Labour Force Quality Report

Canadian Labour Force Survey

March 1975

Confidential Restricted Circulation

Household Surveys Development Staff
Labour Force Survey Division
Field Division

Statistics Canada
Statistique Canada

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

HIGHLIGHTS

A. SLIPPAGE

The estimated slippage rate at the Canada level in March was 5.1% (the same as last month's figure).

1 - By Province: Marginal changes (0.5% or less) in the estimated slippage rates occurred in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. In Prince Edward Island, the estimated slippage rate increased from 17.5% in February to 20.2% in March. This increase was mainly due to a decrease (– 0.0689) in the average size of households. In British Columbia, a decrease of 0.4% in the estimated number of heads of households and a decrease of 0.0072 in the average size of households contributed to the 0.9% increase in the estimated slippage rate.

2 - By Age Group at the Canada Level: The most notable changes in the estimated slippage rates were the 0.6% and 0.8% decreases in the 25-44 and 65+ age groups respectively and the 1.1% increase in the 45-64 age group. Only negligible changes were noted in the other age groups.

B. NON-RESPONSE

The overall non-response rate at the Canada level decreased slightly from 4.7% in February to 4.6% in March. This month's lower rate was due to the decrease in the "other" component. The overlap non-response rate for March remained the same as the 0.3% rate recorded in February and the adjusted non-response rate for the March survey was computed to be 4.3%.

Compared with the overall non-response rate of 6.4% in March 1974, this year's rate was lower. Furthermore, all components of non-response exhibited year to year decreases in their rates.

C. VARIANCE

At the Canada level the coefficients of variation of Employed and Unemployed increased from 0.37% and 2.01% for the February survey to 0.38% and 2.09% respectively for the March survey. The coefficient of variation of In Labour Force remained unchanged at 0.32%.

At the provincial levels, four provinces - Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, exhibited decreases in the coefficients of variation of Employed estimated, while three provinces - Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Alberta, exhibited decreases in the coefficients of variation of Unemployed estimates from the February to the March survey.

Of the 33 estimates considered, (Employed, Unemployed and In Labour Force at the province and Canada Levels), there were 8 estimates for which the published estimates were assigned an alphabetic symbol indicating a different degree of reliability than that indicated by the estimated sampling variability for the March survey. For the estimates of Employed in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, and the estimates of In Labour Force in Prince Edward Island and Alberta, the published symbol was lower than the actual symbol for the March survey, whereas the opposite was true for the estimates of Unemployed

in Prince Edward Island and In Labour Force in Ontario and British Columbia.

On the basis of the analysis of subprovincial contributions to the provincial variance estimates 13 pairs of PSUs, 1 pair of special area subunits, and 1 SRU subunit located among 4 provinces were identified in which the actual percentage contribution significantly exceeded the desired percentage contribution to the provincial variance estimate for some particular characteristic.

D. REJECTED DOCUMENTS

The number of rejected documents at the Canada level improved from 6.93% in February to 6.61% in March. This improvement was reflected in the results for the regions of Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. The remaining 3 regions had minor increases.

As seen from the summary on page 21, the major source of errors is still the "No. of careless errors" with 5 offices having more than 55% of their rejected documents in this category.

E. ENUMERATION COST

The March enumeration costs for the Labour Force Survey at the Canada level was calculated at $2.94 per sample household, an increase of 6 cents from the February rate of $2.88.

The 6 cent increase was the result of the Ottawa Regional Office not implementing a 25 cent increase in the hourly rate paid to interviewers until the March survey. Also, the full effect of the increase granted in February was delayed by the effect of a special supplementary survey, which resulted in some cost sharing benefits to the February Labour Force Survey.

At Regional levels, changes in the enumeration costs reflect the return to a normal survey workload for March. The enumeration costs for Halifax and Montreal were unchanged while the regions of St. John's and Toronto registered decreases of 9 and 2 cents respectively. Four regions had increases in their enumeration costs, Ottawa with 33 cents, Vancouver with 22 cents, Winnipeg with 11 cents and Edmonton 4 cents.

Non-response Rates, Rejected Document Rates and Enumeration Cost per Household by Regional Office
October 1973 and 1974 to March 1974 and 1975

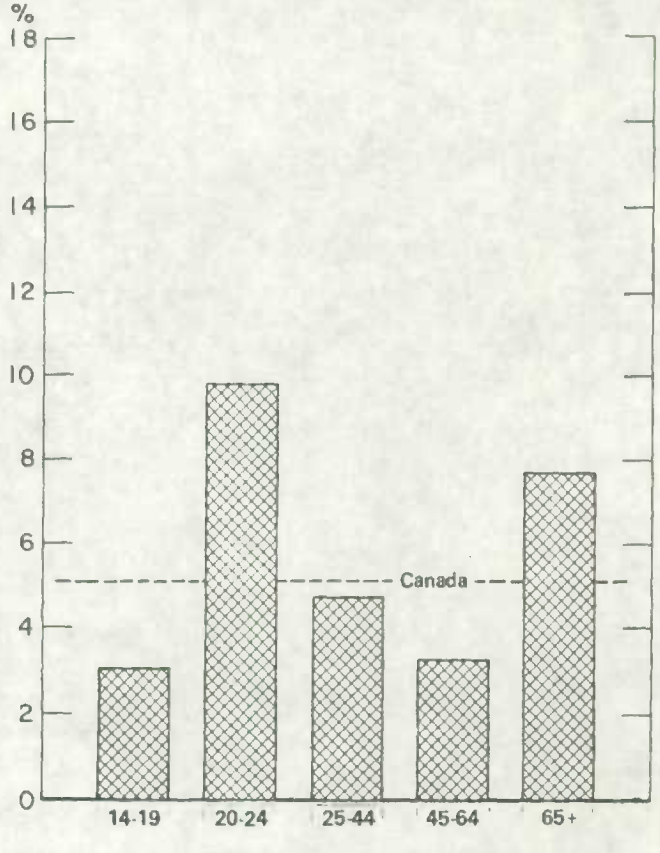
	1975			1974			1974			1973		
	March	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	March	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.
Non-response												
Canada ..... %	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.3	5.5	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.6	5.2	5.7
St. John's ..... %	3.1	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.4	4.7	1.9	2.0	2.6	4.1	2.7	3.3
Halifax ..... %	5.4	4.8	5.0	5.7	6.0	6.7	6.8	5.9	7.2	7.6	5.5	5.5
Montréal ..... %	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.8	7.1	7.7	6.4	7.6	6.3	6.4
Ottawa ..... %	6.0	3.9	5.1	5.8	4.2	5.0	7.3	6.7	6.3	8.7	5.8	6.2
Toronto ..... %	5.0	6.5	4.6	5.6	5.0	6.1	7.4	6.0	5.6	6.4	4.5	4.9
Winnipeg ..... %	2.9	3.5	3.0	2.5	1.7	3.3	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.6
Edmonton ..... %	3.2	3.5	3.8	2.6	2.6	4.6	6.3	5.0	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.1
Vancouver ..... %	6.8	6.1	6.4	7.0	6.2	8.3	8.0	8.4	8.6	9.0	7.9	10.2
Rejected Documents (Regular Labour Force Items)												
Canada ..... %	6.6	6.9	7.4				6.9	6.4	7.1	8.2	7.1	7.8
St. John's ..... %	3.8	3.4	4.2				2.4	2.5	5.2	6.4	6.0	7.3
Halifax ..... %	8.7	7.0	8.3		DATA		6.4	6.6	8.5	8.1	7.4	7.1
Montréal ..... %	6.3	5.8	6.8				7.4	5.8	6.1	7.1	5.7	6.4
Ottawa ..... %	4.7	5.3	4.7		NOT		5.0	4.4	5.5	6.1	6.1	8.0
Toronto ..... %	7.4	8.6	9.5				8.2	8.5	8.0	9.4	7.4	8.8
Winnipeg ..... %	3.9	4.8	4.2		AVAILABLE		5.6	4.6	6.1	6.9	6.2	6.9
Edmonton ..... %	7.2	10.0	9.8				7.4	7.4	7.0	8.7	7.7	8.3
Vancouver ..... %	6.6	7.4	6.8				8.4	7.2	8.0	10.7	9.9	10.0
Enumeration Cost per Household												
Canada ..... $	2.94	2.88	2.77	2.64	2.69	2.35	2.38	2.38	2.40	2.32	2.41	2.52
St. John's ..... $	3.45	3.54	3.41	3.30	3.31	2.93	2.72	2.75	2.78	2.70	2.75	2.89
Halifax ..... $	3.09	3.09	2.86	2.67	2.69	2.31	2.32	2.24	2.31	2.18	2.29	2.29
Montréal ..... $	3.00	3.00	2.88	2.73	2.76	2.33	2.43	2.53	2.52	2.37	2.58	2.70
Ottawa ..... $	2.98	2.65	2.78	2.76	2.83	2.56	2.57	2.57	2.66	2.44	2.53	2.66
Toronto ..... $	2.83	2.85	2.76	2.63	2.65	2.34	2.35	2.39	2.42	2.43	2.47	2.67
Winnipeg ..... $	2.91	2.80	2.62	2.53	2.74	2.23	2.41	2.43	2.42	2.40	2.39	2.48
Edmonton ..... $	2.72	2.68	2.66	2.63	2.56	2.33	2.26	2.21	2.24	2.11	2.22	2.29
Vancouver ..... $	2.81	2.59	2.47	2.26	2.45	2.24	2.26	2.19	2.19	2.16	2.19	2.37

	Month-to-Month Change								Year-to-Year Change			
	1975		Dec. 1974 to Jan. 1975	1974	1974		Dec. 1973 to Jan. 1974	1973	March 1974 to March 1975	Feb. 1974 to Feb. 1975	Jan. 1974 to Jan. 1975	Dec. 1973 to Dec. 1974
	Feb. to March	Jan. to Feb.		Nov. to Dec.	Feb. to March	Jan. to Feb.		Nov. to Dec.				
Non-response												
Canada ..... %	- 0.1	+ 0.4	- 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	-	- 0.6	+ 1.4	- 1.8	- 1.3	- 1.7	- 2.0
St. John's ..... %	- 0.7	+ 0.2	- 0.4	+ 0.6	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 1.5	+ 1.4	+ 1.2	+ 1.8	+ 1.0	- 0.1
Halifax ..... %	+ 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.7	- 0.3	+ 0.9	- 1.3	- 0.4	+ 2.1	- 1.4	- 1.1	- 2.2	- 1.9
Montréal ..... %	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.4	- 0.6	+ 1.3	- 1.2	+ 1.3	- 3.5	- 4.3	- 3.2	- 4.6
Ottawa ..... %	+ 2.1	- 1.2	- 0.7	+ 1.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	- 2.4	+ 2.9	- 1.3	- 2.8	- 1.2	- 2.9
Toronto ..... %	- 1.5	+ 1.9	- 1.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.4	+ 0.4	- 0.8	+ 1.9	- 2.4	+ 0.5	- 1.0	- 0.8
Winnipeg ..... %	- 0.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	- 0.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Edmonton ..... %	- 0.3	- 0.3	+ 1.2	-	+ 1.3	- 0.7	+ 0.4	- 0.1	- 3.1	- 1.5	- 1.9	- 2.7
Vancouver ..... %	+ 0.7	- 0.3	- 0.6	+ 0.8	- 0.4	- 0.2	- 0.4	+ 1.1	- 1.2	- 2.3	- 2.2	- 2.0
Rejected Documents (Regular Labour Force Items)												
Canada ..... %	- 0.3	- 0.5			+ 0.5	- 0.7	- 1.1	+ 1.1	- 0.3	+ 0.5		
St. John's ..... %	+ 0.4	- 0.8			- 0.1	- 2.7	- 1.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.4	+ 0.9		
Halifax ..... %	+ 1.7	- 1.3		DATA	- 0.2	- 1.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	+ 2.3	+ 0.4		DATA
Montréal ..... %	+ 0.5	- 1.0			+ 1.6	- 0.3	- 1.0	+ 1.4	- 1.1	-		
Ottawa ..... %	- 0.6	+ 0.6		NOT	+ 0.6	- 1.1	- 0.6	-	- 0.3	+ 0.9		NOT
Toronto ..... %	- 1.2	- 0.9			- 0.3	+ 0.5	- 1.4	+ 2.0	- 0.8	+ 0.1		
Winnipeg ..... %	- 0.9	+ 0.6		AVAILABLE	+ 1.0	- 1.5	- 0.8	+ 0.7	- 1.7	+ 0.2		AVAILABLE
Edmonton ..... %	- 2.8	+ 0.2			-	+ 0.4	- 1.7	+ 1.0	- 0.2	+ 2.6		
Vancouver ..... %	- 0.8	+ 0.6			+ 1.2	- 0.8	- 2.7	+ 0.8	- 1.8	+ 0.2		
Enumeration Cost per Household												
Canada ..... $	+ 0.06	+ 0.11	+ 0.13	- 0.05	-	- 0.02	+ 0.08	- 0.09	+ 0.56	+ 0.50	+ 0.37	+ 0.32
St. John's ..... $	- 0.09	+ 0.13	+ 0.11	- 0.01	- 0.03	- 0.03	+ 0.08	- 0.05	+ 0.73	+ 0.79	+ 0.63	+ 0.60
Halifax ..... $	-	+ 0.23	+ 0.19	- 0.02	+ 0.08	- 0.07	+ 0.13	- 0.11	+ 0.77	+ 0.85	+ 0.55	+ 0.49
Montréal ..... $	-	+ 0.12	+ 0.15	- 0.03	- 0.10	+ 0.01	+ 0.15	- 0.21	+ 0.57	+ 0.47	+ 0.36	+ 0.36
Ottawa ..... $	+ 0.33	- 0.13	+ 0.02	- 0.07	-	- 0.09	+ 0.22	- 0.09	+ 0.41	+ 0.08	+ 0.12	+ 0.32
Toronto ..... $	- 0.02	+ 0.09	+ 0.13	- 0.02	- 0.04	- 0.03	- 0.01	- 0.04	+ 0.48	+ 0.46	+ 0.34	+ 0.20
Winnipeg ..... $	+ 0.11	+ 0.18	+ 0.09	- 0.21	- 0.02	+ 0.01	+ 0.02	+ 0.01	+ 0.50	+ 0.37	+ 0.20	+ 0.13
Edmonton ..... $	+ 0.04	+ 0.02	+ 0.03	+ 0.07	+ 0.05	- 0.03	+ 0.13	- 0.11	+ 0.46	+ 0.47	+ 0.42	+ 0.52
Vancouver ..... $	+ 0.22	+ 0.12	+ 0.21	- 0.19	+ 0.07	-	+ 0.03	- 0.03	+ 0.55	+ 0.40	+ 0.28	+ 0.10

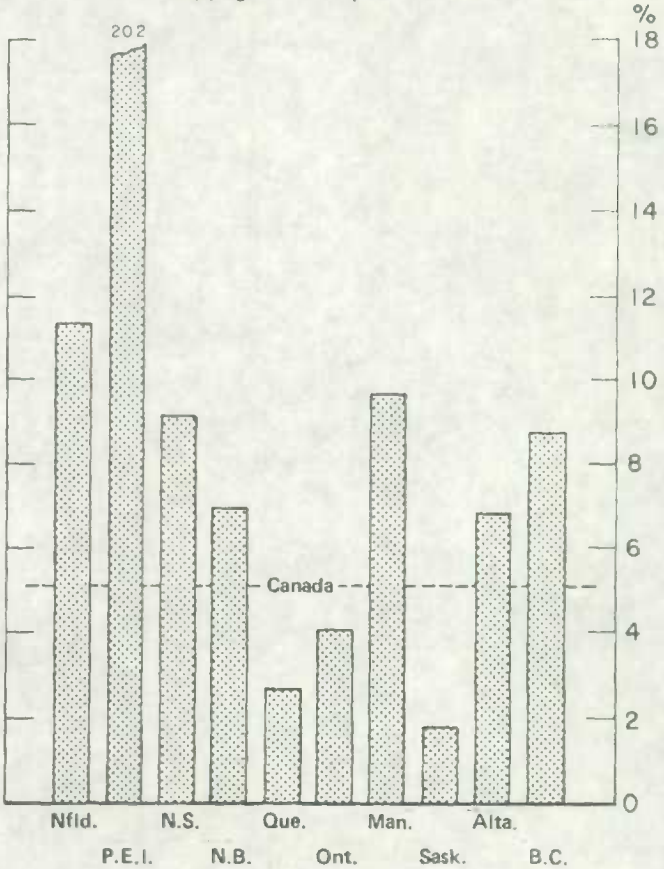
Slippage Rates[1], Canada by Age and Provincial Totals

	1975	1974					Feb. 1975 to March 1975	March 1974 to March 1975
	March	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	March		
TOTAL	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	-	+ 0.6
14 - 19 years	3.1	3.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.3	3.9	+ 0.1	- 0.8
20 - 24 years	9.8	9.9	10.5	9.3	10.1	10.5	7.6	- 0.1	+ 2.2
25 - 44 years	4.8	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.2	5.2	- 0.6	- 0.4
45 - 64 years	3.3	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	+ 1.1	+ 0.5
65 and over	7.7	8.5	8.4	7.4	6.6	6.0	3.5	- 0.8	+ 4.2
Nfld.	11.4	11.8	10.4	10.7	11.1	10.3	10.5	- 0.4	+ 0.9
P.E.I.	20.2	17.5	21.9	20.4	18.7	17.8	9.0	+ 2.7	+11.2
N.S.	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.7	8.1	9.9	+ 0.2	- 0.7
N.B.	7.0	7.3	5.8	6.9	7.1	7.7	6.7	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Qué.	2.7	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.9	- 0.5	+ 0.8
Ont.	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.2	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.9
Man.	9.7	10.0	9.1	9.4	11.1	10.7	1.7	- 0.3	+ 8.0
Sask.	1.8	1.6	2.6	1.5	0.5	1.2	- 1.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.9
Alta.	6.9	6.4	7.0	7.2	6.8	8.5	7.4	+ 0.5	- 0.5
B.C.	8.8	7.9	9.4	8.8	8.4	7.8	7.0	+ 0.9	+ 1.8

Slippage Rates by Age Groups at Canada Level

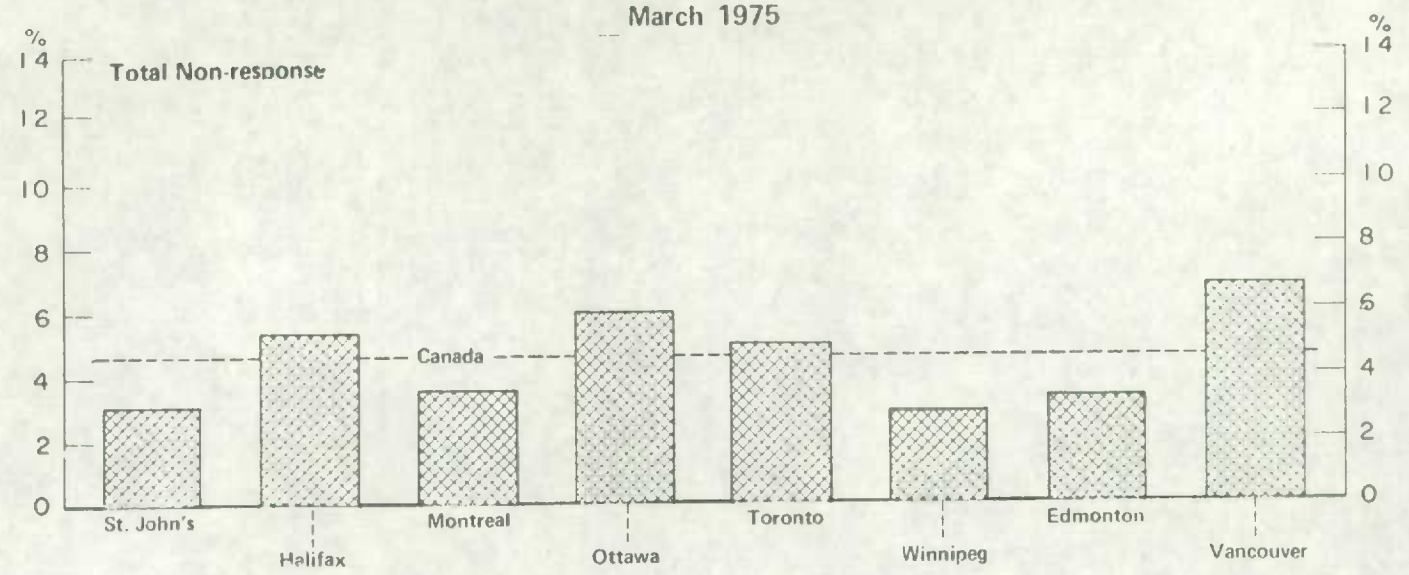


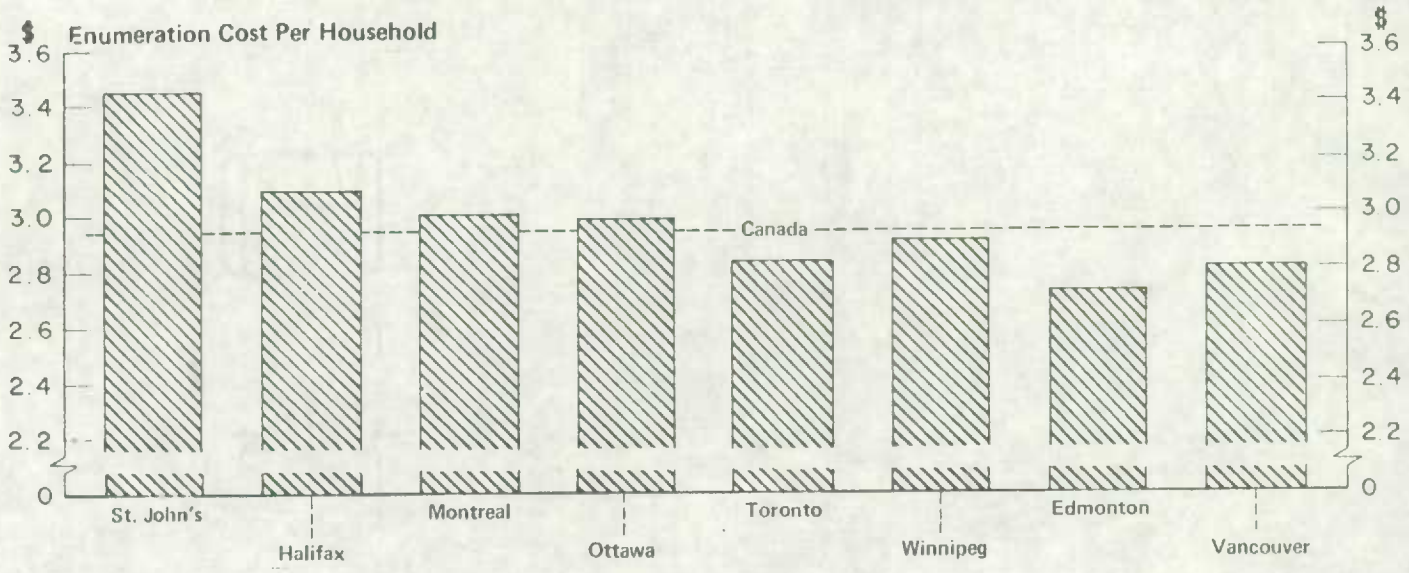
Slippage Rates by Province

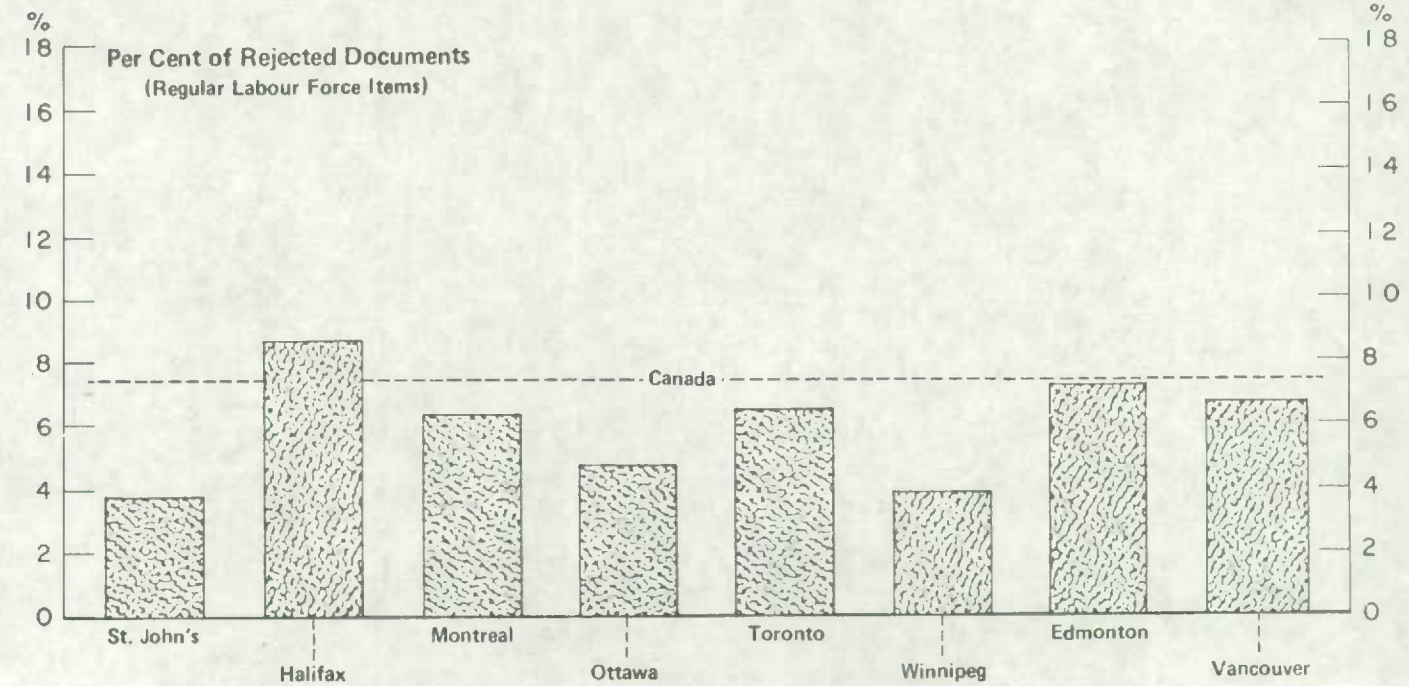


(1) The Above Rates are Calculated on Population Projections Based on 1971 Census.

