

W.A. Campbell 412

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Labour Force Quality Report

Canadian Labour Force Survey

August 1975

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Household Surveys Development Staff
Labour Force Survey Division
Field Division

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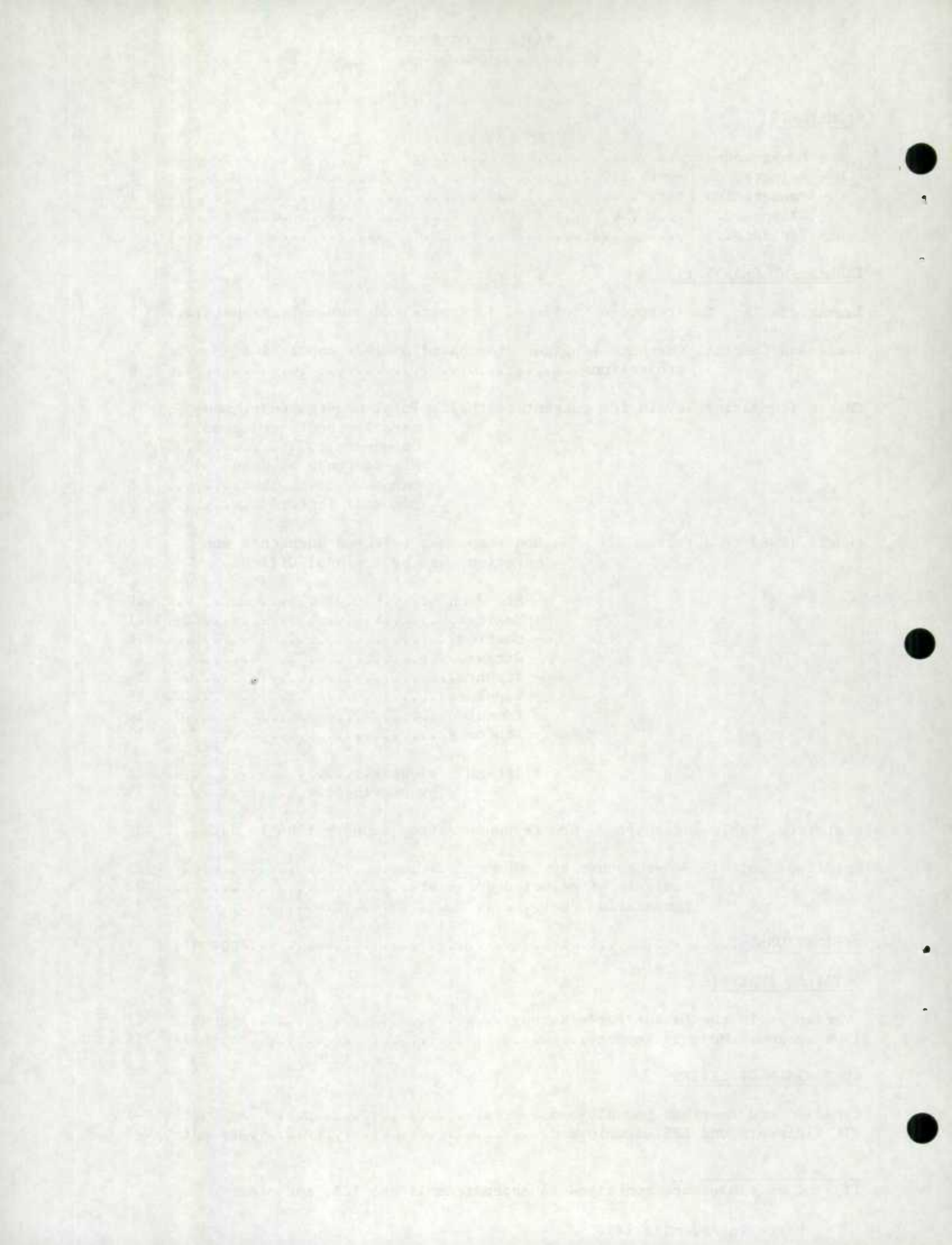
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Comparisons of : (a) Canadian and American Unemployment rates, and
 (b) UIC Claimants and LFS Unemployed, are presented in Appendix IV.

HIGHLIGHTS

A - NON-RESPONSE

1. At the Canada Level

The overall non-response rate at the Canada level decreased from 7.6% in July to 6.3% in August. This month's lower rate was due to decreases of 1.2% and 0.1% in the T.A. and N2 components respectively. No change was recorded from July to August in the overlap non-response rate of 0.5% and the adjusted overall non-response rate for the August survey was calculated to be 5.8%.

Compared with last year's August overall non-response rate of 8.8%, this year's rate was lower. Decreases in the T.A., N1 and N2 components were responsible for this year's lower August overall rate.

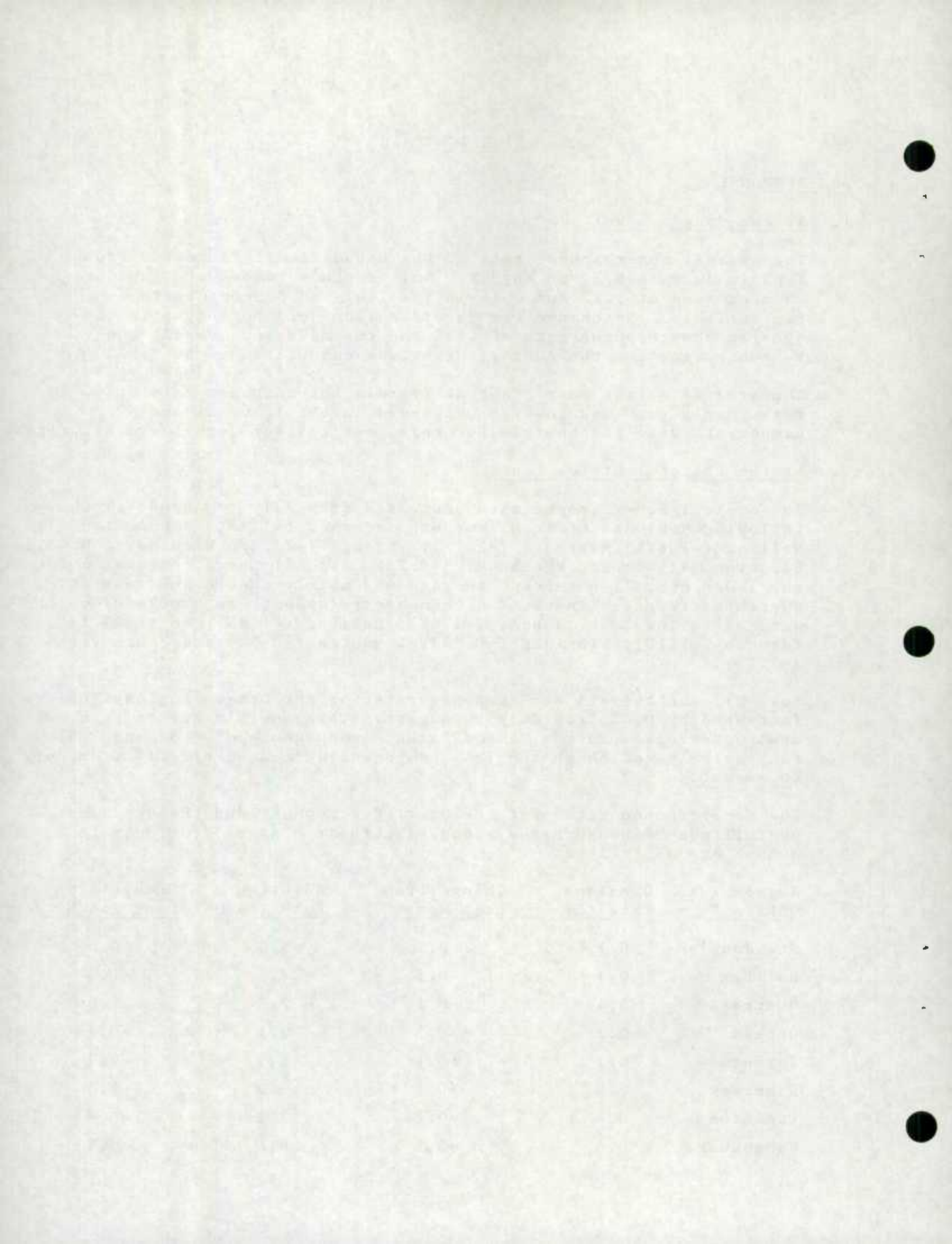
2. At the Regional Office Level

The overall non-response rate decreased from July to August in the following Regional Offices (amounts in brackets); St. John's (-0.7%) Halifax (-1.6%), Montreal (-2.1%), Toronto (-2.1%), Winnipeg (-0.4%), Edmonton (-1.0%) and Vancouver (-0.7%). In all these regional offices, the lower overall non-response rate was mainly due to substantial decreases recorded in the T.A. component (amounts in brackets) which were as follows; St. John's (-1.0%), Halifax (-1.3%), Montreal (-1.4%), Toronto (-2.1%), Winnipeg (-0.2%), Edmonton (-0.5%) and Vancouver (-1.1%).

However, the overall non-response rate for the Ottawa Regional Office increased by 0.8% from July to August. This month's higher rate was due to increases in the N1 and "other" components of 0.8% and 1.0% respectively, although the T.A. component decreased by 1.1% from July to August.

The non-response rates for the overlap component and the adjusted overall non-response rates along with their changes from July to August are as follows:

<u>Regional Office</u>	<u>Overlap Rate (%)</u>	<u>Change from Last Month</u>	<u>Adjusted Rate (%)</u>	<u>Change from Last Month</u>
St. John's	0.7	+0.1	5.6	-0.8
Halifax	0.9	-0.1	7.5	-1.5
Montreal	0.4	-0.1	2.8	-2.0
Ottawa	0.2	+0.1	9.1	+0.7
Toronto	0.1	+0.1	6.3	-2.2
Winnipeg	0.8	+0.1	3.9	-0.5
Edmonton	0.6	-0.1	3.9	-0.9
Vancouver	0.6	+0.1	8.6	-0.8



B - REJECTED DOCUMENTS

The number of rejected documents at the Canada level decreased from 6.1 in July to 5.0 in August.

At the regional level, only St. John's had an increase (+1.9) while all others had decreases ranging from -0.3 to -2.4 with Halifax, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Montreal registering -2.4, -1.8, -1.8 and -1.1 respectively. It is interesting to note that the Montreal Regional office obtained a low percentage (2.6) in the number of rejected documents, in a very short period, since this complex analysis only started early this year.

C - ENUMERATION COSTS

The August enumeration cost for the Labour Force Survey at the Canada level was calculated at 3.16 per sample household, an increase of 10 cents from the July cost of 3.06. This increase is due mainly to the fact that the supplementary questions for August were sponsored by the Labour Force Survey Division and included as Labour Force Survey cost. The effort to reduce non-response contributed to this increase, as the lowest ever non-response rate for August (6.3) was attained.

At the regional level, Ottawa registered a reduction of 13 cents, while Vancouver had no change. All other offices had increases ranging from 1 cent to 28 cents. Edmonton and Toronto registered increases of 28 cents and 24 cents respectively due mainly to assignments being covered by senior interviewers. Most areas under the jurisdiction of the Edmonton regional office were hit by heavy rains for 4 days during interview week, thereby contributing to higher cost.

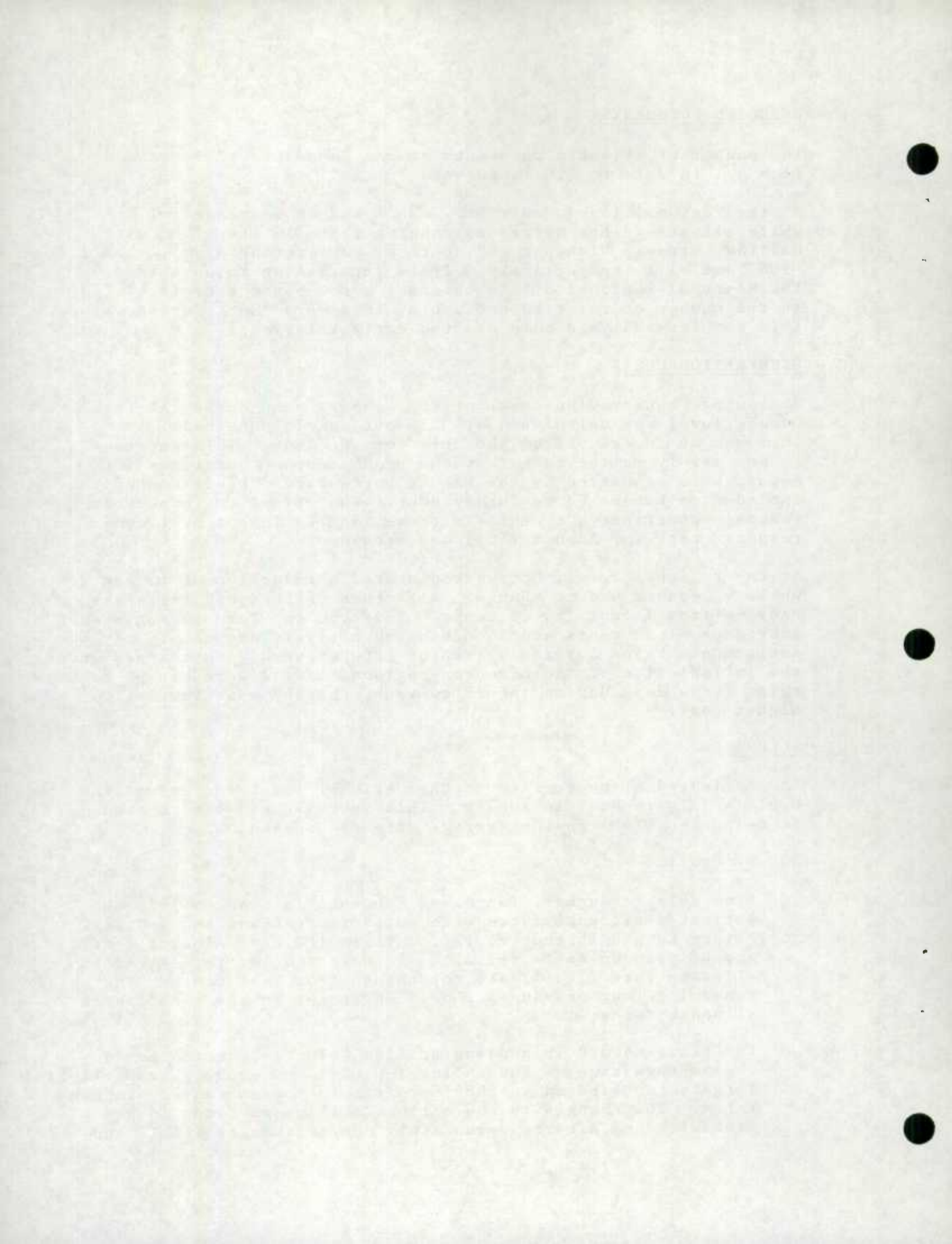
D - SLIPPAGE

The estimated slippage rate at the national level increased from 6.0% in July to 6.4% in August. This increase was due to the decrease (-0.0100) in the average size of households.

1. By Province

From July to August, increases (amounts in brackets) in the estimated slippage rates were noted in Newfoundland (+0.2%), Prince Edward Island (+1.1%), Ontario (+0.8%), Alberta (+1.2%) and British Columbia (+1.2%). In Nova Scotia, the estimated slippage rate (12.6%) did not change from last month. The remaining four provinces showed decreases in their estimated slippage rates.

In Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, decreases in the average size of households (-0.0264 and -0.0353 respectively) largely contributed to the increases in the estimated slippage rates. The changes in the estimated slippage rates in New Brunswick and Alberta were mainly due to changes (+1.1% and



-0.7% respectively) in the estimated number of head of households. Decreases in both the estimated number of heads of household (-0.3%) and the average size of households (-0.0082) contributed to the +0.8% increase in the estimated slippage rate in Ontario.

2. By Age Group at the Canada Level

From July to August, increases (amounts in brackets) in the estimated slippage rate were noted in the 20-24 (+0.5%), 45-64 (+1.0%) and the 65 and over (+2.2%) age groups and a decrease was noted in the 25-44 (-0.3%) age group. The estimated slippage rate for the 14-19 age group (5.4%) did not change from the previous month.

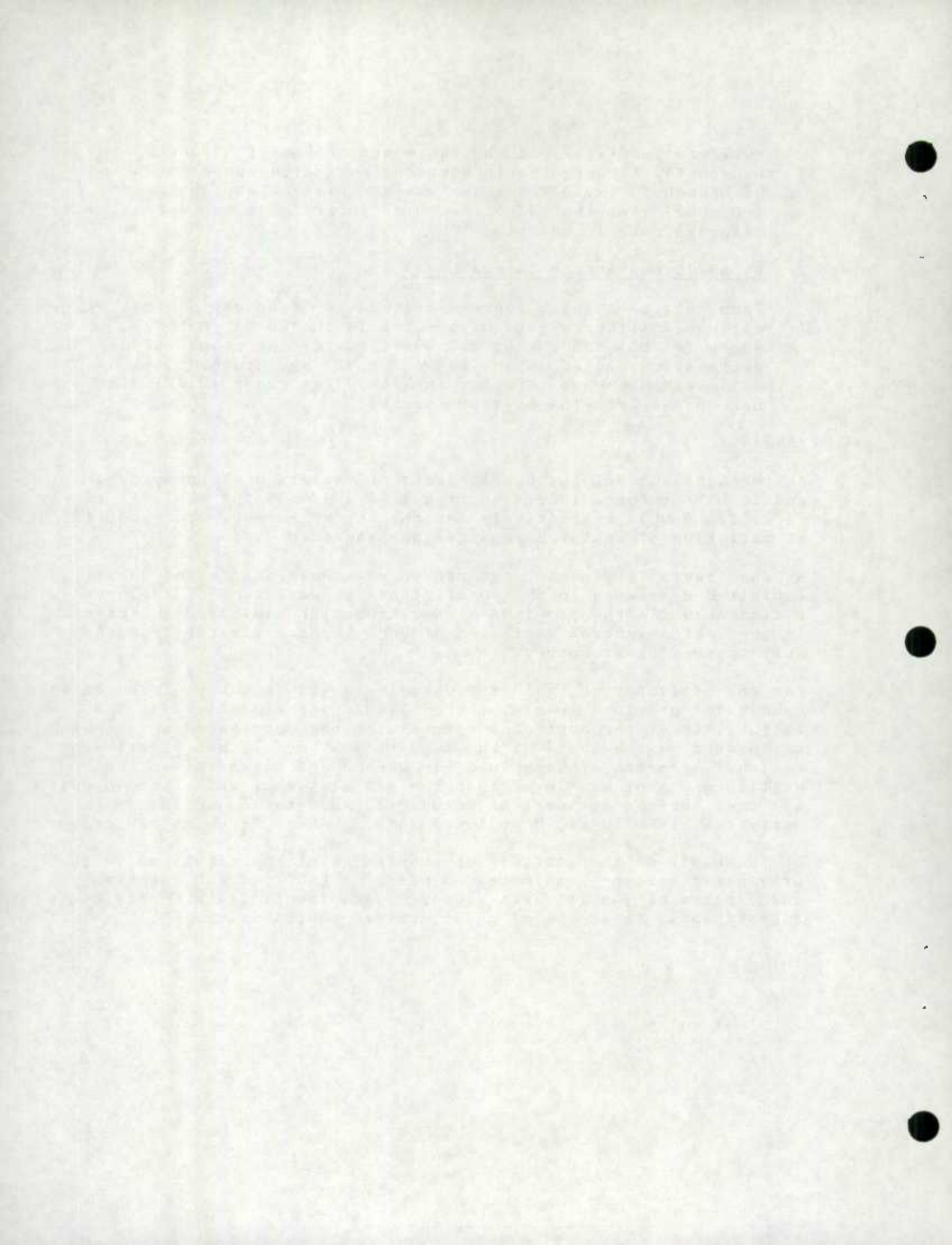
E - VARIANCE

At the Canada level the coefficients of variation of Unemployed and In Labour Force increased from 2.47 and 0.30 for the July survey to 2.62 and 0.31 respectively for the August survey. The coefficient of variation of Employed remained unchanged at 0.35.

At the provincial levels, two provinces - Nova Scotia and Quebec exhibited decreases in the coefficients of variation of Employed estimates while the province of New Brunswick exhibited a decrease in the coefficient of variation of Unemployed estimate, from the July to the August survey.

For the estimates of Employed, Unemployed and In Labour Force at the Canada and province levels, the published symbol indicating the reliability of the estimates agreed with the corresponding symbols calculated on the basis of the August data for all but 6 estimates. For the estimates of Unemployed in Quebec and Saskatchewan the published symbol was lower than the actual symbol while the opposite was true for the estimate of Unemployed in Ontario and the 3 estimates of Employed, Unemployed and In Labour Force in Alberta.

On the basis of the analysis of subprovincial contributions to the provincial variance estimates, 3 pairs of PSU's, 2 SRU subunits and 2 pairs of special area subunits were identified as contributing significantly in excess of their desired contribution.

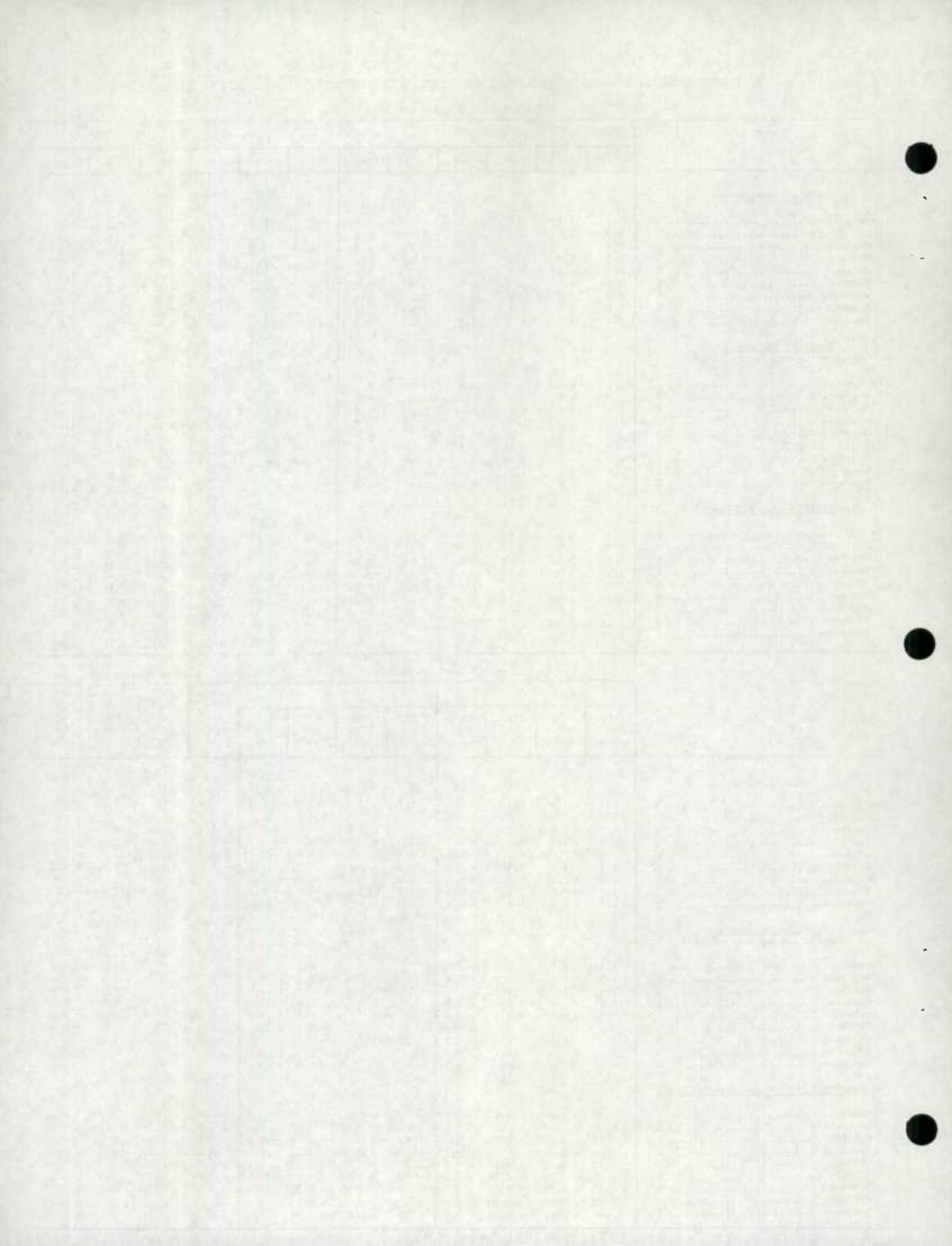


Non-response Rates, Rejected Document Rates and Enumeration Cost per Household by Regional Office

March to August 1974 and 1975

	1975						1974					
	August	July	June	May	April	March	August	July	June	May	April	March
	Non-response											
Canada	6.3	7.6	5.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	8.8	10.4	6.8	7.0	8.3	6.4
St. John's	6.3	7.0	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.1	5.7	6.2	5.1	5.2	7.7	1.9
Halifax	8.4	10.0	7.4	6.3	5.7	5.4	8.7	10.0	6.6	6.9	7.9	6.8
Montréal	3.2	5.3	4.2	2.8	3.3	3.6	8.4	12.1	6.9	8.2	8.7	7.1
Ottawa	9.3	8.5	7.5	5.1	5.7	6.0	8.6	9.5	6.2	7.3	7.4	7.3
Toronto	6.4	8.5	5.4	4.8	5.3	5.0	11.0	12.2	7.0	7.0	8.7	7.4
Winnipeg	4.7	5.1	3.8	3.1	2.8	2.9	4.7	6.4	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.2
Edmonton	4.5	5.5	4.6	3.3	3.0	3.2	7.0	8.5	6.4	7.3	8.8	6.3
Vancouver	9.2	9.9	8.5	7.3	7.4	6.8	12.2	12.8	10.5	9.0	12.2	8.0
Rejected Documents (Regular Labour Force Items)												
Canada	5.0	6.1	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.6			10.2	12.4	8.4	6.9
St. John's	5.8	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.8			8.4	9.2	3.4	2.4
Halifax	5.4	7.8	6.0	6.5	6.5	8.7	DATA		11.5	12.3	7.4	6.4
Montréal	2.6	3.7	4.4	3.5	5.2	6.3			8.9	10.7	7.0	7.4
Ottawa	5.7	7.5	7.0	5.1	4.9	4.7	NOT		8.4	10.1	7.8	5.0
Toronto	5.2	6.0	5.8	8.2	8.0	7.4			11.7	14.4	11.9	8.2
Winnipeg	4.9	6.7	6.4	4.0	5.3	3.9	AVAILABLE		8.4	16.7	5.2	5.6
Edmonton	6.8	7.4	6.4	7.3	6.8	7.2			11.1	12.0	11.1	7.4
Vancouver	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.9	7.1	6.6			9.9	11.7	9.3	8.4
Enumeration Cost per Household												
Canada	3.16	3.06	2.96	2.99	3.02	2.94	2.73	2.70	2.56	2.51	2.53	2.38
St. John's	3.56	3.52	3.59	3.67	3.67	3.45	3.32	3.26	3.04	3.01	2.61	2.72
Halifax	3.00	2.90	2.78	3.01	2.99	3.09	2.59	2.57	2.32	2.41	2.48	2.32
Montréal	3.36	3.28	3.19	3.19	3.32	3.00	2.88	2.81	2.45	2.69	2.67	2.43
Ottawa	3.04	3.17	3.07	3.03	2.96	2.98	2.76	2.73	2.68	2.49	2.61	2.57
Toronto	3.20	2.96	2.92	2.96	3.06	2.83	2.64	2.68	2.67	2.49	2.43	2.35
Winnipeg	3.07	3.06	2.90	2.83	2.93	2.91	2.71	2.60	2.61	2.51	2.64	2.41
Edmonton	3.11	2.83	2.73	2.70	2.78	2.72	2.69	2.65	2.53	2.40	2.54	2.26
Vancouver	3.12	3.12	2.91	2.87	2.64	2.81	2.63	2.65	2.58	2.34	2.39	2.26
Month-to-Month Change							Year-to-Year Change					
1975				1974				August 1974	July 1974	June 1974	May 1974	
July to August	June to July	May to June	April to May	July to August	June to July	May to June	April to May	to August 1975	to July 1975	to June 1975	to May 1975	
Non-response												
Canada	- 1.3	+ 1.8	+ 1.1	-	- 1.6	+ 3.6	- 0.2	- 1.3	- 2.5	- 2.8	- 1.0	- 2.1
St. John's	- 0.7	+ 2.6	+ 0.7	-	- 0.5	+ 1.7	- 0.1	- 2.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	- 0.7	- 1.5
Halifax	- 1.6	+ 2.6	+ 1.1	+ 0.6	- 1.3	+ 3.4	- 0.3	- 1.0	- 0.3	-	+ 0.8	- 0.6
Montréal	- 2.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.4	- 0.5	- 3.7	+ 5.2	- 1.3	- 0.5	- 5.2	- 6.8	- 2.7	- 5.4
Ottawa	+ 0.8	+ 1.0	+ 2.4	- 0.6	- 0.9	+ 3.3	- 1.1	- 0.1	+ 0.7	- 1.0	+ 1.3	- 2.2
Toronto	- 2.1	+ 3.1	+ 0.6	- 0.5	- 1.2	+ 5.2	-	- 1.7	- 4.6	- 3.7	- 1.6	- 2.2
Winnipeg	- 0.4	+ 1.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.3	- 1.7	+ 2.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.4	-	- 1.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Edmonton	- 1.0	+ 0.9	+ 1.3	+ 0.3	- 1.5	+ 2.1	- 0.9	- 1.5	- 2.5	- 3.0	- 1.8	- 4.0
Vancouver	- 0.7	+ 1.4	+ 1.2	- 0.1	- 0.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.5	- 3.2	- 3.0	- 2.9	- 2.0	- 1.7
Rejected Documents (Regular Labour Force Items)												
Canada	- 1.1	+ 0.5	- 0.2	- 0.5			- 2.2	+ 4.0			- 4.6	- 6.6
St. John's	+ 1.9	+ 0.1	- 0.4	+ 0.2			- 0.8	+ 5.8			- 4.6	- 5.0
Halifax	- 2.4	+ 1.8	- 0.5	-	DATA		- 0.8	+ 4.9	DATA		- 5.5	- 5.8
Montréal	- 1.1	- 0.7	+ 0.9	- 1.7			- 1.8	+ 3.7			- 4.5	- 7.2
Ottawa	- 1.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.9	+ 0.2	NOT		- 1.7	+ 2.3	NOT		- 1.4	- 5.0
Toronto	- 0.8	+ 0.2	- 2.4	+ 0.2			- 2.7	+ 2.5			- 5.9	- 6.2
Winnipeg	- 1.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.4	- 1.3	AVAILABLE		- 8.3	+ 11.5	AVAILABLE		- 2.0	- 12.7
Edmonton	- 0.6	+ 1.0	- 0.9	+ 0.5			- 0.9	+ 0.9			- 4.7	- 4.7
Vancouver	- 0.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3	- 1.2			- 1.8	+ 2.4			- 4.3	- 5.8
Enumeration Cost per Household												
Canada	+ 0.10	+ 0.10	- 0.03	- 0.03	+ 0.03	+ 0.14	+ 0.05	- 0.02	+ 0.43	+ 0.36	+ 0.40	+ 0.48
St. John's	+ 0.04	- 0.07	- 0.08	-	+ 0.06	+ 0.22	+ 0.03	+ 0.40	+ 0.24	+ 0.26	+ 0.55	+ 0.66
Halifax	+ 0.10	+ 0.12	- 0.23	+ 0.02	+ 0.02	+ 0.25	- 0.09	- 0.07	+ 0.41	+ 0.37	+ 0.46	+ 0.60
Montréal	+ 0.08	+ 0.09	-	- 0.13	+ 0.07	+ 0.36	- 0.24	+ 0.02	+ 0.48	+ 0.47	+ 0.74	+ 0.50
Ottawa	- 0.13	+ 0.10	+ 0.04	+ 0.07	+ 0.03	+ 0.05	+ 0.19	- 0.12	+ 0.28	+ 0.44	+ 0.39	+ 0.54
Toronto	+ 0.24	+ 0.04	- 0.04	- 0.10	- 0.04	+ 0.01	+ 0.18	+ 0.06	+ 0.56	+ 0.32	+ 0.25	+ 0.47
Winnipeg	+ 0.01	+ 0.16	+ 0.07	- 0.10	+ 0.11	- 0.01	+ 0.10	- 0.13	+ 0.36	+ 0.46	+ 0.29	+ 0.32
Edmonton	+ 0.28	+ 0.10	+ 0.03	- 0.08	+ 0.04	+ 0.12	+ 0.13	- 0.14	+ 0.42	+ 0.18	+ 0.20	+ 0.30
Vancouver	-	+ 0.21	+ 0.04	+ 0.23	- 0.02	+ 0.07	+ 0.24	- 0.05	+ 0.49	+ 0.47	+ 0.31	+ 0.53

