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Labour Force Quality Report

Canadian Labour Force Survey
May, 1974

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Labour Force Survey Division
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Statistics
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Labour Force Quality Report

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

1970-71

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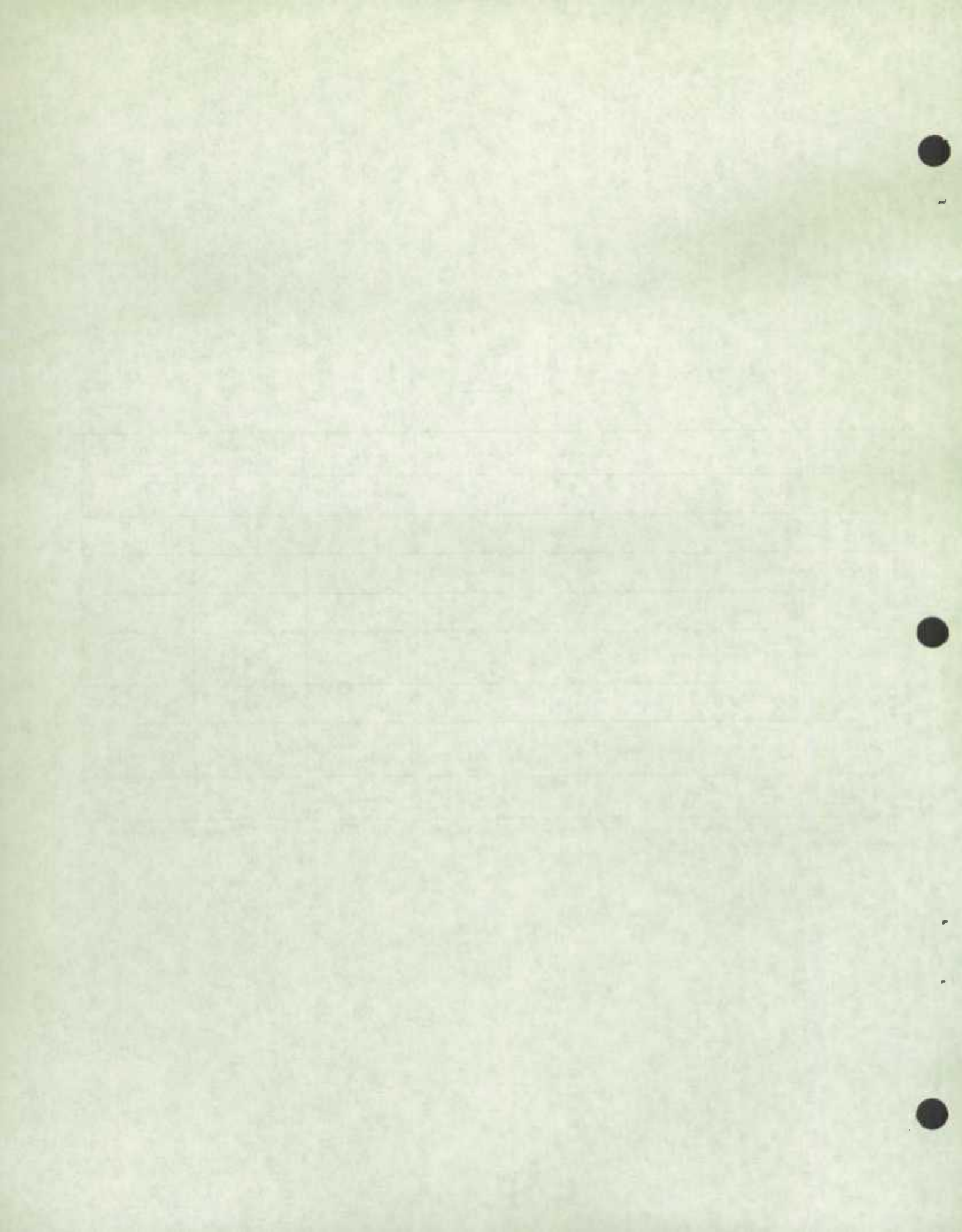
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	Slippage	Non-response	Variance	Rejected Documents	Enumeration Cost
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Comparisons of: a) Canadian and American Unemployment rates, and b) UIC Claimants and LFS Unemployed are presented in Appendix IV.



HIGHLIGHTS

A. SLIPPAGE

At the Canada level, the estimated slippage rate increased slightly from 4.9% in April to 5.0% in May. This increase was contributed by a decrease in the average size of household (a change of - 0.0136). If the average size of household had remained the same as in April 1974, the estimated slippage rate in May would have been 4.4%.

1. - By province: Saskatchewan was the only province exhibiting a negative slippage rate (- 1.5%) in May. From April to May, increases in the estimated slippage rate were noted in Newfoundland (a change of + 0.5%), New Brunswick (+ 0.6%), Quebec (+ 0.3%), Alberta (+ 0.5%), and British Columbia (+ 0.4%) while decreases occurred in Prince Edward Island (- 1.9%), Nova Scotia (- 0.1%), Ontario (- 0.3%) and Saskatchewan (- 0.6%). The estimated slippage rate in Manitoba for May 1974 was the same as the rate recorded in April 1974.

It should be noted that the adjusted slippage rate for May was lower than the corresponding estimated slippage rate for May in each province except Nova Scotia as shown in the following table:

Province	Change in Average Size of Hhlds (April/74 to May/74)	Estimated Slippage Rates		Adjusted Slippage Rates (%)
		May 1974 (%)	April 1974 (%)	
Canada	- 0.0136	5.0	4.9	4.4
Nfld.	- 0.0057	10.9	10.4	10.8
P.E.I.	- 0.0814	10.9	12.8	8.0
N.S.	- 0.0014	9.8	9.9	9.8
N.B.	- 0.0284	8.3	7.7	7.3
Quebec	- 0.0110	3.1	2.8	2.7
Ont.	- 0.0137	4.7	5.0	4.1
Man.	- 0.0005	1.7	1.7	1.6
Sask.	- 0.0052	- 1.5	- 0.9	- 1.7
Alta.	- 0.0159	8.8	8.3	8.2
B.C.	- 0.0228	8.0	7.6	7.0

Thus, the estimated slippage rates would have been lower in May if there had been no changes in the average sizes of households between April and May.

It should also be noted that increases in the estimated number of households between April and May contributed to decreases in the estimated slippage rate in Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Saskatchewan. The approximate changes in the estimated number of households for these provinces are given below:

Province	Change in the Estimated Number of Households (April/74 to May/74)	Percentage Change in the Estimated Number of Households
P.E.I.	+ 1,000	3.6
Ontario	+ 27,000	1.1
Saskatchewan	+ 2,000	0.7

2. - By Age at the Canada Level: All age groups at the Canada level exhibited positive slippage rates in May. From April to May, increases in the estimated slippage rate were noted in the 14-19 age group (an increase of + 1.7%) and in the 25-44 age group (an increase of + 0.2%). Each of the other three age groups showed decreases in the estimated slippage rate.

B. NON-RESPONSE

The non-response rate at the Canada level decreased from 8.3% in April 1974 to 7.0% in May 1974. This decrease was greater than the decrease recorded for the same period one year ago. Decreases in the T.A., N1, and "other" components accounted for the overall decrease in non-response, with the largest occurring in the N1 component. It should be noted that the interviewers were able to make more callbacks this month since last month two supplementary surveys (Consumer Finance and Household Facilities) were conducted. This contributed to a decrease in the N1 component at the Canada level. The only component showing an increase in non-response was the N2 component. This increase may be due to the after effect of the two supplementary surveys conducted in April. The refusal rate of 2.4% this month was the highest recorded since July 1972.

Compared with last year's May non-response rate (7.0%), this year's rate was the same.

The differences between the actual and expected contributions to the total non-response at the Canada level, with the possible exception of the Winnipeg and Vancouver Regional Offices, did not appear to be significant.

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

C. VARIANCE

At the Canada level the coefficient of variation of Employed decreased slightly to 0.34%. The coefficient of variation of Unemployed continued its upward trend which began with the January, 1974 survey. The coefficient of variation of Unemployed increased from 2.64% in April to 2.73% in May. Parallel to these increases the estimated level of Unemployment decreased throughout the same period as is evident from the following table.

Estimates and Their Coefficient of Variation for Unemployed

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May
Estimate (000's)	637	635	599	568	524
Coefficient of Variation	2.29	2.39	2.46	2.64	2.73

All provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island exhibited decreases in the coefficient of variation of Unemployed. These decreases can be accounted for by the increases in the levels of Employed in all provinces. The coefficients of variation of Unemployed decreased in the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The analysis of subprovincial contributions to variances of the provincial estimates resulted in 7 pairs of PSUs and 3 subunits in which the actual contribution to the variance significantly exceeded the desired contribution to the variance.

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

D. REJECTED DOCUMENTS

The May reject rate at the Canada level for Labour Force items was 12.4%, an increase of 4.0% from the April rate of 8.4%.

The number of careless errors, which includes Items 1 to 10 (document identification), Items 24 and 25 (Activity last month) and Item 26 (person interviewed) increased by 50% from 4,552 for April to 6,835 for May.

At the Regional level all regions had appreciably higher reject rates for the May survey and they were requested to compare the summary tables for errors and omissions on their computer print-out for May with that of April to obtain some appreciation of the problem areas.

It should be noted that there was no evidence to substantiate that rejects resulting from reader failure increased from April to May. However, the processing staff for the Labour Force Survey did indicate that poor coding was the reason for many rejects, i.e., marks were often short, light and not within the coding space.

The April Labour Force Survey had two major supplements, the Consumer Finance Survey and the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey, which added to the respondent burden and adversely affected respondent co-operation; also the interviewers were required to work 5 or 6 days extra because of the supplements. It is possible that the aftermath of the April survey may have been a general deterioration in the quality of the interviewer's work.

E. ENUMERATION COSTS

The Enumeration Cost per Household for April was not available at the time of preparing the last report; however, cost data for the April and May Labour Force surveys are included in this report.

Enumeration Cost at the Canada level was calculated at \$2.53 per household for the April Labour Force Survey, an increase of 15 cents over the March cost of \$2.38. There were several factors contributing to this increase in average cost per household.

1. In April most interviewers moved into the 2nd level of interviewer rates. This 10 cent increase in the hourly rate accounts for a 6.7 cent increase in the fee component for the enumeration cost.
2. The mileage allowance for government travel in private cars was increased 1 1/2 cents per mile effective with April 1st and this was estimated to account for a 7 cent increase in the expense component of enumeration costs.

The increases in the hourly rate and car mileage allowance when combined account for 13.7 of the 15 cent increase in Enumeration Costs.

3. Postal Services could not be depended on during the April survey and alternative methods such as bus lines were used to transport returns to the Regional Offices. The extra time and mileage required by interviewers to use these alternative services contributed to increased Enumeration Costs.

The Enumeration Cost at the Canada level for May was calculated at \$2.51, a decrease of 2 cents from the \$2.53 for April. There is little doubt but that a return to normal field conditions for the interviewers for the May survey accounts for this decrease.

At Regional levels, the comparing of Enumeration Cost between the March and May surveys is more meaningful because, the April Labour Force survey had two major supplements added to the workload of Labour Force interview week and the precise costing of this extra work was not possible.

In 6 regions there were increases in Enumeration Cost ranging from 8 to 26 cents between March and May 1974. For the region of St. John's, Nfld. the increase was calculated at 29 cents, with the NSRU area costs increasing 36 cents from \$2.89 in March to \$3.25 in May. This large increase was mainly the result of unusual weather conditions, along the North and N.W. coastal areas of Nfld., during interview week when road conditions made it difficult for interviewers to plan their enumeration routes in an efficient manner.

Enumeration cost in the Ottawa region was calculated at \$2.49 for May, an 8 cent decrease when compared with the \$2.57 per household for March. This office has been concerned about enumeration costs per household and only 50% of their interviewing staff were eligible to receive the April increase of 10 cents an hour. The recent pressure on interviewers to carefully plan their travel route may account for this decrease.

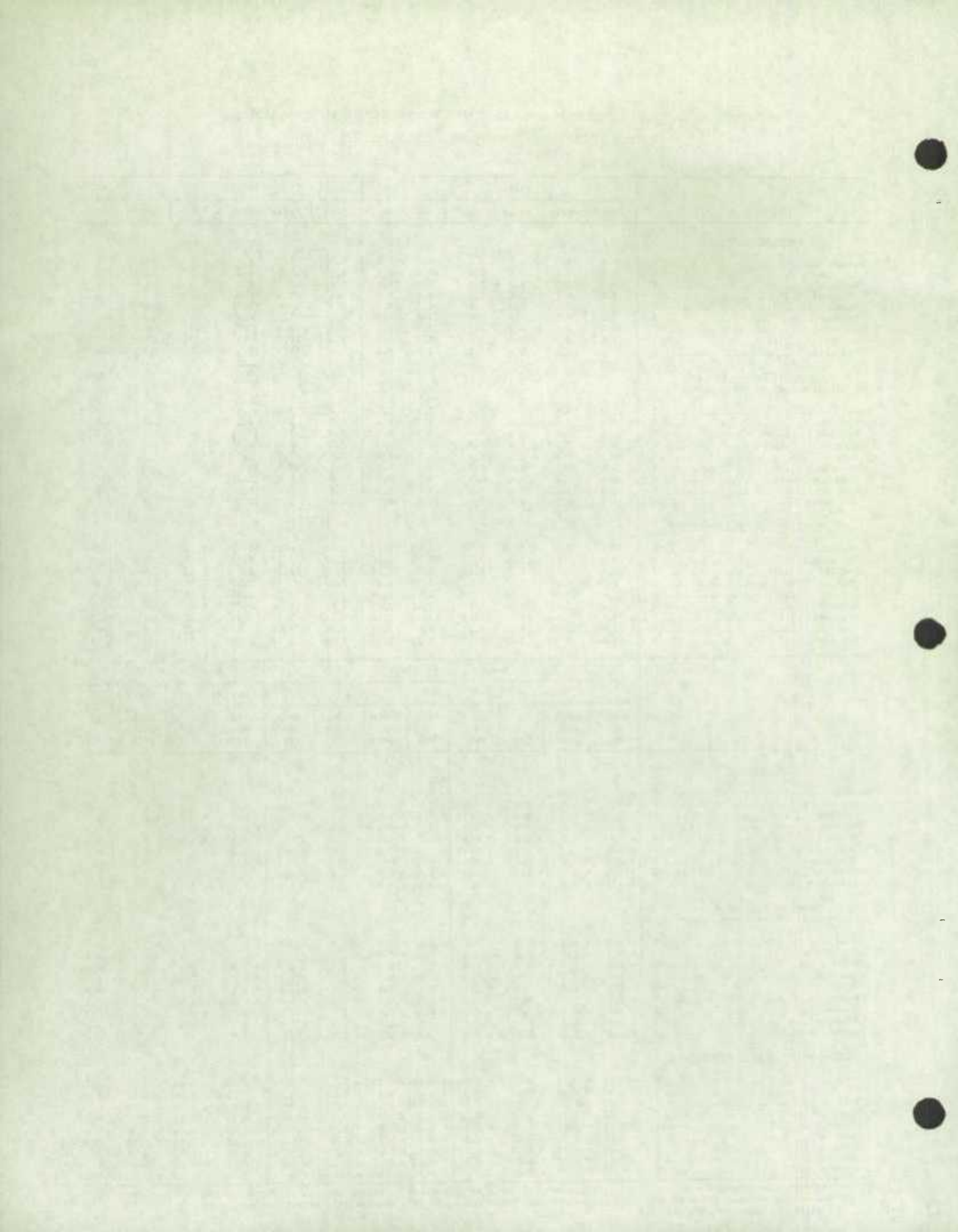
Non-Response Rates, Rejected Document Rates and Enumeration Cost per Household by Regional Office

December 1971 to May 1973 and December 1973 to May 1974

	1974					1973	1973					1972
	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.
Non-response												
Canada	7.0	8.3	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.6	7.0	7.9	6.8	7.2	7.3	6.3
St. John's	5.2	7.7	1.9	2.0	2.6	4.1	4.5	5.1	3.2	3.5	3.1	2.7
Halifax	6.9	7.9	6.8	5.9	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.5	6.3	7.0	6.4	7.1
Montreal	8.2	8.7	7.1	7.7	6.4	7.6	7.4	7.4	6.8	7.2	8.2	6.5
Ottawa	7.3	7.4	7.3	6.7	6.3	8.7	5.7	5.6	5.2	6.6	8.2	5.6
Toronto	7.0	8.7	7.4	6.0	5.6	6.4	6.2	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.5
Winnipeg	3.0	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.4	1.6
Edmonton	7.3	8.8	6.3	5.0	5.7	5.3	9.0	10.0	9.1	11.0	9.4	7.5
Vancouver	9.0	12.2	8.0	8.4	8.6	9.0	9.6	14.5	10.5	10.2	11.9	9.2
Rejected Documents (Regular Labour Force Items)												
Canada	12.4	8.4	6.9	6.4	7.1	8.2	8.2	7.6	7.4	6.4	7.3	6.0
St. John's	9.2	3.4	2.4	2.5	5.2	6.4	4.9	5.9	4.1	5.2	5.3	4.7
Halifax	12.3	7.4	6.4	6.6	8.5	8.1	9.0	7.9	8.1	6.4	7.2	6.5
Montreal	10.7	7.0	7.4	5.8	6.1	7.1	7.2	6.4	5.9	5.3	6.4	5.3
Ottawa	10.1	7.8	5.0	4.4	5.5	6.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.1	5.1	4.5
Toronto	14.4	11.9	8.2	8.5	8.0	9.4	9.8	10.1	10.1	7.1	8.5	7.4
Winnipeg	16.7	5.2	5.6	4.6	6.1	6.9	6.5	5.7	6.2	5.5	9.6	4.7
Edmonton	12.0	11.1	7.4	7.4	7.0	8.7	8.1	6.6	6.0	7.4	6.7	5.8
Vancouver	11.7	9.3	8.4	7.2	8.0	10.7	9.4	9.0	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.0
Enumeration Cost per Household												
Canada	2.51	2.53	2.38	2.38	2.40	2.32	2.17	1.89	2.17	2.18	2.20	2.20
St. John's	3.01	2.61	2.72	2.75	2.78	2.70	2.59	2.17	2.52	2.47	2.35	2.42
Halifax	2.41	2.48	2.32	2.24	2.31	2.18	1.98	1.74	1.95	1.92	1.90	1.86
Montreal	2.69	2.67	2.43	2.53	2.52	2.37	2.36	2.00	2.37	2.38	2.42	2.47
Ottawa	2.49	2.61	2.57	2.57	2.66	2.44	2.33	2.05	2.36	2.40	2.20	2.35
Toronto	2.49	2.43	2.35	2.39	2.42	2.43	2.29	1.98	2.27	2.31	2.48	2.43
Winnipeg	2.51	2.64	2.41	2.43	2.42	2.40	2.19	2.07	2.24	2.21	2.22	2.21
Edmonton	2.40	2.54	2.26	2.21	2.24	2.11	1.78	1.66	1.79	1.91	1.93	1.89
Vancouver	2.34	2.39	2.26	2.19	2.19	2.16	1.98	1.72	2.00	1.99	1.98	1.96

	Month-to-month change								Year-to-year change			
	1974				1973				May 1973	April 1973	March 1973	Feb. 1973
	April to May	March to April	Feb. to March	Jan. to Feb.	April to May	March to April	Feb. to March	Jan. to Feb.	to May 1974	to April 1974	to March 1974	to Feb. 1974
Non-response												
Canada	-1.3	+1.9	+0.4	-	-0.9	+1.1	-0.4	-0.1	-	+0.4	-0.4	-1.2
St. John's	-2.5	+5.8	-0.1	-0.6	-0.6	+1.9	-0.3	+0.4	+0.7	+2.6	-1.3	-1.5
Halifax	-1.0	+1.1	+0.9	-1.3	+0.1	+1.2	-0.7	+0.6	-0.7	+0.4	+0.5	-1.1
Montreal	-0.5	+1.6	-0.6	+1.3	-	+0.6	-0.4	-1.0	+0.8	+1.3	+0.3	+0.5
Ottawa	-0.1	+0.1	+0.6	+0.4	+0.1	+0.4	-1.4	-1.6	+1.6	+1.8	+2.1	+0.1
Toronto	-1.7	+1.3	+1.4	+0.4	-1.0	+0.2	+0.4	+0.3	+0.8	+1.5	+0.4	-0.6
Winnipeg	+3.4	+0.4	-0.8	+0.4	-	-	-0.1	+0.5	+0.2	-0.2	-0.6	+0.1
Edmonton	-1.5	+2.5	+1.3	-0.7	-1.0	+0.9	-1.9	+1.6	-1.7	-1.2	-2.8	-6.0
Vancouver	-3.2	+4.2	-0.4	-0.2	-4.9	+4.0	+0.3	-1.7	-0.6	-2.3	-2.5	-1.8
Rejected Documents (Regular Labour Force Items)												
Canada	+4.0	+1.5	+0.5	-0.7	+0.6	+0.2	+1.0	-0.9	+4.2	+0.8	-0.5	-
St. John's	+5.8	+1.0	-0.1	-2.7	-1.0	+1.8	-1.1	-0.1	+4.3	-2.5	-1.7	-2.7
Halifax	+4.9	+1.0	-0.2	-1.9	+1.1	-0.2	+1.7	-0.8	+3.3	-0.5	-1.7	+0.2
Montreal	+3.7	-0.4	+1.6	-0.3	+0.8	+0.5	+0.6	-1.1	+3.5	+0.6	+1.5	+0.5
Ottawa	+2.3	+2.8	+0.6	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1	+1.1	+1.0	+3.1	+0.7	-2.2	-1.7
Toronto	+2.5	+3.7	-0.3	+0.5	-0.3	-	+3.0	-1.4	+4.6	+1.8	-1.9	+1.4
Winnipeg	+11.5	-0.4	+1.0	-1.5	+0.8	-0.5	+0.7	-4.1	+10.2	-0.5	-0.6	-0.9
Edmonton	+0.9	+3.7	-	+0.4	+1.5	+0.6	-1.4	+0.7	+3.9	+4.5	+1.4	-
Vancouver	+2.4	+0.9	+1.2	-0.8	+0.4	+1.0	+0.4	-0.2	+2.3	+0.3	+0.4	-0.4
Enumeration Cost per Household												
Canada	-0.02	+0.15	-	-0.02	+0.28	-0.28	-0.01	-0.02	+0.34	+0.64	+0.21	+0.20
St. John's	+0.40	-0.11	-0.03	-0.03	+0.42	-0.35	+0.05	+0.12	+0.42	+0.44	+0.20	+0.28
Halifax	-0.07	+0.16	+0.08	-0.07	+0.24	-0.21	+0.03	+0.02	+0.43	+0.74	+0.37	+0.32
Montreal	+0.02	+0.24	-0.10	+0.01	+0.36	-0.37	-0.01	-0.04	+0.33	+0.67	+0.06	+0.15
Ottawa	-0.12	+0.04	-	-0.09	+0.28	-0.31	-0.04	+0.20	+0.16	+0.56	+0.21	+0.17
Toronto	+0.06	+0.08	-0.04	-0.03	+0.31	-0.29	-0.04	-0.17	+0.20	+0.45	+0.08	+0.08
Winnipeg	-0.13	+0.23	-0.02	+0.01	+0.12	-0.17	+0.03	-0.01	+0.32	+0.57	+0.17	+0.22
Edmonton	-0.14	+0.28	+0.05	-0.03	+0.18	-0.13	-0.12	-0.02	+0.62	+0.88	+0.47	+0.30
Vancouver	-0.05	+0.13	+0.07	-	+0.26	-0.28	+0.01	+0.01	+0.36	+0.67	+0.26	+0.20

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 April 1974 and May 1974 calculated on population projections based on 1971 Census.



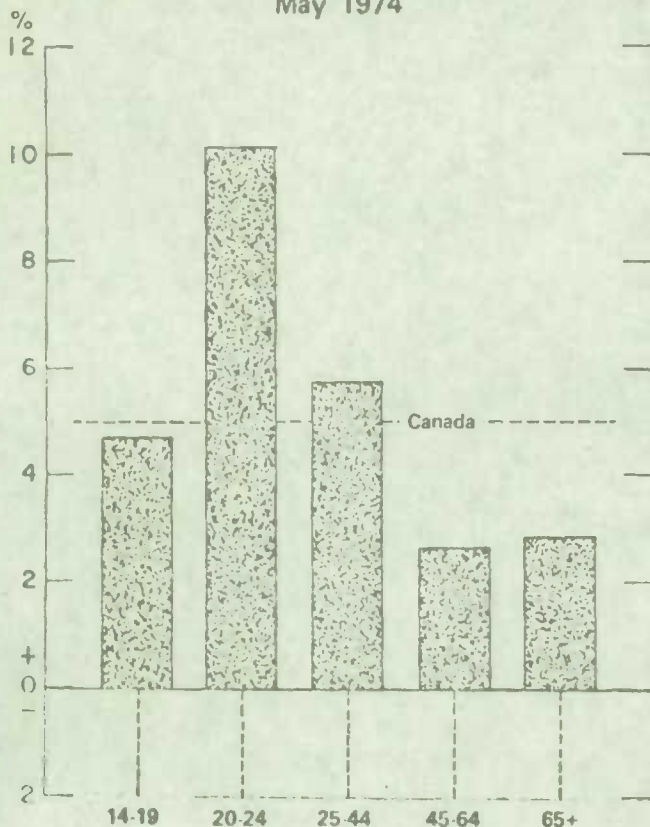
Slippage Rates⁽¹⁾, Canada by Age and Provincial Totals

April and May 1974

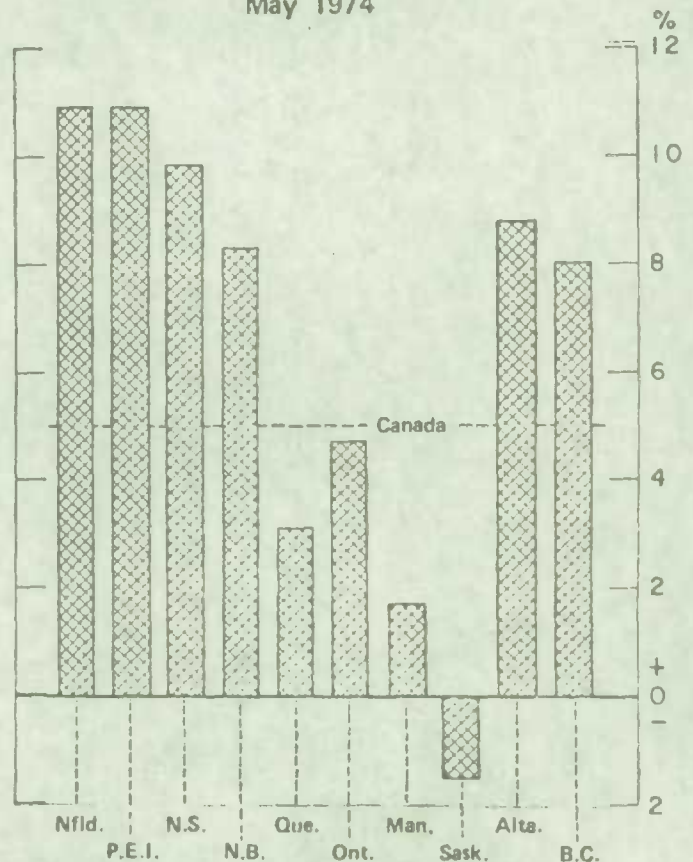
	May 1974	April 1974	April to May Change		May 1974	April 1974	April to May Change
Canada	5.0	4.9	+ 0.1	Nfld.	10.9	10.4	+ 0.5
14-19 years	4.7	3.0	+ 1.7	P.E.I.	10.9	12.8	- 1.9
20-24 years	10.1	10.7	- 0.6	N.S.	9.8	9.9	- 0.1
25-44 years	5.7	5.5	+ 0.2	N.B.	8.3	7.7	+ 0.6
45-64 years	2.6	2.9	- 0.3	Que.	3.1	2.8	+ 0.3
65 and over	2.8	4.1	- 1.3	Ont.	4.7	5.0	- 0.3
				Man.	1.7	1.7	-
				Sask.	- 1.5	- 0.9	- 0.6
				Alta.	8.8	8.3	+ 0.5
				B.C.	8.0	7.6	+ 0.4

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

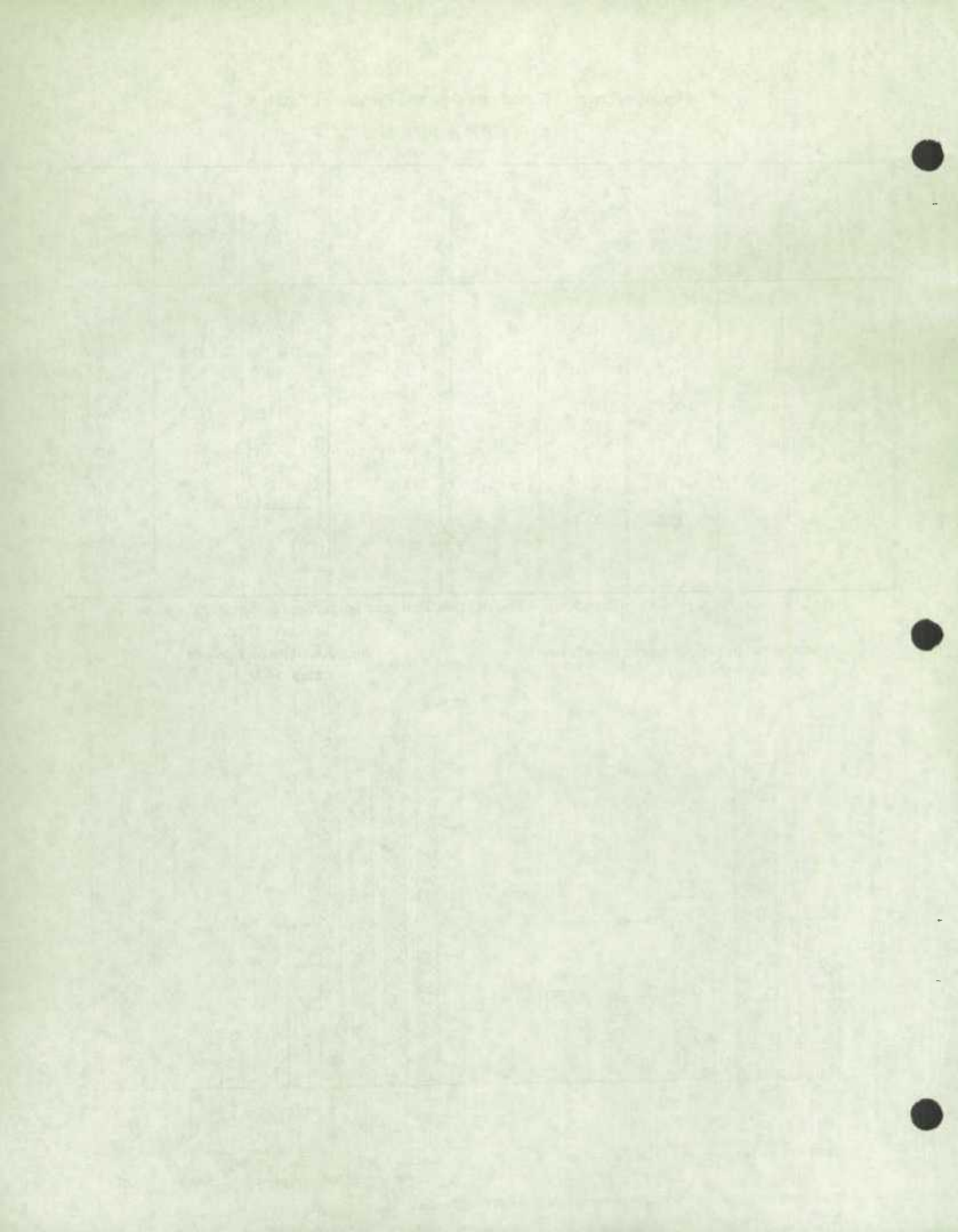
Slippage Rates by Age Groups at Canada Level
May 1974



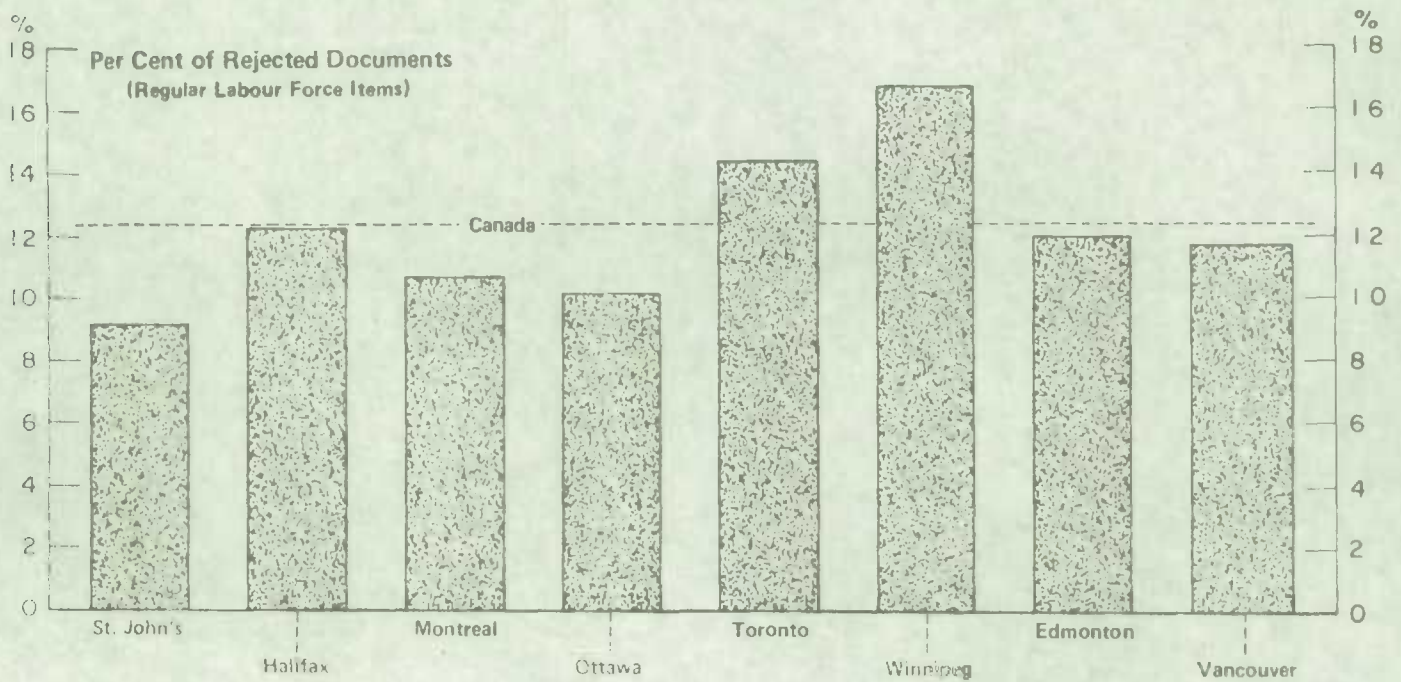
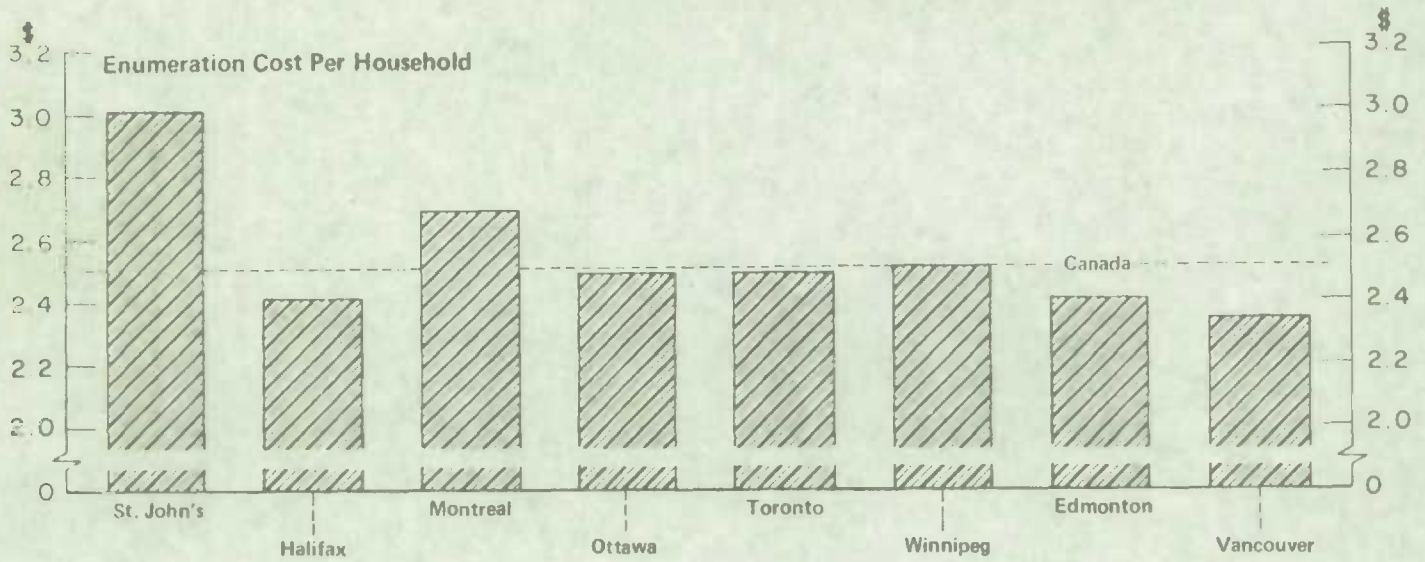
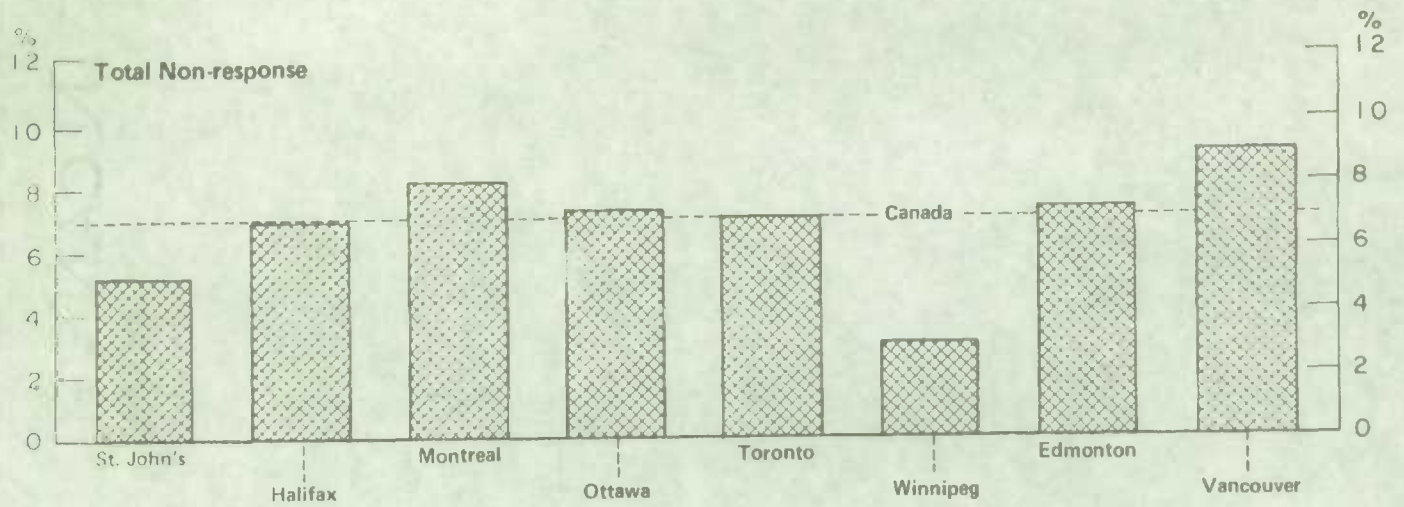
Slippage Rates by Province
May 1974



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



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





MEGAMARK

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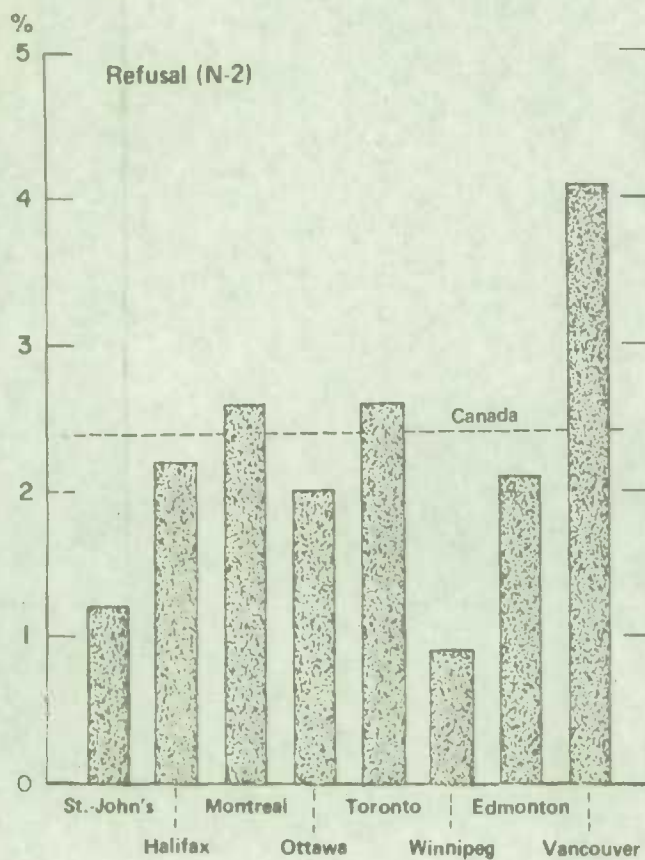
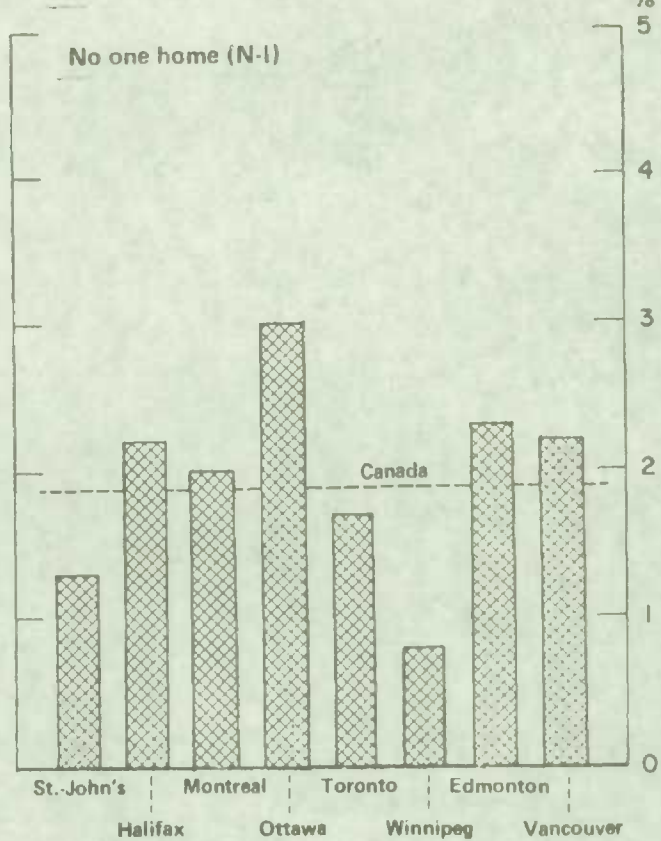
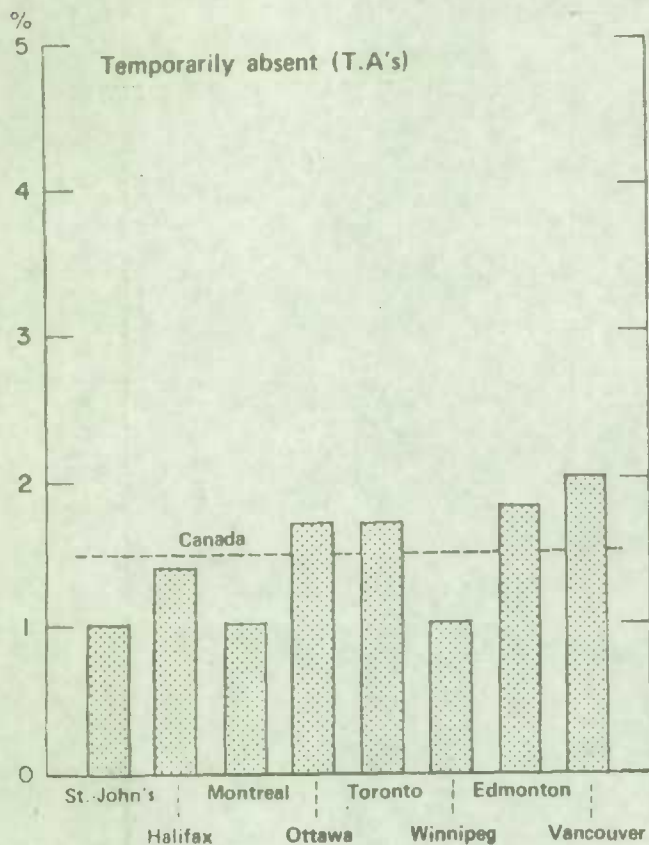
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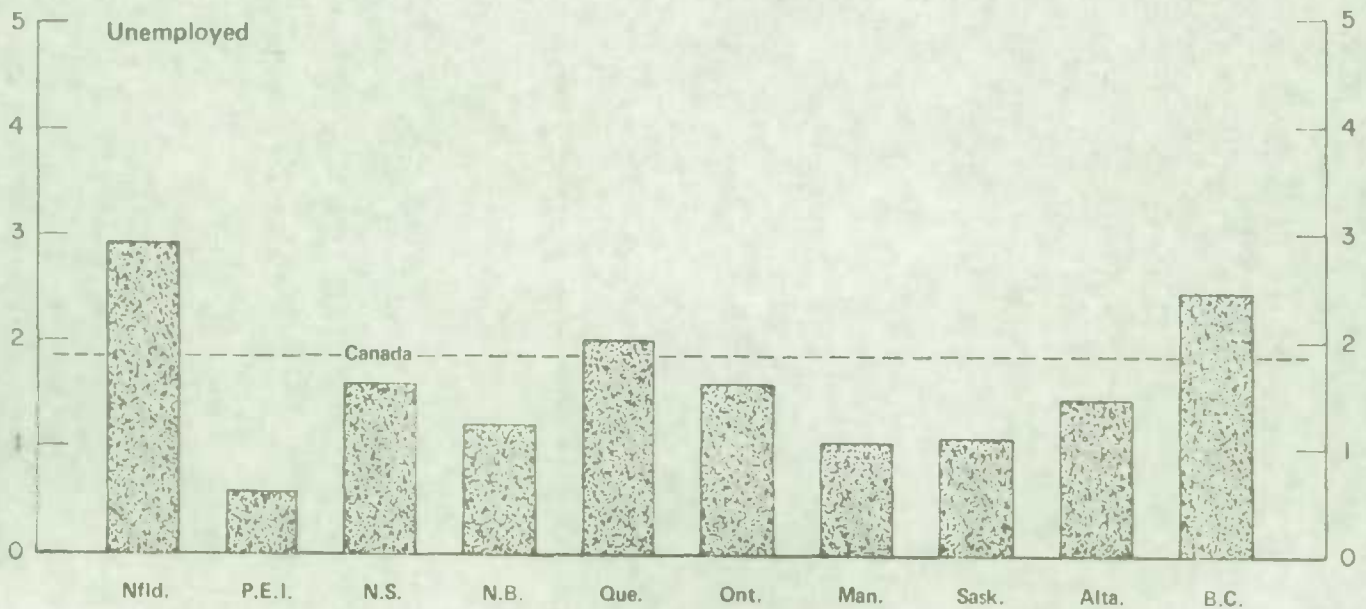
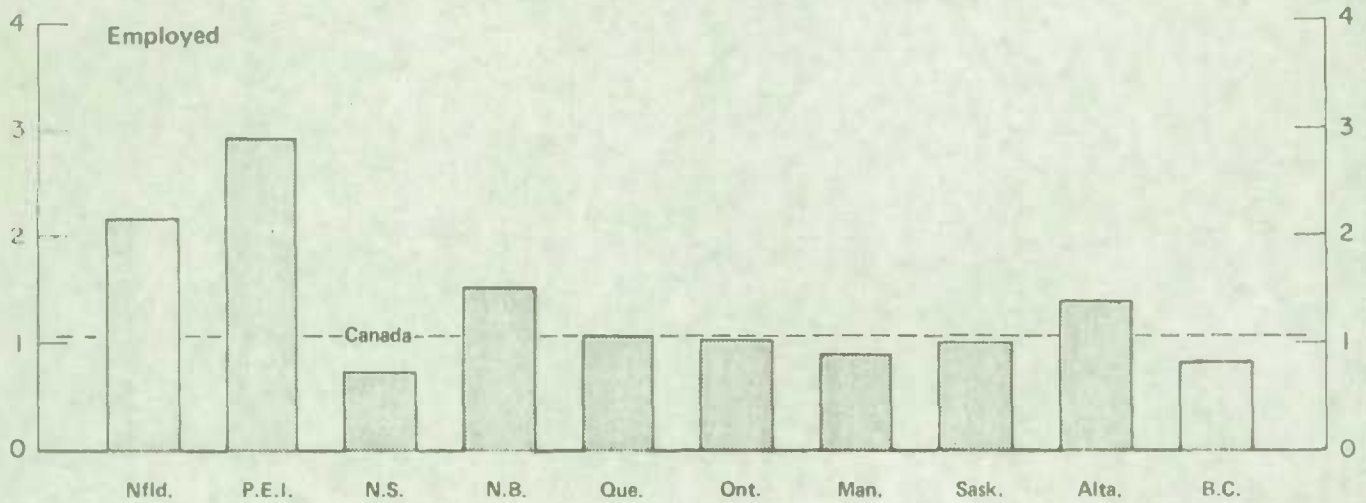
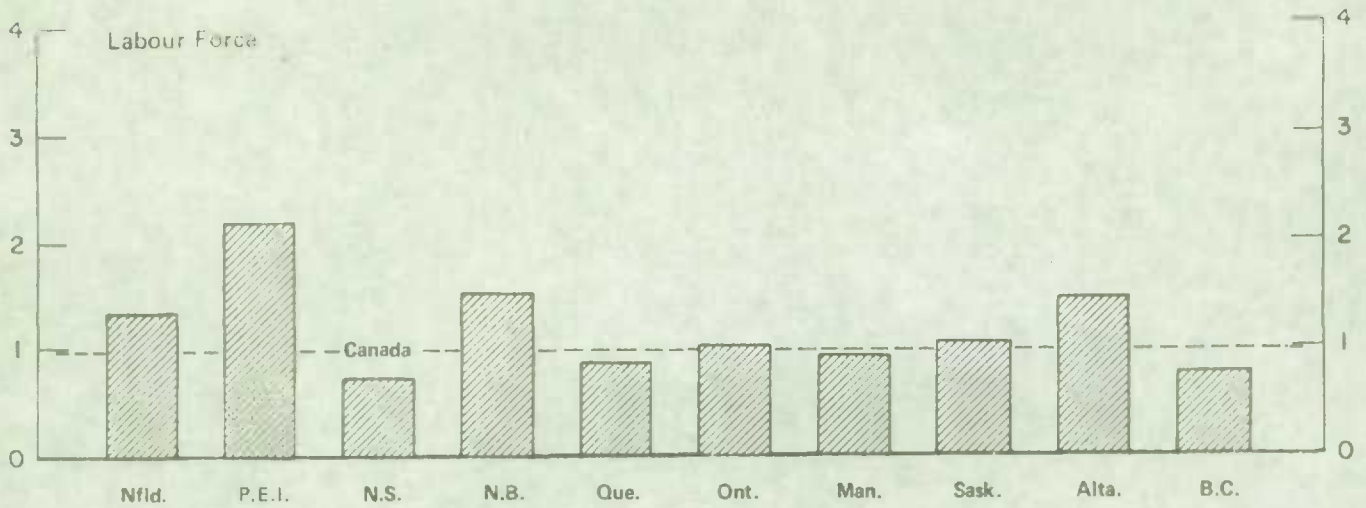
Non-response Rates, by Component

