0	1.7	482	1.9	1.6
	M.	171	166	3.0	2.8	157	8.9	2.7
	F.	320	324	-1.2	1.9	325	-1.5	1.9
6. Participation Rate								
	T.	74.1	73.7	0.4	0.6	74.2	-0.1	0.6
	M.	81.9	82.1	-0.2	0.6	83.1	-1.2	0.6
	F.	66.3	65.5	0.8	1.0	65.5	0.8	1.0
7. Unemployment Rate								
	T.	7.7	8.4	-0.7	4.7	7.7	0.0	4.7
	M.	7.4	8.6	-1.2	6.0	7.6	-0.2	5.9
	F.	8.1	8.3	-0.2	6.3	7.9	0.2	6.6
8. Employment Population Ratio								
	T.	68.4	67.5	0.9	0.8	68.5	-0.1	0.7
	M.	75.9	75.0	0.9	0.9	76.8	-0.9	0.7
	F.	60.9	60.1	0.8	1.2	60.3	0.6	1.2

See footnotes at the end of the table.

**Table A1 - Comparison of 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Estimates to May and June 1991 Labour Force Survey Estimates
(1986 Weights) by Sex, Canada and Provinces (Census Universe Comparable to Labour Force Survey Universe) - Continued**

		1991 Census (^{'000s}) (a)	LFS - May 1991 (Census Concepts) (^{'000s}) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - May 1991 (d)	LFS - June 1991 (Census Concepts) (^{'000s}) (b)	% Difference (c)	C.V. LFS - June 1991 (d)
British Columbia								
1. Population 15 Years of Age and Over	T.	2,541	2,481	2.4	-	2,485	2.3	-
	M.	1,248	1,214	2.8	-	1,216	2.6	-
	F.	1,293	1,267	2.1	-	1,269	1.9	-
2. Employed	T.	1,547	1,512	2.3	0.9	1,528	1.2	0.9
	M.	851	818	4.0	1.1	831	2.4	1.1
	F.	696	695	0.1	1.3	697	-0.1	1.3
3. Unemployed	T.	175	161	8.7	4.9	157	11.5	5.3
	M.	94	100	-6.0	6.1	93	1.1	6.3
	F.	81	61	32.8	7.2	64	26.6	7.9
4. Total Labour Force	T.	1,722	1,673	2.9	0.7	1,685	2.2	0.7
	M.	945	918	2.9	0.8	924	2.3	0.8
	F.	777	755	2.9	1.1	761	2.1	1.0
5. Not in Labour Force	T.	819	807	1.5	1.5	800	2.4	1.4
	M.	304	296	2.7	2.5	291	4.5	2.4
	F.	516	512	0.8	1.6	508	1.6	1.5
6. Participation Rate	T.	67.8	67.5	0.3	0.7	67.8	0.0	0.7
	M.	75.7	75.7	0.0	0.8	76.0	-0.3	0.8
	F.	60.1	59.6	0.5	1.1	60.0	0.1	1.0
7. Unemployment Rate	T.	10.2	9.6	0.6	4.9	9.3	0.9	5.3
	M.	9.9	10.9	-1.0	6.1	10.1	-0.2	6.3
	F.	10.4	8.0	2.4	7.2	8.4	2.0	7.9
8. Employment Population Ratio	T.	60.9	61.0	-0.1	0.9	61.5	-0.6	0.9
	M.	68.2	67.4	0.8	1.1	68.3	-0.1	1.1
	F.	53.8	54.8	-1.0	1.3	54.9	-1.1	1.3

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table A1 - Comparison of 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Estimates to May and June 1991 Labour Force Survey Estimates (1986 Weights) by Sex, Canada and Provinces (Census Universe Comparable to Labour Force Survey Universe) - Concluded

