

2035
[Handwritten scribble]

Labour Force Quality Report

Canadian Labour Force Survey

June, 1974

Confidential Restricted Circulation
Household Surveys Development Staff
Labour Force Survey Division
Field Division

STATISTICS CANADA / STATISTIQUE CANADA
JUN 12 1974
LIBRARY / BIBLIOTHEQUE



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Labour Force Quality Report

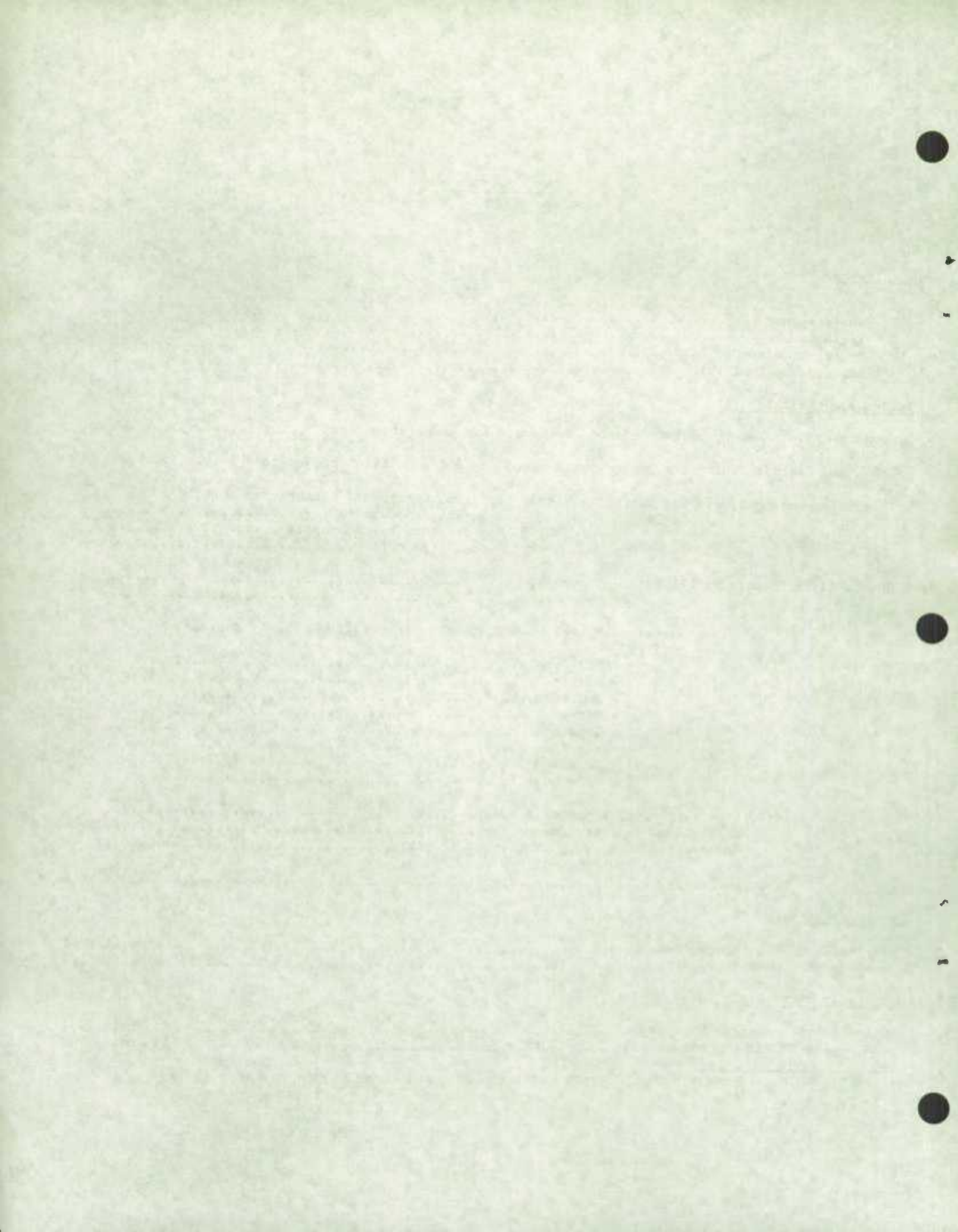
Quarterly Report

10/10/10
 10/10/10
 10/10/10
 10/10/10
 10/10/10

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(also see Guide on next page)

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Highlights</u>	
A - Slippage	2
B - Non-response	3
C - Variance	3
D - Rejected documents	4
E - Enumeration cost	4
 <u>Tables and Charts(1)</u>	
Summary Table: Non-response, rejected documents and enumeration cost	5
Table and Charts: Current slippage rates based on 1971 population projections	6
Charts (comparing levels for current months): Total non-response, enumeration cost, rejected documents	7
Non-response by components	8
Binomial factors	9
Charts (1968 to date): Slippage - by age	10
- by province	11
Non-response, rejected documents, enumeration cost by Regional Office	
- St. John's	12
- Halifax	13
- Montreal	14
- Ottawa	15
- Toronto	16
- Winnipeg	17
- Edmonton	18
- Vancouver	19
Detailed Tables: Non-response by components	20
Analysis of rejected documents	21
Enumeration cost	23
<u>Definitions</u>	Appendix I
 <u>Detailed Analysis</u>	
Variances in the Labour Force Survey	Appendix II
Non-response Monthly Report	Appendix III
 <u>Comparison of Series</u>	
Canadian and American Unemployment Rates	Appendix IV-1
UIC Claimants and LFS Unemployed	Appendix IV-2

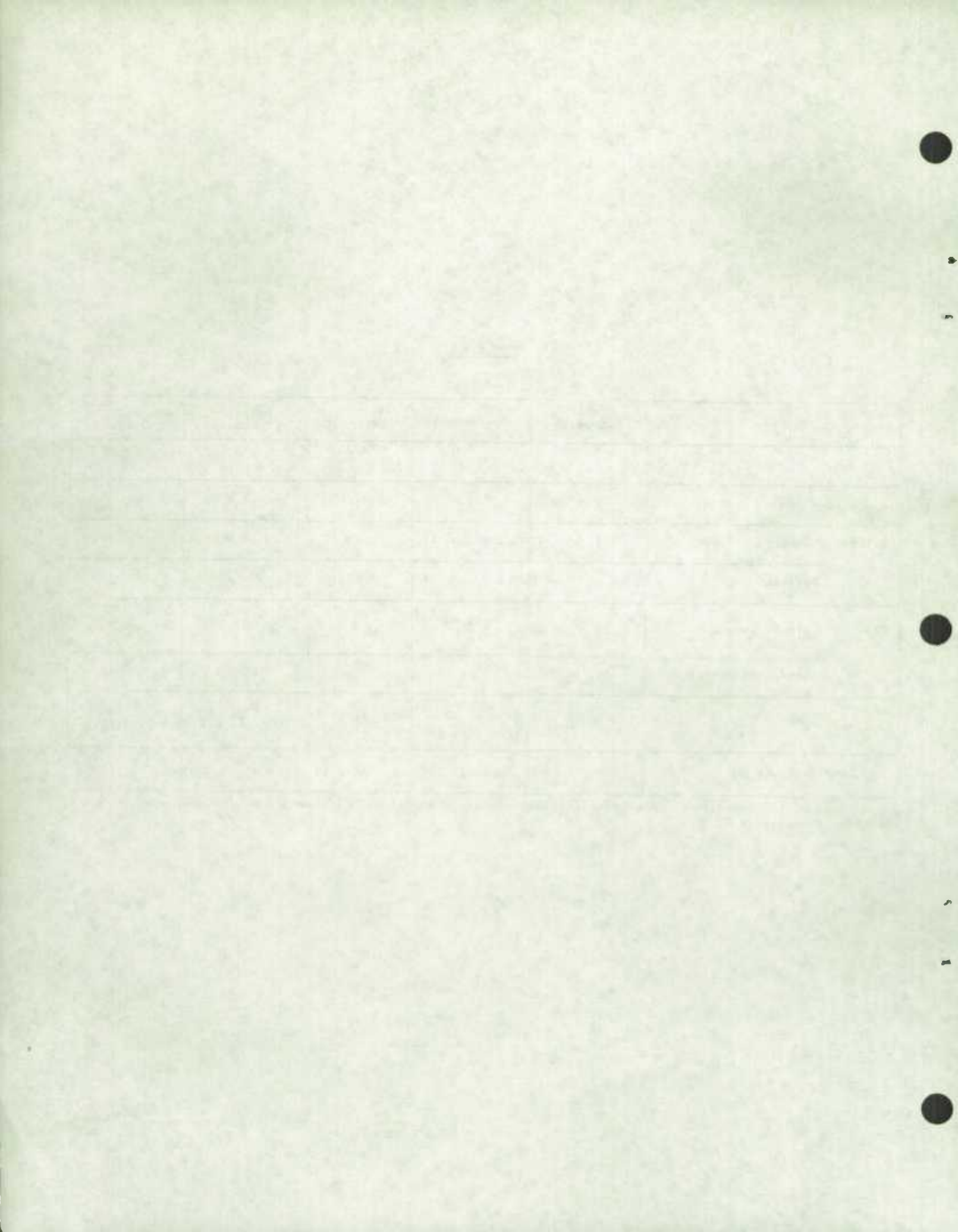
(1) Other tables are contained in Appendices II and III, and other charts in Appendix II.



G U I D E

	Slippage	Non-response	Variance	Rejected Documents	Enumeration Cost
	page number				
Highlights	2	3	3	3	4
Tables: Summary	6	5 and App. III	App. II	5	5
Detailed		20 and App. III	App. II	21, 22	23
Charts: Current Levels	6	7, 8 and App. III	9	7	7
Historical Series	10, 11	12 to 19		12 to 19	12 to 19
Definitions	App. I, p. 1	App. I, p. 1 App. III, p.37	App. I, p. 1 App. II, p. 2	App. I, p.2	App. I, p. 2
Detailed Analysis		Appendix III	Appendix II		

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



HIGHLIGHTS

A. SLIPPAGE

At the Canada level, the estimated slippage rate decreased from 5.0% in May to 4.6% in June. This decrease was mainly attributed to the 0.9% increase in the estimated number of households.

1. - By province: Saskatchewan was the only province exhibiting a negative estimated slippage rate in June. From May to June, the estimated slippage rate decreased in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta and increased in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. There was no month to month change in the estimated slippage rate for Newfoundland.

The largest increase in the estimated slippage rate was noted in Manitoba where the estimated slippage increased from 1.7% in May to 5.0% in June. This change was mainly attributed to the decrease in the average size of households (a change of - 0.0362) and to the 1.7% decrease in the estimated number of households between May and June.

The month to month increases in the estimated slippage rates in Saskatchewan and British Columbia were largely due to decreases in the estimated number of households (a percentage change of - 1.2 and - 0.2 respectively) whereas in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the increases in slippage were mainly due to decreases in the average size of households (a change of - 0.0138 and - 0.0152 respectively).

The largest decrease in the estimated slippage rate was in Prince Edward Island where the estimated slippage rate decreased from 10.9% in May to 8.8% in June. This decrease was mainly attributed to the increase in the average size of households (a change of + 0.0493) and to the 0.7% increase in the estimated number of households.

The estimated and adjusted slippage rates and the changes in the average size of households and in the estimated number of households for each province are given in the following table:

Province	Percentage Change in the Estimated Number of Households (May/74 to June/74)	Change in the Average Size of Households (May/74 to June/74)	Estimated Slippage Rates		Adjusted Slippage Rates
			June/74 (%)	May/74 (%)	June/74 (%)
Canada	+ 0.9	- 0.0066	4.6	5.0	4.3
Nfld.	+ 1.2	- 0.0247	10.9	10.9	10.1
P.E.I.	+ 0.7	+ 0.0493	8.8	10.9	10.5
N.S.	+ 0.4	- 0.0138	10.2	9.8	9.7
N.B.	+ 0.6	- 0.0152	8.5	8.3	8.0
Quebec	+ 2.1	- 0.0085	1.6	3.1	1.3
Ont.	+ 1.0	- 0.0067	4.2	4.7	4.0
Man.	- 1.7	- 0.0362	5.0	1.7	3.5
Sask.	- 1.2	- 0.0018	- 0.1	- 1.5	- 0.2
Alta.	+ 1.4	+ 0.0041	7.6	8.8	7.8
B.C.	- 0.2	- 0.0003	8.5	8.0	8.5

2. - By Age at the Canada Level: All age groups at the Canada level exhibited positive estimated slippage rates in June. From May to June, increases in slippage were noted in the 20-24 age group (an increase of 0.4%) and in the 65 and over age group (an increase of 1.2%). Each of the remaining three age groups showed decreases in the estimated slippage rate.

B. NON-RESPONSE

The overall non-response rate at the Canada level decreased from 7.0% in May to 6.8% in June. Only the T.A. component showed an increase in its rate. The remaining three components showed decreases in their rates.

Compared with last year's non-response rate for June (8.4%), this year's June rate was lower. This year's lower rate was mainly due to the lower rates in the T.A. and NI components. However, the refusal rate for June 1974 (2.3%) was higher than that recorded in June 1973 (1.9%).

With the exception of the Vancouver Regional Office, the actual contribution to non-response at the Canada level for each Regional Office was either lower or approximately the same as the expected contribution to the total non-response for Canada.

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

C. VARIANCE

At the Canada level a slight increase of .01% to 0.35% was observed for the coefficient of variation of Employed. Although the estimated level of Unemployment decreased sharply from 524,000 to 469,000 the coefficient of variation of the estimate of Unemployed still managed to decrease slightly from 2.73% in May to 2.72% in June. The coefficient of variation of "In Labour Force" remained constant from the one month to the next.

At the provincial level 5 provinces exhibited increases in the coefficient of variation of Employed; namely, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. This occurred in spite of increases in the levels of employed in all provinces. There were 4 provinces in which decreases in the coefficients of variation for Unemployed were observed. They were Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

The analysis of subprovincial contributions yielded 7 pairs of PSUs and 1 subunit in which the actual contribution to the variance of the provincial estimate significantly exceeded the desired contribution.

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

D. REJECTED DOCUMENTS

The June reject rate at the Canada level for Labour Force items was 10.2%, a decrease of 2.2% from the May rate of 12.4%.

At the regional level, all regions had a lower reject rate for the June survey, with Winnipeg having the largest decrease, going from 16.7% in May to 8.4% in June.

The total number of rejected documents at the Canada level for June was 7,783 out of 76,563 documents in the survey - approximately one in every ten being rejected.

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) decreased by 31%, from 6,835 for May to 4,711 for June.

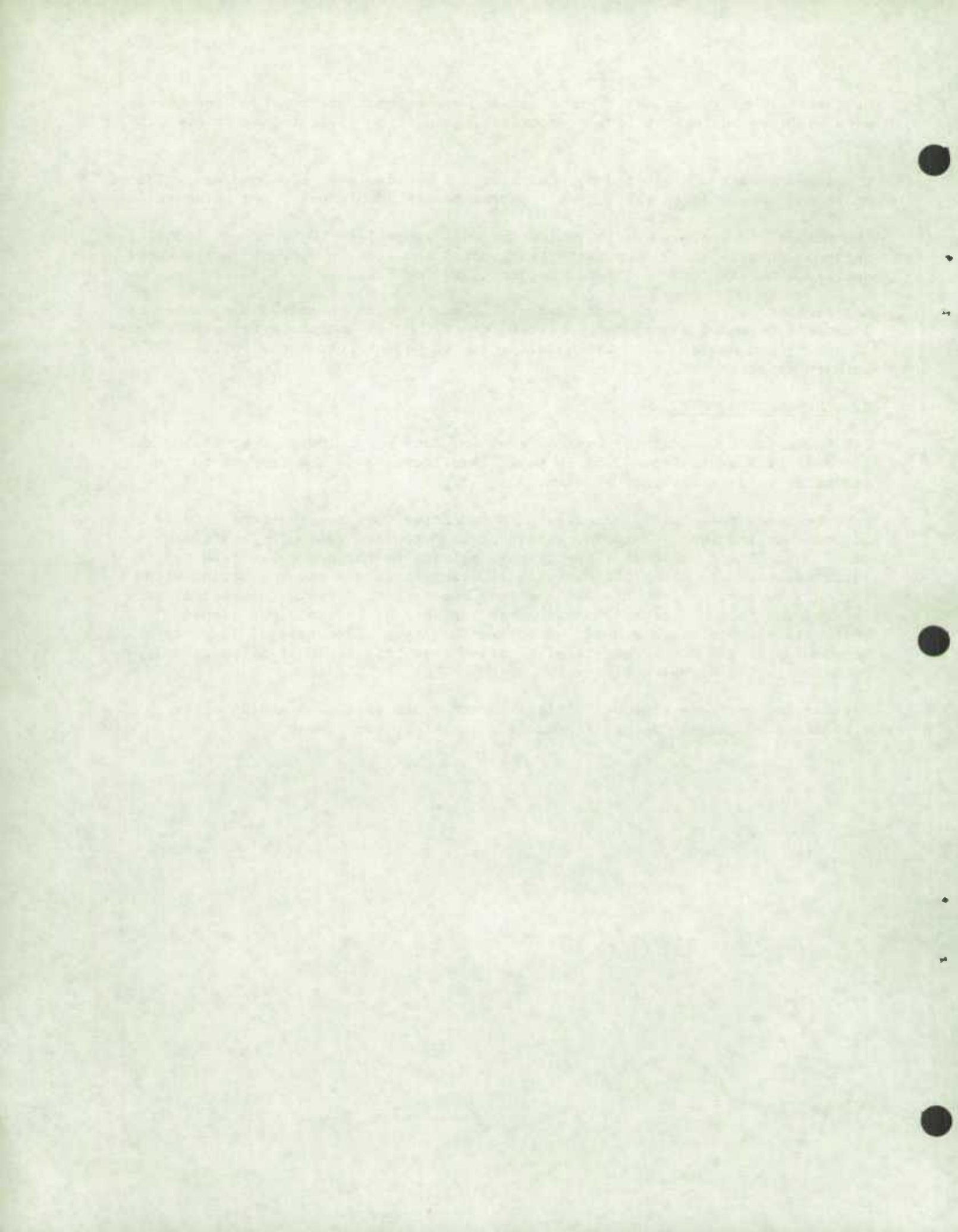
All regional offices were sent a special summary which indicated the number of documents rejected because of careless errors (38.1%) and those rejected because of errors and omissions in items pertaining to Labour Force data (61.9%). This summary appears on page 22.

E. ENUMERATION COSTS

The Enumeration Cost at the Canada level for June was calculated at \$2.56, an increase of 5 cents from \$2.51 in May. This increase is due in part to the new rates paid to the interviewers.

In 6 regions, there were increases in Enumeration Cost ranging from 3 to 24 cents between May and June. Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver had increases of 18, 10, 13 and 24 cents respectively, all due to the new rates paid to the interviewers. The other offices will be using these new rates starting with the July survey. St. John's had a slight increase of 3 cents due to increased interviewer fees. Ottawa R.O. showed an increase of 19 cents per sample household between May and June. However, there was a decrease of 12 cents between April and May. Therefore, it seems that this regional office simply returned to its normal cost level.

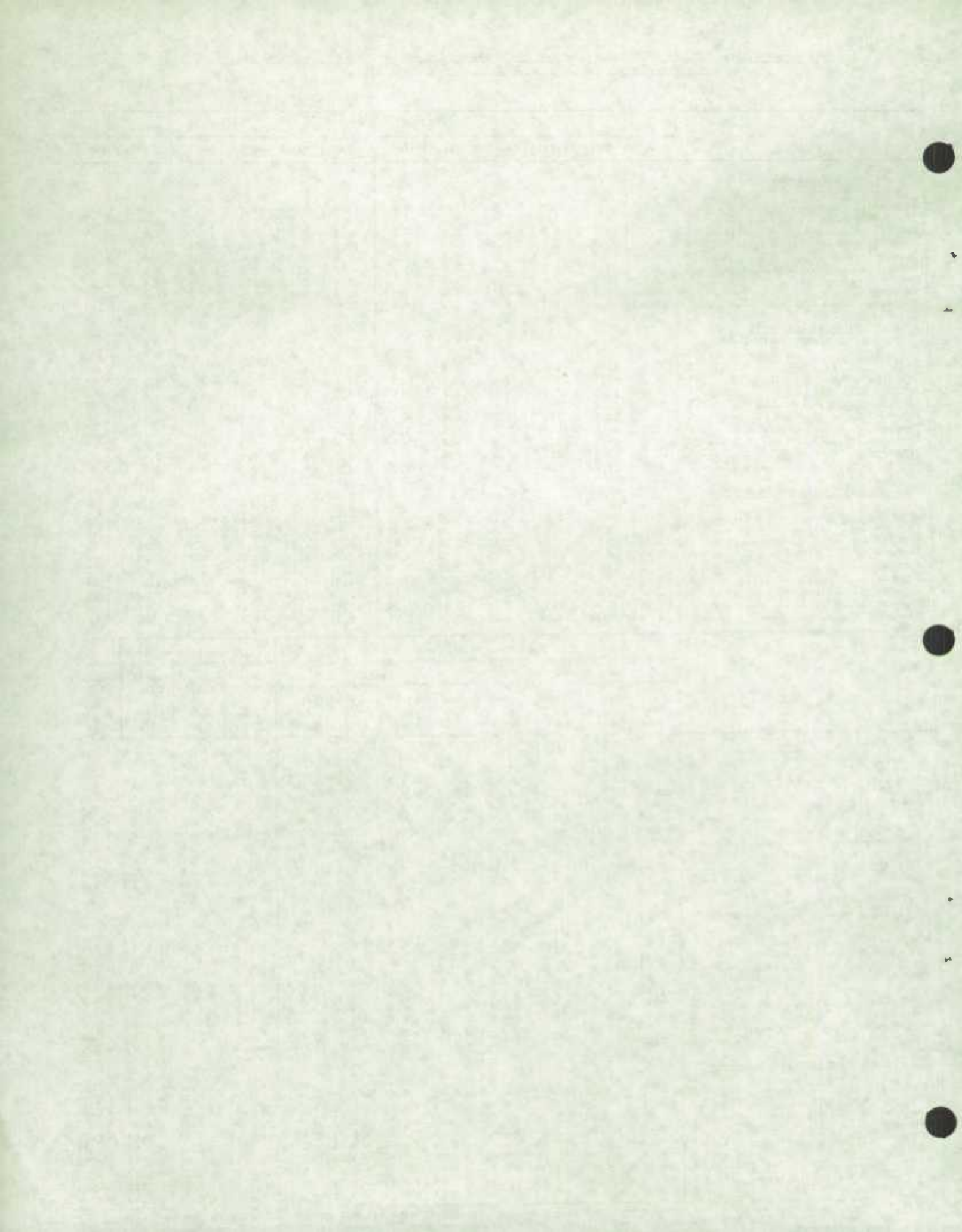
Halifax and Montreal regional offices showed a decrease of 9 and 24 cents respectively, largely due to a reduction in interviewer fees.



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

	1974						1973					
	June	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	June	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.
	Non-response											
Canada	6.8	7.0	8.3	6.4	6.0	6.0	8.4	7.0	7.9	6.8	7.2	7.3
St. John's	5.1	5.2	7.7	1.9	2.0	2.6	5.4	4.5	5.1	3.2	3.5	3.1
Halifax	6.6	6.9	7.9	6.8	5.9	7.2	8.1	7.6	7.5	6.3	7.0	6.4
Montreal	6.9	8.2	8.7	7.1	7.7	6.4	10.3	7.4	7.4	6.8	7.2	8.2
Ottawa	6.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	6.7	6.3	8.6	5.7	5.6	5.2	6.6	8.2
Toronto	7.0	7.0	8.7	7.4	6.0	5.6	6.7	6.2	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.3
Winnipeg	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.6	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.4
Edmonton	6.4	7.3	8.8	6.3	5.0	5.7	11.2	9.0	10.0	9.1	11.0	9.4
Vancouver	10.5	9.0	12.2	8.0	8.4	8.6	11.0	9.6	14.5	10.5	10.2	11.9
Rejected Documents (Regular Labour Force Items)												
Canada	10.2	12.4	8.4	6.9	6.4	7.1	9.0	8.2	7.6	7.4	6.4	7.3
St. John's	8.4	9.2	3.4	2.4	2.5	5.2	6.3	4.9	5.9	4.1	5.2	5.3
Halifax	11.5	12.3	7.4	6.4	6.6	8.5	9.8	9.0	7.9	8.1	6.4	7.2
Montreal	8.9	10.7	7.0	7.4	5.8	6.1	7.8	7.2	6.4	5.9	5.3	6.4
Ottawa	8.4	10.1	7.8	5.0	4.4	5.5	7.6	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.1	5.1
Toronto	11.7	14.4	11.9	8.2	8.5	8.0	11.0	9.8	10.1	10.1	7.1	8.5
Winnipeg	8.4	16.7	5.2	5.6	4.6	6.1	5.8	6.5	5.7	6.2	5.5	9.6
Edmonton	11.1	12.0	11.1	7.4	7.4	7.0	9.9	8.1	6.6	6.0	7.4	6.7
Vancouver	9.9	11.7	9.3	8.4	7.2	8.0	10.4	9.4	9.0	8.0	7.6	7.8
Enumeration Cost per Household												
Canada	\$ 2.56	2.51	2.53	2.38	2.38	2.40	2.20	2.17	1.89	2.17	2.18	2.20
St. John's	\$ 3.04	3.01	2.61	2.72	2.75	2.78	2.50	2.59	2.17	2.52	2.47	2.35
Halifax	\$ 2.32	2.41	2.48	2.32	2.24	2.31	2.02	1.98	1.74	1.95	1.92	1.90
Montreal	\$ 2.45	2.69	2.67	2.43	2.53	2.52	2.30	2.36	2.00	2.37	2.38	2.42
Ottawa	\$ 2.68	2.49	2.61	2.57	2.57	2.66	2.49	2.33	2.05	2.36	2.40	2.20
Toronto	\$ 2.67	2.49	2.43	2.35	2.39	2.42	2.37	2.29	1.98	2.27	2.31	2.48
Winnipeg	\$ 2.61	2.51	2.64	2.41	2.43	2.42	2.25	2.19	2.07	2.24	2.21	2.22
Edmonton	\$ 2.53	2.40	2.54	2.26	2.21	2.24	1.91	1.78	1.66	1.79	1.91	1.93
Vancouver	\$ 2.58	2.34	2.39	2.26	2.19	2.19	2.01	1.98	1.72	2.00	1.99	1.98
Month-to-month Change												
	1974				1973				Year-to-year Change			
	May to June	April to May	March to April	Feb. to March	May to June	April to May	March to April	Feb. to March	June 1973 to June 1974	May 1973 to May 1974	April 1973 to April 1974	March 1973 to March 1974
Non-response												
Canada	-0.2	-1.3	+1.9	+0.4	+1.4	-0.9	+1.1	-0.4	-1.6	-	+0.4	-0.4
St. John's	-0.1	-2.5	+5.8	-0.1	+0.9	-0.6	+1.9	-0.3	-0.3	+0.7	+2.6	-1.3
Halifax	-0.3	-1.0	+1.1	+0.9	+0.5	+0.1	+1.7	-0.7	-1.5	-0.7	+0.4	+0.5
Montreal	-1.3	-0.5	+1.6	-0.6	+2.9	-	+0.6	-0.4	-3.4	+0.8	+1.3	+0.3
Ottawa	-1.1	-0.1	+0.1	+0.6	+2.9	+0.1	+0.4	-1.4	-2.4	+1.6	+1.8	+2.1
Toronto	-	-1.7	+1.3	+1.4	+0.5	-1.0	+0.2	+0.4	+0.3	+0.8	+1.5	+0.4
Winnipeg	+0.7	+0.4	+0.4	-0.8	+1.1	-	-	-0.1	-0.2	+0.2	-0.2	-0.6
Edmonton	-0.9	-1.5	+2.5	+1.3	+2.2	-1.0	+0.9	-1.9	-4.8	-1.7	-1.2	-2.8
Vancouver	+1.5	-3.2	+4.2	-0.4	+1.4	-4.9	+4.0	+0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-2.3	-2.5
Rejected Documents (Regular Labour Force Items)												
Canada	-2.2	+4.0	+1.5	+0.5	+0.8	+0.6	+0.2	+1.0	+1.2	+4.2	+0.8	-0.5
St. John's	-0.8	+5.8	+1.0	-0.1	+1.4	-1.0	+1.8	-1.1	+2.1	+4.3	-2.5	-1.7
Halifax	-0.8	+4.9	+1.0	-0.2	+0.8	+1.1	-0.2	+1.7	+1.7	+3.3	-0.5	-1.7
Montreal	-1.8	+3.7	-0.4	+1.6	+0.6	+0.8	+0.5	+0.6	+1.1	+3.5	+0.6	+1.5
Ottawa	-1.7	+2.3	+2.8	+0.6	+0.6	-0.1	-0.1	+1.1	+0.8	+3.1	+0.7	-2.2
Toronto	-2.7	+2.5	+3.7	-0.3	+1.2	-0.3	-	+3.0	+0.7	+4.6	+1.8	-1.9
Winnipeg	-8.3	+11.5	-0.4	+1.0	-0.7	+0.8	-0.5	+0.7	+2.6	+10.2	-0.5	-0.6
Edmonton	-0.9	+0.9	+3.7	-	+1.8	+1.5	+0.6	-1.4	+1.2	+3.9	+4.5	+1.4
Vancouver	-1.8	+2.4	+0.9	+1.2	+1.0	+0.4	+1.0	+0.4	-0.5	+2.3	+0.3	+0.4
Enumeration Cost per Household												
Canada	\$ +0.05	-0.02	+0.15	-	+0.03	+0.28	-0.28	-0.01	+0.36	+0.34	+0.64	+0.21
St. John's	\$ +0.03	+0.40	-0.11	-0.03	-0.09	+0.42	-0.35	+0.05	+0.54	+0.42	+0.44	+0.20
Halifax	\$ -0.09	-0.07	+0.16	+0.08	+0.04	+0.24	-0.21	+0.03	+0.30	+0.43	+0.74	+0.37
Montreal	\$ -0.24	+0.02	+0.24	-0.10	-0.06	+0.36	-0.37	-0.01	+0.15	+0.33	+0.67	+0.06
Ottawa	\$ +0.19	-0.12	+0.04	-	+0.16	+0.28	-0.31	-0.04	+0.19	+0.16	+0.56	+0.21
Toronto	\$ +0.15	+0.06	+0.08	-0.04	+0.08	+0.31	-0.29	-0.04	+0.30	+0.20	+0.45	+0.08
Winnipeg	\$ +0.10	-0.13	+0.23	-0.02	+0.05	+0.12	-0.17	+0.03	+0.36	+0.32	+0.57	+0.17
Edmonton	\$ +0.13	-0.14	+0.28	+0.05	+0.13	+0.12	-0.13	-0.12	+0.62	+0.62	+0.88	+0.47
Vancouver	\$ +0.24	-0.05	+0.13	+0.07	+0.03	+0.26	-0.28	+0.01	+0.57	+0.36	+0.67	+0.26

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 May and June 1974 calculated on revised basis.

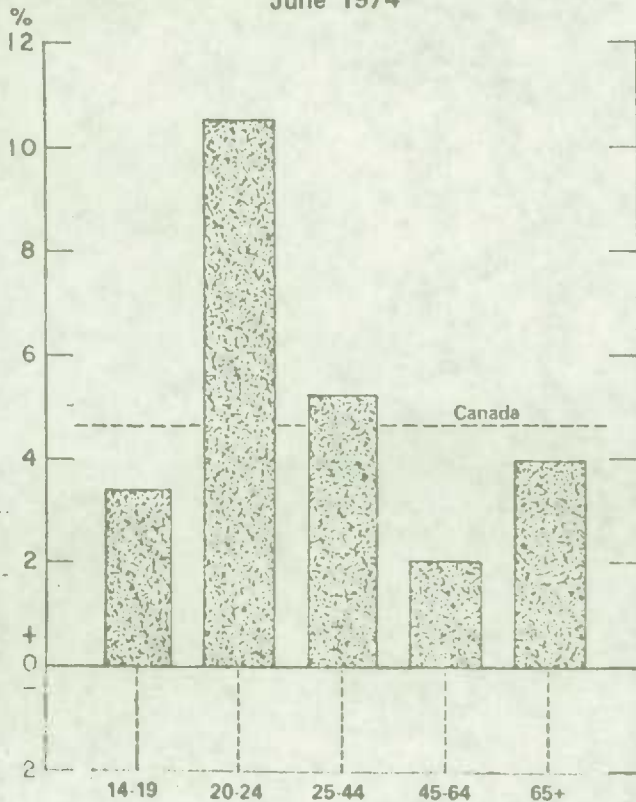


Slippage Rates⁽¹⁾, Canada by Age and Provincial Totals

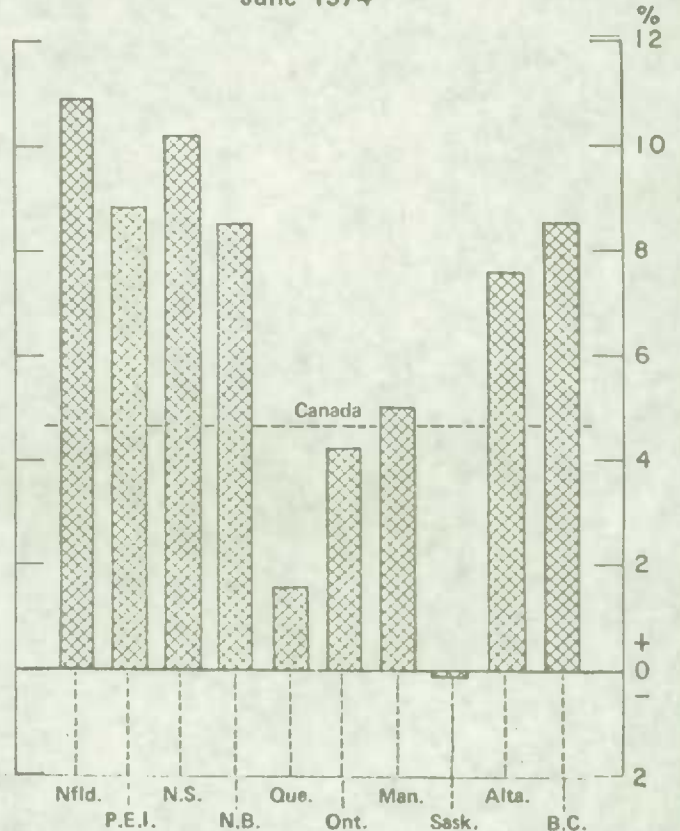
May and June 1974

	June 1974	May 1974	May to June Change		June 1974	May 1974	May to June Change
Canada	4.6	5.0	- 0.4	Nfld.	10.9	10.9	-
14-19 years	3.4	4.7	- 1.3	P.E.I.	8.8	10.9	- 2.1
20-24 years	10.5	10.1	+ 0.4	N.S.	10.2	9.8	+ 0.4
25-44 years	5.2	5.7	- 0.5	N.B.	8.5	8.3	+ 0.2
45-64 years	2.0	2.6	- 0.6	Que.	1.6	3.1	- 1.5
65 and over	4.0	2.8	+ 1.2	Ont.	4.2	4.7	- 0.5
				Man.	5.0	1.7	+ 3.3
				Sask.	- 0.1	- 1.5	+ 1.4
				Alta.	7.6	8.8	- 1.2
				B.C.	8.5	8.0	+ 0.5

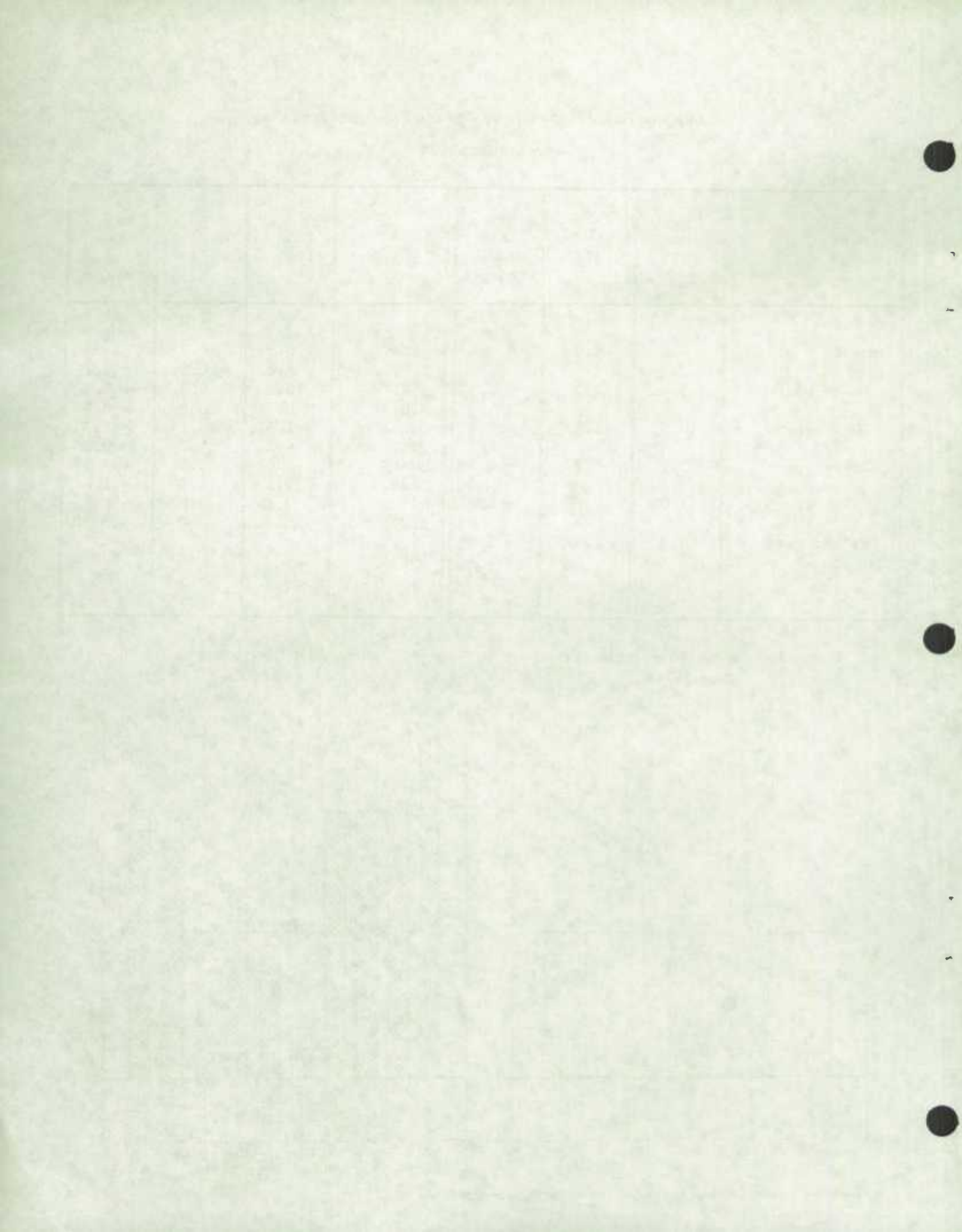
Slippage Rates by Age Groups at Canada Level
June 1974



Slippage Rates by Province
June 1974

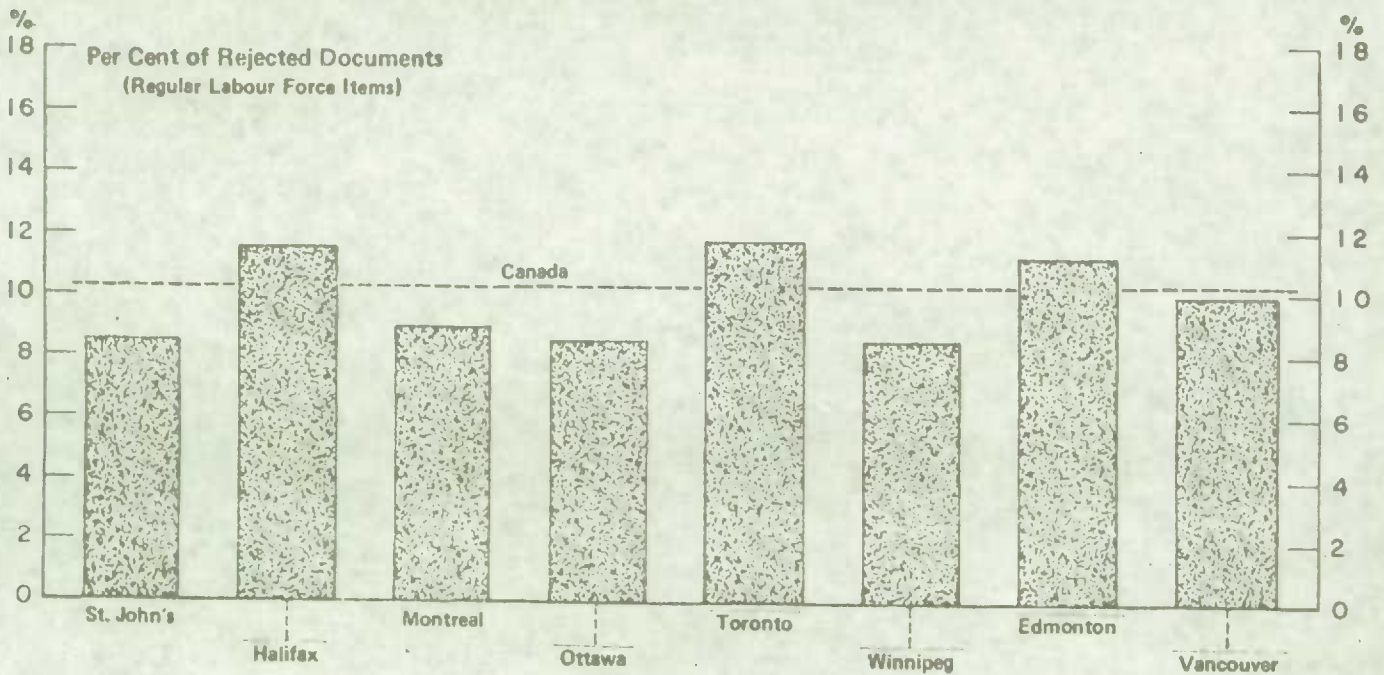
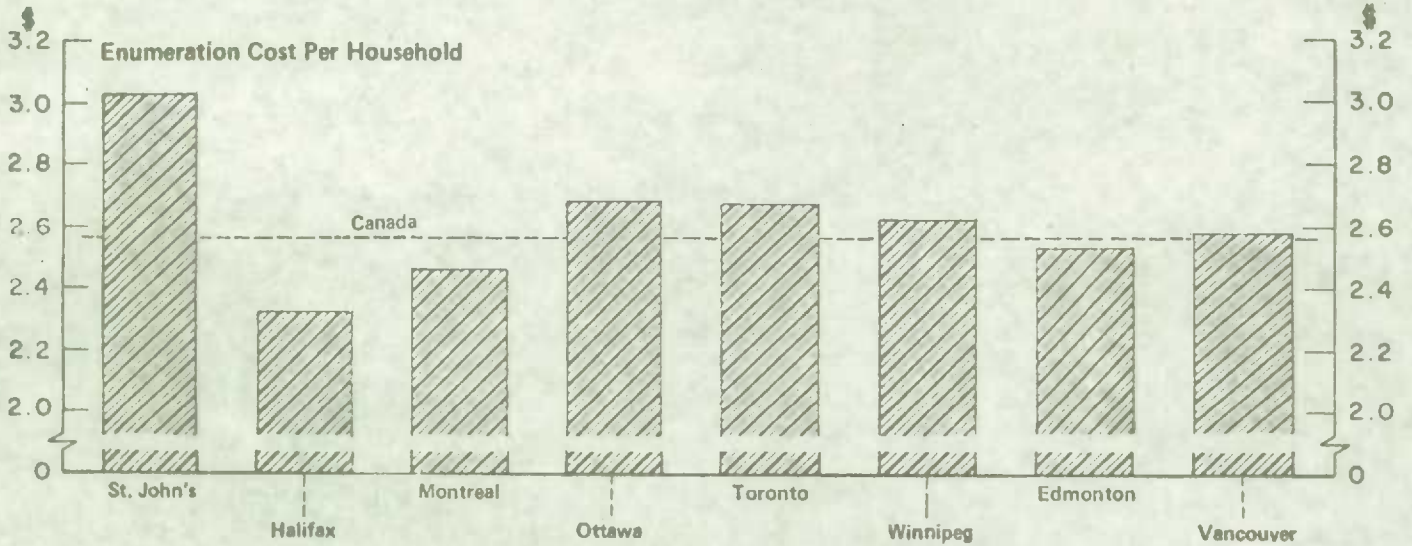
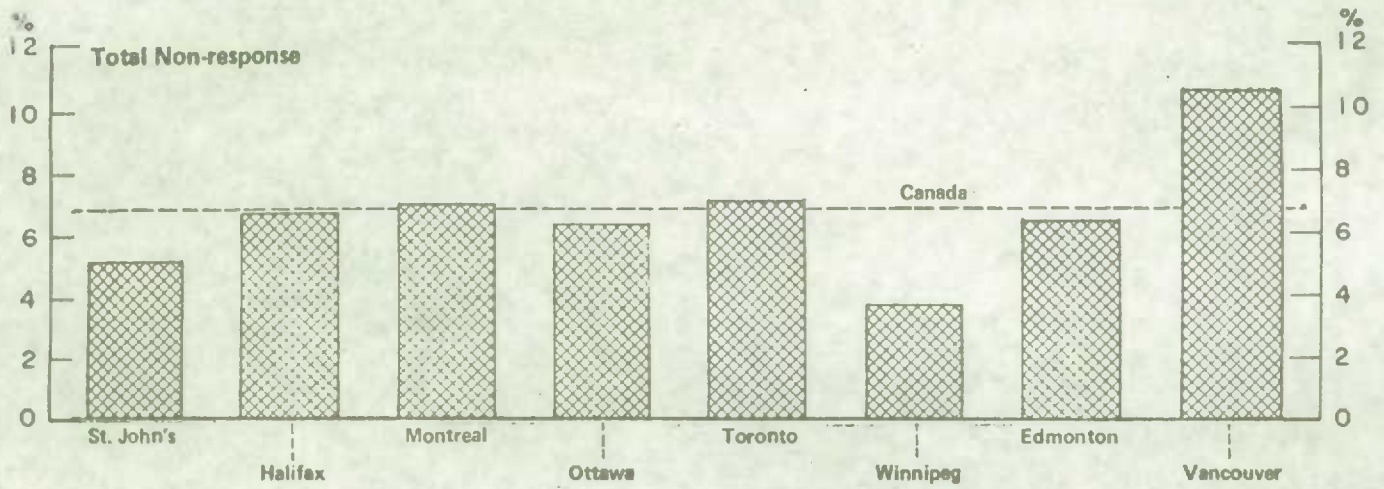


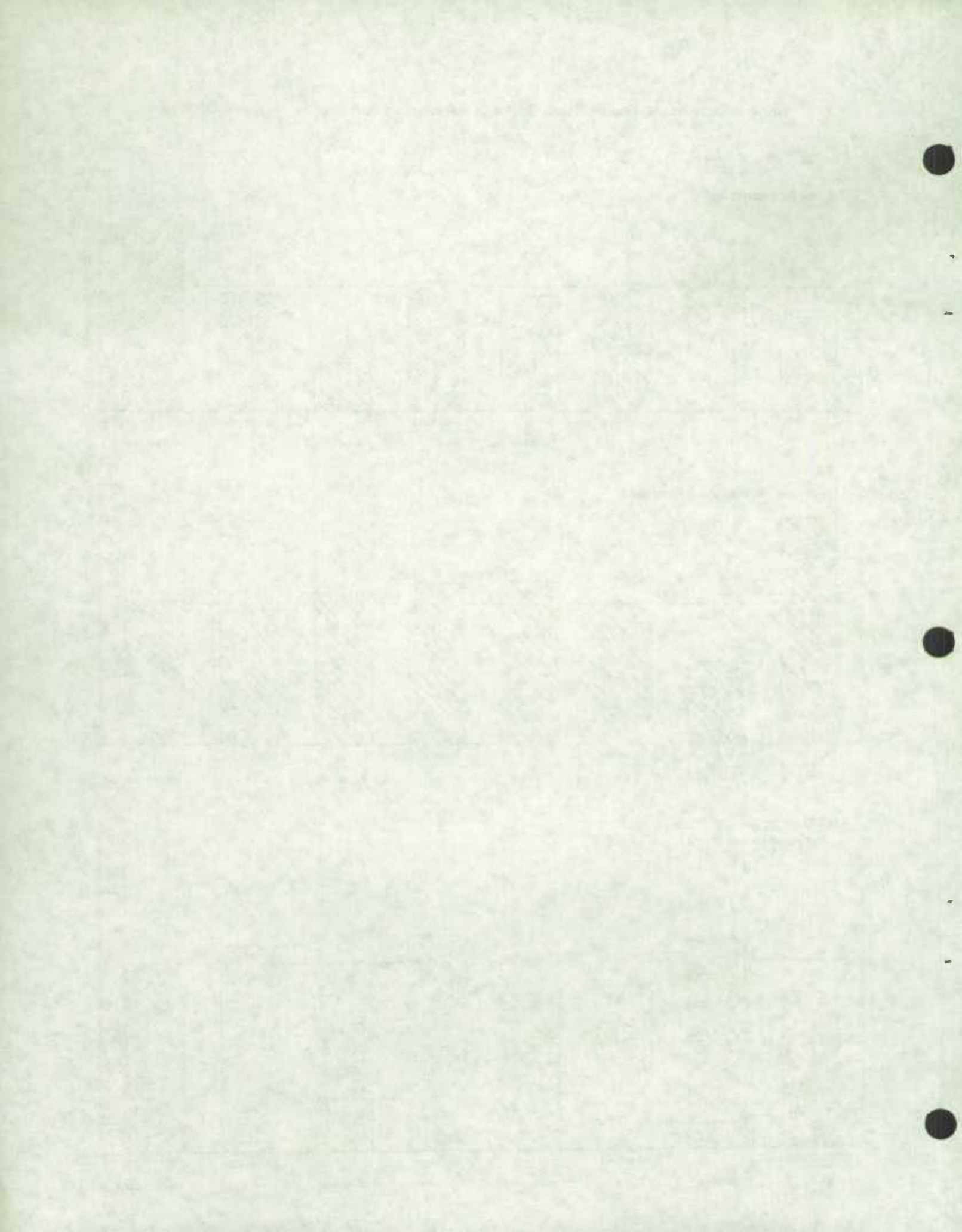
(1) The Above Rates are Calculated on Population Projections Based on 1971 Census.



