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Labour Force Quality Report

Canadian Labour Force Survey

October 1974

Confidential Restricted Circulation

Household Surveys Development Staff
Labour Force Survey Division
Field Division

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

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Comparisons of: a) Canadian and American Unemployment rates, and b) UIC Claimants and LFS Unemployed are presented in Appendix IV.

HIGHLIGHTS

A. SLIPPAGE

From September to October, the estimated slippage rate at the Canada level remained at 4.4%. Since the 95% confidence interval for the true slippage rate was (2.6, 6.2), the difference between the estimated slippage rate and zero was statistically significant. This indicates a net undercoverage in the LFS frame during the October survey.

1 - By Province: All provinces exhibited positive estimated slippage rates in October. From September to October, the only notable change in the estimated slippage rate occurred in Manitoba where the estimated slippage rate increased by 2.1%. Decreases in both the average size of households (– 0.0177) and the estimated number of households (a percentage change of – 1.4%) contributed to the increase in the estimated slippage rate in Manitoba.

All provinces except Quebec and Saskatchewan exhibited estimated slippage rates which were significantly different from zero. Thus, there was a net undercoverage in the labour force sample frame for each province except for the two provinces mentioned above.

2 - By Age Group at the Canada Level: All age groups at the Canada level exhibited positive estimated slippage rates in October. From September to October, the only notable change in the estimated slippage rate was in the 14-19 age group. For this age group, the estimated slippage rate decreased from 2.6% in October to 1.3% in November. This decrease continues the downward trend which has been evident over the last 6 months as shown below:

Estimated Slippage Rates for the 14-19 Age Group

Month	May (%)	June (%)	July (%)	August (%)	Sept. (%)	Oct. (%)
Estimated Slippage Rate	4.7	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.6	1.3

Looking at the finer age breakdowns within the 14-19 age group, it is evident that the most marked downward trend occurred in the 15-16 age group as shown below:

Estimated Slippage Rates for the 14, 15-16 and 17-19 Age Groups

Age Group	May (%)	June (%)	July (%)	August (%)	Sept. (%)	Oct. (%)
14	– 1.2	0.5	0.3	– 0.3	– 2.6	– 3.1
15-16	3.9	1.4	0.9	– 0.8	– 0.6	– 2.5
17-19	7.4	5.7	5.7	6.6	6.6	5.4

It should be noted that all age groups at the Canada level except the 14-19 age group exhibited estimated slippage rates which were significantly different from zero. This indicates a net undercoverage in the labour force frame for all age groups except the 14-19 age group.

B. NON-RESPONSE

The overall non-response rate at the Canada level decreased slightly from 5.6% in September to 5.5% in October. At the component level, only small month to month changes in the rates were noted.

Compared with last year's October non-response rate (5.7%), this year's rate was slightly lower. This year's lower rate was mainly attributable to a decrease in the refusals (N2).

The number of N6 households (overlap households with the Revised Labour Force Survey) this month jumped to a total of 40 as compared with the 14 recorded last month. Along with the St. John's, Halifax and Montreal Regional Offices, households of this type were also recorded in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

C. VARIANCE

At the Canada level the coefficients of variation of the estimated total of Employed increased slightly from 0.34% for the September survey to 0.35% for the October survey while the coefficient of variation of Unemployed decreased from 2.79% to 2.55% between these two months. The coefficient of variation of the estimated number of persons in the Labour Force at the Canada level remained unchanged at 0.31%.

For the provincial estimates decreases in the coefficients of variation of employed estimates were observed in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. For the unemployed estimates decreases in the coefficients of variation occurred in all provinces except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba.

For the estimates of Employed, Unemployed and In Labour Force at the Canada and province levels, there were 7 instances in which the published symbols differed from the symbols obtained on the basis of the October data. In 5 cases, namely the estimates of Unemployed in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the estimate of In Labour Force in Alberta, the published symbol indicated a greater degree of reliability than was warranted on the basis of the October survey data. For the estimate of Unemployed in P.E.I. and the estimate of In Labour Force in Ontario, on the basis of the October survey these two estimates were subject to a smaller sampling variability than was indicated by the published symbols.

D. REJECTED DOCUMENTS

The 1288 document reader was used for the first time in August, however the computer programme for rejected documents was not ready. The development of this programme is now underway and it is expected that information on rejects will be available for the November Quality Report.

E. ENUMERATION COST

The October Labour Force enumeration cost at the Canada level was calculated at $2.35 per sample household, a decrease of 37 cents. This sharp reduction resulted from the cost sharing benefit of conducting a travel survey in conjunction with the Labour Force Survey. In fact, many of the travel survey documents were completed at the time of the interview for Labour Force Information.

All regions had reductions in their Labour Force enumeration cost. While the amount of the decreased ranged from 15 cents to 48 cents, it should be noted that the regions of Toronto and Montreal which account for 40% of the sample, had decreases of 46 and 48 cents.

Non-response and Rejected Documents Rates, and Enumeration Cost per Household, May to October 1973 and 1974

	1974						1973					
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May
Non-response												
Canada ..... %	5.5	5.6	8.8	10.4	6.8	7.0	5.7	6.5	10.9	15.1	8.4	7.0
St. John's ..... %	4.7	4.4	5.7	6.2	5.1	5.2	3.3	2.4	9.7	14.0	5.4	4.5
Halifax ..... %	6.7	6.2	8.7	10.0	6.6	6.9	5.5	6.1	9.8	13.4	8.1	7.6
Montréal ..... %	3.8	5.2	8.4	12.1	6.9	8.2	6.4	6.6	12.1	19.2	10.3	7.4
Ottawa ..... %	5.0	4.2	8.6	9.5	6.2	7.3	6.2	6.6	9.2	13.9	8.6	5.7
Toronto ..... %	6.1	5.7	11.0	12.2	7.0	7.0	4.9	6.7	11.4	16.2	6.7	6.2
Winnipeg ..... %	3.3	4.3	4.7	6.4	3.7	3.0	1.6	2.2	5.2	6.7	3.9	2.8
Edmonton ..... %	4.6	4.6	7.0	8.5	6.4	7.3	6.1	6.3	11.4	15.8	11.2	9.0
Vancouver ..... %	8.3	8.0	12.2	12.8	10.5	9.0	10.2	11.7	14.9	16.0	11.0	9.6
Rejected Documents (Regular Labour Force Items)												
Canada ..... %					10.2	12.4	7.8	8.5	9.9	9.1	9.0	8.2
St. John's ..... %					8.4	9.2	7.3	6.2	6.8	5.1	6.3	4.9
Halifax ..... %		See "Highlights",			11.5	12.3	7.1	7.9	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.0
Montréal ..... %					8.9	10.7	6.4	7.2	8.7	8.8	7.8	7.2
Ottawa ..... %		Section D,			8.4	10.1	8.0	9.2	12.0	9.3	7.6	7.0
Toronto ..... %					11.7	14.4	8.8	9.9	10.6	10.7	11.0	9.8
Winnipeg ..... %		"Rejected Documents"			8.4	16.7	6.9	7.0	8.8	6.3	5.8	6.5
Edmonton ..... %					11.1	12.0	8.3	9.1	11.0	8.1	9.9	8.1
Vancouver ..... %					9.9	11.7	10.0	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.4	9.4
Enumeration Cost per Household												
Canada ..... $	2.35	2.72	2.73	2.70	2.56	2.51	2.52	2.46	2.24	1.98	2.20	2.17
St. John's ..... $	2.93	3.33	3.32	3.26	3.04	3.01	2.89	2.71	2.50	2.10	2.50	2.59
Halifax ..... $	2.31	2.64	2.59	2.57	2.32	2.41	2.29	2.29	2.10	1.89	2.02	1.98
Montréal ..... $	2.33	2.81	2.88	2.81	2.45	2.69	2.70	2.66	2.41	2.07	2.30	2.36
Ottawa ..... $	2.56	2.71	2.76	2.73	2.68	2.49	2.66	2.68	2.44	2.07	2.49	2.33
Toronto ..... $	2.34	2.80	2.64	2.68	2.67	2.49	2.67	2.60	2.37	2.09	2.37	2.29
Winnipeg ..... $	2.23	2.59	2.71	2.60	2.61	2.51	2.48	2.40	2.22	2.16	2.25	2.19
Edmonton ..... $	2.33	2.60	2.69	2.65	2.53	2.40	2.29	2.24	2.06	1.72	1.91	1.78
Vancouver ..... $	2.24	2.54	2.63	2.65	2.58	2.34	2.37	2.20	1.92	1.84	2.01	1.98

	Month-to-Month Change								Year-to-Year Change			
	1974				1973							
	Sept. to Oct.	Aug. to Sept.	July to Aug.	June to July	Sept. to Oct.	Aug. to Sept.	July to Aug.	June to July	Oct. 1973 to Oct. 1974	Sept. 1973 to Sept. 1974	Aug. 1973 to Aug. 1974	July 1973 to July 1974
Non-response												
Canada ..... %	- 0.2	- 3.2	- 1.6	+ 3.6	- 0.8	- 4.4	- 4.2	+ 6.7	- 0.2	- 0.9	- 2.1	- 4.7
St. John's ..... %	+ 1.4	- 1.3	- 0.5	+ 1.1	+ 0.9	- 7.3	- 4.3	+ 8.6	+ 1.4	+ 2.0	- 4.0	- 7.8
Halifax ..... %	+ 1.2	- 2.5	- 1.3	+ 3.4	- 0.6	- 3.7	- 3.6	+ 5.3	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	- 1.1	- 3.4
Montréal ..... %	- 2.6	- 3.2	- 3.7	+ 5.2	- 0.2	- 5.5	- 7.1	+ 8.9	- 2.6	- 1.4	- 3.7	- 7.1
Ottawa ..... %	- 1.2	- 4.4	- 0.9	+ 3.3	- 0.4	- 2.6	- 4.7	+ 5.3	- 1.2	- 2.4	- 0.6	- 4.4
Toronto ..... %	+ 1.2	- 5.3	- 1.2	+ 5.2	- 1.8	- 4.7	- 4.8	+ 9.5	+ 1.2	- 1.0	- 0.4	- 4.0
Winnipeg ..... %	+ 1.7	- 0.4	- 1.7	+ 2.7	- 0.6	- 3.0	- 1.5	+ 2.8	+ 1.7	+ 2.1	- 0.5	- 0.3
Edmonton ..... %	- 1.5	- 2.4	- 1.5	+ 2.1	- 0.2	- 5.1	- 4.4	+ 4.6	- 1.5	- 1.7	- 4.4	- 7.3
Vancouver ..... %	- 1.9	- 4.2	- 0.6	+ 2.3	- 1.5	- 3.2	- 1.1	+ 5.0	- 1.9	- 3.7	- 2.7	- 3.2
Rejected Documents (Regular Labour Force Items)												
Canada ..... %					- 0.7	- 1.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.1				
St. John's ..... %					+ 1.1	- 0.6	+ 1.7	- 1.2				
Halifax ..... %		See "Highlights",			- 0.8	- 2.1	—	+ 0.2		See "Highlights",		
Montréal ..... %					- 0.8	- 1.5	- 0.1	+ 1.0				
Ottawa ..... %		Section D,			- 1.2	- 2.8	+ 2.7	+ 1.7		Section D,		
Toronto ..... %					- 1.1	- 0.7	- 0.1	- 0.3				
Winnipeg ..... %		"Rejected Documents"			- 0.1	- 1.8	+ 2.5	+ 0.5		"Rejected Documents"		
Edmonton ..... %					- 0.8	- 1.9	+ 2.9	- 1.8				
Vancouver ..... %					- 1.0	—	+ 0.4	+ 0.2				
Enumeration Cost per Household												
Canada ..... $	- 0.37	- 0.01	+ 0.03	+ 0.14	+ 0.06	+ 0.22	+ 0.26	- 0.22	- 0.17	+ 0.26	+ 0.49	+ 0.72
St. John's ..... $	- 0.40	+ 0.01	+ 0.06	+ 0.22	+ 0.18	+ 0.21	+ 0.40	- 0.40	+ 0.04	+ 0.62	+ 0.82	+ 1.16
Halifax ..... $	- 0.33	- 0.05	+ 0.02	+ 0.25	—	+ 0.19	+ 0.21	- 0.13	+ 0.02	+ 0.35	+ 0.49	+ 0.68
Montréal ..... $	- 0.48	- 0.07	+ 0.07	+ 0.36	+ 0.04	+ 0.25	+ 0.34	- 0.23	- 0.37	+ 0.15	+ 0.47	+ 0.74
Ottawa ..... $	- 0.15	- 0.05	+ 0.03	+ 0.05	- 0.02	+ 0.24	+ 0.37	- 0.42	- 0.10	+ 0.03	+ 0.32	+ 0.66
Toronto ..... $	- 0.46	+ 0.16	- 0.04	+ 0.01	+ 0.07	+ 0.23	+ 0.28	- 0.28	- 0.33	+ 0.20	+ 0.27	+ 0.59
Winnipeg ..... $	- 0.36	- 0.12	+ 0.11	- 0.01	+ 0.08	+ 0.18	+ 0.06	- 0.09	- 0.25	+ 0.19	+ 0.49	+ 0.44
Edmonton ..... $	- 0.27	- 0.09	+ 0.04	+ 0.12	+ 0.05	+ 0.18	+ 0.34	- 0.19	+ 0.04	+ 0.36	+ 0.63	+ 0.93
Vancouver ..... $	- 0.30	- 0.09	- 0.02	+ 0.07	+ 0.17	+ 0.28	+ 0.08	- 0.17	- 0.13	+ 0.34	+ 0.71	+ 0.81

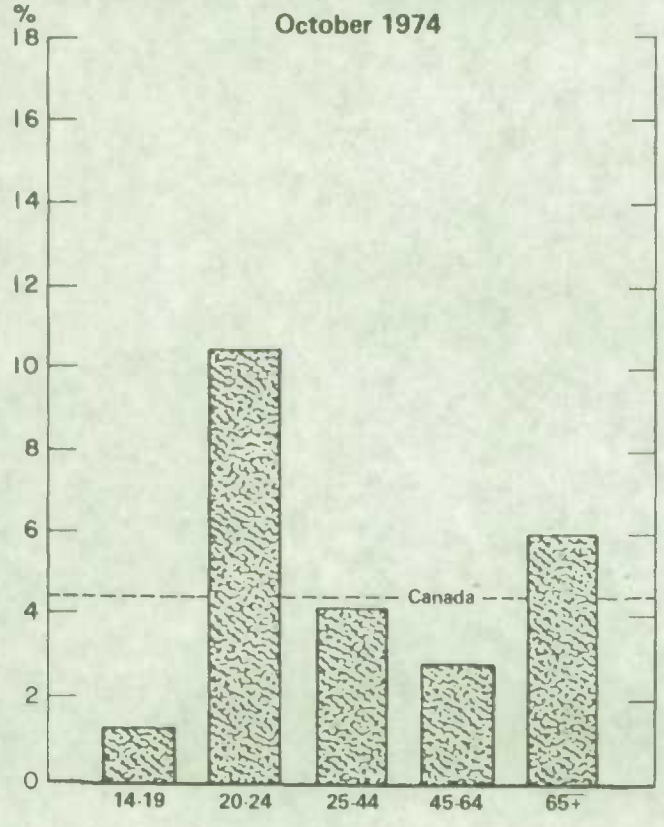
Slippage Rates(1), Canada by Age and Provincial Totals

October 1974

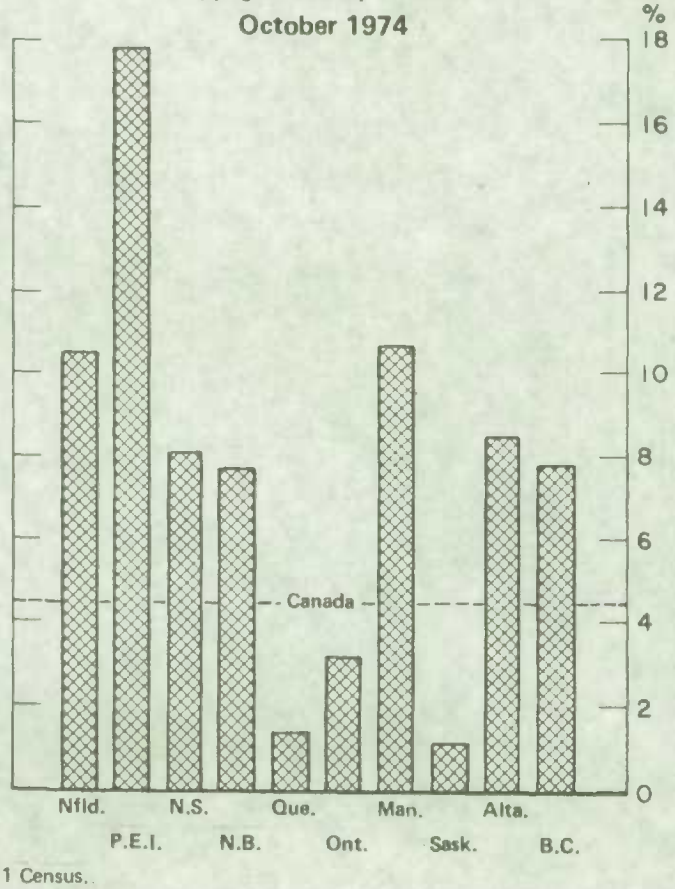
	1974						1973	Sept. 1974 to Oct. 1974	Oct. 1973 to Oct. 1974
	Oct.	Sept.	August	July	June	May	Oct.		
Total	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.7	–	- 0.3
14 - 19 years	1.3	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	4.7	4.8	- 1.3	- 3.5
20 - 24 years	10.5	10.1	10.5	10.0	10.5	10.1	6.9	+ 0.4	+ 3.6
25 - 44 years	4.2	3.9	4.8	5.4	5.2	5.7	4.7	+ 0.3	- 0.5
45 - 64 years	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.0	2.6	3.7	- 0.2	- 0.8
65 and over	6.0	5.7	4.2	4.3	4.0	2.8	4.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Nfld.	10.3	11.1	11.3	10.8	10.9	10.9	9.2	- 0.8	+ 1.1
P.E.I.	17.8	17.5	13.9	13.6	8.8	10.9	6.0	+ 0.3	+11.8
N.S.	8.1	8.7	9.3	9.5	10.2	9.8	10.1	- 0.6	- 2.0
N.B.	7.7	7.2	8.9	9.3	8.5	8.3	10.1	+ 0.5	- 2.4
Que.	1.4	1.3	0.5	2.0	1.6	3.1	4.0	+ 0.1	- 2.6
Ont.	3.2	3.7	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.7	3.8	- 0.5	- 0.6
Man.	10.7	8.6	9.0	5.7	5.0	1.7	5.1	+ 2.1	+ 5.6
Sask.	1.2	0.7	- 0.3	- 1.4	- 0.1	- 1.5	2.4	+ 0.5	- 1.2
Alta.	8.5	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.6	8.8	4.8	+ 0.5	+ 3.7
B.C.	7.8	8.0	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.0	6.0	- 0.2	+ 1.8

(1) Calculated from population projections based on 1971 Census.

Slippage Rates by Age Groups at Canada Level
October 1974

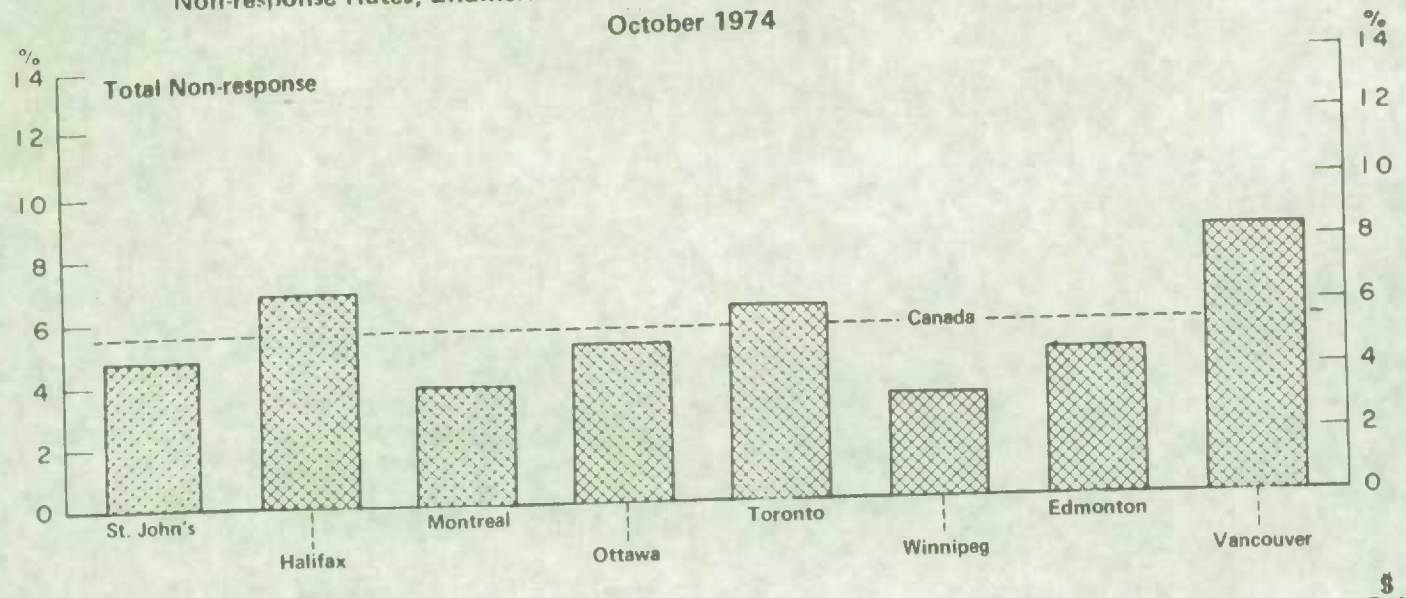


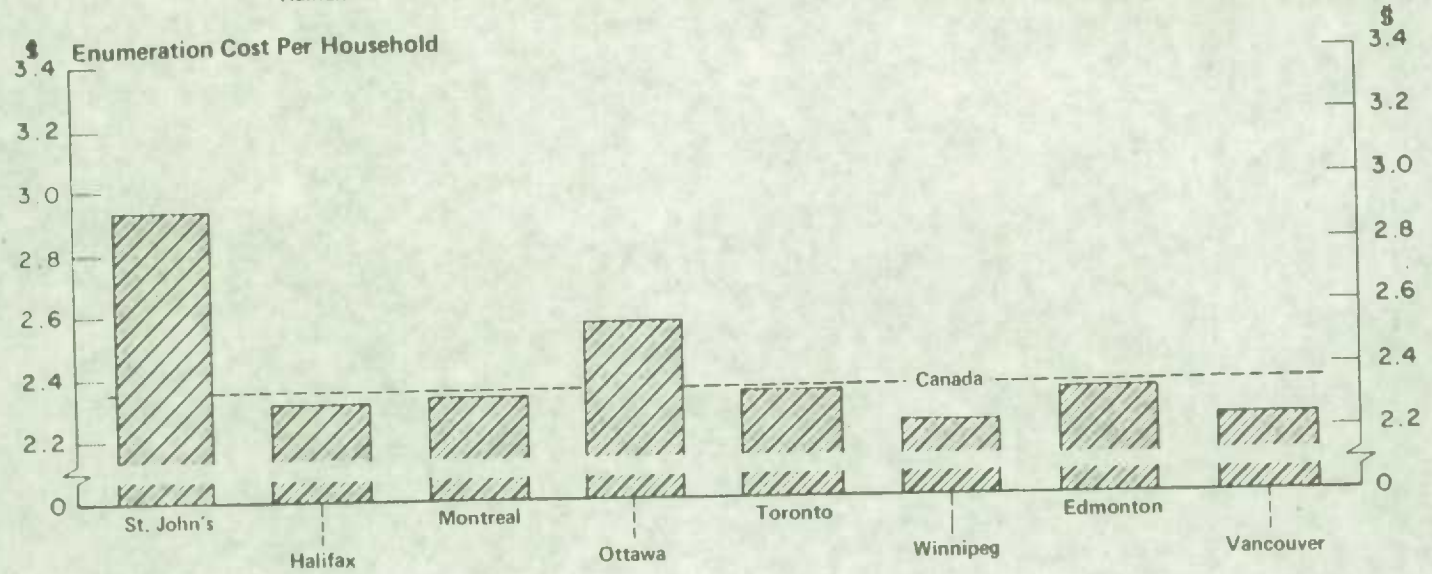
Slippage Rates by Province
October 1974

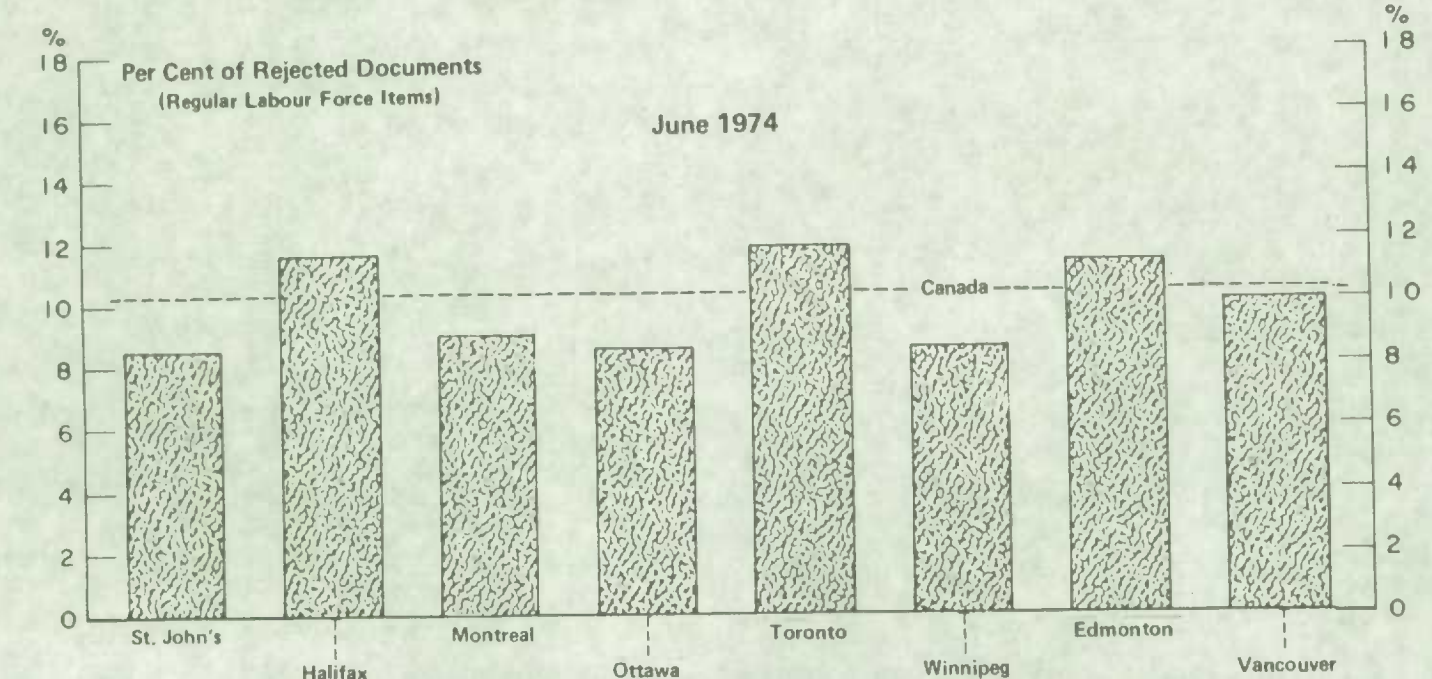


(1) The Above Rates are Calculated on Population Projections Based on 1971 Census.