Footnotes

- (a) Figures rounded to the nearest thousand, except rates. Census universe comparable to Labour Force Survey universe (excludes Indian reserves and settlements, Armed forces personnel and other persons residing outside Canada, and all persons residing in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories). All rates shown were calculated before estimates were rounded to the nearest thousand.
- (b) Figures rounded to the nearest thousand, except rates. LFS data with 1991 Census concepts (1986 Census weights). LFS figures were not seasonally adjusted. All rates shown were calculated before estimates were rounded to the nearest thousand.
- (c) Figures shown in this column for rates are percentage point differences, not percentage differences.
- (d) Figure shown is the coefficient of variation (C.V.) for LFS estimates (LFS concepts). For a 99% confidence interval, this figure is multiplied by 2.5. (Figures are not available for the population 15 years of age and over.)

Table A2 - Comparison of 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Estimates to May 1991 Labour Force Survey Estimates (1986 Weights) by Age and Sex, Canada (Census Universe Comparable to Labour Force Survey Universe)

Labour Force Activity Canada	Both Sexes				Males				Females			
	1991 Census (000s) (a)	May LFS (Census Concepts) (000s) (b)	% Diff. (c)	C.V. May LFS (d)	1991 Census (000s) (a)	May LFS (Census Concepts) (000s) (b)	% Diff. (c)	C.V. May LFS (d)	1991 Census (000s) (a)	May LFS (Census Concepts) (000s) (b)	% Diff. (c)	C.V. May LFS (d)
All Ages												
Population	21,036	20,710	1.6	-	10,260	10,099	1.6	-	10,776	10,611	1.6	-
Labour Force	14,291	13,921	2.7	0.3	7,832	7,658	2.3	0.3	6,460	6,263	3.1	0.4
Employed	12,845	12,478	2.9	0.3	7,040	6,816	3.3	0.4	5,805	5,662	2.5	0.5
Unemployed	1,446	1,443	0.2	1.7	792	842	-5.9	2.2	654	601	8.8	2.5
Not in the Labour Force	6,745	6,789	-0.6	0.6	2,428	2,441	-0.5	0.9	4,316	4,348	-0.7	0.6
Participation Rate	67.9	67.2	0.7	0.3	76.3	75.8	0.5	0.3	59.9	59.0	0.9	0.4
Unemployment Rate	10.1	10.4	-0.3	1.7	10.1	11.0	-0.9	2.2	10.1	9.6	0.5	2.5
Employment Population Ratio	61.1	60.3	0.8	0.3	68.6	67.5	1.1	0.4	53.9	53.4	0.5	0.5
15-19 Years of Age												
Population	1,841	1,795	2.6	-	944	919	2.7	-	897	877	2.3	-
Labour Force	893	1,014	-11.9	1.3	464	536	-13.4	1.7	429	477	-10.1	1.9
Employed	757	837	-9.6	1.6	393	442	-11.1	2.1	364	395	-7.8	2.3
Unemployed	136	176	-22.7	4.7	72	94	-23.4	5.8	64	82	-22.0	6.7
Not in the Labour Force	947	782	21.1	1.7	479	382	25.4	2.3	468	400	17.0	2.2
Participation Rate	48.5	56.4	-7.9	1.3	49.2	58.4	-9.2	1.7	47.8	54.4	-6.6	1.9
Unemployment Rate	15.2	17.4	-2.2	4.5	15.4	17.6	-2.2	5.7	15.0	17.2	-2.2	6.4
Employment Population Ratio	41.1	46.6	-5.5	1.6	41.6	48.1	-6.5	2.1	40.6	45.1	-4.5	2.3
20-24 Years of Age												
Population	1,922	1,931	-0.5	-	962	977	-1.5	-	960	955	0.5	-
Labour Force	1,632	1,602	1.9	0.7	850	834	1.9	0.9	782	767	2.0	1.0
Employed	1,376	1,314	4.7	1.0	705	653	8.0	1.5	671	661	1.5	1.3
Unemployed	255	288	-11.5	3.6	145	182	-20.3	4.6	111	106	4.7	5.6
Not in the Labour Force	290	330	-12.1	3.1	112	142	-21.1	5.1	178	187	-4.8	3.8
Participation Rate	84.9	82.9	2.0	0.7	88.4	85.4	3.0	0.9	81.4	80.4	1.0	1.0
Unemployment Rate	15.6	18.0	-2.4	3.6	17.0	21.8	-4.8	4.5	14.1	13.8	0.3	5.5
Employment Population Ratio	71.6	68.0	3.6	1.0	73.3	66.8	6.5	1.5	69.9	69.2	0.7	1.3

