Labour Force Quality Report

Canadian Labour Force Survey

January, 1974

Confidential Restricted Circulation

Household Surveys Development Staff
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Field Division

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

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HIGHLIGHTS

A. SLIPPAGE

The estimated slippage rate (based on the 1971 Census population projections) at the Canada level has increased slightly from 5.0% in December 1973 to 5.2% in January 1974.

1. - By province: All provinces exhibited positive slippage rates in January. The sharpest month-to-month increases over December in the estimated slippage rates were recorded in Newfoundland and Manitoba (+ 1.1 and + 1.0 respectively) whereas the greatest decreases occurred in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick (– 2.8 and – 1.1 respectively).

For some provinces, changes in the average size of household had a marked effect on changes in the estimated slippage rates. The following table indicates the effect of changes in the average size of household on slippage rates:

	Change in Average Size of Household (Dec./73 to Jan./74)	Slippage Rates Jan. 1974	Slippage Rates Dec. 1973	Estimated Slippage Rate for January if Average Size of Household was the same as for December
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Newfoundland	– 0.0037	10.3	9.2	10.2
Prince Edward Island	– 0.0136	8.1	10.9	7.6
Nova Scotia	+ 0.0085	9.3	9.4	9.6
New Brunswick	– 0.0082	8.4	9.5	8.1
Quebec	– 0.0029	3.4	2.9	3.3
Ontario	– 0.0250	5.2	4.9	4.2
Manitoba	– 0.0109	3.7	2.7	3.3
Saskatchewan	+ 0.0122	0.3	0.6	0.8
Alberta	– 0.0092	7.6	7.9	7.3
British Columbia	+ 0.0079	7.1	6.9	7.4

If the average size of household in the sample had remained constant from December 1973 to January 1974, the estimated slippage rates given in column (4) of the above table would in most cases have been lower than those given in column (2), particularly in Prince Edward Island and Ontario; the exceptions are Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

It should be noted that there has been a steady increase in the slippage rates in Ontario and British Columbia and an almost steady increase in Alberta since September 1973. A special study should be undertaken to determine the reasons for these increases.

2. - By Age at the Canada level: All age groups at the Canada level exhibited positive slippage rates in January. The only age group showing a decrease in the estimated slippage rate was the 25-44 age group. The remaining age groups exhibited increases in the slippage rates with the largest increase of 1.1% occurring in the 14-19 age group.

B. NON-RESPONSE

The overall non-response rate declined from 6.6% in December to 6.0% in January.

From December to January, no increases were noted in any of the non-response components.

The greatest decrease was in the "NO ONE AT HOME" category, down to 1.5% in January from 2.0% in December.

The overall non-response rate for January 1974 was 1.3% lower than in January 1973, dropping from 7.3% (1973) to 6.0% (1974). Only small changes were noted in all the non-response components between January 1973 and January 1974 except for "NO ONE AT HOME" which is down to a low of 1.5% (1974) from a high of 2.5% (1973).

C. VARIANCE

The coefficient of variation of Employed at the Canada level decreased from 0.38% in December to 0.36% in January along with a decrease in the level of the estimate. For Unemployed at the Canada level the coefficient of variation decreased from 2.64% in December to 2.29% in January. This change is to be expected with the increase in the level of Unemployment from 512,000 to 637,000. The coefficient of variation of "In Labour Force" decreased to 0.31% in January.

At the provincial level the coefficients of variation of Employed decreased in the provinces of Newfoundland, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia even though levels of Employed in all provinces showed decreases from December to January. The provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta were the only provinces to show increases in the coefficient of variation of Unemployed. Seeing that all provinces exhibited an increase in the level of Unemployment and noting that coefficients of variation generally decrease with increases in the level of the estimate, the decreases in the coefficients of variation for the remainder of the provinces are to be expected.

D. REJECTED DOCUMENTS

The January reject rate at the Canada level for Labour Force Items was 7.1%, a drop of 1.1 from the December rate of 8.2%. Compared to January 1973, the reject rate decreased 0.2%, dropping from 7.3% to 7.1%.

At the regional level all of the regions except Halifax registered decreases ranging from 0.6% to 2.7% between the December and January results.

The lowest reject rate was registered by St. John's (5.2%) and the highest by Halifax (8.5%).

Computer edits for Labour Force Items cannot be combined this month with Supplementary Items, for basis of comparison with previous months, as no consistency edit was carried for Supplementary Items.

The number of careless errors was reduced from an average of .058 per document for December 1973 to .047 per document for January 1974. The number of blanks in the identification coding decreased also from an average of .022 per document to .019 per document for January.

E. ENUMERATION COSTS

(a) Current Analysis:

At the Canada level the January LF Survey enumeration costs were tabulated at $2.40 per sample household, up eight cents from the December average of $2.32. Most of this increase was the result of extra effort having been put into reducing non-response (down 0.6% from December's 6.6%).

All regions except Toronto recorded increases in enumeration costs. Toronto enumeration costs in January were $2.42 per household compared to its December average of $2.43.

Compared to January 1973, costs show an increase of twenty cents, increasing from $2.20 last year to $2.40 this year.

(b) Enumeration Costs per Household in the Telephone Experiment:

Enumeration costs per household have been estimated for the control and telephone subsamples in each regional office city participating in the Telephone Experiment. These costs were obtained from the cost figures listed on each R.O. Assignment Control Sheet. The enumeration cost per household in each subsample was then calculated by dividing the sum of the cost figures in that subsample by the corresponding expected number of households (i.e. all sampled households less vacants). When an assignment in one subsample was split with assignments in another subsample, it was impossible to single out the enumeration costs associated with each subsample in the assignment. This problem arose in only a few cases, and an estimate of the enumeration cost per household was obtained by adjusting the expected number of households in each subsample.

The following table shows the enumeration costs per household in the two subsamples. These costs have been averaged over a six month period from June 1973 to November 1973. Note that all households in the control subsample were interviewed in person, while households in the telephone subsample were either telephoned or visited in person. Also shown is the difference in enumeration costs per household between the two sub-samples, expressed as a percentage of the control subsample enumeration cost per household.

See table on page 5.

Regional Office	Control Subsample	Telephone Subsample	% Saving of Telephone over Control
St. John's	2.38	2.19	8.0%
Halifax	1.70	1.29	24.1%
Montreal	2.66	1.99	25.2%
Ottawa-Hull	2.32	2.32	0%
Toronto	2.59	2.06	20.5%
Winnipeg	1.97	1.93	2.0%
Edmonton*	-	1.26	-
Vancouver	1.98	1.69	14.6%

* The telephone interviewing procedure is used in all Edmonton assignments.

These results show that, in most cities, the enumeration cost per household in the telephone subsample has been substantially lower than in the control subsample. In Montreal the percentage difference in costs between the two interviewing procedures has been over 25 percent. Smaller savings have occurred in other cities for various reasons. It should be pointed out that a saving of approximately 20 percent occurred in the final two months (October and November) of the telephone experiment in St. John's. In Ottawa-Hull and Winnipeg where cost savings have been almost negligible, the telephone experiment is continuing for reasons other than cost. Assignments are being re-arranged in these two cities, and it is likely that this will lead to a reduction in the enumeration cost per household in the telephone subsample.

Non-Response Rates, Rejected Document Rates and Enumeration Cost per Household by Regional Office

August 1972 to January 1973 and August 1973 to January 1974

	1974	1973						1972				
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.
Non-response												
Canada ..... %	6.0	6.6	5.2	5.7	6.5	10.9	7.3	6.3	5.2	5.1	6.1	10.1
St. John's ..... %	2.6	4.1	2.7	3.3	2.4	9.7	3.1	2.7	3.9	3.4	4.3	8.0
Halifax ..... %	7.2	7.6	5.5	5.5	6.1	9.8	6.4	7.1	5.7	5.5	6.1	9.3
Montreal ..... %	6.4	7.6	6.3	6.4	6.6	12.1	8.2	6.5	5.6	5.3	5.9	10.3
Ottawa ..... %	6.3	8.7	5.8	6.2	6.6	9.2	8.2	5.6	3.8	3.3	4.5	7.9
Toronto ..... %	5.6	6.4	4.5	4.9	6.7	11.4	6.3	6.5	4.3	4.4	5.5	11.2
Winnipeg ..... %	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.2	5.2	2.4	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.3	4.9
Edmonton ..... %	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.1	6.3	11.4	9.4	7.5	6.5	6.6	8.4	11.7
Vancouver ..... %	8.6	9.0	7.9	10.2	11.7	14.9	11.9	9.2	7.5	7.6	9.0	13.8
Rejected Documents (Regular Labour Force Items)												
Canada ..... %	7.1	8.2	7.1	7.8	8.5	9.9	7.3	6.0	8.1	9.9	8.4	11.6
St. John's ..... %	5.2	6.4	6.0	7.3	6.2	6.8	5.3	4.7	7.5	7.0	6.1	7.7
Halifax ..... %	8.5	8.1	7.4	7.1	7.9	10.0	7.2	6.5	7.9	6.7	7.6	10.7
Montreal ..... %	6.1	7.1	5.7	6.4	7.2	8.7	6.4	5.3	7.3	9.1	6.6	10.1
Ottawa ..... %	5.5	6.1	6.1	8.0	9.2	12.0	5.1	4.5	6.9	10.4	12.9	13.3
Toronto ..... %	8.0	9.4	7.4	8.8	9.9	10.6	8.5	7.4	10.9	13.9	10.1	16.1
Winnipeg ..... %	6.1	6.9	6.2	6.9	7.0	8.8	9.6	4.7	5.7	8.3	9.1	10.7
Edmonton ..... %	7.0	8.7	7.7	8.3	9.1	11.0	6.7	5.8	7.5	10.3	7.6	9.0
Vancouver ..... %	8.0	10.7	9.9	10.0	11.0	11.0	7.8	7.0	8.2	11.2	8.9	12.2
Enumeration Cost per Household												
Canada ..... $	2.40	2.32	2.41	2.52	2.46	2.24	2.20	2.20	2.15	2.10	2.08	2.11
St. John's ..... $	2.78	2.70	2.75	2.89	2.71	2.50	2.35	2.42	2.42	2.35	2.27	2.40
Halifax ..... $	2.31	2.18	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.10	1.90	1.86	1.80	1.75	1.77	1.77
Montreal ..... $	2.52	2.37	2.58	2.70	2.66	2.41	2.42	2.47	2.28	2.27	2.29	2.36
Ottawa ..... $	2.66	2.44	2.53	2.66	2.68	2.44	2.20	2.35	2.38	2.26	2.29	2.25
Toronto ..... $	2.42	2.43	2.47	2.67	2.60	2.37	2.48	2.43	2.40	2.29	2.26	2.26
Winnipeg ..... $	2.42	2.40	2.39	2.48	2.40	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.24	2.16	2.16	2.19
Edmonton ..... $	2.24	2.11	2.22	2.29	2.24	2.06	1.93	1.89	1.85	1.88	1.83	1.86
Vancouver ..... $	2.19	2.16	2.19	2.37	2.20	1.92	1.98	1.96	1.99	1.97	1.89	1.88

	Month-to-month change								Year-to-year change			
	Dec. 1973 to Jan. 1974	1973 Nov. to Dec.	1973 Oct. to Nov.	1973 Sept. to Oct.	Dec. 1972 to Jan. 1973	1972 Nov. to Dec.	1972 Oct. to Nov.	1972 Sept. to Oct.	Jan. 1973 to Jan. 1974	Dec. 1972 to Dec. 1973	Nov. 1972 to Nov. 1973	Oct. 1972 to Oct. 1973
Non-response												
Canada ..... %	− 0.6	+ 1.4	− 0.5	− 0.8	+ 1.0	+ 1.1	+ 0.1	− 1.0	− 1.3	+ 0.3	−	+ 0.6
St. John's ..... %	− 1.5	+ 1.4	− 0.6	+ 0.9	+ 0.4	− 1.2	+ 0.5	− 0.9	− 0.5	+ 1.4	− 1.2	− 0.1
Halifax ..... %	− 0.4	+ 2.1	−	− 0.6	− 0.7	+ 1.4	+ 0.2	− 0.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.5	− 0.2	−
Montreal ..... %	− 1.2	+ 1.3	− 0.1	− 0.2	+ 1.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.3	− 0.6	− 1.8	+ 1.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.1
Ottawa ..... %	− 2.4	+ 2.9	− 0.4	− 0.4	+ 2.6	+ 1.8	+ 0.5	− 1.2	− 1.9	+ 3.1	+ 2.0	+ 2.9
Toronto ..... %	− 0.8	+ 1.9	− 0.4	− 1.8	− 0.2	+ 2.2	− 0.1	− 1.1	− 0.7	− 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Winnipeg ..... %	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	− 0.6	+ 0.8	− 0.5	− 0.6	− 0.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	− 0.3	− 1.1
Edmonton ..... %	+ 0.4	− 0.1	− 0.7	− 0.2	+ 1.9	+ 1.0	− 0.1	− 1.8	− 3.7	− 2.2	− 1.1	− 0.5
Vancouver ..... %	− 0.4	+ 1.1	− 2.3	− 1.5	+ 2.7	+ 1.7	− 0.1	− 1.4	− 3.3	− 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.6
Rejected Documents (Regular Labour Force Items)												
Canada ..... %	− 1.1	+ 1.1	− 0.7	− 0.7	+ 1.3	− 2.1	− 1.8	+ 1.5	− 0.2	+ 2.2	− 1.0	− 2.1
St. John's ..... %	− 1.2	+ 0.4	− 1.3	+ 1.1	+ 0.6	− 2.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.9	− 0.1	+ 1.7	− 1.5	+ 0.3
Halifax ..... %	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.3	− 0.8	+ 0.7	− 1.4	+ 1.2	− 0.9	+ 1.3	+ 1.6	− 0.5	+ 0.4
Montreal ..... %	− 1.0	+ 1.4	− 0.7	− 0.8	+ 1.1	− 2.0	− 1.8	+ 2.5	− 0.3	+ 1.8	− 1.6	− 2.7
Ottawa ..... %	− 0.6	−	− 1.9	− 1.2	+ 0.6	− 2.4	− 3.5	− 2.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	− 0.8	− 2.4
Toronto ..... %	− 1.4	+ 2.0	− 1.4	− 1.1	+ 1.1	− 3.5	− 3.0	+ 3.8	− 0.5	+ 2.0	− 3.5	− 5.1
Winnipeg ..... %	− 0.8	+ 0.7	− 0.7	− 0.1	+ 4.9	− 1.0	− 2.6	− 0.8	− 3.5	+ 2.2	+ 0.5	− 1.4
Edmonton ..... %	− 1.7	+ 1.0	− 0.6	− 0.8	+ 0.9	− 1.7	− 2.8	+ 2.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.9	+ 0.2	− 2.0
Vancouver ..... %	− 2.7	+ 0.8	− 0.1	− 1.0	+ 0.8	− 1.2	− 3.0	+ 2.3	+ 0.2	+ 3.7	+ 1.7	− 1.2
Enumeration Cost per Household												
Canada ..... $	+ 0.08	− 0.09	− 0.11	+ 0.06	−	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.02	+ 0.20	+ 0.12	+ 0.26	+ 0.42
St. John's ..... $	+ 0.08	− 0.05	− 0.14	+ 0.18	− 0.07	−	+ 0.07	+ 0.08	+ 0.43	+ 0.28	+ 0.33	+ 0.54
Halifax ..... $	+ 0.13	− 0.11	−	−	+ 0.04	+ 0.06	+ 0.05	− 0.02	+ 0.41	+ 0.32	+ 0.49	+ 0.54
Montreal ..... $	+ 0.15	− 0.21	− 0.12	+ 0.04	− 0.05	+ 0.19	+ 0.01	− 0.02	+ 0.10	− 0.10	+ 0.30	+ 0.43
Ottawa ..... $	+ 0.22	− 0.09	− 0.13	− 0.02	− 0.15	− 0.03	+ 0.12	− 0.03	+ 0.46	+ 0.09	+ 0.15	+ 0.40
Toronto ..... $	− 0.01	− 0.04	− 0.20	+ 0.07	+ 0.05	+ 0.03	+ 0.11	+ 0.03	− 0.06	−	+ 0.07	+ 0.38
Winnipeg ..... $	+ 0.02	+ 0.01	− 0.09	+ 0.08	+ 0.01	− 0.03	+ 0.08	−	+ 0.20	+ 0.19	+ 0.15	+ 0.32
Edmonton ..... $	+ 0.13	− 0.11	− 0.07	+ 0.05	+ 0.04	+ 0.04	− 0.03	+ 0.05	+ 0.31	+ 0.22	+ 0.37	+ 0.41
Vancouver ..... $	+ 0.03	− 0.03	− 0.18	+ 0.17	+ 0.02	− 0.03	+ 0.02	+ 0.08	+ 0.21	+ 0.20	+ 0.20	+ 0.40

NOTE: Slippage rates have been deleted temporarily from this table as historical rates are not yet available on the revised basis. However, a table is given on next page giving slippage rates for December 1973 and January 1974

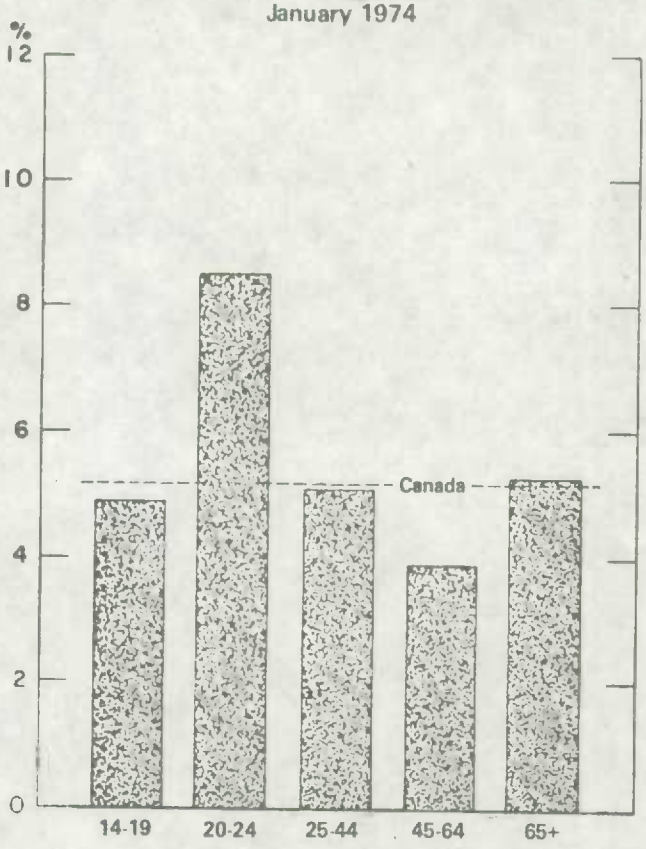
Slippage Rates(1), Canada by Age and Provincial Totals

December 1973 and January 1974

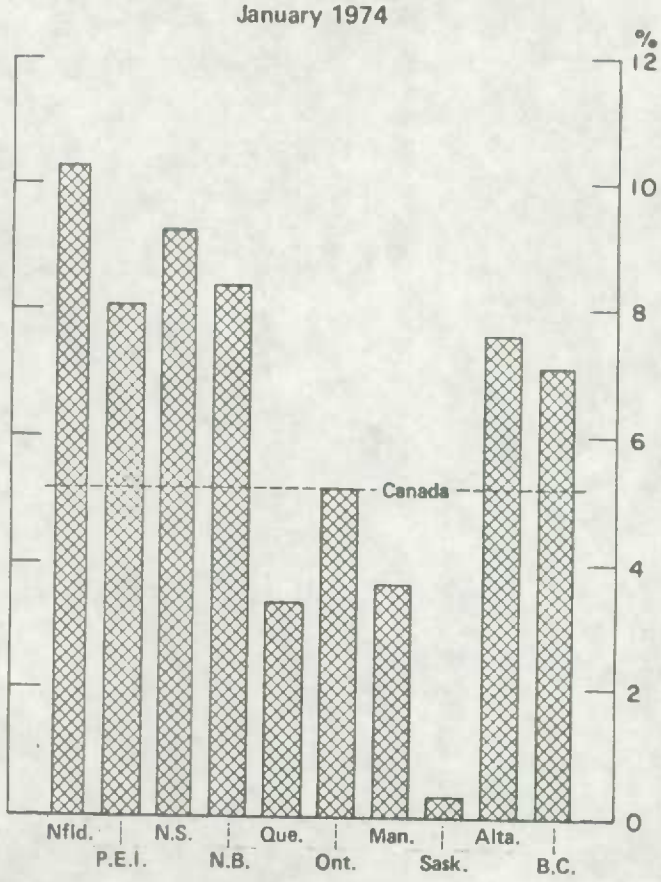
	Jan. 1974	Dec. 1973	Dec.-to-Jan. Change
Canada	5.2	5.0	+ 0.2
14-19 years	4.9	3.8	+ 1.1
20-24 years	8.5	7.7	+ 0.8
25-44 years	5.1	5.5	− 0.4
45-64 years	3.9	3.6	+ 0.3
65 and over	5.3	5.0	+ 0.3

	Jan. 1974	Dec. 1973	Dec.-to-Jan. Change
Nfld.	10.3	9.2	+ 1.1
P.E.I.	8.1	10.9	− 2.8
N.S.	9.3	9.4	− 0.1
N.B.	8.4	9.5	− 1.1
Que.	3.4	2.9	+ 0.5
Ont.	5.2	4.9	+ 0.3
Man.	3.7	2.7	+ 1.0
Sask.	0.3	0.6	− 0.3
Alta.	7.6	7.9	− 0.3
B.C.	7.1	6.9	+ 0.2

Slippage Rates by Age Groups at Canada Level
January 1974

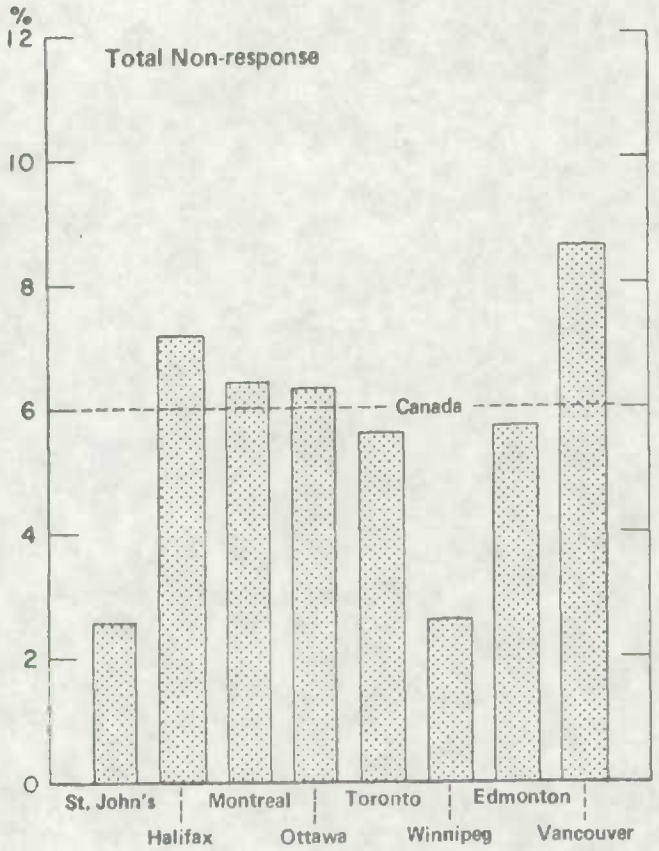


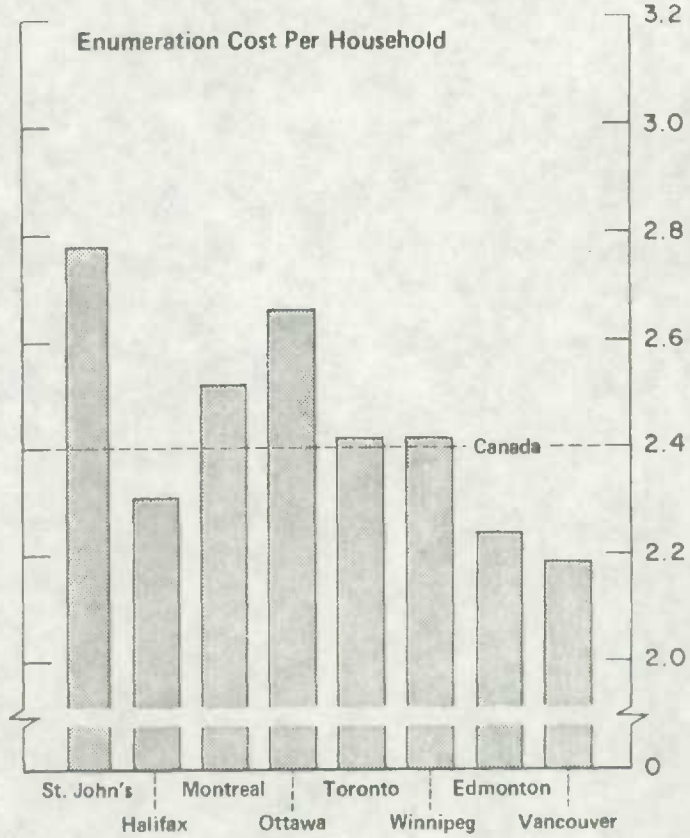
Slippage Rates by Province
January 1974

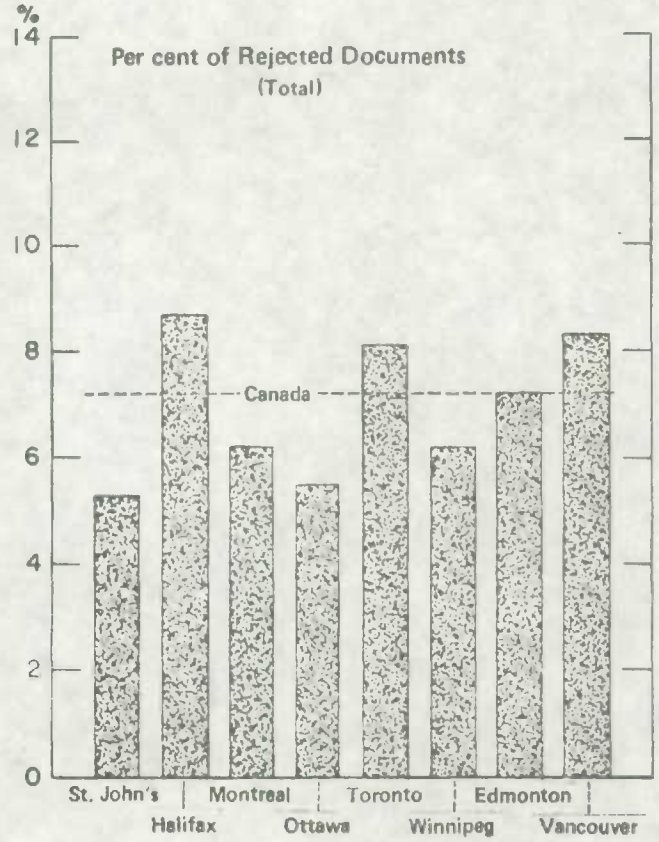


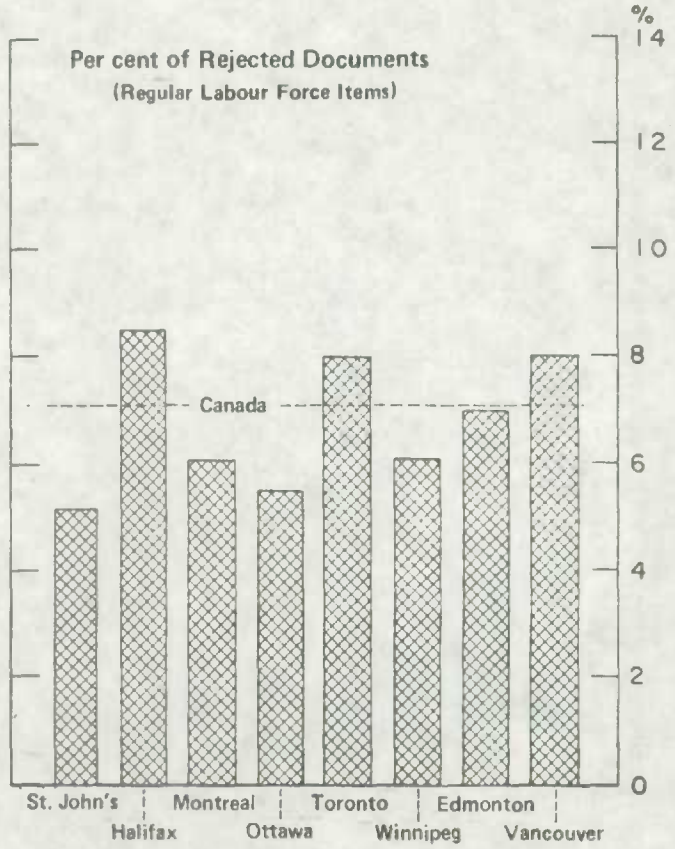
(1) The Above Rates are Calculated on Population Projections Based on 1971 Census.

