

W.A. Campbell

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Labour Force Quality Report

Canadian Labour Force Survey

May 1975

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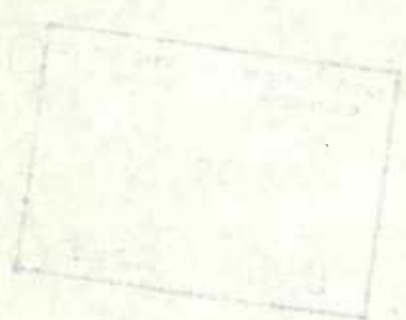


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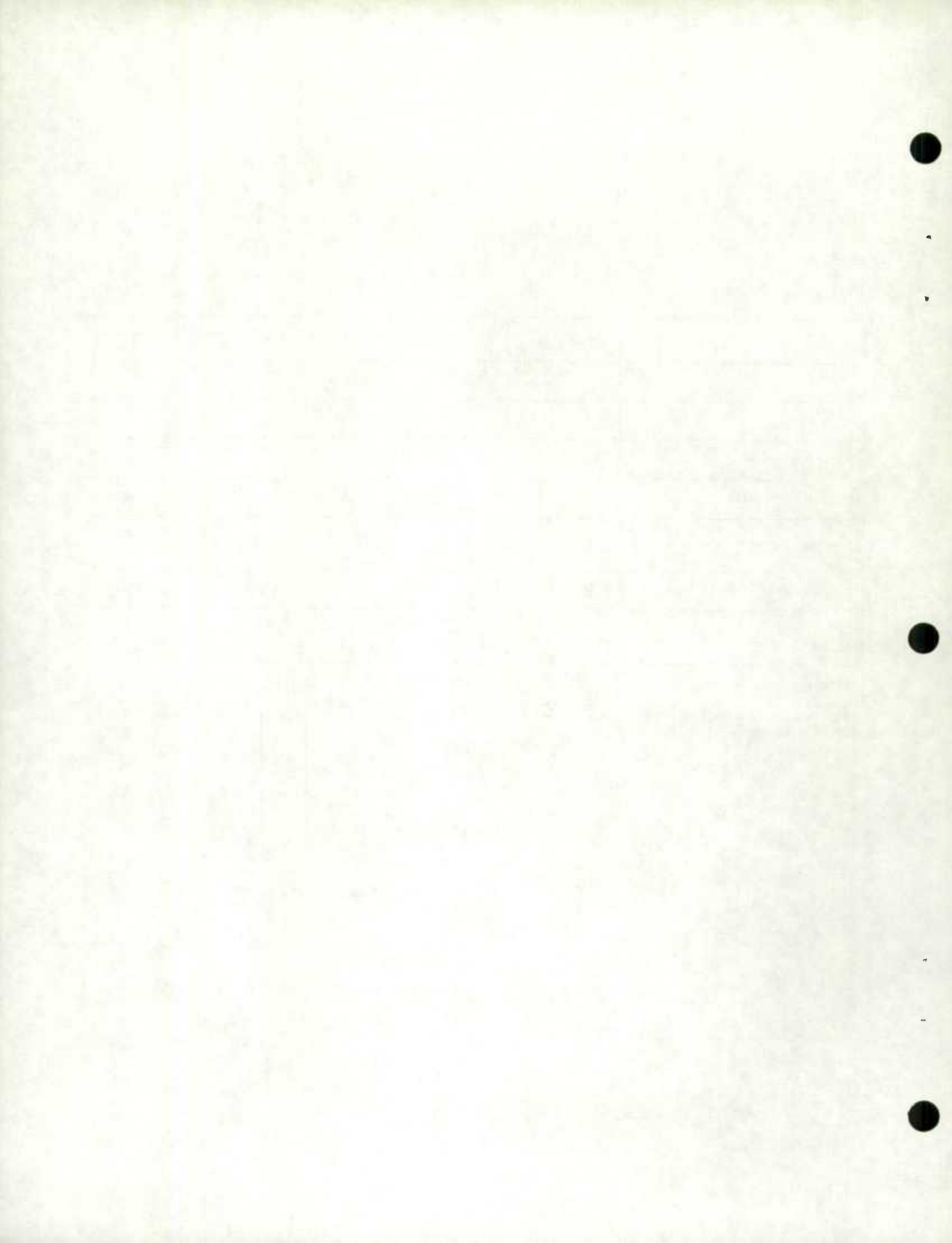
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Comparisons of: a) Canadian and American Unemployment rates, and b) UIC Claimants and LFS Unemployed are presented in Appendix IV.



HIGHLIGHTS

A. SLIPPAGE

At the national level, the estimated slippage rate increased from 5.4% in April to 5.8% in May. Furthermore, the adjusted slippage rate (which gives the estimate of the slippage rate if the average size of households had remained the same as in the previous month) was 5.4%. Thus, the month to month increase in the estimated slippage rate was mainly due to the decrease in the average size of households (a change of - 0.0081).

1 - By Province: From April to May, increases in the estimated slippage rates were noted in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The other five provinces showed decreases in the estimated slippage rate. The more notable changes (amounts in brackets) in slippage occurred in Newfoundland (- 1.5%), Prince Edward Island (- 0.8%), Quebec (+ 0.8%), Alberta (- 0.8%) and Ontario (+ 0.5%).

In Prince Edward Island and Alberta, the decreases in slippage were mainly due to increases in the estimated number of heads of households. The percentage increases in the estimated number of heads of households are given below:

Province	Percentage Change (April to May)
P.E.I.	+ 0.9
Alberta	+ 1.6

In Ontario, the decrease in the average size of households (- 0.0091) mainly contributed to the increase in the estimated slippage rate for that province.

However, in Newfoundland and Quebec, changes in both the average size of households and the estimated number of heads of households contributed to the changes in the estimated slippage rates.

Province	Change in Average Size of Households (April to May)	Percentage Change in the Estimated Number of Heads of Households (April to May)
Nfld.	+ 0.0225	+ 1.0
Quebec	- 0.0110	- 0.3

2 - By Age Group at the Canada Level: From April to May, increases in the estimated slippage rate were noted in the 14-19, 25-44 and 45-64 age groups and decreases occurred in the 20-24 and 65 and over age groups. The more marked changes (amounts in brackets) were noted in the 25-44 (+ 1.4%) and the 65 and over (- 1.8%) age groups.

B. NON-RESPONSE

The overall non-response rate at the Canada level remained at 4.7% from April to May. There was no change in the overlap non-response rate of 0.4% from April to May and the adjusted overall non-response rate for the May survey was calculated to be 4.3%.

Compared with last year's overall non-response rate of 7.0%, this year's rate was lower. Furthermore, all the components of non-response exhibited lower rates this year.

C. VARIANCE

At the Canada level the coefficients of variation of Employed and In Labour Force decreased from 0.39 and 0.34 to 0.37 and 0.31 respectively while the coefficient of variation of Unemployed increased from 2.22 to 2.41.

At the provincial levels, four provinces - Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba exhibited increases in the coefficients of variation of Employed estimates while three provinces Newfoundland, Manitoba and British Columbia exhibited decreases in the coefficients of variation of Unemployed estimates from the April survey to the May survey.

Of the 33 estimates considered, (Employed, Unemployed and In Labour Force at the province and Canada levels), there were ten estimates for which the published symbols were assigned a different degree of reliability than that indicated by their estimated sampling variability. For the three estimates of Employed, Unemployed and In Labour Force in Prince Edward Island and the estimates of Employed and Unemployed in New Brunswick the published symbol was lower than the actual symbol for the May survey whereas the opposite was true for the estimates of Employed and In Labour Force in Alberta and Unemployed for Canada and in the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

On the basis of the analysis of subprovincial contributions to the provincial variance estimates, 15 pairs of PSU's, 5 SRU subunits and 1 pair of special area subunits were identified as those for which the actual percentage contribution significantly exceeded the desired percentage contribution for some particular characteristic.

D. REJECTED DOCUMENTS

The number of rejected documents at the Canada level decreased from 6.3% in April to 5.8% in May. Significant decreases took place in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

This computer analysis is showing some duplication of error at the interviewer level. This matter is being looked into and should be corrected in the very near future.

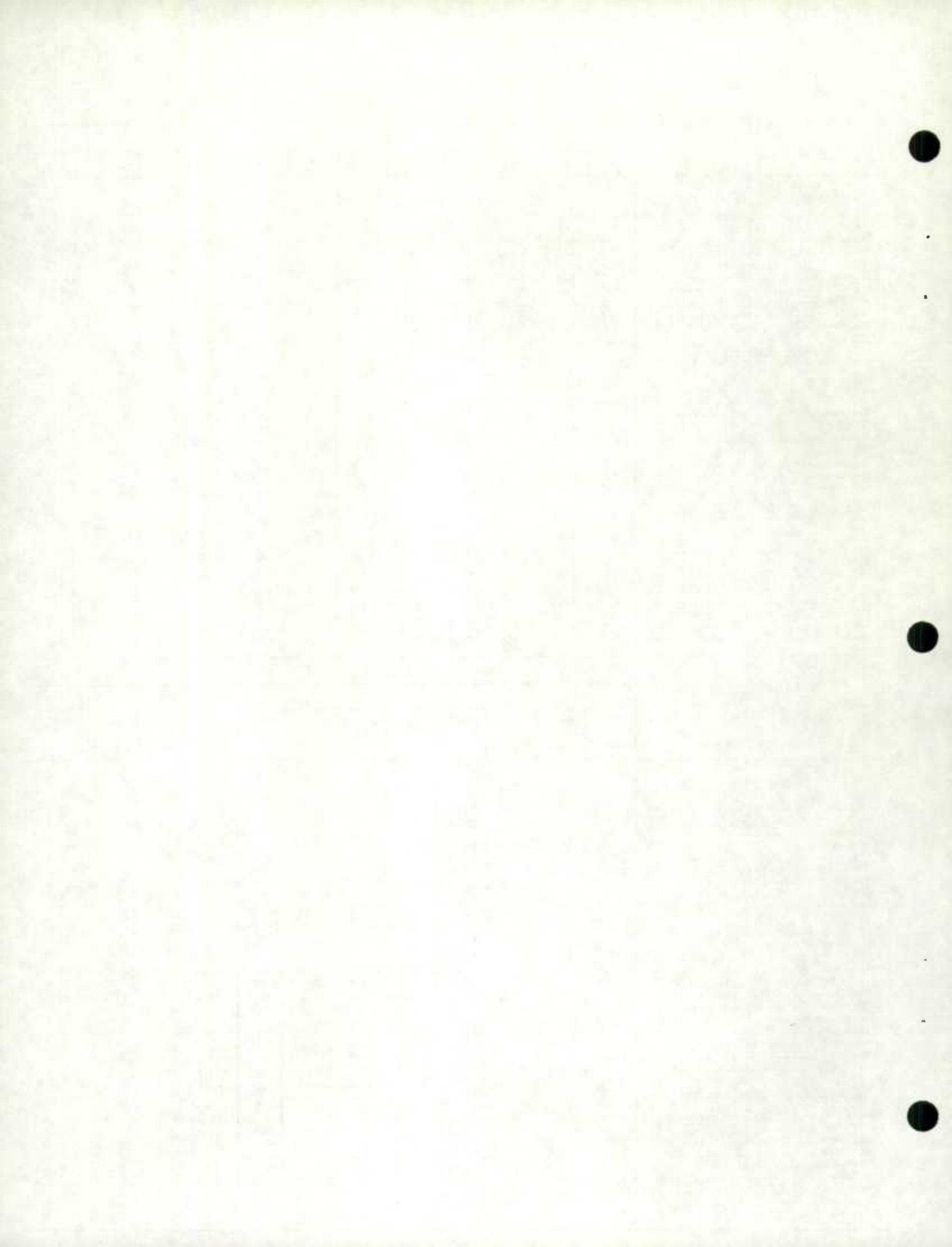
E. ENUMERATION COSTS

The May enumeration cost for the Labour Force Survey at the Canada level was calculated at \$2.99 per sample household, a reduction of 3 cents from the April rate of \$3.02. At the regional level, 4 areas registered decreases ranging from 8 cents to 13 cents, 3 areas had increases of 2 cents, 7 cents and 23 cents while 1 area had no change.

This decrease in costs at the Canada level is attributable to better planning by the interviewers because of excellent weather conditions in most regions in May and to the new cost reporting procedure which became effective April 1st, 1975. In the past, interviewers reported all their time and expenses under the Labour Force Survey project code for conducting the LFS survey and asking the supplementary questions each month. A book entry was done later at the regional level to transfer some funds from the applicable supplementary survey budget to the regular LFS project code. As of April 1st, 1975, Regional Offices are supplied with a cost reporting procedure to apportion the cost of the survey to the regular LFS and to the supplementary survey project code at the interviewer level. This procedure is now giving us an accurate cost for carrying out the Labour Force Survey.

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

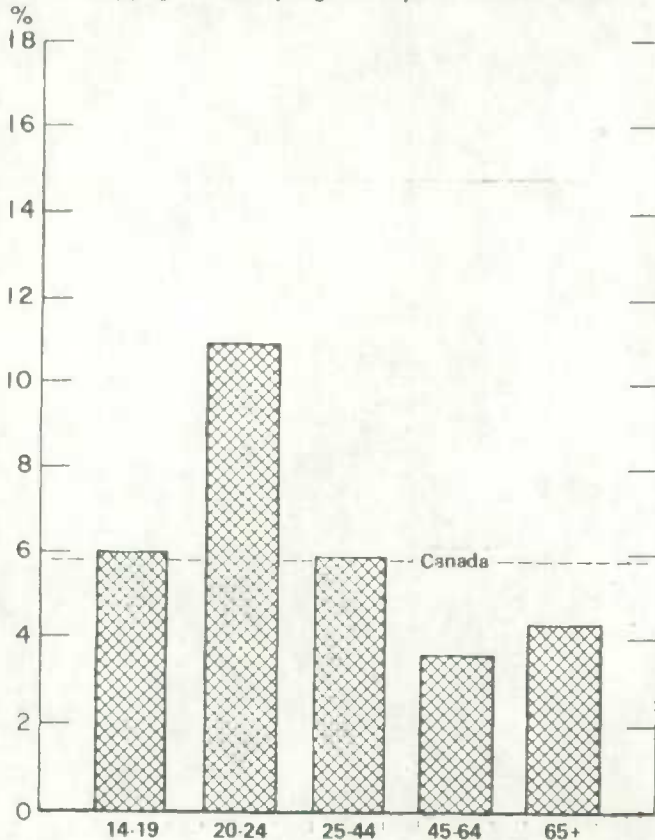
	1975					1974	1974					1973
	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.
<u>Non-response</u>												
Canada	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.6	7.0	8.3	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.6
St. John's	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.8	3.6	4.0	5.2	7.7	1.9	2.0	2.6	4.1
Halifax	6.3	5.7	5.4	4.8	5.0	5.7	6.9	7.9	6.8	5.9	7.2	7.6
Montréal	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	8.2	8.7	7.1	7.7	6.4	7.6
Ottawa	5.1	5.7	6.0	3.9	5.1	5.8	7.3	7.4	7.3	6.7	6.3	8.7
Toronto	4.8	5.3	5.0	6.5	4.6	5.6	7.0	8.7	7.4	6.0	5.6	6.4
Winnipeg	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.1
Edmonton	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8	2.6	7.3	8.8	6.3	5.0	5.7	5.3
Vancouver	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.1	6.4	7.0	9.0	12.2	8.0	8.4	8.6	9.0
<u>Rejected Documents</u> (Regular Labour Force Items)												
Canada	5.8	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.4		12.4	8.4	6.9	6.4	7.1	8.2
St. John's	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.4	4.2		9.2	3.4	2.4	2.5	5.2	6.4
Halifax	6.5	6.5	8.7	7.0	8.3		12.3	7.4	6.4	6.6	8.5	8.1
Montréal	3.5	5.2	6.3	5.8	6.8		10.7	7.0	7.4	5.8	6.1	7.1
Ottawa	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.3	4.7		10.1	7.8	5.0	4.4	5.5	6.1
Toronto	8.2	8.0	7.4	8.6	9.5		14.4	11.9	8.2	8.5	8.0	9.4
Winnipeg	4.0	5.3	3.9	4.8	4.2		16.7	5.2	5.6	4.6	6.1	6.9
Edmonton	7.3	6.8	7.2	10.0	9.8		12.0	11.1	7.4	7.4	7.0	8.7
Vancouver	5.9	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8		11.7	9.3	8.4	7.2	8.0	10.7
<u>Enumeration Cost per Household</u>												
Canada	2.99	3.02	2.94	2.88	2.77	2.64	2.51	2.53	2.38	2.38	2.40	2.32
St. John's	3.67	3.67	3.45	3.54	3.41	3.30	3.01	2.61	2.72	2.75	2.78	2.70
Halifax	3.01	2.99	3.09	3.09	2.86	2.67	2.41	2.48	2.32	2.24	2.31	2.18
Montréal	3.19	3.32	3.00	3.00	2.88	2.73	2.69	2.67	2.43	2.53	2.52	2.37
Ottawa	3.03	2.96	2.98	2.65	2.78	2.76	2.49	2.61	2.57	2.57	2.66	2.44
Toronto	2.96	3.06	2.83	2.85	2.76	2.63	2.49	2.43	2.35	2.39	2.42	2.43
Winnipeg	2.83	2.93	2.91	2.80	2.62	2.53	2.51	2.64	2.41	2.43	2.42	2.40
Edmonton	2.70	2.78	2.72	2.68	2.66	2.63	2.40	2.54	2.26	2.21	2.24	2.11
Vancouver	2.87	2.64	2.81	2.59	2.47	2.26	2.34	2.39	2.26	2.19	2.19	2.16
<u>Month-to-Month Change</u>												
	1975				1974				Year-to-Year Change			
	April to May	March to April	Feb. to March	Jan. to Feb.	April to May	March to April	Feb. to March	Jan. to Feb.	May 1974 to May 1975	April 1974 to April 1975	March 1974 to March 1975	Feb. 1974 to Feb. 1975
<u>Non-response</u>												
Canada	-	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.4	- 1.3	+ 1.9	+ 0.4	-	- 2.3	- 3.6	- 1.8	- 1.3
St. John's	-	+ 0.6	- 0.7	+ 0.2	- 2.5	+ 5.8	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 1.5	- 4.0	+ 1.2	+ 1.8
Halifax	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	- 0.2	- 1.0	+ 1.1	+ 0.9	- 1.3	- 0.6	- 2.2	- 1.4	- 1.1
Montréal	- 0.5	- 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.5	+ 1.6	- 0.6	+ 1.3	- 5.4	- 5.4	- 3.5	- 4.3
Ottawa	- 0.6	- 0.3	+ 2.1	- 1.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	- 2.2	- 1.7	- 1.3	- 2.8
Toronto	- 0.5	+ 0.3	- 1.5	+ 1.9	- 1.7	+ 1.3	+ 1.4	+ 0.4	- 2.2	- 3.4	- 2.4	+ 0.5
Winnipeg	+ 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	- 0.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.5
Edmonton	+ 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 1.5	+ 2.5	+ 1.3	- 0.7	- 4.0	- 5.8	- 3.1	- 1.5
Vancouver	- 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	- 0.3	- 3.2	+ 4.2	- 0.4	- 0.2	- 1.7	- 4.8	- 1.2	- 2.3
<u>Rejected Documents</u> (Regular Labour Force Items)												
Canada	- 0.5	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.5	+ 4.0	+ 1.5	+ 0.5	- 0.7	- 6.6	- 2.1	- 0.3	+ 0.5
St. John's	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	- 0.8	+ 5.8	+ 1.0	- 0.1	- 2.7	- 5.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.4	+ 0.9
Halifax	-	- 2.2	+ 1.7	- 1.3	+ 4.9	+ 1.0	- 0.2	- 1.9	- 5.8	- 0.9	+ 2.3	+ 0.4
Montréal	- 1.7	- 1.1	+ 0.5	- 1.0	+ 3.7	- 0.4	+ 1.6	- 0.3	- 7.2	- 1.8	- 1.1	-
Ottawa	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.6	+ 0.6	+ 2.3	+ 2.8	+ 0.6	- 1.1	- 5.0	- 2.9	- 0.3	+ 0.9
Toronto	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	- 1.2	- 0.9	+ 2.5	+ 3.7	- 0.3	+ 0.5	- 6.2	- 3.9	- 0.8	+ 0.1
Winnipeg	- 1.3	+ 1.4	- 0.9	+ 0.6	+ 11.5	- 0.4	+ 1.0	- 1.5	- 12.7	+ 0.1	- 1.7	+ 0.2
Edmonton	+ 0.5	- 0.4	- 2.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	+ 3.7	-	+ 0.4	- 4.7	- 4.3	- 0.2	+ 2.6
Vancouver	- 1.2	+ 0.5	- 0.8	+ 0.6	+ 2.4	+ 0.9	+ 1.2	- 0.8	- 5.8	- 2.2	- 1.8	+ 0.2
<u>Enumeration Cost per Household</u>												
Canada	- 0.03	+ 0.08	+ 0.06	+ 0.11	- 0.02	+ 0.15	-	- 0.02	+ 0.48	+ 0.49	+ 0.56	+ 0.50
St. John's	-	+ 0.22	- 0.09	+ 0.13	+ 0.40	- 0.11	- 0.03	- 0.03	+ 0.66	+ 1.06	+ 0.73	+ 0.79
Halifax	+ 0.02	- 0.10	-	+ 0.23	- 0.07	+ 0.16	+ 0.08	- 0.07	+ 0.60	+ 0.51	+ 0.77	+ 0.85
Montréal	- 0.13	+ 0.32	-	+ 0.12	+ 0.02	+ 0.24	- 0.10	+ 0.01	+ 0.50	+ 0.65	+ 0.57	+ 0.47
Ottawa	+ 0.07	- 0.02	+ 0.33	- 0.13	- 0.12	+ 0.04	-	- 0.09	+ 0.54	+ 0.35	+ 0.41	+ 0.08
Toronto	- 0.10	+ 0.23	- 0.02	+ 0.09	+ 0.06	+ 0.08	- 0.04	- 0.03	+ 0.47	+ 0.63	+ 0.48	+ 0.46
Winnipeg	- 0.10	+ 0.02	+ 0.11	+ 0.18	- 0.13	+ 0.23	- 0.02	+ 0.01	+ 0.32	+ 0.29	+ 0.50	+ 0.37
Edmonton	- 0.08	+ 0.06	+ 0.04	+ 0.02	- 0.14	+ 0.28	+ 0.05	- 0.03	+ 0.30	+ 0.24	+ 0.46	+ 0.47
Vancouver	+ 0.23	- 0.17	+ 0.22	+ 0.12	- 0.05	+ 0.13	+ 0.07	-	+ 0.53	+ 0.25	+ 0.55	+ 0.40



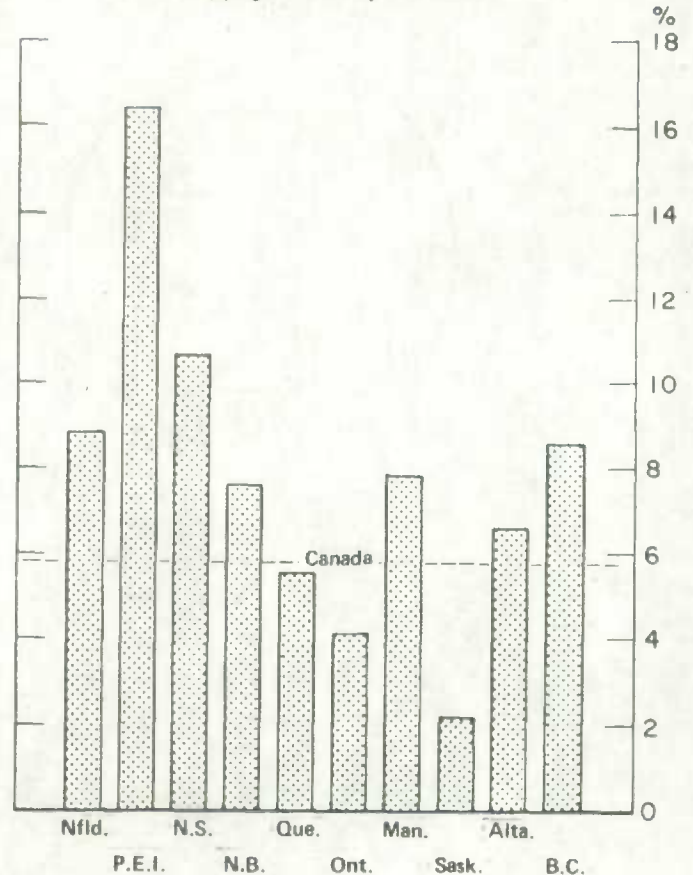
Slippage Rates⁽¹⁾, Canada by Age and Provincial Totals May 1975

	1975						1975	April 1975 to May 1975	May 1975 to May 1975
	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	May		
TOTAL	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.6	5.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
14 - 19 years	6.0	5.8	3.1	3.0	2.1	2.0	4.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
20 - 24 years	10.9	11.6	9.8	9.9	10.5	9.3	10.1	- 0.7	+ 0.8
25 - 44 years	5.9	4.5	4.8	5.4	4.9	4.5	5.7	+ 1.4	+ 0.2
45 - 64 years	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
65 and over	4.4	6.2	7.7	8.5	8.4	7.4	2.8	- 1.8	+ 1.6
Nfld.	8.8	10.3	11.4	11.8	10.4	10.7	10.9	- 1.5	- 2.1
P.E.I.	16.4	17.2	20.2	17.5	21.9	20.4	10.9	- 0.8	+ 5.5
N.S.	10.6	10.5	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.4	9.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
N.B.	7.6	8.0	7.0	7.3	5.8	6.9	8.3	- 9.4	- 0.7
Que.	5.5	4.7	2.7	3.2	1.9	1.7	3.1	+ 0.8	+ 2.4
Ont.	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.7	+ 0.5	- 0.6
Man.	7.8	8.0	9.7	10.0	9.1	9.4	1.7	- 0.2	+ 6.1
Sask.	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.6	1.5	1.5	+ 0.1	+ 3.7
Alta.	6.6	7.4	6.9	6.4	7.0	7.2	8.8	- 0.8	- 2.2
B.C.	8.6	8.5	8.8	7.9	9.4	8.8	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.6

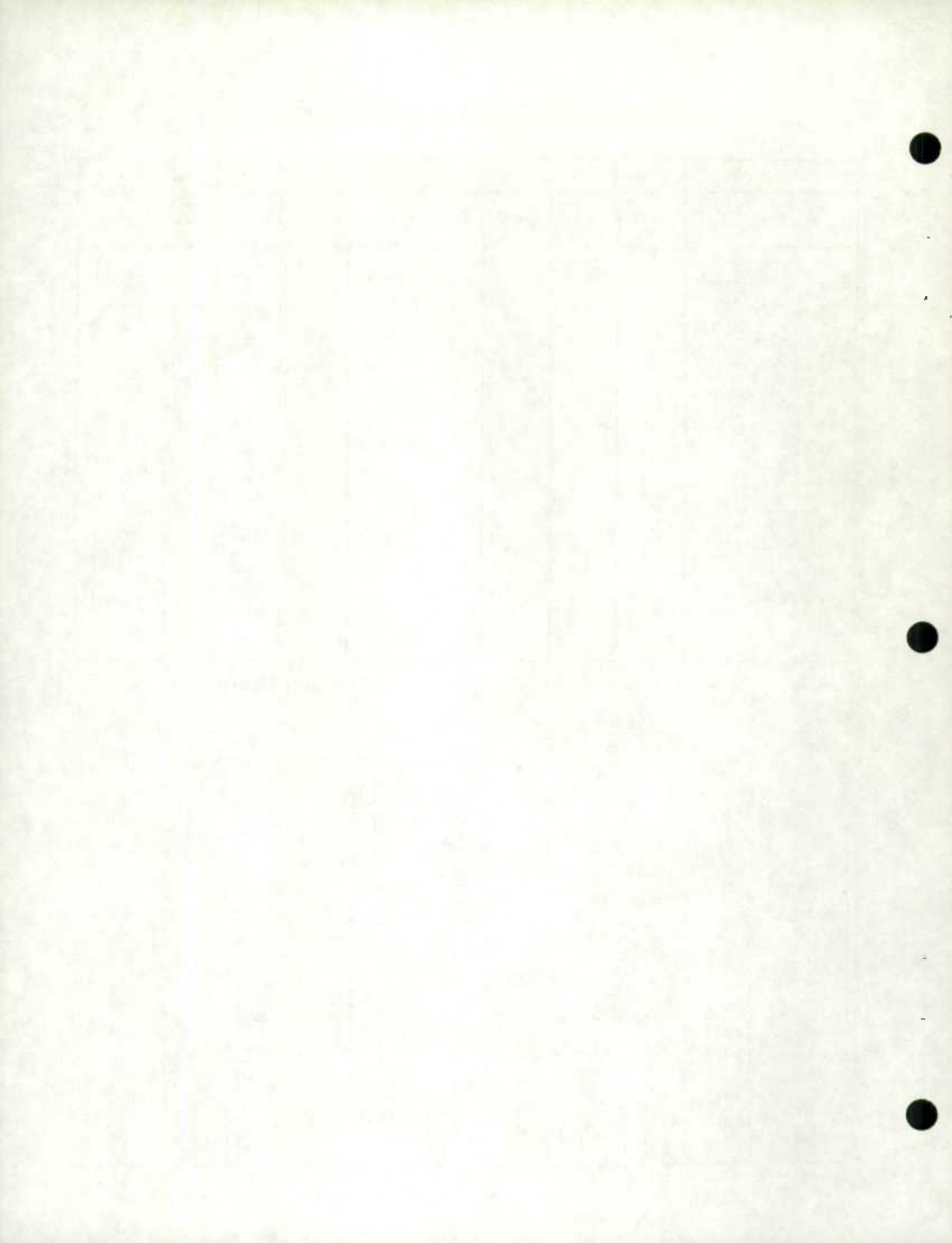
Slippage Rates by Age Groups at Canada Level



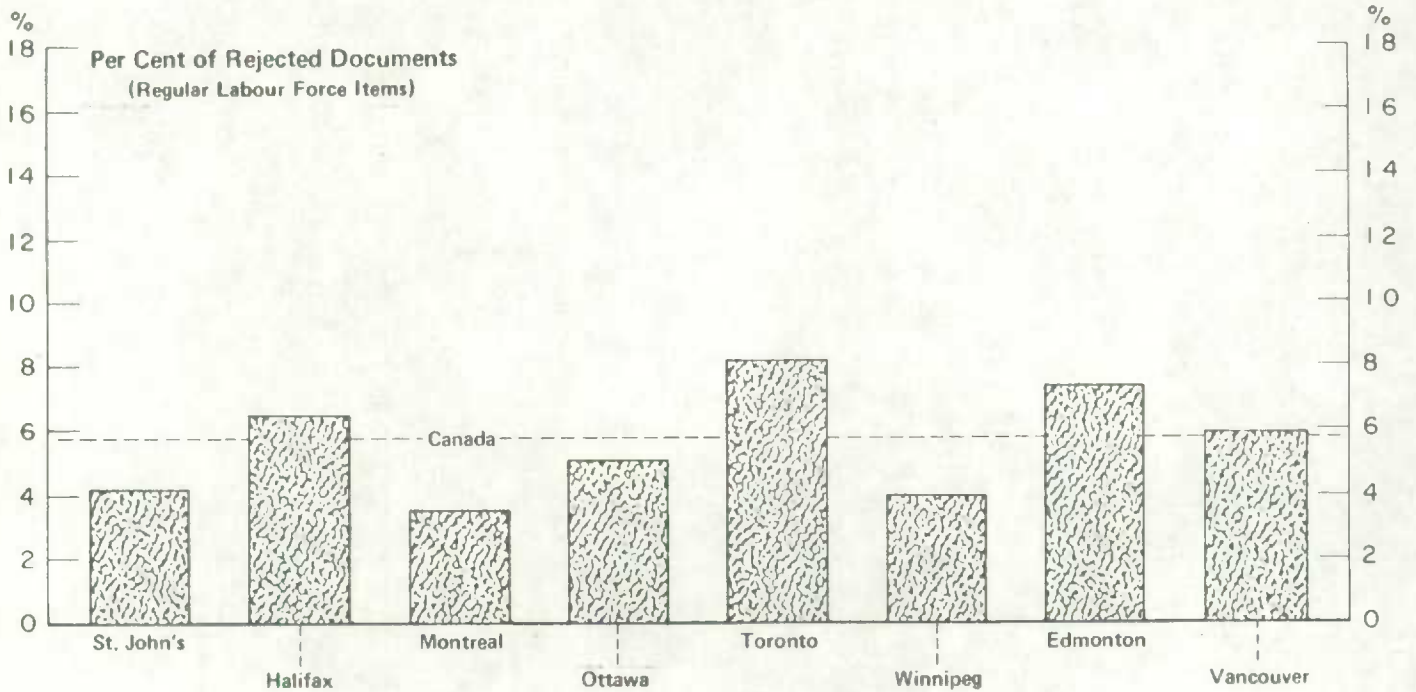
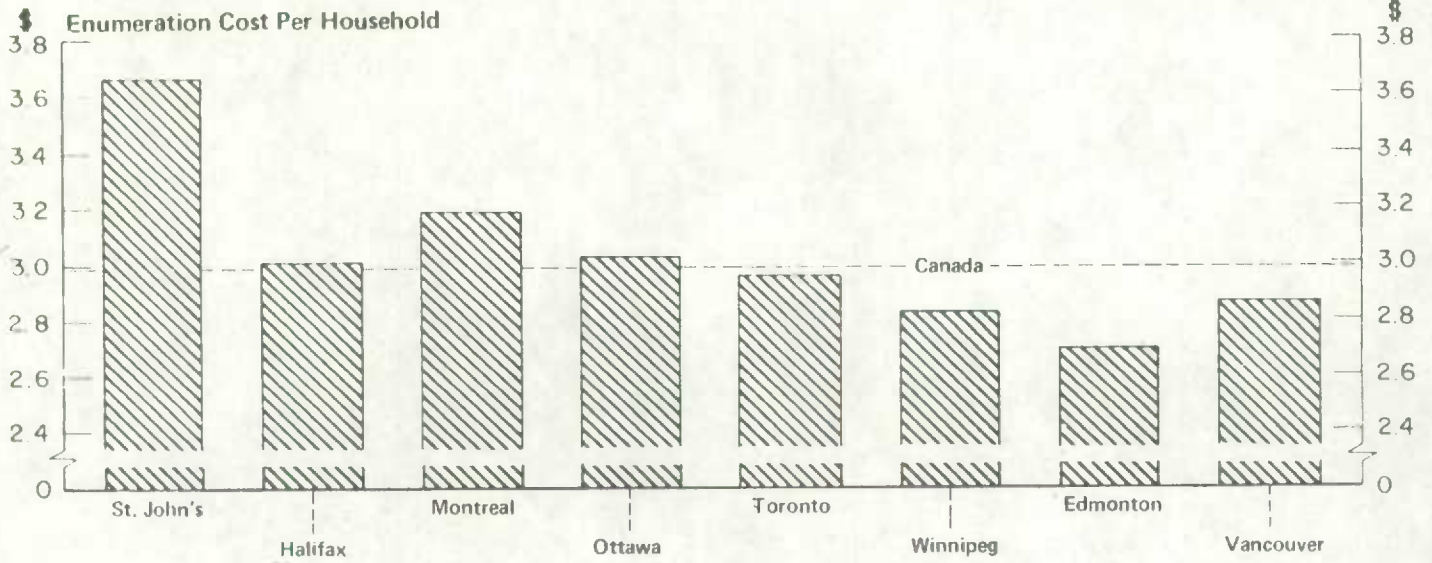
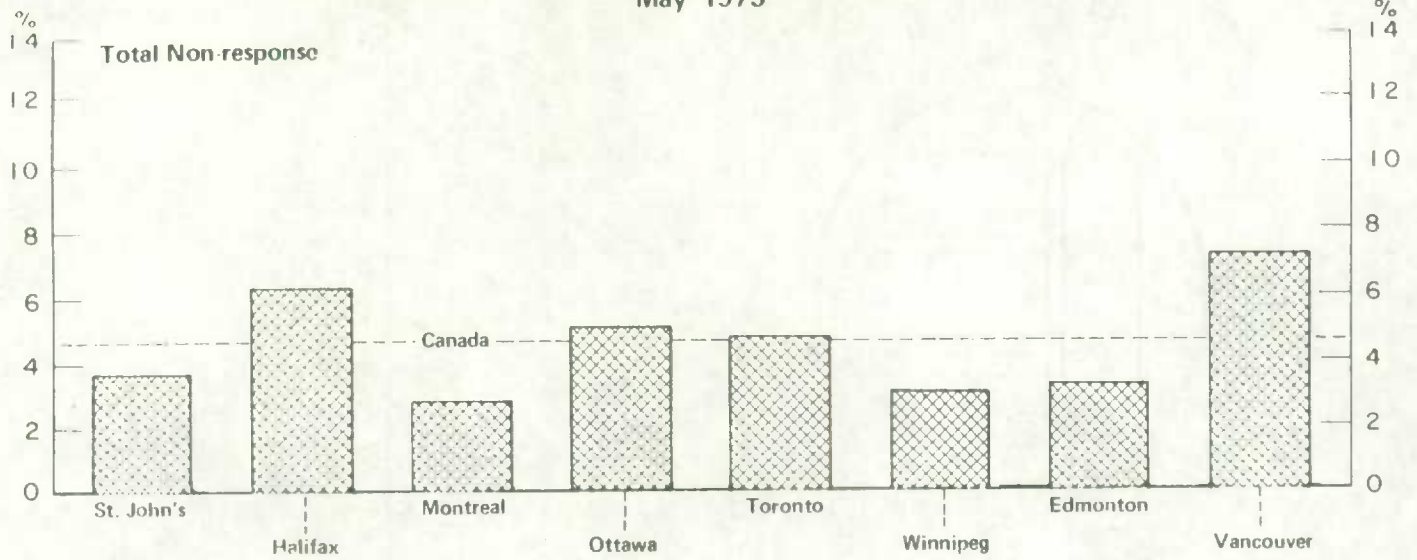
Slippage Rates by Province

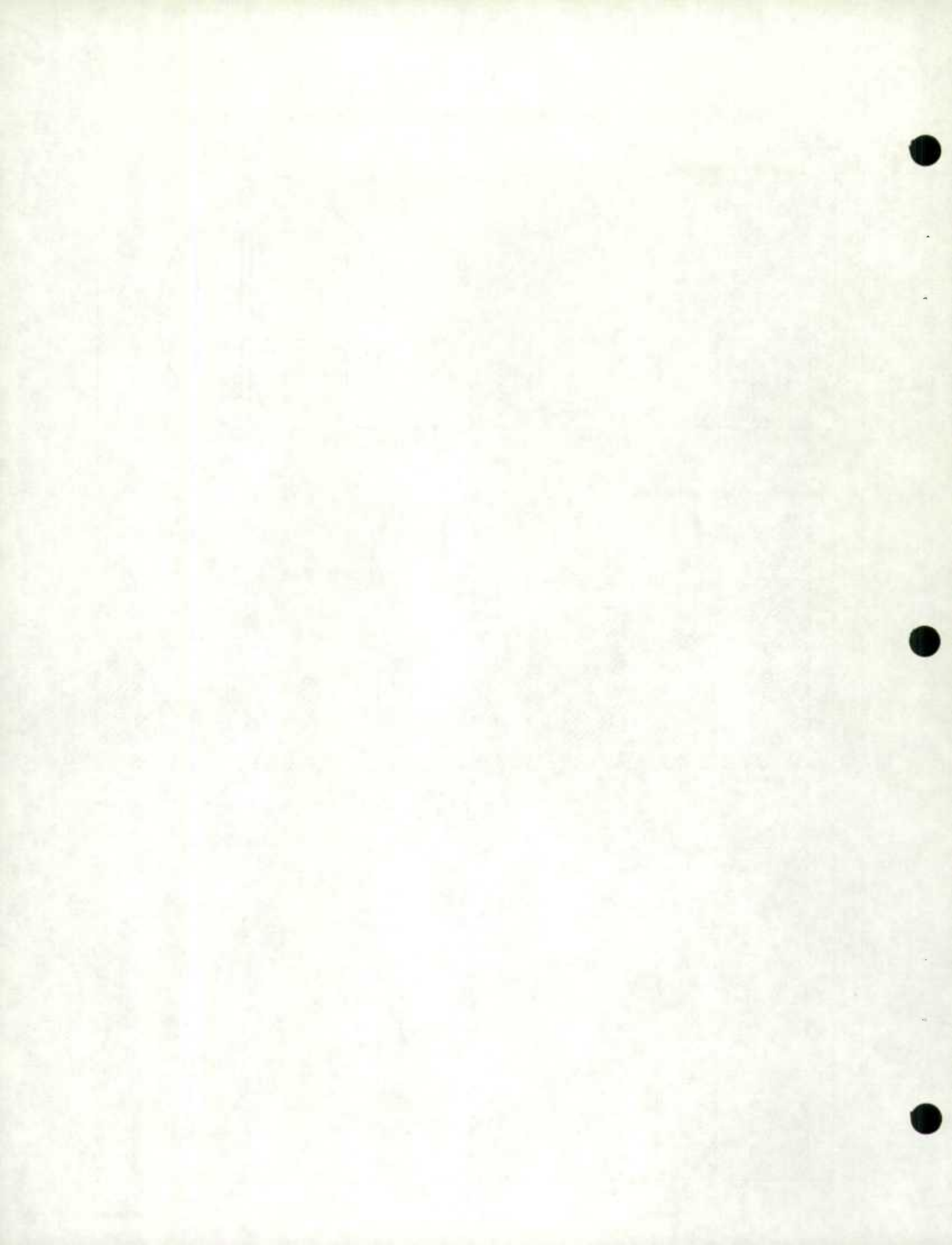


(1) The Above Rates are Calculated on Population Projections Based on 1971 Census.



