W. A. Campbell

Labour Force Quality Report

Canadian Labour Force Survey

June 1975

Confidential Restricted Circulation

Household Surveys Development Staff
Labour Force Survey Division
Field Division

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

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HIGHLIGHTS

A. SLIPPAGE

The estimated slippage rate at the Canada level increased from 5.8% in May to 6.2% in June. The decrease of 0.2% in the estimated number of heads of households mainly contributed to the increase in slippage.

1. - By province: From May to June, decreases (amounts in brackets) in the estimated slippage rate were noted in Prince Edward Island (– 1.4%), Ontario (– 0.1%) and Manitoba (– 0.1%). In New Brunswick, the estimated slippage rate (7.6%) did not change from last month. The remaining six provinces showed increases in their estimated slippage rates with the largest increases occurring in Newfoundland (+ 2.2%) and Alberta (+ 1.8%).

In Newfoundland, the increase in the estimated slippage rate was mainly due to the decrease (– 0.0578) in the average size of households. However, in Alberta both decreases in the average size of households (– 0.0193) and in the estimated number of heads of households (– 0.6%) contributed to the 1.8% increase in the estimated slippage rate.

2. - By Age Group at the Canada Level: From May to June, increases in the estimated slippage rate were noted in the 14-19, 20-24 and 25-44 age groups and decreases occurred in the 45-64 and 65 and over age groups. The marked changes (amounts in brackets) were noted in the 20-24 (+ 1.2%) and 25-44 (+ 1.4%) age groups.

B. NON-RESPONSE

The overall non-response rate at the Canada level increased from 4.7% in May to 5.8% in June. This month's higher rate was due to increases in the T.A., N1 and "other" components. The overlap non-response rate increased from 0.4% in May to 0.5% in June and the adjusted overall non-response rate for the June survey was calculated to be 5.3%.

Compared with last year's June overall non-response rate of 6.8%, this year's June rate was lower. Decreases in the N1 and N2 components were mainly responsible for the lower rate this year.

C. VARIANCE

At the Canada level the coefficient of variation of the estimate of Unemployed decreased from 2.41 to 2.36 while the coefficients of variation of Employed and In Labour Force increased from 0.37 and 0.31 to 0.38 and 0.33 respectively, between the May and June surveys.

At the provincial levels, three provinces - Prince Edward Island, Quebec and British Columbia exhibited increases in the coefficients of variation of Employed estimates while four provinces - Newfoundland, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan exhibited increases in the coefficients of variation of Unemployed estimates, from the May survey to the June survey.

Of the 33 estimates considered (Employed, Unemployed and In Labour Force at the Canada and province levels) there were 9 estimates for which the published symbols were assigned a different degree of reliability than that indicated by their estimated sampling variability. For the estimates of Employed in Prince Edward Island, Unemployed in Saskatchewan and In Labour Force in Prince Edward

Island and Ontario the published symbol indicated a higher degree of reliability than the actual symbol for the June survey whereas the opposite was true for the three estimates of Employed, Unemployed and In Labour Force in Alberta and the estimate of Unemployed at the national level and in the province of Ontario.

On the basis of the analysis of sub-provincial contributions to the provincial variance estimates, two pairs of PSU's and four SRU-subunits were identified as contributing significantly in excess of their desired contribution.

D. REJECTED DOCUMENTS

The number of rejected documents at the Canada level decreased from 5.8 in May to 5.6 in June. Significant decreases took place in Toronto and Edmonton while Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg registered increases.

The computer analysis is still showing some duplication of error at the interviewer level, but there will be no attempt to rewrite and de-bug the computer program because of the limited life span of this survey.

E. ENUMERATION COSTS

The June enumeration cost for the Labour Force Survey at the Canada level was calculated at $2.96 per sample household, a reduction of 3 cents from the May rate of $2.99. At the regional level, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver registered increases ranging from 3 cents to 7 cents, St. John's, Halifax and Toronto registered decreases of 8 cents, 23 cents and 4 cents respectively, while Montreal had no change.

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

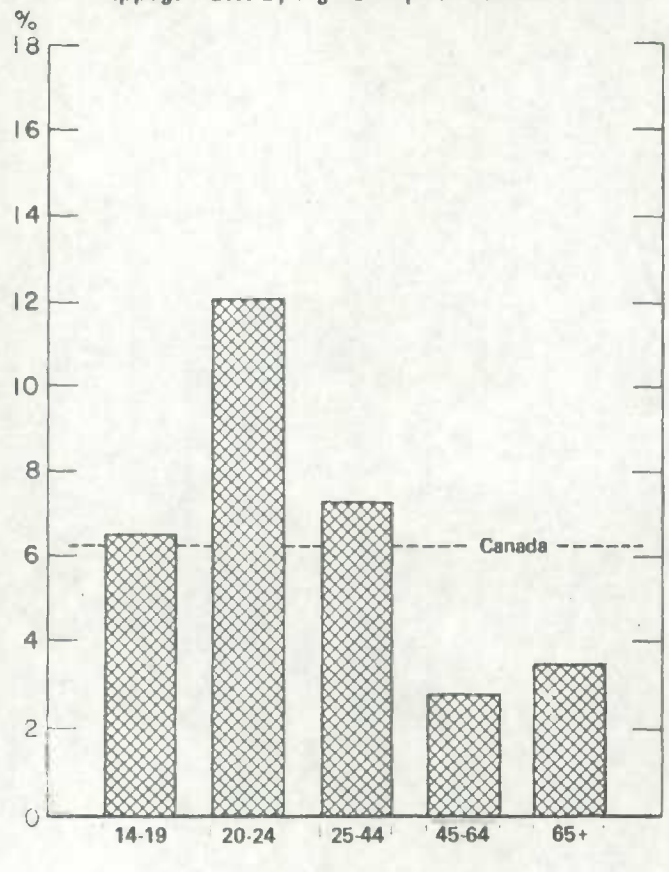
	1975						1974					
	June	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	June	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.
Non-response												
Canada ..... %	5.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.3	6.8	7.0	8.3	6.4	6.0	6.0
St. John's ..... %	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.8	3.6	5.1	5.2	7.7	1.9	2.0	2.6
Halifax ..... %	7.4	6.3	5.7	5.4	4.8	5.0	6.6	6.9	7.9	6.8	5.9	7.2
Montréal ..... %	4.2	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.2	6.9	8.2	8.7	7.1	7.7	6.4
Ottawa ..... %	7.5	5.1	5.7	6.0	3.9	5.1	6.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	6.7	6.3
Toronto ..... %	5.4	4.8	5.3	5.0	6.5	4.6	7.0	7.0	8.7	7.4	6.0	5.6
Winnipeg ..... %	3.8	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.5	3.0	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.6
Edmonton ..... %	4.6	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8	6.4	7.3	8.8	6.3	5.0	5.7
Vancouver ..... %	8.5	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.1	6.4	10.5	9.0	12.2	8.0	8.4	8.6
Rejected Documents (Regular Labour Force Items)												
Canada ..... %	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.4	10.2	12.4	8.4	6.9	6.4	7.1
St. John's ..... %	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.4	4.2	8.4	9.2	3.4	2.4	2.5	5.2
Halifax ..... %	6.0	6.5	6.5	8.7	7.0	8.3	11.5	12.3	7.4	6.4	6.6	8.5
Montréal ..... %	4.4	3.5	5.2	6.3	5.8	6.8	8.9	10.7	7.0	7.4	5.8	6.1
Ottawa ..... %	7.0	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.3	4.7	8.4	10.1	7.8	5.0	4.4	5.5
Toronto ..... %	5.8	8.2	8.0	7.4	8.6	9.5	11.7	14.4	11.9	8.2	8.5	8.0
Winnipeg ..... %	6.4	4.0	5.3	3.9	4.8	4.2	8.4	16.7	5.2	5.6	4.6	6.1
Edmonton ..... %	6.4	7.3	6.8	7.2	10.0	9.8	11.1	12.0	11.1	7.4	7.4	7.0
Vancouver ..... %	5.6	5.9	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8	9.9	11.7	9.3	8.4	7.2	8.0
Enumeration Cost per Household												
Canada ..... %	2.96	2.99	3.02	2.94	2.88	2.77	2.56	2.51	2.53	2.38	2.38	2.40
St. John's ..... %	3.59	3.67	3.67	3.45	3.54	3.41	3.04	3.01	2.61	2.72	2.75	2.78
Halifax ..... %	2.78	3.01	2.99	3.09	3.09	2.86	2.32	2.41	2.48	2.32	2.24	2.31
Montréal ..... %	3.19	3.19	3.32	3.00	3.00	2.88	2.45	2.69	2.67	2.43	2.53	2.52
Ottawa ..... %	3.07	3.03	2.96	2.98	2.65	2.78	2.68	2.49	2.61	2.57	2.57	2.66
Toronto ..... %	2.92	2.96	3.06	2.83	2.85	2.76	2.67	2.49	2.43	2.35	2.39	2.42
Winnipeg ..... %	2.90	2.83	2.93	2.91	2.80	2.62	2.61	2.51	2.64	2.41	2.43	2.42
Edmonton ..... %	2.73	2.70	2.78	2.72	2.68	2.66	2.53	2.40	2.54	2.26	2.21	2.24
Vancouver ..... %	2.91	2.87	2.64	2.81	2.59	2.47	2.58	2.34	2.39	2.26	2.19	2.19

	Month-to-Month Change								Year-to-Year Change			
	1975				1974							
	May to June	April to May	March to April	Feb. to March	May to June	April to May	March to April	Feb. to March	June 1974 to June 1975	May 1974 to May 1975	April 1974 to April 1975	March 1974 to March 1975
Non-response												
Canada ..... %	+ 1.1	–	+ 0.1	– 0.1	– 0.2	– 1.3	+ 1.9	+ 0.4	– 1.0	– 2.3	– 3.6	– 1.8
St. John's ..... %	+ 0.7	–	+ 0.6	– 0.7	– 0.1	– 2.5	+ 5.8	– 0.1	– 0.7	– 1.5	– 4.0	+ 1.2
Halifax ..... %	+ 1.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	– 0.3	– 1.0	+ 1.1	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	– 0.6	– 2.2	– 1.4
Montréal ..... %	+ 1.4	– 0.5	– 0.3	+ 0.2	– 1.3	– 0.5	+ 1.6	– 0.6	– 2.7	– 5.4	– 5.4	– 3.5
Ottawa ..... %	+ 2.4	– 0.6	– 0.3	+ 2.1	– 1.1	– 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.3	– 2.2	– 1.7	– 1.3
Toronto ..... %	+ 0.6	– 0.5	+ 0.3	– 1.5	–	– 1.7	+ 1.3	+ 1.4	– 1.6	– 2.2	– 3.4	– 2.4
Winnipeg ..... %	+ 0.7	+ 0.3	– 0.1	– 0.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	– 0.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Edmonton ..... %	+ 1.3	+ 0.3	– 0.2	– 0.3	– 0.9	– 1.5	+ 2.5	+ 1.3	– 1.8	– 4.0	– 5.8	– 3.1
Vancouver ..... %	+ 1.2	– 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	+ 1.5	– 3.2	+ 4.2	– 0.4	– 2.0	– 1.7	– 4.8	– 1.2
Rejected Documents (Regular Labour Force Items)												
Canada ..... %	– 0.2	– 0.5	– 0.3	– 0.3	– 2.2	+ 4.0	+ 1.5	+ 0.5	– 4.6	– 6.6	– 2.1	– 0.3
St. John's ..... %	– 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	– 0.8	+ 5.8	+ 1.0	– 0.1	– 4.6	– 5.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.4
Halifax ..... %	– 0.5	–	– 2.2	+ 1.7	– 0.8	+ 4.9	+ 1.0	– 0.2	– 5.5	– 5.8	– 0.9	+ 2.3
Montréal ..... %	+ 0.9	– 1.7	– 1.1	+ 0.5	– 1.8	+ 3.7	– 0.4	+ 1.6	– 4.5	– 7.2	– 1.8	– 1.1
Ottawa ..... %	+ 1.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	– 0.6	– 1.7	+ 2.3	+ 2.8	+ 0.6	– 1.4	– 5.0	– 2.9	– 0.3
Toronto ..... %	– 2.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	– 1.2	– 2.7	+ 2.5	+ 3.7	– 0.3	– 5.9	– 6.2	– 3.9	– 0.8
Winnipeg ..... %	+ 2.4	– 1.3	+ 1.4	– 0.9	– 8.3	+11.5	– 0.4	+ 1.0	– 2.0	–12.7	+ 0.1	– 1.7
Edmonton ..... %	– 0.9	+ 0.5	– 0.4	– 2.8	– 0.9	+ 0.9	+ 3.7	–	– 4.7	– 4.7	– 4.3	– 0.2
Vancouver ..... %	– 0.3	– 1.2	+ 0.5	– 0.8	– 1.8	+ 2.4	+ 0.9	+ 1.2	– 4.3	– 5.8	– 2.2	– 1.8
Enumeration Cost per Household												
Canada ..... %	– 0.03	– 0.03	+ 0.08	+ 0.06	+ 0.05	– 0.02	+ 0.15	–	+ 0.40	+ 0.48	+ 0.49	+ 0.56
St. John's ..... %	– 0.08	–	+ 0.22	– 0.09	+ 0.03	+ 0.40	– 0.11	– 0.03	+ 0.55	+ 0.66	+ 1.06	+ 0.73
Halifax ..... %	– 0.23	+ 0.02	– 0.10	–	– 0.09	– 0.07	+ 0.16	+ 0.08	+ 0.46	+ 0.60	+ 0.51	+ 0.77
Montréal ..... %	–	– 0.13	+ 0.32	–	– 0.24	+ 0.02	+ 0.24	– 0.10	+ 0.74	+ 0.50	+ 0.65	+ 0.57
Ottawa ..... %	+ 0.04	+ 0.07	– 0.02	+ 0.33	+ 0.19	– 0.12	+ 0.04	–	+ 0.39	+ 0.54	+ 0.35	+ 0.41
Toronto ..... %	– 0.04	– 0.10	+ 0.23	– 0.02	+ 0.18	+ 0.06	+ 0.08	– 0.04	+ 0.25	+ 0.47	+ 0.63	+ 0.48
Winnipeg ..... %	+ 0.07	– 0.10	+ 0.02	+ 0.11	+ 0.10	– 0.13	+ 0.23	– 0.02	+ 0.29	+ 0.32	+ 0.29	+ 0.50
Edmonton ..... %	+ 0.03	– 0.08	+ 0.06	+ 0.04	+ 0.13	– 0.14	+ 0.28	+ 0.05	+ 0.20	+ 0.30	+ 0.24	+ 0.46
Vancouver ..... %	+ 0.04	+ 0.23	– 0.17	+ 0.22	+ 0.24	– 0.05	+ 0.13	+ 0.07	+ 0.33	+ 0.53	+ 0.25	+ 0.55

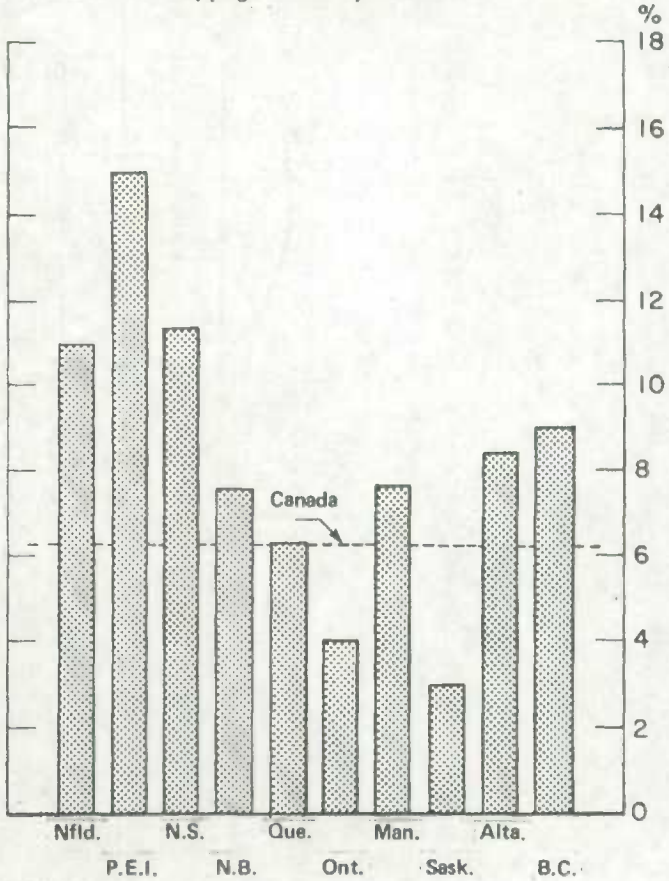
Slippage Rates[1], Canada by Age and Provincial Totals

	1975						1974	May 1975 to June 1975	June 1974 to June 1975
	June	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	June		
TOTAL	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
14 - 19 years	6.5	6.0	5.8	3.1	3.0	2.1	3.4	+ 0.5	+ 3.1
20 - 24 years	12.1	10.9	11.6	9.8	9.9	10.5	10.5	+ 1.2	+ 1.6
25 - 44 years	7.3	5.9	4.5	4.8	5.4	4.9	5.2	+ 1.4	+ 2.1
45 - 64 years	2.8	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.4	2.0	- 0.8	+ 0.8
65 and over	3.5	4.4	6.2	7.7	8.5	8.4	4.0	- 0.9	- 0.5
Nfld.	11.0	8.8	10.3	11.4	11.8	10.4	10.9	+ 2.2	+ 0.1
P.E.I.	15.0	16.4	17.2	20.2	17.5	21.9	8.8	- 1.4	+ 6.2
N.S.	11.4	10.6	10.5	9.2	9.0	8.6	10.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.2
N.B.	7.6	7.6	8.0	7.0	7.3	5.8	8.5	-	- 0.9
Qué.	6.3	5.5	4.7	2.7	3.2	1.9	1.6	+ 0.8	+ 4.7
Ont.	4.0	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Man.	7.7	7.8	8.0	9.7	10.0	9.1	5.0	- 0.1	+ 2.7
Sask.	3.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.6	- 0.1	+ 0.8	+ 3.1
Alta.	8.4	6.6	7.4	6.9	6.4	7.0	7.6	+ 1.8	+ 0.8
B.C.	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.8	7.9	9.4	8.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.5

Slippage Rates by Age Groups at Canada Level



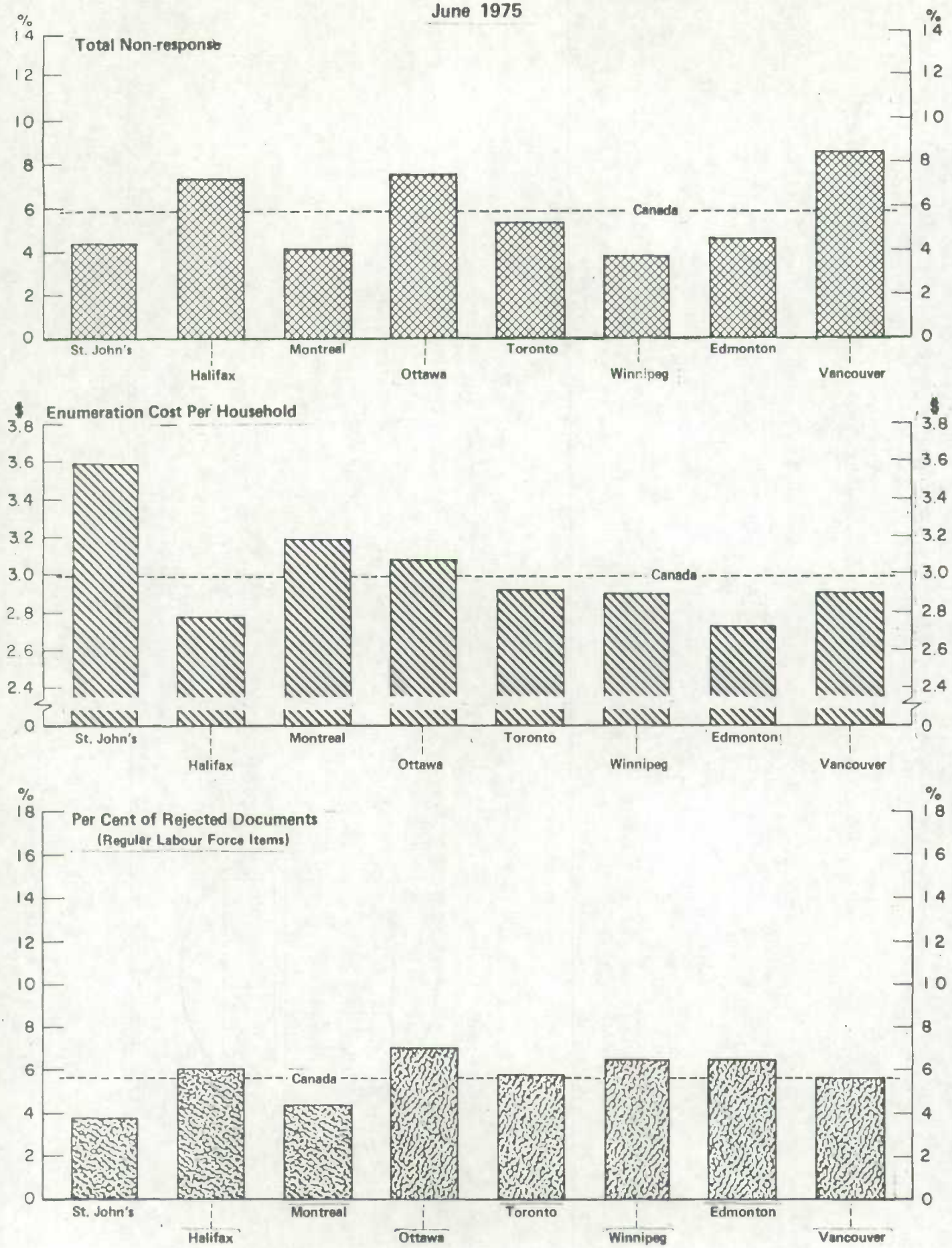
Slippage Rates by Province



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

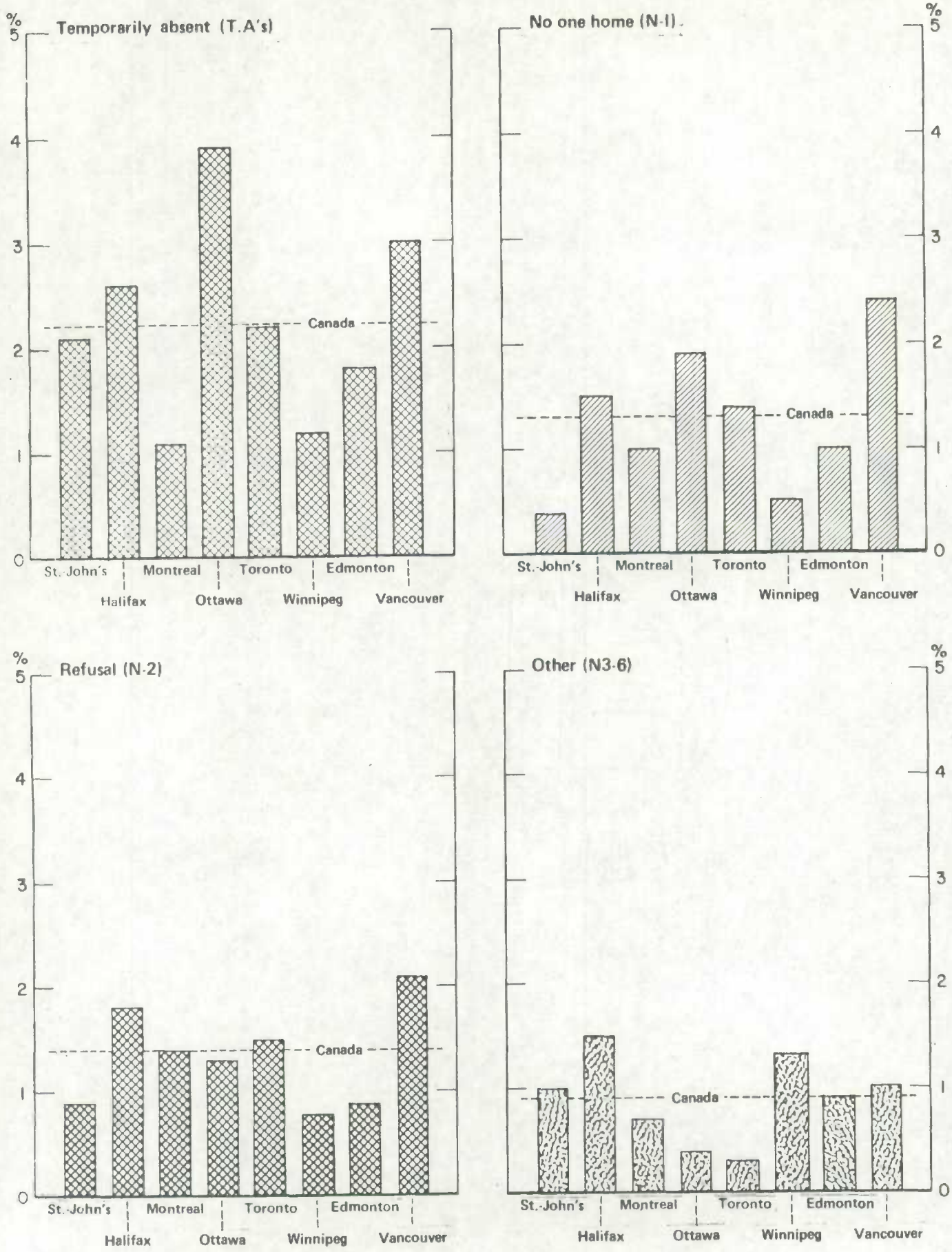
Non-response Rates, Enumeration Cost and Rejected Documents by Regional Office

