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# canadian labour force survey

*N.A. Campbell 792*

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LABOUR FORCE QUALITY REPORT

JUNE, 1973

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Canadian Labour Force Survey

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HIGHLIGHTSA. SLIPPAGE

The estimated slippage rate at the Canada level has decreased slightly from 4.9% in April to 4.8% in May (see Summary Table on page 5 and graphs on pages G-1 and G-2).

1- By Province: All provinces exhibited positive slippage rates in May. From April to May, decreases in slippage rates were noted in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. All other provinces showed increases in slippage during this same time period. The largest increases in slippage occurred in Manitoba and British Columbia. The estimated slippage rate increased from 4.7% to 5.7% in Manitoba and from 4.0% to 5.0% in British Columbia. Moreover, the slippage rate in Manitoba was higher in May (Survey 275) than in any other month since July 1968.

Newfoundland continues to exhibit the highest slippage rate. In fact, for this province, the estimate derived from the May Labour Force Survey sample represented only 89.0% (that is a slippage rate of 11.0%) 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 May. From April to May, increases in slippage rates were noted in the 14-19 and 45-64 age groups. The slippage rate remained steady for the 20-24 age group and decreased in the 25-44 and 65 and over age groups.

The 20-24 age group continues to show the highest slippage rate. In fact, for this age group, the estimate derived from the May Labour Force Survey sample represented only 87.5% (that is, a slippage rate of 12.5%) of the population estimate as projected from the 1961 Census.

3- Analysis of Saskatchewan Slippage Estimates between March and May, 1973: As a result of the 1.6% increase in slippage between March and April in Saskatchewan the expected household take by rotation group and the average size of households were studied. There was a decrease of only 9 expected households between March and April, or about one-half percent, (7 of which were accounted for by rotation) contributing about 1/3 to the overall decrease in the population estimate based on the sample and hence to an increase in the slippage estimate. There were very insignificant changes in the other rotation groups. The average size of households decreased from 2.374 to 2.348 between March and April. This decrease is a very insignificant one in absolute terms and certainly within sampling variability but since it is about 1%, it contributes about 2/3 to the decrease in the population estimate and hence to an increase in the slippage estimates.

Between April and May, there was an increase in the number of expected households of 34 caused by either growth or rotation, and contributing a 2% gross decrease in the slippage estimate. However, a continued decrease in the average size of households somewhat dampened the decrease in slippage to about 1%.

All of the changes referred to above are within sampling variability so that one need not be too concerned with changes in slippage estimates of 1 to 2% in smaller provinces.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country...

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation...

The third part of the report deals with the social situation...

The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation...

The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation...

The sixth part of the report deals with the international situation...

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The fourteenth part of the report deals with the conclusion...

B. NON-RESPONSE

The non-response rate at the Canada level declined from 7.9% in April to 7.0% in May. The largest change occurred in the T.A. component (decrease from 2.4% to 1.8%) while N<sub>1</sub> and "other" showed declines of 0.1% and 0.2% respectively. The N<sub>2</sub> remained constant.

Again in May the Winnipeg Office indicated the lowest overall rate and Vancouver the highest.

The overall May 1973 rate was considerably lower than the 10.5% rate in May 1972.

See Summary Table on page 5, graphs on pages G-3 to G-10 and for detailed information, Appendix 2.

C. REJECTED DOCUMENTS

The charts for rejected documents were revised to exclude the results for supplementary questions which vary in numbers and complexity from one month to the next.

The new charts will provide a more valid monthly comparison because they will reflect reject rates for regular Labour Force items only. The detailed table on the Analysis of Rejected Documents will continue to be published in this report and the new charts have been set-up to show the reject trends for Labour Force Items for Canada and for the 8 Regional Offices.

The Canada reject rate for the May Labour Force items was 8.2%, up 0.6% from the April rate of 7.6%. With the exception of the St-John's Region the reject rate for all regions have registered general upward trends since February 1973.

Most rejects are considered to be in the careless error category and result from omissions and inconsistent entries for LF items.

D. ENUMERATION COST

At the Canada level the May enumeration cost per household, when compared with March (when a similar enumeration work load existed), remained unchanged at the \$2.17 level. It will be remembered that as a result of the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey in April it was not possible to make a valid comparison between the March and April Labour Force enumeration cost.

At the regional level, when March and May enumeration costs are compared, we find that 3 regions registered increases ranging from 1 to 7 cents and 5 regions had decreases from 1 to 5 cents in enumeration costs.

See Summary Table on page 5 and graphs on pages G-3 to G-10.



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## B. COMPARISON OF SERIES

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

In April the LFS Unemployed at 570,000 showed a drop of 38,000 from March while the UIC Claimants at 921,000 showed a decline of 82,000 over the month. (See Summary Table on page 5 and Graph 11 (1).)

The comparison of both levels shows that the ratio of the UIC Claimants to the LFS Unemployed declined from the high of 1.65 in March to 1.62 in April. (See table on page 6)

It is difficult to draw any conclusion when comparing the LFS and UIC data due to conceptual differences. See Appendix 3 of the April issue of this report.

### 2. Canadian and American Unemployment Rates:

(a) Actual: The Canadian unemployment rate was at 5.3% in May as compared to the American rate of 4.3%. Both rates showed a decline of about the same magnitude over the year; the Canadian rate dropped by 0.9 while the American rate declined by 0.8.

(b) Seasonally-adjusted: The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate continued to decline in Canada between April and May while the American rate remained the same. In May, the Canadian rate was 5.2% as compared to a rate of 5.0% in the United States. The Canadian rate has been declining since last December while the American rate has been rather stable. The gap between the two seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates was 1.6 in December as compared to 0.2 in May.

See Summary Table on page 5 and Graph 11 (2).

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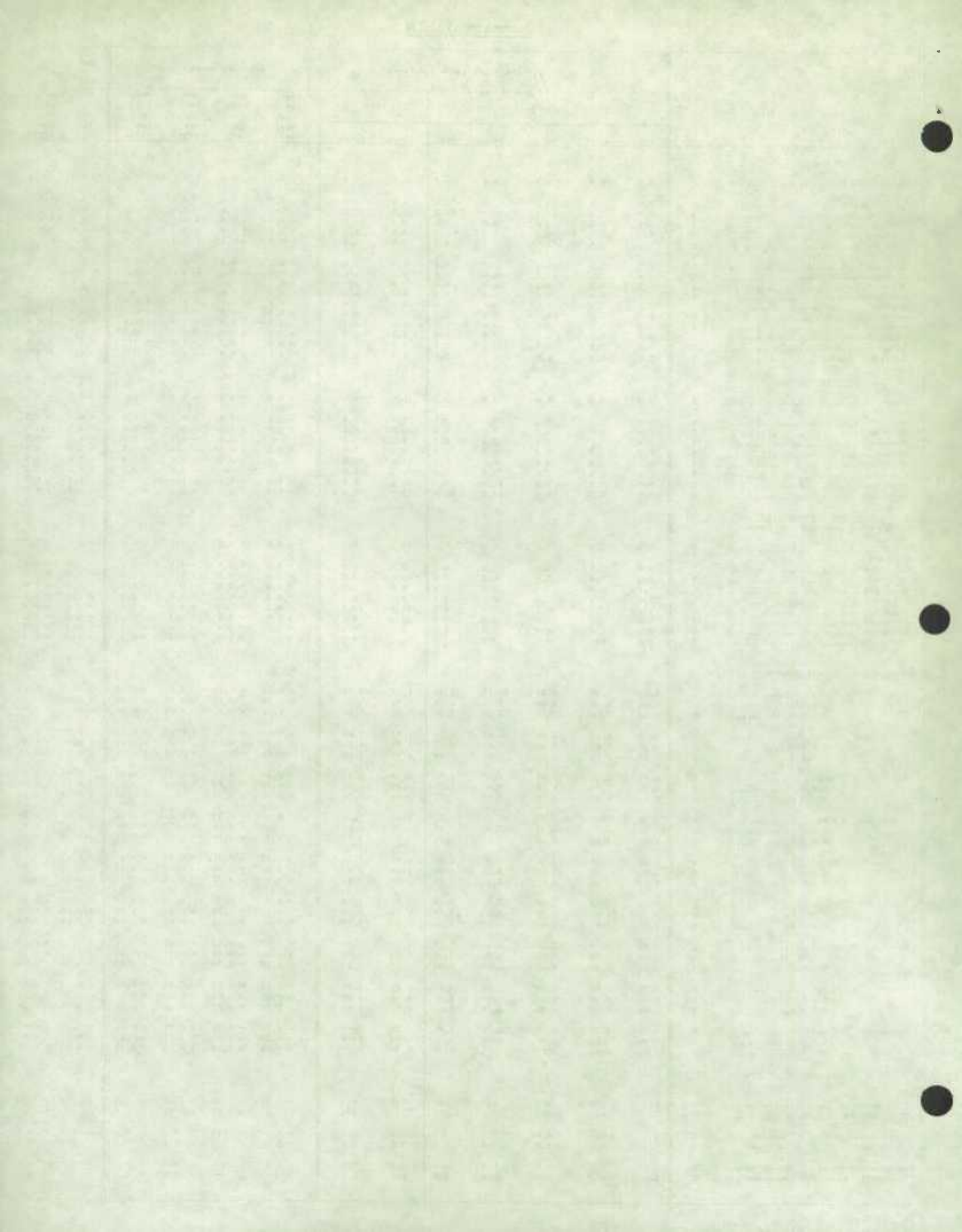
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		Monthly Estimates and Rates						Month-to-Month Change				Year-to-Year Change		
		1973			1972			Apr. 1973	Mar. 1973	Feb. 1973	Jan. 1973	May 1972	Apr. 1972	
		May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	May	April	Apr. to Mar.	Mar. to Feb.	Feb. to Jan.	to May 1973	to Apr. 1973	
		1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	1973	
<b>Unemployment</b>														
Canada - Total	%	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.2	4.5	4.4	-0.1	+0.2	-0.1	+0.6	+0.3	+0.5
16-19 years	%	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.8	0.8	1.9	1.5	+0.7	-0.4	-0.4	+2.0	+0.8	+0.5
20-24 years	%	12.5	12.5	11.9	12.3	12.2	12.2	10.8	-	+0.6	-0.4	+0.1	+0.3	+1.7
25-44 years	%	3.9	4.4	3.8	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.4	-0.5	+0.6	+0.8	-0.8	+0.1	+1.0
45-64 years	%	4.9	4.7	4.5	5.2	4.2	3.8	5.0	+0.2	+0.2	-0.7	+1.0	+1.1	-0.3
65 and over	%	1.8	2.5	3.0	4.3	1.4	3.3	3.7	-0.7	-0.5	-1.3	+2.9	-1.5	-1.2
Newfoundland	%	11.0	10.8	10.3	10.1	9.4	5.8	4.4	+0.2	+0.5	+0.2	+0.7	+5.2	+6.4
Prince Edward Island	%	2.9	2.5	3.3	6.4	6.8	2.3	1.6	+0.4	-0.8	-3.1	-0.4	+0.6	+0.9
Nova Scotia	%	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.0	2.9	2.1	+0.3	-	-0.2	+0.4	+3.6	+6.1
New Brunswick	%	7.2	6.9	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.7	+0.3	+1.0	-0.4	-	+0.6	+0.2
Quebec	%	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.4	4.6	4.8	+0.2	-	-0.3	-	-0.8	+1.2
Ontario	%	5.2	5.9	5.3	5.2	4.5	4.7	4.9	-0.7	+0.6	+0.1	+0.7	+0.5	+1.0
Manitoba	%	5.7	4.7	3.7	4.9	3.3	1.6	2.7	+1.0	+1.0	-1.2	+1.6	+6.1	+2.0
Saskatchewan	%	3.4	4.5	2.9	3.8	3.0	-1.1	-0.4	-1.1	+1.6	-0.9	+0.8	+4.5	+4.9
Alberta	%	3.3	3.6	3.5	2.1	1.4	5.9	2.5	-0.3	+0.1	+1.4	+0.7	-2.6	+1.1
British Columbia	%	5.0	4.0	4.9	6.1	5.4	5.3	6.0	+1.0	-0.9	-1.2	+0.7	-0.3	-2.0
<b>Non-response</b>														
Canada	%	7.0	7.9	6.8	7.2	7.3	10.5	9.4	-0.9	+1.1	-0.4	-0.1	-3.5	-1.5
St. John's	%	4.5	5.1	3.2	3.5	3.1	9.4	7.8	-0.6	+1.9	-0.3	+0.4	-4.9	-2.7
Halifax	%	7.6	7.5	6.3	7.0	6.4	10.5	9.4	+0.1	+1.2	-0.7	+0.6	-2.9	-1.9
Montreal	%	7.4	7.4	6.8	7.2	8.2	9.1	7.8	-	+0.6	-0.4	-1.0	-1.7	-0.4
Ottawa	%	5.7	5.6	5.2	6.6	8.2	8.7	7.5	+0.1	+0.4*	-1.4	-1.6	-3.0	-1.9*
Toronto	%	6.2	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.3	11.8	12.8	-1.0	+0.2	+0.4	+0.3	-5.6	-5.6
Winnipeg	%	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.4	8.2	6.0	-	-	-0.1	+0.5	-5.4	-3.2
Edmonton	%	9.0	10.0	9.1	11.0	9.4	10.8	9.8	-1.0	+0.9	-1.9	+1.6	-1.8	+0.2
Vancouver	%	9.6	14.5	10.5	10.2	11.9	13.2	9.9	-4.9	+4.0	+0.3	-1.7	-3.6	+4.6
<b>Rejected Documents (1) (Regular Labour Force Items)</b>														
Canada	%	8.2	7.6	7.4	6.4	7.3	10.3	8.3	+0.6	+0.2	+1.0	-0.9	-2.1	-0.7
St. John's	%	4.9	5.9	4.1	5.2	5.3	8.3	6.0	-1.0	+1.8	-1.1	-0.1	-3.4	-0.1
Halifax	%	9.0	7.9	8.1	6.4	7.2	10.6	7.8	+1.1	-0.2	+1.7	-0.8	-1.6	+0.1
Montreal	%	7.2	6.4	5.9	5.3	6.4	9.8	7.0	+0.8	+0.5	-0.6	-1.1	-2.6	-0.6
Ottawa	%	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.1	5.1	8.8	8.2	-0.1	-0.1	+1.1	+1.0	-1.8	-1.1
Toronto	%	9.8	10.1	10.1	7.1	8.5	12.3	10.5	-0.3	-	+3.0	-1.4	-2.5	-0.4
Winnipeg	%	6.5	5.7	6.2	5.5	9.6	10.1	7.4	+0.8	-0.5	+0.7	-4.1	-3.6	-1.7
Edmonton	%	8.1	6.6	6.0	7.4	6.7	8.3	8.3	+1.5	+0.6	-1.4	+0.7	-0.2	-1.7
Vancouver	%	9.4	9.0	8.0	7.6	7.8	11.2	9.5	+0.4	+1.0	+0.4	-0.2	-1.8	-0.5
<b>Unemployment Cost per Household (1)</b>														
Canada - Total	\$	2.17	1.89	2.17	2.18	2.20	1.72	1.56	+0.28	-0.28	-0.01	-0.02	+0.45	+0.33
S.R.U.	\$	2.04	1.78	2.04	2.06	2.14	1.62	1.54	+0.26	-0.26	-0.02	-0.08	+0.42	+0.24
N.S.R.U.	\$	2.32	2.04	2.31	2.33	2.29	1.83	1.60	+0.28	-0.27	-0.02	+0.04	+0.49	+0.44
St. John's - Total	\$	2.59	2.17	2.52	2.47	2.35	1.81	1.65	+0.42	-0.35	+0.05	+0.12	+0.78	+0.52
S.R.U.	\$	2.36	2.13	2.18	2.13	2.14	1.72	1.55	+0.23	-0.05	+0.05	-0.01	+0.64	+0.58
N.S.R.U.	\$	2.67	2.18	2.64	2.59	2.43	1.84	1.69	+0.49	-0.46	+0.05	+0.16	+0.83	+0.49
Halifax - Total	\$	1.98	1.74	1.95	1.92	1.90	1.36	1.33	+0.24	-0.21	+0.03	+0.02	+0.62	+0.41
S.R.U.	\$	1.80	1.55	1.68	1.62	1.71	1.25	1.29	+0.25	-0.13	+0.06	-0.09	+0.55	+0.26
N.S.R.U.	\$	2.10	1.85	2.12	2.12	2.02	1.43	1.36	+0.25	-0.27	-	+0.10	+0.67	+0.49
Montreal - Total	\$	2.36	2.00	2.37	2.38	2.42	1.80	1.71	+0.36	-0.37	-0.01	-0.04	+0.56	+0.20
S.R.U.	\$	2.23	1.86	2.32	2.34	2.33	1.70	1.63	+0.37	-0.46	+0.02	+0.01	+0.53	+0.23
N.S.R.U.	\$	2.61	2.28	2.46	2.47	2.60	2.00	1.87	+0.33	-0.18	-0.01	-0.13	+0.61	+0.41
Ottawa - Total	\$	2.33	2.05	2.36	2.40	2.20	1.70	1.38	+0.28	-0.31	-0.04	+0.20	+0.63	+0.67
S.R.U.	\$	2.24	1.98	2.32	2.33	2.20	1.68	1.17	+0.26	-0.34	-0.01	+0.13	+0.56	+0.81
N.S.R.U.	\$	2.46	2.16	2.41	2.51	2.19	1.72	1.65	+0.30	-0.25	-0.10	+0.32	+0.74	+0.51
Toronto - Total	\$	2.29	1.98	2.28	2.31	2.48	1.77	1.48	+0.31	-0.30	-0.03	-0.17	+0.52	+0.50
S.R.U.	\$	2.20	1.92	2.21	2.23	2.39	1.72	1.45	+0.28	-0.29	-0.02	-0.16	+0.48	+0.47
H.S.R.U.	\$	2.55	2.14	2.47	2.52	2.74	1.90	1.55	+0.41	-0.33	-0.05	-0.22	+0.65	+0.59
Winnipeg - Total	\$	2.19	2.07	2.24	2.21	2.22	1.87	1.80	+0.12	-0.17	+0.03	-0.01	+0.32	+0.27
S.R.U.	\$	1.94	1.90	2.04	1.93	2.05	1.63	2.11	+0.04	-0.14	+0.11	-0.12	+0.31	-0.21
N.S.R.U.	\$	2.41	2.22	2.42	2.45	2.38	2.07	1.52	+0.19	-0.20	-0.03	+0.07	+0.34	+0.70
Edmonton - Total	\$	1.78	1.66	1.79	1.91	1.93	1.93	1.49	+0.12	-0.13	-0.12	-0.02	-0.15	+0.17
S.R.U.	\$	1.44	1.39	1.43	1.61	1.68	1.66	1.28	+0.05	-0.04	-0.18	-0.07	-0.22	+0.11
N.S.R.U.	\$	2.09	1.93	2.14	2.18	2.17	2.15	1.67	+0.16	-0.21	-0.04	+0.01	-0.06	+0.26
Vancouver - Total	\$	1.98	1.72	2.00	1.99	1.98	1.59	1.67	+0.26	-0.28	+0.01	+0.01	+0.39	+0.05
S.R.U.	\$	1.94	1.65	1.90	1.89	2.01	1.53	1.59	+0.29	-0.25	+0.01	-0.12	+0.41	+0.06
N.S.R.U.	\$	2.03	1.84	2.17	2.15	1.95	1.70	1.81	+0.19	-0.33	+0.02	+0.20	+0.33	+0.01
<b>Comparison of Series</b>														
US Unemployed	000's	493	570	608	655	688	552	592	-77	-38	-47	-33	-59	-72
US Claimants	000's		921	1,003	1,055	1,056		874		-82	-52	-1		+47
Unemployment Rates - Canadian	%	5.3	6.3	6.8	7.3	7.7	6.2	6.8	-1.0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.9	-0.5
(Actual) - American	%	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	+0.1	-0.8	-0.7
Unemployment Rates - Canadian	%	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.2	5.9	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-1.0	-0.5
(Seasonally-adjusted) - American	%	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.8	5.8	-	-	-0.1	+0.1	-0.8	-0.8

(1) By Regional Office  
\* Corrected from last month







## Comparison of level of UIC Claimants and LFS Unemployed

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<u>1969</u>												
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: $\frac{\text{Claimants}}{\text{Unemployed}}$ .....	1.32	1.33	1.33	1.22	0.79	0.72	0.80	0.84	0.93	0.89	0.99	1.40
<u>1970</u>												
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: $\frac{\text{Claimants}}{\text{Unemployed}}$ .....	1.36	1.32	1.30	1.27	0.98	0.84	0.85	0.91	0.98	0.95	1.01	1.25
<u>1971</u>												
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: $\frac{\text{Claimants}}{\text{Unemployed}}$ .....	1.26	1.32	1.32	1.24	0.91	0.76	0.80	0.90	1.00	0.98	1.07	1.30
<u>1972</u>												
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: $\frac{\text{Claimants}}{\text{Unemployed}}$ .....	1.24	1.45	1.42	1.48	1.47	1.33	1.40	1.44	1.51	1.47	1.46	1.55
<u>1973</u>												
LFS Unemployed (000's) .....	688	655	608	570								
UIC Claimants (000's) .....	1,056	1,055	1,003	921								
Ratio: $\frac{\text{Claimants}}{\text{Unemployed}}$ .....	1.53	1.61	1.65	1.62								
<u>% of Claimants under Old Act</u>												
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 <u>New Act</u> )			

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%.



SURVEY No. 275  
ENQUÊTE

May-1973-Mai

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY  
ENQUÊTE SUR LA MAIN-D'OEUVREANALYSIS OF REJECTED DOCUMENTS  
ANALYSE DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉS

	CANADA	ST. JOHN'S	HALIFAX	MONTRÉAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
TOTAL DOCUMENTS RECEIVED TOTAL DES DOCUMENTS REÇUS	74,897	4,377	12,877	14,484	4,585	15,425	6,974	8,283	7,892
REJECTED DOCUMENTS DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	10,199	425	2,034	1,830	395	2,580	658	1,126	1,151
% REJECTED DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	13.6	9.7	15.8	12.6	8.6	16.7	9.4	13.6	14.6
<u>SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS</u> <u>ARTICLES SUPPLÉMENTAIRES</u>									
REJECTED DOCUMENTS DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	4,073	210	871	782	75	1,072	200	454	409
% OF TOTAL DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DU TOTAL DES DOCUMENTS	5.4	4.8	6.8	5.4	1.6	6.9	2.9	5.5	5.2
% OF REJECTED DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	39.9	49.4	42.8	42.7	19.0	41.6	30.4	40.3	35.5
<u>LABOUR FORCE ITEMS</u> <u>ARTICLES DE LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE</u>									
REJECTED DOCUMENTS DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	6,126	215	1,163	1,048	320	1,508	458	672	742
% OF TOTAL DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DE TOUS LES DOCUMENTS	8.2	4.9	9.0	7.2	7.0	9.8	6.5	8.1	9.4
% OF REJECTED DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	60.1	50.5	57.2	57.3	81.0	58.4	69.6	59.7	64.5
No. OF CARELESS ERRORS NOMBRE DE FAUTES D'INATTENTION	3,044	107	570	477	145	792	245	363	345
Ave. PER DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT	.040	.024	.044	.033	.032	.051	.035	.044	.044
Ave. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.298	.252	.280	.261	.367	.307	.372	.322	.300
No. OF BLANKS IN ID. NOMBRE DE BLANCS À L'IDENTIFICATION	1,835	16	263	407	113	374	163	234	265
AVERAGE PER DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT	.024	.004	.020	.028	.025	.024	.023	.028	.034
Ave. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.180	.038	.129	.222	.286	.145	.248	.208	.230

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.