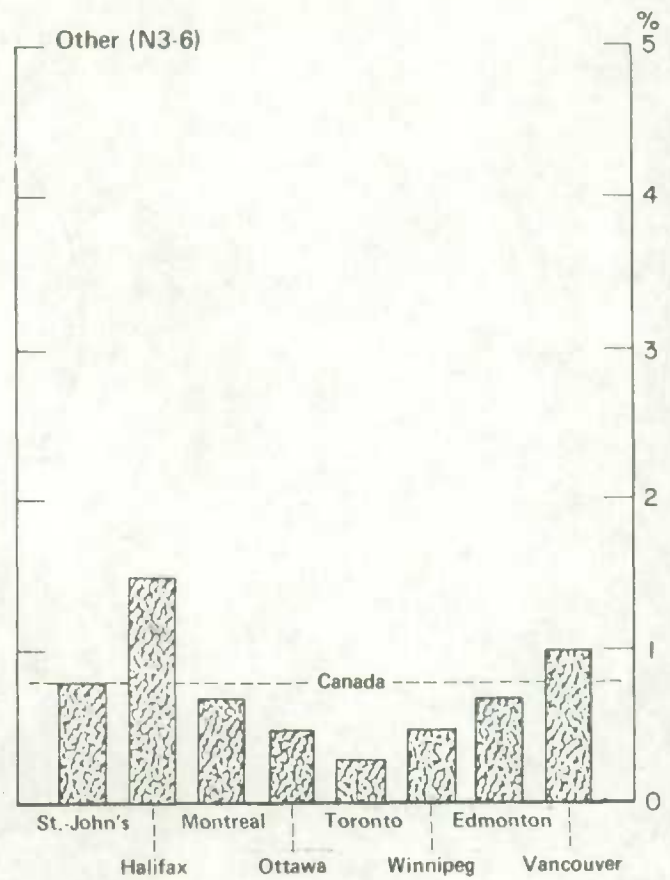
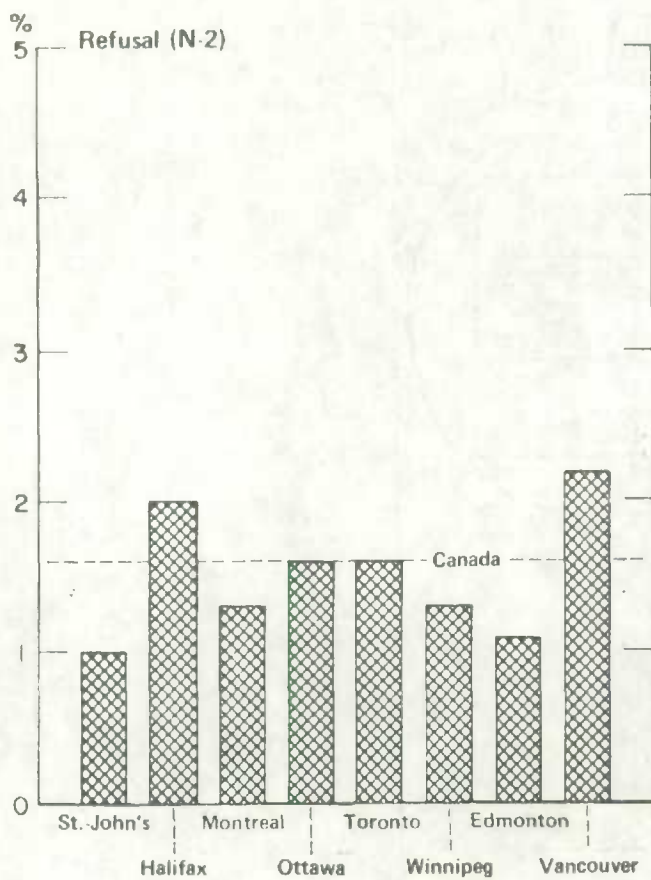
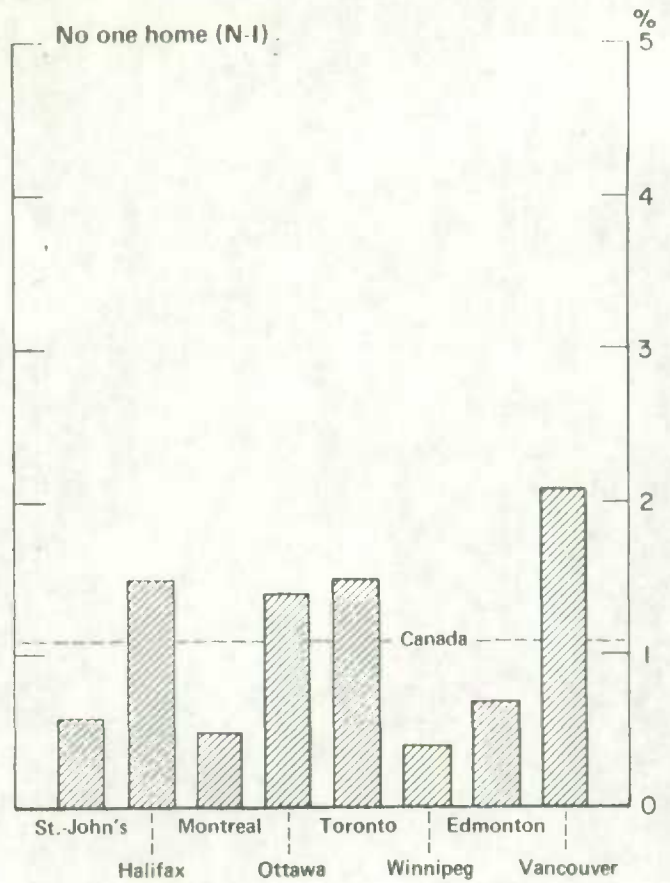
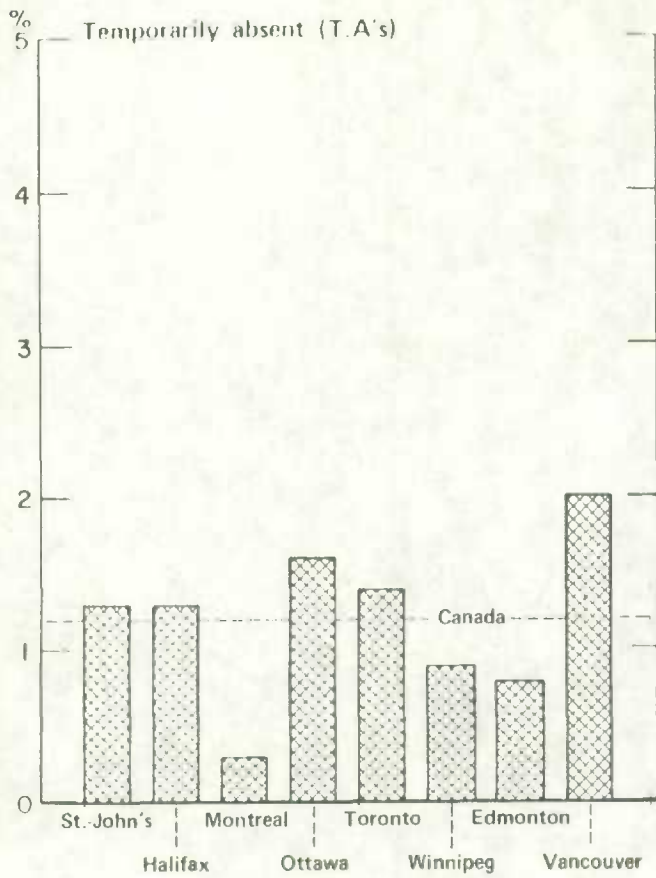
Non-response Rates, Enumeration Cost and Rejected Documents by Regional Office
May 1975





Non-response Rates, by Component

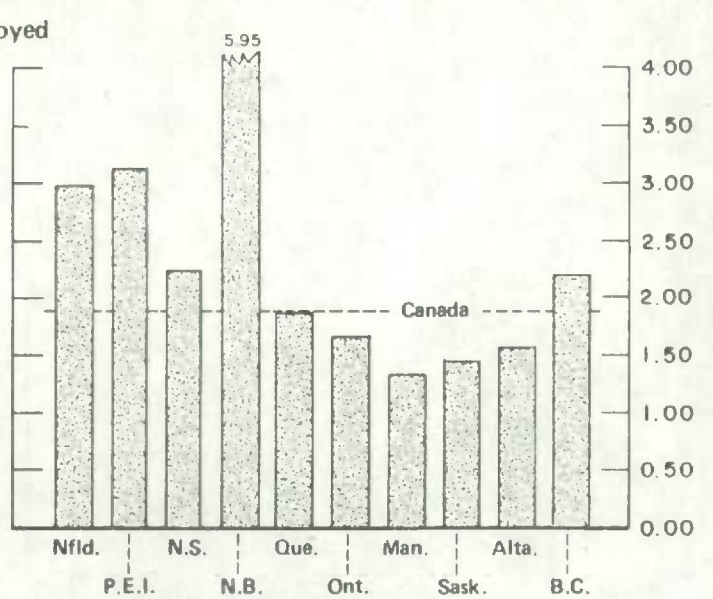
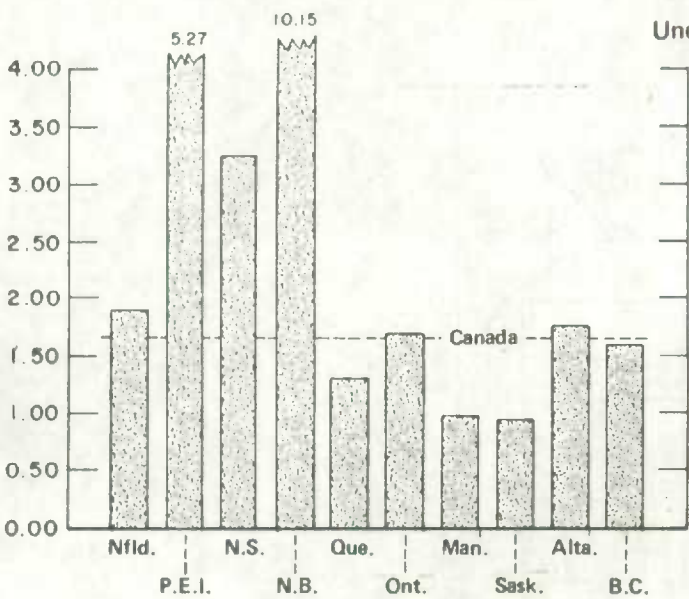
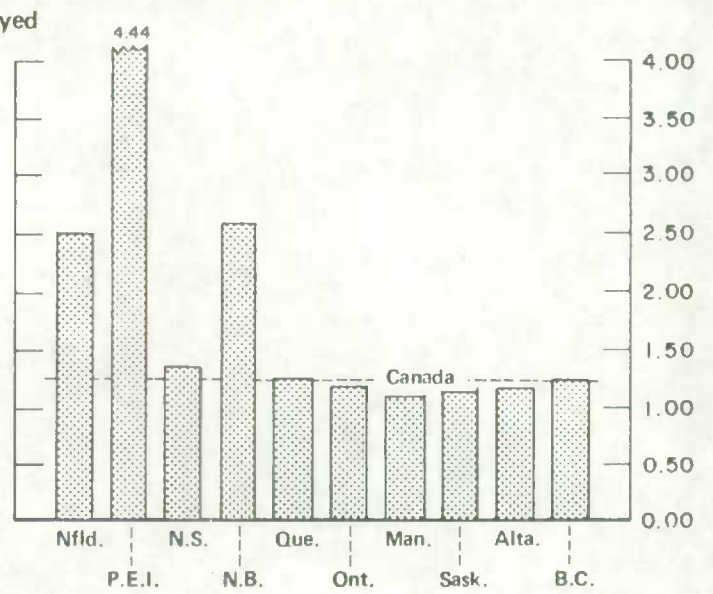
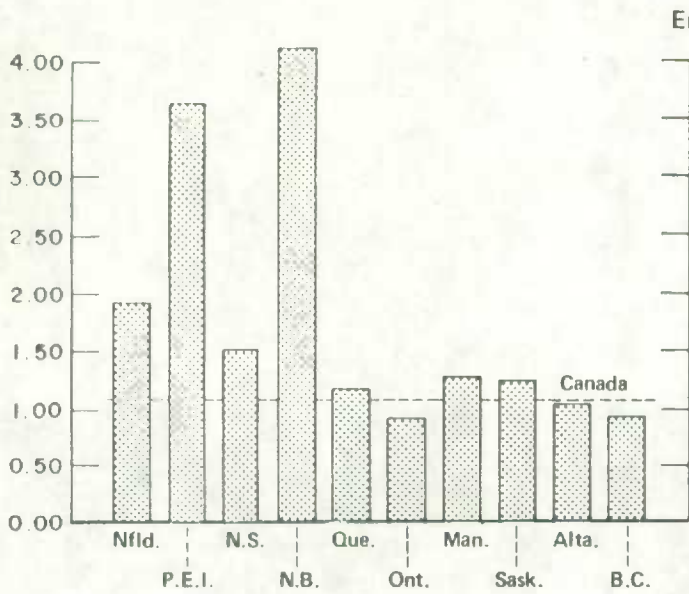
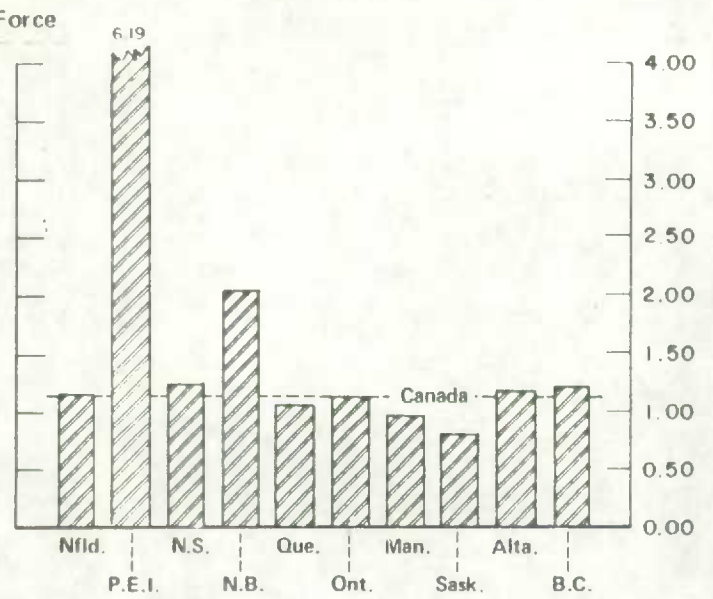
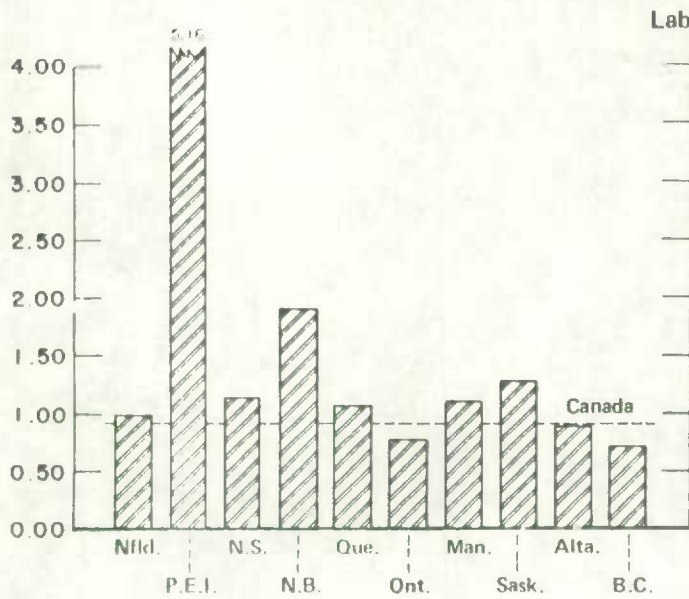
May 1975



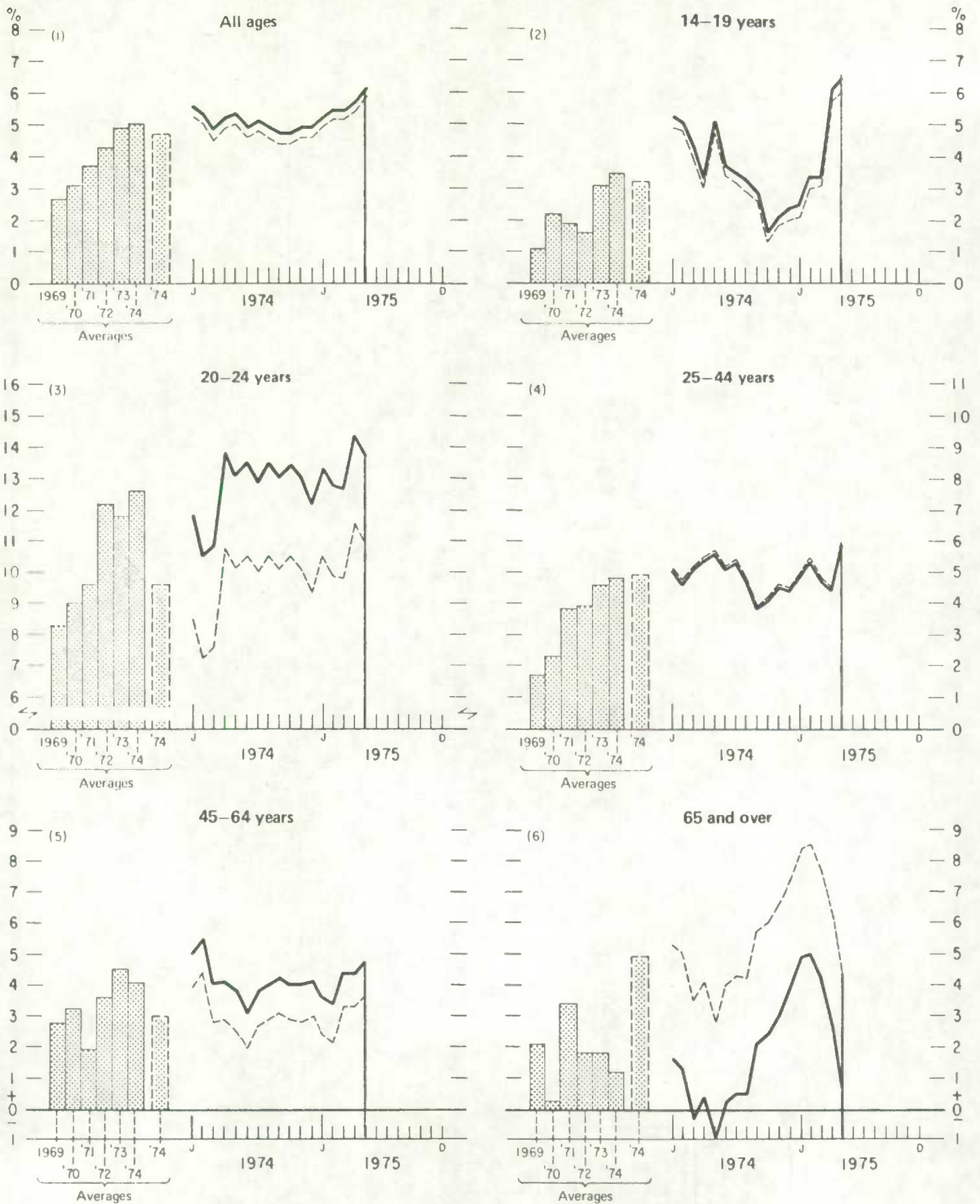
Binomial Factors for the Labour Force, Employed and Unemployed Canada and the Provinces

May 1975

April 1975

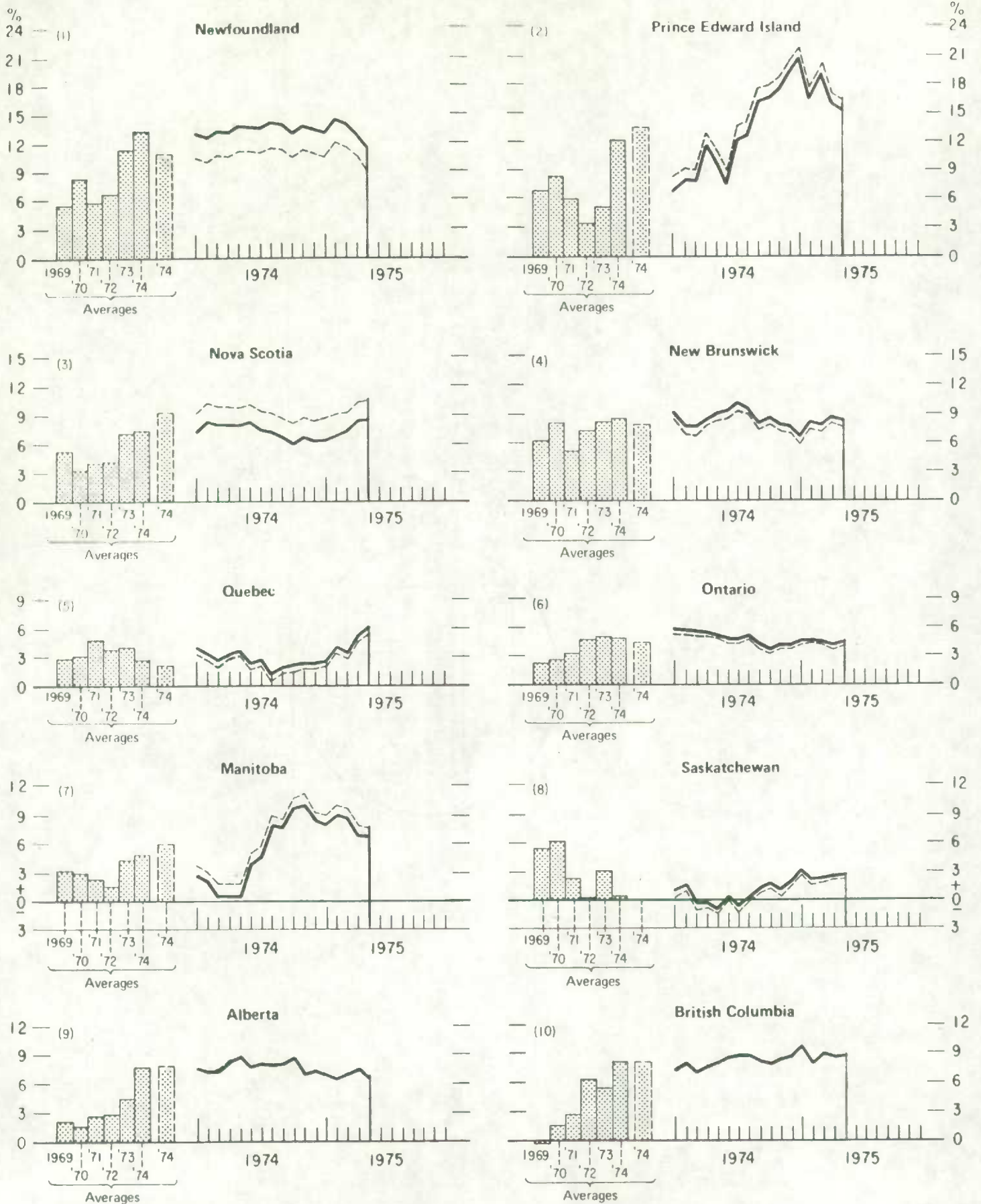


Slippage by Age Group at the Canada Level



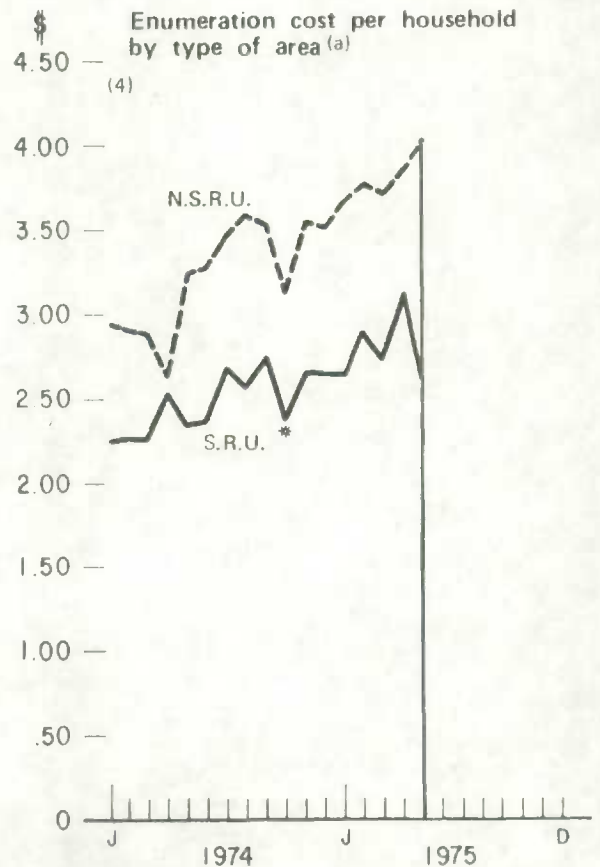
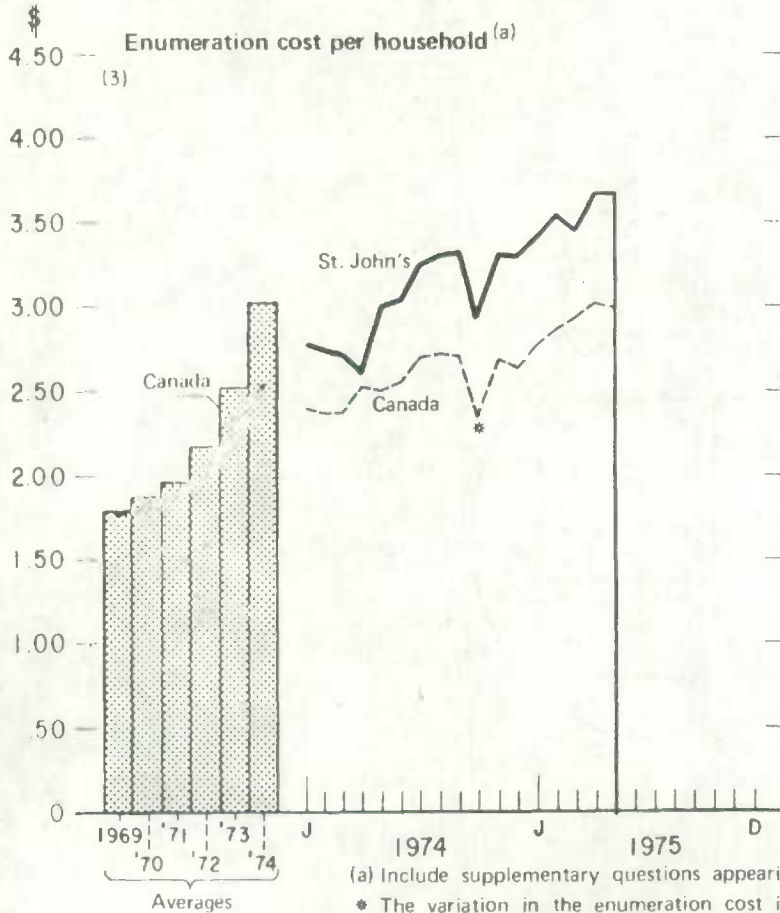
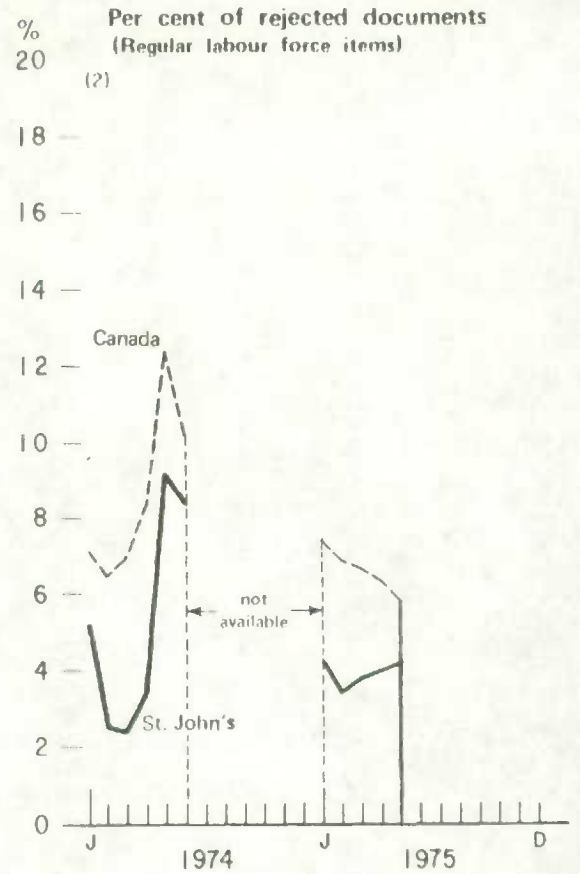
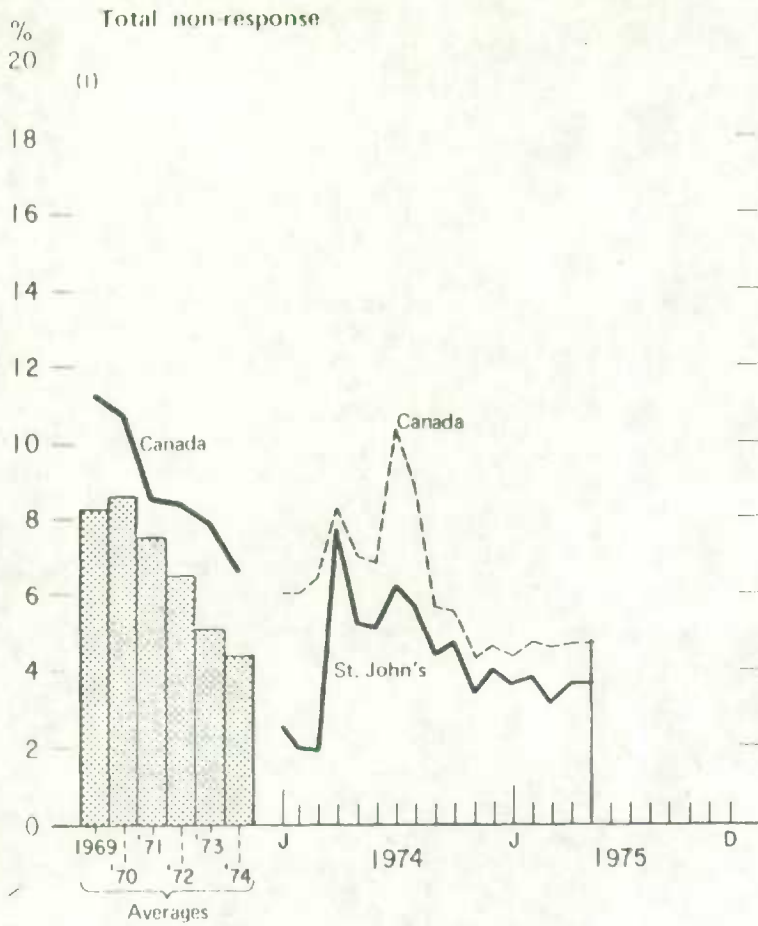
— Slippage rates were calculated on population projections based on 1961 census
 - - - Slippage rates were calculated on preliminary population projections based on 1971 census

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

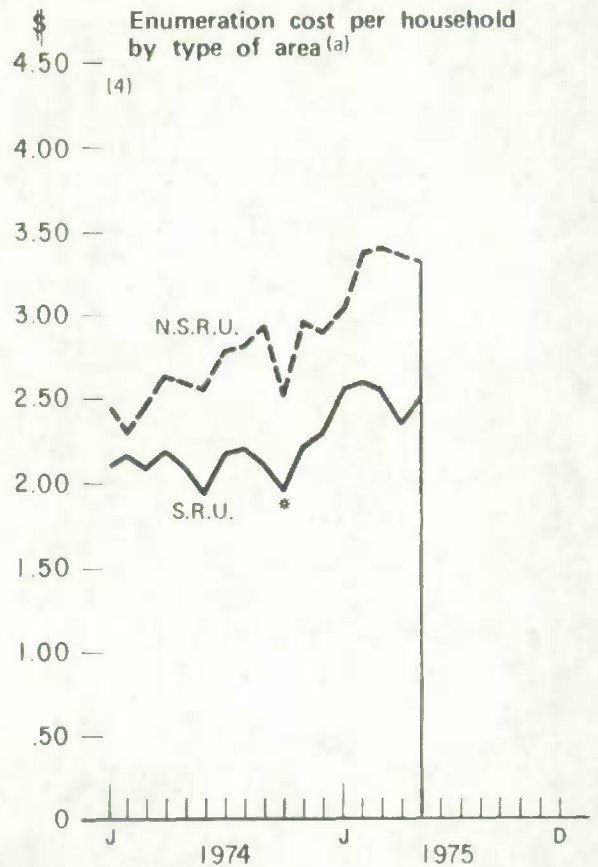
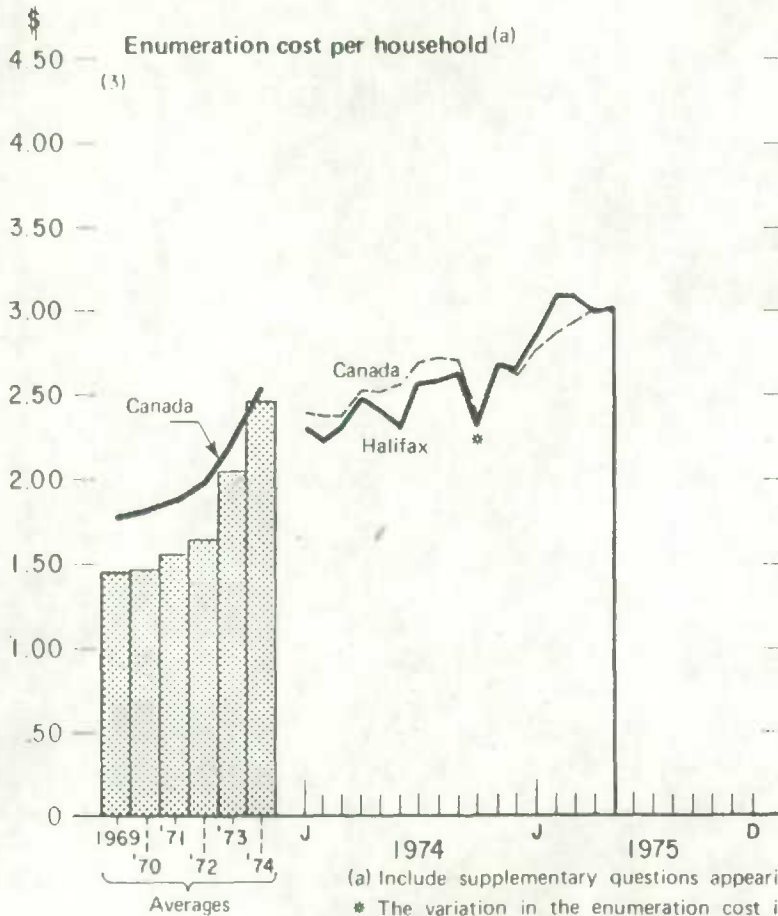
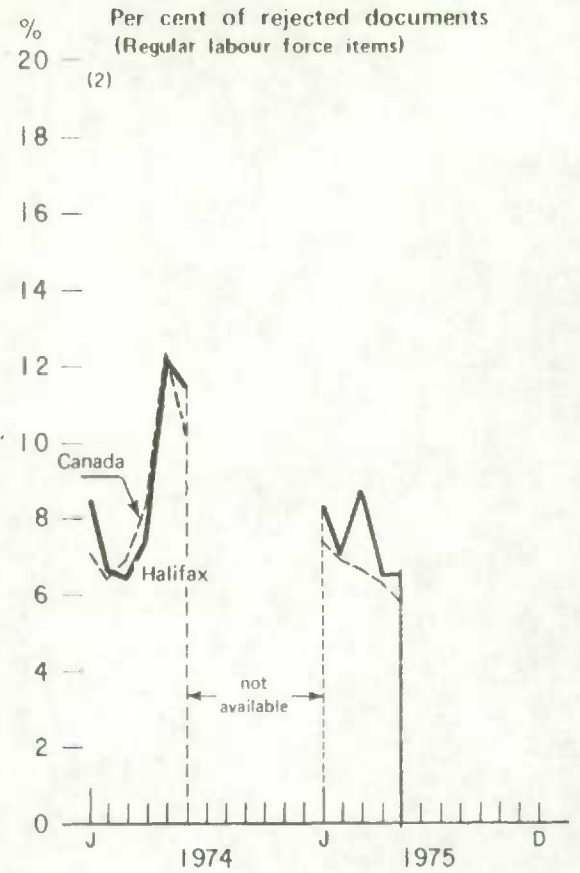
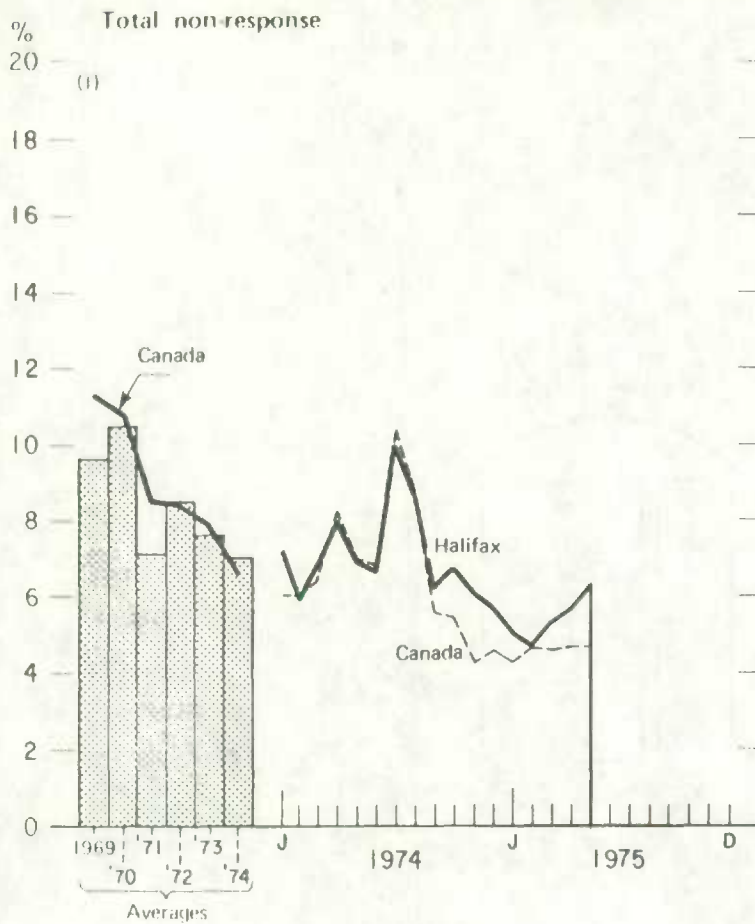
St. John's Regional Office