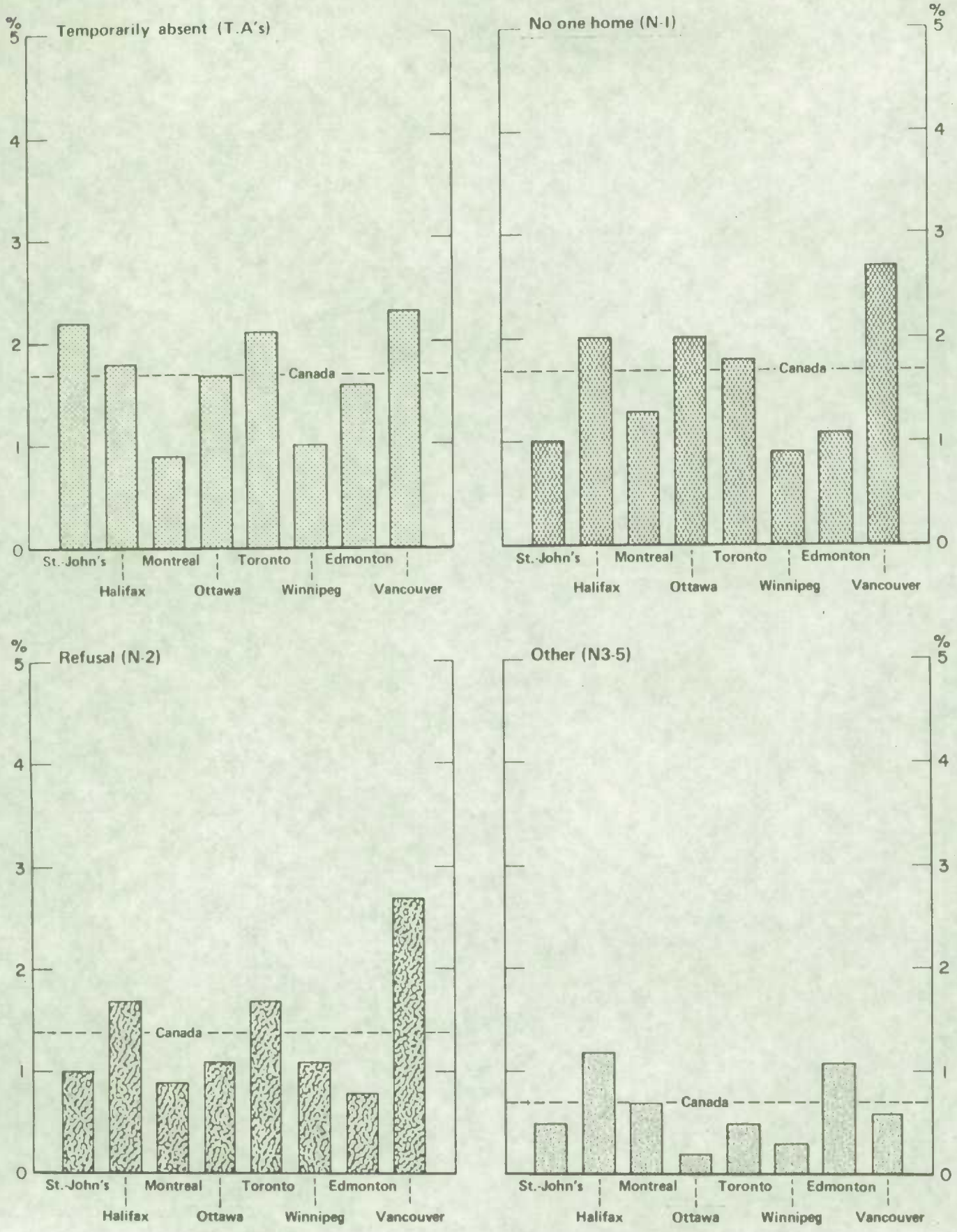
Non-response Rates, Enumeration Cost and Rejected Documents by Regional Office
October 1974







Non-response Rates, by Component
October 1974



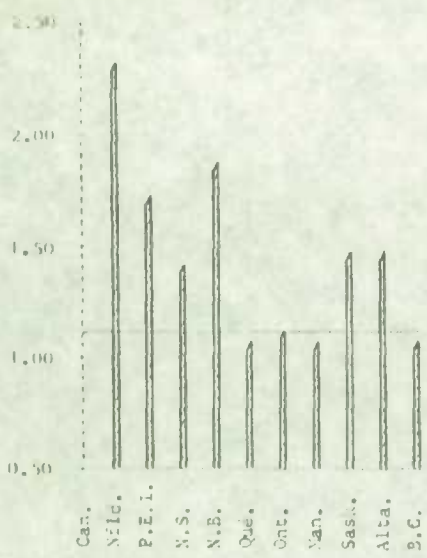
Binomial Factors for the Labour Force, Employed and Unemployed

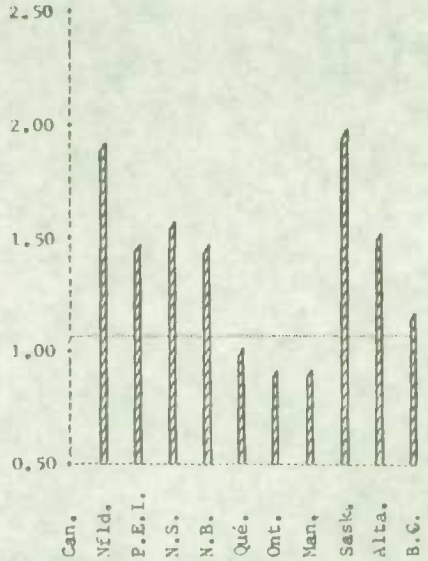
Canada and the Provinces

October 1974

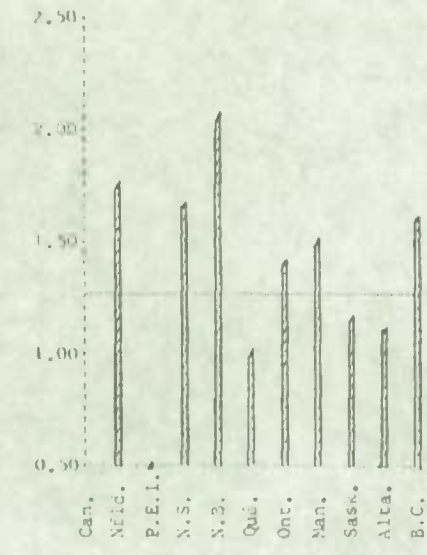
September 1974

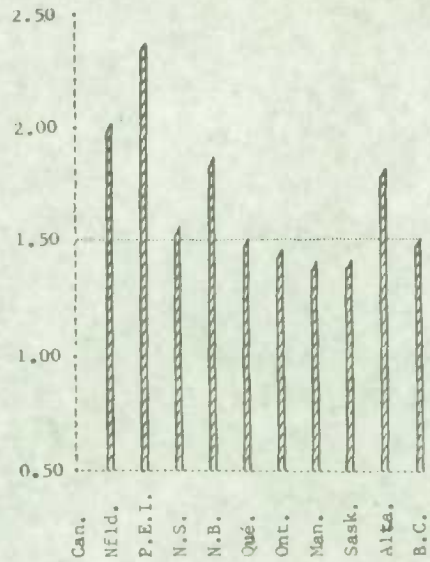
EMPLOYED



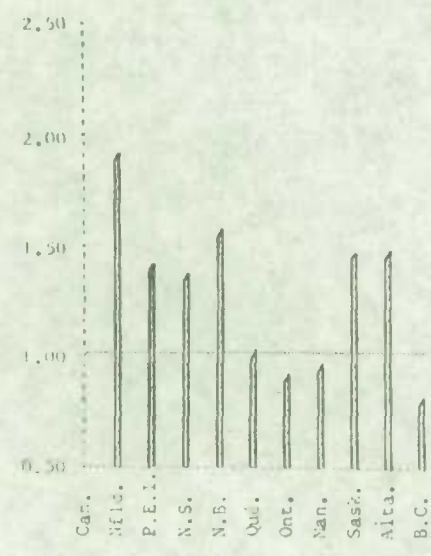


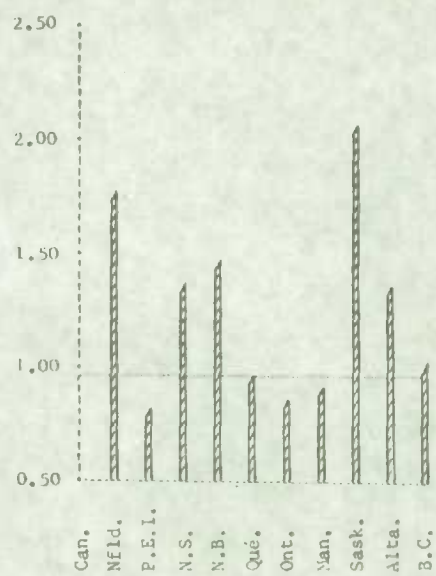
UNEMPLOYED





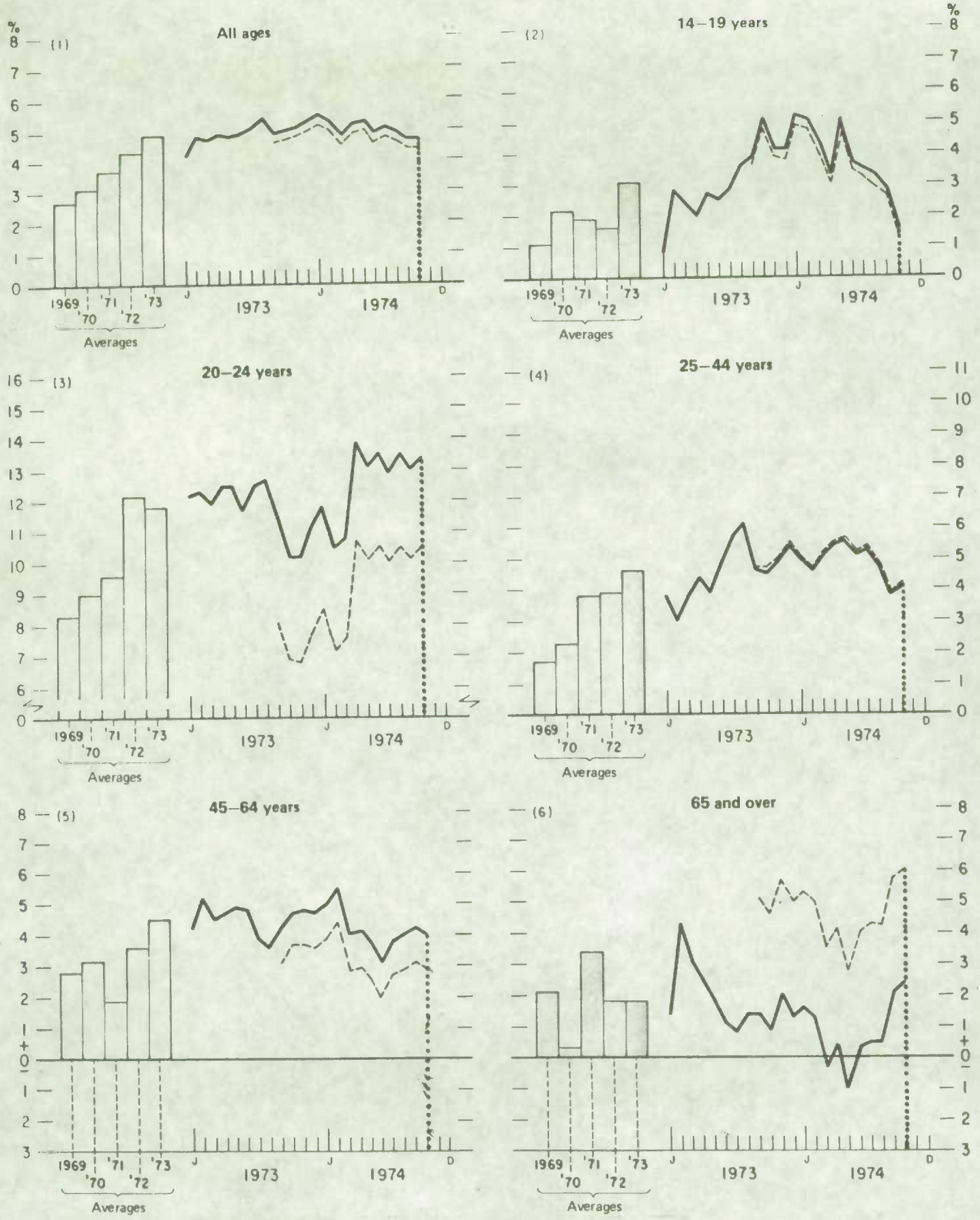
LABOUR FORCE





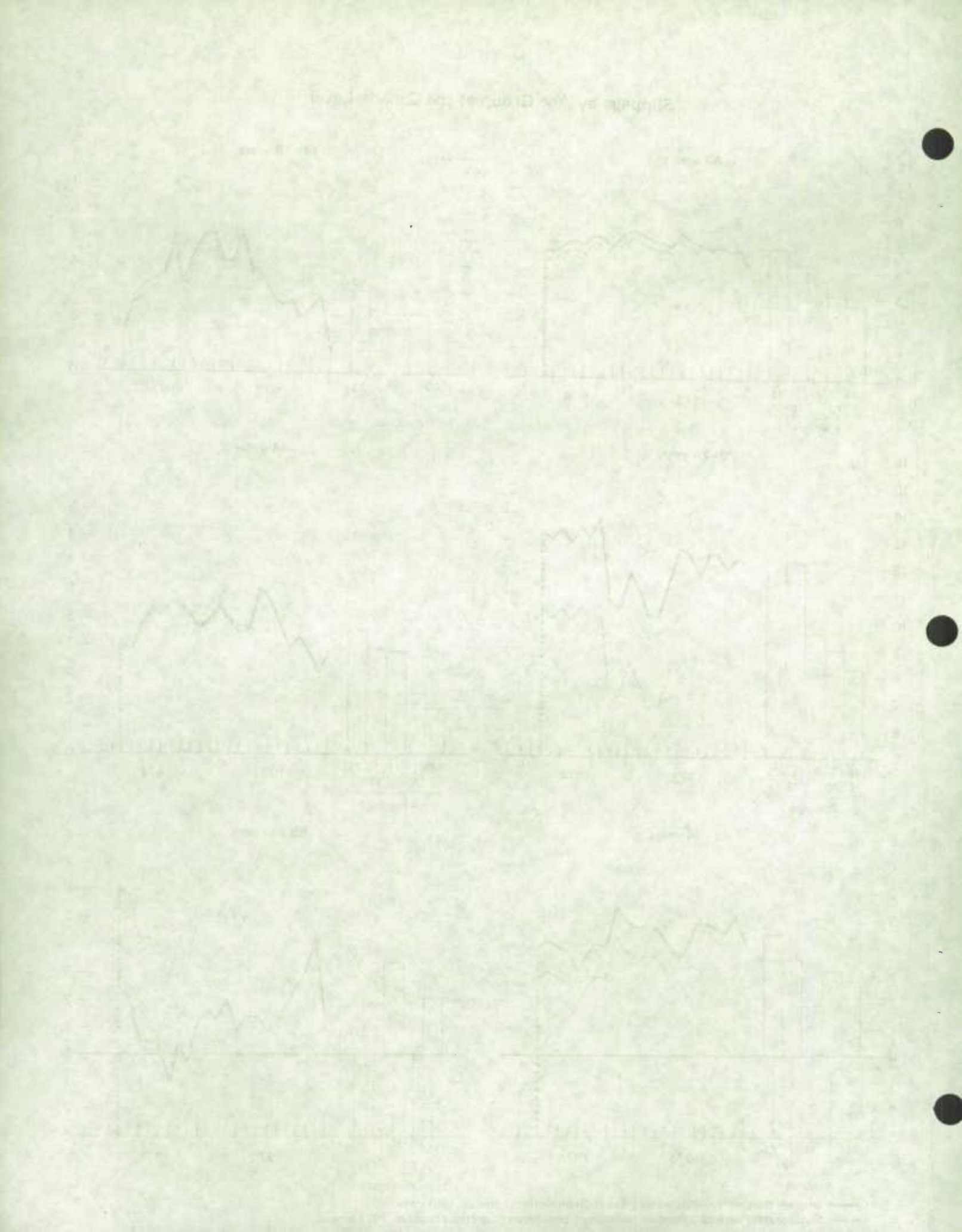
G-2

Slippage by Age Group at the Canada Level



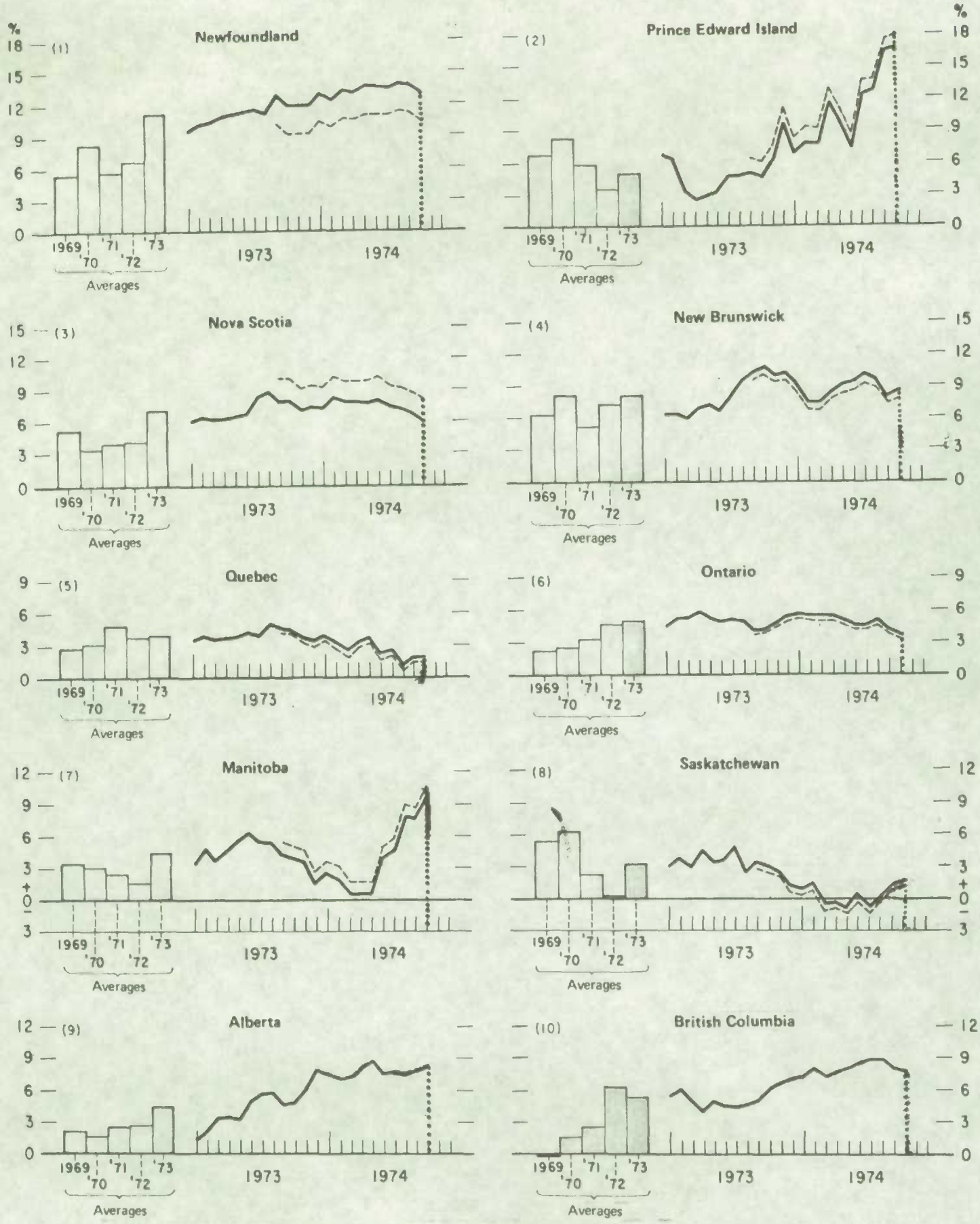
—— Slippage rates were calculated on population projections based on 1961 census

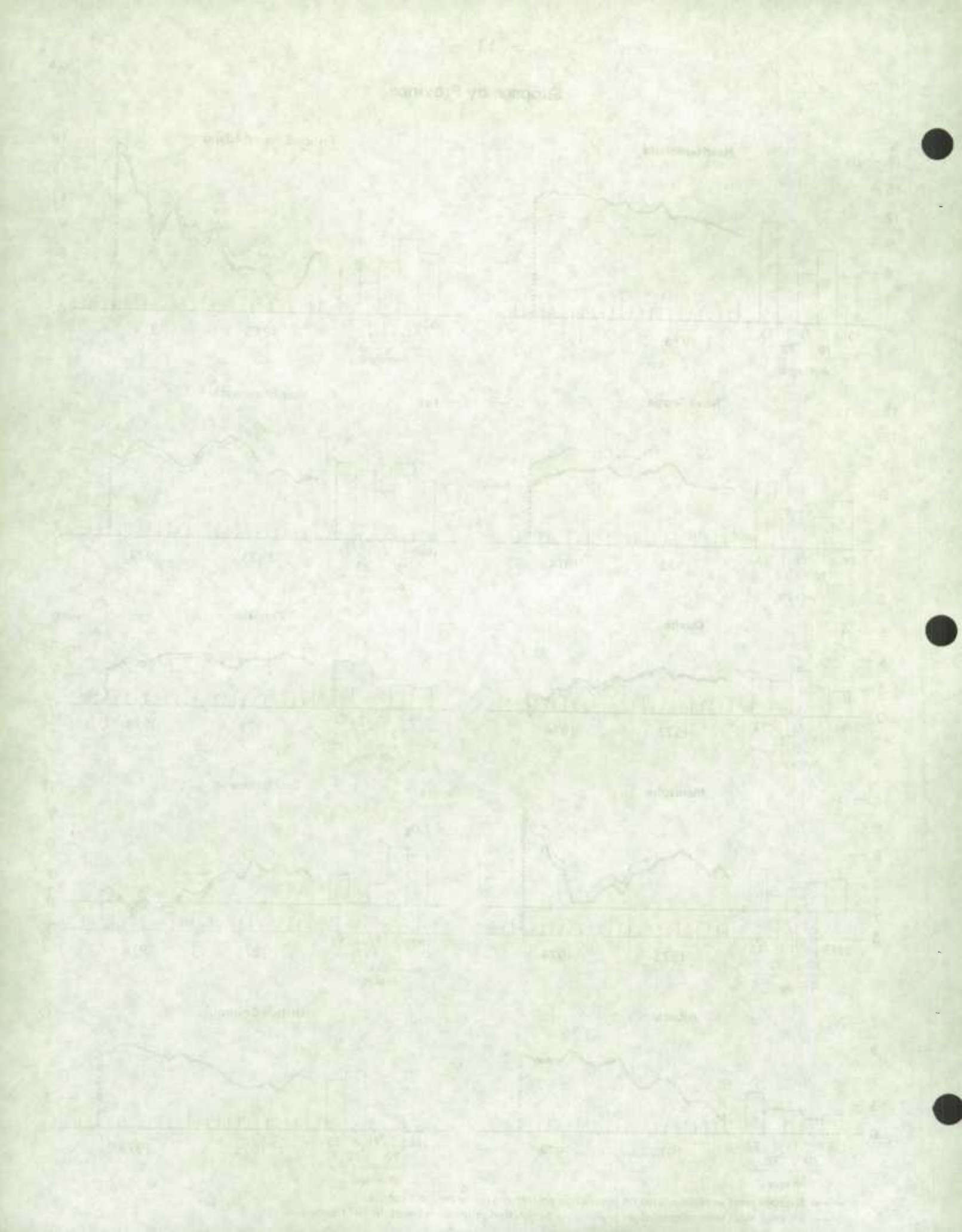
– – – Slippage rates were calculated on preliminary population projections based on 1971 census



