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J. E. Wicks.

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Labour Force Quality Report

Canadian Labour Force Survey

April, 1974

Confidential Restricted Circulation

Household Surveys Development Staff
Labour Force Survey Division
Field Division

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

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(also see Guide on next page)

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		Slippage	Non-response	Variance	Rejected Documents	Enumeration Cost
		page number				
Highlights		2	2	3	3	3
Tables:	Summary	5	4 and App. III	App. II	4	4
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Comparisons of: a) Canadian and American Unemployment rates, and b) UIC Claimants and LFS Unemployed are presented in Appendix IV.

HIGHLIGHTS

A. SLIPPAGE

At the Canada level, the estimated slippage rate increased from 4.5% in March to 4.9% in April.

1. - By province: Saskatchewan was the only province exhibiting a negative slippage rate (– 0.9%) in April. From March to April, a decrease in the slippage rate was noted in Newfoundland and no changes were noticed in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba. The remaining six provinces showed increases in the estimated slippage rate with the largest increase occurring in Prince Edward Island (an increase of 3.8%).

The decreases in the average size of households contributed to the increases in the estimated slippage rates in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. If there were no changes in the average size of households, the estimated slippage rate (given by the adjusted slippage rate) would have been lower as shown in the table given below:

Province	Change in Average Size of Hhlds	Estimated Slippage Rates		Adjusted Slippage Rate
	(Mar/74 to Apr/74)	Apr. 1974	March 1974	April 1974
P.E.I.	– 0.0203	12.8	9.0	12.1
N.B.	– 0.0139	7.7	6.7	7.2

2. - By Age at the Canada Level: At the Canada level, all age groups exhibited positive slippage rates in April. From March to April, increases in the estimated slippage rate were noted in all age groups except the 14-19 age group. The largest increase occurred in the 20-24 age group where the rate increased from 7.6% in March to 10.7% in April.

B. NON-RESPONSE

The non-response rate at the Canada level increased from 6.4% in March to 8.3% in April. All components showed increases in their rates with the largest increase occurring in the N1 component. The increase in the N1 component could be attributed to the increase in the time required to complete the interviews due to the additional workload resulting from the two heavy supplementary surveys (Consumer Finance and Household Facilities surveys) that were conducted in conjunction with the April Labour Force Survey. As a result, the interviewers had less time available to make callbacks.

With the possible exception of the Winnipeg and Vancouver Regional Offices, the differences between the actual and expected contribution to the total non-response at the Canada level do not appear to be significant. In the Winnipeg Regional Office, the actual contribution is much smaller than the expected contribution, whereas in the Vancouver Regional Office, the actual contribution was higher than the expected contribution.

For more detailed information concerning non-response in the April survey, see Appendix III of this report.

C. VARIANCE

The coefficient of variation of Employed at the Canada level decreased slightly from 0.37% in March to 0.36% in April. The increase of the coefficient of variation of Unemployed from 2.46% in March to 2.64% in April is accounted for by the decrease in the level of Unemployed from 599,000 to 568,000. The coefficient of variation of "In Labour Force" remained unchanged at 0.32%.

Four provinces exhibited increases in the coefficients of variation of Employed; the provinces were Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta. For the April survey there were only two provinces (Saskatchewan and Alberta) which had coefficients of variation of Unemployed greater than 10% compared with 5 provinces in this category for last month's survey. The provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta exhibited increases in the coefficient of variation; in the latter two provinces substantial decreases in the levels of Unemployed account for the increases in these coefficients.

The analysis of subprovincial contributions to the variances of provincial estimates produced 9 pairs of PSUs and 6 subunits which contributed excessively to the variances of the provincial estimates.

For additional information regarding variances of Labour Force estimates for the April survey see Appendix II of this report.

D. REJECTED DOCUMENTS

The April reject rate at the Canada level for Labour Force items was 8.4% an increase of 1.5% from the March rate of 6.9%.

At the regional level two regions registered decreases of 0.4% between the March and April results. Increases were registered by 6 regions ranging from 0.9% to 3.7%. The total number of rejected documents at the Canada level for April was 6,340 out of the 75,291 documents in the survey – approximately one in every twelve being rejected.

For two regions the number of careless errors were tabulated at more than double the number for the March survey.

Blanks in the identification coding section of the Labour Force schedule accounted for many rejected documents. Several regions doubled the number of this type of error between March and April. The heavy work load resulting from the Consumer Finance and Household Facilities Surveys contributed to these careless errors.

E. ENUMERATION COSTS

Labour Force interviewing costs for April are not available at this time due to the difficulty of assessing charges associated with two major supplements – Consumer Finance and Household Facilities and Equipment.

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

November 1972 to April 1973 and November 1973 to April 1974

	1974				1973		1973				1972	
	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.
Non-response												
Canada ..... %	8.3	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.6	5.2	7.9	6.8	7.2	7.3	6.3	5.2
St. John's ..... %	7.7	1.9	2.0	2.6	4.1	2.7	5.1	3.2	3.5	3.1	2.7	3.9
Halifax ..... %	7.9	6.8	5.9	7.2	7.6	5.5	7.5	6.3	7.0	6.4	7.1	5.7
Montreal ..... %	8.7	7.1	7.7	6.4	7.6	6.3	7.4	6.8	7.2	8.2	6.5	5.6
Ottawa ..... %	7.4	7.3	6.7	6.3	8.7	5.8	5.6	5.2	6.6	8.2	5.6	3.8
Toronto ..... %	8.7	7.4	6.0	5.6	6.4	4.5	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.5	4.3
Winnipeg ..... %	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.4	1.6	2.1
Edmonton ..... %	8.8	6.3	5.0	5.7	5.3	5.4	10.0	9.1	11.0	9.4	7.5	6.5
Vancouver ..... %	12.2	8.0	8.4	8.6	9.0	7.9	14.5	10.5	10.2	11.9	9.2	7.5
Rejected Documents (Regular Labour Force Items)												
Canada ..... %	8.4	6.9	6.4	7.1	8.2	7.1	7.6	7.4	6.4	7.3	6.0	8.1
St. John's ..... %	3.4	2.4	2.5	5.2	6.4	6.0	5.9	4.1	5.2	5.3	4.7	7.5
Halifax ..... %	7.4	6.4	6.6	8.5	8.1	7.4	7.9	8.1	6.4	7.2	6.5	7.9
Montreal ..... %	7.0	7.4	5.8	6.1	7.1	5.7	6.4	5.9	5.3	6.4	5.3	7.3
Ottawa ..... %	7.8	5.0	4.4	5.5	6.1	6.1	7.1	7.2	6.1	5.1	4.5	6.9
Toronto ..... %	11.9	8.2	8.5	8.0	9.4	7.4	10.1	10.1	7.1	8.5	7.4	10.9
Winnipeg ..... %	5.2	5.6	4.6	6.1	6.9	6.2	5.7	6.2	5.5	9.6	4.7	5.7
Edmonton ..... %	11.1	7.4	7.4	7.0	8.7	7.7	6.6	6.0	7.4	6.7	5.8	7.5
Vancouver ..... %	9.3	8.4	7.2	8.0	10.7	9.9	9.0	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.0	8.2
Enumeration Cost per Household												
Canada ..... $		2.38	2.38	2.40	2.32	2.41	1.89	2.17	2.18	2.20	2.20	2.15
St. John's ..... $		2.72	2.75	2.78	2.70	2.75	2.17	2.52	2.47	2.35	2.42	2.42
Halifax ..... $		2.32	2.24	2.31	2.18	2.29	1.74	1.95	1.92	1.90	1.86	1.80
Montreal ..... $		2.43	2.53	2.52	2.37	2.58	2.00	2.37	2.38	2.42	2.47	2.28
Ottawa ..... $	(1)	2.57	2.57	2.66	2.44	2.53	2.05	2.36	2.40	2.20	2.35	2.38
Toronto ..... $		2.35	2.39	2.42	2.43	2.47	1.98	2.27	2.31	2.48	2.43	2.40
Winnipeg ..... $		2.41	2.43	2.42	2.40	2.39	2.07	2.24	2.21	2.22	2.21	2.24
Edmonton ..... $		2.26	2.21	2.24	2.11	2.22	1.66	1.79	1.91	1.93	1.89	1.85
Vancouver ..... $		2.26	2.19	2.19	2.16	2.19	1.72	2.00	1.99	1.98	1.96	1.99

	Month-to-month change								Year-to-year change			
	1974			Dec. 1973 to Jan. 1974	1973			Dec. 1972 to Jan. 1973	April 1973 to April 1974	March 1973 to March 1974	Feb. 1973 to Feb. 1974	Jan. 1973 to Jan. 1974
	March to April	Feb. to March	Jan. to Feb.		March to April	Feb. to March	Jan. to Feb.					
Non-response												
Canada ..... %	+ 1.9	+ 0.4	-	- 0.6	+ 1.1	- 0.4	- 0.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.4	- 0.4	- 1.2	- 1.3
St. John's ..... %	+ 5.8	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 1.5	+ 1.9	- 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 2.6	- 1.3	- 1.5	- 0.5
Halifax ..... %	+ 1.1	+ 0.9	- 1.3	- 0.4	+ 1.2	- 0.7	+ 0.6	- 0.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	- 1.1	+ 0.8
Montreal ..... %	+ 1.6	- 0.6	+ 1.3	- 1.2	+ 0.6	- 0.4	- 1.0	+ 1.7	+ 1.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	- 1.8
Ottawa ..... %	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	- 2.4	+ 0.4	- 1.4	- 1.6	+ 2.6	+ 1.8	+ 2.1	+ 0.1	- 1.9
Toronto ..... %	+ 1.3	+ 1.4	+ 0.4	- 0.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	- 0.2	+ 1.5	+ 0.4	- 0.6	- 0.7
Winnipeg ..... %	+ 0.4	- 0.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	-	- 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	- 0.2	- 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Edmonton ..... %	+ 2.5	+ 1.3	- 0.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.9	- 1.9	+ 1.6	+ 1.9	- 1.2	- 2.8	- 6.0	- 3.7
Vancouver ..... %	+ 4.2	- 0.4	- 0.2	- 0.4	+ 4.0	+ 0.3	- 1.7	+ 2.7	- 2.3	- 2.5	- 1.8	- 3.3
Rejected Documents (Regular Labour Force Items)												
Canada ..... %	+ 1.5	+ 0.5	- 0.7	- 1.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.0	- 0.9	+ 1.3	+ 0.8	- 0.5	-	- 0.2
St. John's ..... %	+ 1.0	- 0.1	- 2.7	- 1.2	+ 1.8	- 1.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6	- 2.5	- 1.7	- 2.7	- 0.1
Halifax ..... %	+ 1.0	- 0.2	- 1.9	+ 0.4	- 0.2	+ 1.7	- 0.8	+ 0.7	- 0.5	- 1.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Montreal ..... %	- 0.4	+ 1.6	- 0.3	- 1.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	- 1.1	+ 1.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.5	+ 0.5	- 0.3
Ottawa ..... %	+ 2.8	+ 0.6	- 1.1	- 0.6	- 0.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	- 2.2	- 1.7	+ 0.4
Toronto ..... %	+ 3.7	- 0.3	+ 0.5	- 1.4	-	+ 3.0	- 1.4	+ 1.1	+ 1.8	- 1.9	+ 1.4	- 0.5
Winnipeg ..... %	- 0.4	+ 1.0	- 1.5	- 0.8	- 0.5	+ 0.7	- 4.1	+ 4.9	- 0.5	- 0.6	- 0.9	- 3.5
Edmonton ..... %	+ 3.7	-	+ 0.4	- 1.7	+ 0.6	- 1.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.9	+ 4.5	+ 1.4	-	+ 0.3
Vancouver ..... %	+ 0.9	+ 1.2	- 0.8	- 2.7	+ 1.0	+ 0.4	- 0.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	- 0.4	+ 0.2
Enumeration Cost per Household												
Canada ..... $		-	- 0.02	+ 0.08	- 0.28	- 0.01	- 0.02	-		+ 0.21	+ 0.20	+ 0.20
St. John's ..... $		- 0.03	- 0.03	+ 0.08	- 0.35	+ 0.05	+ 0.12	- 0.07		+ 0.20	+ 0.28	+ 0.43
Halifax ..... $		+ 0.08	- 0.07	+ 0.13	- 0.21	+ 0.03	+ 0.02	+ 0.04		+ 0.37	+ 0.32	+ 0.41
Montreal ..... $		- 0.10	+ 0.01	+ 0.15	- 0.37	- 0.01	- 0.04	- 0.05		+ 0.06	+ 0.15	+ 0.10
Ottawa ..... $	(1)	-	- 0.09	+ 0.22	- 0.31	- 0.04	+ 0.20	- 0.15	(1)	+ 0.21	+ 0.17	+ 0.46
Totonto ..... $		- 0.04	- 0.03	- 0.01	- 0.29	- 0.04	- 0.17	+ 0.05		+ 0.08	+ 0.08	- 0.06
Winnipeg ..... $		- 0.02	+ 0.01	+ 0.02	- 0.17	+ 0.03	- 0.01	+ 0.01		+ 0.17	+ 0.22	+ 0.20
Edmonton ..... $		+ 0.05	- 0.03	+ 0.13	- 0.13	- 0.12	- 0.02	+ 0.04		+ 0.47	+ 0.30	+ 0.31
Vancouver ..... $		+ 0.07	-	+ 0.03	- 0.28	+ 0.01	+ 0.01	+ 0.02		+ 0.26	+ 0.20	+ 0.21

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

(1) Labour Force interviewing costs for April are not available at this time due to the difficulty of assessing charges associated with two major supplements - Consumer Finance and Household Facilities and Equipment.

Slippage Rates[1], Canada by Age and Provincial Totals

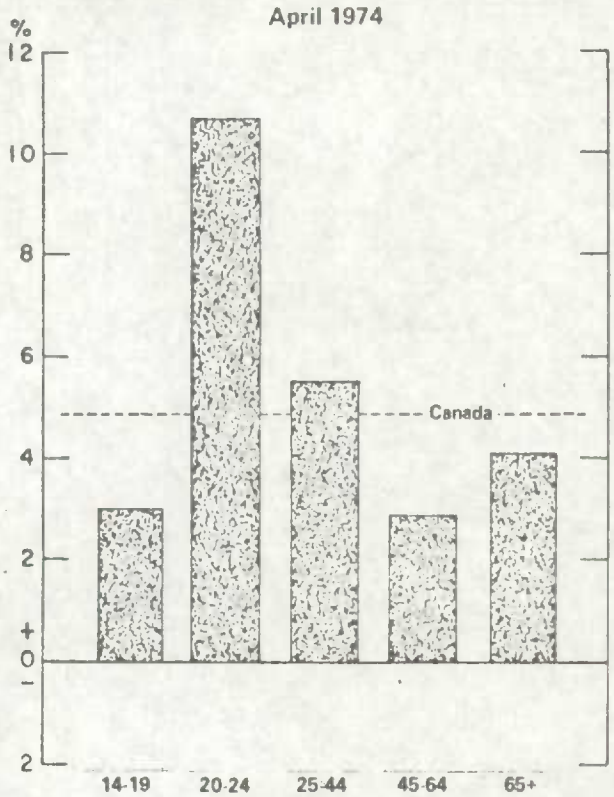
March and April 1974

	April 1974	March 1974	March to April Change
Canada	4.9	4.5	+ 0.4
14-19 years	3.0	3.9	− 0.9
20-24 years	10.7	7.6	+ 3.1
25-44 years	5.5	5.2	+ 0.3
45-64 years	2.9	2.8	+ 0.1
65 and over	4.1	3.5	+ 0.6

	April 1974	March 1974	March to April Change
Nfld.	10.4	10.5	− 0.1
P.E.I.	12.8	9.0	+ 3.8
N.S.	9.9	9.9	−
N.B.	7.7	6.7	+ 1.0
Que.	2.8	1.9	+ 0.9
Ont.	5.0	5.0	−
Man.	1.7	1.7	−
Sask.	− 0.9	− 1.1	+ 0.2
Alta.	8.3	7.4	+ 0.9
B.C.	7.6	7.0	+ 0.6

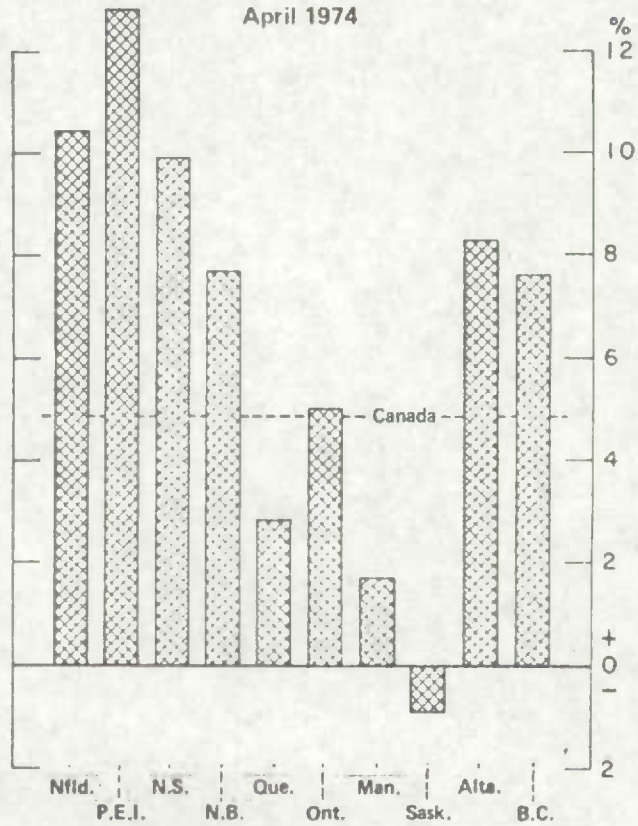
Slippage Rates by Age Groups at Canada Level

April 1974



Slippage Rates by Province

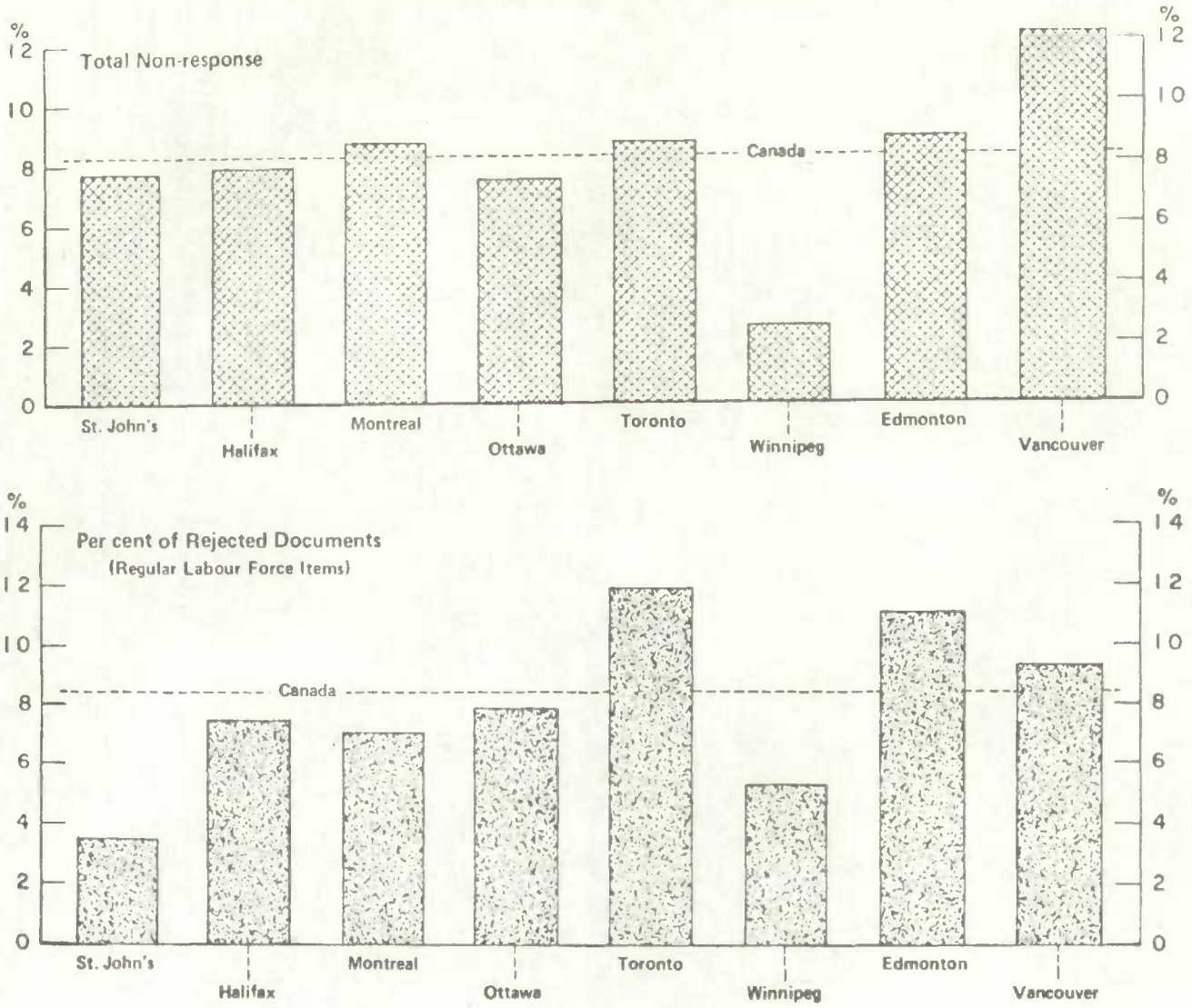
April 1974



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

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

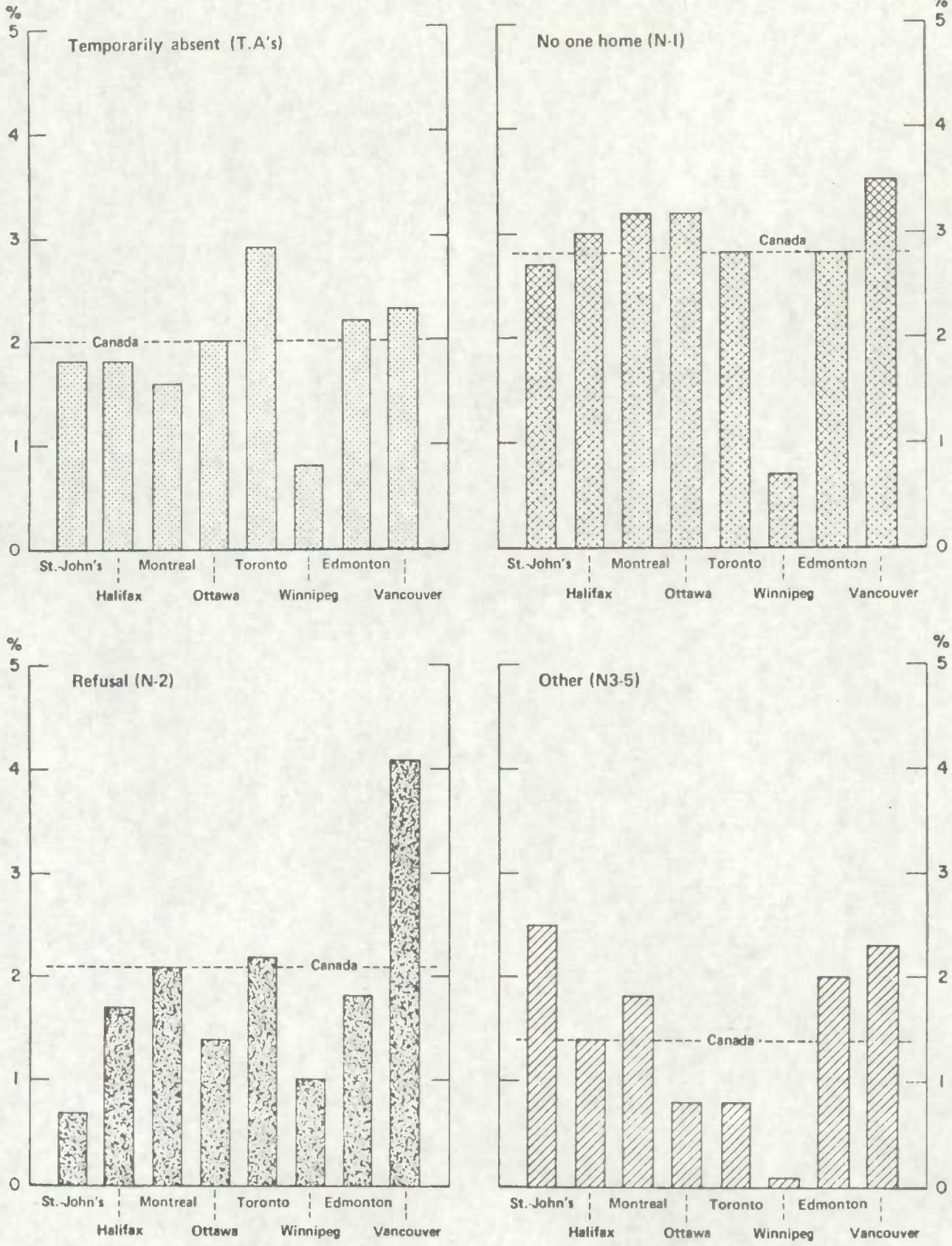
April 1974



NOTE: Labour Force interviewing costs for April are not available at this time due to the difficulty of assessing charges associated with two major supplements — Consumer Finance and Household Facilities and Equipment.