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

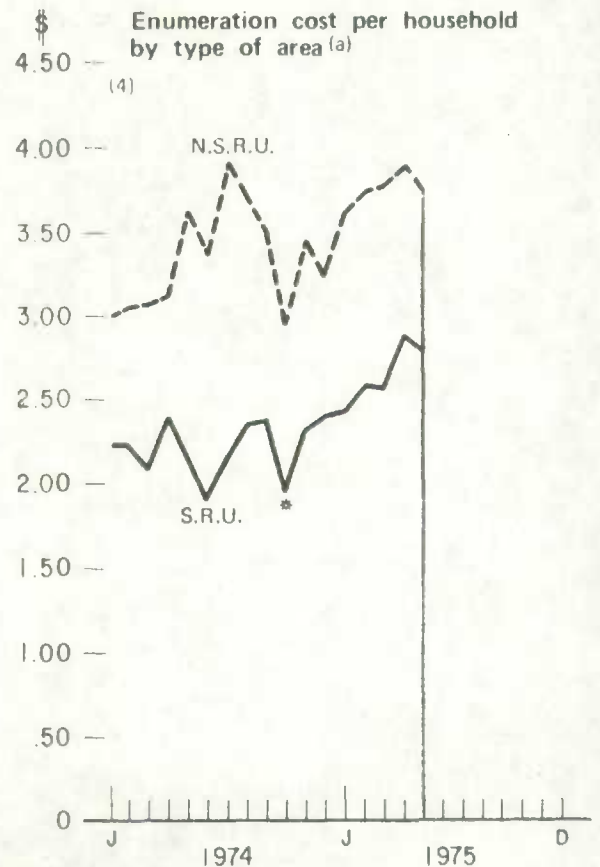
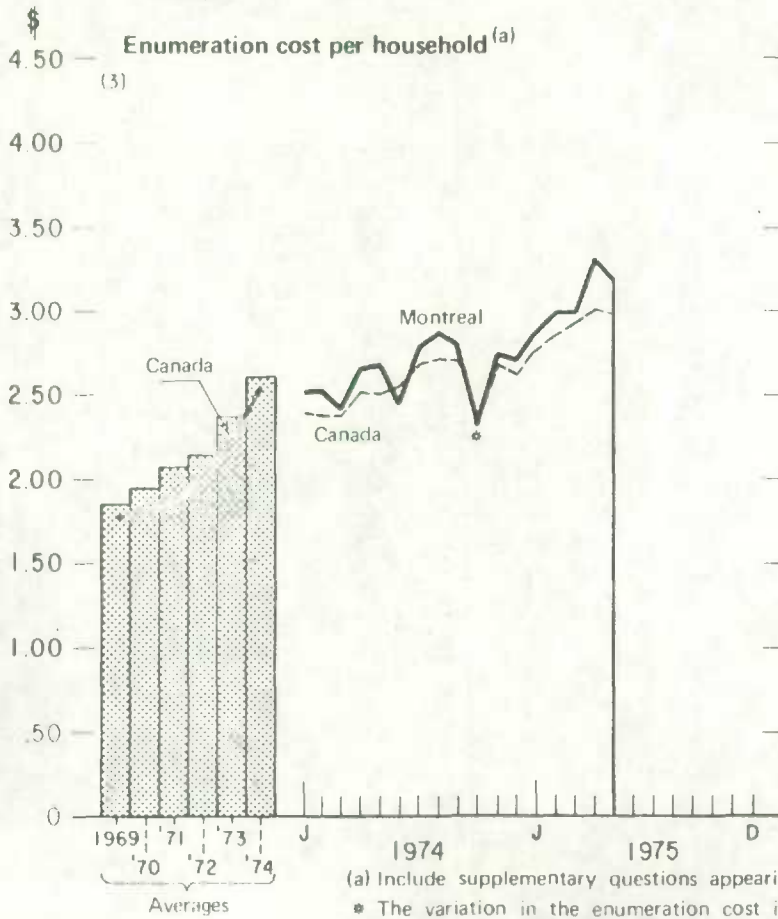
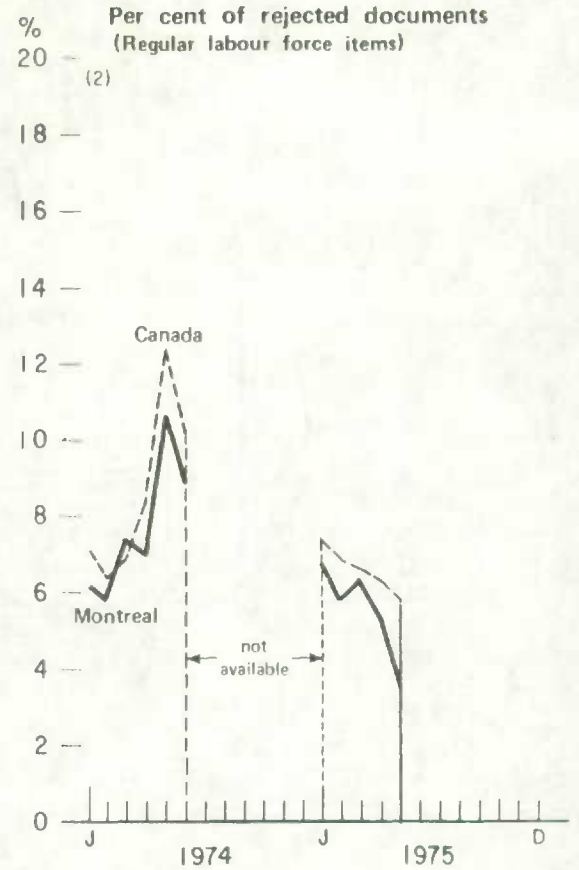
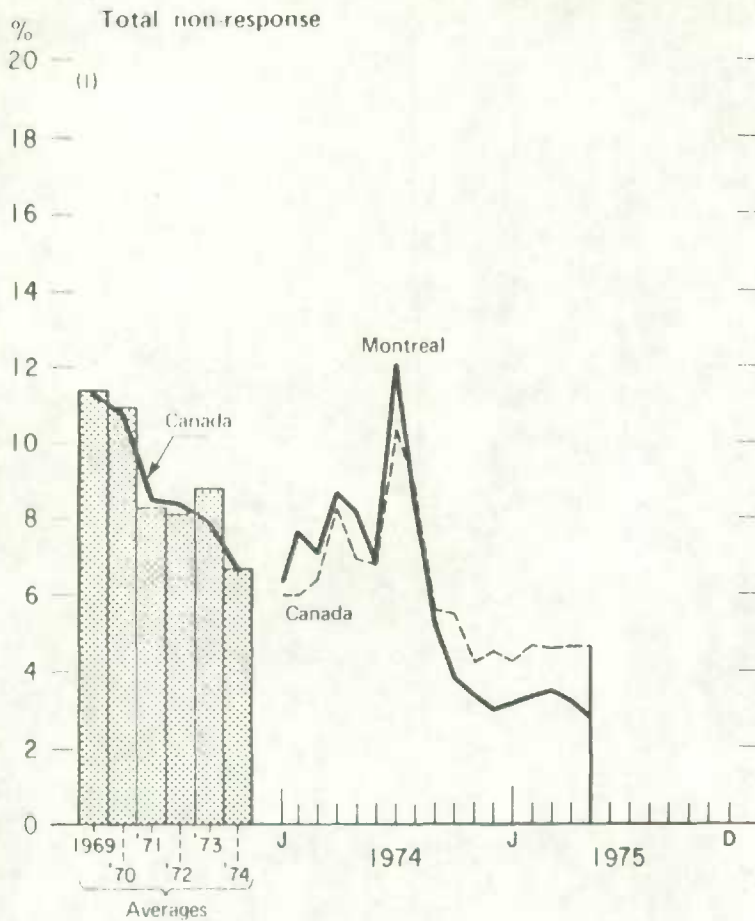
* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.

Halifax Regional Office



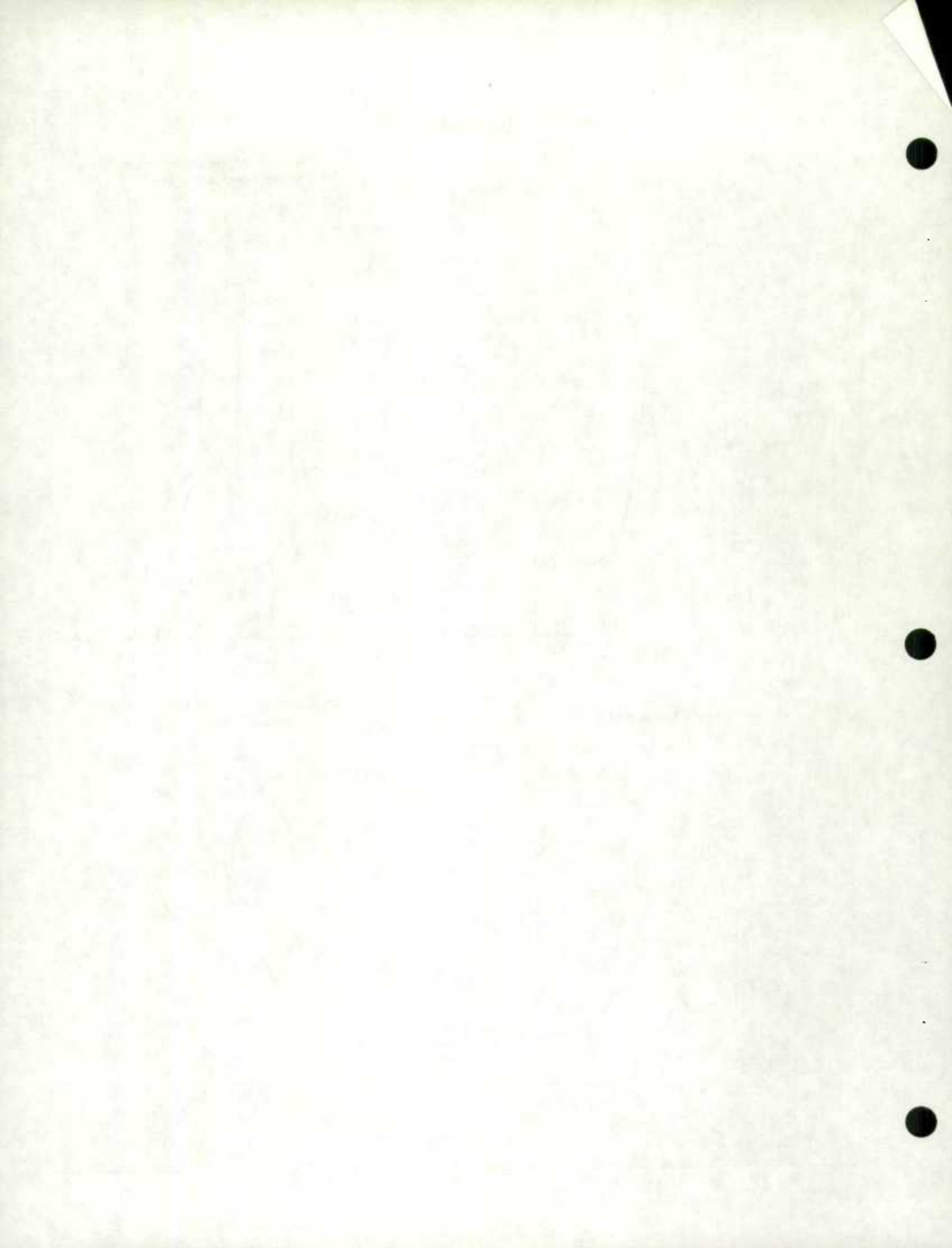
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.
 * The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.

Montreal Regional Office



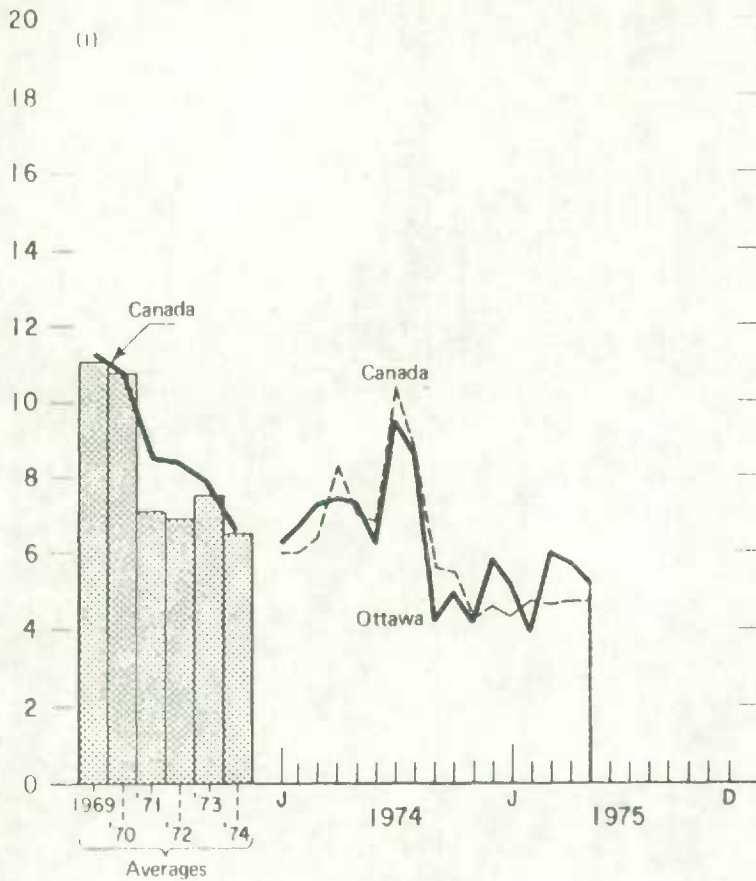
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

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

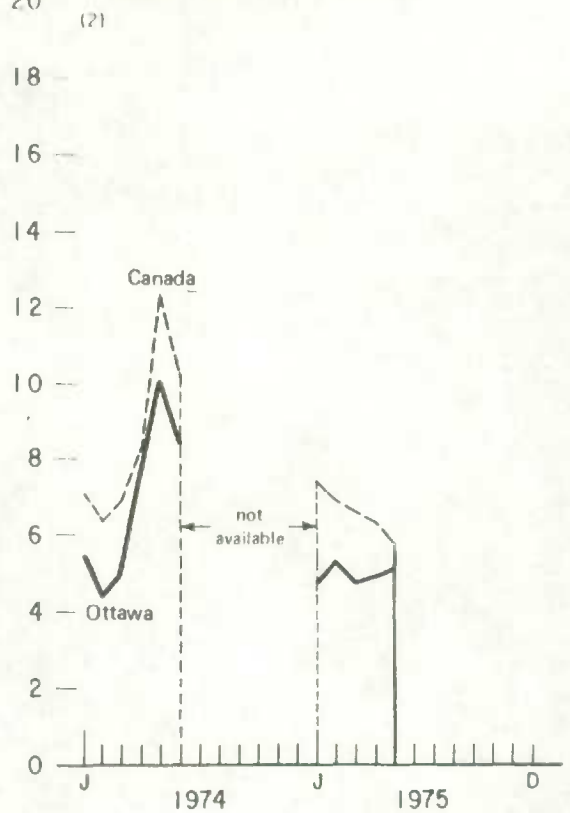


Ottawa Regional Office

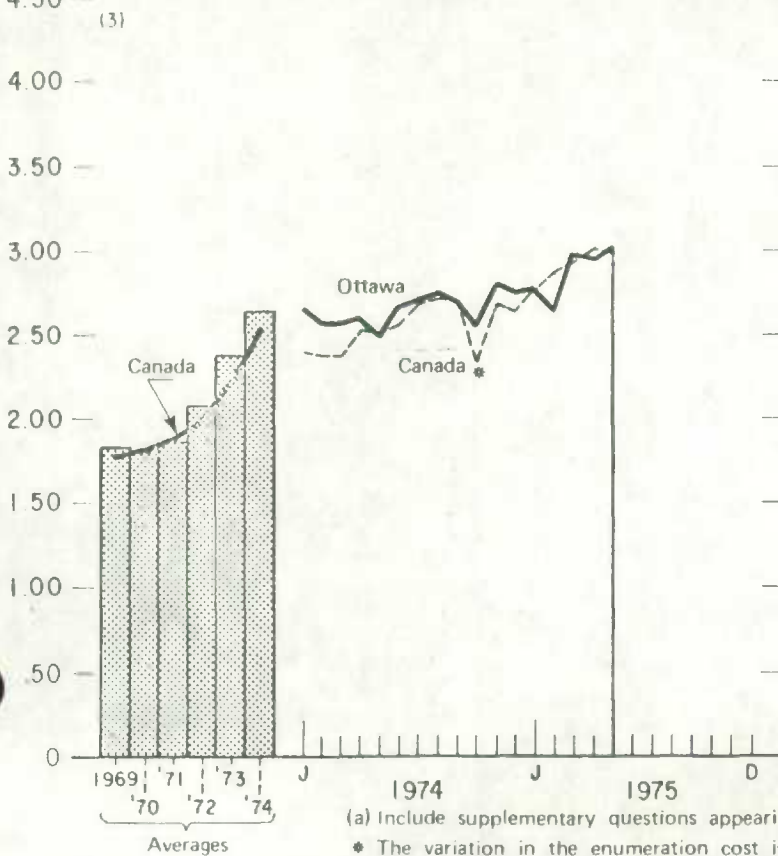
(1) % Total non-response



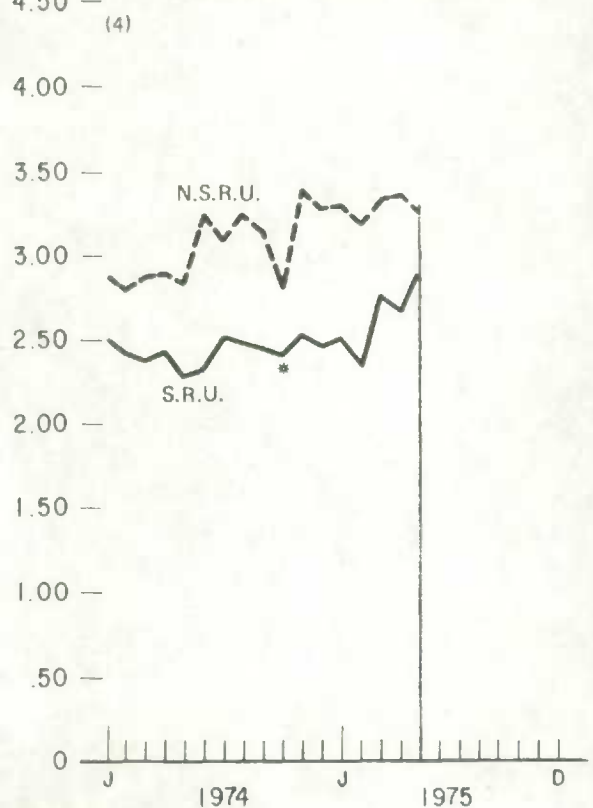
(2) % Per cent of rejected documents (Regular labour force items)



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



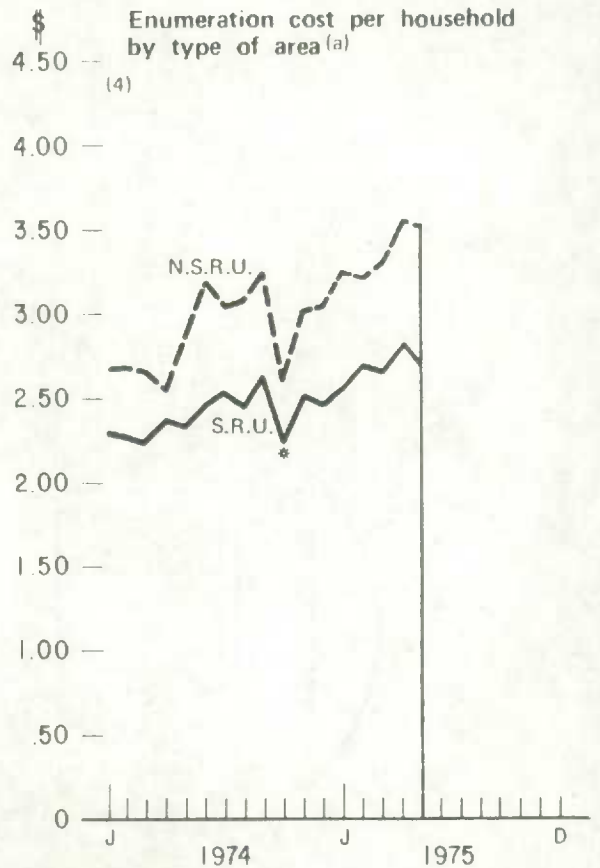
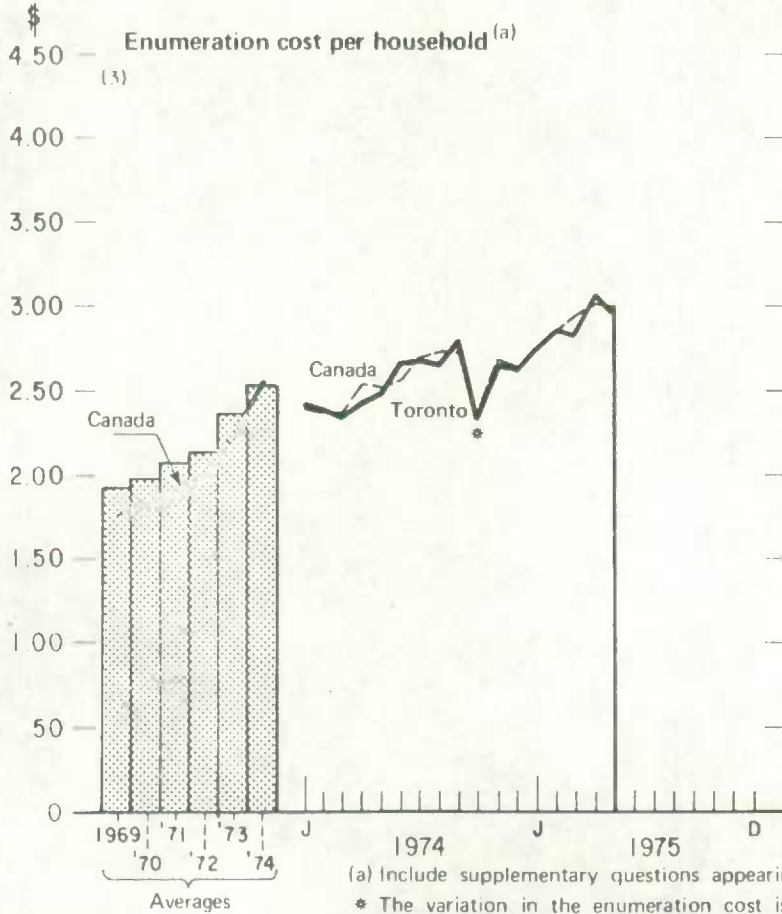
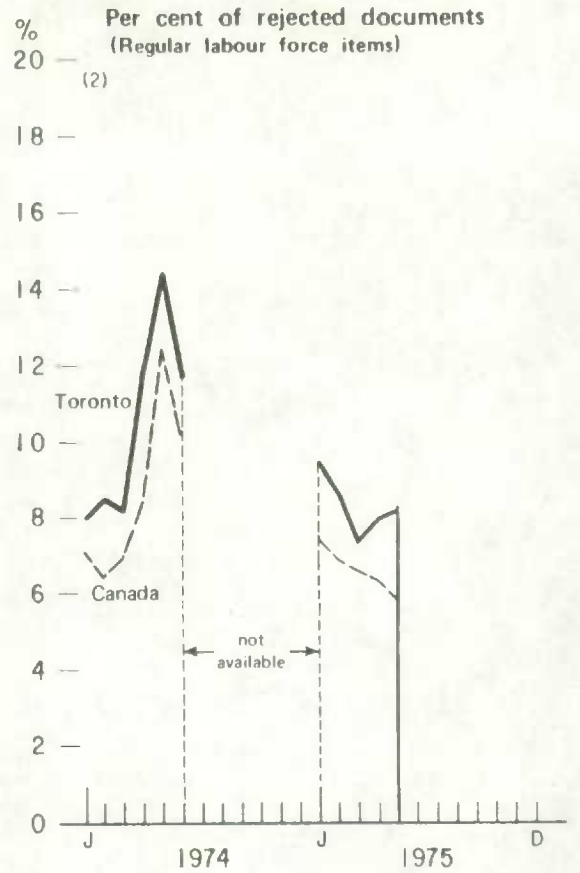
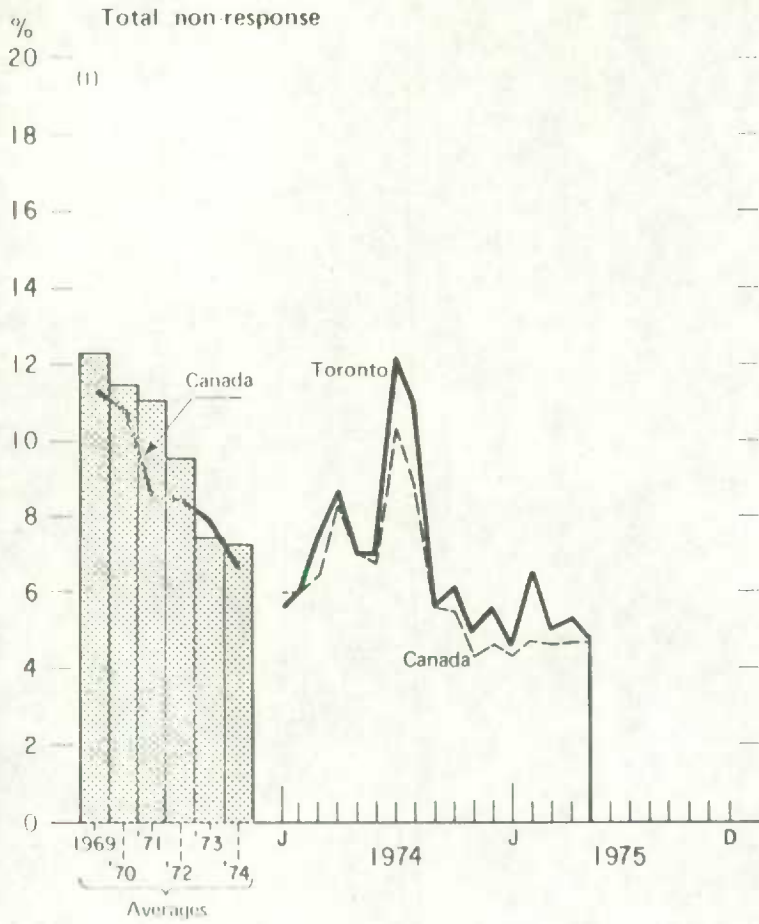
(4) \$ Enumeration cost per household by type of area (a)



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

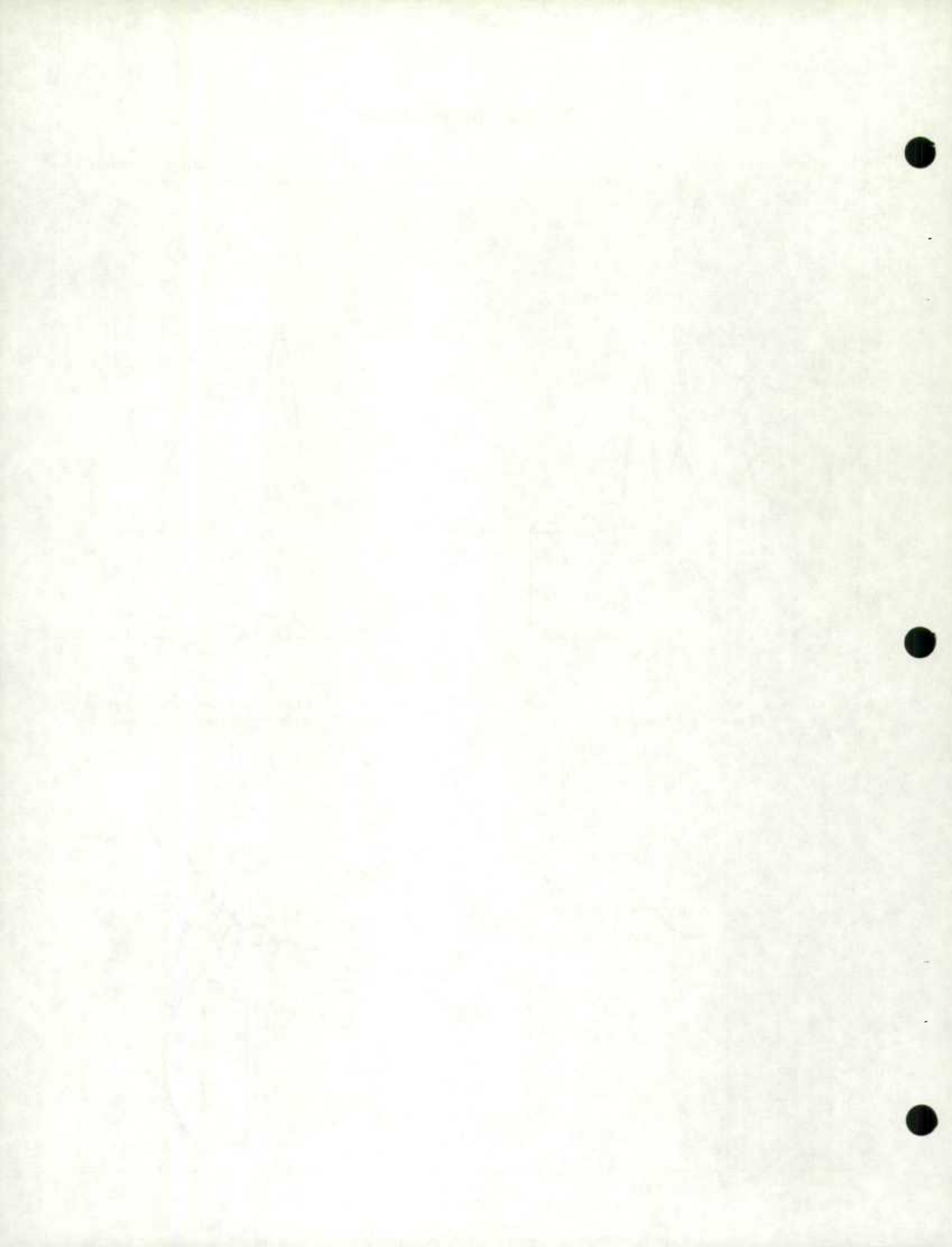
* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.