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

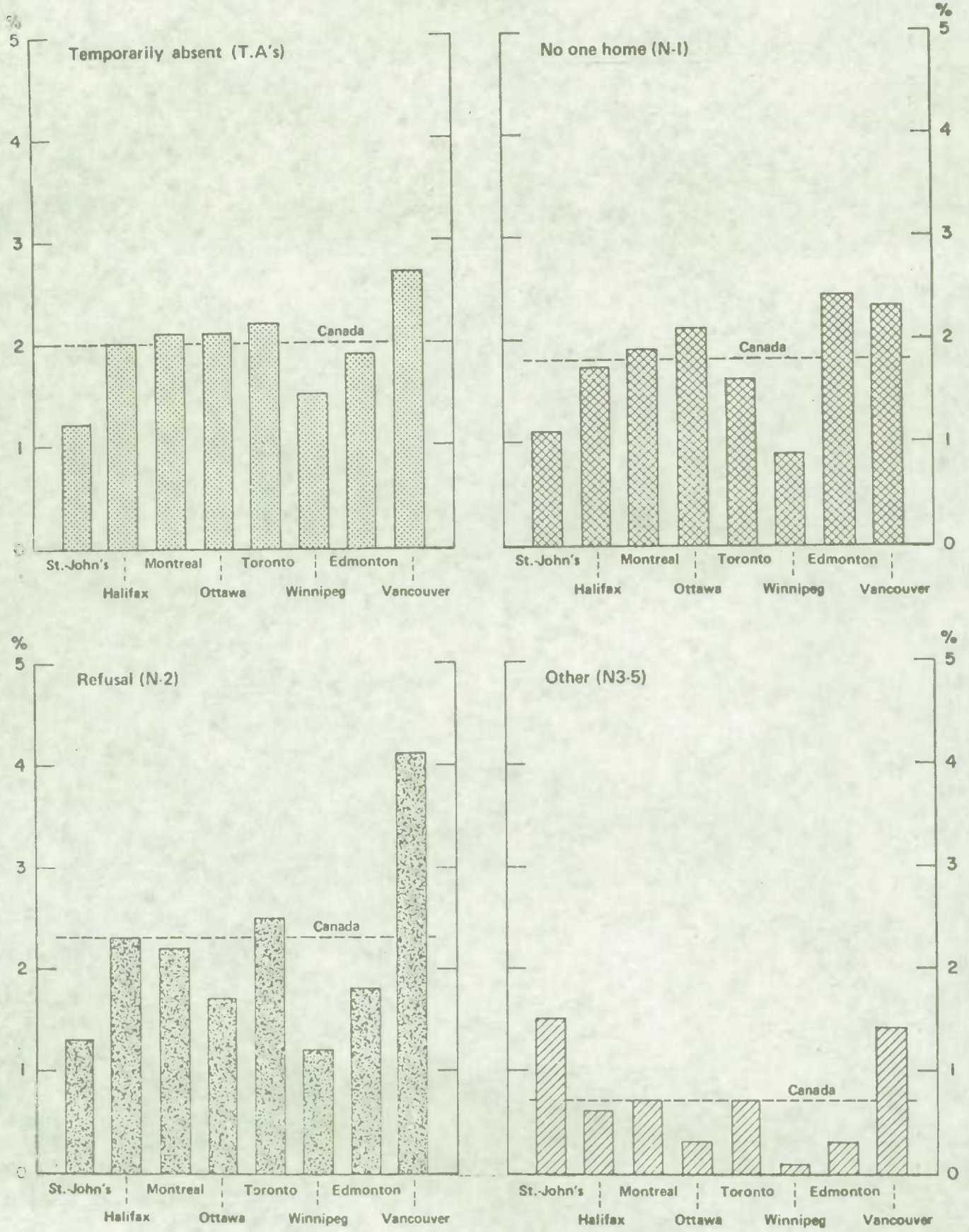
June 1974

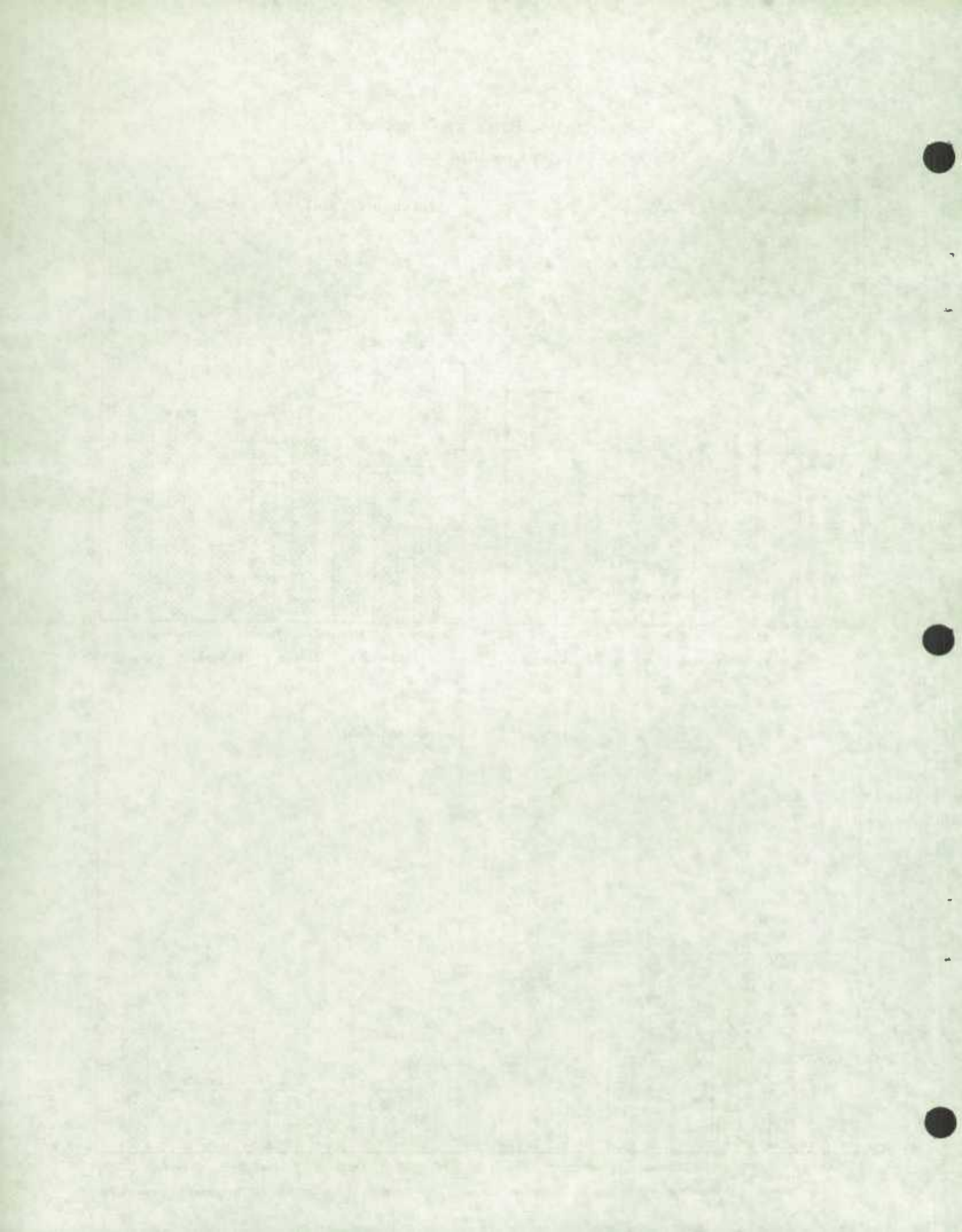




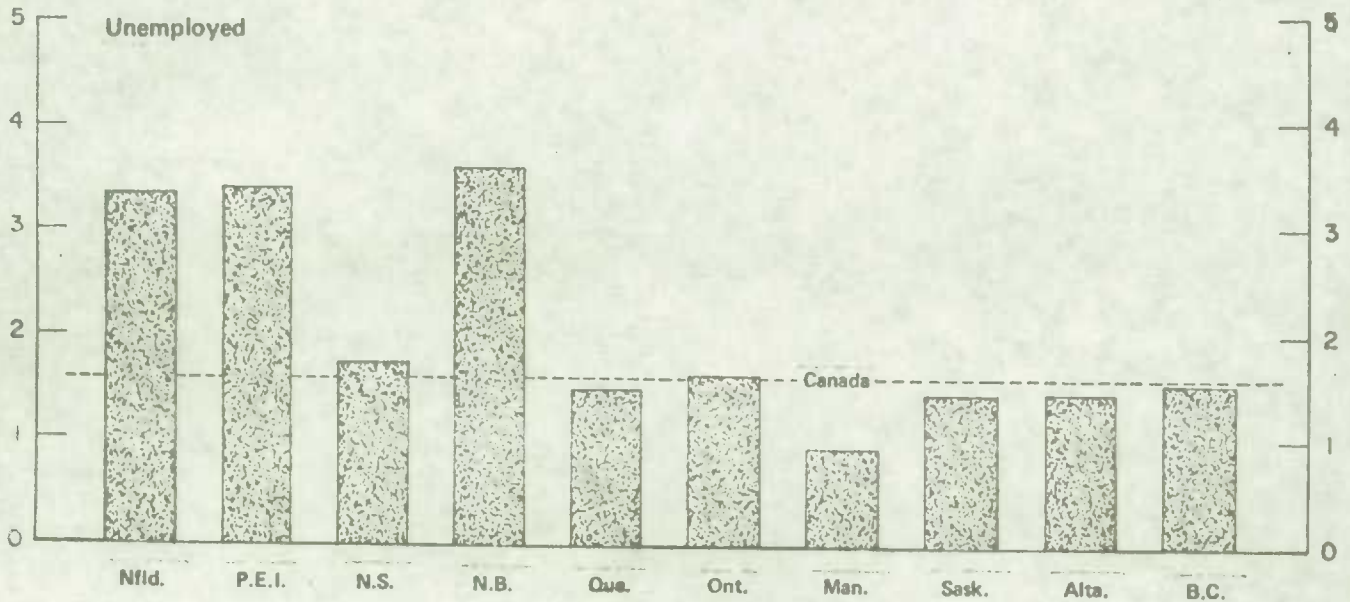
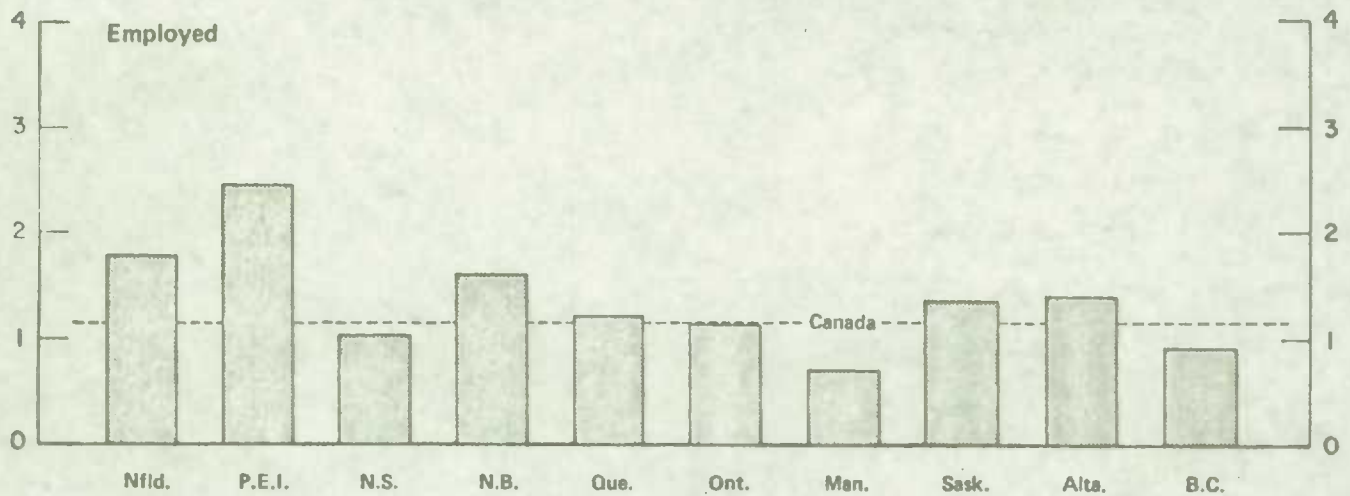
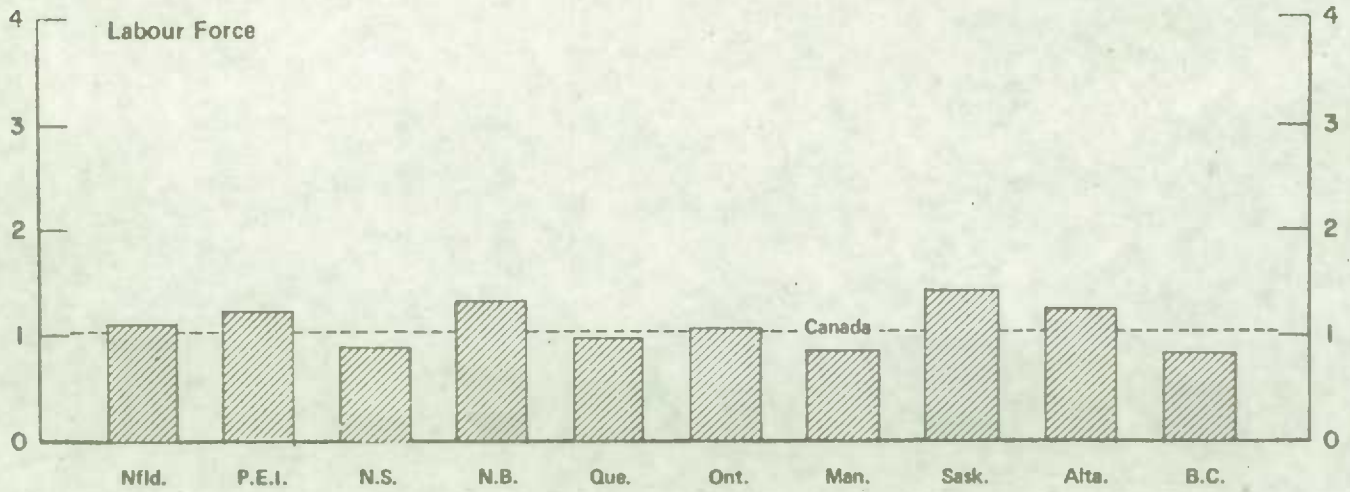
Non-response Rates, by Component

June 1974





Binomial Factors for the Labour Force, Employed and Unemployed,
Canada and the Provinces
June 1974



1900

1900

1900

1900

1900

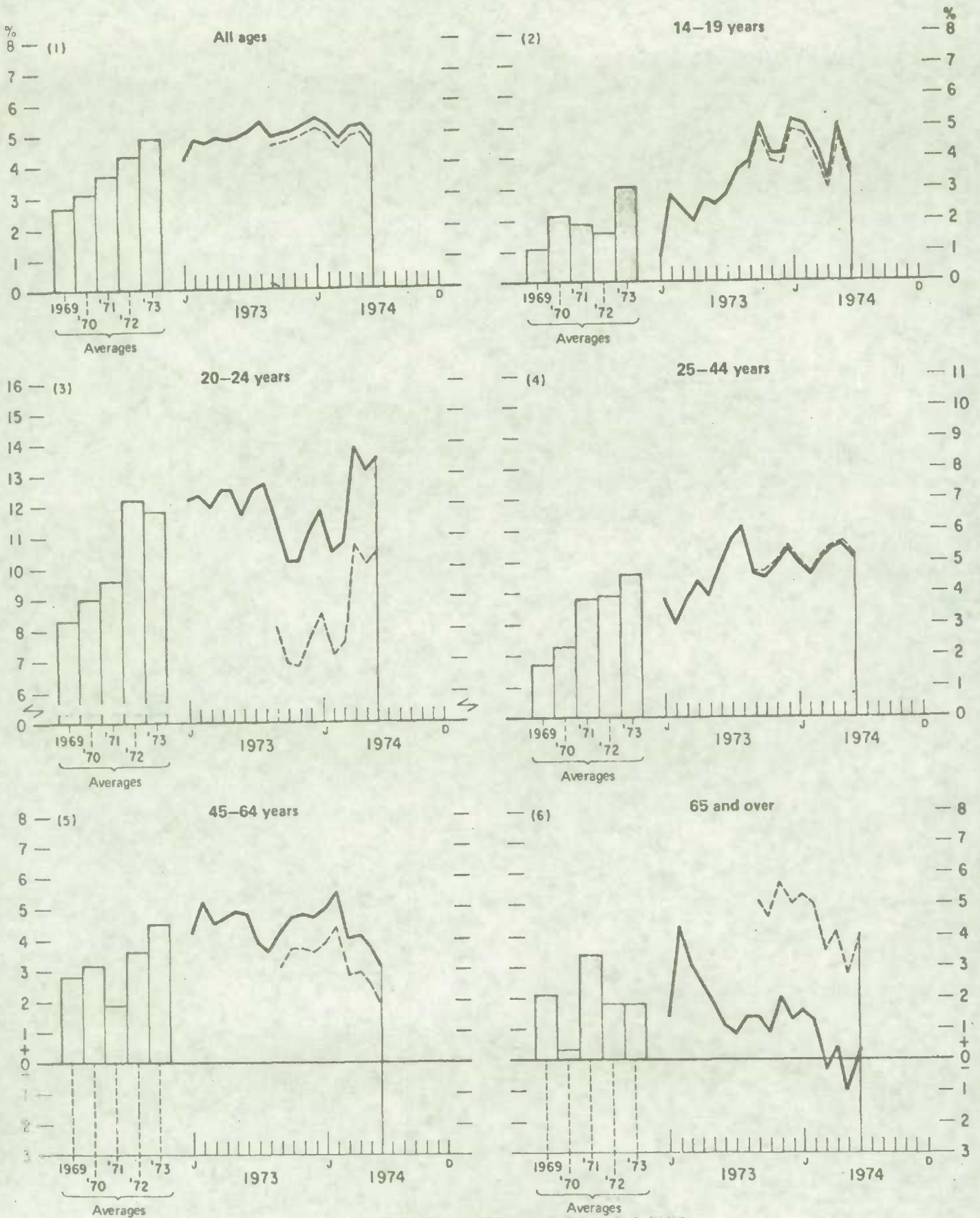
1900

1900

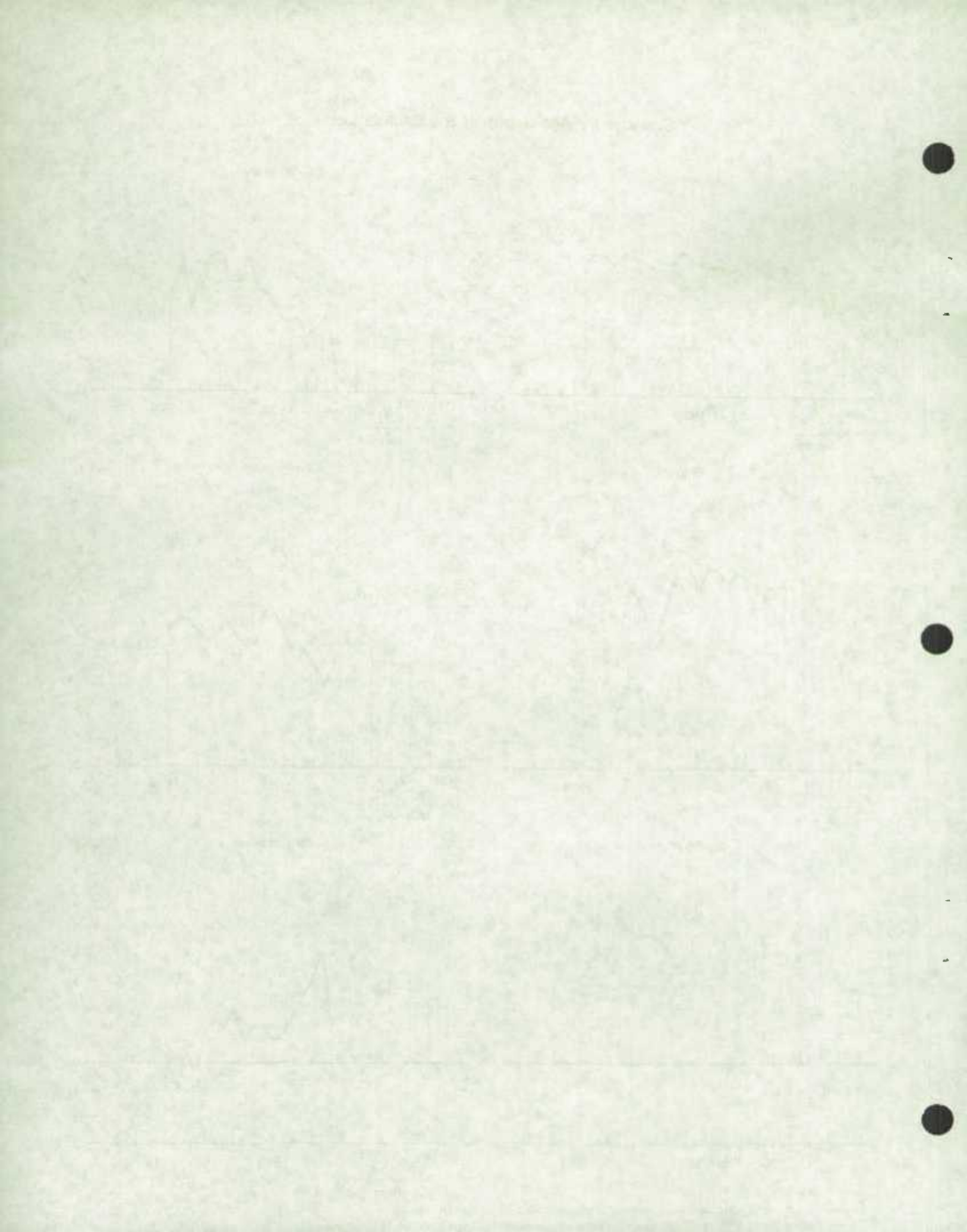
1900

1900

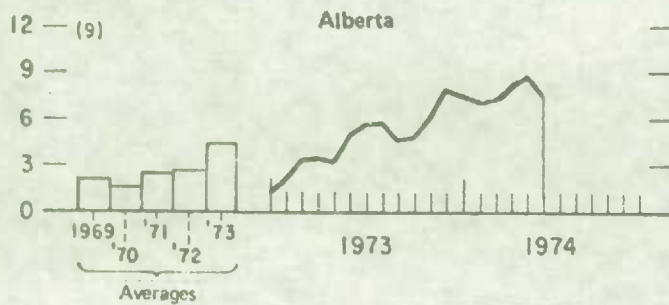
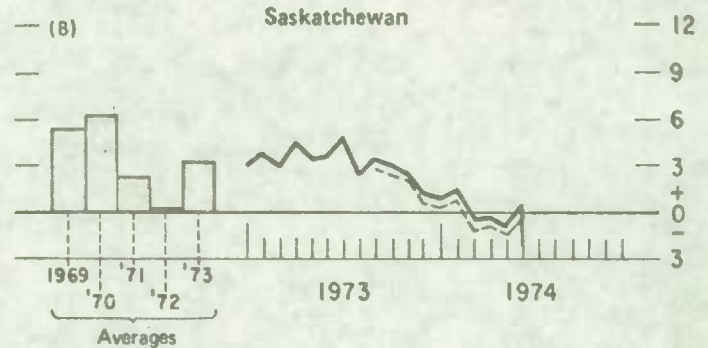
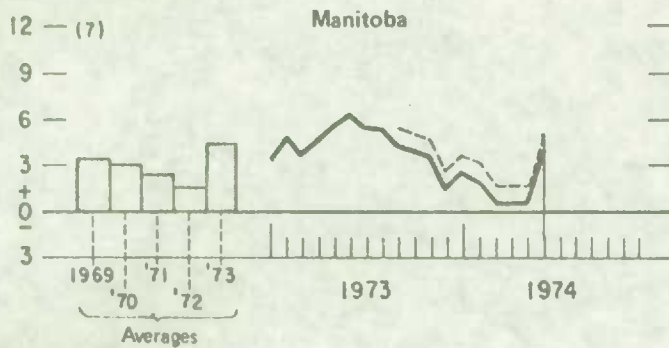
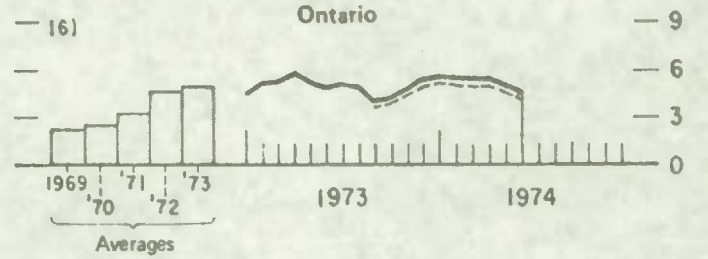
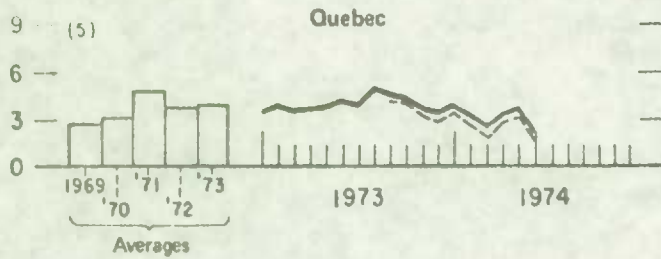
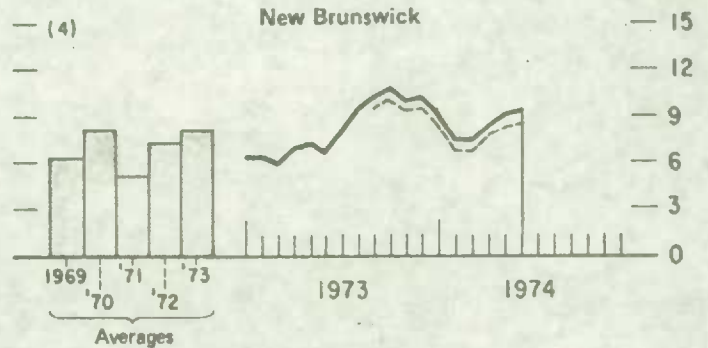
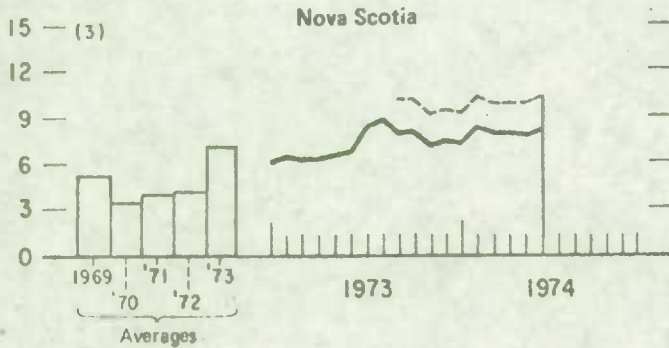
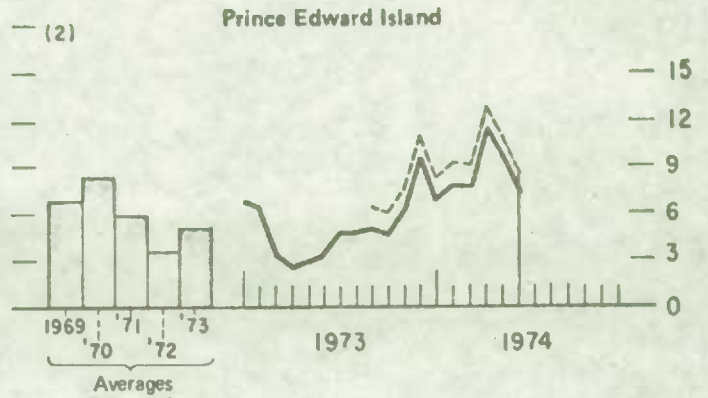
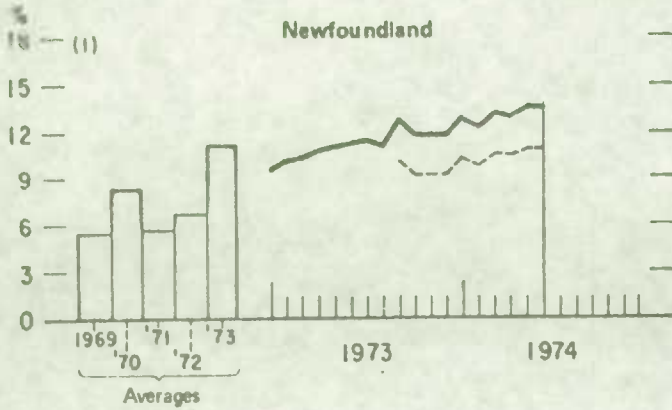
Slippage by Age Group at the Canada Level



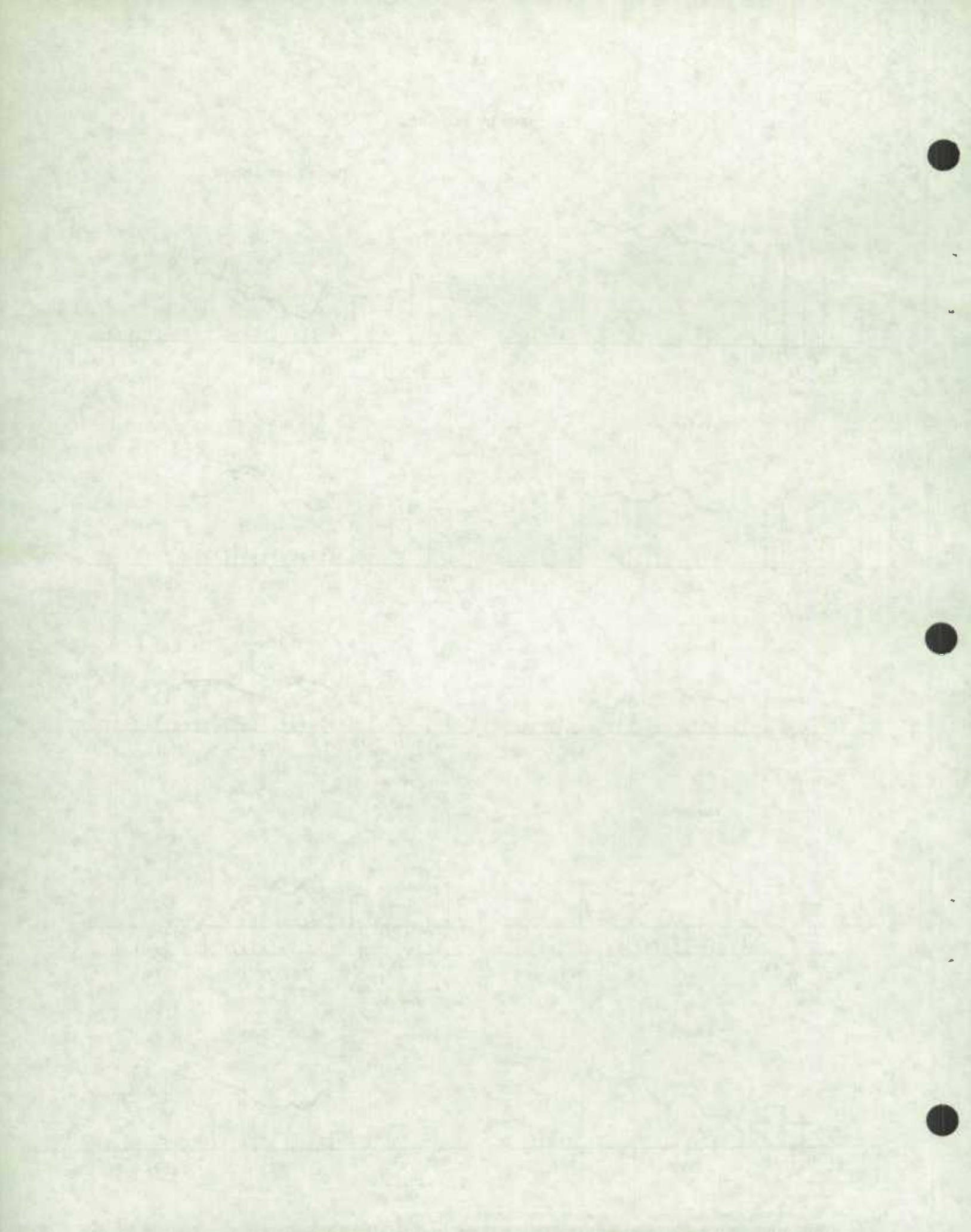
— Slippage rates were calculated on population projections based on 1961 census
 - - - Slippage rates were calculated on preliminary population projections based on 1971 census



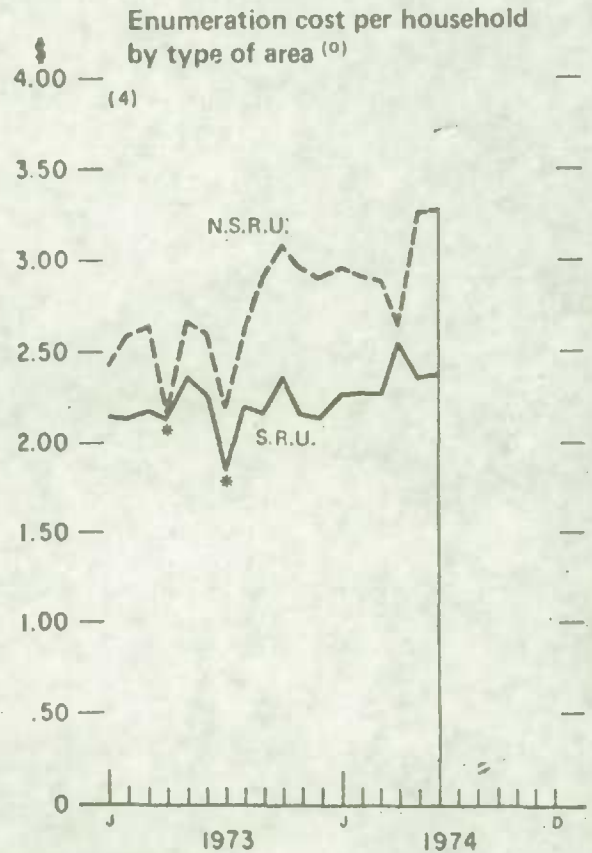
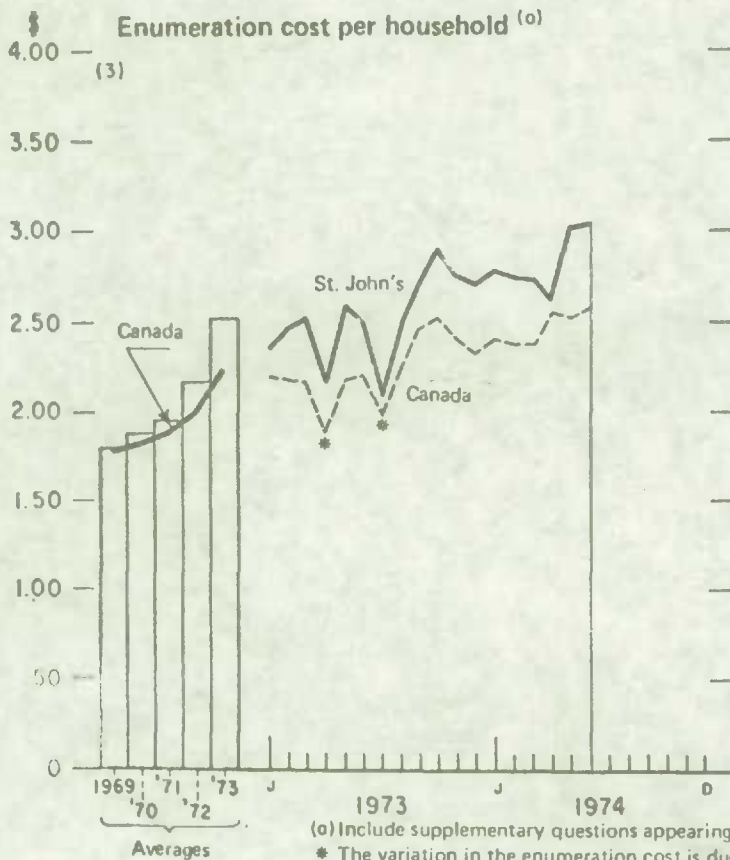
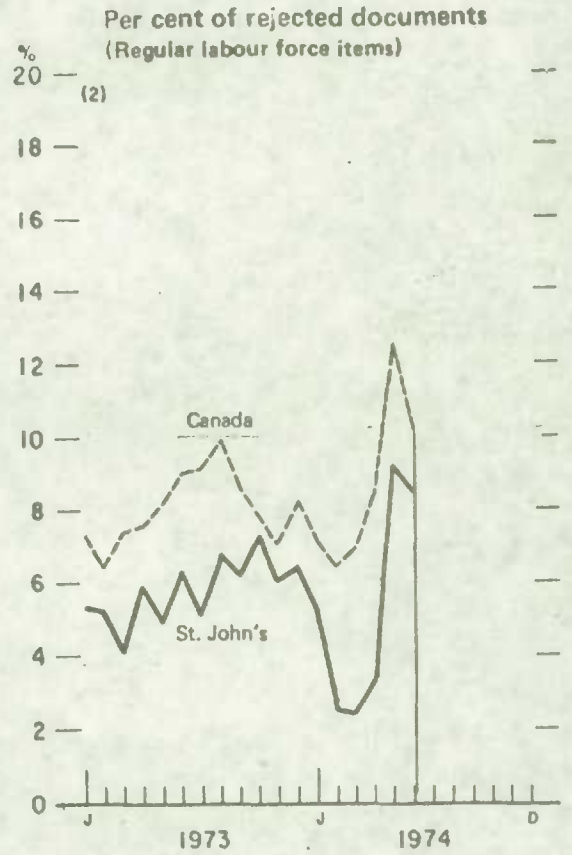
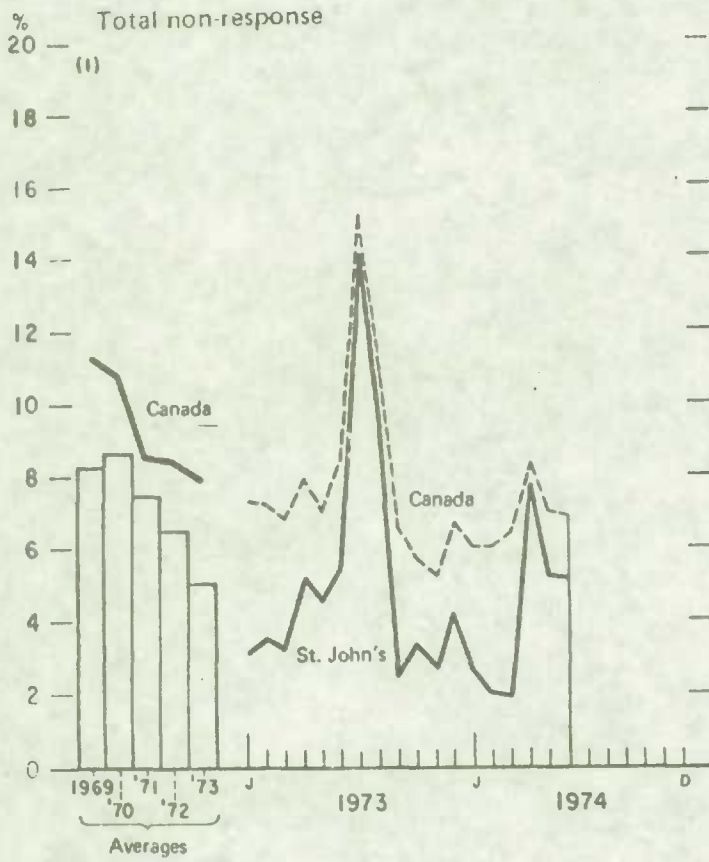
Slippage by Province



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

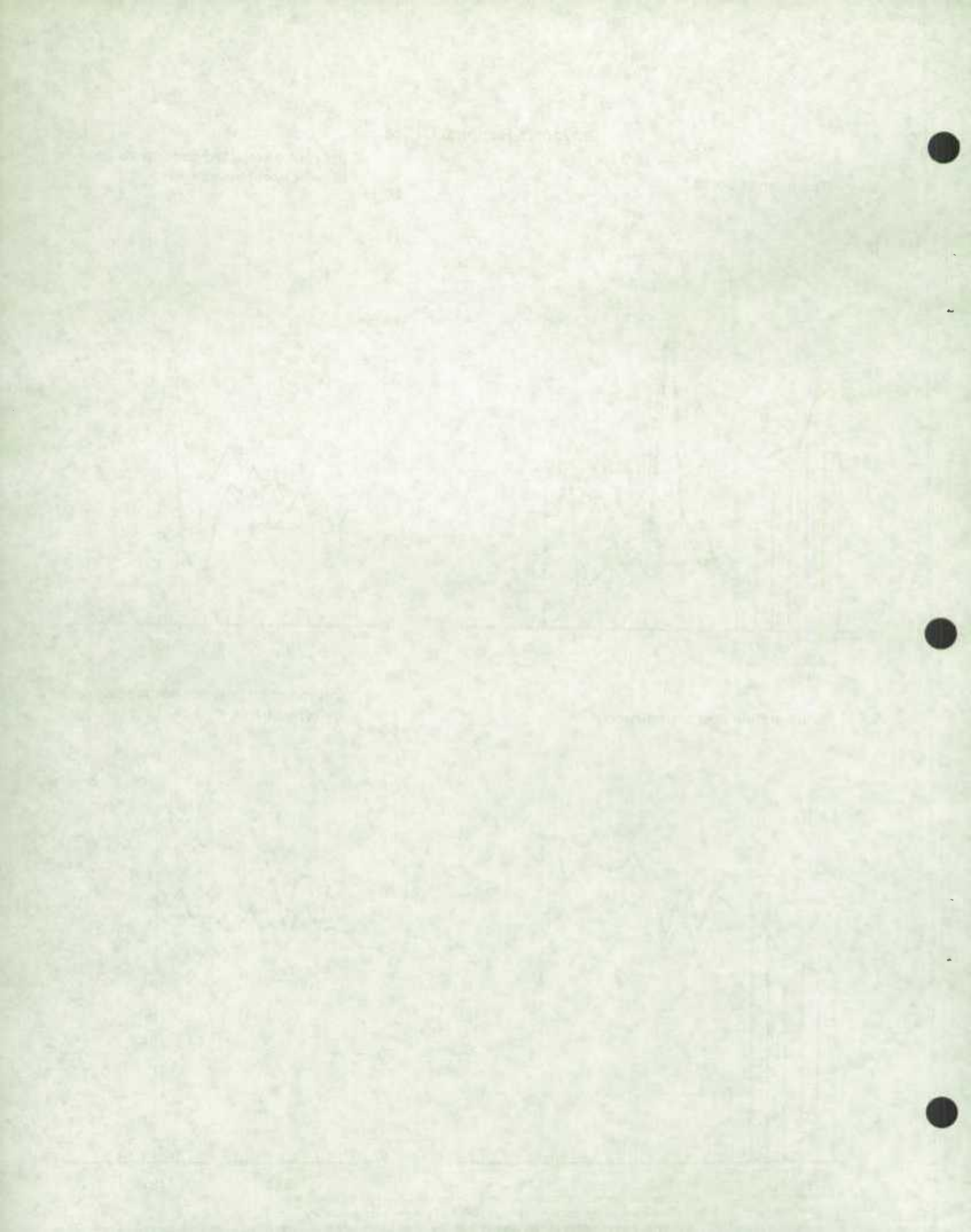


St. John's Regional Office

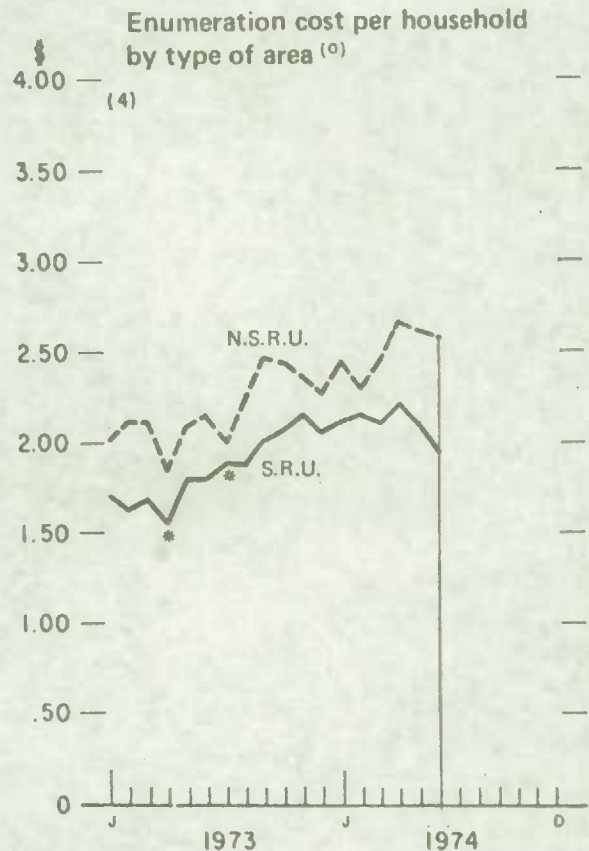
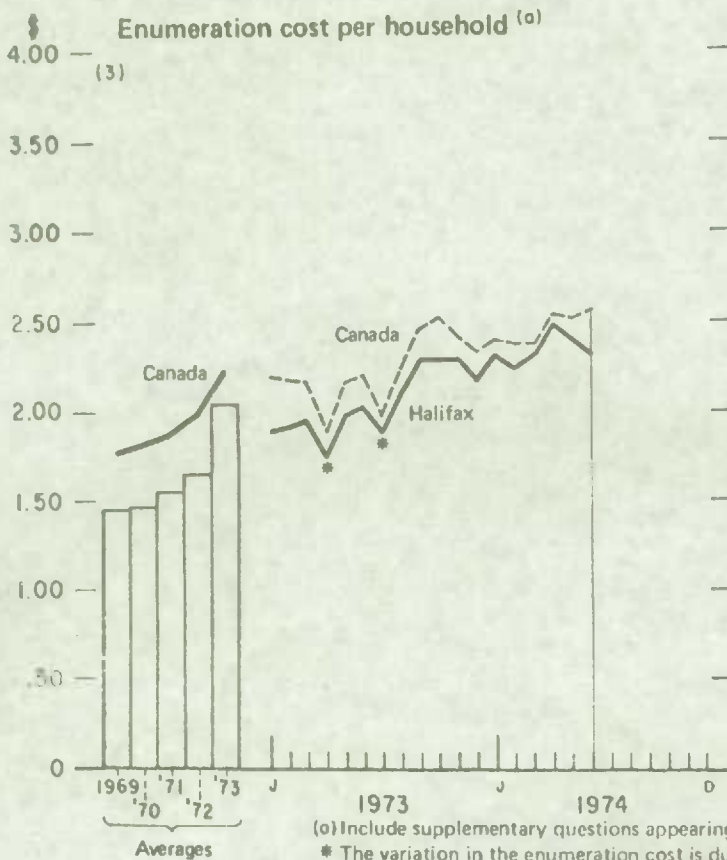
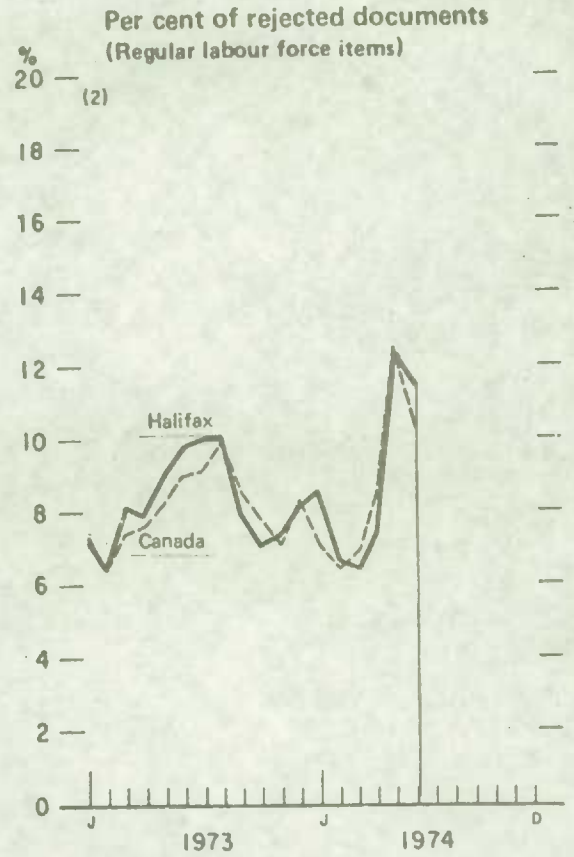
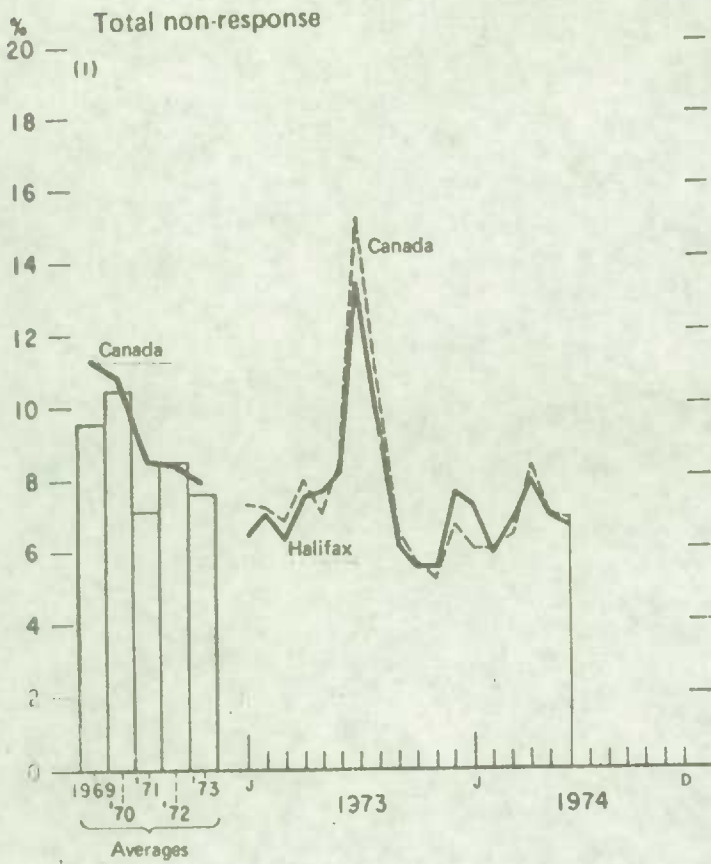


(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

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



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 question asked in 1973 regarding the presence of a telephone in the household.

