

*W. A. Camp*

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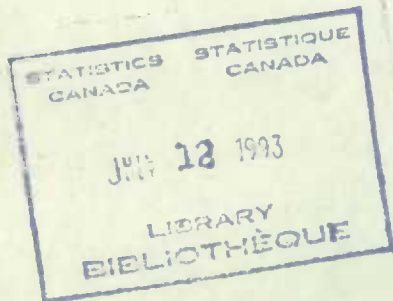
# Labour Force Quality Report

Canadian Labour Force Survey

November 1974

Confidential Restricted Circulation

Household Surveys Development Staff  
Labour Force Survey Division  
Field Division



Statistics  
Canada

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Canada

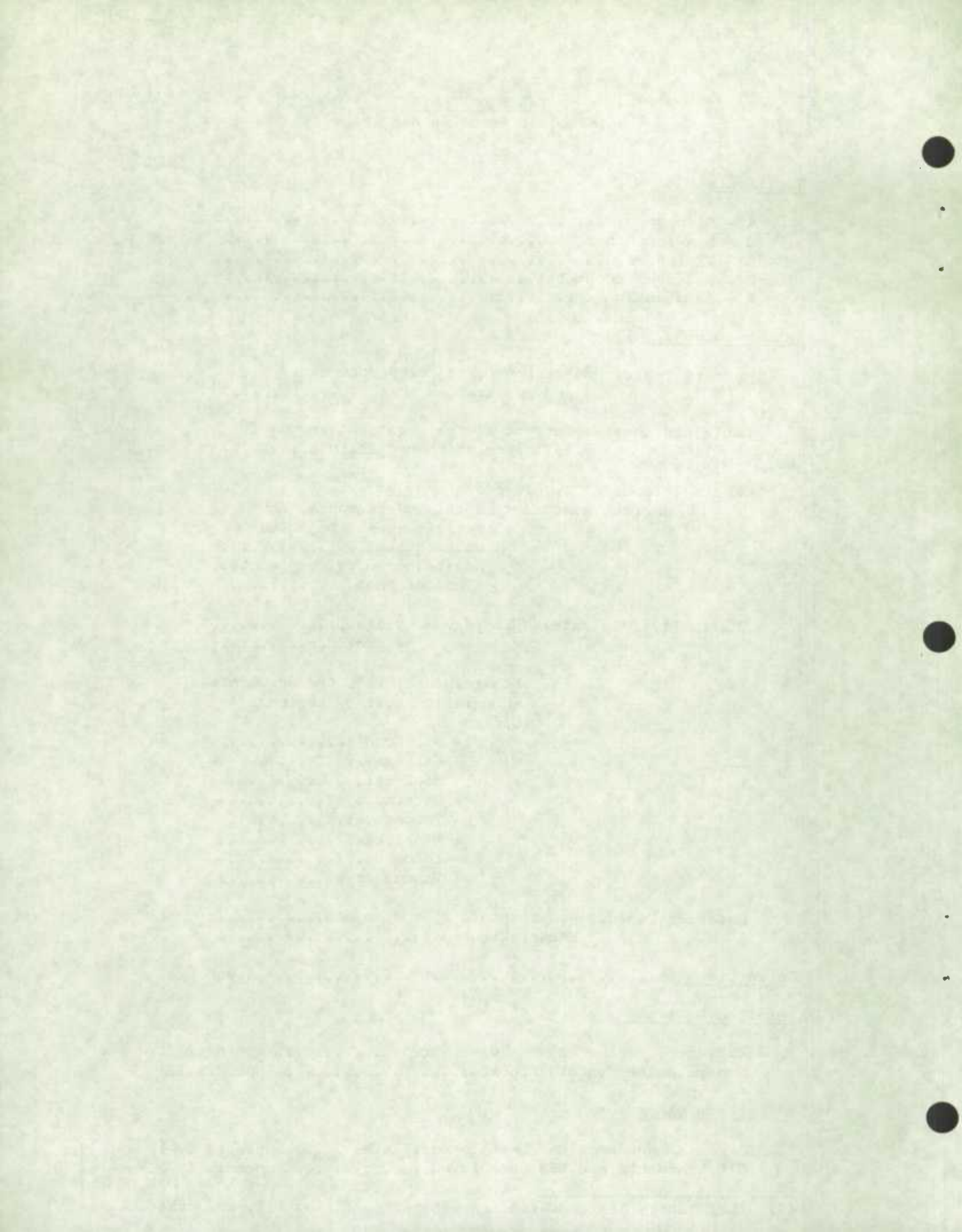
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TABLE OF CONTENTS  
(also see Guide on next page)

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Highlights</u>	
A - Slippage.....	2
B - Non-response.....	2
C - Variance.....	2
D - Rejected documents.....	3
E - Enumeration cost.....	3
 <u>Tables and Charts(1)</u>	
Summary Table: Non-response, rejected documents and enumeration cost.....	4
Table and Charts: Current slippage rates based on 1971 population projections.....	5
Charts (comparing levels for current months) : Total non-response, enu- meration cost, rejected documents.....	6
Non-response by components..	7
Binomial factors.....	8
Charts (1969 to date): Slippage - by age.....	9
- by province.....	10
Non-response, rejected documents, enumeration cost by Regional Office	
- St. John's.....	11
- Halifax.....	12
- Montreal.....	13
- Ottawa.....	14
- Toronto.....	15
- Winnipeg.....	16
- Edmonton.....	17
- Vancouver.....	18
Detailed Tables: Non-response by components.....	19
Enumeration cost.....	20
<u>Definitions</u> .....	Appendix I
 <u>Detailed Analysis</u>	
Variances in the Labour Force Survey .....	Appendix II
Non-response Monthly Report.....	Appendix III
 <u>Comparison of series</u>	
Canadian and American Unemployment Rates.....	Appendix IV-1
UIC Claimants and LFS Unemployed.....	Appendix IV-2

(1) Other tables are contained in Appendices II and III, and other charts in Appendix II.



G U I D E

	Slippage	Non-response	Variance	Rejected Documents	Enumeration Cost
	page number				
Highlights	2	2	2	3	3
Tables: Summary	5	4 and App.III	App. II	4	4
Detailed		19 and App.III	App. II		
Charts: Current Levels	5	6, 7 and App. III	8		6
Historical Series	9 and 10	11 to 18		11 to 18	11 to 18
Definitions	App. I, p. 1	App. I, p. 1 App. III, p.24	App. I, p. 1 App. II, p. 2	App. I, p.2	App. I, p. 2
Detailed Analysis		Appendix III	Appendix II		

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

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## HIGHLIGHTS

### A. SLIPPAGE

The estimated slippage rate at the Canada level increased from 4.4% in October to 4.6% in November.

1 - By Province: All provinces exhibited positive slippage rates in November. From October to November, decreases in the estimated slippage rate were noted in New Brunswick (- 0.6%), Saskatchewan (- 0.7%) and Alberta (- 1.7%). Increases in both the average size of households (+ 0.0262) and the estimated number of households (a percentage change of + 1.1%) contributed to the 1.7% decrease in the estimated slippage rate in Alberta.

On the other hand, month to month increases in the estimated slippage rate occurred in Newfoundland (+ 0.8%), Prince Edward Island (+ 0.9%), Nova Scotia (+ 0.6%), Quebec (+ 0.3%), Ontario (+ 0.5%), Manitoba (+ 0.4%) and British Columbia (+ 0.6%). Decreases in the average size of households mainly contributed to the increases in slippage in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. However, in Prince Edward Island the increase in slippage was largely due to a decrease in the estimated number of households (a percentage change of - 1.1%).

2 - By Age Group at the Canada Level: All age groups showed positive slippage rates in November. Increases in the estimated slippage rates were noted in the 14-19 (+ 0.5%), 25-44 (+ 0.4%) and 65 and over (+ 0.6%) age groups whereas decreases occurred in the 20-24 (- 0.4%) and 45-64 (- 0.1%) age groups.

### B. NON-RESPONSE

The overall non-response rate at the Canada level decreased from 5.5% in October to 4.3% in November. Furthermore, all the components of non-response exhibited month to month decreases in their rates.

Compared with the November non-response rate of 5.2% last year, this year's rate was lower. The lower rate, this year, was due to decreases in the T.A., N1 and N2 components.

### C. VARIANCE

At the Canada level the coefficient of variation of Employed decreased slightly from 0.35% in October to 0.34% in November in conjunction with a decrease in the level of employed from 9,269 thousand to 9,189 thousand while the coefficient of variation of Unemployed increased from 2.55% to 2.67% despite an increase in the level of this estimate from 430 thousand to 493 thousand. The coefficient of variation of In Labour Force at the Canada level dropped slightly from 0.31% to 0.30% in November.

At the provincial levels decreases in the coefficients of variation of Employed were observed in the province of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and

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Ontario along with decreases in the levels of the estimates in all provinces. For the characteristic Unemployed increases in the coefficients of variation occurred in the provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Alberta.

Of the 33 estimates considered, namely estimates of Employed, Unemployed and Not In Labour Force at the Canada and provincial levels, there were 7 estimates for which the coefficient of variation as calculated on the basis of the November survey results differed from the symbol published in the monthly release. Of these 7, there were 4 cases - Employed in Nfld. and Unemployed in Canada, Quebec and Alberta - for which the estimated coefficient of variation calculated on the basis of the November survey results was larger than the published coefficient of variation which is calculated as the average of the monthly coefficients of variation over 1973. For the estimates of In Labour Force in PEI, Ontario and Alberta the calculated coefficient of variation was less than the published coefficient of variation.

#### 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 December Quality Report.

#### E. ENUMERATION COSTS

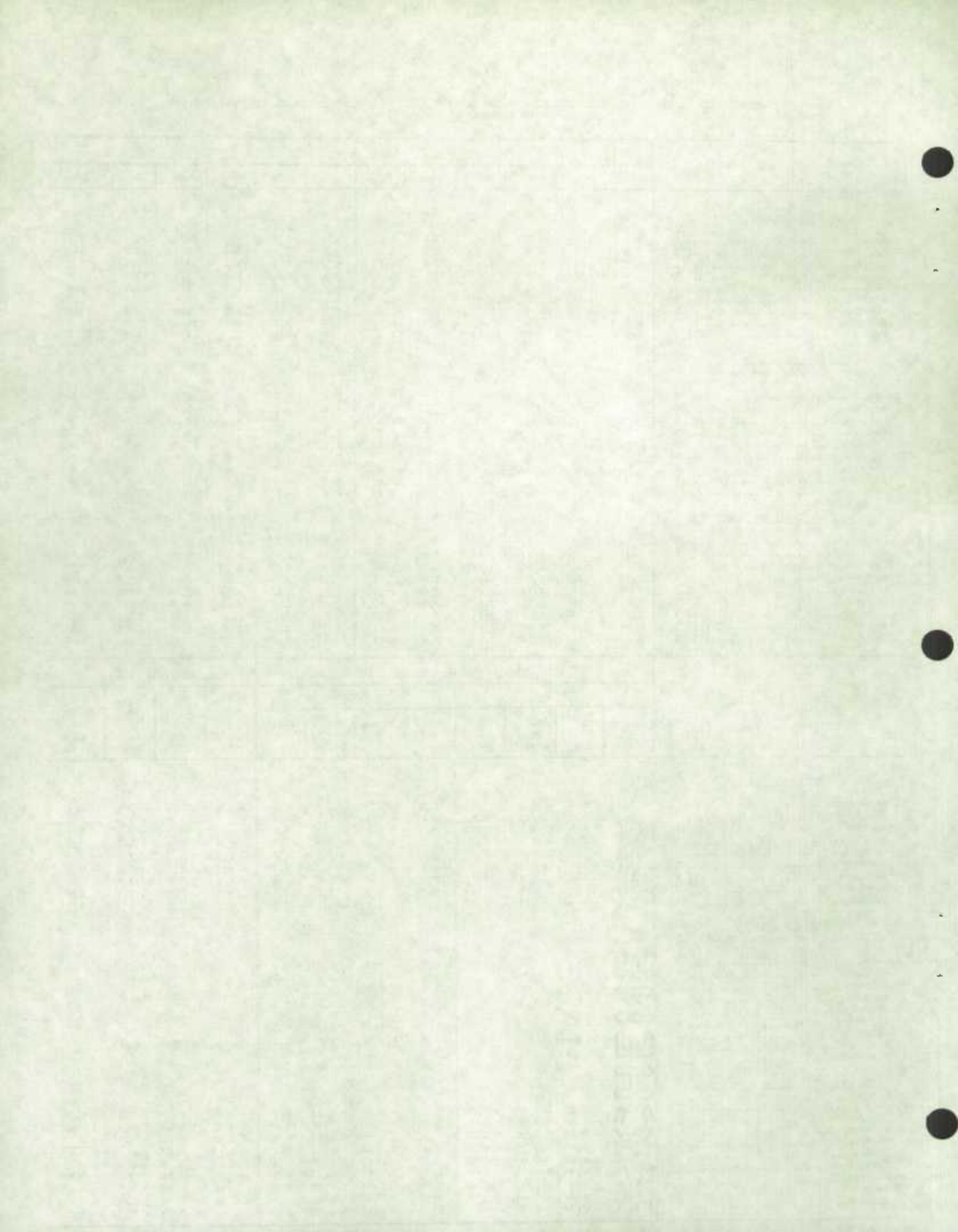
The November Labour Force enumeration costs at the Canada level was calculated at \$2.69 per sample household, an increase of 34 cents from the October coverage of \$2.35. However, the reduced rate for October was the result of the cost sharing benefit of conducting the Travel Survey in conjunction with the Labour Force Survey during that month. If we compare enumeration costs for November with September, the reduction amounts to 3 cents per household, from \$2.72 in September to \$2.69 for November.

At the Regional levels, all offices had increases ranging from 21 to 51 cents between October and November. However, when November costs are compared with September, we find that 5 regions has decreases ranging from 2 to 15 cents, while Halifax, Ottawa and Winnipeg had increases of 5, 12 and 15 cents respectively.



Non-response Rates, Rejected Document Rates and Enumeration Cost per Household by Regional Office  
June to November 1973 and 1974

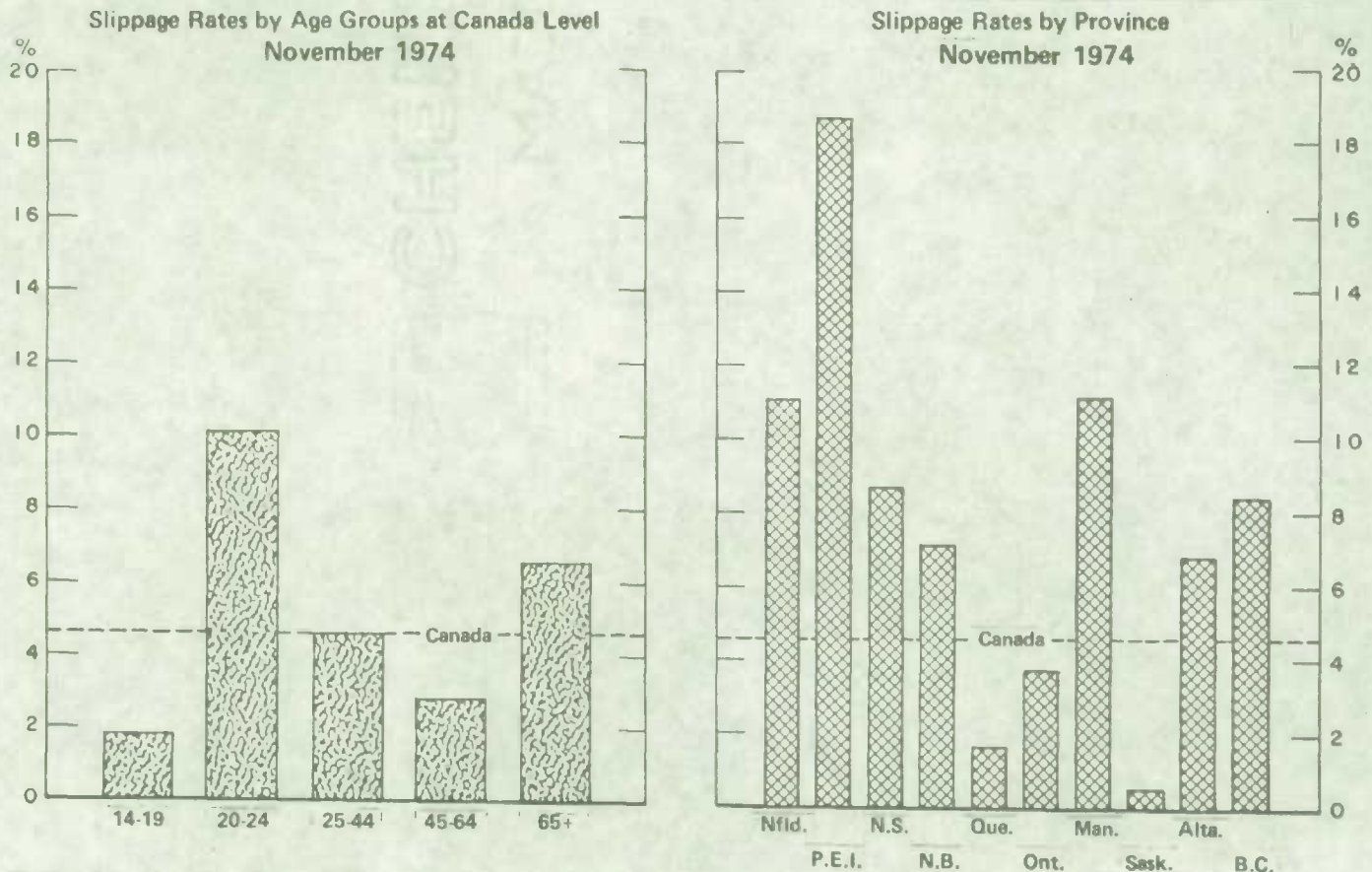
	1974						1973					
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June
	<b>Non-response</b>											
Canada .....	4.3	5.5	5.6	8.8	10.4	6.8	5.2	5.7	6.5	10.9	15.1	8.4
St. John's .....	3.4	4.7	4.4	5.7	6.2	5.1	2.7	3.3	2.4	9.7	14.0	5.4
Halifax .....	6.0	6.7	6.2	8.7	10.0	6.6	5.5	5.5	6.1	9.8	13.4	8.1
Montréal .....	3.4	3.8	5.2	8.4	12.1	6.9	6.3	6.4	6.6	12.1	19.2	10.3
Ottawa .....	4.2	5.0	4.2	8.6	9.5	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.6	9.2	13.9	8.6
Toronto .....	5.0	6.1	5.7	11.0	12.2	7.0	4.5	4.9	6.7	11.4	16.2	6.7
Winnipeg .....	1.7	3.3	4.3	4.7	6.4	3.7	1.8	1.6	2.2	5.2	6.7	3.9
Edmonton .....	2.6	4.6	4.6	7.0	8.5	6.4	5.4	6.1	6.3	11.4	15.8	11.2
Vancouver .....	6.2	8.3	8.0	12.2	12.8	10.5	7.9	10.2	11.7	14.9	16.0	11.0
<b>Rejected Documents (Regular Labour Force Items)</b>												
Canada .....						10.2	7.1	7.8	8.5	9.9	9.1	9.0
St. John's .....						8.4	6.0	7.3	6.2	6.8	5.1	6.3
Halifax .....						11.5	7.4	7.1	7.9	10.0	10.0	9.8
Montréal .....						8.9	5.7	6.4	7.2	8.7	8.8	7.8
Ottawa .....						8.4	6.1	8.0	9.2	12.0	9.3	7.6
Toronto .....						11.7	7.4	8.8	9.9	10.6	10.7	11.0
Winnipeg .....						8.4	6.2	6.9	7.0	8.8	6.3	5.8
Edmonton .....						11.1	7.7	8.3	9.1	11.0	8.1	9.9
Vancouver .....						9.9	9.9	10.0	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.4
<b>Enumeration Cost per Household</b>												
Canada .....	2.69	2.35	2.72	2.73	2.70	2.56	2.41	2.52	2.46	2.24	1.98	2.20
St. John's .....	3.31	2.93	3.33	3.32	3.26	3.04	2.75	2.89	2.71	2.50	2.10	2.50
Halifax .....	2.69	2.31	2.64	2.59	2.57	2.32	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.10	1.89	2.02
Montréal .....	2.76	2.33	2.81	2.88	2.81	2.45	2.58	2.70	2.66	2.41	2.07	2.30
Ottawa .....	2.83	2.56	2.71	2.76	2.73	2.68	2.53	2.66	2.68	2.44	2.07	2.49
Toronto .....	2.65	2.34	2.80	2.64	2.68	2.67	2.47	2.67	2.60	2.37	2.09	2.37
Winnipeg .....	2.74	2.23	2.59	2.71	2.60	2.61	2.39	2.48	2.40	2.22	2.16	2.25
Edmonton .....	2.56	2.33	2.60	2.69	2.65	2.53	2.22	2.29	2.24	2.06	1.72	1.91
Vancouver .....	2.45	2.24	2.54	2.63	2.65	2.58	2.19	2.37	2.20	1.92	1.84	2.01
<b>Month-to-Month Change</b>												
	1974				1973				Year-to-Year Change			
	Oct. to Nov.	Sept. to Oct.	Aug. to Sept.	July to Aug.	Oct. to Nov.	Sept. to Oct.	Aug. to Sept.	July to Aug.	Nov. 1973 to Nov. 1974	Oct. 1973 to Oct. 1974	Sept. 1973 to Sept. 1974	Aug. 1973 to Aug. 1974
<b>Non-response</b>												
Canada .....	- 1.2	- 0.1	- 3.2	- 1.6	- 0.5	- 0.8	- 4.4	- 4.2	- 0.9	- 0.2	- 0.9	- 2.1
St. John's .....	- 1.3	+ 0.3	- 1.3	- 0.5	- 0.6	+ 0.9	- 7.3	- 4.3	+ 0.7	+ 1.4	+ 2.0	- 4.0
Halifax .....	- 0.7	+ 0.5	- 2.5	- 1.3	-	- 0.6	- 3.7	- 3.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Montréal .....	- 0.4	- 1.4	- 3.2	- 3.7	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 5.5	- 7.1	- 2.9	- 2.6	- 1.4	- 3.7
Ottawa .....	- 0.8	+ 0.8	- 4.4	- 0.9	- 0.4	- 0.4	- 2.6	- 4.7	- 1.6	- 1.2	- 2.4	- 0.6
Toronto .....	- 1.1	+ 0.4	- 5.3	- 1.2	- 0.4	- 1.8	- 4.7	- 4.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.2	- 1.0	- 0.4
Winnipeg .....	- 1.6	- 1.0	- 0.4	- 1.7	+ 0.2	- 0.6	- 3.0	- 1.5	- 0.1	+ 1.7	+ 2.1	- 0.5
Edmonton .....	- 2.0	-	- 2.4	- 1.5	- 0.7	- 0.2	- 5.1	- 4.4	- 2.8	- 1.5	- 1.7	- 4.4
Vancouver .....	- 2.1	+ 0.3	- 4.2	- 0.6	- 2.3	- 1.5	- 3.2	- 1.1	- 1.7	- 1.9	- 3.7	- 2.7
<b>Rejected Documents (Regular Labour Force Items)</b>												
Canada .....					- 0.7	- 0.7	- 1.4	+ 0.8				
St. John's .....					- 1.3	+ 1.1	- 0.6	+ 1.7				
Halifax .....					+ 0.3	- 0.8	- 2.1	-				
Montréal .....					- 0.7	- 0.8	- 1.5	- 0.1				
Ottawa .....					- 1.9	- 1.2	- 2.8	+ 2.7				
Toronto .....					- 1.4	- 1.1	- 0.7	- 0.1				
Winnipeg .....					- 0.7	- 0.1	- 1.8	+ 2.5				
Edmonton .....					- 0.6	- 0.8	- 1.9	+ 2.9				
Vancouver .....					- 0.1	- 1.0	-	+ 0.4				
<b>Enumeration Cost per Household</b>												
Canada .....	+ 0.34	- 0.37	- 0.01	+ 0.03	- 0.11	+ 0.06	+ 0.22	+ 0.26	+ 0.28	- 0.17	+ 0.26	+ 0.49
St. John's .....	+ 0.38	- 0.40	+ 0.01	+ 0.06	- 0.14	+ 0.18	+ 0.21	+ 0.40	+ 0.56	+ 0.04	+ 0.62	+ 0.82
Halifax .....	+ 0.38	- 0.33	+ 0.05	+ 0.02	-	-	+ 0.19	+ 0.21	+ 0.40	+ 0.02	+ 0.35	+ 0.49
Montréal .....	+ 0.43	- 0.48	- 0.07	+ 0.07	- 0.12	+ 0.04	+ 0.25	+ 0.34	+ 0.18	- 0.37	+ 0.15	+ 0.47
Ottawa .....	+ 0.27	- 0.15	- 0.05	+ 0.03	- 0.13	- 0.02	+ 0.24	+ 0.37	+ 0.30	- 0.10	+ 0.03	+ 0.32
Toronto .....	+ 0.31	- 0.46	+ 0.16	- 0.04	- 0.20	+ 0.07	+ 0.23	+ 0.28	+ 0.18	- 0.33	+ 0.20	+ 0.27
Winnipeg .....	+ 0.51	- 0.36	- 0.12	+ 0.11	- 0.09	+ 0.08	+ 0.18	+ 0.06	+ 0.35	- 0.25	+ 0.19	+ 0.49
Edmonton .....	+ 0.23	- 0.27	- 0.09	+ 0.04	- 0.07	+ 0.05	+ 0.18	+ 0.34	+ 0.34	+ 0.04	+ 0.36	+ 0.63
Vancouver .....	+ 0.21	- 0.30	- 0.09	- 0.02	- 0.18	+ 0.17	+ 0.28	+ 0.08	+ 0.26	- 0.13	+ 0.34	+ 0.71



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

	1974						1973	Oct. 1974 to Nov. 1974	Nov. 1973 to Nov. 1974
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Nov.		
Total .....	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.8	+ 0.2	- 0.2
14-19 years .....	1.8	1.3	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.9	+ 0.5	- 2.1
20-24 years .....	10.1	10.5	10.1	10.5	10.0	10.5	6.8	- 0.4	+ 3.3
25-44 years .....	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.8	5.4	5.2	5.0	+ 0.4	- 0.4
45-64 years .....	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.0	3.7	- 0.1	- 0.9
65 and over .....	6.6	6.0	5.7	4.2	4.3	4.0	5.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.9
Nfld. ....	11.1	10.3	11.1	11.3	10.8	10.9	9.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.9
P.E.I. ....	18.7	17.8	17.5	13.9	13.6	8.8	7.5	+ 0.9	+ 11.2
N.S. ....	8.7	8.1	8.7	9.3	9.5	10.2	9.2	+ 0.6	- 0.5
N.B. ....	7.1	7.7	7.2	8.9	9.3	8.5	9.3	- 0.6	- 2.2
Qué. ....	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.5	2.0	1.6	3.2	+ 0.3	- 1.5
Ont. ....	3.7	3.2	3.7	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.4	+ 0.5	- 0.7
Man. ....	11.1	10.7	8.6	9.0	5.7	5.0	4.7	+ 0.4	+ 6.4
Sask. ....	0.5	1.2	0.7	- 0.3	- 1.4	- 0.1	2.0	- 0.7	- 1.5
Alta. ....	6.8	8.5	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.6	6.1	- 1.7	+ 0.7
B.C. ....	8.4	7.8	8.0	8.8	8.8	8.5	6.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.8

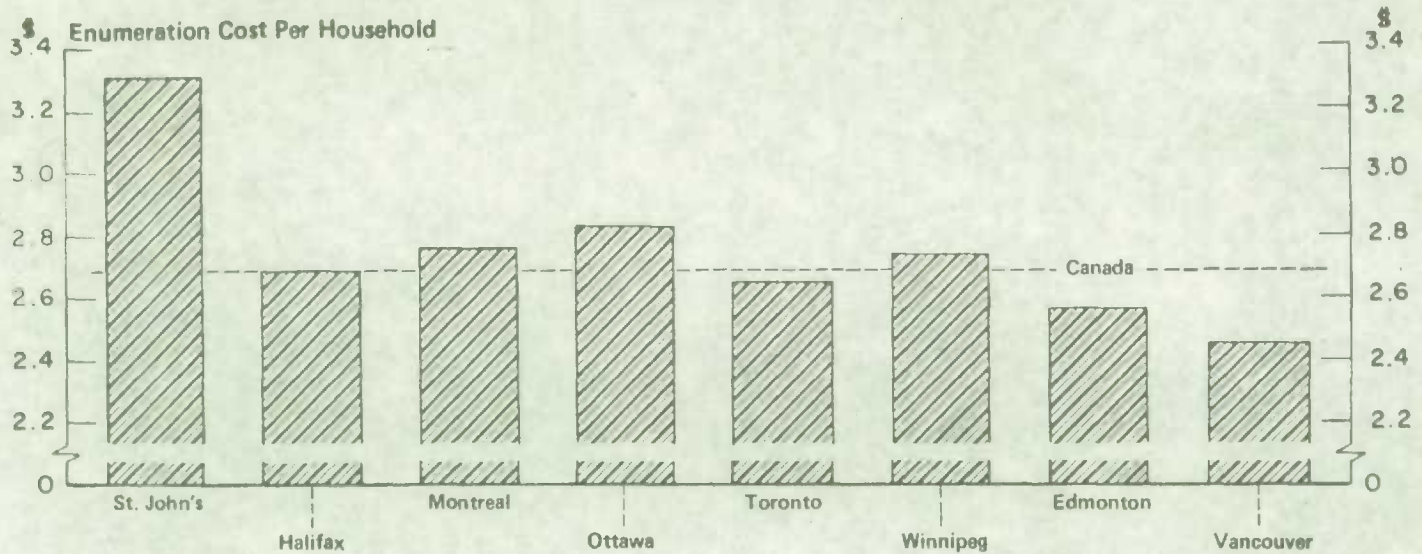
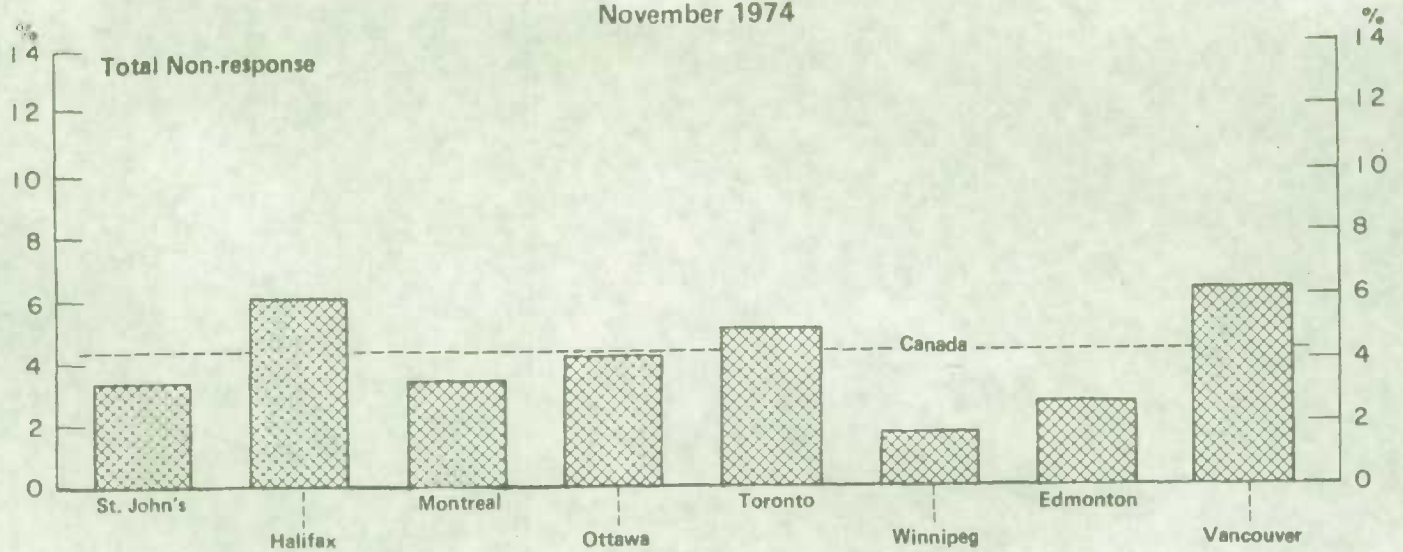
(1) The above Rates are calculated on Population Projections Based on 1971 Census.



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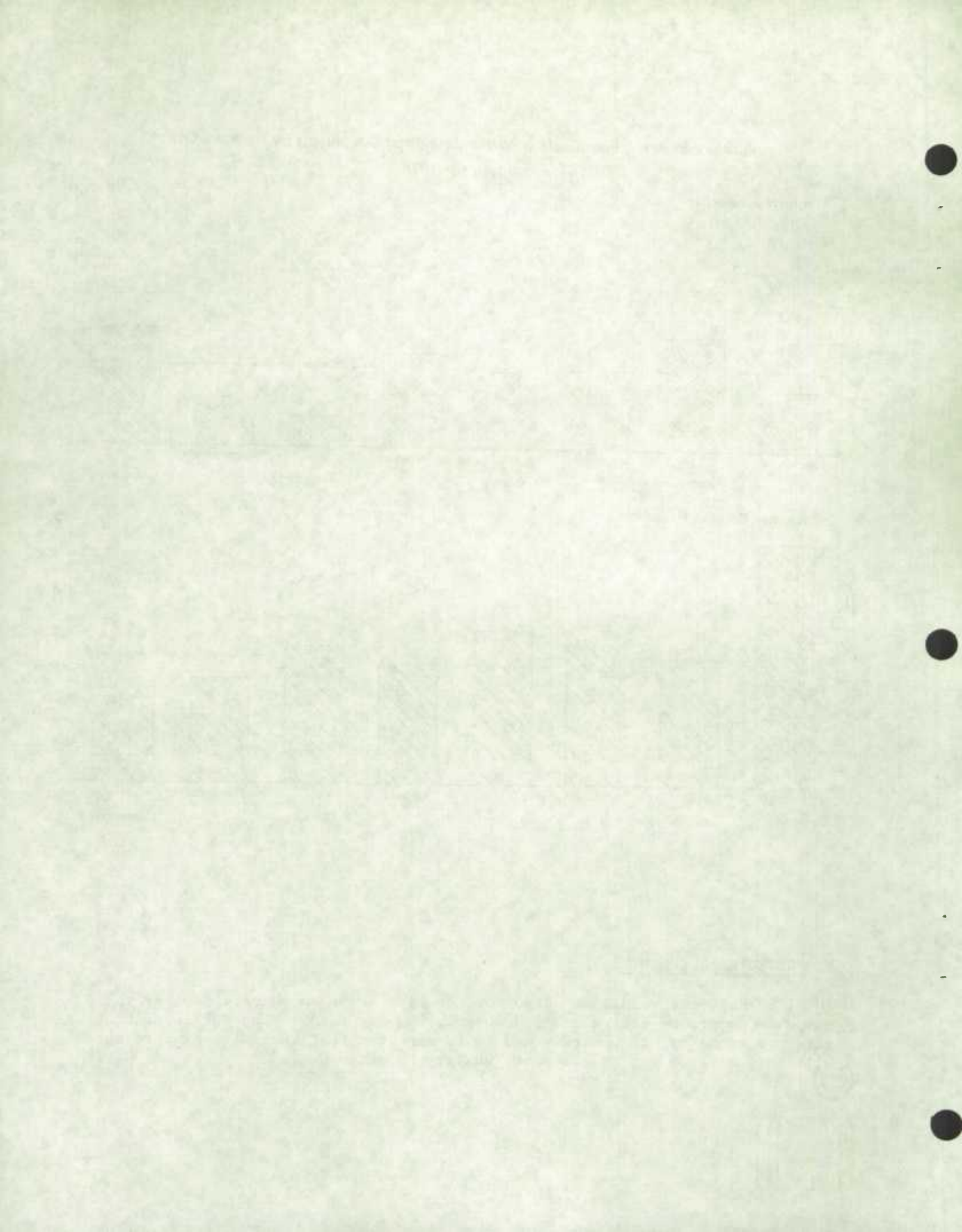
WATER  
CHEMISTRY

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



REJECTED DOCUMENTS

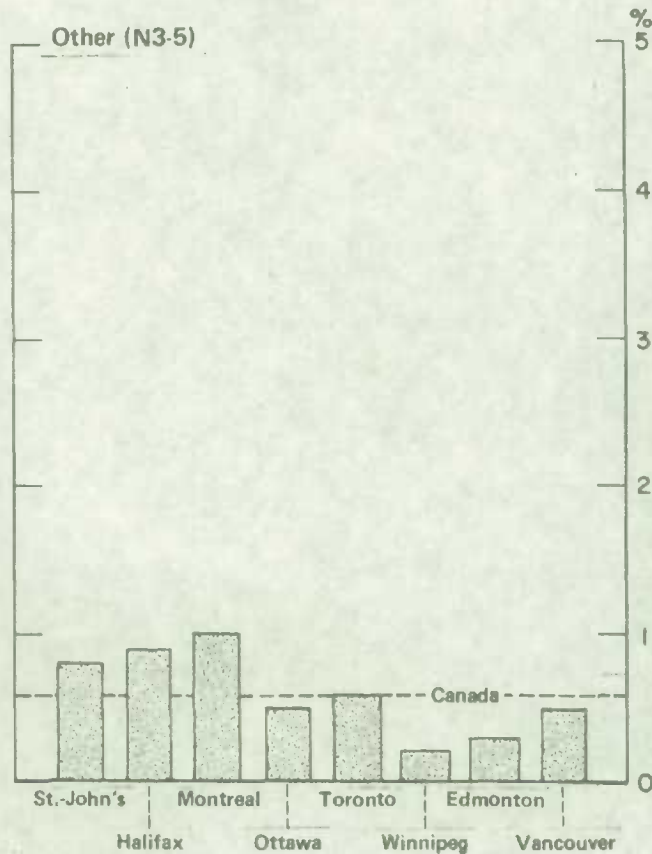
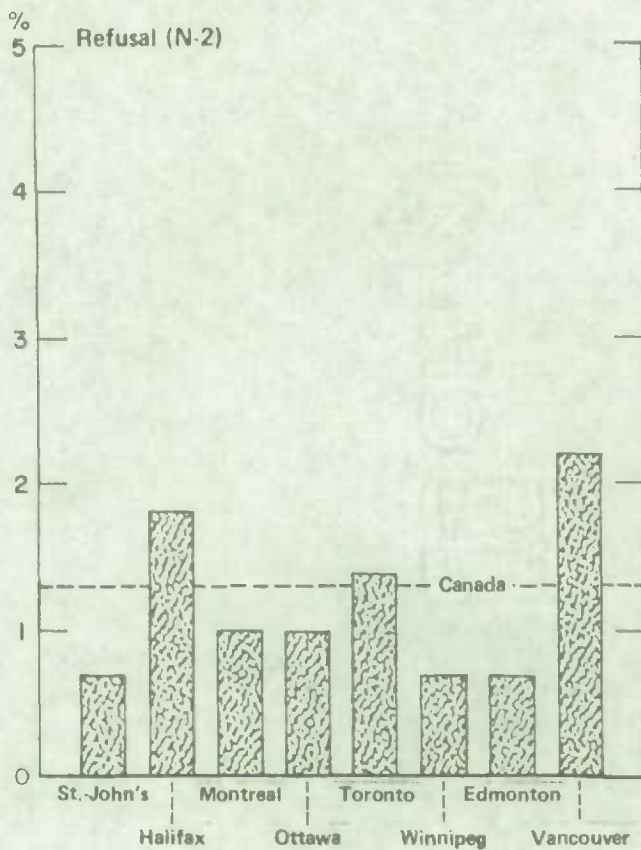
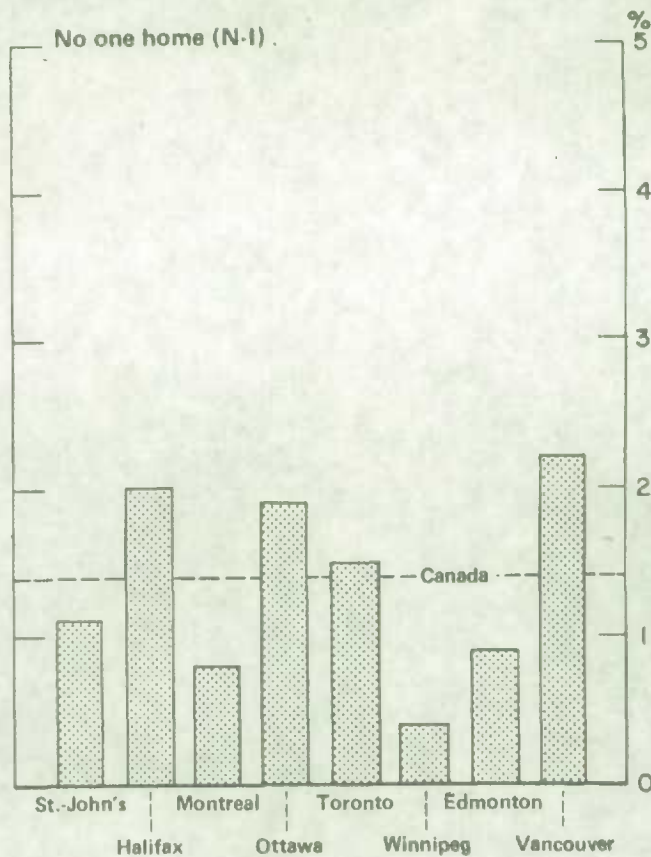
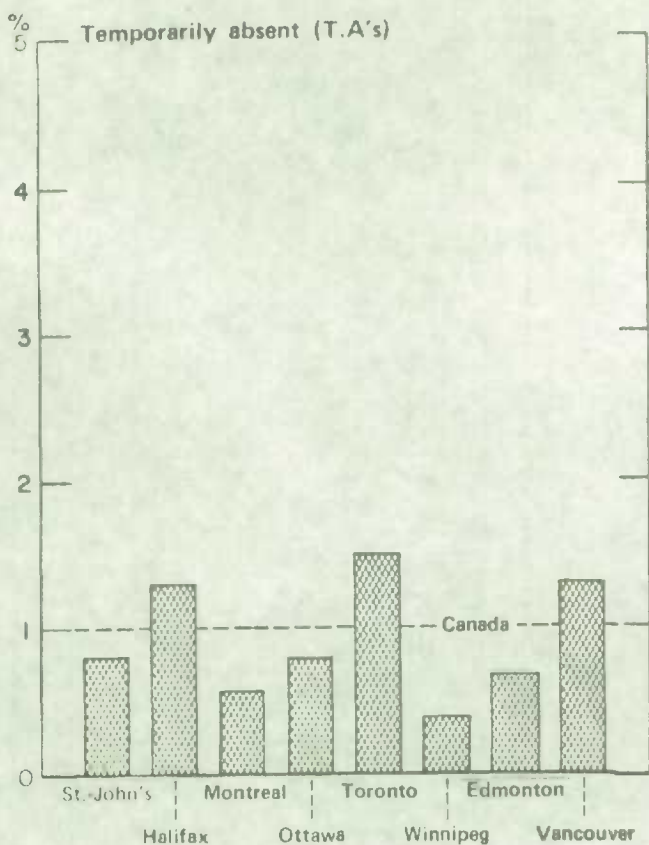
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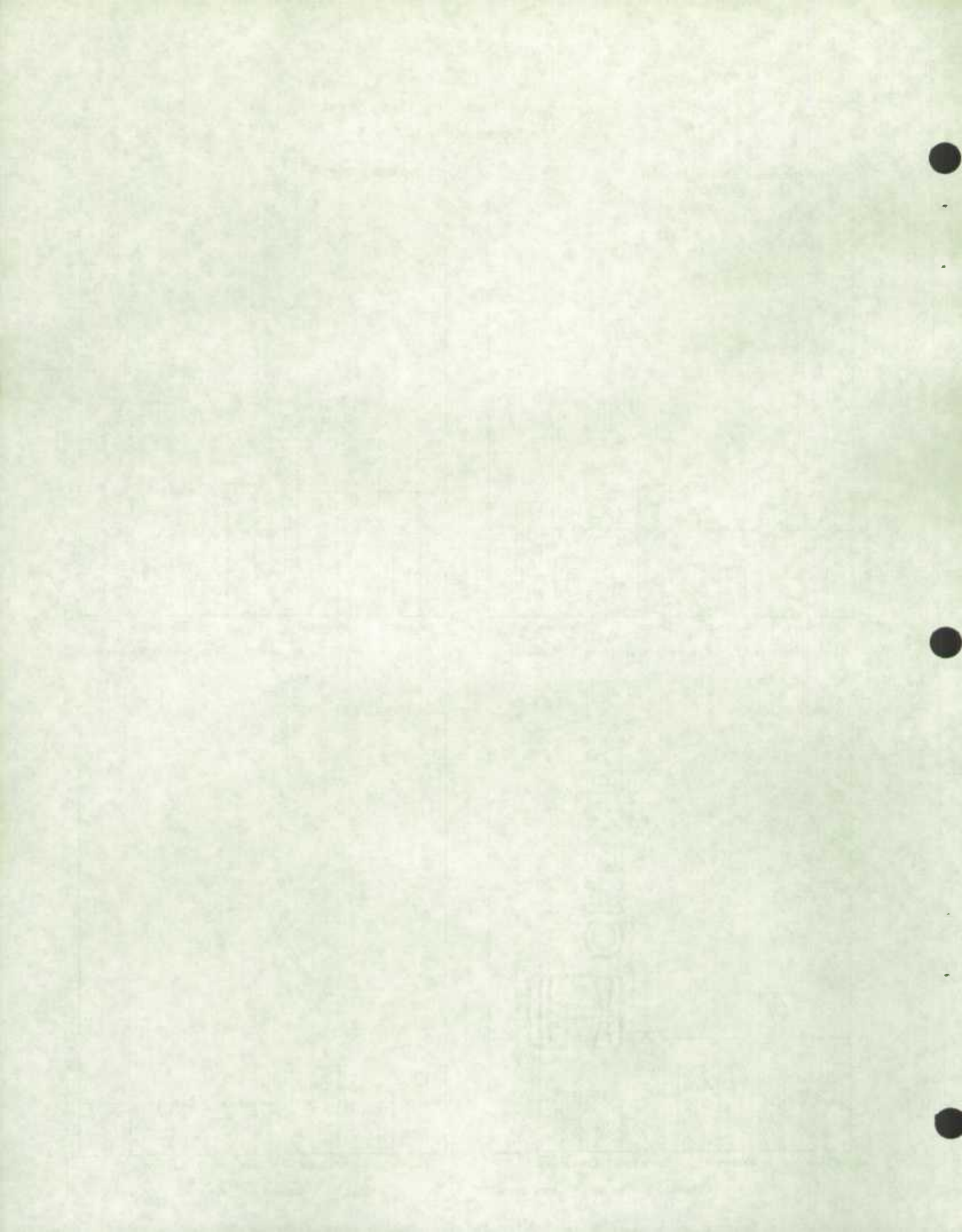