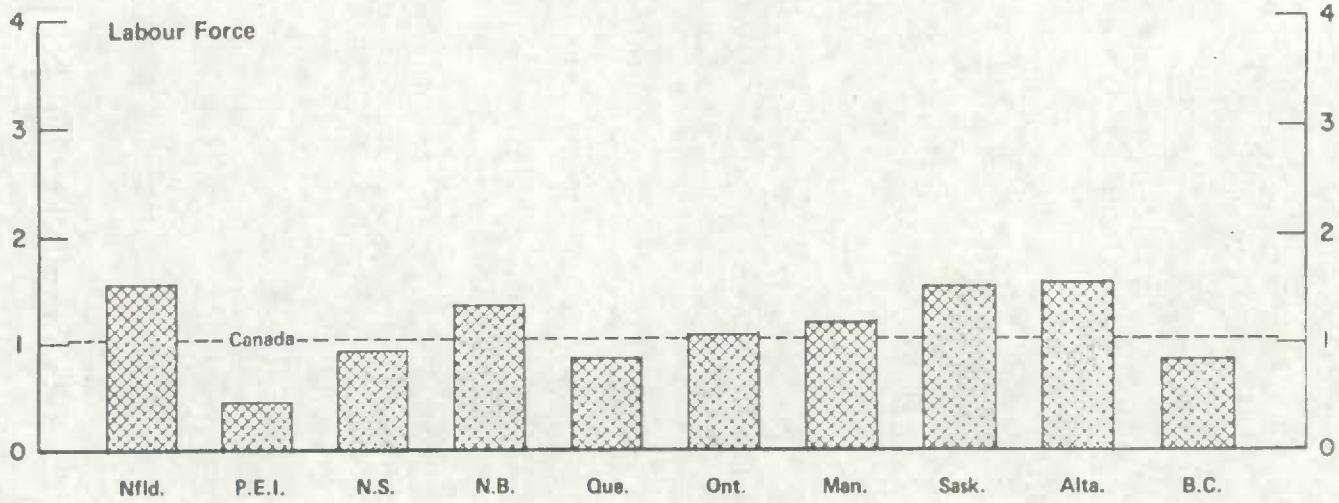
Non-response Rates, by Component

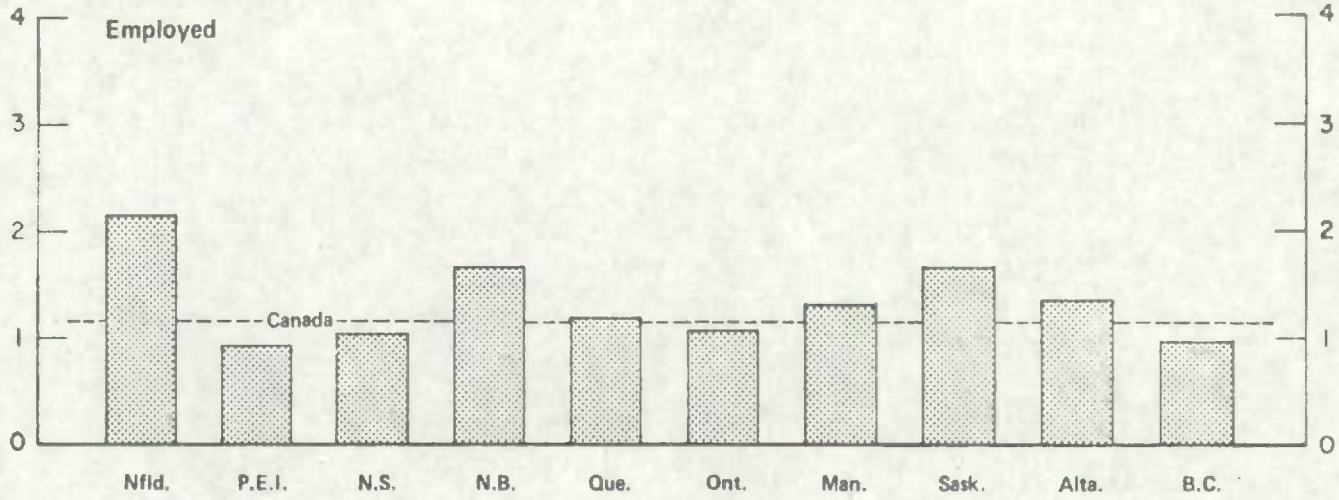
April 1974

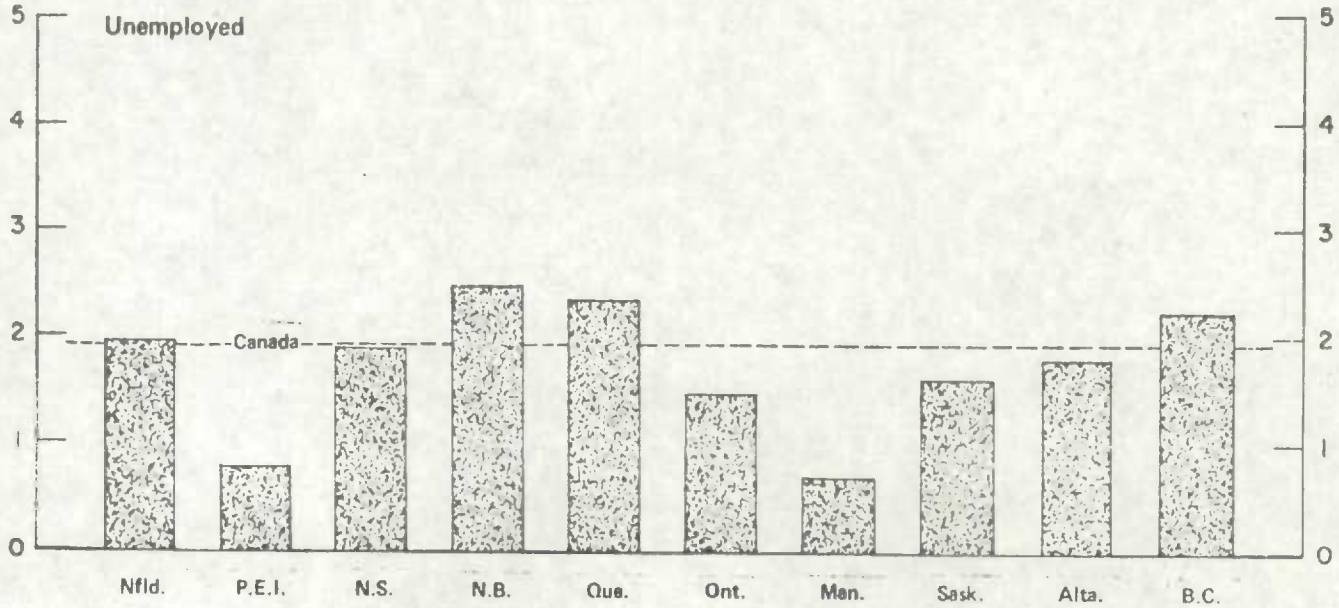


Binomial Factors for the Labour Force, Employed and Unemployed,
Canada and the Provinces

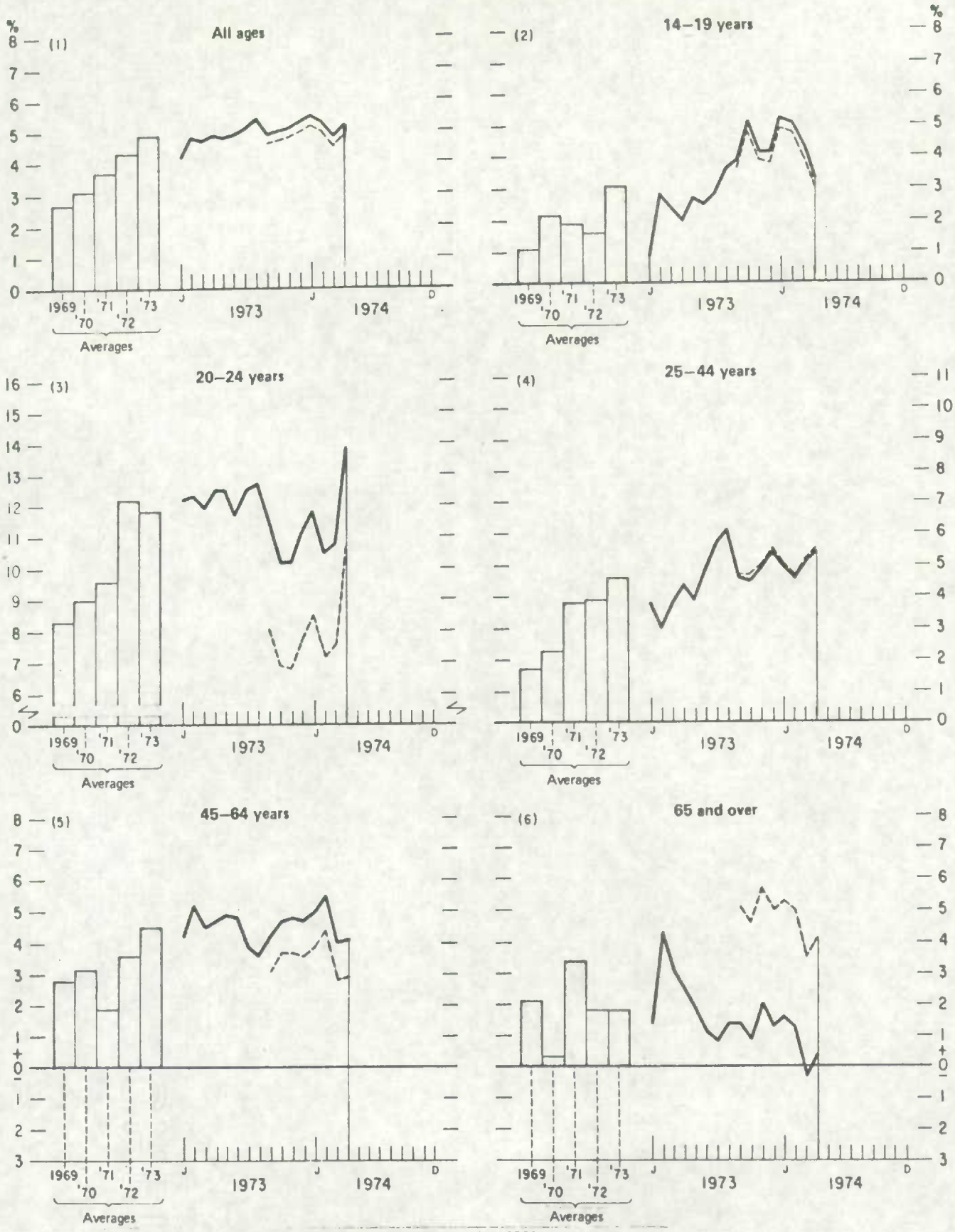
April 1974







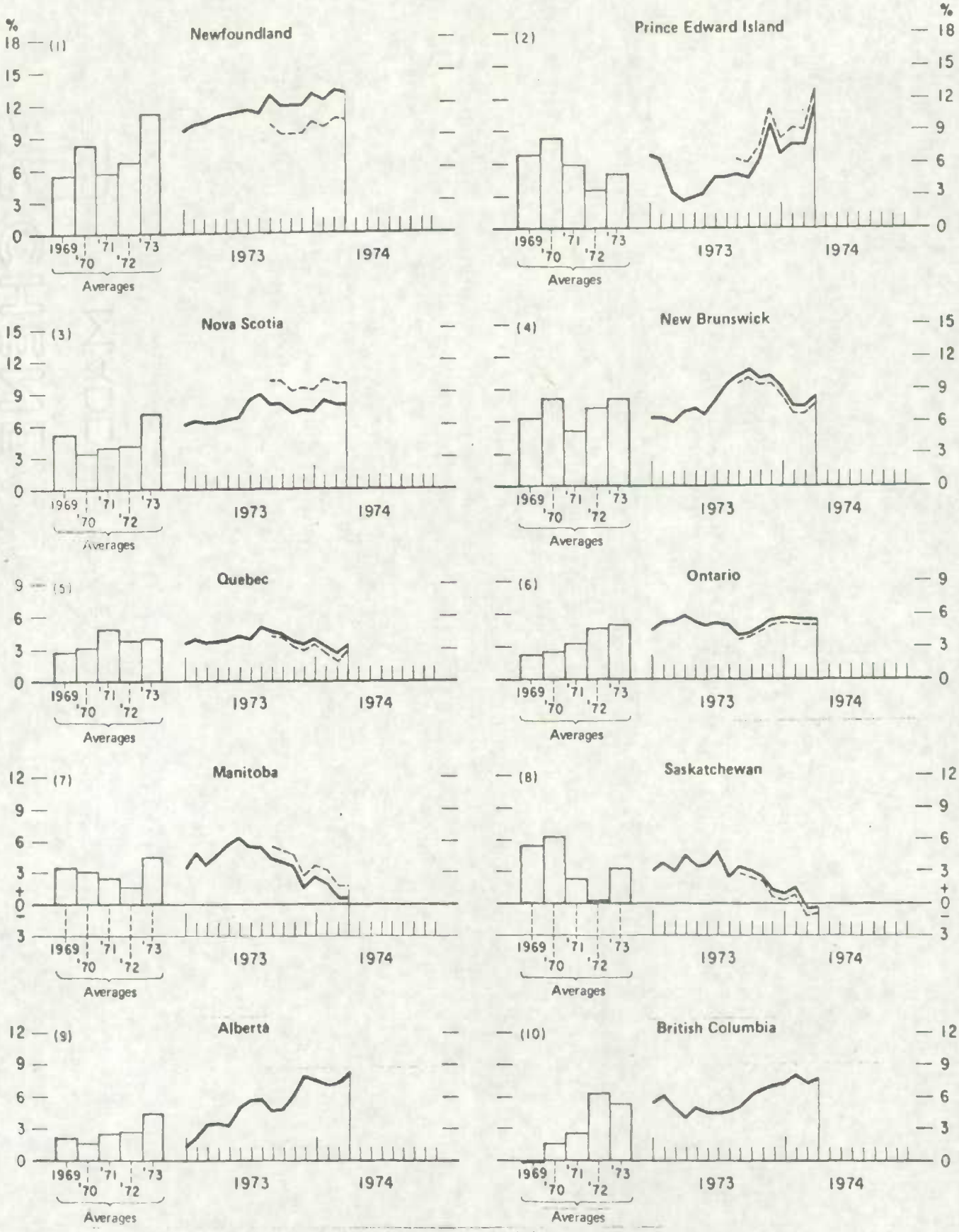
Slippage by Age Group at the Canada Level



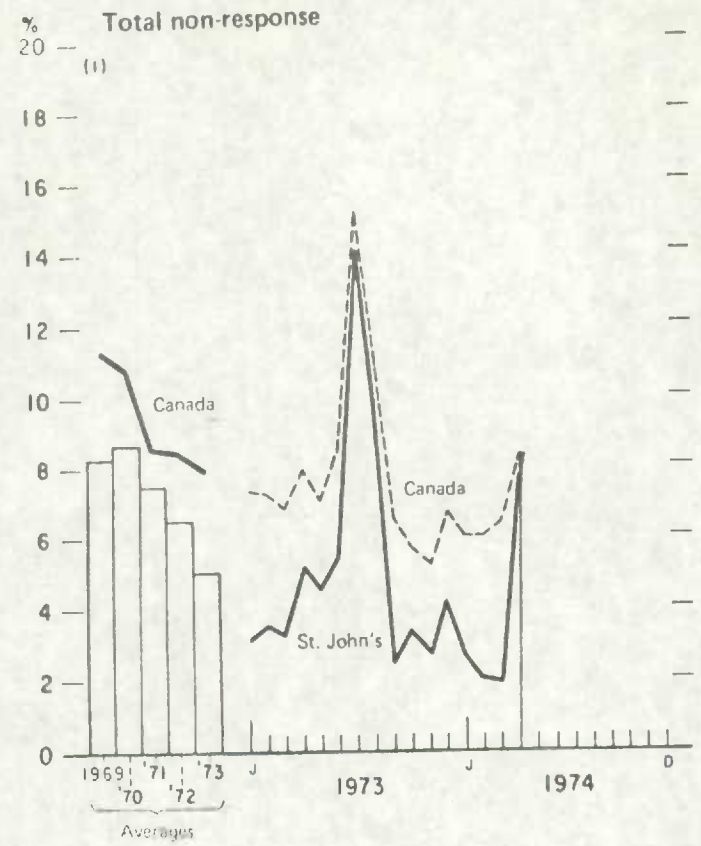
—— Slippage rates were calculated on population projections based on 1961 census

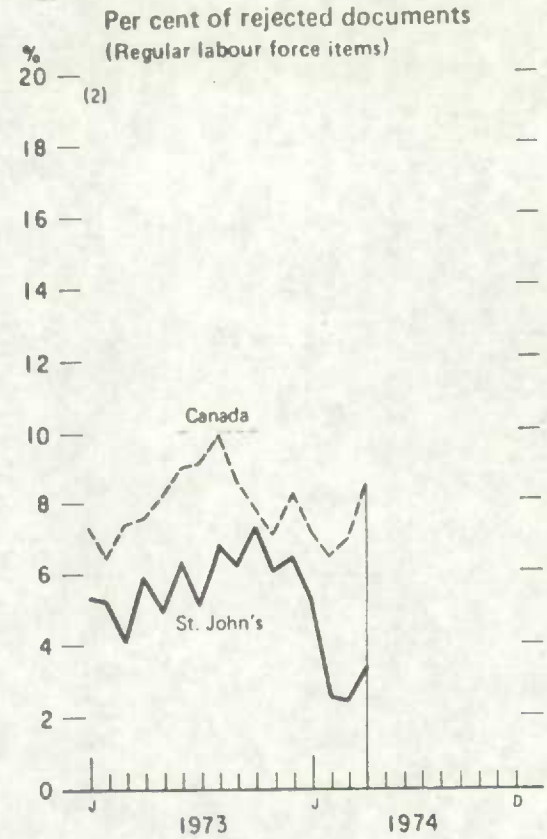
- - - Slippage rates were calculated on preliminary population projections based on 1971 census

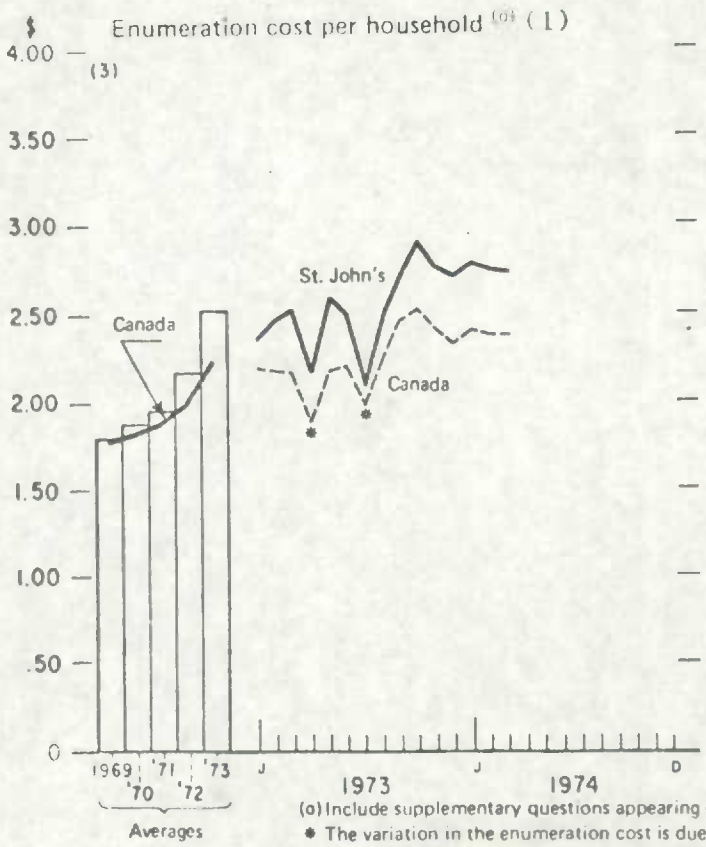
Slippage by Province

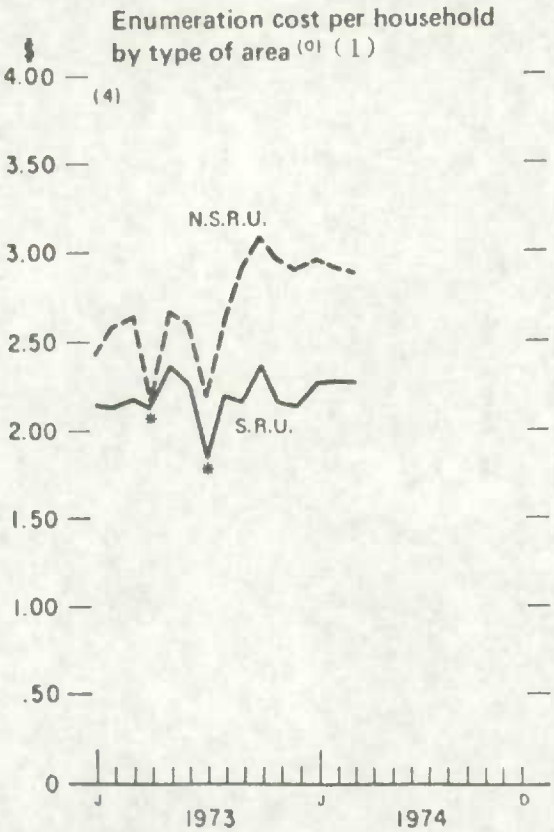


St. John's Regional Office





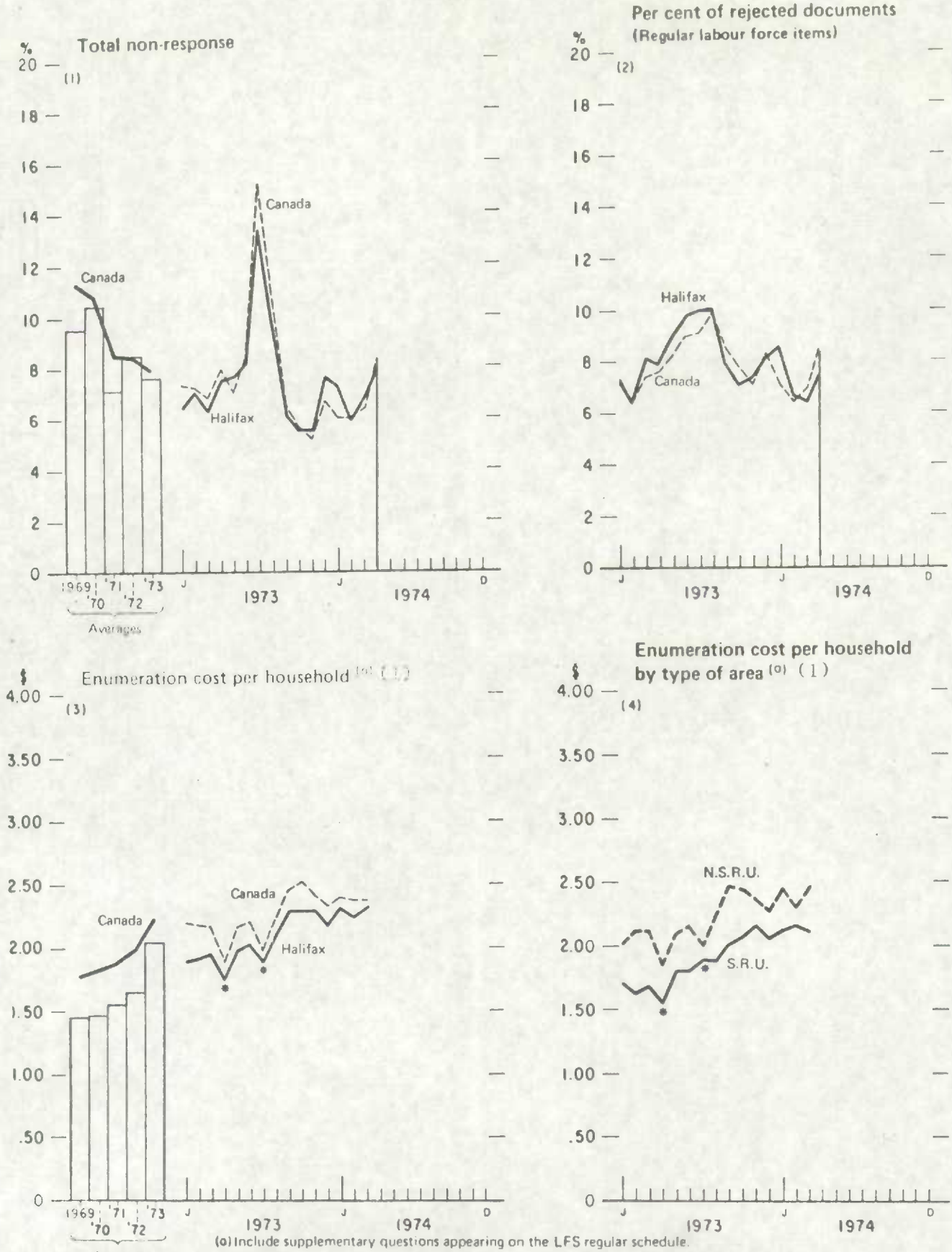




(o) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.
* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.