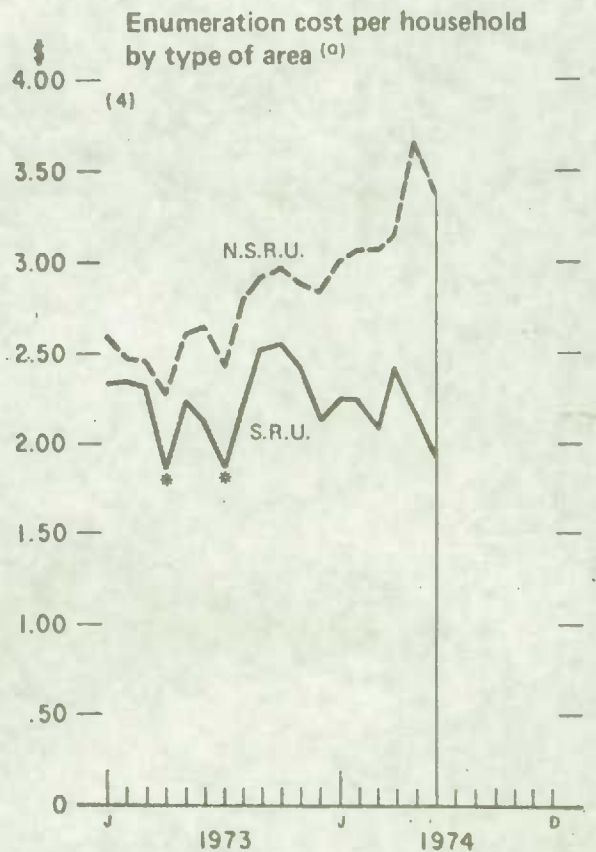
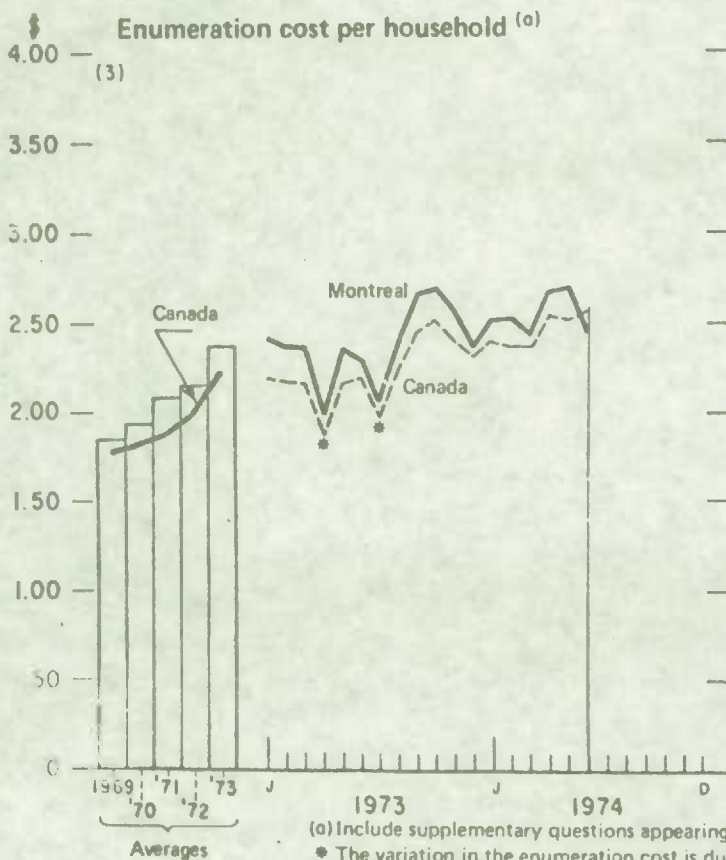
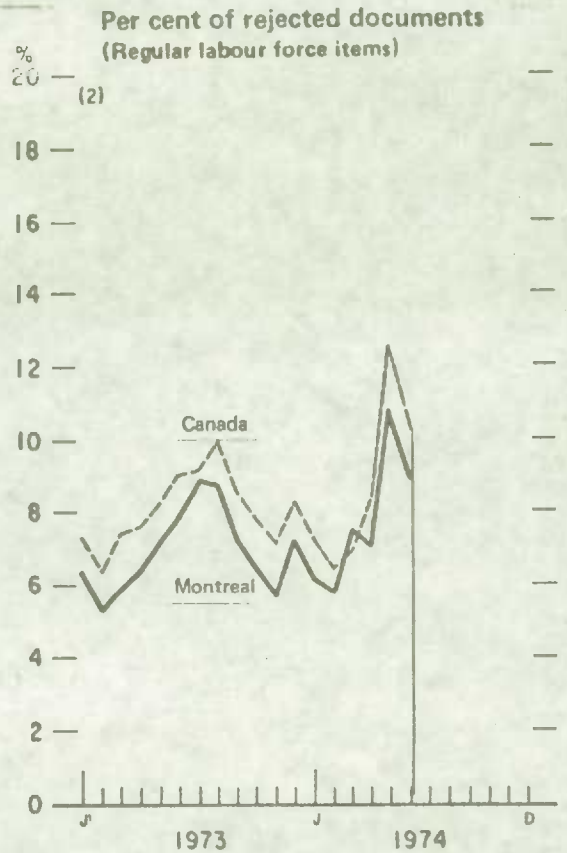
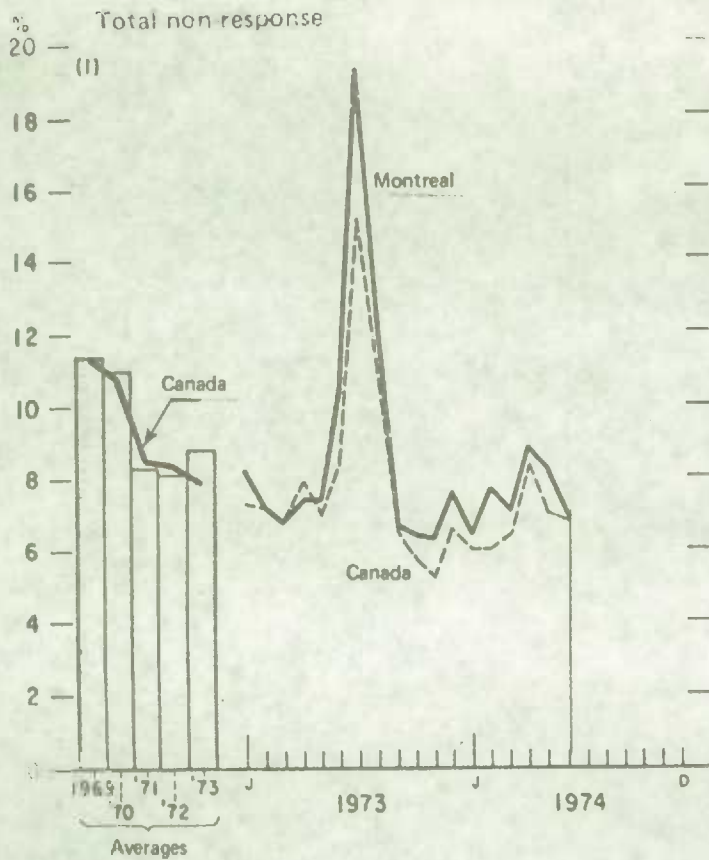
EXHIBIT 100

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

Page 1

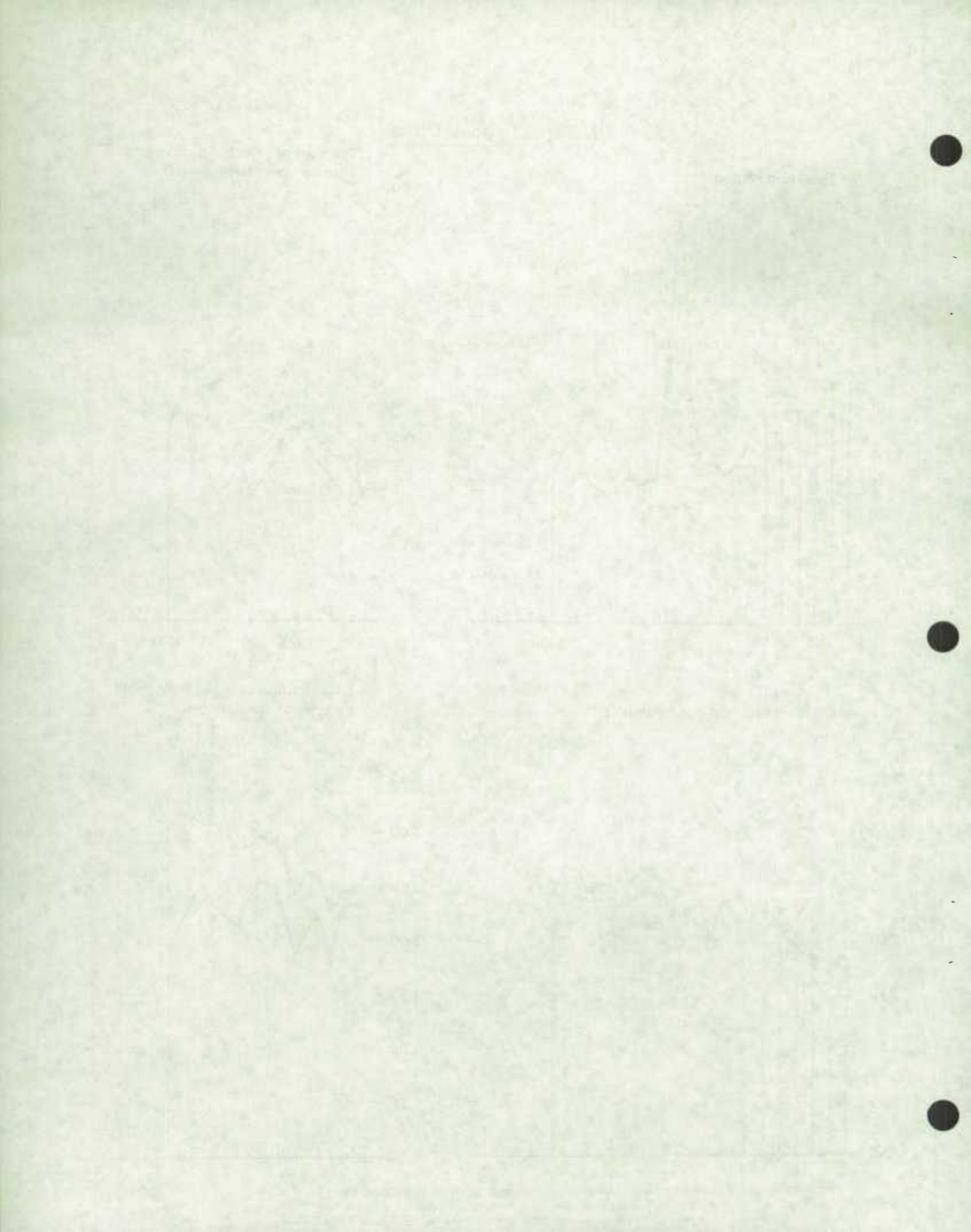


Montreal Regional Office

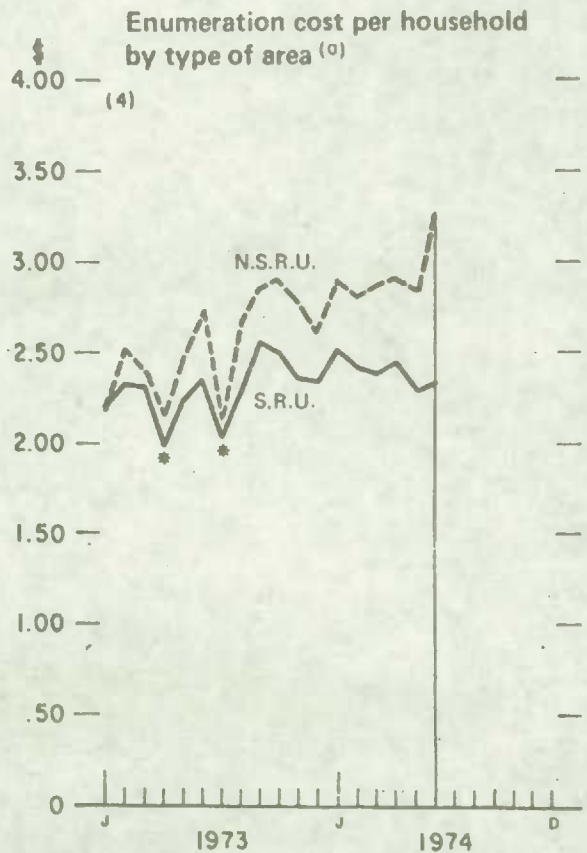
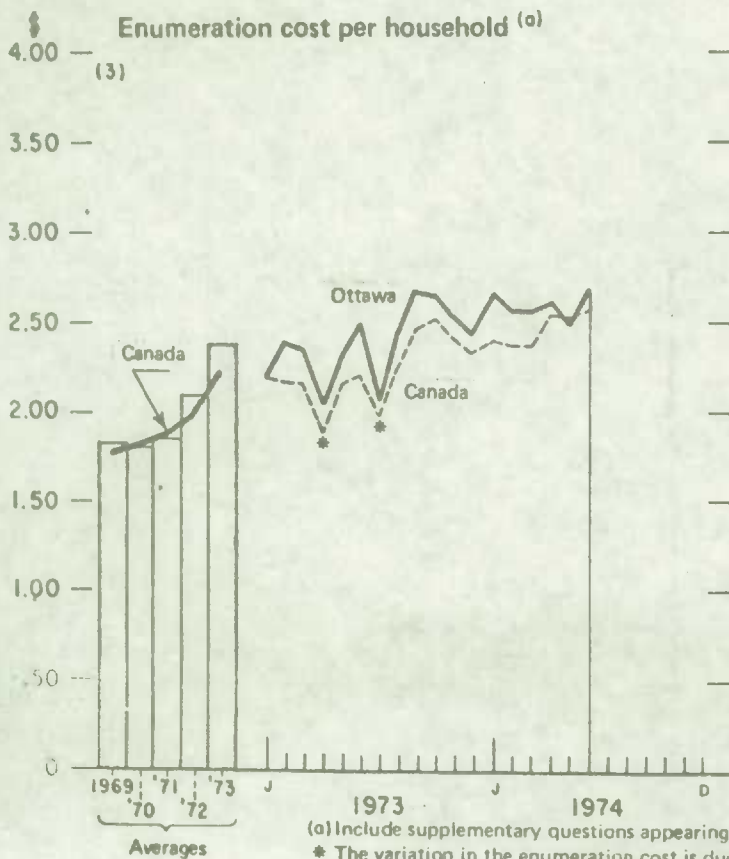
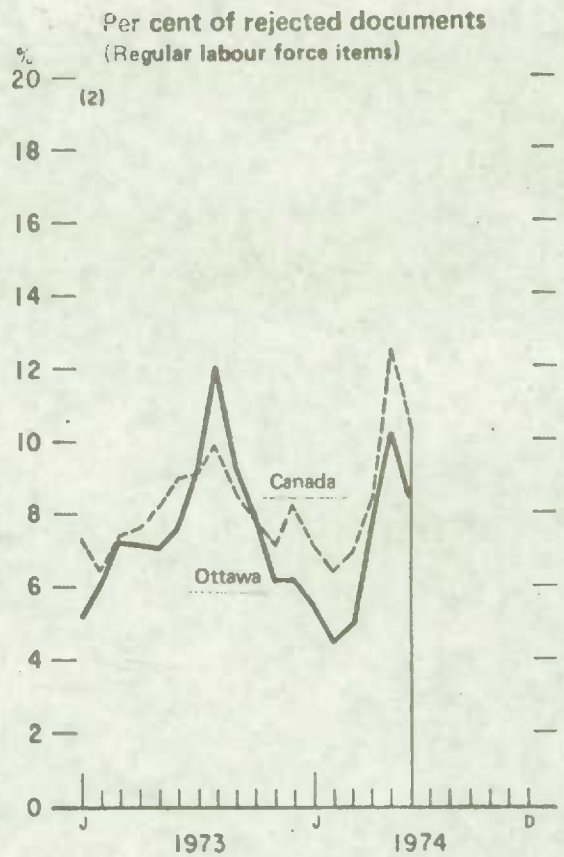
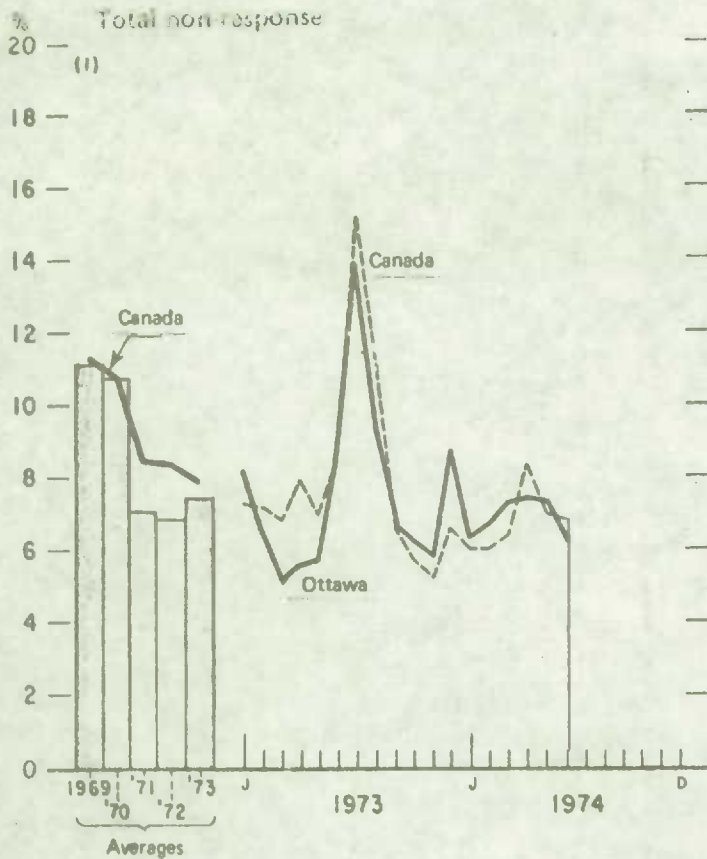


(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

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

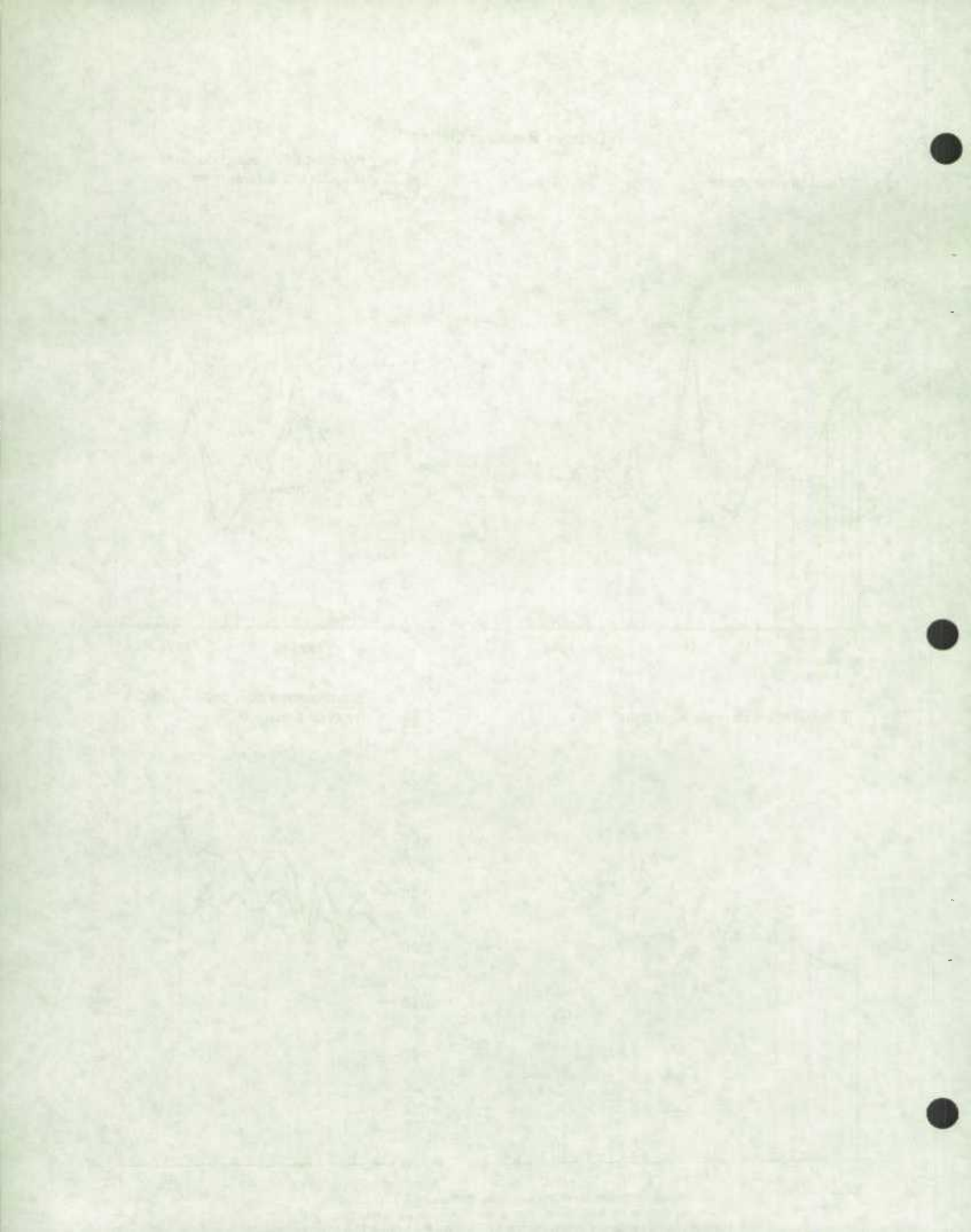


Ottawa Regional Office

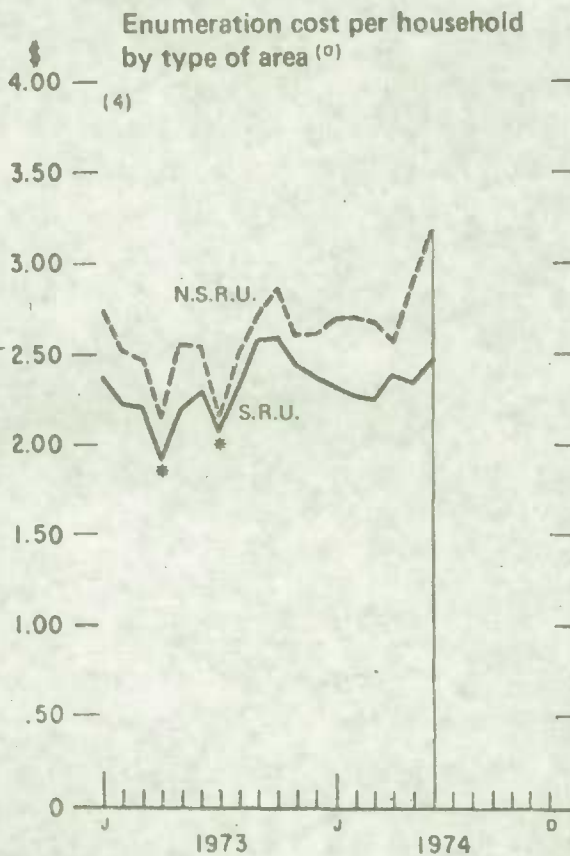
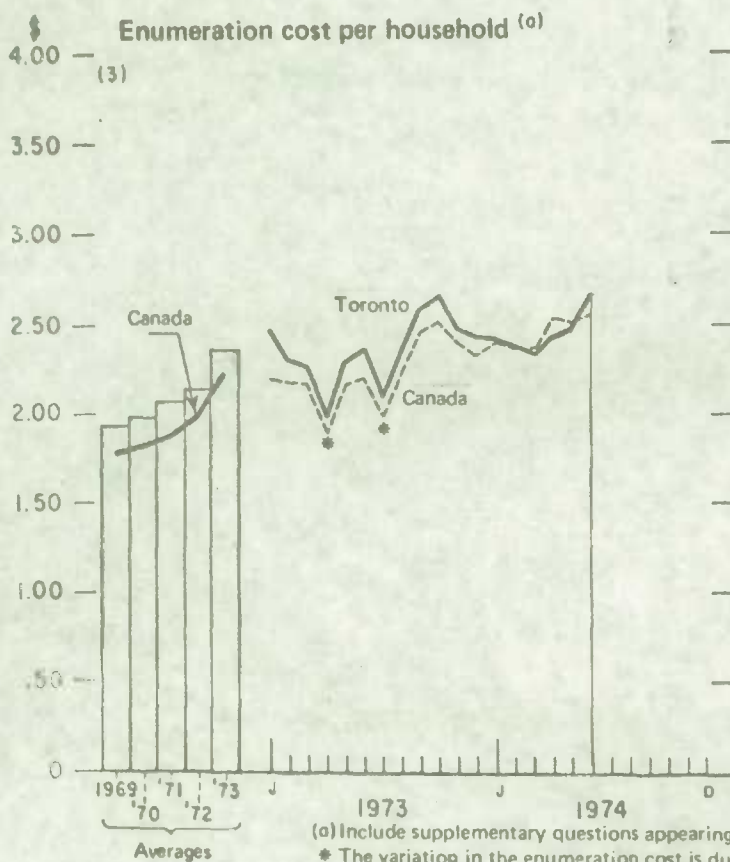
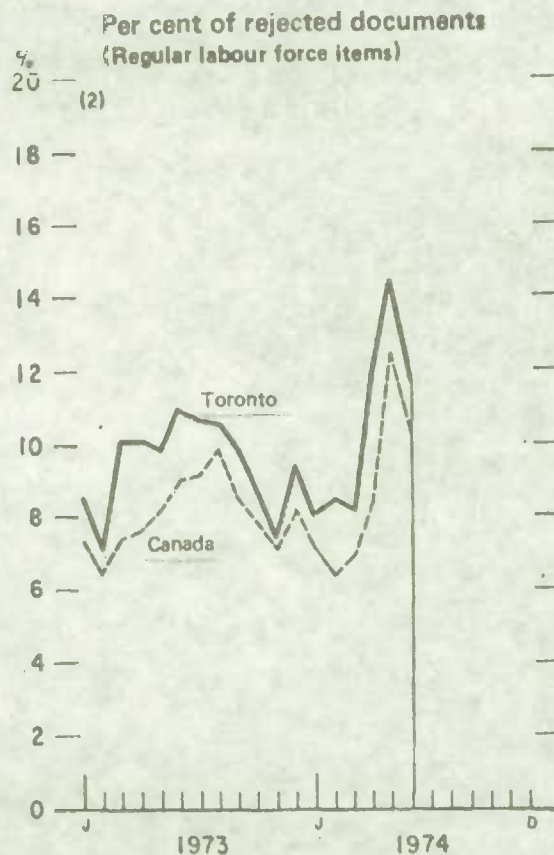
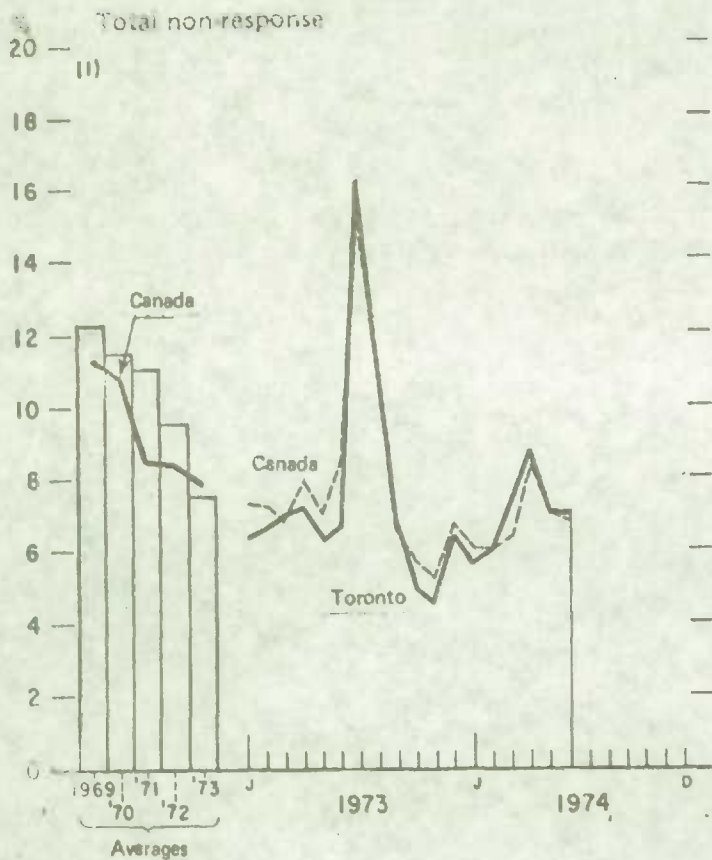


(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

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

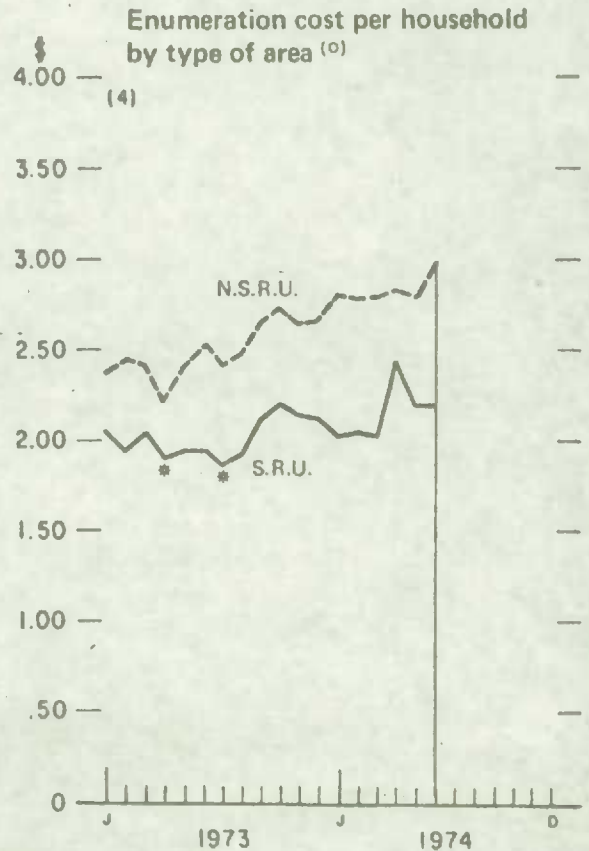
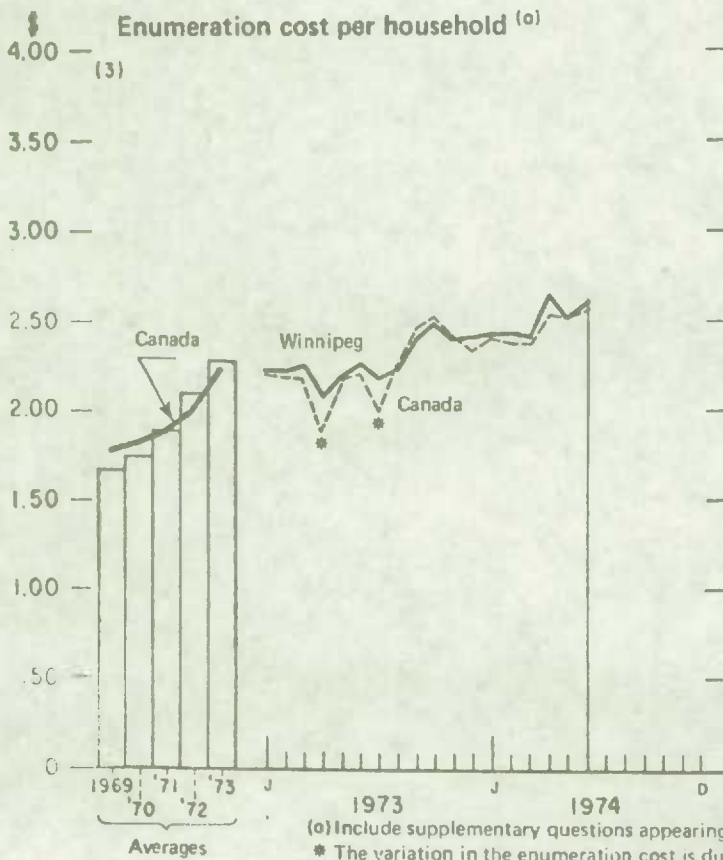
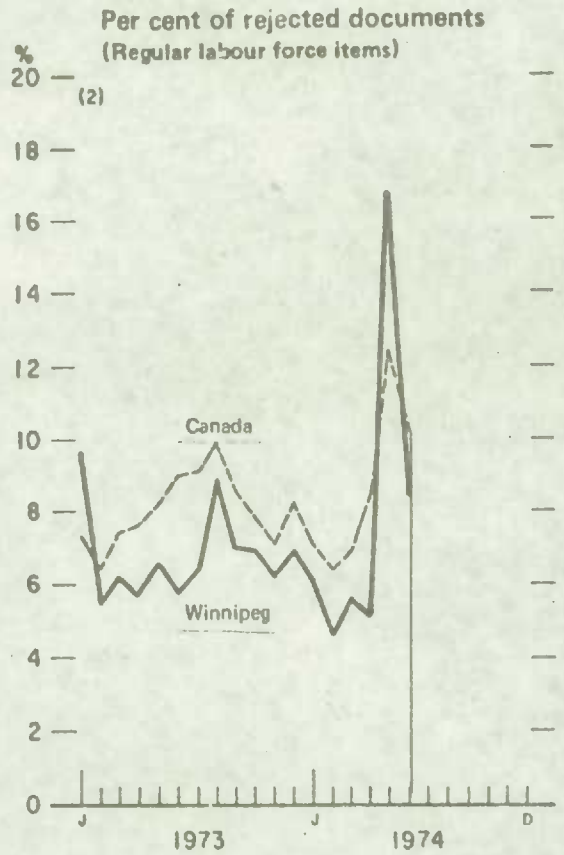
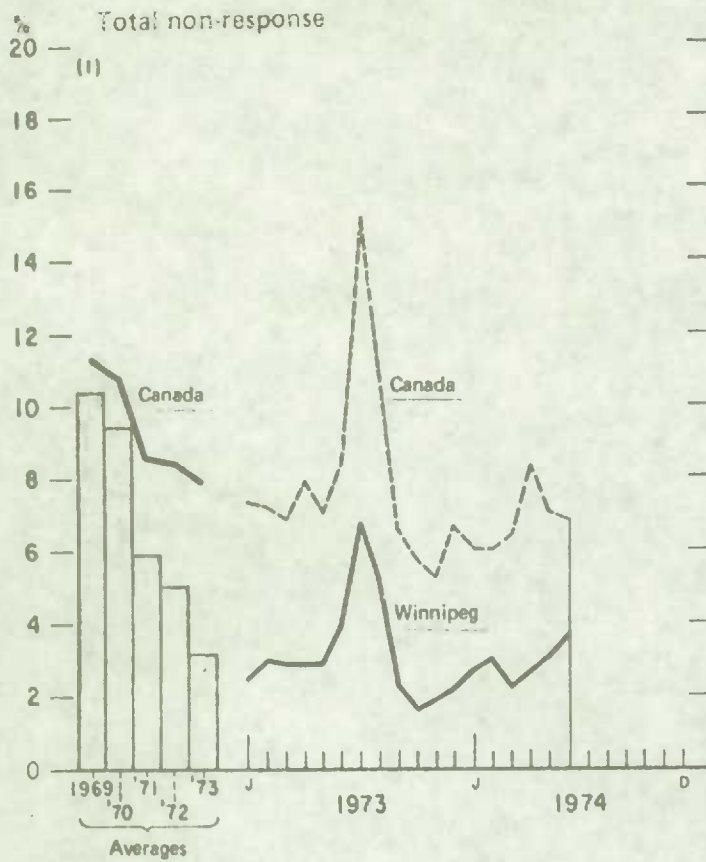


Toronto Regional Office



(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.

Winnipeg Regional Office



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

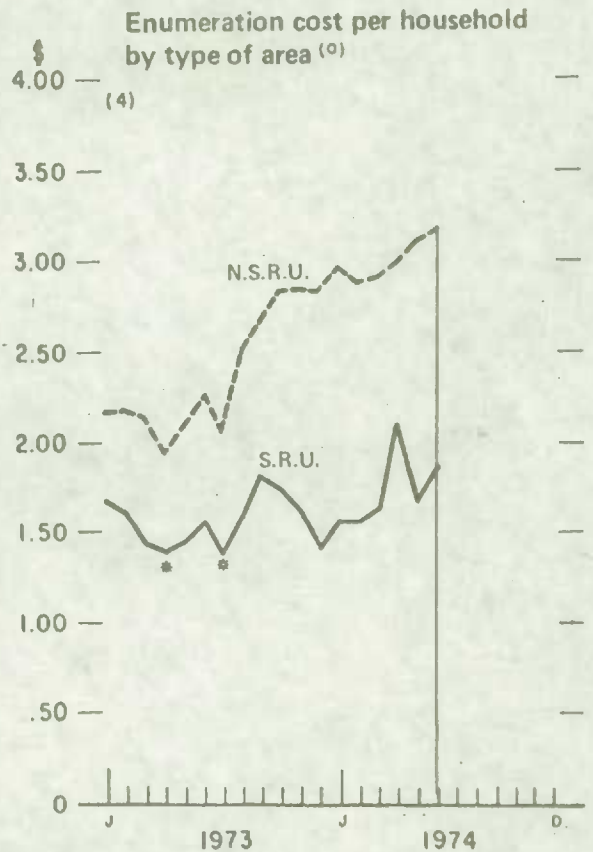
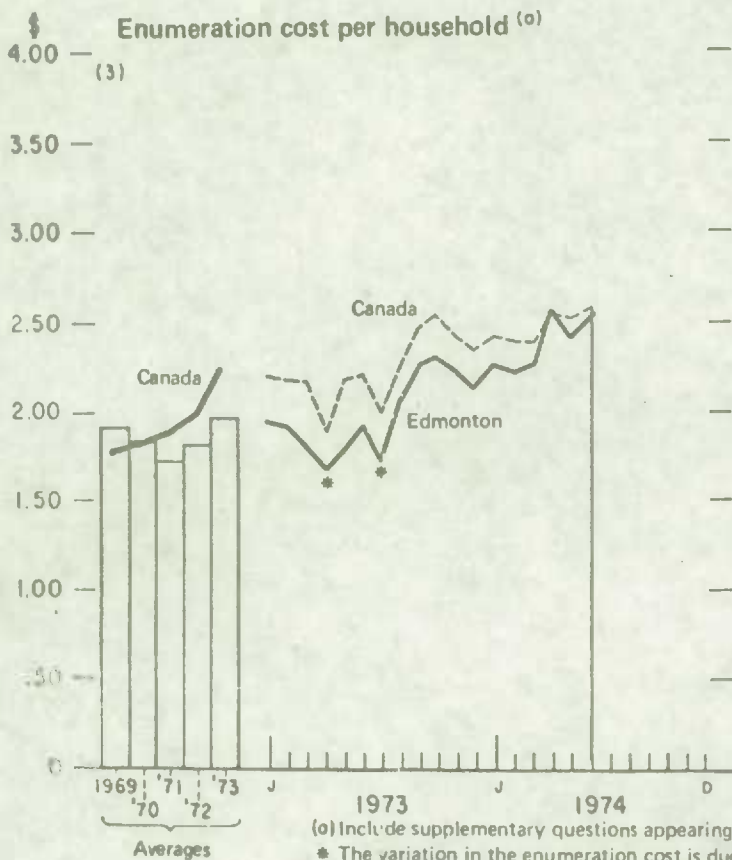
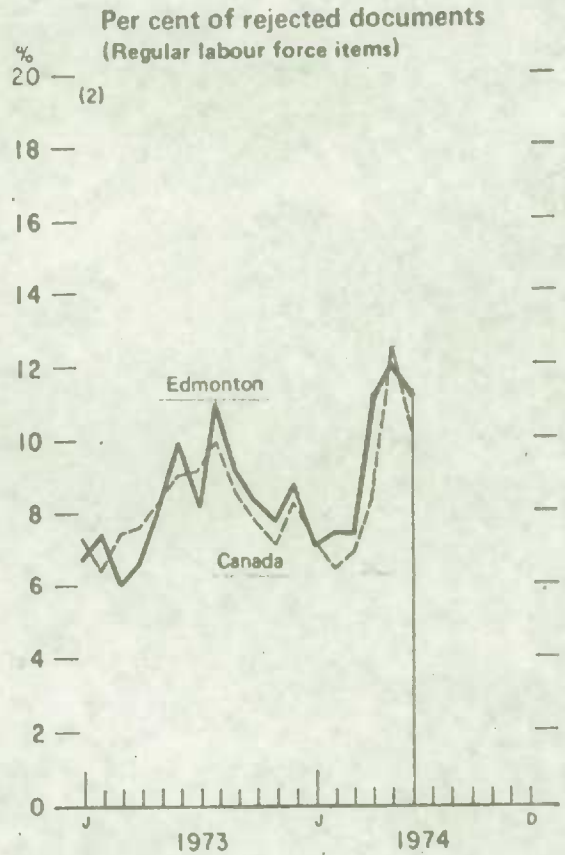
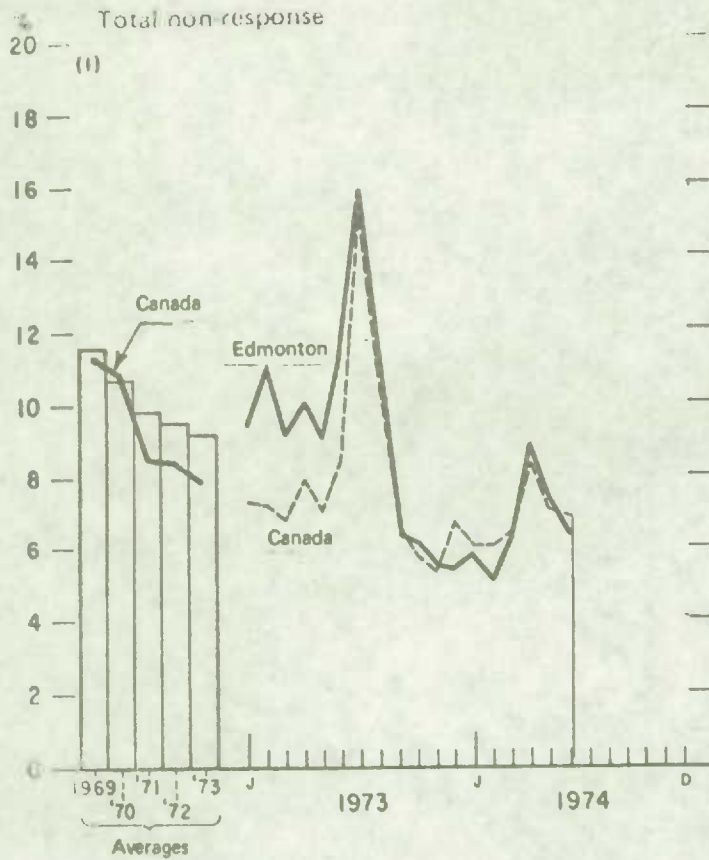
1950



1951

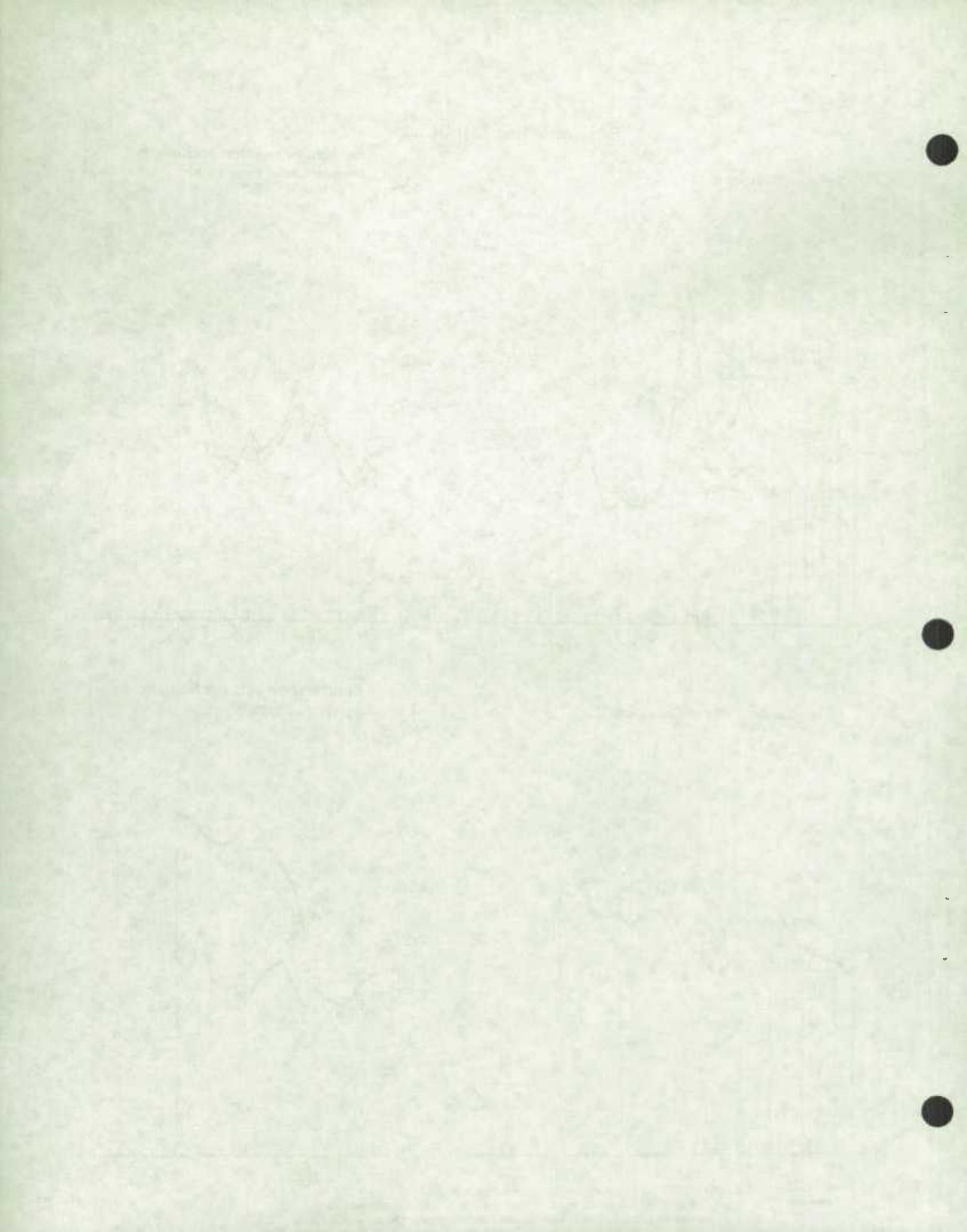


Edmonton Regional Office

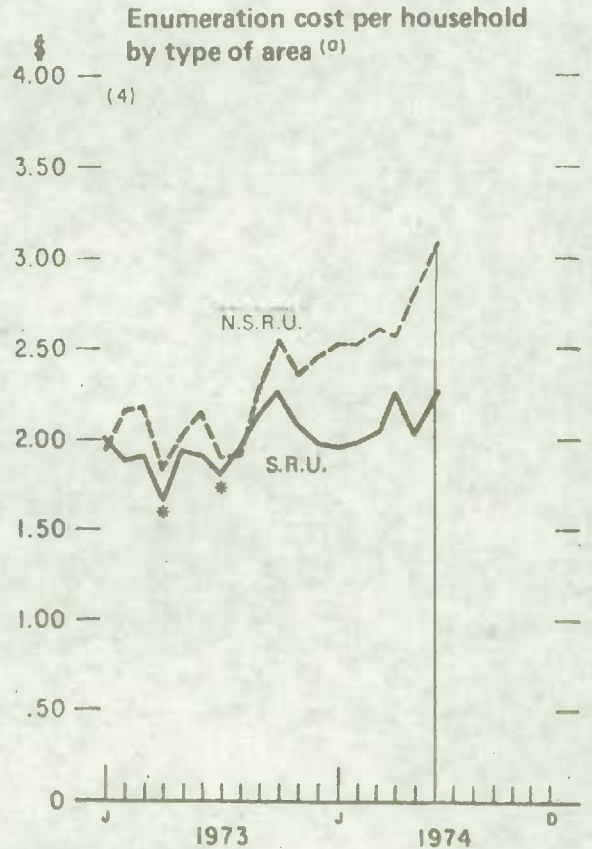
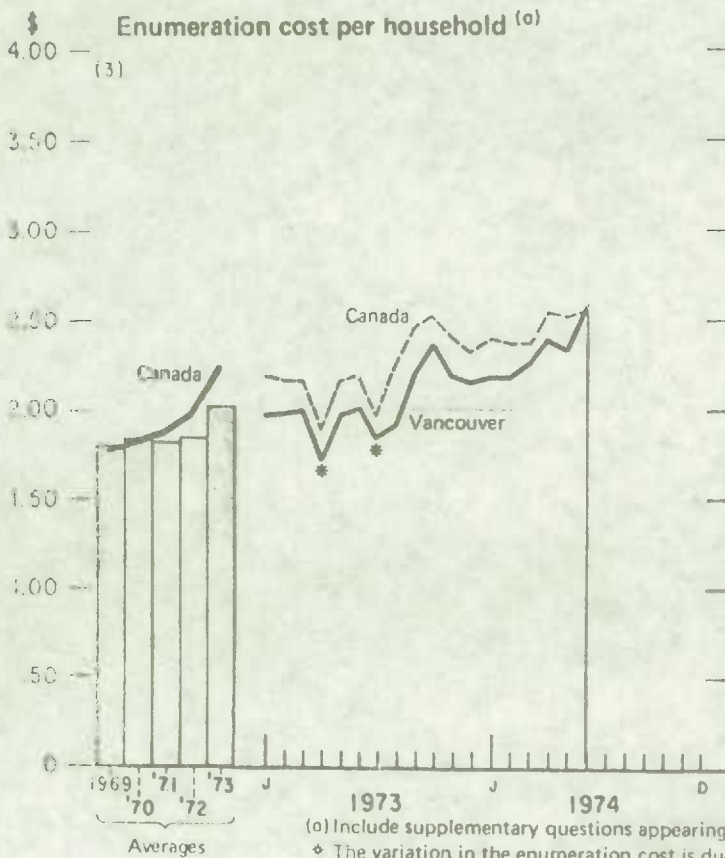
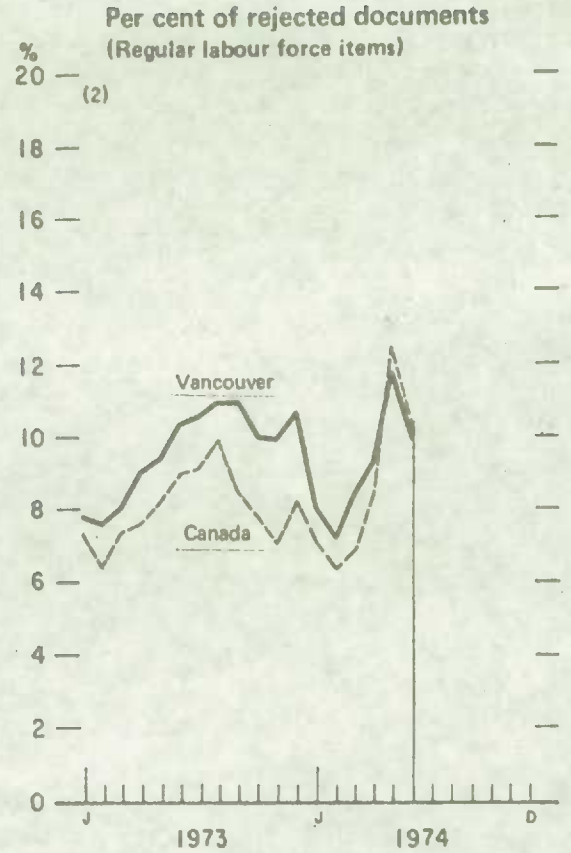
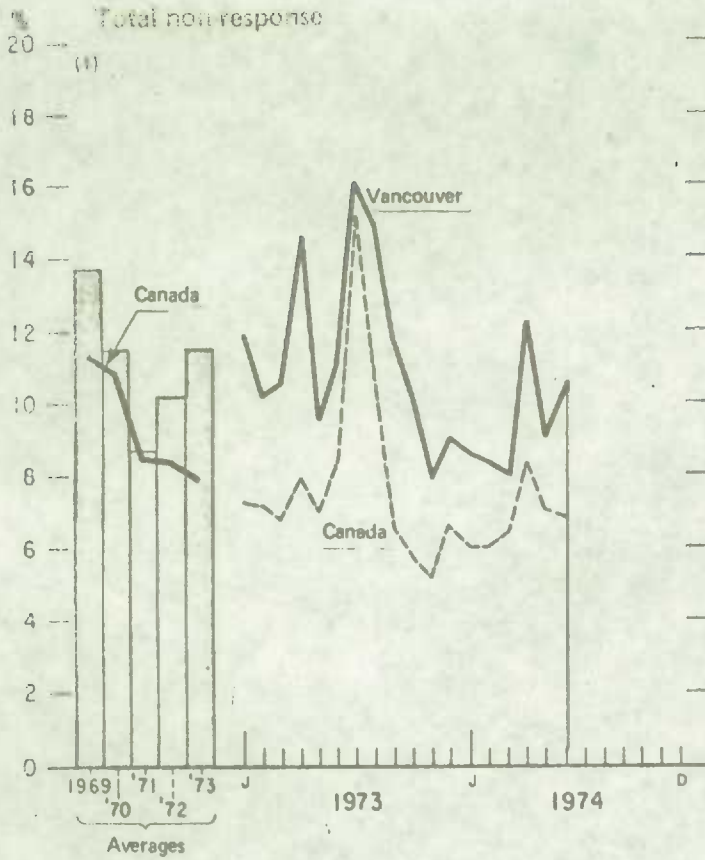