Non-response Rates, Enumeration Cost and Rejected Documents by Regional Office
March 1975

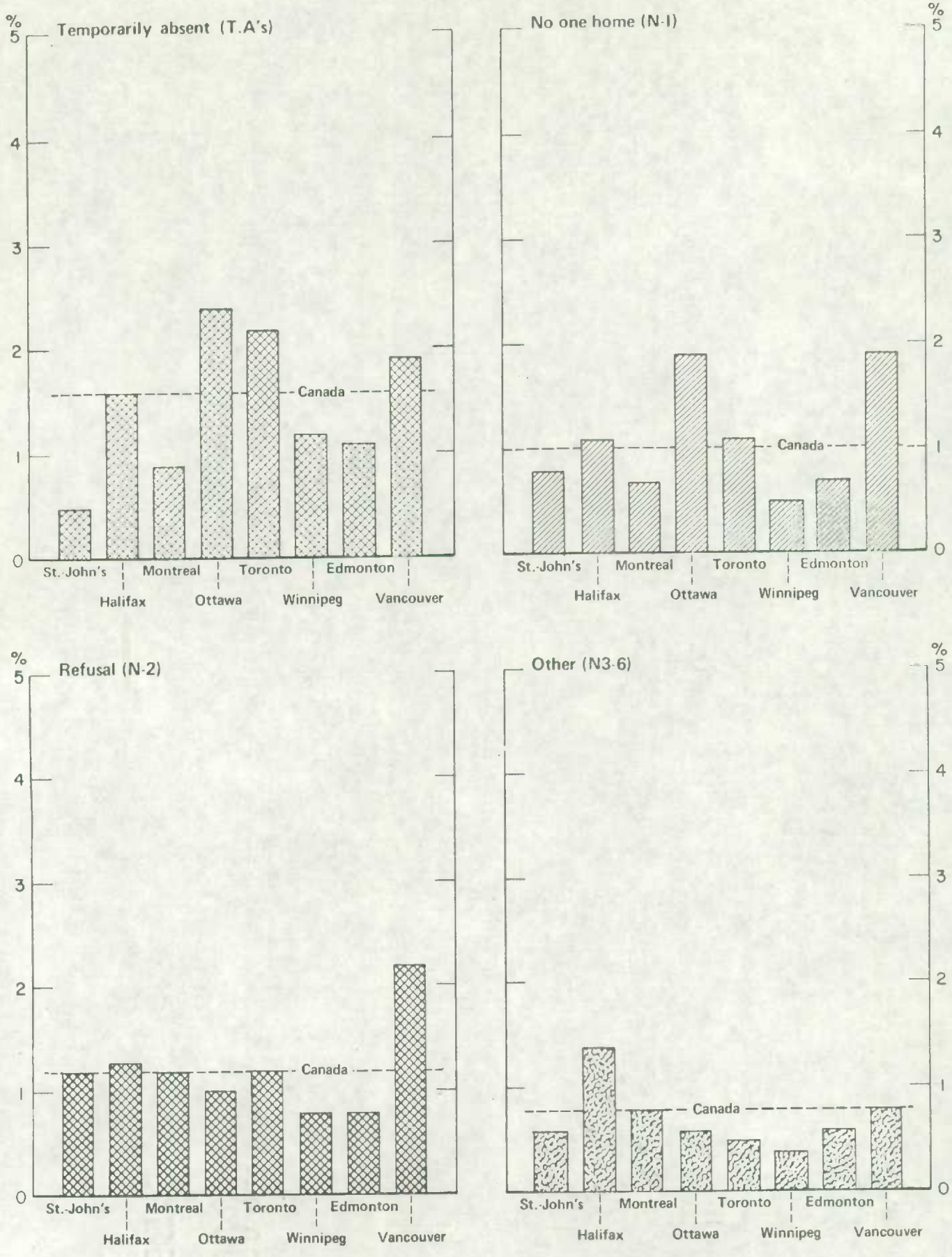




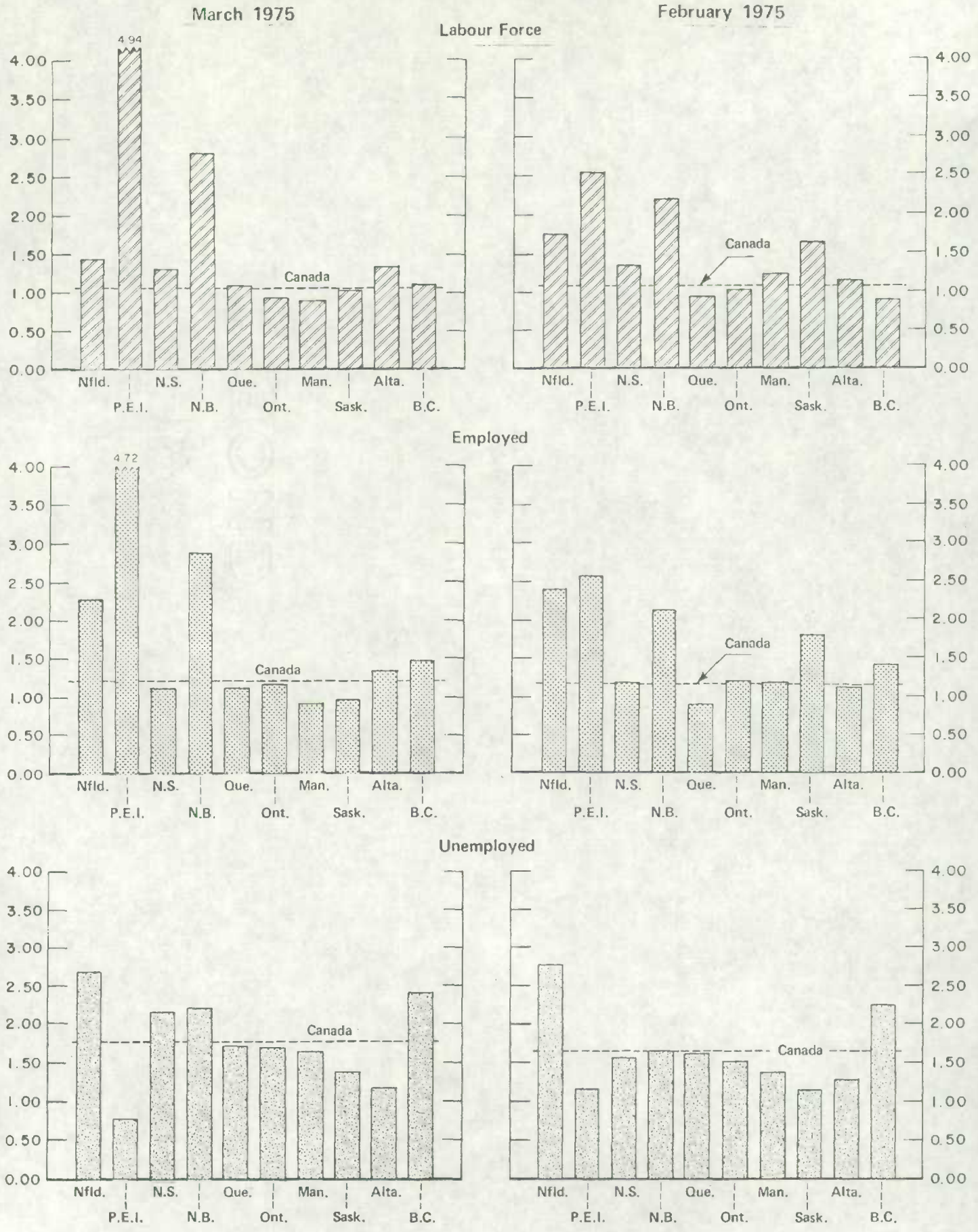


Non-response Rates, by Component

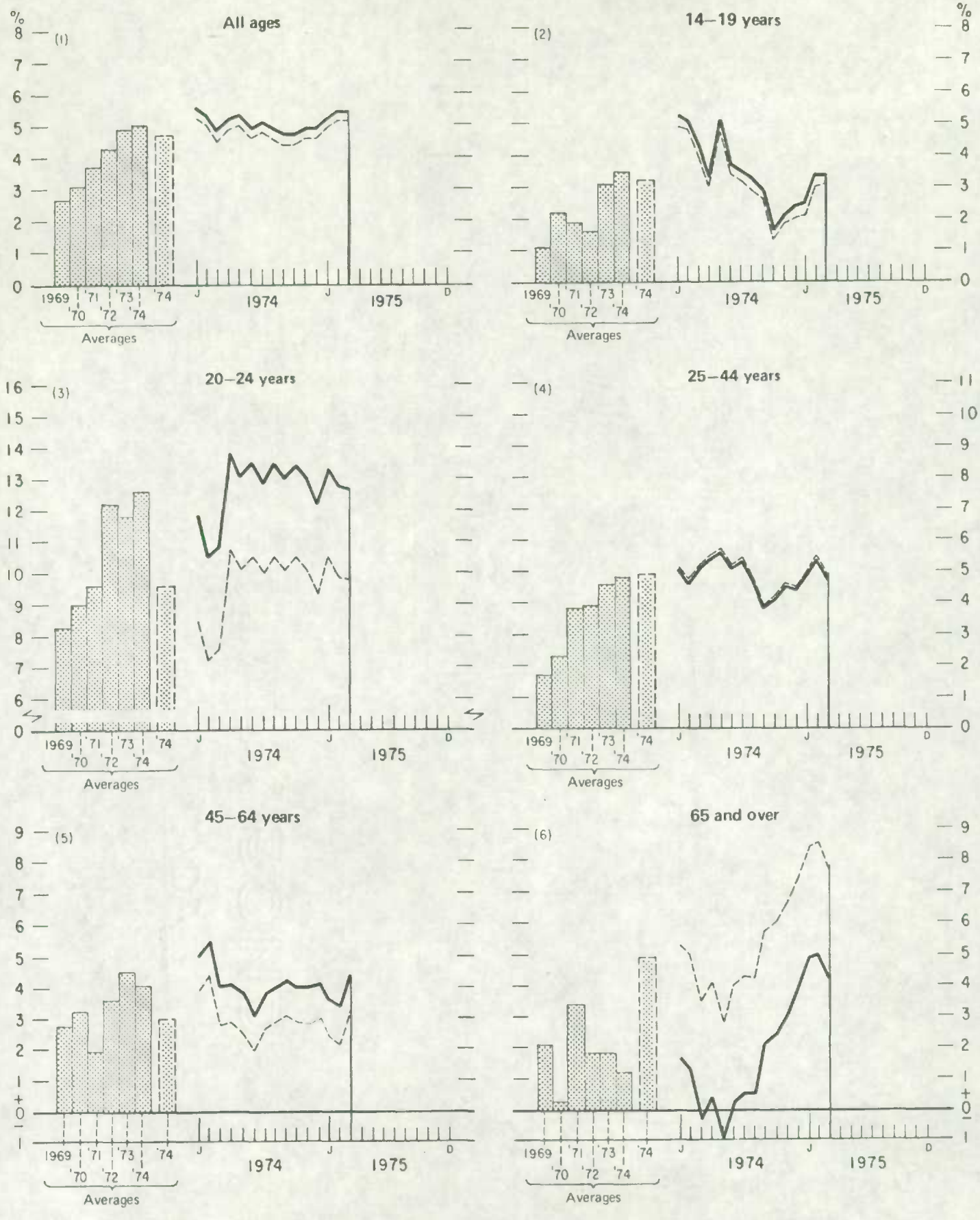
March 1975



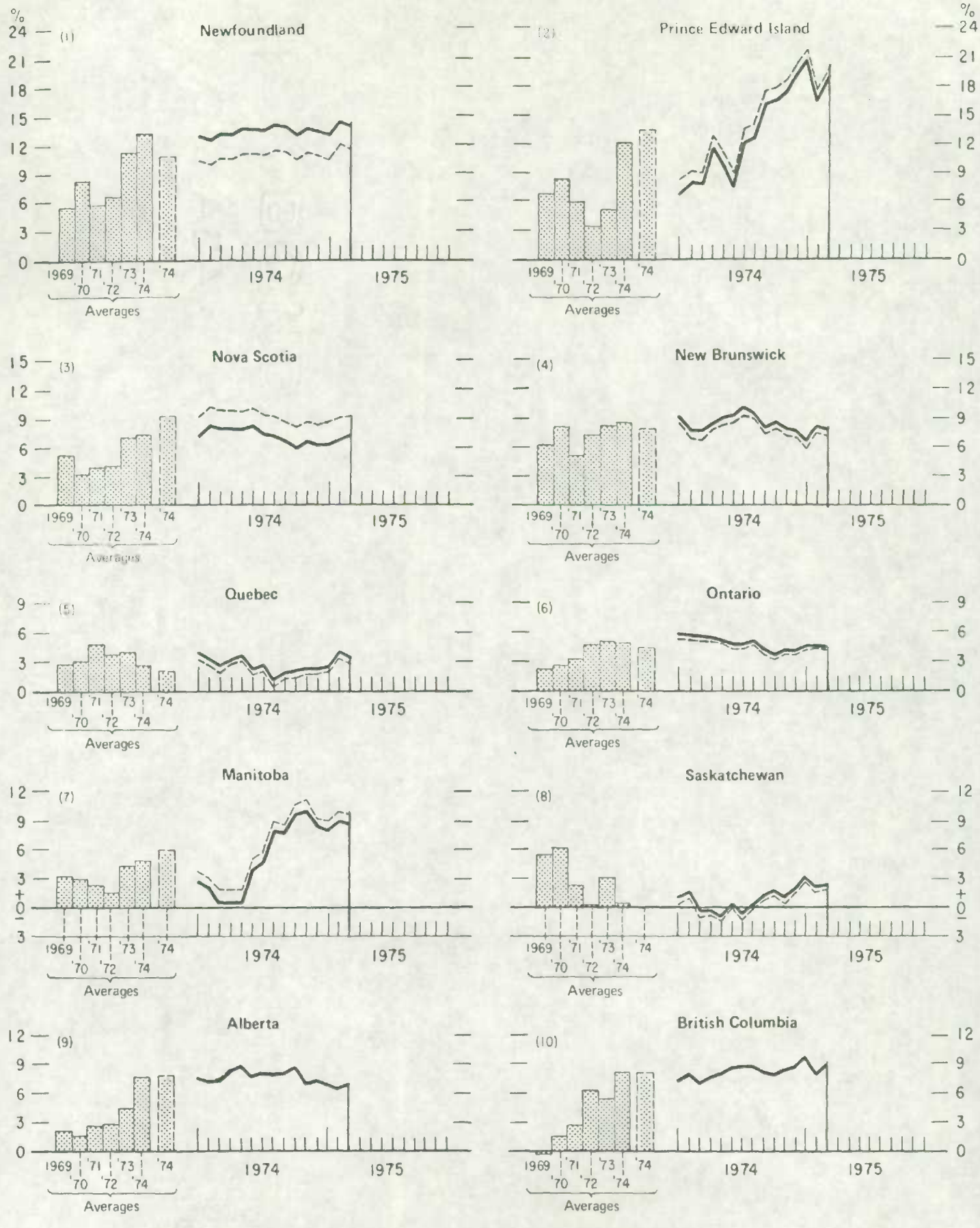
Binomial Factors for the Labour Force, Employed and Unemployed
Canada and the Provinces



Slippage by Age Group at the Canada Level



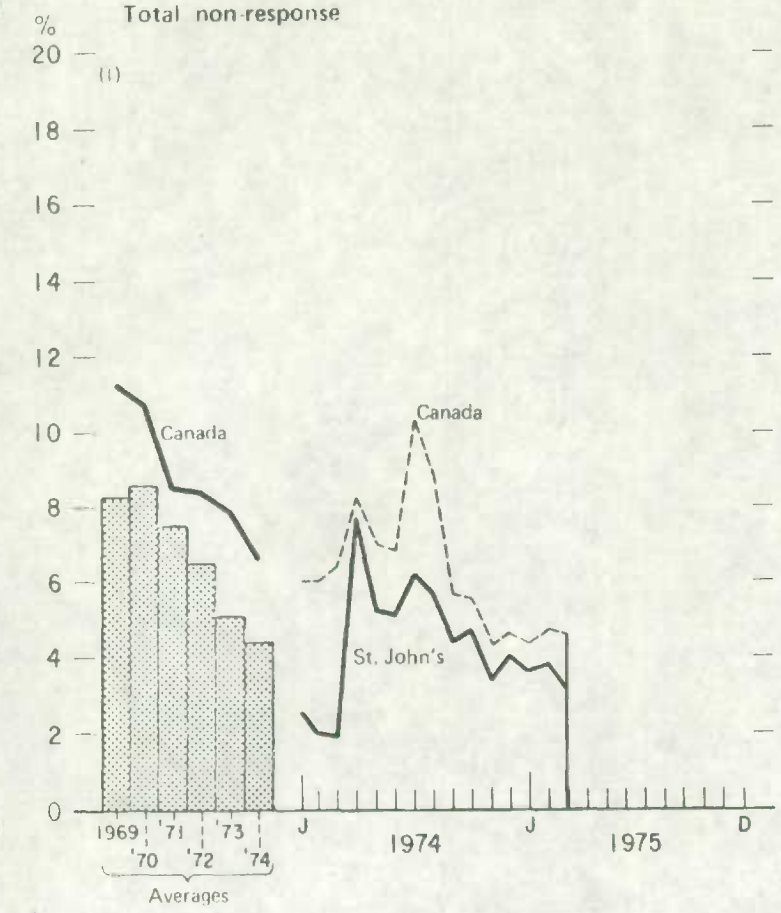
Slippage by Province

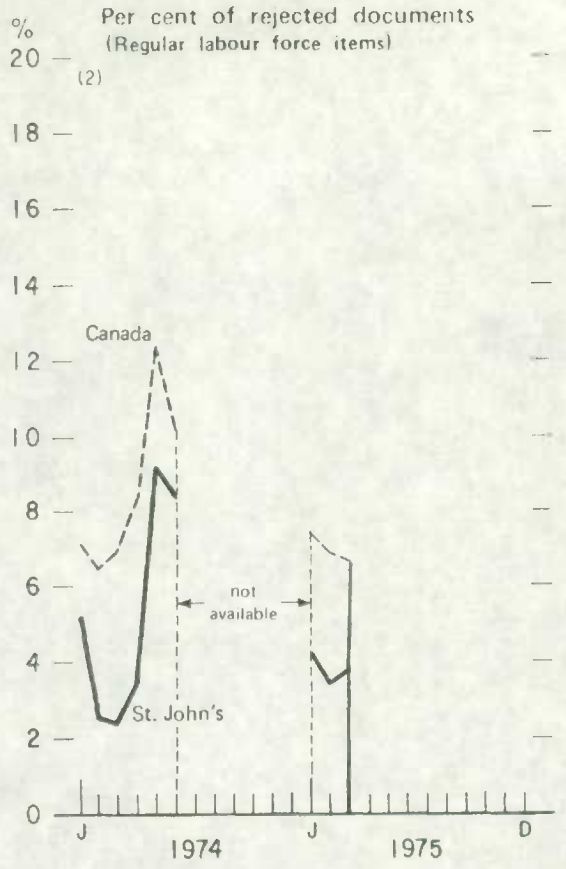


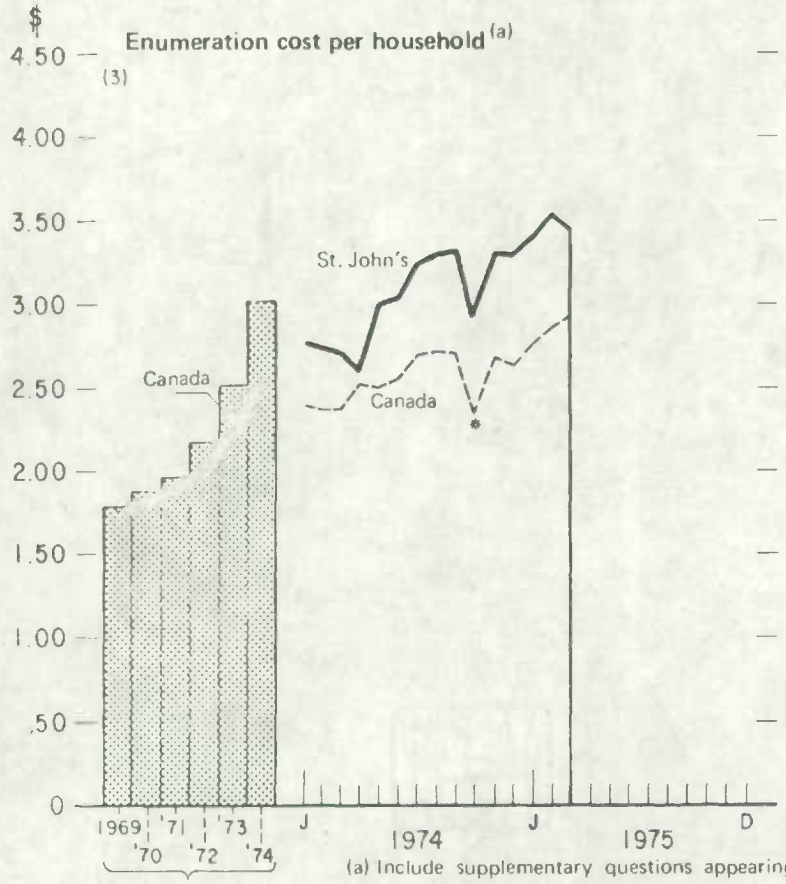
Slippage rates were calculated on population projections based on 1961 census