See footnotes at the end of the table.

**Table A2 - Comparison of 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Estimates to May 1991 Labour Force Survey Estimates
(1986 Weights) by Age and Sex, Canada (Census Universe Comparable to Labour Force Survey Universe) - Continued**

Labour Force Activity Canada	Both Sexes				Males				Females			
	1991 Census (^{'000s}) (a)	May LFS (Census Concepts) (^{'000s}) (b)	% Diff. (c)	C.V. May LFS (d)	1991 Census (^{'000s}) (a)	May LFS (Census Concepts) (^{'000s}) (b)	% Diff. (c)	C.V. May LFS (d)	1991 Census (^{'000s}) (a)	May LFS (Census Concepts) (^{'000s}) (b)	% Diff. (c)	C.V. May LFS (d)
25-34 Years of Age												
Population	4,758	4,657	2.2	-	2,351	2,304	2.0	-	2,407	2,353	2.3	-
Labour Force	4,105	3,984	3.0	0.4	2,212	2,157	2.5	0.4	1,894	1,827	3.7	0.7
Employed	3,656	3,557	2.8	0.5	1,968	1,912	2.9	0.7	1,689	1,645	2.7	0.8
Unemployed	449	426	5.4	3.0	244	245	-0.4	4.0	205	181	13.3	4.6
Not in the Labour Force	652	673	-3.1	2.3	139	147	-5.4	5.2	513	526	-2.5	2.4
Participation Rate	86.3	85.5	0.8	0.4	94.1	93.6	0.5	0.4	78.7	77.6	1.1	0.7
Unemployment Rate	10.9	10.7	0.2	3.0	11.0	11.3	-0.3	4.0	10.8	9.9	0.9	4.5
Employment Population Ratio	76.8	76.4	0.4	0.5	83.7	83.0	0.7	0.7	70.2	69.9	0.3	0.8
35-44 Years of Age												
Population	4,300	4,225	1.8	-	2,127	2,088	1.9	-	2,173	2,138	1.6	-
Labour Force	3,744	3,667	2.1	0.4	2,012	1,968	2.2	0.3	1,733	1,699	2.0	0.7
Employed	3,438	3,380	1.7	0.5	1,852	1,809	2.4	0.6	1,587	1,571	1.0	0.8
Unemployed	306	287	6.6	3.7	160	159	0.6	5.0	146	128	14.1	5.1
Not in the Labour Force	556	559	-0.5	2.3	116	120	-3.3	5.3	441	438	0.7	2.5
Participation Rate	87.1	86.8	0.3	0.4	94.6	94.2	0.4	0.3	79.7	79.5	0.2	0.7
Unemployment Rate	8.2	7.8	0.4	3.7	7.9	8.1	-0.2	4.9	8.4	7.6	0.8	5.1
Employment Population Ratio	80.0	80.0	0.0	0.5	87.1	86.6	0.5	0.6	73.0	73.5	-0.5	0.8
45-64 Years of Age												
Population	5,298	5,220	1.5	-	2,625	2,580	1.7	-	2,674	2,641	1.2	-
Labour Force	3,642	3,455	5.4	0.6	2,114	2,023	4.5	0.6	1,529	1,431	6.8	1.0
Employed	3,358	3,196	5.1	0.7	1,951	1,865	4.6	0.7	1,407	1,331	5.7	1.1
Unemployed	284	259	9.7	3.9	162	158	2.5	5.0	122	101	20.8	6.3
Not in the Labour Force	1,656	1,766	-6.2	1.2	511	557	-8.3	2.1	1,145	1,209	-5.3	1.2
Participation Rate	68.7	66.2	2.5	0.6	80.5	78.4	2.1	0.6	57.2	54.2	3.0	1.0
Unemployment Rate	7.8	7.5	0.3	3.9	7.7	7.8	-0.1	4.9	8.0	7.0	1.0	6.2
Employment Population Ratio	63.4	61.2	2.2	0.7	74.3	72.3	2.0	0.7	52.6	50.4	2.2	1.1