(1) Labour Force interviewing costs for April are not available at this time due to the difficulty of assessing charges associated with two major supplements – Consumer Finance and Household Facilities and Equipment.

Halifax Regional Office



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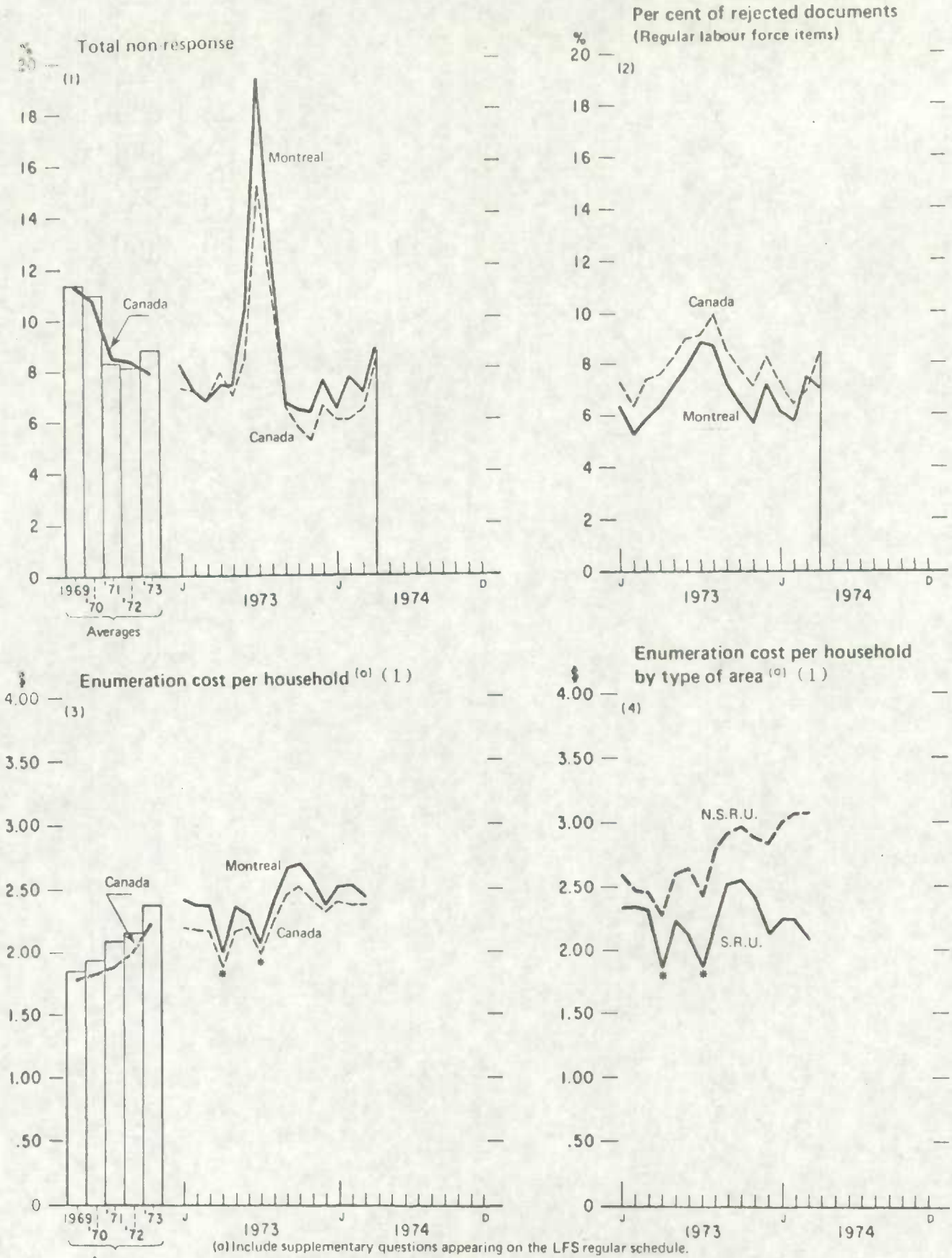
* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.

(1) Labour Force interviewing costs for April are not available at this time due to the difficulty of assessing charges associated with two major supplements - Consumer Finance and Household Facilities and Equipment.

Montreal Regional Office



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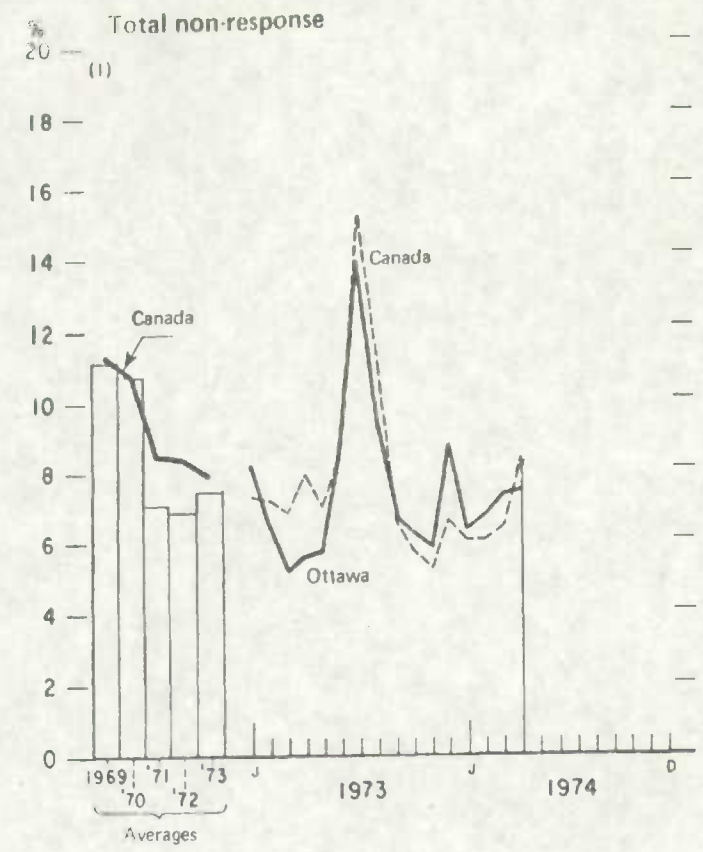
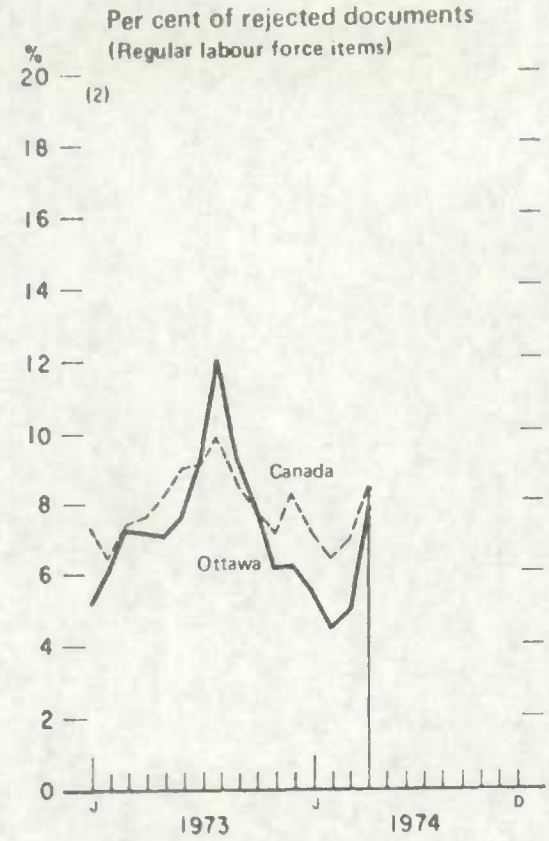
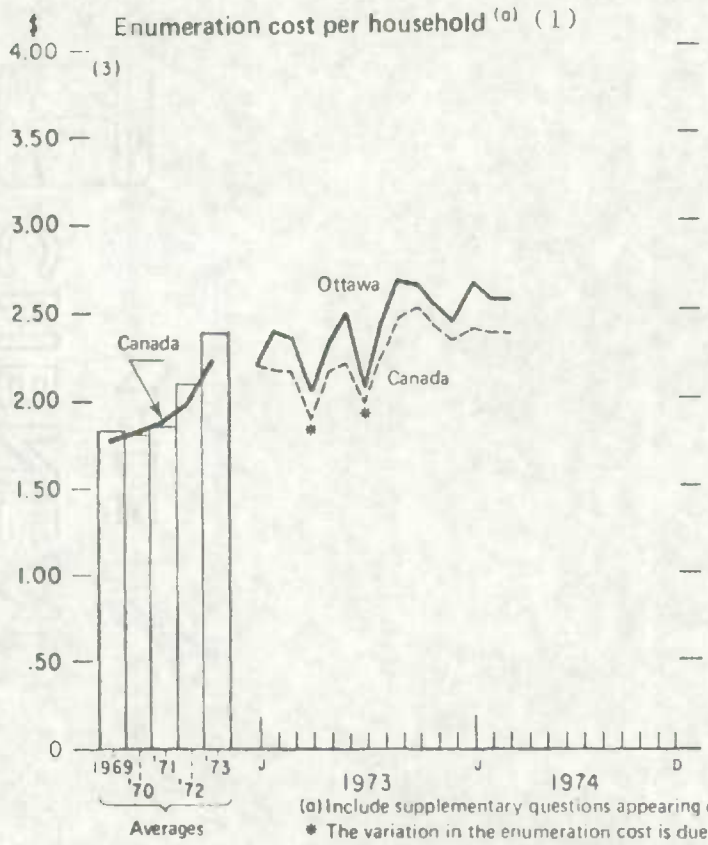
* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.

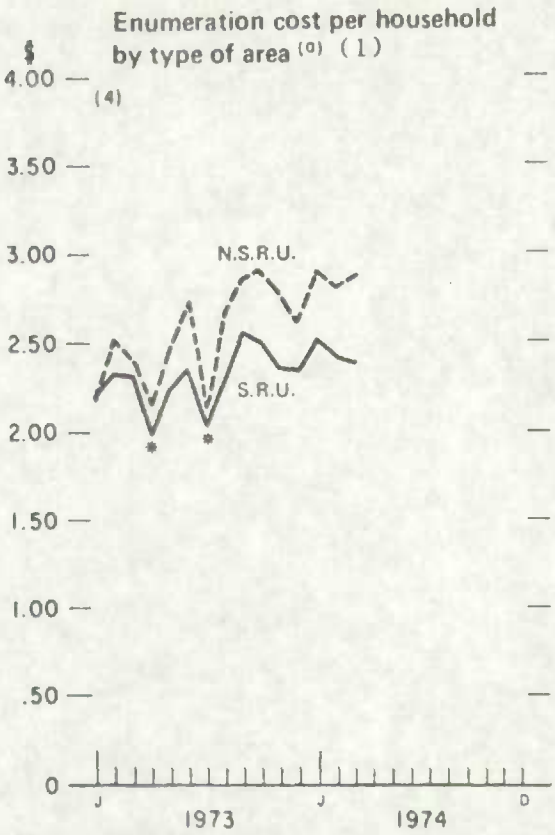
(1) Labour Force interviewing costs for April are not available at this time due to the difficulty of assessing charges associated with two major supplements – Consumer Finance and Household Facilities and Equipment.

Ottawa Regional Office









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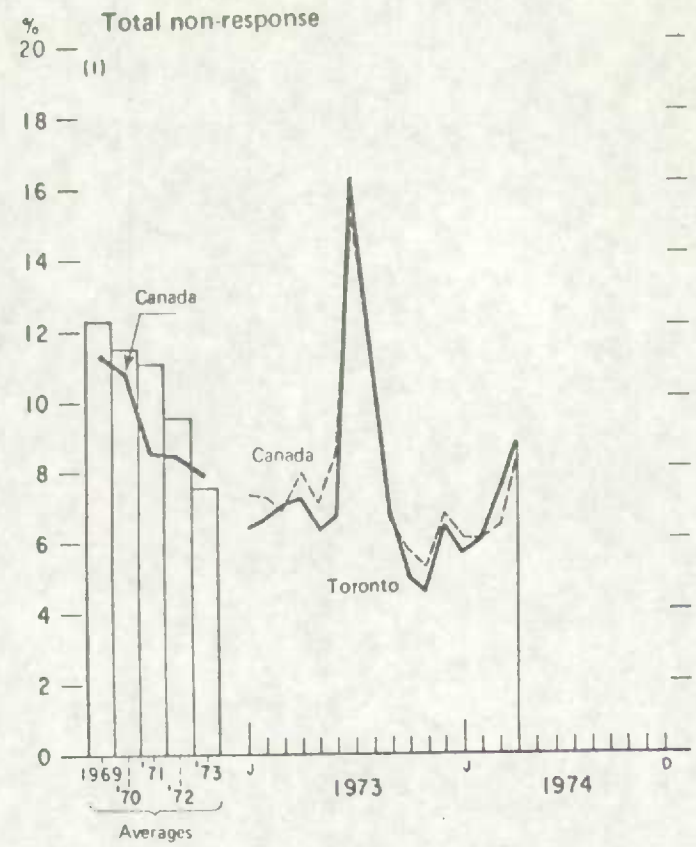
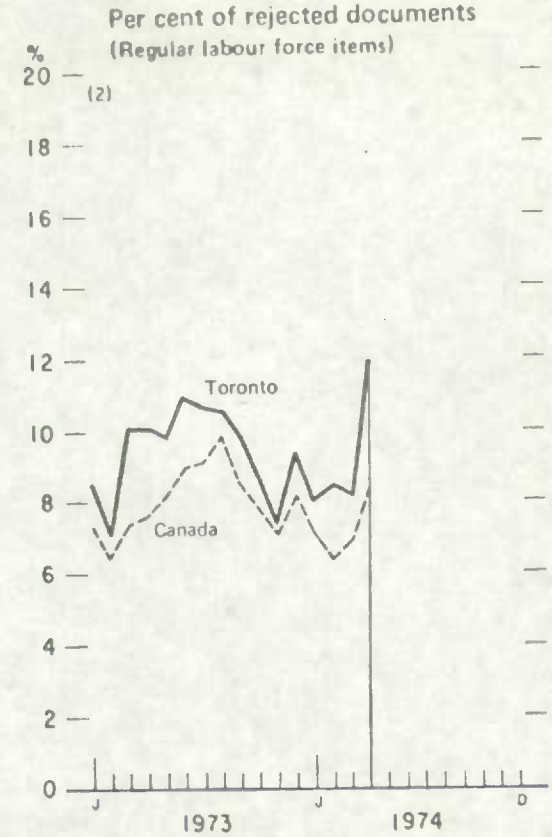
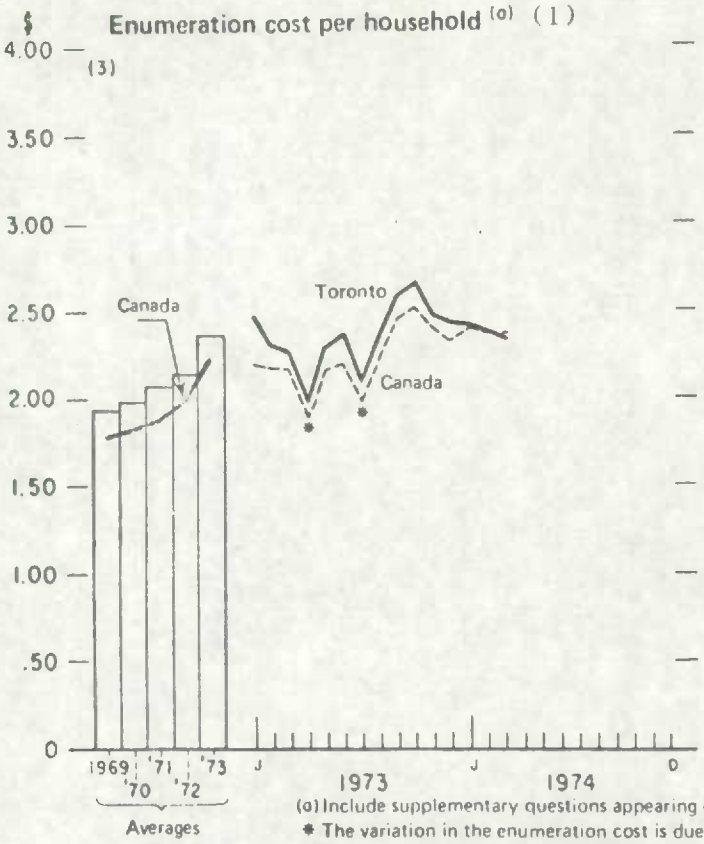
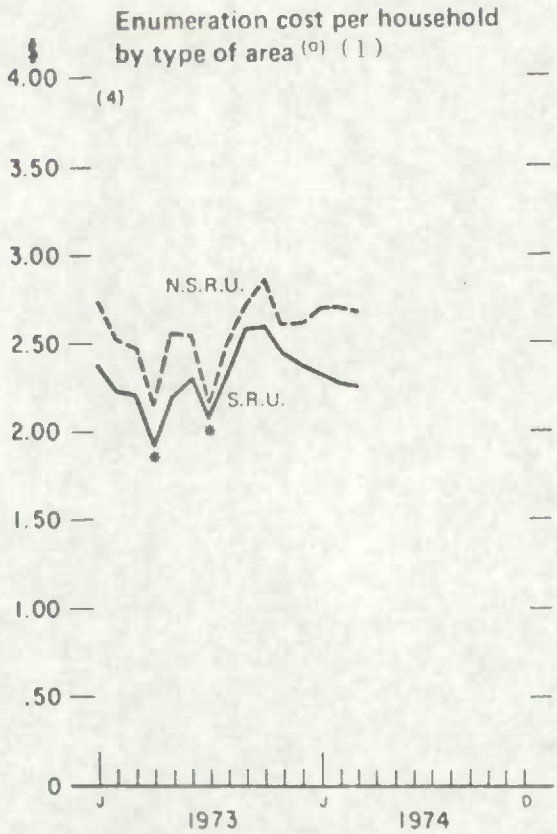
Toronto Regional Office