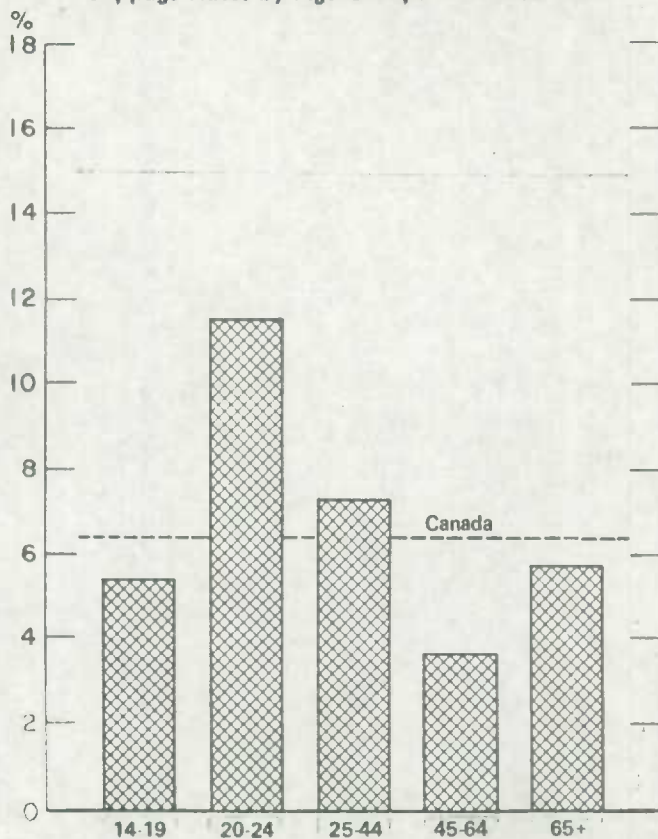
Note: Since January 1975, the category "Other" includes overlaps (N-6),



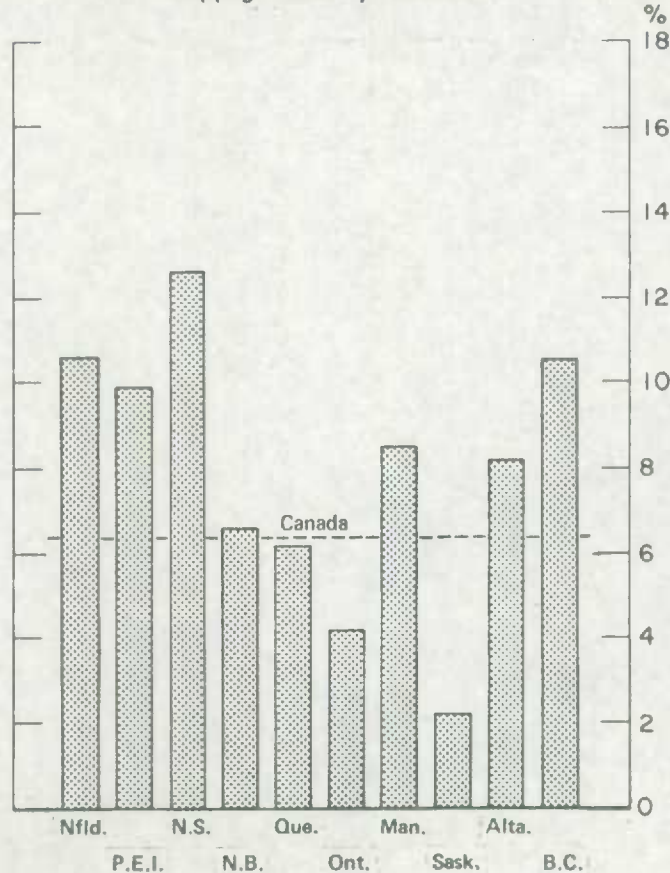
Slippage Rates⁽¹⁾, Canada by Age and Provincial Totals August 1975

	1975						1974	July 1975 to August 1975	August 1974 to August 1975
	August	July	June	May	April	March	August		
TOTAL	6.4	6.0	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.1	4.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.8
14 - 19 years ..	5.4	5.4	6.5	6.0	5.8	3.1	2.9	-	+ 2.5
20 - 24 years ..	11.5	11.0	12.1	10.9	11.6	9.8	10.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.0
25 - 44 years ..	7.3	7.6	7.3	5.9	4.5	4.8	4.8	- 0.3	+ 2.5
45 - 64 years ..	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.9	+ 1.0	+ 0.7
65 and over	5.7	3.5	3.5	4.4	6.2	7.7	4.2	+ 2.2	+ 1.5
Nfld.	10.6	10.4	11.0	8.8	10.3	11.4	11.3	+ 0.2	- 0.7
P.E.I.	9.9	8.8	15.0	16.4	17.2	20.2	13.9	+ 1.1	- 4.0
N.S.	12.6	12.6	11.4	10.6	10.5	9.2	9.3	-	+ 3.3
N.B.	6.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	8.0	7.0	8.9	- 0.9	- 2.3
Que.	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.5	4.7	2.7	0.5	- 0.1	+ 5.7
Ont.	4.2	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.6	+ 0.8	- 0.4
Man.	8.5	8.9	7.7	7.8	8.0	9.7	9.0	- 0.4	- 0.5
Sask.	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	-0.3	- 0.2	+ 2.5
Alta.	8.2	7.0	8.4	6.6	7.4	6.9	7.8	+ 1.2	+ 0.4
B.C.	10.6	9.4	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.8	+ 1.2	+ 1.8

Slippage Rates by Age Groups at Canada Level



Slippage Rates by Province



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

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

August 1975

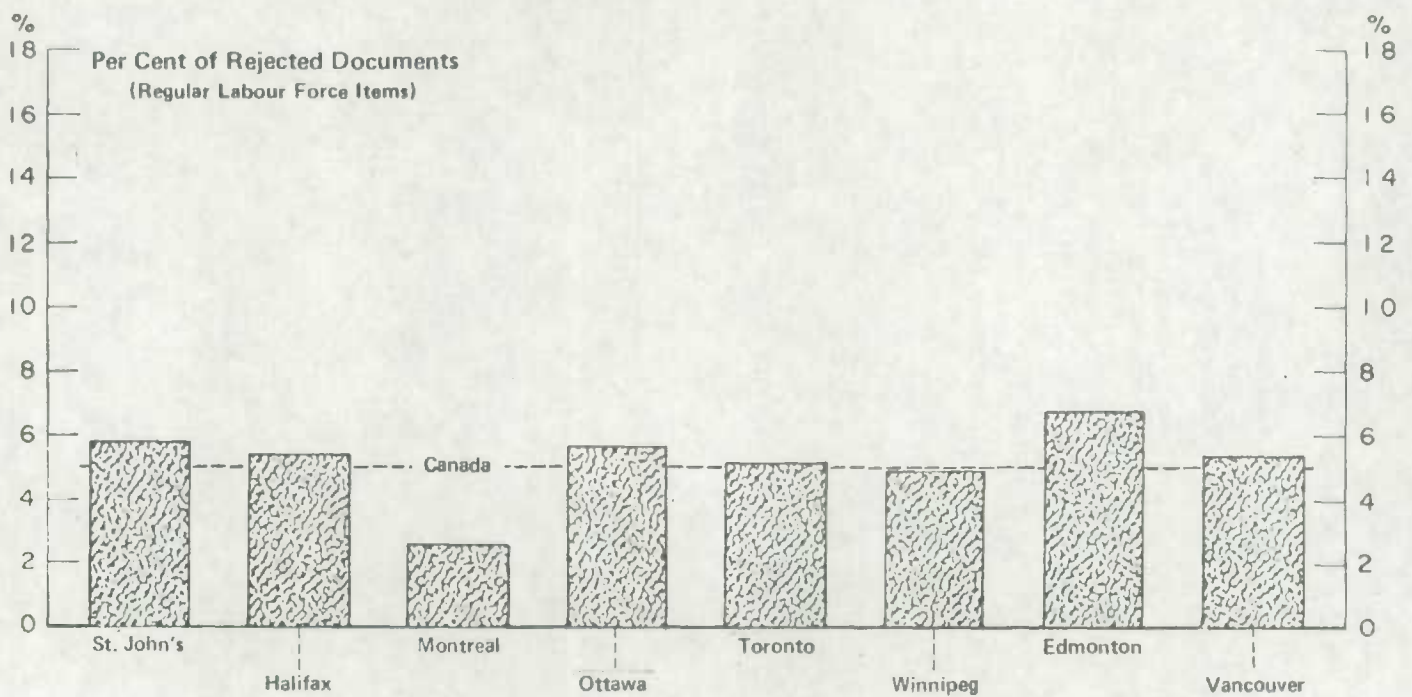
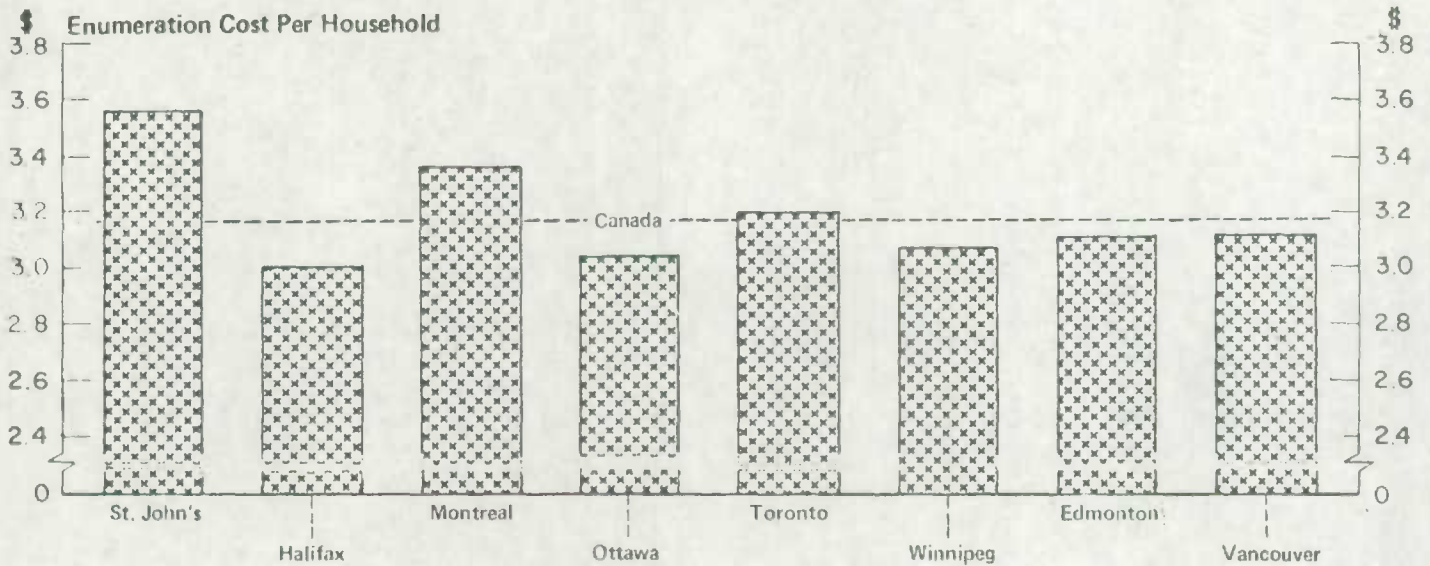
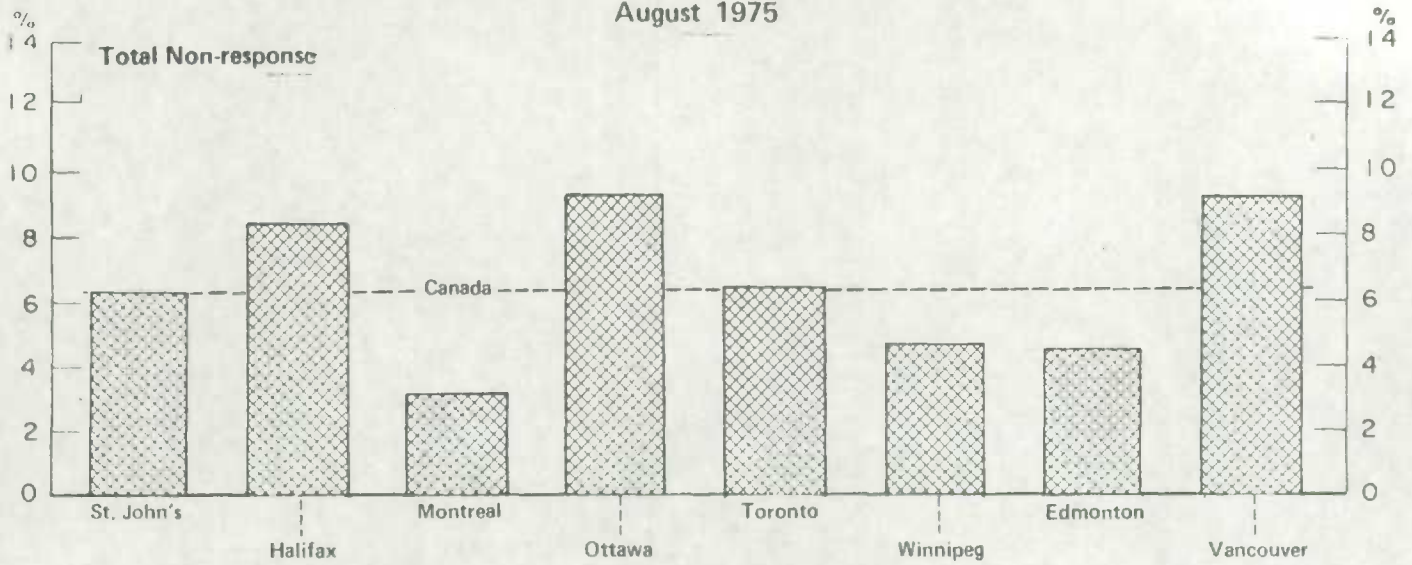


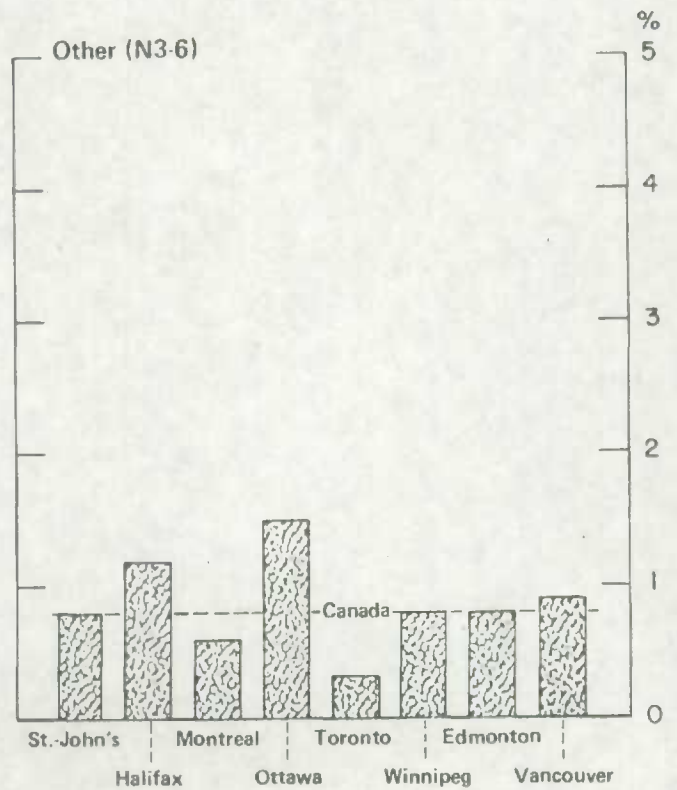
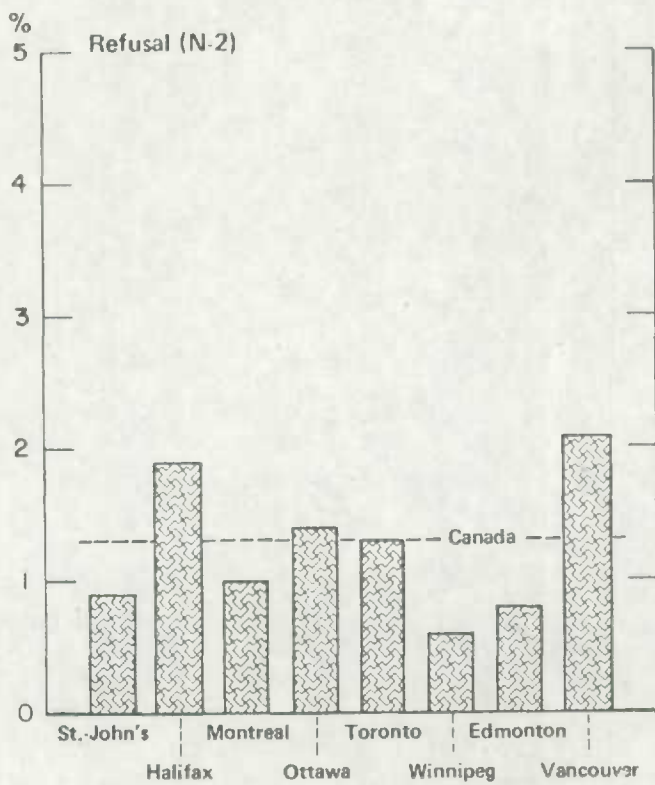
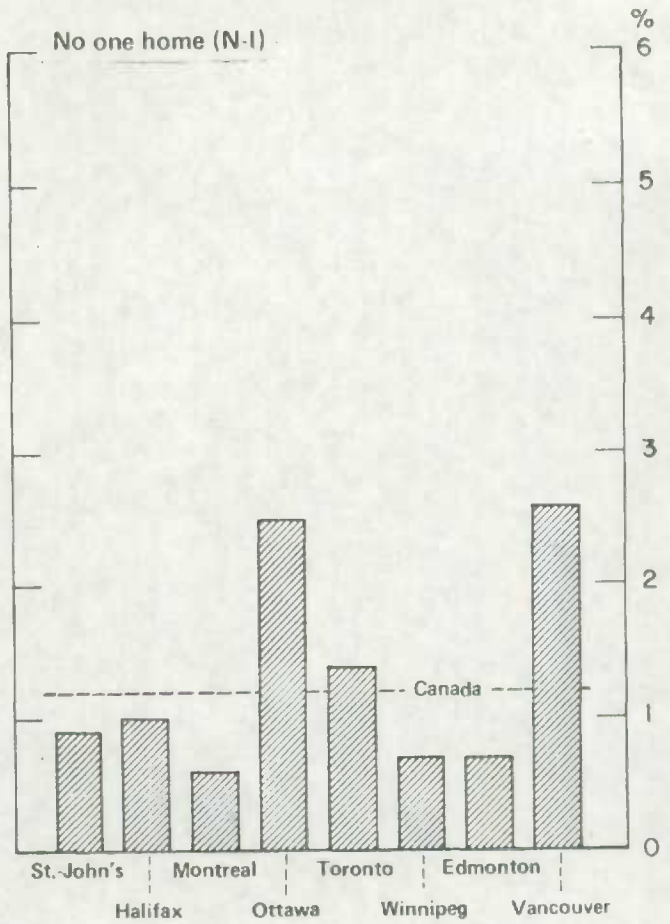
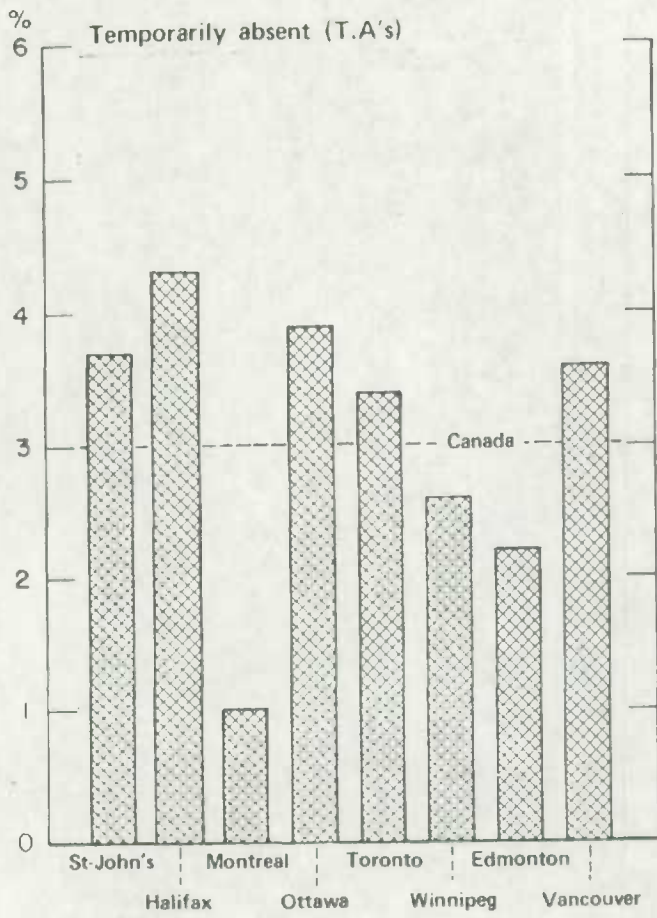
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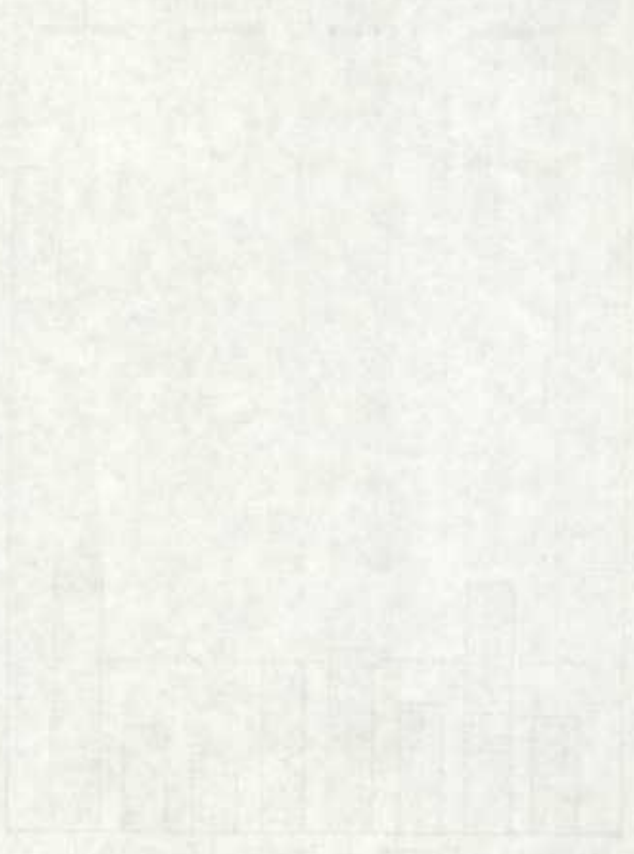
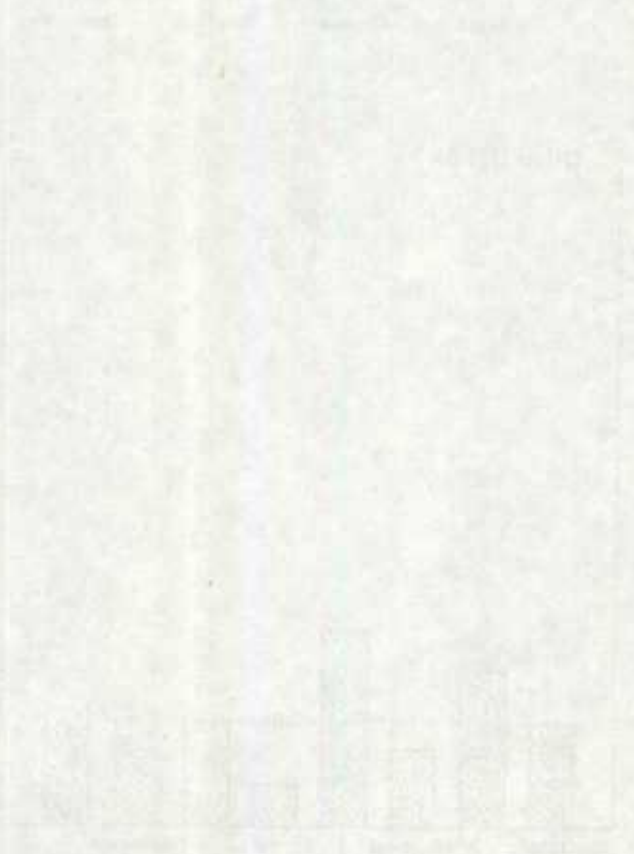
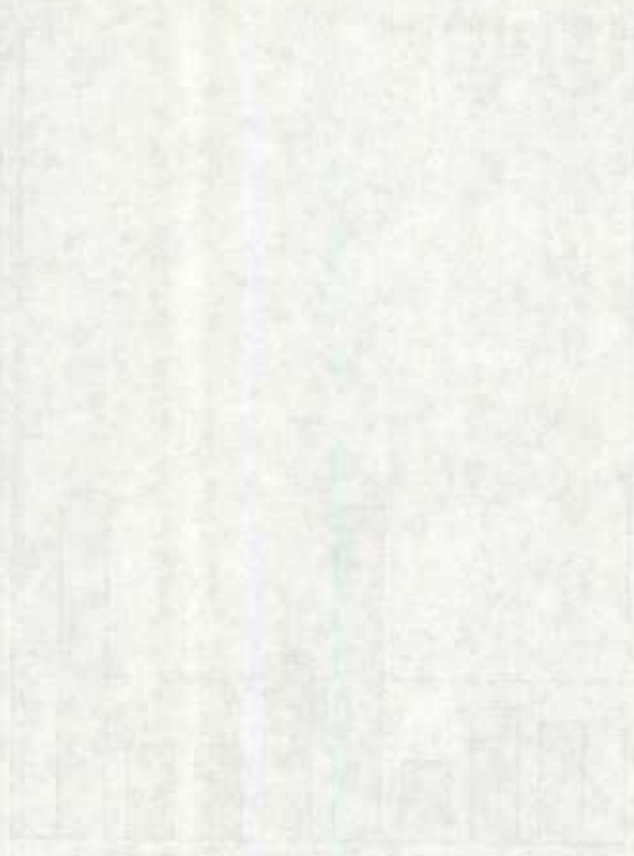
Category	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51
Operating Expenses	1,234,567	1,123,456	1,012,345	901,234	890,123
Capital Expenses	567,890	678,901	789,012	890,123	901,234
Total Expenses	1,802,457	1,802,357	1,801,357	1,791,357	1,791,357
Operating Income	123,456	134,567	145,678	156,789	167,890
Capital Income	234,567	245,678	256,789	267,890	278,901
Total Income	358,023	380,245	402,467	424,689	446,791
Reserve for Depreciation	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Reserve for Contingencies	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Reserve for Uncontingent Liabilities	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Reserve for Uncontingent Assets	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
Total Reserves	187,500	187,500	187,500	187,500	187,500
Net Income	170,523	192,745	214,967	237,189	259,291

Non-response Rates, by Component

August 1975



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

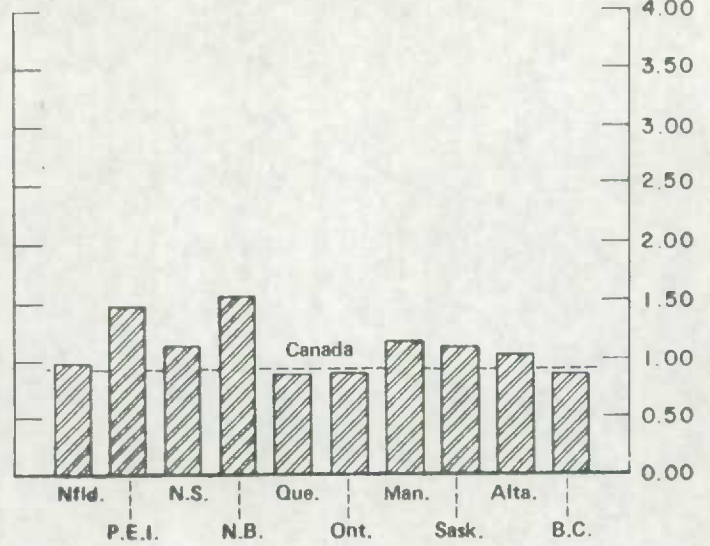
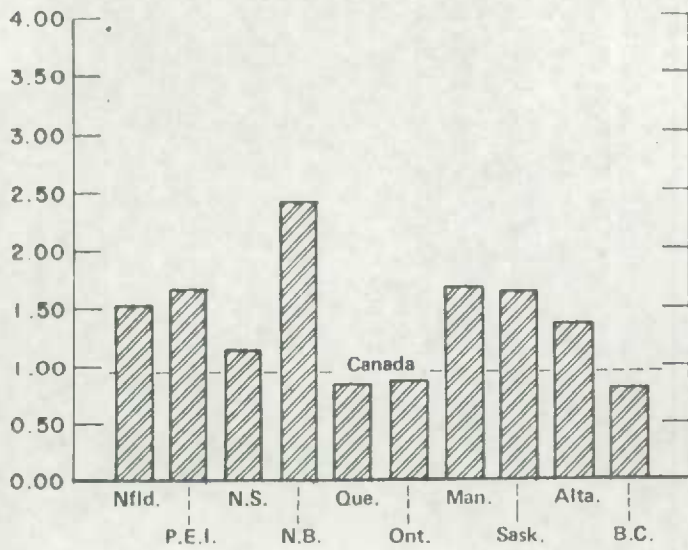


Binomial Factors for the Labour Force, Employed and Unemployed Canada and the Provinces

