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canadian labour force survey

LABOUR FORCE QUALITY REPORT

AUGUST 1973

Labour Force Survey Division
Field Division
Household Surveys Development Staff

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

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MEMORANDUM

Date September 13, 1973.

To - *A* Recipients of Quality Report.

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

Subject - *Sujet* Variances in the Labour Force Survey: A New Section.

A new section called "Variances in the Labour Force Survey" has been added to the monthly quality report. While variances are a different quality measure from those occupying most of the monthly quality report and subject to much less control in the field, many recipients of the quality report are interested in quality measures as they directly pertain to the published statistics. The committee feels that the topic of variances belonging to such a category deserves a more detailed monthly study than it has in the past. For a few months, the write-up will be somewhat on an experimental basis with changes anticipated after a break-in period. It is hoped that comments will be sent to the committee so that a fixed or variable format on the variance write-up useful to as many recipients as possible can be established.

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HIGHLIGHTS

A SLIPPAGE

The estimated slippage rate at the Canada level has increased from 4.9% in June to 5.1% in July. See Summary Table on page 5 and graphs on pages C-1 and C-2.

1 — By Province: All provinces exhibited positive slippage rates in July. Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia were the only provinces showing decreases in the estimated slippage rates from June to July. Increases in slippage rates were noted in the remaining seven provinces.

The sharpest increases in the estimated slippage rates occurred in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. These increases were due, in part, to changes in the average size of households as indicated by the following table:

Province	Average Size of Household		Slippage Rates		Estimated Slippage Rate for July if Average Size of Household was the same as for June
	June	July	June	July	
Prince Edward Island	2.5581	2.5216	3.1	4.7	3.3
Nova Scotia	2.5133	2.4693	6.7	8.3	6.7
New Brunswick	2.6729	2.6551	6.6	7.9	7.3
Saskatchewan	2.3278	2.3112	3.6	4.8	4.1

Moreover, the estimated slippage rate in Newfoundland continued its upward trend which started between the months of November and December, 1972.

2 — By Age at the Canada Level: All age groups at the Canada level exhibited positive slippage rates in July.

From June to July, decreases in the estimated slippage rates were noted in the 45-64 and 65 and over age groups. Increases were noticed in the remaining three age groups with the largest increases occurring in the 20-24 and 25-44 age groups.

The highest slippage rate was exhibited by the 20-24 age group. For this age group, the estimate derived from the July 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.

B NON-RESPONSE

From June to July the overall national rate increased substantially; from 8.4% to 15.1%. All regional offices indicated increased rates. As is usual in the July survey, the T.A. component was the largest component: the T.A. rate increased from 3.3% in June to 9.1% in July. The N_1 and "other" components showed moderate increases and the N_2 rate remained constant.

Compared with the July surveys of previous years, the 1973 July rate is high. Not since 1970 has the overall rate been at the present level. In addition, the July 1973 T.A. rate is the highest in at least the past eight years. The overall rate in July 1972 was 12.4% of which 7.3% was due to the T.A. component.

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

C VARIANCE

The coefficients of variation of the characteristics employed, unemployed and in Labour Force at the national level changed very little from the June figures. The coefficient of variation for unemployed at the Canada level rose from 2.54 in June to 2.60 in July while the coefficients of variation of employed and of in Labour Force decreased slightly. The coefficient of variation of unemployed increased in all provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba. A significant increase occurred in Ontario where the coefficient of variation increased from 4.47 to 5.56 in July. For more information on the variances of estimates in the Labour Force Survey see Appendix 2 of this report.

D REJECTED DOCUMENTS

At the Canada level the July reject rate of documents resulting from edits on regular Labour Force Items was 9.1% up 0.1% from the June rate of 9.0%.

The St. John's region with 5.1% had the lowest reject rate on LF items followed by Winnipeg with 6.3%. Other regions registered rates ranging from 8.1 to 10.7%.

Six regions registered decreases in the number of careless errors for LF items 1 to 10, 24, 25 and 26 when compared with the June results. However, these careless errors continue to account for the major portion of the rejected documents.

At the Canada level, rejected documents caused by supplementary questions registered 2.6% for July down 3.1% from the June rate of 5.7%. All regions contributed to this downward trend with Ottawa registering the low reject rate of 0.9%.

See Summary Table on page 5 and graphs on pages G-3 to G-10 and detailed table on page 6.

E ENUMERATION COST

The Job Mobility Survey, sponsored by Carleton and McMaster Universities, was a supplement to the July Labour Force Survey. This additional survey required Labour Force interviewers to leave a multi-paged questionnaire to be completed by individuals in all sample households and to return at a later date to pick up the completed questionnaire.

Since interviewers find it impossible to assess the time and travel that should be charged to the "drop-off" of the Mobility questionnaires, a percentage method based on time studies of apportioning these costs is carried out by all Regional Offices.

It is therefore not possible to make a valid comparison of Enumeration Cost for the Labour Force Survey as between June and July. However, economies of approximately 10% were realized in the enumeration cost for the July Labour Force Survey as a result of cost sharing with the Mobility survey.

It should be noted that the revised rates of payment for interviewers, effective April 1, 1973, and approved by order in Council on July 17, 1973, are not represented in the July cost data.

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

F COMPARISON OF SERIES

1 UIC Claimants and LFS Unemployed

In June, the LFS level of unemployment was estimated at 503,000 as compared to 739,000 claimants registered for unemployment insurance benefits. As in previous years, the LFS level of unemployment increased between May and June while the level of UIC Claimants declined. This seasonal pattern reflects the influx of the students on the labour market who are not eligible for UIC benefits. The May-to-June increase in the LFS Unemployed in the age group 14-24 (+ 54,000) more than offset the decline in the age group 25 and over (— 44,000). The statistics for UIC Claimants are not available by age.

The comparison of both levels shows that the ratio of the UIC Claimants to the LFS Unemployed declined to 1.47 in June from 1.64 in May. This seasonal decline also reflects the influx of students as mentioned above.

See tables on pages 5 and 7 and Graph 11.

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 Rates

(a) Actual: The Canadian unemployment rate was at 4.8% in July as compared to the American rate of 5.0%. Over the year, the Canadian rate dropped by 1.0 while the American rate declined by 0.8.

(b) Seasonally-adjusted: Between June and July, both the Canadian and American seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates declined by 0.1. In July, the Canadian rate was 5.2% as compared to the American rate of 4.7%.

See Summary Table on page 5 and Graph 11.

SUMMARY TABLE

		Monthly Estimates and Rates							Month-to-Month Change				Year-to-Year Change	
		1973					1972		June 1973 to July 1973	May 1973 to June 1973	April 1973 to May 1973	March 1973 to April 1973	July 1972 to July 1973	June 1972 to June 1973
		July	June	May	April	March	July	June						
Slippage														
Canada - Total	%	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.7
14-19 years	%	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.6	0.9	+ 0.3	- 0.2	+ 0.7	- 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
20-24 years	%	12.5	11.7	12.5	12.5	11.9	10.9	11.0	+ 0.8	- 0.8	–	+ 0.6	+ 1.6	+ 0.7
25-44 years	%	5.7	4.8	3.9	4.4	3.8	5.5	3.8	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	- 0.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
45-64 years	%	3.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.5	3.5	4.5	- 0.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
65 and over	%	0.8	1.1	1.8	2.5	3.0	0.0	2.2	- 0.3	- 0.7	- 0.7	- 0.5	+ 0.8	- 1.1
Newfoundland	%	11.6	11.3	11.0	10.8	10.3	8.5	6.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 3.1	+ 4.7
Prince Edward Island	%	4.7	3.1	2.9	2.5	3.3	1.9	0.0	+ 1.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	- 0.8	+ 2.8	+ 3.1
Nova Scotia	%	8.3	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.2	4.0	2.5	+ 1.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	–	+ 4.3	+ 4.2
New Brunswick	%	7.9	6.6	7.2	6.9	5.9	9.1	9.3	+ 1.3	- 0.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	- 1.2	- 2.7
Quebec	%	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.3	- 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	–	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Ontario	%	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.9	5.3	5.3	4.7	+ 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.7	+ 0.6	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Manitoba	%	5.5	6.3	5.7	4.7	3.7	3.3	1.2	- 0.8	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	+ 2.2	+ 5.1
Saskatchewan	%	4.8	3.6	3.4	4.5	2.9	- 0.4	- 0.7	+ 1.2	+ 0.2	- 1.1	+ 1.6	+ 5.2	+ 4.3
Alberta	%	5.8	5.0	3.3	3.6	3.5	2.1	1.7	+ 0.8	+ 1.7	- 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 3.7	+ 3.3
British Columbia	%	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.0	4.9	6.9	6.2	- 0.1	- 0.5	+ 1.0	- 0.9	- 2.5	- 1.7
Non-response														
Canada	%	13.1	8.4	7.0	7.9	6.8	12.4	9.4	+ 6.7	+ 1.4	- 0.9	+ 1.1	+ 2.7	- 1.0
St. John's	%	14.0	5.4	4.5	5.1	3.2	9.5	8.6	+ 8.6	+ 0.9	- 0.6	+ 1.9	+ 4.5	- 3.2
Halifax	%	13.4	8.1	7.6	7.5	6.3	9.4	11.9	+ 5.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.2	+ 4.0	- 3.8
Montreal	%	19.2	10.3	7.4	7.4	6.8	15.7	8.6	+ 8.9	+ 2.9	–	+ 0.6	+ 3.5	+ 1.7
Ottawa	%	13.9	8.6	5.7	5.6	5.2	9.8	7.1	+ 5.3	+ 2.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 4.1	+ 1.5
Toronto	%	16.2	6.7	6.2	7.2	7.0	13.8	9.7	+ 9.5	+ 0.5	- 1.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.4	- 3.0
Winnipeg	%	6.7	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	7.2	6.3	+ 2.8	+ 1.1	–	–	- 0.5	- 2.4
Edmonton	%	15.8	11.2	9.0	10.0	9.1	14.8	8.9	+ 4.6	+ 2.2	- 1.0	+ 0.9	+ 1.0	+ 2.3
Vancouver	%	16.0	11.0	9.6	14.5	10.5	13.5	11.1	+ 5.0	+ 1.4	- 4.9	+ 4.0	+ 2.5	- 0.1
Rejected Documents (1) (Regular Labour Force Items)														
Canada	%	9.1	9.0	8.2	7.6	7.4	9.6	9.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	- 0.5	- 0.5
St. John's	%	5.1	6.3	4.9	5.9	4.1	7.5	8.6	- 1.2	+ 1.4	- 1.0	+ 1.8	- 2.4	- 2.3
Halifax	%	10.0	9.8	9.0	7.9	8.1	9.9	9.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.1	- 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Montreal	%	8.8	7.8	7.2	6.4	5.9	7.6	8.4	+ 1.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.2	- 0.6
Ottawa	%	9.3	7.6	7.0	7.1	7.2	9.6	9.7	+ 1.7	+ 0.6	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 2.1
Toronto	%	10.7	11.0	9.8	10.1	10.1	12.5	11.3	- 0.3	+ 1.2	- 0.3	–	- 1.8	- 0.3
Winnipeg	%	6.1	5.8	6.5	5.7	6.2	8.5	7.2	+ 0.5	- 0.7	+ 0.8	- 0.5	- 2.2	- 1.4
Edmonton	%	8.1	9.9	8.1	6.6	6.0	9.1	8.5	- 1.8	+ 1.8	+ 1.5	+ 0.6	- 1.0	+ 1.4
Vancouver	%	10.6	10.4	9.4	9.0	8.0	9.7	11.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.0	+ 0.9	- 1.1
Enumeration Cost per Household (1)(2)														
Canada - Total	$	1.98	2.20	2.17	1.89	2.17	2.13	2.10	- 0.22	+ 0.03	+ 0.28	- 0.28	- 0.15	+ 0.10
S.R.U.	$	1.85	2.06	2.04	1.78	2.04	2.01	1.98	- 0.21	+ 0.02	+ 0.26	- 0.26	- 0.16	+ 0.08
M.S.R.U.	$	2.15	2.40	2.32	2.04	2.31	2.27	2.22	- 0.25	+ 0.08	+ 0.28	- 0.27	- 0.12	+ 0.18
St. John's - Total	$	2.10	2.50	2.59	2.17	2.52	2.38	2.27	- 0.40	- 0.09	+ 0.42	- 0.35	- 0.28	+ 0.23
S.R.U.	$	1.85	2.27	2.36	2.13	2.18	2.30	2.13	- 0.42	- 0.09	+ 0.23	- 0.05	- 0.45	+ 0.14
M.S.R.U.	$	2.20	2.60	2.67	2.18	2.64	2.40	2.31	- 0.40	- 0.07	+ 0.49	- 0.46	- 0.20	+ 0.29
Halifax - Total	$	1.89	2.02	1.98	1.74	1.95	1.83	1.67	- 0.13	+ 0.04	+ 0.24	- 0.21	+ 0.06	+ 0.35
S.R.U.	$	1.89	1.80	1.80	1.55	1.68	1.63	1.45	+ 0.09	–	+ 0.25	- 0.13	+ 0.26	+ 0.35
M.S.R.U.	$	2.00	2.16	2.10	1.83	2.12	1.96	1.83	- 0.16	+ 0.06	+ 0.25	- 0.27	+ 0.04	+ 0.33
Montreal - Total	$	2.07	2.30	2.36	2.00	2.37	2.25	2.31	- 0.23	- 0.06	+ 0.36	- 0.37	- 0.18	- 0.01
S.R.U.	$	1.88	2.13	2.23	1.86	2.32	2.15	2.19	- 0.25	- 0.10	+ 0.37	- 0.46	- 0.27	- 0.06
M.S.R.U.	$	2.43	2.64	2.61	2.28	2.46	2.44	2.55	- 0.21	+ 0.03	+ 0.33	- 0.18	- 0.01	+ 0.09
Ottawa - Total	$	2.07	2.49	2.33	2.05	2.36	2.31	2.28	- 0.42	+ 0.16	+ 0.28	- 0.31	- 0.24	+ 0.21
S.R.U.	$	2.03	2.36	2.24	1.98	2.32	2.30	2.23	- 0.33	+ 0.12	+ 0.26	- 0.34	- 0.27	+ 0.13
M.S.R.U.	$	2.13	2.72	2.46	2.16	2.41	2.33	2.34	- 0.59	+ 0.26	+ 0.30	- 0.25	- 0.20	+ 0.38
Toronto - Total	$	2.09	2.37	2.29	1.98	2.28	2.22	2.30	- 0.28	+ 0.08	+ 0.31	- 0.30	- 0.13	+ 0.07
S.R.U.	$	2.06	2.31	2.20	1.92	2.21	2.14	2.22	- 0.25	+ 0.11	+ 0.28	- 0.29	- 0.08	+ 0.09
M.S.R.U.	$	2.16	2.54	2.55	2.14	2.47	2.44	2.53	- 0.38	- 0.01	+ 0.41	- 0.33	- 0.28	+ 0.01
Winnipeg - Total	$	2.16	2.25	2.19	2.07	2.24	2.43	2.16	- 0.09	+ 0.06	+ 0.12	- 0.17	- 0.27	+ 0.09
S.R.U.	$	1.86	1.94	1.94	1.90	2.04	2.25	1.96	- 0.08	–	+ 0.04	- 0.14	- 0.39	- 0.02
M.S.R.U.	$	2.41	2.52	2.41	2.22	2.42	2.61	2.32	- 0.11	+ 0.11	+ 0.09	- 0.20	- 0.20	+ 0.20
Edmonton - Total	$	1.72	1.91	1.78	1.66	1.79	1.89	1.89	- 0.19	+ 0.13	+ 0.12	- 0.13	- 0.17	+ 0.02
S.R.U.	$	1.37	1.55	1.44	1.39	1.43	1.57	1.61	- 0.18	+ 0.11	+ 0.05	- 0.04	- 0.20	- 0.06
M.S.R.U.	$	2.05	2.26	2.09	1.93	2.14	2.18	2.12	- 0.21	+ 0.17	+ 0.16	- 0.21	- 0.13	+ 0.14
Vancouver - Total	$	1.84	2.01	1.98	1.72	2.00	1.94	1.95	- 0.17	+ 0.03	+ 0.26	- 0.28	- 0.10	+ 0.06
S.R.U.	$	1.80	1.92	1.94	1.65	1.90	1.86	1.84	- 0.12	- 0.02	+ 0.29	- 0.25	- 0.06	+ 0.08
M.S.R.U.	$	1.90	2.15	2.03	1.84	2.17	2.07	2.14	- 0.25	+ 0.12	+ 0.19	- 0.33	- 0.17	+ 0.01
Comparison of Series														
LFS Unemployed	000's	461	503	493	570	608	543	568	- 42	+ 10	- 77	- 38	- 82	- 65
UIC Claimants	000's		739	810	921	1,003		753		- 71	- 111	- 82		- 14
Unemployment Rates - Canadian	%	4.8	5.2	5.3	6.3	6.8	5.8	6.2	- 0.4	- 0.1	- 1.0	- 0.5	- 1.0	- 1.0
(Actual) - American	%	5.0	5.4	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.8	6.2	- 0.4	+ 1.1	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 0.8	- 0.8
Unemployment Rates - Canadian	%	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.5	6.4	6.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 1.2	- 1.0
(Seasonally-adjusted)- American	%	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.5	- 0.1	- 0.2	–	–	- 0.9	- 0.7

(1) By Regional Office
(2) Adjustments were necessary due to extensive Supplementary Surveys in April and July 1973. See Highlights, Section A.

FIELD DIVISION — DIVISION DES OPÉRATIONS RÉGIONALES

LFS 7[illegible]

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
ENQUÊTE SUR LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE

ANALYSIS OF REJECTED DOCUMENTS
ANALYSE DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉS

SURVEY No. 277
ENQUÊTE
juillet 1973 July

	CANADA	ST.JOHN'S	HALIFAX	MONTRÉAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
TOTAL DOCUMENTS RECEIVED TOTAL DES DOCUMENTS REÇUS	69123	4068	12163	12680	4430	13931	6647	7657	7547
REJECTED DOCUMENTS DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	8080	420	1587	1415	451	1721	490	753	1243
% REJECTED DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	11.7	10.3	13.0	11.2	10.2	12.3	7.4	9.8	16.5
SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS ARTICLES SUPPLÉMENTAIRES									
REJECTED DOCUMENTS DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	1795	210	368	301	41	230	70	129	446
% OF TOTAL DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DU TOTAL DES DOCUMENTS	2.6	5.2	3.0	2.4	0.9	1.6	1.1	1.7	5.9
% OF REJECTED DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	22.2	50.0	23.2	21.3	9.1	13.4	14.3	17.1	35.9
LABOUR FORCE ITEMS ARTICLES DE LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE									
REJECTED DOCUMENTS DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	6285	210	1219	1114	410	1491	420	624	797
% OF TOTAL DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DE TOUS LES DOCUMENTS	9.1	5.1	10.0	8.8	9.3	10.7	6.3	8.1	10.6
% OF REJECTED DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	77.8	50.0	76.8	78.7	90.9	86.6	85.7	82.9	64.1
No. OF CARELESS ERRORS NOMBRE DE FAUTES D'INATTENTION	4623	76	817	703	473	1338	278	444	494
AVE. PER DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT	.067	.019	.067	.055	.107	.096	.042	.058	.065
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.572	.181	.515	.497	1.05	.778	.567	.590	.397
No. OF BLANKS IN ID. NOMBRE DE BLANCS À L'IDENTIFICATION	2592	28	382	393	279	868	141	218	283
AVERAGE PER DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT	.037	.007	.031	.031	.063	.062	.021	.028	.037
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.321	.067	.241	.278	.619	.504	.288	.290	.228

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.

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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	655	608	570	493	503						
UIC Claimants (000's)	1,056	1,055	1,003	921	810	739						
Ratio: Claimants / Unemployed	1.53	1.61	1.65	1.62	1.64	1.47						
% 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.