Non-response Rates, Enumeration Cost and Rejected Documents by Regional Office
January 1974



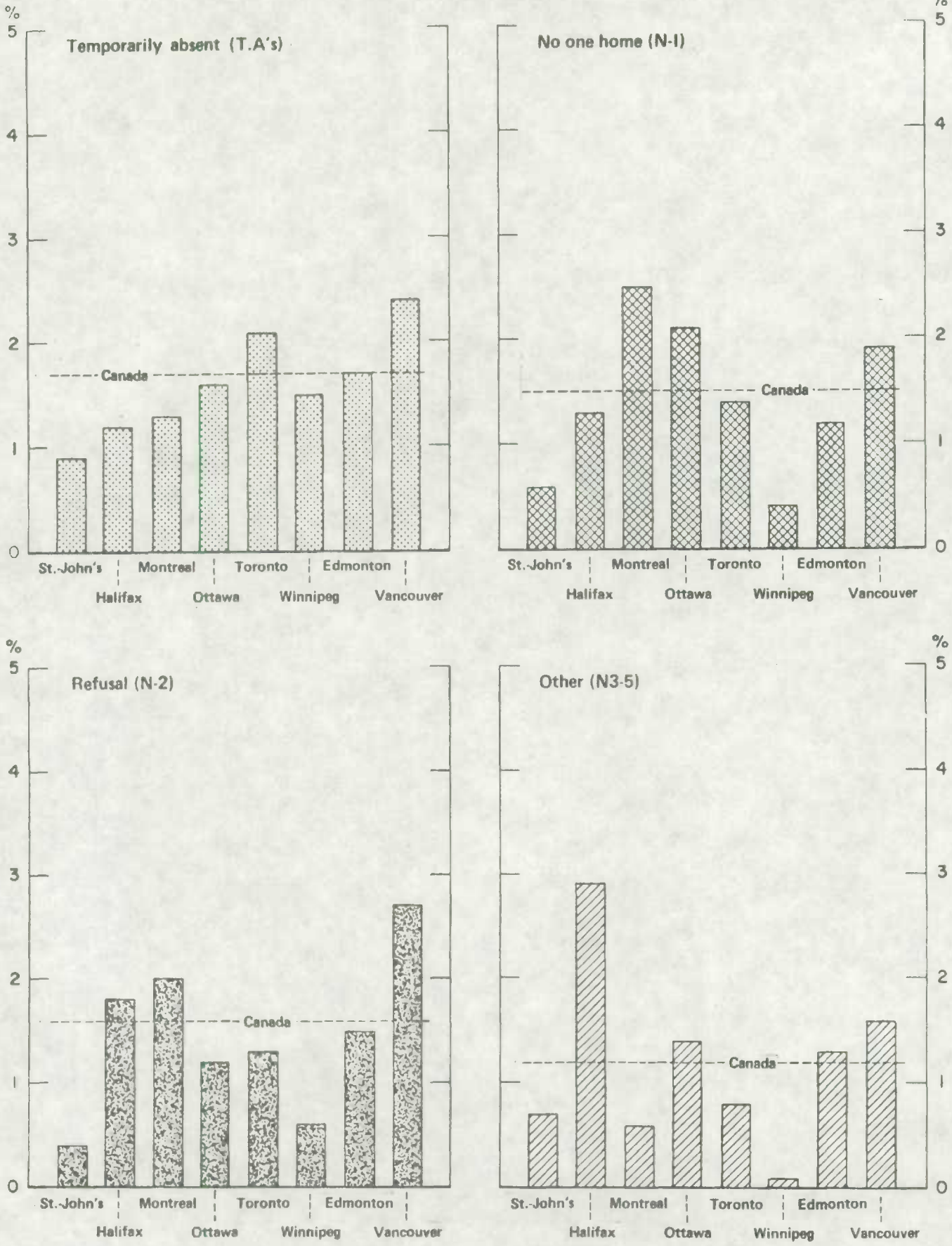






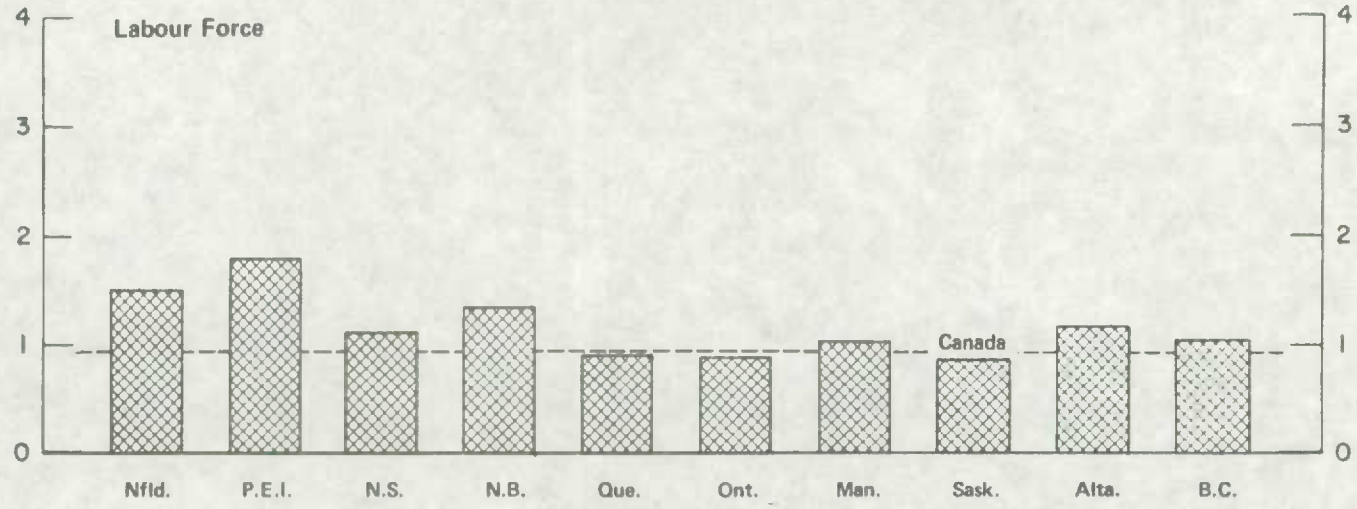
Non-response Rates, by Component

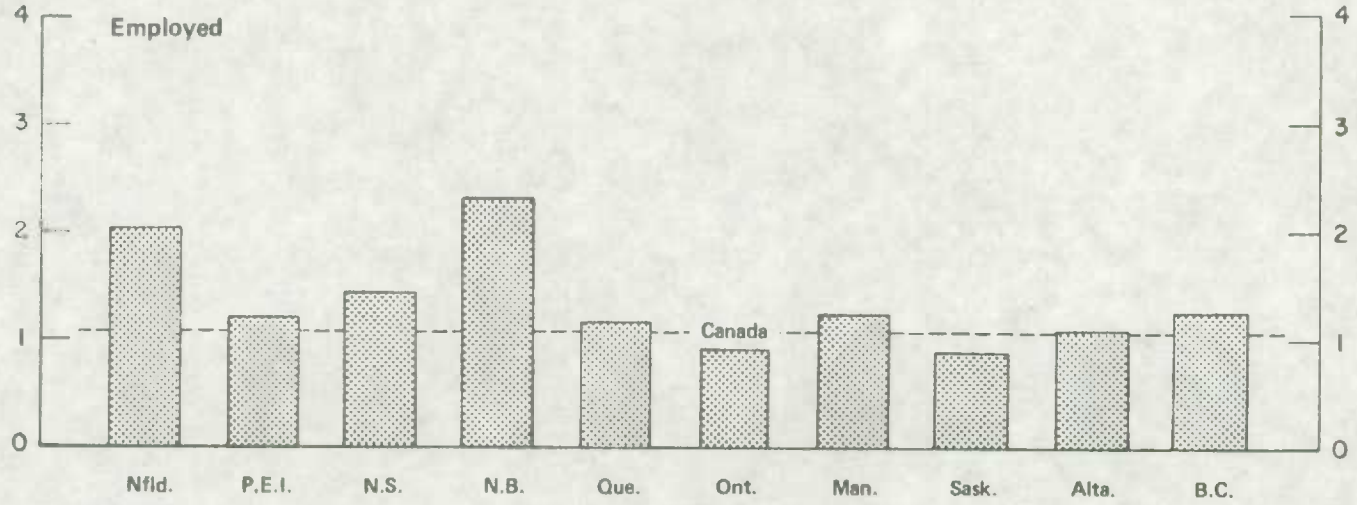
January 1974

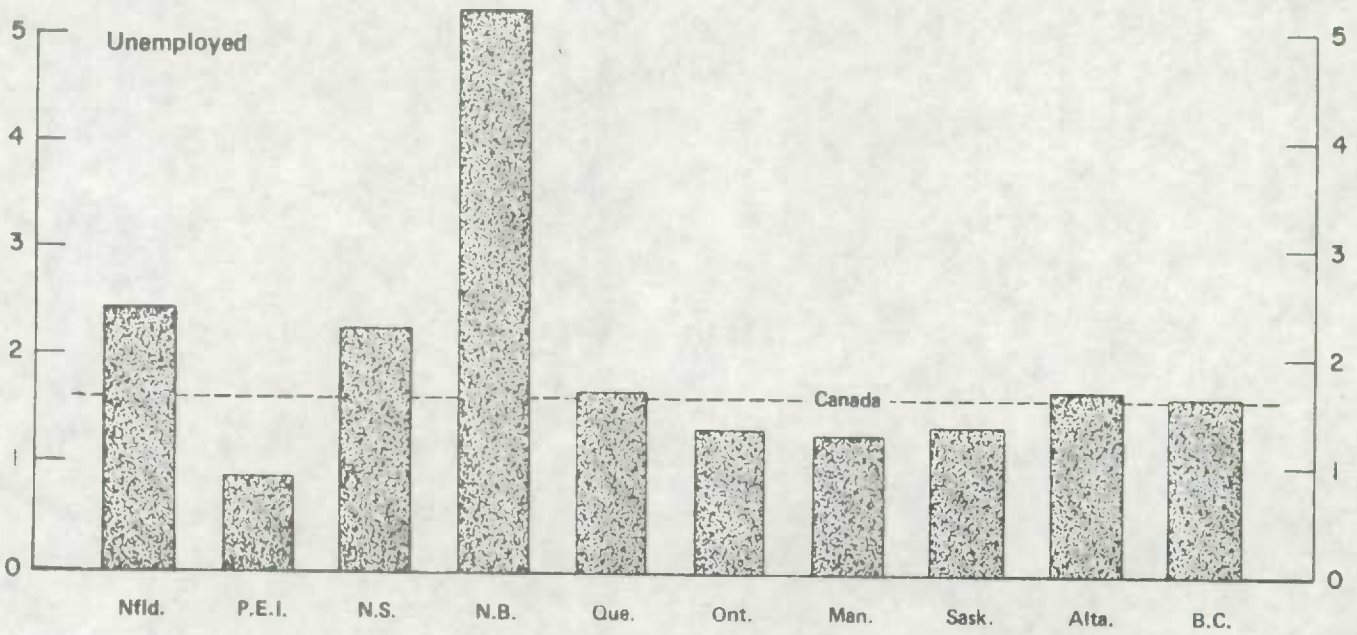


Binomial Factors for the Labour Force, Employed and Unemployed, Canada and the Provinces

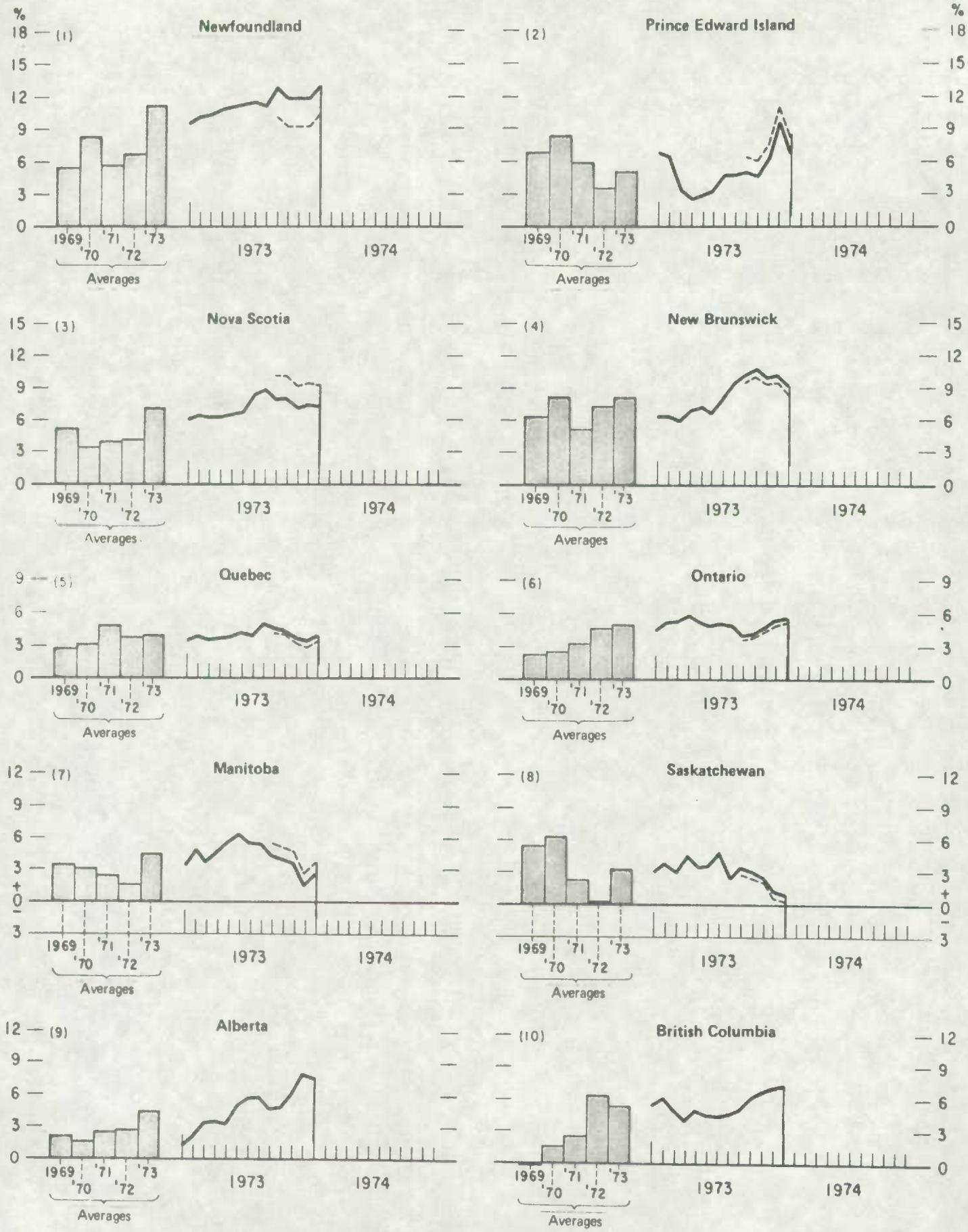
January 1974



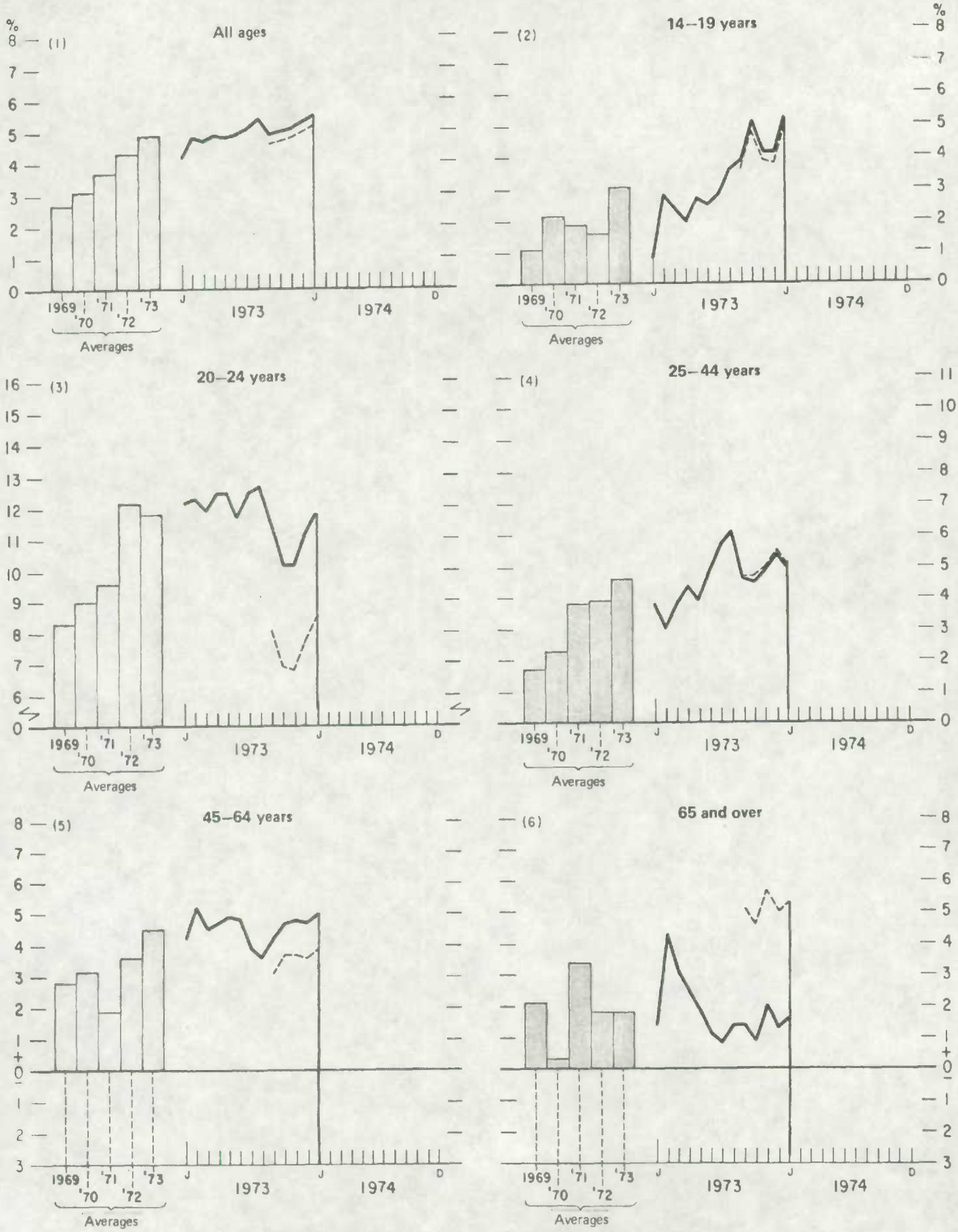




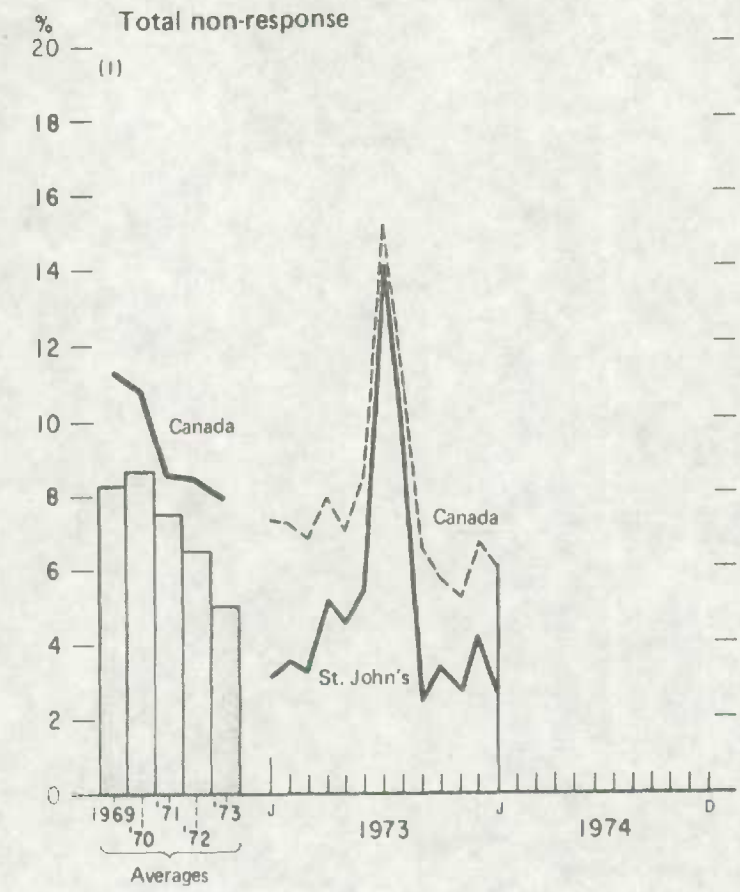
Slippage by Province

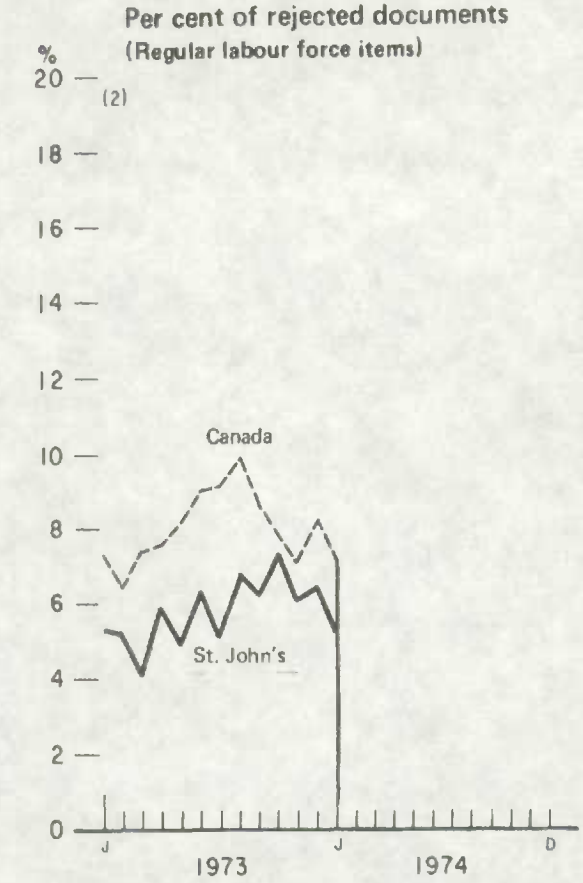


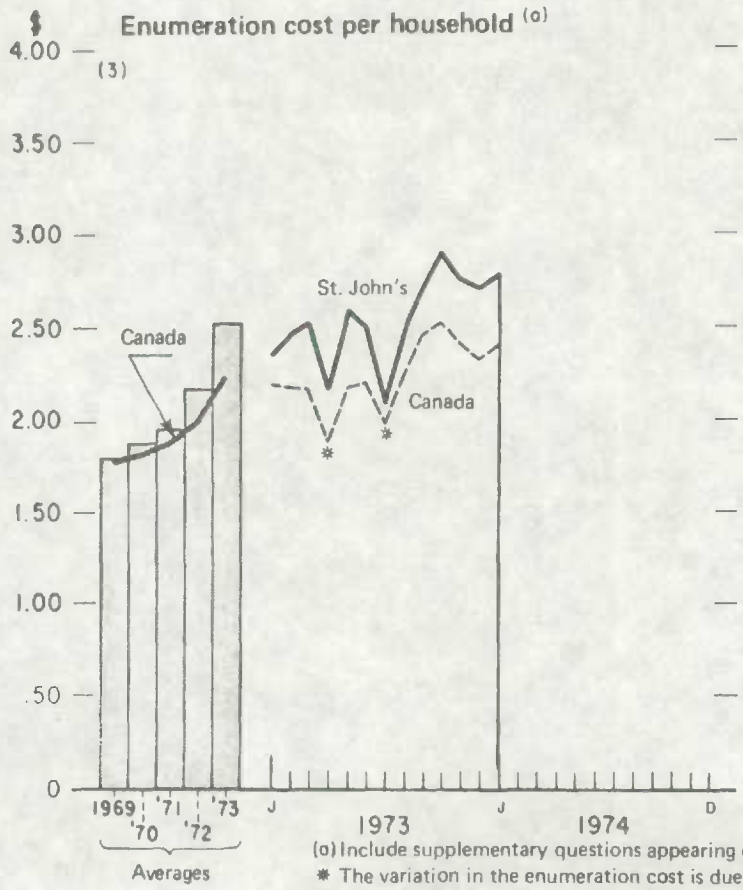
Slippage by Age Group at the Canada Level