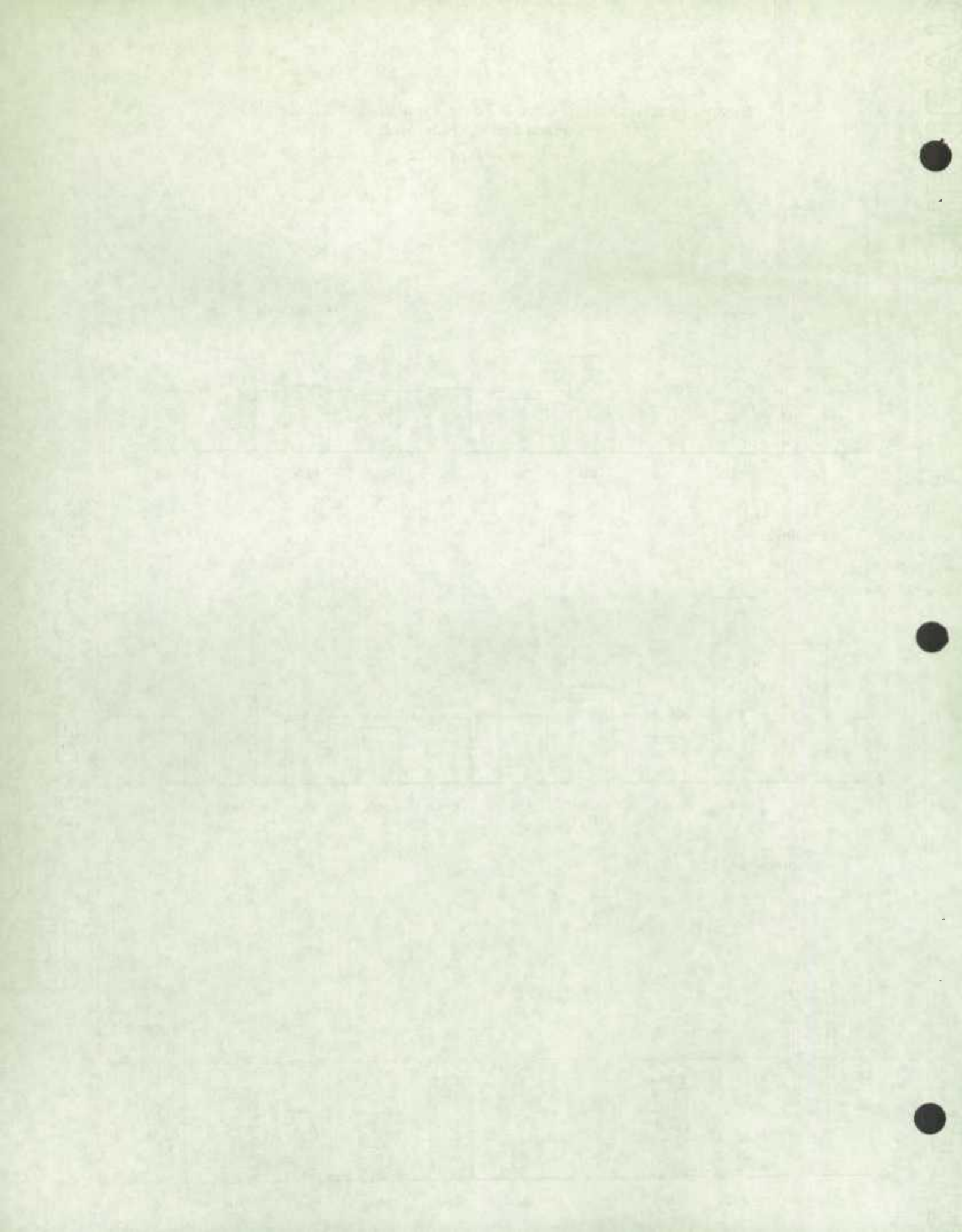
May 1974



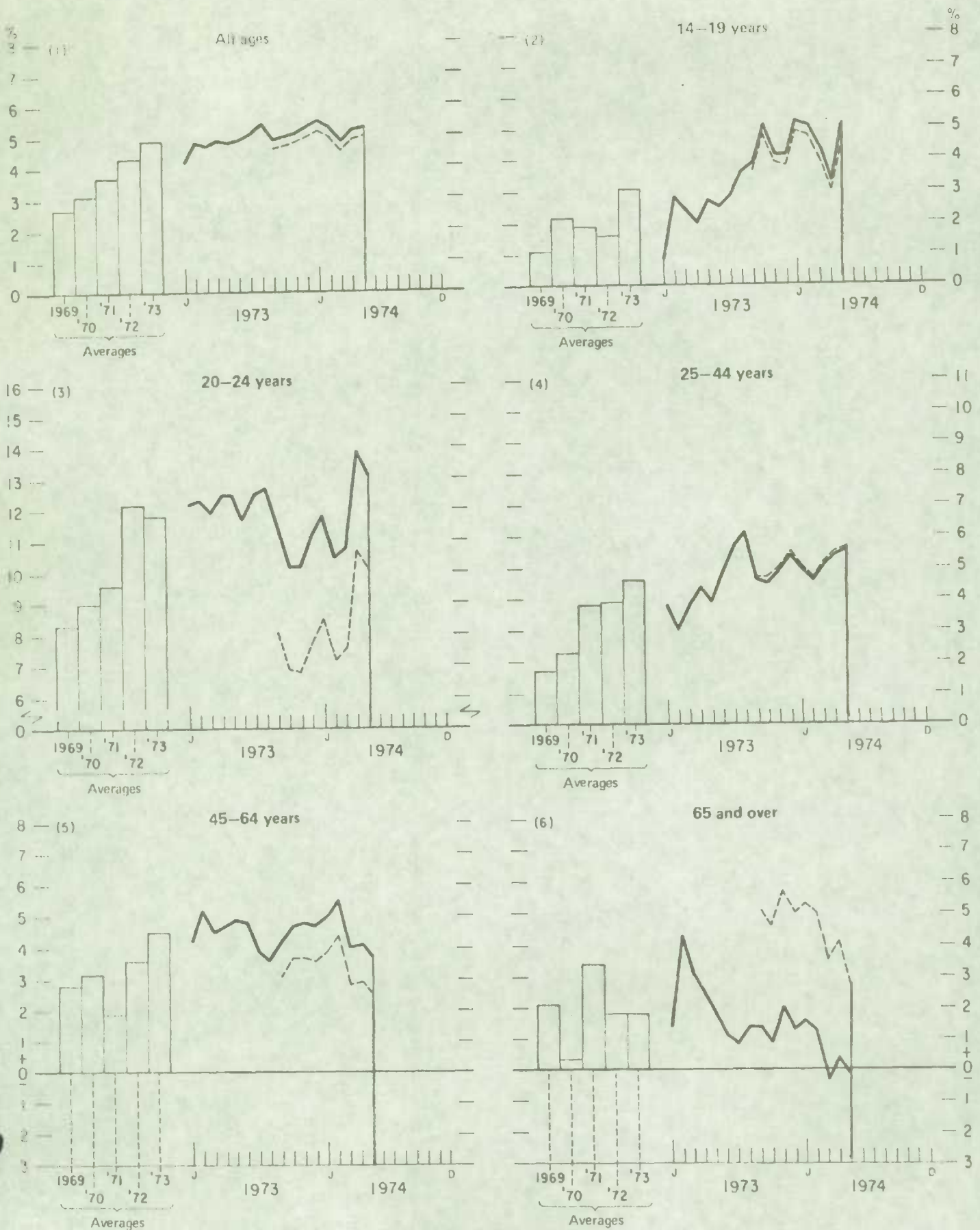
Binomial Factors for the Labour Force, Employed and Unemployed, Canada and the Provinces

May 1974

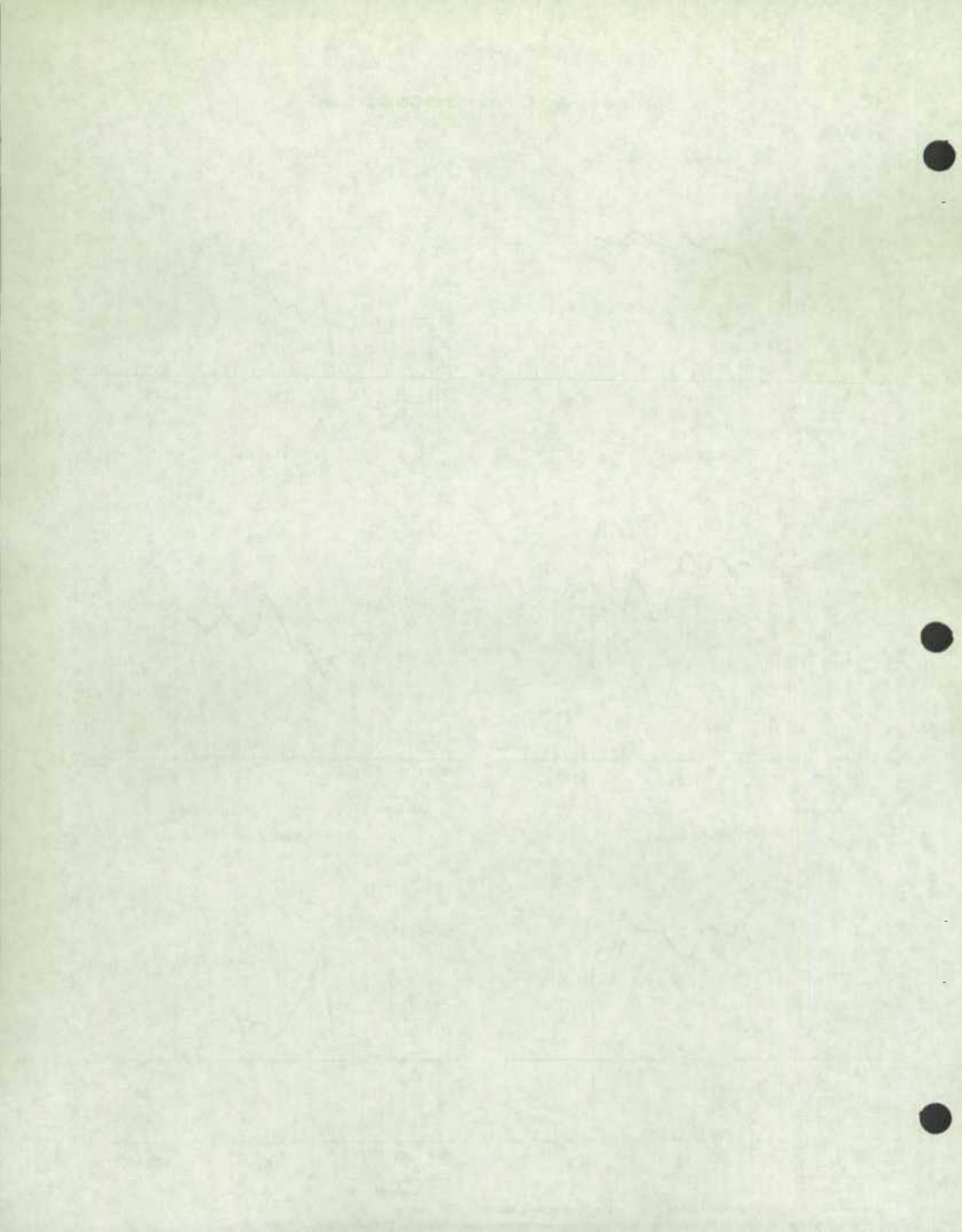




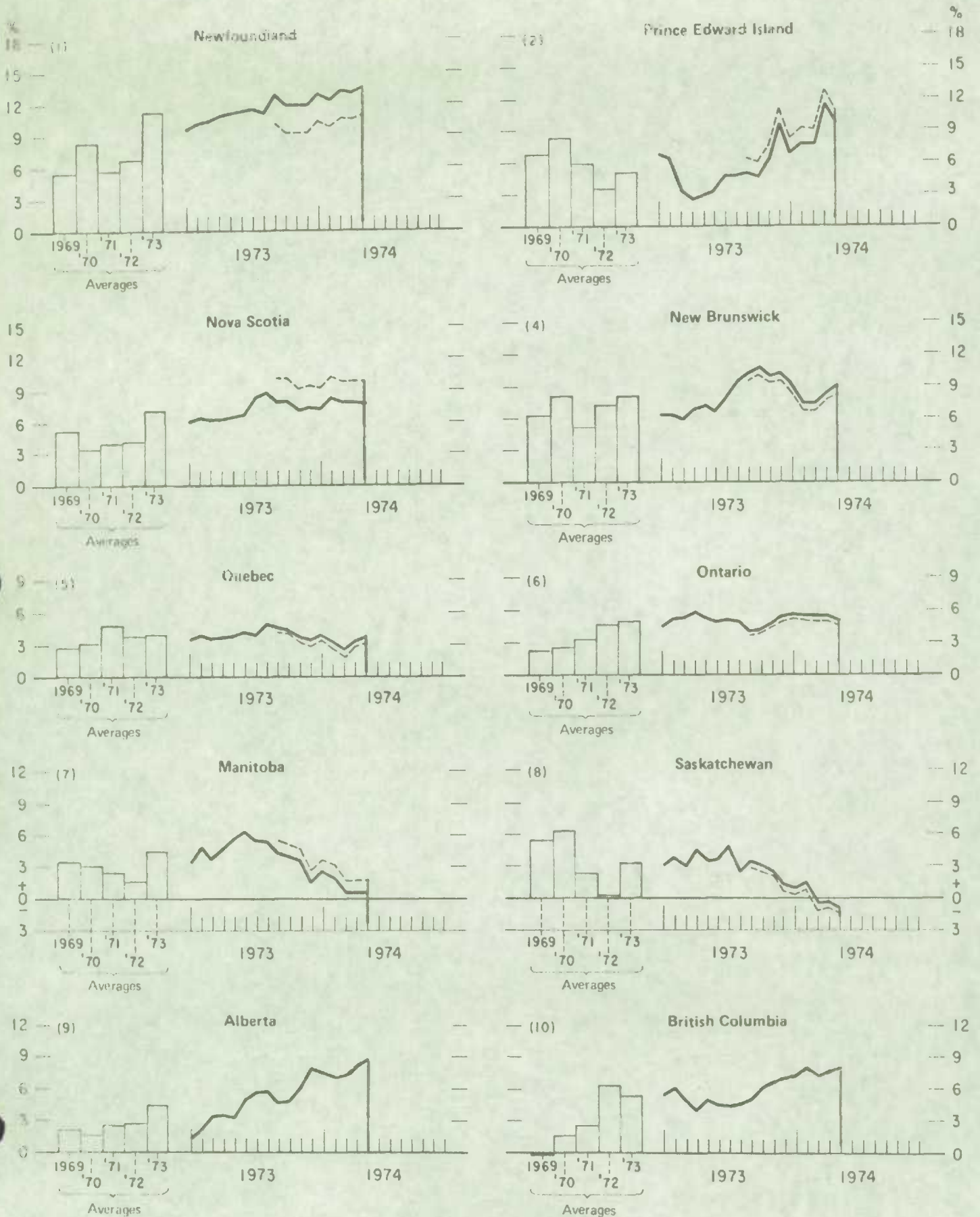
Slippage by Age Group at the Canada Level



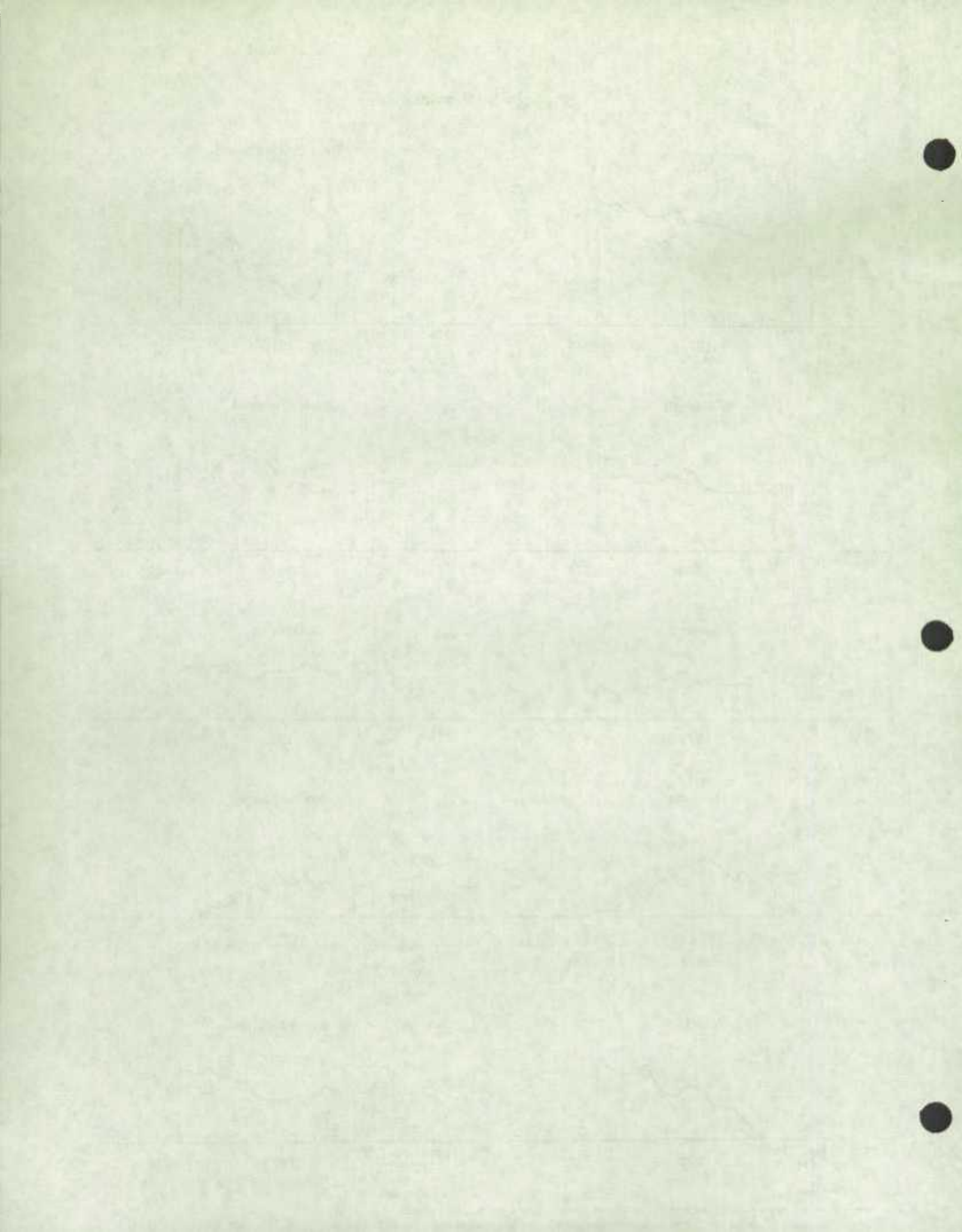
— Slippage rates were calculated on population projections based on 1961 census
 - - - Slippage rates were calculated on preliminary population projections based on 1971 census



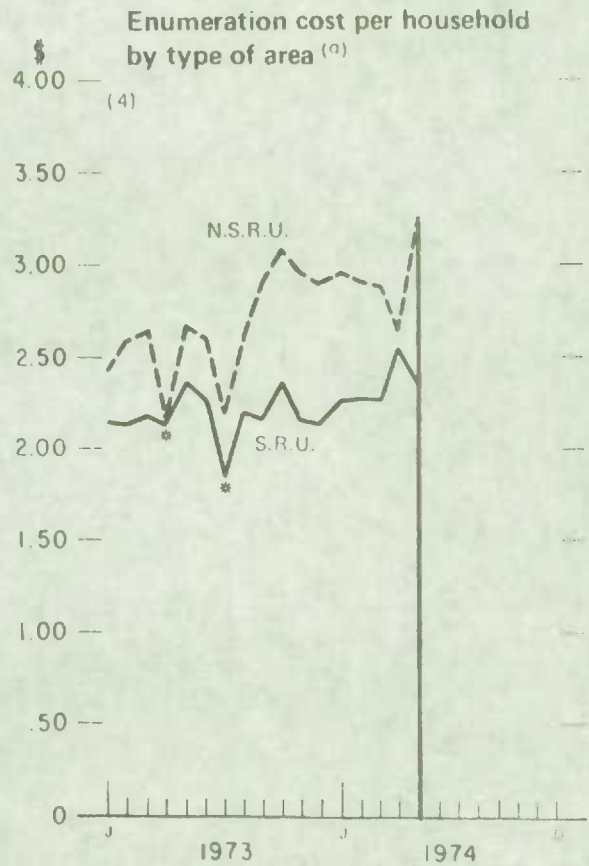
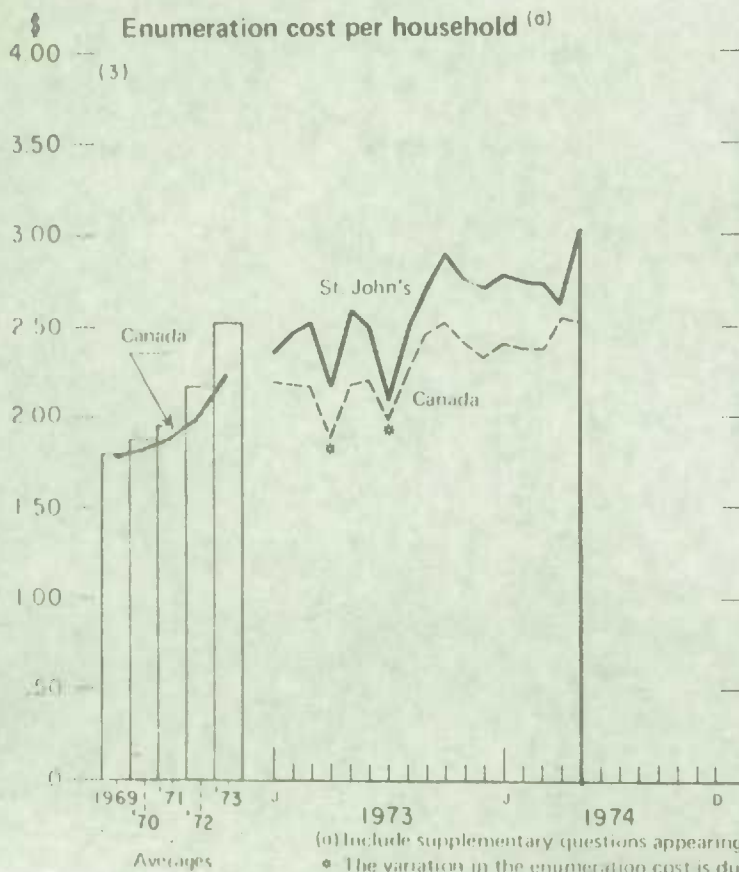
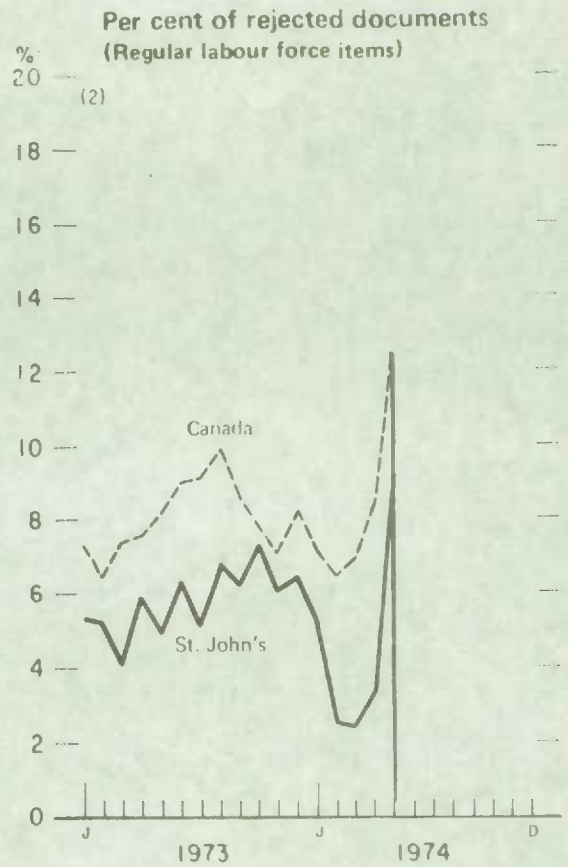
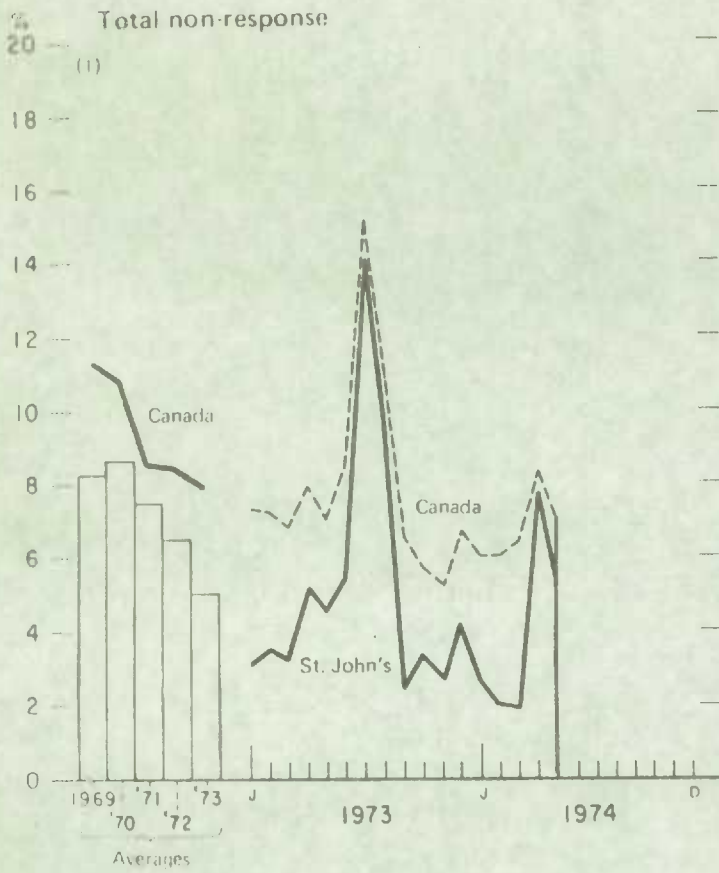
Slippage by Province



— 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



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

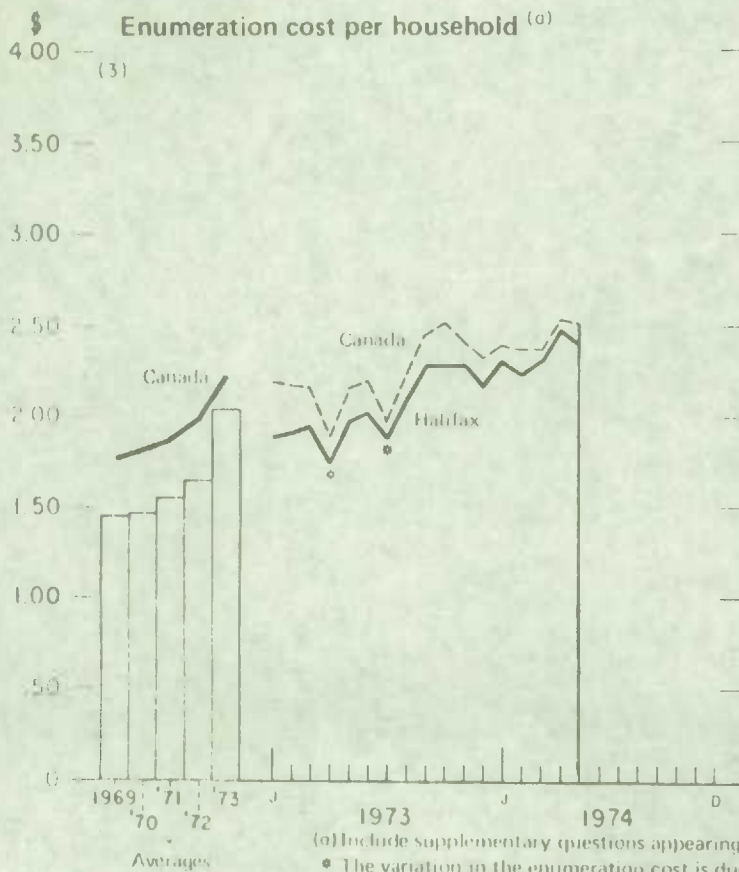
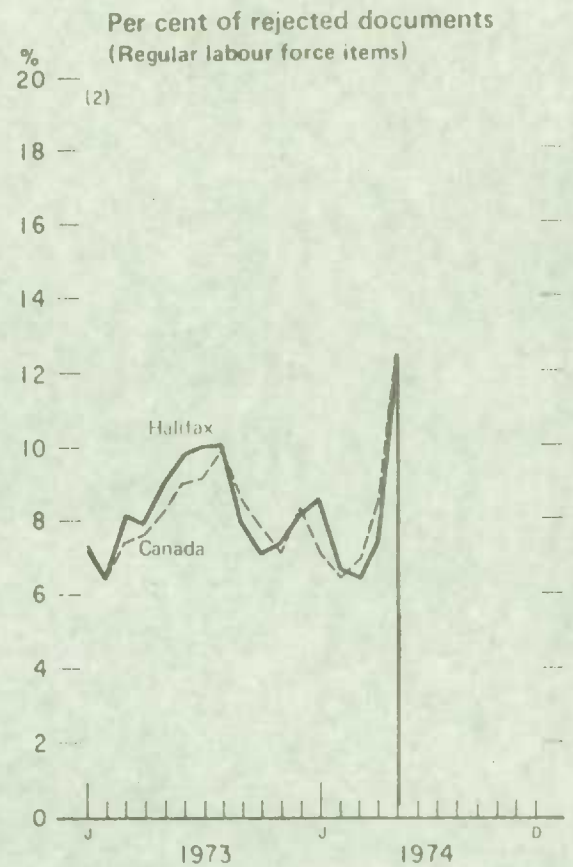
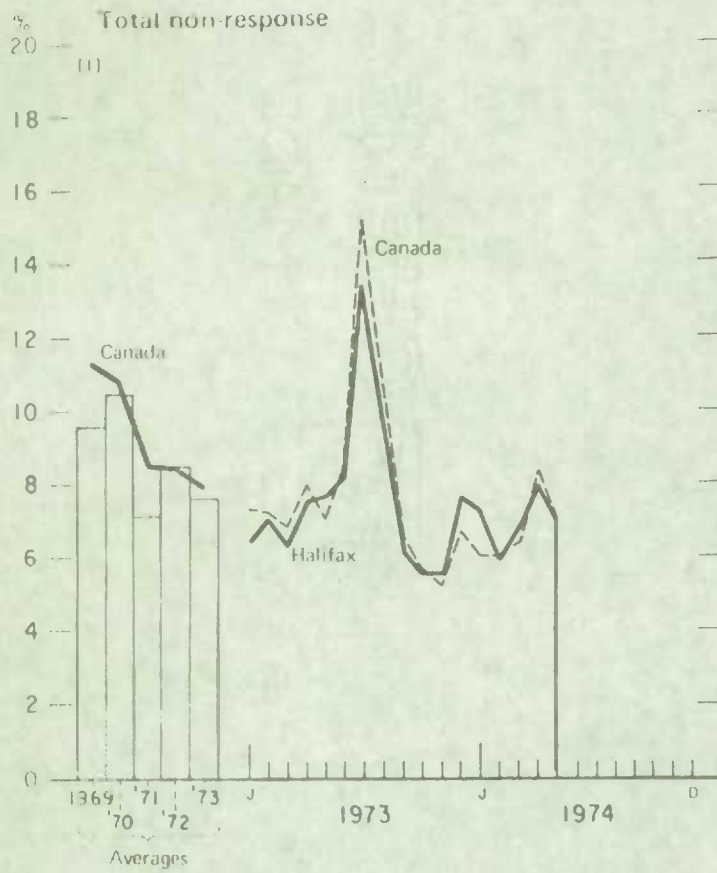
* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.

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Faint footer text at the bottom of the page, possibly including a page number or date.

Halifax 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.

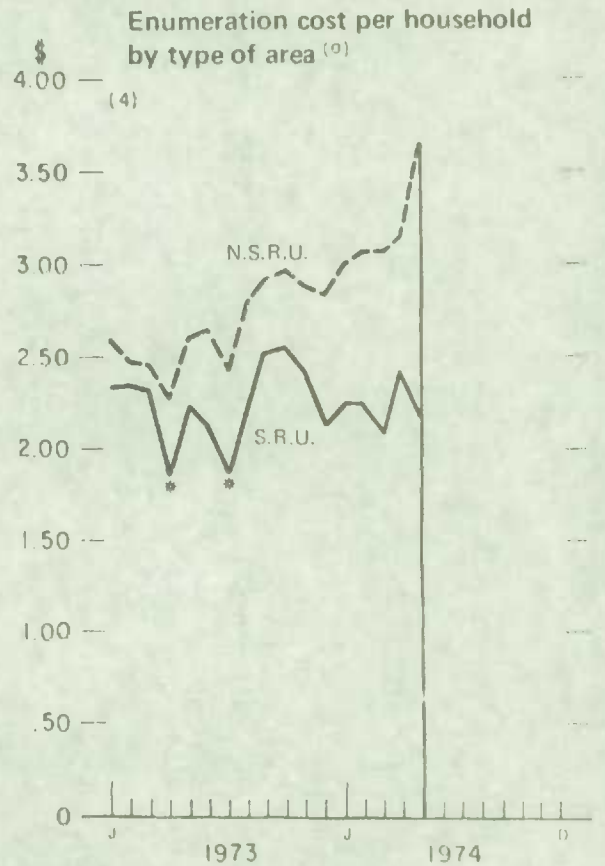
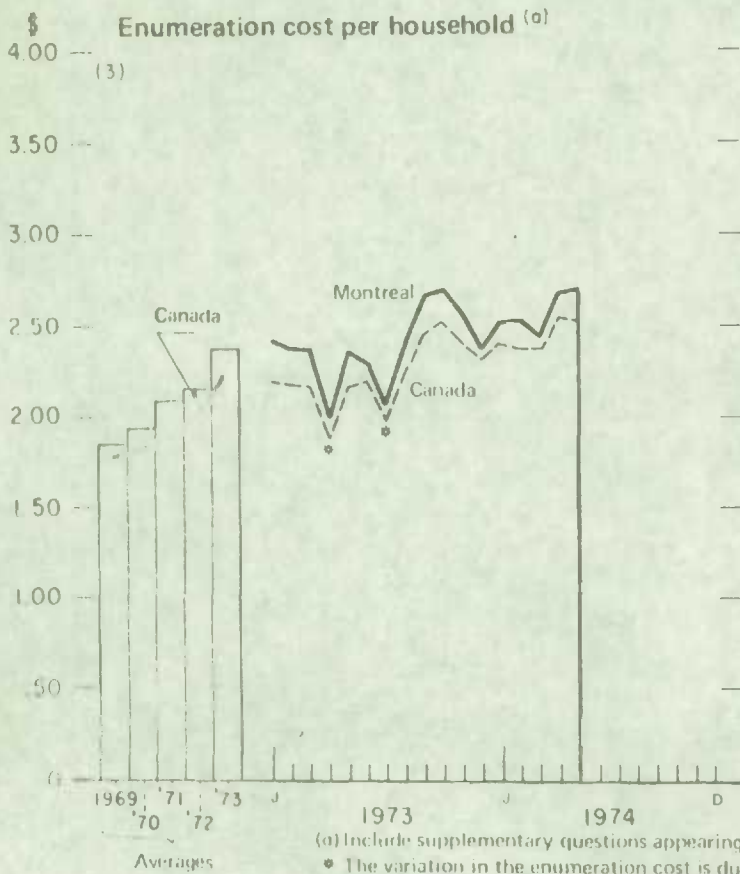
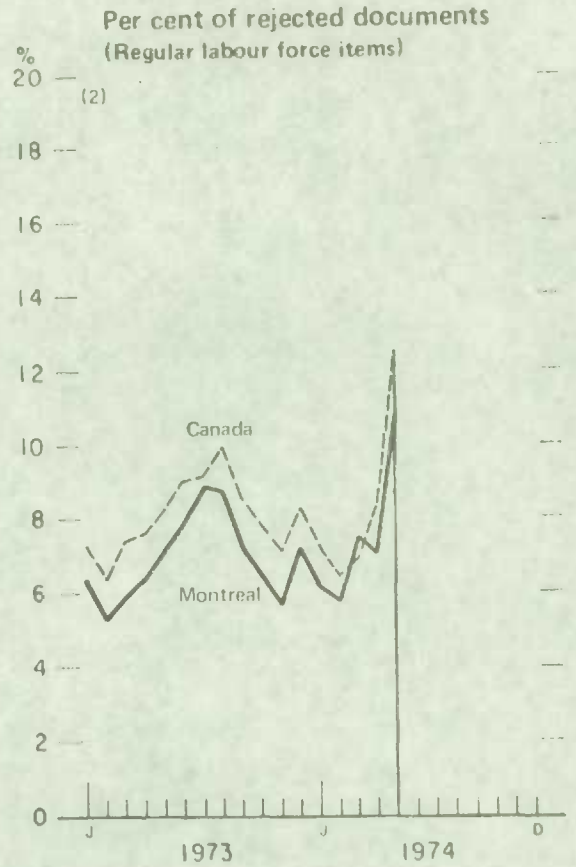
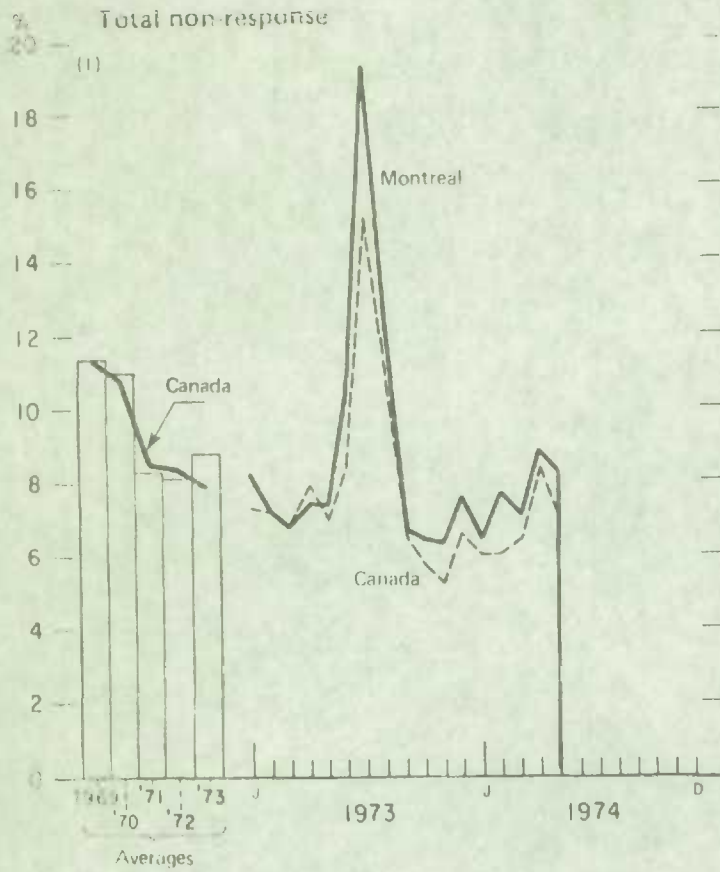
MEMORANDUM

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Montreal 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.