### Non-response Rates, by Component

November 1974





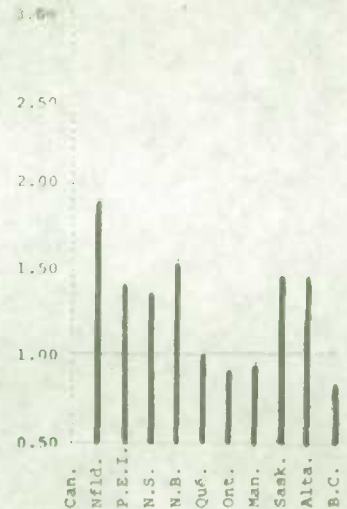
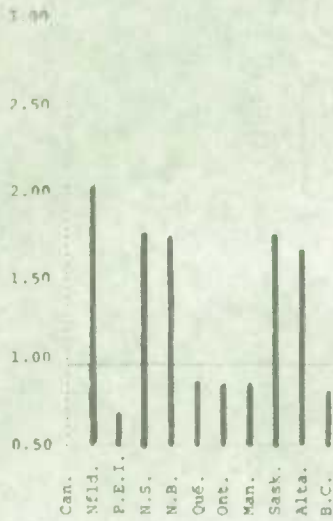
Binomial Factors for the Labour Force, Employed and Unemployed

Canada and the provinces

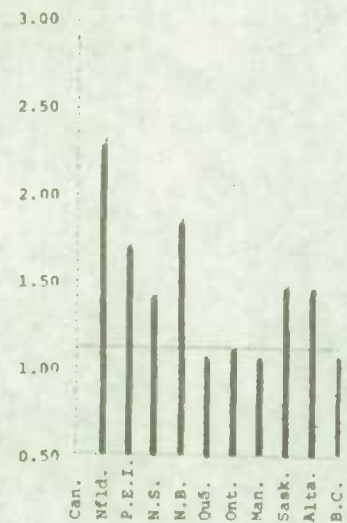
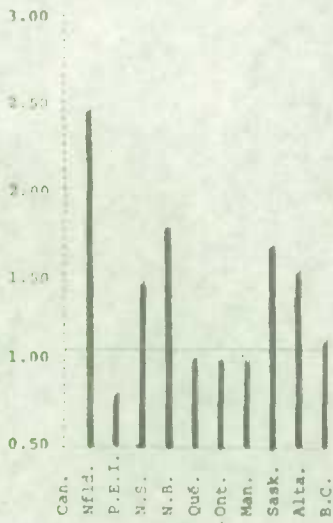
November 1974

October 1974

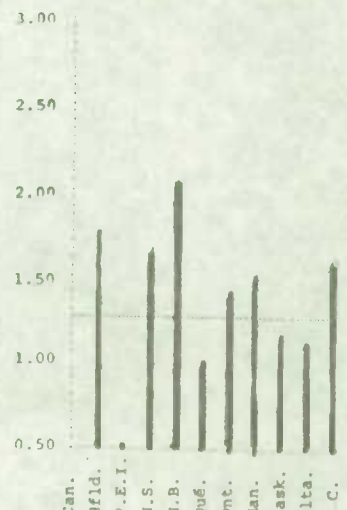
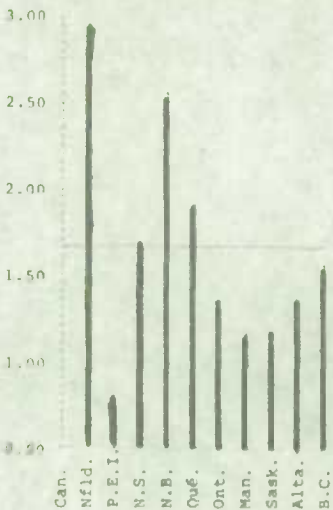
Labour Force



Employed

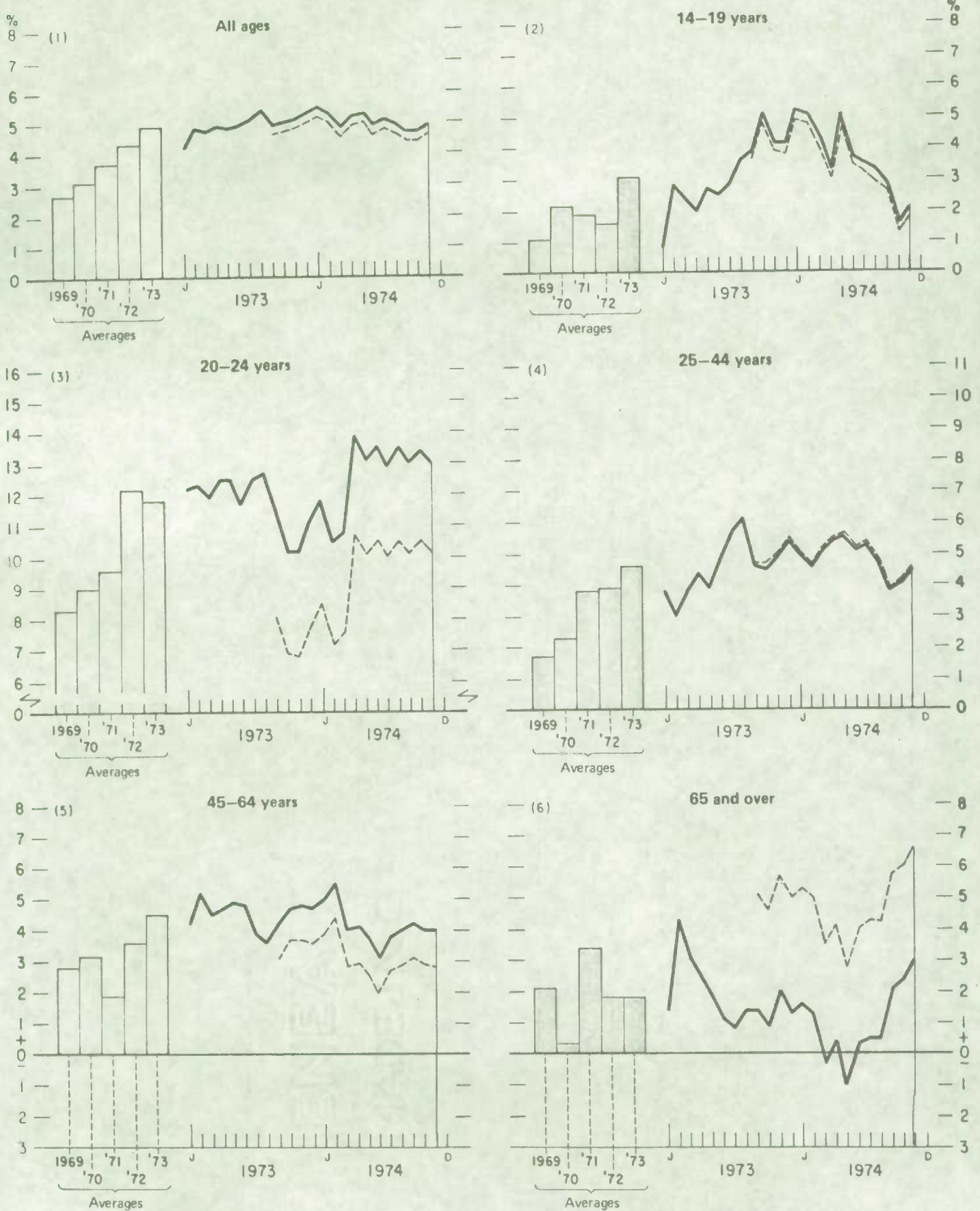


Unemployed



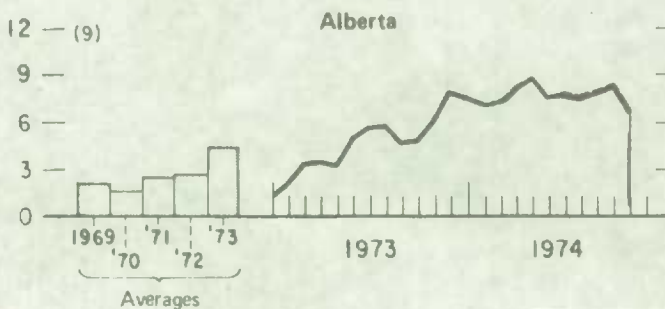
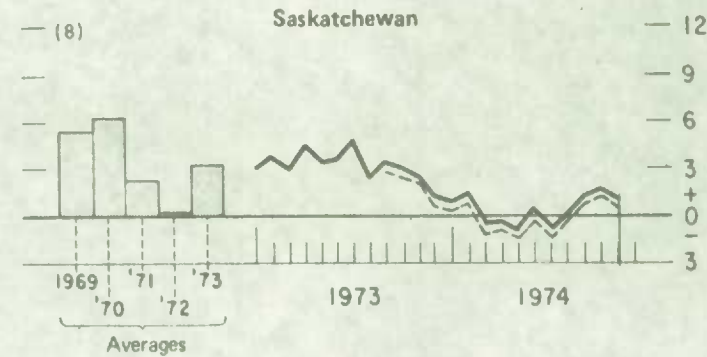
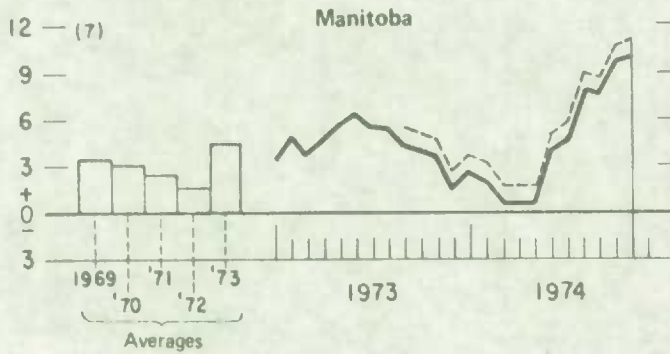
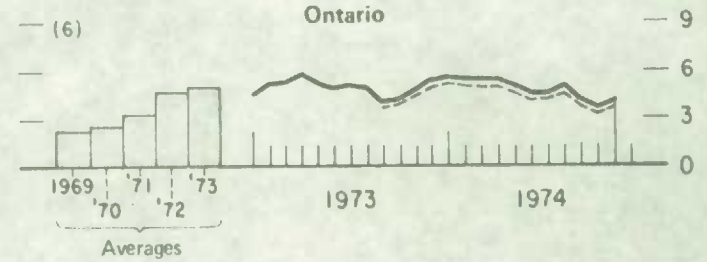
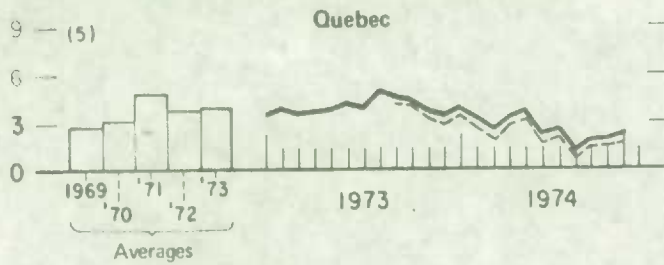
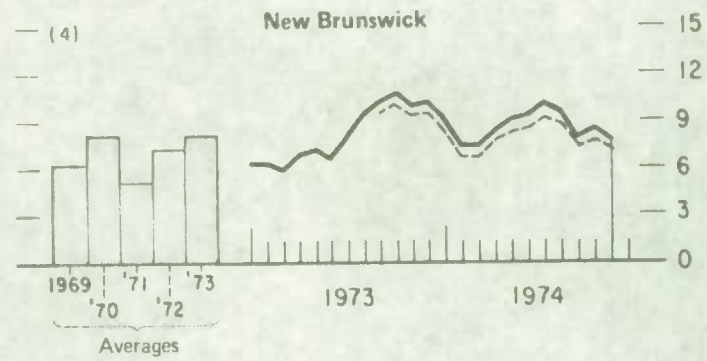
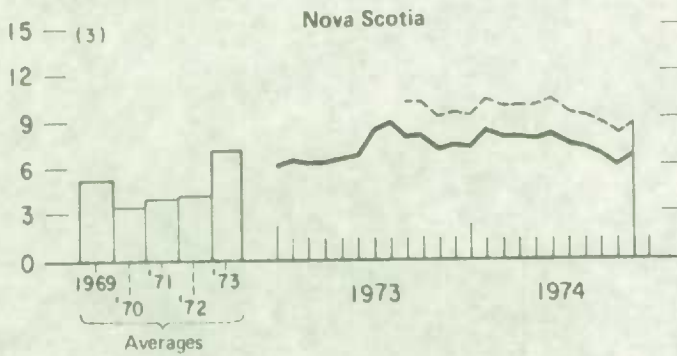
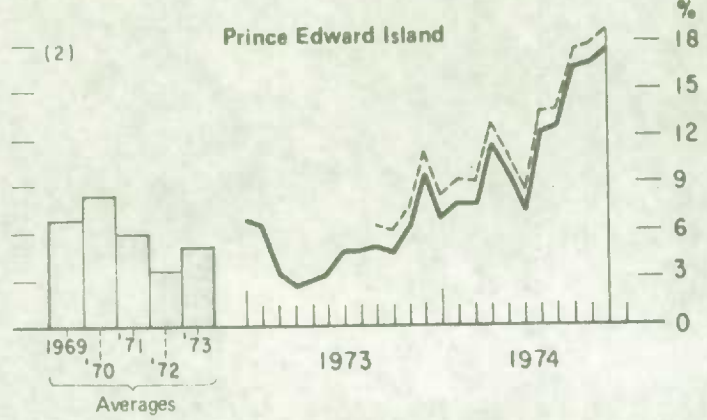
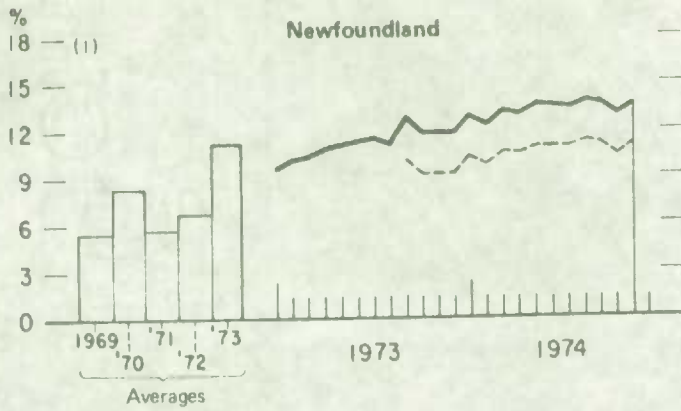


### Slippage by Age Group at the Canada Level

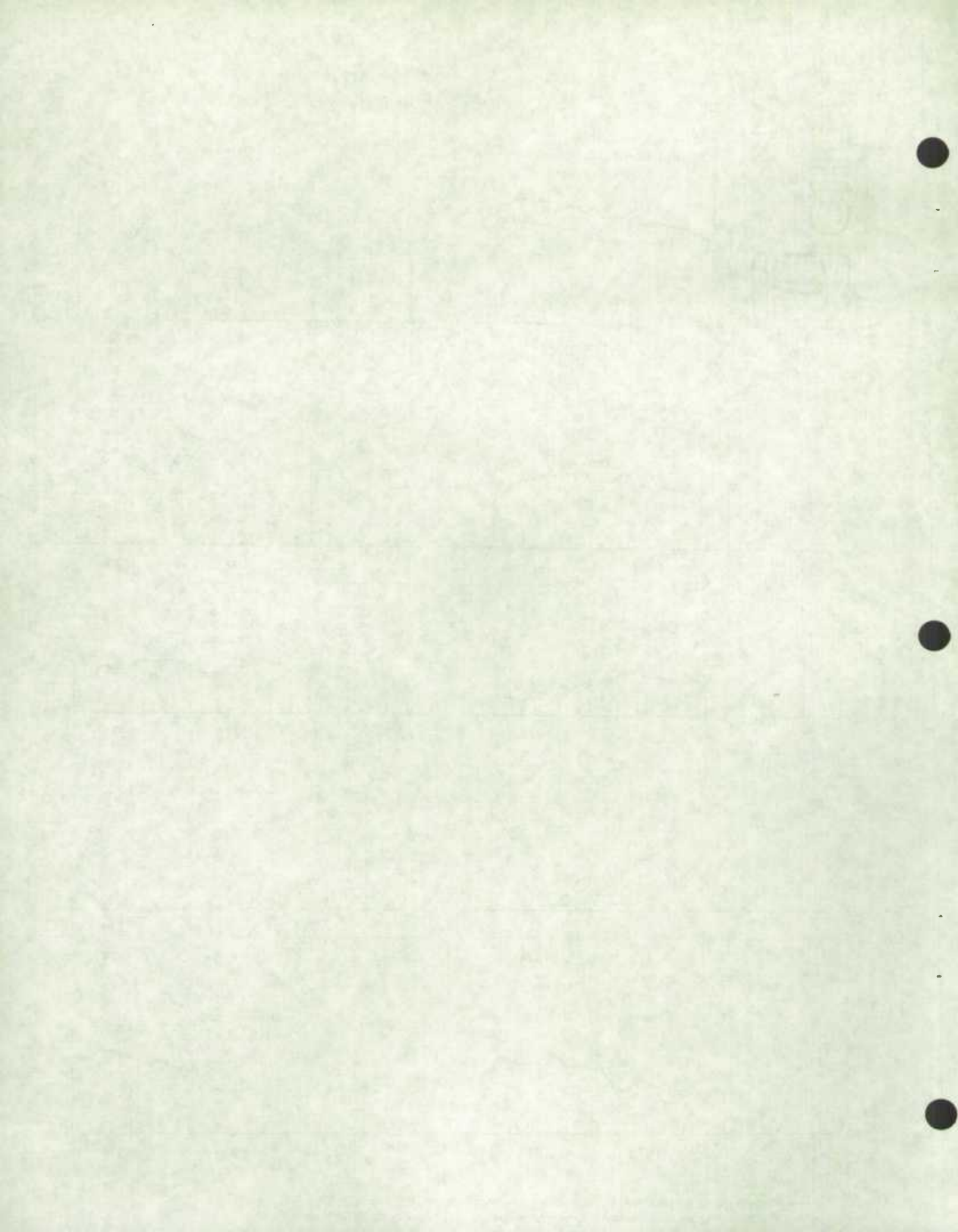


UNIVERSITY OF  
MICHIGAN

### Slippage by Province



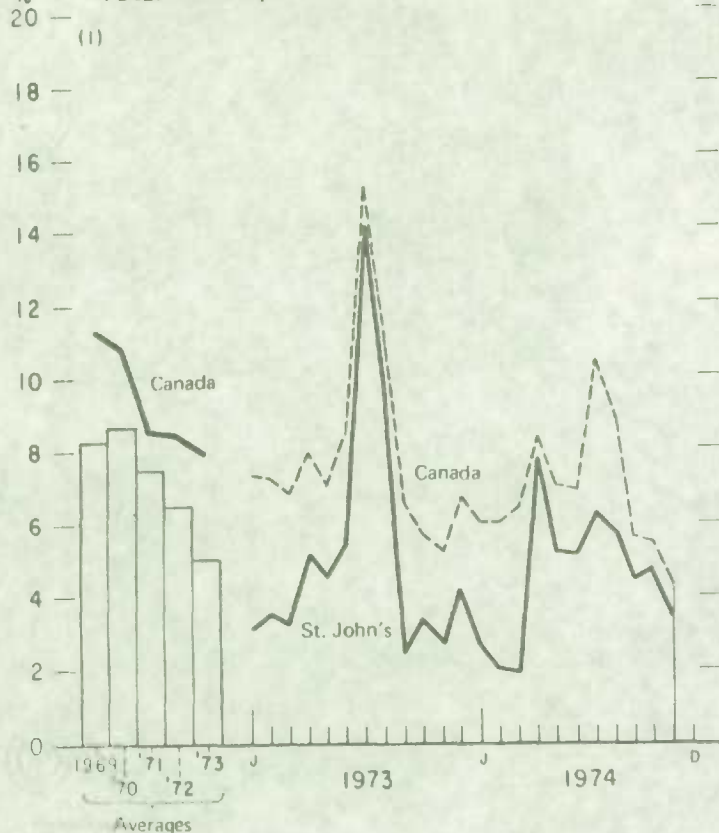
— Slippage rates were calculated on population projections based on 1961 census  
 - - - Slippage rates were calculated on preliminary population projections based on 1971 census



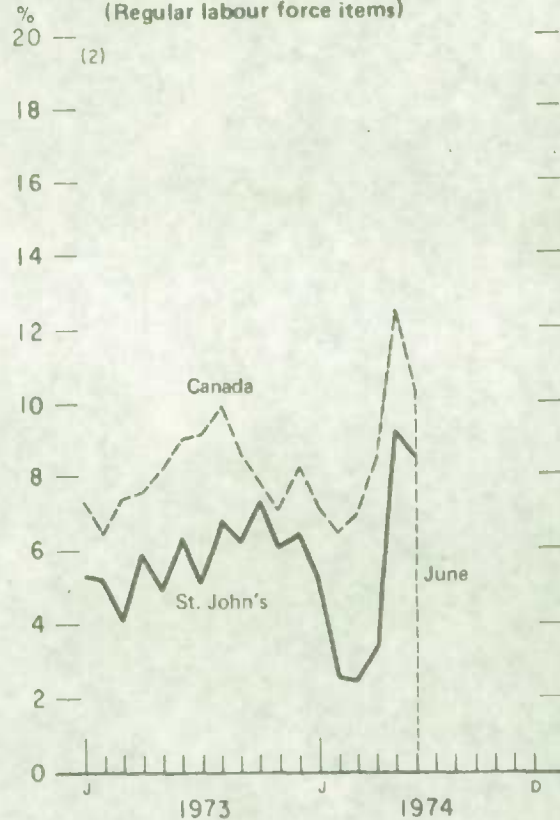


### St. John's Regional Office

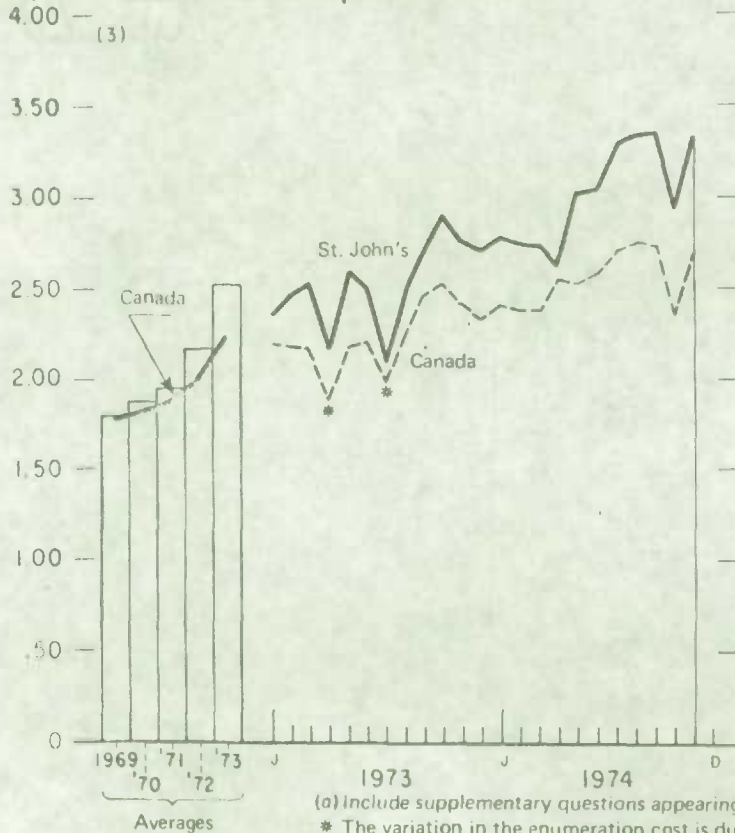
(1) Total non-response



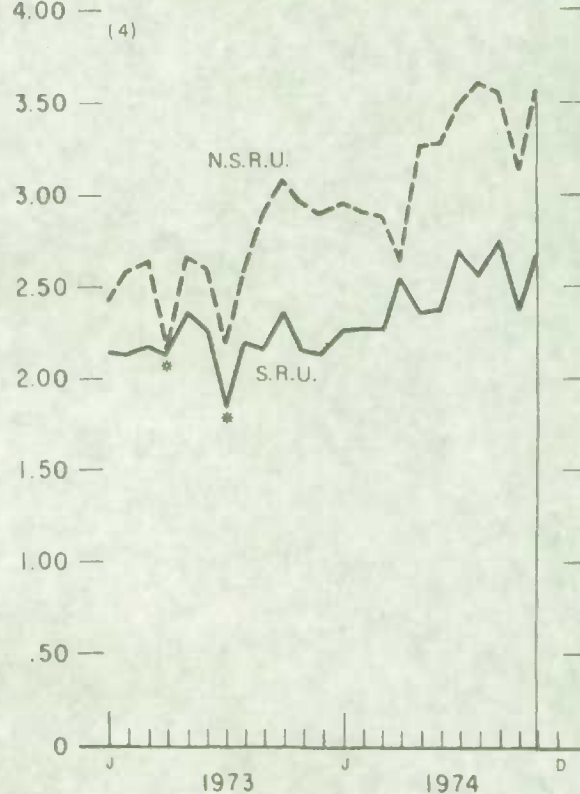
(2) Per cent of rejected documents (Regular labour force items)



(3) Enumeration cost per household (a)

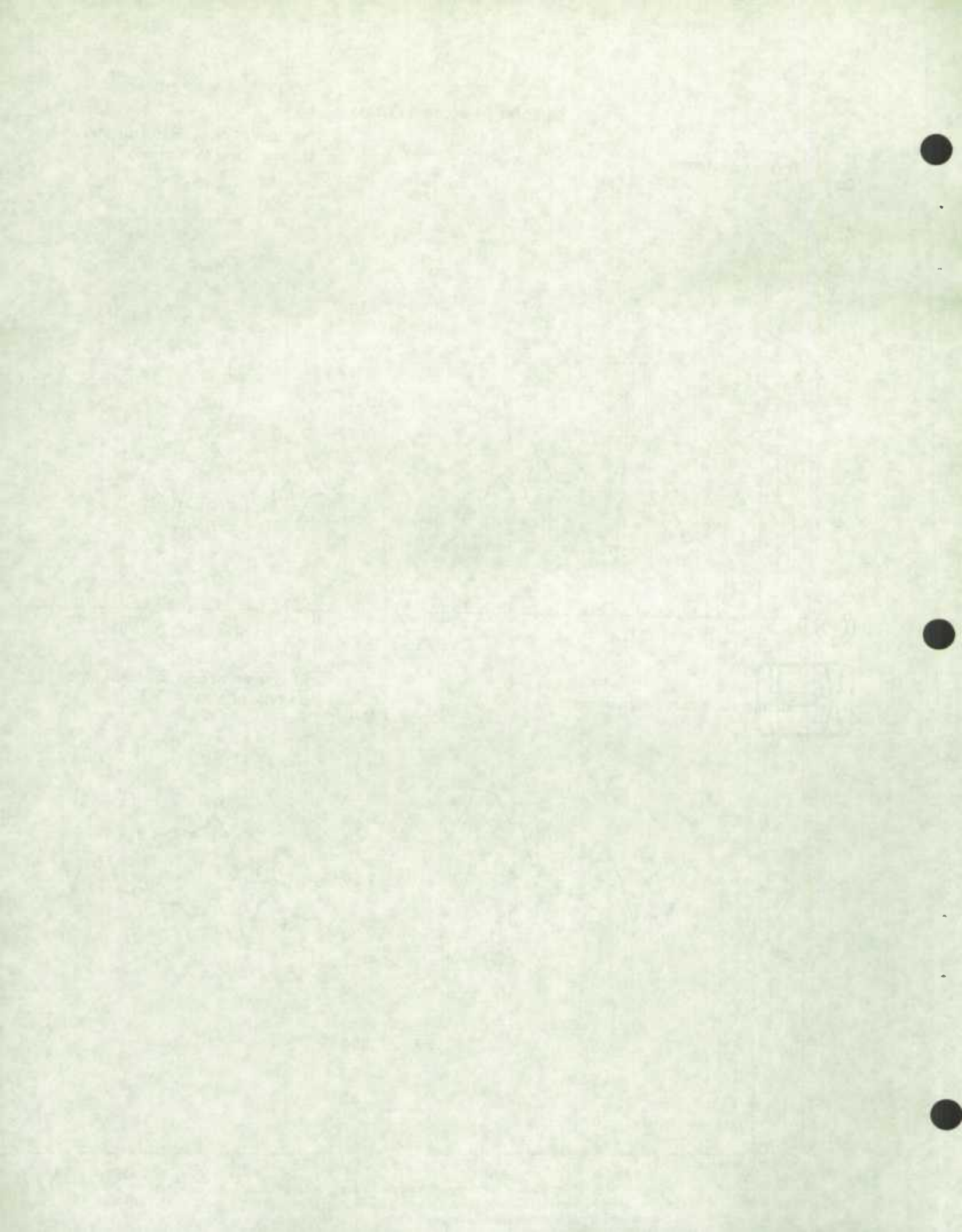


(4) Enumeration cost per household by type of area (a)



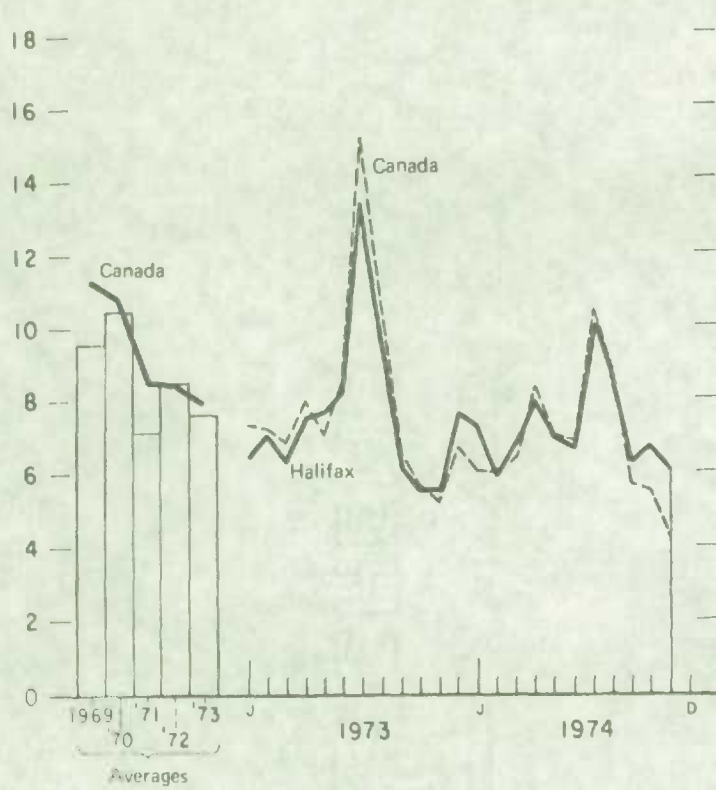
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

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

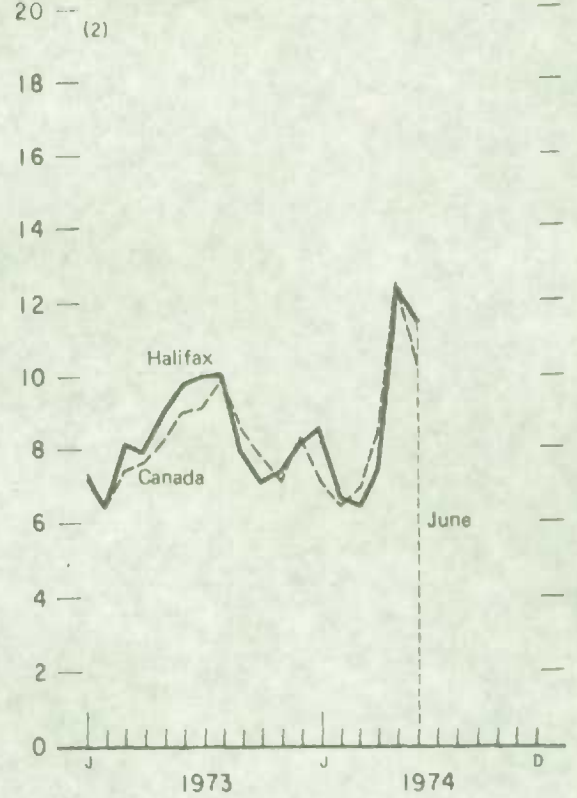


Halifax Regional Office

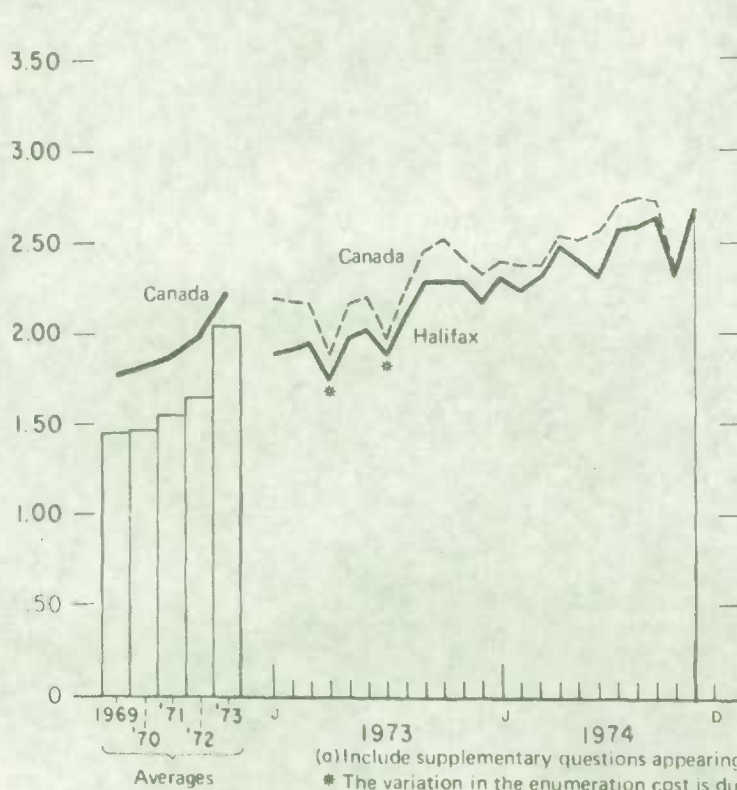
(1) Total non-response (%)



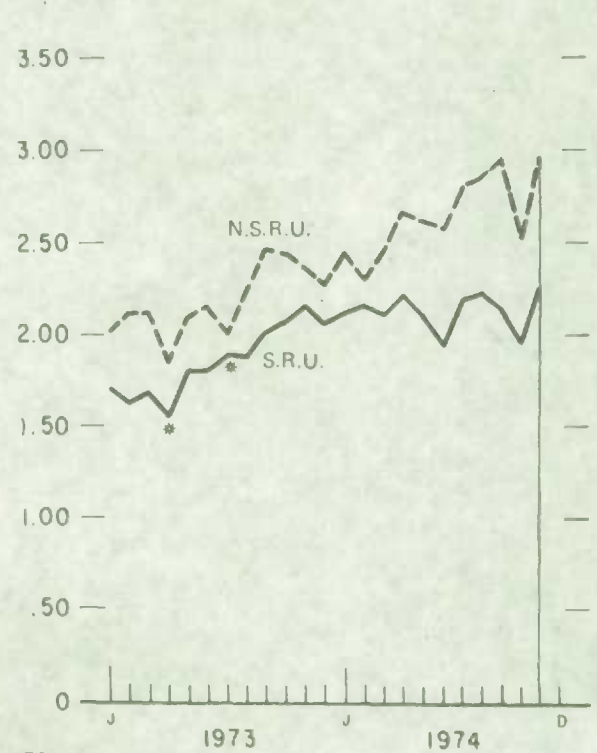
(2) Per cent of rejected documents (Regular labour force items)



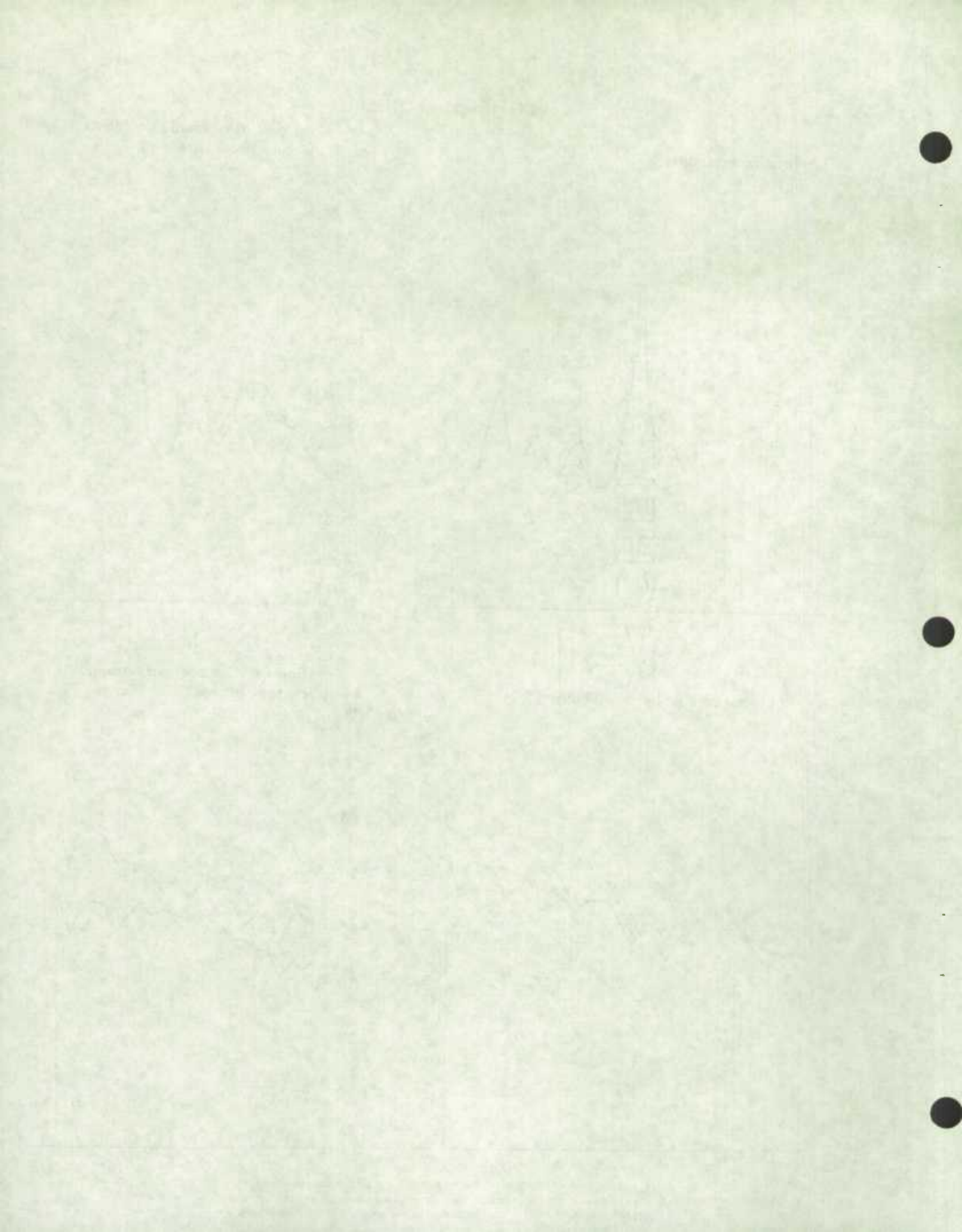
(3) Enumeration cost per household (\$) (a)



(4) Enumeration cost per household by type of area (\$) (a)

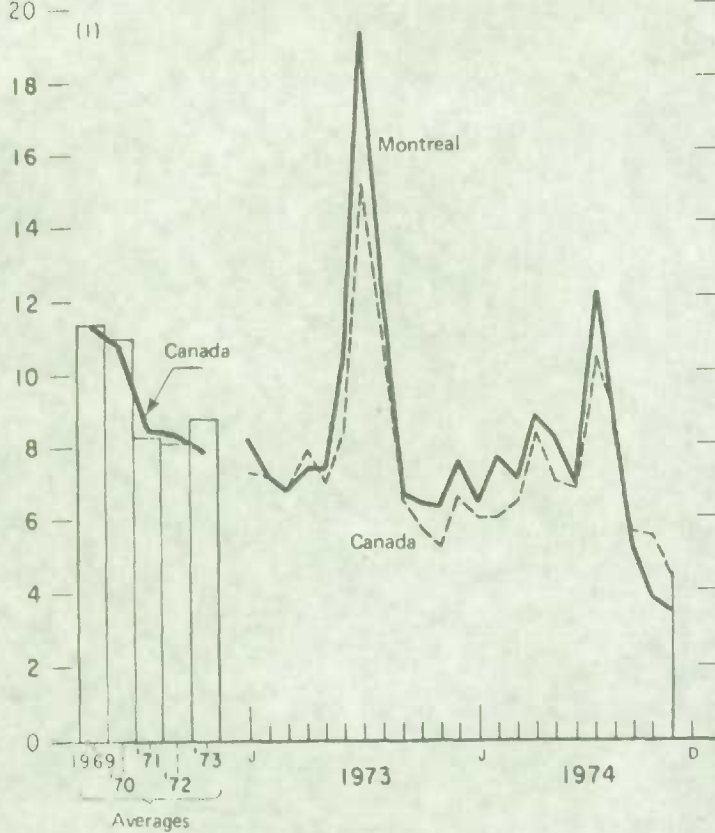


(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.  
 \* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.