See footnotes at the end of the table.

**Table A2 - Comparison of 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Estimates to May 1991 Labour Force Survey Estimates
(1986 Weights) by Age and Sex, Canada (Census Universe Comparable to Labour Force Survey Universe) - Concluded**

Labour Force Activity Canada	Both Sexes				Males				Females			
	1991 Census (^{'000s}) (a)	May LFS (Census Concepts) (^{'000s}) (b)	% Diff. (c)	C.V. May LFS (d)	1991 Census (^{'000s}) (a)	May LFS (Census Concepts) (^{'000s}) (b)	% Diff. (c)	C.V. May LFS (d)	1991 Census (^{'000s}) (a)	May LFS (Census Concepts) (^{'000s}) (b)	% Diff. (c)	C.V. May LFS (d)
65 Years of Age and Over												
Population	2,918	2,881	1.3	-	1,252	1,232	1.6	-	1,665	1,649	1.0	-
Labour Force	274	201	36.3	4.6	181	139	30.2	4.9	94	62	51.6	8.0
Employed	259	194	33.5	4.7	171	135	26.7	5.1	88	59	49.2	8.0
Unemployed	16	7	128.6	23.4	9	...	-	-	6	...	-	-
Not in the Labour Force	2,643	2,680	-1.4	0.3	1,072	1,093	-1.9	0.6	1,571	1,587	-1.0	0.3
Participation Rate	9.4	7.0	2.4	4.6	14.4	11.3	3.1	4.9	5.6	3.7	1.9	8.0
Unemployment Rate	5.7	3.4	2.3	23.2	5.2	-	-	-	6.6	-	-	-
Employment Population Ratio	8.9	6.7	2.2	4.7	13.7	11.0	2.7	5.1	5.3	3.6	1.7	8.0

Footnotes

- (a) Figures rounded to the nearest thousand, except rates. Census universe comparable to Labour Force Survey universe (excludes Indian reserves and settlements, Armed Forces personnel and other persons residing outside Canada, and all persons residing in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories). All rates shown were calculated before estimates were rounded to the nearest thousand.
- (b) Figures rounded to the nearest thousand, except rates. LFS data with 1991 Census concepts (1986 Census weights). LFS figures were not seasonally adjusted. All rates shown were calculated before estimates were rounded to the nearest thousand.
- (c) Figures shown in this column for rates are percentage point differences, not percentage differences.
- (d) Figure shown is the coefficient of variation (c.v.) for LFS estimates (LFS concepts). For a 99% confidence interval, this figure is multiplied by 2.5. (Figures are not available for the population 15 years of age and over.)
- ... Figure too small to be published.

Table A3 - Comparison of 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Estimates to June 1991 Labour Force Survey Estimates (1986 Weights) by Age and Sex, Canada (Census Universe Comparable to Labour Force Survey Universe)

