canadian labour force survey

CONFIDENTIAL
NOT FOR RELEASE

LABOUR FORCE QUALITY REPORT

March, 1973

STATISTICS CANADA STATISTIQUE CANADA
12 1973
LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

Labour Force Survey Division
Field Division
Household Surveys Development
Staff

STATISTICS CANADA
Document for Restricted Circulation

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

File reference No.
N° de référence

MEMORANDUM

Date April 2, 1973.

To – *A* Recipients of March, 1973 Quality Report.

From – *De* G.B. Gray, Chairman, Quality Report Committee.

Subject – *Sujet* Comparisons between LFS-UIC and between Can.-U.S. Unemployment Rates.

We have decided to include the graphs and the brief analysis regarding the above comparisons in the March report despite the fact that we had recommended dropping it after the February report. Some recipients of the quality report expressed strong feelings that the series be continued. Thus, the series will be continued in the March and future reports until a firm decision has been reached regarding these series even though the committee is not necessarily in agreement with maitaining them.

GBG/dl

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HIGHLIGHTS

A. COMPARISON OF SERIES

1. U.I.C. Claimants and LFS Unemployed:

Between December 1972 and January 1973, there were increases in both the UIC Claimants (+ 153,000) and the LFS Unemployed (+ 104,000). See Summary Table on page 5 and Graph 1.

The comparison of both levels shows that the ratio of the UIC Claimants to the LFS Unemployed was 1.53 in January 1973 as compared to the peak (1.55) reached in December 1972. See table on page 6.

2. Canadian and American Unemployment Rates

(a) Actual: The Canadian unemployment rate at 7.3 % in February 1973 was at the same level as last February, while the American rate at 5.6 % showed a decline of 0.8 % as compared with one year ago. For both the Canadian and American rates the year-to-year change for February was similar to the year-to-year change for January.

(b) Seasonally adjusted: The Canadian rate at 5.9 % in February 1973 showed a decline (− 0.3) from January while the American rate at 5.1 % showed a small increase (+ 0.1).

In February, the gap (0.8) between the two rates returned to last July's level, after being at higher levels (1.1 to 1.6) between August and January. See Summary Table on page 5 and Graph 2.

B. SLIPPAGE

The estimated slippage rate at the Canada level has increased from 4.2 % in January to 4.8 % in February (See graphs on pages G-2 and G-3).

1 - By Province: All provinces exhibited positive slippage rates in February. Prince Edward Island was the only province showing a decrease in slippage from January to February. The estimated slippage rate in New Brunswick remained constant and increases in the slippage rates from January to February were noted in the other eight provinces. The largest increase in slippage occurred in Manitoba where the slippage rate increased from 3.3 % in January to 4.9 % in February.

Newfoundland continues to exhibit the highest slippage rate. In fact, for this province, the estimate derived from the February Labour Force Survey sample represented only 89.9 % (that is, a slippage rate of 10.1 %) of the population estimate as projected from the 1961 Census.

2 - By Age at the Canada Level: All age groups exhibited positive slippage rates in February. The 25-44 age group was the only one showing a decrease in slippage rate from January to February. Increases in the estimated slippage rates were noted in the 14-19, 45-64 and 65 and over groups with a negligible increase in the 20-24 group.

The largest increase in slippage occurred in the 65 and over group. In this age group, the slippage rate increased from 1.4 % to 4.3 %.

Of all the age groups, the 20-24 group continues to show the highest slippage rate. In fact, for this age group, the estimate derived from the February Labour Force Survey sample represented only 87.7 % (that is, a slippage rate of 12.3 %) of the population estimate as projected from the 1961 Census.

C. NON-RESPONSE

At the national level, the overall non-response rate decreased from the January level of 7.3 % to 7.2 % in February. At 7.2 % the February 1973 non-response compares favourably with the 9.2 % level in February 1972. For further information, see Appendix 2.

D. REJECTED DOCUMENTS

The February 1973 reject rate for the Labour Force documents was 8.7 %, down 0.6 % from the January rate of 9.3 %. Four regions registered reductions in their overall reject rate. The Montreal Region had the lowest rate (6.5 %) while the Vancouver Region had the highest (11.6 %).

The reduction in rejects resulted from fewer errors or omissions for the regular Labour Force questions and for the Supplementary Questions. The regular LF questions accounted for 6.4 % of the rejected documents, with Supplementary Questions accounting for 2.3 % of the total documents.

For the first time since the quality measure has been produced the number of rejects due to blanks in identification has fallen below the 1,000 level. As shown by the following table, this continues the trend of past months. It should be noted that there are 14 identification coding positions in each of the 74,000 documents processed.

	Number of Blanks in Identification
December 1972	1,559
January 1973	1,275
February 1973	908

For further details see tables on pages 5 and 7.

E. ENUMERATION COST

At the Canada level, the enumeration cost per household declined 2 cents from the $2.20 level in January to $2.18 in February.

It is difficult to comment on the variation in the amount and direction of changes at the regional level as between January and February since the January figures were rather erratic because of regional problems in assessing the costs of the January drop-off for the Activity Survey.

If we compare February cost with December (similar enumeration work load), we note that one office had no change, five had increases ranging from 2 to 6 cents, while Toronto and Montreal had decreases of 12 and 9 cents, respectively. Both Toronto and Montreal experienced fewer enumeration problems than usual in completing the February Survey, which contributed to the low enumeration cost per household.

For further details see Summary Table on page 5.

Summary Table

		MONTHLY ESTIMATES AND RATES							MONTH-TO-MONTH CHANGE				YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE	
		1973		1972					Jan. 1973 to Feb. 1973	Dec. 1972 to Jan. 1973	Nov. 1972 to Dec. 1972	Oct. 1972 to Nov. 1972	Feb. 1972 to Feb. 1973	Jan. 1972 to Jan. 1973
		Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Feb.	Jan.						
Comparison of Series														
LFS Unemployed	000's	635	688	584	524	483	627	665	− 33	+ 104	+ 60	+ 41	+ 28	+ 23
UIC Claimants	000's		1,056	903	765	709		827		+ 153	+ 138	+ 56		+ 229
Unemployment Rates - Canadian	%	7.3	7.7	6.5	5.9	5.4	7.3	7.7	− 0.4	+ 1.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.5	−	−
(Actual - American	%	5.6	5.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	6.4	6.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	− 0.2	− 0.2	− 0.8	− 0.9
Unemployment Rates - Canadian	%	5.9	6.2	6.7	6.6	6.8	5.9	6.2	− 0.3	− 0.5	+ 0.1	− 0.2	−	−
(Seasonally-adjusted)- American	%	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.9	+ 0.1	− 0.1	− 0.1	− 0.3	− 0.7	− 0.9
Slippage														
Canada - Total	%	4.8	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.5	+ 0.6	− 0.3	− 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 0.7
14-19 years	%	2.8	0.8	2.1	3.3	2.9	− 0.6	− 0.6	+ 2.0	− 1.3	− 1.2	+ 0.4	+ 3.4	+ 1.4
20-24 years	%	12.3	12.2	14.0	14.3	14.2	12.4	11.1	+ 0.1	− 1.8	− 0.3	+ 0.1	− 0.1	+ 1.1
25-44 years	%	3.0	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.7	2.1	3.1	− 0.8	− 0.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.9	+ 0.7
45-64 years	%	5.2	4.2	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.7	2.7	+ 1.0	+ 0.8	+ 0.3	−	+ 1.5	+ 1.5
65 and over	%	4.3	1.4	0.4	− 0.1	− 0.8	5.0	4.4	+ 2.9	+ 1.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.7	− 0.7	− 3.0
Newfoundland	%	10.1	9.4	8.1	8.0	8.6	4.4	4.6	+ 0.7	+ 1.3	+ 0.1	− 0.6	+ 5.7	+ 4.8
Prince Edward Island	%	6.4	6.8	4.5	4.6	1.5	9.8	7.3	− 0.4	+ 2.3	− 0.1	+ 3.1	− 3.4	− 0.5
Nova Scotia	%	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	− 0.1	+ 1.6	+ 1.4
New Brunswick	%	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.0	7.3	5.4	5.2	−	− 0.5	− 0.2	− 0.3	+ 0.9	+ 1.1
Quebec	%	3.9	3.4	3.6	4.0	3.2	3.4	3.2	+ 0.5	− 0.2	− 0.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.2
Ontario	%	5.2	4.5	5.0	5.2	4.9	3.7	3.6	+ 0.7	− 0.5	− 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.5	+ 0.9
Manitoba	%	4.9	3.3	2.6	0.4	0.6	1.5	1.7	+ 1.6	+ 0.7	+ 2.2	− 0.2	+ 3.4	+ 1.6
Saskatchewan	%	3.8	3.0	2.1	3.3	1.3	− 1.3	− 1.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.9	− 1.2	+ 2.0	+ 5.1	+ 4.6
Alberta	%	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	+ 0.7	− 0.8	+ 0.8	− 1.7	− 0.8	− 1.4
British Columbia	%	6.1	5.4	6.4	6.8	6.3	6.2	6.0	+ 0.7	− 1.0	− 0.4	+ 0.5	− 0.1	− 0.6
Non-response(1)														
Canada	%	7.2	7.3	6.3	5.2	5.1	9.2	7.8	− 0.1	+ 1.0	+ 1.1	+ 0.1	− 2.0	− 0.5
St. John's	%	3.5	3.1	2.7	3.9	3.4	6.8	6.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	− 1.2	+ 0.5	− 3.3	− 3.0
Halifax	%	7.0	6.4	7.1	5.7	5.5	9.6	5.5	+ 0.6	− 0.7	+ 1.4	+ 0.2	− 2.6	+ 0.9
Montreal	%	7.2	8.2	6.5	5.6	5.3	7.8	6.0	− 1.0	+ 1.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.3	− 0.6	+ 2.2
Ottawa	%	6.6	8.2	5.6	3.8	3.3	8.2	6.9	− 1.6	+ 2.6	+ 1.8	+ 0.5	− 1.6	+ 1.3
Toronto	%	6.6	6.3	6.5	4.3	4.4	12.2	10.5	+ 0.3	− 0.2	+ 2.2	− 0.1	− 5.6	− 4.2
Winnipeg	%	2.9	2.4	1.6	2.1	2.7	5.6	6.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	− 0.5	− 0.6	− 2.7	− 3.6
Edmonton	%	11.0	9.4	7.5	6.5	6.6	10.6	10.5	+ 1.6	+ 1.9	+ 1.0	− 0.1	+ 0.4	− 1.1
Vancouver	%	10.2	11.9	9.2	7.5	7.6	9.0	9.1	− 1.7	+ 2.7	+ 1.7	− 0.1	+ 1.2	+ 2.8
Rejected Documents(1)														
Canada	%	8.7	9.3	8.5	12.8	13.5	11.7	9.1	− 0.6	+ 0.8	− 4.3	− 0.7	− 3.0	+ 0.2
St. John's	%	7.8	7.1	7.9	15.1	11.3	9.7	7.8	+ 0.7	− 0.8	− 7.2	+ 3.8	− 1.9	− 0.7
Halifax	%	8.0	10.0	9.6	12.7	10.1	9.5	8.3	− 2.0	+ 0.4	− 3.1	+ 2.6	− 1.5	+ 1.7
Montreal	%	6.5	8.6	7.7	11.8	12.4	11.5	10.9	− 2.1	+ 0.9	− 4.1	− 0.6	− 5.0	− 2.3
Ottawa	%	8.0	9.0	5.8	10.9	12.8	12.3	8.1	− 1.0	+ 3.2	− 5.1	− 1.9	− 4.3	+ 0.9
Toronto	%	10.3	11.2	10.3	16.5	17.7	14.9	11.3	− 0.9	+ 0.9	− 6.2	− 1.2	− 4.6	− 0.1
Winnipeg	%	7.7	6.0	6.6	7.4	11.7	9.5	8.0	+ 1.7	− 0.6	− 0.8	− 4.3	− 1.8	− 2.0
Edmonton	%	10.0	9.4	8.3	11.7	14.2	11.1	7.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.1	− 3.4	− 2.5	− 1.1	+ 2.1
Vancouver	%	11.6	10.1	8.9	13.2	16.0	13.6	6.8	+ 1.5	+ 1.2	− 4.3	- 2.8	− 2.0	+ 3.3
Enumeration Cost per Household (1)														
Canada - Total	$	2.18	2.20	2.20	2.15	2.10	1.94	1.83	− 0.02	−	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.24	+ 0.37
S.R.U.	$	2.06	2.14	2.10	2.04	1.99	1.86	1.77	− 0.08	+ 0.04	+ 0.06	+ 0.05	+ 0.20	+ 0.37
N.S.R.U.	$	2.33	2.29	2.32	2.29	2.23	2.03	1.92	+ 0.04	− 0.03	+ 0.03	+ 0.06	+ 0.30	+ 0.37
St. John's - Total	$	2.47	2.35	2.42	2.42	2.35	1.96	1.91	+ 0.12	− 0.07	−	+ 0.07	+ 0.51	+ 0.44
S.R.U.	$	2.13	2.14	2.12	1.98	1.92	1.91	1.88	− 0.01	+ 0.02	+ 0.14	+ 0.06	+ 0.22	+ 0.26
N.S.R.U.	$	2.59	2.43	2.54	2.58	2.52	1.97	1.91	+ 0.16	− 0.11	− 0.04	+ 0.06	+ 0.62	+ 0.52
Halifax - Total	$	1.92	1.90	1.86	1.80	1.75	1.58	1.51	+ 0.02	+ 0.04	+ 0.06	+ 0.03	+ 0.34	+ 0.39
S.R.U.	$	1.62	1.71	1.64	1.63	1.58	1.46	1.37	− 0.09	+ 0.07	+ 0.01	+ 0.05	+ 0.16	+ 0.34
N.S.R.U.	$	2.12	2.02	2.00	1.90	1.86	1.66	1.59	+ 0.10	+ 0.02	+ 0.10	+ 0.04	+ 0.46	+ 0.43
Montreal - Total	$	2.38	2.42	2.47	2.28	2.27	2.11	2.03	− 0.04	− 0.05	+ 0.19	+ 0.01	+ 0.27	+ 0.39
S.R.U.	$	2.34	2.33	2.41	2.23	2.18	1.97	1.90	+ 0.01	− 0.08	+ 0.18	− 0.05	+ 0.37	+ 0.43
N.S.R.U.	$	2.47	2.60	2.58	2.39	2.43	2.38	2.26	− 0.13	+ 0.02	+ 0.19	− 0.04	+ 0.09	+ 0.34
Ottawa - Total	$	2.40	2.20	2.35	2.38	2.26	1.98	1.85	+ 0.20	− 0.15	− 0.03	+ 0.12	+ 0.42	+ 0.35
S.R.U.	$	2.33	2.20	2.34	2.33	2.19	1.96	1.80	+ 0.13	− 0.14	+ 0.01	+ 0.14	+ 0.37	+ 0.40
N.S.R.U.	$	2.51	2.19	2.36	2.45	2.37	1.99	1.93	+ 0.32	− 0.17	− 0.09	− 0.08	+ 0.52	+ 0.26
Toronto - Total	$	2.31	2.48	2.43	2.40	2.29	2.15	2.03	− 0.17	+ 0.05	+ 0.03	+ 0.11	+ 0.16	+ 0.45
S.R.U.	$	2.23	2.39	2.32	2.30	2.23	2.11	2.02	− 0.16	+ 0.07	+ 0.02	+ 0.07	+ 0.12	+ 0.37
N.S.R.U.	$	2.52	2.74	2.76	2.64	2.43	2.25	2.08	− 0.22	− 0.02	+ 0.12	+ 0.21	+ 0.27	+ 0.66
Winnipeg - Total	$	2.21	2.22	2.21	2.24	2.16	2.02	1.84	− 0.01	+ 0.01	− 0.03	+ 0.08	+ 0.19	+ 0.38
S.R.U.	$	1.93	2.05	2.03	1.98	1.97	1.84	1.68	− 0.12	+ 0.02	+ 0.05	+ 0.01	+ 0.09	+ 0.37
N.S.R.U.	$	2.45	2.38	2.38	2.46	2.32	2.19	2.00	+ 0.07	−	− 0.08	+ 0.14	+ 0.26	+ 0.38
Edmonton - Total	$	1.91	1.93	1.89	1.85	1.88	1.78	1.67	− 0.02	+ 0.04	+ 0.04	− 0.03	+ 0.13	+ 0.26
S.R.U.	$	1.61	1.68	1.61	1.55	1.57	1.49	1.48	− 0.07	+ 0.07	+ 0.06	− 0.02	+ 0.12	+ 0.20
N.S.R.U.	$	2.18	2.17	2.16	2.14	2.16	2.02	1.84	+ 0.01	+ 0.01	+ 0.02	− 0.02	+ 0.16	+ 0.33
Vancouver - Total	$	1.99	1.98	1.96	1.99	1.97	1.90	1.77	+ 0.01	+ 0.02	− 0.03	+ 0.02	+ 0.09	+ 0.21
S.R.U.	$	1.89	2.01	1.88	1.84	1.84	1.81	1.66	− 0.12	+ 0.13	+ 0.04	−	+ 0.08	+ 0.35
N.S.R.U.	$	2.15	1.95	2.10	2.23	2.20	2.04	1.95	+ 0.20	+ 0.15	− 0.13	+ 0.03	+ 0.11	−

(1) By Regional Office.

Comparison of level of UIC Claimants and LFS Unemployed

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1969												
LFS Unemployed (000's)	467	473	448	432	386	383	349	318	279	314	354	383
UIC Claimants (000's)	616	631	594	527	305	277	279	268	260	280	349	537
Ratio: Claimants / Unemployed	1.32	1.33	1.33	1.22	0.79	0.72	0.80	0.84	0.93	0.89	0.99	1.40
1970												
LFS Unemployed (000's)	485	526	542	544	513	529	518	448	398	419	476	538
UIC Claimants (000's)	659	694	705	691	505	442	439	409	391	399	480	672
Ratio: Claimants / Unemployed	1.36	1.32	1.30	1.27	0.98	0.84	0.85	0.91	0.98	0.95	1.01	1.25
1971												
LFS Unemployed (000's)	668	675	650	659	543	551	514	455	434	447	503	530
UIC Claimants (000's)	844	888	857	819	496	420	413	411	433	436	538	689
Ratio: Claimants / Unemployed	1.26	1.32	1.32	1.24	0.91	0.76	0.80	0.90	1.00	0.98	1.07	1.30
1972												
LFS Unemployed (000's)	665	627	642	592	552	568	543	503	459	483	524	584
UIC Claimants (000's)	827	912	914	874	814	753	762	722	692	709	765	903
Ratio: Claimants / Unemployed	1.24	1.45	1.42	1.48	1.47	1.33	1.40	1.44	1.51	1.47	1.46	1.55
1973												
LFS Unemployed (000's)	688											
UIC Claimants (000's)	1,056											
Ratio: Claimants / Unemployed	1.53											
% of Claimants under Old Act												
1971	(All claimants under Old Act)					*	80.4	61.9	44.2	36.6	25.4	17.8
1972	11.9	7.8	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	0.1	...	(All claimants under New Act)			

Note: 1. Seasonal Benefits Regulations were applicable from December to mid-May until 1971. This is the reason why in 1972 there was no large decline between April and May in the UIC Claimants as in previous years.

2. The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1971, was introduced June 27, 1971. The lower portion of the above table indicates the percentage of claimants under the provision of the old Unemployment Insurance Act during the period July 1971 to August 1972.

3. Under the universal provision of the new Unemployment Insurance Act, some 2,000,000 persons - formerly excluded under the old Act - were insured effective January 2, 1972.

* New Act introduced June 27, 1971.

... Less than 0.1%.