# Slippage by Province

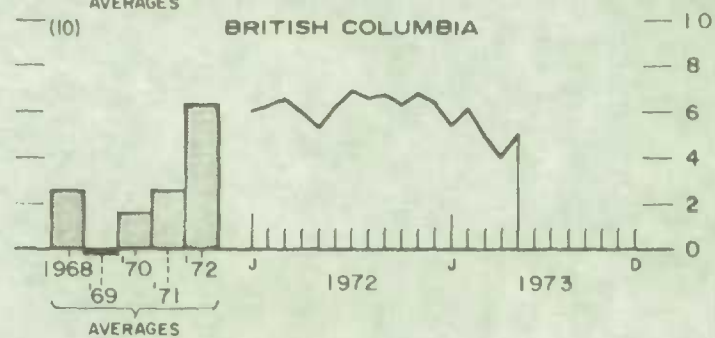
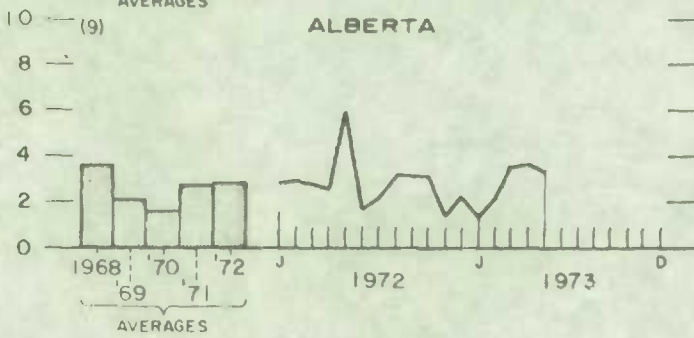
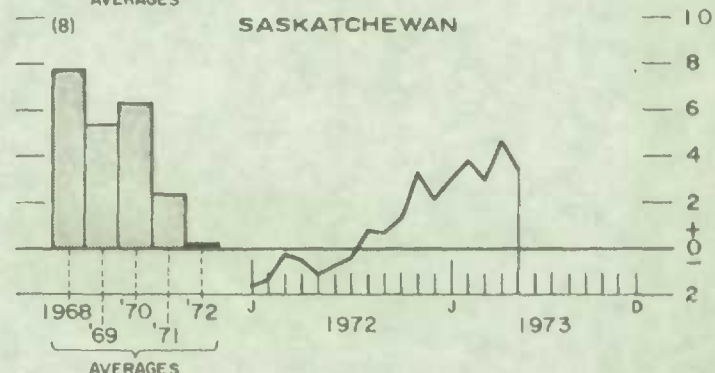
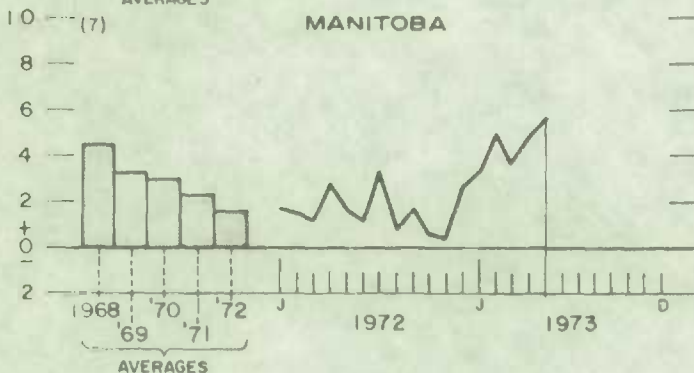
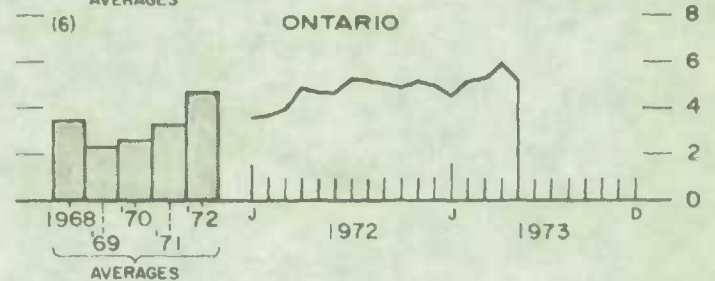
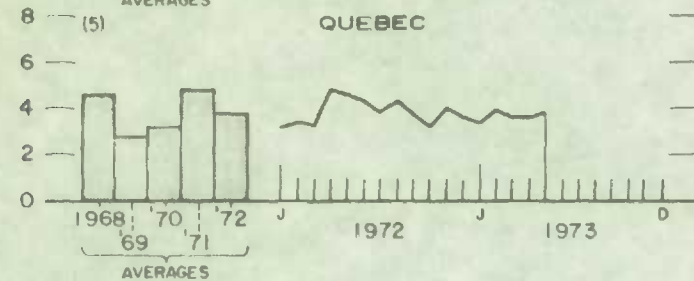
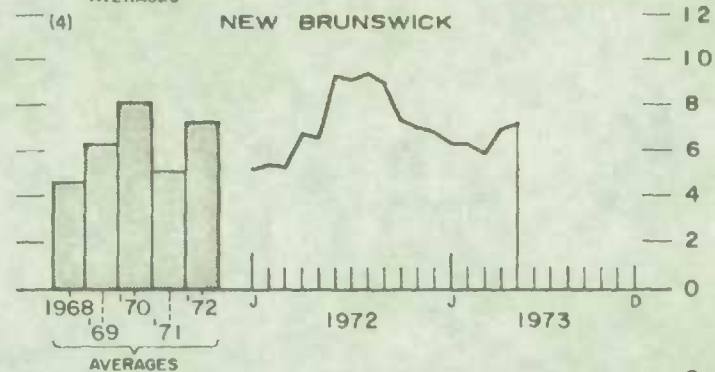
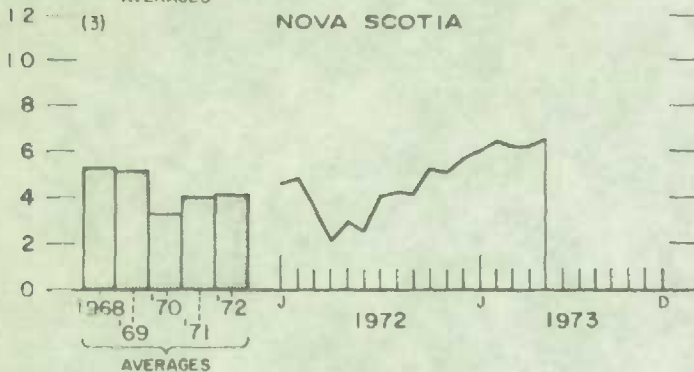
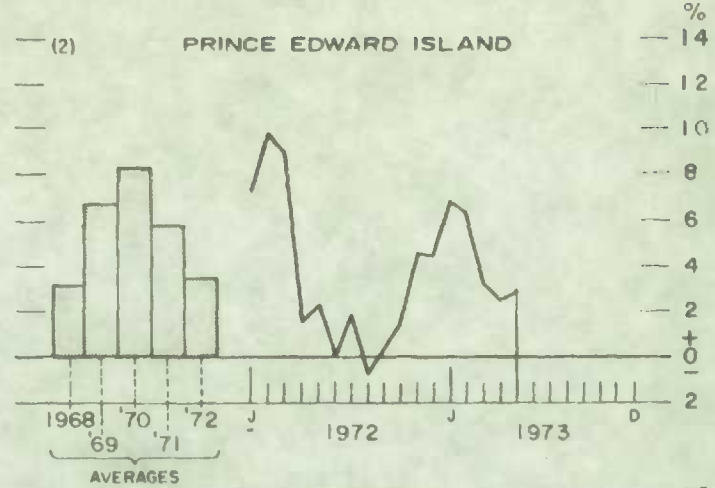
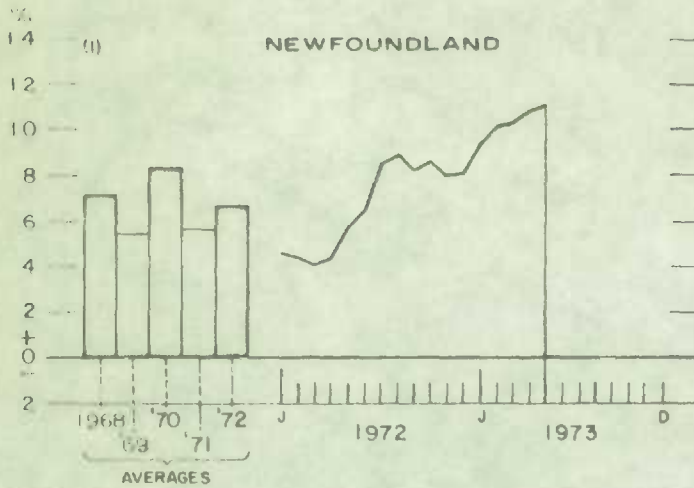


Diagrama de ECG

INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO



Fig. 1. ECG de un paciente con síndrome coronario agudo. Se observan ondas P normales, complejos QRS estrechos y elevación del segmento ST.



Fig. 2. ECG de un paciente con síndrome coronario agudo. Se observan ondas P normales, complejos QRS estrechos y elevación del segmento ST.



Fig. 3. ECG de un paciente con síndrome coronario agudo. Se observan ondas P normales, complejos QRS estrechos y elevación del segmento ST.



Fig. 4. ECG de un paciente con síndrome coronario agudo. Se observan ondas P normales, complejos QRS estrechos y elevación del segmento ST.



Fig. 5. ECG de un paciente con síndrome coronario agudo. Se observan ondas P normales, complejos QRS estrechos y elevación del segmento ST.



Fig. 6. ECG de un paciente con síndrome coronario agudo. Se observan ondas P normales, complejos QRS estrechos y elevación del segmento ST.

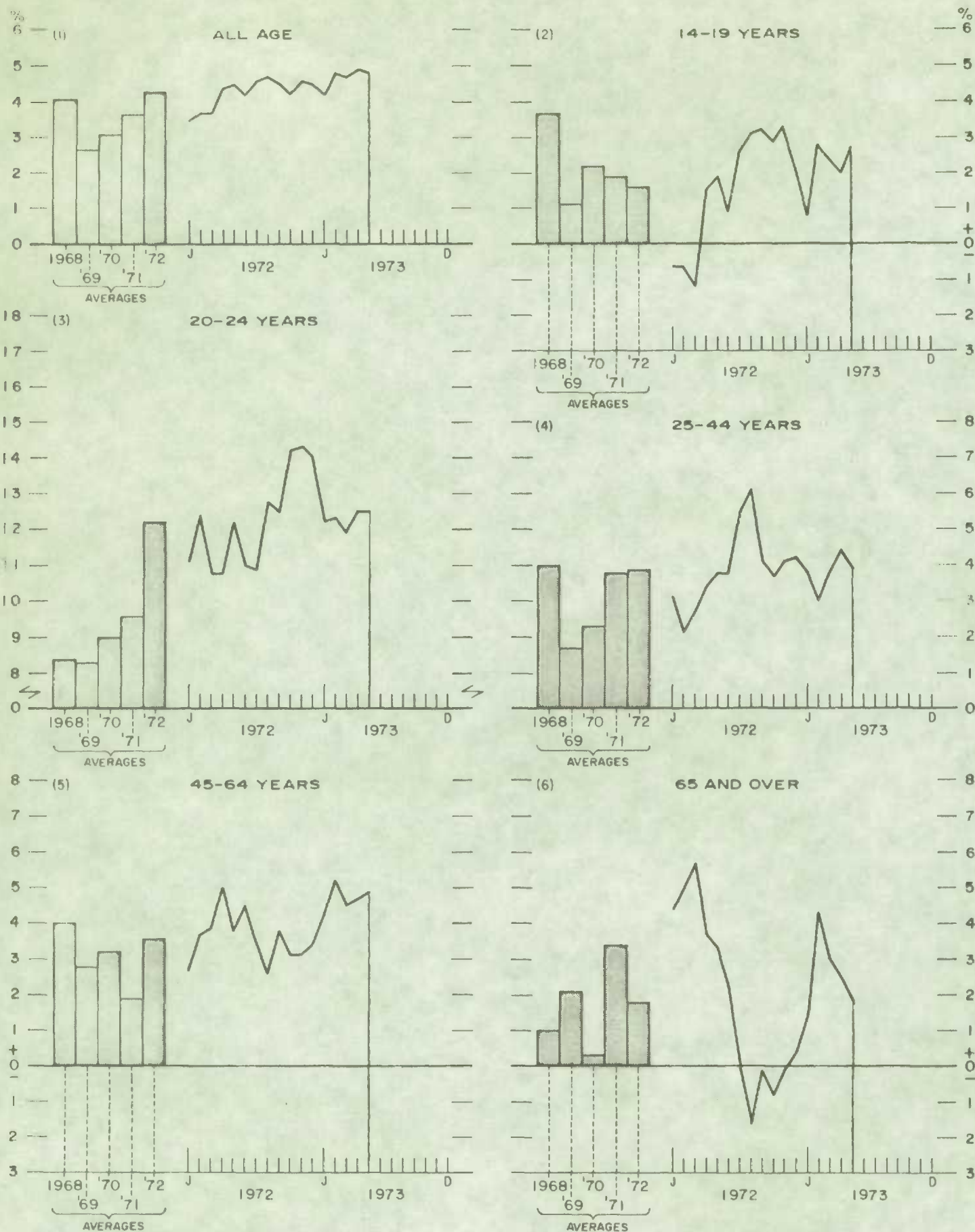


Fig. 7. ECG de un paciente con síndrome coronario agudo. Se observan ondas P normales, complejos QRS estrechos y elevación del segmento ST.



Fig. 8. ECG de un paciente con síndrome coronario agudo. Se observan ondas P normales, complejos QRS estrechos y elevación del segmento ST.

## Slippage by Age Group at the Canada Level





Slipbox by the woods of the Bando level

1950-1951



1952-1953

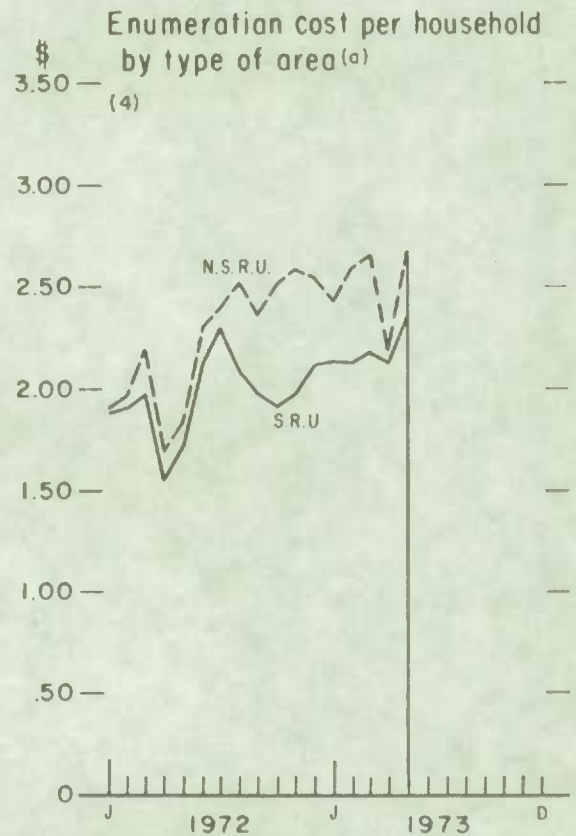
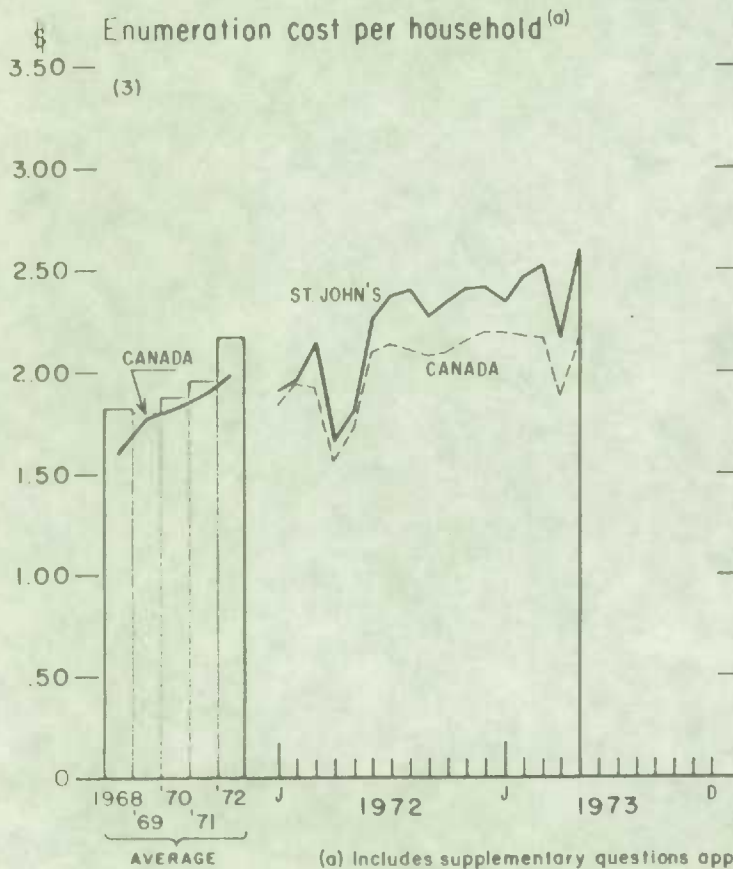
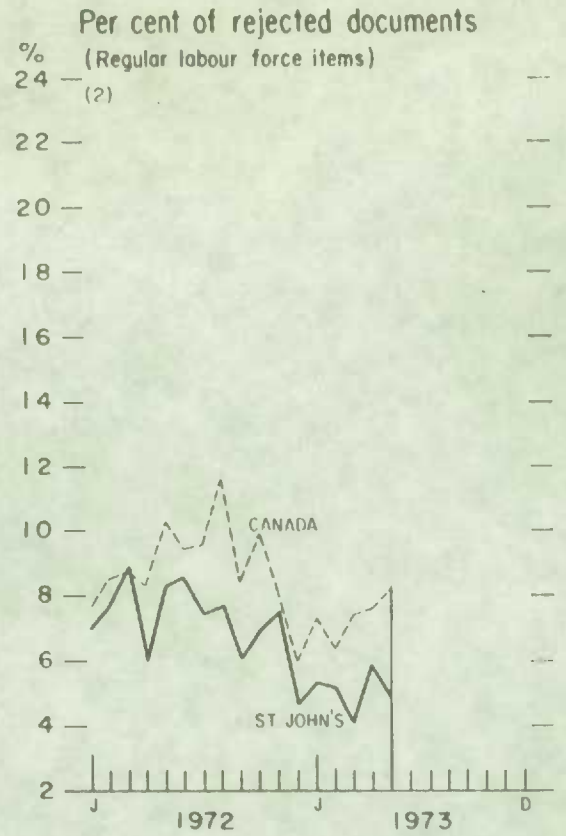
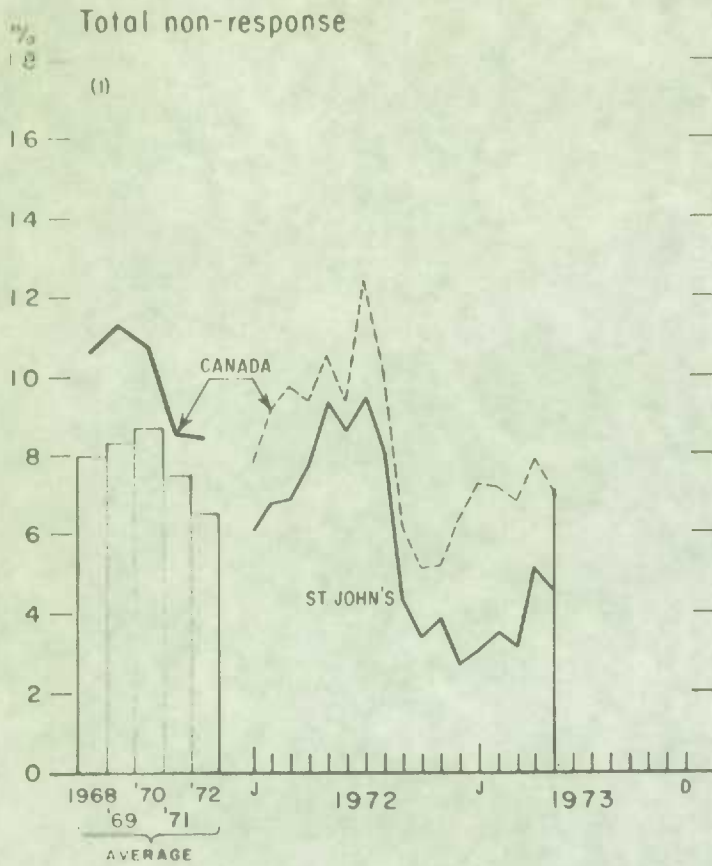


1954-1955





# St. John's Regional Office



(a) Includes supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

STANDARDIZED GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT

Percentage of 1980 level

1980 = 100



Percentage of 1980 level

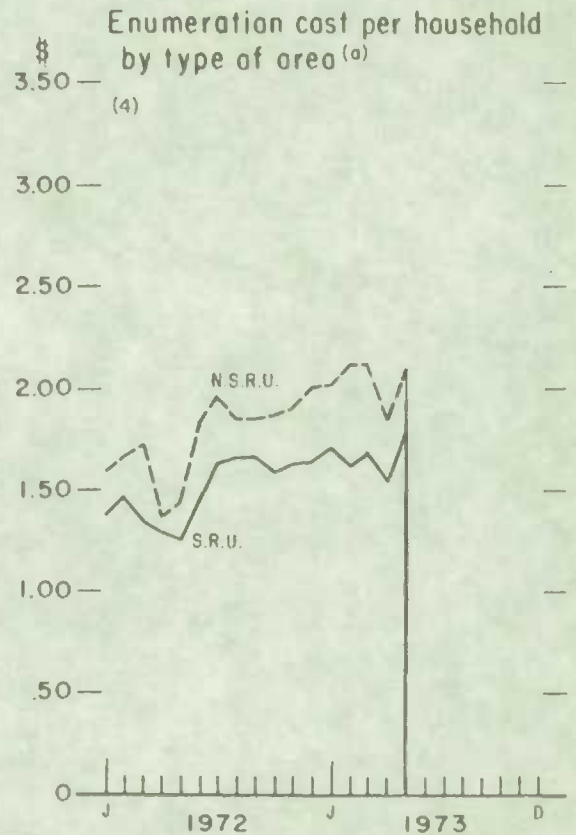
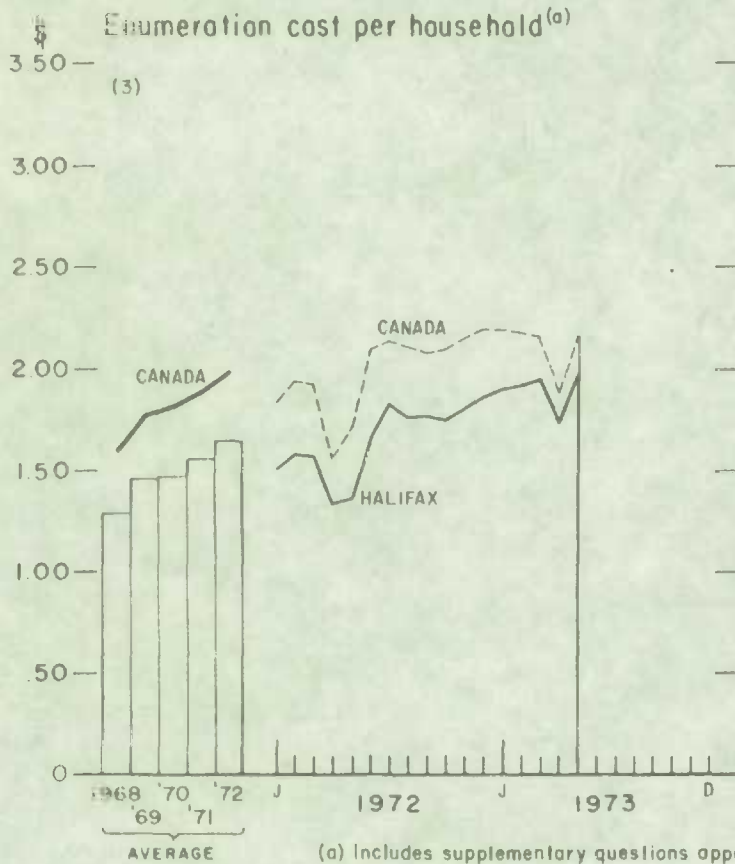
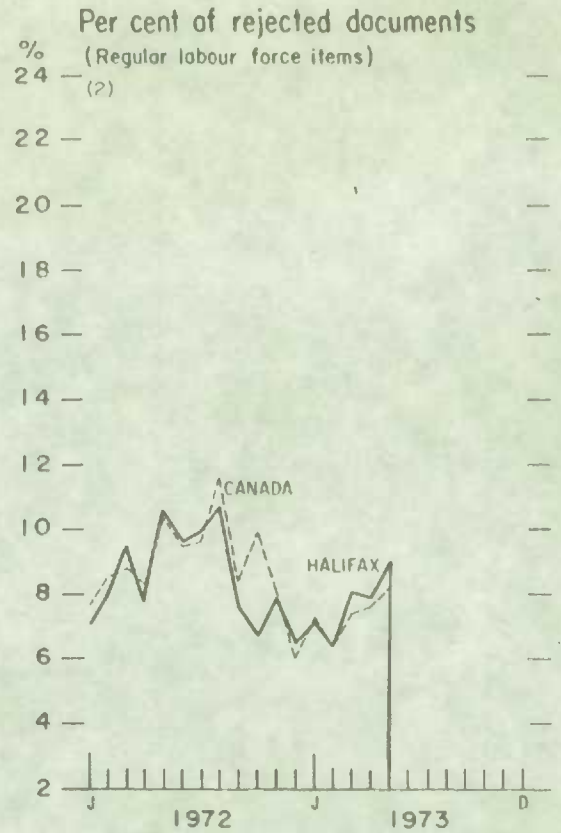
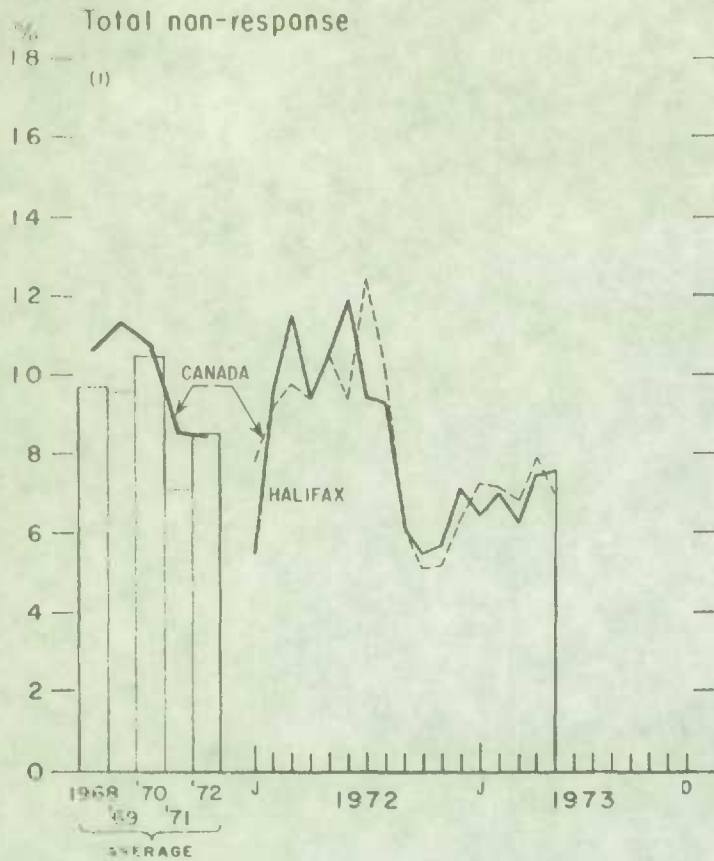
1980 = 100