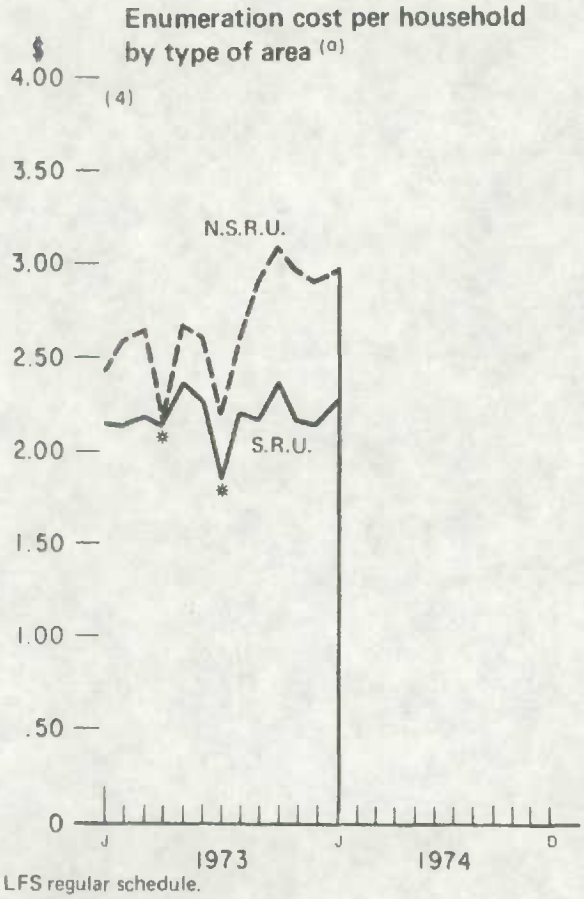


St. John's Regional Office





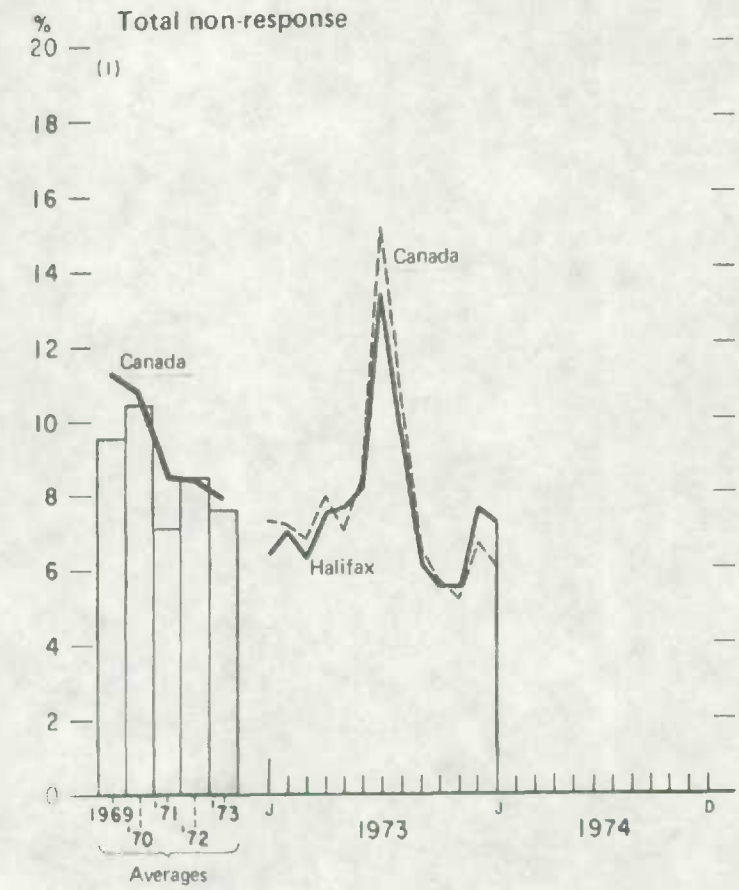


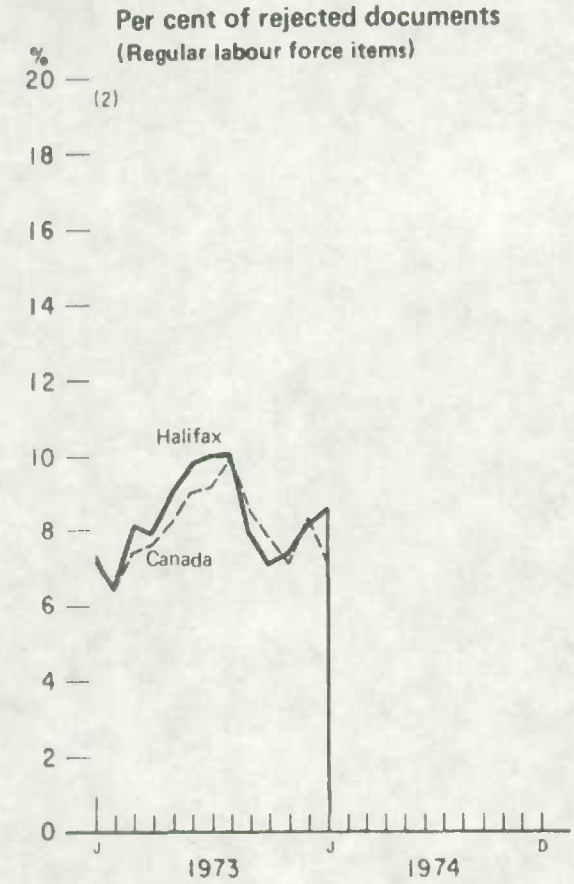


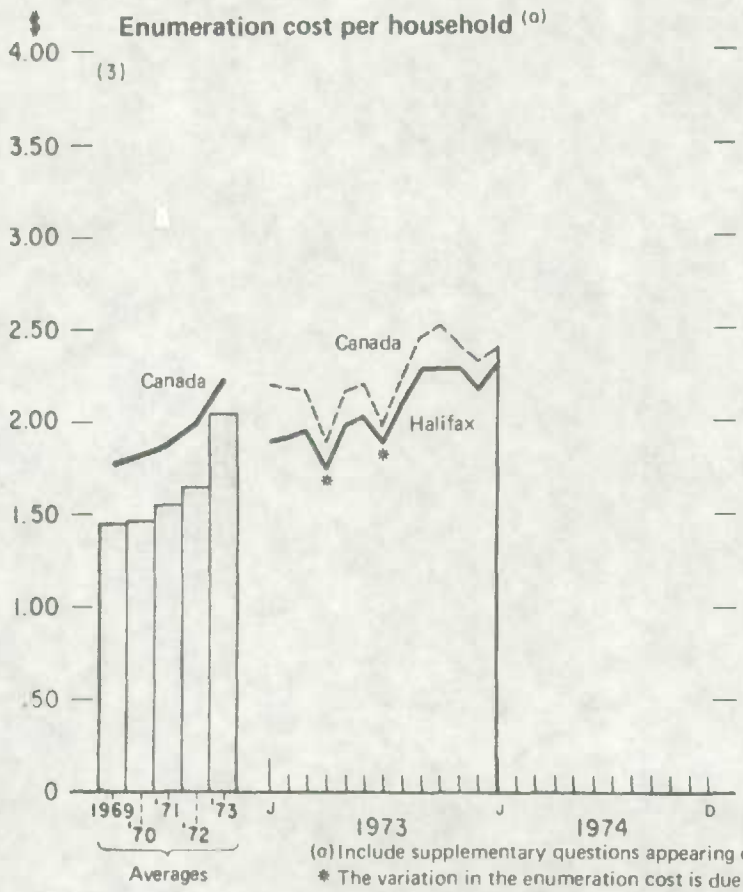
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

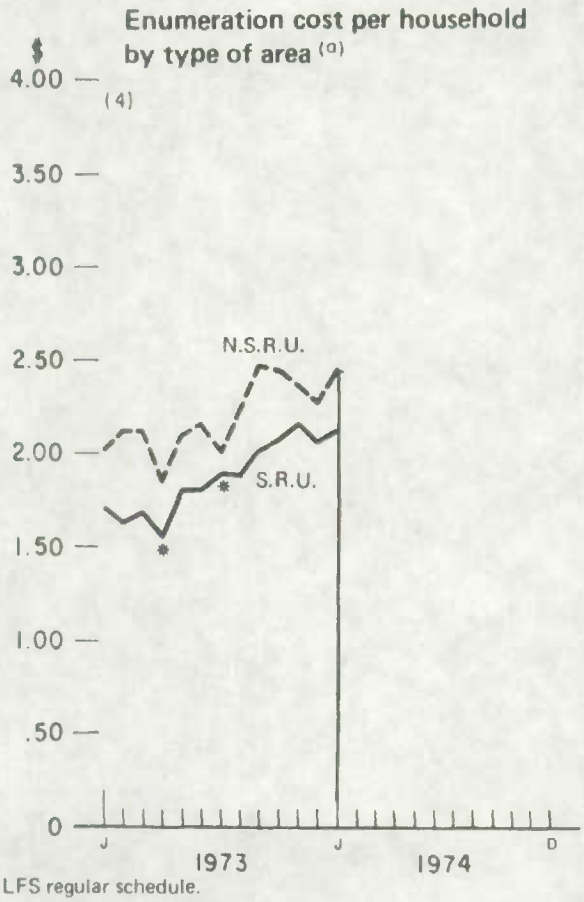
* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.

Halifax Regional Office









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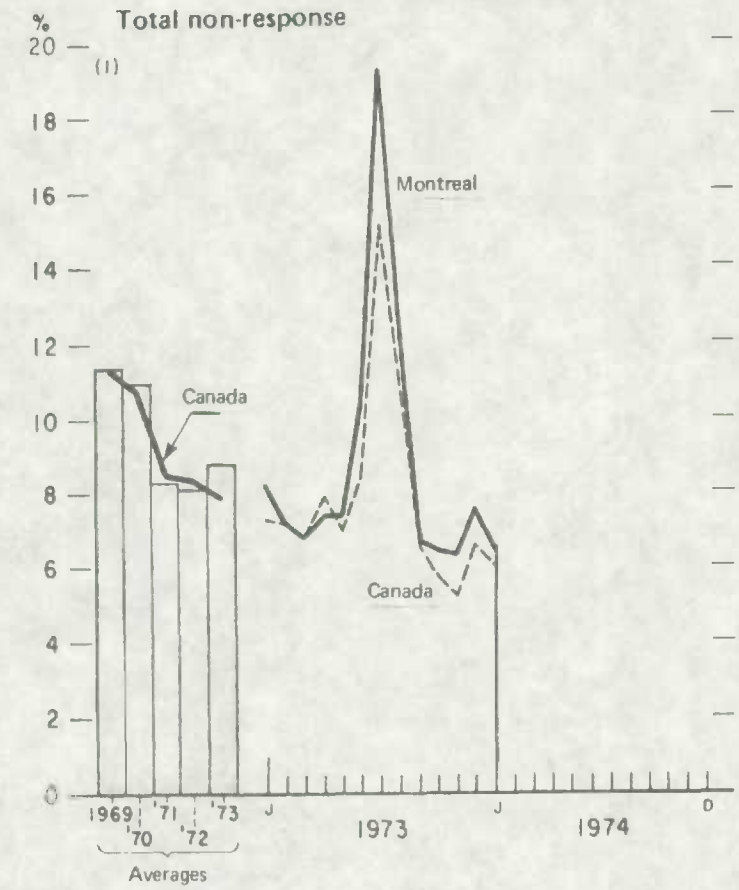
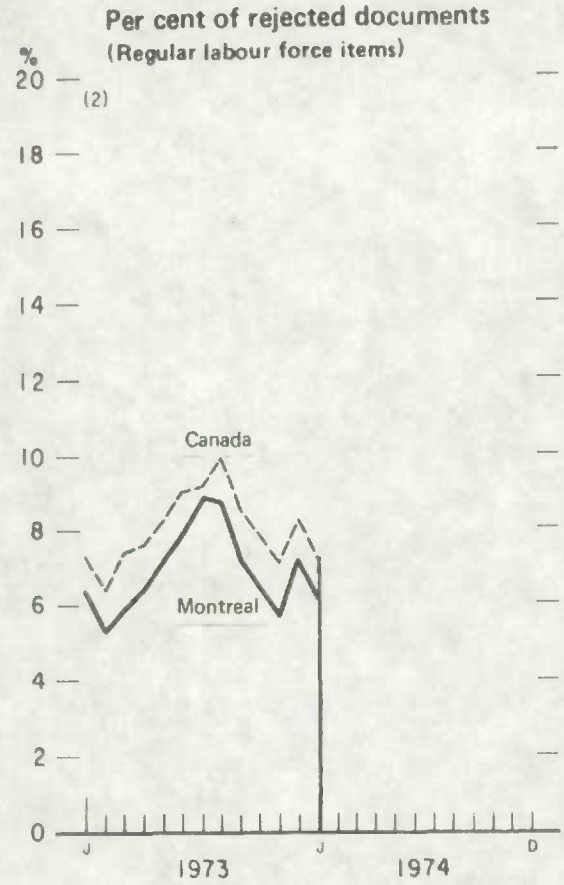
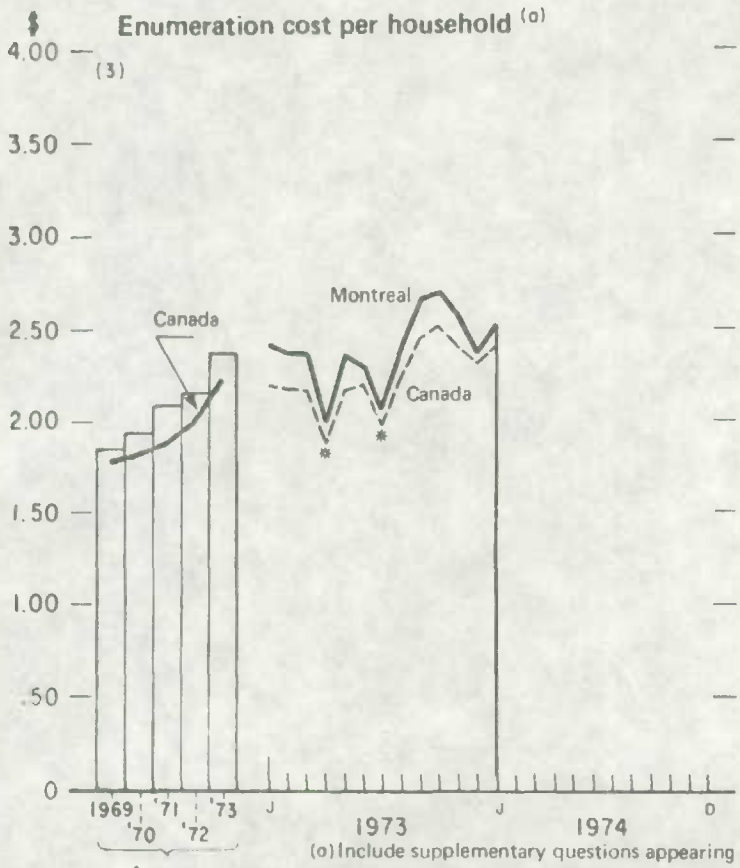
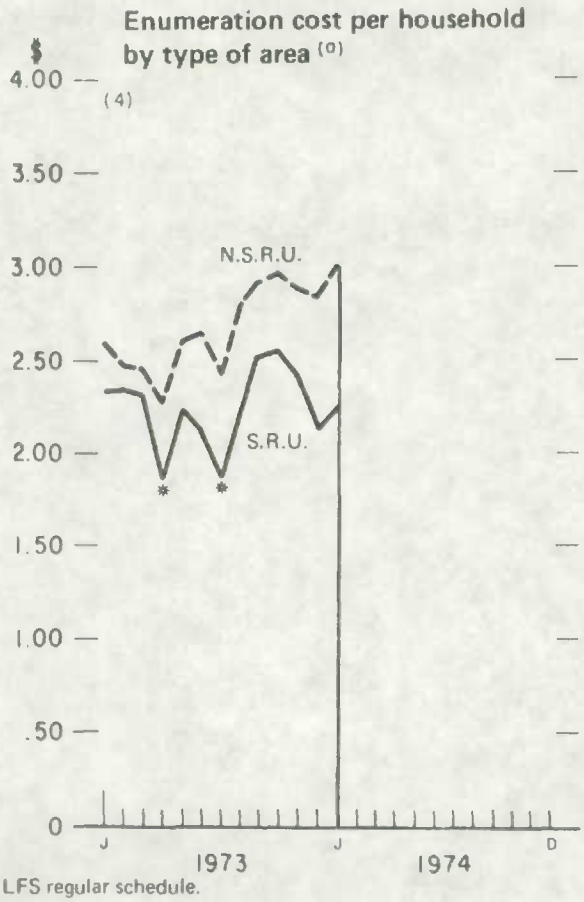
Montreal Regional Office









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

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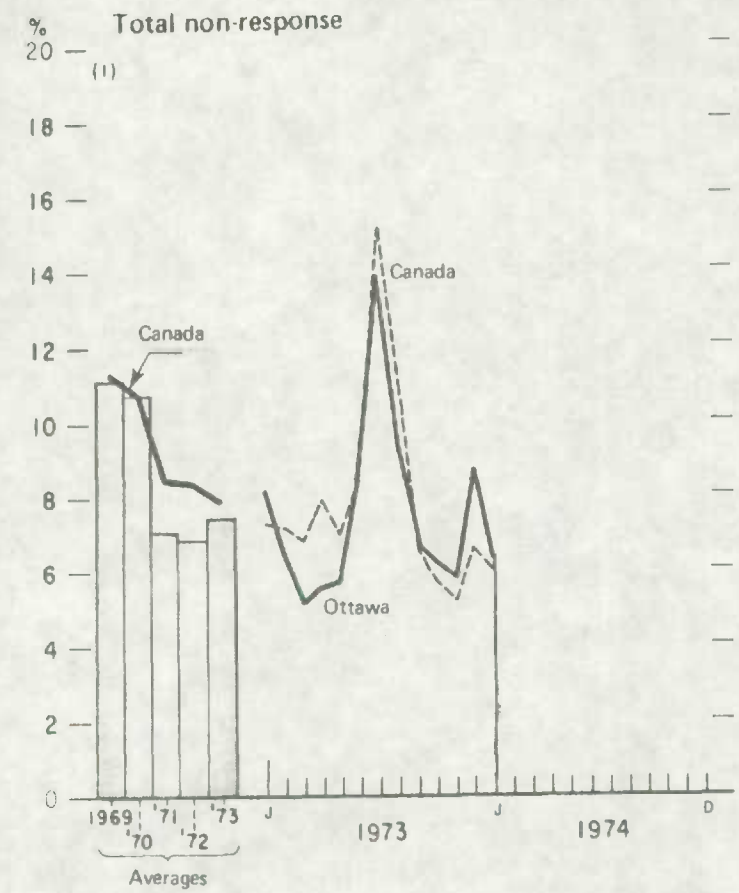
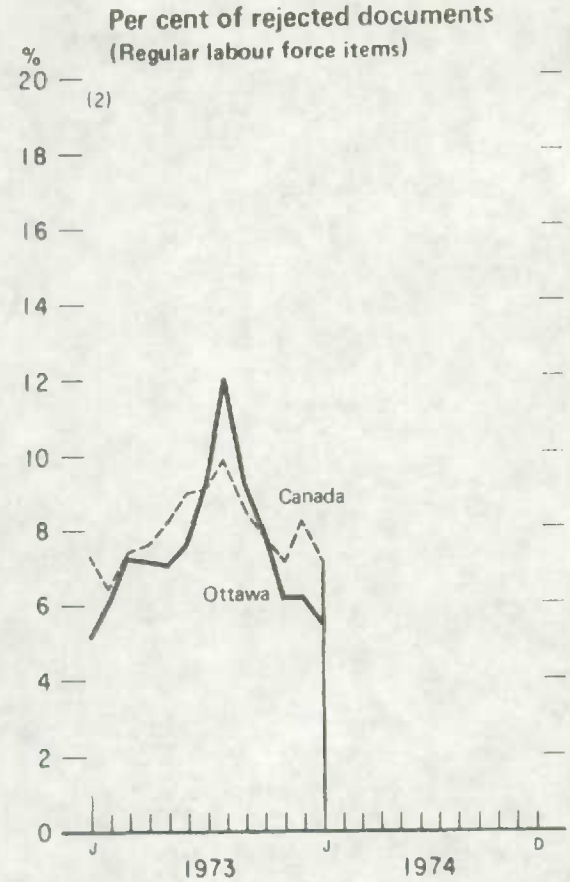
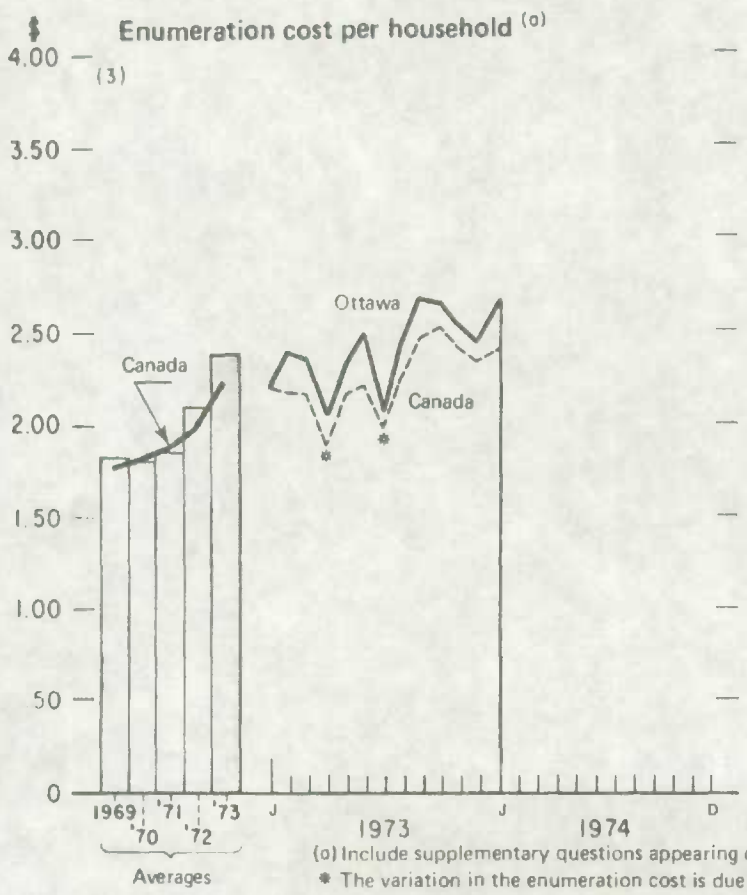
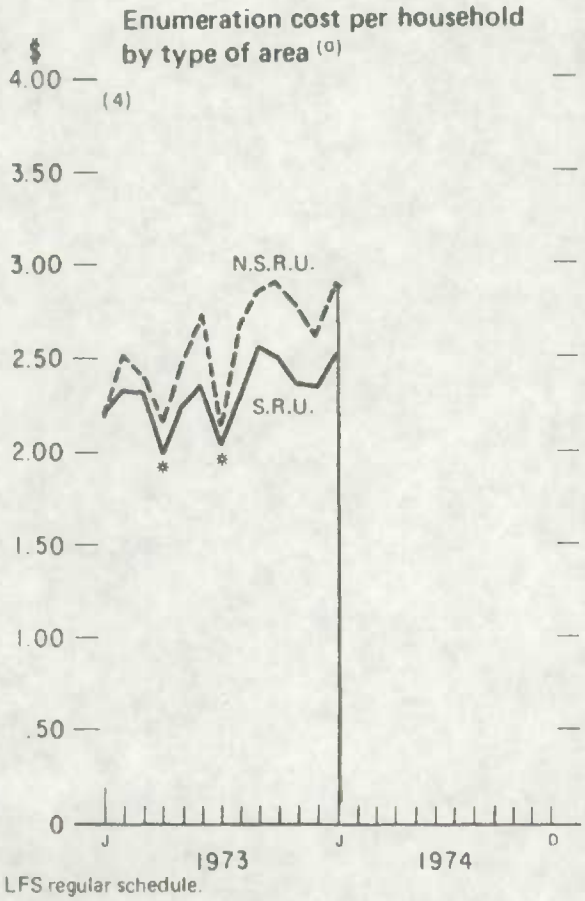
Ottawa Regional Office