June 1975

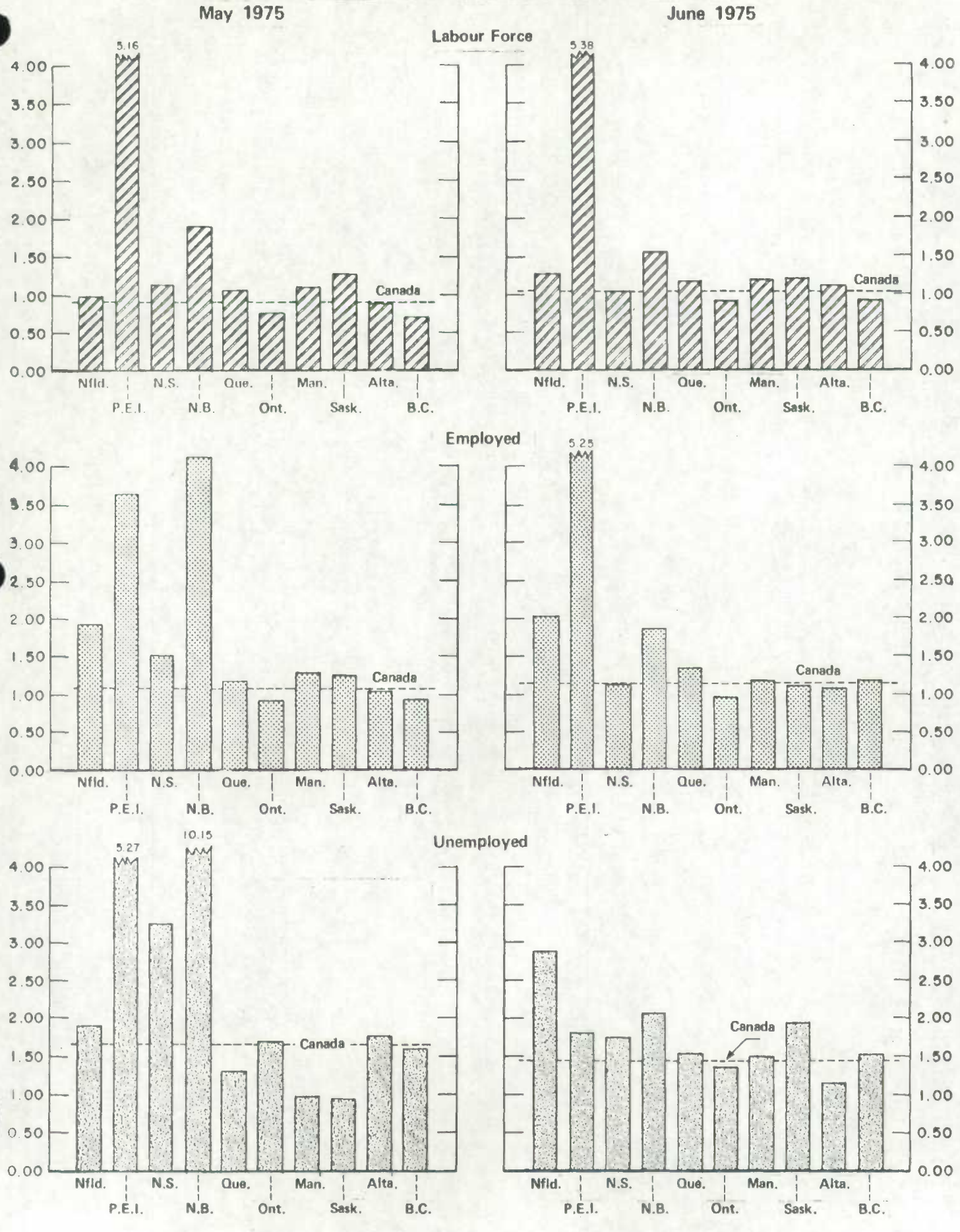


Non-response Rates, by Component

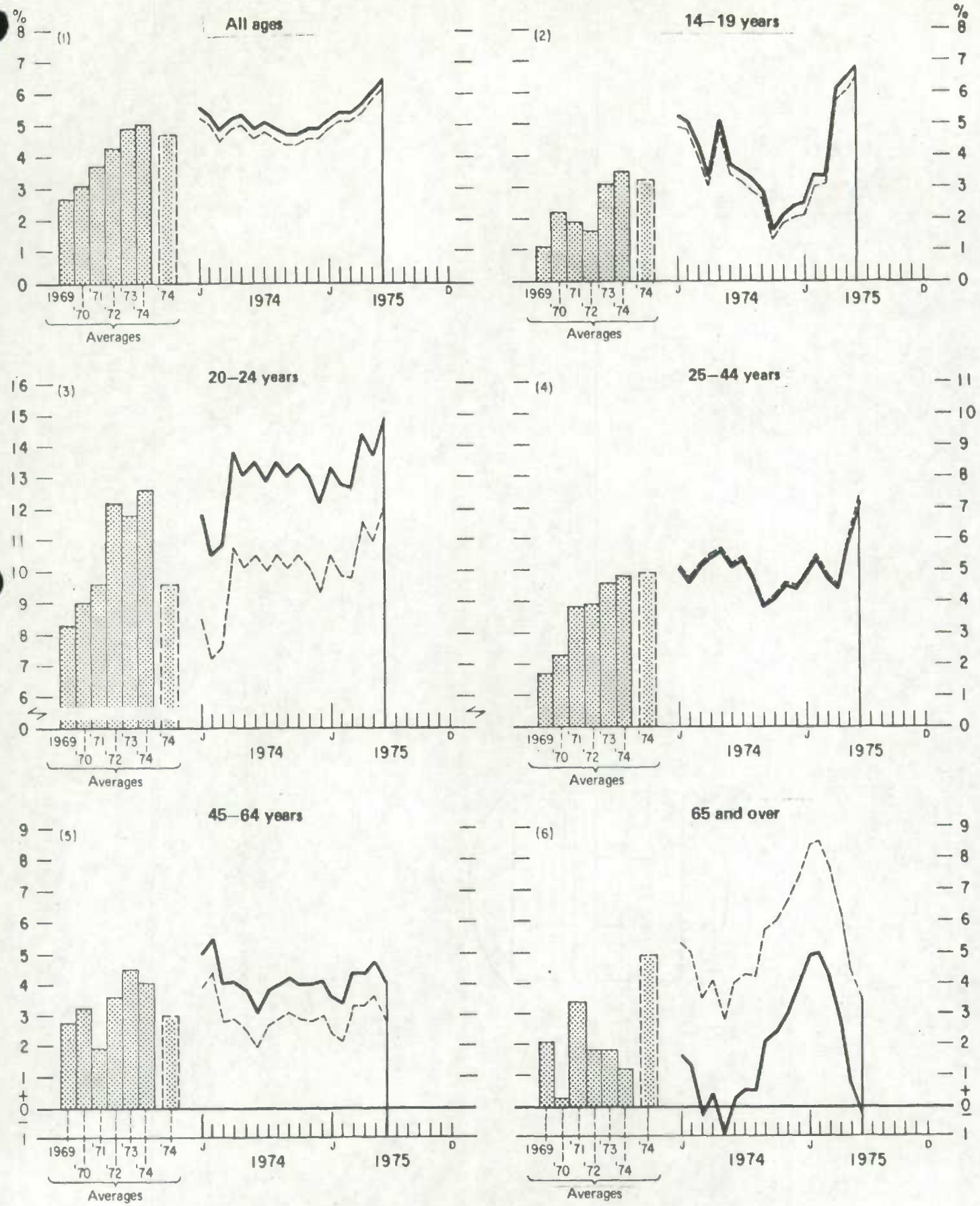
June 1975



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



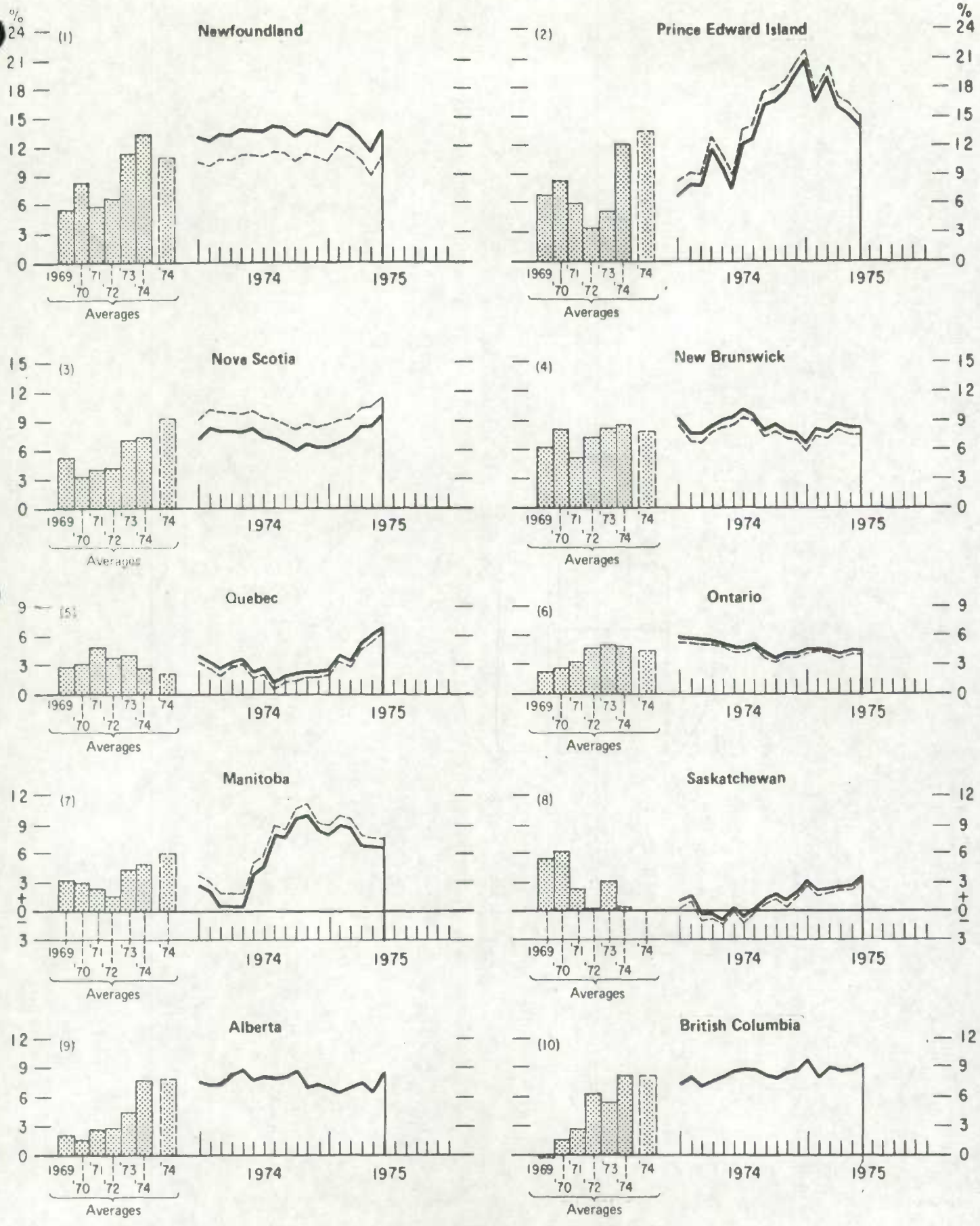
Slippage by Age Group at the Canada Level



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

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

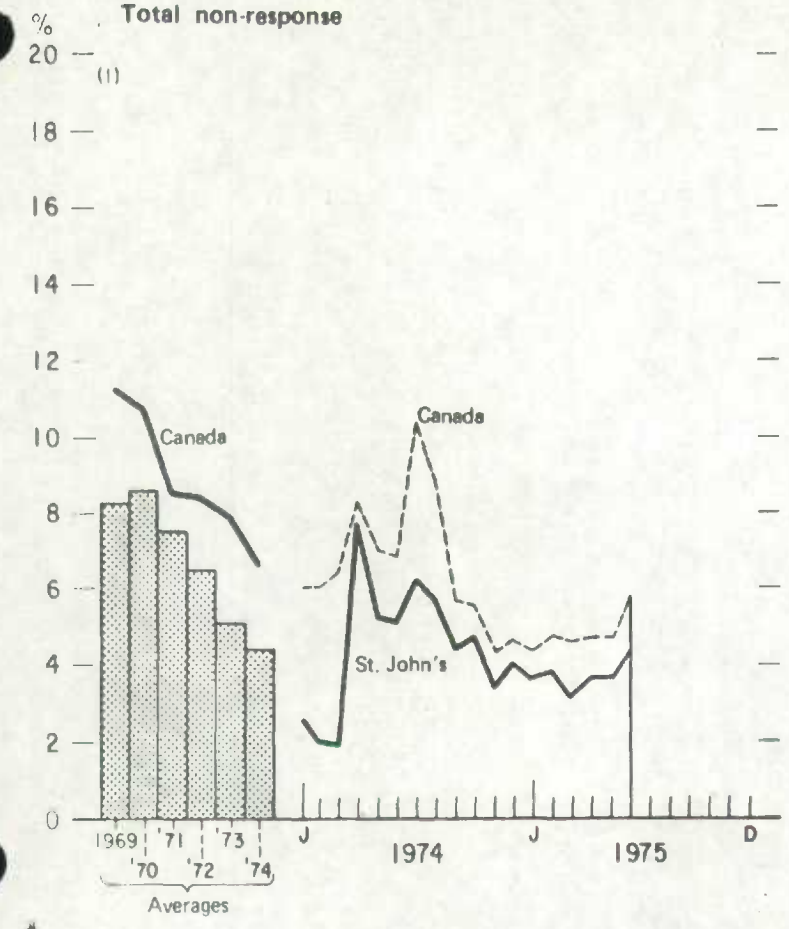
Slippage by Province

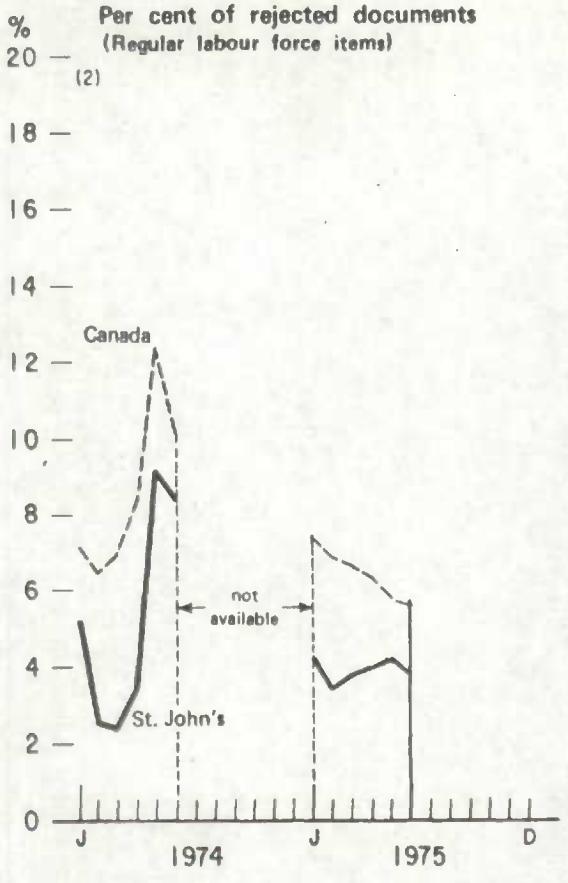


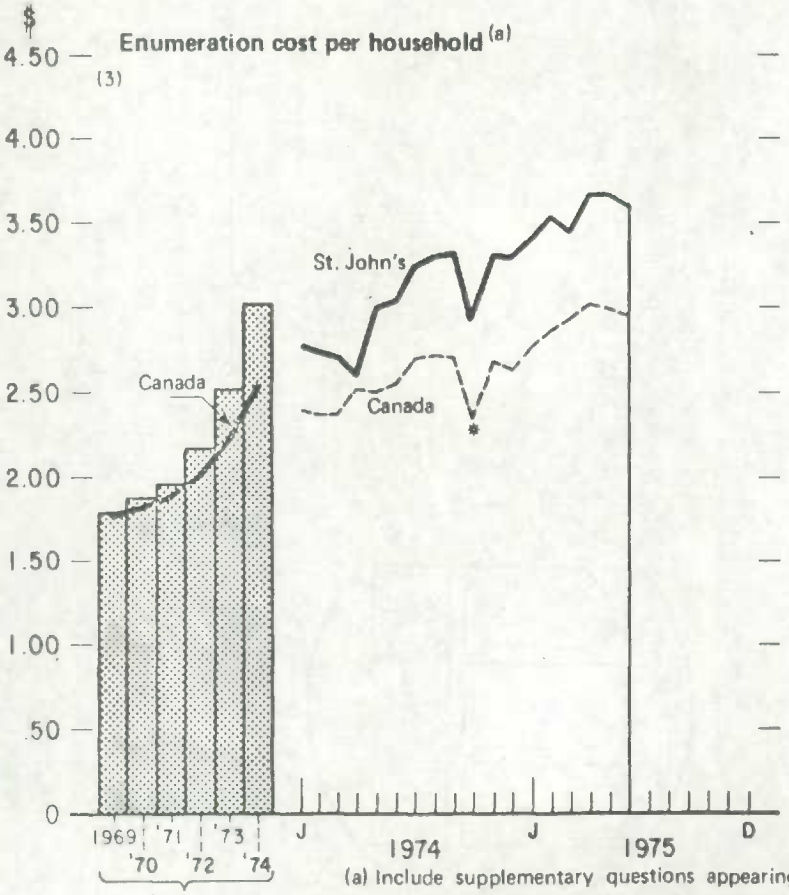
Slippage rates were calculated on population projections based on 1961 census

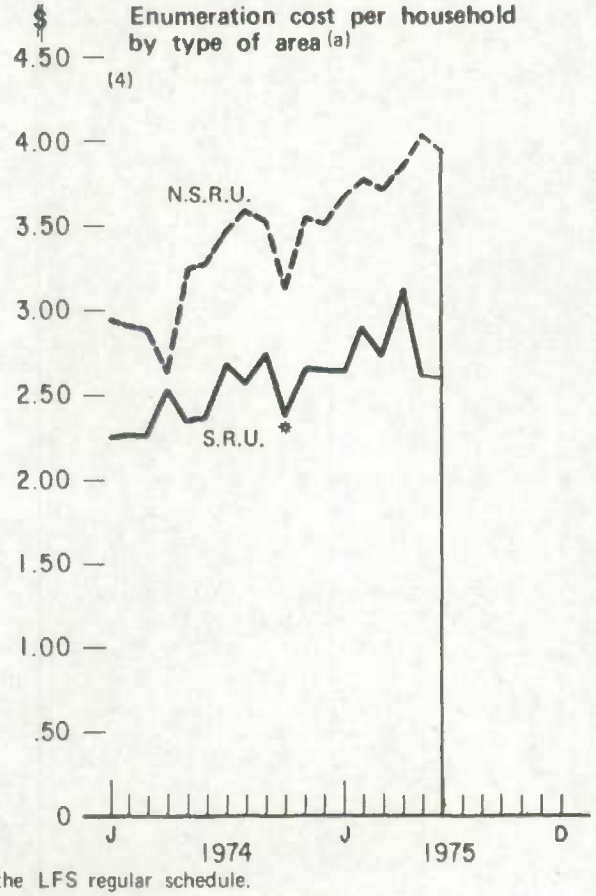
Slippage rates were calculated on preliminary population projections based on 1971 census