Percentage of 1980 level

1980 = 100

# Halifax Regional Office



(a) Includes supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

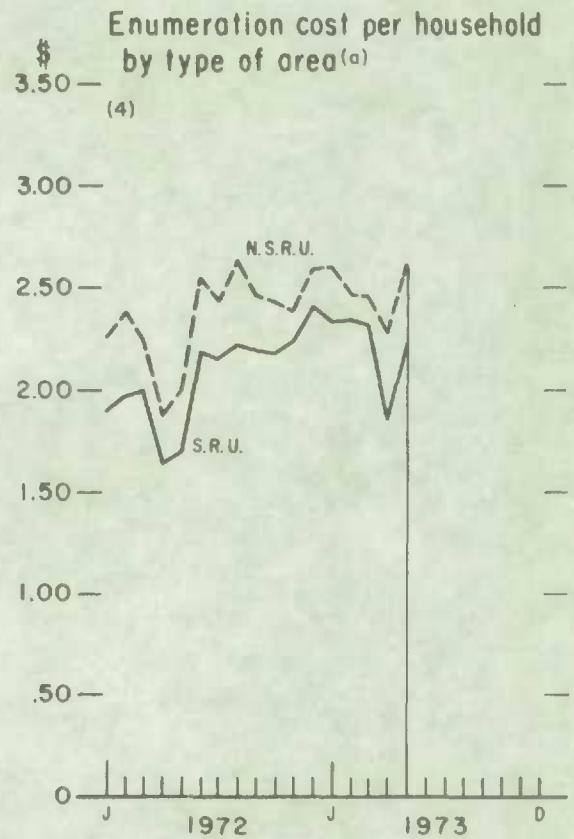
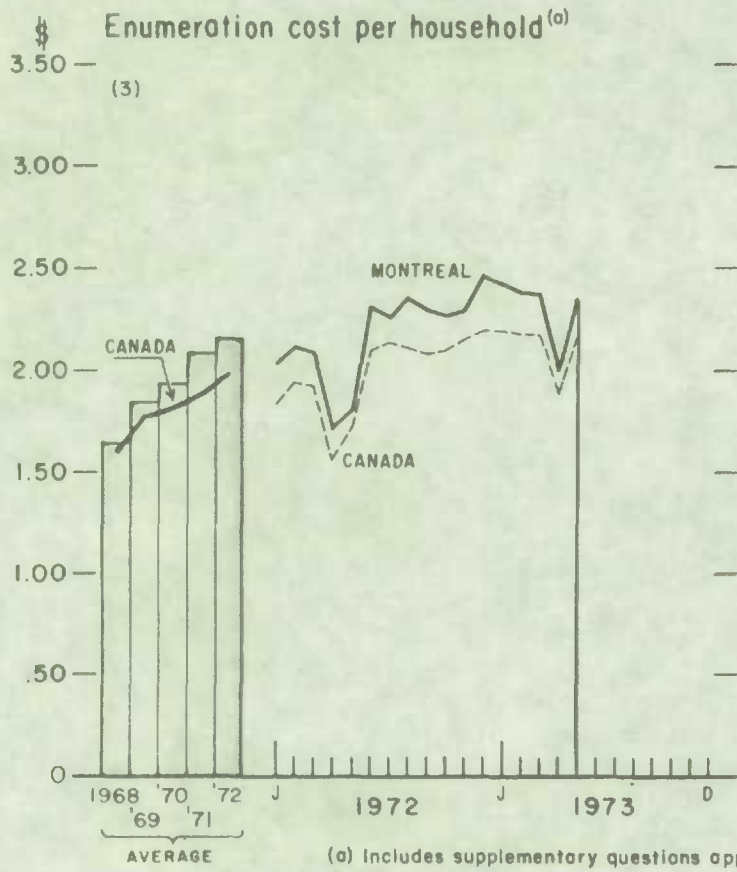
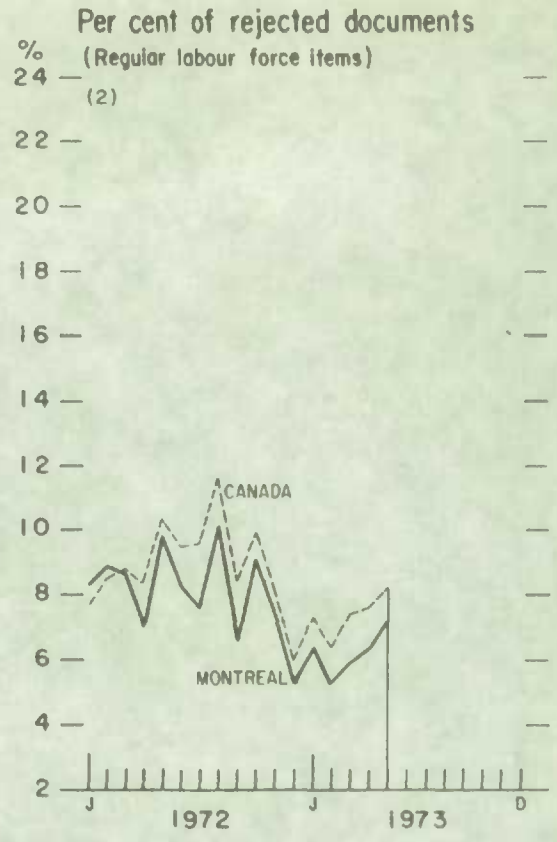
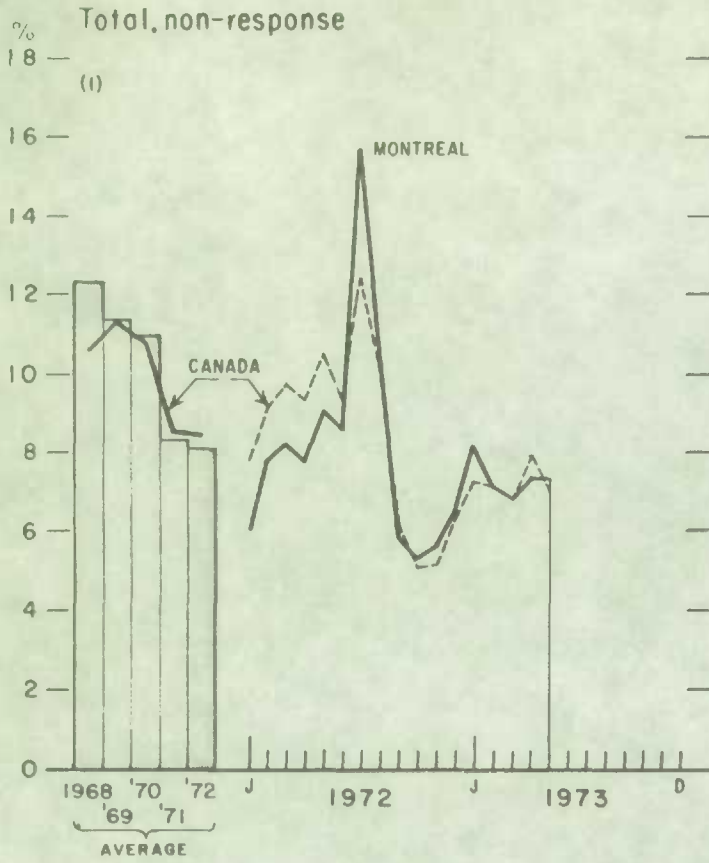


Figure 8 - Dipole of the ...

... ..



# Montreal Regional Office



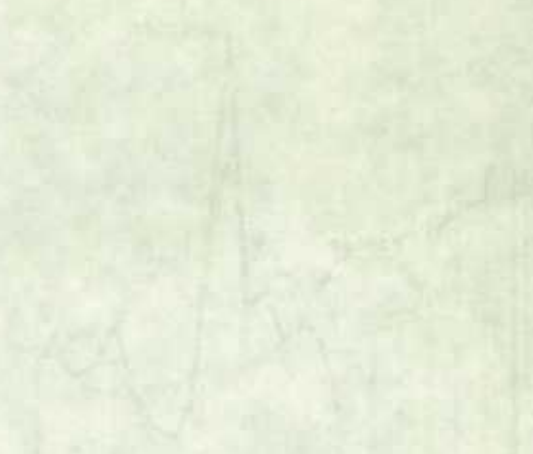
(a) Includes supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.



Journal of Record Office

For use of records and documents  
in the record office

1800-1850



1850-1900

For use of records and documents  
in the record office

1850-1900



1900-1950

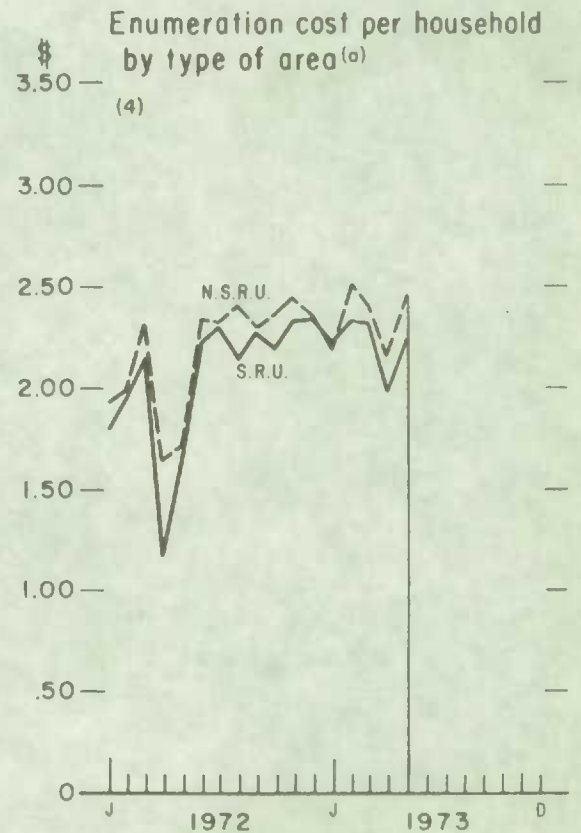
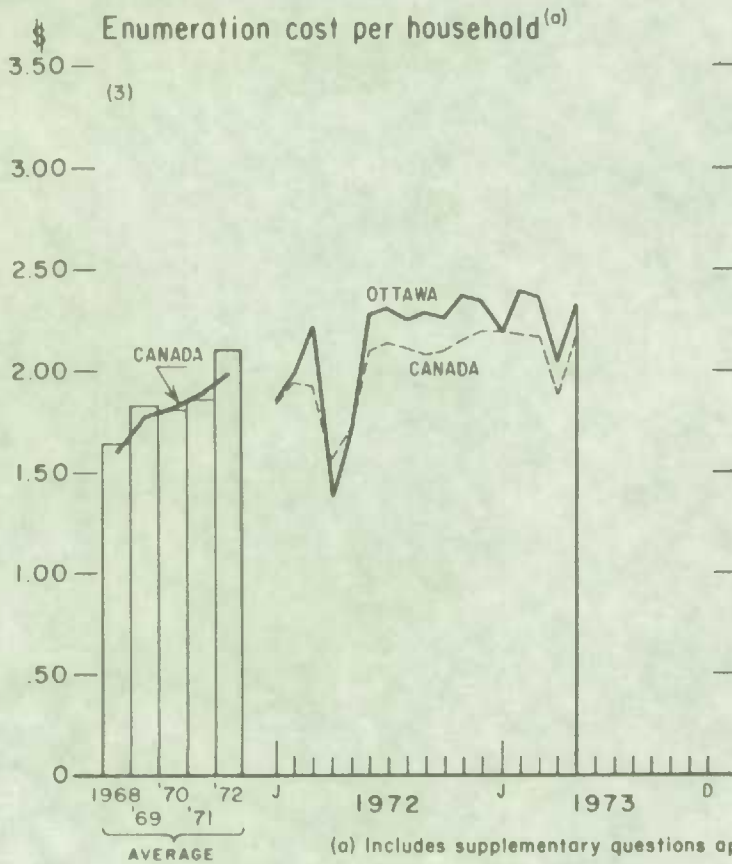
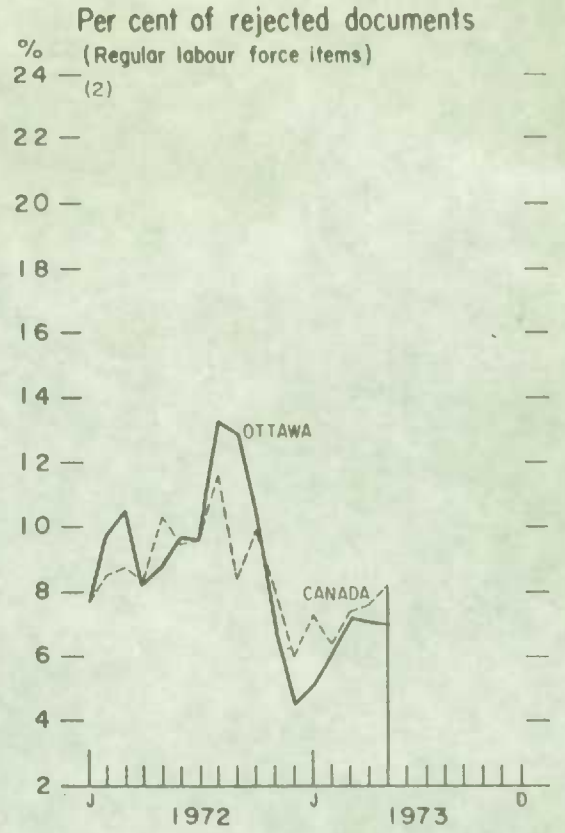
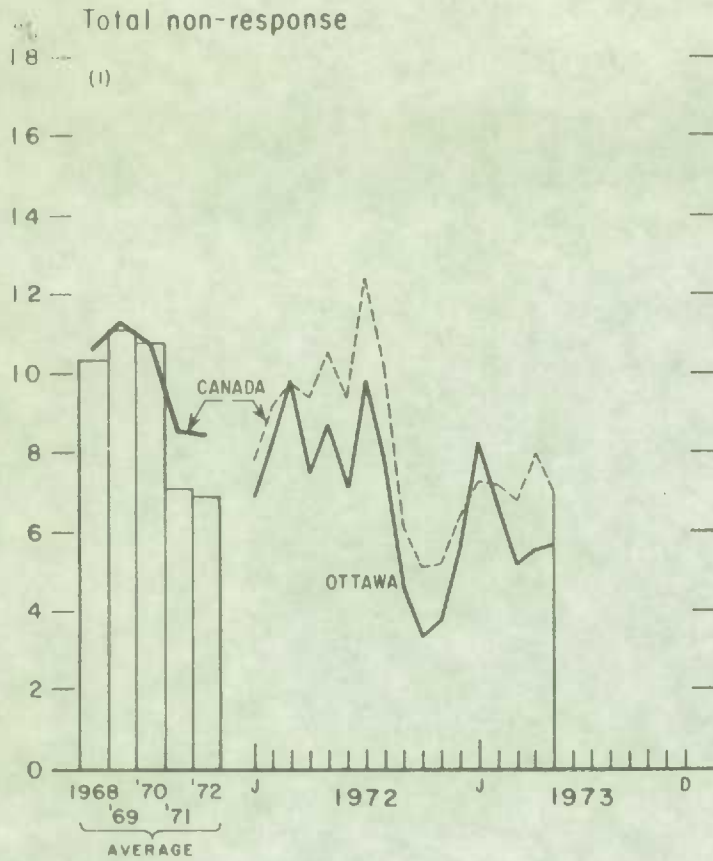
For use of records and documents  
in the record office

1900-1950

For use of records and documents  
in the record office



# Ottawa Regional Office



(a) Includes supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.



Department of State  
Washington, D.C.

January 1954



Department of State  
Washington, D.C.

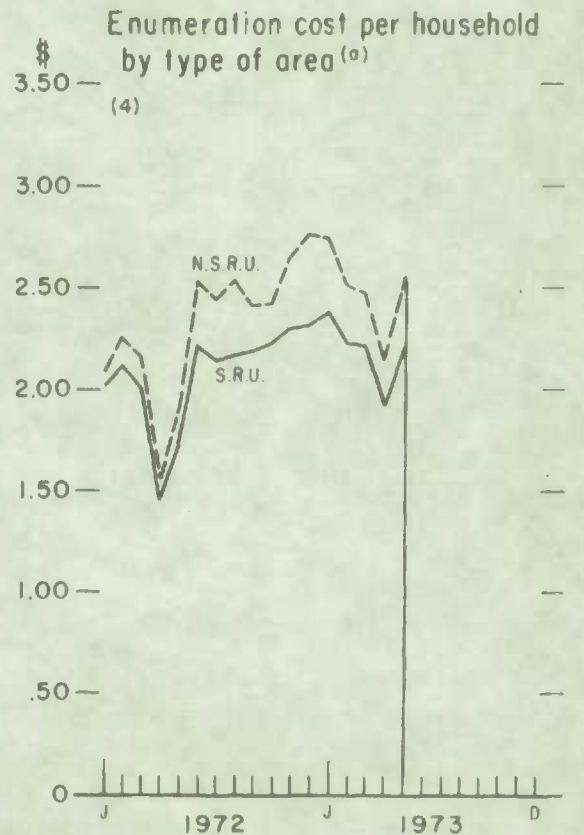
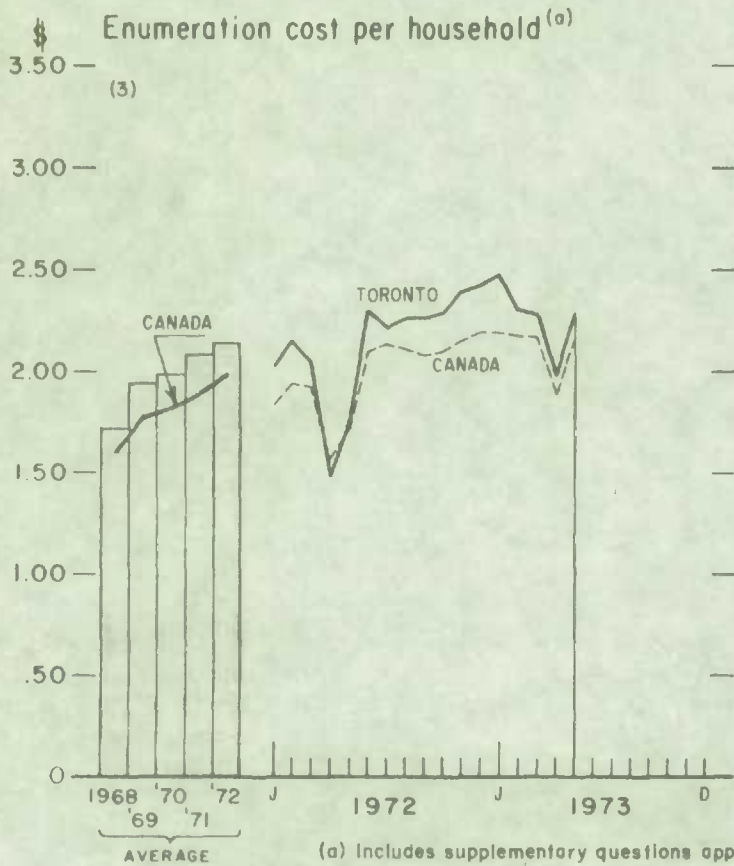
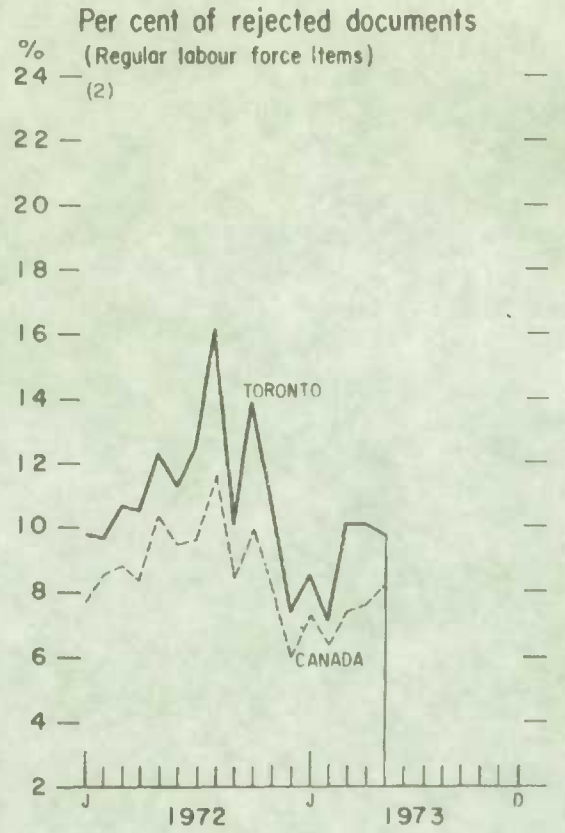
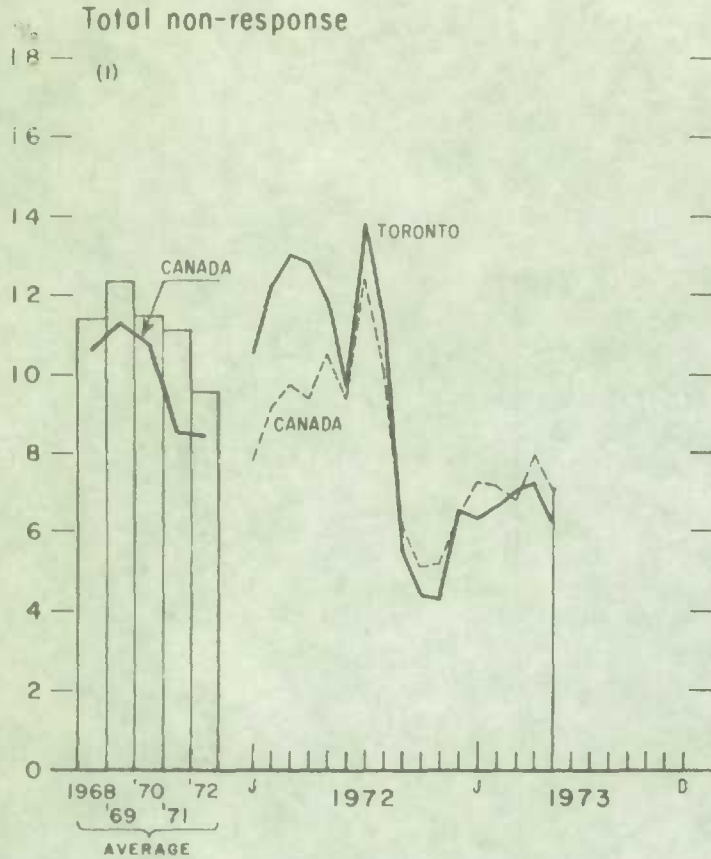
January 1954



Department of State  
Washington, D.C.