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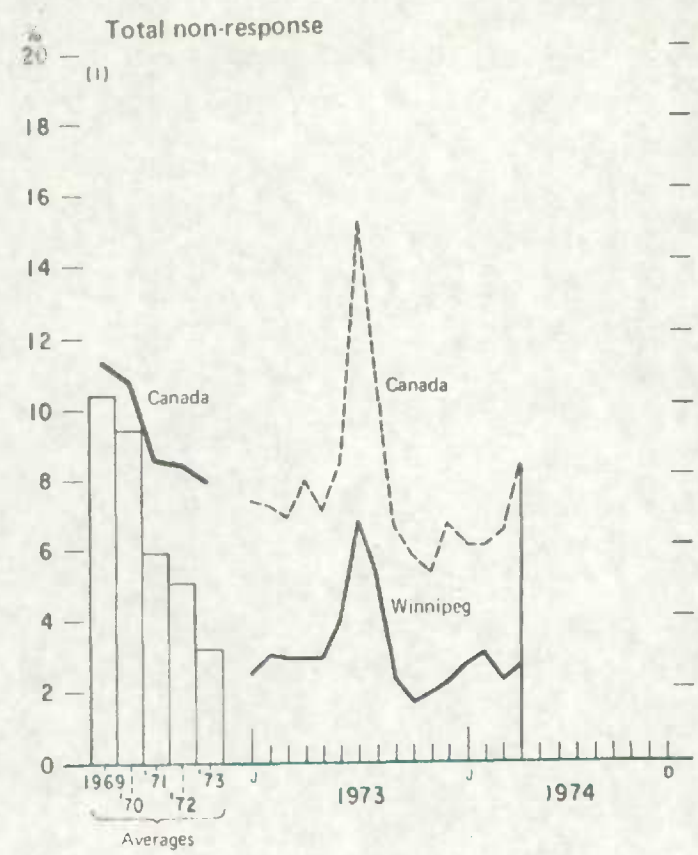
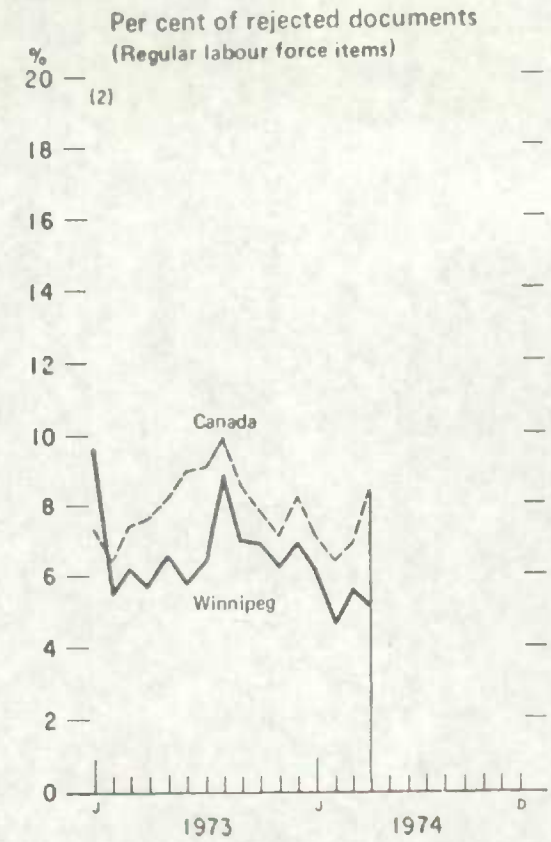
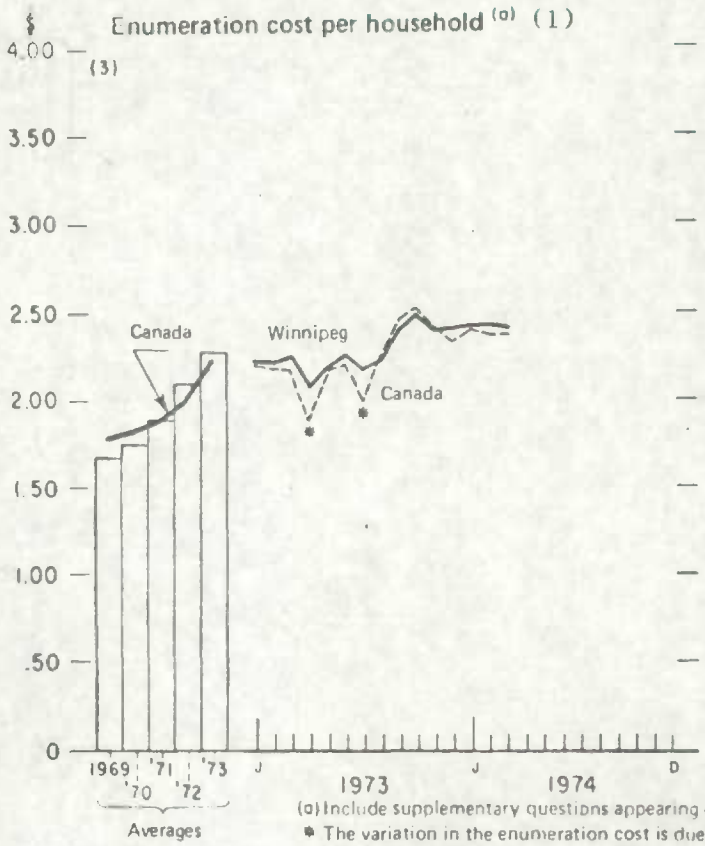
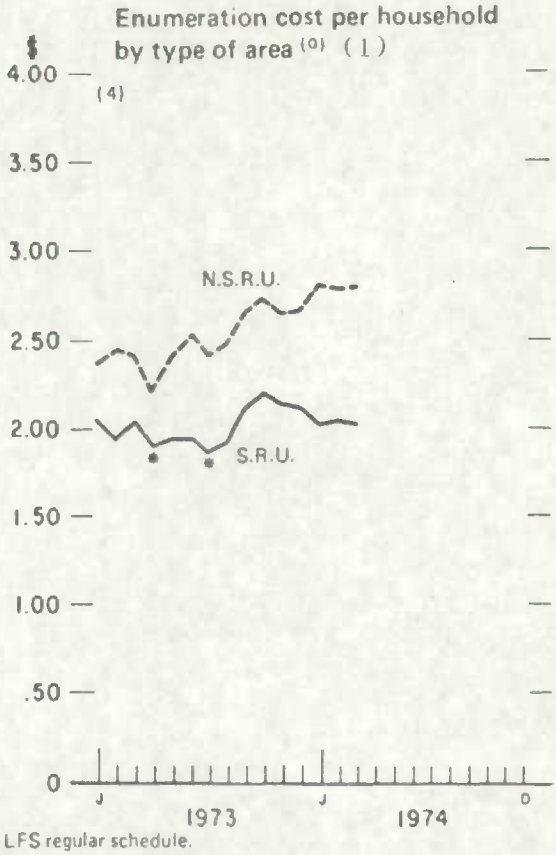
Winnipeg Regional Office









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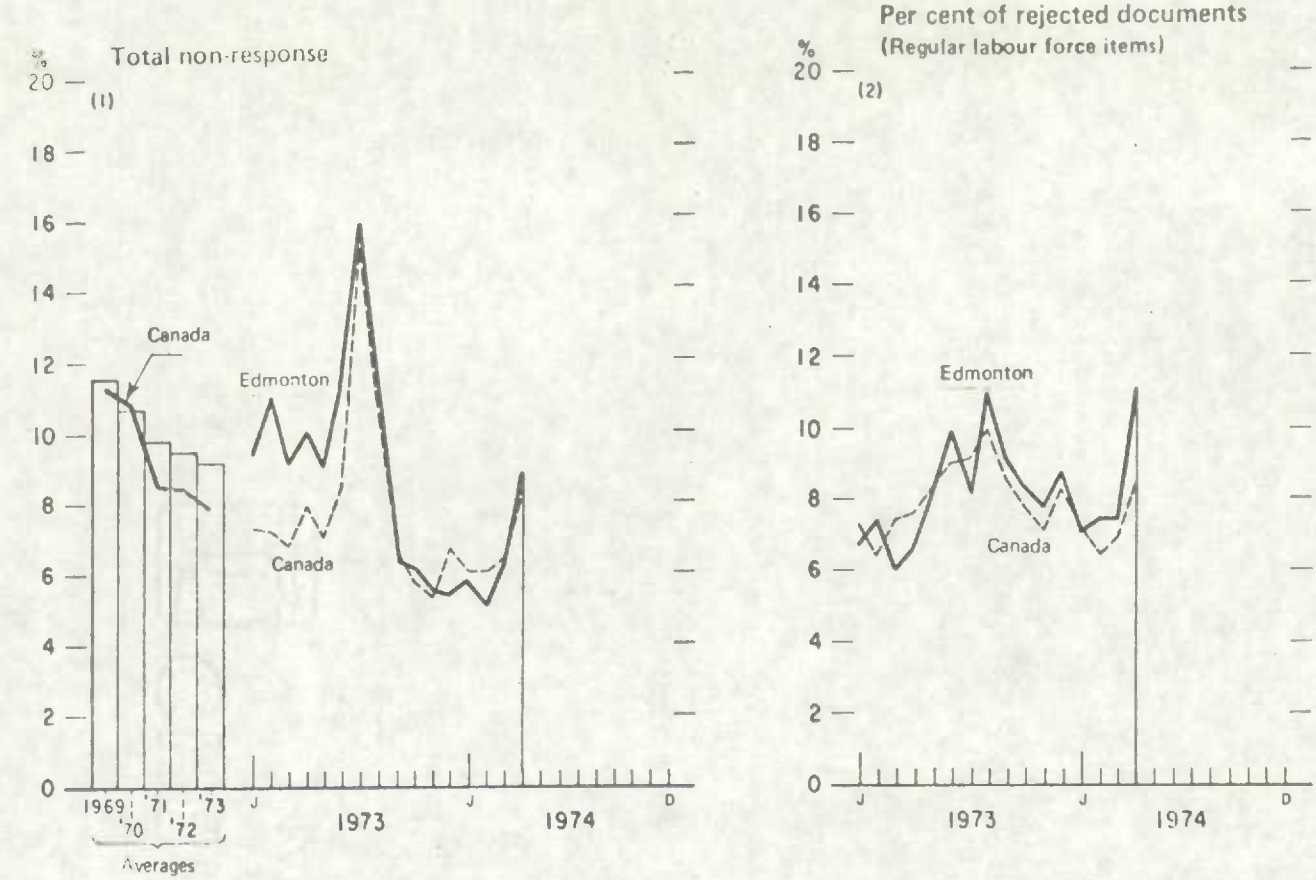
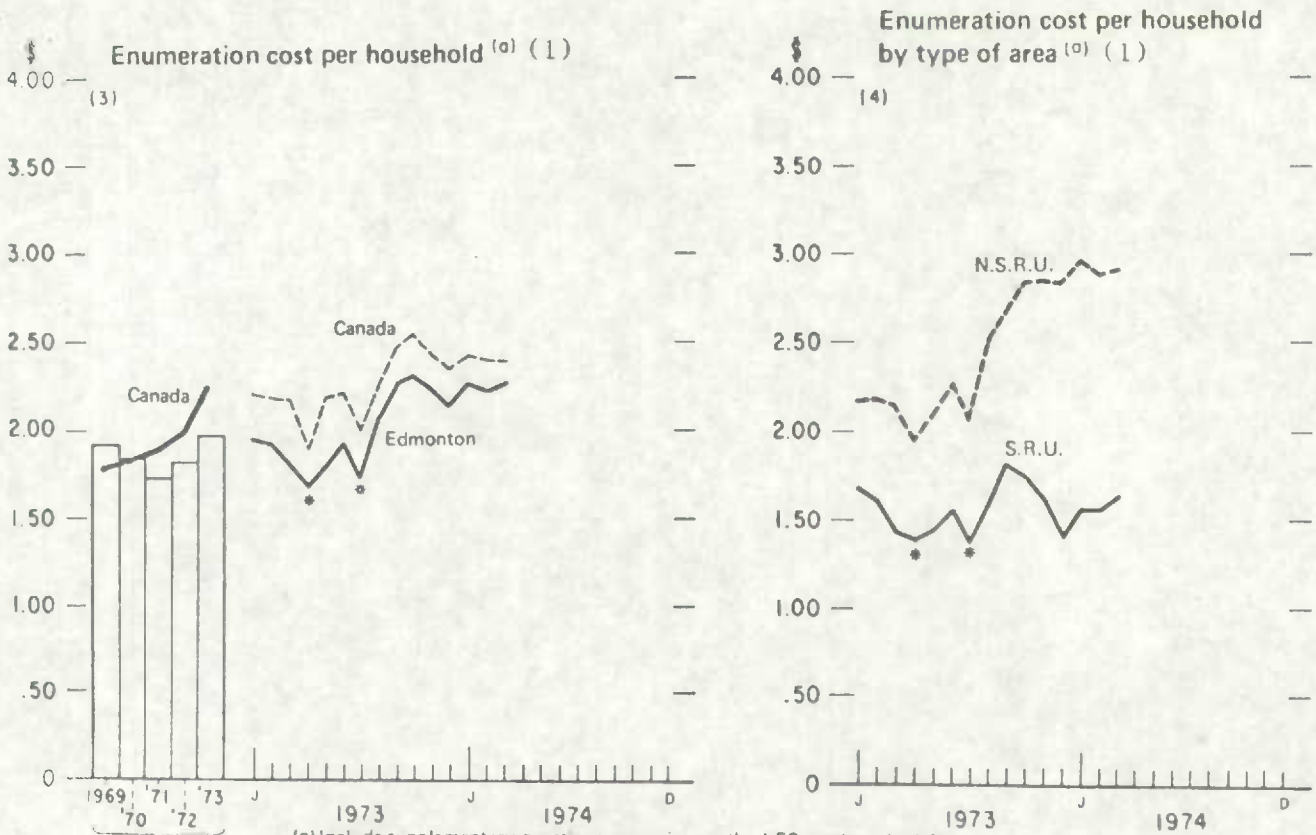
Edmonton Regional Office





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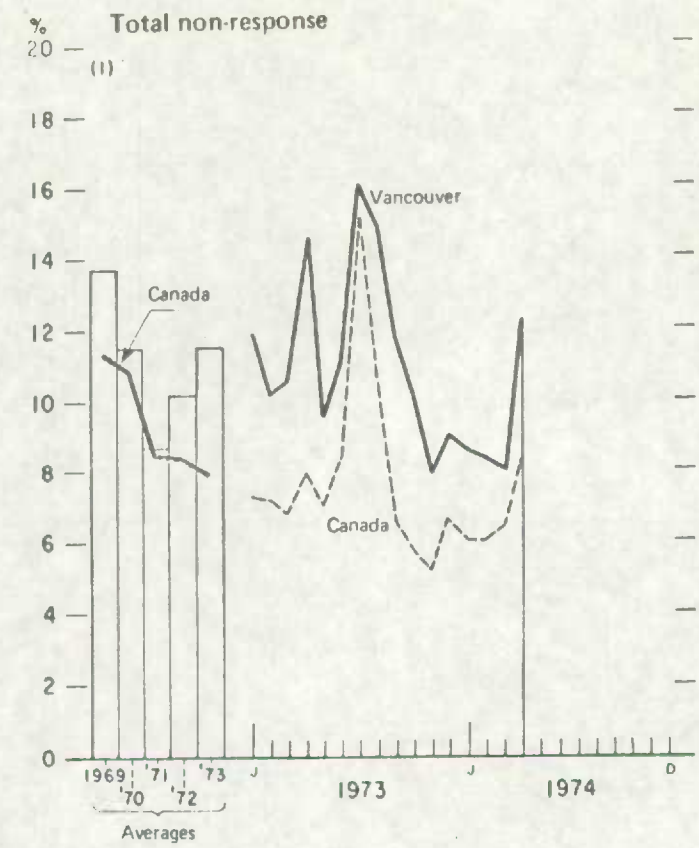
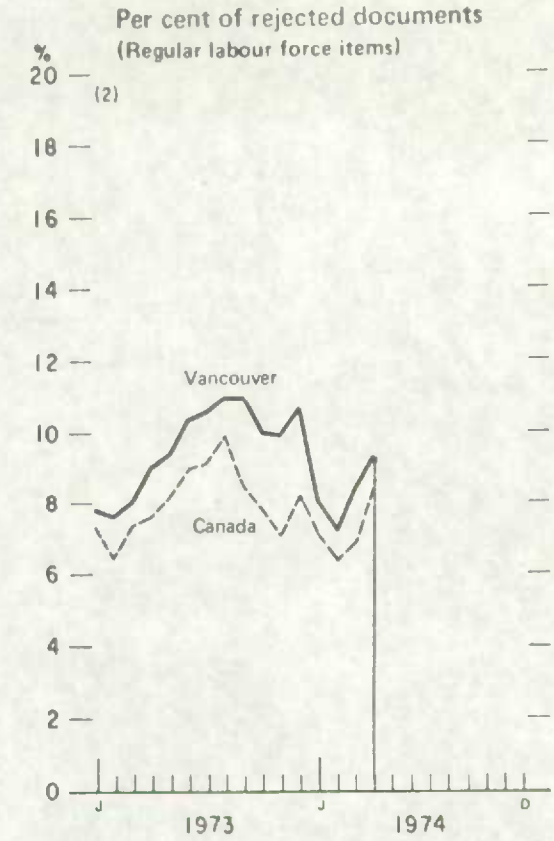
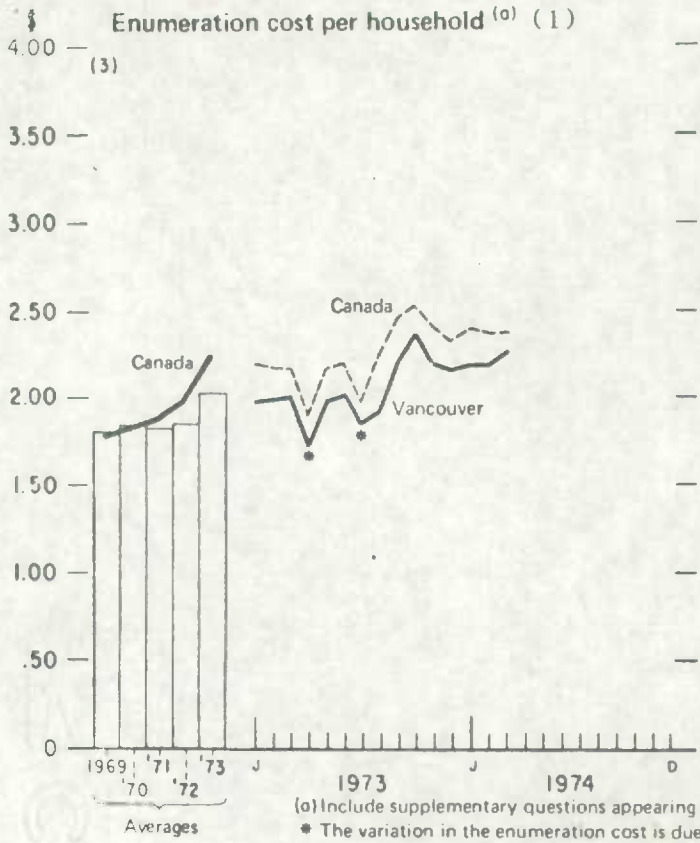
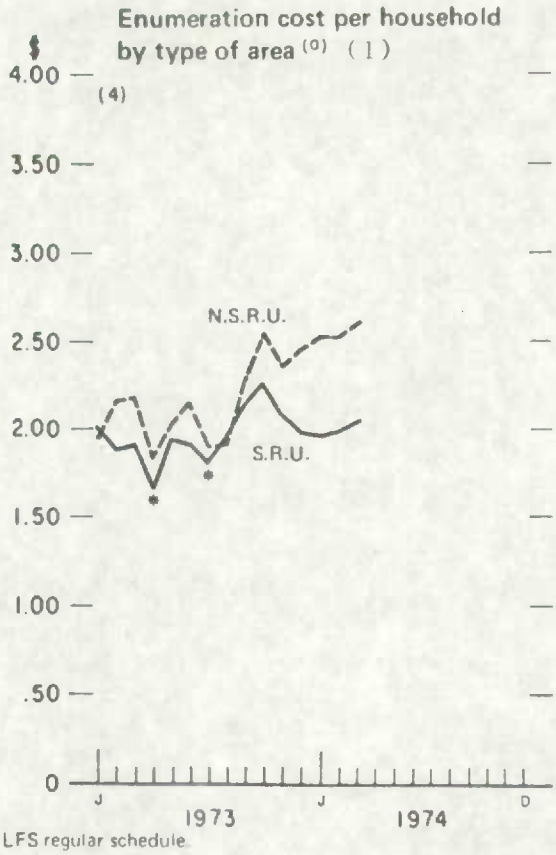
Vancouver Regional Office









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Non-Response Rates by Component, Canada and the Regional Offices
March and April 1972, 1973 and 1974

	1974		1973		1972	
	April	March	April	March	April	March
Total						
Canada	8.3	6.4	7.9	6.8	9.4	9.8
St. John's	7.7	1.9	5.1	3.2	7.8	6.9
Halifax	7.9	6.8	7.5	6.3	9.4	11.5
Montreal	8.7	7.1	7.4	6.8	7.8	8.2
Ottawa	7.4	7.3	5.6	5.2	7.5	9.8
Toronto	8.7	7.4	7.2	7.0	12.8	13.0
Winnipeg	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.8	6.0	6.0
Edmonton	8.8	6.3	10.0	9.1	9.8	8.3
Vancouver	12.2	8.0	14.5	10.5	9.9	9.9
Temporarily Absent						
Canada	2.0	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.7
St. John's	1.8	0.4	2.3	1.1	3.2	3.4
Halifax	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.5
Montreal	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.6
Ottawa	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.3	4.3
Toronto	2.9	3.3	1.9	2.6	2.1	4.1
Winnipeg	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.4	2.0
Edmonton	2.2	1.8	3.8	3.4	2.2	2.6
Vancouver	2.3	2.1	4.4	1.9	1.9	2.0
No one home						
Canada	2.8	1.8	2.6	2.0	3.7	3.3
St. John's	2.7	0.6	1.7	1.2	2.9	1.7
Halifax	3.0	1.6	2.2	1.6	4.0	3.3
Montreal	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.1	3.2	3.1
Ottawa	3.2	2.5	1.4	1.5	2.6	2.7
Toronto	2.8	1.8	2.9	1.9	5.7	4.8
Winnipeg	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.2
Edmonton	2.8	1.8	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.4
Vancouver	3.5	1.9	5.5	3.4	3.8	3.3
Refusals						
Canada	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.7
St. John's	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4
Halifax	1.7	1.5	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.2
Montreal	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.9
Ottawa	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.3
Toronto	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.2
Winnipeg	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.6	1.9
Edmonton	1.8	1.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.3
Vancouver	4.1	3.1	3.1	2.5	3.1	2.6
Other						
Canada	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	2.1
St. John's	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.4
Halifax	1.4	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.6	4.5
Montreal	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.6
Ottawa	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.5
Toronto	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	2.2	1.9
Winnipeg	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.9
Edmonton	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.8	2.7	1.0
Vancouver	2.3	0.9	1.5	2.7	1.1	2.0

FIELD DIVISION — DIVISION DES OPÉRATIONS RÉGIONALES

LFS

SURVEY No. ENQUÊTE 286

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
ENQUÊTE SUR LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE

ANALYSIS OF REJECTED DOCUMENTS
ANALYSE DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉS

April 1974 avril

	CANADA	ST.JOHN'S	HALIFAX	MONTRÉAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUV
TOTAL DOCUMENTS RECEIVED TOTAL DES DOCUMENTS REÇUS	75,291	4,333	12,923	14,710	4,781	15,270	7,389	8,130	7,755
LABOUR FORCE ITEMS ARTICLES DE LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE									
REJECTED DOCUMENTS DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	6340	149	957	1033	373	1819	386	904	719
% OF TOTAL DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DE TOUS LES DOCUMENTS	8.4	3.4	7.4	7.0	7.8	11.9	5.2	11.1	9.3
No. OF CARELESS ERRORS NOMBRE DE FAUTES D'INATTENTION	4552	86	401	730	206	1769	222	768	370
AVE. PER DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT	.060	.020	.031	.050	.043	.116	.030	.094	.048
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT, MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.718	.577	.419	.707	.552	.973	.575	.850	.515
No. OF BLANKS IN ID. NOMBRE DE BLANCS À L'IDENTIFICATION	2481	36	105	378	115	1097	108	455	187
AVERAGE PER DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT	.033	.008	.008	.026	.024	.072	.015	.056	.024
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT, MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.391	.242	.110	.366	.308	.603	.280	.503	.260

CAR[illegible]S ERROR: sum of errors for items 1 to 10 and 24, 25, [illegible] on the LFS document.
FAU[illegible] D'INATTENTION: total des erreurs aux articles 1-10 et [illegible] et 26 sur le document LFS.

DEFINITIONS

RELATED TO SECTION 1A

Slippage - population slippage is defined as the percentage difference between the Census population projection, Pp (preliminary projections based on the 1971 Census) for a given month and the population estimate $\hat{P}p$ derived from the Labour Force Survey sample for the same month. It is given by

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

RELATED TO SECTION 1B

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

RELATED TO SECTION 1C

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

RELATED TO SECTION 1D

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

Careless Errors - The term "careless errors" refers to omissions, poor marks and inconsistent entries on the Labour Force schedule for identification, sex, marital status, relationship to head and age as taken from the entries on the Household Record Card, plus the failure to answer item 26, "Was this person interviewed?"

RELATED TO SECTION 1E

Enumeration Cost per Household - The per household costs are calculated using the total number of households sampled for the survey in relation to the cost incurred to do the interviewing, in terms of fees paid to the interviewer (hourly rated employee) and the interviewer expenses to cover the assignment (mileage, etc).

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

Variances in the Labour Force Survey

Introduction

Another important quality measure pertaining to the statistics is that of sampling variance, defined by the mean square deviation of statistics over all possible samples from the expected value over all possible samples which may be selected from the sample frame. Due to the well designed sampling procedure and to careful processing of the data, the bias of this statistic should be small. The estimated variances, the standard deviations, and the coefficients of variation are calculated each month for a set of characteristics. From the estimated standard deviations and the coefficients of variation confidence intervals for published statistics, ignoring the effect of non-sampling errors, may be obtained under the assumption that estimated totals are normally distributed about the true population value. Thus if it is found that an unemployed estimate possesses a coefficient of variation of 3% then an unemployed estimate may vary 6% (2 standard deviations) about the true population value in either direction in 95% of the samples that could be drawn from the LFS frame.