Toronto Regional Office

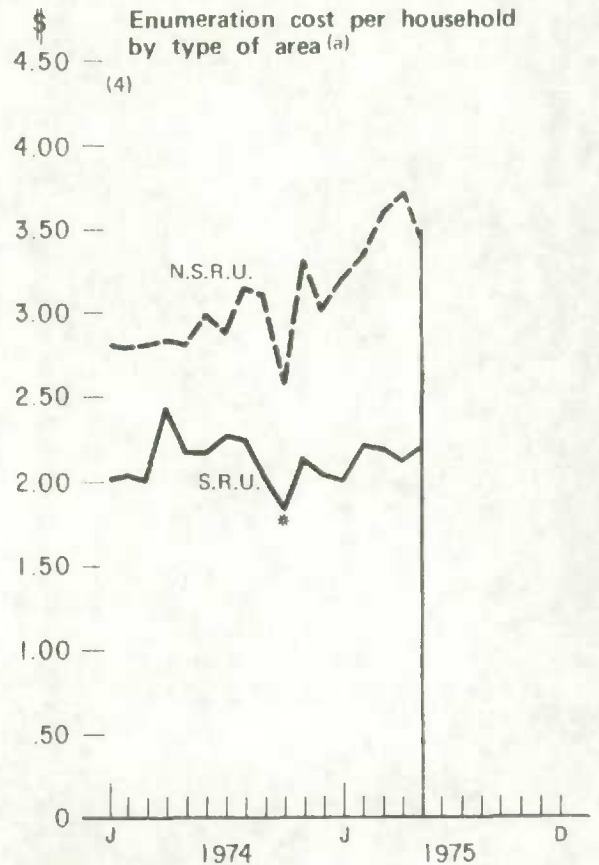
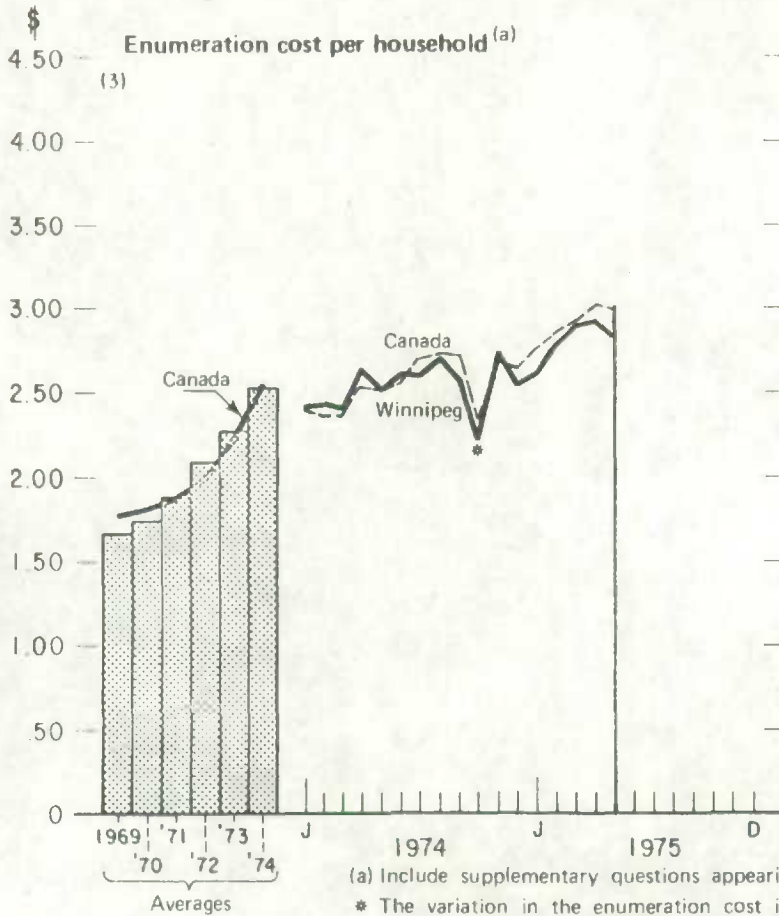
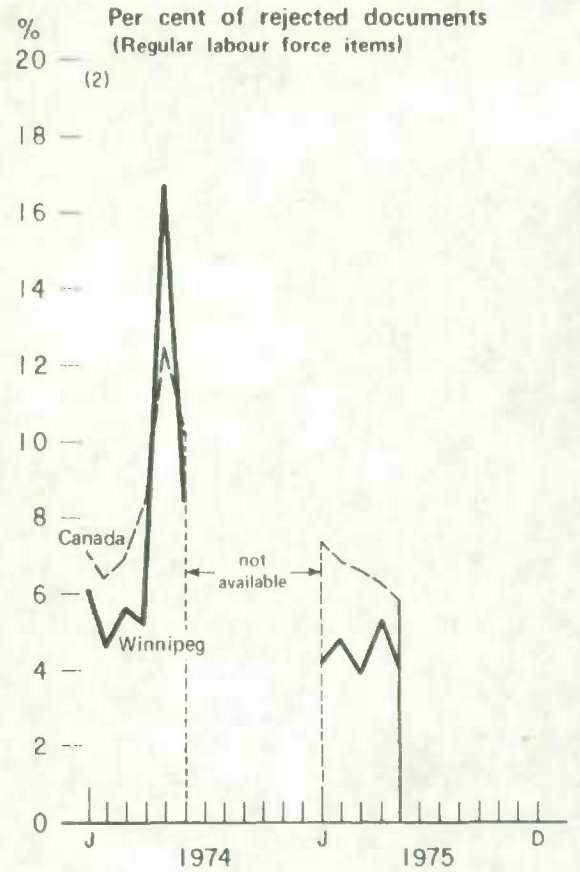
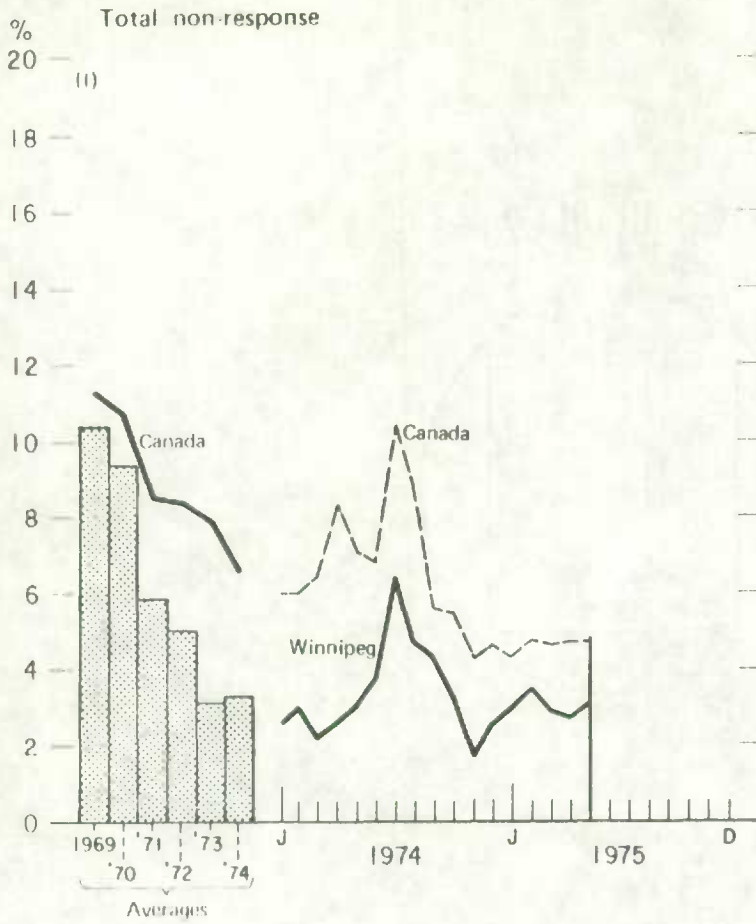


(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

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

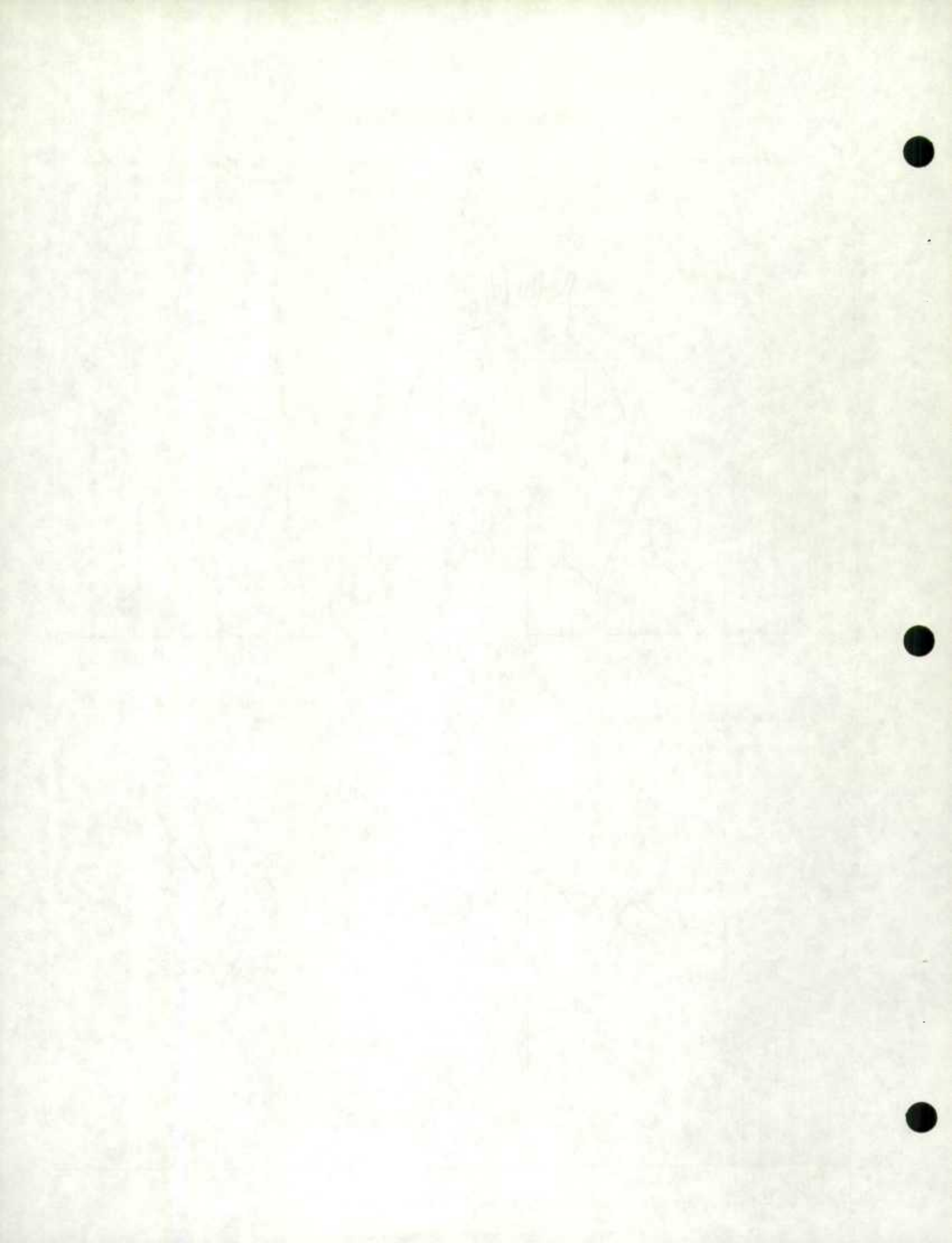


Winnipeg Regional Office

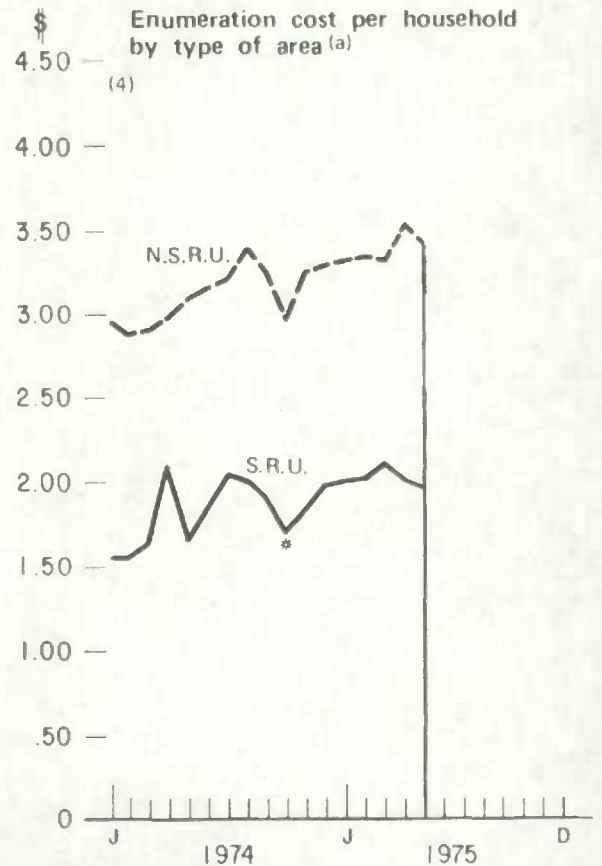
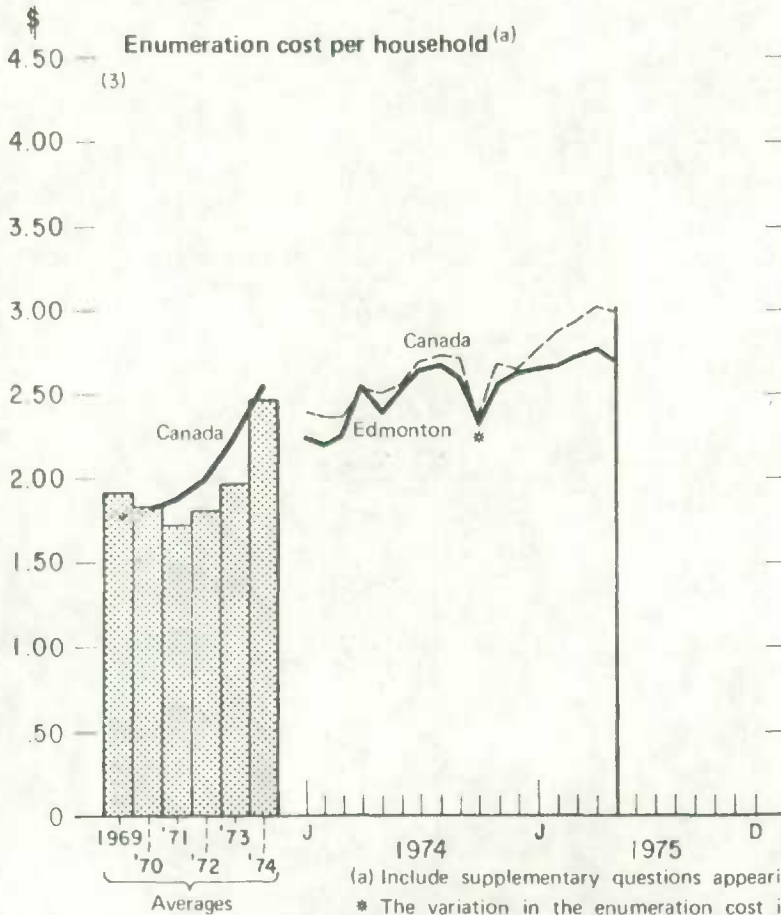
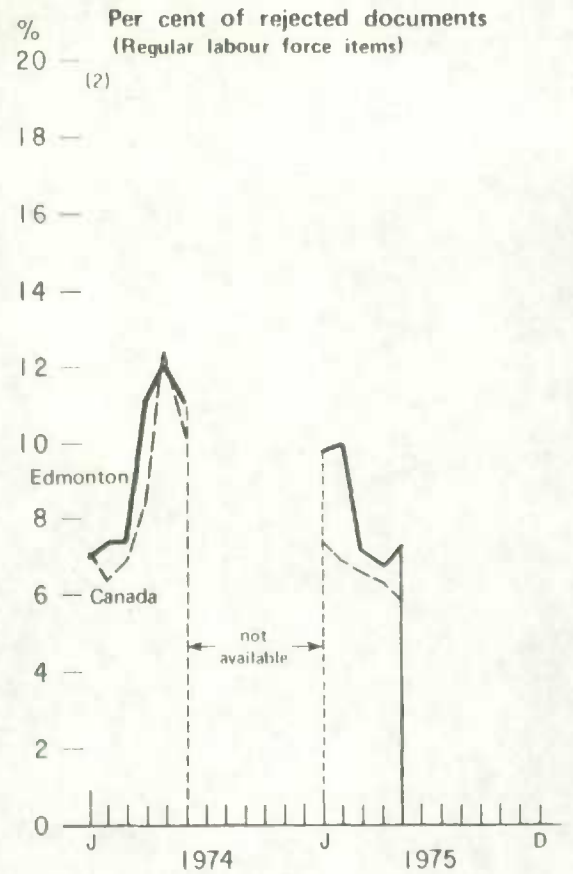
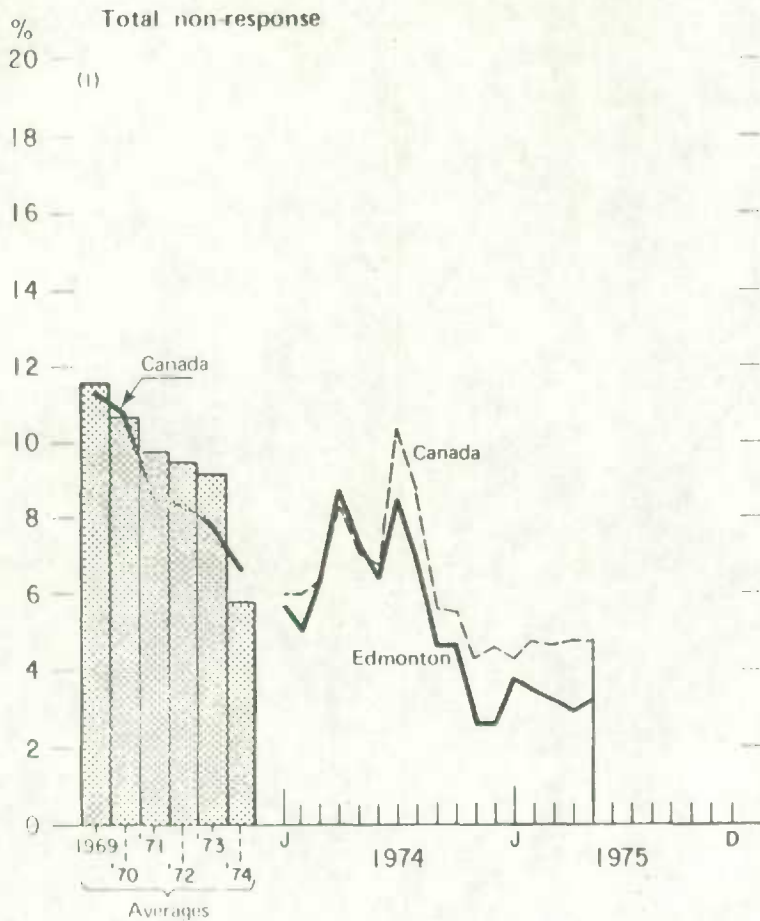


(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

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



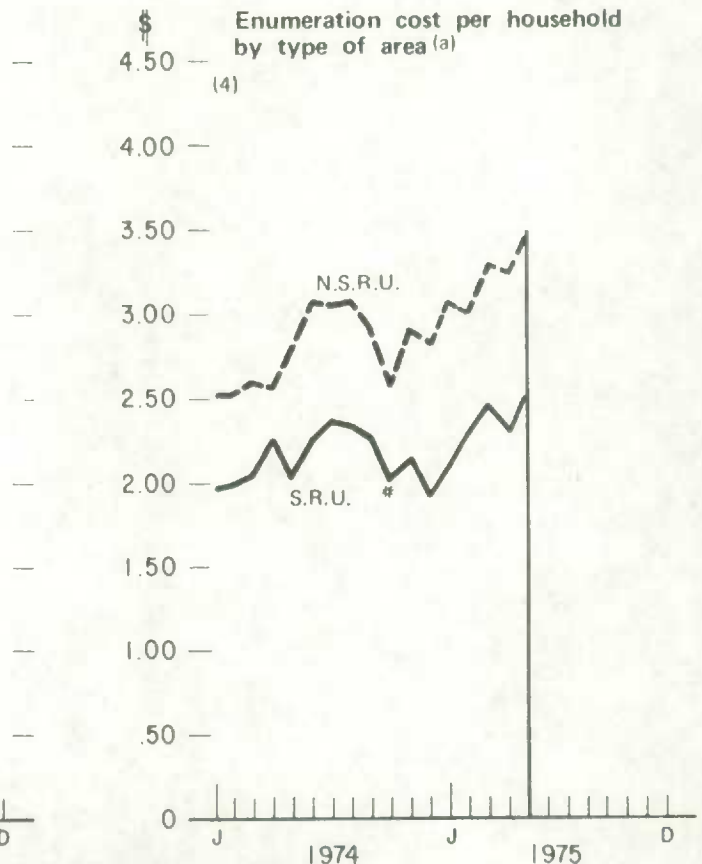
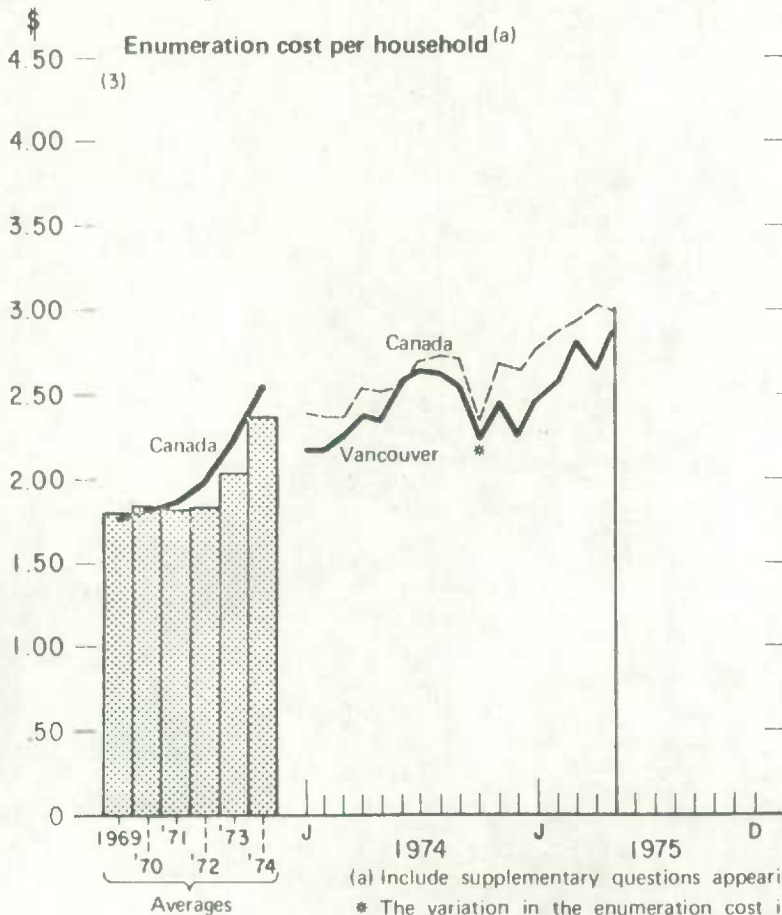
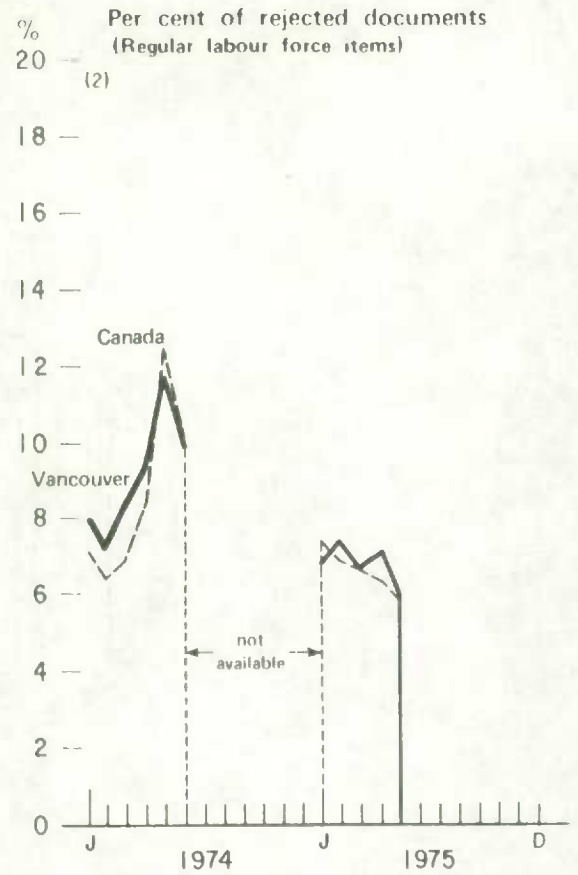
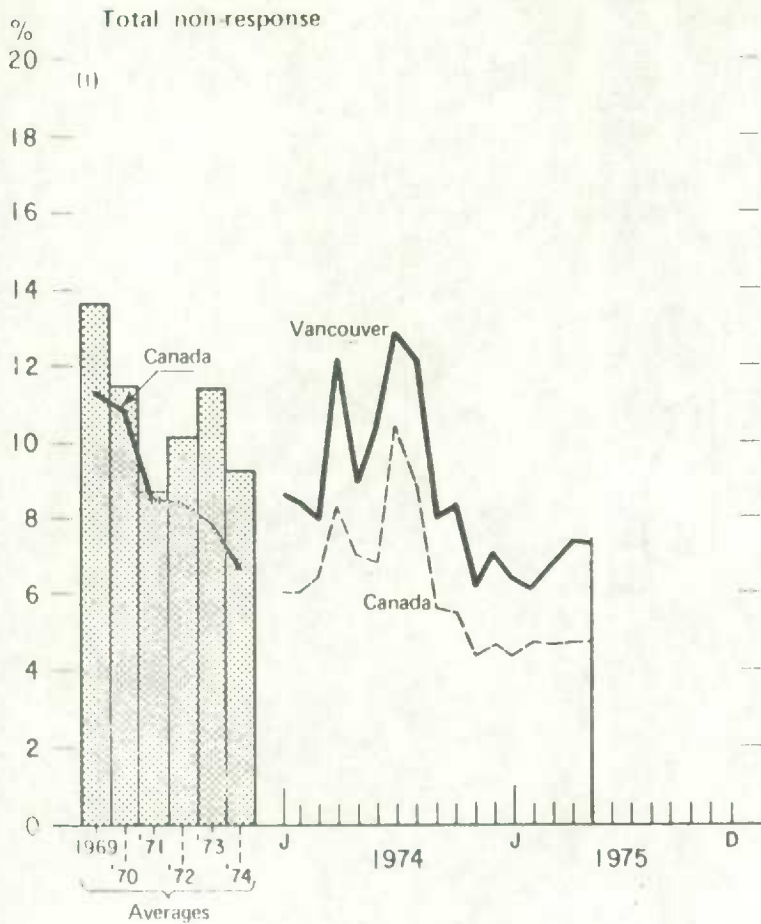
Edmonton Regional Office



(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



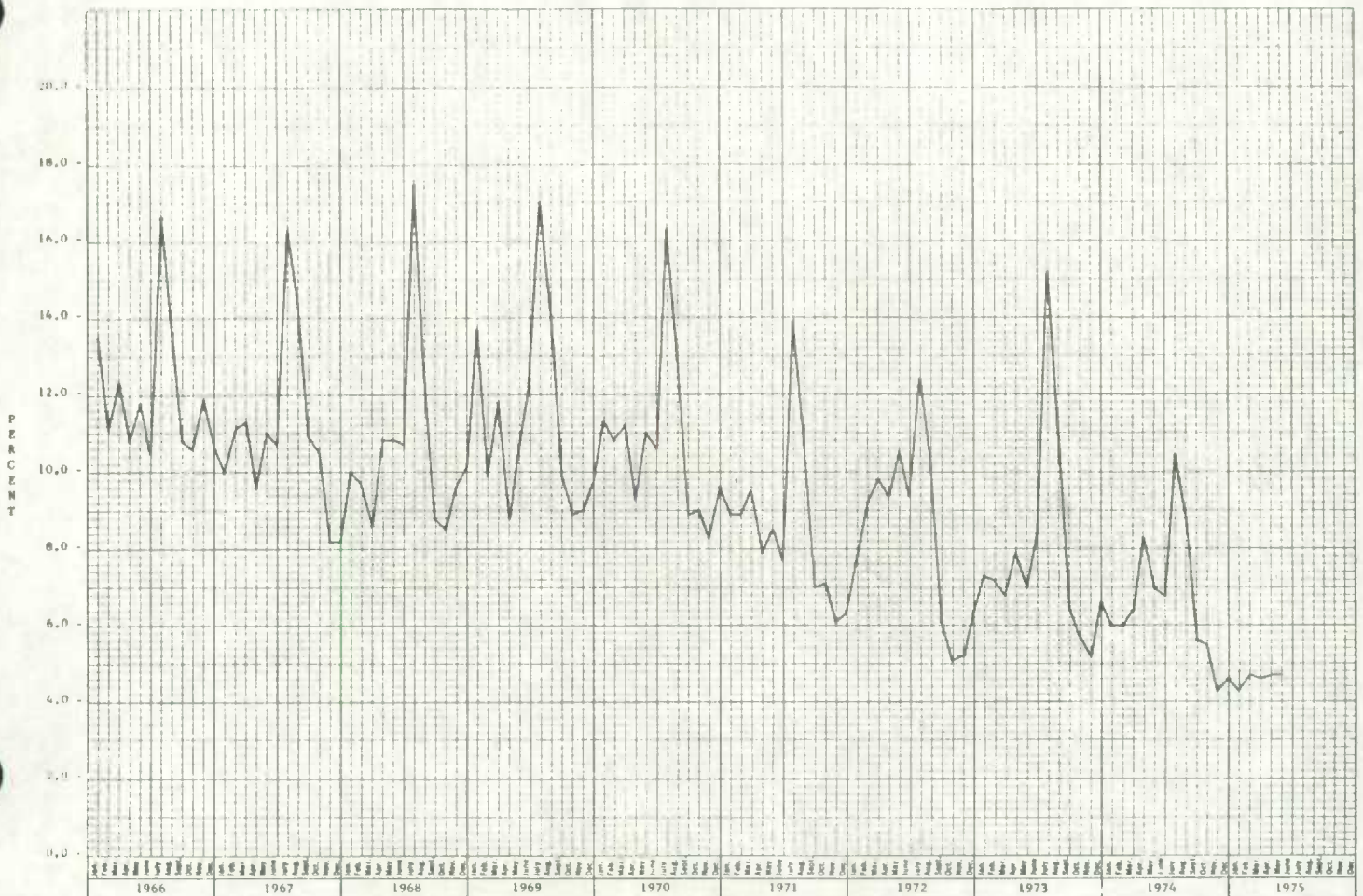
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

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

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

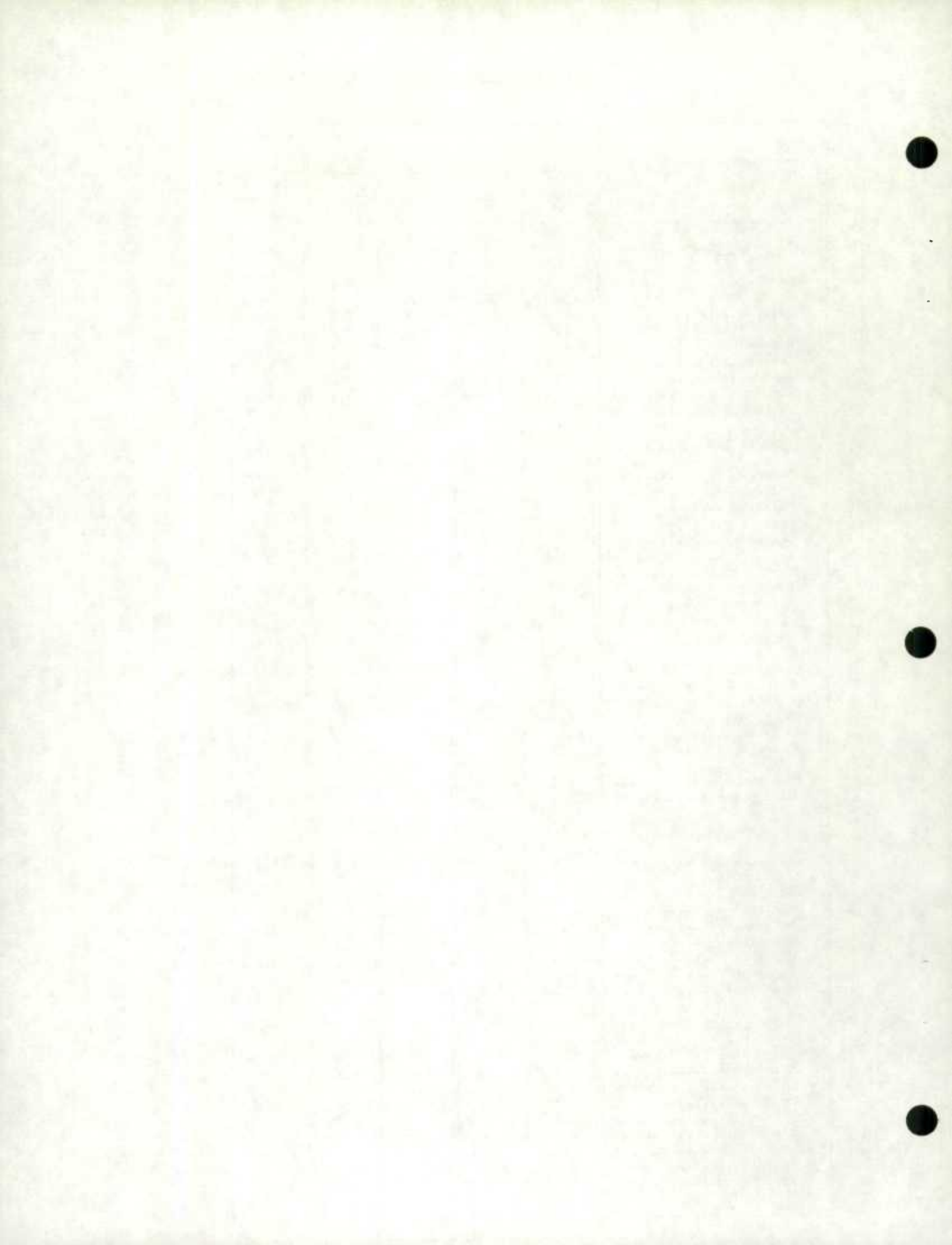
MONTH	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
JAN.	13.5	10.0	10.0	13.7	11.3	8.9	7.8	7.3	6.0	4.3
FEB.	11.1	11.1	9.7	9.9	10.8	8.9	9.2	7.2	6.0	4.7
MARCH	12.3	11.3	8.6	11.8	11.2	9.5	9.8	6.8	6.4	4.6
APRIL	10.8	9.6	10.8	8.8	9.3	7.9	9.4	7.9	8.3	4.7
MAY	11.8	11.0	10.8	10.7	11.0	8.5	10.5	7.0	7.0	4.7
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.



Non-response Rates, Canada and Regional Offices

	1975		1974		Month-to-Month Change		Year-to-Year Change
	May	April	May	April	April to May 1975	April to May 1974	May 1974 to May 1975
<u>Total</u>							
Canada	4.7	4.7	7.0	8.3	-	- 1.3	- 2.3
St. John's	3.7	3.7	5.2	7.7	-	- 2.5	- 1.5
Halifax	6.3	5.7	6.9	7.9	+ 0.6	- 1.0	- 0.6
Montréal	2.8	3.3	8.2	8.7	- 0.5	- 0.5	- 5.4
Ottawa	5.1	5.7	7.3	7.4	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 2.2
Toronto	4.8	5.3	7.0	8.7	- 0.5	- 1.7	- 2.2
Winnipeg	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
Edmonton	3.3	3.0	7.3	8.8	+ 0.3	- 1.5	- 4.0
Vancouver	7.3	7.4	9.0	12.2	- 0.1	- 3.2	- 1.7
<u>Temporarily Absent</u>							
Canada	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.0	-	- 0.5	- 0.3
St. John's	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.8	+ 0.7	- 0.8	+ 0.3
Halifax	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.8	- 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.1
Montréal	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.6	- 0.2	- 0.6	- 0.7
Ottawa	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.1
Toronto	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.9	- 0.1	- 1.2	- 0.3
Winnipeg	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Edmonton	0.8	0.8	1.8	2.2	-	- 0.4	- 1.0
Vancouver	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	-	- 0.3	-
<u>No one home</u>							
Canada	1.1	1.2	1.9	2.8	- 0.1	- 0.9	- 0.8
St. John's	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.7	- 0.4	- 1.4	- 0.7
Halifax	1.5	1.1	2.2	3.0	+ 0.4	- 0.8	- 0.7
Montréal	0.5	0.7	2.0	3.2	- 0.2	- 1.2	- 1.5
Ottawa	1.4	1.7	3.0	3.2	- 0.3	- 0.2	- 1.6
Toronto	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.8	- 0.1	- 1.1	- 0.2
Winnipeg	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	-	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Edmonton	0.7	0.6	2.3	2.8	+ 0.1	- 0.5	- 1.6
Vancouver	2.1	2.4	2.2	3.5	- 0.3	- 1.3	- 0.1
<u>Refusals</u>							
Canada	1.6	1.4	2.4	2.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	- 0.8
St. John's	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.7	- 0.1	+ 0.5	- 0.2
Halifax	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	- 0.2
Montréal	1.3	1.3	2.6	2.1	-	+ 0.5	- 1.3
Ottawa	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	- 0.4
Toronto	1.6	1.6	2.6	2.2	-	+ 0.4	- 1.0
Winnipeg	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	+ 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Edmonton	1.1	0.9	2.1	1.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	- 1.0
Vancouver	2.2	1.9	4.1	4.1	+ 0.3	-	- 1.9
<u>Other</u>							
Canada	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.4	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.4
St. John's	0.8	1.0	1.7	2.5	- 0.2	- 0.8	- 0.9
Halifax	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.4	-	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Montréal	0.7	0.8	2.6	1.8	- 0.1	+ 0.8	- 1.9
Ottawa	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	- 0.5	- 0.2	- 0.1
Toronto	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.8	- 0.3	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Winnipeg	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Edmonton	0.7	0.7	1.1	2.0	-	- 0.9	- 0.4
Vancouver	1.0	1.1	0.7	2.3	- 0.1	- 1.6	+ 0.3



LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ENQUÊTE SUR LA POPULATION ACTIVE
ANALYSIS OF REJECTED DOCUMENTS - ANALYSE DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉS *

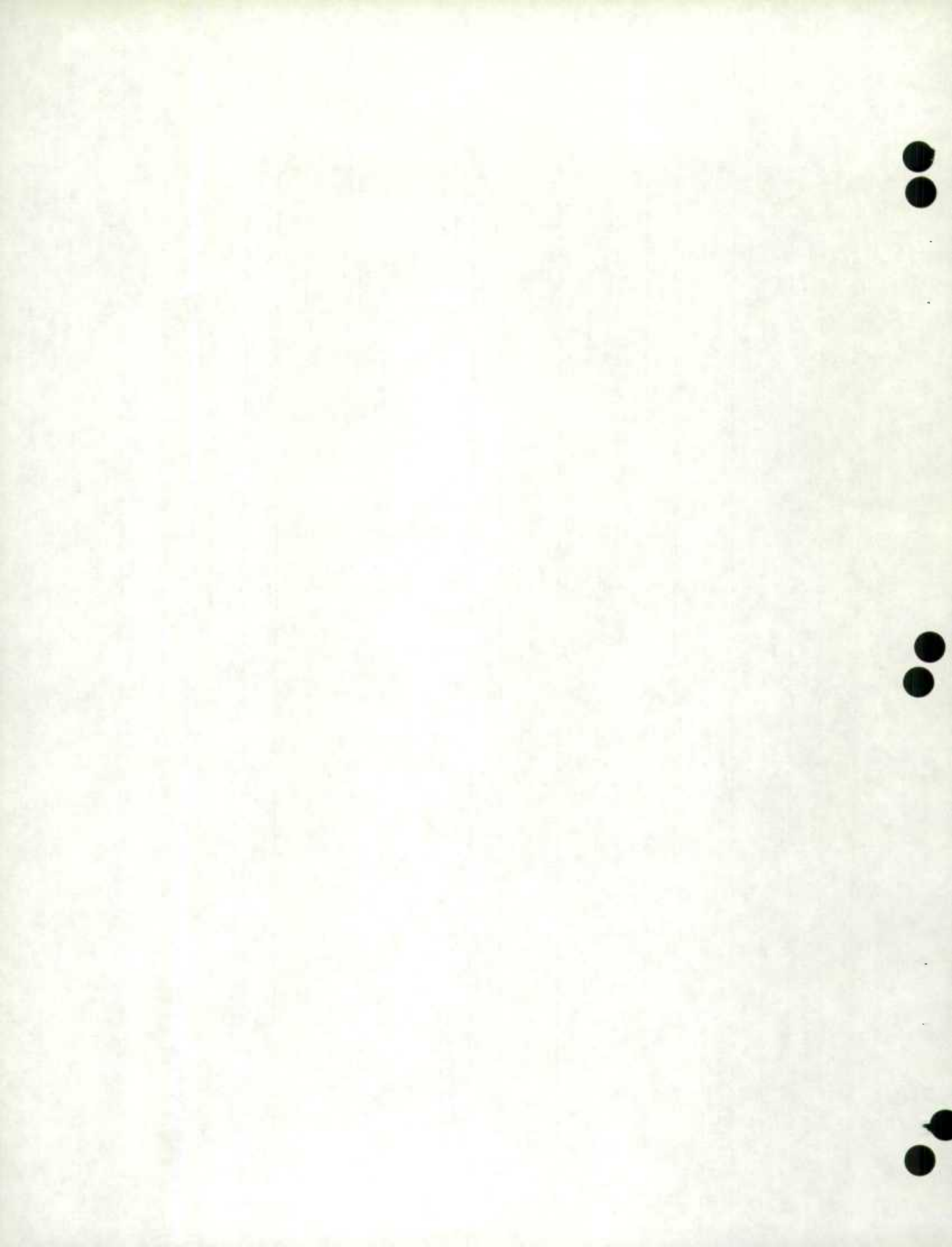
SURVEY No 299
ENQUÊTE

SUMMARY - SOMMAIRE	CANADA	ST JOHN'S	HALIFAX	MONTREAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
TOTAL DOCUMENTS RECEIVED / TOTAL DES DOCUMENTS REÇUS	71,582	4,673	11,426	13,247	4,261	13,754	7,066	8,751	8,404
REJECTED DOCUMENTS / DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	4,153	197	743	458	218	1,127	279	638	493
% OF TOTAL DOCUMENTS RECEIVED / % DES DOCUMENTS REÇUS	5.80	4.22	6.50	3.46	5.12	8.19	3.95	7.29	5.87
TOTAL ERRORS / TOTAL DES ERREURS	6,320	319	1,177	729	348	1,684	401	953	709
AVERAGE ERRORS PER REJECTED DOCUMENT / MOYENNE DES ERREURS PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	1.52	1.62	1.58	1.59	1.60	1.49	1.44	1.49	1.44
ERROR BREAKDOWN / RÉPARTITION DES ERREURS									
NO. OF CARELESS ERRORS ** / NOMBRE DES ERREURS D'INATTENTION **	3,489	143	601	465	149	973	220	565	373
% OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	55.2	44.8	51.1	63.8	42.8	57.8	54.9	59.3	52.6
AVERAGE PER REJECTED DOCUMENT / MOYENNE DES ERREURS PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.840	.726	.809	1.015	.684	.863	.788	.896	.757
NO. OF CARELESS ERRORS IN ITEMS 11, 12, 24 & 25 / NOMBRE DES ERREURS D'INATTENTION AUX POSTES 11, 12, 24 & 25	638	44	140	61	40	165	31	94	63
% OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	10.1	13.8	11.9	8.4	11.5	9.8	7.7	9.9	8.9
AVERAGE PER REJECTED DOCUMENT / MOYENNE DES ERREURS PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.154	.233	.188	.133	.184	.146	.111	.147	.133
NO. OF CARELESS ERRORS IN ITEMS 13, 14, 20 & 21 / NOMBRE DES ERREURS D'INATTENTION AUX POSTES 13, 14, 20 & 21	1,820	91	345	156	134	458	136	254	246
% OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	28.8	28.5	29.3	21.4	38.5	27.2	33.9	26.5	34.7
AVERAGE PER REJECTED DOCUMENT / MOYENNE DES ERREURS PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.438	.462	.464	.341	.615	.406	.488	.398	.499
NO. OF CARELESS ERRORS IN ITEMS 15 & 16 / NOMBRE DES ERREURS D'INATTENTION AUX POSTES 15 & 16	305	36	79	36	21	73	6	32	22
% OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	4.8	11.3	6.7	4.9	6.0	4.3	1.5	3.4	3.1
AVERAGE PER REJECTED DOCUMENT / MOYENNE DES ERREURS PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.073	.183	.106	.079	.096	.065	.022	.050	.045
NO. OF CARELESS ERRORS IN ITEMS 17 & 18 / NOMBRE DES ERREURS D'INATTENTION AUX POSTES 17 & 18	68	5	12	11	4	15	8	8	5
% OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	2.0	0.8	0.7
AVERAGE PER REJECTED DOCUMENT / MOYENNE DES ERREURS PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.016	.025	.016	.024	.018	.013	.029	.012	.010