(o) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

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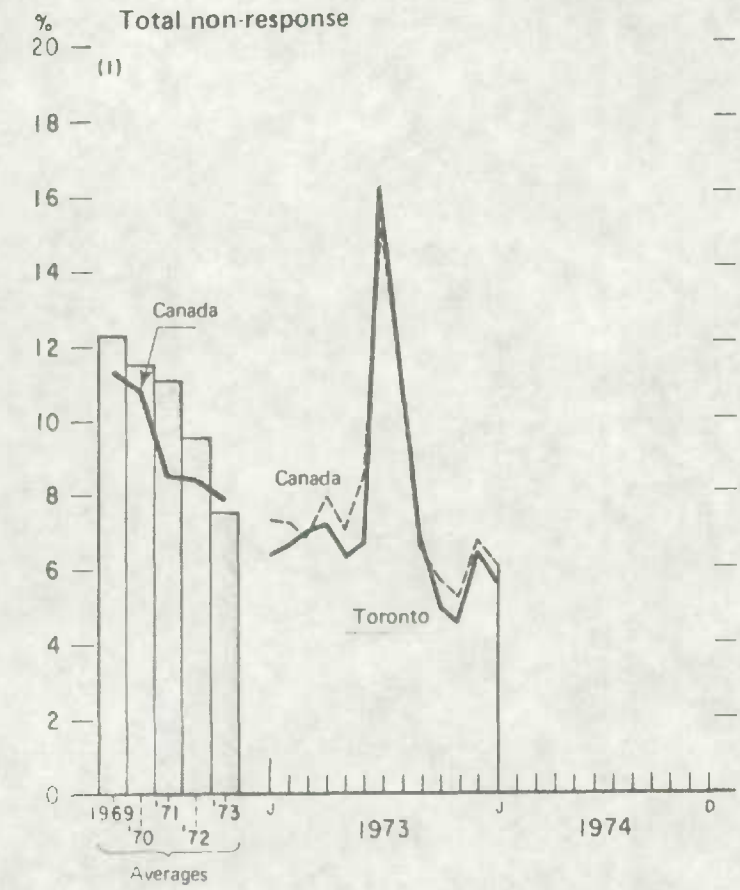
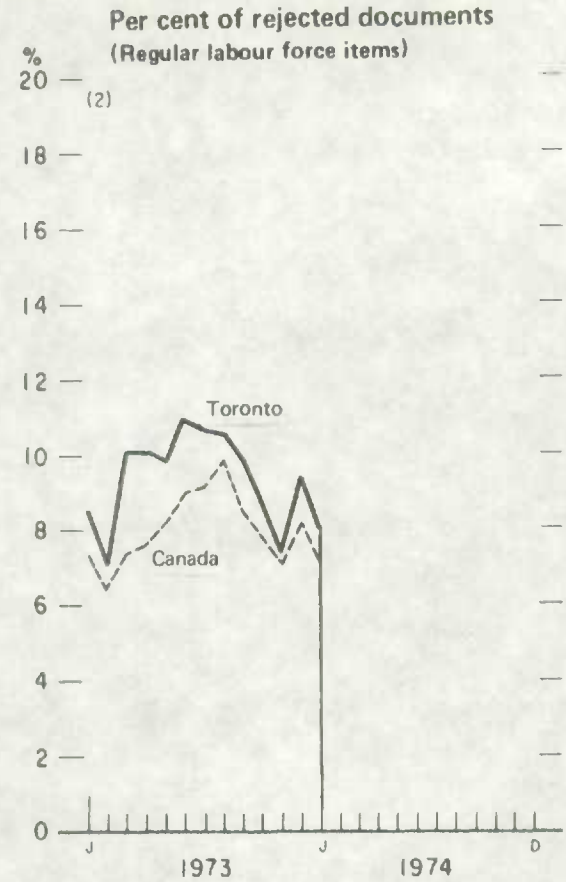
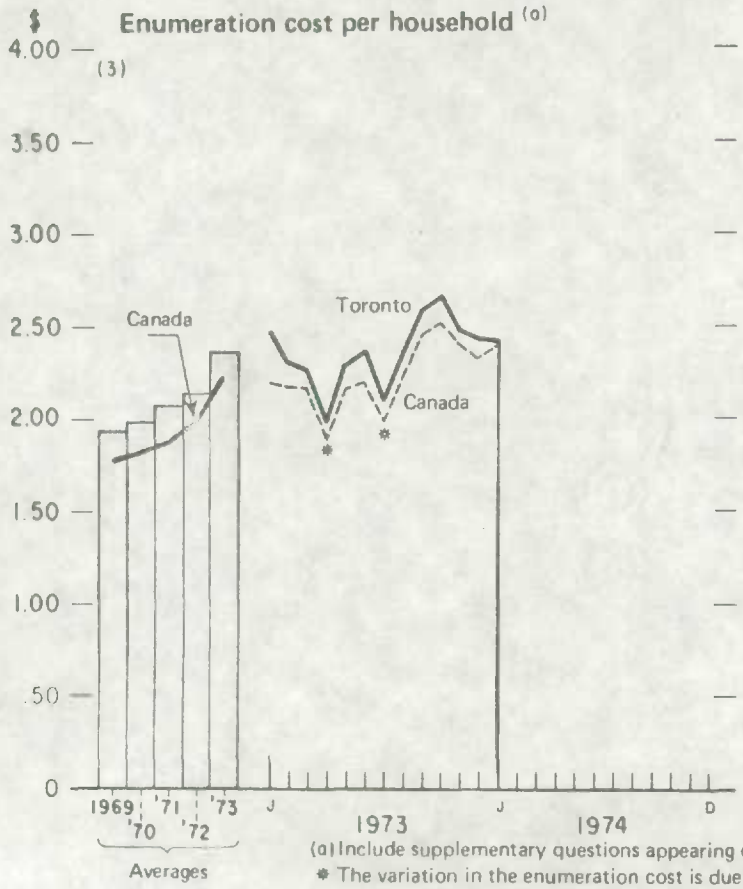
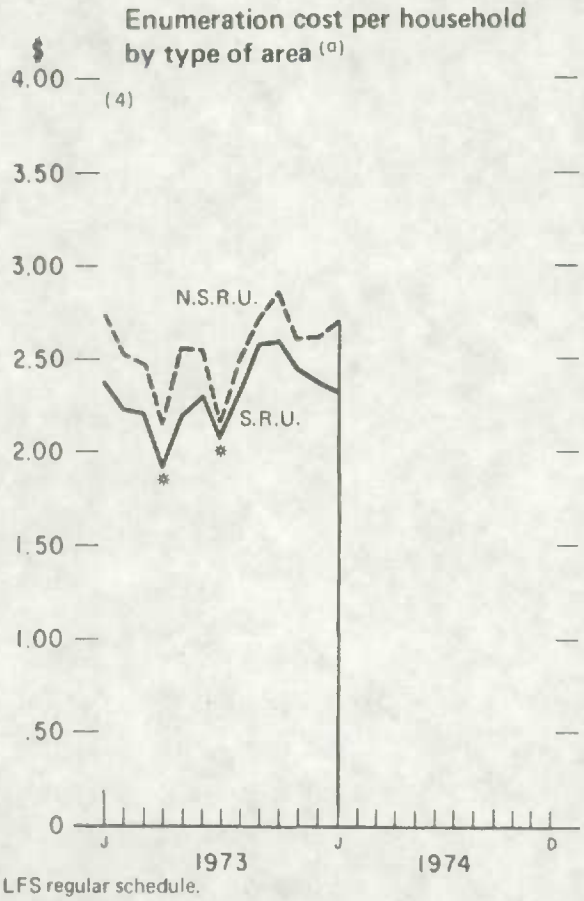
Toronto Regional Office









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

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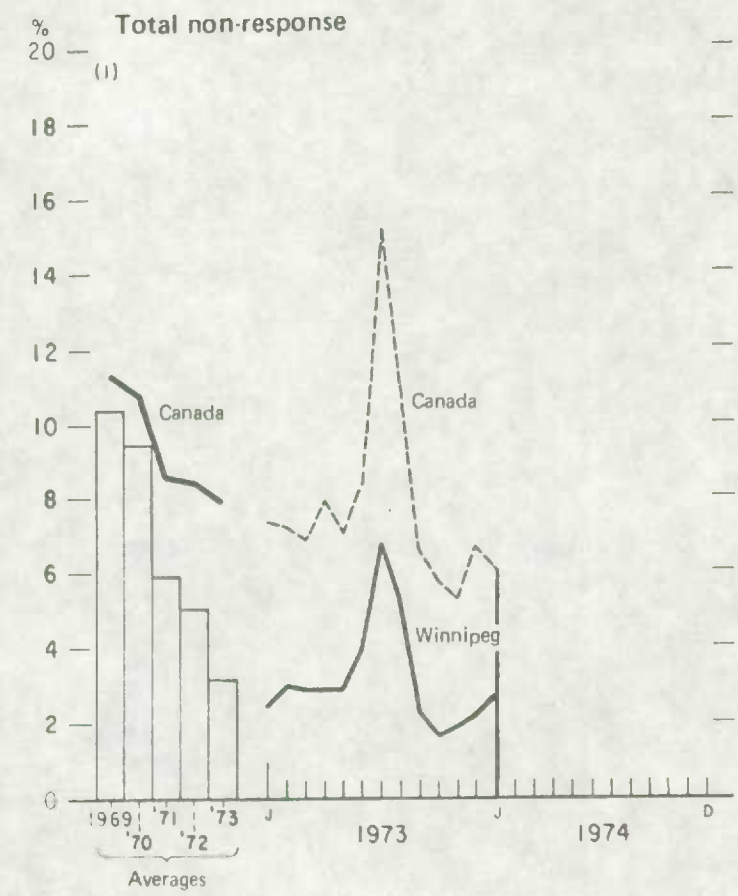
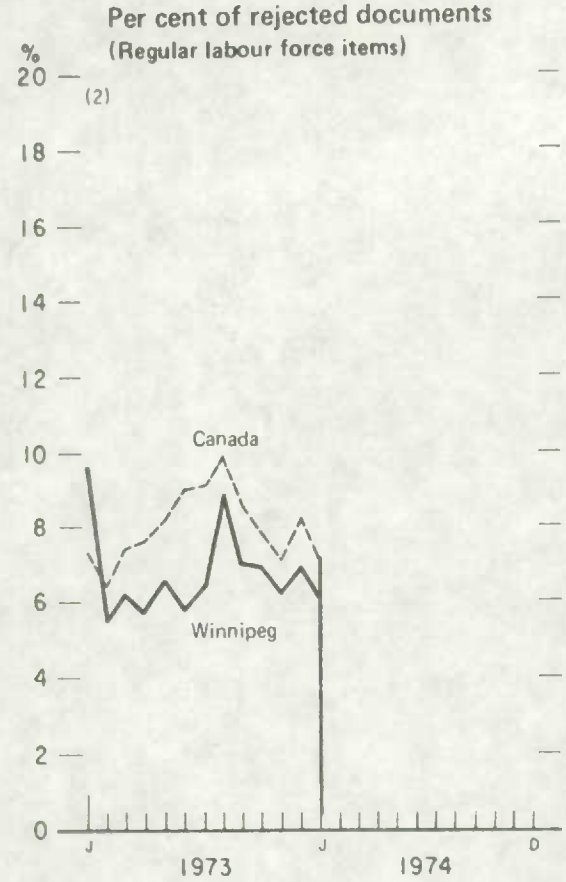
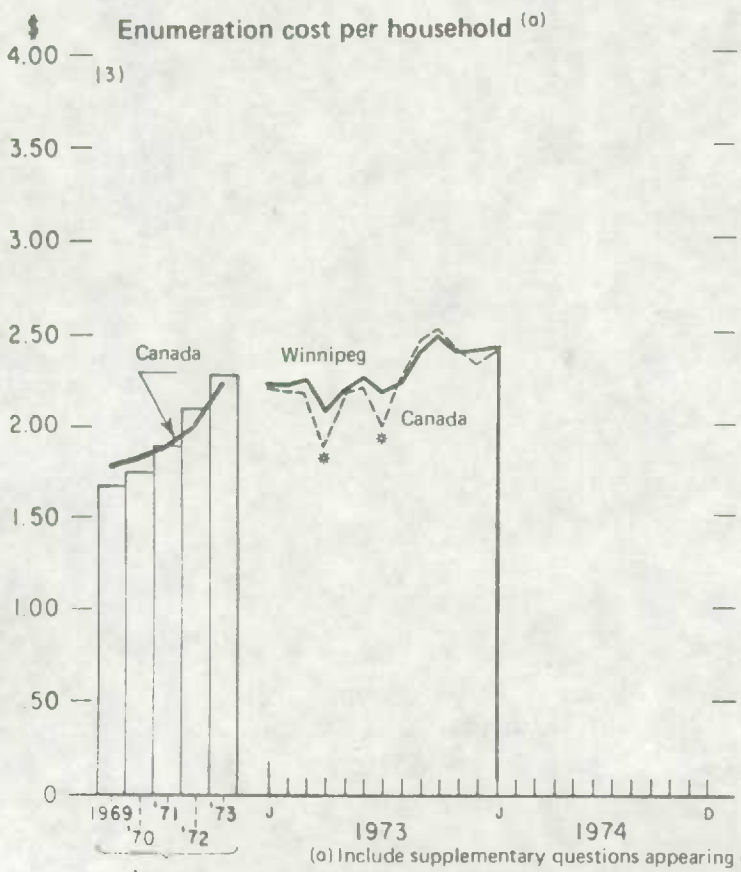
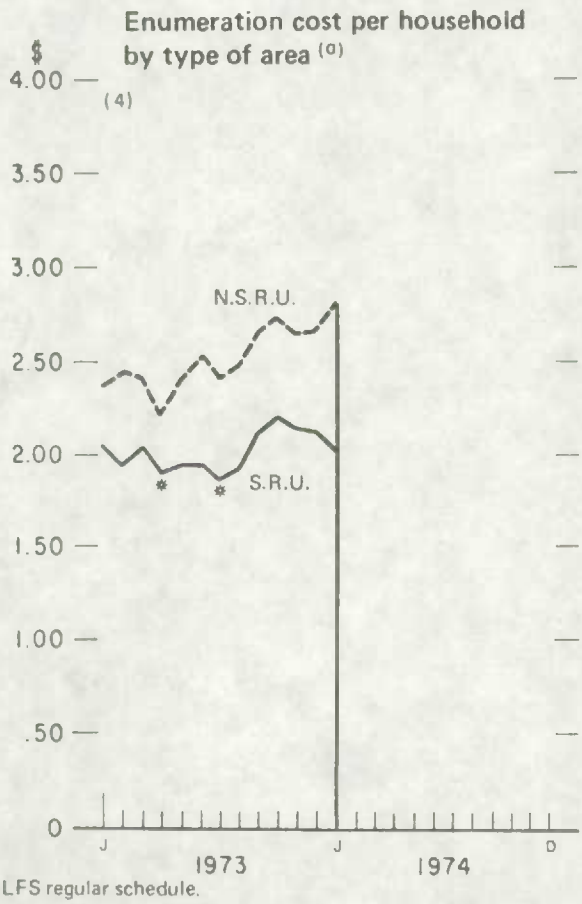
Winnipeg Regional Office









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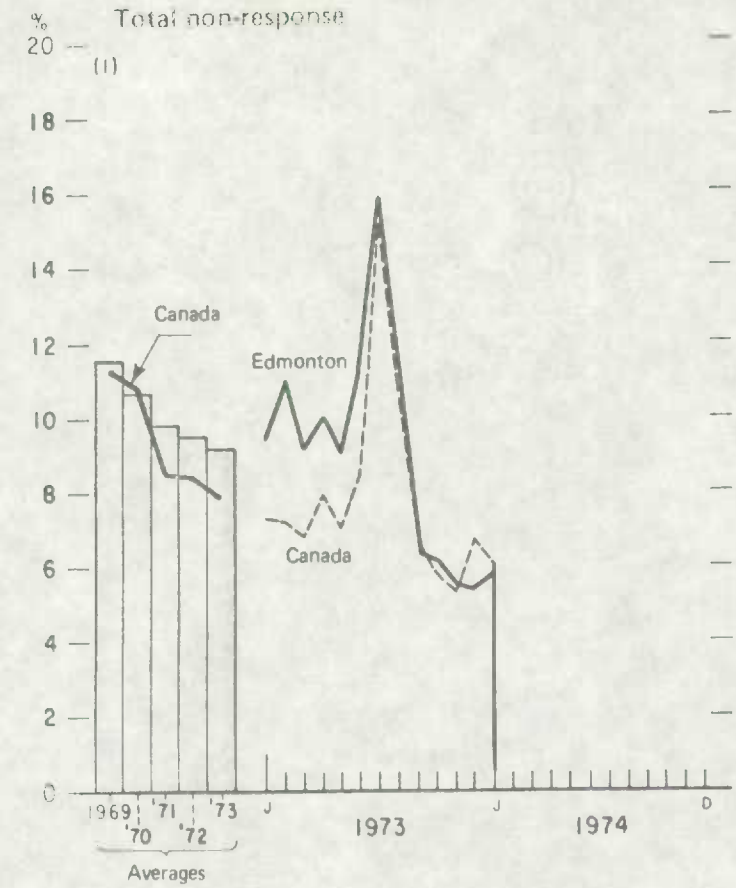
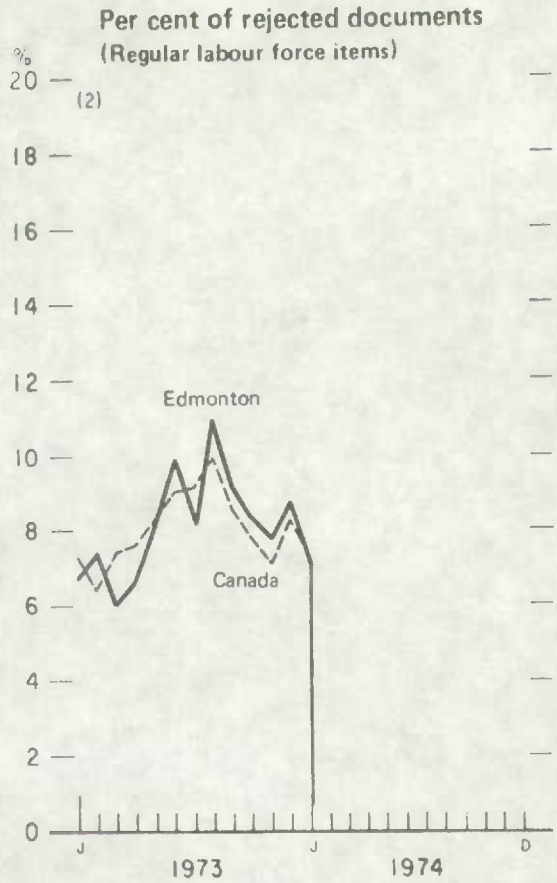
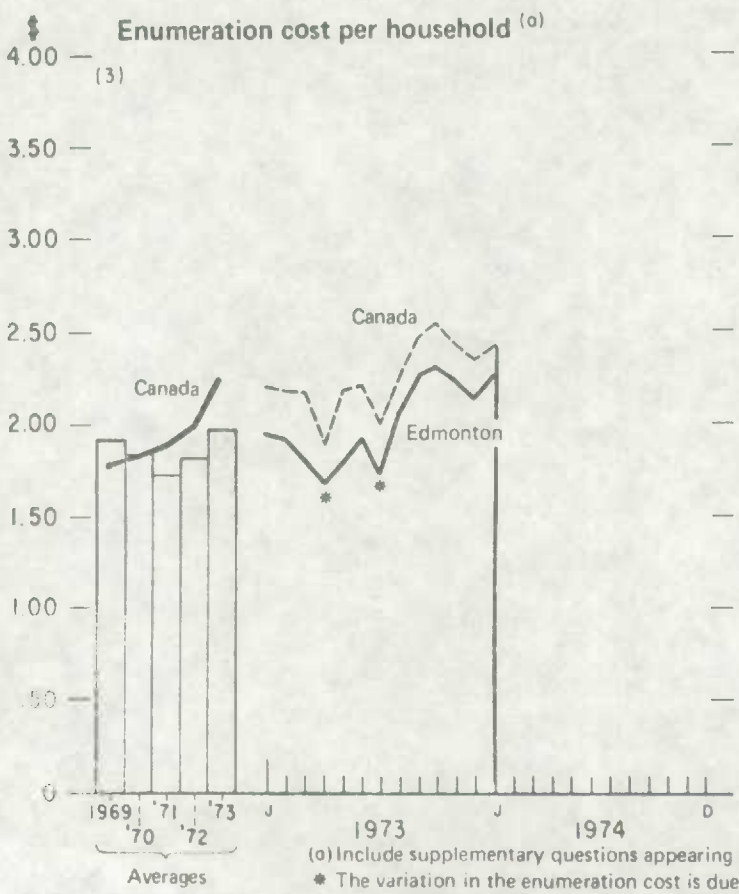
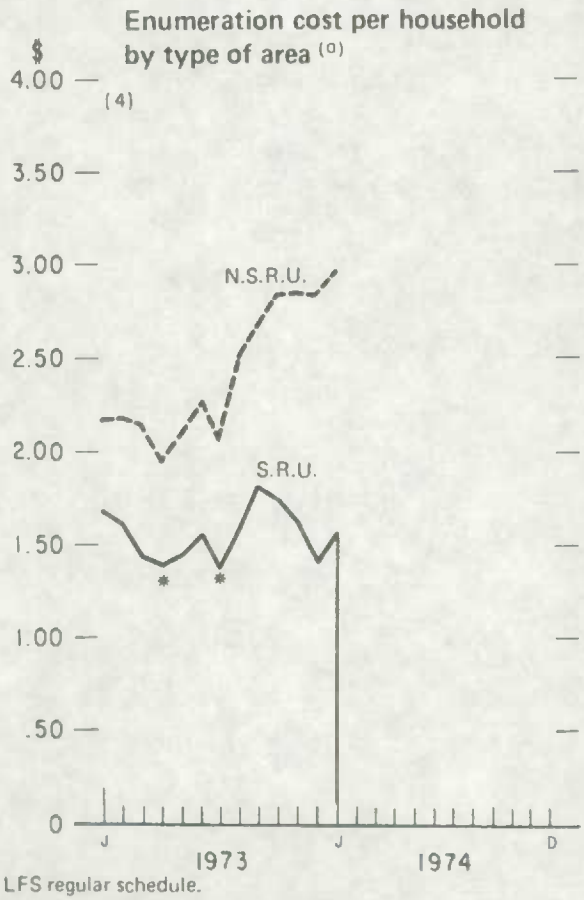
Edmonton Regional Office









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

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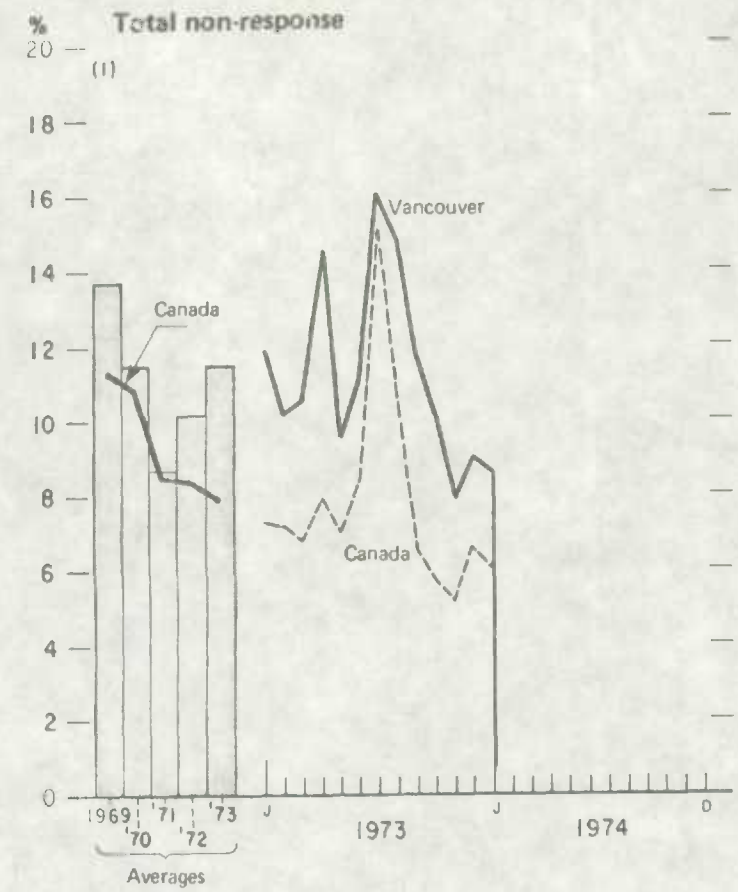
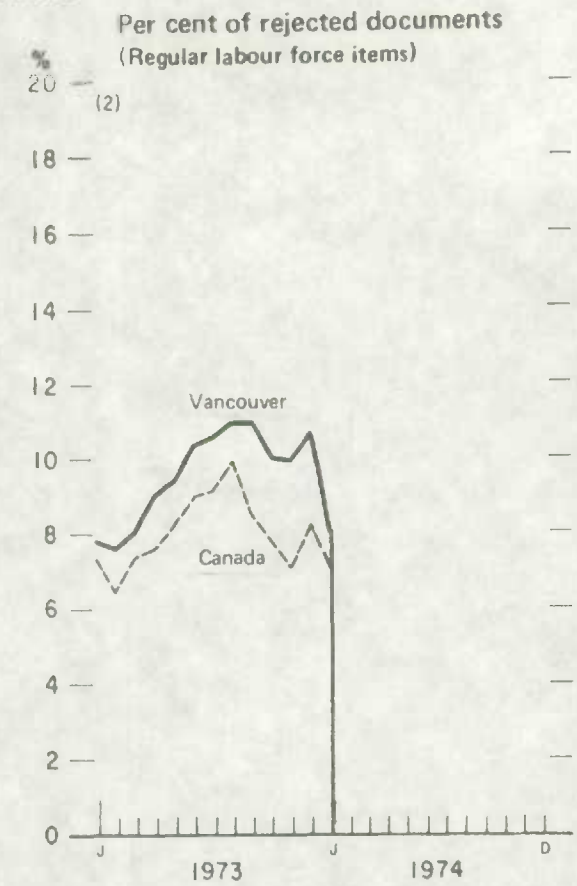
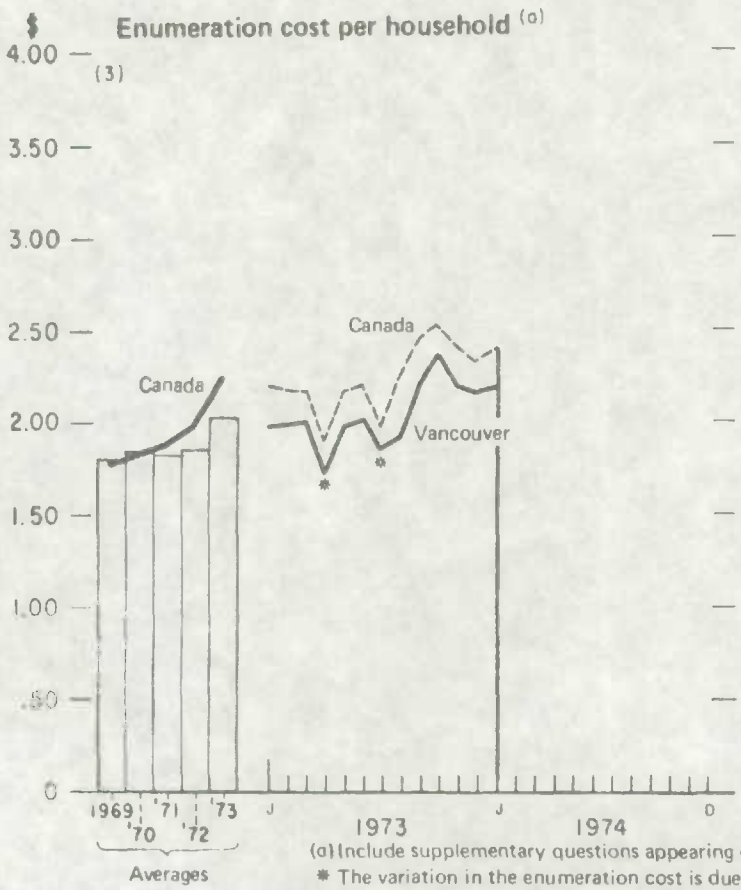
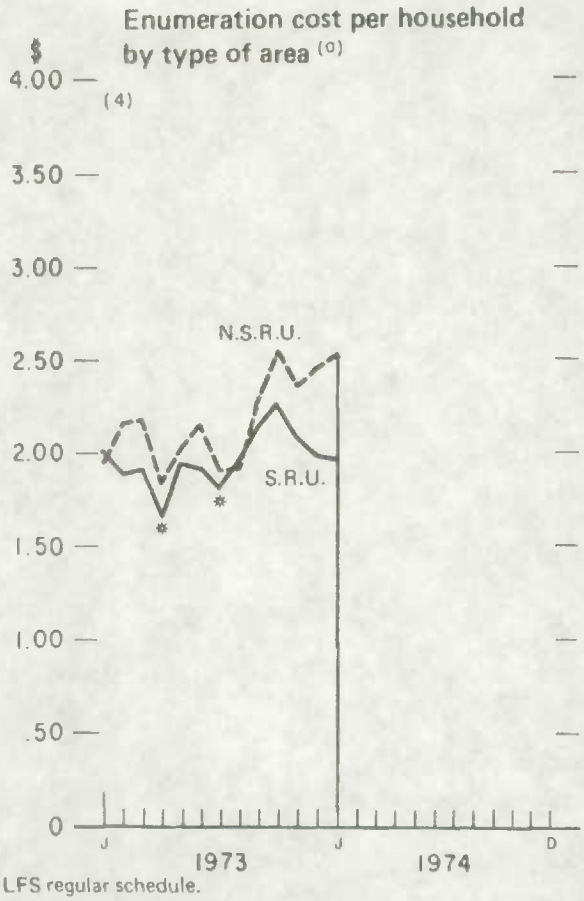
Vancouver Regional Office









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

* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.