St. John's Regional Office





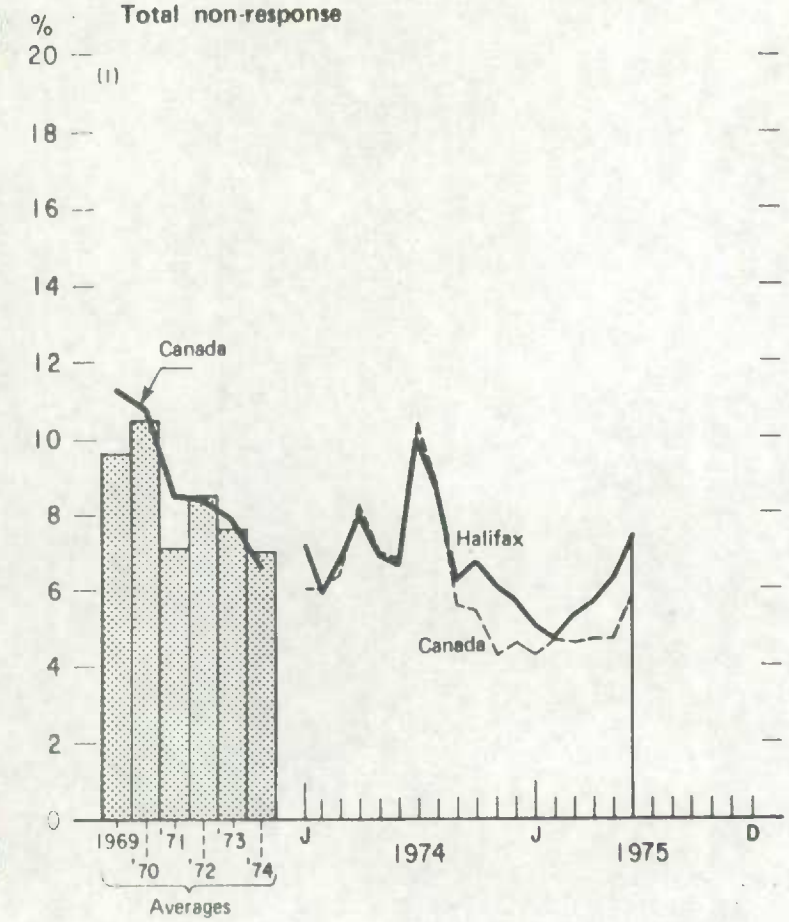


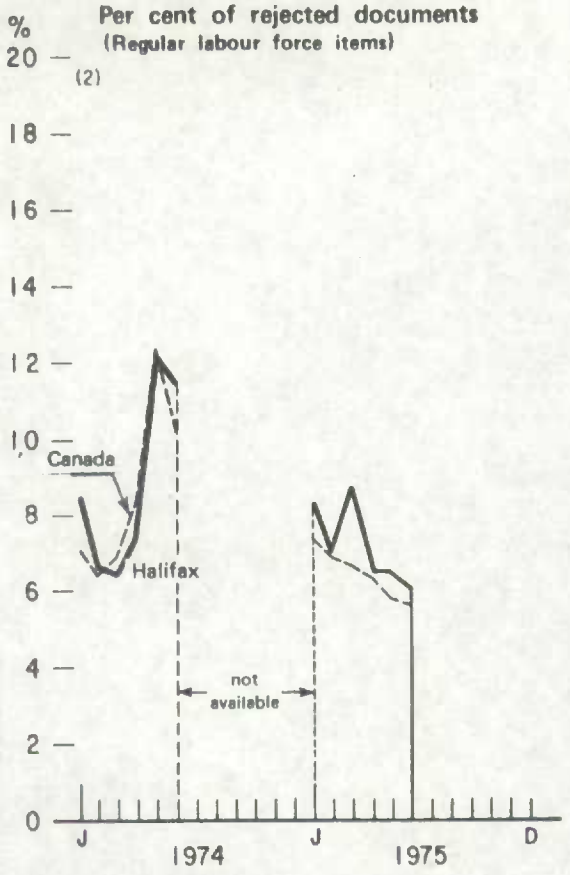


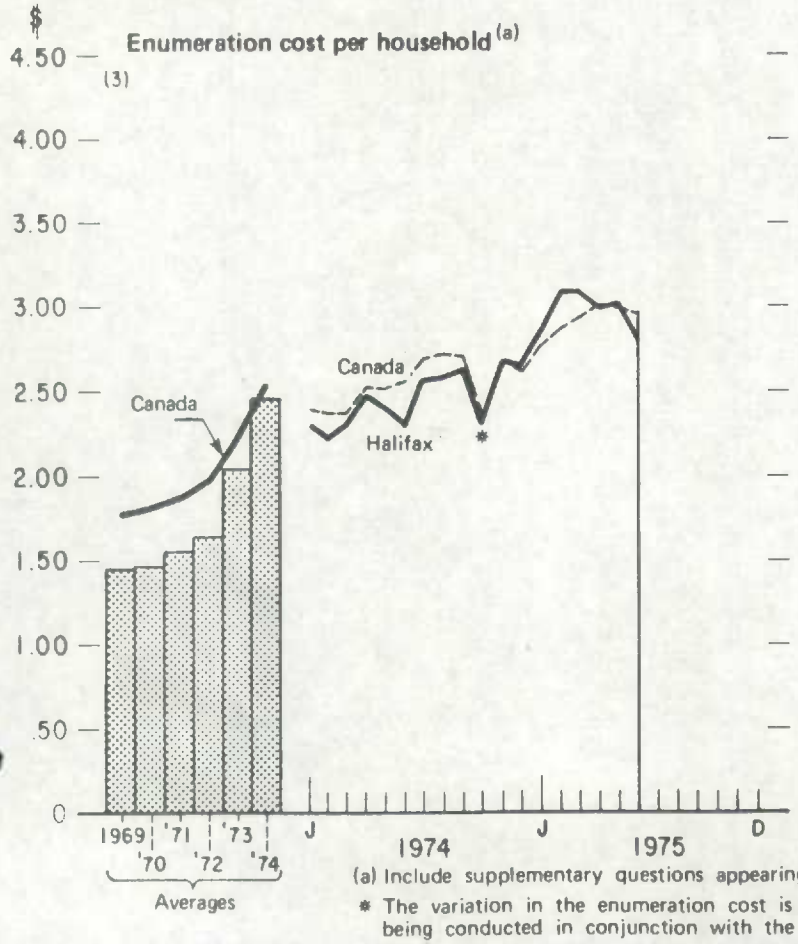
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

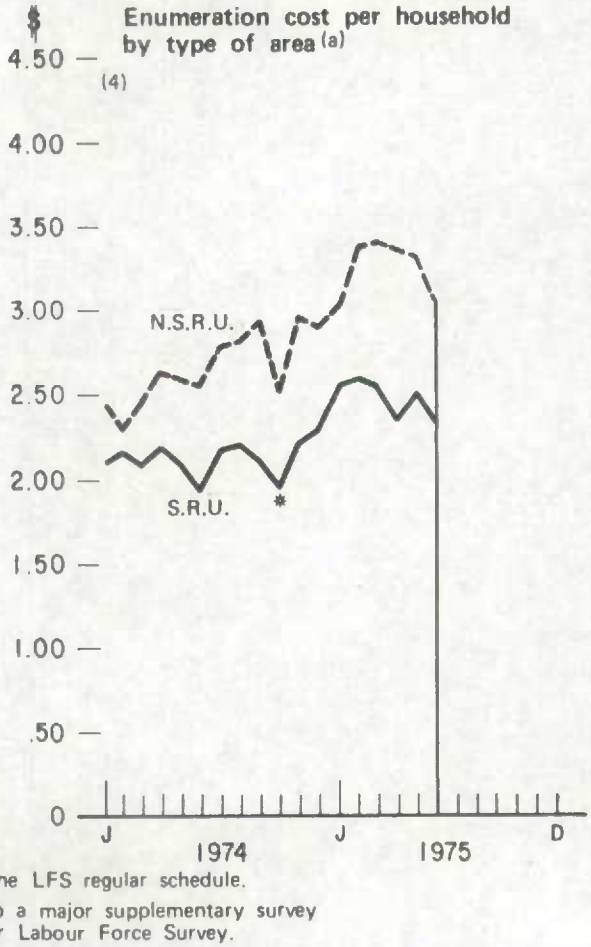
* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.

Halifax Regional Office









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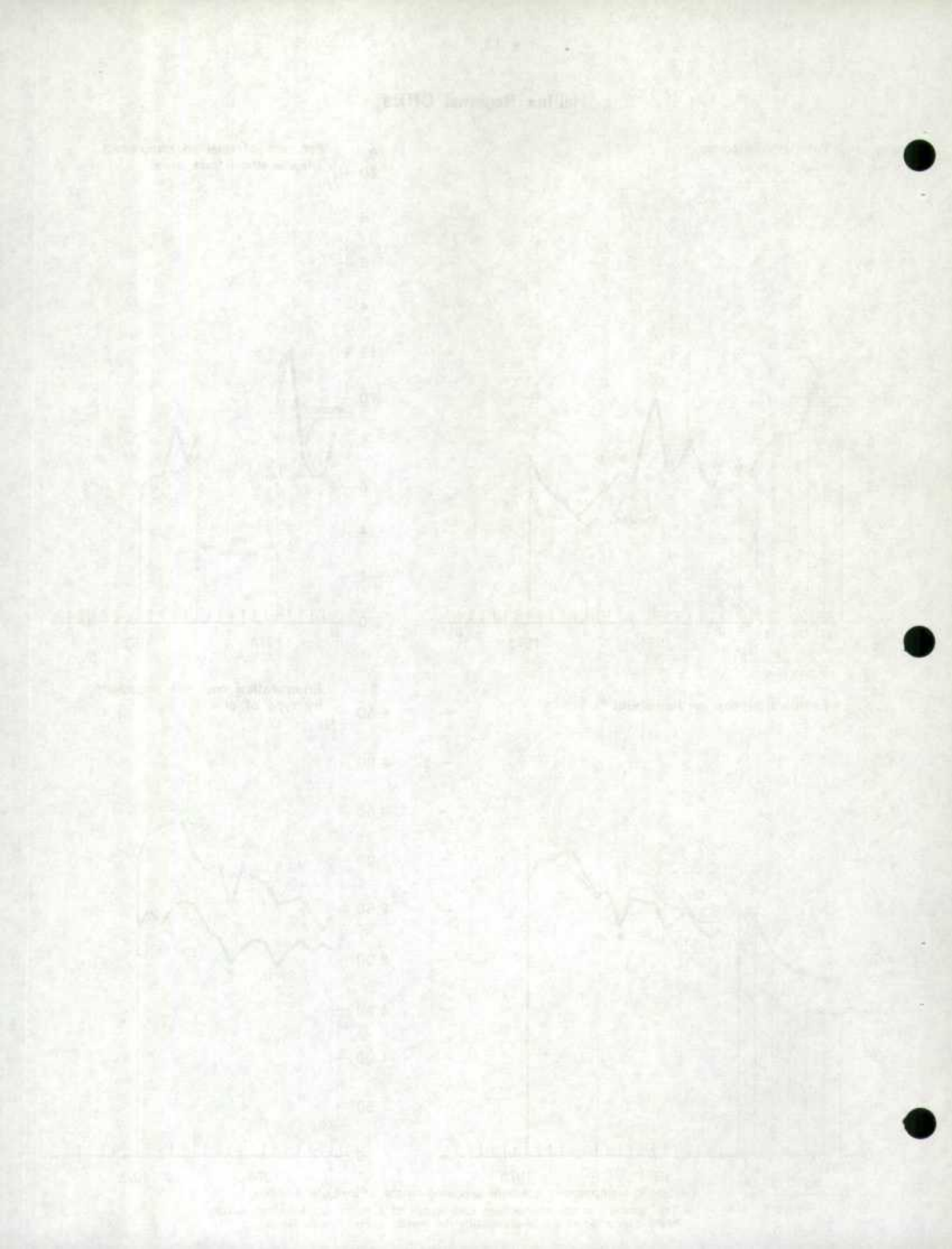
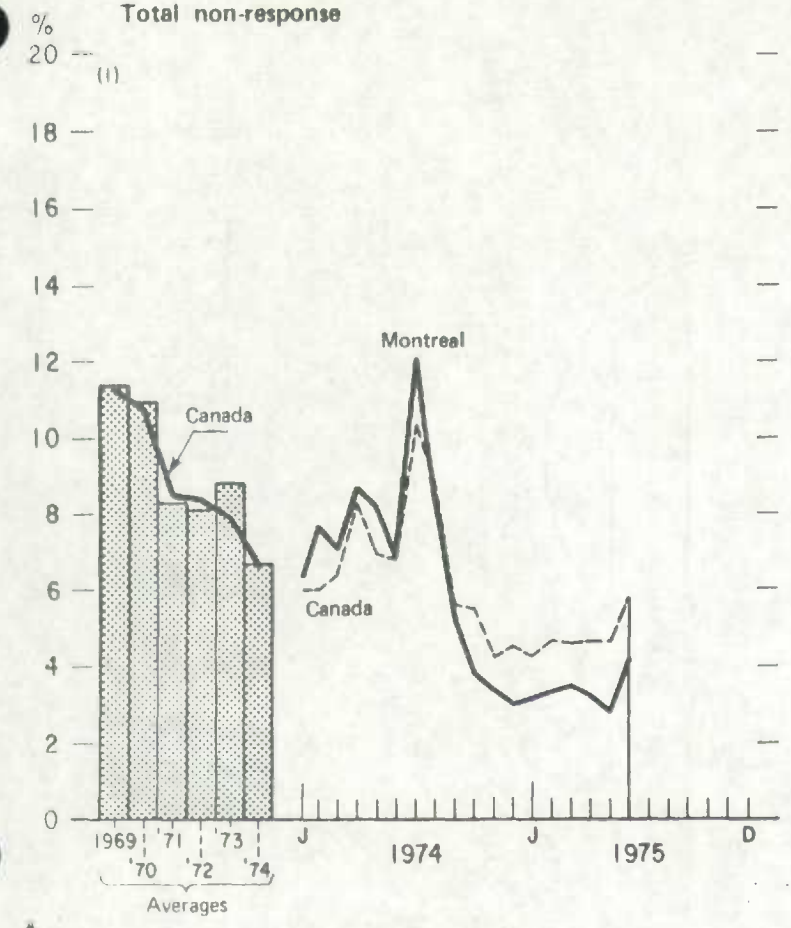
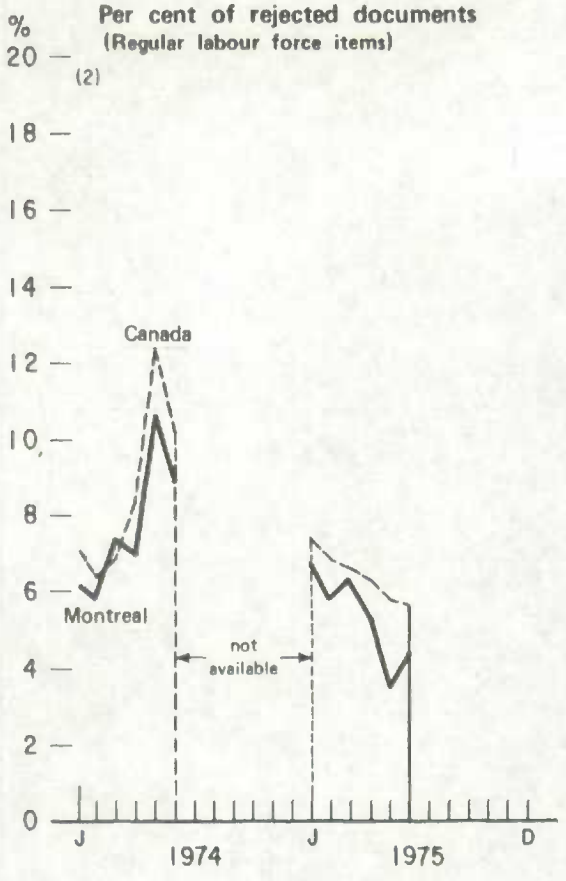
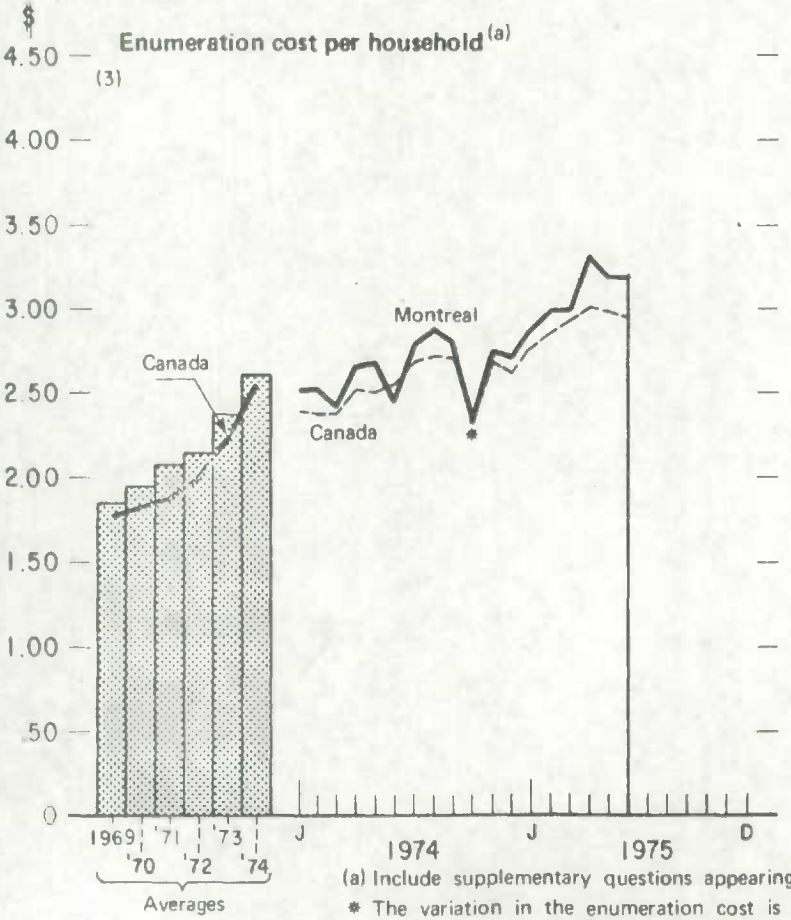
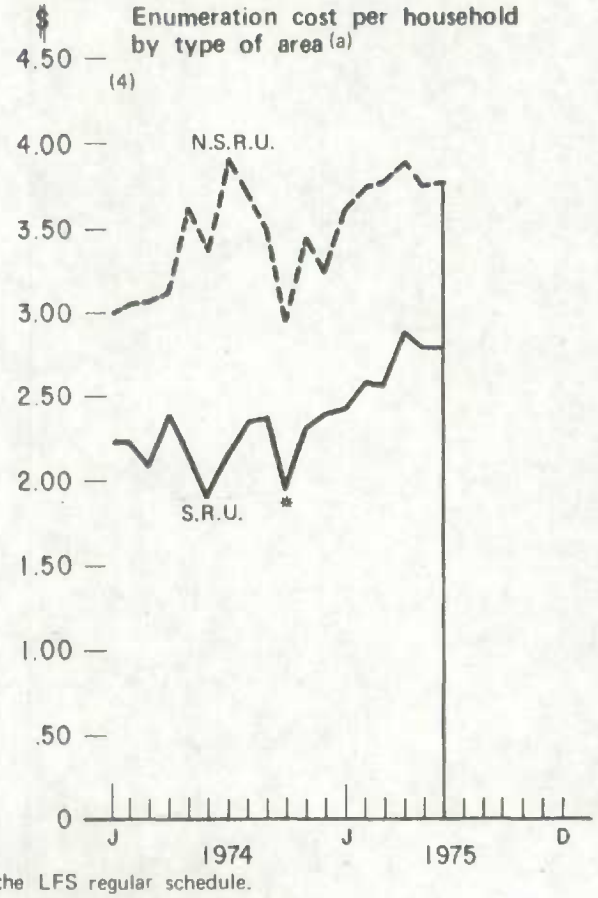


Montreal Regional Office





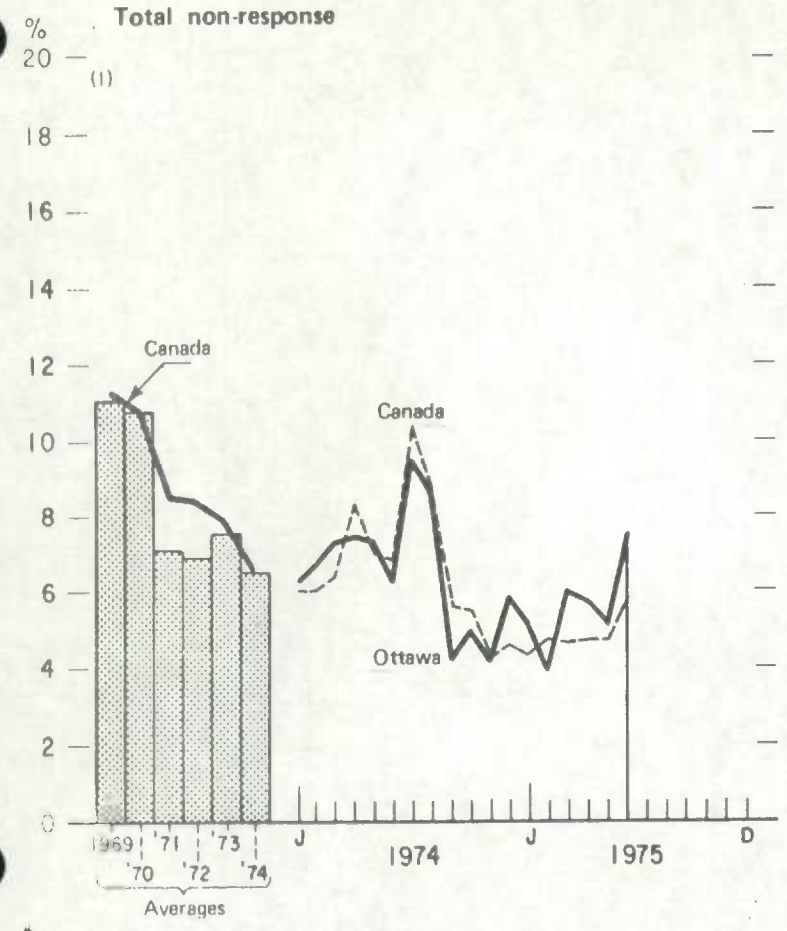


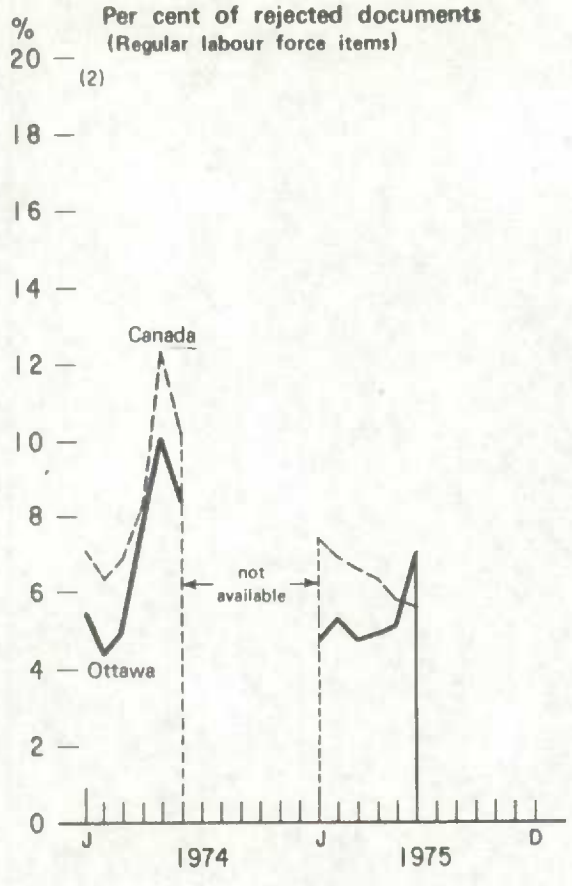


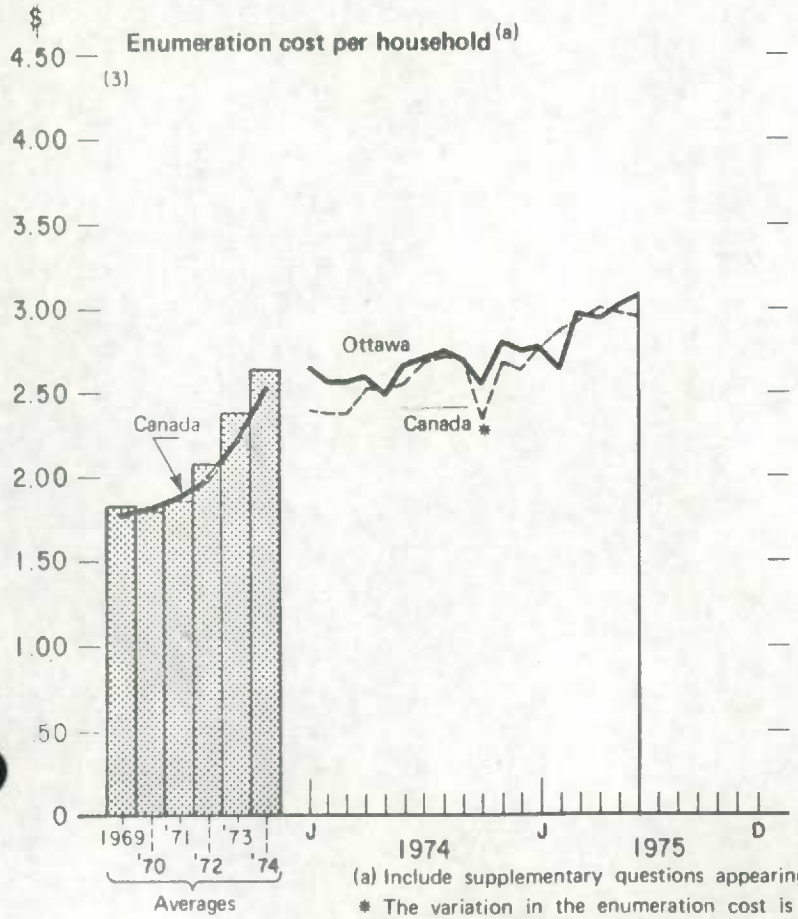
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

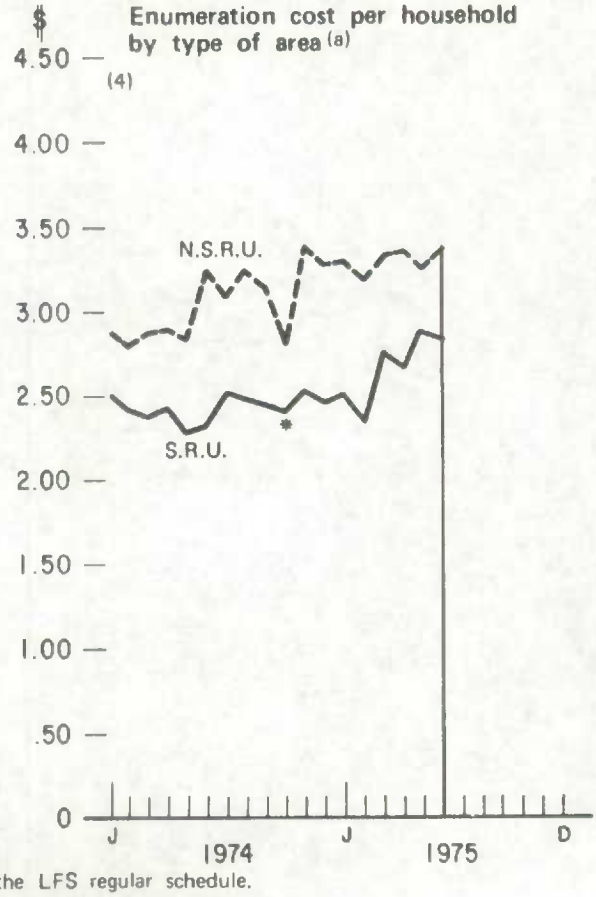
* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.