LFS 744/15

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

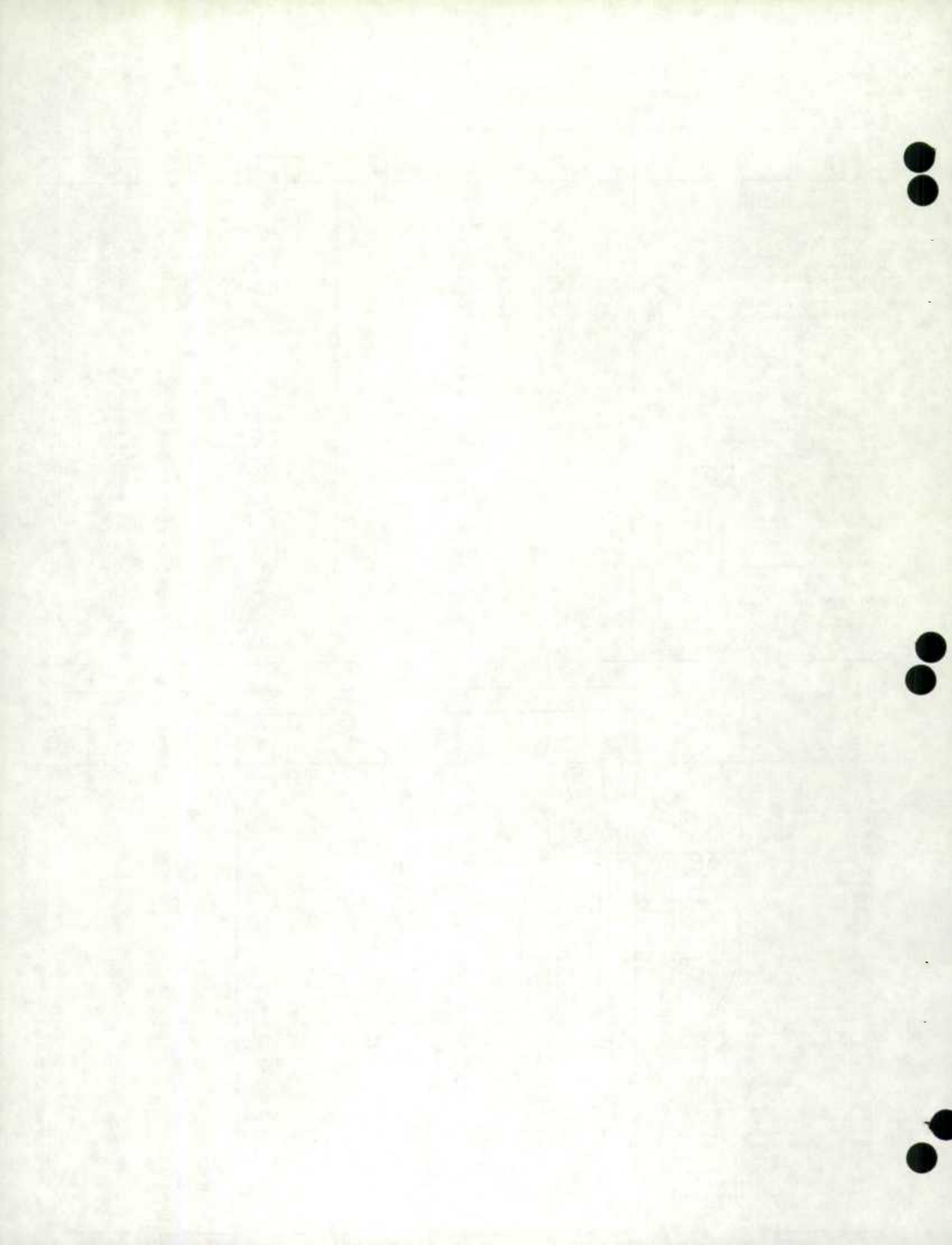
** CARELESS ERROR: SUM OF ERRORS FOR ITEMS 1 TO 10, 29 AND EDUC. ON THE LFS DOCUMENT.
** FAUTE D'INATTENTION: TOTAL DES ERREURS AUX POSTES 1-10, 29 ET EDUC. SUR LE DOCUMENT EPA.



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

	1975					1974	1974					1973
	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.
<u>All Areas</u>												
Canada	\$ 2.99	3.02	2.94	2.88	2.77	2.64	2.51	2.53	2.38	2.38	2.40	2.32
St. John's	\$ 3.67	3.67	3.45	3.54	3.41	3.30	3.01	2.61	2.72	2.75	2.78	2.70
Halifax	\$ 3.01	2.99	3.09	3.09	2.86	2.67	2.41	2.48	2.32	2.24	2.31	2.18
Montréal	\$ 3.19	3.32	3.00	3.00	2.88	2.73	2.69	2.67	2.43	2.53	2.52	2.37
Ottawa	\$ 3.03	2.96	2.98	2.65	2.78	2.76	2.49	2.61	2.57	2.57	2.66	2.44
Toronto	\$ 2.96	3.06	2.83	2.85	2.76	2.63	2.49	2.43	2.35	2.39	2.42	2.43
Winnipeg	\$ 2.83	2.93	2.91	2.80	2.62	2.53	2.51	2.64	2.41	2.43	2.42	2.40
Edmonton	\$ 2.70	2.78	2.72	2.68	2.66	2.63	2.40	2.54	2.26	2.21	2.24	2.11
Vancouver	\$ 2.87	2.64	2.81	2.59	2.47	2.26	2.34	2.39	2.26	2.19	2.19	2.16
<u>S.R.U.</u>												
Canada	\$ 2.55	2.54	2.52	2.49	2.38	2.29	2.16	2.34	2.09	2.14	2.14	2.10
St. John's	\$ 2.62	3.11	2.73	2.90	2.66	2.66	2.35	2.54	2.27	2.28	2.27	2.13
Halifax	\$ 2.51	2.35	2.55	2.60	2.58	2.31	2.10	2.20	2.10	2.17	2.11	2.04
Montréal	\$ 2.79	2.89	2.57	2.59	2.44	2.43	2.17	2.41	2.09	2.25	2.25	2.12
Ottawa	\$ 2.90	2.68	2.77	2.36	2.51	2.47	2.29	2.44	2.39	2.43	2.51	2.33
Toronto	\$ 2.70	2.82	2.66	2.71	2.57	2.47	2.33	2.39	2.24	2.28	2.31	2.37
Winnipeg	\$ 2.21	2.12	2.20	2.22	2.00	2.04	2.19	2.43	2.01	2.05	2.02	2.12
Edmonton	\$ 1.97	2.02	2.12	2.02	2.01	1.98	1.68	2.10	1.63	1.56	1.56	1.40
Vancouver	\$ 2.52	2.31	2.47	2.31	2.11	1.92	2.03	2.26	2.04	1.99	1.97	1.98
<u>N.S.R.U.</u>												
Canada	\$ 3.51	3.57	3.47	3.40	3.29	3.10	2.97	2.78	2.75	2.70	2.75	2.61
St. John's	\$ 4.04	3.87	3.72	3.78	3.68	3.51	3.25	2.64	2.89	2.92	2.95	2.90
Halifax	\$ 3.31	3.38	3.42	3.39	3.04	2.90	2.61	2.65	2.46	2.30	2.45	2.27
Montréal	\$ 3.75	3.90	3.78	3.76	3.64	3.25	3.64	3.13	3.07	3.06	3.00	2.83
Ottawa	\$ 3.26	3.36	3.34	3.20	3.30	3.29	2.85	2.91	2.89	2.81	2.89	2.60
Toronto	\$ 3.51	3.56	3.30	3.22	3.27	3.04	2.89	2.55	2.67	2.70	2.69	2.60
Winnipeg	\$ 3.45	3.72	3.61	3.36	3.21	3.01	2.80	2.83	2.80	2.79	2.81	2.66
Edmonton	\$ 3.43	3.55	3.33	3.37	3.33	3.29	3.11	2.99	2.91	2.89	2.96	2.83
Vancouver	\$ 3.45	3.25	3.30	3.01	3.08	2.85	2.79	2.57	2.60	2.52	2.52	2.44

	Month-to-Month Change								Year-to-Year Change			
	1975				1974				May	April	March	Feb.
	April to May	March to April	Feb. to March	Jan. to Feb.	April to May	March to April	Feb. to March	Jan. to Feb.	1974 to 1975	1974 to 1975	1974 to 1975	1974 to 1975
<u>All Areas</u>												
Canada	\$ - 0.03	+ 0.08	+ 0.06	+ 0.11	- 0.02	+ 0.15	-	- 0.02	+ 0.48	+ 0.49	+ 0.56	+ 0.50
St. John's	\$ -	+ 0.22	- 0.09	+ 0.13	+ 0.40	- 0.11	- 0.03	- 0.03	+ 0.66	+ 1.06	+ 0.73	+ 0.79
Halifax	\$ + 0.02	- 0.10	-	+ 0.23	- 0.07	+ 0.16	+ 0.08	- 0.07	+ 0.60	+ 0.51	+ 0.77	+ 0.85
Montréal	\$ - 0.13	+ 0.32	-	+ 0.12	+ 0.02	+ 0.24	- 0.10	+ 0.01	+ 0.50	+ 0.65	+ 0.57	+ 0.47
Ottawa	\$ + 0.07	- 0.02	+ 0.33	- 0.13	- 0.12	+ 0.04	-	- 0.09	+ 0.54	+ 0.35	+ 0.41	+ 0.08
Toronto	\$ - 0.10	+ 0.23	- 0.02	+ 0.09	+ 0.06	+ 0.08	- 0.04	- 0.03	+ 0.47	+ 0.63	+ 0.48	+ 0.46
Winnipeg	\$ - 0.10	+ 0.02	+ 0.11	+ 0.18	- 0.13	+ 0.23	- 0.02	+ 0.01	+ 0.32	+ 0.29	+ 0.50	+ 0.37
Edmonton	\$ - 0.08	+ 0.06	+ 0.04	+ 0.02	- 0.14	+ 0.28	+ 0.05	- 0.03	+ 0.30	+ 0.24	+ 0.46	+ 0.47
Vancouver	\$ + 0.23	- 0.17	+ 0.22	+ 0.12	- 0.05	+ 0.13	+ 0.07	-	+ 0.53	+ 0.25	+ 0.55	+ 0.40
<u>S.R.U.</u>												
Canada	\$ + 0.01	+ 0.02	+ 0.03	+ 0.11	- 0.18	+ 0.25	- 0.05	-	+ 0.39	+ 0.20	+ 0.43	+ 0.35
St. John's	\$ - 0.49	+ 0.38	- 0.17	+ 0.24	- 0.19	+ 0.27	- 0.01	+ 0.01	+ 0.27	+ 0.57	+ 0.46	+ 0.62
Halifax	\$ + 0.16	- 0.20	- 0.05	+ 0.02	- 0.10	+ 0.10	- 0.07	+ 0.06	+ 0.41	+ 0.15	+ 0.45	+ 0.43
Montréal	\$ - 0.10	+ 0.32	- 0.02	+ 0.15	- 0.24	+ 0.32	- 0.16	-	+ 0.62	+ 0.48	+ 0.48	+ 0.34
Ottawa	\$ + 0.22	- 0.09	+ 0.41	- 0.15	- 0.15	+ 0.05	- 0.04	- 0.08	+ 0.61	+ 0.24	+ 0.38	- 0.07
Toronto	\$ - 0.12	+ 0.16	- 0.05	+ 0.14	- 0.06	+ 0.15	- 0.04	- 0.03	+ 0.37	+ 0.43	+ 0.42	+ 0.43
Winnipeg	\$ + 0.09	- 0.08	- 0.02	+ 0.22	- 0.24	+ 0.42	- 0.04	+ 0.03	+ 0.02	- 0.31	+ 0.19	+ 0.17
Edmonton	\$ - 0.05	- 0.10	+ 0.10	+ 0.01	- 0.42	+ 0.47	+ 0.07	-	+ 0.29	- 0.08	+ 0.49	+ 0.46
Vancouver	\$ + 0.21	- 0.16	+ 0.16	+ 0.20	- 0.23	+ 0.22	+ 0.05	+ 0.02	+ 0.49	+ 0.05	+ 0.43	+ 0.32
<u>N.S.R.U.</u>												
Canada	\$ - 0.06	+ 0.10	+ 0.07	+ 0.11	+ 0.19	+ 0.03	+ 0.05	- 0.05	+ 0.54	+ 0.79	+ 0.72	+ 0.70
St. John's	\$ + 0.17	+ 0.15	- 0.06	+ 0.10	+ 0.61	- 0.25	- 0.03	- 0.03	+ 0.79	+ 1.23	+ 0.83	+ 0.86
Halifax	\$ - 0.07	- 0.04	+ 0.03	+ 0.35	- 0.04	+ 0.19	+ 0.16	- 0.15	+ 0.70	+ 0.73	+ 0.96	+ 1.09
Montréal	\$ - 0.15	+ 0.12	+ 0.02	+ 0.12	+ 0.51	+ 0.06	+ 0.01	+ 0.06	+ 0.11	+ 0.77	+ 0.71	+ 0.70
Ottawa	\$ - 0.10	+ 0.02	+ 0.14	- 0.10	- 0.06	+ 0.02	+ 0.08	- 0.08	+ 0.41	+ 0.45	+ 0.45	+ 0.39
Toronto	\$ - 0.05	+ 0.26	+ 0.08	- 0.05	+ 0.34	- 0.12	- 0.03	+ 0.01	+ 0.62	+ 1.01	+ 0.63	+ 0.52
Winnipeg	\$ - 0.27	+ 0.11	+ 0.25	+ 0.15	- 0.03	+ 0.03	+ 0.01	- 0.02	+ 0.65	+ 0.89	+ 0.81	+ 0.57
Edmonton	\$ - 0.12	+ 0.22	- 0.04	+ 0.04	+ 0.12	+ 0.08	+ 0.02	- 0.07	+ 0.32	+ 0.56	+ 0.42	+ 0.48
Vancouver	\$ + 0.20	- 0.05	+ 0.29	- 0.07	+ 0.22	- 0.03	+ 0.08	-	+ 0.66	+ 0.68	+ 0.70	+ 0.49



DEFINITIONSRELATED TO SECTION 1A

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

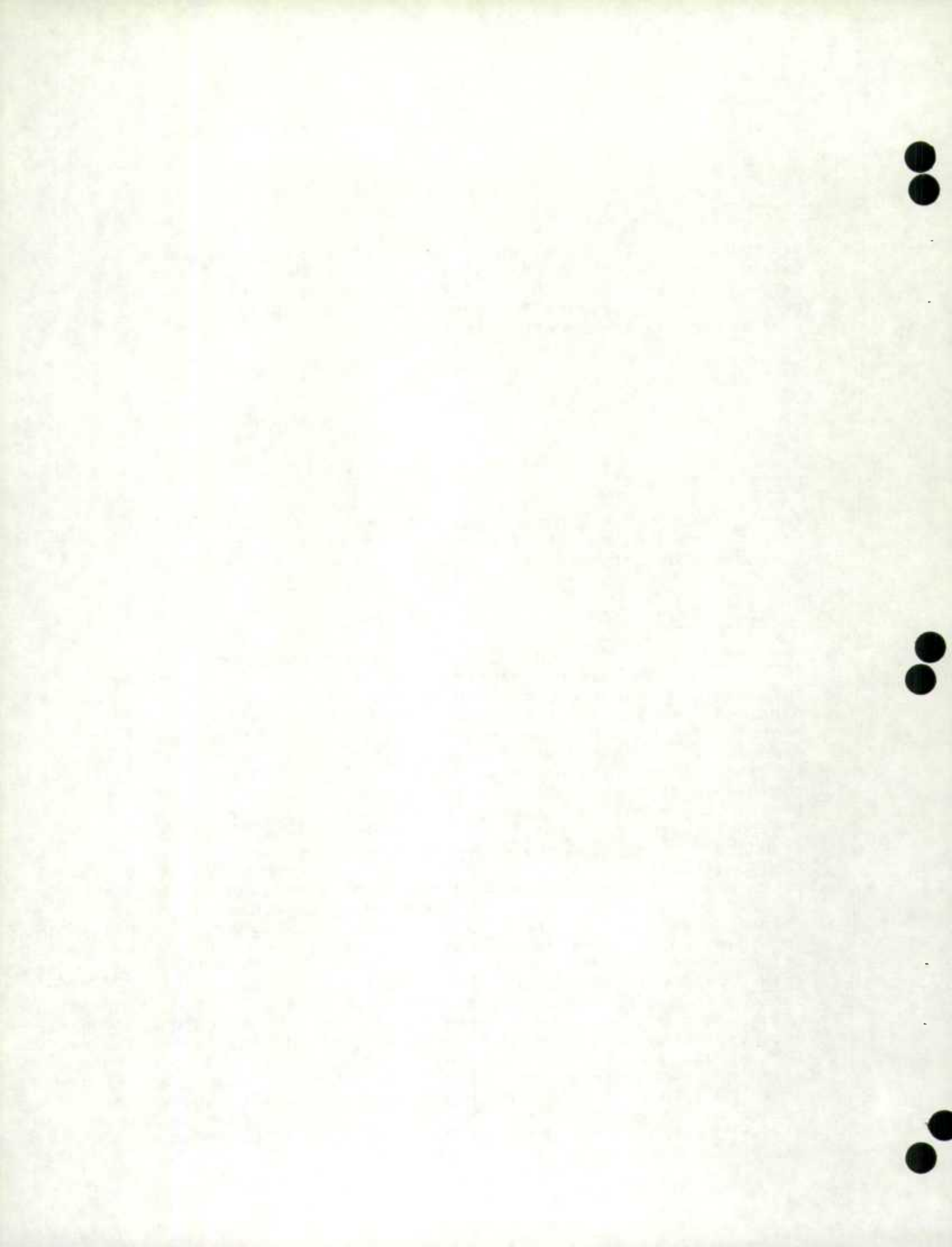
$$\frac{P_p - \hat{P}_p}{P_p} \cdot 100$$

RELATED TO SECTION 1B

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

RELATED TO SECTION 1C

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



RELATED TO SECTION 1D

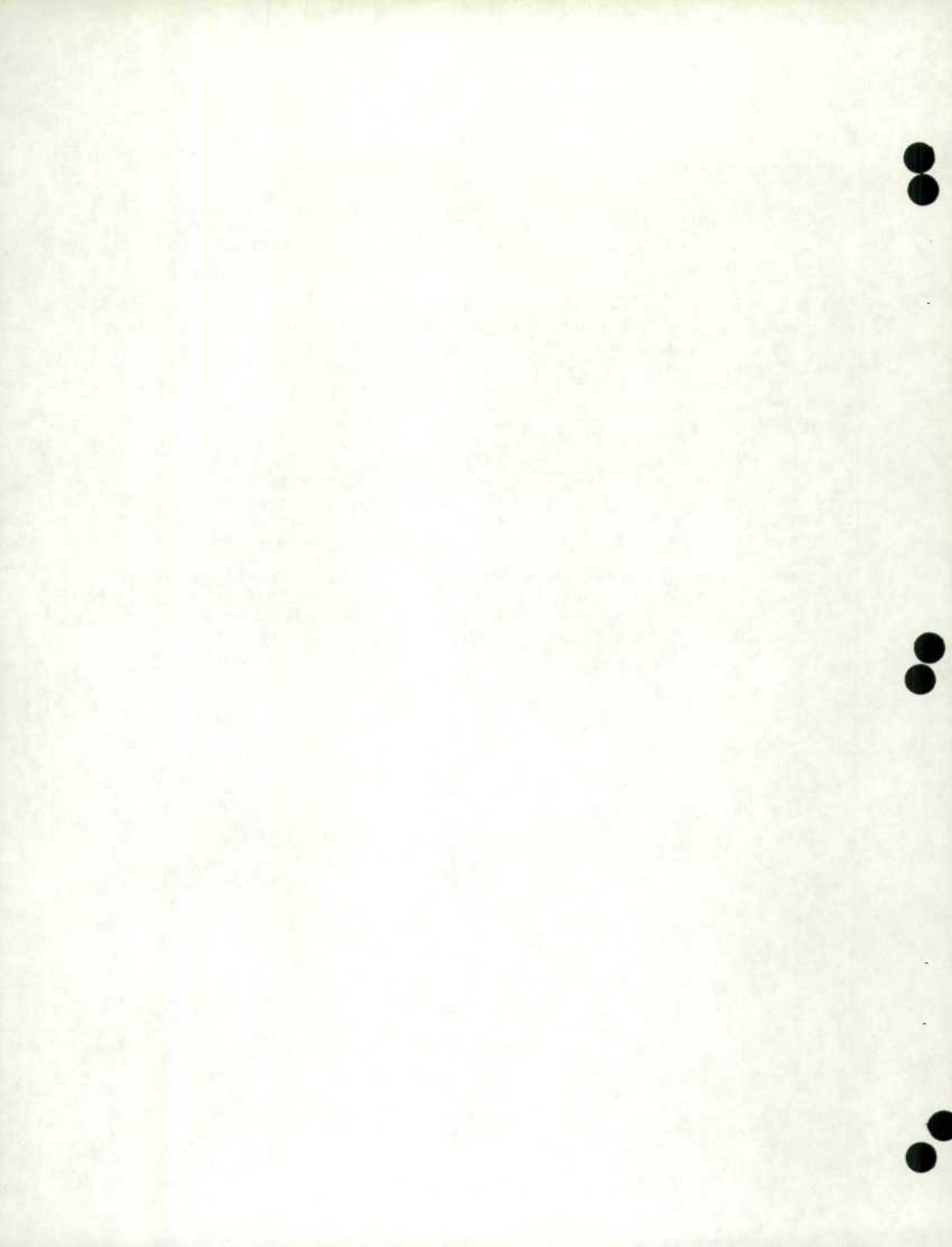
Percentage of Rejected Documents - The Summary Table and Charts give the percentage of labour force documents requiring clerical edits due to missing or inconsistent entries in the regular labour force items.

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

RELATED TO SECTION 1E

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

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



Variations in the Labour Force Survey

Introduction

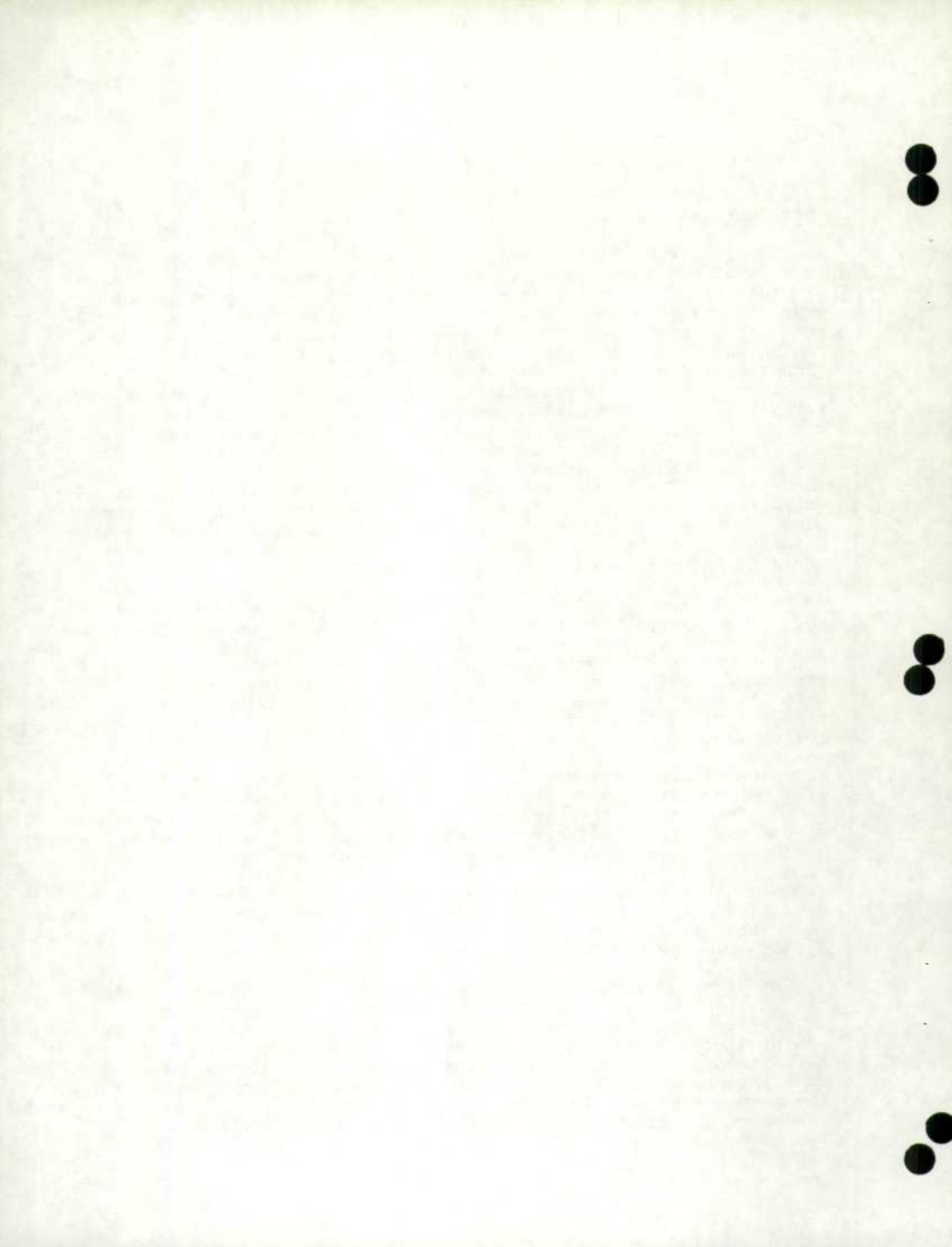
Another important quality measure pertaining to the statistics is that of sampling variance, defined by the mean square deviation of statistics over all possible samples from the expected value over all possible samples which may be selected from the sample frame. Due to the well designed sampling procedure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

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

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

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

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



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

The higher the factor the worse the sample design relative to a simple random sample as far as the characteristic is concerned. A high factor may be the result of limitations imposed by cost restrictions and not the result of a bad sample design.

High factors do indicate where further analysis should be undertaken and where there is potential for improvement in the present sample design. High variances at provincial levels are frequently attributable to one or two PSUs so that for quality studies, the analysis will often centre around studies of sub-provincial contributions to the total variance. In table 1 are included the binomial factors and the coefficients of variation for several estimates.

Definitions

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

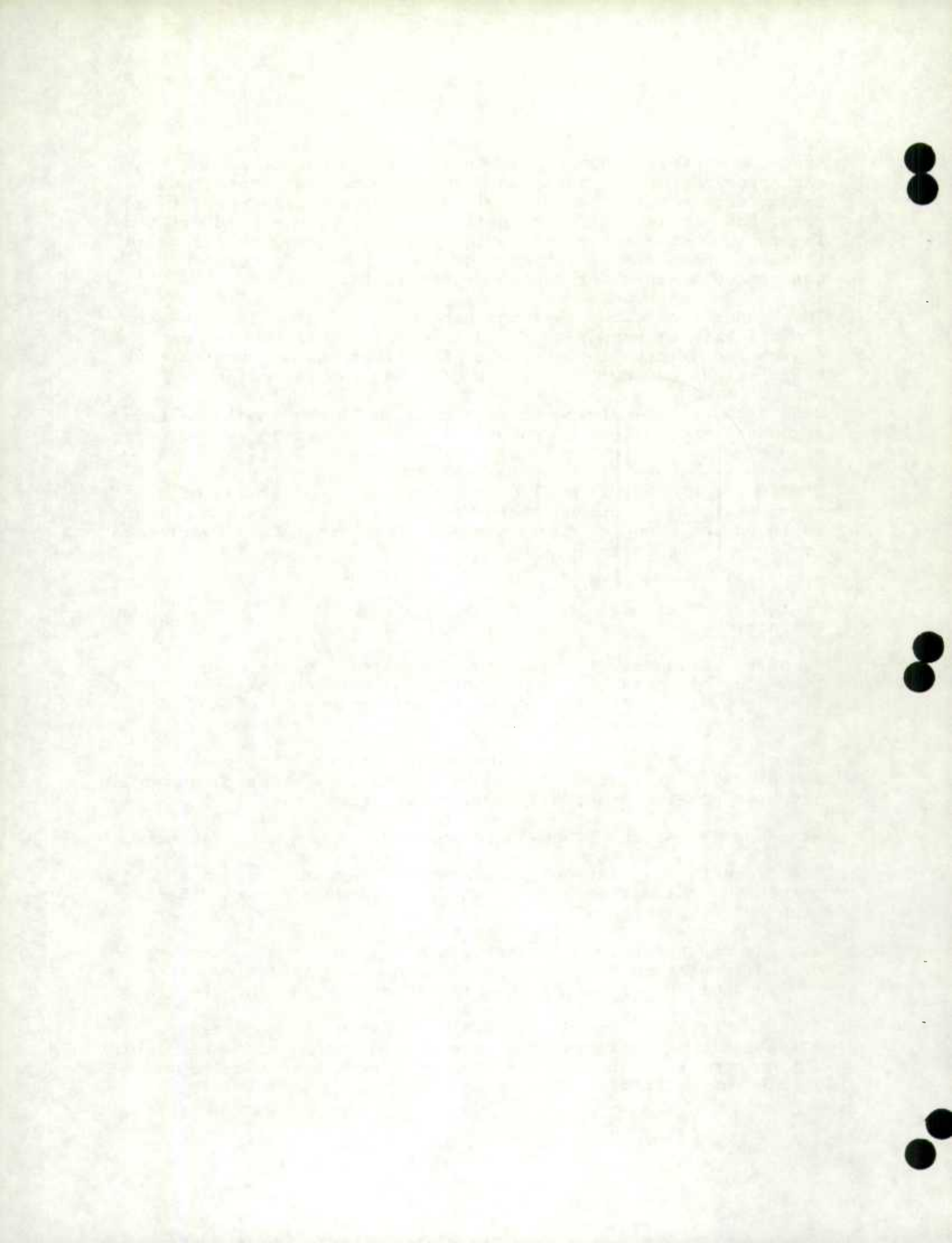
Non-sampling errors: Deviations from the true (but usually unknown) value of a statistic caused by factors other than sampling (such as non-response, slippage, coding errors).

Standard deviation: The square root of the sampling variance.

Coefficient of variation: The standard deviation expressed as a percent of the estimate of a quantity, sometimes termed percent standard deviation.

Confidence intervals: The intervals in which the unknown value of the population to be estimated from a sample may be expected to lie a given percent of the time (commonly 95 % of the time).

Binomial Factor (design effect): The ratio of the variance of a statistic as estimated from the sample considering the sample design compared with the variance of a statistic obtained in a simple random sample of the same size.



Reliability: Not really a statistical term but referring in general to the standard deviation, variance of a statistic, and confidence interval. In Table 1, the coefficient of variation is used as a measure of the reliability of estimates.

The following table presents some results of the monthly Labour Force Survey. Included are estimates, coefficients of variation and binomial factors for the characteristics Employed Unemployed and "In Labour Force".

Table 1: Estimates, their Coefficients of Variation, and their Binomial Factors for Canada and by Province for May, 1975

	Population Estimate	Employed				Unemployed				In Labour Force			
		Estimate	C.V.	Symbol Cal'd Pub'd	B.F.	Estimate	C.V.	Symbol Cal'd Pub'd	B.F.	Estimate	C.V.	Symbol Cal'd Pub'd	B.F.
Canada	16,959	9,379	0.37	A A	1.08	714	2.41	C D	1.65	10,094	0.31	A A	0.92
Nfld.	388	159	2.33	C C	1.93	37	5.87	E E	1.88	196	1.38	C C	0.99
P.E.I.	84	42	5.40	E D	3.65	4	29.15	H G	5.27	46	5.85	E D	5.16
N.S.	581	277	1.47	C C	1.51	29	8.92	E E	3.25	306	1.16	C C	1.15
N.B.	488	223	2.73	D C	4.14	38	13.03	F E	10.15	261	1.59	C C	1.91
Que.	4,711	2,451	0.88	B B	1.19	233	4.07	D D	1.30	2,684	0.76	B B	1.07
Ont.	6,199	3,605	0.61	B B	0.92	236	4.88	D E	1.68	3,841	0.52	A A	0.78
Man.	735	416	1.50	C C	1.30	19	9.28	E F	0.98	435	1.32	C C	1.12
Sask.	665	384	1.43	C C	1.26	8	13.85	F F	0.95	392	1.41	C C	1.28
Alta.	1,256	768	0.93	B C	1.06	27	10.43	F F	1.76	795	0.82	B C	0.90
B.C.	1,853	1,053	0.86	B B	0.95	83	5.83	E E	1.60	1,136	0.68	B B	0.72

C.V. - Coefficient of Variation

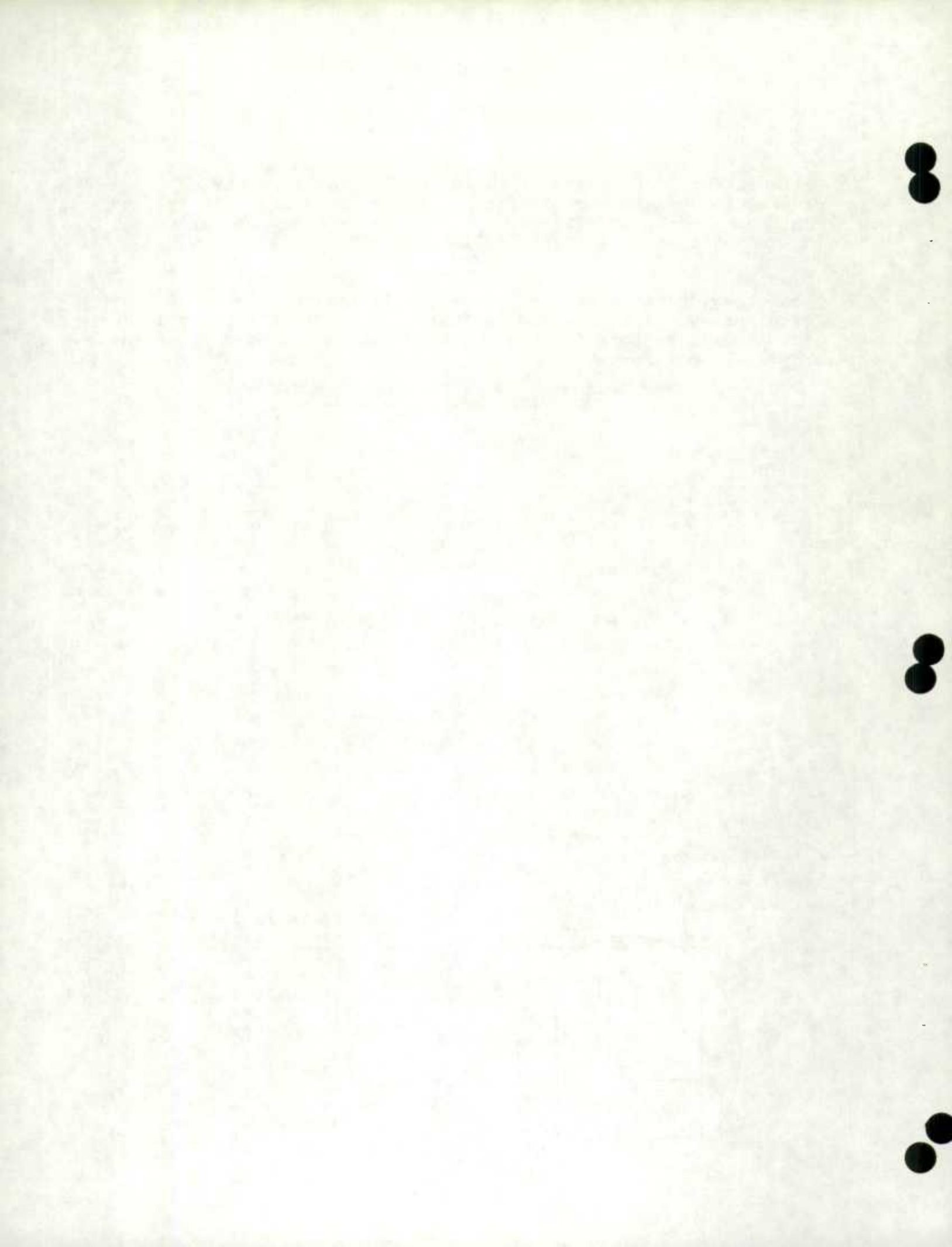
B.F. - Binomial Factor

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 +

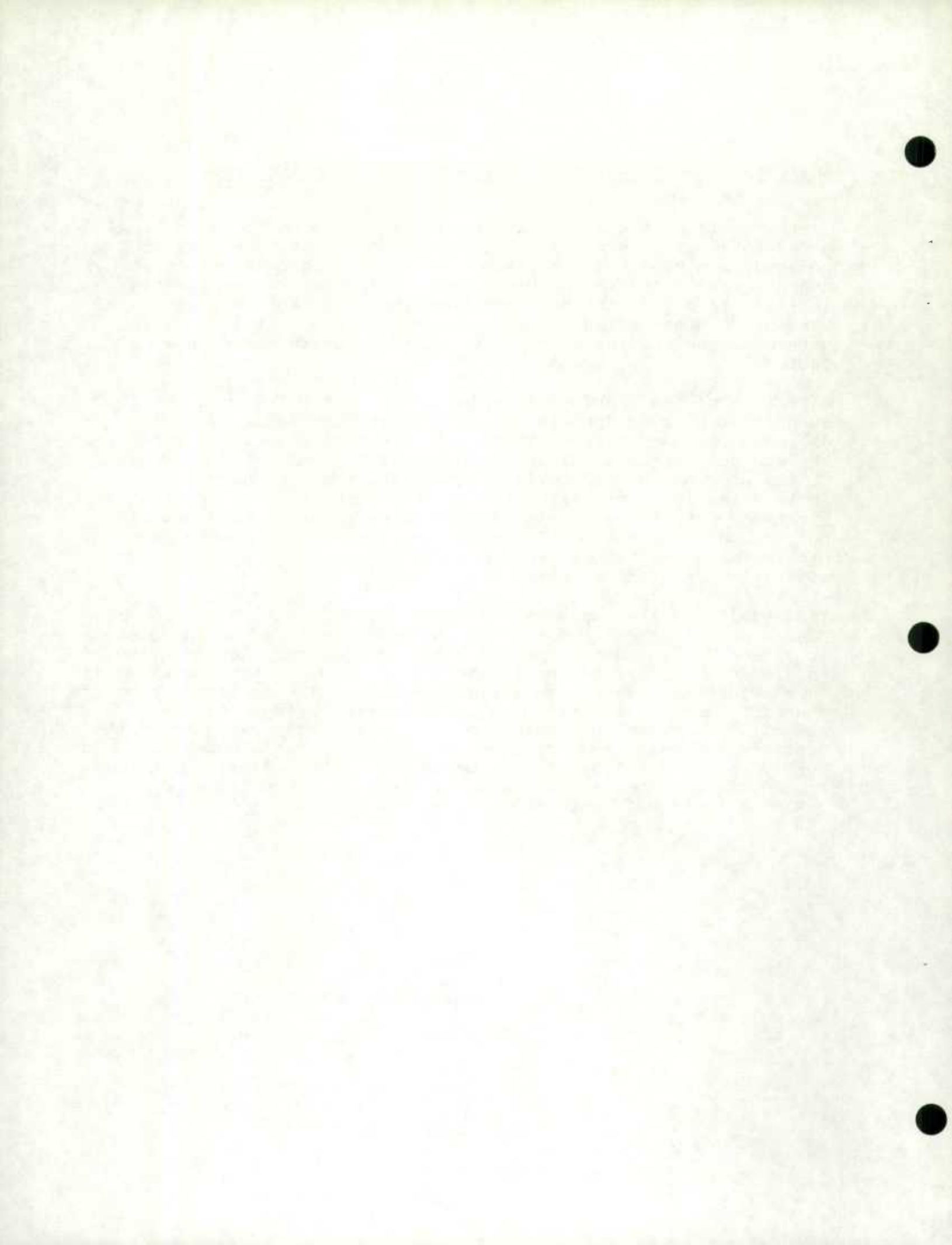


Analysis of Sub-Provincial Contributions to the Variance

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 May 1975 Survey

For the estimate of Employed in Prince Edward Island, the binomial factor remained unusually high with a value of 3.65. The analysis of subprovincial contributions to the provincial variance estimate resulted in the identification of one SRU subunit for which the actual percentage contribution exceeded its desired percentage contribution to the provincial variance estimate.