1952

1. *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*

2. *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*

3. *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*

4. *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*

5. *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*

6. *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*

7. *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*

8. *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*

9. *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*

10. *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*

11. *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*

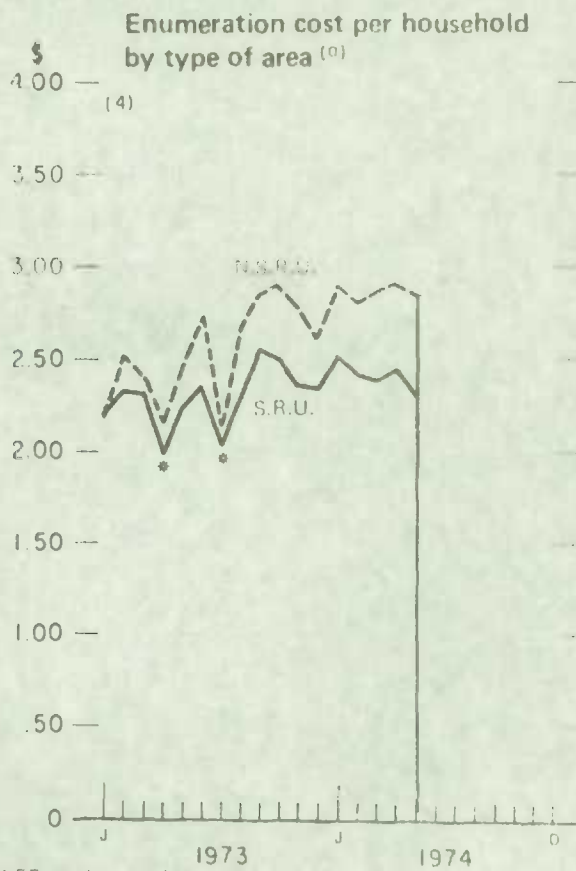
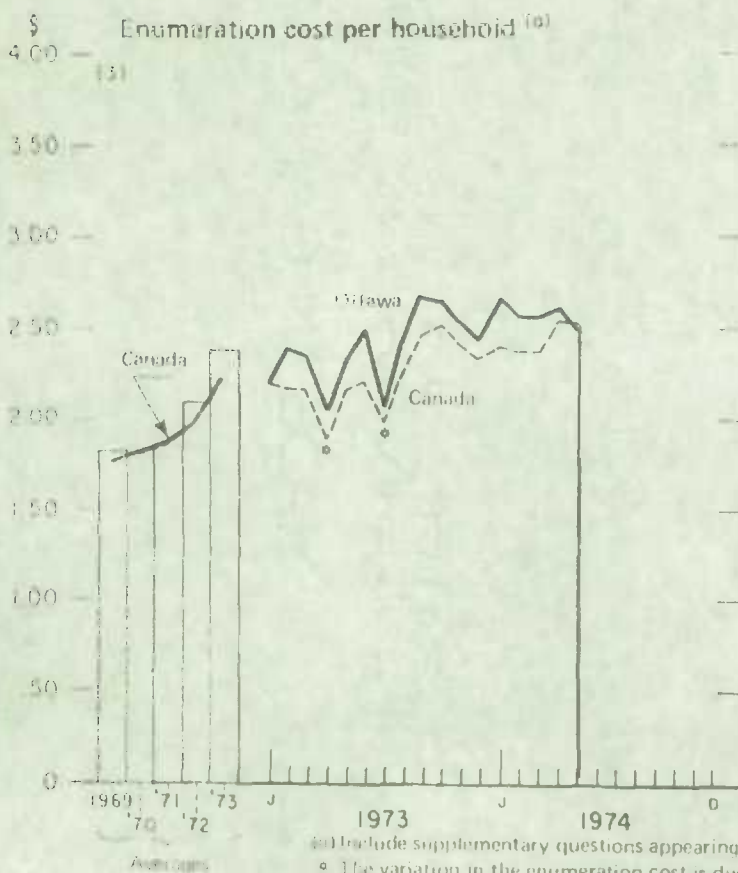
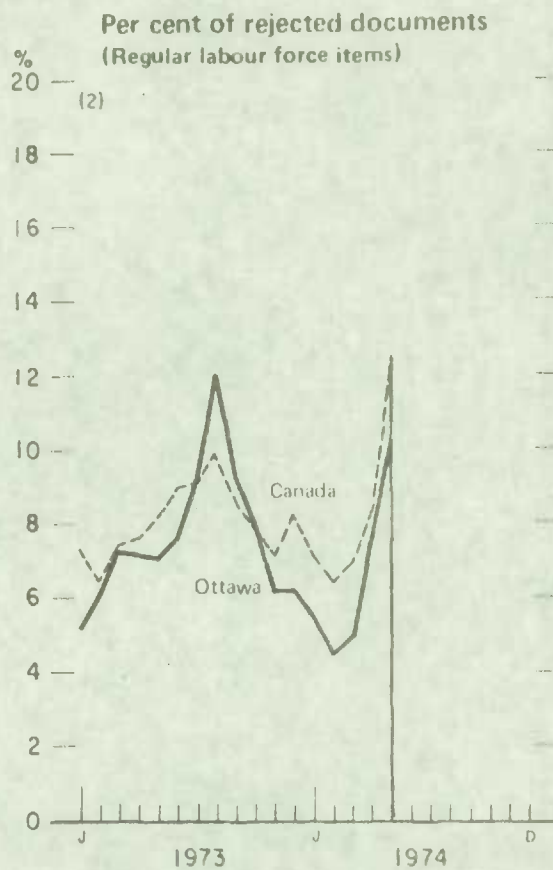
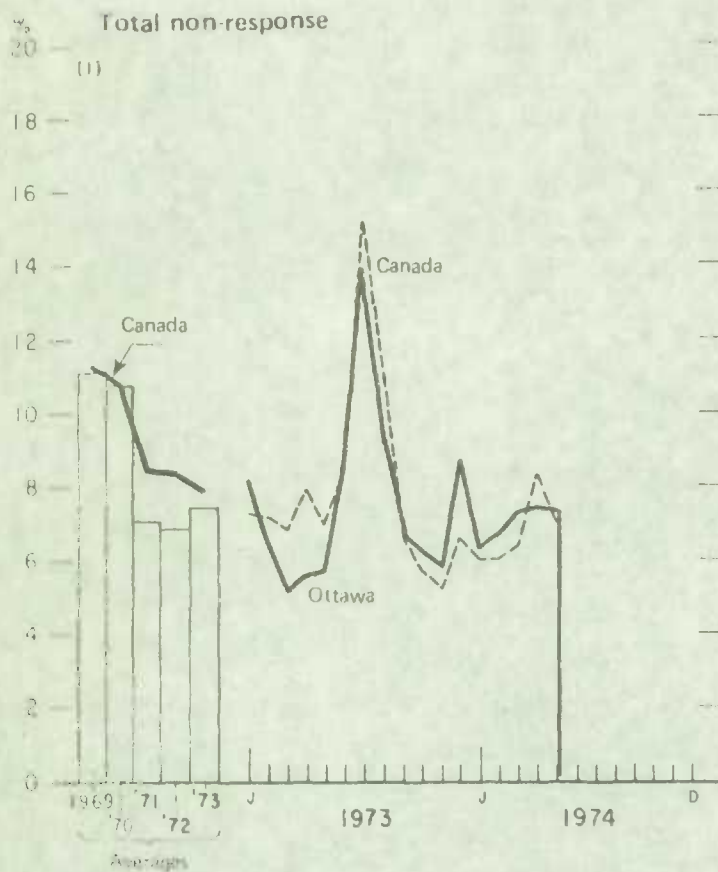
12. *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*

13. *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*

14. *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*

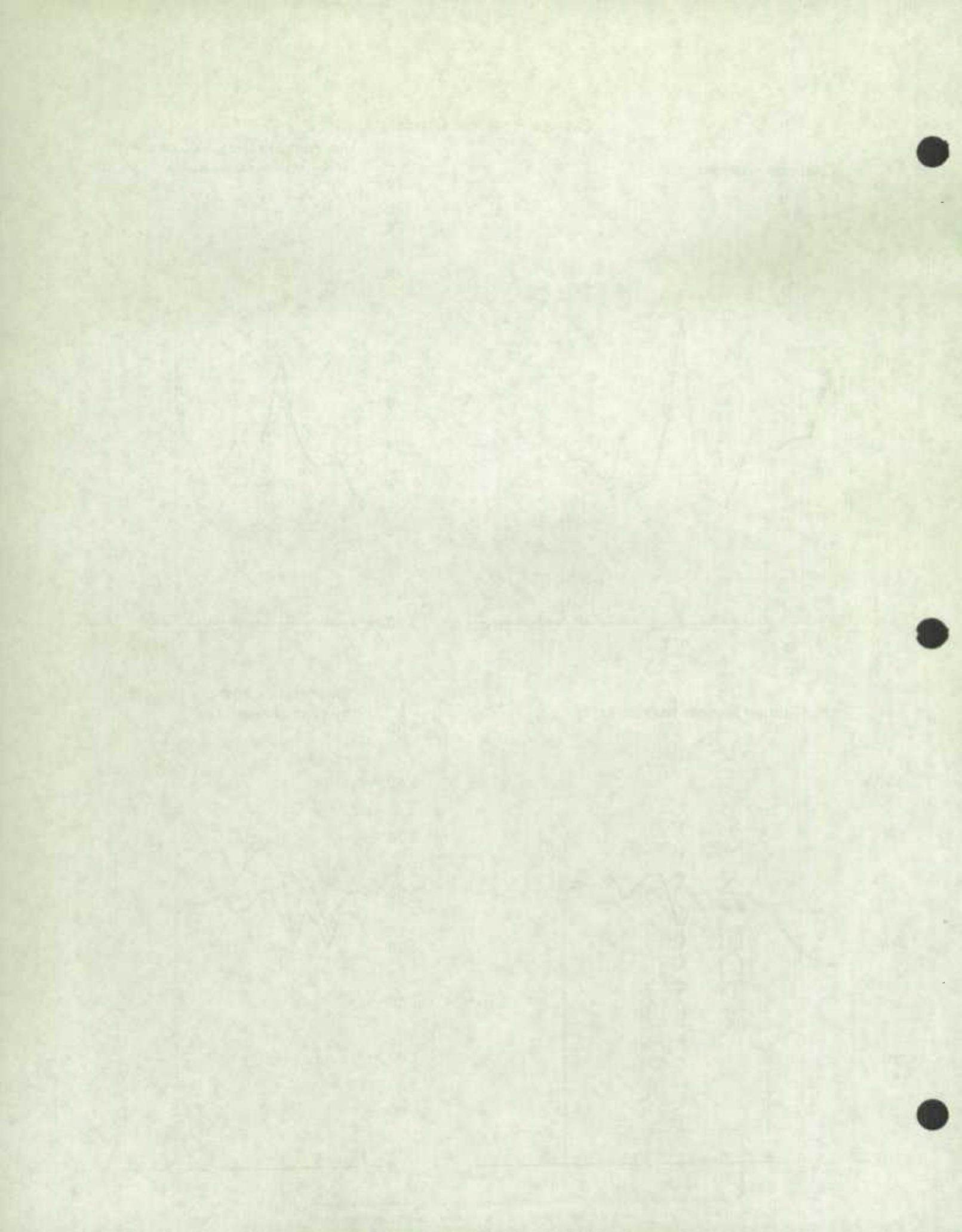
15. *Chrysomelidae* - *Chrysomelidae*

Ottawa Regional Office

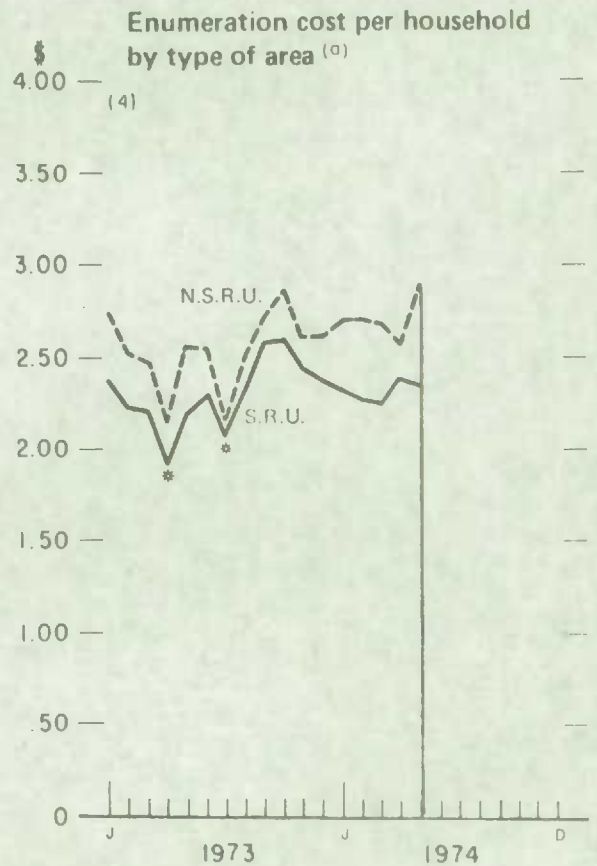
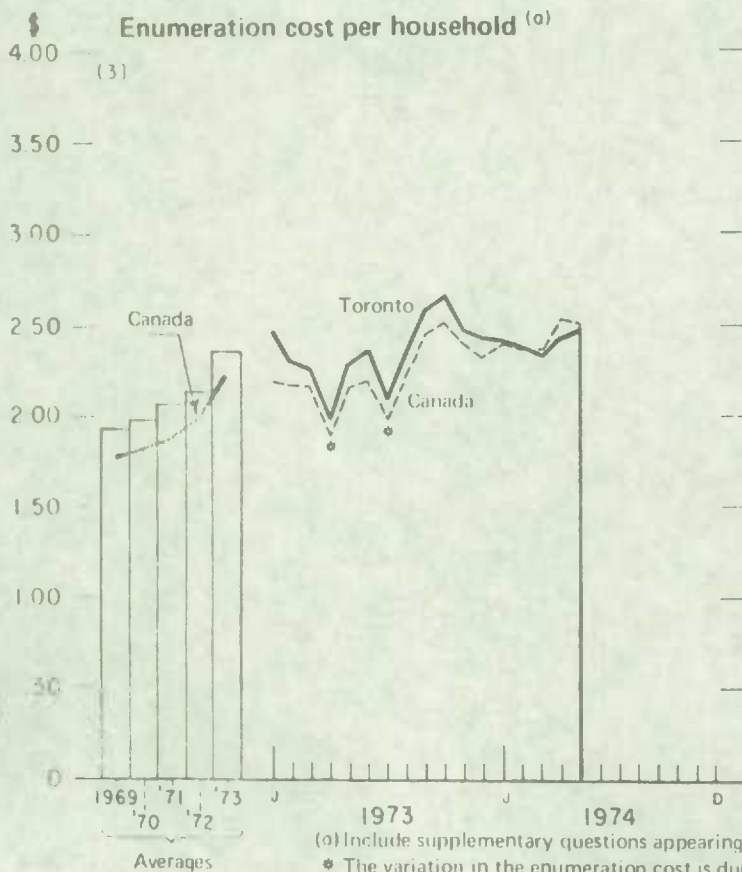
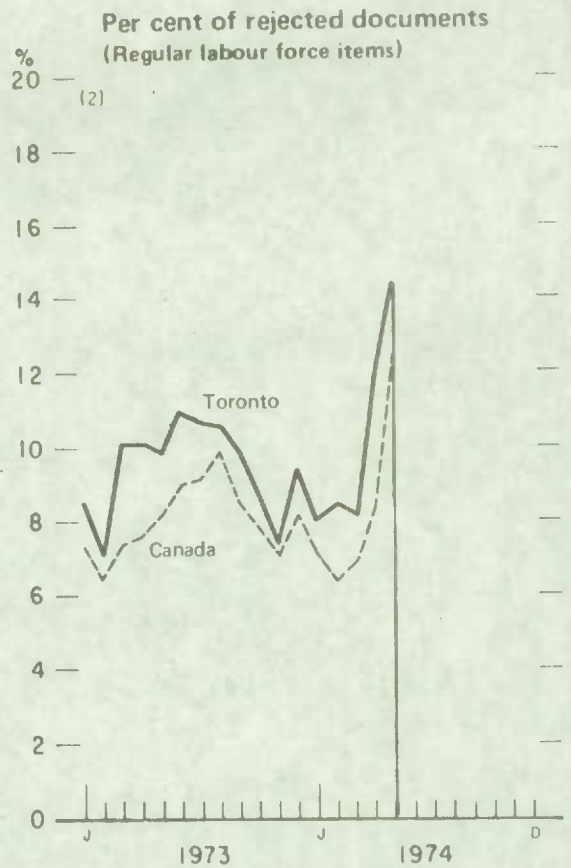
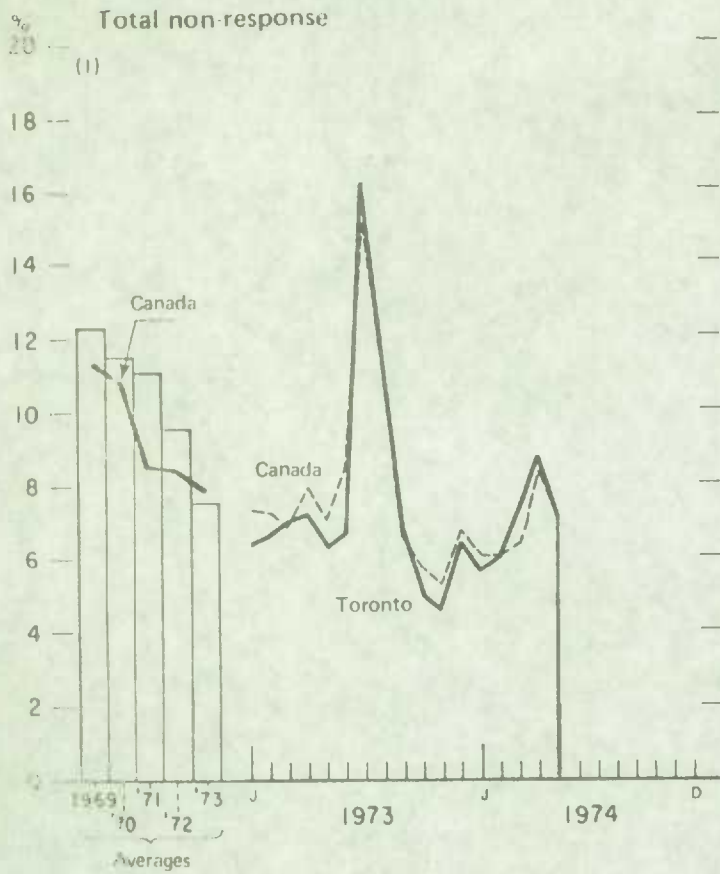


(3) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule

(4) The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the LFS



Toronto 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.

11
1947
1948

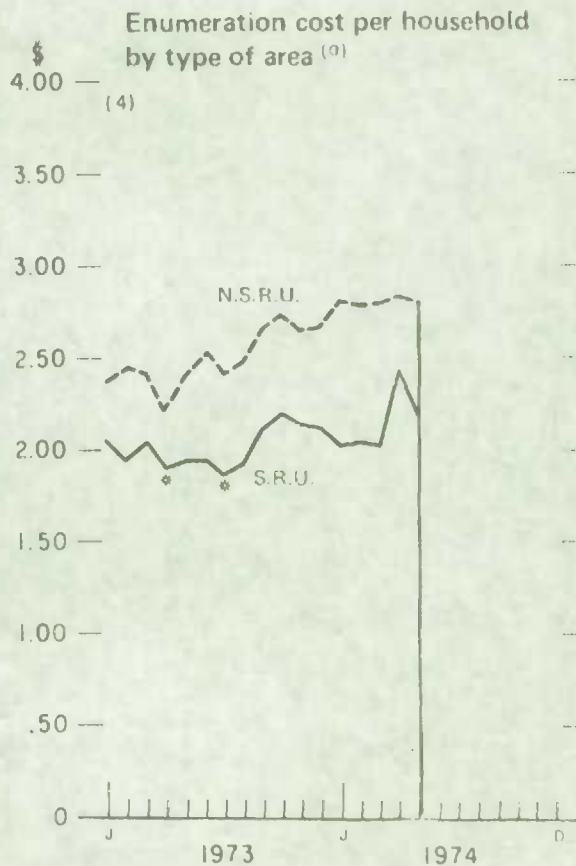
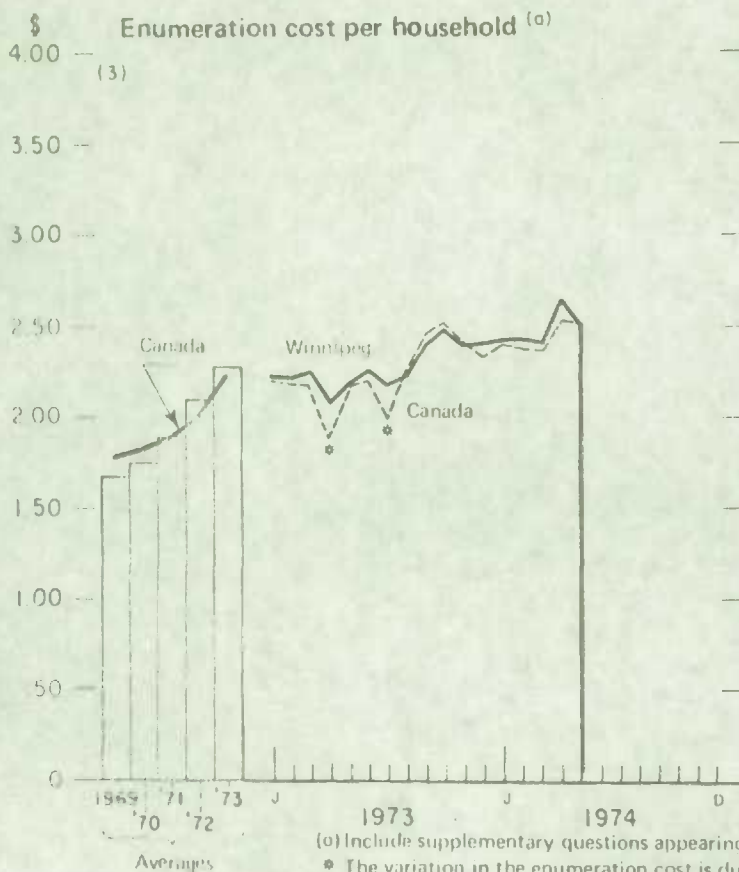
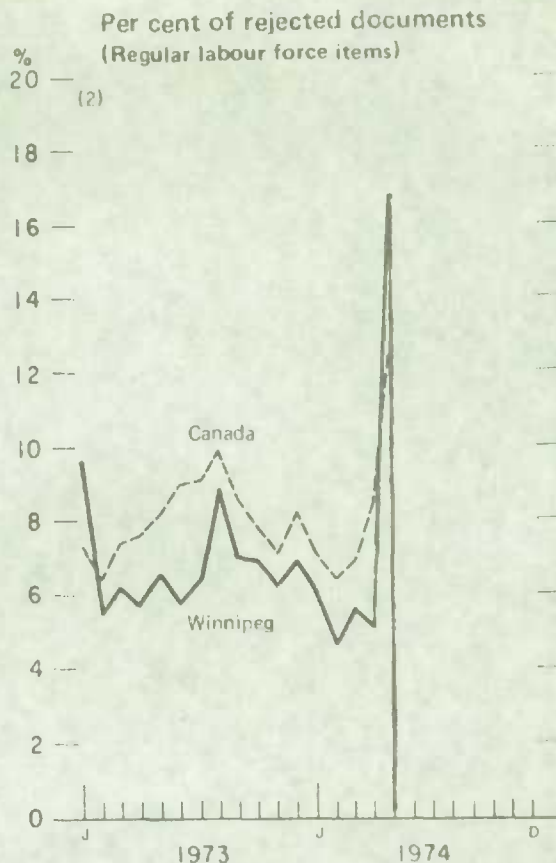
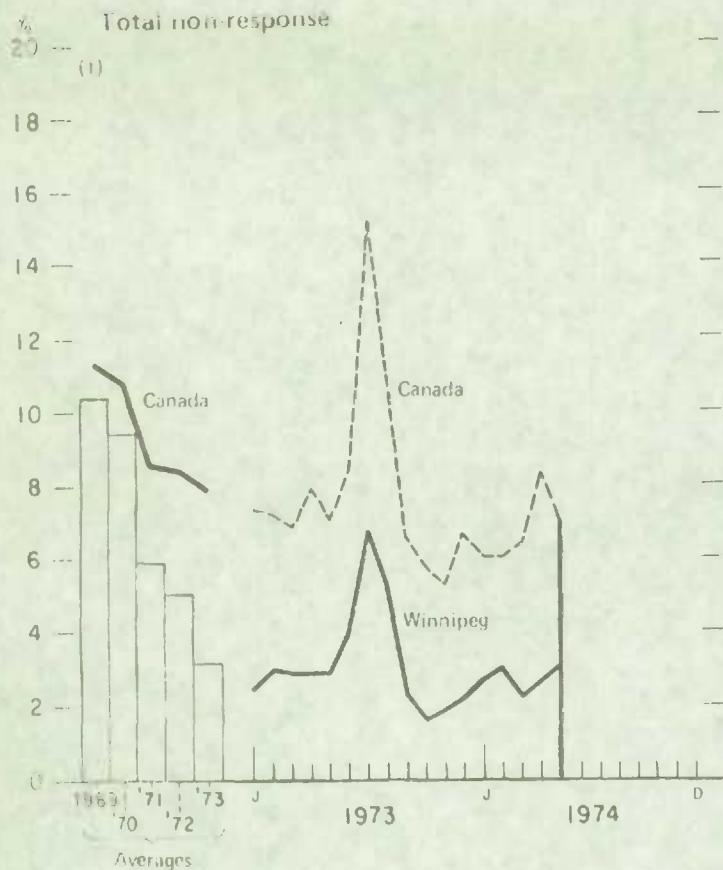
1949



1950

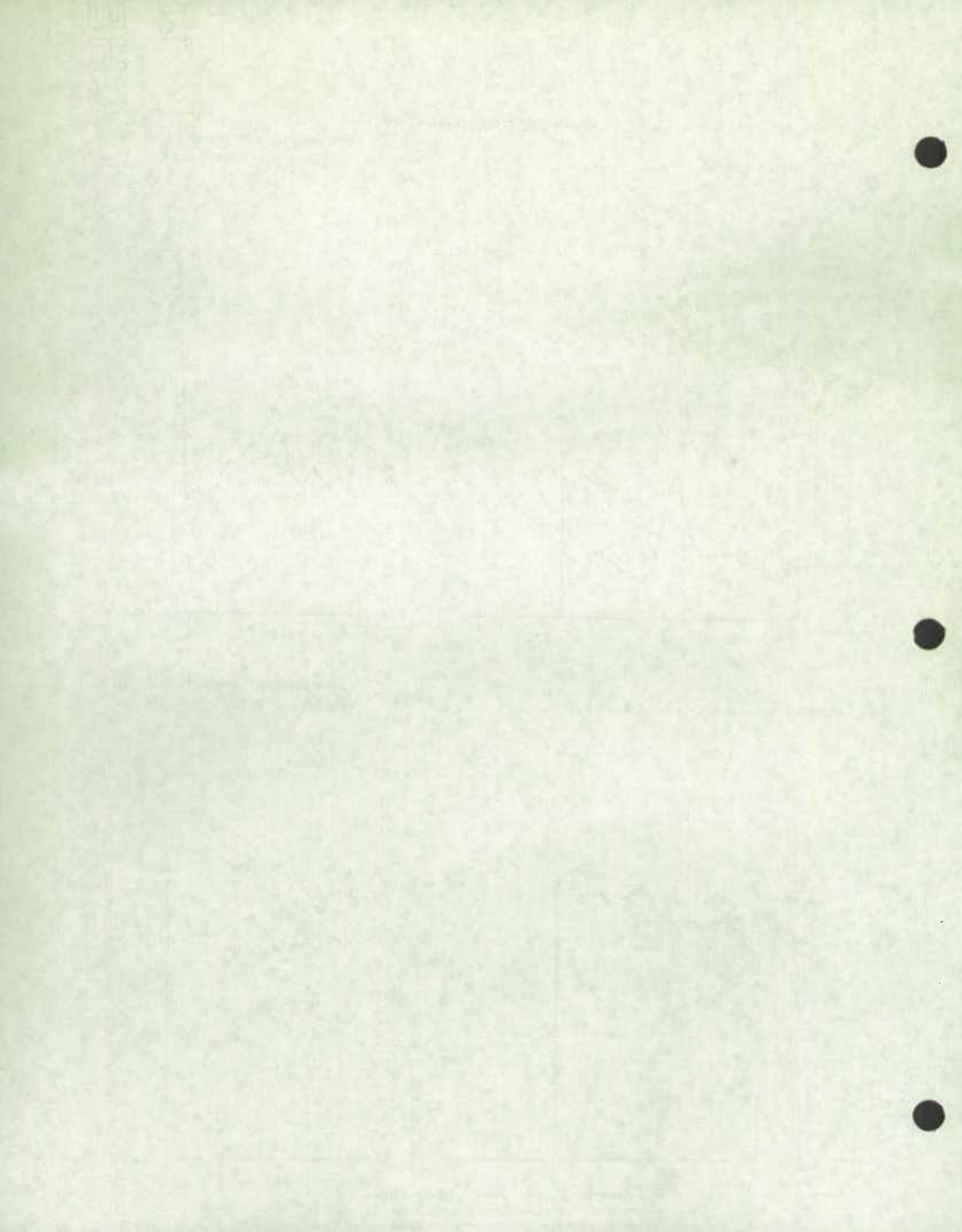


Winnipeg Regional Office

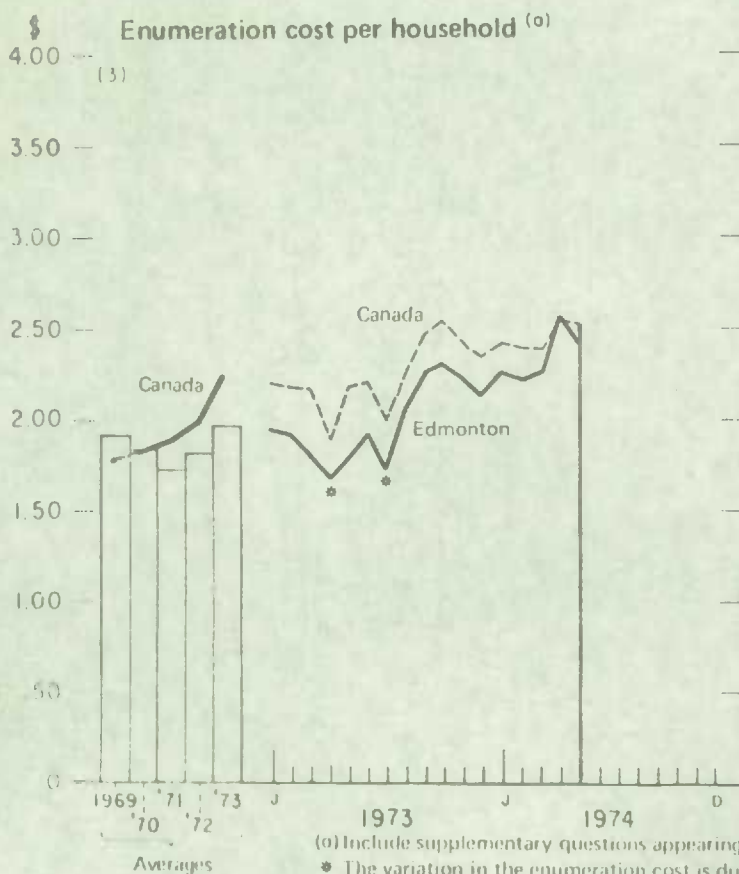
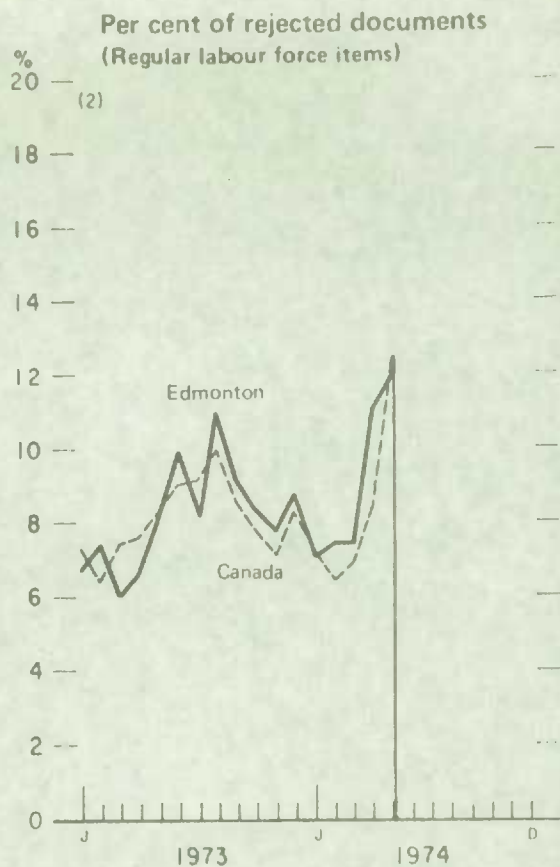
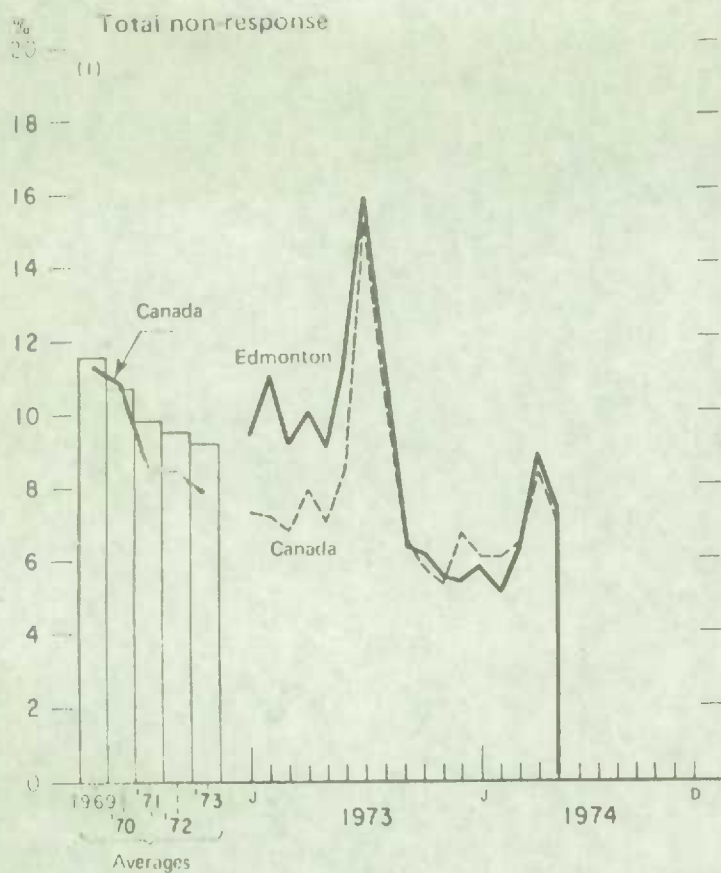


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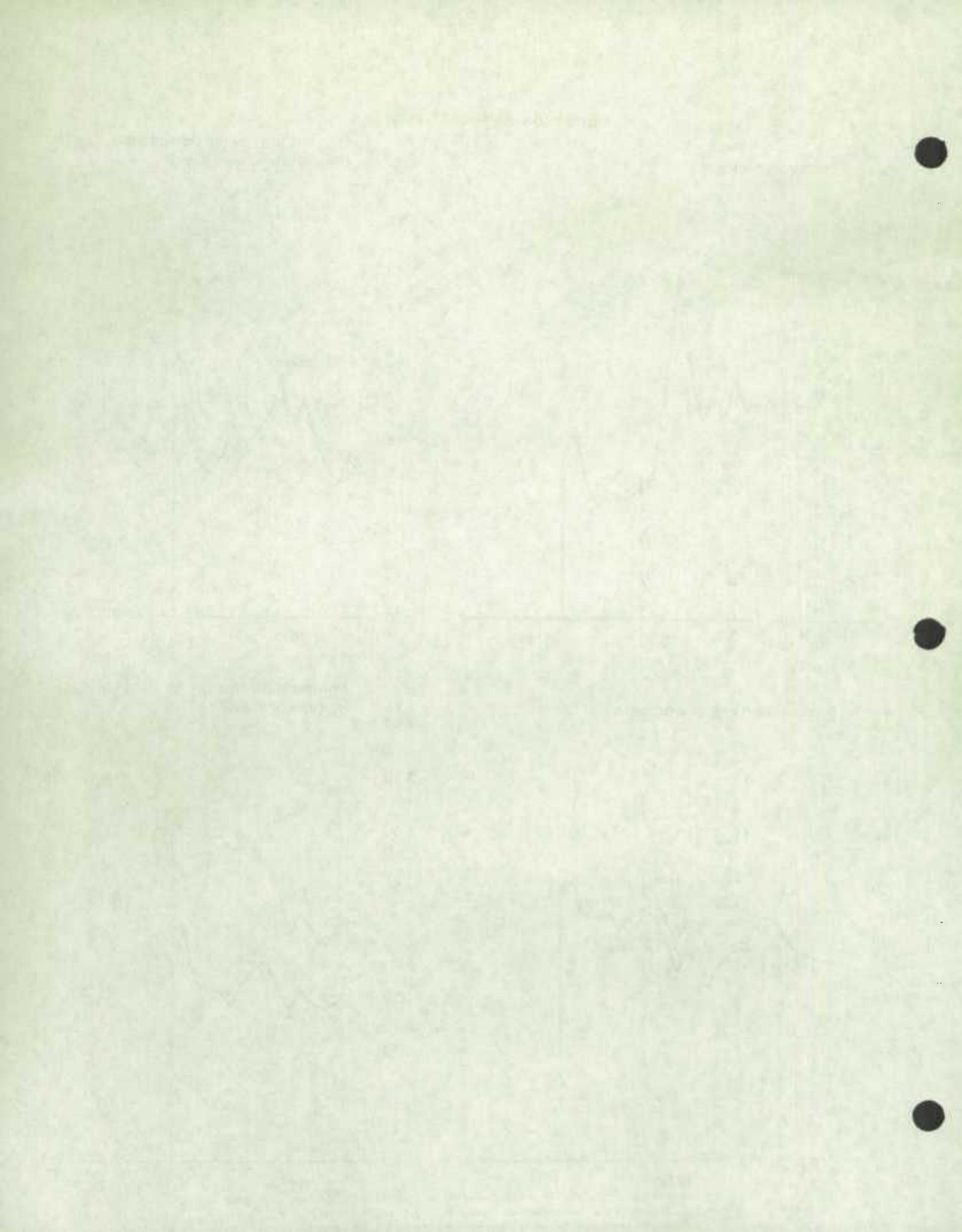


Edmonton Regional Office

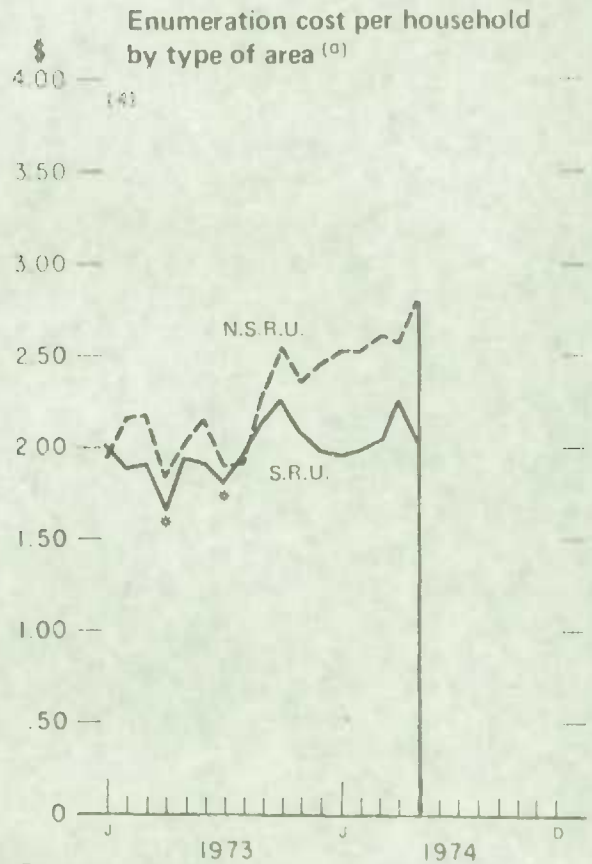
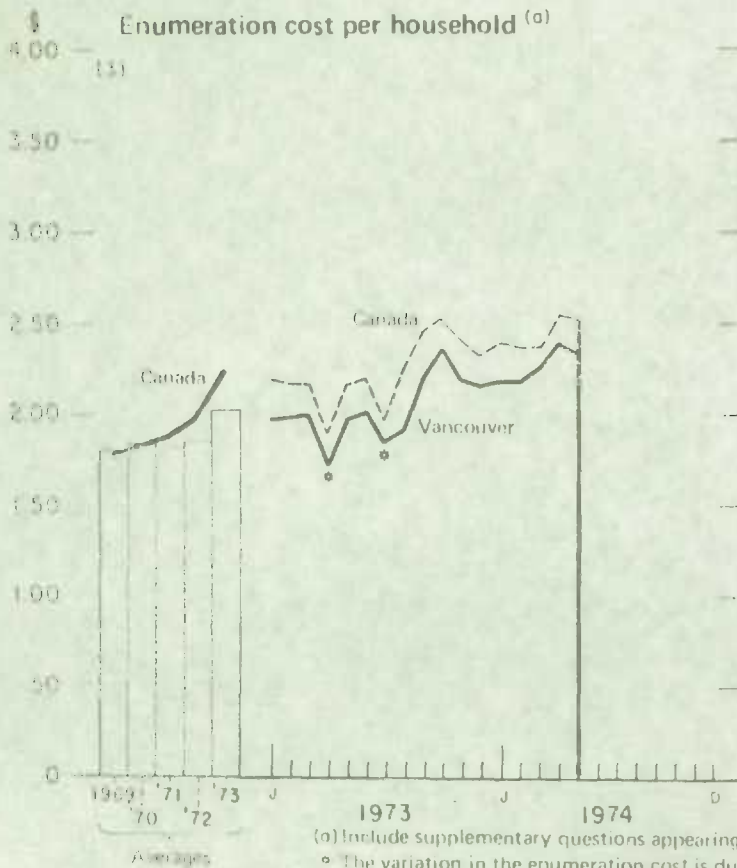
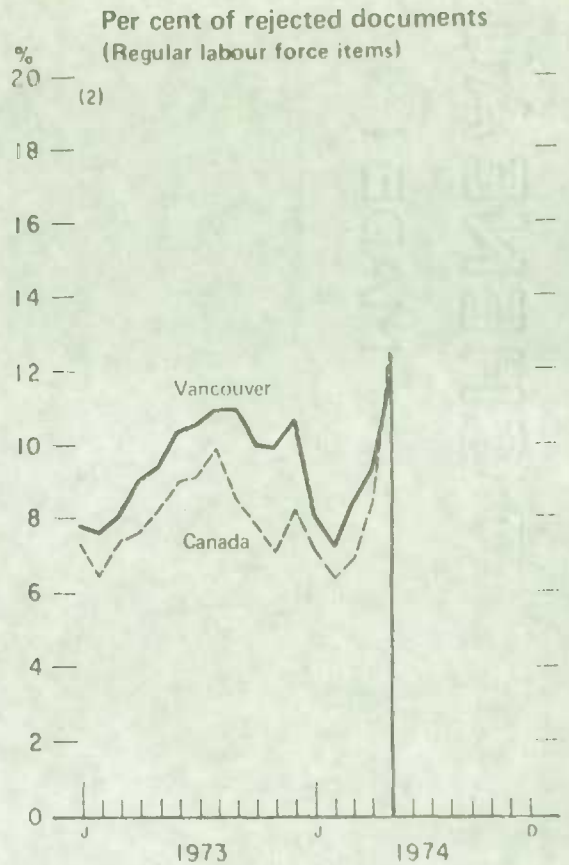
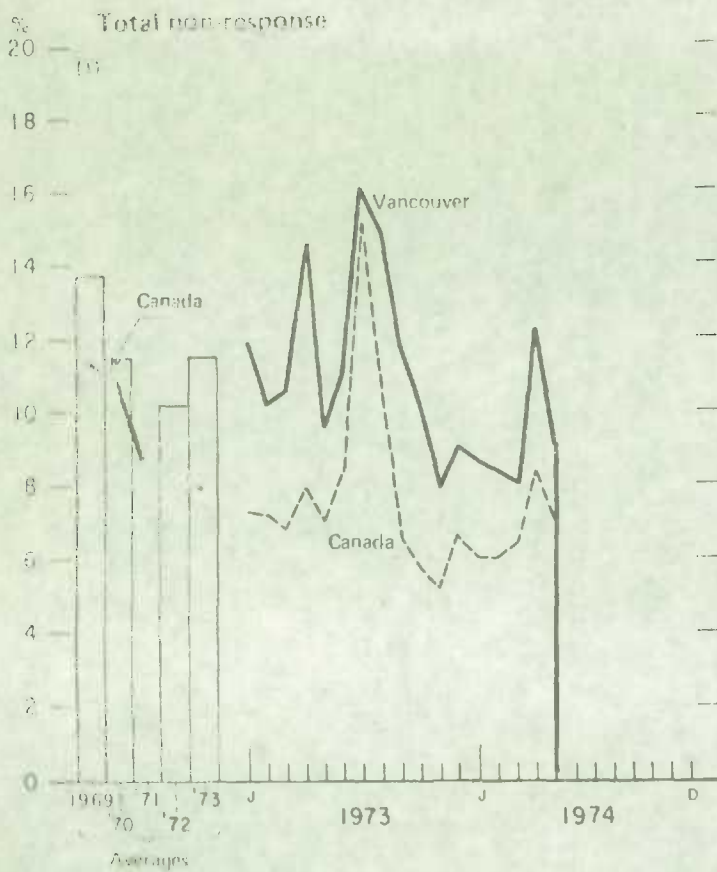


(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

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Vancouver Regional Office



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

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 435

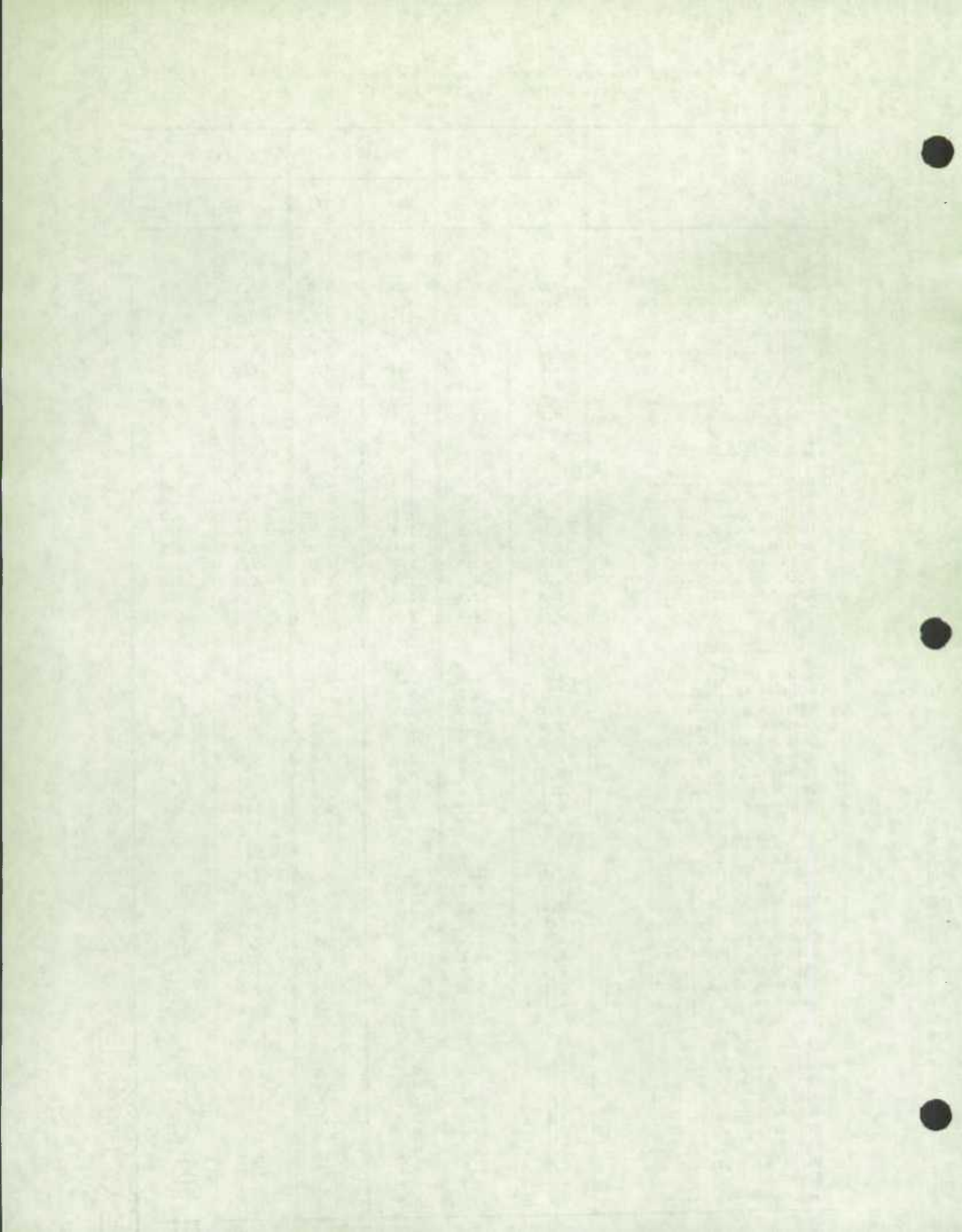
LECTURE 1

1998

1

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

	1974		1973		1972	
	May	April	May	April	May	April
<u>Total</u>						
Canada	7.0	8.3	7.0	7.9	10.5	9.4
St. John's	5.2	7.7	4.5	5.1	9.4	7.8
Halifax	6.9	7.9	7.6	7.5	10.5	9.4
Montreal	8.2	8.7	7.4	7.4	9.1	7.8
Ottawa	7.3	7.4	5.7	5.6	8.7	7.5
Toronto	7.0	8.7	6.2	7.2	11.8	12.8
Winnipeg	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.8	8.2	6.0
Edmonton	7.3	8.8	9.0	10.0	10.8	9.8
Vancouver	9.0	12.2	9.6	14.5	13.2	9.9
<u>Temporarily Absent</u>						
Canada	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.0
St. John's	1.0	1.8	1.3	2.3	2.9	3.2
Halifax	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0
Montreal	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6
Ottawa	1.7	2.0	1.1	2.0	2.4	2.3
Toronto	1.7	2.9	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1
Winnipeg	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.4
Edmonton	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.8	2.6	2.2
Vancouver	2.0	2.3	2.4	4.4	3.0	1.9
<u>No one home</u>						
Canada	1.9	2.8	2.5	2.6	4.1	3.7
St. John's	1.3	2.7	2.2	1.7	3.7	2.9
Halifax	2.2	3.0	2.5	2.2	4.5	4.0
Montreal	2.0	3.2	2.7	2.5	3.6	3.2
Ottawa	3.0	3.2	1.7	1.4	3.5	2.6
Toronto	1.7	2.8	2.2	2.9	5.0	5.7
Winnipeg	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.4	1.4
Edmonton	2.3	2.8	3.3	2.6	4.1	3.2
Vancouver	2.2	3.5	3.2	5.5	4.7	3.8
<u>Refusals</u>						
Canada	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.9	2.3
St. John's	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.7
Halifax	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.8
Montreal	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.3
Ottawa	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.5	2.3	1.8
Toronto	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.8	3.2	2.8
Winnipeg	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	3.0	2.6
Edmonton	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.7	1.7
Vancouver	4.1	4.1	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.1
<u>Other</u>						
Canada	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4
St. John's	1.7	2.5	0.0	0.4	1.4	1.0
Halifax	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.6
Montreal	2.6	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Ottawa	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8
Toronto	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.4	2.2
Winnipeg	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.6
Edmonton	1.1	2.0	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.7
Vancouver	0.7	2.3	0.9	1.5	1.9	1.1



LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
ENQUÊTE SUR LA MAIN-D'OEUVREANALYSIS OF REJECTED DOCUMENTS
ANALYSE DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉSSURVEY No. 287
ENQUÊTE

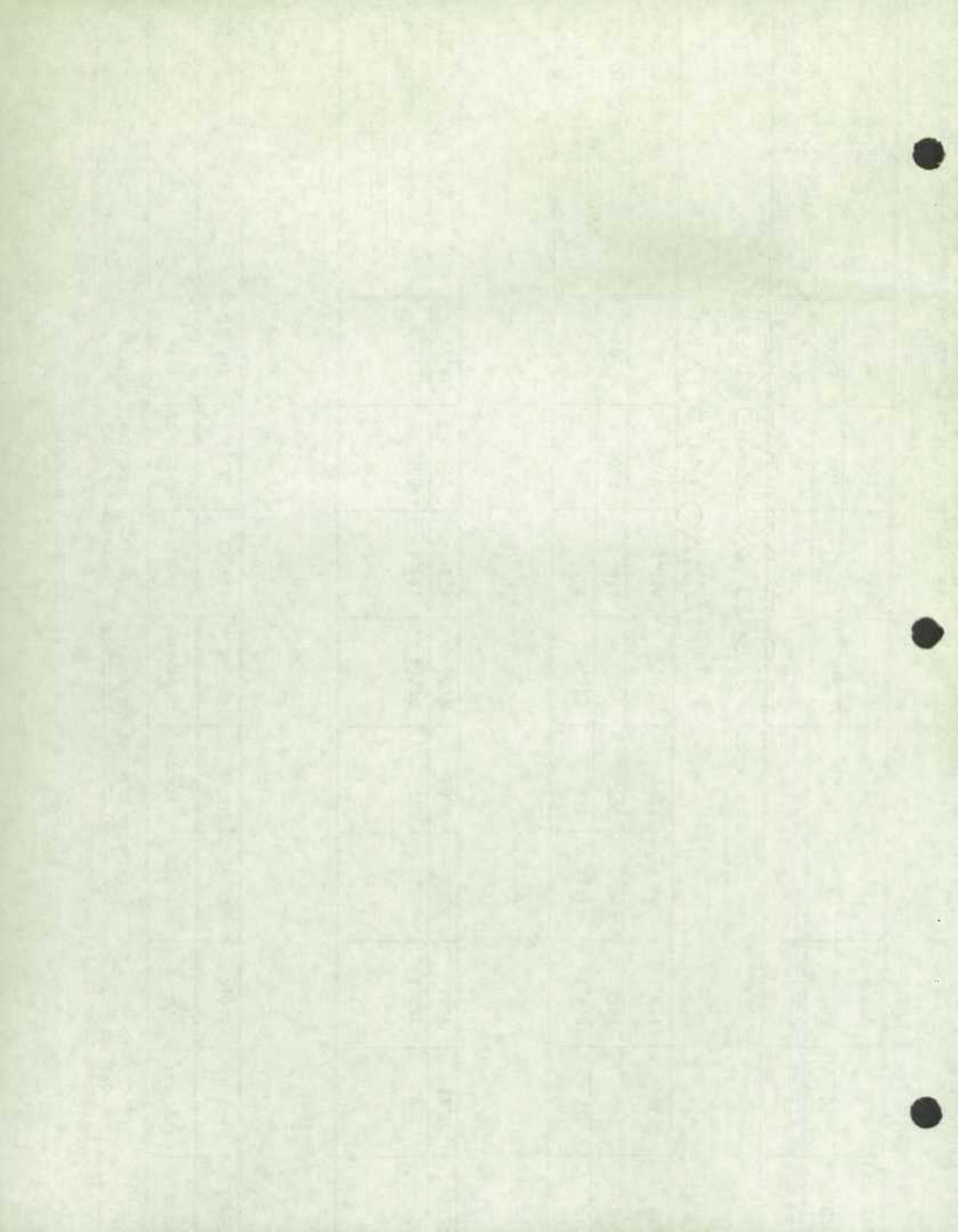
May 1974 mai

	CANADA	ST. JOHN'S	HALIFAX	MONTREAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
DOCUMENTS RECEIVED DES DOCUMENTS RECUS	76,397	4,422	13,145	14,696	4,730	15,718	7,418	8,276	7,991