FIELD DIVISION — DIVISION DES OPÉRATIONS RÉGIONALES

LFS 744

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
ENQUÊTE SUR LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE

ANALYSIS OF REJECTED DOCUMENTS
ANALYSE DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉS

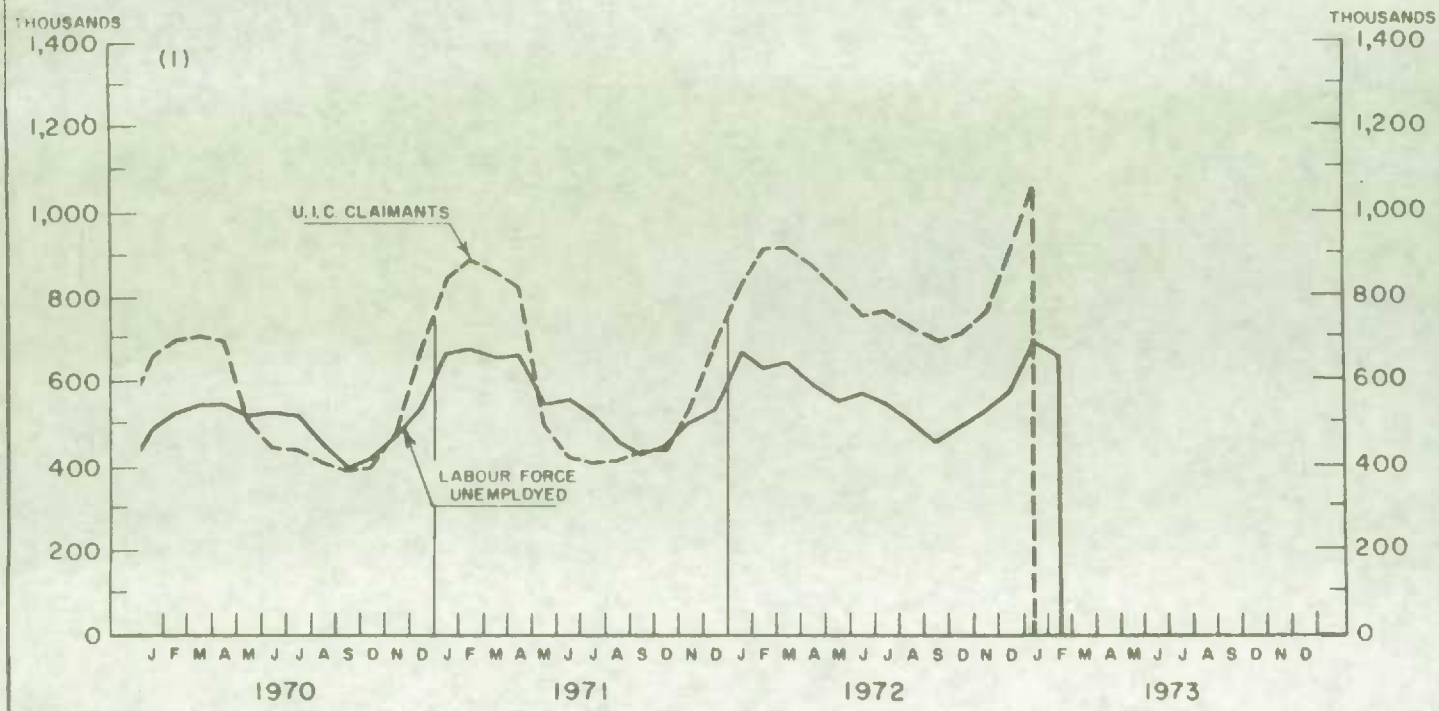
SURVEY No. / ENQUÊTE 272

February 1973 Février

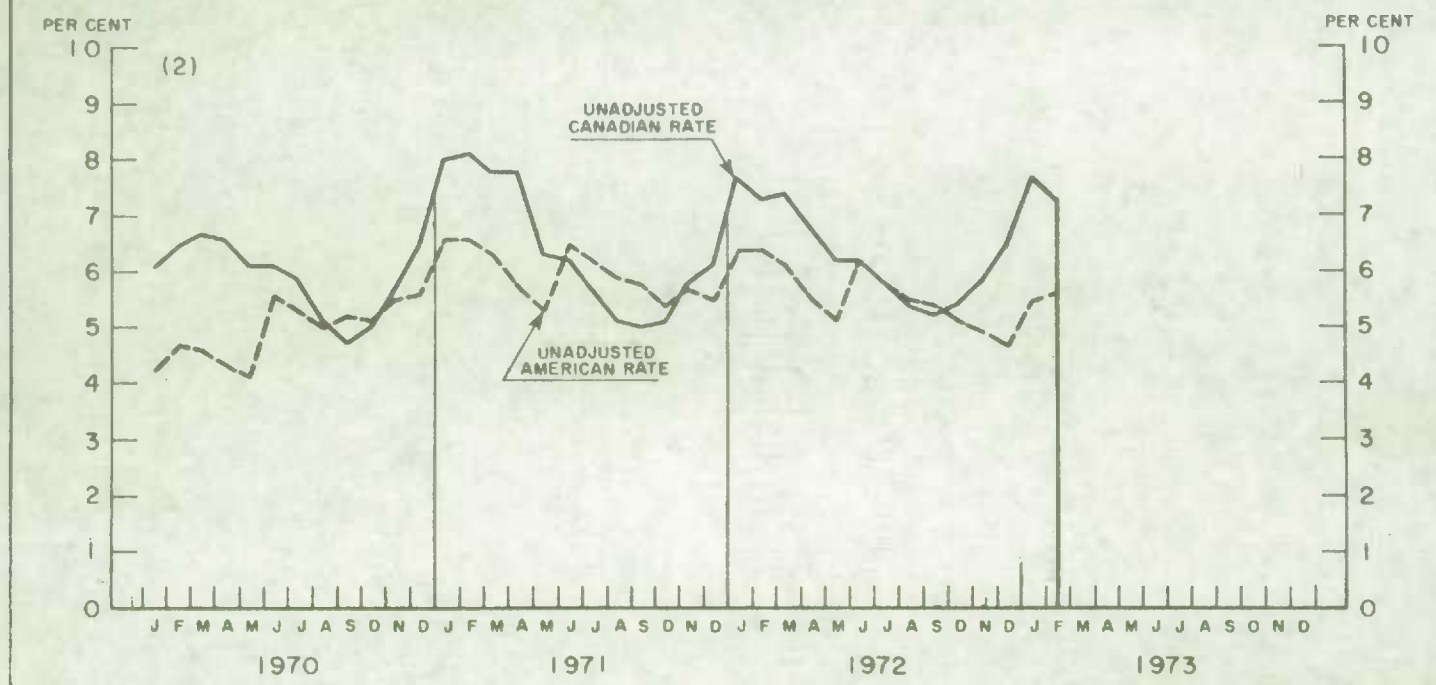
	CANADA	ST.JOHN'S	HALIFAX	MONTRÉAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
TOTAL DOCUMENTS RECEIVED TOTAL DES DOCUMENTS REÇUS	74144	4459	12897	14319	4574	15160	7017	8052	7666
REJECTED DOCUMENTS DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	6470	346	1031	930	365	1560	539	810	889
% REJECTED DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	8.7	7.8	8.0	6.5	8.0	10.3	7.7	10.0	11.6
SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS ARTICLES SUPPLÉMENTAIRES									
REJECTED DOCUMENTS DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	1728	116	208	165	85	483	153	214	304
% OF TOTAL DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DU TOTAL DES DOCUMENTS	2.3	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.9	3.2	2.2	2.6	4.0
% OF REJECTED DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	26.7	33.5	20.2	17.7	23.3	31.0	28.4	26.4	34.2
LABOUR FORCE ITEMS ARTICLES DE LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE									
REJECTED DOCUMENTS DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	4742	230	823	765	280	1077	386	596	585
% OF TOTAL DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DE TOUS LES DOCUMENTS	6.4	5.2	6.4	5.3	6.1	7.1	5.5	7.4	7.6
% OF REJECTED DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	73.3	66.5	79.8	82.2	76.7	69.0	71.6	73.6	65.8
No. OF CARELESS ERRORS NOMBRE DE FAUTES D'INATTENTION	2747	271	363	532	126	657	216	309	273
AVE. PER DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT	.037	.061	.028	.037	.027	.043	.031	.038	.036
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.424	.783	.352	.572	.345	.421	.401	.381	.307
No. OF BLANKS IN ID. NOMBRE DE BLANCS À L'IDENTIFICATION	908	213	53	291	21	136	51	84	59
AVERAGE PER DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT	.012	.048	.004	.020	.004	.009	.007	.010	.008
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.140	.616	.051	.313	.058	.087	.095	.104	.066

CARELESS ERROR: sum of errors for items 1 to 10 and 24, 25, and 26 on the LFS document.
FAUTE D'INATTENTION: total des erreurs aux articles 1-10 et 24, 25 et 26 sur le document LFS.

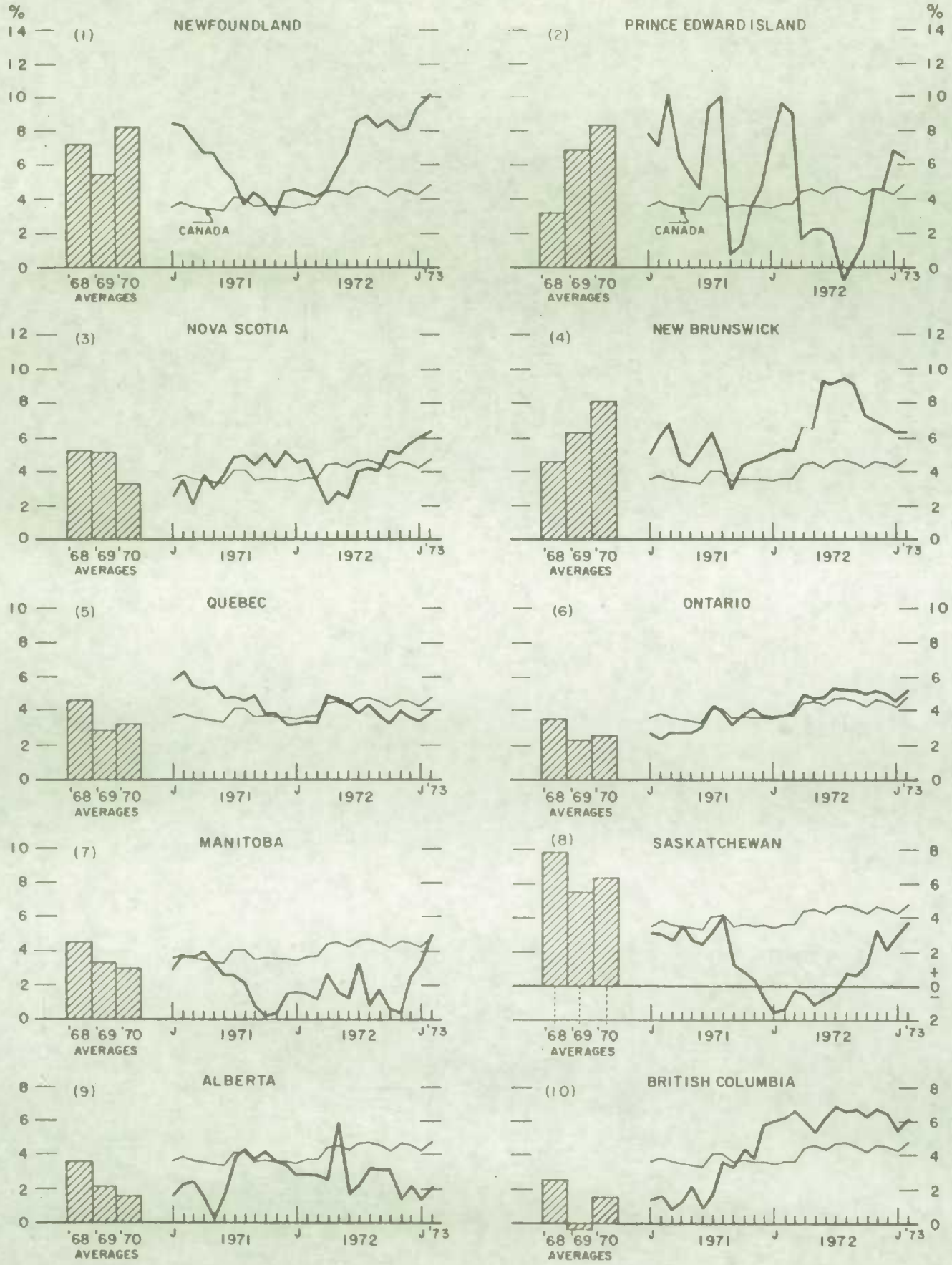
COMPARISON OF LABOUR FORCE UNEMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS BY MONTH, JANUARY 1969 TO DATE



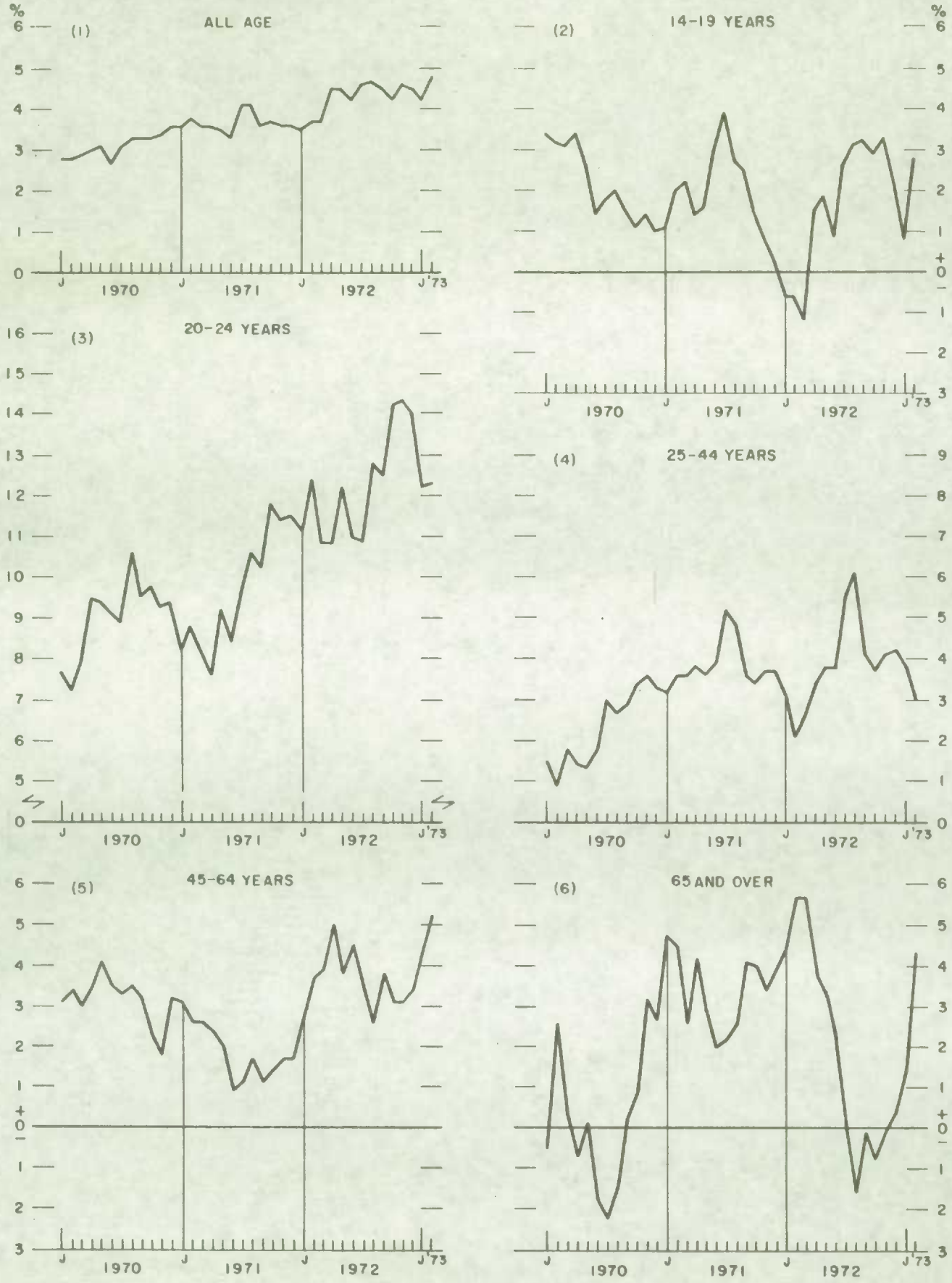
COMPARISON OF CANADIAN AND AMERICAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY MONTH, JANUARY 1970 TO DATE



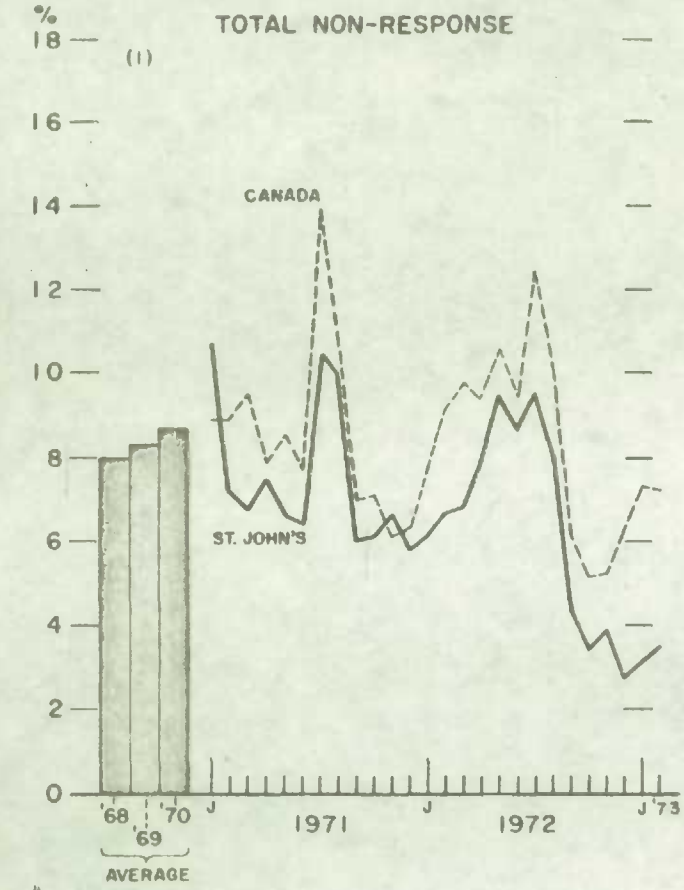
SLIPPAGE BY PROVINCE

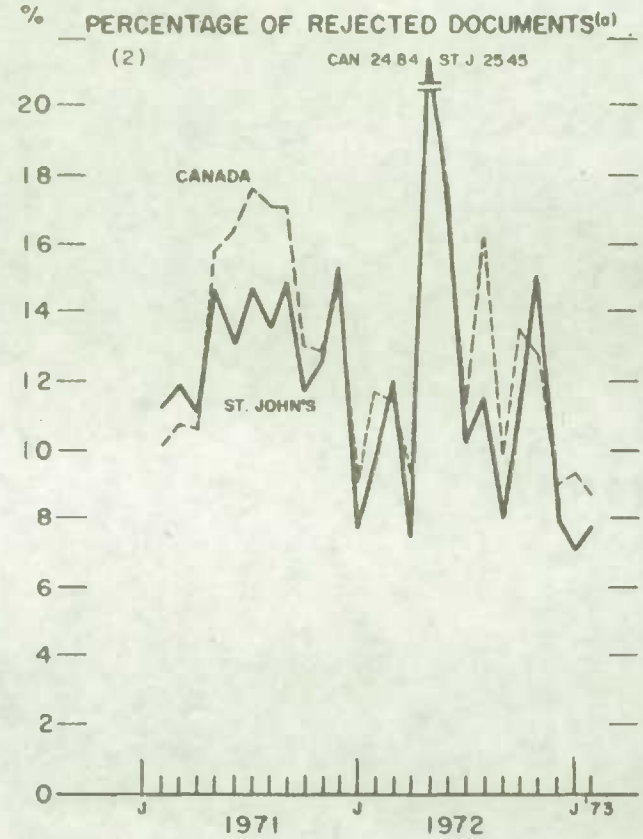


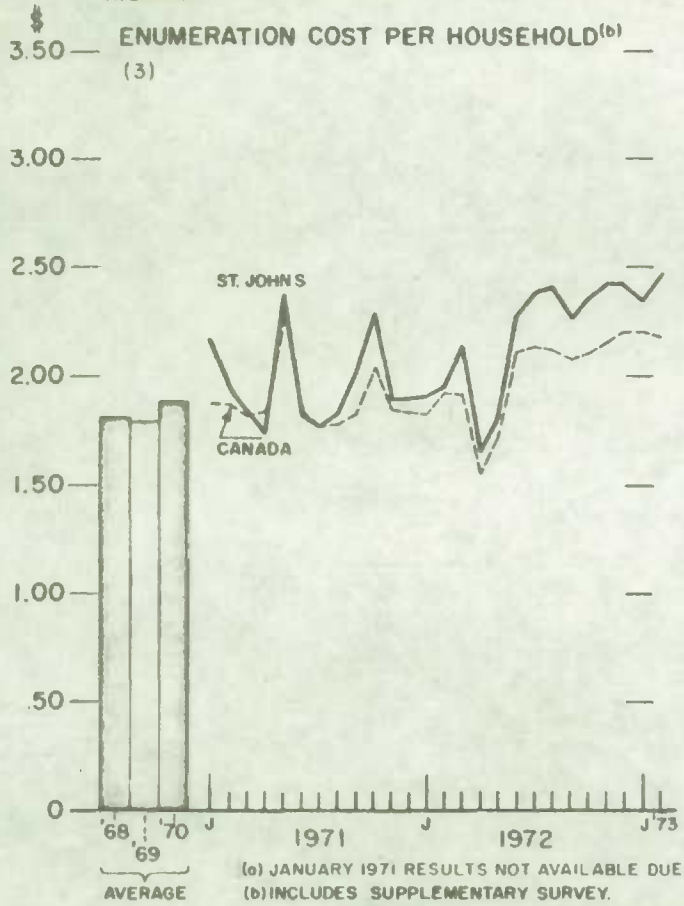
SLIPPAGE BY AGE GROUP AT THE CANADA LEVEL