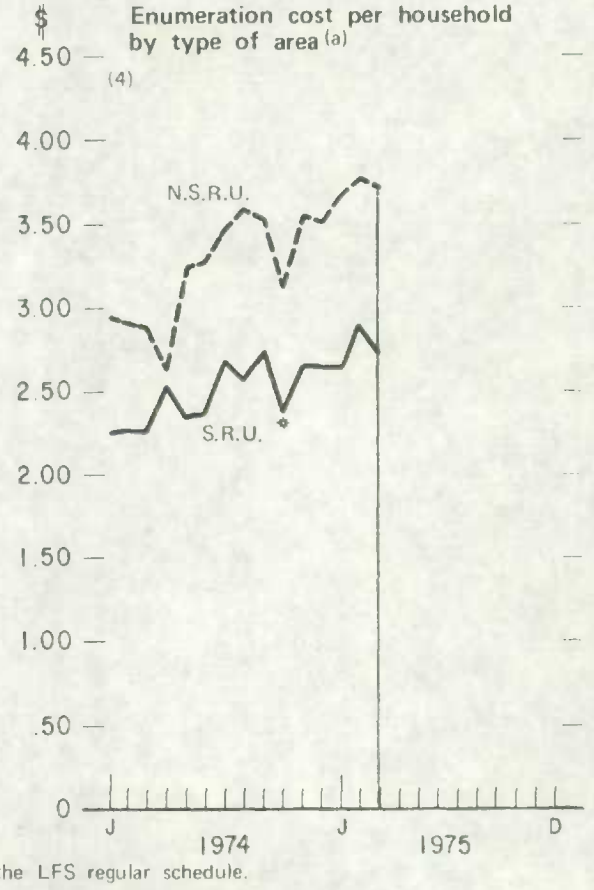
Slippage rates were calculated on preliminary population projections based on 1971 census

St. John's Regional Office





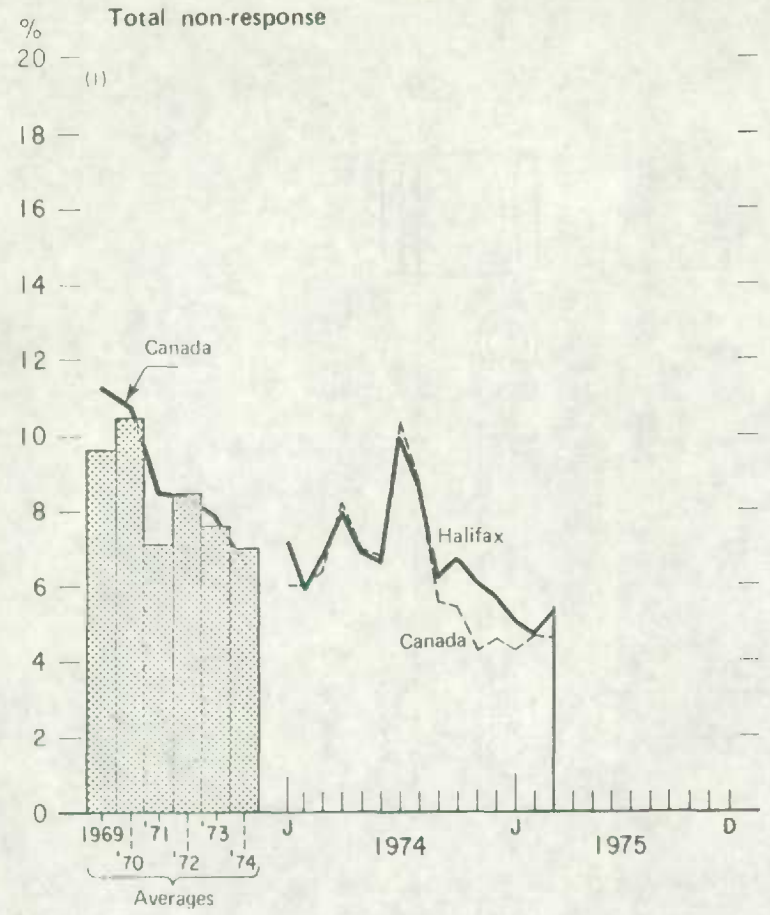


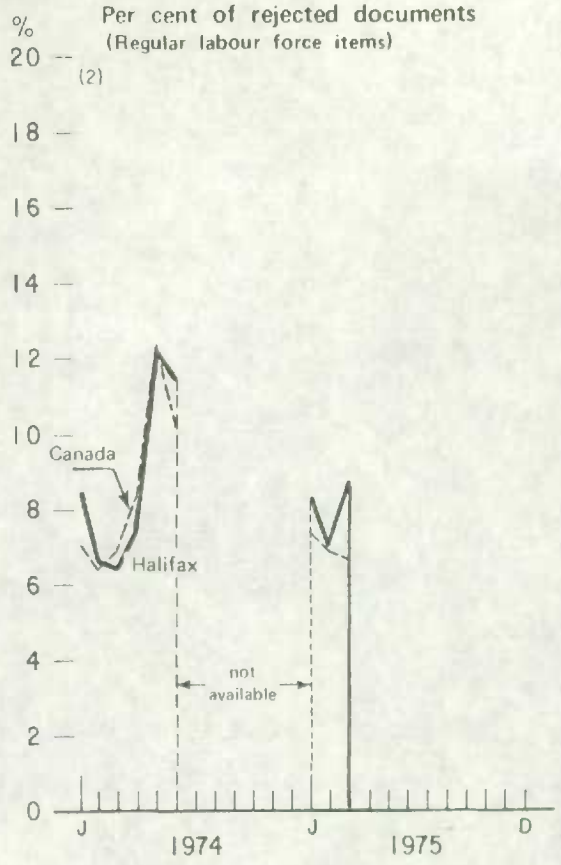


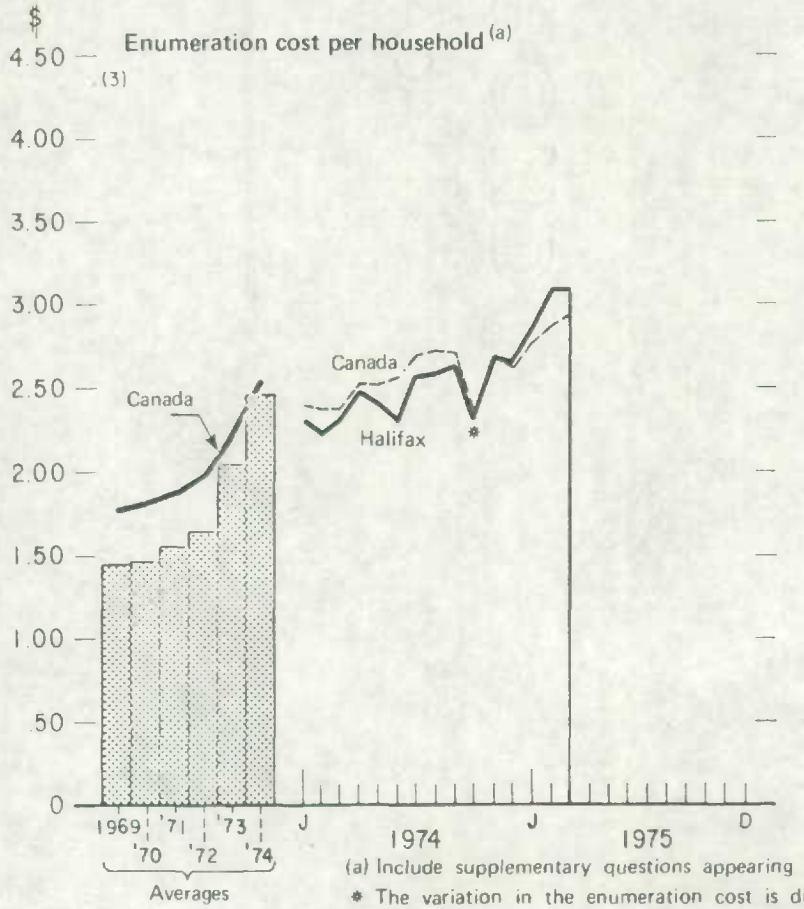
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

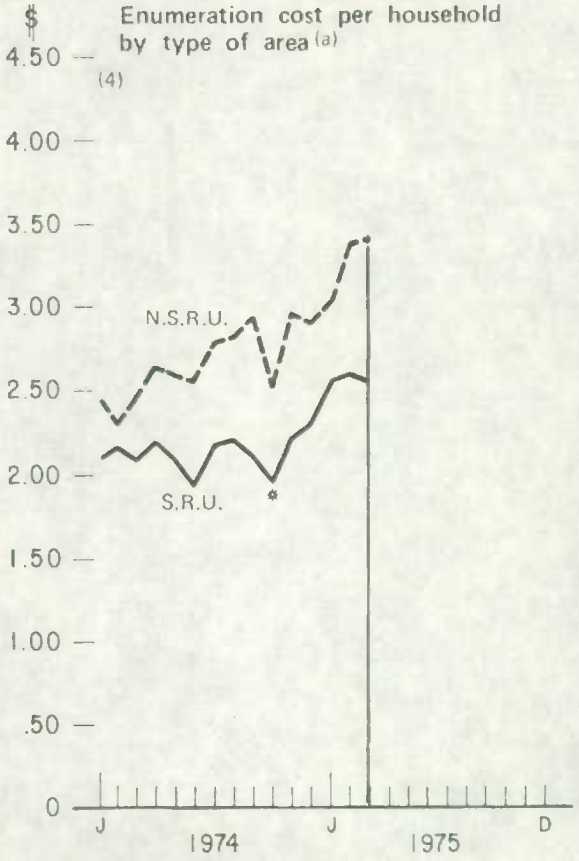
* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.

Halifax Regional Office





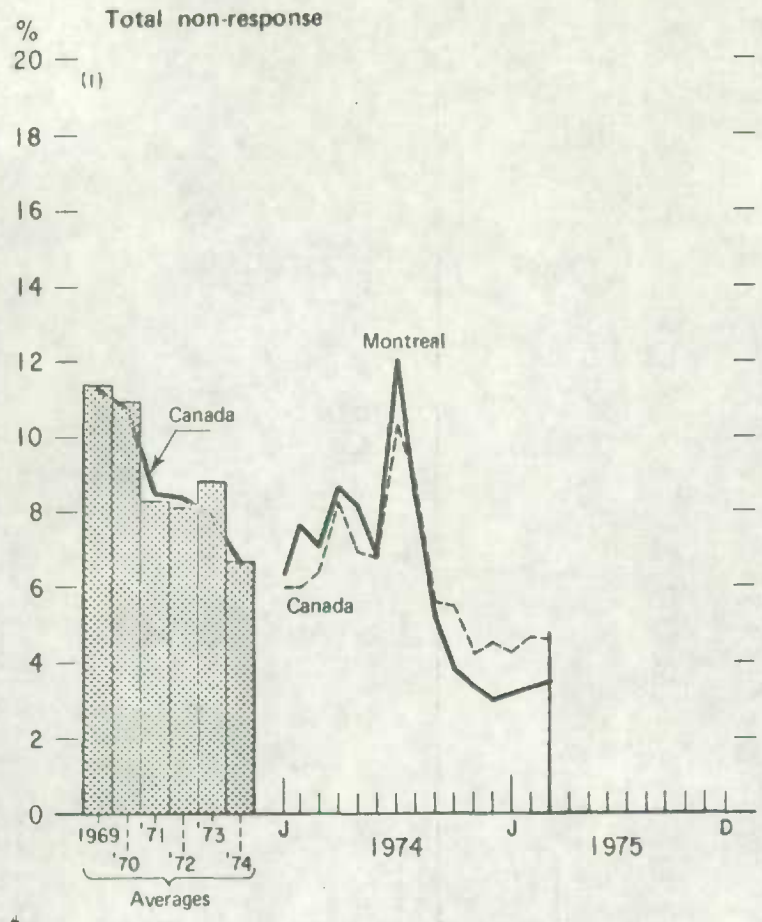


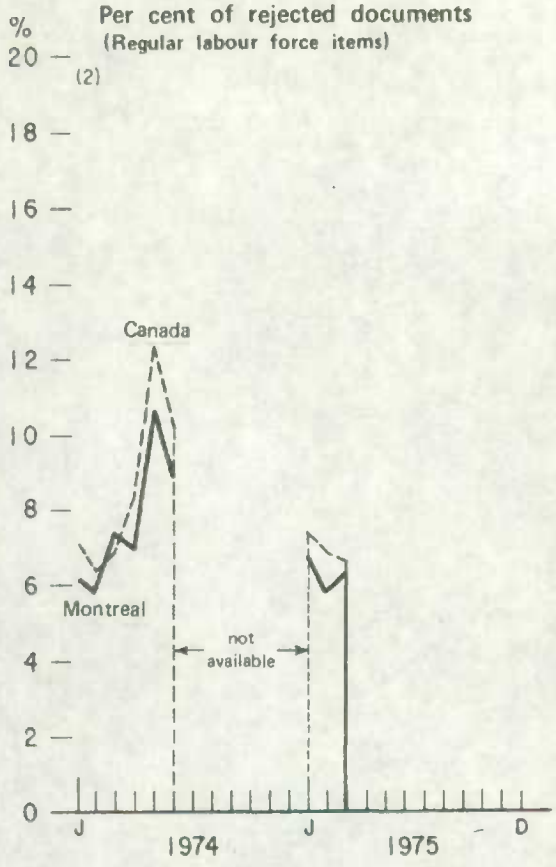


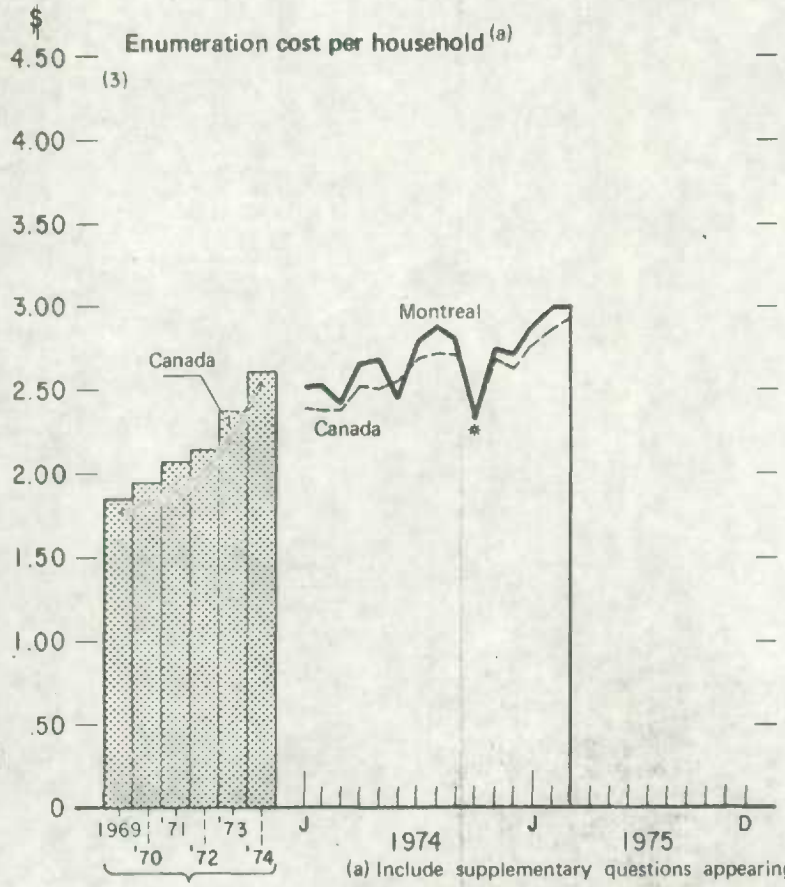
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

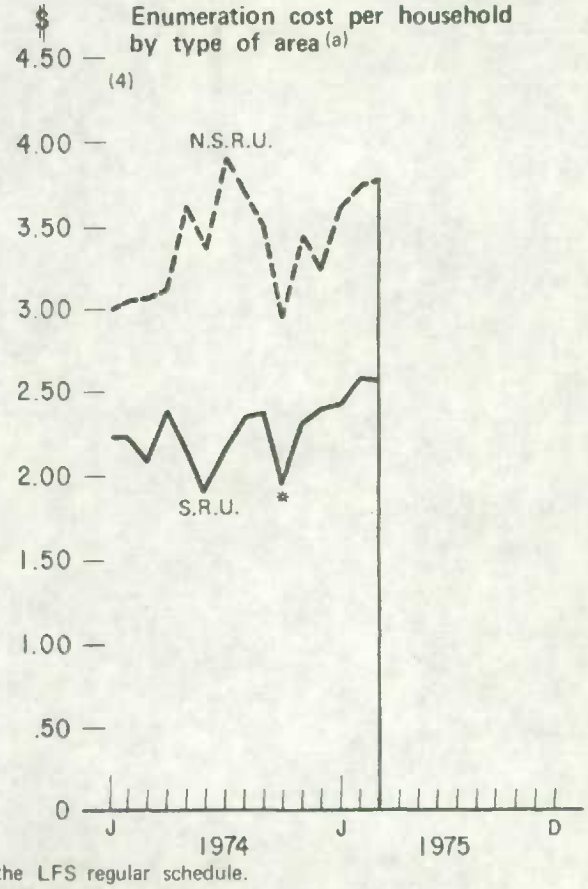
* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.

Montreal Regional Office





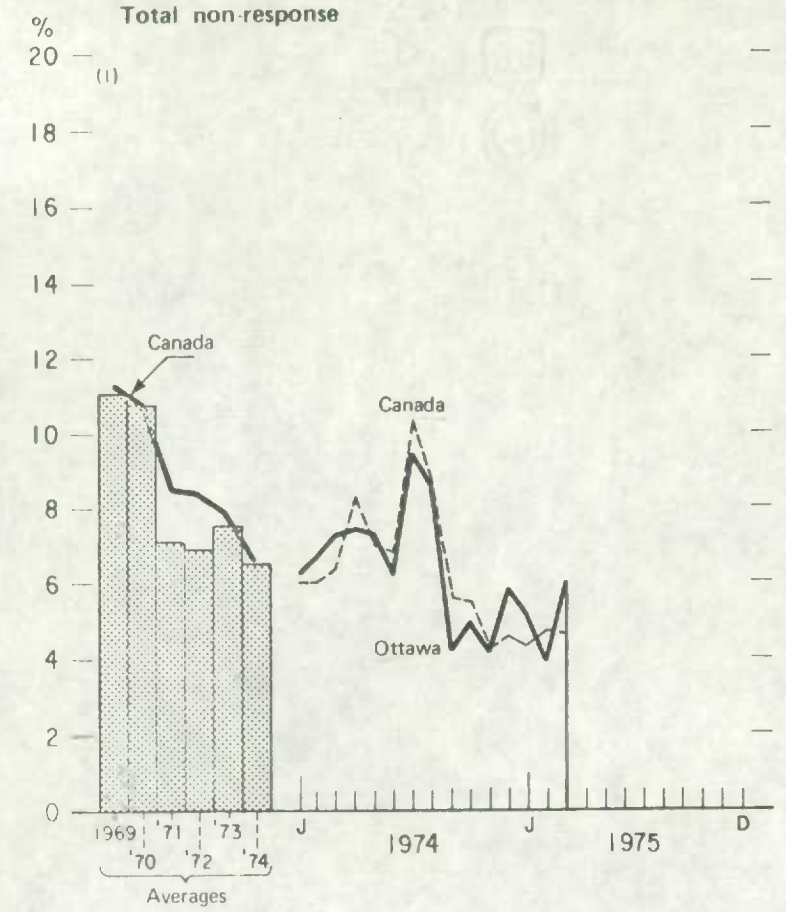


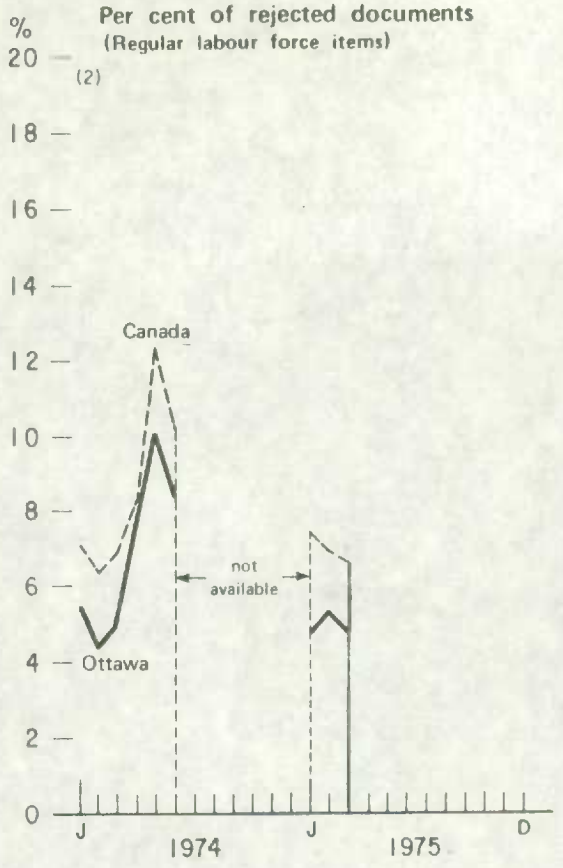


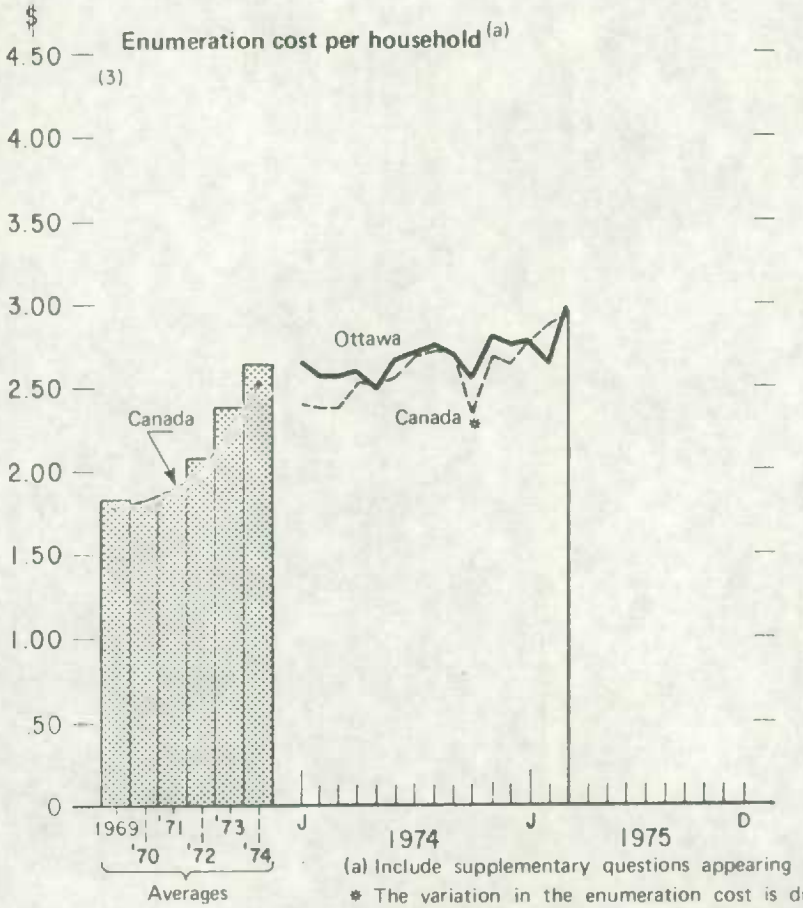
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

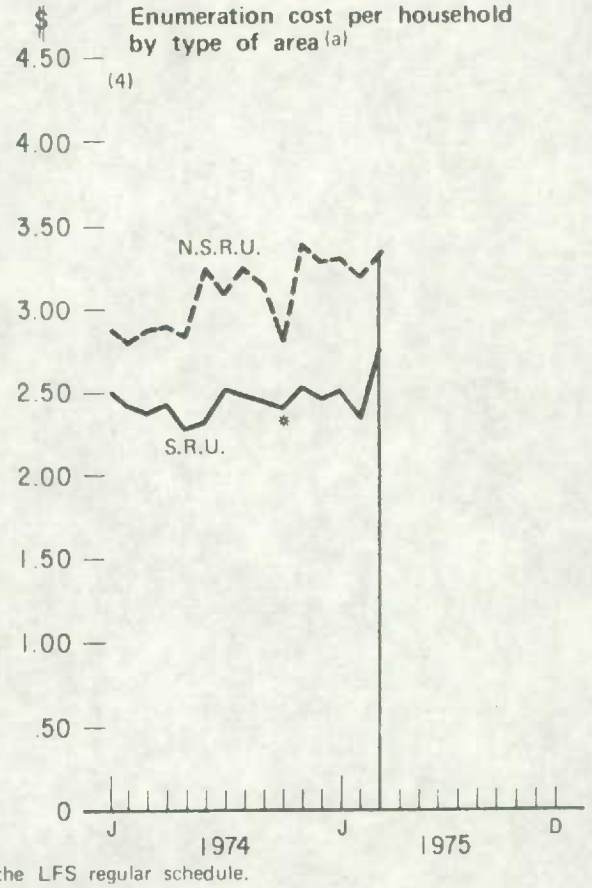
* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.