Table 2a) Actual versus Desired Contribution to the Provincial Variance Estimate of Employed in Prince Edward Island by PSU's and subunits.

PSU's or Subunits		Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
Identification	Location		
10201	- Summerside	29.26	10.70
All other PSU's and Subunits	- -	70.74	89.30

The adjusted binomial factor for the estimate of Employed in Prince Edward Island at a value of 2.89 remains above normal for this characteristic. The increased variability although partially caused by the subunit 10201 is also due to an increased degree of variability spread over the rest of the province.

A study of the subprovincial contributions to the variance estimate of Unemployed in Prince Edward Island was done to determine the reasons for the high value of the binomial factor for this characteristic (5.27).

Table 2b) Actual versus Desired Contribution to the Provincial Variance Estimate of Unemployed in Prince Edward Island by PSU's and subunits

Identification	PSU's or Subunits Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
10023-10025	- North Rustico and Kensington area	88.78	28.76
All other PSU's and Subunits	-	11.22	71.24

The adjusted binomial factor with a value of 0.83 lies within a normal range of binomial factors for previous surveys and thus indicates that the pair of PSU's identified above was mostly responsible for the increased variance estimate.

The binomial factor for the characteristic Unemployed in Nova Scotia has been above normal for the last three months and accordingly an analysis of the subprovincial contributions to the provincial variance estimate of Unemployed was carried out.

Table 2c) Actual versus Desired Contribution to the Provincial Variance Estimate of Unemployed in Nova Scotia by PSU's and subunits.

PSU's or Subunits Identification	Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
20041 - 20042	- North of Chedabucto Bay	18.81	2.32
20101	- Sydney-Glace Bay	7.8	2.19
22105	- Halifax	9.49	2.30
All other PSU's and Subunits	-	63.90	93.19

The adjusted binomial factor with a value of 2.23 is higher than normal for this characteristic. Although the above areas contribute greatly to the high estimate of the sampling variability there are other factors such as a clustering of Unemployment by area or by industry which account for an increased variance estimate.

In New-Brunswick the binomial factor for the Employed characteristic increased from 2.60 for the April survey to 4.14 for the May survey. The analysis of subprovincial contributions to the provincial variance estimates revealed 4 pairs of PSU's and one pair of special area subunits which contributed significantly in excess of their desired contribution.

Table 2d) Actual versus Desired Contribution to the Provincial Variance Estimate of Employed in New-Brunswick by PSU's and subunits

Identification	PSU's or Subunits Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
30002-30004	- Port Elgin and east of Moncton area	12.08	4.33
32021-32028	- North of Fredericton Town and Woodstock area	21.41	4.50
33003-33005	- Shippegan and Caraquet Bay area	11.68	3.65
33061-33066	- South of Dalhousie and north of Bathurst	20.72	5.10
30901-30902	- Special areas	5.56	1.59
All other PSU's and Subunits	-	28.55	80.83

The adjusted binomial factor has a value of 1.46 which falls within an acceptable range of binomial factors for this characteristic and thus indicates that the areas identified are primarily responsible for the high binomial factor.

Also in New-Brunswick, an analysis of the subprovincial contributions to the variance estimate of Unemployed was undertaken to find out the causes for the excessive value of the binomial factor for this characteristic (10.15). It should be noted that the binomial factors have been consistently high for this characteristic for the past twelve months.

Table 2e) Actual versus Desired Contribution to the Provincial Variance Estimate of Unemployed in New Brunswick by PSU's and subunits

PSU's or Subunits		Actual	Desired
Identification	Location	Percentage Contribution	Percentage Contribution
32021-32028	- North of Fredericton Town and Woodstock area	13.22	4.50
33003-33005	- Shippegan and Caraquet Bay area	36.79	3.65
33061-33066	- South of Dalhousie and North of Bathurst	40.38	5.10
All other PSU,s and Subunits	-	9.61	86.75

Since the binomial factor at a value of 1.12 is in line with the binomial factor recorded a year ago for the same characteristic (1.20) it can be concluded that the three pairs of PSU's identified above are the main cause for the high value of the binomial factor.

In Ontario the binomial factor for the characteristic Unemployed was slightly above normal at a value of 1.68. The following areas were identified as contributing excessively to the provincial variance estimate.

Table 2f) Actual versus Desired Contribution to the Provincial Variance Estimate of Unemployed in Ontario by PSU's and subunits

Identification	PSU's or Subunits Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
51007-51014	- North East of Oshawa and Brighton area	2.02	0.72
51024-51028	- Napanee and Campbellford area	2.26	0.61
54004-54015	- West of London and Delhi town	4.07	0.74
55027-55034	- East of Windsor and South of Sarnia	2.40	0.83
56006-56010	- North west of Waterloo	2.29	0.64
57023-57026	- Brandford area and north west of Barrie	3.36	0.80
53501	- Welland	1.86	0.32
58501	- Kirkland Lake	0.53	0.13
All other PSU's and Subunits	-	79.30	94.68

The adjusted binomial factor with an acceptable value of 1.41 indicates that the above subprovincial areas were primarily the cause for the high variance estimate of Unemployed in Ontario.

The binomial factor for the total number of unemployed persons in Alberta is unusually high for this characteristic with a value of 1.76. However, no area was found to contribute excessively to the provincial variance estimate for this characteristic which indicates that there is a tendency for the increased variance to be spread generally over the entire province.

Detailed Analysis to Determine Causes of Excessive Contribution by Selected Strata

For the estimate of Unemployed in Nova Scotia the pair of PSU's 20041 and 20042 contributed 18.81% of the provincial variance estimate compared to a desired percentage contribution of 2.32%. The following table 3a) shows that there is an unequal distribution of persons by industry between the two PSU's with a high degree of unemployment associated with these industries, especially with manufacturing and construction. The net result of these two factors is that the unemployment rate based on weighted results is 49.2% for PSU 20041 and 21.1% for PSU 20042. The following table presents weighted and unweighted counts for each PSU by Labour Force status and Industry classification.

Table 3a) Estimates and Sample Takes by Characteristic and PSU for May 1975

Industry	Employed				Unemployed				In Labour Force			
	20041		20042		20041		20042		20041		20042	
	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Primary Ind.	0	0	198	3	150	1	95	1	150	1	293	4
Manufacturing	156	1	451	5	674	4	163	2	830	5	614	7
Construction	355	2	1,356	12	160	1	144	2	515	3	1,500	14
Transp. & Other Utilities	316	2	500	5	362	2	353	4	678	4	853	9
Trade	167	1	91	1	160	1	0	0	327	2	91	1
Finance	172	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	1	0	0
Services	746	4	582	8	347	2	137	2	1,093	6	719	10
Public Admin.	0	0	154	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	2
Total	1,912	11	3,332	36	1,853	11	892	11	3,765	22	4,224	47

Est denotes half-stratum estimates based on the PSU

denotes unweighted sample takes.

For the pair of PSU's 33003 and 33005 the actual percentage contribution of 36.79% to the provincial variance estimate of Unemployed greatly exceeded the desired percentage contribution of 3.65%. Although the distribution by industry of sampled persons in labour force was relatively equal between the two PSU's there was a tendency for unemployment to be clustered in PSU 33003 especially for other primary industries, manufacturing and construction. The resultant unemployment rates based on weighted estimates for PSU's 33003 and 33005 were 53.0% and 8.2% respectively. Table 3b) presents a tabulation of Labour Force by Industry classification for these PSU's.

Table 3b) Estimates and Sample Takes by Characteristic and PSU for May, 1975

Industry	Employed				Unemployed				In Labour Force			
	33003		33005		33003		33005		33003		33005	
	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#
Agriculture	0	0	118	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	1
Other Primary Ind.	185	1	611	7	542	3	0	0	727	4	611	7
Manufacturing	821	6	1,335	15	2,097	11	207	2	2,918	17	1,542	17
Construction	301	2	118	1	431	2	0	0	732	4	118	1
Transp. & Other Utilities	0	0	0	0	170	1	110	1	170	1	110	1
Trade	589	5	607	6	184	1	0	0	773	6	607	6
Finance	0	0	116	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	1
Services	990	8	623	7	0	0	0	0	990	8	623	7
Public Admin.	155	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	1	0	0
Total	3,041	23	3,528	38	3,424	18	317	3	6,465	41	3,845	41

Est denotes half-stratum estimates based on the PSU

denotes unweighted sample takes.

NON-RESPONSE

The contents of this appendix are taken from publication NR 75-05 (May 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 components¹ 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 contributions¹ 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, 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 remained at 4.7% from April to May. There was no change in the overlap non-response rate of 0.4% from April to May and the adjusted overall non-response rate for the May survey was calculated to be 4.3%.

Compared with last year's overall non-response rate of 7.0%, this year's rate was lower. Furthermore, all the components of non-response exhibited lower rates this year.

B. At the Regional Office Level

1. St. John's Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the St. John's Regional Office showed no change this month from the 3.7% rate recorded in April. At the component level, however, the T.A. rate increased by 0.7%, while the N1, N2 and "other" components decreased by 0.4%, 0.1% and 0.2% respectively. The overlap rate increased from 0.5% in April to 0.7% in May and the adjusted overall non-response rate was computed to be 3.0% in May.

Compared with last year's May overall non-response rate of 5.2%, this year's rate was lower. This year's lower rate was due to decreases in the N1, N2 and "other" components.

The actual contribution to the total non-response of Economic Region 03 was much larger than the expected contribution. The percentage contributions to the overall non-response rate of this economic region by each of the four components of non-response are given below:

Economic Region 03

<u>Component</u>	<u>Percentage Contribution</u>
T.A.	47.1
N1	5.9
N2	17.6
Other	29.4

The higher contributions were made by the T.A. and "other" components over which the interviewers have little or no control.

2. Halifax Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Halifax Regional Office increased

from 5.7% in April to 6.3% in May. The higher rate this month was attributed to increases in the N1 and N2 components. The overlap rate increased from 0.7% in April to 0.9% in May and the adjusted overall non-response rate was calculated to be 5.4% for May.

Compared with the 6.9% overall non-response rate in May 1974, this year's rate was lower. At the component level, decreases in the T.A., N1 and N2 rates were responsible for this year's lower rate.

The refusal rates (N2) this month for Economic Regions 30 & 31 were both reported to be 3.3%. The refusal rates for both these regions over the past five months is shown in the table below:

<u>Refusal Rates</u>		
	<u>Economic Region 30 (%)</u>	<u>Economic Region 31 (%)</u>
January	2.7	3.3
February	2.1	3.0
March	1.2	1.8
April	2.3	3.1
May	3.3	3.3

Since March 1975, there has been a steady increase in the refusal rates in both of the above mentioned economic regions. A concerted effort should be made to reduce the refusal rates in these regions particularly with the rotated-in households.

A large number of documents were lost in transit between Halifax R.O. and Head Office. These were not reflected in the non-response rate for Halifax R.O. since these documents were received by that regional office.

3. Montreal Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Montreal Regional Office decreased from 3.3% in April to 2.8% in May. Decreases in the T.A., N1 and "other" components were responsible for this month's lower rate. The overlap rate increased by 0.1% from April to May and the adjusted overall non-response rate for May was computed to be 2.3%.

Compared with last year's May overall non-response rate of 8.2%, this year's rate was considerably lower. Furthermore, all the components of non-response exhibited substantial decreases in their rates over those of last year. To achieve a T.A. rate of 0.3% is commendable.

4. Ottawa Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Ottawa Regional Office decreased from 5.7% in April to 5.1% in May. The lower rate this month was due to decreases in the T.A., N1 and "other" components. The overlap rate remained the same this month as the 0.1% rate recorded in April and the adjusted overall non-response rate for May was calculated to be 5.0%.

Compared with the 7.3% overall non-response rate in May 1974, this year's

rate was lower. Furthermore, all the components of non-response showed decreases in their rates from year to year.

5. Toronto Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Toronto Regional Office decreased from 5.3% in April to 4.8% in May. The lower rate this month was due to decreases in the T.A., N1 and "other" components. Again this month, there was no overlap rate since only 1 household was classified as an N6 household in the Toronto Regional Office.

Compared with last year's May overall non-response rate (7.0%), this year's rate was lower. Furthermore, all the components of non-response exhibited lower rates this year.

6. Winnipeg Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Winnipeg Regional Office increased from 2.8% in April to 3.1% in May. Increases in the T.A. and N2 components were responsible for the higher overall rate this month. The overlap rate increased by 0.1% from April to May and the adjusted overall non-response rate for the May survey was calculated to be 2.7%.

Compared with the 3.0% overall non-response rate for May 1974, this year's rate was slightly higher. This year's higher rate was mainly due to increases in the N2 and "other" components.

7. Edmonton Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Edmonton Regional Office increased from 3.0% in April to 3.3% in May. At the component level, increases in the N1 and N2 rates accounted for the higher overall rate this month. The overlap rate remained at 0.4% from April to May and the adjusted overall non-response rate for May was computed to be 2.9%.

Compared with last year's May overall non-response rate of 7.3%, this year's May rate was much lower. Furthermore, all the components of non-response had lower rates than those of last year.

8. Vancouver Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Vancouver Regional Office decreased slightly from 7.4% in April to 7.3% in May. This month's lower rate was mainly due to decreases in the N1 and "other" components of 0.3% and 0.1% respectively. The overlap rate increased from 0.3% in April to 0.4% in May and the adjusted overall non-response rate was calculated to be 6.9% for the May survey.

Compared with the overall non-response rate of 9.0% in May, 1974, this

year's rate was lower. This year's lower rate was mainly due to a 1.9% decrease in the refusals (N2).

Again this month, the non-response rate for Economic Region 97 was much too high (13.9%). The high rate was mainly due to the high rate of the "no one home" (N1) component. Shown in the table below are the N1 rates for this economic region from January to May:

Economic Region 97

	<u>No One Home (%)</u>
January	4.3
February	3.4
March	4.1
April	5.6
May	8.3

Of the 251 households in this economic region, 35 were non-respondent households and 21 of these non-respondents (or 60% of the non-response) were classified as N1 households. It is recommended that a more concerted effort should be made in order to reduce the "No one at Homes".

CANADA

Table 1(a)

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

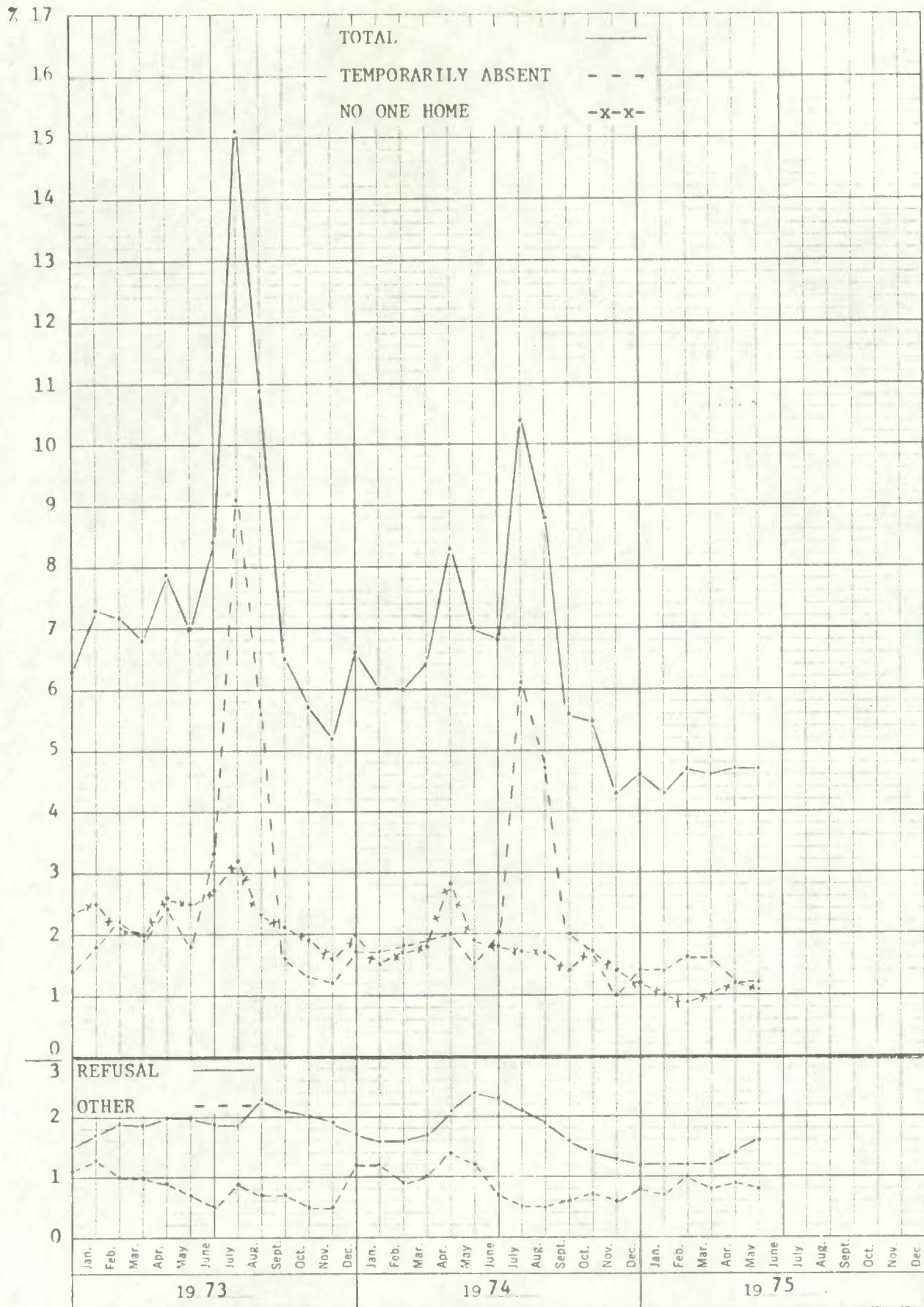
Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Apr. 1975 to May 1975 (%)	Non-Response Rates		Apr. 1974 to May 1974 (%)	May 1974 to May 1975 (%)
	May 1975 (%)	Apr. 1975 (%)		May 1974 (%)	Apr. 1974 (%)		
Overall	4.7	4.7	-	7.0	8.3	-1.3	-2.3
T.A.	1.2	1.2	-	1.5	2.0	-0.5	-0.3
N1	1.1	1.2	-0.1	1.9	2.8	-0.9	-0.8
N2	1.6	1.4	+0.2	2.4	2.1	+0.3	-0.8
Other	0.8	0.9	-0.1	1.2	1.4	-0.2	-0.4
Overlap	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	4.3	4.3	-	-	-	-	-

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	1,685	3.7	4.1	5.2
Halifax	5,741	6.3	24.2	17.8
Montreal	5,391	2.8	10.2	16.7
Ottawa	1,896	5.1	6.4	5.9
Toronto	6,123	4.8	19.5	19.0
Winnipeg	3,202	3.1	6.6	9.9
Edmonton	4,106	3.3	8.9	12.7
Vancouver	4,117	7.3	20.1	12.8

Graph G1



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

ST. JOHN'S REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 2(a)

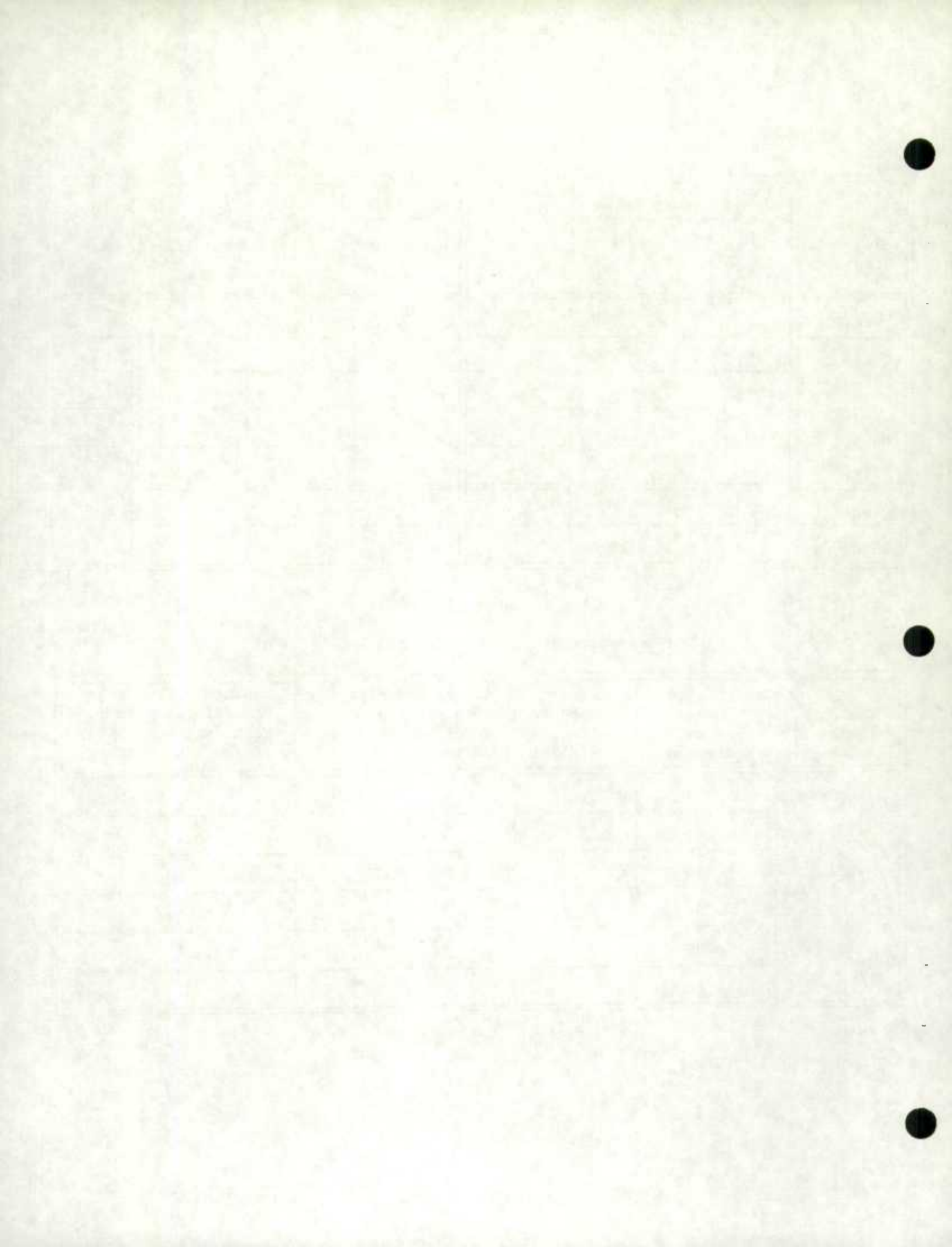
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Apr. 1975 to May 1975 (%)	Non-Response Rates		Apr. 1974 to May 1974 (%)	May 1974 to May 1975 (%)
	May 1975 (%)	Apr. 1975 (%)		May 1974 (%)	Apr. 1974 (%)		
Overall	3.7	3.7	-	5.2	7.7	-2.5	-1.5
T.A.	1.3	0.6	+0.7	1.0	1.8	-0.8	+0.3
N1	0.6	1.0	-0.4	1.3	2.7	-1.4	-0.7
N2	1.0	1.1	-0.1	1.2	0.7	+0.5	-0.2
Other	0.8	1.0	-0.2	1.7	2.5	-0.8	-0.9
Overlap	0.7	0.5	+0.2	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	3.0	3.2	-0.2	-	-	-	-

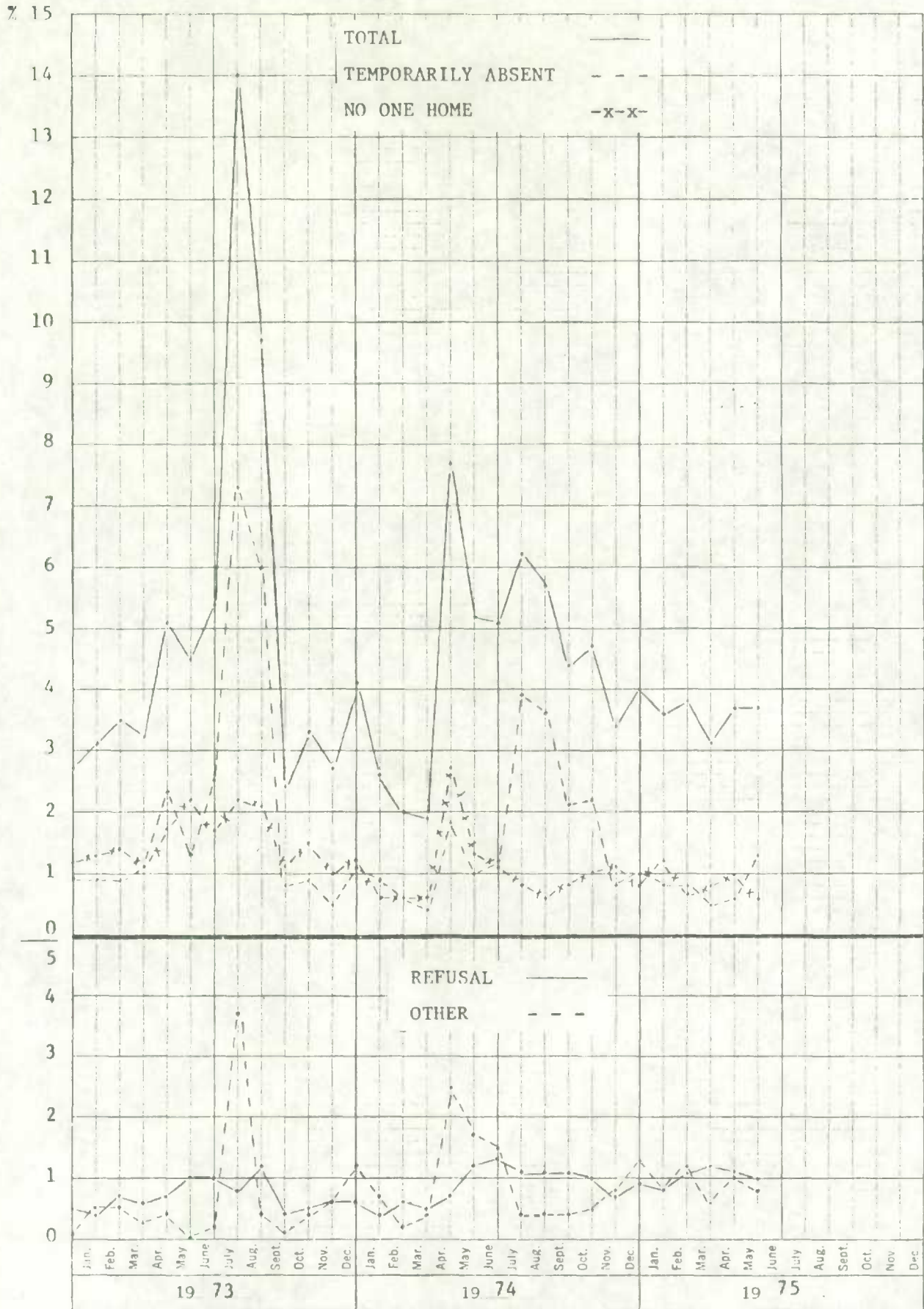
Table 2(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
00	248	1.6	6.5	14.7
01	681	3.5	38.7	40.4
02	145	1.4	3.2	8.6
03	294	5.8	27.4	17.4
04	299	4.7	22.6	17.8
05	18	5.6	1.6	1.1



Graph G2



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

HALIFAX REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 3(a)

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

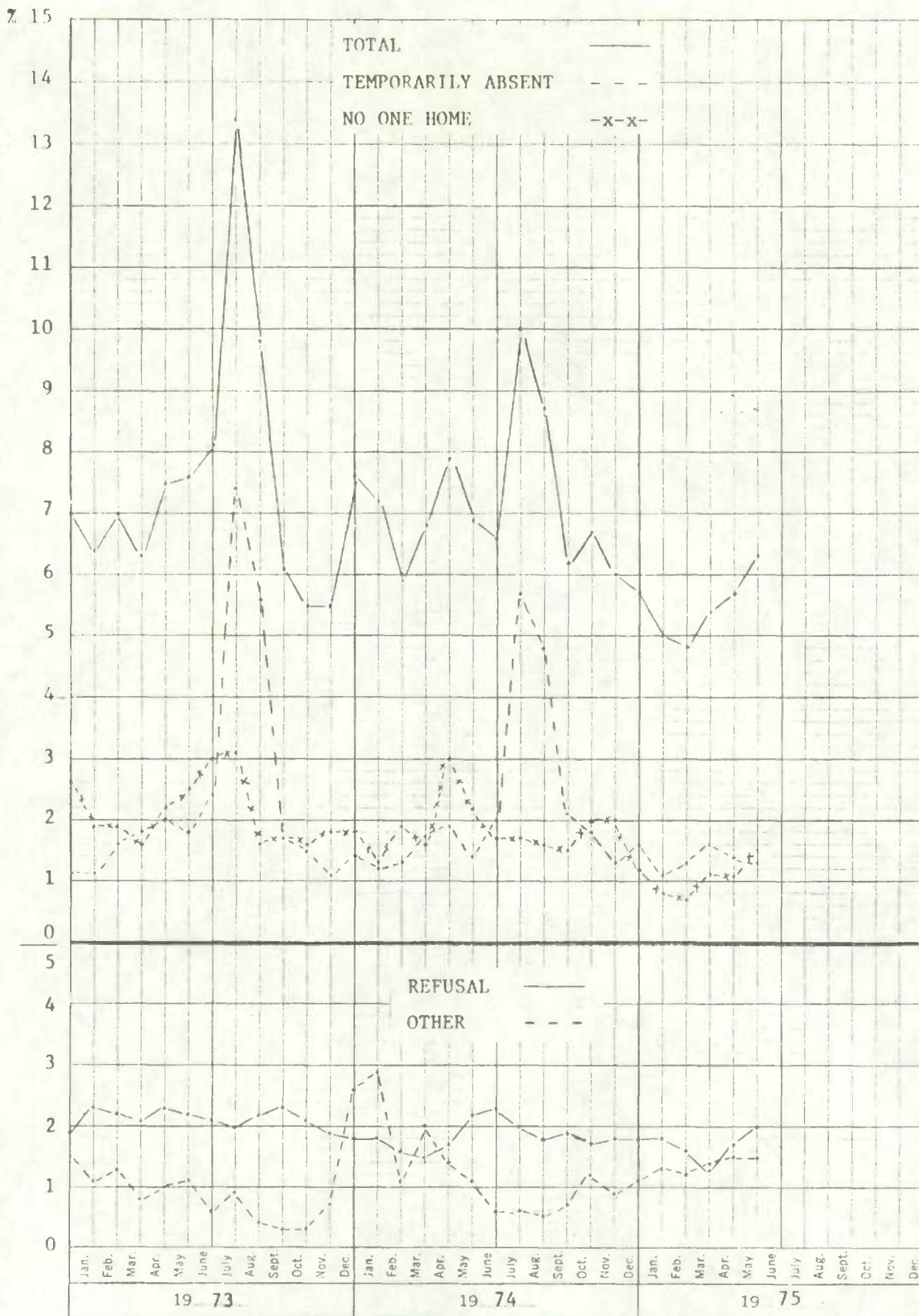
Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Apr. 1975 to May 1975 (%)	Non-Response Rates		Apr. 1974 to May 1974 (%)	May 1974 to May 1975 (%)
	May 1975 (%)	Apr. 1975 (%)		May 1974 (%)	Apr. 1974 (%)		
Overall	6.3	5.7	+0.6	6.9	7.9	-1.0	-0.6
T.A.	1.3	1.4	-0.1	1.4	1.8	-0.4	-0.1
N1	1.5	1.1	+0.4	2.2	3.0	-0.8	-0.7
N2	2.0	1.7	+0.3	2.2	1.7	+0.5	-0.2
Other	1.5	1.5	-	1.1	1.4	-0.3	+0.4
Overlap	0.9	0.7	+0.2	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	5.4	5.0	+0.4	-	-	-	-

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	390	3.8	4.1	6.8
20	541	5.0	7.4	9.4
21	567	7.4	11.6	9.9
22	1,355	5.8	21.4	23.6
23	492	5.5	7.4	8.6
30	520	8.3	11.8	9.1
31	634	8.7	15.1	11.0
32	666	7.1	12.9	11.6
33	576	5.2	8.3	10.0

Graph G3



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

MONTREAL REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 4(a)