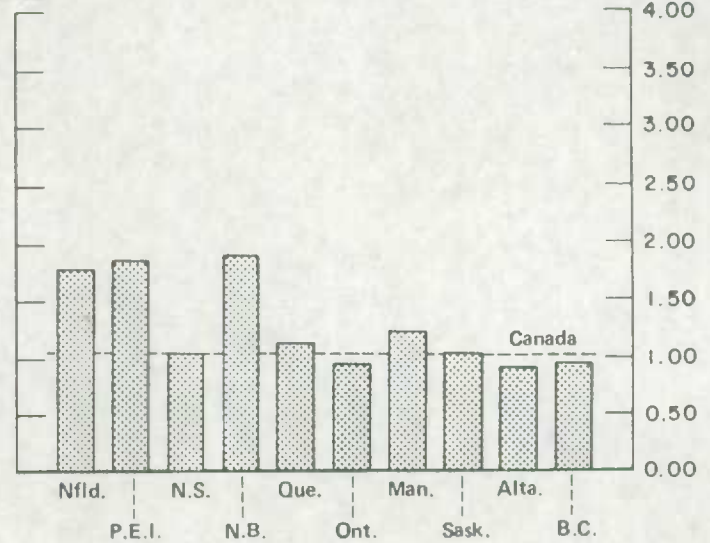
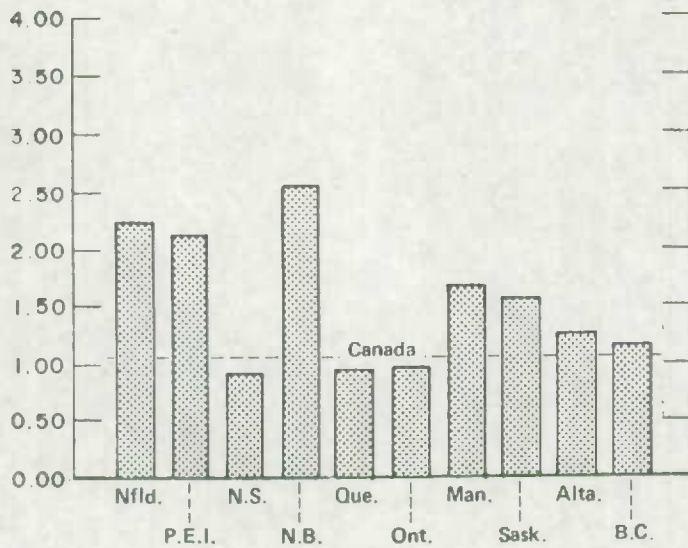
August 1975

July 1975

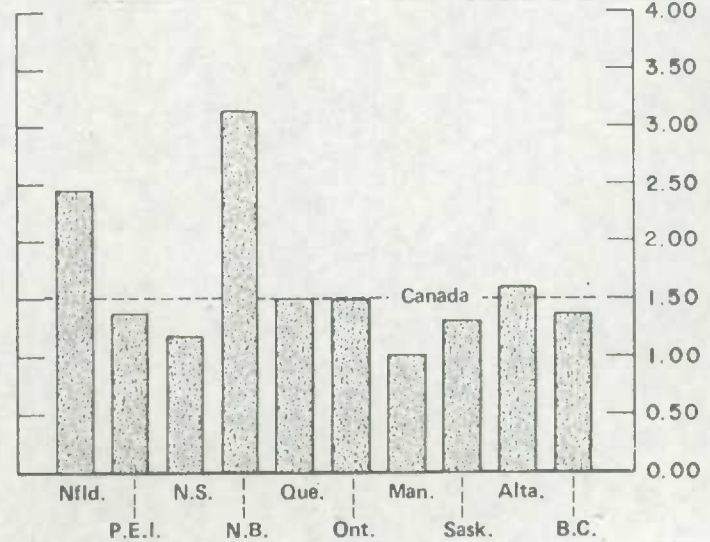
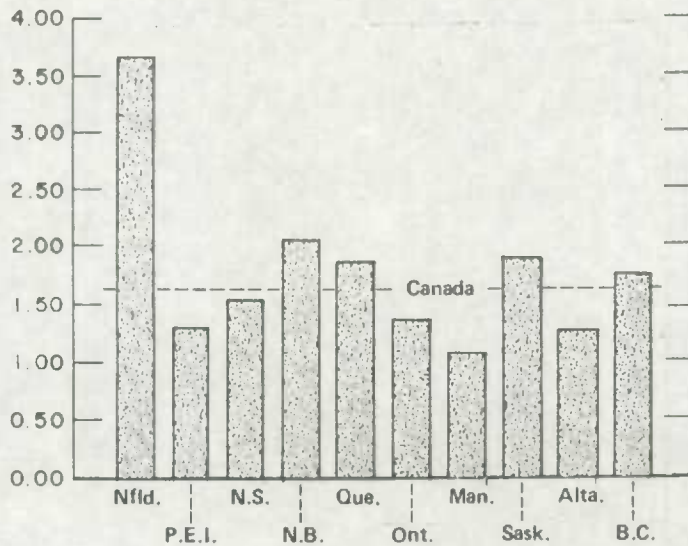
Labour Force



Employed



Unemployed

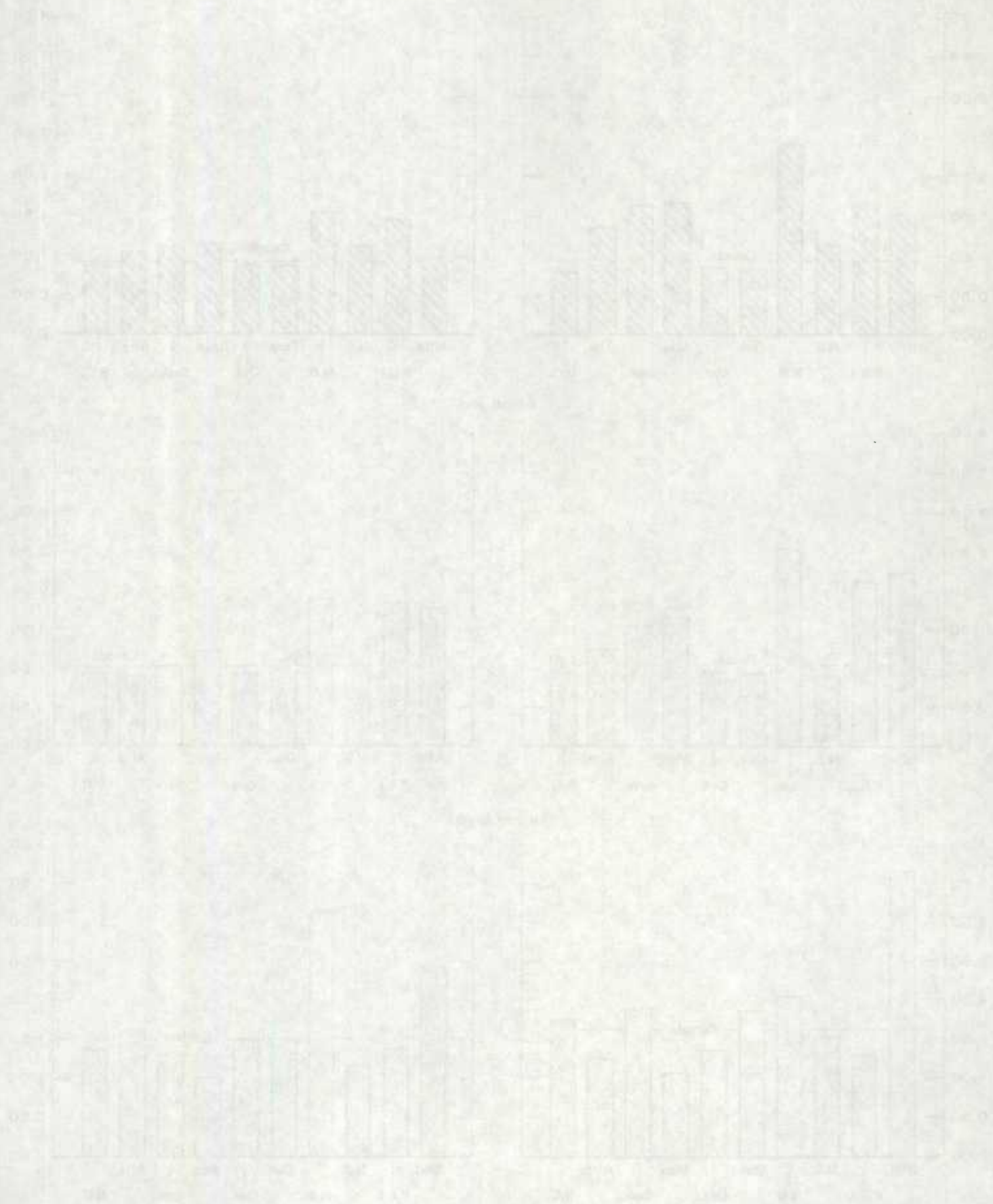


Barium Isotope in the Earth's Crust and Mantle
C. J. CARROLL AND J. R. HARRIS

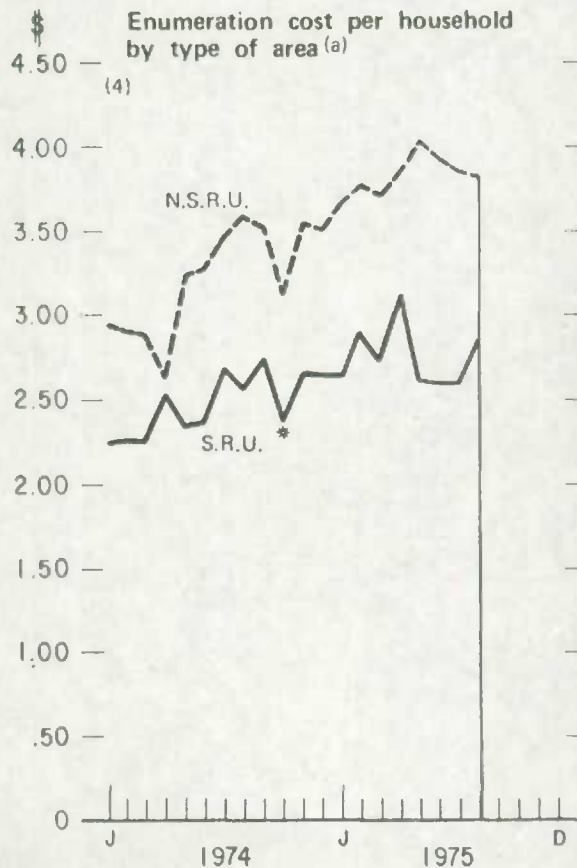
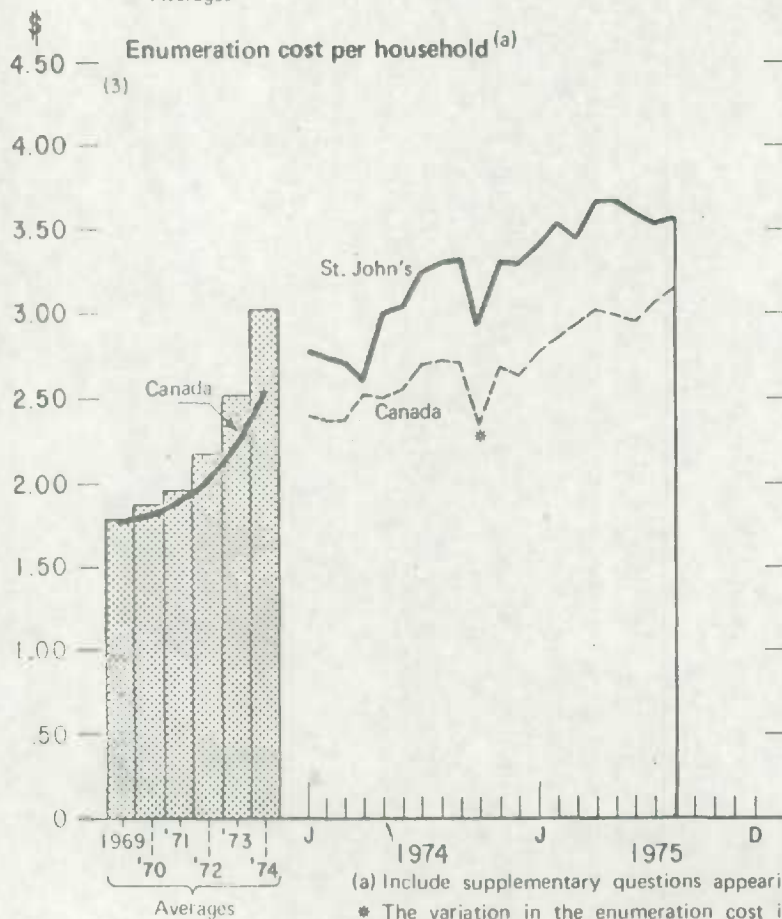
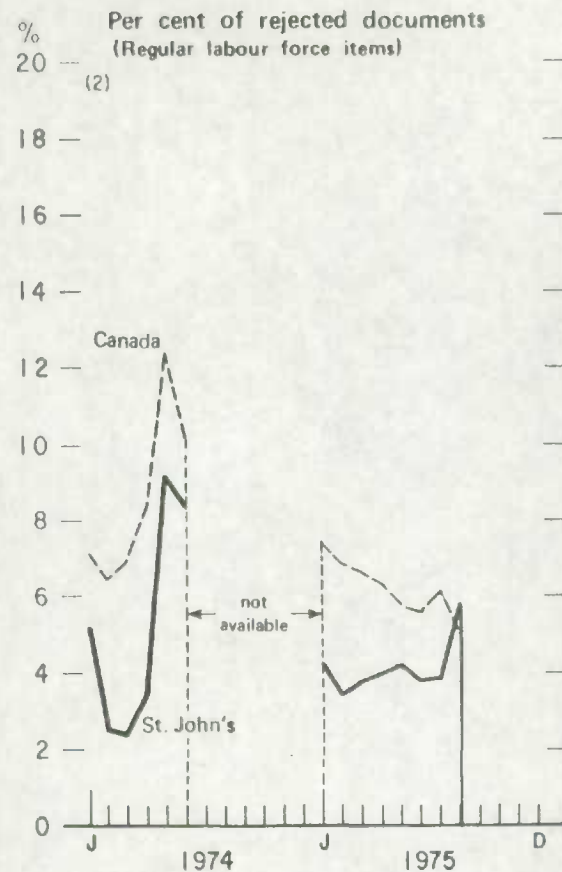
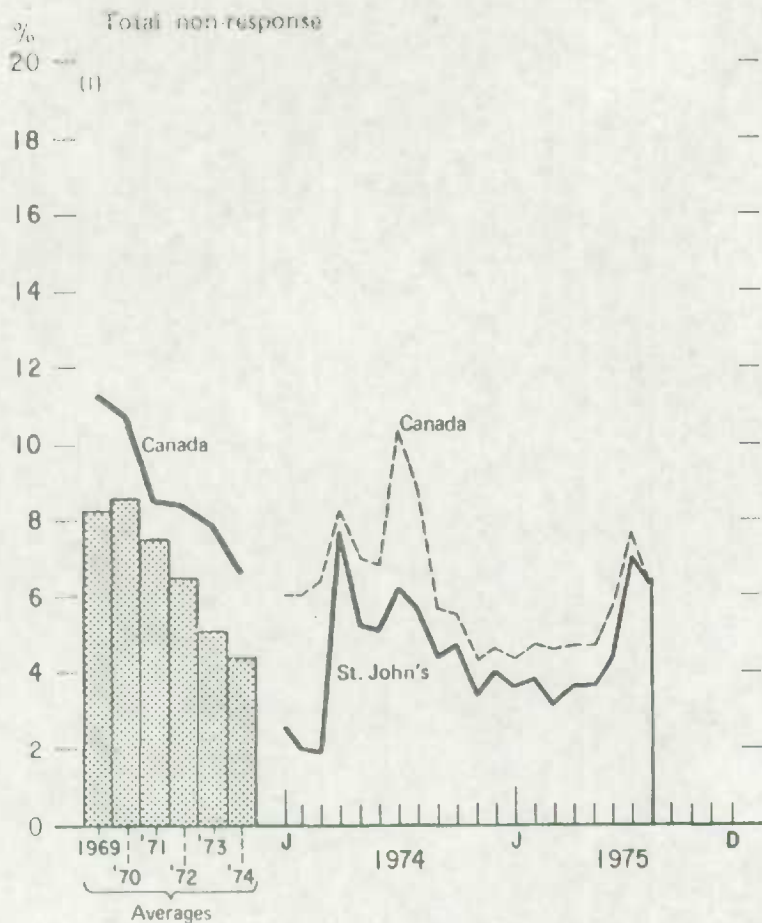
July 1977

Earth Planet. Sci. Lett.

Volume 33, 1-12



St. John's Regional Office



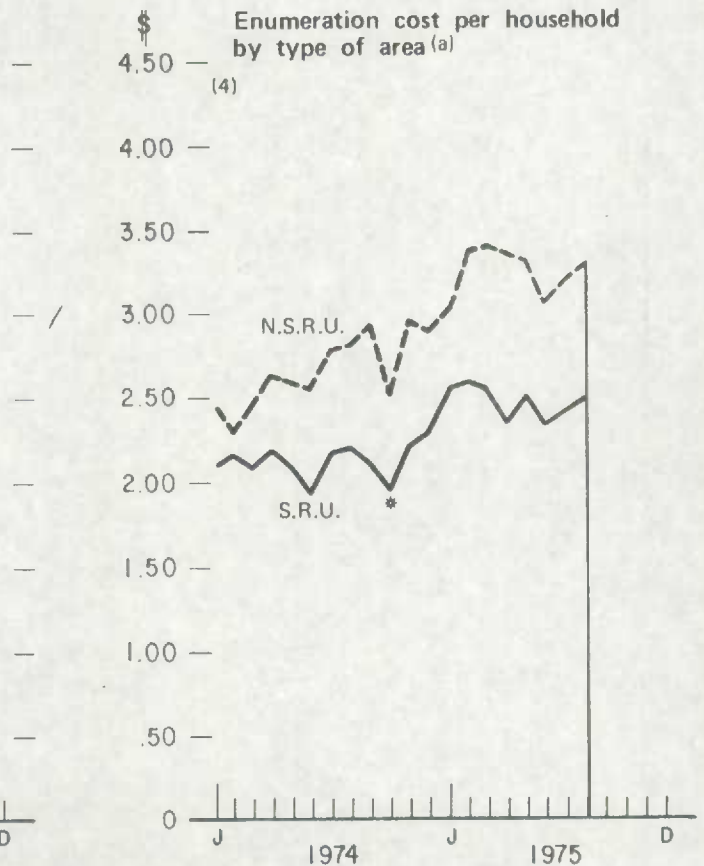
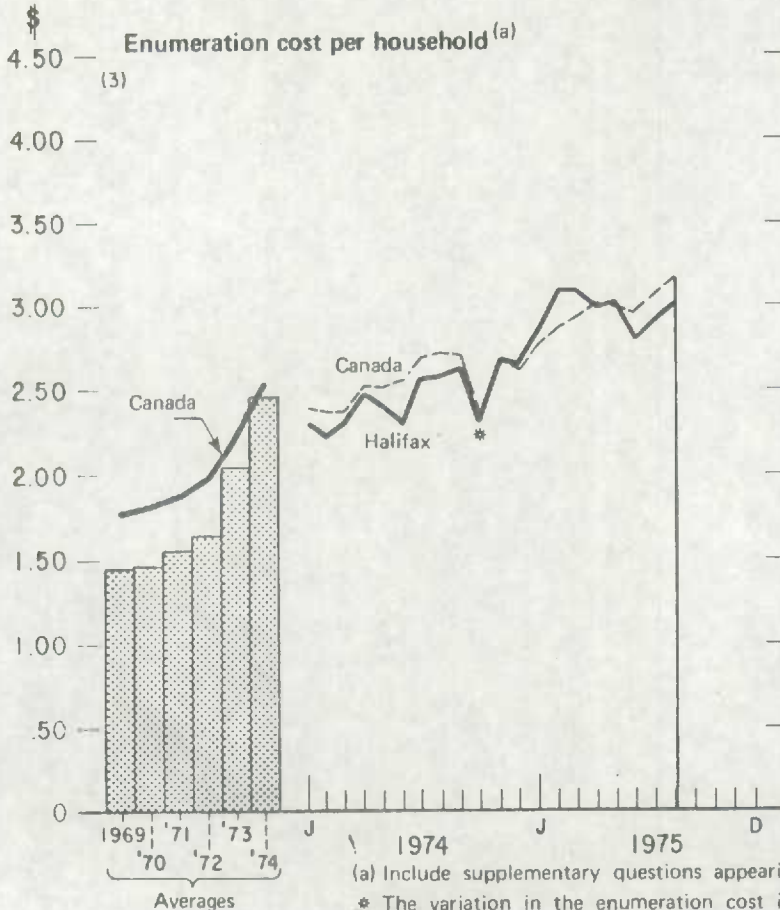
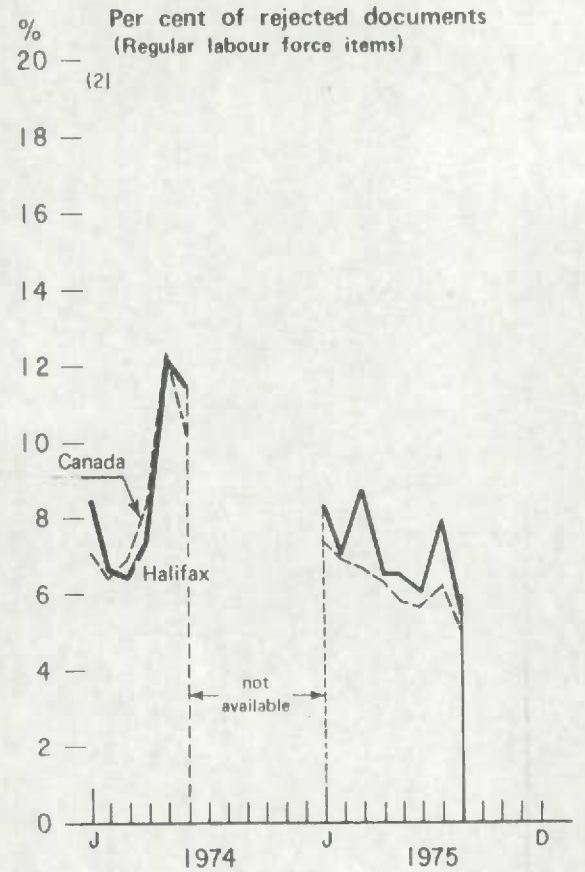
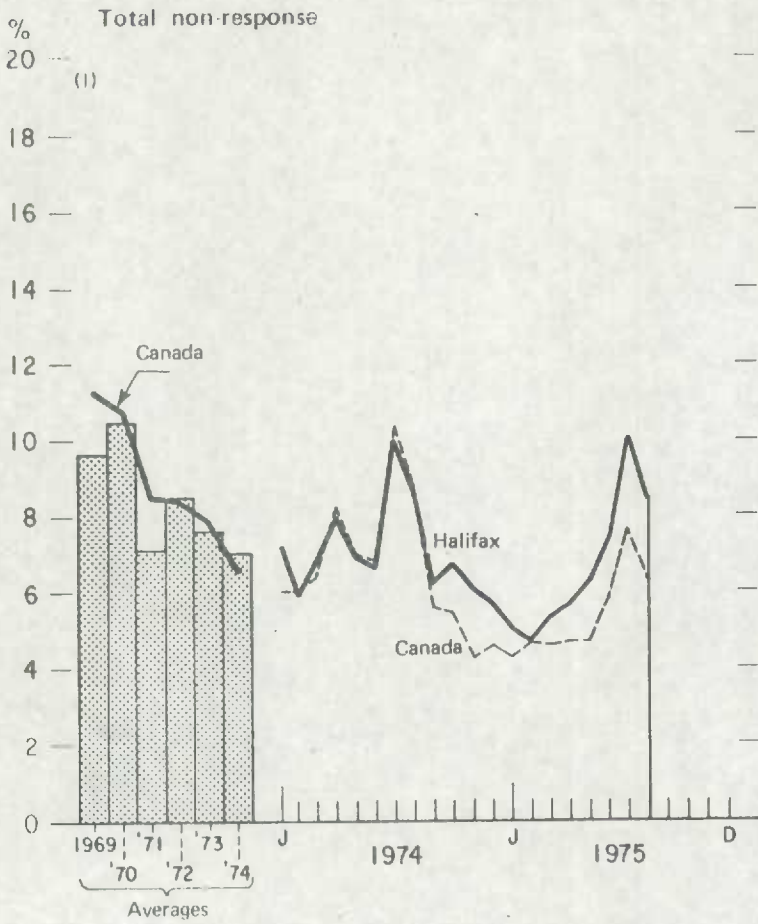
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

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

Case No. 100-1000000



Halifax Regional Office



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

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

Handwritten title at the top of the page, possibly "Handwritten Title or Name".

Faint handwritten text or notes located in the upper left quadrant.

Faint handwritten text or notes located in the upper right quadrant.



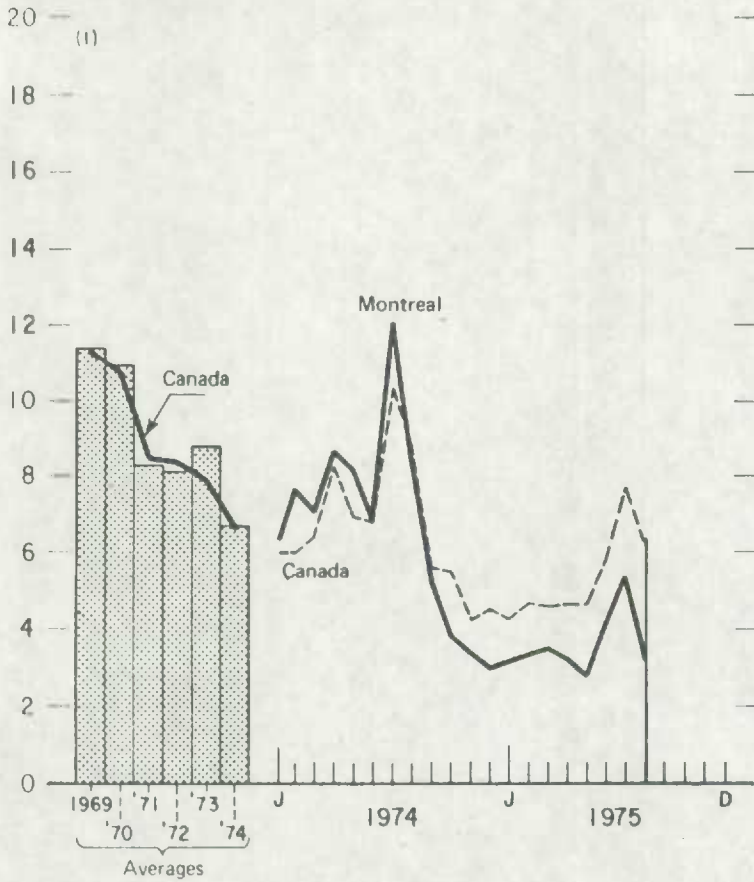
A horizontal line of faint handwritten text or labels, possibly serving as an axis label or a series identifier, located below the upper graph.



