Labour Force Quality Report

Canadian Labour Force Survey

July 1975

Confidential Restricted Circulation

Household Surveys Development Staff
Labour Force Survey Division
Field Division

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(also see Guide on next page)

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

GUIDE

	Slippage	Non-response	Variance	Rejected Documents	Enumeration Cost
	page number				
Highlights	2	2	3	3	3
TABLES: Summary	5	4 and App. III	App. II	4	4
Detailed		19, 20 and App. III	App. II	21	22
CHARTS: Current Levels	5	6, 7 and App. III	8	6	6
Hist. Series	9 and 10	11 to 19		11 to 18	11 to 18
Detailed Analysis		App. III	App. II		
Definitions	App.I, p. 1	App. I, p.1 App. III, p. 23	App.I, p.1 App.,II, p. 2	App.I, p.2	App.I, p.2

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

HIGHLIGHTS

A. SLIPPAGE

The estimated slippage rate at the national level dropped slightly from 6.2% in June to 6.0% in July.

1. - By province: From June to July, increases (amounts in brackets) in the estimated slippage rates were noted in Nova Scotia (+1.2%), Manitoba (+1.2%) and British Columbia (+0.4%). In Quebec, the estimated slippage rate (6.3%) did not change from last month. The remaining six provinces showed decreases in their estimated slippage rates with the largest decrease occurring in Prince Edward Island (a decrease of 6.2%).

   In Nova Scotia and Manitoba, decreases in both the average size of households (−0.0159 and −0.0186 respectively) and in the estimated number of heads of households (−0.5% and −0.3% respectively) contributed to the increases in the estimated slippage rates. In Alberta and Prince Edward Island, the decreases in their estimated slippage rates were mainly due to increases (+1.8% and +10.8% respectively) in the estimated number of heads of households.

   The large increase in the estimated number of heads of households in Prince Edward Island was largely due to a segment rotation in PSU 10023. The rotated-out segment (531) has a sample take of 33 households for the June survey whereas the rotated-in segment (541) has a sample take of 72 households for the July survey.

2. - By Age Group at the Canada Level: From June to July, decreases (amounts in brackets) in the estimated slippage rates were noted in the 14-19 (−1.1%), 20-24 (−1.1%) and the 45-64 (−0.2%) age groups and an increase was noted in the 25-44 age group (+0.3%). The estimated slippage rate for the 65 and over age group (3.5%) did not change from last month.

B. NON-RESPONSE

The overall non-response rate at the Canada level increased from 5.8% in June to 7.6% in July. This month's higher rate was due to the 2.0% increase in the T.A. component. The overlap non-response rate was the same for July as the 0.5% rate recorded in June and the adjusted overall non-response for the July survey was calculated to be 7.1%.

Compared with last year's July overall non-response rate (10.4%), 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 overall rate.

C. VARIANCE

At the Canada level the coefficient of variation of the estimate of Unemployed increased from 2.36 to 2.47 while the coefficients of variation of the estimates of Employed and In Labour Force decreased from 0.38 and 0.33 to 0.35 and 0.30 respectively between the June and July survey.

At the provincial levels, all provinces exhibited a decrease in the coefficients of variation of Employed estimates while five provinces - New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia showed increases in the coefficients of variation of Unemployed estimates from the June survey to the July survey.

Of the 33 estimates considered (Employed, Unemployed and In Labour Force at the Canada and provincial levels) seven estimates were assigned a degree of reliability different from that indicated by their estimated sampling variability. For the estimates of Unemployed in Saskatchewan and New Brunswick the published symbol indicated a higher degree of reliability than the actual symbol whereas the opposite was true for the three estimates of Employed, Unemployed and In Labour Force in Alberta and for the estimate of Unemployed at the Canada level and in the province of Ontario.

On the basis of the analysis of subprovincial contributions to the provincial variance estimates, nine pairs of PSU's, two SRU subunits and one special area subunit were found to contribute in excess of their desired contribution.

D. REJECTED DOCUMENTS

The number of rejected documents at the Canada level increased from 5.6 in June to 6.1 in July.

At the regional level, only Montreal registered a decrease, while all other offices had increases with Halifax and Edmonton, having the largest increases of 1.8 and 1.0 respectively.

E. ENUMERATION COSTS

The July enumeration cost for the Labour Force Survey at the Canada level was calculated at 3.06 per sample household, an increase of 10 cents from the June rate of 2.96. This increase is due mainly to the NSRU fees and expenses which have gone up 9 and 8 cents respectively.

At the regional level, only St.-John's registered a reduction of 7 cents. All other offices had increases ranging from 4 cents to 21 cents with Toronto and Winnipeg having NSRU increases of 27 cents and 40 cents respectively.

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

February to July 1974 and 1975

		1975						1974					
		July	June	May	April	March	Feb.	July	June	May	April	March	Feb.
Non-response													
Canada	%	7.6	5.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	10.4	6.8	7.0	8.3	6.4	6.0
St. John's	%	7.0	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.8	6.2	5.1	5.2	7.7	1.9	2.0
Halifax	%	10.0	7.4	6.3	5.7	5.4	4.8	10.0	6.6	6.9	7.9	6.8	5.9
Montréal	%	5.3	4.2	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.4	12.1	6.9	8.2	8.7	7.1	7.7
Ottawa	%	8.5	7.5	5.1	5.7	6.0	3.9	9.5	6.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	6.7
Toronto	%	8.5	5.4	4.8	5.3	5.0	6.5	12.2	7.0	7.0	8.7	7.4	6.0
Winnipeg	%	5.1	3.8	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.5	6.4	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.2	3.0
Edmonton	%	5.5	4.6	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.5	8.5	6.4	7.3	8.8	6.3	5.0
Vancouver	%	9.9	8.5	7.3	7.4	6.8	6.1	12.8	10.5	9.0	12.2	8.0	8.4
Rejected Documents (Regular Labour Force Items)													
Canada	%	6.1	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.6	6.9		10.2	12.4	8.4	6.9	6.4
St. John's	%	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.4		8.4	9.2	3.4	2.4	2.5
Halifax	%	7.8	6.0	6.5	6.5	8.7	7.0		11.5	12.3	7.4	6.4	6.6
Montréal	%	3.7	4.4	3.5	5.2	6.3	5.8		8.9	10.7	7.0	7.4	5.8
Ottawa	%	7.5	7.0	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.3		8.4	10.1	7.8	5.0	4.4
Toronto	%	6.0	5.8	8.2	8.0	7.4	8.6		11.7	14.4	11.9	8.2	8.5
Winnipeg	%	6.7	6.4	4.0	5.3	3.9	4.8		8.4	16.7	5.2	5.6	4.6
Edmonton	%	7.4	6.4	7.3	6.8	7.2	10.0		11.1	12.0	11.1	7.4	7.4
Vancouver	%	5.7	5.6	5.9	7.1	6.6	7.4		9.9	11.7	9.3	8.4	7.2
Enumeration Cost per Household													
Canada	$	3.06	2.96	2.99	3.02	2.94	2.88	2.70	2.56	2.51	2.53	2.38	2.38
St. John's	$	3.52	3.59	3.67	3.67	3.45	3.54	3.26	3.04	3.01	2.61	2.72	2.75
Halifax	$	2.90	2.78	3.01	2.99	3.09	3.09	2.57	2.32	2.41	2.48	2.32	2.24
Montréal	$	3.28	3.19	3.19	3.32	3.00	3.00	2.81	2.45	2.69	2.67	2.43	2.53
Ottawa	$	3.17	3.07	3.03	2.96	2.98	2.65	2.73	2.68	2.49	2.61	2.57	2.57
Toronto	$	2.96	2.92	2.96	3.06	2.83	2.85	2.68	2.67	2.49	2.43	2.35	2.39
Winnipeg	$	3.06	2.90	2.83	2.93	2.91	2.80	2.60	2.61	2.51	2.64	2.41	2.43
Edmonton	$	2.83	2.73	2.70	2.78	2.72	2.68	2.65	2.53	2.40	2.54	2.26	2.21
Vancouver	$	3.12	2.91	2.87	2.64	2.81	2.59	2.65	2.58	2.34	2.39	2.26	2.19

		Month-to-Month Change								Year-to-Year Change			
		1975				1974							
		June to July	May to June	April to May	March to April	June to July	May to June	April to May	March to April	July 1974 to July 1975	June 1974 to June 1975	May 1974 to May 1975	April 1974 to April 1975
Non-response													
Canada	%	+ 1.8	+ 1.1	–	+ 0.1	+ 3.6	– 0.2	– 1.3	+ 1.9	– 2.8	– 1.0	– 2.3	– 3.6
St. John's	%	+ 2.6	+ 0.7	–	+ 0.6	+ 1.1	– 0.1	– 2.5	+ 5.8	+ 0.8	– 0.7	– 1.5	– 4.0
Halifax	%	+ 2.6	+ 1.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	+ 3.4	– 0.3	– 1.0	+ 1.1	–	+ 0.8	– 0.6	– 2.2
Montréal	%	+ 1.1	+ 1.4	– 0.5	– 0.3	+ 5.2	– 1.3	– 0.5	+ 1.6	– 6.8	– 2.7	– 5.4	– 5.4
Ottawa	%	+ 1.0	+ 2.4	– 0.6	– 0.3	+ 3.3	– 1.1	– 0.1	+ 0.1	– 1.0	+ 1.3	– 2.2	– 1.7
Toronto	%	+ 3.1	+ 0.6	– 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 5.2	–	– 1.7	+ 1.3	– 3.7	– 1.6	– 2.2	– 3.4
Winnipeg	%	+ 1.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.3	– 0.1	+ 2.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	– 1.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Edmonton	%	+ 0.9	+ 1.3	+ 0.3	– 0.2	+ 2.1	– 0.9	– 1.5	+ 2.5	– 3.0	– 1.8	– 4.0	– 5.8
Vancouver	%	+ 1.4	+ 1.2	– 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.5	– 3.2	+ 4.2	– 2.9	– 2.0	– 1.7	– 4.8
Rejected Documents (Regular Labour Force Items)													
Canada	%	+ 0.5	– 0.2	– 0.5	– 0.3		– 2.2	+ 4.0	+ 1.5		– 4.6	– 6.6	– 2.1
St. John's	%	+ 0.1	– 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2		– 0.8	+ 5.8	+ 1.0		– 4.6	– 5.0	+ 0.6
Halifax	%	+ 1.8	– 0.5	–	– 2.2		– 0.8	+ 4.9	+ 1.0		– 5.5	– 5.8	– 0.9
Montréal	%	– 0.7	+ 0.9	– 1.7	– 1.1		– 1.8	+ 3.7	– 0.4		– 4.5	– 7.2	– 1.8
Ottawa	%	+ 0.5	+ 1.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.2		– 1.7	+ 2.3	+ 2.8		– 1.4	– 5.0	– 2.9
Toronto	%	+ 0.2	– 2.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.6		– 2.7	+ 2.5	+ 3.7		– 5.9	– 6.2	– 3.9
Winnipeg	%	+ 0.3	+ 2.4	– 1.3	+ 1.4		– 8.3	+11.5	– 0.4		– 2.0	–12.7	+ 0.1
Edmonton	%	+ 1.0	– 0.9	+ 0.5	– 0.4		– 0.9	+ 0.9	+ 3.7		– 4.7	– 4.7	– 4.3
Vancouver	%	+ 0.1	– 0.3	– 1.2	+ 0.5		– 1.8	+ 2.4	+ 0.9		– 4.3	– 5.8	– 2.2
Enumeration Cost per Household													
Canada	$	+ 0.10	– 0.03	– 0.03	+ 0.08	+ 0.14	+ 0.05	– 0.02	+ 0.15	+ 0.36	+ 0.40	+ 0.48	+ 0.49
St. John's	$	– 0.07	– 0.08	–	+ 0.22	+ 0.22	+ 0.03	+ 0.40	– 0.11	+ 0.26	+ 0.55	+ 0.66	+ 1.06
Halifax	$	+ 0.12	– 0.23	+ 0.02	– 0.10	+ 0.25	– 0.09	– 0.07	+ 0.16	+ 0.37	+ 0.46	+ 0.60	+ 0.51
Montréal	$	+ 0.09	–	– 0.13	+ 0.32	+ 0.36	– 0.24	+ 0.02	+ 0.24	+ 0.47	+ 0.74	+ 0.50	+ 0.65
Ottawa	$	+ 0.10	+ 0.04	+ 0.07	– 0.02	+ 0.05	+ 0.19	– 0.12	+ 0.04	+ 0.44	+ 0.39	+ 0.54	+ 0.35
Toronto	$	+ 0.04	– 0.04	– 0.10	+ 0 23	+ 0.01	+ 0.18	+ 0.06	+ 0.08	+ 0.32	+ 0.25	+ 0.47	+ 0.63
Winnipeg	$	+ 0.16	+ 0.07	– 0.10	+ 0.02	– 0.01	+ 0.10	– 0.13	+ 0.23	+ 0.46	+ 0.29	+ 0.32	+ 0.29
Edmonton	$	+ 0.10	+ 0.03	– 0.08	+ 0.06	+ 0.12	+ 0.13	– 0.14	+ 0.28	+ 0.18	+ 0.20	+ 0.30	+ 0.24
Vancouver	$	+ 0.21	+ 0.04	+ 0.23	– 0.17	+ 0.07	+ 0.24	– 0.05	+ 0.13	+ 0.47	+ 0.33	+ 0.53	+ 0.25

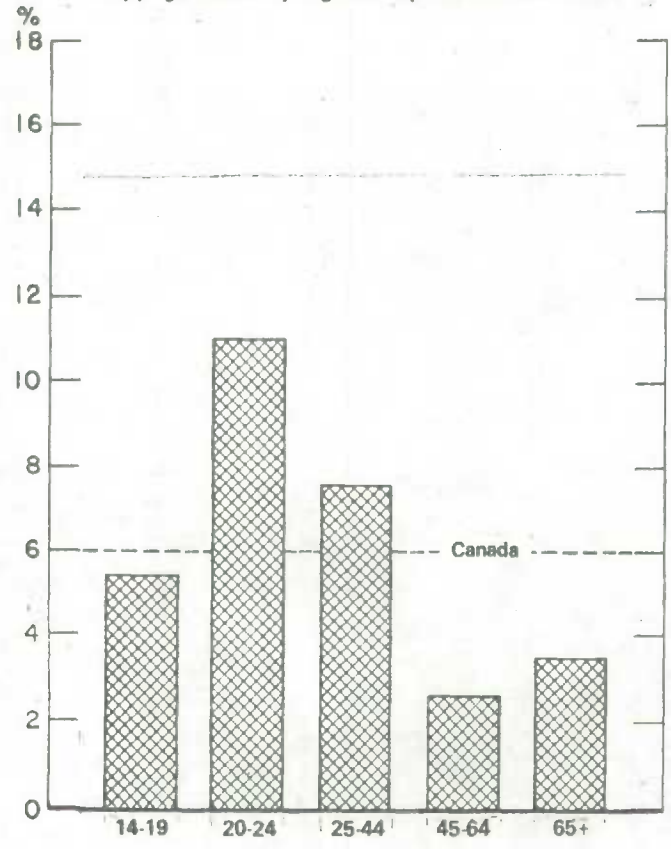
Note: Since 1975, the non-response rates include overlaps (N-6), which did not exist in previous years.

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

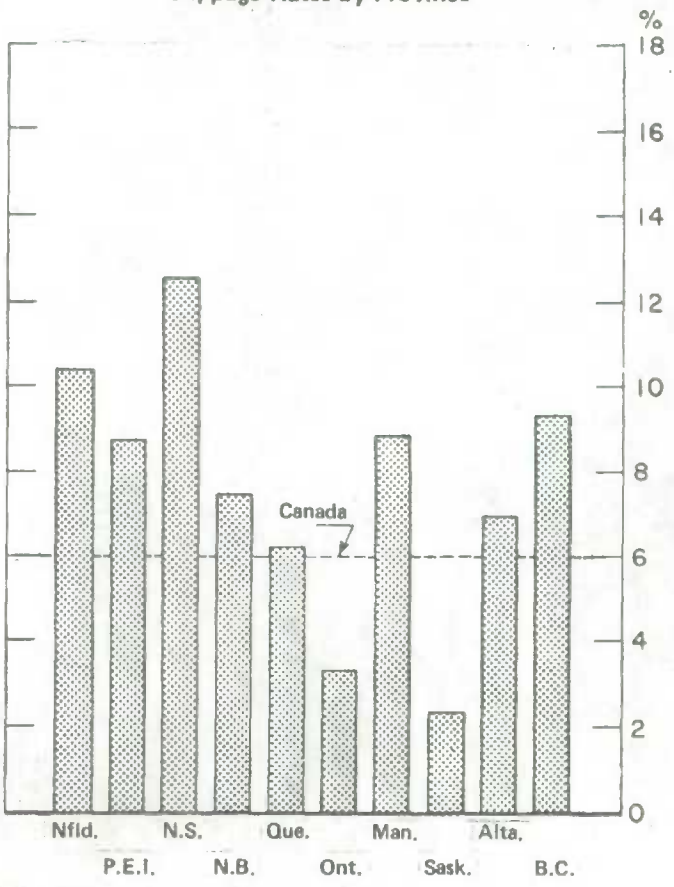
July 1975

	1975						1974	June 1975 to July 1975	July 1974 to July 1975
	July	June	May	April	March	Feb.	July		
TOTAL	6.0	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.8	- 0.2	+ 1.2
14 - 19 years	5.4	6.5	6.0	5.8	3.1	3.0	3.2	- 1.1	+ 2.2
20 - 24 years	11.0	12.1	10.9	11.6	9.8	9.9	10.0	- 1.1	+ 1.0
25 - 44 years	7.6	7.3	5.9	4.5	4.8	5.4	5.4	+ 0.3	+ 2.2
45 - 64 years	2.6	2.8	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.7	- 0.2	- 0.1
65 and over	3.5	3.5	4.4	6.2	7.7	8.5	4.3	-	- 0.8
Nfld.	10.4	11.0	8.8	10.3	11.4	11.8	10.8	- 0.6	- 0.4
P.E.I.	8.8	15.0	16.4	17.2	20.2	17.5	13.6	- 6.2	- 4.8
N.S.	12.6	11.4	10.6	10.5	9.2	9.0	9.5	+ 1.2	+ 3.1
N.B.	7.5	7.6	7.6	8.0	7.0	7.3	9.3	- 0.1	- 1.8
Que.	6.3	6.3	5.5	4.7	2.7	3.2	2.0	-	+ 4.3
Ont.	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.3	- 0.6	- 0.9
Man.	8.9	7.7	7.8	8.0	9.7	10.0	5.7	+ 1.2	+ 3.2
Sask.	2.4	3.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.6	- 1.4	- 0.6	+ 3.8
Alta.	7.0	8.4	6.6	7.4	6.9	6.4	7.9	- 1.4	- 0.9
B.C.	9.4	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.8	7.9	8.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.6

Slippage Rates by Age Groups at Canada Level



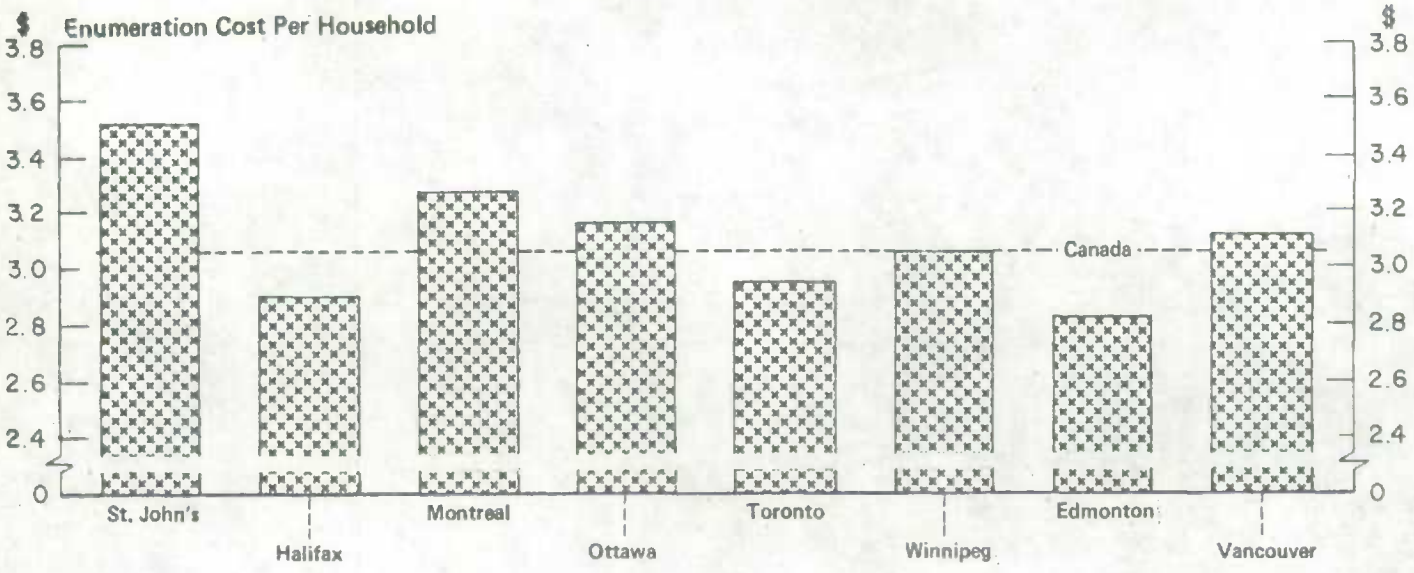
Slippage Rates by Province

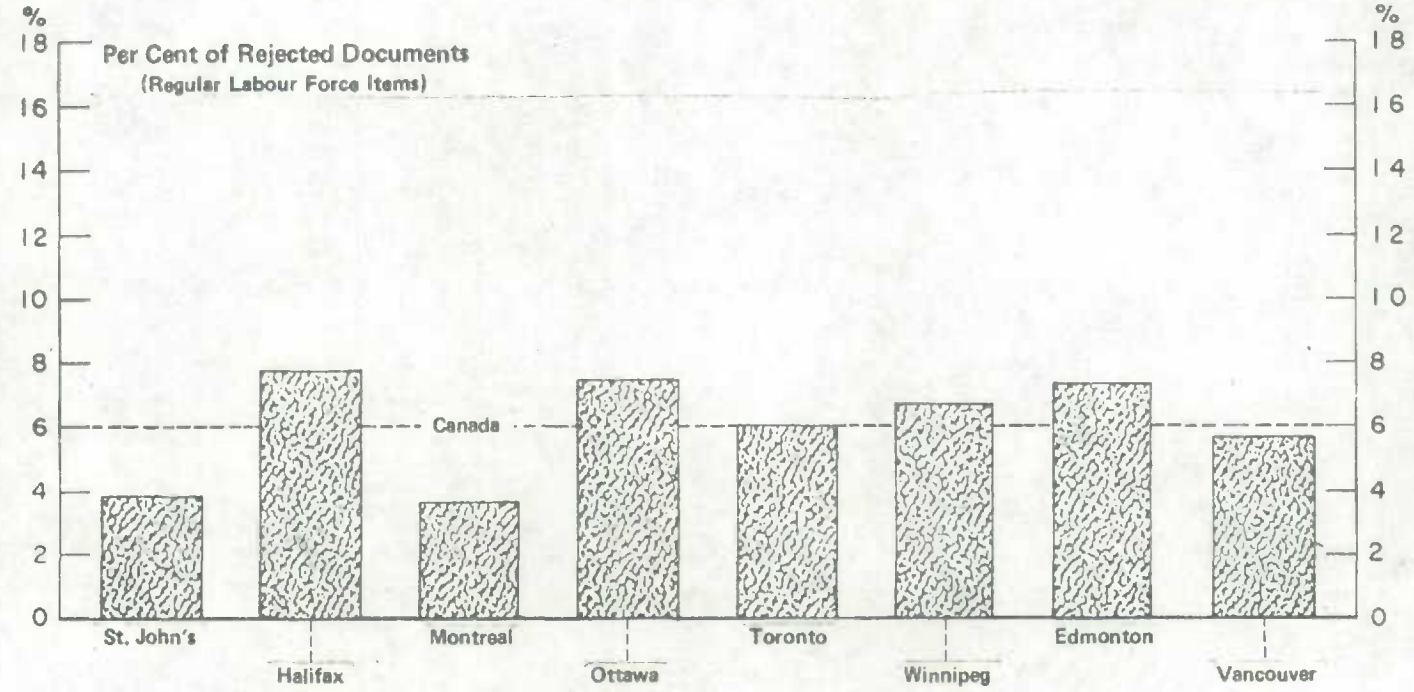


(1) The Above Rates are Calculated on Population Projections Based on 1971 Census.