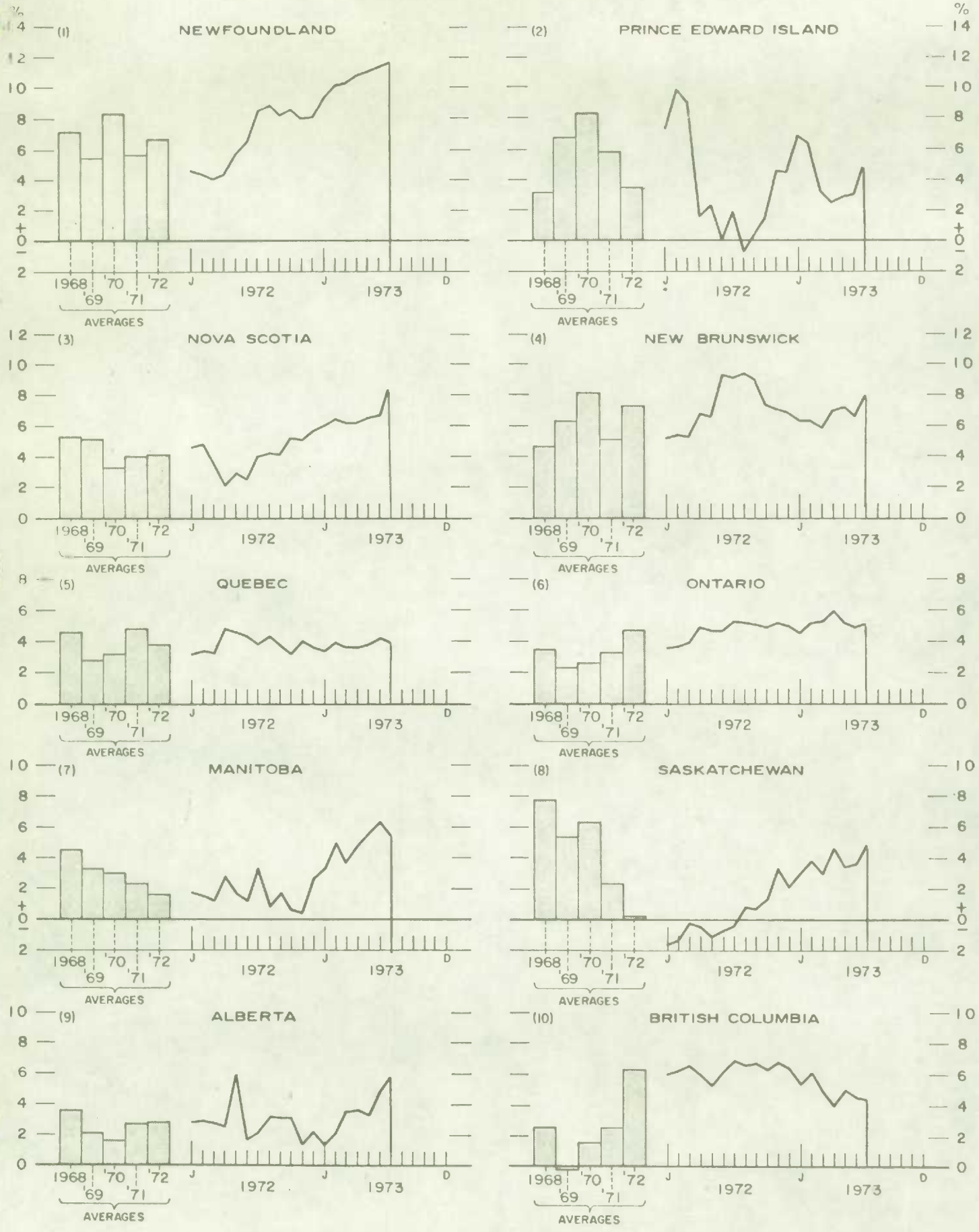
2. The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1971, was introduced June 27, 1971. The lower portion of the above table indicates the percentage of claimants under the provision of the old Unemployment Insurance Act during the period July 1971 to August 1972.

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.

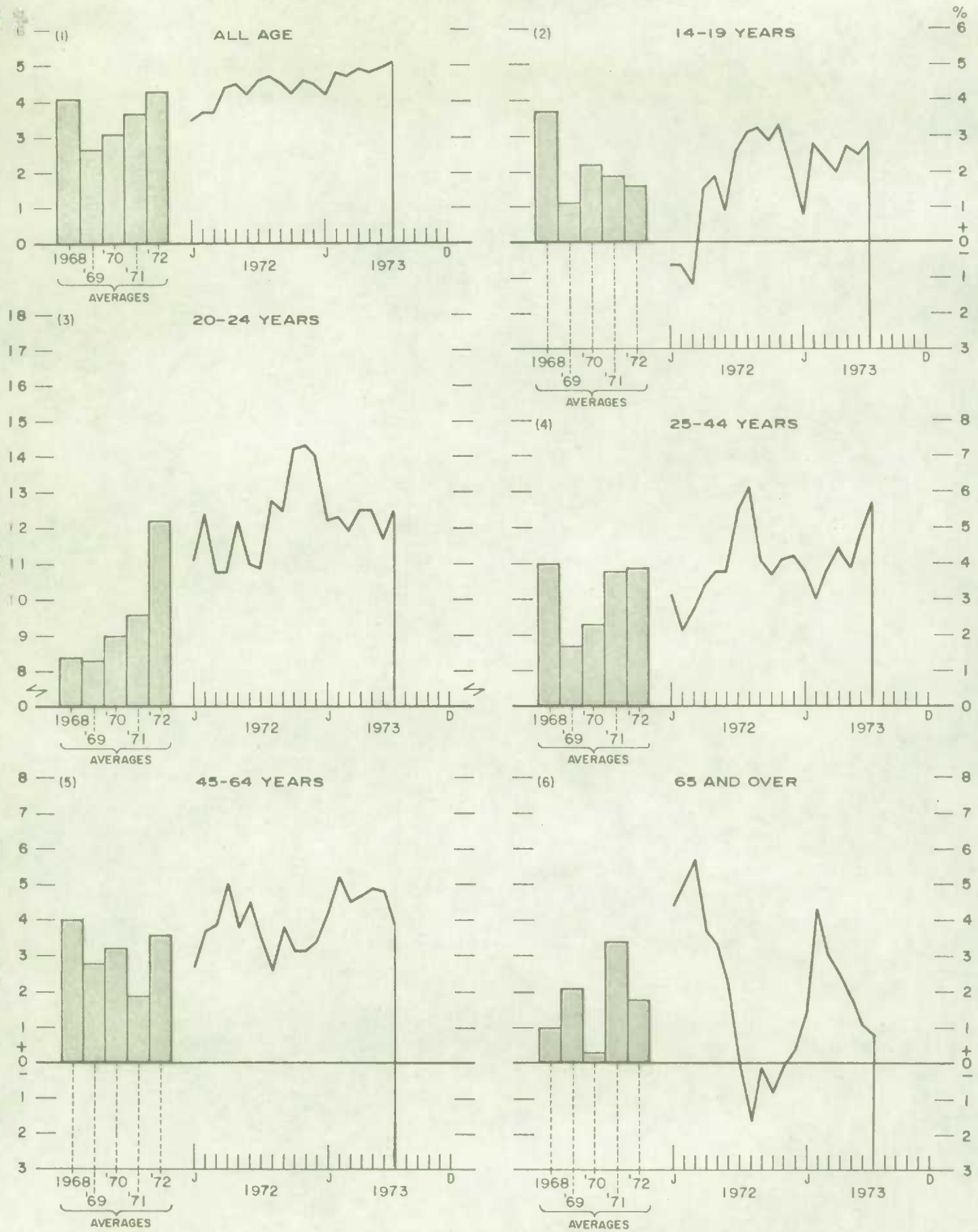
New Act introduced June 27, 1971.

... Less than 0.1%

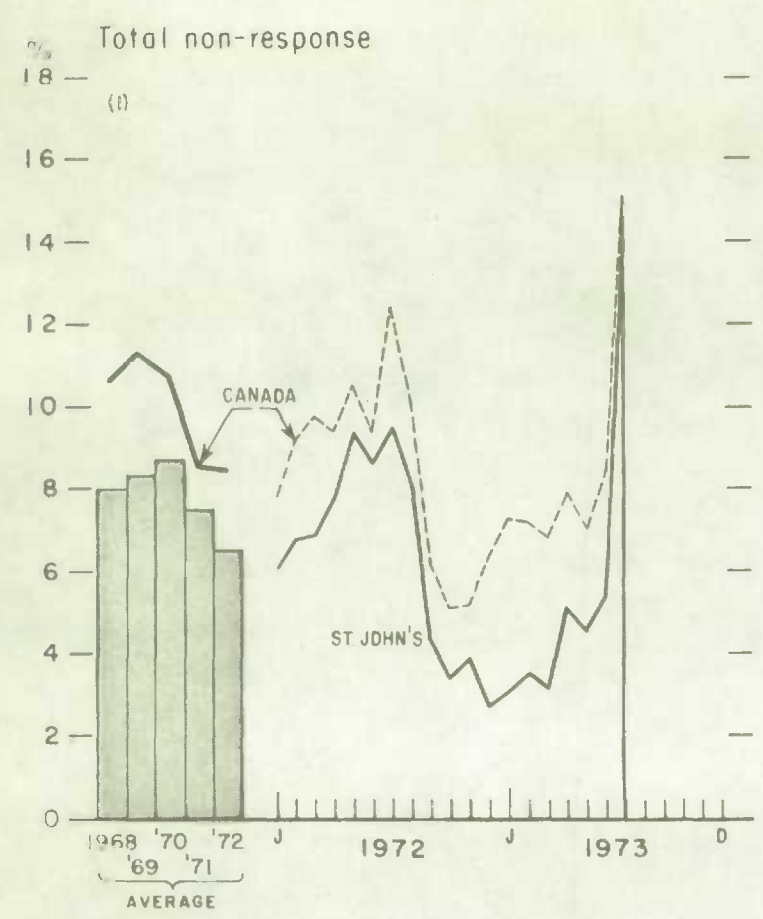
Slippage by Province

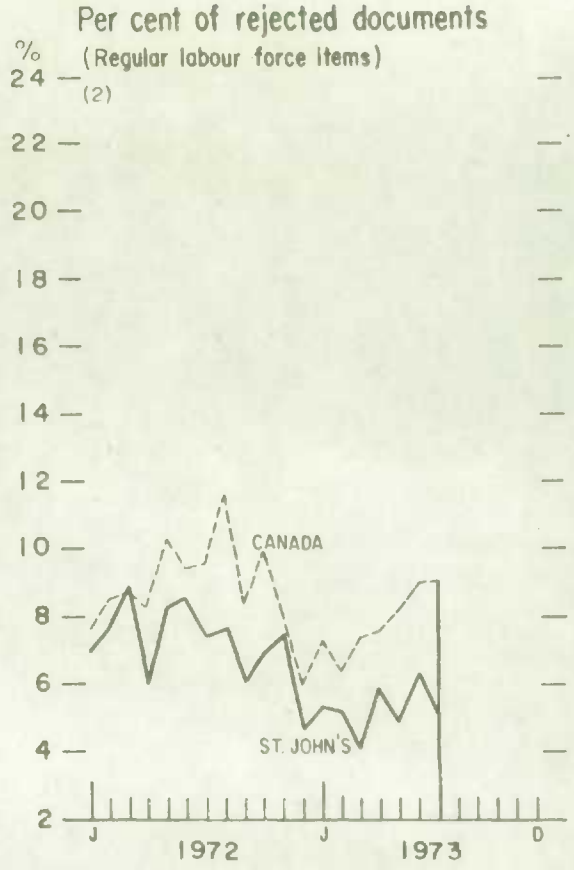


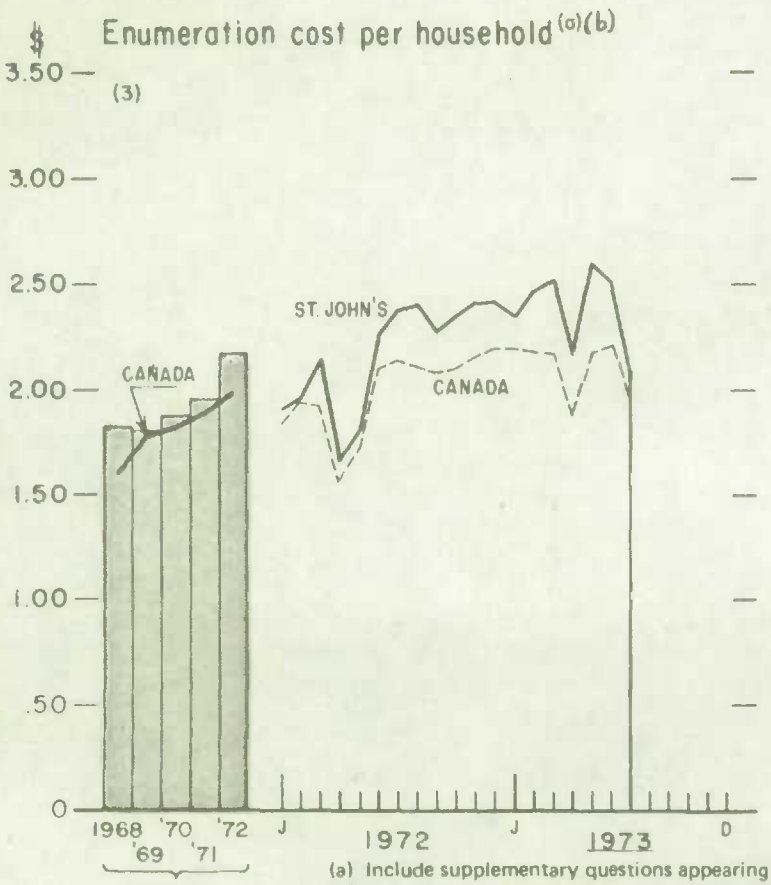
Slippage by Age Group at the Canada Level

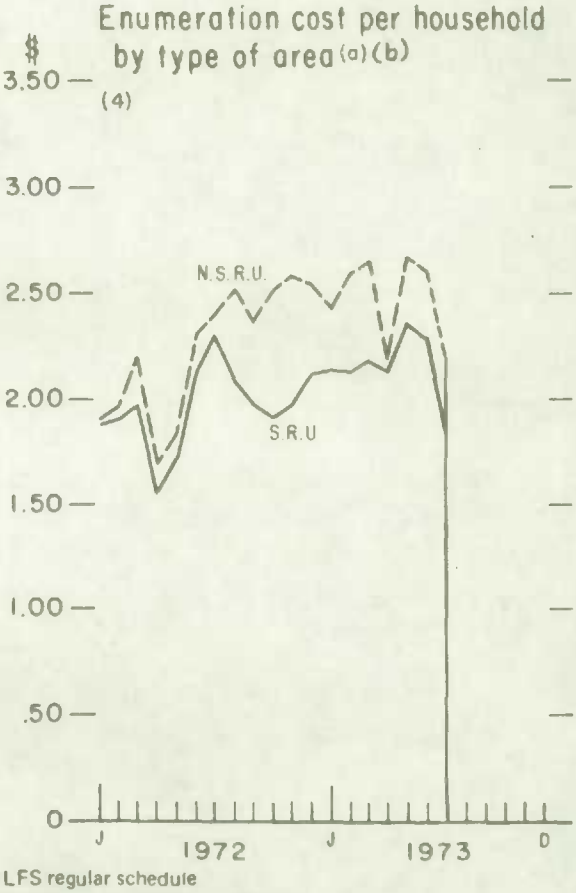


St. John's Regional Office





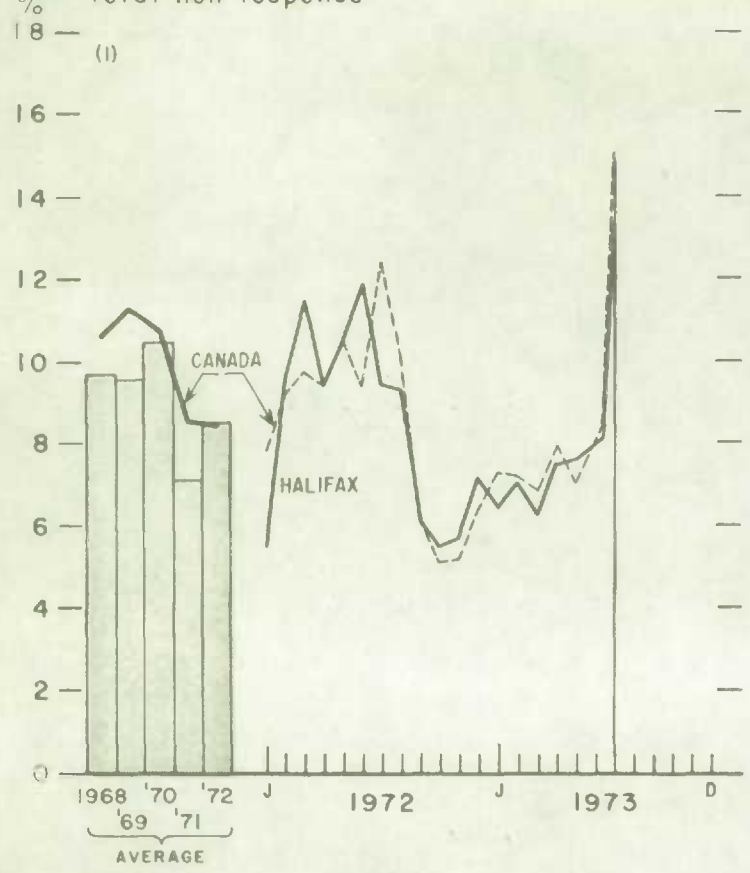




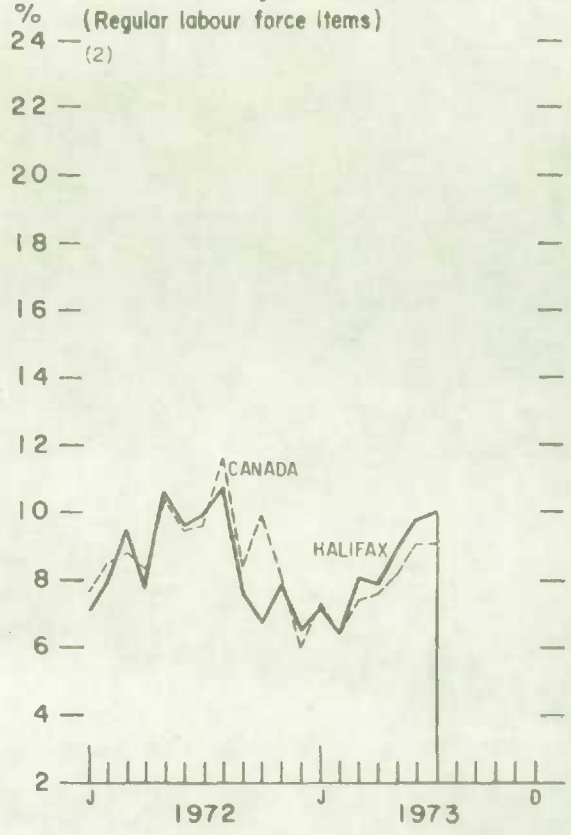
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule
(b) Adjustments were necessary due to extensive Supplementary Surveys in April 1972, May 1972, April 1973 and July 1973. (See Highlights, Section E.)

Halifax Regional Office

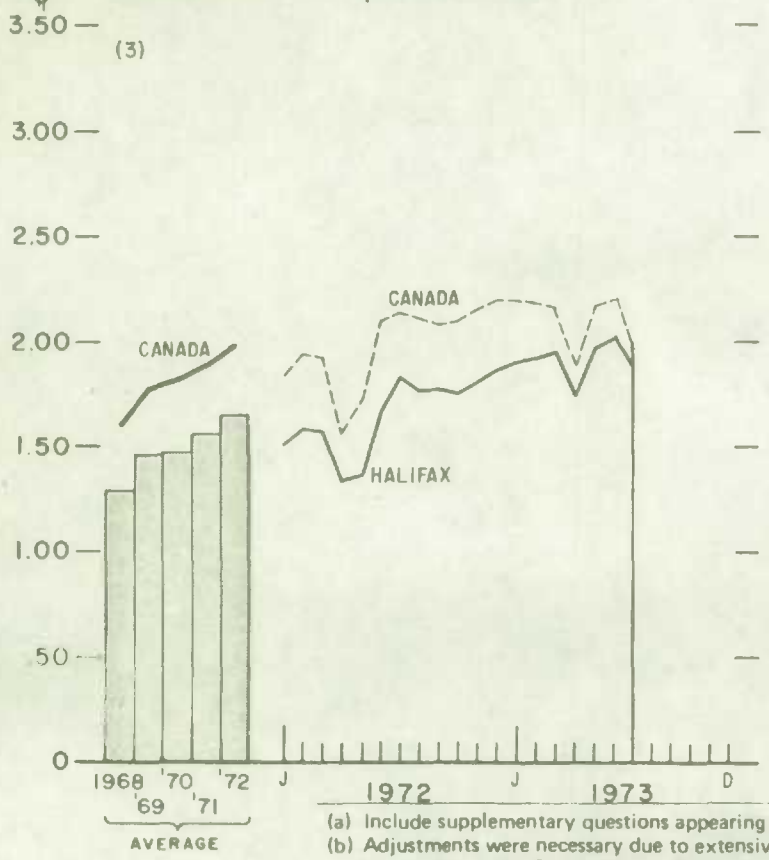
Total non-response



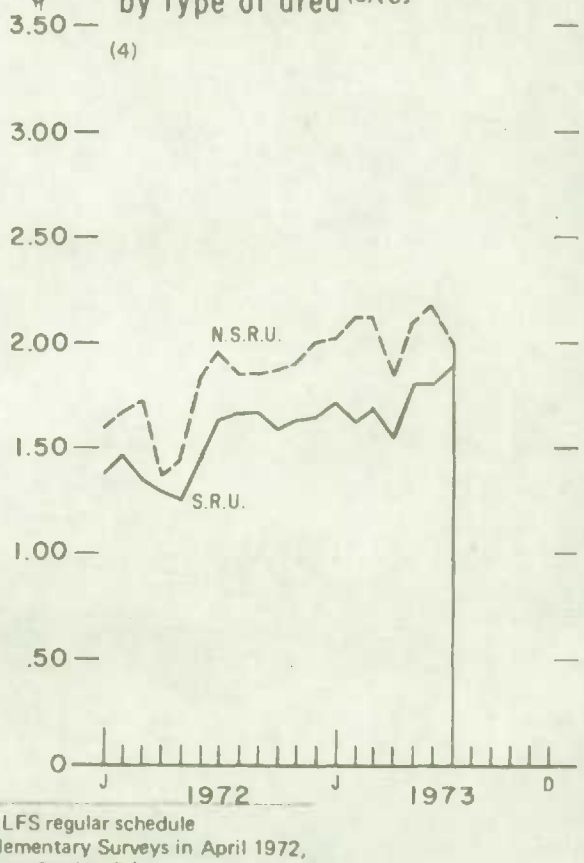
Per cent of rejected documents (Regular labour force items)



Enumeration cost per household[a][b]