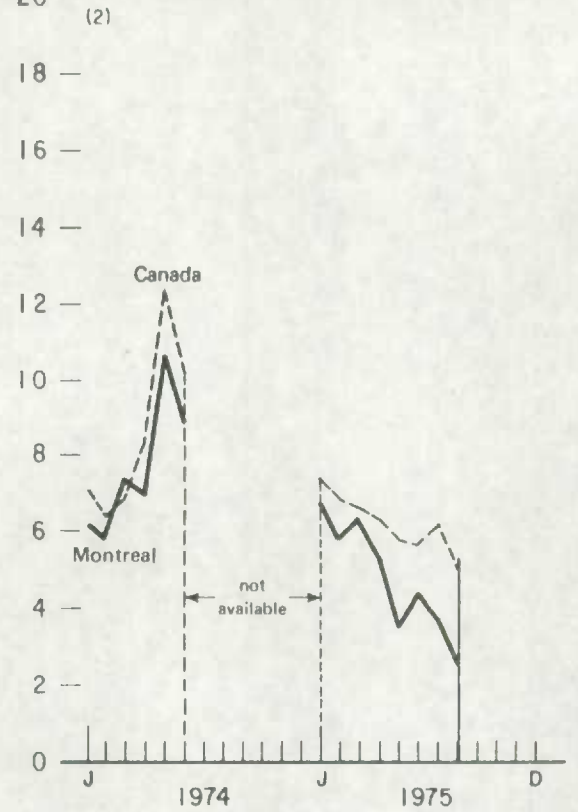
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Montreal Regional Office

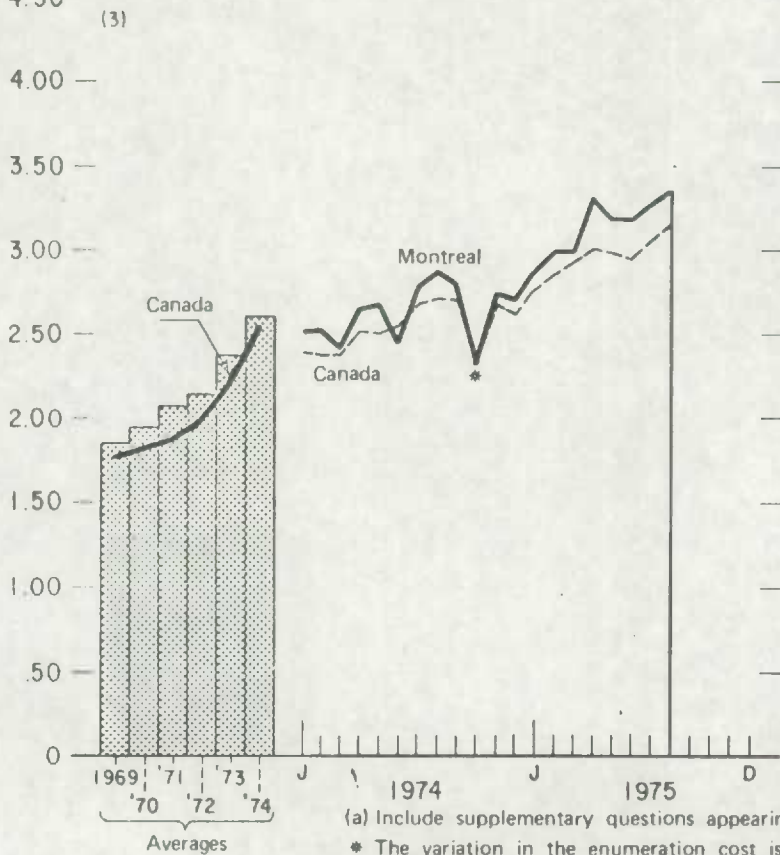
(1) Total non response



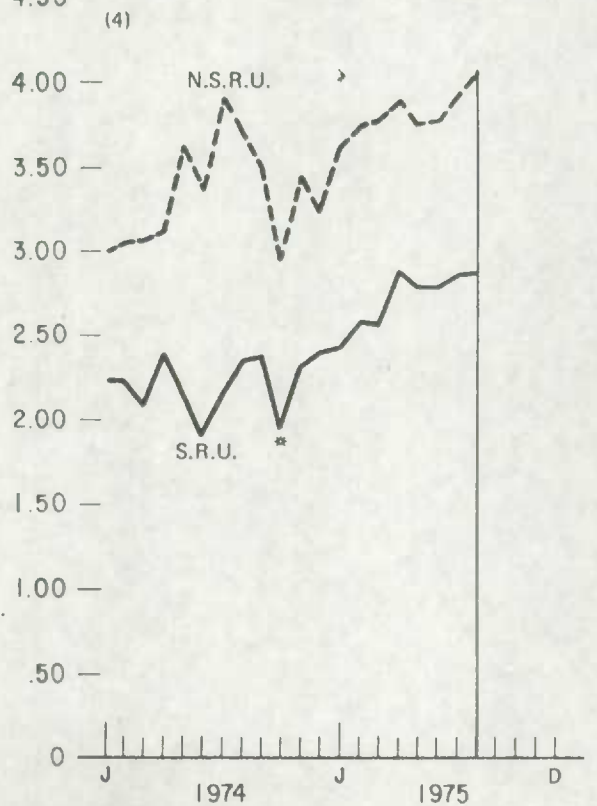
(2) Per cent of rejected documents (Regular labour force items)



(3) Enumeration cost per household (a)



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



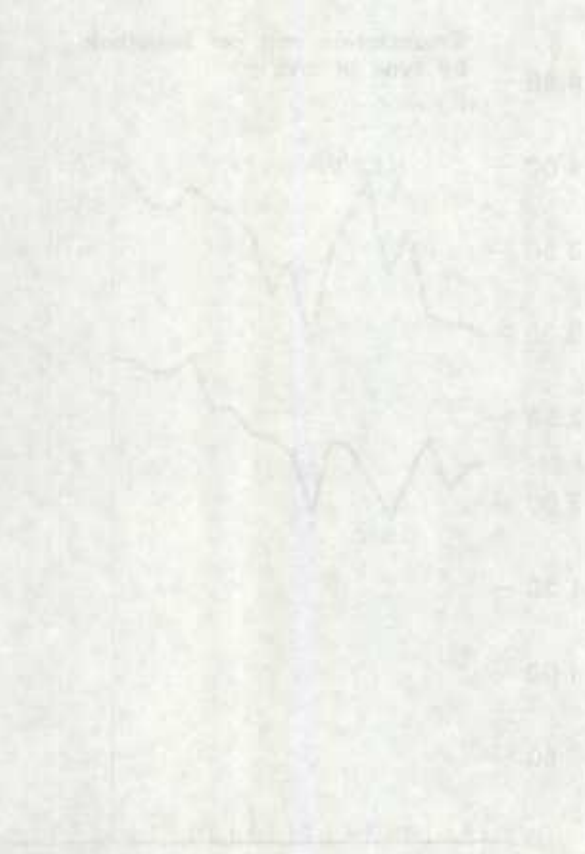
(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

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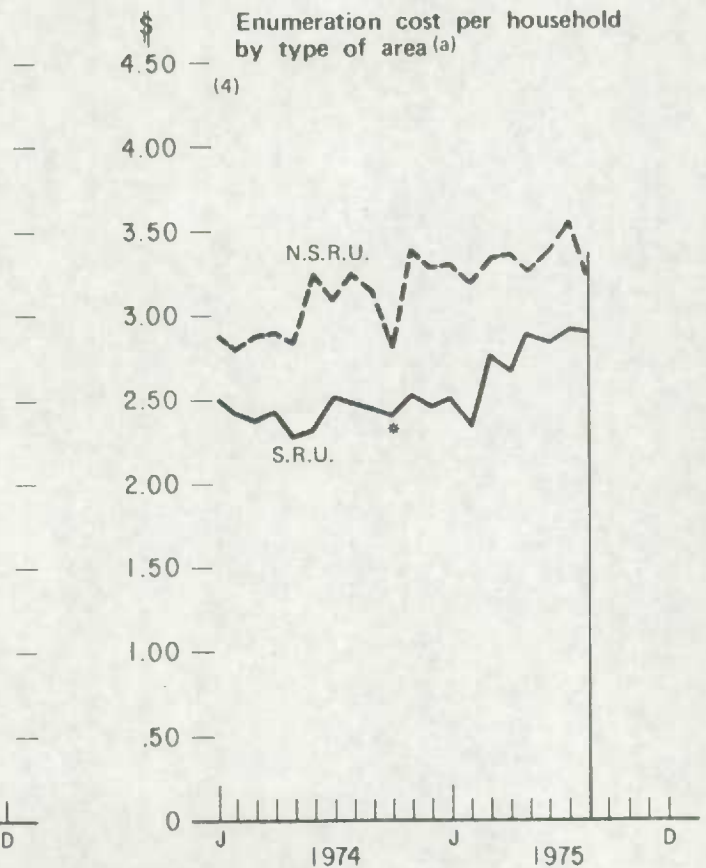
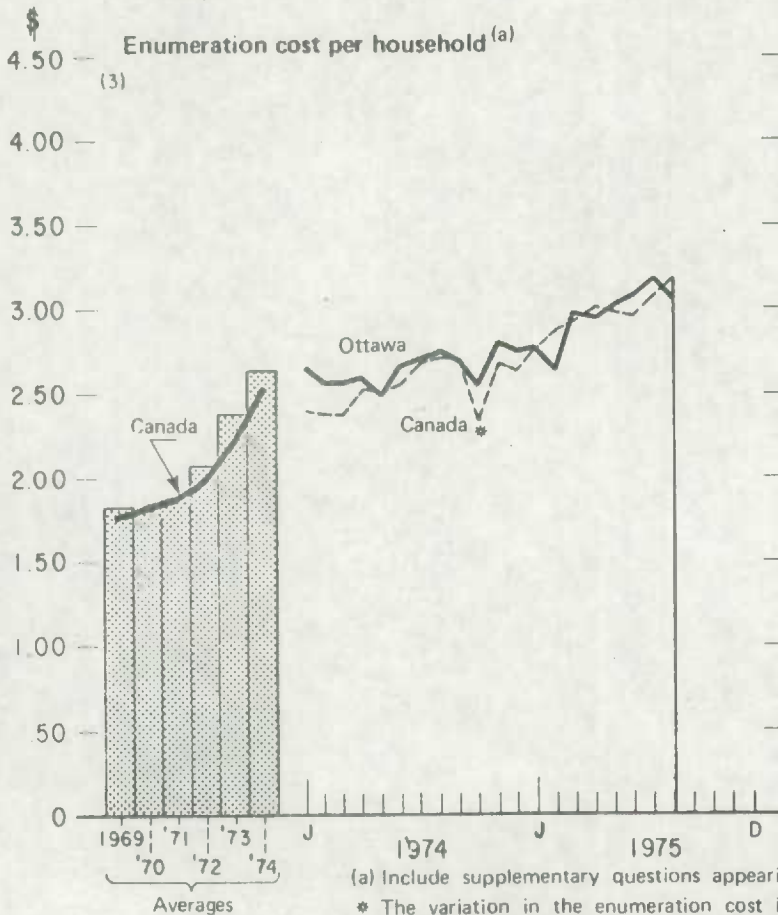
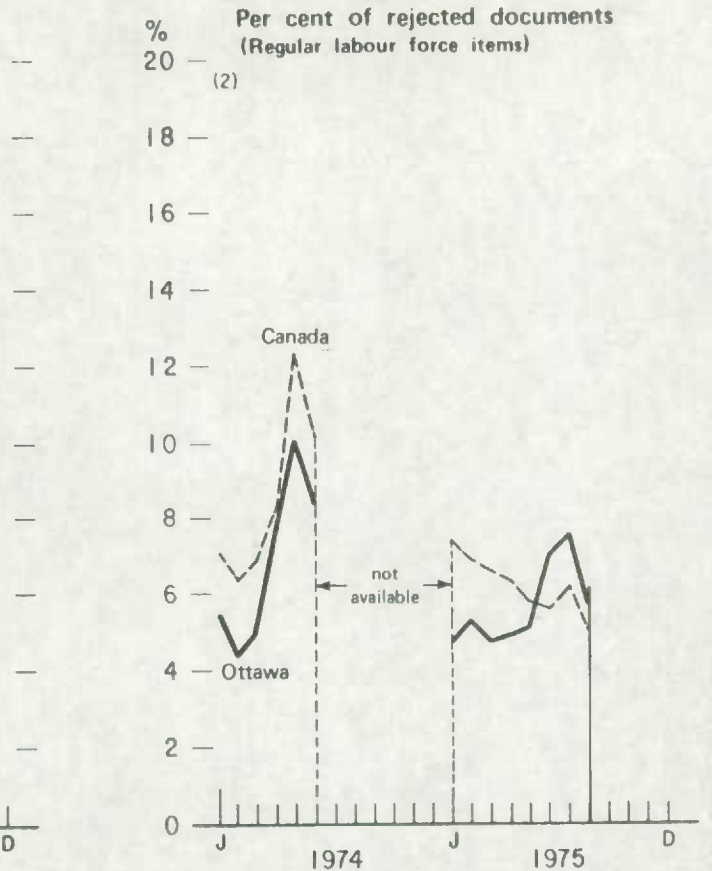
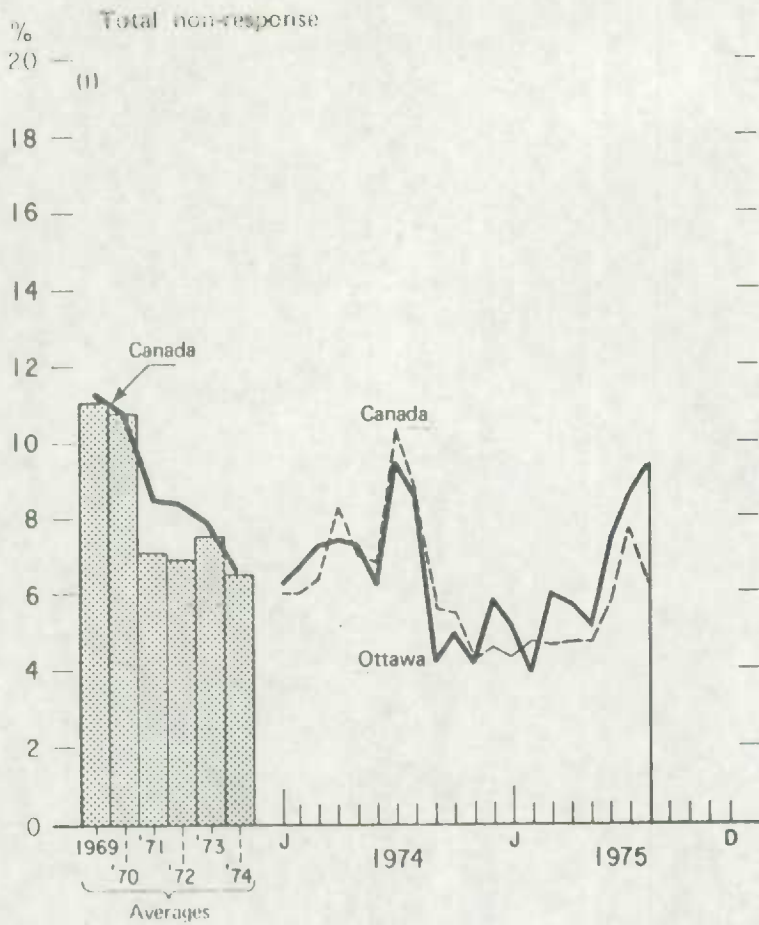
STATIONARY STATE (continued)

Stationary State (continued)

Stationary State (continued)



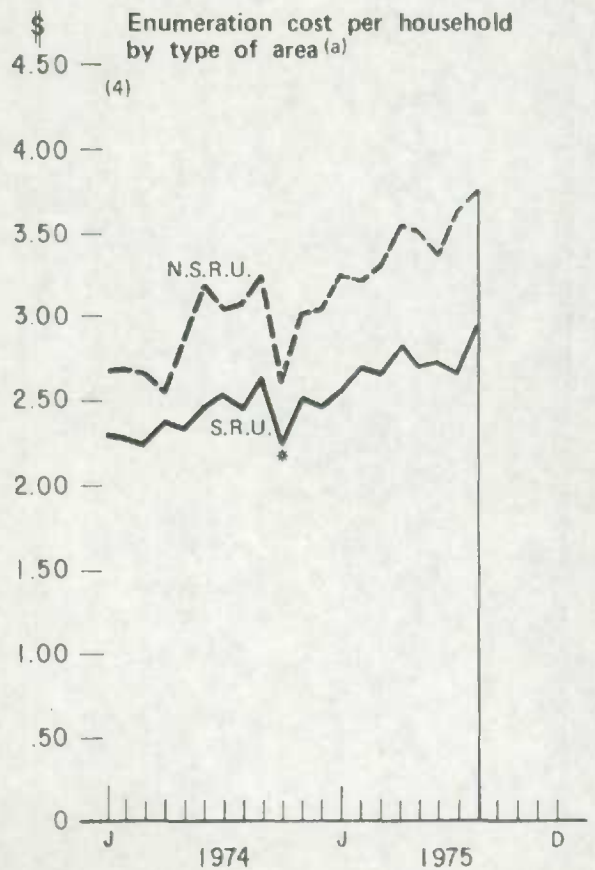
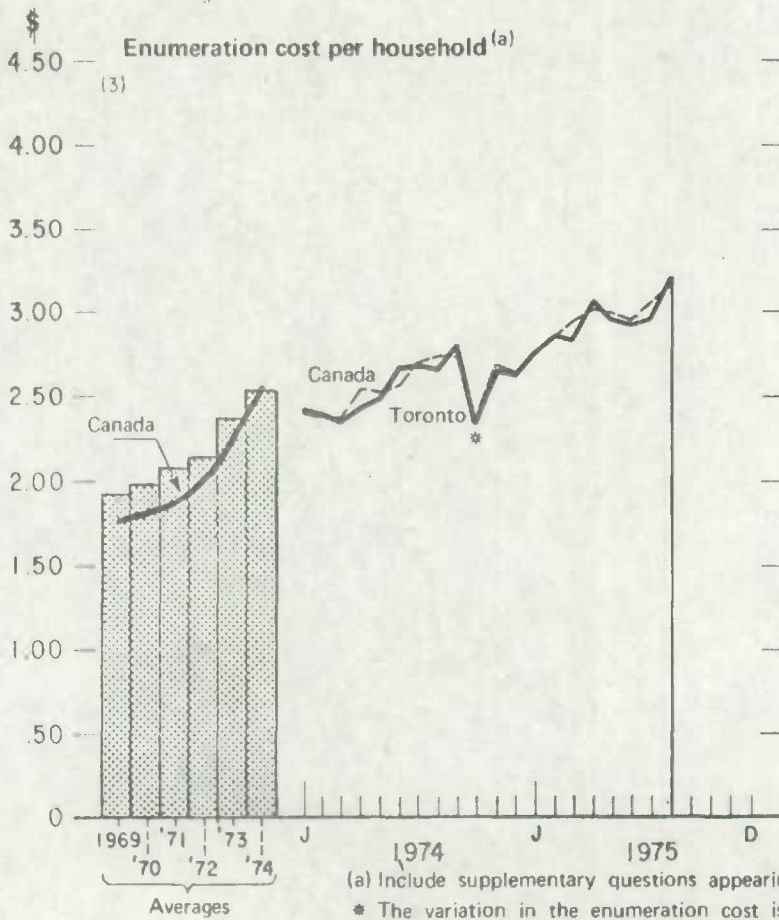
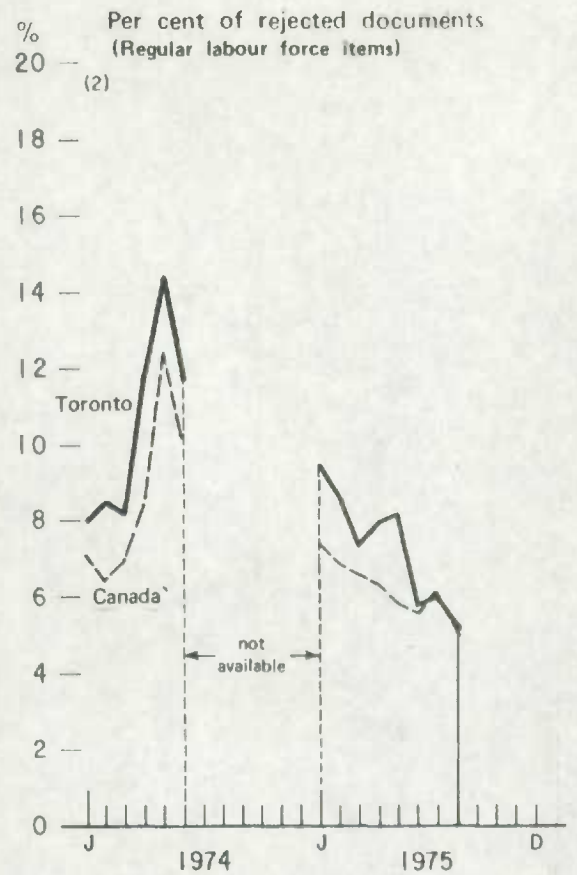
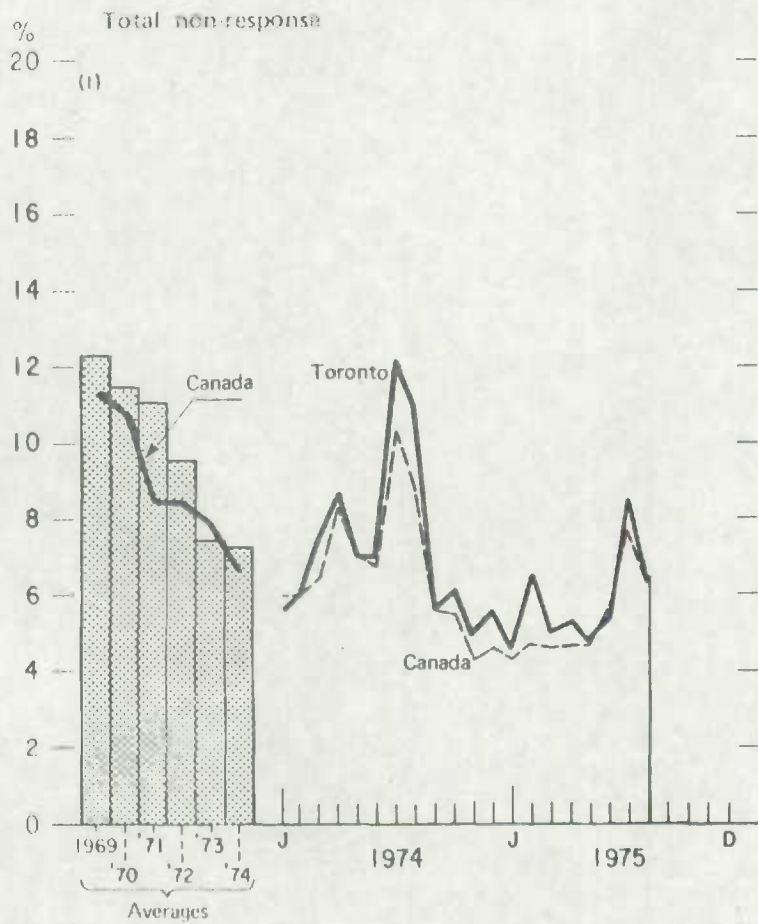
Ottawa Regional Office



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

STATIONARY STATE

Plot of $\ln(\rho/\rho_0)$ vs. t

0.5

1.0

1.5

2.0

2.5

3.0

3.5

4.0

0.0

0.5

1.0

1.5

Plot of $\ln(\rho/\rho_0)$ vs. t

0.5

1.0

1.5

2.0

2.5

3.0

3.5

4.0

0.0

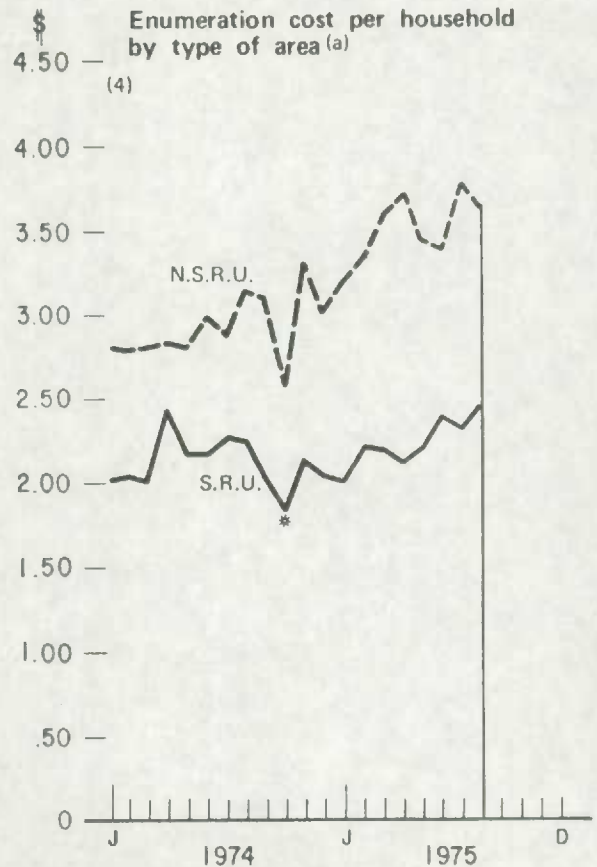
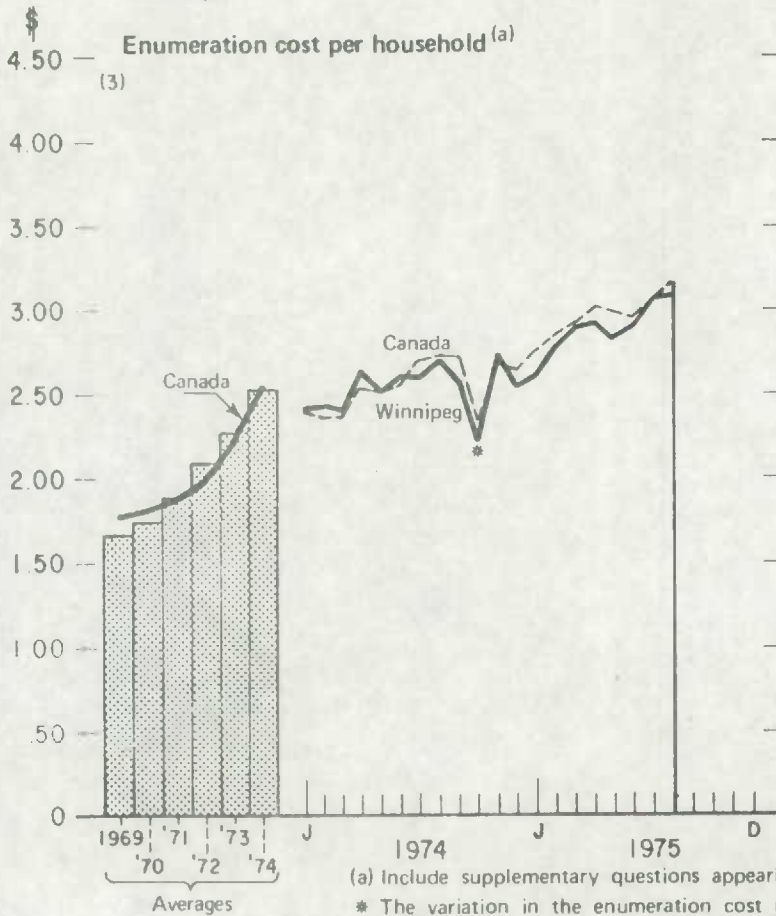
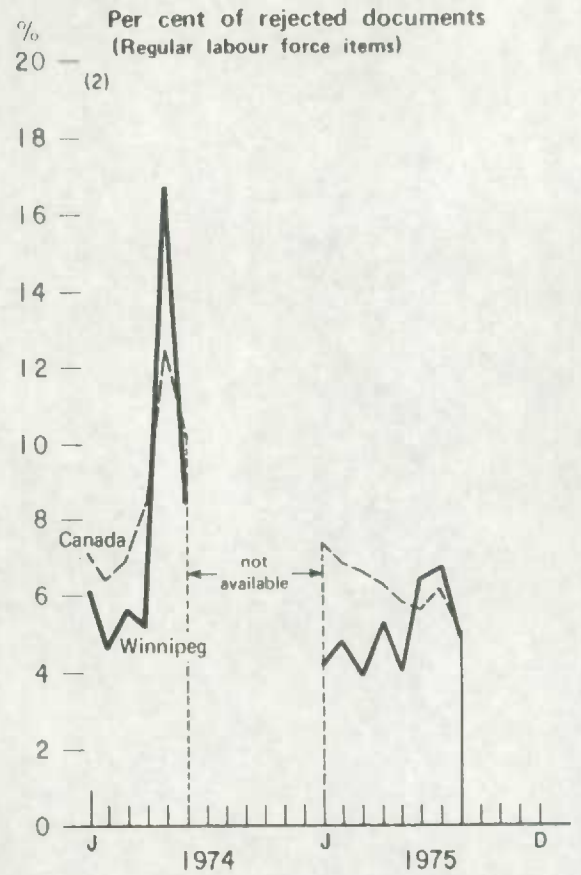
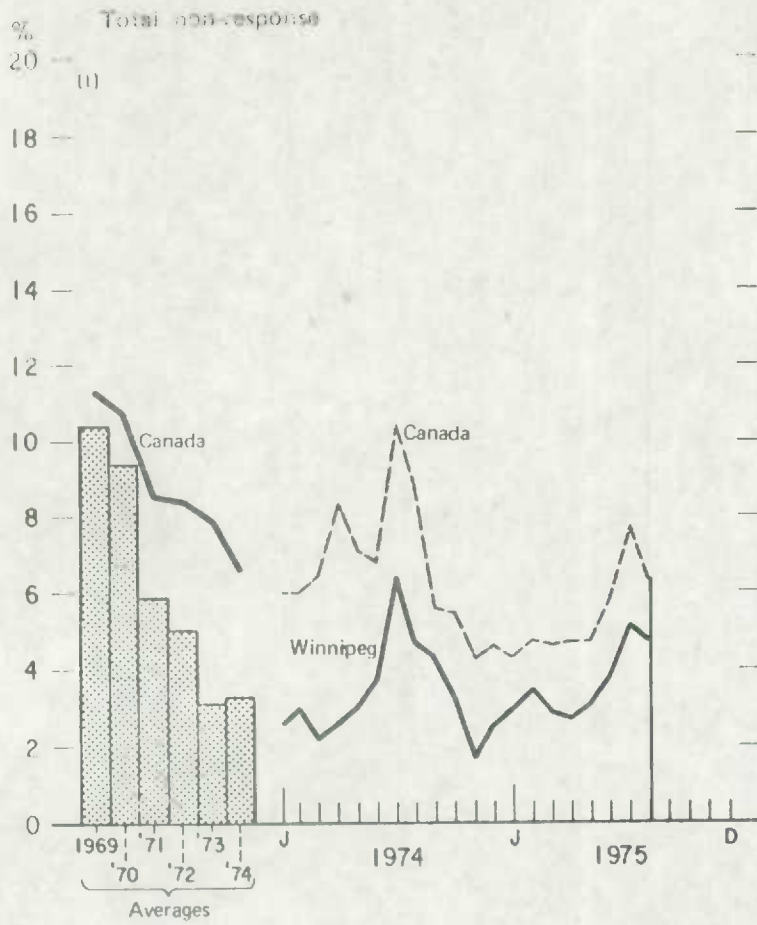
0.5