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

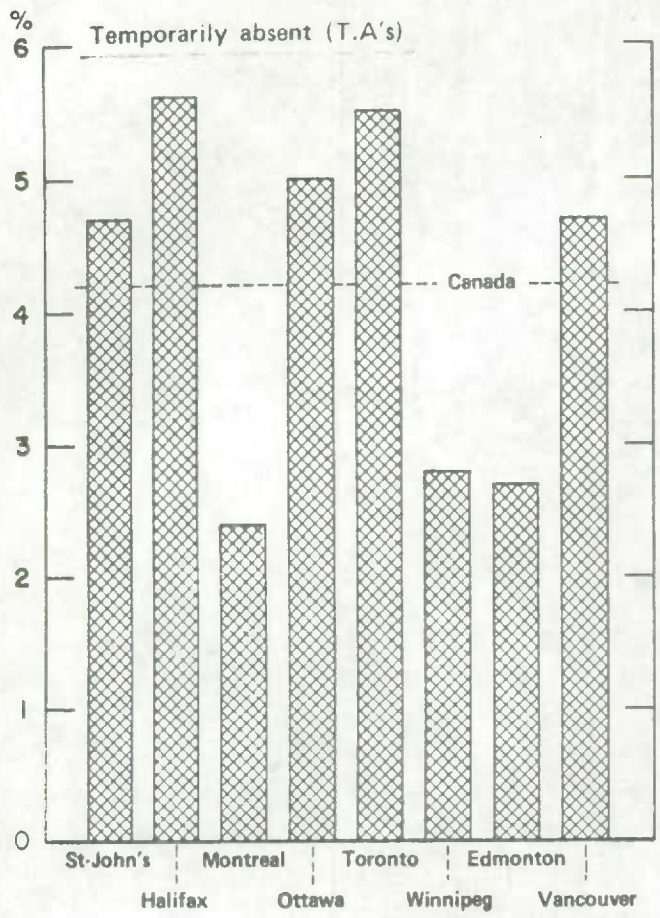
July 1975

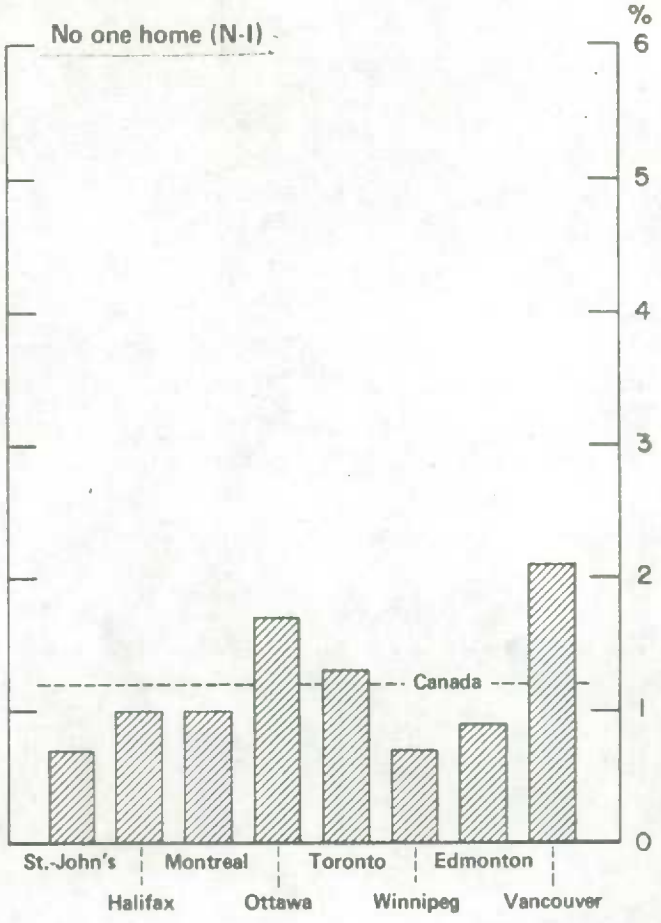


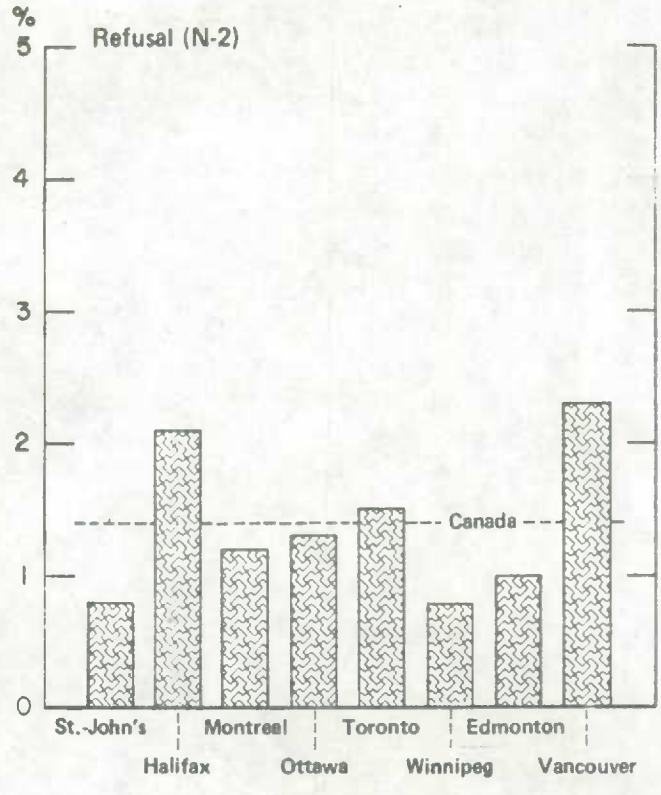


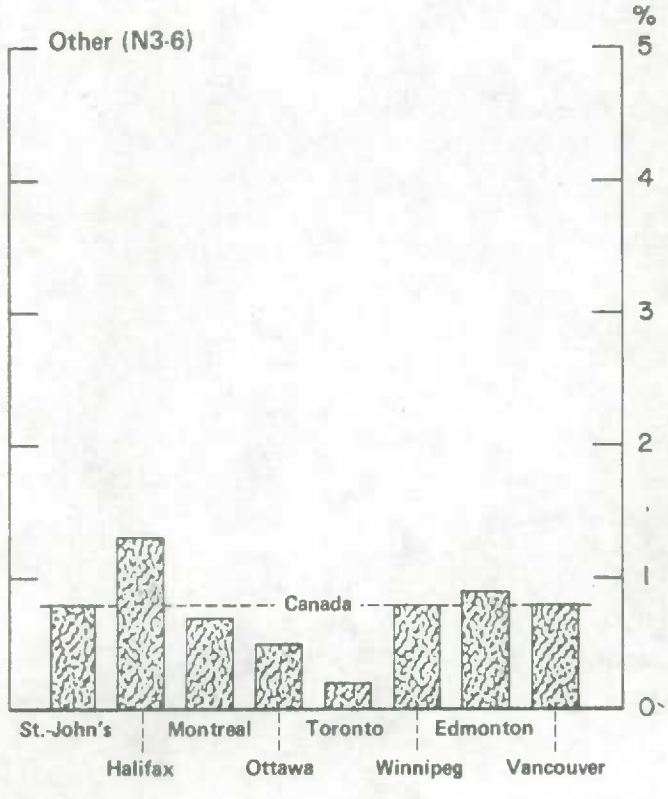
Non-response Rates, by Component

July 1975

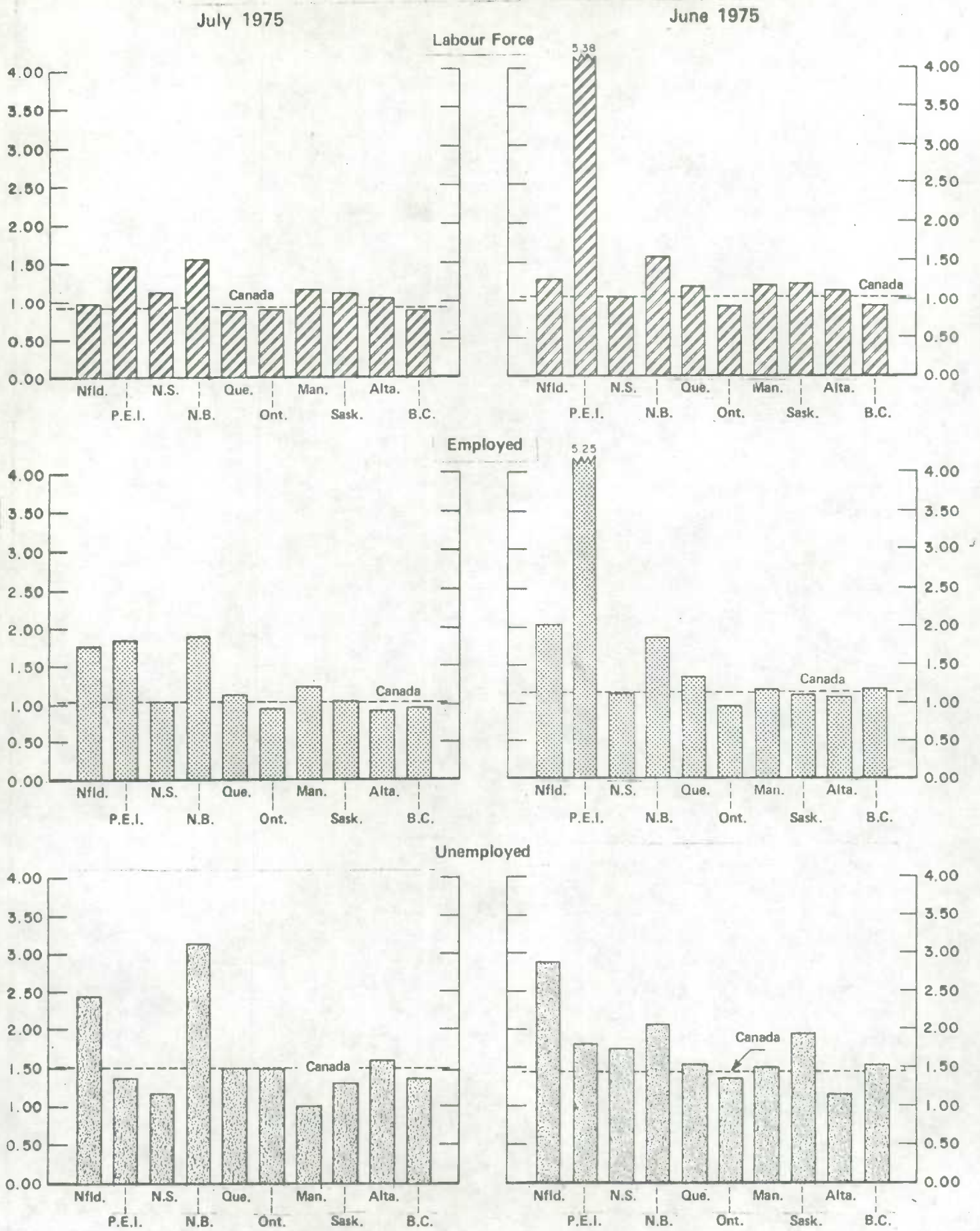




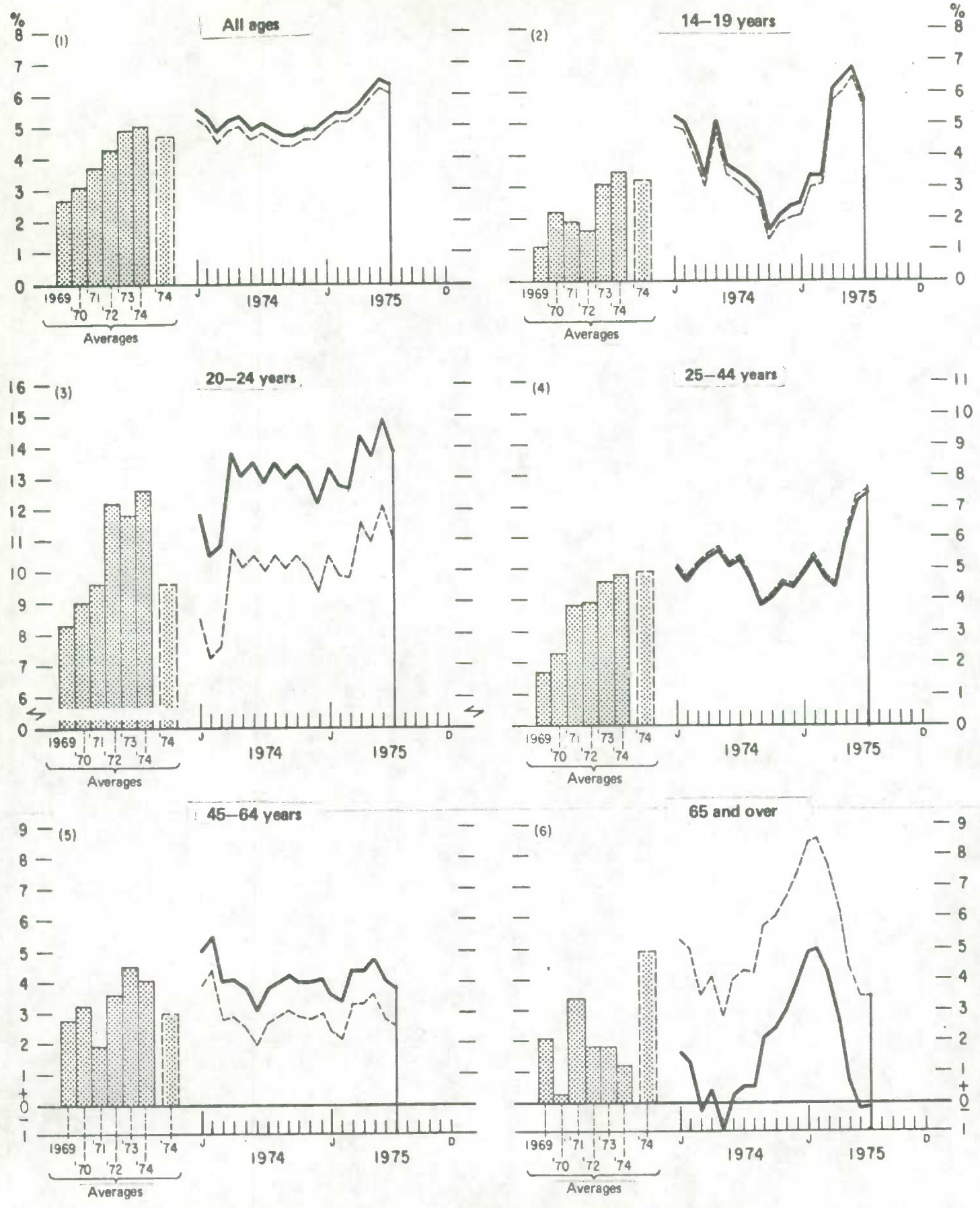




Binomial Factors for the Labour Force, Employed and Unemployed
Canada and the Provinces



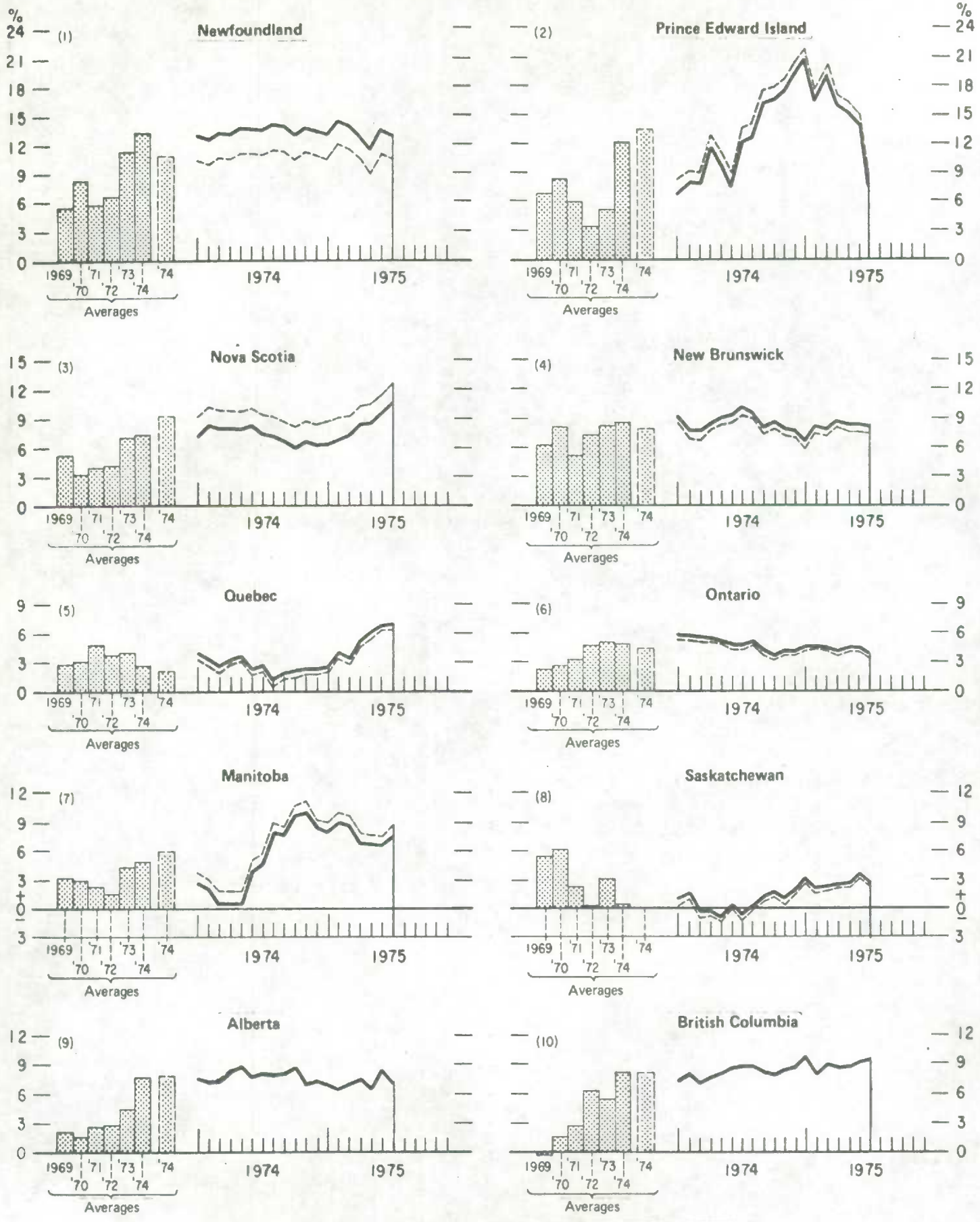
Slippage by Age Group at the Canada Level