Ottawa Regional Office









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

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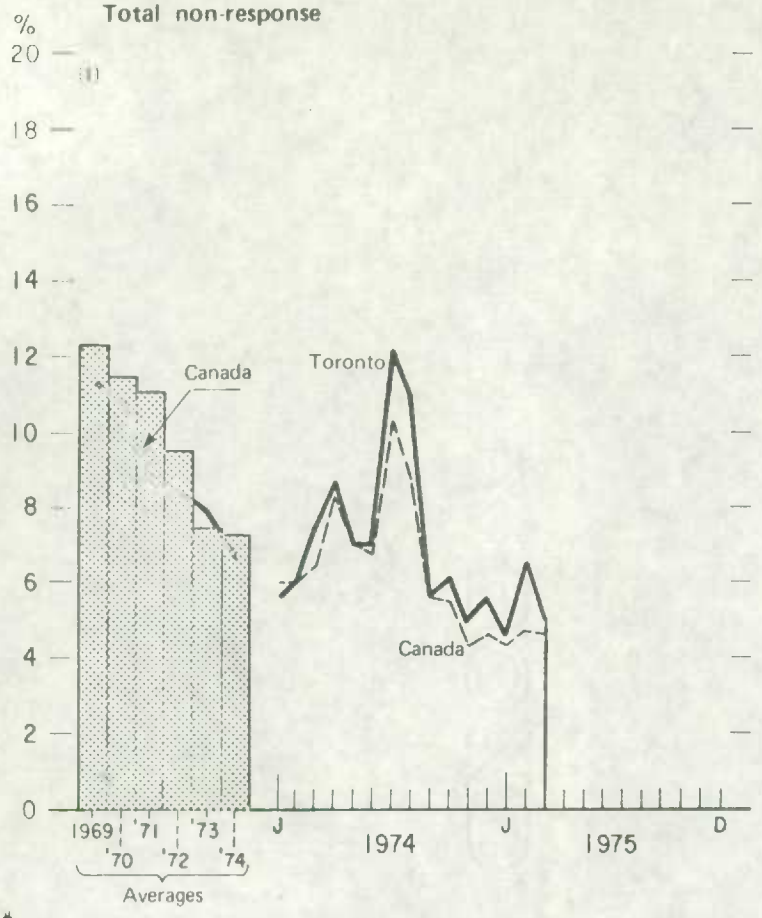
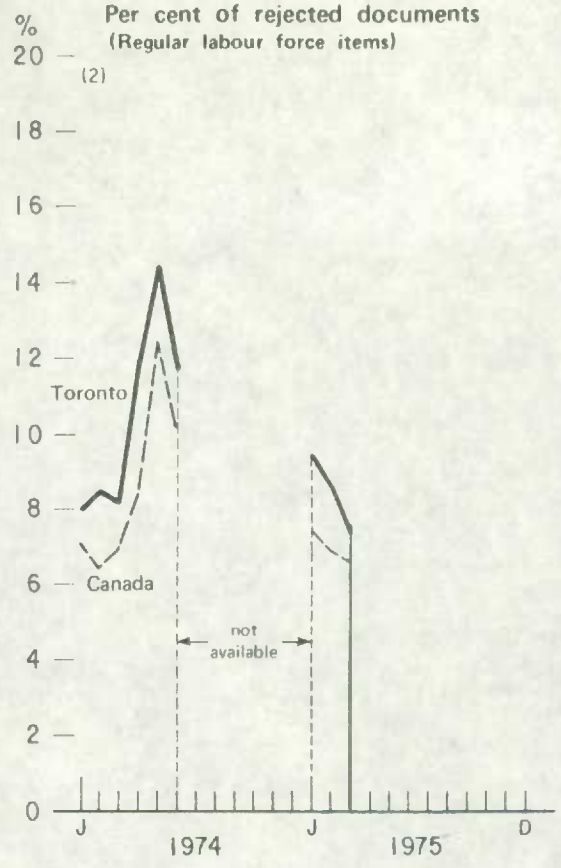
Toronto Regional Office

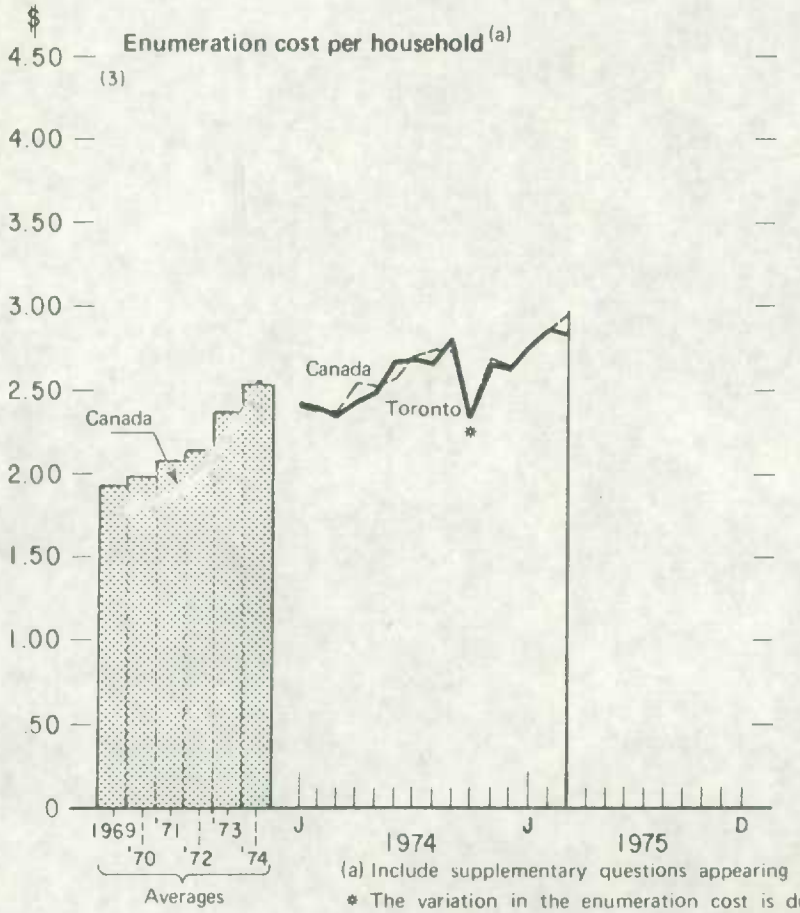
Total non-response



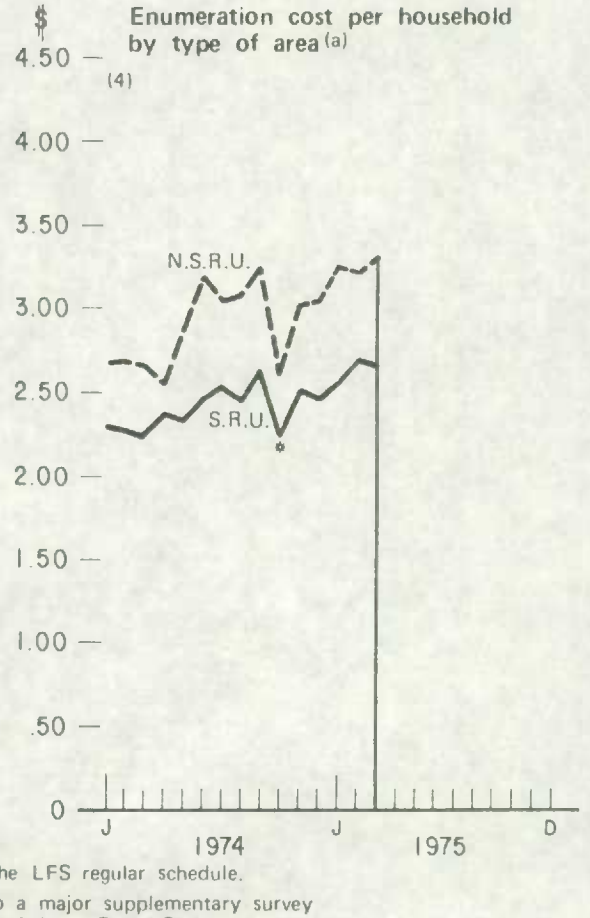
Per cent of rejected documents (Regular labour force items)



Enumeration cost per household [a]



Enumeration cost per household by type of area [a]



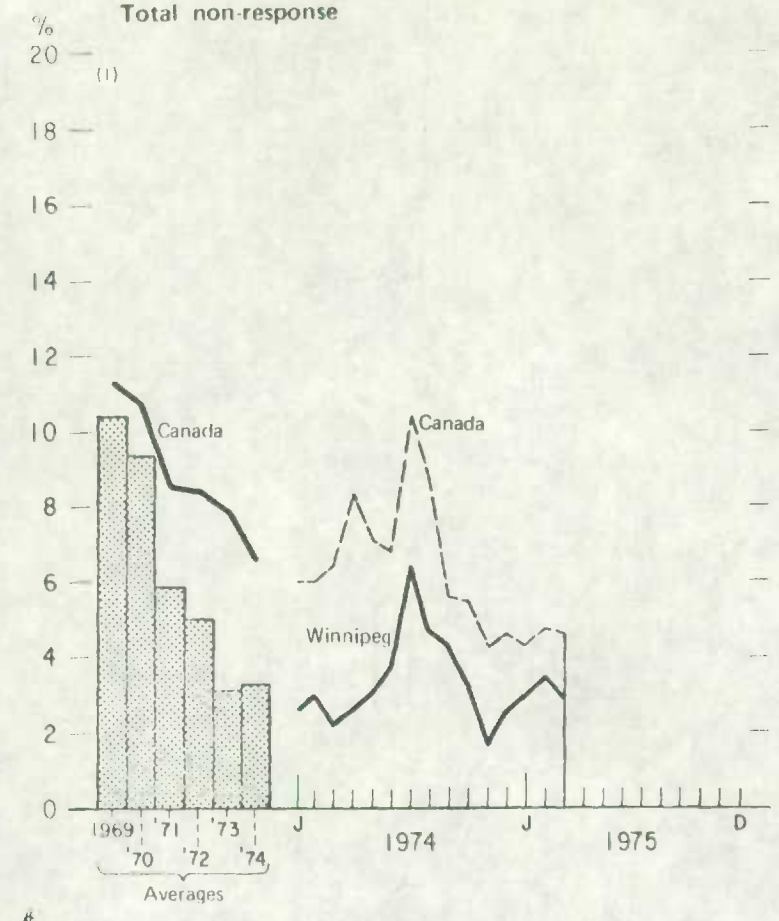
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

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

Winnipeg Regional Office

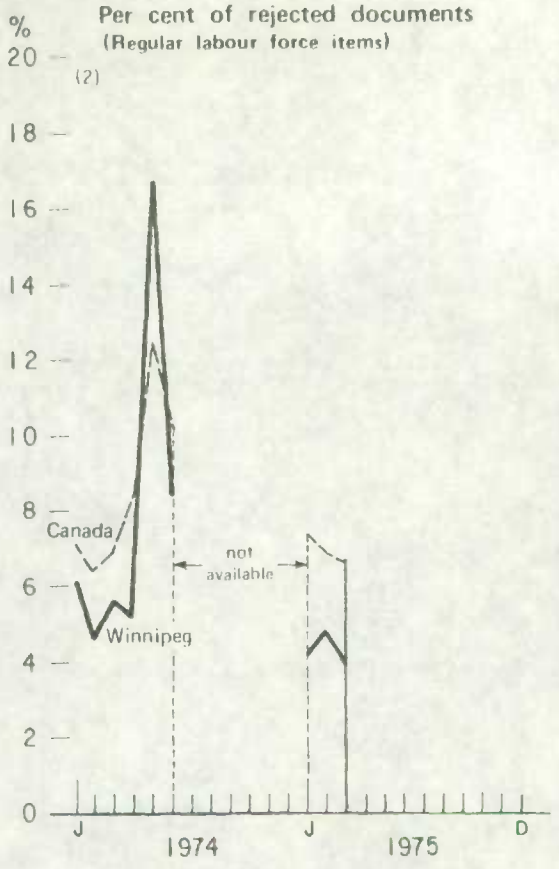
Total non-response

(1)



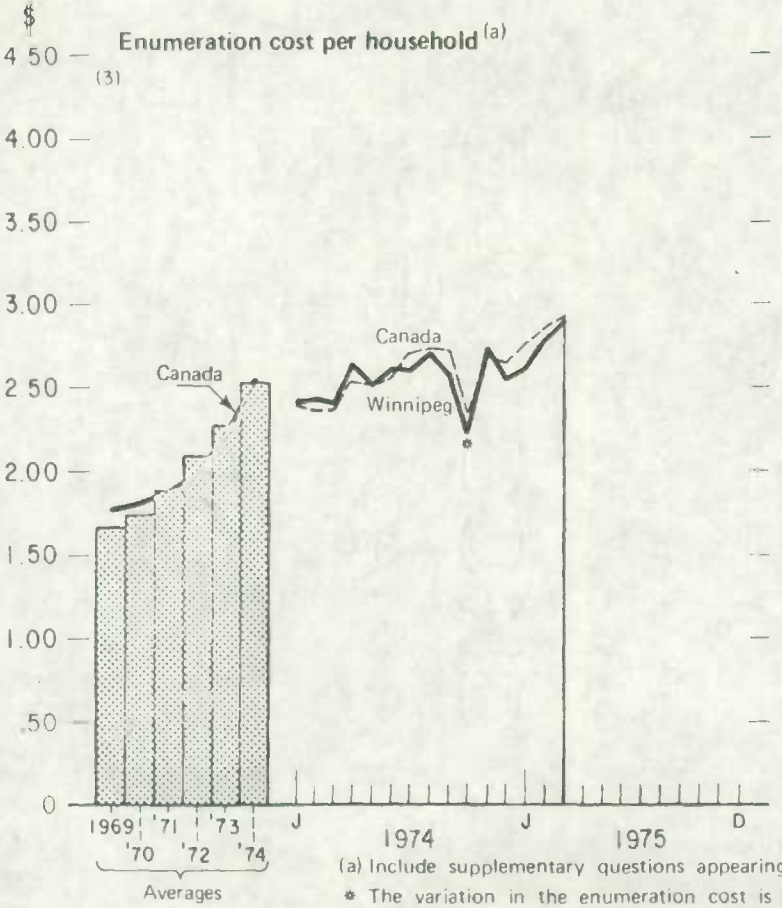
Per cent of rejected documents (Regular labour force items)

(2)



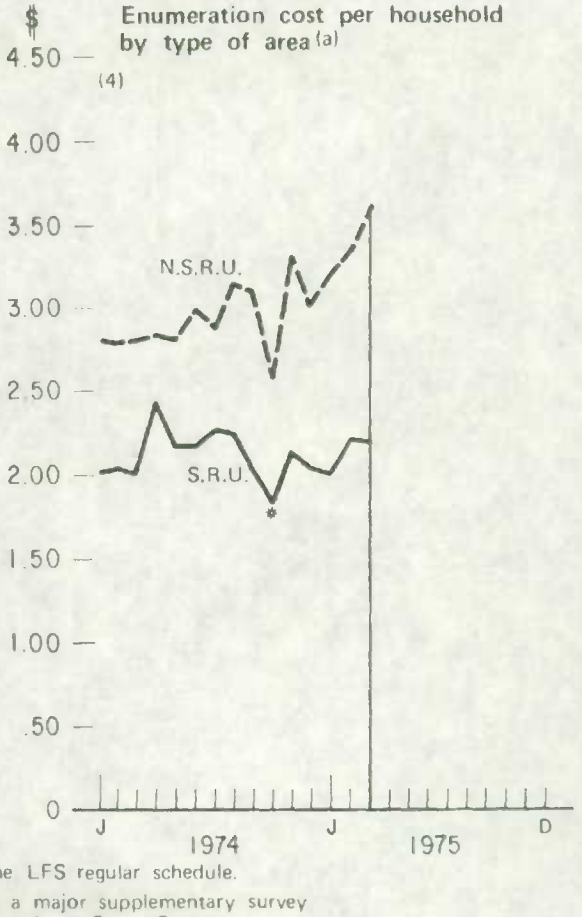
Enumeration cost per household [a]

(3)



Enumeration cost per household by type of area [a]

(4)



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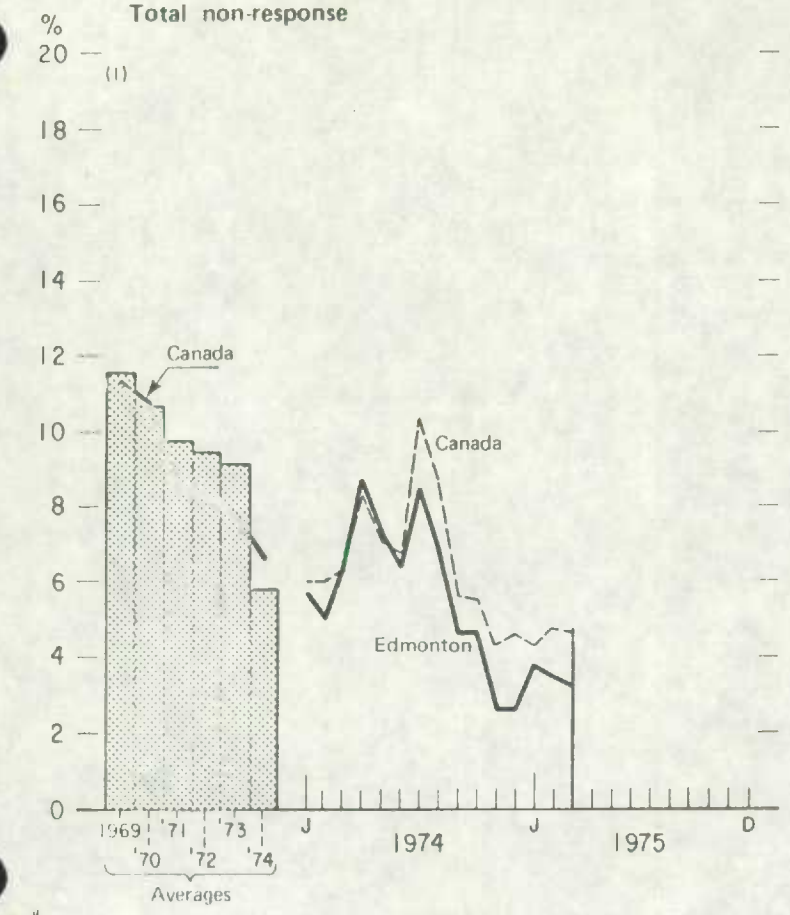
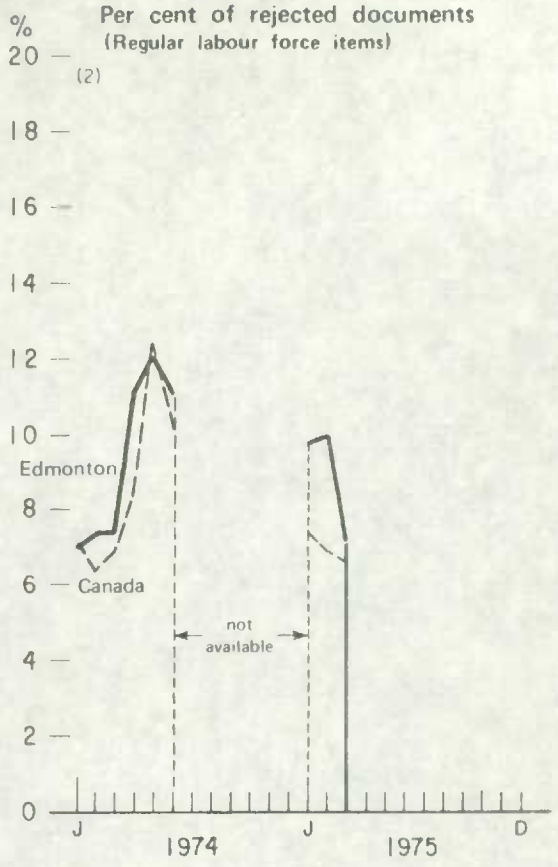
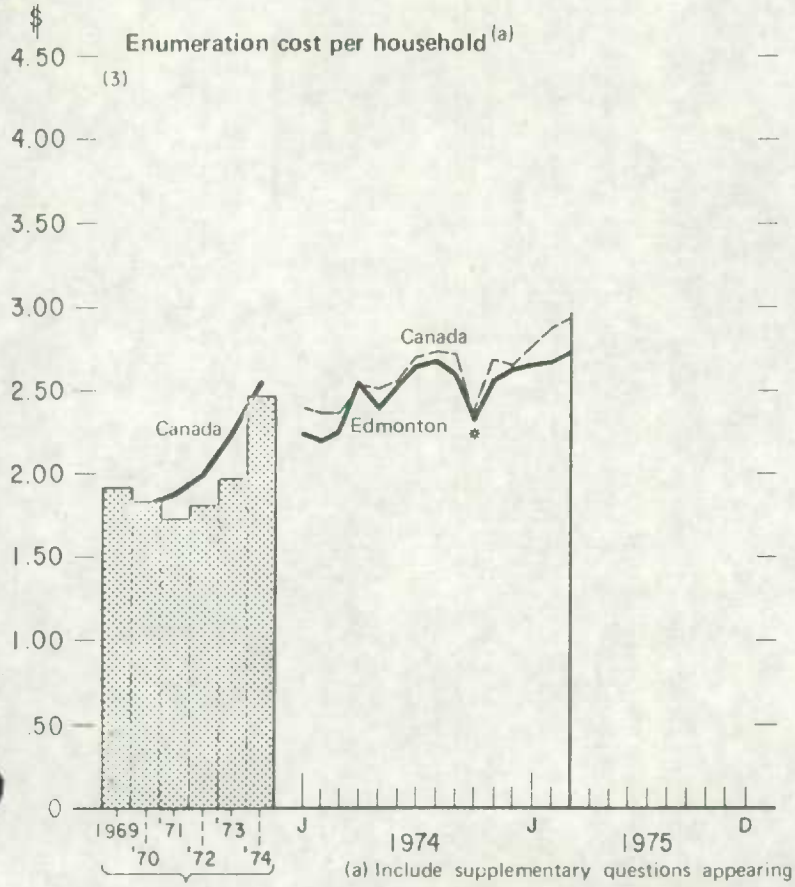
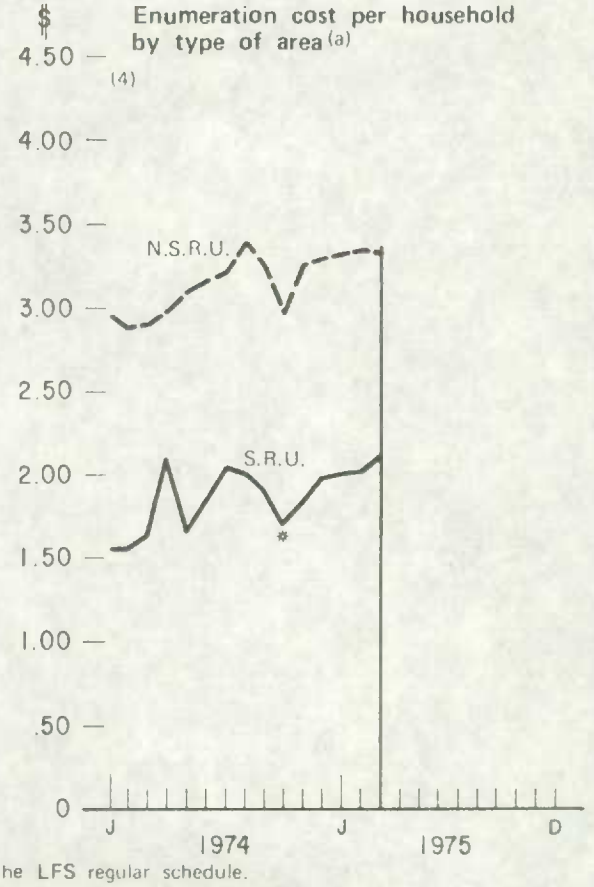
Edmonton Regional Office