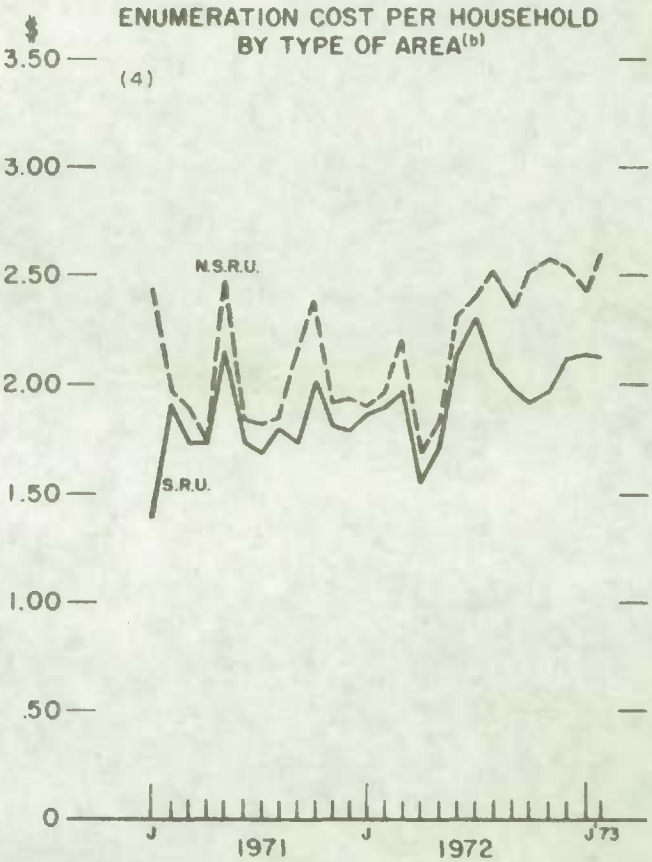


ST. JOHN'S REGIONAL OFFICE



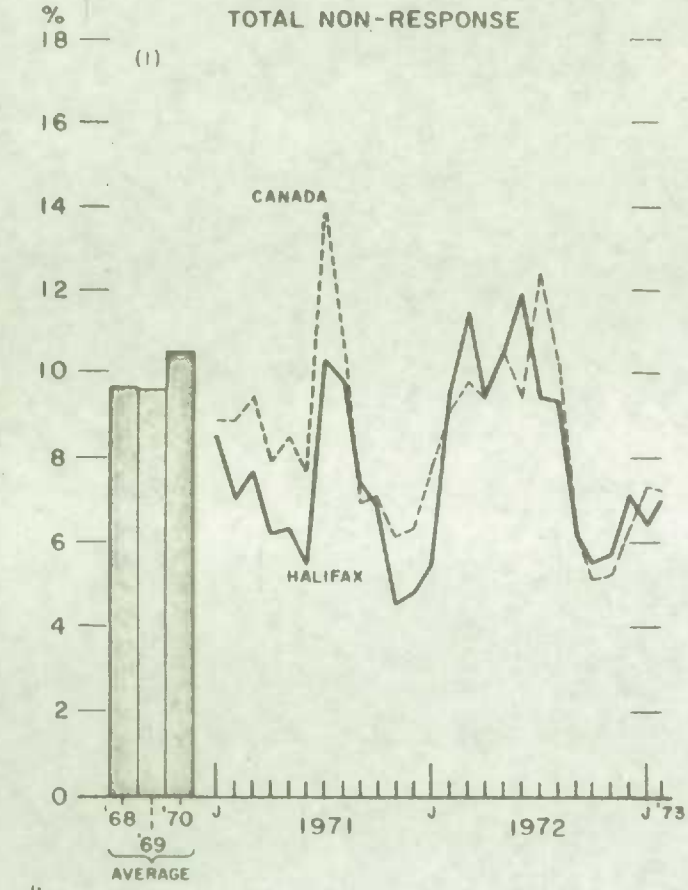


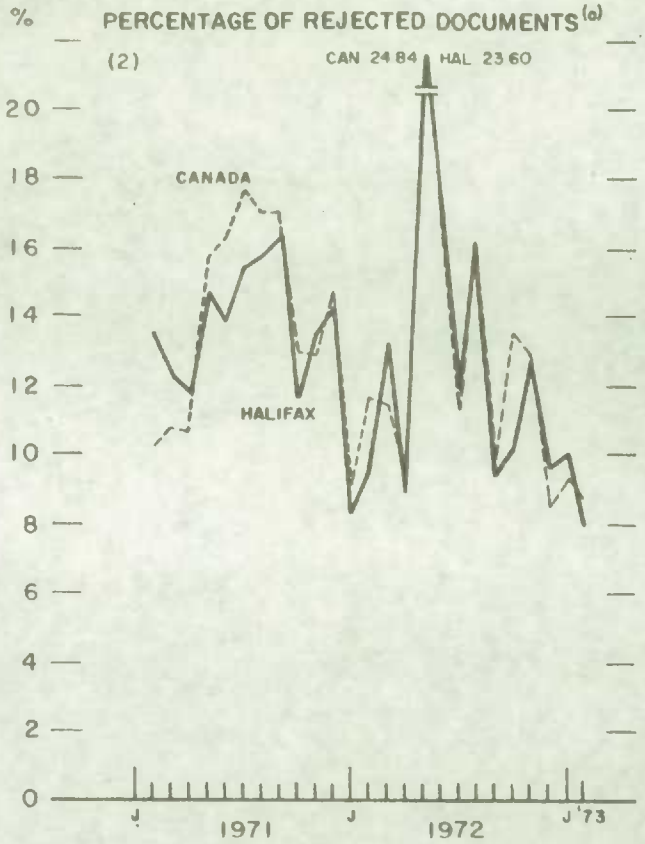


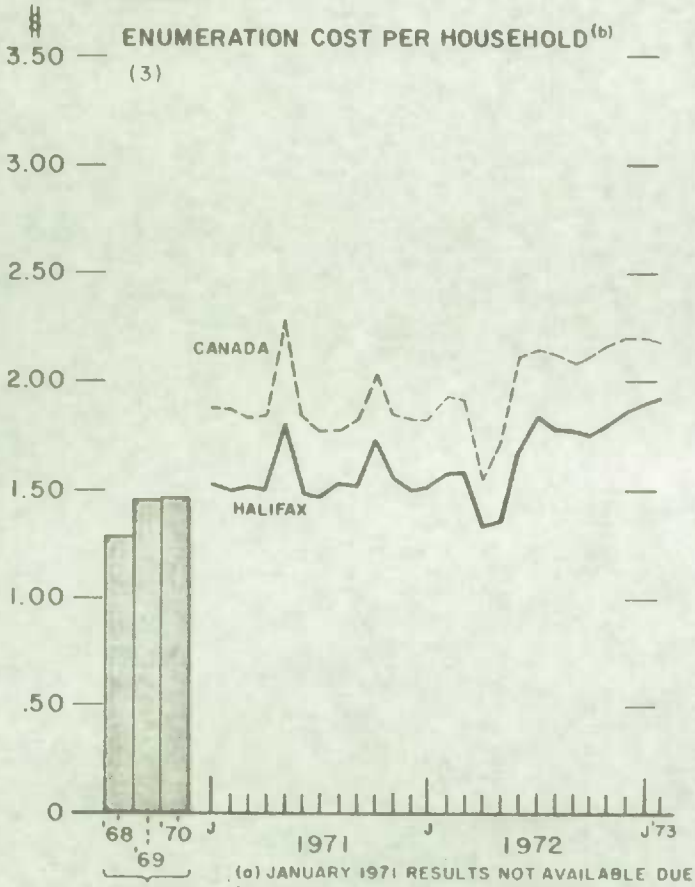


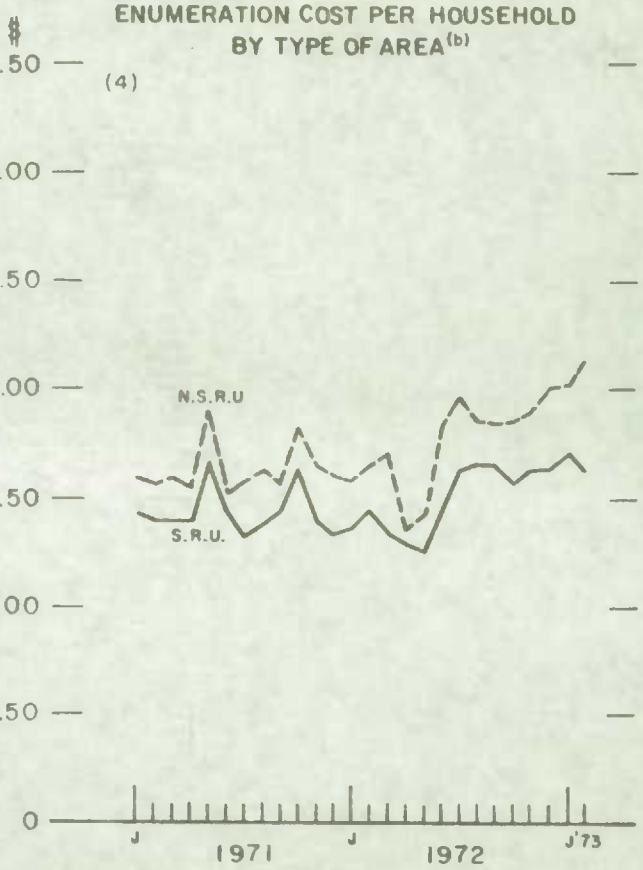
(a) JANUARY 1971 RESULTS NOT AVAILABLE DUE TO READER PROBLEMS.
(b) INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY.

HALIFAX REGIONAL OFFICE



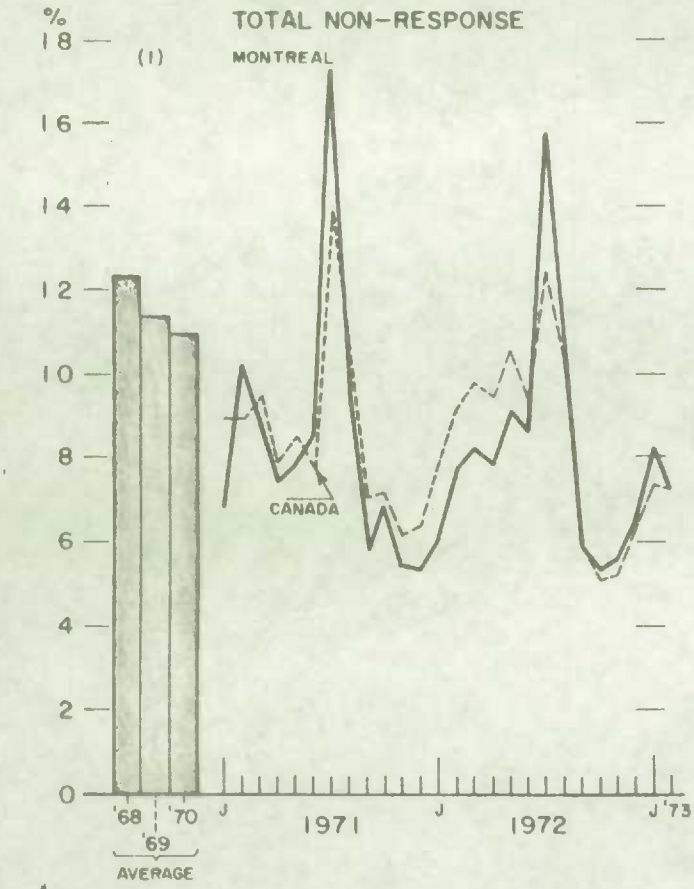


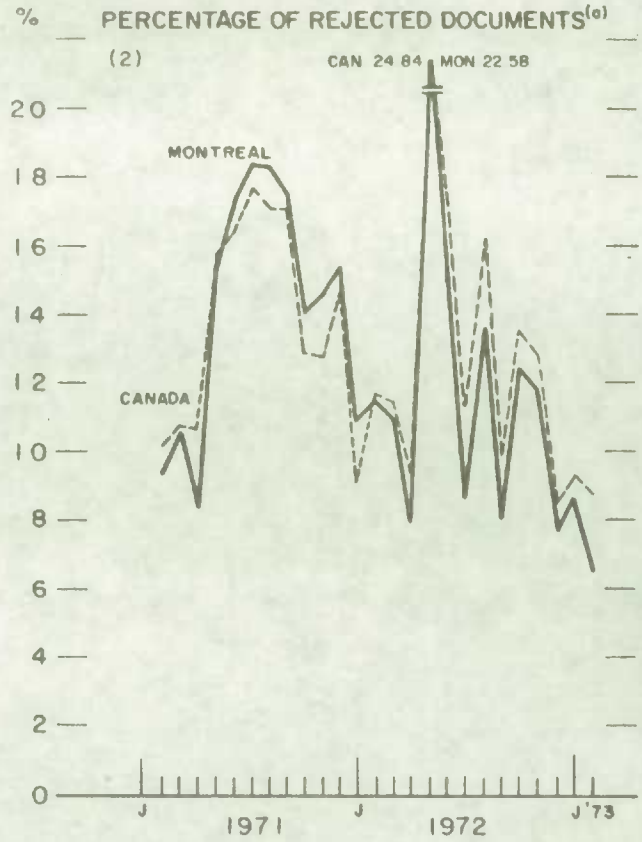


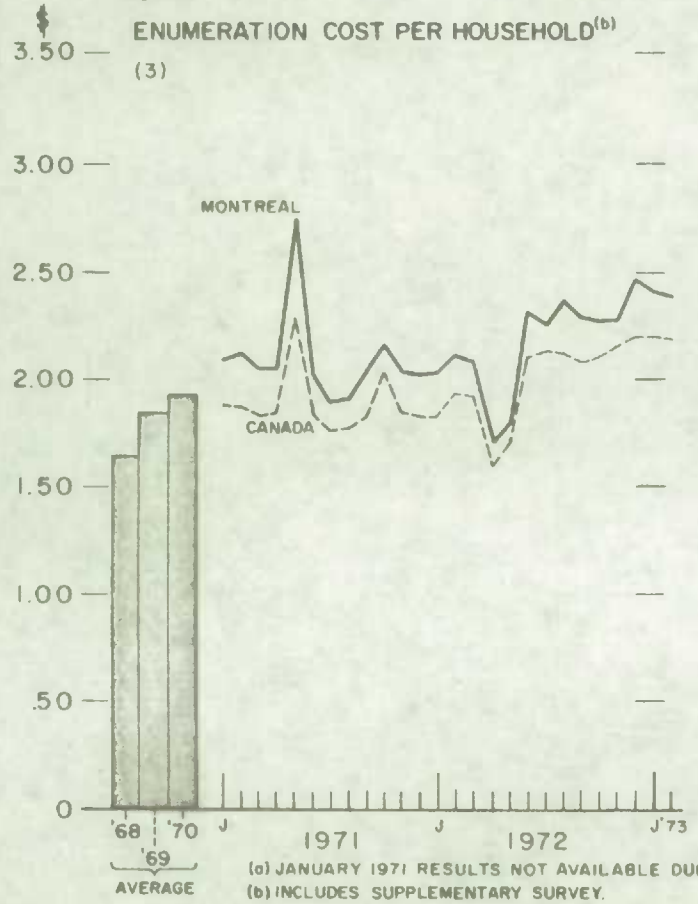


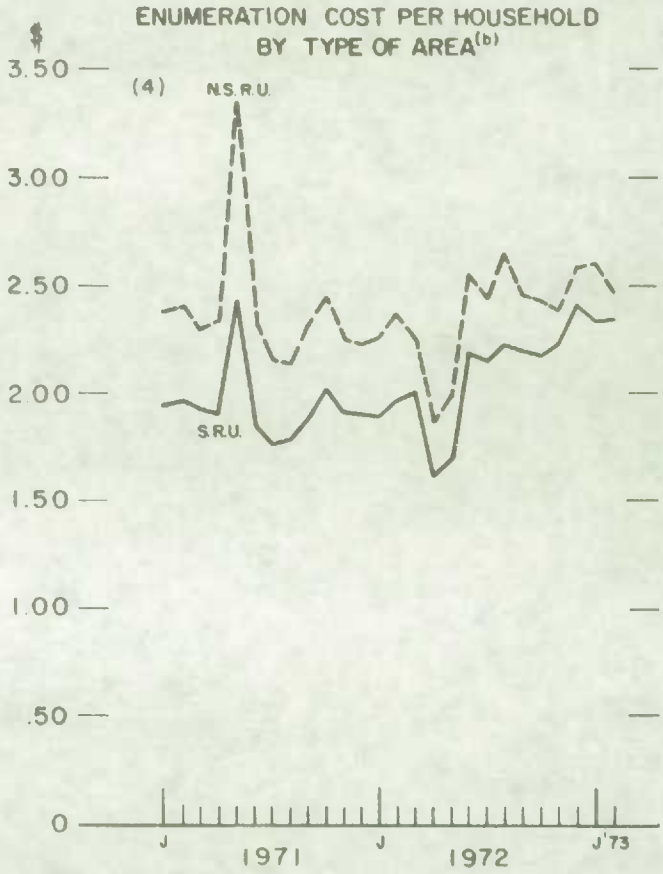
(a) JANUARY 1971 RESULTS NOT AVAILABLE DUE TO READER PROBLEMS.
(b) INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY.