Rough confidence intervals may be obtained from the lettered symbols given in the monthly publications (The Labour Force: Catalogue 71-001). Due to time deadlines for the release of these publications the lettered symbols are based on the average of the monthly coefficients of variation for the previous year. The lettered symbol, which indicates a range in which the coefficient of variation is expected to fall, gives the user an indication of the reliability of the estimate.

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

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

The complexity of the formulas for the theoretical variance based on the multi-stage sampling procedure for the Labour Force Survey make it difficult to determine from the calculations alone if the variances are high considering the sample design or the frequency of the characteristic even if they are high for purposes of analysis. Because coefficients of variation decrease with increases in the

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

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

The higher the factor 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 April, 1974

	Population Estimate	Employed				Unemployed				In Labour Force			
		Estimate	C.V.	Symbol	B.F.	Estimate	C.V.	Symbol	B.F.	Estimate	C.V.	Symbol	B.F.
Canada	16,455	8,873	0.36	A	1.14	568	2.64	G	1.92	9,441	0.32	A	1.01
Nfld.	378	143	2.65	D	2.15	33	6.19	E	1.94	176	1.89	C	1.55
P.E.I.	82	37	3.10	D	0.93	5	9.84	E	0.75	41	1.79	C	0.41
N.S.	567	265	1.24	C	1.01	21	8.06	E	1.89	286	1.10	C	0.92
N.B.	474	208	1.82	C	1.67	32	6.94	E	2.44	240	1.43	C	1.35
Que.	4,596	2,347	0.80	B	1.16	216	5.05	D	2.31	2,563	0.62	B	0.84
Ont.	6,006	3,444	0.60	B	1.07	150	5.04	D	1.43	3,594	0.57	B	1.06
Man.	719	403	1.52	C	1.29	13	9.16	E	0.69	416	1.41	C	1.18
Sask.	654	339	1.87	C	1.65	15	13.19	F	1.60	354	1.70	C	1.50
Alta.	1,209	712	1.12	C	1.32	22	11.64	F	1.77	734	1.16	C	1.54
B.C.	1,772	976	0.92	B	0.96	62	7.97	E	2.20	1,038	0.79	B	0.82

C.U. 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.

Analysis of Subprovincial Contributions to the Variance for the March 1974 Survey

In Newfoundland the coefficient of variation of Employed Increased to 2.15 fromthe April Survey. An analysis of the subprovincial contributions to the variance yielded the following subprovincial areas in which the actual contribution greatly exceeded the desired contribution.

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

PSUs or Subunits	Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
00021 & 00022	18.3	3.0
02001 & 02006	21.9	2.4
00901 - 00902	11.5	1.5
All other PSUs and Subunits	48.3	93.1

The adjusted binomial factor of 1.12 for the estimate of Employed in Newfoundland indicates that the above designated subprovincial areas were the cause of the high binomial factor for this characteristic.

The binomial factor for Unemployed in New Brunswick dropped to 2.44 for the April survey; however, this value is sufficiently high to indicate that a study of the subprovincial contributions to the variance of Unemployed should be carried out.

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

PSUs or Subunits	Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
30023 & 30026	12.5	2.7
32065 & 32067	17.5	2.8
33003 & 33005	32.7	3.6
All other PSUs and Subunits	37.3	90.9

For the estimate of Unemployed in New Brunswick the adjusted binomial factor is 1.00 which indicates that the above 3 subprovincial areas were the cause of the high binomial factor. This is the third consecutive month in which the pair of PSUs 30003 & 30005 was detected as contributing excessively to the provincial variance. A more detailed analysis of the large contribution by these PSUs for the March survey appears at the end of this report.

In Quebec the binomial factor for Unemployed increased from 1.77 for the March survey to 2.31 for the April survey. After examining the subprovincial contributions to the variance of the provincial estimate the following "problem areas" were detected.

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

PSUs or Subunits	Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
40009 & 40012	14.6	0.8
41004 & 41013	24.3	0.6
All other PSUs and Subunits	61.1	98.6

At 1.43 the adjusted binomial factor for the estimate of Unemployed in Quebec lies within reasonable bounds considering the relative magnitude of previous binomial factors. This indicates that the above 2 pairs of PSUs are responsible for the large variance estimate in Quebec.

In Saskatchewan the binomial factor of Unemployed at 1.60 is high in comparison with previous binomial factors for this characteristic. An analysis of the contributions by subprovincial areas resulted in the following subprovincial area (Moose Jaw) which contributed excessively to the provincial variance.

Table 2d) Actual vs Desired Contribution to the Variance of Unemployed in Saskatchewan by PSUs and Subunits

PSUs or Subunits	Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
71101 - 71103	20.4	4.7
All other PSUs and Subunits	79.6	95.3

The adjusted binomial factor has a value of 1.34 which compares favourably with binomial factors for previous surveys in which a subprovincial analysis was not deemed necessary. Thus, the above "problem area" seems to account for the high binomial factor.

In British Columbia the value of 2.20 for the estimate of Unemployed in this province indicates that an analysis of the subprovincial contributions to the provincial variance should be undertaken. The results are presented below.

Table 2e) Actual vs Desired Contribution to the Variance of Unemployed in British Columbia by PSUs and Subunits

PSUs or Subunits	Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
92003 & 92013	36.5	2.9
97003 & 97008	10.0	3.2
92301	3.4	0.9
All other PSUs and Subunits	50.1	93.0

The pair of PSUs 92003 & 92013 have consistently been "problem areas" in that the contribution be these PSUs to the provincial variance of Unemployed has been significantly in excess of the desired contribution in 5 of the 6 most recent surveys.

The adjusted binomial factor for the estimate of Unemployed in British Columbia with a value of 1.19 indicates that the designated subprovincial areas were the main cause of the high binomial factor. A more detailed study of the contribution by these PSUs to the provincial variance for the March survey appears at the end of this report.

Further Analysis of Some "Problem Areas" from the March Quality Report

For the March survey the pair of PSUs 33003 & 33005 in New Brunswick contributed 47.1% of the variance of the provincial estimate of Unemployed compared with a desired contribution of 3.3%. An analysis of Labour Force status by industry revealed the following points.

1) For some industries - notably manufacturing and construction - there was an unequal distribution between the two PSUs and Unemployment was high within these industries. In PSU 33003 there were an estimated 760 persons (corresponding to a sample take of 11 persons) in the manufacturing industry and 1004 persons (a sample take of 13) in the construction industry whereas in PSU 33005 there were an estimated 293 persons (a sample take of 4) in the manufacturing industry and 68 persons (a sample take of 1) in the construction industry.

2) Unemployment was confined to PSU 33003 with an estimated 21.9% of persons 14 and over unemployed compared with an estimate of no persons unemployed in PSU 33005.

The following table presents these and additional results.

Table 3a) Estimates and Sample Takes by Characteristic and PSU for PSUs 33003 & 33005 for the March Survey

Industry (*)	Employed				Unemployed				In Labour Force			
	33003		33005		33003		33005		33003		33005	
	Estimate	#	Estimate	#	Estimate	#	Estimate	#	Estimate	#	Estimate	#
Agriculture	167	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	2	0	0
Other Primary Industries	99	1	0	0	99	1	0	0	198	2	0	0
Manufacturing	136	2	293	4	624	9	0	0	760	11	293	4
Construction	225	3	68	1	779	10	0	0	1,004	13	68	1
Transp. & Other Util.	99	1	59	1	0	0	0	0	99	1	59	1
Tr[illegible]	325	5	332	5	378	6	0	0	703	11	332	5
Finance	176	2	138	2	59	1	0	0	235	3	138	2
Services	327	5	777	11	266	3	0	0	593	8	777	11
Public Administration	269	3	144	2	0	0	0	0	269	3	144	2
TOTAL	1,823	24	1,811	26	2,205	30	0	0	4,028	54	1,811	26

(*) Est. refers to weighted sample estimates
refers to unweighted sample record counts

Also for the March survey the pair of PSUs 92003 and 92013 contributed 27.8% of the variance of the estimate of Unemployed compared with a desired contribution of 2.9%. The Unemployment tended to be clustered in PSU 92003 even though there were relatively equal distributions of persons by industry between the two PSUs for all industries except "Other primary industries" and Manufacturing. In PSU 92003 approximately 9.8% of the persons 14 and over were unemployed while in PSU 92013 the corresponding figure was 1.7%.

The distribution of sampled persons by Labour Force status and industry is presented in the following table.

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

Industry	Employed				Unemployed				In Labour Force			
	92003		92013		92003		92013		92003		92013	
	Estimate	#	Estimate	#	Estimate	#	Estimate	#	Estimate	#	Estimate	#
Agriculture	2,142	14	1,394	8	0	0	0	0	2,142	14	1,394	8
Other Primary Industries	2,267	14	651	4	485	3	0	0	2,752	17	651	4
Manufacturing	5,230	32	1,529	9	802	5	182	1	6,032	37	1,711	6
Construction	1,364	8	319	2	188	1	0	0	1,552	9	319	2
Transp. and Other Util.	866	5	1,857	11	509	3	325	2	1,375	8	2,182	13
Trade	2,682	16	4,447	26	522	3	0	0	3,204	19	4,447	26
Finance	171	1	179	1	155	1	0	0	376	2	179	1
Services	2,865	18	3,721	22	623	4	0	0	3,488	22	3,721	22
Public Admin.	0	0	1,562	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,562	9
Never Worked Before	0	0	0	0	496	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	17,587	108	15,661	92	3,780	23	507	3	21,367	131	16,168	91

NON-RESPONSE

The contents of this appendix are taken from publication NR74-4 (April 1974), Non-Response Rates 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[1]" component which increases sharply during the summer months when people are generally away on vacation (Graph G1).

II. Format of the Non-Response Report

This report will be concerned with the following items:

(i) month to month and year to year changes in the non-response rates at the Canada and regional office levels.

(ii) contribution by each of the non-response components to the total non-response at the Canada and regional office levels.

(iii) regional office contributions to the total non-response at the Canada level.

(iv) contributions by economic regions to the total non-response of the regional office.

(v) an analysis of non-response in some of the economic regions whose contribution to non-response is greater than its contribution to the expected number of households (the expected contribution to non-response).

[1] See definitions in Appendix 10

In regard to itmes (i) and (ii), tables and pie charts showing changes in the non-response rates and the contributions of each non-response component (ie, T.A., N1, N2, N3-N5) will be included in this report.

With respect to items (iii) and (iv), the actual contributions made to the total non-response will be compared with the expected contribution to the overall non-response. The actual contribution is defined as the ratio of the total number of non-respondent households (that is, those households classified as T.A., N1, N2, N3-N5) in the economic region (or regional office) to the total number of non-respondent households in the regional office (or in Canada) expressed as a percentage. The expected contribution is defined as the ratio of the expected number of households in the economic region (or regional office) to the expected number of households in the regional office (or in Canada) expressed as a percentage. The purpose of this comparison is to determine those economic regions where the actual contribution to non-response exceeds the expected contribution. Furthermore, it is hoped that in the near future, a statistical test of hypothesis could be set up to determine if the difference between the actual and expected contributions was significant.

Some of the economic regions where the actual contribution to non-response exceeds the expected contributions will be closely examined to ascertain the reasons for the relatively high contributions to non-response.

Non-response data at the Canada level are given in appendix 1. Appendices 2 to 9 contain non-response data for each of the eight regional offices. A summary of the current month's non-response rates by component at the Canada and regional office levels as well as definitions of terms used in this report is given in appendix 10.

III. Monthly Meeting on Non-Response

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

IV. Analysis

A. At the Canada Level

The non-response rate at the Canada level increased from 6.4% in March to 8.3% in April. All components showed increases in their rates with the largest increase occurring in the N1 component. The increase in the N1 component could be attributed to the increase in the time required to complete the interviews due to the additional workload resulting from the two heavy supplementary surveys (Consumer Finance and Household Facilities surveys) that were conducted in conjunction with the April Labour Force Survey. As a result, the interviewers had less time available to make callbacks.

With the possible exception of the Winnipeg and Vancouver Regional Offices, the differences between the actual and expected contribution to the total non-response at the Canada level do not appear to be significant. In the Winnipeg Regional Office, the actual contribution is much smaller than the expected contribution whereas in the Vancouver Regional Office, the actual contribution was higher than the expected contribution.

B. At the Regional Office Level

1. St. John's Regional Office

The non-response rate for the St. John's Regional Office increased substantially from 1.9% in March 1974 to 7.7% in April 1974. All the non-response component showed increases with the largest increases occurring in the N1 and "other" components. Of the 40 households in the "other" component, thirty-one of them were not contacted because of impassable road conditions.

Compared with last year's April rate, this year's rate was higher. The higher rate this year was mainly due to increases in non-response in the N1 and "other" components.

Comparing the actual and expected contributions to the total non-response of the regional office by each economic region, it was found that in E.R. 04 (western part of Newfoundland), the actual contribution to non-response was more than twice the expected contribution. For this economic region, the contribution by each non-response component to the total non-response at the E.R. level are given below:

E.R. 04	(%)
T.A.	14.6
N1	20.8
N2	-
Other	64.6

The high contribution was due to the "other" component. In fact, this E.R. contained all but one of the 31 households that were not contacted because of impassable road conditions.

2. Halifax Regional Office

The non-response rate for the Halifax Regional Office climbed from 6.8% in March 1974 to 7.9% in April 1974. At the component level, the largest increase occurred in the N1 component whose rate increased from 1.6% in March 1974 to 3.0% in April 1974.

This year's April non-response rate is higher than last year's April rate (7.5%). The largest year to year change at the component level occurred in the N1 component (which exhibited a change of + 0.8%).

Two of the economic regions where the actual contribution was higher than the expected contribution were E.R. 21 and E.R. 31.

The contributions to the total non-response at the E.R. level in each of these two economic regions are given below:

E.R. 21	(%)	E.R. 31	(%)
T.A.	22.2	T.A.	6.4
N1	46.1	N1	58.1
N2	7.9	N2	21.0
Other	23.8	Other	14.5

In both these economic regions, the largest contributions were made by the N1 component. In addition, the 23.8% contribution by the "other" component in E.R. 21 was mainly due to impassable road conditions.

3. Montreal Regional Office

The non-response rate for the Montreal Regional Office increased from 7.1% in March 1974 to 8.7% in April 1974. At the component level, each non-response components exhibited increases of less than 1.0%.

Compared with the non-response rate (7.4%) in April 1973, this year's April rate was higher. This increase was mainly due to increases in the N1 and "other" components.

From Table 4(b), the difference between the actual and expected contributions to non-response was found to be larger in E.R. 47 (Metropolitan Area of Montreal) than the differences recorded for the other E.R.'s. The contribution to the total non-response of this economic region by the non-response components are given below:

E.R. 47	(%)
T.A.	15.7
N1	44.0
N2	26.3
Other	14.0

It is evident that the largest contribution was made by the N1 component. In fact, E.R. 47 contained approximately 60% of all the N1 households in the Montreal Regional Office.

4. Ottawa Regional Office

The non-response rate for the Ottawa Regional Office increased slightly from 7.3% in March 1974 to 7.4% in April 1974. This increase is smaller than the increase recorded between the same two months one year ago. At the component level, the most notable changes between March and April of this year occurred in the N1 and "other" components (changes of 0.7% and -0.6% respectively).

Compared with the non-response rate (5.6%) in April 1973, this year's rate was higher. The major reason for this higher rate was the 1.8% increase in the N1 component.

From Table 5(b), the differences between the actual and expected contributions to non-response by each economic region did not appear to be significant.

5. Toronto Regional Office

The non-response rate for the Toronto Regional Office climbed from 7.4% in March 1974 to 8.7% in April 1974. This increase was larger than the increase recorded between the same two months one year ago. At the component level, all the components except the T.A. component showed increases between March and April of this year.

Compared with the non-response rate (7.2%) in April 1973, this year's April rate was higher. All the components except the N1 component exhibited higher rates this year than last year.

At the E.R. level, two of the economic regions where the actual contribution exceeded the expected contributions were E.R. 52 (area surrounding the Metropolitan Area of Toronto) and E.R. 55 (south-western tip of Ontario). The contributions to non-response at the E.R. by the four

non-response components are given below:

E.R. 52	(%)	E.R. 55	(%)
T.A.	27.0	T.A.	27.5
N1	33.8	N1	42.5
N2	28.3	N2	21.2
Other	10.9	Other	8.8

In both these economic regions, substantial contribution were made by the T.A., N1 and N2 components with the N1 component making the largest contribution.

6. Winnipeg Regional Office

The non-response rate for the Winnipeg Regional Office increased from 2.2% in March 1974 to 2.6% in April 1974. This increase was mainly due to increases in the N1 and N2 rates (increases of 0.4 and 0.2 respectively).

Compared with the non-response rate (2.8%) in April 1973, this year's April rate was slightly lower. Only small year to year changes have occurred in the rates at the component level.

At the economic region level, E.R. 60 (Metropolitan Area of Winnipeg) one economic region where the actual contribution to non-response exceeded the expected contribution (see Table 7(b)). The contribution to the total non-response of this economic region by each of the four non-response components are listed below:

E.R. 60	(%)
T.A.	27.0
N1	18.9
N2	48.7
Other	5.4

It is evident that the major contribution to the total non-response of E.R. 60 was made by the N2 (refusal) component. In fact, 50% of the N2 households in the Winnipeg Regional Office was located in E.R. 60. However, it should be noted that the non-response rate for E.R. 60 in April 1974 was 3.9% which is well below the overall non-response rate at the Canada level.

In the light of the heavy supplementary surveys and the flooding conditions that existed in April, the Winnipeg Regional Office should

be commended for the excellent work in keeping non-response at a very low level.

7. Edmonton Regional Office

The non-response rate for the Edmonton Regional Office increased from 6.3% in March 1974 to 8.8% in April 1974. This increase was larger than the increase recorded between the same two months one year ago. At the component level, all the components exhibited increases between March and April of this year. The largest increases occurred in the N1 and "other" components. Of the 76 households classified as "other", fifty-three of them were not contacted because of impassable road conditions.

Compared with the non-response rate (10.0%) in April 1973, this year's April rate was lower. This decrease was mainly attributed to decreases in the T.A. and N2 components.

At the economic region level, one economic region where the actual contribution to non-response exceeded the expected contribution (see Table 8(b)) was E.R. 85. The contribution by the four non-response components to the total non-response of E.R. 85 are given below:

	E.R. 85 (%)
T.A.	11.8
N1	11.8
N2	-
Other	76.4

The high contribution made by the "other" component was due to the flood conditions that existed in April.

8. Vancouver Regional Office

The non-response rate for the Vancouver Regional Office increased from 8.0% in March 1974 to 12.2% in April 1974. Increases were noted in all the non-response components between March and April of this year with the largest increases occuring in the N1 and "other" components. The increase in the "other" component was due in part to the fact that completed Labour Force documents for thirty-seven households in economic regions 91 and 92 were received by the regional office too late for processing.

Compared with last year's April rate (14.5%), this year's rate was lower. This decrease was due to decreases in the T.A. and N1 components.

The increase in the N2 (refusal) rate was rather disturbing. The refusal rate for the Vancouver Regional Office for April 1974 was 4.1%. This figure was almost twice the refusal rate at the Canada level for April 1974 and was 1.0% higher than the refusal rates recorded in March 1974 and in April 1973. The majority of the N2 households were located in E.R. 94 (south-western corner of the mainland of British Columbia). In April 1974, this economic region had a refusal rate of 5.1% (up from 4.1% in March 1974). Moreover, this economic region contained 53.6% of all the sampled households in the Vancouver Regional Office but contained approximately 68% of the "refusal" households.

From Table 9(b), it is evident that the actual contribution to non-response by E.R. 91 (located in the south-eastern part of British Columbia) was approximately three times higher than the expected contribution. The contribution to the total non-response of this E.R. by the four non-response components are listed below:

	E.R. 91 (%)
T.A.	10.5
N1	17.6
N2	14.0
Other	57.9

The high contribution by the "other" component was mainly due to the fact that the Labour Force documents for twenty-five households arrived at the regional office too late for processing.