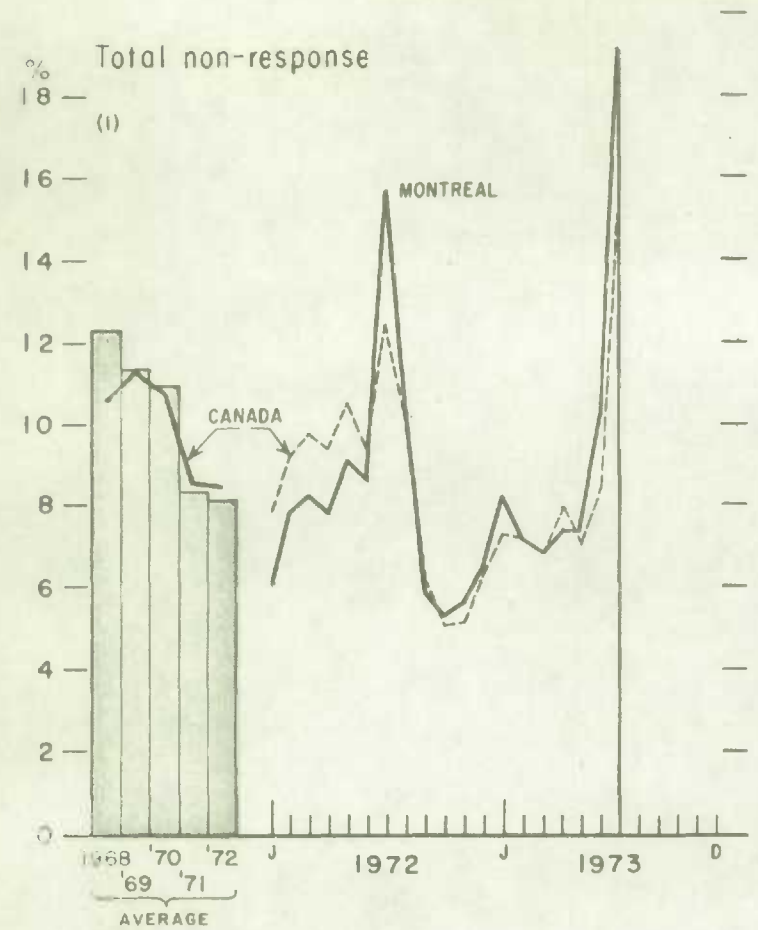


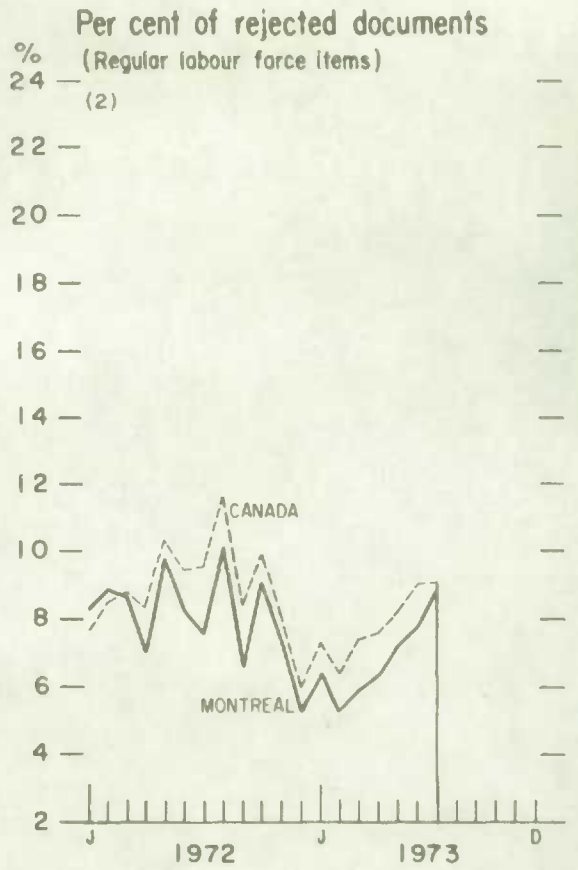
Enumeration cost per household by type of area[a][b]

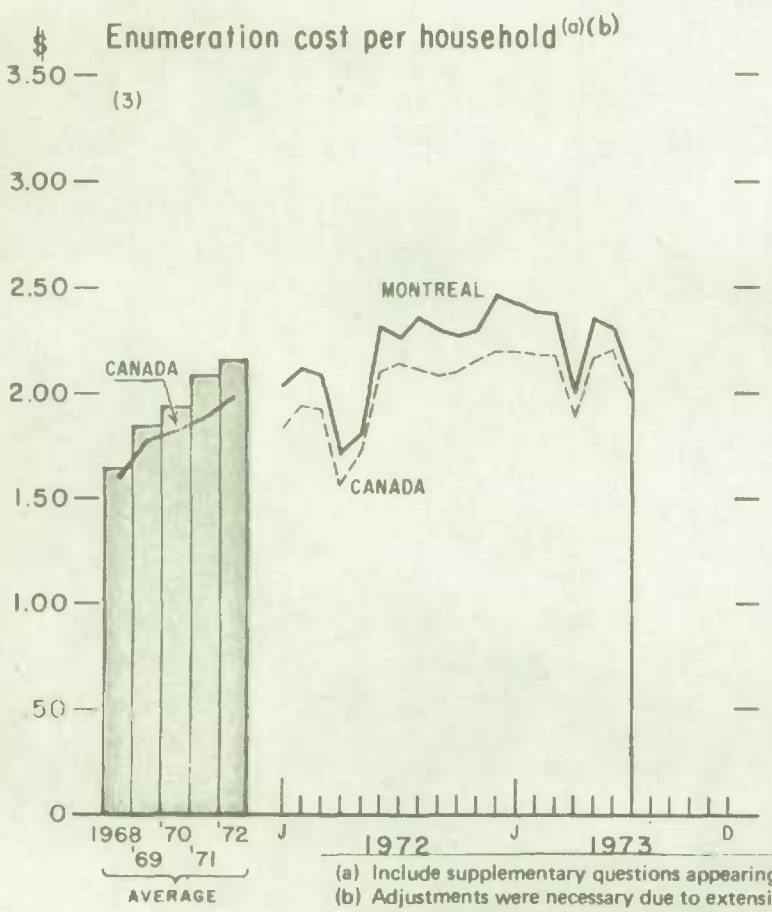


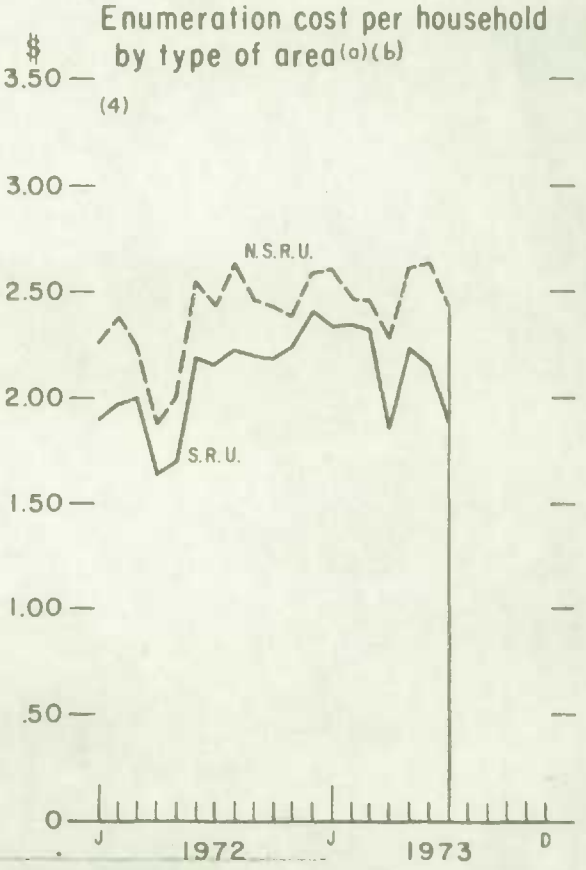
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule
(b) Adjustments were necessary due to extensive Supplementary Surveys in April 1972, May 1972, April 1973 and July 1973. (See Highlights, Section E.)

Montreal Regional Office





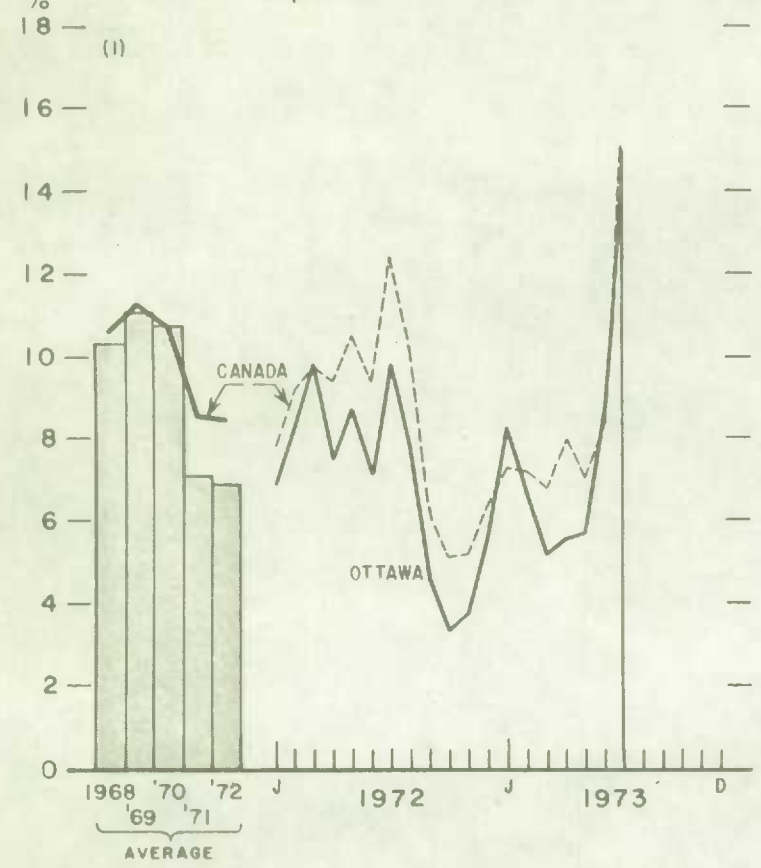




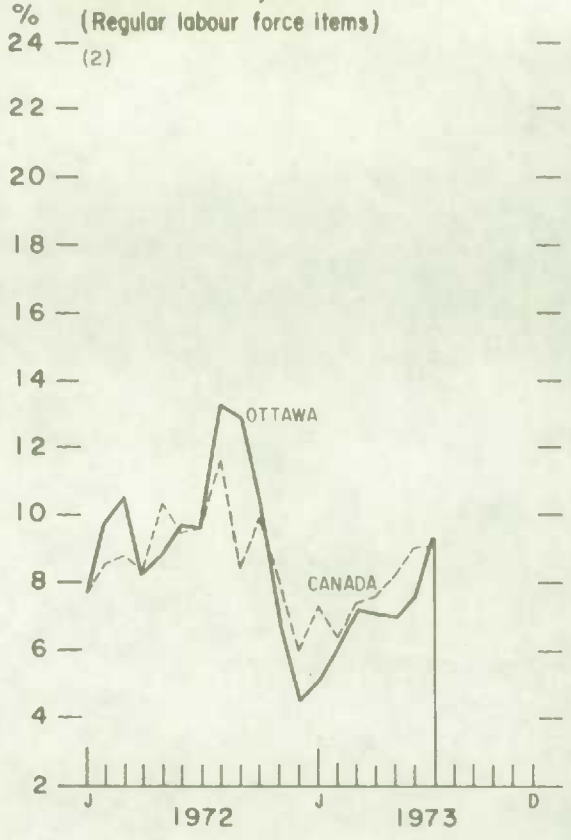
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule
(b) Adjustments were necessary due to extensive Supplementary Surveys in April 1972, May 1972, April 1973 and July 1973. (See Highlights, Section E.)

Ottawa Regional Office

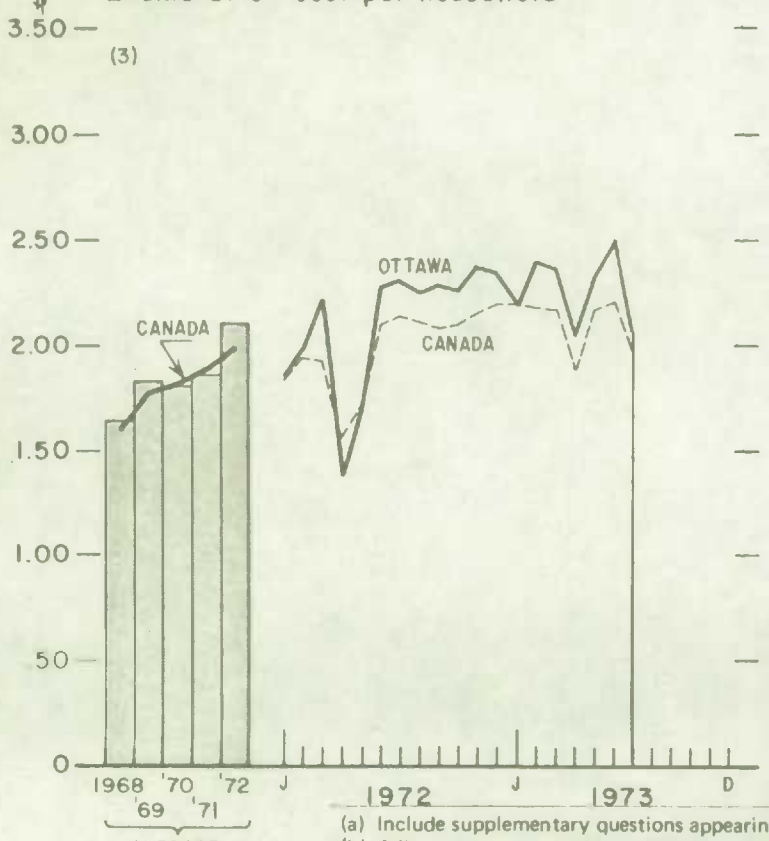
Total non-response



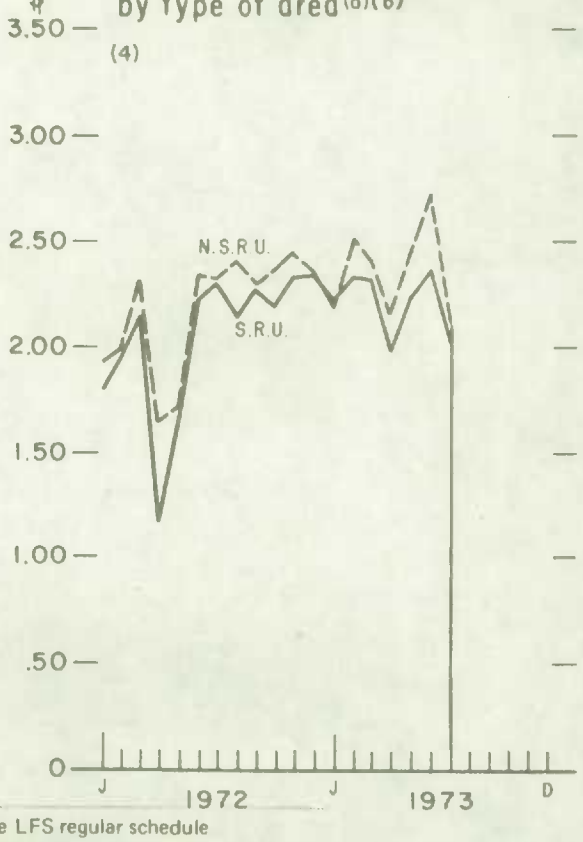
Per cent of rejected documents (Regular labour force items)



Enumeration cost per household [(a)(b)]

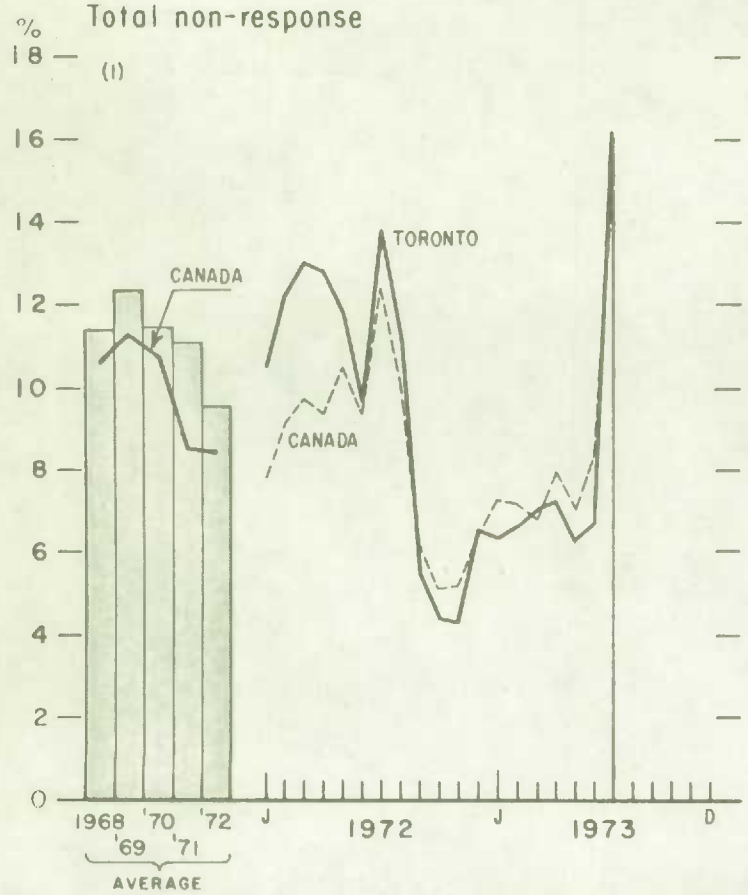


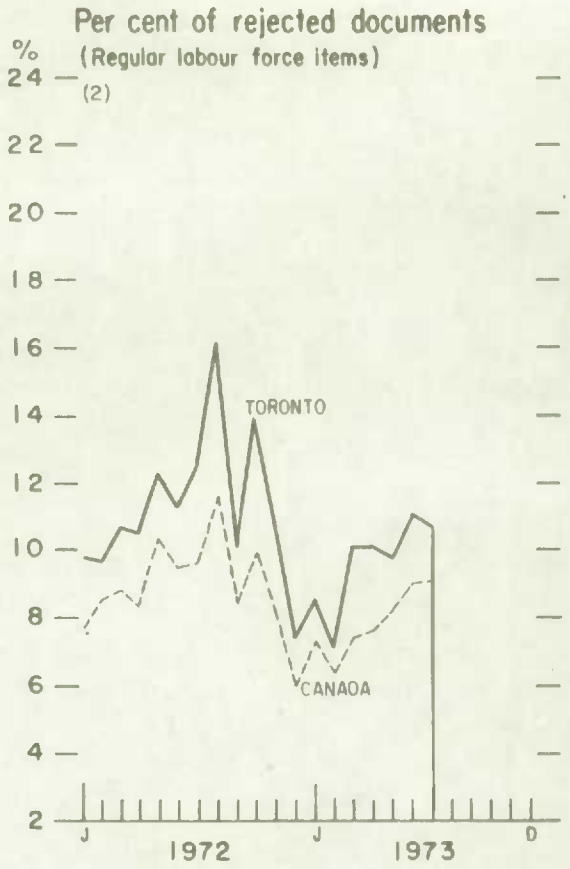
Enumeration cost per household by type of area [(a)(b)]

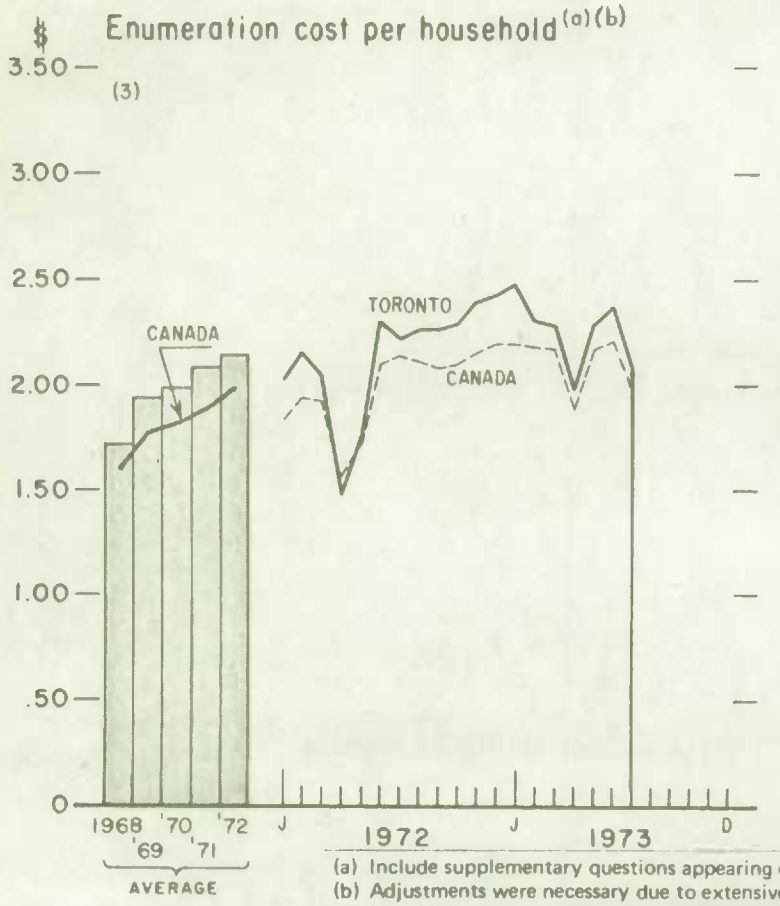


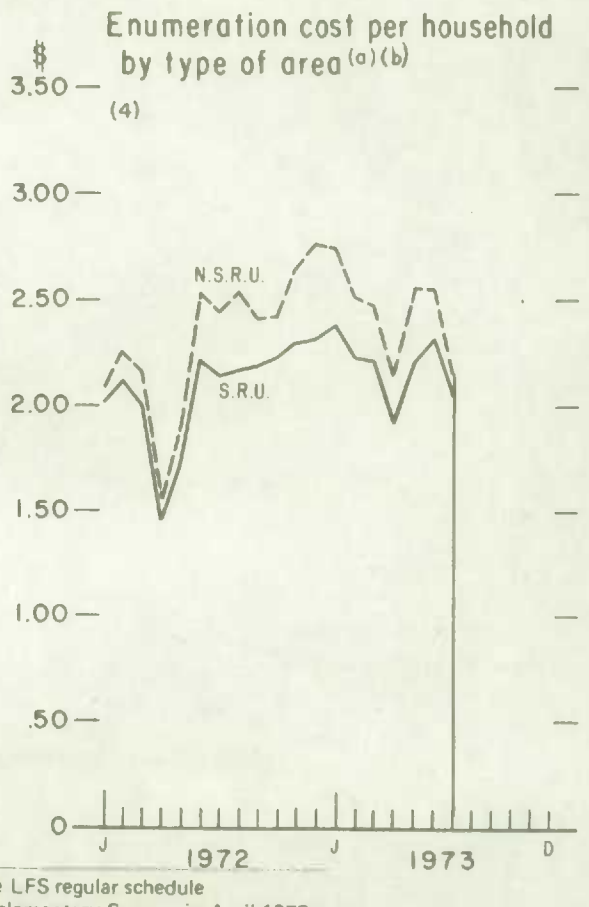
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule
(b) Adjustments were necessary due to extensive Supplementary Surveys in April 1972, May 1972, April 1973 and July 1973. (See Highlights, Section E.)