MONTREAL REGIONAL OFFICE



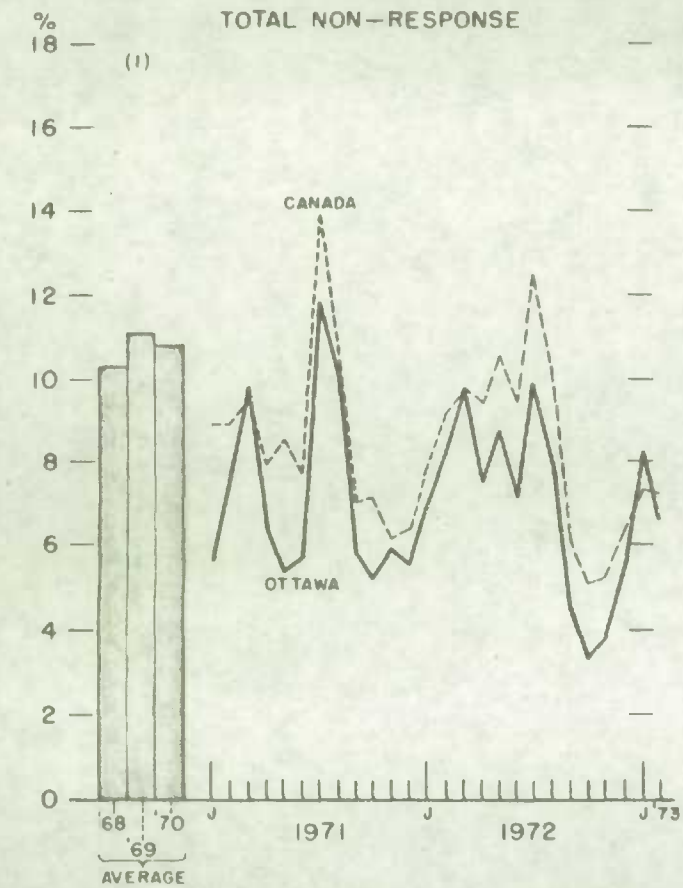


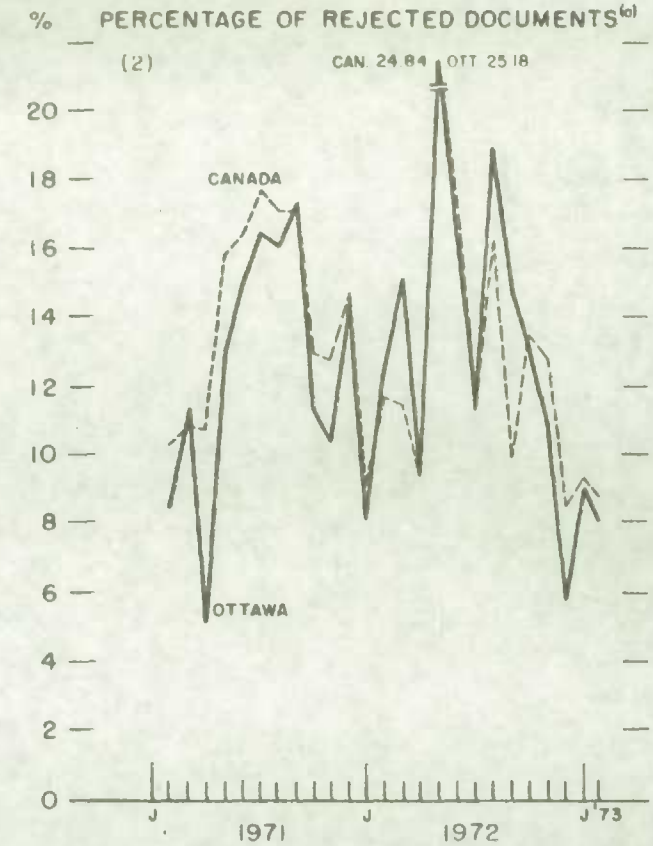


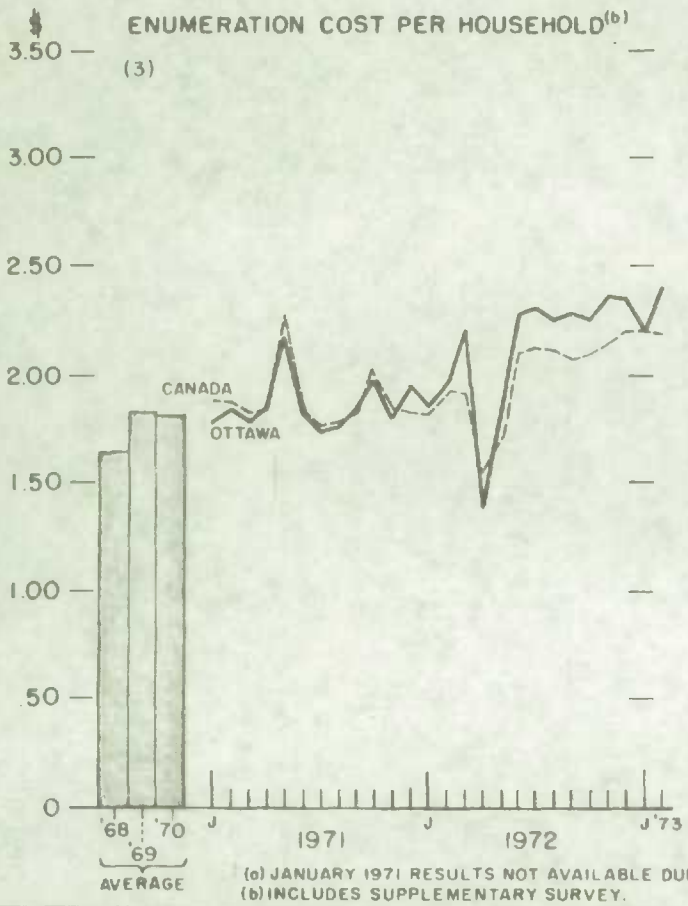


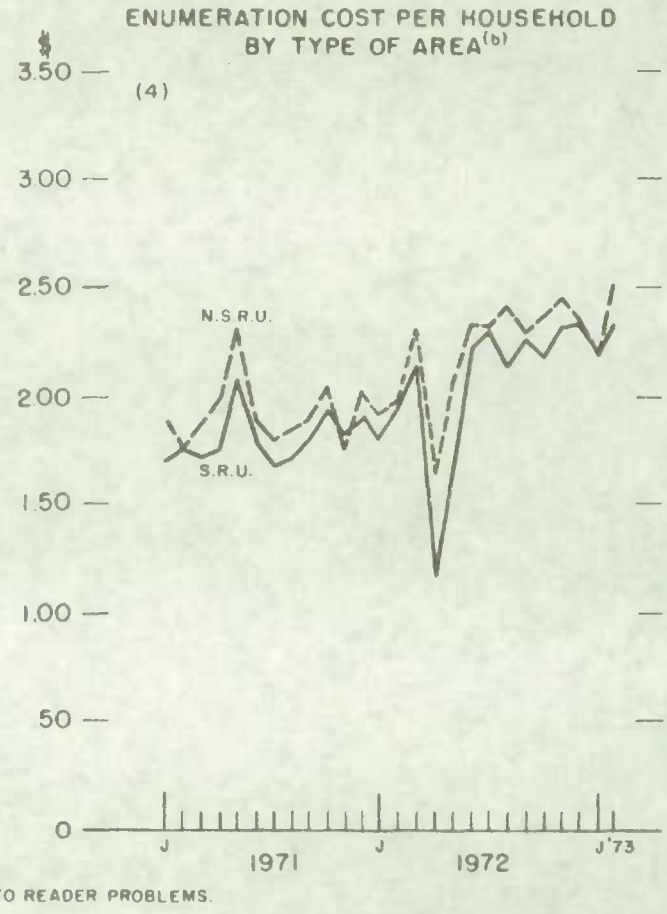
(a) JANUARY 1971 RESULTS NOT AVAILABLE DUE TO READER PROBLEMS.
(b) INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY.

OTTAWA REGIONAL OFFICE



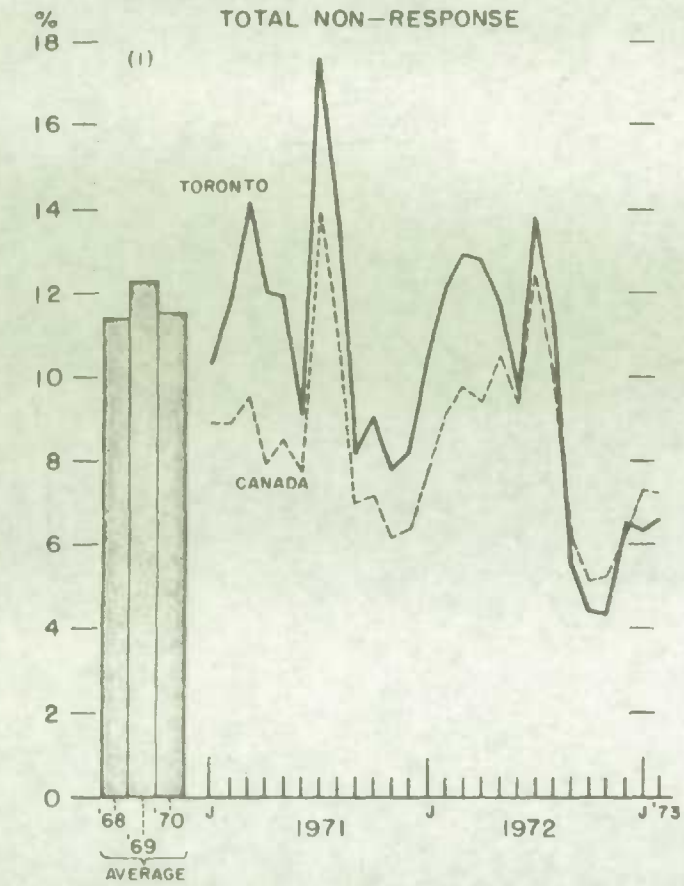


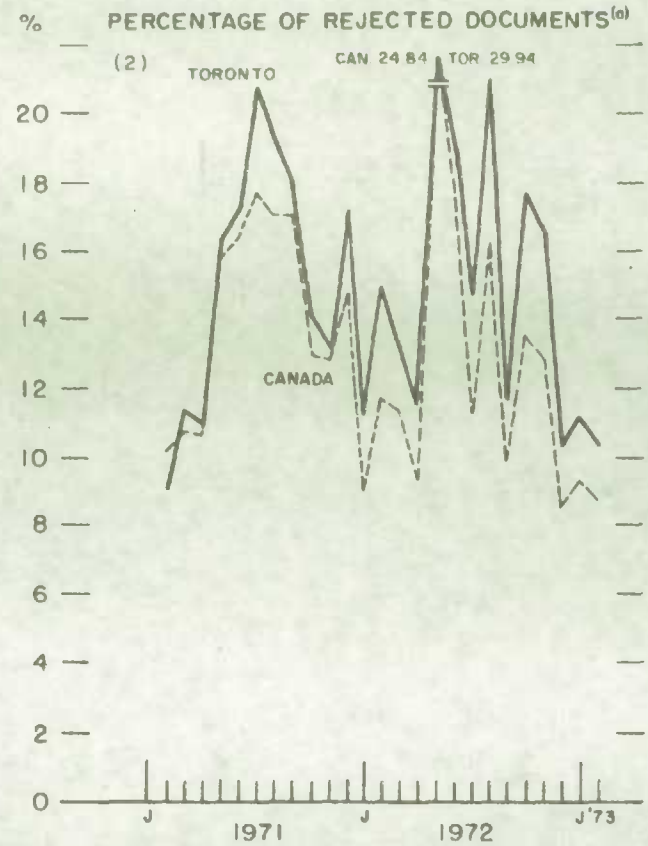


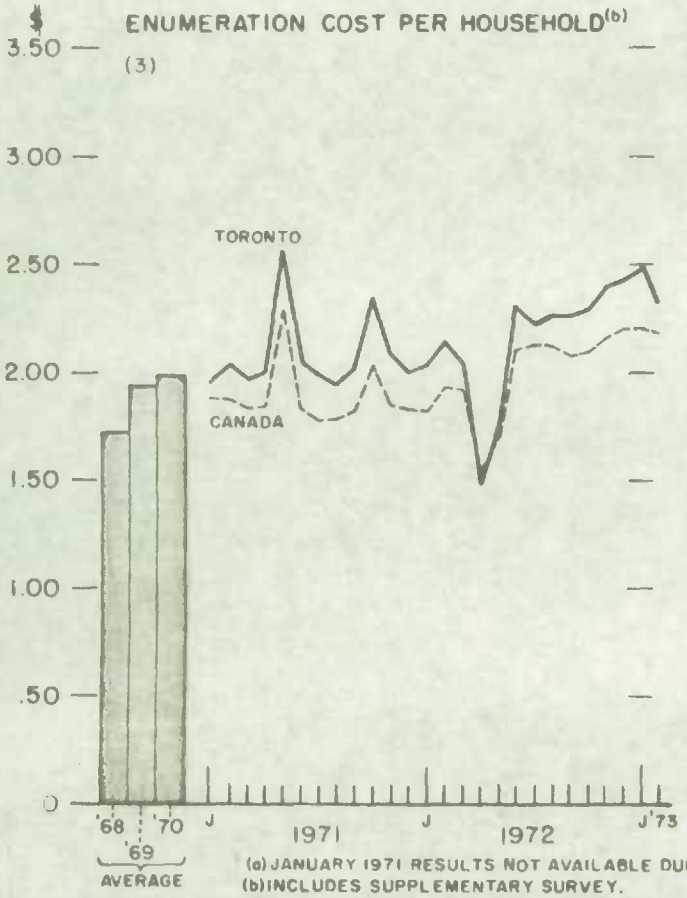


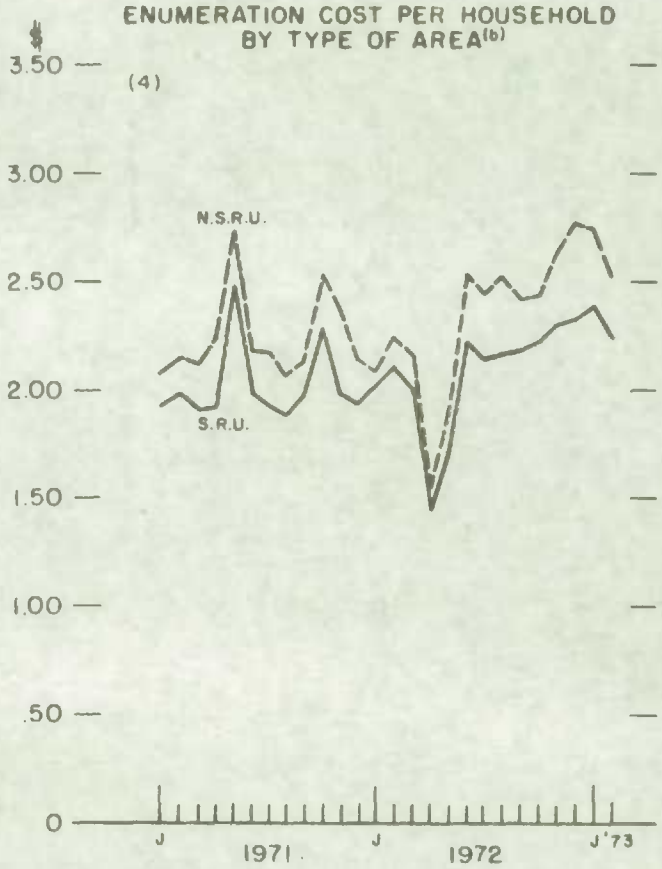
(a) JANUARY 1971 RESULTS NOT AVAILABLE DUE TO READER PROBLEMS.
(b) INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY.

TORONTO REGIONAL OFFICE



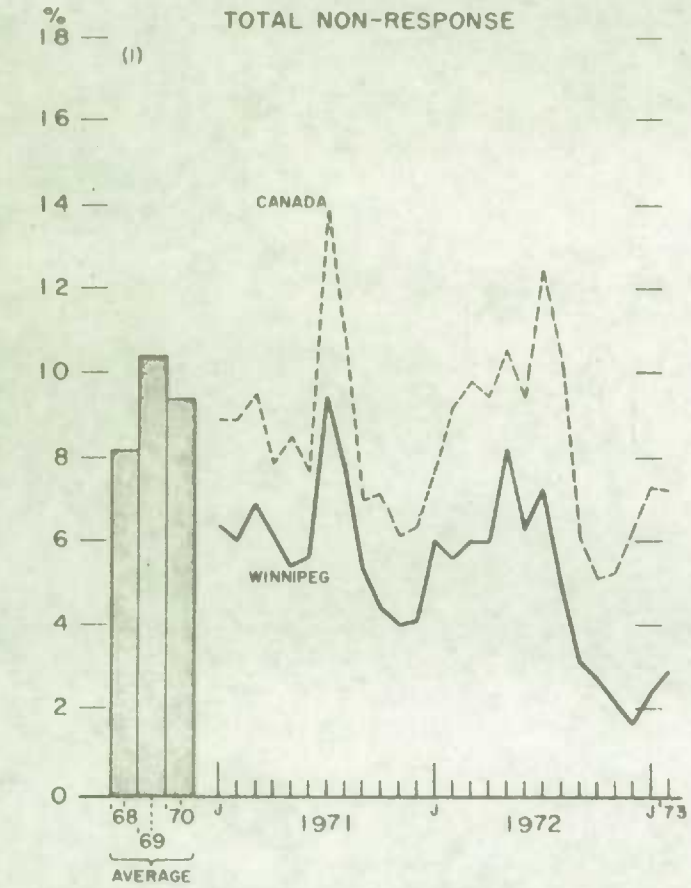


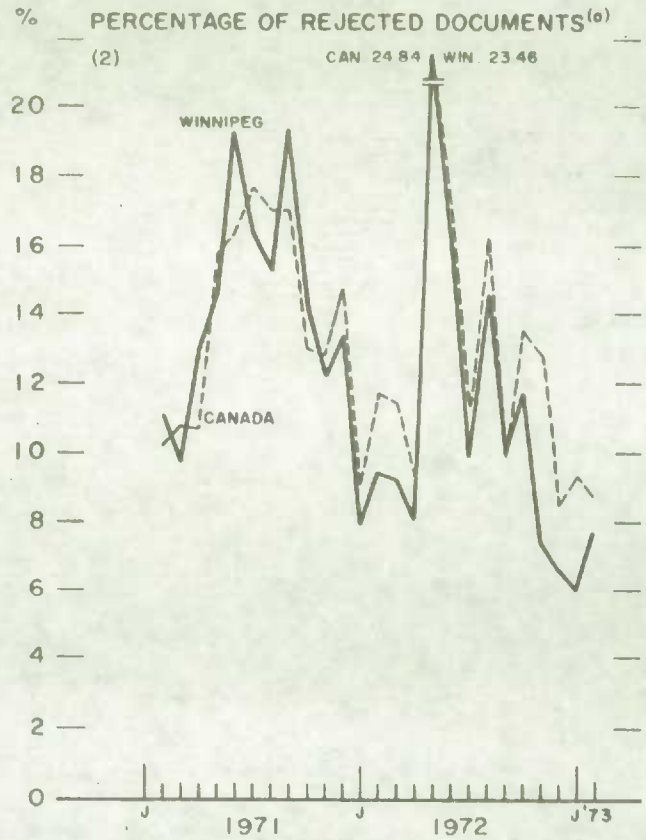


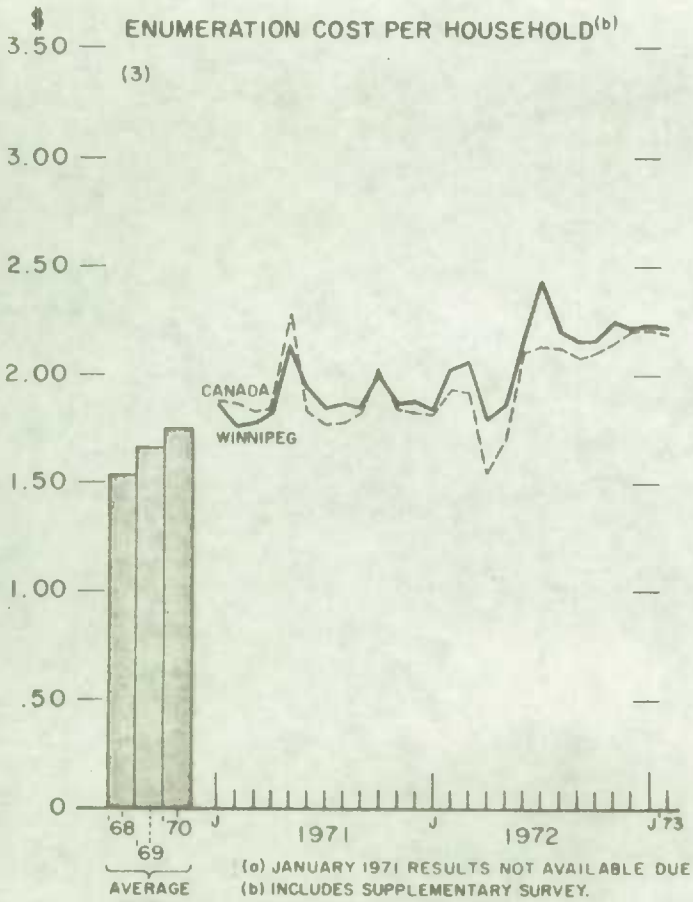


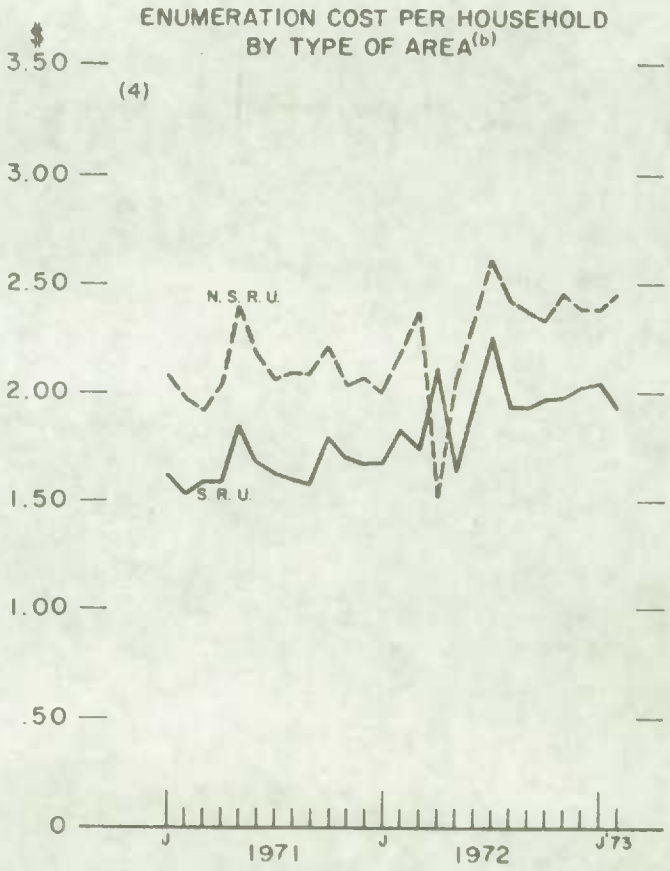
(a) JANUARY 1971 RESULTS NOT AVAILABLE DUE TO READER PROBLEMS.
(b) INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY.