Non-Response Rates by Component, Canada and the Regional Offices
December 1971, 1972, 1973 and January 1972, 1973, 1974

	1974	1973	1973	1972	1972	1971
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.
Total						
Canada	6.0	6.6	7.3	6.3	7.8	6.3
St. John's	2.6	4.1	3.1	2.7	6.1	5.8
Halifax	7.2	7.6	6.4	7.1	5.5	4.8
Montreal	6.4	7.6	8.2	6.5	6.0	5.3
Ottawa	6.3	8.7	8.2	5.6	6.9	5.5
Toronto	5.6	6.4	6.3	6.5	10.5	8.2
Winnipeg	2.6	2.1	2.4	1.6	6.0	4.1
Edmonton	5.7	5.3	9.4	7.5	10.5	7.6
Vancouver	8.6	9.0	11.9	9.2	9.1	7.8
Temporarily Absent						
Canada	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.4
St. John's	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	2.9	2.3
Halifax	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2
Montreal	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.9
Ottawa	1.6	1.4	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.5
Toronto	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.4
Winnipeg	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	2.0	1.2
Edmonton	1.7	1.6	3.2	2.4	2.5	1.9
Vancouver	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.2
No one home						
Canada	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5
St. John's	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.7
Halifax	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.9
Montreal	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3
Ottawa	2.1	4.1	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.8
Toronto	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.0	3.4	3.9
Winnipeg	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.9
Edmonton	1.2	1.5	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.6
Vancouver	1.9	2.2	4.8	3.6	2.8	2.8
Refusals						
Canada	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4
St. John's	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8
Halifax	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.0	1.2
Montreal	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.3
Ottawa	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.7
Toronto	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.7
Winnipeg	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.4
Edmonton	1.5	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.2	1.3
Vancouver	2.7	3.3	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.0
Other						
Canada	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.0
St. John's	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.1	1.6	1.0
Halifax	2.9	2.6	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.5
Montreal	0.6	1.3	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.8
Ottawa	1.4	1.8	3.0	0.8	1.3	0.5
Toronto	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.9	3.5	1.2
Winnipeg	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.6
Edmonton	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	4.5	1.8
Vancouver	1.6	0.8	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.8

FIELD DIVISION — DIVISION DES OPERATIONS REGIONALES

LFS 744

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
ENQUETE SUR LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE

ANALYSE OF REJECTED DOCUMENTS
ANALYSE DES DOCUMENTS REJETES

SURVEY No. 283
ENQUETE

January 1974 janvier

	CANADA	ST.JOHN'S	HALIFAX	MONTREAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
TOTAL DOCUMENTS RECEIVED TOTAL DES DOCUMENTS RECUS	76402	4511	13,070	14,794	4764	15,633	7230	8360	8040
REJECTED DOCUMENTS DOCUMENTS REJETES	5523	240	1134	915	263	1261	446	600	664
% REJECTED DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DES DOCUMENTS REJETES	7.2	5.3	8.7	6.2	5.5	8.1	6.2	7.2	8.3
SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS ARTICLES SUPPLEMENTAIRES									
REJECTED DOCUMENTS DOCUMENTS REJETES	71	6	21	8	1	15	2	11	7
% OF TOTAL DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DU TOTAL DES DOCUMENTS	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
% OF REJECTED DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DES DOCUMENTS REJETES	1.3	2.5	1.9	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.8	1.1
LABOUR FORCE ITEMS ARTICLES DE LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE									
REJECTED DOCUMENTS DOCUMENTS REJETES	5452	234	1113	907	262	1246	444	589	657
% OF TOTAL DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DE TOUS LES DOCUMENTS	7.1	5.2	8.5	6.1	5.5	8.0	6.1	7.0	8.0
% OF REJECTED DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DES DOCUMENTS REJETES	98.7	97.5	98.1	99.1	99.6	98.8	99.6	98.2	98.9
No. OF CARELESS ERRORS NOMBRE DE FAUTES D'INATTENTION	3615	151	670	705	106	943	534	285	221
AVE. PER DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT	.047	.033	.051	.048	.022	.060	.074	.034	.027
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETE	.655	.629	.591	.770	.403	.748	1.197	.475	.333
No. OF BLANKS IN ID. NOMBRE DE BLANCS A L'IDENTIFICATION	1436	38	126	340	36	395	343	74	84
AVERAGE PER DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT	.019	.008	.010	.023	.008	.025	.047	.009	.010
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETE	.260	.158	.111	.372	.137	.313	.769	.123	.127

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.

Enumeration Cost per Household by Regional Office, S.R.U. and N.S.R.U.

August 1972 to January 1973 and August 1973 to January 1974

	1974	1973						1972				
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.
All areas												
Canada ..... $	2.40	2.32	2.41	2.52	2.46	2.24	2.20	2.20	2.15	2.10	2.08	2.11
St. John's ..... $	2.78	2.70	2.75	2.89	2.71	2.50	2.35	2.42	2.42	2.35	2.27	2.40
Halifax ..... $	2.31	2.18	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.10	1.90	1.86	1.80	1.75	1.77	1.77
Montreal ..... $	2.52	2.37	2.58	2.70	2.66	2.41	2.42	2.47	2.28	2.27	2.29	2.36
Ottawa ..... $	2.66	2.44	2.53	2.66	2.68	2.44	2.20	2.35	2.38	2.26	2.29	2.25
Toronto ..... $	2.42	2.43	2.47	2.67	2.60	2.37	2.48	2.43	2.40	2.29	2.26	2.26
Winnipeg ..... $	2.42	2.40	2.39	2.48	2.40	2.22	2.22	2.21	2.24	2.16	2.16	2.19
Edmonton ..... $	2.24	2.11	2.22	2.29	2.24	2.06	1.93	1.89	1.85	1.88	1.83	1.86
Vancouver ..... $	2.19	2.16	2.19	2.37	2.20	1.92	1.98	1.96	1.99	1.97	1.89	1.88
S.R.U.												
Canada ..... $	2.14	2.10	2.24	2.35	2.32	2.09	2.14	2.10	2.04	1.99	1.99	1.98
St. John's ..... $	2.27	2.13	2.15	2.37	2.17	2.20	2.14	2.12	1.98	1.92	1.98	2.08
Halifax ..... $	2.11	2.04	2.16	2.07	2.01	1.88	1.71	1.64	1.63	1.58	1.66	1.66
Montreal ..... $	2.25	2.12	2.42	2.55	2.52	2.21	2.33	2.41	2.23	2.18	2.20	2.22
Ottawa ..... $	2.51	2.33	2.35	2.50	2.56	2.28	2.20	2.34	2.33	2.19	2.27	2.14
Toronto ..... $	2.31	2.37	2.43	2.59	2.57	2.32	2.39	2.32	2.30	2.23	2.19	2.17
Winnipeg ..... $	2.02	2.12	2.13	2.21	2.12	1.92	2.05	2.03	1.98	1.97	1.93	1.93
Edmonton ..... $	1.56	1.40	1.63	1.74	1.81	1.60	1.68	1.61	1.55	1.57	1.53	1.59
Vancouver ..... $	1.97	1.98	2.08	2.27	2.14	1.94	2.01	1.88	1.84	1.84	1.79	1.77
N.S.R.U.												
Canada ..... $	2.75	2.61	2.64	2.74	2.65	2.44	2.29	2.32	2.29	2.23	2.19	2.26
St. John's ..... $	2.95	2.90	2.96	3.08	2.91	2.59	2.43	2.54	2.58	2.52	2.36	2.52
Halifax ..... $	2.45	2.27	2.37	2.44	2.47	2.24	2.02	2.00	1.90	1.86	1.85	1.85
Montreal ..... $	3.00	2.83	2.88	2.96	2.92	2.80	2.60	2.58	2.39	2.43	2.46	2.63
Ottawa ..... $	2.89	2.60	2.79	2.90	2.85	2.67	2.19	2.36	2.45	2.37	2.30	2.41
Toronto ..... $	2.69	2.60	2.59	2.86	2.72	2.51	2.74	2.76	2.64	2.43	2.42	2.53
Winnipeg ..... $	2.81	2.66	2.64	2.73	2.66	2.48	2.38	2.38	2.46	2.32	2.37	2.42
Edmonton ..... $	2.96	2.83	2.84	2.83	2.68	2.51	2.17	2.16	2.14	2.16	2.09	2.10
Vancouver ..... $	2.52	2.44	2.35	2.53	2.27	1.91	1.95	2.10	2.23	2.20	2.03	2.08

	Month-to-month change								Year-to-year change			
	Dec. 1973 to Jan. 1974	1973 Nov. to Dec.	1973 Oct. to Nov.	1973 Sept. to Oct.	Dec. 1972 to Jan. 1973	1972 Nov. to Dec.	1972 Oct. to Nov.	1972 Sept. to Oct.	Jan. 1973 to Jan. 1974	Dec. 1972 to Dec. 1973	Nov. 1972 to Nov. 1973	Oct. 1972 to Oct. 1973
All areas												
Canada ..... $	+ 0.08	− 0.09	− 0.11	+ 0.06	−	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.02	+ 0.20	+ 0.12	+ 0.26	+ 0.42
St. John's ..... $	+ 0.08	− 0.05	− 0.14	+ 0.18	− 0.07	−	+ 0.07	+ 0.08	+ 0.43	+ 0.28	+ 0.33	+ 0.54
Halifax ..... $	+ 0.13	− 0.11	−	−	+ 0.04	+ 0.06	+ 0.05	− 0.02	+ 0.41	+ 0.32	+ 0.49	+ 0.54
Montreal ..... $	+ 0.15	− 0.21	− 0.12	+ 0.04	− 0.05	+ 0.19	+ 0.01	− 0.02	+ 0.10	− 0.10	+ 0.30	+ 0.43
Ottawa ..... $	+ 0.22	− 0.09	− 0.13	− 0.02	− 0.15	− 0.03	+ 0.12	− 0.03	+ 0.46	+ 0.09	+ 0.15	+ 0.40
Toronto ..... $	− 0.01	− 0.04	− 0.20	+ 0.07	+ 0.05	+ 0.03	+ 0.11	+ 0.03	− 0.06	−	+ 0.07	+ 0.38
Winnipeg ..... $	+ 0.02	+ 0.01	− 0.09	+ 0.08	+ 0.01	− 0.03	+ 0.08	−	+ 0.20	+ 0.19	+ 0.15	+ 0.32
Edmonton ..... $	+ 0.13	− 0.11	− 0.07	+ 0.05	+ 0.04	+ 0.04	− 0.03	+ 0.05	+ 0.31	+ 0.22	+ 0.37	+ 0.41
Vancouver ..... $	+ 0.03	− 0.03	− 0.18	+ 0.17	+ 0.02	− 0.03	+ 0.02	+ 0.08	+ 0.21	+ 0.20	+ 0.20	+ 0.40
S.R.U.												
Canada ..... $	+ 0.04	− 0.14	− 0.11	+ 0.03	+ 0.04	+ 0.06	+ 0.05	−	−	−	+ 0.20	+ 0.36
St. John's ..... $	+ 0.14	− 0.02	− 0.22	+ 0.20	+ 0.02	+ 0.14	+ 0.06	− 0.06	+ 0.13	+ 0.01	+ 0.17	+ 0.45
Halifax ..... $	+ 0.07	− 0.12	+ 0.09	+ 0.06	+ 0.07	+ 0.01	+ 0.05	− 0.08	+ 0.40	+ 0.40	+ 0.53	+ 0.49
Montreal ..... $	+ 0.13	− 0.30	− 0.13	+ 0.03	− 0.08	+ 0.18	+ 0.05	− 0.02	− 0.08	− 0.29	+ 0.19	+ 0.37
Ottawa ..... $	+ 0.18	− 0.02	− 0.15	− 0.06	− 0.14	+ 0.01	+ 0.14	− 0.08	+ 0.31	− 0.01	+ 0.02	+ 0.31
Toronto ..... $	− 0.06	− 0.06	− 0.16	+ 0.02	+ 0.07	+ 0.02	+ 0.07	+ 0.04	− 0.08	+ 0.05	+ 0.13	+ 0.36
Winnipeg ..... $	− 0.10	− 0.01	− 0.08	+ 0.09	+ 0.02	+ 0.05	+ 0.01	+ 0.04	− 0.03	+ 0.09	+ 0.15	+ 0.24
Edmonton ..... $	+ 0.16	− 0.23	− 0.11	− 0.07	+ 0.07	+ 0.06	− 0.02	+ 0.04	− 0.12	− 0.21	+ 0.08	+ 0.17
Vancouver ..... $	− 0.01	− 0.10	− 0.19	+ 0.13	+ 0.13	+ 0.04	−	+ 0.05	− 0.04	+ 0.10	+ 0.24	+ 0.43
N.S.R.U.												
Canada ..... $	+ 0.14	− 0.03	− 0.10	+ 0.09	− 0.03	+ 0.03	+ 0.06	+ 0.04	+ 0.46	+ 0.29	+ 0.35	+ 0.51
St. John's ..... $	+ 0.05	− 0.06	− 0.12	+ 0.17	− 0.11	− 0.04	+ 0.06	+ 0.16	+ 0.52	+ 0.36	+ 0.38	+ 0.56
Halifax ..... $	+ 0.18	− 0.10	− 0.07	− 0.03	+ 0.02	+ 0.10	+ 0.04	+ 0.01	+ 0.43	+ 0.27	+ 0.47	+ 0.58
Montreal ..... $	+ 0.17	− 0.05	− 0.08	+ 0.04	+ 0.02	+ 0.19	− 0.04	− 0.03	+ 0.40	+ 0.25	+ 0.49	+ 0.53
Ottawa ..... $	+ 0.29	− 0.19	− 0.11	+ 0.05	− 0.17	− 0.09	+ 0.08	+ 0.07	+ 0.70	+ 0.24	+ 0.34	+ 0.53
Toronto ..... $	+ 0.09	+ 0.01	− 0.27	+ 0.14	− 0.02	+ 0.12	+ 0.21	+ 0.01	− 0.05	− 0.16	− 0.05	+ 0.43
Winnipeg ..... $	+ 0.15	+ 0.02	− 0.09	+ 0.07	−	− 0.08	+ 0.14	− 0.05	+ 0.43	+ 0.28	+ 0.18	+ 0.41
Edmonton ..... $	+ 0.13	− 0.01	+ 0.01	+ 0.15	+ 0.01	+ 0.02	− 0.02	+ 0.07	+ 0.79	+ 0.67	+ 0.70	+ 0.67
Vancouver ..... $	+ 0.08	+ 0.09	− 0.18	+ 0.26	− 0.15	− 0.13	+ 0.03	+ 0.17	+ 0.57	+ 0.34	+ 0.12	+ 0.33

NOTE: Slippage rates have been deleted temporarily from this table as historical rates are not yet available on the revised basis. However, a table is given on next page giving slippage rates for December 1973 and January 1974 calculated on population projections based on 1971 Census.

DEFINITIONS

RELATED TO SECTION 1A

Slippage - population slippage is defined as the percentage difference between the Census population projection, Pp (preliminary projections based on the 1971 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

$$\frac{Pp - \hat{P}p}{Pp} \cdot 100$$

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 Summary Table and Charts give the percentage of labour force documents requiring clerical edits due to missing or inconsistent entries in the regular labour force items.

A complete analysis of rejects for the current month, including rejects for the additional questions (supplementary), is given in a separate table. It should be noted that the total reject rate is affected considerably by the supplementary questions which vary in complexity from one month to the next.

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).

Interviewing refers to obtaining the information by personal visit to the household, or by telephoning the household to obtain the information, for the LF survey and for supplementary questions added to the LF document for the current month.

Variances in the Labour Force Survey

Introduction

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 which may be selected from the sample frame. Due to the well designed sampling procedure and to careful processing of the data, the bias of this statistic should be small. The estimated variances, the standard deviations, and the coefficients of variation are calculated each month for a set of characteristics. From the estimated standard deviations and the coefficients of variation confidence intervals for published statistics, ignoring the effect of non-sampling errors, may be obtained under the assumption that estimated totals are normally distributed about the true population value. 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) about the true population value 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). Due to time deadlines for the release of these publications the lettered symbols are based on the average of the monthly coefficients of variation for the previous year. The lettered symbol, which indicates a range in which the coefficient of variation is expected to fall, gives the user an indication of the reliability of the estimate.

From any particular survey the obtained coefficient of variation will not necessarily fall within the range indicated by the lettered symbol found in the publication because of 1) the sampling variance of the estimated coefficient of variation and 2) the seasonal effects which are not reflected in the published lettered symbols.

Example: For an estimate of 175,000 with a coefficient of variation of 2.47% then in 95% of all different samples that could be selected from the sample frame, the estimate would deviate from the true population value by not more than 8,645.

The complexity of the formulas for the theoretical variance based on the multi-stage sampling procedure for the Labour Force Survey make it 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. Because coefficients of variation decrease with increases in the

population, the sample size and the frequency of the characteristic, the calculated variances should be compared with some standard values.

Assuming a similar number of persons were drawn at random in each province one such standard value is the corresponding random sample variance, which is a function of the population size, the sample size, and the frequency of the characteristic. The ratio of the estimated variance from the computer programs to this random sample variance or the binomial factor is calculated monthly for each characteristic.

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 may be the result of limitations imposed by cost restrictions and not the result of a bad sample design.

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 PSUs so that for quality studies, the analysis will often centre around studies of sub-provincial contributions to the total variance. In table 1 are included the binomial factors and the coefficients of variation for several estimates.

Definitions

Sampling variance: The average of squared deviations of statistics over all possible samples from the average value of the statistics over all possible samples (neglecting the effect of non-sampling errors).

Non-sampling errors: Deviations from the true (but usually unknown) value of a statistic caused by factors other than sampling (such as non-response, slippage, coding errors).

Standard deviation: The square root of the sampling variance.

Coefficient of variation: The standard deviation expressed as a percent of the estimate of a quantity, sometimes termed percent standard deviation.

Confidence intervals: The intervals in which the unknown value of the population to be estimated from a sample may be expected to lie a given percent of the time (commonly 95% of the time).

Binomial Factor (design effect): The ratio of the variance of a statistic as estimated from the sample considering the sample design compared with the variance of a statistic obtained in a simple random sample of the same size.

Reliability: Not really a statistical term but referring in general to the standard deviation, variance of a statistic, and confidence interval. In Table 1, the coefficient of variation is used as a measure of the reliability of estimates.

The following table presents some results of the monthly Labour Force Survey. Included are estimates, coefficients of variation and binomial factors for the characteristics Employed, Unemployed and "In Labour Force".

Table 1: Estimates, their Coefficients of Variation, and Their Binomial Factors for Canada and by Province for January, 1974

	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	16,352	8,646	0.36	A	1.08	637	2.29	C	1.60	9,283	0.31	A	0.93
Nfld.	375	143	2.57	D	2.02	36	6.63	E	2.42	179	1.83	C	1.51
P.E.I.	80	33	3.83	D	1.21	5	10.30	F	0.88	39	4.13	D	1.79
N.S.	564	265	1.48	C	1.44	26	7.82	E	2.24	291	1.19	C	1.11
N.B.	470	208	2.14	C	2.32	27	11.18	F	5.20	235	1.45	C	1.34
Que.	4,574	2,293	0.83	B	1.18	240	4.12	D	1.67	2,533	0.65	B	0.90
Ont.	5,966	3,359	0.57	B	0.91	173	4.52	D	1.32	3,532	0.53	A	0.88
Man.	716	389	1.55	C	1.24	20	10.22	F	1.28	409	1.32	C	1.01
Sask.	653	327	1.42	C	0.89	15	11.84	F	1.35	342	1.34	C	0.86
Alta.	1,201	690	1.05	B	1.09	26	10.43	F	1.67	715	1.05	C	1.19
B.C.	1,754	938	1.10	C	1.29	70	6.44	E	1.62	1,008	0.91	B	1.03

C.V. - Coefficient of Variation
B.F. - Binomial Factors
Estimates in thousands

Alphabetic Symbol	Percent of Estimates at One Standard Deviation
A	0.0 - 0.5%
B	0.6 - 1.0%
C	1.1 - 2.5%
D	2.6 - 5.0%
E	5.1 - 10.0%
F	10.1 - 16.5%
G	16.6 - 25.0%
H	25.1 - 33.3%
J	33.4 - 50.0%
K	50.1 +

Analysis of Sub-Provincial Contributions to the Variance

On the basis of the binomial factor corresponding to the estimated total of a characteristic, the decision is made whether to study sub-provincial contributions to the variance of this characteristic or not. A high binomial factor or a substantial increase in the factor over the corresponding factors for the previous months indicate that a study should be carried out to determine the origins of the high variance or increase in the factor.

A portion of the provincial variance is contributed by each subunit or pair of PSUs and these contributions tallied over all subunits and pairs of PSUs yield the variance estimate of the characteristic total at the provincial level. The purpose of the analysis of subprovincial contributions to the variance is to determine those subunits or PSUs where the portion of the variance contributed is excessively large relative to a desired portion based on the population and sampling ratio in the sub-provincial area. Such "problem areas" are determined by a statistical test of hypothesis.

The results of the analysis for those characteristics and provinces, as determined by their binomial factors, are presented in Tables 2a, 2b, etc. The percentage of the variance contributed is simply the contribution by the pair of PSUs or subunit expressed as a percentage of the provincial variance. The desired percentage contribution is the ratio of a weighted population estimate of the subunit or stratum to a weighted total population estimate of the province expressed as a percentage. The weights (a weight of 1 for NSRU PSUs and a weight of 1.5 for SRU subunits) adjust the population estimates to take into account the difference in sampling ratios between NSRU and SRU parts of the province.

Analysis of Subprovincial Contributions to the Variances for the January 1974 Survey

In the province of Prince Edward Island the binomial factor for the estimate of employed increased to 1.21 in January from 0.34 in December. A subunit in this province was partially the reason for the excessive variance relative to what the variance would be if the same results had been obtained from a simple random sample.

Table 2a) Actual vs. Desired Contribution to the Variance of Employed in Prince Edward Island by PSUs and Subunits

PSUs or Subunits	Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
10201	26.4	9.1
All other PSUs and Subunits	74.6	90.9

At 1.44 the binomial factor corresponding to the estimate of employed in Nova Scotia is the highest this factor has been in the past several months. An analysis of the subprovincial contributions is presented in the following table.

Table 2b) Actual vs. Desired Contribution to the Variance of Employed in Nova Scotia by PSUs and Subunits

PSUs or Subunits	Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
23003 & 23009	20.7	2.5
21301	4.9	1.9
All other PSUs and Subunits	74.4	95.6

Also in the province of Nova Scotia, the binomial factor corresponding to the estimate of Unemployed was unusually high at a value of 2.24. The following table presents the results of the analysis of subprovincial contributions to the variance.

Table 2c) Actual vs. Desired Contribution to the Variance of Unemployed in Nova Scotia by PSUs and Subunits

PSUs or Subunits	Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
22002 & 22008	15.8	4.8
22022 & 22024	7.5	1.8
20102	7.0	1.6
All other PSUs and Subunits	69.7	91.8

In New Brunswick the binomial factor for Employed increased substantially from its value of 1.96 to 2.32 for the January survey. There were two subprovincial areas which contributed a disproportionately large percentage of the provincial variance.

Table 2d) Actual vs. Desired Contribution to the Variance of Employed in New Brunswick by PSUs and Subunits

PSUs or Subunits	Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
30002 & 30004	29.5	4.1
30901 - 30902	12.4	1.7
All other PSUs and Subunits	58.1	94.2

The binomial factor corresponding to the estimate of Unemployed in New Brunswick at a value of 5.20 is exceptionally high. The corresponding value for the December survey was 4.00. The pair of PSUs 30002 & 30004 again this month, for the third month in a row, contributed an excessive portion of the provincial variance. A detailed study of this contribution will be carried out for the next quality report and these results will be compared with a similar detailed analysis which was carried out for the November survey data and presented in the November quality report.

Table 2e) Actual vs. Desired Contribution to the Variance of Unemployed in New Brunswick by PSUs and Subunits

PSUs or Subunits	Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
30002 & 30004	55.4	4.1
31003 & 31004	10.4	3.6
All other PSUs and Subunits	34.2	92.3

The binomial factor of 1.67 for the estimate of Unemployed in Quebec indicates that a study of the subprovincial contributions to the provincial variance should be undertaken. The results of this analysis are presented in the following table.

Table 2f) Actual vs. Desired Contribution to the Variance of Unemployed in Quebec by PSUs and Subunits

PSUs or Subunits	Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
41004 & 41013	6.6	0.5
41004 & 41055	3.3	0.8
42043 & 42055	6.6	1.0
46025 & 46034	15.0	1.0
46041 & 46050	5.9	1.4
40101 - 40103	7.7	1.8
All other PSUs and Subunits	54.9	93.5

The binomial factor for Employed in Alberta continued its upward climb and at a value of 1.09 is the highest this factor has been in the past 7 months. There were two subprovincial areas where the actual contribution to the provincial variance exceeded the desired contribution.

Table 2g) Actual vs. Desired Contribution to the Variance of Employed in Alberta by PSUs and Subunits

PSUs or Subunits	Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
85002 & 85009	26.2	2.1
86023 & 86028	6.4	1.9
All other PSUs and Subunits	67.4	96.0

The binomial factor of 1.67 for the estimate of Unemployed in Alberta based on the January survey shows a marked increase over the corresponding binomial factor for the December survey of 0.92. One of the PSUs which contributed excessively to the variance of Employed in Alberta, also contributed a disproportionately large amount to the provincial variance of Unemployed.

Table 2h) Actual vs. Desired Contribution to the Variance of Unemployed in Alberta by PSUs and Subunits

PSUs or Subunits	Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
85002 & 85009	15.6	2.1
All other PSUs and Subunits	84.4	97.9

In the December quality report some subprovincial contributions to the provincial variances for the December survey greatly exceeded the desired contribution as defined in this report. The subprovincial areas and the characteristic involved are:

	Subprovincial Area	Characteristic	% Contribution to the Variance	Desired % Contribution
a)	03003 & 03006	Employed	11.2	2.0
b)	03003 & 03006	Unemployed	28.7	2.0
c)	92003 & 92013	Employed	23.9	2.8
d)	92003 & 92013	Unemployed	25.8	2.8

A study of the individual records in the above areas was made in an attempt to determine the causes of the large contributions to the variance.

a) and b) PSUs 03003 and 03006 in Newfoundland

The estimated population from PSU 03003 of 7221 corresponding to a sample take of 97 individuals greatly exceeds the estimated population of 1918 corresponding to a sample take of 26 individuals from 03006. In addition to this discrepancy in the population estimates there were significant differences between the two PSUs of persons "in the Labour Force" by various industries, notably Other Primary Industries and Manufacturing. All of the unemployment was associated with the industries fishing, forestry and manufacturing and thus all the unemployment, because of unequal industry distributions between the two PSUs, fell in one of the PSUs. The percentage of persons employed in PSU 03003 was 21.5% compared with 34.9% of the persons in PSU 03006 being employed. The percentage of persons unemployed in PSU 03003 was 24.5% whereas no persons were unemployed in PSU 03009. The reason for the high variance contributions by these PSUs may be attributed to the above discrepancies between the two PSUs. The following table demonstrates the distribution by industry and by Labour Force status in these two PSUs.