January 1954

# Toronto Regional Office



(a) Includes supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
5408 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

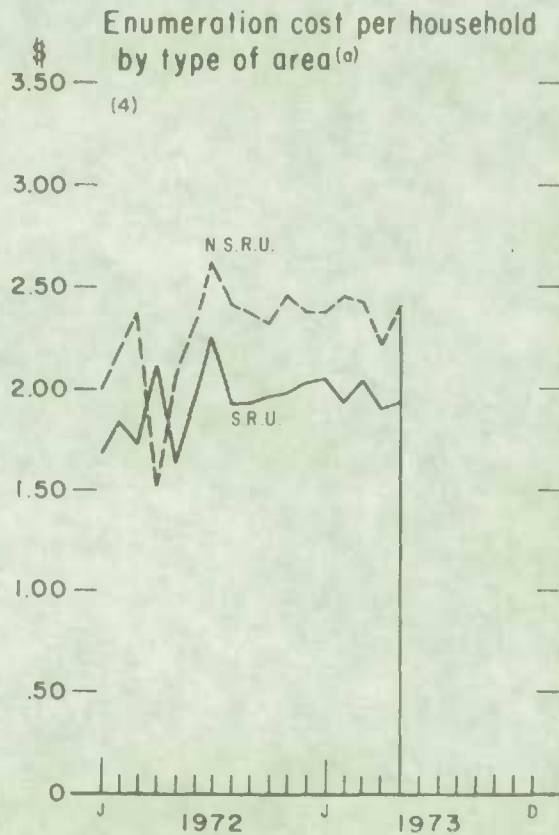
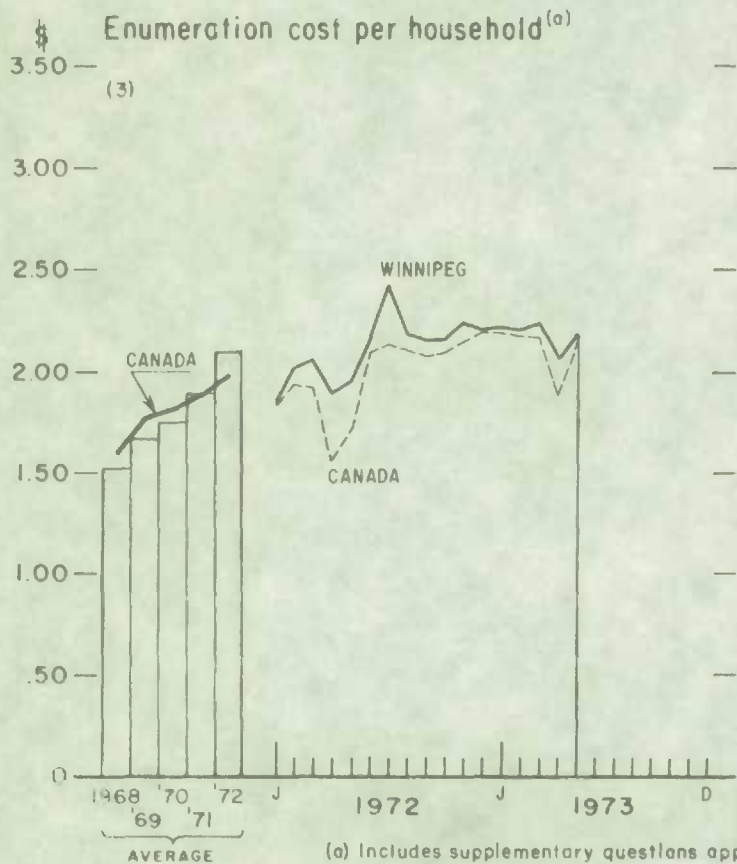
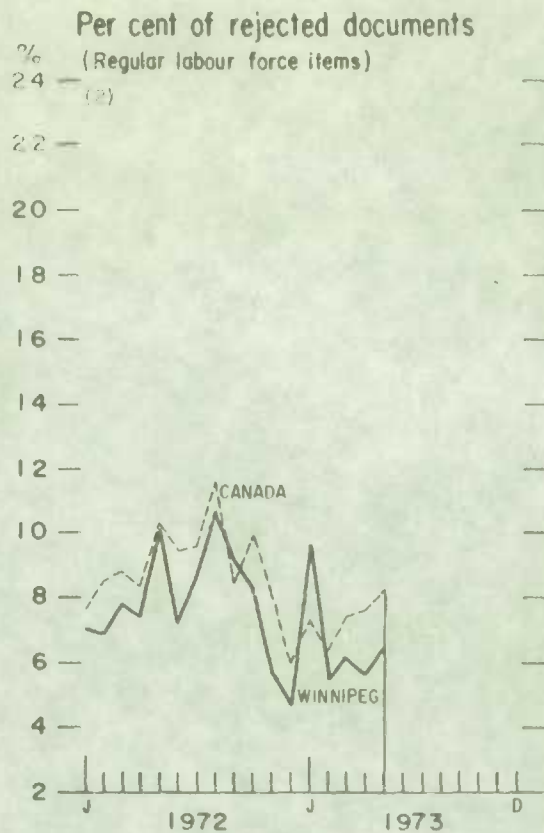
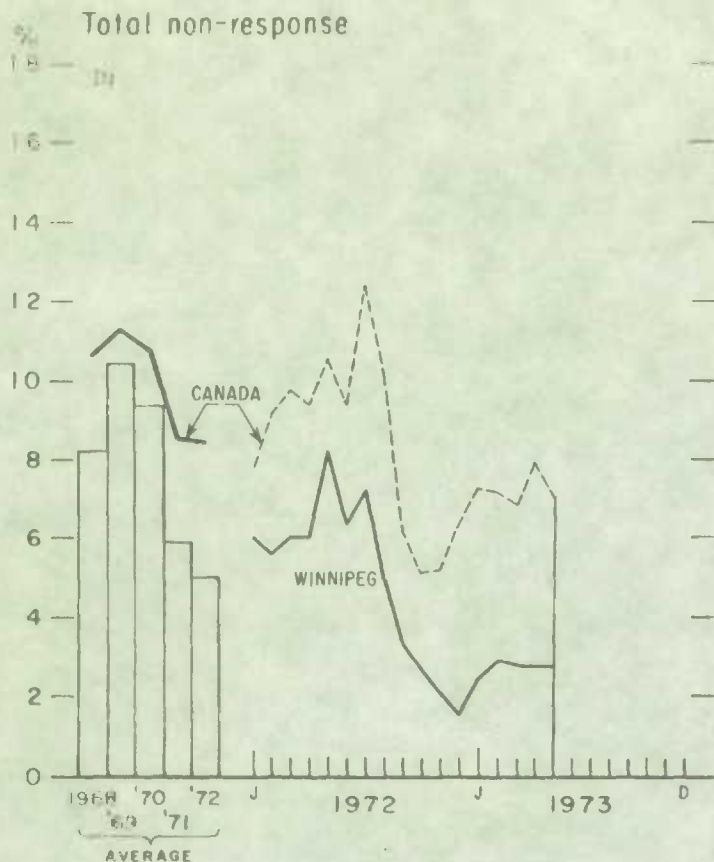


Figure 1. Plot of  $\log k_{obs}$  versus  $\log [A]$ . The slope of the line is 1.0, indicating a first-order dependence on  $[A]$ .  
Figure 2. Plot of  $\log k_{obs}$  versus  $\log [B]$ . The slope of the line is 0.5, indicating a half-order dependence on  $[B]$ .



Figure 3. Plot of  $\log k_{obs}$  versus  $\log [C]$ . The slope of the line is 0.25, indicating a quarter-order dependence on  $[C]$ .

# Winnipeg Regional Office



(a) Includes supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

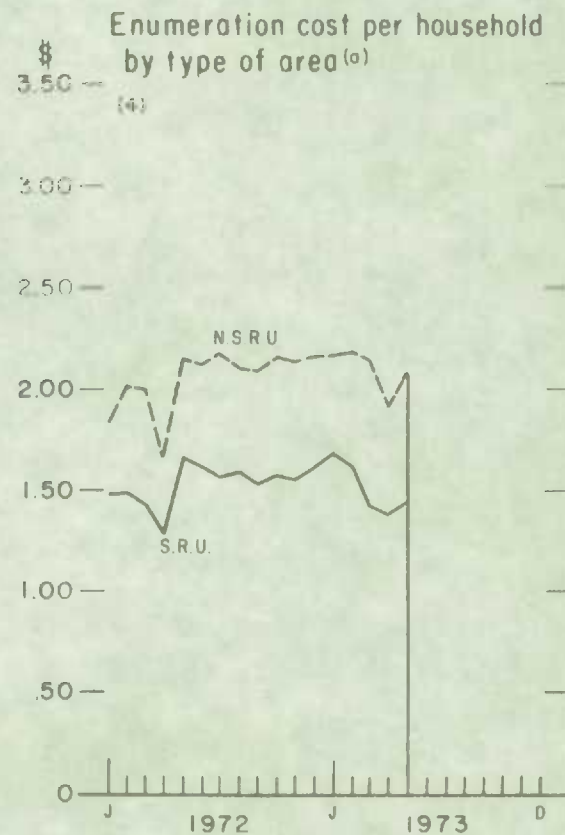
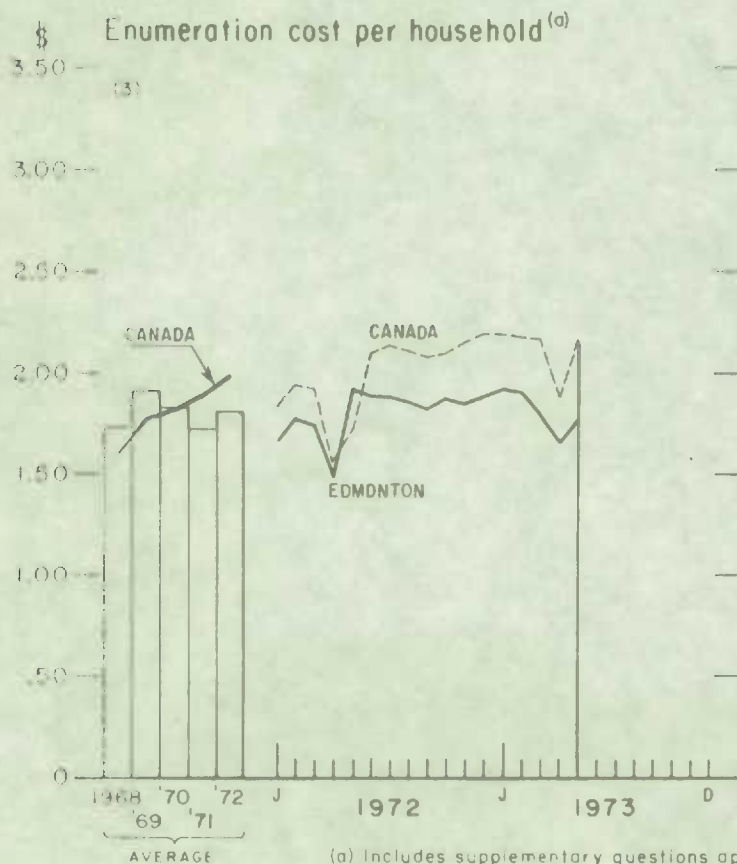
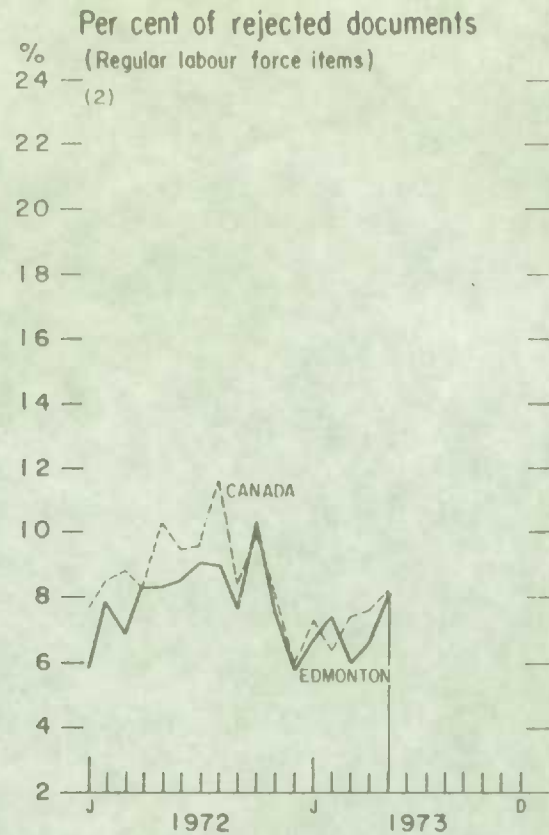
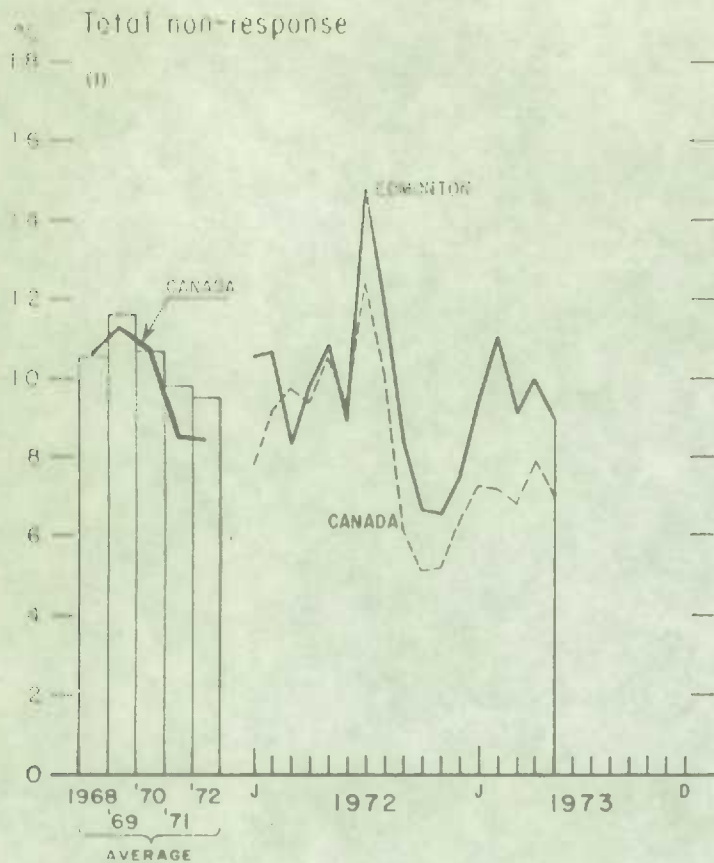
Case No. 100-100000

Date: 10/10/10

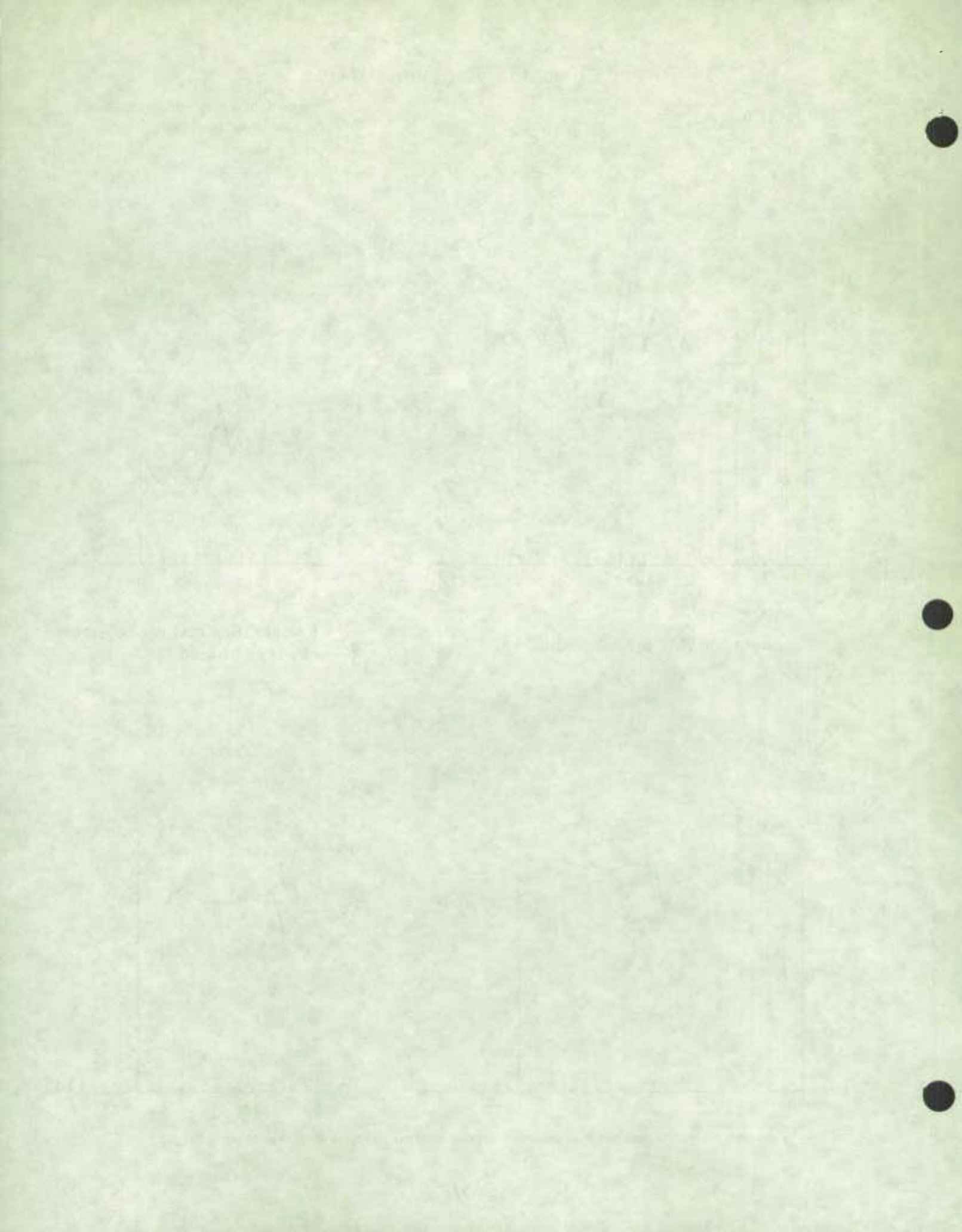




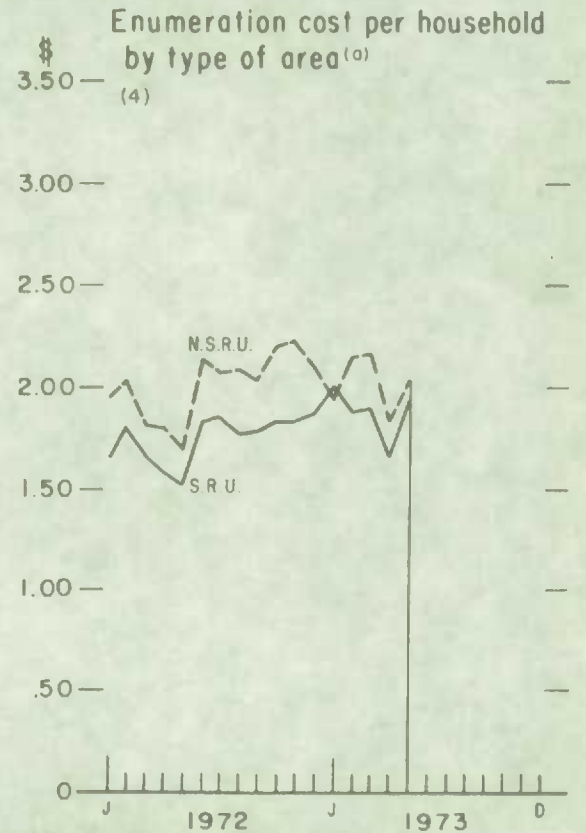
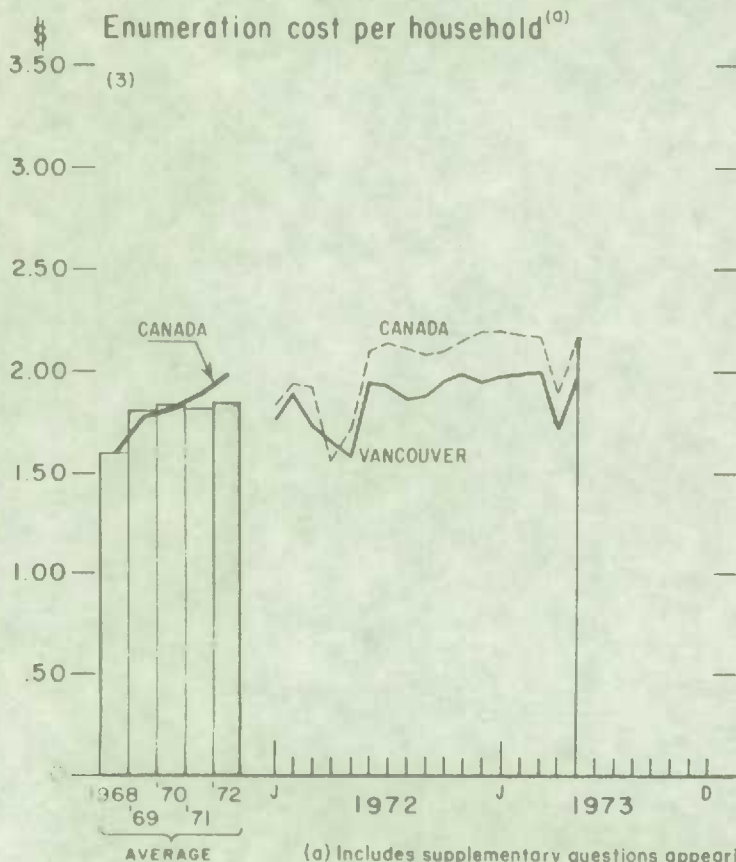
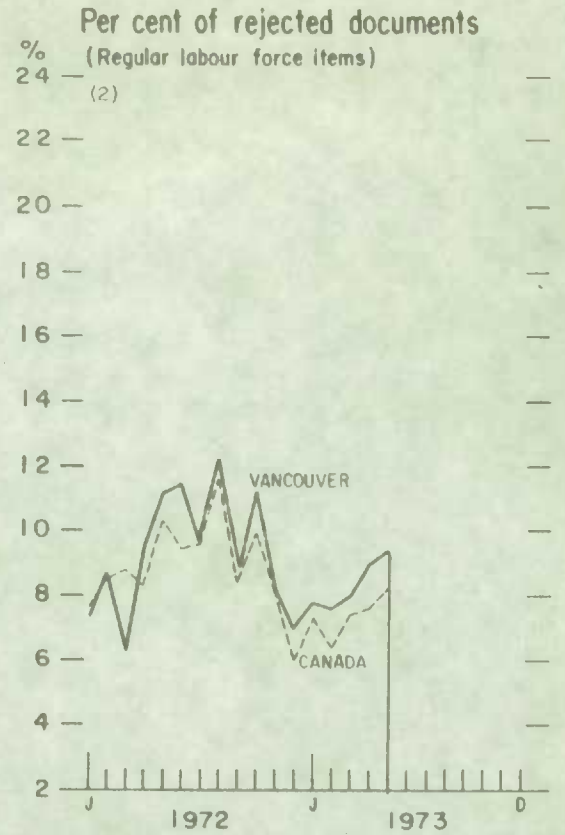
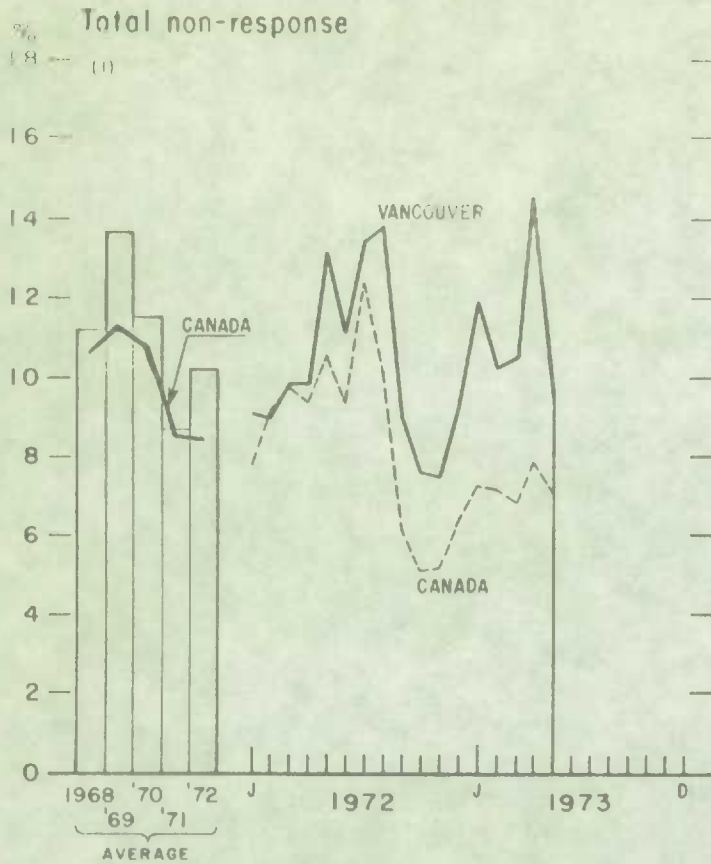
# Edmonton Regional Office



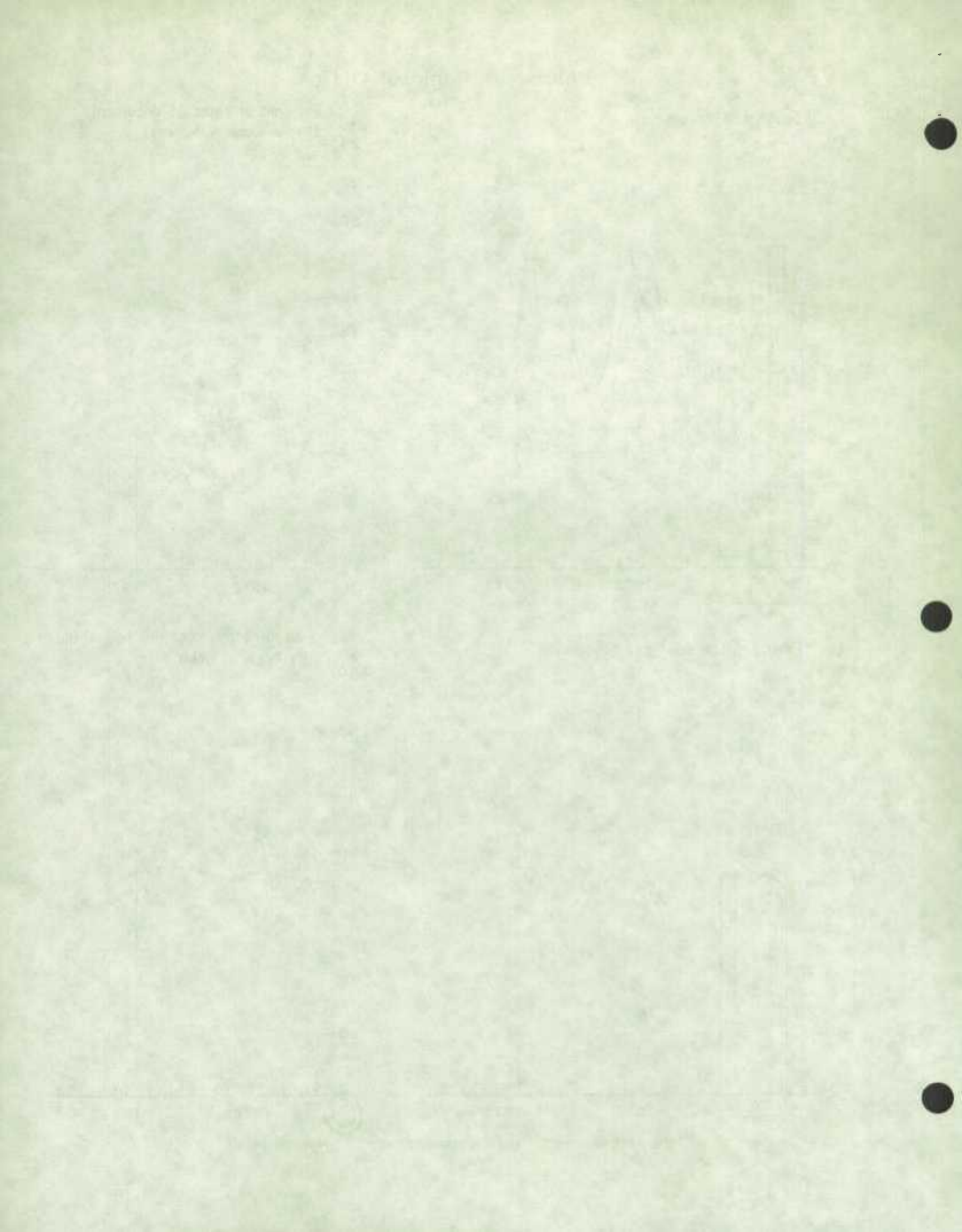
(a) Includes supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.