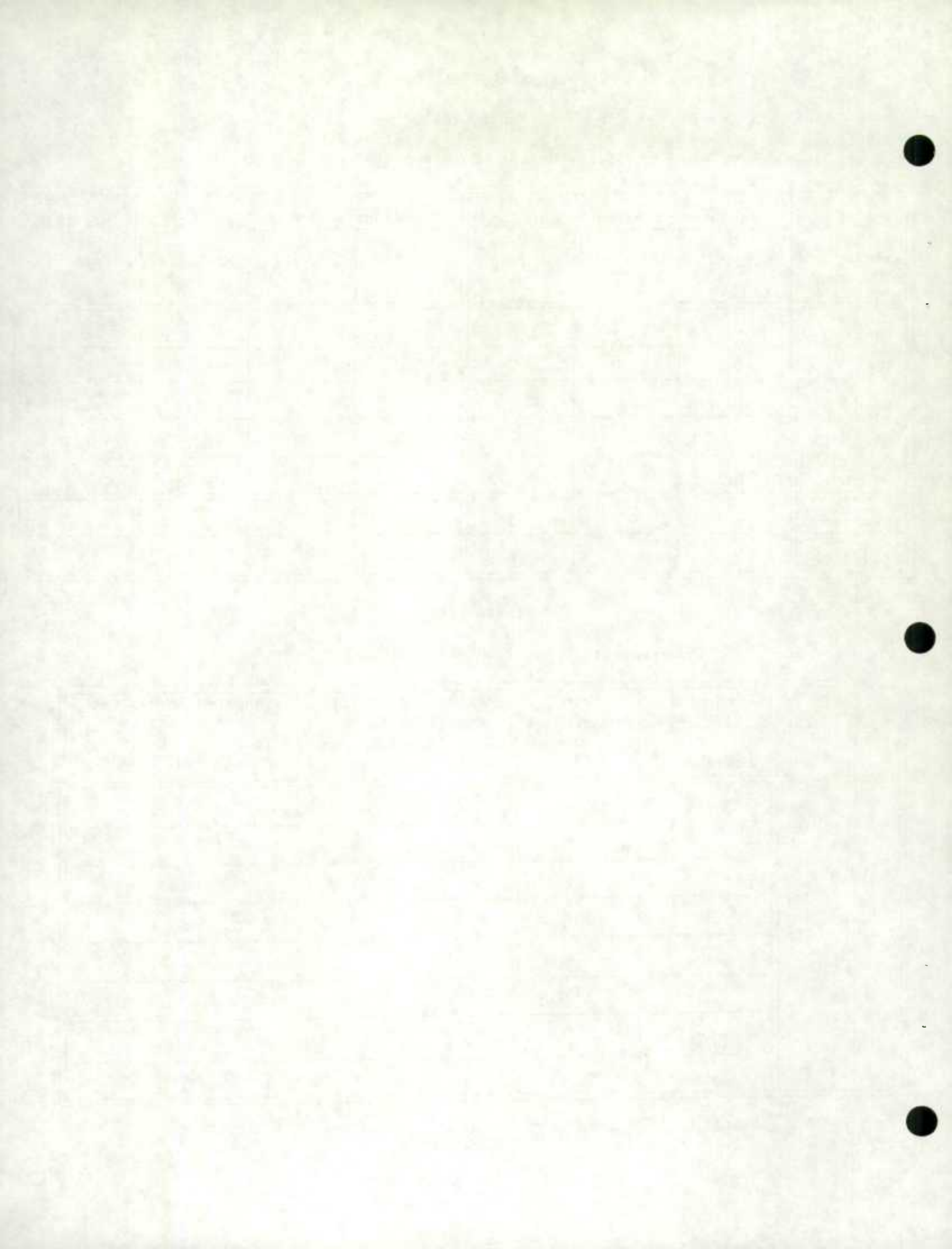
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Apr. 1975 to May 1975 (%)	Non-Response Rates		Apr. 1974 to May 1974 (%)	May 1974 to May 1975 (%)
	May 1975 (%)	Apr. 1975 (%)		May 1974 (%)	Apr. 1974 (%)		
Overall	2.8	3.3	-0.5	8.2	8.7	-0.5	-5.4
T.A.	0.3	0.5	-0.2	1.0	1.6	-0.6	-0.7
N1	0.5	0.7	-0.2	2.0	3.2	-1.2	-1.5
N2	1.3	1.3	-	2.6	2.1	+0.5	-1.3
Other	0.7	0.8	-0.1	2.6	1.8	+0.8	-1.9
Overlap	0.5	0.4	+0.1	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	2.3	2.9	-0.6	-	-	-	-

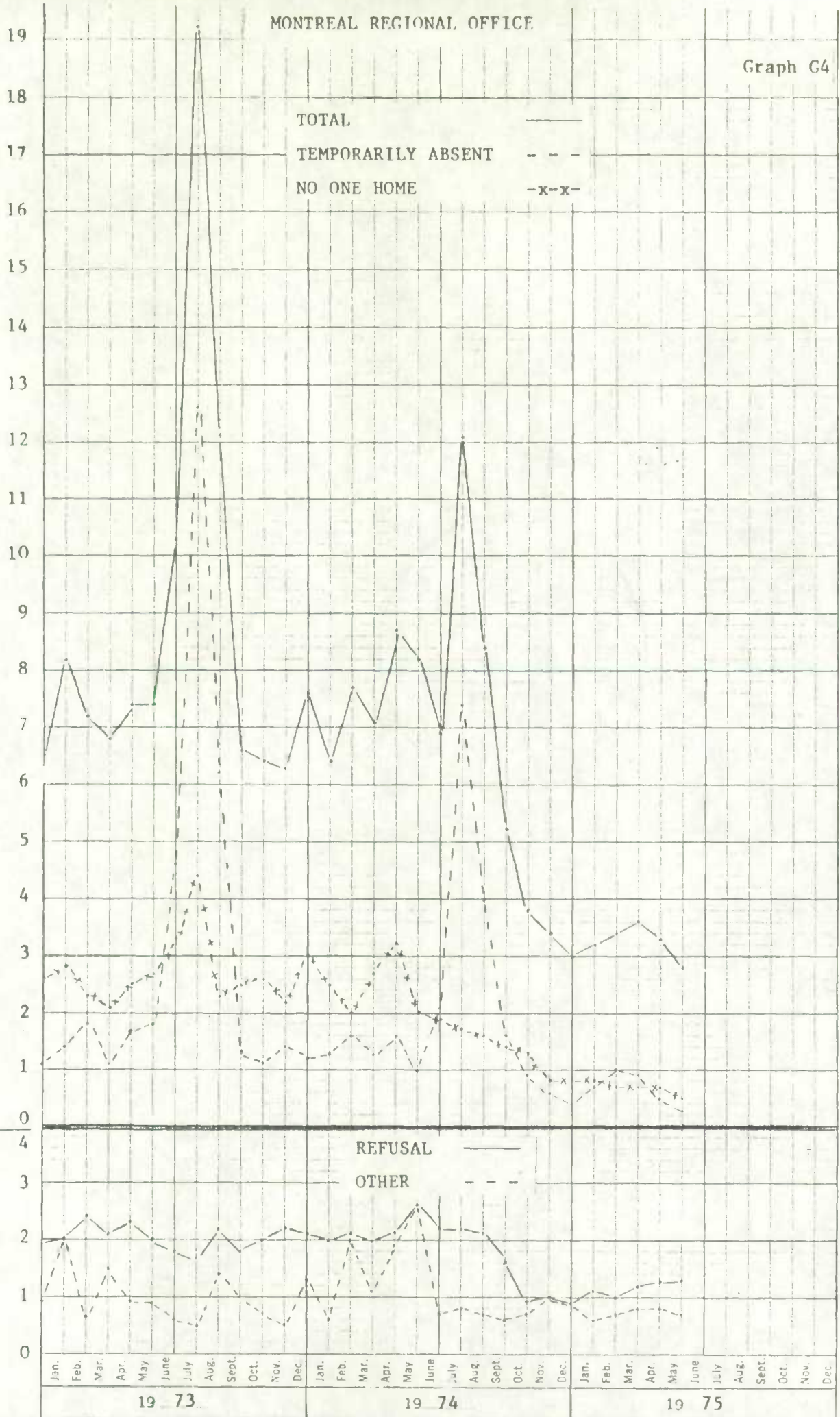
Table 4(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

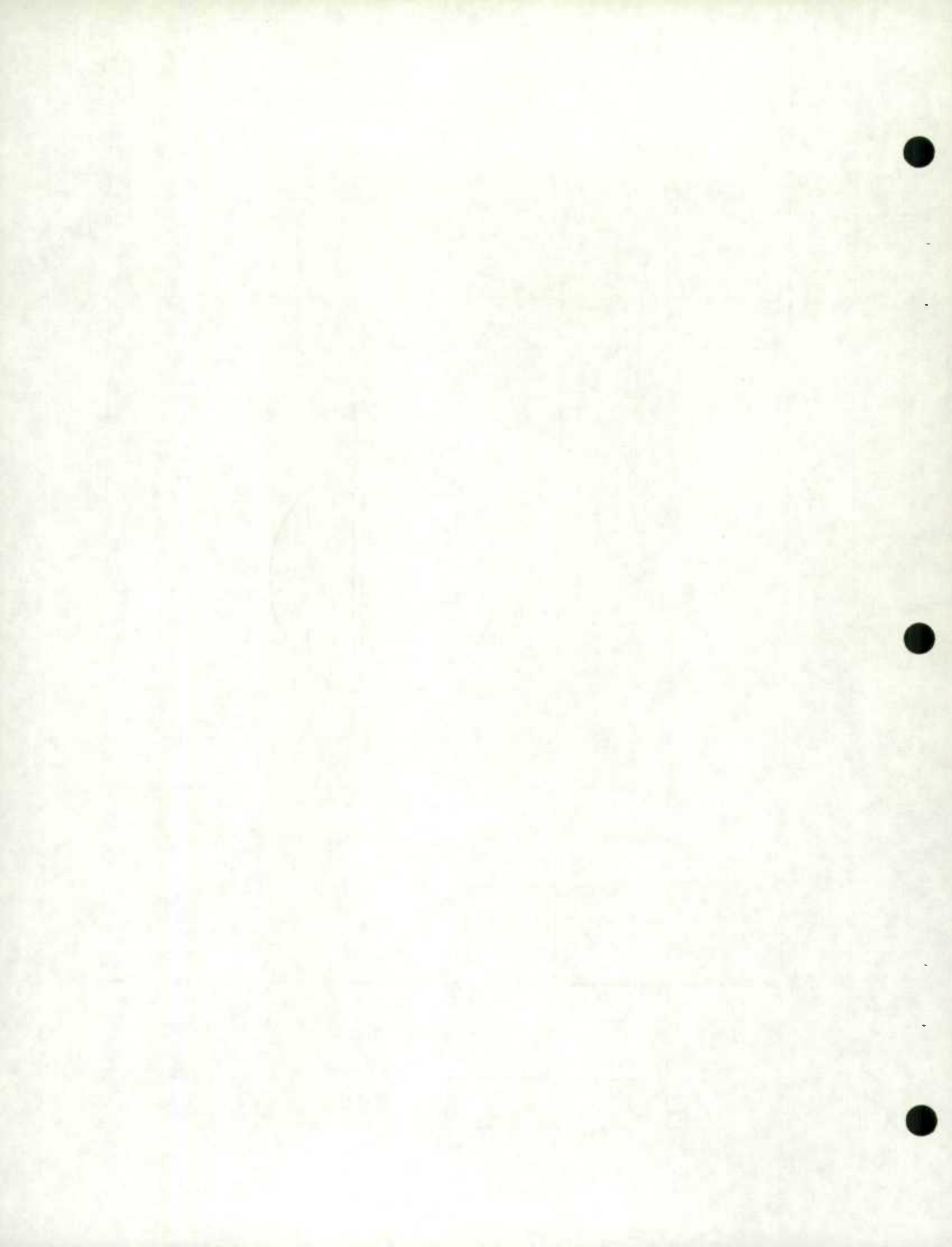
Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
40	298	1.0	2.0	5.5
41	378	0.8	2.0	7.0
42	204	2.0	2.6	3.8
43	840	2.7	15.0	15.6
44	453	2.4	7.2	8.4
45	621	1.0	3.9	11.5
46	489	2.9	9.1	9.1
47	2,108	4.2	58.2	39.1



Graph G4



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



OTTAWA REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 5(a)

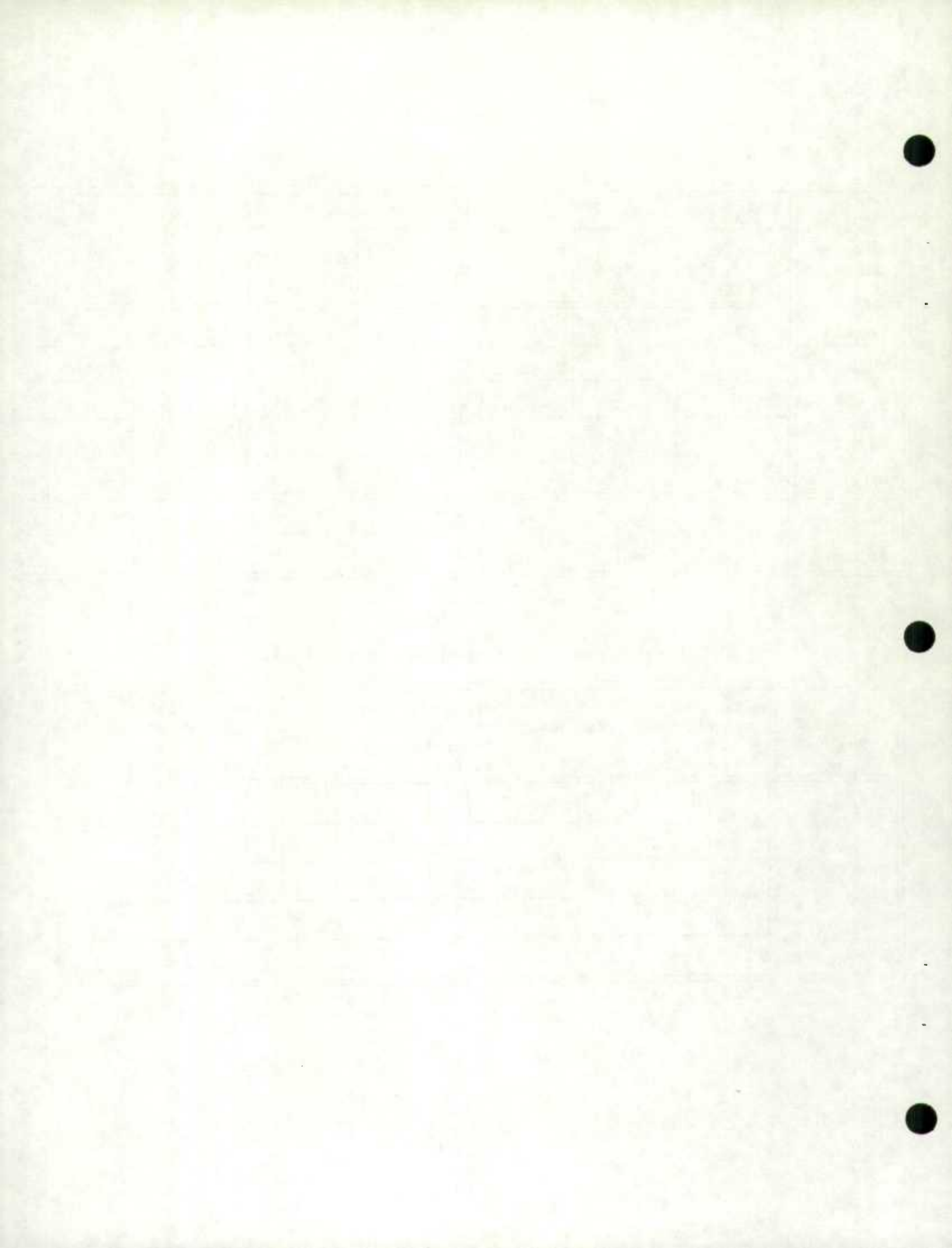
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Apr. 1975 to May 1975 (%)	Non-Response Rates		Apr. 1974 to May 1974 (%)	May 1974 to May 1975 (%)
	May 1975 (%)	Apr. 1975 (%)		May 1974 (%)	Apr. 1974 (%)		
Overall	5.1	5.7	-0.6	7.3	7.4	-0.1	-2.2
T.A.	1.6	1.7	-0.1	1.7	2.0	-0.3	-0.1
N1	1.4	1.7	-0.3	3.0	3.2	-0.2	-1.6
N2	1.6	1.3	+0.3	2.0	1.4	+0.6	-0.4
Other	0.5	1.0	-0.5	0.6	0.8	-0.2	-0.1
Overlap	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	5.0	5.6	-0.6	-	-	-	-

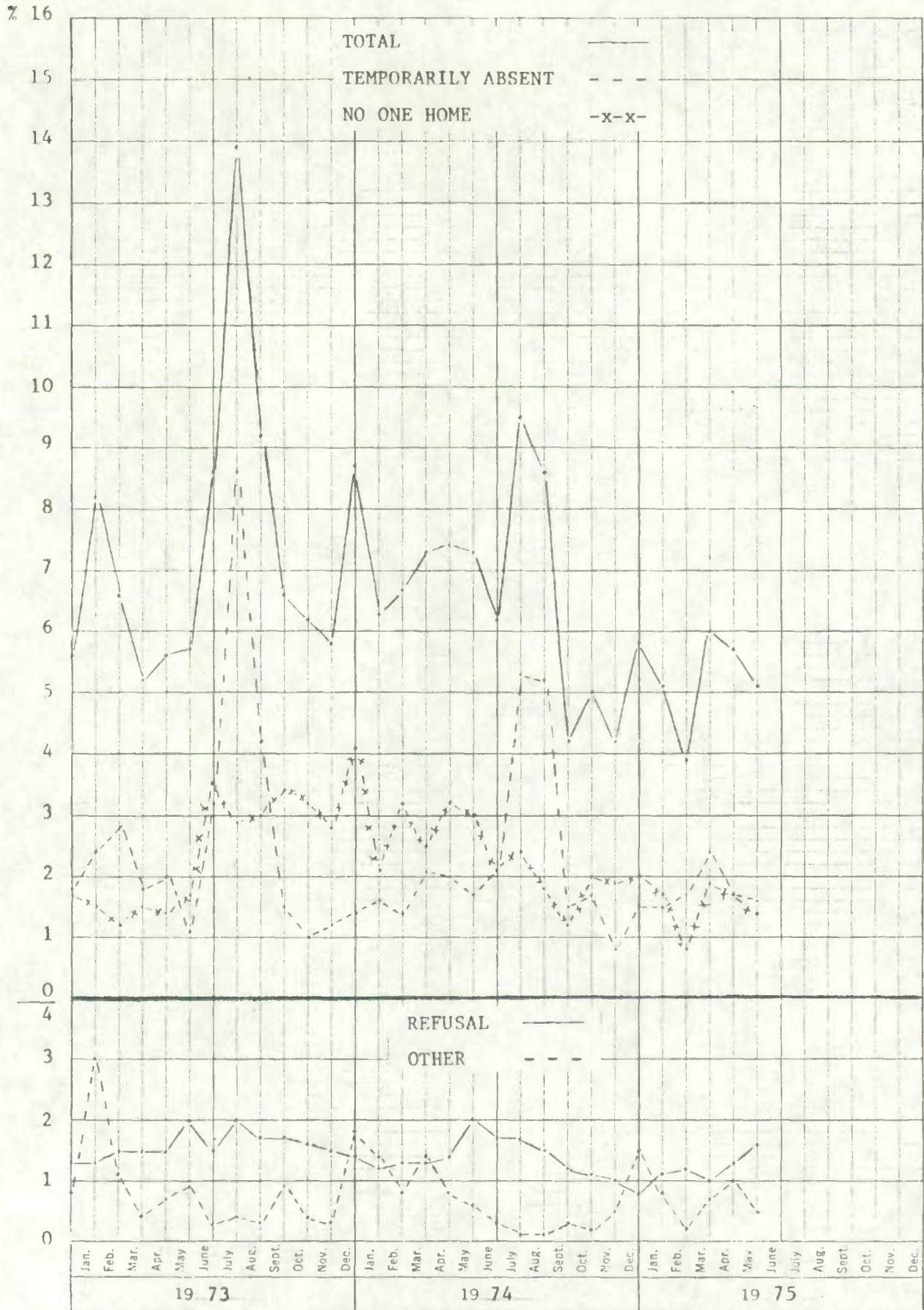
Table 5(b)

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	15	0.0	0.0	0.8
48	219	4.1	9.4	11.5
49	127	3.9	5.2	6.7
50	987	5.0	51.0	52.1
58	548	6.0	34.4	28.9



Graph G5



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

TORONTO REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 6(a)

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

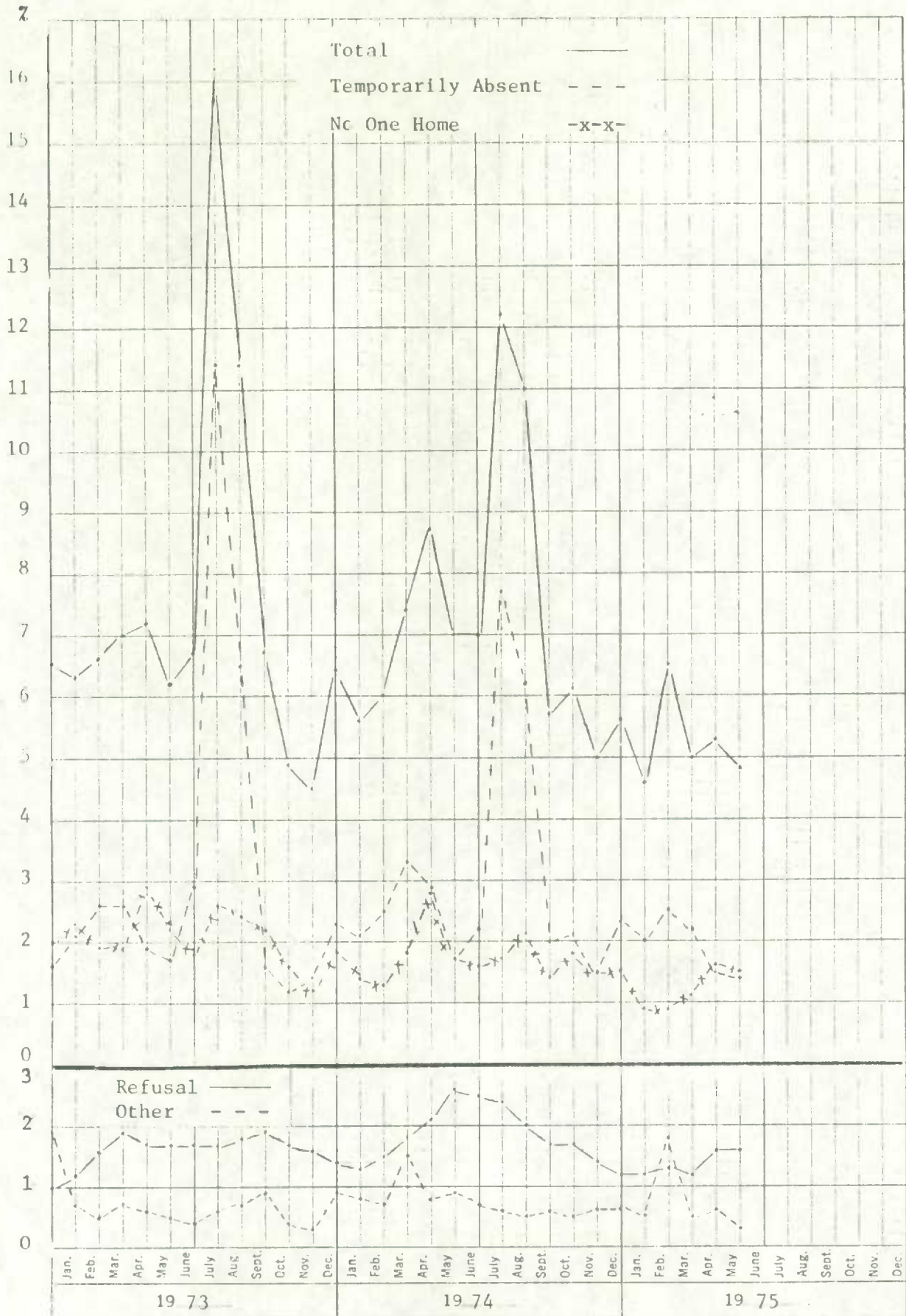
Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Apr. 1975 to May 1975 (%)	Non-Response Rates		Apr. 1974 to May 1974 (%)	May 1974 to May 1975 (%)
	May 1975 (%)	Apr. 1975 (%)		May 1974 (%)	Apr. 1974 (%)		
Overall	4.8	5.3	-0.5	7.0	8.7	-1.7	-2.2
T.A.	1.4	1.5	-0.1	1.7	2.9	-1.2	-0.3
N1	1.5	1.6	-0.1	1.7	2.8	-1.1	-0.2
N2	1.6	1.6	-	2.6	2.2	+0.4	-1.0
Other	0.3	0.6	-0.3	1.0	0.8	+0.2	-0.7
Overlap	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	4.8	5.3	-0.5	-	-	-	-

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	452	7.1	10.9	7.4
52	2,494	5.2	43.9	40.7
53	908	3.4	10.5	14.8
54	585	5.6	11.2	9.6
55	603	5.0	10.2	9.9
56	534	2.8	5.1	8.7
57	547	4.4	8.2	8.9

Graph G6



3 YEARS BY MONTHS 46 0290
 X 100 DIVISIONS
 REFUEL & ESSER CO

WINNIPEG REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 7(a)

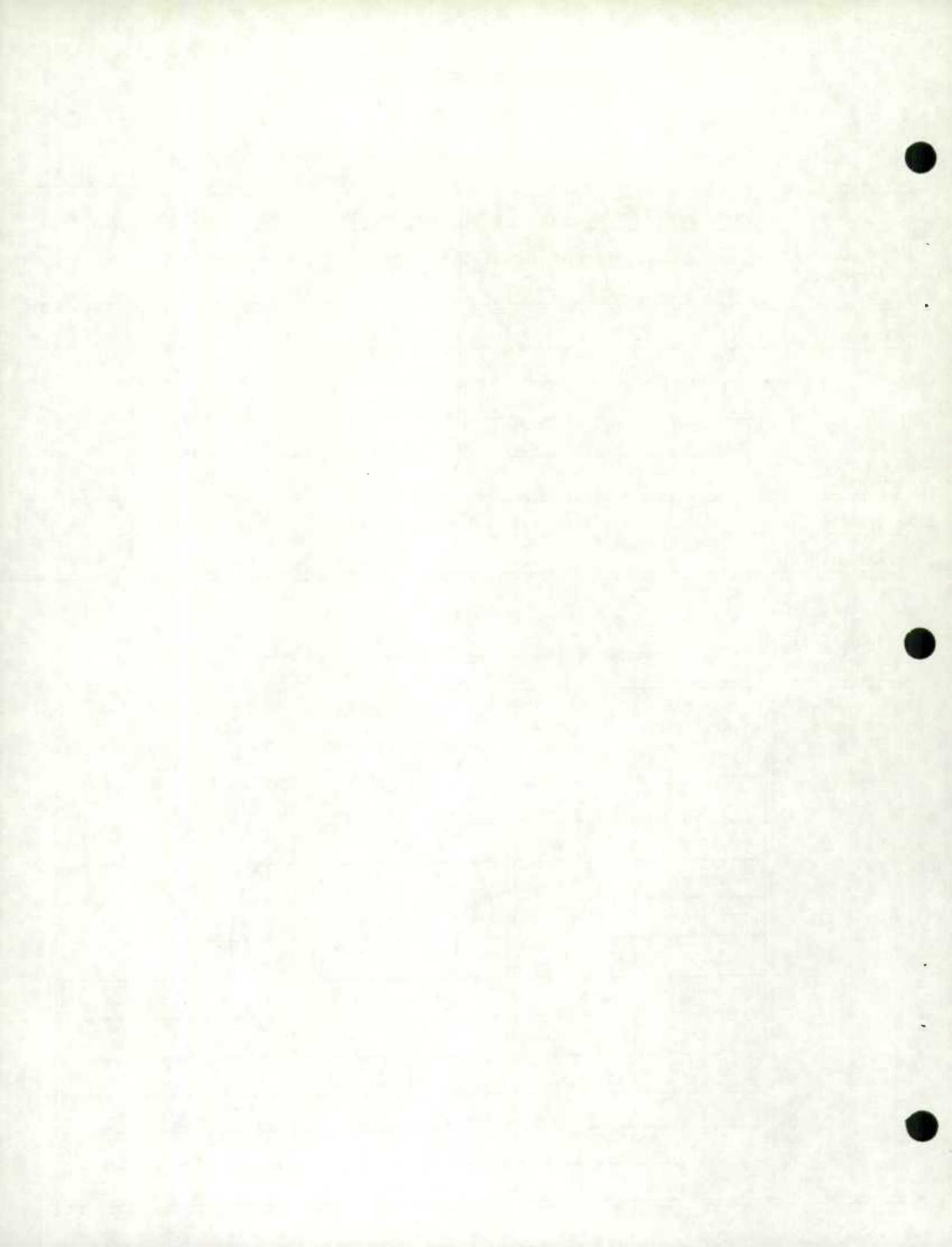
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Apr. 1975 to May 1975 (%)	Non-Response Rates		Apr. 1974 to May 1974 (%)	May 1974 to May 1975 (%)
	May 1975 (%)	Apr. 1975 (%)		May 1974 (%)	Apr. 1974 (%)		
Overall	3.1	2.8	+0.3	3.0	2.6	+0.4	+0.1
T.A.	0.9	0.7	+0.2	1.0	0.8	+0.2	-0.1
N1	0.4	0.4	-	0.8	0.7	+0.1	-0.4
N2	1.3	1.1	+0.2	0.9	1.0	-0.1	+0.4
Other	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.1	+0.2	+0.2
Overlap	0.4	0.3	+0.1	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	2.7	2.5	+0.2	-	-	-	-

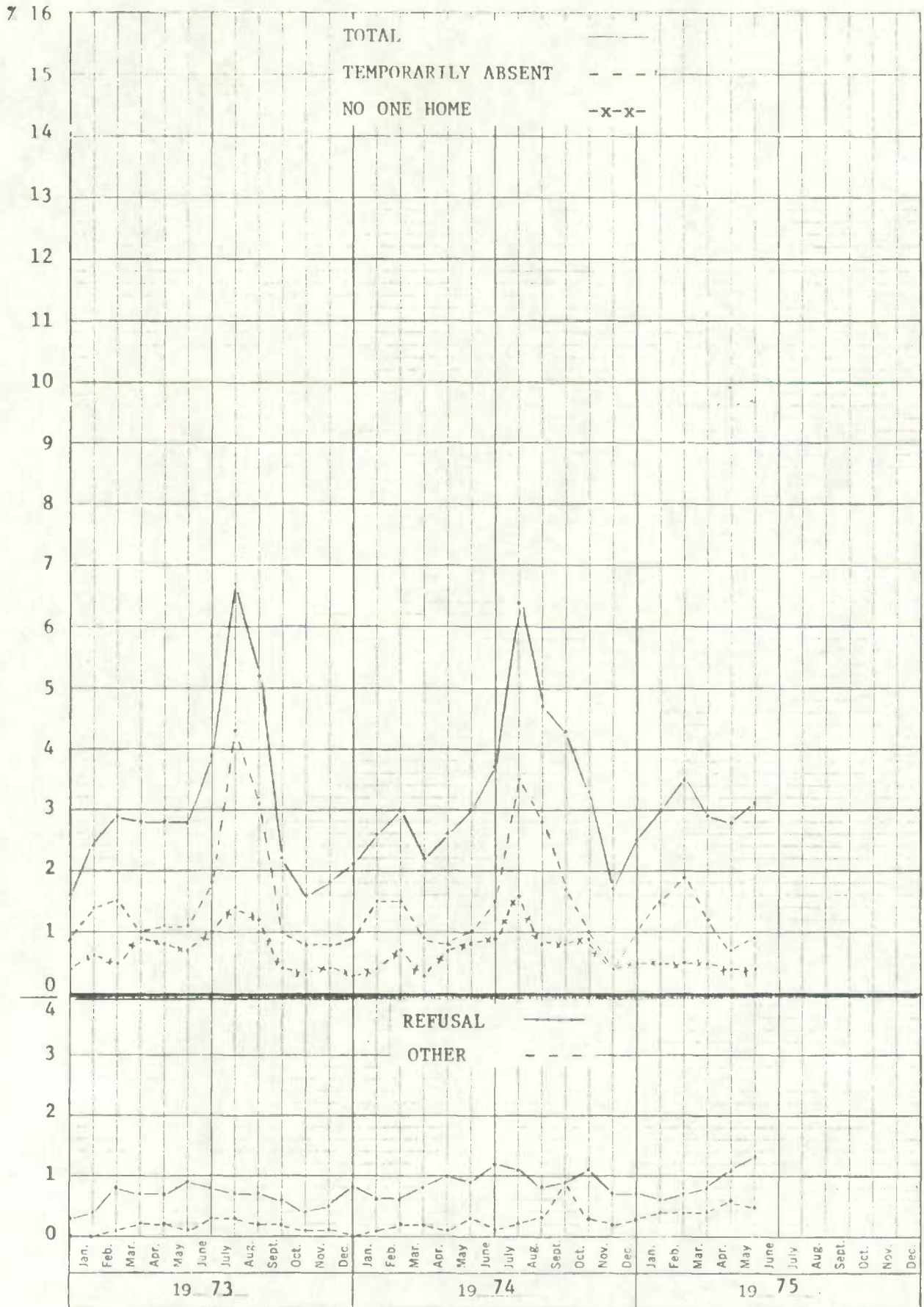
Table 7(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

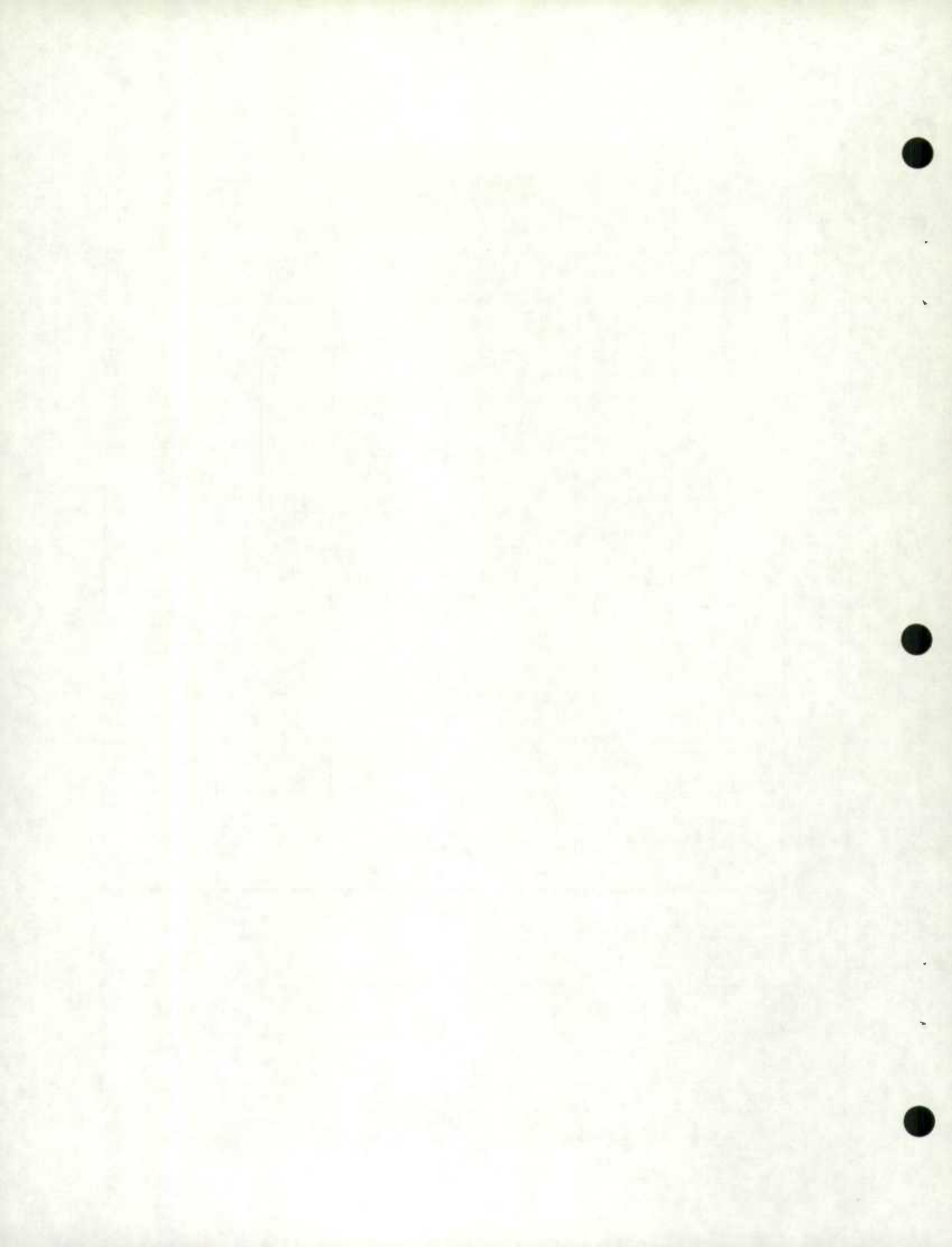
Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
509	17	0.0	0.0	0.5
59	237	0.8	2.0	7.4
60	1,084	4.2	45.0	33.8
61	169	1.8	3.0	5.3
62	54	0.0	0.0	1.7
63	132	4.5	6.0	4.1
64	279	1.1	3.0	8.7
65	150	2.7	4.0	4.7
70	499	3.2	16.0	15.6
71	303	4.0	12.0	9.5
73	278	3.2	9.0	8.7



Graph G7



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



EDMONTON REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 8(a)

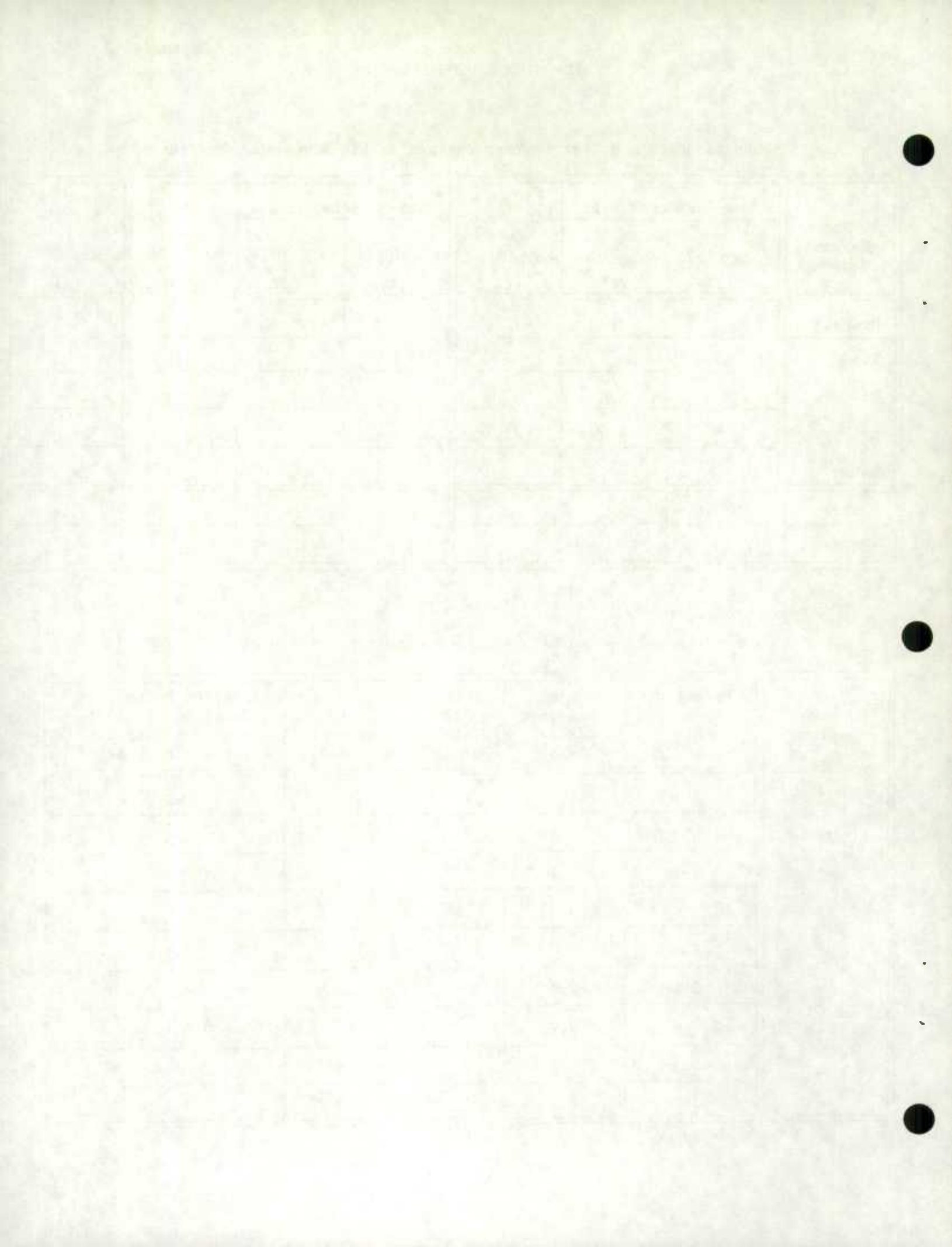
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Apr. 1975 to May 1975 (%)	Non-Response Rates		Apr. 1974 to May 1974 (%)	May 1974 to May 1975 (%)
	May 1975 (%)	Apr. 1975 (%)		May 1974 (%)	Apr. 1974 (%)		
Overall	3.3	3.0	+0.3	7.3	8.8	-1.5	-4.0
T.A.	0.8	0.8	-	1.8	2.2	-0.4	-1.0
N1	0.7	0.6	+0.1	2.3	2.8	-0.5	-1.6
N2	1.1	0.9	+0.2	2.1	1.8	+0.3	-1.0
Other	0.7	0.7	-	1.1	2.0	-0.9	-0.4
Overlap	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	2.9	2.6	+0.3	-	-	-	-