Table 3a) Estimates and Sample Takes by Characteristic and PSU for PSUs 03003 and 03006

Industry	Employed				Unemployed				In Labour Force			
	PSU 03003		PSU 03006		PSU 03003		PSU 03006		PSU 03003		PSU 03006	
	Est.	Sample Total	Est.	Sample Total	Est.	Sample Total	Est.	Sample Total	Est.	Sample Total	Est.	Sample Total
Other Primary Industries	592	8	62	1	1092	13*	0	0	1684	21	62	1
Manufacturing	202	3	0	0	677	8	0	0	879	11	0	0
Construction	0	0	62	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	1
Transp. and Other Util.	0	0	140	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	2
Trade	526	7	78	1	0	0	0	0	526	7	78	1
Services	237	3	327	4	0	0	0	0	237	3	327	4
TOTAL	1557	21	669	9	1769	21	0	0	3326	42	669	9

* of these 13 records, 11 were associated with fishing and 2 associated with forestry.

b) and c) PSUs 92003 and 92013 in British Columbia

This pair of PSUs contributed an excessive amount to the provincial variances of Employed and of Unemployed. The population estimate from PSU 92003 was 37147 (corresponding to 222 records) of which 43.6% were employed and 10.4% were unemployed whereas the population estimate from PSU 92013 was 28226 (corresponding to 177 records) of which 55.3% were employed and 2.8% were unemployed. In general the employment rate was lower in PSU 92003 for most industries. For Unemployed there were unequal distributions by industries between the two PSUs and unemployment tended to be clustered by industry and within PSU 92003; notably this occurred in Agriculture, Other Primary Industries, and construction. In other cases although the distribution by industry appears relatively equal, the unemployment within these industries had a tendency to occur in PSU 92003; such is the case for the industries Trade and Services. The net result is that the proportion of persons unemployed in PSU 92003 of 10.4% is approximately 3.7 times the proportion of unemployed in PSU 92013 of 2.8%. This discrepancy in the proportion of unemployed between the two PSUs accounts for most of the high contribution to the provincial variance. The following table numerically described the above results.

Table 3b) Estimates and Sample Takes by Characteristic and PSU for PSUs 92003 and 92013

Industry	Employed				Unemployed				In Labour Force			
	PSU 92003		PSU 92013		PSU 92003		PSU 92013		PSU 92003		PSU 92013	
	Est.	Sample Total	Est.	Sample Total	Est.	Sample Total	Est.	Sample Total	Est.	Sample Total	Est.	Sample Total
Agriculture	2267	14	995	6	339	2	0	0	2606	16	995	6
Other Primary Industries	2629	16	509	3	383	2	0	0	3012	18	509	3
Manufacturing	3037	18	2525	16	0	0	305	2	3037	18	2830	18
Construction	1287	8	1276	8	849	5	0	0	2136	13	1276	8
Transp. & Other Util.	1764	10	1278	8	170	1	158	1	1934	11	1436	9
Trade	2500	14	3769	23	553	3	0	0	3053	17	3769	23
Finance	338	2	765	5	178	1	168	1	516	3	933	6
Services	2047	12	2943	18	552	3	0	0	2599	15	2943	18
Public Admin.	341	2	1551	10	0	0	0	0	341	2	1551	10
Never Worked Before	0	0	0	0	848	5	155	1	848	4	155	1
TOTAL	16210	96	15611	97	3872	21	786	5	20082	117	16397	102

Corresponding to this month's data - the January survey - the following subprovincial areas contributed excessively to the provincial variances.

a) PSUs 23003 and 23009 for Employed in Nova Scotia
b) PSUs 30002 and 30004 for Unemployed in New Brunswick
c) PSUs 41004 and 41013 for Unemployed in Quebec
d) PSUs 46025 and 46035 for Unemployed in Quebec
e) PSUs 85002 and 85009 for both Employed and Unemployed in Alberta

A detailed analysis of these areas and their corresponding contributions will appear in the next Quality Report.

NON-RESPONSE

The contents of this appendix are taken from publication NR74-1 (January 1974), Non-Response Rates in the Canadian Labour Force Survey, prepared by F.T. Newton, Household Surveys Development Staff, and E.T. McLeod of Field Division.

Non-Response Rates

I. Introduction

There are a number of ways of measuring the quality of the Labour Force Survey. One such method is the calculation of non-response rates. The sampling variability of weighted up statistics is inversely proportional to the response rate so that published figures based on a sample with only 80% response rate (20% non-response rate) will have 90/80 or 1.125 times the sampling variability of corresponding figures based on the same sample with 90% response rate (or 10% non-response rate). Together with 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 non-response with F.T. Newton, 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

The overall non-response rate at the Canada level decreased from 6.6% in December 1973 to 6.0% in January 1974. Changes in non-response rates at the component level occurred as follows:

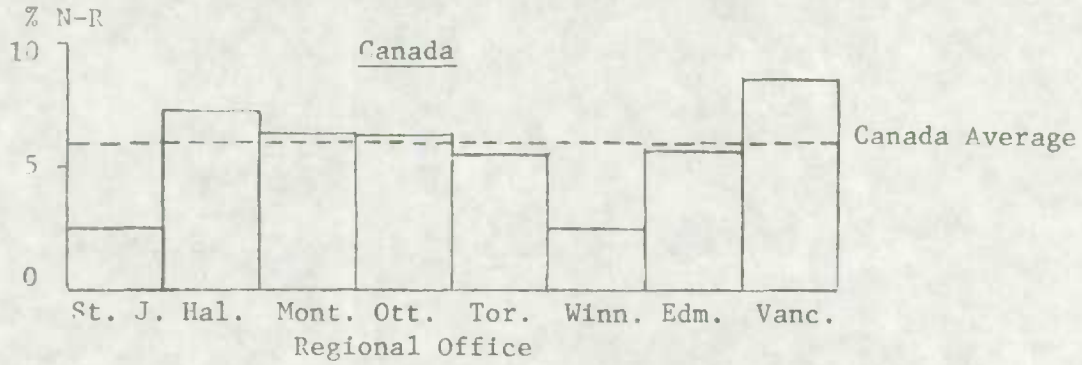
	December 1973	January 1974	Change (Jan. - Dec.)
T.A.	1.7	1.7	–
N1	2.0	1.5	- 0.5
N2	1.7	1.6	- 0.1
Other	1.2	1.2	–
Overall	6.6	6.0	- 0.6

It is evident from above that the decrease in the overall non-response rate was due to decreases in the N1 and N2 rates.

Compared with last year's January rate (7.3%), the overall non-response rate for January 1974 was lower. Changes in non-response rates at the component level were as follows:

	January 1973	January 1974	Change (1974-1973)
T.A.	1.8	1.7	- 0.1
N1	2.5	1.5	- 1.0
N2	1.7	1.6	- 0.1
Other	1.3	1.2	- 0.1
Overall	7.3	6.0	- 1.3

In this case, all the components of non-response showed decreases with the largest decrease occurring in the N1 component.



St. John's

The overall non-response rate for the St. John's Regional Office decreased from 4.1% in December 1973 to 2.6% in January 1974. Changes in non-response rates at the component level occurred as follows:

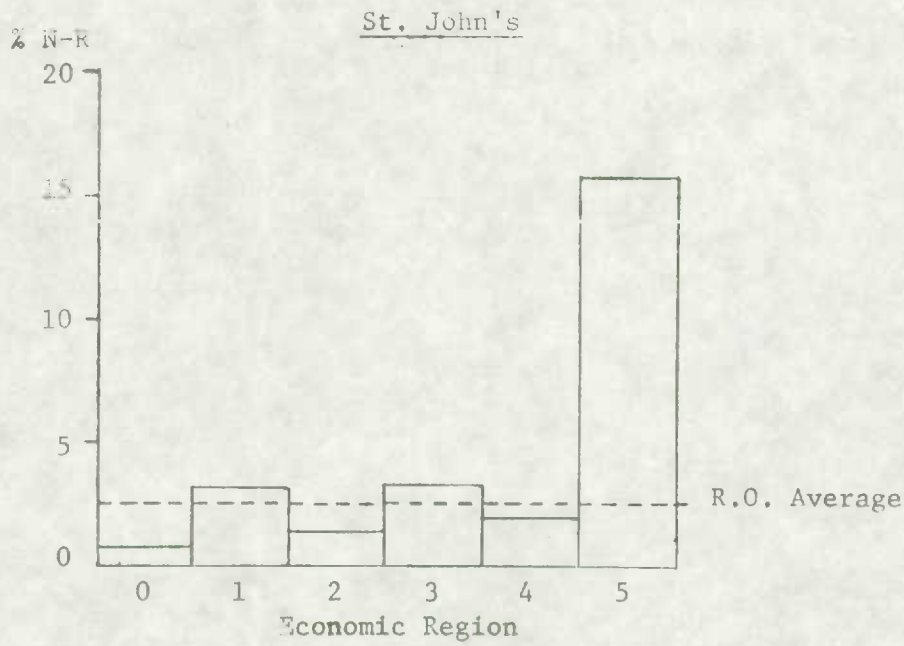
	December 1973	January 1974	Change (Jan. - Dec.)
T.A.	1.1	0.9	- 0.2
N1	1.2	0.6	- 0.6
N2	0.6	0.4	- 0.2
Other	1.2	0.7	- 0.5
Overall	4.1	2.6	- 1.5

From the above table, it is evident that decreases in non-response rates occurred in all components. It should also be noted that the January rate of 2.6% was one of the lowest non-response rates recorded since January 1971.

Compared with the January 1973 overall rate of 3.1%, this year's January rate was lower. Changes in the rates at the component level are as follows:

	January 1973	January 1974	Change (1974 - 1973)
T.A.	0.9	0.9	-
N1	1.3	0.6	- 0.7
N2	0.4	0.4	-
Other	0.5	0.7	0.2
Overall	3.1	2.6	- 0.5

Hence, the reduction in the overall non-response rate from one year ago was due to the decrease in the N1 component.


St. John's
% N-R
20
15
10
5
0
R.O. Average
0
1
2
3
4
5
Economic Region

Halifax

The overall rate for the Halifax Regional Office decreased from 7.6% in December 1973 to 7.2% in January 1974. Changes in the non-response rates at the component level were as follows:

	December 1973	January 1974	Change (Jan. - Dec.)
T.A.	1.4	1.2	- 0.2
N1	1.8	1.3	- 0.5
N2	1.8	1.8	-
Other	2.6	2.9	0.3
Overall	7.6	7.2	- 0.4

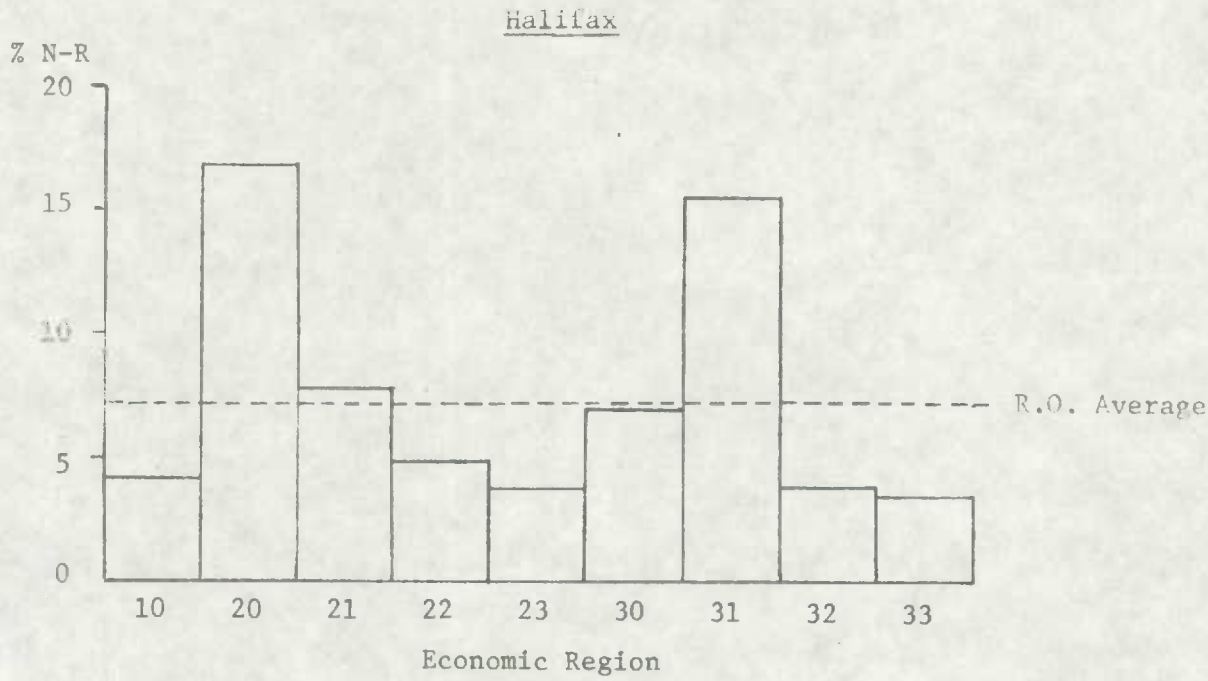
As noted from the above table, the only increase in the non-response rate occurred in the "Other" component. The high "Other" rate was again mainly due to mailing problems. In E.R.'s 20 and 21, a total of 74 households were not contacted because the Labour Force documents for these households were received too late by the interviewers. In E.R. 31, one complete assignment in Saint John was received late during Interview Week by an interviewer. The Halifax Regional Office instructed this interviewer to interview as many households as possible; however, much to the surprise of the regional office, the interviewer did not conduct any interviews giving adverse weather conditions as the reason for not interviewing any households.

Because of the mailing problems experienced by the Halifax Regional Office in recent surveys, the regional office was instructed to contact the Post Office to inquire on the use of registered mail or special delivery for future surveys. Based on the advice of the Post Office registered mail and/or special delivery will be used for the delivery of Labour Force documents in subsequent surveys.

Compared with the January 1973 overall rate of 6.4%, this year's rate was higher. Differences in the non-response rate at the component level were as follows:

	January 1973	January 1974	Change (1974 - 1973)
T.A.	1.1	1.2	0.1
N1	1.9	1.3	- 0.6
N2	2.3	1.8	- 0.5
Other	1.1	2.9	1.8
Overall	6.4	7.2	0.8

It is evident that the increase in the overall non-response rate was due to the increase in the "Other" component.


Halifax
% N-R
20
15
10
5
0
R.O. Average
10
20
21
22
23
30
31
32
33
Economic Region

Montreal

The overall non-response rate for the Montreal Regional Office decreased from 7.6% in December 1973 to 6.4% in January 1974. Changes in the components of non-response occurred as follows:

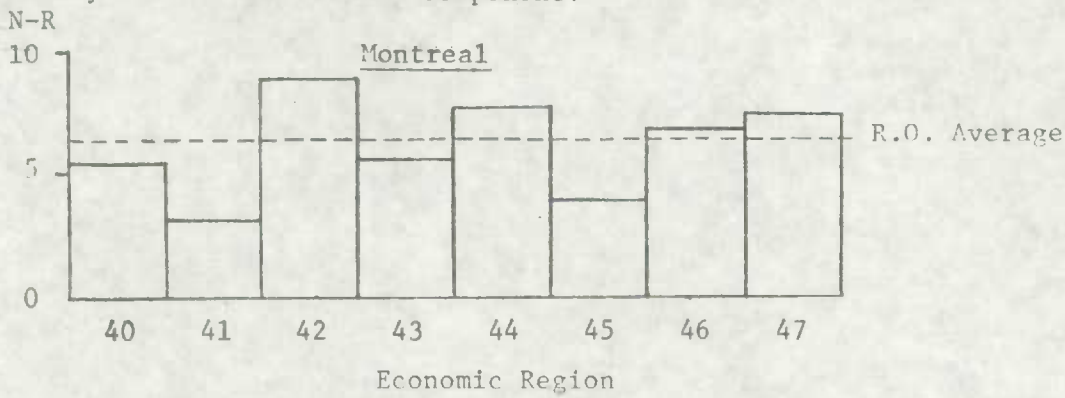
	December 1973	January 1974	Change (Jan. - Dec.)
T.A.	1.2	1.3	0.1
N1	3.0	2.5	- 0.5
N2	2.1	2.0	- 0.1
Other	1.3	0.6	- 0.7
Overall	7.6	6.4	- 1.2

From the above table, it is evident that the major contributions to the decrease in the overall non-response rate were in the N1 and "Other" components.

Furthermore, this year's January rate of 6.4% was lower than last year's December rate of 8.2%. Changes in the components of non-response were as follows:

	January 1973	January 1974	Change (1974 - 1973)
T.A.	1.4	1.3	- 0.1
N1	2.8	2.5	- 0.3
N2	2.0	2.0	-
Other	2.0	0.6	- 1.4
Overall	8.2	6.4	- 1.8

As noted from the above table, the decrease in the overall non-response rate was mainly due to the "Other" component.



Ottawa

The overall non-response rate for the Ottawa Regional Office decreased from 8.7% in December 1973 to 6.3% in January 1974. The non-response rates at the component level changed as follows:

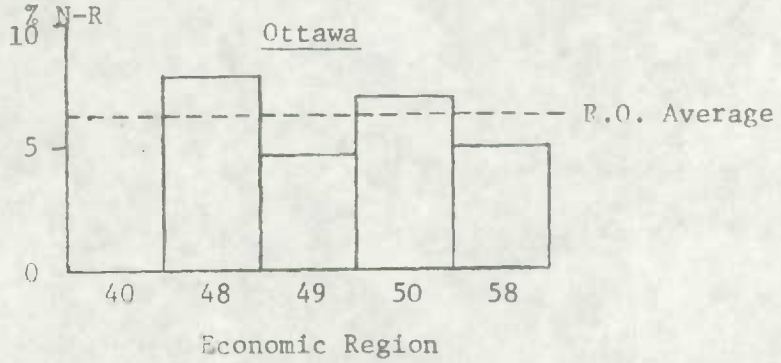
	December 1973	January 1974	Change (Jan. - Dec.)
T.A.	1.4	1.6	0.2
N1	4.1	2.1	- 2.0
N2	1.4	1.2	- 0.2
Other	1.8	1.4	- 0.4
Overall	8.7	6.3	- 2.4

It is evident from the above table that the major contribution to the decrease in the overall non-response rate was made by the N1 component. Furthermore, it should also be noted that of the 28 households in the "Other" component, twelve households were not contacted because of impassable road conditions and the Labour Force documents for nine households were delayed in the mail and received in the regional office too late for processing.

Compared with last year's January rate (8.2%), the overall non-response rate for January 1974 was lower. Differences in non-response rates at the component level are given below:

	January 1973	January 1974	Change (1974 -1973)
T.A.	2.4	1.6	- 0.8
N1	1.5	2.1	0.6
N2	1.3	1.2	- 0.1
Other	3.0	1.4	- 1.6
Overall	8.2	6.3	- 1.9

In this case, the major contributions to the decrease in the overall non-response rate were made by the T.A. and "Other" components.



Toronto

The overall non-response rate for the Toronto Regional Office decreased from 6.4% in December 1973 to 5.6% in January 1974. Changes in the non-response rates at the component level occurred as follows:

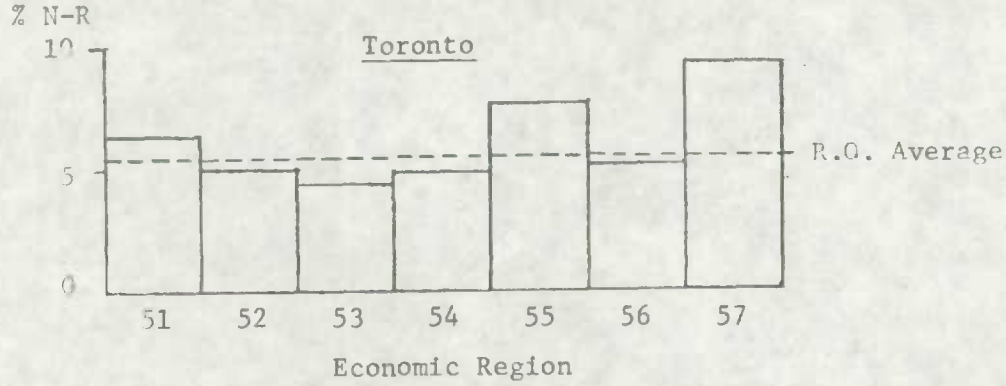
	December 1973	January 1974	Change (Jan. - Dec.)
T.A.	2.3	2.1	- 0.2
N1	1.8	1.4	- 0.4
N2	1.4	1.3	- 0.1
Other	0.9	0.8	- 0.1
Overall	6.4	5.6	- 0.8

As noted from the above table, decreases have occurred in all the components. It should also be noted that the decline in the N2 rate between December and January was the fourth consecutive decrease in the N2 rate recorded by the Toronto Regional Office. These decreases reflect the concerted effort on the part of the Toronto Regional Office in reducing their N2 rate over the last four months.

Compared with last year's January rate (6.3%), this year's January rate was lower. The non-response rates at the component level changed as follows;

	January 1973	January 1974	Change (1974 - 1973)
T.A.	2.1	2.1	-
N1	2.3	1.4	- 0.9
N2	1.2	1.3	0.1
Other	0.7	0.8	0.1
Overall	6.3	5.6	- 0.7

The above table shows that the decrease in the overall non-response rate was mainly due to the decrease in the N1 component.



Winnipeg

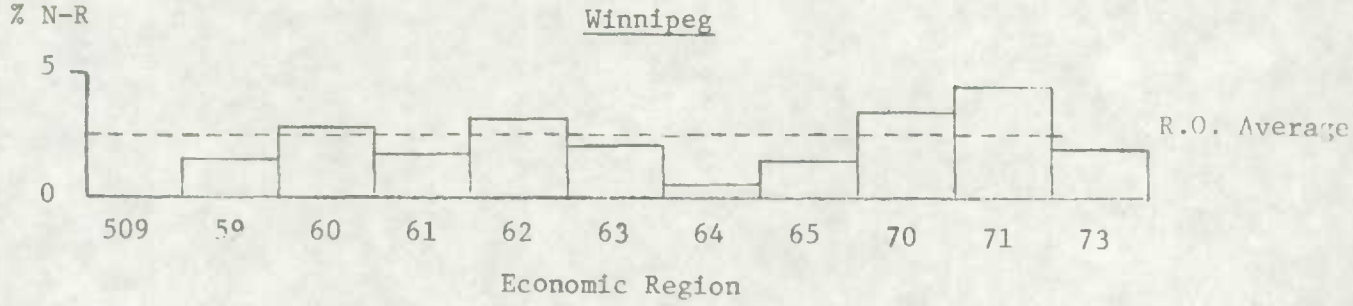
The overall non-response rate for the Winnipeg Regional Office increased from 2.1% in December 1973 to 2.6% in January 1974. The non-response rates at the component level changed as follows:

	December 1973	January 1974	Change (Jan. - Dec.)
T.A.	0.9	1.5	0.6
N1	0.3	0.4	0.1
N2	0.9	0.6	- 0.3
Other	-	0.1	0.1
Overall	2.1	2.6	0.5

It is evident that the main contribution to the increase in the overall non-response rate was the increase in the T.A. component.

Compared with the January 1973 rate of 2.4%, this year's January rate was slightly higher. Changes in the components of non-response occurred as follows:

	January 1973	January 1974	Change (1974 - 1973)
T.A.	1.4	1.5	0.1
N1	0.6	0.4	- 0.2
N2	0.4	0.6	0.2
Other	-	0.1	0.1
Overall	2.4	2.6	0.2



Edmonton

The overall non-response rate for the Edmonton Regional Office increased from 5.3% in December 1973 to 5.7% in January 1974. Changes in the non-response rates at the component level occurred as follows:

	December 1973	January 1974	Change (Jan. - Dec.)
T.A.	1.6	1.7	0.1
N1	1.5	1.2	- 0.3
N2	1.6	1.5	- 0.1
Other	0.6	1.3	0.7
Overall	5.3	5.7	0.4

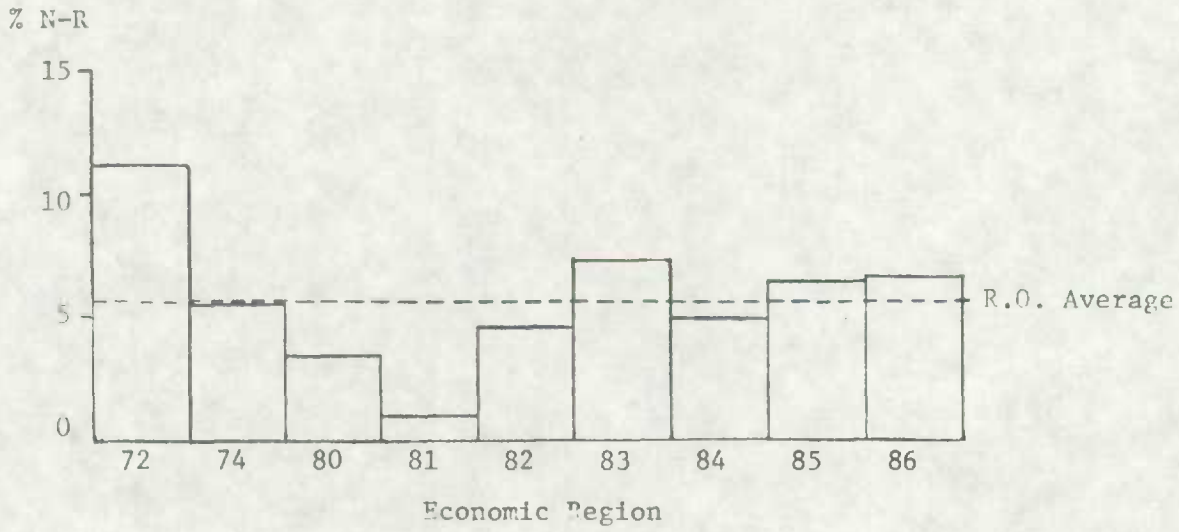
The major contribution to the increase in the overall non-response rates was the increase in the "Other" component. The main reason for the increase in the "Other" component was that the Labour Force returns for 30 households (20 households in E.R. 72, 6 households in E.R. 83 and 4 households in E.R. 84) were sent by banker's dispatch but were misdirected to Toronto. Thus, these returns were not available for processing.