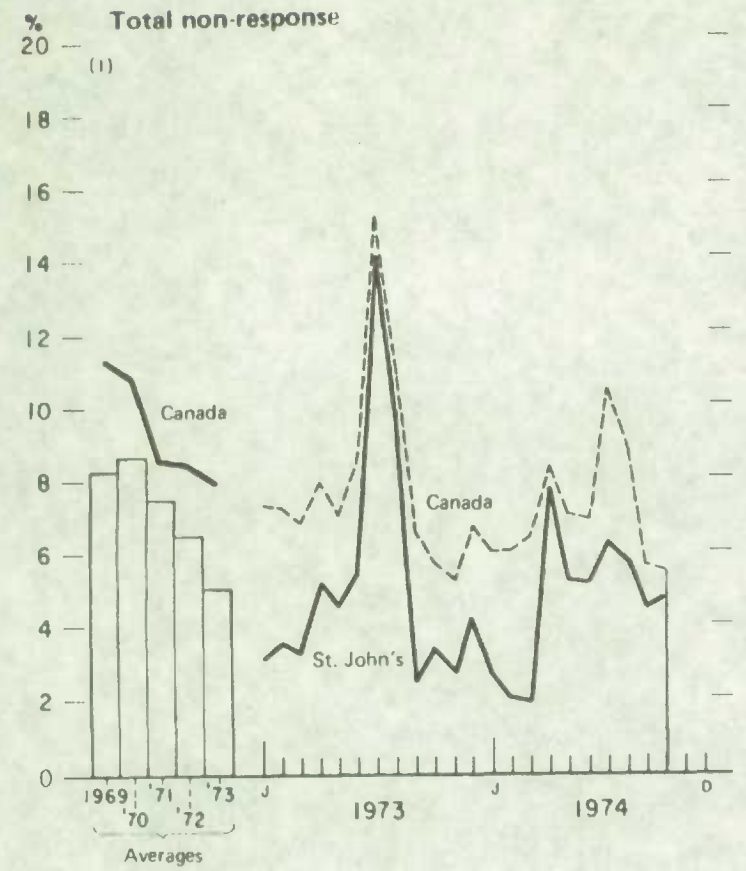
G-1

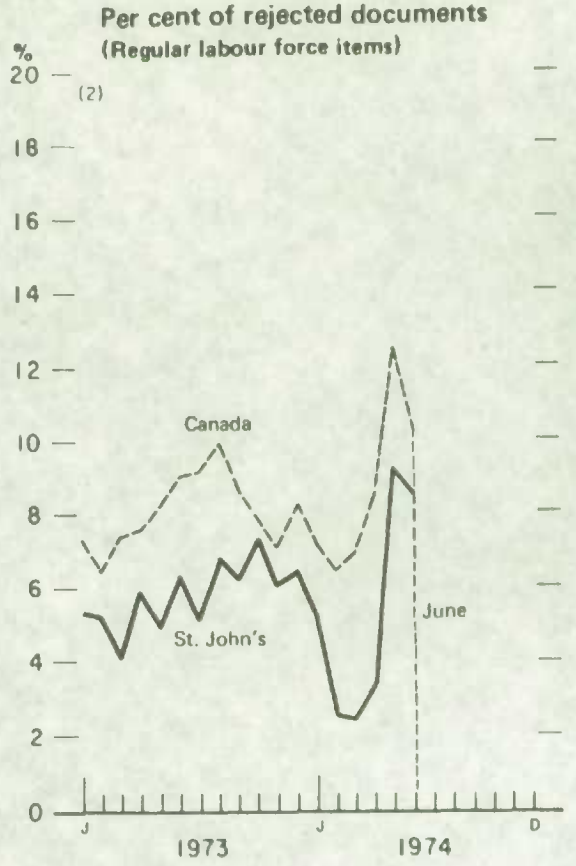
Slippage by Province

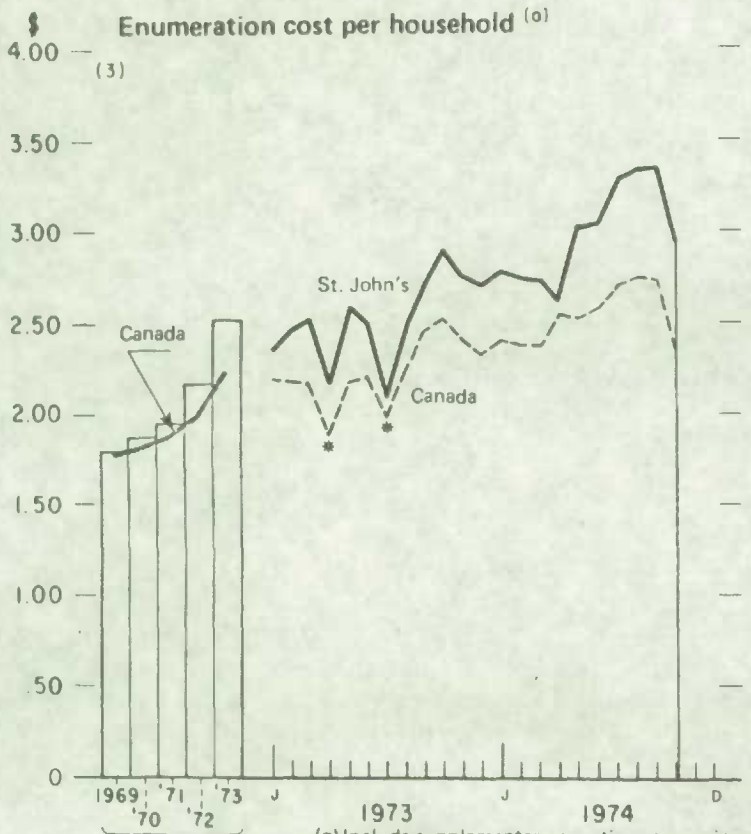


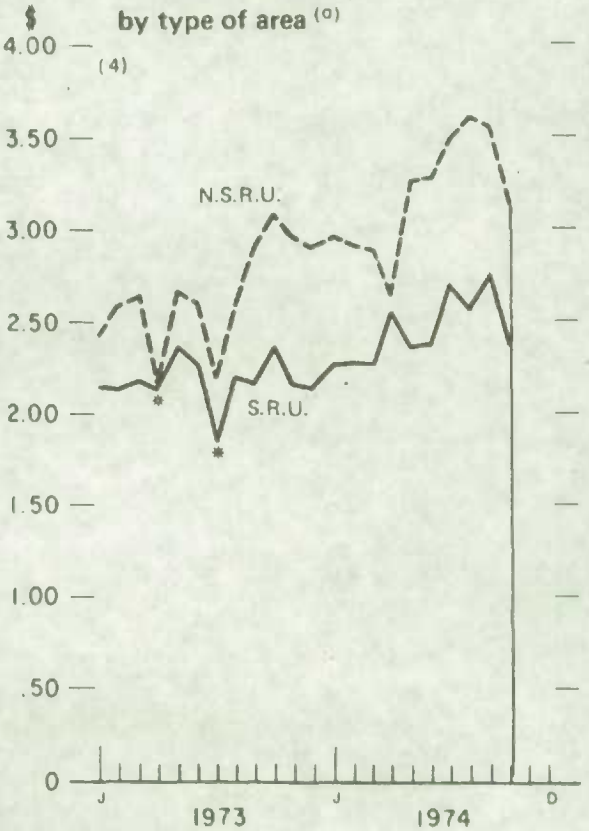


St. John's Regional Office









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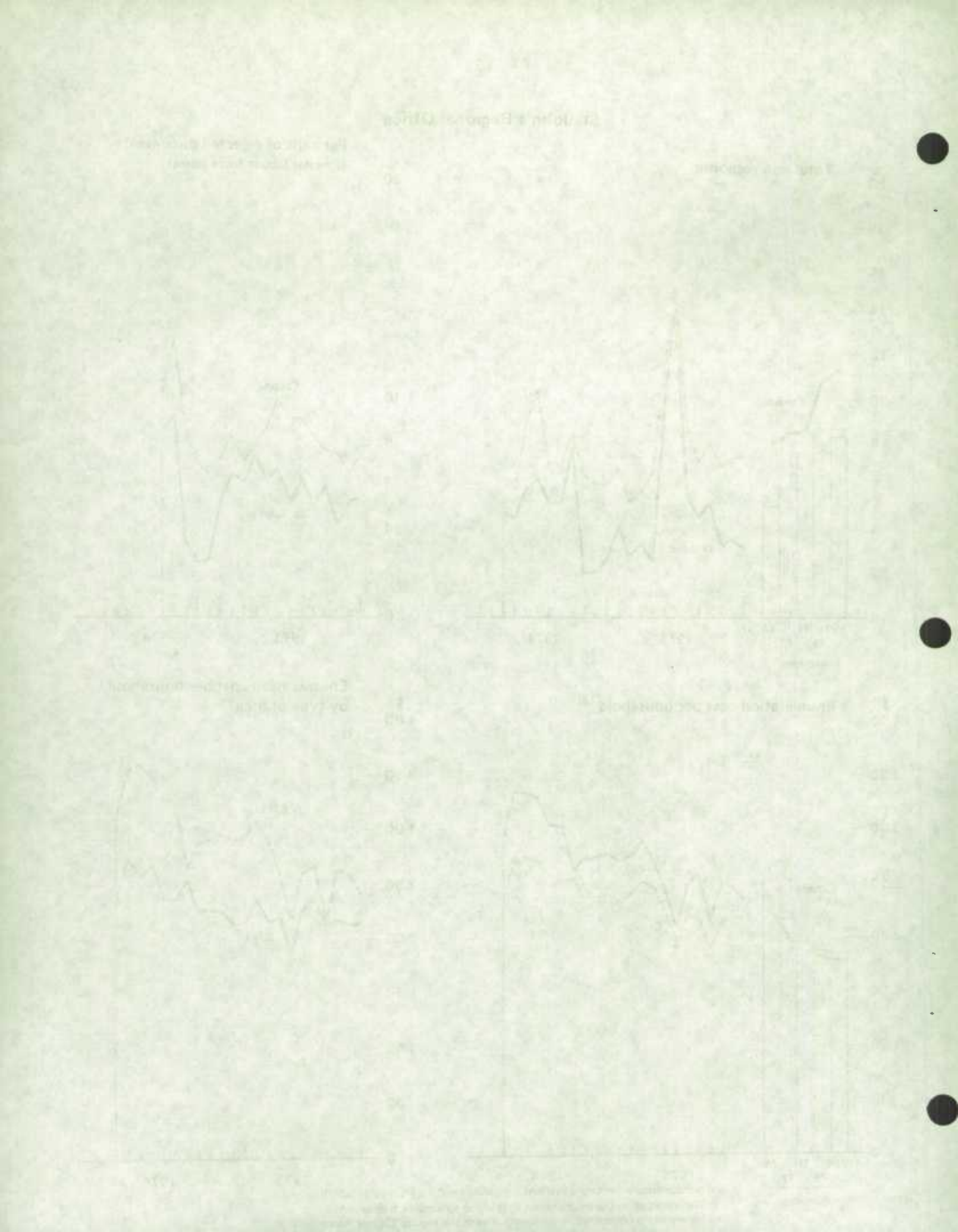
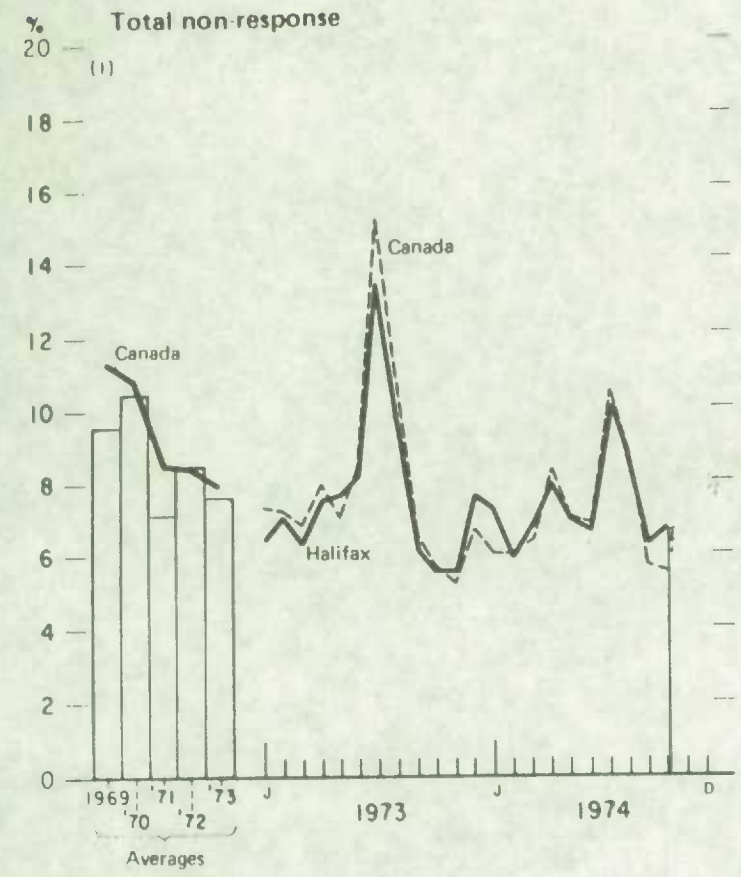
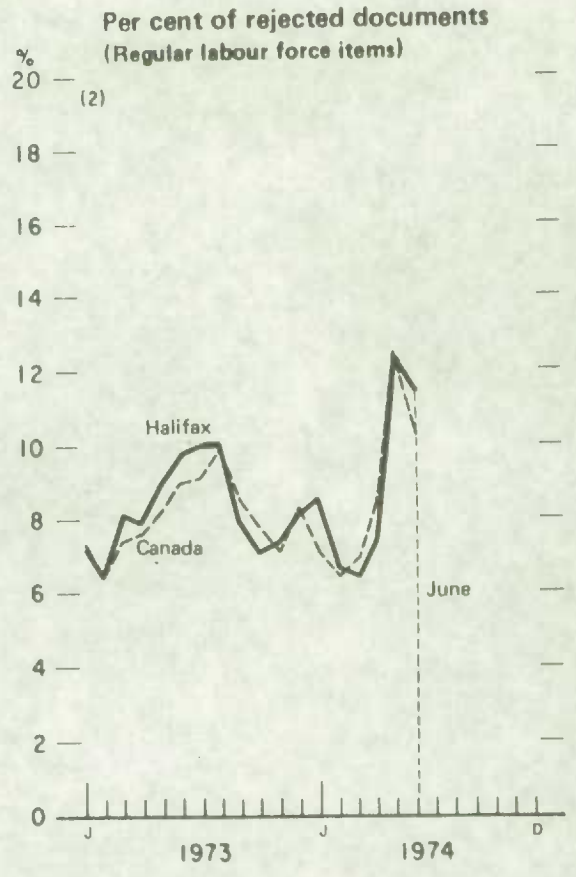
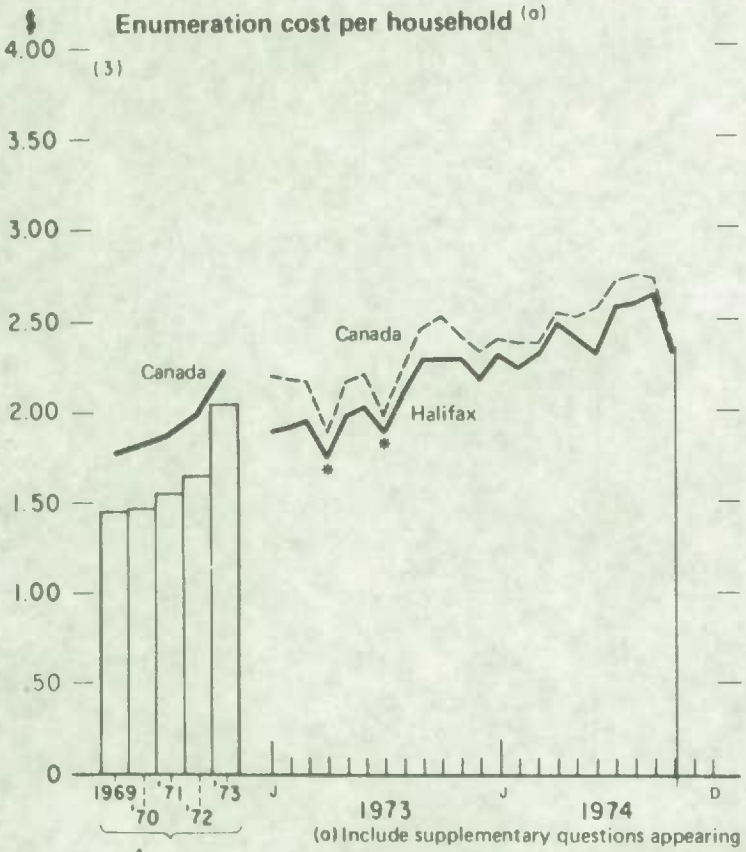


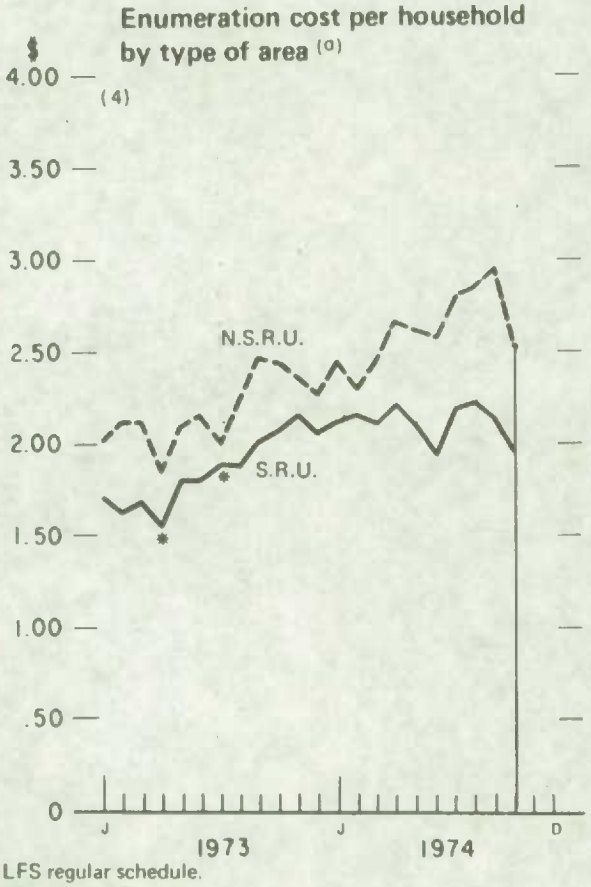
G-4

Halifax Regional Office









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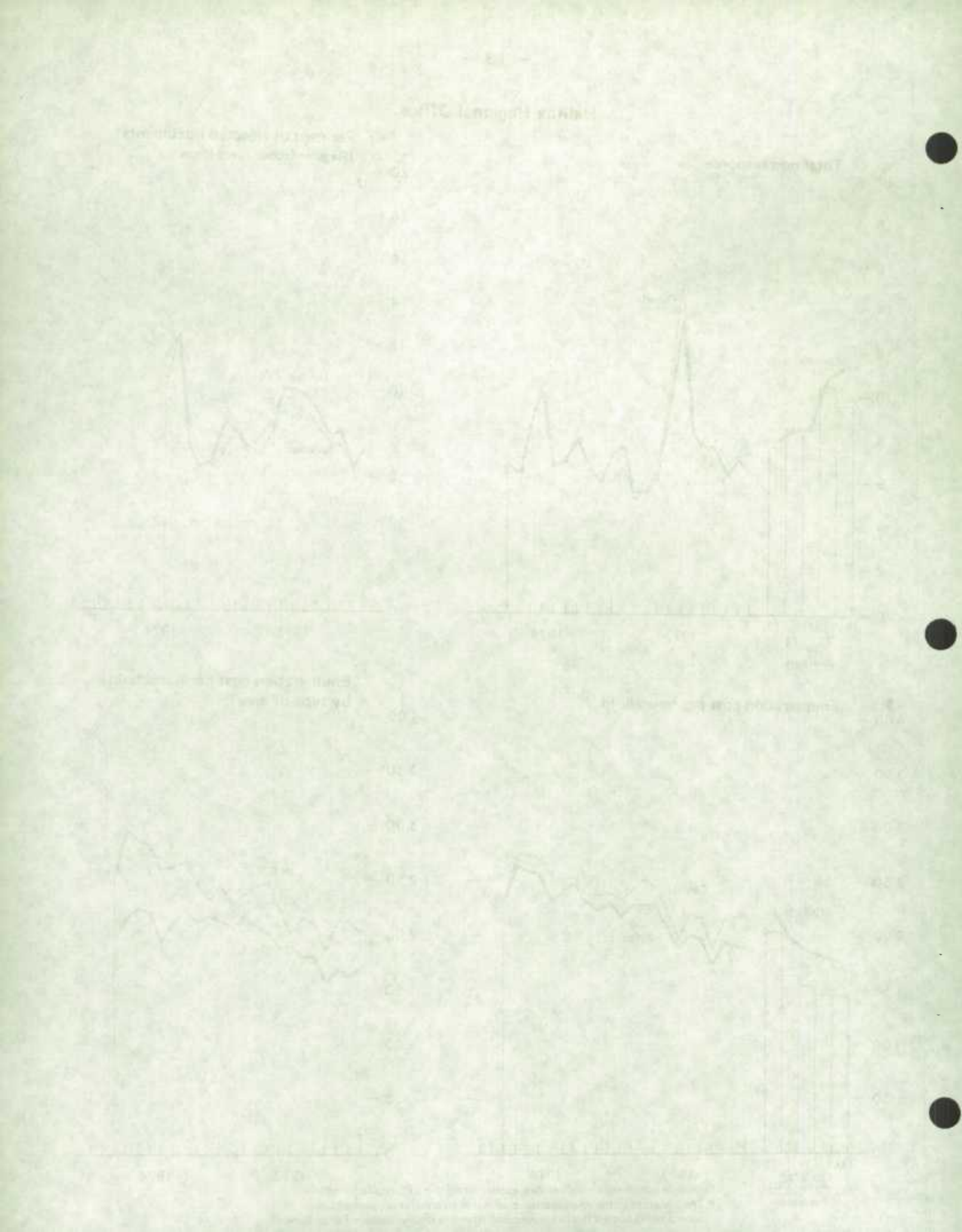
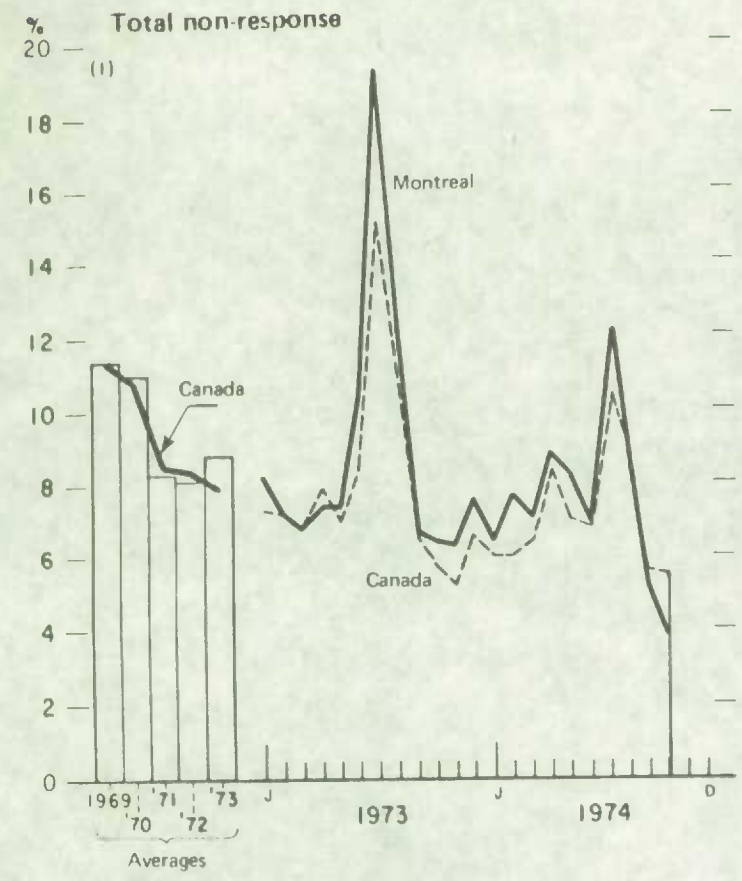
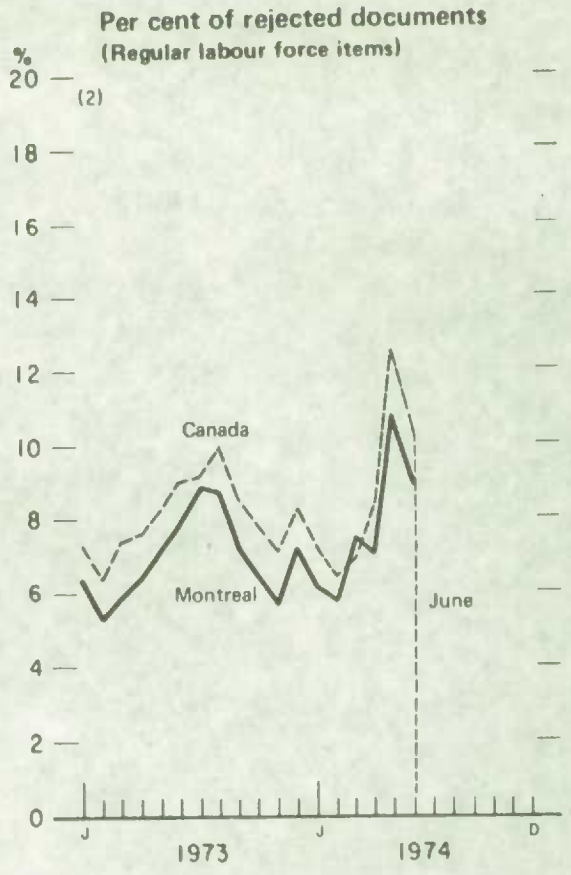
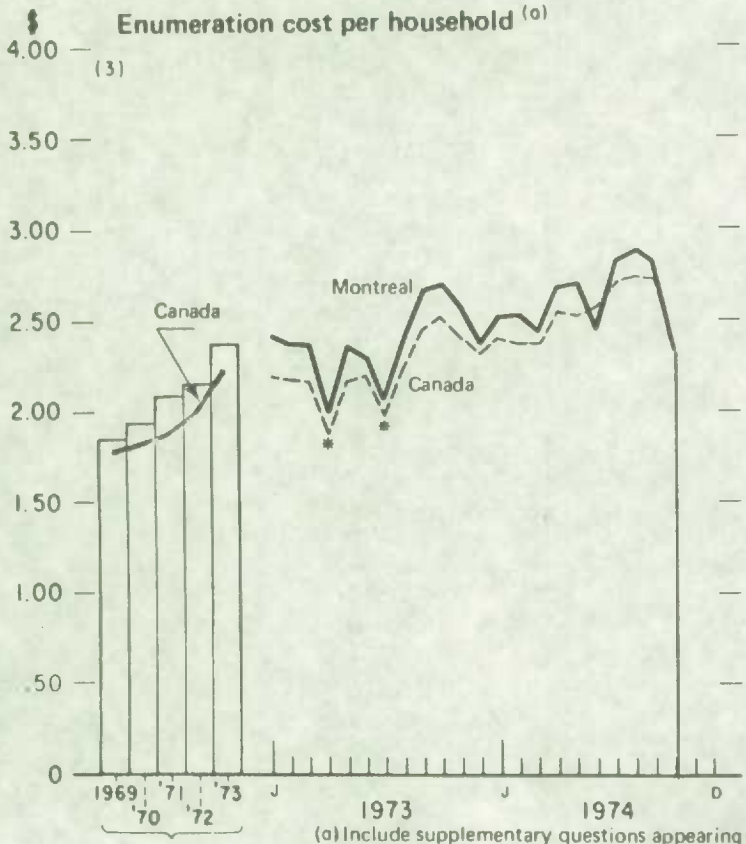