Toronto Regional Office





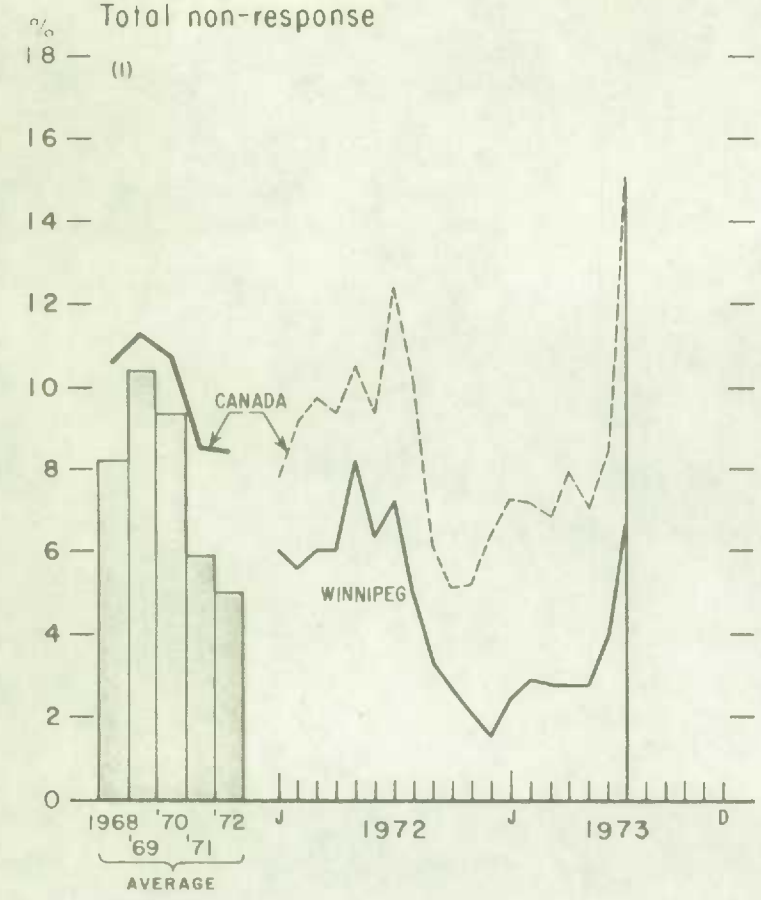




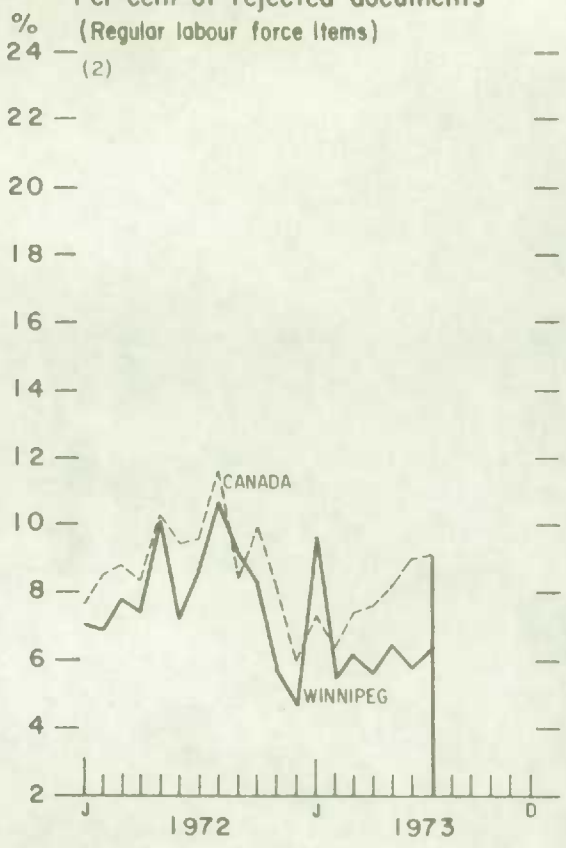
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule
(b) Adjustments were necessary due to extensive Supplementary Surveys in April 1972, May 1972, April 1973 and July 1973. (See Highlights, Section E.)

Winnipeg Regional Office

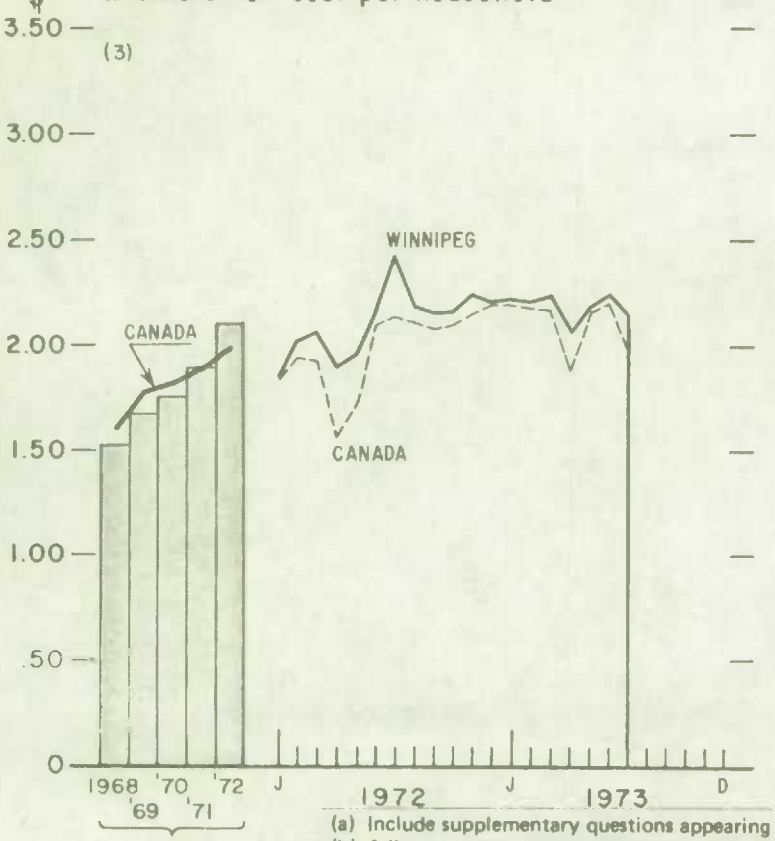
Total non-response



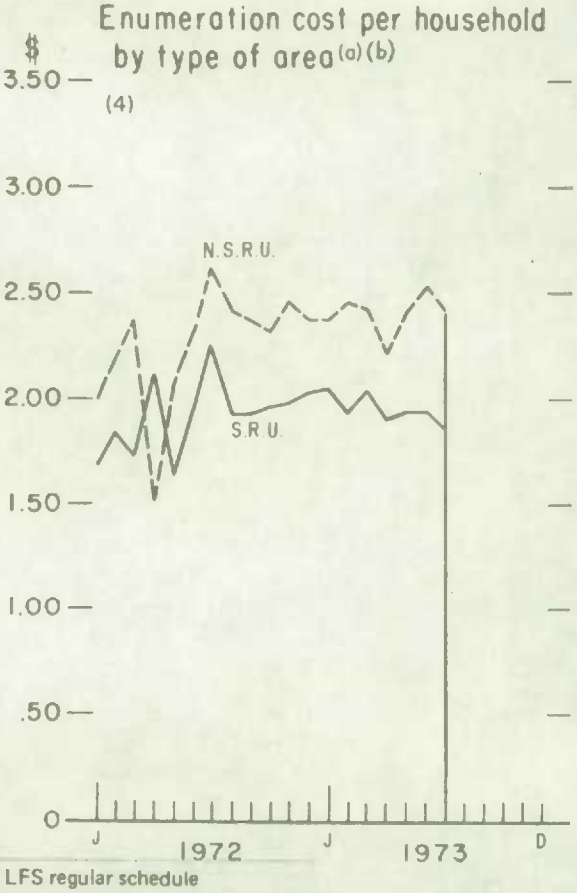
Per cent of rejected documents (Regular labour force items)



Enumeration cost per household[(a)(b)]



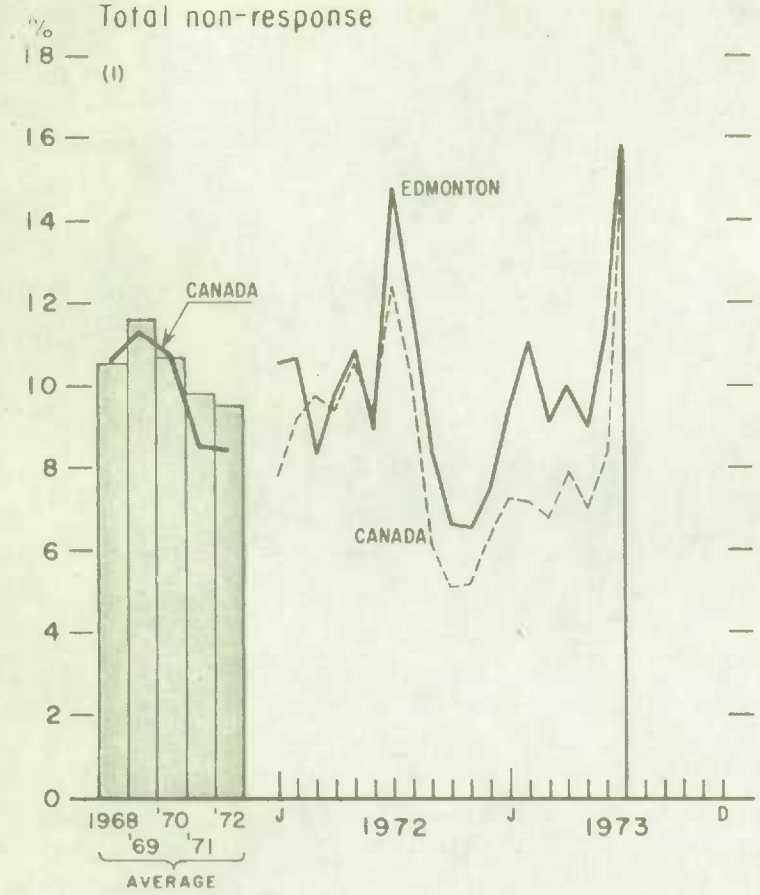
Enumeration cost per household by type of area[(a)(b)]



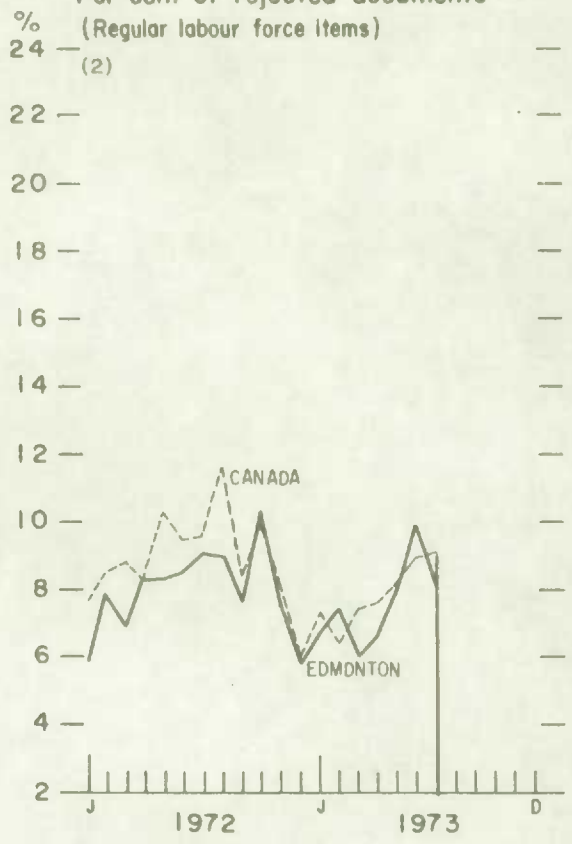
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule
(b) Adjustments were necessary due to extensive Supplementary Surveys in April 1972, May 1972, April 1973 and July 1973. (See Highlights, Section E.)

Edmonton Regional Office

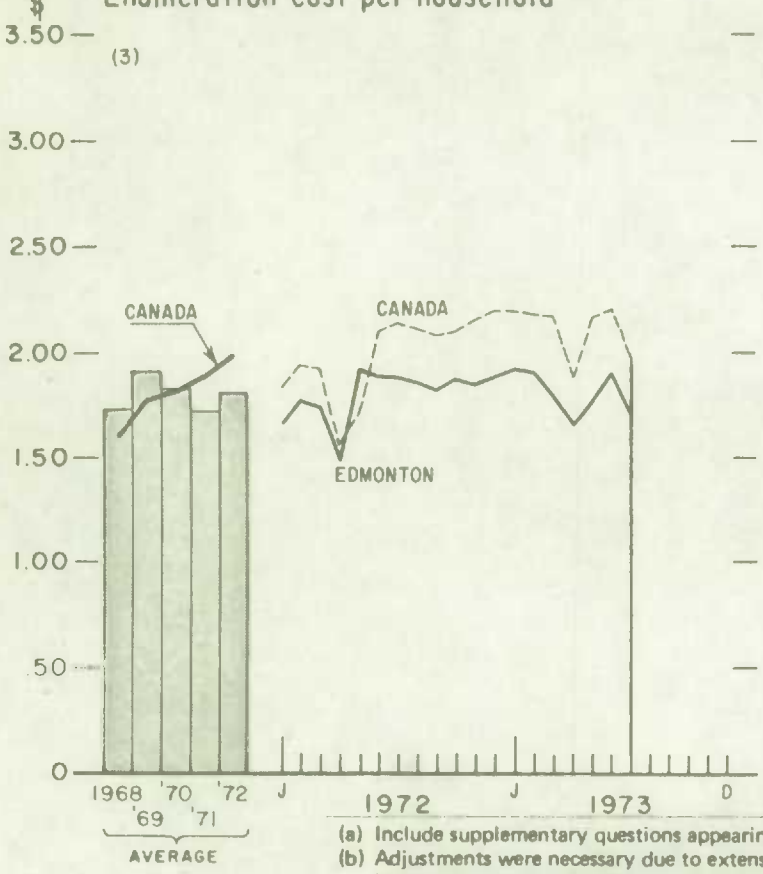
Total non-response



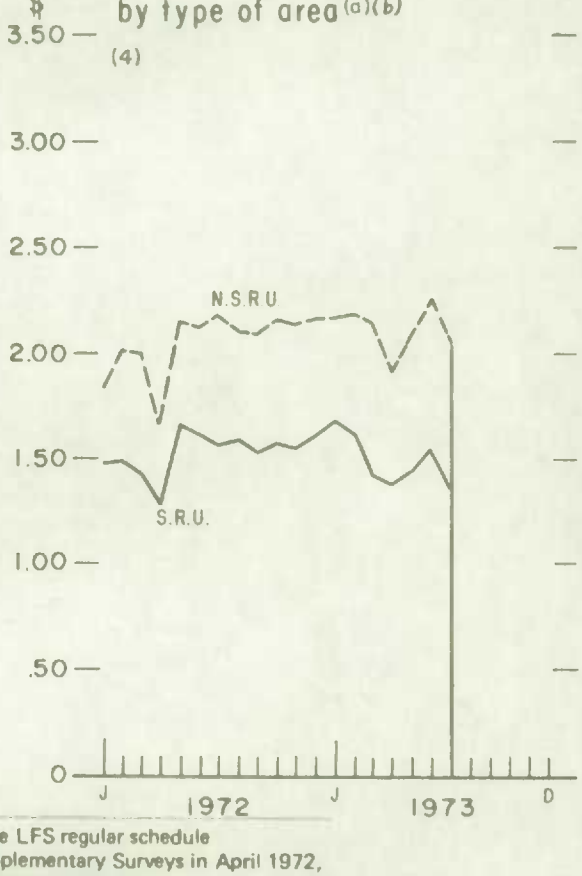
Per cent of rejected documents (Regular labour force items)



Enumeration cost per household[a][b]



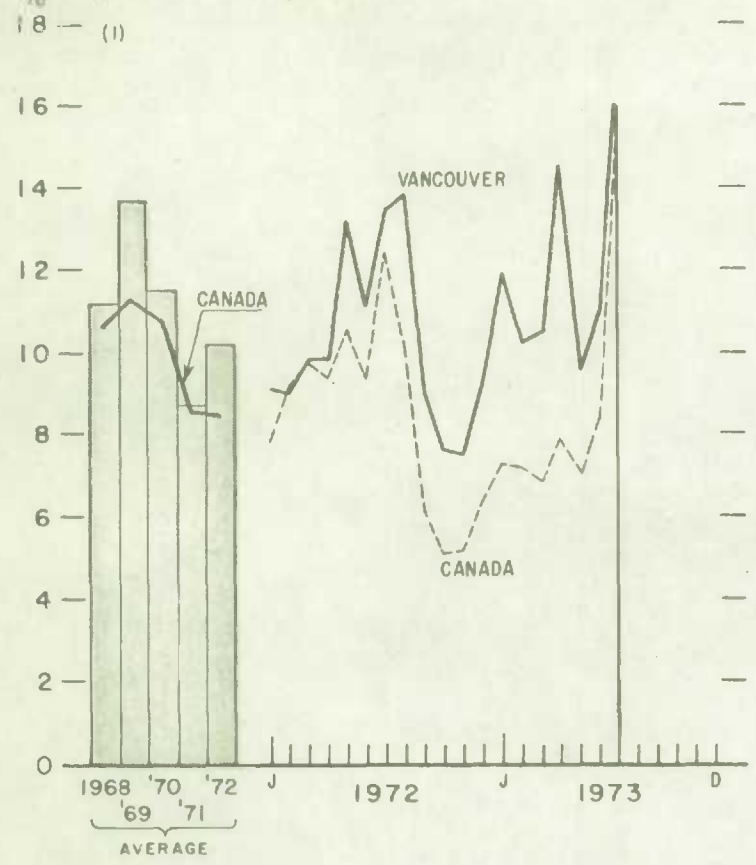
Enumeration cost per household by type of area[a][b]



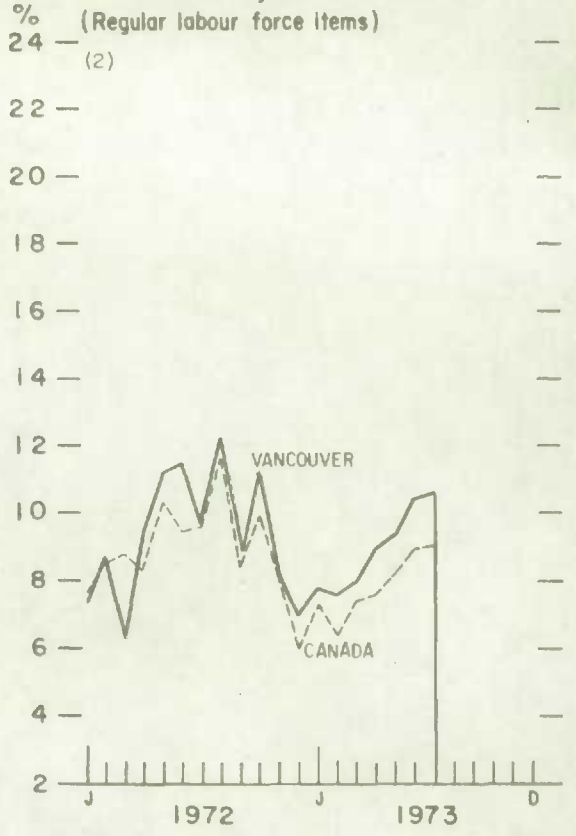
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule
(b) Adjustments were necessary due to extensive Supplementary Surveys in April 1972, May 1972, April 1973 and July 1973. (See Highlights, Section E.)