(Appendix I)

CANADA

Table 1(a)

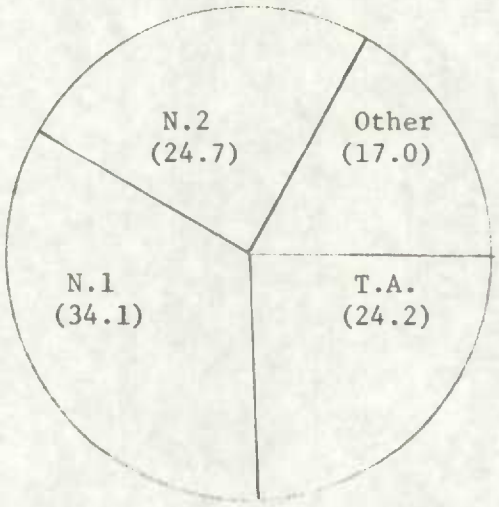
CANADA

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

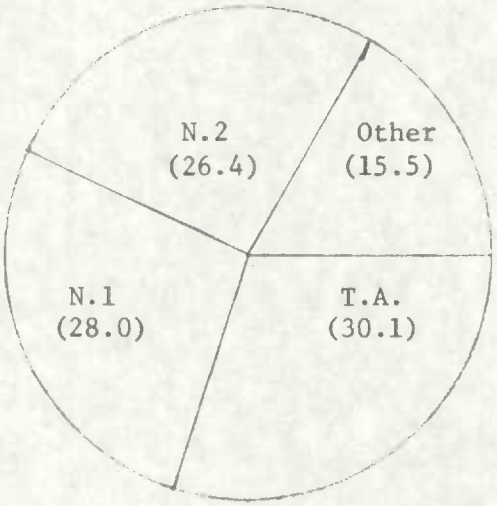
April, 1974

Non-Response Component	1974		Month to Month Change	1973		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	April	March	Mar. 1974 to Apr. 1974	April	March	Mar. 1973 to Apr. 1973	Apr. 1973 to Apr. 1974
Overall	8.3	6.4	+1.9	7.9	6.8	+1.1	+0.4
T.A.	2.0	1.9	+0.1	2.4	1.9	+0.5	-0.4
N1	2.8	1.8	+1.0	2.6	2.0	+0.6	+0.2
N2	2.1	1.7	+0.4	2.0	1.9	+0.1	+0.1
Other	1.4	1.0	+0.4	0.9	1.0	-0.1	+0.5

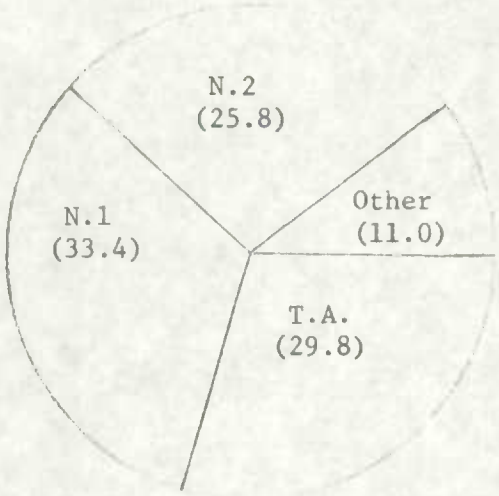
Contribution by Each Non-Response Component
to Total Non-Response at the
Canada level



April 1974



March 1974



April 1973

Table 1(b)

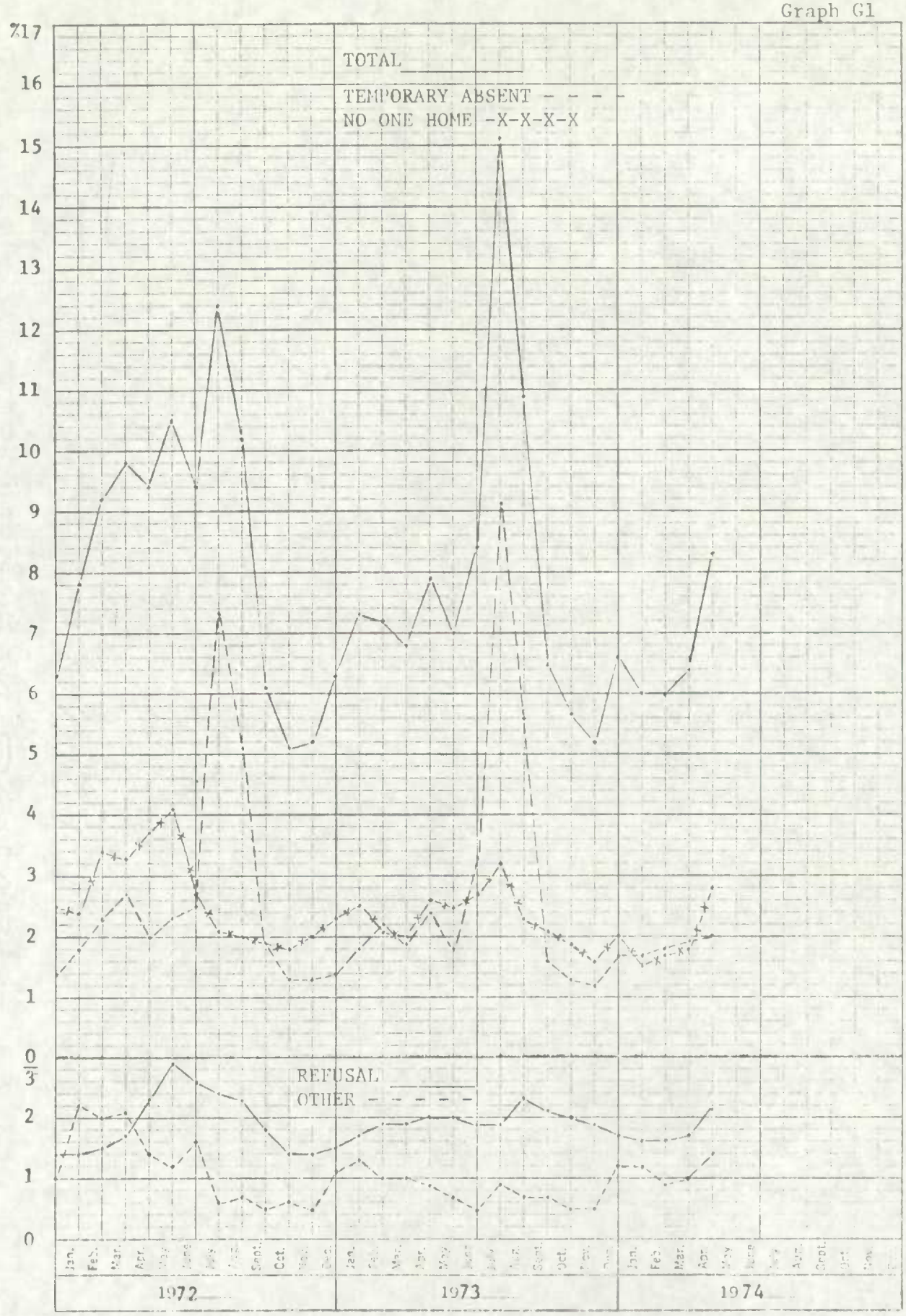
CANADA

Non-Response Data at
the Regional Office level

April, 1974

Regional Office	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate	Actual Contribution to Total Non-Response at the Canada level	Expected Contribution to Total Non-Response at the Canada level
St.John's	1,622	7.7	4.5	4.9
Halifax	5,511	7.9	15.9	16.5
Montreal	6,159	8.7	19.4	18.4
Ottawa	2,084	7.4	5.6	6.2
Toronto	7,008	8.7	22.1	21.0
Winnipeg	3,306	2.6	3.2	9.9
Edmonton	3,811	8.8	12.1	11.4
Vancouver	3,904	12.2	17.2	11.7

Graph G1



(Appendix 2)

ST.JOHN'S REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 2(a)

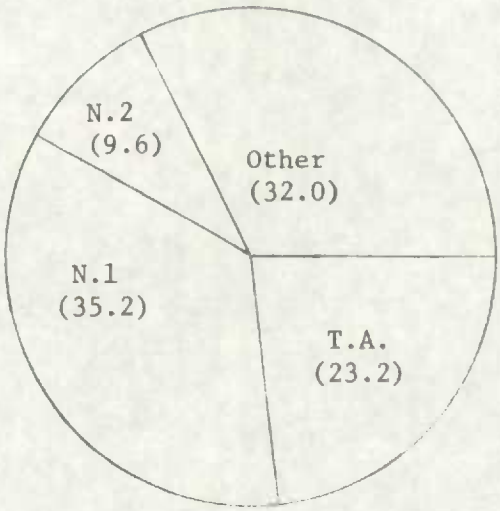
ST.JOHN'S REGIONAL OFFICE

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

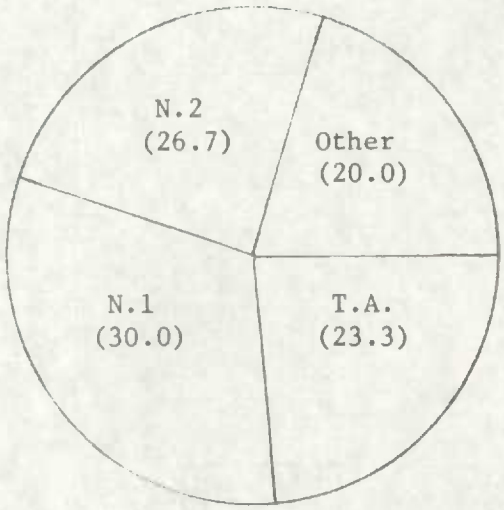
April, 1974

Non-Response Component	1974		Month to Month Change	1973		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	April	March	Mar. 1974 to Apr. 1974	April	March	Mar. 1973 to Apr. 1973	Apr. 1973 to Apr. 1974
Overall	7.7	1.9	+ 5.8	5.1	3.2	+ 1.9	+ 2.6
T.A.	1.8	0.4	+ 1.4	2.3	1.1	+ 1.2	-0.5
N1	2.7	0.6	+ 2.1	1.7	1.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.0
N2	0.7	0.5	+ 0.2	0.7	0.6	+ 0.1	-
Other	2.5	0.4	+ 2.1	0.4	0.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.1

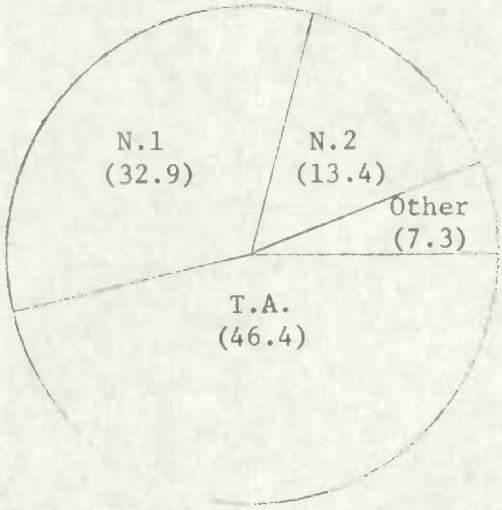
Contribution By Each Non-Response Component
to Total Non-Response in the
St. John's Regional Office



April 1974



March 1974



April 1973

Table 2(b)

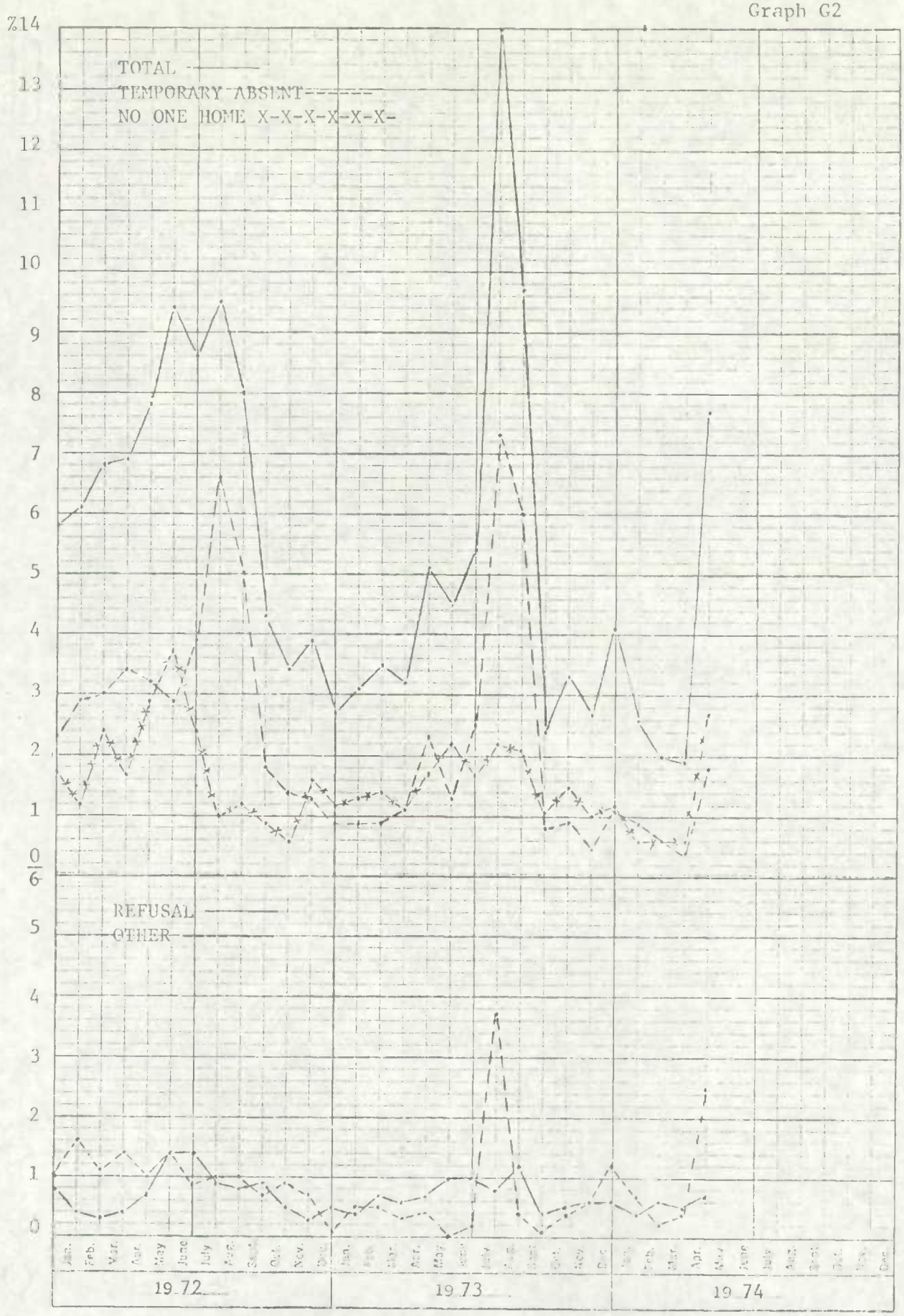
ST.JOHN'S REGIONAL OFFICE

Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

April, 1974

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate	Actual Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level	Expected Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level
00	240	6.3	12.0	14.8
01	654	5.7	29.6	40.3
02	146	4.8	5.6	9.0
03	280	5.7	12.8	17.3
04	284	16.9	38.4	17.5
05	18	11.1	1.6	1.1

Graph G2



HALIFAX REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 3(a)

HALIFAX REGIONAL OFFICE

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

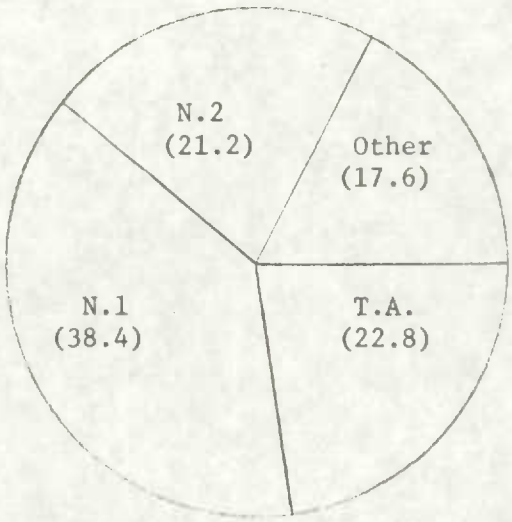
April, 1974

Non-Response Component	1974		Month to Month Change	1973		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	April	March	Mar. 1974 to Apr. 1974	April	March	Mar. 1973 to Apr. 1973	Apr. 1973 to Apr. 1974
Overall	7.9	6.8	+1.1	7.5	6.3	+ 1.2	+ 0.4
T.A.	1.8	1.7	+ 0.1	2.0	1.8	+ 0.2	-0.2
N1	3.0	1.6	+ 1.4	2.2	1.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.8
N2	1.7	1.5	+ 0.2	2.3	2.1	+ 0.2	-0.6
Other	1.4	2.0	-0.6	1.0	0.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.4

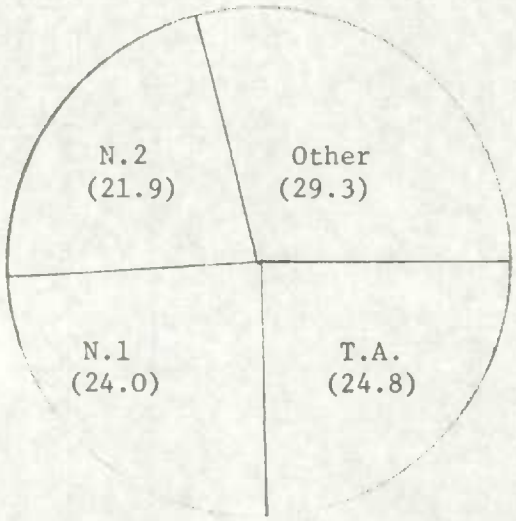
Contribution by Each Non-Response Component

to Total Non-Response in the

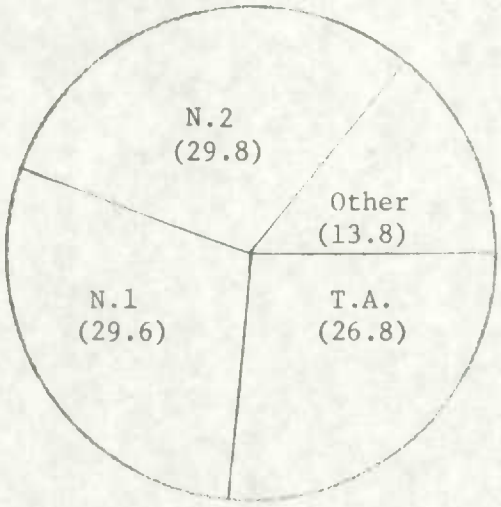
Halifax Regional Office



April 1974



March 1974



April 1973

Table 3(b)

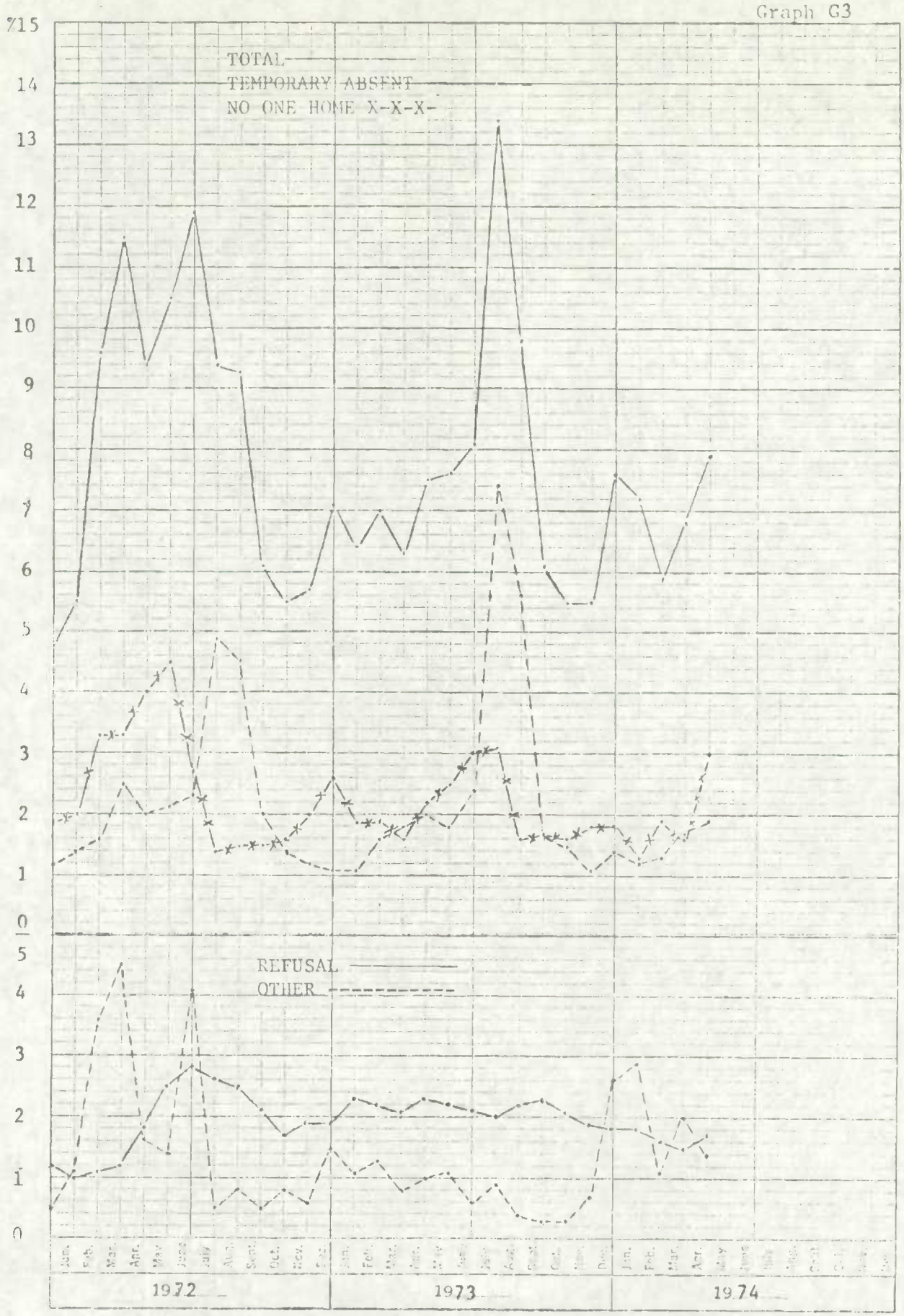
HALIFAX REGIONAL OFFICE

Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

April, 1974

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate	Actual Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level	Expected Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level
10	403	8.9	8.2	7.3
20	484	6.4	6.6	8.8
21	569	11.1	14.4	10.3
22	1,320	8.3	24.9	24.0
23	441	5.7	5.7	8.0
30	494	7.9	8.9	9.0
31	579	10.7	14.2	10.5
32	668	6.6	10.0	12.1
33	553	5.6	7.1	10.0

Graph G3



MONTREAL REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 4(a)

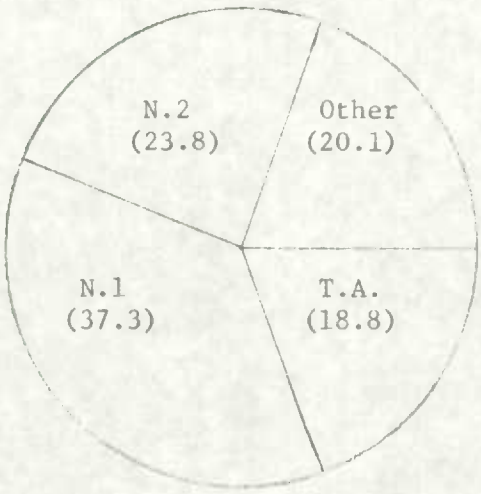
MONTREAL REGIONAL OFFICE

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

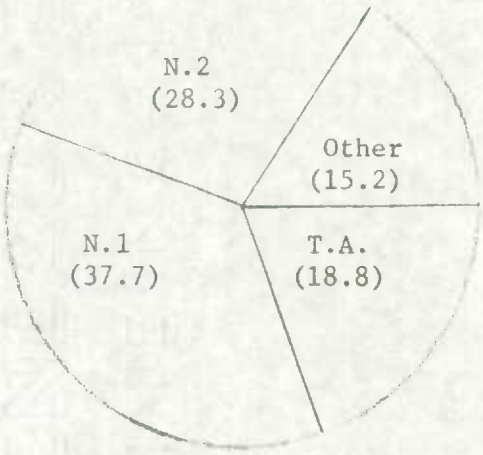
April, 1974

Non-Response Component	1974		Month to Month Change	1973		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	April	March	Mar. 1974 to Apr. 1974	April	March	Mar. 1973 to Apr. 1973	Apr. 1973 to Apr. 1974
Overall	8.7	7.1	+ 1.6	7.4	6.8	+ 0.6	+ 1.3
T.A.	1.6	1.3	+ 0.3	1.7	1.1	+ 0.6	-0.1
N1	3.2	2.7	+ 0.5	2.5	2.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
N2	2.1	2.0	+ 0.1	2.3	2.1	+ 0.2	-0.2
Other	1.8	1.1	+ 0.7	0.9	1.5	-0.6	+ 0.9

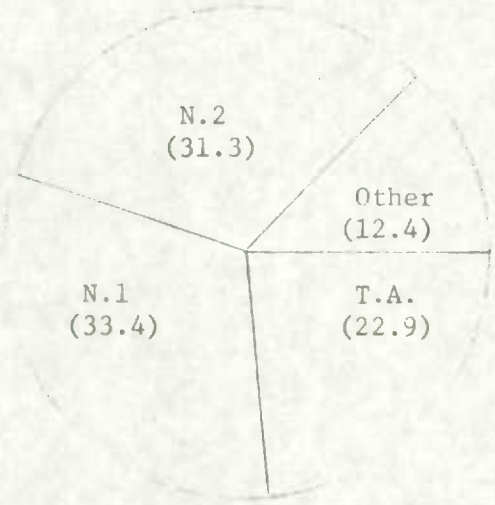
Contribution by Each Non-Response Component
to Total Non-Response in the
Montreal Regional Office