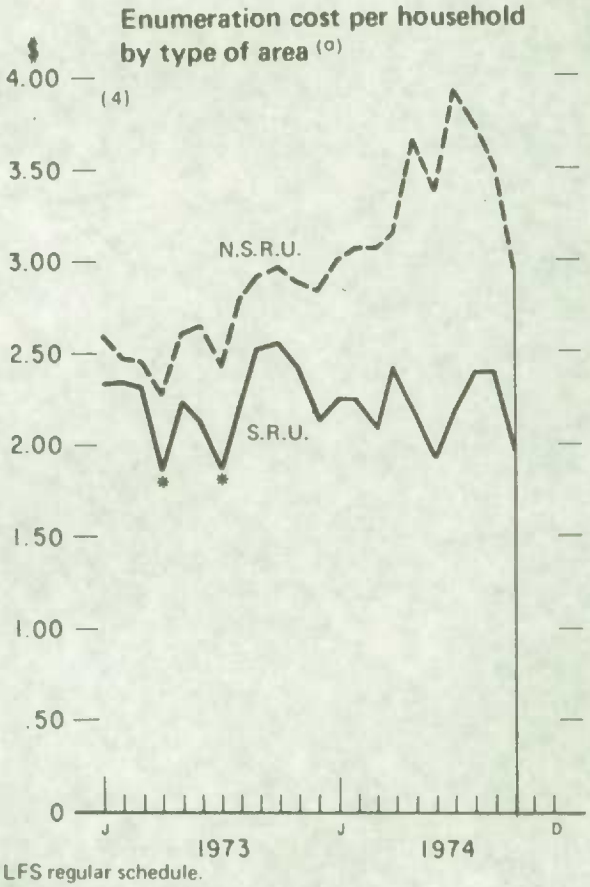
G-5

Montreal Regional Office









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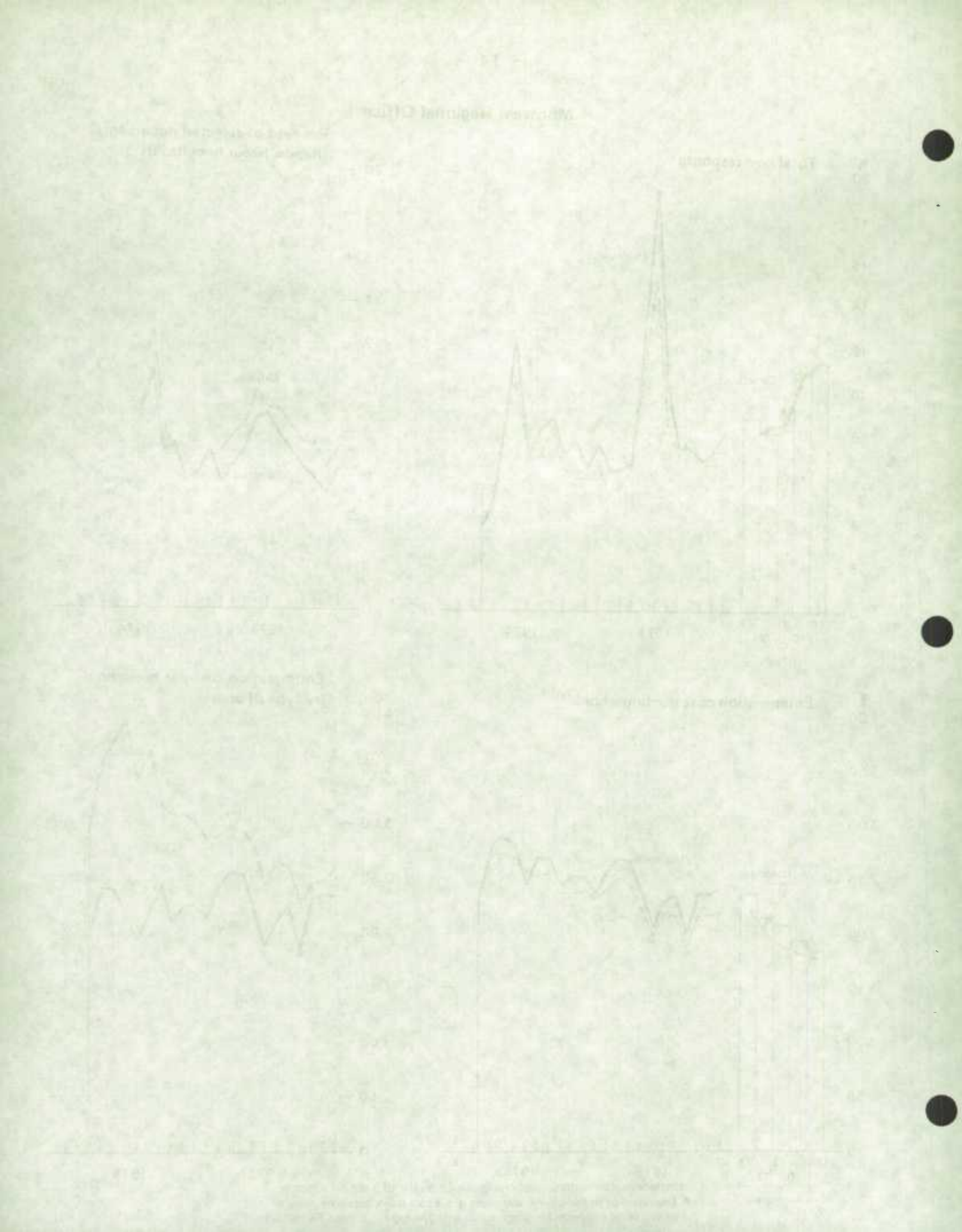
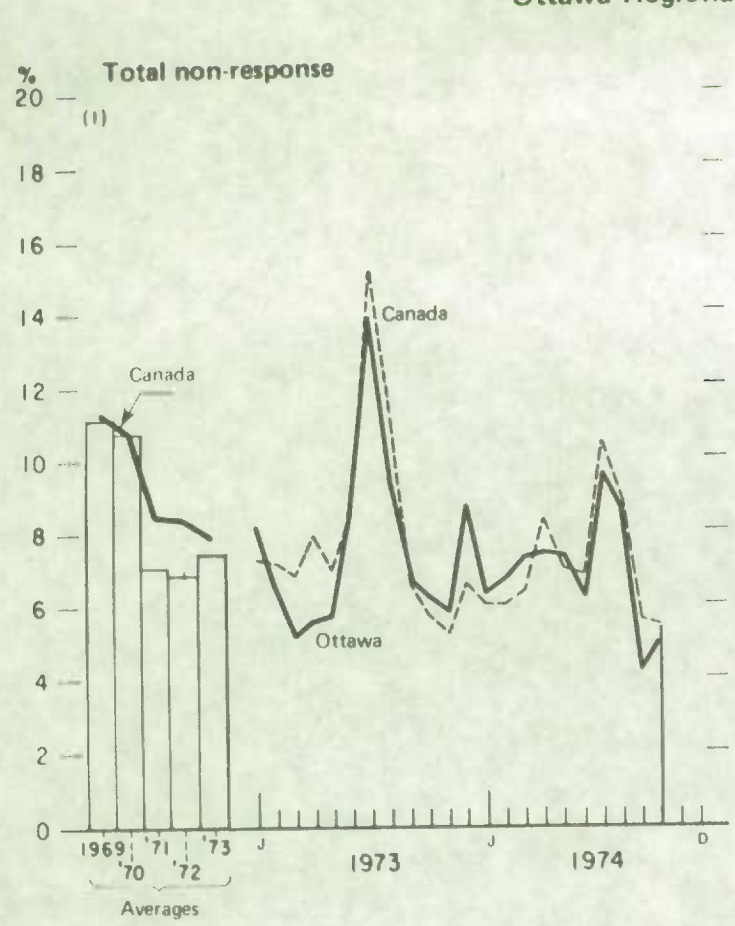
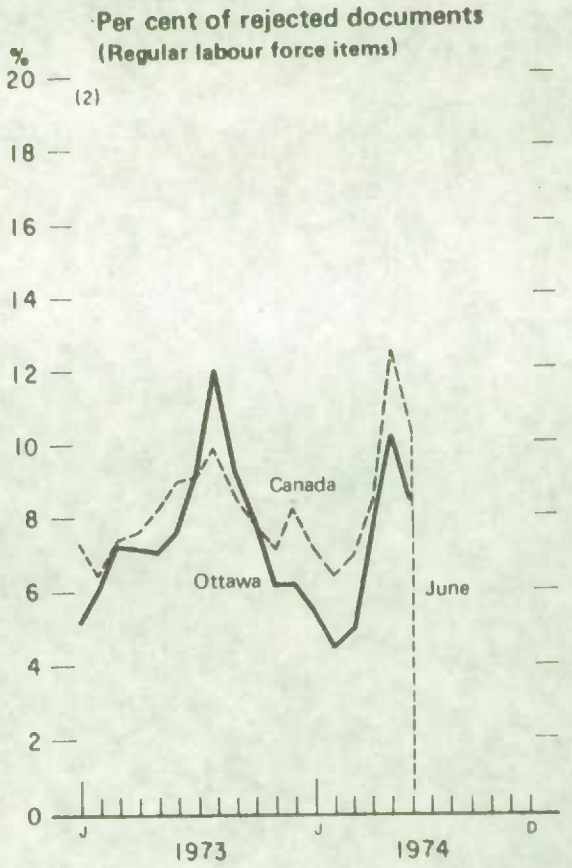
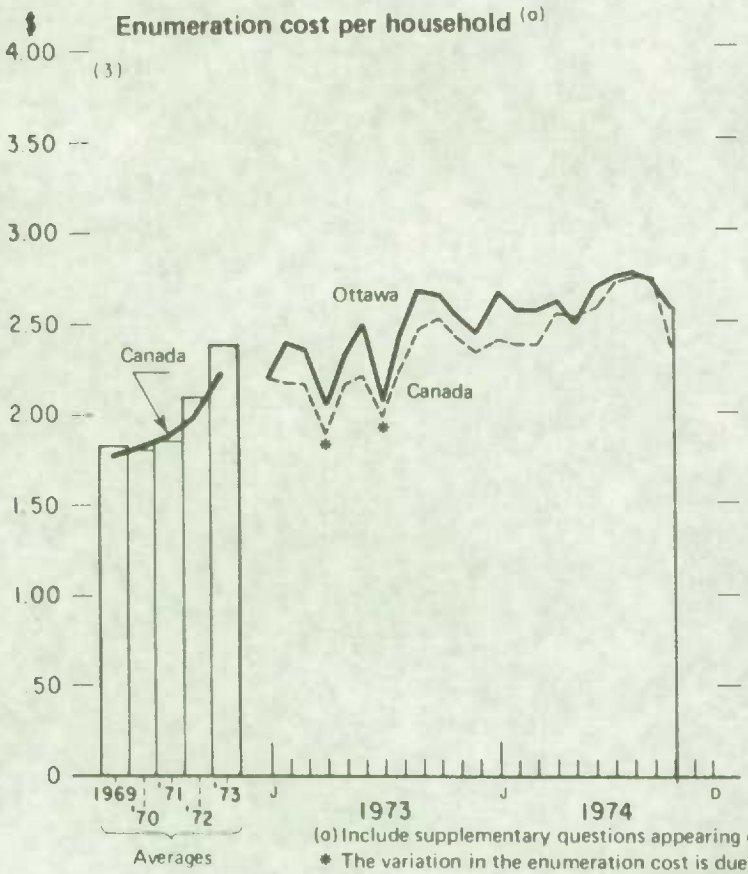
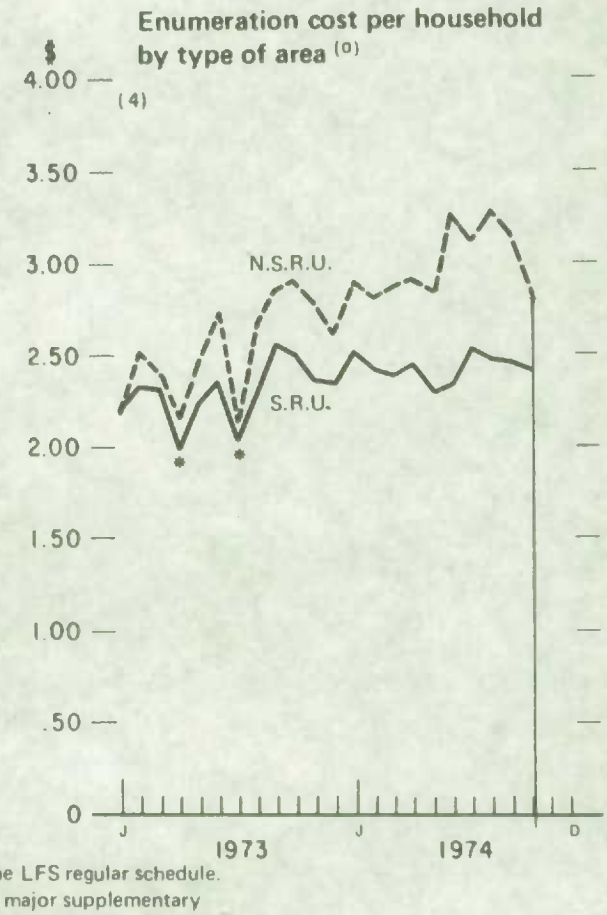


Ottawa Regional Office









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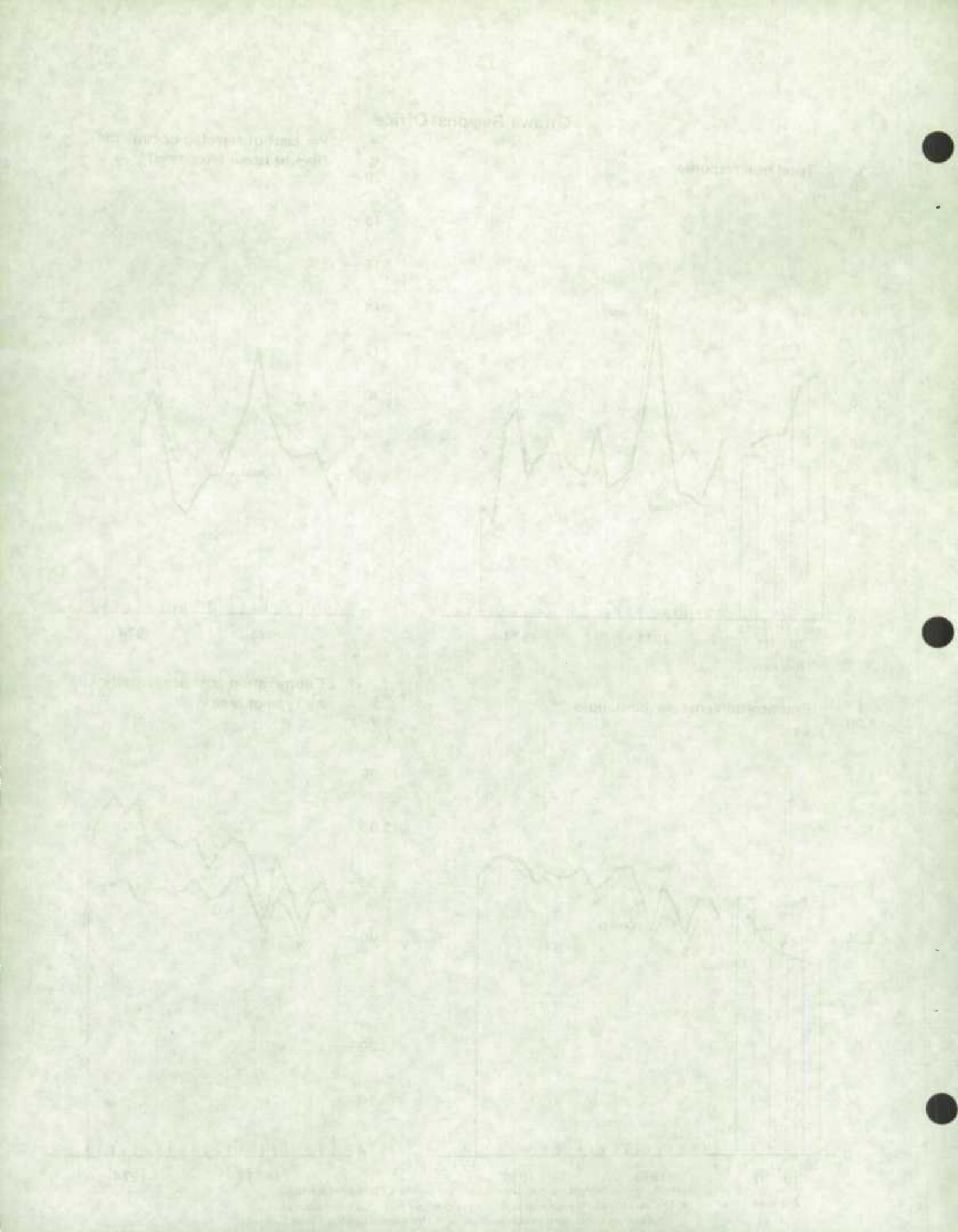
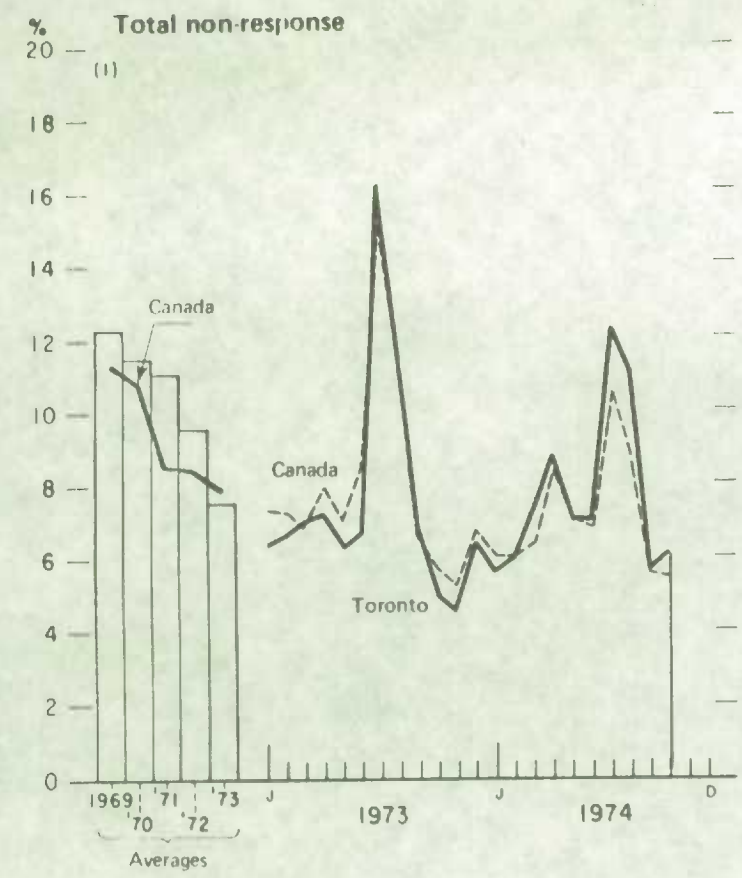
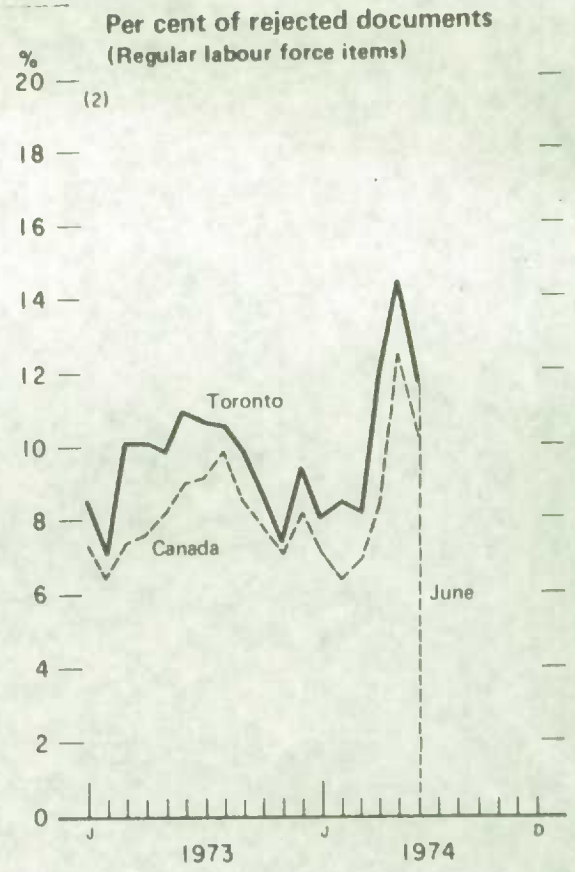
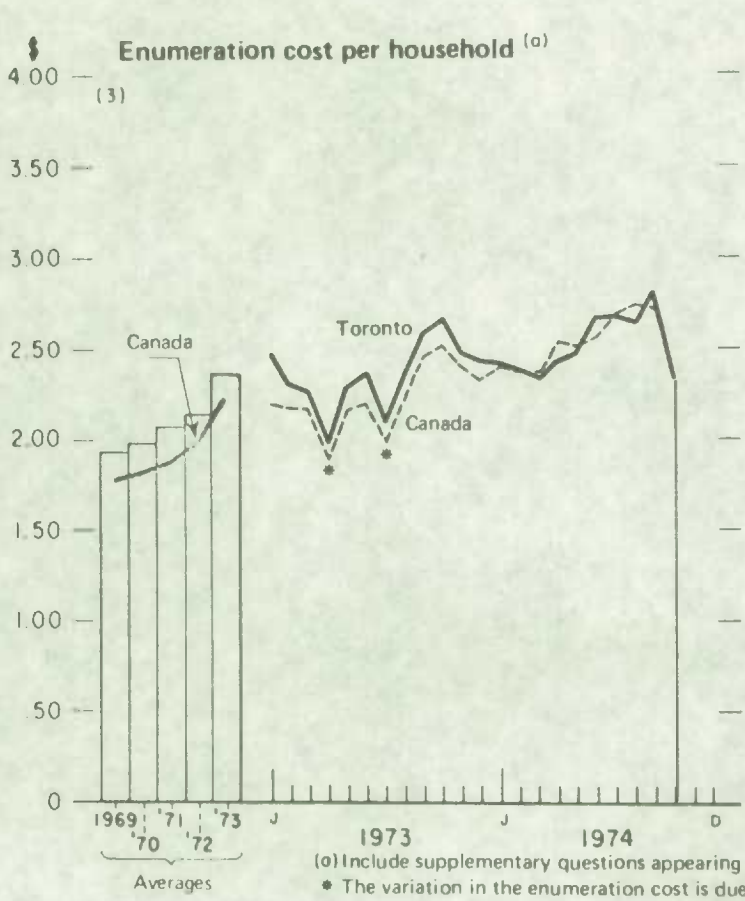