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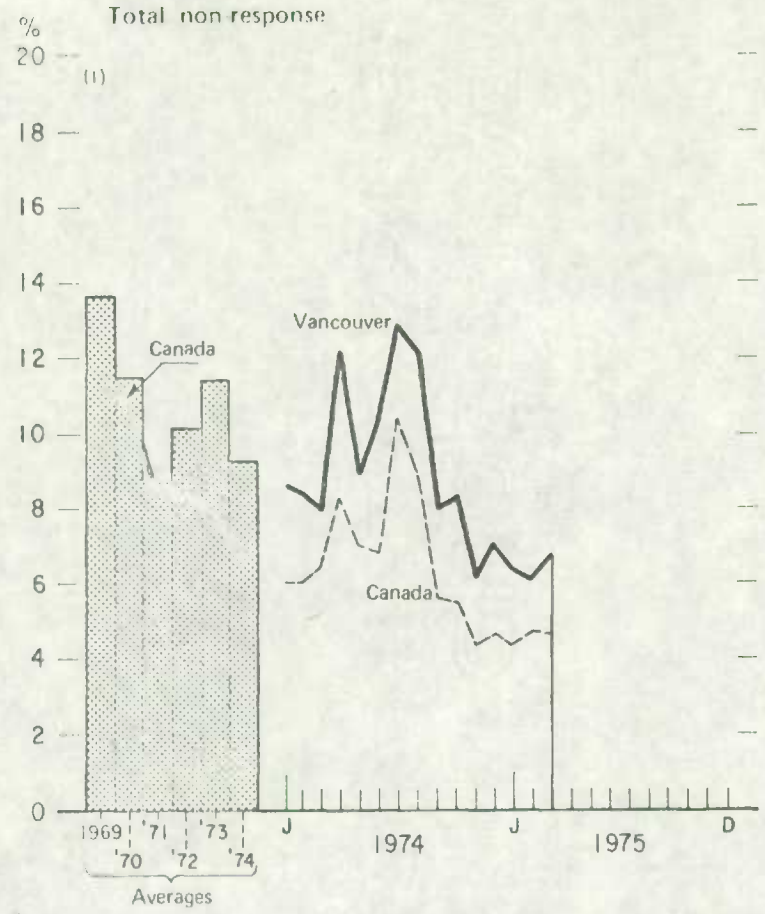
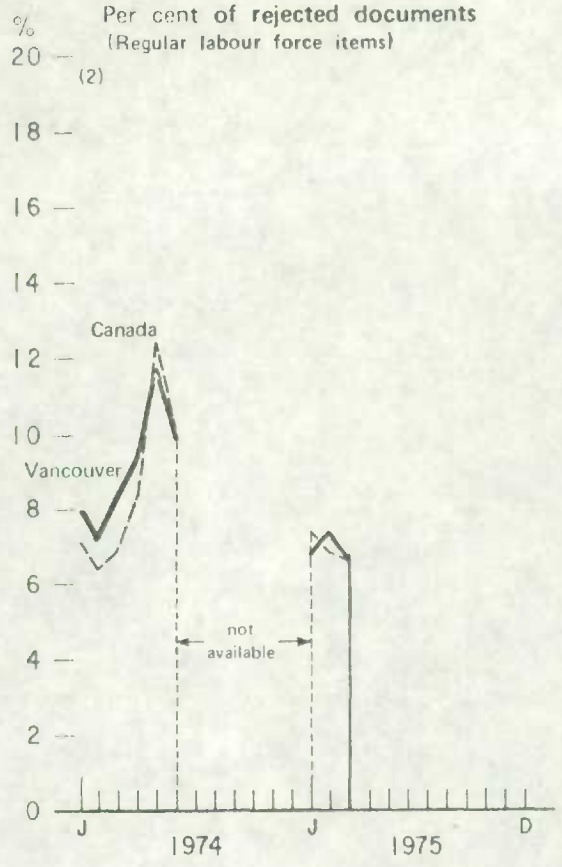
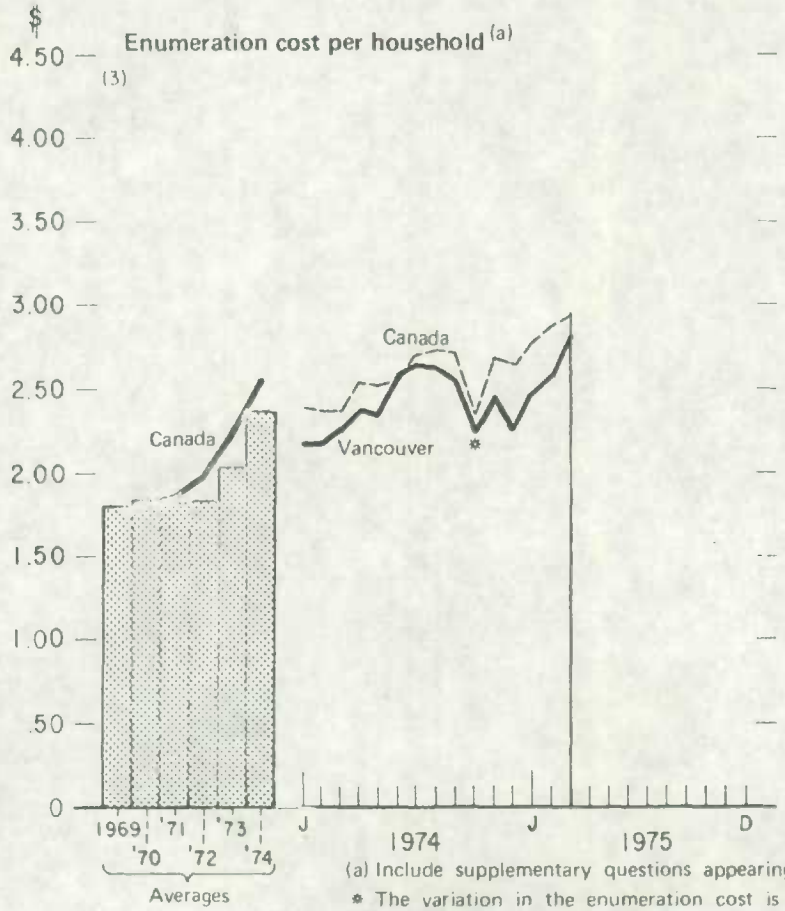
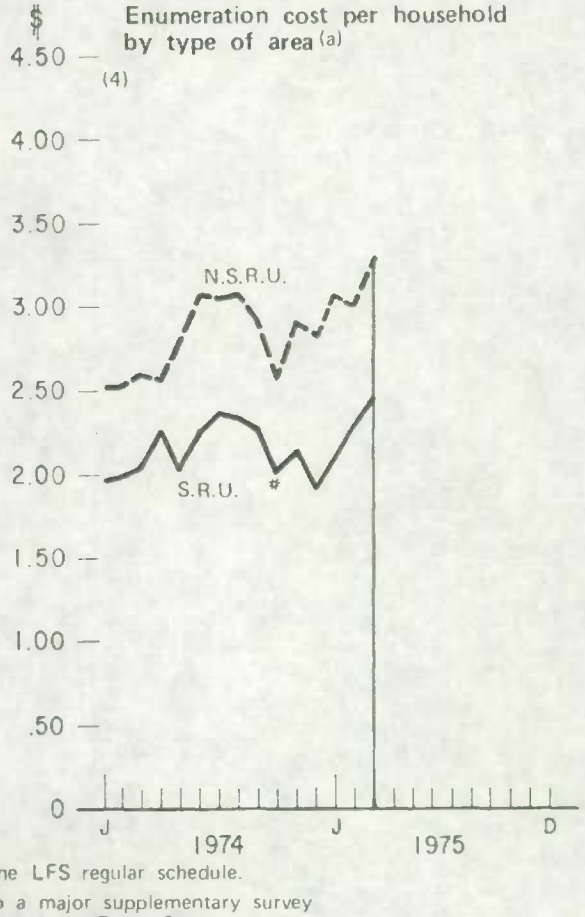
Vancouver Regional Office









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

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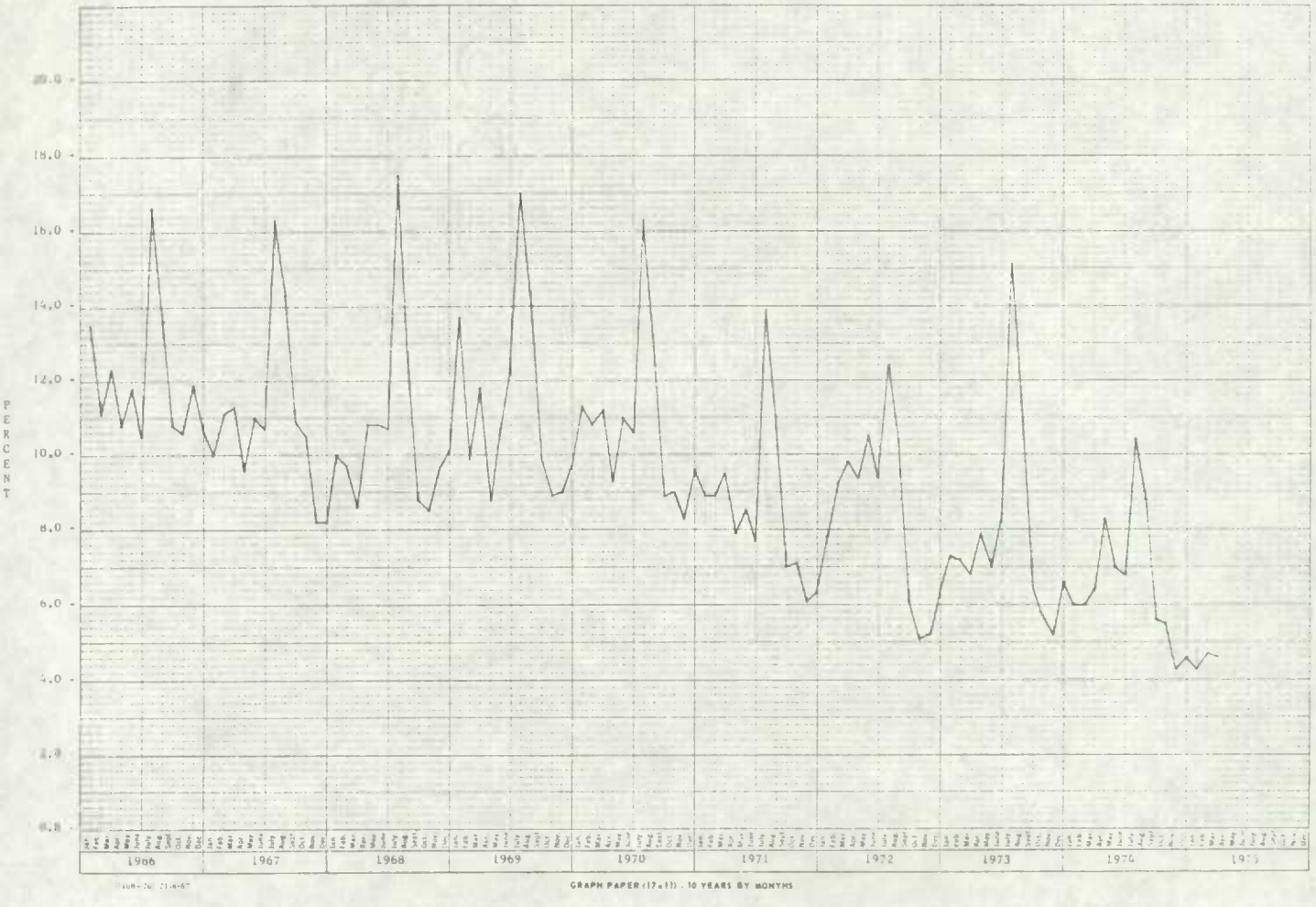
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
THE NON-RESPONSE RATES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL, JANUARY 1966 TO DATE

MONTH	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
JAN.	13.5	10.0	10.0	13.7	11.3	8.9	7.8	7.3	6.0	4.3
FEB.	11.1	11.1	9.7	9.9	10.8	8.9	9.2	7.2	6.0	4.7
MARCH	12.3	11.3	8.6	11.8	11.2	9.5	9.8	6.8	6.4	4.6
APRIL	10.8	9.6	10.8	8.8	9.3	7.9	9.4	7.9	8.3	
MAY	11.8	11.0	10.8	10.7	11.0	8.5	10.5	7.0	7.0	
JUNE	10.5	10.7	10.7	12.3	10.6	7.7	9.4	8.4	6.8	
JULY	16.6	16.3	17.5	17.0	16.3	13.9	12.4	15.1	10.4	
AUGUST	13.6	14.3	12.5	14.0	12.9	10.7	10.1	10.9	8.8	
SEPT.	10.8	10.9	8.8	9.9	8.9	7.0	6.1	6.5	5.6	
OCT.	10.6	10.5	8.5	8.9	9.0	7.1	5.1	5.7	5.5	
NOV.	11.9	8.2	9.6	9.0	8.3	6.1	5.2	5.2	4.3	
DEC.	10.7	8.2	10.1	9.7	9.6	6.3	6.3	6.6	4.6	
AVERAGE	12.0	11.0	10.6	11.3	10.8	8.5	8.4	7.9	6.6	

NON-RESPONSE RATES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL, JANUARY 1966 TO DATE.



GRAPH PAPER (17 x 11) - 10 YEARS BY MONTHS

Non-response Rates, Canada and Regional Offices

	1975		1974		Month-to-Month Change		Year-to-Year Change
	March	Feb.	March	Feb.	Feb. to March 1975	Feb. to March 1974	March 1974 to March 1975
Total							
Canada	4.6	4.7	6.4	6.0	− 0.1	+ 0.4	− 1.8
St. John's	3.1	3.8	1.9	2.0	− 0.7	− 0.1	+ 1.2
Halifax	5.4	4.8	6.8	5.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.9	− 1.4
Montréal	3.6	3.4	7.1	7.7	+ 0.2	− 0.6	− 3.5
Ottawa	6.0	3.9	7.3	6.7	+ 2.1	+ 0.6	− 1.3
Toronto	5.0	6.5	7.4	6.0	− 1.5	+ 1.4	− 2.4
Winnipeg	2.9	3.5	2.2	3.0	− 0.6	− 0.8	+ 0.7
Edmonton	3.2	3.5	6.3	5.0	− 0.3	+ 1.3	− 3.1
Vancouver	6.8	6.1	8.0	8.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.4	− 1.2
Temporarily Absent							
Canada	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.8	−	+ 0.1	− 0.3
St. John's	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	− 0.3	− 0.2	+ 0.1
Halifax	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	− 0.1
Montréal	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.6	− 0.1	− 0.3	− 0.4
Ottawa	2.4	1.7	2.1	1.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.3
Toronto	2.2	2.5	3.3	2.5	− 0.3	+ 0.8	− 1.1
Winnipeg	1.2	1.9	0.9	1.5	− 0.7	− 0.6	+ 0.3
Edmonton	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.9	− 0.2	− 0.1	− 0.7
Vancouver	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.4	+ 0.2	− 0.3	− 0.2
No one home							
Canada	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	− 0.8
St. John's	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	+ 0.1	−	+ 0.2
Halifax	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.9	+ 0.4	− 0.3	− 0.5
Montréal	0.7	0.7	2.7	2.0	−	+ 0.7	− 2.0
Ottawa	1.9	0.8	2.5	3.2	+ 1.1	− 0.7	− 0.6
Toronto	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	− 0.7
Winnipeg	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	−	− 0.4	+ 0.2
Edmonton	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.2	−	+ 0.6	− 1.1
Vancouver	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.4	+ 0.1	− 0.5	−
Refusals							
Canada	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.6	−	+ 0.1	− 0.5
St. John's	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	+ 0.1	− 0.1	+ 0.7
Halifax	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	− 0.3	− 0.1	− 0.2
Montréal	1.2	1.0	2.0	2.1	+ 0.2	− 0.1	− 0.8
Ottawa	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	− 0.2	−	− 0.3
Toronto	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.5	− 0.1	+ 0.3	− 0.6
Winnipeg	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	−
Edmonton	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	− 0.7
Vancouver	2.2	2.0	3.1	2.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	− 0.9
Other							
Canada	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	− 0.2	+ 0.1	− 0.2
St. John's	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.2	− 0.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Halifax	1.4	1.2	2.0	1.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	− 0.6
Montréal	0.8	0.7	1.1	2.0	+ 0.1	− 0.9	− 0.3
Ottawa	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	− 0.8
Toronto	0.5	1.8	0.5	0.7	− 1.3	− 0.2	−
Winnipeg	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	−	−	+ 0.2
Edmonton	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.5	− 0.2	+ 0.7	− 0.6
Vancouver	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	− 0.1

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ENQUÊTE SUR LA POPULATION ACTIVE

SURVEY NO ENQUÊTE 297

ANALYSIS OF REJECTED DOCUMENTS – ANALYSE DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉS *

SUMMARY – SOMMAIRE	CANADA	ST JOHN'S	HALIFAX	MONTREAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
TOTAL DOCUMENTS RECEIVED / TOTAL DES DOCUMENTS REÇUS	79,563	4,555	13,701	15,784	4,893	16,557	7,111	8,635	8,327
REJECTED DOCUMENTS / DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	5,259	175	1,196	994	230	1,220	277	618	549
% OF TOTAL DOCUMENTS RECEIVED % DES DOCUMENTS REÇUS	6.61	3.84	8.73	6.30	4.70	7.37	3.90	7.16	6.59
TOTAL ERRORS / TOTAL DES ERREURS	8,704	307	1,942	1,756	343	2,017	430	1,020	889
AVE. ERRORS PER REJECTED DOCUMENT MOYENNE D'ERREURS PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	1.65	1.75	1.62	1.77	1.49	1.65	1.55	1.65	1.62
ERROR BREAKDOWN / RÉPARTITION DES ERREURS									
NO. OF CARELESS ERRORS ** NOMBRE DE FAUTES D'INATTENTION **	5,031	100	1,071	1,211	150	1,1139	275	678	407
% OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	57.8	32.6	55.2	69.0	43.7	56.5	63.9	66.5	45.8
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.957	.571	.895	1.218	.652	.934	.993	1.097	.741
NO. OF ERRORS IN ITEMS 11, 12, 24 & 25 NOMBRE D'ERREURS AUX POSTES 11, 12, 24 & 25	867	71	208	114	40	225	45	56	108
% OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	10.0	23.1	10.7	6.5	11.7	11.2	10.5	5.5	12.1
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.165	.406	.174	.115	.174	.184	.162	.091	.197
NO. OF ERRORS IN ITEMS 13, 20 TO 23 NOMBRE D'ERREURS AUX POSTES 13, 20 À 23	2,284	81	559	351	126	515	95	256	301
% OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	26.2	26.4	28.8	20.0	36.7	25.5	22.1	25.1	33.9
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.434	.463	.467	.353	.548	.422	.343	.414	.548
NO. OF ERRORS IN ITEMS 14 & 15 NOMBRE D'ERREURS AUX POSTES 14 & 15	452	53	96	60	23	121	9	26	64
% OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	5.2	17.3	4.9	3.4	6.7	6.0	2.1	2.5	7.2
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.086	.303	.080	.060	.100	.099	.032	.042	.117
NO. OF ERRORS IN ITEMS 17, 18 & 19 NOMBRE D'ERREURS AUX POSTES 17, 18 & 19	70	2	8	20	4	17	6	4	9
% OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	.8	.6	.4	1.1	1.2	.8	1.4	.4	1.0
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.013	.011	.007	.020	.017	.014	.022	.006	.016

6-4000: 3-3-75

* THIS ANALYSIS REPRESENTS THE MACHINE READABLE ERRORS ONLY.
* CETTE ANALYSE REPRÉSENTE LES ERREURS LISIBLES PAR MACHINE SEULEMENT.

** CARELESS ERROR: SUM OF ERRORS FOR ITEMS 1 TO 10, 29 AND EDUC. ON THE LFS DOCUMENT.
** FAUTE D'INATTENTION: TOTAL DES ERREURS AUX POSTES 1 - 10, 29 ET ÉDUC. SUR LE DOCUMENT EPA.

Enumeration Cost per Household by Regional Office, S.R.U. and N.S.R.U.
October 1973 and 1974 to March 1974 and 1975

	1975			1974			1974			1973		
	March	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	March	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.
All Areas												
Canada ... $	2.94	2.88	2.77	2.64	2.69	2.35	2.38	2.38	2.40	2.32	2.41	2.52
St. John's ... $	3.45	3.54	3.41	3.30	3.31	2.93	2.72	2.75	2.78	2.70	2.75	2.89
Halifax ... $	3.09	3.09	2.86	2.67	2.69	2.31	2.32	2.24	2.31	2.18	2.29	2.29
Montréal ... $	3.00	3.00	2.88	2.73	2.76	2.33	2.43	2.53	2.52	2.37	2.58	2.70
Ottawa ... $	2.98	2.65	2.78	2.76	2.83	2.56	2.57	2.57	2.66	2.44	2.53	2.66
Toronto ... $	2.83	2.85	2.76	2.63	2.65	2.34	2.35	2.39	2.42	2.43	2.47	2.67
Winnipeg ... $	2.91	2.80	2.62	2.53	2.74	2.23	2.41	2.43	2.42	2.40	2.39	2.48
Edmonton ... $	2.72	2.68	2.66	2.63	2.56	2.33	2.26	2.21	2.24	2.11	2.22	2.29
Vancouver ... $	2.81	2.59	2.47	2.26	2.45	2.24	2.26	2.19	2.19	2.16	2.19	2.37
S.R.U.												
Canada ... $	2.52	2.49	2.38	2.29	2.31	2.05	2.09	2.14	2.14	2.10	2.24	2.35
St. John's ... $	2.73	2.90	2.66	2.66	2.67	2.38	2.27	2.28	2.27	2.13	2.15	2.37
Halifax ... $	2.55	2.60	2.58	2.31	2.24	1.95	2.10	2.17	2.11	2.04	2.16	2.07
Montréal ... $	2.57	2.59	2.44	2.43	2.34	1.96	2.09	2.25	2.25	2.12	2.42	2.55
Ottawa ... $	2.77	2.36	2.51	2.47	2.54	2.41	2.39	2.43	2.51	2.33	2.35	2.50
Toronto ... $	2.66	2.71	2.57	2.47	2.51	2.24	2.24	2.28	2.31	2.37	2.43	2.59
Winnipeg ... $	2.20	2.22	2.00	2.04	2.13	1.84	2.01	2.05	2.02	2.12	2.13	2.21
Edmonton ... $	2.12	2.02	2.01	1.98	1.85	1.70	1.63	1.56	1.56	1.40	1.63	1.74
Vancouver ... $	2.47	2.31	2.11	1.92	2.14	2.01	2.04	1.99	1.97	1.98	2.08	2.27
N.S.R.U.												
Canada ... $	3.47	3.40	3.29	3.10	3.19	2.74	2.75	2.70	2.75	2.61	2.64	2.74
St. John's ... $	3.72	3.78	3.68	3.51	3.56	3.13	2.89	2.92	2.95	2.90	2.96	3.08
Halifax ... $	3.42	3.39	3.04	2.90	2.96	2.52	2.46	2.30	2.45	2.27	2.37	2.44
Montréal ... $	3.78	3.76	3.64	3.25	3.46	2.95	3.07	3.06	3.00	2.83	2.88	2.96
Ottawa ... $	3.34	3.20	3.30	3.29	3.39	2.81	2.89	2.81	2.89	2.60	2.79	2.90
Toronto ... $	3.30	3.22	3.27	3.04	3.02	2.61	2.67	2.70	2.69	2.60	2.59	2.86
Winnipeg ... $	3.61	3.36	3.21	3.01	3.31	2.58	2.80	2.79	2.81	2.66	2.64	2.73
Edmonton ... $	3.33	3.37	3.33	3.29	3.26	2.97	2.91	2.89	2.96	2.83	2.84	2.83
Vancouver ... $	3.30	3.01	3.08	2.85	2.91	2.57	2.60	2.52	2.52	2.44	2.35	2.53