1.0

1.5

STATIONARY STATE

Winnipeg Regional Office



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

Electrocardiogram

ECG - Lead II, III, aVF, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6



Lead II



Lead III



Lead aVF



Lead V1



Lead V2

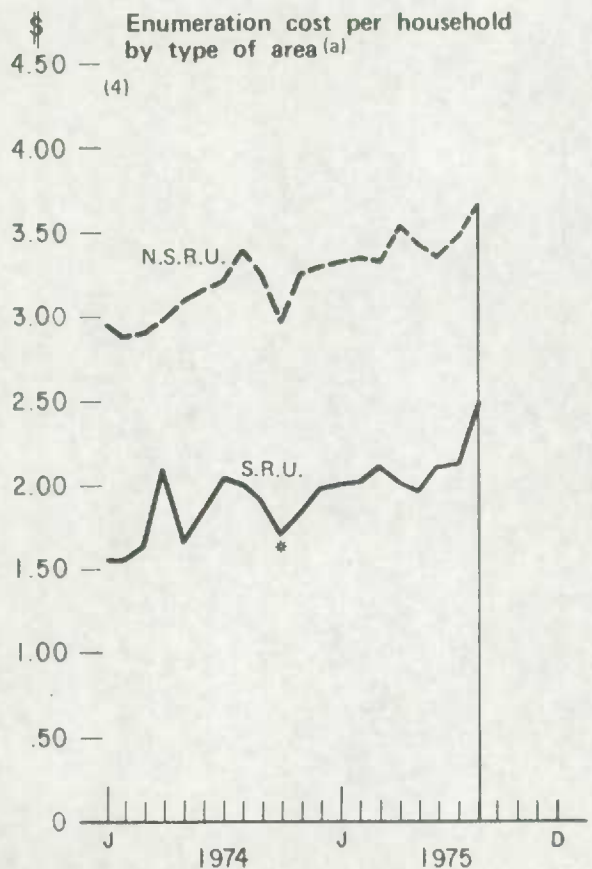
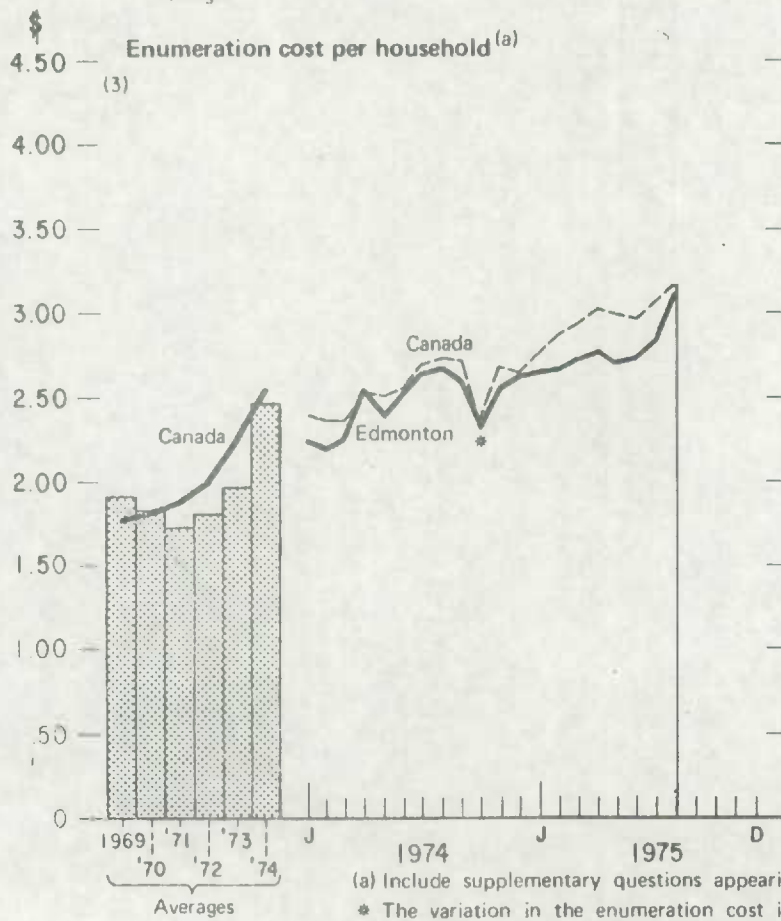
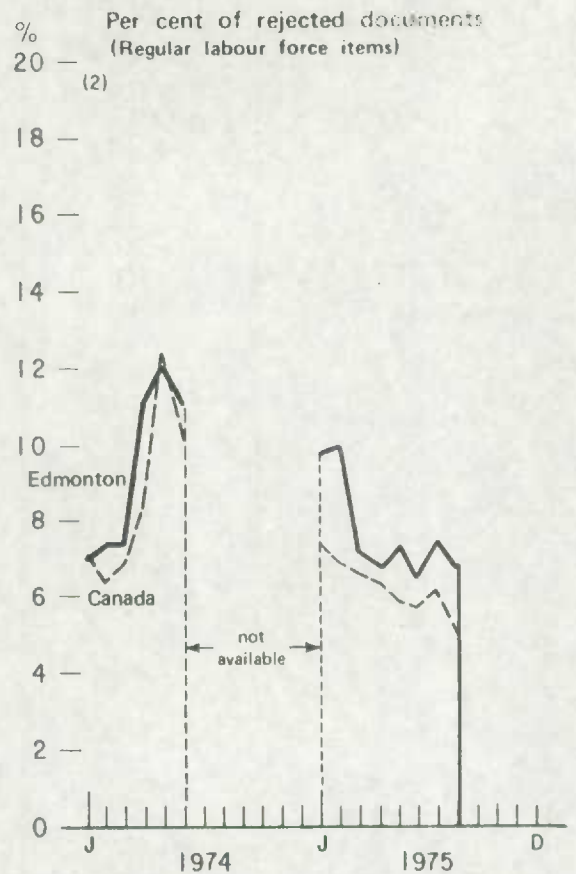
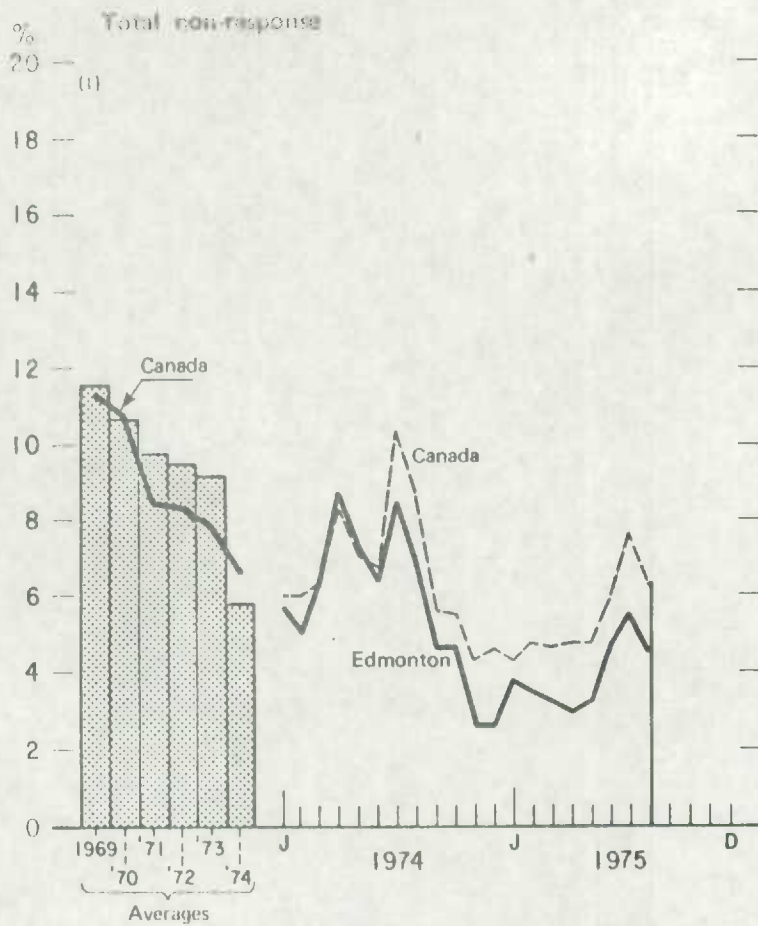


Lead V3

ECG - Lead II, III, aVF, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6

ECG - Lead II, III, aVF, V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6

Edmonton Regional Office

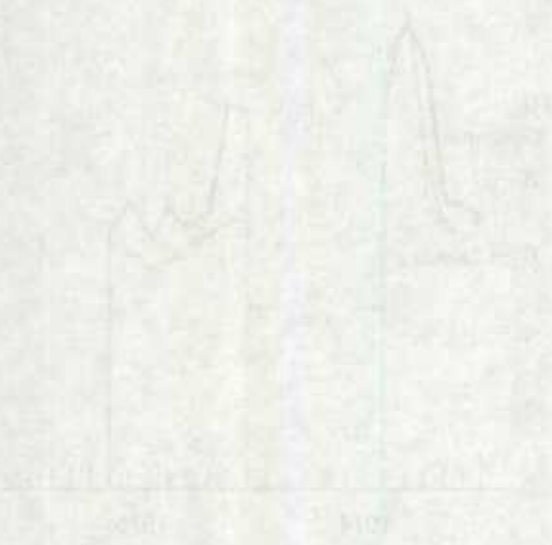


(a) Include supplementary questions appearing on the LFS regular schedule.

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

Electrocardiogram (ECG) - Lead II

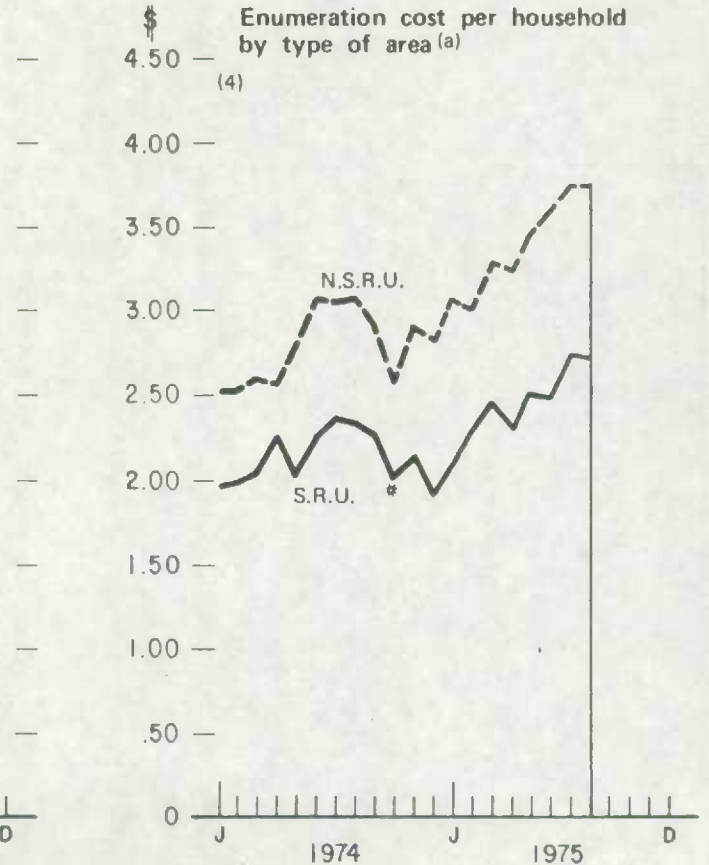
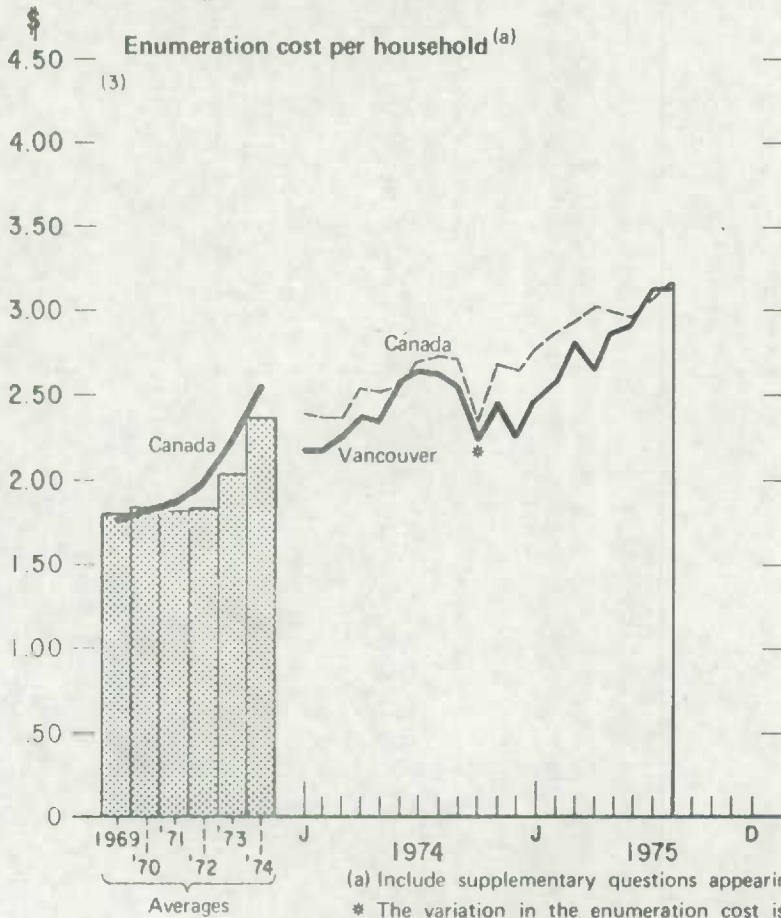
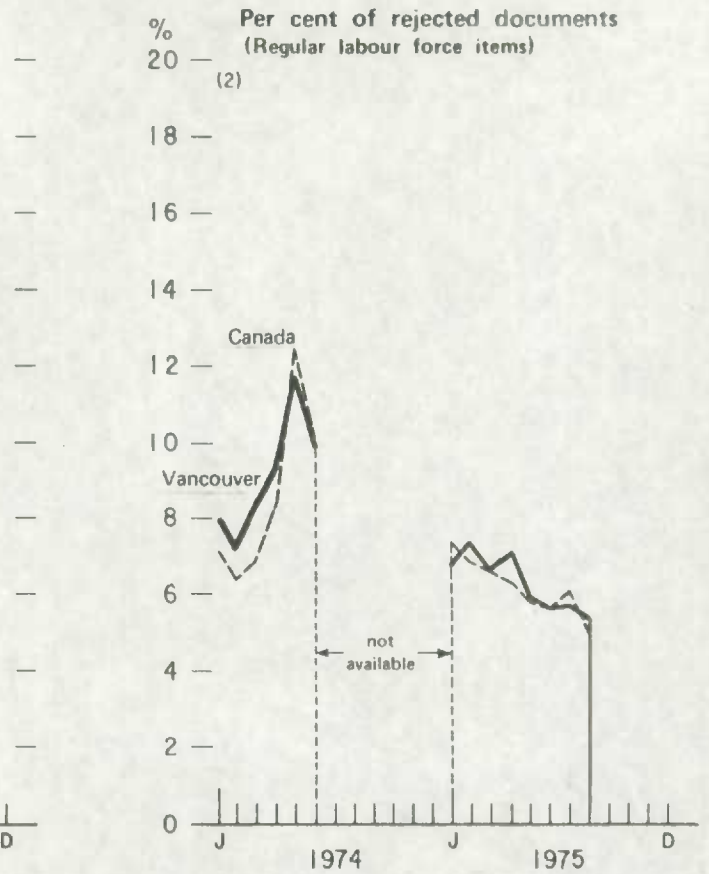
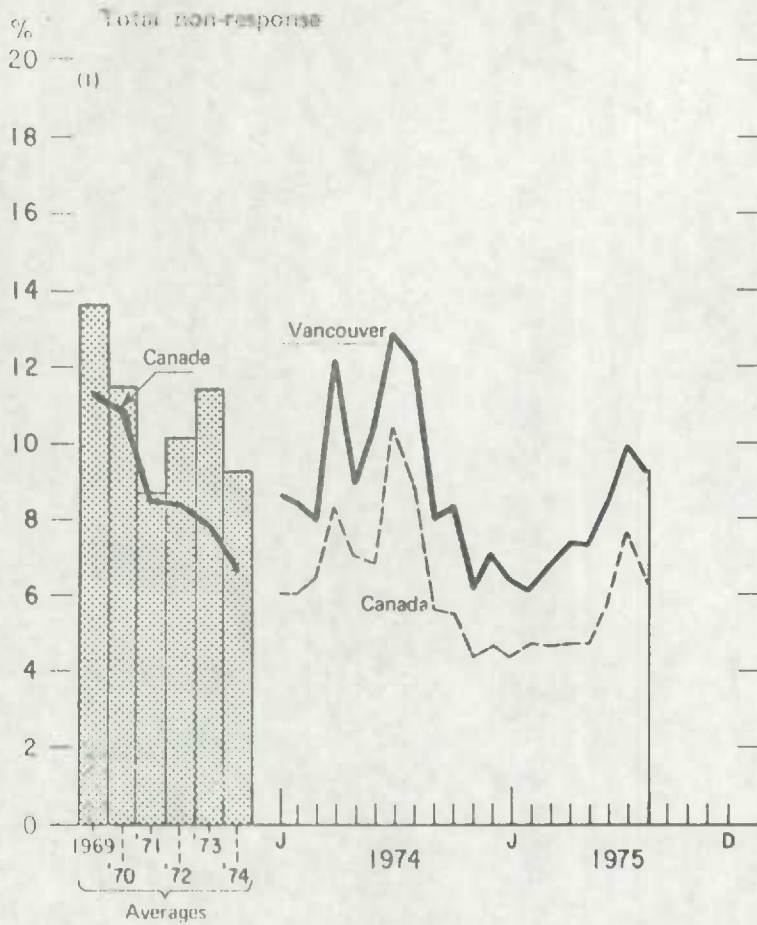
ECG - Lead II



ECG - Lead II



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.

Standard Regional Office

Standard Regional Office
Standard Regional Office

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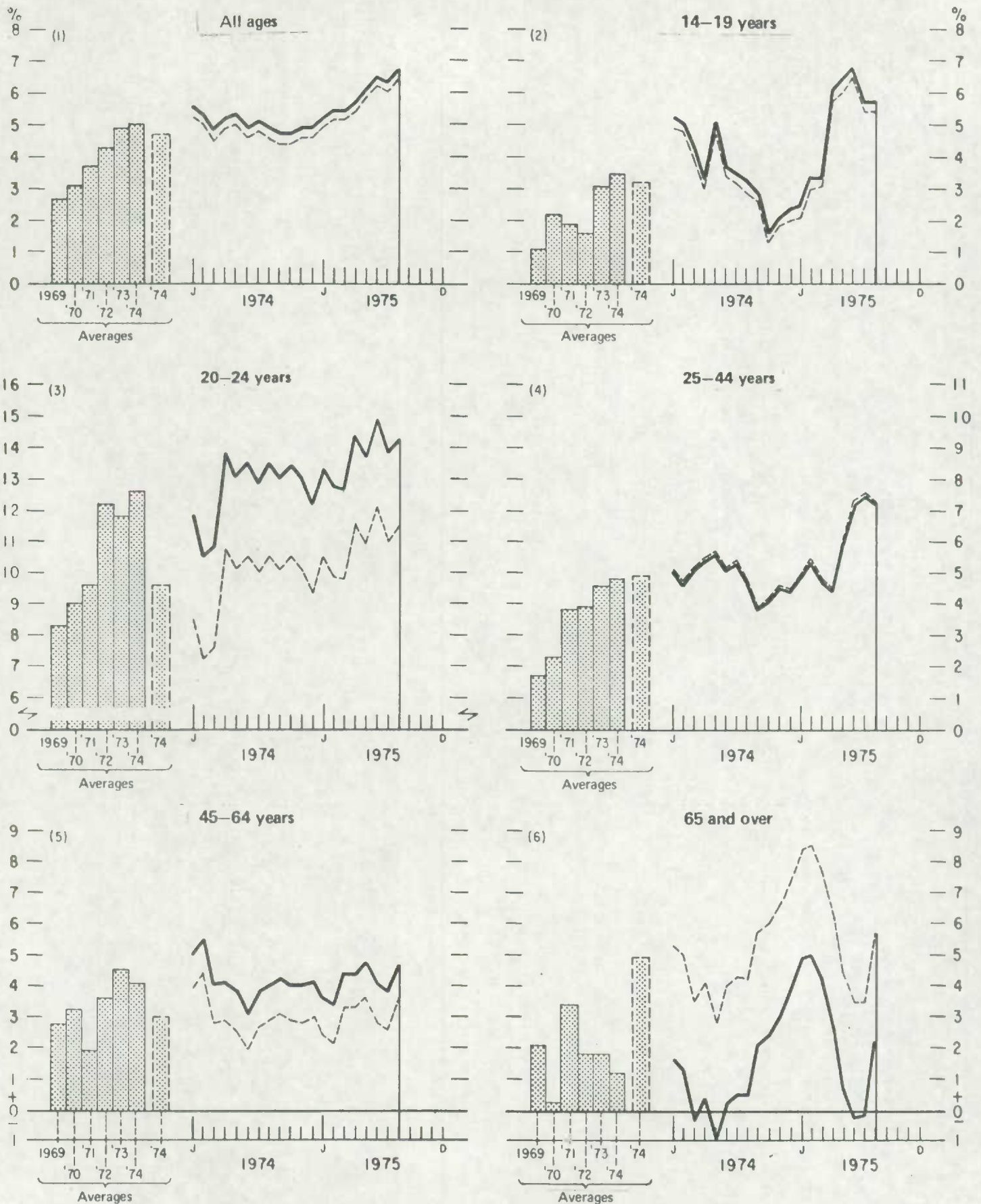
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Slippage by Age Group at the Canada Level



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

Figure 1: Time series plots of the variables X_t and Y_t for the period 1980-2000.

Figure 1(a): X_t

Figure 1(b): Y_t



Figure 1(c): X_t

Figure 1(d): Y_t

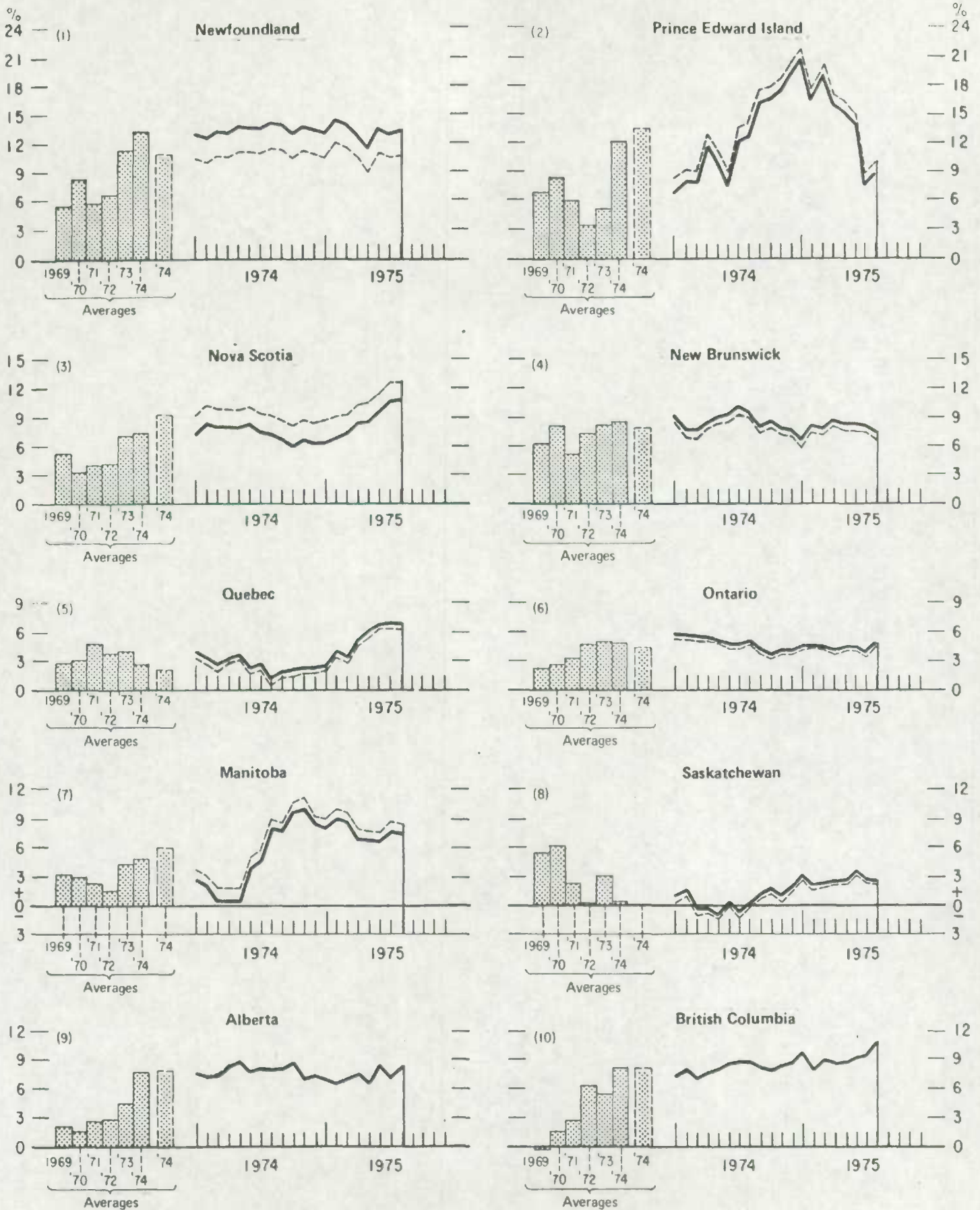


Figure 1(e): X_t

Figure 1(f): Y_t



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

STATIONARY STATE

STATIONARY STATE

STATIONARY STATE



STATIONARY STATE

STATIONARY STATE



STATIONARY STATE

STATIONARY STATE



STATIONARY STATE

STATIONARY STATE



STATIONARY STATE

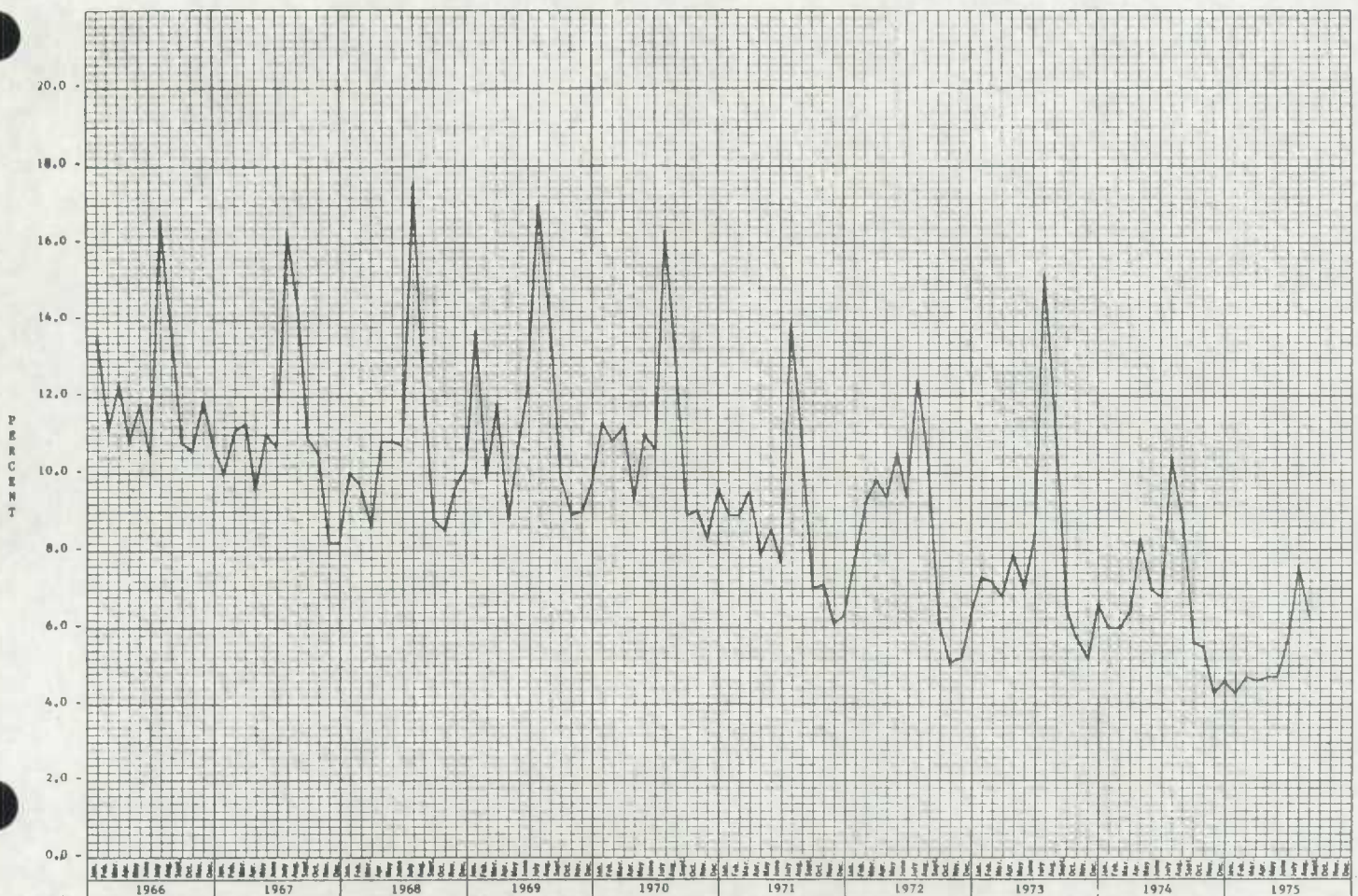
STATIONARY STATE



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	5.0
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	6.3
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.



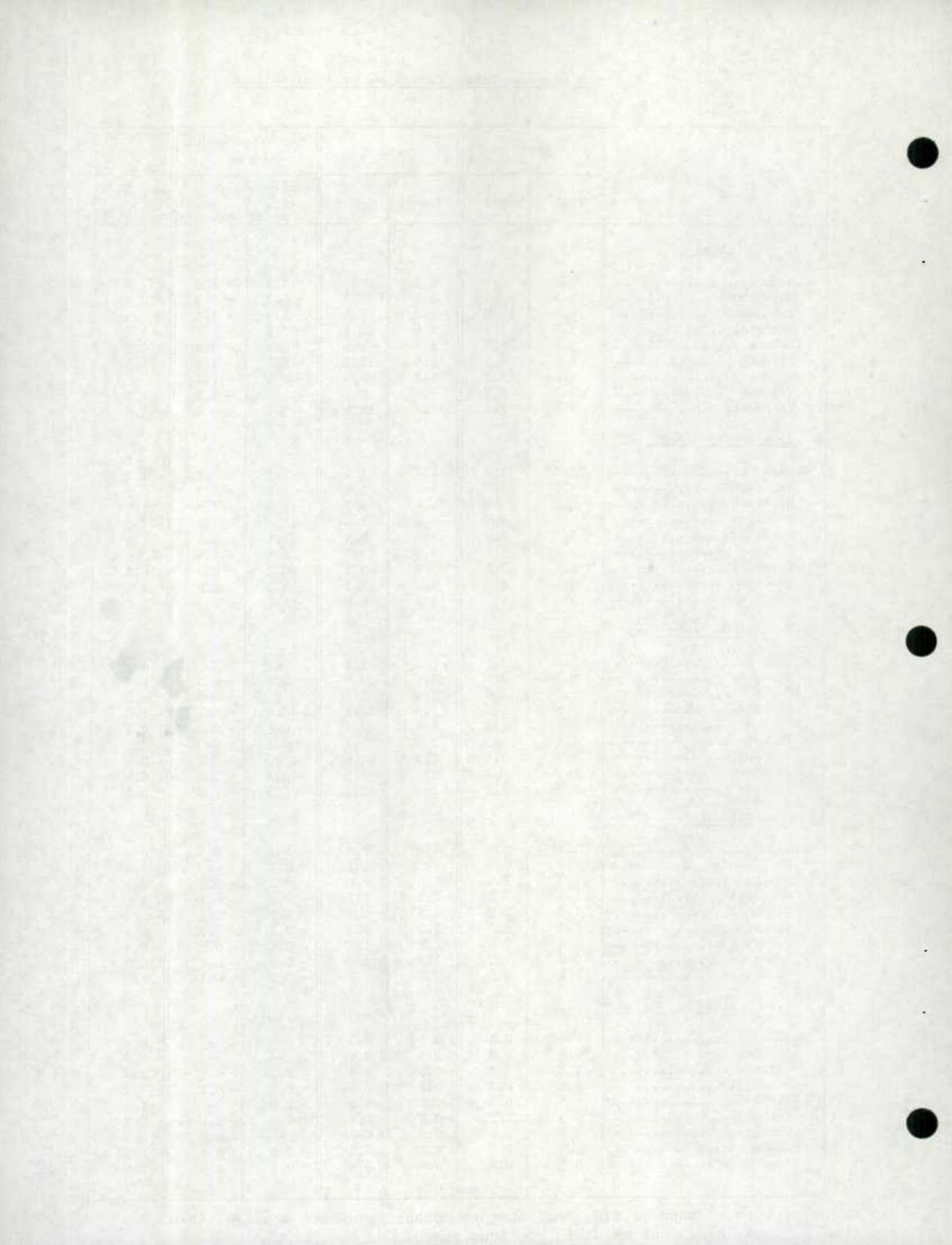
Note: Since January 1975, the category "Other" includes overlaps (N-6), which did not exist in previous years.