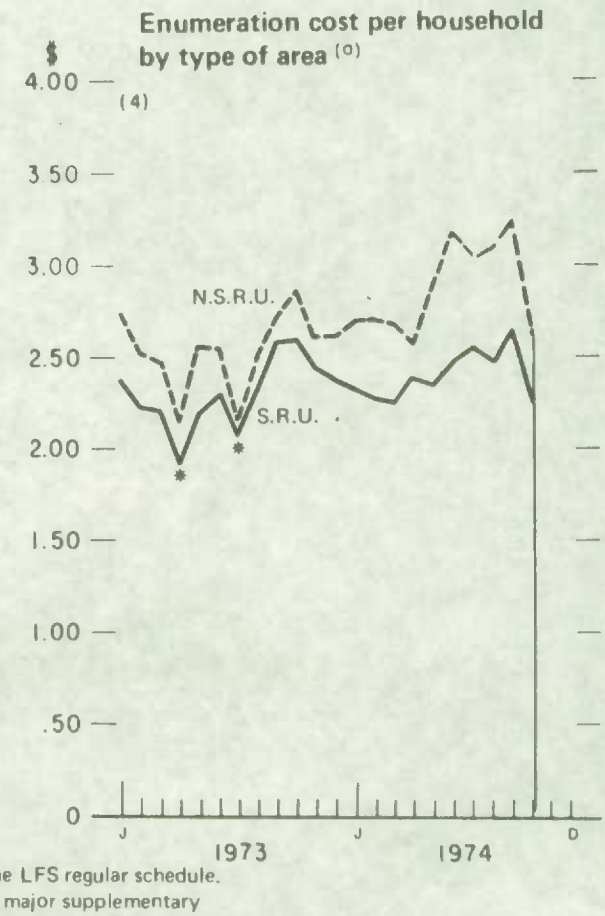
G-7

Toronto Regional Office









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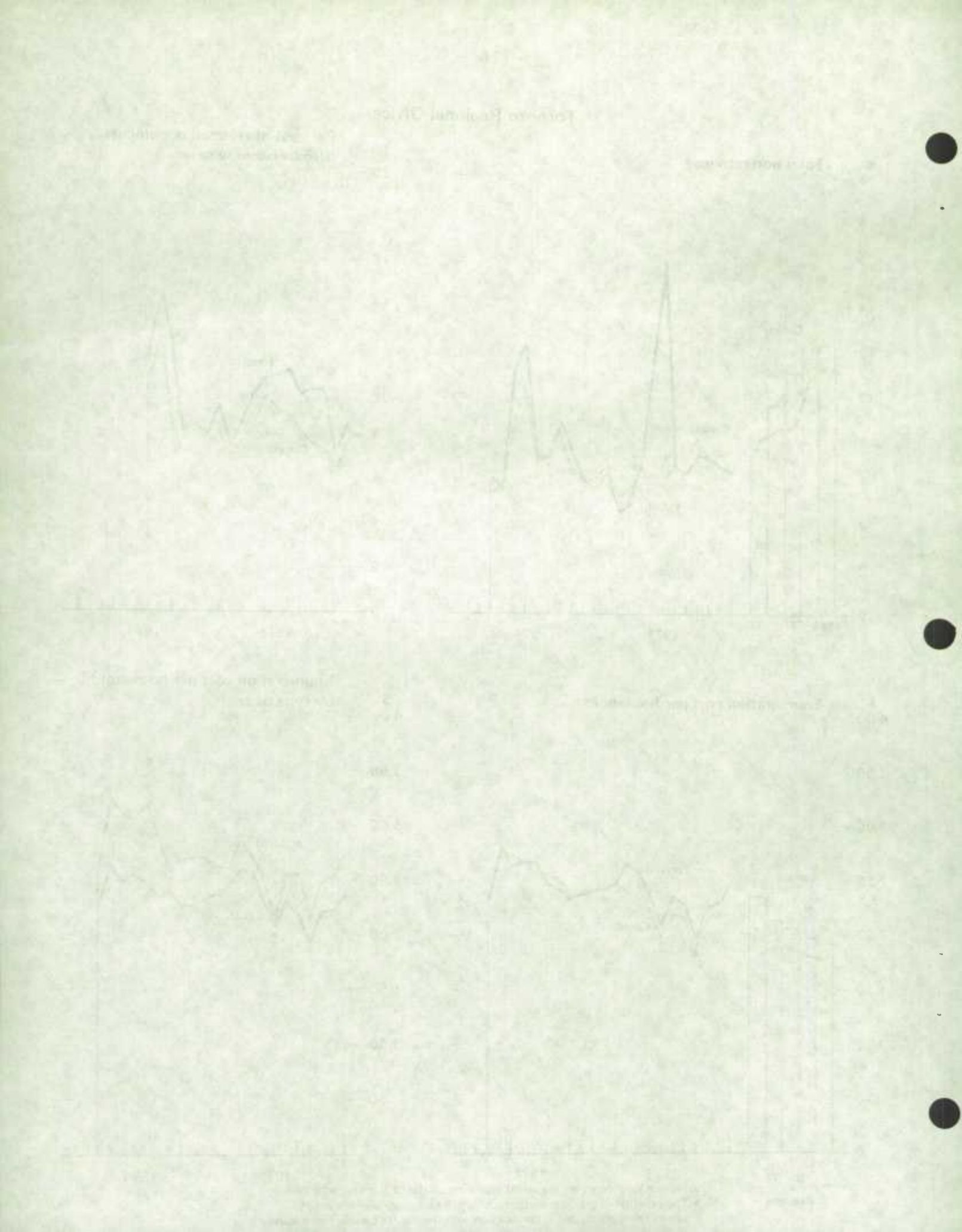
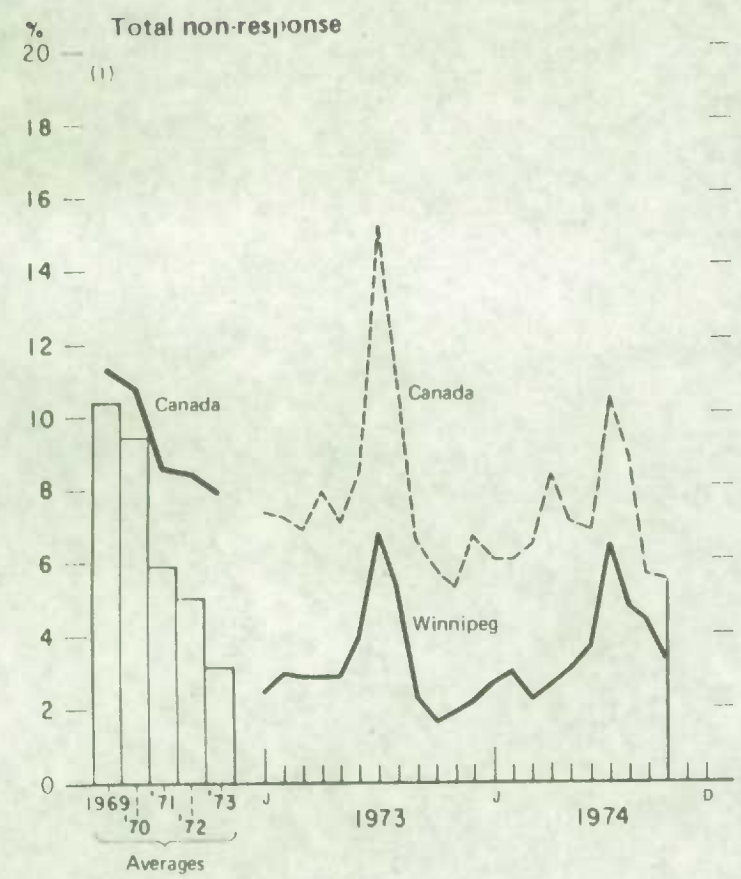
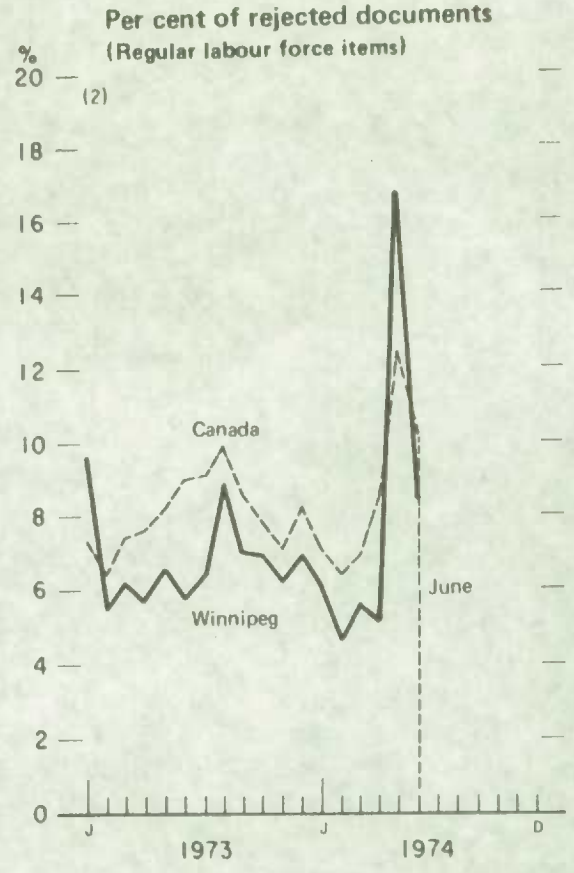
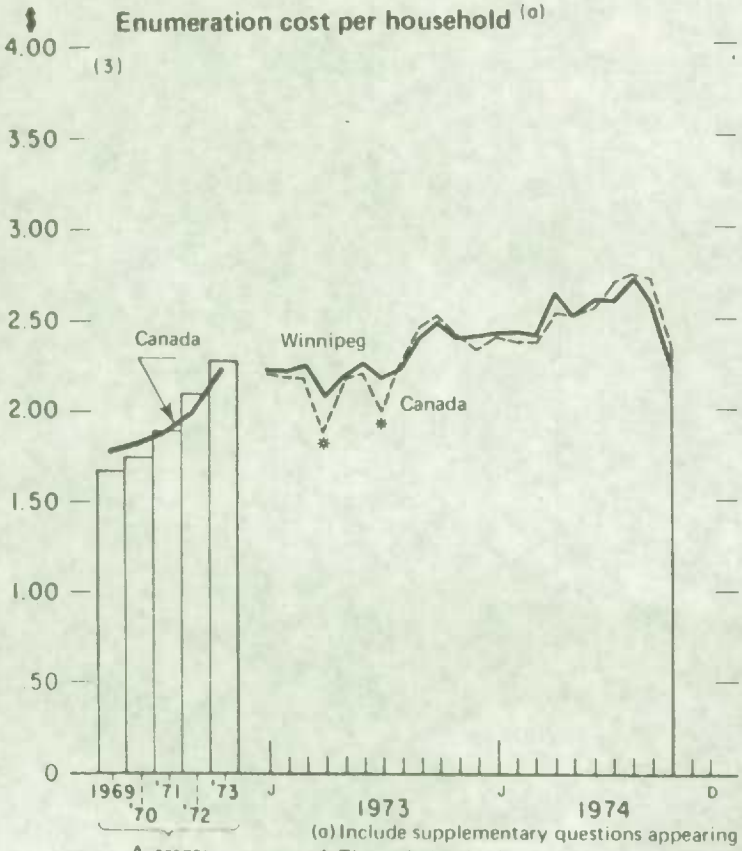


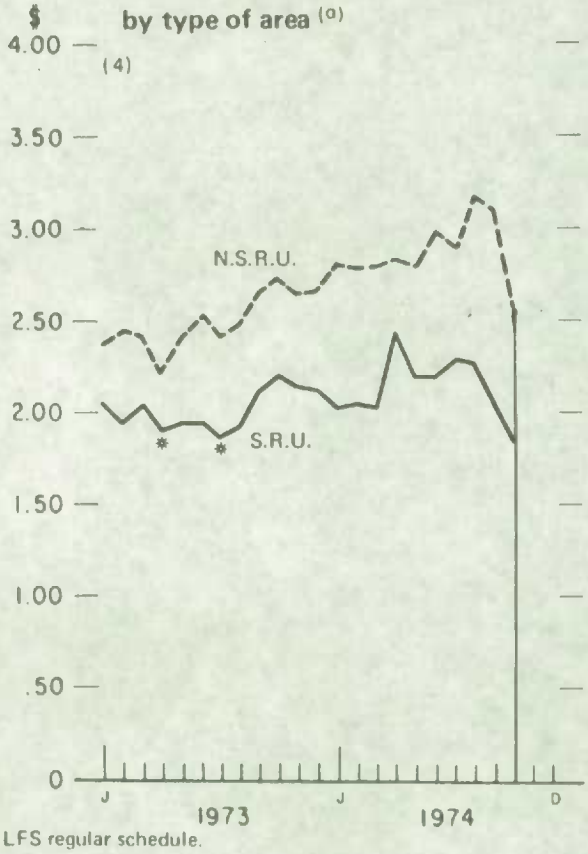
G-8

Winnipeg Regional Office









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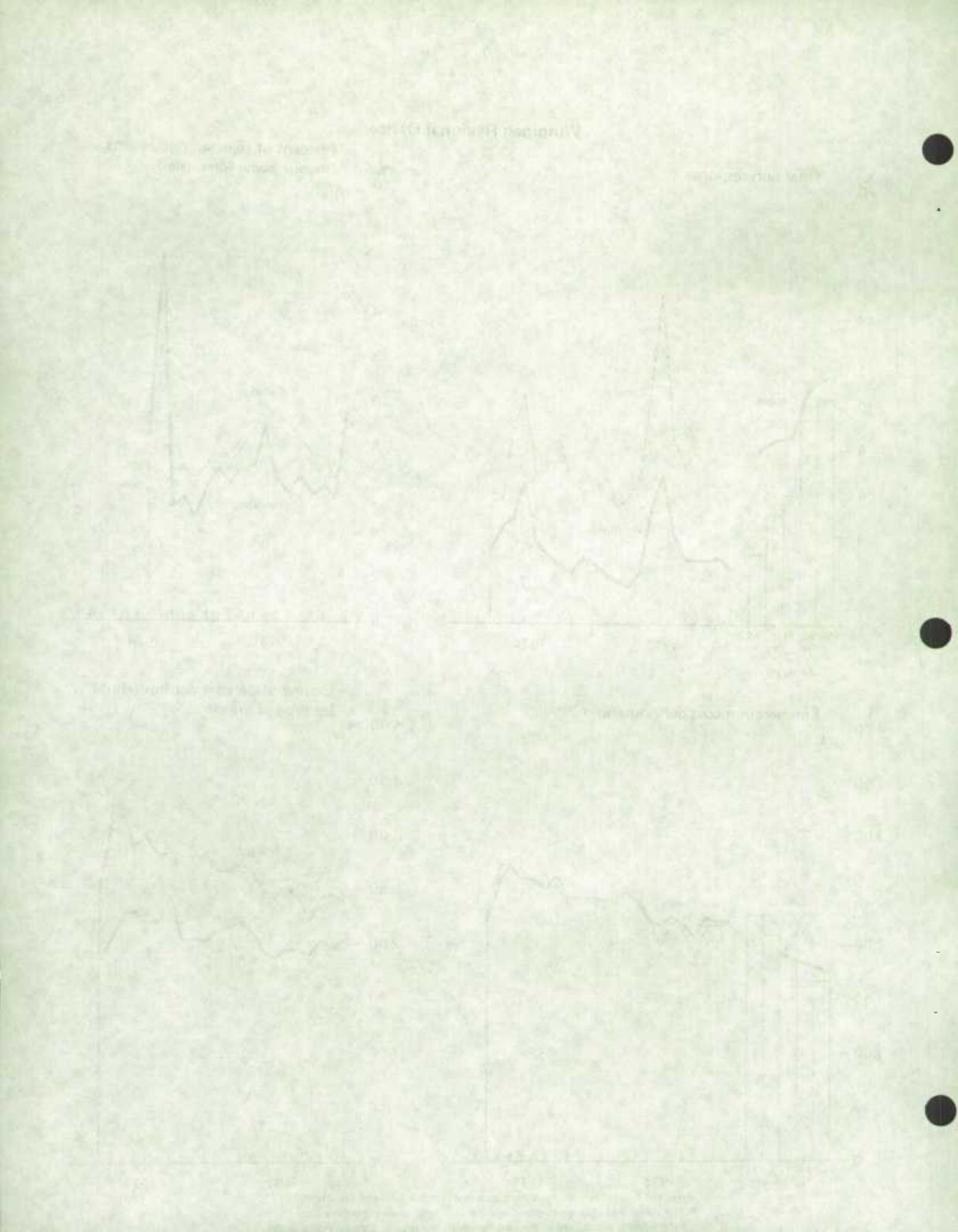
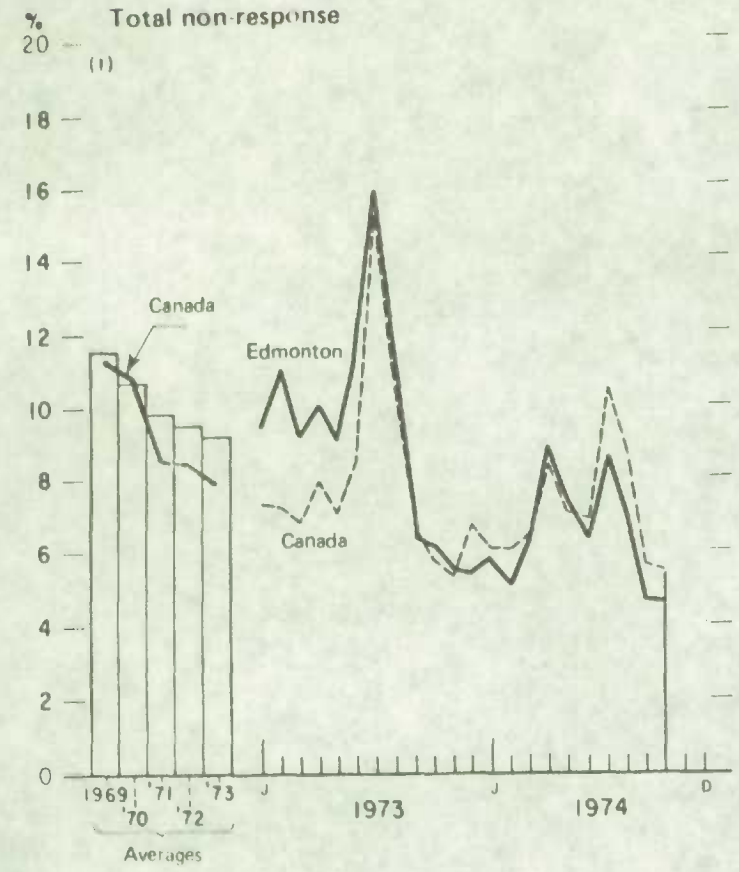
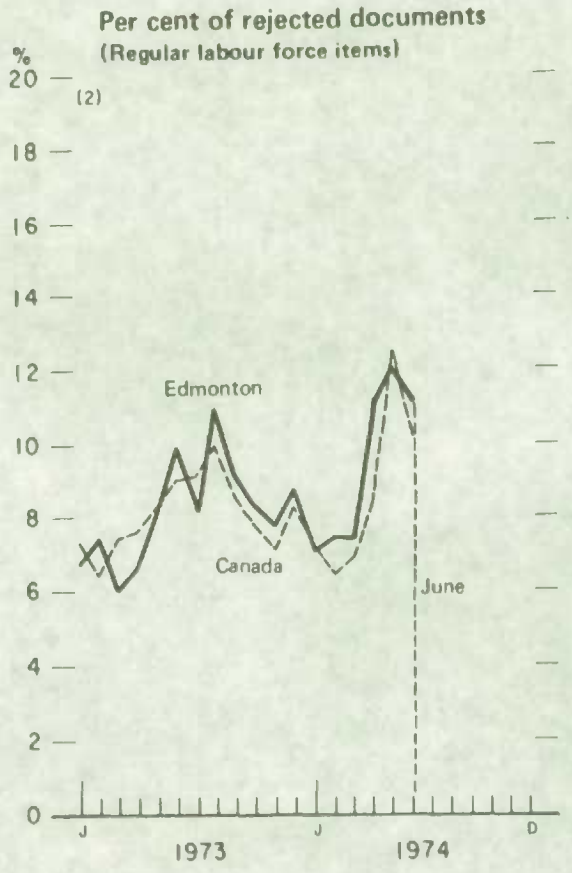
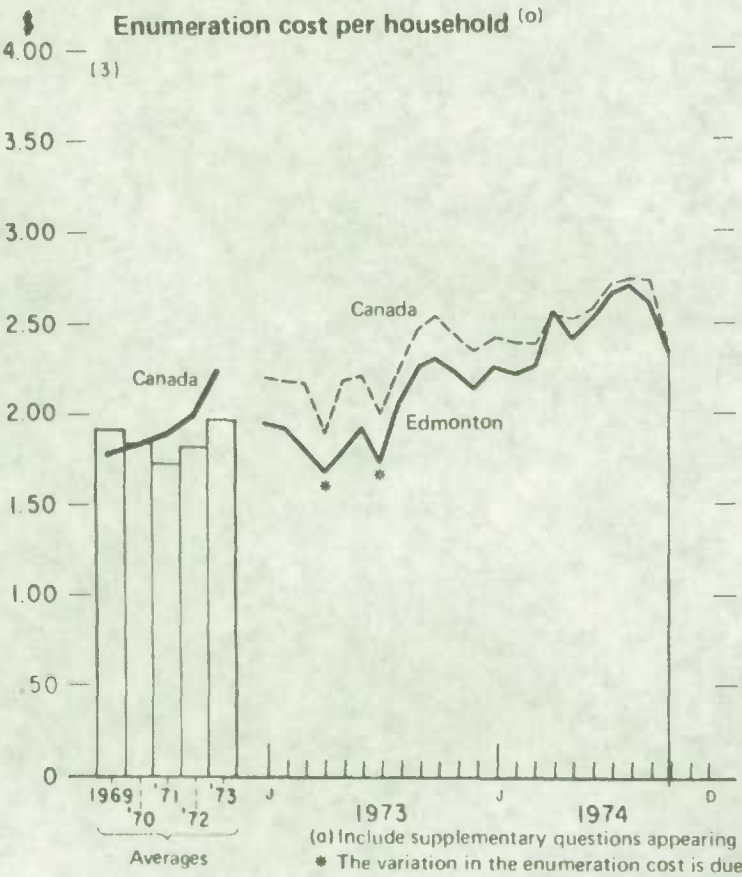
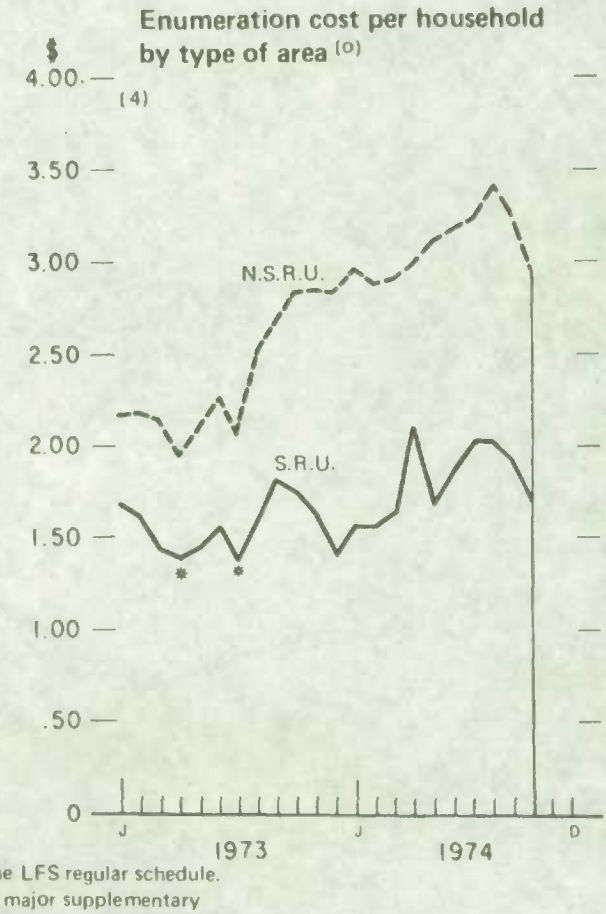


Edmonton Regional Office









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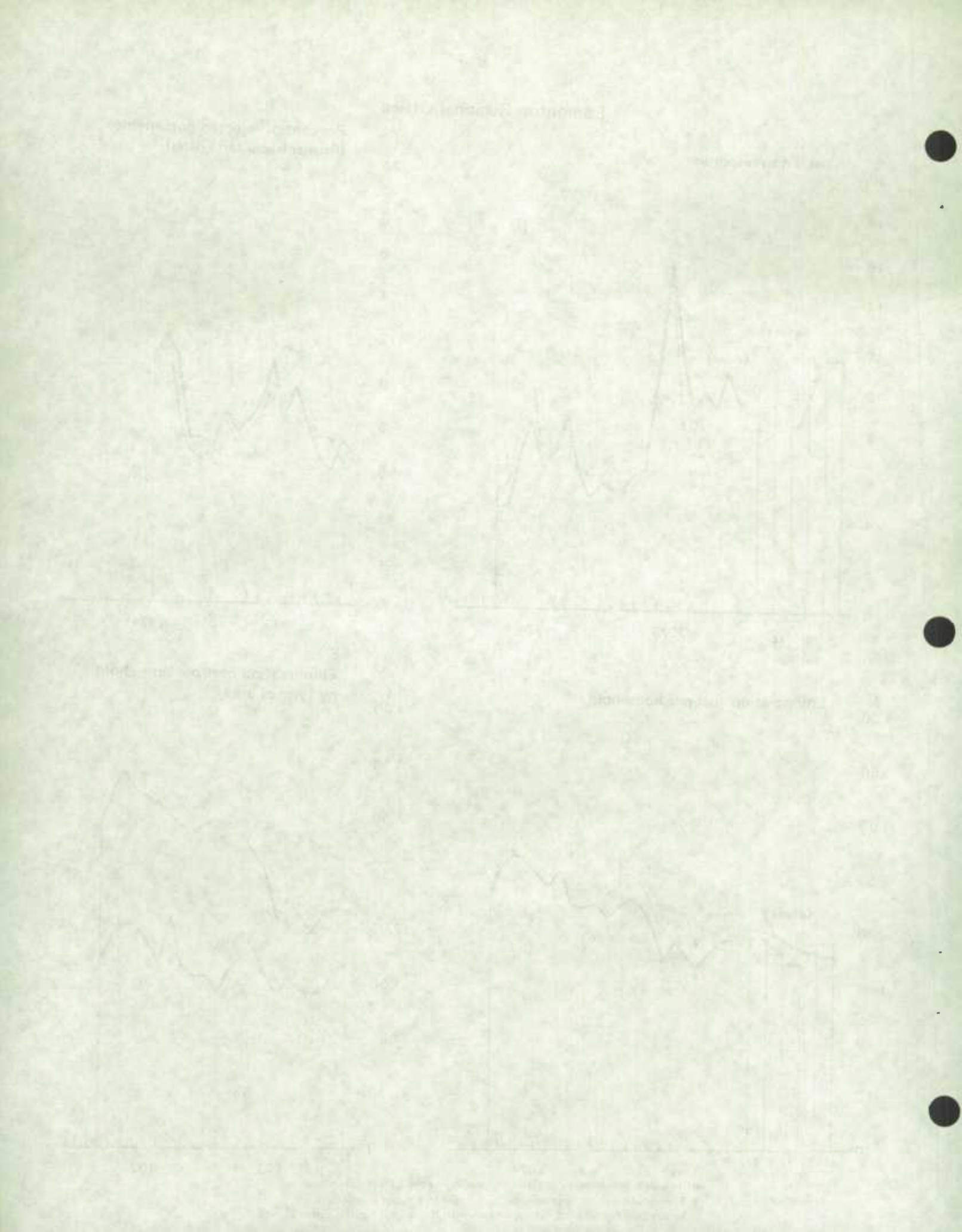
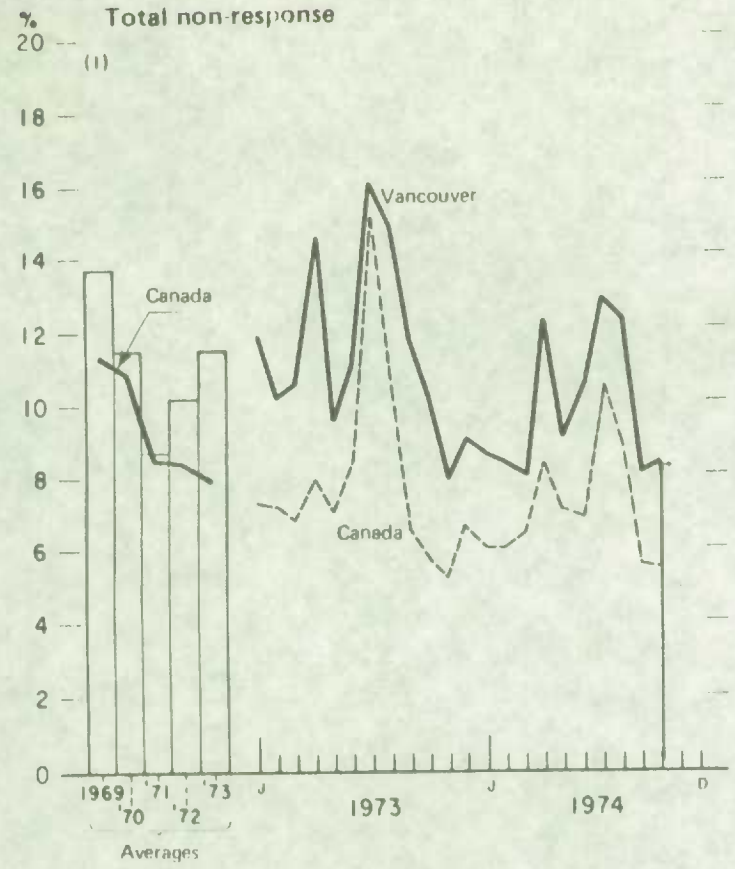
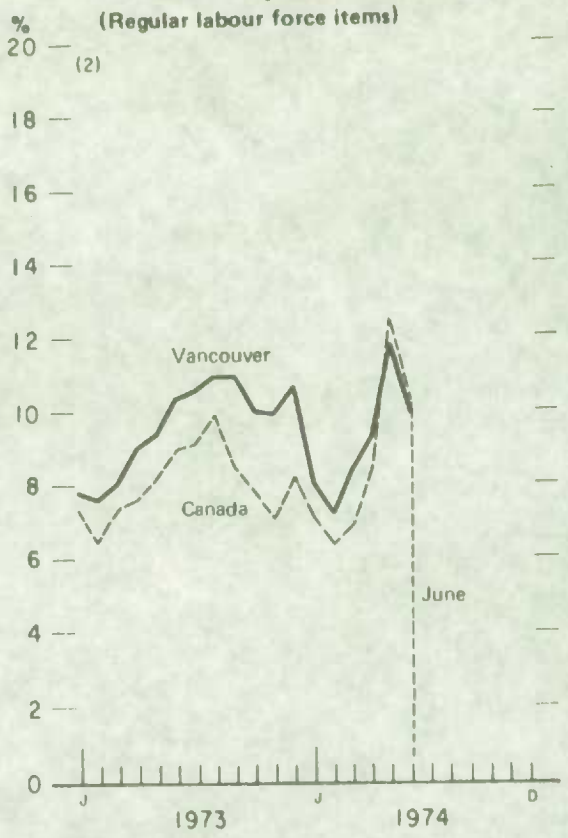