	Month-to-Month Change								Year-to-Year Change			
	1975		Dec. 1974 to Jan. 1975	1974	1974		Dec. 1973 to Jan. 1974	1973	March 1974 to March 1975	Feb. 1974 to Feb. 1975	Jan. 1974 to Jan. 1975	Dec. 1973 to Dec. 1974
	Feb. to March	Jan. to Feb.		Nov. to Dec.	Feb. to March	Jan. to Feb.		Nov. to Dec.				
All Areas												
Canada ... $	+ 0.06	+ 0.11	+ 0.13	- 0.05	-	- 0.02	+ 0.08	- 0.09	+ 0.56	+ 0.50	+ 0.37	+ 0.32
St. John's ... $	- 0.09	+ 0.13	+ 0.11	- 0.01	- 0.03	- 0.03	+ 0.08	- 0.05	+ 0.73	+ 0.79	+ 0.63	+ 0.60
Halifax ... $	-	+ 0.23	+ 0.19	- 0.02	+ 0.08	- 0.07	+ 0.13	- 0.11	+ 0.77	+ 0.85	+ 0.55	+ 0.49
Montréal ... $	-	+ 0.12	+ 0.15	- 0.03	- 0.10	+ 0.01	+ 0.15	- 0.21	+ 0.57	+ 0.47	+ 0.36	+ 0.36
Ottawa ... $	+ 0.33	- 0.13	+ 0.02	- 0.07	-	- 0.09	+ 0.22	- 0.09	+ 0.41	+ 0.08	+ 0.12	+ 0.32
Toronto ... $	- 0.02	+ 0.09	+ 0.13	- 0.02	- 0.04	- 0.03	- 0.01	- 0.04	+ 0.48	+ 0.46	+ 0.34	+ 0.20
Winnipeg ... $	+ 0.11	+ 0.18	+ 0.09	- 0.21	- 0.02	+ 0.01	+ 0.02	+ 0.01	+ 0.50	+ 0.37	+ 0.20	+ 0.13
Edmonton ... $	+ 0.04	+ 0.02	+ 0.03	+ 0.07	+ 0.05	- 0.03	+ 0.13	- 0.11	+ 0.46	+ 0.47	+ 0.42	+ 0.52
Vancouver ... $	+ 0.22	+ 0.12	+ 0.21	- 0.19	+ 0.07	-	+ 0.03	- 0.03	+ 0.55	+ 0.40	+ 0.28	+ 0.10
S.R.U.												
Canada ... $	+ 0.03	+ 0.11	+ 0.09	- 0.02	- 0.05	-	+ 0.04	- 0.14	+ 0.43	+ 0.35	+ 0.24	+ 0.19
St. John's ... $	- 0.17	+ 0.24	-	- 0.01	- 0.01	+ 0.01	+ 0.14	- 0.02	+ 0.46	+ 0.62	+ 0.39	+ 0.53
Halifax ... $	- 0.05	+ 0.02	+ 0.27	+ 0.07	- 0.07	+ 0.06	+ 0.07	- 0.12	+ 0.45	+ 0.43	+ 0.47	+ 0.27
Montréal ... $	- 0.02	+ 0.15	+ 0.01	+ 0.09	- 0.16	-	+ 0.13	- 0.30	+ 0.48	+ 0.34	+ 0.19	+ 0.31
Ottawa ... $	+ 0.41	- 0.15	+ 0.04	- 0.07	- 0.04	- 0.08	+ 0.18	- 0.02	+ 0.38	- 0.07	-	+ 0.14
Toronto ... $	- 0.05	+ 0.14	+ 0.10	- 0.04	- 0.04	- 0.03	- 0.06	- 0.06	+ 0.42	+ 0.43	+ 0.26	+ 0.10
Winnipeg ... $	- 0.02	+ 0.22	- 0.04	- 0.09	- 0.04	+ 0.03	- 0.10	- 0.01	+ 0.19	+ 0.17	- 0.02	- 0.08
Edmonton ... $	+ 0.10	+ 0.01	+ 0.03	+ 0.13	+ 0.07	-	+ 0.16	- 0.23	+ 0.49	+ 0.46	+ 0.45	+ 0.58
Vancouver ... $	+ 0.16	+ 0.20	+ 0.19	- 0.22	+ 0.05	+ 0.02	- 0.01	- 0.10	+ 0.43	+ 0.32	+ 0.14	- 0.06
N.S.R.U.												
Canada ... $	+ 0.07	+ 0.11	+ 0.19	- 0.09	+ 0.05	- 0.05	+ 0.14	- 0.03	+ 0.72	+ 0.70	+ 0.54	+ 0.49
St. John's ... $	- 0.06	+ 0.10	+ 0.17	- 0.05	- 0.03	- 0.03	+ 0.05	- 0.06	+ 0.83	+ 0.86	+ 0.73	+ 0.61
Halifax ... $	+ 0.03	+ 0.35	+ 0.14	- 0.06	+ 0.16	- 0.15	+ 0.18	- 0.10	+ 0.96	+ 1.09	+ 0.59	+ 0.63
Montréal ... $	+ 0.02	+ 0.12	+ 0.39	- 0.21	+ 0.01	+ 0.06	+ 0.17	- 0.05	+ 0.71	+ 0.70	+ 0.64	+ 0.42
Ottawa ... $	+ 0.14	- 0.10	+ 0.01	- 0.10	+ 0.08	- 0.08	+ 0.29	- 0.19	+ 0.45	+ 0.39	+ 0.41	+ 0.69
Toronto ... $	+ 0.08	- 0.05	+ 0.23	+ 0.02	- 0.03	+ 0.01	+ 0.09	+ 0.01	+ 0.63	+ 0.52	+ 0.58	+ 0.44
Winnipeg ... $	+ 0.25	+ 0.15	+ 0.20	- 0.30	+ 0.01	- 0.02	+ 0.15	+ 0.02	+ 0.81	+ 0.57	+ 0.40	+ 0.35
Edmonton ... $	- 0.04	+ 0.04	+ 0.04	+ 0.03	+ 0.02	- 0.07	+ 0.13	- 0.01	+ 0.42	+ 0.48	+ 0.37	+ 0.46
Vancouver ... $	+ 0.29	- 0.07	+ 0.23	- 0.06	+ 0.08	-	+ 0.08	+ 0.09	+ 0.70	+ 0.49	+ 0.56	+ 0.41

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.

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 March 1975

	Population Estimate	Employed					Unemployed					In Labour Force				
		Estimate	C.V.	Symbol Cal'd	Symbol Pub'd	B.F.	Estimate	C.V.	Symbol Cal'd	Symbol Pub'd	B.F.	Estimate	C.V.	Symbol Cal'd	Symbol Pub'd	B.F.
Canada	16,886	8,946	0.38	A	A	1.21	840	2.09	C	C	1.78	9,786	0.32	A	A	1.05
Nfld.	387	143	2.78	D	C	2.29	45	6.20	E	E	2.69	187	1.73	C	C	1.44
P.E.I.	83	35	7.27	E	D	4.72	4	11.05	F	G	0.78	39	6.83	E	D	4.94
N.S.	579	261	1.33	C	C	1.11	29	7.11	E	E	2.15	290	1.31	C	C	1.32
N.B.	486	213	2.37	C	C	2.89	40	5.90	E	E	2.20	253	1.99	C	C	2.82
Que.	4,694	2,370	0.79	B	B	1.12	286	3.76	D	D	1.71	2,656	0.68	B	B	1.07
Ont.	6,173	3,450	0.64	B	B	1.18	272	4.00	D	D	1.69	3,722	0.52	A	B	0.93
Man.	732	403	1.31	C	C	0.93	18	11.94	F	F	1.63	422	1.22	C	C	0.89
Sask.	662	356	1.37	C	C	0.97	13	12.44	F	F	1.38	369	1.35	C	C	1.02
Alta.	1,247	726	1.13	C	C	1.35	32	7.75	E	E	1.18	758	1.05	C	B	1.32
B.C.	1,842	988	1.15	C	B	1.48	101	6.39	E	E	2.40	1,090	0.52	A	B	1.09

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 presented in LFSP-74-119 (Nov. 1974) entitled "Binomial Factors in the Labour Force Survey".

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

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

Analysis of the Subprovincial Contributions to the Provincial Variance Estimates for the March 1975 Survey

For the estimate of Unemployed in Newfoundland, the binomial factor remains unusually high with a value of 2.69. An analysis of the subprovincial contributions to the provincial variance estimate revealed 4 pairs of PSUs for which the actual percentage contribution significantly exceeded the desired percentage contribution to the provincial variance estimate.

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

PSUs or Subunits Identification	Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
00001 & 00003	- Port aux Basque - north of Gulf of St. Lawrence area	8.79	2.59
00021 & 00022	- Hermitage Bay area	16.93	2.37
03003 & 03006	- Notre Dame Bay area	10.80	1.82
04041 & 04043	- in the western part of Newfoundland	7.39	1.36
All other PSUs and Subunits	-	56.09	91.86

The adjusted binomial factor for this characteristic has a value of 1.64 which falls within an acceptable range of binomial factors for previous surveys and thus indicates that the above PSUs are primarily responsible for the increased variance estimate.

In Nova Scotia the binomial factor for the estimate of Unemployed increased from 1.57 for the February survey to 2.15 for the March survey. The identification of two pairs of PSUs which contributed in excess of their desired contribution was the result of the analysis of subprovincial contributions to the provincial variance estimates.

Table 2b) Actual vs Desired Contributions to the Provincial Variance Estimate of Unemployed in Nova Scotia by PSUs and Subunits

PSUs or Subunits Identification	Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
22002 & 22008	- east of Dartmouth and the St. Margarets Bay area	17.08	4.69
22061 & 22069	- east of Shelburn harbour and north of Yarmouth town, east of St. Mary's Bay	10.20	3.39
All other PSUs and Subunits	-	72.72	91.92

The adjusted binomial factor for this characteristic has a value of 1.70 which remains higher than binomial factors for the estimate of Unemployed in Nova Scotia for previous surveys. The increased variability of this estimate, although partially caused by these identified subprovincial areas, is also due to an increased degree of variability spread over remaining portions of the province.

The estimate of the total number of Employed persons in New Brunswick has an associated binomial factor with a value of 2.89 for the March 1975 survey which is unusually high for this characteristic. One pair of PSUs, 1 pair of special area PSUs and 1 SRU subunit were identified as contributing excessively to the provincial variance estimate. Design problems are encountered with sample design for special areas with the subsequent result that variance contributions by these areas are often high.

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

PSUs or Subunits Identification	Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
30041 & 30042	- Petitcodiac & Dorchester in the Sackville area	9.42	3.18
30901 & 30902	- Special areas	12.01	1.46
32101	- A subunit in Fredericton	13.19	4.59
All other PSUs and Subunits	-	65.38	90.77

Since the adjusted binomial factor with a value of 2.08 remains unusually high, it appears that in addition to the above identified subprovincial areas the high variance of this estimate is due to an increased variability spread generally over several areas of the province.

Also in New Brunswick, the binomial factor for the estimate of Unemployed increased to 2.20 for the March survey from the value of 1.64 for the February survey. Two pairs of PSUs were identified in which the actual percentage contribution to the provincial variance estimate greatly exceeded the desired percentage contribution.

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

PSUs or Subunits Identification	Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
33003 & 33005	- Caraquet Bay area and Shippegan Island area	27.96	3.42
33061 & 33066	- south of Dalhousie and north of Bathurst	31.91	5.32
All other PSUs and Subunits	-	40.13	91.26

The adjusted binomial factor with a value of 0.97 indicates that although these subprovincial areas are the cause of the high variance estimate, there has been some over compensation for the excessive variance contribution by these areas in the calculation of an adjusted variance.

In British Columbia the binomial factor for the estimated total of Unemployed persons has a value of 2.40 which remains unusually high for this estimate. Four pairs of PSUs were identified in which the actual contribution to the variance estimate significantly exceeded the desired percentage contribution.

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

PSUs or Subunits Identification	Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
92003 & 92013	- northeast of Kelowna and west of Penticton	9.04	2.98
93001 & 93006	- west of Revelstoke and north of Kamloops	8.62	2.32
94022 & 94026	- northeast of Chilliwack and west of Mission City	7.78	2.30
97003 & 97008	- Prince George area	13.35	3.21
All other PSUs and Subunits	-	61.21	89.19

The adjusted binomial factor for the estimated Unemployed total has a value of 1.65. Since this factor is higher than corresponding binomial factors for several previous months, there appears to be an increased degree of variability spread over portions of the province, in addition to those identified above, which results in an increased variance for this estimate.

A Study of the Causes of Excessive Contributions by Some Subprovincial Areas

For the estimate of Unemployed in Newfoundland, the pair of PSUs 00021 and 00022 contributed 16.93% of the provincial variance estimate compared to a desired contribution of 2.37%. Although there were relatively equal distributions of sampled persons by major industry classifications, as can be seen from Table 3a), nonetheless there was a tendency for unemployment to be clustered in PSU 00022 with the result that for PSU 00021 there was a half-stratum estimate of 74 unemployed persons (corresponding to 1 sampled individual), as compared to a half-stratum estimate of 789 persons (corresponding to 11 sampled individuals) for PSU 00022. This vast difference in unemployment between the two PSUs results in the excessive contribution to the provincial variance estimate by these PSUs.

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

Industry	Employed				Unemployed				In Labour Force			
	00021		00022		00021		00022		00021		00022	
	Est.*	#**	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Primary Ind.	282	4	60	1	0	0	293	4	282	4	358	5
Manufacturing	1013	13	65	1	0	0	0	0	1013	13	65	1
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	1	0	0	65	1
Transp. & Other Utilities	383	6	266	4	74	1	208	3	457	7	474	7
Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance	65	1	162	2	0	0	0	0	65	1	162	2
Services	467	7	382	5	0	0	0	0	467	7	382	5
Public Admin.	0	0	242	3	0	0	218	3	0	0	460	6
Total	2210	31	1177	16	74	1	789	11	2284	32	1966	27

*) denotes half-stratum estimates based on the PSU - **) denotes unweighted sample takes.

For the pair of PSUs 33003 and 33005, the actual percentage contribution of 27.96% to the provincial variance estimate of Unemployed greatly exceeded the desired contribution of 3.42% for this subprovincial area. The following Table 3b) shows that there is an unequal distribution by industry of sampled persons between the two PSUs with a high degree of unemployment associated with these industries - most noticeably for the industries Other Primary Industries, Manufacturing, and Public Administration. The net result of these factors is that there are 22 sampled persons corresponding to a half-stratum estimate of 1473 persons from PSU 33003 who are unemployed, while there are 6 sampled persons corresponding to a half-stratum estimate of 414 persons from PSU 33005 who are unemployed. This leads to the fact that on the basis of sampled individuals, the two PSUs are dissimilar either due to poor PSU delineation at the time of design, or due to changes in character of the PSUs over time with the conclusion that such dissimilar PSUs result in excessive contributions to the provincial variance estimate for some characteristics. The distribution of sampled individuals by Labour Force status and industry classification is presented in Table 3b).

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

Industry	Employed				Unemployed				In Labour Force			
	33003		33005		33003		33005		33003		33005	
	Est.*	#**	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#
Agriculture	0	0	243	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	3
Other Primary Ind.	70	1	62	1	391	6	0	0	461	7	62	1
Manufacturing	441	6	335	5	728	11	138	2	1169	17	473	7
Construction	225	3	91	1	0	0	210	3	225	3	301	4
Transp. & Other Utilities	61	1	128	2	0	0	66	1	61	1	194	3
Trade	896	13	985	14	67	1	0	0	963	14	985	14
Finance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Services	1107	15	1216	17	128	2	0	0	1235	17	1216	17
Public Admin.	280	4	71	1	159	2	0	0	439	6	71	1
Total	3080	43	3131	44	1473	22	414	6	4553	65	3545	50

*) denotes half-stratum estimates based on the PSU - **) denotes unweighted sample takes.

NON-RESPONSE

The contents of this appendix are taken from publication NR 75-03 (March 1975), Non-response in the Canadian Labour Force Survey, prepared by F.T. Newton and J.R. Norris, Household Surveys Development Staff, and E.T. McLeod of Field Division.

Non-Response in the Canadian Labour Force Survey

I. Introduction

There are a number of ways of measuring the quality of the Labour Force Survey. One such method is the calculation of non-response rates. The sampling variability of weighted up statistics is inversely proportional to the response rate so that published figures based on a sample with only 80% response rate (20% non-response rate) will have 90/80 or 1.125 times the sampling variability of corresponding figures based on the same sample with 90% response rate (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 than those of respondents, then the higher the non-response rate, the greater the contribution to the mean square error by the non-response bias. The extent of this bias is unknown at present but must be obtained from outside sources of similar data or from special experiments on non-response characteristics.

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

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

II. Monthly Meeting on Non-Response

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

1. See definitions in Appendix 10.

III. Analysis

A. At the Canada Level

The overall non-response rate at the Canada level decreased slightly from 4.7% in February to 4.6% in March. This month's lower rate was due to the decrease in the "other" component. The overlap non-response rate for March remained the same as the 0.3% rate recorded in February and the adjusted non-response rate for the March survey was computed to be 4.3%.

Compared with the overall non-response rate of 6.4% in March 1974, this year's rate was lower. Furthermore, all components of non-response exhibited year to year decreases in their rates.

B. At the Regional Office Level

1. St. John's Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the St. John's Regional Office decreased from 3.8% in February to 3.1% in March. This month's lower rate was attributed to decreases of 0.3% and 0.6% in the T.A. and "other" components respectively. The overlap rate decreased from 0.6% in February to 0.5% in March and the adjusted non-response rate for March was calculated to be 2.6%.

Compared with the 1.9% overall non-response rate in March 1974, this year's rate was higher. Furthermore, all components of non-response showed increases in the year to year changes.

2. Halifax Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Halifax Regional Office increased from 4.8% in February to 5.4% in March. Increases in the T.A., N1 and "other" components accounted for this month's higher rate. No change was recorded by the overlap rate of 0.7% from February to March and the adjusted non-response rate for March was computed to be 4.7%.

Compared with last year's March overall non-response rate of 6.8%, this year's rate was lower. Furthermore, each non-response component contributed to the year to year decrease in the overall non-response rate.

The "no one home" (N1) component in Economic Region 31 exhibited a high rate this month. Given in the table below are the N1 rates for this E.R. over the past 6 months:

Economic Region 31

No One Home (%)

October	4.6
November	2.5
December	2.4
January	1.5
February	2.0
March	3.3

It should be noted that, while the people concerned did a commendable job in reducing the N1 rate in this region, the rate appears to on the rise again and every effort should be made to keep the rate from climbing back to the levels which were recorded last fall.

3. Montreal Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Montreal Regional Office increased from 3.4% in February to 3.6% in March. At the component level, increases in the N2 and "other" rates of 0.2% and 0.1% respectively were responsible for this month's higher rate. The overlap rate increased from 0.3% in February to 0.4% in March and the adjusted non-response rate was calculated to be 3.2% in March.

Compared with last year's March overall non-response rate (7.1%), this year's rate was considerably lower. Furthermore, all components of non-response exhibited lower rates this year.

4. Ottawa Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Ottawa Regional Office increased from 3.9% in February to 6.0% in March. This month's higher rate was due to substantial increases in the T.A., N1 and "other" components. No change was recorded by the overlap rate of 0.1% from February to March and the adjusted non-response rate for the March survey was computed to be 5.9%.

Compared with last year's March overall non-response rate of 7.3%, this year's rate was lower. Decreases in the N1, N2 and "other" components were responsible for this year's lower overall rate.

In Economic Region 58, it was noted that the T.A. and N1 components this month increased substantially from the previous month. The T.A. and N1 for the February and March surveys rates, are given below:

Economic Region 58

	Temporarily Absent (T.A.)	No One Home (N1)
February	1.2%	1.2%
March	3.0%	2.9%

The high T.A. and N1 rates in Economic Region 58 may have been attributable to the school mid-winter break which occurred during Interview Week. This wid-winter break may have enabled some persons to take a brief vacation.

5. Toronto Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Toronto Regional Office decreased from 6.5% in February to 5.0% in March. This month's lower rate was mainly due to the 1.3% decrease in the "other" component. As was the case last month, no households in the N6 category were recorded for the Toronto Regional Office in March.

Compared with the 7.4% overall non-response rate in March 1974, this year's March rate was lower. The lower overall rate this year was due to decreases in the T.A., N1 and "other" components.

6. Winnipeg Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Winnipeg Regional Office decreased from 3.5% in February to 2.9% in March. At the component level, the 0.7% decrease in the T.A. rate was responsible for this month's lower overall rate. There was a 0.1% increase in the overlap (N6) rate from February to March and the adjusted non-response rate for March was computed to be 2.5%.

Compared with the overall non-response rate (2.2%) in March 1974, this year's March rate was higher. This year's higher rate was due to increases in the T.A., N1 and "other" components.

7. Edmonton Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Edmonton Regional Office decreased from 3.5% in February to 3.2% in March. At the component level, decreases in the T.A. and "other" rates accounted for this month's lower overall rate. The overlap rate increased from 0.3%

in February to 0.4% in March and the adjusted non-response rate in March was calculated to be 2.8%.

Compared with last year's overall non-response rate (6.3%) in March, this year's rate was considerably lower. Furthermore, all components of non-response exhibited lower rates this year.

8. Vancouver Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Vancouver Regional Office increased from 6.1% in February to 6.8% in March. This month's higher rate was due to small increases in all the components of non-response. The overlap rate increased from 0.2% in February to 0.3% in March and the adjusted non-response rate for the March survey was computed to be 6.5%.

Compared with last year's March overall non-response rate of 8.0%, this year's rate was lower. The lower rate this year was due to decreases in the T.A., N2 and "other" components. In the table below, the rates for the T.A., N1 and N2 components in economic region 97 over the past 6 months are given:

Economic Region 97

	T.A. (%)	N1 (%)	N2 (%)
October	4.0	8.9	1.3
November	1.8	2.7	2.7
December	2.2	4.5	2.7
January	3.4	4.3	3.4
February	2.5	3.4	2.9
March	4.5	4.1	3.7

It is evident that these rates have been very high over the past six surveys and every effort should be made to reduce non-response in this economic region.