LABOUR FORCE ITEMS TIERS DE LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE									
REJECTED DOCUMENTS DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	9,513	408	1,621	1,576	477	2,266	1,236	991	938
TOTAL DOCUMENTS TOTAL DES DOCUMENTS	12.4	9.2	12.3	10.7	10.1	14.4	16.7	12.0	11.7

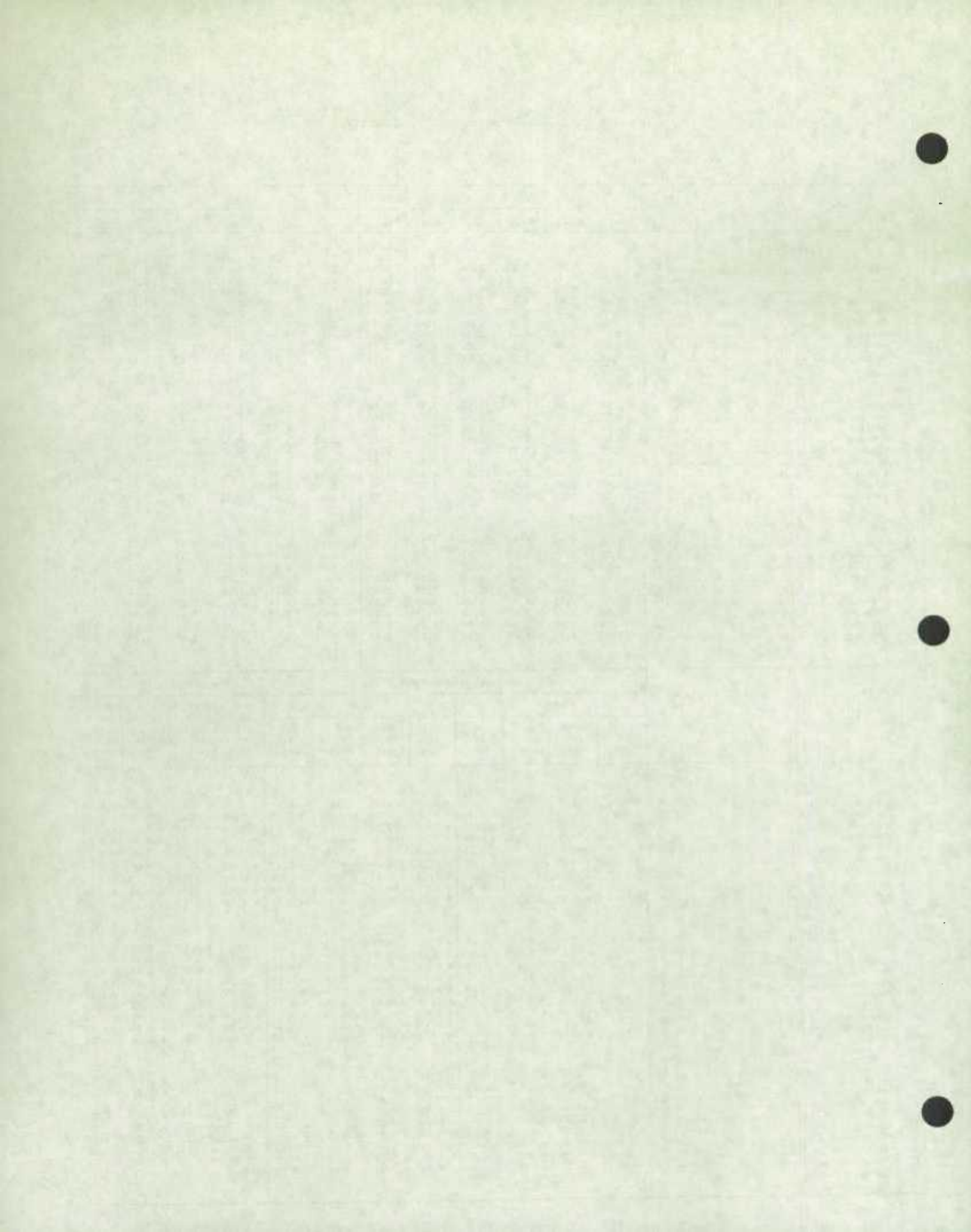
CARELESS ERRORS DE FAUTES D'INATTENTION	6,835	130	704	1,323	435	1,495	1,998	510	240
PER DOCUMENT PAR DOCUMENT	.089	.029	.054	.090	.092	.095	.269	.062	.030
REJECTED DOCUMENT, PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.718	.319	.434	.839	.912	.660	1.616	.515	.256

BLANKS IN ID. DE BLANCS A L'IDENTIFICATION	3,697	6	253	547	337	734	1,540	212	68
PER DOCUMENT PAR DOCUMENT	.048	.001	.019	.037	.071	.047	.208	.026	.008
REJECTED DOCUMENT, PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.389	.015	.156	.347	.706	.324	1.246	.214	.072



Telephone Call Cost per Household by Regional Office, S.R.U. and N.S.R.U.
 September 1972 to May 1973 and December 1973 to May 1974

	1974					1973	1973					1972
	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.
All areas												
Canada	\$ 2.51	2.53	2.38	2.38	2.40	2.32	2.17	1.89	2.17	2.18	2.20	2.20
St. John's	\$ 3.01	2.61	2.72	2.75	2.78	2.70	2.59	2.17	2.52	2.47	2.35	2.42
Halifax	\$ 2.41	2.48	2.32	2.24	2.31	2.18	1.98	1.74	1.95	1.92	1.90	1.86
Montreal	\$ 2.69	2.67	2.43	2.53	2.52	2.37	2.36	2.00	2.37	2.38	2.42	2.47
Ottawa	\$ 2.49	2.61	2.57	2.57	2.66	2.44	2.33	2.05	2.36	2.40	2.20	2.35
Toronto	\$ 2.49	2.43	2.35	2.39	2.42	2.43	2.29	1.98	2.27	2.31	2.48	2.43
Winnipeg	\$ 2.51	2.64	2.41	2.43	2.42	2.40	2.19	2.07	2.24	2.21	2.22	2.21
Edmonton	\$ 2.40	2.54	2.26	2.21	2.24	2.11	1.78	1.66	1.79	1.91	1.93	1.89
Vancouver	\$ 2.34	2.39	2.26	2.19	2.19	2.16	1.98	1.72	2.00	1.99	1.98	1.96
S.R.U.												
Canada	\$ 2.16	2.34	2.09	2.14	2.14	2.10	2.04	1.78	2.04	2.06	2.14	2.10
St. John's	\$ 2.35	2.54	2.27	2.28	2.27	2.13	2.36	2.13	2.18	2.13	2.14	2.12
Halifax	\$ 2.10	2.20	2.10	2.17	2.11	2.04	1.80	1.55	1.68	1.62	1.71	1.64
Montreal	\$ 2.17	2.41	2.09	2.25	2.25	2.12	2.23	1.86	2.32	2.34	2.33	2.41
Ottawa	\$ 2.29	2.44	2.39	2.43	2.51	2.33	2.24	1.98	2.32	2.33	2.20	2.34
Toronto	\$ 2.33	2.39	2.24	2.28	2.31	2.37	2.20	1.92	2.19	2.23	2.39	2.32
Winnipeg	\$ 2.19	2.43	2.01	2.05	2.02	2.12	1.94	1.90	2.04	1.93	2.05	2.03
Edmonton	\$ 1.68	2.10	1.63	1.56	1.56	1.40	1.44	1.39	1.43	1.61	1.68	1.61
Vancouver	\$ 2.03	2.26	2.04	1.99	1.97	1.98	1.94	1.65	1.90	1.89	2.01	1.88
N.S.R.U.												
Canada	\$ 2.97	2.78	2.75	2.70	2.75	2.61	2.32	2.04	2.31	2.33	2.29	2.32
St. John's	\$ 3.25	2.64	2.89	2.92	2.95	2.90	2.67	2.18	2.64	2.59	2.43	2.54
Halifax	\$ 2.61	2.65	2.46	2.30	2.45	2.27	2.10	1.85	2.12	2.12	2.02	2.00
Montreal	\$ 3.64	3.13	3.07	3.06	3.00	2.83	2.61	2.28	2.46	2.47	2.60	2.58
Ottawa	\$ 2.85	2.91	2.89	2.81	2.89	2.60	2.46	2.16	2.41	2.51	2.19	2.36
Toronto	\$ 2.89	2.55	2.67	2.70	2.69	2.60	2.55	2.14	2.47	2.52	2.74	2.76
Winnipeg	\$ 2.80	2.83	2.80	2.79	2.81	2.66	2.41	2.22	2.42	2.45	2.38	2.38
Edmonton	\$ 3.11	2.99	2.91	2.89	2.96	2.83	2.09	1.93	2.14	2.18	2.17	2.16
Vancouver	\$ 2.79	2.57	2.60	2.52	2.52	2.44	2.03	1.84	2.17	2.15	1.95	2.10
Month-to-month change												
	1974				1973				Year-to-year change			
	April to May	March to April	Feb. to March	Jan. to Feb.	April to May	March to April	Feb. to March	Jan. to Feb.	May 1973 to May 1974	April 1973 to April 1974	March 1973 to March 1974	Feb. 1973 to Feb. 1974
All areas												
Canada	\$ -0.02	+0.15	-	-0.02	+0.28	-0.28	-0.01	-0.02	+0.34	+0.64	+0.21	+0.20
St. John's	\$ +0.40	-0.11	-0.03	-0.03	+0.42	-0.35	+0.05	+0.12	+0.42	+0.44	+0.20	+0.28
Halifax	\$ -0.07	+0.16	+0.08	-0.07	+0.24	-0.21	+0.03	+0.02	+0.43	+0.74	+0.37	+0.32
Montreal	\$ +0.02	+0.24	-0.10	+0.01	+0.36	-0.37	-0.01	-0.04	+0.33	+0.67	+0.06	+0.15
Ottawa	\$ -0.12	+0.04	-	-0.09	+0.28	-0.31	-0.04	+0.20	+0.16	+0.56	+0.21	+0.17
Toronto	\$ +0.06	+0.08	-0.04	-0.03	+0.31	-0.29	-0.04	-0.17	+0.20	+0.45	+0.08	+0.08
Winnipeg	\$ -0.13	+0.23	-0.07	+0.01	+0.12	-0.17	+0.03	-0.01	+0.32	+0.57	+0.17	+0.22
Edmonton	\$ -0.14	+0.28	+0.05	-0.03	+0.12	-0.13	-0.12	-0.02	+0.62	+0.88	+0.47	+0.30
Vancouver	\$ -0.05	+0.13	+0.07	-	+0.26	-0.28	+0.01	+0.01	+0.36	+0.67	+0.26	+0.20
S.R.U.												
Canada	\$ -0.18	+0.25	-0.05	-	+0.26	-0.26	-0.02	-0.08	+0.12	+0.56	+0.05	+0.08
St. John's	\$ -0.19	+0.27	-0.01	+0.01	+0.23	-0.05	+0.05	-0.01	-0.01	+0.41	+0.09	+0.15
Halifax	\$ -0.10	+0.10	-0.07	+0.06	+0.25	-0.13	+0.06	-0.09	+0.30	+0.65	+0.42	+0.55
Montreal	\$ -0.24	+0.32	-0.16	-	+0.37	-0.46	-0.02	+0.01	-0.06	+0.55	-0.23	-0.09
Ottawa	\$ -0.15	+0.05	-0.04	-0.08	+0.26	-0.34	-0.01	+0.13	+0.05	+0.46	+0.07	+0.10
Toronto	\$ -0.06	+0.15	-0.04	-0.03	+0.28	-0.27	-0.04	-0.16	+0.13	+0.47	+0.05	+0.05
Winnipeg	\$ -0.24	+0.42	-0.04	+0.03	+0.04	-0.14	+0.11	-0.12	+0.25	+0.53	-0.03	+0.12
Edmonton	\$ -0.42	+0.47	+0.07	-	+0.05	-0.04	-0.18	-0.07	+0.24	+0.71	+0.20	-0.05
Vancouver	\$ -0.23	+0.22	+0.05	+0.02	+0.29	-0.25	+0.01	-0.12	+0.09	+0.61	+0.14	+0.10
N.S.R.U.												
Canada	\$ +0.19	+0.03	+0.05	-0.05	+0.28	-0.27	-0.02	+0.04	+0.65	+0.74	+0.44	+0.37
St. John's	\$ +0.61	-0.25	-0.07	-0.01	+0.44	-0.46	+0.05	+0.16	+0.58	+0.46	+0.21	+0.33
Halifax	\$ -0.04	+0.19	+0.16	-0.15	+0.25	-0.27	-	+0.10	+0.51	+0.80	+0.34	+0.18
Montreal	\$ +0.51	+0.06	+0.01	+0.06	+0.33	-0.18	-0.01	-0.13	+1.03	+0.85	+0.61	+0.55
Ottawa	\$ -0.06	+0.02	+0.08	-0.08	+0.30	-0.25	-0.10	+0.32	+0.39	+0.75	+0.48	+0.30
Toronto	\$ +0.34	-0.12	-0.03	+0.01	+0.41	-0.33	-0.05	-0.22	+0.34	+0.41	+0.20	+0.18
Winnipeg	\$ -0.03	+0.03	+0.01	-0.02	+0.19	-0.20	-0.03	+0.07	+0.39	+0.61	+0.38	+0.34
Edmonton	\$ +0.12	+0.08	+0.02	-0.07	+0.16	-0.21	-0.04	+0.01	+1.02	+1.06	+0.77	+0.71
Vancouver	\$ +0.22	-0.03	+0.08	-	+0.19	-0.33	+0.02	+0.20	+0.76	+0.73	+0.43	+0.37



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

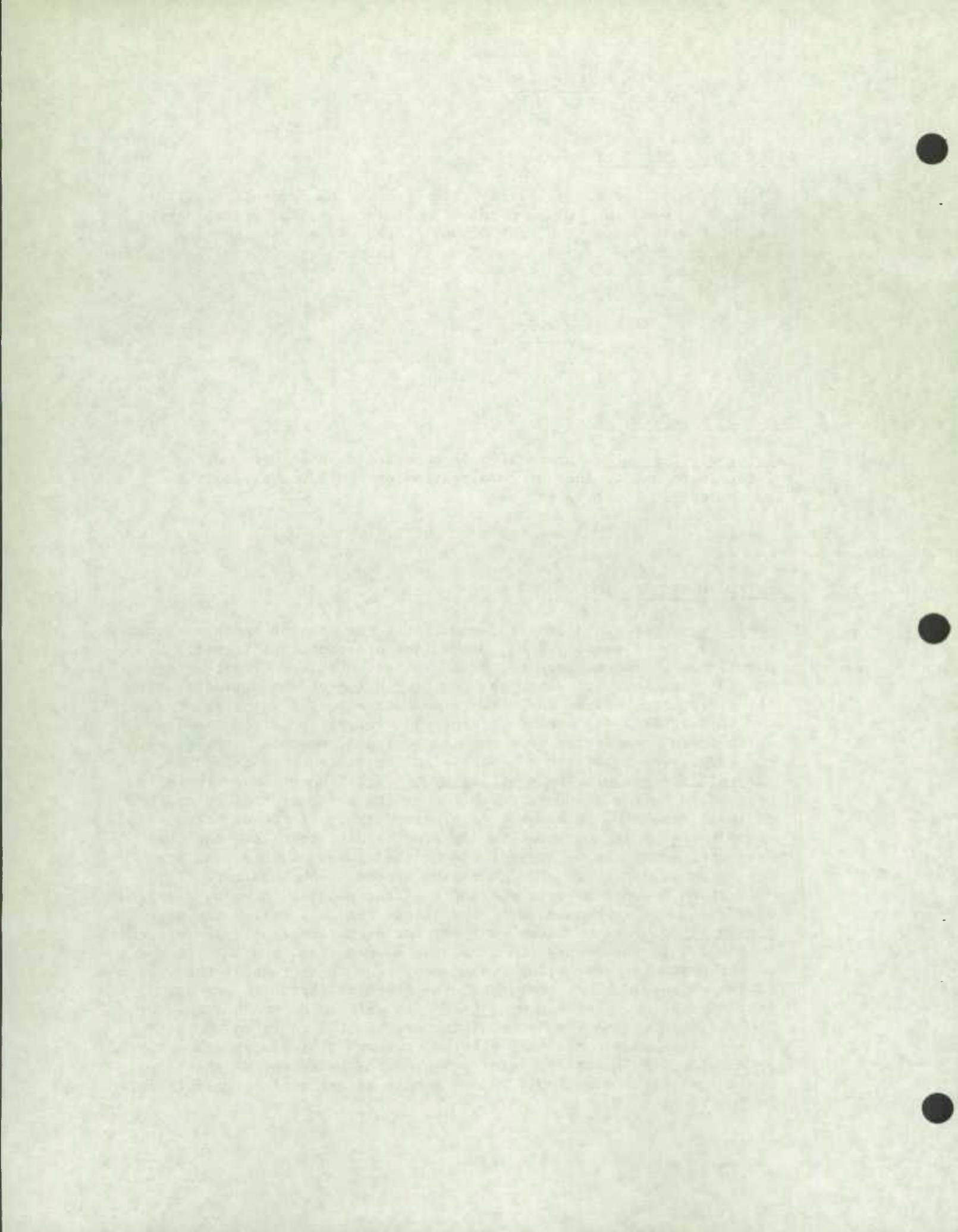
$$\frac{P_p - \hat{P}_p}{P_p} \cdot 100$$

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

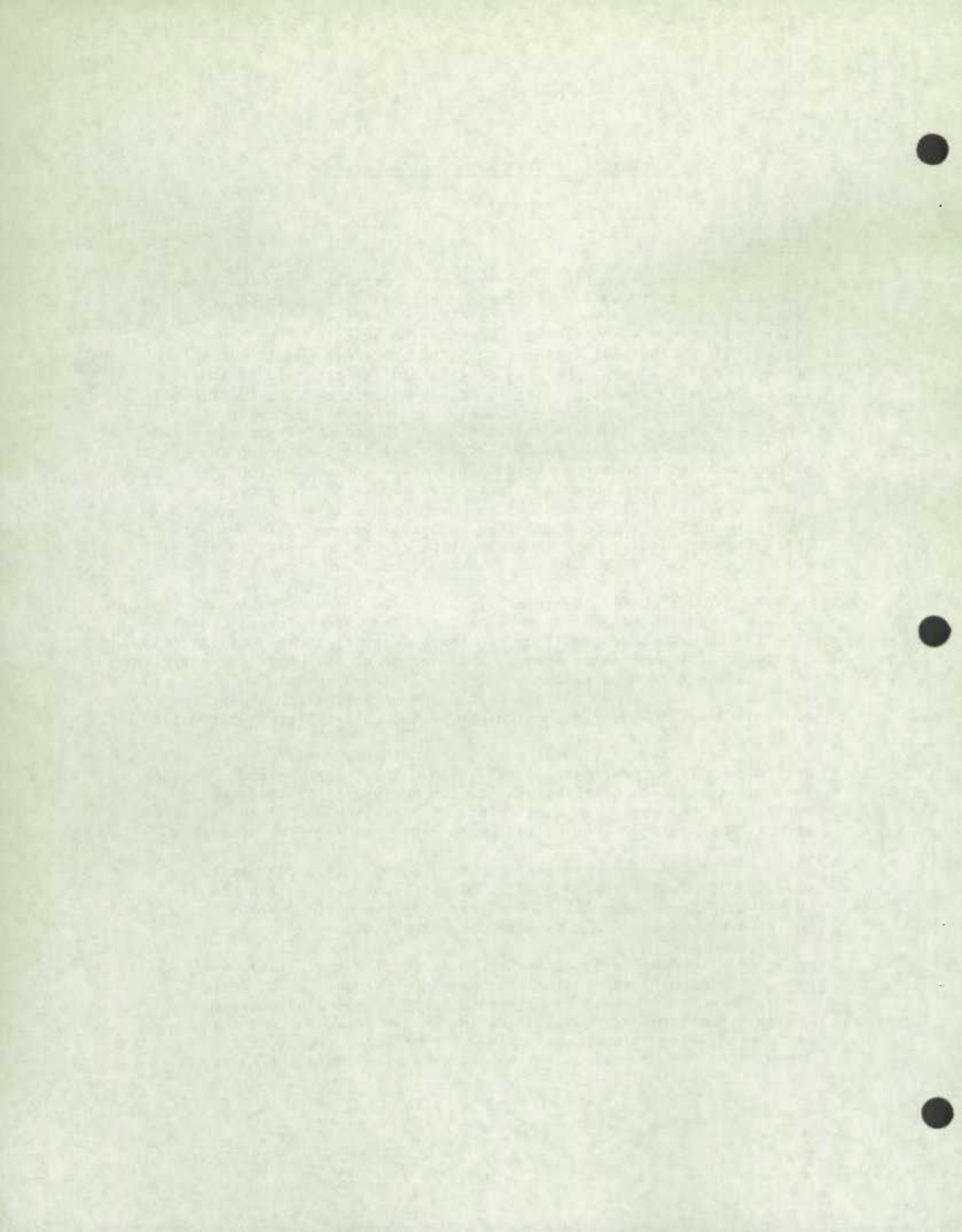
Another important quality measure pertaining to the statistics is that of sampling variance, defined by the mean square deviation of statistics over all possible samples from the expected value over all possible samples which may be selected from the sample frame. Due to the well designed sampling procedure 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.

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 May, 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	16,492	9,152	0.34	A	1.05	524	2.73	D	1.85	9,676	0.30	A	0.96
Nfld.	378	151	2.56	D	2.17	33	7.76	E	2.93	184	1.69	C	1.34
P.E.I.	81	43	4.67	D	2.92	3	12.06	F	0.58	46	3.77	D	2.18
N.S.	568	281	0.99	B	0.72	17	8.56	E	1.60	298	0.93	B	0.72
N.B.	474	221	1.65	C	1.52	27	5.32	E	1.20	248	1.47	C	1.52
Que.	4,695	2,401	0.75	B	1.07	203	4.89	D	2.00	2,604	0.62	B	0.85
Ont.	6,021	3,545	0.57	B	1.02	139	5.58	E	1.60	3,684	0.54	A	1.01
Man.	721	414	1.23	C	0.90	16	10.46	F	1.03	429	1.18	C	0.90
Sask.	654	355	1.39	C	1.01	10	13.11	F	1.09	365	1.36	C	1.03
Alta.	1,212	738	1.10	C	1.40	20	11.21	F	1.45	757	1.09	C	1.47
B.C.	1,777	1,002	0.83	B	0.83	58	8.86	E	2.45	1,060	0.74	B	0.75

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 the Subprovincial Contributions to the Variances of
Provincial Estimates for the May, 1974 Survey

The binomial factor for Unemployed in Newfoundland increased from 1.94 for the April survey to 2.93 for the May survey. Upon examination of the contribution by the strata or subunits to the estimate of the variance of the total Unemployed in Newfoundland, one pair of PSUs was identified in which the actual contribution to the variance greatly exceeded the desired contribution to the variance.

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

PSUs or Subunits	Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
04021 & 04025	40.2	2.0
All other PSUs and Subunits	59.8	98.0

PSUs 04021 & 04025 lie along the west coast of Newfoundland

The adjusted binomial factor of 1.79 lies within an acceptable range for this characteristic and this province based on the relative magnitude of the same binomial factor for some previous surveys. This indicates that the pair of PSUs identified above were the major cause of the high variance estimate in Newfoundland.

The binomial factor of 2.00 corresponding to the estimate of Unemployed in Quebec, although lower than its corresponding value for the April survey, remains well above the general level of the binomial factor for most previous months. A detailed analysis of the subprovincial contributions to the variance yielded the following subprovincial areas which contributed in excess of their desired contribution.

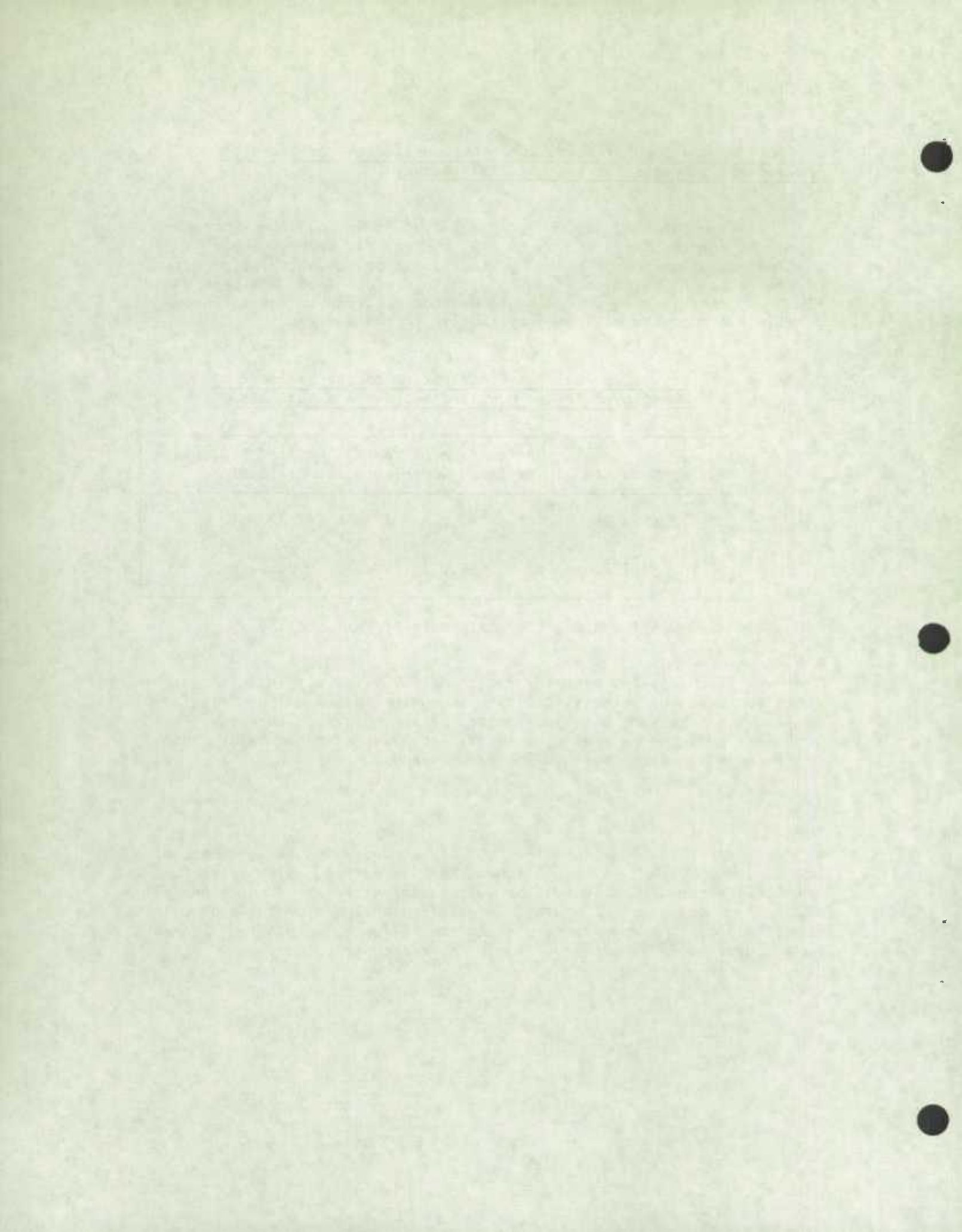


Table 2b) Actual vs. Desired Contributions to the Variance of Unemployed in Quebec by PSUs and Subunits

PSUs or Subunits	Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
40009 & 40012	12.8	0.8
41004 & 41013	12.8	0.7
42008 & 42011	4.3	0.6
All other PSUs and Subunits	70.1	97.9

PSUs 40009 & 40012 are located along the Sagueny River and the north shore of the St. Lawrence River. PSUs 41004 & 41013 are on the north and eastern part of the Gaspé Peninsula. PSUs 42008 & 42011 are in the Quebec region of Chaudière.

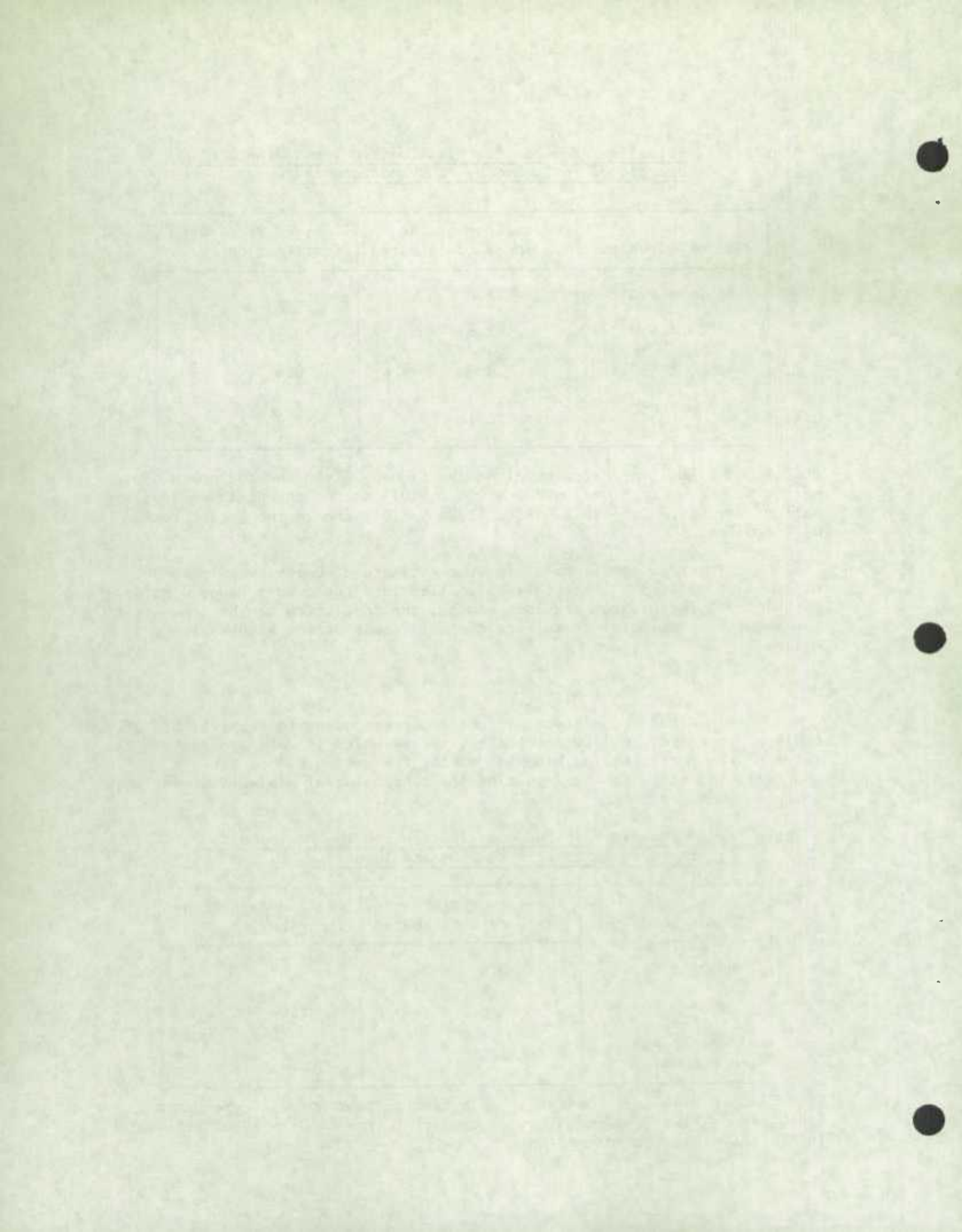
The adjusted binomial for the estimate of Unemployed in Quebec has a value of 1.43. Since this value lies in a reasonable range considering the binomial factors for previous months, the conclusion can be drawn that the above subprovincial areas were the main cause of the high variance estimate.

In Alberta the binomial factor corresponding to the estimate of Employed increased to 1.40 for the May survey which is well above the value of the corresponding binomial factor for most previous surveys. The following table is the result of the subprovincial analysis of variance contributions.

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

PSUs or Subunits	Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
85002 & 85009	8.6	1.6
80901 - 80902	8.8	2.6
All other PSUs and Subunits	82.6	95.8

PSUs 85002 & 85009 are located along a farming belt north of the North Saskatchewan River and Edmonton. The special area 80901 - 80902 is located in the south-east corner of the province.



The adjusted binomial factor for the estimate of Employed in Alberta is 1.21 which is still in excess of the corresponding binomial factor for previous surveys. This indicates that although the designated subprovincial areas were in part responsible for the high variance estimate, they were not the sole cause. Such additional causes might be a general clustering of Employment by industry or by area.

In British Columbia the binomial factor for Unemployed remains in excess of 2 with a value of 2.45. One of the subprovincial areas, namely PSUs 92003 and 92013 for the fourth consecutive month has contributed substantially in excess of its desired contribution.

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

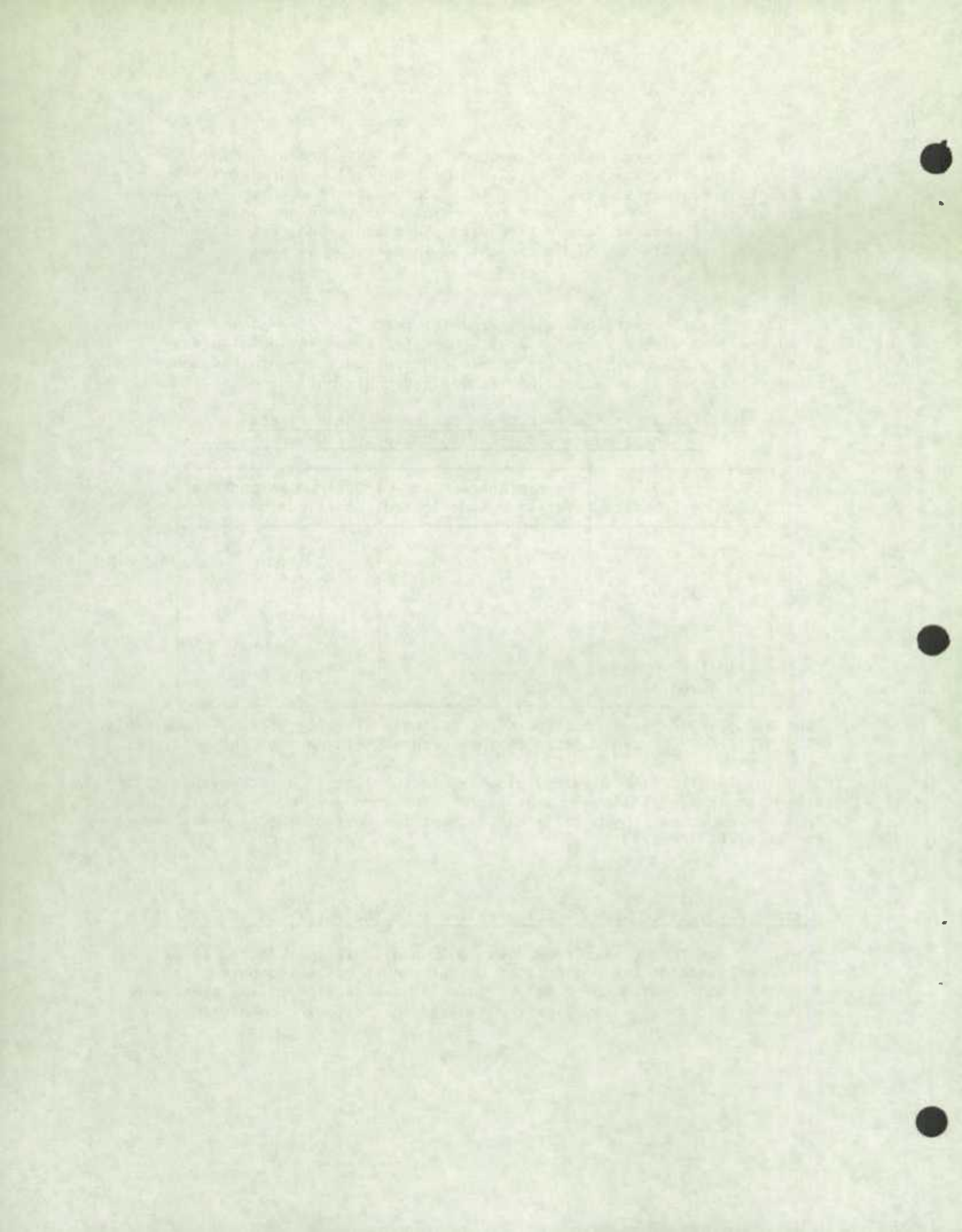
PSUs or Subunits	Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
92003 & 92013	13.3	2.8
97003 & 97008	10.8	3.2
97101	4.7	0.9
All other PSUs and Subunits	71.2	93.1

PSUs 92003 & 92013 are located in the Okanagan district of British Columbia. PSUs 97003 & 97008 are located in the north eastern part of the province.

At 1.87 the adjusted binomial factor lies in an acceptable range compared with the binomial factors for some previous surveys. Thus the above subprovincial areas account for most of the high variance for this characteristic.

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

For the April survey PSUs 40009 and 40012 contributed 14.6% of the variance of the estimate of Unemployed in Quebec compared with a desired contribution of 0.8%. A detailed examination of the breakdown of Labour Force status by industry yielded the following conclusions:

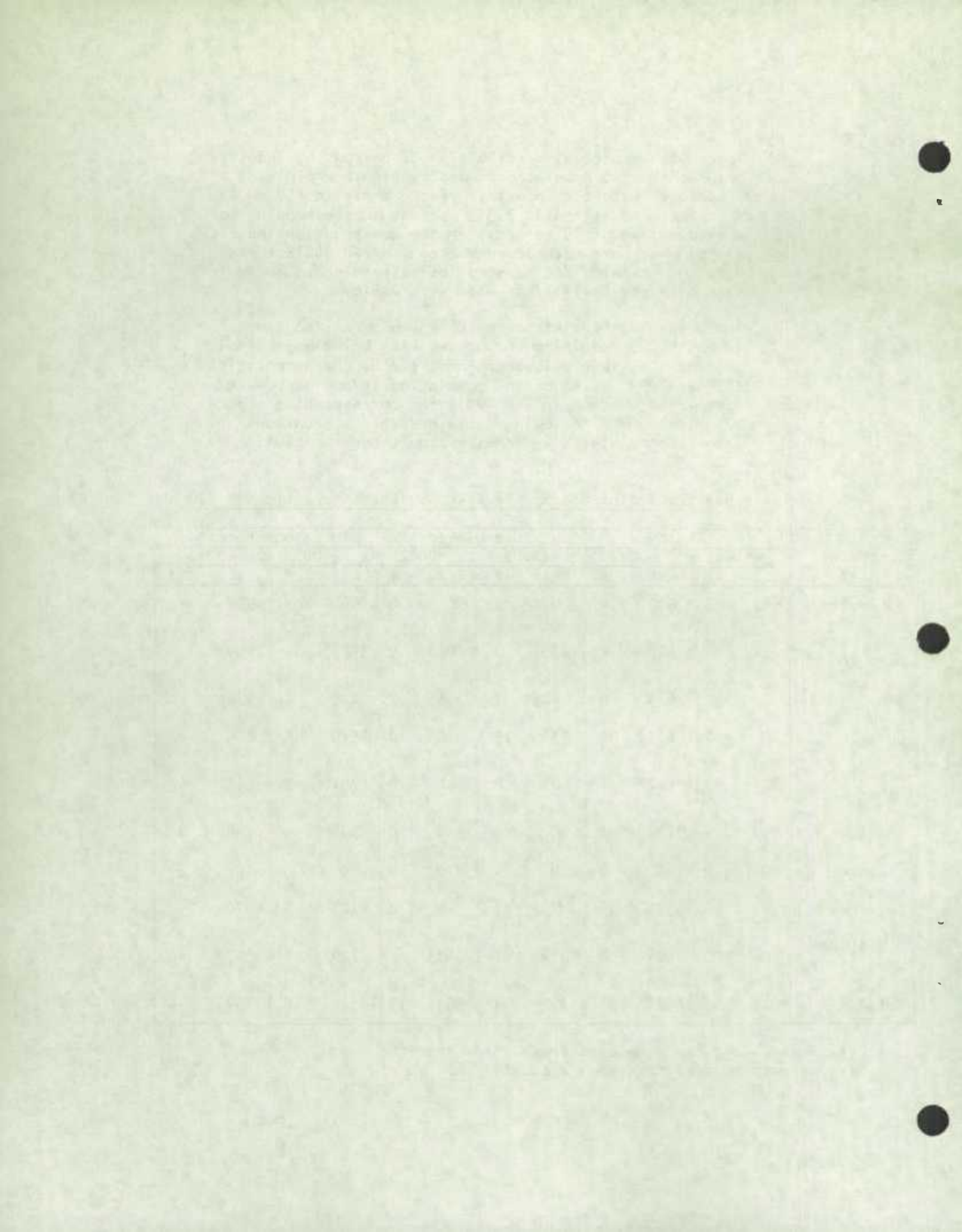


- 1) There was an unequal distribution of persons by industry between the two PSUs accompanied by high unemployment associated with the industry. For example in PSU 40009 there were an estimated 3,519 persons (corresponding to a sample take of 15 persons) in the construction industry all of whom were unemployed whereas in PSU 40012 there were an estimated 865 persons (corresponding to a sample take of 4 persons) all of whom were employed.
- 2) There was a general tendency of unemployment to cluster in PSU 40009 resulting in the two PSUs being appreciably different as regards Labour Force status characteristics. In PSU 40009, 30.4% of the population 14 and over were unemployed whereas in PSU 40012 the corresponding figure was 11.6%. The following table presents a breakdown of Labour Force status by industry for these two PSUs.

Table 3a) Estimates and Sample Takes by Characteristic and PSU

Industry (*)	Employed				Unemployed				In Labour Force			
	40009		40012		40009		40012		40009		40012	
	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#
Agriculture	666	3	903	4	0	0	0	0	666	3	903	4
Other Primary Ind.	222	1	426	2	2951	13	2038	9	3173	14	2464	11
Manu.	0	0	623	3	229	1	455	2	229	1	1078	5
Const.	0	0	865	4	3519	15	0	0	3519	15	865	4
Transp. & Other Util.	701	3	862	4	0	0	0	0	701	3	862	4
Trade	908	4	1748	8	0	0	0	0	908	4	1748	8
Finance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Services	903	4	4970	24	205	1	0	0	1108	5	4970	24
Public Admi Admin.	0	0	424	2	222	1	423	2	222	1	847	4
Total	3400	15	10821	51	7126	31	2916	13	10526	46	3737	64

(*) Est. refers weighted sample estimates from the PSU
refers to unweighted sample counts

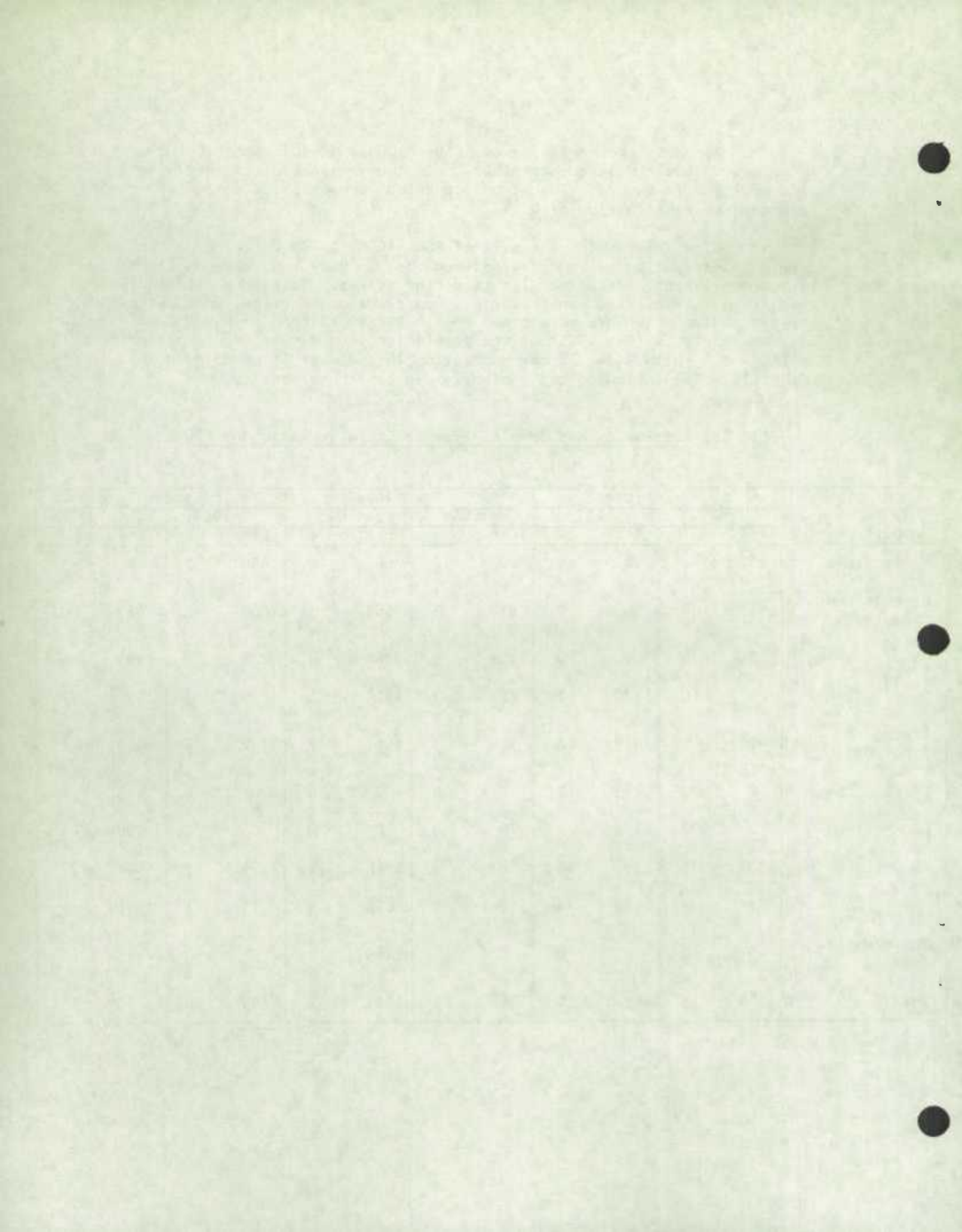


Also for the April survey, PSUs 41004 and 41012 contributed in excess of their desired contribution to the variance of the estimate of Unemployed in Quebec. The actual contribution was 24.3% compared to a desired contribution of 0.6%.

Similarly as for the pair of PSUs 40009 & 40012, there was an unequal distribution by industry between the two PSUs and subsequently high unemployment associated with these industries. This is particularly true for the industries manufacturing, construction, services and public administration which are more prevalent in PSU 41012 than in PSU 41004. The net result is that 19.5% of the population 14 and over is unemployed in PSU 41004 while 31.4% of the population 14 and over is unemployed in PSU 41012. The following table clearly depicts these results.