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



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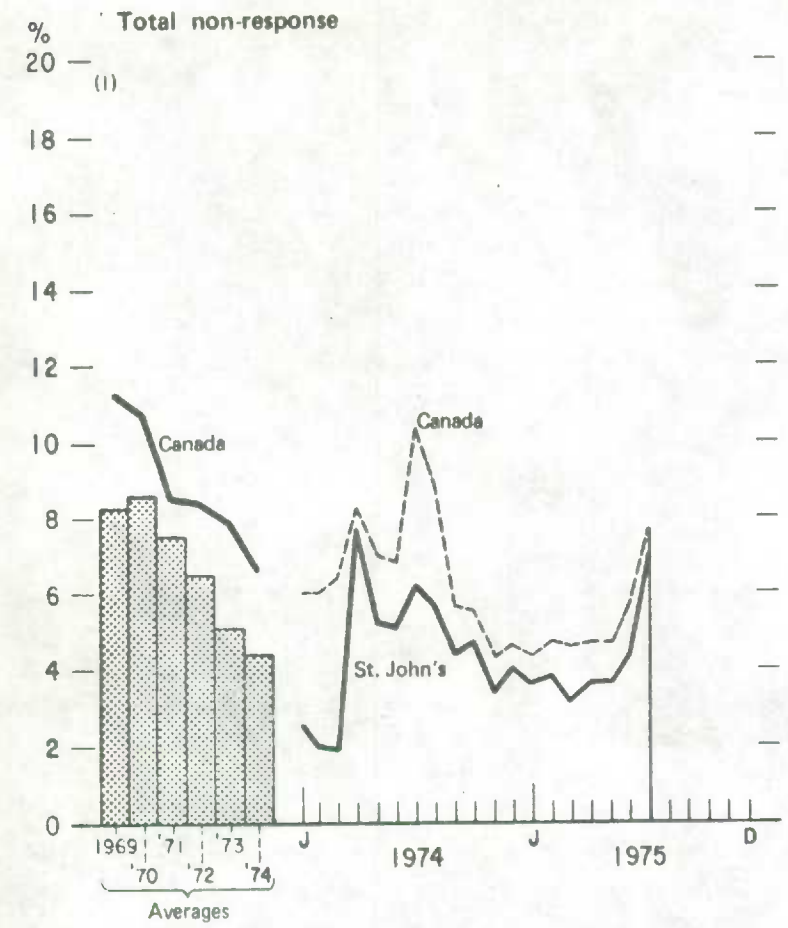
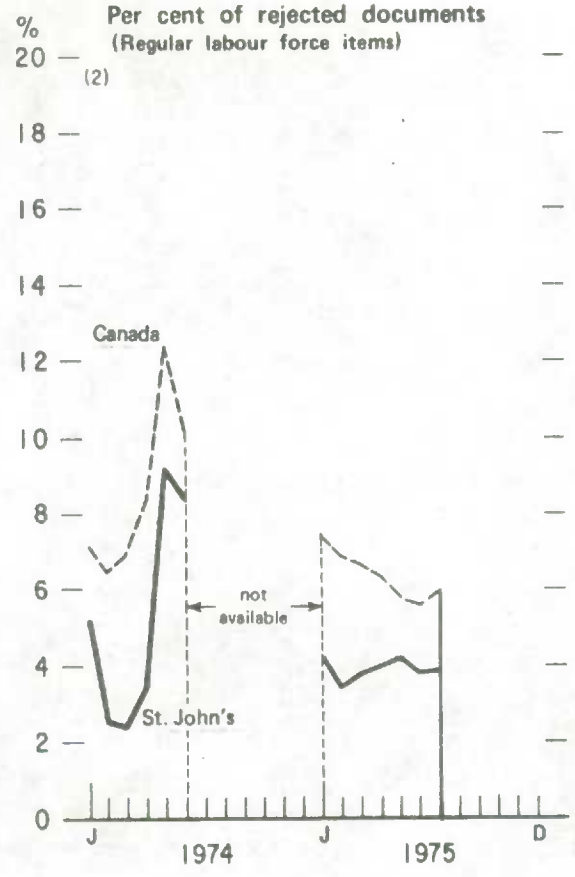
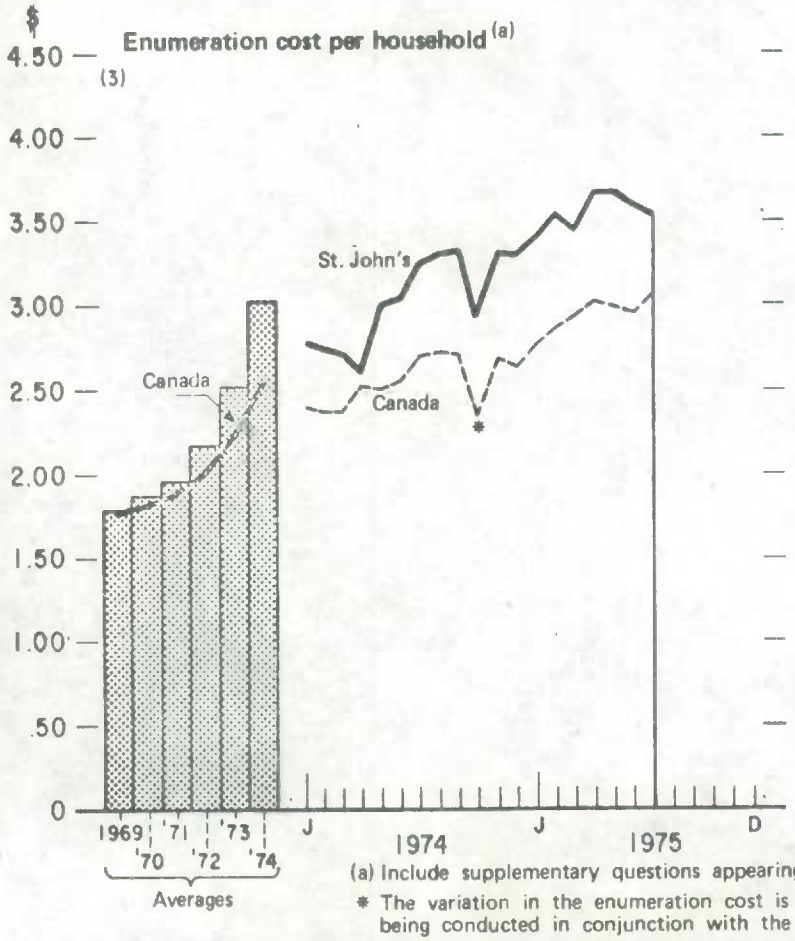
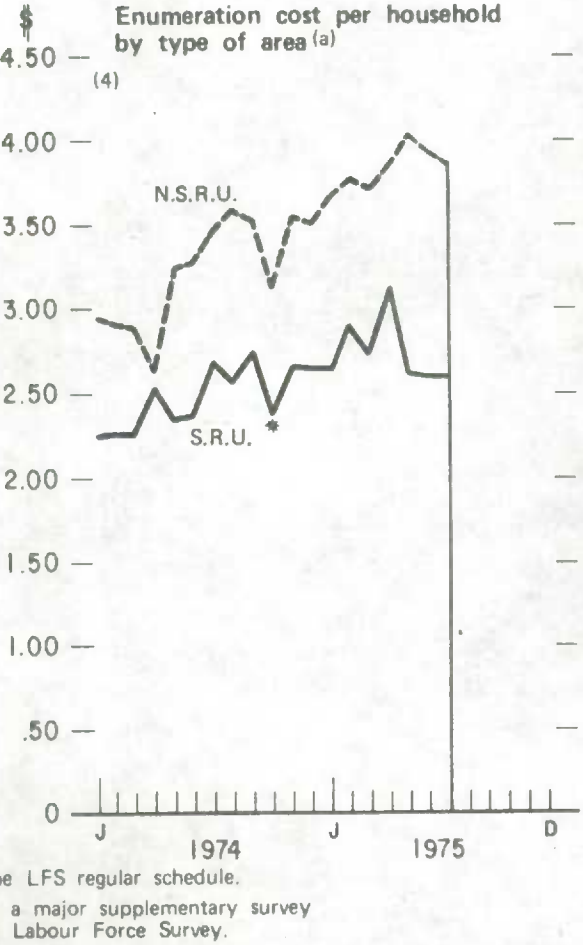
St. John's Regional Office





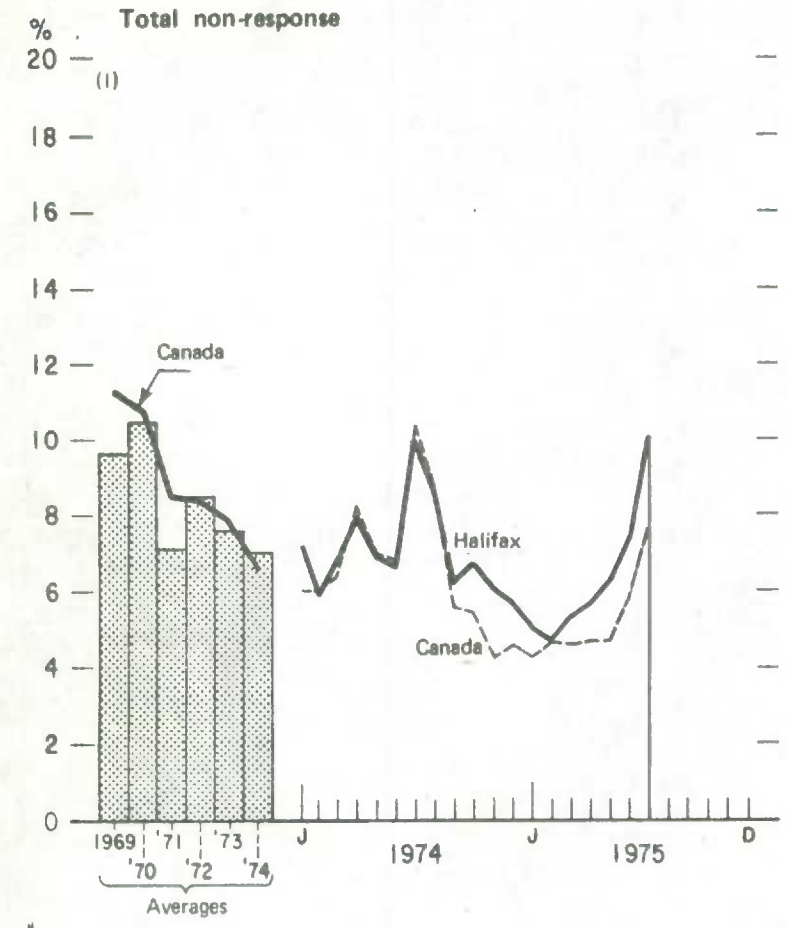


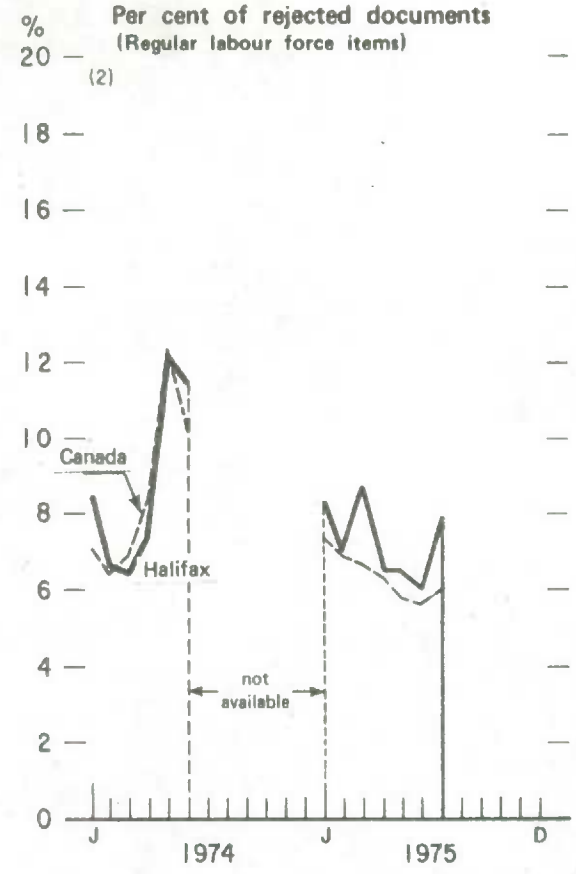


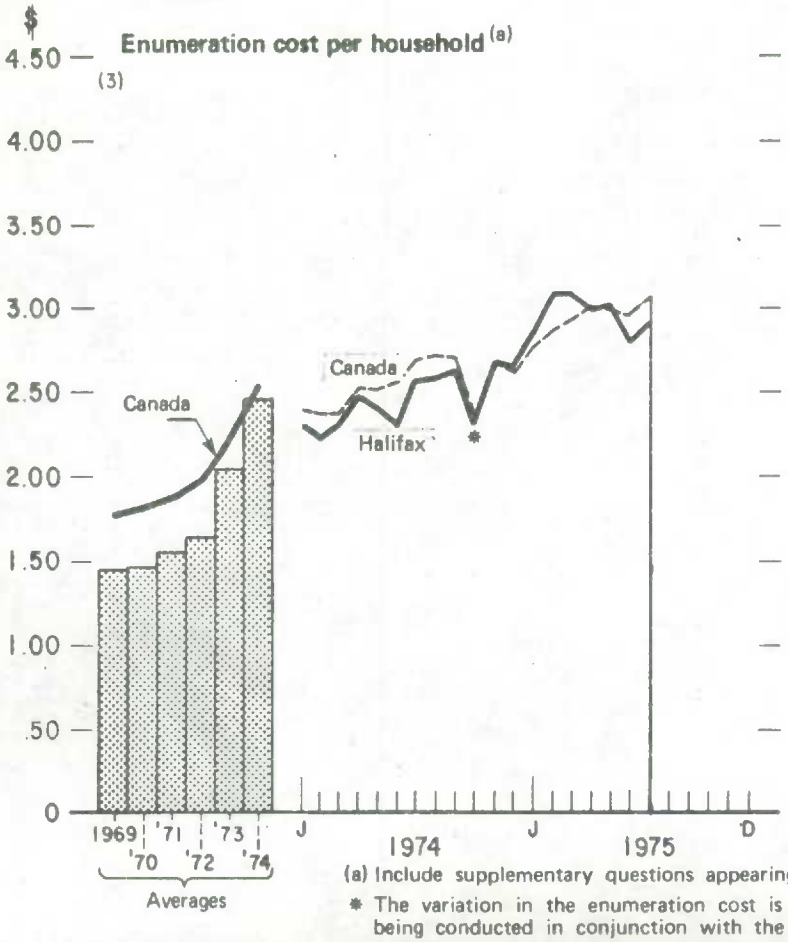
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

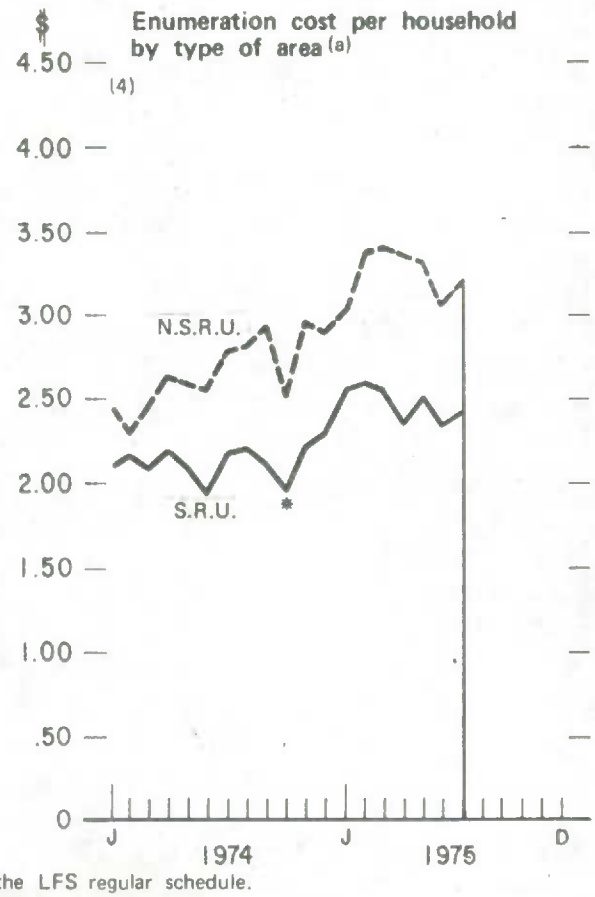
* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.

Halifax Regional Office









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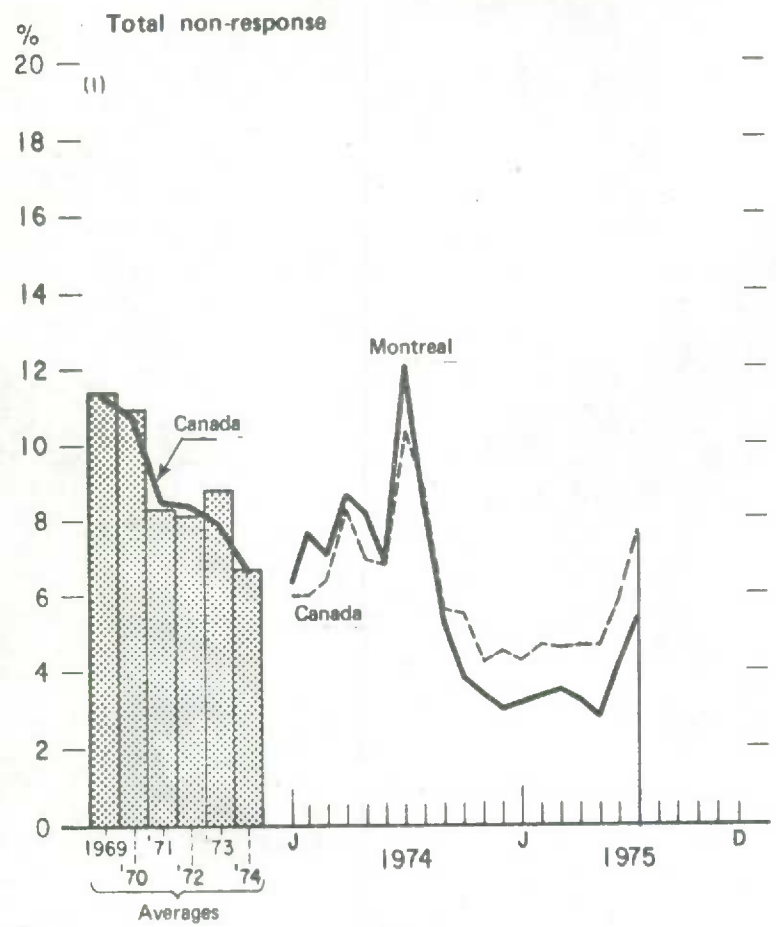
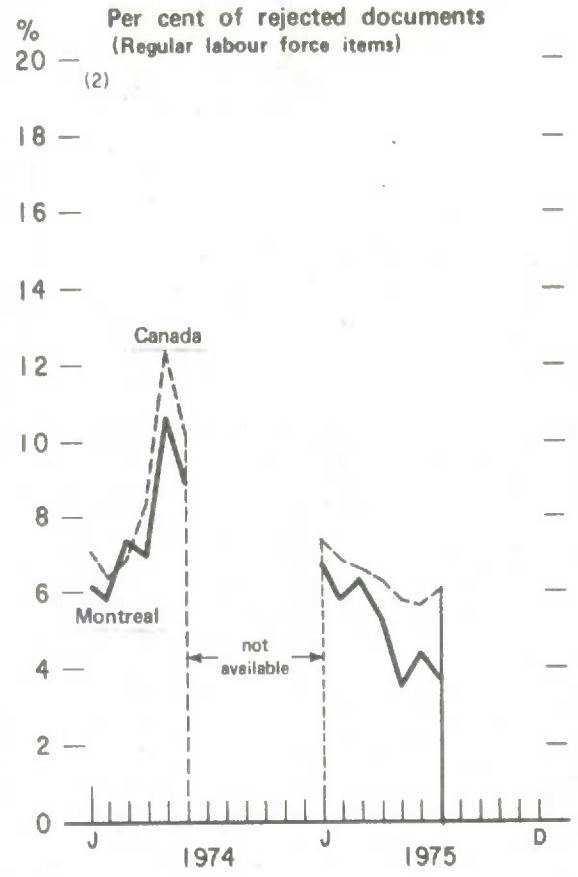
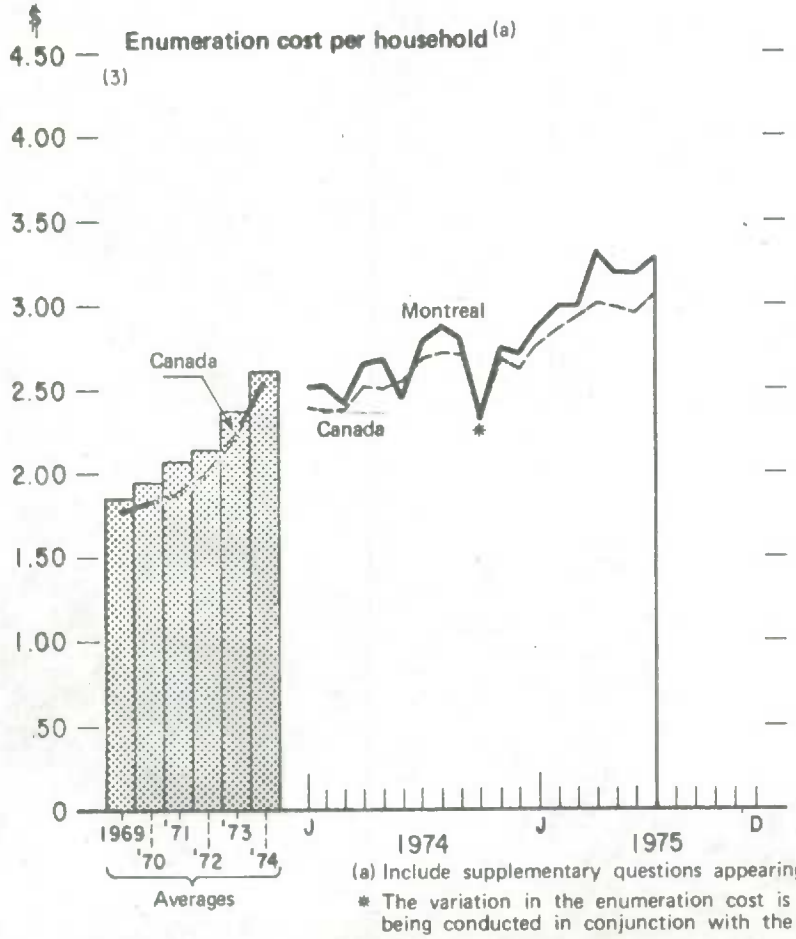
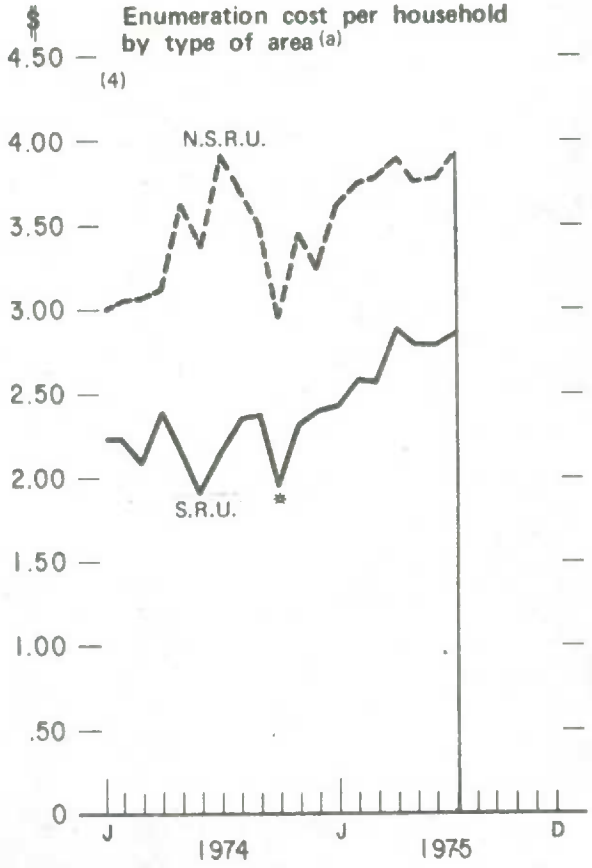
Montreal Regional Office