Appendix 1

CANADA

Table 1(a)

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

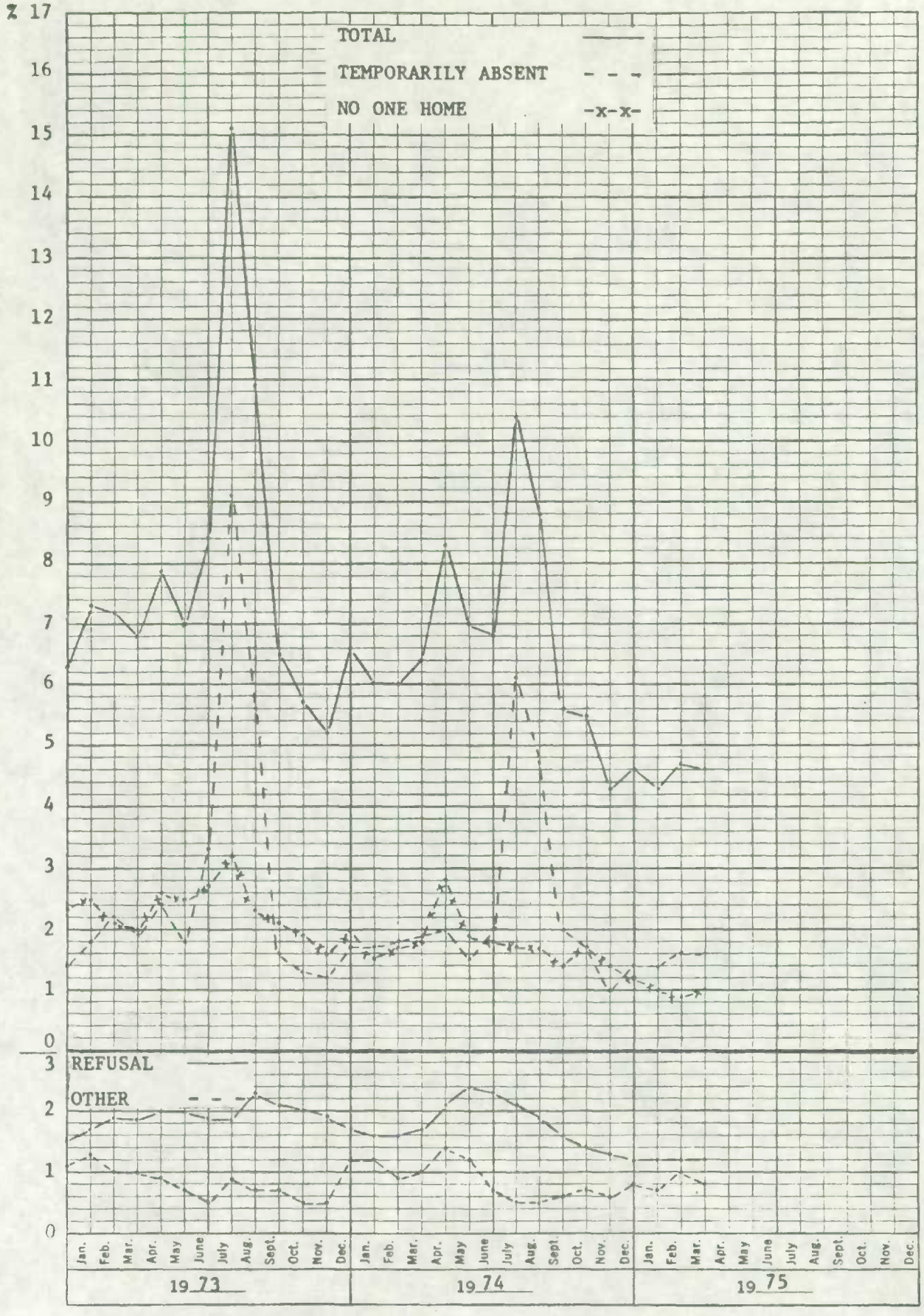
Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Feb. 1975 to Mar. 1975	Non-Response Rates		Feb. 1974 to Mar. 1974	Mar. 1974 to Mar. 1975
	Mar. 1975 (%)	Feb. 1975 (%)	(%)	Mar. 1974 (%)	Feb. 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	4.6	4.7	-0.1	6.4	6.0	+0.4	-1.8
T.A.	1.6	1.6	-	1.9	1.8	+0.1	-0.3
N1	1.0	0.9	+0.1	1.8	1.7	+0.1	-0.8
N2	1.2	1.2	-	1.7	1.6	+0.1	-0.5
Other	0.8	1.0	-0.2	1.0	0.9	+0.1	-0.2
Overlap	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	4.3	4.4	-0.1	-	-	-	-

Table 1(b)

Non-Response Data at the Regional Office Level

Regional Office	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the Canada Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the Canada Level
St. John's	1,644	3.1	3.2	4.8
Halifax	5,721	5.4	19.3	16.5
Montreal	6,436	3.6	14.7	18.6
Ottawa	2,164	6.0	8.1	6.2
Toronto	7,389	5.0	23.4	21.3
Winnipeg	3,198	2.9	5.8	9.2
Edmonton	4,054	3.2	8.3	11.7
Vancouver	4,060	6.8	17.2	11.7

Graph G1



Appendix 2

ST. JOHN'S REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 2(a)

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

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Feb. 1975 to Mar. 1975 (%)	Non-Response Rates		Feb. 1974 to Mar. 1974 (%)	Mar. 1974 to Mar. 1975 (%)
	Mar. 1975 (%)	Feb. 1975 (%)		Mar. 1974 (%)	Feb. 1974 (%)		
Overall	3.1	3.8	-0.7	1.9	2.0	-0.1	+1.2
T.A.	0.5	0.8	-0.3	0.4	0.6	-0.2	+0.1
N1	0.8	0.7	+0.1	0.6	0.6	-	+0.2
N2	1.2	1.1	+0.1	0.5	0.6	-0.1	+0.7
Other	0.6	1.2	-0.6	0.4	0.2	+0.2	+0.2
Overlap	0.5	0.6	-0.1	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	2.6	3.2	-0.6	-	-	-	-

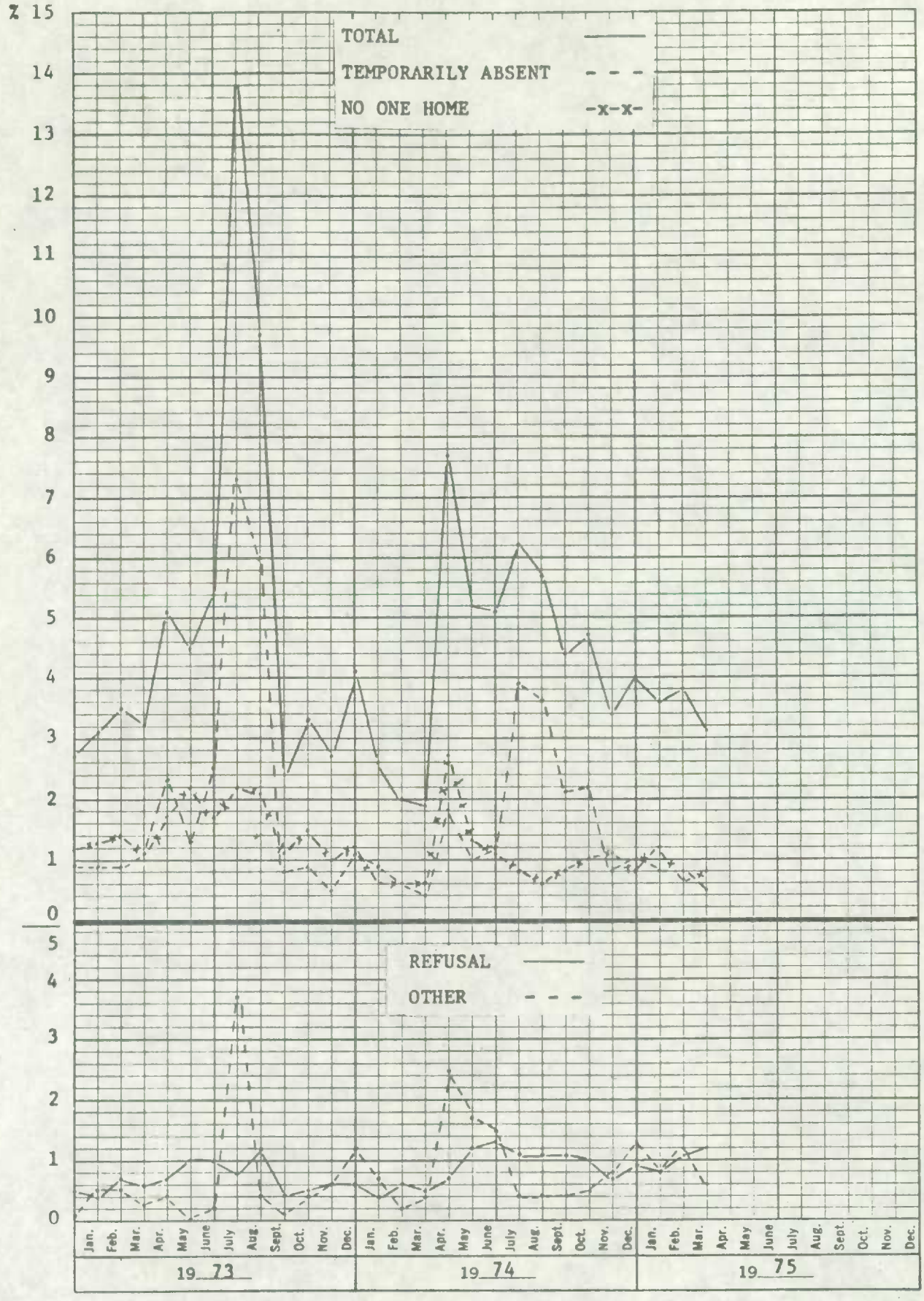
Table 2(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
00	248	2.0	9.8	15.1
01	669	3.9	51.0	40.7
02	141	5.0	13.7	8.6
03	291	3.8	21.6	17.7
04	280	0.7	3.9	17.0
05	15	0.0	0.0	0.9

ST. JOHN'S REGIONAL OFFICE

Graph G2



HALIFAX REGIONAL OFFICE

Appendix 3

Table 3(a)

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

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Feb. 1975 to Mar. 1975	Non-Response Rates		Feb. 1974 to Mar. 1975	Mar. 1974 to Mar. 1975
	Mar. 1975 (%)	Feb. 1975 (%)	(%)	Mar. 1974 (%)	Feb. 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	5.4	4.8	+0.6	6.8	5.9	+0.9	-1.4
T.A.	1.6	1.3	+0.3	1.7	1.3	+0.4	-0.1
N1	1.1	0.7	+0.4	1.6	1.9	-0.3	-0.5
N2	1.3	1.6	-0.3	1.5	1.6	-0.1	-0.2
Other	1.4	1.2	+0.2	2.0	1.1	+0.9	-0.6
Overlap	0.7	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	4.7	4.1	+0.6	-	-	-	-

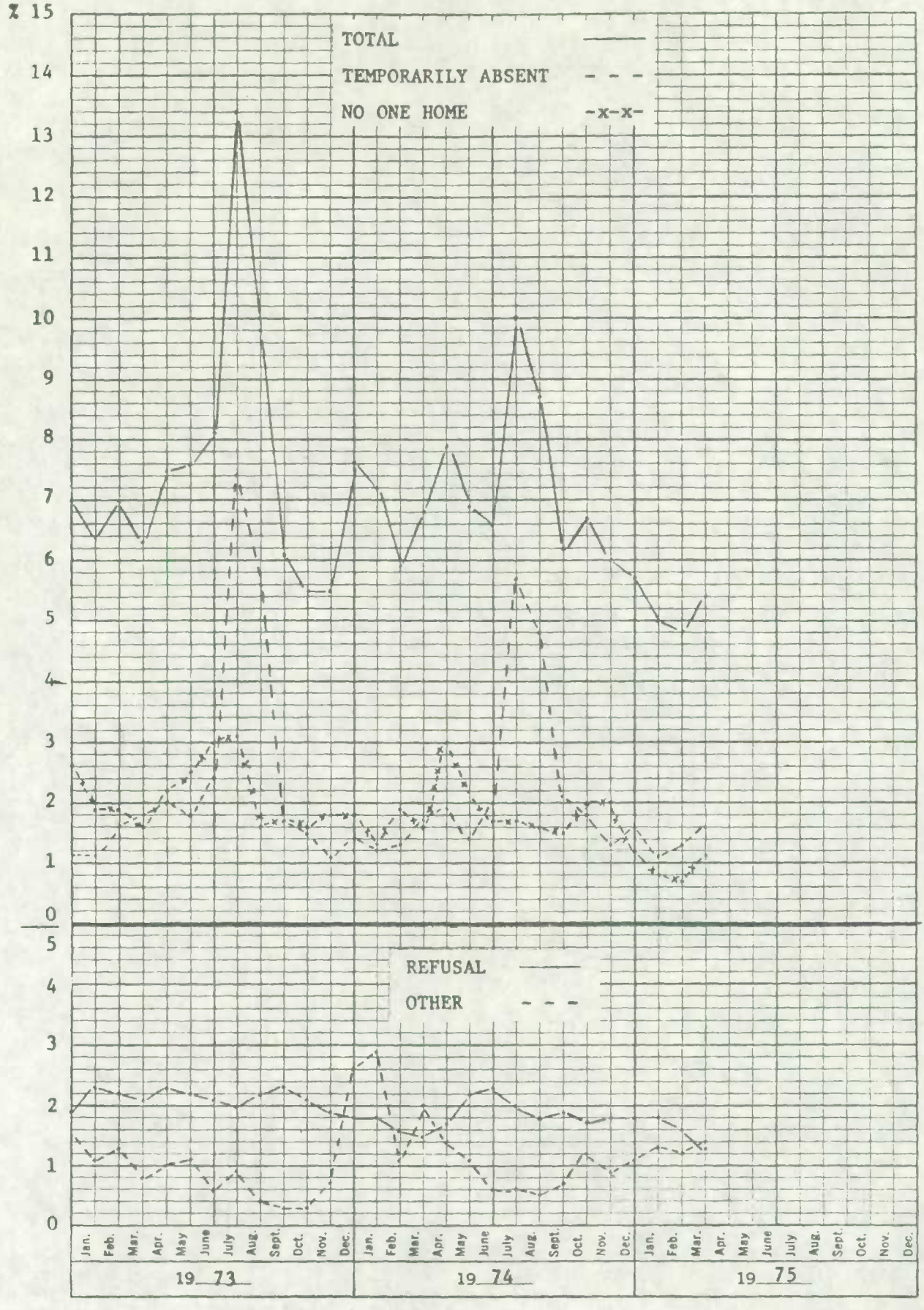
Table 3(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
10	384	3.4	4.2	6.7
20	537	5.2	9.1	9.4
21	590	5.6	10.8	10.3
22	1,354	4.5	19.9	23.7
23	475	4.0	6.2	8.3
30	516	6.0	10.1	9.0
31	614	9.4	18.9	10.7
32	675	6.4	14.0	11.8
33	576	3.6	6.8	10.1

HALIFAX REGIONAL OFFICE

Graph G3



MONTREAL REGIONAL OFFICE

Appendix 4

Table 4(a)

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

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Feb. 1975 to Mar. 1975	Non-Response Rates		Feb. 1974 to Mar. 1974	Mar. 1974 to Mar. 1975
	Mar. 1975 (%)	Feb. 1975 (%)	(%)	Mar. 1974 (%)	Feb. 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	3.6	3.4	+0.2	7.1	7.7	-0.6	-3.5
T.A.	0.9	1.0	-0.1	1.3	1.6	-0.3	-0.4
N1	0.7	0.7	-	2.7	2.0	+0.7	-2.0
N2	1.2	1.0	+0.2	2.0	2.1	-0.1	-0.8
Other	0.8	0.7	+0.1	1.1	2.0	-0.9	-0.3
Overlap	0.4	0.3	+0.1	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	3.2	3.1	+0.1	-	-	-	-

Table 4(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
40	326	3.1	4.3	5.1
41	393	0.8	1.3	6.1
42	227	5.7	5.5	3.5
43	986	1.7	7.3	15.3
44	472	2.8	5.5	7.3
45	668	1.9	5.5	10.4
46	513	3.7	8.2	8.0
47	2,851	5.1	62.4	44.3

MONTREAL REGIONAL OFFICE

Graph G4

OTTAWA REGIONAL OFFICE

Appendix 5

Table 5(a)

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

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Feb. 1975 to Mar. 1975	Non-Response Rates		Feb. 1974 to Mar. 1974	Mar. 1974 to Mar. 1975
	Mar. 1975 (%)	Feb. 1975 (%)	(%)	Mar. 1974 (%)	Feb. 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	6.0	3.9	+2.1	7.3	6.7	+0.6	-1.3
T.A.	2.4	1.7	+0.7	2.1	1.4	+0.7	+0.3
N1	1.9	0.8	+1.1	2.5	3.2	-0.7	-0.6
N2	1.0	1.2	-0.2	1.3	1.3	-	-0.3
Other	0.7	0.2	+0.5	1.4	0.8	+0.6	-0.7
Overlap	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	5.9	3.8	+2.1	-	-	-	-

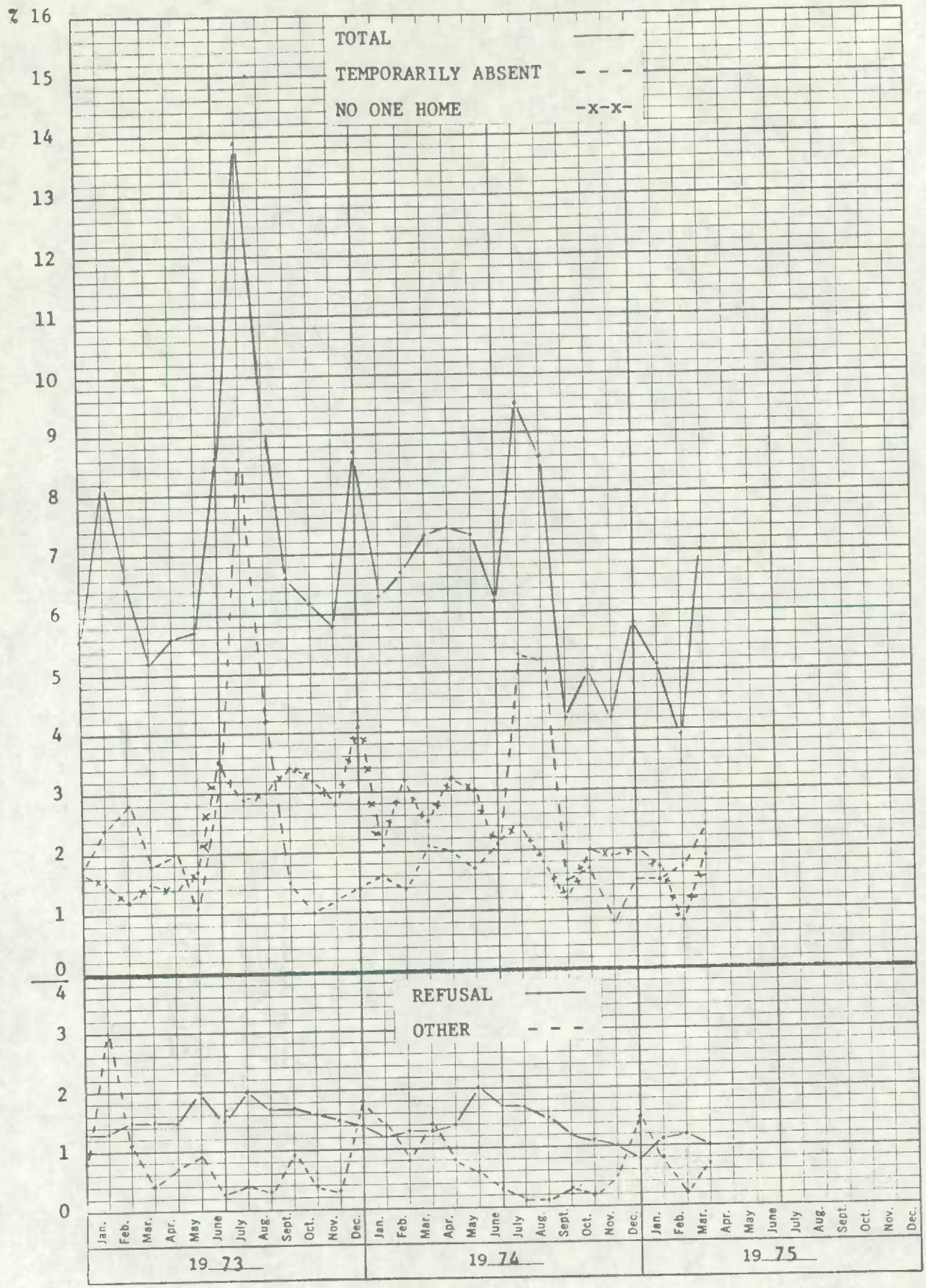
Table 5(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
40	16	0.0	0.0	0.7
48	242	7.4	13.9	11.2
49	149	3.4	3.9	6.9
50	1,129	5.0	43.4	52.2
58	628	8.0	38.8	29.0

OTTAWA REGIONAL OFFICE

Graph G5



TORONTO REGIONAL OFFICE

Appendix 6

Table 6(a)

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

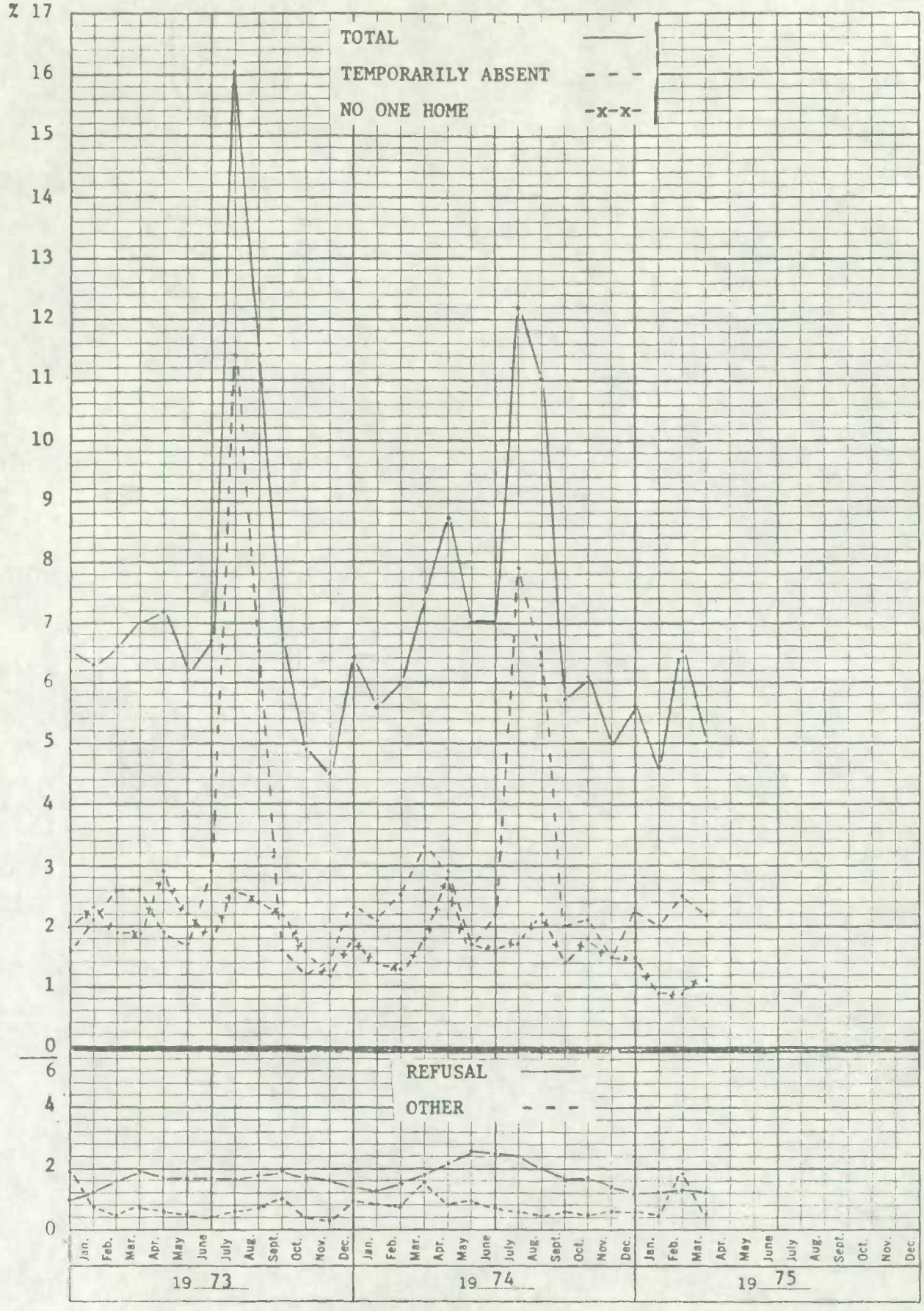
Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Feb. 1975 to Mar. 1975	Non-Response Rates		Feb. 1974 to Mar. 1974	Mar. 1974 to Mar. 1975
	Mar. 1975 (%)	Feb. 1975 (%)	(%)	Mar. 1974 (%)	Feb. 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	5.0	6.5	-1.5	7.4	6.0	+1.4	-2.4
T.A.	2.2	2.5	-0.3	3.3	2.5	+0.8	-1.1
N1	1.1	0.9	+0.2	1.8	1.3	+0.5	-0.7
N2	1.2	1.3	-0.1	1.8	1.5	+0.3	-0.6
Other	0.5	1.8	-1.3	0.5	0.7	-0.2	-
Overlap	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	5.0	6.5	-1.5	-	-	-	-

Table 6(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
51	469	5.3	6.7	6.4
52	3,237	5.0	43.7	43.8
53	1,120	4.1	12.4	15.2
54	674	5.0	9.2	9.1
55	681	5.4	10.0	9.2
56	637	4.1	7.0	8.6
57	571	7.2	11.0	7.7

Graph G6



WINNIPEG REGIONAL OFFICE

Appendix 7

Table 7(a)