Ottawa Regional Office







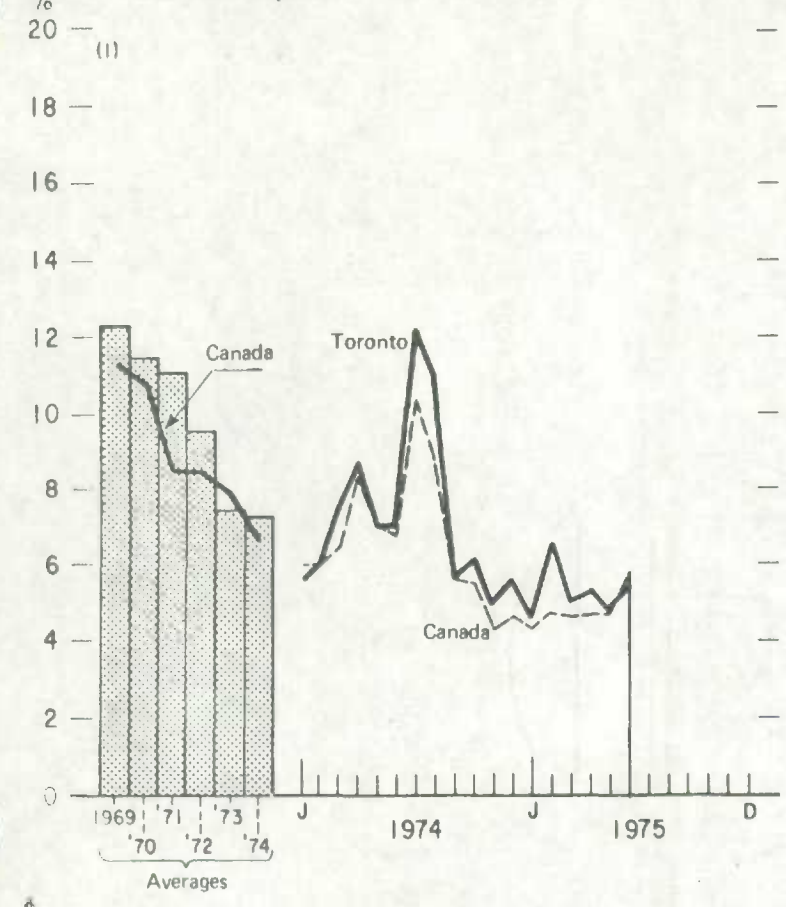


(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

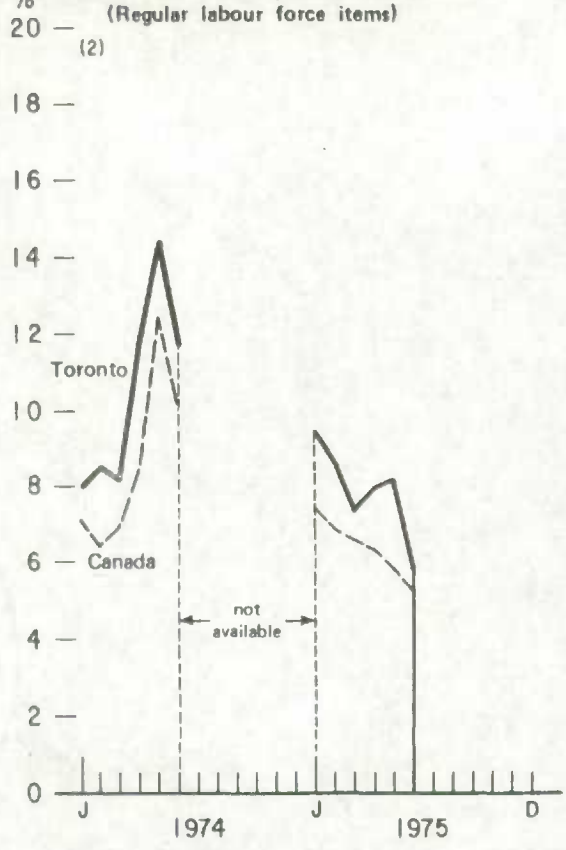
* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.

Toronto Regional Office

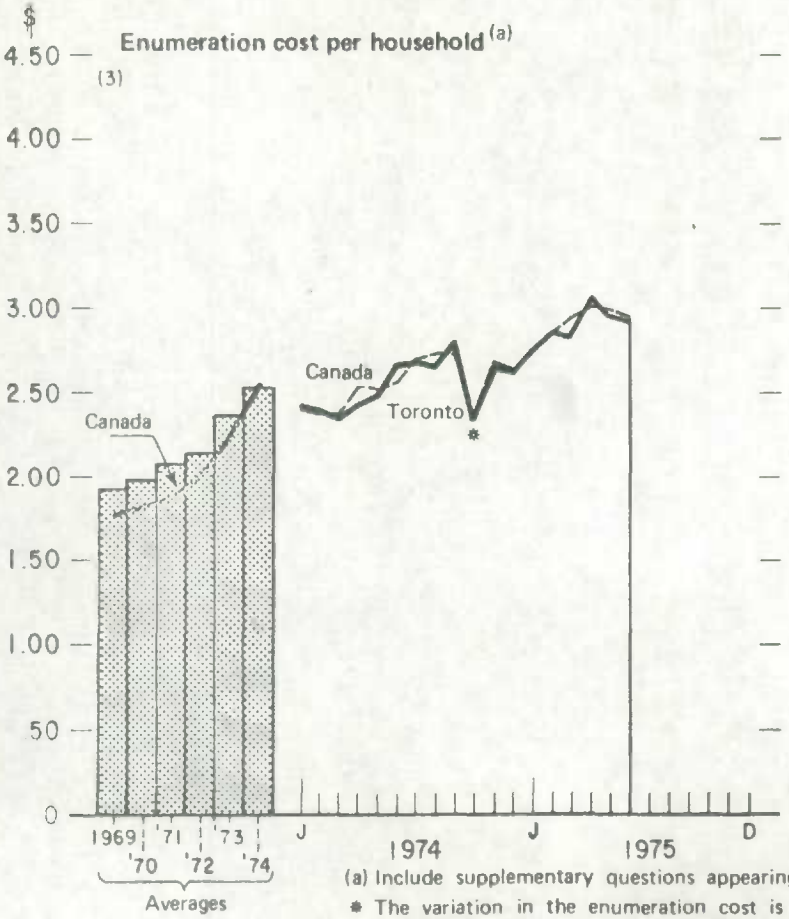
(1) Total non-response



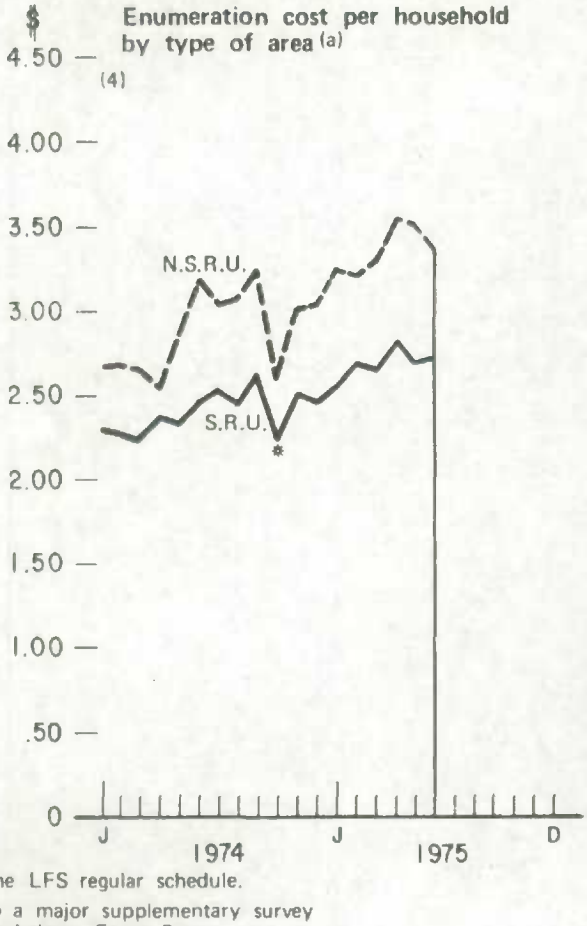
(2) Per cent of rejected documents (Regular labour force items)



(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.

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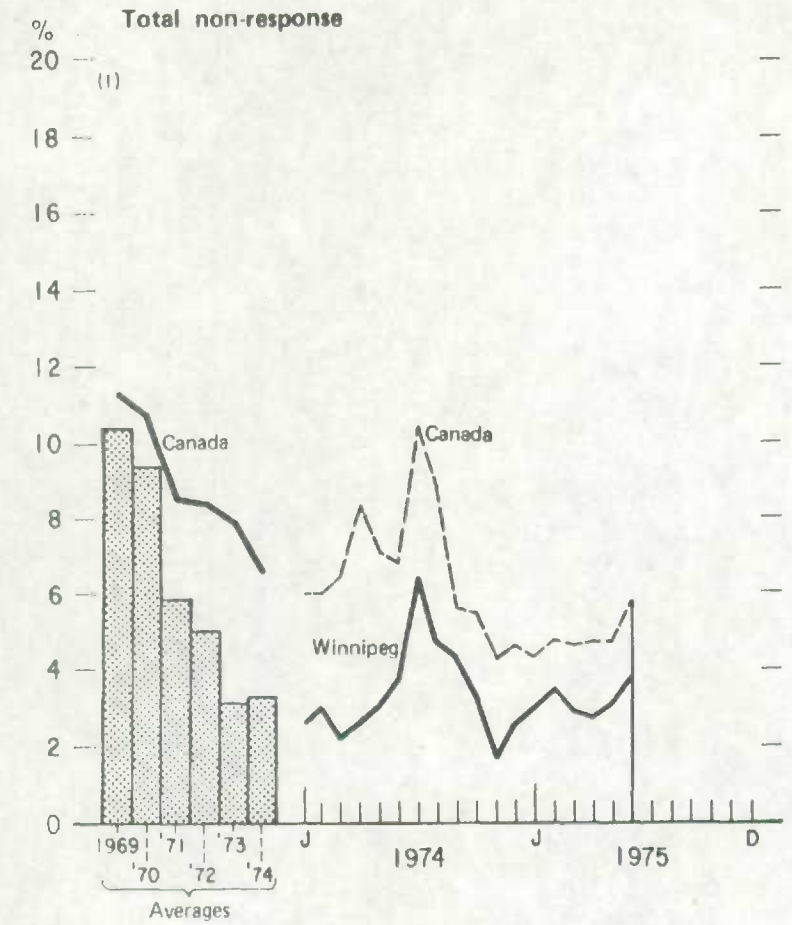
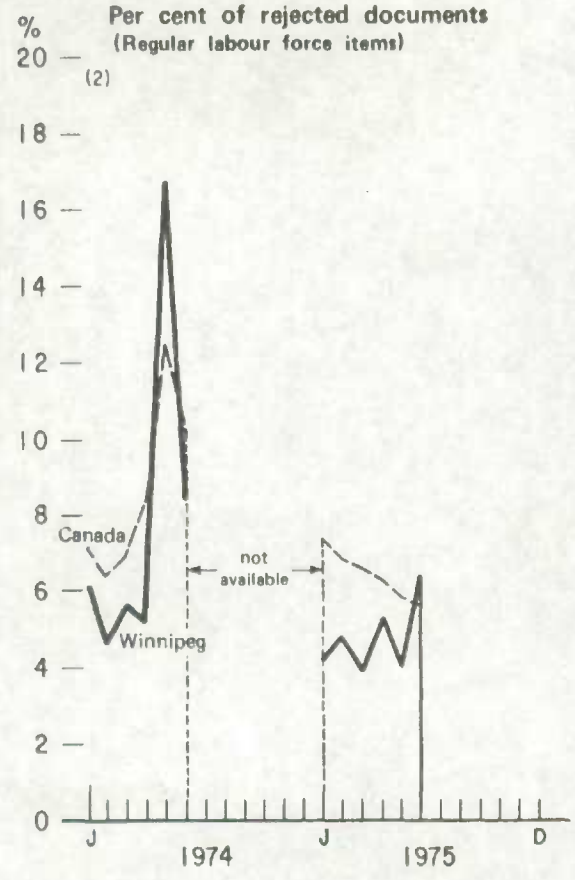
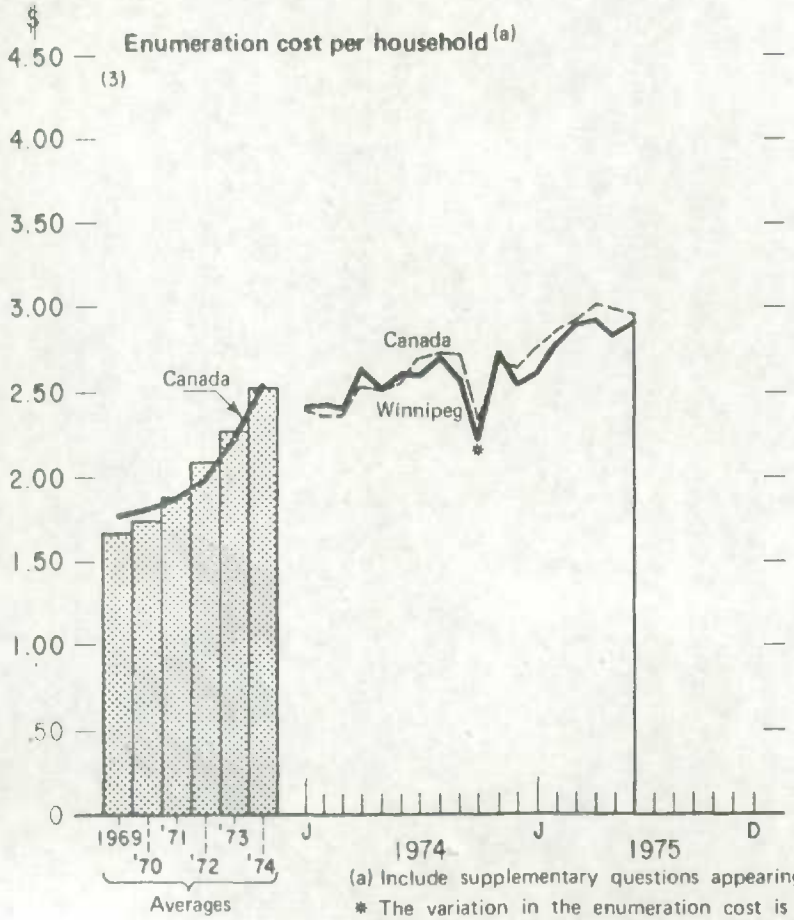
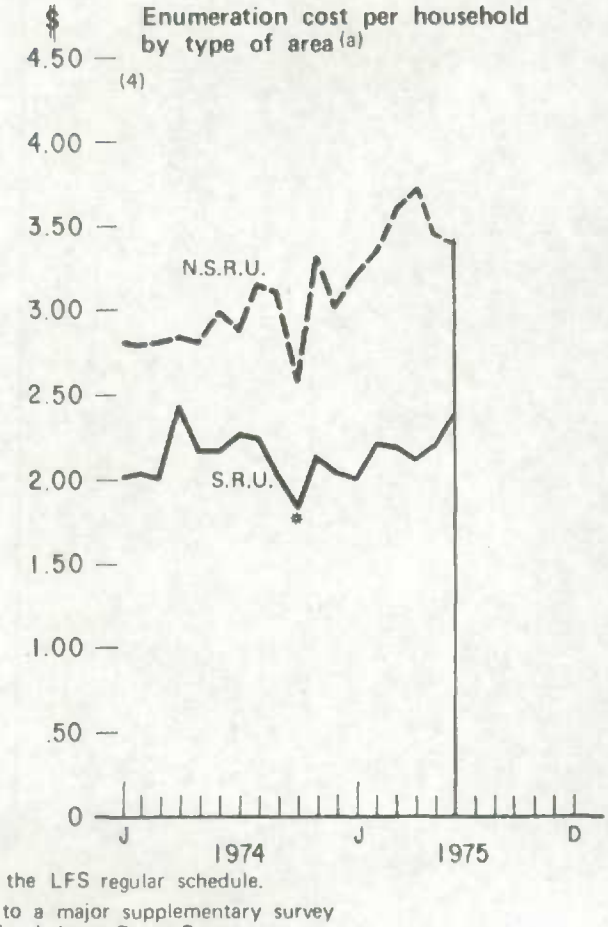
Winnipeg Regional Office









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

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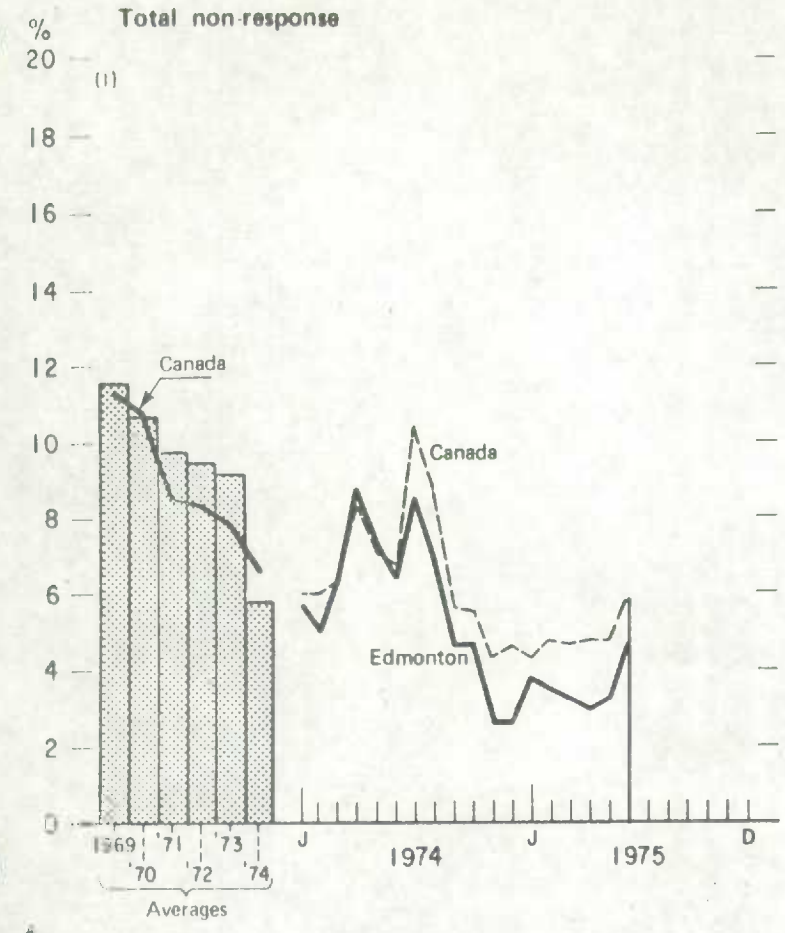
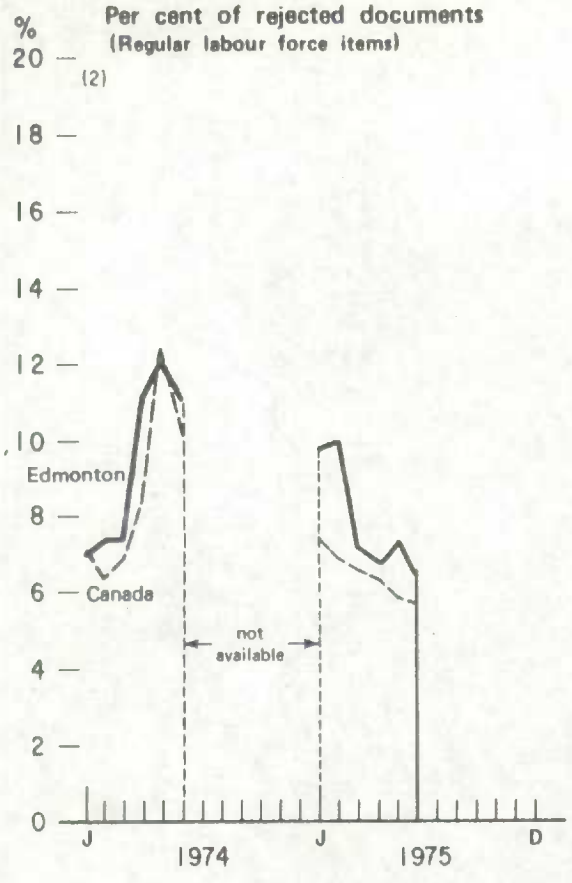
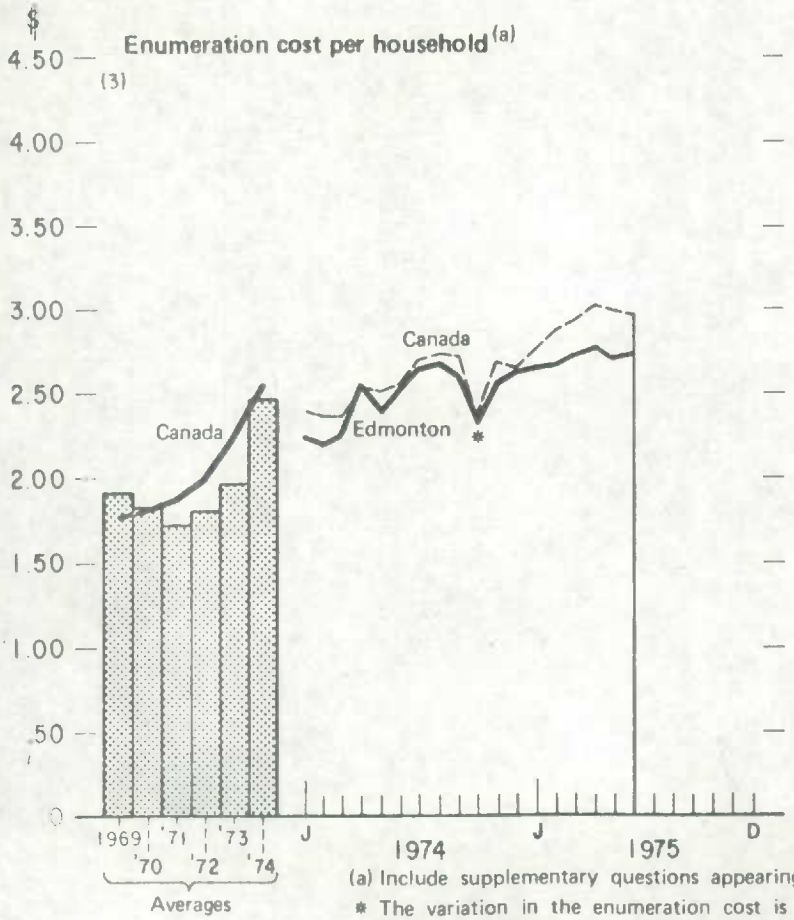
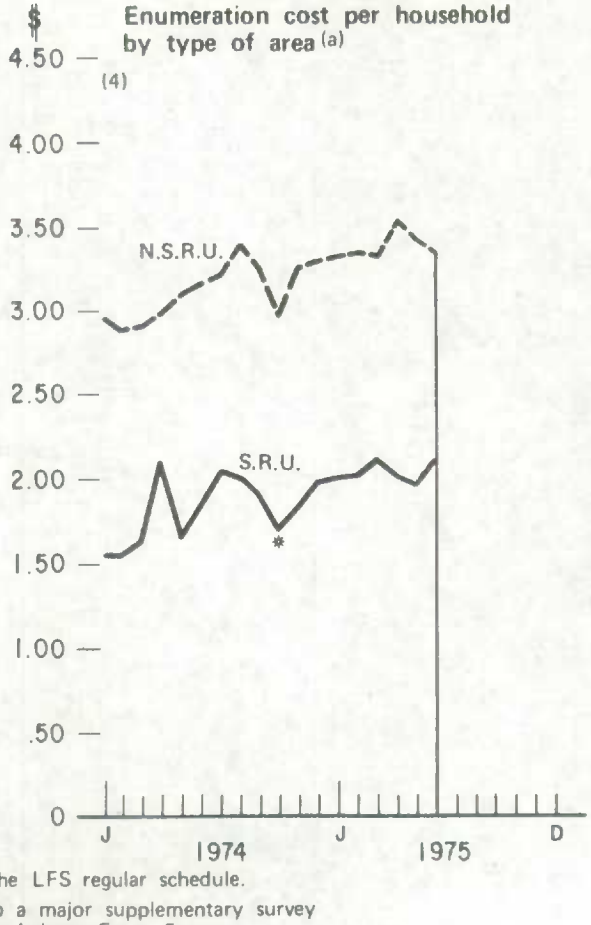
Edmonton Regional Office