(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

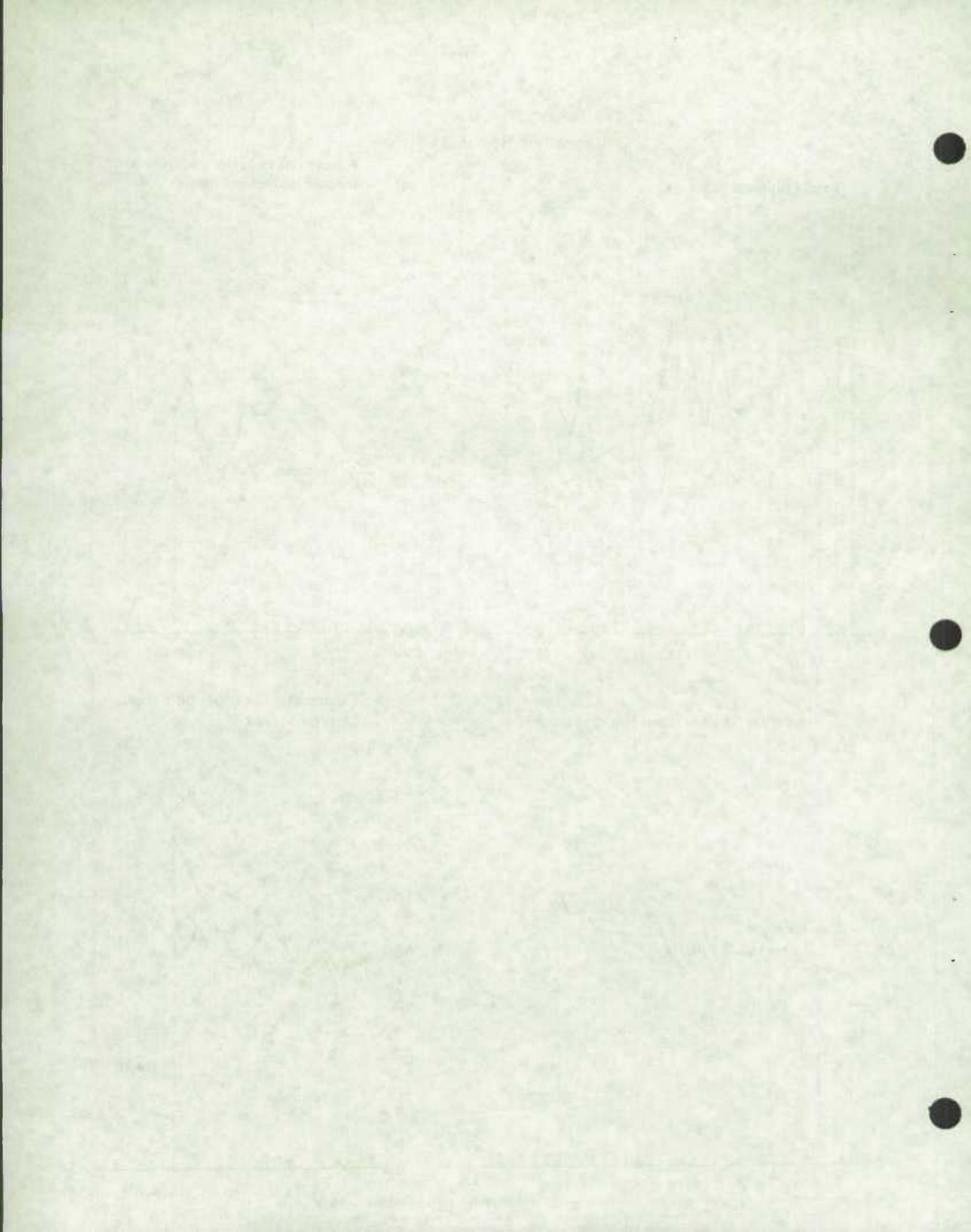
* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.



Vancouver Regional Office

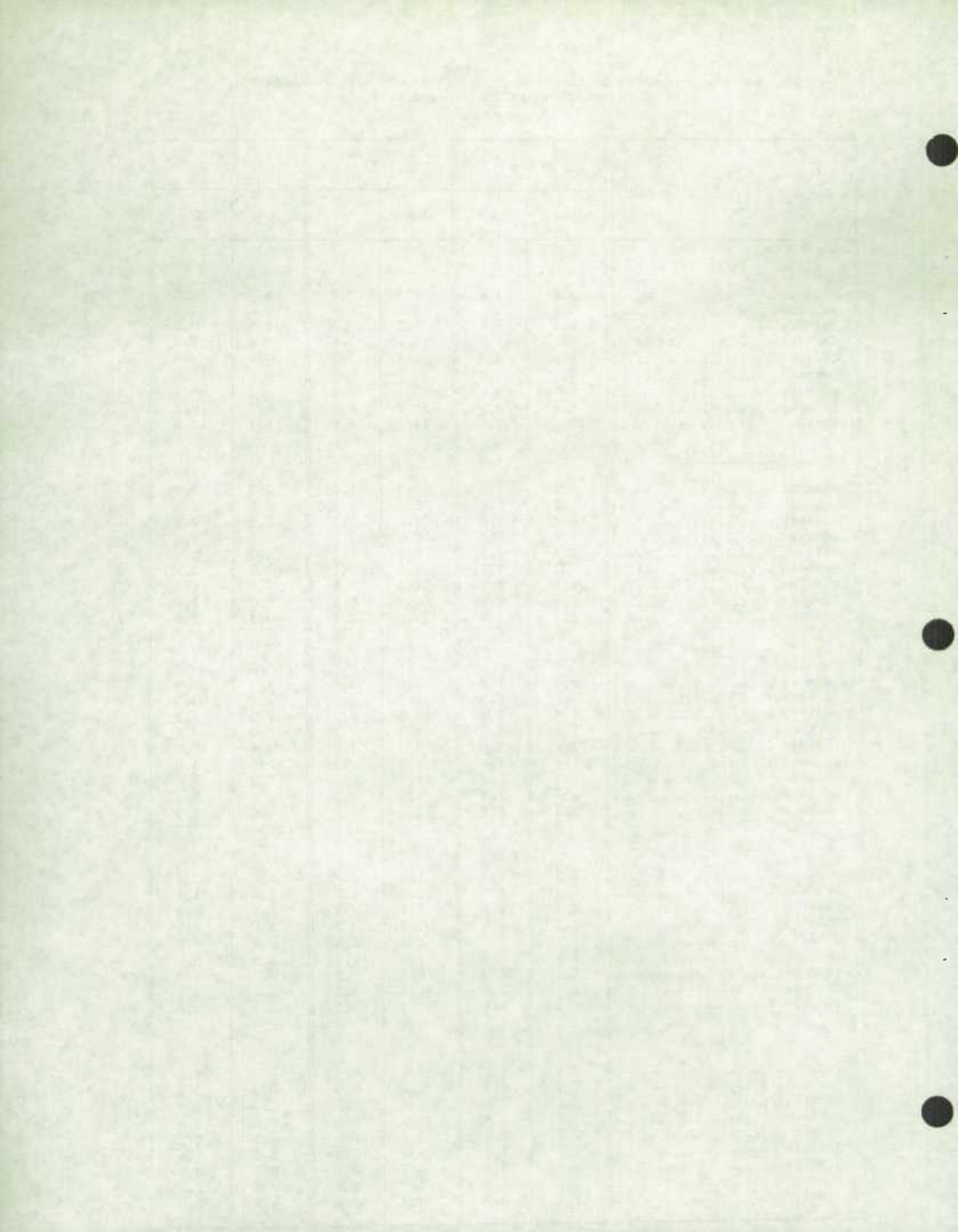


(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.
 * The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.



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

	1974		1973		1972	
	June	May	June	May	June	May
<u>Total</u>						
Canada	6.8	7.0	8.4	7.0	9.4	10.5
St. John's	5.1	5.2	5.4	4.5	8.6	9.4
Halifax	6.6	6.9	8.1	7.6	11.9	10.5
Montreal	6.9	8.2	10.3	7.4	8.6	9.1
Ottawa	6.2	7.3	8.6	5.7	7.1	8.7
Toronto	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.2	9.7	11.8
Winnipeg	3.7	3.0	3.9	2.8	6.3	8.2
Edmonton	6.4	7.3	11.2	9.0	8.9	10.8
Vancouver	10.5	9.0	11.0	9.6	11.1	13.2
<u>Temporarily Absent</u>						
Canada	2.0	1.5	3.3	1.8	2.5	2.3
St. John's	1.2	1.0	2.5	1.3	3.9	2.9
Halifax	2.0	1.4	2.4	1.8	2.3	2.1
Montreal	2.1	1.0	4.6	1.8	2.4	1.8
Ottawa	2.1	1.7	3.3	1.1	2.0	2.4
Toronto	2.2	1.7	2.9	1.7	2.0	2.2
Winnipeg	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.9
Edmonton	1.9	1.8	4.3	2.6	3.0	2.6
Vancouver	2.7	2.0	3.6	2.4	3.1	3.0
<u>No one home</u>						
Canada	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.7	4.1
St. John's	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.4	3.7
Halifax	1.7	2.2	3.0	2.5	2.7	4.5
Montreal	1.9	2.0	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.6
Ottawa	2.1	3.0	3.5	1.7	2.4	3.5
Toronto	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.9	5.0
Winnipeg	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.3	2.4
Edmonton	2.4	2.3	3.4	3.3	2.9	4.1
Vancouver	2.3	2.2	3.4	3.2	3.6	4.7
<u>Refusals</u>						
Canada	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.9
St. John's	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4
Halifax	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.5
Montreal	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.9
Ottawa	1.7	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.3
Toronto	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.8	2.5	3.2
Winnipeg	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.7	3.0
Edmonton	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.7
Vancouver	4.1	4.1	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.6
<u>Other</u>						
Canada	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.2
St. John's	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.9	1.4
Halifax	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.1	4.1	1.4
Montreal	0.7	2.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.8
Ottawa	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.5
Toronto	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.5	2.3	1.4
Winnipeg	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.9
Edmonton	0.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.4
Vancouver	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.9

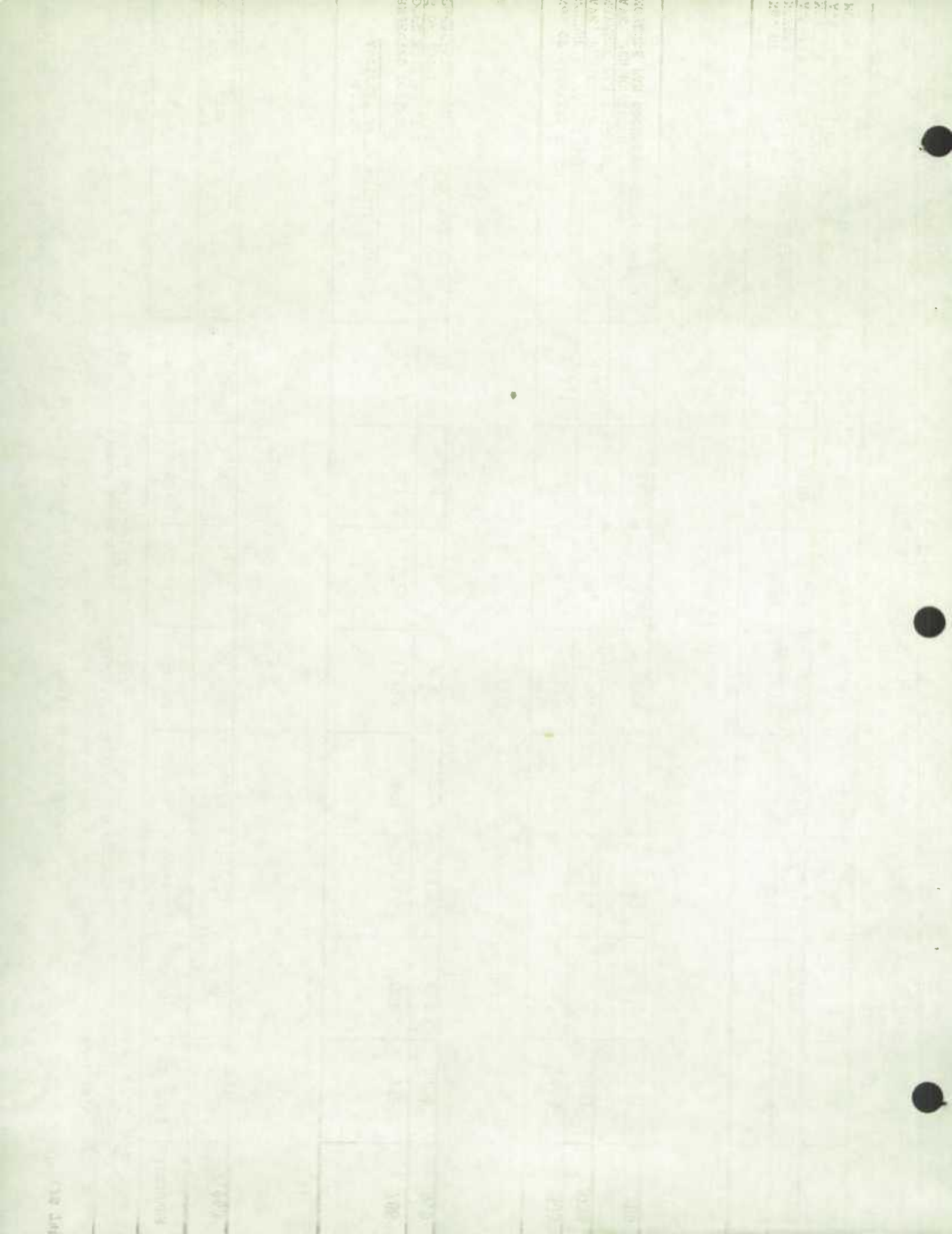


LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
ENQUÊTE SUR LA MAIN-D'OEUVREANALYSIS OF REJECTED DOCUMENTS
ANALYSE DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉSSURVEY No. 288
ENQUÊTE
June 1974 juin

	CANADA	ST. JOHN'S	HALIFAX	MONTRÉAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
TOTAL DOCUMENTS RECEIVED TOTAL DES DOCUMENTS REÇUS	76,563	4,200	13,271	14,889	4,774	15,821	7,205	8,440	7,963
LABOUR FORCE ITEMS ARTICLES DE LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE									
REJECTED DOCUMENTS DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	7,783	351	1,525	1,322	401	1,854	607	937	786
% OF TOTAL DOCUMENTS POURCENTAGE DE TOUTS LES DOCUMENTS	10.2	8.4	11.5	8.9	8.4	11.7	8.4	11.1	9.9
No. OF CARELESS ERRORS NOMBRE DE FAUTES D'INATTENTION	4,711	120	912	910	166	1,228	387	685	303
AVERAGE PER DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT	.062	.029	.069	.061	.035	.078	.054	.081	.038
AVERAGE PER REJECTED DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.605	.342	.598	.688	.414	.662	.638	.731	.386
No. OF BLANKS IN ID. NOMBRE DE BLANCS À L'IDENTIFICATION	2,358	42	448	419	85	546	209	422	187
AVERAGE PER DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT	.031	.010	.034	.028	.018	.035	.029	.050	.024
AVERAGE PER REJECTED DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.303	.120	.294	.317	.212	.294	.344	.450	.238

CARELESS ERROR: sum of errors for items 1 to 10 and 24, 25, and 26 on the LFS document.

FAUTE D'INATTENTION: total des erreurs aux articles 1-10 et 24, 25 et 26 sur le document LFS.



JUNE REJECTS - SUMMARY

SOMMAIRE DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉS DE JUIN

- 22 -

	Canada	St-John	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Winnipeg	Edmonton	Vancouver
Total Documents received <i>Total des documents reçus</i>	76,563	4200	13271	19889	4774	15,821	7205	8440	7963
Total Documents Rejected <i>Total des documents rejetés</i>	7783	351	1525	1322	401	1854	607	937	786
% Total Documents Received <i>% de tous les documents reçus</i>	10.2	8.4	11.5	8.9	8.4	11.7	8.4	11.1	9.9

No. of Documents Rejected for careless errors <i>No. de documents rejetés pour fautes d'inattention</i>	2977	89	565	554	116	828	266	369	190
% Total Documents received <i>% de tous les documents reçus</i>	3.89	2.12	4.26	3.72	2.43	5.23	3.69	4.37	2.39

No. of Doc. Rejected for errors in items 11 to 25 <i>No. de documents rejetés à cause d'erreurs aux postes 11 à 25</i>	4806	262	960	768	285	1026	341	568	596
% Total Documents received <i>% de tous les documents reçus</i>	6.28	6.24	7.23	5.16	5.97	6.49	4.73	6.73	7.48

* Exclude rejects for items 24 & 25

Exclus les documents rejetés à cause d'erreurs aux postes 24 & 25.

1000
1000
1000

1000
1000
1000

1000
1000
1000

1000
1000
1000

1000
1000
1000

1000
1000
1000

1000
1000
1000

1000
1000
1000

1000
1000
1000

1000
1000
1000

1000
1000
1000

1000
1000
1000

1000
1000
1000

1000
1000
1000

1000
1000
1000

1000
1000
1000

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

	1974						1973					
	June	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	June	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.
All areas												
Canada	\$ 2.56	2.51	2.53	2.38	2.38	2.40	2.20	2.17	1.89	2.17	2.18	2.20
St. John's	\$ 3.04	3.01	2.61	2.72	2.75	2.78	2.50	2.59	2.17	2.52	2.47	2.35
Halifax	\$ 2.32	2.41	2.48	2.32	2.24	2.31	2.02	1.98	1.74	1.95	1.92	1.90
Montreal	\$ 2.45	2.69	2.67	2.43	2.53	2.52	2.30	2.36	2.00	2.37	2.38	2.42
Ottawa	\$ 2.68	2.49	2.61	2.57	2.57	2.66	2.49	2.33	2.05	2.36	2.40	2.20
Toronto	\$ 2.67	2.49	2.43	2.35	2.39	2.42	2.37	2.29	1.98	2.27	2.31	2.48
Winnipeg	\$ 2.61	2.51	2.64	2.41	2.43	2.42	2.25	2.19	2.07	2.24	2.21	2.22
Edmonton	\$ 2.53	2.40	2.54	2.26	2.21	2.24	1.91	1.78	1.66	1.79	1.91	1.93
Vancouver	\$ 2.58	2.34	2.39	2.26	2.19	2.19	2.01	1.98	1.72	2.00	1.99	1.98
S.R.U.												
Canada	\$ 2.17	2.16	2.34	2.09	2.14	2.14	2.06	2.04	1.78	2.04	2.06	2.14
St. John's	\$ 2.38	2.35	2.54	2.27	2.28	2.27	2.27	2.36	2.13	2.18	2.13	2.14
Halifax	\$ 1.94	2.10	2.20	2.10	2.17	2.11	1.80	1.80	1.55	1.68	1.62	1.71
Montreal	\$ 1.92	2.17	2.41	2.09	2.25	2.25	2.13	2.23	1.86	2.32	2.34	2.33
Ottawa	\$ 2.34	2.29	2.44	2.39	2.43	2.51	2.36	2.24	1.98	2.32	2.33	2.20
Toronto	\$ 2.47	2.33	2.39	2.24	2.28	2.31	2.31	2.20	1.92	2.19	2.23	2.39
Winnipeg	\$ 2.19	2.19	2.43	2.01	2.05	2.02	1.94	1.94	1.90	2.04	1.93	2.05
Edmonton	\$ 1.86	1.68	2.10	1.63	1.56	1.56	1.55	1.44	1.39	1.43	1.61	1.68
Vancouver	\$ 2.26	2.03	2.26	2.04	1.99	1.97	1.92	1.94	1.65	1.90	1.89	2.01
N.S.R.U.												
Canada	\$ 3.05	2.97	2.78	2.75	2.70	2.75	2.40	2.32	2.04	2.31	2.33	2.29
St. John's	\$ 3.28	3.25	2.64	2.89	2.92	2.95	2.60	2.67	2.18	2.64	2.59	2.43
Halifax	\$ 2.56	2.61	2.65	2.46	2.30	2.45	2.16	2.10	1.85	2.12	2.12	2.02
Montreal	\$ 3.38	3.64	3.13	3.07	3.06	3.00	2.64	2.61	2.28	2.46	2.47	2.60
Ottawa	\$ 3.27	2.85	2.91	2.89	2.81	2.89	2.72	2.46	2.16	2.41	2.51	2.19
Toronto	\$ 3.18	2.89	2.55	2.67	2.70	2.69	2.54	2.55	2.14	2.47	2.52	2.74
Winnipeg	\$ 2.99	2.80	2.83	2.80	2.79	2.81	2.52	2.41	2.22	2.42	2.45	2.38
Edmonton	\$ 3.17	3.11	2.99	2.91	2.89	2.96	2.26	2.09	1.93	2.14	2.18	2.17
Vancouver	\$ 3.08	2.79	2.57	2.60	2.52	2.52	2.15	2.03	1.84	2.17	2.15	1.95

	Month-to-month Change								Year-to-year Change			
	1974				1973				June 1973 to June 1974	May 1973 to May 1974	April 1973 to April 1974	March 1973 to March 1974
	May to June	April to May	March to April	Feb. to March	May to June	April to May	March to April	Feb. to March				
All areas												
Canada	\$ + 0.05	- 0.02	+ 0.15	-	+ 0.03	+ 0.28	- 0.28	- 0.01	+ 0.36	+ 0.34	+ 0.64	+ 0.21
St. John's	\$ + 0.03	+ 0.40	- 0.11	- 0.03	- 0.09	+ 0.42	- 0.35	+ 0.05	+ 0.54	+ 0.42	+ 0.44	+ 0.20
Halifax	\$ - 0.09	- 0.07	+ 0.16	+ 0.08	+ 0.04	+ 0.24	- 0.21	+ 0.03	+ 0.30	+ 0.43	+ 0.74	+ 0.37
Montreal	\$ - 0.24	+ 0.02	+ 0.24	- 0.10	- 0.06	+ 0.36	- 0.37	- 0.01	+ 0.15	+ 0.33	+ 0.67	+ 0.06
Ottawa	\$ + 0.19	- 0.12	+ 0.04	-	+ 0.16	+ 0.28	- 0.31	- 0.04	+ 0.19	+ 0.16	+ 0.56	+ 0.21
Toronto	\$ + 0.18	+ 0.06	+ 0.08	- 0.04	+ 0.08	+ 0.31	- 0.29	- 0.04	+ 0.30	+ 0.20	+ 0.45	+ 0.08
Winnipeg	\$ + 0.10	- 0.13	+ 0.23	- 0.02	+ 0.06	+ 0.12	- 0.17	+ 0.03	+ 0.36	+ 0.32	+ 0.57	+ 0.17
Edmonton	\$ + 0.13	- 0.14	+ 0.28	+ 0.05	+ 0.13	+ 0.12	- 0.13	- 0.12	+ 0.62	+ 0.62	+ 0.88	+ 0.47
Vancouver	\$ + 0.24	- 0.05	+ 0.13	+ 0.07	+ 0.03	+ 0.26	- 0.28	+ 0.01	+ 0.57	+ 0.36	+ 0.67	+ 0.26
S.R.U.												
Canada	\$ + 0.01	- 0.18	+ 0.25	- 0.05	+ 0.02	+ 0.26	- 0.26	- 0.02	+ 0.11	+ 0.12	+ 0.56	+ 0.05
St. John's	\$ + 0.03	- 0.19	+ 0.27	- 0.01	- 0.09	+ 0.23	- 0.05	+ 0.05	+ 0.11	- 0.01	+ 0.41	+ 0.09
Halifax	\$ - 0.16	- 0.10	+ 0.10	- 0.07	-	+ 0.25	- 0.13	+ 0.06	+ 0.14	+ 0.30	+ 0.65	+ 0.42
Montreal	\$ - 0.25	- 0.24	+ 0.32	- 0.16	- 0.10	+ 0.37	- 0.46	- 0.02	- 0.21	- 0.06	+ 0.55	- 0.23
Ottawa	\$ + 0.05	- 0.15	+ 0.05	- 0.04	+ 0.12	+ 0.26	- 0.34	- 0.01	- 0.02	+ 0.05	+ 0.46	+ 0.07
Toronto	\$ + 0.14	- 0.06	+ 0.15	- 0.04	+ 0.11	+ 0.28	- 0.27	- 0.04	+ 0.16	+ 0.13	+ 0.47	+ 0.05
Winnipeg	\$ -	- 0.24	+ 0.42	- 0.04	-	+ 0.04	- 0.14	+ 0.11	+ 0.25	+ 0.25	+ 0.53	- 0.03
Edmonton	\$ + 0.18	- 0.42	+ 0.47	+ 0.07	+ 0.11	+ 0.05	- 0.04	- 0.18	+ 0.31	+ 0.24	+ 0.71	+ 0.20
Vancouver	\$ + 0.23	- 0.23	+ 0.22	+ 0.05	- 0.02	+ 0.29	- 0.25	+ 0.01	+ 0.34	+ 0.09	+ 0.61	+ 0.14
N.S.R.U.												
Canada	\$ + 0.08	+ 0.19	+ 0.03	+ 0.05	+ 0.08	+ 0.28	- 0.27	- 0.02	+ 0.65	+ 0.65	+ 0.74	+ 0.44
St. John's	\$ + 0.03	+ 0.61	- 0.25	- 0.07	- 0.07	+ 0.49	- 0.46	+ 0.05	+ 0.68	+ 0.58	+ 0.46	+ 0.21
Halifax	\$ - 0.05	- 0.04	+ 0.19	+ 0.16	+ 0.06	+ 0.25	- 0.27	-	+ 0.40	+ 0.51	+ 0.80	+ 0.34
Montreal	\$ - 0.26	+ 0.51	+ 0.06	+ 0.01	+ 0.03	+ 0.33	- 0.18	- 0.01	+ 0.74	+ 1.03	+ 0.85	+ 0.61
Ottawa	\$ + 0.42	- 0.06	+ 0.02	+ 0.08	+ 0.26	+ 0.30	- 0.25	- 0.10	+ 0.55	+ 0.39	+ 0.75	+ 0.48
Toronto	\$ + 0.29	+ 0.34	- 0.12	- 0.03	- 0.01	+ 0.41	- 0.33	- 0.05	+ 0.64	+ 0.34	+ 0.41	+ 0.20
Winnipeg	\$ + 0.19	- 0.03	+ 0.03	+ 0.01	+ 0.11	+ 0.19	- 0.20	- 0.03	+ 0.47	+ 0.39	+ 0.61	+ 0.38
Edmonton	\$ + 0.06	+ 0.12	+ 0.08	+ 0.02	+ 0.17	+ 0.16	- 0.21	- 0.04	+ 0.91	+ 1.02	+ 1.06	+ 0.77
Vancouver	\$ + 0.29	+ 0.22	- 0.03	+ 0.08	+ 0.12	+ 0.19	- 0.33	+ 0.02	+ 0.93	+ 0.76	+ 0.73	+ 0.43

RELATED TO SECTION 1A

Slippage - population slippage is defined as the percentage difference between the Census population projection, P_p (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

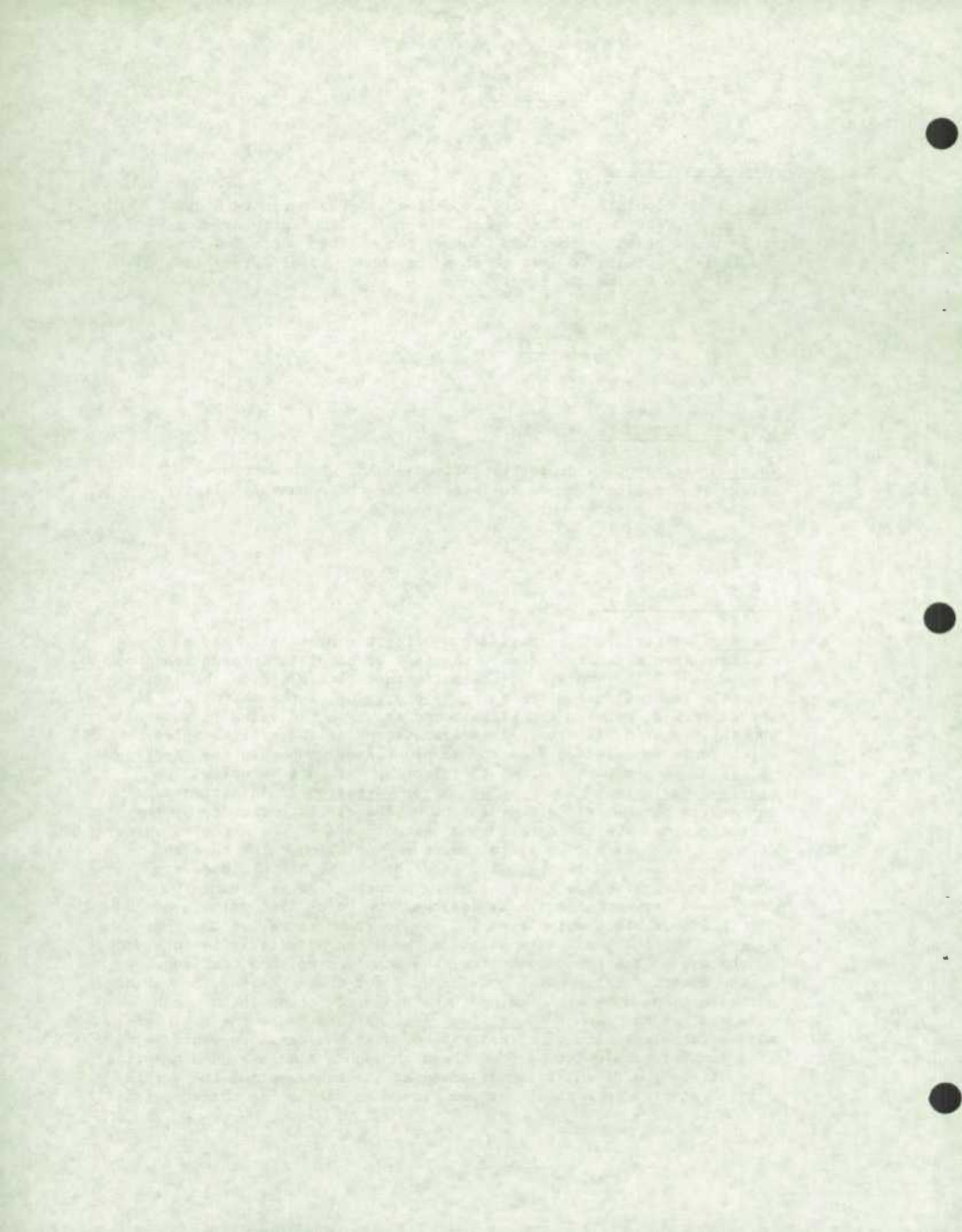
$$\frac{P_p - \hat{P}_p}{P_p} \cdot 100$$

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

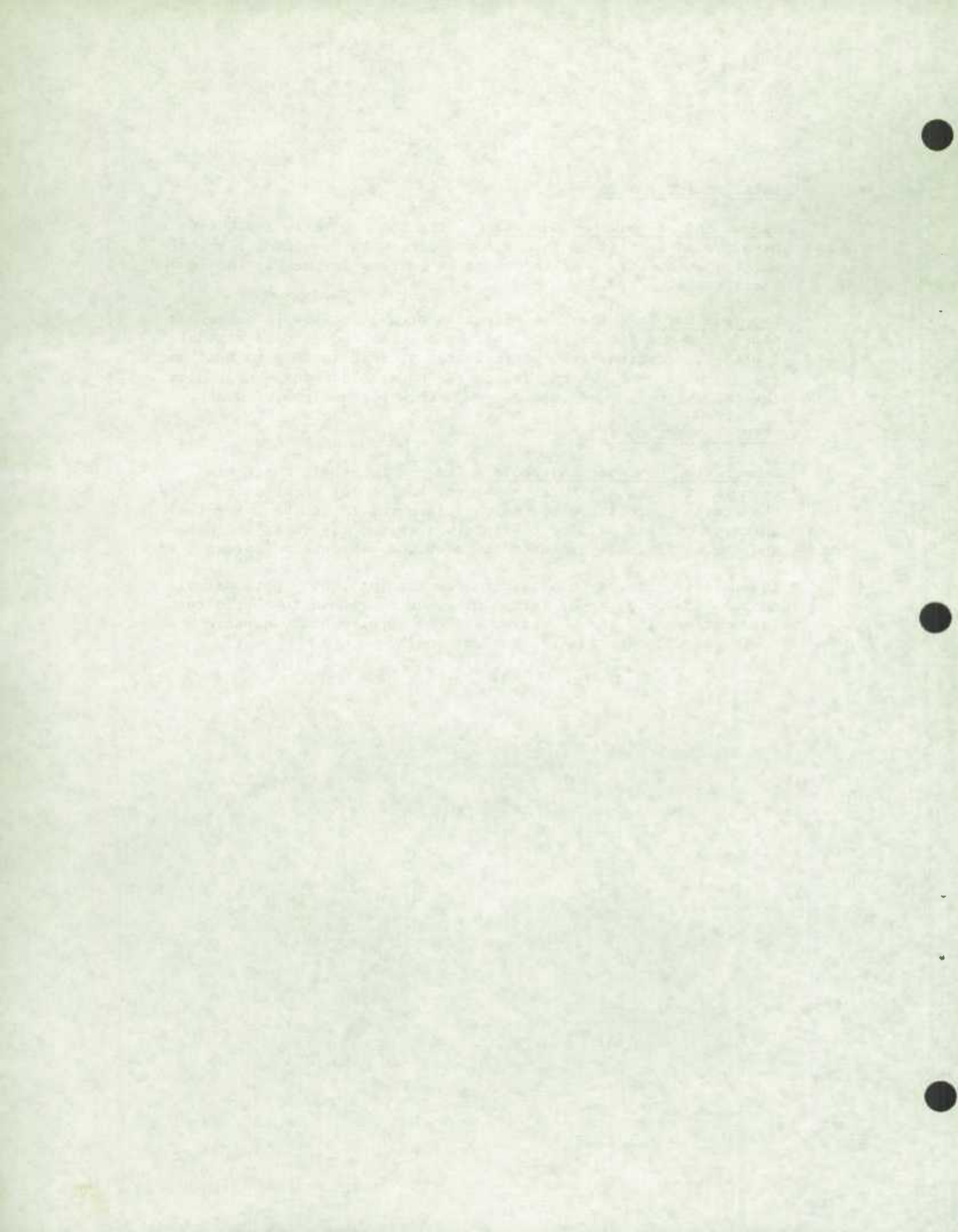
Percentage of Rejected Documents - The Summary Table and Charts give the percentage of labour force documents requiring clerical edits due to missing or inconsistent entries in the regular labour force items.

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

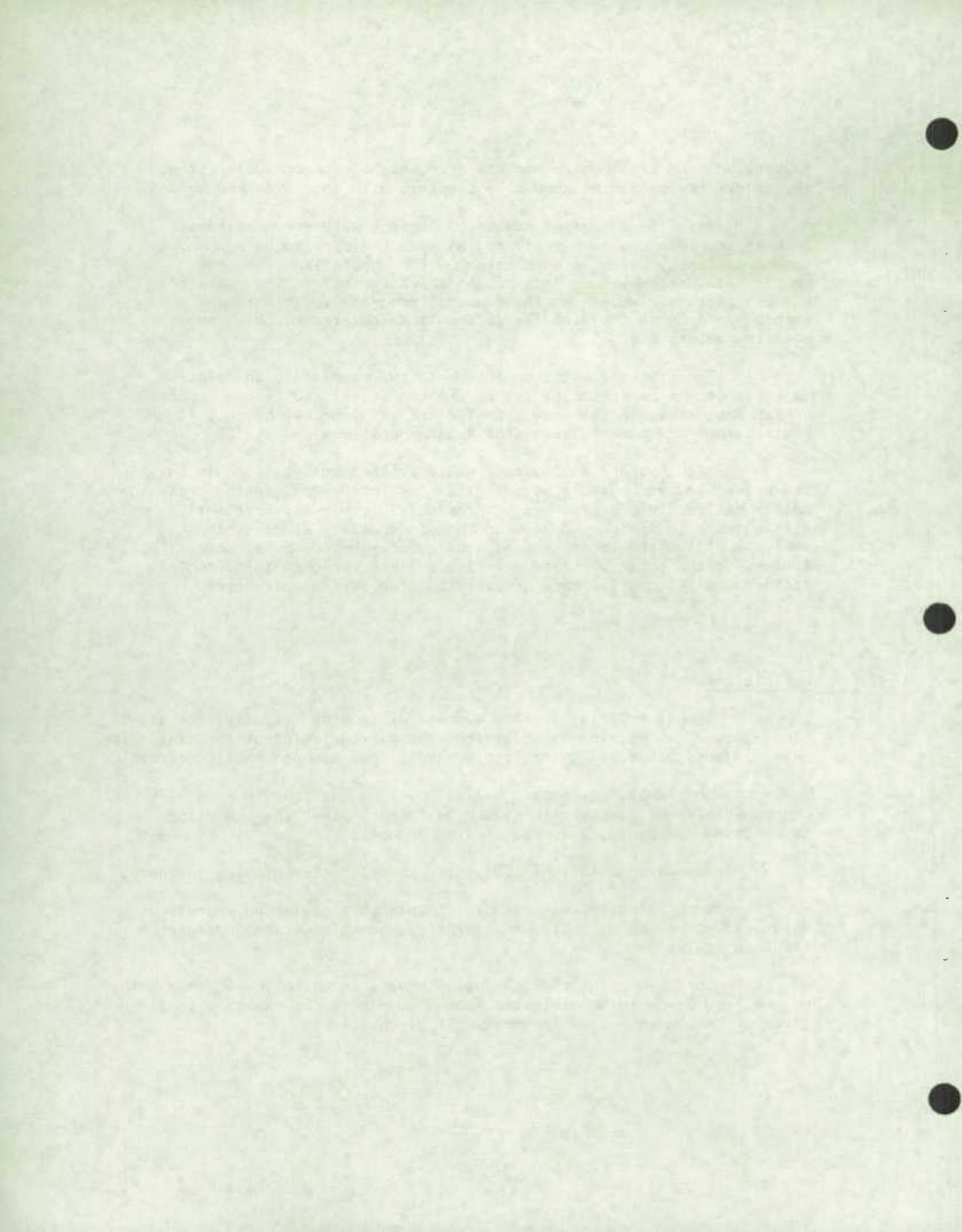
Sampling variance: The average of squared deviations of statistics over all possible samples from the average value of the statistics over all possible samples (neglecting the effect of non-sampling errors).

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 June, 1974

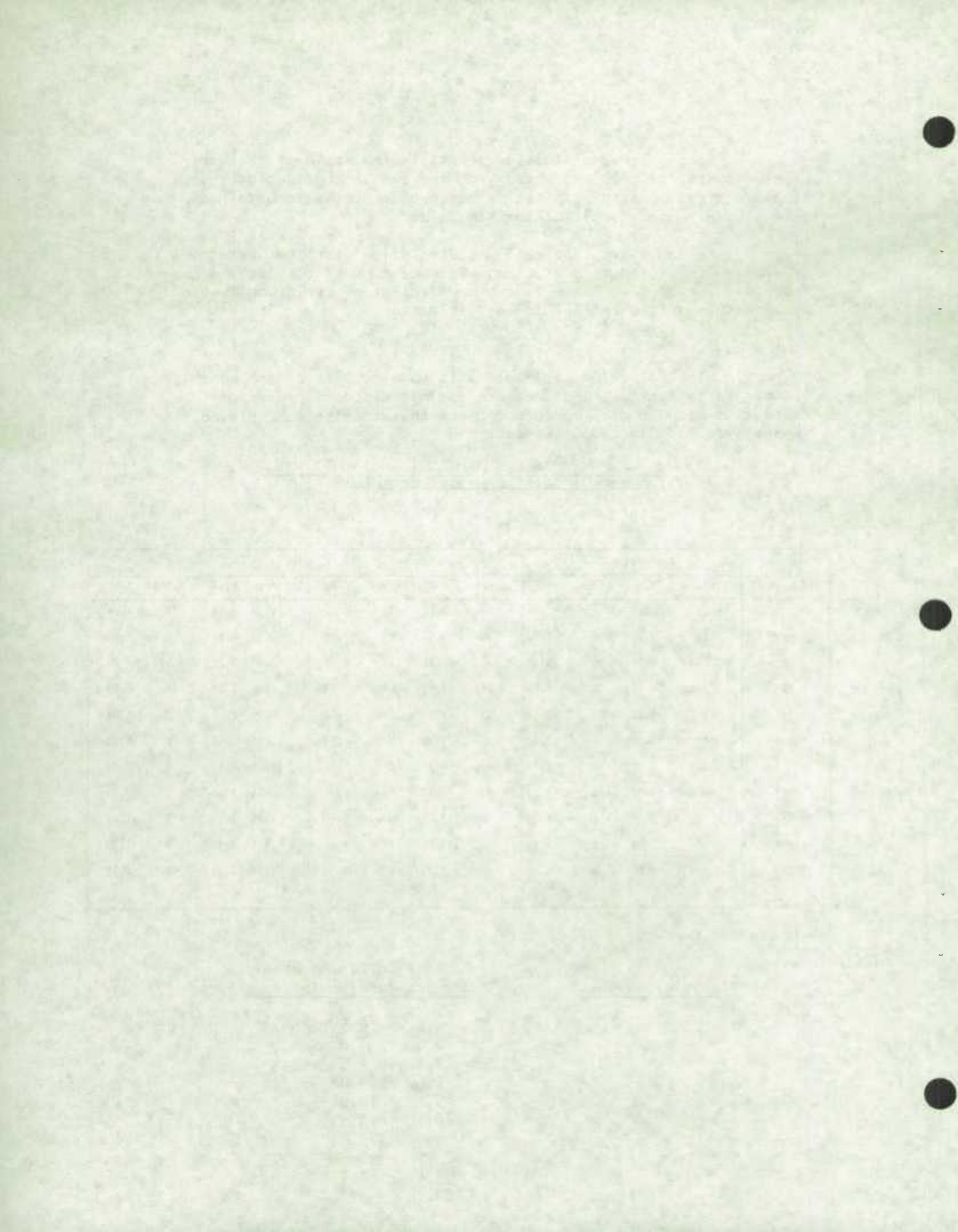
	Population Estimate	Employed				Unemployed				In Labour Force			
		Estimate	C.V.	Symbol	B.F.	Estimate	C.V.	Symbol	B.F.	Estimate	C.V.	Symbol	B.F.
Canada	16,533	9,399	0.35	A	1.16	469	2.72	D	1.60	9,868	0.30	A	1.01
Nfld.	379	157	2.27	C	1.80	30	8.64	E	3.32	187	1.51	C	1.10
P.E.I.	82	45	4.06	D	2.46	2	37.81	J	3.38	47	2.72	D	1.21
N.S.	568	291	1.14	C	1.03	16	9.07	E	1.75	308	1.00	B	0.89
N.B.	476	237	1.58	C	1.61	17	11.99	F	3.58	254	1.33	C	1.31
Que.	4,614	2,480	0.78	B	1.22	165	4.76	D	1.50	2,645	0.65	B	0.97
Ont.	6,038	3,620	0.59	B	1.14	148	5.39	E	1.61	3,768	0.53	A	1.03
Man.	721	425	1.07	C	0.71	12	11.41	F	0.94	438	1.13	C	0.85
Sask.	655	369	1.54	C	1.36	6	19.61	G	1.45	375	1.55	C	1.43
Alta.	1,214	760	1.07	C	1.41	16	12.67	F	1.46	776	0.97	B	1.23
B.C.	1,774	1,014	0.86	B	0.92	57	7.05	E	1.55	1,071	0.77	B	0.83

C.V. - Coefficient of Variation
 B.F. - Binomial Factor
 Estimates in Thousands.

Alphabetic Symbol

Percent of Estimates at One Standard Deviation

A	0.0 - 0.5%
B	0.6 - 1.0%
C	1.1 - 2.5%
D	2.6 - 5.0%
E	5.1 - 10.0%
F	10.1 - 16.5%
G	16.6 - 25.0%
H	25.1 - 33.3%
J	33.4 - 50.0%
K	50.1 +



Analysis of Sub-Provincial Contributions to the Variance

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

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

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

Adjusted Binomial Factors

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

- 1) Those strata and subunits which contributed significantly in excess of the desired contribution by the area.
- and 2) Those strata and subunits which contributed more or less the desired contribution by the area.