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

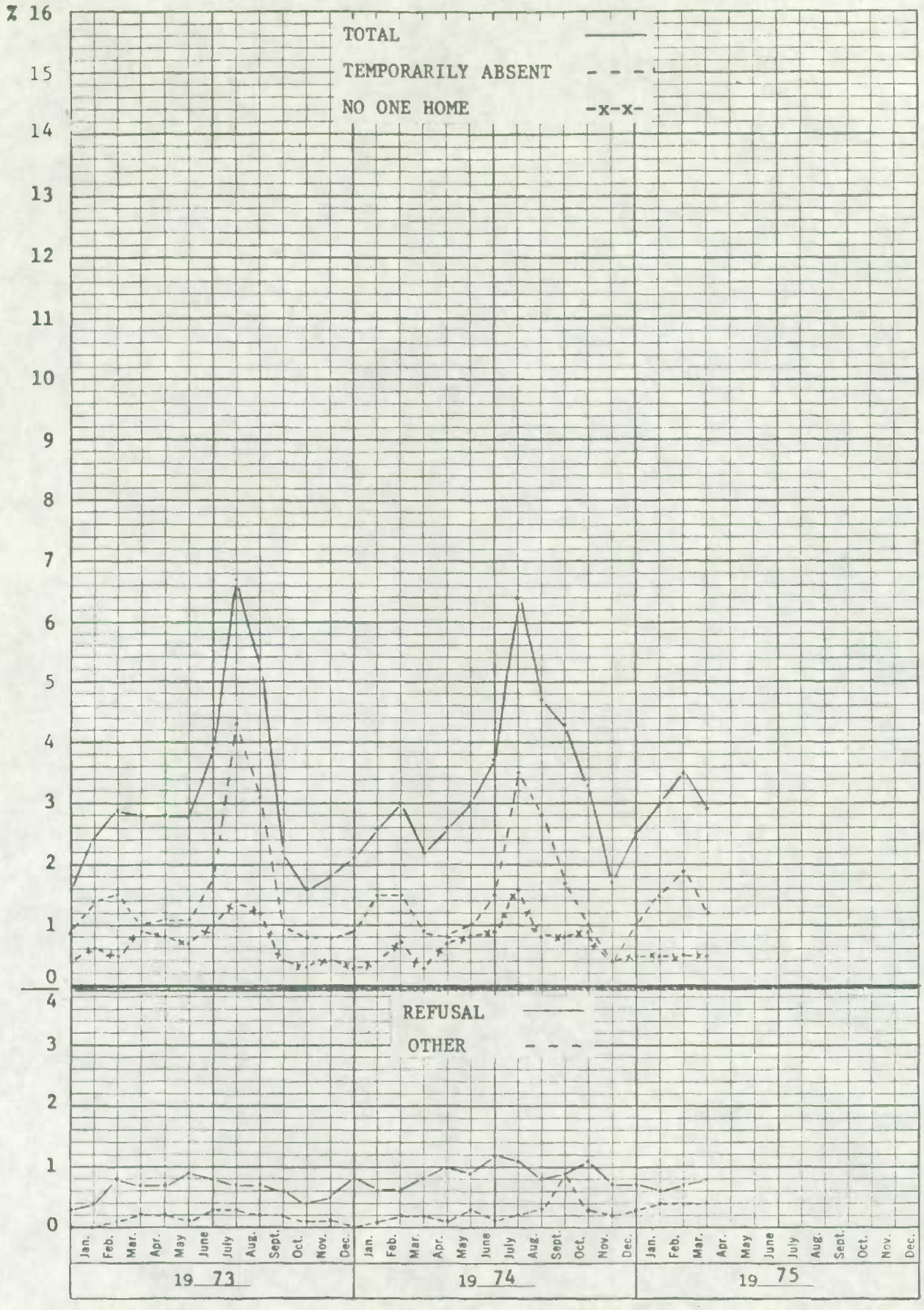
Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Feb. 1975 to Mar. 1975	Non-Response Rates		Feb. 1974 to Mar. 1974	Mar. 1974 to Mar. 1975
	Mar. 1975 (%)	Feb. 1975 (%)	(%)	Mar. 1974 (%)	Feb. 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	2.9	3.5	-0.6	2.2	3.0	-0.8	+0.7
T.A.	1.2	1.9	-0.7	0.9	1.5	-0.6	+0.3
N1	0.5	0.5	-	0.3	0.7	-0.4	+0.2
N2	0.8	0.7	+0.1	0.8	0.6	+0.2	-
Other	0.4	0.4	-	0.2	0.2	-	+0.2
Overlap	0.4	0.3	+0.1	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	2.5	3.2	-0.7	-	-	-	-

Table 7(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
509	19	0.0	0.0	0.6
59	255	2.7	7.6	8.0
60	1,077	3.4	40.2	33.7
61	170	2.9	5.4	5.3
62	56	1.8	1.1	1.7
63	138	2.9	4.4	4.3
64	268	1.5	4.4	8.4
65	140	2.1	3.3	4.4
70	503	2.8	15.2	15.7
71	297	4.0	13.0	9.3
73	275	1.8	5.4	8.6

Graph G7



Appendix 8

EDMONTON REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 8(a)

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

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Feb. 1975 to Mar. 1975	Non-Response Rates		Feb. 1974 to Mar. 1974	Mar. 1974 to Mar. 1975
	Mar. 1975 (%)	Feb. 1975 (%)	(%)	Mar. 1974 (%)	Feb. 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	3.2	3.5	-0.3	6.3	5.0	+1.3	-3.1
T.A.	1.1	1.3	-0.2	1.8	1.9	-0.1	-0.7
N1	0.7	0.7	-	1.8	1.2	+0.6	-1.1
N2	0.8	0.7	+0.1	1.5	1.4	+0.1	-0.7
Other	0.6	0.8	-0.2	1.2	0.5	+0.7	-0.6
Overlap	0.4	0.3	+0.1	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	2.8	3.2	-0.4	-	-	-	-

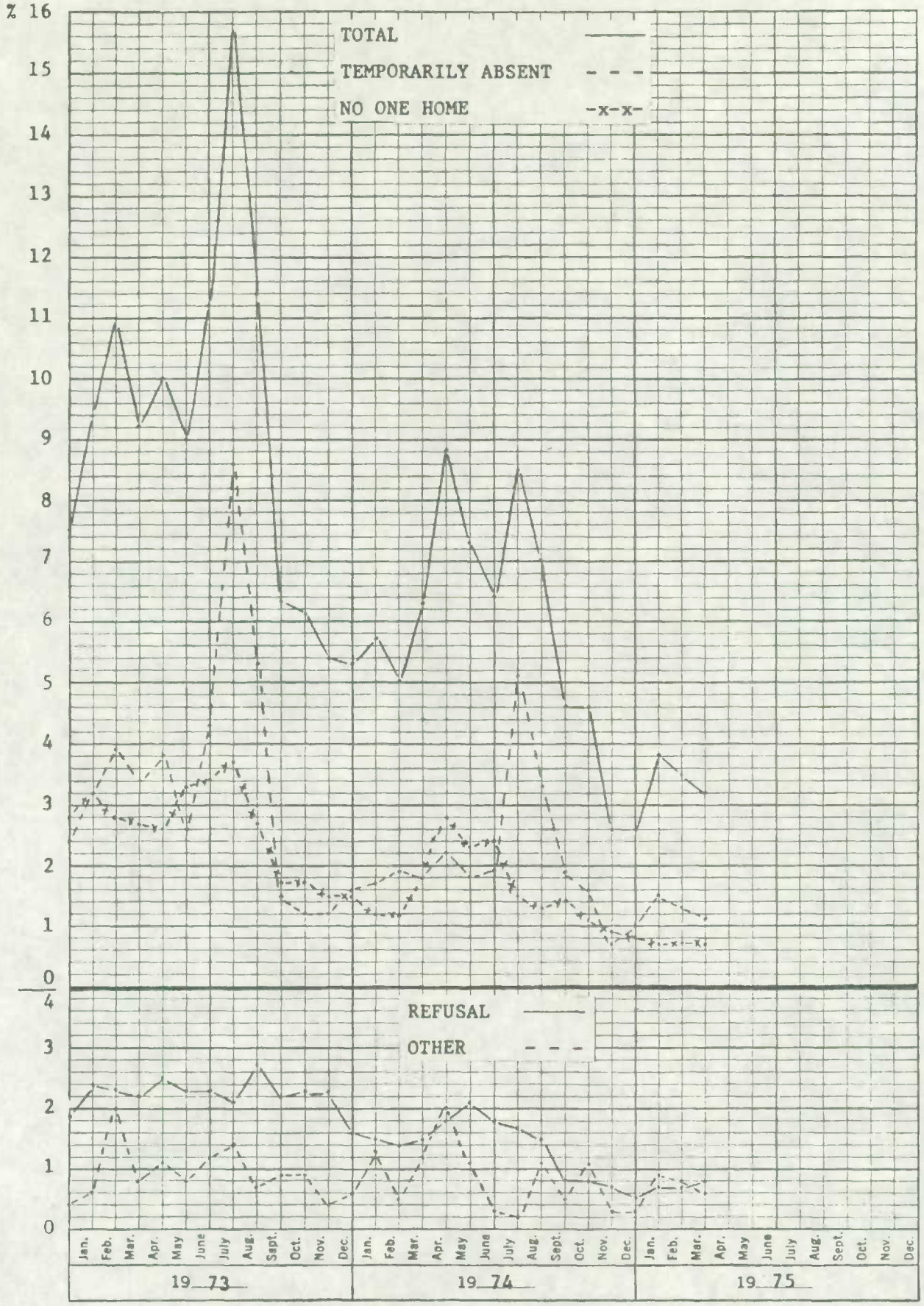
Table 8(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
72	398	2.0	6.1	9.8
74	430	0.9	3.1	10.6
80	128	3.1	3.1	3.2
81	222	8.1	13.7	5.5
82	945	4.3	31.3	23.3
83	267	3.0	6.1	6.6
84	1,259	3.3	32.0	31.1
85	209	1.9	3.1	5.1
86	196	1.0	1.5	4.8

EDMONTON REGIONAL OFFICE

Graph G8



Appendix 9

VANCOUVER REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 9(a)

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

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Feb. 1975 to Mar. 1975	Non-Response Rates		Feb. 1974 to Mar. 1974	Mar. 1974 to Mar. 1975
	Mar. 1975 (%)	Feb. 1975 (%)	(%)	Mar. 1974 (%)	Feb. 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	6.8	6.1	+0.7	8.0	8.4	-0.4	-1.2
T.A.	1.9	1.7	+0.2	2.1	2.4	-0.3	-0.2
N1	1.9	1.8	+0.1	1.9	2.4	-0.5	-
N2	2.2	2.0	+0.2	3.1	2.8	+0.3	-0.9
Other	0.8	0.6	+0.2	0.9	0.8	+0.1	-0.1
Overlap	0.3	0.2	+0.1	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	6.5	5.9	+0.6	-	-	-	-

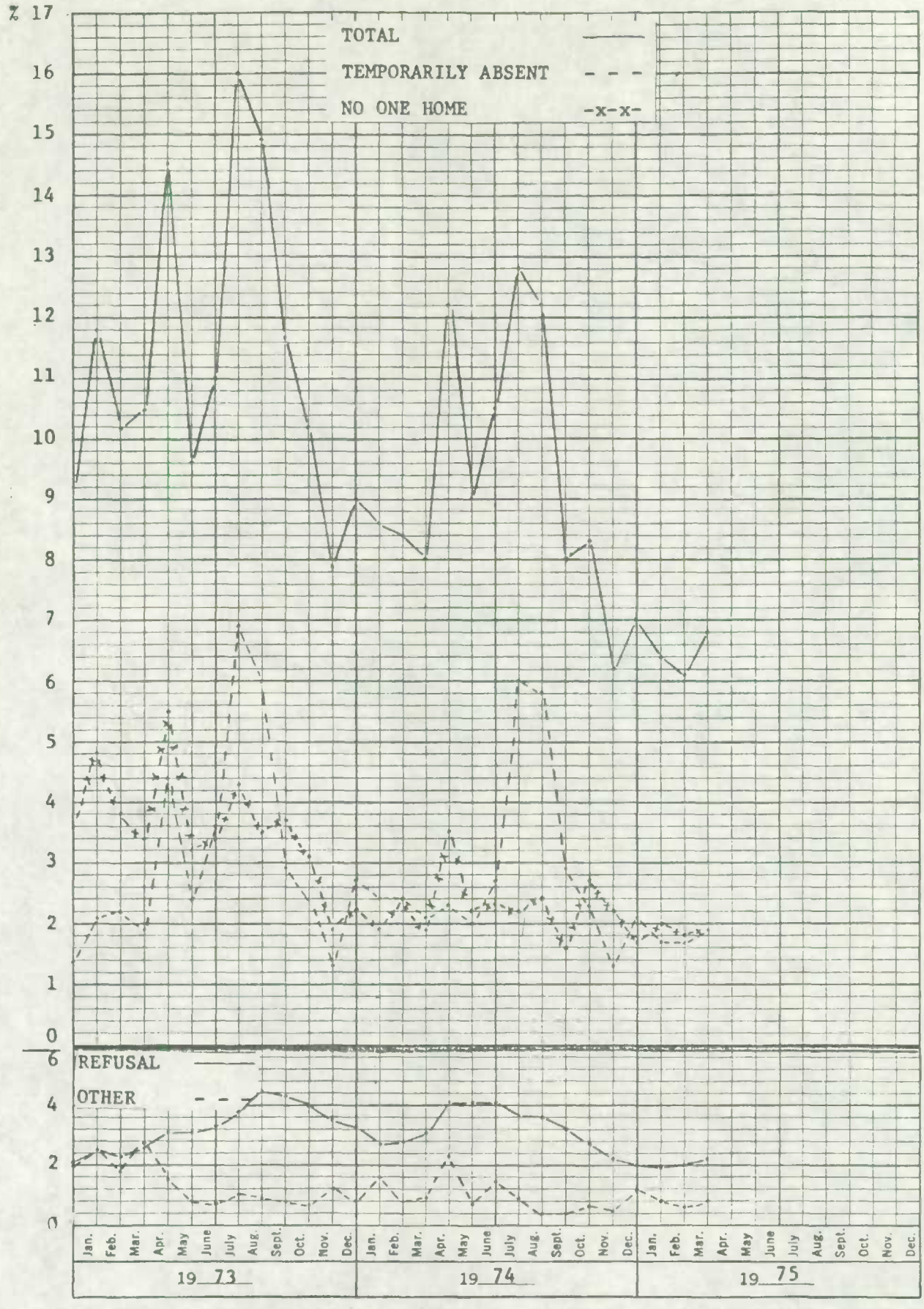
Table 9(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
90	99	12.1	4.4	2.4
91	133	2.3	1.1	3.3
92	303	4.0	4.4	7.5
93	208	7.2	5.5	5.1
94	2,182	6.5	51.4	53.7
95	770	7.1	20.1	19.0
96	63	1.6	0.4	1.5
97	243	12.8	11.3	6.0
98	59	6.8	1.4	1.5

VANCOUVER REGIONAL OFFICE

Graph G9



Appendix 10

Definitions

1. Dwelling

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

2. Household

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

3. Expected Number of Households

The expected number of households is defined as the number of households (as defined above) in a specified area. Dwellings classified as V-types are not included in this count as they contain no households.

4. Overlap (N6)

A dwelling is designated as an overlap if it was selected to be in both the existing Labour Force Survey and the Revised Labour Force Survey but was not assigned for field enumeration in the existing Labour Force Survey.

5. Non-Response Rate

The overall non-response rate refers to the percentage 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 following four components of non-response 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 at Home (N1)

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

(iii) Refusal (N2)

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

(iv) Other (N3-N6)

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

6. Adjusted Non-Response Rate

The adjusted non-response rate is an estimate of what the overall non-response rate would have been if there had been no overlap. Algebraically, it is defined as follows:

$$\text{Adjusted Non-Response Rate} = \left[\frac{n(TA) + n(N1) + n(N2) + n(N3 + N4 + N5)}{\text{Expected Number of Households} - n(N6)}\right] \cdot 100$$

where $n(\alpha)$ is the number of households which have been assigned the non-response code α.

7. 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.

8. Actual Contribution to Non-Response

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

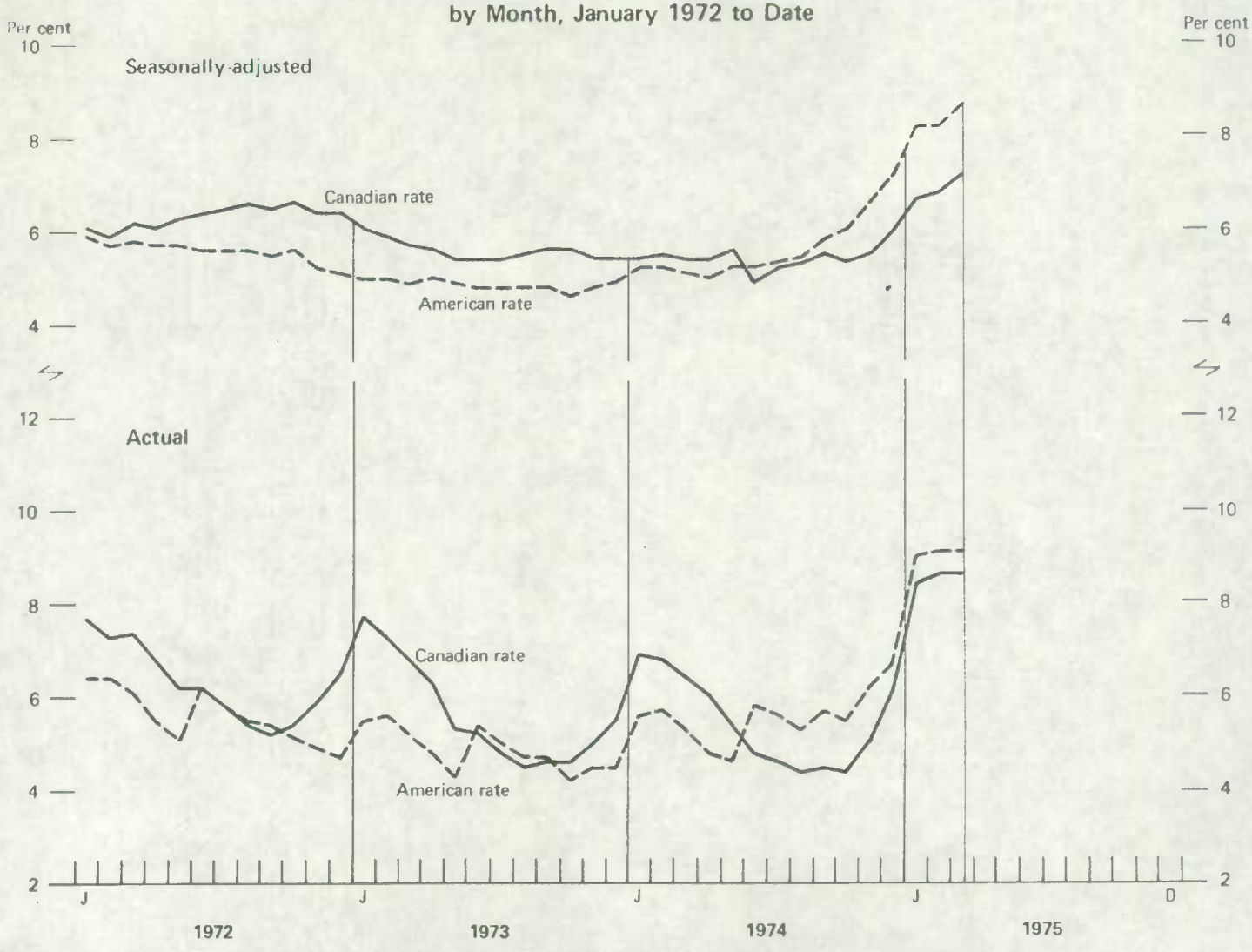
9. Expected Contribution to Non-Response

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 a regional office (or in Canada). This ratio is expressed as a percentage.

Comparison of Canadian and American Unemployment Rates

	Seasonally-Adjusted		Actual	
	Canadian	American	Canadian	American
1975 - March	7.2	8.7	8.6	9.1
February	6.8	8.2	8.6	9.1
January	6.7	8.2	8.4	8.0
December	6.0	7.2	6.1	6.7
November	5.5	6.6	5.1	6.2
October	5.3	6.0	4.4	5.5
September	5.5	5.8	4.5	5.7
August	5.3	5.4	4.4	5.3
July	5.2	5.3	4.6	5.4
June	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.8
May	5.6	5.2	5.4	4.6
April	5.4	5.0	6.0	4.8
1974 - March	5.4	5.1	6.4	5.3

Comparison of Canadian and American Unemployment Rates by Month, January 1972 to Date



Comparaison of LFS Unemployed and UIC Claimants Series
January 1974 to date

	LFS Unemployed (000's)	UIC Claimants (000's)	Ratio Claimants Unemployed		LFS Unemployed (000's)	UIC Claimants (000's)	Ratio Claimants Unemployed
1975				1974			
December				December	597	910	1.52
November				November	493	760	1.54
October				October	430	679	1.58
September				September	431	664	1.54
August				August	447	694	1.55
July				July	465	719	1.55
June				June	469	748	1.59
May				May	524	825	1.57
April				April	568	960	1.69
March	840			March	599	984	1.64
February	839	1,214	1.45	February	635	1,009	1.59
January	817	1,134	1.39	January	637	981	1.54

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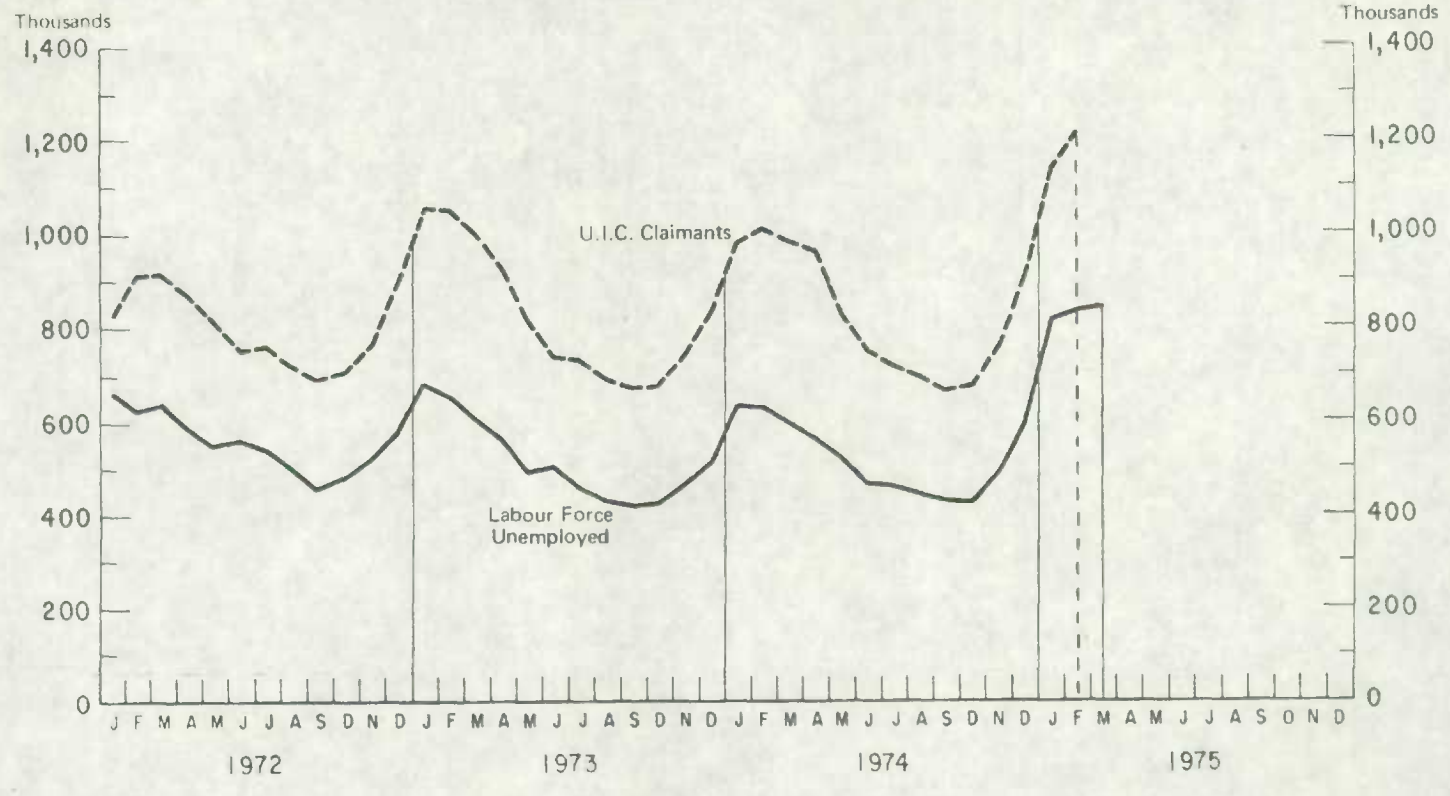
Comparison of Labour Force Unemployed and Unemployment Insurance Claimants by Month, January 1972 to Date



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

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

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

List of some differences in the concepts of claimants and unemployed

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