This year's January overall non-response rate (5.7%) compares favourably with the 9.4% non-response rate recorded in January 1973. Changes in the components occurred as follows:

	January 1973	January 1974	Change (1974 - 1973)
T.A.	3.2	1.7	- 1.5
N1	3.2	1.2	- 2.0
N2	2.4	1.5	- 0.9
Other	0.6	1.3	0.7
Overall	9.4	5.7	3.7

It can be seen that decreases occurred in all components of non-response except the "Other" component.

Edmonton



Vancouver

The overall non-response rate for the Vancouver Regional Office decreased from 9.0% in December 1973 to 8.6% in January 1974. Changes at the component level occurred as follows:

	December 1973	January 1974	Change (Jan. - Dec.)
T.A.	2.7	2.4	- 0.3
N1	2.2	1.9	- 0.3
N2	3.3	2.7	- 0.6
Other	0.8	1.6	0.8
Overall	9.0	8.6	- 0.4

All of the non-response components except the "Other" component contributed to the decrease in the overall non-response rate. The increase in the "Other" component was mainly due to impassable road conditions.

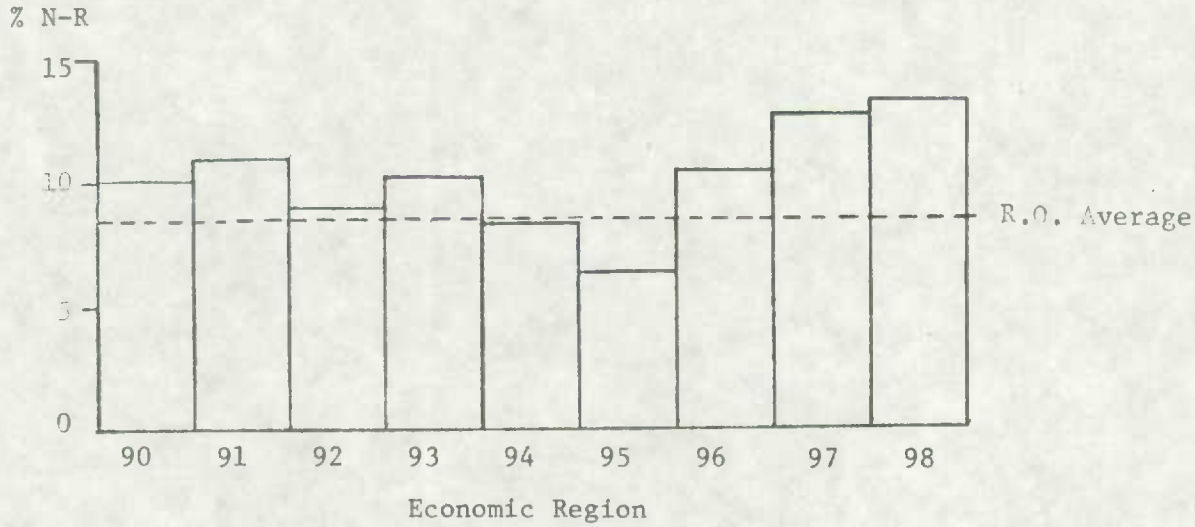
Compared with the overall non-response rate recorded in January 1973, this year's January rate was lower. The non-response rates at the component level changed as follows:

	January 1973	January 1974	Change (1974 - 1973)
T.A.	2.1	2.4	0.3
N1	4.8	1.9	- 2.9
N2	2.5	2.7	0.2
Other	2.5	1.6	- 0.9
Overall	11.9	8.6	- 3.3

Decreases in non-response in the N1 and "Other" components were responsible for the overall decrease in the non-response rate from one year ago.

It is encouraging to note that there have been no increases in the refusal rate in any of the economic regions under the jurisdiction of the Vancouver Regional Office from December 1973 to January 1974. A marked decrease in the N2 rate was noted in E.R. 94 which contains just over 50% of all the households covered by the Vancouver Regional Office. In this E.R. the N2 rate declined from 4.4% in December 1973 to 3.6% in January 1974. Hopefully, this trend will continue in order to reduce the overall refusal rate for the regional office to a lower level.

Vancouver



Refusal Rates in the Vancouver Regional Office

Over the past year, there has been a general increase in the refusal rate (N2) in the Vancouver Regional Office. For this reason, a study has been undertaken to determine the areas where there have been substantial increased in the refusal rates.

A comparison of the refusal rates between survey 270 (December 1972) and survey 282 (December 1973) was made for the following breakdown by SRU and NSRU.

Refusal Rate for Vancouver Regional Office

(1) S.R.U.
  (a) Census Metropolitan Areas (Vancouver and Victoria)
  (b) Other S.R.U.'s

(2) NSRU (excluding special areas)
  (a) NSRU urban
  (b) NSRU rural

The refusal rates for the above categories in surveys 270 and 282 are given in Table 1. The refusal rates were calculated as follows:

$$\text{Refusal Rate (for a particular category)} = \frac{\text{No. of Refusal Hhlds in the Category}}{\text{Expected No. of Hhlds in the Category}} \cdot 100$$

The figures in brackets gives the actual number of N2 households for the various categories.

At the regional office level, the refusal rates in all the categories were higher in December 1973 than in December 1972 with the larger increases occurring in the self-representing units.

In the self-representing units, practically all the increases in the actual number of refusal households occurred in the Census Metropolitan Area (C.M.A.) of Vancouver (located in E.R. 94). Vancouver which accounts for approximately 70% of all the households in the self-representing units exhibited a much higher refusal rate (4.5%) in December 1973 as compared to the 2.5% refusal rate recorded in December 1972.

In the non-self-representing units, the refusal rate (2.5%) in December 1973 was higher than the 1.6% refusal rate recorded in December 1972. In the NSRU urban areas, the largest increases in the actual number of refusal households occurred in E.R. 94 and E.R. 97. In the NSRU rural areas, the largest increases in the actual number of refusal households were in E.R. 92 and E.R. 94.

In summary, the substantial increases in the number of N2 households were in E.R. 94 which contains over 50% of all the households in the Vancouver Regional Office. This economic region showed an increase of 46 refusal households, 34 of which are located in the C.M.A. of Vancouver. Thus, it is evident that in order to substantially reduce the refusal rate at the regional office level, there must be a sizable reduction in the number of N2 households in E.R. 94.

Table 1

Refusal Rates for the Vancouver Regional Office by Type of Area and by Economic Regions for survey 270 (Dec. 1972) and Survey 282 (Dec. 1973)

Economic Region	Survey	Total	Total SRU	CMA	Other SRU's	Total NSRU	NSRU Urban	NSRU Rural
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Vancouver Regional Office	270	2.1 (78)	2.4 (54)	2.6 (50)	1.2 (4)	1.6 (24)	1.3 (7)	1.9 (17)
	282	3.3 (130)	3.9 (90)	4.2 (84)	1.8 (6)	2.5 (40)	2.6 (16)	2.3 (24)
	Difference (Survey 282 -Survey 270)	1.2 (52)	1.5 (36)	1.6 (34)	0.6 (2)	0.9 (16)	1.3 (9)	0.4 (7)
90	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	282	0.9 (1)	-	-	-	0.9 (1)	2.0 (1)	-
	Difference	0.9 (1)	-	-	-	0.9 (1)	2.0 (1)	-
91	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	282	1.3 (2)	-	-	-	1.5 (2)	1.7 (1)	1.4 (1)
	Difference	1.3 (2)	-	-	-	1.5 (2)	1.7 (1)	1.4 (1)
92	270	0.4 (1)	1.0 (1)	-	1.0 (1)	-	-	-
	282	2.5 (7)	1.0 (1)	-	1.0 (1)	3.4 (6)	3.3 (2)	3.5 (4)
	Difference	2.1 (6)	-	-	-	3.4 (6)	3.3 (2)	3.5 (4)
93	270	4.7 (8)	2.1 (1)	-	2.1 (1)	5.7 (7)	3.9 (2)	7.2 (5)
	282	1.3 (2)	2.6 (1)	-	2.6 (1)	0.9 (1)	-	1.5 (1)
	Difference	-3.4 (-6)	0.7 -	-	0.5 -	-4.8 (-6)	-3.9 (-2)	-5.7 (-4)

Table 1 (Con'd)

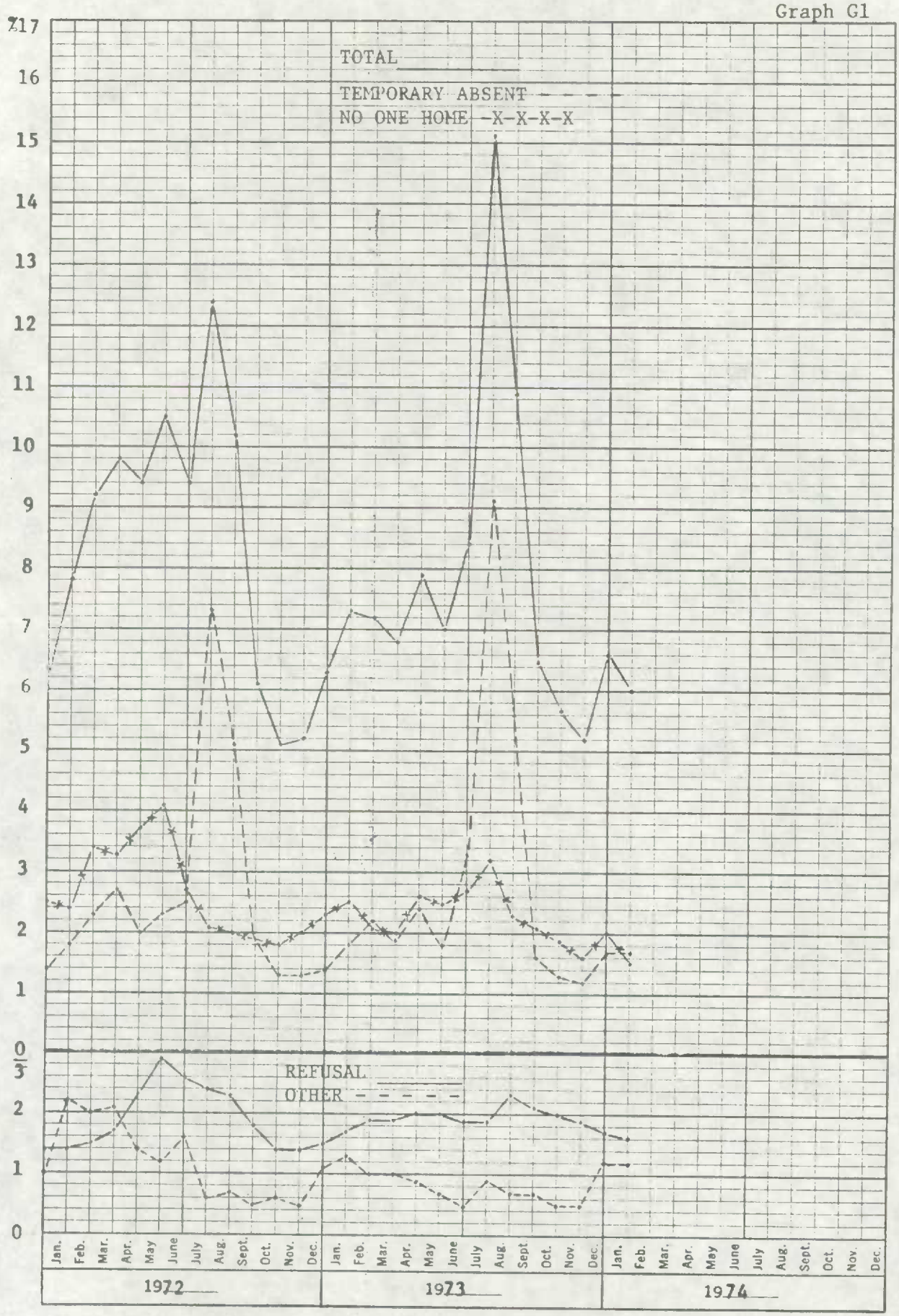
Economic Region	Survey	Total	Total SRU	CMA	Other SRU's	Total NSRU	NSRU Urban	NSRU Rural
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
94	270	2.3 (46)	2.5 (40)	2.5 (40)	-	1.6 (6)	0.8 (1)	2.1 (5)
	282	4.4 (92)	4.5 (74)	4.5 (74)	-	4.0 (18)	3.4 (5)	4.3 (13)
	Difference	2.1 (46)	2.0 (34)	2.0 (34)	-	2.4 (12)	2.6 (4)	2.2 (8)
95	270	2.8 (20)	3.1 (12)	3.1 (10)	3.2 (2)	2.5 (8)	3.4 (3)	2.2 (5)
	282	2.3 (18)	2.7 (11)	2.9 (10)	1.6 (1)	2.0 (7)	3.2 (3)	1.5 (4)
	Difference	-0.5 (-2)	-0.4 (-1)	-0.2 -	-1.6 (-1)	-0.5 (-1)	-0.2 -	-0.7 (-1)
96	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	282	1.5 (1)	1.5 (1)	-	1.5 (1)	-	-	-
	Difference	1.5 (1)	1.5 (1)	-	1.5 (1)	-	-	-
97	270	1.2 (3)	-	-	-	1.5 (3)	1.0 (1)	1.9 (2)
	282	2.6 (7)	5.7 (2)	-	5.7 (2)	2.2 (5)	3.5 (4)	0.9 (1)
	Difference	1.4 (4)	5.7 (2)	-	5.7 (2)	-0.7 (2)	2.5 (3)	-1.0 (-1)
98	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: 1. The refusal rates were calculated as follows:

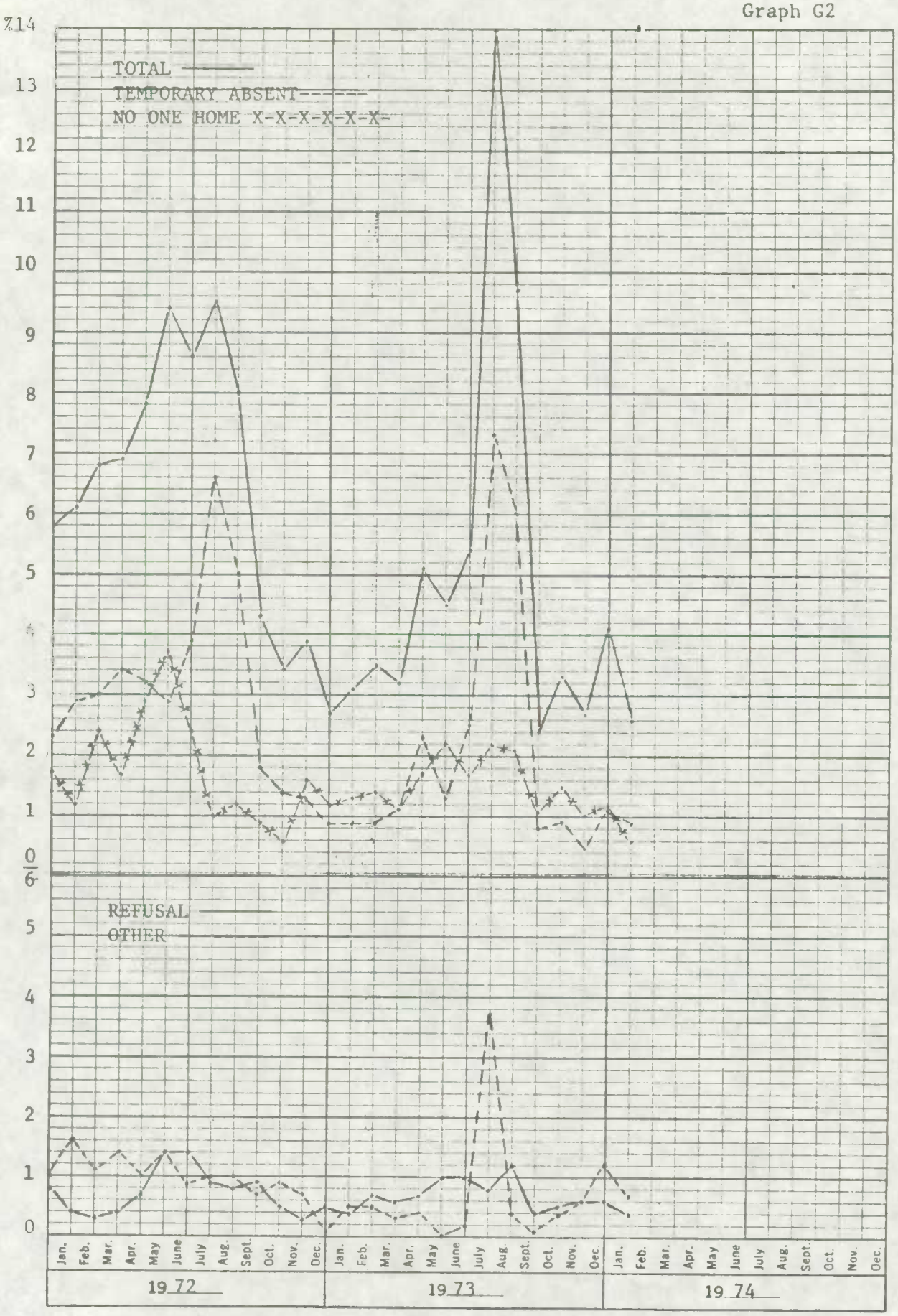
$$\text{Refusal rate (for a category)} = \frac{\text{No. of Refusal Hhlds in the Category}}{\text{Expected No. of Hhlds in the Category}} \cdot 100$$

2. The figures in brackets are the actual number of refusal households in the category under consideration.

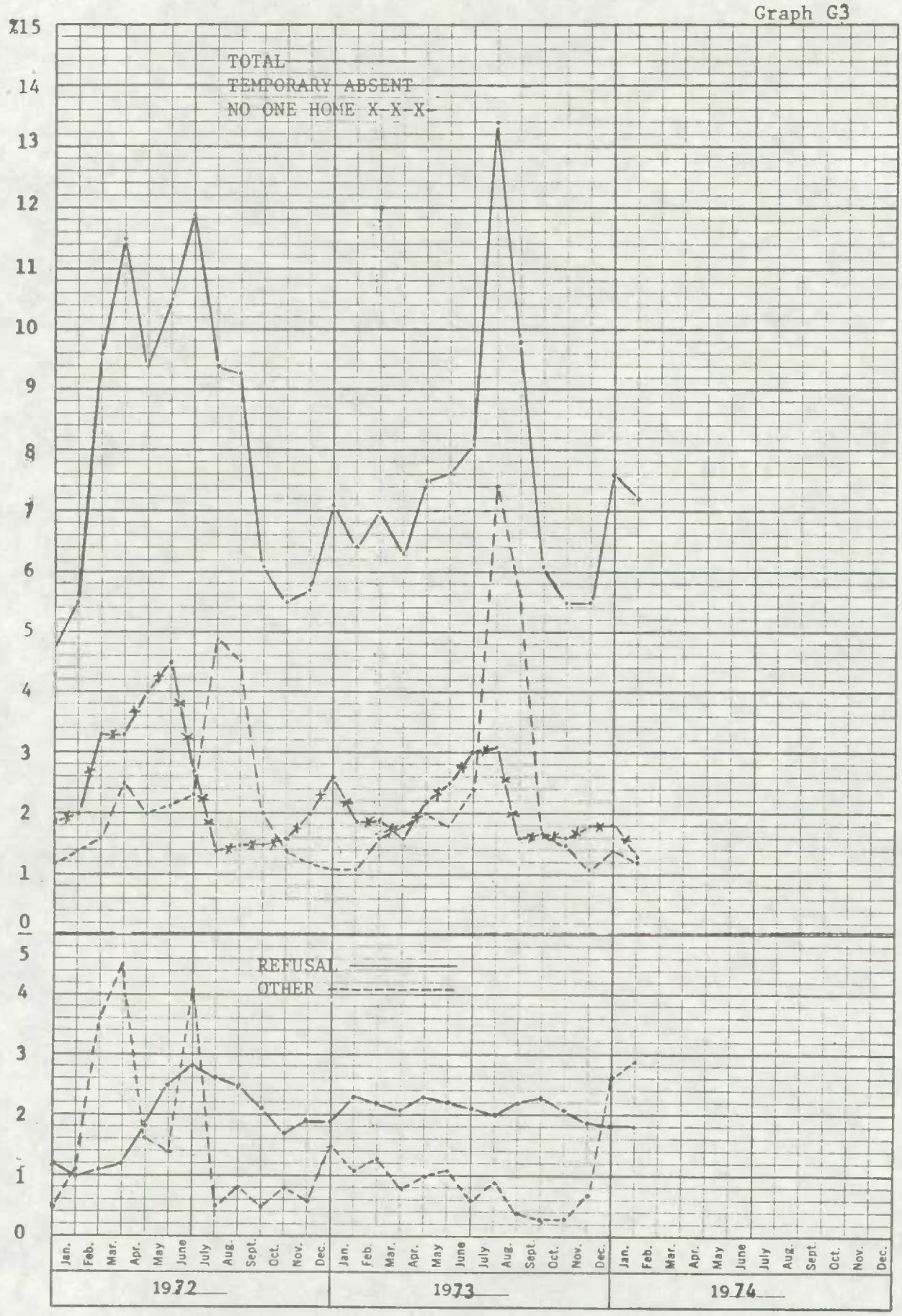
Graph G1

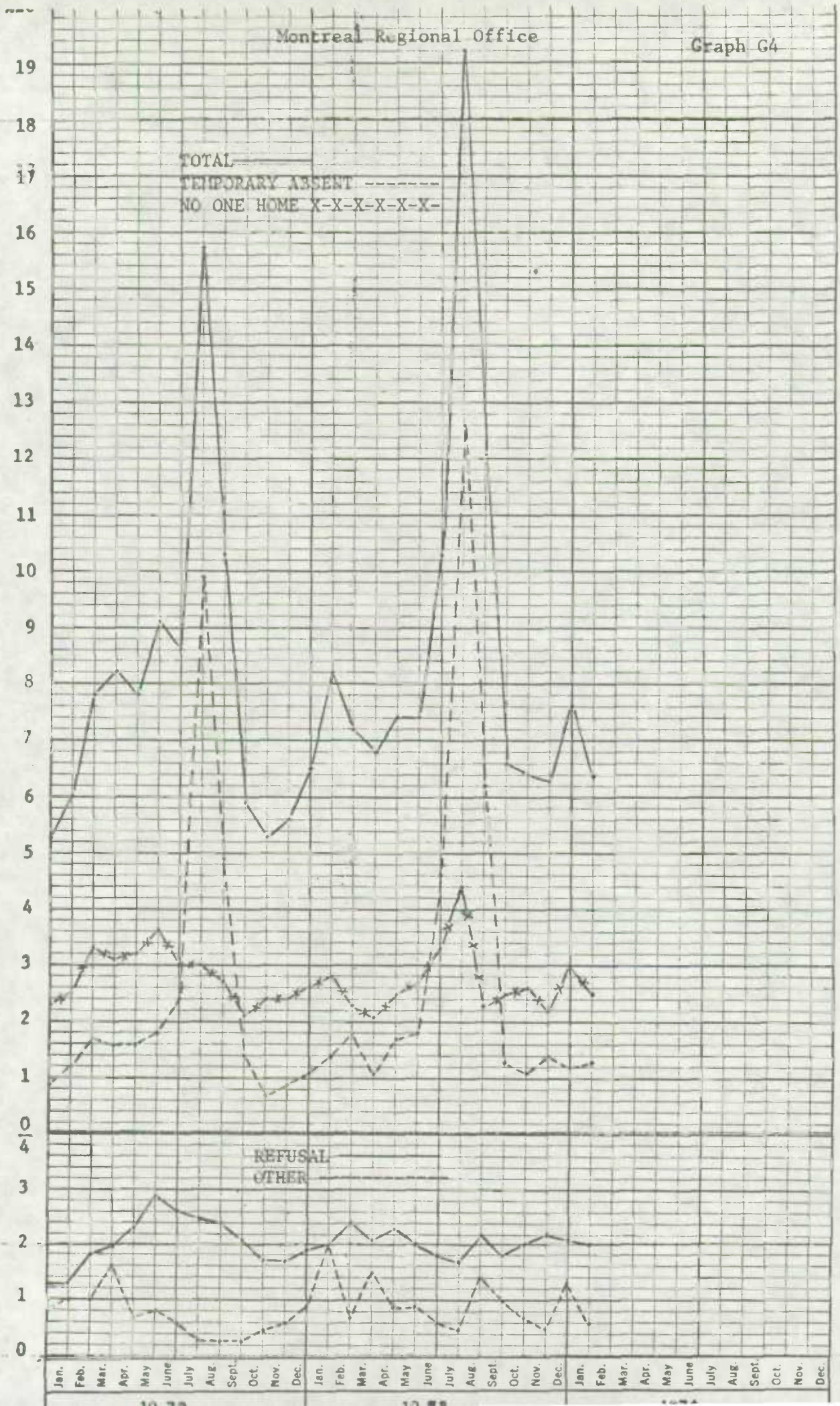


Graph G2



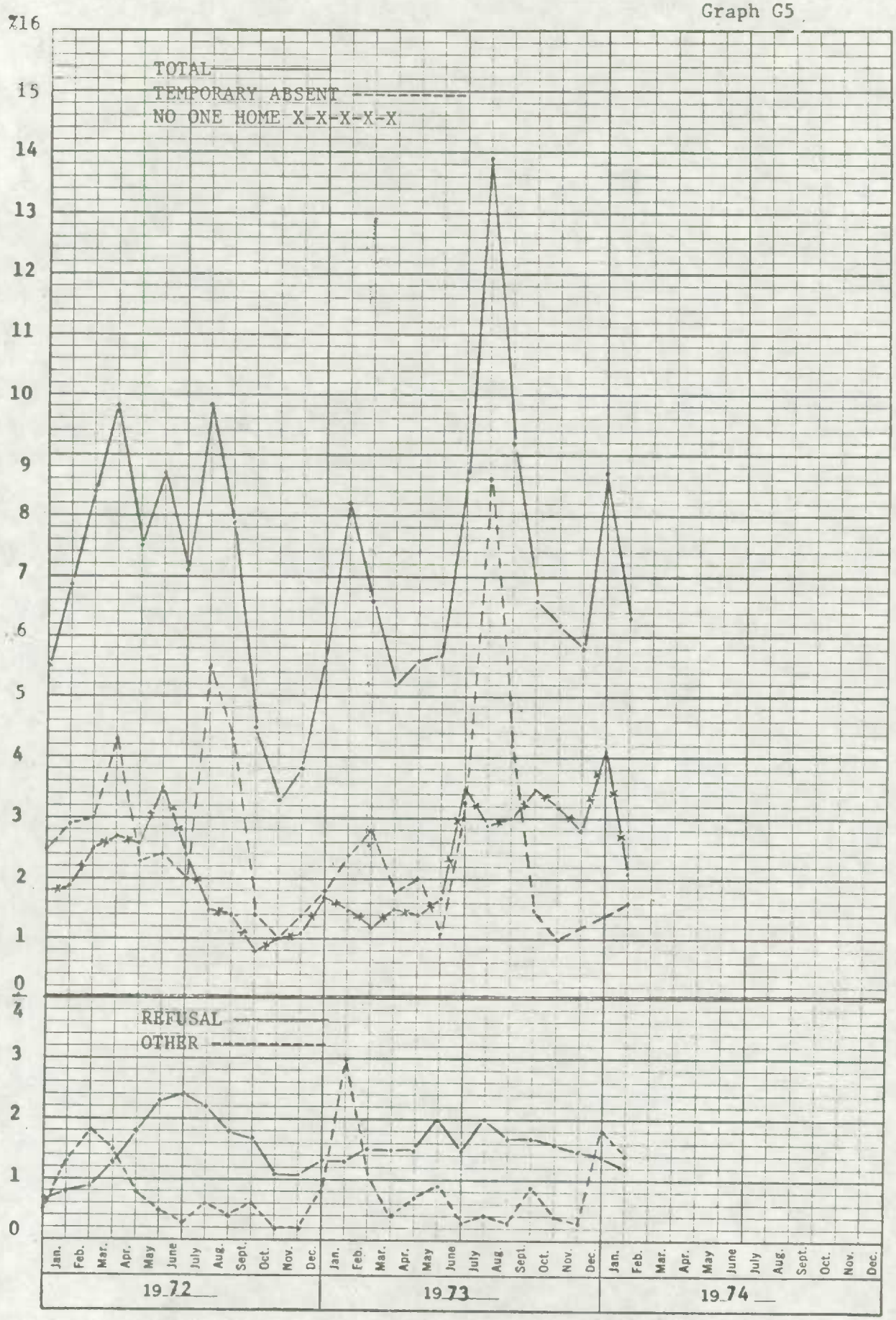
Graph G3




Montreal Regional Office
Graph G4
TOTAL
TEMPORARY ABSENT
NO ONE HOME
REFUSAL
OTHER
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
4
3
2
1
0
Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
Apr.
May
June
July
Aug.
Sept.
Oct.
Nov.
Dec.