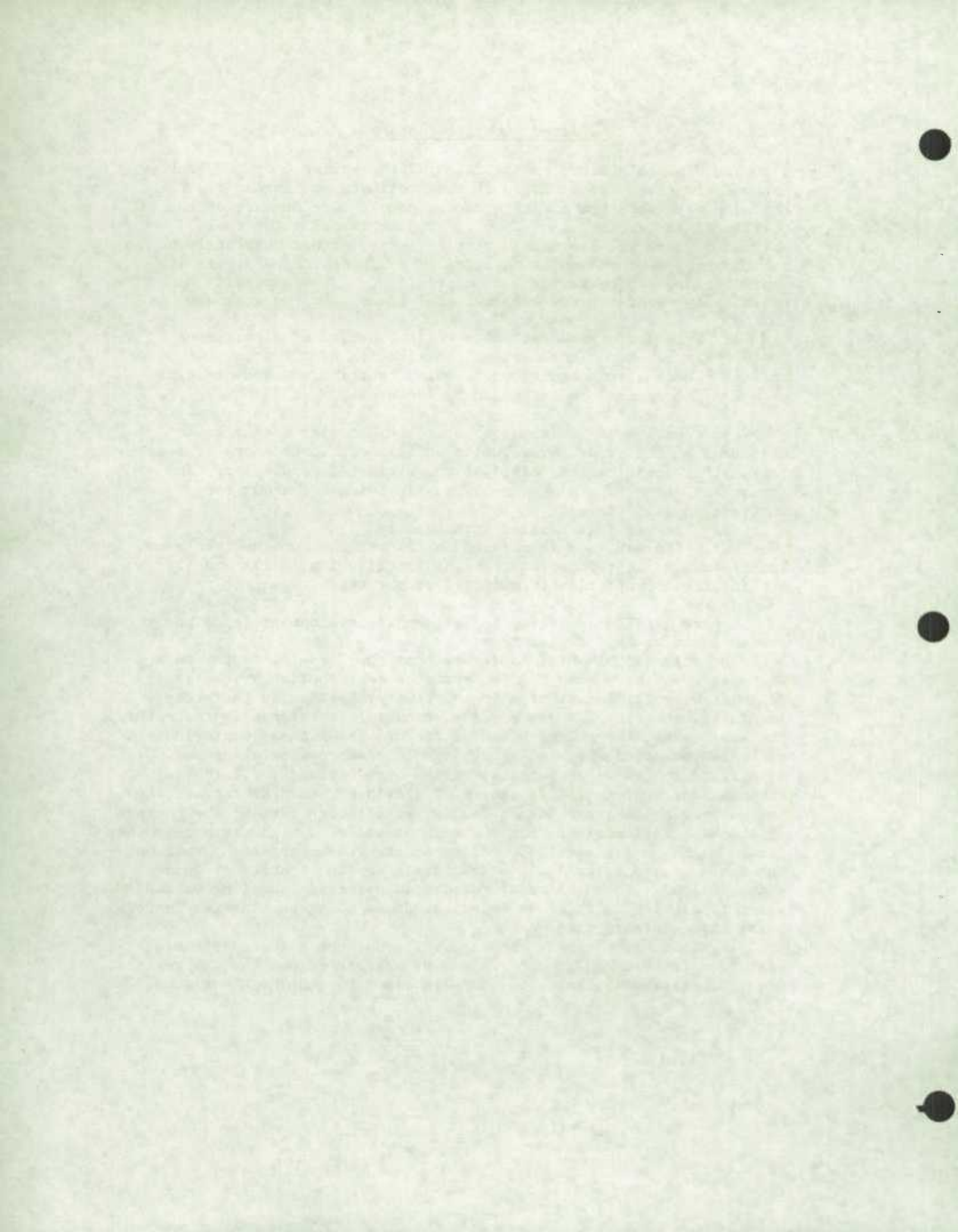
The question may arise as to what the binomial factor would have been if the strata or subunits in (1) contributed more or less the desired contribution, based on the estimated population. The adjustment which is proposed and which is being tried out for analysis is as follows:

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

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

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

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



Analysis of Subprovincial Contributions for the June Survey

In Newfoundland the binomial factor of Unemployed increased from 2.93 for the May Survey to 3.32 for the June Survey. Upon examination of the subprovincial contributions to the estimated variance of the provincial estimate of Unemployed 3 pairs of PSUs were identified in which the actual contribution to the variance exceeded the desired contribution by the pair of PSUs.

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

<u>Identification</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Percentage of the Variance Contributed</u>	<u>Desired Percentage Contribution</u>
00021 & 00022	Along the south coast of Nfld. from Port-aux-Basques east	8.9	2.7
03003 & 03006	In the central portion of Nfld. extending east to the Atlantic	7.0	2.0
04021 & 04025	Along the western coast of Nfld.	31.9	2.0
All other PSUs and Subunits		52.2	93.3

The adjusted binomial factor for this estimate is 1.86. Since this falls within an acceptable range considering the binomial factors for previous surveys the conclusion can be made that the above subprovincial areas were indeed the cause of the high variance estimate for the estimate of Unemployed in Newfoundland.

In the province of Prince Edward Island the binomial factor corresponding to the estimate of Employed at 2.46 indicates that an analysis of the subprovincial contributions to the variance should be undertaken. This resulted in identifying one subunit in which the actual contribution was excessively large.

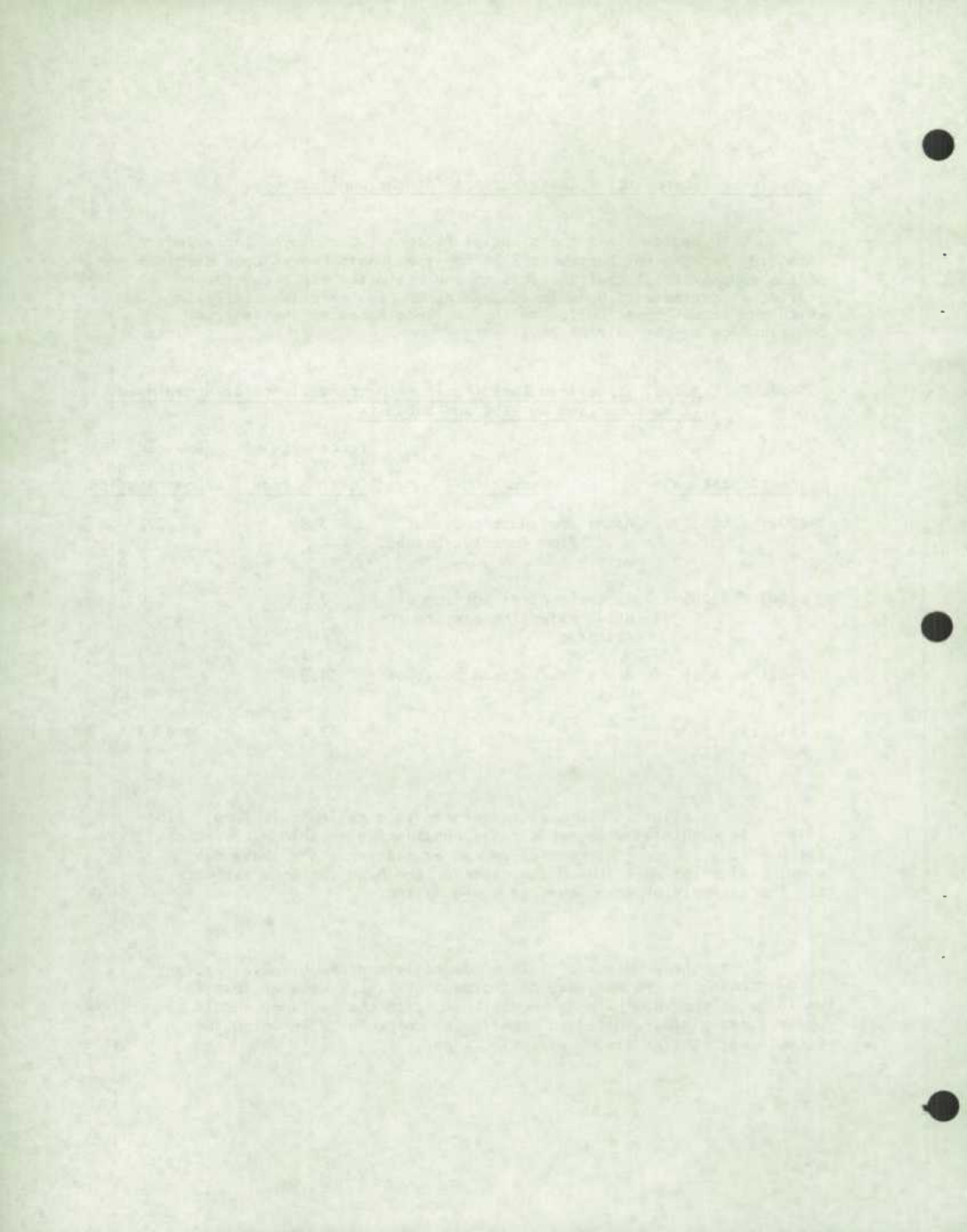


Table 2b) Actual vs. Desired Contributions to the Variance of
Employed in Prince Edward Island by PSUs and Subunits

PSUs or Subunits		Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
Identification	Location		
10101	Charlottetown	90.7	20.1
All other PSUs and Subunits	-	9.3	79.9

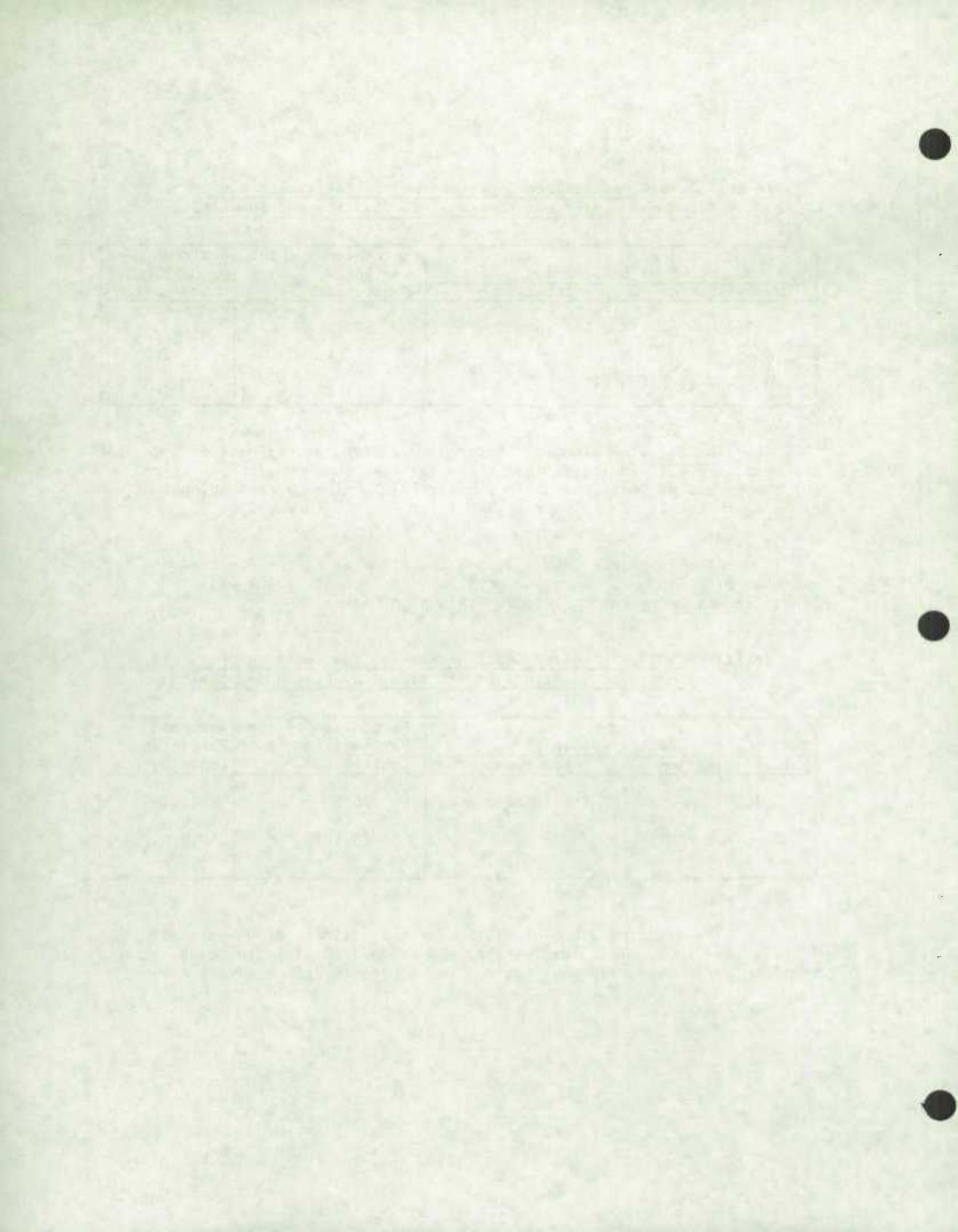
The adjusted binomial factor of 0.29 for the estimate of Employed in P.E.I. indicates that there has been some over-compensation for the excessive contribution in subunit 10101. The corresponding binomial factor is commonly less than 1 for monthly surveys.

Also in Prince Edward Island the binomial factor for the estimate of Unemployed increased to 3.38. The subunit 10101 was identified as being responsible for this high factor.

Table 2c) Actual vs Desired Contributions to the Variance of
Unemployed in Prince Edward Island by PSUs and Subunits

PSUs or Subunits		Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
Identification	Location		
10101	Charlottetown	76.9	20.1
All other PSUs and Subunits	-	23.1	79.9

The adjusted binomial factor for the estimate of Unemployed in P.E.I. is 1.02. This implies that the subunit 10101 is the cause of the high variance for the estimate of Unemployed in Prince Edward Island.



In the province of New Brunswick the binomial factor for the estimate of Unemployed increased from 1.20 in May to 3.58 in June. The subprovincial analysis of contributions to the variance of the provincial estimate yielded the following table.

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

PSUs or Subunits		Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
Identification	Location (*)		
33003 & 33005	This stratum is the piece of land and islands that jut out into the Bay of Chaleur and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.	14.5	3.4
33022 & 33027	This stratum composes the south east part of Economic Region 33.	15.3	3.6
33061 & 33066	This stratum extends across the northern part of the economic region.	23.6	5.7
All Other PSUs and Subunits		46.6	87.3

(*) All three pairs of PSUs are situated in economic region 33 which is located in the northeast portion of the province bounded by the Gaspé Peninsula on the north and the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the east.

The adjusted binomial factor with a value of 1.91 lies within an acceptable range considering the corresponding binomial factors for previous surveys. For this reason the above mentioned 3 pairs of PSUs account for the high binomial factor for the June Survey.

In Saskatchewan the binomial factor for the estimate of Unemployed increased from 1.09 in May to 1.45 in June. The following table is the result of the subprovincial analysis of contributions to the variance of the estimate of Unemployed at the provincial level.

Date	Description	Amount	Balance	Total

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

PSUs or Subunits		Percentage of the Variance Contributed	Desired Percentage Contribution
Identification	Location		
72021 & 72026	Lies in the west central portion of Saskatchewan	23.9	3.1
All Other PSUs and Subunits	-	76.1	96.9

The adjusted binomial factor with a value of 1.14 lies in a reasonable range considering previous surveys. Thus the above pair of PSUs appears to be the main cause of the high binomial factor.

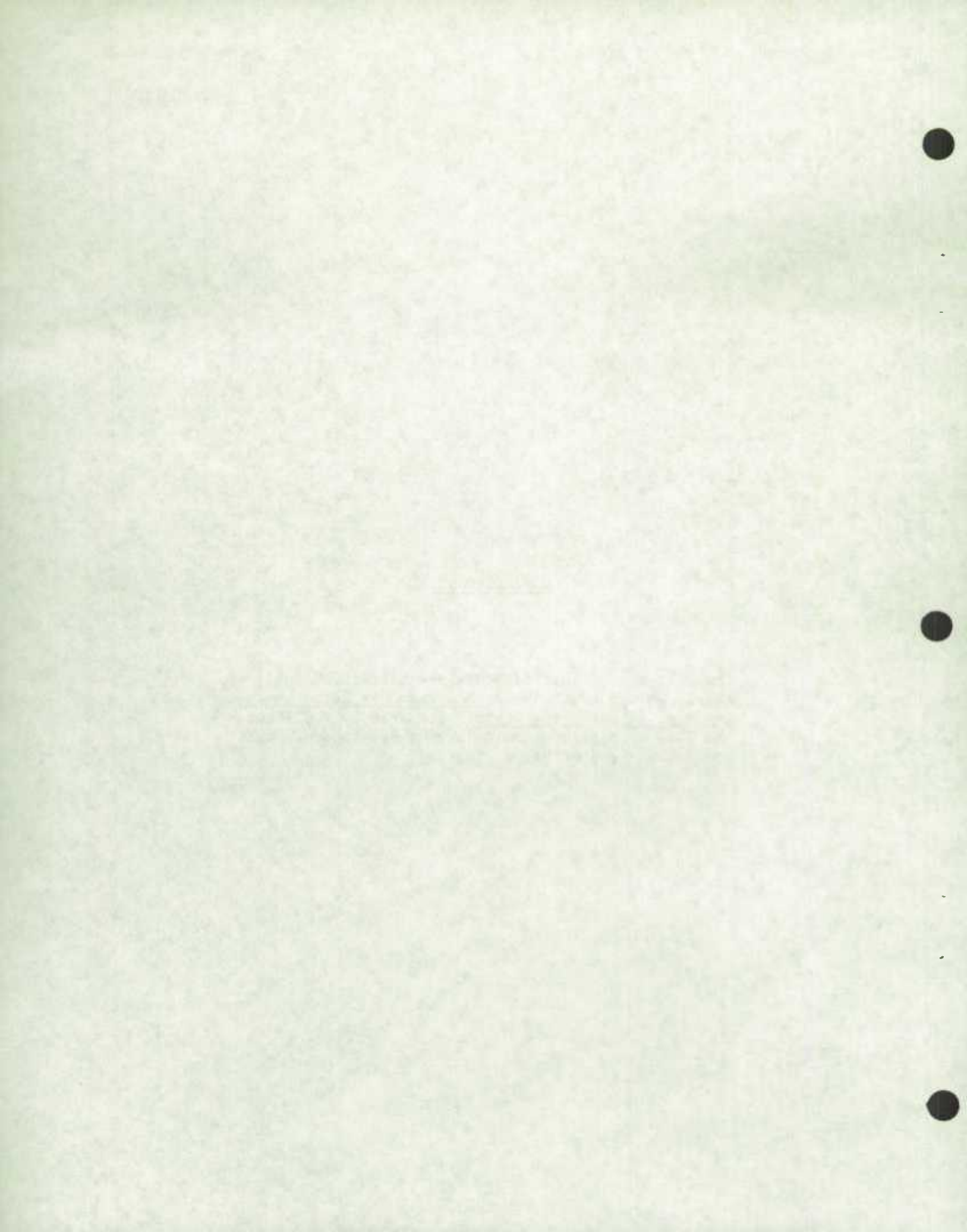
Table with 4 columns and 2 rows of data.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
...

Faint text or notes at the bottom of the table area.

NON-RESPONSE

The contents of this appendix are taken from publication NR74-6 (June 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 (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.

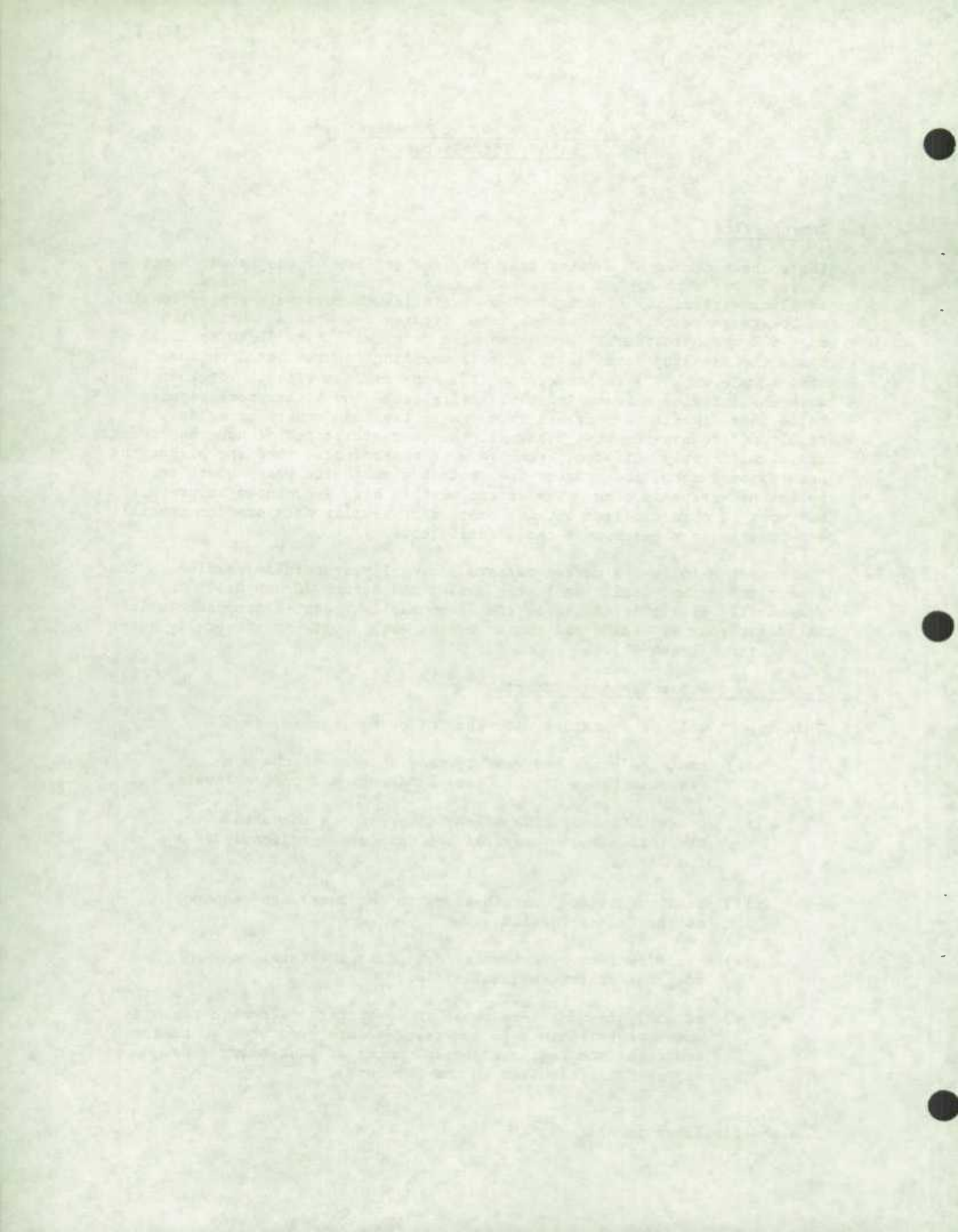
Non-response follows a marked pattern seasonally, generally peaking in the summer months and declining in the spring and autumn (Graph G1). The seasonality effect is caused by the "temporarily absent"¹ component which increases sharply during the summer months when people are generally away on vacation (Graph G1).

II. Format on 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 contributions to non-response are greater than their contributions to the expected number of households (the expected contribution to non-response).

¹ See definitions in Appendix 10



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.

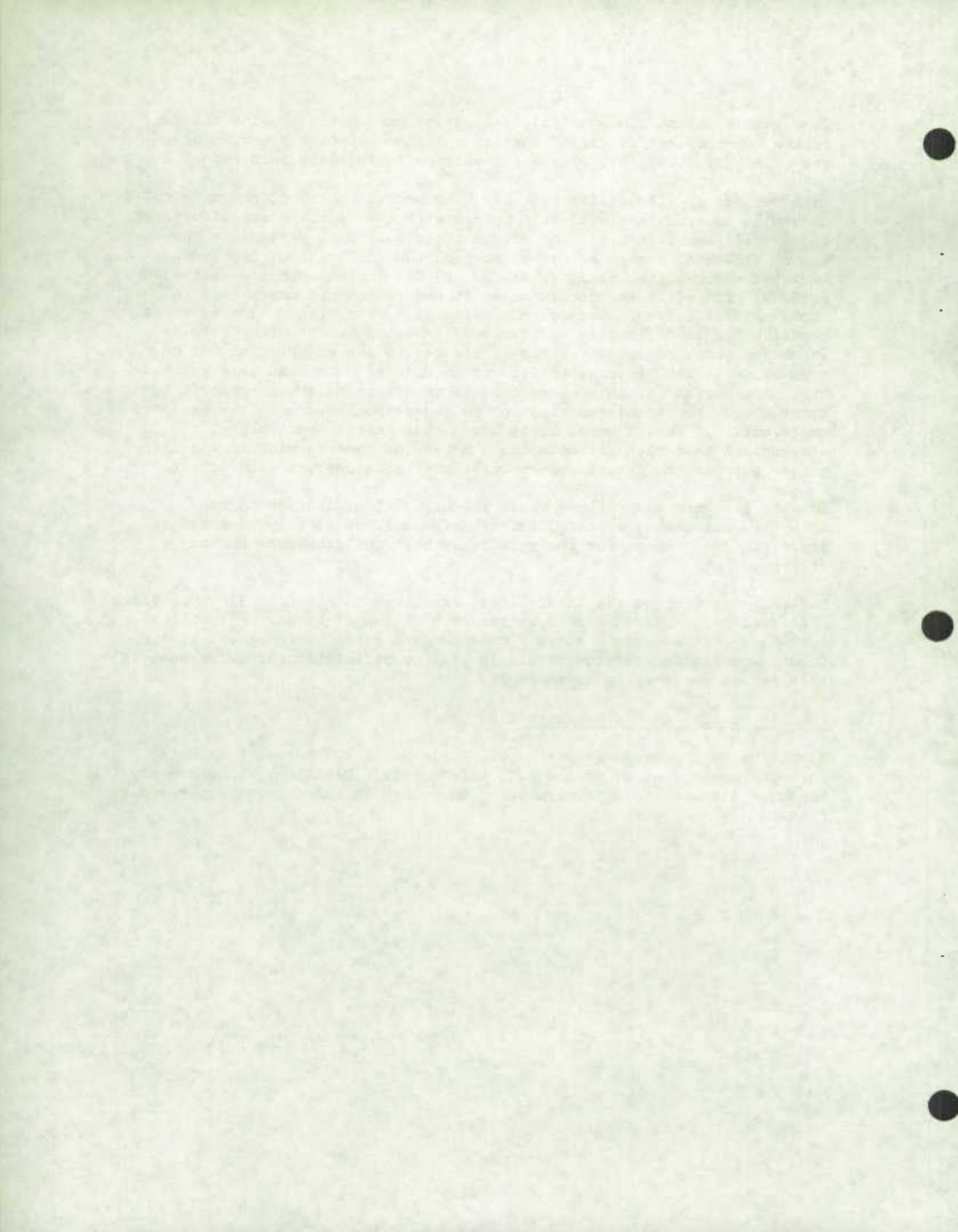
With respect to items (iii) and (iv), the actual contributions made to the total non-response will be compared with the expected contribution to the overall non-response. The actual contribution is defined as the ratio of the total number of non-respondent households (that is, those households classified 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 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 contribution 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.



IV. Analysis

A.- At the Canada level

The overall non-response rate at the Canada level decreased from 7.0% in May to 6.8% in June. Only the T.A. component showed a increase in its rate. The remaining three components showed decreases in their rates.

Compared with last year's non-response rate for June (8.4%), this year's June rate was lower. This year's lower rate was mainly due to the lower rates in the T.A. and N1 components. However, the refusal rate for June 1974 (2.3%) was higher than that recorded in June 1973 (1.9%).

With the exception of the Vancouver Regional Office, the actual contribution to non-response at the Canada level for each Regional Office was either lower or approximately the same as the expected contribution to the total non-response for Canada.

B.- At the Regional Office Level

1. St. John's Regional Office

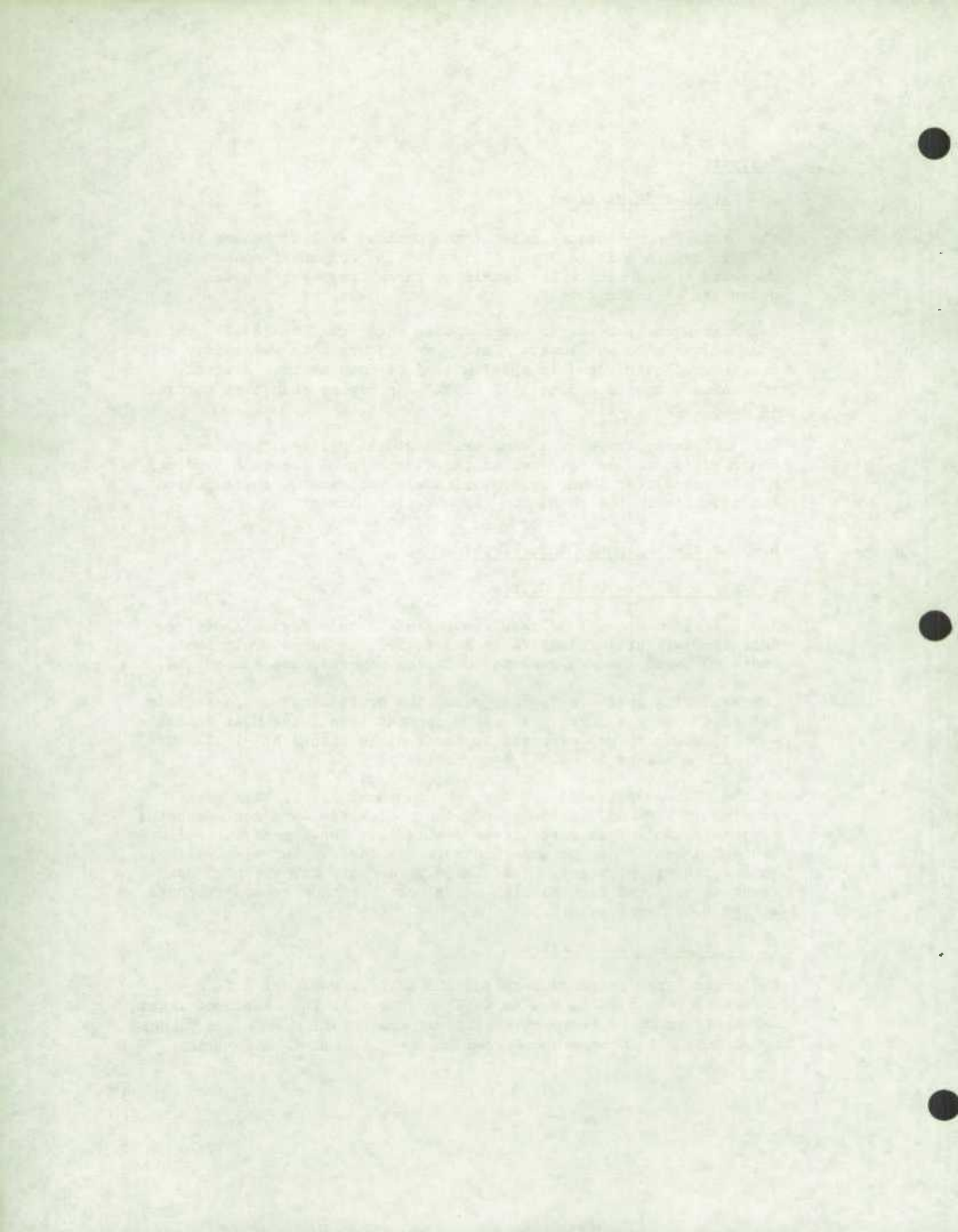
The overall non-response rate for the St. John's Regional Office decreased slightly from 5.2% in May to 5.1% in June. Only small month to month changes were noted in the non-response components.

Compared with last year's June rate, the overall non-response rate for this June was lower. At the component level, the most notable year to year changes occurred in the T.A. (a change of -1.3%) and "other" (a change of +1.3%) components.

Of the 25 households in the "other" component, 21 of them were located in E.R. 03. These twenty-one households were not contacted because there was no interviewer available. The former interviewer had moved away from the area and no other interviewer was available to cover her assignment. This largely accounts for the high non-response rate and for the high actual contribution to non-response at the R.O. level by E.R. 03.

2. Halifax Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Halifax Regional Office decreased from 6.9% in May to 6.6% in June. At the component level, decreases in the non-response rates were noted in the N1 and "other" components and increases occurred in the T.A. and N2 components.



The overall non-response rate was much lower in June of this year than in June of last year. The only year to year increase occurred in the N2 component.

At the economic region level, the higher actual contributions (as compared to the corresponding expected contributions) made by economic regions 22, 30 and 31 were mainly due to the refusals. The percentage contribution made by each non-response component to the total non-response at the E.R. level for each of these economic regions are given below:

<u>E.R. 22</u>		<u>E.R. 30</u>		<u>E.R. 31</u>	
	(%)		(%)		(%)
T.A.	29.6	T.A.	25.0	T.A.	15.0
N1	21.4	N1	20.8	N1	33.3
N2	40.8	N2	33.4	N2	46.7
Other	8.2	Other	20.8	Other	5.0

It is disturbing to note that a general upward trend in the N2 rate has been noticed in each of these economic regions over the last four months as shown below:

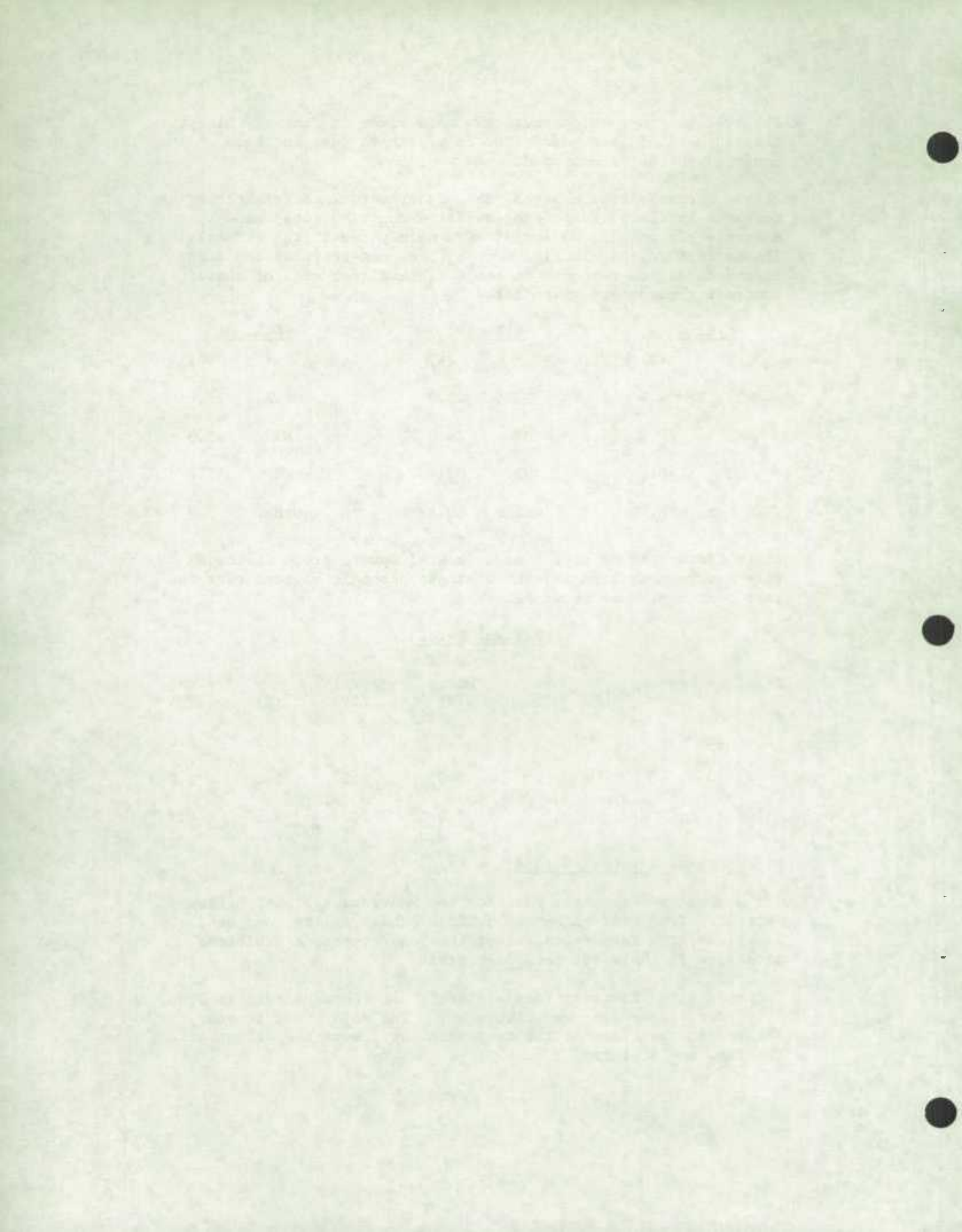
Refusal Rates

Economic Region	March (%)	April (%)	May (%)	June (%)
22	2.2	2.5	3.2	3.0
30	2.8	3.2	3.8	3.2
31	2.0	2.2	3.1	4.7

3. Montreal Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Montreal Regional Office decreased from 8.2% in May to 6.9% in June. At the component level, all the components except the T.A. component exhibited decreases in their non-response rates.

Compared with with last year's overall non-response rate in June, this year's June rate was much lower. The major year to year changes in the rates at the component level were the decreases in the T.A. and N1 rates.



As noted from table 4(b), the actual contribution to total non-response of the R.O. by E.R. 47 was much larger than the expected contribution. The percentage contribution to the total non-response of this economic region by each of the non-response components are given below:

<u>E.R. 47</u>	
(%)	
T.A.	28.4
N1	28.1
N2	36.4
Other	7.1

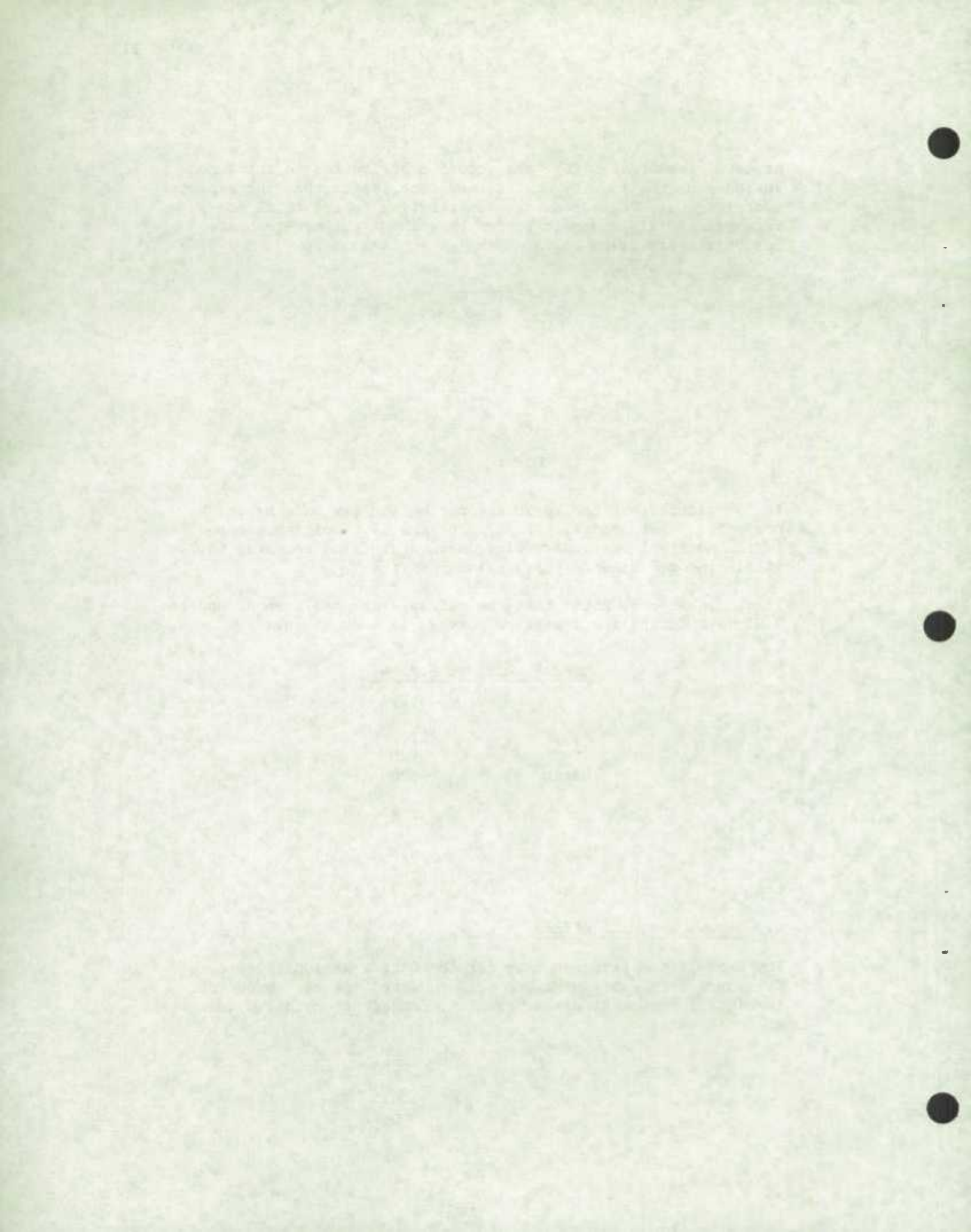
It is evident that the largest contribution was made by the N2 component. Furthermore, E.R. 47 contains 44.5% of the households in the Montreal Regional Office; however it also contains 66.7% of all the refusals in this regional office.

It should also be noted that the refusal rate has been around the 3.0% mark during the last five surveys as shown below:

<u>Refusal Rate in E.R. 47</u>	
(%)	
Feb.	2.7
March	3.0
April	2.8
May	3.5
June	3.3

4. Ottawa Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Ottawa Regional Office decreased from 7.3% in May to 6.2% in June. At the component level, all component except the T.A. component exhibited decreases in their rates.



Compared with the overall non-response rate (8.6%) in June 1973, this year's June rate was much lower. This year's lower rate was due to decreases in the T.A. and N1 components.

At the economic region level, the highest non-response rate was recorded in E.R. 49. This high non-response rate was mainly due to the T.A.'s. The T.A. rate in this E.R. was 6.0%.

5. Toronto Regional Office

There was no change in the overall non-response rate from May to June of this year. At the component level, the most notable change was the 0.5% increase in the T.A. component. The remaining three components exhibited decreases in their rates.

Compared with the overall rate in June 1973, this year's June rate was higher. This increase was mainly due to the 0.9% increase in the refusal rate.

At the economic region level, economic regions 52 and 54 exhibited refusal rates in excess of 3.0%. In fact, a general upward trend in the refusal rates has been noticed in each of these regions over the last five months as shown below:

Month	<u>Refusal Rate</u>	
	E.R. 52 (%)	E.R. 54 (%)
Feb.	1.4	2.0
March	2.0	2.6
April	2.7	2.6
May	3.2	4.6
June	3.2	3.2

However, it should be noted that there was a substantial reduction in the refusal rate in E.R. 54 between May and June.

6. Winnipeg Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Winnipeg Regional Office increased from 3.0% in May to 3.7% in June. At the component level, all components except the "other" component exhibited increases in their rates.

Compared with last year's June rate, this year's June rate was slightly lower. Only small changes occurred in the rates at the component level.

As noted from Table 7(b), the actual contribution by E.R. 60 to the total non-response of the regional office was much higher than the expected contribution. The percentage contribution to the total non-response of this economic region by each of the non-response components are given below:

	<u>E.R. 60</u>
	(%)
T.A.	43.9
N1	31.6
N2	22.8
Other	1.7

It is evident that the major contribution to the total non-response of E.R. 60 was made by the T.A. component.

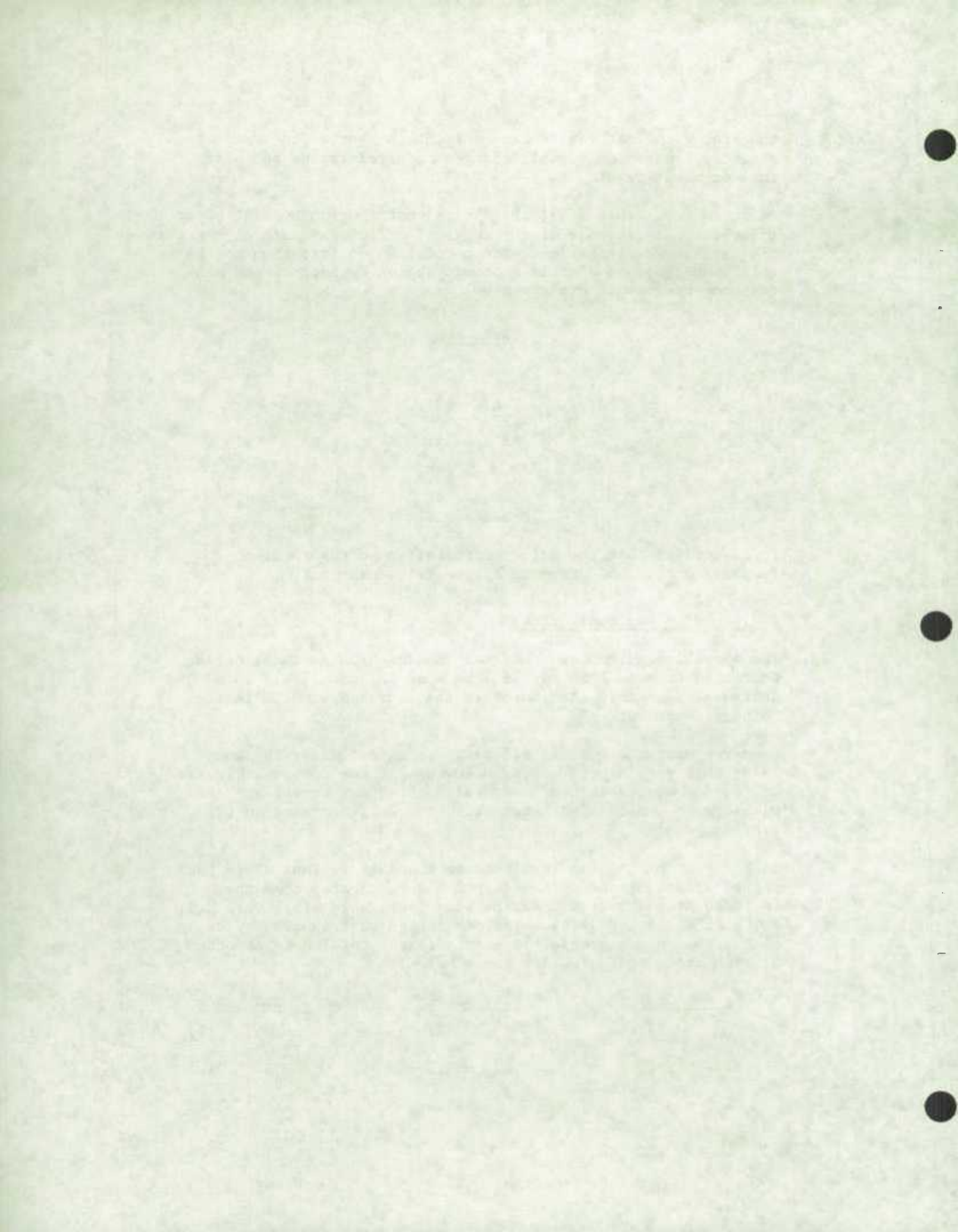
7. Edmonton Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Edmonton Regional Office decreased from 7.3% in May 1974 to 6.4% in June 1974. This decrease was mainly attributed to the decrease of 0.8% in the "other" component.

Compared with the overall non-response rate (11.2%) in June 1973, this year's rate was much lower. At the component level, all components exhibited lower rates this year over last year with the most notable change being the 2.4% decrease in the T.A. component.

At the economic region level, three economic regions where the actual contributions to non-response were greater than the corresponding expected contributions (see Table 8(b)) were E.R. 80, E.R. 82, and E.R. 84. The percentage contribution by each of the four non-response components to the total non-response of each economic region are given below:

	<u>E.R. 80</u>		<u>E.R. 82</u>		<u>E.R. 84</u>
	(%)		(%)		(%)
T.A.	29.2	T.A.	36.5	T.A.	31.3
N1	58.3	N1	33.3	N1	35.0
N2	12.5	N2	25.4	N2	25.3
Other	0.0	Other	4.8	Other	8.4



The high contributions in all three of these economic regions were made by the T.A. and N1 components. The large N1 contribution in E.R. 80 was due to the fact that an interviewer was not able to make many callbacks because of extenuating circumstances in her own household.

8. Vancouver Regional Office

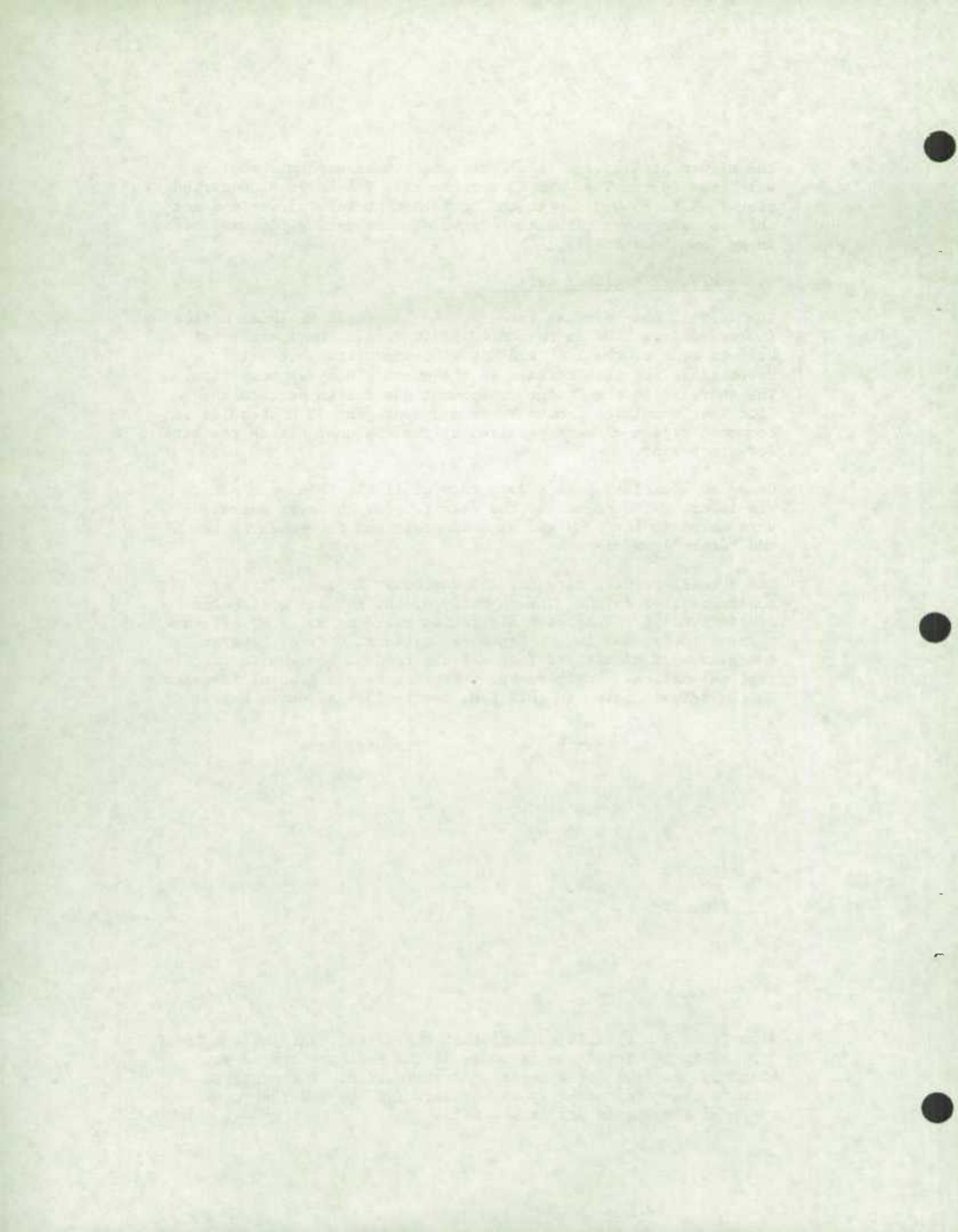
The overall non-response rate for the Vancouver Regional Office increased from 9.0% in May to 10.5% in June. The increase of 0.7% in each of the T.A. and "other" components were mainly responsible for the increase in the overall non-response rate. The increase in the "other" component was due in part to the fact that completed Labour Force documents for 33 households in economic region 97 were received by the regional office too late for processing.