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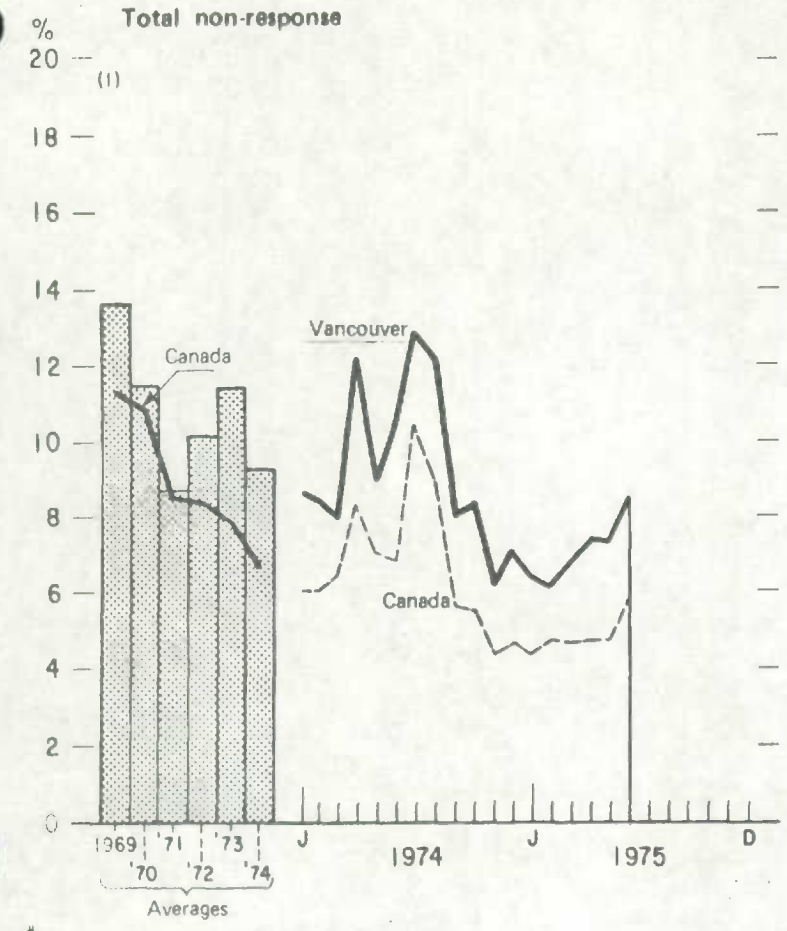
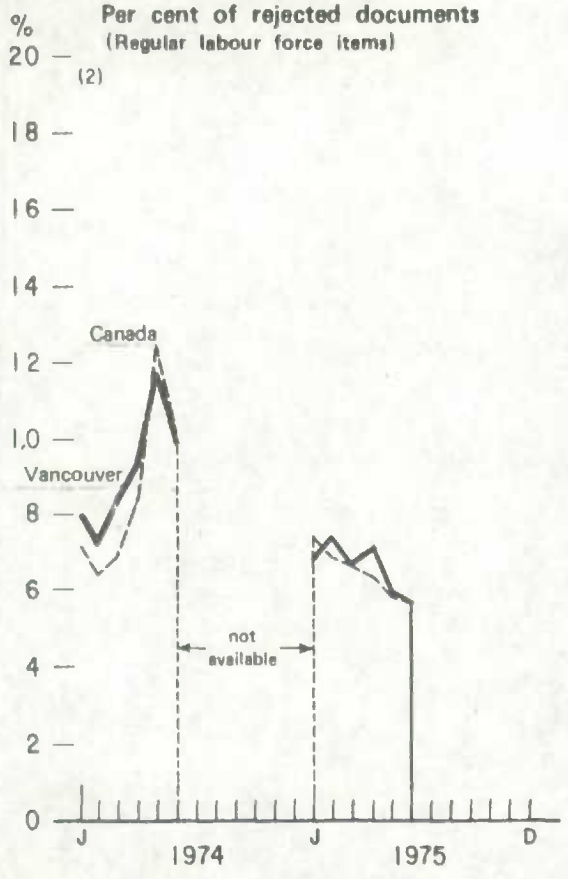
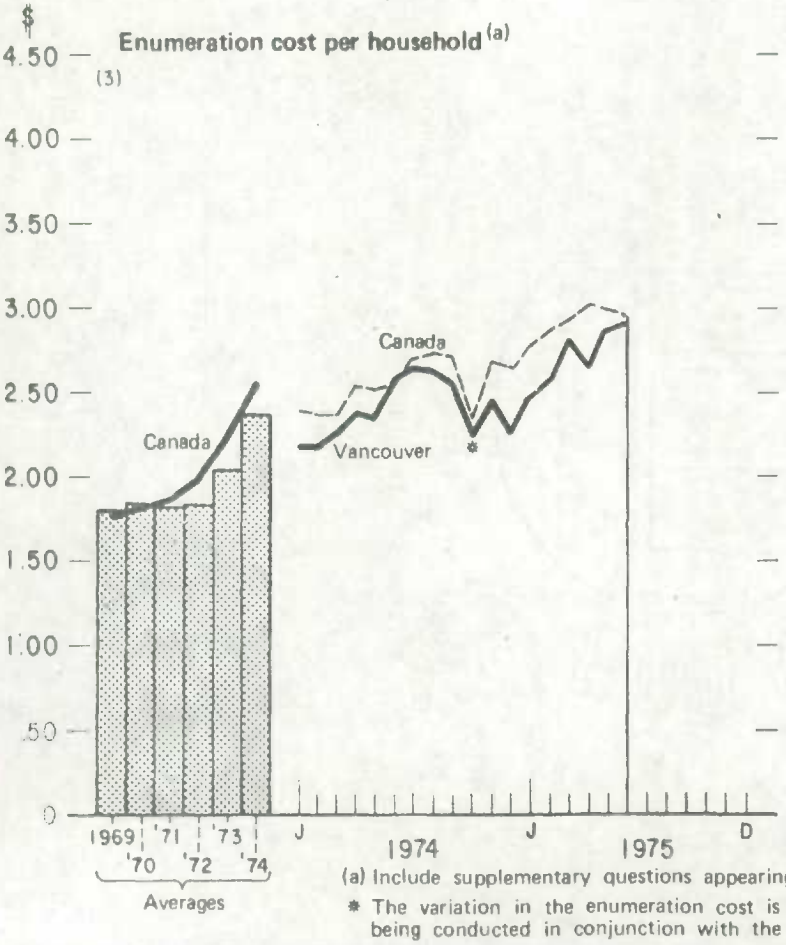
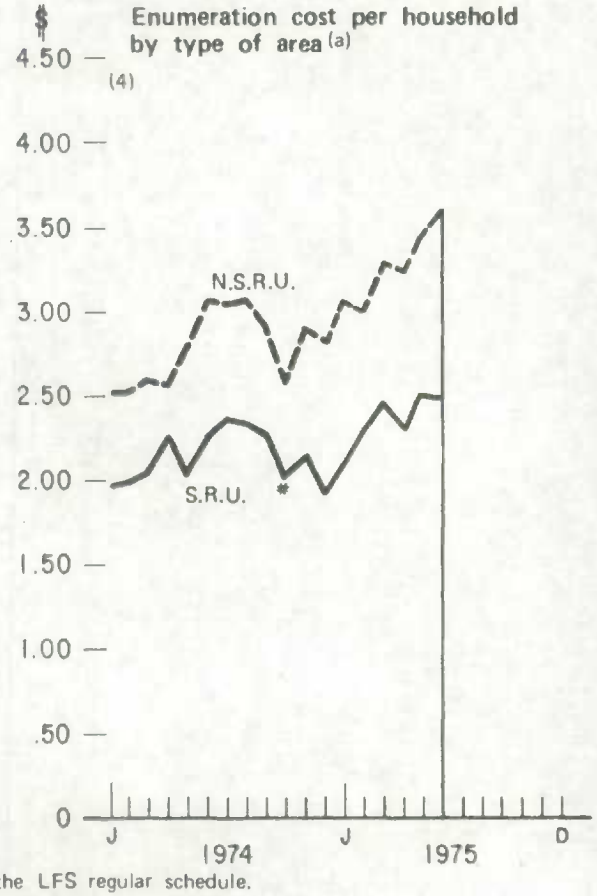
Vancouver Regional Office









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

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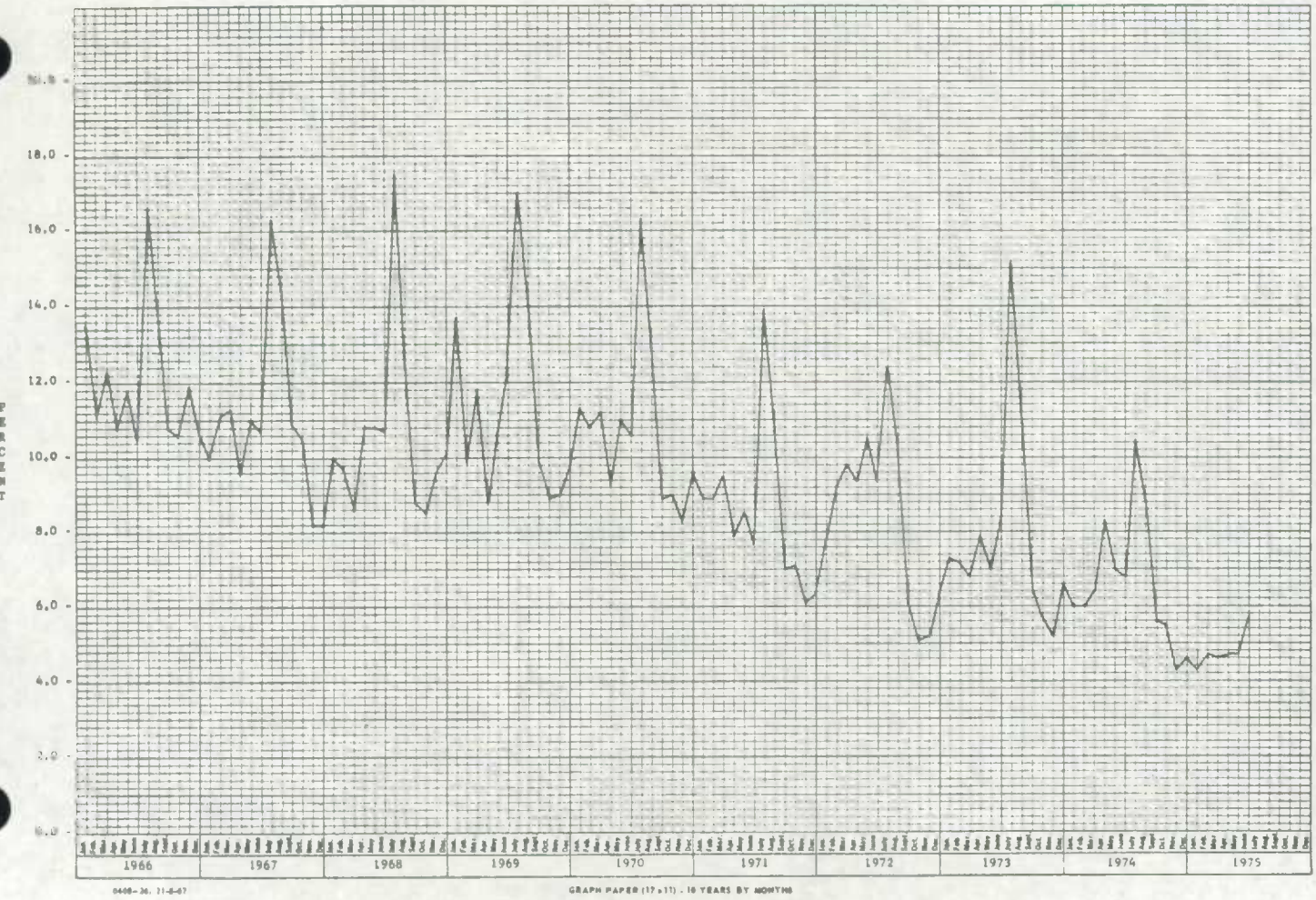
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
THE NON-RESPONSE RATES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL, JANUARY 1966 TO DATE

MONTH	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
JAN.	13.5	10.0	10.0	13.7	11.3	8.9	7.8	7.3	6.0	4.3
FEB.	11.1	11.1	9.7	9.9	10.8	8.9	9.2	7.2	6.0	4.7
MARCH	12.3	11.3	8.6	11.8	11.2	9.5	9.8	6.8	6.4	4.6
APRIL	10.8	9.6	10.8	8.8	9.3	7.9	9.4	7.9	8.3	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	5.8
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.



0408-36. 11-8-67

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

Non-response Rates, Canada and Regional Offices

	1975		1974		Month-to-Month Change		Year-to-Year Change
	June	May	June	May	May to June 1975	May to June 1974	June 1974 to June 1975
Total							
Canada	5.8	4.7	6.8	7.0	+ 1.1	- 0.2	- 1.0
St. John's	4.4	3.7	5.1	5.2	+ 0.7	- 0.1	- 0.7
Halifax	7.4	6.3	6.6	6.9	+ 1.1	- 0.3	+ 0.8
Montréal	4.2	2.8	6.9	8.2	+ 1.4	- 1.3	- 2.7
Ottawa	7.5	5.1	6.2	7.3	+ 2.4	- 1.1	+ 1.3
Toronto	5.4	4.8	7.0	7.0	+ 0.6	-	- 1.6
Winnipeg	3.8	3.1	3.7	3.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.1
Edmonton	4.6	3.3	6.4	7.3	+ 1.3	- 0.9	- 1.8
Vancouver	8.5	7.3	10.5	9.0	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	- 2.0
Temporarily Absent							
Canada	2.2	1.2	2.0	1.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.2
St. John's	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	+ 0.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Halifax	2.6	1.3	2.0	1.4	+ 1.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.6
Montréal	1.1	0.3	2.1	1.0	+ 0.8	+ 1.1	- 1.0
Ottawa	3.9	1.6	2.1	1.7	+ 2.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.8
Toronto	2.2	1.4	2.2	1.7	+ 0.8	+ 0.5	-
Winnipeg	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	- 0.3
Edmonton	1.8	0.8	1.9	1.8	+ 1.0	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Vancouver	3.0	2.0	2.7	2.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.3
No one home							
Canada	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.9	+ 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
St. John's	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.3	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.7
Halifax	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.2	-	- 0.5	- 0.2
Montréal	1.0	0.5	1.9	2.0	+ 0.5	- 0.1	- 0.9
Ottawa	1.9	1.4	2.1	3.0	+ 0.5	- 0.9	- 0.2
Toronto	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Winnipeg	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Edmonton	1.0	0.7	2.4	2.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	- 1.4
Vancouver	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Refusals							
Canada	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.4	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.9
St. John's	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Halifax	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Montréal	1.4	1.3	2.2	2.6	+ 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.8
Ottawa	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.0	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.4
Toronto	1.5	1.6	2.5	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 1.0
Winnipeg	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.9	- 0.5	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Edmonton	0.9	1.1	1.8	2.1	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.9
Vancouver	2.1	2.2	4.1	4.1	- 0.1	-	- 2.0
Other							
Canada	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.2	+ 0.1	- 0.5	+ 0.2
St. John's	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.7	+ 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.5
Halifax	1.5	1.5	0.6	1.1	-	- 0.5	+ 0.9
Montréal	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.6	-	- 1.9	-
Ottawa	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Toronto	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.0	-	- 0.3	- 0.4
Winnipeg	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	+ 0.8	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Edmonton	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.1	+ 0.2	- 0.8	+ 0.6
Vancouver	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.7	-	+ 0.7	- 0.4

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ENQUÊTE SUR LA POPULATION ACTIVE

ANALYSIS OF REJECTED DOCUMENTS — ANALYSE DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉS *

SURVEY No / ENQUÊTE No 300

SUMMARY — SOMMAIRE	CANADA	ST JOHN'S	HALIFAX	MONTREAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
TOTAL DOCUMENTS RECEIVED / TOTAL DES DOCUMENTS REÇUS	72522	4561	13316	12950	4214	13673	7017	8547	8244
REJECTED DOCUMENTS / DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	4096	172	803	569	297	799	446	547	463
% OF TOTAL DOCUMENTS RECEIVED / % DES DOCUMENTS REÇUS	5.65	3.77	6.03	4.39	7.05	5.84	6.36	6.40	5.62
TOTAL ERRORS / TOTAL DES ERREURS	6429	260	1209	910	471	1361	700	823	695
AVE. ERRORS PER REJECTED DOCUMENT / MOYENNE D'ERREURS PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	1.57	1.51	1.50	1.60	1.59	1.70	1.57	1.50	1.50
ERROR BREAKDOWN / RÉPARTITION DES ERREURS									
NO. OF CARELESS ERRORS ** / NOMBRE DE FAUTES D'INATTENTION **	3785	110	657	567	292	918	514	456	271
% OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	58.9	42.3	54.3	62.3	62.0	67.4	73.4	55.4	39.0
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT / MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.924	.639	.818	.996	.983	1.149	1.152	.834	.585
NO. OF ERRORS IN ITEMS 11, 12, 24 & 25 / NOMBRE D'ERREURS AUX POSTES 11, 12, 24 & 25	543	32	109	70	33	88	45	78	88
% OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	8.4	12.3	9.0	7.7	7.0	6.5	6.4	9.5	12.7
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT / MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.132	.186	.136	.123	.111	.110	.101	.142	.190
NO. OF ERRORS IN ITEMS 13, 20 TO 23 / NOMBRE D'ERREURS AUX POSTES 13, 20 À 23	1843	99	385	234	128	325	125	252	295
% OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	28.7	38.1	31.9	25.7	27.2	23.9	17.9	30.6	42.4
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT / MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.450	.575	.479	.411	.431	.407	.280	.461	.637
NO. OF ERRORS IN ITEMS 14 & 15 / NOMBRE D'ERREURS AUX POSTES 14 & 15	205	18	46	32	15	22	6	31	35
% OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	3.2	6.9	3.8	3.5	3.2	1.6	0.9	3.8	5.0
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT / MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.050	.105	.057	.056	.051	.027	.013	.057	.075
NO. OF ERRORS IN ITEMS 17, 18 & 19 / NOMBRE D'ERREURS AUX POSTES 17, 18 & 19	53	1	12	7	3	8	10	6	6
% OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.9
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT / MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.013	.006	.015	.012	.010	.010	.022	.011	.013

6-4000: 3-3-75

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

** CARELESS ERROR: SUM OF ERRORS FOR ITEMS 1 TO 10, AND EDUC. ON THE LFS DOCUMENT.
** FAUTE D'INATTENTION: TOTAL DES ERREURS AUX POSTES 1 - 10, 26, 29 ET ÉDUC. SUR LE DOCUMENT EPA.

Enumeration Cost per Household by Regional Office, S,R,U, and N,S,R,U.