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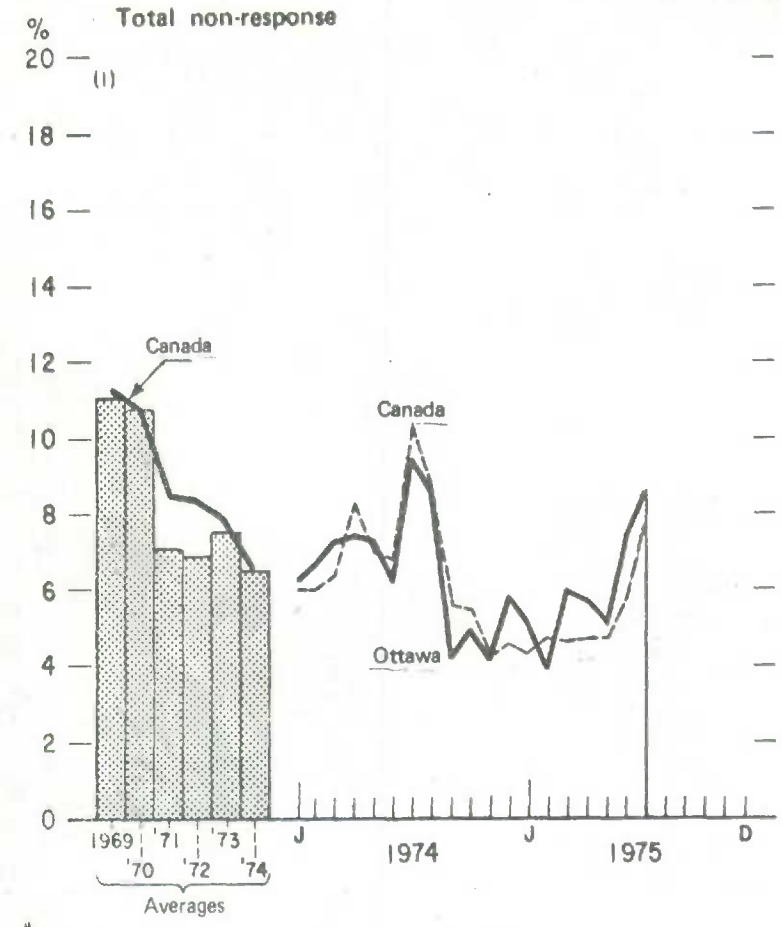
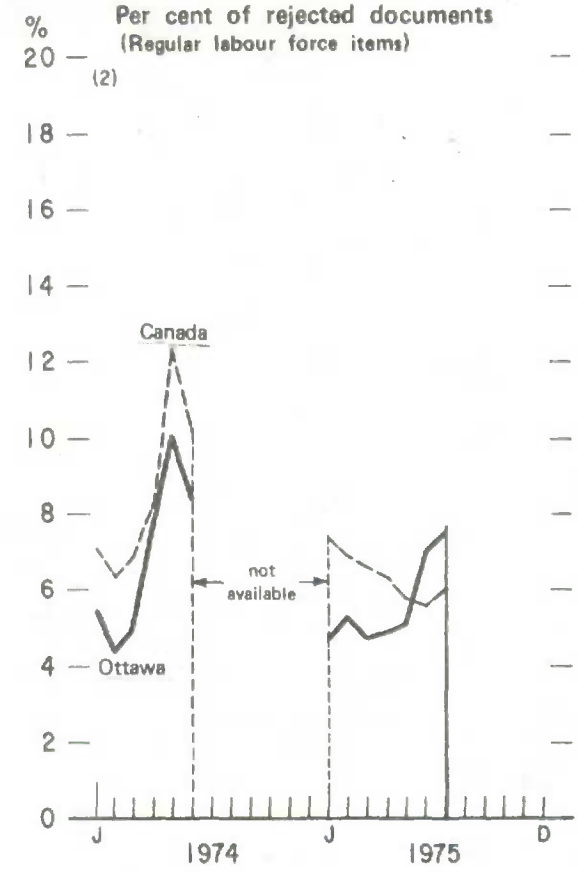
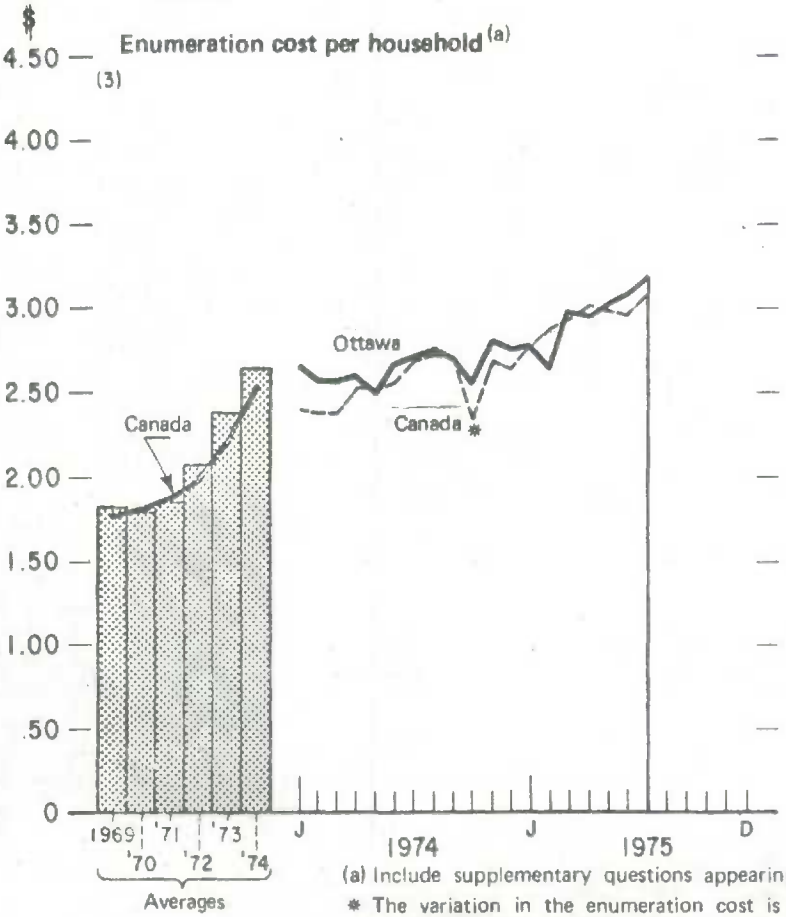
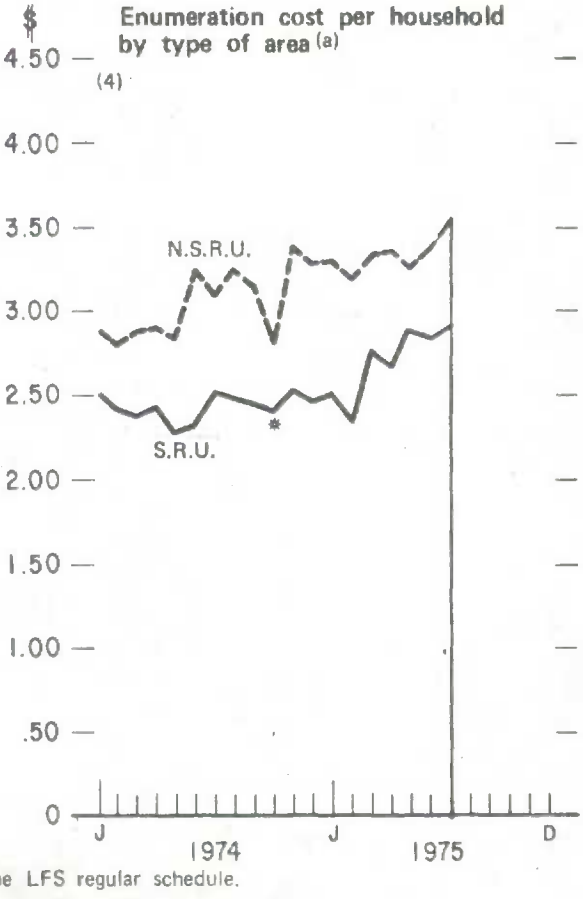
Ottawa Regional Office









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

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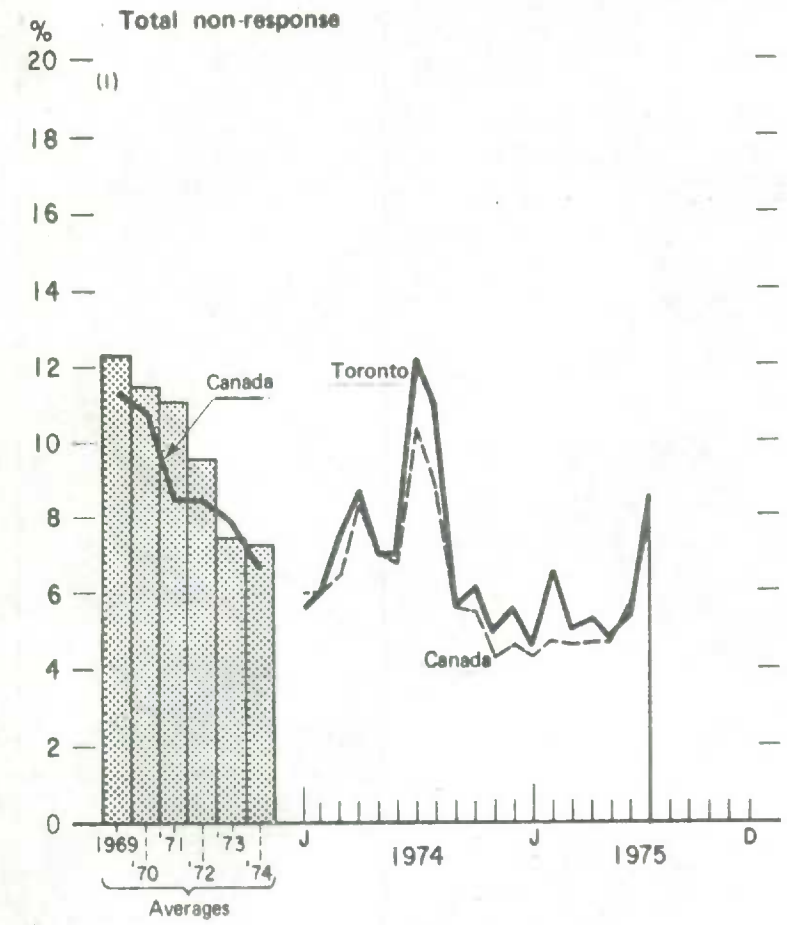
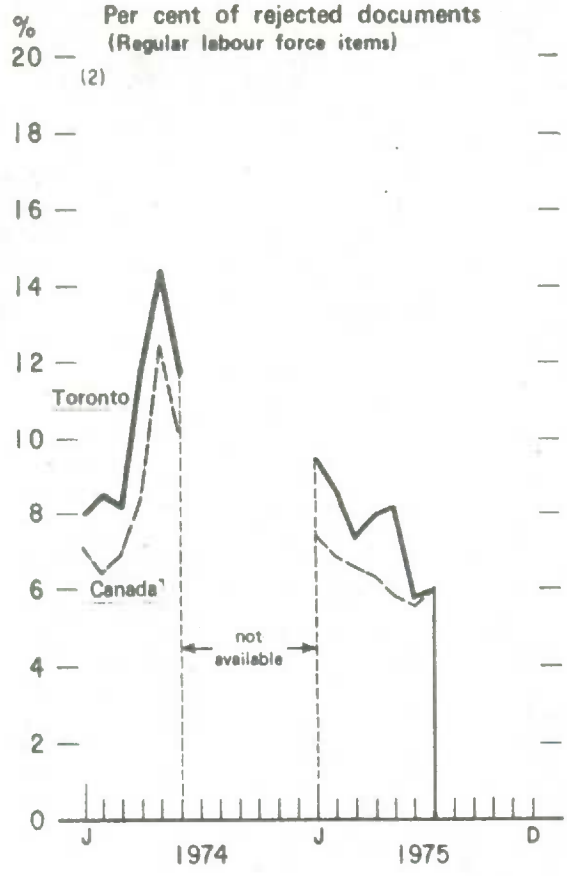
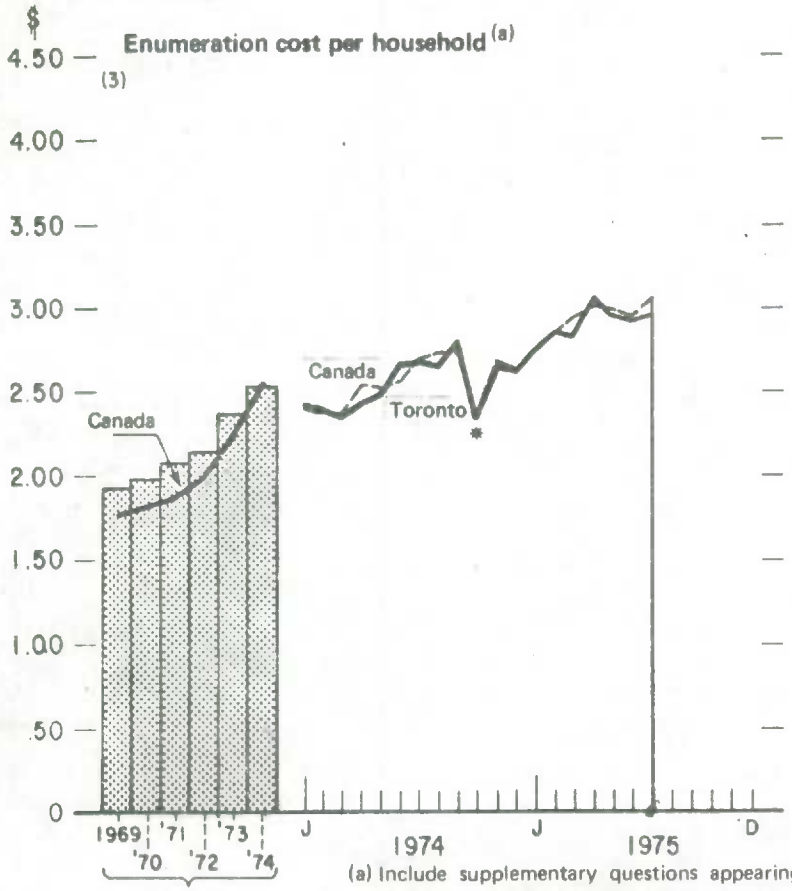
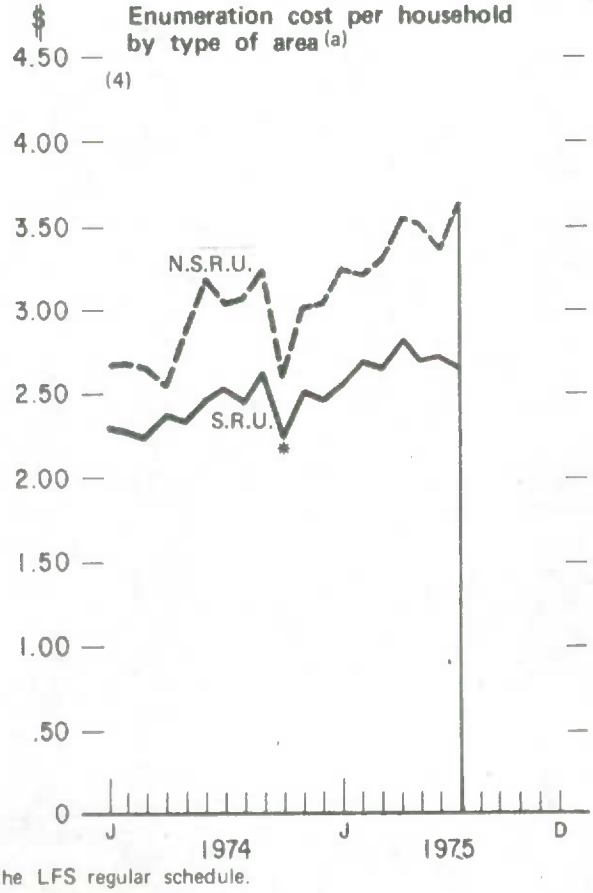
Toronto Regional Office









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

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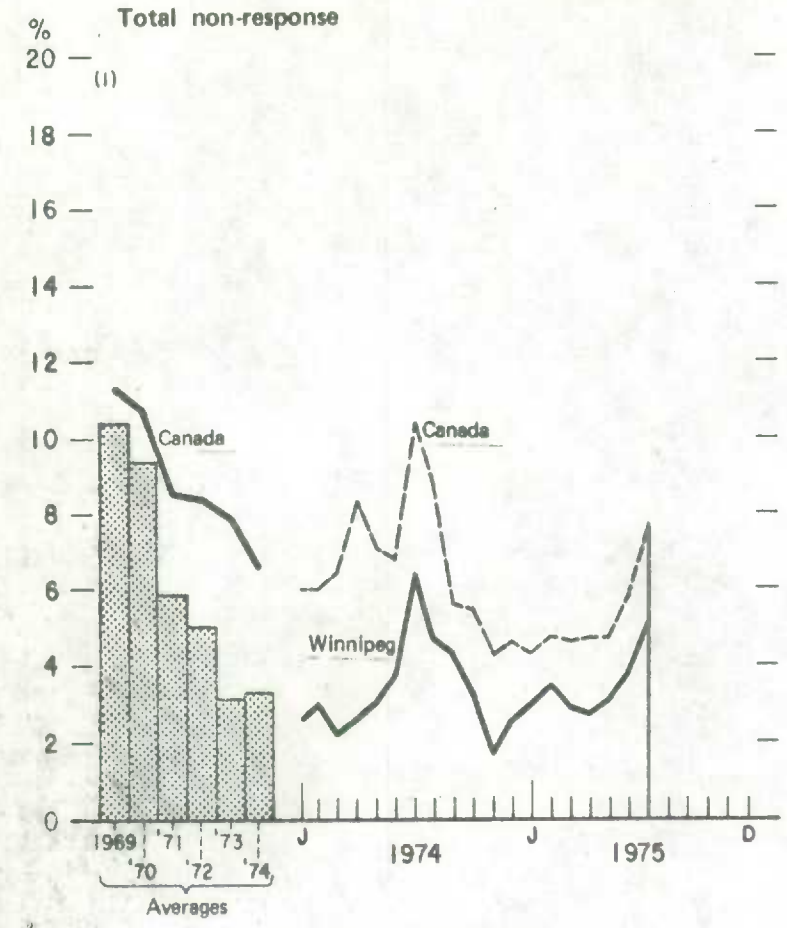
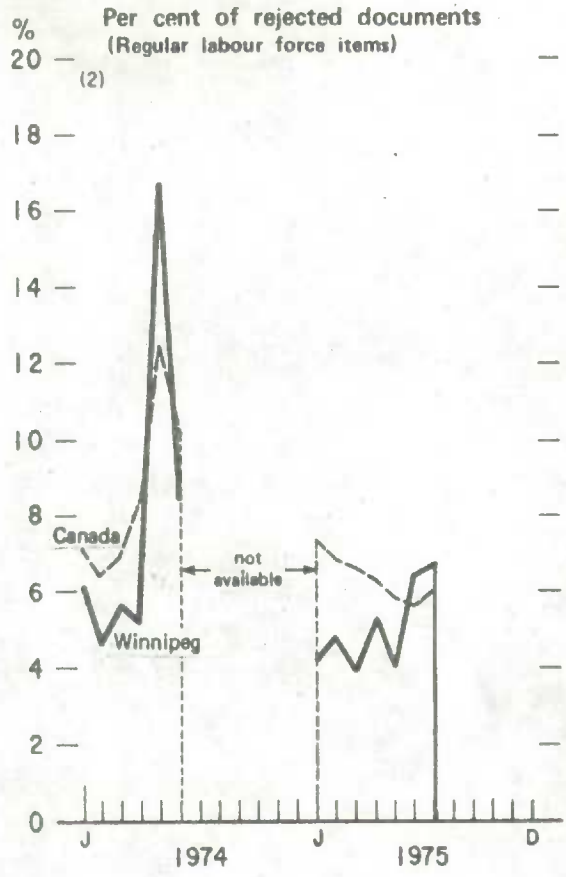
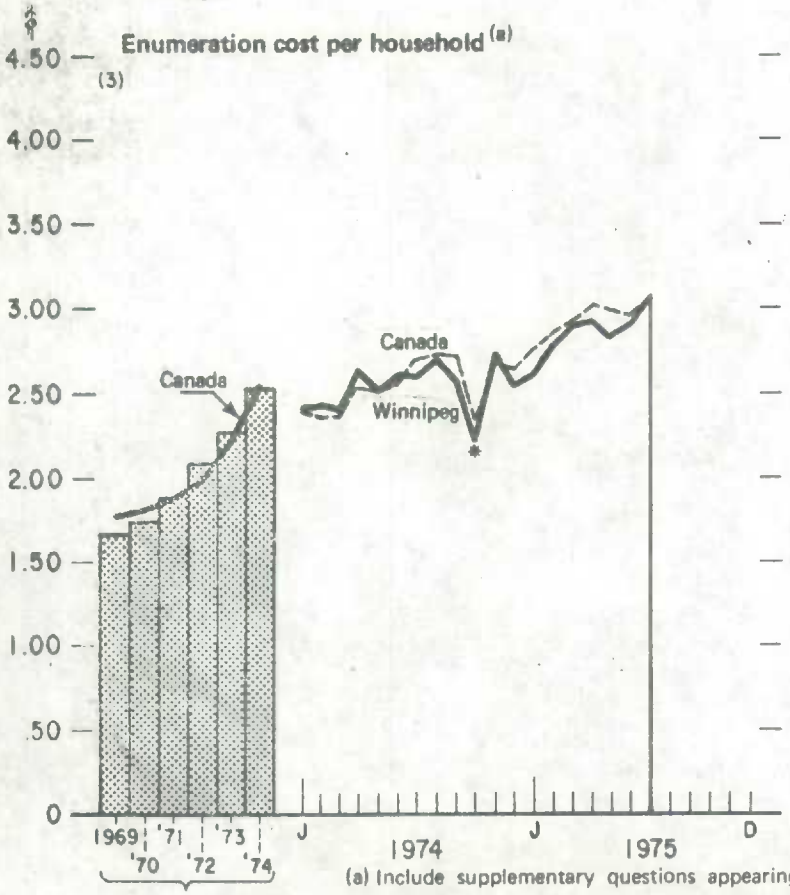
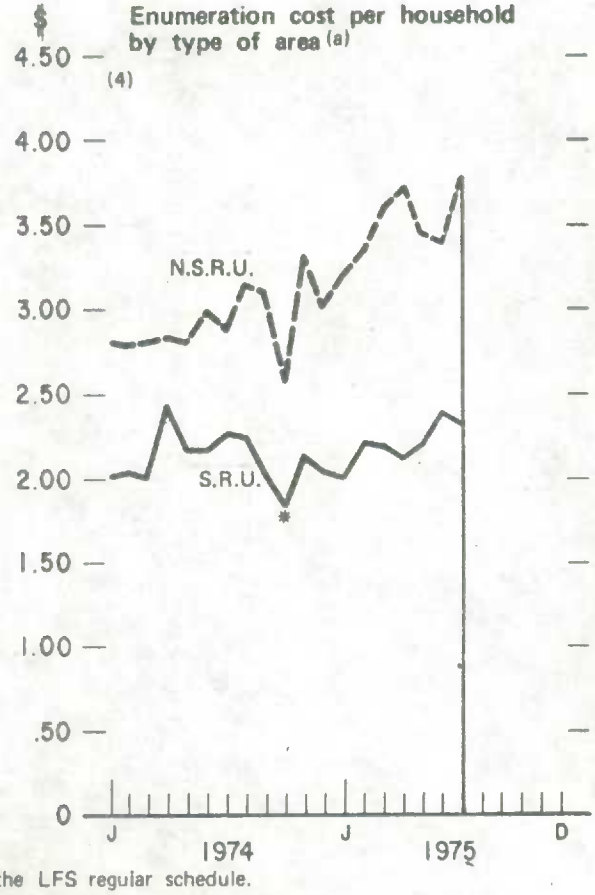
Winnipeg Regional Office