# Vancouver Regional Office

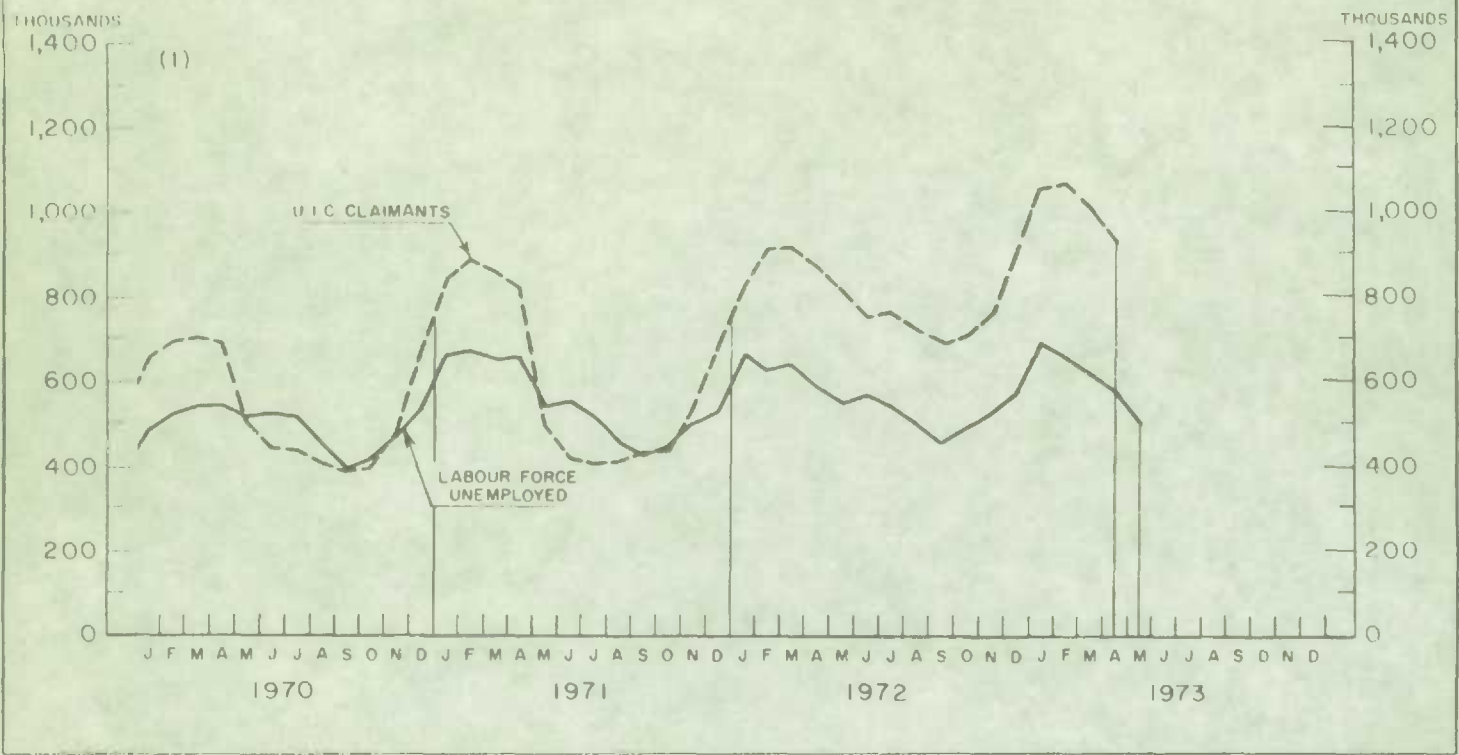


(a) Includes supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

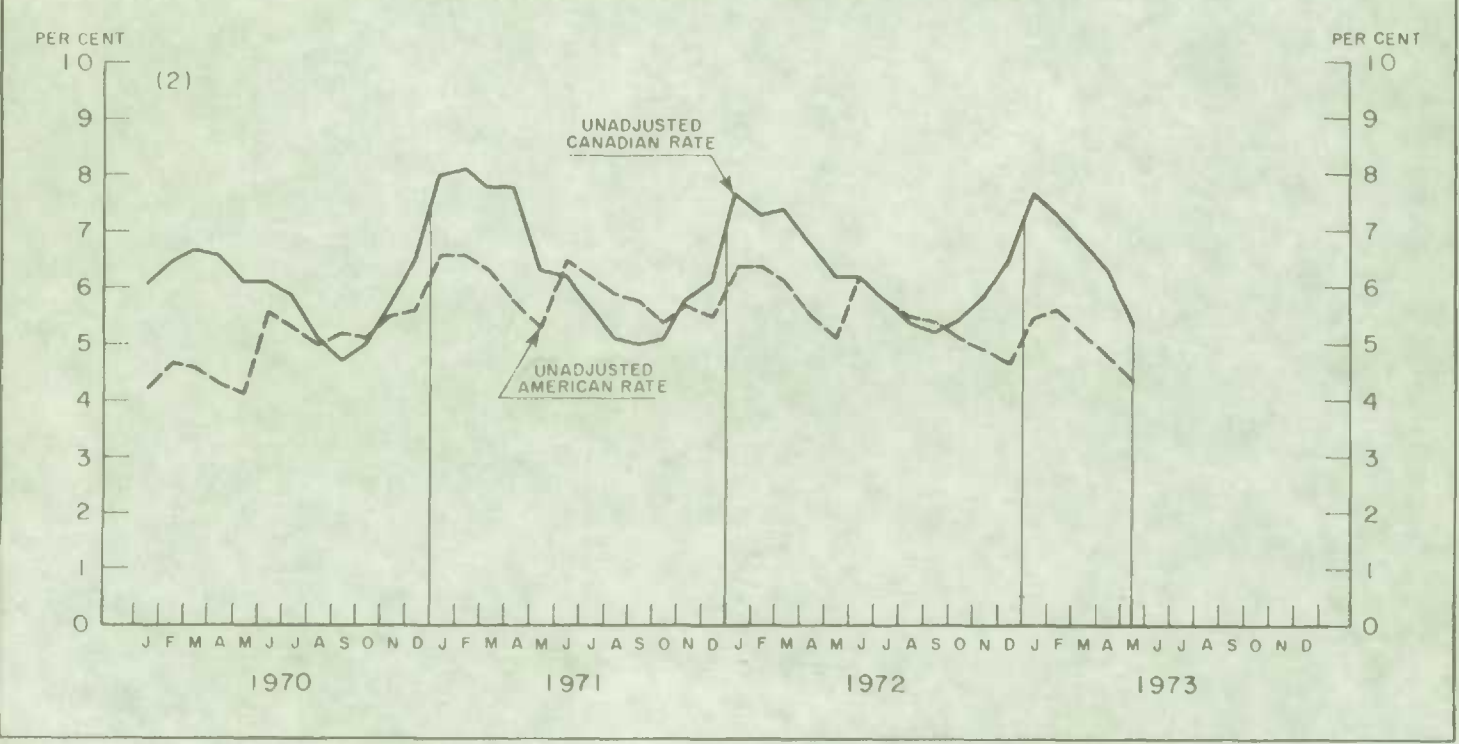


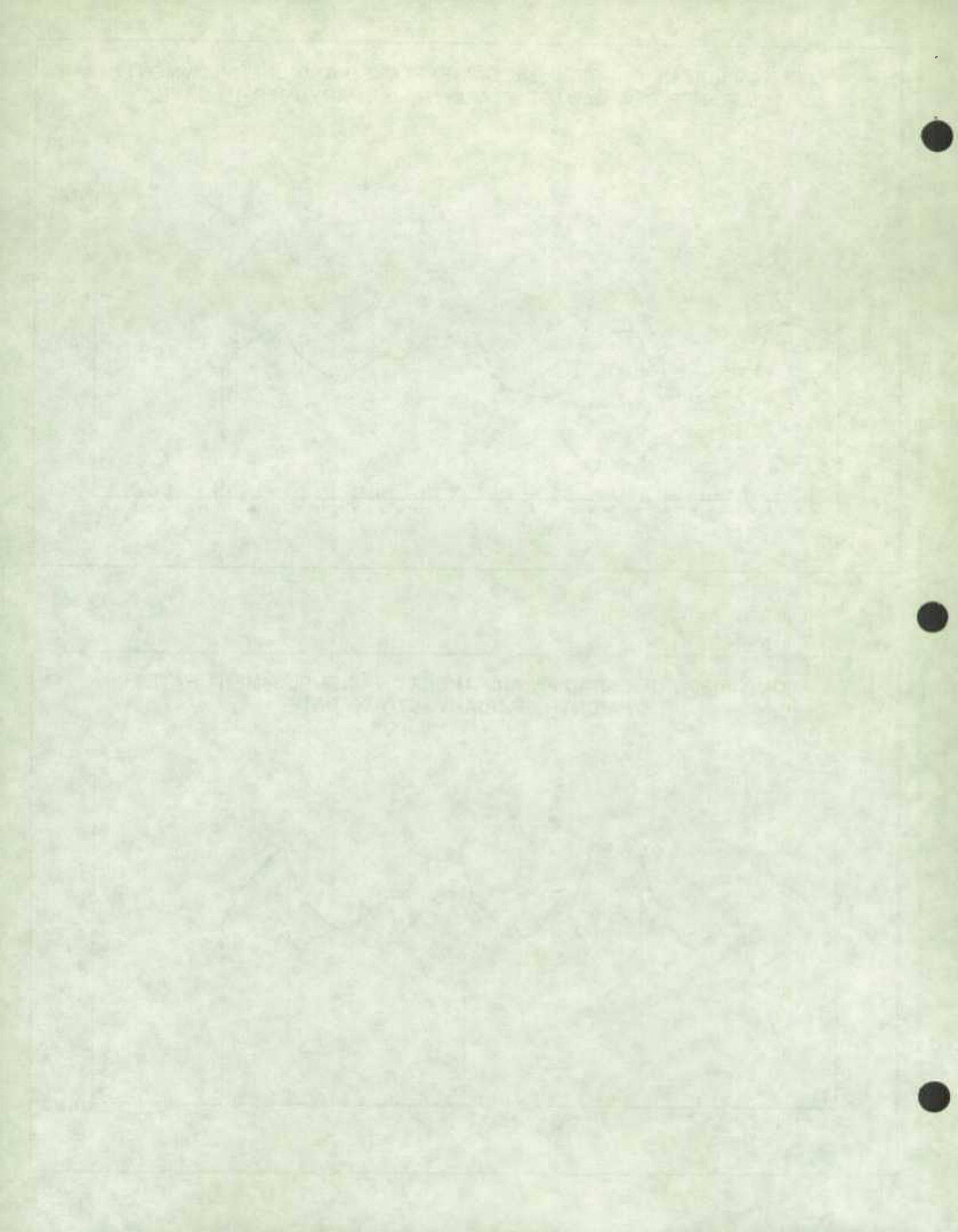


### COMPARISON OF LABOUR FORCE UNEMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS BY MONTH, JANUARY 1969 TO DATE



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





DEFINITIONSRELATED TO SECTION **IE**

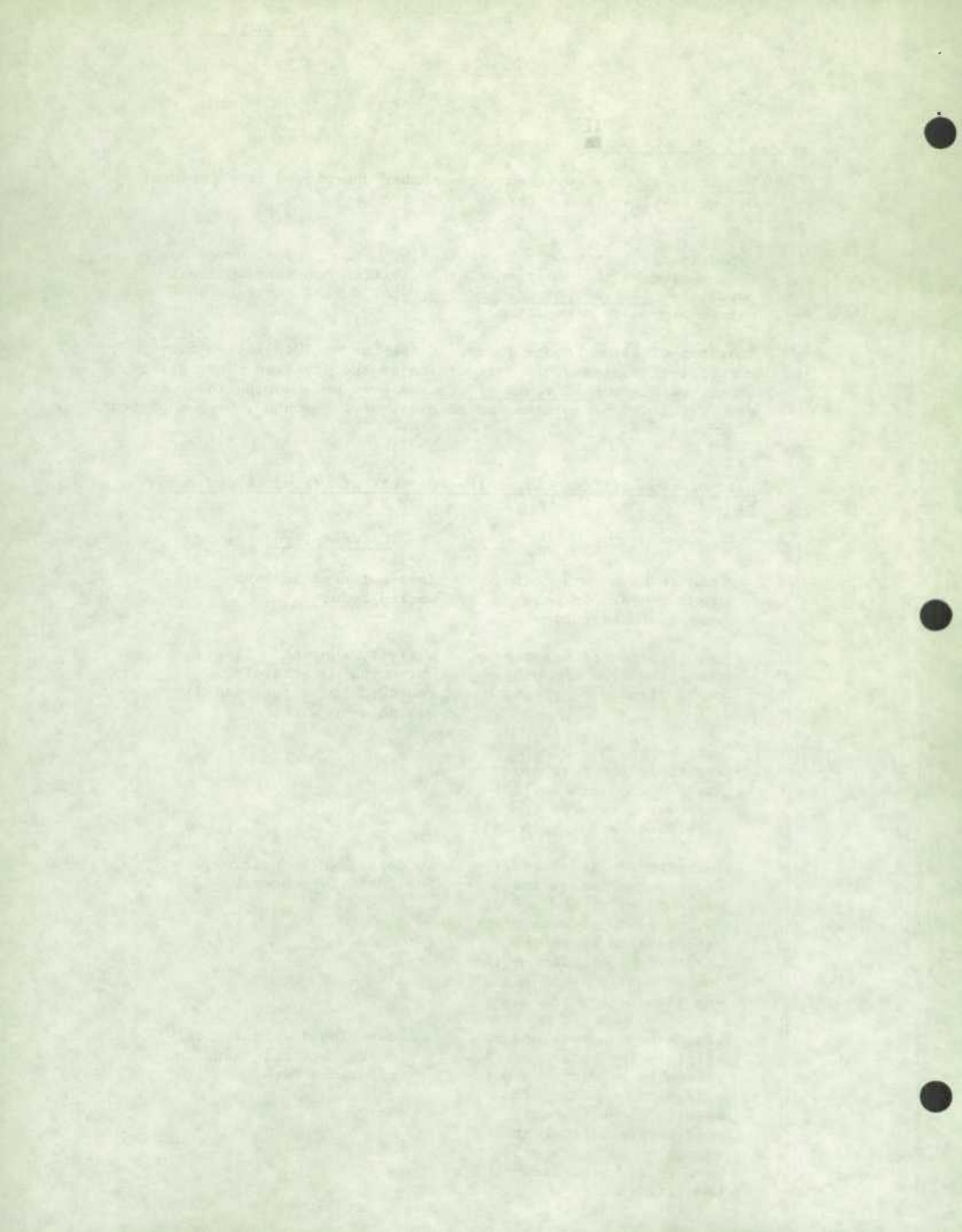
Unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a per cent of the civilian labour force.

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

<u>UIC</u>	<u>LF unemployed</u>
- 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





1A

RELATED TO SECTION

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

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

1B

RELATED TO SECTION

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

1C

RELATED TO SECTION

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?"

1D

RELATED TO SECTION

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.).

100-100000

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land described herein.

100-100000

100-100000

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100-100000

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100-100000

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land described herein.

NON-RESPONSE

The contents of this appendix are taken from publication NR73-5 (May 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.

MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: [Illegible]





# labour force survey papers articles sur la population active

NR 73-5 (May 1973)  
Published June 1973

D.S. Murray,  
Household Surveys Development Staff.

E.T. McLeod,  
Field Division.

## NON-RESPONSE RATES IN THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

DOCUMENT FOR RESTRICTED CIRCULATION WITHIN STATISTICS CANADA  
DIFFUSION RESTREINTE À L'INTÉRIEURE DE STATISTIQUE CANADA

The LFSP series is designed to increase internal communications on a wide variety of topics connected with the Labour Force Survey and often will contain work in progress. The views expressed in these papers are those of the authors.

Cette série d'articles a pour but d'accroître les communications internes sur une grande variété de sujets reliés à l'enquête sur la population active et portera souvent des travaux en cours. Les opinions exprimées dans ces articles n'engagent que les auteurs.

about force survey papers  
of the population active

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF LABOR AND HUMAN CAPITAL

## 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<sup>1</sup> 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"<sup>1</sup> component which increases sharply during the summer months when people are generally away on vacation (Graph G1).

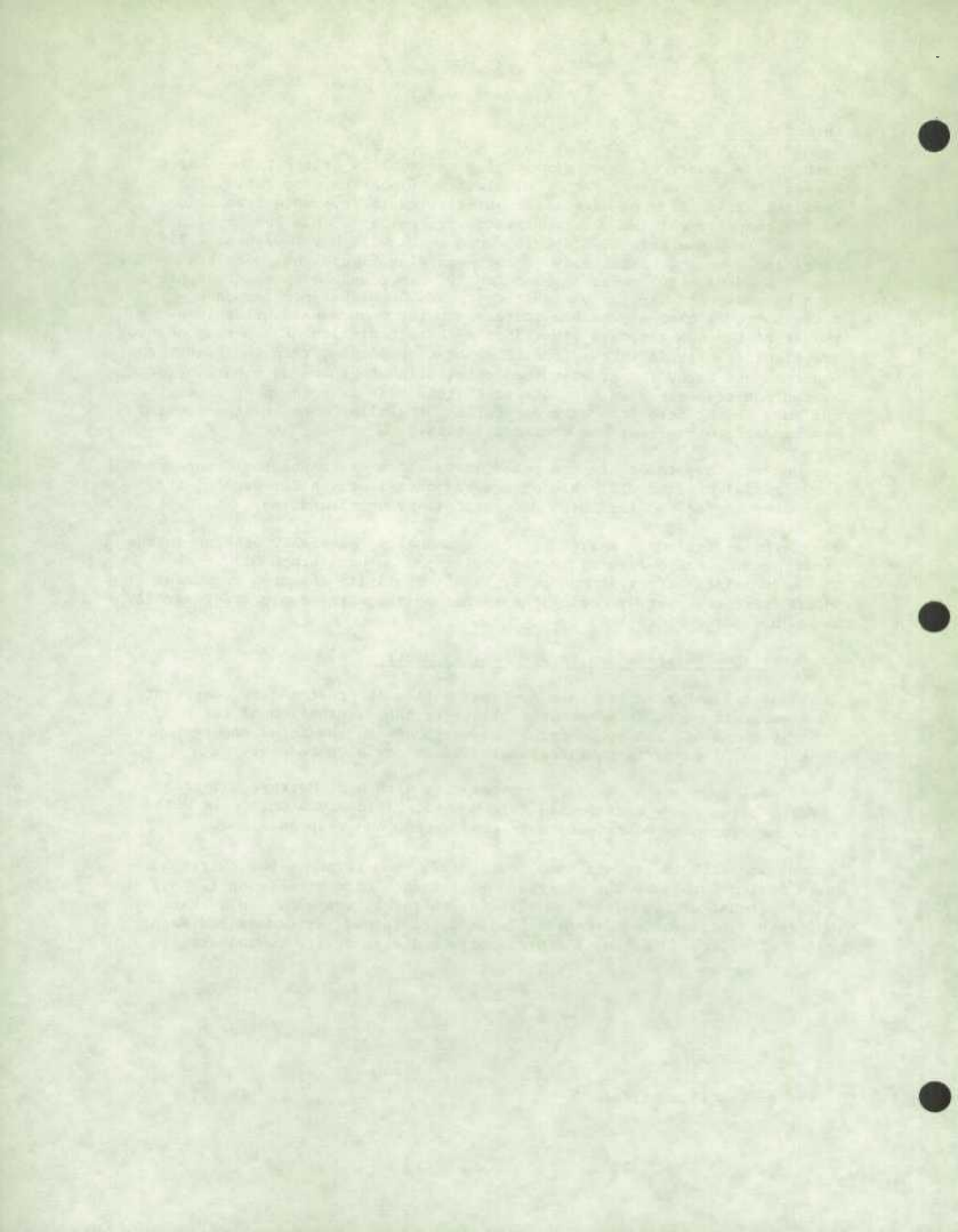
### II. Format of Non-Response Graphs and Monthly Meeting

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 May 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.