Labour Force Activity Canada	Both Sexes				Males				Females			
	1991 Census ('000s) (a)	June LFS (Census Concepts) ('000s) (b)	% Diff. (c)	C.V. June LFS (d)	1991 Census ('000s) (a)	June LFS (Census Concepts) ('000s) (b)	% Diff. (c)	C.V. June LFS (d)	1991 Census ('000s) (a)	June LFS (Census Concepts) ('000s) (b)	% Diff. (c)	C.V. June LFS (d)
All Ages												
Population	21,036	20,740	1.4	-	10,260	10,114	1.4	-	10,776	10,626	1.4	-
Labour Force	14,291	14,102	1.3	0.3	7,832	7,771	0.8	0.3	6,460	6,331	2.0	0.4
Employed	12,845	12,697	1.2	0.3	7,040	6,981	0.8	0.4	5,805	5,716	1.6	0.5
Unemployed	1,446	1,405	2.9	1.7	792	791	0.1	2.2	654	614	6.5	2.6
Not in the Labour Force	6,745	6,637	1.6	0.5	2,428	2,343	3.6	0.9	4,316	4,295	0.5	0.6
Participation Rate	67.9	68.0	-0.1	0.3	76.3	76.8	-0.5	0.3	59.9	59.6	0.3	0.4
Unemployment Rate	10.1	10.0	0.1	1.7	10.1	10.2	-0.1	2.2	10.1	9.7	0.4	2.6
Employment Population Ratio	61.1	61.2	-0.1	0.3	68.6	69.0	-0.4	0.4	53.9	53.8	0.1	0.5
15-19 Years of Age												
Population	1,841	1,795	2.6	-	944	919	2.7	-	897	877	2.3	-
Labour Force	893	1,066	-16.2	1.2	464	563	-17.6	1.6	429	504	-14.9	1.7
Employed	757	887	-14.7	1.4	393	464	-15.3	1.9	364	423	-13.9	2.1
Unemployed	136	180	-24.4	4.5	72	99	-27.3	6.0	64	81	-21.0	6.6
Not in the Labour Force	947	729	29.9	1.7	479	356	34.6	2.5	468	373	25.5	2.3
Participation Rate	48.5	59.4	-10.9	1.2	49.2	61.3	-12.1	1.6	47.8	57.4	-9.6	1.7
Unemployment Rate	15.2	16.8	-1.6	4.3	15.4	17.6	-2.2	5.7	15.0	16.0	-1.0	6.4
Employment Population Ratio	41.1	49.4	-8.3	1.4	41.6	50.5	-8.9	1.9	40.6	48.3	-7.7	2.1
20-24 Years of Age												
Population	1,922	1,932	-0.5	-	962	977	-1.5	-	960	955	0.5	-
Labour Force	1,632	1,654	-1.3	0.6	850	870	-2.3	0.8	782	784	-0.3	0.9
Employed	1,376	1,383	-0.5	0.9	705	709	-0.6	1.3	671	674	-0.4	1.3
Unemployed	255	271	-5.9	3.8	145	161	-9.9	4.8	111	110	0.9	5.9
Not in the Labour Force	290	277	4.7	3.3	112	107	4.7	5.7	178	170	4.7	4.0
Participation Rate	84.9	85.6	-0.7	0.6	88.4	89.0	-0.6	0.8	81.4	82.1	-0.7	0.9
Unemployment Rate	15.6	16.4	-0.8	3.8	17.0	18.5	-1.5	4.8	14.1	14.1	0.0	5.8
Employment Population Ratio	71.6	71.6	0.0	0.9	73.3	72.6	0.7	1.3	69.9	70.6	-0.7	1.3

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Table A3 - Comparison of 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Estimates to June 1991 Labour Force Survey Estimates (1986 Weights) by Age and Sex, Canada (Census Universe Comparable to Labour Force Survey Universe) - Continued