Vancouver Regional Office

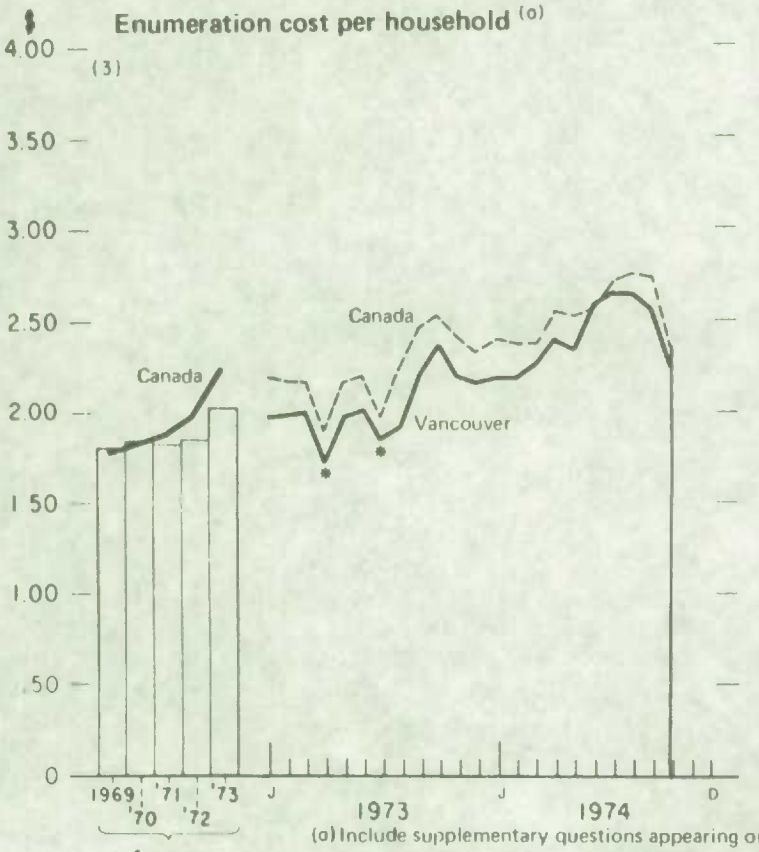
Total non-response



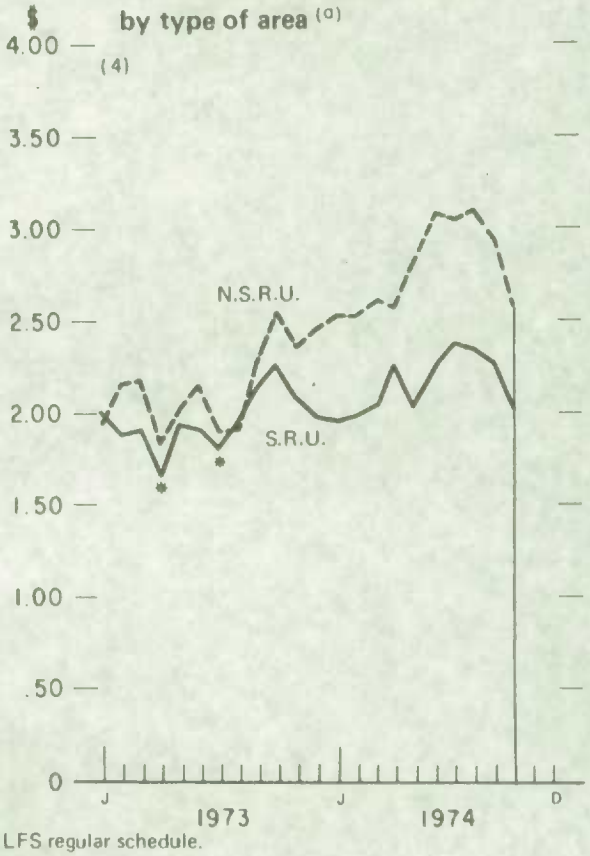
Per cent of rejected documents (Regular labour force items)



Enumeration cost per household [a]



Enumeration cost per household by type of area [a]



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Non-Response Rates by Components, Canada and the Regional Offices
September and October 1974

	1974		1973		Month-to-Month-Change		Year-to-Year Change
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Sept. to Oct. 1974	Sept. to Oct. 1973	Oct. 1973 to Oct. 1974
Total							
Canada	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.5	- 0.1	- 0.8	- 0.2
St. John's	4.7	4.4	3.3	2.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	+ 1.4
Halifax	6.7	6.2	5.5	6.1	+ 0.5	- 0.6	+ 1.2
Montreal	3.8	5.2	6.4	6.6	- 1.4	- 0.2	- 2.6
Ottawa	5.0	4.2	6.2	6.6	+ 0.8	- 0.4	- 1.2
Toronto	6.1	5.7	4.9	6.7	+ 0.4	- 1.8	+ 1.2
Winnipeg	3.3	4.3	1.6	2.2	- 1.0	- 0.6	+ 1.7
Edmonton	4.6	4.6	6.1	6.3	—	- 0.2	- 1.5
Vancouver	8.3	8.0	10.2	11.7	+ 0.3	- 1.5	- 1.9
Temporarily Absent							
Canada	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.6	- 0.3	- 0.3	+ 0.4
St. John's	2.2	2.1	0.9	0.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Halifax	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.8	- 0.3	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Montreal	0.9	1.6	1.1	1.3	- 0.7	- 0.2	- 0.2
Ottawa	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.5	+ 0.2	- 0.5	+ 0.7
Toronto	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.6	+ 0.1	- 0.4	+ 0.9
Winnipeg	1.0	1.7	0.8	1.0	- 0.7	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Edmonton	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.5	- 0.3	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Vancouver	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.9	- 0.6	- 0.5	- 0.1
No one home							
Canada	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.1	+ 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.2
St. John's	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Halifax	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	+ 0.5	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Montreal	1.3	1.4	2.6	2.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Ottawa	2.0	1.2	3.2	2.5	+ 0.8	+ 0.7	- 1.2
Toronto	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.2	+ 0.4	- 0.6	+ 0.2
Winnipeg	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Edmonton	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.7	- 0.3	—	- 0.6
Vancouver	2.7	1.6	3.1	3.7	+ 1.1	- 0.6	- 0.4
Refusals							
Canada	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.1	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.6
St. John's	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Halifax	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.4
Montreal	0.9	1.6	2.0	1.8	- 0.7	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Ottawa	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
Toronto	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	—	- 0.2	—
Winnipeg	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.6	+ 0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Edmonton	0.8	0.8	2.3	2.2	—	+ 0.1	- 1.5
Vancouver	2.7	3.1	4.0	4.3	- 0.4	- 0.3	- 1.3
Other							
Canada	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.2
St. John's	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Halifax	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	+ 0.5	—	+ 0.9
Montreal	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3	—
Ottawa	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	- 0.1	- 0.5	- 0.2
Toronto	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	- 0.1	- 0.6	+ 0.1
Winnipeg	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	- 0.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Edmonton	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.9	+ 0.6	—	+ 0.2
Vancouver	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	+ 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.1

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

	1974						1973					
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May
All areas												
Canada ... $	2.35	2.72	2.73	2.70	2.56	2.51	2.52	2.46	2.24	1.98	2.20	2.17
St. John's ... $	2.93	3.33	3.32	3.26	3.04	3.01	2.89	2.71	2.50	2.10	2.50	2.59
Halifax ... $	2.31	2.64	2.59	2.57	2.32	2.41	2.29	2.29	2.10	1.89	2.02	1.98
Montreal ... $	2.33	2.81	2.88	2.81	2.45	2.69	2.70	2.66	2.41	2.07	2.30	2.36
Ottawa ... $	2.56	2.71	2.76	2.73	2.68	2.49	2.66	2.68	2.44	2.07	2.49	2.33
Toronto ... $	2.34	2.80	2.64	2.68	2.67	2.49	2.67	2.60	2.37	2.09	2.37	2.29
Winnipeg ... $	2.23	2.59	2.71	2.60	2.61	2.51	2.48	2.40	2.22	2.16	2.25	2.19
Edmonton ... $	2.33	2.60	2.69	2.65	2.53	2.40	2.29	2.24	2.06	1.72	1.91	1.78
Vancouver ... $	2.24	2.54	2.63	2.65	2.58	2.34	2.37	2.20	1.92	1.84	2.01	1.98
S.R.U.												
Canada ... $	2.05	2.35	2.34	2.33	2.17	2.16	2.35	2.32	2.09	1.85	2.06	2.04
St. John's ... $	2.38	2.75	2.57	2.69	2.38	2.35	2.37	2.17	2.20	1.85	2.27	2.36
Halifax ... $	1.95	2.13	2.22	2.19	1.94	2.10	2.07	2.01	1.88	1.89	1.80	1.80
Montreal ... $	1.96	2.39	2.37	2.18	1.92	2.17	2.55	2.52	2.21	1.88	2.13	2.23
Ottawa ... $	2.41	2.45	2.48	2.53	2.34	2.29	2.50	2.56	2.28	2.03	2.36	2.24
Toronto ... $	2.24	2.63	2.46	2.53	2.47	2.33	2.59	2.57	2.32	2.06	2.31	2.20
Winnipeg ... $	1.84	2.04	2.25	2.28	2.19	2.19	2.21	2.12	1.92	1.86	1.94	1.94
Edmonton ... $	1.70	1.92	2.01	2.04	1.86	1.68	1.74	1.81	1.60	1.37	1.55	1.44
Vancouver ... $	2.01	2.28	2.34	2.38	2.26	2.03	2.27	2.14	1.94	1.80	1.92	1.94
N.S.R.U.												
Canada ... $	2.74	3.19	3.23	3.17	3.05	2.97	2.74	2.65	2.44	2.15	2.40	2.32
St. John's ... $	3.13	3.54	3.60	3.47	3.28	3.25	3.08	2.91	2.59	2.20	2.60	2.67
Halifax ... $	2.52	2.95	2.83	2.80	2.56	2.61	2.44	2.47	2.24	2.00	2.16	2.10
Montreal ... $	2.95	3.51	3.73	3.92	3.38	3.64	2.96	2.92	2.80	2.43	2.64	2.61
Ottawa ... $	2.81	3.16	3.26	3.10	3.27	2.85	2.90	2.85	2.67	2.13	2.72	2.46
Toronto ... $	2.61	3.24	3.07	3.05	3.18	2.89	2.86	2.72	2.51	2.16	2.54	2.55
Winnipeg ... $	2.58	3.10	3.15	2.89	2.99	2.80	2.73	2.66	2.48	2.41	2.52	2.41
Edmonton ... $	2.97	3.26	3.40	3.22	3.17	3.11	2.83	2.68	2.51	2.05	2.26	2.09
Vancouver ... $	2.57	2.93	3.07	3.05	3.08	2.79	2.53	2.27	1.91	1.90	2.15	2.03

	Month-to-month Change								Year-to-year Change			
	1974				1973							
	Sept. to Oct.	Aug. to Sept.	July to Aug.	June to July	Sept. to Oct.	Aug. to Sept.	July to Aug.	June to July	Oct. 1973 to Oct. 1974	Sept. 1973 to Sept. 1974	Aug. 1973 to Aug. 1974	July 1973 to July 1974
All areas												
Canada ... $	- 0.37	- 0.01	+ 0.03	+ 0.14	+ 0.06	+ 0.22	+ 0.26	- 0.22	- 0.17	+ 0.26	+ 0.49	+ 0.72
St. John's ... $	- 0.40	+ 0.01	+ 0.06	+ 0.22	+ 0.18	+ 0.21	+ 0.40	- 0.40	+ 0.04	+ 0.62	+ 0.82	+ 1.16
Halifax ... $	- 0.33	+ 0.05	+ 0.02	+ 0.25	-	+ 0.19	+ 0.21	- 0.13	+ 0.02	+ 0.35	+ 0.49	+ 0.68
Montreal ... $	- 0.48	- 0.07	+ 0.07	+ 0.36	+ 0.04	+ 0.25	+ 0.34	- 0.23	- 0.37	+ 0.15	+ 0.47	+ 0.74
Ottawa ... $	- 0.15	- 0.05	+ 0.03	+ 0.05	- 0.02	+ 0.24	+ 0.37	- 0.42	- 0.10	+ 0.03	+ 0.32	+ 0.66
Toronto ... $	- 0.46	+ 0.16	- 0.04	+ 0.01	+ 0.07	+ 0.23	+ 0.28	- 0.28	- 0.33	+ 0.20	+ 0.27	+ 0.59
Winnipeg ... $	- 0.36	- 0.12	+ 0.11	- 0.01	+ 0.08	+ 0.18	+ 0.06	- 0.09	- 0.25	+ 0.19	+ 0.49	+ 0.44
Edmonton ... $	- 0.27	- 0.09	+ 0.04	+ 0.12	+ 0.05	+ 0.18	+ 0.34	- 0.19	+ 0.04	+ 0.36	+ 0.63	+ 0.93
Vancouver ... $	- 0.30	- 0.09	- 0.02	+ 0.07	+ 0.17	+ 0.28	+ 0.08	- 0.17	- 0.13	+ 0.34	+ 0.71	+ 0.81
S.R.U.												
Canada ... $	- 0.30	+ 0.01	+ 0.01	+ 0.16	+ 0.03	+ 0.23	+ 0.24	- 0.21	- 0.30	+ 0.03	+ 0.25	+ 0.48
St. John's ... $	- 0.37	+ 0.18	- 0.12	+ 0.31	+ 0.20	- 0.03	+ 0.35	- 0.42	+ 0.01	+ 0.58	+ 0.37	+ 0.84
Halifax ... $	- 0.18	- 0.09	+ 0.03	+ 0.25	+ 0.06	+ 0.13	- 0.01	+ 0.09	- 0.12	+ 0.12	+ 0.34	+ 0.30
Montreal ... $	- 0.43	+ 0.02	+ 0.19	+ 0.26	+ 0.03	+ 0.31	+ 0.33	- 0.25	- 0.59	- 0.13	+ 0.16	+ 0.30
Ottawa ... $	- 0.04	- 0.03	- 0.05	+ 0.19	- 0.06	+ 0.28	+ 0.25	- 0.33	- 0.09	- 0.11	+ 0.20	+ 0.50
Toronto ... $	- 0.39	+ 0.17	- 0.07	+ 0.06	+ 0.02	+ 0.25	+ 0.26	- 0.25	- 0.35	+ 0.06	+ 0.14	+ 0.47
Winnipeg ... $	- 0.20	- 0.21	- 0.03	+ 0.09	+ 0.09	+ 0.20	+ 0.06	- 0.08	- 0.37	- 0.08	+ 0.33	+ 0.42
Edmonton ... $	- 0.22	- 0.09	- 0.03	+ 0.18	- 0.07	+ 0.21	+ 0.23	- 0.18	- 0.04	+ 0.11	+ 0.41	+ 0.67
Vancouver ... $	- 0.27	- 0.06	- 0.04	+ 0.12	+ 0.13	+ 0.20	+ 0.14	- 0.12	- 0.26	+ 0.14	+ 0.40	+ 0.58
N.S.R.U.												
Canada ... $	- 0.45	- 0.04	+ 0.06	+ 0.12	+ 0.09	+ 0.21	+ 0.29	- 0.25	-	+ 0.54	+ 0.79	+ 1.02
St. John's ... $	- 0.41	- 0.06	+ 0.13	+ 0.19	+ 0.17	+ 0.32	+ 0.39	- 0.40	+ 0.05	+ 0.63	+ 1.01	+ 1.27
Halifax ... $	- 0.43	+ 0.12	+ 0.03	+ 0.24	- 0.03	+ 0.23	+ 0.24	- 0.16	+ 0.08	+ 0.48	+ 0.59	+ 0.80
Montreal ... $	- 0.56	- 0.22	- 0.19	+ 0.54	+ 0.04	+ 0.12	+ 0.37	- 0.21	- 0.01	+ 0.59	+ 0.93	+ 1.49
Ottawa ... $	- 0.35	- 0.10	+ 0.16	- 0.17	+ 0.05	+ 0.18	+ 0.54	- 0.59	- 0.09	+ 0.31	+ 0.59	+ 0.97
Toronto ... $	- 0.63	+ 0.17	+ 0.02	- 0.13	+ 0.14	+ 0.21	+ 0.35	- 0.38	- 0.25	+ 0.52	+ 0.56	+ 0.89
Winnipeg ... $	- 0.52	- 0.05	+ 0.26	- 0.10	+ 0.07	+ 0.18	+ 0.07	- 0.11	- 0.15	+ 0.44	+ 0.67	+ 0.48
Edmonton ... $	- 0.29	- 0.14	+ 0.18	+ 0.05	+ 0.15	+ 0.17	+ 0.46	- 0.21	+ 0.14	+ 0.58	+ 0.89	+ 1.17
Vancouver ... $	- 0.36	- 0.14	+ 0.02	- 0.03	+ 0.26	+ 0.36	+ 0.01	- 0.25	+ 0.04	+ 0.66	+ 1.16	+ 1.15

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.

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 th 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 October, 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	16,702	9,269	0.35	A	1.12	430	2.55	C	1.27	9,699	0.31	A	0.99
Nfld.	282	164	2.47	C	2.30	22	7.43	E	1.75	187	2.01	C	1.92
P.E.I.	82	44	3.52	D	1.71	1	15.84	F	0.46	45	3.11	D	1.42
N.S.	574	282	1.38	C	1.40	16	8.90	E	1.67	298	1.29	C	1.37
N.B.	480	239	1.71	C	1.87	16	9.23	E	2.04	255	1.46	C	1.56
Que.	4,652	2,466	0.73	B	1.06	149	4.17	D	1.02	2,615	0.67	B	0.99
Ont.	6,106	3,541	0.59	B	1.08	132	5.33	E	1.38	3,673	0.52	A	0.90
Man.	728	421	1.32	C	1.05	9	17.63	G	1.52	430	1.24	C	0.97
Sask.	658	366	1.62	C	1.45	7	16.88	G	1.14	372	1.58	C	1.44
Alta.	1,228	745	1.13	C	1.46	13	12.09	F	1.12	758	1.10	C	1.45
B.C.	1,814	1,002	0.94	B	1.05	65	6.67	E	1.58	1,067	0.77	B	0.82

C.V. - Coefficient of Variation
B.F. - Binomial Factor
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.

Adjusted Binomial Factors

The binomial factor or the ratio of the variance of a Labour Force estimate to the variance of this estimate if similar results had been obtained from a simple random sample is a measure of the quality of the variances of Labour Force estimates. For those estimates where the binomial factor is large, either absolutely or relative to previous months, a detailed study of the subprovincial contributions to the variance is carried out. This analysis essentially separates the subprovincial areas into two groups:

1) Those strata and subunits which contributed significantly in excess of the desired contribution by the area.

and 2) Those strata and subunits which contributed more or less the desired contribution by the area.

The question may arise as to what the binomial factor would have been if the strata or subunits in (1) contributed more or less the desired contribution, based on the estimated population. The adjustment which is proposed and which is being tried out for analysis is as follows:

(i) The variance remains unchanged in (2)

(ii) The variance is reduced in (1) and the combined variance in (1) and (2) is reduced so that the contribution in (1) and (2) are in direct proportion to weighted sample takes.

A more detailed write-up and algebraic development is to be presented in an LFSP series report.

The adjusted binomial factor reduces the binomial factor to a value it would have been had the variance contribution by the areas identified by (1) contributed in the same proportion as the areas identified in (2). If this adjusted binomial factor has approximately the same value as previous binomial factors in which a subprovincial analysis was not deemed necessary, then the subprovincial areas identified in (1) were the cause of the high variance. If the adjusted binomial factor is still in excess of previous binomial factors then the subprovincial areas identified in (1) although part of the cause of the high variance were not the only causes of a high variance; other causes might be a general clustering of the characteristic throughout the whole province, gradual deterioration of the stratification or other reasons. These binomial factors do possess a sampling variance and this results in rigorous interpretations of these binomial factors being impossible to make.

In the quality report variance, write-up, the adjusted binomial factors will be calculated to determine whether or not the subprovincial areas identified appear to be the main cause for the high variance.

Analysis of Subprovincial Contributions to the Variance Estimates for Some Selected Provincial Estimated Totals

In the province of Newfoundland, the binomial factor corresponding to the estimate of Employed increased from 1.88 for the September survey to 2.30 for the October survey. An analysis of the subprovincial contributions to the variance yielded the following subprovincial areas in which the actual contribution to the variance estimate significantly exceeded the desired contribution.

Table 2a) Actual vs Desired Contribution to the Variance of Employed in Newfoundland by PSUs and Subunits

Identification	Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
04003 & 04005	- western part of Nfld.	13.0	3.0
01101	- a subunit in St. John's	16.4	4.6
01103	- a subunit in St. John's	13.5	5.6
All other PSUs and Subunits	-	57.1	86.7

The adjusted binomial factor for the estimated total of employed in Newfoundland has a value of 1.51 which ranks favourably with binomial factors for this characteristic for previous surveys; thus, it appears that the above identified subprovincial areas account for the high estimate of the variance for the October survey.

The binomial factor corresponding to the estimate of Employed in New Brunswick has a value of 1.87 for the current survey which is considerably higher than the binomial factors for both the September survey (1.44) and the October 1973 survey (1.15). An analysis of the subprovincial contributions to the variance of the provincial estimated total identified two subprovincial areas in which the actual contribution significantly exceeded the desired contribution. Due to design problems, special areas as 30901 - 30902 often are subject to high sampling variability.

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

PSUs or Subunits Identification	Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
30105	- A subunit in Moncton	8.7	2.3
30901 - 30902	- Special areas	20.1	1.8
All other PSUs and Subunits	-	71.2	95.9

Since the adjusted binomial factor with a value of 1.39 lies within an acceptable range of binomial factors for this characteristic based on previous surveys, it appears that the above subprovincial areas are the main cause of the high variance estimate of Employed in New Brunswick.

Also in the province of New Brunswick, the binomial factor corresponding to the estimate of Unemployed has a value of 2.04 which is higher than the value of 1.84 for the September survey and is also high relative to the binomial factors of Unemployed estimates in other provinces. An examination of subprovincial contributions to the variance was carried out for the October survey. Two of the 4 identified problem areas, namely PSUs 30002 & 30004 and PSUs 33003 & 33005 have appeared as problem areas several times for which the analysis of subprovincial contributions has been carried out.

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

PSUs or Subunits Identification	Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
30002 & 30004	- in the southeast corner of N.B.	17.6	4.2
33003 & 33005	- in the northeast part of N.B. (that piece of land and islands that jut out into the Bay of Chaleur and the Gulf of St. Lawrence	17.6	5.6

Cont'd

Table 2c) Cont'd

PSUs and Subunits Identification	Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
33061 & 33066	- in the northeast part of N.B. (running across the north of this region)	18.8	5.2
33102	- town of Edmundston	5.4	2.3
All other PSUs and Subunits	-	40.6	82.7

The adjusted binomial factor for the estimate of Unemployed in New Brunswick has a value of 1.00 which strongly suggests that the above 4 identified subprovincial areas are the predominant cause of the high estimate of variance for the estimate of Unemployed in New Brunswick.

In the province of Alberta the binomial factor corresponding to the estimate of Employed with a value of 1.46 is considerably higher than the corresponding binomial factor for the October 1973 survey with a value of 0.67. An analysis of the subprovincial contributions to the variance of the provincial estimated total of employed resulted in the identification of one pair of PSUs for which the actual contribution to the variance significantly exceeded the desired percentage contribution.

Table 3d) Actual vs Desired Contribution to the Variance of Employed in Alberta by PSUs and Subunits

PSUs and Subunits Identification	Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
85023 & 85032	- located along a farming belt north of the N. Saskatchewan River and Edmonton extending from the western to eastern boundaries of the province	10.9	1.7
All other PSUs and Subunits	-	89.1	98.3

The adjusted binomial factor has a value of 1.32 which is slightly larger than corresponding binomial factors for previous surveys. This indicates that the high variance estimate is distributed to a certain extent over the entire province.

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NON-RESPONSE IN THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Non-Response in the Canadian Labour Force Survey

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.

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).

In this report, non-response data are summarized at the economic region, regional office and Canada levels in the form of tables and graphs. For Canada and each of the regional offices, non-response rate are given for each of the four components[1] of non-response as well as for total non-response. Furthermore, month to month and year to year changes in non-response rates are also included. At the economic region level, global non-response rates and the actual and expected percentage contributions[1] to the total non-response of the regional office are specified for every economic region within each regional office. The line graphs indicate the trends in non-response rates over the current year and the previous two years.

II. Monthly Meeting on Non-Response

A meeting on non-response with J.R. Norris and F.T. Newton, Household Surveys Development Staff and E.T. McLeod, Field Division, is held every month to discuss the more pronounced movements in the current non-response data. The points covered during this meeting are incorporated in the analysis given in the next section.

1. See definitions in appendix 10.

III Analysis

A. At the Canada Level

The overall non-response rate at the Canada level decreased slightly from 5.6% in September to 5.5% in October. At the component level, only small month to month changes in the rates were noted.

Compared with last year's October non-response rate (5.7%), this year's rate was slightly lower. This year's lower rate was mainly attributable to a decrease in the refusals (N2).

The number of N6 households (overlap households with the Revised Labour Force Survey) this month jumped to a total of 40 as compared with the 14 recorded last month. Along with the St. John's, Halifax and Montreal Regional Offices, households of this type were also recorded in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

B. At the Regional Office Level

1. St. John's Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the St. John's Regional Office increased from 4.4% in September to 4.7% in October. At the component level, no noticeable month to month changes in non-response were recorded.

Compared with the 3.3% non-response rate in October 1973, this year's October rate was higher. The main contribution to this year's higher rate was the increase in the T.A. component.

At the economic region level, the most notable differences between the actual and expected contributions to the overall non-response rate of the regional office occurred in economic regions 02 and 03, each having an overall non-response rate of 6.2%. In each case the major contribution was made by the T.A. component. (The T.A. rates in E.R.'s 02 and 03 were 4.1% and 3.1% respectively).

2. Halifax Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Halifax Regional Office increased from 6.2% in September to 6.7% in October. At the component level, increases in the N1 and "other" components were responsible for the month to month increase in the overall rate.

Compared with last year's October rate (5.5%), this year's rate was higher. The increase in the "other" component was mainly responsible for this year's higher non-response rate.

At the economic region level, the most notable difference between the actual and expected contributions to non-response was noted in economic region 31 (Saint John area). The percentage contribution made by each

of the four non-response components to the total non-response in this E.R. is given below:

E.R. 31

	(%)
T.A.	8.4
N1	33.8
N2	28.9
Other	28.9

Major contributions to non-response in this economic region were made by the N1, N2 and "other" components. Furthermore, the refusal rate (N2) in E.R. 31 as well as in E.R. 30 continues to remain high. The refusal rates in both these economic regions from June to October inclusive are given below:

Refusal Rate (%)

Economic Region	June	July	August	September	October
30	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.7
31	4.7	4.6	3.8	4.4	4.0

An effort should be made to reduce the refusal rates in the above economic regions, particularly in E.R. 31 (see the Montreal Regional Office write-up for a possible way to reduce the number of refusal households).

3. Montreal Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Montreal Regional Office decreased sharply from 5.2% in September to 3.8% in October. The 3.8% non-response rate, moreover, was the lowest non-response rate recorded by this regional office since January, 1966. The decrease in the overall non-response rate was mainly attributed to decreases in the T.A. and N2 (refusals) components.

The October non-response rate this year was much lower than last year's rate of 6.4%. This year's lower rate was mainly attributed to decreases in the N1 and N2 components.

The Montreal Regional Office has made a tremendous effort in reducing the overall non-response rate. The regional office accomplished this reduction by making immediate follow-ups on refusals and by taking advantage of the Monday follow-up. With respect to refusals, the interviewers were asked to immediately report any refusals to the regional office. Instead of sending out follow-up letters to the refusal households and waiting next month to attempt to convert these refusals to successful interviews, R.O. staff members and senior inter-

viewers were sent out to convert the N2 households during the current survey. With respect to the Monday follow-up, the Montreal R.O. applied the Monday follow-up procedure to all the interviewers' assignments where such action is required. Interviewers were asked to retain Household Record Cards for all non-response households and to use the weekend and the following Monday to make callbacks to these households.

From table 4(b), one economic region where the actual contribution exceeded the expected contribution to non-response was E.R. 47 (Metropolitan area of Montreal). The percentage contributions by each of the four non-response components to the total non-response of this economic region are given below:

E.R. 47

	(%)
T.A.	21.6
N1	42.5
N2	24.2
Other	11.7

It is evident, from this table, that the major contribution to non-response was made by the N1 component. It should be noted, however, that the overall non-response rate for E.R. 47 decreased considerably from 6.6% in September to 5.4% in October and the refusal rate decreased sharply from 2.2% in September to 1.3% in October.

4. Ottawa Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Ottawa Regional Office increased from 4.2% in September to 5.0% in October. The increase by the N1 component was mainly responsible for the increase in the overall non-response rate.