Table 3b) Estimates and Sample Takes by Characteristic and PSU

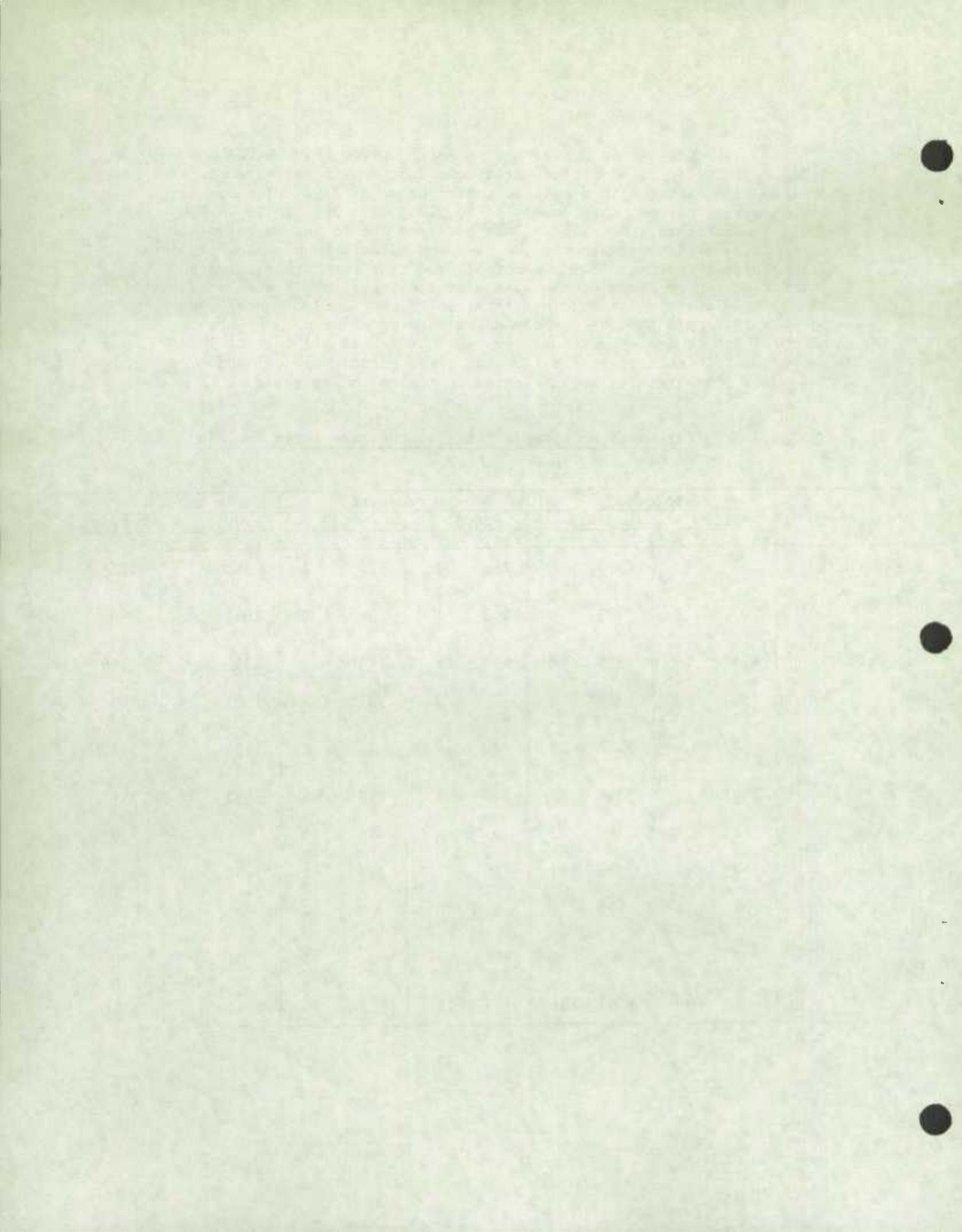
Industry (*)	Employed				Unemployed				In Labour Force			
	41004		41013		41004		41013		41004		41013	
	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#
Agriculture	450	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	2	0	0
Other Primary Industries	458	2	0	0	611	3	662	3	1069	5	662	3
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	229	1	901	4	229	1	901	4
Construction	0	0	220	1	229	1	1314	6	229	1	1534	7
Transp. & Other Util.	428	2	415	2	704	3	1511	7	1132	5	1926	9
Trade	0	0	413	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	413	2
Finance	0	0	298	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	1
Services	1338	6	2351	10	183	1	2612	12	1521	7	5003	22
Public Admin.	215	1	960	4	0	0	646	3	215	1	1606	7
Never Worked Before	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	2	0	0	445	2
Total	2889	13	4697	20	1956	9	8091	37	4845	22	12788	55



In British Columbia for the April survey, PSUs 92003 and 92013 contributed 36.5% of the variance of the provincial estimate of Unemployed compared with a desired contribution of 2.9%. The overall percentage of persons unemployed in PSU 92003 was 10.6% while in PSU 92013 the percentage was 5.5%. This occurred due to an unequal distribution by industry between the two PSUs and associated high unemployment with these industries. This is notably the case for "other primary industries" where there are an estimated 2,695 persons (a sample take of 15 individuals) in this classification in PSU 92003 of whom 1,083 persons (a sample take of 6 individuals) are unemployed; however, in PSU 92013 there are an estimated 199 persons (a sample take of 1 individual) in this classification and these persons are all employed. These and other results are presented in the following table.

Table 3c) Estimates and Sample Takes by Characteristic and PSU

Industry (*)	Employed				Unemployed				In Labour Force			
	92003		92013		92003		92013		92003		92013	
	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#
Agriculture	2199	13	1398	8	169	1	326	2	2368	14	1724	10
Other Primary Industries	1612	9	199	1	1083	6	0	0	2695	15	199	1
Manufacturing	4362	24	1995	12	1434	8	343	2	5796	32	2338	14
Construction	1561	8	1038	6	0	0	397	2	1561	8	1435	8
Transp. & Other Util.	921	4	1517	9	730	4	0	0	1651	8	1517	9
Trade	2927	14	3344	20	766	4	199	1	3693	18	3543	21
Finance	221	1	345	2	0	0	0	0	221	1	345	2
Services	3139	17	3078	19	156	1	332	2	3295	18	3410	21
Public Admin.	0	0	679	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	679	4
Never Worked Before	0	0	0	0	861	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16942	90	13593	81	5199	28	1597	9	22141	114	15190	90



NON-RESPONSE

The contents of this appendix are taken from publication NR74-5 (May 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

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In regard to items (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.

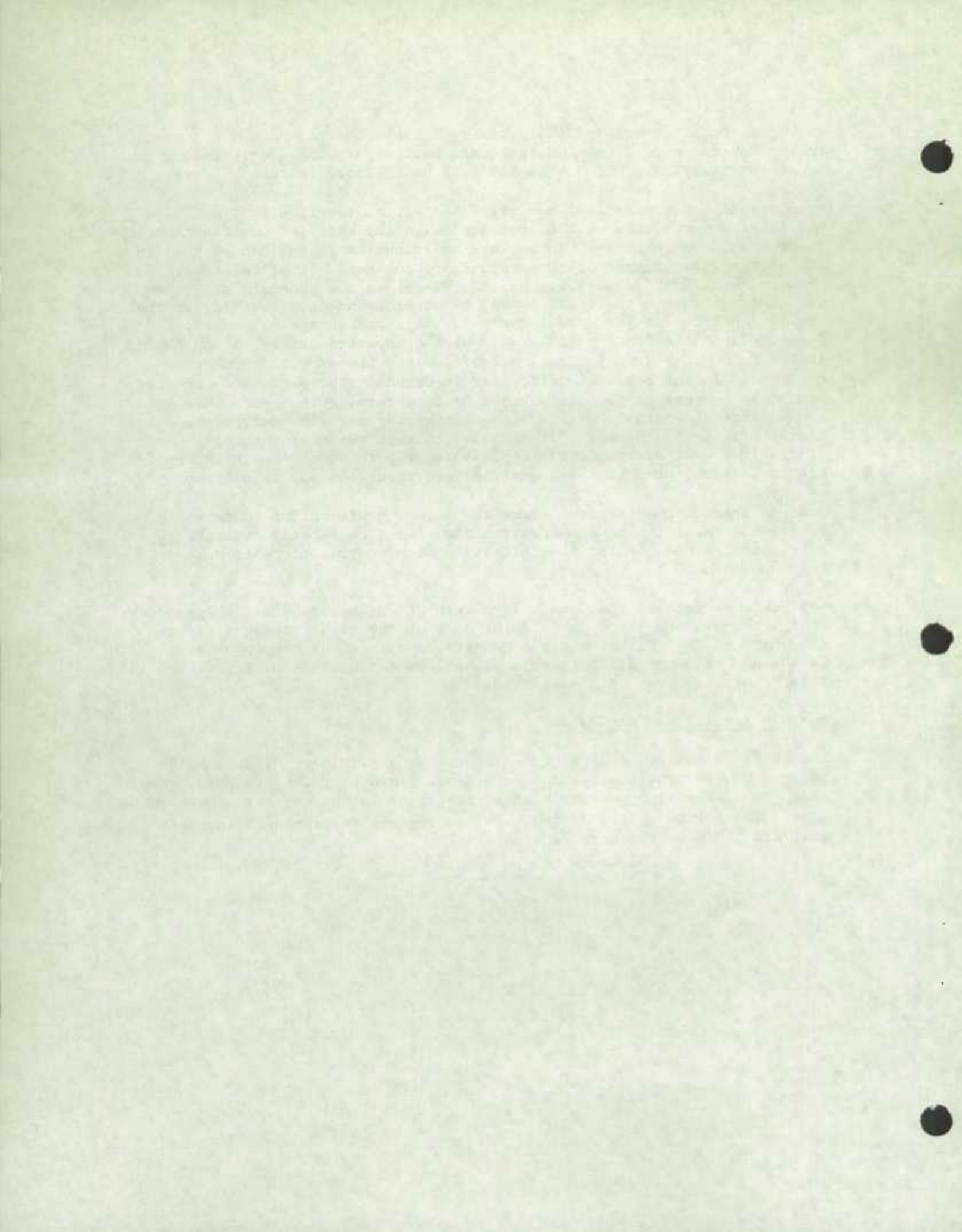
With respect to items (iii) and (iv), the actual contributions made to the total non-response will be compared with the expected contribution to the overall non-response. The actual contribution is defined as the ratio of the total number of non-respondent households (that is, those households classified 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 decreased from 8.3% in April 1974 to 7.0% in May 1974. This decrease was greater than the decrease recorded for the same period one year ago. Decreases in the T.A., N1, and "other" components accounted for the overall decrease in non-response, with the largest occurring in the N1 component. It should be noted that the interviewers were able to make more callbacks this month since last month two supplementary surveys (Consumer Finance and Household Facilities) were conducted. This contributed to a decrease in the N1 component at the Canada level. The only component showing an increase in non-response was the N2 component. This increase may be due to the after effect of the two supplementary surveys conducted in April. The refusal rate of 2.4% this month was the highest recorded since July 1972.

Compared with last year's May non-response rate (7.0%), this year's rate was the same.

The differences between the actual and expected contributions to the total non-response at the Canada level, with the possible exception of the Winnipeg and Vancouver Regional Offices, did not appear to be significant.

It should also be noted that refusal rates in some economic regions (which will be mentioned later in this report) have been either climbing steadily or have been persistently high over the last few months. A study will be undertaken to ascertain the causes of these high rates of refusals.

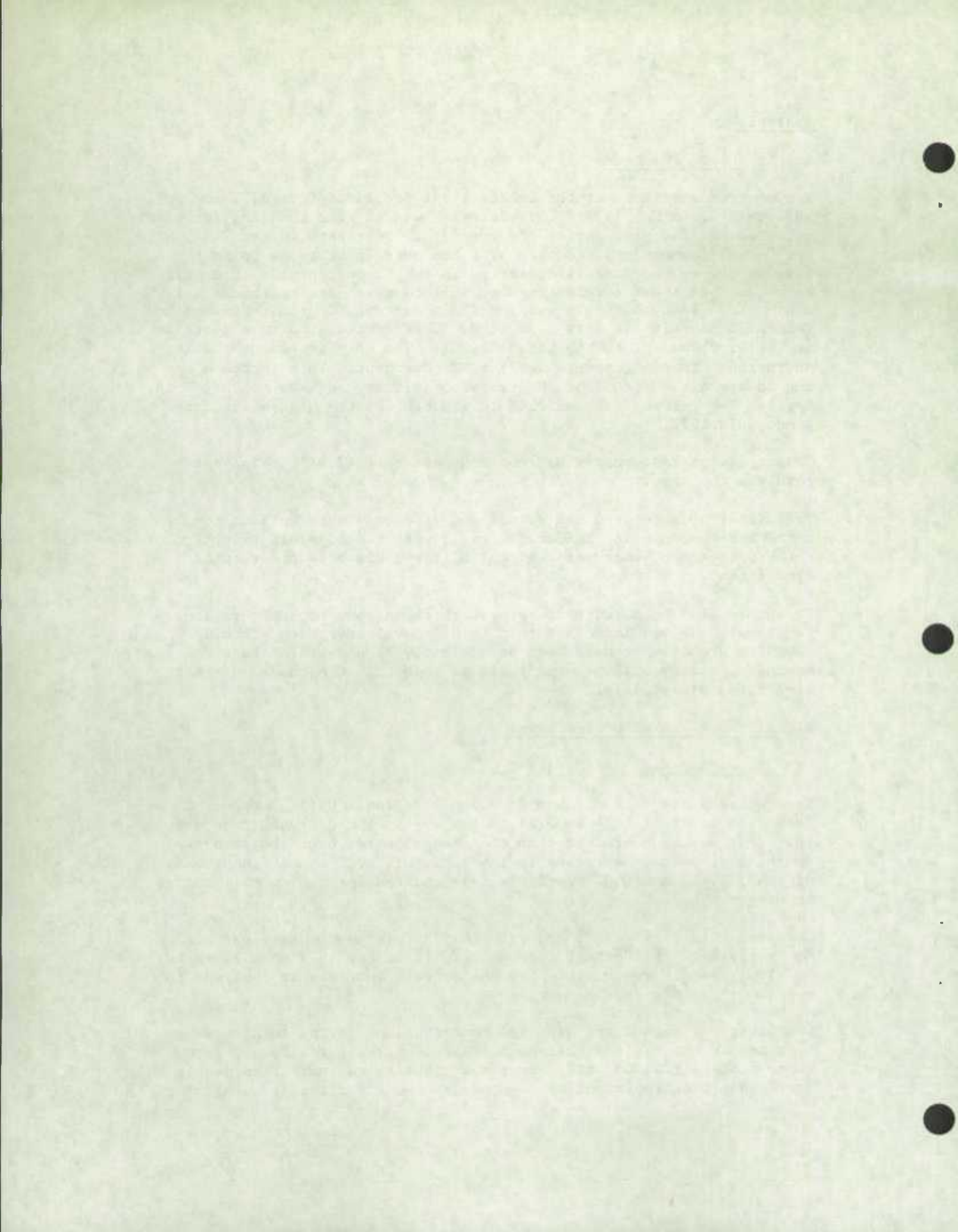
B. At the Regional Office Level

1. St. John's Regional Office

The non-response rate for the St. John's Regional Office decreased from 7.7% in April 1974 to 5.2% in May 1974. The decrease recorded this year was much greater than the one exhibited over the same two months last year. Decreases in the T.A., N1, and "other" components of 0.8%, 1.4%, and 0.8% respectively accounted for the overall change in non-response.

Compared with last year's May rate (4.5%) this year's rate was higher. An increase in the "other" component (0.1% in May 1973 to 1.7% in May 1974) was mainly responsible for the overall increase in the year to year non-response change.

Comparing the actual and expected contributions to the total non-response of the regional office at the economic region level, it was found that in E.R. 03, the actual contribution was more than double that of the expected contribution to non-response. For this economic region, the



percentage contribution to the total non-response by each component at the E.R. level is given below:

<u>E.R. 03</u>	
(%)	
T.A.	12.8
N1	12.8
N2	15.4
Other	59.0

The high contribution was due to the "other" component. While there were 28 households listed as "other" in the regional office, 23 of these were found in this economic region. Of the 23 "other" households, 21 were not contacted because the regular interviewer had moved from the area, thus leaving no interviewer available to make an enumeration. Furthermore, these 21 households were located on islands on the northwest coast of Newfoundland, and because of ice conditions along this coast, no other interviewer was able to carry out the enumeration in this area.

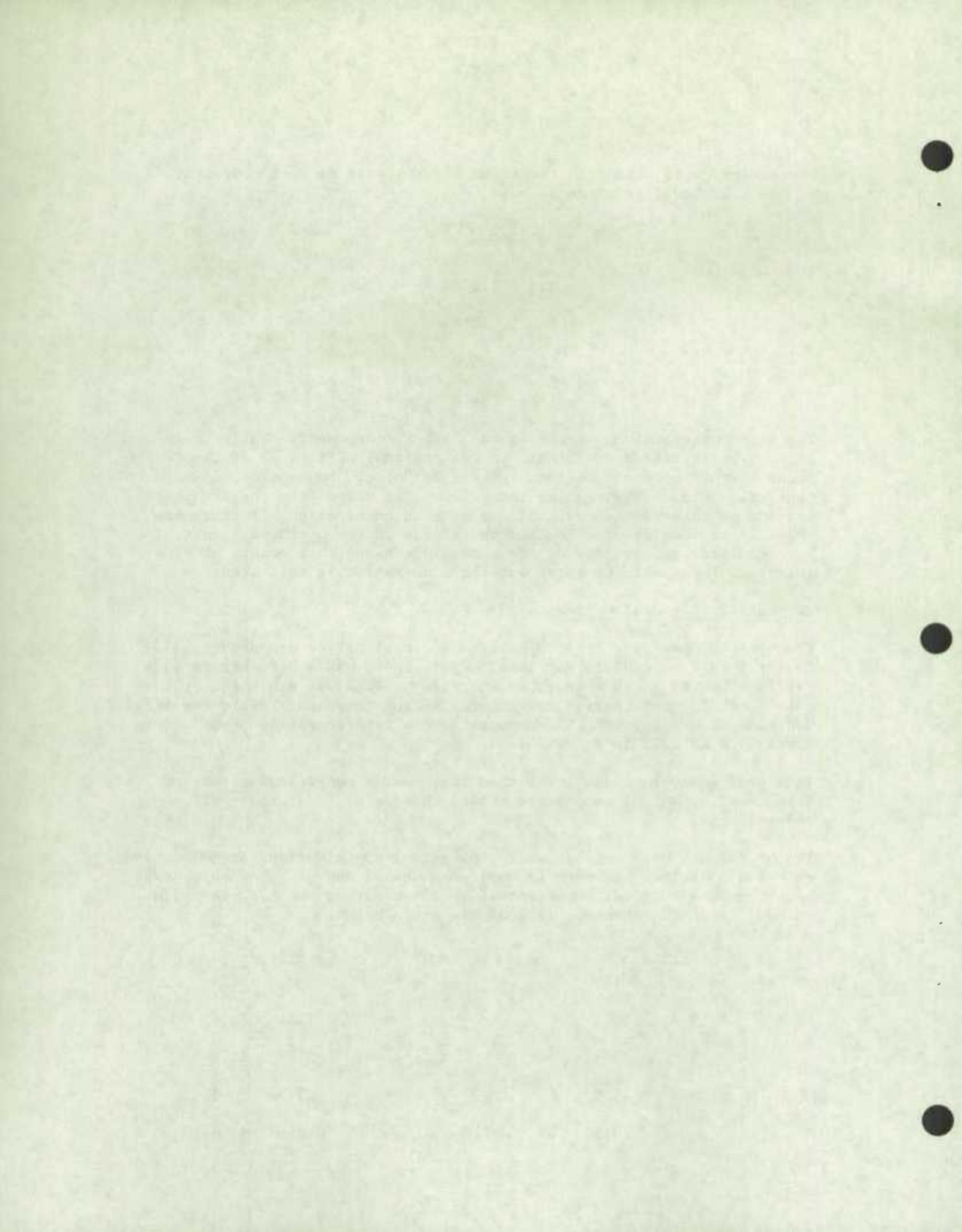
2. Halifax Regional Office

The non-response rate for the Halifax Regional Office dropped from 7.9% in April 1974 to 6.9% in May 1974. While there was a decrease in this year's month to month change, an increase of 0.1% was exhibited by the same month to month period last year. At the component level, the largest decrease occurred in the N1 component whose rate decreased from 3.0% in April 1974 to 2.2% in May 1974.

This year's May rate was lower than last year's non-response rate of 7.6%. Both the T.A. and N1 components showed changes of -0.4% and -0.3% respectively.

Two of the economic regions where the actual contributions exceeded the expected contributions were Economic Regions 22 and 31. The percentage contributions to total non-response by component at the E.R. level in each of these two economic regions are given below:

<u>E.R. 22</u>		<u>E.R. 31</u>	
(%)		(%)	
T.A.	16.3	T.A.	13.6
N1	23.9	N1	42.3
N2	35.9	N2	30.5
Other	23.9	Other	13.6



In Economic Region 22, the high contribution was due to the N2 (refusals) rate, which has been on the rise over the last three months. In addition, 22 households listed as "other" were not contacted because there was no interviewer available (the regular interviewer resigned).

In E.R. 31, the N1 component accounted for the high actual contribution made by this economic region to the total non-response of the regional office.

3. Montreal Regional Office

The non-response rate for the Montreal Regional Office decreased from 8.7% in April 1974 to 8.2% in May 1974. No change was recorded over the same two months one year ago. At the component level the decrease in the N1 component was mainly responsible for the overall decrease in the month to month change this year.

Compared with the non-response rate (7.4%) in May 1974, this year's May rate was higher. The increase was mainly due to an increase in the "other" component.

From table 4(b), the differences between the actual and expected contributions to non-response were found to be larger in E.R.'s 46 and 47, while E.R.'s 40 and 44 displayed rather high rates in the "other" component. Contributions to total non-response at the economic region level by each component are given below for these economic regions:

<u>E.R. 40</u>	<u>E.R. 44</u>	<u>E.R. 46</u>	<u>E.R. 47</u>
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
T.A. 13.4	T.A. 7.8	T.A. 4.8	T.A. 9.3
N1 19.2	N1 17.9	N1 17.5	N1 25.3
N2 7.7	N2 17.9	N2 19.0	N2 36.8
Other 57.7	Other 56.4	Other 58.7	Other 28.6

Of the 23 households which were not contacted due to no interviewer available, 14 households were located in E.R. 40. The regular enumerator was called away during survey week due to a death in the family and was not able to complete her assignment.

In E.R.'s 44, 46, and 47, there were 119 households (21 in E.R. 44, 30 in E.R. 46, and 68 in E.R. 47) which were listed as N3 households. For a little over half of these households, the documents were received too late for processing by the regional office because of delays in the mail.

The high contributions to the total non-response in E.R.'s 46 and 47 were due to the "other" and N2 components respectively. E.R. 46 contains 7.9% of the sampled households in the Montreal Regional Office but contains 23.7% of all N3 households. In addition, E.R. 47 contains 46.4% of the sampled households; however, it contains 62.8% of all N2 households.



4. Ottawa Regional Office

The non-response rate for the Ottawa Regional Office decreased slightly from 7.4% in April 1974 to 7.3% in May 1974. While a decrease was recorded this year, there was no change in last year's month to month change from April to May. At the component level, the most noticeable change between April and May of this year occurred in the N2 rate which increased by 0.6%. The other components displayed slight decreases in their rates.

Compared with the non-response rate (5.6%) in May 1973, this year's rate was higher. The major reason for this higher rate was the 1.3% increase in the N1 component.

From table 5(b), the actual contribution to the total non-response for the regional office by E.R. 48 was more than twice the expected contribution. By each component, the percentage contribution to the total non-response for this economic region is given below:

	<u>E.R. 48</u>
	(%)
T.A.	16.7
N1	30.5
N2	27.8
Other	25.0

The high contribution by this economic region was due to the N1, N2 and other components. Eight households could not be interviewed because of impassable road conditions resulting from the Gatineau River floods. These flooding conditions also resulted in an increase in the number of N1 households because of persons temporarily vacating their dwellings and the difficulty interviewers had in making callbacks due to road detours.

5. Toronto Regional Office

The non-response rate for the Toronto Regional Office decreased from 8.7% in April 1974 to 7.0% in May 1974. This decrease was larger than the decrease recorded between the same two months one year ago. At the component level, decreases in the T.A. and N1 components were responsible for the decrease of the overall non-response rate this year.

Compared with the non-response rate (6.2%) in May 1973, this year's May rate was higher. The most notable change in non-response was the increase in the N2 component (+0.8%).

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MADE IN CANADA

At the E.R. level, two of the economic regions where the actual contributions exceeded the expected contributions were E.R. 52 (area including and surrounding the Metropolitan Area of Toronto) and E.R. 54 (the London Area). The contributions to non-response at the E.R. level by the four non-response components for each of these E.R.'s are given below:

<u>E.R. 52</u>		<u>E.R. 54</u>	
	(%)		(%)
T.A.	21.1	T.A.	21.0
N1	25.9	N1	16.0
N2	39.6	N2	56.0
Other	11.4	Other	6.0

In these economic region, the higher actual contributions were mainly due to the N2 component (refusal).

Furthermore, the refusal rate (N2) (4.6%) in E.R. 54 is quite high compared to the refusal rate at the regional office level (2.6%).

6. Winnipeg Regional Office

The non-response rate for the Winnipeg Regional Office increased from 2.6% in April 1974 to 3.0% in May 1974. There was no change in last year's month to month non-response rates (April 1973 to May 1973). From April 1974 to May 1974, all components showed slight increases in non-response except the N2 component which decreased slightly.

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

At the economic region level, one economic region where the actual percentage contribution exceeded the expected contribution was E.R. 60. The percentage contribution by each of the non-response components to the total non-response in this E.R. is given below:

<u>E.R. 60</u>	
	(%)
T.A.	28.9
N1	33.3
N2	31.1
Other	6.7

The higher actual contribution for E.R. 60 is due to the N1 and N2 components. In fact, this economic region contains approximately 56% of the N1 households and 52% of the refusal households in the Winnipeg Regional Office.

7. Edmonton Regional Office

The non-response rate for the Edmonton Regional Office decreased from 8.8% in April 1974 to 7.3% in May 1974. This decrease was larger than the decrease recorded between the same two months one year ago. At the component level, the most notable change occurred in the "other" component which decreased by 0.9% from April 1974 to May 1974.

Compared with the non-response rate (9.0%) in May 1973, this year's May rate was lower. This decrease was mainly attributed to decreases in the T.A. and N1 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 percentage contribution by the four non-response components to the total non-response of E.R. 85 are given below:

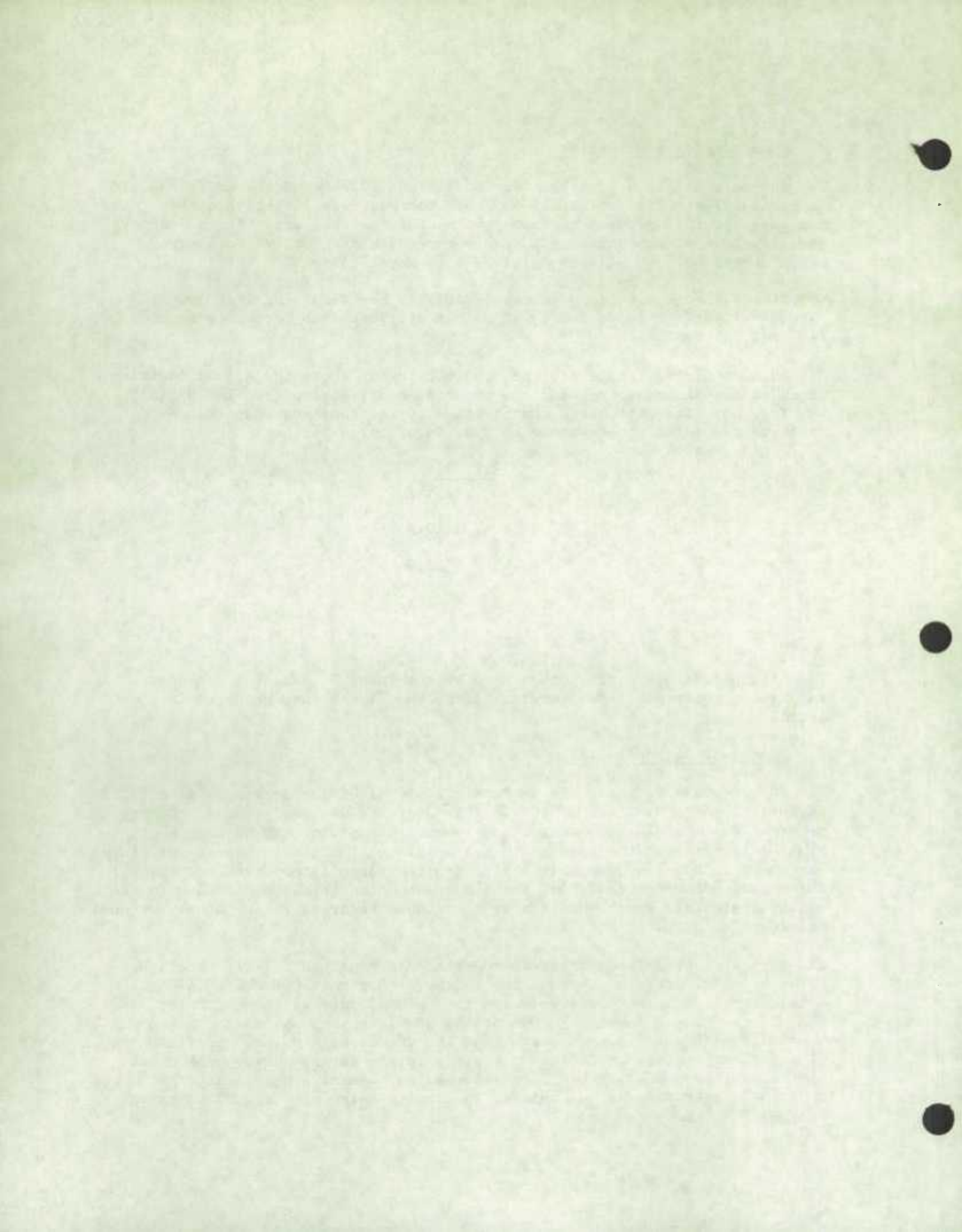
	<u>E.R. 85</u>
	(%)
T.A.	19.4
N1	13.9
N2	2.8
Other	63.9

The high percentage contribution made by the "other" component was due to impassable road conditions resulting from the floods that occurred in April.

8. Vancouver Regional Office

The non-response rate for the Vancouver Regional Office decreased from 12.2% in April 1974 to 9.0% in May 1974. This decrease was smaller than the one recorded for the same two months last year. Except for the N2 component, whose rate remained the same as in April 1974, all other components displayed decreases in non-response this month with the largest decreases occurring in the N1 and "other" components. It should be noted that the decrease in the overall rate this month was greater than those recorded in any other regional office this month.

The fact that the N2 component of non-response remained at 4.1% continues to be of major concern. Within the Vancouver Regional Office, 45.4% of the total non-response were refusals and the refusal rate was almost twice that of the Canada level. One of the problems that may cause this unusually high rate, however, was that the Vancouver R.O. had a deficiency of experienced staff to follow up early refusals during survey week. Most of the experienced staff has been assigned to special projects or other areas. As seen in previous months, the real problem area seemed to be in

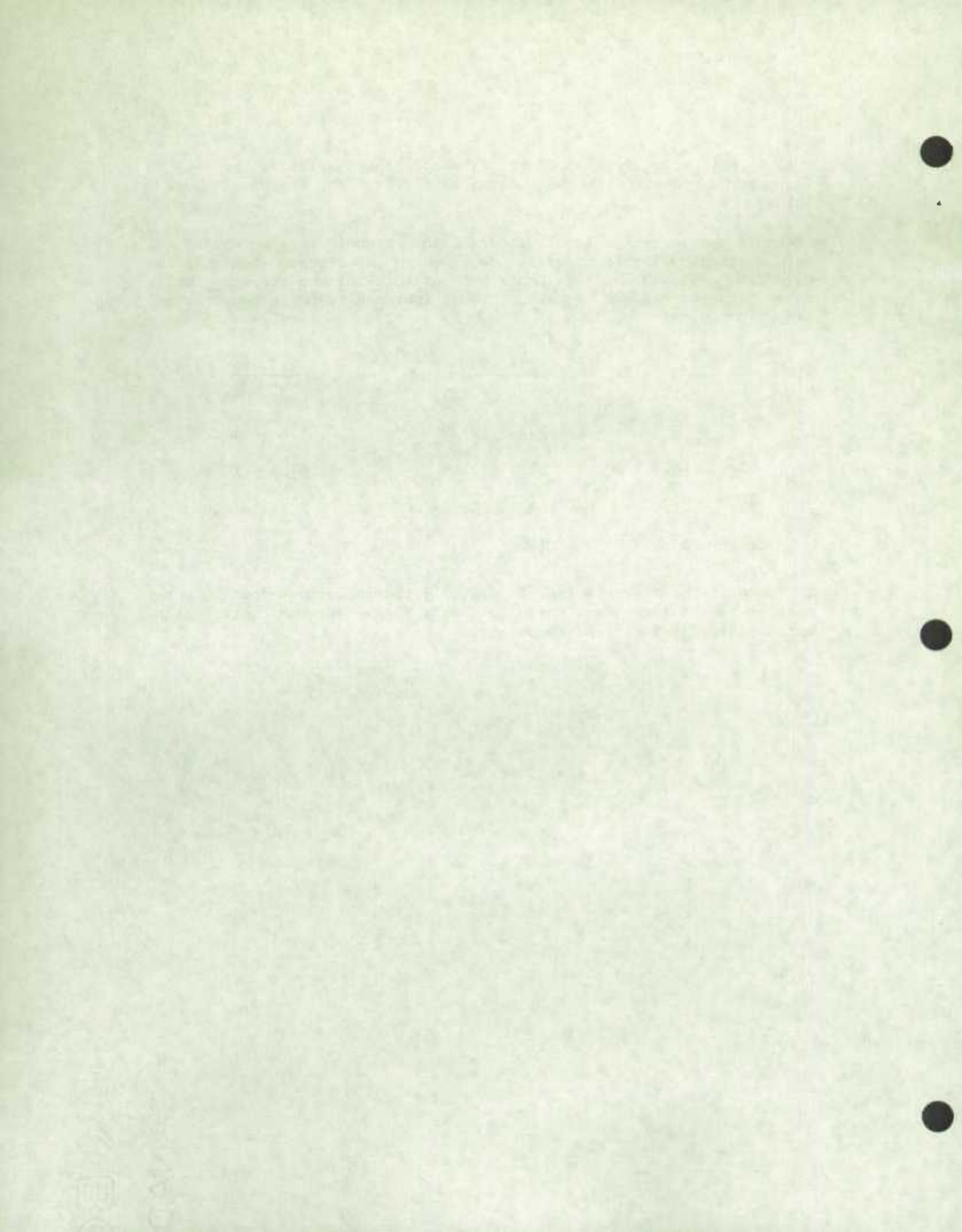


E.R. 94 which contained 53.0% of all sampled households in the Vancouver Regional Office but contained 66.1% of the "refusal" households.

At the economic region level, three of the economic regions where the actual contribution to non-response exceeded the expected contribution were E.R.'s 91, 93 and 94. Contributions to total non-response for these economic regions by each of their four non-response components are given below:

<u>E.R. 91</u>		<u>E.R. 93</u>		<u>E.R. 94</u>	
	(%)		(%)		(%)
T.A.	8.4	T.A.	27.3	T.A.	19.2
N1	45.8	N1	31.8	N1	20.2
N2	25.0	N2	40.9	N2	54.0
Other	20.8	Other	0.0	Other	6.6

As shown in the above tables, in E.R. 91, the major contribution was made by the N1 component, while in E.R.'s 93 and 94, the contributions were mainly due to the N2 component.



CANADA





1910

Table 1(a)

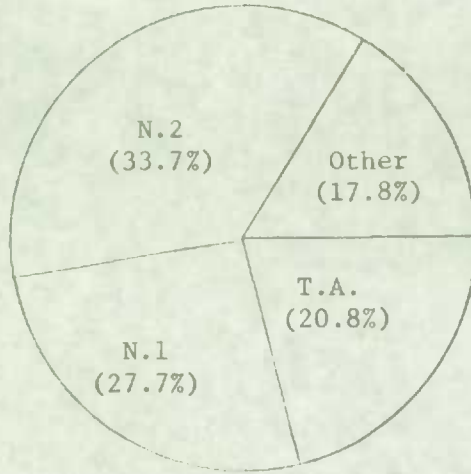
CANADA

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

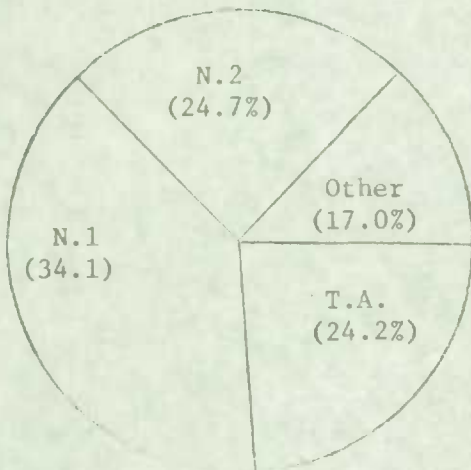
May, 1974

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Month to Month Change	Non-Response Rates		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	1974			1973			
	May (%)	April (%)	Apr. 1974 to May 1974 (%)	May (%)	April (%)	Apr. 1973 to May 1973 (%)	May 1973 to May 1974 (%)
Overall	7.0	8.3	-1.3	7.0	7.9	-0.9	-
T.A.	1.5	2.0	-0.5	1.8	2.4	-0.6	-0.3
N1	1.9	2.8	-0.9	2.5	2.6	-0.1	-0.6
N2	2.4	2.1	+0.3	2.0	2.0	-	+0.4
Other	1.2	1.4	-0.2	0.7	0.9	-0.2	+0.5

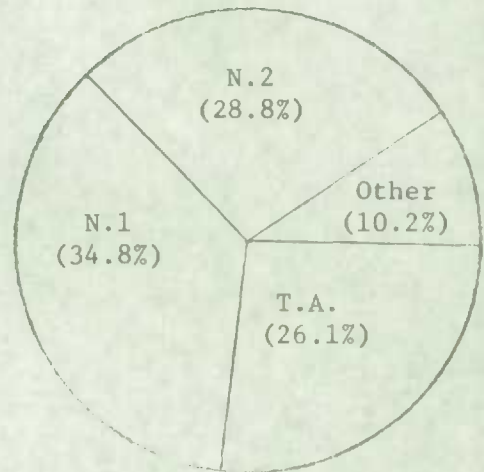
Percentage Contribution by Each Non-Response Component
to Total Non-Response at the
Canada level



May 1974



April 1974



May 1973

Table 1(b)

CANADA

Non-Response Data at
the Regional Office level

May, 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	1,621	5.2	3.5	4.8
Halifax	5,564	6.9	16.1	16.4
Montreal	6,347	8.2	19.4	18.4
Ottawa	2,105	7.3	6.5	6.2
Toronto	7,085	7.0	21.0	20.9
Winnipeg	3,324	3.0	4.1	9.8
Edmonton	3,844	7.3	11.8	11.4
Vancouver	3,950	9.0	15.0	11.7

SHREVEPORT, LA.

WATERWORKS

1910

1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919

1920

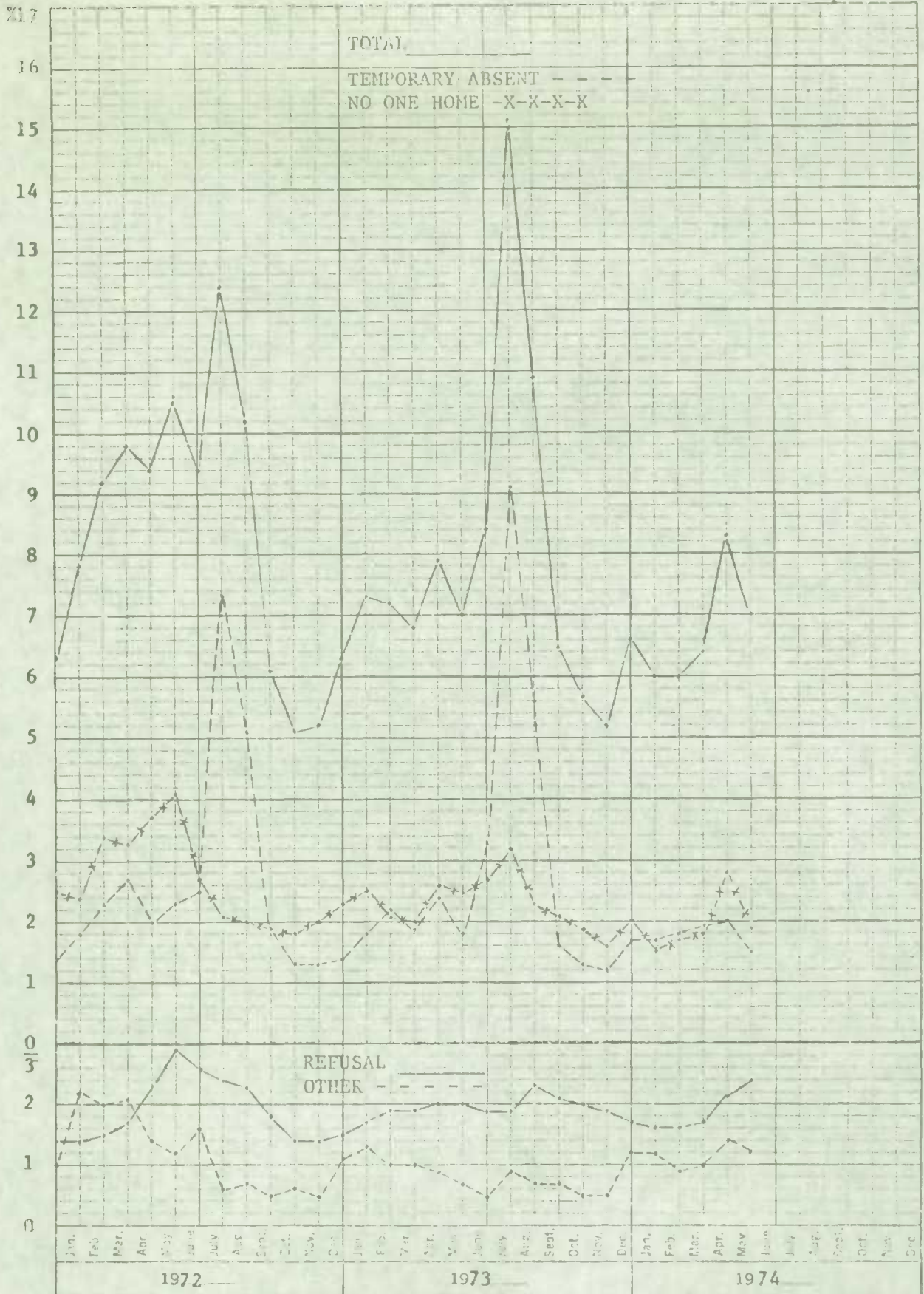
1921

1922

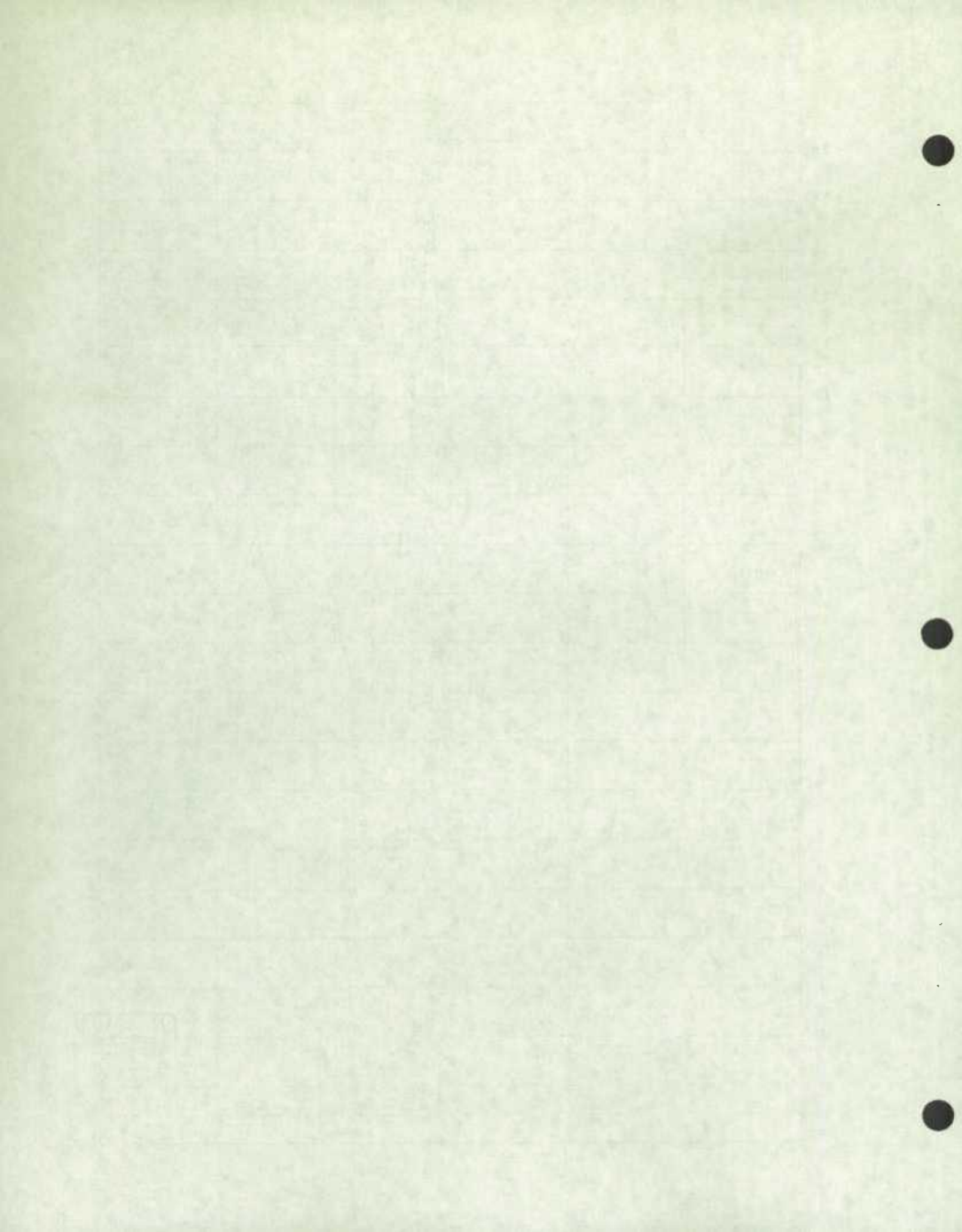
1923

Year	Population	Waterworks
1910		
1911		
1912		
1913		
1914		
1915		
1916		
1917		
1918		
1919		
1920		
1921		
1922		
1923		

Graph G1



3 YEARS 37 MONTHS 45 3290
 X 100 DIVISIONE
 KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.



ST. JOHN'S REGIONAL OFFICE

QMD

10-10-10



QMD

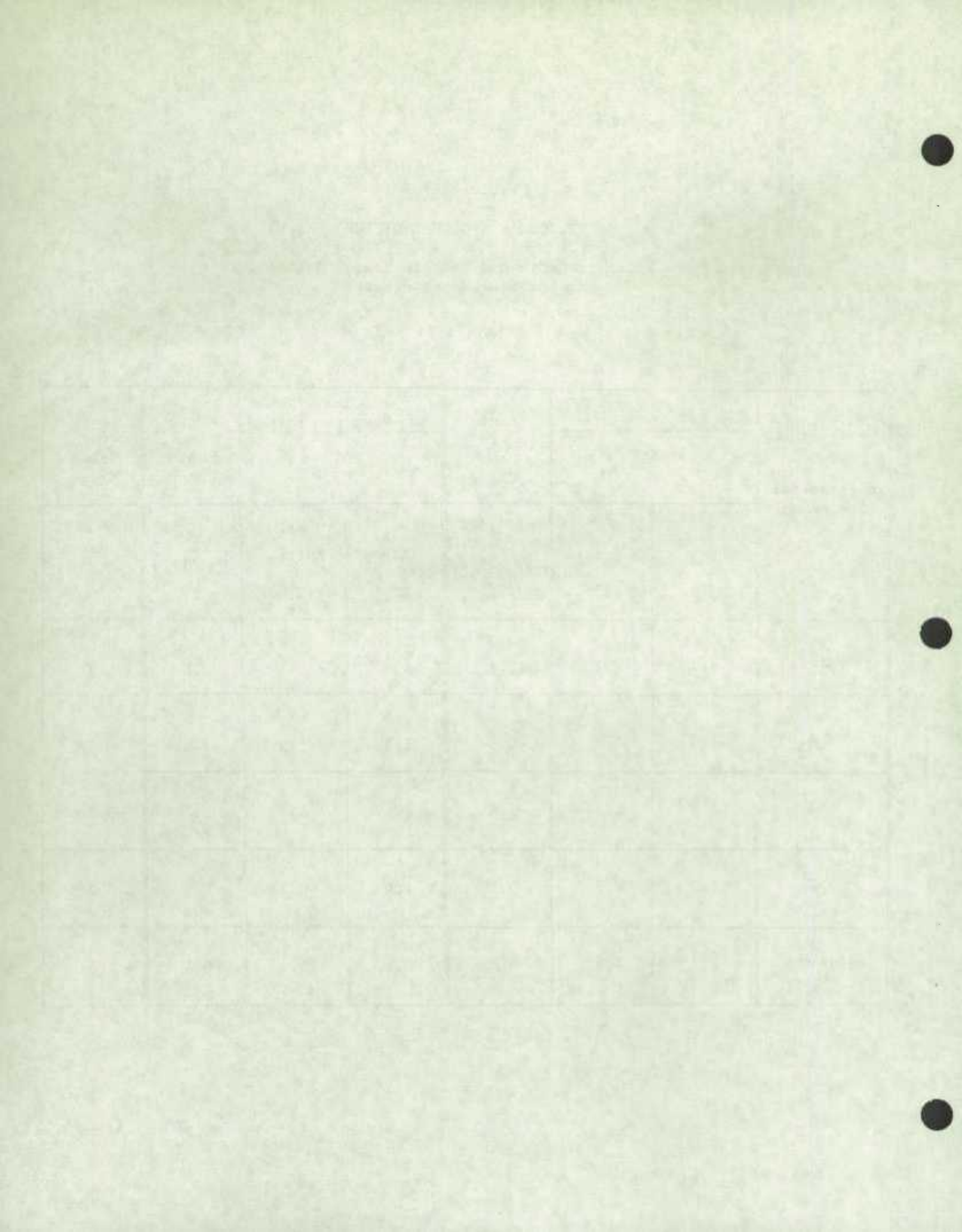
Table 2(a)