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

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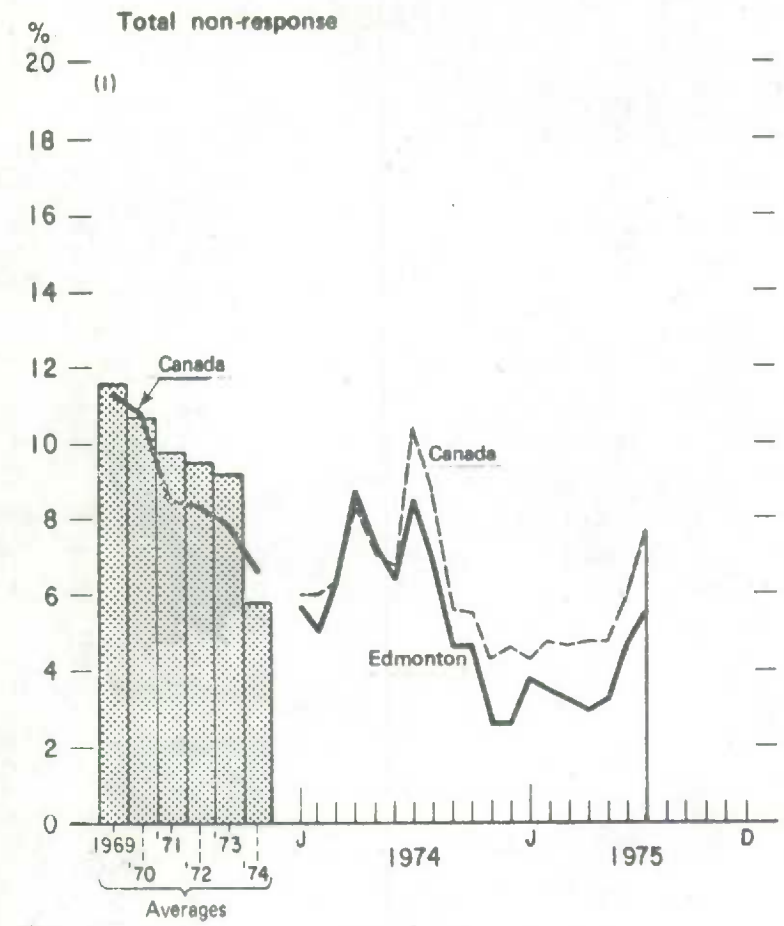
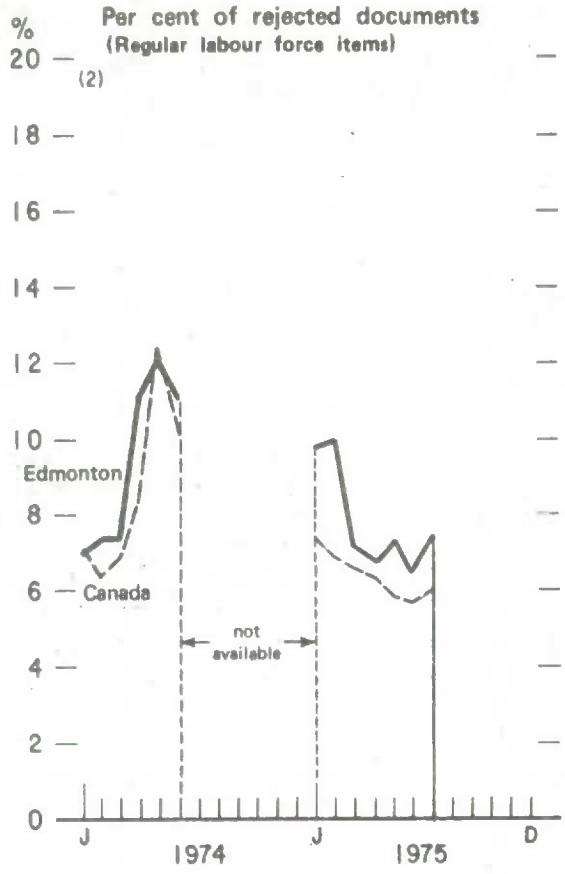
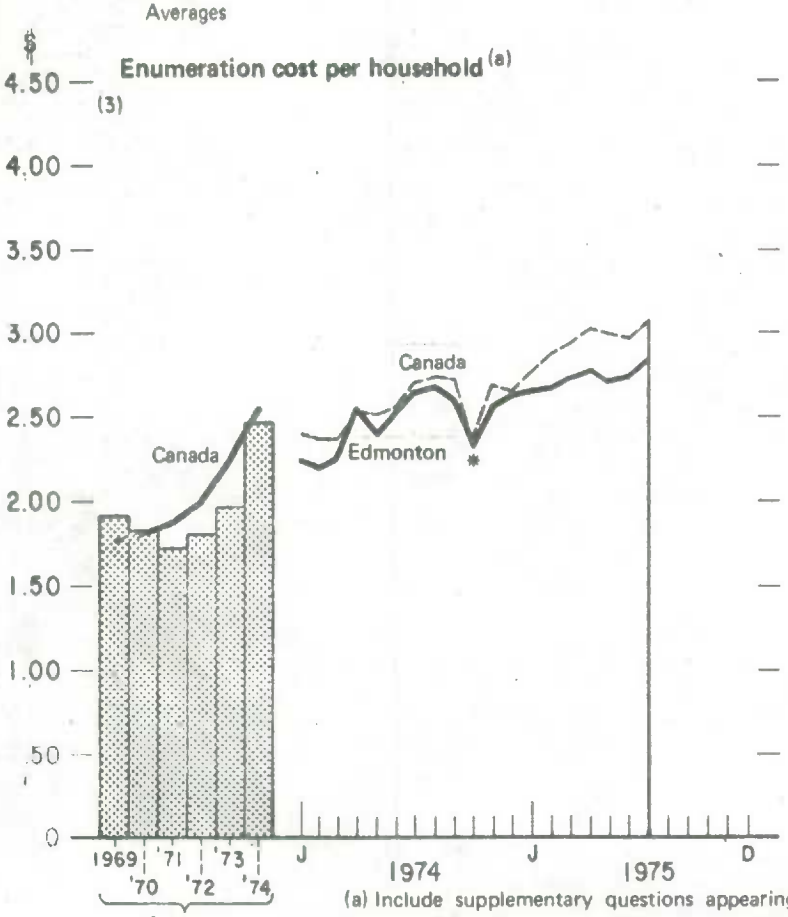
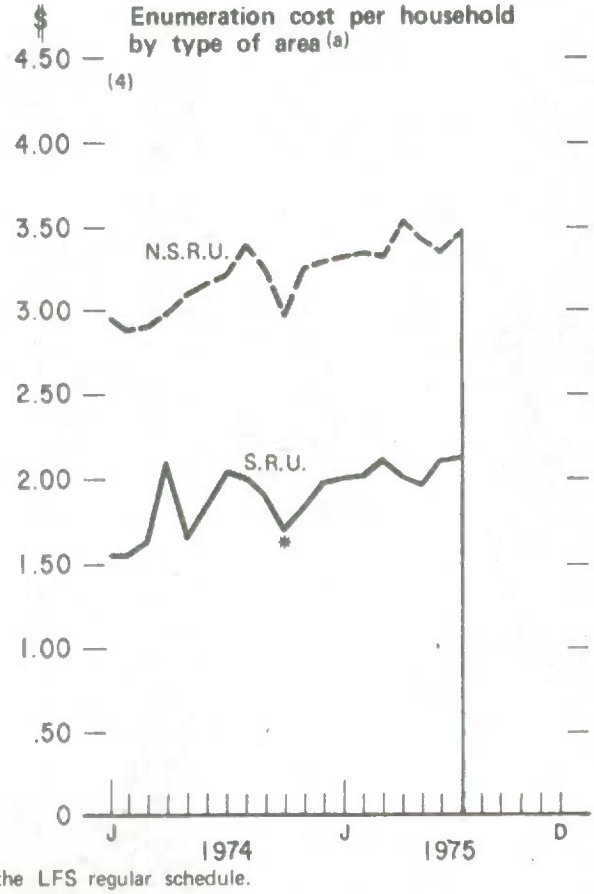
Edmonton Regional Office









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

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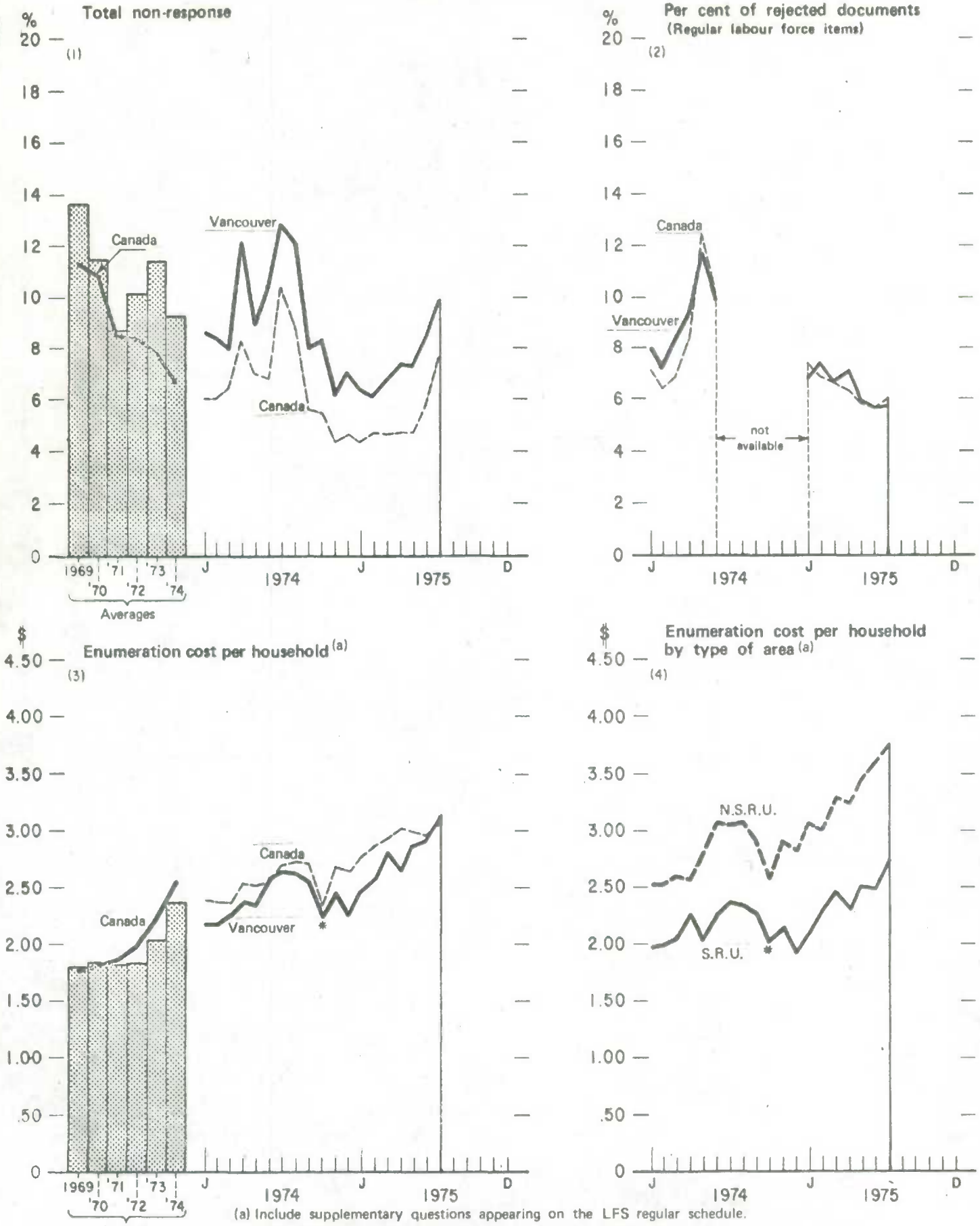
Vancouver Regional Office



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

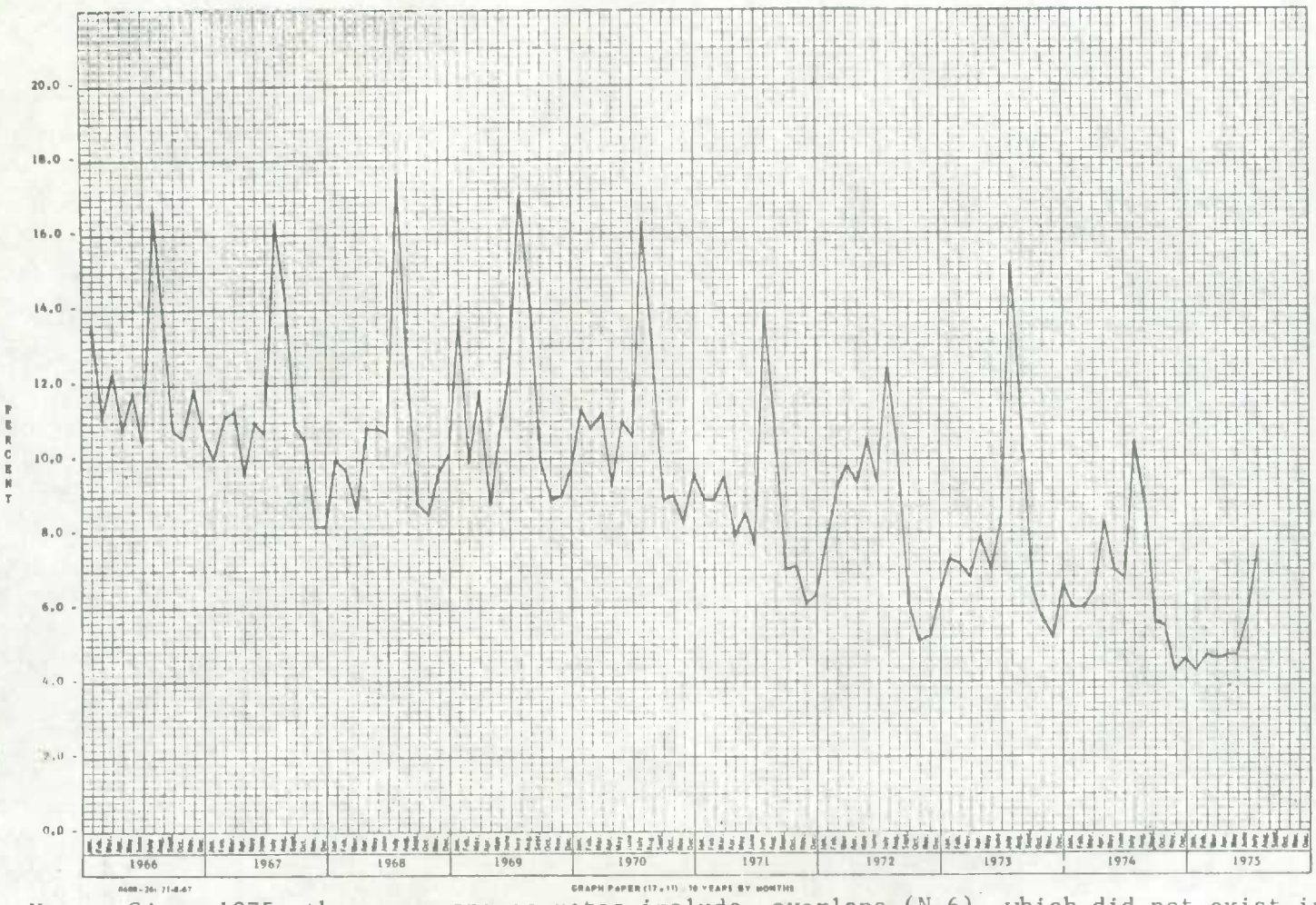
* The variation in the enumeration cost is due to a major supplementary survey being conducted in conjunction with the regular Labour Force Survey.

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	5.8
JULY	16.6	16.3	17.5	17.0	16.3	13.9	12.4	15.1	10.4	7.6
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.



Note: Since 1975, the non-response rates include overlaps (N-6), which did not exist in previous years.

Non-response Rates, Canada and Regional Offices

	1975		1974		Month-to-Month Change		Year-to-Year Change
	July	June	July	June	June to July 1975	June to July 1974	July 1974 to July 1975
Total							
Canada	7.6	5.8	10.4	6.8	+ 1.8	+ 3.6	- 2.8
St. John's	7.0	4.4	6.2	5.1	+ 2.6	+ 1.1	+ 0.8
Halifax	10.0	7.4	10.0	6.6	+ 2.6	+ 3.4	-
Montréal	5.3	4.2	12.1	6.9	+ 1.1	+ 5.2	- 6.8
Ottawa	8.5	7.5	9.5	6.2	+ 1.0	+ 3.3	- 1.0
Toronto	8.5	5.4	12.2	7.0	+ 3.1	+ 5.2	- 3.7
Winnipeg	5.1	3.8	6.4	3.7	+ 1.3	+ 2.7	- 1.3
Edmonton	5.5	4.6	8.5	6.4	+ 0.9	+ 2.1	- 3.0
Vancouver	9.9	8.5	12.8	10.5	+ 1.4	+ 2.3	- 2.9
Temporarily Absent							
Canada	4.2	2.2	6.1	2.0	+ 2.0	+ 4.1	- 1.9
St. John's	4.7	2.1	3.9	1.2	+ 2.6	+ 2.7	+ 0.8
Halifax	5.6	2.6	5.7	2.0	+ 3.0	+ 3.7	- 0.1
Montréal	2.4	1.1	7.4	2.1	+ 1.3	+ 5.3	- 5.0
Ottawa	5.0	3.9	5.3	2.1	+ 1.1	+ 3.2	- 0.3
Toronto	5.5	2.2	7.7	2.2	+ 3.3	+ 5.5	- 2.2
Winnipeg	2.8	1.2	3.5	1.5	+ 1.6	+ 2.0	- 0.7
Edmonton	2.7	1.8	5.1	1.9	+ 0.9	+ 3.2	- 2.4
Vancouver	4.7	3.0	6.0	2.7	+ 1.7	+ 3.3	- 1.3
No one home							
Canada	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.8	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
St. John's	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.1	+ 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.1
Halifax	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.7	- 0.5	-	- 0.7
Montréal	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.9	-	- 0.2	- 0.7
Ottawa	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.1	- 0.2	+ 0.3	- 0.7
Toronto	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Winnipeg	0.7	0.5	1.6	0.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	- 0.9
Edmonton	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.4	- 0.1	- 0.9	- 0.6
Vancouver	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Refusals							
Canada	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.3	-	- 0.2	- 0.7
St. John's	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.3
Halifax	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.3	+ 0.3	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Montréal	1.2	1.4	2.2	2.2	- 0.2	-	- 1.0
Ottawa	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	-	-	- 0.4
Toronto	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.5	-	- 0.3	- 0.7
Winnipeg	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	-	- 0.1	- 0.3
Edmonton	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.7
Vancouver	2.3	2.1	3.7	4.1	+ 0.2	- 0.4	- 1.4
Other							
Canada	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.3
St. John's	0.8	1.0	0.4	1.5	- 0.2	- 1.1	+ 0.4
Halifax	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.6	- 0.2	-	+ 0.7
Montréal	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	-	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Ottawa	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	+ 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Toronto	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
Winnipeg	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.1	- 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Edmonton	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.3	-	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Vancouver	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.4	- 0.2	- 0.5	- 0.1

Note: Since 1975, the category "Other" includes overlaps (N-6), which did not exist in previous years.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ENQUÊTE SUR LA POPULATION ACTIVE

SURVEY No 301
ENQUÊTE

ANALYSIS OF REJECTED DOCUMENTS — ANALYSE DES DOCUMENTS REJETÉS *

SUMMARY — SOMMAIRE	CANADA	ST JOHN'S	HALIFAX	MONTREAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
TAL DOCUMENTS RECEIVED / TOTAL DES DOCUMENTS REÇUS	73190	4605	13431	13029	4367	13746	7015	8676	8321
JECTED DOCUMENTS / DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	4440	179	1045	479	329	818	473	646	471
F TOTAL DOCUMENTS RECEIVED S DOCUMENTS REÇUS	6.07	3.89	7.78	3.68	7.53	5.95	6.74	7.45	5.66
TAL ERRORS / TOTAL DES ERREURS	6860	280	1655	755	515	1257	687	1009	702
. ERRORS PER REJECTED DOCUMENT ENNE D'ERREURS PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	1.55	1.56	1.58	1.58	1.57	1.54	1.45	1.56	1.49
ROR BREAKDOWN / RÉPARTITION DES ERREURS									
OF CARELESS ERRORS ** BRE DE FAUTES D'INATTENTION **	3741	119	880	438	265	684	498	537	320
OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	54.5	42.5	53.2	58.0	51.5	54.4	72.5	53.2	45.6
. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT ENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.843	.665	.842	.914	.805	.836	1.053	.831	.679
. OF ERRORS IN ITEMS 11, 12, 24 & 25 BRE D'ERREURS AUX POSTES 11, 12, 24 & 25	662	40	145	59	95	92	43	109	79
OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	9.6	14.3	8.8	7.8	18.4	7.3	6.3	10.8	11.2
. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT ENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.149	.223	.139	.123	.289	.112	.091	.169	.168
OF ERRORS IN ITEMS 13, 20 TO 23 BRE D'ERREURS AUX POSTES 13, 20 À 23	2172	94	548	226	133	446	137	325	263
OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	31.7	33.6	33.1	30.0	25.8	35.5	19.9	32.2	37.5
. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT ENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.489	.525	.524	.472	.404	.545	.290	.503	.558
. OF ERRORS IN ITEMS 14 & 15 BRE D'ERREURS AUX POSTES 14 & 15	239	25	66	25	18	27	6	35	37
OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	3.5	8.9	4.0	3.3	3.5	2.2	0.9	3.5	5.3
E. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT ENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.054	.140	.063	.052	.055	.033	.013	.054	.079
OF ERRORS IN ITEMS 17, 18 & 19 BRE D'ERREURS AUX POSTES 17, 18 & 19	46	2	16	7	4	8	3	3	3
OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
E. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT ENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.010	.011	.015	.015	.012	.010	.006	.005	.006

-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, ET ÉDUC. SUR LE DOCUMENT EPA.