WINNIPEG REGIONAL OFFICE



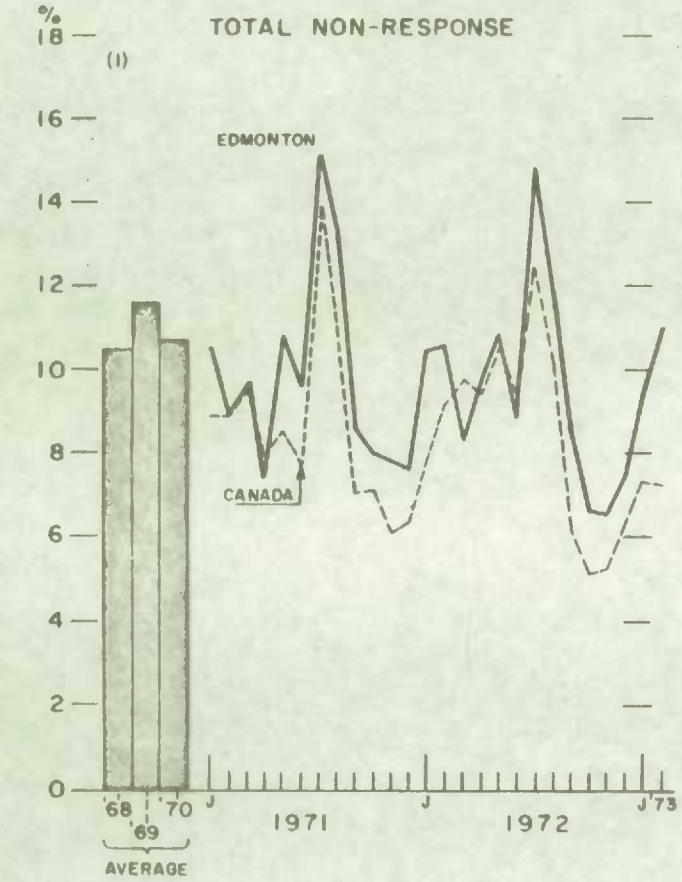


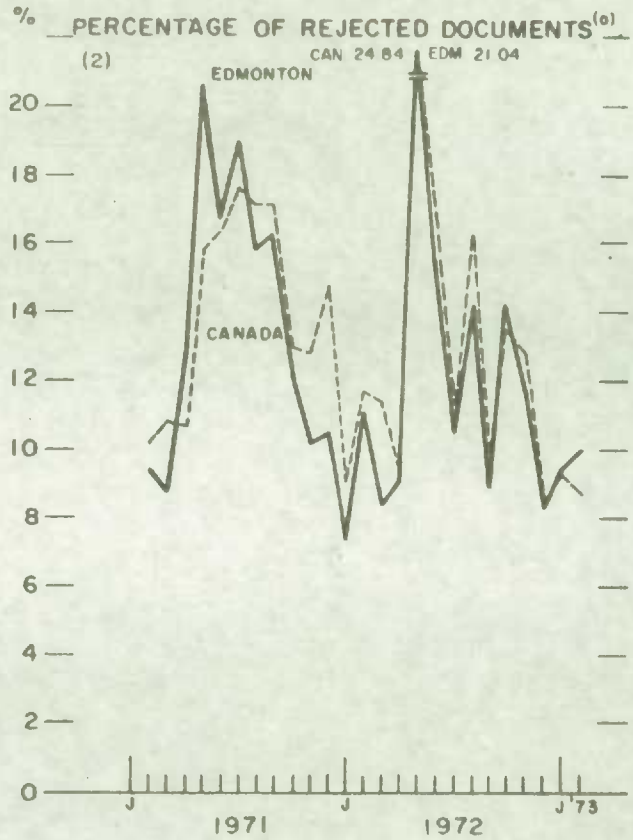


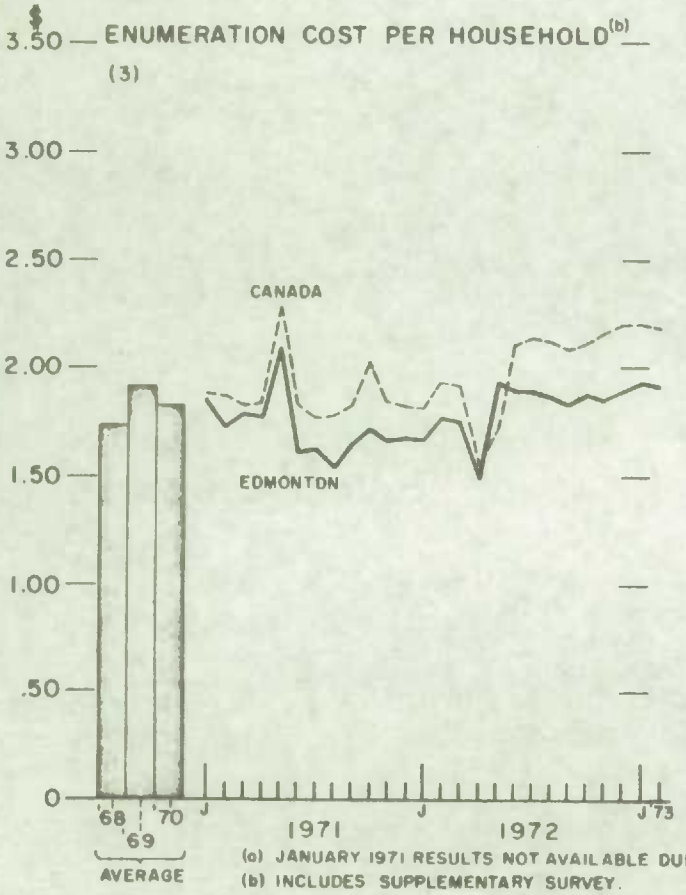


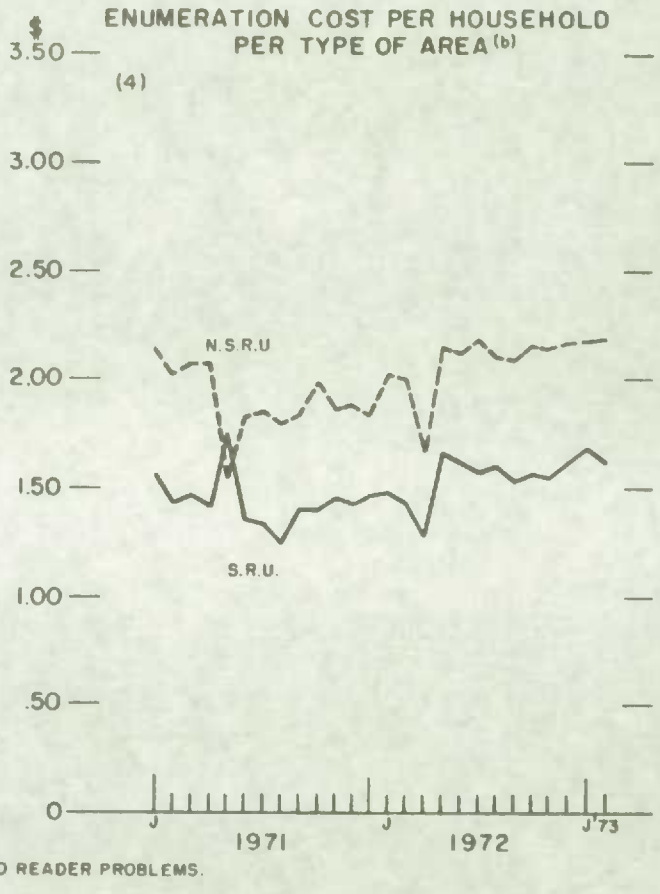
(a) JANUARY 1971 RESULTS NOT AVAILABLE DUE TO READER PROBLEMS.
(b) INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY.

EDMONTON REGIONAL OFFICE



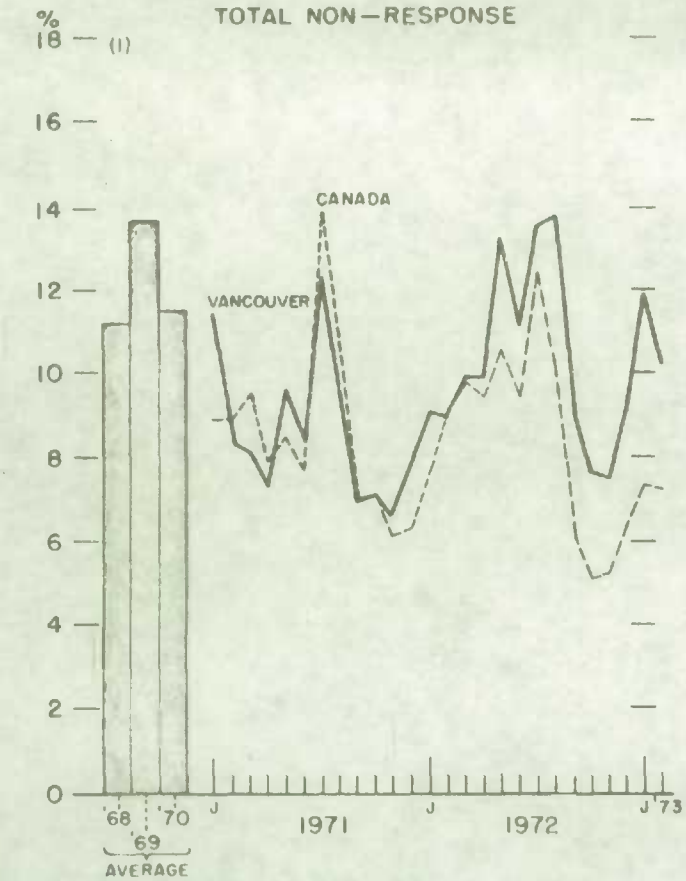


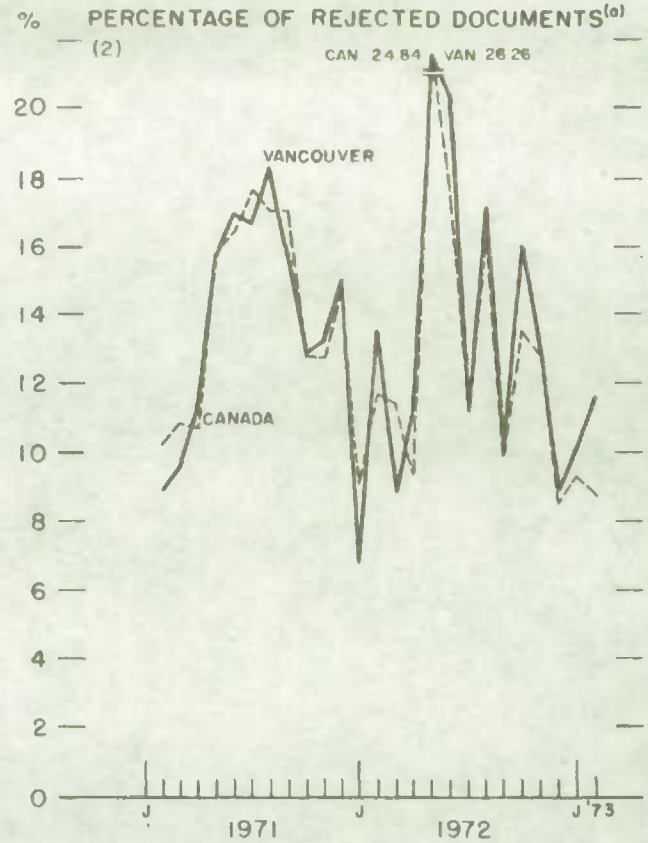


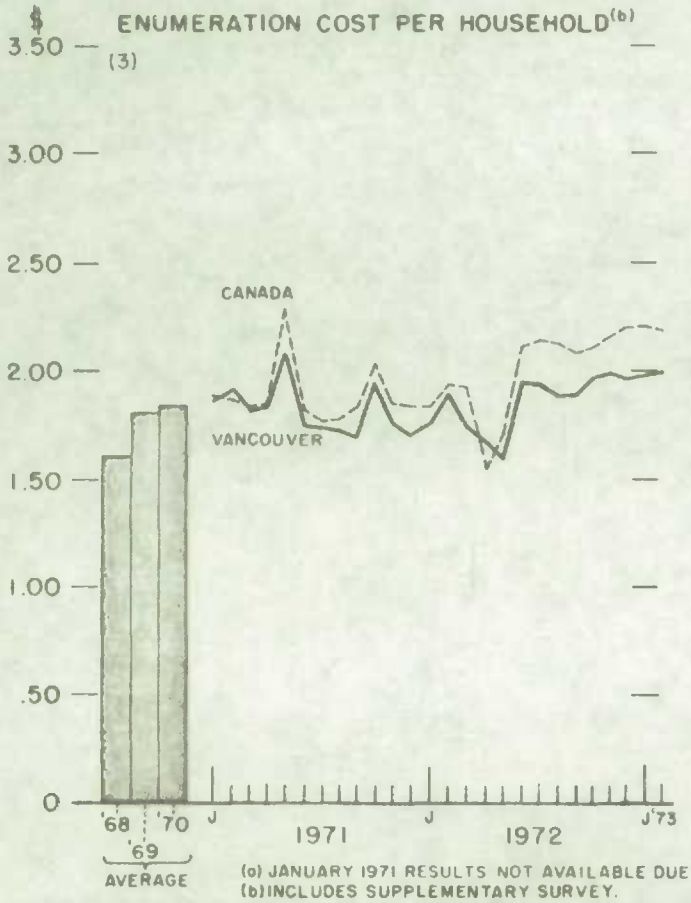


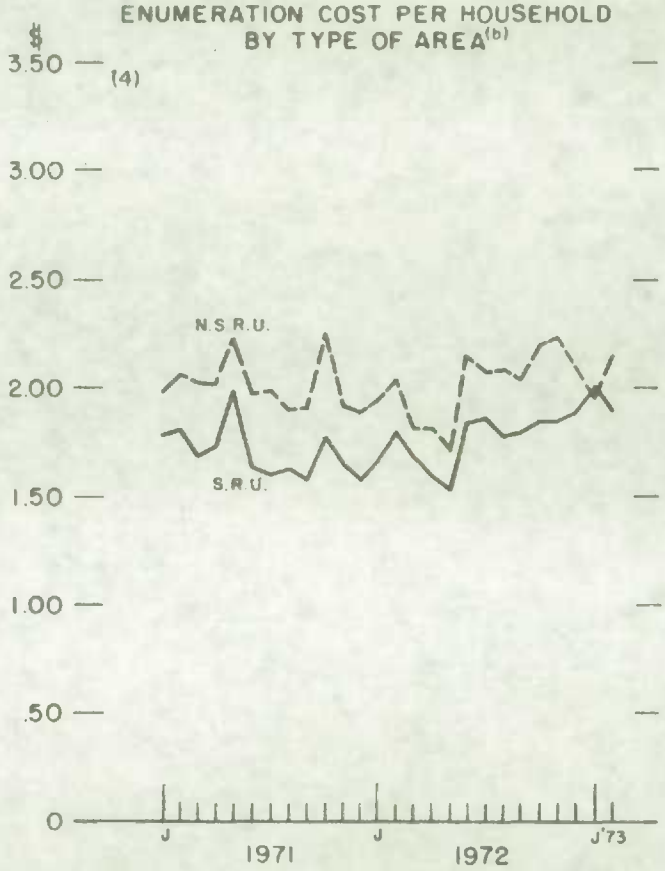
(a) JANUARY 1971 RESULTS NOT AVAILABLE DUE TO READER PROBLEMS.
(b) INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY.

VANCOUVER REGIONAL OFFICE









(a) JANUARY 1971 RESULTS NOT AVAILABLE DUE TO READER PROBLEMS.
(b) INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY.

DEFINITIONS

RELATED TO SECTION 1A

Unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a per cent of the civilian labour force.

Canadian civilian Labour Force, in the Labour Force Survey concept, is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

American civilian Labour Force, in the Current Population Survey concept, is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 16 years of age and over who, during the reference week (which contains the 12th day of the month), were employed or unemployed.

List of some differences in the concepts of claimants and unemployed

UIC	LF unemployed
- need to have worked at least 8 weeks in past year to be eligible	- does not need to have worked before
- interruption of earnings resulting from unemployment, illness or pregnancy	- activity concept: 1) did not work, 2) actively searched for a job, and 3) was able to work
- must be capable of and available for work and unable to obtain suitable employment (except in case of illness and pregnancy)	
- contribution and benefit entitlement ceases for a person: a) at the age of 70, or b) to whom a retirement pension under the Canada Pension Plan or the Quebec Pension Plan has at any time become payable	- no upper age boundaries. See activity concept.
- claimants can work and be eligible for total benefit if weekly earnings do not exceed one quarter of weekly rate of benefit; work-related income in excess of 25% of weekly rate is deducted from benefit.	- unemployed cannot have worked a single hour in reference week

RELATED TO SECTION 1B

Slippage - population slippage is defined as the percentage difference between the Census population projection, P_p (based on the 1961 Census) for a given month and the population estimate $\hat{P}_p$ derived from the Labour Force Survey sample for the same month. It is given by

$$\frac{P_p - \hat{P}_p}{P_p} \cdot 100$$

RELATED TO SECTION 1C

Total non-response - proportion of households which were not interviewed due to lack of co-operation or their unavailability to the survey interviewer.

RELATED TO SECTION 1D

Percentage of Rejected Documents - The charts reflect a percentage of all labour force documents requiring clerical edits prior to final tabulations. These rejected documents result from missing or inconsistent entries in the regular labour force items and in the additional questions (supplementary) asked for every survey. Since the supplementary questions vary in their complexity from one month to the next, they affect the reject rate considerably.

Careless Errors - The term "careless errors" refers to omissions, poor marks and inconsistent entries on the Labour Force schedule for identification, sex, marital status, relationship to head and age as taken from the entries on the Household Record Card, plus the failure to answer item 26, "Was this person interviewed?"

RELATED TO SECTION 1E

Enumeration Cost per Household - The per household costs are calculated using the total number of households sampled for the survey in relation to the cost incurred to do the interviewing in terms of fees paid to the interviewer (hourly rated employee) and the interviewer expenses to cover the assignment (mileage, etc.).

NON-RESPONSE

The contents of this appendix are taken from publication NR73-2 (February 1973), Non-Response Rates in the Canadian Labour Force Survey, prepared by D.S. Murray, Household Surveys Development Staff, and E.T. McLeod of Field Division.

Non-Response Rates

I. Introduction

There are a number of ways of measuring the quality of the Labour Force Survey. One such method is the calculation of non-response rates. The sampling variability of weighted up statistics is inversely proportional to the response rate so that published figures based on a sample with only 80% response rate (20% non-response rate) will have 90/80 or 1.125 times the sampling variability of corresponding figures based on the same sample with 90% response rate (or 10% non-response rate). Together with increase in sampling variability caused by higher non-response rates there is also a possible increase in the mean square error as a result of the non-response bias. If the characteristics of non-respondents are significantly different from those of respondents, then the higher the non-response rate, the greater the contribution to the mean square error by the non-response bias. The extent of this bias is unknown at present but must be obtained from outside sources of similar data or from special experiments on non-response characteristics.

The non-response rates are presented in the form of graphs for Canada and for regional offices. The rate of non-response is given for each of the four components[1] and for total non-response by month and year.

Non-response follows a marked pattern seasonally, generally peaking in the summer months and declining in the spring and autumn (Graph G1). The seasonality effect is caused by the "temporarily absent[1]" component which increases sharply during the summer months when people are generally away on vacation (Graph G1).

II. Format of Non-Response Graphs and Monthly Meeting

The non-response rate for each regional office is presented by component on a separate page. This format facilitates the examination of the contributions of each component of non-response to the total non-response. In this form, comparison of regional offices can also be made.

The monthly meeting on February non-response with D. S. Murray, Labour Force Methodology Section and E. T. McLeod, Field Division, deals with the more pronounced movements in the current non-response data.

Commencing with the report on January, 1973, non-response bar charts have been included to show the non-response for each Economic Region (E. R.) in each regional office. The R. O. levels, in total, are shown in a chart under the section headed Canada. Table 1, contains, for Canada and each regional office, the total non-response and each of its components.