Vancouver Regional Office

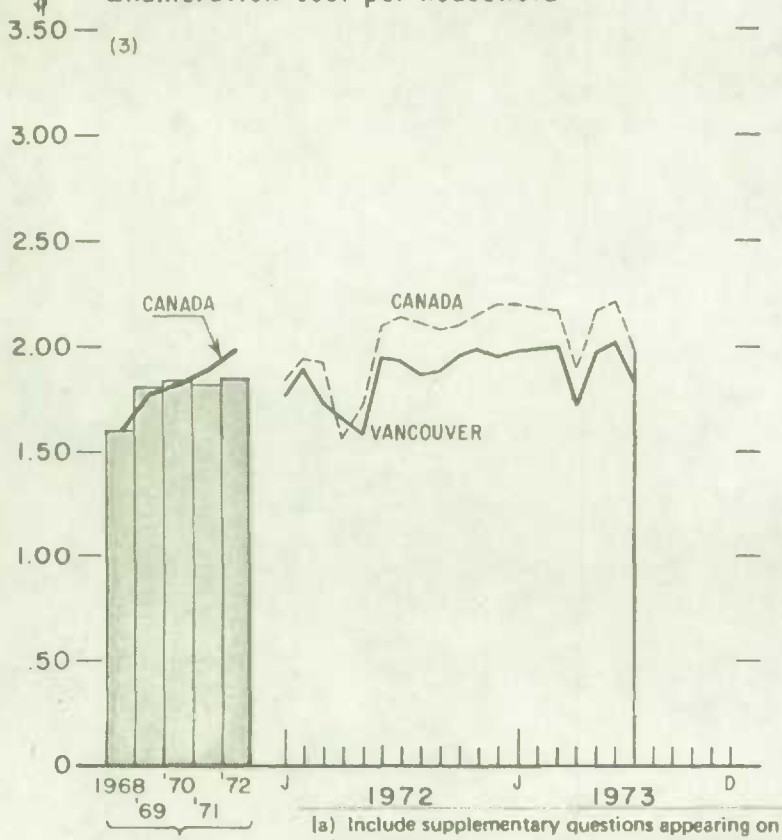
Total non-response



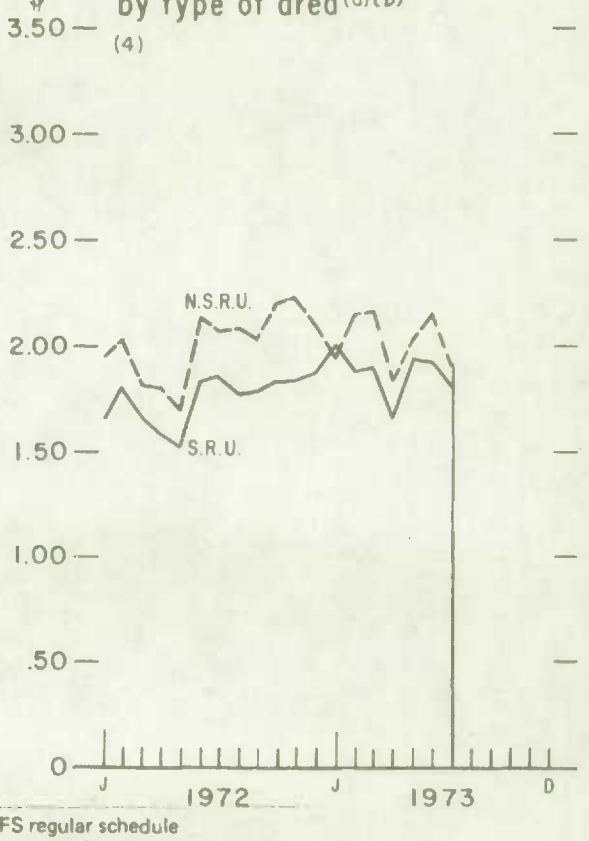
Per cent of rejected documents (Regular labour force items)



Enumeration cost per household[(a)(b)]



Enumeration cost per household by type of area[(a)(b)]



(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule
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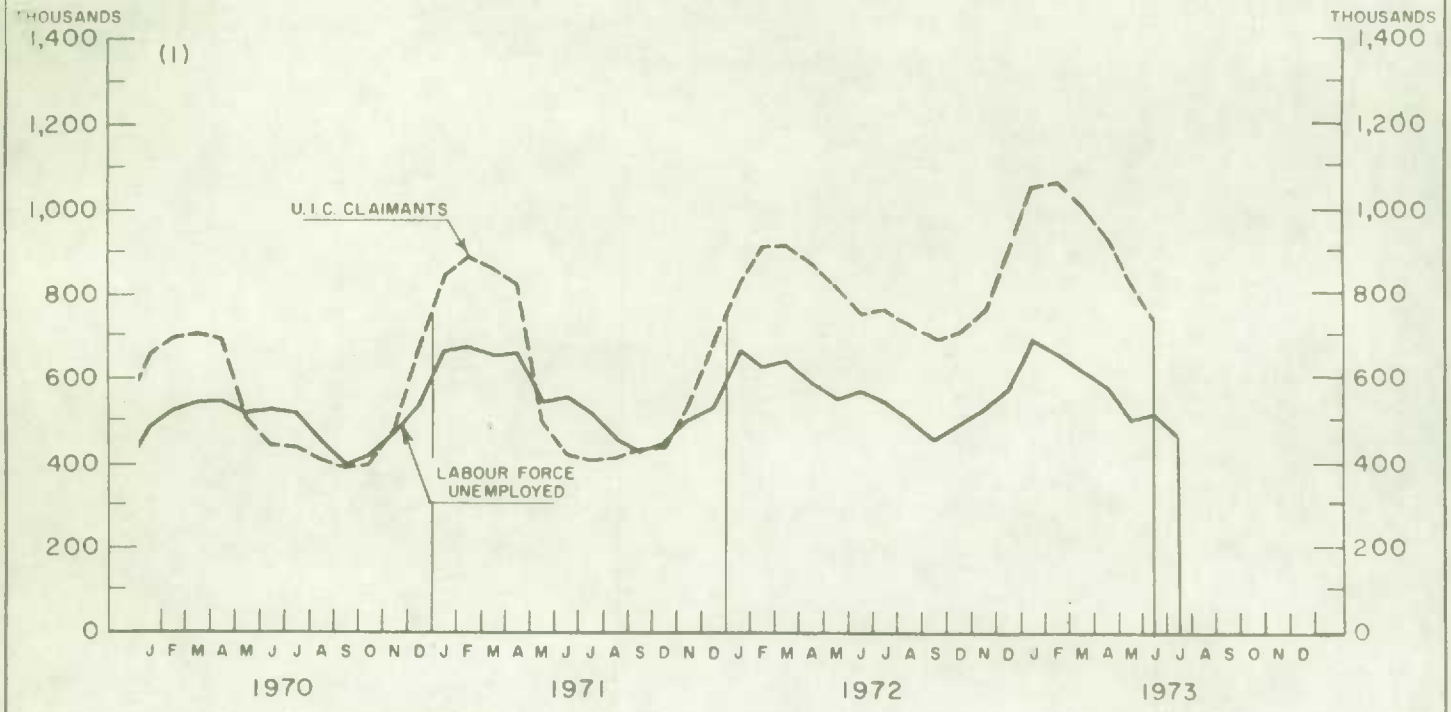
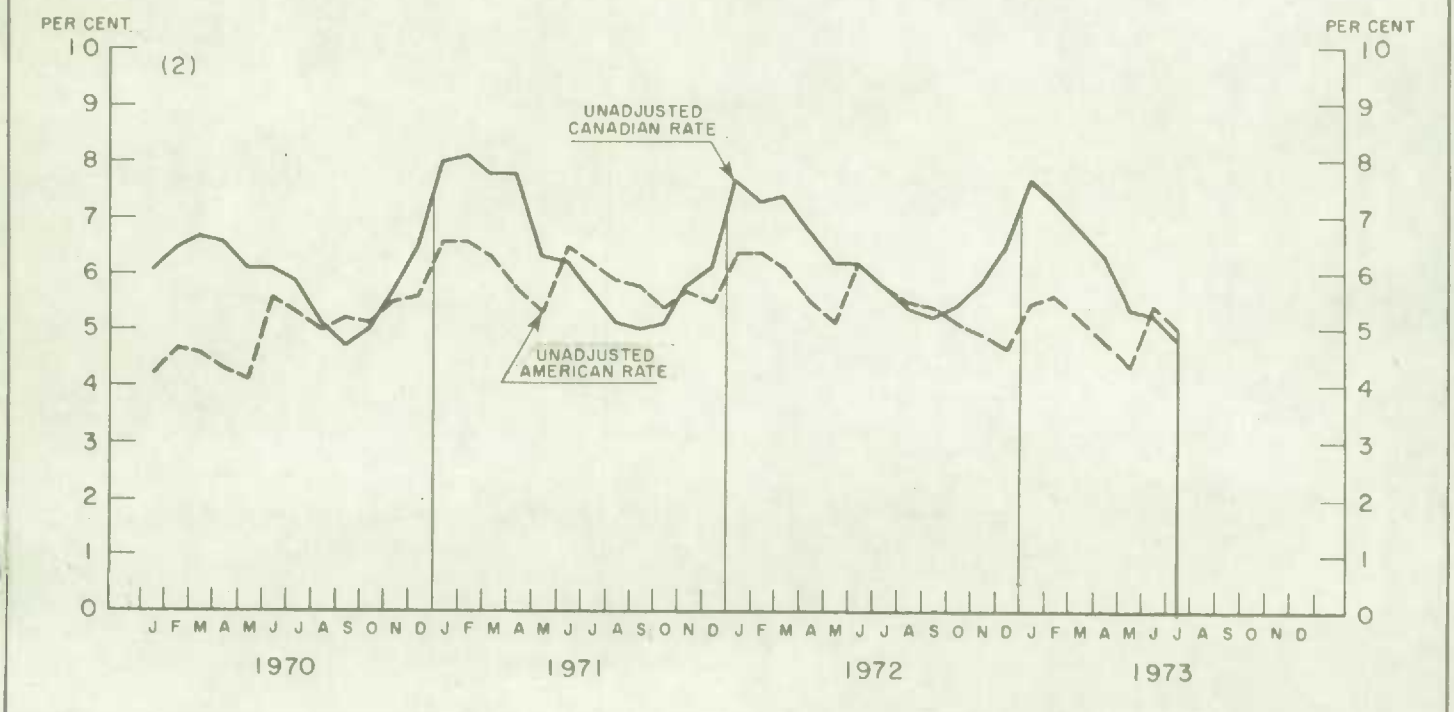
COMPARISON OF LABOUR FORCE UNEMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS BY MONTH, JANUARY 1969 TO DATE



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



DEFINITIONS

RELATED TO SECTION 1A

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 1B

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 1C

Variance - There is a certain amount of error present in any estimate obtained from a sample, (due to the lack of complete information about the population). The average of the estimates, obtained from the various possible samples, is called the expected value of the estimate. If the difference between an estimate and its expected value is squared and this squared difference is averaged over all possible samples which could be selected from the sample frame, we obtain the sampling variance. The square root of the sampling variance is called the standard deviation. The coefficient of variation of an estimate is defined to be the standard deviation of the estimate divided by the estimate times 100 to convert to a percentage. If the expected value of an estimate is not equal to the true population value then the estimate is said to be biased. Among the causes of this bias are non-response, slippage and processing errors. The square of the difference between an estimate and the true population value averaged over all possible samples from the sample frame is called the mean square error. The variance estimate for a characteristic is influenced by changes in the population size, the sample size, and the frequency of the characteristic being considered. For these reasons the variance estimates should be standardized; the binomial factor is one such standardization. The binomial factor is defined to be the ratio of the variance estimate to an estimate of what the variance would be if a similar sample has been obtained through a simple random sampling procedure. The binomial factor measures the behaviour of the sample design relative to a simple random sample as far as the characteristic is concerned.

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.).

RELATED TO SECTION 1F

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.

RELATED TO SECTION 1F

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 worked a single hour in reference week

Variances in the Labour Force Survey

Another important quality measure pertaining to the statistics is that of sampling variance, defined by the mean square deviation of statistics over all possible samples from the expected value over all possible samples. The term "all possible samples" refers to the possible primary sampling units, segments, clusters, and households that could be drawn into the sample. The expected value over all possible samples should be very near the true value of the characteristic for the population but non-sampling errors such as non-response and slippage could result in the expected value differing from the true value, thus producing a bias. The true sampling variance, like the true value of any characteristic, is not known and must be estimated from the sample by computer programs based on a procedure derived by N. Keyfitz[1]. The estimated variance (as a function of the square of the estimates) is a cumbersome statistic to measure the reliability of a statistic so what is more commonly used is the positive square root of the sampling variance or the standard deviation. The variances and standard deviations are calculated every month for a set of characteristics and ultimately, the percent standard deviation (100 x standard deviation divided by the estimate) or the coefficient of variation is derived for each estimate. Most of the non-sampling errors are excluded in the estimate of sampling variance (which includes some of the non-sampling errors since the estimation formulas are functions of characteristic data containing both sampling and non-sampling errors). The estimated standard deviations and ultimately the coefficients of variation of an estimate may be used to obtain confidence intervals for published statistics, ignoring the effect of non-sampling errors. To obtain these confidence intervals the assumption is made that the estimated totals are normally distributed about the true population value so that probabilities from the normal distribution can be used to define confidence intervals. Thus if it is found that an unemployed estimate possesses a coefficient of variation of 3% then an unemployed estimate may vary 6% (2 standard deviations) in either direction in 95% of the samples that could be drawn from the LFS frame.

Rough confidence intervals may be obtained from the lettered symbols given in the monthly publications (The Labour Force: Catalogue 71-001). Because of time deadlines for the release of the monthly publications there is not enough time to calculate the monthly variances before publication. Consequently, the lettered symbols are based on the average of the monthly coefficients of variation for the previous year. Each symbol indicates a range in which the coefficient of variation is expected to fall. This lettered symbol is used to give an indication of the relaibility of the estimate.

The coefficients of variation obtained from a particular survey will not necessarily fall within the range indicated by the lettered symbol found in the publication because the estimated coefficient of variation is subject to sampling variance itself and thus

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1. Journal of the American Statistical Association (Dec., 1957)

may lie outside the range indicated by the average for the previous year. However, the estimated coefficients of variation for the particular survey may be closer to the true but unknown coefficient of variation than the average of the preceding year because of seasonal effects not reflected in the lettered symbols. The study of coefficients of variation has been extended to differences between estimates one month apart or one year apart and also to quarterly and annual averages.

Specific results have been obtained for July, 1973 data at the province and Canada level and these are stated below in Table 1. For example, in Newfoundland there were 175,000 employed with a coefficient of variation of 2.47%. This means that in 95% of all the different samples that could be selected from the LFS frame in Newfoundland, the estimate of employed would have been between 175,000 x (1-2x.0247) or 166,355 and 175,000 x (1+2x.0247) or 183,645.

The sample for the Labour Force Survey is obtained through a multi-stage sampling procedure and consequently no exact variances on the basis of simply an assumed proportion of any characteristic are obtainable. Because of the complexity of the formulas for the theoretical variance based on the multi-stage sampling procedure, it is difficult to determine from the calculations alone if the variances are high considering the sample design or the frequency of the characteristic even if they are high for purposes of analysis. The coefficients of variation generally decrease as (i) the population increases, (ii) the sample size increases and (iii) the frequency of the characteristic increases. Thus, the calculated variances should be compared with some standard values.

One such standard value commonly used for this purpose is the variance estimate of a characteristic total obtained from a similar number of persons drawn at random in each province. This random sample variance is simply a function of the population, sample size and frequency of the characteristic. The ratio of the estimated variance from the computer programs to the variance of the same characteristic obtained from a random sample is what we call a binomial factor and is called a design effect in some text books.

The higher the factor the worse the sample design relative to a simple random sample as far as the characteristic is concerned. A high factor does not necessarily mean a bad sample design. For example, cost restrictions impose some limitations on the sampling procedure and clustered samples used to reduce costs may be much cheaper per unit observation than random samples. Clustering tends to increase the variance and consequently the binomial factors; yet the sample design may be good considering the cost restrictions in that for the same reliability with a smaller but purely random sample, the cost per unit observation would be high and the total cost prohibitive.

High factors do indicate where further analysis should be undertaken and where there is potential for improvement in the present sample design. High variances at provincial levels are frequently attributable to one or two p.s.u.'s so that for quality studies, the analysis will often center around studies of sub-provincial contributions to the total variance. In Table 1 are included binomial factors for the July , 1973 survey along with the coefficients of variation.

Table 1: Estimates, Their Coefficients of Variation and Their Binomial Factors for Canada and by Province for July, 1973

	Population Estimate	Employed				Unemployed				In Labour Force			
		Estimate	C.V.	Symbol	B.F.	Estimate	C.V.	Symbol	B.F.	Estimate	C.V.	Symbol	B.F.
Canada	16,134	9,230	.34	A	1.13	461	2.60	D	1.42	9,691	.31	A	1.06
Nfld.	371	175	2.47	C	2.65	18	10.90	F	3.00	193	1.91	C	1.93
P.E.I.	78	46	2.56	D	1.03	2	14.57	F	.47	48	2.60	D	1.19
N.S.	557	280	1.30	C	1.25	21	9.02	E	2.27	301	1.08	C	1.00
N.B.	464	241	1.72	C	1.98	16	9.44	E	2.01	257	1.52	C	1.79
Que.	4,526	2,505	.81	B	1.36	169	4.32	D	1.23	2,674	.71	B	1.24
Ont.	5,877	3,506	.56	B	1.00	129	5.56	E	1.48	3,635	.52	A	.94
Man.	708	408	1.33	C	1.03	16	11.49	F	1.24	424	1.23	C	.97
Sask.	652	367	1.46	C	1.21	7	20.16	G	1.95	374	1.54	C	1.40
Alta.	1,184	714	.91	B	.91	26	10.34	F	1.66	740	.89	B	.96
B.C.	1,717	988	.78	B	.75	57	6.94	E	1.51	1,045	.74	B	.77

C.V. - Coefficient of Variation
B.F. - Binomial Factor
Estimates in Thousands
The variance may be derived by the formula $(\text{Estimate} \times \frac{\text{C.V.}}{100})^2$
e.g. variance of employed for NFLD. is $(175{,}000 \times \frac{2.47}{100})^2 = 18{,}684{,}006$

The binomial factor of 3.00 for the estimate of unemployed in Newfoundland indicates a high variance for the estimate of unemployed. This factor is high relative to the other provinces and high for Newfoundland in comparison with past surveys.

Table 2 a) Actual VS. Desired Contribution to the NFLD. Variance of Unemployed by PSU's and Sub-Units

PSU's or Sub-Units	Percentage of the * Variance Contributed	Desired Contribution (%)
04021 & 04025	18.0	2.3
04041 & 04043	31.1	1.8

* The estimate from each stratum (containing the above psu's) or sub-unit possesses a certain variance and the estimated variances tallied over strata yield the variance estimate of the characteristic total at the province level. The proportion of the variance contributed to the total variance is then the ratio of the contribution of that stratum or sub-unit to the total variance expressed as a percentage. e.g. The contribution to the total variance of unemployed from the stratum containing p.s.u.'s 04021 and 04025 is 688,900 and the percentage contribution is therefore: $\frac{688,900}{3,837,681} \times 100 \div 18.0\%$

This percentage contribution is compared with a desired contribution defined by the ratio of an adjusted population estimate of the stratum or sub-unit to an adjusted total population estimate of the province. The adjusted population estimates incorporate the difference in sampling fractions in the NSRU and SRU portions of the province. e.g. The adjusted population estimate for the stratum containing p.s.u.'s 04021 and 04025 is 10,565. The adjusted estimate of the total L.F. population in N.B. for July, 1973 is 464,132. Thus the desired contribution is $\frac{10565}{464132} \times 100 = 2.3\%$

It can be seen that much of the high variance is contributed by the strata containing the above p.s.u.'s.

The binomial factor of 2.01 for the estimate of unemployed in New Brunswick is up considerably from the value of 1.76 in June of 1973. The cause of much of the high variance is accounted for by the 3 strata in Table 2 b).

Table 2 b) Actual VS. Desired Contribution to the N.B. Variance of Unemployed by PSU's and Sub-Units

PSU's or Sub-Units	Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Contribution (%)
33003 & 33005	23.4	3.7
33022 & 33027	11.9	3.7
33043 & 33047	10.0	3.8

The binomial factor for the estimate of unemployed in Ontario showed an increased from 1.11 in June, 1973 to 1.48 in July, 1973. An analysis of the contributions by PSU's and Sub-Units yielded the following table.

Table 2 c) Actual VS. Desired Contribution to the Ontario Variance of Unemployed by PSU's and Sub-Units

PSU's or Sub-Units	Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Contribution (%)
51024 & 51028	6.9	.8
54023 & 54031	3.0	1.1
50901 - 50908	5.0	.8

In British Columbia the binomial factor for unemployed rose from 1.23 in June, 1973 to 1.51 in July, 1973. The p.s.u.'s or sub-units which show high contributions relative to their populations are presented in the following table.

Table 2 d) Actual VS. Desired Contribution to the B.C. Variance of Unemployed by PSU's and Sub-Units

PSU's or Sub-Units	Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Contribution (%)
91008 & 91016	7.1	2.0
93001 & 93006	10.2	2.1
94013 & 94017	10.6	3.9
98101	3.0	.7

NON-RESPONSE

The contents of this appendix are taken from publication NR73-7 (July 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.

canadian labour force survey

NR 73-7 (July 1973)
Published August 1973

D.S. Murray,
Household Surveys Development Staff

E.T. McLeod,
Field Division.