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

February to July 1974 and 1975

	1975						1974					
	July	June	May	April	March	Feb.	July	June	May	April	March	Feb.
All Areas												
Canada ..... $	3.06	2.96	2.99	3.02	2.94	2.88	2.70	2.56	2.51	2.53	2.38	2.38
St. John's ..... $	3.52	3.59	3.67	3.67	3.45	3.54	3.26	3.04	3.01	2.61	2.72	2.75
Halifax ..... $	2.90	2.78	3.01	2.99	3.09	3.09	2.57	2.32	2.41	2.48	2.32	2.24
Montréal ..... $	3.28	3.19	3.19	3.32	3.00	3.00	2.81	2.45	2.69	2.67	2.43	2.53
Ottawa ..... $	3.17	3.07	3.03	2.96	2.98	2.65	2.73	2.68	2.49	2.61	2.57	2.57
Toronto ..... $	2.96	2.92	2.96	3.06	2.83	2.85	2.68	2.67	2.49	2.43	2.35	2.39
Winnipeg ..... $	3.06	2.90	2.83	2.93	2.91	2.80	2.60	2.61	2.51	2.64	2.41	2.43
Edmonton ..... $	2.83	2.73	2.70	2.78	2.72	2.68	2.65	2.53	2.40	2.54	2.26	2.21
Vancouver ..... $	3.12	2.91	2.87	2.64	2.81	2.59	2.65	2.58	2.34	2.39	2.26	2.19
S.R.U.												
Canada ..... $	2.59	2.55	2.55	2.54	2.52	2.49	2.33	2.17	2.16	2.34	2.09	2.14
St. John's ..... $	2.60	2.60	2.62	3.11	2.73	2.90	2.69	2.38	2.35	2.54	2.27	2.28
Halifax ..... $	2.42	2.34	2.51	2.35	2.55	2.60	2.19	1.94	2.10	2.20	2.10	2.17
Montréal ..... $	2.86	2 79	2.79	2.89	2.57	2.59	2.18	1.92	2.17	2.41	2.09	2.25
Ottawa ..... $	2.91	2.85	2.90	2.68	2.77	2.36	2.53	2.34	2.29	2.44	2.39	2.43
Toronto ..... $	2.65	2.72	2.70	2.82	2.66	2.71	2.53	2.47	2.33	2.39	2.24	2.28
Winnipeg ..... $	2.31	2.40	2.21	2.12	2.20	2.22	2.28	2.19	2.19	2.43	2.01	2.05
Edmonton ..... $	2.11	2.10	1.97	2.02	2.12	2.02	2.04	1.86	1.68	2.10	1.63	1.56
Vancouver ..... $	2.74	2.49	2.52	2.31	2.47	2.31	2.38	2.26	2.03	2.26	2.04	1.99
N.S.R.U.												
Canada ..... $	3.59	3.42	3.51	3.57	3.47	3.40	3.17	3.05	2.97	2.78	2.75	2.70
St. John's ..... $	3.87	3.94	4.04	3.87	3.72	3.78	3.47	3.28	3.25	2.64	2.89	2.92
Halifax ..... $	3.20	3.06	3.31	3.38	3.42	3.39	2.80	2.56	2.61	2.65	2.46	2.30
Montréal ..... $	3.90	3.76	3.75	3.90	3.78	3.76	3.92	3.38	3.64	3.13	3.07	3.06
Ottawa ..... $	3.54	3.37	3.26	3.36	3.34	3.20	3.10	3.27	2.85	2.91	2.89	2.81
Toronto ..... $	3.64	3.37	3.51	3.56	3.30	3.22	3.05	3.18	2.89	2.55	2.67	2.70
Winnipeg ..... $	3.79	3.39	3.45	3.72	3.61	3.36	2.89	2.99	2.80	2.83	2.80	2.79
Edmonton ..... $	3.48	3.34	3.43	3.55	3.33	3.37	3.22	3.17	3.11	2.99	2.91	2.89
Vancouver ..... $	3.75	3.60	3.45	3.25	3.30	3.01	3.05	3.08	2.79	2.57	2.60	2.52

	Month-to-Month Change								Year-to-Year Change			
	1975				1974							
	June to July	May to June	April to May	March to April	June to July	May to June	April to May	March to April	July 1974 to July 1975	June 1974 to June 1975	May 1974 to May 1975	April 1974 to April 1975
All Areas												
Canada ..... $	+ 0.10	− 0.03	− 0.03	+ 0.08	+ 0.14	+ 0.05	− 0.02	+ 0.15	+ 0.36	+ 0.40	+ 0.48	+ 0.49
St. John's ..... $	− 0.07	− 0.08	−	+ 0.22	+ 0.22	+ 0.03	+ 0.40	− 0.11	+ 0.26	+ 0.55	+ 0.66	+ 1.06
Halifax ..... $	+ 0.12	− 0.23	+ 0.02	− 0.10	+ 0.25	− 0.09	− 0.07	+ 0.16	+ 0.33	+ 0.46	+ 0.60	+ 0.51
Montréal ..... $	+ 0.09	−	− 0.13	+ 0.32	+ 0.36	− 0.24	+ 0.02	+ 0.24	+ 0.47	+ 0.74	+ 0.50	+ 0.65
Ottawa ..... $	+ 0.10	+ 0.04	+ 0.07	− 0.02	+ 0.05	+ 0.19	− 0.12	+ 0.04	+ 0.44	+ 0.39	+ 0.54	+ 0.35
Toronto ..... $	+ 0.04	− 0.04	− 0.10	+ 0.23	+ 0.10	+ 0.18	+ 0.06	+ 0.08	+ 0.28	+ 0.25	+ 0.47	+ 0.63
Winnipeg ..... $	+ 0.16	+ 0.07	− 0.10	+ 0.02	− 0.01	+ 0.10	− 0.13	+ 0.23	+ 0.46	+ 0.29	+ 0.32	+ 0.29
Edmonton ..... $	+ 0.10	+ 0.03	− 0.08	+ 0.06	+ 0.12	+ 0.13	− 0.14	+ 0.28	+ 0.18	+ 0.20	+ 0.30	+ 0.24
Vancouver ..... $	+ 0.21	+ 0.04	+ 0.23	− 0.17	+ 0.07	+ 0.24	− 0.05	+ 0.13	+ 0.47	+ 0.33	+ 0.53	+ 0.25
S.R.U.												
Canada ..... $	+ 0.04	−	+ 0.01	+ 0.02	+ 0.16	+ 0.01	− 0.18	+ 0.25	+ 0.26	+ 0.38	+ 0.39	+ 0.20
St. John's ..... $	−	− 0.02	− 0.49	+ 0.38	+ 0.31	+ 0.03	− 0.19	+ 0.27	− 0.09	+ 0.22	+ 0.27	+ 0.57
Halifax ..... $	+ 0.08	− 0.17	+ 0.16	− 0.20	+ 0.25	− 0.16	− 0.10	+ 0.10	+ 0.23	+ 0.40	+ 0.41	+ 0.15
Montréal ..... $	+ 0.07	−	− 0.10	+ 0.32	+ 0.26	− 0.25	− 0.24	+ 0.32	+ 0.68	+ 0.87	+ 0.62	+ 0.48
Ottawa ..... $	+ 0.06	− 0.05	+ 0.22	− 0.09	+ 0.19	+ 0.05	− 0.15	+ 0.05	+ 0.38	+ 0.51	+ 0.61	+ 0.24
Toronto ..... $	− 0.07	+ 0.02	− 0.12	+ 0.16	+ 0.06	+ 0.14	− 0.06	+ 0.15	+ 0.12	+ 0.25	+ 0.37	+ 0.43
Winnipeg ..... $	− 0.09	+ 0.19	+ 0.09	− 0.08	+ 0.09	−	− 0.24	+ 0.42	+ 0.03	+ 0.21	+ 0.02	− 0.31
Edmonton ..... $	+ 0.01	+ 0.13	− 0.05	− 0.10	+ 0.18	+ 0.18	− 0.42	+ 0.47	+ 0.07	+ 0.24	+ 0.29	− 0.08
Vancouver ..... $	+ 0.25	− 0.03	+ 0.21	− 0.16	+ 0.12	+ 0.23	− 0.23	+ 0.22	+ 0.36	+ 0.23	+ 0.49	+ 0.05
N.S.R.U.												
Canada ..... $	+ 0.17	− 0.09	− 0.06	+ 0.10	+ 0.12	+ 0.08	+ 0.19	+ 0.03	+ 0.42	+ 0.37	+ 0.54	+ 0.79
St. John's ..... $	− 0.07	− 0.10	+ 0.17	+ 0.15	+ 0.19	+ 0.03	+ 0.61	− 0.25	+ 0.40	+ 0.66	+ 0.79	+ 1.23
Halifax ..... $	+ 0.14	− 0.25	− 0.07	− 0.04	+ 0.24	− 0.05	− 0.04	+ 0.19	+ 0.40	+ 0.50	+ 0.70	+ 0.73
Montréal ..... $	+ 0.14	+ 0.01	− 0.15	+ 0.12	+ 0.54	− 0.26	+ 0.51	+ 0.06	− 0.02	+ 0.38	+ 0.11	+ 0.77
Ottawa ..... $	+ 0.17	+ 0.11	− 0.10	+ 0.02	− 0.17	+ 0.42	− 0.06	+ 0.02	+ 0.44	+ 0.10	+ 0.41	+ 0.45
Toronto ..... $	+ 0.27	− 0.14	− 0.05	+ 0.26	− 0.13	+ 0.29	+ 0.34	− 0.12	+ 0.59	+ 0.19	+ 0.62	+ 1.01
Winnipeg ..... $	+ 0.40	− 0.06	− 0.27	+ 0.11	− 0.10	+ 0.19	− 0.03	+ 0.03	+ 0.90	+ 0.40	+ 0.65	+ 0.89
Edmonton ..... $	+ 0.14	− 0.09	− 0.12	+ 0.22	+ 0.05	+ 0.06	+ 0.12	+ 0.08	+ 0.26	+ 0.17	+ 0.32	+ 0.56
Vancouver ..... $	+ 0.15	+ 0.15	+ 0.20	− 0.05	− 0.03	+ 0.29	+ 0.22	− 0.03	+ 0.70	+ 0.52	+ 0.66	+ 0.68

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 301, July 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	17,039	9,826	0.35	A	A	1.04	653	2.47	C	D	1.51	10,478	0.30	A	A	0.91
Nfld	389	176	2.05	C	C	1.77	31	7.31	E	E	2.45	207	1.28	C	C	0.96
PEI	85	50	3.21	D	D	1.86	3	17.24	G	G	1.39	53	2.65	D	D	1.46
NS	584	300	1.13	C	C	1.04	22	6.33	E	E	1.18	322	1.09	C	C	1.12
NB	490	258	1.62	C	C	1.91	21	10.08	F	E	3.14	279	1.33	C	C	1.54
Que	4,730	2,616	0.80	B	B	1.13	215	4.62	D	D	1.51	2,831	0.64	B	B	0.87
Ont	6,227	3,730	0.60	B	B	0.95	227	4.75	D	E	1.50	3,957	0.53	A	A	0.88
Man	737	433	1.40	C	C	1.24	11	12.42	F	F	1.03	444	1.31	C	C	1.15
Sask	667	389	1.30	C	C	1.05	7	17.8	G	F	1.33	395	1.30	C	C	1.11
Alta	1,266	785	0.86	B	C	0.93	33	9.0	E	F	1.60	818	0.86	B	C	1.05
BC	1,864	1,090	0.84	B	B	0.96	83	5.44	E	E	1.38	1,173	0.73	B	B	0.88

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 Subprovincial Contributions to Provincial Variance Estimates for the July 1975 Survey

For the estimate of Unemployed in the province of Newfoundland, the binomial factor remained unusually high with a value of 2.45. An analysis of the subprovincial contributions to the provincial variance estimate resulted in the identification of 4 pairs of PSU's and 2 SRU subunits for which the actual contribution significantly exceeded the desired contribution.

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

PSU's or Subunits Identification - Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
00021-00022 - Hermitage Bay area	13.63	2.74
00044-00045 - Grand Bank area	6.20	2.09
02024-02026 - Bonavista area	11.15	1.86
04041-04043 - Port aux Basques and Corner Brook area	6.76	2.12
01101 - St-John's	20.26	4.73
02101 - Bonavista	4.51	1.06
All other PSU's and Subunits	37.49	85.04

The adjusted binomial factor with a value of 1.08 indicates that although the above subprovincial areas are mainly responsible for the high variance estimate there has been some overcompensation for the excessive variance contribution by these areas in the calculation of an adjusted variance.

The binomial factor for the estimate of Unemployed in New Brunswick increased from 2.07 for the June survey to 3.14 for the July survey. In the analysis of subprovincial contributions three pairs of PSU's were identified in which the actual contribution greatly exceeded the desired contribution.

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

PSU's or Subunits Identification - Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
32021 - 32038 - Woodstock area North of Fredericton town	15.37	4.53
33003 - 33005 - Shippegan and Caraquet Bay area	16.39	3.08
33022 - 33027 - Southeast of Bathurst town	18.25	3.82
All other PSU's and Subunits -	49.99	88.57

The adjusted binomial factor with a value of 1.77 falls within a normal range of values for this characteristic and thus indicates that the identified PSU's are primarily responsible for the increased variance estimate.

The binomial factor for the estimate of Unemployed in Alberta with a value of 1.60 was unusually high for this characteristic. The analysis revealed 2 pairs of PSU's and 1 special area subunit for which the actual contribution to the variance was excessive.

Table 2c) Actual versus Desired Contribution to the Provincial Variance Estimate of Unemployed in Alberta by PSU's and Subunits

PSU's or Subunits Identification - Location	Actual Percentage Contribution	Desired Percentage Contribution
83022 - 83026 - Wainwright area	5.5	1.42
85023 - 85032 - Newbrook area	4.28	1.53
80901 - Special area	19.99	3.21
All other PSU's and Subunits -	70.23	93.84

The adjusted binomial factor of 1.20 is in line with corresponding binomial factors for previous months and it can be concluded that the above areas are the predominant cause of the high variance estimate for unemployed in Alberta.

Detailed analysis to determine causes of excessive contribution by selected strata

For subunit 01101 in Newfoundland the actual percentage contribution to the variance estimate of Unemployed is 20.26% compared to a desired contribution of 4.73%. An examination of half-stratum estimates for each component of labour force status by industry shows there is an unequal distribution of persons by industry especially for transportation services and public administration with a clustering of unemployment in these industries in the first component, although, for services, the estimated number of persons in labour force is less in component 1. As a result the unemployment rate based on weighted estimates is 27.5% for component 1 and 2.9% for component 2.

Table 3) Estimates and Sample Takes by Characteristic and Component for Subunit 01101

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	270	2	210	2	0	0	0	0	270	2	210	2
Construction	218	2	219	2	109	1	0	0	327	3	219	2
Transportation & Other Utilities	338	3	108	1	295	2	0	0	633	5	108	1
Trade	943	7	968	8	286	2	100	1	1229	9	1068	9
Finance	0	0	321	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	321	3
Services	736	6	1385	12	347	2	0	0	1083	8	1385	12
Public Administration	511	4	93	1	108	1	0	0	619	5	93	1
Total	3016	24	3304	29	1145	8	100	1	4161	32	3404	30

Est) denotes half-stratum estimates based on the PSU

) denotes unweighted sample takes

For the estimate of the total number of persons unemployed in Alberta the actual contribution by the special area subunit 80901 is 19.99% compared to a desired contribution of 3.21%. Two factors were identified to account for the large difference between the actual and the desired contribution. For variance estimation purposes the components are assumed to be selected independently and are defined according to the rotation group no., component 1 includes all segments with odd rotation groups while component 2 includes all segments with even rotation groups. For the subunit 80901 however only segments having odd rotation group nos were selected and therefore the two components cannot be assumed independent. As can be expected also the proportion of unemployed persons by age-sex group between the special area 80901 and the province of Alberta were found to be substantially different. Estimates and sample takes for the characteristics employed, unemployed and in labour force were 25,578 and 148, 1,203 and 7, 26,781 and 155 respectively.

NON-RESPONSE

The contents of this appendix are taken from publication NR 75-07 (July 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 the Non-Response Report

III Analysis

A. At the Canada Level

The overall non-response rate at the Canada level increased from 5.8% in June to 7.6% in July. This month's higher rate was due to the 2.0% increase in the T.A. component. The overlap non-response rate was the same for July as the 0.5% rate recorded in June and the adjusted overall non-response for the July survey was calculated to be 7.1%.

Compared with last year's July overall non-response rate (10.4%), 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 overall rate.

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 4.4% in June to 7.0% in July. Increases in the T.A. and N1 components were responsible for this month's higher rate. The overlap rate decreased 0.1% from June to July and the adjusted overall non-response rate was computed to be 6.4% in July.

Compared with the 6.2% overall non-response rate in July 1974, this year's July rate was higher. The higher rate this year was attributed to increases in the T.A. and "other" components.

2. Halifax Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Halifax Regional Office increased from 7.4% in June to 10.0% in July. Increases in the T.A. and N2 components accounted for this month's higher rate. The overlap rate increased from 0.9% in June to 1.0% in July and the adjusted overall non-response rate for the July survey was calculated to be 9.0%.

Compared with last year's July overall non-response rate of 10.0%, this year's rate was the same. While the T.A. and N1 components decreased by 0.1% and 0.7% respectively, the N2 and "other" components increased by 0.1% and 0.7% respectively.

The refusal rates in Economic Regions 30 & 31 continue to remain at or above the 3% level over the past few months as shown below:

Refusal Rates

	Economic Region 30	Economic Region 31
April	2.3%	3.1%
May	3.3%	3.3%
June	3.7%	3.0%
July	3.4%	3.6%

3. Montreal Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Montreal Regional Office increased from 4.2% in June to 5.3% in July. The 1.3% increase in the T.A. component was responsible for this month's higher rate. No change was recorded in the overlap rate of 0.5% from June to July and the adjusted overall non-response rate was computed to be 4.8% for the July survey.

Compared with last year's July overall non-response rate of 12.1%, this year's rate was considerably lower. Furthermore, all the components of non-response exhibited year to year decreases in their rates.

4. Ottawa Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Ottawa Regional Office increased from 7.5% in June to 8.5% in July. This month's higher rate was mainly attributed to the 1.1% increase in the T.A. rate. No change was recorded from June to July in the overlap rate of 0.1% and the adjusted overall non-response rate for the July survey was calculated to be 8.4%.

Compared with the 9.5% overall non-response rate in July 1974, this year's July rate was lower. This year's lower rate was due to decreases in the T.A., N1 and N2 components.

5. Toronto Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Toronto Regional Office increased from 5.4% in June to 8.5% in July. An increase of 3.3% in the T.A. component resulted in this month's higher rate. There was no overlap rate recorded in the Toronto Regional Office this month.

Compared with the 12.2% overall non-response rate one year ago, this year's July rate was lower. Furthermore, all the components showed year to year decreases in their rates.

6. Winnipeg Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Winnipeg Regional Office increased from 3.8% in June to 5.1% in July. This month's higher rate was due to increases in the T.A. and N1 components. No change was recorded from June to July in the overlap rate of 0.7% and the adjusted overall non-response rate in July was calculated to be 4.4%.

Compared with last year's July overall non-response rate of 6.4%, this year's rate was lower. Decreases in the T.A., N1 and N2 components were responsible for this year's lower rate.

7. Edmonton Regional Office

The overall non-response rate for the Edmonton Regional Office increased from 4.6% in June to 5.5% in July. This month's higher rate was due to increases in the T.A. and N2 components. The overlap rate increased from 0.6% in June to 0.7% in July and the adjusted overall non-response rate in July was computed to be 4.8%.

Compared with last year's 8.5% overall non-response rate, this year's rate was lower. This year's lower rate was due 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 8.5% in June to 9.9% in July. At the component level, increases in the T.A. and N2 rates were responsible for this month's higher rate. The overlap rate remained the same in July as the 0.5% rate in June and the adjusted overall non-response rate was calculated to be 9.4% for the July survey.

Compared with last year's July overall non-response rate (12.8%), this year's July rate was lower. Furthermore, decreases were noted in all the components of non-response from year to year.

For Economic Region 97, the N1 and "other" components showed a vast improvement in July as compared with June. However, the refusal rate has increased over last month, as shown in the table below:

Economic Region 97 (Non-Response Rates)

	July (%)	June (%)	Change (%)
Overall	11.4	14.4	-3.0
T.A.	5.1	4.8	+0.3
N1	2.4	4.8	-2.4
N2	3.5	2.4	+1.1
"Other"	0.4	2.4	-2.0

Table 1(a)

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

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		June 1975 to July 1975	Non-Response Rates		June 1974 to July 1974	July 1974 to July 1975
	July 1975 (%)	June 1975 (%)	(%)	July 1974 (%)	June 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	7.6	5.8	+1.8	10.4	6.8	+3.6	-2.8
T.A.	4.2	2.2	+2.0	6.1	2.0	+4.1	-1.9
N1	1.2	1.3	-0.1	1.7	1.8	-0.1	-0.5
N2	1.4	1.4	-	2.1	2.3	-0.2	-0.7
Other	0.8	0.9	-0.1	0.5	0.7	-0.2	+0.3
Overlap	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	7.1	5.3	+1.8	-	-	-	-

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	1,704	7.0	4.9	5.2
Halifax	5,804	10.0	23.5	17.9
Montreal	5,356	5.3	11.4	16.5
Ottawa	1,974	8.5	6.8	6.1
Toronto	6,189	8.5	21.3	19.1
Winnipeg	3,197	5.1	6.6	9.9
Edmonton	4,138	5.5	9.2	12.8
Vancouver	4,061	9.9	16.3	12.5

Graph C1

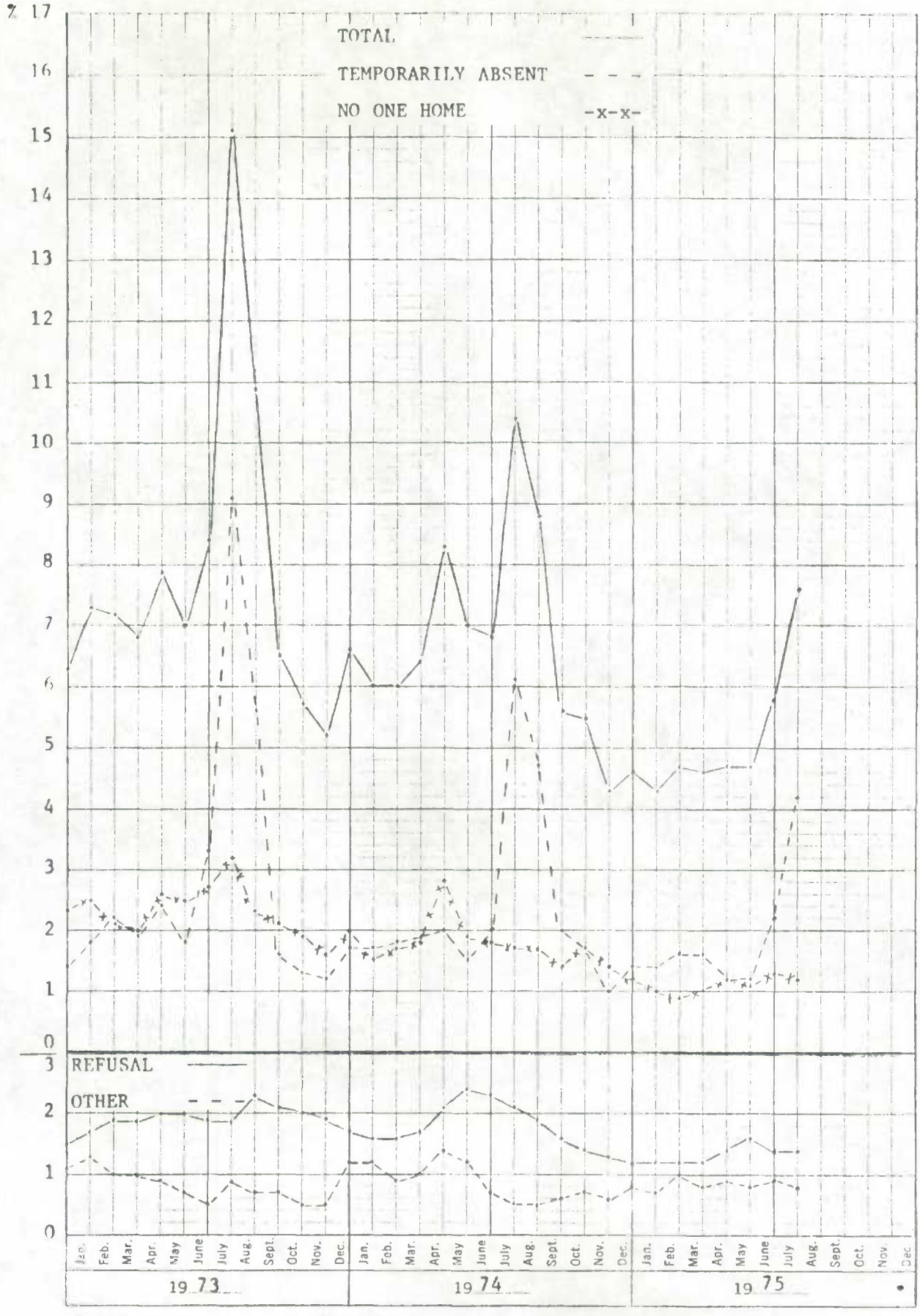


Table 2(a)

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

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		June 1975 to July 1975	Non-Response Rates		June 1974 to July 1974	July 1974 to July 1975
	July 1975 (%)	June 1975 (%)	(%)	July 1974 (%)	June 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	7.0	4.4	+2.6	6.2	5.1	+1.1	+0.8
T.A.	4.7	2.1	+2.6	3.9	1.2	+2.7	+0.8
N1	0.7	0.4	+0.3	0.8	1.1	-0.3	-0.1
N2	0.8	0.9	-0.1	1.1	1.3	-0.2	-0.3
Other	0.8	1.0	-0.2	0.4	1.5	-1.1	+0.4
Overlap	0.6	0.7	-0.1	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	6.4	3.7	+2.7	-	-	-	-