	1975						1974					
	June	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.	June	May	April	March	Feb.	Jan.
All Areas												
Canada ..... $	2.96	2.99	3.02	2.94	2.88	2.77	2.56	2.51	2.53	2.38	2.38	2.40
St. John's ..... $	3.59	3.67	3.67	3.45	3.55	3.41	3.04	3.01	2.61	2.72	2.75	2.78
Halifax ..... $	2.78	3.01	2.99	3.09	3.04	2.86	2.32	2.41	2.48	2.32	2.24	2.31
Montréal ..... $	3.19	3.19	3.32	3.00	3.00	2.88	2.45	2.69	2.67	2.43	2.53	2.52
Ottawa ..... $	3.07	3.03	2.96	2.98	2.65	2.78	2.68	2.49	2.61	2.57	2.57	2.66
Toronto ..... $	2.92	2.96	3.06	2.83	2.85	2.76	2.67	2.49	2.43	2.35	2.39	2.42
Winnipeg ..... $	2.90	2.83	2.93	2.91	2.80	2.62	2.61	2.51	2.64	2.41	2.43	2.42
Edmonton ..... $	2.73	2.70	2.78	2.72	2.68	2.66	2.53	2.40	2.54	2.26	2.21	2.24
Vancouver ..... $	2.91	2.87	2.64	2.81	2.59	2.47	2.58	2.34	2.39	2.26	2.19	2.19
S,R,U,												
Canada ..... $	2.55	2.55	2.54	2.52	2.49	2.38	2.17	2.16	2.34	2.09	2.14	2.14
St. John's ..... $	2.60	2.62	3.11	2.73	2.90	2.66	2.38	2.35	2.54	2.27	2.28	2.27
Halifax ..... $	2.34	2.51	2.35	2.55	2.60	2.58	1.94	2.10	2.20	2.10	2.17	2.11
Montréal ..... $	2.79	2.79	2.89	2.57	2.59	2.44	1.92	2.17	2.41	2.09	2.25	2.25
Ottawa ..... $	2.85	2.90	2.68	2.77	2.36	2.51	2.34	2.29	2.44	2.39	2.43	2.51
Toronto ..... $	2.72	2.70	2.82	2.66	2.71	2.57	2.47	2.33	2.39	2.24	2.28	2.31
Winnipeg ..... $	2.40	2.21	2.12	2.20	2.22	2.00	2.19	2.19	2.43	2.01	2.05	2.02
Edmonton ..... $	2.10	1.97	2.02	2.12	2.02	2.01	1.86	1.68	2.10	1.63	1.56	1.56
Vancouver ..... $	2.49	2.52	2.31	2.47	2.31	2.11	2.26	2.03	2.26	2.04	1.99	1.97
N,S,R,U,												
Canada ..... $	3.42	3.51	3.57	3.47	3.40	3.29	3.05	2.97	2.78	2.75	2.70	2.75
St. John's ..... $	3.94	4.04	3.87	3.72	3.78	3.68	3.28	3.25	2.64	2.89	2.92	2.95
Halifax ..... $	3.06	3.31	3.38	3.42	3.39	3.04	2.56	2.61	2.65	2.46	2.30	2.45
Montréal ..... $	3.76	3.75	3.90	3.78	3.76	3.64	3.38	3.64	3.13	3.07	3.06	3.00
Ottawa ..... $	3.37	3.26	3.36	3.34	3.20	3.30	3.27	2.85	2.91	2.89	2.81	2.89
Toronto ..... $	3.37	3.51	3.56	3.30	3.22	3.27	3.18	2.89	2.55	2.67	2.70	2.69
Winnipeg ..... $	3.39	3.45	3.72	3.61	3.36	3.21	2.99	2.80	2.83	2.80	2.79	2.81
Edmonton ..... $	3.34	3.43	3.55	3.33	3.37	3.33	3.17	3.11	2.99	2.91	2.89	2.96
Vancouver ..... $	3.60	3.45	3.25	3.30	3.01	3.08	3.08	2.79	2.57	2.60	2.52	2.52

	Month-to-Month Change								Year-to-Year Change			
	1975				1974							
	May to June	April to May	March to April	Feb. to March	May to June	April to May	March to April	Feb. to March	June 1974 to June 1975	May 1974 to May 1975	April 1974 to April 1975	March 1974 to March 1975
All Areas												
Canada ..... $	- 0.03	- 0.03	+ 0.08	+ 0.06	+ 0.05	- 0.02	+ 0.15	-	+ 0.40	+ 0.48	+ 0.49	+ 0.56
St. John's ..... $	- 0.08	-	+ 0.22	- 0.09	+ 0.03	+ 0.40	- 0.11	- 0.03	+ 0.55	+ 0.66	+ 1.06	+ 0.73
Halifax ..... $	- 0.23	+ 0.02	- 0.10	-	- 0.09	- 0.07	+ 0.16	+ 0.08	+ 0.46	+ 0.60	+ 0.51	+ 0.77
Montréal ..... $	-	- 0.13	+ 0.32	-	- 0.24	+ 0.02	+ 0.24	- 0.10	+ 0.74	+ 0.50	+ 0.65	+ 0.57
Ottawa ..... $	+ 0.04	+ 0.07	- 0.02	+ 0.33	+ 0.19	- 0.12	+ 0.04	-	+ 0.39	+ 0.54	+ 0.35	+ 0.41
Toronto ..... $	- 0.04	- 0.10	+ 0.23	- 0.02	+ 0.18	+ 0.06	+ 0.08	- 0.04	+ 0.25	+ 0.47	+ 0.63	+ 0.48
Winnipeg ..... $	+ 0.07	- 0.10	+ 0.02	+ 0.11	+ 0.10	- 0.13	+ 0.23	- 0.02	+ 0.29	+ 0.32	+ 0.29	+ 0.50
Edmonton ..... $	+ 0.03	- 0.08	+ 0.06	+ 0.04	+ 0.13	- 0.14	+ 0.28	+ 0.05	+ 0.20	+ 0.30	+ 0.24	+ 0.46
Vancouver ..... $	+ 0.04	+ 0.23	- 0.17	+ 0.22	+ 0.24	- 0.05	+ 0.13	+ 0.07	+ 0.33	+ 0.53	+ 0.25	+ 0.55
S,R,U,												
Canada ..... $	-	+ 0.01	+ 0.02	+ 0.03	+ 0.01	- 0.18	+ 0.25	- 0.05	+ 0.38	+ 0.39	+ 0.20	+ 0.43
St. John's ..... $	- 0.02	- 0.49	+ 0.38	- 0.17	+ 0.03	- 0.19	+ 0.27	- 0.01	+ 0.22	+ 0.27	+ 0.57	+ 0.46
Halifax ..... $	- 0.17	+ 0.16	- 0.20	- 0.05	- 0.16	- 0.10	+ 0.10	- 0.07	+ 0.40	+ 0.41	+ 0.15	+ 0.45
Montréal ..... $	-	- 0.10	+ 0.32	- 0.02	- 0.25	- 0.24	+ 0.32	- 0.16	+ 0.87	+ 0.62	+ 0.48	+ 0.48
Ottawa ..... $	- 0.05	+ 0.22	- 0.09	+ 0.41	+ 0.05	- 0.15	+ 0.05	- 0.04	+ 0.51	+ 0.61	+ 0.24	+ 0.38
Toronto ..... $	+ 0.02	- 0.12	+ 0.16	- 0.05	+ 0.14	- 0.06	+ 0.15	- 0.04	+ 0.25	+ 0.37	+ 0.43	+ 0.42
Winnipeg ..... $	+ 0.19	+ 0.09	- 0.08	- 0.02	-	- 0.24	+ 0.42	- 0.04	+ 0.21	+ 0.02	- 0.31	+ 0.19
Edmonton ..... $	+ 0.13	- 0.05	- 0.10	+ 0.10	+ 0.18	- 0.42	+ 0.47	+ 0.07	+ 0.24	+ 0.29	- 0.08	+ 0.49
Vancouver ..... $	- 0.03	+ 0.21	- 0.16	+ 0.16	+ 0.23	- 0.23	+ 0.22	+ 0.05	+ 0.23	+ 0.49	+ 0.05	+ 0.43
N,S,R,U,												
Canada ..... $	- 0.09	- 0.06	+ 0.10	+ 0.07	+ 0.08	+ 0.19	+ 0.03	+ 0.05	+ 0.37	+ 0.54	+ 0.79	+ 0.72
St. John's ..... $	- 0.10	+ 0.17	+ 0.15	- 0.06	+ 0.03	+ 0.61	- 0.25	- 0.03	+ 0.66	+ 0.79	+ 1.23	+ 0.83
Halifax ..... $	- 0.25	- 0.07	- 0.04	+ 0.03	- 0.05	- 0.04	+ 0.19	+ 0.16	+ 0.50	+ 0.70	+ 0.73	+ 0.96
Montréal ..... $	+ 0.01	- 0.15	+ 0.12	+ 0.02	- 0.26	+ 0.51	+ 0.06	+ 0.01	+ 0.38	+ 0.11	+ 0.77	+ 0.71
Ottawa ..... $	+ 0.11	- 0.10	+ 0.02	+ 0.14	+ 0.42	- 0.06	+ 0.02	+ 0.08	+ 0.10	+ 0.41	+ 0.45	+ 0.45
Toronto ..... $	- 0.14	- 0.05	+ 0.26	+ 0.08	+ 0.29	+ 0.34	- 0.12	- 0.03	+ 0.19	+ 0.62	+ 1.01	+ 0.63
Winnipeg ..... $	- 0.06	- 0.27	+ 0.11	+ 0.25	+ 0.19	- 0.03	+ 0.03	+ 0.01	+ 0.40	+ 0.65	+ 0.89	+ 0.81
Edmonton ..... $	- 0.09	- 0.12	+ 0.22	- 0.04	+ 0.06	+ 0.12	+ 0.08	+ 0.02	+ 0.17	+ 0.32	+ 0.56	+ 0.42
Vancouver ..... $	+ 0.15	+ 0.20	- 0.05	+ 0.29	+ 0.29	+ 0.22	- 0.03	+ 0.08	+ 0.52	+ 0.66	+ 0.68	+ 0.70

DEFINITIONS

RELATED TO SECTION 1A

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

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

RELATED TO SECTION 1B

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

RELATED TO SECTION 1C

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

RELATED TO SECTION 1D

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

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

RELATED TO SECTION 1E

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

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

Variances in the Labour Force Survey

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

The higher the factor th 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 survey 300, June 1975

	Population Estimate	Employed					Unemployed					In Labour Force				
		Estimate	C.V.	Symbol Cal'd	Symbol Pub'd	B.F.	Estimate	C.V.	Symbol Cal'd	Symbol Pub'd	B.F.	Estimate	C.V.	Symbol Cal'd	Symbol Pub'd	B.F.
Canada	17,004	9,638	0.38	A	A	1.16	704	2.36	C	D	1.45	10,341	0.33	A	A	1.05
Nfld.	389	170	2.27	C	C	2.03	29	8.28	E	E	2.89	199	1.55	C	C	1.29
P.E.I.	84	48	5.73	E	D	5.25	3	19.83	G	G	1.82	51	5.39	E	D	5.38
N.S.	583	292	1.21	C	C	1.14	20	8.09	E	E	1.76	313	1.09	C	C	1.05
N.B.	489	250	1.65	C	C	1.87	23	7.91	E	E	2.07	273	1.37	C	C	1.56
Que.	4,722	2,550	0.90	B	B	1.35	230	4.53	D	D	1.51	2,780	0.76	B	B	1.18
Ont.	6,215	3,685	0.61	B	B	0.98	256	4.25	D	E	1.35	3,941	0.55	B	A	0.93
Man.	736	420	1.42	C	C	1.19	14	13.73	F	F	1.49	433	1.37	C	C	1.20
Sask.	666	379	1.37	C	C	1.11	7	21.82	G	F	1.94	386	1.40	C	C	1.22
Alta.	1,261	783	0.93	B	C	1.09	28	8.26	E	F	1.15	811	0.90	B	C	1.14
B.C.	1,859	1,061	0.96	B	B	1.19	94	5.37	E	E	1.51	1,155	0.77	B	B	0.94

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 June 1975 Survey

For the estimate of Unemployed in Newfoundland the binomial factor increased from 1.88 for the May survey to 2.89 for the June survey. An analysis of the subprovincial contributions to the provincial variance estimate for this characteristic revealed two pairs of PSU's for which the actual contribution significantly exceeded the desired percentage contribution.

Table 2a. Actual versus Desired Contribution to the Provincial Variance Estimate of Unemployed in Newfoundland by PSU's and subunits

PSUs or Subunits Identification - Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
00021-00023 - Hermitage Bay area	12.44	2.71
03003-03006 - Notre Dame Bay area	37.37	1.98
All other PSUs and Subunits	50.19	95.31

The adjusted binomial factor with a value of 1.52 indicates that although these subprovincial areas are the causes of the high variance estimate there has been some over compensation for the excessive variance contribution by these areas in the calculation of an adjusted variance. Detailed analyses which have been carried out in February and April of this year to determine the causes of excessive contributions by PSU's 03003 and 03006 have shown that the weighted and unweighted sample takes differ substantially between the two PSU's due to the removal of persons in sampled areas of PSU 03006 under the Government Resettlement Program.

The binomial factor for the estimate of the total number of persons employed in Prince Edward Island was unusually high with a value of 5.25. However, no subprovincial areas were found to contribute significantly in excess of their desired contribution and this indicates the excessive variance for the June survey was spread among most areas of the province.

In Saskatchewan the binomial factor for the characteristic Unemployed increased from 0.95 for the May survey to 1.94 for the June survey. The analysis of strata contributions to the provincial variance estimate resulted in the identification of four SRU-subunits for which the actual contribution greatly exceeded the desired contribution.

Table 2b. Actual versus Desired Contribution to the Provincial Variance Estimate of Unemployed in Saskatchewan by PSU's and Subunits

PSUs or Subunits Identification - Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
72101 - Saskatoon	11.14	2.42
72102 - Saskatoon	8.68	2.56
72107 - Saskatoon	24.57	2.13
72108 - Saskatoon	3.38	1.23
All other PSUs and Subunits	52.23	91.66

The adjusted binomial factor with a value of 1.11 is in line with binomial factors for the same characteristic for previous months and it can be concluded the above subprovincial areas are mostly responsible for the increased variance estimate.

Detailed analysis to determine causes of excessive contribution by selected strata

For the subunit 72107 in Saskatchewan the actual percentage contribution to the provincial variance of Unemployed was 24.57% compared to a desired contribution of 2.13%. An examination of the half-stratum estimates from each component of the subunit of labour force status by industry reveals an unequal distribution of industries between the two components with a clustering of unemployment in the second component. The result was that the unemployment rate based on half-stratum estimates for the first component was 0% compared to 35.7% for the second component. It should be noted that the number of weighted and unweighted samples takes differs substantially between the two components. Component 1 includes rotation groups 1,3,5 while component 2 includes rotation groups 2,4,6.

Table 3. Estimates and Sample Takes by Characteristic and Component for Subunit 72107 for June 1975

Industry	Employed				Unemployed				In Labour Force			
	Component 1		Component 2		Component 1		Component 2		Component 1		Component 2	
	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#	Est.	#
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Primary Ind.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	674	3	253	1	0	0	264	1	674	3	517	2
Construction	560	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	560	3	0	0
Transportation & other Utilities	984	4	226	1	0	0	0	0	984	4	226	1
Trade	428	2	434	2	0	0	195	1	428	2	629	3
Finance	190	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	1	0	0
Services	913	5	368	2	0	0	253	1	913	5	621	3
Public Administration	436	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	436	2	0	0
Total	4185	20	1281	6	0	0	712	3	4185	20	1993	9

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 75-06 (June 1975), Non-response in the Canadian Labour Force Survey, prepared by J.R. Norris, Household Surveys Development Staff, and E.T. McLeod of Field Division.

Non-Response in the Canadian Labour Force Survey

I. Introduction

There are a number of ways of measuring the quality of the Labour Force Survey. One such method is the calculation of non-response rates. The sampling variability of weighted up statistics is inversely proportional to the response rate so that published figures based on a sample with only 80% response rate (20% non-response rate) will have 90/80 or 1.125 times the sampling variability of corresponding figures based on the same sample with 90% response rate (10% non-response rate). Together with the increase in sampling variability caused by higher non-response rates there is also a possible increase in the mean square error as a result of the non-response bias. If the characteristics of non-respondents are significantly different than those of respondents, then the higher the non-response rate, the greater the contribution to the mean square error by the non-response bias. The extent of this bias is unknown at present but must be obtained from outside sources of similar data or from special experiments on non-response characteristics.

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

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

II. Monthly Meeting on Non-Response

A meeting on non-response with J.R. Norris, 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 at end of non-response report.

III Analysis

A. At the Canada Level

The overall non-response rate at the Canada level increased from 4.7% in May to 5.8% in June. This month's higher rate was due to increases in the T.A., N1 and "other" components. The overlap non-response rate increased from 0.4% in May to 0.5% in June and the adjusted overall non-response rate for the June survey was calculated to be 5.3%.

Compared with last year's June overall non-response rate of 6.8%, this year's June rate was lower. Decreases in the N1 and N2 components were mainly responsible for the lower rate 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 increased from 3.7% in May to 4.4% in June. This month's higher rate was due to increases in the T.A. and "other" components. No change was recorded in the overlap rate of 0.7% from May to June and the adjusted overall non-response rate was computed to be 3.7% in June.

Compared with the 5.1% overall non-response rate for June 1974, this year's June rate was lower. At the component level, decreases in the N1, N2 and "other" rates accounted for this year's lower rate.

2. Halifax Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Halifax Regional Office increased from 6.3% in May to 7.4% in June. The higher rate this month was due to a 1.3% increase in the T.A. component. No change was recorded this month from the 0.9% overlap rate in May and the adjusted overall non-response rate for June was calculated to be 6.5%.

Compared with last year's June overall non-response rate (6.6%), this year's rate was higher. Increases in the T.A. and "other" components accounted for this year's higher rate.

The refusal rates for Economic Regions 30 and 31 still continue to be high. These refusal rates over the past four months for both of these regions are shown in the table below:

Refusal Rates

	Economic Region 30 (%)	Economic Region 31 (%)
March	1.2	1.8
April	2.3	3.1
May	3.3	3.3
June	3.7	3.0

3. Montreal Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Montreal Regional Office increased from 2.8% in May to 4.2% in June. The higher rate this month was due to increases in the T.A., N1 and N2 components. The overlap rate did not change in June from the 0.5% rate recorded in May and the adjusted overall non-response rate was computed to be 3.7% in June.

Compared with the 6.9% overall non-response rate last year, this year's June rate was much lower. The lower rate this year was attributed to decreases in the T.A., N1 and N2 components.

4. Ottawa Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Ottawa Regional Office increased from 5.1% in May to 7.5% in June. At the component level, increases in the T.A. and N1 rates were responsible for this month's higher rate. No change was noted in the overlap rate of 0.1% from May to June and the adjusted overall non-response rate for the June survey was calculated to be 7.4%.

Compared with last year's 6.2% overall non-response rate for June, this year's rate was higher. The higher rate this year was mainly due to a 1.8% increase in the T.A. component.

5. Toronto Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Toronto Regional Office increased from 4.8% in May to 5.4% in June. The increase of 0.8% in the T.A. component resulted in the higher rate this month. There was no overlap rate recorded this month in the Toronto Regional Office even though 1 household was listed in the N6 category.

Compared with the 7.0% overall non-response rate one year ago, this year's rate was lower. Decreases in the N1, N2 and "other" components were responsible for this year's lower rate.

6. Winnipeg Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Winnipeg Regional Office increased from 3.1% in May to 3.8% in June. At the component level, increases in the T.A., N1 and "other" rates were responsible for this month's higher rate. The overlap rate increased from 0.4% in May to 0.7% in June and the adjusted overallnon-response rate was calculated to be 3.1% for June.

Compared with last year's June overall non-response rate of 3.7%, this year's rate was slightly higher. However, the "other" component increased by 1.2% while the T.A., N1 and N2 components decreased by 0.3%, 0.4% and 0.4% respectively.

A non-response rate of 17.4% was noted in Economic Region 63. This high rate was the result of documents for 19 households having been lost in the mail and therefore were coded in the N3 category.

7. Edmonton Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Edmonton Regional Office increased from 3.3% in May to 4.6% in June. This month's higher rate was due to increases in the T.A., N1 and "other" components. The overlap rate increased by 0.2% from May to June and the adjusted overall non-response rate for the June survey was computed to be 4.0%.

Compared with last year's overall non-response rate (6.4%) for June, this year's rate was lower. This year's lower rate was attributed to decreases in the T.A., N1 and N2 components.

8. Vancouver Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Vancouver Regional Office increased from 7.3% in May to 8.5% in June. This month's higher rate was mainly due to increases in the T.A. and N1 components. The overlap rate increased from 0.4% in May to 0.5% in June and the adjusted overall non-response rate for the June survey was calculated to be 8.0%.

Compared with the 10.5% overall non-response rate in June 1974, this year's rate was lower. Decreases of 2.0% and 0.4% in the N2 and "other" components respectively accounted for this year's lower rate.

The non-response rate for Economic Region 97 increased from 13.9% in May to 14.4% in June. However, a decrease was noted in the "no one home" (N1) component of 3.5%.

The higher rate this month was actually due to increases in the T.A. and "other" components, as shown below:

Non-Response Rates (E.R. 97)

	June (%)	May (%)	Change (%)
Overall	14.4	13.9	+0.5
T. A.	4.8	2.4	+2.4
N 1	4.8	8.3	-3.5
N 2	2.4	2.4	-
"other"	2.4	0.8	+1.6

Appendix 1

CANADA

Table 1(a)

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

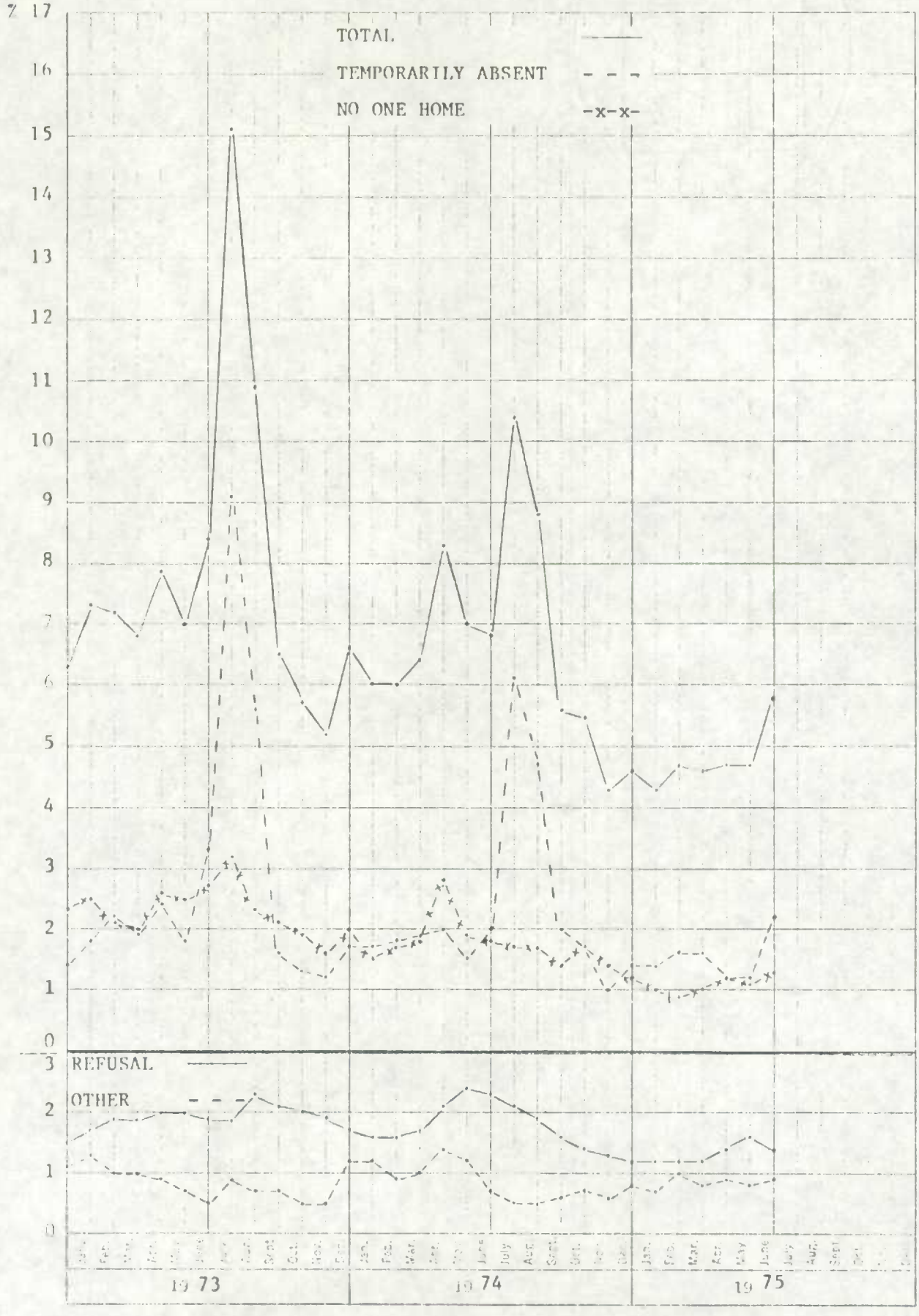
Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		May 1975 to June 1975	Non-Response Rates		May 1974 to June 1974	June 1974 to June 1975
	June 1975 (%)	May 1975 (%)	(%)	June 1974 (%)	May 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	5.8	4.7	+1.1	6.8	7.0	-0.2	-1.0
T.A.	2.2	1.2	+1.0	2.0	1.5	+0.5	+0.2
N1	1.3	1.1	+0.2	1.8	1.9	-0.1	-0.5
N2	1.4	1.6	-0.2	2.3	2.4	-0.1	-0.9
Other	0.9	0.8	+0.1	0.7	1.2	-0.5	+0.2
Overlap	0.5	0.4	+0.1	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	5.3	4.3	+1.0	-	-	-	-

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	1,682	4.4	4.0	5.2
Halifax	5,760	7.4	22.9	17.9
Montreal	5,346	4.2	12.2	16.6
Ottawa	1,927	7.5	7.8	6.0
Toronto	6,146	5.4	17.9	19.1
Winnipeg	3,211	3.8	6.6	9.9
Edmonton	4,083	4.6	10.0	12.7
Vancouver	4,068	8.5	18.6	12.6

Graph G1


%
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
TOTAL
TEMPORARILY ABSENT
NO ONE HOME
3
2
1
0
REFUSAL
OTHER
Jan.
Feb.
Mar.
Apr.
May
June
July
Aug.
Sept.
Oct.
Nov.
Dec.
1973
1974
1975