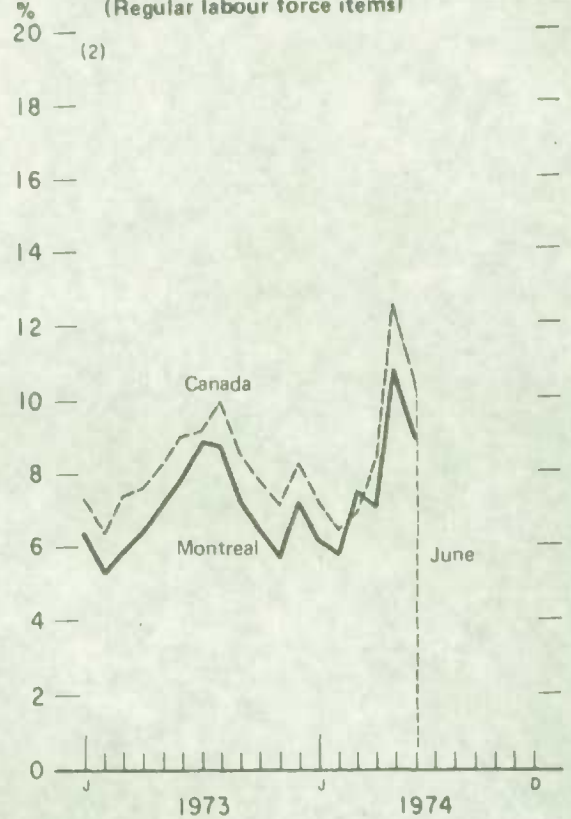


### Montreal Regional Office

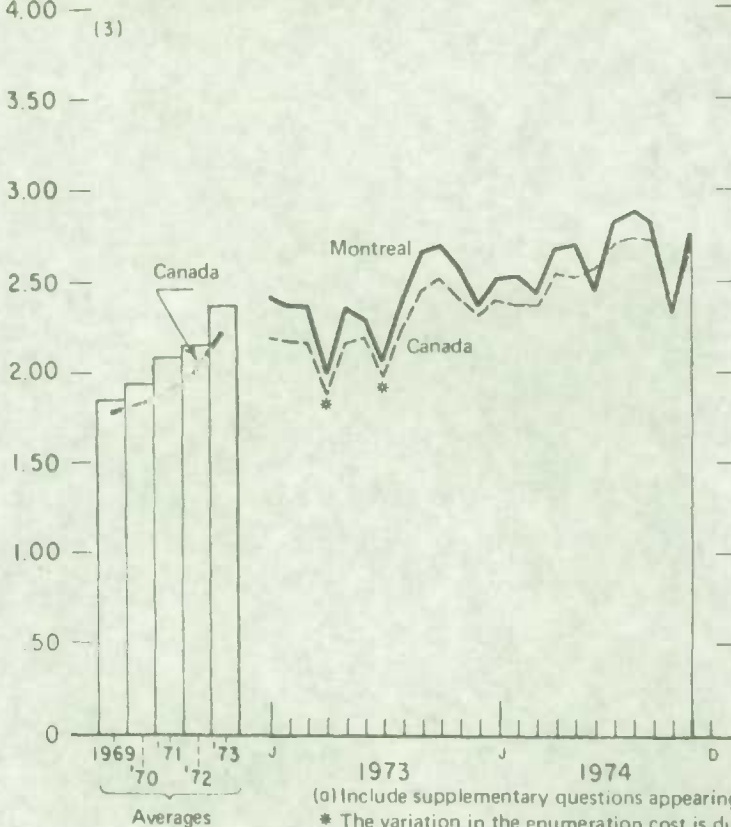
(1) Total non-response



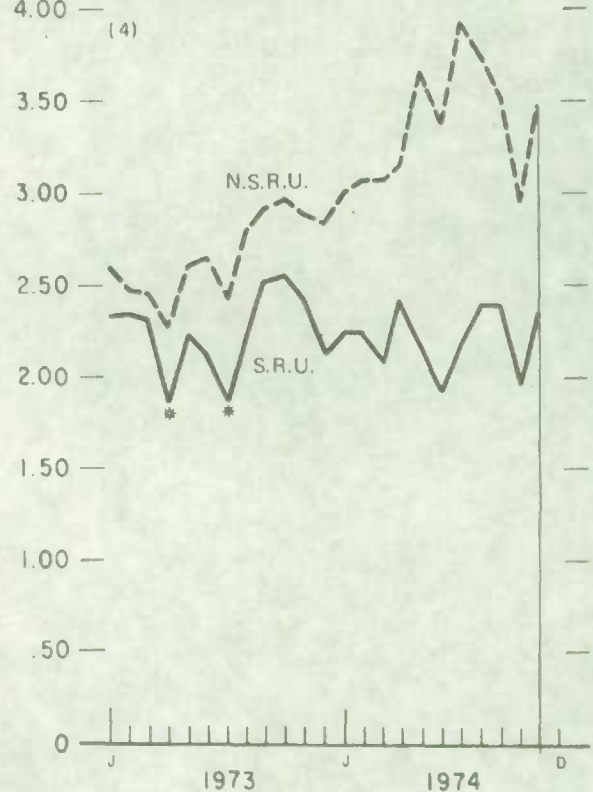
(2) Per cent of rejected documents (Regular labour force items)



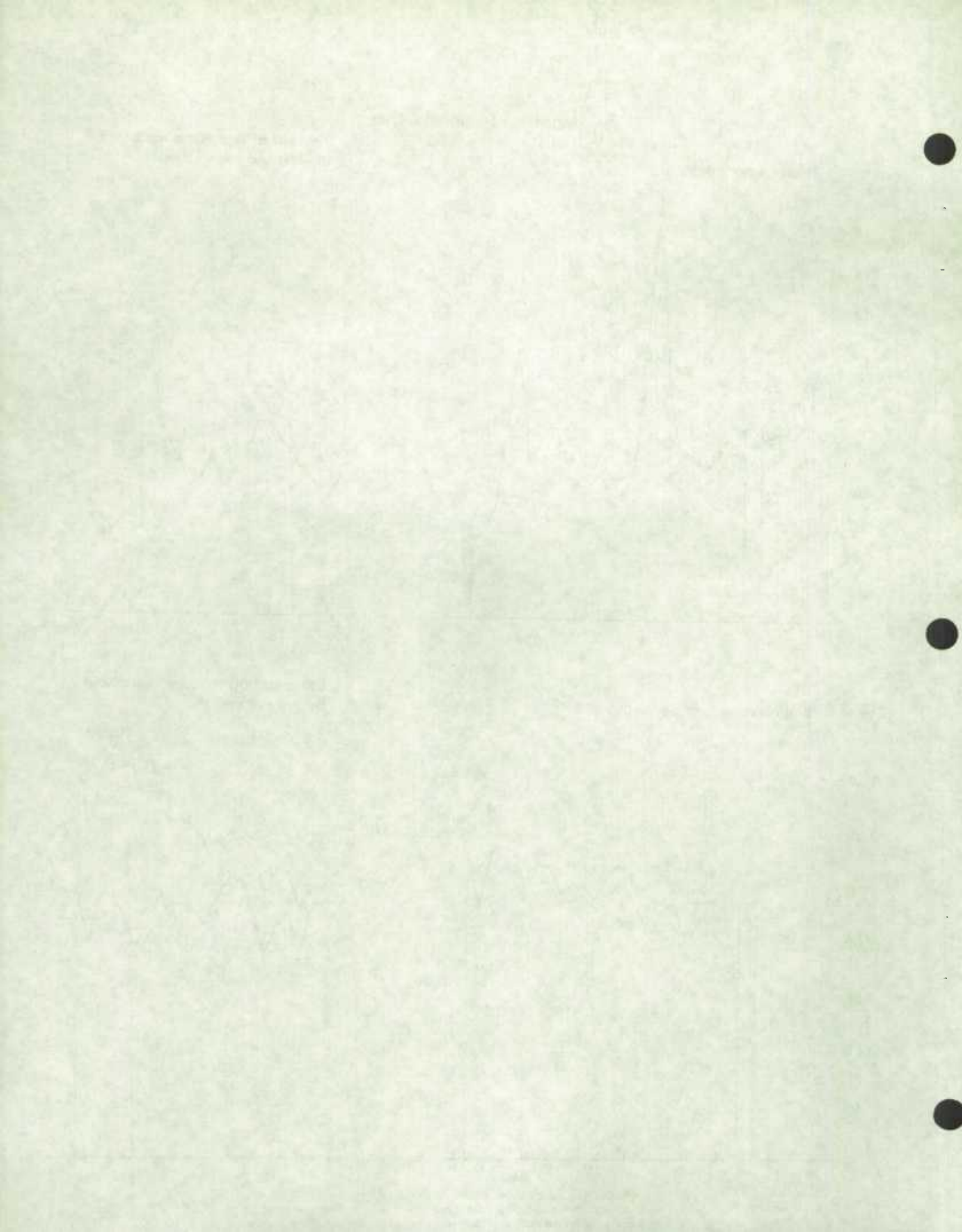
(3) Enumeration cost per household (a)



(4) Enumeration cost per household by type of area (a)

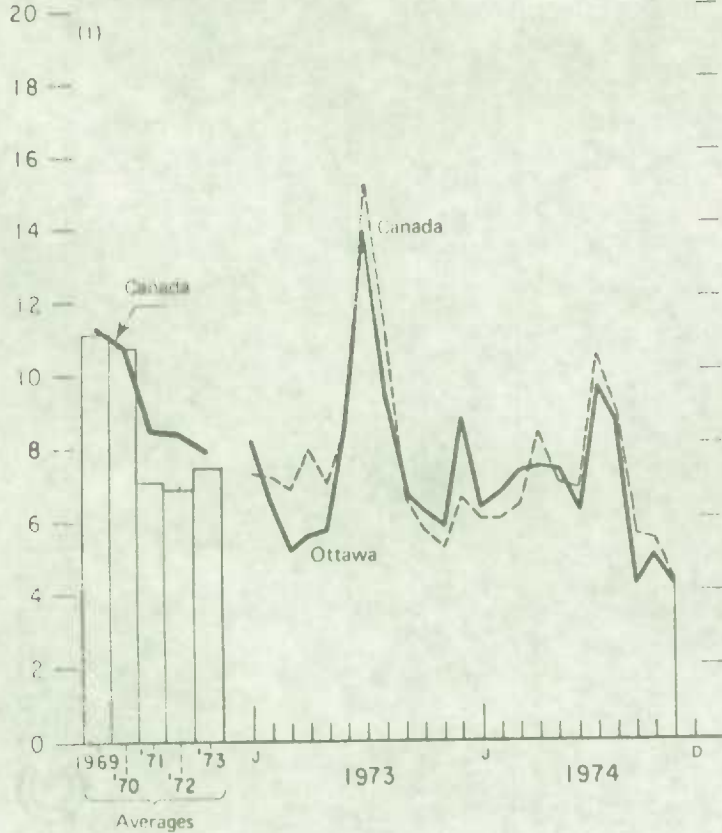


(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.  
 \* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.

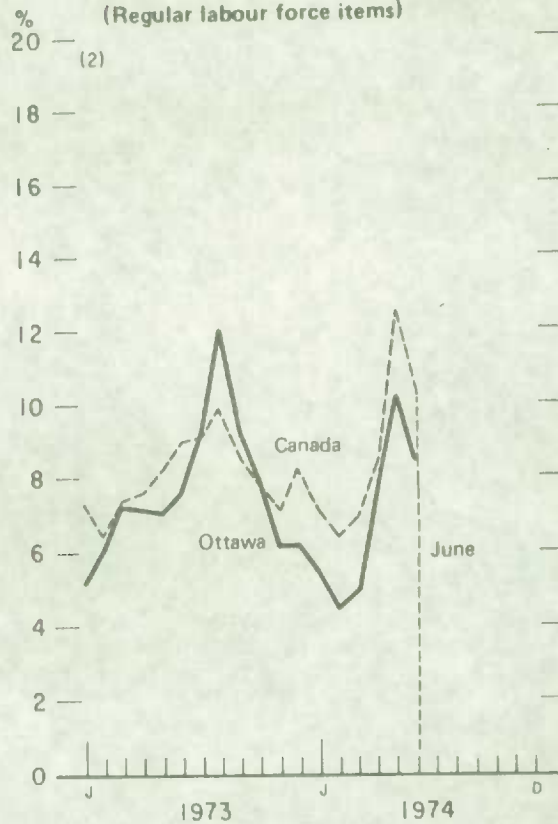


### Ottawa Regional Office

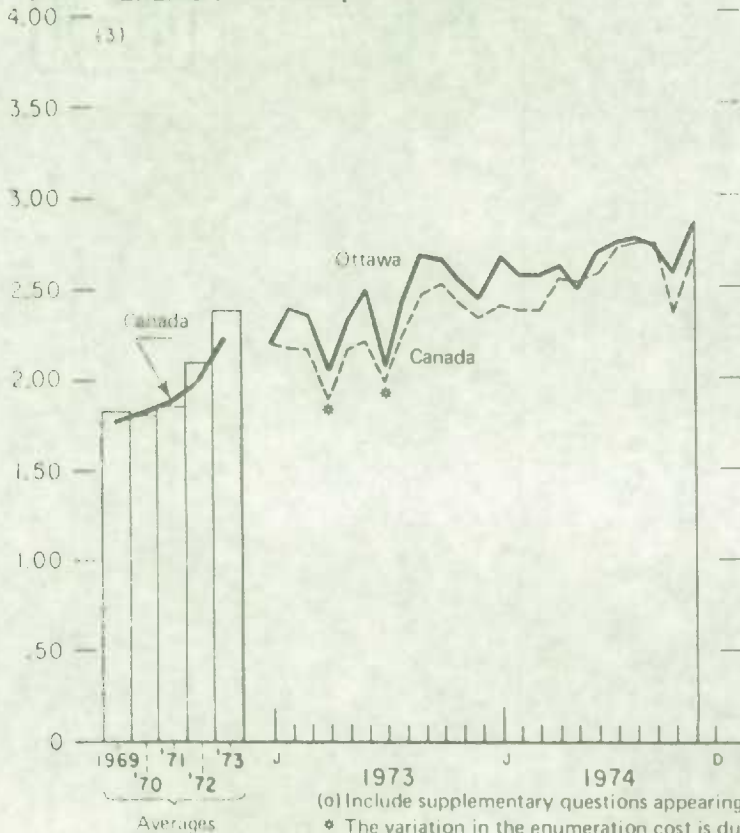
(1) Total non-response



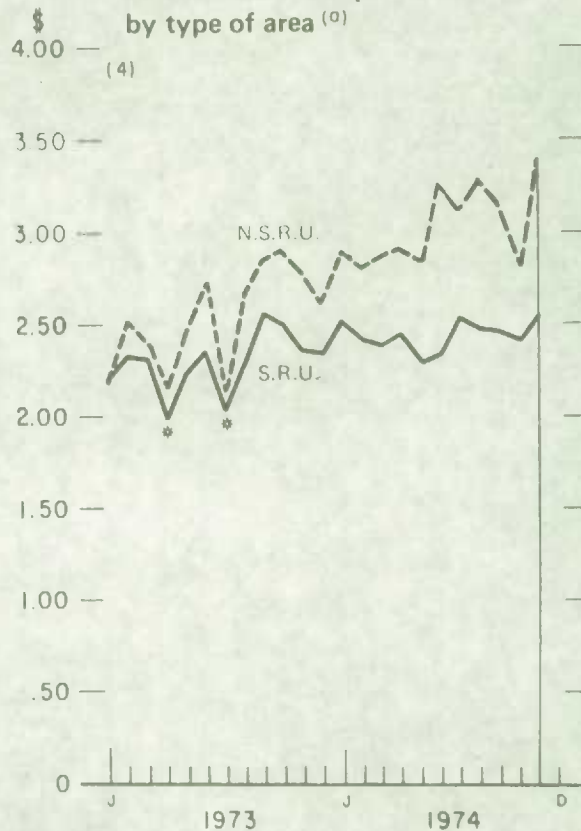
(2) Per cent of rejected documents (Regular labour force items)



(3) Enumeration cost per household (a)

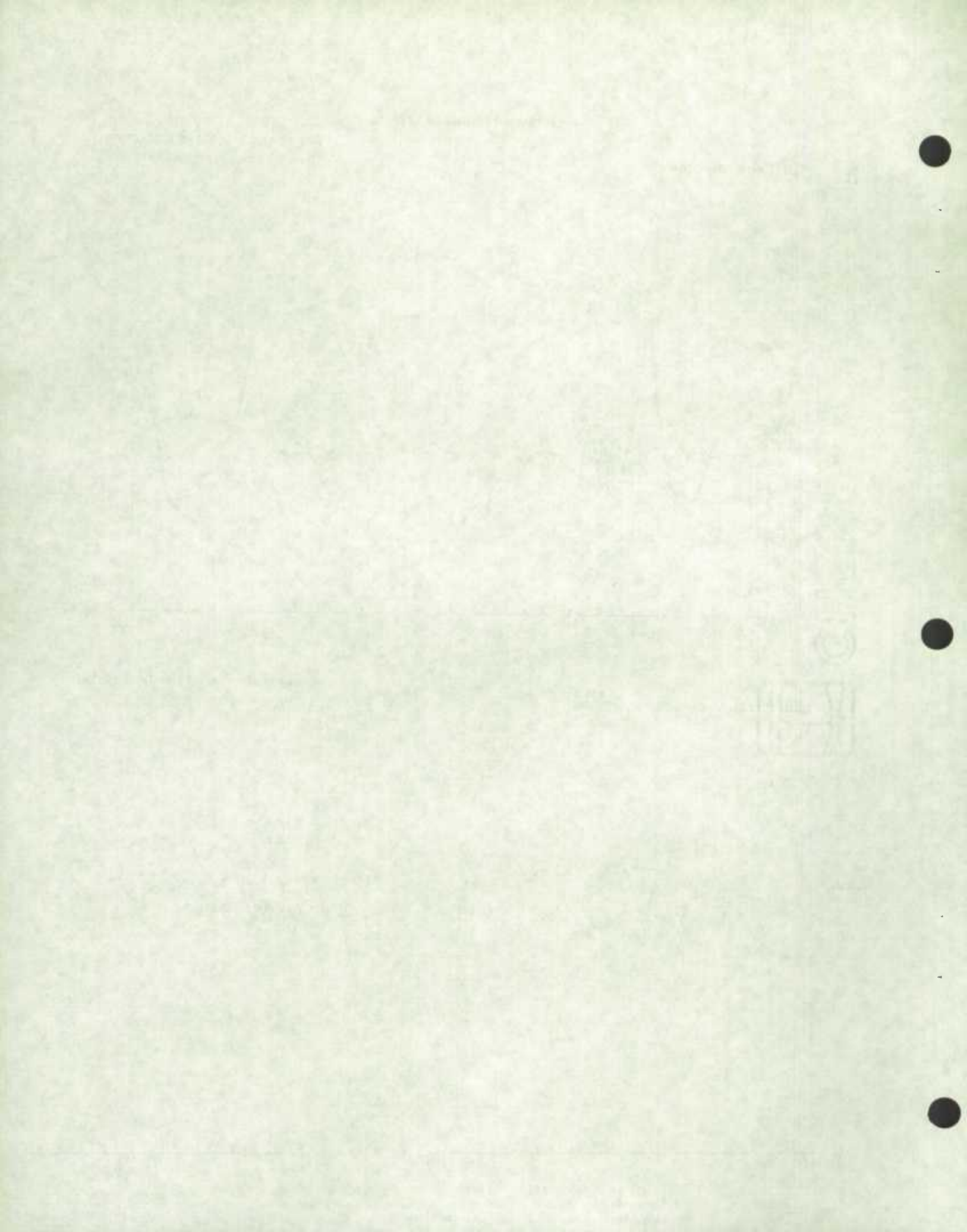


(4) Enumeration cost per household by type of area (a)



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

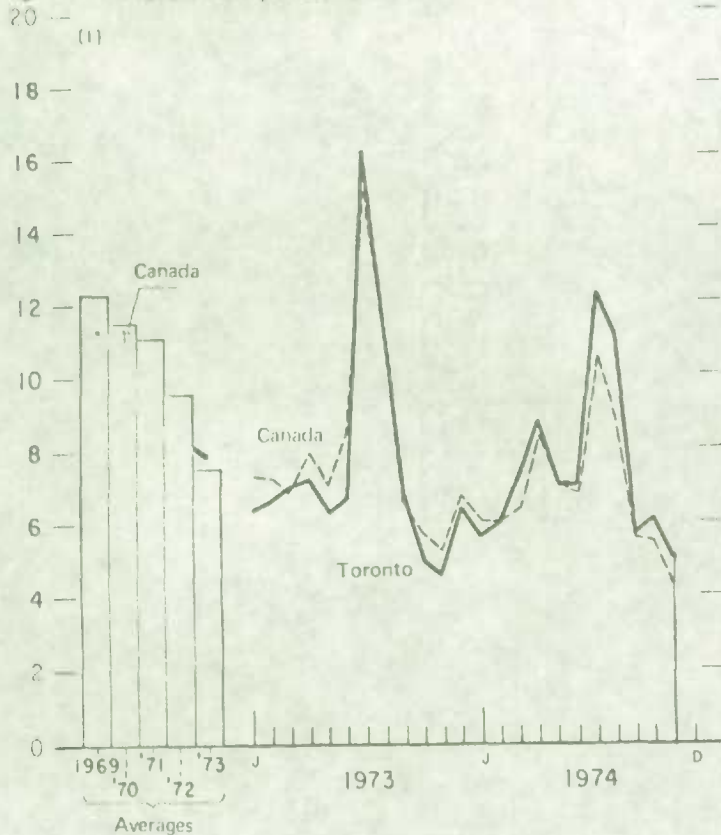
\* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.



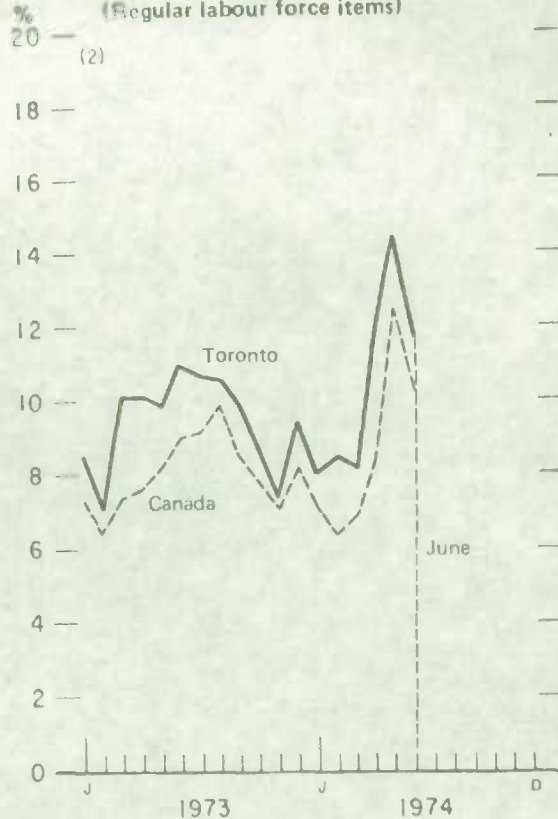


Toronto Regional Office

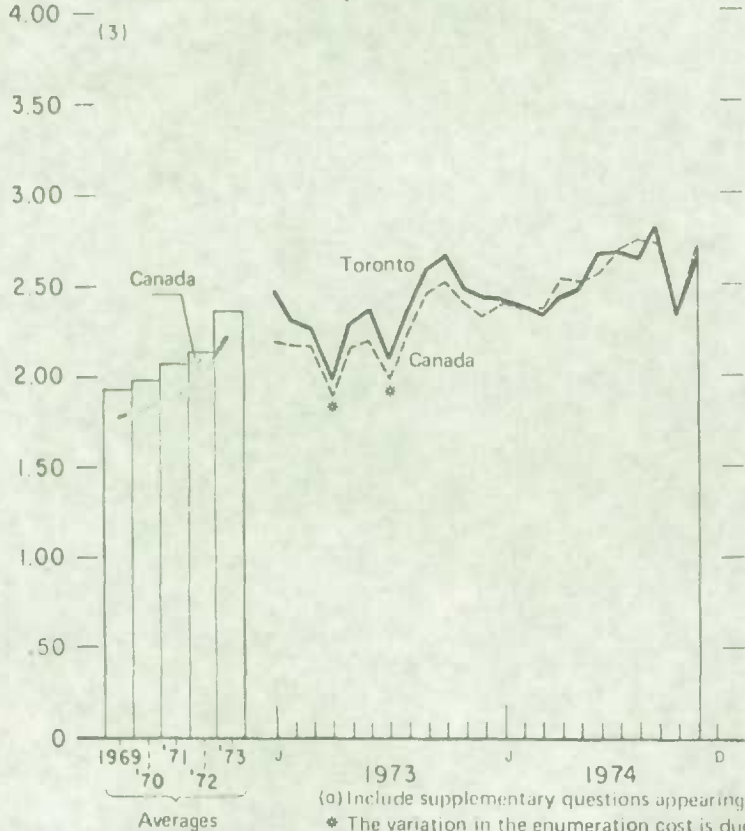
(1) Total non-response



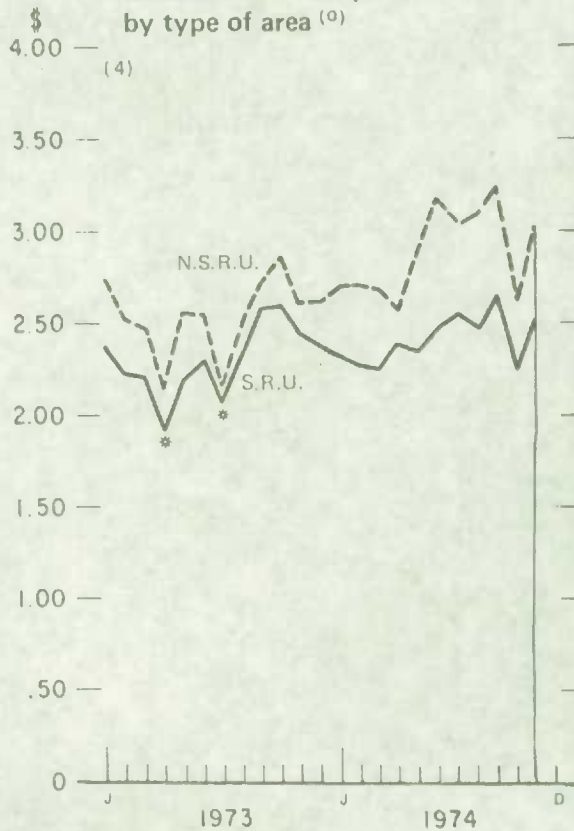
(2) Per cent of rejected documents (Regular labour force items)



(3) Enumeration cost per household (a)

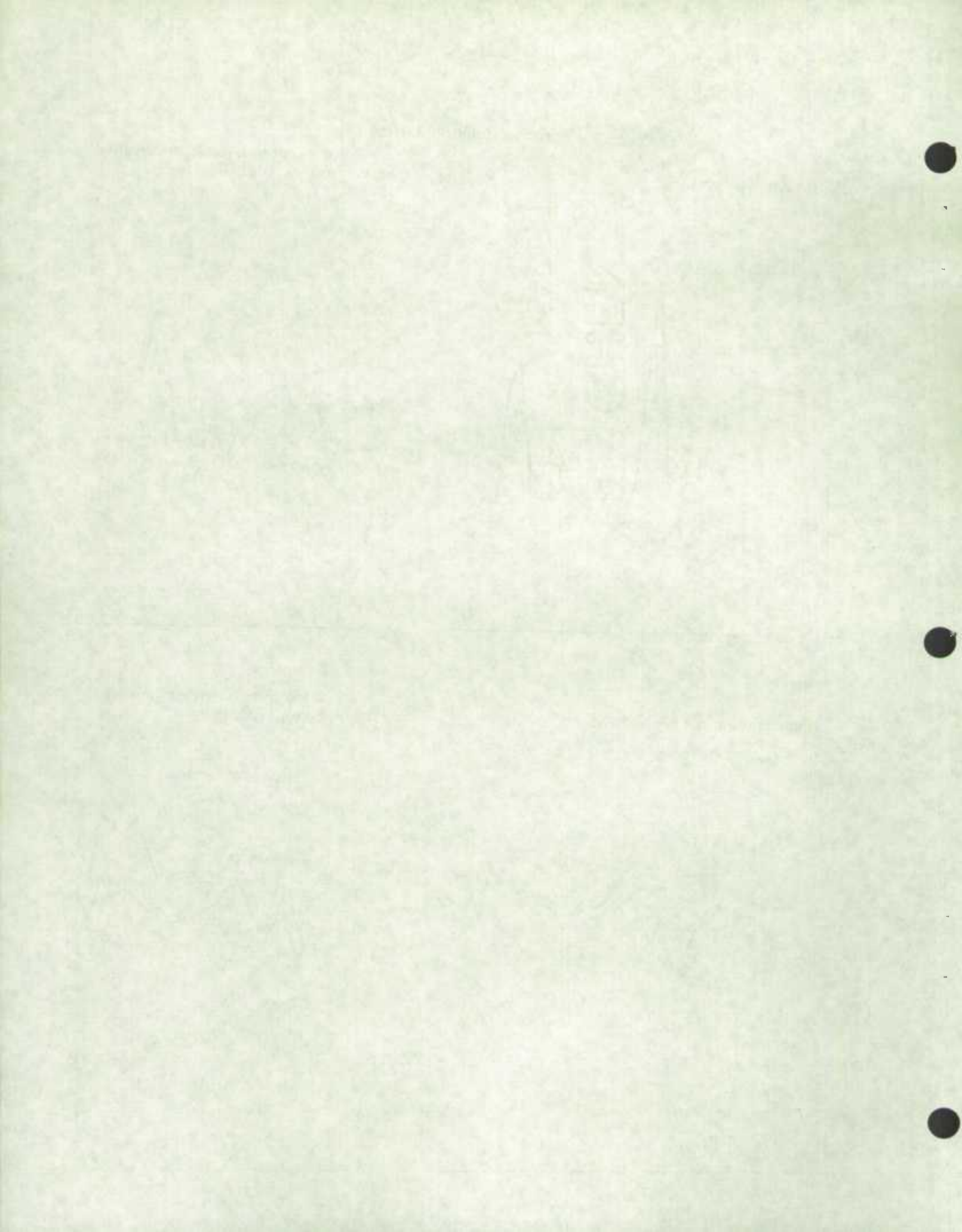


(4) Enumeration cost per household by type of area (a)

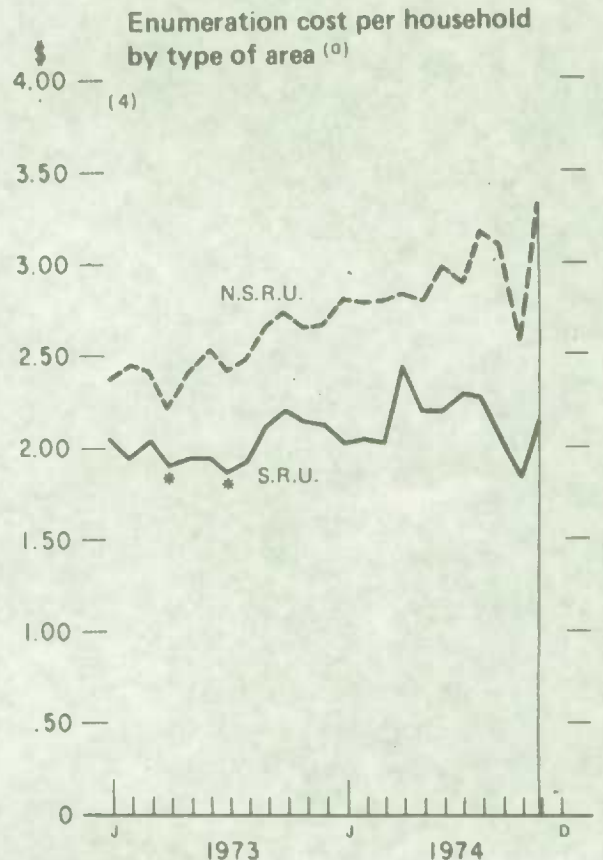
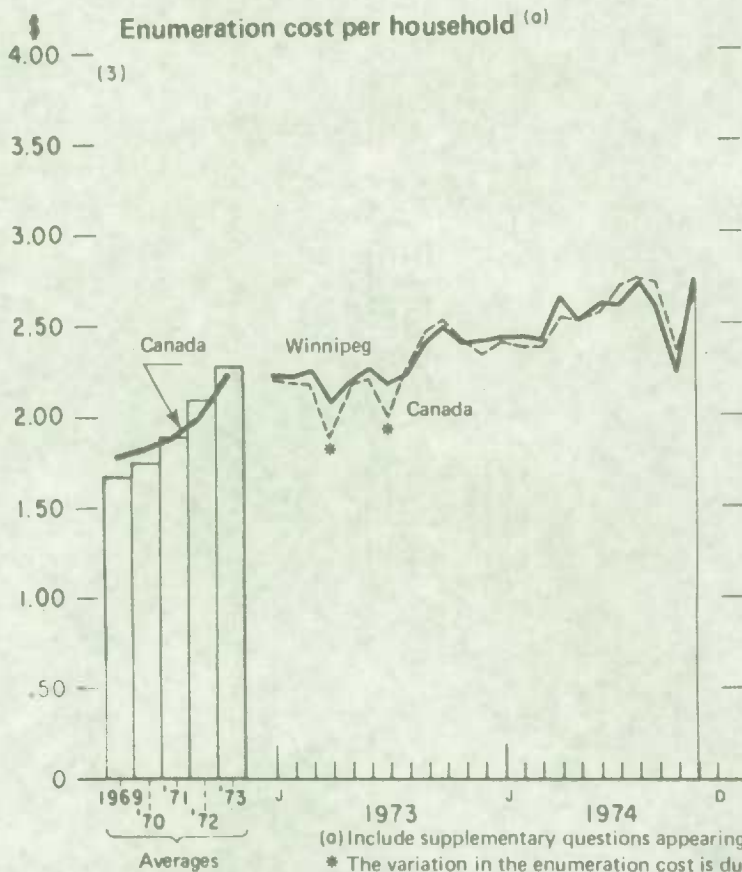
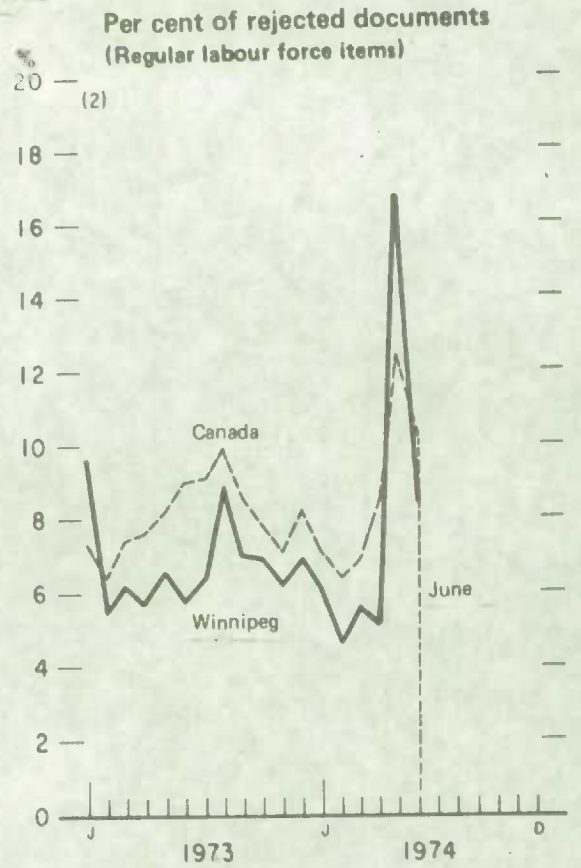
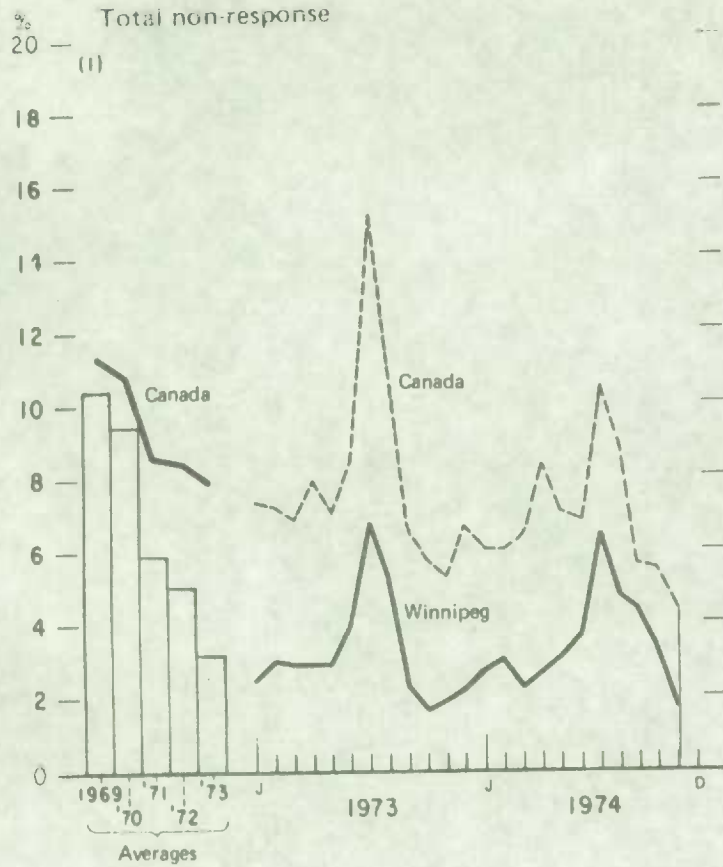


(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

\* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary

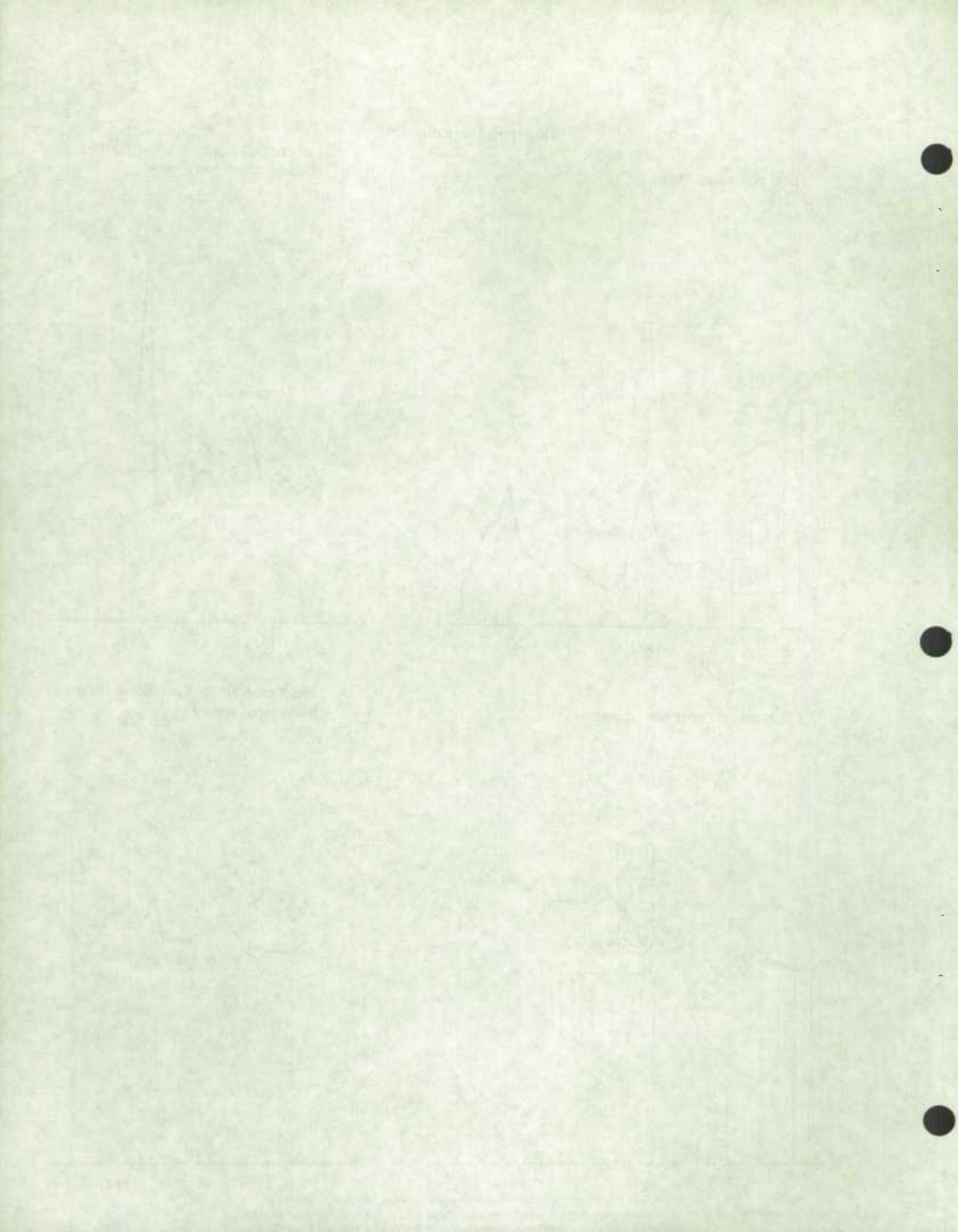


Winnipeg Regional Office



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

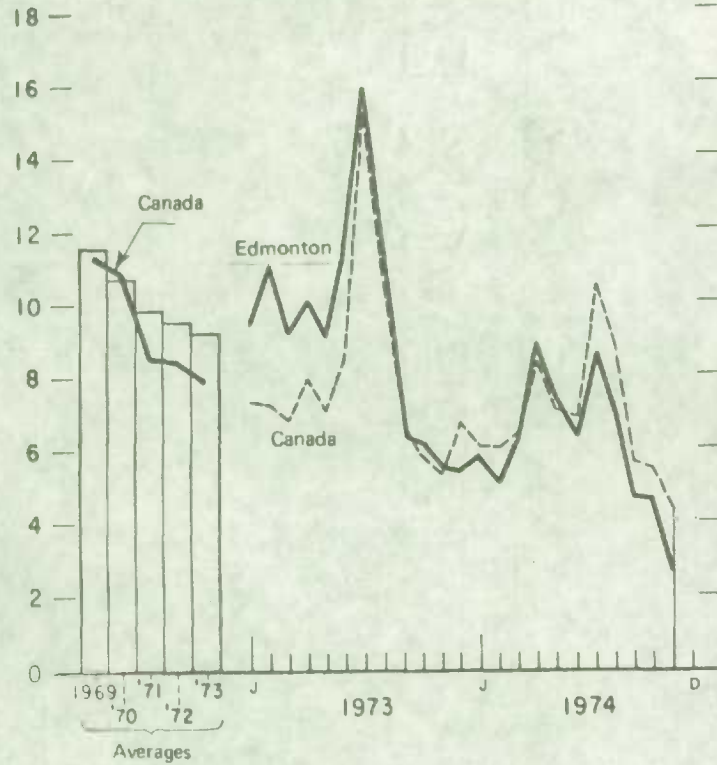
\* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.



### Edmonton Regional Office

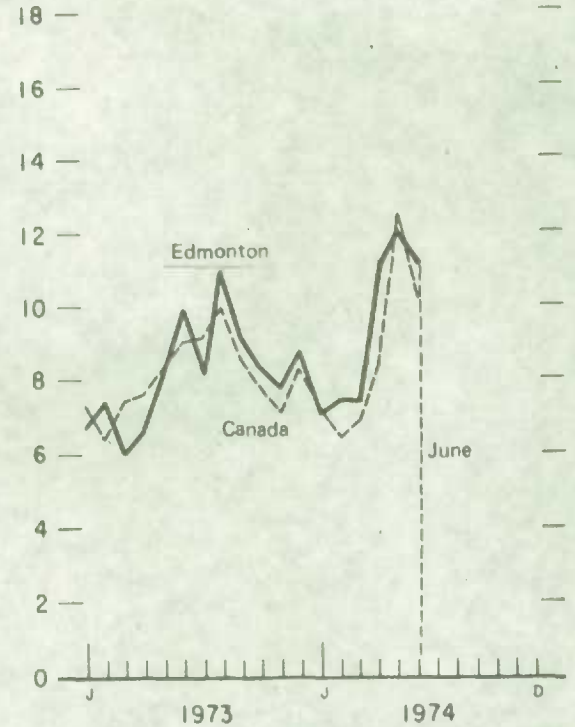
**% Total non-response**

(1)



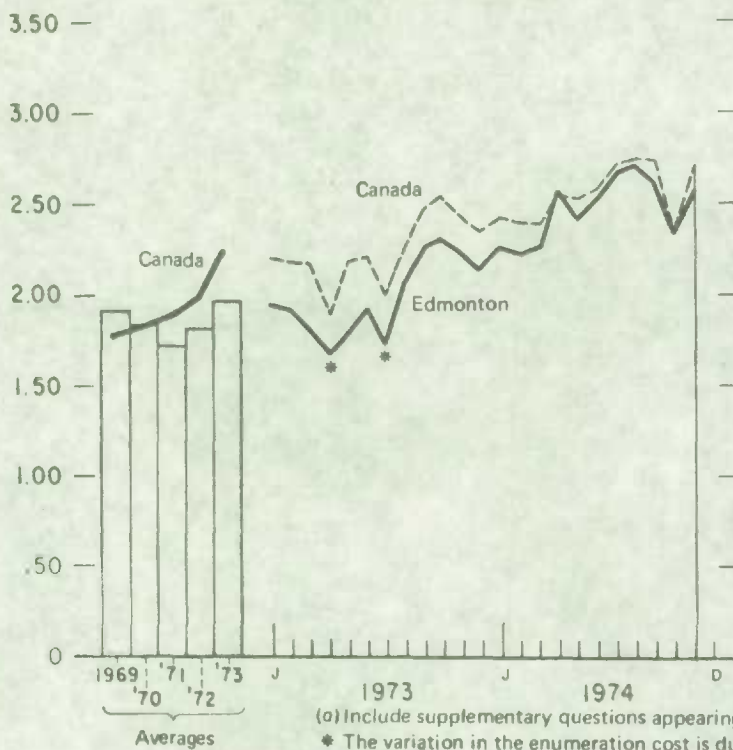
**Per cent of rejected documents (Regular labour force items)**

(2)



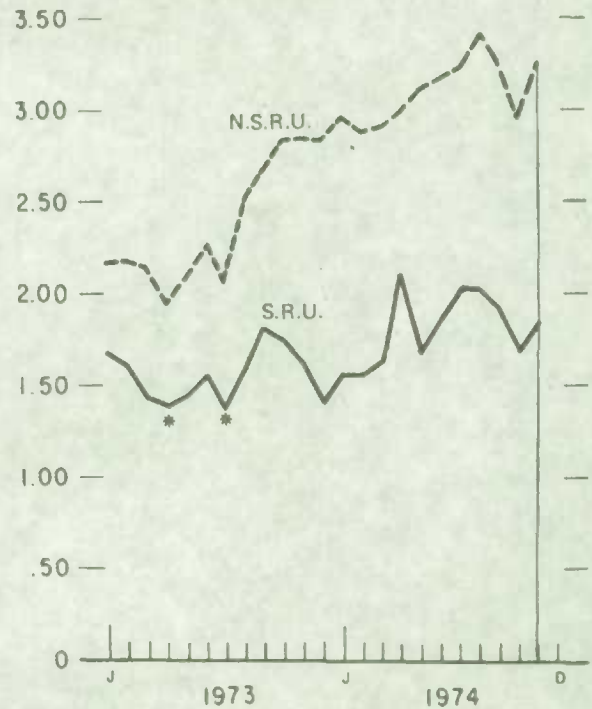
**\$ Enumeration cost per household (a)**

(3)



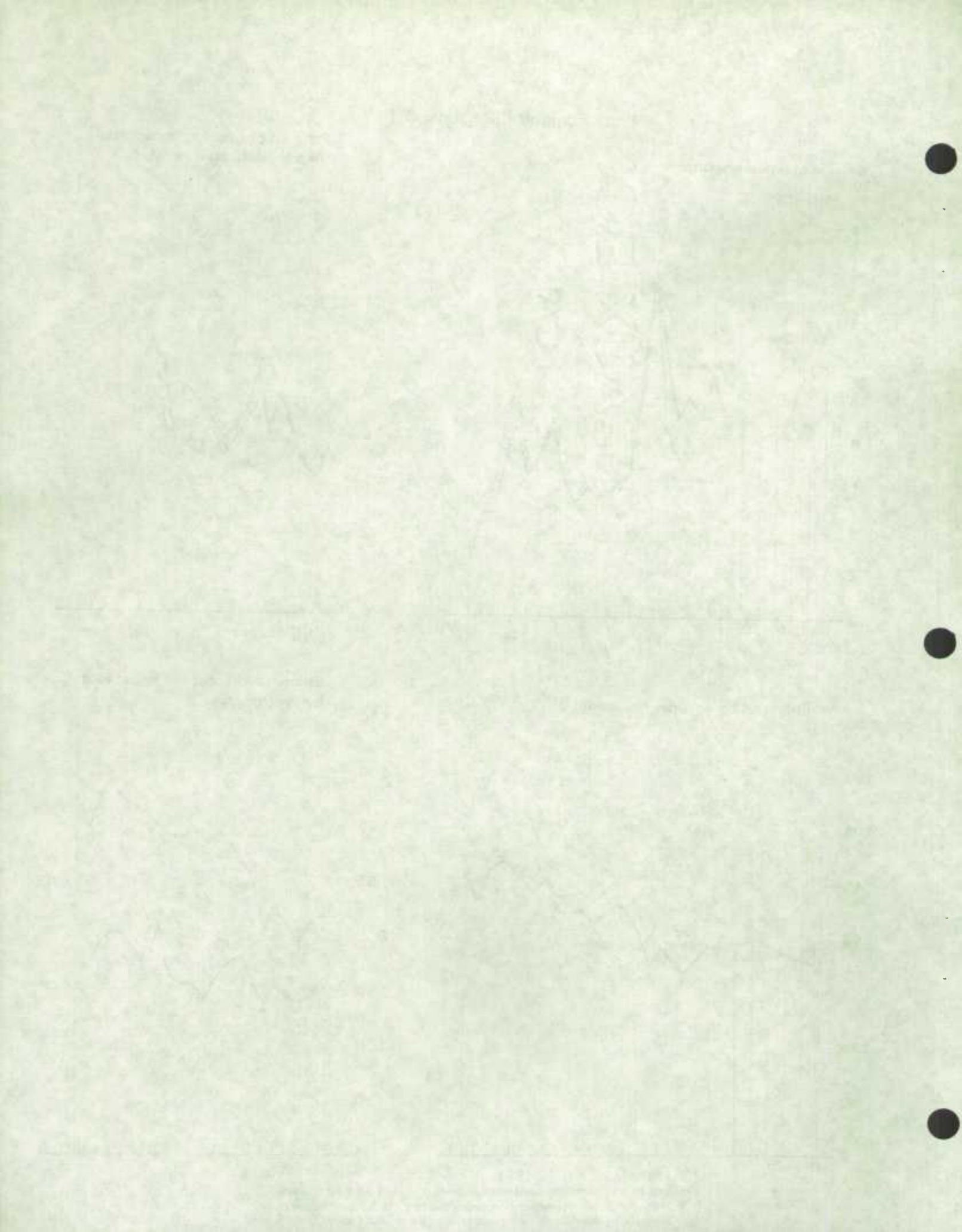
**Enumeration cost per household by type of area (a)**