Non-response Rates, Canada and Regional Offices

	1975		1974		Month-to-Month Change		Year-to-Year Change
	August	July	August	July	July to August 75	July to August 74	Aug. 1974 to Aug. 1975
<u>Total</u>							
Canada	6.3	7.6	8.8	10.4	- 1.3	- 1.6	- 2.5
St. John's	6.3	7.0	5.7	6.2	- 0.7	- 0.5	+ 0.6
Halifax	8.4	10.0	8.7	10.0	- 1.6	- 1.3	- 0.3
Montréal	3.2	5.3	8.4	12.1	- 2.1	- 3.7	- 5.2
Ottawa	9.3	8.5	8.6	9.5	+ 0.8	- 0.9	+ 0.7
Toronto	6.4	8.5	11.0	12.2	- 2.1	- 1.2	- 4.6
Winnipeg	4.7	5.1	4.7	6.4	- 0.4	- 1.7	-
Edmonton	4.5	5.5	7.0	8.5	- 1.0	- 1.5	- 2.5
Vancouver	9.2	9.9	12.2	12.8	- 0.7	- 0.6	- 3.0
<u>Temporarily Absent</u>							
Canada	3.0	4.2	4.7	6.1	- 1.2	- 1.4	- 1.7
St. John's	3.7	4.7	3.6	3.9	- 1.0	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Halifax	4.3	5.6	4.8	5.7	- 1.3	- 0.9	- 0.5
Montréal	1.0	2.4	4.0	7.4	- 1.4	- 3.4	- 3.0
Ottawa	3.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	- 1.1	- 0.1	- 1.3
Toronto	3.4	5.5	6.3	7.7	- 2.1	- 1.4	- 2.9
Winnipeg	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.5	- 0.2	- 0.7	- 0.2
Edmonton	2.2	2.7	3.3	5.1	- 0.5	- 1.8	- 1.1
Vancouver	3.6	4.7	5.8	6.0	- 1.1	- 0.2	- 2.2
<u>No one home</u>							
Canada	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	-	-	- 0.5
St. John's	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	+ 0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Halifax	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	-	- 0.1	- 0.6
Montréal	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.7	- 0.4	- 0.1	- 1.0
Ottawa	2.5	1.7	1.8	2.4	+ 0.8	- 0.6	+ 0.7
Toronto	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	- 0.8
Winnipeg	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.6	-	- 0.8	- 0.1
Edmonton	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.6
Vancouver	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
<u>Refusals</u>							
Canada	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.1	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.6
St. John's	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	+ 0.1	-	- 0.2
Halifax	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.0	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Montréal	1.0	1.2	2.1	2.2	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 1.1
Ottawa	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.1
Toronto	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.2	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.7
Winnipeg	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.1	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.2
Edmonton	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.7	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 0.5
Vancouver	2.1	2.3	3.6	3.7	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 1.5
<u>Other</u>							
Canada	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	-	-	+ 0.3
St. John's	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	-	-	+ 0.4
Halifax	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.6	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Montréal	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Ottawa	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	+ 1.0	-	+ 1.4
Toronto	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Winnipeg	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	-	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Edmonton	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.9	- 0.3
Vancouver	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.9	+ 0.1	- 0.5	+ 0.5

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





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

SURVEY No 302
ENQUÊTE

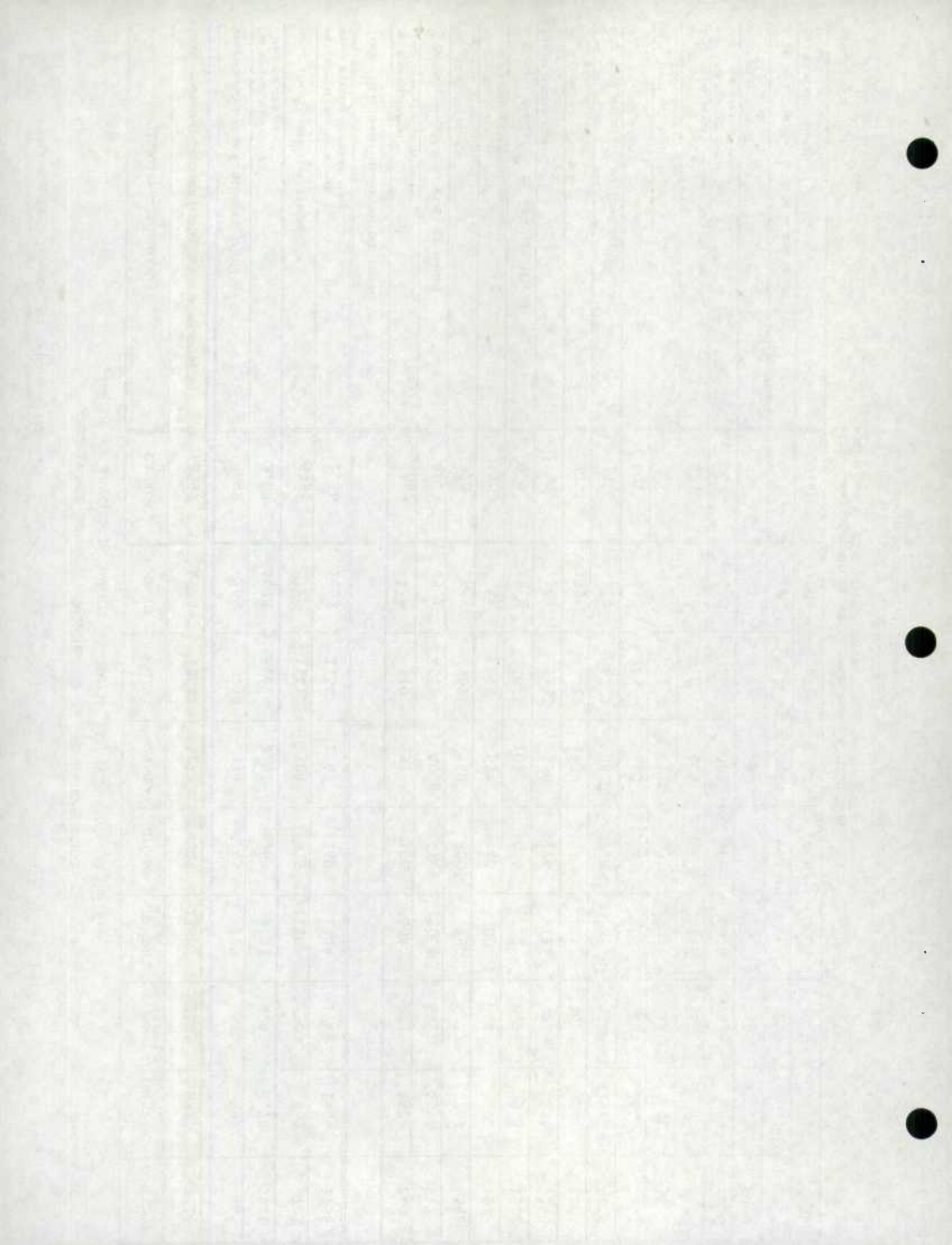
SUMMARY - SOMMAIRE	CANADA	ST JOHN'S	HALIFAX	MONTREAL	OTTAWA	TORONTO	WINNIPEG	EDMONTON	VANCOUVER
TOTAL DOCUMENTS RECEIVED / TOTAL DES DOCUMENTS REÇUS	73597	4585	13642	13176	4309	13827	7103	8727	8228
REJECTED DOCUMENTS / DOCUMENTS REJETÉS	3698	265	739	339	245	723	350	592	445
% OF TOTAL DOCUMENTS RECEIVED / % DES DOCUMENTS REÇUS	5.02	5.78	5.42	2.57	5.69	5.23	4.93	6.78	5.41
TOTAL ERRORS / TOTAL DES ERREURS	5751	404	1141	506	415	1110	503	969	703
AVE. ERRORS PER REJECTED DOCUMENT / MOYENNE D'ERREURS PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	1.56	1.52	1.54	1.49	1.69	1.54	1.44	1.64	1.58
ERROR BREAKDOWN / RÉPARTITION DES ERREURS									
NO. OF CARELESS ERRORS ** / NOMBRE DE FAUTES D'INATTENTION **	2662	174	519	251	196	564	272	442	244
% OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	46.3	43.1	45.5	49.6	47.2	50.8	54.1	45.6	34.7
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT / MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.720	.656	.702	.740	.800	.780	.777	.747	.548
NO. OF ERRORS IN ITEMS 11, 12, 24 & 25 / NOMBRE D'ERREURS AUX POSTES 11, 12, 24 & 25	570	55	98	51	43	80	44	92	107
% OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	9.9	13.6	8.6	10.1	10.4	7.2	8.7	9.5	15.2
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT / MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.154	.207	.133	.150	.176	.111	.126	.155	.240
NO. OF ERRORS IN ITEMS 13, 20 TO 23 / NOMBRE D'ERREURS AUX POSTES 13, 20 À 23	2221	137	482	173	157	431	169	384	288
% OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	38.6	33.9	42.2	34.2	37.8	38.8	33.6	39.6	41.0
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT / MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.601	.517	.652	.510	.641	.596	.483	.649	.647
NO. OF ERRORS IN ITEMS 14 & 15 / NOMBRE D'ERREURS AUX POSTES 14 & 15	246	37	34	22	17	29	8	41	58
% OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	4.3	9.2	3.0	4.3	4.1	2.6	1.6	4.2	8.2
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT / MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.067	.140	.046	.065	.069	.040	.023	.069	.130
NO. OF ERRORS IN ITEMS 17, 18 & 19 / NOMBRE D'ERREURS AUX POSTES 17, 18 & 19	52	1	8	9	2	6	10	10	6
% OF TOTAL ERRORS / % DU TOTAL DES ERREURS	.9	.2	.7	1.8	.5	.6	2.0	1.1	.9
AVE. PER REJECTED DOCUMENT / MOYENNE PAR DOCUMENT REJETÉ	.014	.004	.011	.027	.008	.008	.029	.017	.013

6-4000: 3-3-75

* THIS ANALYSIS REPRESENTS THE MACHINE READABLE ERRORS ONLY.

* CETTE ANALYSE REPRÉSENTE LES ERREURS LISIBLES PAR MACHINE SEULEMENT.

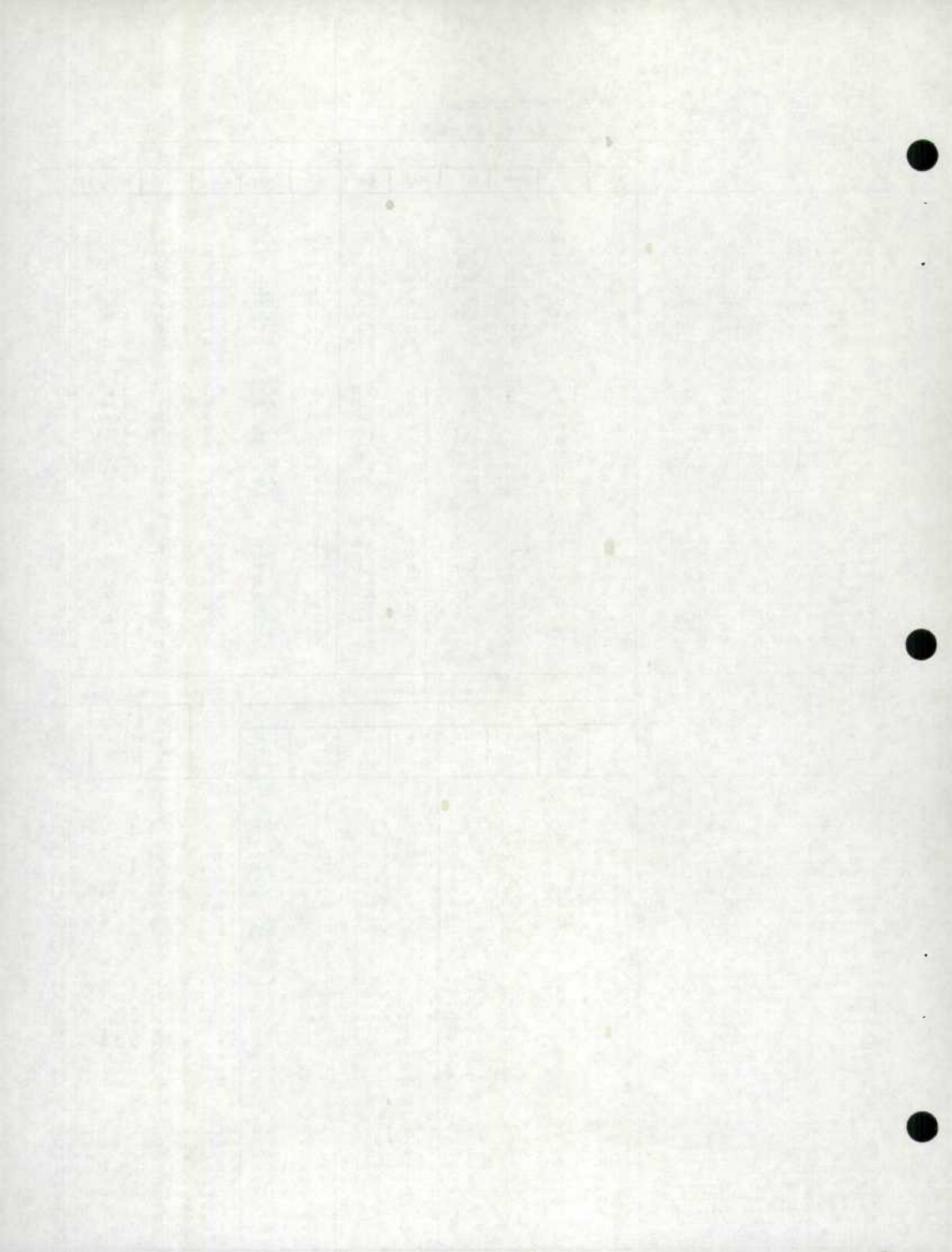
** CARELESS ERROR: SUM OF ERRORS FOR ITEMS 1 TO 10, AND EDUC. ON THE LFS DOCUMENT.
** FAUTE D'INATTENTION: TOTAL DES ERREURS AUX POSTES 1-10, ET ÉDUC. SUR LE DOCUMENT EPA.



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

March to August 1974 and 1975

	1975						1974					
	Aug.	July	June	May	April	March	Aug.	July	June	May	April	March
	All Areas											
Canada	\$ 3.16	3.06	2.96	2.99	3.02	2.94	2.73	2.70	2.56	2.51	2.53	2.38
St. John's	\$ 3.56	3.52	3.59	3.67	3.67	3.45	3.32	3.26	3.04	3.01	2.61	2.72
Halifax	\$ 3.00	2.90	2.78	3.01	2.99	3.09	2.59	2.57	2.32	2.41	2.48	2.32
Montréal	\$ 3.36	3.28	3.19	3.19	3.32	3.00	2.88	2.81	2.45	2.69	2.67	2.43
Ottawa	\$ 3.04	3.17	3.07	3.03	2.96	2.98	2.76	2.73	2.68	2.49	2.61	2.57
Toronto	\$ 3.20	2.96	2.92	2.96	3.06	2.83	2.64	2.68	2.67	2.49	2.43	2.35
Winnipeg	\$ 3.07	3.06	2.90	2.83	2.93	2.91	2.71	2.60	2.61	2.51	2.64	2.41
Edmonton	\$ 3.11	2.83	2.73	2.70	2.78	2.72	2.69	2.65	2.53	2.40	2.54	2.26
Vancouver	\$ 3.12	3.12	2.91	2.87	2.64	2.81	2.63	2.65	2.58	2.34	2.39	2.26
S.R.U.												
Canada	\$ 2.74	2.59	2.55	2.55	2.54	2.52	2.34	2.33	2.17	2.16	2.34	2.09
St. John's	\$ 2.86	2.60	2.60	2.62	3.11	2.73	2.57	2.69	2.38	2.35	2.54	2.27
Halifax	\$ 2.50	2.42	2.34	2.51	2.35	2.55	2.22	2.19	1.94	2.10	2.20	2.10
Montréal	\$ 2.87	2.86	2.79	2.79	2.89	2.57	2.37	2.18	1.92	2.17	2.41	2.09
Ottawa	\$ 2.90	2.91	2.85	2.90	2.68	2.77	2.48	2.53	2.34	2.29	2.44	2.39
Toronto	\$ 2.94	2.65	2.72	2.70	2.82	2.66	2.46	2.53	2.47	2.33	2.39	2.24
Winnipeg	\$ 2.65	2.31	2.40	2.31	2.12	2.20	2.35	2.28	2.19	2.19	2.43	2.01
Edmonton	\$ 2.50	2.11	2.10	1.97	2.02	2.12	2.01	2.04	1.86	1.68	2.10	1.63
Vancouver	\$ 2.72	2.74	2.49	2.52	2.31	2.47	2.34	2.38	2.26	2.03	2.26	2.04
N.S.R.U.												
Canada	\$ 3.63	3.59	3.47	3.51	3.57	3.47	3.23	3.17	3.05	2.97	2.78	2.75
St. John's	\$ 3.82	3.87	3.94	4.04	3.87	3.72	3.60	3.47	3.28	3.25	2.64	2.89
Halifax	\$ 3.30	3.20	3.06	3.31	3.38	3.42	2.83	2.80	2.56	2.61	2.65	2.46
Montréal	\$ 4.04	3.90	3.76	3.75	3.90	3.78	3.73	3.92	3.38	3.64	3.13	3.07
Ottawa	\$ 3.24	3.54	3.37	3.26	3.36	3.34	3.26	3.10	3.27	2.85	2.91	2.89
Toronto	\$ 3.74	3.64	3.37	3.51	3.56	3.30	3.07	3.05	3.18	2.89	2.55	2.67
Winnipeg	\$ 3.64	3.79	3.39	3.45	3.72	3.61	3.15	2.89	2.99	2.80	2.83	2.80
Edmonton	\$ 3.66	3.48	3.34	3.43	3.55	3.33	3.40	3.22	3.17	3.11	2.99	2.91
Vancouver	\$ 3.75	3.75	3.60	3.45	3.25	3.30	3.07	3.05	3.08	2.79	2.57	2.60
Month-to-Month Change												
Year-to-Year Change												
1975												
1974												
Aug. 1974 to Aug. 1975												
July 1974 to July 1975												
June 1974 to June 1975												
May 1974 to May 1975												
All Areas												
Canada	\$ + 0.10	+ 0.10	- 0.01	- 0.01	+ 0.03	+ 0.15	+ 0.05	- 0.02	+ 0.43	+ 0.36	+ 0.40	+ 0.48
St. John's	\$ + 0.05	- 0.07	- 0.08	- 0.08	+ 0.06	+ 0.22	+ 0.03	+ 0.40	+ 0.24	+ 0.26	+ 0.53	+ 0.66
Halifax	\$ + 0.10	+ 0.12	- 0.21	+ 0.02	+ 0.02	+ 0.25	- 0.09	- 0.07	+ 0.41	+ 0.33	+ 0.46	+ 0.60
Montréal	\$ + 0.08	+ 0.09	- 0.13	+ 0.07	+ 0.06	+ 0.24	+ 0.02	+ 0.48	+ 0.47	+ 0.74	+ 0.50	
Ottawa	\$ - 0.11	+ 0.10	+ 0.04	+ 0.07	+ 0.03	+ 0.05	+ 0.19	- 0.12	+ 0.28	+ 0.44	+ 0.39	+ 0.54
Toronto	\$ + 0.24	+ 0.06	- 0.04	- 0.10	- 0.06	+ 0.10	+ 0.18	+ 0.06	+ 0.56	+ 0.28	+ 0.25	+ 0.47
Winnipeg	\$ + 0.01	+ 0.16	+ 0.07	- 0.10	+ 0.11	- 0.01	+ 0.10	- 0.13	+ 0.36	+ 0.46	+ 0.29	+ 0.32
Edmonton	\$ + 0.28	+ 0.10	+ 0.01	- 0.08	+ 0.06	+ 0.12	+ 0.13	- 0.14	+ 0.42	+ 0.18	+ 0.20	+ 0.30
Vancouver	\$ - 0.02	+ 0.21	+ 0.04	+ 0.23	- 0.02	+ 0.07	+ 0.24	- 0.05	+ 0.49	+ 0.47	+ 0.33	+ 0.53
S.R.U.												
Canada	\$ + 0.15	+ 0.04	- 0.02	+ 0.01	+ 0.01	+ 0.16	+ 0.01	- 0.18	+ 0.40	+ 0.26	+ 0.38	+ 0.39
St. John's	\$ + 0.26	- 0.02	- 0.49	- 0.12	+ 0.31	+ 0.03	- 0.19	+ 0.29	- 0.09	+ 0.22	+ 0.27	
Halifax	\$ + 0.08	+ 0.08	- 0.17	+ 0.16	+ 0.03	+ 0.25	- 0.16	- 0.10	+ 0.28	+ 0.23	+ 0.40	+ 0.41
Montréal	\$ + 0.01	+ 0.07	- 0.10	+ 0.19	+ 0.26	- 0.25	- 0.24	+ 0.50	+ 0.68	+ 0.87	+ 0.62	
Ottawa	\$ - 0.01	+ 0.06	- 0.05	+ 0.32	- 0.05	+ 0.19	+ 0.05	- 0.15	+ 0.42	+ 0.38	+ 0.51	+ 0.61
Toronto	\$ + 0.29	- 0.07	+ 0.02	- 0.12	- 0.07	+ 0.06	+ 0.14	- 0.06	+ 0.48	+ 0.12	+ 0.25	+ 0.37
Winnipeg	\$ + 0.14	- 0.09	+ 0.19	+ 0.09	- 0.03	+ 0.09	- 0.24	+ 0.20	+ 0.03	+ 0.21	+ 0.02	
Edmonton	\$ + 0.39	+ 0.01	+ 0.13	- 0.05	- 0.03	+ 0.18	+ 0.18	- 0.42	+ 0.49	+ 0.07	+ 0.24	+ 0.29
Vancouver	\$ - 0.02	+ 0.25	- 0.03	+ 0.21	- 0.04	+ 0.12	+ 0.23	- 0.23	+ 0.38	+ 0.36	+ 0.23	+ 0.49
N.S.R.U.												
Canada	\$ + 0.04	+ 0.17	- 0.09	- 0.06	+ 0.06	+ 0.12	+ 0.08	+ 0.19	+ 0.40	+ 0.42	+ 0.37	+ 0.54
St. John's	\$ - 0.05	- 0.07	- 0.10	+ 0.17	+ 0.13	+ 0.19	+ 0.03	+ 0.61	+ 0.22	+ 0.40	+ 0.66	+ 0.79
Halifax	\$ + 0.10	+ 0.14	- 0.25	- 0.07	+ 0.03	+ 0.24	- 0.05	- 0.04	+ 0.47	+ 0.40	+ 0.50	+ 0.70
Montréal	\$ + 0.14	+ 0.14	+ 0.01	- 0.15	- 0.19	+ 0.54	- 0.26	+ 0.51	+ 0.31	- 0.02	+ 0.38	+ 0.11
Ottawa	\$ - 0.30	+ 0.17	+ 0.11	- 0.10	+ 0.16	- 0.17	+ 0.42	- 0.06	- 0.02	+ 0.44	+ 0.10	+ 0.41
Toronto	\$ + 0.10	+ 0.27	- 0.14	- 0.05	+ 0.02	- 0.13	+ 0.39	+ 0.34	+ 0.67	+ 0.59	+ 0.19	+ 0.62
Winnipeg	\$ - 0.15	+ 0.40	- 0.06	- 0.27	+ 0.26	- 0.10	+ 0.19	- 0.03	+ 0.49	+ 0.90	+ 0.40	+ 0.65
Edmonton	\$ + 0.18	+ 0.14	- 0.09	- 0.12	+ 0.18	+ 0.05	+ 0.06	+ 0.12	+ 0.26	+ 0.26	+ 0.17	+ 0.32
Vancouver	\$ - 0.02	+ 0.15	+ 0.15	+ 0.20	+ 0.02	- 0.03	+ 0.29	+ 0.22	+ 0.68	+ 0.70	+ 0.52	+ 0.66



DEFINITIONSA. NON-RESPONSE

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

B. REJECTED DOCUMENTS

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?"

C. ENUMERATION COST

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.

D. SLIPPAGE

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

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

E. 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.

Variations in the Labour Force Survey

Introduction

Another important quality measure pertaining to the statistics is that of sampling variance, defined by the mean square deviation of statistics overall 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. In table 1 the estimates and their coefficients of variation are provided every month along with the calculated vs. published lettered symbol and the binomial factors.

The definitions pertinent to the variances are provided in Appendix 1.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the field of research on the structure of the atom. It is pointed out that the discovery of the neutron in 1932 and the subsequent development of the neutron as a probe for the study of the nucleus have opened up a new field of research. The report then discusses the various methods used for the study of the nucleus, including the use of alpha particles, beta particles, gamma rays, and neutrons. It is noted that the use of neutrons is particularly important because they are not deflected by the electric fields of the nucleus and can penetrate to the center of the nucleus. The report also discusses the various types of nuclear reactions, including fission and fusion, and the use of nuclear energy for power and for the production of isotopes. The report concludes by pointing out that the study of the nucleus is still in its early stages and that many important questions remain to be answered.

The second part of the report deals with the study of the structure of the nucleus. It is pointed out that the study of the nucleus is a very difficult task because the nucleus is a very small and dense object. The report then discusses the various methods used for the study of the nucleus, including the use of alpha particles, beta particles, gamma rays, and neutrons. It is noted that the use of neutrons is particularly important because they are not deflected by the electric fields of the nucleus and can penetrate to the center of the nucleus. The report also discusses the various types of nuclear reactions, including fission and fusion, and the use of nuclear energy for power and for the production of isotopes. The report concludes by pointing out that the study of the nucleus is still in its early stages and that many important questions remain to be answered.

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Table 1: Estimates, Their Coefficients of Variation, and Their Binomial Factors for Canada and by Province for Survey 302, August 1975

	Population Estimate	Employed				Unemployed				In Labour Force						
		Estimate	C.V.	Symbol Cal'd	Pub'd	B.F.	Estimate	C.V.	Symbol Cal'd	Pub'd	B.F.	Estimate	C.V.	Symbol Cal'd	Pub'd	B.F.
Canada	17,073	9,779	0.35	A	A	1.06	623	2.62	D	D	1.63	10,402	0.31	A	A	0.95
Nfld.	390	170	2.39	C	C	2.25	30	9.15	E	E	3.69	200	1.67	C	C	1.51
P.E.I.	85	49	3.53	D	D	2.13	3	17.76	G	G	1.30	51	2.94	D	D	1.69
N.S.	585	299	1.07	C	C	0.92	22	7.3	E	E	1.55	321	1.10	C	C	1.13
N.B.	492	255	1.89	C	C	2.54	22	8.12	E	E	2.03	277	1.68	C	C	2.41
Que.	4,738	2,600	0.75	B	B	0.98	206	5.26	E	D	1.84	2,806	0.64	B	B	0.85
Ont.	6,238	3,736	0.61	B	B	0.99	207	4.81	D	E	1.38	3,943	0.53	A	A	0.88
Man.	738	431	1.65	C	C	1.69	12	12.46	F	F	1.08	442	1.59	C	C	1.69
Sask.	669	378	1.63	C	C	1.55	7	21.05	G	F	1.88	385	1.64	C	C	1.63
Alta	1,270	786	1.00	B	C	1.26	27	9.07	E	F	1.28	813	0.99	B	C	1.37
B.C.	1,869	1,074	0.94	B	B	1.16	90	5.85	E	E	1.74	1,164	0.70	B	B	0.80

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 Subprovincial Contributions

A binomial factor considerably above average for a given province and characteristic indicates that subprovincial areas should be studied by individual strata and subunits. The actual contribution to the variance of Employed and/or Unemployed are obtained and compared with the desirable contribution based on the weighted sample size and those strata and subunits found to contribute excessively to the total variance are tabulated in Table 2 and an adjusted binomial factor by a method described in all issues up to July, 1975 is calculated for each province. In extreme cases where the actual contribution is around 10 x the desired contribution, the stratum or subunit is frequently analyzed in detail.



Table 2: Analysis of Subprovincial Contributions to the Provincial Variance Estimates for August, 1975.

Prov.	Char	B.F.	Actual (Desired) Contribution to the Variance in % by		Adjusted B.F.	Type of Adjustment
			Stratum or Subunit	Actual (Desired)		
N.B.	Emp.	2.54	3004	15.04 3.36	1.79	1
			3200	13.46 4.35		
			30901-2	7.24 1.10		
			remainder	64.26 91.19		
Man.	Emp.	1.69	6400	11.48 4.24	1.36	2
			60901-2	14.36 3.75		
			remainder	74.16 92.01		
Sask.	Unemp.	1.88	72105(*)	55.87 2.49	0.66	3
			72106	11.48 3.86		
			remainder	32.65 93.65		

* See next page for detailed analysis.

Type of adjustment:

- (1) Stratum and subunits as listed mainly contributed to the high variance as manifested by an adjusted B.F. lying in the normal range.
- (2) High variance spread over the whole province rather than in the indicated strata as manifested by an adjusted B.F. remaining well above normal.
- (3) Subprovincial areas as listed are the main cause for the high variance estimate although there was some overcompensation in the adjusted B.F. for the excessive variance contributions by these areas.

Table 1. Summary of the 1980-1981 Survey of the
U.S. Fishery Resources

(Values in millions of dollars)

Category	1980	1981
Total	1,000	1,000
Commercial	500	500
Recreational	500	500
Conservation	100	100
Management	100	100
Research	100	100
Education	100	100
Administration	100	100

1. The total amount of fishery resources available in the United States in 1980-1981 was estimated to be 1,000 million dollars. This total is composed of commercial, recreational, conservation, management, research, education, and administration.

2. Commercial fishery resources are estimated to be 500 million dollars. This includes the value of fish caught and sold for profit.

3. Recreational fishery resources are estimated to be 500 million dollars. This includes the value of fish caught and sold for recreation.

4. Conservation fishery resources are estimated to be 100 million dollars. This includes the value of fish caught and sold for conservation purposes.

5. Management fishery resources are estimated to be 100 million dollars. This includes the value of fish caught and sold for management purposes.

6. Research fishery resources are estimated to be 100 million dollars. This includes the value of fish caught and sold for research purposes.

7. Education fishery resources are estimated to be 100 million dollars. This includes the value of fish caught and sold for education purposes.

8. Administration fishery resources are estimated to be 100 million dollars. This includes the value of fish caught and sold for administration purposes.

Location of Areas Studied in Subprovincial Analysis

N.B.: 3004 Petitcodiac and Saskville Area
 3200 Marysville Town and Northfield area
 30901-02 Special areas

Man.: 6400 Minedosa and Manitou area
 60901-02 Special areas

Sask.: 72105 Saskatoon
 72106 Saskatoon

Detailed Analysis

Unemp. 72105 20.2% Unemployment Rate in first component vs. 0%
 Unemployment Rate in second component, the difference
 being mainly due to manufacturing unemployed.

NON-RESPONSE

The contents of this appendix are taken from publication NR 75-08 (August 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.

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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.