Compared with the non-response rate (6.2%) in October 1973, this year's October rate was lower. The lower rate this year was attributed to decreases in the N1, N2 and "other" components.

5. Toronto Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Toronto Regional Office increased from 5.7% in September to 6.1% in October. Increases in the T.A. and N1 components accounted for the increase in the overall non-response rate.

Compared with the non-response rate (4.9%) in October 1973, this year's rate was higher. This year's higher rate was due to increases in the T.A., N1 and "other" components.

While in the past few months the refusal rates in economic regions 52 and 54 were rather high, these rates have been dropping steadily. The refusal rates for these two regions over the last five months are given below:

Refusal Rates (%)

Economic Region	June	July	August	September	October
52	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.0
54	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.9	1.3

The Toronto Regional Office should be commended for their great effort in reducing the refusal rates in E.R. 52 (Metropolitan and surrounding area of Toronto) and E.R. 54 (London, Woodstock and St. Thomas area).

6. Winnipeg Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Winnipeg Regional Office decreased from 4.3% in September to 3.3% in October. The decrease in the overall non-response rate was mainly attributed to decreases in the T.A. and "other" components.

Compared with the non-response rate (1.6%) in October 1973, this year's rate was higher. Furthermore, all components of non-response exhibited increases in their rates from October 1973 to October 1974.

7. Edmonton Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Edmonton Regional Office remained at 4.6% in October. From September to October, decreases were noted in the T.A. and N1 components and an increase occurred in the "other" component.

The October non-response rate this year was lower than last year's rate of 6.1%. This year's lower rate was due to decreases in the N1 and N2 components.

At the economic region level, the most noticeable difference between the actual and expected contribution to non-response was recorded in E.R. 80 (south-east sector of Alberta). The percentage contributions made by each of the four non-response components to the total non-response of this E.R. are given below:

E.R. 80

	(%)
T.A.	8.9
N1	13.3
N2	0.0
Other	77.8

From this table, it can be seen that the major contribution is made by the "other" component. Of the 35 households termed as other in E.R. 80, 34 households were not interviewed because of no interviewer available. An interviewer in E.R. 80 was away attending a funeral and did not inform the regional office of her absence. Since the regional office did not have access to the incompleted Labour Force documents, the regional office was not able to assign the households in her assignment to another interviewer.

8. Vancouver Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Vancouver Regional Office increased slightly from 8.0% in September to 8.3% in October. At the component level, the most notable month to month change in non-response was the 1.1% increase in the N1 component.

Compared with last year's October non-response rate (10.2%), this year's October rate was lower. This year's lower rate was due to decreases in all components of non-response.

The refusal rate in E.R. 94 decreased from 3.8% in September to 3.1% in October while in E.R. 95, the refusal rate increased from 2.9% in September to 3.0% in October. While the rates for these two economic regions remain high, a general downward trend in the refusal rates has been noted in each of these economic regions as shown below:

Refusal Rates (%)

Economic Region	June	July	August	September	October
94	5.0	4.6	4.5	3.8	3.1
95	3.5	2.9	3.5	2.9	3.0

From table 9(b), the actual contribution to non-response was almost twice the expected contribution in E.R. 97. The percentage contributions, at the component level, to the total non-response of this economic region are given below:

E.R. 97

	(%)
T.A.	25.0
N1	55.6
N2	8.3
Other	11.1

The major contribution to non-response in this E.R. is made by the N1 component. In fact, there was a sharp increase in the number of N1 households over the past month. In September, there were 6 N1 households in E.R. 97; however in October, 20 households were classified as N1.

CANADA

October, 1974

Table 1(a)

Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

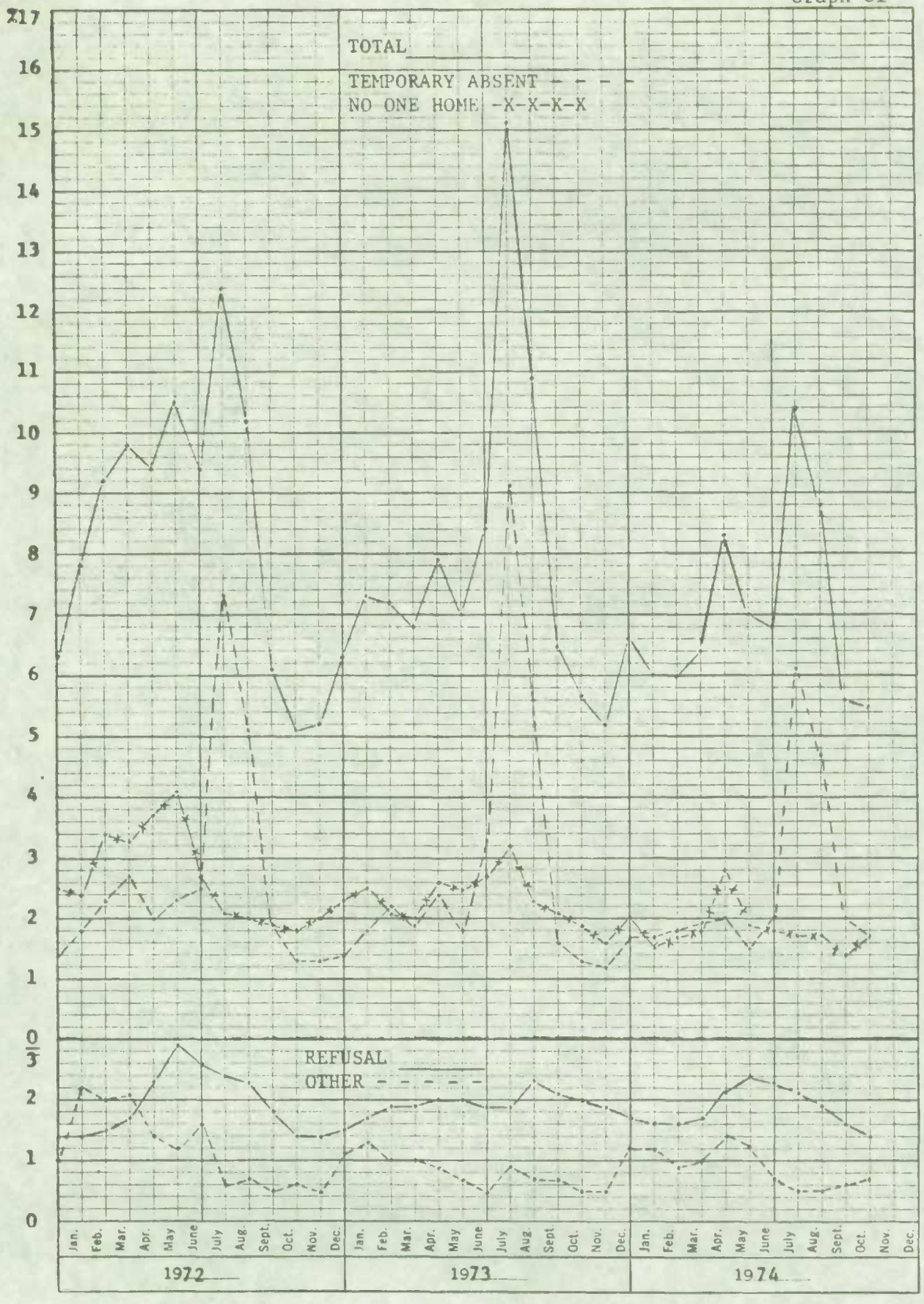
Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Sept. 1974 to Oct. 1974	Non-Response Rates		Sept. 1973 to Oct. 1973	Oct. 1973 to Oct. 1974
	Oct. 1974 (%)	Sept. 1974 (%)	(%)	Oct. 1973 (%)	Sept. 1973 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	5.5	5.6	-0.1	5.7	6,5	-0.8	-0.2
T.A.	1.7	2.0	-0.3	1.3	1.6	-0.3	+0.4
N.1	1.7	1.4	+0.3	1.9	2.1	-0,2	-0,2
N.2	1.4	1.6	-0.2	2.0	2.1	-0,1	-0,6
Other	0.7	0.6	+0.1	0.5	0.7	-0.2	+0.2

Table 1(b)

Non-Response Data at the Regional Office Level

Regional Office	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the Canada Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the Canada Level
St. John's	1,652	4.7	4.1	4.8
Halifax	5,693	6.7	20.4	16.5
Montreal	6,500	3.8	13.0	18.9
Ottawa	2,160	5.0	5.8	6.2
Toronto	7,365	6.1	23.9	21.3
Winnipeg	3,162	3.3	5.5	9.2
Edmonton	3,965	4.6	9.7	11.5
Vancouver	3,990	8.3	17.6	11.6

Graph G1



ST. JOHN'S REGIONAL OFFICE

October, 1974

Table 2(a)

Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Sept. 1974 to Oct. 1974	Non-Response Rates		Sept. 1973 to Oct. 1973	Oct. 1973 to Oct. 1974
	Oct. 1974 (%)	Sept. 1974 (%)	(%)	Oct. 1973 (%)	Sept. 1973 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	4.7	4.4	+0.3	3.3	2.4	+0.9	+1.4
T.A.	2.2	2.1	+0.1	0.9	0.8	+0.1	+1.3
N.1	1.0	0.8	+0.2	1.5	1.1	+0.4	-0.5
N.2	1.0	1.1	-0.1	0.5	0.4	+0.1	+0.5
Other	0.5	0.4	+0.1	0.4	0.1	+0.3	+0.1

Table 2(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
00	250	2.4	7.7	15.1
01	668	5.4	46.2	40.4
02	145	6.2	11.5	8.8
03	290	6.2	23.1	17.6
04	281	3.2	11.5	17.0
05	18	0.0	0.0	1.1

St. John's Regional Office

Graph G2

HALIFAX REGIONAL OFFICE

October, 1974

Table 3(a)

Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Sept. 1974 to Oct. 1974	Non-Response Rates		Sept. 1973 to Oct. 1973	Oct. 1973 to Oct. 1974
	Oct. 1974 (%)	Sept. 1974 (%)	(%)	Oct. 1973 (%)	Sept. 1973 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	6.7	6.2	+0.5	5.5	6.1	-0.6	+1.2
T.A.	1.8	2.1	-0.3	1.5	1.8	-0.3	+0.3
N.1	2.0	1.5	+0.5	1.6	1.7	-0.1	+0.4
N.2	1.7	1.9	-0.2	2.1	2.3	-0.2	-0.4
Other	1.2	0.7	+0.5	0.3	0.3	-	+0.9

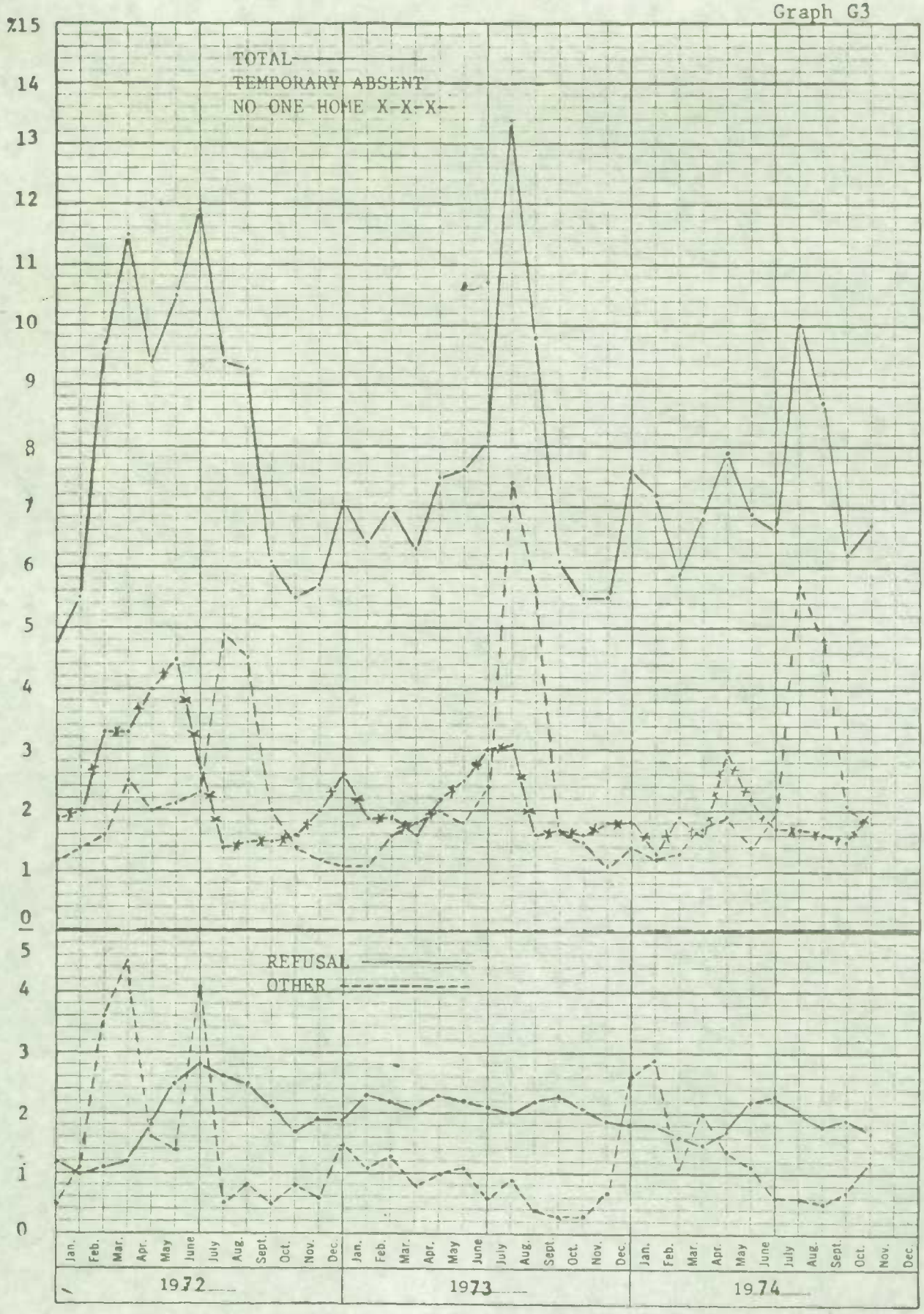
Table 3(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
10	406	4.9	5.2	7.1
20	494	6.3	8.1	8.7
21	601	7.7	12.0	10.5
22	1,376	6.5	23.2	24.2
23	476	5.5	6.8	8.4
30	484	7.7	9.6	8.5
31	603	13.8	21.6	10.6
32	673	4.0	7.0	11.8
33	580	4.3	6.5	10.2

Halifax Regional Office

Graph G3



MONTREAL REGIONAL OFFICE

October, 1974

Table 4(a)

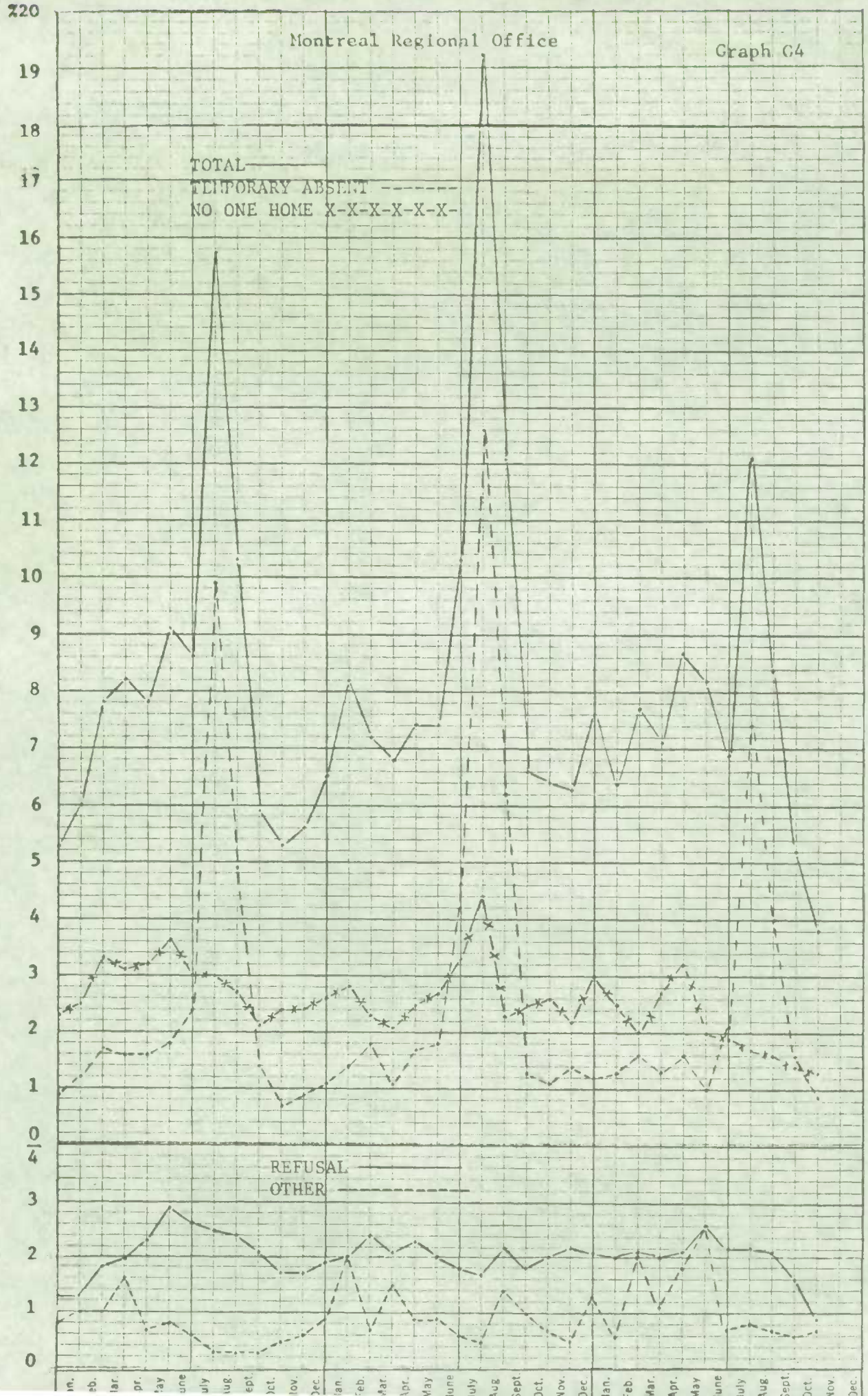
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Sept. 1974 to Oct. 1974	Non-Response Rates		Sept. 1973 to Oct. 1973	Oct. 1973 to Oct. 1974
	Oct. 1974 (%)	Sept. 1974 (%)	(%)	Oct. 1973 (%)	Sept. 1973 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	3.8	5.2	-1.4	6.4	6.6	-0.2	-2.6
T.A.	0.9	1.6	-0.7	1.1	1.3	-0.2	-0.2
N.1	1.3	1.4	-0.1	2.6	2.5	+0.1	-1.3
N.2	0.9	1.6	-0.7	2.0	1.8	+0.2	-1.1
Other	0.7	0.6	+0.1	0.7	1.0	-0.3	-

Table 4(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
40	336	1.5	2.1	5.2
41	396	1.5	2.5	6.1
42	216	5.6	4.9	3.3
43	1,000	2.4	9.8	15.4
44	530	3.2	7.0	8.1
45	663	2.0	5.3	10.2
46	509	2.8	5.7	7.8
47	2,858	5.4	62.7	43.9


Montreal Regional Office
Graph G4
TOTAL
TEMPORARY ABSENT
NO ONE HOME X-X-X-X-X-X-
REFUSAL
OTHER
20
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

OTTAWA REGIONAL OFFICE

October, 1974

Table 5(a)

Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Sept. 1974 to Oct. 1974 (%)	Non-Response Rates		Sept. 1973 to Oct. 1973 (%)	Oct. 1973 to Oct. 1974 (%)
	Oct. 1974 (%)	Sept. 1974 (%)		Oct. 1973 (%)	Sept. 1973 (%)		
Overall	5.0	4.2	+0.8	6.2	6.6	-0.4	-1.2
T.A.	1.7	1.5	+0.2	1.0	1.5	-0.5	+0.7
N.1	2.0	1.2	+0.8	3.2	2.5	+0.7	-1.2
N.2	1.1	1.2	-0.1	1.6	1.7	-0.1	-0.5
Other	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.9	-0.5	-0.2

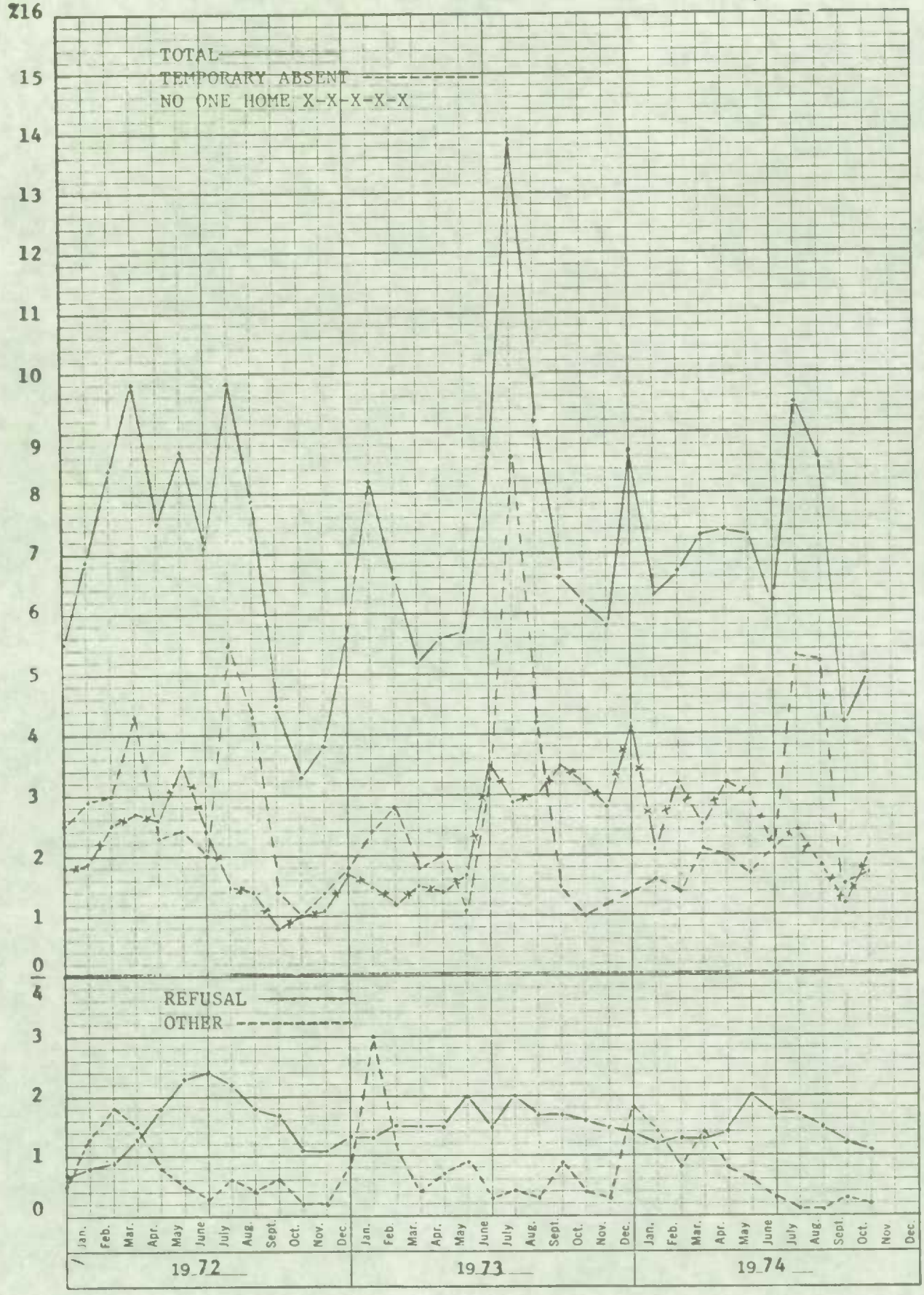
Table 5(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
40	19	0.0	0.0	0.8
48	238	5.0	11.0	11.0
49	136	5.9	7.4	6.3
50	1,125	5.7	58.7	52.1
58	643	3.9	22.9	29.8

Ottawa Regional Office

Graph G5



TORONTO REGIONAL OFFICE

October, 1974

Table 5(a)

Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Sept. 1974 to Oct. 1974	Non-Response Rates		Sept. 1973 to Oct. 1973	Oct. 1973 to Oct. 1974
	Oct. 1974 (%)	Sept. 1974 (%)	(%)	Oct. 1973 (%)	Sept. 1973 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	6.1	5.7	+0.4	4.9	6.7	-1.8	+1.2
T.A.	2.1	2.0	+0.1	1.2	1.6	-0.4	+0.9
N.1	1.8	1.4	+0.4	1.6	2.2	-0.6	+0.2
N.2	1.7	1.7	-	1.7	1.9	-0.2	-
Other	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.4	1.0	-0.6	+0.1

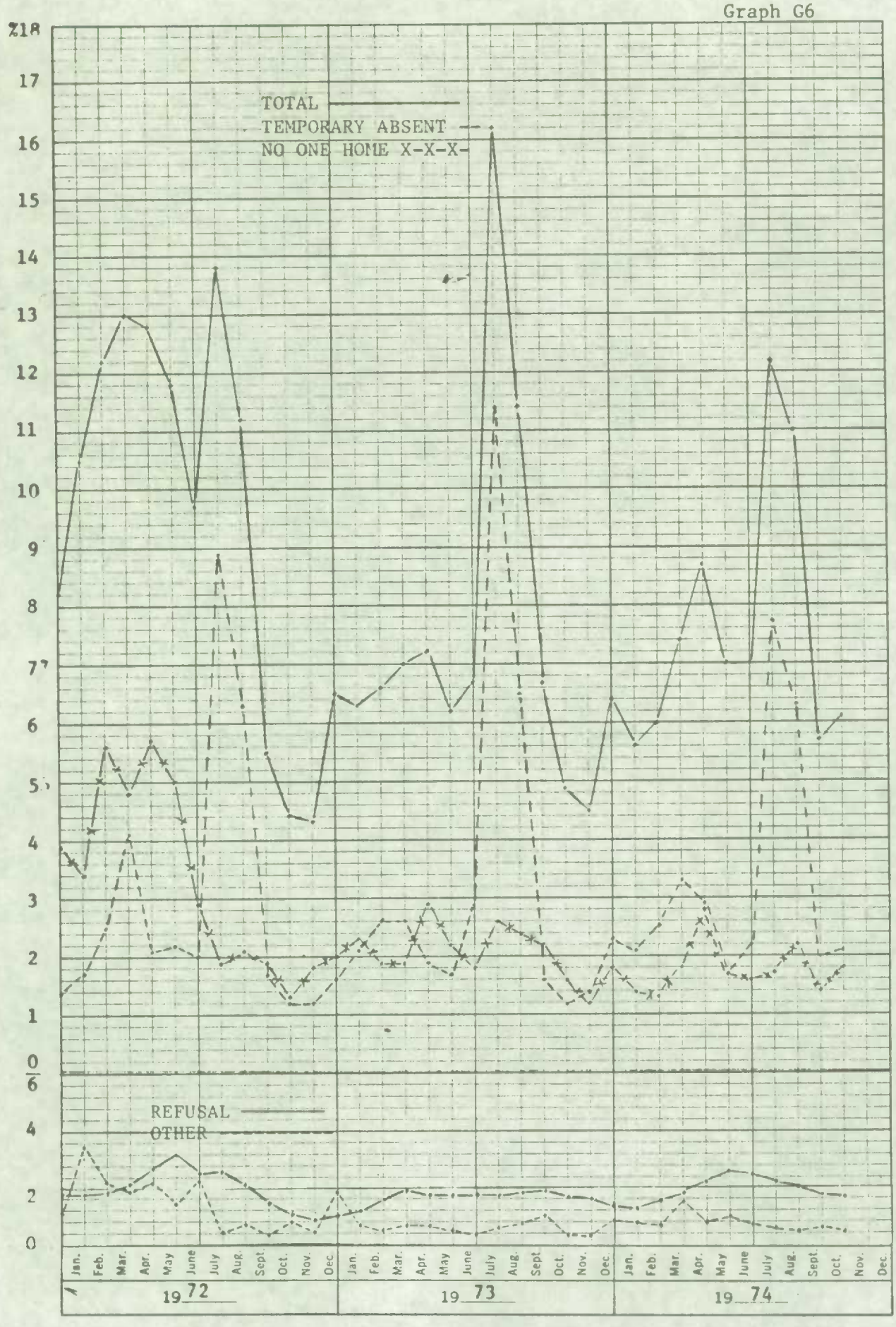
Table 6(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
51	477	7.6	8.0	6.5
52	3,146	6.8	47.5	42.7
53	1,138	3.8	9.6	15.4
54	624	6.1	8.4	8.5
55	699	5.6	8.7	9.5
56	632	4.9	6.9	8.6
57	649	7.6	10.9	8.8