[1] See definitions on Page 2

Definitions

Total households includes all sampled households but excluding vacant dwellings, households not to be interviewed, etc.

Non-response is defined as the proportion of total households which were not interviewed for the reasons shown and is the sum of the four given below.

1 Temporarily absent. When all household members are away for the entire interview week. (T.A.)

2 No one home. When after a reasonable number of callbacks, there is no responsible member to interview. (N_1)

3 Refusal. When a responsible member of the household definitely refuses to provide the survey information requested. (N_2)

4 Other. When none of the foregoing reasons are applicable, e.g., roads impassable, enumerator not available, death, illness, language problems, etc. (N_{3-5})

III. Analysis of Monthly Non-Response

Canada

The overall non-response rate decreased from the January level of 7.3% to 7.2% in February. At 7.2% the February 1973 non-response compares favourably with the 9.2% level in February 1972.

The following offices showed decreases in non-response from January to to February 1973.

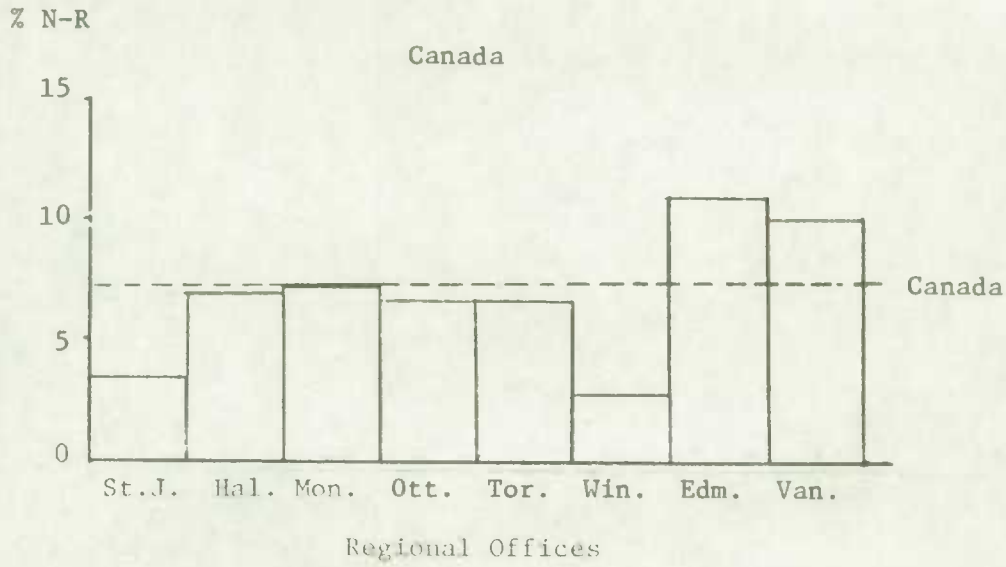
Montreal	(1.0%)
Ottawa	(1.6%)
Toronto	(0.1%)
Vancouver	(1.7%)

and the remaining offices showed the following increases:

St. Johns	(0.4%)
Halifax	(0.6%)
Winnipeg	(0.5%)
Edmonton	(1.6%)

At the Canada level all components of non-response changed slightly: T.A. and N_2 increased by 0.4% and 0.2% respectively while N_1 and "other" decreased by 0.4% and 0.3% respectively.

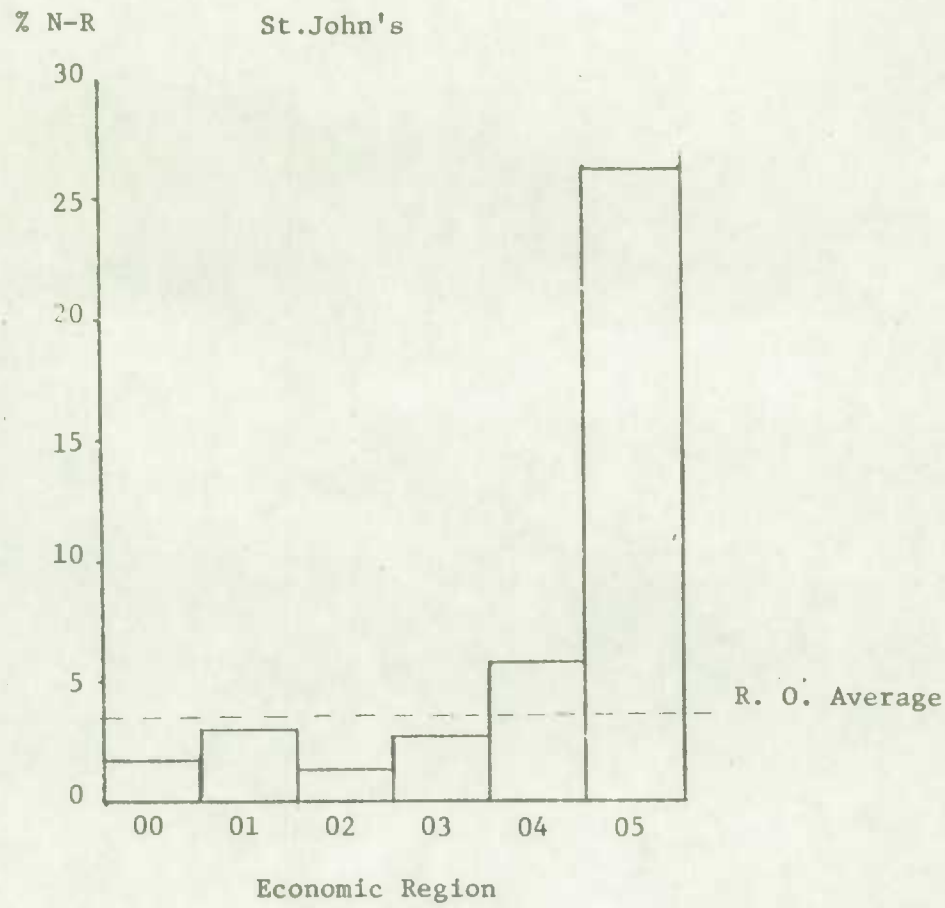
The bar chart below shows the relative levels of non-response in the eight regional offices.



St.John's

The overall rate in St. John's increased from 3.1% in January to 3.5% in February. A relatively large increase in N_2 (from 0.4% to 0.7%) and a slight increase in N_1 (from 1.3% to 1.4%) accounted for all changes in all components. It should be noted that at 3.5% the February rate is the second lowest in Canada. While the chart below indicates a non-response rate of 26.1% in E.R. 05, there were only 6 non-respondent households from a total of 23 in the E.R.

The February 1973 rate compares very favourably with the February, 1972 rate of 6.8%. The overall rate in this office has not exceeded 4.0% since September 1972. St.John's appears to be obtaining more than acceptable levels of non-response.

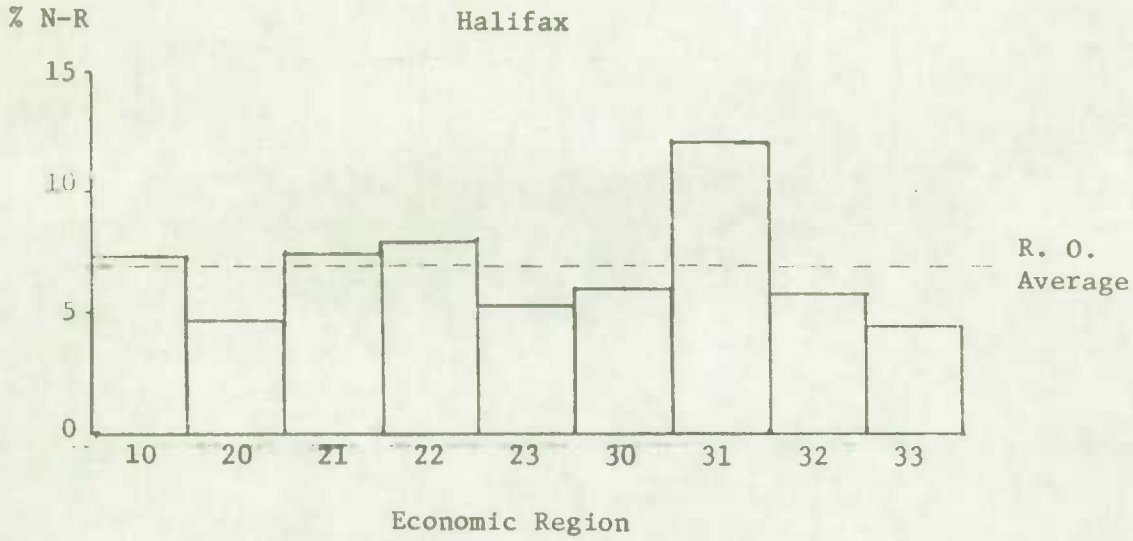


Halifax

The overall rate increased from 6.4% in January to 7.0% in February. Most of the increase occurred in the T.A. component (from 1.1% to 1.6%). While the N2 component showed a decrease of 0.1% the February level of 2.2% seems rather high. E.R. 31 (St. John N.B.) continued to indicate a very high N2 rate of 5.6% although this is a slight improvement over the 5.9% rate in January.

The "other" component increased by 0.2%. Of the 69 households listed as "other" coverage in the survey was lacking for 22 due to " not received from interviewer". Appearantly, these households had been covered but the completed schedules did not arrive in the regional office.

In E.R.'s 10 and 21 there were 13 and 9 households, respectively, for which there were no schedules. Schedules for the 13 households in E.R. were mailed to the office but did not arrive. The schedules from E.R. 21, according to the interviewer, were mailed the Thursday after Interview Week but did not arrive in Halifax until the following Monday. At this time, the schedules arrived too late for processing.



Montreal

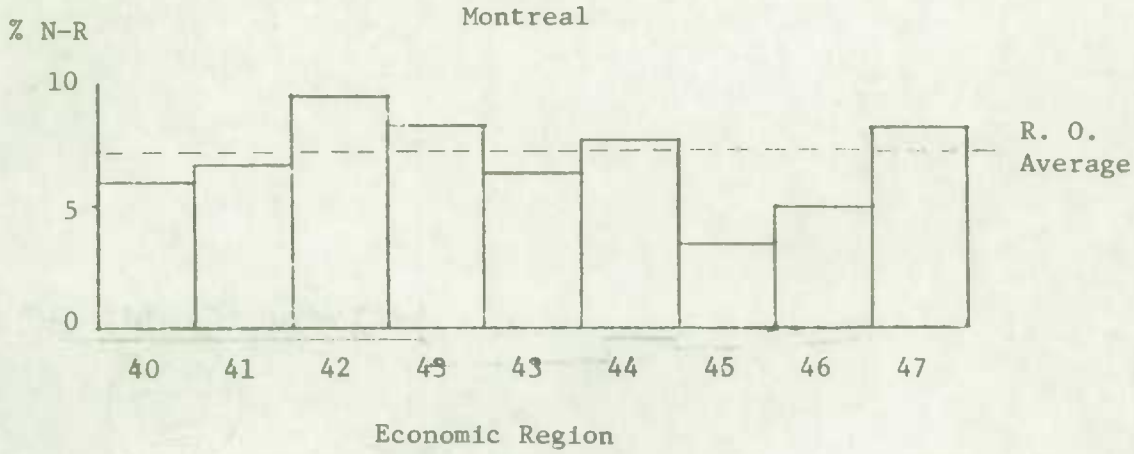
The non-response rate in the Montreal Regional Office declined from 8.2% in January to 7.2% in February. The largest change occurred in the "other" component which decreased from 2.0% to 0.7%. This component showed, for the "no interviewer available" part, a decrease of 57 households. It appears that an interviewer was hired to replace the interviewer in the Gaspé who resigned at the last moment, (see NR 73-1 published in February 1973 dealing with non-response in the January survey).

In addition to the decrease in the "other" component, the N_1 component declined by 0.5% and this decrease was more than off set by slight increases in the T.A. and N_2 components. The Montreal Office in February indicated the highest refusal rate in Canada. Almost two-thirds of the refusal households are located in the E.R. in which the regional office is located. It would appear that either follow-up procedures do not produce results or the procedures are not being implemented.

In E.R. 40, 6 households were not enumerated due to "no interviewer available". The interviewer in the area, Sept Iles, entered hospital on the Friday before Interview Week and the interviewing was conducted by telephone from the regional office. Three of the households were rotated-in in February and in maintaining the procedure of not telephoning on the first interview these respondents were not contacted. In addition, three households are without telephones and could not be contacted.

Although the chart below indicates a relatively high non-response rate for E.R. 42, the driving conditions in the area were somewhat responsible for the non-coverage. Almost one-third of the non-response in this E.R. was due to "roads impassable".

The February 1973 rate was 0.6% lower than the rate in February 1972.



Note: When examining the bar charts for the Montreal and Ottawa offices that both offices have interviewers enumerating in E. R. 40.

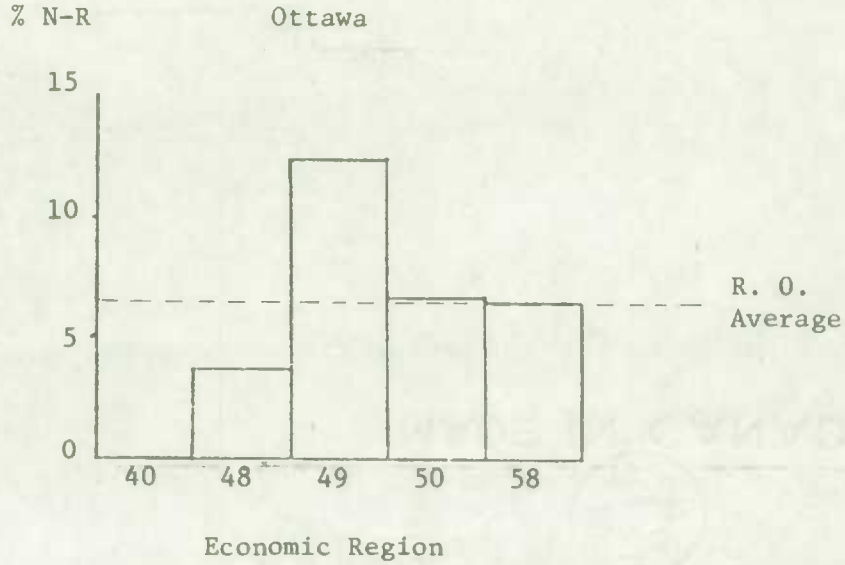
Ottawa

The non-response rate decreased from 8.2% in January to 6.6% in February. The component to show the largest change was the "other". Two E.R.'s accounted for most of the the change: E.R. 50 indicated 14 fewer households not enumerated due to "roads impassable; E.R. 58 indicated 28 fewer households not covered due to "no interviewer available". With slight changes in "other" in the remaining E.R.'s, the component decreased by 39 households (from 3.0% to 1.1%).

Slight changes in the remaining components (0.4% increase in T.A., 0.3% decrease in N_1, and 0.2% increase in N_2) left the overall rate 1.6% lower than in January.

Nine of the sampled households in E.R. 50 were not included in the analysis of the February Labour Force data. The schedules for these households were mailed to the office on February 24 but did not arrive until March 6. In view of the fact that the schedules were mailed in Ottawa, the ten day period of time taken for delivery seems excessive. Regardless, their arrival was too late for processing.

The February 1973 rate compares favourably with the February 1972 rate of 8.2%.

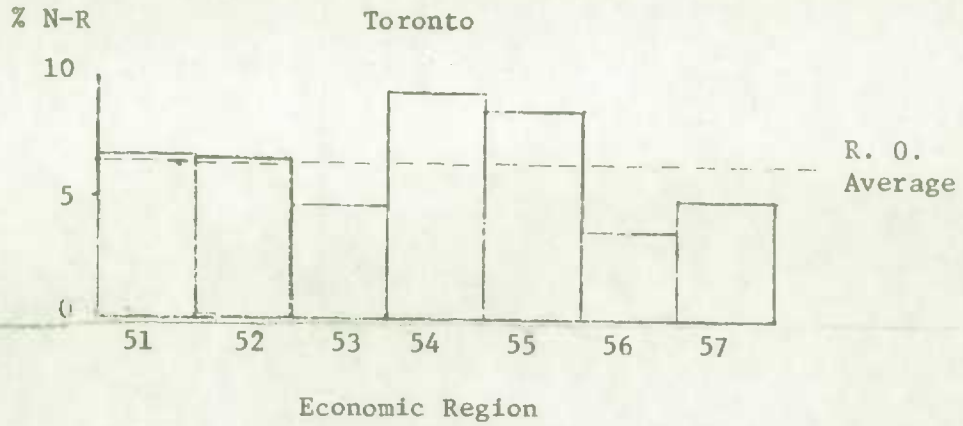


Toronto

The Toronto Office indicated an overall rate of 6.6%: a 0.3% increase from January. The T.A. component showed the greatest change with an increase of 0.5%. The N_1 and "other" components decreased by 0.4% and 0.2% respectively while the N_2 rate increased by 0.4%.

Although none of the components has reached an unacceptable level the N_2 showed a change that, if repeated in March, would lead to a high rate of 2.0%. In order to ensure that the refusal rate does not reach a high level it is suggested that preventative action be taken in the form of immediate follow-up procedures. This is particularly applicable in E.R. 52, the location of the regional office. This E.R. with 2.2% N_2 contributed 64 households to the office total for this component.

The February, 1973 rate shows a substantial improvement over the 12.2% rate in February, 1972.



Winnipeg

This regional office continued to show the lowest non-response in Canada, 2.9% overall. The 0.5% increase in February over January was due to changes in all components:

T.A. increased by 0.1%

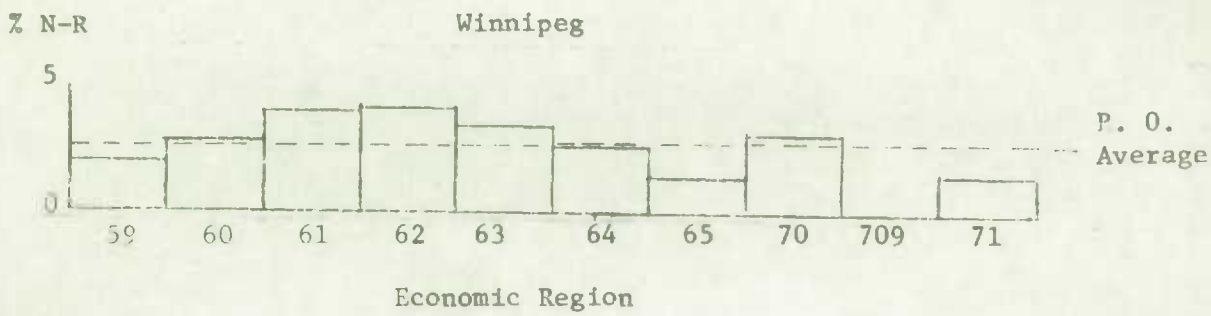
N_1 decreased by 0.1%

N_2 increased by 0.4%

other increased by 0.1%

Although the refusal rate doubled, at 0.8% the level is not, in any way, unacceptable. A large part of the increased N_2 originated in E.R. 60 (from 6 to 11 households).

The February 1973 rate was 2.7% lower than the February 1972 rate.



Edmonton

The Edmonton Office showed the highest non-response rate in Canada. At 11.0% the February rate was 1.6% higher than the January rate. Of the nine E.R.'s covered by the office, five indicated rates in excess of 10.0%. E.R. 84, the Edmonton - Red Deer area, showed an overall rate of 13.9%, the highest rate of all E.R.'s covered by the office.