<sup>1</sup> See definitions on Page 2



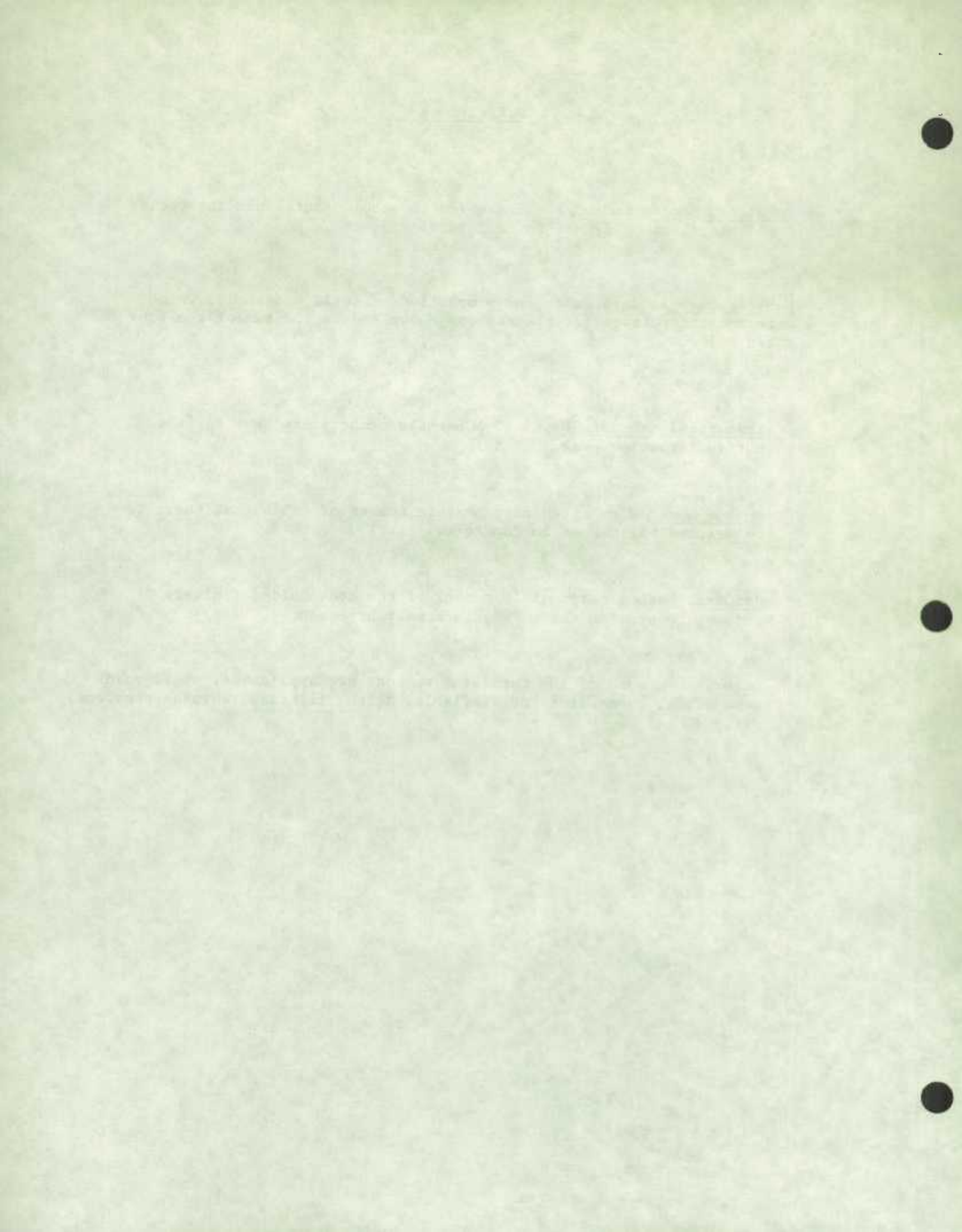


Definitions

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<sub>1</sub>)
  
- 3 Refusal. When a responsible member of the household definitely refuses to provide the survey information requested. (N<sub>2</sub>)
  
- 4 Other. When none of the foregoing reasons are applicable, e.g., roads impassable, enumerator not available, death, illness, language problems, etc. (N<sub>3-5</sub>)

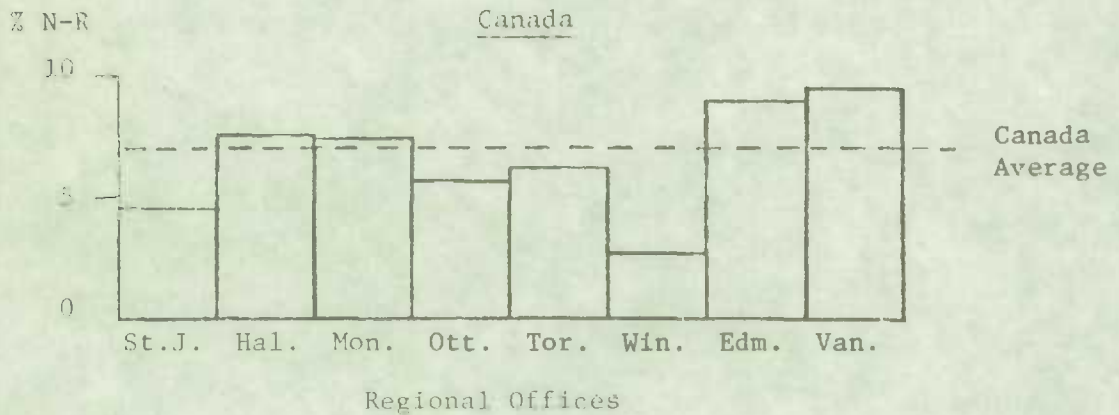


Canada

The non-response rate at the Canada level declined from 7.9% in April to 7.0% in May. The largest change occurred in the T.A. component (decrease from 2.4% to 1.8%) while N<sub>1</sub> and "other" showed declines of 0.1% and 0.2% respectively. The N<sub>2</sub> remained constant.

Again in May the Winnipeg Office indicated the lowest overall rate and Vancouver the highest.

The overall May 1973 rate was considerably lower than the 10.5% rate in May 1972.



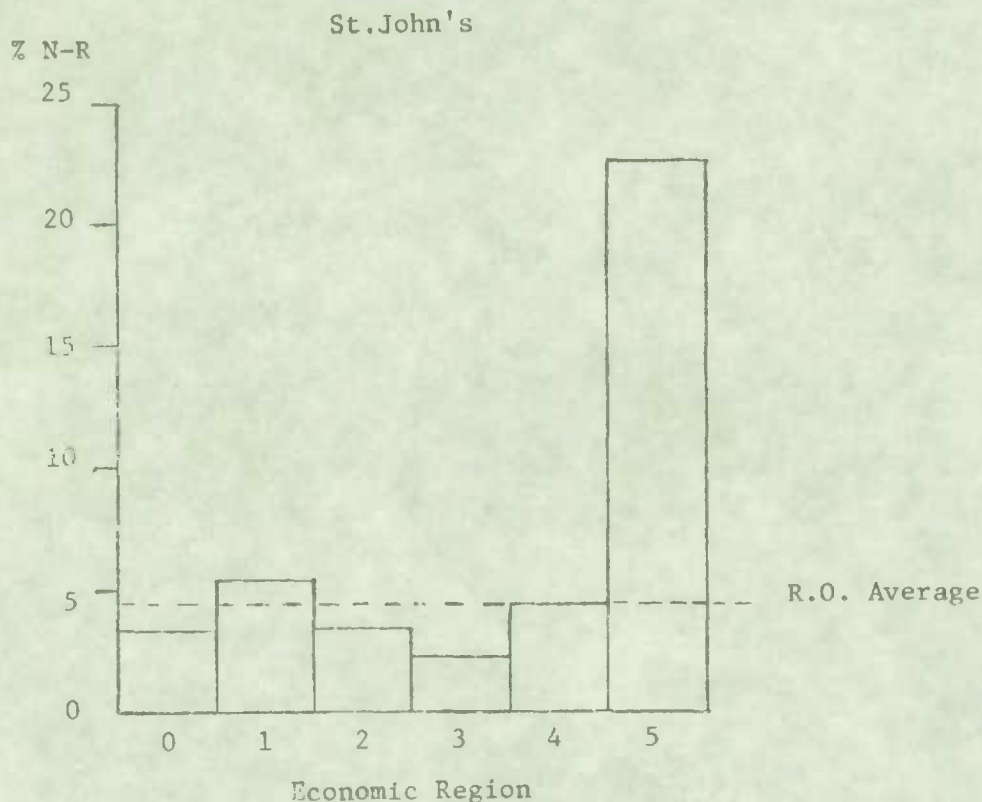




St. John's

The overall rate in St. John's decreased by 0.6% in May. The T.A. and "other" components decreased by 1.0% and 0.4% respectively and N<sub>1</sub> and N<sub>2</sub> increased by 0.5% and 0.3% respectively. The overall rate in May was 4.5%.

This regional office indicated the second lowest overall rate in Canada. The May 1973 rate was less than half the 9.5% rate shown in May 1972.



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Halifax

The overall rate in May was 0.1% higher than in April. The Halifax Office was one of two offices to show a higher rate in May than in April. Small increases in N<sub>1</sub> and "other" were partially offset by small decreases in T.A. and N<sub>2</sub>.

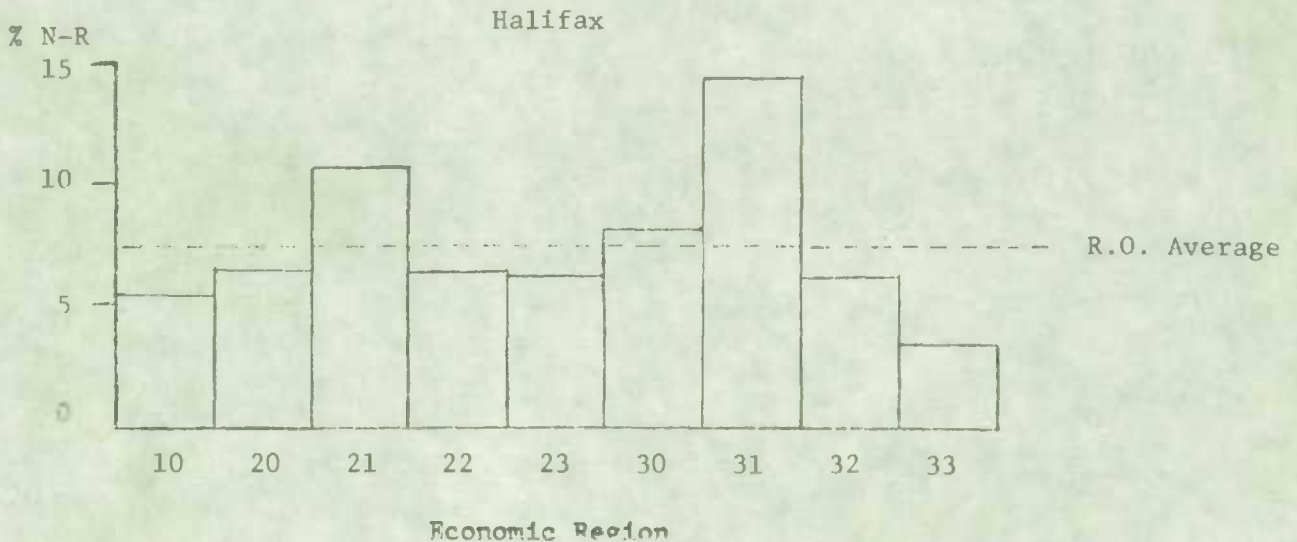
The "roads impassable" part of the "other" component contributed 33 non-respondent households to the total. In April there were 19 such households. In May E.R. 21 was primarily responsible for the large number of households which fell into this category. With 19 households not interviewed due to "roads impassable" the E.R. showed an overall rate of 10.9%; 3.5% of which was attributable to these households. It has been discovered that 17 of the 19 households coded as not interviewed due to "roads impassable" were incorrectly coded. In fact, an interviewer resigned during the survey and failed to notify the office. Thus, these households should be coded as not interviewed due to "no interviewer available".

There seems an obvious solution to the problem of "losing" interviewers during the survey or immediately prior to it. The interviewer could be instructed that as soon as she is aware that she will not be available for a survey or part of a survey she should telephone or telegraph (collect) the regional office such that someone could be assigned to cover the interviewer's assignment.

Despite the decrease (0.1%) in the N<sub>2</sub> rate, this component remains high. For five consecutive months "refusals" have exceeded 2.0%. Three E.R.'s are primarily responsible for the high refusal rate:

- (a) E.R. 22, Halifax-Dartmouth, 2.7%
- (b) E.R. 30, Moncton, 3.5%
- (c) E.R. 31, Saint John, 5.0%

The overall rate (7.6%) for the Halifax Office in May 1973 was considerably lower than the 10.5% rate indicated in May 1972.



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

2. It then goes on to describe the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including surveys, interviews, and focus groups.

3. The next section details the results of the data collection process, highlighting key findings and trends.

4. Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future research and implementation.

5. The overall goal of this study is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of the field and to identify areas for further investigation.



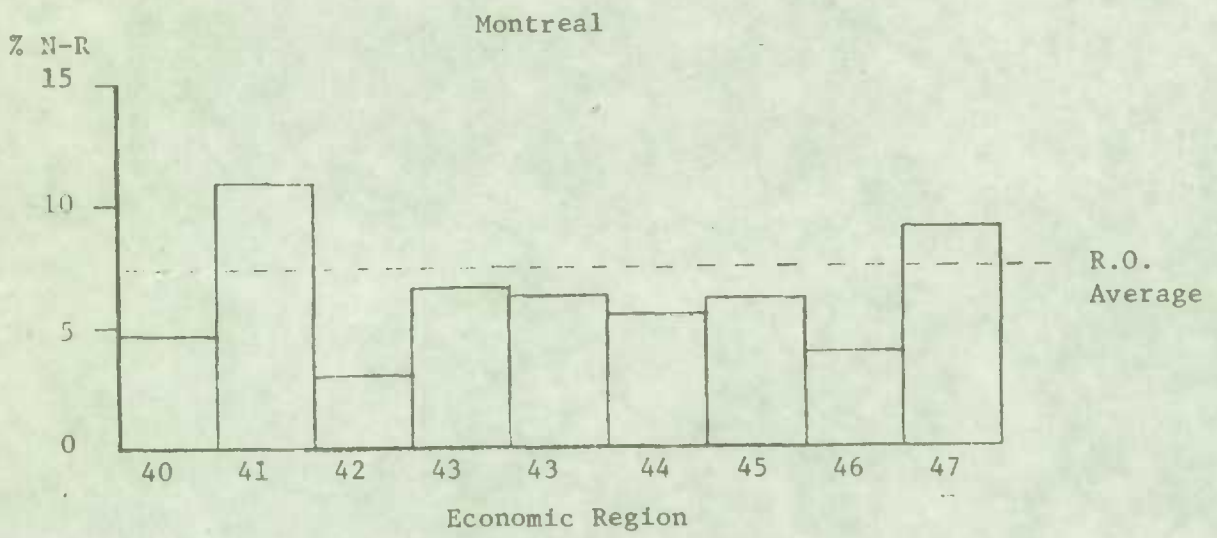


Montreal

The Montreal non-response remained unchanged from the April level of 7.4%. Increases of 0.1% and 0.2% in the T.A. and N<sub>1</sub> components, respectively, were offset by a 0.3% decrease in the N<sub>2</sub> component.

Most of the change in refusals occurred in E.R. 47 (Montreal area). The number of refusal households declined 14 and the rate decreased from 3.6% to 3.0%. Although the N<sub>2</sub> rate for the Office as a whole is somewhat high (2.0%) the decrease from April to May is encouraging.

The May 1973 overall rate of 7.4% showed an improvement over the May 1972 rate of 9.1%.



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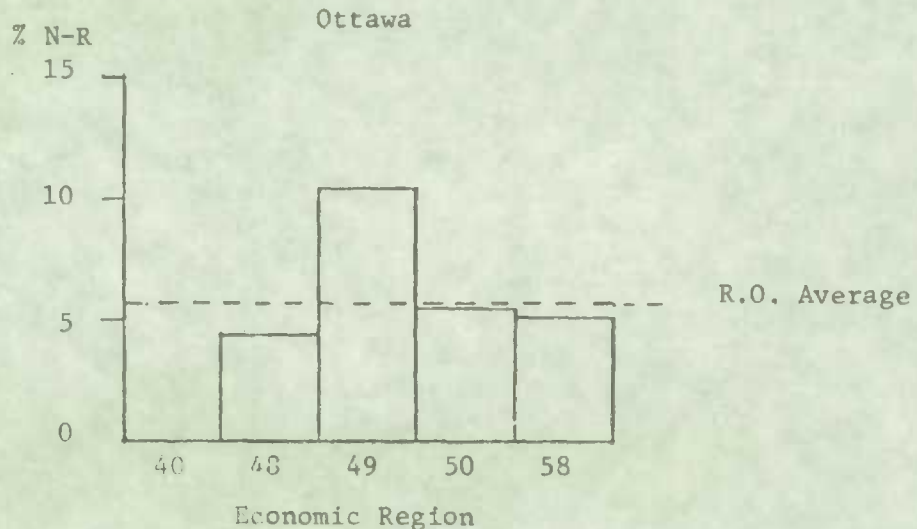
Ottawa

The Ottawa Office indicated a slight increase of 0.1% in the overall rate in May. The 5.7% level is, however, well below the national figure. Changes in the components occurred in the following manner:

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Change (May - April)</u>
T.A.	2.0%	1.1%	-0.9%
N <sub>1</sub>	1.4	1.7	0.3
N <sub>2</sub>	1.5	2.0	0.5
Other	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total	5.6	5.7	0.1

Economic Region 50 (Ottawa Valley) contributed a large number of the households to the increases in all N<sub>1</sub>, N<sub>2</sub> and "other" components. Simultaneously, a large part of the decrease in T.A. for the office is attributable to this E.R. Since half the households covered by the regional office are located in this E.R. changes in non-response in the E.R. are expected to largely affect the overall office levels. The "other" component for this E.R. increased from 0.3% in April to 1.4% in May. Because schedules from four households were delayed in the mails 0.4% non-response was added to the E.R. non-response. Eleven households, or 1.0% of the households in the E.R., were not covered due to "roads impassable". More than half of these households are located in one assignment (east of Ottawa) which could not be completed when a highway was closed. The remaining 5 of the 11 households were scattered throughout three assignments in the E.R. and because of muddy roads could not be contacted.

The May 1973 a rate of 5.7% compares favourably with the 8.7% level in May 1972.



1941

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country in 1941. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development during the year.

Category	Value
1	100
2	150
3	200
4	250
5	300

The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development during the year. The author has done a great deal of research and has presented the results in a very clear and concise manner. The report is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development and is highly recommended for all those interested in the subject.



Figure 1

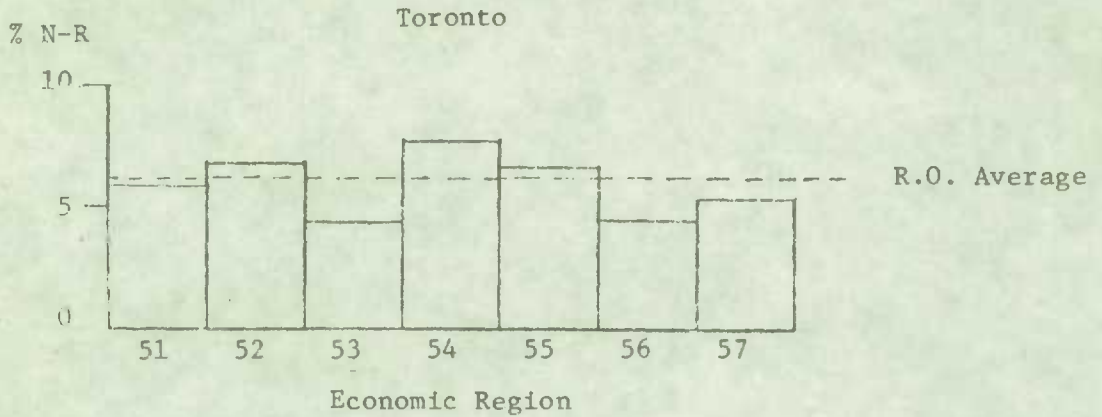


Toronto

The overall non-response rate declined from 7.2% in April to 6.2% in May. The T.A., N<sub>1</sub> and "other" components indicated small decreases while N<sub>2</sub> remained constant.

The non-response was fairly evenly distributed over all E.R.'s: E.R. 53 (Hamilton - St. Catherines area) showed the lowest rate 4.6% and E.R. 54 (London-St.Thomas) the highest, 7.8%.

The Toronto rate for May 1973 was considerably lower than the 11.8% rate in May 1972 and was the lowest rate for May in at least eight years.



The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

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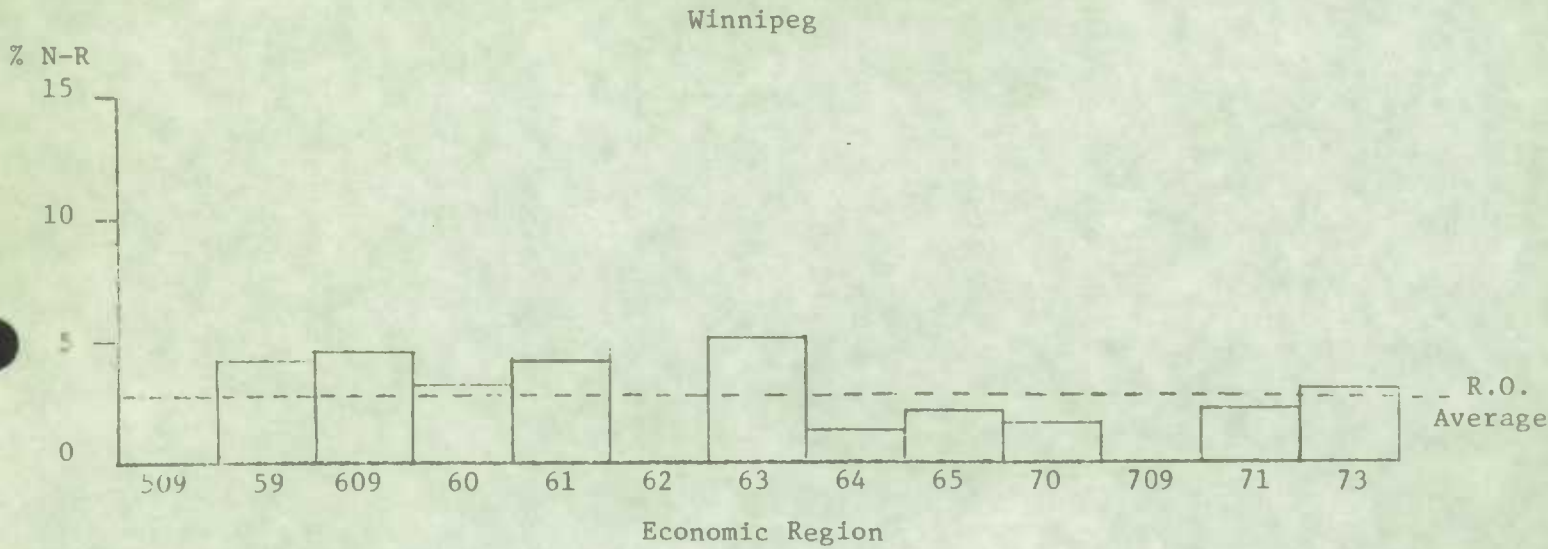
Percentage of work done during the year

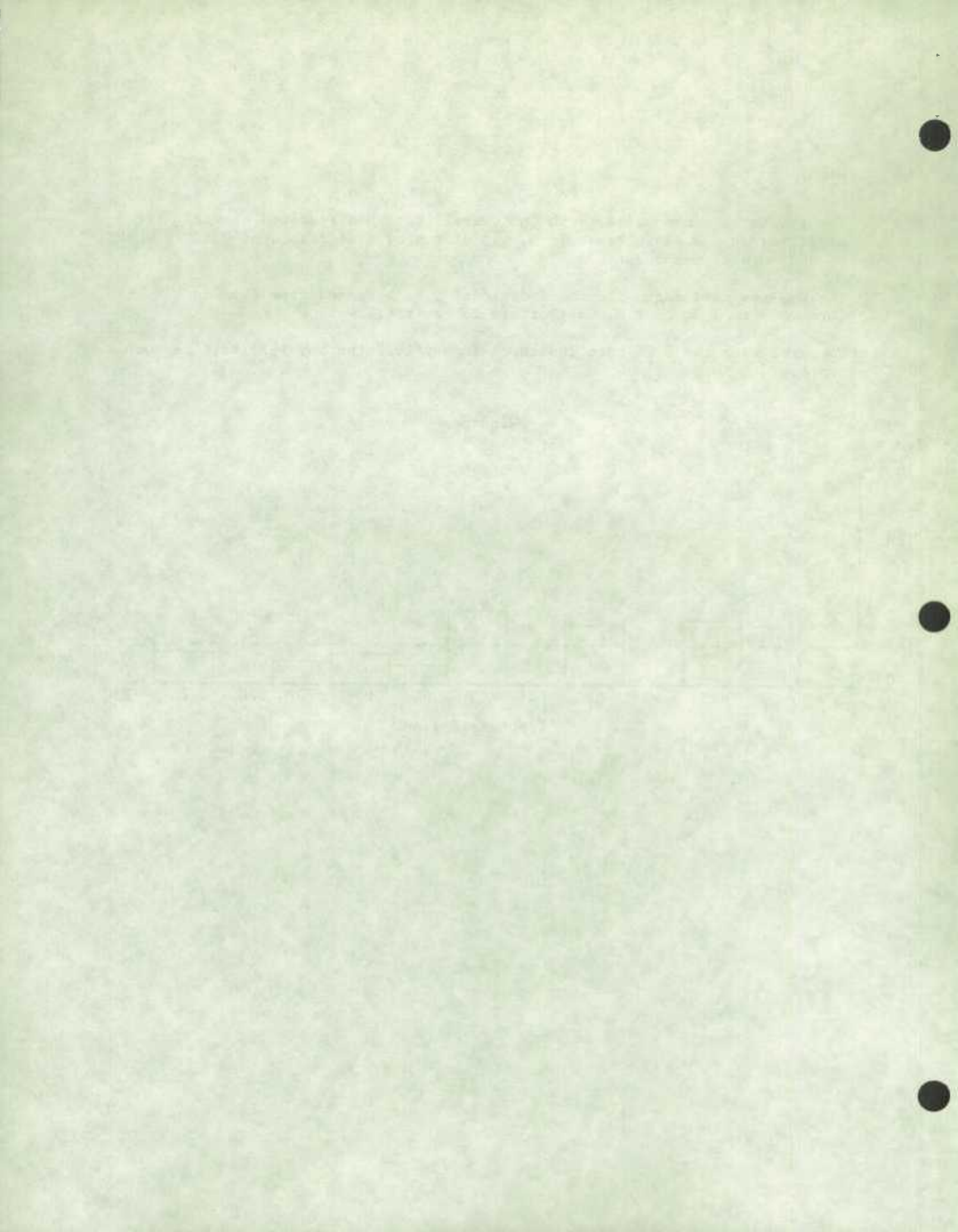
Winnipeg

For the third consecutive month the overall rate has remained at 2.8%. From April to May a 0.2% increase in  $N_2$  was offset by a decreases of 0.1% in both  $N_1$  and "other" components.