Toronto Regional Office

Graph G6



WINNIPEG REGIONAL OFFICE

October, 1974

Table 7(a)

Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Sept. 1974 to Oct. 1974	Non-Response Rates		Sept. 1973 to Oct. 1973	Oct. 1973 to Oct. 1974
	Oct. 1974 (%)	Sept. 1974 (%)	(%)	Oct. 1973 (%)	Sept. 1973 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	3.3	4.3	-1.0	1.6	2.2	-0.6	+1.7
T.A.	1.0	1.7	-0.7	0.8	1.0	-0.2	+0.2
N.1	0.9	0.8	+0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.1	+0.6
N.2	1.1	0.9	+0.2	0.4	0.6	-0.2	+0.7
Other	0.3	0.9	-0.6	0.1	0.2	-0.1	+0.2

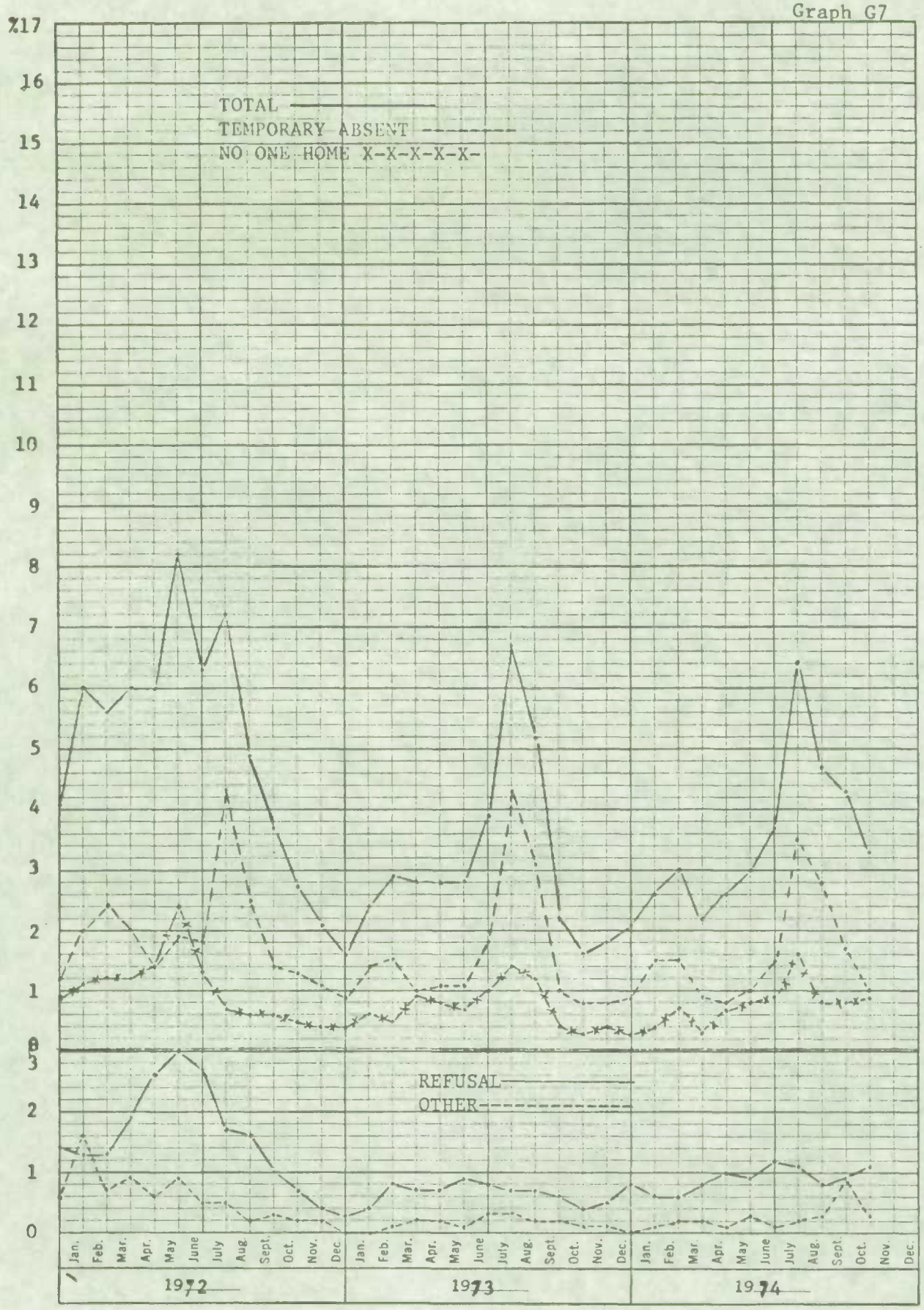
Table 7(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
509	16	0.0	0.0	0.0
59	233	2.6	5.8	7.4
60	1,048	5.2	52.9	33.1
61	157	3.8	5.8	5.0
62	67	0.0	0.0	2.1
63	120	1.6	1.9	3.8
64	272	0.8	1.9	8.6
65	141	1.4	1.9	4.5
70	504	2.4	11.5	15.9
71	315	2.9	8.7	10.0
73	289	3.5	9.6	9.1

Winnipeg Regional Office

Graph G7



EDMONTON REGIONAL OFFICE

October, 1974

Table 8(a)

Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Sept. 1974	Non-Response Rates		Sept. 1973 to Oct. 1973	Oct. 1973 to Oct. 1974
	Oct. 1974 (%)	Sept. 1974 (%)	Oct. 1974 (%)	Oct. 1973 (%)	Sept. 1973 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	4.6	4.6	-	6.1	6.3	-0.2	-1.5
T.A.	1.6	1.9	-0.3	1.2	1.5	-0.3	+0.4
N.1	1.1	1.4	-0.3	1.7	1.7	-	-0.6
N.2	0.8	0.8	-	2.3	2.2	+0.1	-1.5
Other	1.1	0.5	+0.6	0.9	0.9	-	+0.2

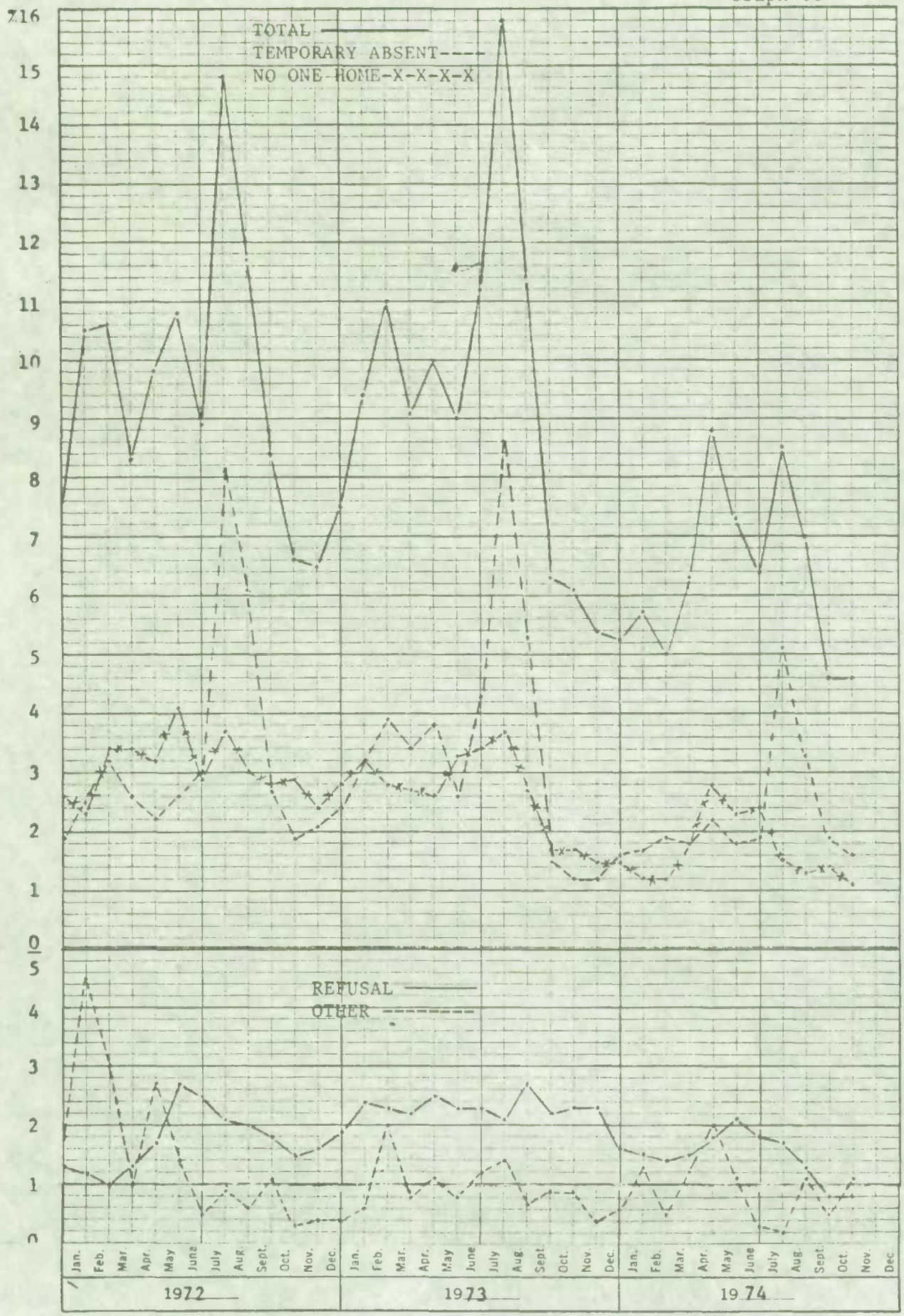
Table 8(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
72	390	2.3	4.9	9.8
74	446	2.0	4.9	11.3
80	148	30.4	24.6	3.7
81	213	8.0	9.3	5.4
82	936	5.1	26.2	23.6
83	258	4.9	6.6	6.5
84	1,210	2.8	18.6	30.5
85	199	3.5	3.8	5.0
86	165	1.2	1.1	4.2

Edmonton Regional Office

Graph G8



VANCOUVER REGIONAL OFFICE

October, 1974

Table 9(a)

Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Sept. 1974 to Oct. 1974	Non-Response Rates		Sept. 1973 to Oct. 1973	Oct. 1973 to Oct. 1974
	Oct. 1974 (%)	Sept. 1974 (%)	(%)	Oct. 1973 (%)	Sept. 1973 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	8.3	8.0	+0.3	10.2	11.7	-1.5	-1.9
T.A.	2.3	2.9	-0.6	2.4	2.9	-0.5	-0.1
N.1	2.7	1.6	+1.1	3.1	3.7	-0.6	-0.4
N.2	2.7	3.1	-0.4	4.0	4.3	-0.3	-1.3
Other	0.6	0.4	+0.2	0.7	0.8	-0.1	-0.1

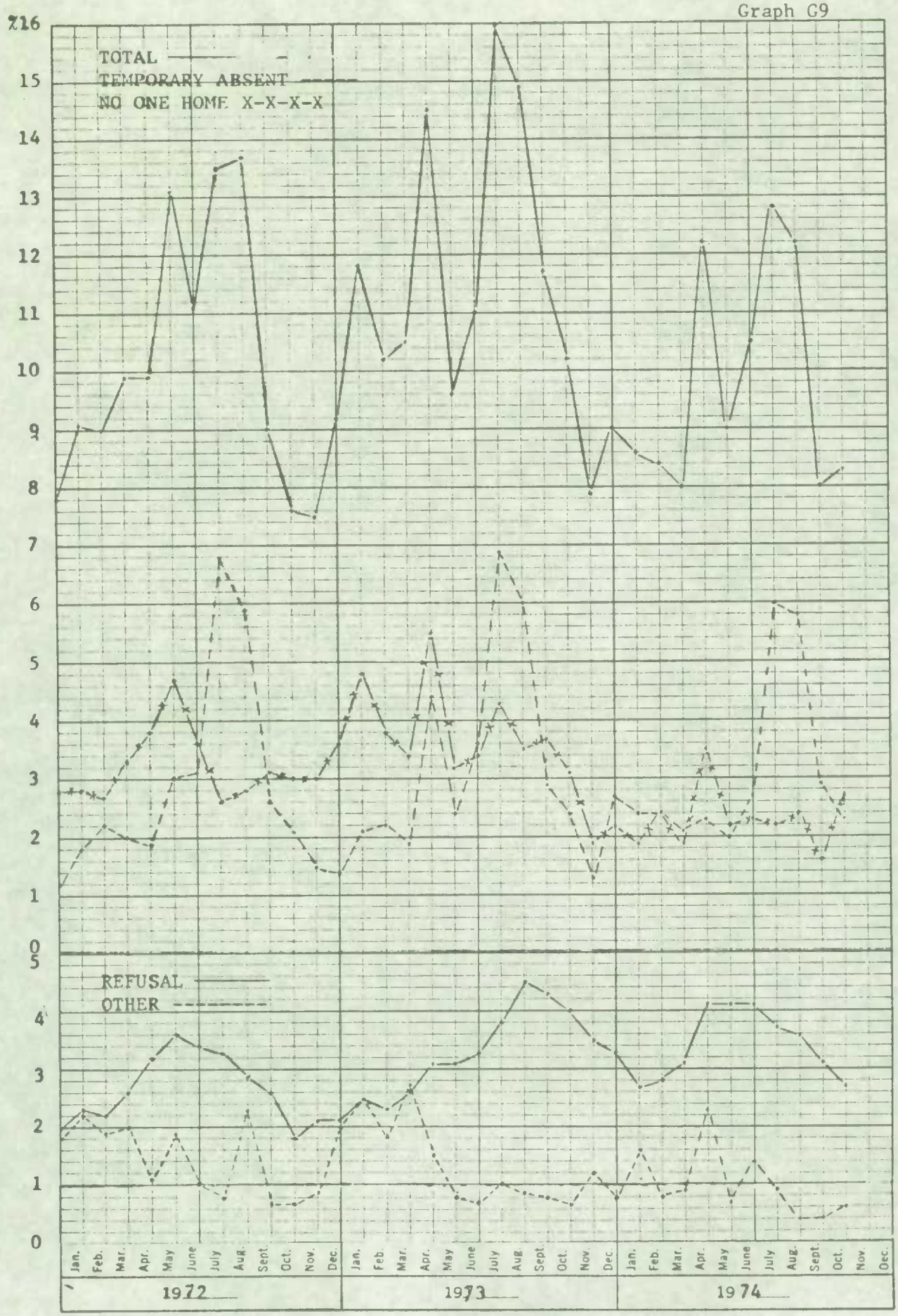
Table 9(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
90	85	8.2	2.1	2.1
91	142	7.7	3.3	3.6
92	315	6.0	5.7	7.9
93	180	11.1	6.0	4.5
94	2,128	8.3	53.3	53.3
95	805	7.2	17.5	20.2
96	58	1.7	0.3	1.5
97	225	16.0	10.9	5.6
98	52	5.8	0.9	1.3

Vancouver Regional Office

Graph G9



Definitions

1. Dwelling

A dwelling is a set of living quarters which is structurally separate and has a private entrance from outside the building or from a common hall or stairway inside the building. The entrance must be one which can be used without passing through someone else's living quarters.

2. Household

A household refers to any person or group of persons occupying a dwelling. A household may consist of a family group with or without servants, lodgers etc., or it may consist of a group of unrelated persons sharing a dwelling, or even one person living alone. Hotels, motels and institutions may also contain one or more households composed of staff members, employees, permanent residents or persons who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

3. Expected Number of Households

The expected number of households is defined as the number of households (as defined above) in a specified area. It should be noted that dwellings classified as a V-types are not included in this count since they contain no households.

4. Non-Response Rate

The non-response rate refers to the proportion of the expected number of households that were not interviewed due to their unavailability to the survey interviewer or to the back of co-operation on the part of the householder. It is the sum of the four components defined below:

(i) Temporarily absent (T.A.)

A temporarily absent household refers to a household where all the household members are absent for the entire interview week.

(ii) No one home (N1)

A non-interview household is designated as "No one home" when after a reasonable number of call backs, there was no responsible member available to interview.

(iii) Refusal (N2)

A non-interview household is designated as a "refusal" when a responsible member of the household definitely refuses to provide the survey information requested.

(iv) Other (N3-N6)

A non-interview household is designated as "other" when the non-interview is due to reasons other than those specified above. Such non-interviews may be due to no interviewer available, impassable road conditions, death, illness, language problems, interviewers' return lost in the mail, etc.

5. Economic Region (E.R.)

Each province in Canada is divided into a number of geographical areas called economic regions. An economic region is defined as an area of structural homogeneity according to such factors as soil characteristics, production and marketing possibilities and commercial and industrial potential.

6. Actual Contribution to Non-Response

This term is defined as the ratio of the number non-respondent households (ie., T.A., N1, N2, N3-N6) in an economic region (or in a regional office) to the number of non-respondent households in the regional office (or in Canada). This ratio is expressed as a percentage.

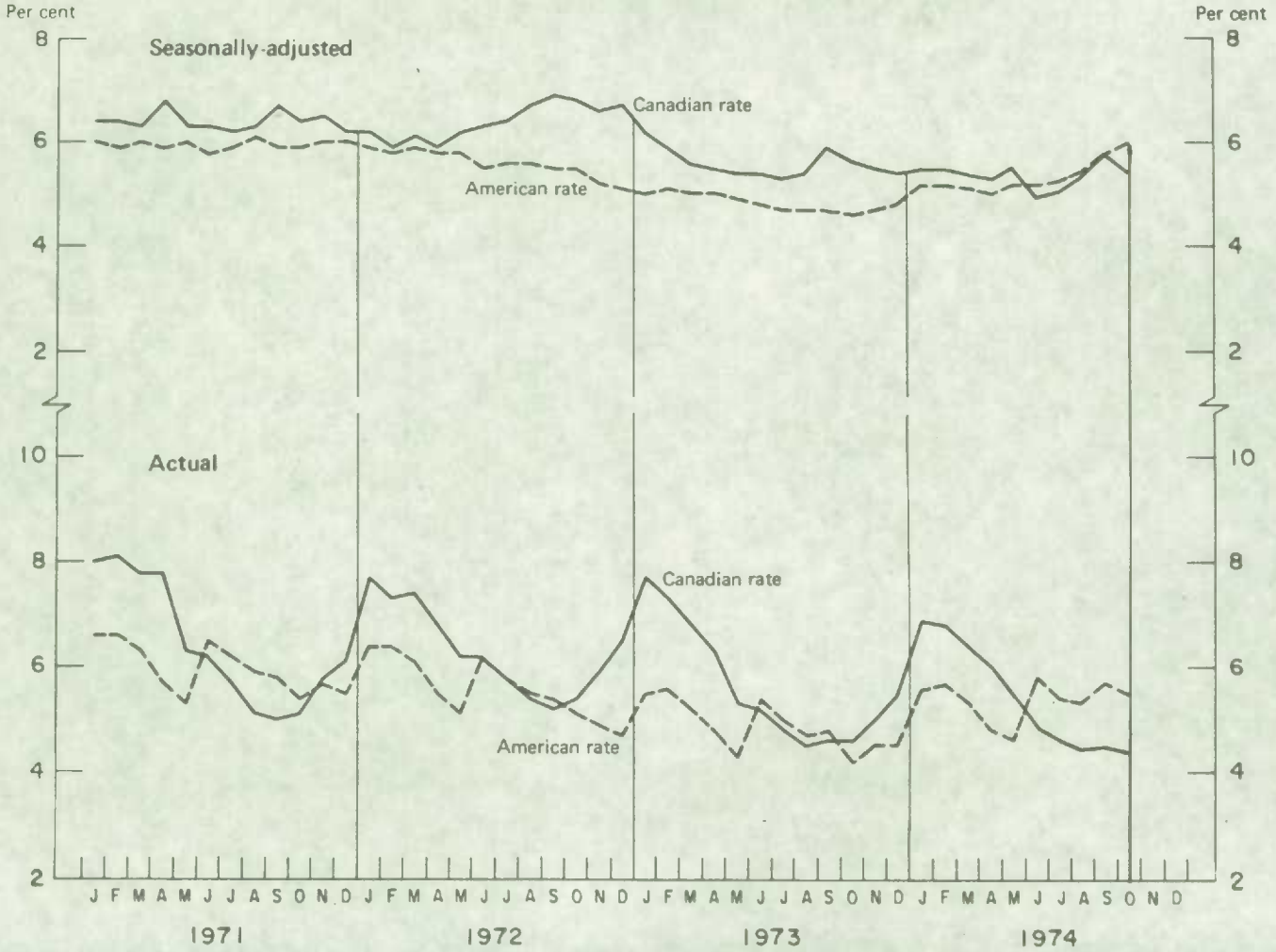
7. Expected Contribution to Non-Response

This term is defined as the ratio of the expected number of households in an economic region (or in a regional office) to the expected number of households in the regional office (or in Canada). This ratio is expressed as a percentage.

Comparison of Canadian and American Unemployment Rates,
October 1973 to October 1974

	Seasonally-Adjusted		Actual	
	Canadian	American	Canadian	American
1974 - October	5.4	6.0	4.4	5.5
September	5.8	5.8	4.5	5.7
August	5.3	5.4	4.4	5.3
July	5.1	5.3	4.6	5.4
June	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.8
May	5.5	5.2	5.4	4.6
April	5.3	5.0	6.0	4.8
March	5.4	5.1	6.4	5.3
February	5.5	5.2	6.8	5.7
January	5.5	5.2	6.9	5.6
1973 - 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

Comparison of Canadian and American Unemployment Rates by Month, January 1971 to Date



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	430			October	429	677	1.58
September	431	664	1.54	September	421	676	1.61
August	447	694	1.55	August	433	691	1.60
July	465	719	1.55	July	461	733	1.59
June	469	748	1.59	June	503	739	1.47
May	524	825	1.57	May	493	810	1.64
April	568	960	1.69	April	570	921	1.62
March	599	984	1.64	March	608	1,003	1.65
February	635	1,009	1.59	February	655	1,055	1.61
January	637	981	1.54	January	688	1,056	1.53

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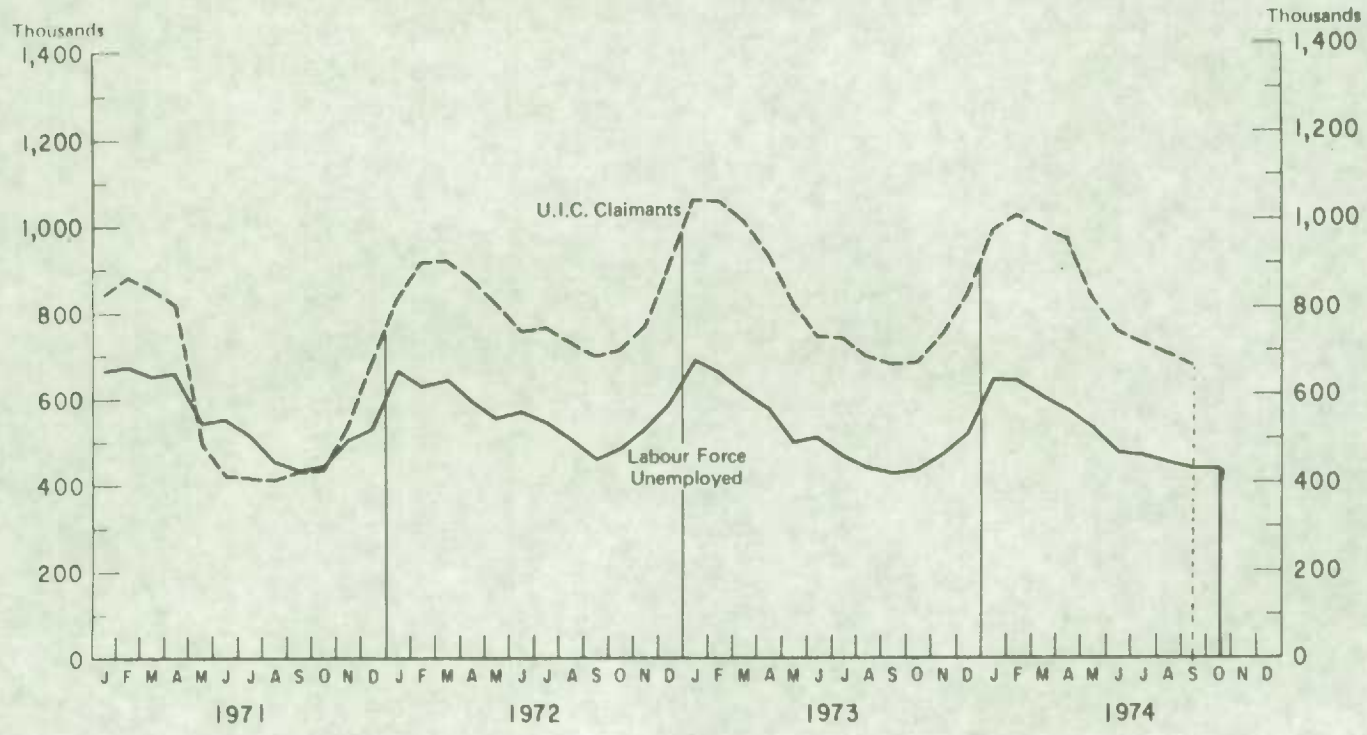
Comparison of Labour Force Unemployed and Unemployment Insurance Claimants by Month, January 1971 to Date



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

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

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

List of some differences in the concepts of claimants and unemployed

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