Compared with last year's June rate of 11.0%, this year's rate was lower. With regard to the year to year changes, decreases were noted in the T.A. and N1 components and increases in the N2 and "other" components.

The overall refusal rate for the Vancouver Regional Office continues to be high. The majority of the refusal households are in E.R. 94. This economic region contains 53.1% of all the sampled households in the Vancouver Regional Office; however, it contains approximately 64% of all the refusal households in this regional office. Furthermore, there has been a general increase in the refusal rate in this E.R. during 1974 as shown below:

	Month	Refusal Rate (%)
	Jan.	3.6
	Feb.	3.5
	Mar.	4.1
E.R. 94	Apr.	5.1
	May	5.1
	June	5.0

From Table 9(b), it is evident that the actual contribution by E.R. 97 to the total non-response of the regional office was slightly over twice the expected contribution. The contribution to the total non-response of this E.R. by the four non-response components are listed below:



<u>E.R. 97</u>	
	(%)
T.A.	9.3
N1	14.8
N2	11.1
Other	64.8

The high contribution by the "other" component was due to the late mailing to the regional office of 33 Labour Force documents, as mentioned earlier.

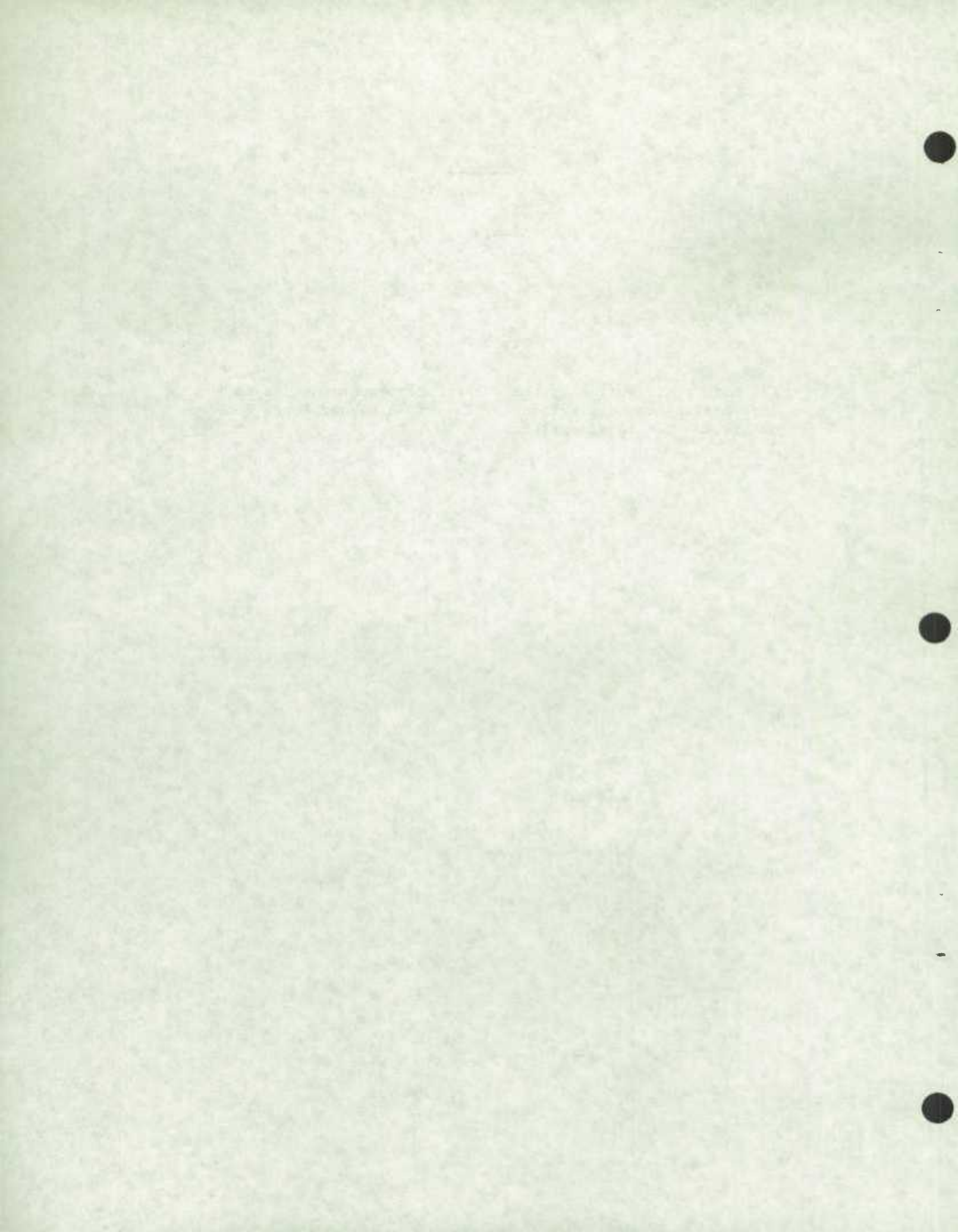


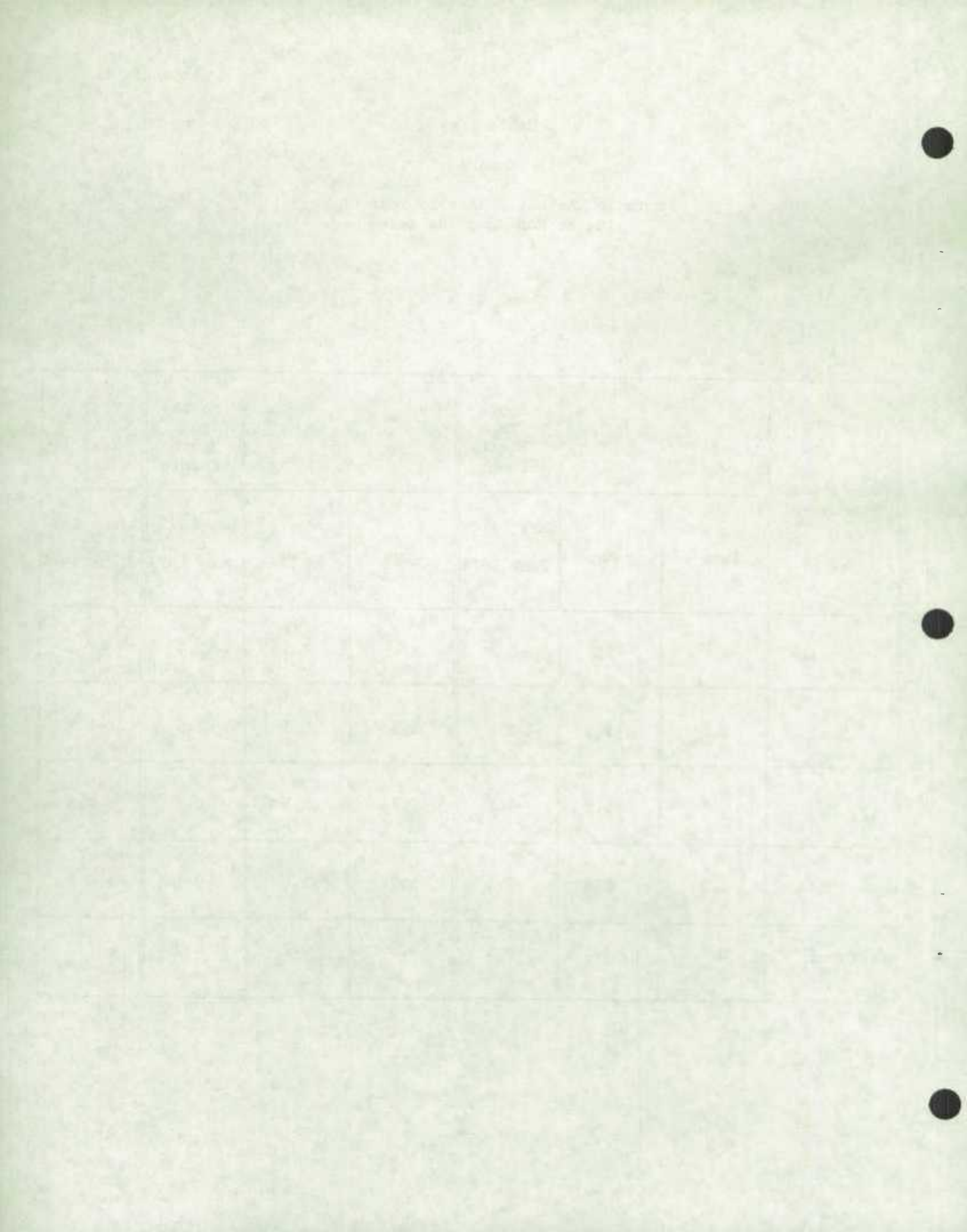
Table 1(a)

CANADA

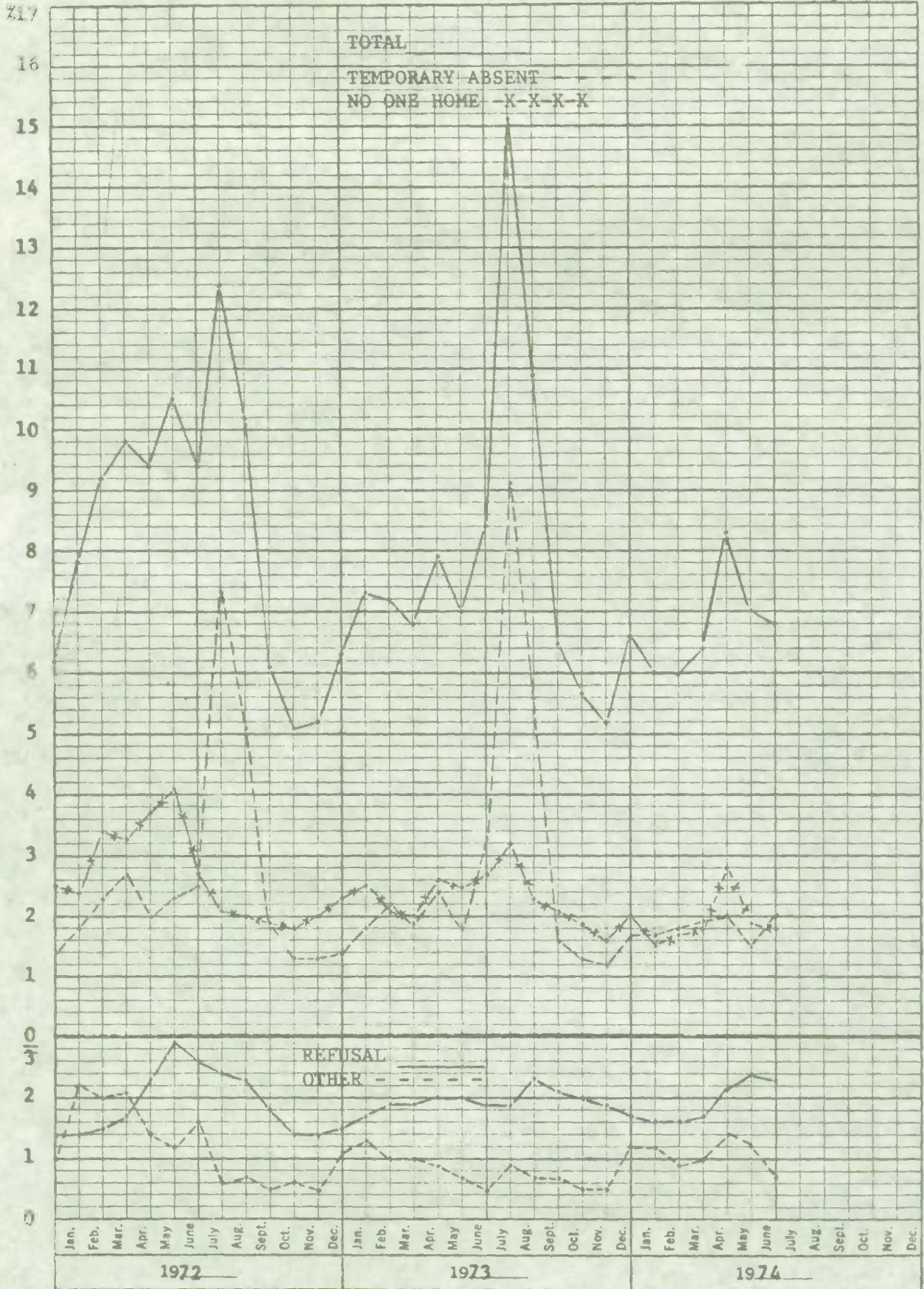
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes
in the Non-Response Rates

June, 1974

Non-Response Component	1974		Month to Month Change	1973		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	June	May	May 1974 to June 1974	June	May	May 1973 to June 1973	June 1973 to June 1974
Overall	6.8	7.0	-0.2	8.4	7.0	+ 1.4	-1.6
T.A.	2.0	1.5	+ 0.5	3.3	1.8	+ 1.5	-1.3
N1	1.8	1.9	-0.1	2.7	2.5	+ 0.2	-0.9
N2	2.3	2.4	-0.1	1.9	2.0	-0.1	+ 0.4
Other	0.7	1.2	-0.5	0.5	0.7	-0.2	+ 0.2



Graph G1



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

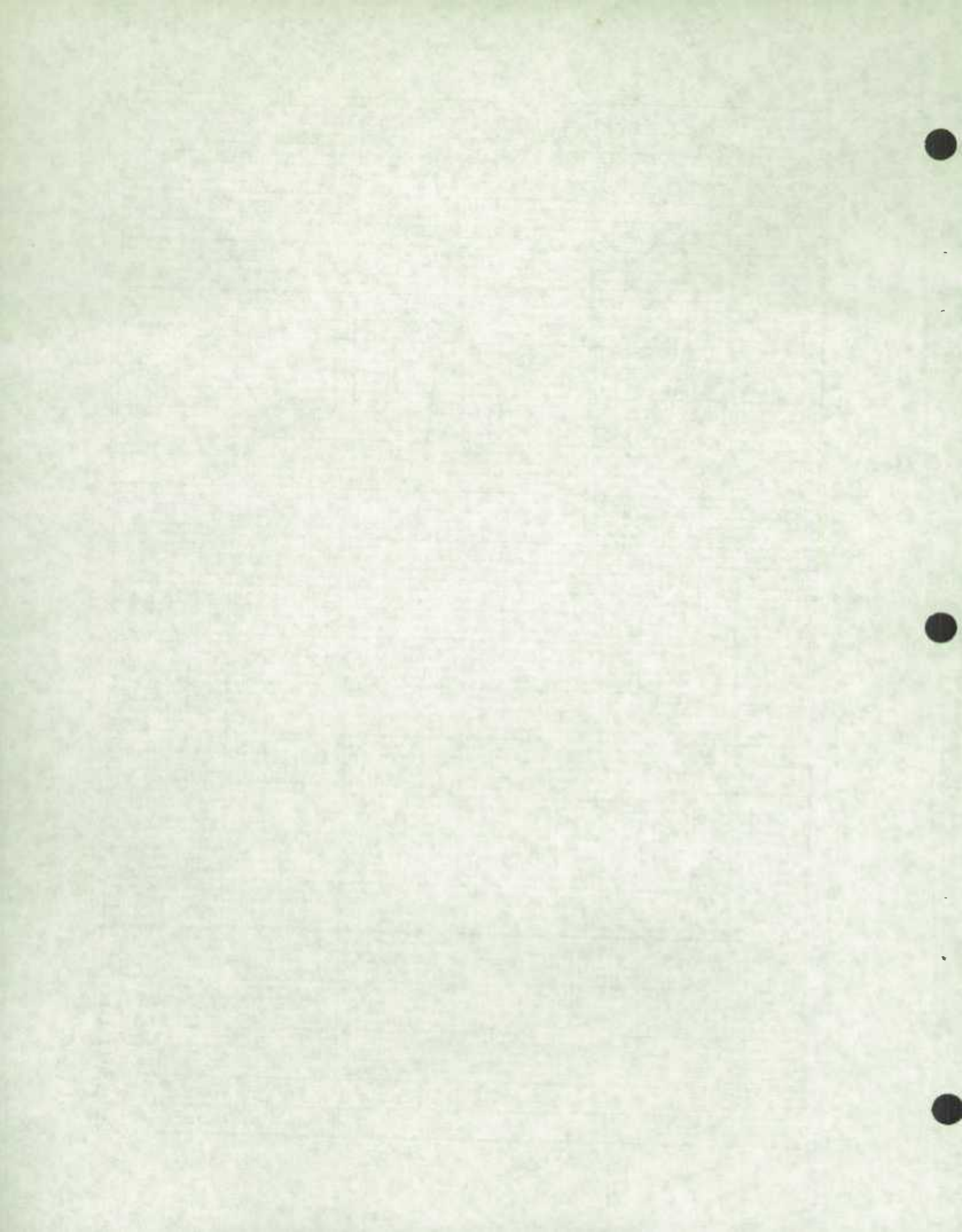


Table 1(b)

CANADA

Non-Response Data at
the Regional Office level

June, 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	1,642	5.1	3.6	4.9
Halifax	5,594	6.6	16.0	16.5
Montreal	6,205	6.9	18.8	18.4
Ottawa	2,105	6.2	5.7	6.2
Toronto	7,140	7.0	21.9	21.1
Winnipeg	3,269	3.7	5.2	9.7
Edmonton	3,876	6.4	10.7	11.5
Vancouver	3,952	10.5	18.1	11.7

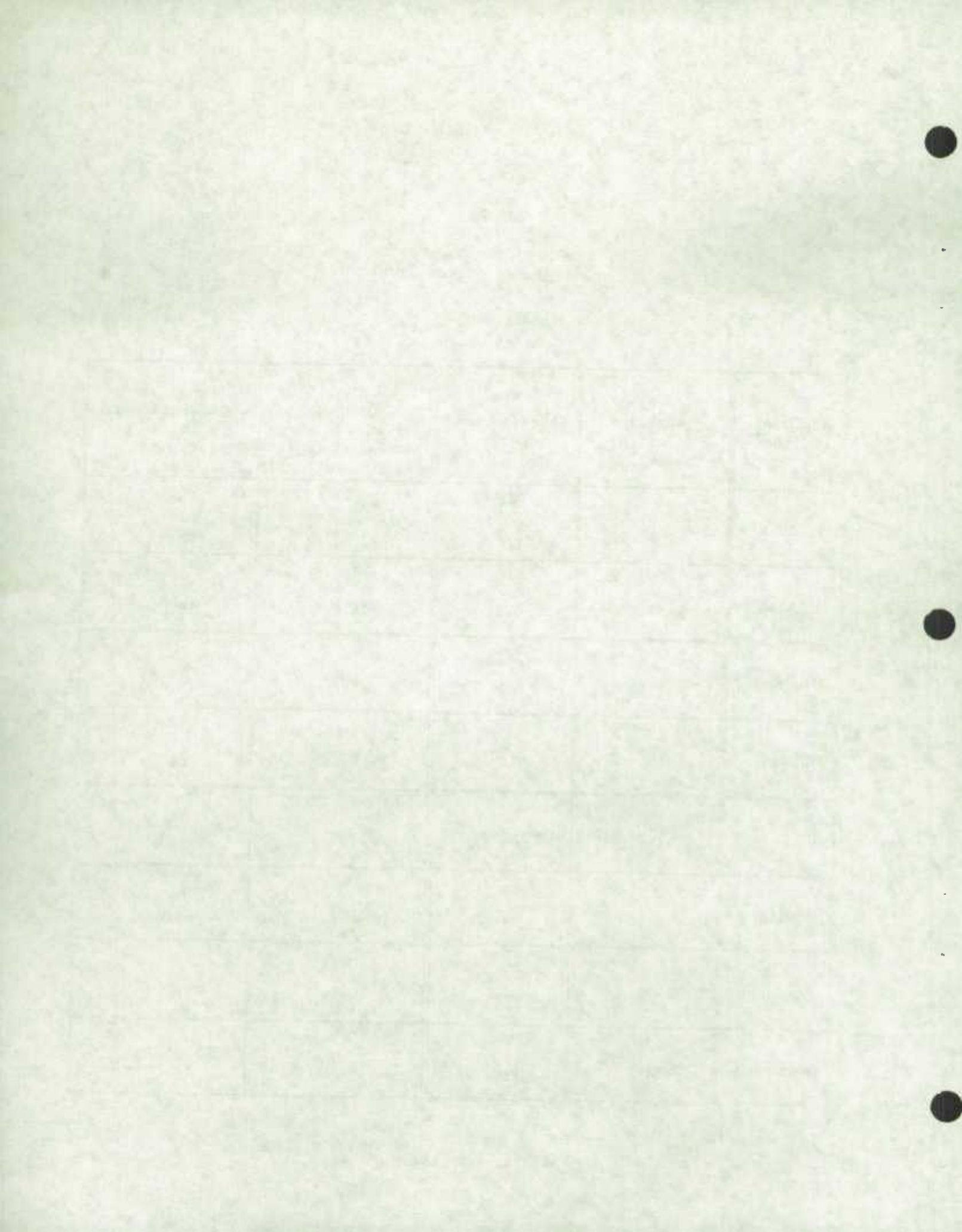


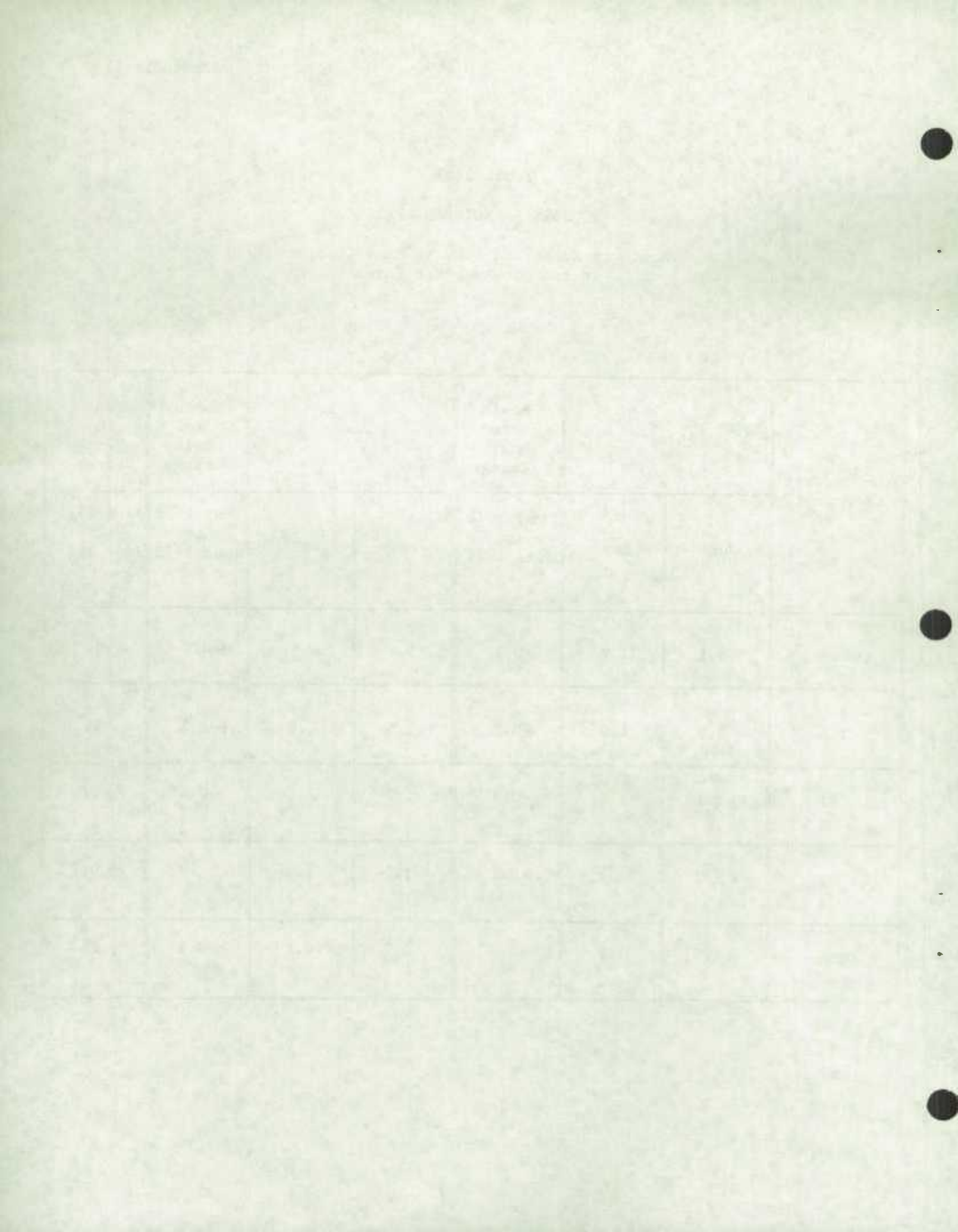
Table 2(a)

ST. JOHN'S REGIONAL OFFICE

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

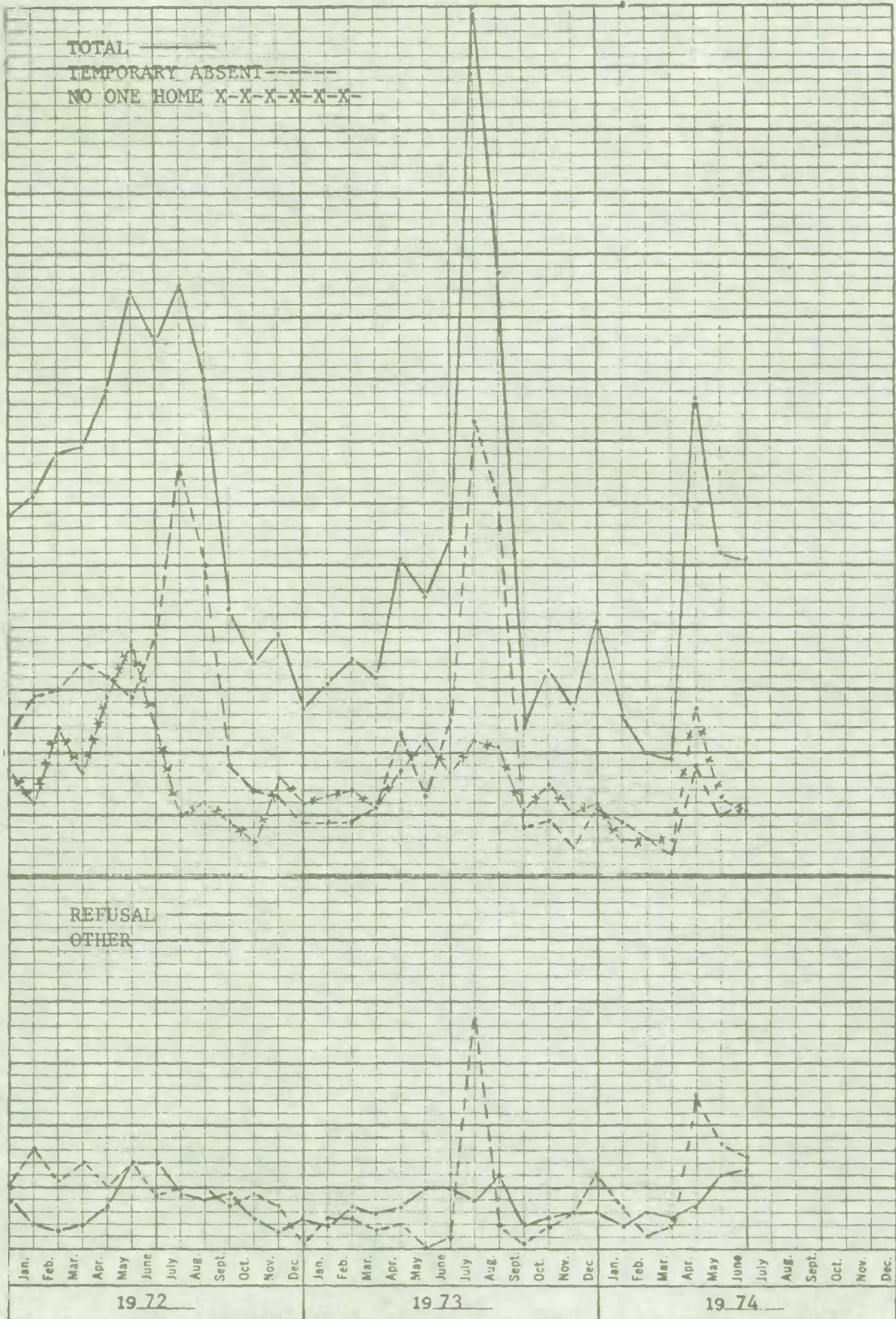
June, 1974

Non-Response Component	1974		Month to Month Change	1973		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	June	May	May 1974 to June 1974	June	May	May 1973 to June 1973	June 1973 to June 1974
Overall	5.1	5.2	-0.1	5.4	4.5	+0.9	-0.3
T.A.	1.2	1.0	+0.2	2.5	1.3	+1.2	-1.3
N1	1.1	1.3	-0.2	1.7	2.1	-0.4	-0.6
N2	1.3	1.2	+0.1	1.0	1.0	-	+0.3
Other	1.5	1.7	-0.2	0.2	0.1	+0.1	+1.3



Graph G2

216



K&E 3 YEARS BY MONTHS 46 3290
 X 100 DIVISIONS SAN H O.S.A.
 KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.

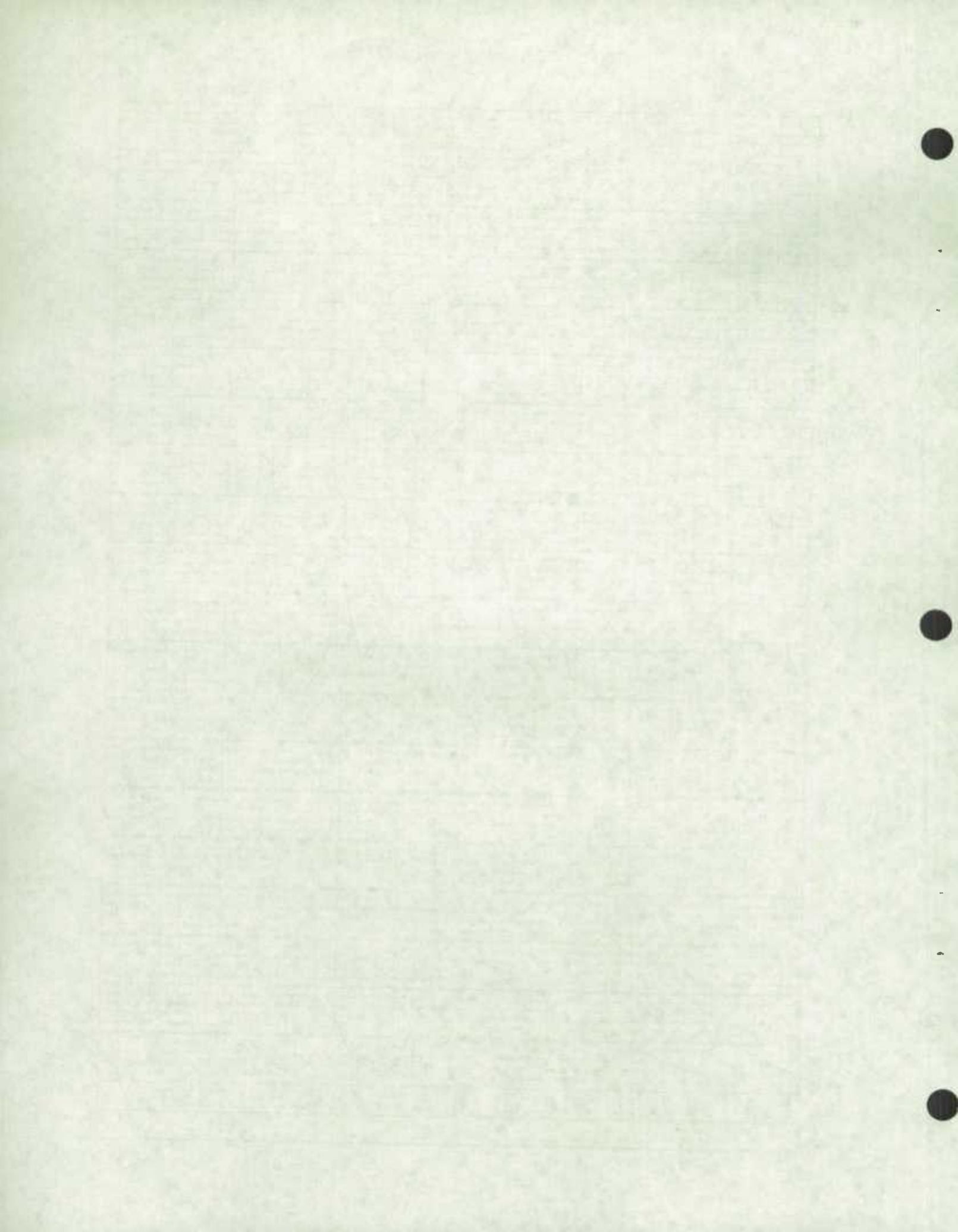


Table 2(b)

ST. JOHN'S REGIONAL OFFICE

Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

June, 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	253	1.6	4.8	15.4
01	644	5.3	40.5	39.2
02	141	2.1	3.5	8.6
03	297	11.1	39.3	18.1
04	287	2.1	7.1	17.5
05	20	20.0	4.8	1.2

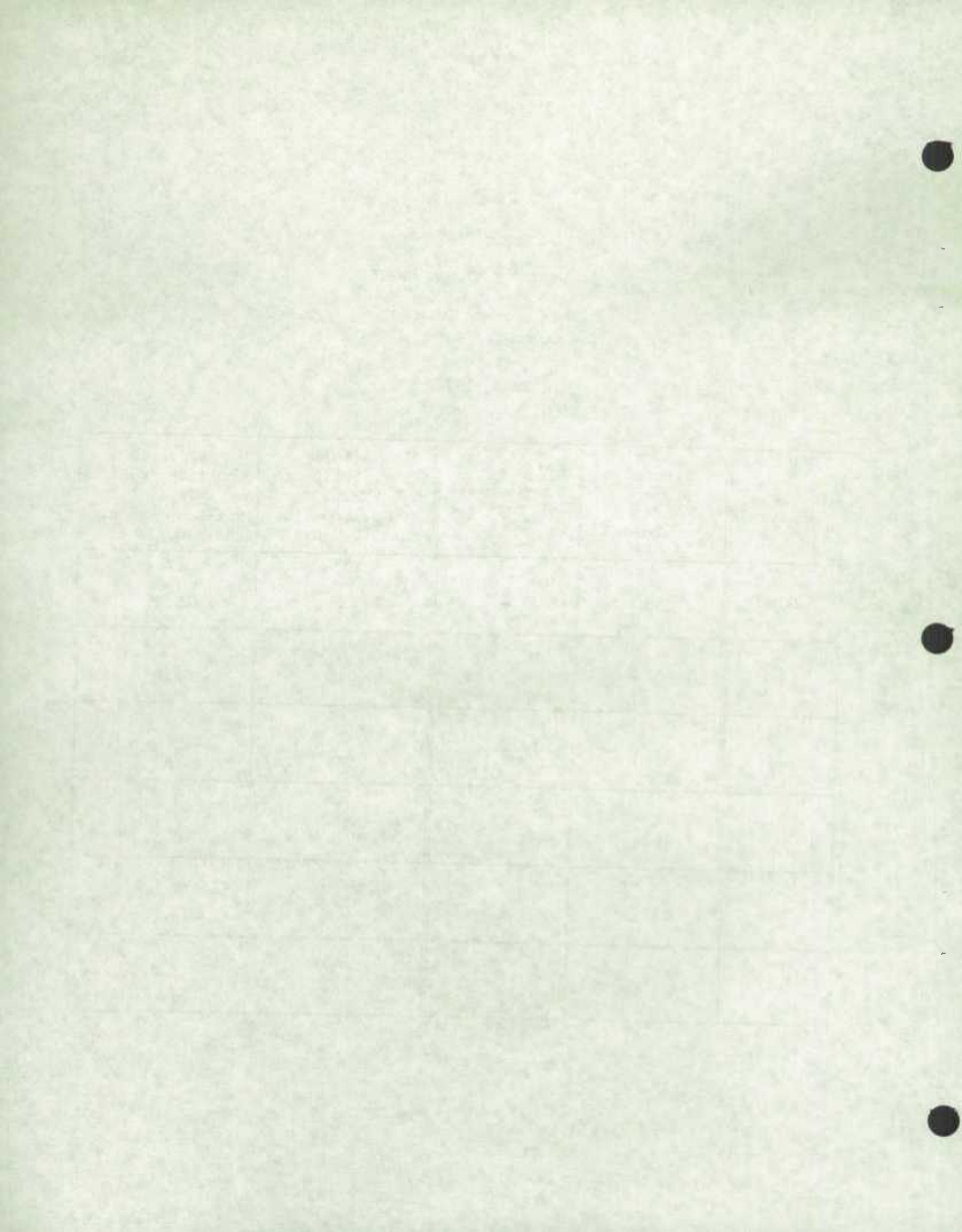


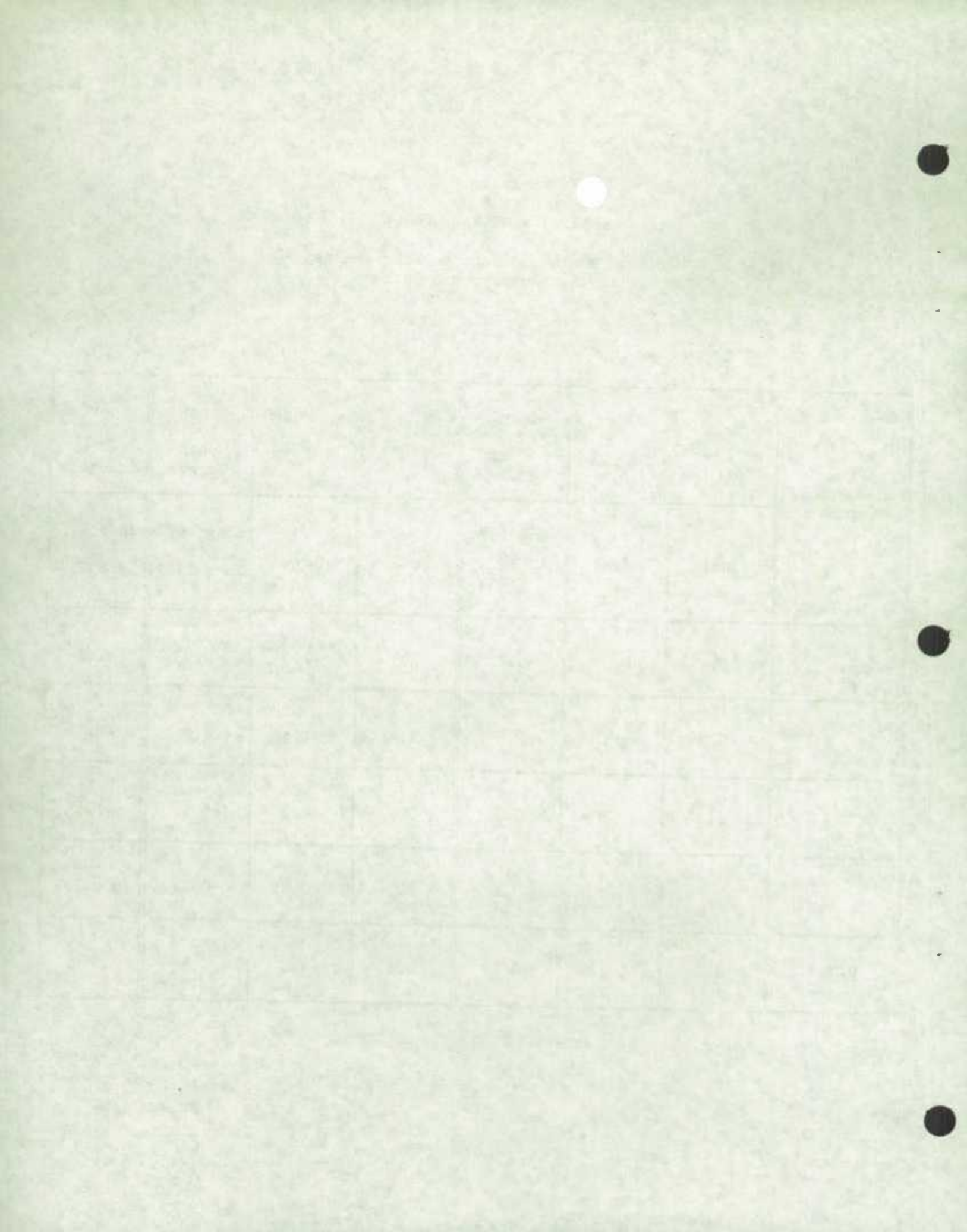
Table 3(a)

HALIFAX REGIONAL OFFICE

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

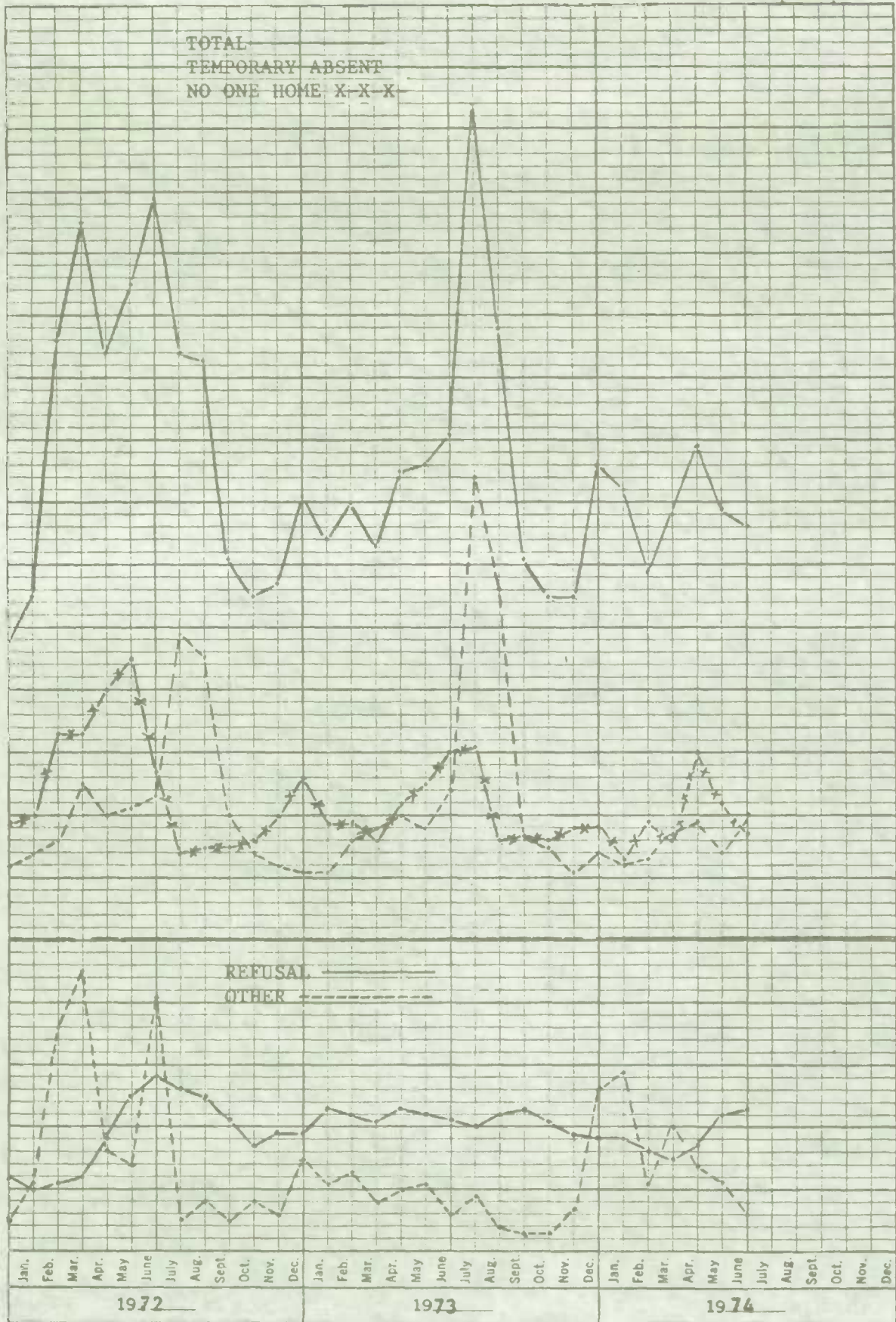
June, 1974

Non-Response Component	1974		Month to Month Change	1973		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	June	May	May 1974 to June 1974	June	May	May 1973 to June 1973	June 1973 to June 1974
Overall	6.6	6.9	-0.3	8.1	7.6	+0.5	-1.5
T.A.	2.0	1.4	+0.6	2.4	1.8	+0.6	-0.4
N1	1.7	2.2	-0.5	3.0	2.5	+0.5	-1.3
N2	2.3	2.2	+0.1	2.1	2.2	-0.1	+0.2
Other	0.6	1.1	-0.5	0.6	1.1	-0.5	-



Graph G3

X15



K&E 8 YEARS BY MONTHS 46 3280
 MADE IN U.S.A.
 NEUFEL & ESSER CO.

Table 3(b)

HALIFAX REGIONAL OFFICE

Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

June, 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	428	4.9	5.7	7.7
20	491	3.7	4.9	8.8
21	578	6.7	10.6	10.3
22	1,328	7.4	26.6	23.7
23	438	7.1	8.4	7.8
30	506	9.5	13.1	9.1
31	591	10.2	16.3	10.6
32	679	5.2	9.5	12.1
33	555	3.2	4.9	9.9

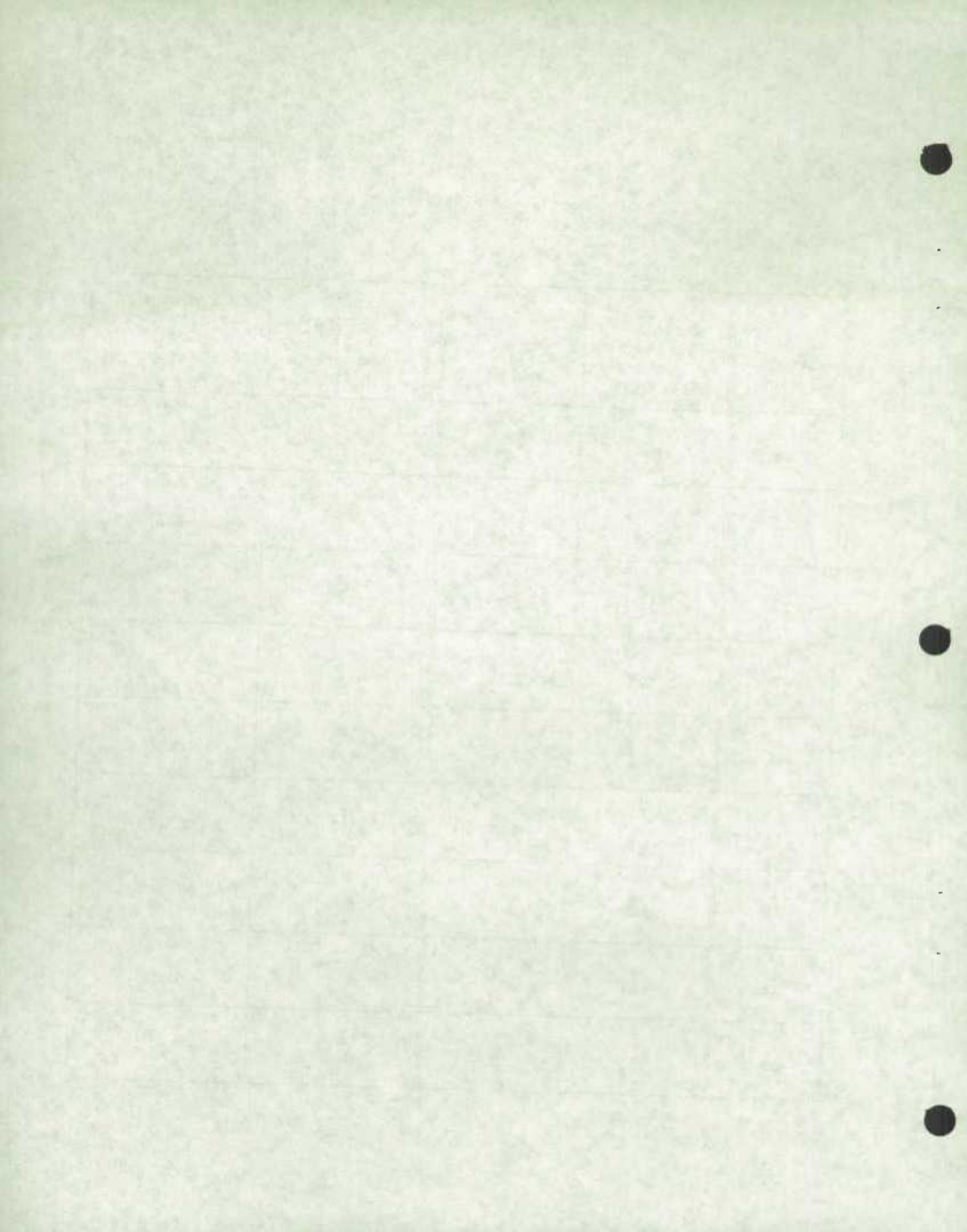


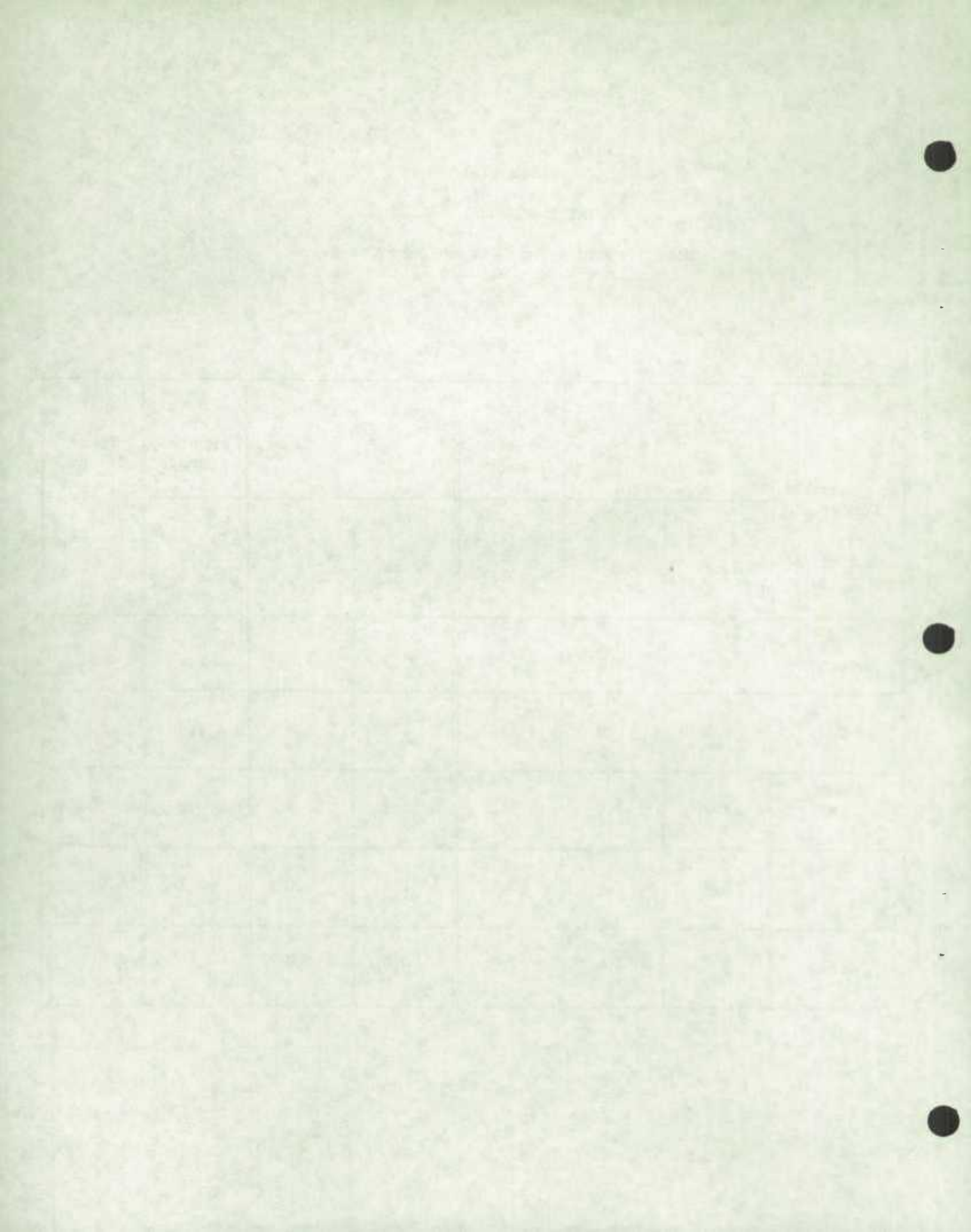
Table 4(a)

MONTREAL REGIONAL OFFICE

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

June, 1974.