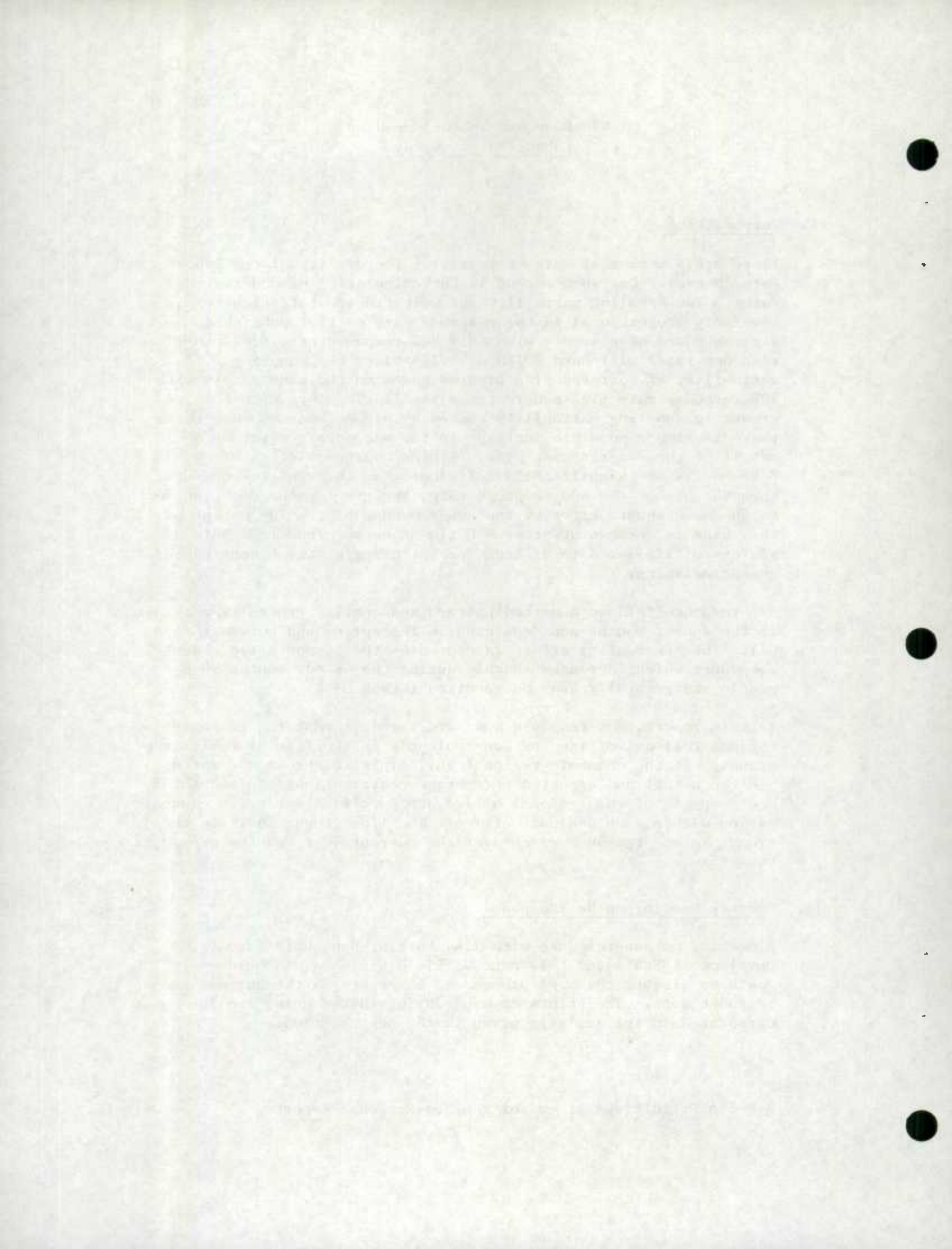
Non-response follows a marked pattern seasonally, generally peaking in the summer months and declining in the spring and autumn (Graph G1). The seasonality effect is caused by the "temporarily absent"¹ component which increases sharply during the summer months when people are generally away on vacation (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. At the economic region level, global non-response rates and the actual and expected percentage contributions¹ to the total non-response of the regional office are specified for every economic region within each regional office. The line graphs indicate the trends in non-response rates over the current year and the previous two years.

II. Monthly Meeting on Non-Response

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

1. See Definitions at end of the Non-Response Report



III Analysis (Summary)

A. At the Canada Level

The overall non-response rate at the Canada level decreased from 7.6% in July to 6.3% in August. This month's lower rate was due to decreases of 1.2% and 0.1% in the T.A. and N2 components respectively. No change was recorded from July to August in the overlap non-response rate of 0.5% and the adjusted overall non-response rate for the August survey was calculated to be 5.8%.

Compared with last year's August overall non-response rate of 8.8%, this year's rate was lower. Decreases in the T.A., N1 and N2 components were responsible for this year's lower August overall rate.

B. At the Regional Office Level

The overall non-response rate decreased from July to August in the following Regional Offices (amounts in brackets); St. John's (-0.7%), Halifax (-1.6%), Montreal (-2.1%), Toronto (-2.1%), Winnipeg (-0.4%), Edmonton (-1.0%) and Vancouver (-0.7%). In all these regional offices, the lower overall non-response rate was mainly due to substantial decreases recorded in the T.A. component (amounts in brackets) which were as follows; St. John's (-1.0%), Halifax (-1.3%), Montreal (-1.4%), Toronto (-2.1%), Winnipeg (-0.2%), Edmonton (-0.5%) and Vancouver (-1.1%).

However, the overall non-response rate for the Ottawa Regional Office increased by 0.8% from July to August. This month's higher rate was due to increases in the N1 and "other" components of 0.8% and 1.0% respectively, although the T.A. component decreased by 1.1% from July to August.

The non-response rates for the overlap component and the adjusted overall non-response rates along with their changes from July to August are as follows:

<u>Regional Office</u>	<u>Overlap Rate (%)</u>	<u>Change from Last Month</u>	<u>Adjusted Rate (%)</u>	<u>Change from Last Month</u>
St. John's	0.7	+0.1	5.6	-0.8
Halifax	0.9	-0.1	7.5	-1.5
Montreal	0.4	-0.1	2.8	-2.0
Ottawa	0.2	+0.1	9.1	+0.7
Toronto	0.1	+0.1	6.3	-2.2
Winnipeg	0.8	+0.1	3.9	-0.5
Edmonton	0.6	-0.1	3.9	-0.9
Vancouver	0.6	+0.1	8.6	-0.8

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IV Analysis (Detailed)A. At the Canada Level

The overall non-response rate at the Canada Level decreased from 7.6% in July to 6.3% in August. Data at the Regional Office level are as follows:

<u>Regional Office</u>	<u>Expected No. of Households</u>	<u>Non-Response Rate (%)</u>	<u>Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the Canada Level</u>	<u>Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the Canada Level</u>
St. John's	1,709	6.3	5.2	5.2
Halifax	5,852	8.4	23.7	18.0
Montreal	5,379	3.2	8.4	16.5
Ottawa	1,963	9.3	8.8	6.0
Toronto	6,206	6.4	19.3	19.1
Winnipeg	3,260	4.7	7.4	10.0
Edmonton	4,130	4.5	9.0	12.7
Vancouver	4,081	9.2	18.2	12.5

B. At the Regional Office Level

1. The overall non-response rate for the St. John's Regional Office decreased from 7.0% in July to 6.3% in August. Data at the Economic Region Level are as follows:

<u>Economic Region</u>	<u>Expected No. of Households</u>	<u>Non-Response Rate (%)</u>	<u>Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level</u>	<u>Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level</u>
00	260	5.0	12.2	15.2
01	678	6.2	39.3	39.7
02	160	4.4	6.5	9.3
03	302	8.9	25.2	17.7
04	292	5.8	15.9	17.1
05	17	5.9	0.9	1.0

Table 1. (continued)

Table 1. (continued)

The following table shows the results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable $\ln(Y)$ and the independent variables $X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5, X_6, X_7, X_8, X_9, X_{10}$. The results are presented in the following table.

Variable	Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	t-Statistic	Probability > t
Constant		1.2345	0.1234	9.99	0.0000
X_1	β_1	0.1234	0.0123	10.03	0.0000
X_2	β_2	-0.2345	0.0234	-10.03	0.0000
X_3	β_3	0.3456	0.0345	10.03	0.0000
X_4	β_4	-0.4567	0.0456	-10.03	0.0000
X_5	β_5	0.5678	0.0567	10.03	0.0000
X_6	β_6	-0.6789	0.0678	-10.03	0.0000
X_7	β_7	0.7890	0.0789	10.03	0.0000
X_8	β_8	-0.8901	0.0890	-10.03	0.0000
X_9	β_9	0.9012	0.0901	10.03	0.0000
X_{10}	β_{10}	-0.0123	0.0012	-10.03	0.0000

Table 2. (continued)

The following table shows the results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable $\ln(Y)$ and the independent variables $X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5, X_6, X_7, X_8, X_9, X_{10}$. The results are presented in the following table.

Variable	Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	t-Statistic	Probability > t
Constant		1.2345	0.1234	9.99	0.0000
X_1	β_1	0.1234	0.0123	10.03	0.0000
X_2	β_2	-0.2345	0.0234	-10.03	0.0000
X_3	β_3	0.3456	0.0345	10.03	0.0000
X_4	β_4	-0.4567	0.0456	-10.03	0.0000
X_5	β_5	0.5678	0.0567	10.03	0.0000
X_6	β_6	-0.6789	0.0678	-10.03	0.0000
X_7	β_7	0.7890	0.0789	10.03	0.0000
X_8	β_8	-0.8901	0.0890	-10.03	0.0000
X_9	β_9	0.9012	0.0901	10.03	0.0000
X_{10}	β_{10}	-0.0123	0.0012	-10.03	0.0000

2. The overall non-response rate for the Halifax P.O. decreased from 10.0% in July to 8.4% in August. Data at the E.R. level are as follows:

<u>Economic Region</u>	<u>Expected No. of Households</u>	<u>Non-Response Rate (%)</u>	<u>Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level</u>	<u>Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. level</u>
10	440	5.5	4.9	7.5
20	541	7.8	8.6	9.2
21	571	9.1	10.6	9.8
22	1,356	7.7	21.5	23.2
23	483	7.2	7.2	8.2
30	543	12.0	13.3	9.3
31	640	8.4	11.0	10.9
32	688	9.9	13.9	11.8
33	590	7.5	9.0	10.1

3. The overall non-response rate for the Montreal P.O. decreased from 5.3% in July to 3.2% in August. Data at the E.R. level are as follows:

40	283	0.7	1.2	5.3
41	392	1.0	2.3	7.3
42	204	0.0	0.0	3.8
43	854	3.4	16.7	15.9
44	477	2.3	6.3	8.9
45	611	1.6	5.7	11.3
46	470	2.3	6.3	8.7
47	2,088	5.1	61.5	38.8

4. The overall non-response rate for the Ottawa R.O. increased from 8.5% in July to 9.3% in August. Data at the E.R. level are as follows:

40	13	0.0	0.0	0.7
48*	233	18.0	23.1	11.9
49	124	8.1	5.5	6.3
50	1,007	8.8	48.9	51.3
58	586	7.0	22.5	29.8

* The major contributing factor towards the high non-response rate in this economic region was that the documents for 18 households were delayed in the mail.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT

BY

DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN

AND

DR. R. M. MAYER

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

5. The overall non-response rate for the Toronto R.O. decreased from 8.5% in July to 6.4% in August. Data at the E.R. level are as follows:

<u>Economic Region</u>	<u>Expected No. of Households</u>	<u>Non-Response Rate (%)</u>	<u>Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level</u>	<u>Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level</u>
51	478	4.4	5.3	7.7
52	2,503	7.3	46.0	40.3
53	899	5.5	12.3	14.4
54	589	6.8	10.0	9.5
55	619	6.3	9.8	10.0
56	557	6.8	9.6	9.0
57	567	4.9	7.0	9.1

6. The overall non-response rate for the Winnipeg R.O. decreased from 5.1% in July to 4.7% in August. Data at the E.R. level are as follows:

509	23	0.0	0.0	0.7
59	228	4.8	7.2	7.0
60	1,087	5.6	37.9	33.3
61	185	2.2	2.6	5.7
62	54	0.0	0.0	1.7
63	121	4.1	3.3	3.7
64	289	1.4	2.6	8.9
65	147	2.0	2.0	4.5
70	513	4.3	14.4	15.7
71	329	7.0	15.0	10.1
73	284	8.1	15.0	8.7

7. The overall non-response rate for the Edmonton R.O. decreased from 5.5% in July to 4.5% in August. Data at the E.R. level are as follows:

72	388	1.3	2.7	9.4
74	464	3.2	8.1	11.2
80	199	10.1	10.7	4.8
81	222	2.3	2.7	5.4
82	934	6.0	30.1	22.6
83	267	3.0	4.3	6.5
84	1,271	5.7	39.2	30.8
85	203	2.0	2.2	4.9
86	182	0.0	0.0	4.4

8. The overall non-response rate for the Vancouver R.O. decreased from 9.9% in July to 9.2% in August. Data at the E.R. level are as follows:

<u>Economic Region</u>	<u>Expected No. of Households</u>	<u>Non-Response Rate (%)</u>	<u>Actual Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level</u>	<u>Expected Percentage Contribution to Total Non-Response at the R.O. Level</u>
90	90	5.6	1.3	2.2
91	133	9.8	3.4	3.2
92	280	7.1	5.3	6.9
93	199	12.1	6.4	4.9
94	2,193	9.2	53.3	53.7
95	786	7.0	14.6	19.3
96	74	14.9	2.9	1.8
97	264	14.4	10.1	6.5
98	62	16.1	2.7	1.5

C. Problem Areas

The refusal rates in Economic Regions 30 & 31 in the Halifax Regional Office decreased to under 3.0% from July to August as shown below:

	<u>Refusal Rates</u>	
	<u>Economic Region 30</u>	<u>Economic Region 31</u>
June	3.7%	3.0%
July	3.4%	3.6%
August	2.9%	2.8%

In the Vancouver Regional Office, the non-response rate for E.R. 97 continued to remain at a very high level as shown below:

	<u>Economic Region 97</u>			
	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
T.A.	2.4%	4.8%	5.1%	4.5%
N1	8.3%	4.8%	2.4%	5.3%
N2	2.4%	2.4%	3.5%	2.7%
<u>Other</u>	<u>0.8%</u>	<u>2.4%</u>	<u>0.4%</u>	<u>1.9%</u>
Overall	13.9%	14.4%	11.4%	14.4%

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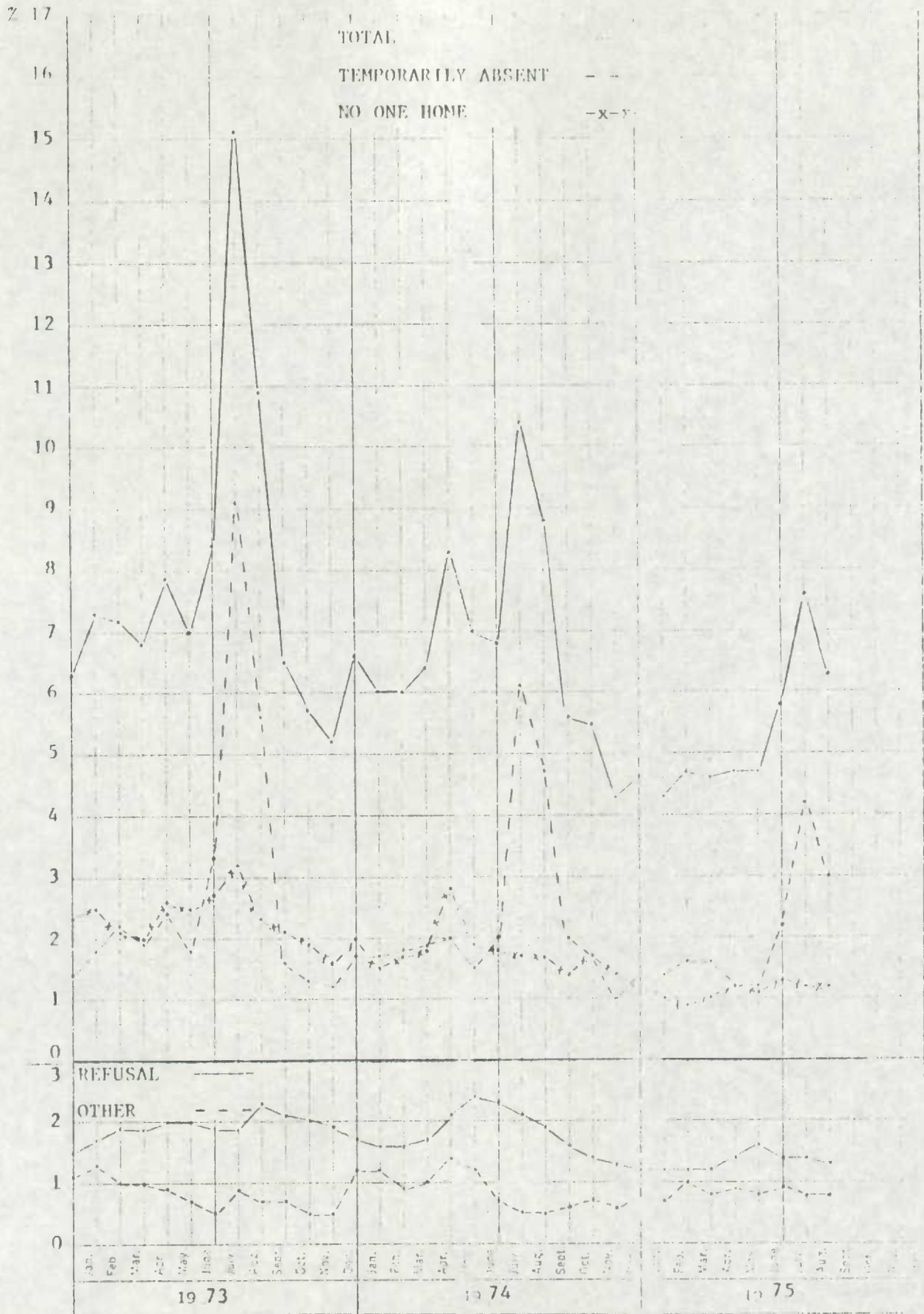
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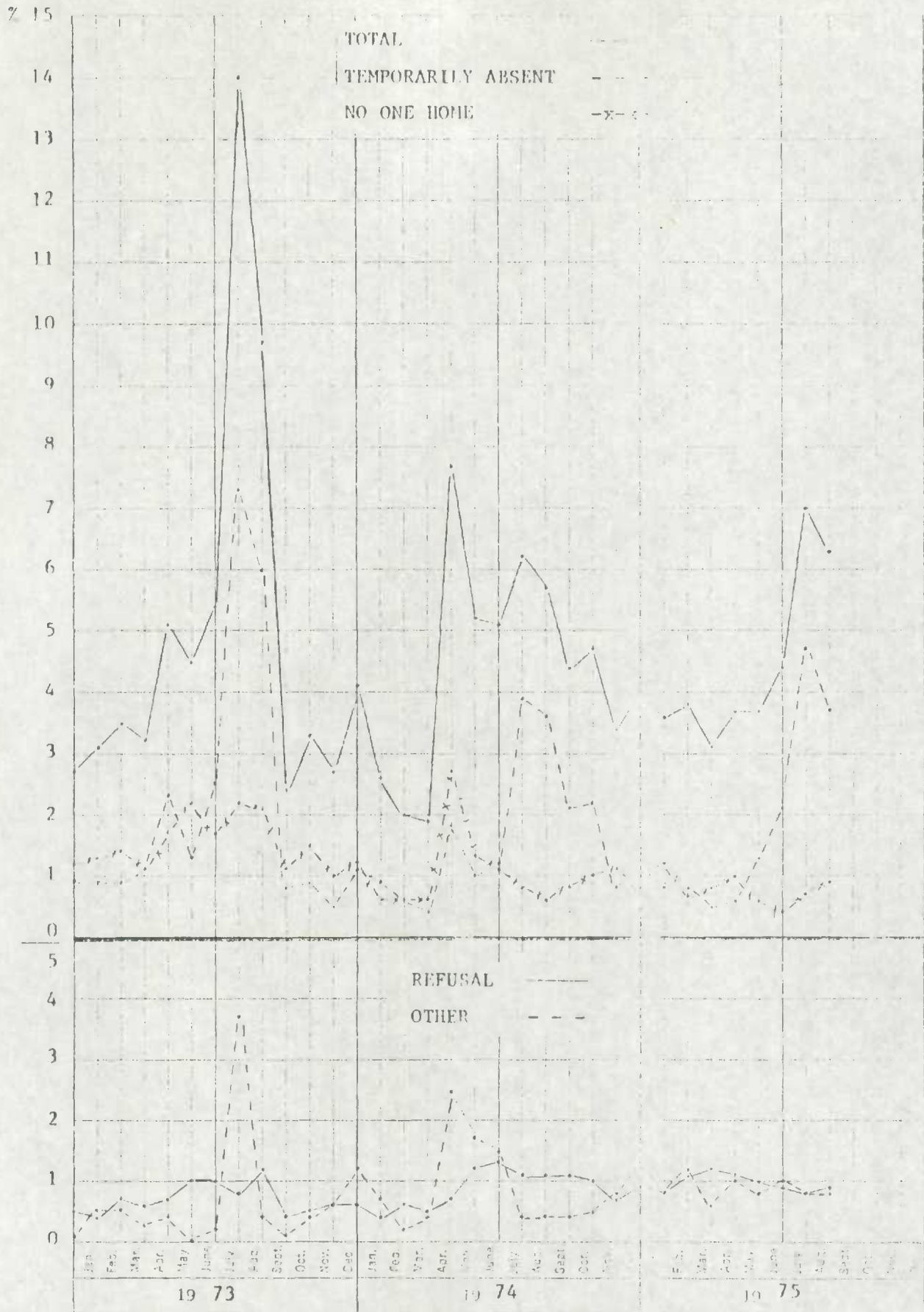
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 ST. JOHN'S REGIONAL OFFICE
 ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

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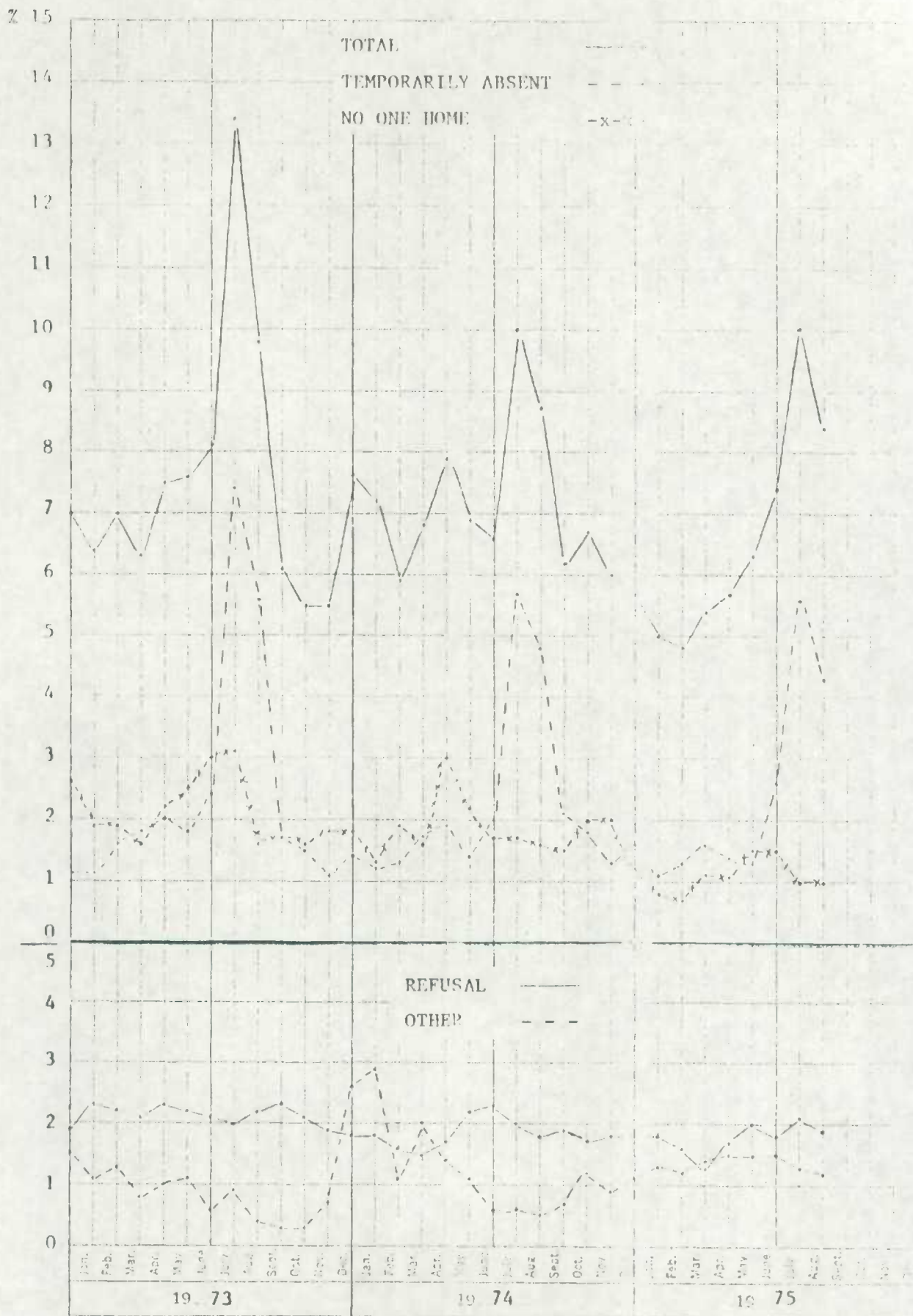
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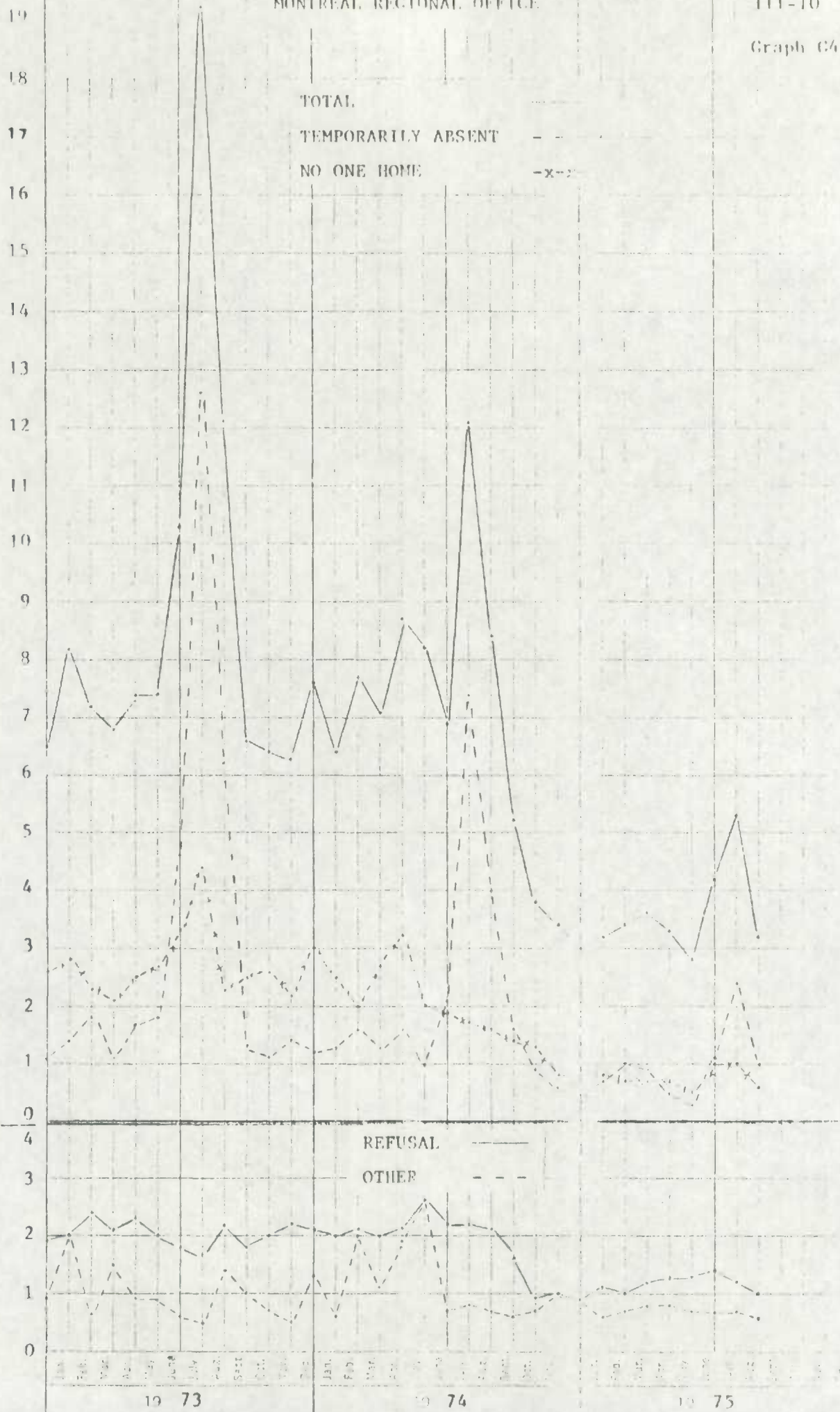


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 HALIFAX REGIONAL OFFICE
 1975

MONTREAL REGIONAL OFFICE

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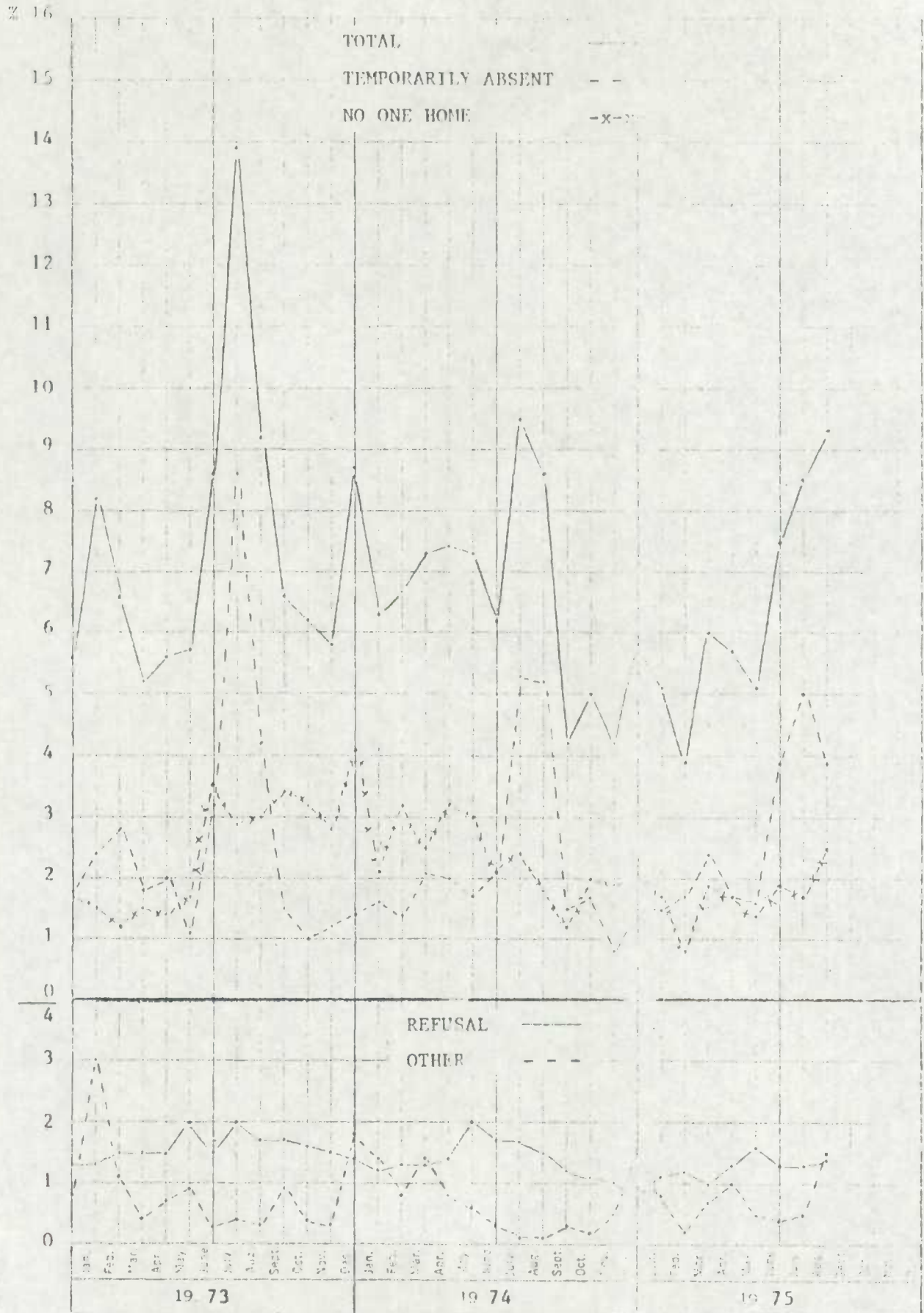
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1950