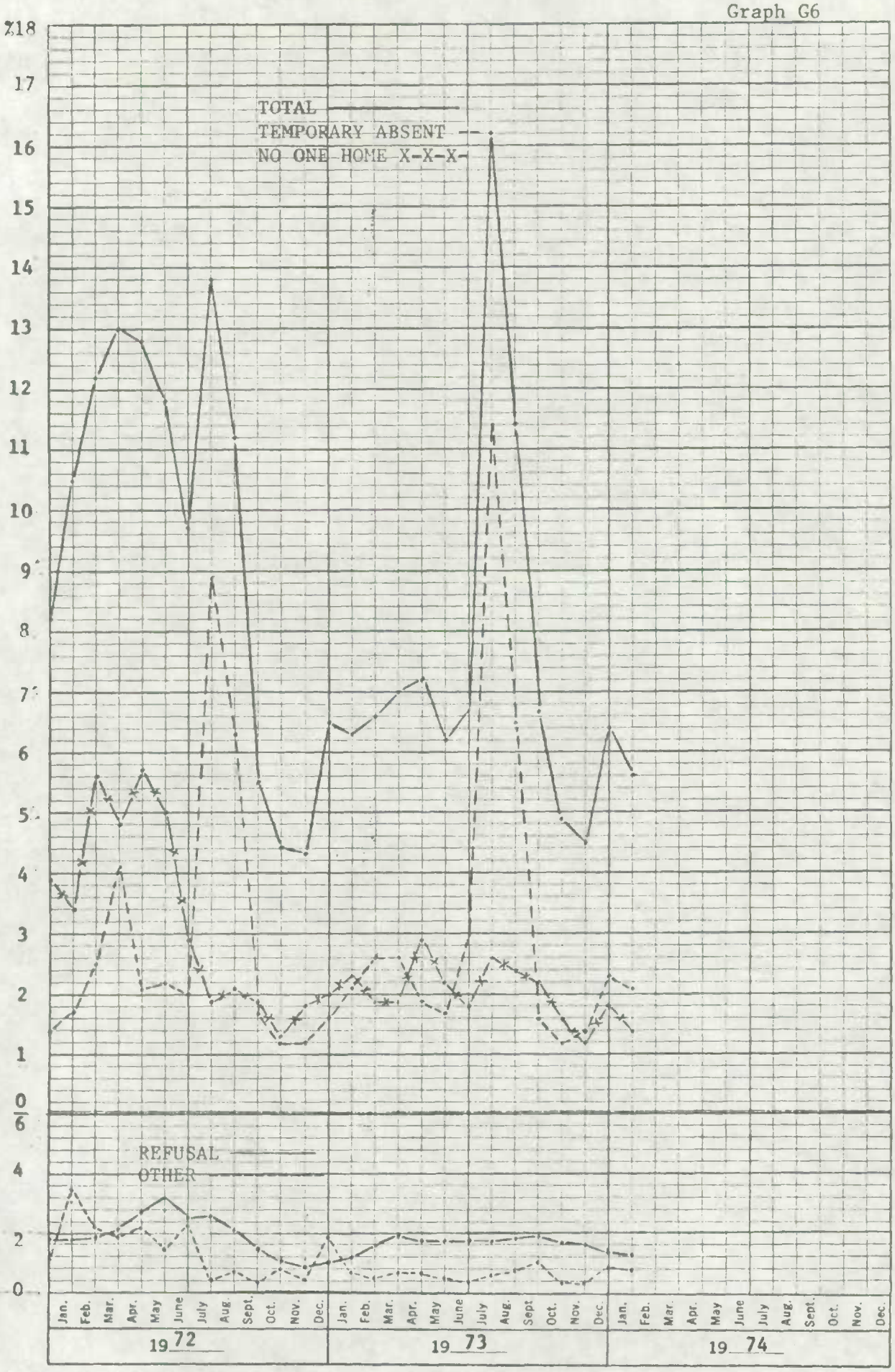
Ottawa Regional Office

Graph G5



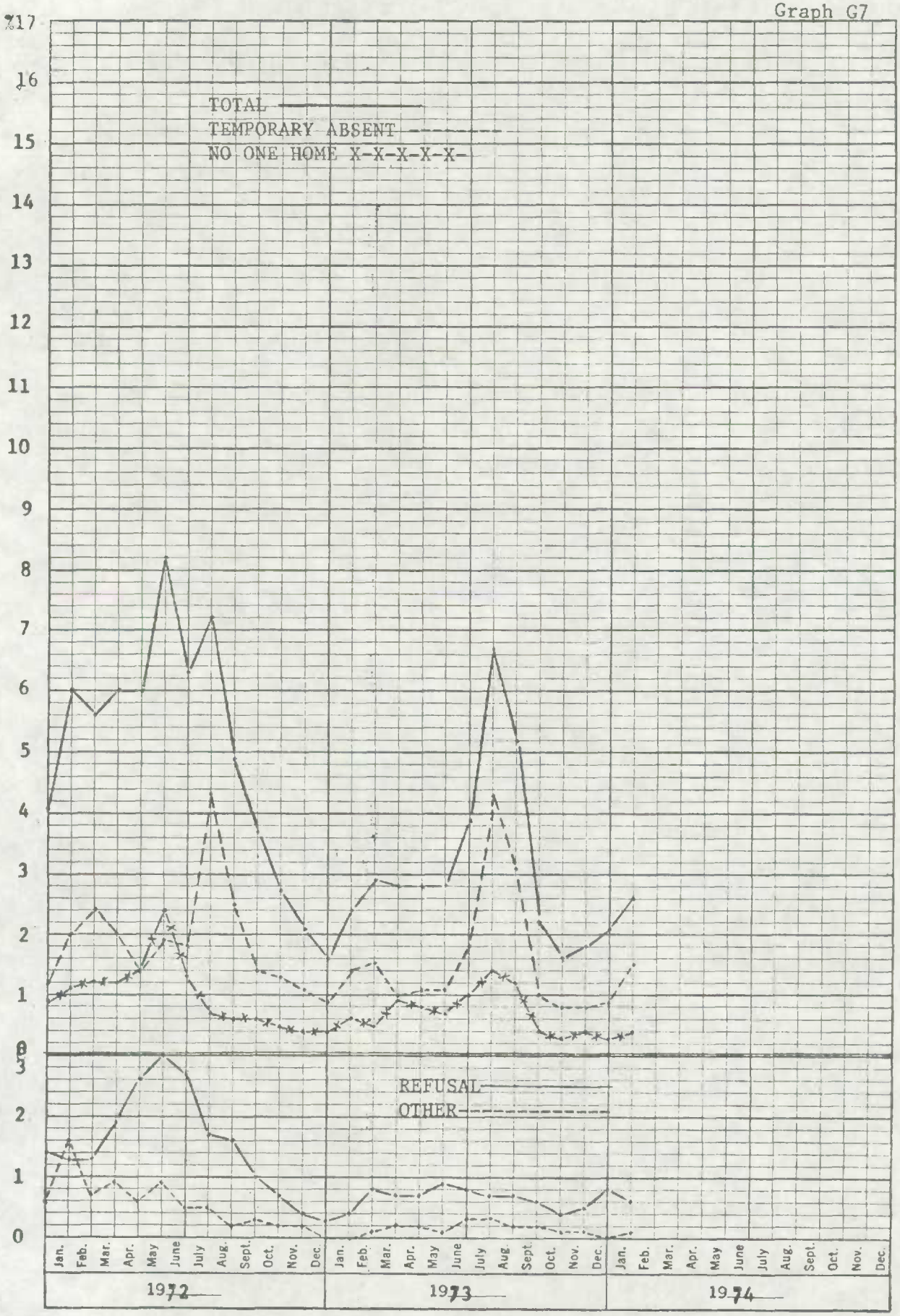
Toronto Regional Office

Graph G6

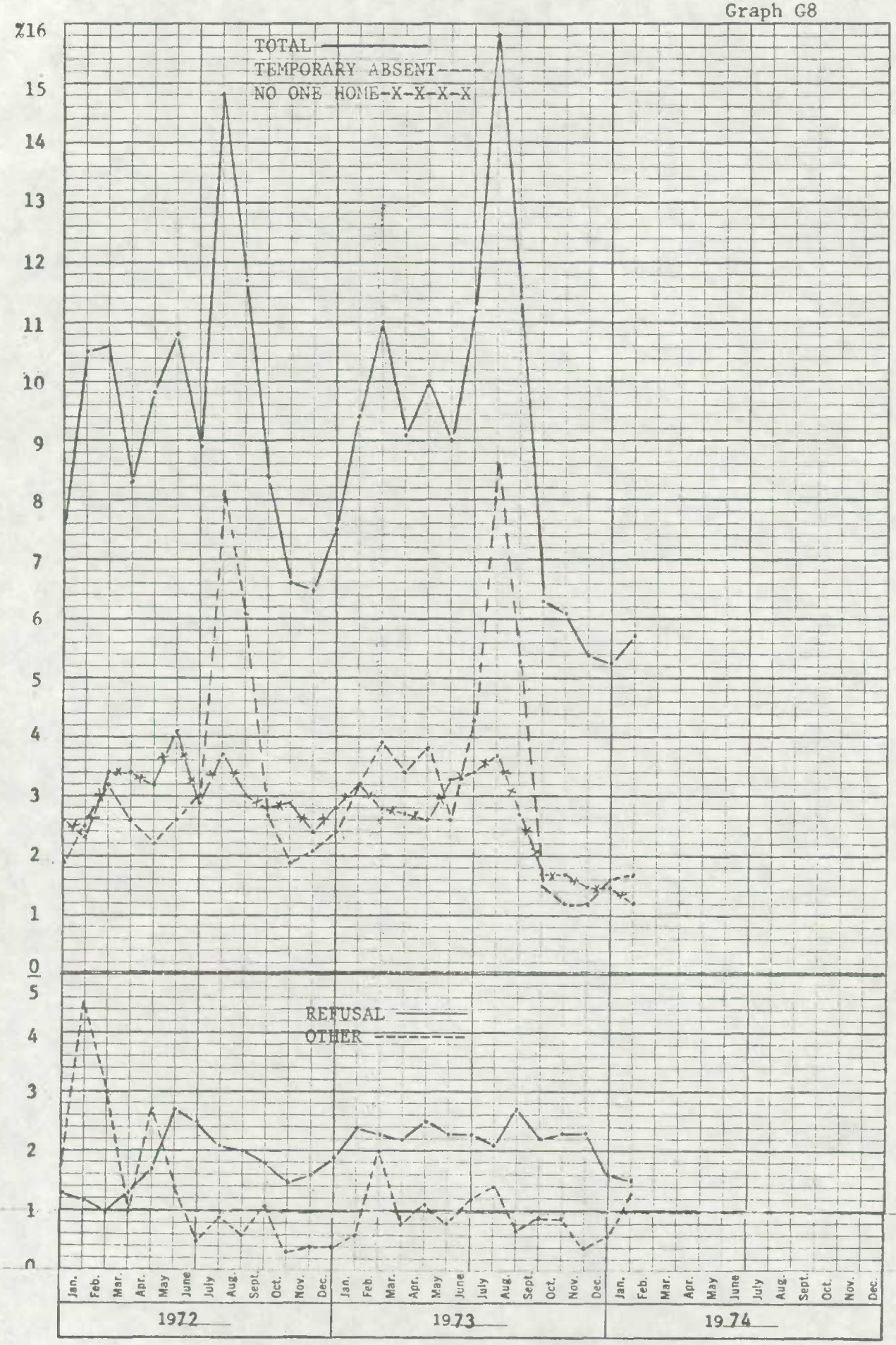


Winnipeg Regional Office

Graph G7



Graph G8



Graph G9

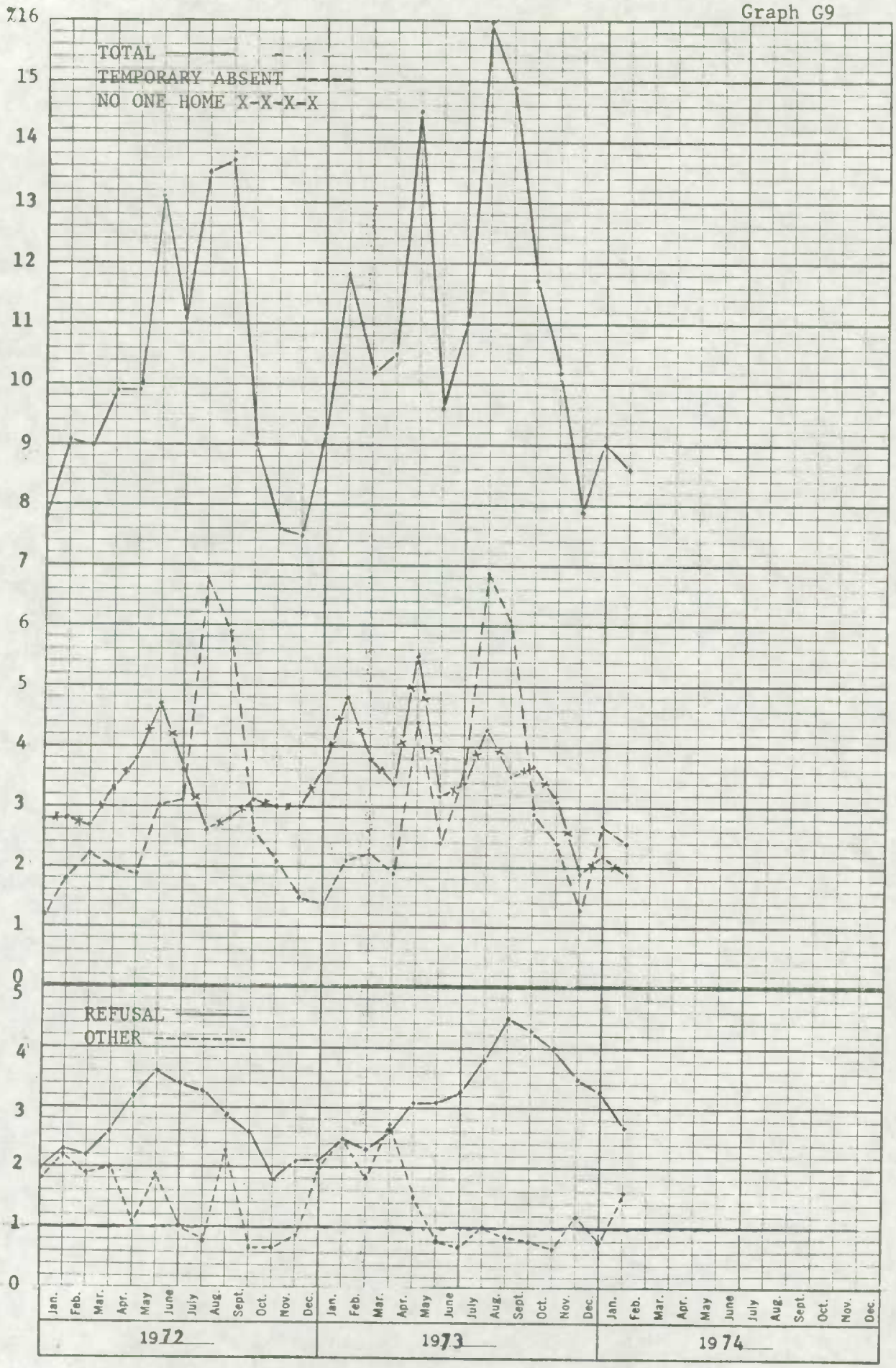


TABLE 1.

January, 1974

NON-RESPONSE RATES BY COMPONENT,

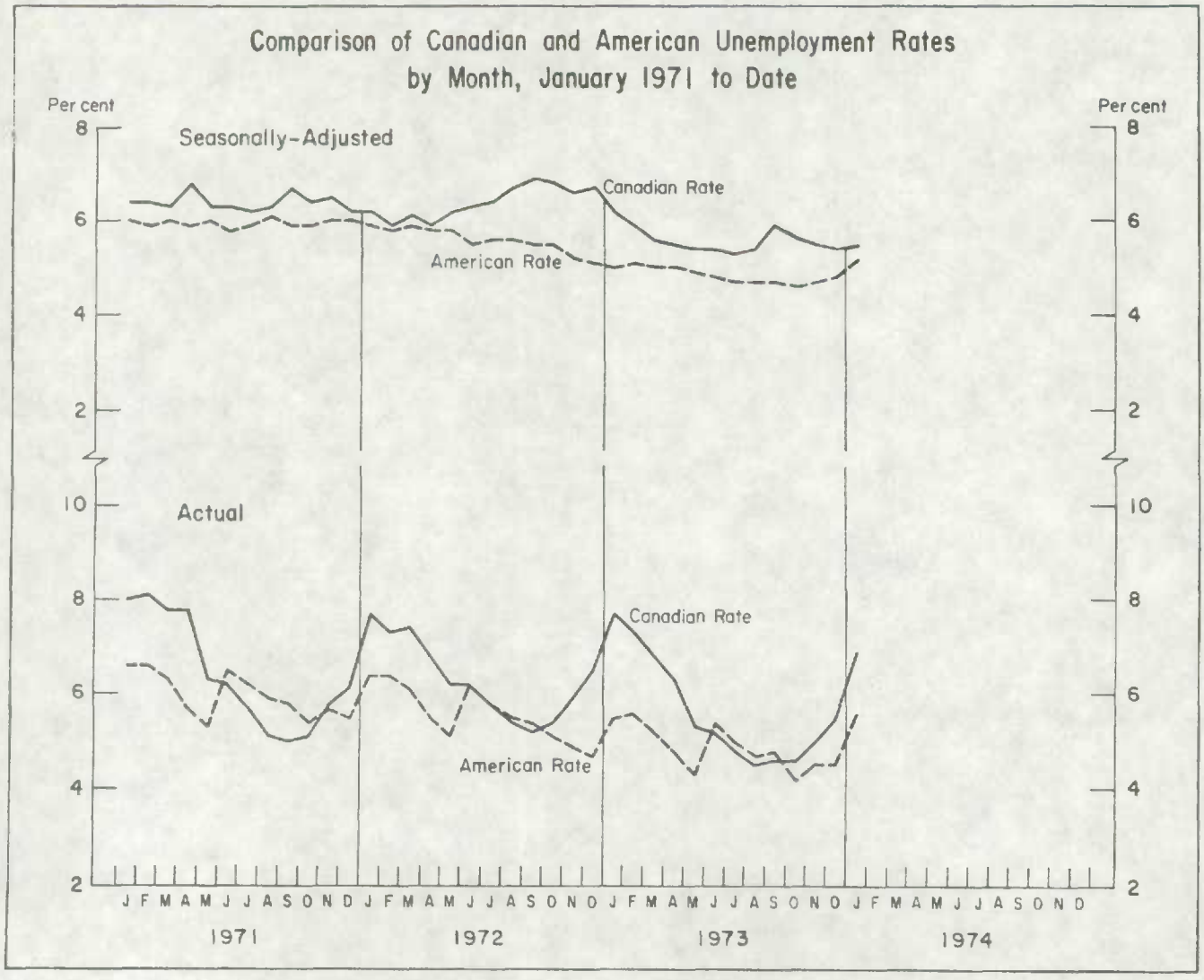
CANADA, AND REGIONAL OFFICES

(Percent)

	Total	T. A.	N. 1.	N. 2.	Other
Canada	6.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.2
St. John's	2.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.7
Halifax	7.2	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.9
Montreal	6.4	1.3	2.5	2.0	0.6
Ottawa	6.3	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.4
Toronto	5.6	2.1	1.4	1.3	0.8
Winnipeg	2.6	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.1
Edmonton	5.7	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3
Vancouver	8.6	2.4	1.9	2.7	1.6

Comparison of Canadian and American Unemployment Rates
January 1973 to January 1974

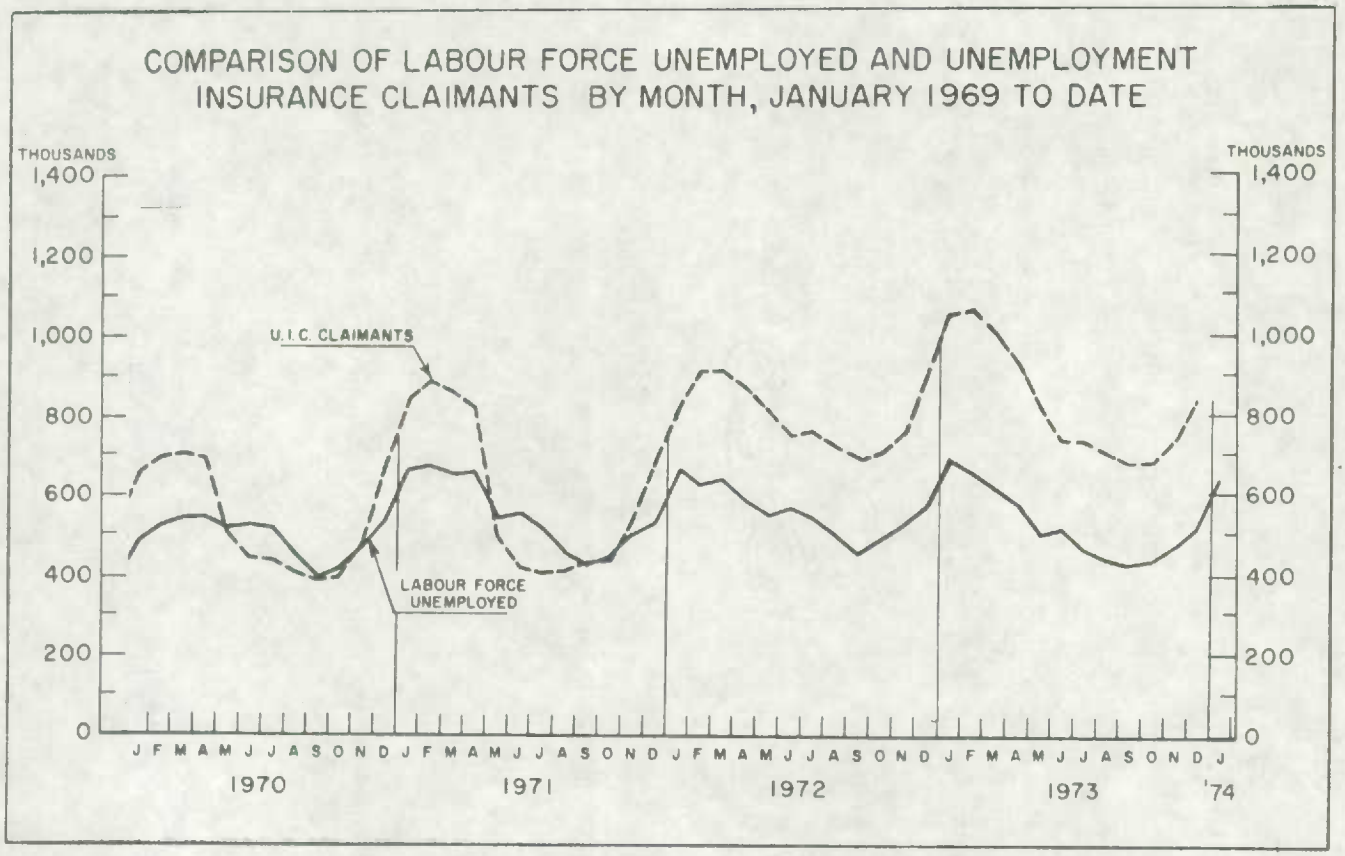
	Seasonally-Adjusted		Actual	
	Canadian	American	Canadian	American
1974 - January	5.5	5.2	6.9	5.6
December	5.4	4.8	5.5	4.5
November	5.5	4.7	5.0	4.5
October	5.6	4.6	4.6	4.2
September	5.9	4.7	4.6	4.8
August	5.4	4.7	4.5	4.7
July	5.3	4.7	4.8	5.0
June	5.4	4.8	5.2	5.4
May	5.4	4.9	5.3	4.3
April	5.5	5.0	6.3	4.8
March	5.6	5.0	6.8	5.2
February	5.9	5.1	7.3	5.6
1973 - January	6.2	5.0	7.7	5.5



Comparison of LFS Unemployed and UIC Claimants Series
January 1973 to date

	LFS Unemployed (000's)	UIC Claimants (000's)	Ratio Claimants / Unemployed		LFS Unemployed (000's)	UIC Claimants (000's)	Ratio Claimants / Unemployed
1974				1973			
December				December	512	835	1.63
November				November	468	744	1.59
October				October	429	677	1.58
September				September	421	676	1.61
August				August	433	691	1.60
July				July	461	733	1.59
June				June	503	739	1.47
May				May	493	810	1.64
April				April	570	921	1.62
March				March	608	1,003	1.65
February				February	655	1,055	1.61
January	637			January	688	1,056	1.53

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



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

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

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

List of some differences in the concepts of claimants and unemployed

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