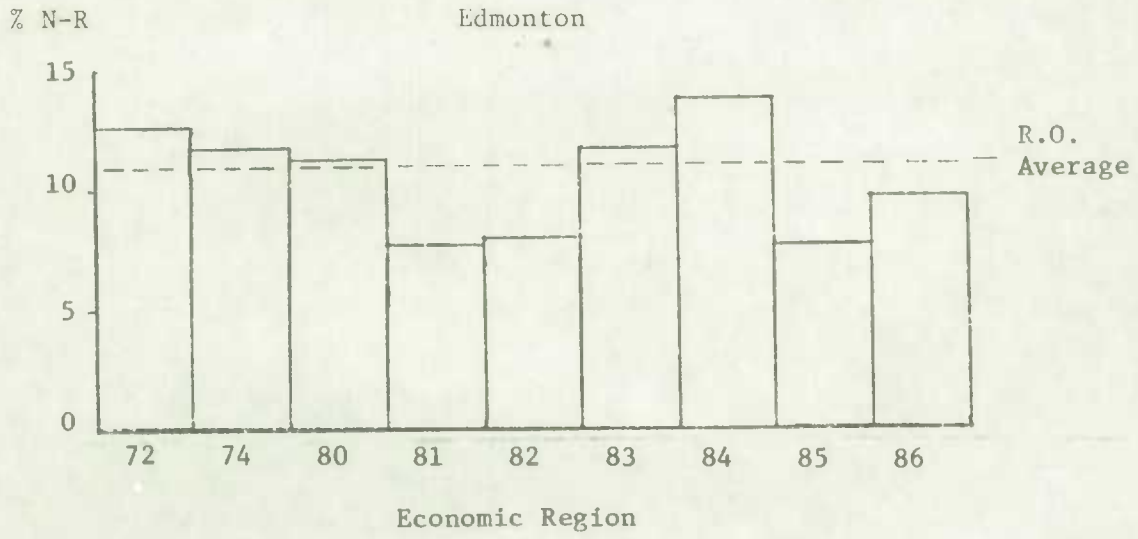
In Edmonton, one interviewer neglected to complete her assignment when she left the city to vacation in California. Since she did not inform the office no arrangments were made to cover her assignment and 59 households were non-respondent due to "no interviewer available". When the interviewer returned to Edmonton she was informed that her employment with Statistics Canada had terminated.

The refusal rate in E.R. 84 was 3.2% or 1.3% higher than the national average. While the N_2 rate declined by 0.5% from January,the February rate remains high.

The refusal rate in E.R. 74, Prince Albert area, was 3.4% in February compared with 3.9% in January. E.R. 72 showed an increase in refusals in February, from 2.0% to 3.1%.

Follow-up procedures must be instituted in order to reduce the N_2 levels in the Edmonton Office. Five E.R.'s covered by Edmonton showed N_2 rates in excess of 2.0%.

At 11.0% the February 1973 rate was 0.4% higher than in February 1972. Only the Edmonton and Vancouver showed higher rates in February 1973 than February 1972.



Vancouver

The overall non-response rate in the Vancouver Office decreased from 11.9% in January to 10.2% in February. The N_1 component showed the largest change: decrease of 1.0%, from 4.8% in January to 3.8%. The 0.6% and 0.2% decreases in the "other" and N_2 rates, respectively, were partially offset by a 0.1% increase in T.A.'s. The end result was a 1.7% decrease in non-response leaving the rate at a very high level.

E.R. 95, Nanaimo - Alberni, showed an overall rate of 12.1%.

T.A.	2.4%
N_1	4.3%
N_2	3.8%
other	1.5%

Although the various components showed small changes from the January levels, the overall rate remained constant.

E.R. 96, Prince Rupert - Kitmat indicated a total non-response rate of 17.0%, a decrease of 0.3% from January.

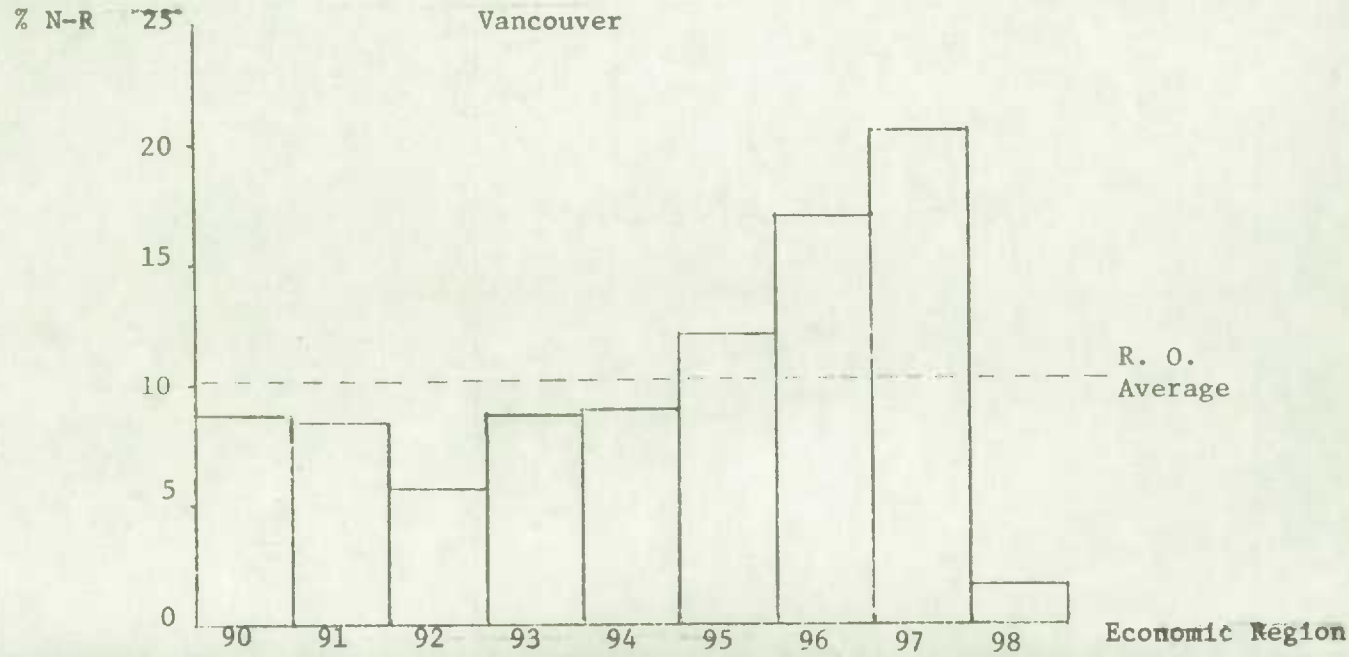
T.A.	3.8%
N_1	11.3%
other	1.9%

E.R. 97, Prince George, indicated the highest overall rate of all E.R.'s covered by the Vancouver office, 20.6%, a decrease of 0.3% from January.

T.A.	2.4%
N_1	8.7%
N_2	2.0%
other	7.5%

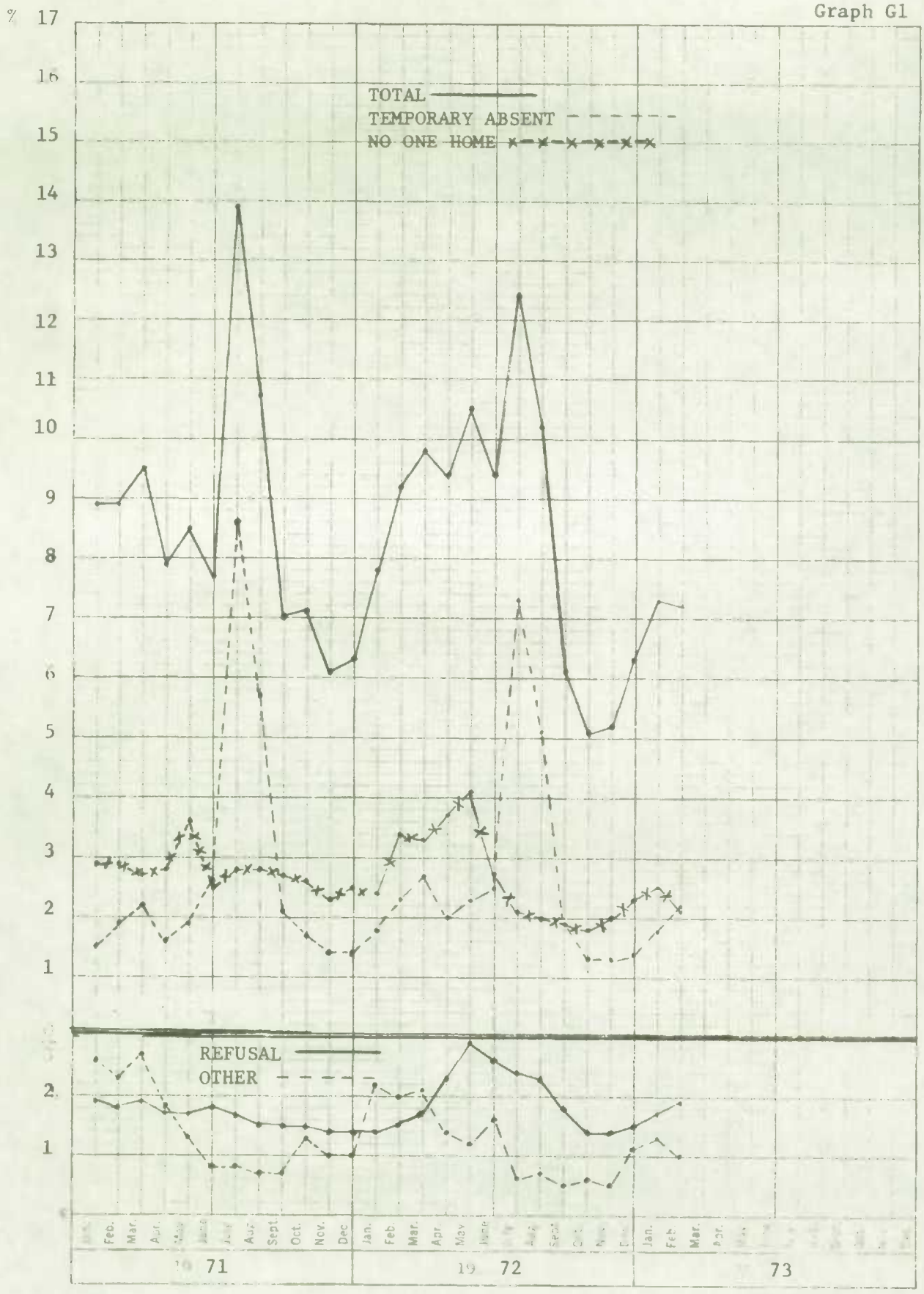
A large proportion of the "other" component (7.1%) was due to "roads impassable".

The overall rate for the Vancouver Office in February 1973 was 1.2% higher than the 9.0% level in February 1972.