ST. JOHN'S REGIONAL OFFICE

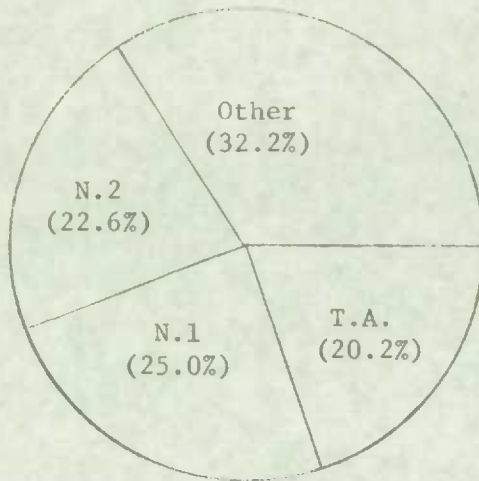
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes
in the Non-Response Rates

May, 1974

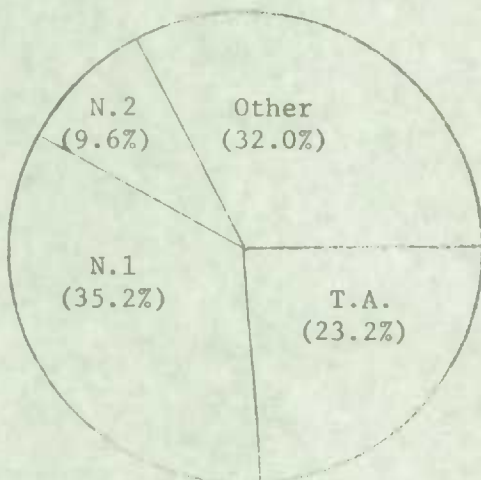
Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Month to Month Change	Non-Response Rates		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	1974			1973			
	May (%)	April (%)	Apr. 1974 to May 1974 (%)	May (%)	April (%)	Apr. 1973 to May 1973 (%)	May 1973 to May 1974 (%)
Overall	5.2	7.7	-2.5	4.5	5.1	-0.6	+ 0.7
T.A.	1.0	1.8	-0.8	1.3	2.3	-1.0	-0.3
N1	1.3	2.7	-1.4	2.1	1.7	+ 0.4	-0.8
N2	1.2	0.7	+ 0.5	1.0	0.7	+0.3	+ 0.2
Other	1.7	2.5	-0.8	0.1	0.4	-0.3	+ 1.6



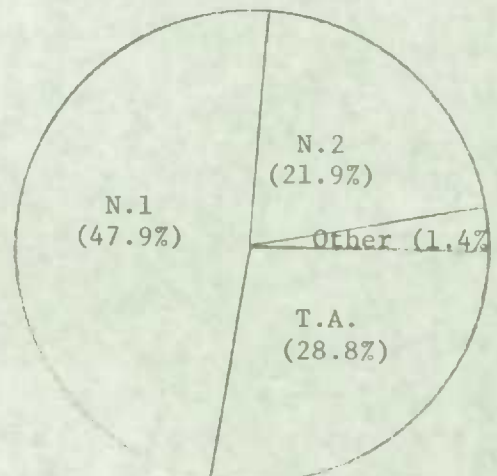
Percentage Contribution by Each Non-Response Component
to Total Non-Response in the
St. John's Regional Office



May 1974



April 1974



May 1973

Table 2(b)

ST. JOHN'S REGIONAL OFFICE

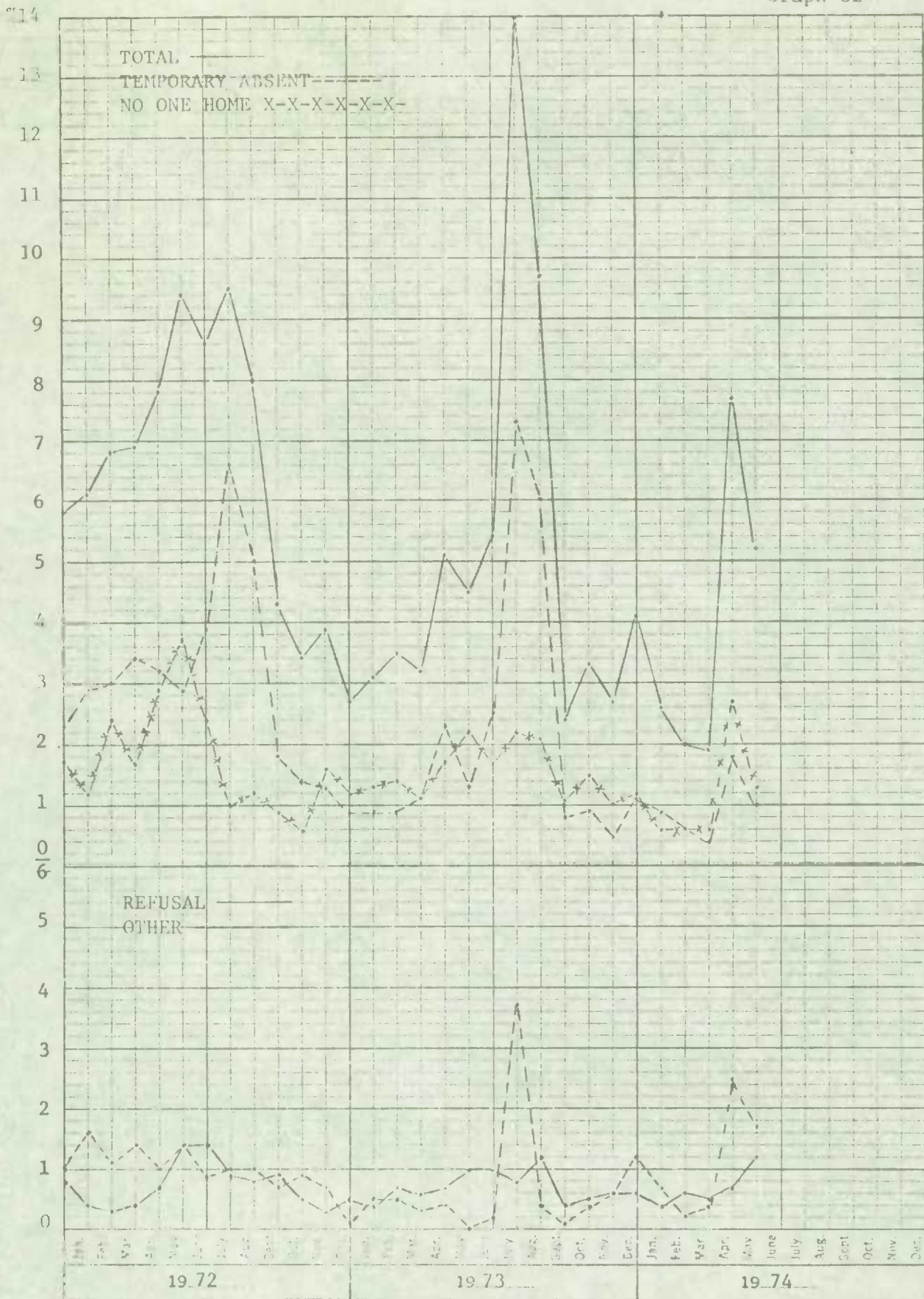
Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

May, 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	249	2.4	7.2	15.4
01	647	4.3	33.3	39.9
02	141	0.7	1.2	8.7
03	288	13.5	46.4	17.8
04	276	3.3	10.7	17.0
05	20	5.0	1.2	1.2

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CHEMISTRY

Graph G2



46 3290
 MADE IN U.S.A.
 3 YEARS BY MONTHS
 X '00 DIVISIONS
 KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.



HALIFAX REGIONAL OFFICE

MAX BOND

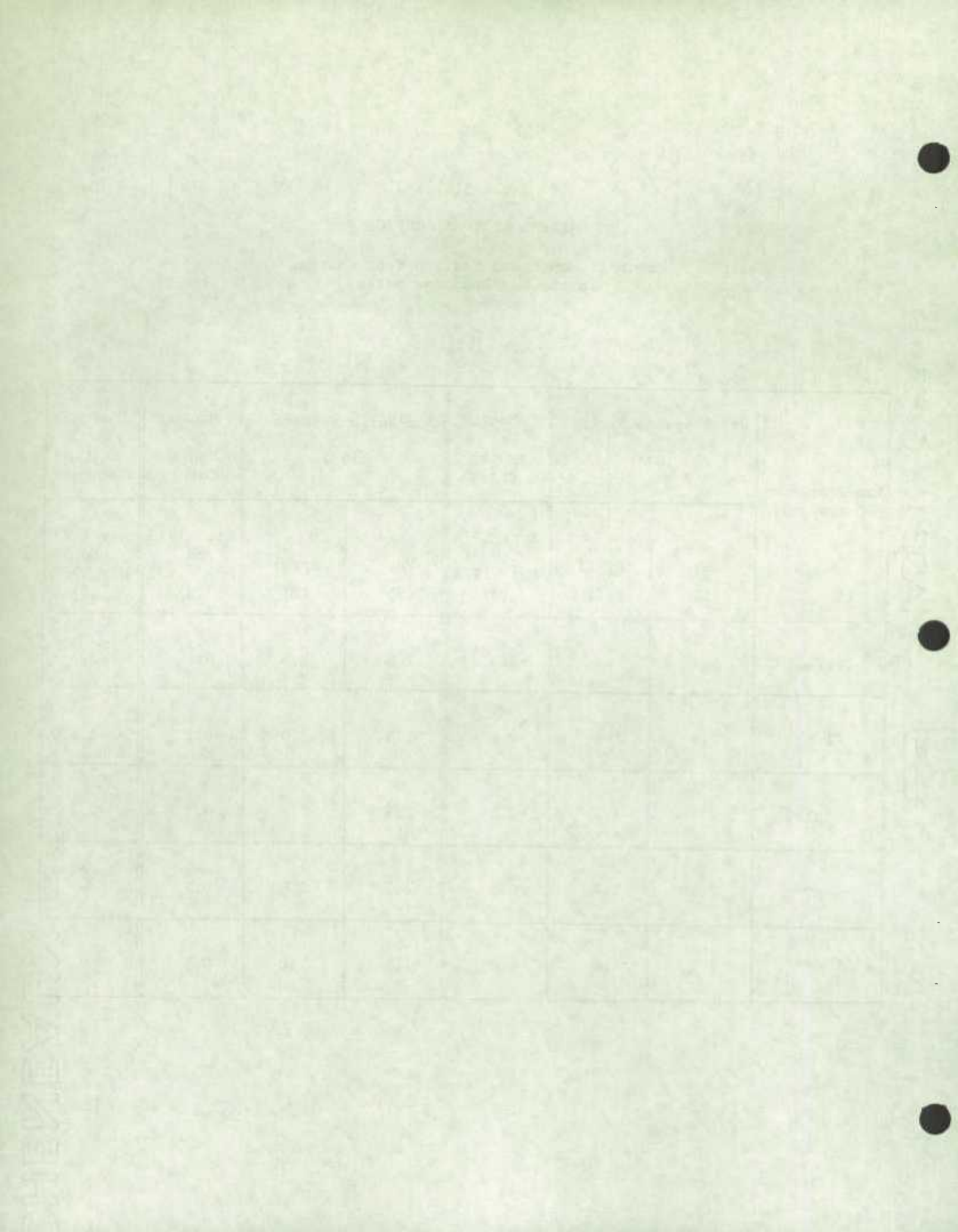
Table 3(a)

HALIFAX REGIONAL OFFICE

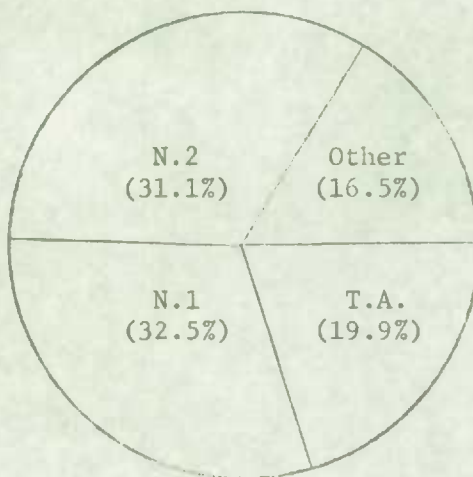
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes
in the Non-Response Rates

May, 1974

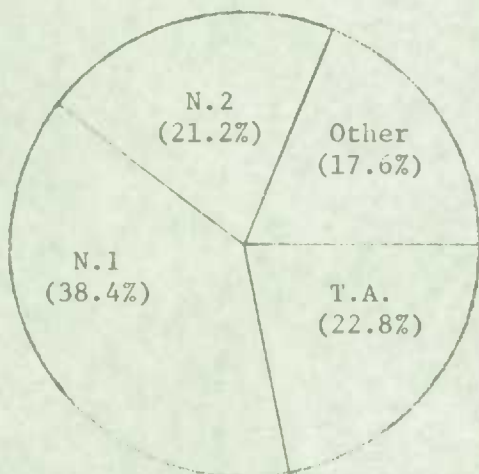
Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates 1974		Month to Month Change	Non-Response Rates 1973		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	May (%)	April (%)	Apr. 1974 to May 1974 (%)	May (%)	April (%)	Apr. 1973 to May 1973 (%)	May 1973 to May 1974 (%)
Overall	6.9	7.9	-1.0	7.6	7.5	+ 0.1	-0.7
T.A.	1.4	1.8	-0.4	1.8	2.0	-0.2	-0.4
N1	2.2	3.0	-0.8	2.5	2.2	+ 0.3	-0.3
N2	2.2	1.7	+0.5	2.2	2.3	-0.1	-
Other	1.1	1.4	-0.3	1.1	1.0	+ 0.1	-



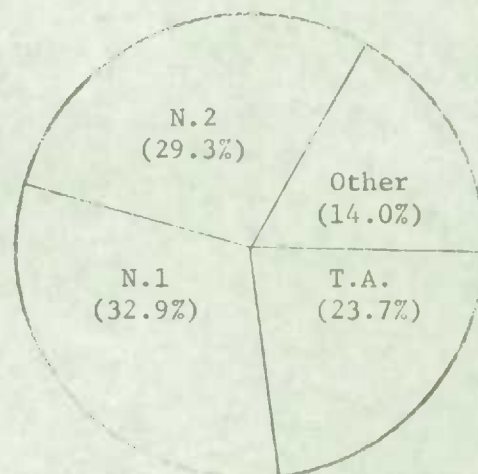
Percentage Contribution by Each Non-Response Component
to Total Non-Response in the
Halifax Regional Office



May 1974



April 1974



May 1973

MEMORANDUM

Faint, illegible text covering the main body of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.



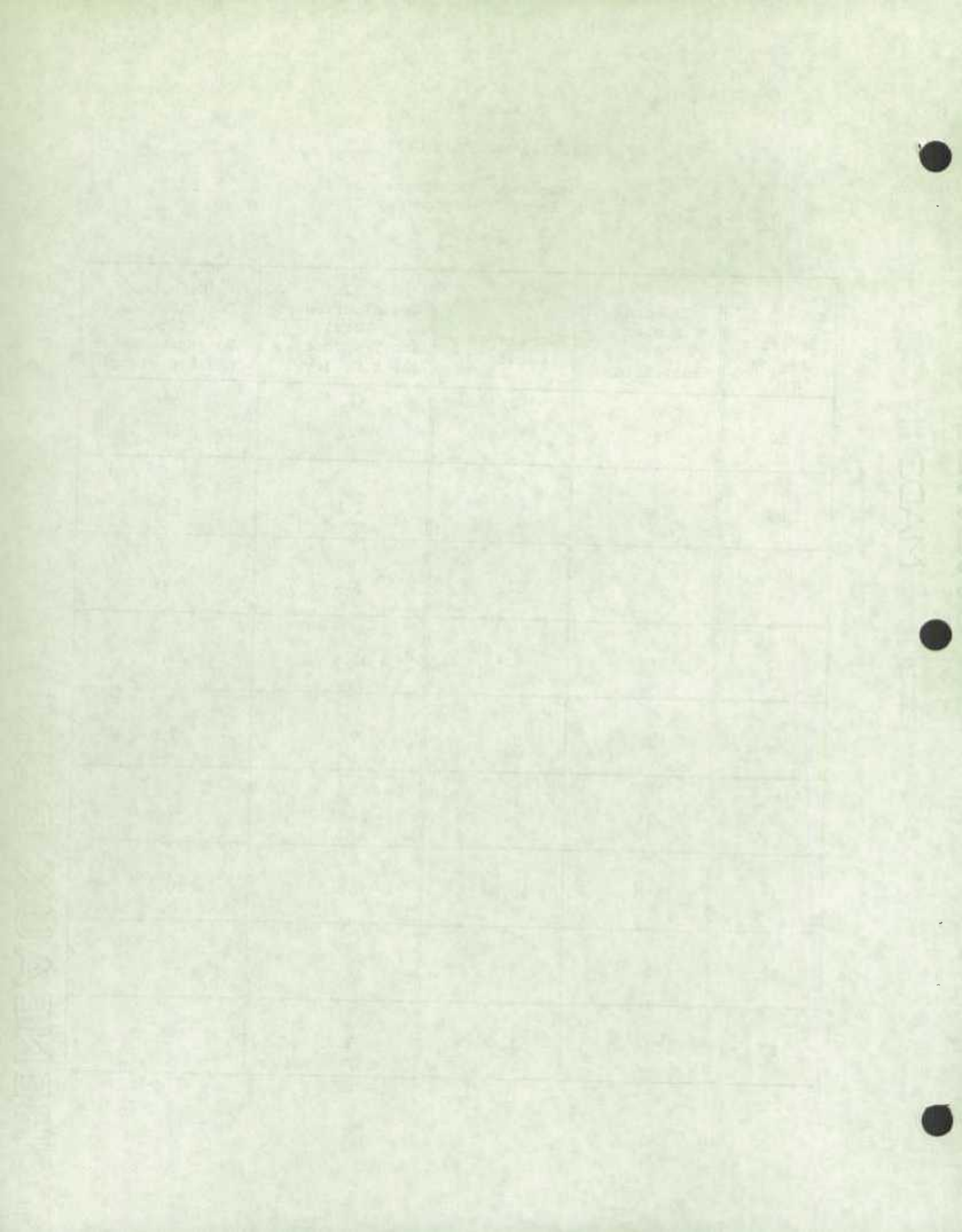
Table 3(b)

HALIFAX REGIONAL OFFICE

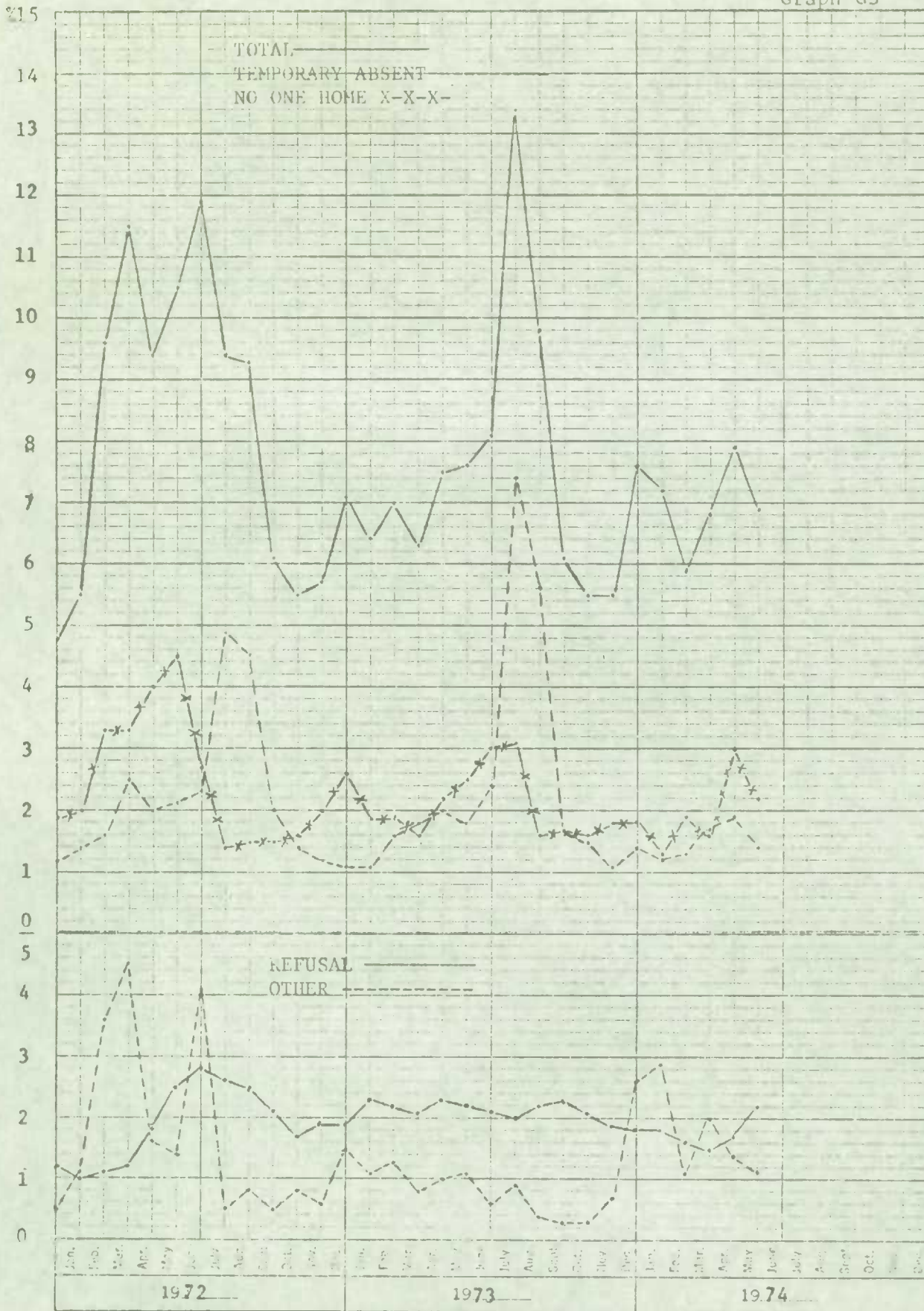
Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

May, 1974

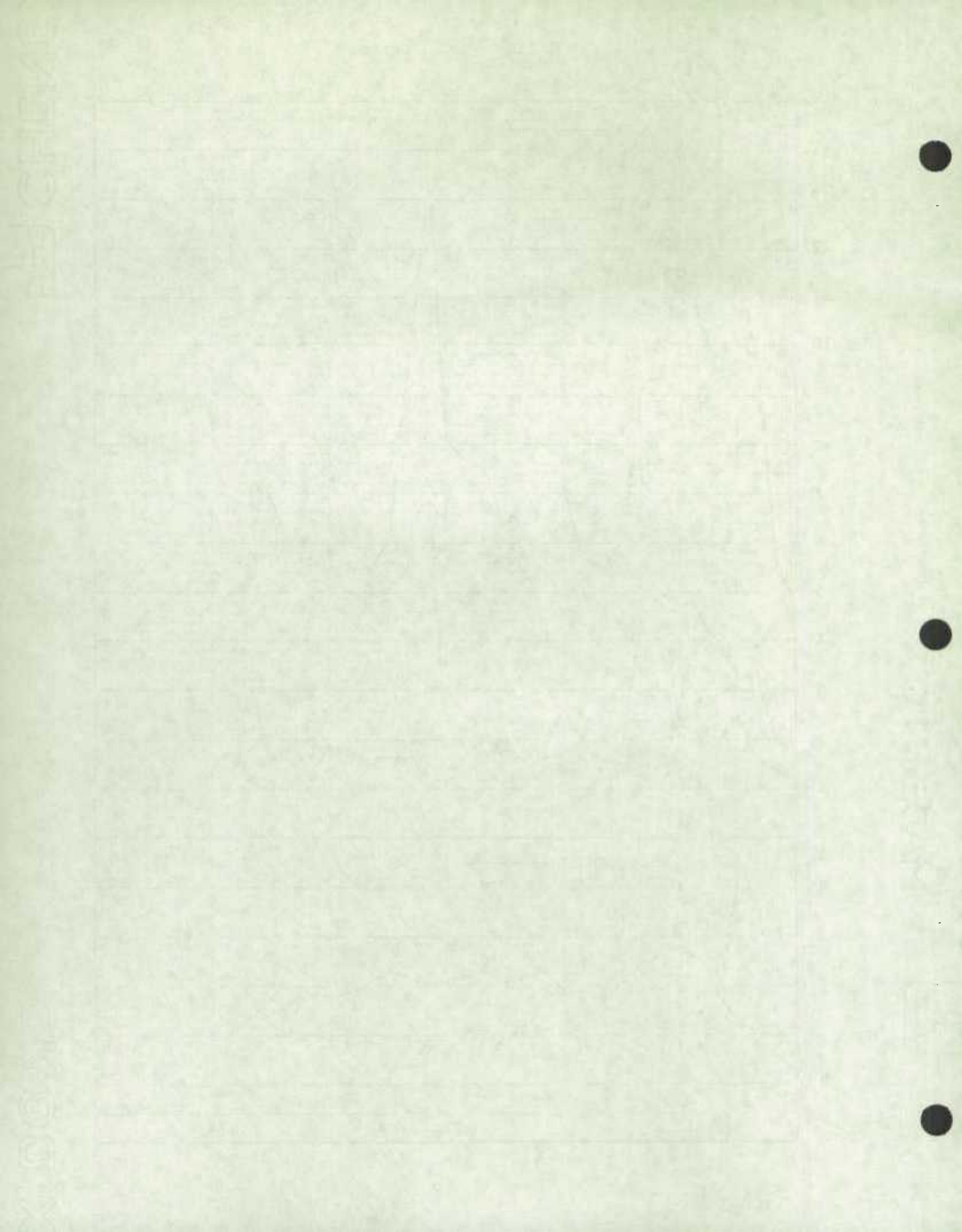
Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate	Actual Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level	Expected Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level
		(%)	(%)	(%)
10	425	3.8	4.2	7.6
20	488	5.5	7.1	8.8
21	580	5.5	8.4	10.4
22	1,319	8.9	30.6	23.7
23	438	8.4	9.7	7.9
30	498	8.6	11.2	9.0
31	590	10.0	15.4	10.6
32	680	5.4	9.7	12.2
33	546	2.6	3.7	9.8



Graph G3



46 3290
 3 YEARS BY MONTHS
 X 100 DIVISIONS
 MASSIN L.A.
 KODAK SAFETY FILM
 KODAK SAFETY FILM



MONTREAL REGIONAL OFFICE

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1971

1971 JAN 21 10 10 AM

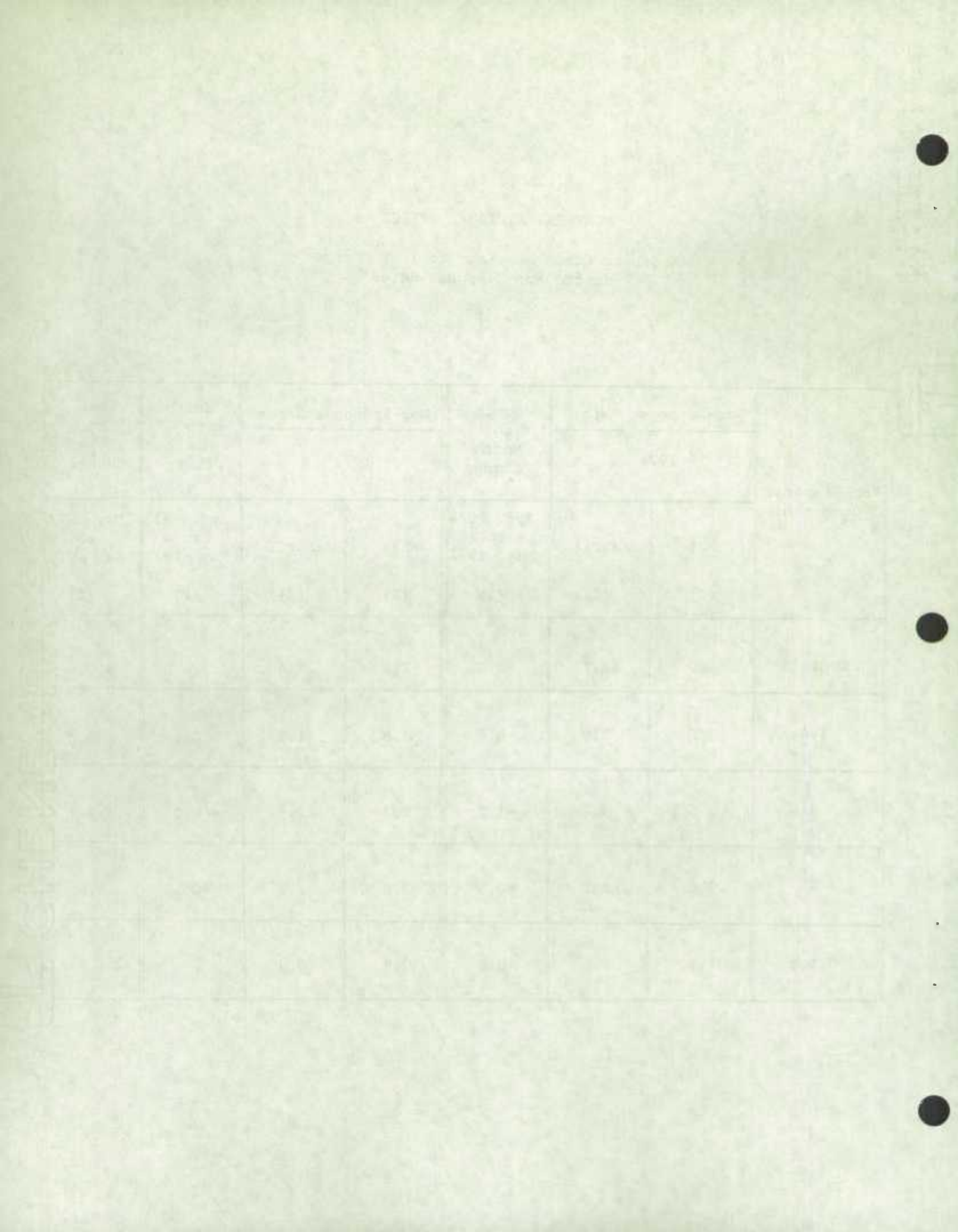
Table 4(a)

MONTREAL REGIONAL OFFICE

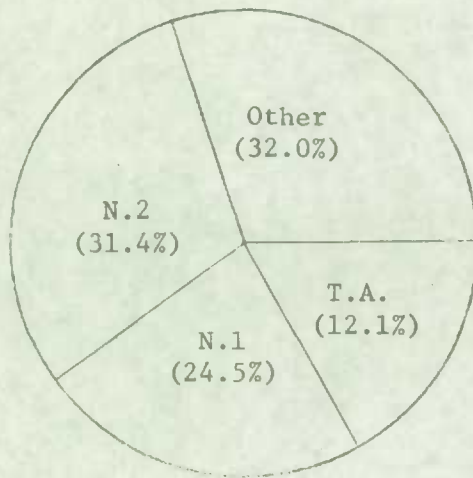
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes
in the Non-Response Rates

May, 1974

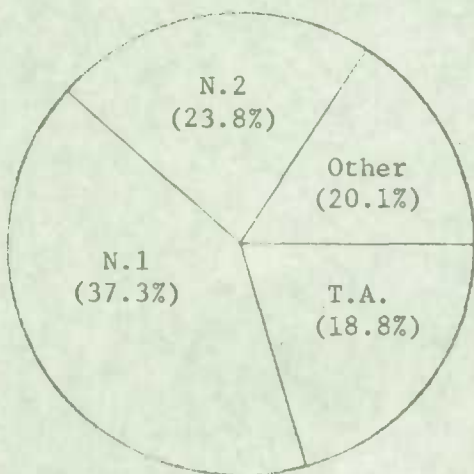
Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Month to Month Change	Non-Response Rates		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	1974			1973			
	May (%)	April (%)	Apr. 1974 to May 1974 (%)	May (%)	April (%)	Apr. 1973 to May 1973 (%)	May 1973 to May 1974 (%)
Overall	8.2	8.7	-0.5	7.4	7.4	-	+ 0.8
T.A.	1.0	1.6	-0.6	1.8	1.7	+ 0.1	-0.8
N1	2.0	3.2	-1.2	2.7	2.5	+ 0.2	-0.7
N2	2.6	2.1	+0.5	2.0	2.3	-0.3	+0.6
Other	2.6	1.8	+0.8	0.9	0.9	-	+1.7



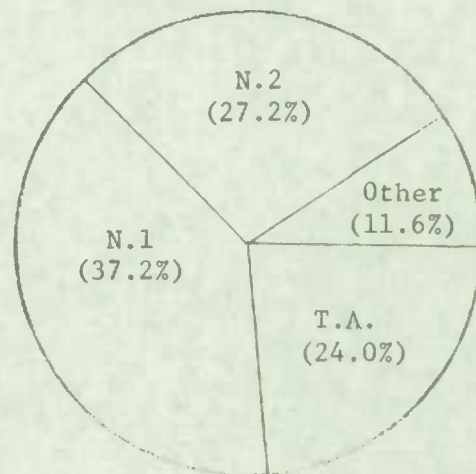
Percentage Contribution by Each Non-Response Component
to Total Non-Response in the
Montreal Regional Office



May 1974



April 1974



May 1973

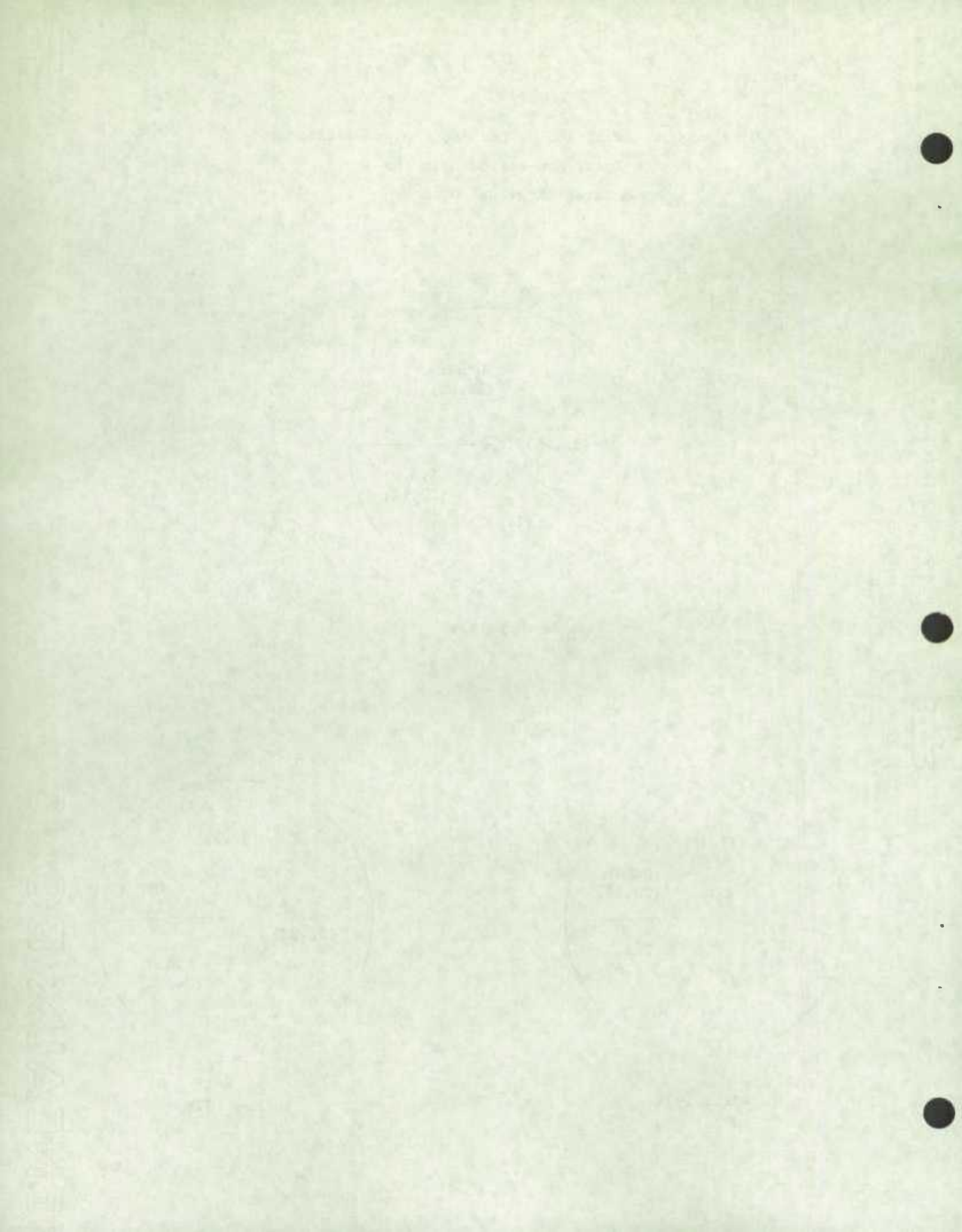


Table 4(b)

MONTREAL REGIONAL OFFICE

Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

May, 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	310	8.4	4.1	4.8
41	382	4.2	3.0	6.0
42	206	11.7	4.6	3.2
43	940	5.3	9.6	14.8
44	433	9.0	7.5	6.8
45	635	3.8	4.6	10.0
46	498	12.7	12.1	7.9
47	2,943	9.5	53.6	46.4

Page 4

1951

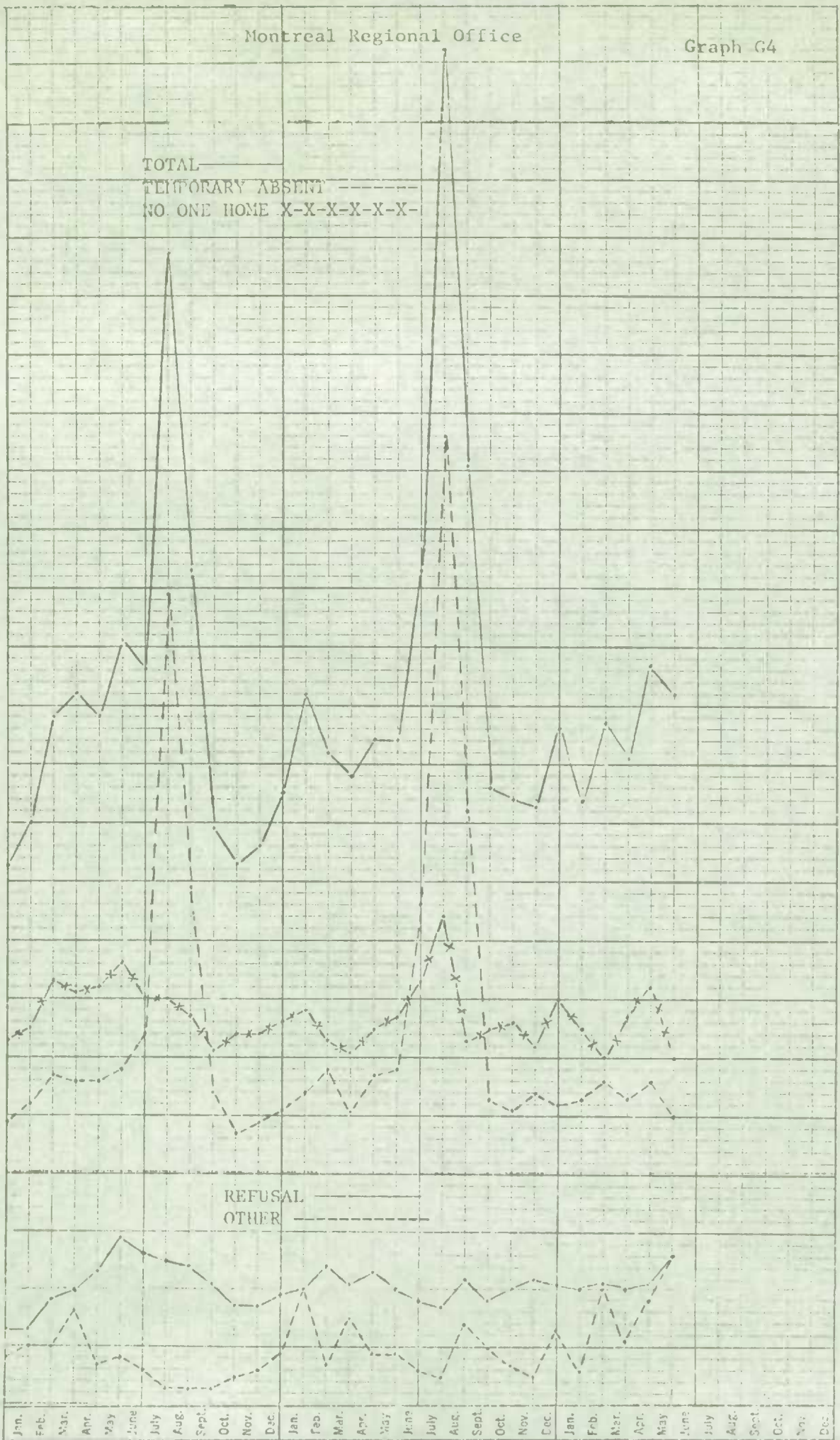
1952

1953

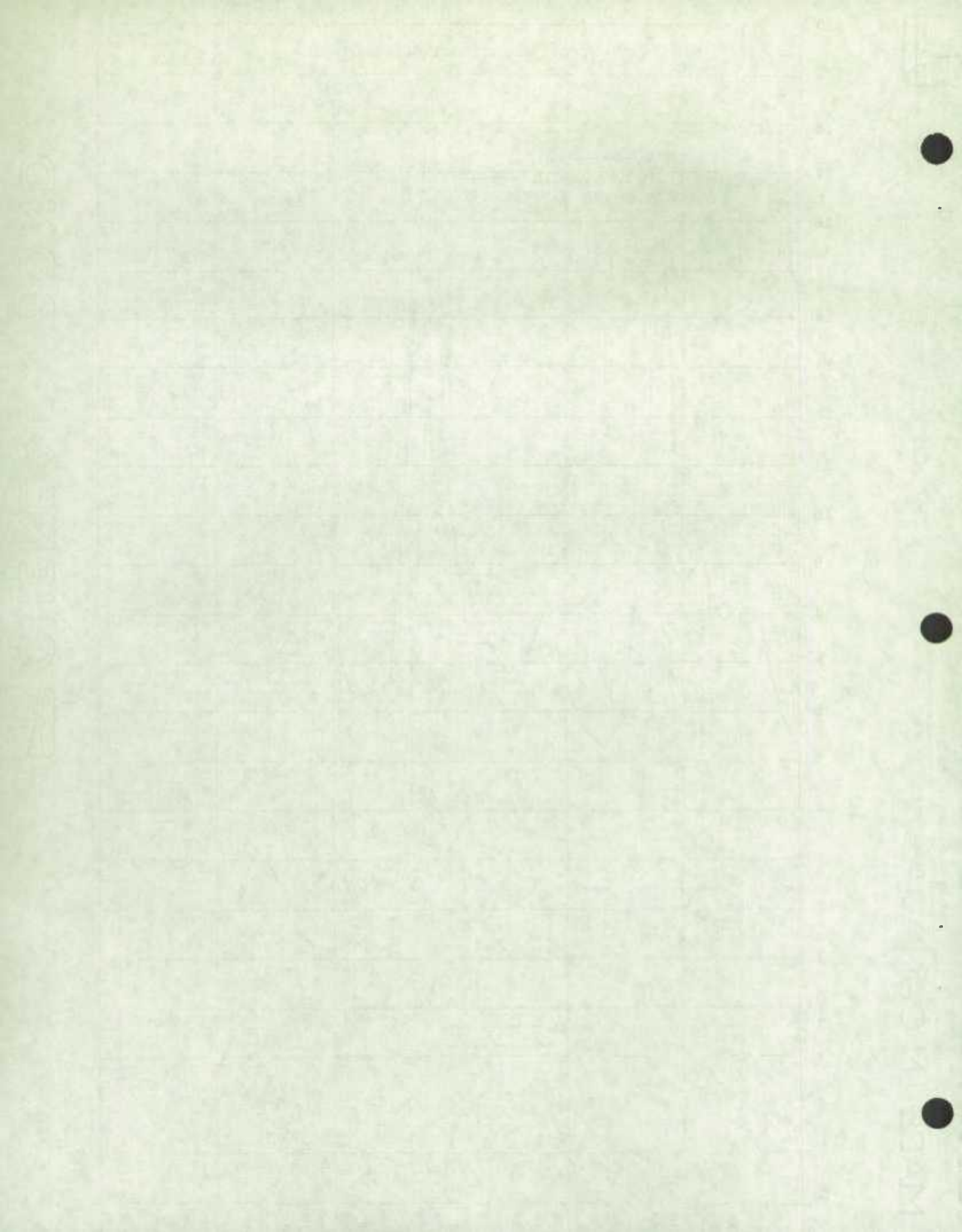
Date	Description	Amount	Balance
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		
1951	Jan 1		

TOTAL ———
 TEMPORARY ABSENT - - - -
 NO. ONE HOME X-X-X-X-X-X-

19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
4
3
2
1
0



3 MONTHS BY MONTHS
 3 YEARS BY MONTHS
 45 3190
 MADE IN U.S.A.
 KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.



OTTAWA REGIONAL OFFICE

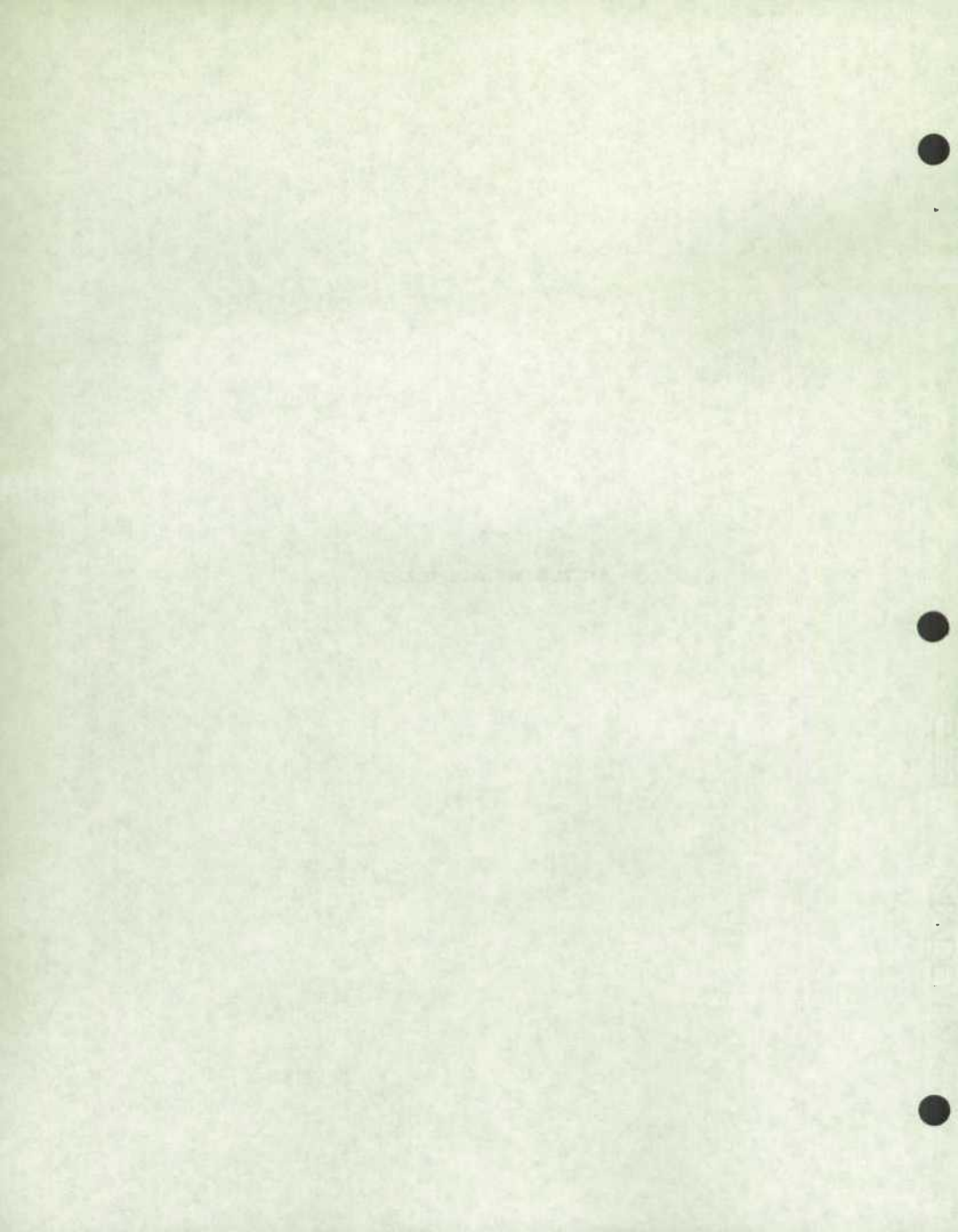


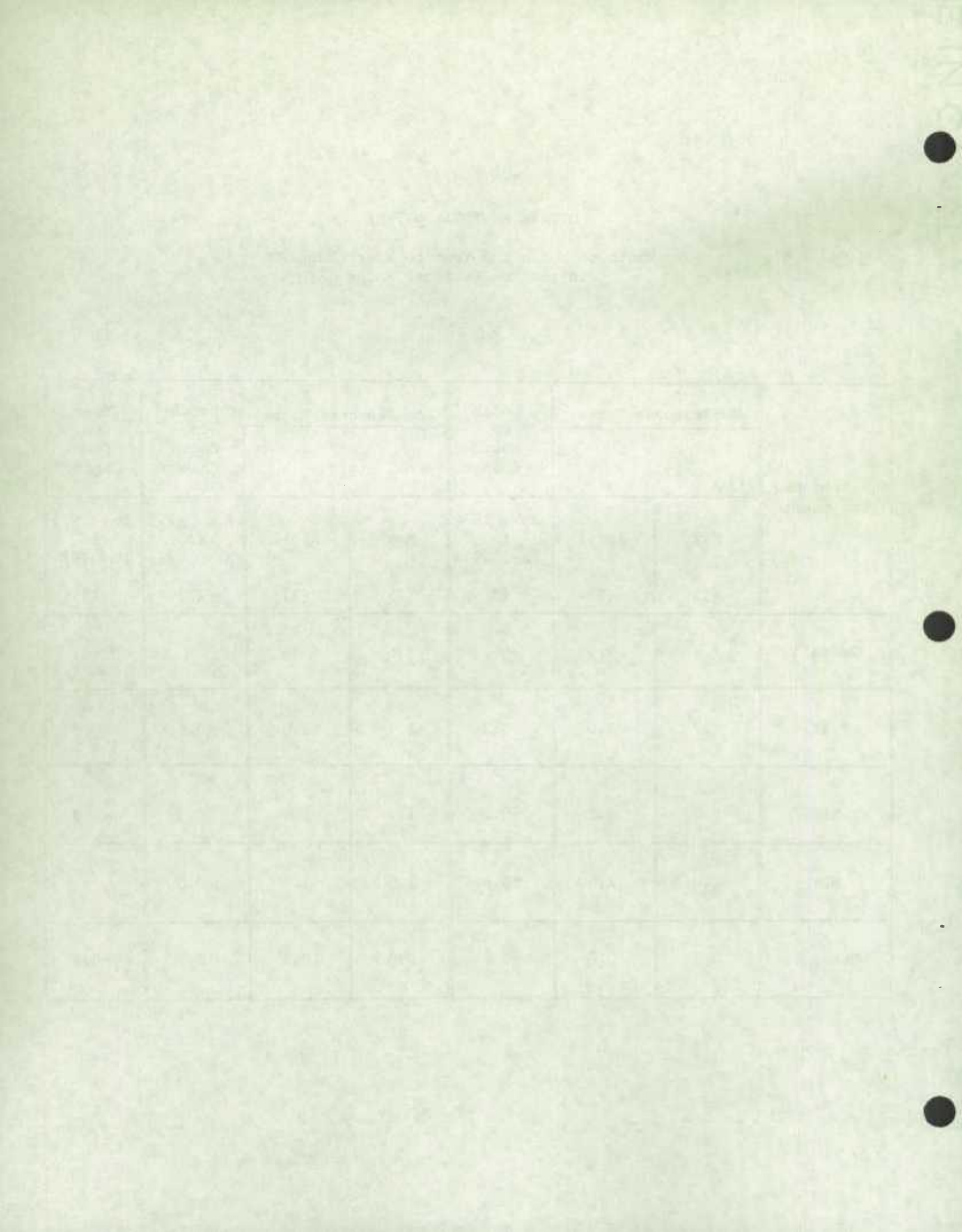
Table 3(a)