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	263	5.3	11.7	15.4
01	688	8.1	46.6	40.4
02	152	5.3	6.7	8.9
03	290	6.2	15.0	17.0
04	294	6.8	16.7	17.3
05	17	23.5	3.3	1.0

ST. JOHN'S REGIONAL OFFICE

Graph G2

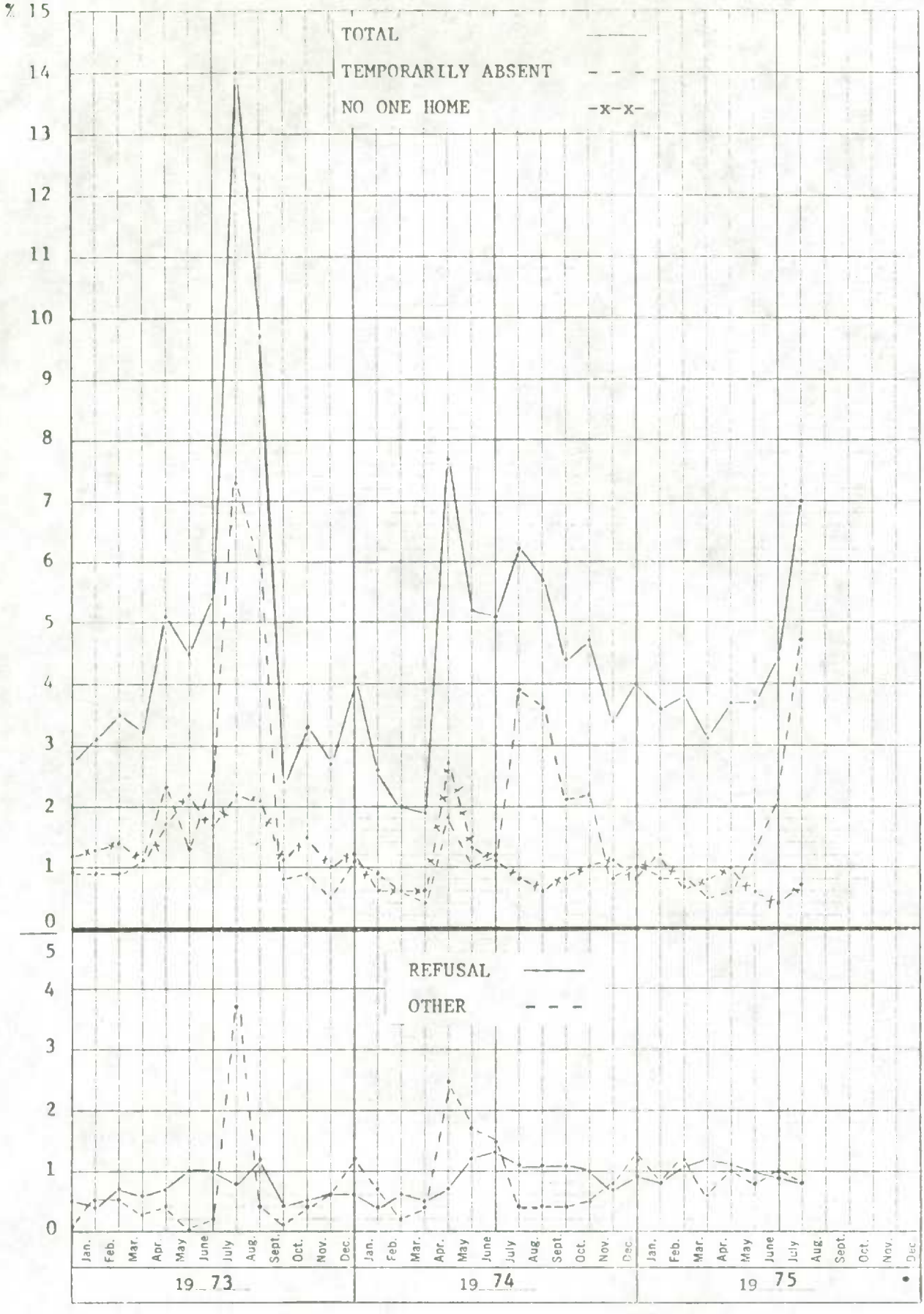


Table 3(a)

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

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		June 1975 to July 1975	Non-Response Rates		June 1974 to July 1974	July 1974 to July 1975
	July 1975 (%)	June 1975 (%)	(%)	July 1974 (%)	June 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	10.0	7.4	+2.6	10.0	6.6	+3.4	-
T.A.	5.6	2.6	+3.0	5.7	2.0	+3.7	-0.1
N1	1.0	1.5	-0.5	1.7	1.7	-	-0.7
N2	2.1	1.8	+0.3	2.0	2.3	-0.3	+0.1
Other	1.3	1.5	-0.2	0.6	0.6	-	+0.7
Overlap	1.0	0.9	+0.1	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	9.0	6.5	+2.5	-	-	-	-

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	438	5.7	4.3	7.5
20	539	10.8	10.0	9.3
21	564	12.1	11.7	9.7
22	1,350	8.7	20.4	23.3
23	479	7.5	6.2	8.3
30	527	16.3	14.9	9.1
31	643	10.4	11.6	11.1
32	681	11.0	13.0	11.7
33	583	7.9	7.9	10.0

Graph G3

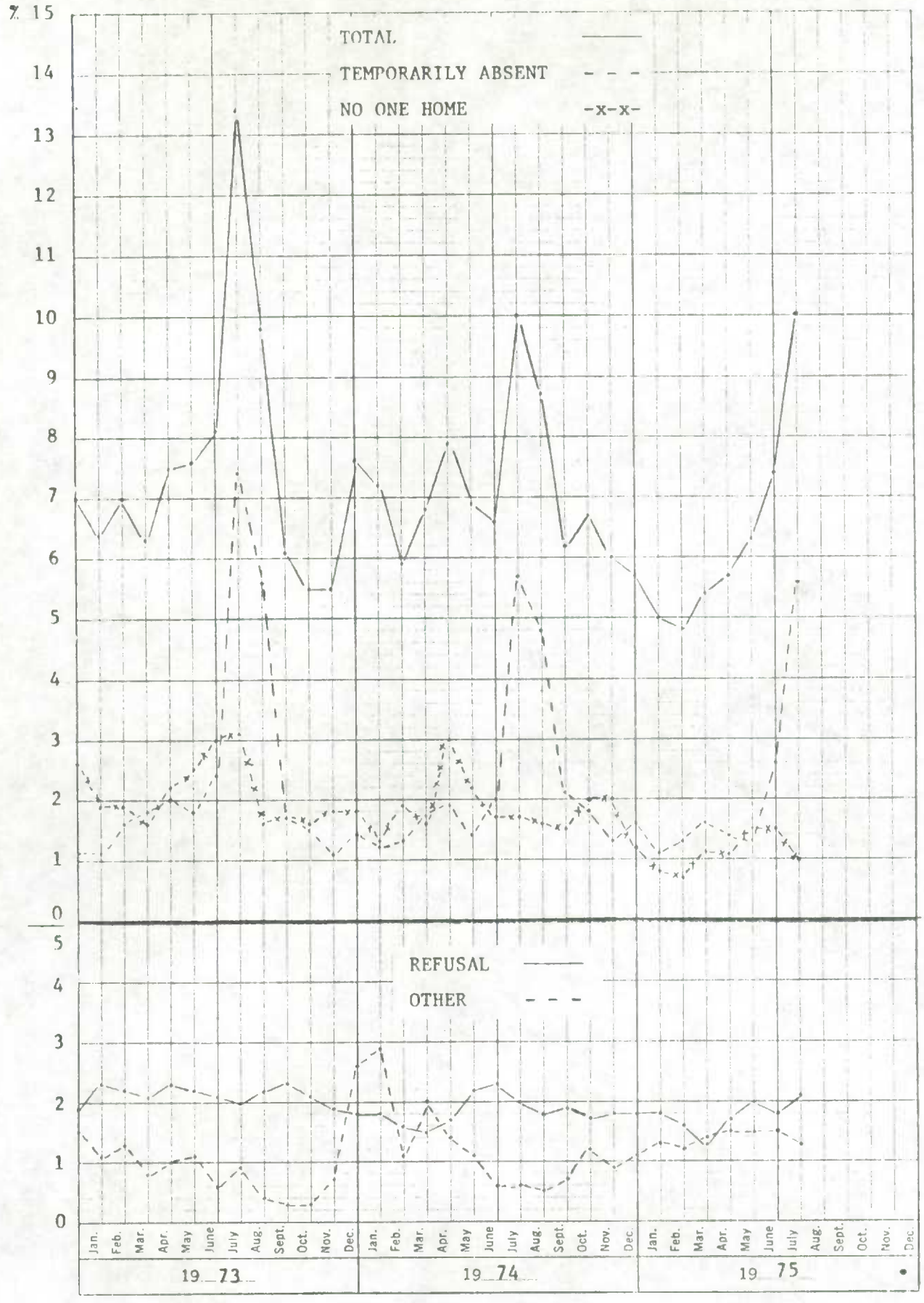

%
TOTAL
TEMPORARILY ABSENT
NO ONE HOME
REFUSAL
OTHER
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
19 73
19 74
19 75

Table 4(a)

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

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		June 1975 to July 1975	Non-Response Rates		June 1974 to July 1974	July 1974 to July 1975
	July 1975 (%)	June 1975 (%)	(%)	July 1974 (%)	June 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	5.3	4.2	+1.1	12.1	6.9	+5.2	-6.8
T.A.	2.4	1.1	+1.3	7.4	2.1	+5.3	-5.0
N1	1.0	1.0	-	1.7	1.9	-0.2	-0.7
N2	1.2	1.4	-0.2	2.2	2.2	-	-1.0
Other	0.7	0.7	-	0.8	0.7	+0.1	-0.1
Overlap	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	4.8	3.7	+1.1	-	-	-	-

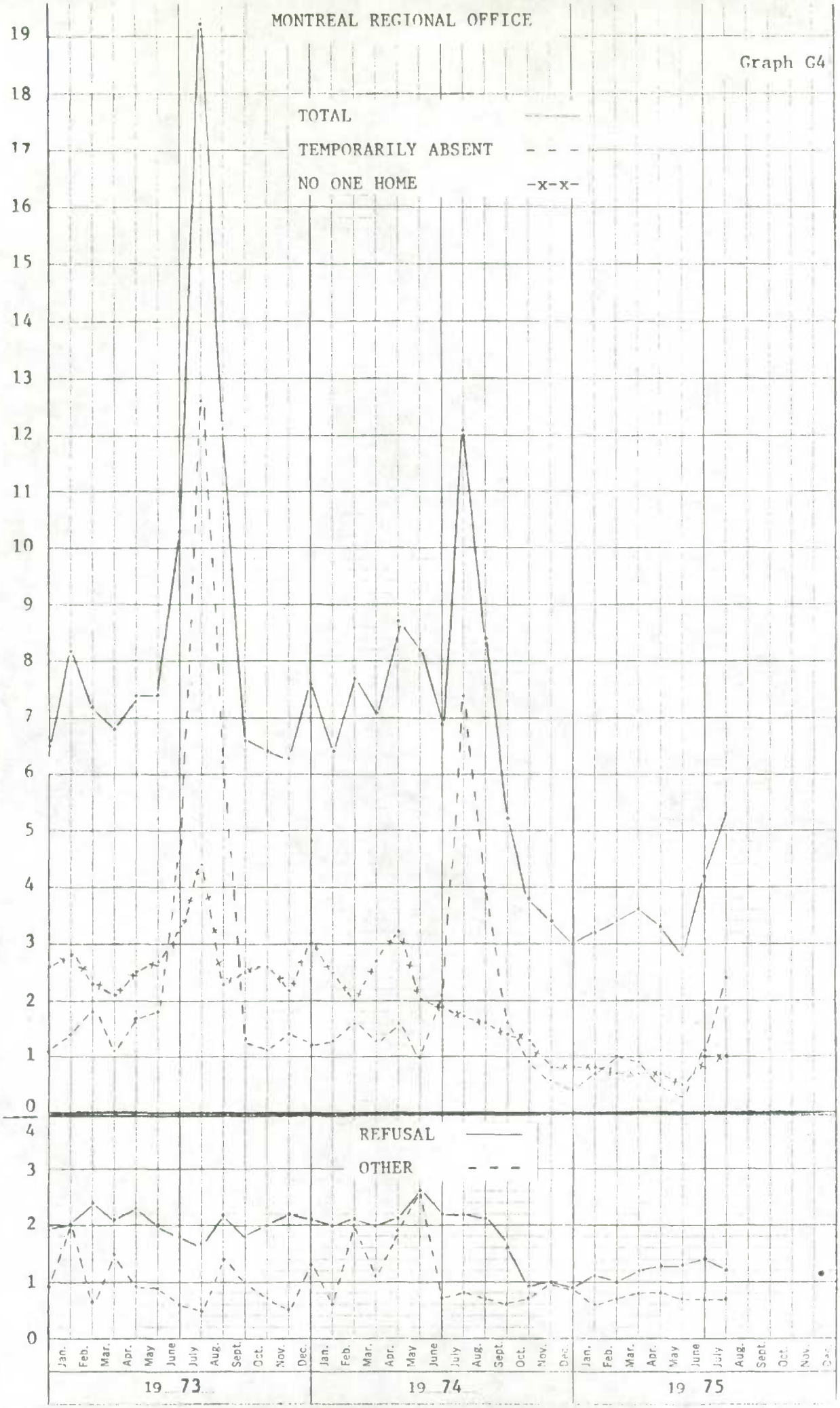
Table 4(b)

Non-Response Data at the Economic Region Level

Economic Region	Expected Number of Households	Non-Response Rate (%)	Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level	Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level
40	297	3.7	3.9	5.5
41	375	1.9	2.5	7.0
42	195	1.5	1.1	3.6
43	851	3.8	11.3	15.9
44	474	4.0	6.7	8.9
45	607	2.3	5.0	11.3
46	470	4.3	7.1	8.8
47	2,087	8.4	62.4	39.0

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		June 1975 to July 1975	Non-Response Rates		June 1974 to July 1974	July 1974 to July 1975
	July 1975 (%)	June 1975 (%)	(%)	July 1974 (%)	June 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	8.5	7.5	+1.0	9.5	6.2	+3.3	-1.0
T.A.	5.0	3.9	+1.1	5.3	2.1	+3.2	-0.3
N1	1.7	1.9	-0.2	2.4	2.1	+0.3	-0.7
N2	1.3	1.3	-	1.7	1.7	-	-0.4
Other	0.5	0.4	+0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.2	+0.4
Overlap	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	8.4	7.4	+1.0	-	-	-	-

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	13	15.4	1.2	0.7
48	232	6.5	9.0	11.7
49	126	5.6	4.2	6.4
50	1,016	8.4	50.9	51.5
58	587	9.9	34.7	29.7

Graph G5

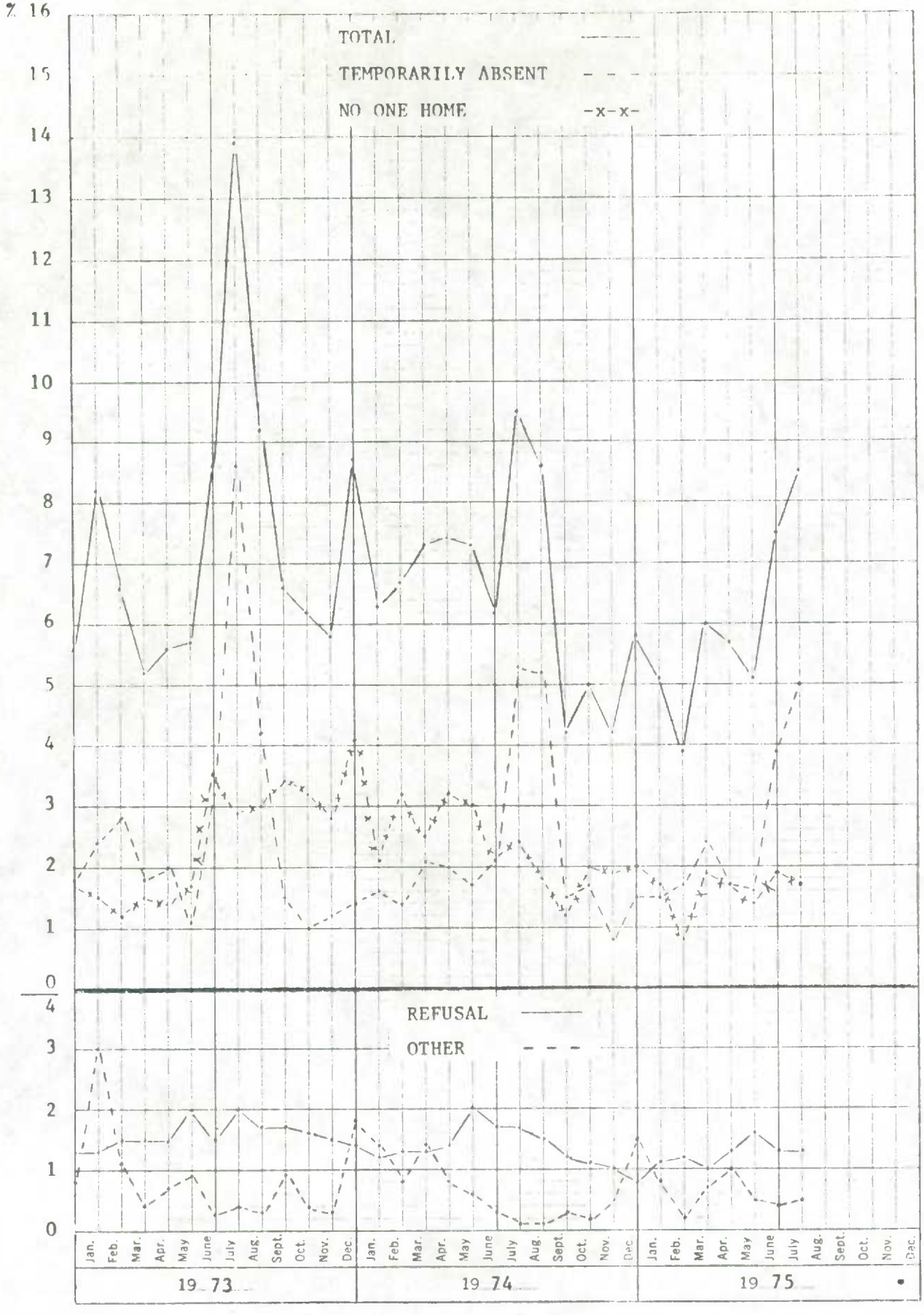


Table 6(a)

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

Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		June 1975 to July 1975 (%)	Non-Response Rates		June 1974 to July 1974 (%)	July 1974 to July 1975 (%)
	July 1975 (%)	June 1975 (%)		July 1974 (%)	June 1974 (%)		
Overall	8.5	5.4	+3.1	12.2	7.0	+5.2	-3.7
T.A.	5.5	2.2	+3.3	7.7	2.2	+5.5	-2.2
N1	1.3	1.4	-0.1	1.7	1.6	+0.1	-0.4
N2	1.5	1.5	-	2.2	2.5	-0.3	-0.7
Other	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.6	0.7	-0.1	-0.4
Overlap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	8.5	5.4	+3.1	-	-	-	-

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	468	5.6	4.9	7.6
52	2,523	9.1	43.5	40.8
53	905	9.1	15.6	14.6
54	587	10.7	11.9	9.5
55	588	8.7	9.7	9.5
56	558	9.1	9.7	9.0
57	560	4.5	4.7	9.0

Graph G6

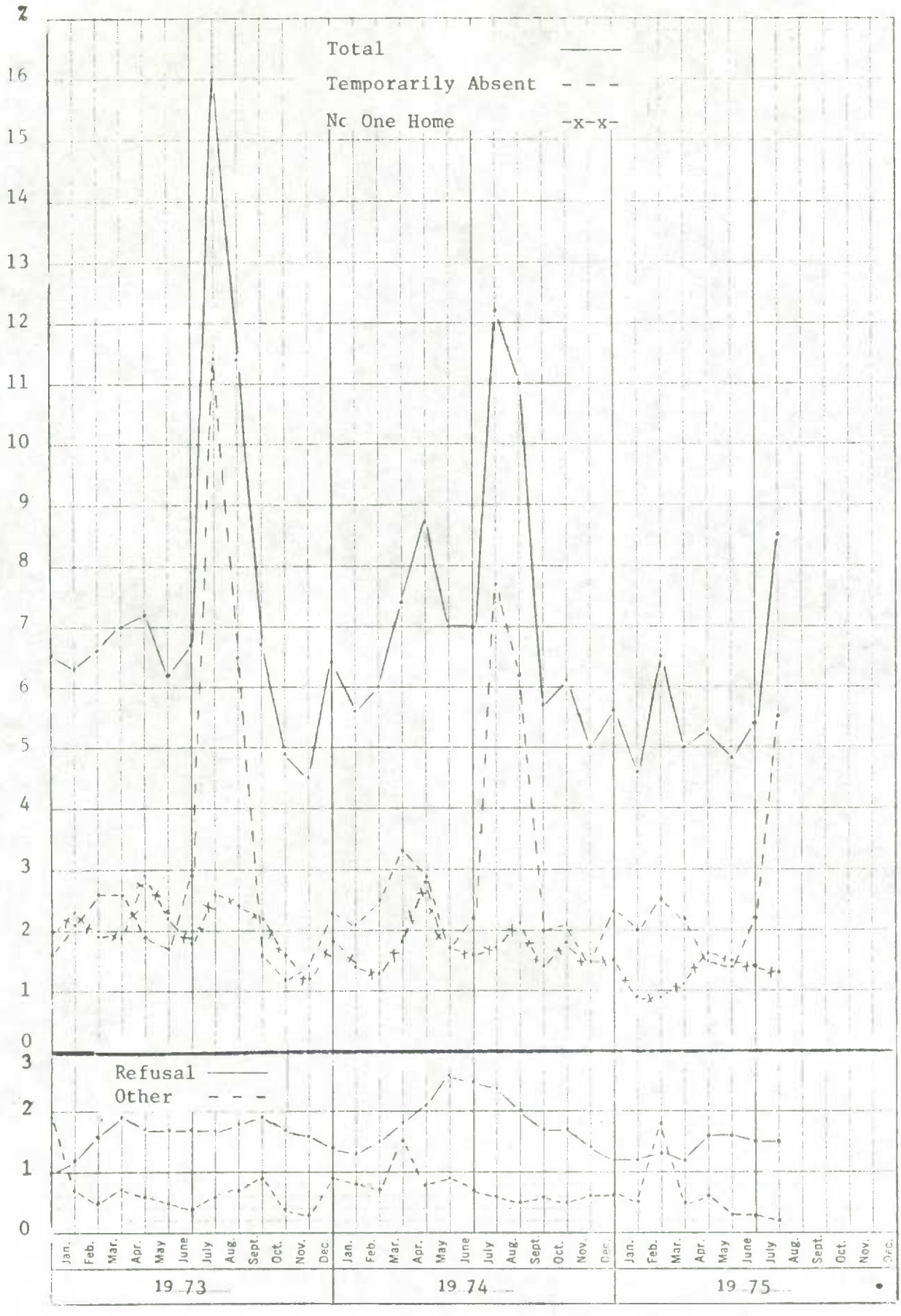

%
Total
Temporarily Absent
Nc One Home
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
Refusal
Other
3
2
1
0
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
19 73
19 74
19 75