(4)



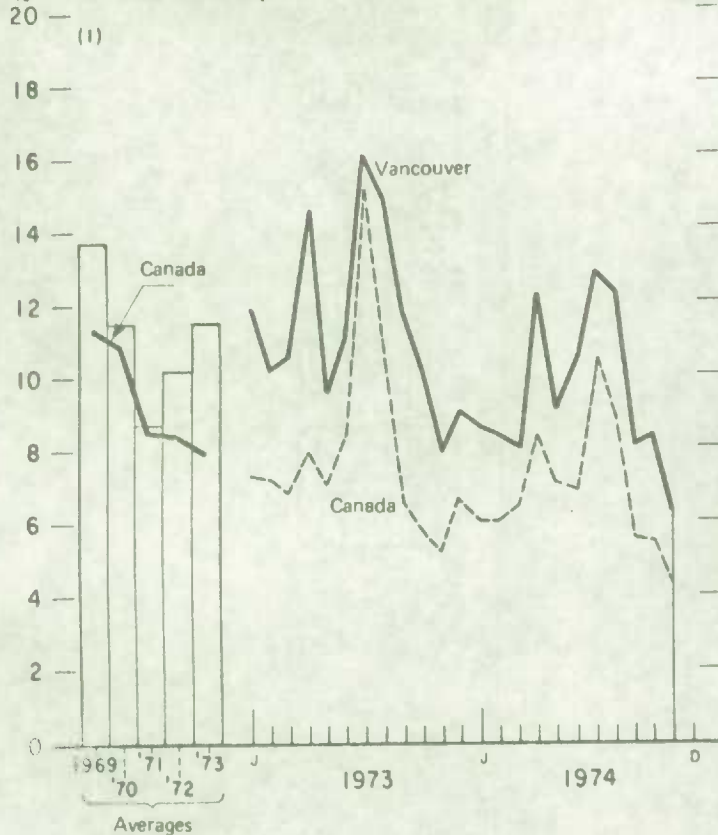
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

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

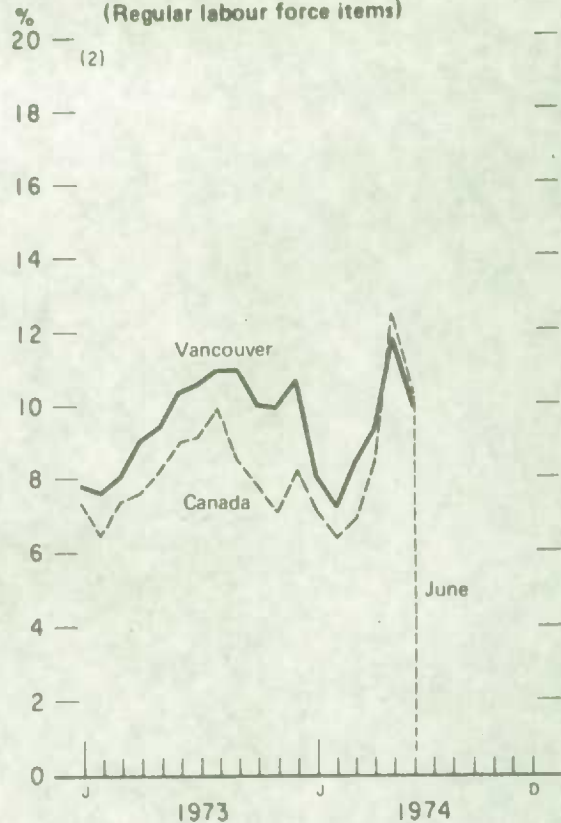


Vancouver Regional Office

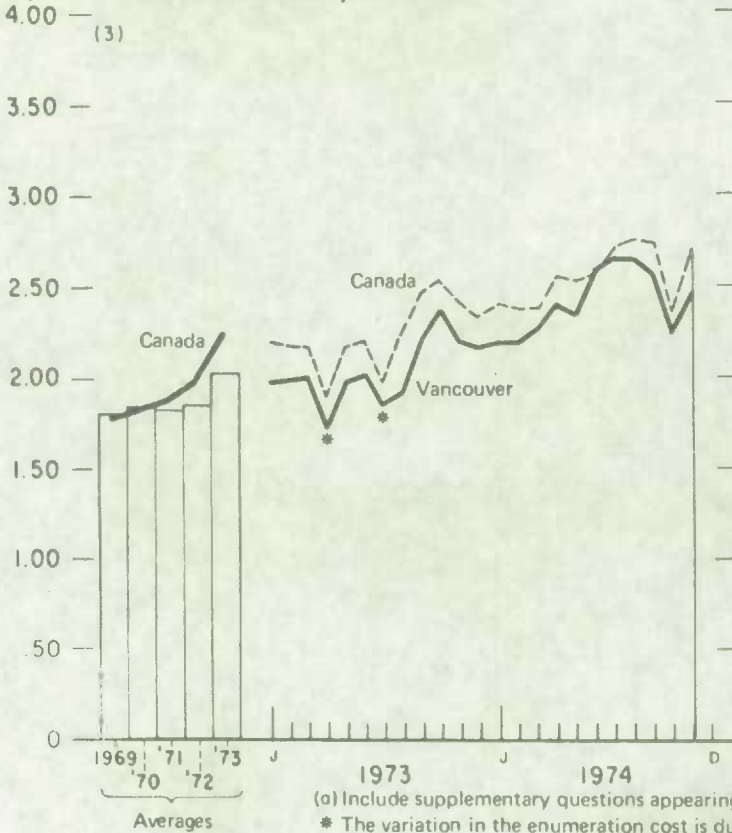
% Total non-response



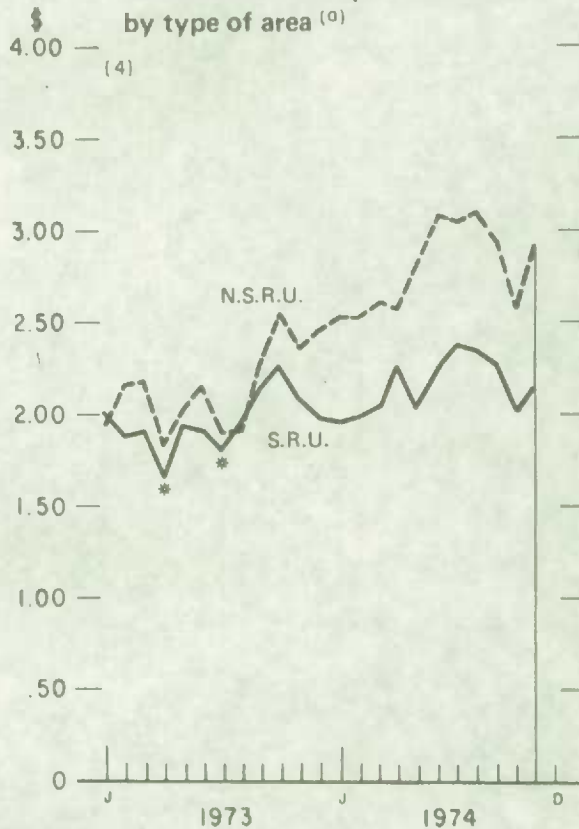
Per cent of rejected documents (Regular labour force items)



\$ Enumeration cost per household (a)

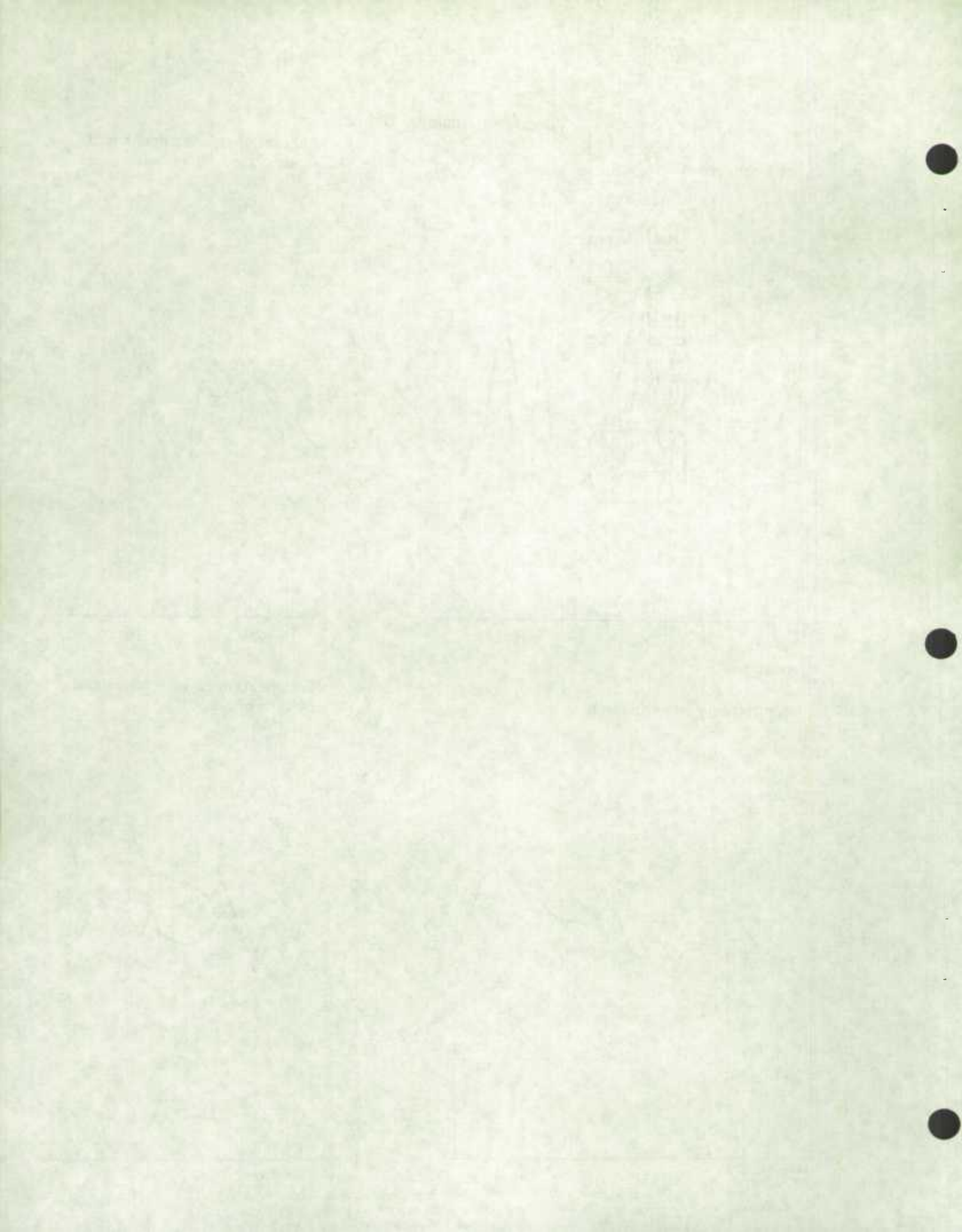


\$ Enumeration cost per household by type of area (a)



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

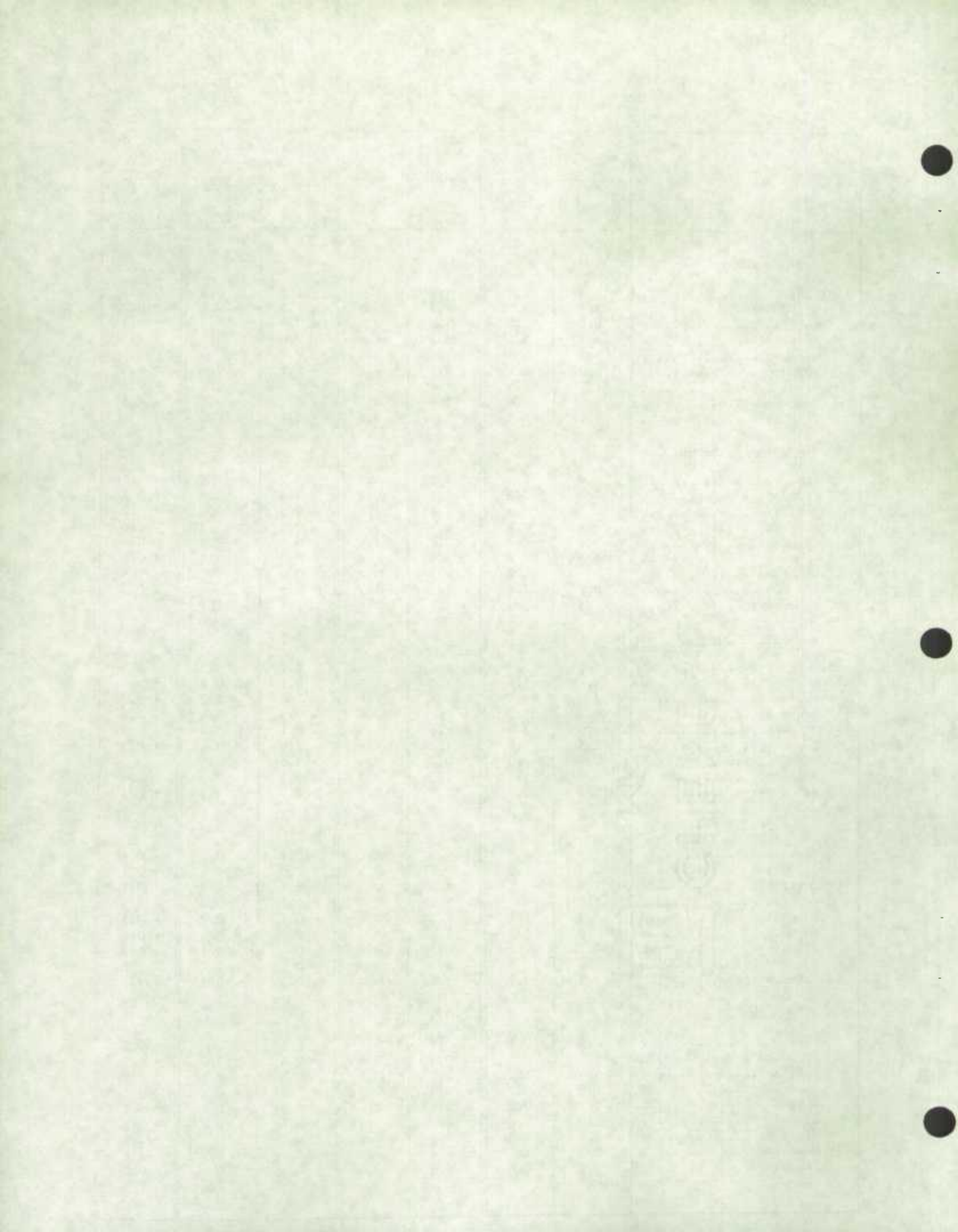
\* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.





Non-response Rates by Components, Canada and Regional Offices  
October and November 1974

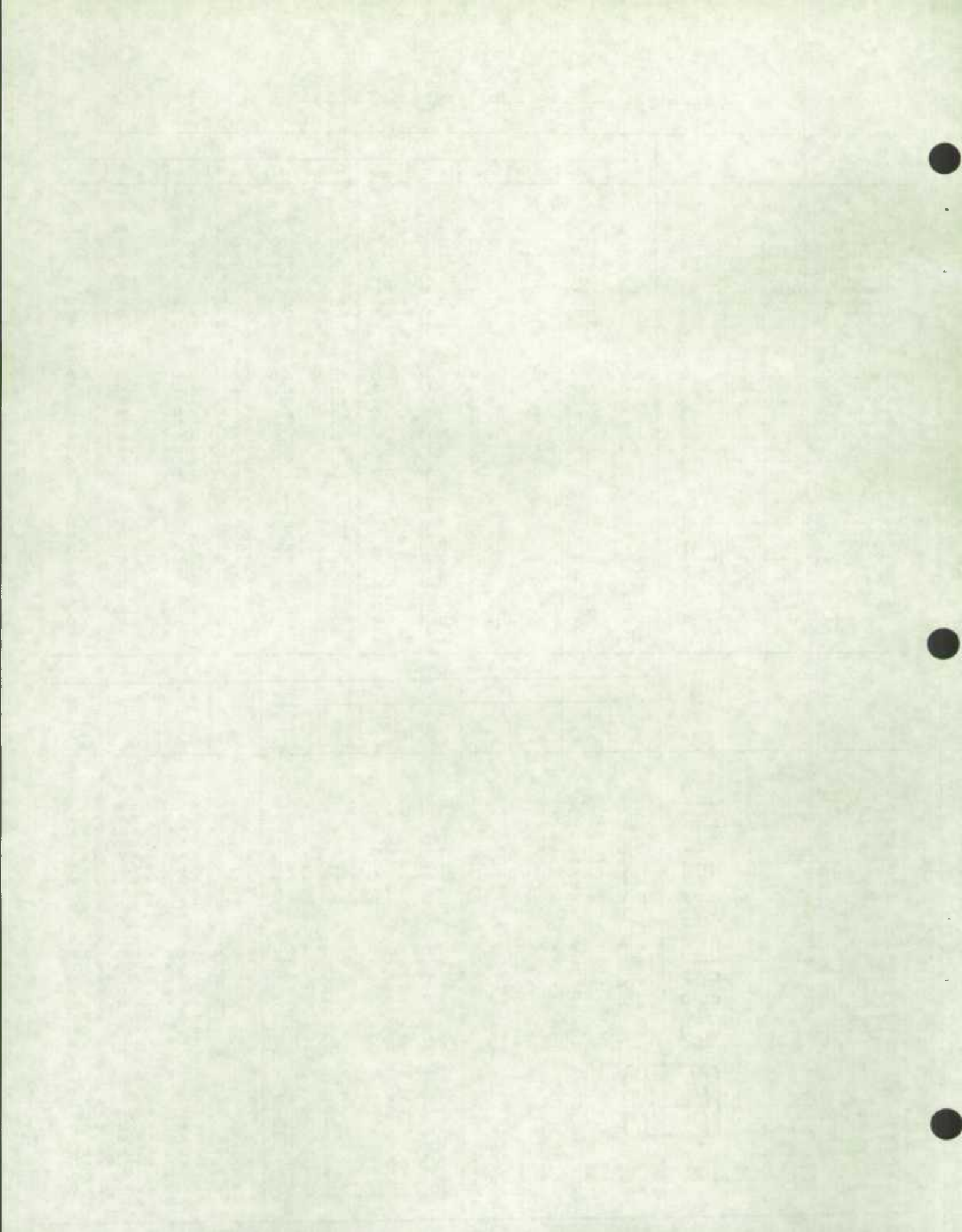
	1974		1973		Month-to-Month Change		Year-to-Year Change
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.	Oct. to Nov. 1974	Oct. to Nov. 1973	Nov. 1973 to Nov. 1974.
<u>Total</u>							
Canada .....	4.3	5.5	5.2	5.7	- 1.2	- 0.5	- 0.9
St. John's .....	3.4	4.7	2.7	3.3	- 1.3	- 0.6	+ 0.7
Halifax .....	6.0	6.7	5.5	5.5	- 0.7	-	+ 0.5
Montreal .....	3.4	3.8	6.3	6.4	- 0.4	- 0.1	- 2.9
Ottawa .....	4.2	5.0	5.8	6.2	- 0.8	- 0.4	- 1.6
Toronto .....	5.0	6.1	4.5	4.9	- 1.1	- 0.4	+ 0.5
Winnipeg .....	1.7	3.3	1.8	1.6	- 1.6	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Edmonton .....	2.6	4.6	5.4	6.1	- 2.0	- 0.7	- 2.8
Vancouver .....	6.2	8.3	7.9	10.2	- 2.1	- 2.3	- 1.7
<u>Temporarily Absent</u>							
Canada .....	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.3	- 0.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
St. John's .....	0.8	2.2	0.5	0.9	- 1.4	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Halifax .....	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.5	- 0.5	- 0.4	+ 0.2
Montreal .....	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.1	- 0.3	+ 0.3	- 0.8
Ottawa .....	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.0	- 0.9	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Toronto .....	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.2	- 0.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Winnipeg .....	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	- 0.6	-	- 0.4
Edmonton .....	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.2	- 0.9	-	- 0.5
Vancouver .....	1.3	2.3	1.3	2.4	- 1.0	- 1.1	-
<u>No one home</u>							
Canada .....	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.9	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.2
St. John's .....	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	+ 0.1	- 0.5	+ 0.1
Halifax .....	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	-	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Montreal .....	0.8	1.3	2.2	2.6	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 1.4
Ottawa .....	1.9	2.0	2.8	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.9
Toronto .....	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.6	- 0.3	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Winnipeg .....	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	- 0.5	+ 0.1	-
Edmonton .....	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.7	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.6
Vancouver .....	2.2	2.7	1.9	3.1	- 0.5	- 1.2	+ 0.3
<u>Refusals</u>							
Canada .....	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.0	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.6
St. John's .....	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.5	- 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Halifax .....	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.1
Montreal .....	1.0	0.9	2.2	2.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	- 1.2
Ottawa .....	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
Toronto .....	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Winnipeg .....	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	- 0.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Edmonton .....	0.7	0.8	2.3	2.3	- 0.1	-	- 1.6
Vancouver .....	2.2	2.7	3.5	4.0	- 0.5	- 0.5	- 1.3
<u>Other</u>							
Canada .....	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	- 0.1	-	+ 0.1
St. John's .....	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Halifax .....	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.3	- 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Montreal .....	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	+ 0.3	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Ottawa .....	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Toronto .....	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Winnipeg .....	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	- 0.1	-	+ 0.1
Edmonton .....	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.9	- 0.8	- 0.5	- 0.1
Vancouver .....	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.7	- 0.1	+ 0.5	- 0.7



Enumeration Cost per Household by Regional Office, S.R.U. and N.S.R.U.  
June to November 1973 and 1974

	1974						1973					
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June
<b>All Areas</b>												
Canada .....	\$ 2.69	2.35	2.72	2.73	2.70	2.56	2.41	2.52	2.46	2.24	1.98	2.20
St. John's .....	\$ 3.31	2.93	3.33	3.32	3.26	3.04	2.75	2.89	2.71	2.50	2.10	2.50
Halifax .....	\$ 2.69	2.31	2.64	2.59	2.57	2.32	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.10	1.89	2.02
Montréal .....	\$ 2.76	2.33	2.81	2.88	2.81	2.45	2.58	2.70	2.66	2.41	2.07	2.30
Ottawa .....	\$ 2.83	2.56	2.71	2.76	2.73	2.68	2.53	2.66	2.68	2.44	2.07	2.49
Toronto .....	\$ 2.65	2.34	2.80	2.64	2.68	2.67	2.47	2.67	2.60	2.37	2.09	2.37
Winnipeg .....	\$ 2.74	2.23	2.59	2.71	2.60	2.61	2.39	2.48	2.40	2.22	2.16	2.25
Edmonton .....	\$ 2.56	2.33	2.60	2.69	2.65	2.53	2.22	2.29	2.24	2.06	1.72	1.91
Vancouver .....	\$ 2.45	2.24	2.54	2.63	2.65	2.58	2.19	2.37	2.20	1.92	1.84	2.01
<b>S.R.U.</b>												
Canada .....	\$ 2.31	2.05	2.35	2.34	2.33	2.17	2.24	2.35	2.32	2.09	1.85	2.06
St. John's .....	\$ 2.67	2.38	2.75	2.57	2.69	2.38	2.15	2.37	2.17	2.20	1.85	2.27
Halifax .....	\$ 2.24	1.95	2.13	2.22	2.19	1.94	2.16	2.07	2.01	1.88	1.89	1.80
Montréal .....	\$ 2.34	1.96	2.39	2.37	2.18	1.92	2.42	2.55	2.52	2.21	1.88	2.13
Ottawa .....	\$ 2.54	2.41	2.45	2.48	2.53	2.34	2.35	2.50	2.56	2.28	2.03	2.36
Toronto .....	\$ 2.51	2.24	2.63	2.46	2.53	2.47	2.43	2.59	2.57	2.32	2.06	2.31
Winnipeg .....	\$ 2.13	1.84	2.04	2.25	2.28	2.19	2.13	2.21	2.12	1.92	1.86	1.94
Edmonton .....	\$ 1.85	1.70	1.92	2.01	2.04	1.86	1.63	1.74	1.81	1.60	1.37	1.55
Vancouver .....	\$ 2.14	2.01	2.28	2.34	2.38	2.26	2.08	2.27	2.14	1.94	1.80	1.92
<b>N.S.R.U.</b>												
Canada .....	\$ 3.19	2.74	3.19	3.23	3.17	3.05	2.64	2.74	2.65	2.44	2.15	2.40
St. John's .....	\$ 3.56	3.13	3.54	3.60	3.47	3.28	2.96	3.08	2.91	2.59	2.20	2.60
Halifax .....	\$ 2.96	2.52	2.95	2.83	2.80	2.56	2.37	2.44	2.47	2.24	2.00	2.16
Montréal .....	\$ 3.46	2.95	3.51	3.73	3.92	3.38	2.88	2.96	2.92	2.80	2.43	2.64
Ottawa .....	\$ 3.39	2.81	3.16	3.26	3.10	3.27	2.79	2.90	2.85	2.67	2.13	2.72
Toronto .....	\$ 3.02	2.61	3.24	3.07	3.05	3.18	2.59	2.86	2.72	2.51	2.16	2.54
Winnipeg .....	\$ 3.31	2.58	3.10	3.15	2.89	2.99	2.64	2.73	2.66	2.48	2.41	2.52
Edmonton .....	\$ 3.26	2.97	3.26	3.40	3.22	3.17	2.84	2.83	2.68	2.51	2.05	2.26
Vancouver .....	\$ 2.91	2.57	2.93	3.07	3.05	3.08	2.35	2.53	2.27	1.91	1.90	2.15

	Month-to-Month Change								Year-to-Year Change			
	1974				1973				Nov. 1973 to Nov. 1974	Oct. 1973 to Oct. 1974	Sept. 1973 to Sept. 1974	Aug. 1973 to Aug. 1974
	Oct. to Nov.	Sept. to Oct.	Aug. to Sept.	July to Aug.	Oct. to Nov.	Sept. to Oct.	Aug. to Sept.	July to Aug.				
<b>All Areas</b>												
Canada .....	\$ + 0.34	- 0.37	- 0.01	+ 0.03	- 0.11	+ 0.06	+ 0.22	+ 0.26	+ 0.28	- 0.17	+ 0.26	+ 0.49
St. John's .....	\$ + 0.38	- 0.40	+ 0.01	+ 0.06	- 0.14	+ 0.18	+ 0.21	+ 0.40	+ 0.56	+ 0.04	+ 0.62	+ 0.82
Halifax .....	\$ + 0.38	- 0.33	+ 0.05	+ 0.02	-	-	+ 0.19	+ 0.21	+ 0.40	+ 0.02	+ 0.35	+ 0.49
Montréal .....	\$ + 0.43	- 0.48	- 0.07	+ 0.07	- 0.12	+ 0.04	+ 0.25	+ 0.34	+ 0.18	- 0.37	+ 0.15	+ 0.47
Ottawa .....	\$ + 0.27	- 0.15	- 0.05	+ 0.03	- 0.13	- 0.02	+ 0.24	+ 0.37	+ 0.30	- 0.10	+ 0.03	+ 0.32
Toronto .....	\$ + 0.31	- 0.46	+ 0.16	- 0.04	- 0.20	+ 0.07	+ 0.23	+ 0.28	+ 0.18	- 0.33	+ 0.20	+ 0.27
Winnipeg .....	\$ + 0.51	- 0.36	- 0.12	+ 0.11	- 0.09	+ 0.08	+ 0.18	+ 0.06	+ 0.35	- 0.25	+ 0.19	+ 0.49
Edmonton .....	\$ + 0.23	- 0.27	- 0.09	+ 0.04	- 0.07	+ 0.05	+ 0.18	+ 0.34	+ 0.34	+ 0.04	+ 0.36	+ 0.63
Vancouver .....	\$ + 0.21	- 0.30	- 0.09	- 0.02	- 0.18	+ 0.17	+ 0.28	+ 0.08	+ 0.26	- 0.13	+ 0.34	+ 0.71
<b>S.R.U.</b>												
Canada .....	\$ + 0.26	- 0.30	+ 0.01	+ 0.01	- 0.11	+ 0.03	+ 0.23	+ 0.24	+ 0.07	- 0.30	+ 0.03	+ 0.25
St. John's .....	\$ + 0.29	- 0.37	+ 0.18	- 0.12	- 0.22	+ 0.20	- 0.03	+ 0.35	+ 0.52	+ 0.01	+ 0.58	+ 0.37
Halifax .....	\$ + 0.29	- 0.18	- 0.09	+ 0.03	+ 0.09	+ 0.06	+ 0.13	- 0.01	+ 0.08	- 0.12	+ 0.12	+ 0.34
Montréal .....	\$ + 0.38	- 0.43	+ 0.02	+ 0.19	- 0.13	+ 0.03	+ 0.31	+ 0.33	- 0.08	- 0.59	- 0.13	+ 0.16
Ottawa .....	\$ + 0.13	- 0.04	- 0.03	- 0.05	- 0.15	- 0.06	+ 0.28	+ 0.25	+ 0.19	- 0.09	- 0.11	+ 0.20
Toronto .....	\$ + 0.27	- 0.39	+ 0.17	- 0.07	- 0.16	+ 0.02	+ 0.25	+ 0.26	+ 0.08	- 0.35	+ 0.06	+ 0.14
Winnipeg .....	\$ + 0.29	- 0.20	- 0.21	- 0.03	- 0.08	+ 0.09	+ 0.20	+ 0.06	-	- 0.37	- 0.08	+ 0.33
Edmonton .....	\$ + 0.15	- 0.22	- 0.09	- 0.03	- 0.11	- 0.07	+ 0.21	+ 0.23	+ 0.22	- 0.04	+ 0.11	+ 0.41
Vancouver .....	\$ + 0.13	- 0.27	- 0.06	- 0.04	- 0.19	+ 0.13	+ 0.20	+ 0.14	+ 0.06	- 0.26	+ 0.14	+ 0.40
<b>N.S.R.U.</b>												
Canada .....	\$ + 0.45	- 0.45	- 0.04	+ 0.06	- 0.10	+ 0.09	+ 0.21	+ 0.29	+ 0.55	-	+ 0.54	+ 0.79
St. John's .....	\$ + 0.43	- 0.41	- 0.06	+ 0.13	- 0.12	+ 0.17	+ 0.32	+ 0.39	+ 0.60	+ 0.05	+ 0.63	+ 1.01
Halifax .....	\$ + 0.44	- 0.43	+ 0.12	+ 0.03	- 0.07	- 0.03	+ 0.23	+ 0.24	+ 0.59	+ 0.08	+ 0.48	+ 0.59
Montréal .....	\$ + 0.51	- 0.56	- 0.22	- 0.19	- 0.08	+ 0.04	+ 0.12	+ 0.37	+ 0.58	- 0.01	+ 0.59	+ 0.93
Ottawa .....	\$ + 0.58	- 0.35	- 0.10	+ 0.16	- 0.11	+ 0.05	+ 0.18	+ 0.54	+ 0.60	- 0.09	+ 0.31	+ 0.59
Toronto .....	\$ + 0.41	- 0.63	+ 0.17	+ 0.02	- 0.27	+ 0.14	+ 0.21	+ 0.35	+ 0.43	- 0.25	+ 0.52	+ 0.56
Winnipeg .....	\$ + 0.73	- 0.52	- 0.05	+ 0.26	- 0.09	+ 0.07	+ 0.18	+ 0.07	+ 0.67	- 0.15	+ 0.44	+ 0.67
Edmonton .....	\$ + 0.29	- 0.29	- 0.14	+ 0.18	+ 0.01	+ 0.15	+ 0.17	+ 0.46	+ 0.42	+ 0.14	+ 0.58	+ 0.89
Vancouver .....	\$ + 0.34	- 0.36	- 0.14	+ 0.02	- 0.18	+ 0.26	+ 0.36	+ 0.01	+ 0.56	+ 0.04	+ 0.66	+ 1.16



DEFINITIONSRELATED 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

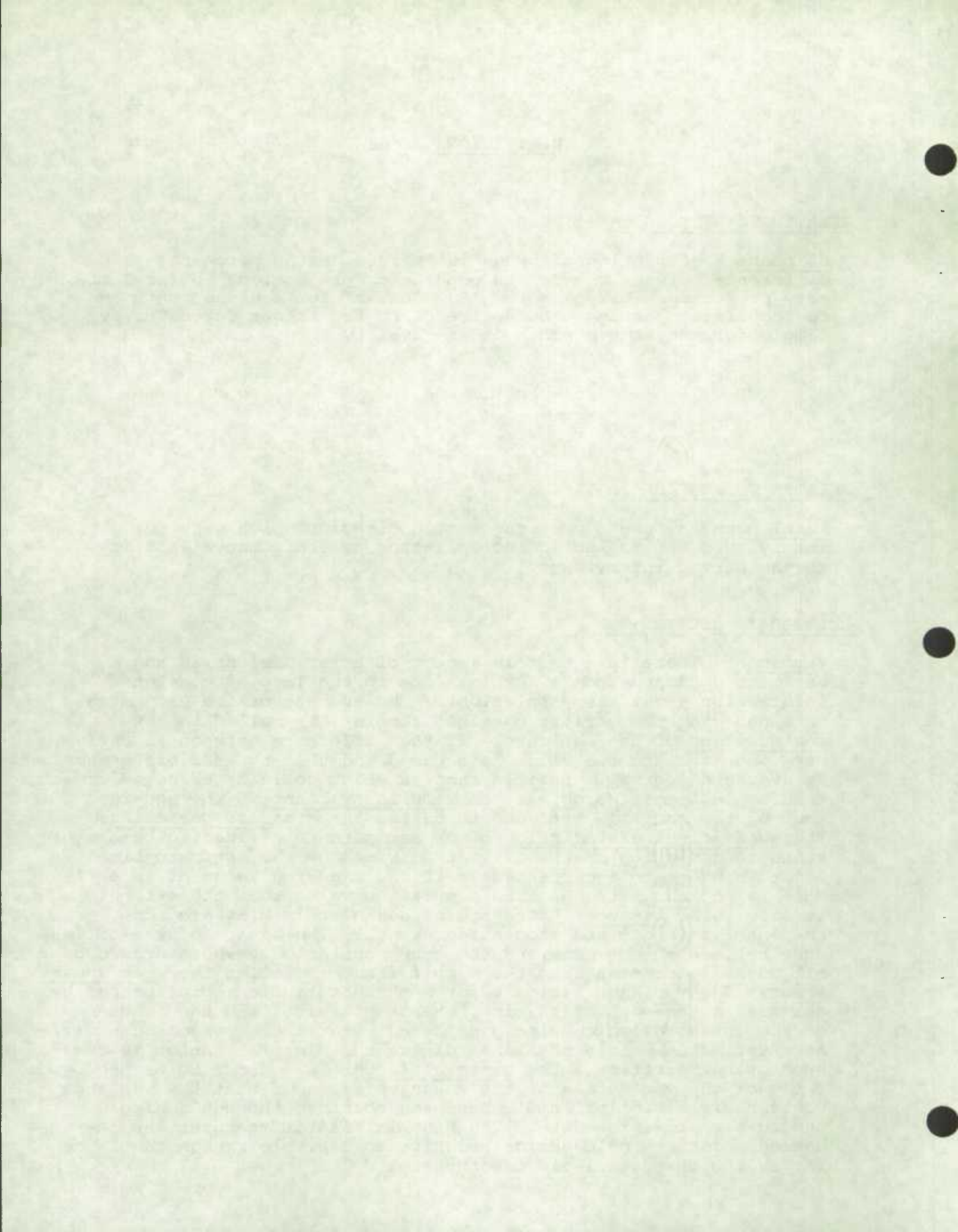
$$\frac{P_p - \hat{P}_p}{P_p} \cdot 100$$

RELATED TO SECTION 1B

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

RELATED TO SECTION 1C

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



RELATED TO SECTION 1D

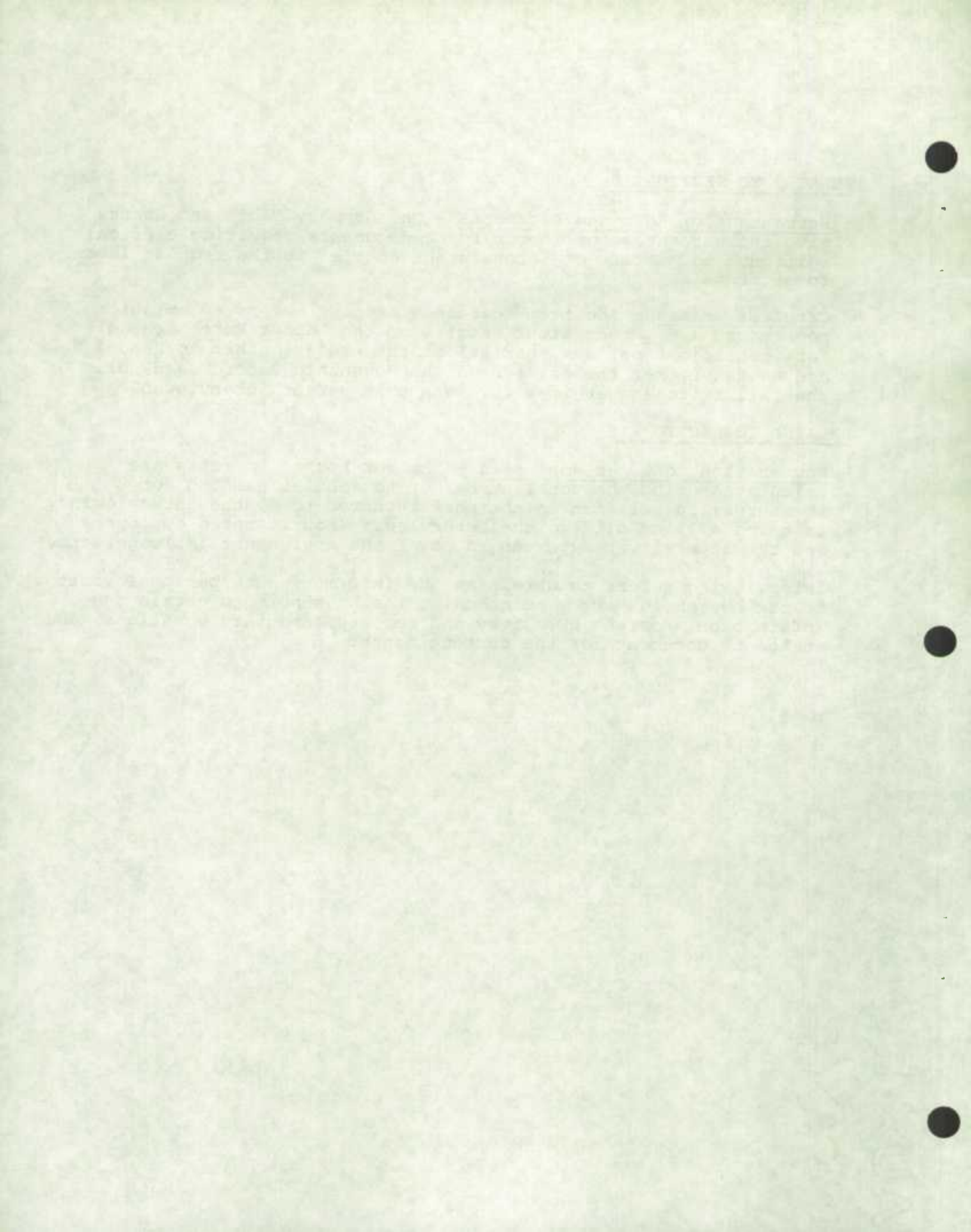
Percentage of Rejected Documents - The Summary Table and Charts give the percentage of labour force documents requiring clerical edits due to missing or inconsistent entries in the regular labour force items.

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.

[The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to low contrast and scan quality. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document.]

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).

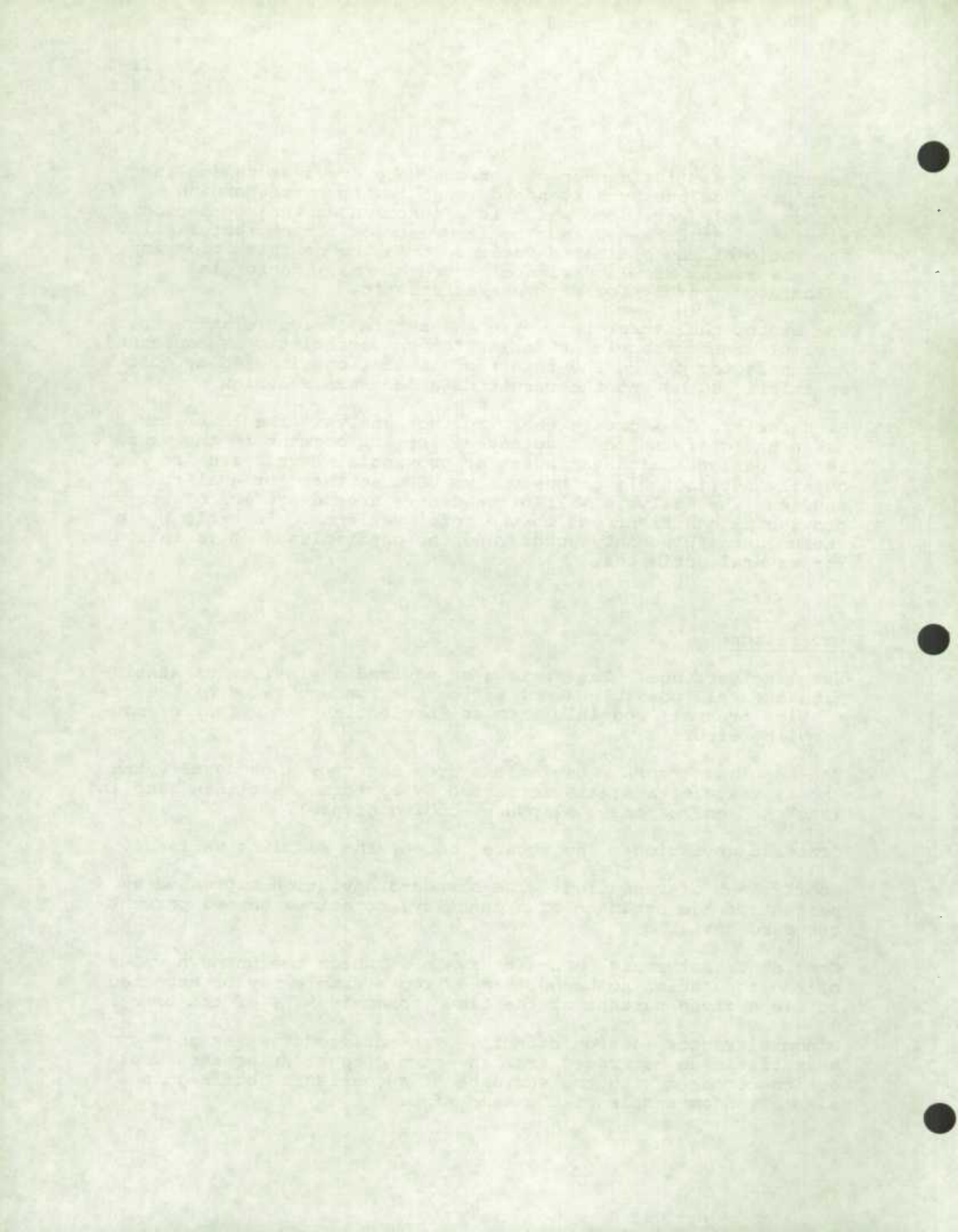
**Non-sampling errors:** Deviations from the true (but usually unknown) value of a statistic caused by factors other than sampling (such as non-response, slippage, coding errors).