Labour Force Activity Canada	Both Sexes				Males				Females			
	1991 Census (^{'000s}) (a)	LFS June (Census Concepts) (^{'000s}) (b)	% Diff. (c)	C.V. June (d)	1991 Census (^{'000s}) (a)	LFS June (Census Concepts) (^{'000s}) (b)	% Diff. (c)	C.V. June (d)	1991 Census (^{'000s}) (a)	LFS June (Census Concepts) (^{'000s}) (b)	% Diff. (c)	C.V. June (d)
25-34 Years of Age												
Population	4,758	4,658	2.1	-	2,351	2,305	2.0	-	2,407	2,353	2.3	-
Labour Force	4,105	4,002	2.6	0.4	2,212	2,174	1.7	0.4	1,894	1,828	3.6	0.7
Employed	3,656	3,599	1.6	0.5	1,968	1,946	1.1	0.6	1,689	1,653	2.2	0.8
Unemployed	449	403	11.4	3.3	244	228	7.0	4.2	205	175	17.1	4.7
Not in the Labour Force	652	657	-0.8	2.3	139	131	6.1	6.0	513	525	-2.3	2.3
Participation Rate	86.3	85.9	0.4	0.4	94.1	94.3	-0.2	0.4	78.7	77.7	1.0	0.7
Unemployment Rate	10.9	10.1	0.8	3.2	11.0	10.5	0.5	4.2	10.8	9.6	1.2	4.5
Employment Population Ratio	76.8	77.3	-0.5	0.5	83.7	84.4	-0.7	0.6	70.2	70.3	-0.1	0.8
35-44 Years of Age												
Population	4,300	4,235	1.5	-	2,127	2,092	1.7	-	2,173	2,142	1.4	-
Labour Force	3,744	3,681	1.7	0.4	2,012	1,982	1.5	0.3	1,733	1,699	2.0	0.7
Employed	3,438	3,397	1.2	0.5	1,852	1,834	1.0	0.5	1,587	1,564	1.5	0.8
Unemployed	306	283	8.1	3.6	160	148	8.1	4.9	146	135	8.1	5.3
Not in the Labour Force	556	554	0.4	2.3	116	110	5.5	5.4	441	444	-0.7	2.5
Participation Rate	87.1	86.9	0.2	0.4	94.6	94.7	-0.1	0.3	79.7	79.3	0.4	0.7
Unemployment Rate	8.2	7.7	0.5	3.6	7.9	7.5	0.4	4.9	8.4	7.9	0.5	5.2
Employment Population Ratio	80.0	80.2	-0.2	0.5	87.1	87.6	-0.5	0.5	73.0	73.0	0.0	0.8
45-64 Years of Age												
Population	5,298	5,232	1.3	-	2,625	2,586	1.5	-	2,674	2,647	1.0	-
Labour Force	3,642	3,496	4.2	0.6	2,114	2,039	3.7	0.6	1,529	1,456	5.0	1.0
Employed	3,358	3,236	3.8	0.6	1,951	1,891	3.2	0.7	1,407	1,345	4.6	1.1
Unemployed	284	260	9.2	4.1	162	149	8.7	5.1	122	111	9.9	6.3
Not in the Labour Force	1,656	1,737	-4.7	1.1	511	546	-6.4	2.1	1,145	1,190	-3.8	1.2
Participation Rate	68.7	66.8	1.9	0.6	80.5	78.9	1.6	0.6	57.2	55.0	2.2	1.0
Unemployment Rate	7.8	7.4	0.4	4.0	7.7	7.3	0.4	5.1	8.0	7.6	0.4	6.2
Employment Population Ratio	63.4	61.8	1.6	0.6	74.3	73.1	1.2	0.7	52.6	50.8	1.8	1.1

See footnotes at the end of the table.

**Table A3 - Comparison of 1991 Census Labour Force Activity Estimates to June 1991 Labour Force Survey Estimates
(1986 Weights) by Age and Sex, Canada (Census Universe Comparable to Labour Force Survey Universe) - Concluded**