The non-response rates for the individual E.R.'s ranged from 1.3% in E.R. 64 (Brandon) to 5.0% in E.R. 63 (Portage la Prairie).

Compared with the 8.2% rate indicated in May 1972 the May 1973 rate is much improved.







Edmonton

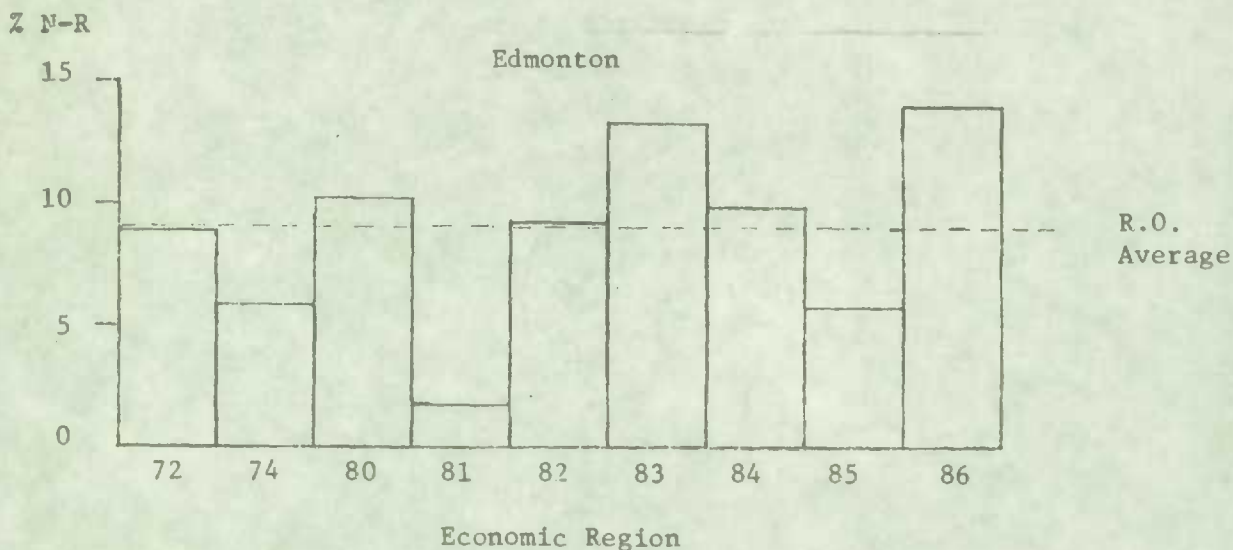
The overall rate decreased from 10.0% in April to 9.0% in May. Changes occurred in all components as follows:

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Change (May-April)</u>
T.A.	3.8%	2.6%	-1.2%
N <sub>1</sub>	2.6	3.3	0.7
N <sub>2</sub>	2.5	2.3	-0.2
Other	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>-0.3</u>
Total	10.0	9.0	-1.0

Although there was 0.4% decrease in the N<sub>2</sub> rate for E.R. 84 the level remains high. This E.R. (Edmonton-Red Deer) indicated an N<sub>2</sub> rate of 3.9% in May.

The non-response was not evenly distributed over all E.R.'s. The overall levels for the E.R.'s ranged from 1.8% in E.R. 81 (Lethbridge) to 14.0% in E.R. 86 (Peace River Region).

The May 1973 rate was 1.8% lower than the May 1972 rate of 10.8%.



1. The first part of the report discusses the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year.

2. The second part deals with the results of the various investigations carried out by the different departments.

3. The third part contains a summary of the work done by the various departments and a comparison of the results with those of the previous year.

4. The fourth part discusses the work done by the various departments during the year and the progress of the work done during the year.

5. The fifth part contains a summary of the work done by the various departments and a comparison of the results with those of the previous year.



Fig. 1. Results of the various investigations.

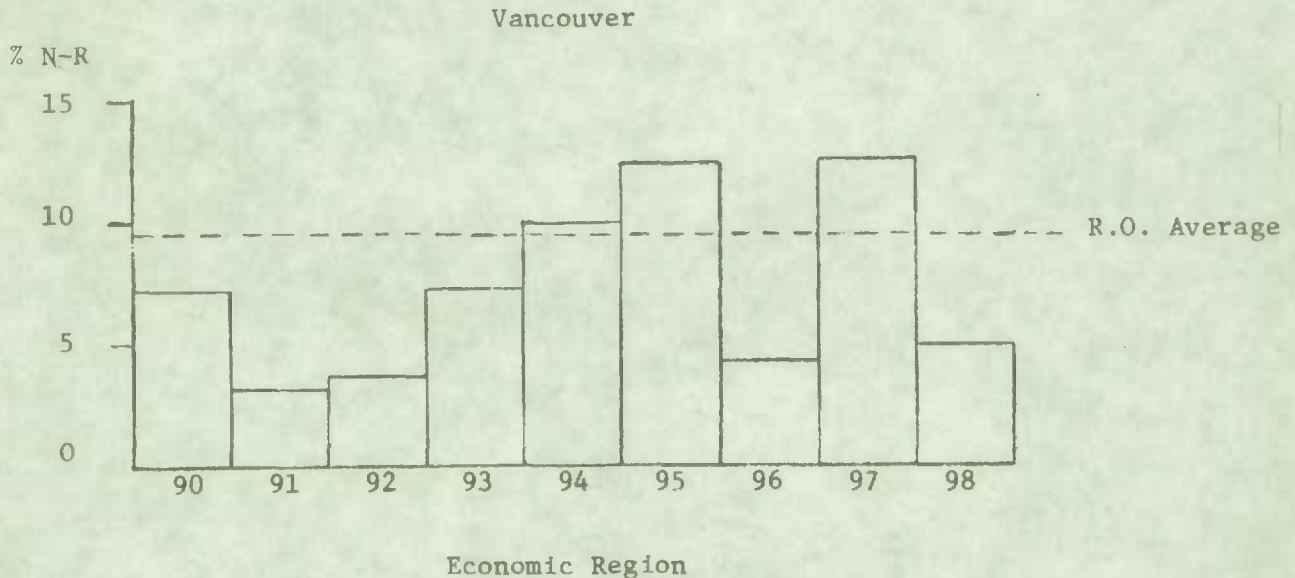
Vancouver

The overall non-response rate declined from 14.5% in April to 9.6% in May. The T.A., N<sub>1</sub> and "other" components decreased and N<sub>2</sub> remained constant. The largest decrease occurred in the N<sub>1</sub> component which declined from 5.5% to 3.2%.

Decreases in overall rates occurred in all E.R.'s with the result that only two showed rates in excess of 12.0%. This contrasts with the situation in April when only two E.R.'s showed rates of less than 12.0%.

Despite the substantial decrease in the overall rate the N<sub>2</sub> component, at 3.1%, remains high. Economic Region 94 (Vancouver area) showed an N<sub>2</sub> rate of 3.8%, the highest E.R. in the regional office. Although the office showed the highest overall non-response in Canada only the N<sub>2</sub> component was higher than in any other office. (Edmonton showed the highest T.A. and N<sub>1</sub> rates while Halifax had the highest "other" rate). It is obvious, therefore, that considerable effort to reduce refusals would reduce considerably the overall rate in Vancouver.

The May 1973 rate was 3.6% lower than the May 1972 rate of 13.2%



1. The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the editor, dated 10th April 1955. It discusses the author's interest in the subject of the paper and the reasons for writing it.

2. The second part of the document is a letter from the editor to the author, dated 15th April 1955. It discusses the author's letter and the editor's response to it.

3. The third part of the document is a letter from the author to the editor, dated 20th April 1955. It discusses the author's response to the editor's letter and the author's conclusions.

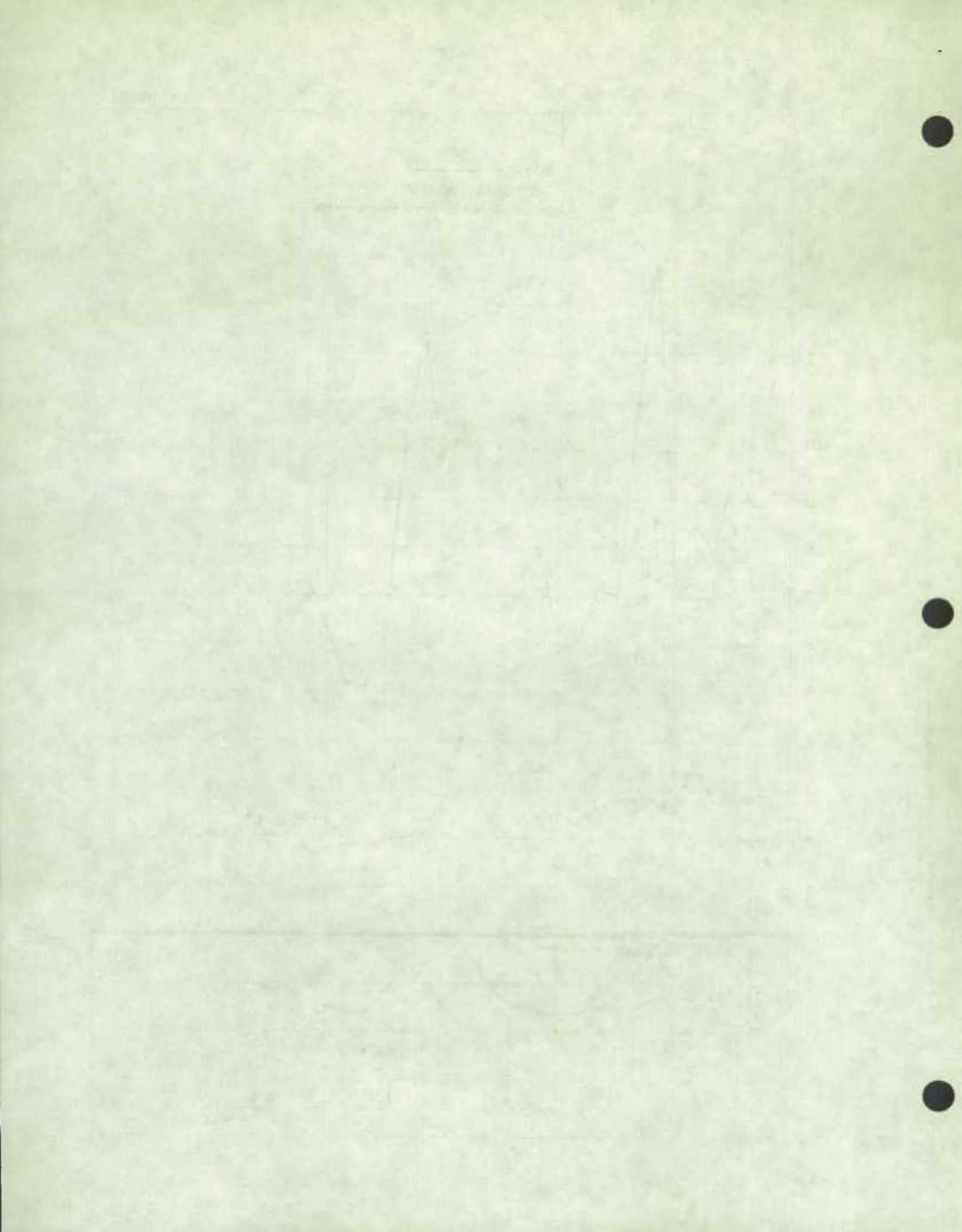
4. The fourth part of the document is a letter from the editor to the author, dated 25th April 1955. It discusses the author's letter and the editor's response to it.



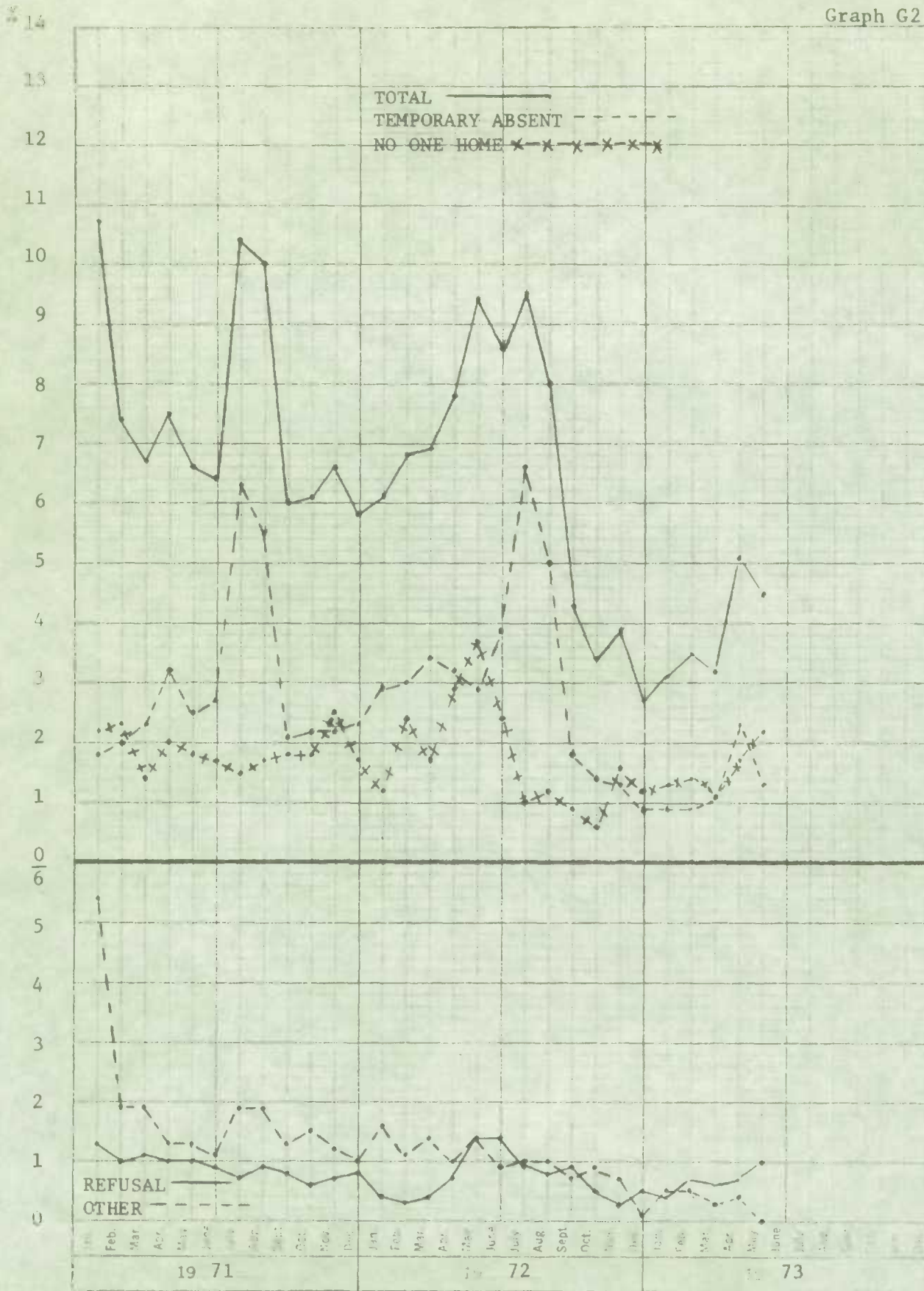
Figure 1







Graph G2



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



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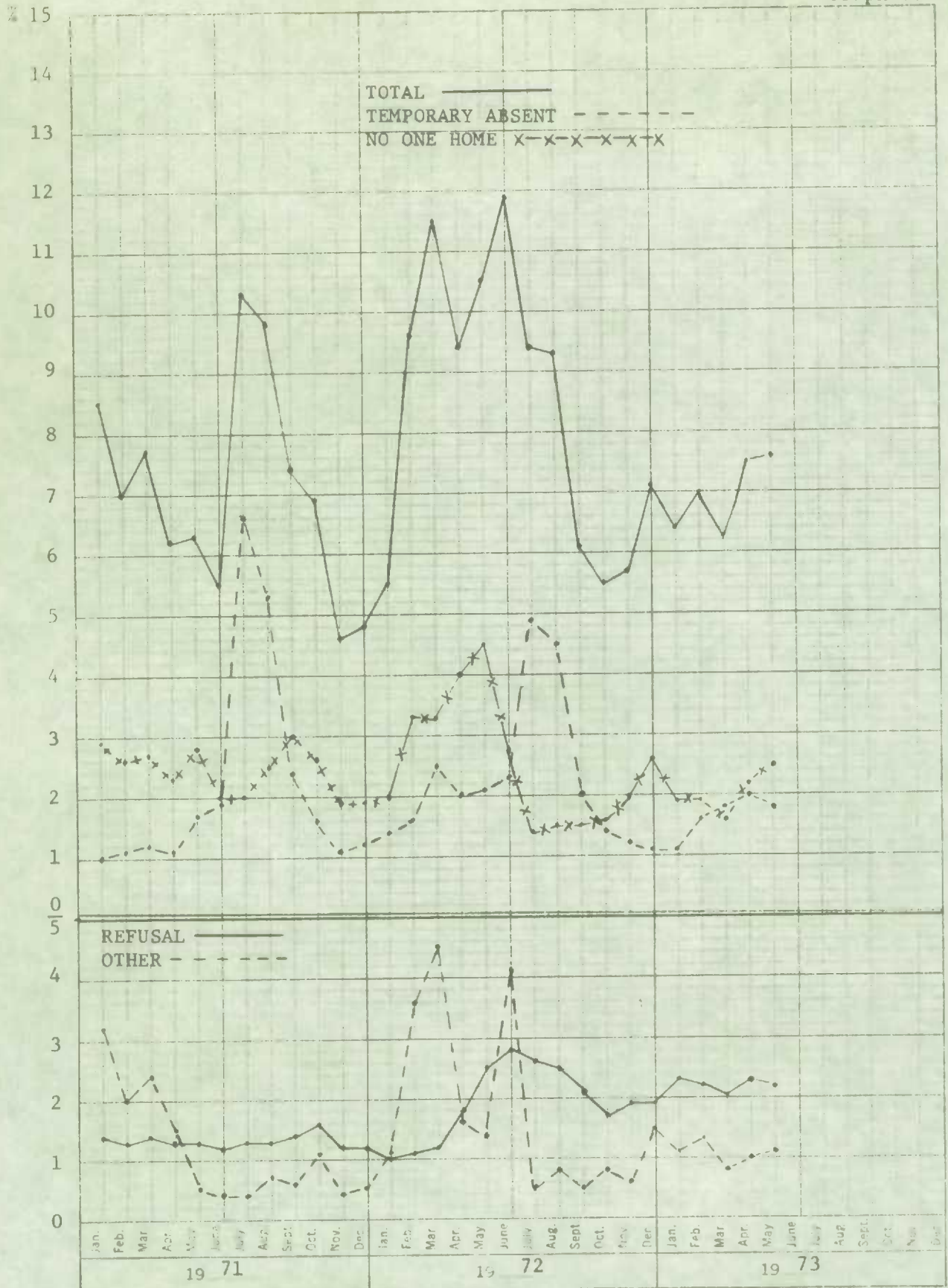
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Halifax Regional Office

Graph G3



3 YEARS BY MONTHS 46 3290  
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 KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.