**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 Nov. 1974

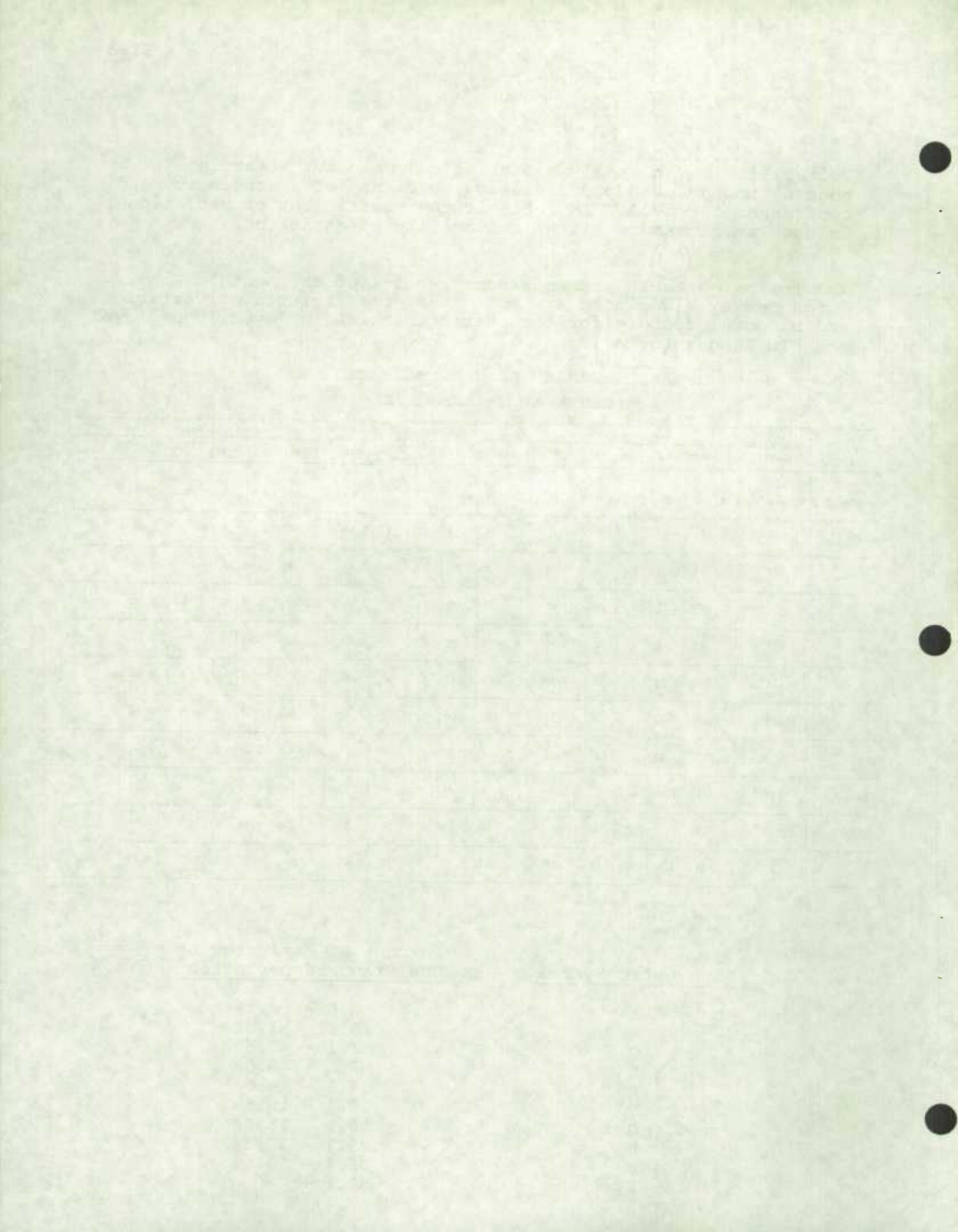
	Population Estimate	EMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED					IN LABOUR FORCE				
		Estimate	CV	Symbol		BF	Estimate	CV	Symbol		BF	Estimate	CV	Symbol		BF
				cal'd	pub'd				cal'd	pub'd				cal'd	pub'd	
CANADA	16,749	9,189	0.34	A	A	1.06	493	2.67	D	C	1.64	9,682	0.30	A	A	0.94
NFLD	383	162	2.59	D	C	2.46	24	9.12	E	E	2.94	186	2.07	C	C	2.01
P.E.I.	83	41	2.55	D	D	0.78	2	17.42	G	G	0.82	43	2.20	C	D	0.64
N.S.	575	281	1.42	C	C	1.46	18	8.31	E	E	1.69	299	1.43	C	C	1.70
N.B.	481	235	1.69	C	C	1.76	21	8.79	E	E	2.53	256	1.51	C	C	1.70
QUE.	4,666	2,460	0.71	B	B	0.99	170	5.27	E	D	1.90	2,630	0.62	B	B	0.86
ONT.	6,124	3,521	0.57	B	B	0.98	145	5.03	D	D	1.37	3,666	0.51	A	B	0.86
MAN.	730	409	1.33	C	C	0.99	12	12.69	F	F	1.15	420	1.20	C	C	0.87
SASK.	658	352	1.80	C	C	1.64	8	14.75	F	F	1.15	360	1.79	C	C	1.71
ALTA	1,233	734	1.17	C	C	1.51	15	12.17	F	E	1.35	749	1.18	C	B	1.61
B.C.	1,821	995	0.97	B	B	1.08	78	5.97	E	E	1.56	1,073	0.76	B	B	0.79

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 +

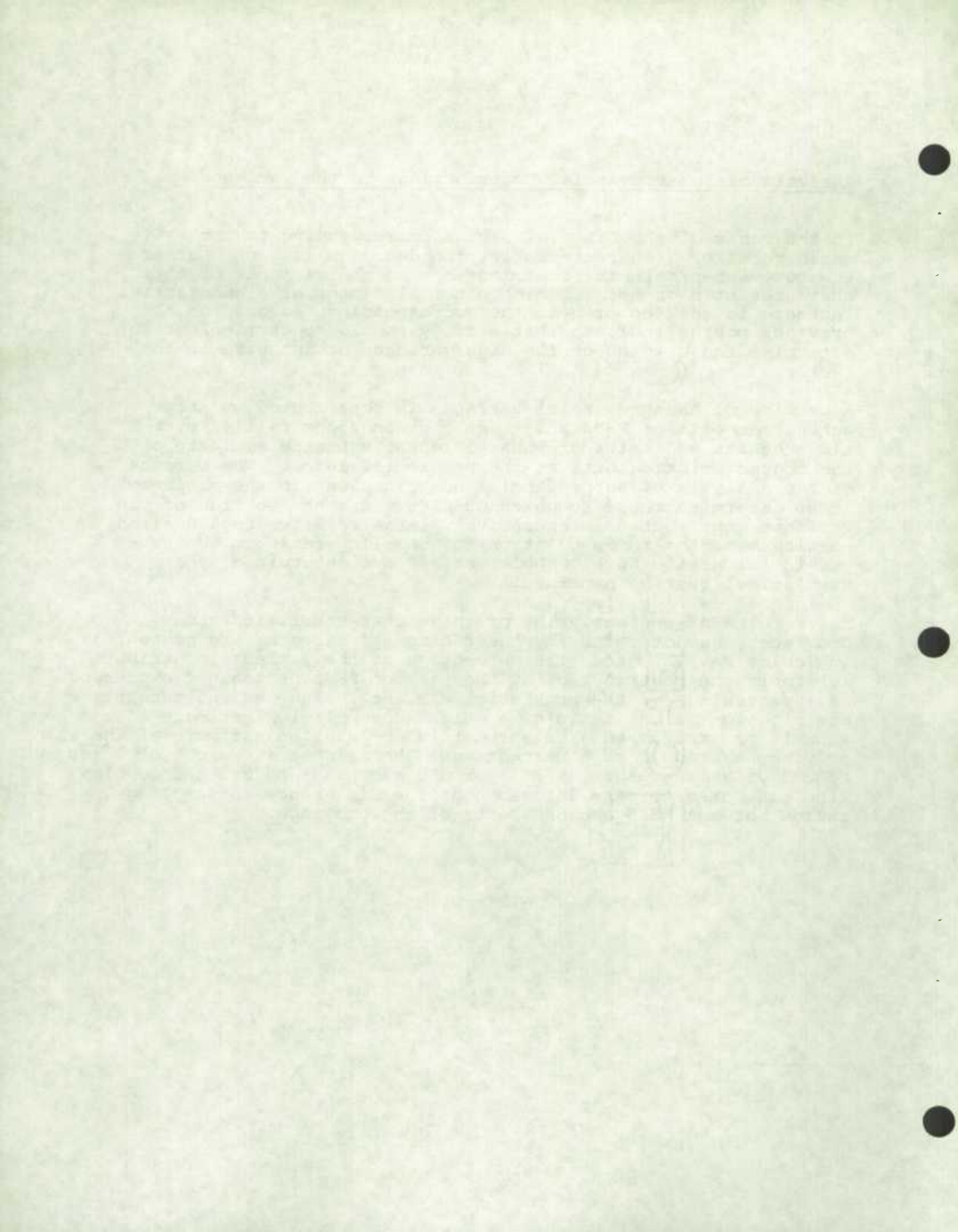


### Analysis of Sub-Provincial Contributions to the Variance

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.

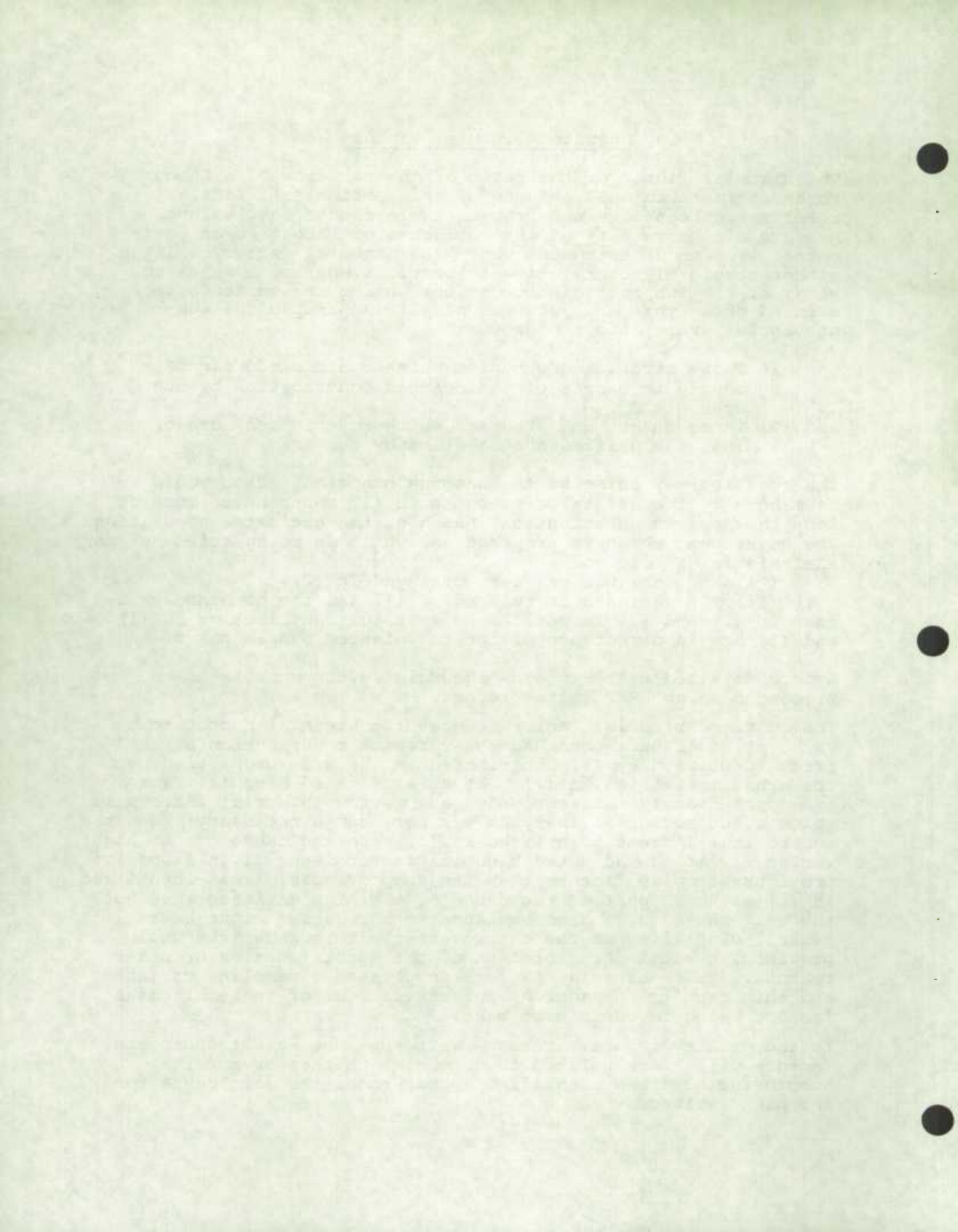
The question may arise as to what the binomial factor would have been if the strata or subunits in (1) contributed more or less the desired contribution, based on the estimated population. The adjustment which is proposed and which is being tried out for analysis is as follows:

- (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 for the November Survey

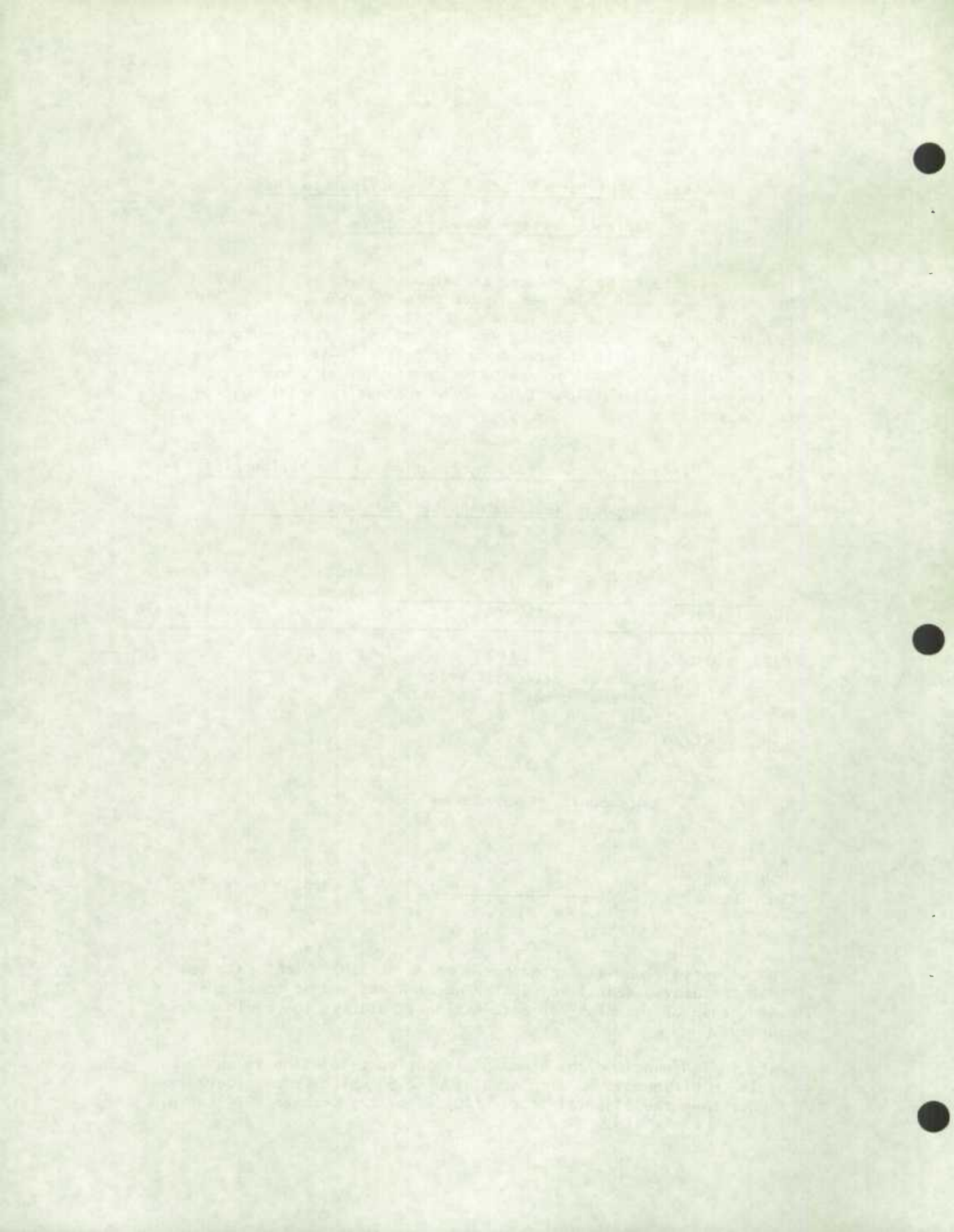
In the province of Newfoundland the binomial factor of Employed had a value of 2.46 which was higher than the value of 2.30 for the October Survey and considerably higher than the value of 1.70 for the November 1973 survey. An analysis of the subprovincial contributions to the variance estimate resulted in the following subprovincial areas for which the actual contribution to the variance significantly exceeded the desired contribution to the variance.

Table 2a) Actual vs. Desired Contribution to the Variance of  
Employed in Newfoundland by PSU's and Subunits

Identification	PSU's or Subunits Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
03003 & 03006	central portion of Nfld extending east to the Atlan- tic Coast.	11.8	1.7
03041 & 03042		35.4	3.6
01109	a subunit in St. John's	13.0	2.8
All other PSU's and Subunits	_____	39.8	91.9

The adjusted binomial factor has a value of 1.07 which indicates that the above identified subprovincial areas appear to be the main cause of the high variance estimate relative to previous surveys.

Also in Newfoundland the binomial factor corresponding to the estimate of Unemployed with a value of 2.94 which is considerably higher than the binomial factor (1.75) for the October 1974 survey



or for the binomial factor (1.73) for the November 1974 survey. The following table presents the results of the subprovincial analysis of variance contributions.

Table 2b) Actual vs Desired Contribution to the Variance of Unemployed in Nfld by PSU's and Subunits

Identification	PSU's or Subunits	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
	Location		
03003 & 03006	central portion of Nfld extending to the Atlantic ocean.	33.6	1.7
04041 & 04043	the western port of Nfld	3.7	1.4
All other PSU's and Subunits	_____	62.7	96.9

The adjusted binomial factor for this estimate has a value of 1.91 which remains slightly above average for the binomial factors for this characteristic over previous months which indicates that although the above subprovincial areas contributed to the excessive variance estimate there also tended to be an increase in the variability of this estimate spread over the other portions of the province.

In the province of New Brunswick the binomial factor corresponding to the estimate of Unemployed has a value of 2.53 which is higher than the binomial factors for both the previous survey and for the November 1973 survey. The analysis of subprovincial contributions resulted in the identification of 3 pairs of PSU's in which the actual contribution to the variance significantly exceeded the desired contribution to the variance.

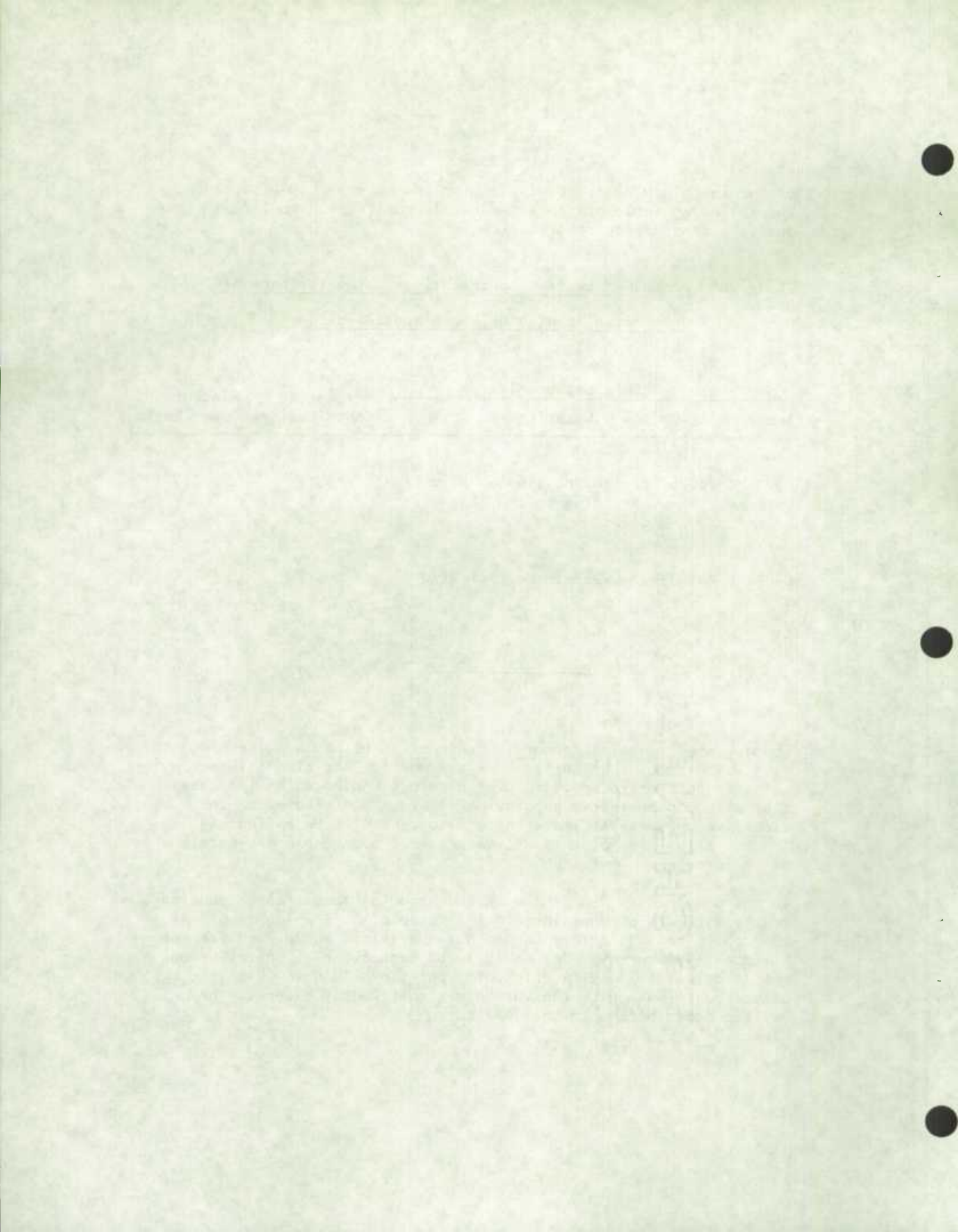


Table 2c) Actual vs Desired Contribution to the Variance of  
Unemployed in N.B. by PSU's and Subunits

Identification	PSU's or Subunits	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
	Location		
30002 & 30004	south-east corner of N.B.	26.7	4.1
33003 & 33005	north-east portion of N.B.	12.3	3.9
33043 & 33047		13.0	3.5
All other PSU's and Subunits	_____	48.0	88.5

The adjusted binomial factor corresponding to the estimate of Unemployed in New Brunswick has a value of 1.37 which falls within an acceptable range for this characteristic on the basis of previous survey results. This indicates that the above subprovincial areas are the primary cause of the high estimate of sampling variability for the estimate of Unemployed in New Brunswick.

The binomial factor for the estimate of Unemployed in Quebec has a value of 1.90 for the November survey which is considerably higher than the value of 1.02 for the October survey. An analysis of the subprovincial contributions to the variance was carried out to determine the cause of this.

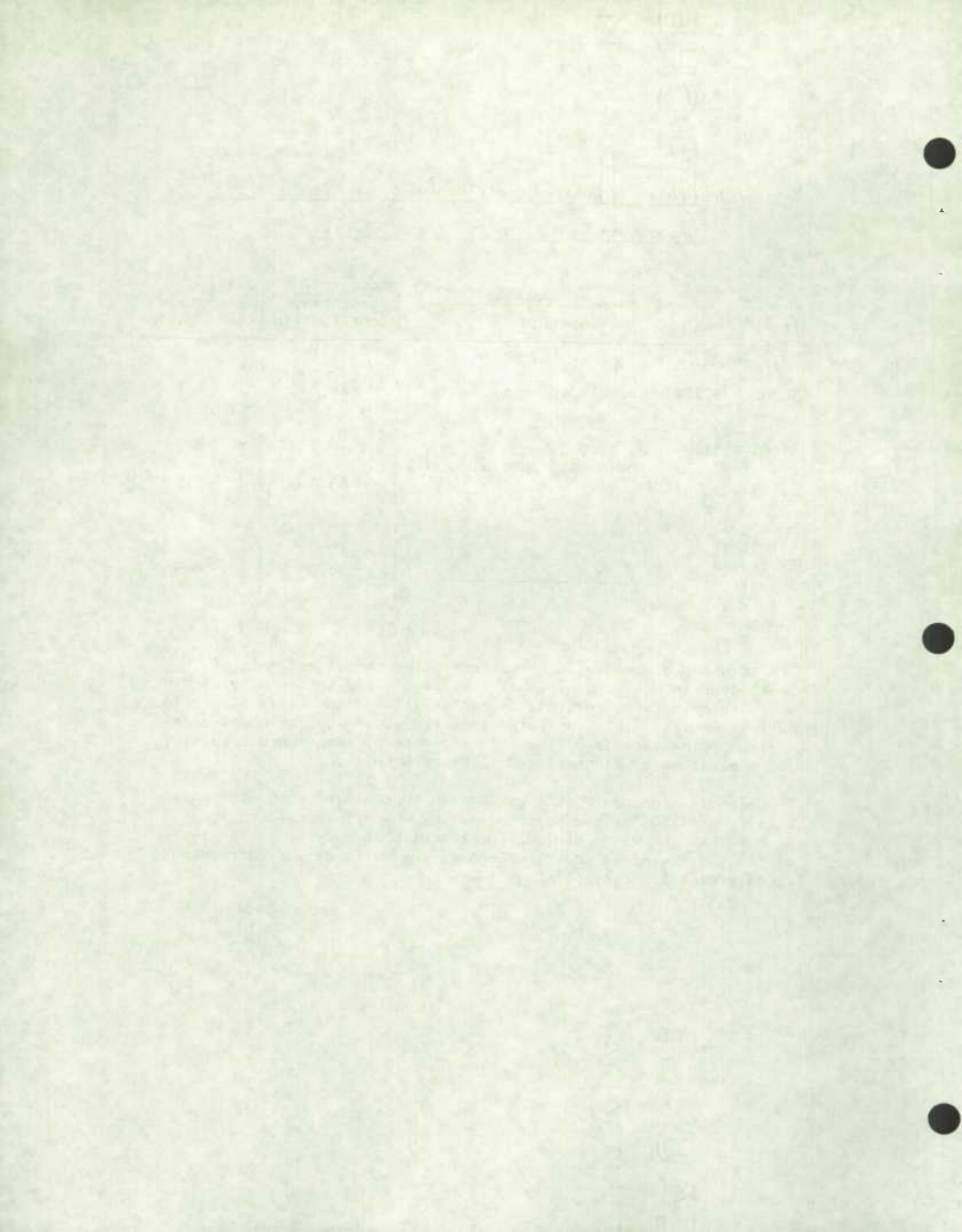




Table 2d) Actual vs Desired Contribution to the Variance of  
Unemployed in Quebec by PSU's and Subunits

Identification	PSU's and Subunits	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
	Location		
40027 & 40029	Cote Nord and Saguenay- Lac-St-Jean	10.3	1.5
41029 & 41031	Gaspesie and Bas-St- Laurent	7.2	1.0
All other PSU's and Subunits		82.3	97.5

Since the adjusted binomial factor with a value of 1.61 remains higher than the binomial factors corresponding to many previous surveys, it appears that the increased sampling variability is spread over most of the province.

For the estimate of Unemployed in Alberta the corresponding binomial factor has a value of 1.35 which is higher than the binomial factors for the October survey and the November 1973 survey. An analysis of subprovincial contributions to the variance resulted in the following table.

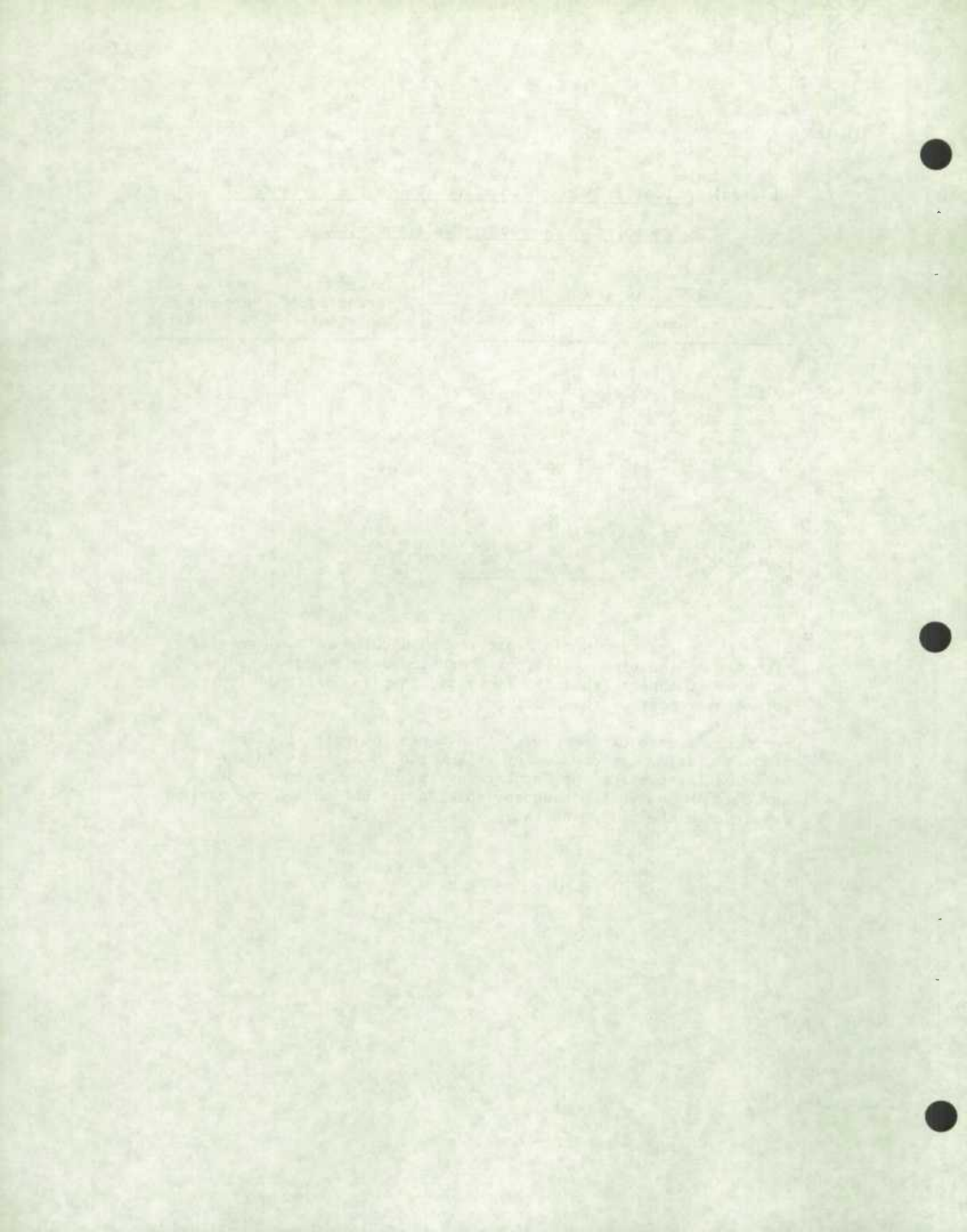


Table 2e) Actual vs Desired Contribution to the Variance of  
Unemployed in Alberta by PSU's and Subunits

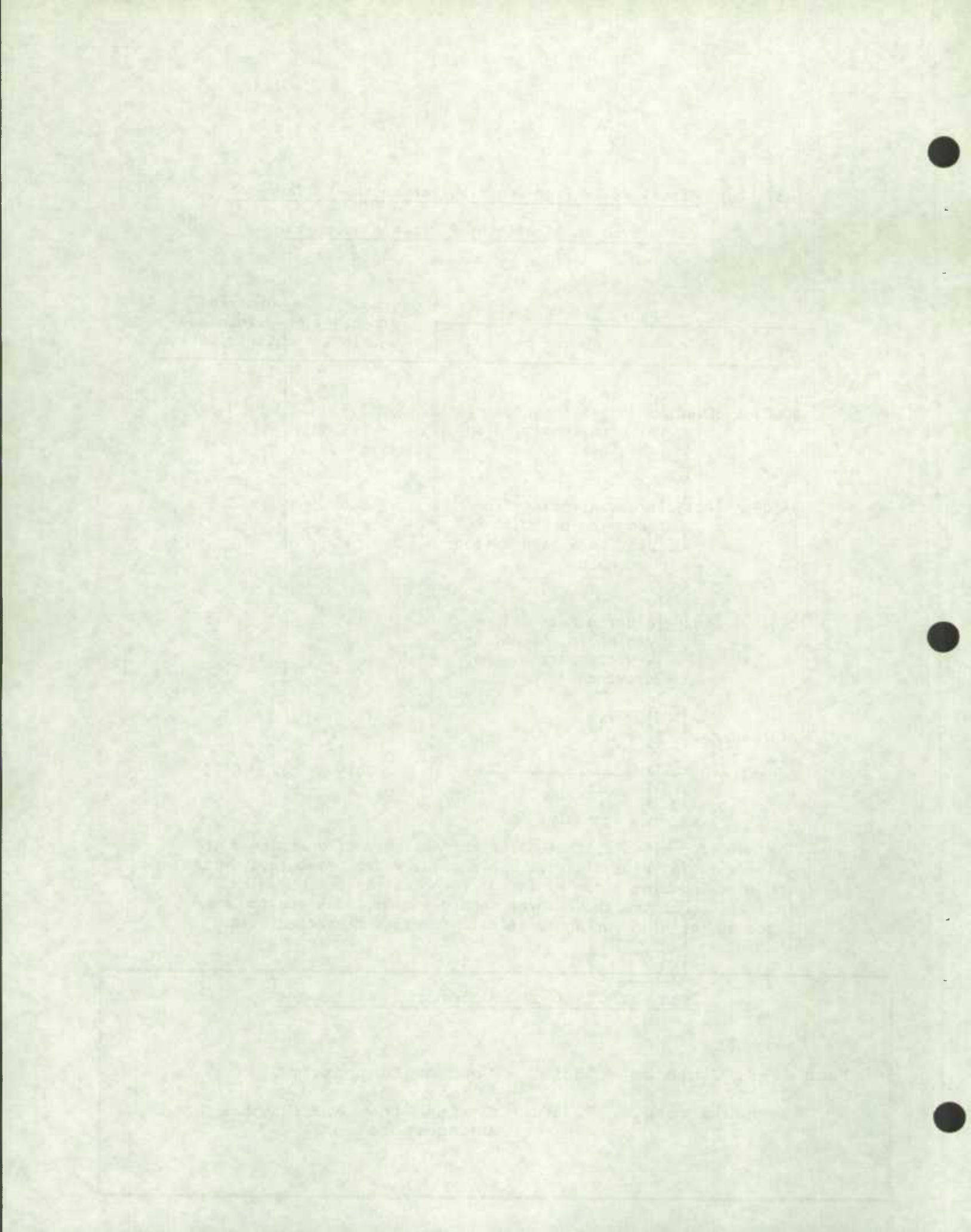
Identification	PSU's and Subunits Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
80001 & 80008	south-east corner of Alberta running along the Sask. border	3.9	1.1
84009 & 84013	area extending from Edmonton on N. to Red Deer on S. and extend- ing east	7.8	2.5
86023 & 86028	Alberta Peace River region in the north- western part of the province	9.4	1.5
All other PSU's and Subunits	—————	78.9	94.9

The adjusted binomial factor for the estimate of Unemployed in Alberta has a value of 1.12. This value agrees favourably with the corresponding binomial factor for previous months which indicates that the above three subprovincial areas are the main cause of the high variance estimate for this characteristic.

Correction to the October 1974 report

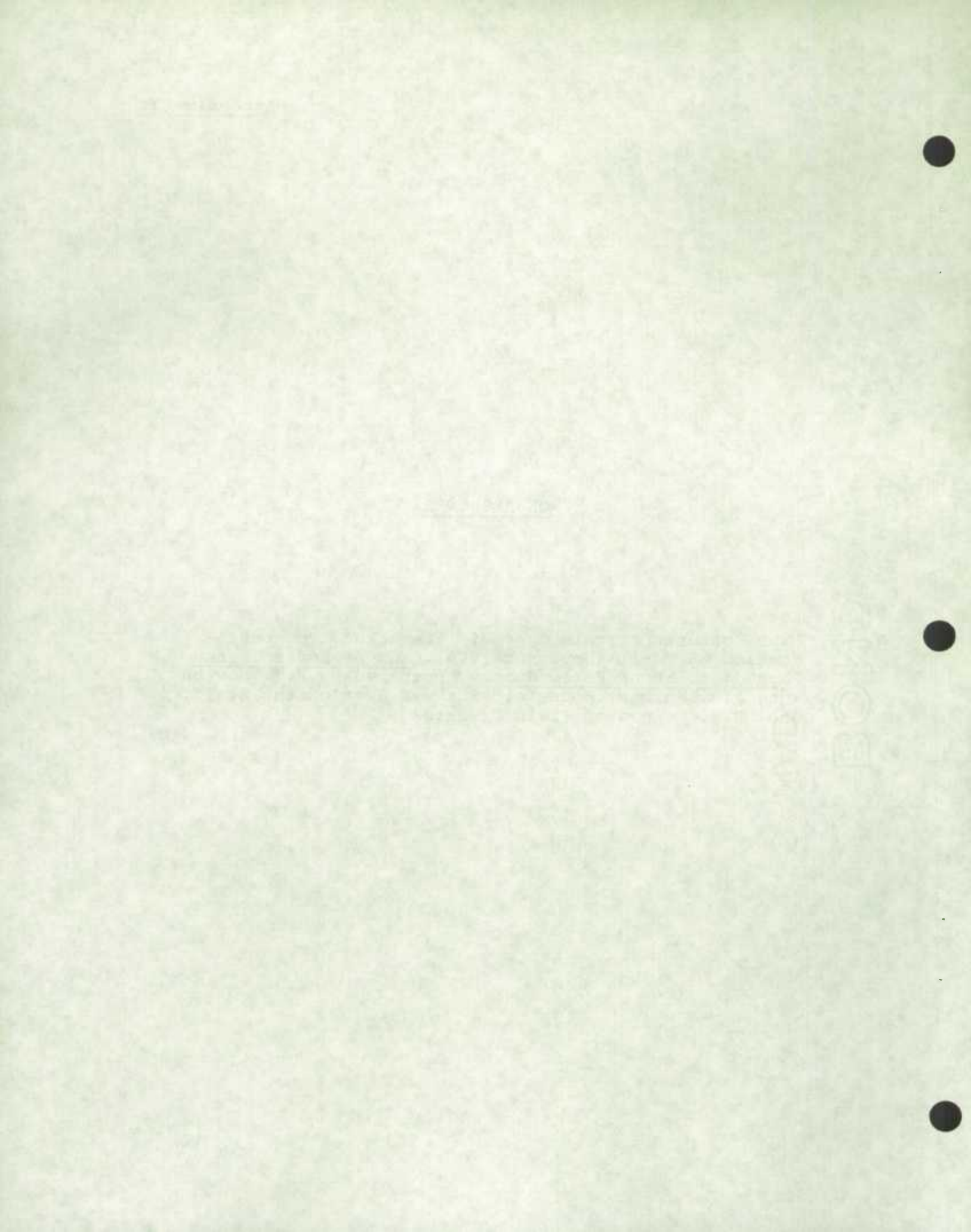
Page II-8, Table 2c - "33102 - Town of Edmundston"

should read - "33101 - Chatham town and Chatham Head  
unincorporated"



NON-RESPONSE

The contents of this appendix are taken from publication NR 74-11 (November 1974), Non-response in the Canadian Labour Force Survey, prepared by F.T. Newton and J.R. Norris, Household Surveys Development Staff, and E.T. McLeod of Field Division.



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.

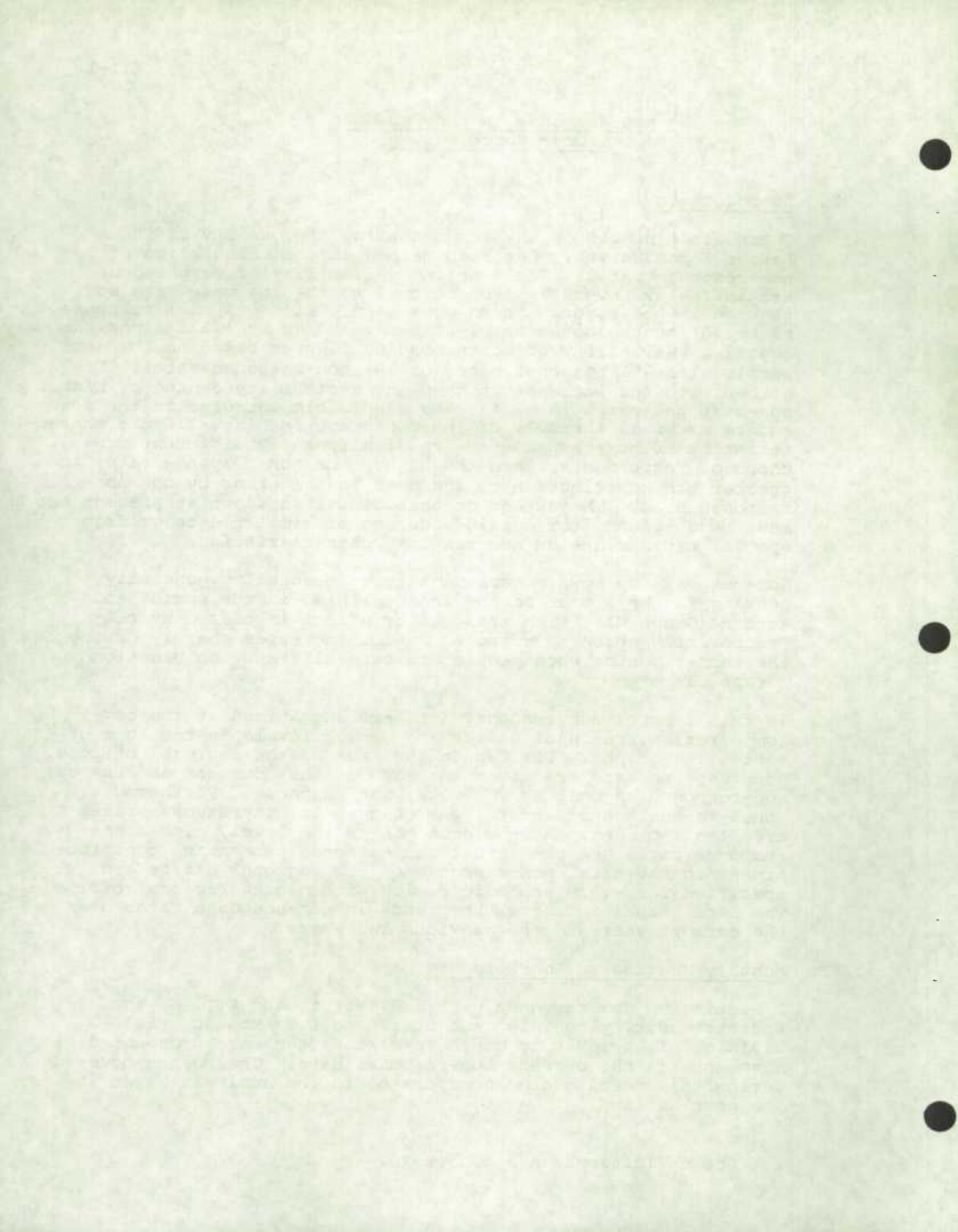
Non-response follows a marked pattern seasonally, generally peaking in the summer months and declining in the spring and autumn (Graph G1). The seasonality effect is caused by the "temporarily absent"<sup>1</sup> component which increases sharply during the summer months when people are generally away 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<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>1</sup> 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. McLead, 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 from 5.5% in October to 4.3% in November. Furthermore, all the components of non-response exhibited month to month decreases in their rates.

Compared with the November non-response rate of 5.2% last year, this year's rate was lower. The lower rate, this year, was due to decreases in the T.A., N1 and N2 components.

#### B. At the Regional Office Level

##### 1. St. John's Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the St. John's Regional Office decreased from 4.7% in October to 3.4% in November. The month to month decrease in the overall rate was mainly due to the decrease in the T.A. component.

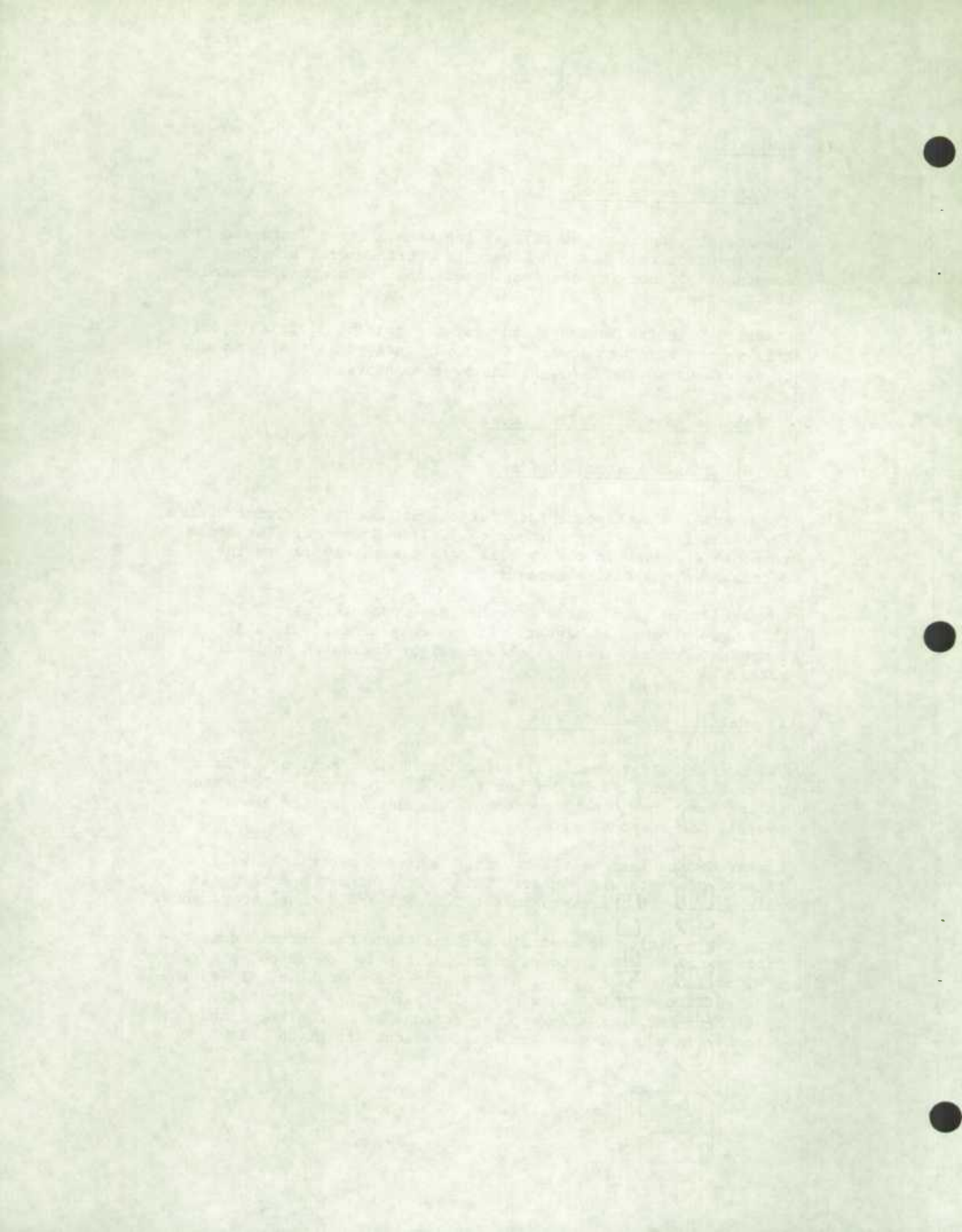
Compared with last year's November non-response rate (2.7%), this year's rate was higher. At the component level, all components of non-response showed slight increases in their rates.