Labour Force Activity Canada	Both Sexes				Males				Females			
	1991 Census (000s) (a)	LFS June (Census Concepts) (000s) (b)	% Diff. (c)	C.V. June (d)	1991 Census (000s) (a)	LFS June (Census Concepts) (000s) (b)	% Diff. (c)	C.V. June (d)	1991 Census (000s) (a)	LFS June (Census Concepts) (000s) (b)	% Diff. (c)	C.V. June (d)
65 Years of Age and Over												
Population	2,918	2,887	1.1	-	1,252	1,235	1.4	-	1,665	1,653	0.7	-
Labour Force	274	204	34.3	4.5	181	143	26.6	4.8	94	61	54.1	8.0
Employed	259	195	32.8	4.6	171	138	23.9	5.0	88	57	54.4	8.2
Unemployed	16	9	77.8	22.8	9	...	-	-	6	...	-	-
Not in the Labour Force	2,643	2,684	-1.5	0.3	1,072	1,092	-1.8	0.6	1,571	1,592	-1.3	0.3
Participation Rate	9.4	7.1	2.3	4.5	14.4	11.6	2.8	4.8	5.6	3.7	1.9	8.0
Unemployment Rate	5.7	4.3	1.4	22.5	5.2	-	-	-	6.6	-	-	-
Employment Population Ratio	8.9	6.8	2.1	4.6	13.7	11.1	2.6	5.0	5.3	3.5	1.8	8.2

Footnotes

- (a) Figures rounded to the nearest thousand, except rates. Census universe comparable to Labour Force Survey universe (excludes Indian reserves and settlements, Armed Forces personnel and other persons residing outside Canada, and all persons residing in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories). All rates shown were calculated before estimates were rounded to the nearest thousand.
- (b) Figures rounded to the nearest thousand, except rates. LFS data with 1991 Census concepts (1986 Census weights). LFS figures were not seasonally adjusted. All rates shown were calculated before estimates were rounded to the nearest thousand.
- (c) Figures shown in this column for rates are percentage point differences, not percentage differences.
- (d) Figure shown is the coefficient of variation (c.v.) for LFS estimates (LFS concepts). For a 99% confidence interval, this figure is multiplied by 2.5. (Figures are not available for the population 15 years of age and over.)
- ... Figure too small to be published.

APPENDIX E

Response Rates

Table A4 - Response Rates for the Labour Force Activity Questions by Sex, 1991 Census, Canada (1986 Census Response Rates Shown in Brackets)

Response Rates - Canada	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	1991(a)	(1986(b))	1991(a)	(1986(b))	1991(a)	(1986(b))
Question 30 - Hours Worked in Reference Week	97.7	(97.0)	97.5	(96.7)	97.9	(97.3)
Question 31 - Temporary Lay-off or Absent from Job Last Week	90.0	(93.7)	89.5	(93.0)	90.4	(94.1)
Question 32 - New Job to Start in Four Weeks	96.5	(95.0)	96.1	(94.3)	96.9	(95.4)
Question 33 - Looked for Work in Past Four Weeks	96.6	(95.1)	96.2	(94.5)	96.9	(95.6)
Question 34 - Reason/Available to Start Work Had Work Been Available	95.4	(98.8)	95.0	(98.8)	95.9	(98.8)
Question 35 - When Last Worked	95.9	(96.4)	95.4	(95.6)	96.2	(96.8)
Question 43 - Weeks Worked in 1990	94.8	(94.8)	95.0	(94.9)	94.7	(94.8)
Question 44 - Worked Full Time or Part Time Weeks in 1990	95.5	(94.5)	95.6	(94.5)	95.3	(94.5)

Footnotes

- (a) Excludes incompletely enumerated EAs. Based on unedited and unweighted responses. For hours worked in reference week and weeks worked in 1990, invalid responses are included with other valid responses in calculating the total response rate.
- (b) Excludes incompletely enumerated EAs. Based on unedited and unweighted responses. For hours worked in reference week and weeks worked in 1985, invalid responses are included with other valid responses in calculating the total response rate.