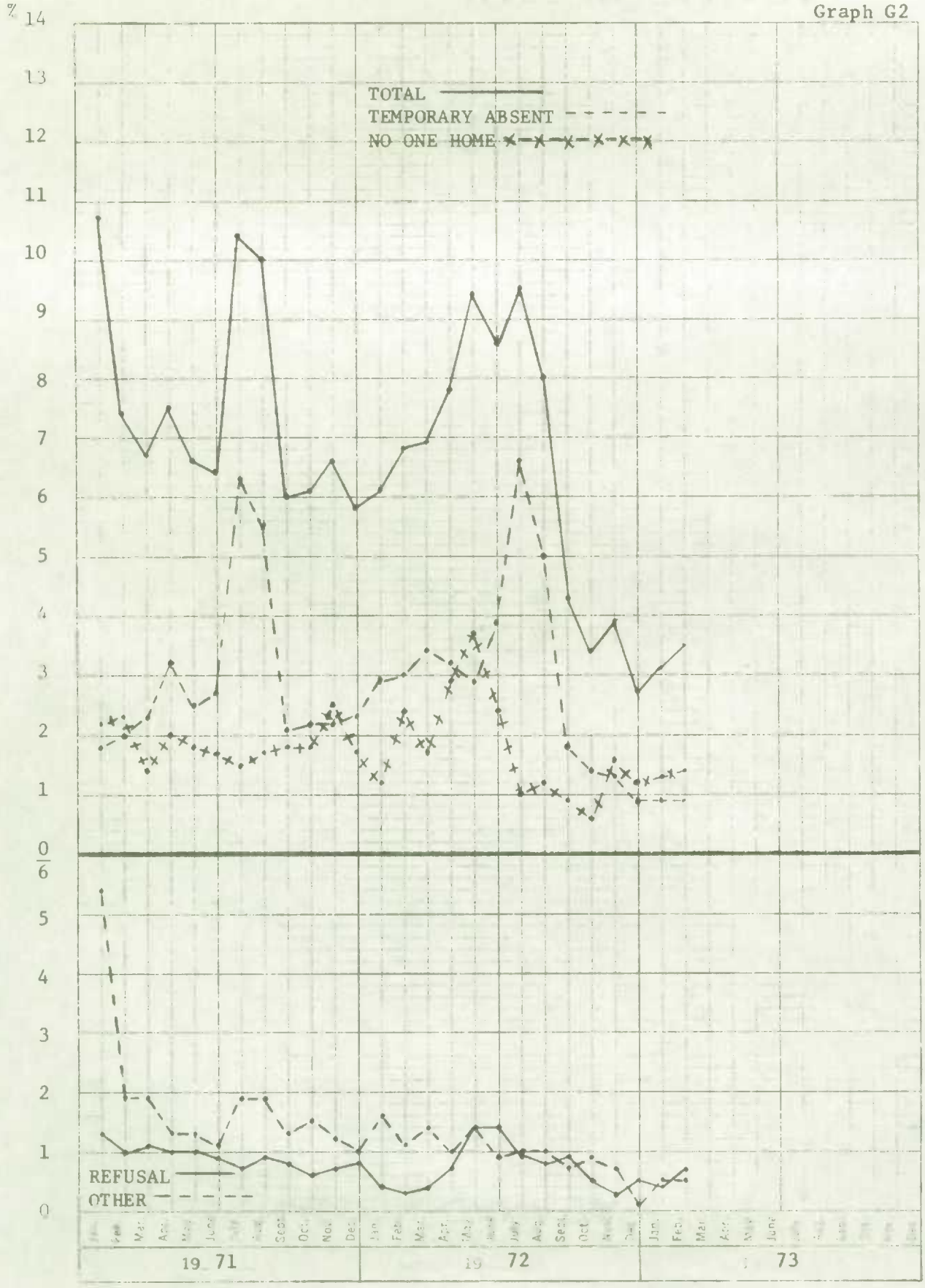
Canada

Graph G1



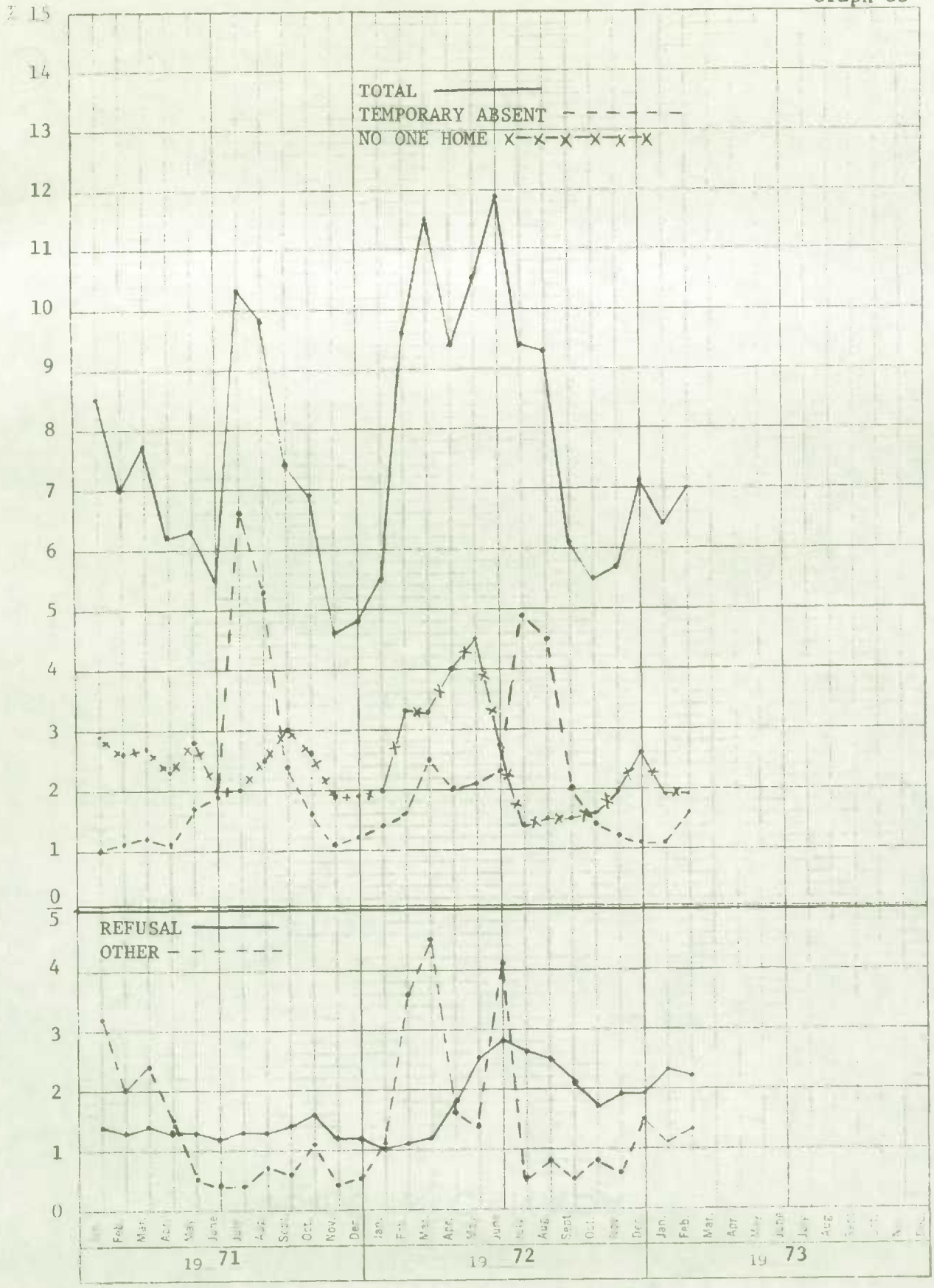
St.John Regional Office

Graph G2



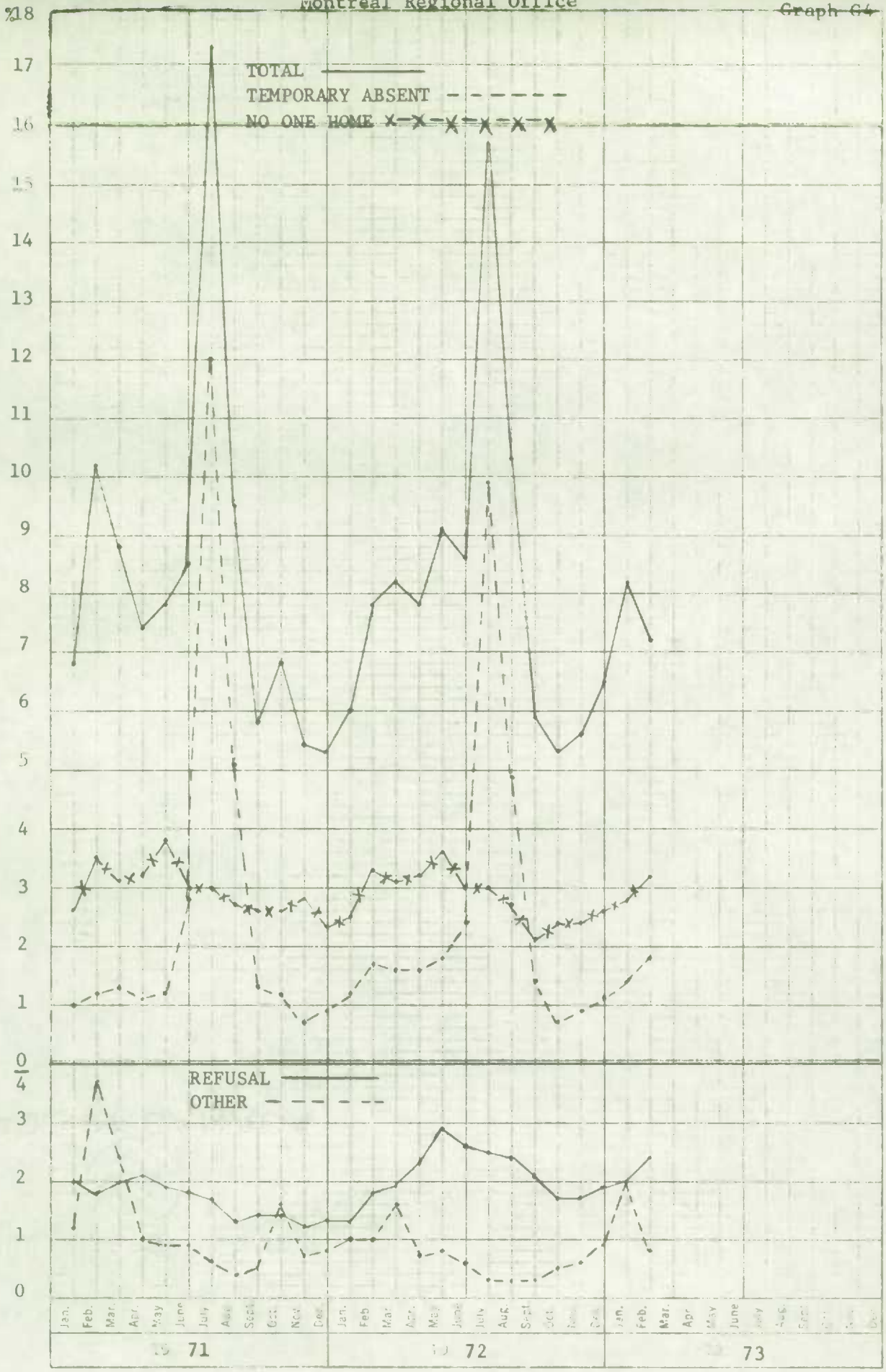
Halifax Regional Office

Graph G3



Montreal Regional Office

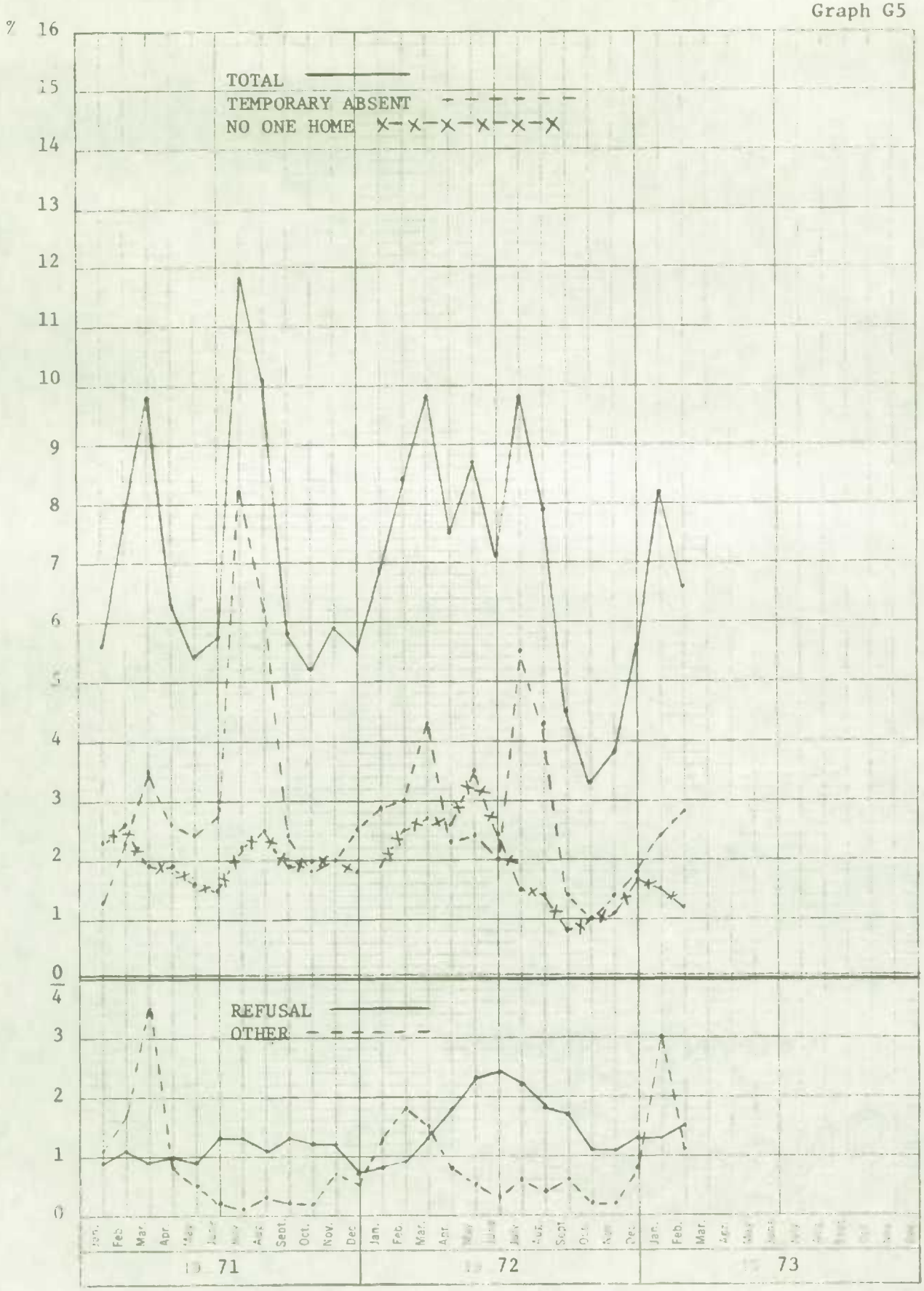
Graph G4



3 YEARS BY MONTHS 46 3290
X 100 DIVISIONS
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.

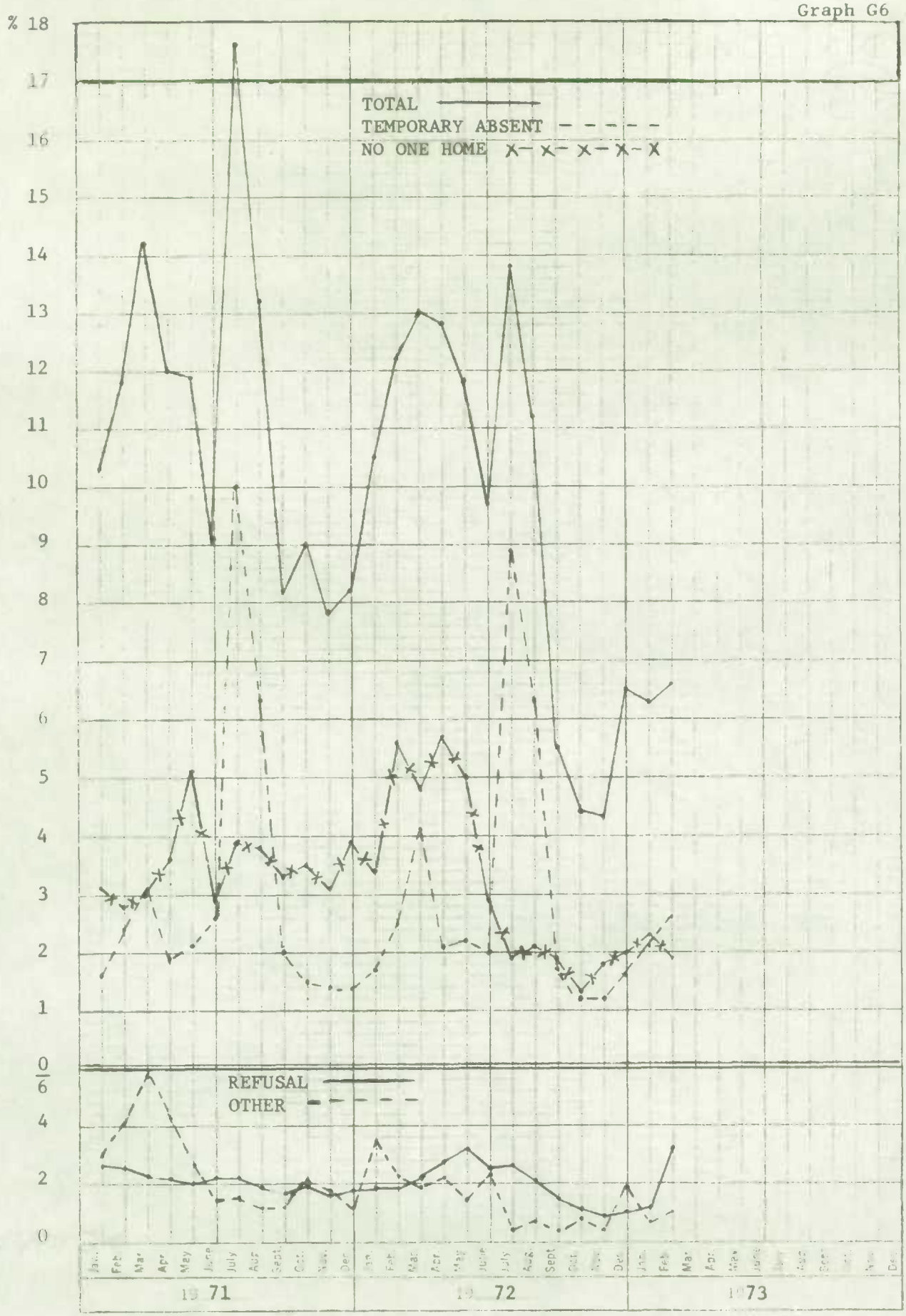
Ottawa Regional Office

Graph G5



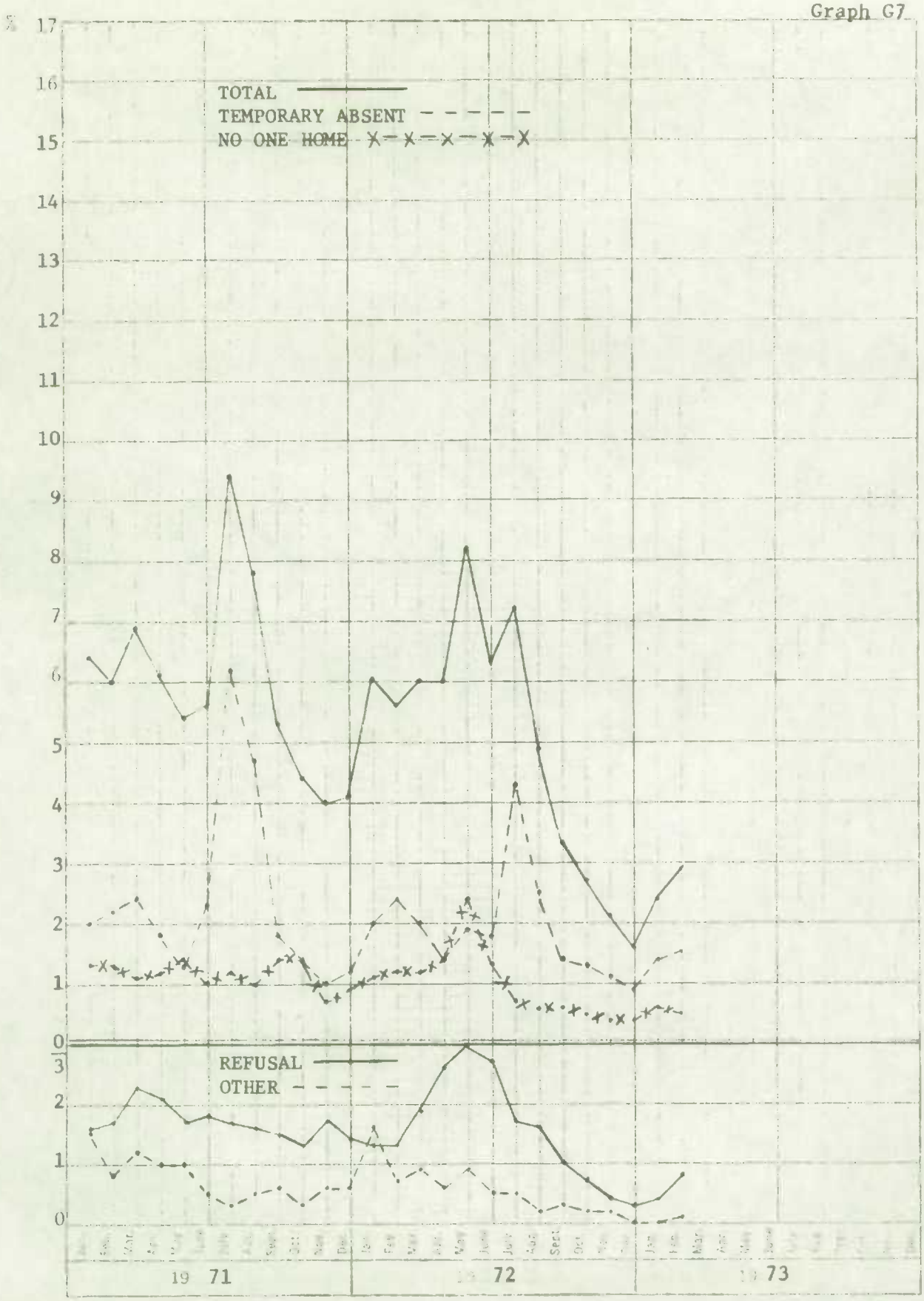
Toronto Regional Office

Graph G6

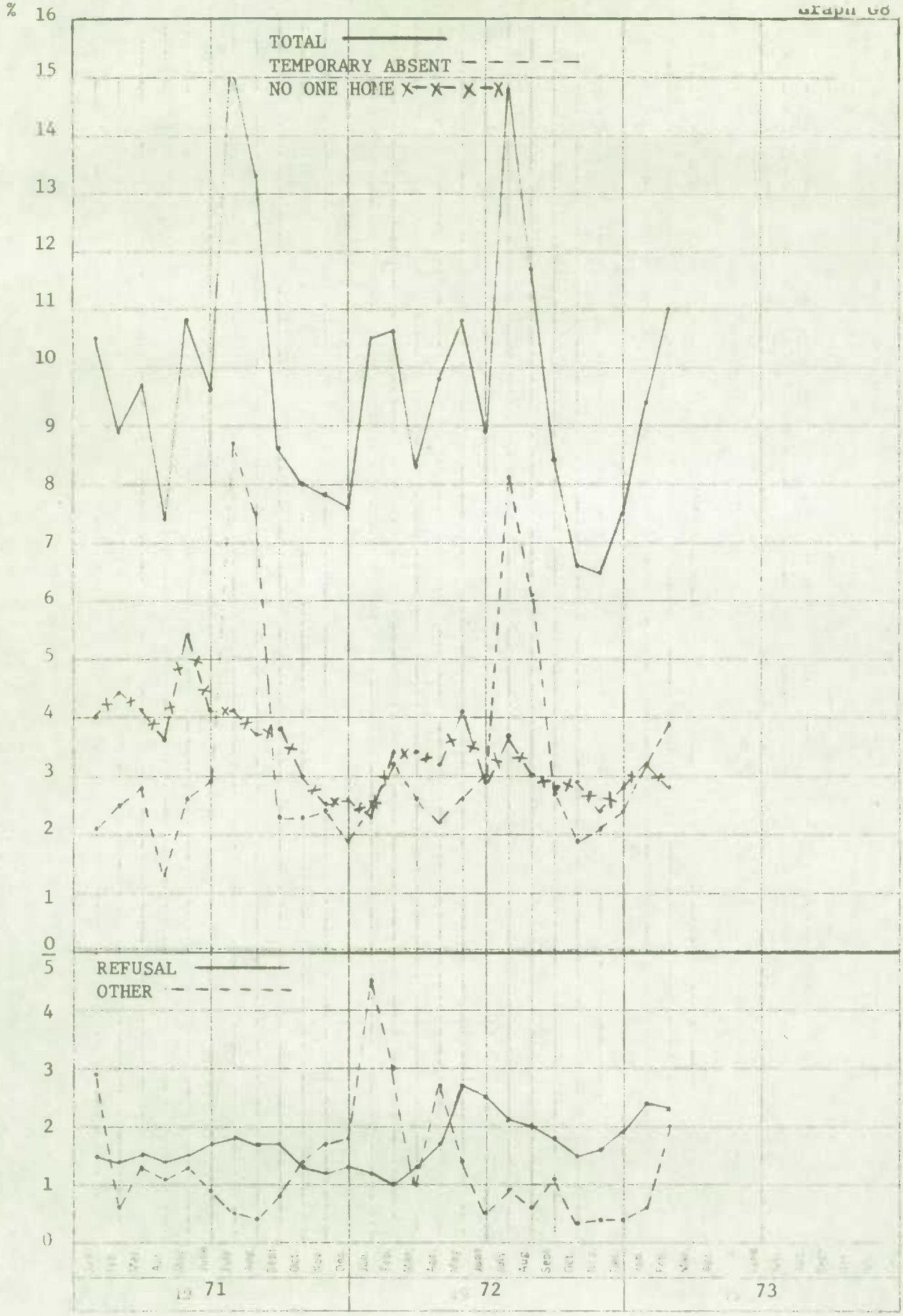


Winnipeg Regional Office

Graph G7



Edmonton Regional Office



Vancouver Regional Office

Graph G9

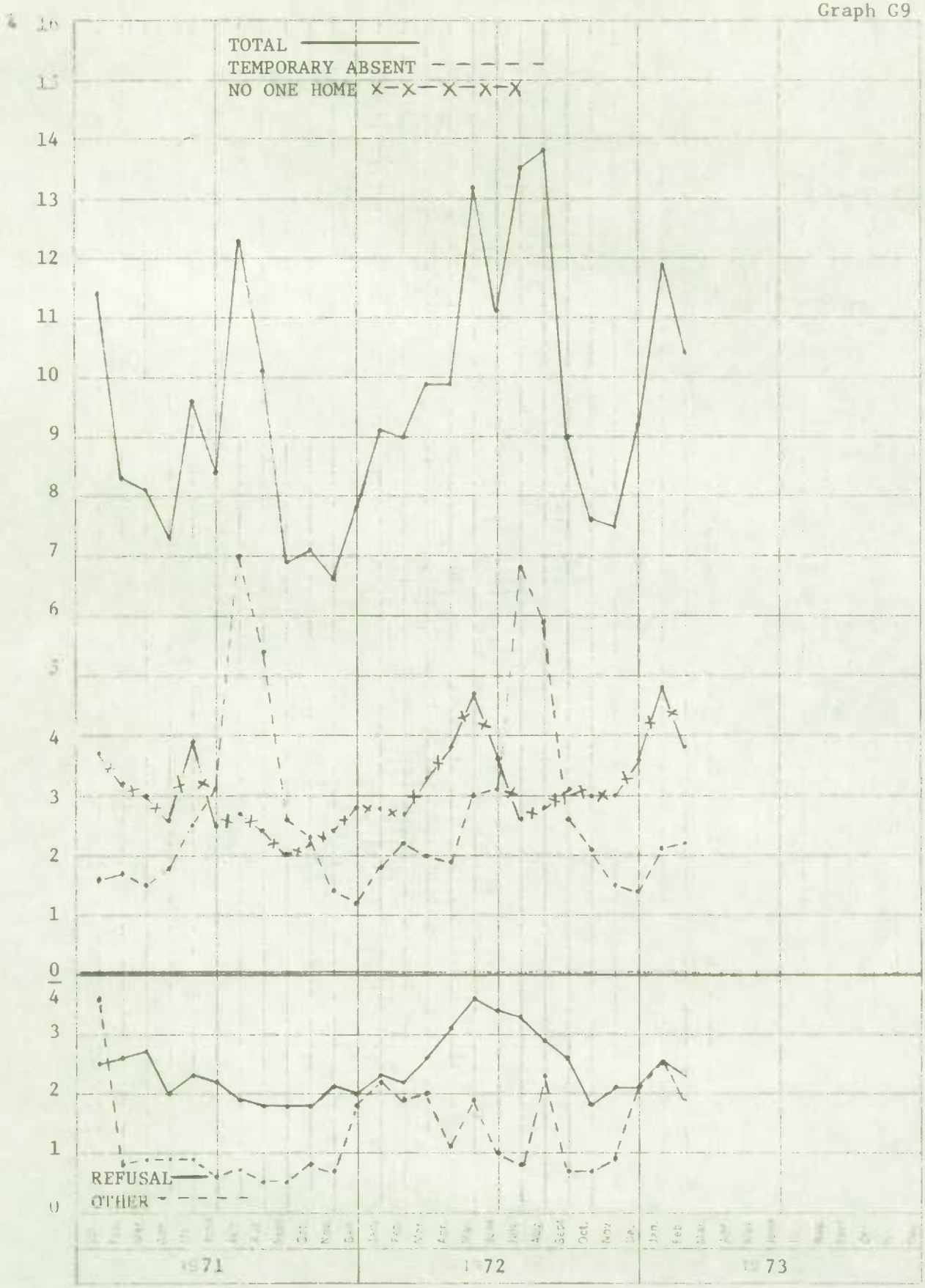


TABLE 1.

FEBRUARY, 1973

NON-RESPONSE RATES BY COMPONENT,

CANADA, AND REGIONAL OFFICES

(Percent)

	Total	T. A.	N. 1.	N. 2.	Other
Canada	7.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.0
St. John's	3.5	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.5
Halifax	7.0	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.3
Montreal	7.2	1.8	2.2	2.4	0.8
Ottawa	6.6	2.8	1.2	1.5	1.1
Toronto	6.6	2.6	1.9	1.6	0.5
Winnipeg	2.9	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.1
Edmonton	11.0	3.9	2.8	2.3	2.0
Vancouver	10.2	2.2	3.8	2.3	1.9

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA
1010144803