##### 2. Halifax Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Halifax Regional Office decreased from 6.7% in October to 6.0% in November. Decreases in the T.A. and "other" components accounted for the lower overall non-response rate.

Compared with last year's November non-response rate (5.5%), this year's rate was higher. This year's higher non-response rate was due to increases in the T.A., N1 and "other" components.

From table 3(b), two economic regions where the actual contributions exceeded the expected contributions to non-response were E.R. 30 (south-east corner of New Brunswick) and E.R. 31 (south-western part of New Brunswick). The percentage contributions by each of the four non-response components to the total non-response in each of these economic regions are given below:



<u>E.R. 30</u>		<u>E.R. 31</u>	
	(%)		(%)
T.A.	21.1	T.A.	14.5
N1	36.8	N1	27.3
N2	31.6	N2	41.8
Other	10.5	Other	16.4

It is evident, from this table, that the major contributions in both these economic regions were made by the N1 and N2 components. The higher contributions by the N1 and N2 components are due in part to bad winter weather conditions (which would reduce the frequency of call backs to the N1 households) and to some uncomplimentary comments about Statistics Canada given over a television "talk" show during interview week. Furthermore, the provincial election in New Brunswick held during the Monday of interview week also hampered the efforts of the interviewers.

### 3. Montreal Regional Office

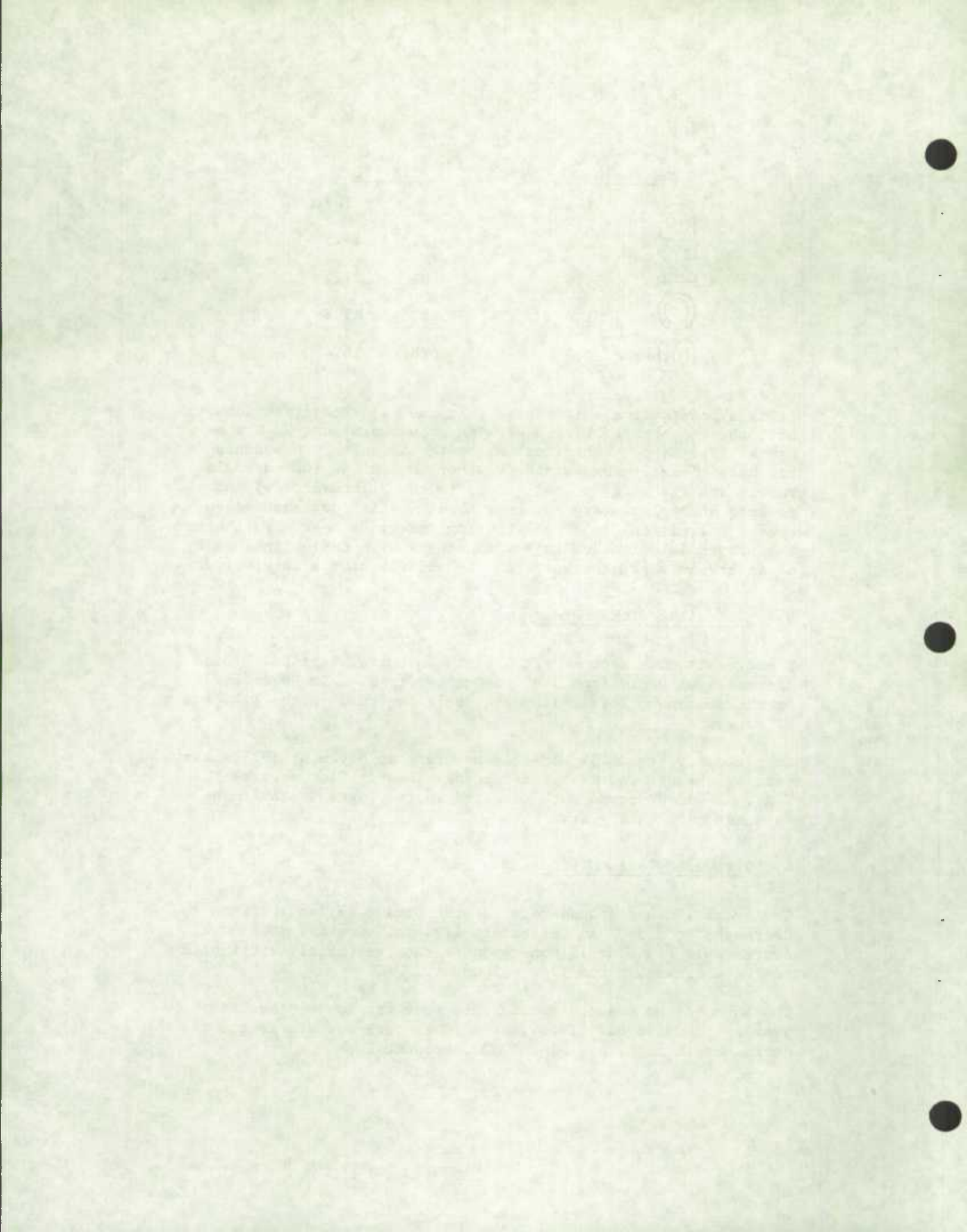
The overall non-response rate for the Montreal Regional Office decreased slightly from 3.8% in October to 3.4% in November. At the component level, decreases were recorded in the T.A. and N1 rates.

Compared with the 6.3% non-response rate in November 1973, this year's November rate was considerably lower. Decreases by the T.A., N1 and N2 components resulted in the lower overall non-response rate this year.

### 4. Ottawa Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Ottawa Regional Office decreased from 5.0% in October to 4.2% in November. The decrease in the overall non-response rate was mainly attributed to the decrease in the T.A. component.

The November non-response rate this year was lower than last year's rate of 5.8%. This year's lower rate was attributed to decreases in the T.A., N1 and N2 components.



#### 5. Toronto Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Toronto Regional Office decreased from 6.1% in October to 5.0% in November. At the component level, decreases in the T.A., N1 and N2 components were responsible for the month to month decrease in the overall non-response rate.

Compared with last year's November rate (4.5%), this year's overall non-response rate was higher. This year's higher rate was due to increases in the T.A., N1 and "other" components.

#### 6. Winnipeg Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Winnipeg Regional Office decreased by almost one half from 3.3% in October to 1.7% in November. Decreases by all components of non-response were responsible for the lower overall rate this month.

Compared with the non-response rate (1.8%) in November 1973, this year's rate was slightly lower. From November 1973 to November 1974, a decrease was noted in the T.A. component while increases occurred in the N2 and "other" components.

#### 7. Edmonton Regional Office

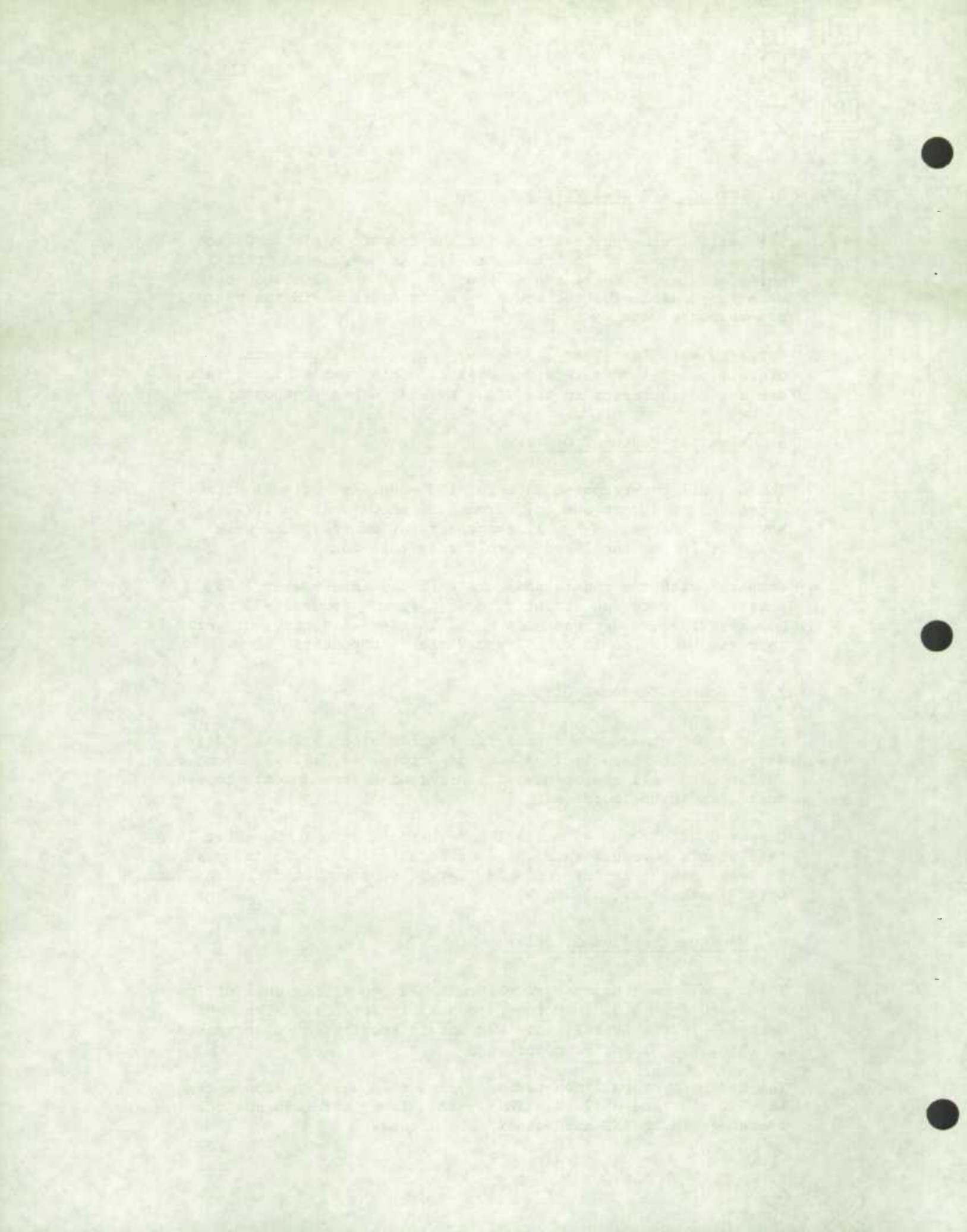
The overall non-response rate for the Edmonton Regional Office decreased considerably from 4.6% in October to 2.6% in November. Furthermore, all components of non-response showed month to month decreases in their rates.

Compared with the 5.4% overall non-response rate in November 1973, this year's November rate was considerably lower. In the year to year changes at the component level, substantial decreases were noted in the T.A., N1 and N2 rates.

#### 8. Vancouver Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Vancouver Regional Office decreased from 8.3% in October to 6.2% in November. The decrease in the overall rate was mainly attributed to decreases in the T.A., N1 and N2 components.

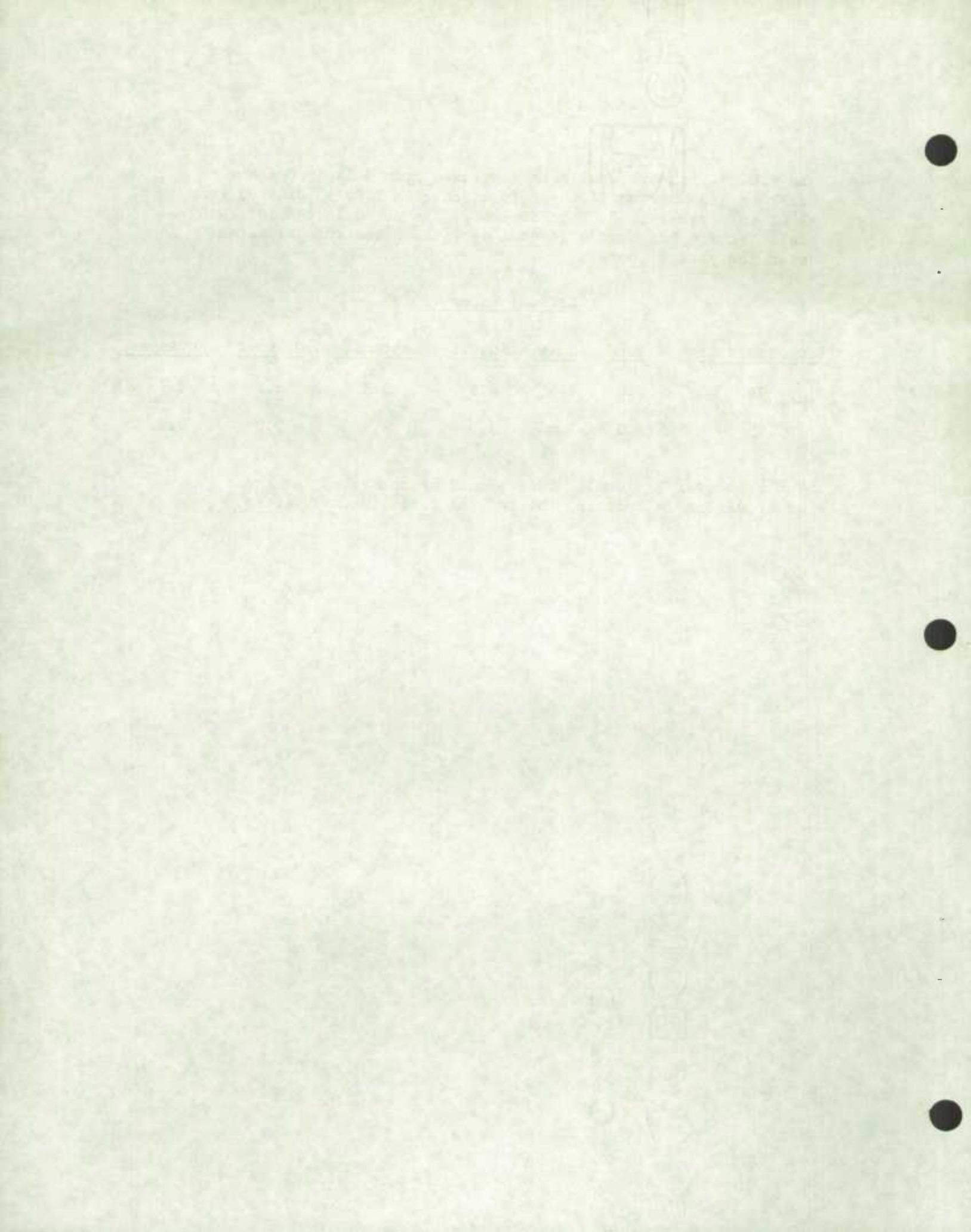
The November overall non-response rate this year was lower than last year's rate of 7.9%. This year's lower rate was due to decreases in the N2 and "other" components.



In E.R. 94, the refusal rate decreased from 3.1% in October to 2.7% in November while the refusal rate in E.R. 95 dropped from 3.0% in October to 2.0% in November. As noted in the following table, there has been a general decline in the refusal rates over the past 6 months:

<u>Refusal Rates (%)</u>						
<u>Economic Region</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
94	5.0	4.6	4.5	3.8	3.1	2.7
95	3.5	2.9	3.5	2.9	3.0	2.0

The Vancouver Regional Office should be commended for their great effort in reducing the refusal rates in these areas.





## CANADA

November, 1974

Table 1(a)

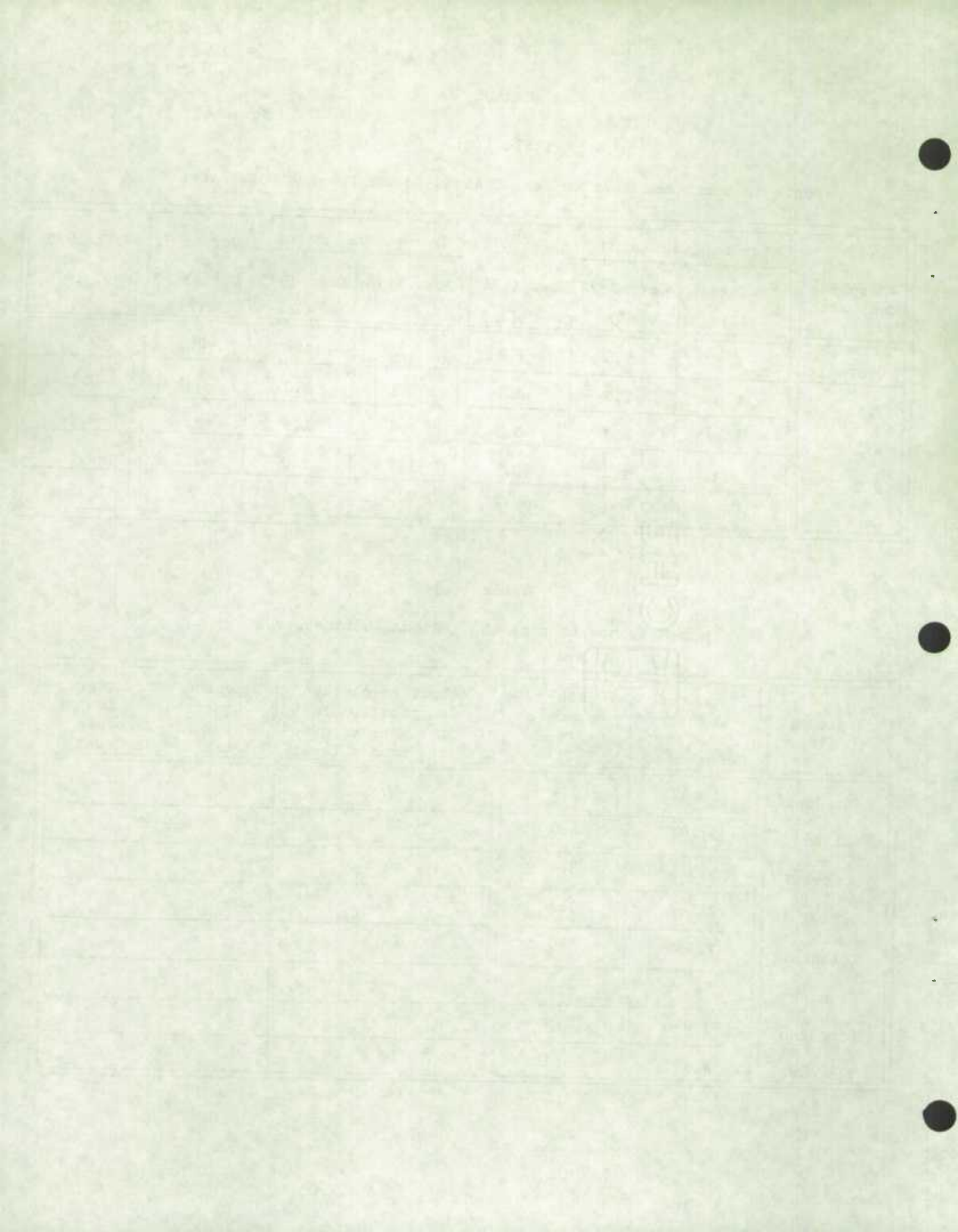
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Oct. 1974 to Nov. 1974 (%)	Non-Response Rates		Oct. 1973 to Nov. 1973 (%)	Nov. 1973 to Nov. 1974 (%)
	Nov. 1974 (%)	Oct. 1974 (%)		Nov. 1973 (%)	Oct. 1973 (%)		
Overall	4.3	5.5	-1.2	5.2	5.7	-0.5	-0.9
T.A.	1.0	1.7	-0.7	1.2	1.3	-0.1	-0.2
N.1	1.4	1.7	-0.3	1.6	1.9	-0.3	-0.2
N.2	1.3	1.4	-0.1	1.9	2.0	-0.1	-0.6
Other	0.6	0.7	-0.1	0.5	0.5	-	+0.1

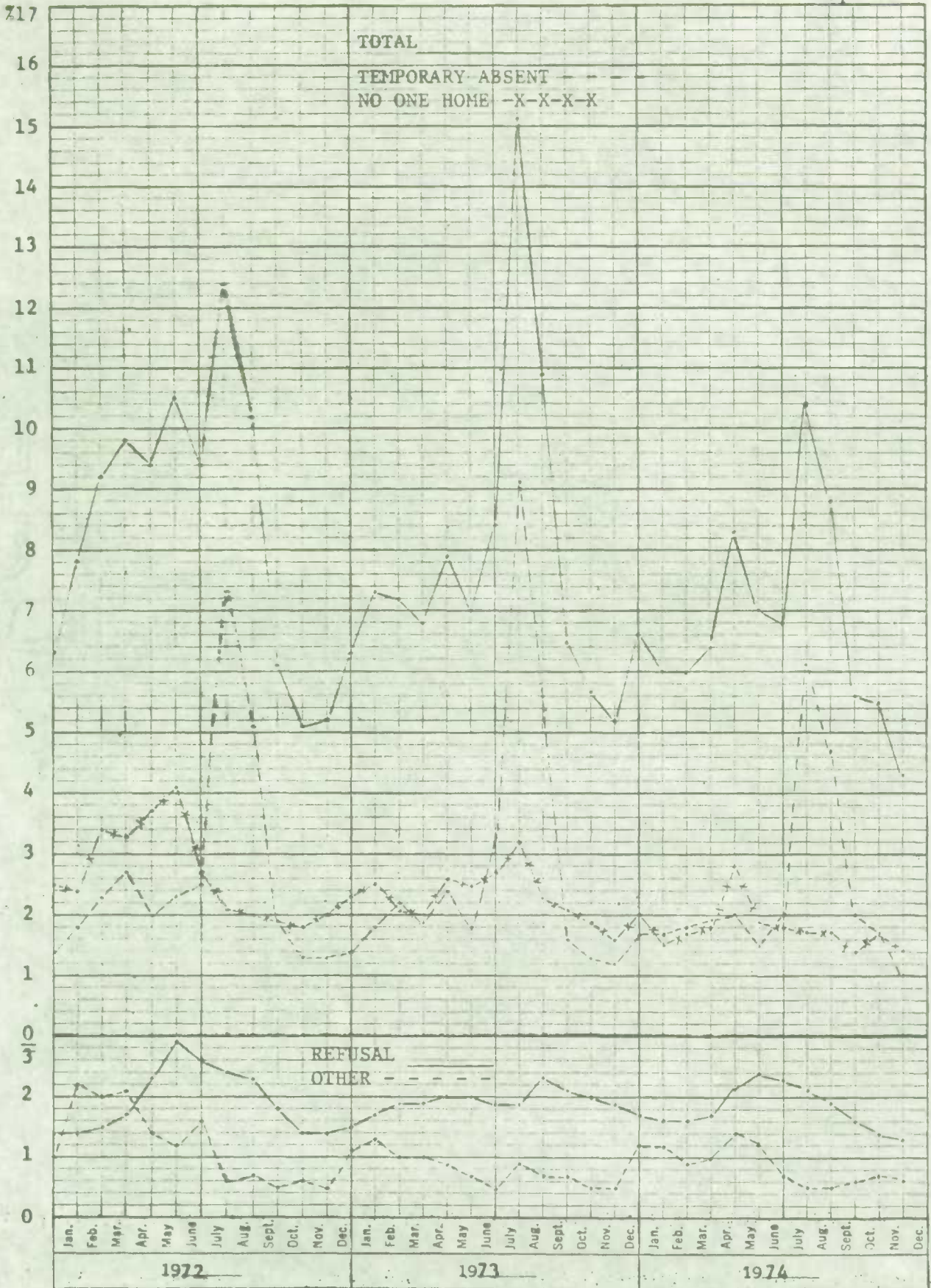
Table 1(b)

Non-Response Data at the Regional Office Level

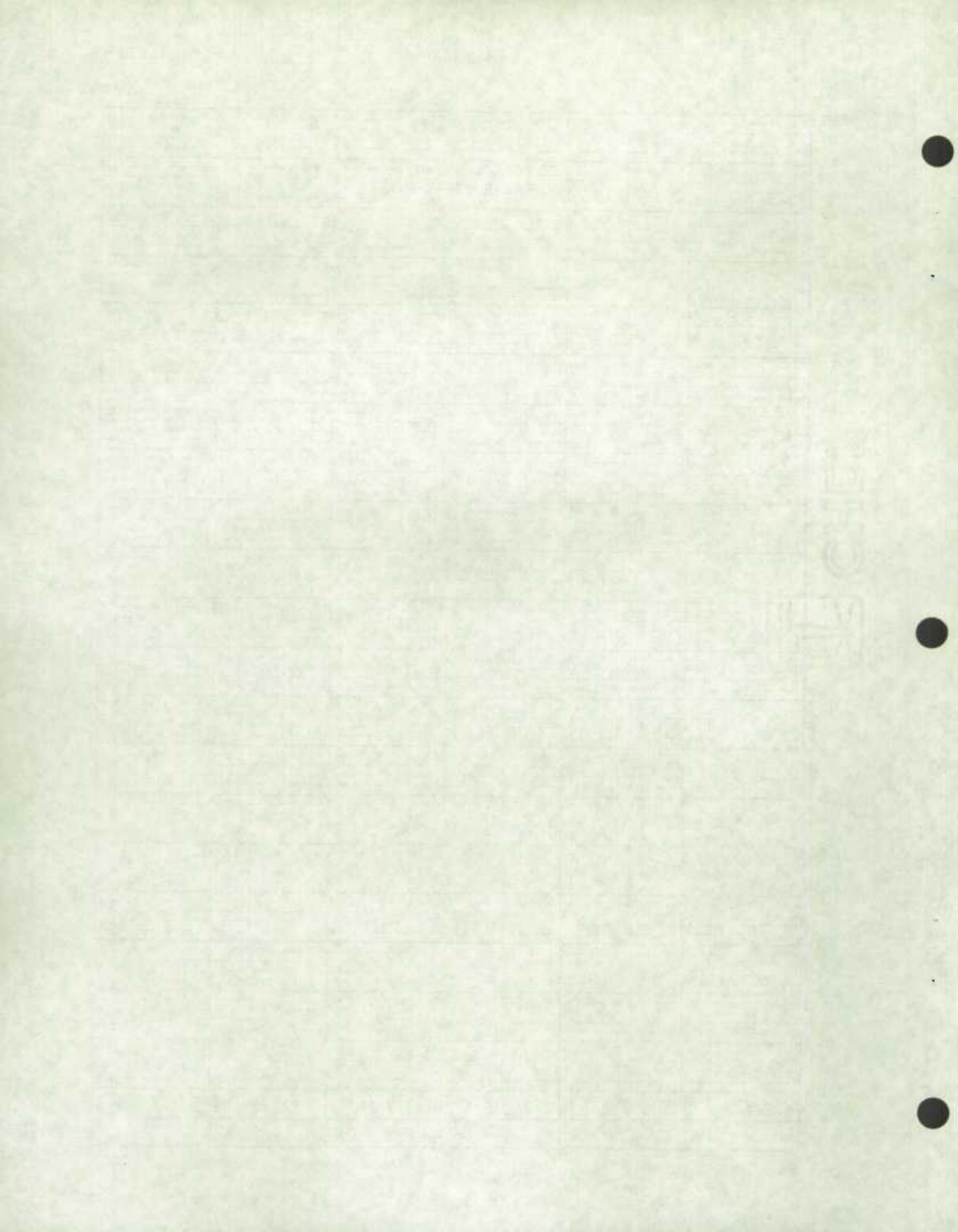
Regional Office	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the Canada Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the Canada Level
St. John's	1,632	3.4	3.7	4.7
Halifax	5,701	6.0	23.2	16.5
Montreal	6,521	3.4	14.9	18.9
Ottawa	2,161	4.2	6.1	6.3
Toronto	7,355	5.0	24.7	21.3
Winnipeg	3,189	1.7	3.7	9.2
Edmonton	3,998	2.6	6.9	11.6
Vancouver	3,985	6.2	16.8	11.5



Graph G1



K&E 3 YEARS BY MONTHS 46 3290  
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## ST. JOHN'S REGIONAL OFFICE

November, 1974

Table 2(a)

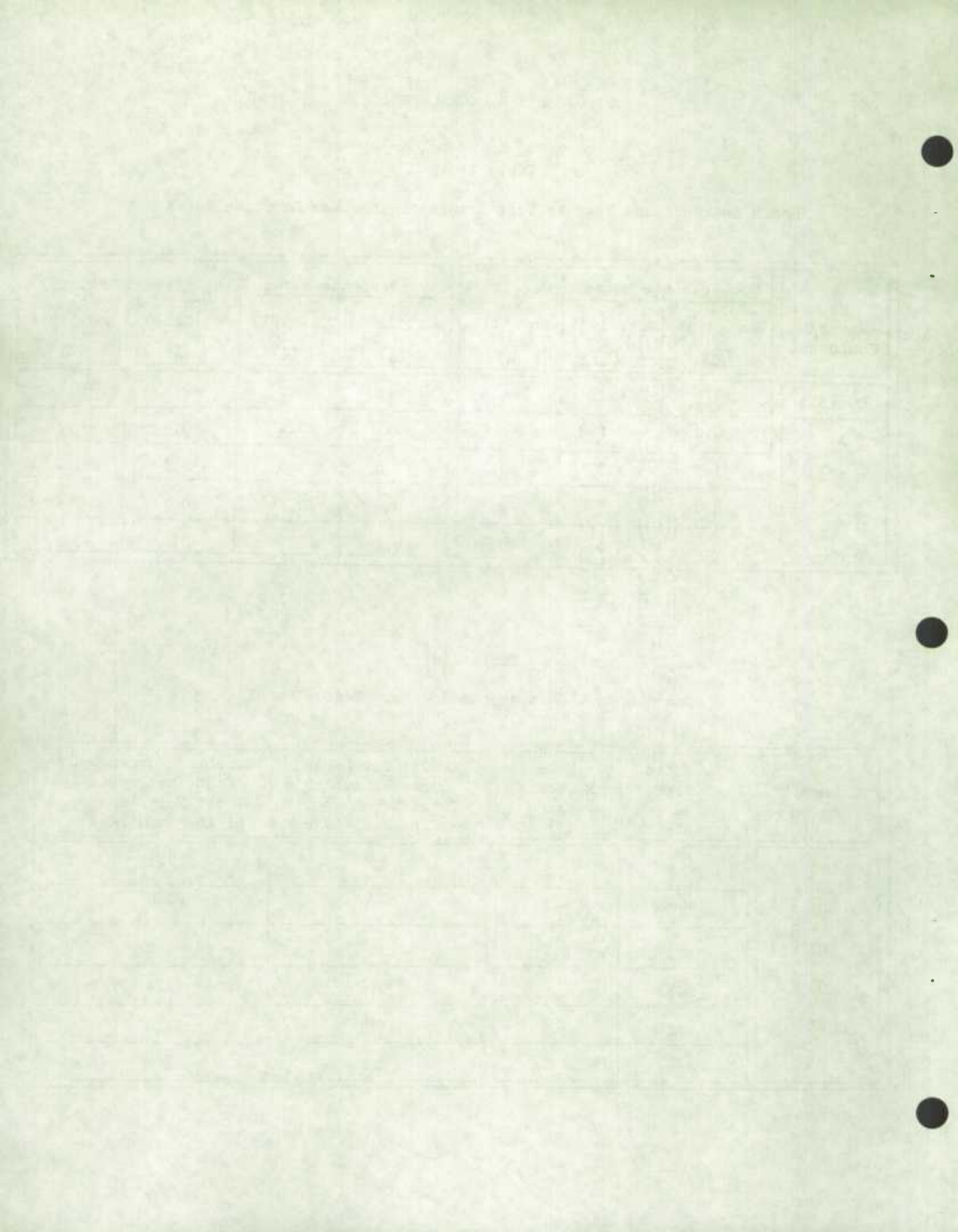
## Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Oct. 1974 to Nov. 1974 (%)	Non-Response Rates		Oct. 1973 to Nov. 1973 (%)	Nov. 1973 to Nov. 1974 (%)
	Nov. 1974 (%)	Oct. 1974 (%)		Nov. 1973 (%)	Oct. 1973 (%)		
Overall	3.4	4.7	-1.3	2.7	3.3	-0.6	+0.7
T.A.	0.8	2.2	-1.4	0.5	0.9	-0.4	+0.3
N.1	1.1	1.0	+0.1	1.0	1.5	-0.5	+0.1
N.2	0.7	1.0	-0.3	0.6	0.5	+0.1	+0.1
Other	0.8	0.5	+0.3	0.6	0.4	+0.2	+0.2

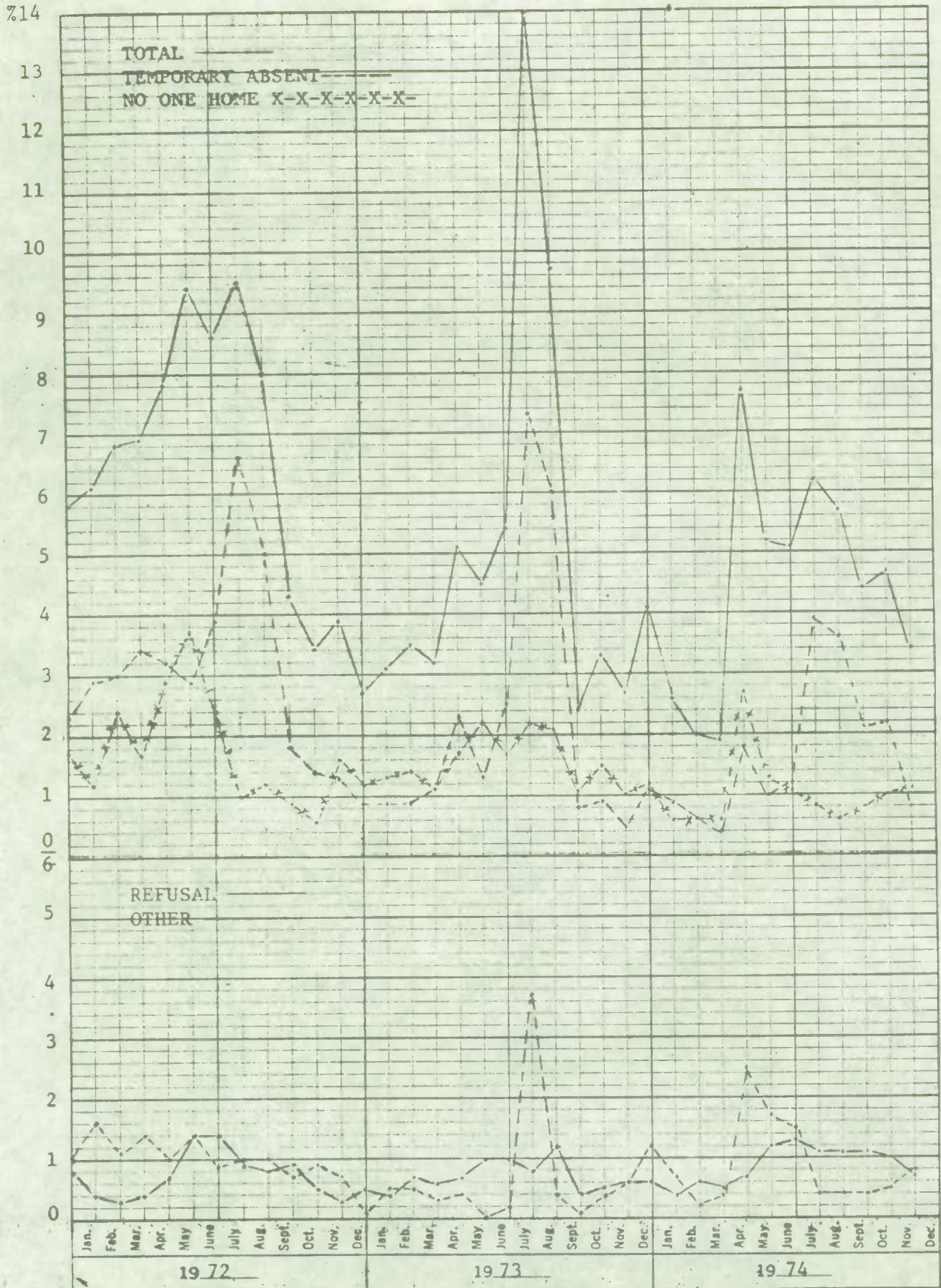
Table 2(b)

## Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

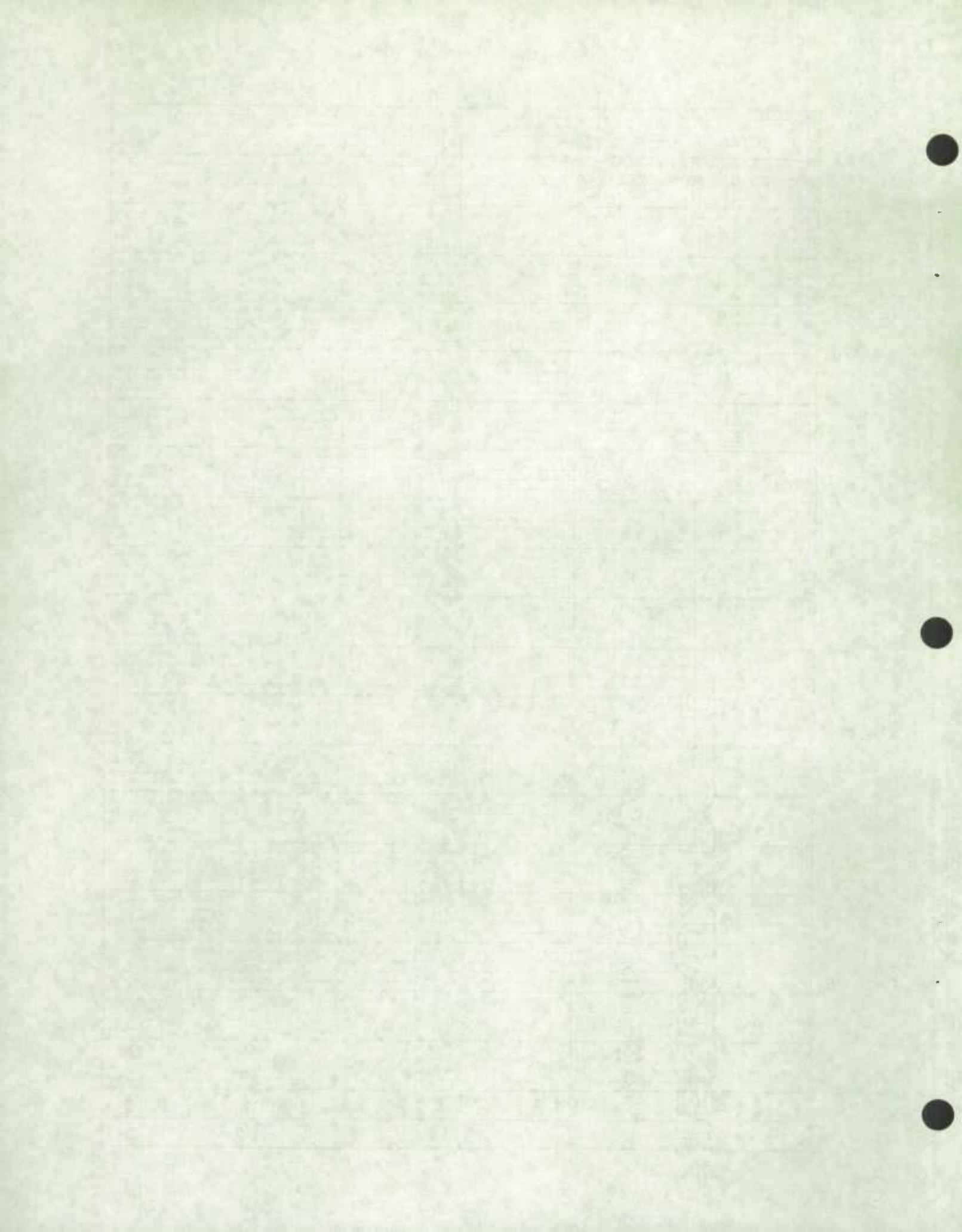
Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
00	247	1.2	5.5	15.1
01	666	2.9	34.6	40.8
02	143	4.9	12.7	8.8
03	283	6.0	30.9	17.4
04	278	2.9	14.5	17.0
05	15	6.7	1.8	0.9



Graph G2



KE 3 YEARS BY MONTHS 46 3290  
 X 100 DIVISIONS  
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## HALIFAX REGIONAL OFFICE

November, 1974

Table 3(a)

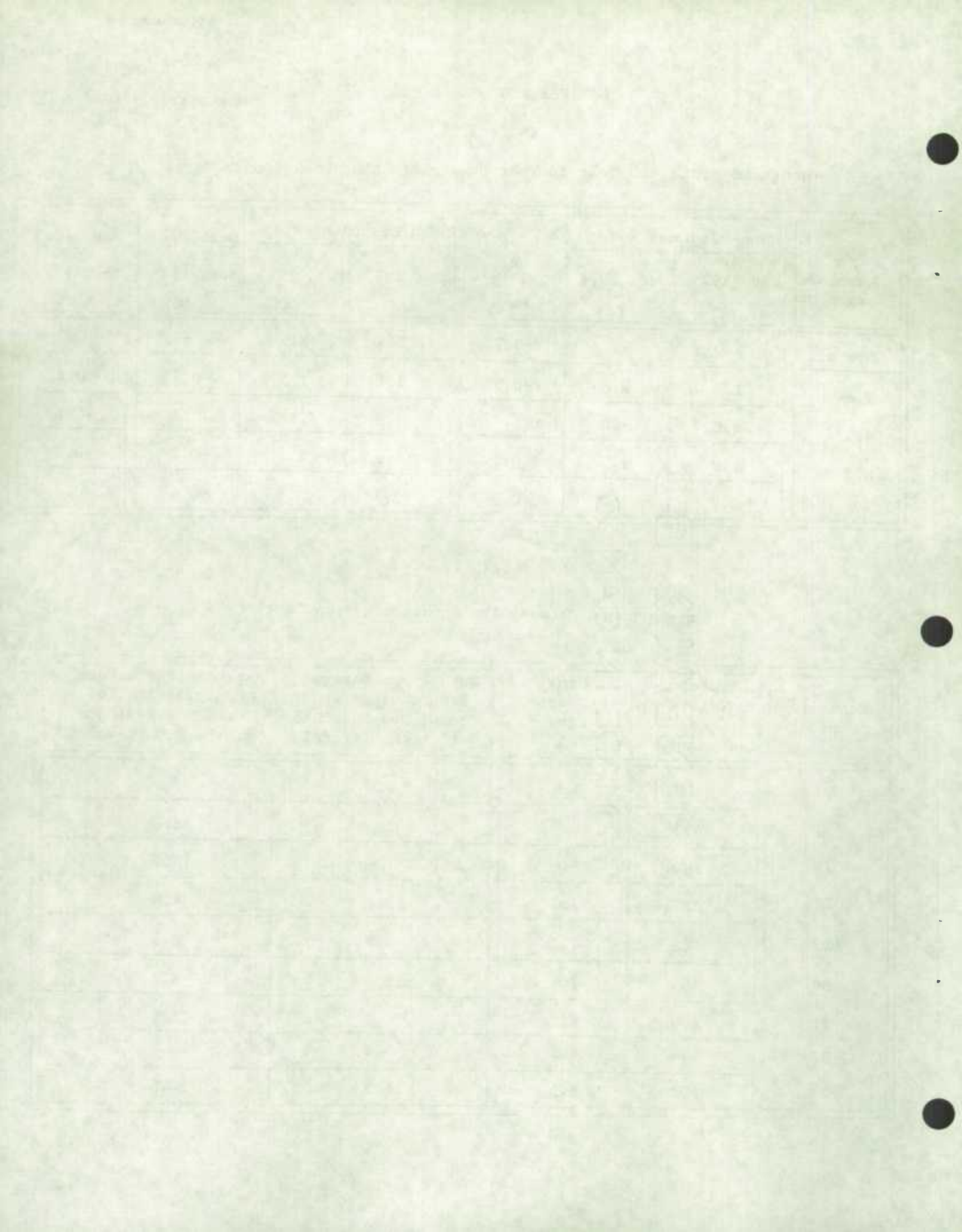
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Oct. 1974 to Nov. 1974 (%)	Non-Response Rates		Oct. 1973 to Nov. 1973 (%)	Nov. 1973 to Nov. 1974 (%)
	Nov. 1974 (%)	Oct. 1974 (%)		Nov. 1973 (%)	Oct. 1973 (%)		
Overall	6.0	6.7	-0.7	5.5	5.5	-	+0.5
T.A.	1.3	1.8	-0.5	1.1	1.5	-0.4	+0.2
N.1	2.0	2.0	-	1.8	1.6	+0.2	+0.2
N.2	1.8	1.7	+0.1	1.9	2.1	-0.2	-0.1
Other	0.9	1.2	-0.3	0.7	0.3	+0.4	+0.2