April 1974



March 1974



April 1973

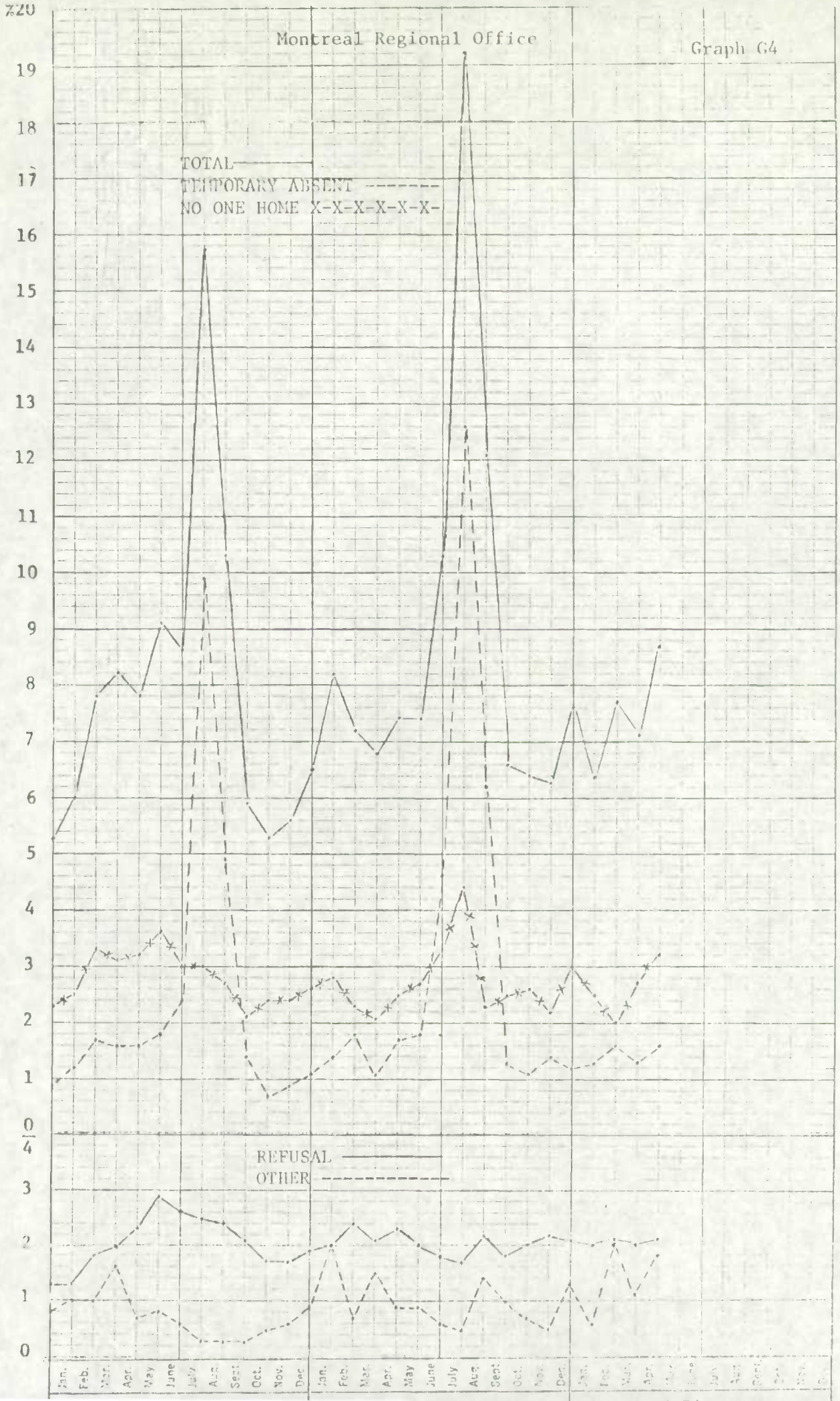
Table 4(b)

MONTREAL REGIONAL OFFICE

Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

April, 1974

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate	Actual Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level	Expected Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level
40	309	6.5	3.7	5.0
41	373	5.1	3.5	6.1
42	271	9.2	4.7	4.4
43	852	6.7	10.6	13.8
44	439	10.9	8.9	7.1
45	675	5.3	6.7	11.0
46	470	8.3	7.3	7.6
47	2,770	10.6	54.6	45.0



(Appendix 5)

OTTAWA REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 5(a)

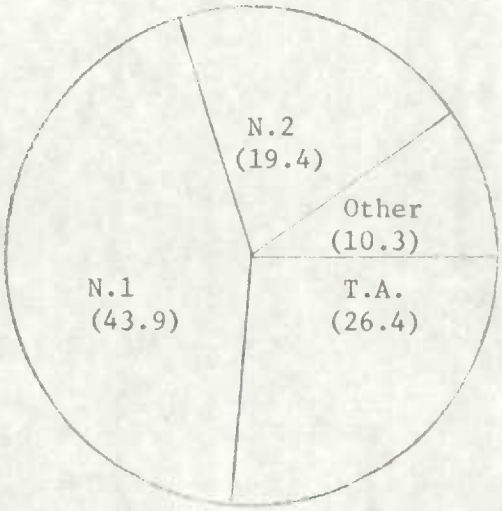
OTTAWA REGIONAL OFFICE

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

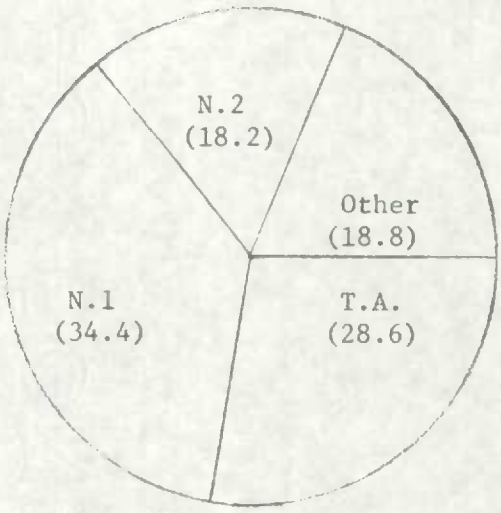
April, 1974

Non-Response Component	1974		Month to Month Change	1973		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	April	March	Mar. 1974 to Apr. 1974	April	March	Mar. 1973 to Apr. 1973	Apr. 1973 to Apr. 1974
Overall	7.4	7.3	+0.1	5.6	5.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.8
T.A.	2.0	2.1	-0.1	2.0	1.8	+ 0.2	-
N1	3.2	2.5	+0.7	1.4	1.5	-0.1	+ 1.8
N2	1.4	1.3	+0.1	1.5	1.5	-	-0.1
Other	0.8	1.4	-0.6	0.7	0.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.1

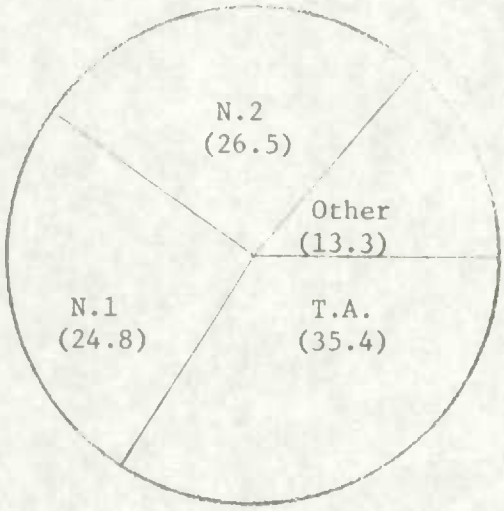
Contribution by Each Non-Response Component
to Total Non-Response in the
Ottawa Regional Office



April 1974



March 1974



April 1973

Table 5(b)

OTTAWA REGIONAL OFFICE

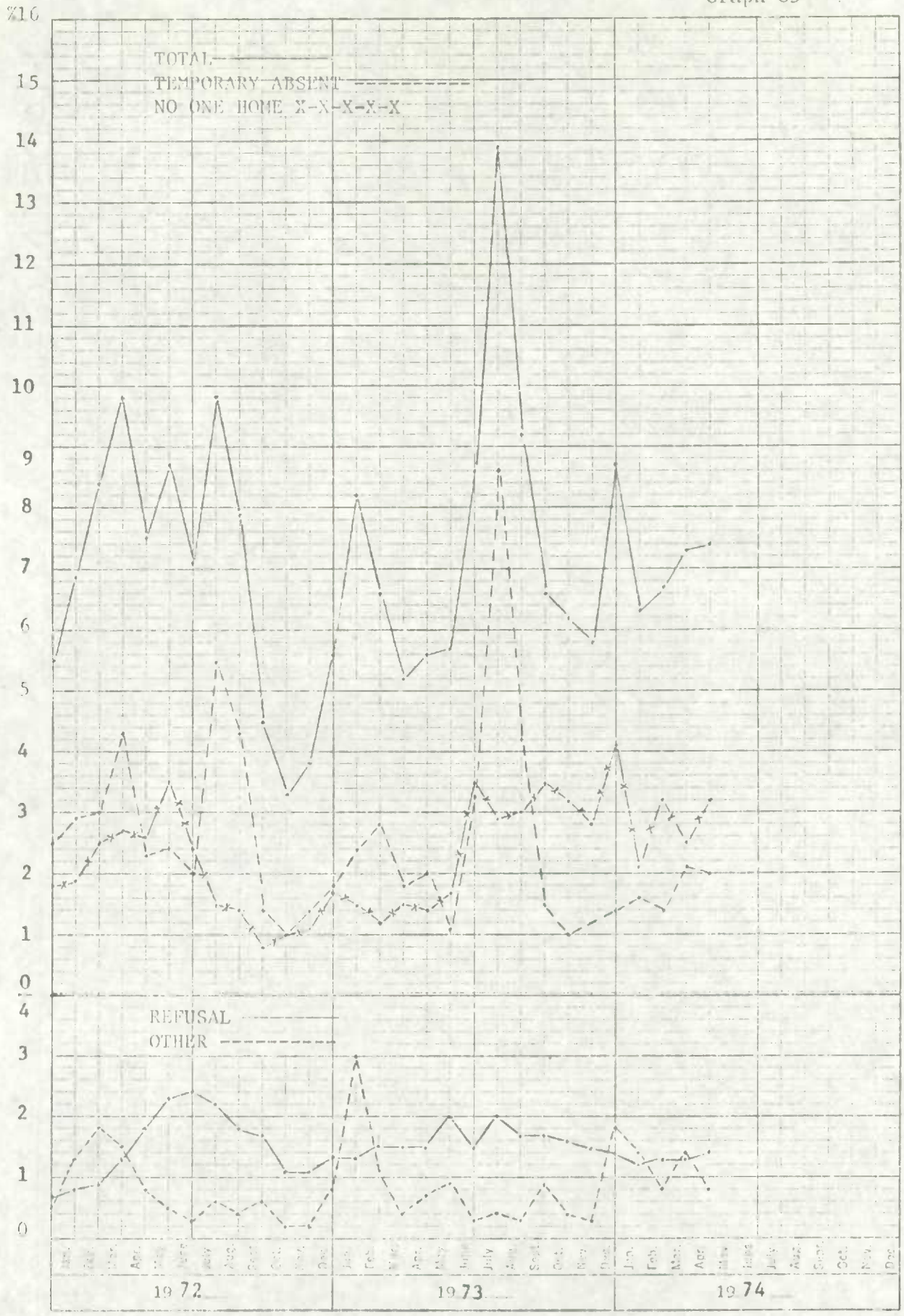
Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

April, 1974

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate	Actual Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level	Expected Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level
46	19	0.0	0.0	0.9
48	240	7.9	12.3	11.5
49	149	3.4	3.2	7.2
50	1,099	7.7	54.8	52.7
58	577	8.0	29.7	27.7

Ottawa Regional Office

Graph G5



TORONTO REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 6(a)

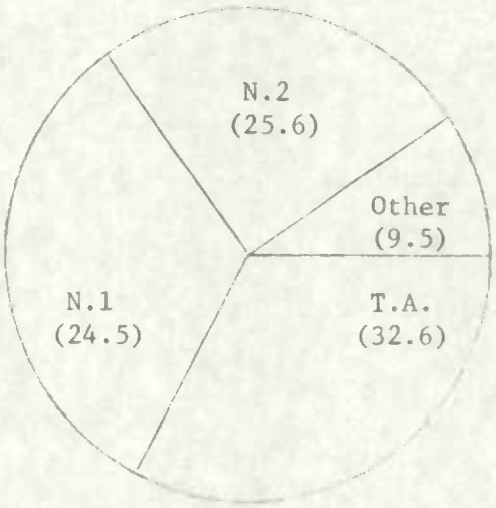
TORONTO REGIONAL OFFICE

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

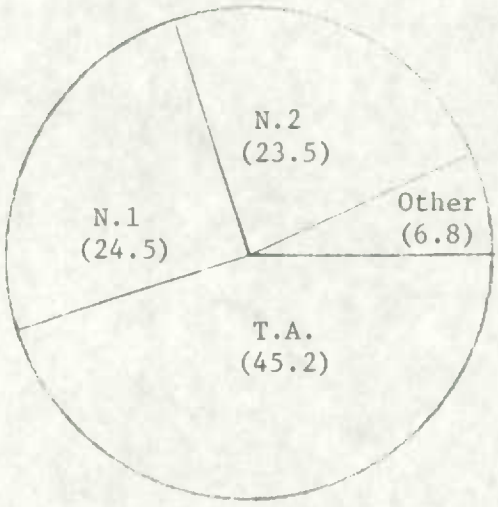
April, 1974

Non-Response Component	1974		Month to Month Change	1973		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	April	March	Mar. 1974 to Apr. 1974	April	March	Mar. 1973 to Apr. 1973	Apr. 1973 to Apr. 1974
Overall	8.7	7.4	+1.3	7.2	7.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
T.A.	2.9	3.3	-0.4	1.9	2.6	-0.7	+ 1.0
N1	2.8	1.8	+ 1.0	2.9	1.9	+ 1.0	-0.1
N2	2.2	1.8	+ 0.4	1.8	1.9	-0.1	+ 0.4
Other	0.8	0.5	+ 0.3	0.6	0.6	-	+ 0.2

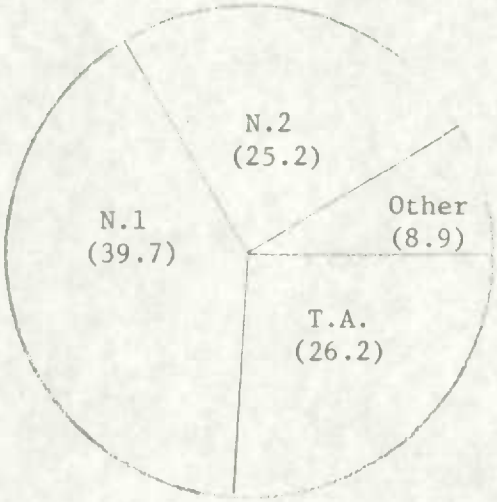
Contribution by Each Non-Response Component
to Total Non-Response in the
Toronto Regional Office



April 1974



March 1974



April 1973

Table 6(b)

TORONTO REGIONAL OFFICE

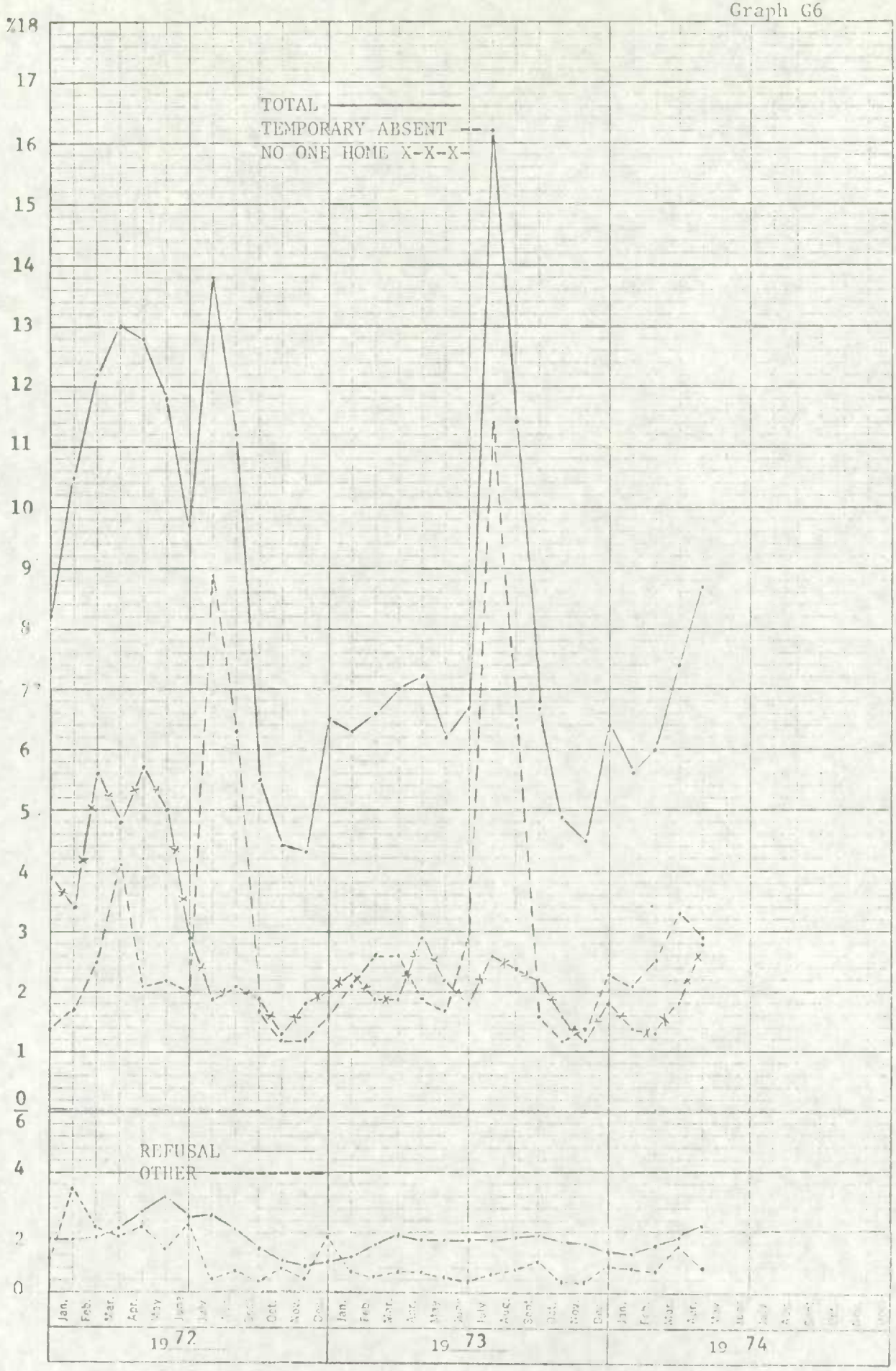
Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

April, 1974

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate	Actual Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level	Expected Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level
51	444	9.5	6.9	6.3
52	3,035	9.7	48.0	43.3
53	1,090	5.4	9.7	15.6
54	612	8.5	8.5	8.7
55	636	12.6	13.1	9.1
56	616	6.2	6.2	8.8
57	575	8.0	7.6	8.2

Toronto Regional Office

Graph G6



(Appendix 7)

WINNIPEG REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 7(a)

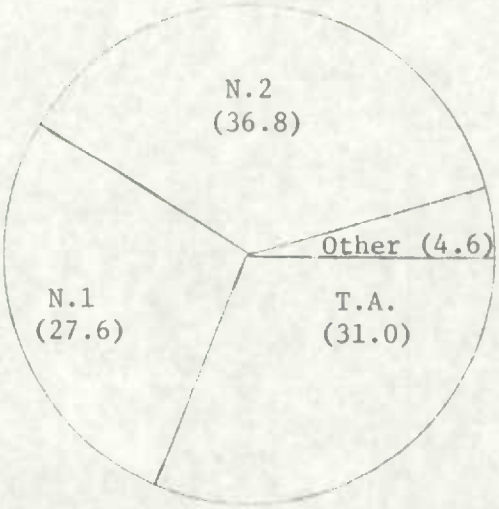
WINNIPEG REGIONAL OFFICE

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

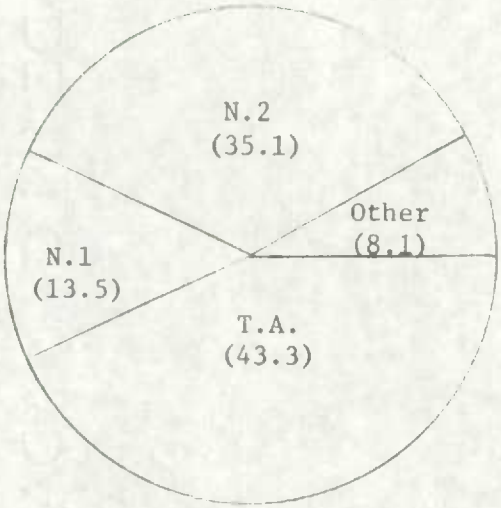
April, 1974

Non-Response Component	1974		Month to Month Change	1973		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	April	March	Mar. 1974 to Apr. 1974	April	March	Mar. 1973 to Apr. 1973	Apr. 1973 to Apr. 1974
Overall	2.6	2.2	+0.4	2.8	2.8	-	-0.2
T.A.	0.8	0.9	-0.1	1.1	1.0	+0.1	-0.3
N1	0.7	0.3	+0.4	0.8	0.9	-0.1	-0.1
N2	1.0	0.8	+0.2	0.7	0.7	-	+0.3
Other	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-	-0.1

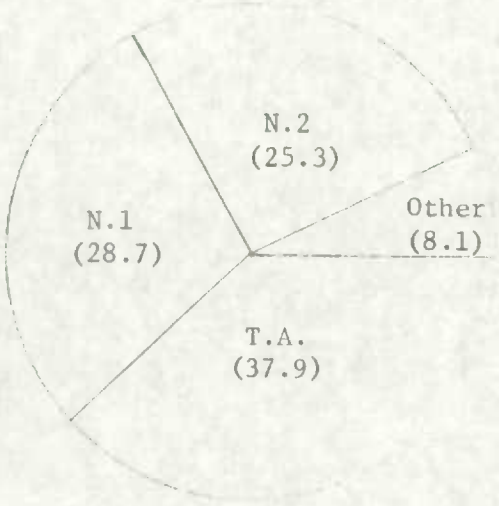
Contribution by Each Non-Response Component
to Total Non-Response in the
Winnipeg Regional Office



April 1974



March 1974



April 1973

Table 7(b)

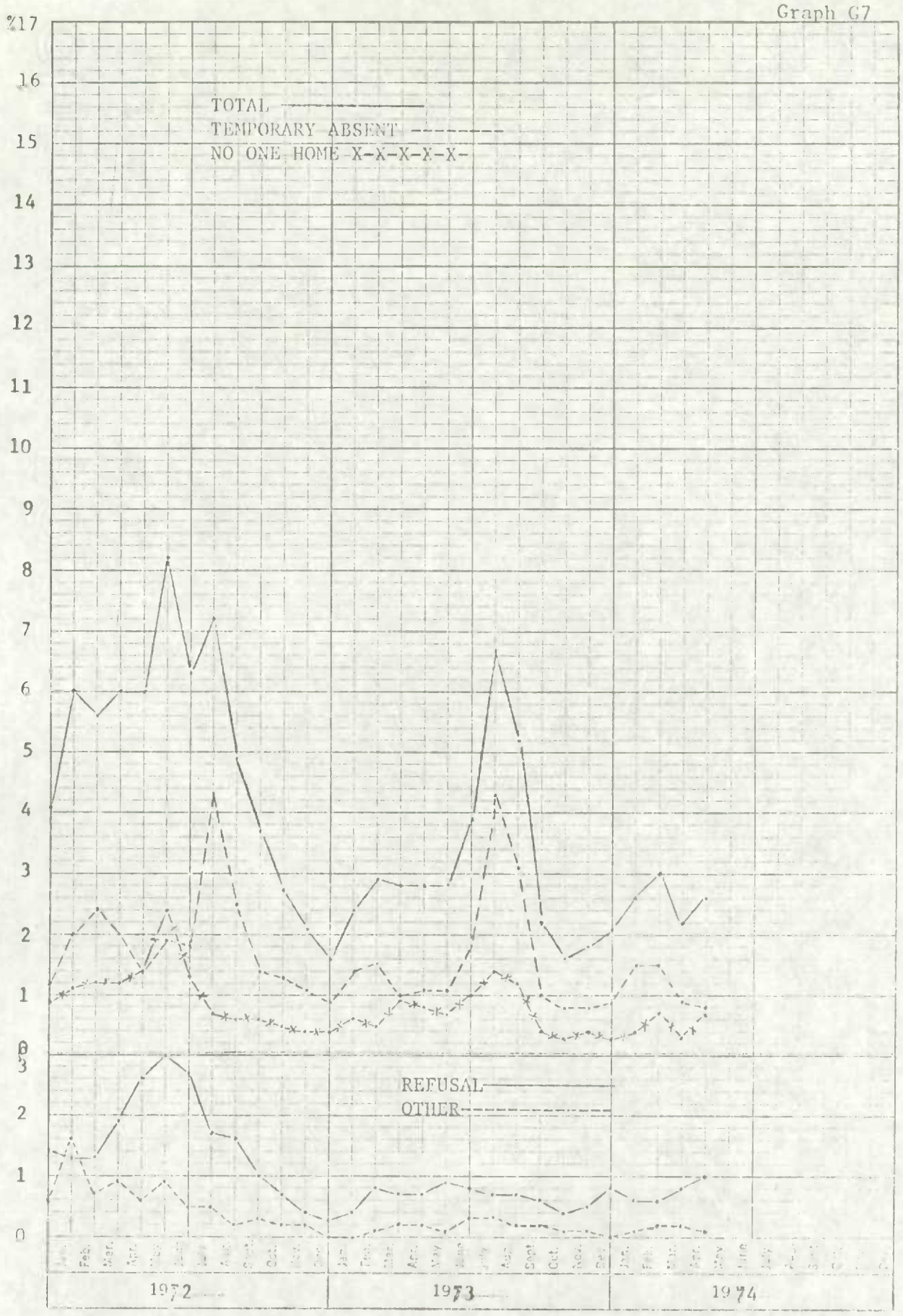
WINNIPEG REGIONAL OFFICE

Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level
April, 1974

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate	Actual Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level	Expected Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level
509	13	0.0	0.0	0.4
59	227	2.2	5.7	6.9
60	1,091	3.9	49.4	33.0
61	185	3.2	6.9	5.6
62	74	1.4	1.2	2.2
63	141	0.7	1.2	4.3
64	319	0.9	3.5	9.6
65	127	0.8	1.2	3.8
70	518	2.9	17.2	15.7
71	333	2.1	8.0	10.1
73	278	1.8	5.7	8.4