OTTAWA REGIONAL OFFICE

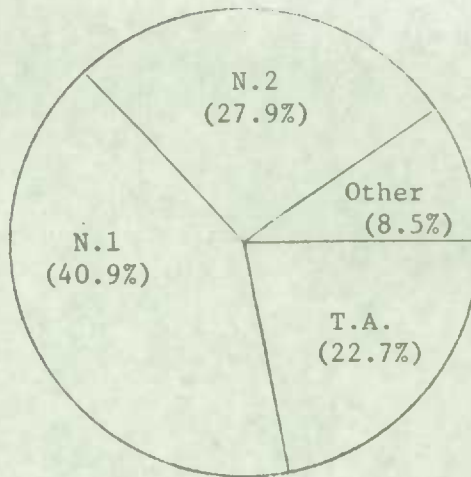
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes
in the Non-Response Rates

May, 1974

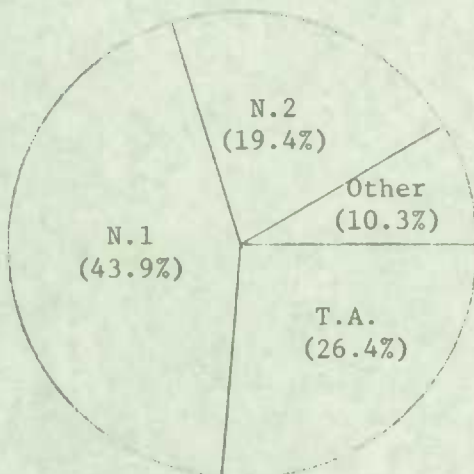
Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Month to Month Change	Non-Response Rates		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	1974			1973			
	May (%)	April (%)	Apr. 1974 to May 1974 (%)	May (%)	April (%)	Apr. 1973 to May 1973 (%)	May 1973 to May 1974 (%)
Overall	7.3	7.4	-0.1	5.6	5.6	-	+1.7
T.A.	1.7	2.0	-0.3	1.1	2.0	-0.9	+0.6
N1	3.0	3.2	-0.2	1.7	1.4	+0.3	+1.3
N2	2.0	1.4	+0.6	2.0	1.5	+0.5	-
Other	0.6	0.8	-0.2	0.8	0.7	+0.1	-0.2



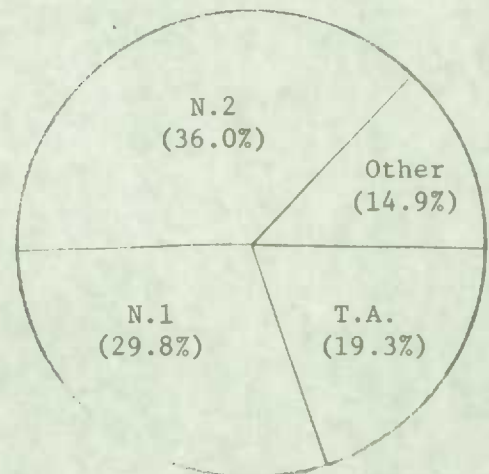
Percentage Contribution By Each Non-Response Component
to Total Non-Response in the
Ottawa Regional Office



May 1974



April 1974



May 1973

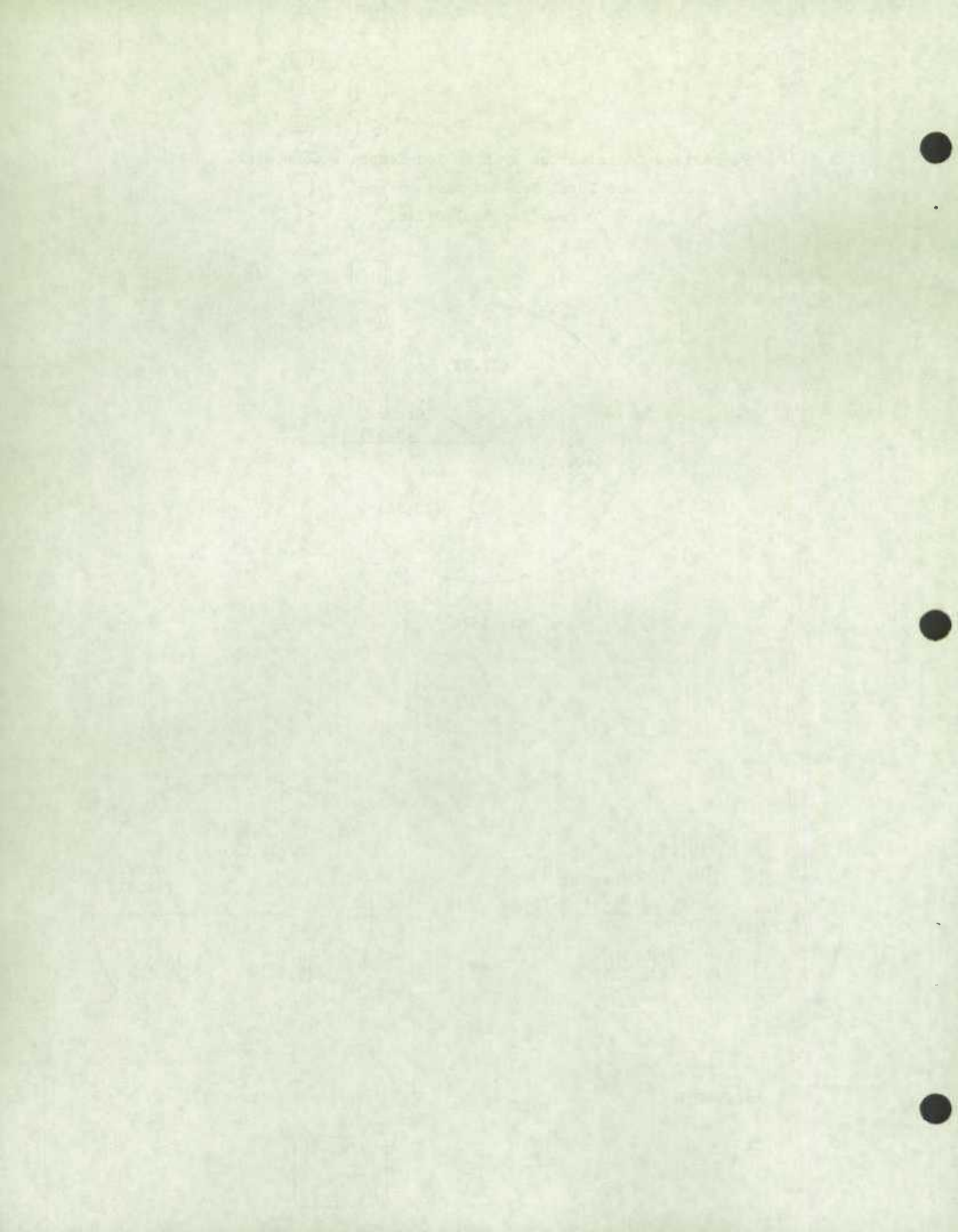


Table 5(b)

OTTAWA REGIONAL OFFICE

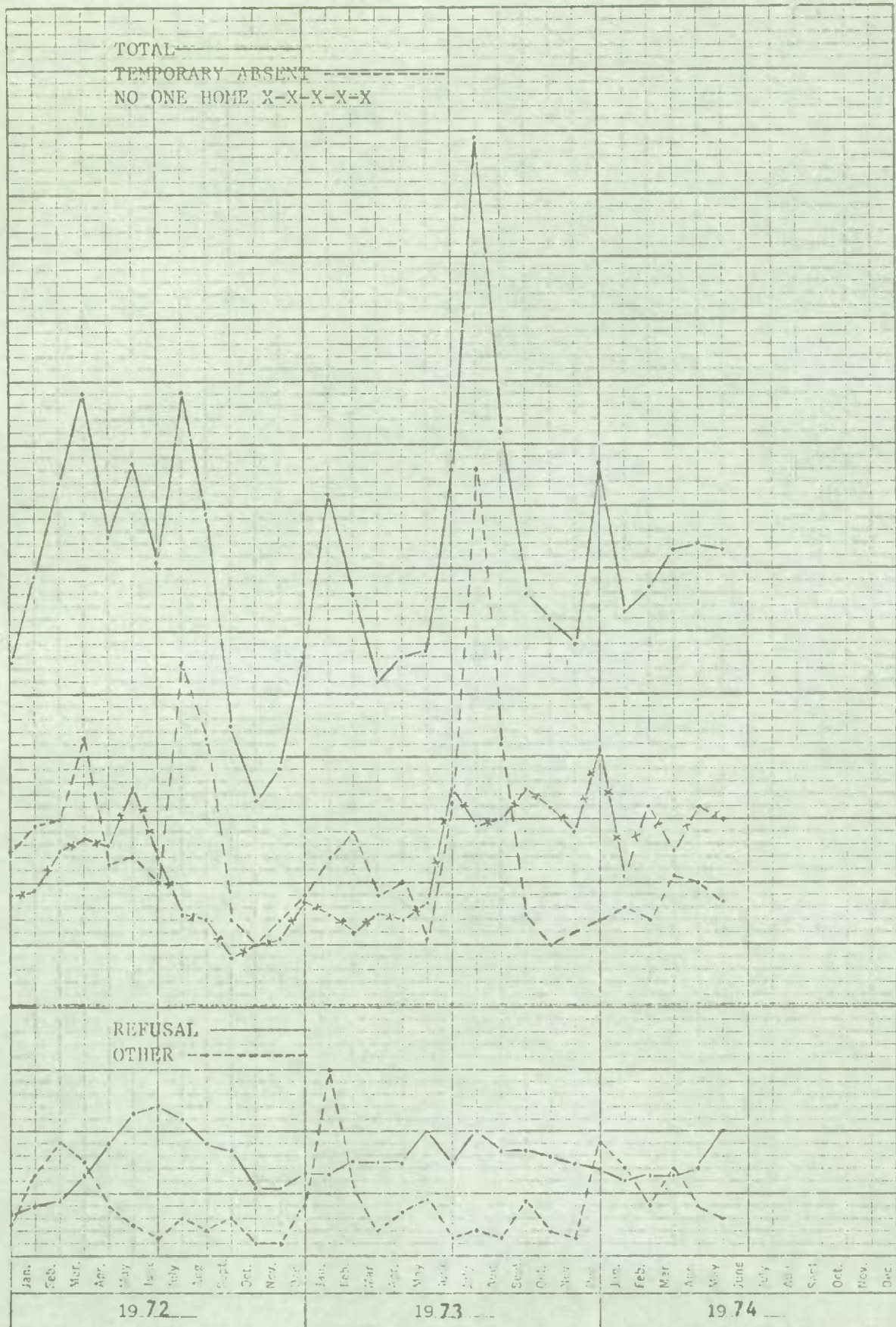
Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

May, 1974

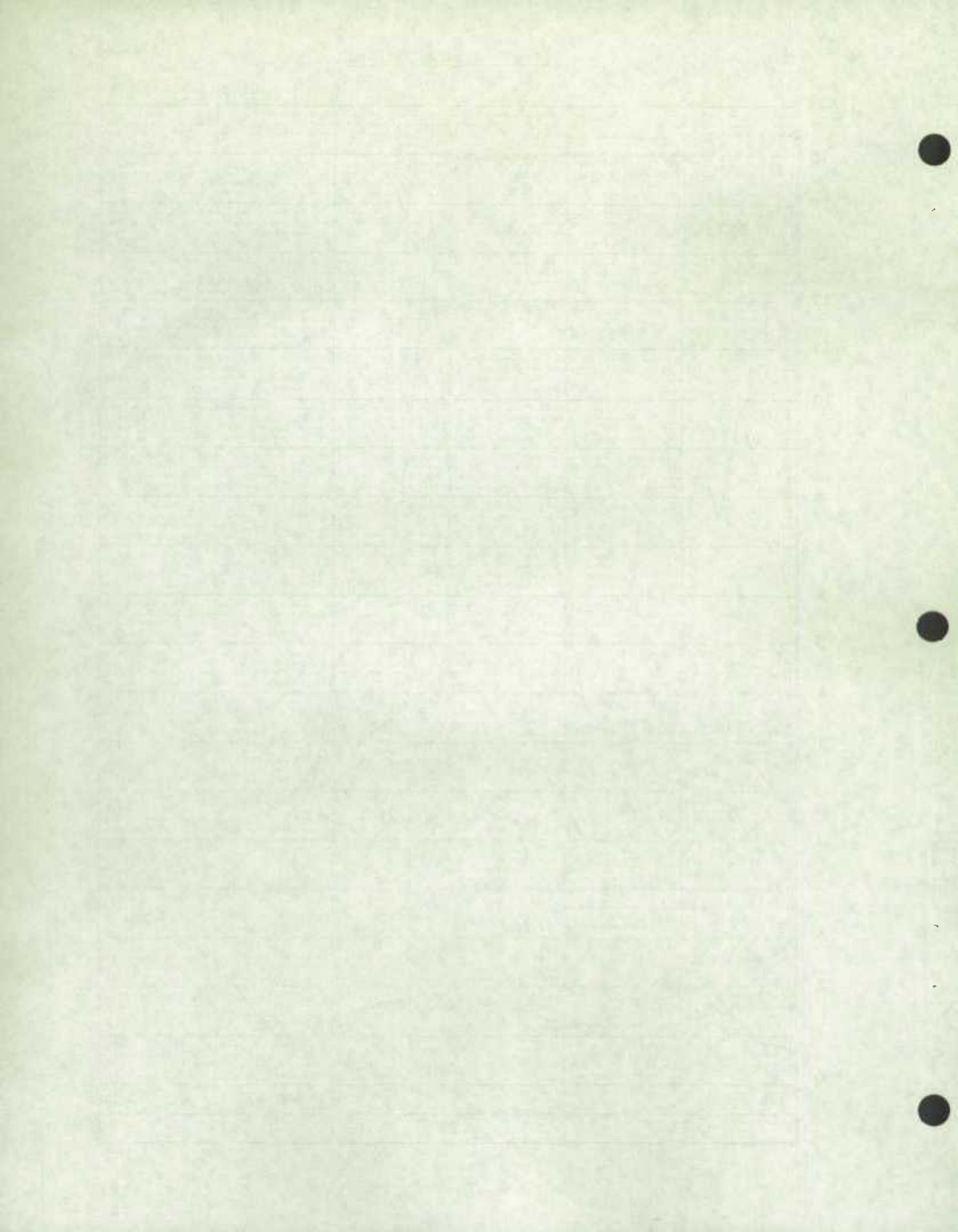
Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate	Actual Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level	Expected Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level
		(%)	(%)	(%)
40	19	0.0	0.0	0.9
48	241	14.9	23.4	11.5
49	144	2.8	2.6	6.8
50	1,107	7.1	51.3	52.6
58	594	5.9	22.7	28.2

Graph G5

716



3 YEARS BY MONTHS 46 329C
 X X X '00 DIVISIONS
 KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.



TORONTO REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 6(a)

TORONTO REGIONAL OFFICE

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

May, 1974

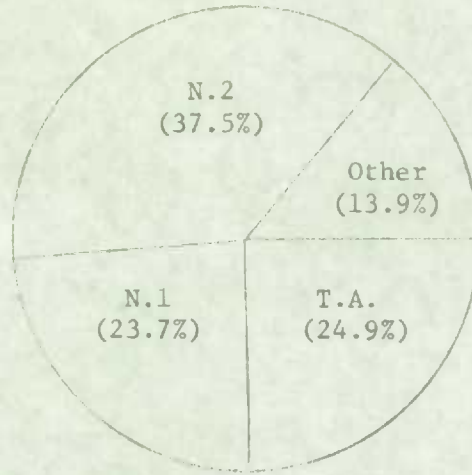
Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Month to Month Change	Non-Response Rates		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	1974			1973			
	May (%)	April (%)	Apr. 1974 to May 1974 (%)	May (%)	April (%)	Apr. 1973 to May 1973 (%)	May 1973 to May 1974 (%)
Overall	7.0	8.7	-1.7	6.2	7.2	-1.0	0.8
T.A.	1.7	2.9	-1.2	1.7	1.9	-0.2	-
N1	1.7	2.8	-1.1	2.2	2.9	-0.7	-0.5
N2	2.6	2.2	0.4	1.8	1.8	-	0.8
Other	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.5

TABLE

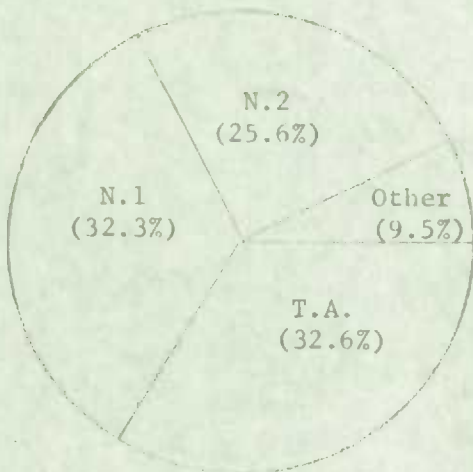
1940

1940		1941		1942	
Year	Month	Year	Month	Year	Month
1940	Jan	1941	Jan	1942	Jan
1940	Feb	1941	Feb	1942	Feb
1940	Mar	1941	Mar	1942	Mar
1940	Apr	1941	Apr	1942	Apr
1940	May	1941	May	1942	May
1940	Jun	1941	Jun	1942	Jun
1940	Jul	1941	Jul	1942	Jul
1940	Aug	1941	Aug	1942	Aug
1940	Sep	1941	Sep	1942	Sep
1940	Oct	1941	Oct	1942	Oct
1940	Nov	1941	Nov	1942	Nov
1940	Dec	1941	Dec	1942	Dec

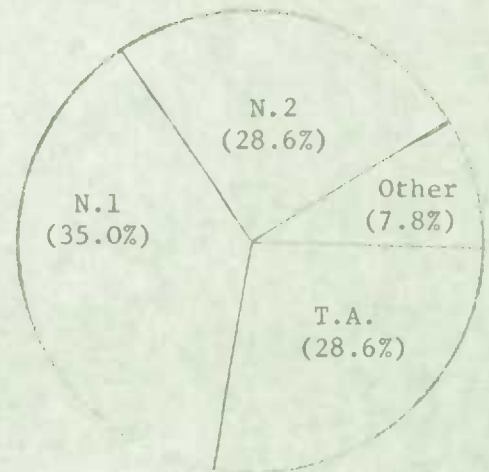
Percentage Contribution by Each Non-Response Component
to Total Non-Response in the
Toronto Regional Office



May 1974



April 1974



May 1973

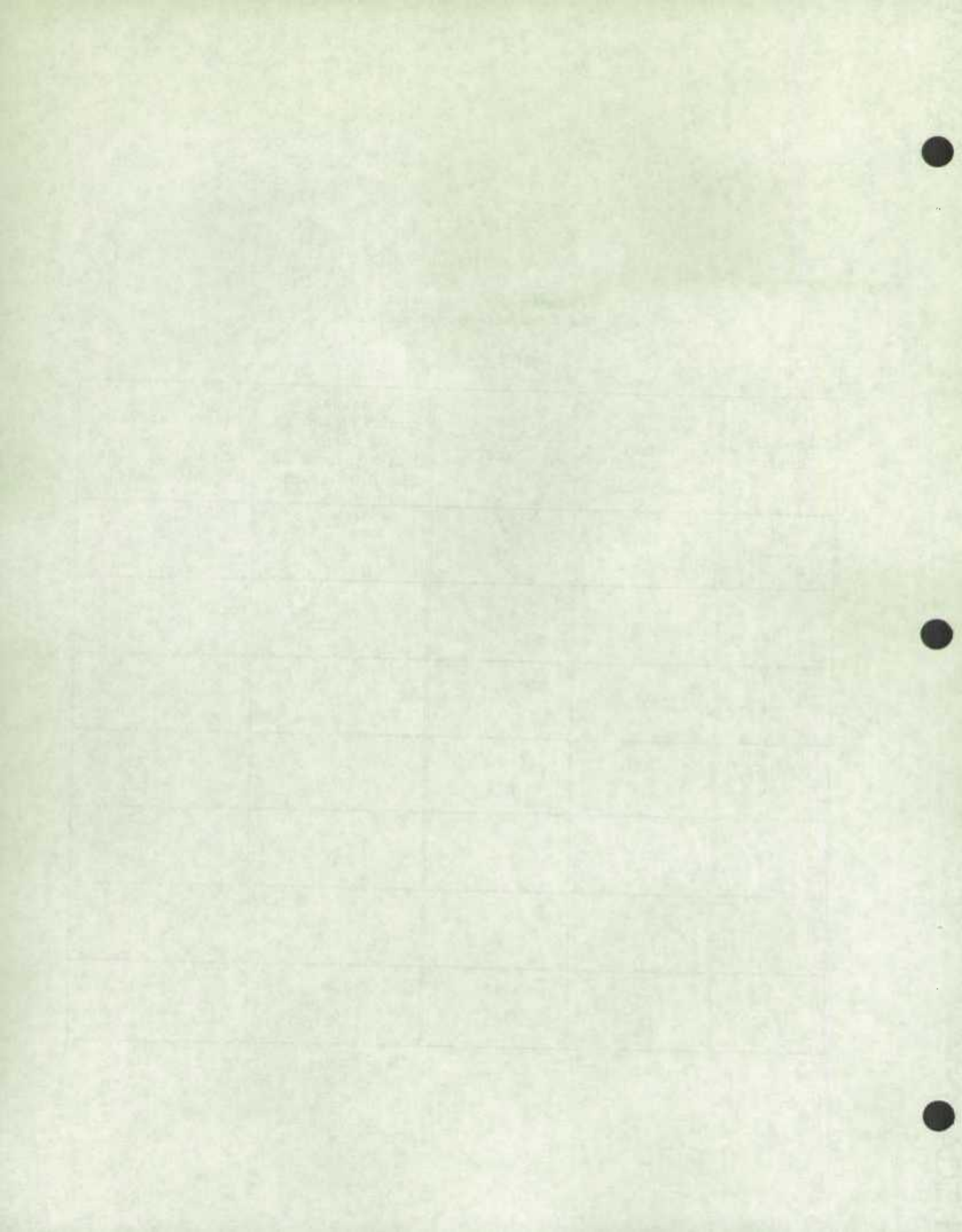
Table 6(b)

TORONTO REGIONAL OFFICE

Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

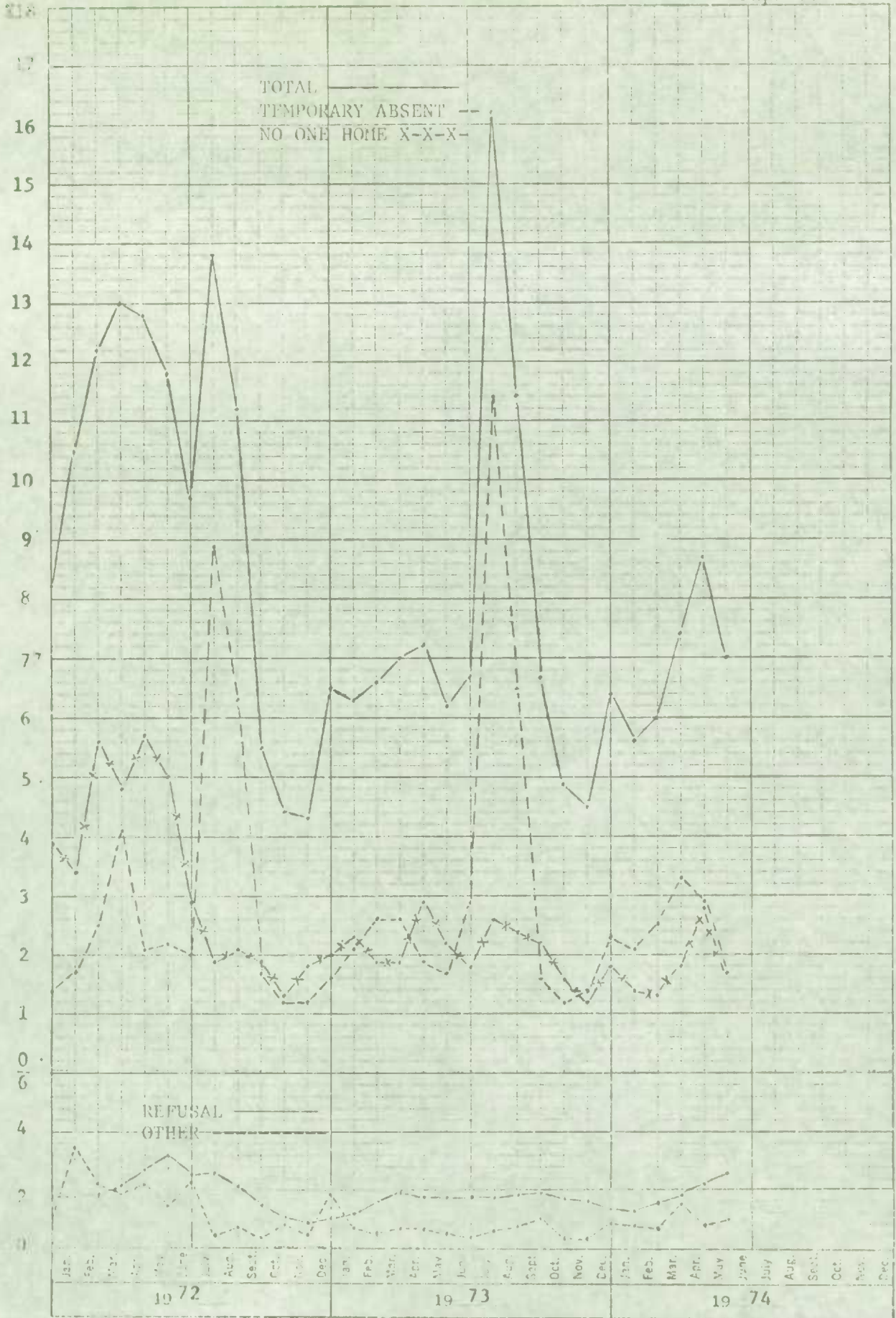
May, 1974

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	456	5.0	4.0	6.4
52	3,053	8.0	49.2	42.1
53	1,101	5.5	12.1	15.5
54	614	8.1	10.0	8.7
55	643	9.2	11.9	9.1
56	625	6.4	8.0	8.8
57	593	3.5	4.2	8.4

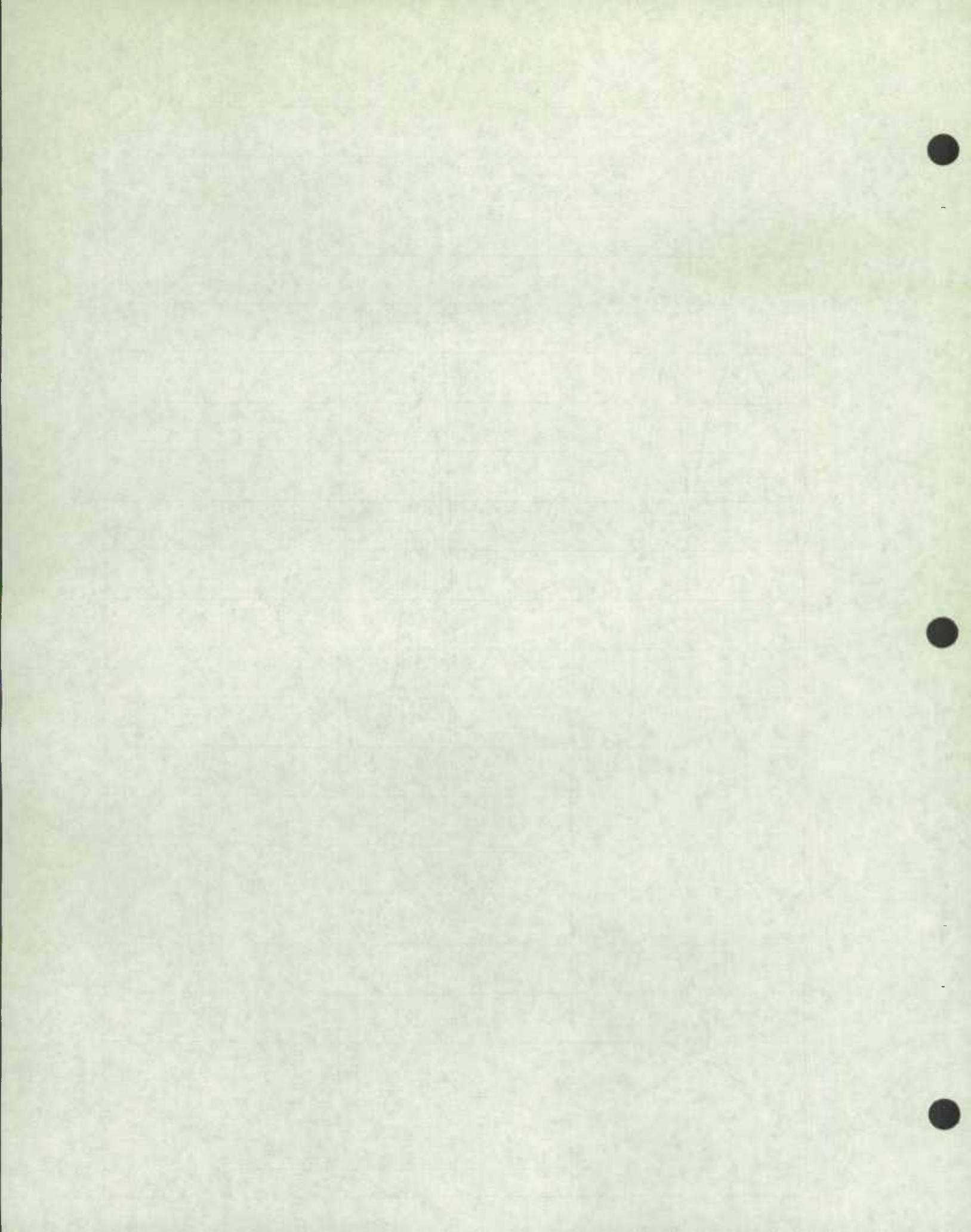


Toronto Regional Office

Graph G6



46 3290
 MADE IN U.S.A.
 2 YEARS BY MONTHS
 X 100 DIVISIONS
 VICTOR FELIX & ESTER CO.



WINNIPEG REGIONAL OFFICE

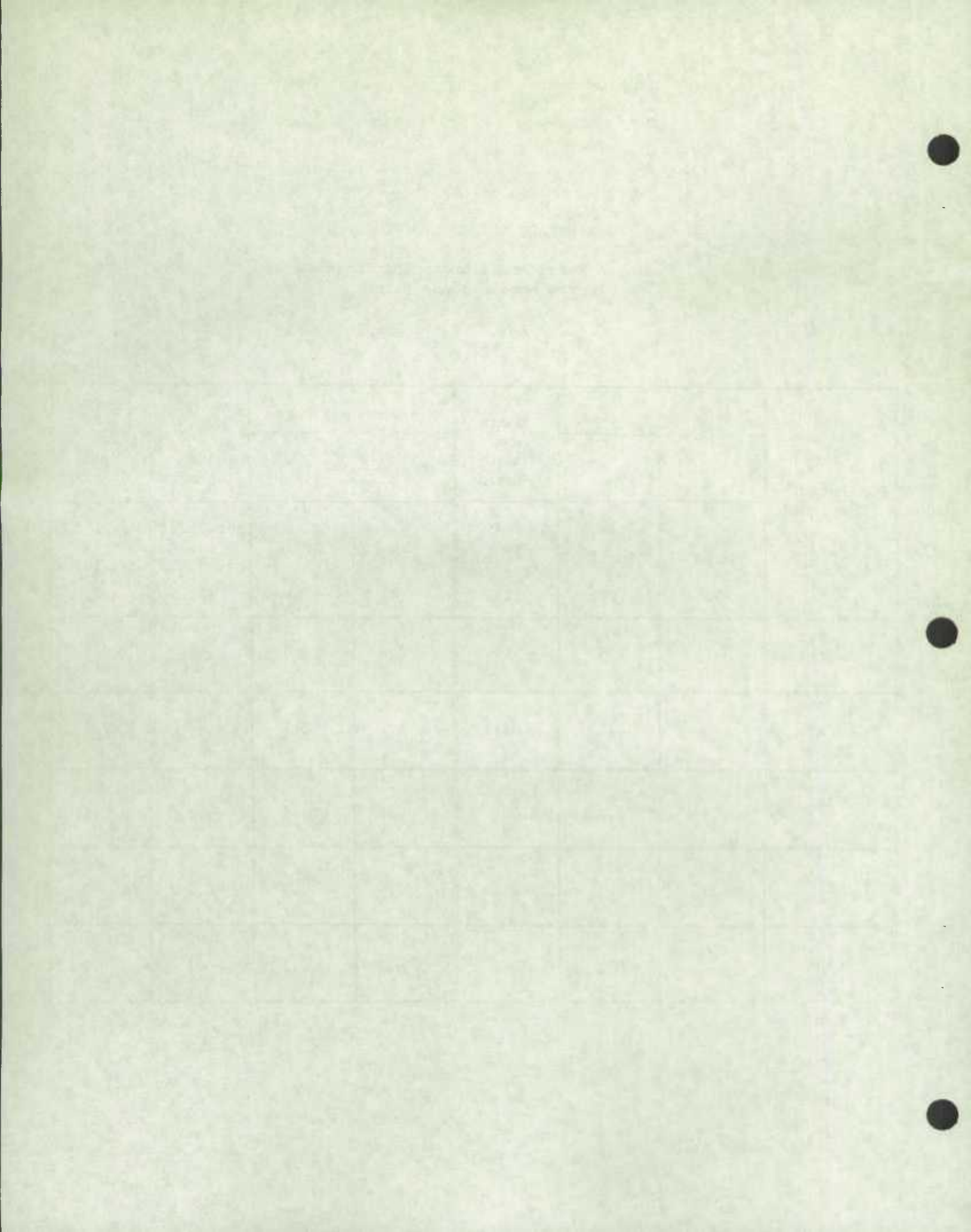
Table 7(a)

WINNIPEG REGIONAL OFFICE

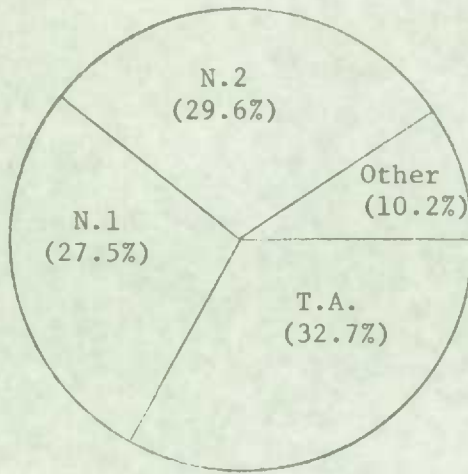
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes
in the Non-Response Rates

May, 1974

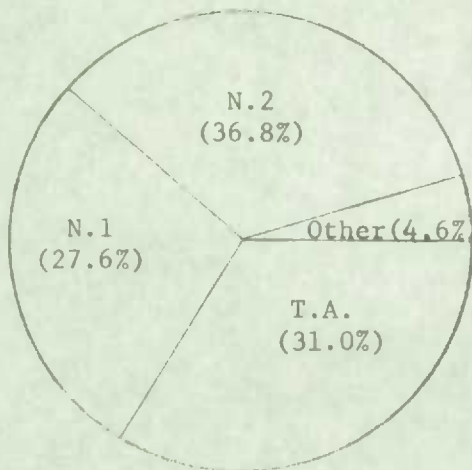
Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Month to Month Change	Non-Response Rates		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	1974			1973			
	May (%)	April (%)	Apr. 1974 to May 1974 (%)	May (%)	April (%)	Apr. 1973 to May 1973 (%)	May 1973 to May 1974 (%)
Overall	3.0	2.6	+0.4	2.8	2.8	-	+0.2
T.A.	1.0	0.8	+0.2	1.1	1.1	-	-0.1
N1	0.8	0.7	+0.1	0.7	0.8	-0.1	+0.1
N2	0.9	1.0	-0.1	0.9	0.7	+0.2	-
Other	0.3	0.1	+0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.2



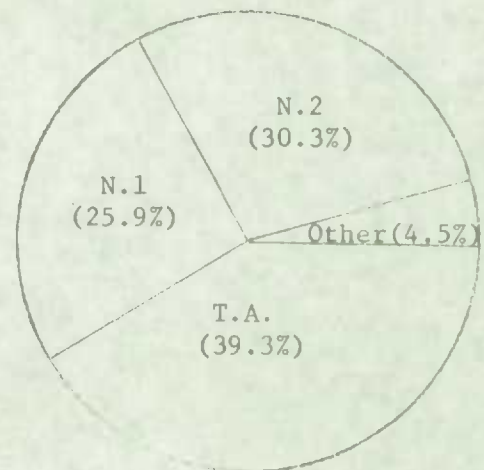
Percentage Contribution by Each Non-Response Component
to Total Non-Response in the
Winnipeg Regional Office



May 1974



April 1974



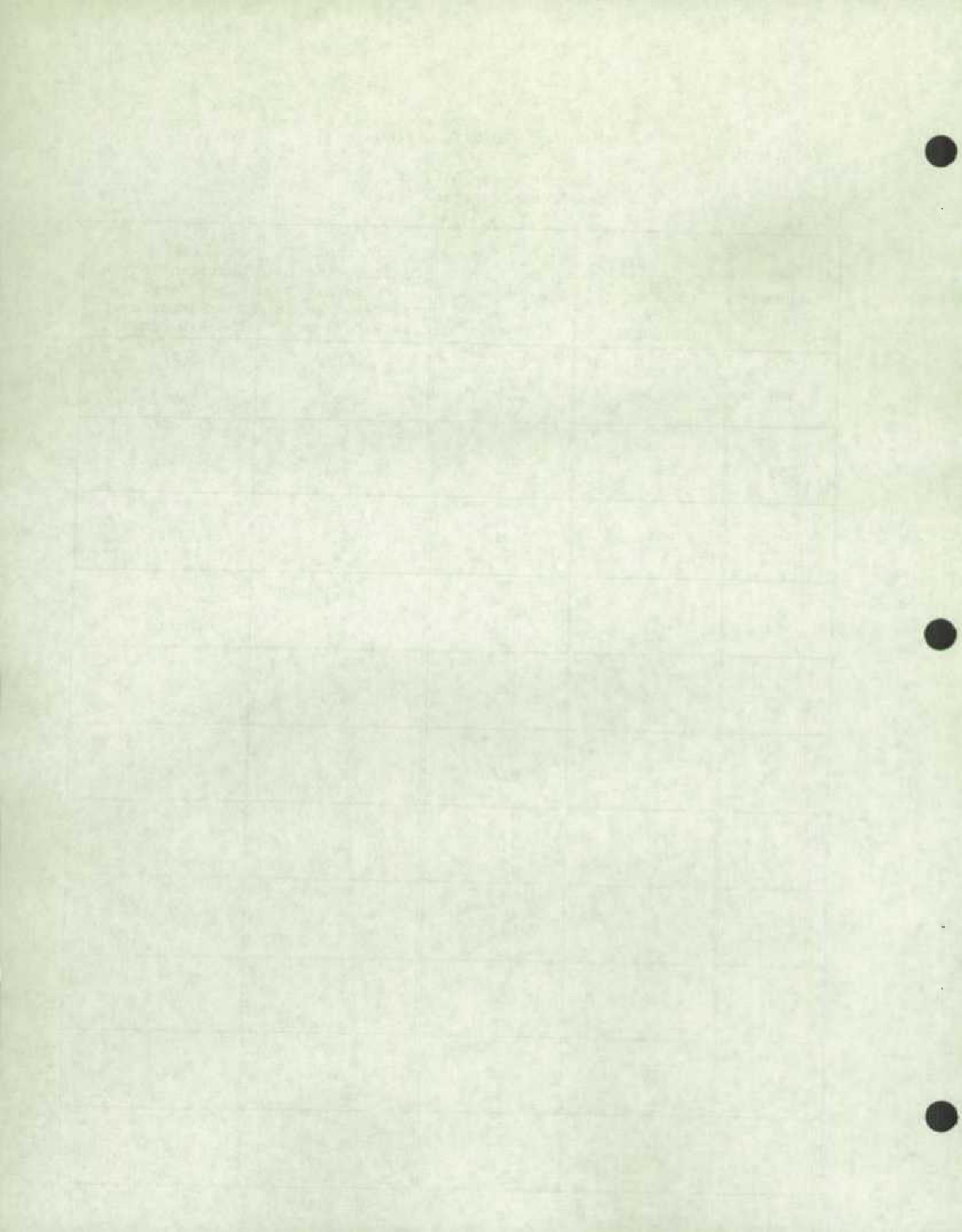
May 1973

Table 7(b)

WINNIPEG REGIONAL OFFICE

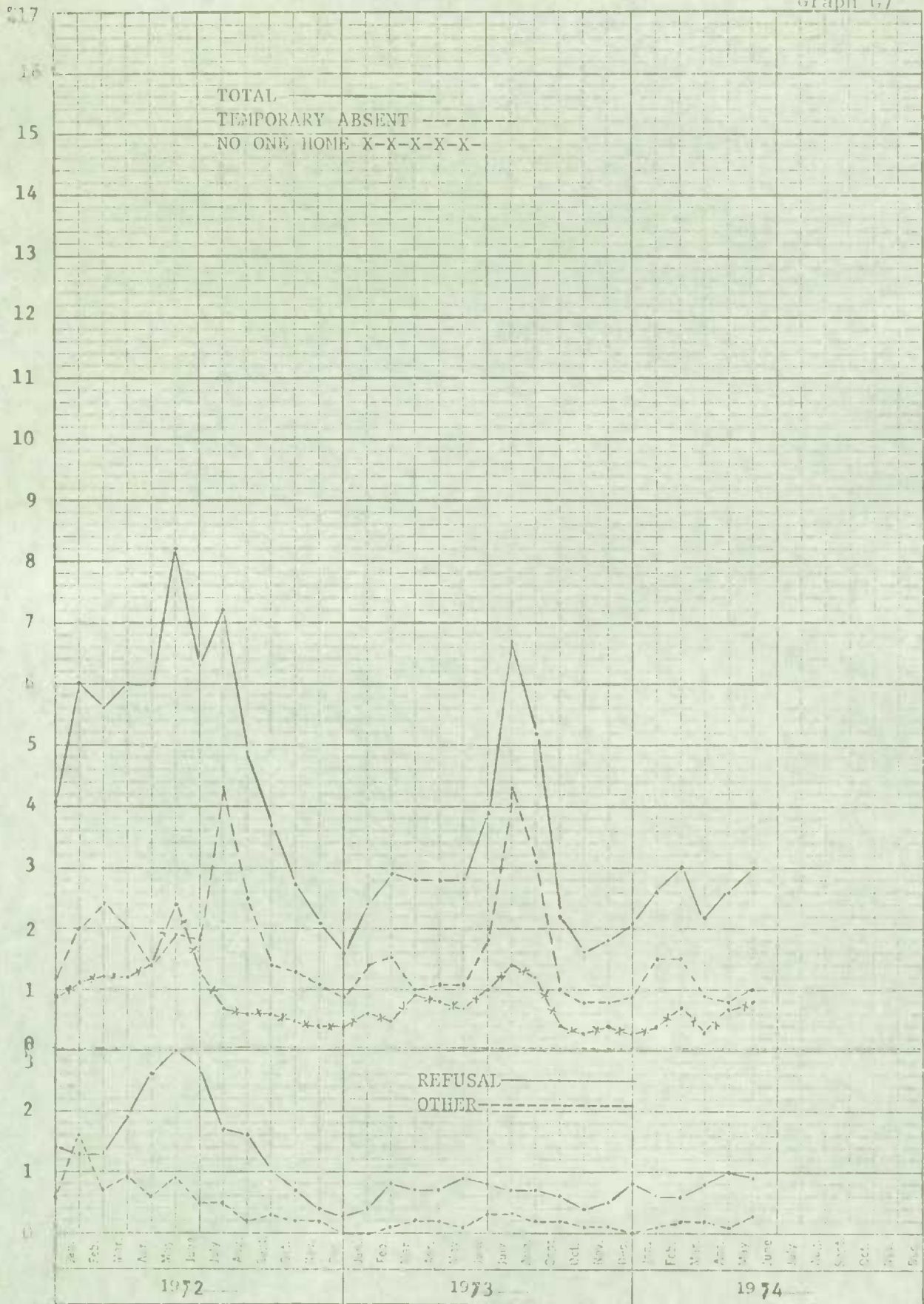
Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level
May, 1974

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	232	2.2	5.1	7.0
60	1,099	4.1	45.9	33.1
61	186	3.2	6.1	5.6
62	76	1.3	1.0	2.3
63	138	0.7	1.0	4.1
64	321	0.9	3.1	9.6
65	123	2.4	3.1	3.7
70	519	4.0	21.4	15.6
71	339	1.8	6.1	10.2
73	278	2.5	7.2	8.4

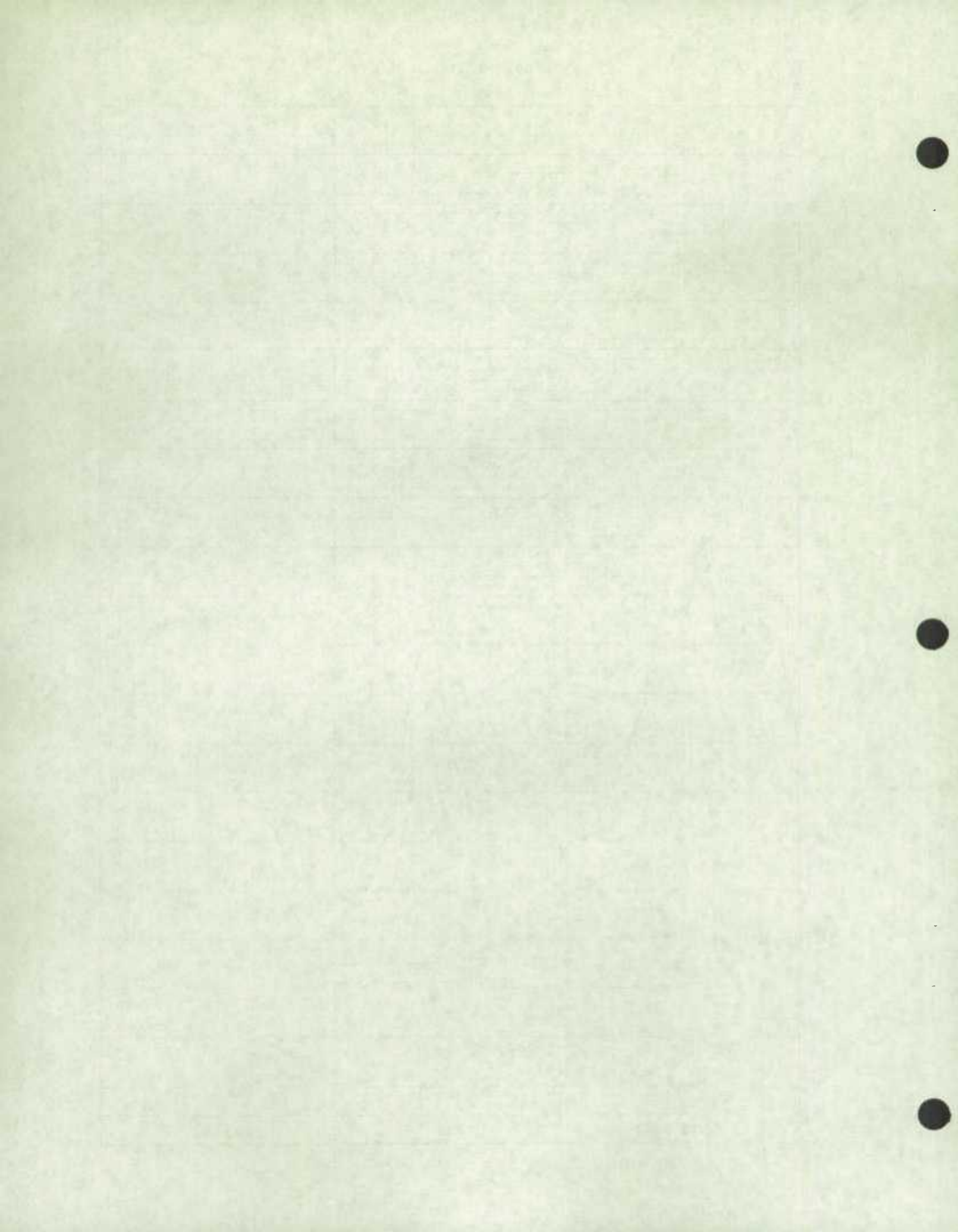


Winnipeg Regional Office

Graph G7



46 5290 MADE IN U.S.A. KUPFER & ESSER CO.