NON-RESPONSE RATES IN THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

STATISTICS CANADA
Document for Restricted Circulation

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 the 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 July 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 components 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)

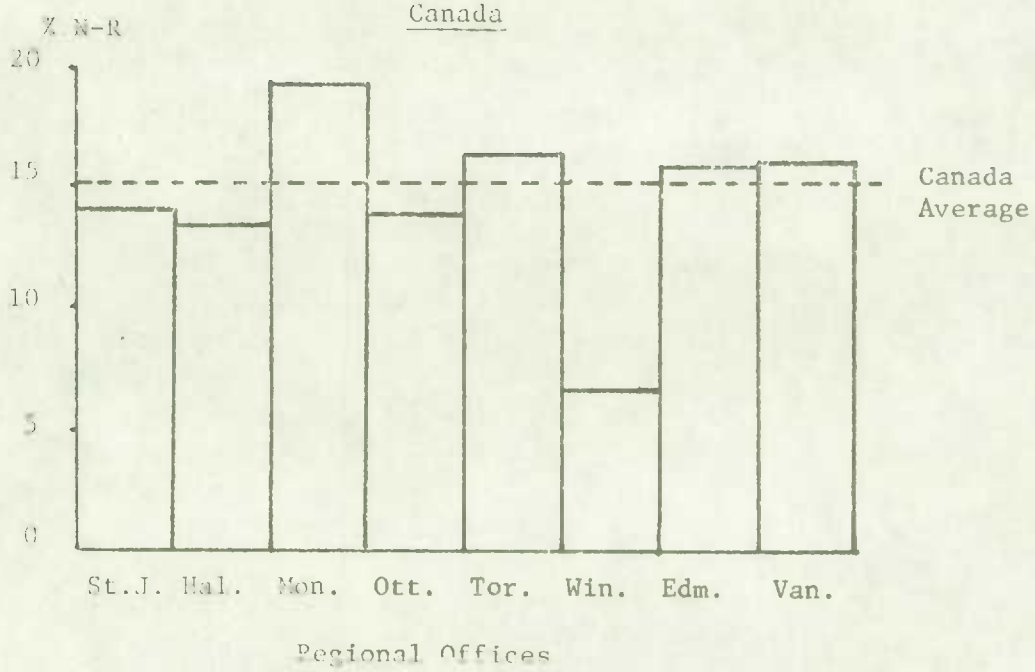
4 Other. When none of the foregoing reasons are applicable, e.g., roads impassable, enumerator not available, death, illness, language problems, etc. (N_{3-5})

Canada

From June to July the overall national rate increased substantially; from 8.4% to 15.1%. All regional offices indicated increased rates. As is usual in the July survey, the T.A. component was the largest component: the T.A. rate increased from 3.3% in June to 9.1% in July. The N_1 and "other" components showed moderate increases and the N_2 rate remained constant.

Compared with the July surveys of previous years, the 1973 July rate is high. Not since 1970 has the overall rate been at the present level. In addition, the July 1973 T.A. rate is the highest in at least the past eight years. The overall rate in July 1972 was 12.4% of which 7.3% was due to the T.A. component.

The bar chart below shows the relative levels of overall non-response for the regional offices.



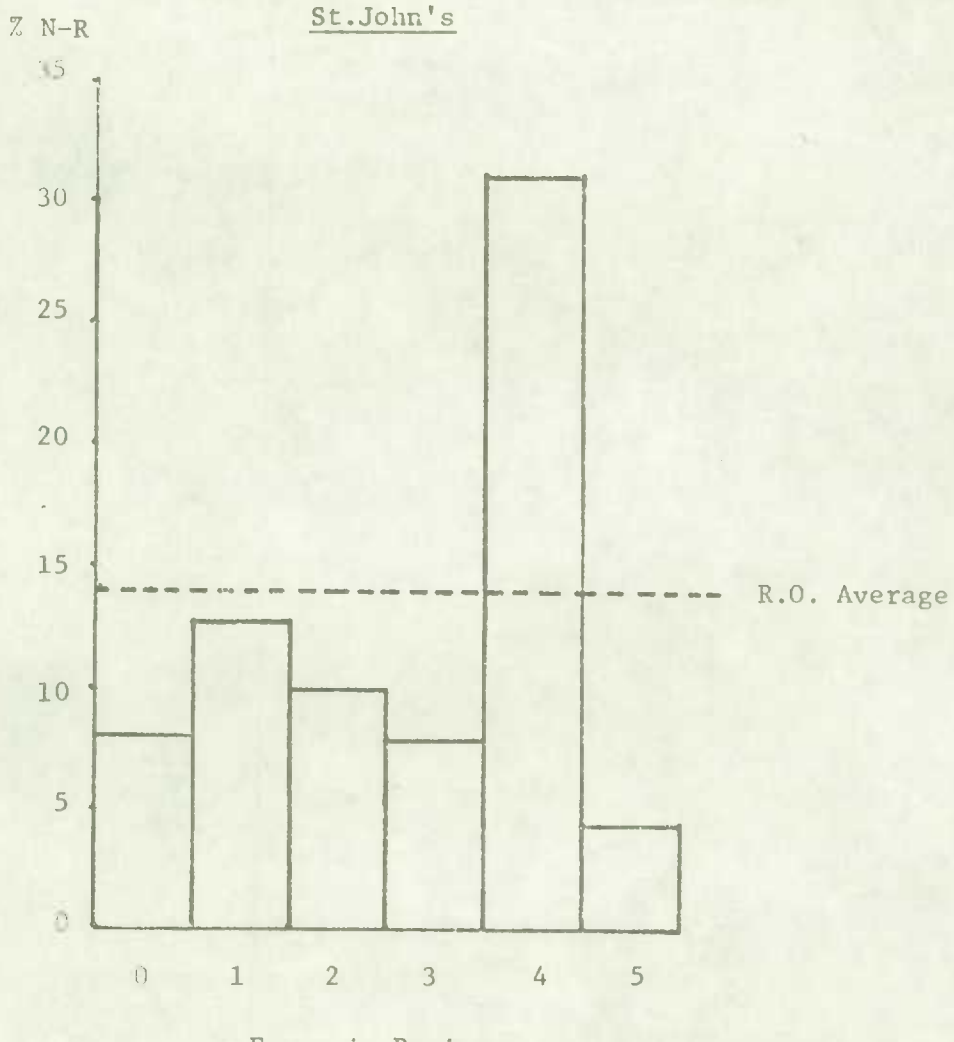
St.John's

The overall rate in July reached 14.0% of which 7.3% was due to T.A. The T.A., N_1 and "other" components showed increases from June to July and the N_2 rate decreased. As is the case with every regional office, the high T.A. rate can be explained by the incidence of householders vacationing in July.

The "other" component, at 3.7%, contributed substantially to the high overall rate. Of the 60 households which fell into this catagory, 56 were not enumerated due to "no interviewer available", all in E.R. 04.

Two interviewers were responsible for the 56 households not enumerated : one interviewer became ill and was unable to enumerate, the other interviewer went on vacation and failed to notify the regional office. This latter interviewer has been dismissed and another interviewer will cover the assignment in subsequent months.

The July 1972 rate of 9.5% was 4.5% lower than the July 1973 rate.



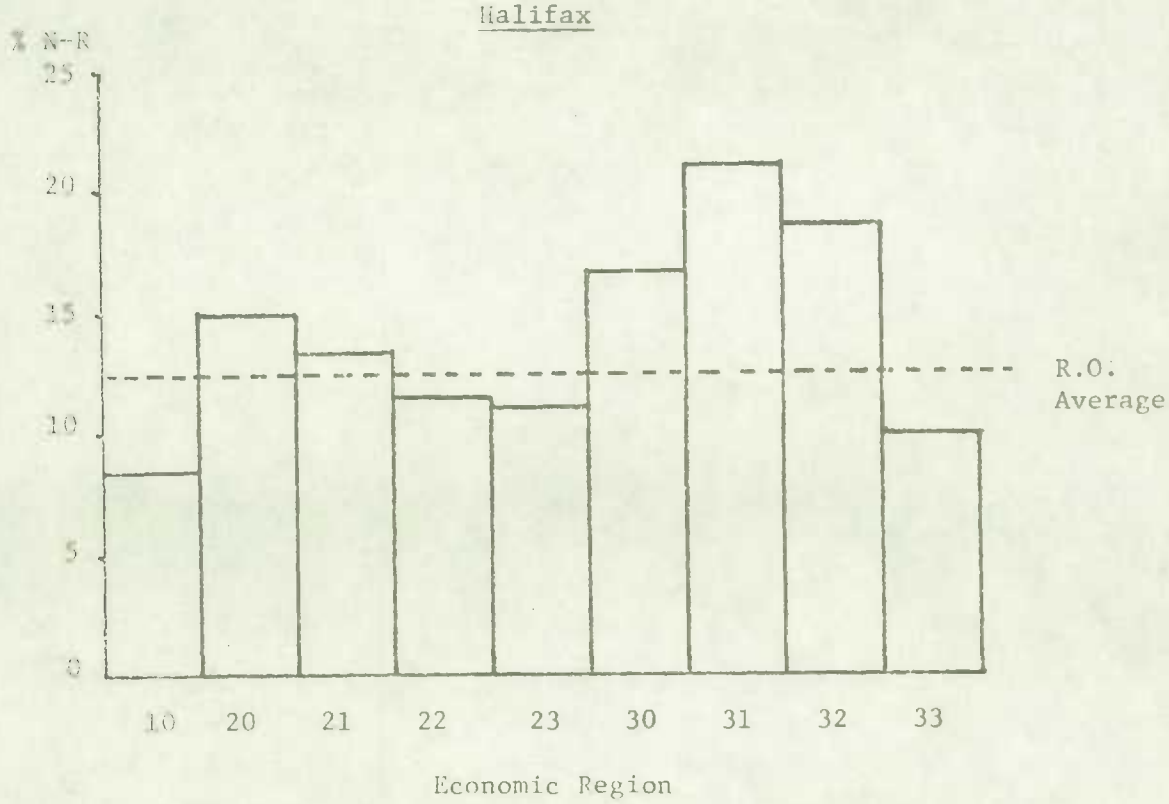
Halifax

The overall non-response rate increased from 8.1% in June to 13.4% in July. The T.A. rate more than tripled (from 2.4% to 7.4%), N_1 and "other" showed small increases and N_2 decreased slightly.

There were a few households catagorized as not enumerated due to "roads impassible (4 households) "no call made" (3 households) "unable to locate" (2 households), and "not received from interviewer" (1 household). In most cases the regional office staff was not entirely aware of the circumstances surrounding the absence of schedules for these households but has ascertained that interviews for some of these households were completed for the August survey. The above mentioned households are contained in several assignments in five E.R.'s. For example, one household in E.R. 20 was listed as not enumerated due to "no call made". Apparently, the interviewer was confused about instructions and did not call on the householder(s). In E.R. 22 an interviewer could not locate one of her listings and thus no interview was obtained. Also in E.R. 22 one household was not interviewed due to "road impassible" : the interviewer found the road blocked by cars and rather than walk the short distance to the household listed the household as not interviewed. The regional office has determined that this type of problem will be further investigated and attempts made to reduce its incidence.

The July 1973 rate was 4.0% higher than the July 1972 rate of 9.4% of which 2.5% can be attributed to the T.A. component.

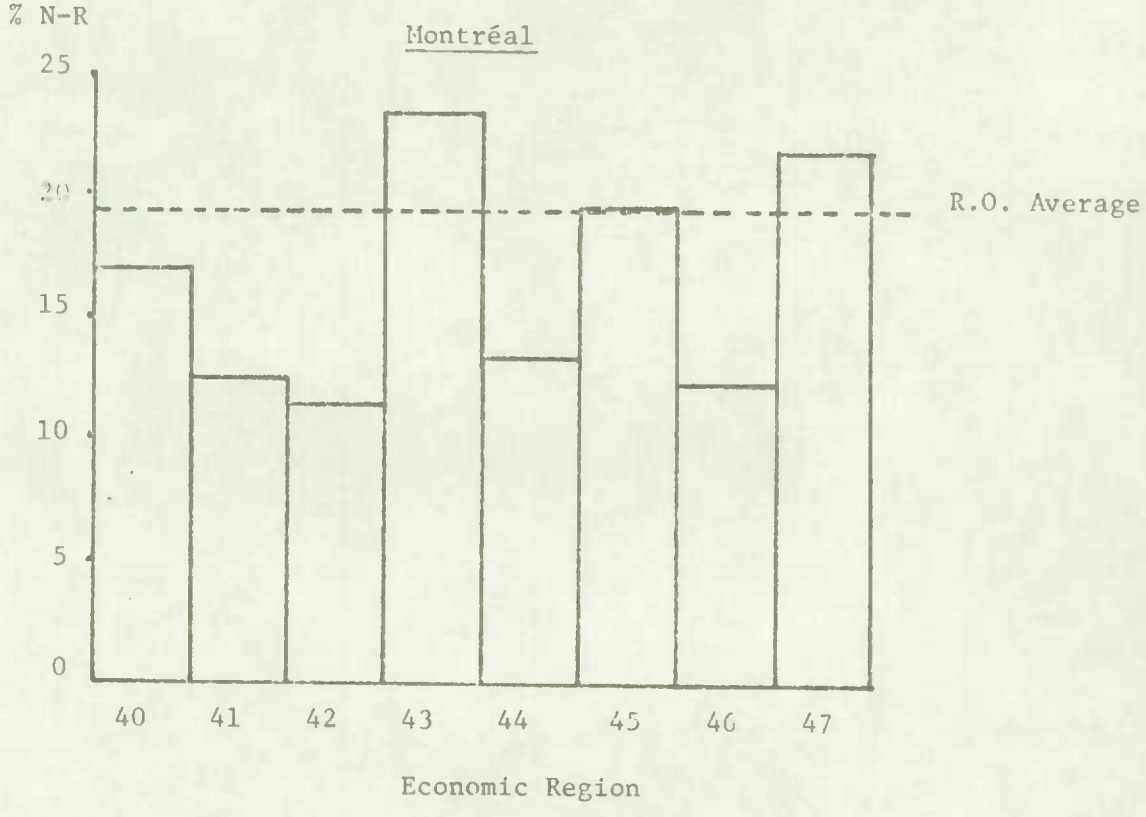
Halifax



Montréal

The non-response rate increased from 10.3% in June to 19.2% in July. Both the "other" and N_2 components decreased by 0.1%, and T.A. and N_1 showed respective increases of 8.0% and 1.1%. Compared with July 1972, the N_2 rate was the only component to indicate a decrease. Last year's overall July rate of 15.7% was 3.5% lower than the 1973 overall July rate: the T.A. rates were 9.9% and 12.6% respectively.

In July 1973 the T.A. households were not distributed evenly across all economic regions: two E.R.'s showed T.A. rates less than 6.5% while two indicated T.A. rates in excess of 14.0%. The T.A. rate in E.R. 43 (Québec City area) was 16.9% and the rate in E.R.47 (Montréal area) was 14.2%. In addition to the high T.A. rate in E.R. 43, the N_1 rate at 4.8%, was the second highest E.R. covered by the Montréal Office. These two components combined to produce the highest overall rate for all E.R.'s, 23.4%. The second highest overall E.R. rate occurred in E.R. 47, 21.9%. Again the high T.A. rate combined with a 4.6% N_1 rate to result in the level indicated.



Ottawa

The overall Ottawa rate increased from 8.6% in June to 13.9% in July. The T.A. component rose from 3.3% to 8.6%, N_2 and "other" increased slightly and N_1 decreased. Every office except Ottawa indicated a higher N_1 rate in July than in June.

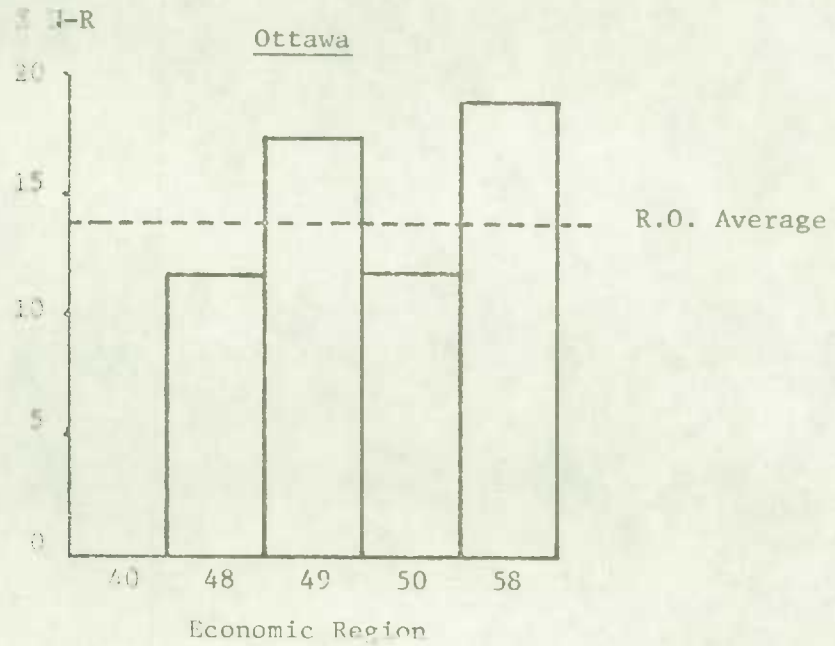
Economic Region 40 again indicated a 0.0% non-response rate and all remaining E.R.'s showed rates in excess of 11.0%. Economic Region 58 (Sudbury-Timmins) showed the greatest change, from 8.7% to 18.9%. Changes in the individual components for E.R. 58 occurred as follows:

	June	July	Change (July - June)
T.A.	3.4%	14.3%	10.9%
N_1	3.4	2.5	- 0.9
N_2	1.5	1.5	0.0
other	0.4	0.6	0.2
Total (overall)	8.7	18.9	10.2

The increase in the T.A. component more than accounted for the overall change.

Economic Region 50 (Ottawa Valley) indicated a substantial change in N_2 non-response. The number of households in this category increased from 16 (1.5%) in June to 25 (2.2%) in July.

Compared with July 1972 this year's July rate is 4.1% higher : the T.A. and N_1 components are 3.1% and 1.4% higher respectively and the N_2 and "other" components are both 0.2% lower.



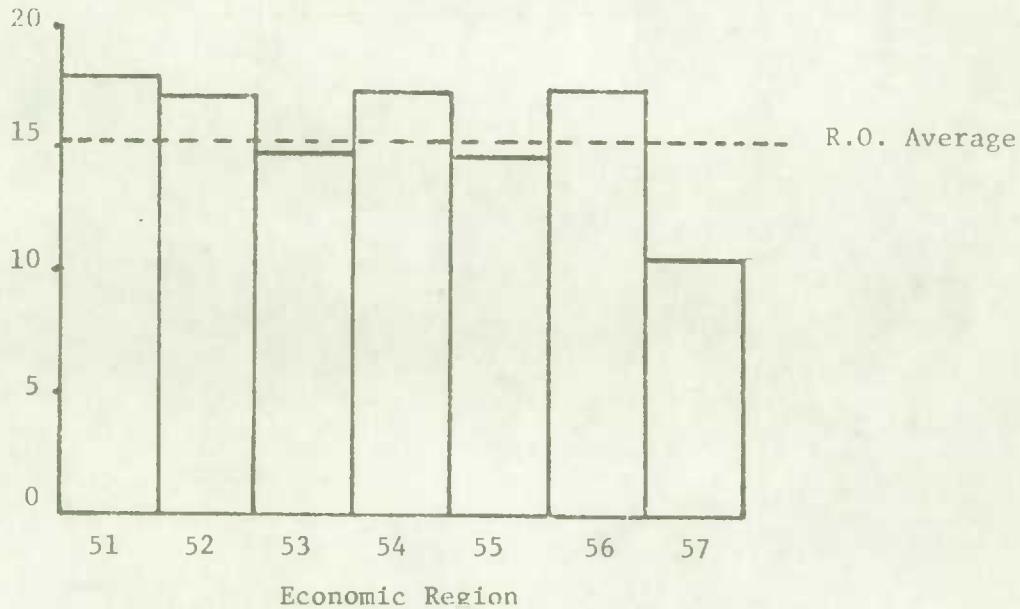
Toronto

The Toronto Office showed the second highest overall rate in Canada in July, 16.2%. Only the N_2 component, which remained constant, did not increase from June to July. The overall rate increased from 6.7% to 16.2% with the T.A. component indicating a very large change, from 2.9% to 11.4%. The T.A. rate for the Toronto Office is the second highest rate indicated by all offices for all surveys in at least the last seven and one half years (January 1966). The highest T.A. rate since January 1966 was shown by the Montréal Office (12.6%) in July 1973. Whereas in June all E.R.'s indicated overall rates of less than 8.0%, in July all E.R.'s showed rates in excess of 10.0%. It should be noted that the overall increase was fairly evenly distributed over all E.R.'s.

It is encouraging to note that the N_2 rate has remained at a moderate level, 1.6%, although the rates in E.R. 54 (London - St.Thomas) and E.R. 52 (Toronto) were 2.2% and 2.1% respectively.

When compared with the July 1972 rate of 13.8% the July 1973 rate of 16.2% is high. This difference can be attributed to the 2.5% difference in the respective T.A. rates.