Appendix 2

ST. JOHN'S REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 2(a)

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

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		May 1975 to June 1975	Non-Response Rates		May 1974 to June 1974	June 1974 to June 1975
	June 1975 (%)	May 1975 (%)	(%)	June 1974 (%)	May 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	4.4	3.7	+0.7	5.1	5.2	-0.1	-0.7
T.A.	2.1	1.3	+0.8	1.2	1.0	+0.2	+0.9
N1	0.4	0.6	-0.2	1.1	1.3	-0.2	-0.7
N2	0.9	1.0	-0.1	1.3	1.2	+0.1	-0.4
Other	1.0	0.8	+0.2	1.5	1.7	-0.2	-0.5
Overlap	0.7	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	3.7	3.0	+0.7	-	-	-	-

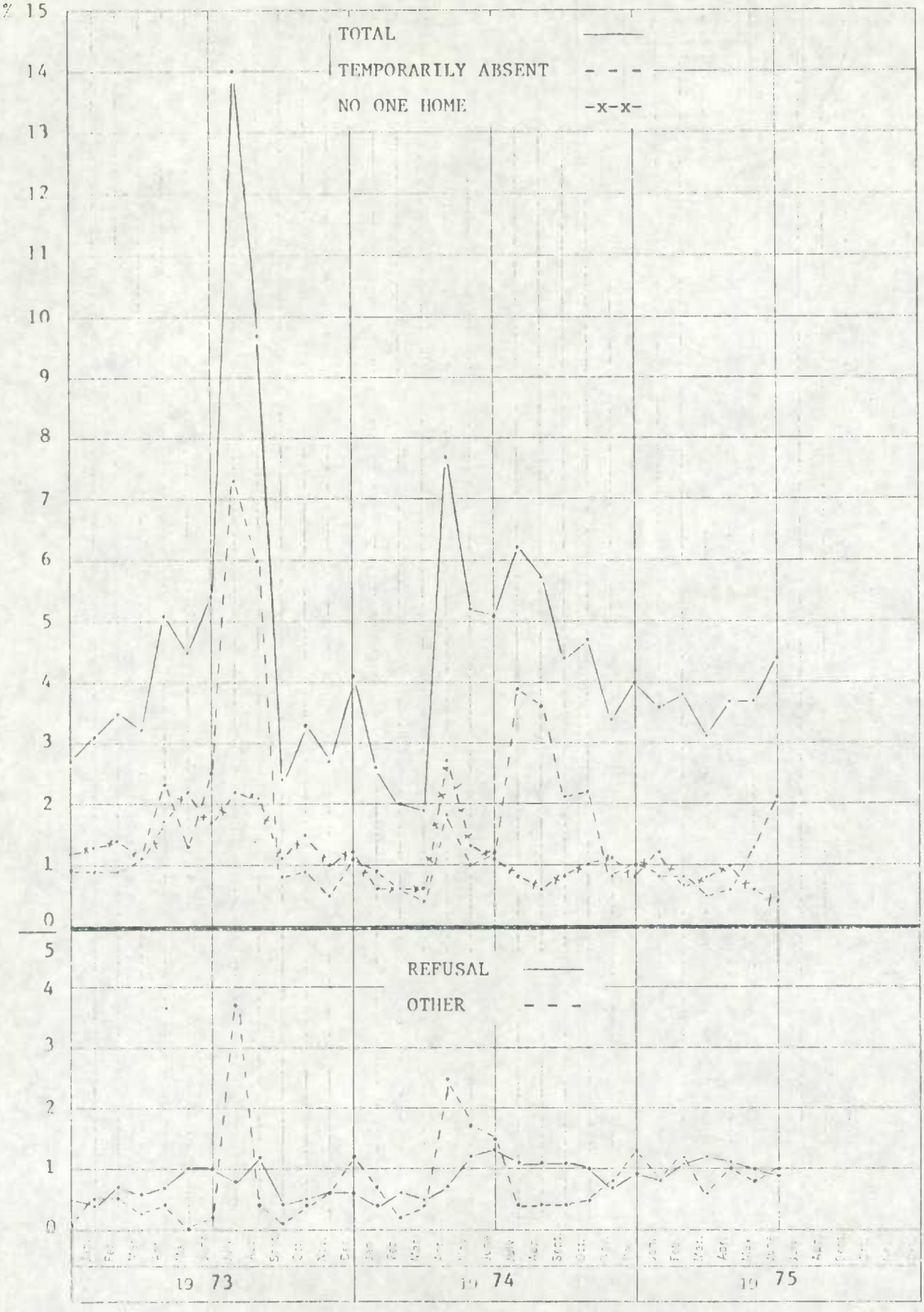
Table 2(b)

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	254	2.8	9.5	15.1
01	670	4.3	39.2	39.8
02	150	2.7	5.4	8.9
03	296	5.4	21.6	17.6
04	294	5.8	23.0	17.5
05	18	5.6	1.3	1.1

ST. JOHN'S REGIONAL OFFICE

Graph G2



Appendix 3

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		May 1975 to June 1975	Non-Response Rates		May 1974 to June 1974	June 1974 to June 1975
	June 1975 (%)	May 1975 (%)	(%)	June 1974 (%)	May 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	7.4	6.3	+1.1	6.6	6.9	-0.3	+0.8
T.A.	2.6	1.3	+1.3	2.0	1.4	+0.6	+0.6
N1	1.5	1.5	-	1.7	2.2	-0.5	-0.2
N2	1.8	2.0	-0.2	2.3	2.2	+0.1	-0.5
Other	1.5	1.5	-	0.6	1.1	-0.5	+0.9
Overlap	0.9	0.9	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	6.5	5.4	+1.1	-	-	-	-

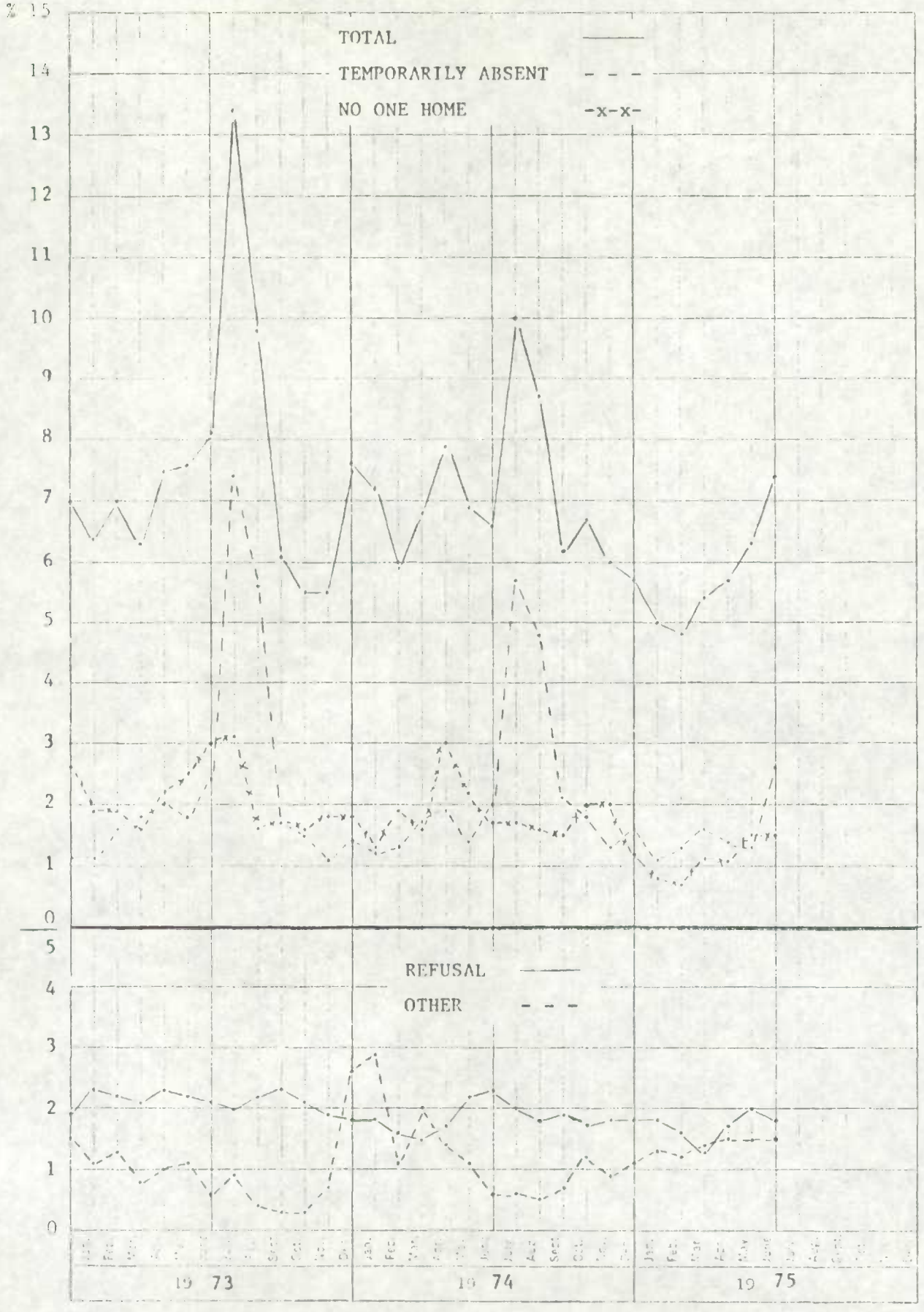
Table 3(b)

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	393	4.3	4.0	6.8
20	541	5.9	7.5	9.4
21	561	7.8	10.3	9.7
22	1,356	6.4	20.4	23.6
23	500	5.2	6.1	8.7
30	536	12.7	16.0	9.3
31	635	9.0	13.4	11.0
32	663	8.6	13.4	11.5
33	575	6.6	8.9	10.0

HALIFAX REGIONAL OFFICE

Graph G3



Appendix 4

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		May 1975 to June 1975	Non-Response Rates		May 1974 to June 1974	June 1974 to June 1975
	June 1975 (%)	May 1975 (%)	(%)	June 1974 (%)	May 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	4.2	2.8	+1.4	6.9	8.2	-1.3	-2.7
T.A.	1.1	0.3	+0.8	2.1	1.0	+1.1	-1.0
N1	1.0	0.5	+0.5	1.9	2.0	-0.1	-0.9
N2	1.4	1.3	+0.1	2.2	2.6	-0.4	-0.8
Other	0.7	0.7	-	0.7	2.6	-1.9	-
Overlap	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	3.7	2.3	+1.4	-	-	-	-

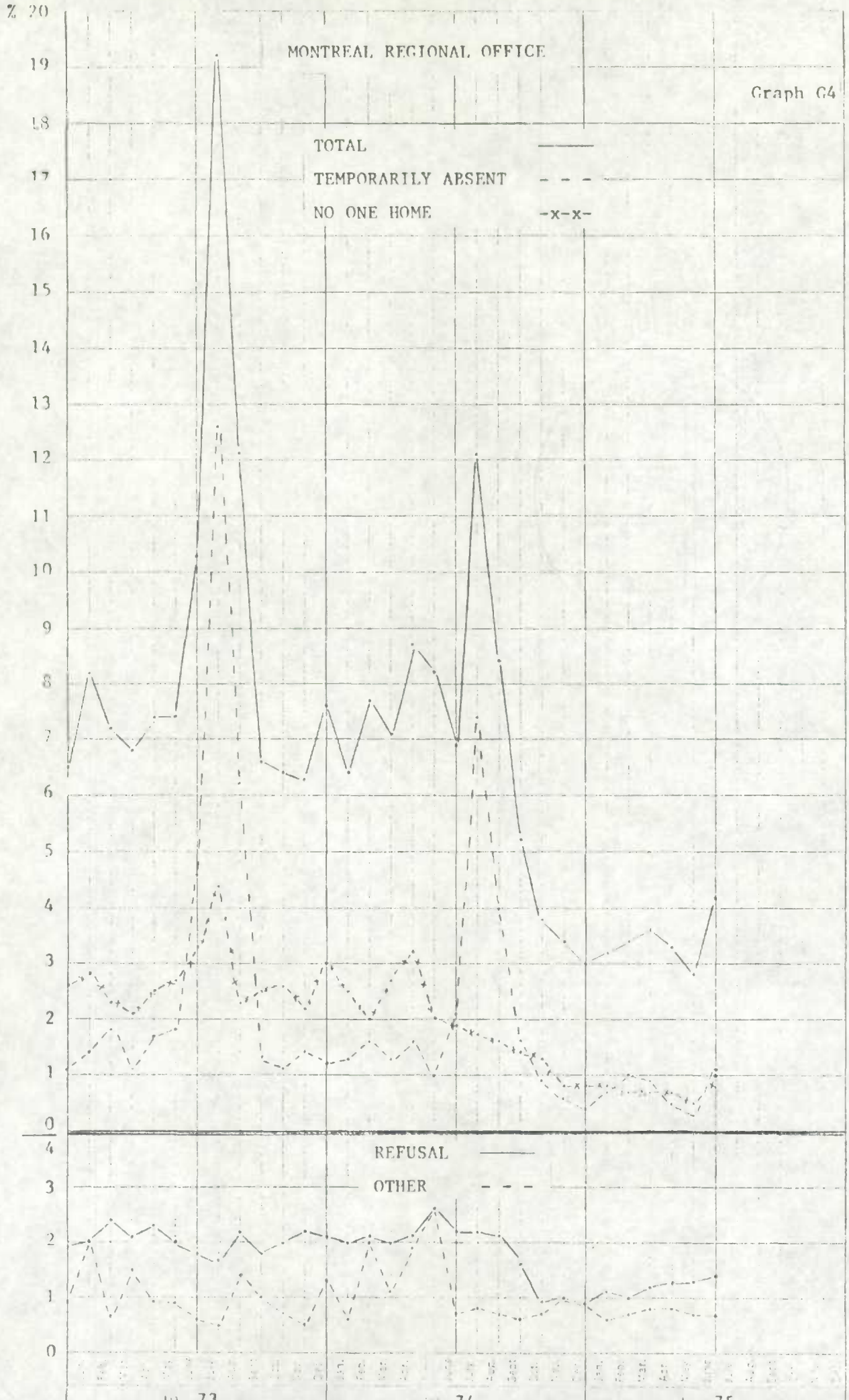
Table 4(b)

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	291	2.7	3.5	5.4
41	366	1.1	1.8	6.8
42	201	2.5	2.2	3.8
43	854	3.6	13.6	16.0
44	480	4.0	8.4	9.0
45	601	2.3	6.2	11.2
46	473	3.2	6.6	8.9
47	2,080	6.3	57.7	38.9

MONTREAL REGIONAL OFFICE

Graph G4



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		May 1975 to June 1975	Non-Response Rates		May 1974 to June 1974	June 1974 to June 1975
	June 1975 (%)	May 1975 (%)	(%)	June 1974 (%)	May 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	7.5	5.1	+2.4	6.2	7.3	-1.1	+1.3
T.A.	3.9	1.6	+2.3	2.1	1.7	+0.4	+1.8
N1	1.9	1.4	+0.5	2.1	3.0	-0.9	-0.2
N2	1.3	1.6	-0.3	1.7	2.0	-0.3	-0.4
Other	0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.6	-0.3	+0.1
Overlap	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	7.4	5.0	+2.4	-	-	-	-

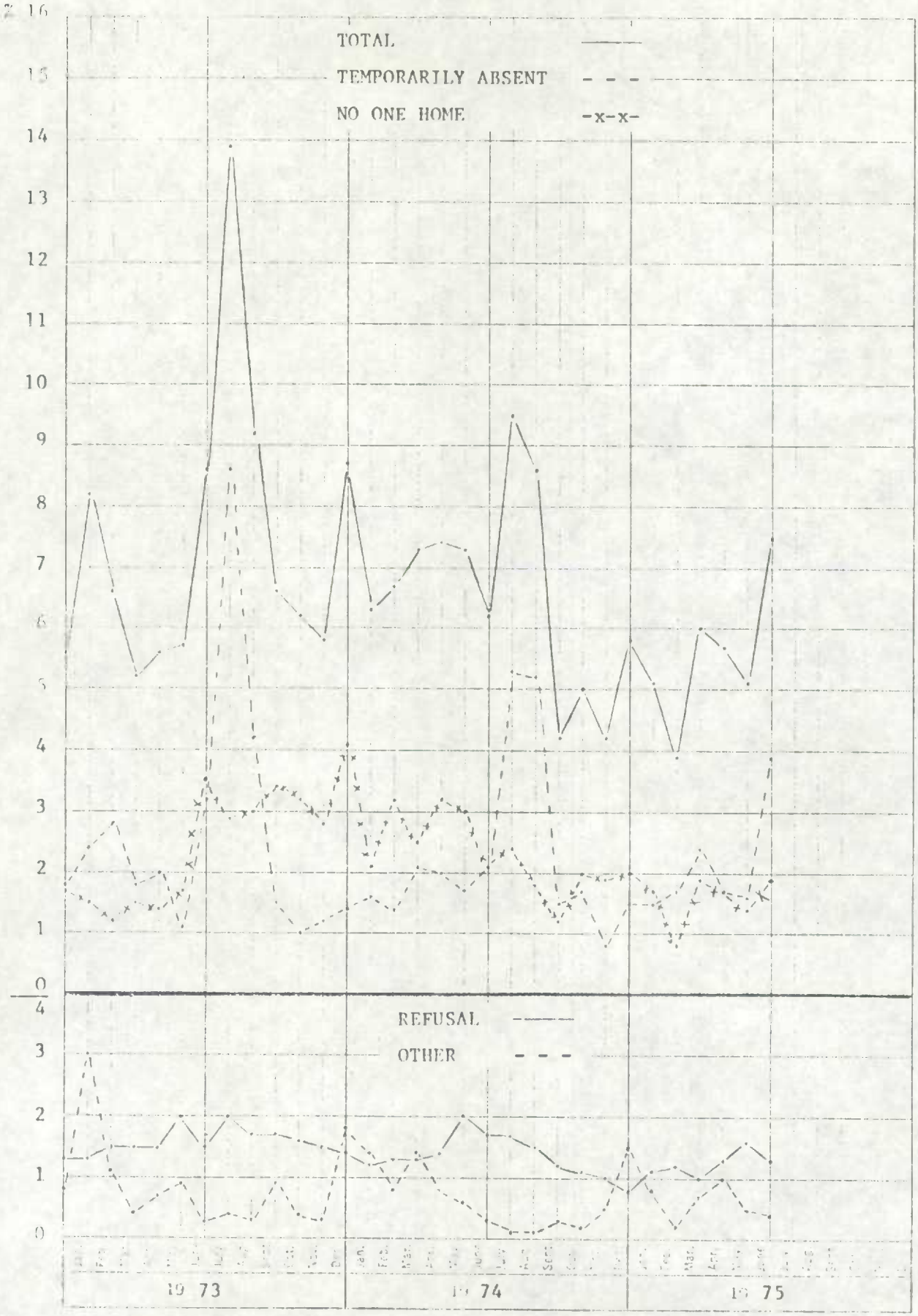
Table 5(b)

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	12	16.7	1.4	0.6
48	214	8.4	12.4	11.1
49	127	5.5	4.8	6.6
50	1,003	6.6	45.5	52.1
58	571	9.1	35.9	29.6

OTTAWA REGIONAL OFFICE

Graph G5



Appendix 6

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		May 1975 to June 1975	Non-Response Rates		May 1974 to June 1974	June 1974 to June 1975
	June 1975 (%)	May 1975 (%)	(%)	June 1974 (%)	May 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	5.4	4.8	+0.6	7.0	7.0	-	-1.6
T.A.	2.2	1.4	+0.8	2.2	1.7	+0.5	-
N1	1.4	1.5	-0.1	1.6	1.7	-0.1	-0.2
N2	1.5	1.6	-0.1	2.5	2.6	-0.1	-1.0
Other	0.3	0.3	-	0.7	1.0	-0.3	-0.4
Overlap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	5.4	4.8	+0.6	-	-	-	-

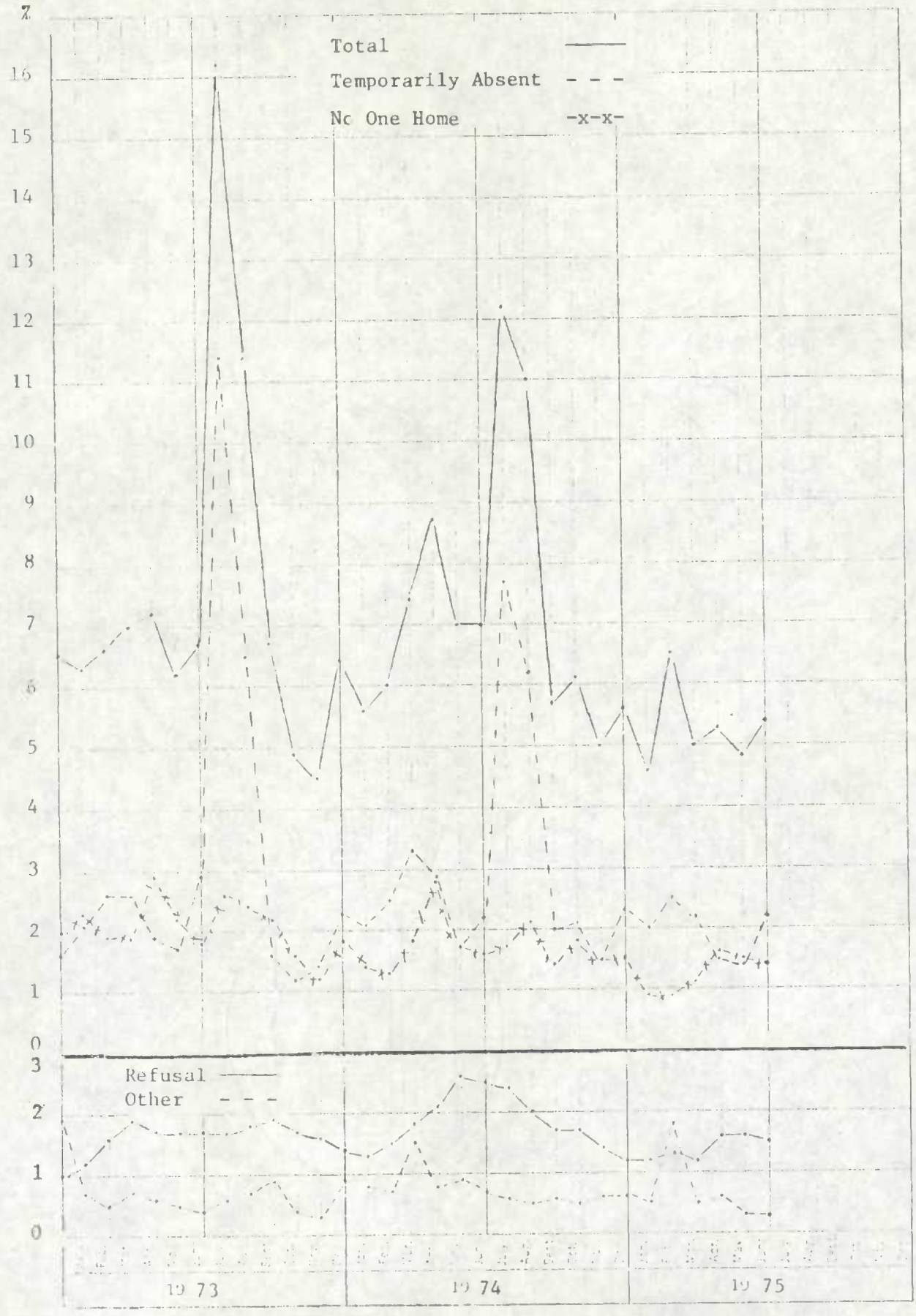
Table 6(b)

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	458	7.6	10.5	7.4
52	2,505	6.5	48.8	40.8
53	904	5.0	13.4	14.7
54	581	5.0	8.7	9.5
55	609	3.8	6.9	9.9
56	545	3.1	5.1	8.9
57	544	4.0	6.6	8.8