Table 7(a)

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

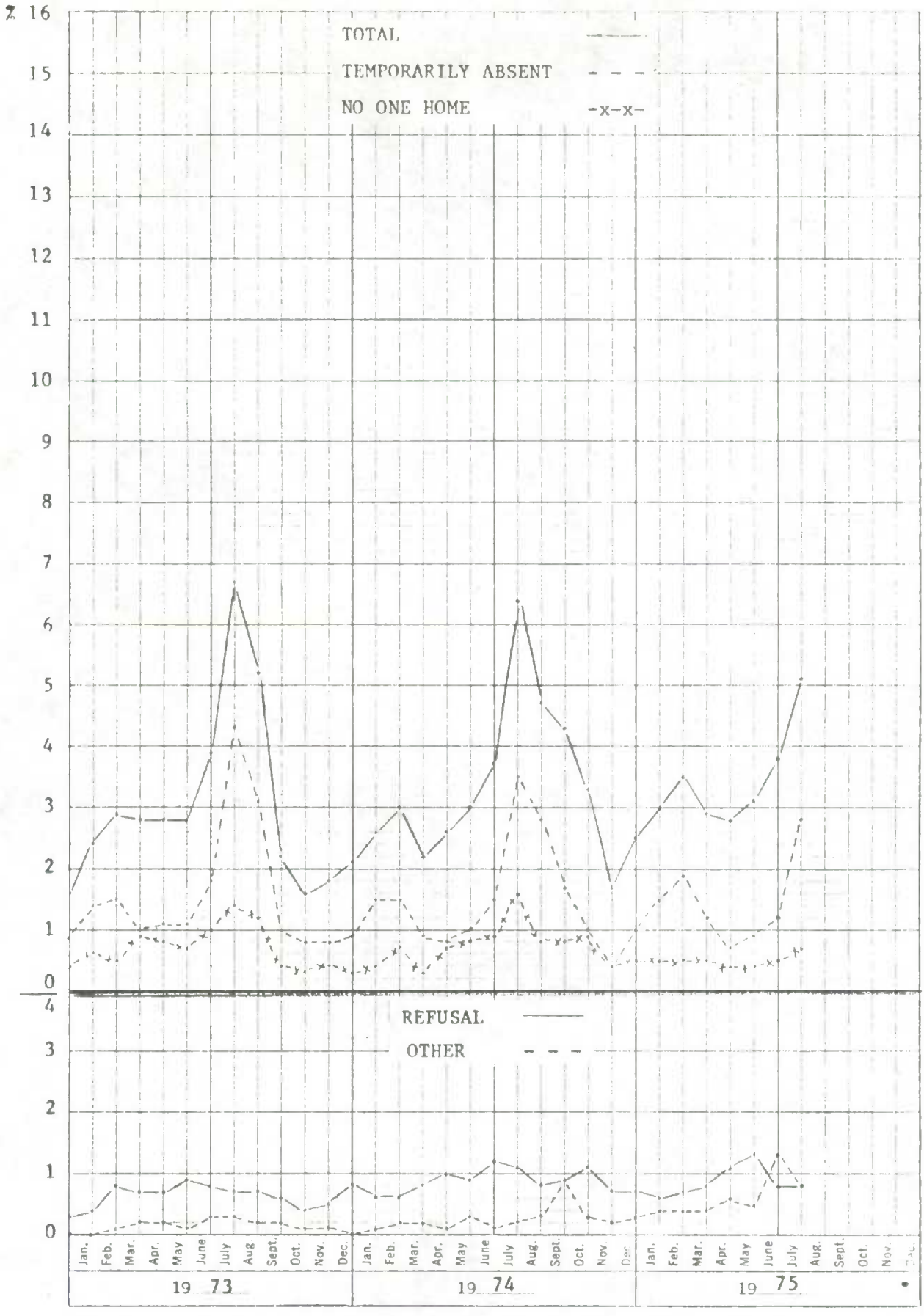
Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		June 1975 to July 1975	Non-Response Rates		June 1974 to July 1974	July 1974 to July 1975
	July 1975 (%)	June 1975 (%)	(%)	July 1974 (%)	June 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	5.1	3.8	+1.3	6.4	3.7	+2.7	-1.3
T.A.	2.8	1.2	+1.6	3.5	1.5	+2.0	-0.7
N1	0.7	0.5	+0.2	1.6	0.9	+0.7	-0.9
N2	0.8	0.8	-	1.1	1.2	-0.1	-0.3
Other	0.8	1.3	-0.5	0.2	0.1	+0.1	+0.6
Overlap	0.7	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	4.4	3.1	+1.3	-	-	-	-

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	23	0.0	0.0	0.7
59	230	2.2	3.0	7.2
60	1,087	6.7	44.5	34.0
61	171	3.5	3.7	5.4
62	54	0.0	0.0	1.7
63	125	4.0	3.0	3.9
64	286	1.4	2.4	8.9
65	139	4.3	3.7	4.4
70	508	4.9	15.3	15.9
71	308	6.8	12.8	9.6
73	266	7.1	11.6	8.3

Graph G7



EDMONTON REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 8(a)

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

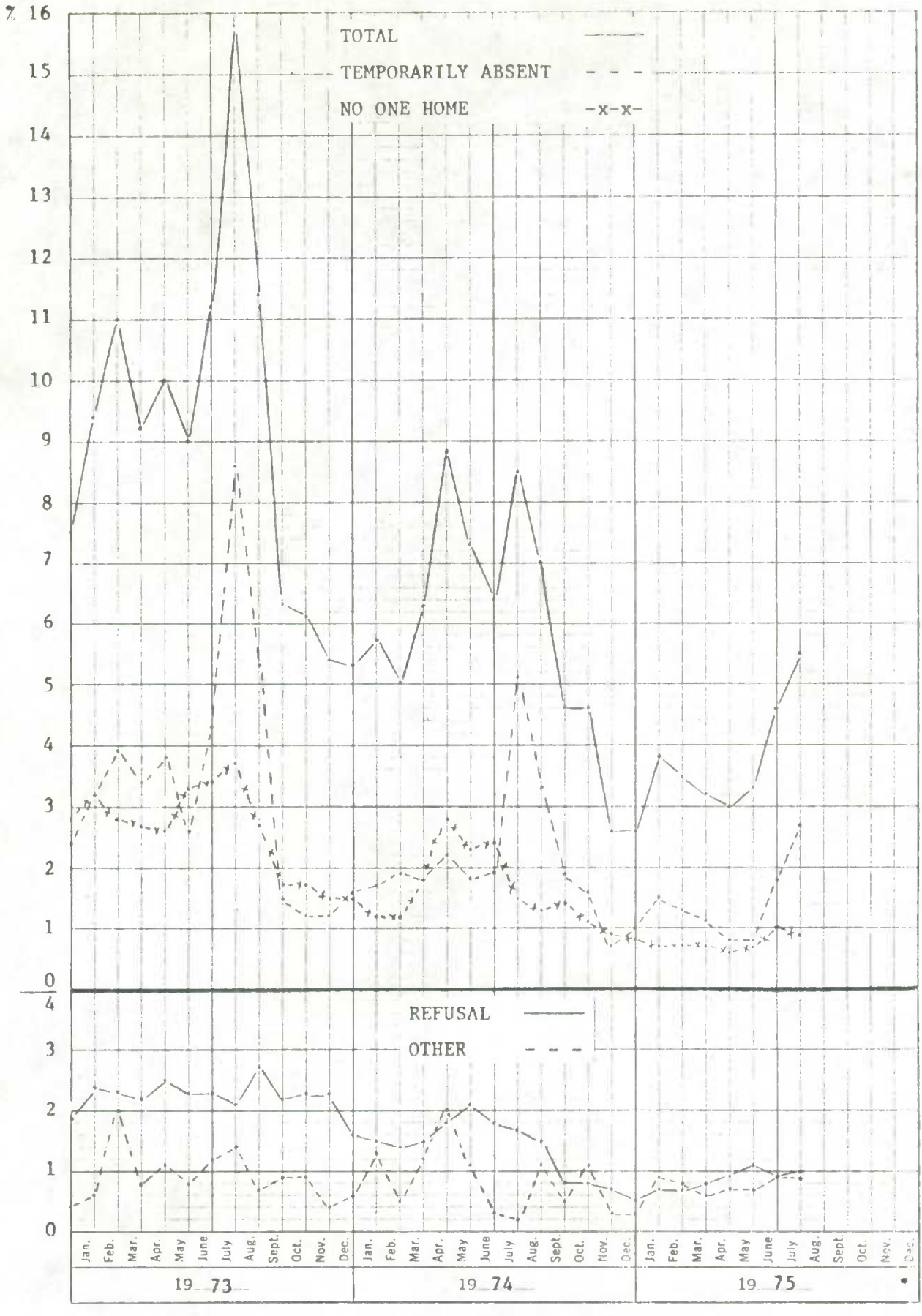
Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		June 1975 to July 1975	Non-Response Rates		June 1974 to July 1974	July 1974 to July 1975
	July 1975 (%)	June 1975 (%)	(%)	July 1974 (%)	June 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	5.5	4.6	+0.9	8.5	6.4	+2.1	-3.0
T.A.	2.7	1.8	+0.9	5.1	1.9	+3.2	-2.4
N1	0.9	1.0	-0.1	1.5	2.4	-0.9	-0.6
N2	1.0	0.9	+0.1	1.7	1.8	-0.1	-0.7
Other	0.9	0.9	-	0.2	0.3	-0.1	+0.7
Overlap	0.7	0.6	+0.1	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	4.8	4.0	+0.8	-	-	-	-

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	380	1.6	2.6	9.2
74	464	3.9	7.9	11.2
80	197	15.3	13.2	4.8
81	221	5.4	5.3	5.3
82	941	8.2	33.9	22.7
83	275	4.0	4.9	6.7
84	1,273	4.7	26.4	30.8
85	204	6.6	5.3	4.9
86	183	0.5	0.5	4.4

Graph G8



VANCOUVER REGIONAL OFFICE

Table 9(a)

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

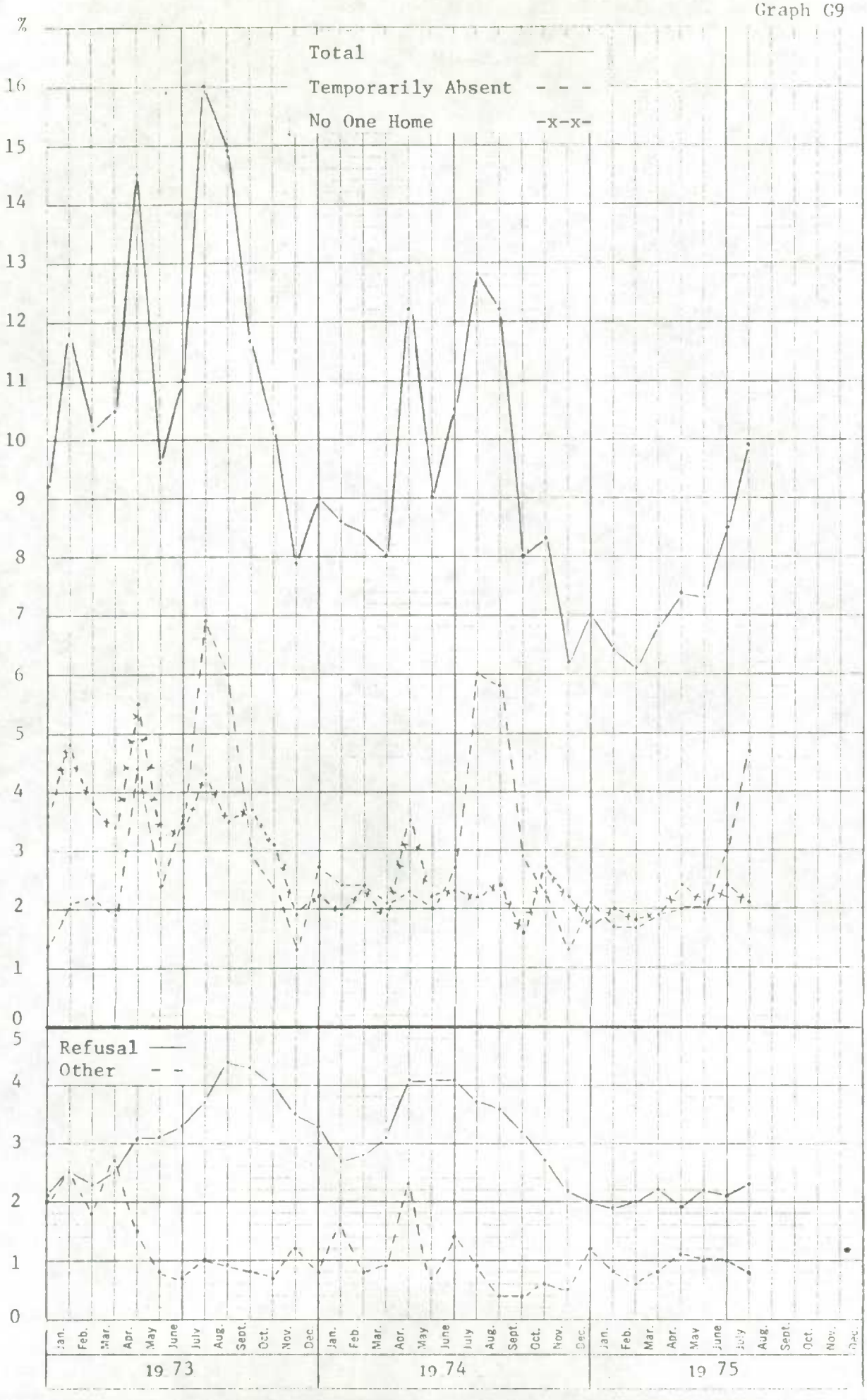
Non-Response Component	Non-Response Rates		June 1975 to July 1975	Non-Response Rates		June 1974 to July 1974	July 1974 to July 1975
	July 1975 (%)	June 1975 (%)	(%)	July 1974 (%)	June 1974 (%)	(%)	(%)
Overall	9.9	8.5	+1.4	12.8	10.5	+2.3	-2.9
T.A.	4.7	3.0	+1.7	6.0	2.7	+3.3	-1.3
N1	2.1	2.4	-0.3	2.2	2.3	-0.1	-0.1
N2	2.3	2.1	+0.2	3.7	4.1	-0.4	-1.4
Other	0.8	1.0	-0.2	0.9	1.4	-0.5	-0.1
Overlap	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted	9.4	8.0	+1.4	-	-	-	-

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	89	11.2	2.5	2.2
91	130	10.8	3.4	3.2
92	293	7.2	5.2	7.2
93	199	11.6	5.7	4.9
94	2,188	10.0	54.1	53.9
95	779	8.2	15.9	19.2
96	76	15.8	3.0	1.9
97	254	11.4	7.2	6.2
98	53	22.6	3.0	1.3

Graph G9


%
Total
Temporarily Absent
No One Home
Refusal
Other
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
19 73
19 74
19 75

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.

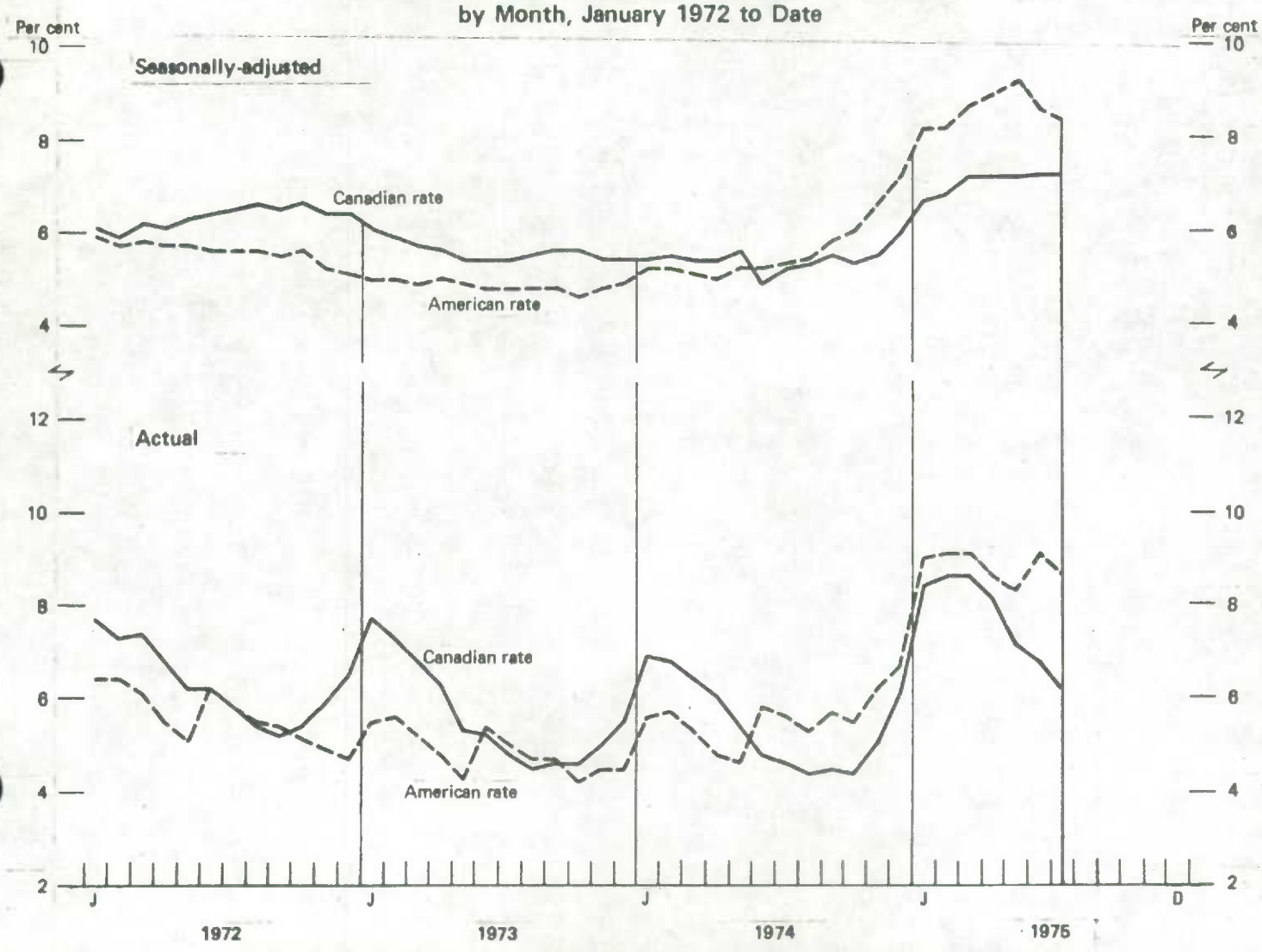
9. Expected Contribution to Non-Response

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 - July	7.2	8.4	6.2	8.7
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
1974 - July	5.2	5.3	4.6	5.4

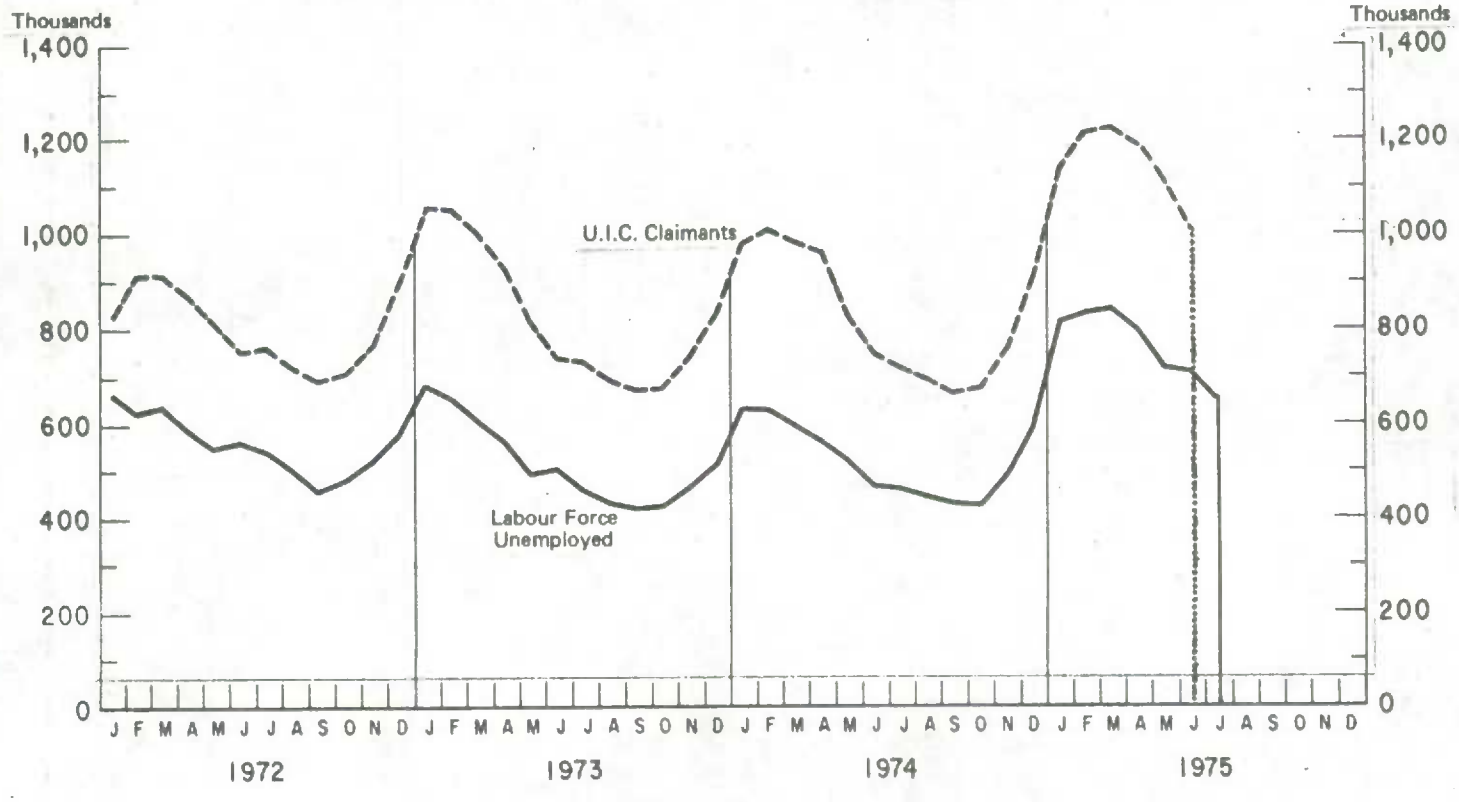
Comparison of Canadian and American Unemployment Rates by Month, January 1972 to Date



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

	LFS Unemployed (000's)		UIC Claimants (000's)		Ratio Claimants / Unemployed	
	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974
January	817	637	1,134	981	1.39	1.54
February	839	635	1,214	1,009	1.45	1.59
March	840	599	1,221	984	1.45	1.64
April	795	568	1,186	960	1.66	1.69
May	714	524	1,106	825	1.57	1.57
June	704	469	1,007	748	1.43	1.59
July	653	465		719		1.55
August		447		694		1.55
September		431		664		1.54
October		430		679		1.58
November		493		760		1.54
December		597		910		1.52

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