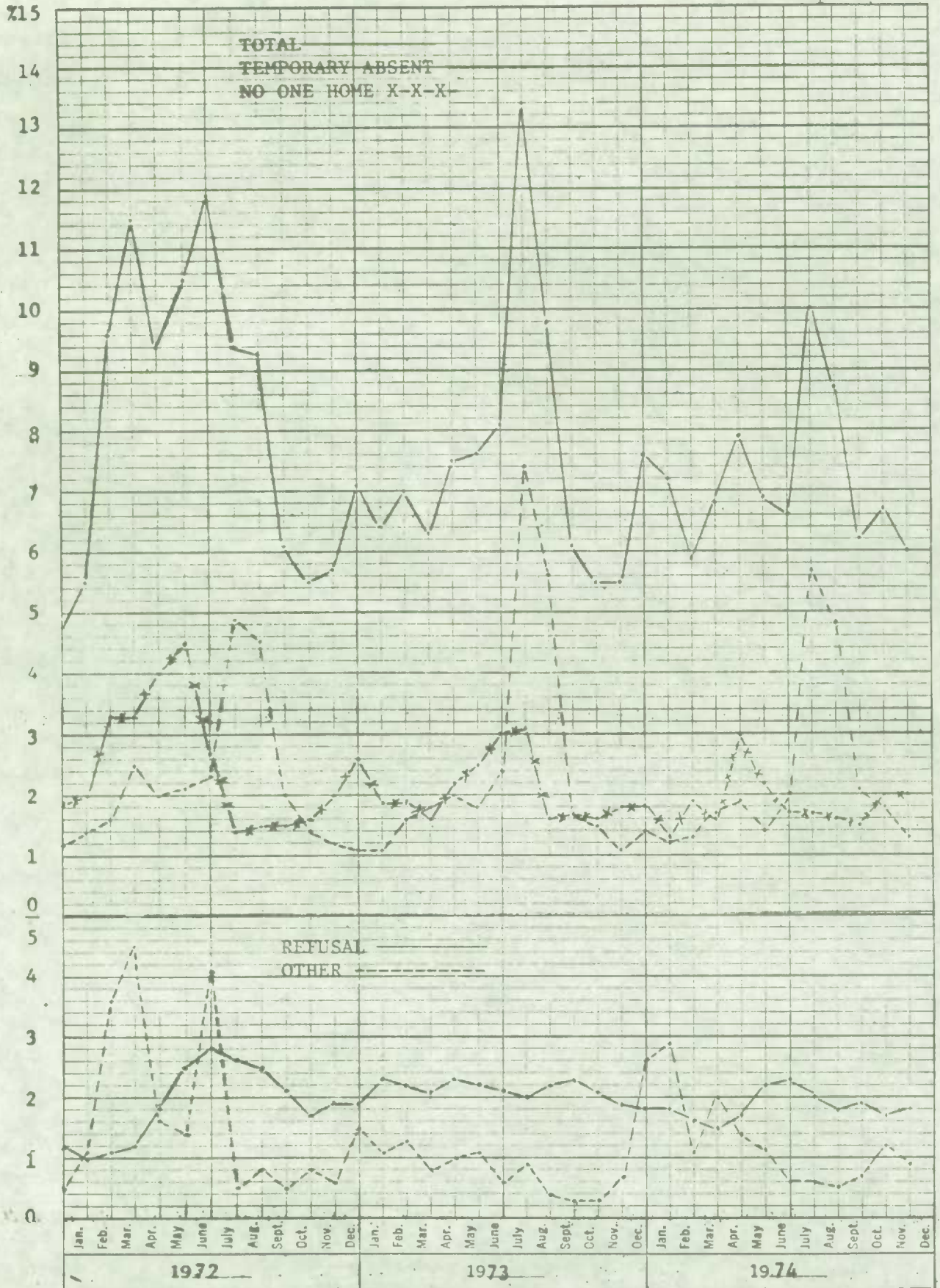
Table 3(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

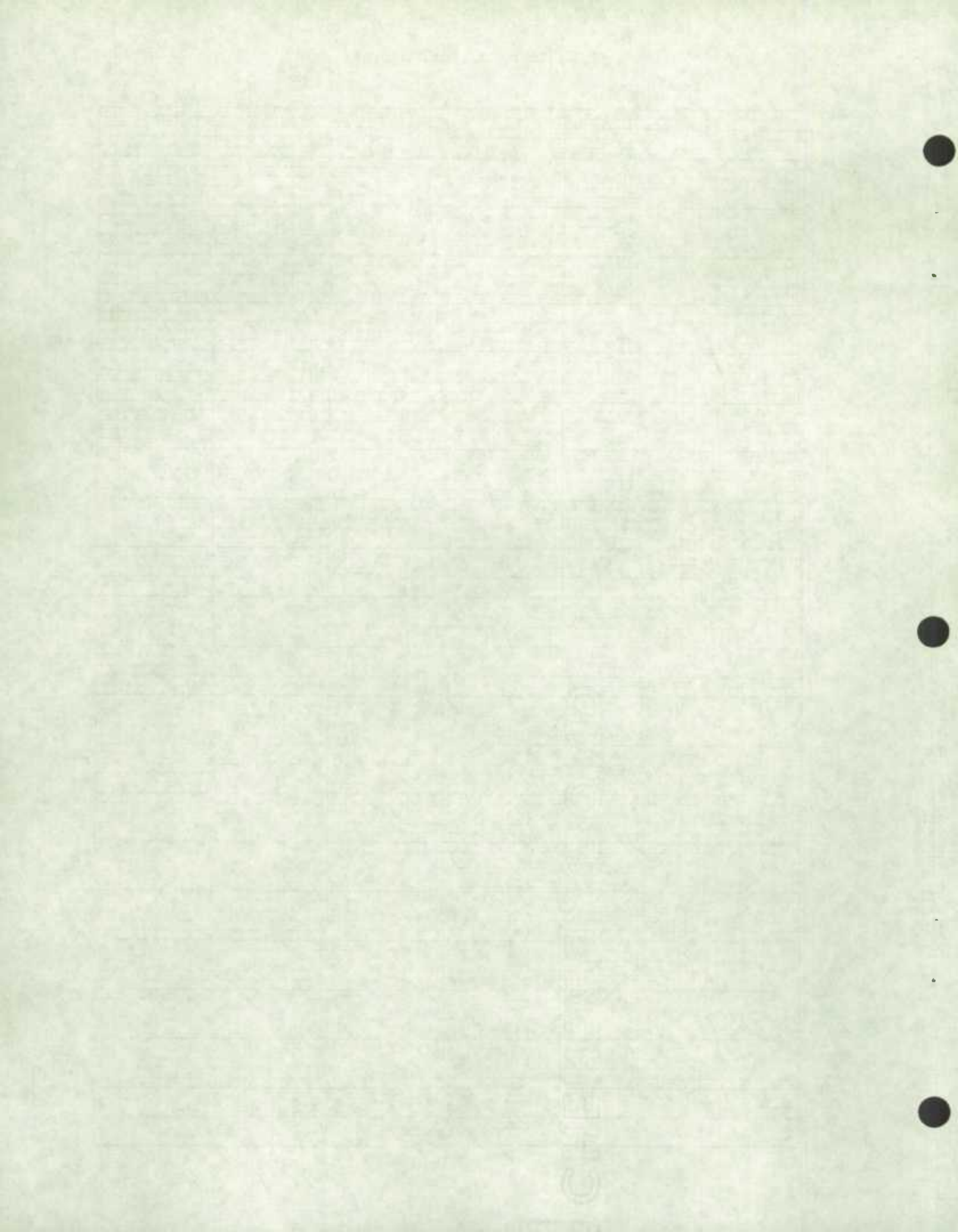
Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
10	400	3.5	4.1	7.0
20	493	4.9	7.0	8.6
21	590	4.4	7.6	10.4
22	1,387	7.0	28.2	24.3
23	488	4.7	6.7	8.6
30	489	7.8	11.0	8.6
31	599	9.2	16.0	10.5
32	654	4.3	8.1	11.5
33	601	6.5	11.3	10.5



Graph G3



KE-3 YEARS BY MONTHS 46 3290  
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## MONTREAL REGIONAL OFFICE

November, 1974

Table 4(a)

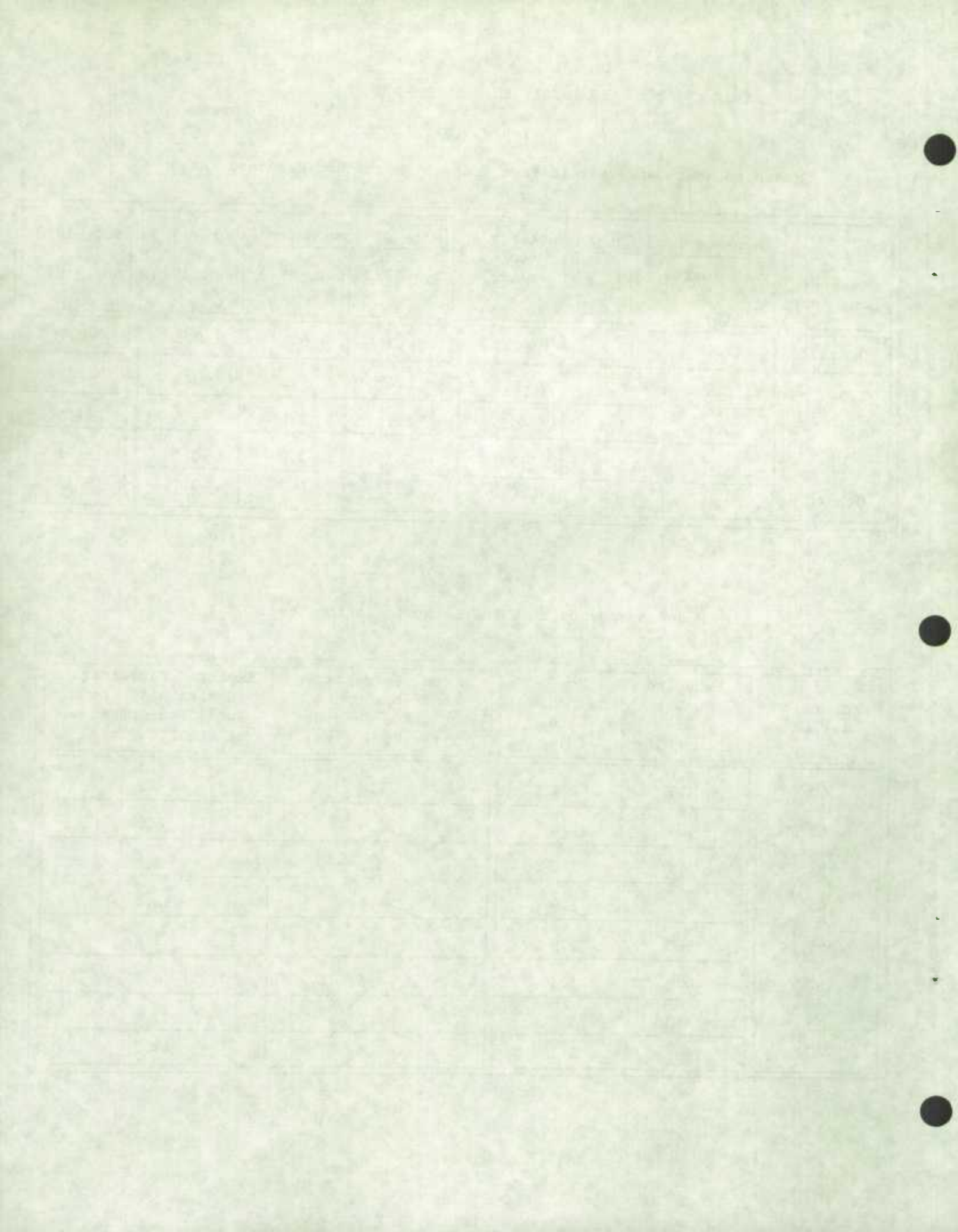
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Oct. 1974 to Nov. 1974 (%)	Non-Response Rates		Oct. 1973 to Nov. 1973 (%)	Nov. 1973 to Nov. 1974 (%)
	Nov. 1974 (%)	Oct. 1974 (%)		Nov. 1973 (%)	Oct. 1973 (%)		
Overall	3.4	3.8	-0.4	6.3	6.4	-0.1	-2.9
T.A.	0.6	0.9	-0.3	1.4	1.1	+0.3	-0.8
N.1	0.8	1.3	-0.5	2.2	2.6	-0.4	-1.4
N.2	1.0	0.9	+0.1	2.2	2.0	+0.2	-1.2
Other	1.0	0.7	+0.3	0.5	0.7	-0.2	+0.5

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	319	1.2	1.8	4.9
41	404	1.2	2.3	6.2
42	219	3.2	3.2	3.4
43	982	1.9	8.6	15.1
44	563	2.9	7.2	8.6
45	673	1.5	4.5	10.3
46	510	3.0	6.8	7.8
47	2,851	5.1	65.6	43.7



10 MONTHS  
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3 YEARS BY MONTHS  
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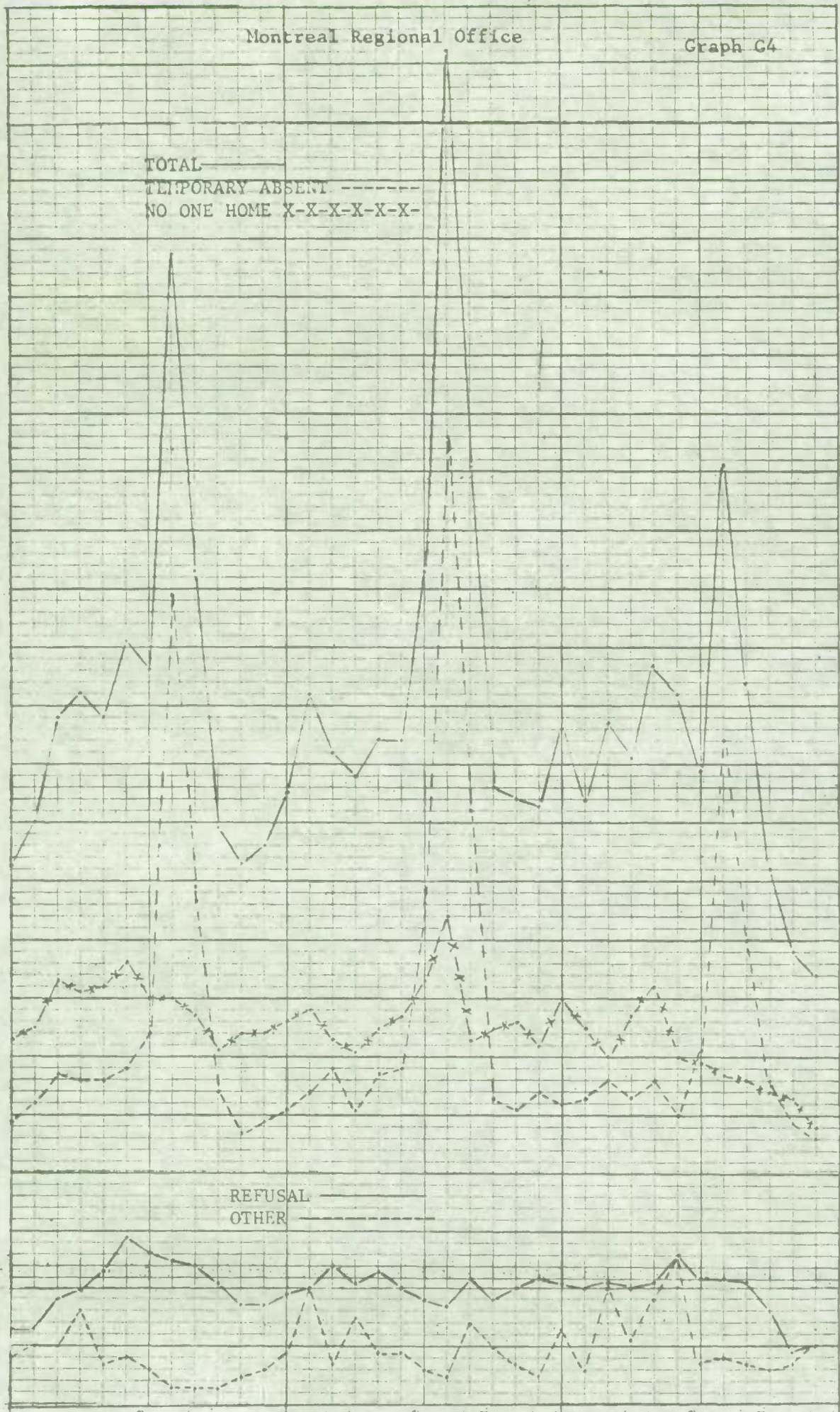
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KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.

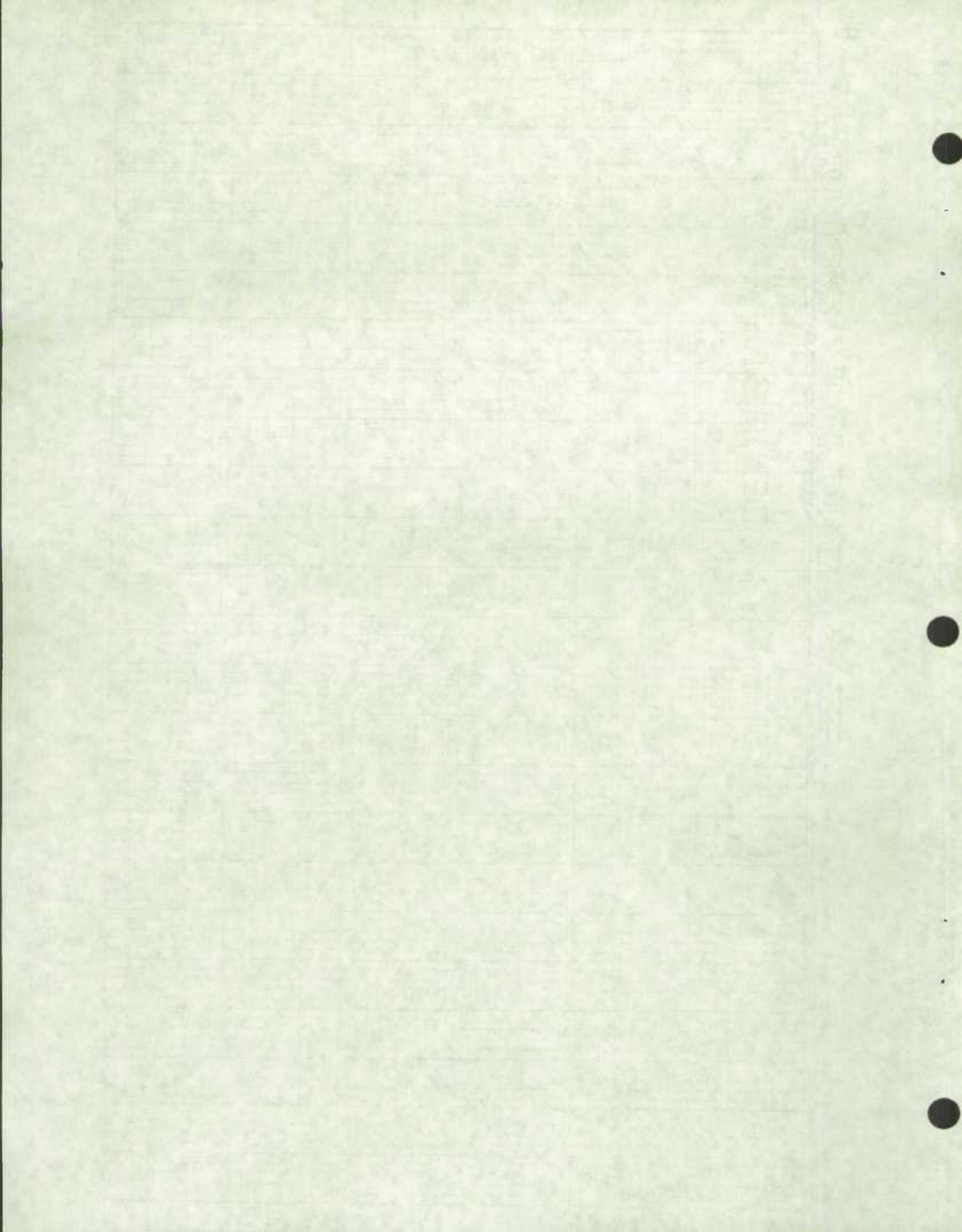
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OTHER







## OTTAWA REGIONAL OFFICE

November, 1974

Table 5(a)

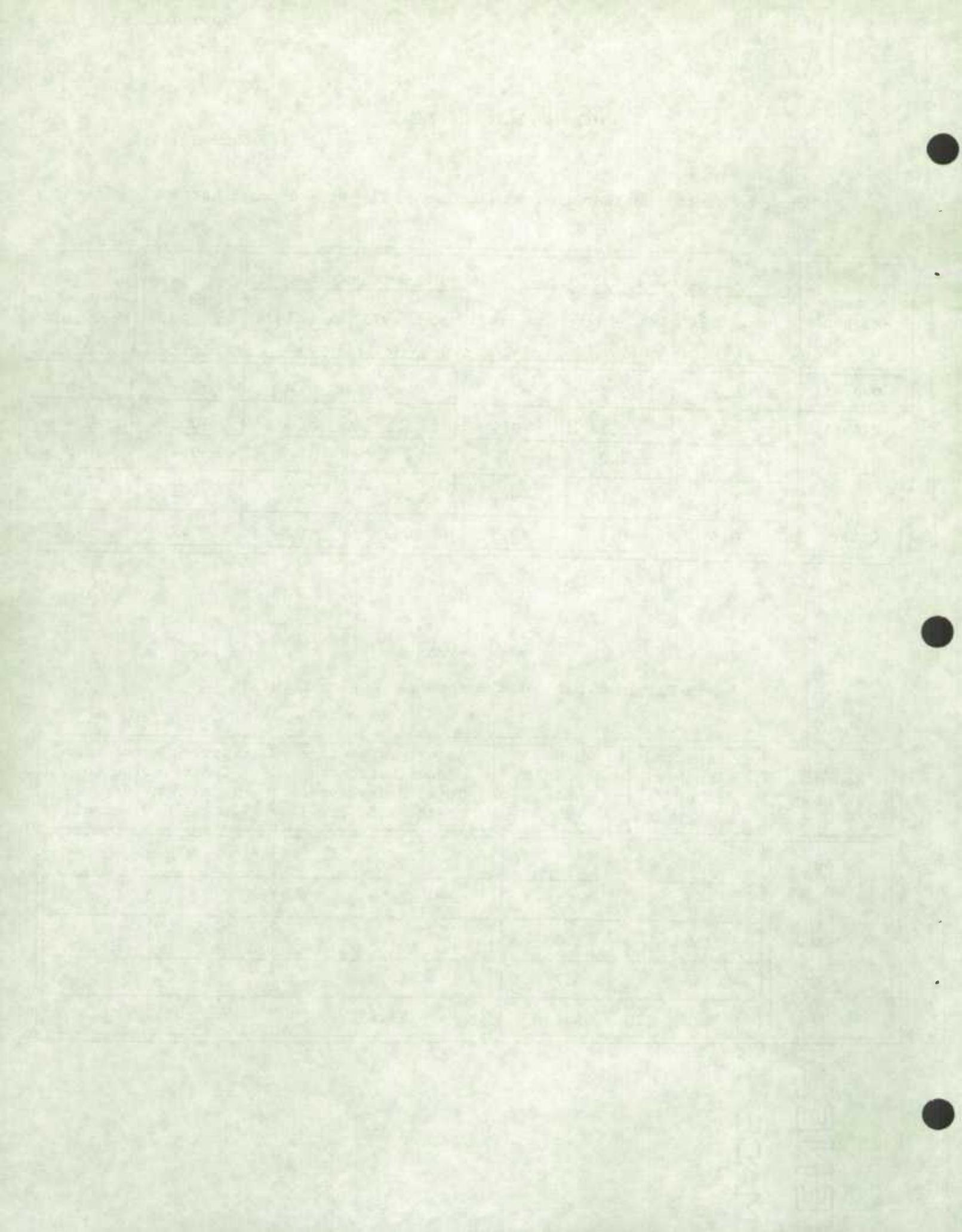
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Oct. 1974 to Nov. 1974 (%)	Non-Response Rates		Oct. 1973 to Nov. 1973 (%)	Nov. 1973 to Nov. 1974 (%)
	Nov. 1974 (%)	Oct. 1974 (%)		Nov. 1973 (%)	Oct. 1973 (%)		
Overall	4.2	5.0	-0.8	5.8	6.2	-0.4	-1.6
T.A.	0.8	1.7	-0.9	1.2	1.0	+0.2	-0.4
N.1	1.9	2.0	-0.1	2.8	3.2	-0.4	-0.9
N.2	1.0	1.1	-0.1	1.5	1.6	-0.1	-0.5
Other	0.5	0.2	+0.3	0.3	0.4	-0.1	+0.2

Table 5(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

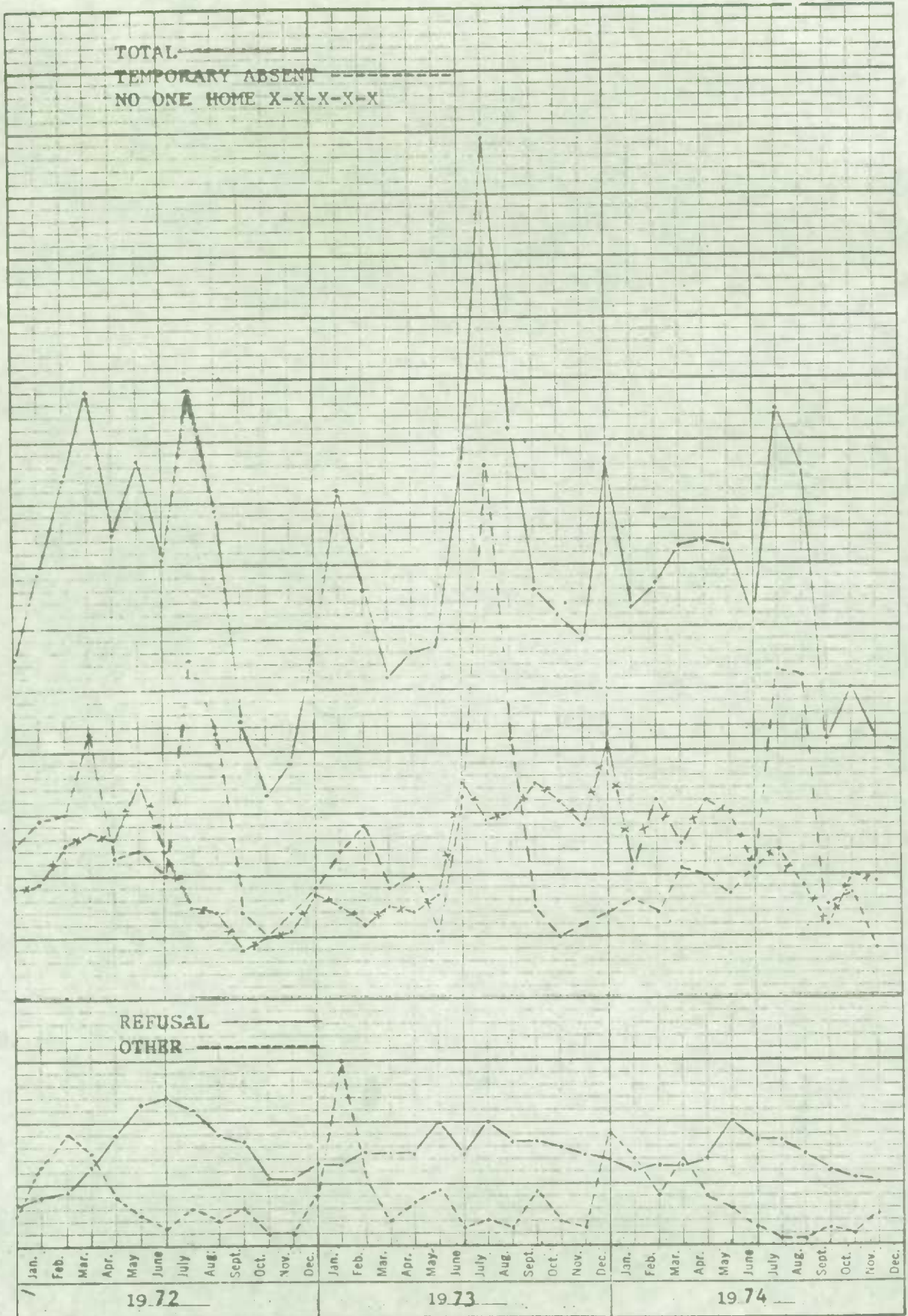
Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
40	18	0.0	0.0	0.8
48	237	6.3	16.7	11.0
49	139	5.0	7.8	6.4
50	1,138	3.7	46.6	52.7
58	629	4.1	28.9	29.1



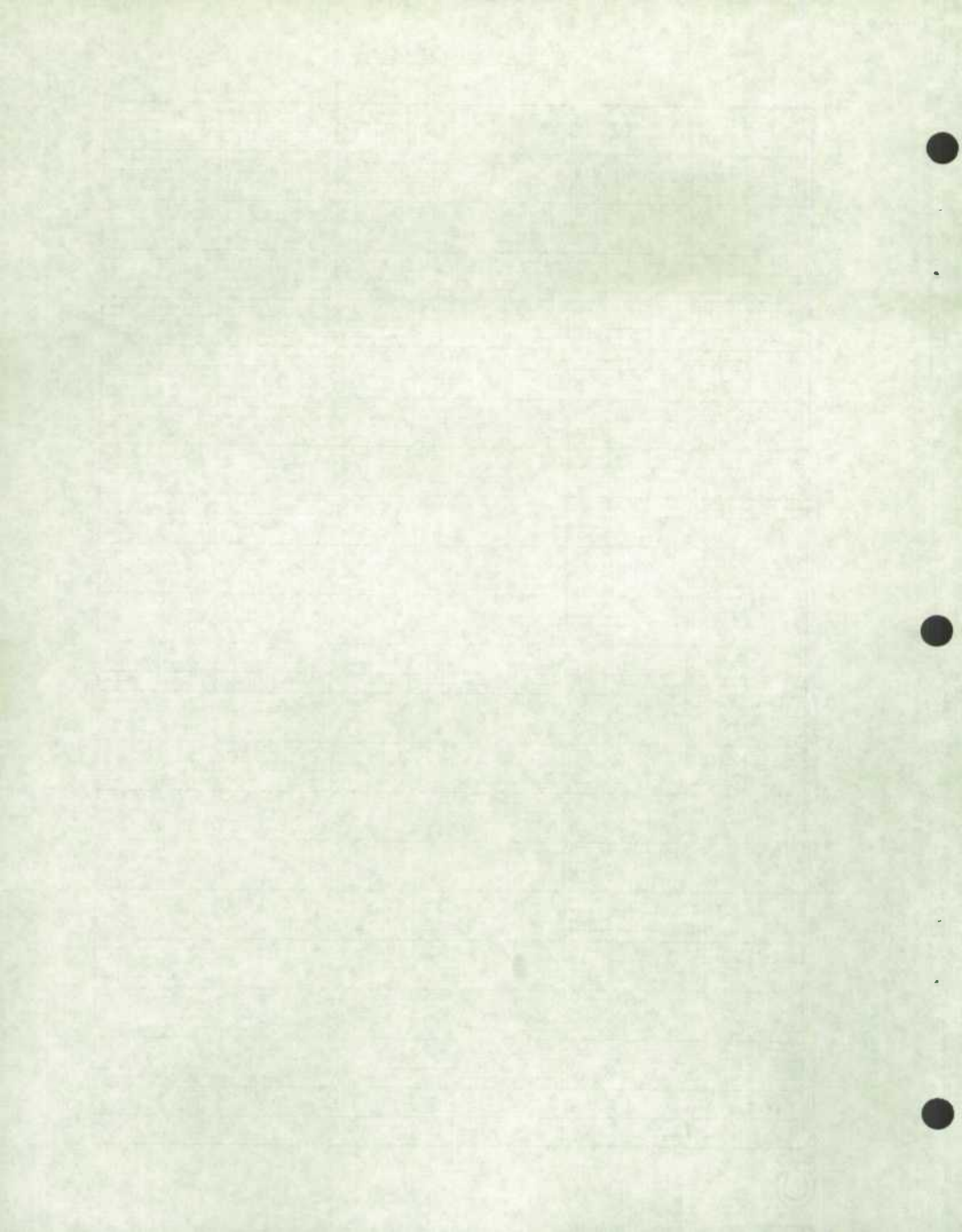
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Graph G5

X16



3 YEARS BY MONTHS 4G 3290  
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## TORONTO REGIONAL OFFICE

November, 1974

Table 6(a)

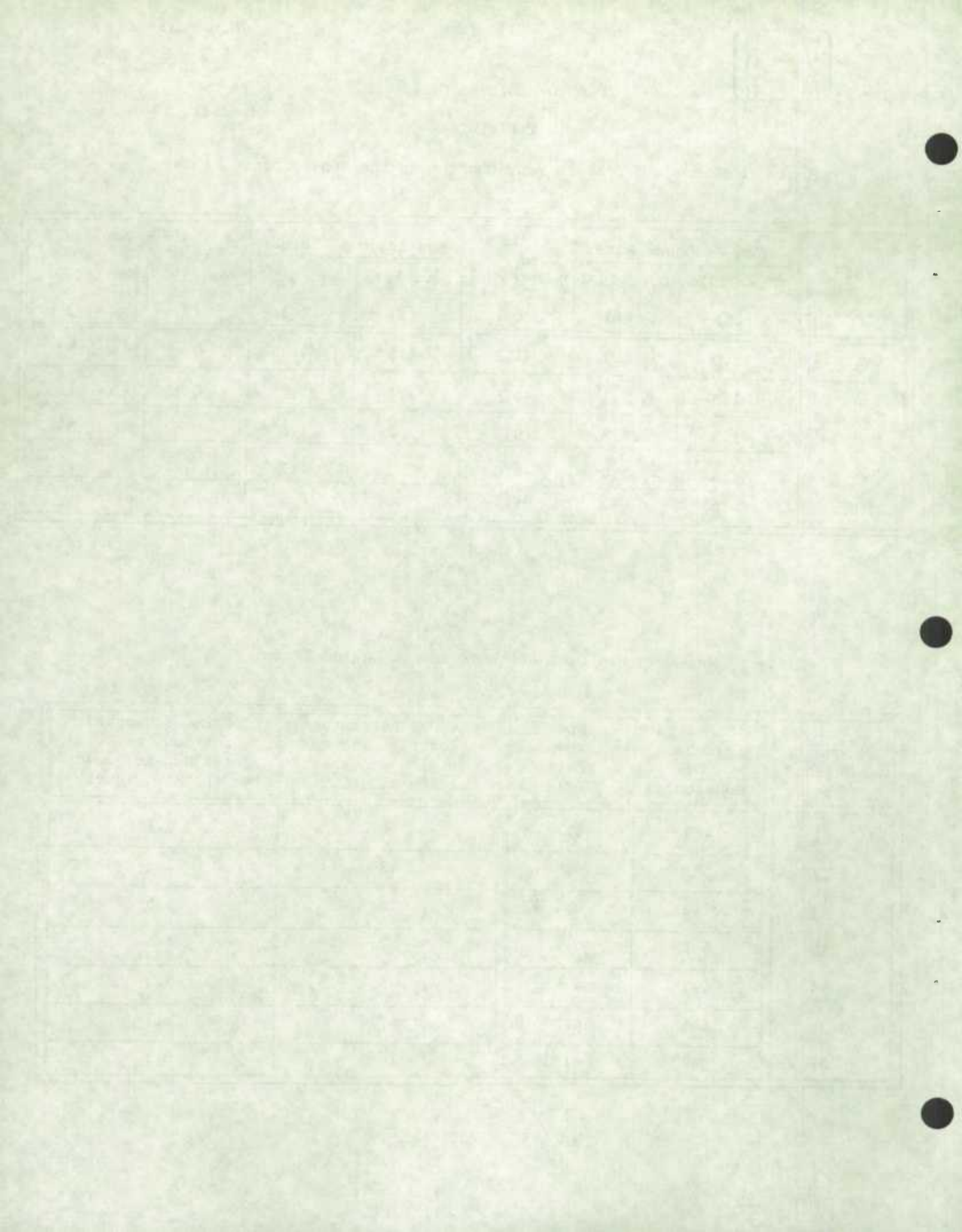
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Oct. 1974 to Nov. 1974 (%)	Non-Response Rates		Oct. 1973 to Nov. 1973 (%)	Nov. 1973 to Nov. 1974 (%)
	Nov. 1974 (%)	Oct. 1974 (%)		Nov. 1973 (%)	Oct. 1973 (%)		
Overall	5.0	6.1	-1.1	4.5	4.9	-0.4	+0.5
T.A.	1.5	2.1	-0.6	1.4	1.2	+0.2	+0.1
N.1	1.5	1.8	-0.3	1.2	1.6	-0.4	+0.3
N.2	1.4	1.7	-0.3	1.6	1.7	-0.1	-0.2
Other	0.6	0.5	+0.1	0.3	0.4	-0.1	+0.3

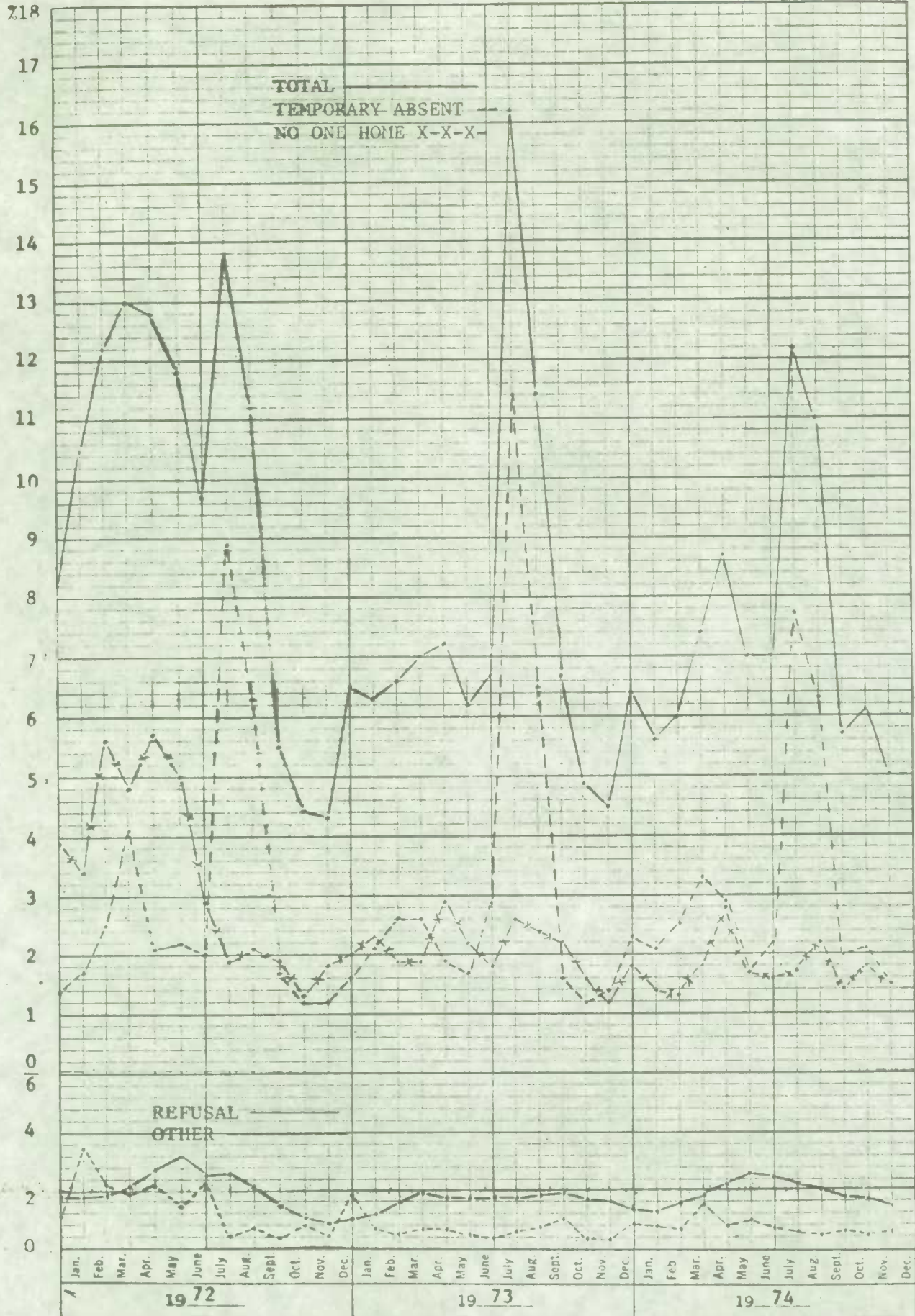
Table 6(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

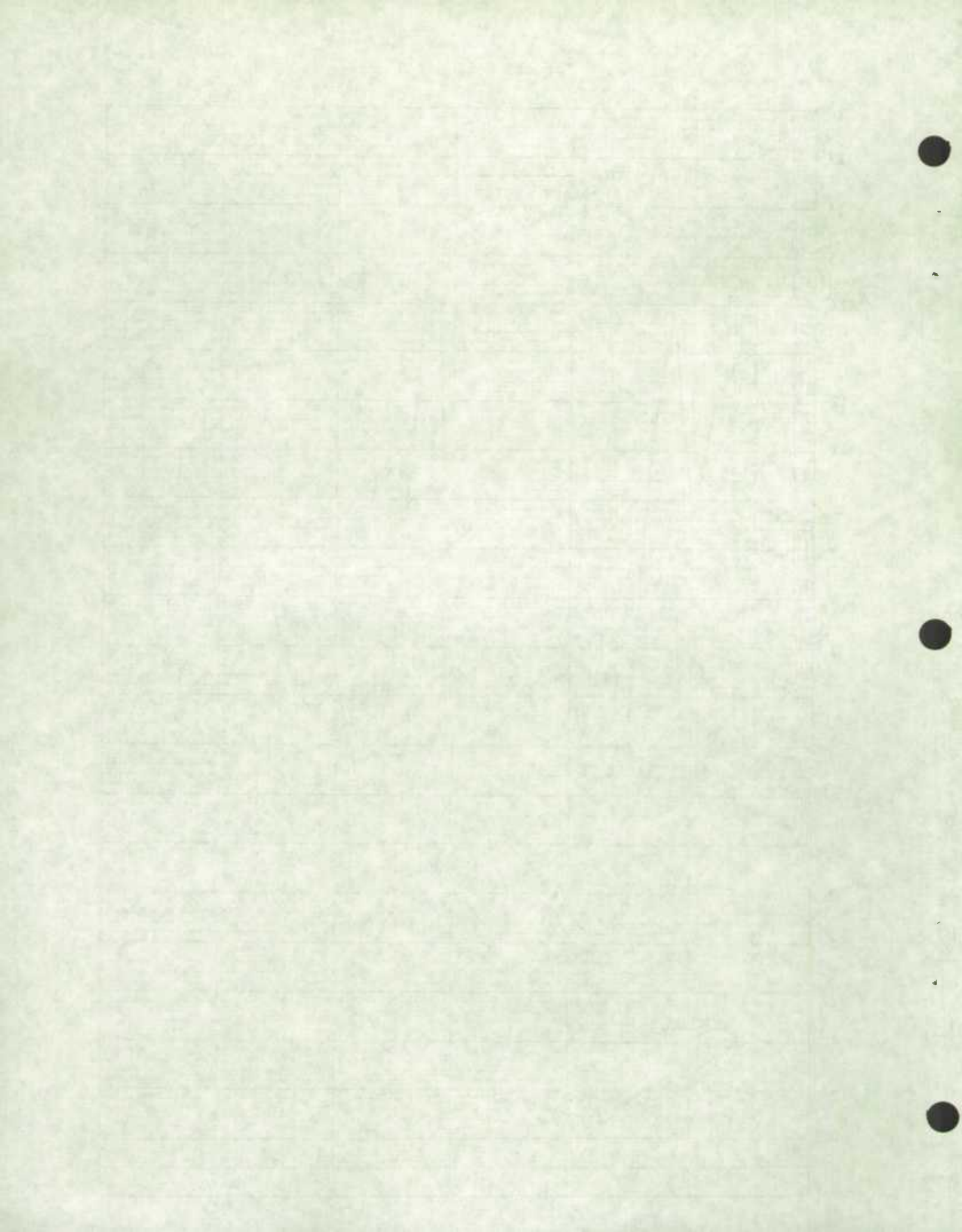
Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
51	489	4.7	6.3	6.7
52	3,157	5.6	48.6	42.9
53	1,143	3.4	10.7	15.5
54	631	4.4	7.6	8.6
55	695	4.6	8.7	9.5
56	641	4.2	7.4	8.7
57	599	6.5	10.7	8.1



Graph G6



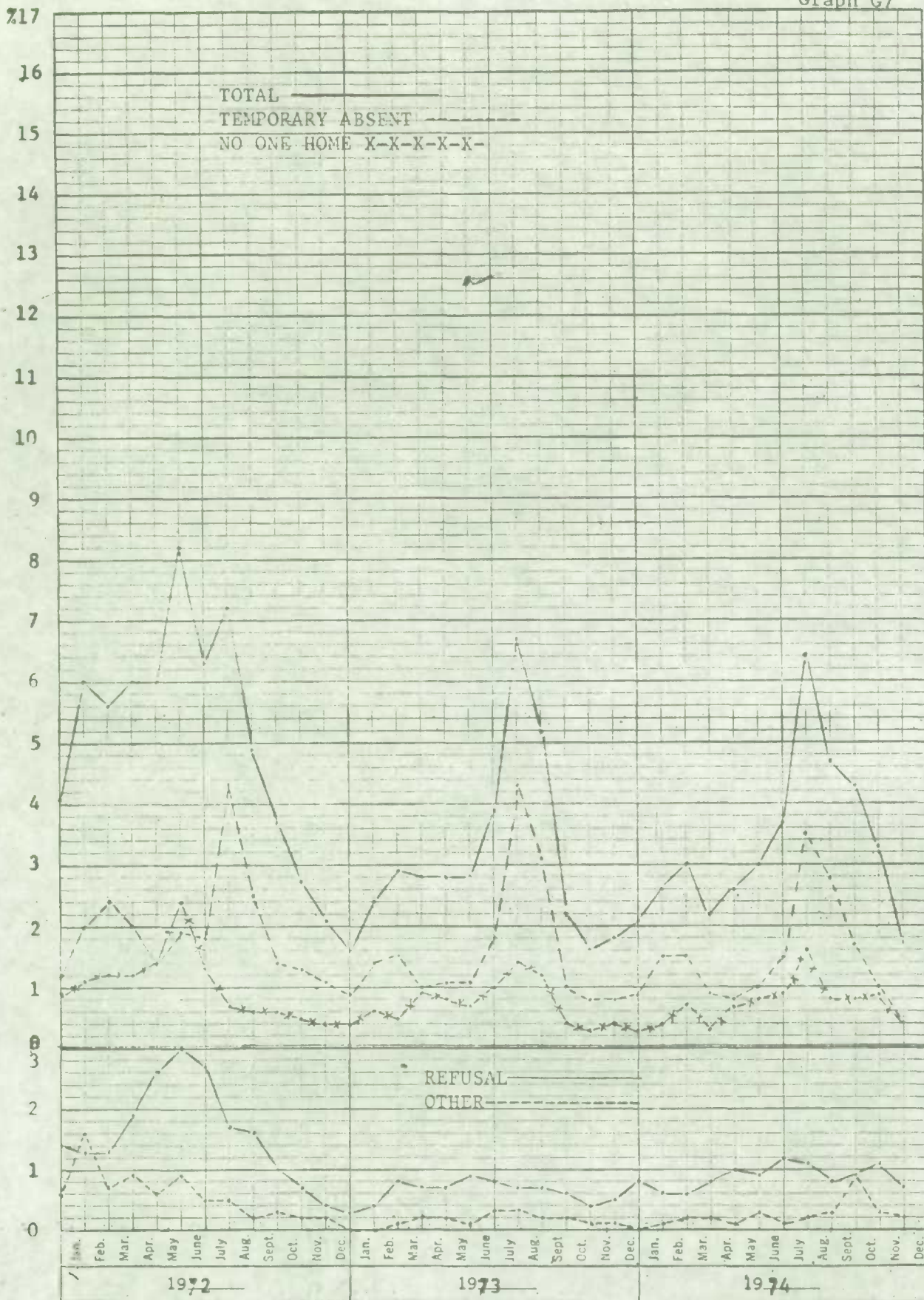
KE 3 YEARS BY MONTHS 46 3290  
 X 100 DIVISIONS  
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Winnipeg Regional Office

Graph G7



46 3290  
X 100 DIVISION  
MILWAUKEE, WIS. U.S.A.  
KOPPEL & LEVLER CO.