Toronto

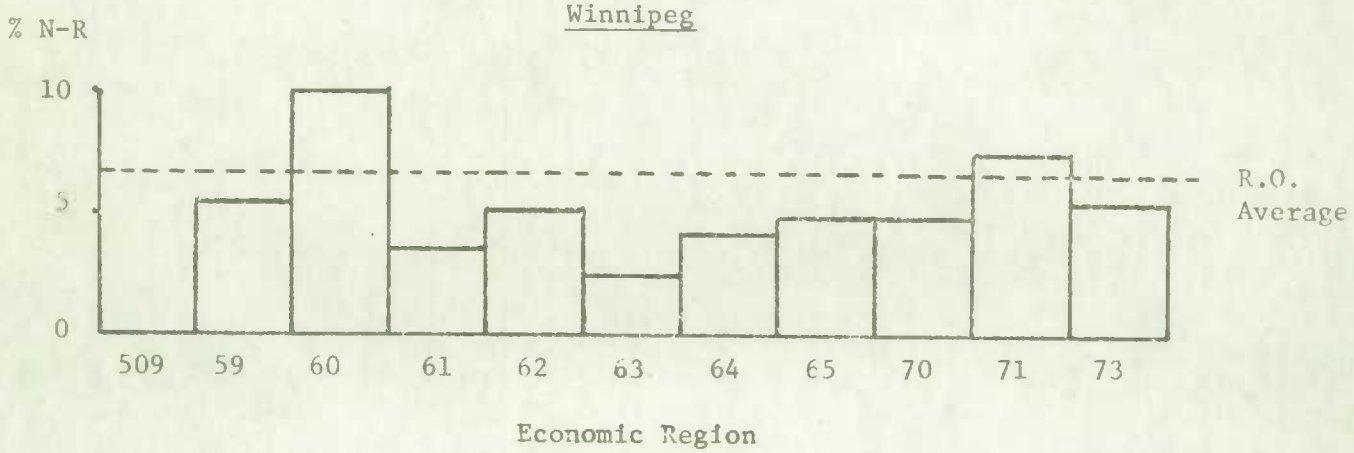


Winnipeg

Again in July the Winnipeg Office indicated the lowest overall non-response and all component rates in Canada. From June to July the overall rate increased from 3.9% to 6.7%. The T.A. component contributed 2.5% to the increase; from 1.8% to 4.3%. An increase of 0.4% in the N_1 component was partially offset by a 0.1% decrease in N_2 and "other" remained constant at 0.3%.

Only one E.R., 60 (Winnipeg) showed an overall rate in excess of 8.0%. The T.A. and N_1 rates in this E.R. were primarily responsible for the overall rate of 10.0% (5.3% and 3.3% respectively).

The Winnipeg Office was the single office in Canada to indicate a lower overall rate in July 1973 than in July 1972. This year's rate was 0.5% less than the 7.2% rate in 1972, due primarily to a 1.0% lower N_2 rate.



Edmonton

The overall rate in the Edmonton Office increased to 15.8% in July from 11.2% in June. The T.A. rate, at 8.6%, was twice the rate shown in June. In addition the high N_1, N_2 and other rates (3.7%, 2.1%, 1.4% respectively) contributed to a large extent to the high overall rate.

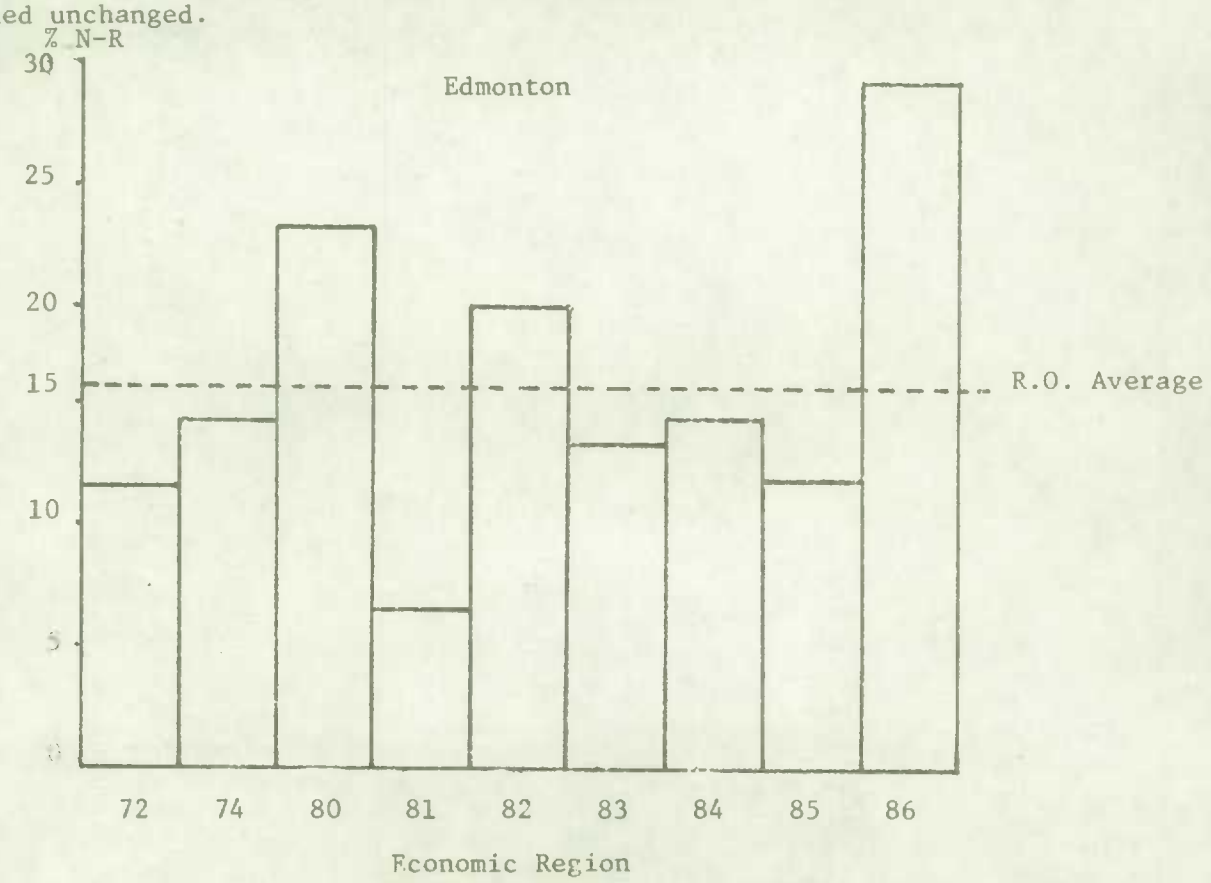
Only E.R. 81 (Lethbridge) with 6.3% non-response showed an overall rate of less than 11.0%. Three E.R.'s indicated rates of 20.0% or more in July:

	Total (overall)	T.A.	N_1	N_2	"other"
E.R. 80 (Medicine Hat)	23.2	14.1	7.7	0.7	0.7
E.R. 82 (Calgary)	20.0	11.7	3.8	1.7	0.4
E.R. 86 (Peace River)	29.1	17.5	8.3	0.0	3.4

Generally, the excessive T.A. and N_1 rates are the causes of the overall rates.

The N_2 rate in the Edmonton Office remained at a high level : four of the nine E.R.'s covered by this office indicated N_2 rates of 2.3% or higher. Economic Region 84 (Edmonton) showed an N_2 rate of 3.5%; comparable to the June figure of 3.6%. The N_2 rate for this E.R. has not been below 3.0% since the November 1972 survey. During this same period (November 1972 to July 1973) the Canada N_2 rate did not exceed 2.0%.

Compared with the overall rate in July 1972 (14.8%), the July 1973 level shows a deterioration. The change from July 1972 to July 1973 is the result of a 0.5% increase in both T.A. and "other" while the remaining two components remained unchanged.



Vancouver

The overall rate increased from 11.0% in June to 16.0% in July. The Vancouver Office was the only office to show higher rates for all components in July than in June. The increases in total non-response and the components occurred as follows:

	June	July	Change (July - June)
T.A.	3.6%	6.9%	3.3%
N_1	3.4	4.3	0.9
N_2	3.3	3.8	0.5
Other	0.7	1.0	0.3
Total (overall)	11.0	16.0	5.0

None of the E.R.'s covered by this office indicated overall rates of less than 10.0%.

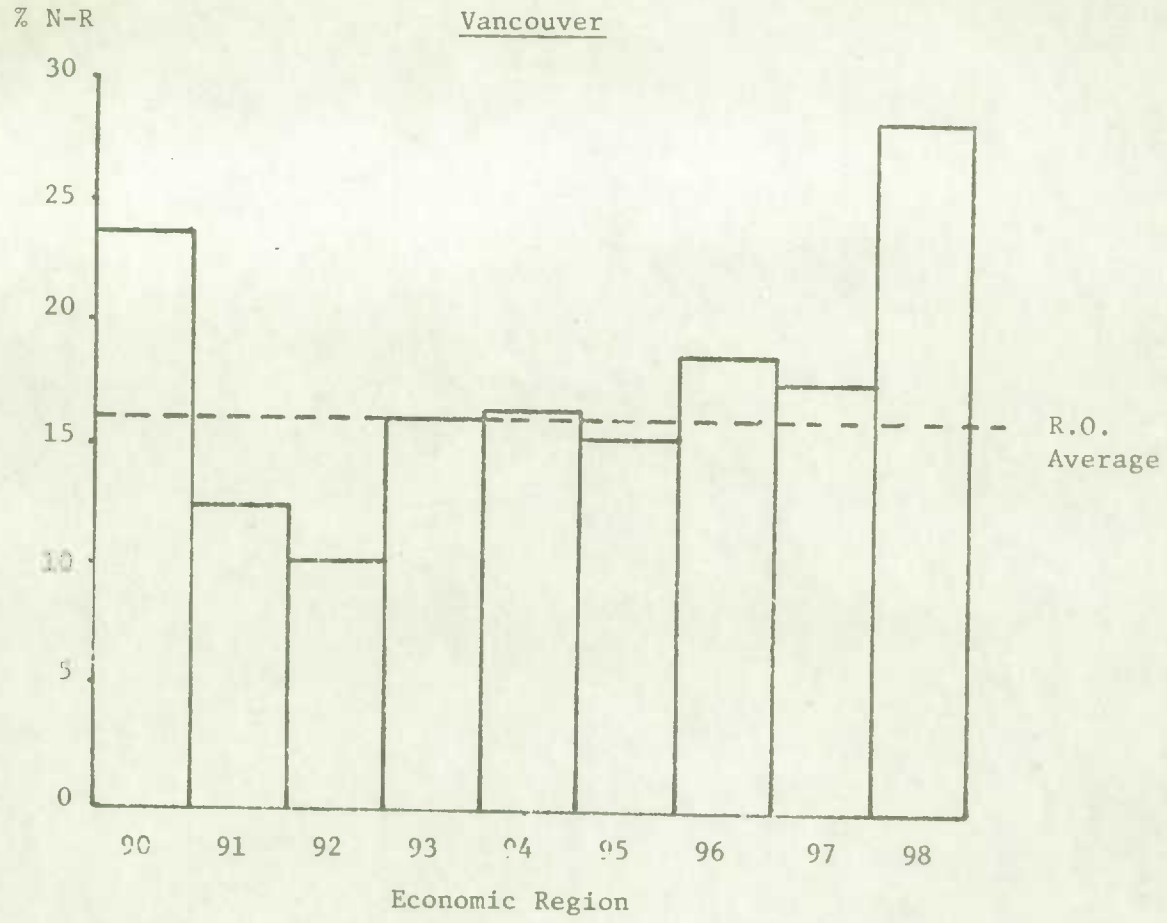
The increase in the T.A. (3.3%) when compared with the increase for the same component at the national level (5.8%) is not particularly alarming. However, the 0.5% increase in N_2 has brought the level of this component to the unacceptable level of 3.8%. Two thirds of the increase in N_2 could be attributed to E.R. 94 (Vancouver) which showed a 4.9% rate. The total numbers of N_2 households for E.R. 94 and the office as a whole are shown below for June and July:

Number of N_2 Households

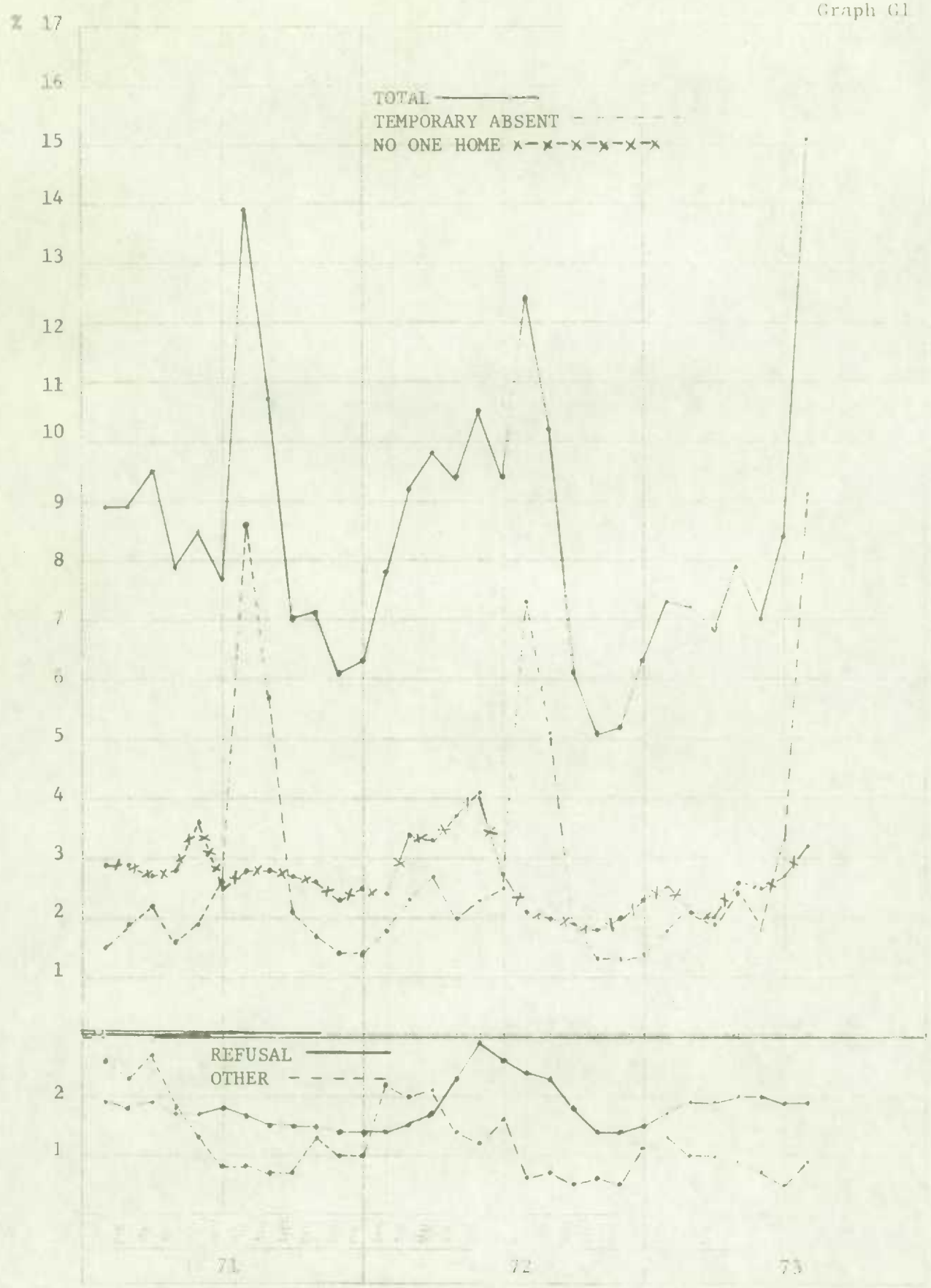
	June	July	Change (July - June)
E.R. 94	84	100	16
Vancouver Office	126	150	24

It can be seen that E.R. 94 contains a very large proportion (.67) of the N_2 households reported by the office and that the addition of 16 households in the E.R. contributes significantly to the higher N_2 rate for the office.

The July 1972 to July 1973 comparison indicates that this year's overall level has increased by 2.5%. Although all components were higher in 1973 the N_1 component, which increased form 2.6% to 4.3% was primarily responsible for the change.


% N-R
Vancouver
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
R.O.
Average
Economic Region