Non-Response Component	1974		Month to Month Change	1973		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	June	May	May 1974 to June 1974	June	May	May 1973 to June 1973	June 1973 to June 1974
Overall	6.9	8.2	-1.3	10.3	7.4	+ 2.9	-3.4
T.A.	2.1	1.0	+ 1.1	4.6	1.8	+ 2.8	-2.5
N1	1.9	2.0	-0.1	3.3	2.7	+ 0.6	-1.4
N2	2.2	2.6	-0.4	1.8	2.0	-0.2	+ 0.4
Other	0.7	2.6	-1.9	0.6	0.9	-0.3	+ 0.1



MONTHS
ONS
E. ESSER CO.

46 3290
MADE IN U.S.A.

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

3 3290
CIN U.S.A.

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

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

GENERAL
OTHER

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

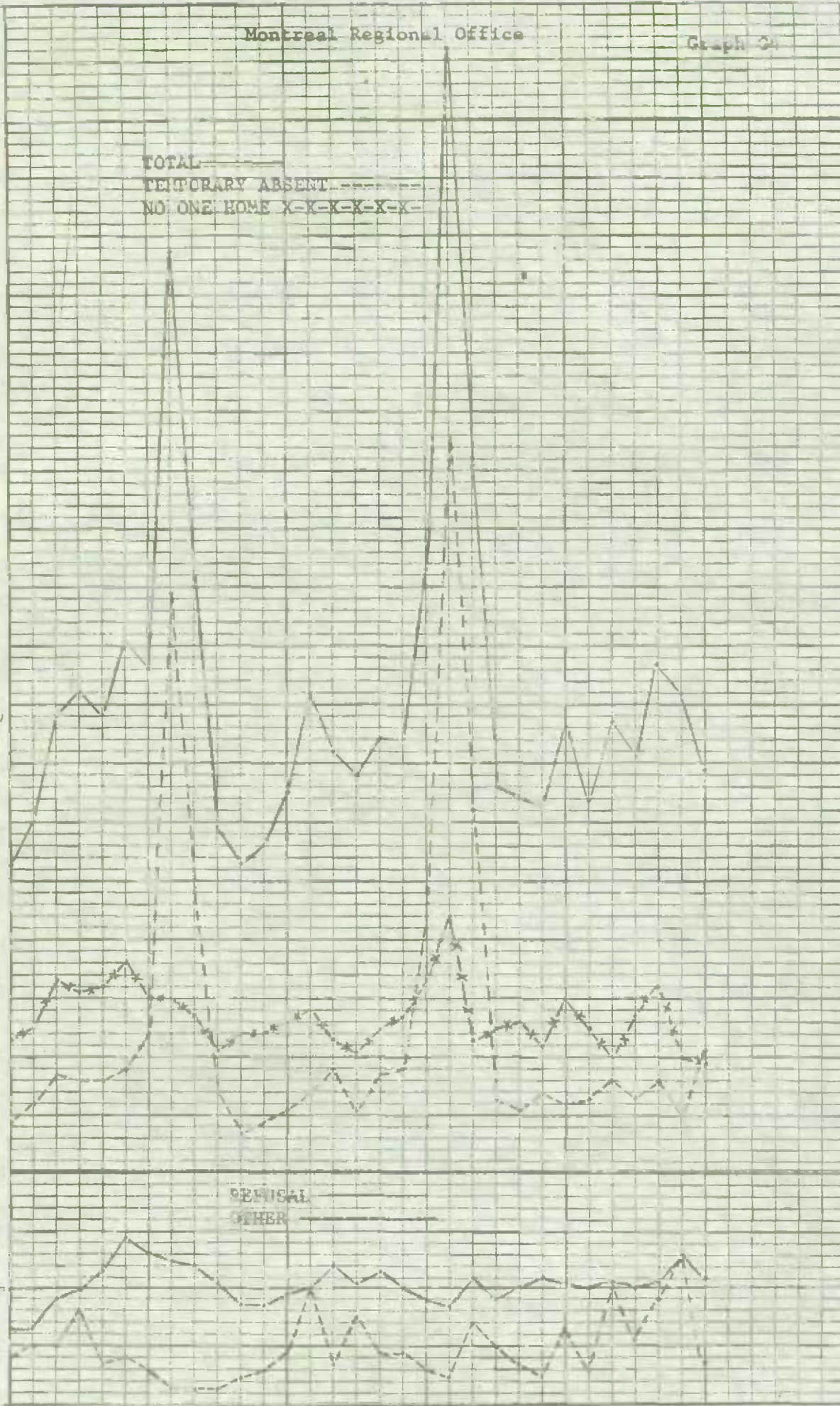


Table 4(b)

MONTREAL REGIONAL OFFICE

Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

June, 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	326	8.0	6.0	5.3
41	404	2.7	2.6	6.5
42	204	7.8	3.7	3.3
43	1,057	4.8	11.8	17.0
44	436	6.0	6.0	7.0
45	678	3.7	5.8	10.9
46	341	6.7	5.4	5.5
47	2,759	9.2	58.7	44.5

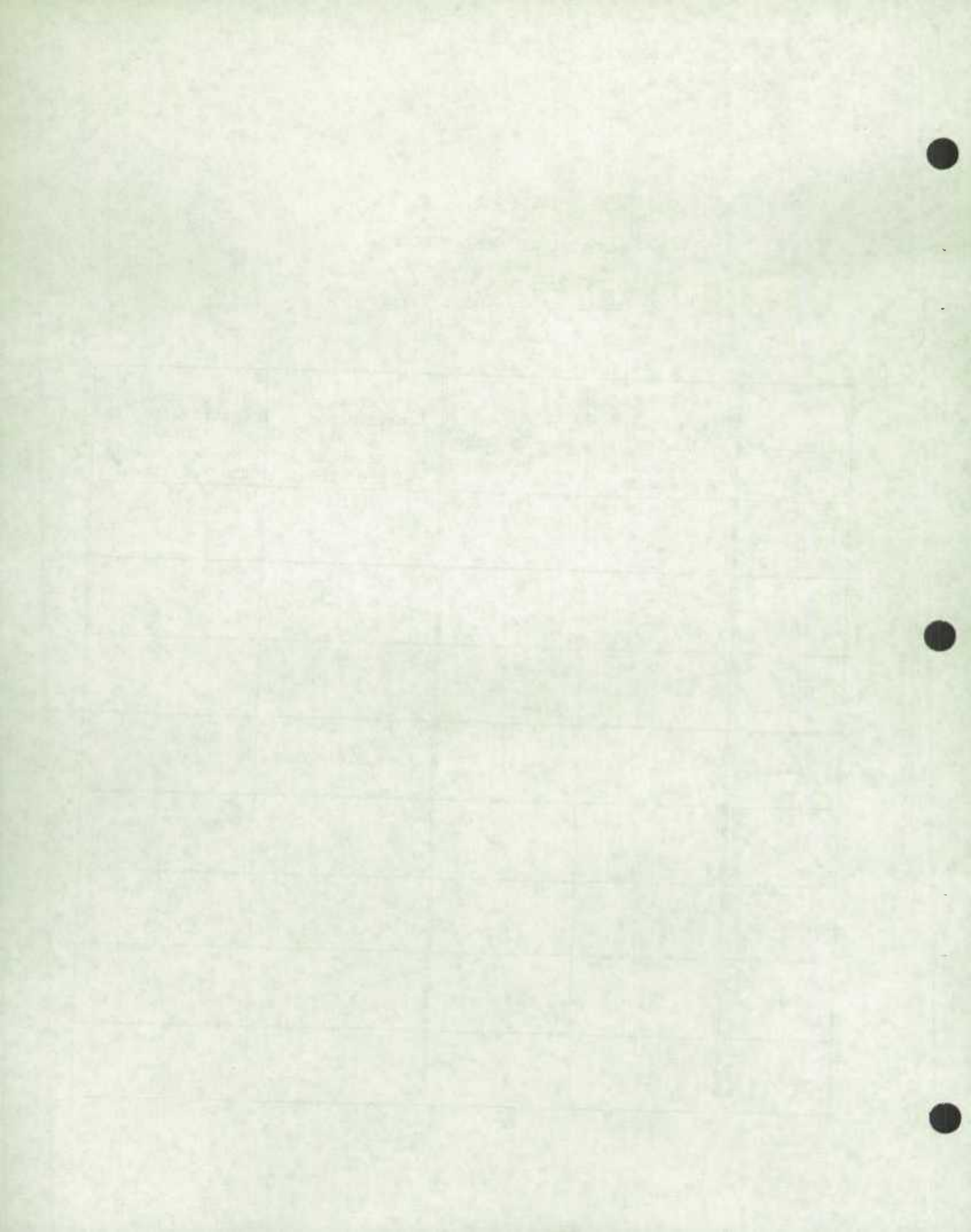


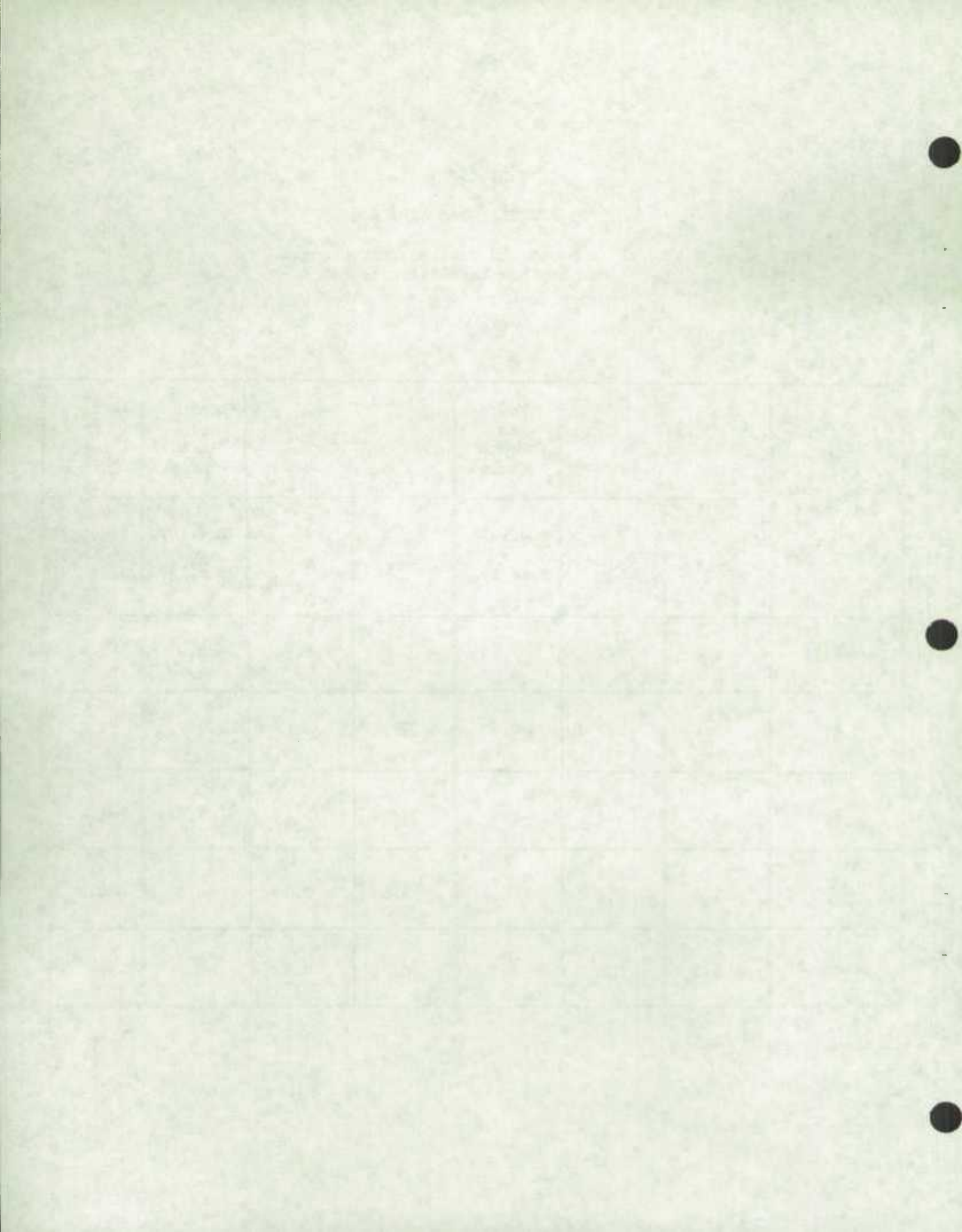
Table 5(a)

OTTAWA REGIONAL OFFICE

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

June, 1974

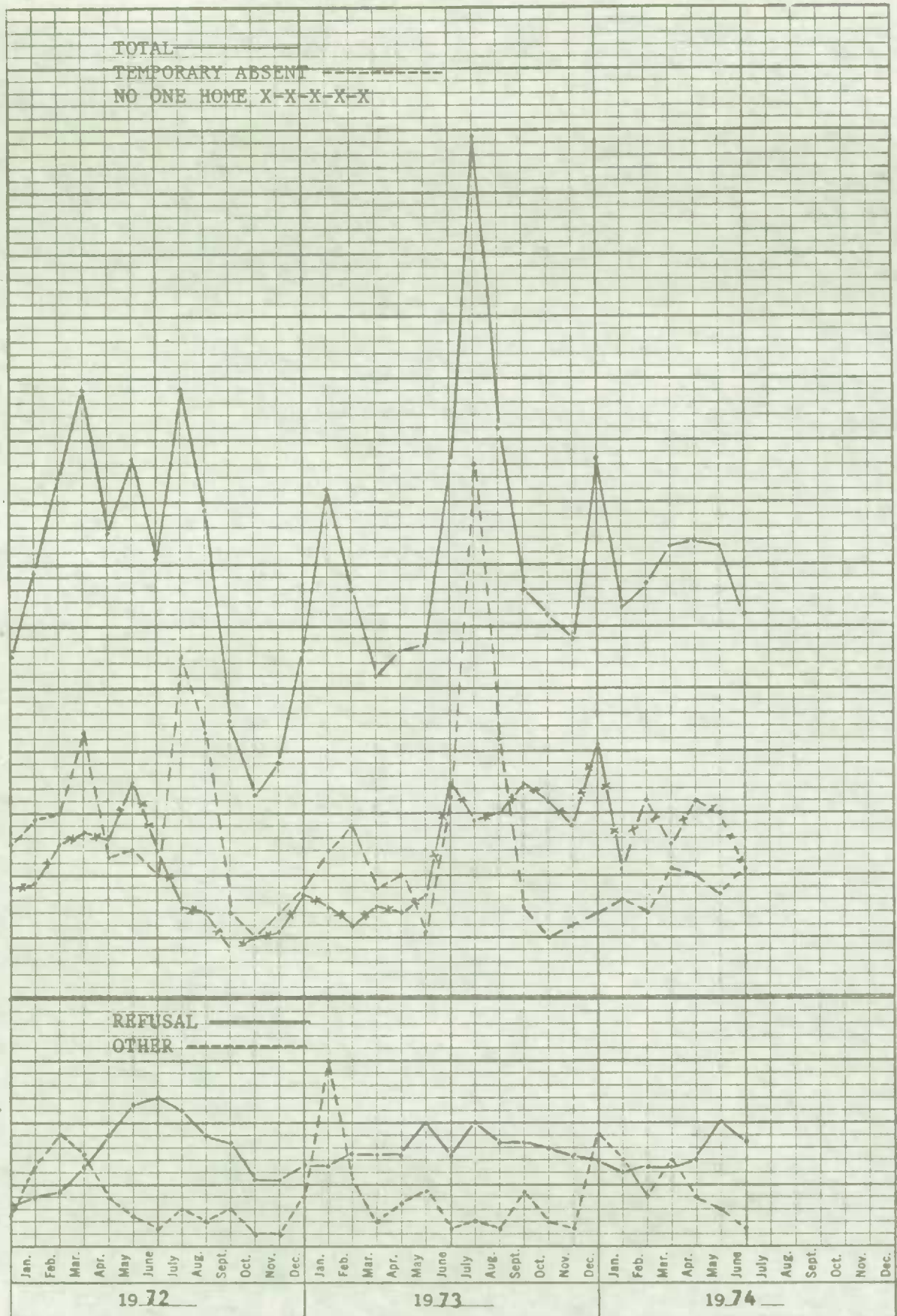
Non-Response Component	1974		Month to Month Change	1973		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	June	May	May 1974 to June 1974	June	May	May 1973 to June 1973	June 1973 to June 1974
Overall	6.2	7.3	-1.1	8.6	5.6	+3.0	-2.4
T.A.	2.1	1.7	+0.4	3.3	1.1	+2.2	-1.2
N1	2.1	3.0	-0.9	3.5	1.7	+1.8	-1.4
N2	1.7	2.0	-0.3	1.5	2.0	-0.5	+0.2
Other	0.3	0.6	-0.3	0.3	0.8	-0.5	-



Ottawa Regional Office

Graph G57

16



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

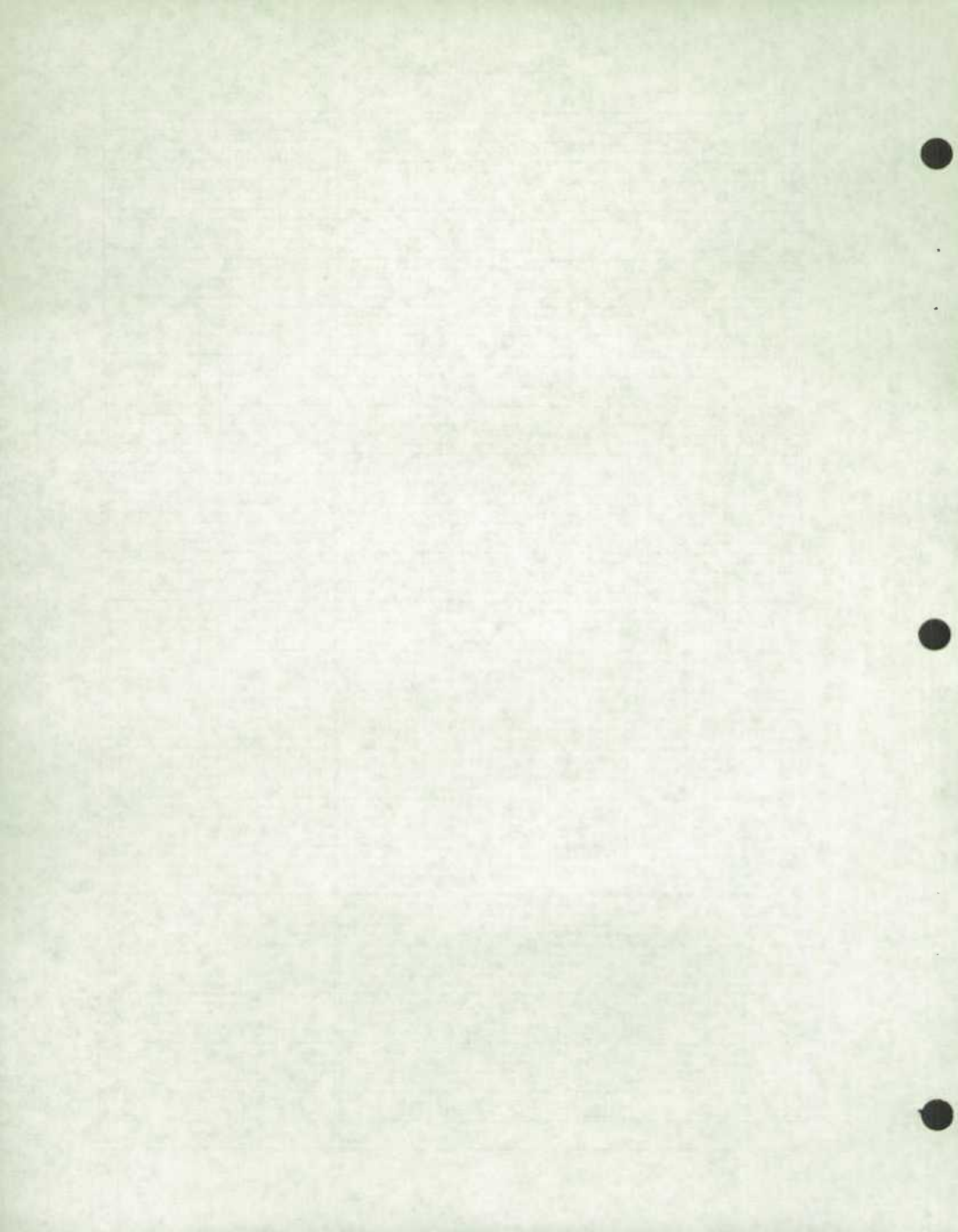


Table 5(b)

OTTAWA REGIONAL OFFICE

Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

June, 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	17	0.0	0.0	0.8
48	241	6.6	12.3	11.4
49	134	9.0	9.2	6.4
50	1,102	6.1	51.6	52.4
58	611	5.7	26.9	29.0

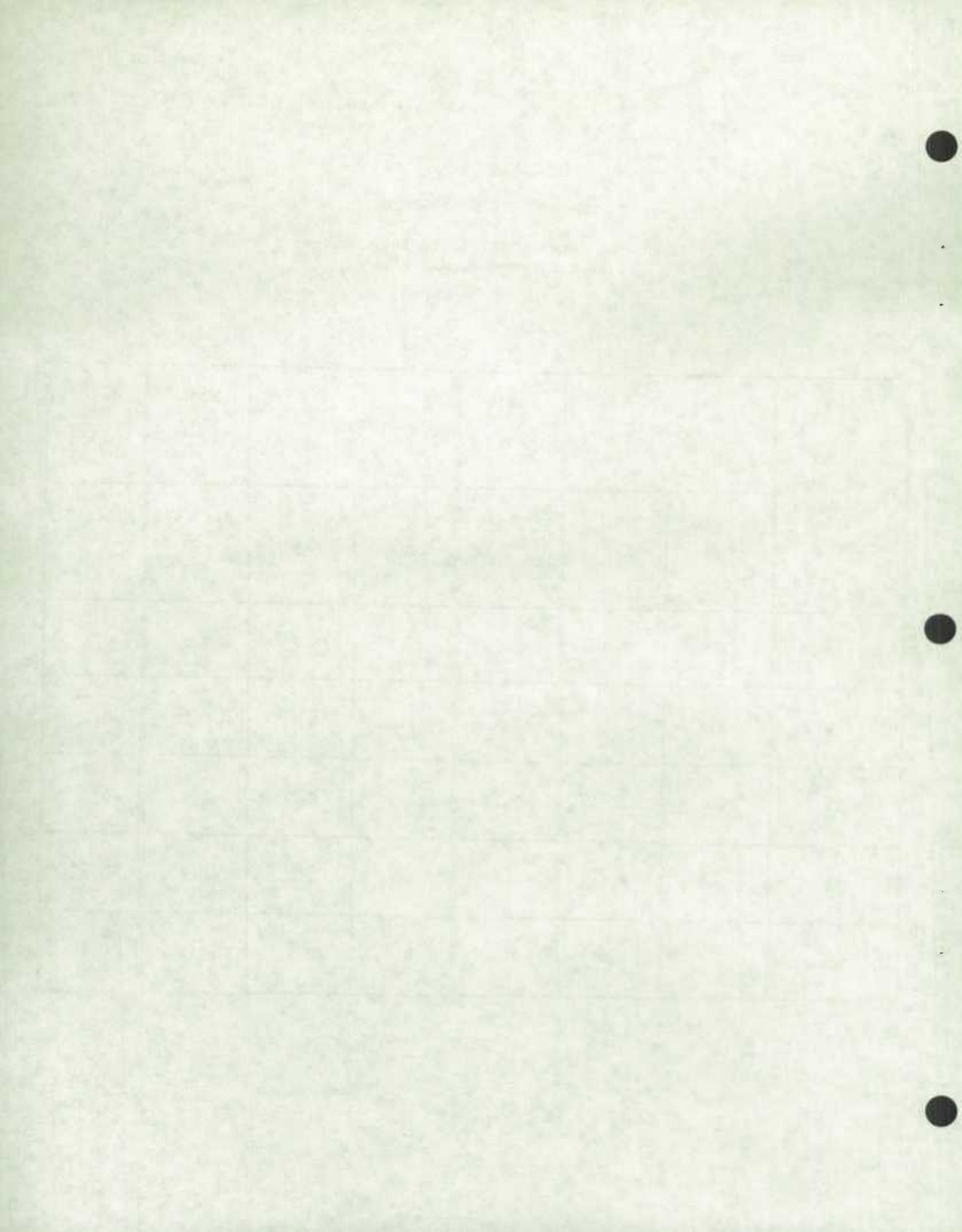
Table 6(a)

TORONTO REGIONAL OFFICE

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

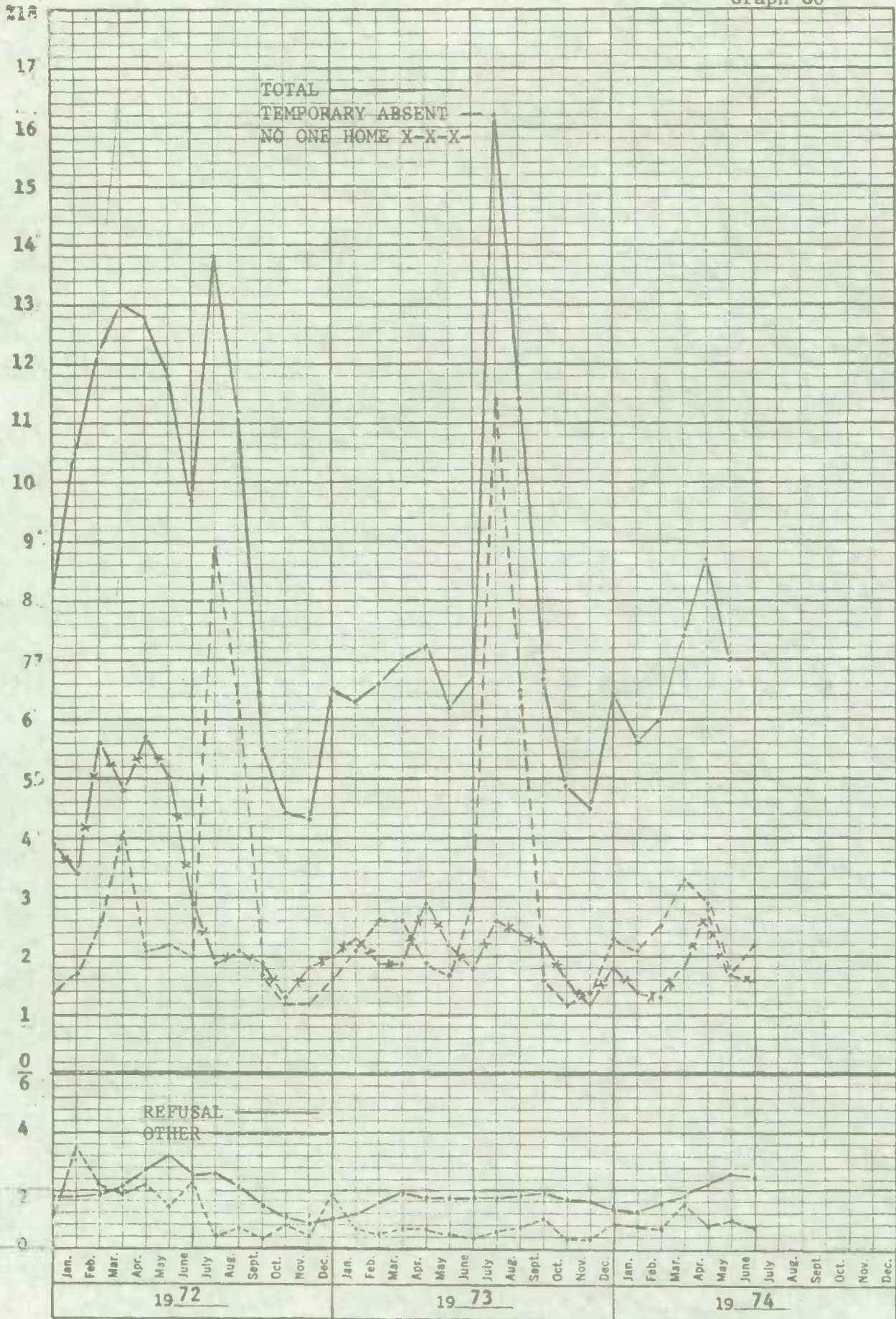
June, 1974

Non-Response Component	1974		Month to Month Change	1973		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	June	May	May 1974 to June 1974	June	May	May 1973 to June 1973	June 1973 to June 1974
Overall	7.0	7.0	-	6.7	6.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
T.A.	2.2	1.7	+ 0.5	2.9	1.7	+ 1.2	-0.7
N1	1.6	1.7	-0.1	1.8	2.2	-0.4	-0.2
N2	2.5	2.6	-0.1	1.6	1.8	-0.2	+ 0.9
Other	0.7	1.0	-0.3	0.4	0.5	-0.1	+ 0.3



Toronto Regional Office

Graph G6



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

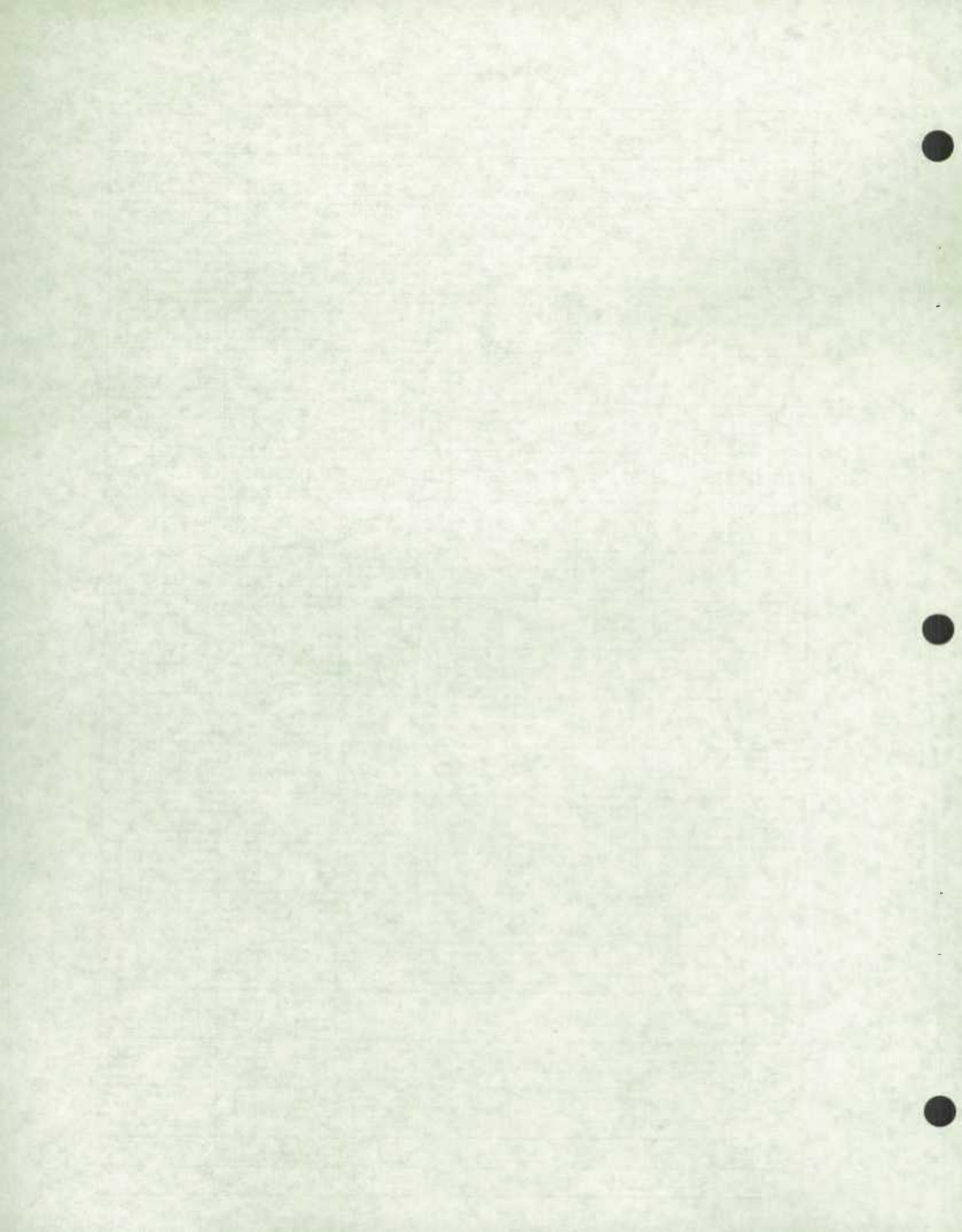


Table 6(b)

TORONTO REGIONAL OFFICE

Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

June, 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	488	7.0	6.8	6.8
52	3,053	8.2	49.5	42.8
53	1,116	4.5	9.9	15.6
54	618	7.4	9.1	8.7
55	602	7.3	8.7	8.4
56	629	6.4	8.0	8.8
57	634	6.3	8.0	8.9

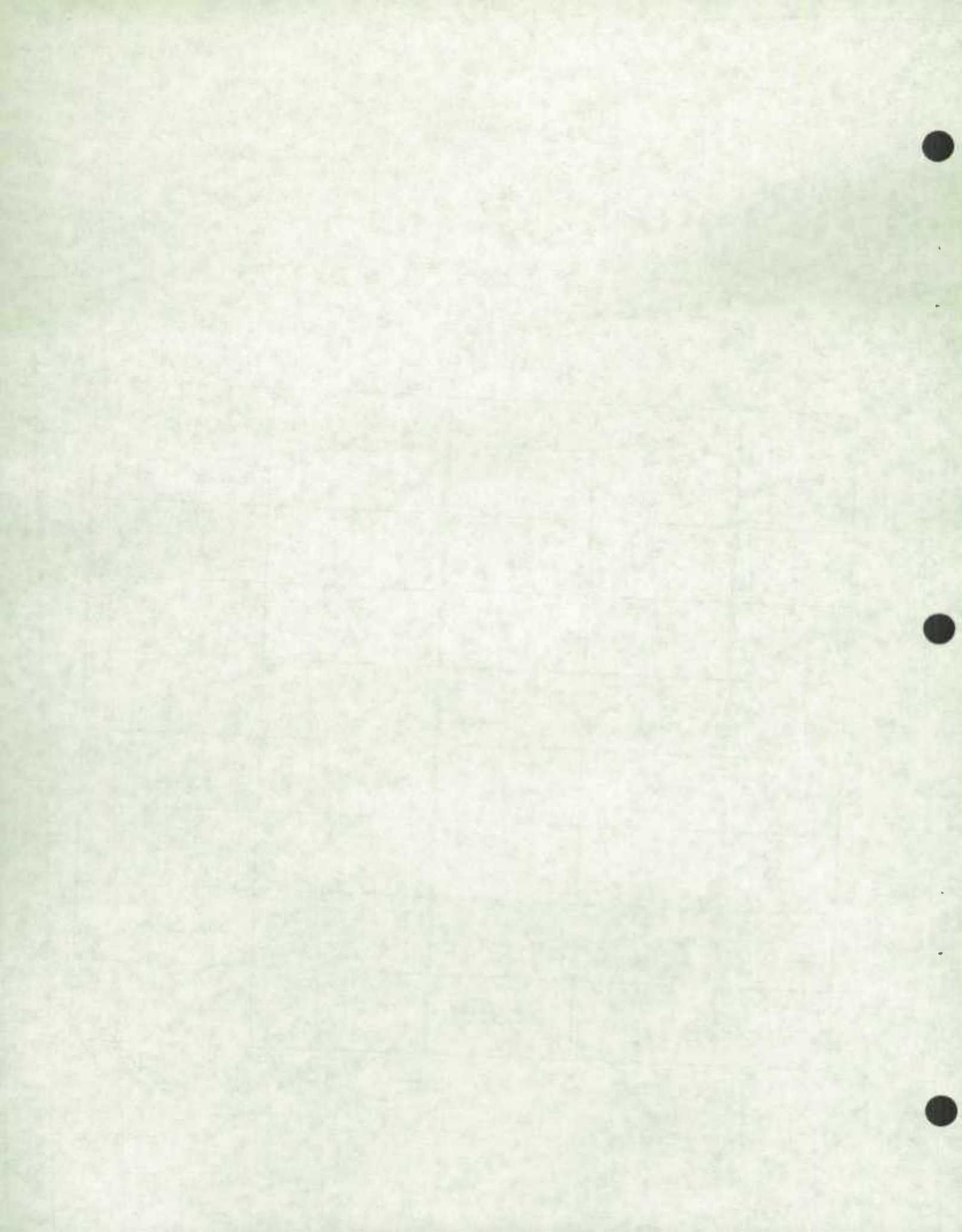


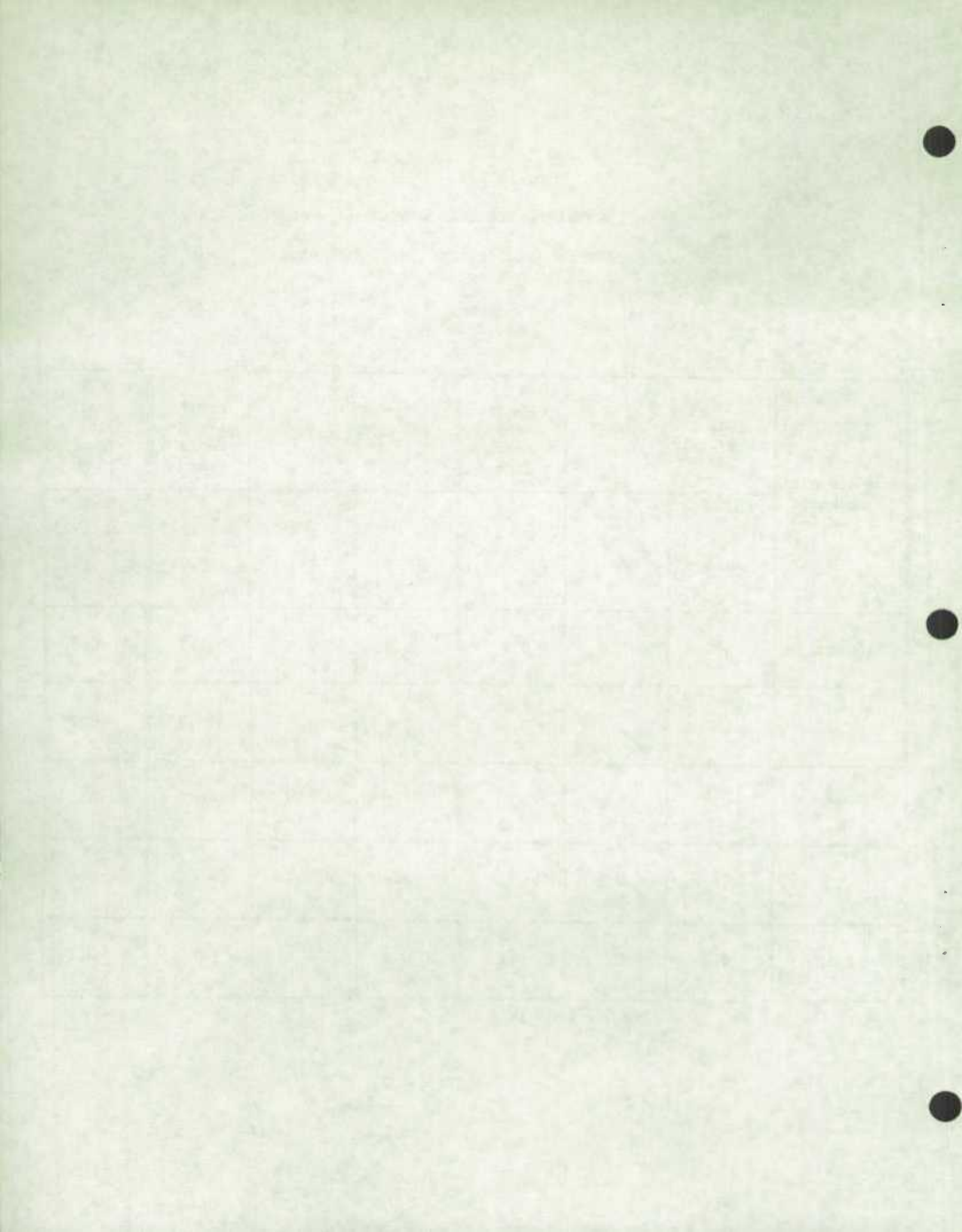
Table 7(a)

WINNIPEG REGIONAL OFFICE

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

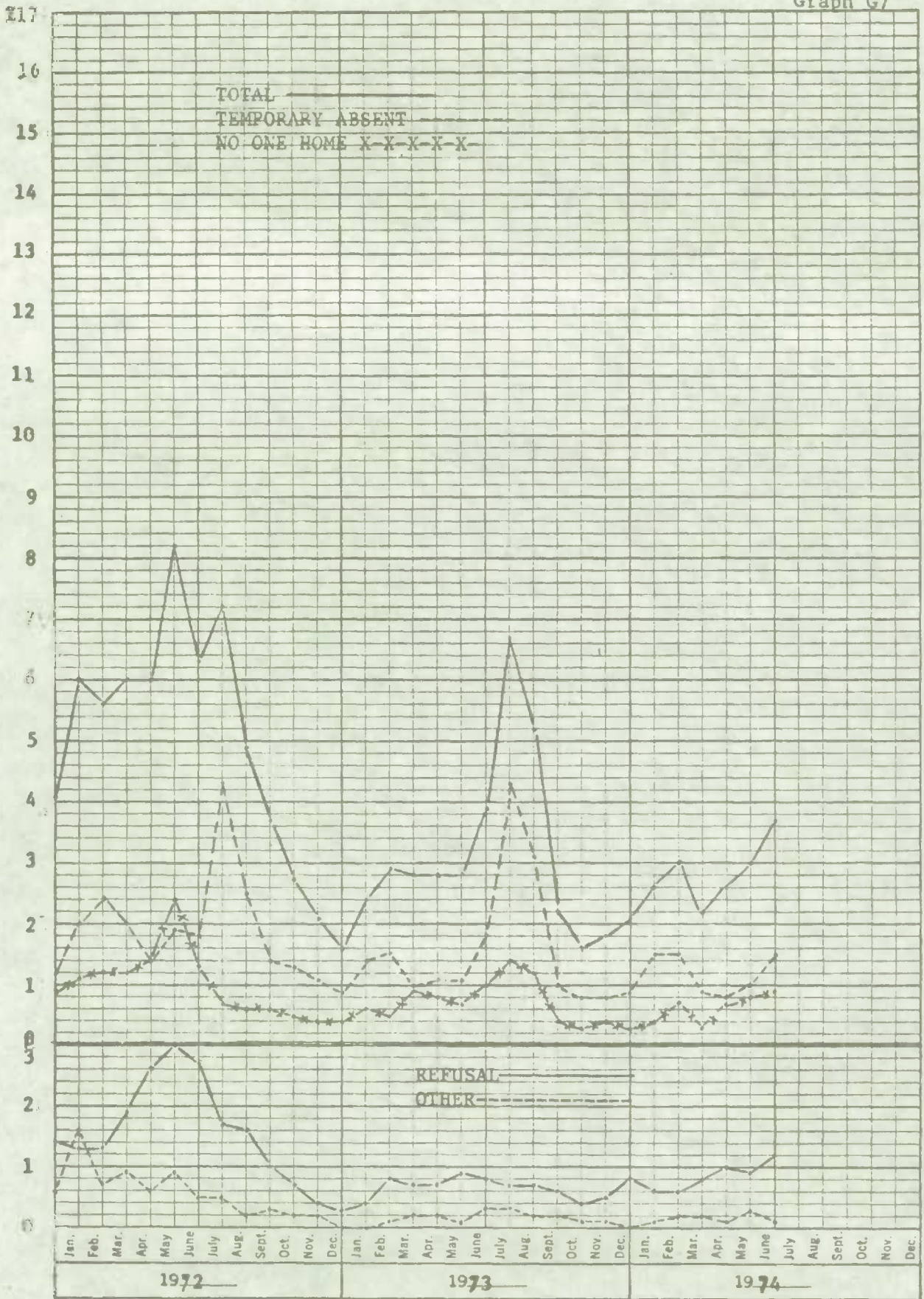
June, 1974

Non-Response Component	1974		Month to Month Change	1973		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	June	May	May 1974 to June 1974	June	May	May 1973 to June 1973	June 1973 to June 1974
Overall	3.7	3.0	+0.7	3.9	2.8	+1.1	-0.2
T.A.	1.5	1.0	+0.5	1.8	1.1	+0.7	-0.3
N1	0.9	0.8	+0.1	1.0	0.7	+0.3	-0.1
N2	1.2	0.9	+0.3	0.8	0.9	-0.1	+0.4
Other	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.1	+0.2	-0.2



Winnipeg Regional Office

Graph G7



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

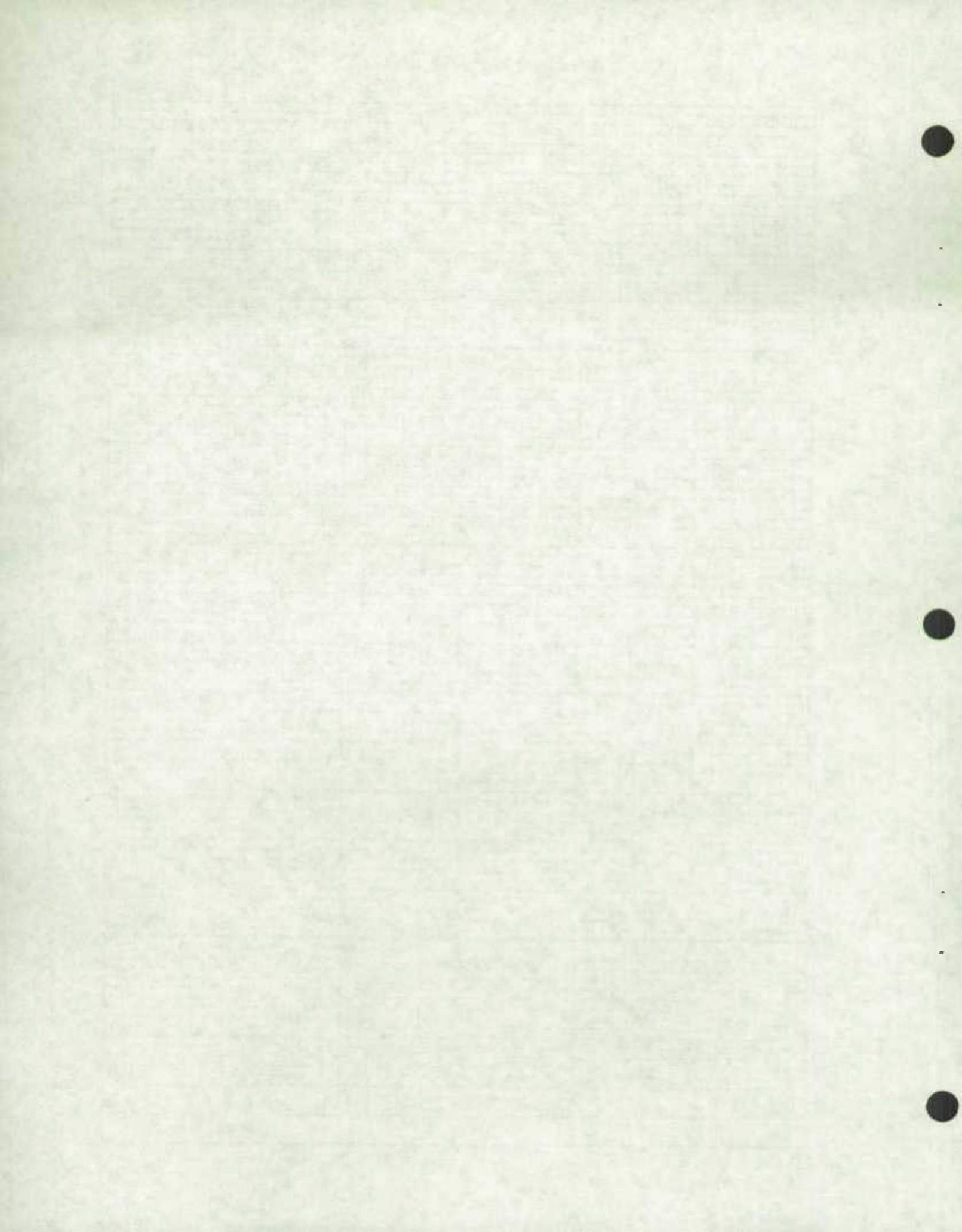


Table 7(b)