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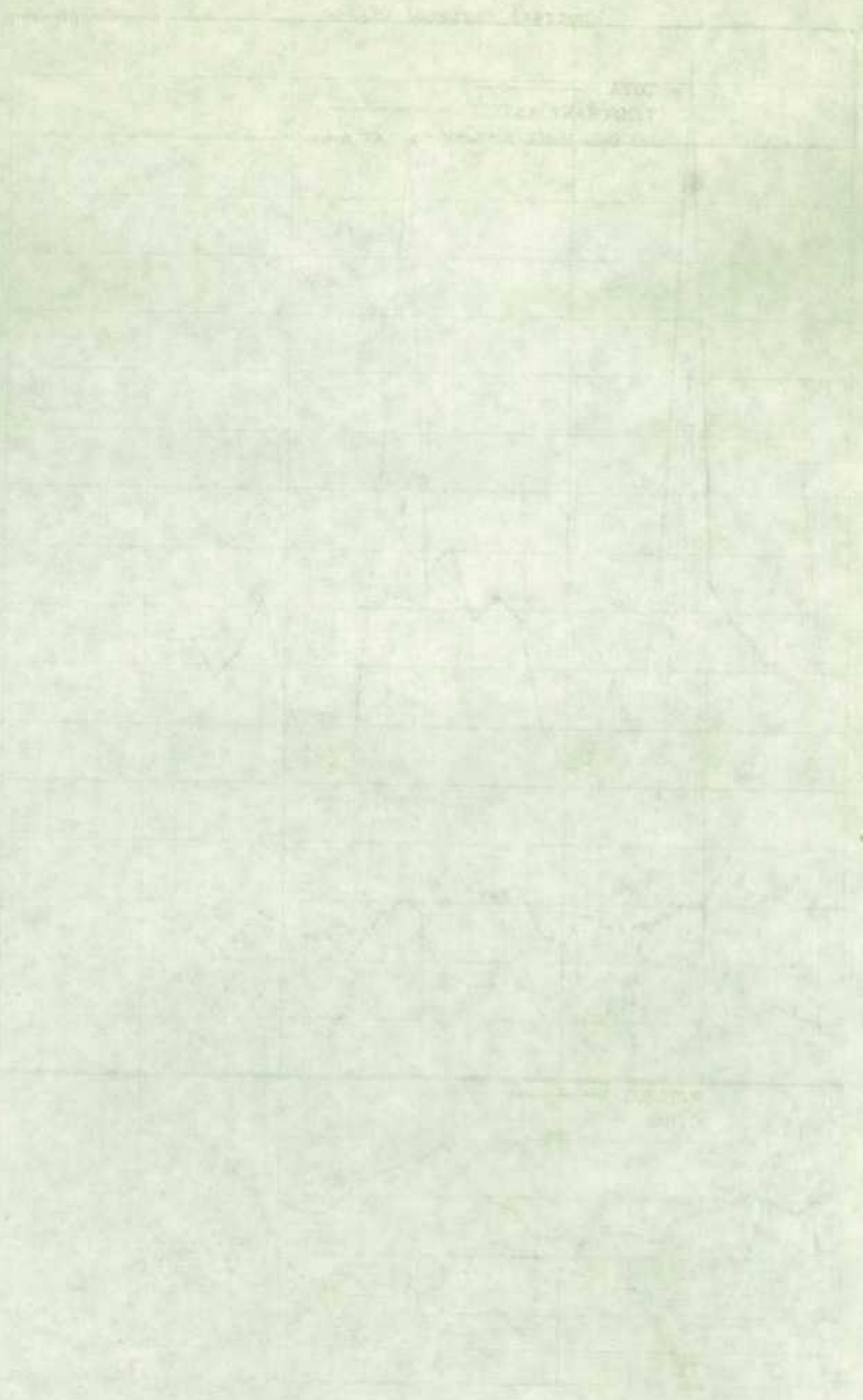
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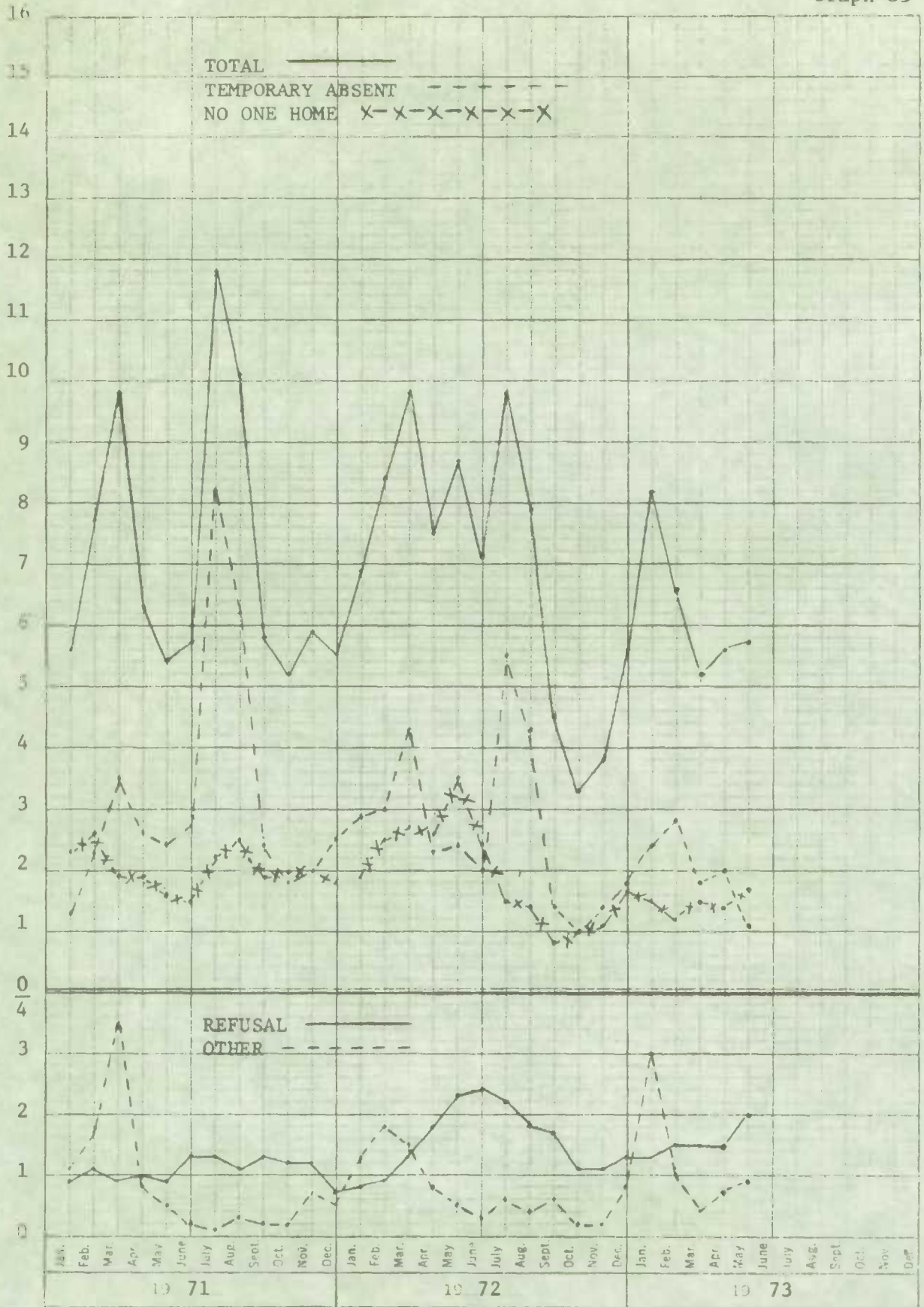
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3 YEARS BY MONTHS 46 3290  
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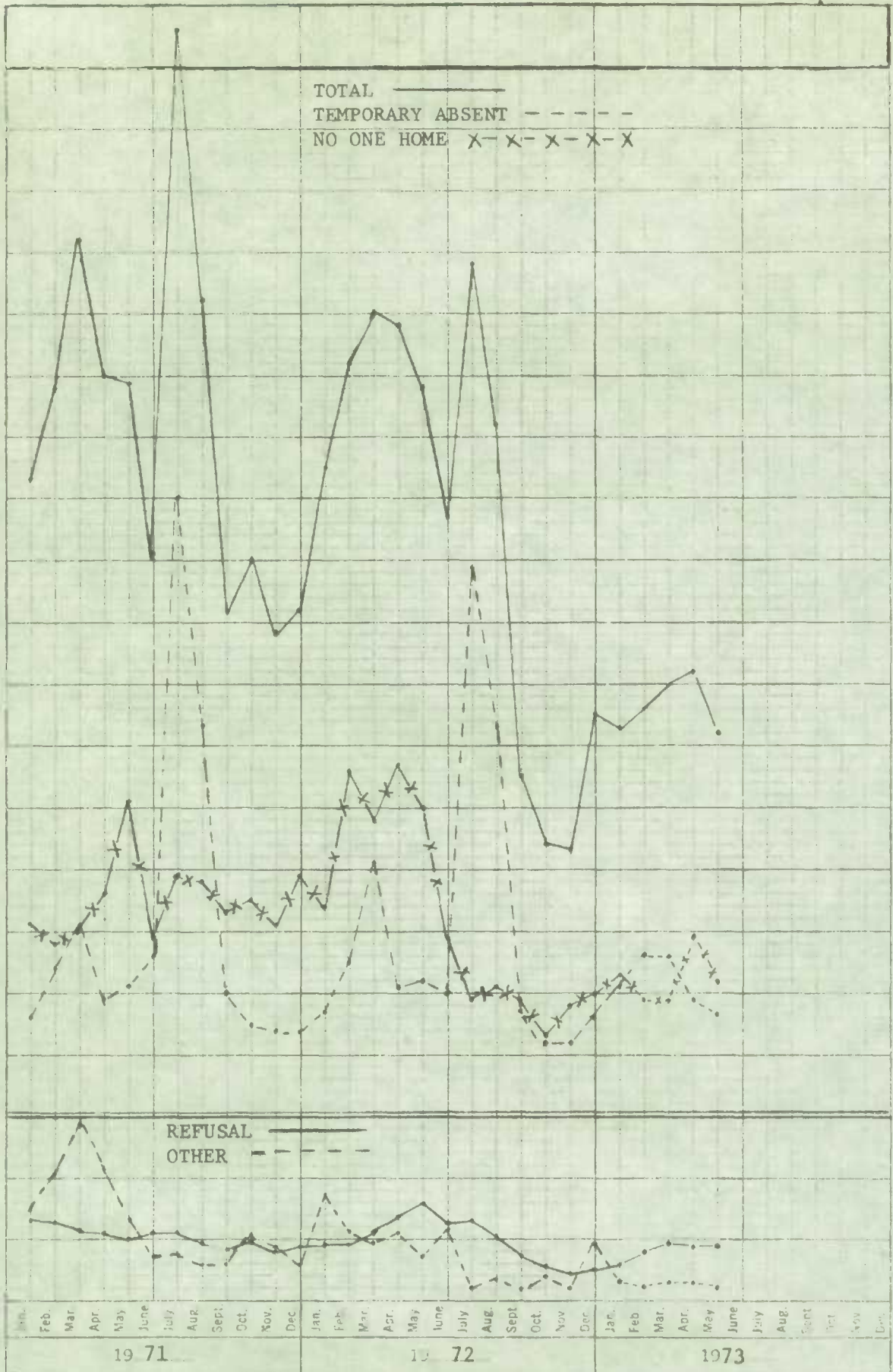
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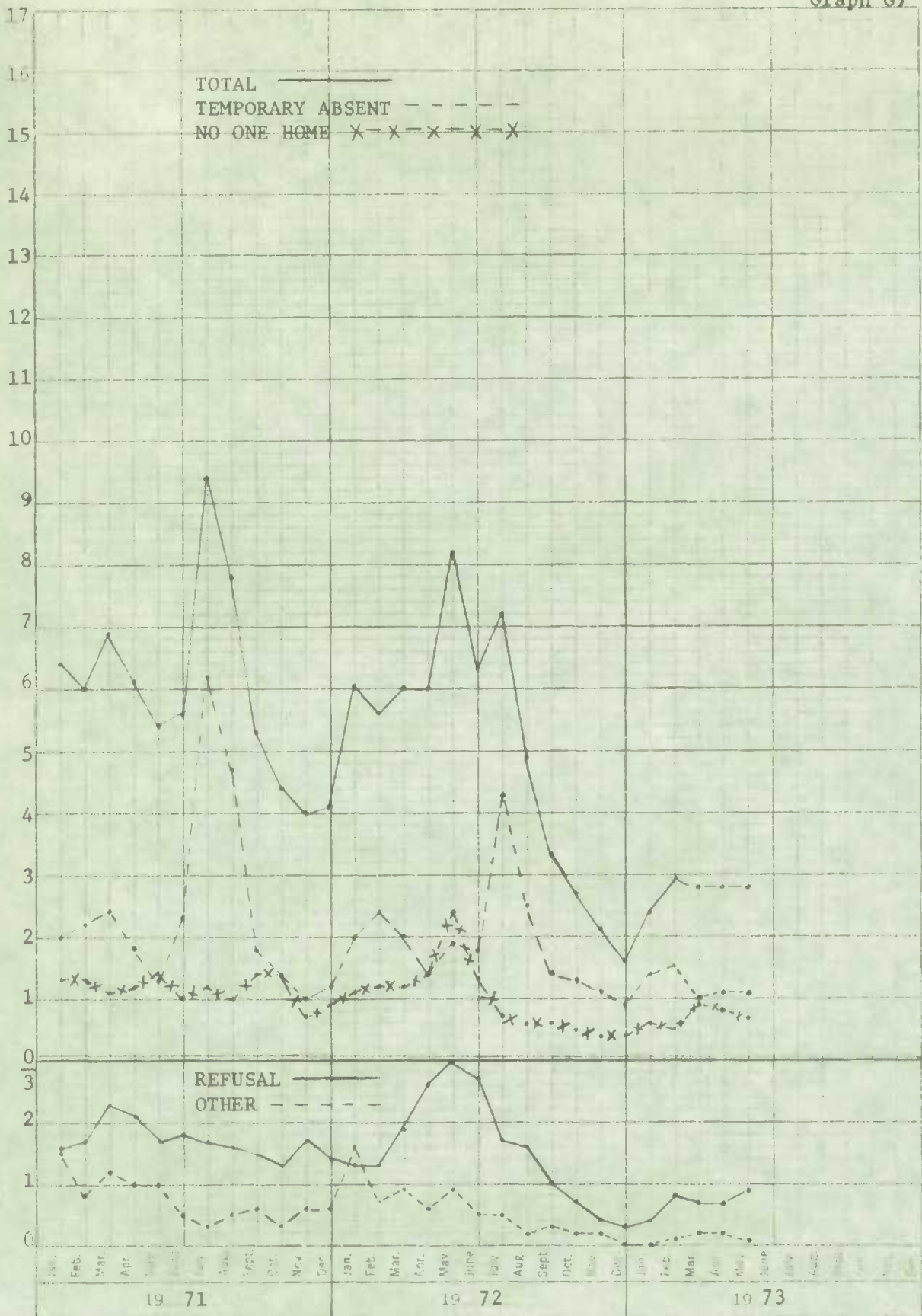
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 KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.







Graph G7



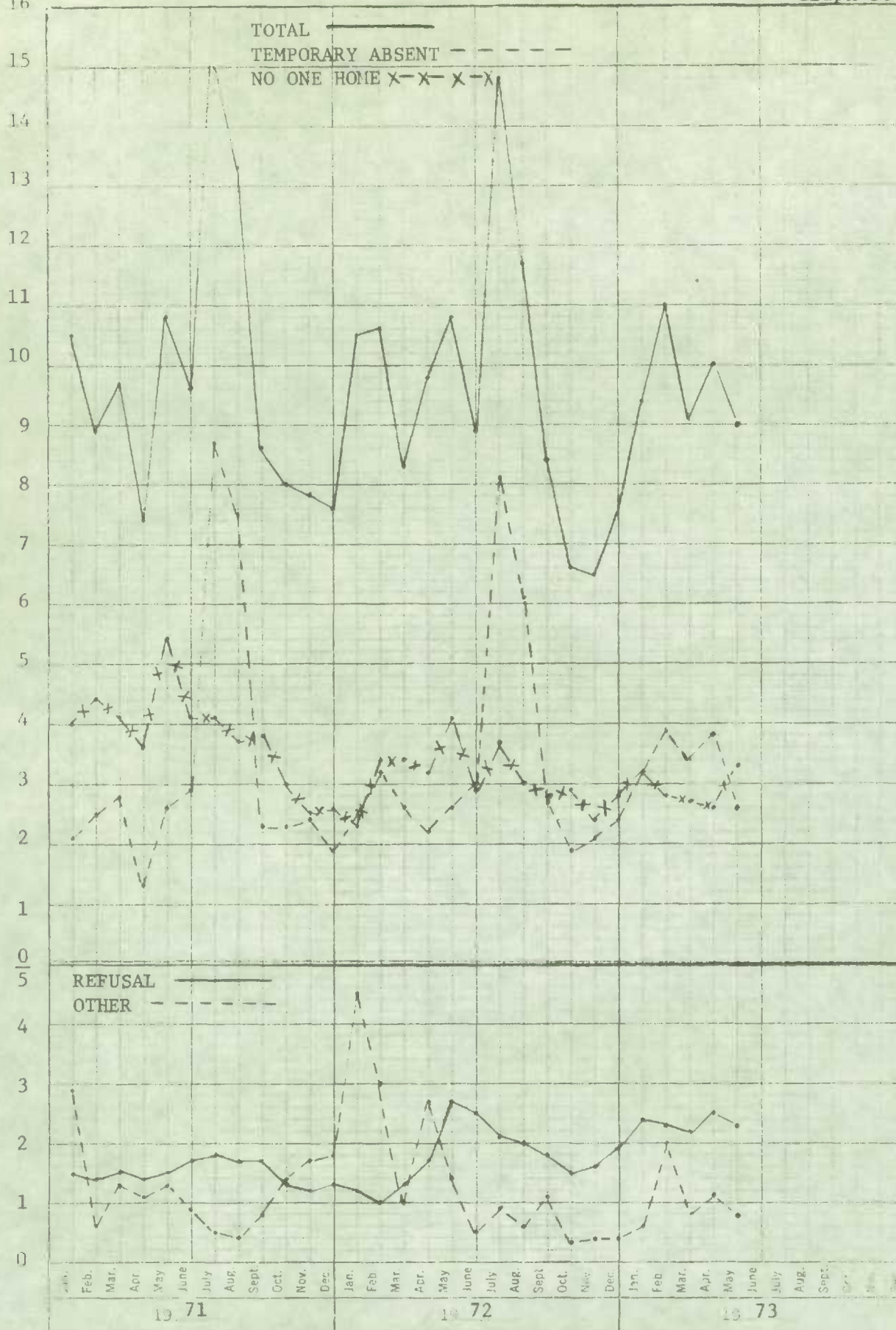
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 KEFFEL & ESSER

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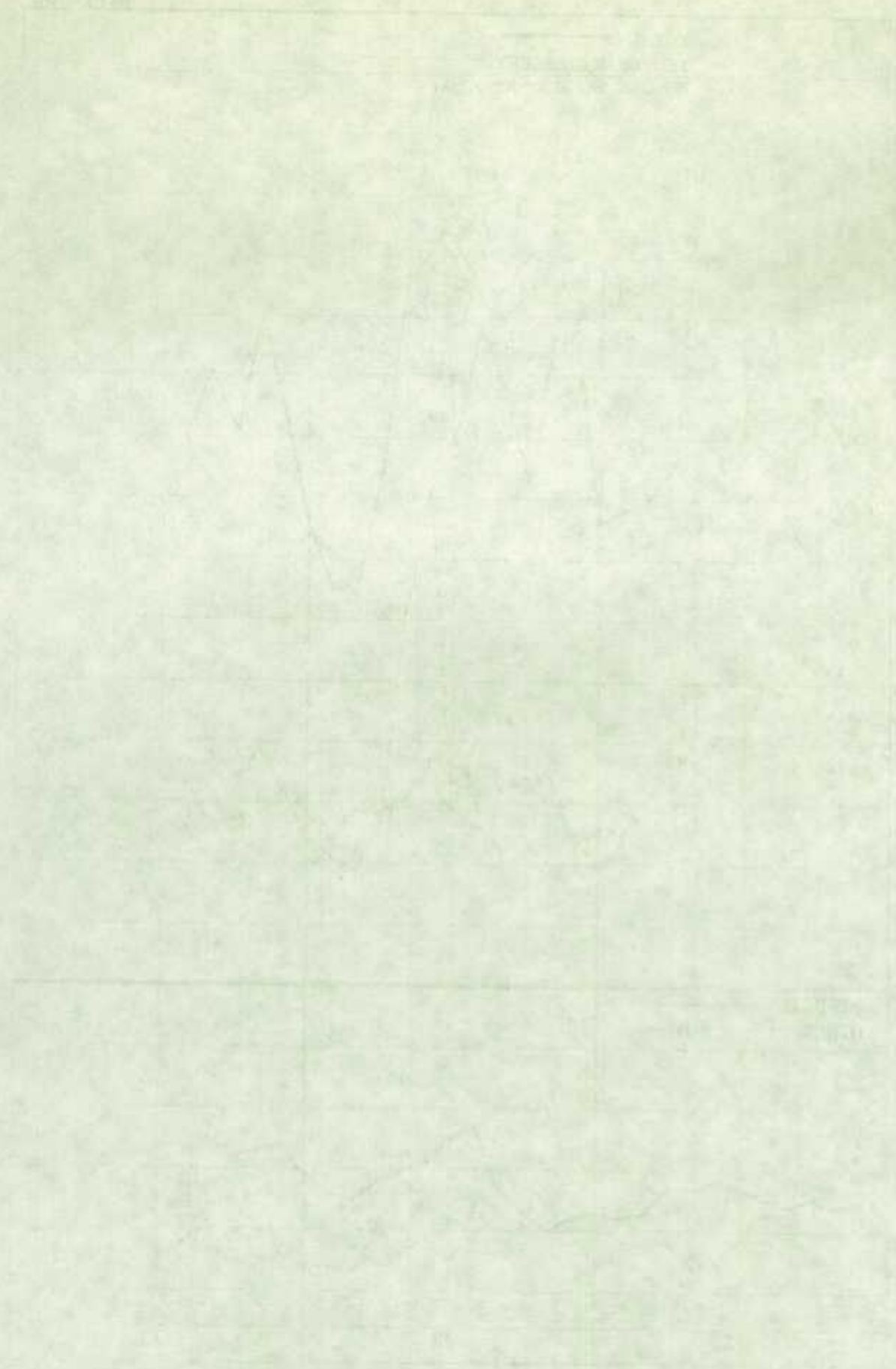
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3 YEARS BY MONTHS  
X 100 DIVISIONS

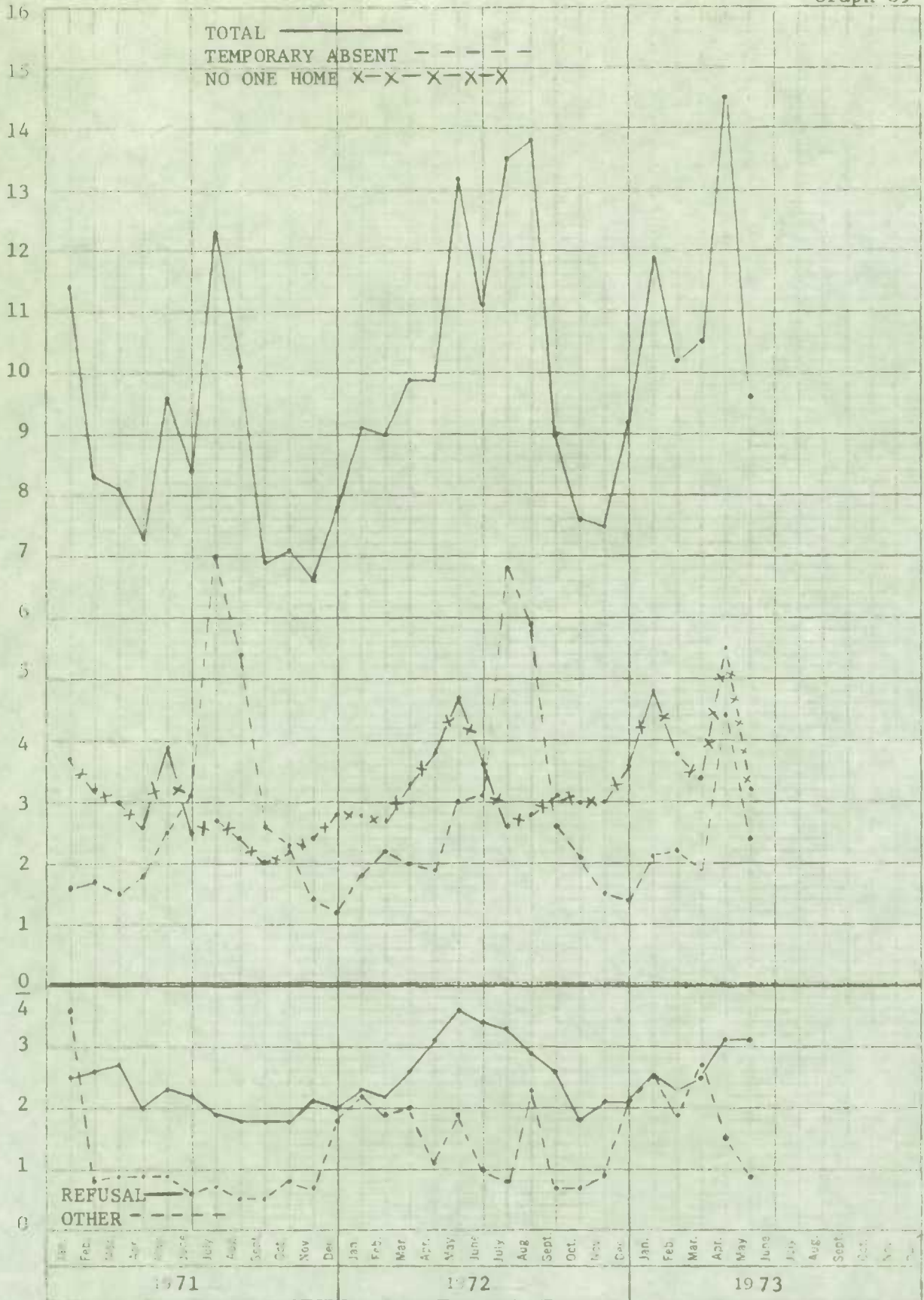
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1912







3 YEARS BY MONTHS 46 3290  
 X 100 DIVISIONS  
 REUSEFUL & RESSER 100

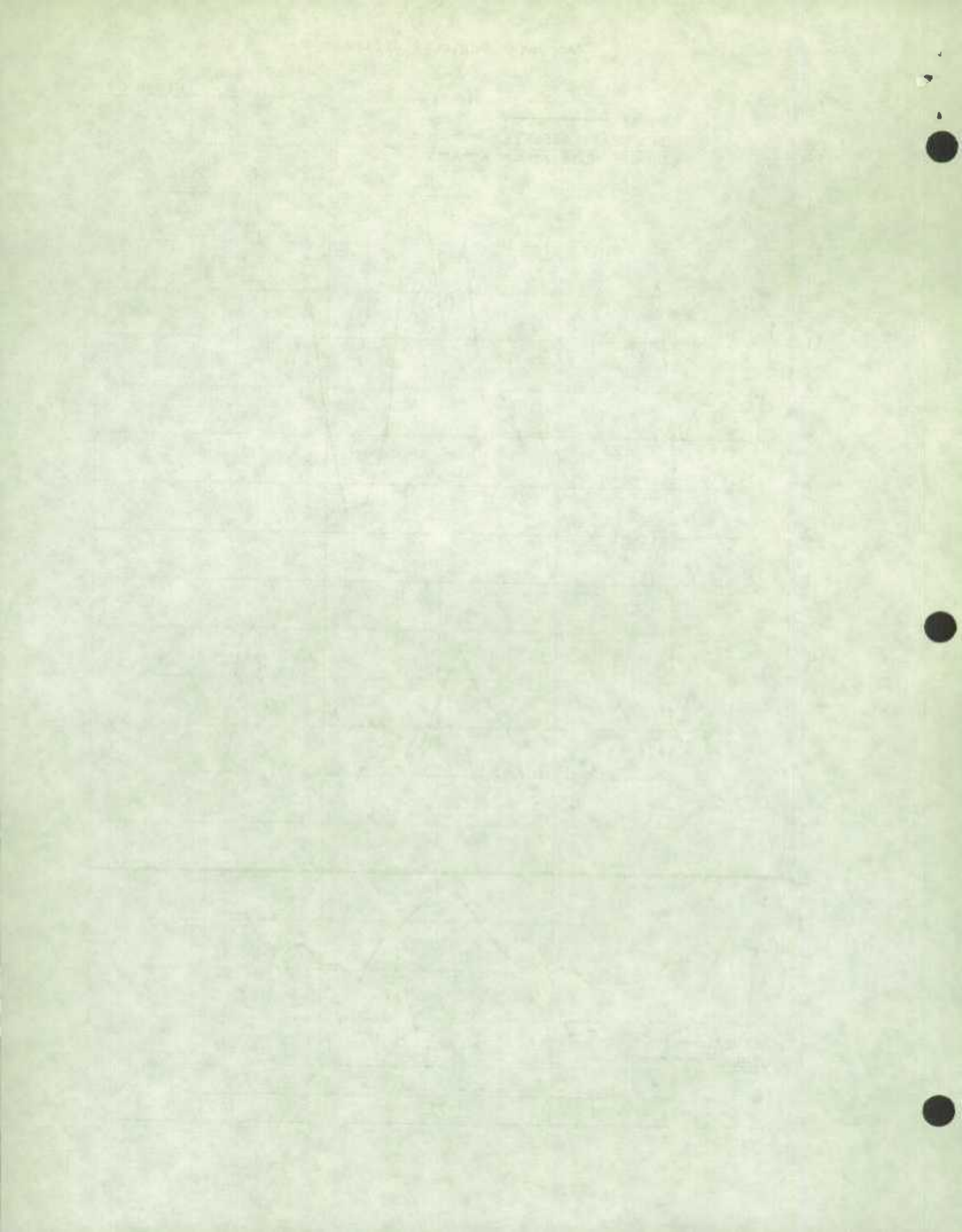


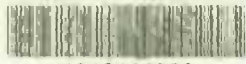


TABLE 1.  
May, 1973

NON-RESPONSE RATES BY COMPONENT,  
CANADA, AND REGIONAL OFFICES  
( Percent )

	Total	T. A.	N. 1.	N. 2.	Other
Canada	7.0	1.8	2.5	2.0	0.7
St. John's	4.5	1.3	2.2	1.0	0.0
Halifax	7.6	1.8	2.5	2.2	1.1
Montreal	7.4	1.8	2.7	2.0	0.9
Ottawa	5.7	1.1	1.7	2.0	0.9
Toronto	6.2	1.7	2.2	1.8	0.5
Winnipeg	2.8	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.1
Edmonton	9.0	2.6	3.3	2.3	0.8
Vancouver	9.6	2.4	3.2	3.1	0.9

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