Winnipeg Regional Office

Graph G7



(Appendix 8)

EDMONTON REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 8(a)

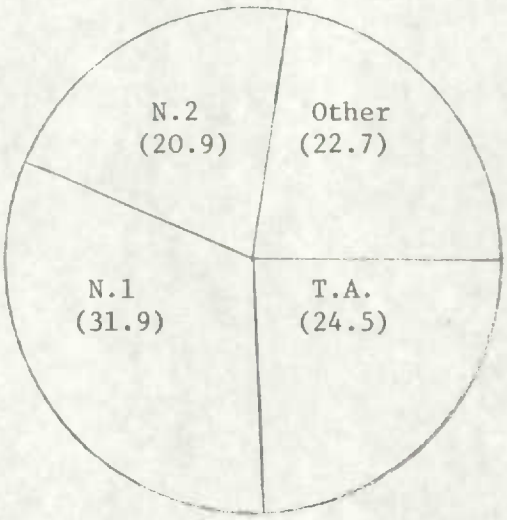
EDMONTON REGIONAL OFFICE

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

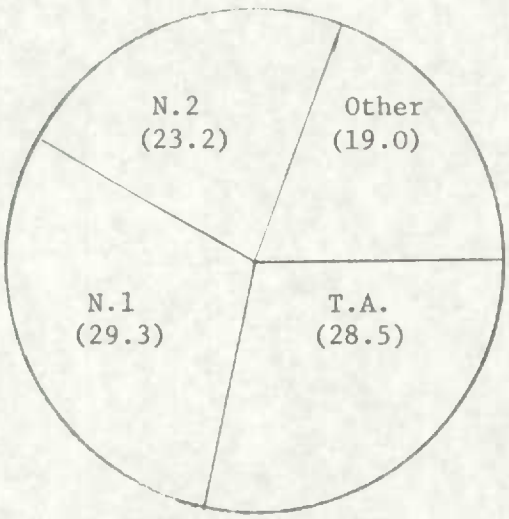
April, 1974

Non-Response Component	1974		Month to Month Change	1973		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	April	March	Mar. 1974 to Apr. 1974	April	March	Mar. 1973 to Apr. 1973	Apr. 1973 to Apr. 1974
Overall	8.8	6.3	+2.5	10.0	9.1	+0.9	-1.2
T.A.	2.2	1.8	+0.4	3.8	3.4	+0.4	-1.6
N1	2.8	1.8	+1.0	2.6	2.7	-0.1	+0.2
N2	1.8	1.5	+0.3	2.5	2.2	+0.3	-0.7
Other	2.0	1.2	+0.8	1.1	0.8	+0.3	+0.9

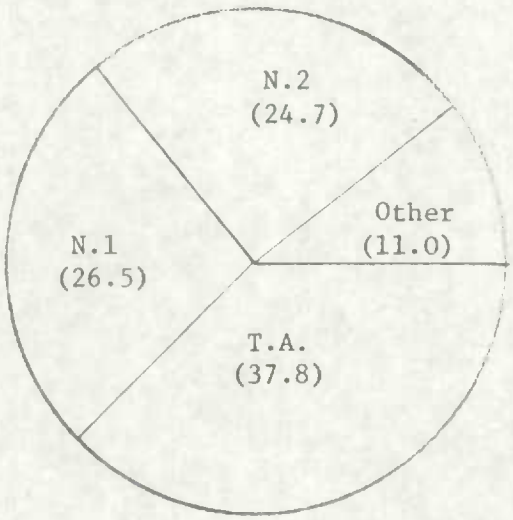
Contribution by Each Non-Response Component
to Total Non-Response in the
Edmonton Regional Office



April 1974



March 1974



April 1973

Table 8(b)

EDMONTON REGIONAL OFFICE

Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

April, 1974

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate	Actual Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level	Expected Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level
72	393	8.7	10.1	10.3
74	408	10.3	12.5	10.7
80	139	6.5	2.7	3.7
81	229	3.1	2.1	6.0
82	907	8.4	22.7	23.8
83	210	10.5	6.6	5.5
84	1,166	8.7	30.5	30.6
85	233	14.6	10.1	6.1
86	126	7.1	2.7	3.3

Edmonton Regional Office

Graph G8

VANCOUVER REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 9(a)

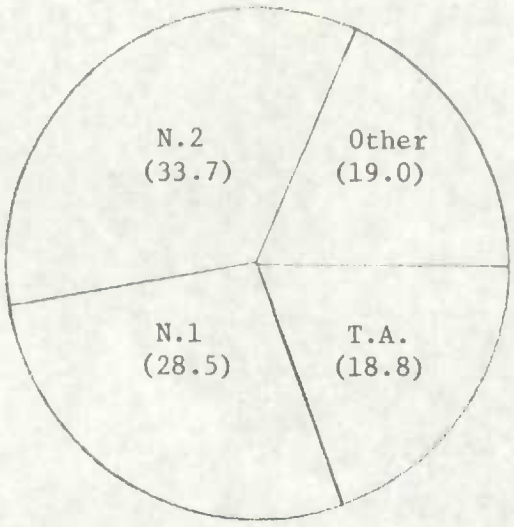
VANCOUVER REGIONAL OFFICE

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

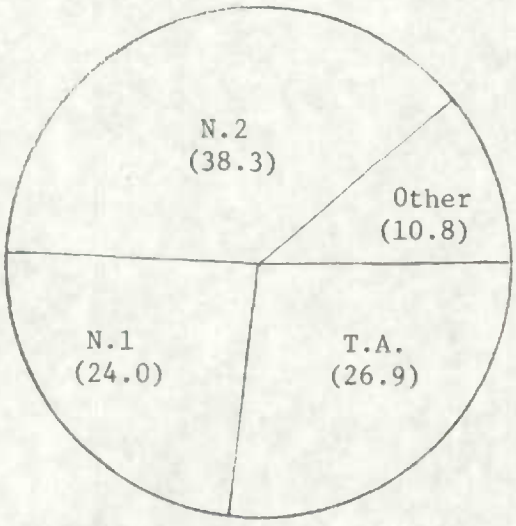
April, 1974

Non-Response Component	1974		Month to Month Change	1973		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	April	March	Mar. 1974 to Apr. 1974	April	March	Mar. 1973 to Apr. 1973	Apr. 1973 to Apr. 1974
Overall	12.2	8.0	+4.2	14.5	10.5	+4.0	-2.3
T.A.	2.3	2.1	+0.2	4.4	1.9	+2.5	-2.1
N1	3.5	1.9	+1.6	5.5	3.4	+2.1	-2.0
N2	4.1	3.1	+1.0	3.1	2.5	+0.6	+1.0
Other	2.3	0.9	+1.4	1.5	2.7	-1.2	+0.8

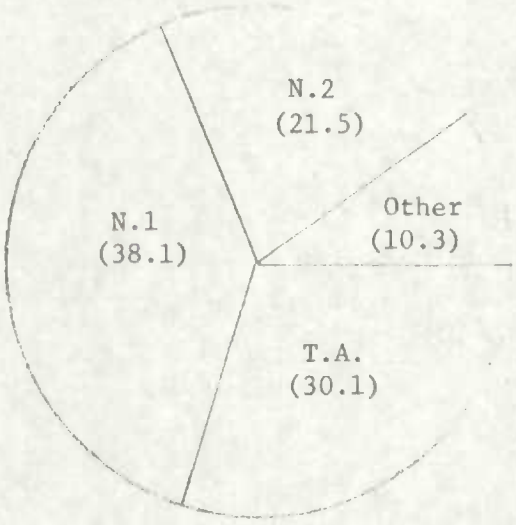
Contribution by Each Non-Response Component
to Total Non-Response in the
Vancouver Regional Office



April 1974



March 1974



April 1973

Table 9(b)

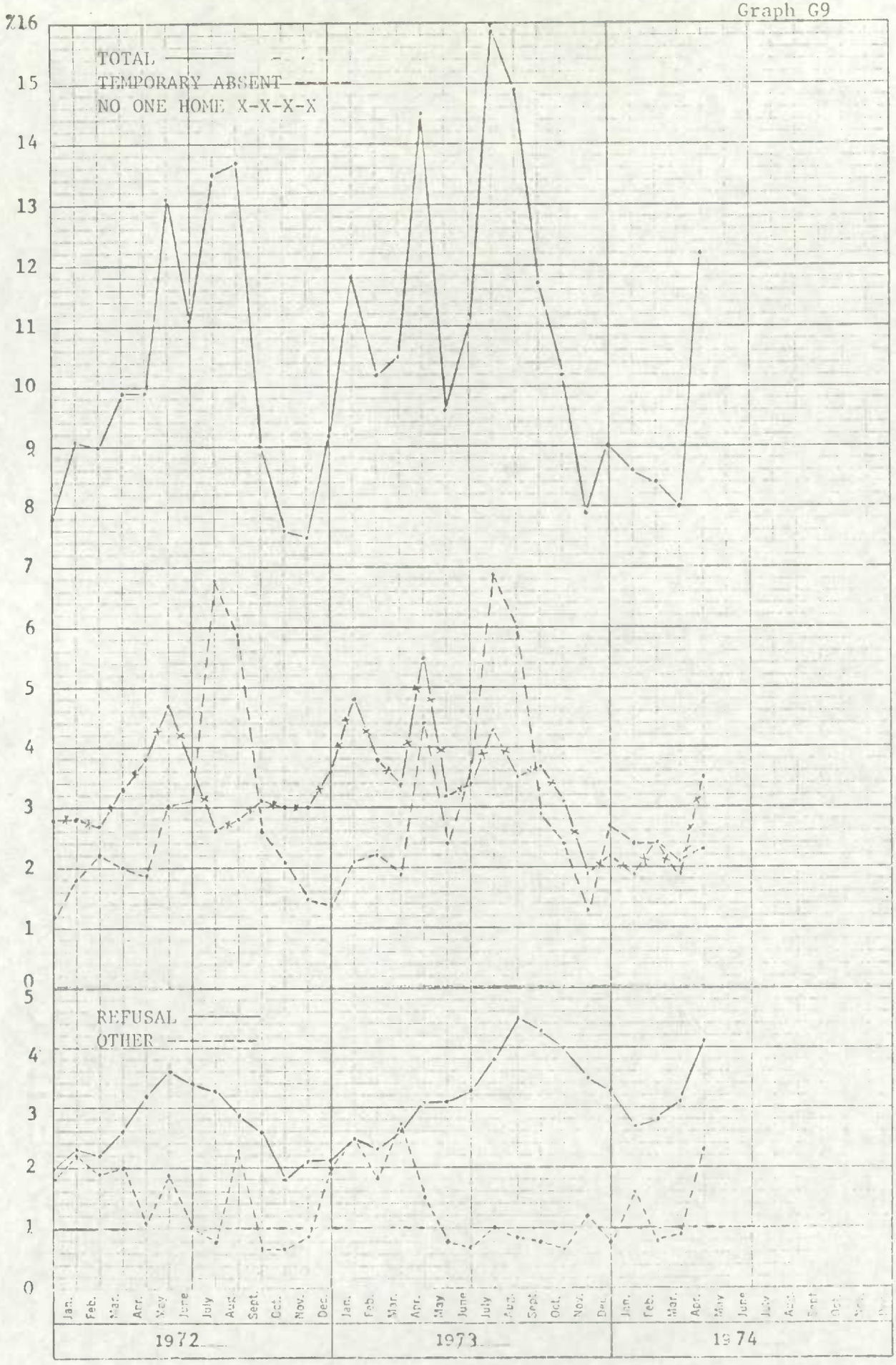
VANCOUVER REGIONAL OFFICE

Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

April, 1974

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate	Actual Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level	Expected Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level
90	100	25.0	5.3	2.6
91	154	39.0	12.0	3.7
92	276	12.7	7.4	7.1
93	170	15.9	5.7	4.4
94	2,089	10.8	47.5	53.6
95	755	11.4	18.1	19.4
96	67	7.5	1.1	1.7
97	237	4.2	2.1	6.1
98	56	7.1	0.8	1.4

Graph G9



(Appendix 10)

Definitions and
Summary of Current Month's
Non-Response Rates

Definitions

1. Dwelling

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

2. Household

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

3. Expected Number of Households

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

4. Non-Response Rate

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

(i) Temporarily absent (T.A.)

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

(ii) No one home (N1)

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

(iii) Refusal (N2)

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

(iv) Other (N3-N5)

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' returns 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 possibilites 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-N5) 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.

TABLE 10

April, 1974.

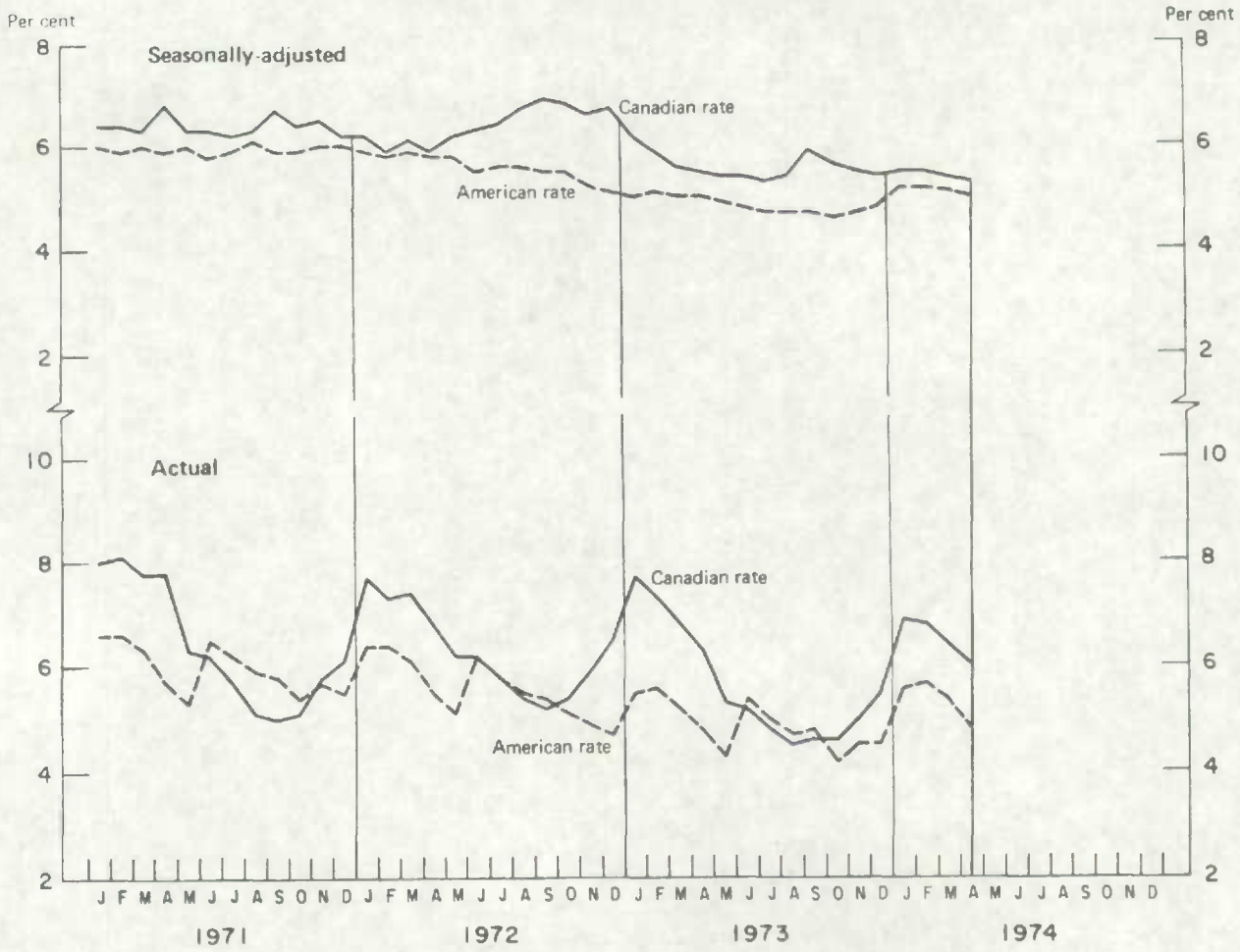
Percent Non-Response Rates by component, Canada, and eight Regional Offices.

Office(s)	Overall	T.A.	N1	N2	Others
Canada	8.3	2.0	2.8	2.1	1.4
St. John's	7.7	1.8	2.7	0.7	2.5
Halifax	7.9	1.8	3.0	1.7	1.4
Montreal	8.7	1.6	3.2	2.1	1.8
Ottawa	7.4	2.0	3.2	1.4	0.8
Toronto	8.7	2.9	2.8	2.2	0.8
Winnipeg	2.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.1
Edmonton	8.8	2.2	2.8	1.8	2.0
Vancouver	12.2	2.3	3.5	4.1	2.3

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

	Seasonally-Adjusted		Actual	
	Canadian	American	Canadian	American
1974 - April	5.3	5.0	6.0	4.8
March	5.4	5.1	6.4	5.3
February	5.5	5.2	6.8	5.7
January	5.5	5.2	6.9	5.6
1973 - December	5.4	4.8	5.5	4.5
November	5.5	4.7	5.0	4.5
October	5.6	4.6	4.6	4.2
September	5.9	4.7	4.6	4.8
August	5.4	4.7	4.5	4.7
July	5.3	4.7	4.8	5.0
June	5.4	4.8	5.2	5.4
May	5.4	4.9	5.3	4.3
April	5.5	5.0	6.3	4.8

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

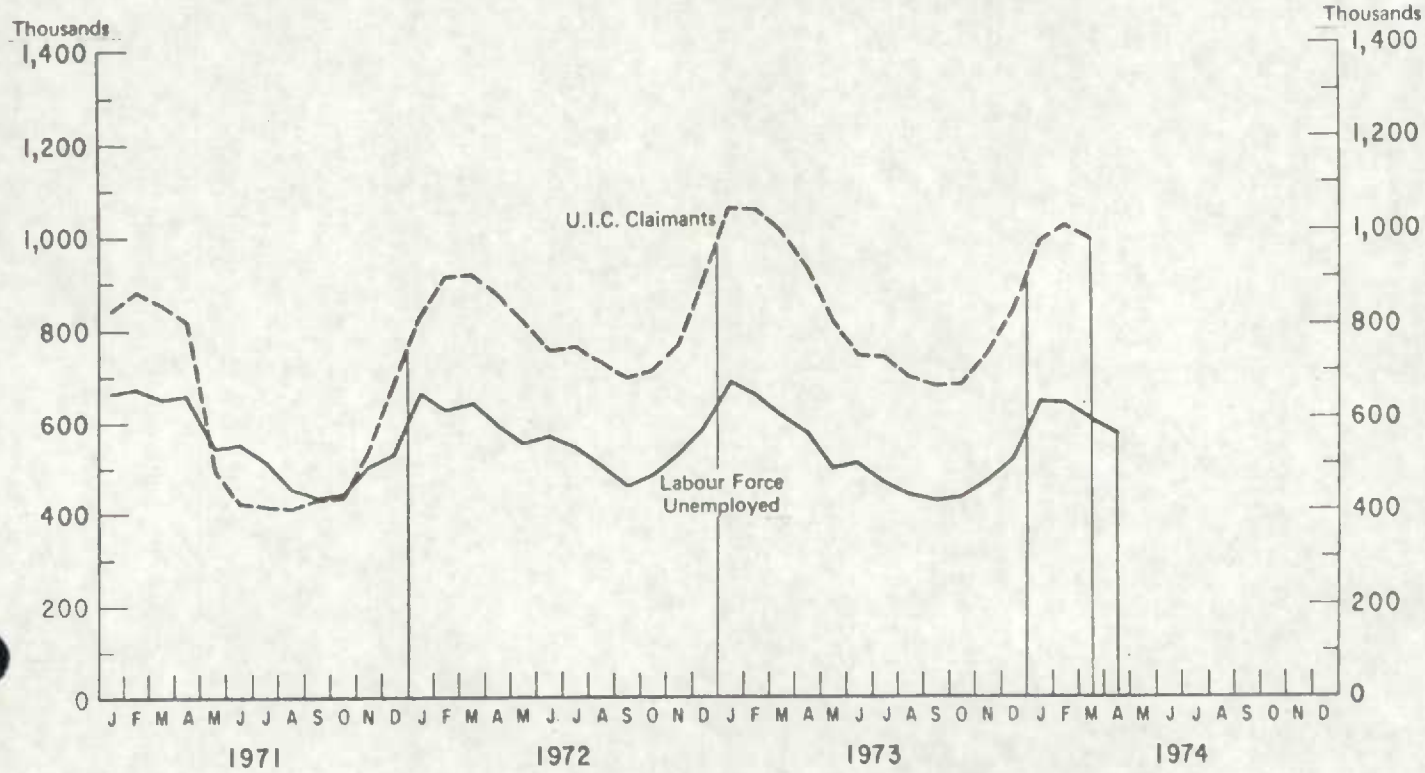


Comparison of LFS Unemployed and UIC Claimants Series
January 1973 to date

	LFS Unemployed (000's)	UIC Claimants (000's)	Ratio Claimants / Unemployed		LFS Unemployed (000's)	UIC Claimants (000's)	Ratio Claimants / Unemployed
1974				1973			
December				December	512	835	1.63
November				November	468	744	1.59
October				October	429	677	1.58
September				September	421	676	1.61
August				August	433	691	1.60
July				July	461	733	1.59
June				June	503	739	1.47
May				May	493	810	1.64
April	568			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

Note: It is difficult to draw any conclusion when comparing the LFS and UIC data due to conceptual differences. See Appendix III of the April 1973 issue of this report.

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



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

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

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

List of some differences in the concepts of claimants and unemployed

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