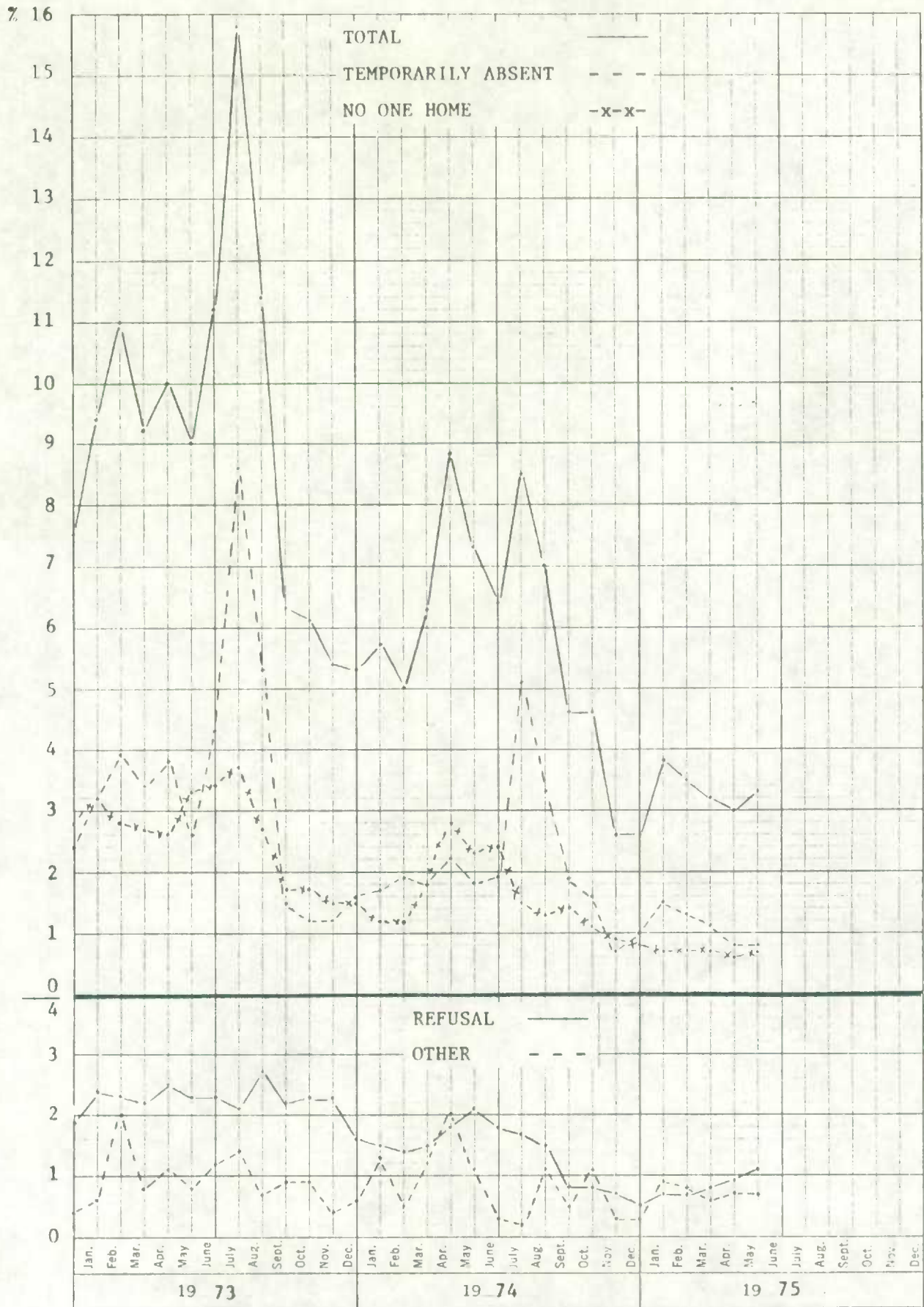
Table 8(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

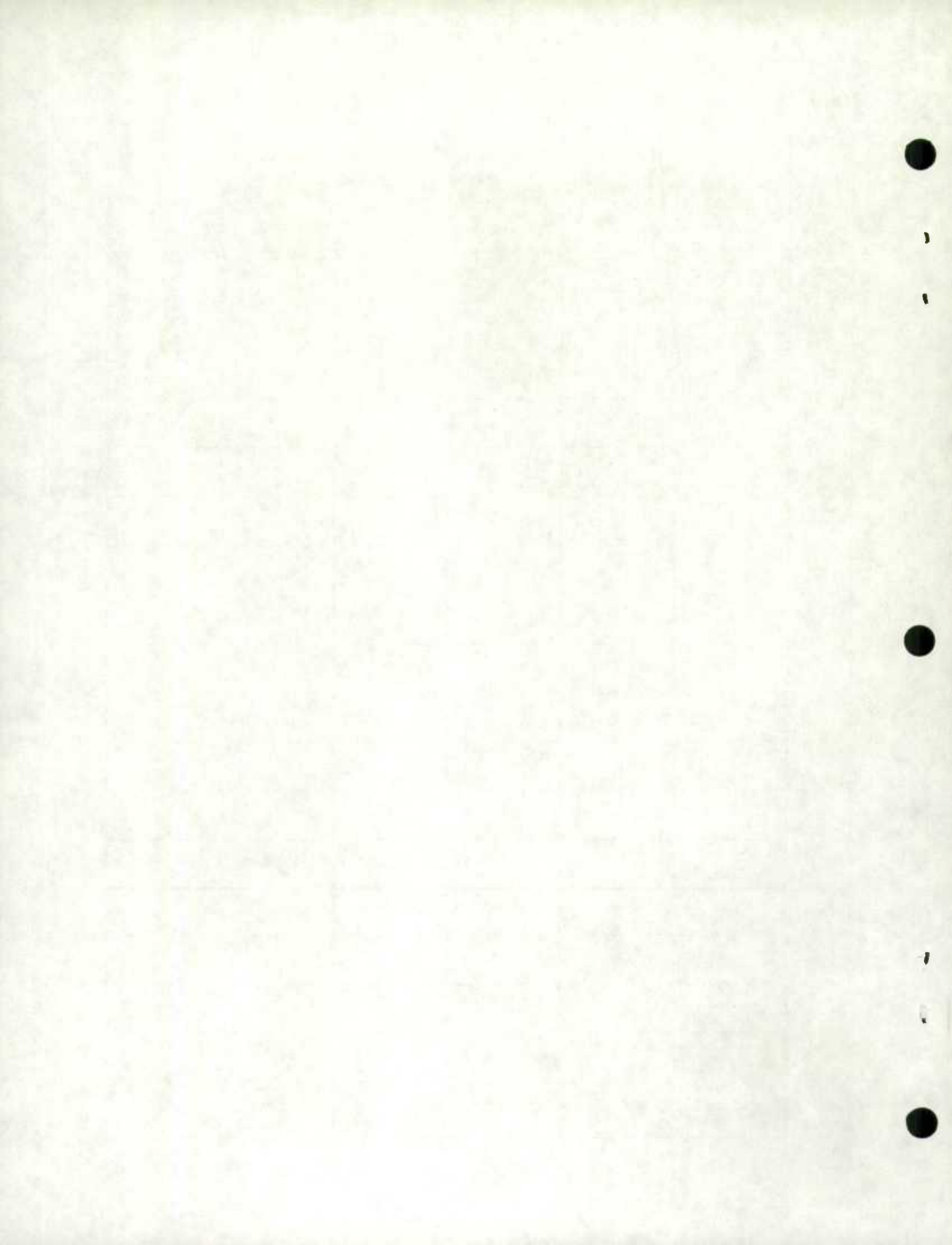
Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
72	409	1.5	4.5	10.0
74	447	2.5	8.2	10.9
80	131	6.1	6.0	3.2
81	230	3.9	6.7	5.6
82	945	5.0	35.1	23.0
83	279	2.9	6.0	6.8
84	1,258	2.9	26.8	30.6
85	210	3.8	6.0	5.1
86	197	0.5	0.7	4.8



Graph G8



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



VANCOUVER REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 9(a)

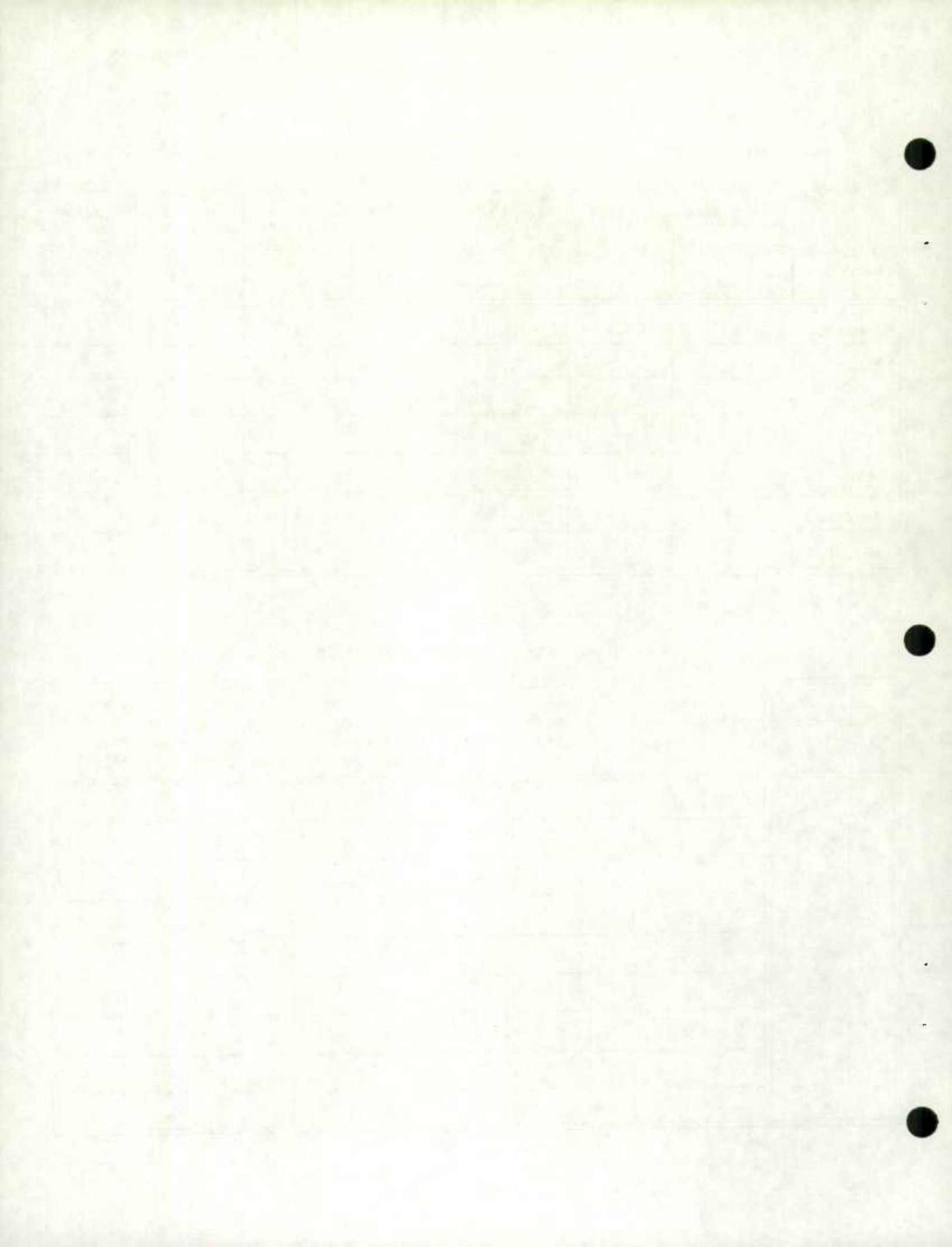
Month to Month and Year to Year Changes in the Non-Response Rates

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		Apr. 1975 to May 1975 (%)	Non-Response Rates		Apr. 1974 to May 1974 (%)	May 1974 to May 1975 (%)
	May 1975 (%)	Apr. 1975 (%)		May 1974 (%)	Apr. 1974 (%)		
Overall	7.3	7.4	-0.1	9.0	12.2	-3.2	-1.7
T.A.	2.0	2.0	-	2.0	2.3	-0.3	-
N1	2.1	2.4	-0.3	2.2	3.5	-1.3	-0.1
N2	2.2	1.9	+0.3	4.1	4.1	-	-1.9
Other	1.0	1.1	-0.1	0.7	2.3	-1.6	+0.3
Overlap	0.4	0.3	+0.1	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	6.9	7.1	-0.2	-	-	-	-

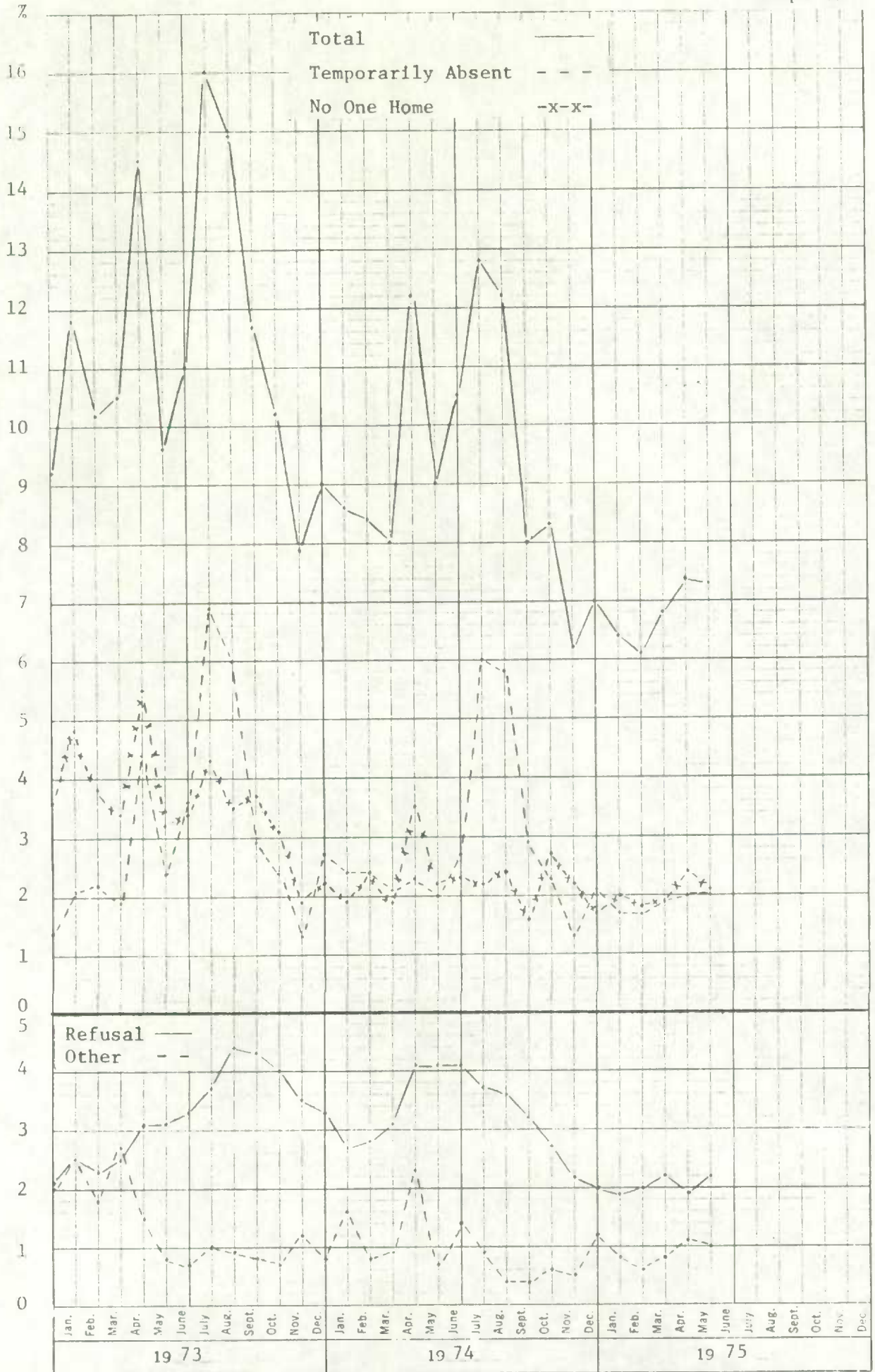
Table 9(b)

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	106	6.6	2.3	2.6
91	133	5.3	2.3	3.2
92	305	6.6	6.6	7.4
93	211	7.6	5.3	5.1
94	2,209	6.6	48.4	53.7
95	779	7.1	18.2	18.9
96	78	12.8	3.3	1.9
97	251	13.9	11.6	6.1
98	45	13.3	2.0	1.1



Graph G9



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

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)

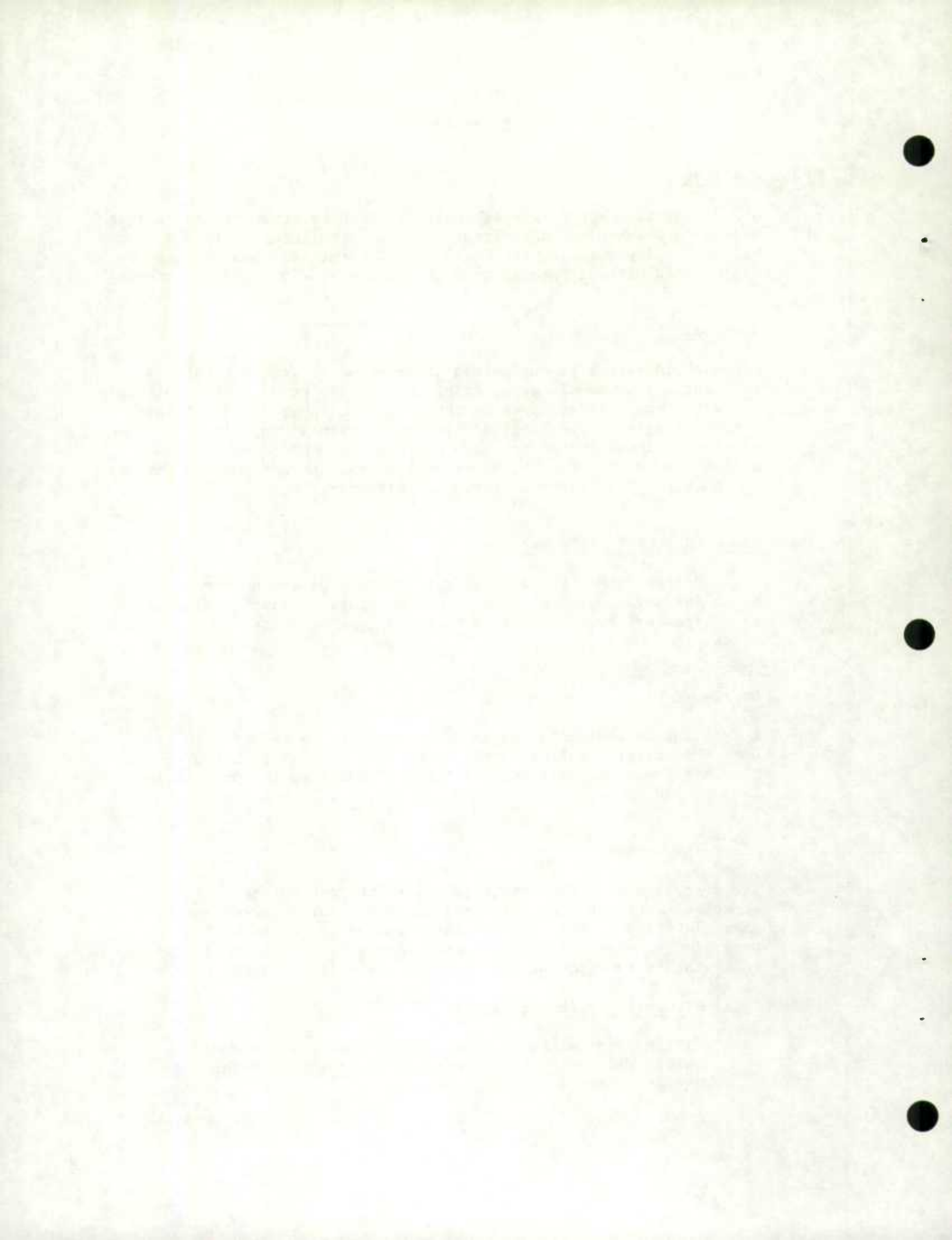
A dwelling is designated as an overlap if it was selected to be in both the existing Labour Force Survey and the Revised Labour Force Survey but was not assigned for field enumeration in the existing Labour Force Survey.

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

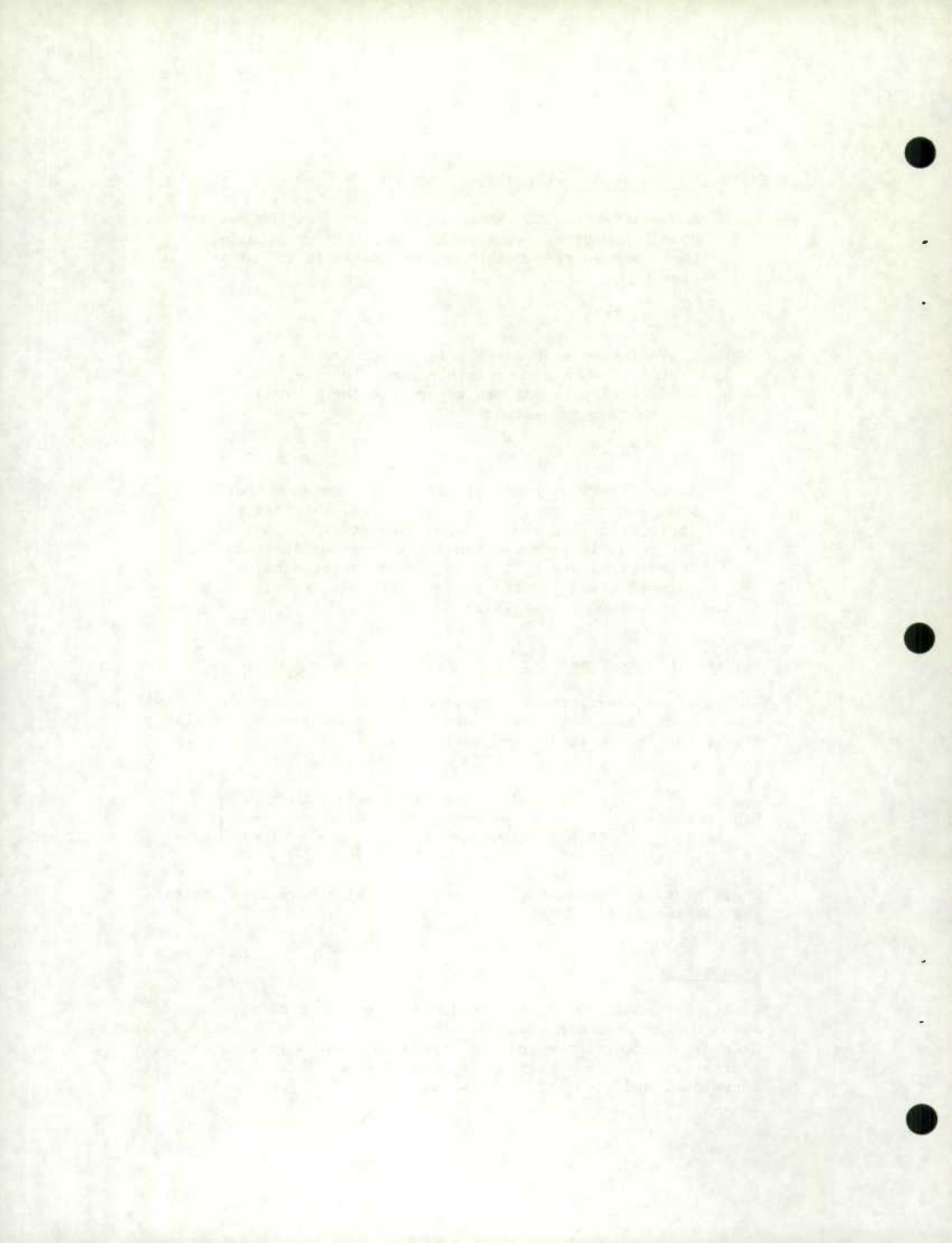
The adjusted non-response rate is an estimate of what the overall non-response rate would have been if there had been no overlap. Algebraically, it is defined as follows:

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

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

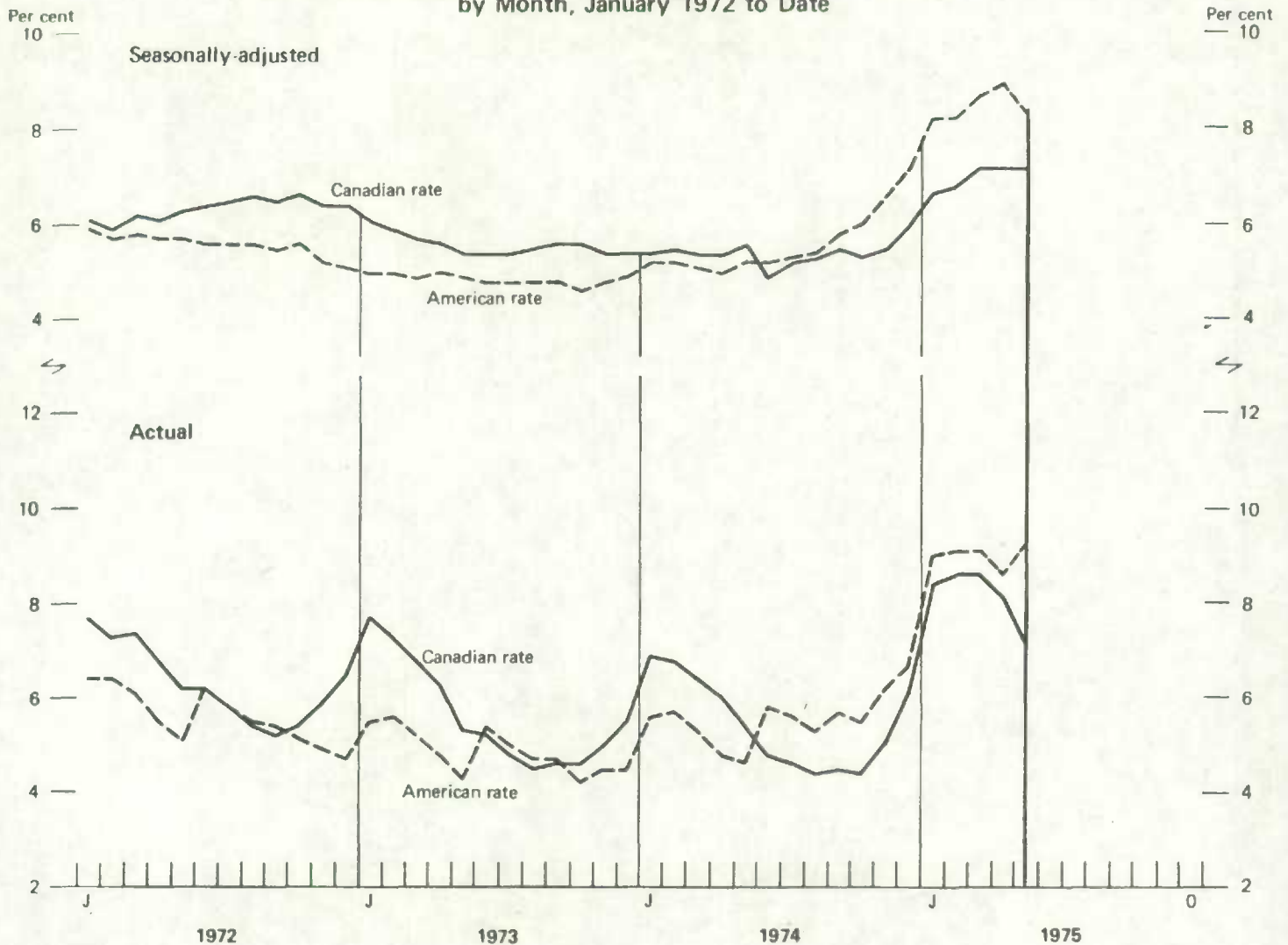
This term is defined as the ratio of the expected number of households in an economic region (or in a regional office) to the expected number of households in a regional office (or in Canada). This ratio is expressed as a percentage.

Comparison of Canadian and American Unemployment Rates

	Seasonally-Adjusted		Actual	
	Canadian	American	Canadian	American
1975 - May	7.1	9.2	7.1	8.3
April	7.2	8.9	8.1	8.6
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	9.0
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
1974 - May	5.6	5.2	5.4	4.6

11

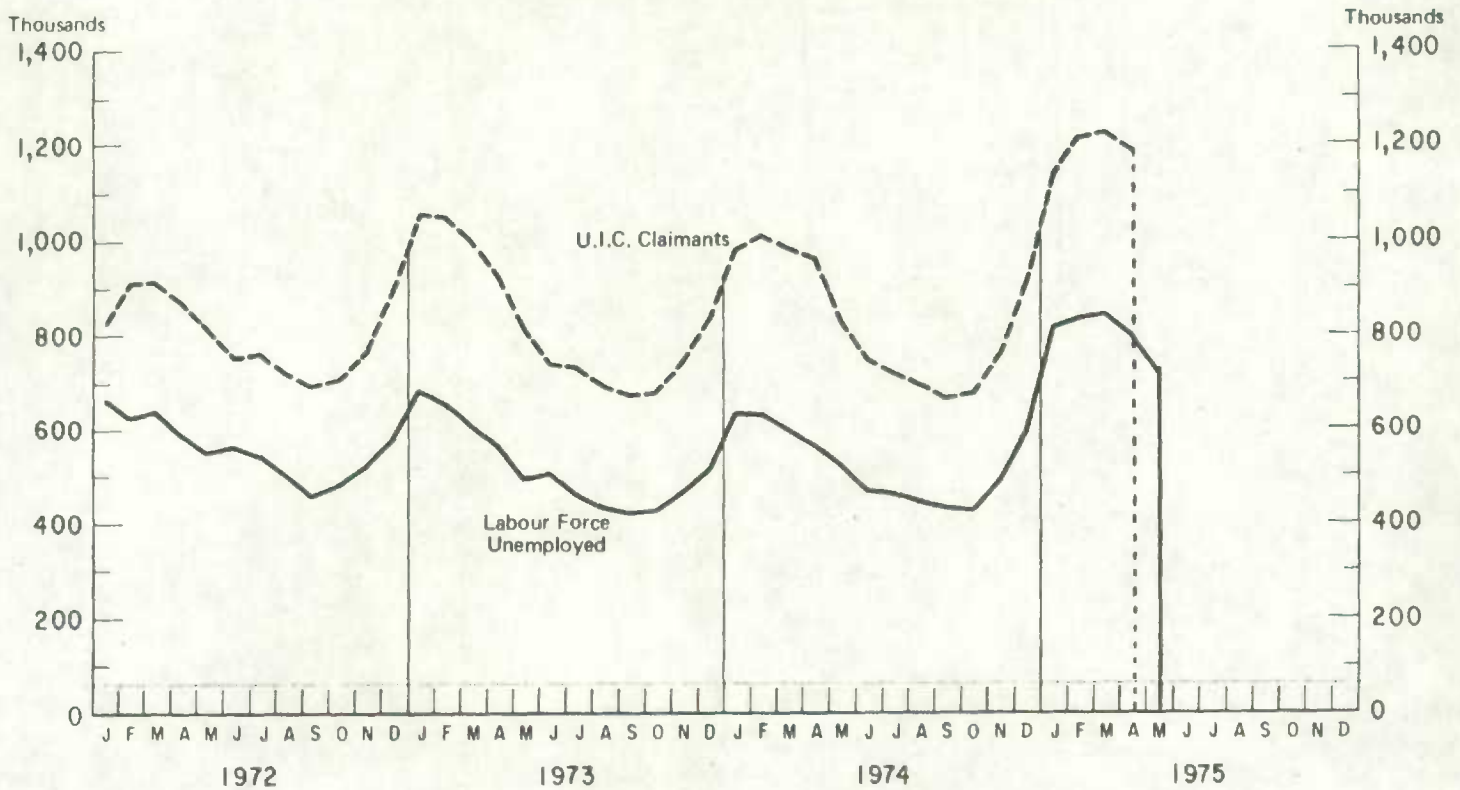
Comparison of Canadian and American Unemployment Rates by Month, January 1972 to Date



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

	LFS Unemployed (000's)	UIC Claimants (000's)	Ratio <u>Claimants</u> Unemployed		LFS Unemployed (000's)	UIC Claimants (000's)	Ratio <u>Claimants</u> Unemployed
<u>1975</u>				<u>1974</u>			
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	714			May	524	825	1.57
April	795	1,186	1.66	April	568	960	1.69
March	840	1,221	1.45	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

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



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

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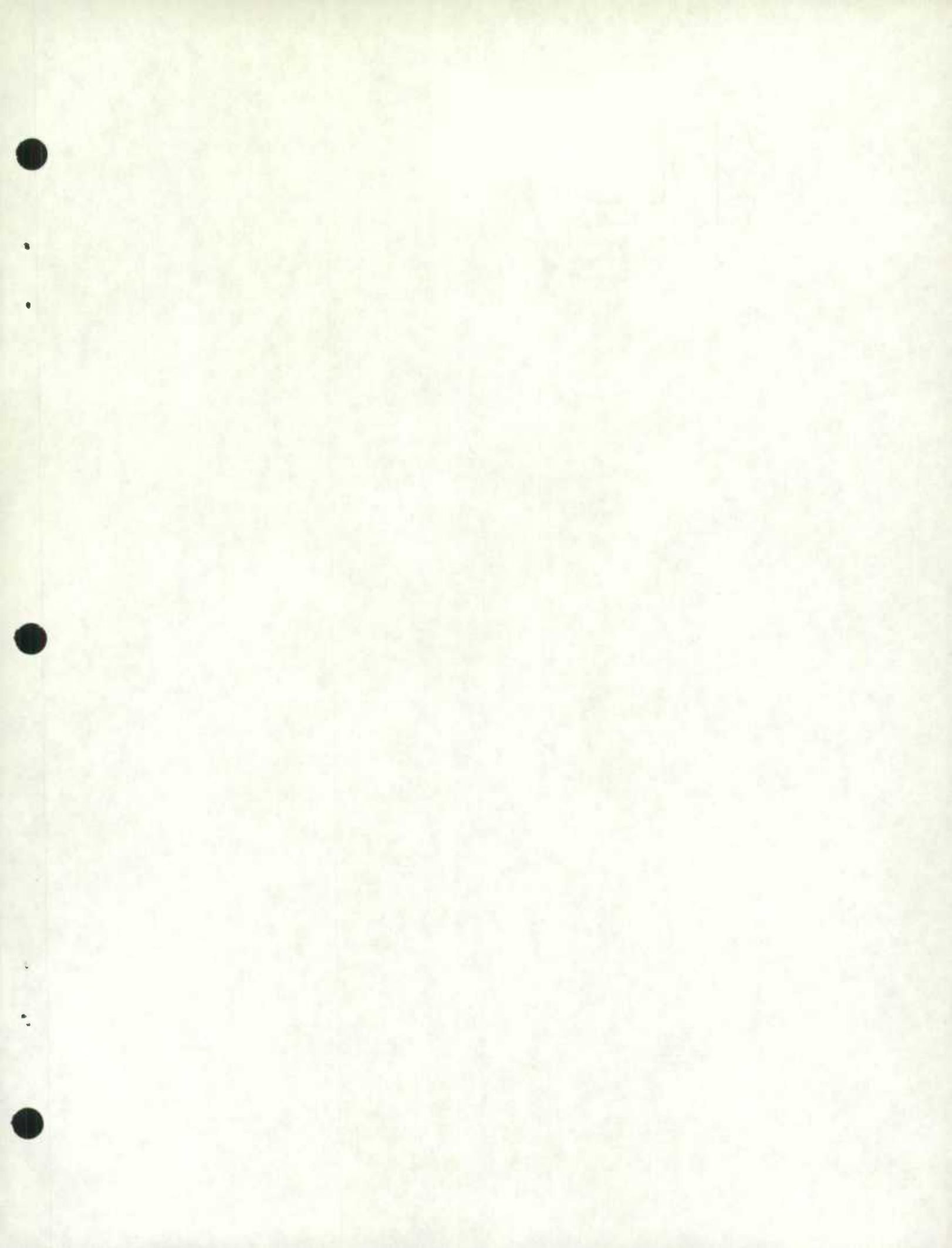
Unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a per cent of the civilian labour force.

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

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

List of some differences in the concepts of claimants and unemployed

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



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