WINNIPEG REGIONAL OFFICE

Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

June, 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	233	2.1	4.2	7.1
60	1,086	5.3	47.5	33.2
61	185	1.6	2.5	5.7
62	76	2.6	1.7	2.3
63	135	1.5	1.7	4.1
64	288	1.4	3.3	8.8
65	136	1.5	1.7	4.2
70	510	4.7	20.0	15.6
71	331	2.4	6.6	10.1
73	276	4.7	10.8	8.5

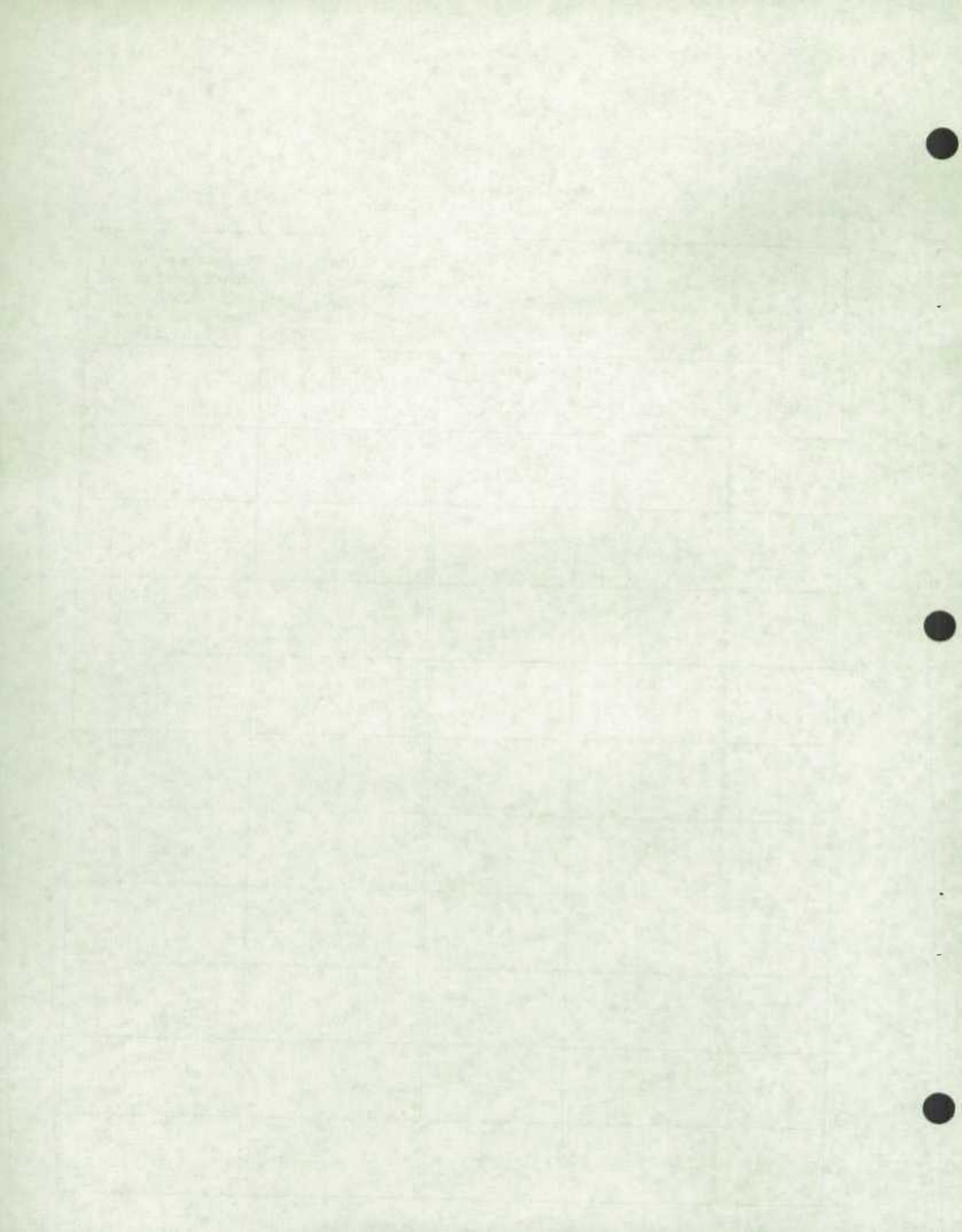


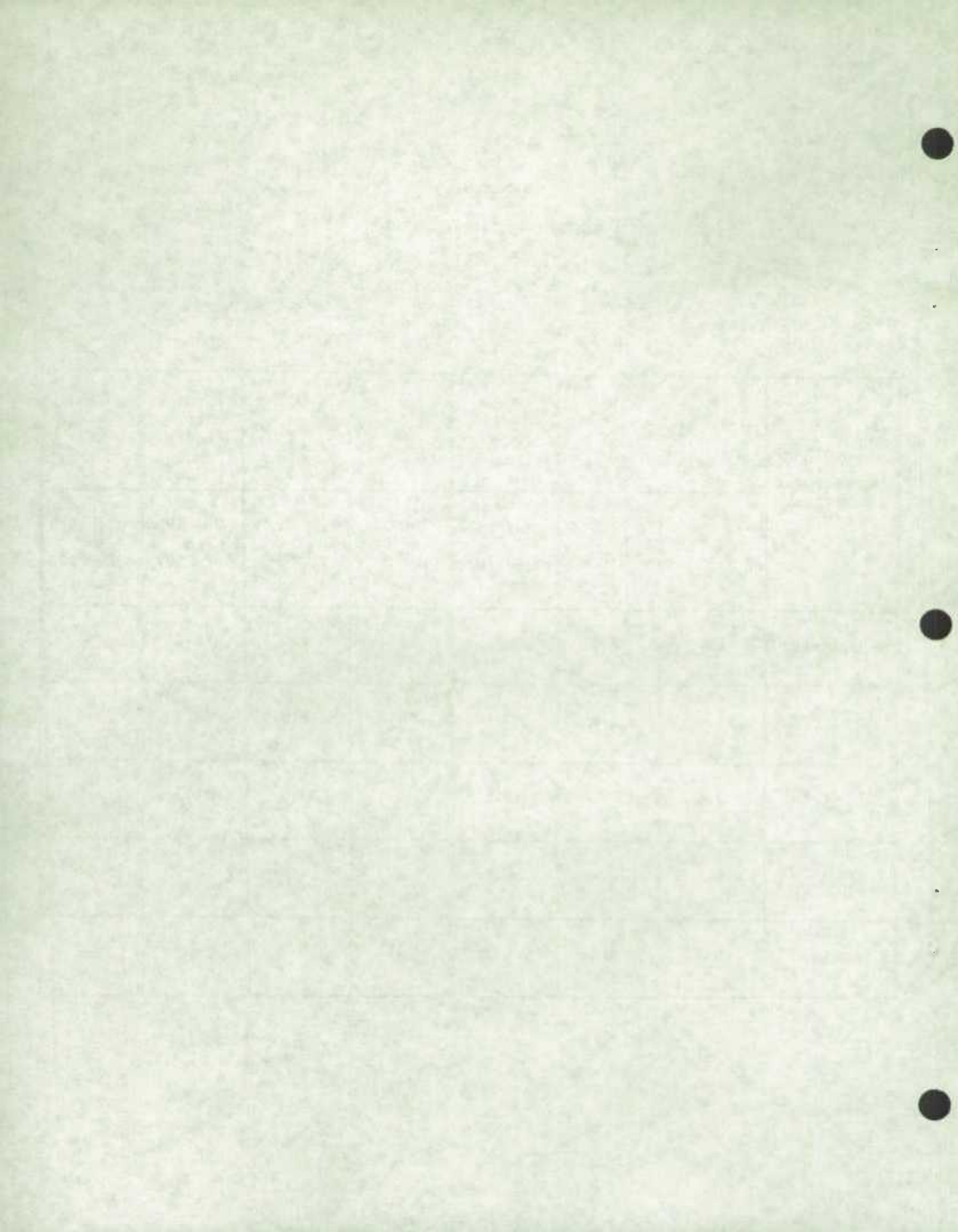
Table 8(a)

EDMONTON REGIONAL OFFICE

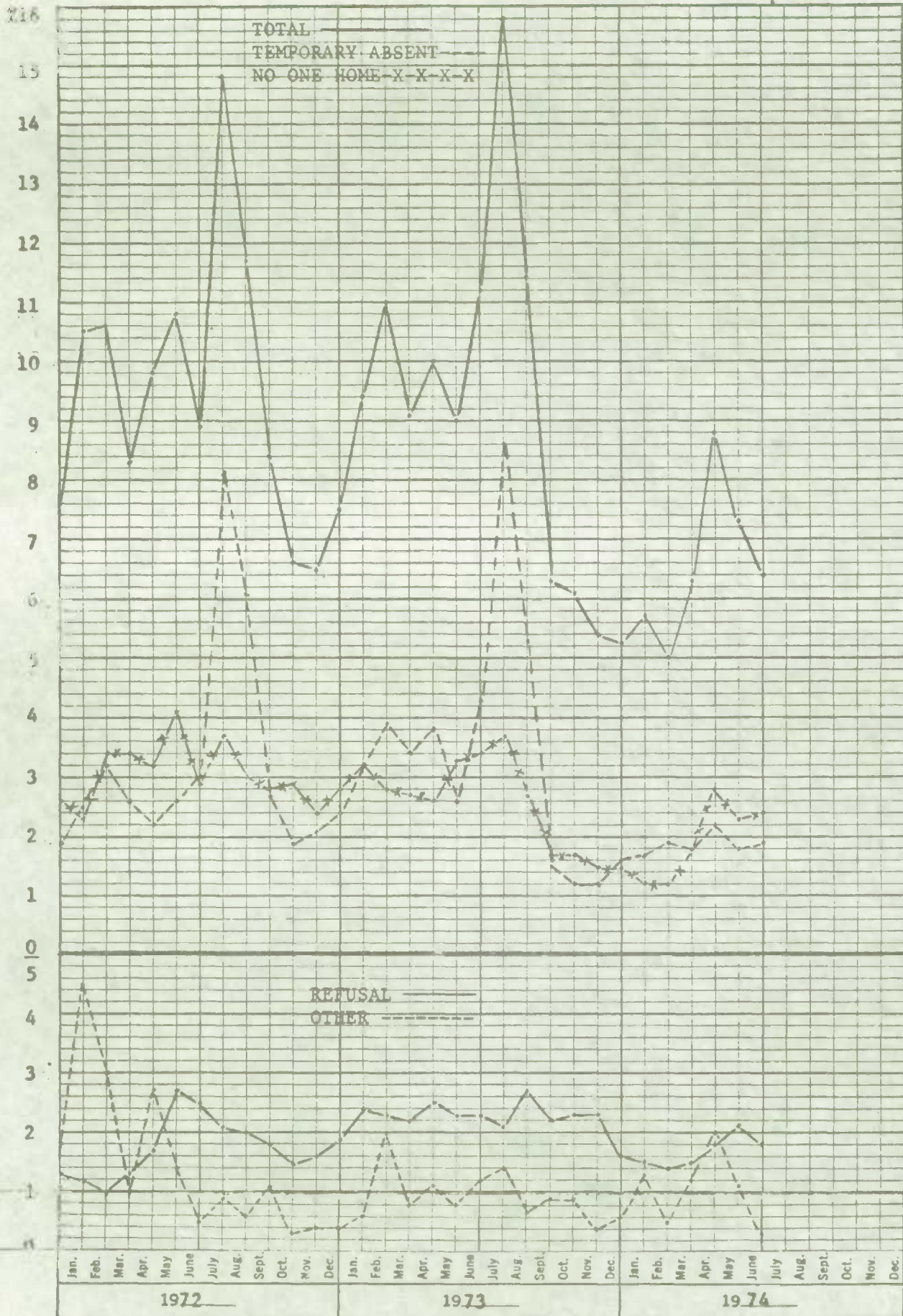
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes
in the Non-Response Rates

June, 1974

Non-Response Component	1974		Month to Month Change	1973		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	June	May	May 1974 to June 1974	June	May	May 1973 to June 1973	June 1973 to June 1974
Overall	6.4	7.3	-0.9	11.2	9.0	+2.2	-4.8
T.A.	1.9	1.8	+0.1	4.3	2.6	+1.7	-2.4
N1	2.4	2.3	+0.1	3.4	3.3	+0.1	-1.0
N2	1.8	2.1	-0.3	2.3	2.3	-	-0.5
Other	0.3	1.1	-0.8	1.2	0.8	+0.4	-0.9



Graph G8



3 YEARS BY MONTHS
 X 160 DIVISIONS
 KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.
 46 3290
 MADE IN U.S.A.

Table 8(b)

EDMONTON REGIONAL OFFICE

Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

June, 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	389	4.1	6.5	10.0
74	435	5.3	9.3	11.2
80	153	15.7	9.7	3.9
81	228	5.3	4.9	5.9
82	913	6.9	25.5	23.6
83	248	6.4	6.5	6.4
84	1,157	7.2	33.6	29.9
85	214	2.8	2.4	5.5
86	139	2.9	1.6	3.6

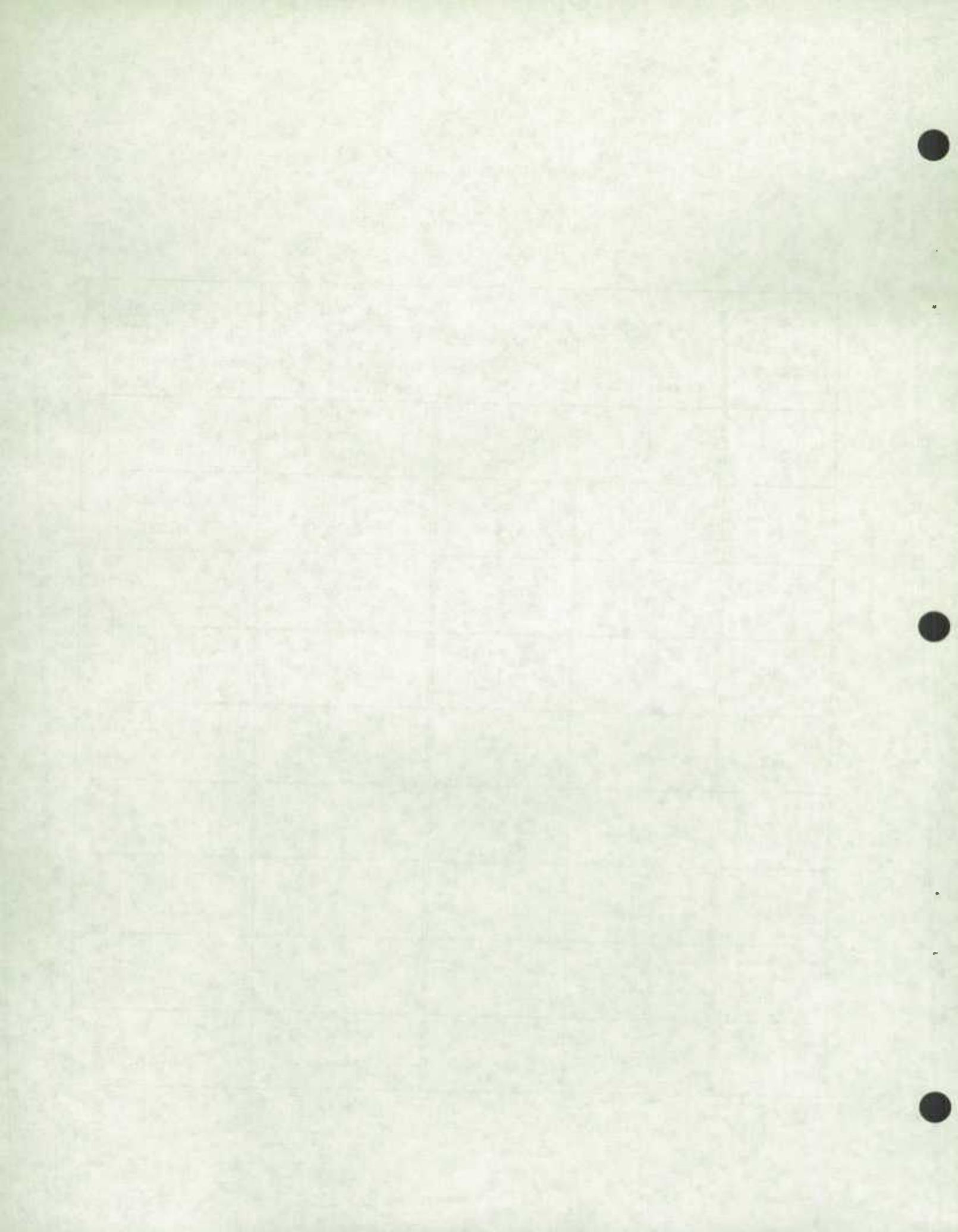


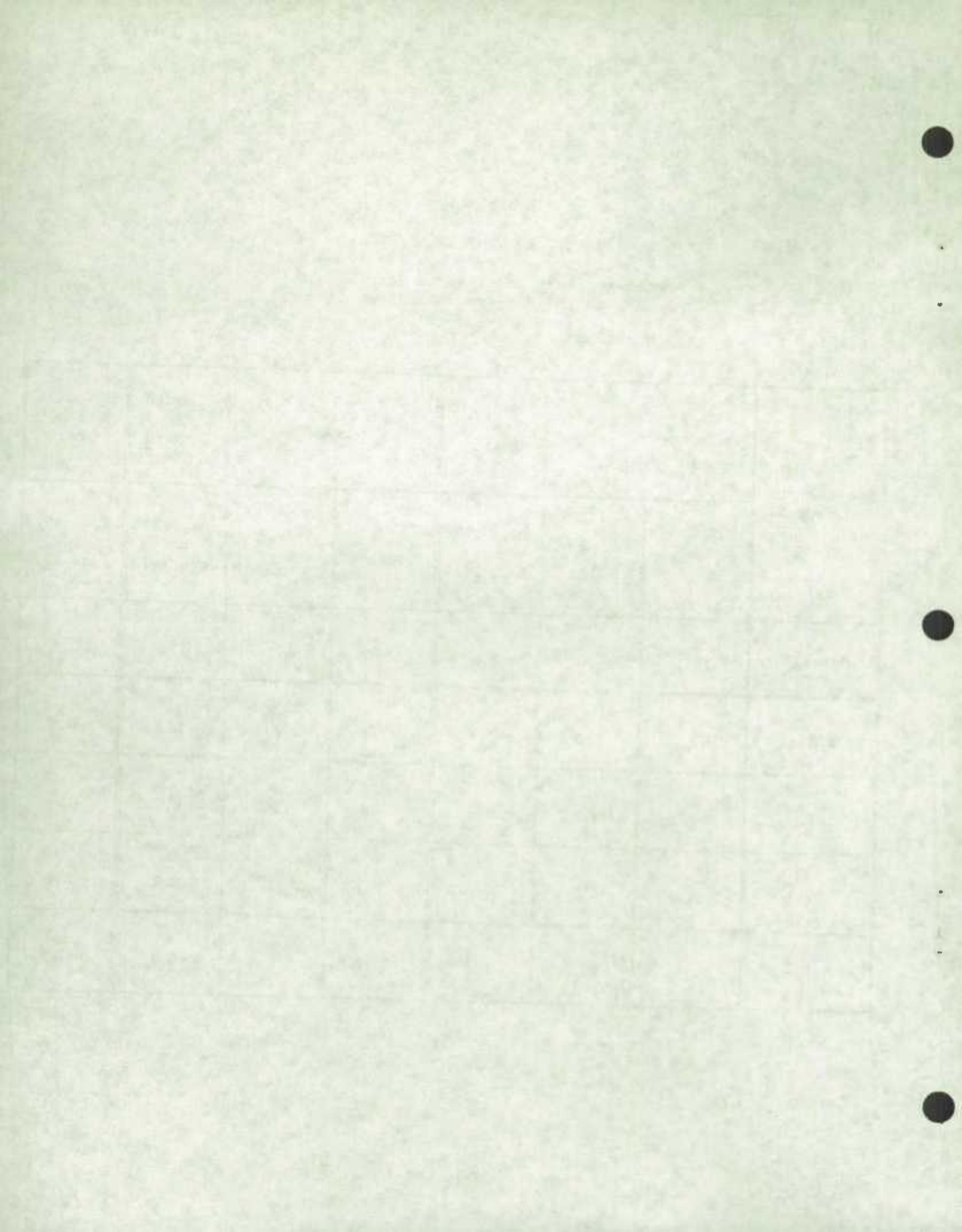
Table 9(a)

VANCOUVER REGIONAL OFFICE

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

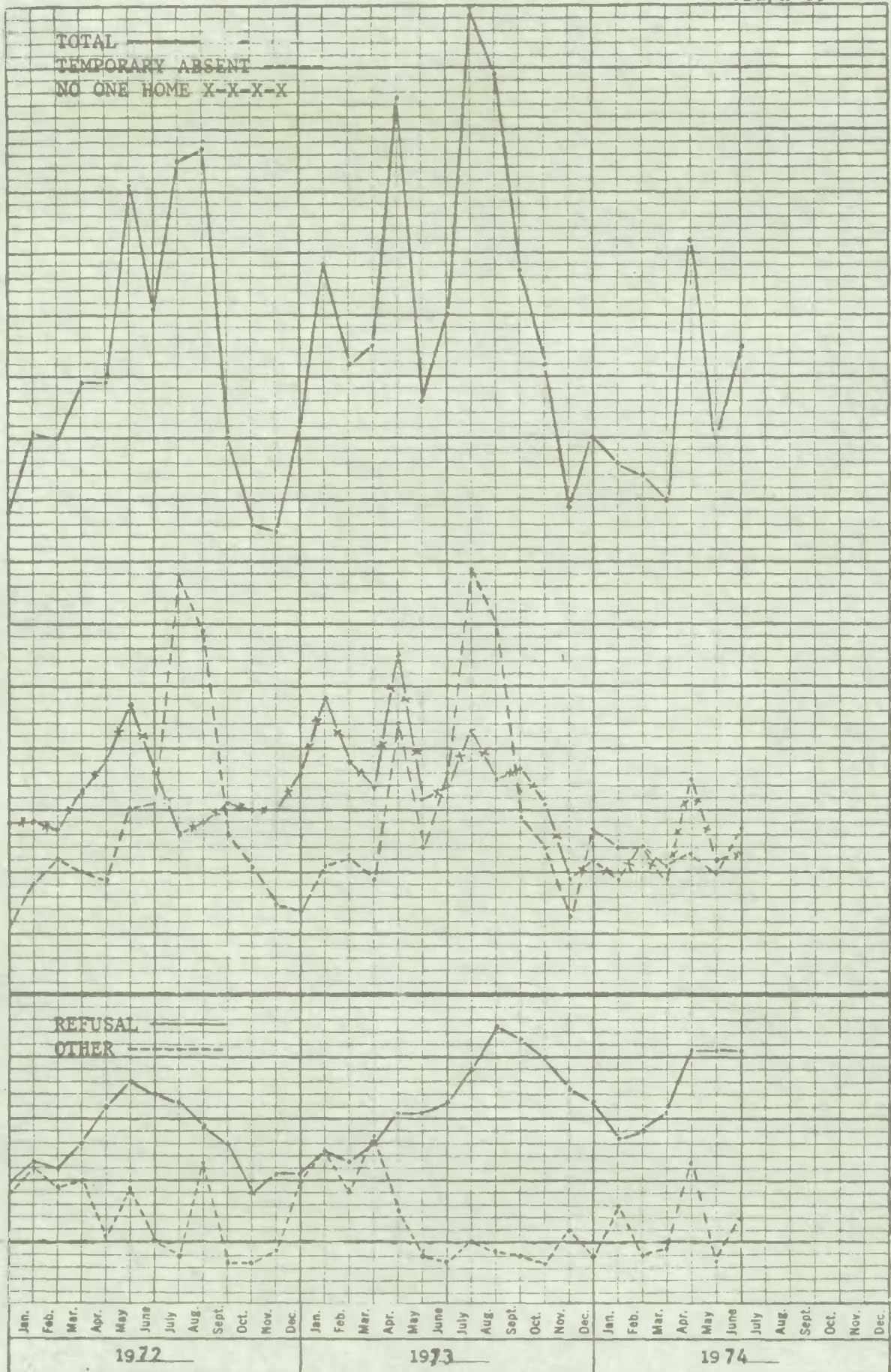
June, 1974

Non-Response Component	1974		Month to Month Change	1973		Month to Month Change	Year to Year Change
	June	May	May 1974 to June 1974	June	May	May 1973 to June 1973	June 1973 to June 1974
Overall	10.5	9.0	+ 1.5	11.0	9.6	+ 1.4	-0.5
T.A.	2.7	2.0	+ 0.7	3.6	2.4	+ 1.2	-0.9
N1	2.3	2.2	+ 0.1	3.4	3.2	+ 0.2	-1.1
N2	4.1	4.1	-	3.3	3.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Other	1.4	0.7	+0.7	0.7	0.9	-0.2	+ 0.7



Graph G9

716



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

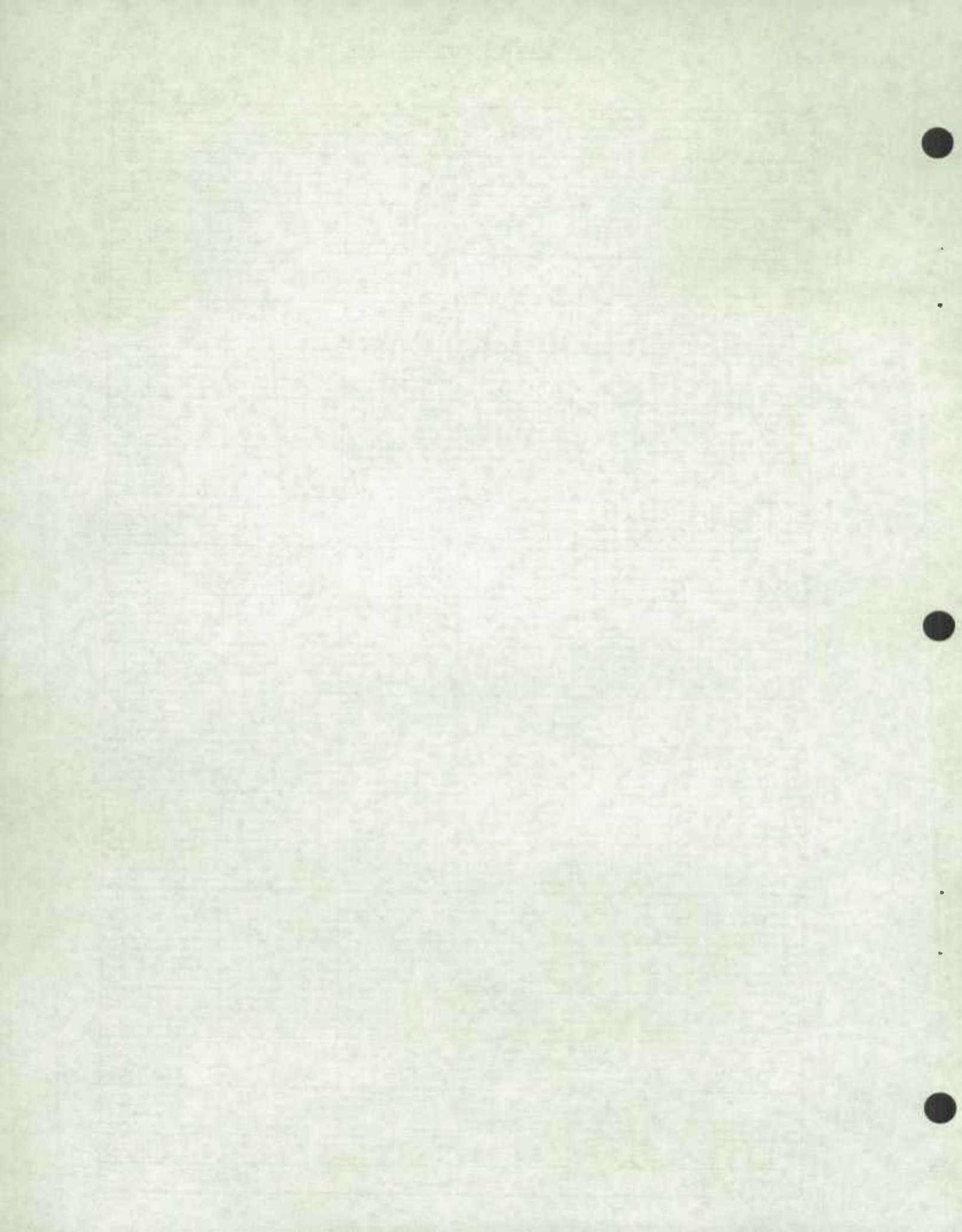


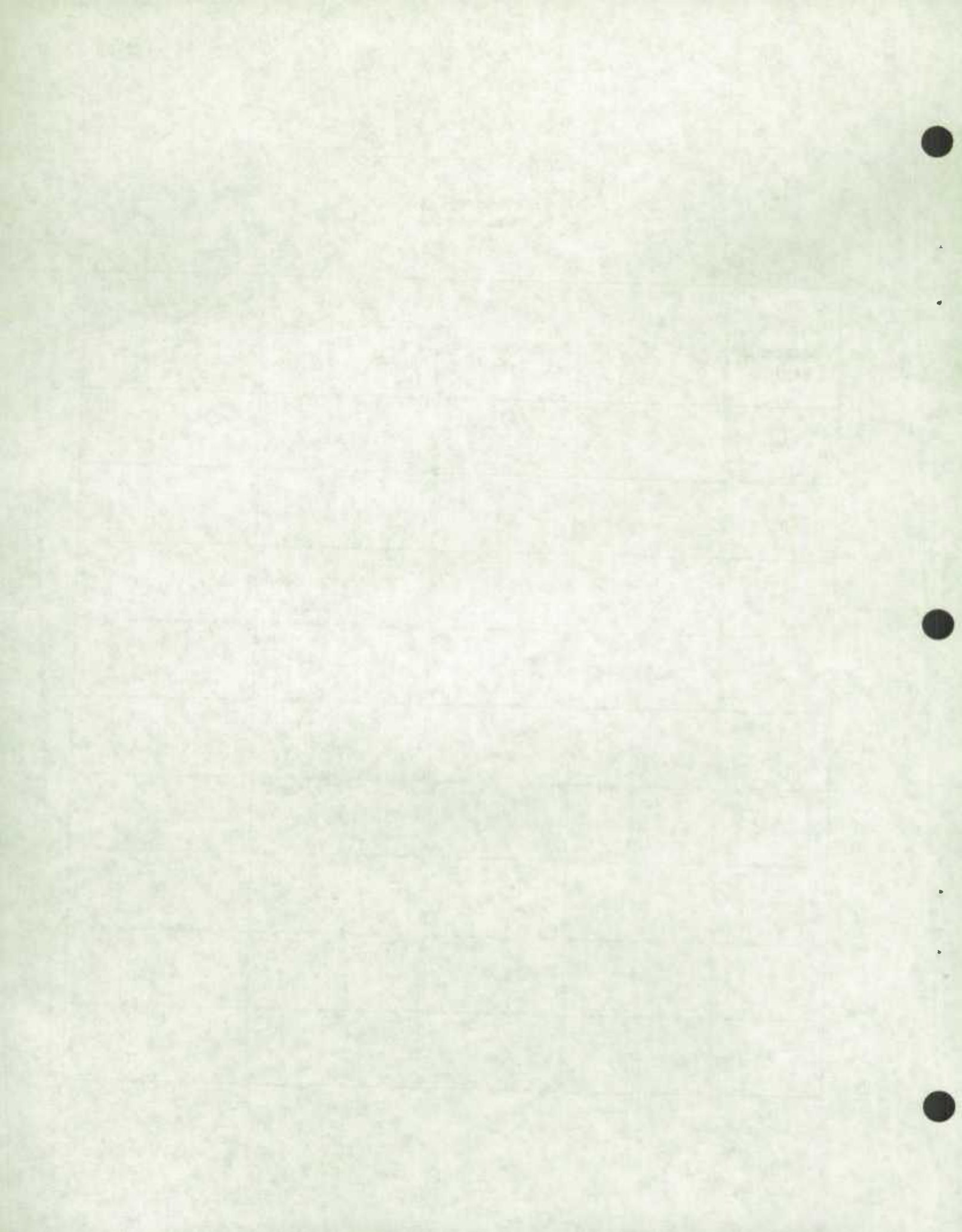
Table 9(b)

VANCOUVER REGIONAL OFFICE

Non-Response Data at
the Economic Region level

June, 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	90	7.8	1.7	2.3
91	144	9.7	3.4	3.6
92	279	7.9	5.3	7.1
93	178	12.4	5.3	4.5
94	2,098	9.9	49.9	53.1
95	803	10.0	19.3	20.3
96	62	8.1	1.2	1.6
97	247	21.9	13.0	6.2
98	51	7.8	0.9	1.3



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.

7. Expected Contribution to Non-Response

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

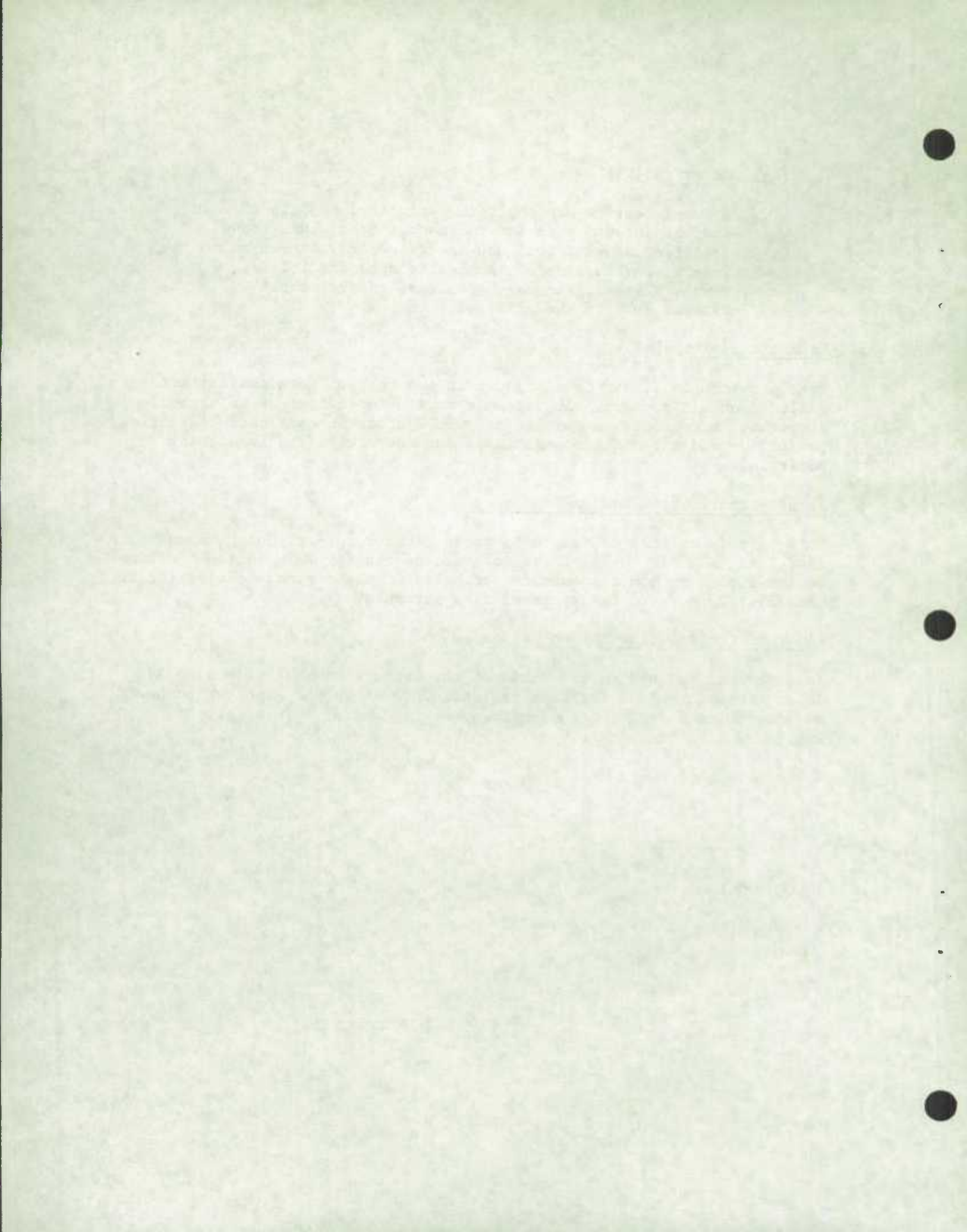


TABLE 10

June, 1974

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

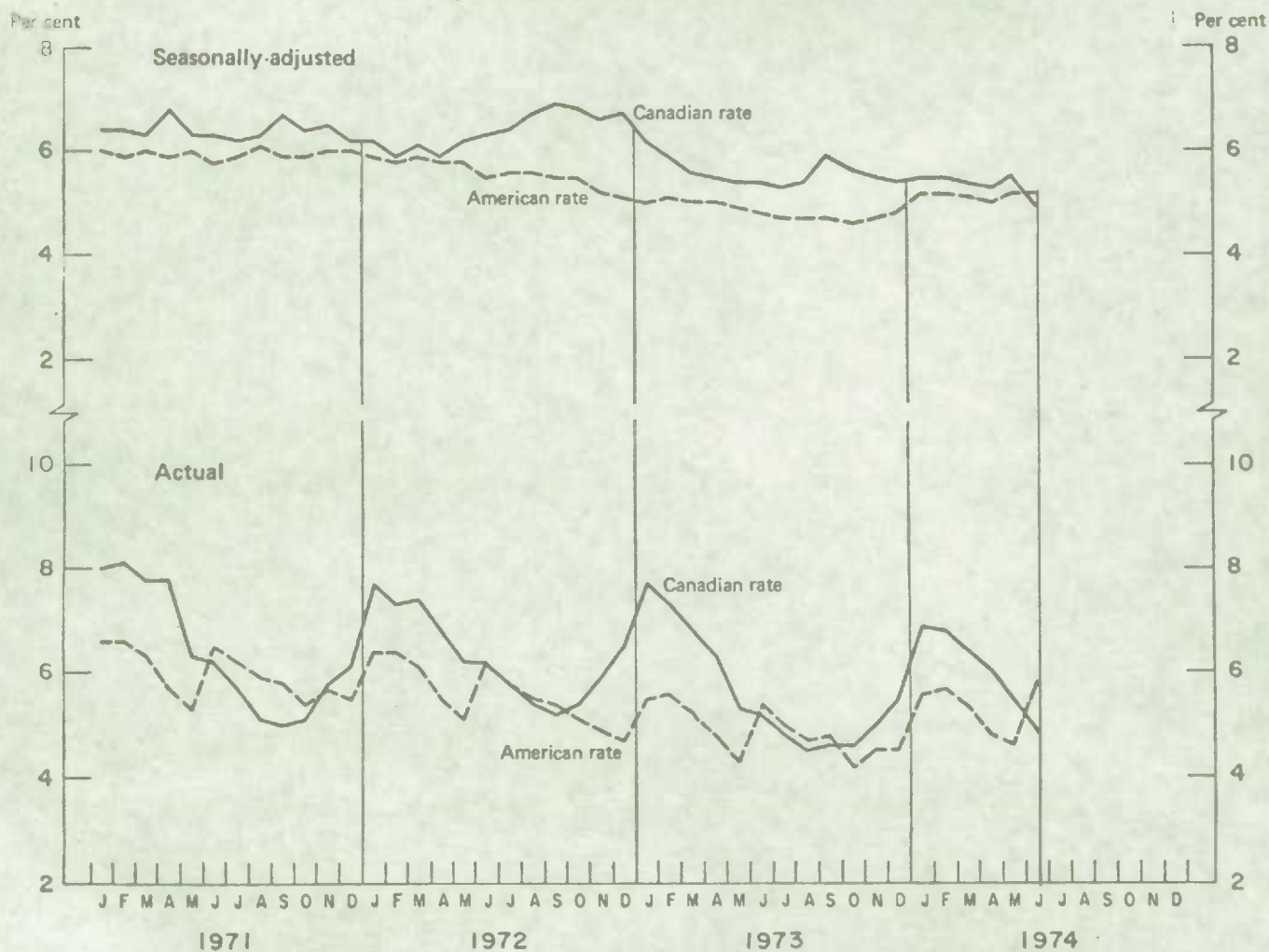
Office(s)	Overall	T.A.	N1	N2	Others
Canada	6.8	2.0	1.8	2.3	0.7
St. John's	5.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5
Halifax	6.6	2.0	1.7	2.3	0.6
Montreal	6.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	0.7
Ottawa	6.2	2.1	2.1	1.7	0.3
Toronto	7.0	2.2	1.6	2.5	0.7
Winnipeg	3.7	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.1
Edmonton	6.4	1.9	2.4	1.8	0.3
Vancouver	10.5	2.7	2.3	4.1	1.4

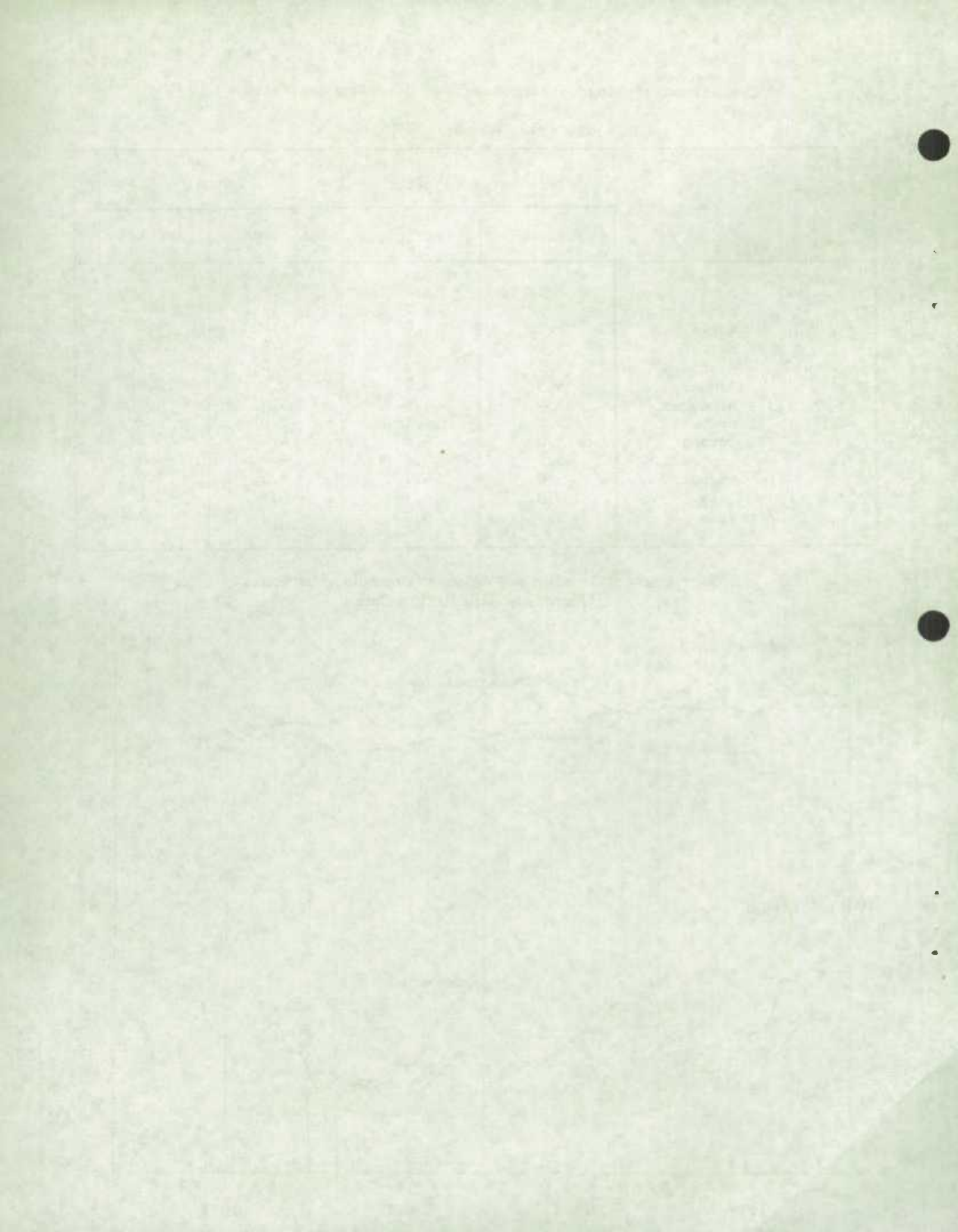
Comparison of Canadian and American Unemployment Rates

June 1973 to June 1974

	Seasonally-adjusted		Actual	
	Canadian	American	Canadian	American
1974 - June	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.8
May	5.5	5.2	5.4	4.6
April	5.3	5.0	6.0	4.8
March	5.4	5.1	6.4	5.3
February	5.5	5.2	6.8	5.7
January	5.5	5.2	6.9	5.6
1973 - December	5.4	4.8	5.5	4.5
November	5.5	4.7	5.0	4.5
October	5.6	4.6	4.6	4.2
September	5.9	4.7	4.6	4.7
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

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



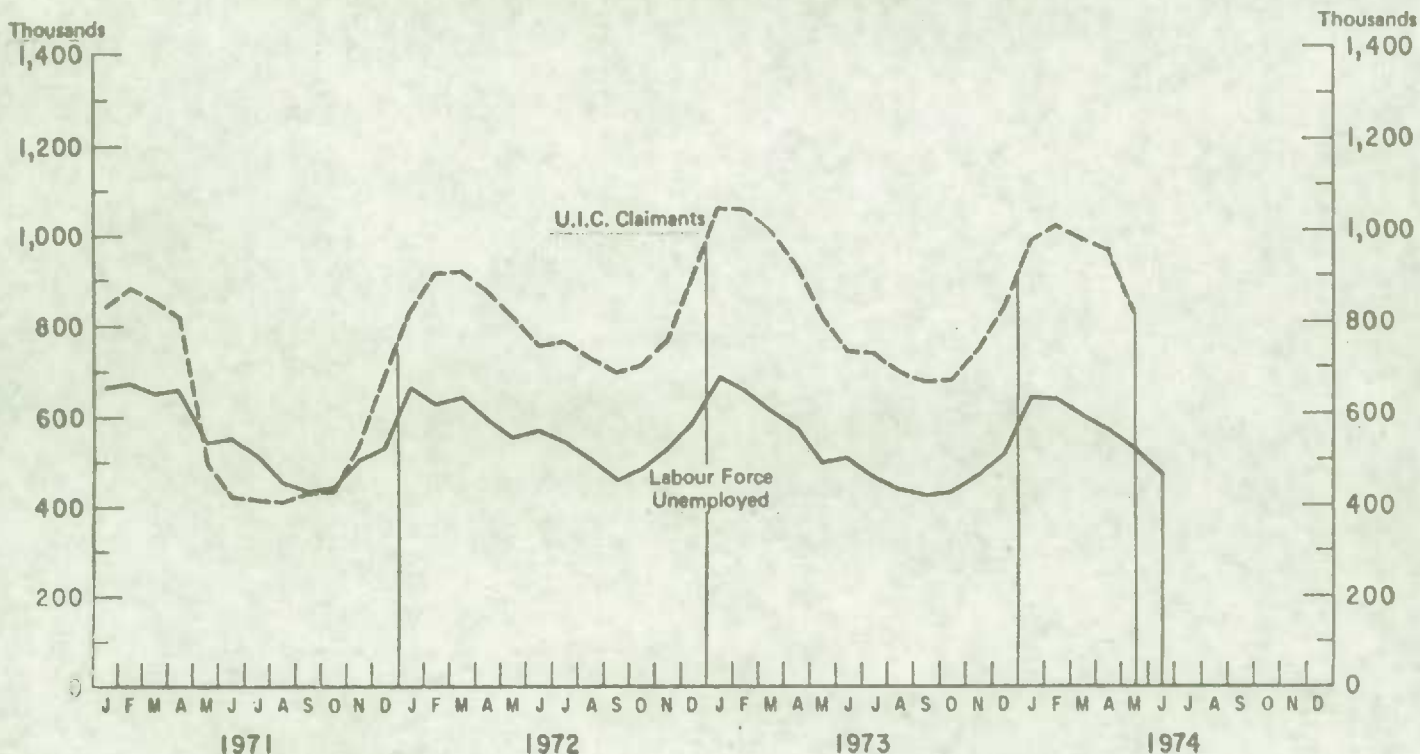


Comparison of LFS Unemployed and UIC Claimants Series
January 1973 to date

	LFS Unemployed (000's)	UIC Claimants (000's)	Ratio $\frac{\text{Claimants}}{\text{Unemployed}}$		LFS Unemployed (000's)	UIC Claimants (000's)	Ratio $\frac{\text{Claimants}}{\text{Unemployed}}$
<u>1974</u>				<u>1973</u>			
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	469			June	503	739	1.47
May	524	825	1.57	May	493	810	1.64
April	568	960	1.69	April	570	921	1.62
March	599	984	1.64	March	608	1,003	1.65
February	635	1,009	1.59	February	655	1,055	1.61
January	637	981	1.54	January	688	1,056	1.53

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

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



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

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

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

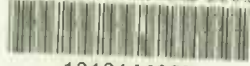
List of some differences in the concepts of claimants and unemployed

UIC

LF unemployed

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - need to have worked at least 8 weeks in past year to be eligible - interruption of earnings resulting from unemployment, illness or pregnancy - 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 - 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - does not need to have worked before - activity concept: (1) did not work, (2) actively searched for a job, and (3) was able to work - no upper age boundaries. See activity concept. - unemployed cannot have worked a single hour in reference week |
|---|---|

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010144827