TORONTO REGIONAL OFFICE

Graph C6



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		May 1975 to June 1975	Non-Response Rates		May 1974 to June 1974	June 1974 to June 1975
	June 1975 (%)	May 1975 (%)	(%)	June 1974 (%)	May 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	3.8	3.1	+0.7	3.7	3.0	+0.7	+0.1
T.A.	1.2	0.9	+0.3	1.5	1.0	+0.5	-0.3
N1	0.5	0.4	+0.1	0.9	0.8	+0.1	-0.4
N2	0.8	1.3	-0.5	1.2	0.9	+0.3	-0.4
Other	1.3	0.5	+0.8	0.1	0.3	-0.2	+1.2
Overlap	0.7	0.4	+0.3	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	3.1	2.7	+0.4	-	-	-	-

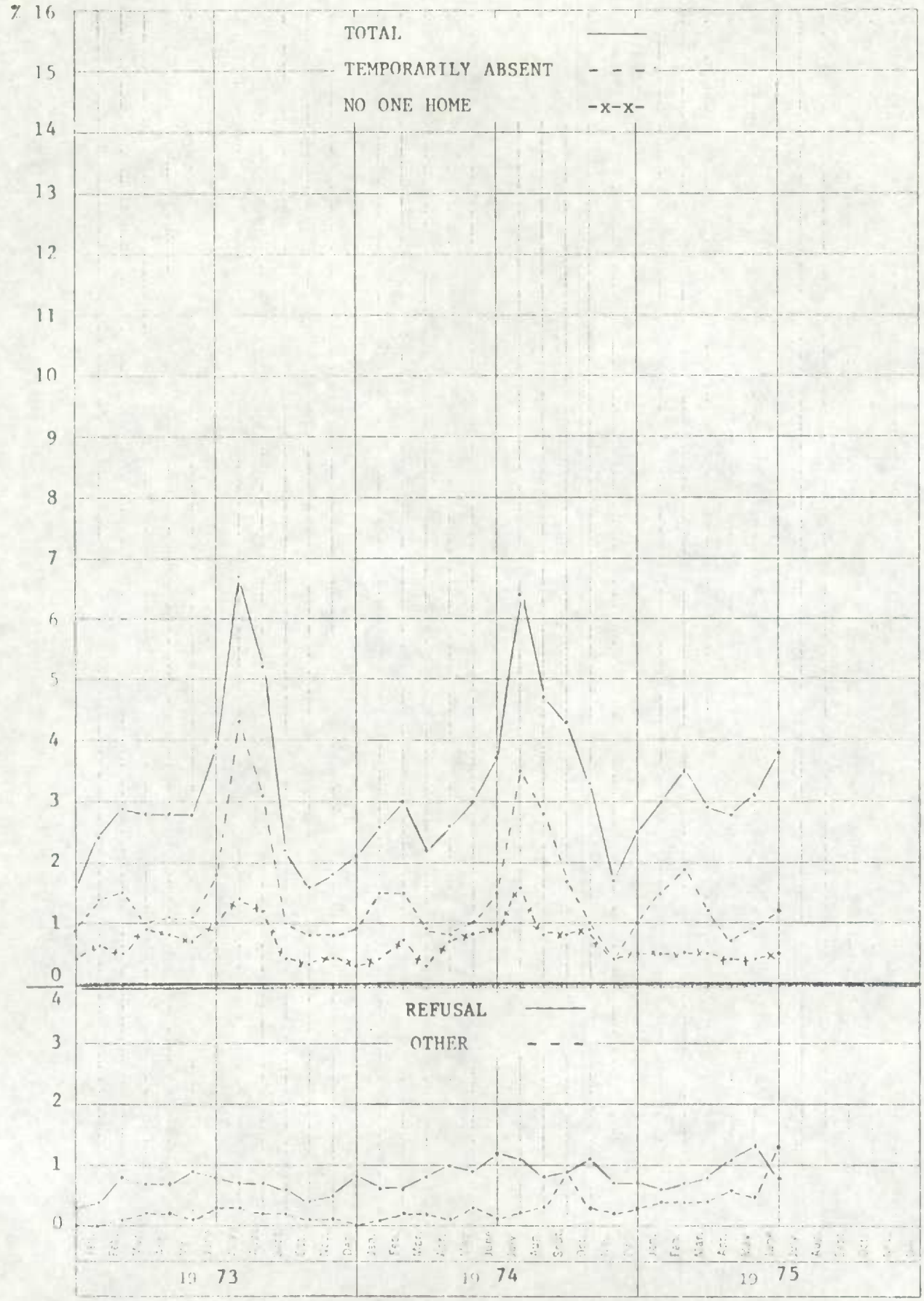
Table 7(b)

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	233	3.9	7.3	7.3
60	1,086	3.8	33.4	33.8
61	174	1.7	2.4	5.4
62	54	5.6	2.4	1.7
63	132	17.4	18.7	4.1
64	282	1.1	2.4	8.8
65	148	2.0	2.4	4.6
70	503	3.8	15.5	15.7
71	312	3.5	9.0	9.7
73	270	3.0	6.5	8.4

WINNIPEG REGIONAL OFFICE

Graph G7



Appendix 8

EDMONTON REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 8(a)

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

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		May 1975 to June 1975	Non-Response Rates		May 1974 to June 1974	June 1974 to June 1975
	June 1975 (%)	May 1975 (%)	(%)	June 1974 (%)	May 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	4.6	3.3	+1.3	6.4	7.3	-0.9	-1.8
T.A.	1.8	0.8	+1.0	1.9	1.8	+0.1	-0.1
N1	1.0	0.7	+0.3	2.4	2.3	+0.1	-1.4
N2	0.9	1.1	-0.2	1.8	2.1	-0.3	-0.9
Other	0.9	0.7	+0.2	0.3	1.1	-0.8	+0.6
Overlap	0.6	0.4	+0.2	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	4.0	2.9	+1.1	-	-	-	-

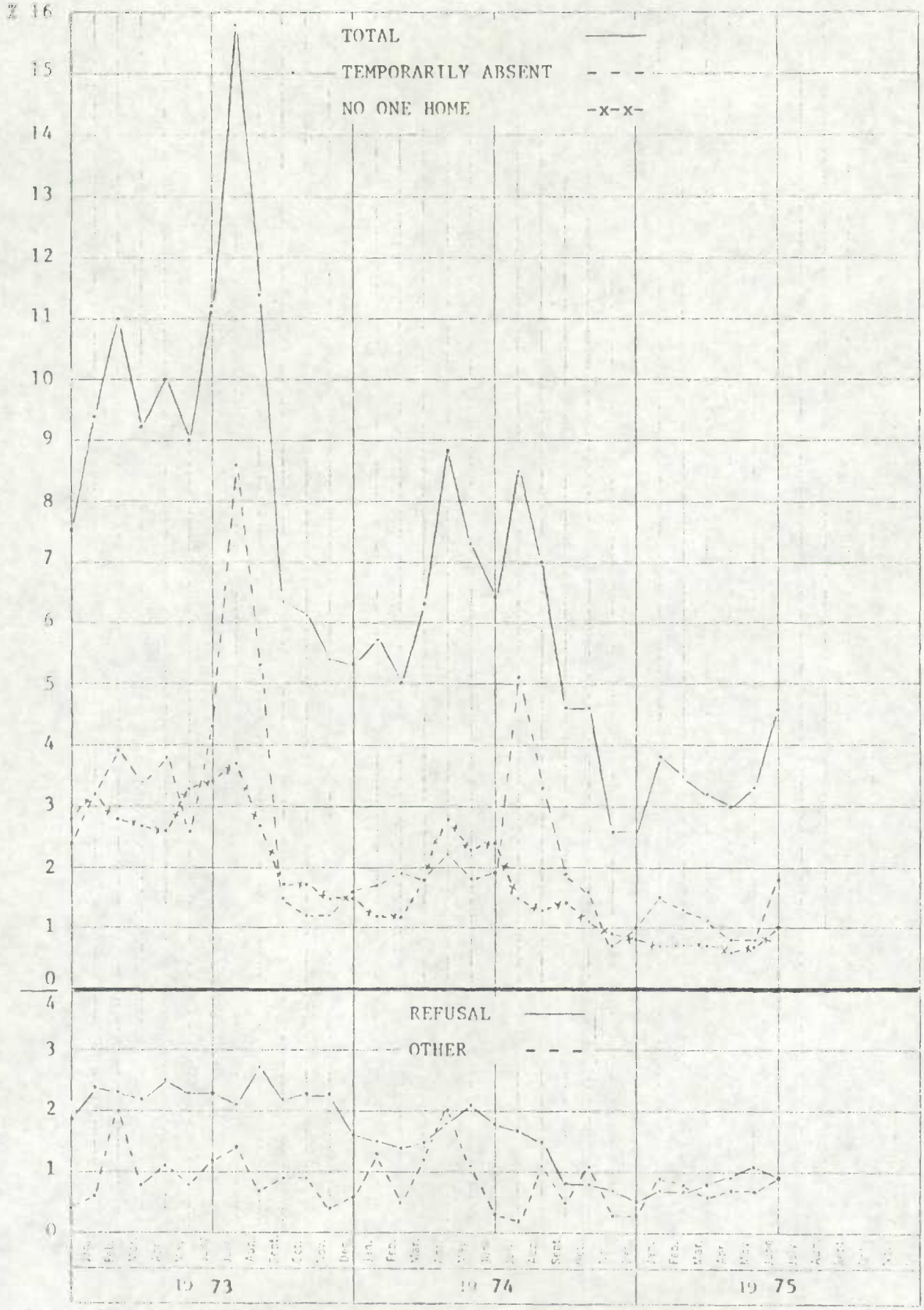
Table 8(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
72	398	1.8	3.8	9.8
74	454	4.0	9.6	11.1
80	132	6.8	4.8	3.2
81	224	5.4	6.4	5.5
82	933	5.0	25.1	22.9
83	279	4.3	6.4	6.8
84	1,263	5.9	40.1	30.9
85	200	2.5	2.7	4.9
86	200	1.0	1.1	4.9

EDMONTON REGIONAL OFFICE

Graph G8



Appendix 9

VANCOUVER REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 9(a)

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

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		May 1975 to June 1975	Non-Response Rates		May 1974 to June 1974	June 1974 to June 1975
	June 1975 (%)	May 1975 (%)	(%)	June 1974 (%)	May 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	8.5	7.3	+1.2	10.5	9.0	+1.5	-2.0
T.A.	3.0	2.0	+1.0	2.7	2.0	+0.7	+0.3
N1	2.4	2.1	+0.3	2.3	2.2	+0.1	+0.1
N2	2.1	2.2	-0.1	4.1	4.1	-	-2.0
Other	1.0	1.0	-	1.4	0.7	+0.7	-0.4
Overlap	0.5	0.4	+0.1	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	8.0	6.9	+1.1	-	-	-	-

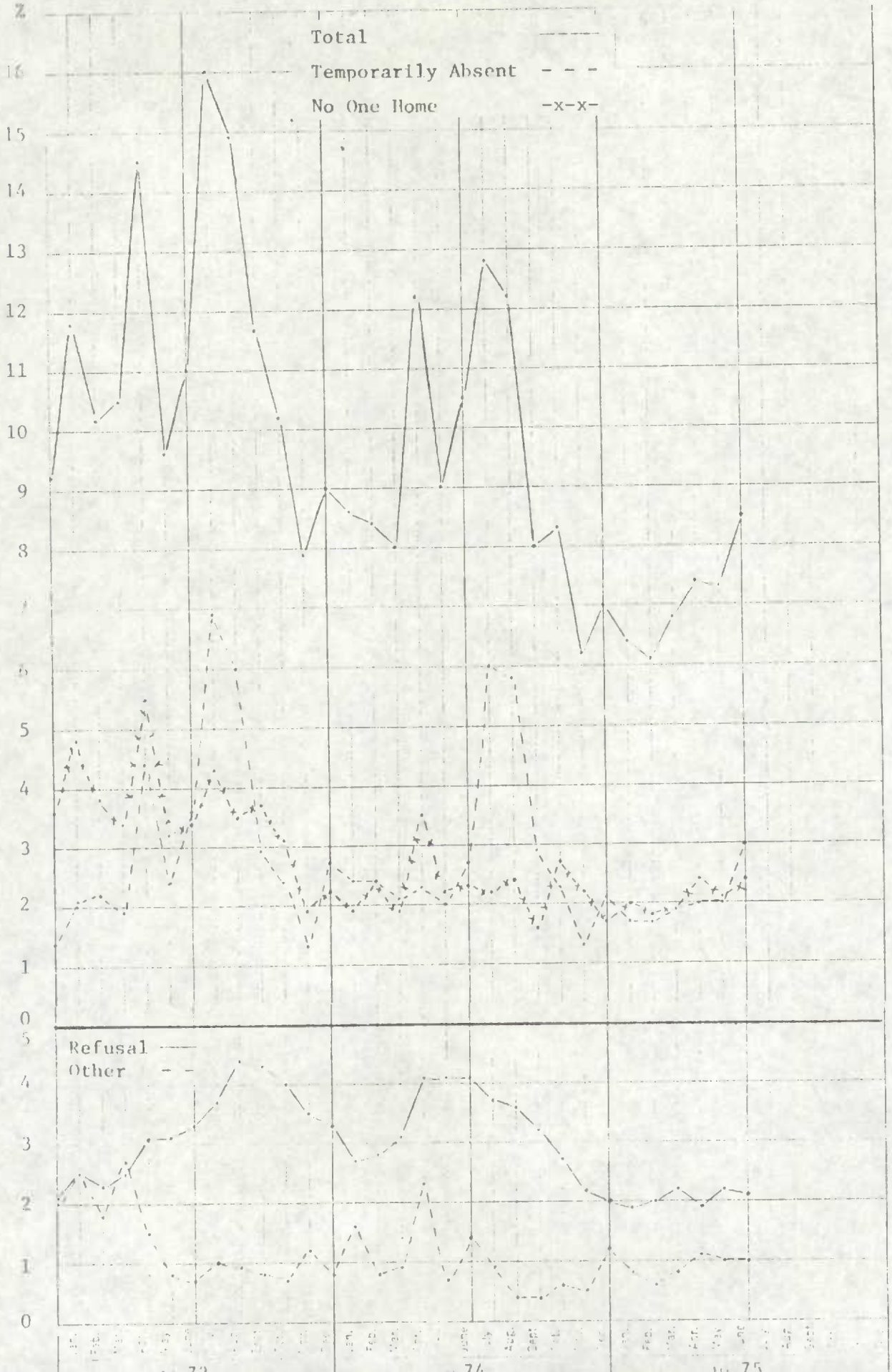
Table 9(b)

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	93	7.5	2.0	2.3
91	129	5.4	2.0	3.2
92	303	5.0	4.3	7.4
93	192	10.9	6.1	4.7
94	2,193	8.4	53.5	53.9
95	780	7.4	16.8	19.2
96	77	13.0	2.9	1.9
97	252	14.3	10.4	6.2
98	49	14.3	2.0	1.2

VANCOUVER REGIONAL OFFICE

Graph 69



Definitions

1. Dwelling

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

2. Household

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

3. Expected Number of Households

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

4. Overlap (N6)

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

5. Non-Response Rate

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

(i) Temporarily Absent (T.A.)

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

(ii) No One at Home (N1)

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

(iii) Refusal (N2)

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

(iv) Other (N3-N6)

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

6. Adjusted Non-Response Rate

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

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

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

7. Economic Region (E.R.)

Each province in Canada is divided into a number of geographical areas called economic regions. An economic region is defined as an area of structural homogeneity according to such factors as soil characteristics, production and marketing possibilities, and commercial and industrial potential.

8. Actual Contribution to Non-Response

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

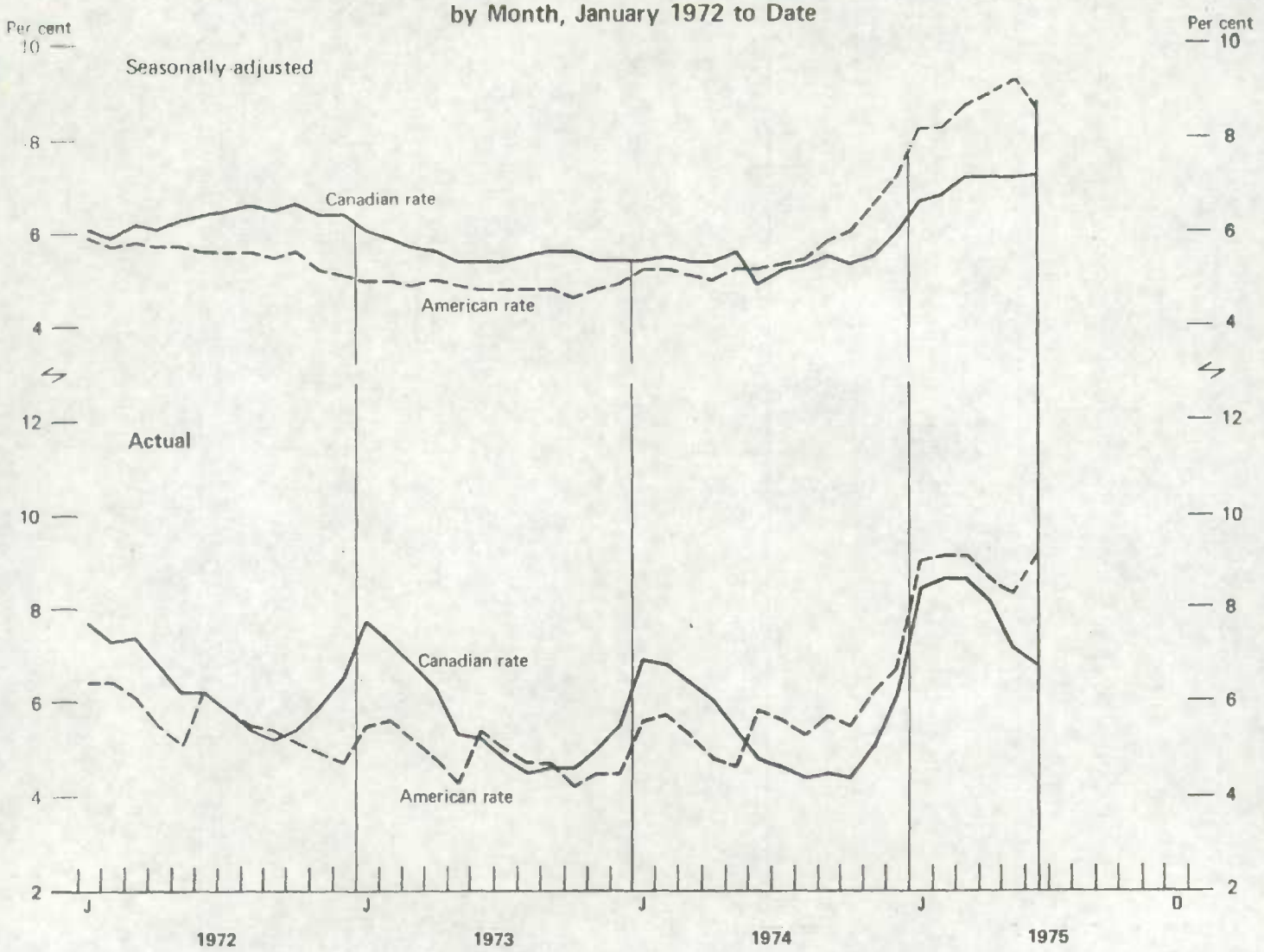
9. Expected Contribution to Non-Response

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

Comparison of Canadian and American Unemployment Rates

	Seasonally-Adjusted		Actual	
	Canadian	American	Canadian	American
1975 - June	7.2	8.6	6.8	9.1
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
1974 - June	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.8

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



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

	LFS Unemployed (000's)	UIC Claimants (000's)	Ratio Claimants / Unemployed		LFS Unemployed (000's)	UIC Claimants (000's)	Ratio Claimants / Unemployed
1975				1974			
December				December	597	910	1.52
November				November	493	760	1.54
October				October	430	679	1.58
September				September	431	664	1.54
August				August	447	694	1.55
July				July	465	719	1.55
June	704			June	469	748	1.59
May	714	1,106	1.57	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

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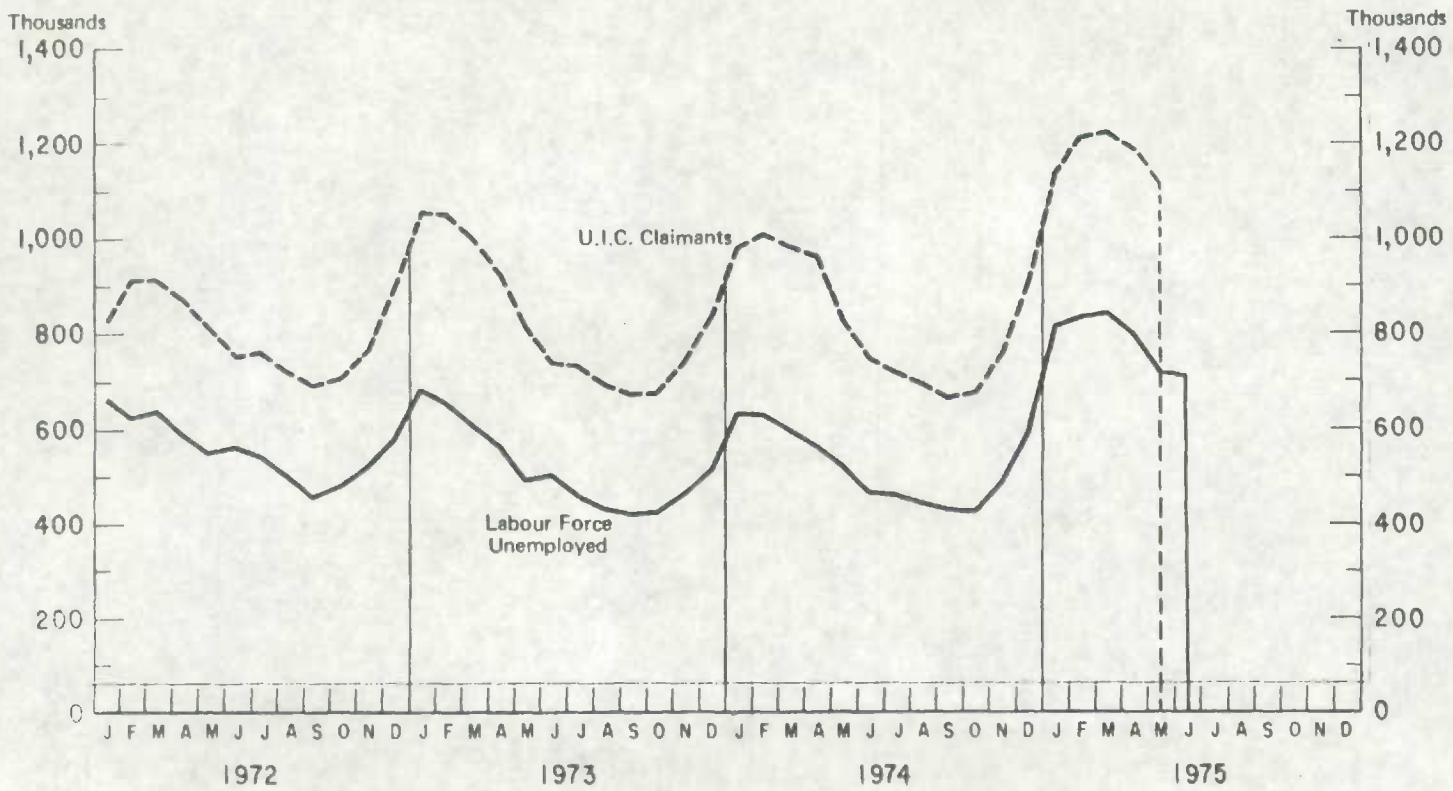
Comparison of Labour Force Unemployed and Unemployment Insurance Claimants by Month, January 1972 to Date



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

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

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

List of some differences in the concepts of claimants and unemployed

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