WINE  
CROWN

## WINNIPEG REGIONAL OFFICE

November, 1974

Table 7(a)

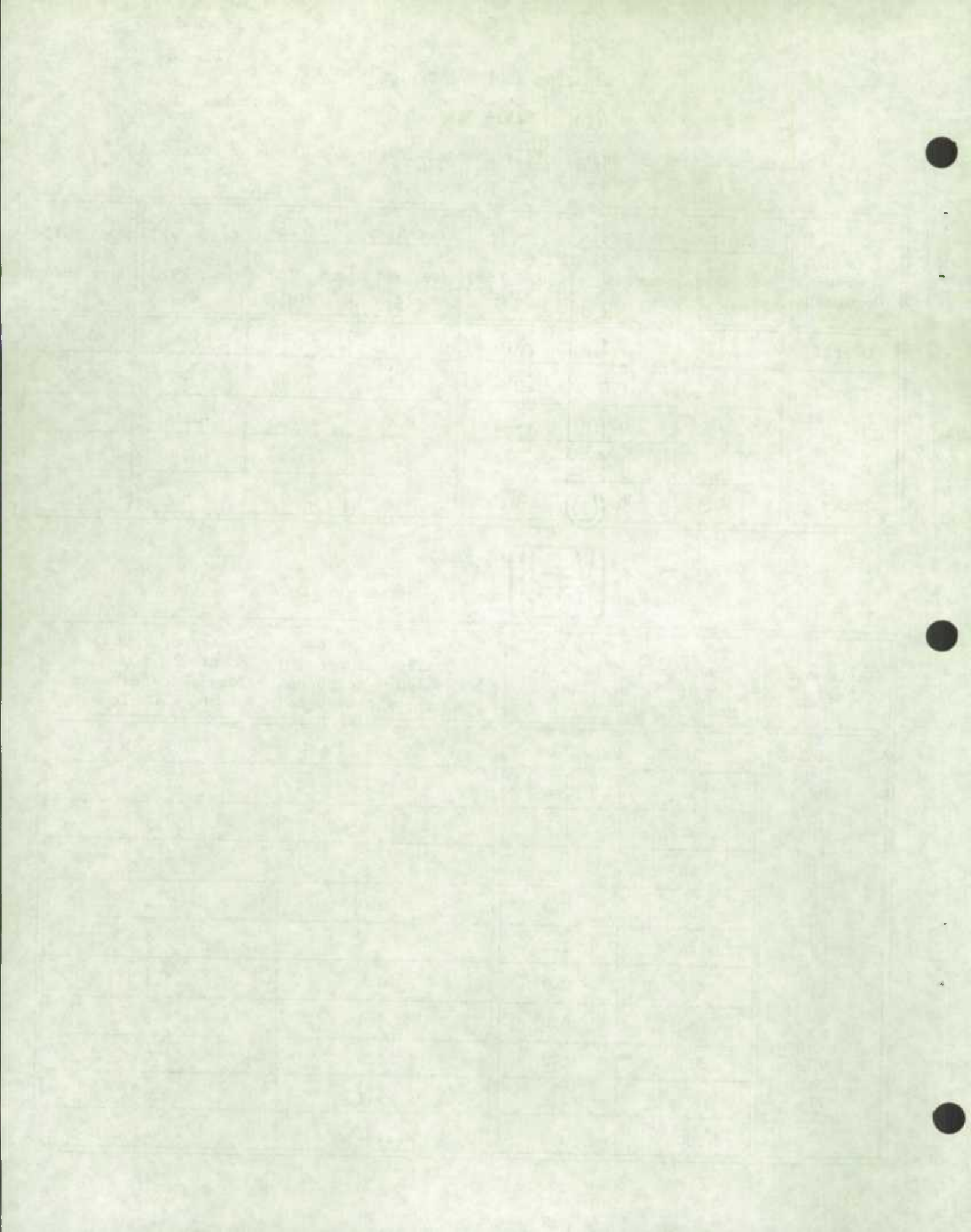
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Oct. 1974 to Nov. 1974 (%)	Non-Response Rates		Oct. 1973 to Nov. 1973 (%)	Nov. 1973 to Nov. 1974 (%)
	Nov. 1974 (%)	Oct. 1974 (%)		Nov. 1973 (%)	Oct. 1973 (%)		
Overall	1.7	3.3	-1.6	1.8	1.6	+0.2	-0.1
T.A.	0.4	1.0	-0.6	0.8	0.8	-	-0.4
N.1	0.4	0.9	-0.5	0.4	0.3	+0.1	-
N.2	0.7	1.1	-0.4	0.5	0.4	+0.1	+0.2
Other	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-	+0.1

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	0.5
59	232	0.9	3.6	7.3
60	1,061	2.2	41.8	33.3
61	158	1.3	3.6	4.9
62	66	0.0	0.0	2.1
63	124	2.4	5.5	3.9
64	270	0.0	0.0	8.5
65	143	0.0	0.0	4.5
70	511	2.2	20.0	16.0
71	308	1.6	9.1	9.6
73	300	3.0	16.4	9.4



## EDMONTON REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 8(a)

November, 1974

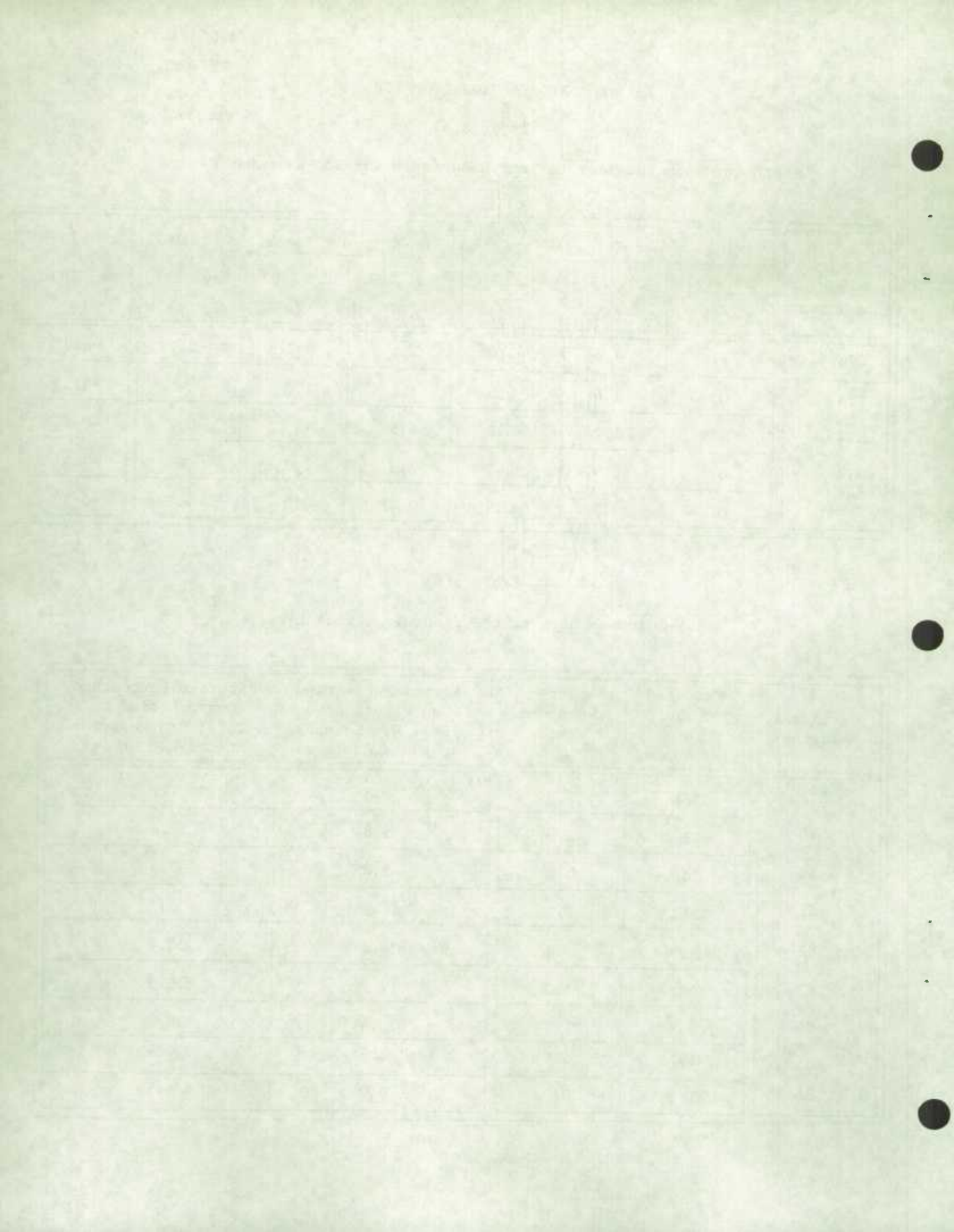
## Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates			Non-Response Rates		Oct. 1973 to Nov. 1973 (%)	Nov. 1973 to Nov. 1974 (%)
	Nov. 1974 (%)	Oct. 1974 (%)	Oct. 1974 to Nov. 1974 (%)	Nov. 1973 (%)	Oct. 1973 (%)		
Overall	2.6	4.6	-2.0	5.4	6.1	-0.7	-2.8
T.A.	0.7	1.6	-0.9	1.2	1.2	-	-0.5
N.1	0.9	1.1	-0.2	1.5	1.7	-0.2	-0.6
N.2	0.7	0.8	-0.1	2.3	2.3	-	-1.6
Other	0.3	1.1	-0.8	0.4	0.9	-0.5	-0.1

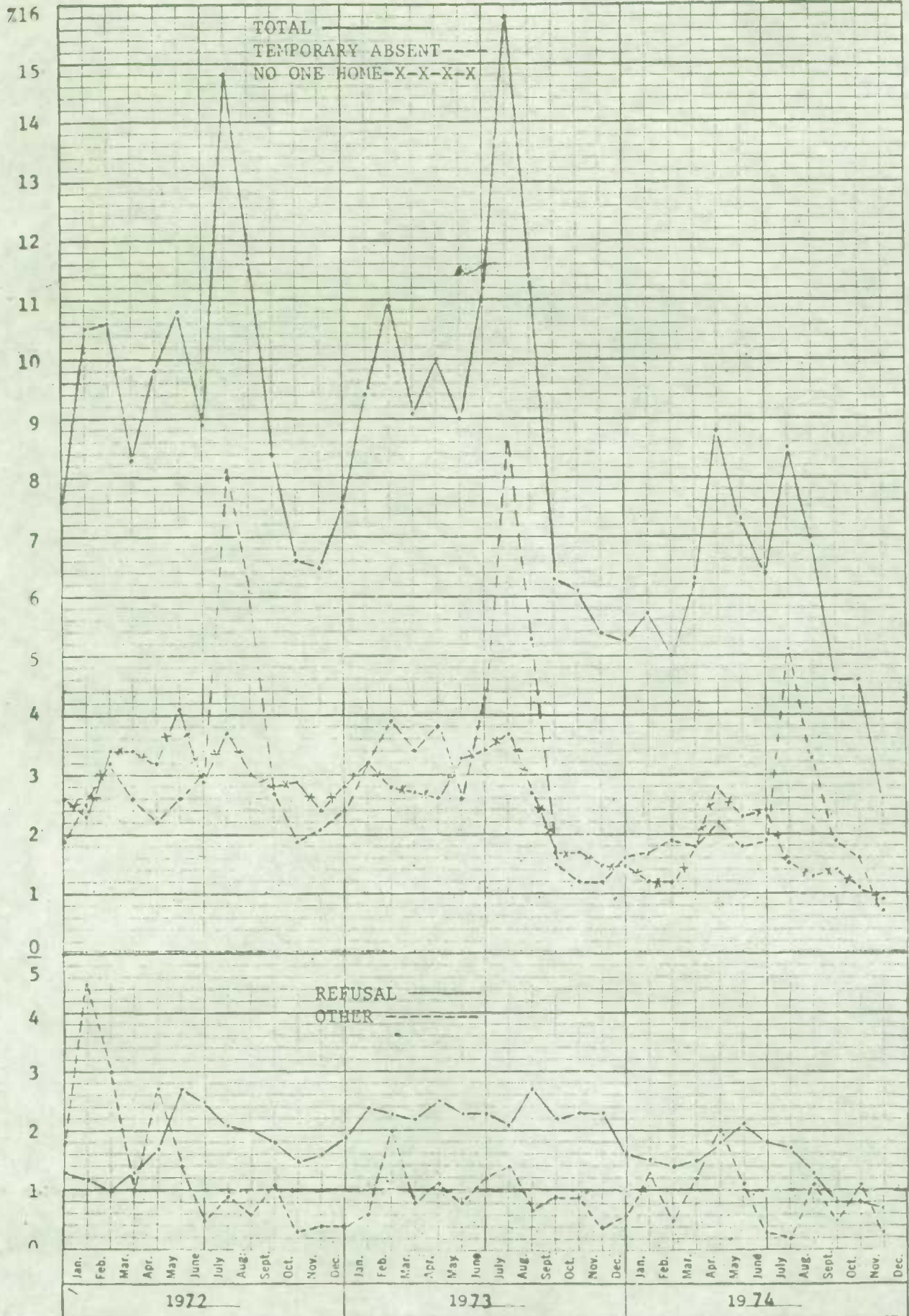
Table 8(b)

## Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

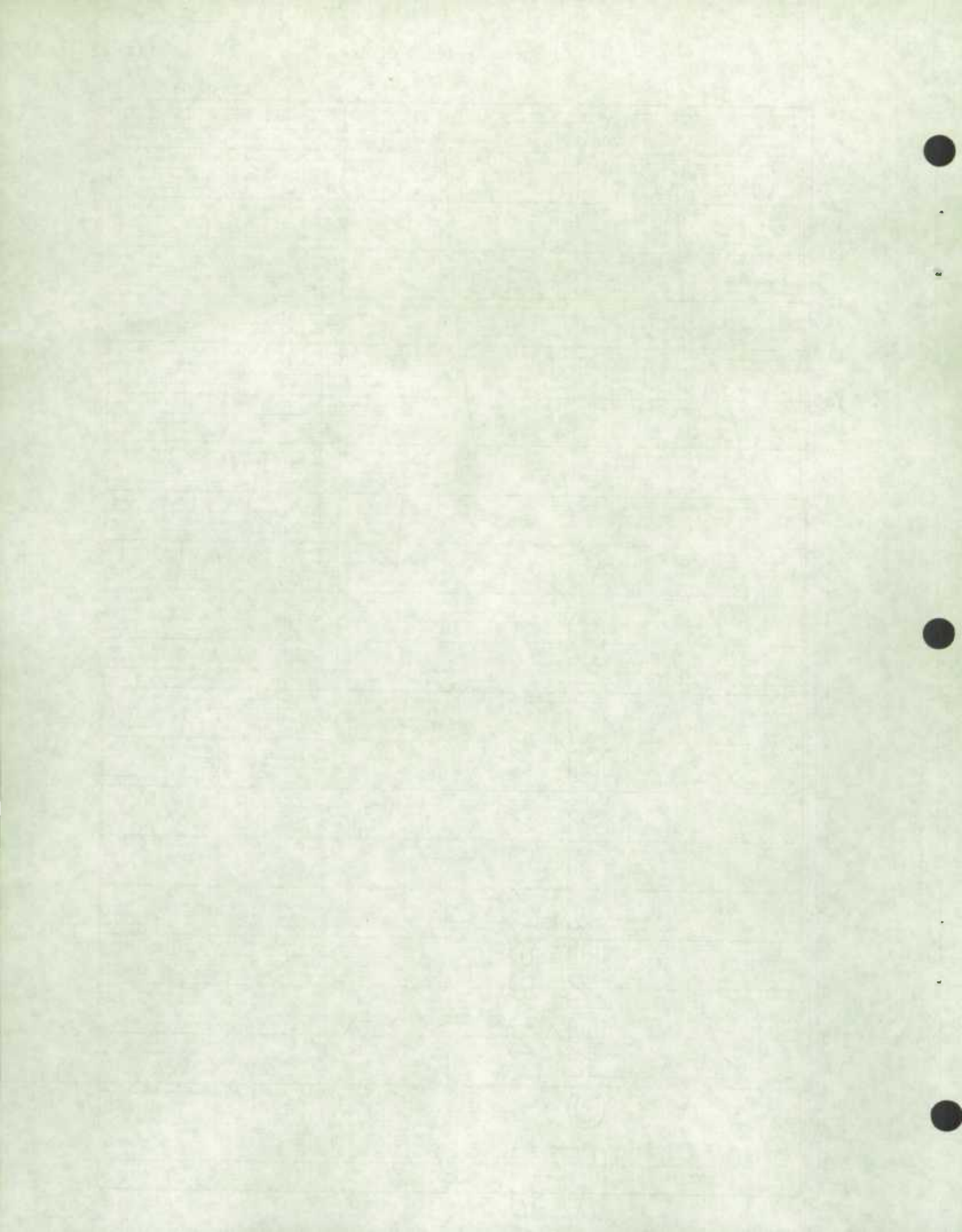
Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
72	387	1.8	6.8	9.7
74	457	1.3	5.8	11.4
80	144	4.2	5.8	3.6
81	213	6.1	12.6	5.3
82	950	3.7	34.0	23.8
83	252	4.0	9.7	6.3
84	1,235	1.9	22.4	30.9
85	197	1.5	2.9	4.9
86	163	0.0	0.0	4.1



Graph G8



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





## VANCOUVER REGIONAL OFFICE

November, 1974

Table 9(a)

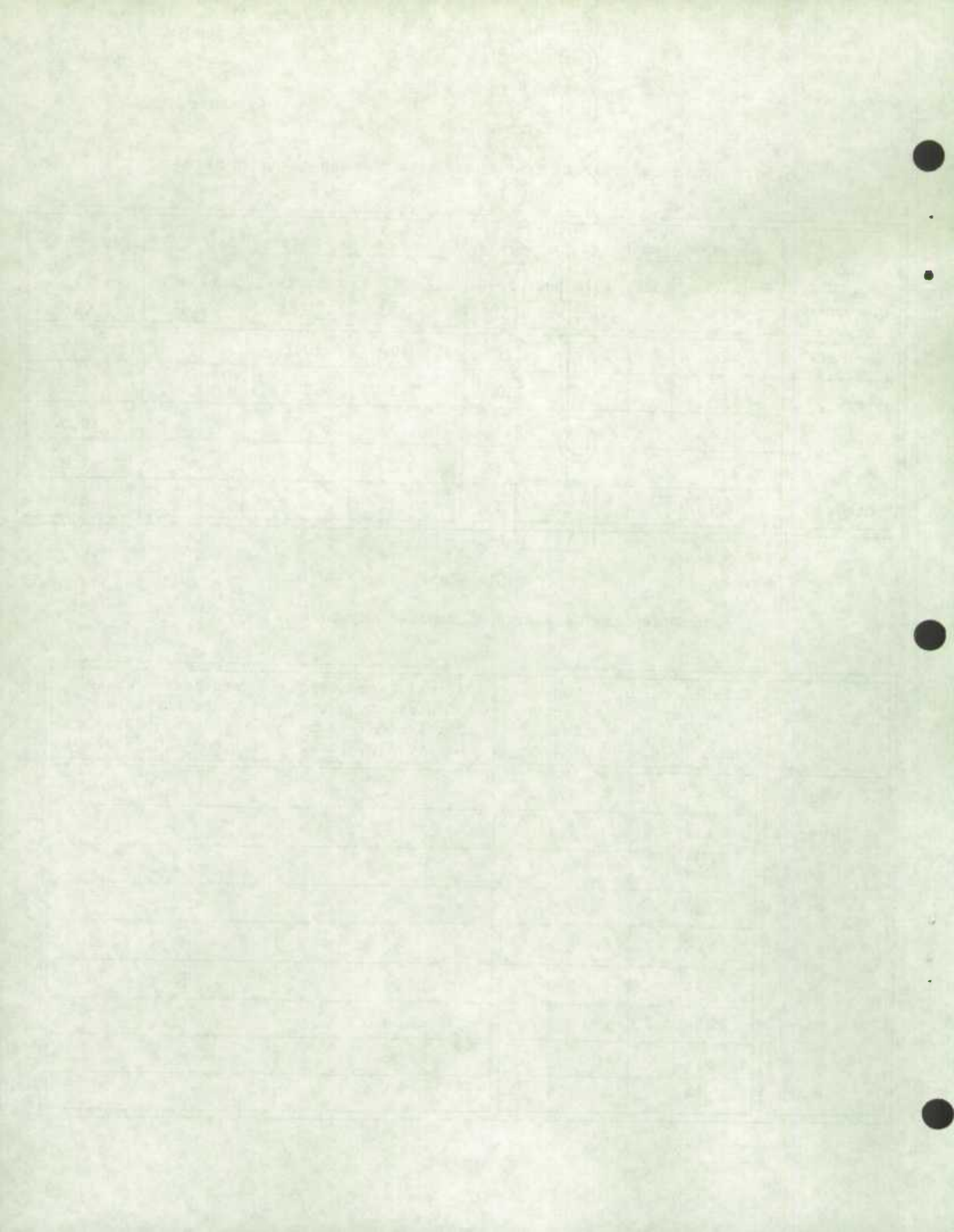
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Oct. 1974 to Nov. 1974 (%)	Non-Response Rates		Oct. 1973 to Nov. 1973 (%)	Nov. 1973 to Nov. 1974 (%)
	Nov. 1974 (%)	Oct. 1974 (%)		Nov. 1973 (%)	Oct. 1973 (%)		
Overall	6.2	8.3	-2.1	7.9	10.2	-2.3	-1.7
T.A.	1.3	2.3	-1.0	1.3	2.4	-1.1	-
N.1	2.2	2.7	-0.5	1.9	3.1	-1.2	+0.3
N.2	2.2	2.7	-0.5	3.5	4.0	-0.5	-1.3
Other	0.5	0.6	-0.1	1.2	0.7	+0.5	-0.7

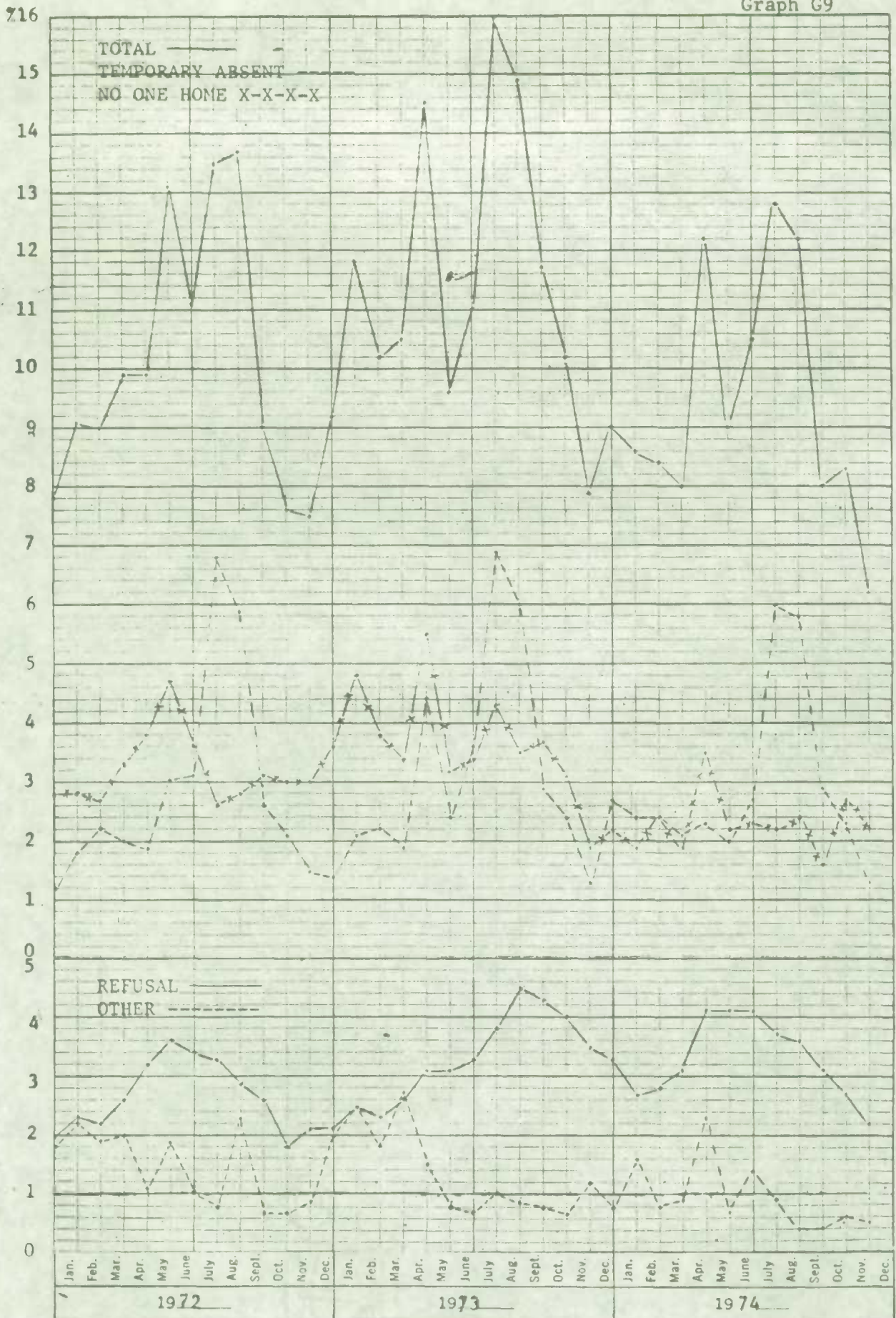
Table 9(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

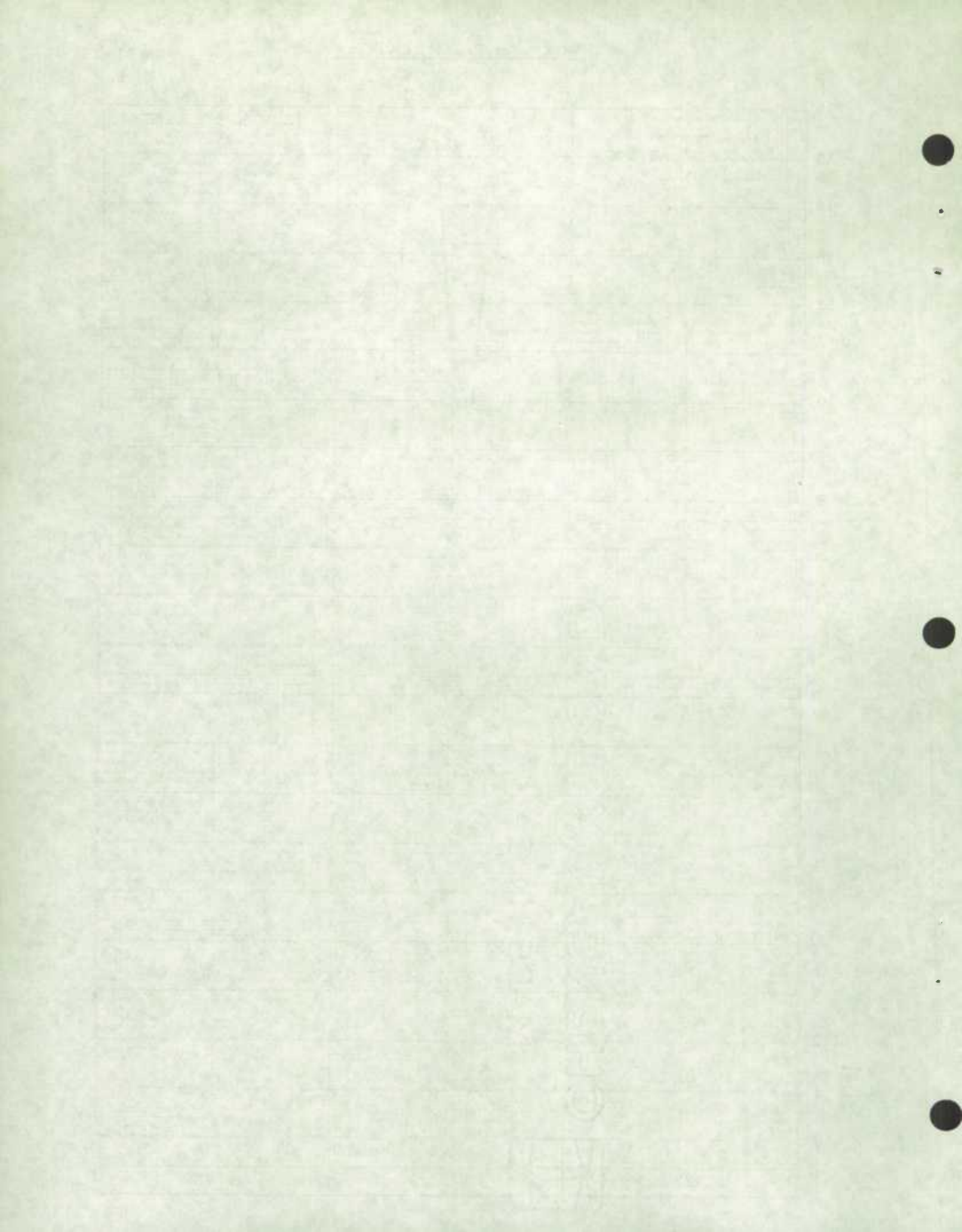
Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
90	84	9.5	3.2	2.1
91	141	4.2	2.4	3.5
92	318	4.4	5.6	8.0
93	166	7.2	4.8	4.2
94	2,146	6.8	58.8	53.8
95	794	5.3	16.8	19.9
96	58	0.0	0.0	1.5
97	224	7.6	6.8	5.6
98	54	7.4	1.6	1.4



Graph G9



3 YEARS BY MONTHS 46 3290  
 MADE IN U.S.A.  
 KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.



Definitions1. 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 lack of cooperation on the part of the householder. It is the sum of the four components defined below:

( i) Temporarily absent (T.A.)

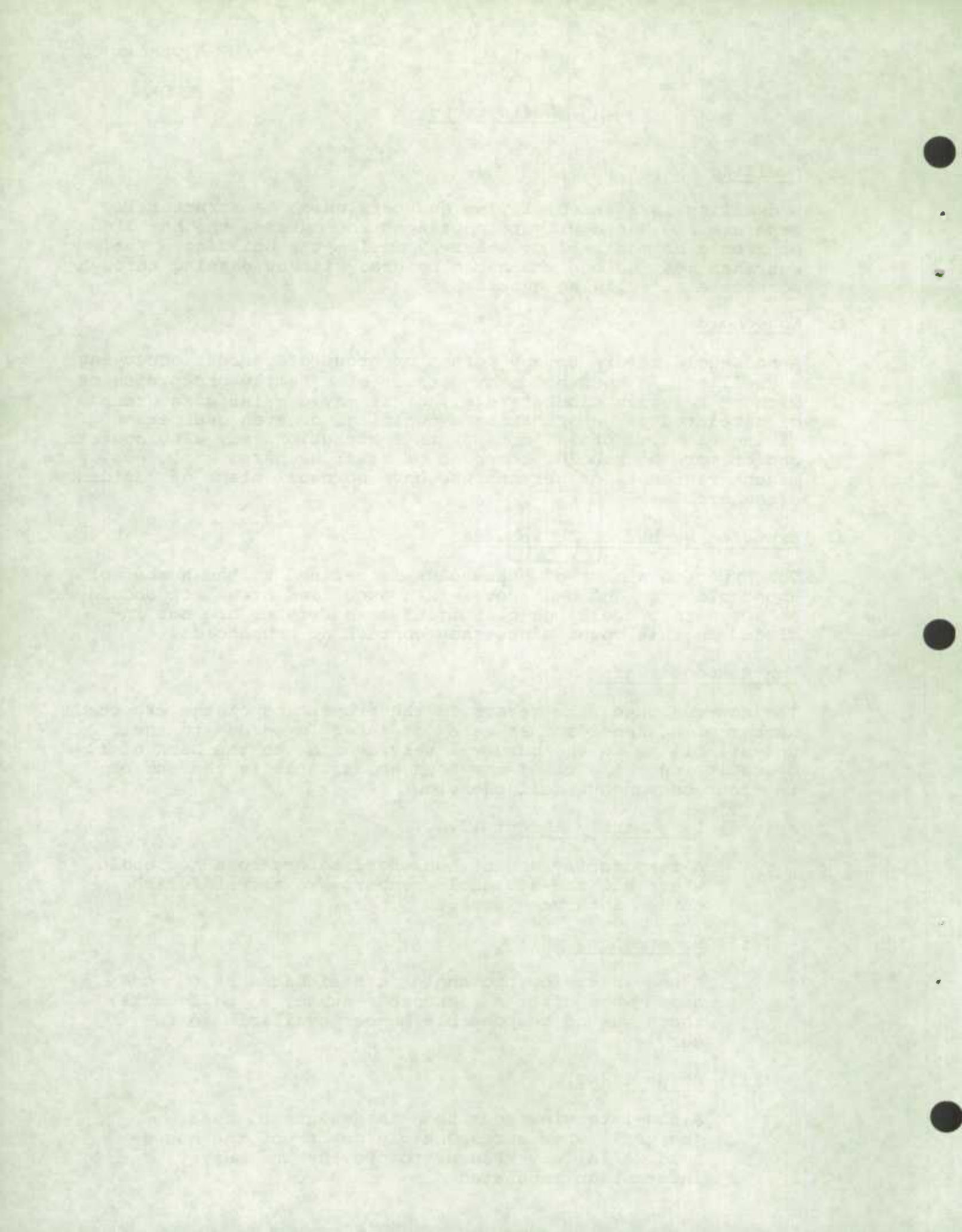
A temporarily absent household refers to a household where all the household members are absent for the entire interview week.

( 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.)

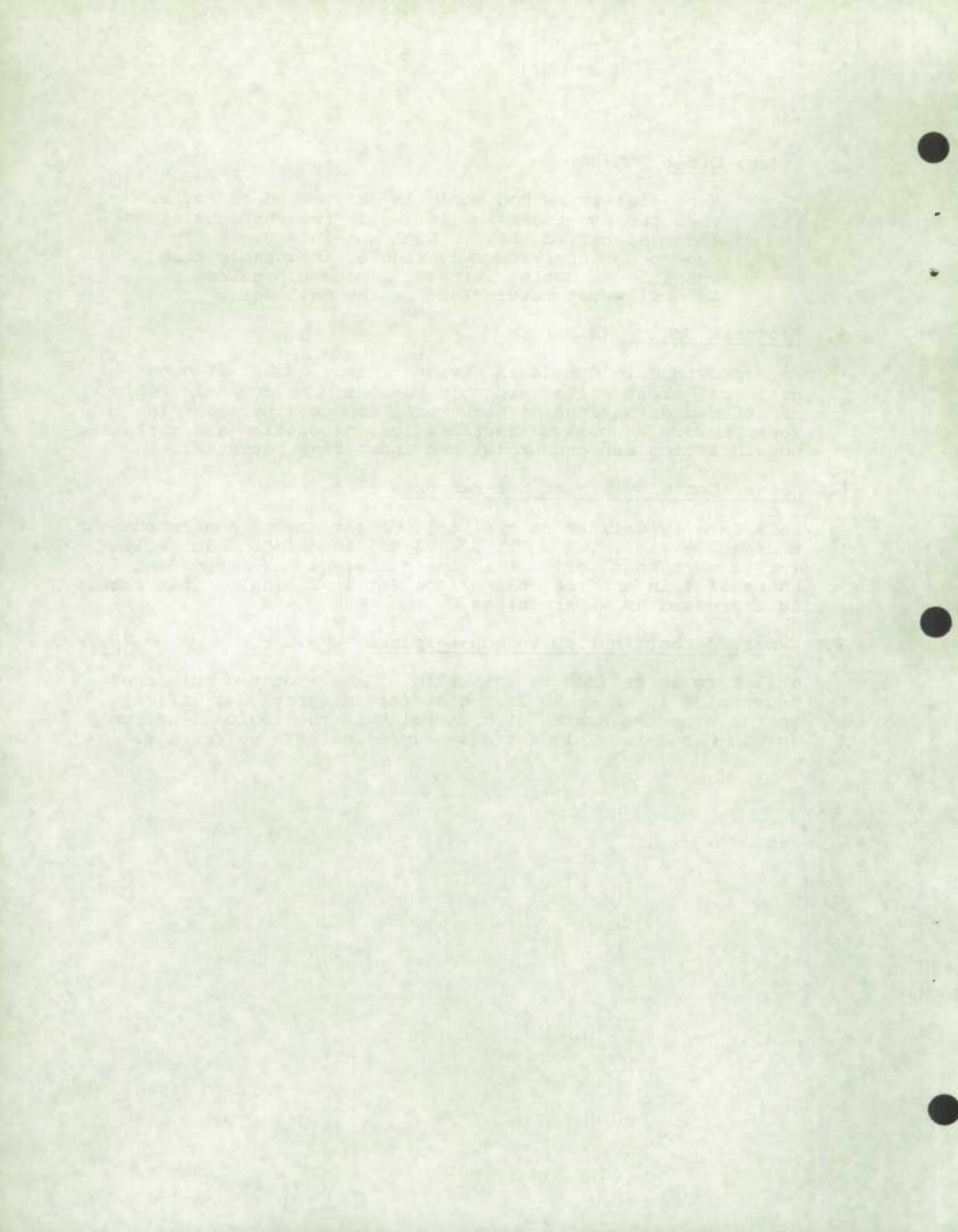
Each province in Canada is divided into a number of geographical areas called economic regions. An economic region is defined as an area of structural homogeneity according to such factors as soil characteristics, production and marketing possibilities and commercial and industrial potential.

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.



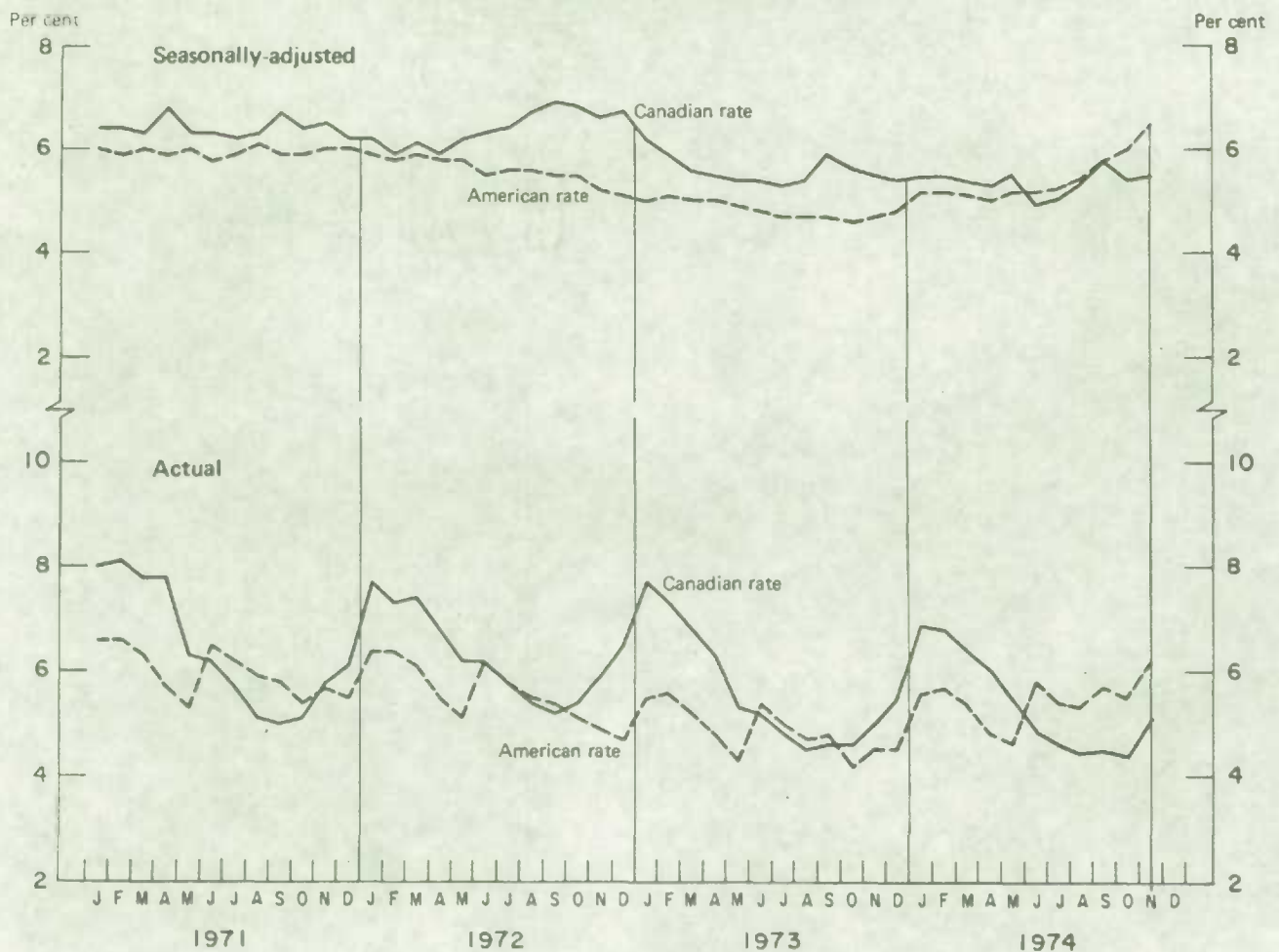


Comparison of Canadian and American Unemployment Rates,  
November 1973 to November 1974

	Seasonally-Adjusted		Actual	
	Canadian	American	Canadian	American
1974-November	5.5	6.5	5.1	6.2
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

G-11

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

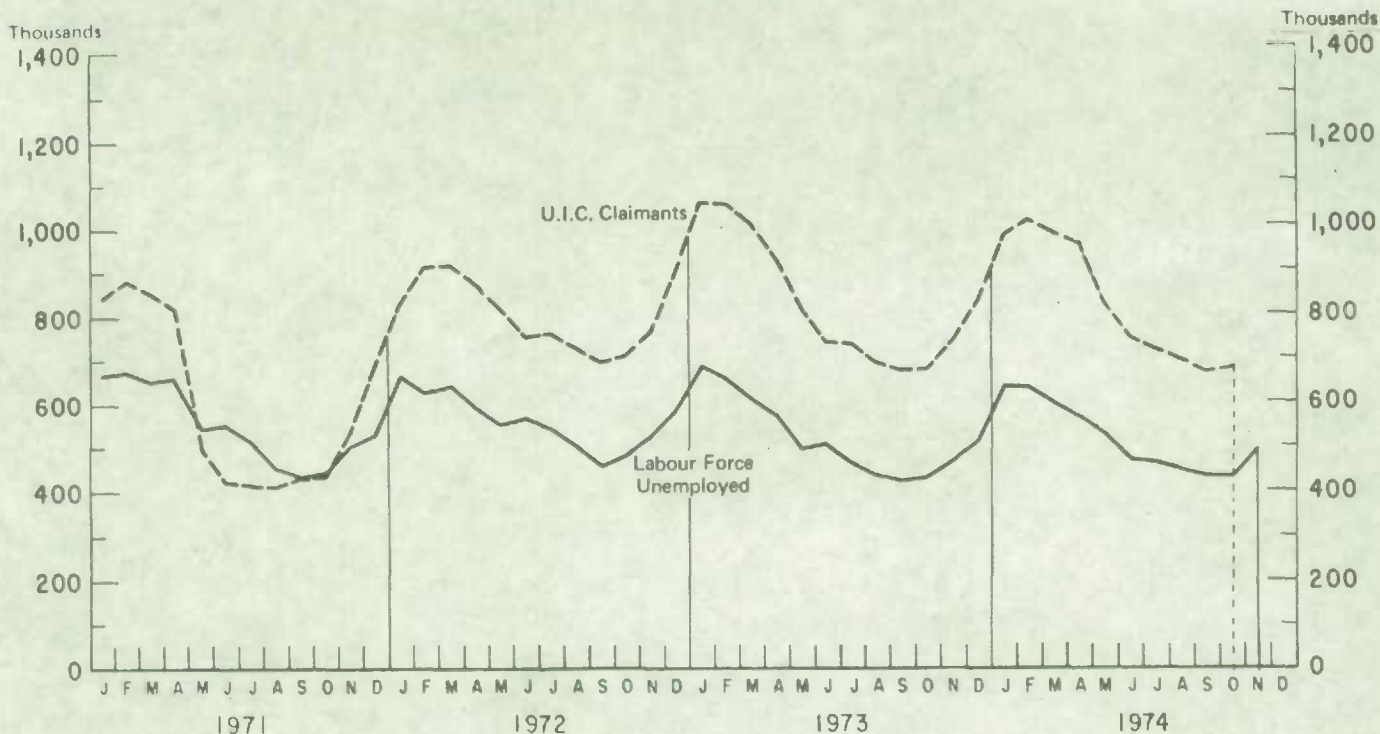


Item	Description	Quantity	Value	Remarks
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5	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Comparison of Labour Force Unemployed and Unemployment Insurance Claimants 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 $\frac{\text{UIC Claimants}}{\text{LFS Unemployed}}$		LFS Unemployed (000's)	UIC Claimants (000's)	Ratio $\frac{\text{UIC Claimants}}{\text{LFS Unemployed}}$
<u>1974</u>				<u>1973</u>			
December				December	512	835	1.63
November	493			November	468	744	1.59
October	430	679	1.58	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

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding dates. The names are listed in the first column, and the dates are listed in the second column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The dates are: 1/1/2020, 2/1/2020, and 3/1/2020.



Date	Name	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Value 4	Value 5	Value 6
1/1/2020	John Doe	10	20	30	40	50	60
2/1/2020	Jane Smith	15	25	35	45	55	65
3/1/2020	Bob Johnson	20	30	40	50	60	70

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

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

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Third section of faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page.



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