Table A5 - Response Rates for Labour Force Activity by Sex, 1991 Census, Canada, Provinces and Territories (1986 Census Response Rates Shown in Brackets)

	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	1991(a)	(1986(b))	1991(a)	(1986(b))	1991(a)	(1986(b))
Canada	92.5	(94.5)	93.1	(94.6)	92.0	(94.5)
Newfoundland	92.6	(94.5)	92.8	(94.4)	92.4	(94.5)
Prince Edward Island	88.9	(94.2)	90.1	(94.9)	87.8	(93.5)
Nova Scotia	92.1	(93.8)	92.7	(93.5)	91.4	(94.2)
New Brunswick	91.9	(94.1)	92.7	(93.6)	91.1	(94.6)
Quebec	93.1	(94.5)	93.8	(94.8)	92.5	(94.3)
Ontario	91.3	(94.9)	92.1	(95.0)	90.6	(94.9)
Manitoba	92.7	(93.7)	92.8	(93.2)	92.7	(94.1)
Saskatchewan	93.4	(94.5)	93.8	(94.3)	93.1	(94.8)
Alberta	94.2	(95.2)	94.4	(95.1)	93.9	(95.4)
British Columbia	93.2	(93.9)	93.4	(93.8)	93.2	(94.0)
Yukon	87.9	(92.2)	87.4	(91.9)	88.5	(92.5)
Northwest Territories	96.5	(91.6)	96.6	(90.9)	96.5	(92.3)
Overseas Households	91.6	(90.9)	93.6	(92.2)	89.1	(89.1)

Footnotes

- (a) Excludes incompletely enumerated EAs. Based on unedited and unweighted responses for the questions on labour force activity and school attendance.
- (b) Excludes incompletely enumerated EAs. Based on unedited and unweighted responses for the questions on labour force activity.

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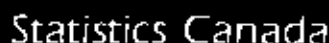
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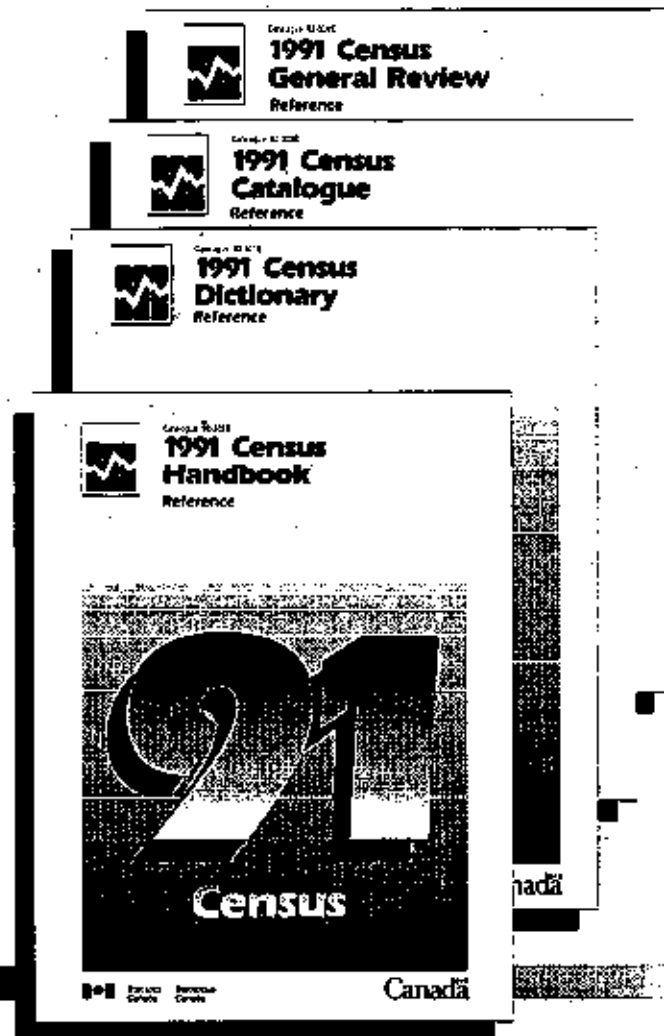
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