EDMONTON REGIONAL OFFICE

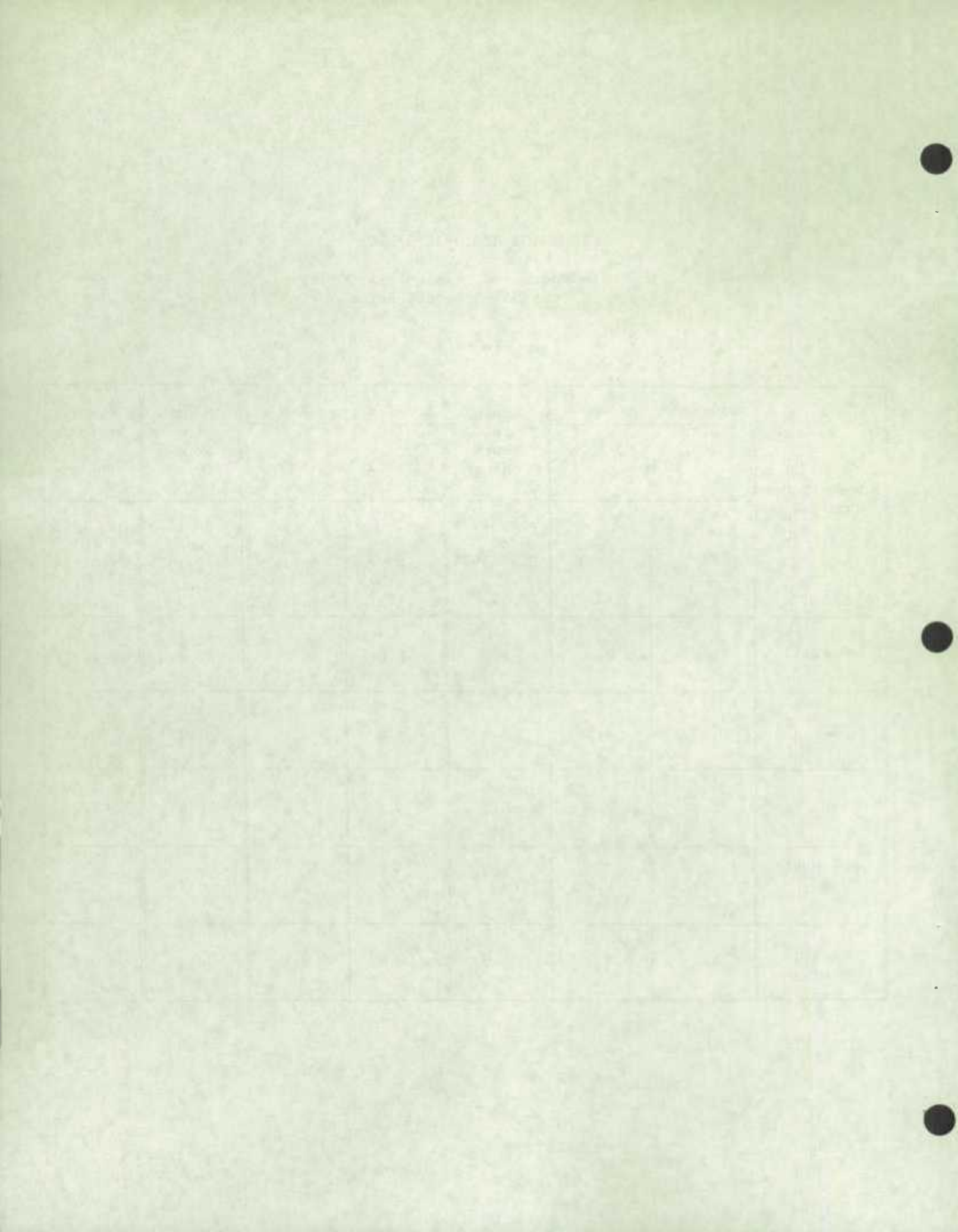
Table 8(a)

EDMONTON REGIONAL OFFICE

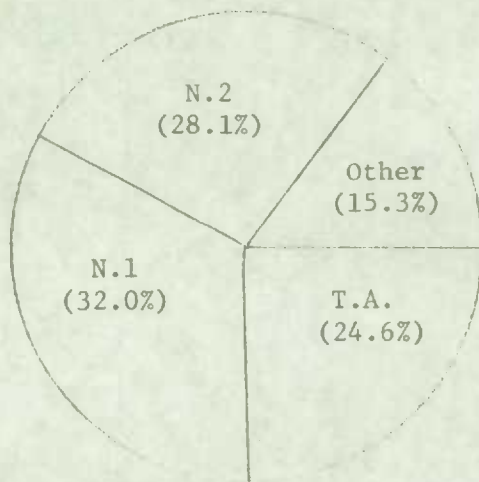
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes
in the Non-Response Rates

May, 1974

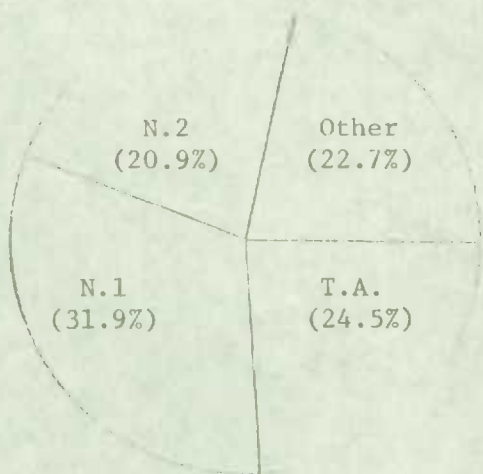
Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Month to Month Change	Non-Response Rates		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	1974			1973			
	May (%)	April (%)	Apr. 1974 to May 1974 (%)	May (%)	April (%)	Apr. 1973 to May 1973 (%)	May 1973 to May 1974 (%)
Overall	7.3	8.8	-1.5	9.0	10.0	-1.0	-1.7
T.A.	1.8	2.2	-0.4	2.6	3.8	-1.2	-0.8
N1	2.3	2.8	-0.5	3.3	2.6	-0.7	-1.0
N2	2.1	1.8	+0.3	2.3	2.5	-0.2	-0.2
Other	1.1	2.0	-0.9	0.8	1.1	-0.3	+0.3



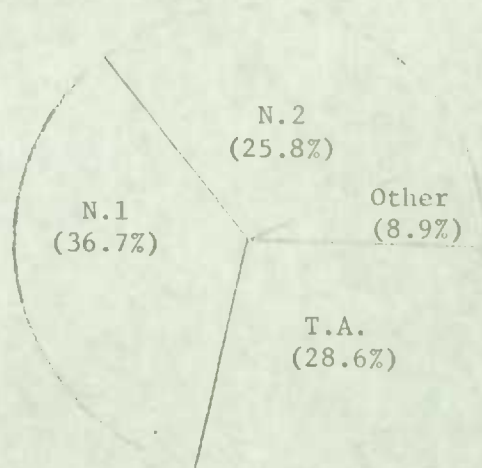
Percentage Contribution by Each Non-Response Component
to Total Non-Response in the
Edmonton Regional Office



May 1974



April 1974



May 1974

Table 8(b)

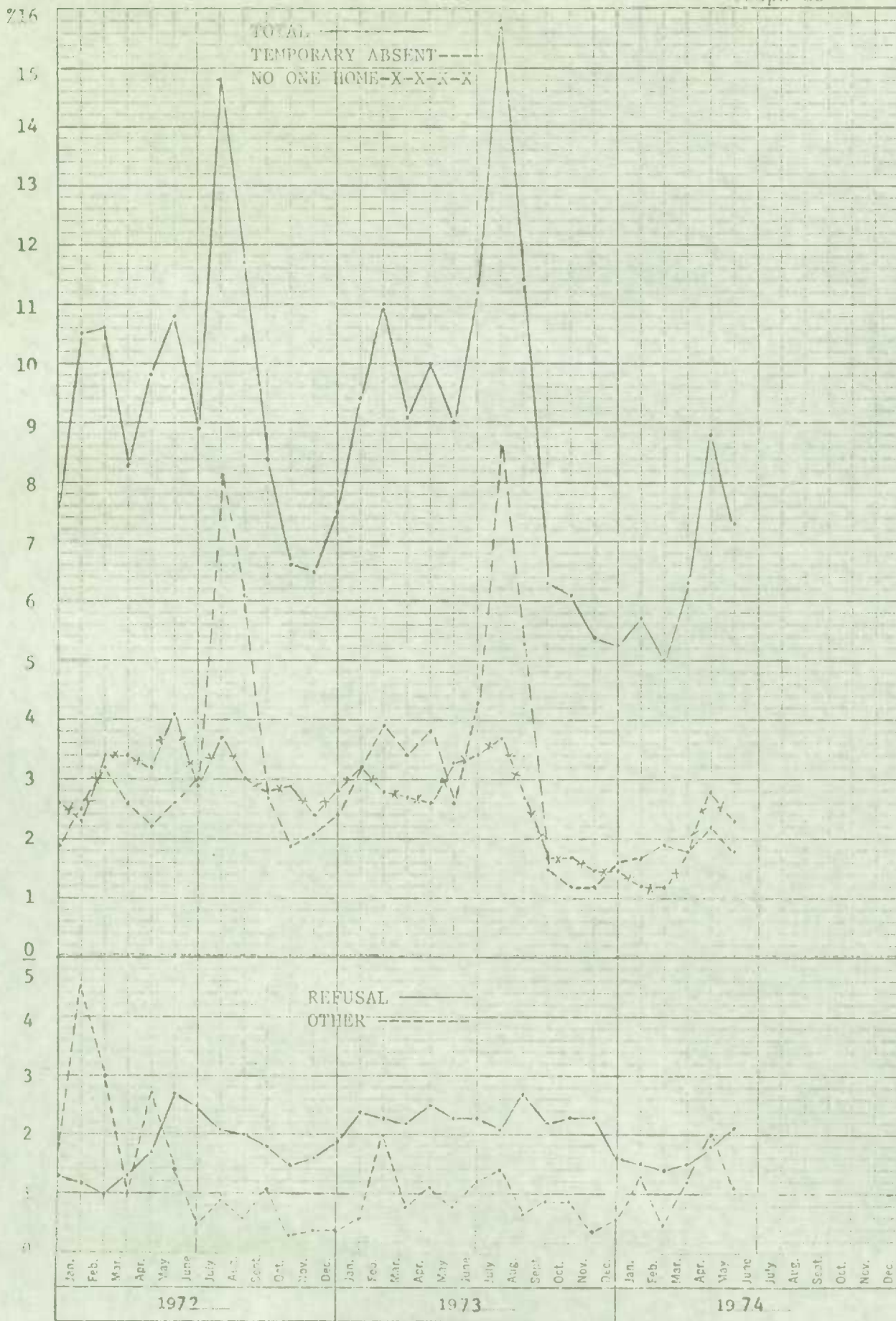
BIRMINGHAM REGIONAL OFFICE

Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

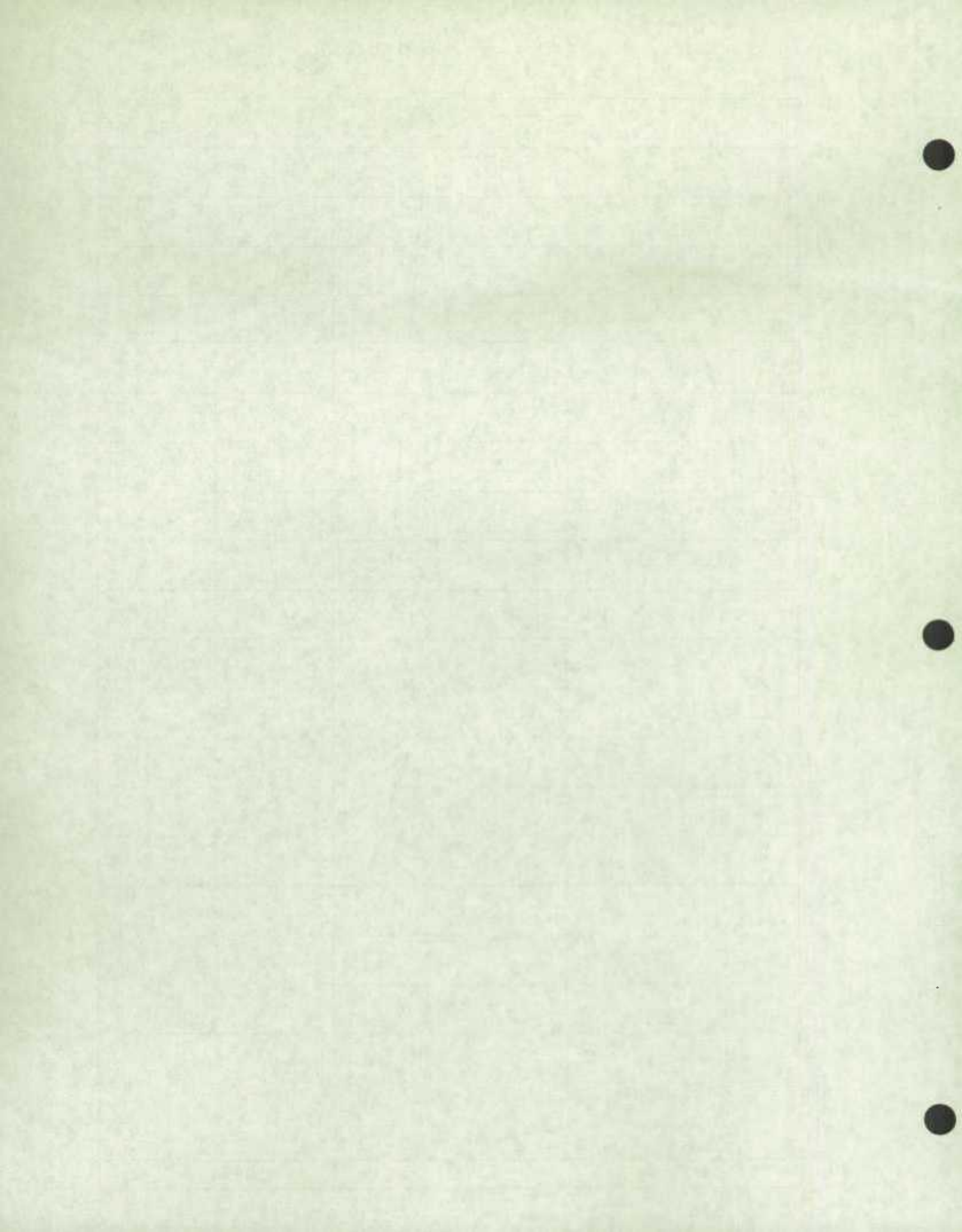
May, 1974

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	399	6.8	9.6	10.4
74	413	6.8	10.0	10.7
80	146	12.3	6.4	3.8
81	230	4.3	3.6	6.0
82	917	6.4	21.0	23.8
83	237	8.4	7.1	6.2
84	1,137	6.7	27.0	29.6
85	232	15.5	12.8	6.0
86	133	5.3	2.5	3.5

Graph G8



3 YEARS BY MONTHS 46 0290
X 100 DIVISIONS
KEUFFEL & ESSER



VANCOUVER REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 9(a)

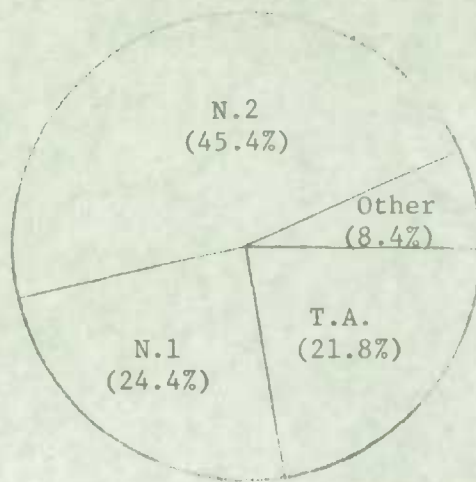
VANCOUVER REGIONAL OFFICE

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

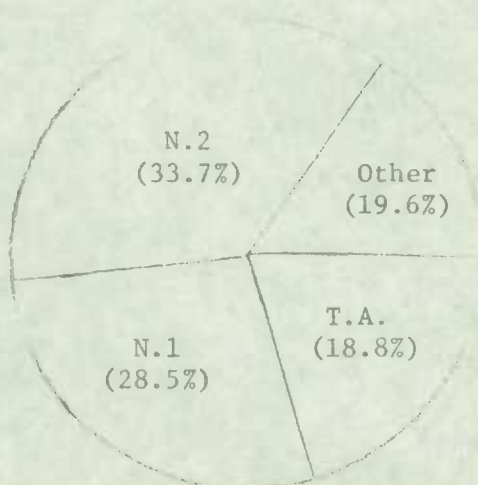
May, 1974

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Month to Month Change	Non-Response Rates		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	1974			1973			
	May (%)	April (%)	Apr. 1974 to May 1974 (%)	May (%)	April (%)	Apr. 1973 to May 1973 (%)	May 1973 to May 1974 (%)
Overall	9.0	12.2	-3.2	9.6	14.5	-4.9	-0.6
T.A.	2.0	2.3	-0.3	2.4	4.4	-2.0	-0.4
N1	2.2	3.5	-1.3	3.2	5.5	-2.3	-1.0
N2	4.1	4.1	-	3.1	3.1	-	+1.0
Other	0.7	2.3	-1.6	0.9	1.5	-0.6	-0.2

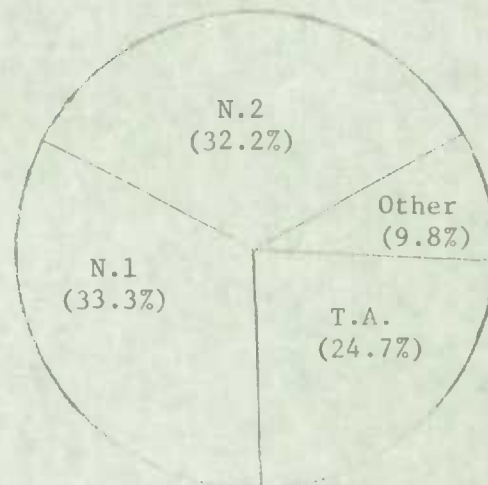
Percentage Contribution by Each Non-Response Component
to Total Non-Response in the
Vancouver Regional Office



May 1974



April 1974



May 1973

Table 9(b)

VANCOUVER REGIONAL OFFICE

Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

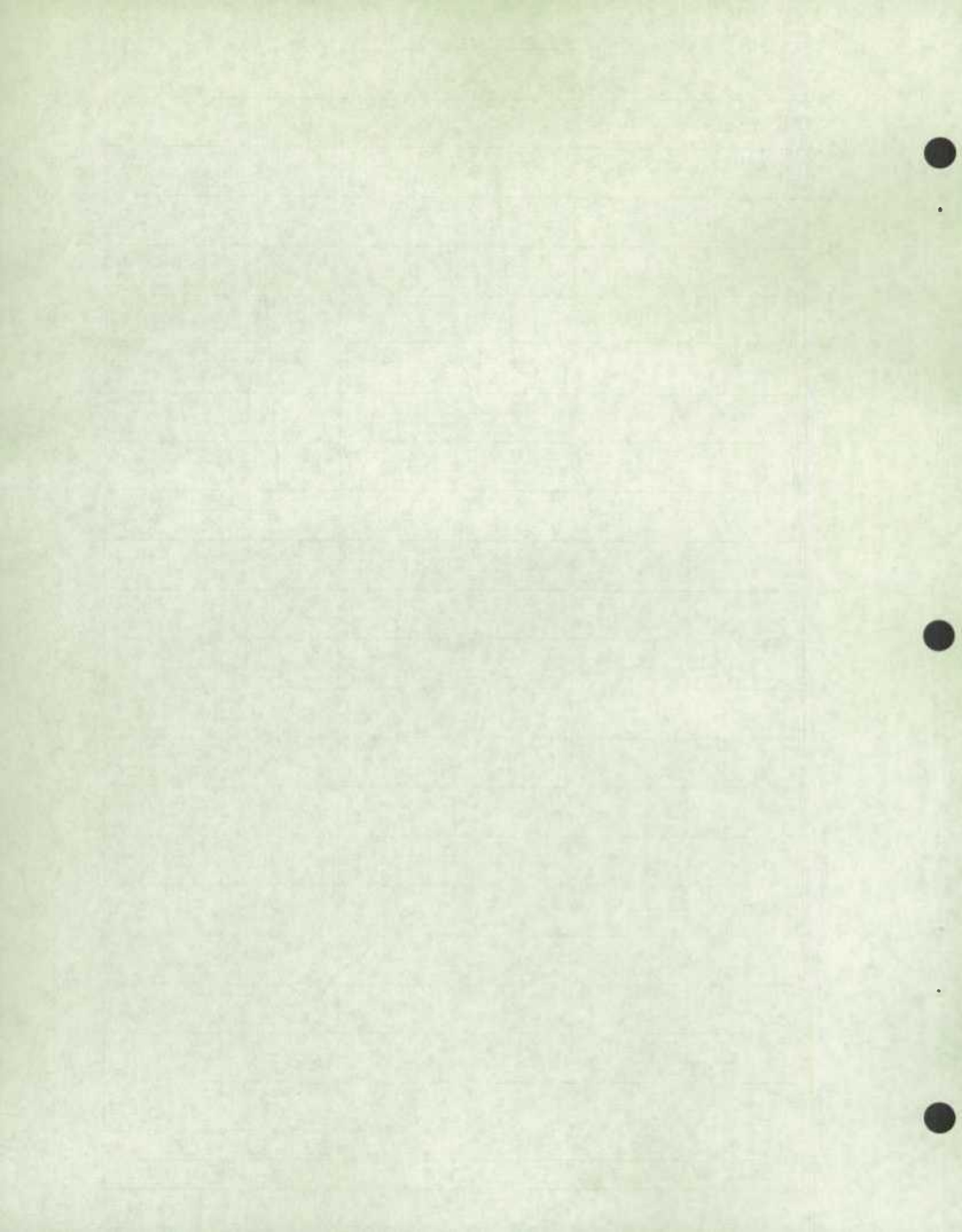
May, 1974

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	89	13.5	3.3	2.2
91	156	15.4	6.7	4.0
92	279	6.5	5.0	7.1
93	174	12.6	6.2	4.4
94	2,095	9.4	55.5	53.0
95	794	7.8	17.4	20.1
96	62	1.6	0.3	1.6
97	246	6.1	4.2	6.2
98	55	9.1	1.4	1.4

Graph G9



3 YEARS BY MONTHS 46 3290
 X 100 DIVISIONS MADE IN U.S.A.
 KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.



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

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-type 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 co-operation on the part of the householder. It is the sum of the four components defined below:

(i) Temporarily absent (T.A.)

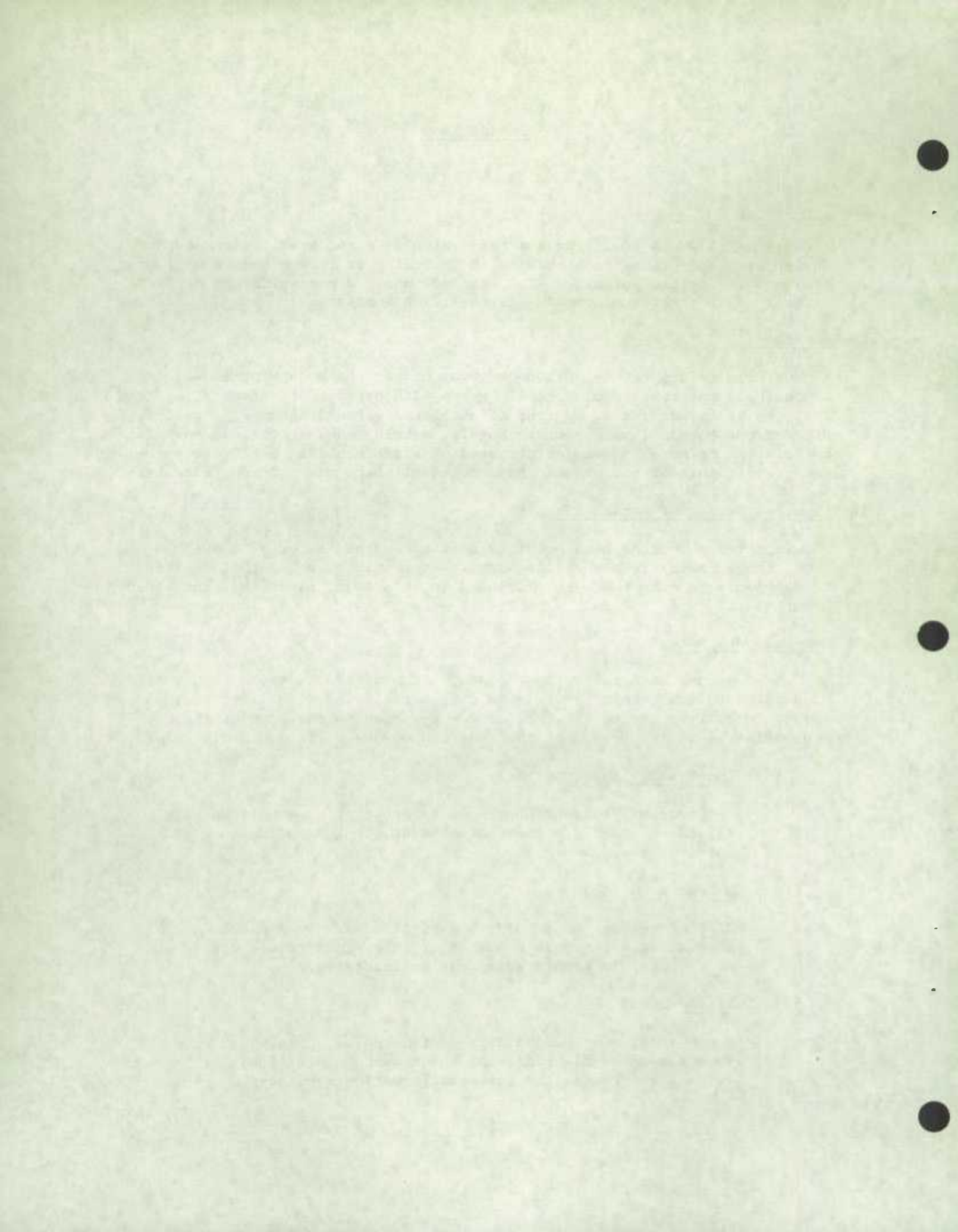
A temporarily absent household refers to a household where all the household members are absent for the entire interview week.

(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 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-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.

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.

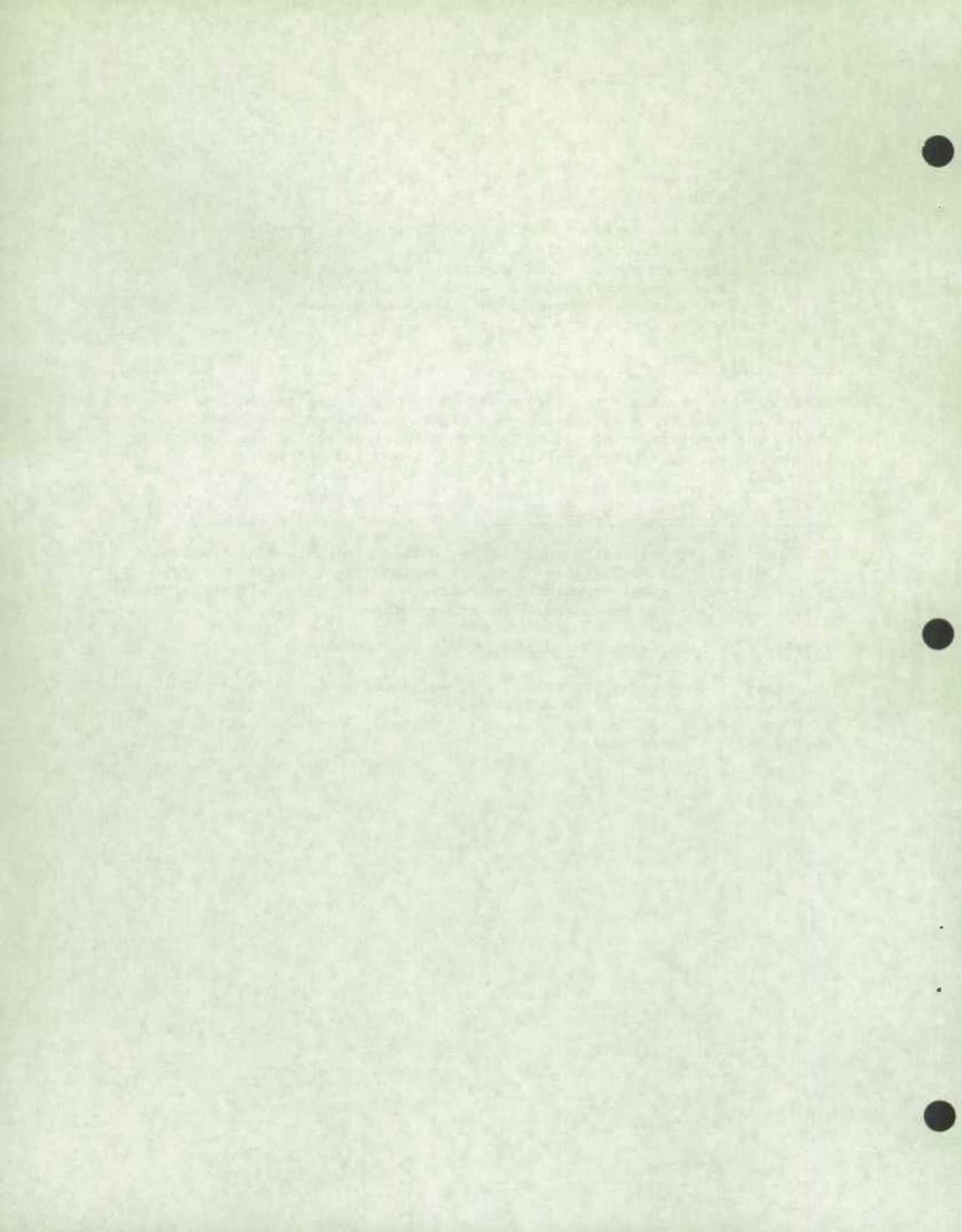
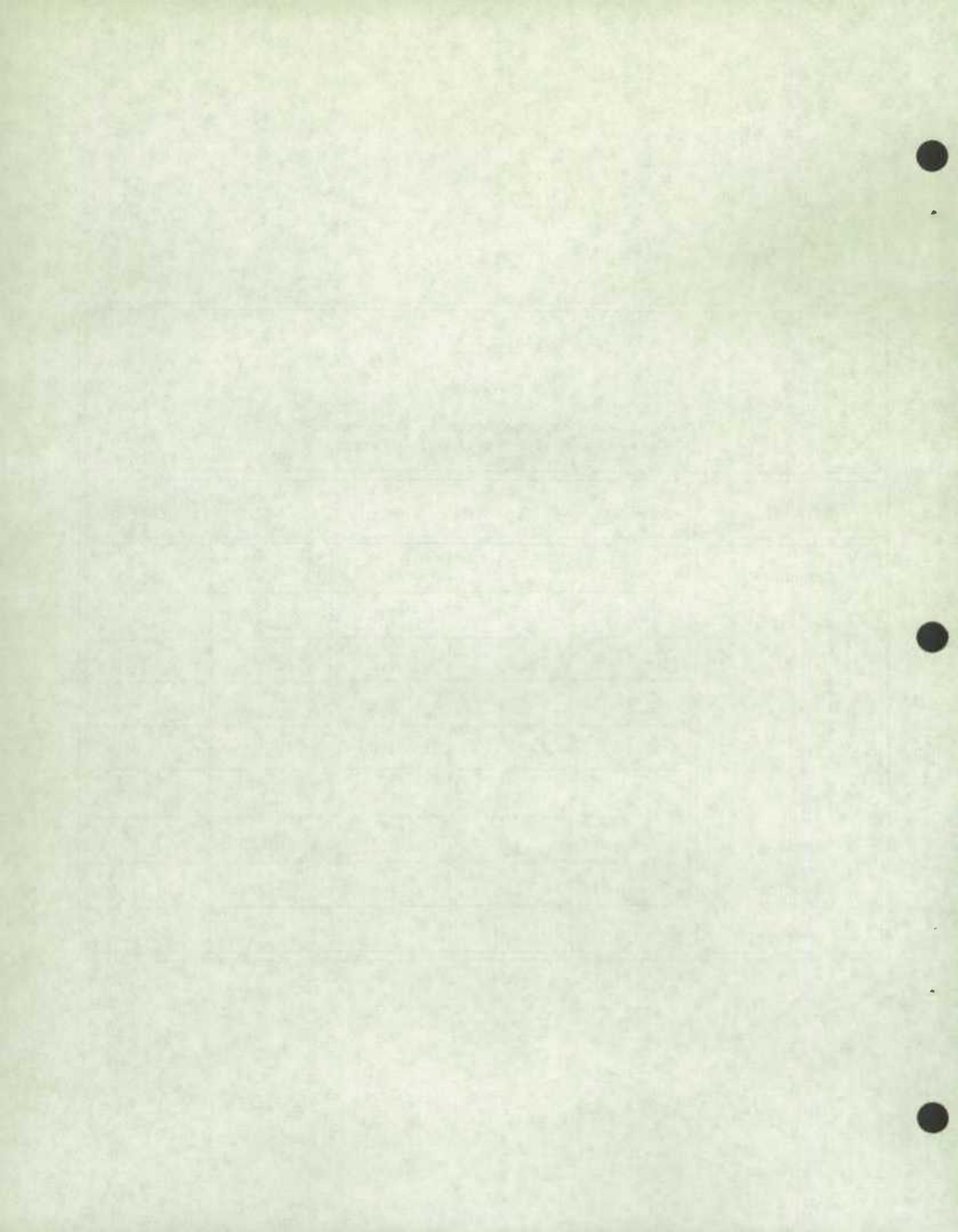


TABLE 10

May, 1974

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

Office(s)	Overall	T.A.	N1	N2	Others
Canada	7.0	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.2
St. John's	5.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.7
Halifax	6.9	1.4	2.2	2.2	1.1
Montreal	8.2	1.0	2.0	2.6	2.6
Ottawa	7.3	1.7	3.0	2.0	0.6
Toronto	7.0	1.7	1.7	2.6	1.0
Winnipeg	3.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.3
Edmonton	7.3	1.8	2.3	2.1	1.1
Vancouver	9.0	2.0	2.2	4.1	0.7

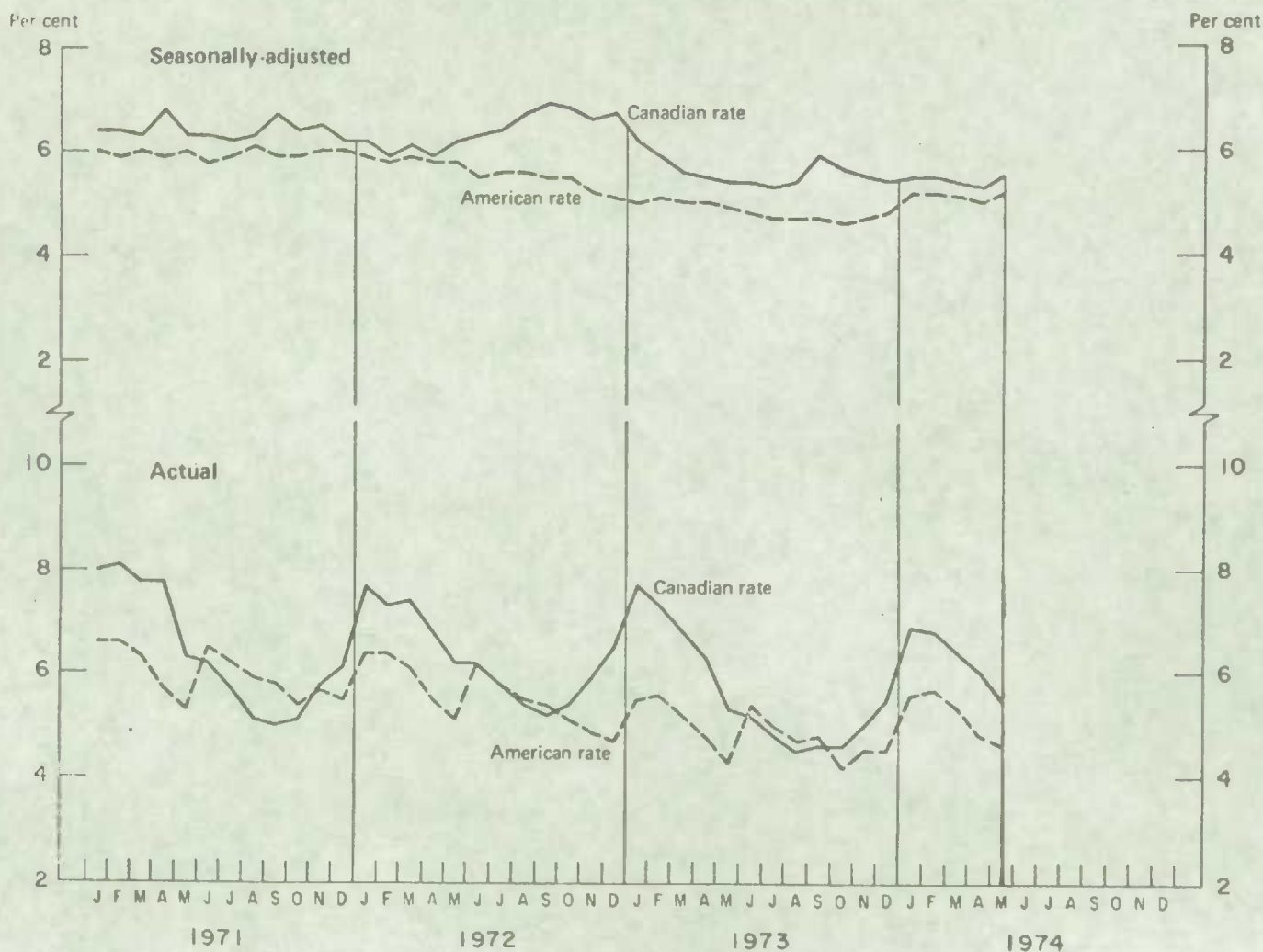


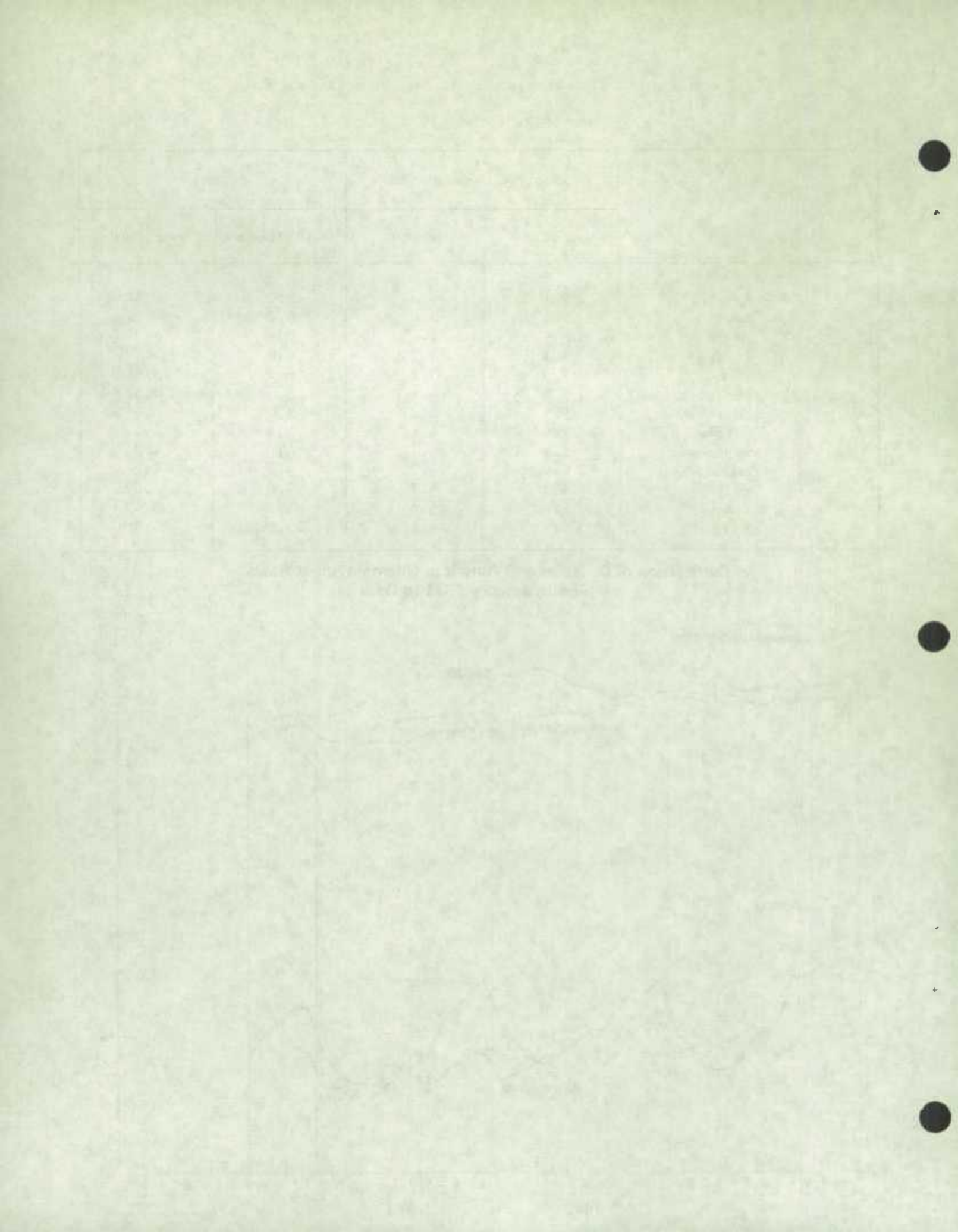
Comparison of Canadian and American Unemployment Rates

May 1973 to May 1974

	Seasonally-adjusted		Actual	
	Canadian	American	Canadian	American
1974 - May	5.5	5.2	5.4	4.6
April	5.3	5.0	6.0	4.8
March	5.4	5.1	6.4	5.3
February	5.5	5.2	6.8	5.7
January	5.5	5.2	6.9	5.6
1973 - December	5.4	4.8	5.5	4.5
November	5.5	4.7	5.0	4.5
October	5.6	4.6	4.6	4.2
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

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



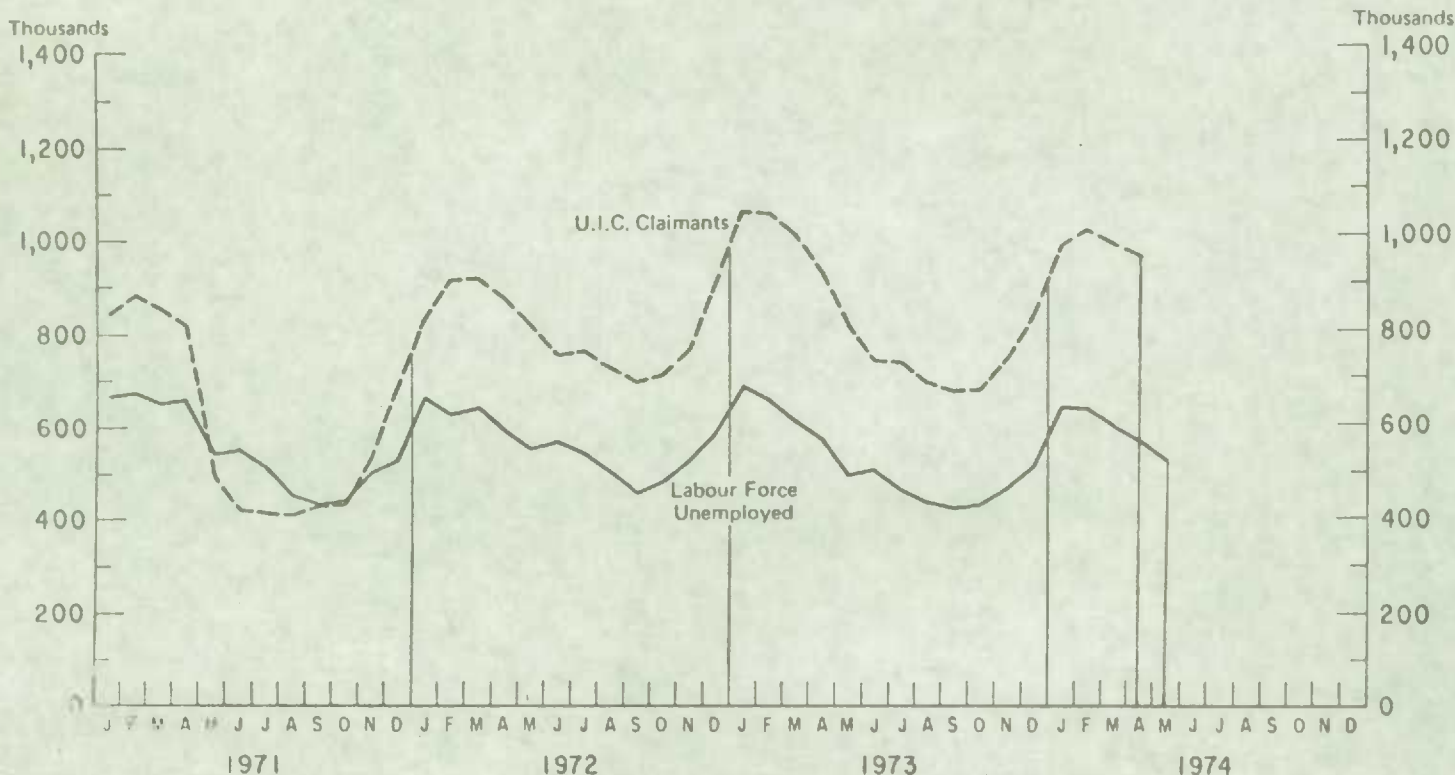


Comparison of LFS Unemployed and UIC Claimants Series
January 1973 to date

	LFS Unemployed (000's)	UIC Claimants (000's)	Ratio		LFS Unemployed (000's)	UIC Claimants (000's)	Ratio	
				$\frac{\text{Claimants}}{\text{Unemployed}}$				$\frac{\text{Claimants}}{\text{Unemployed}}$
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	524				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

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



Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

...



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

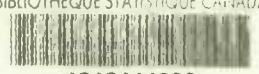
Canadian civilian Labour Force, in the Labour Force Survey concept, is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

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

<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 worked a single hour in reference week

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