Graph G1

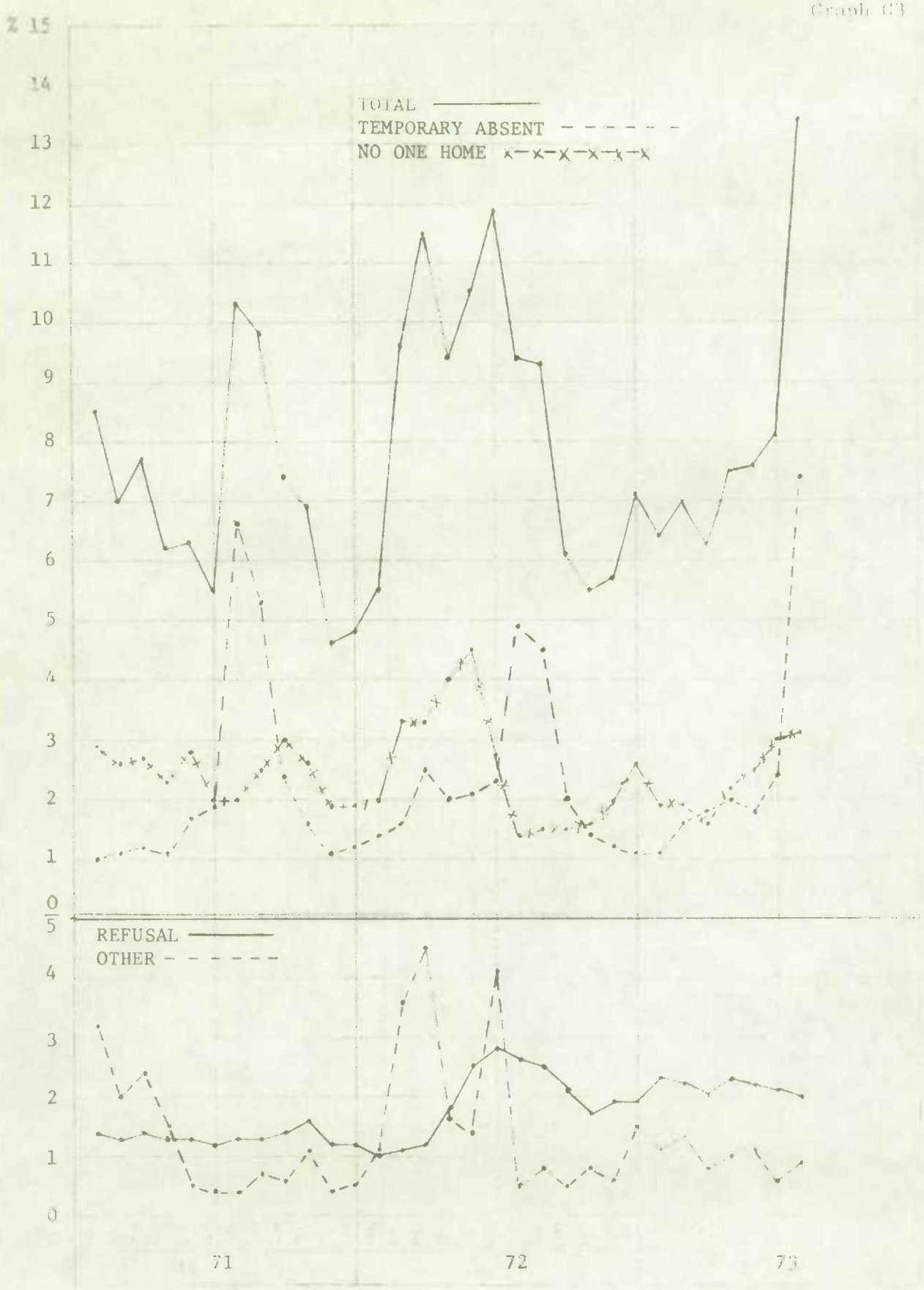

%
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
TOTAL
TEMPORARY ABSENT
NO ONE HOME
REFUSAL
OTHER
2
1
71
72
73

St.John's Regional Office

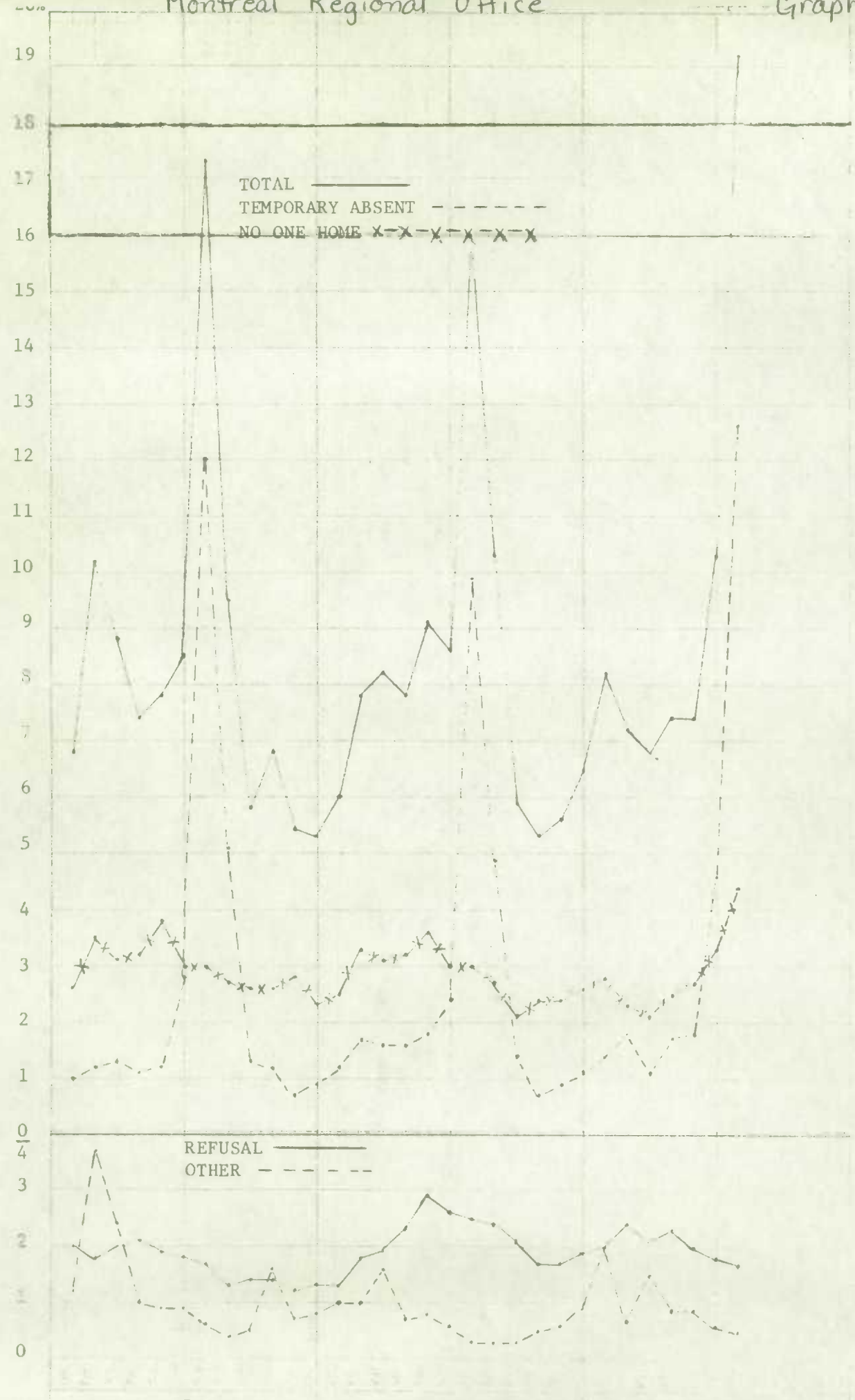
Graph G2

Halifax Regional Office

Graph 63

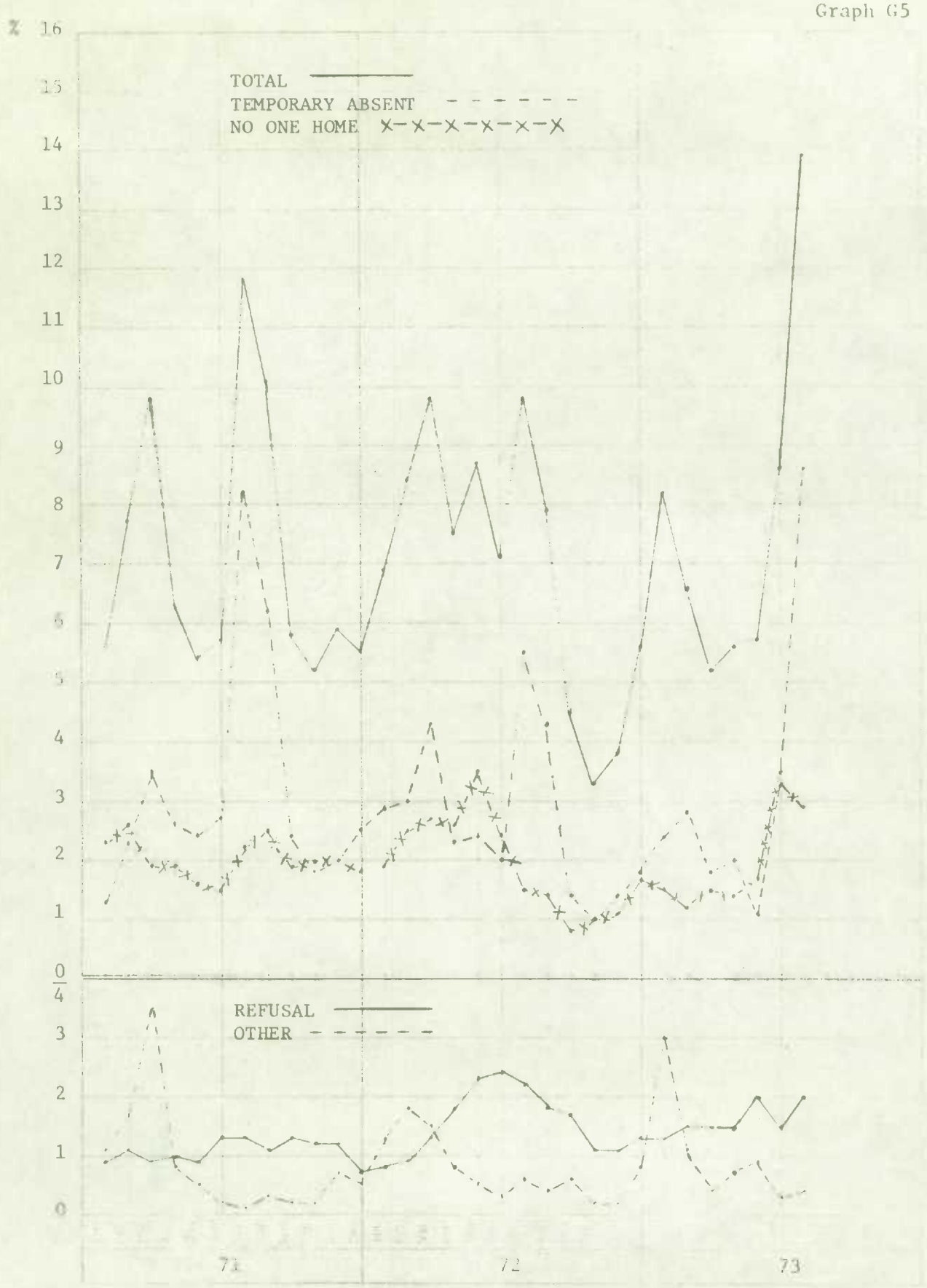


Montreal Regional Office — Graph G-4

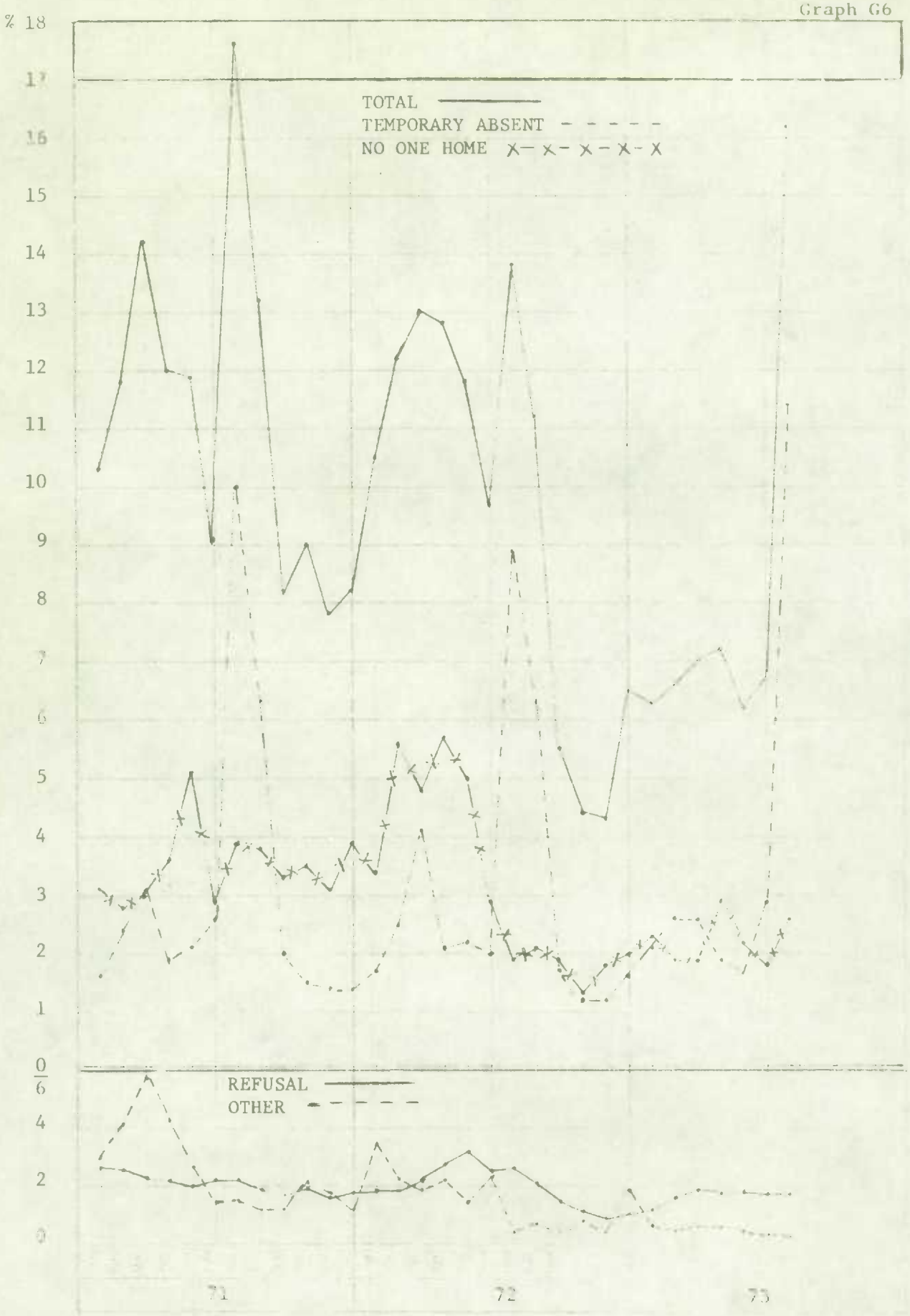


Ottawa Regional Office

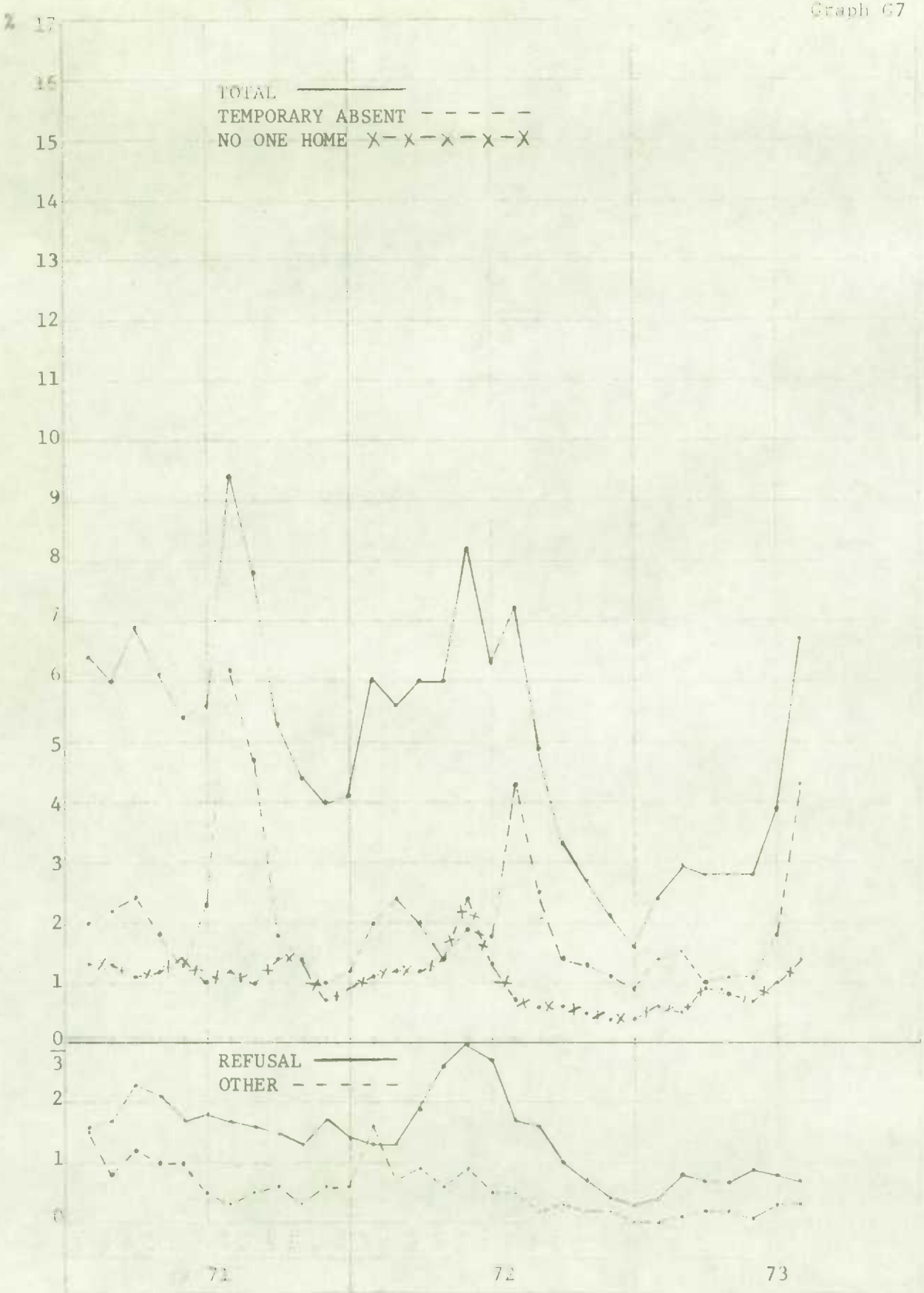
Graph G5



Graph G6


% 18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
TOTAL
TEMPORARY ABSENT
NO ONE HOME
6
4
2
0
REFUSAL
OTHER
71
72
73

Graph G7


%
17
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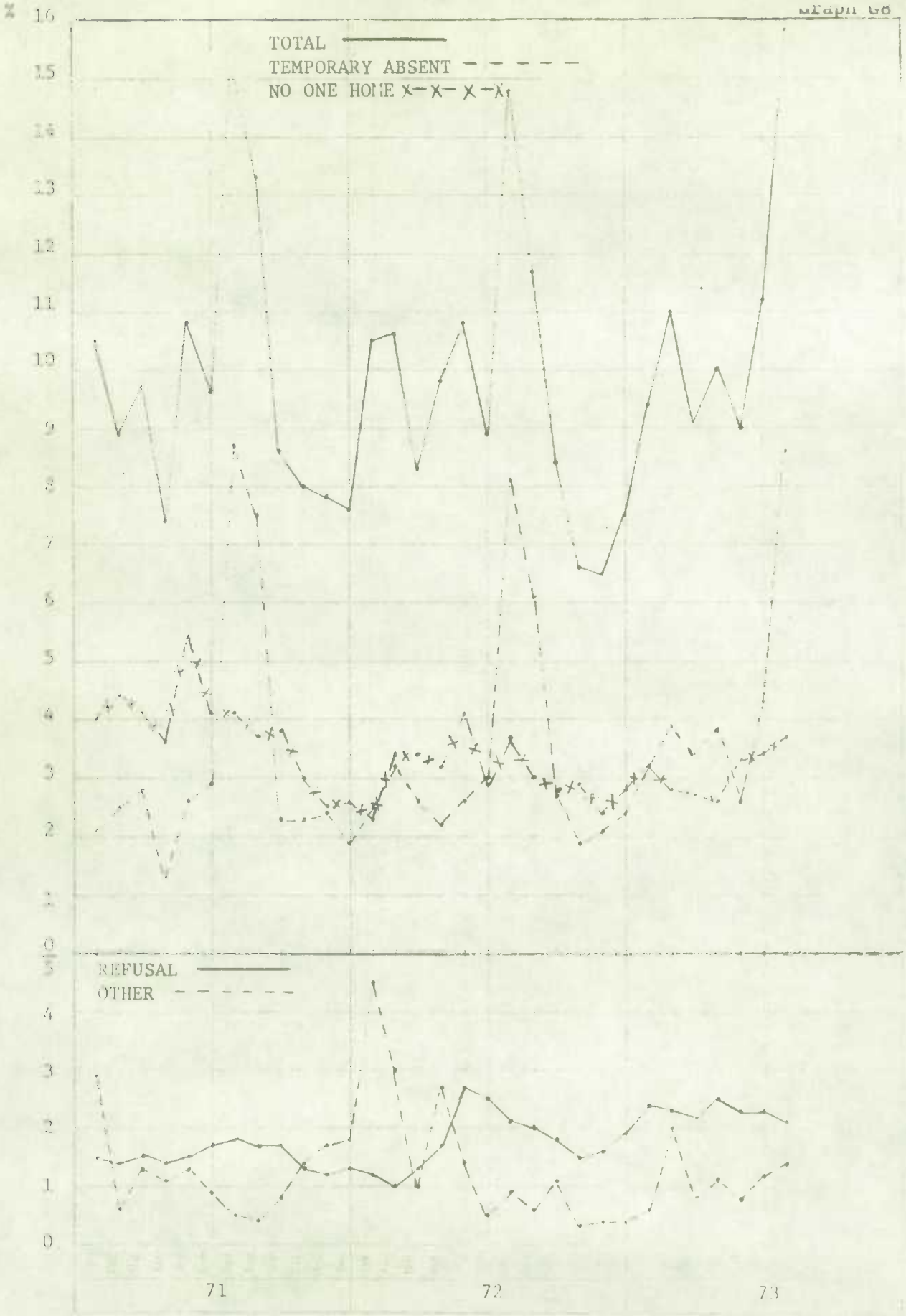
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
TOTAL
TEMPORARY ABSENT
NO ONE HOME
REFUSAL
OTHER
3
2
1
0
71
72
73

Edmonton Regional Office

Graph 68



Graph 69

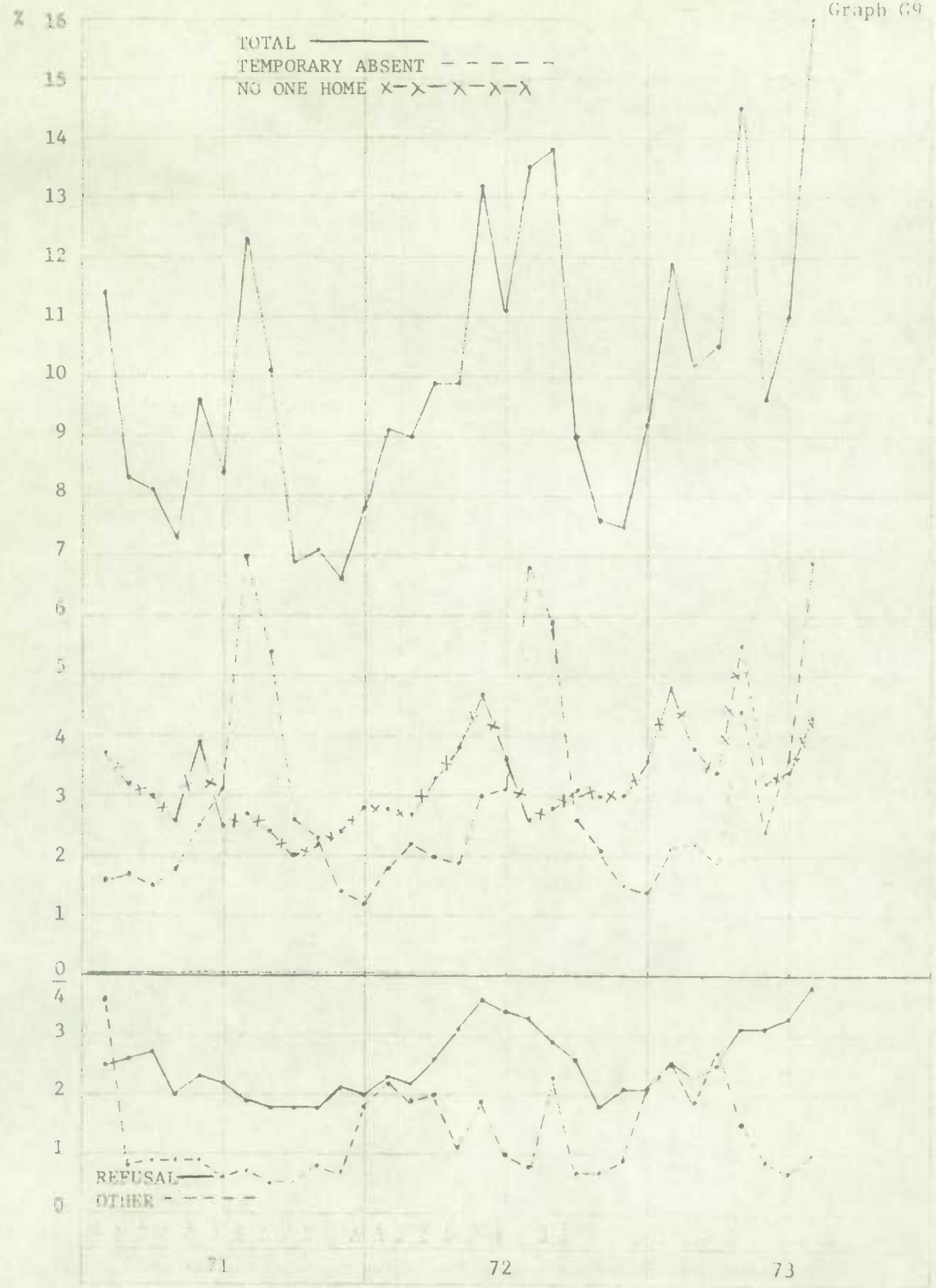

%
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
TOTAL
TEMPORARY ABSENT
NO ONE HOME
4
3
2
1
0
REFUSAL
OTHER
71
72
73

TABLE 1.

July, 1973

NON-RESPONSE RATES BY COMPONENT,

CANADA, AND REGIONAL OFFICES

(Percent)

	Total	T. A.	N. 1.	N. 2.	Other
Canada	15.1	9.1	3.2	1.9	0.9
St. John's	14.0	7.3	2.2	0.8	3.7
Halifax	13.4	7.4	3.1	2.0	0.9
Montreal	19.2	12.6	4.4	1.7	0.5
Ottawa	13.9	8.6	2.9	2.0	0.4
Toronto	16.2	11.4	2.6	1.6	0.6
Winnipeg	6.7	4.3	1.4	0.7	0.3
Edmonton	15.8	8.6	3.7	2.1	1.4
Vancouver	16.0	6.9	4.3	3.8	1.0