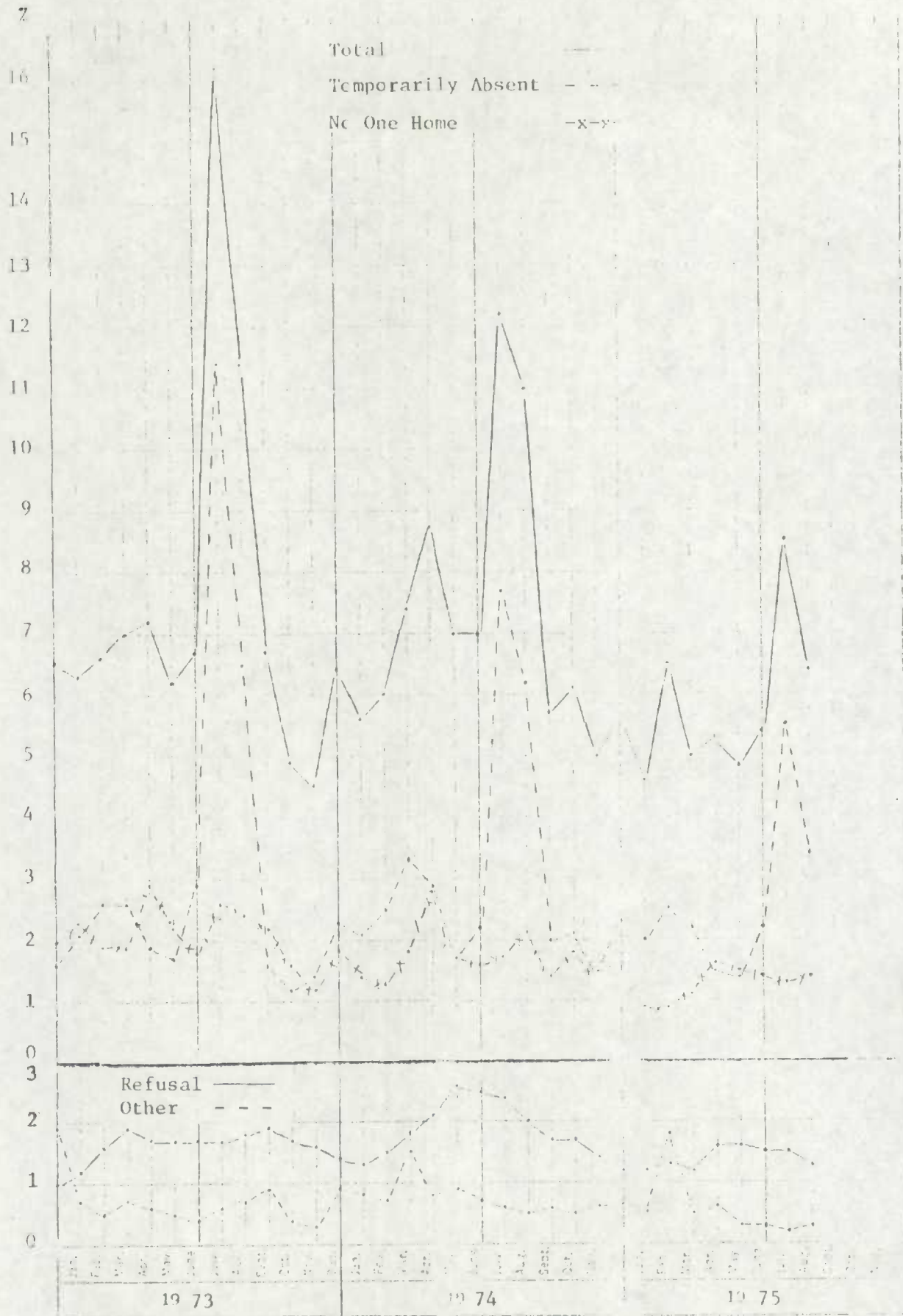
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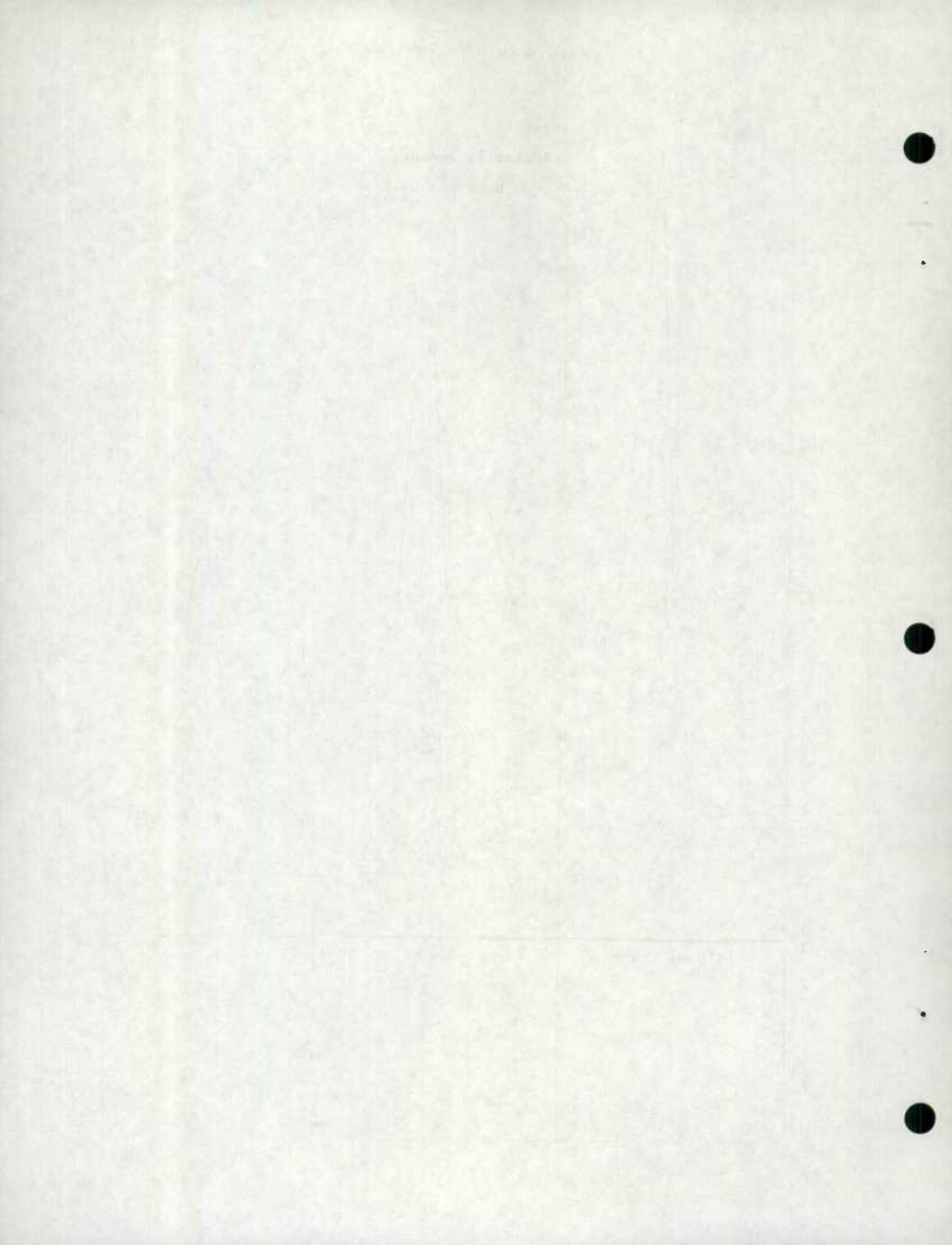
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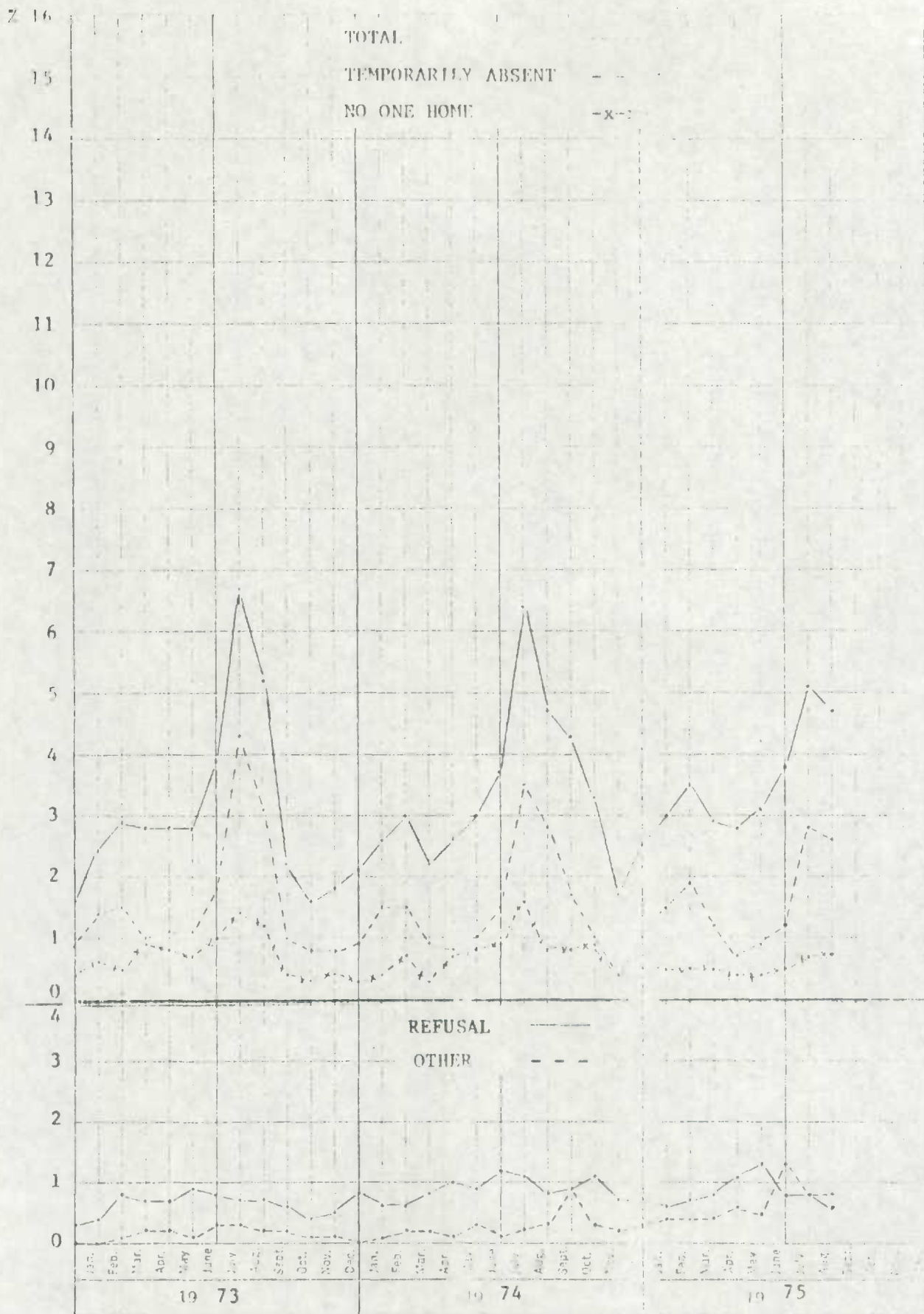


1973-1975
 DIVISION
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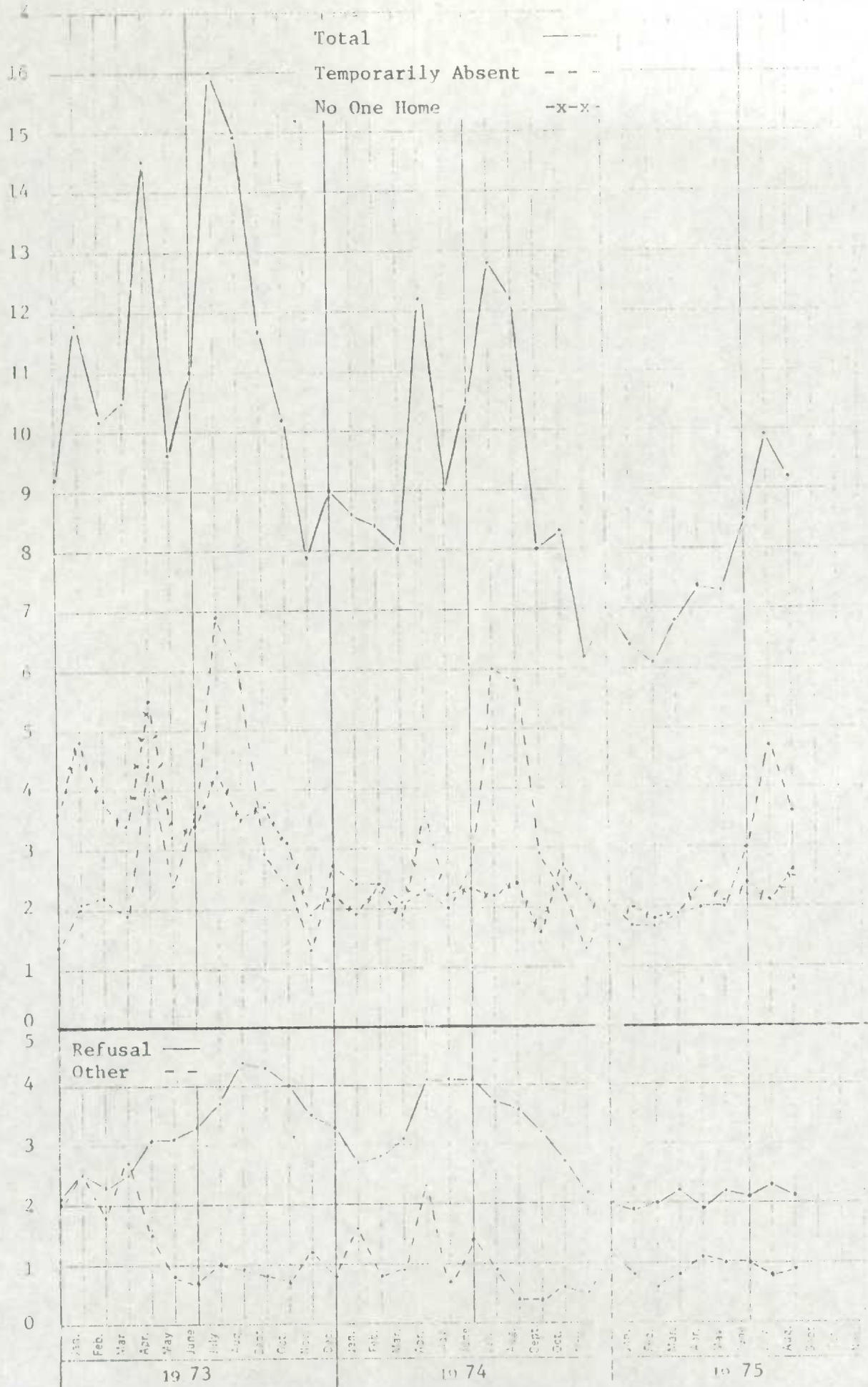
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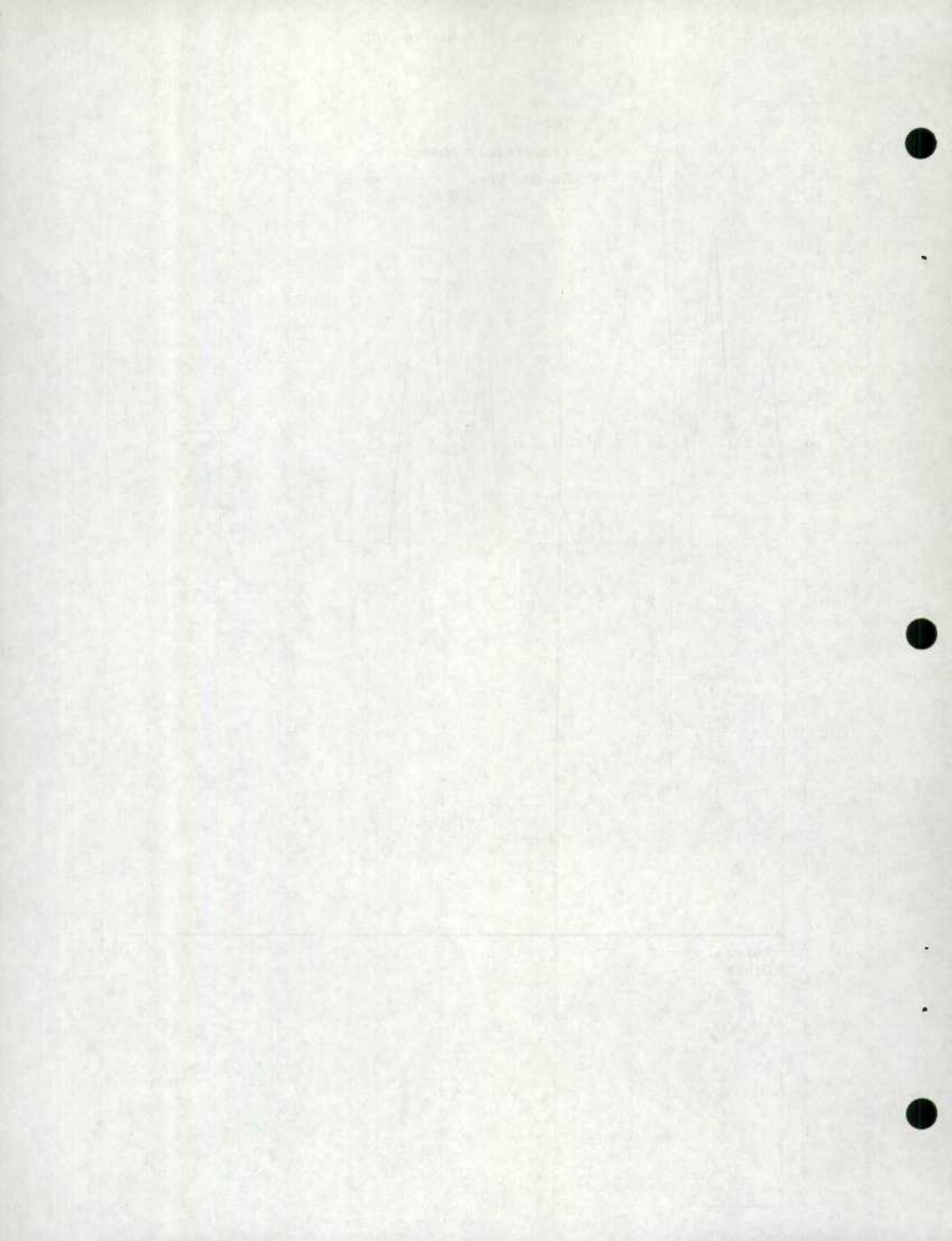
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Definitions1. Dwelling

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

2. Household

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

3. Expected Number of Households

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

4. Overlap (N6)

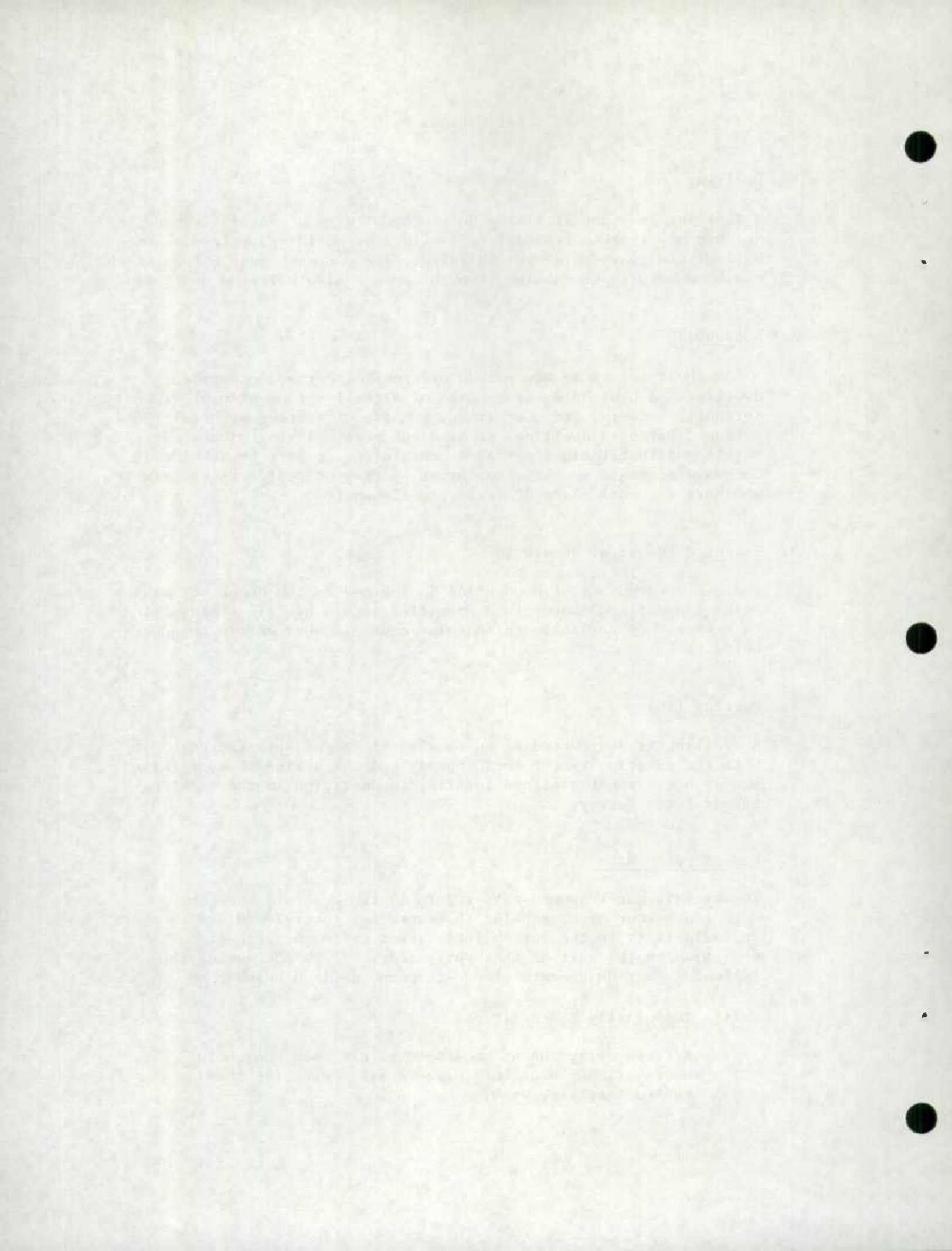
A dwelling is designated as an overlap if it was selected to be in both the existing Labour Force Survey and the Revised Labour Force Survey but was not assigned for field enumeration in the existing Labour Force Survey.

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:

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

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.

Section 1

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records and the role of the auditor in ensuring the integrity of the financial statements.

Section 2

This section outlines the specific procedures and methods used to conduct the audit, including the selection of samples and the use of analytical techniques.

Section 3

The findings of the audit are presented in this section, highlighting areas of concern and providing recommendations for improvement. It also includes a summary of the overall audit opinion.

Section 4

This section provides a detailed analysis of the financial data, including a breakdown of the various components and a comparison with industry benchmarks.

Item	Value
Revenue	1,234,567
Expenses	876,543
Net Income	358,024

The data indicates a strong performance in revenue generation, although there is a need to optimize expenses to further improve profitability.

Section 5

The final section of the report discusses the overall conclusions and provides a clear statement of the auditor's opinion on the financial statements, along with any necessary disclosures.

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.

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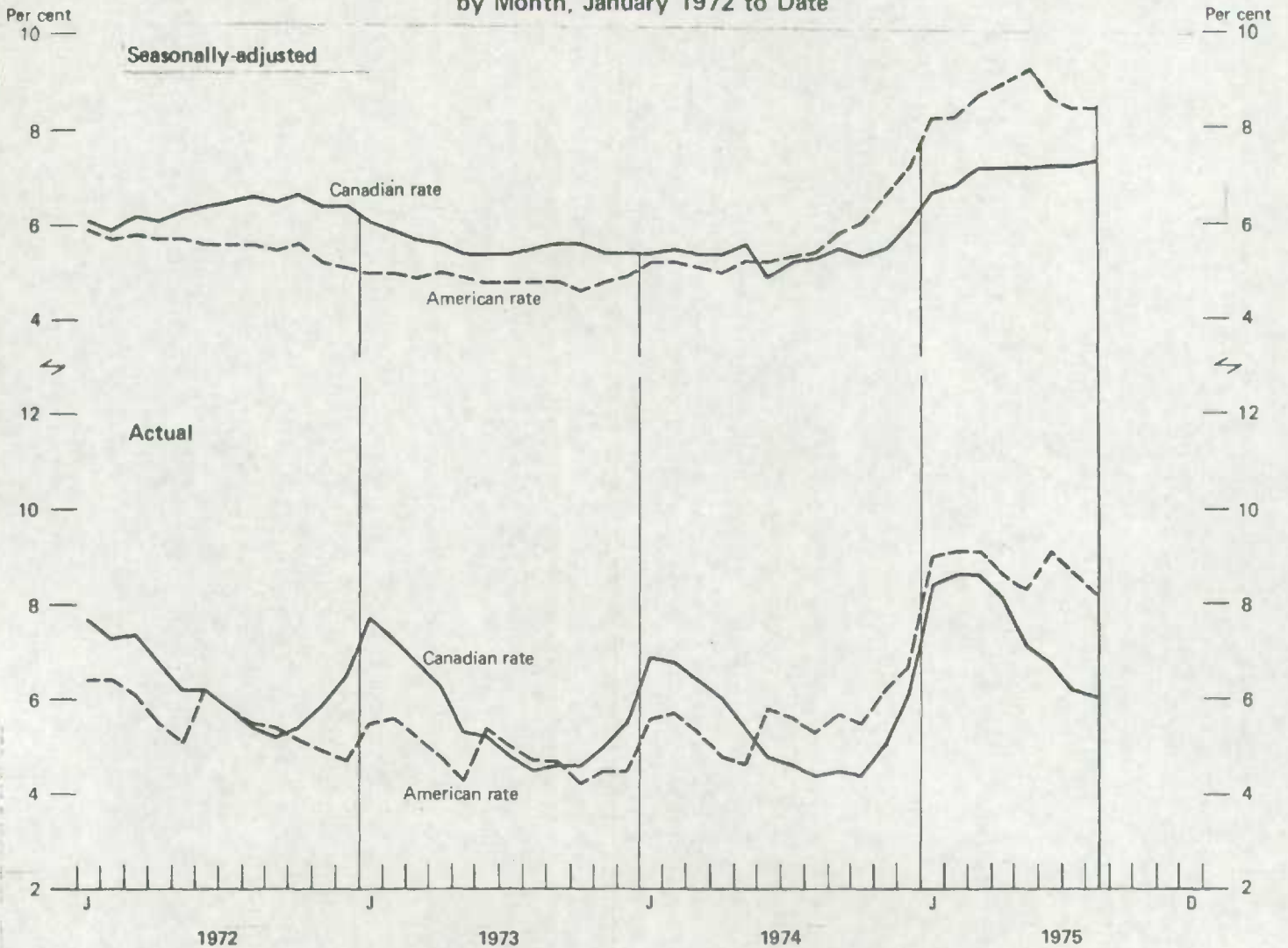
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Comparison of Canadian and American Unemployment Rates

	Seasonally-Adjusted		Actual	
	Canadian	American	Canadian	American
<u>1975</u> - August	7.3	8.4	6.0	8.2
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
<u>1974</u> - August	5.3	5.4	4.4	5.3

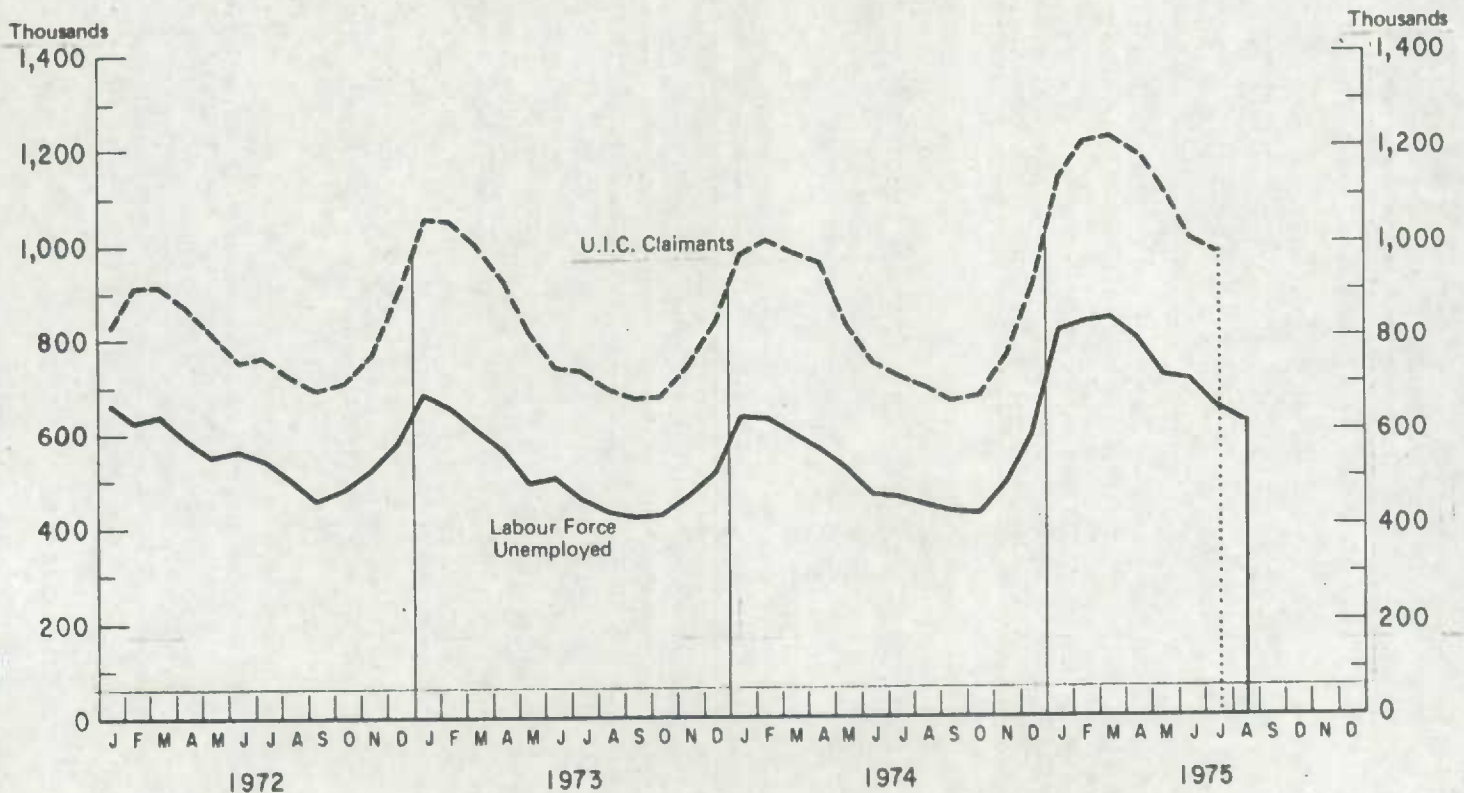
**Comparison of Canadian and American Unemployment Rates
by Month, January 1972 to Date**



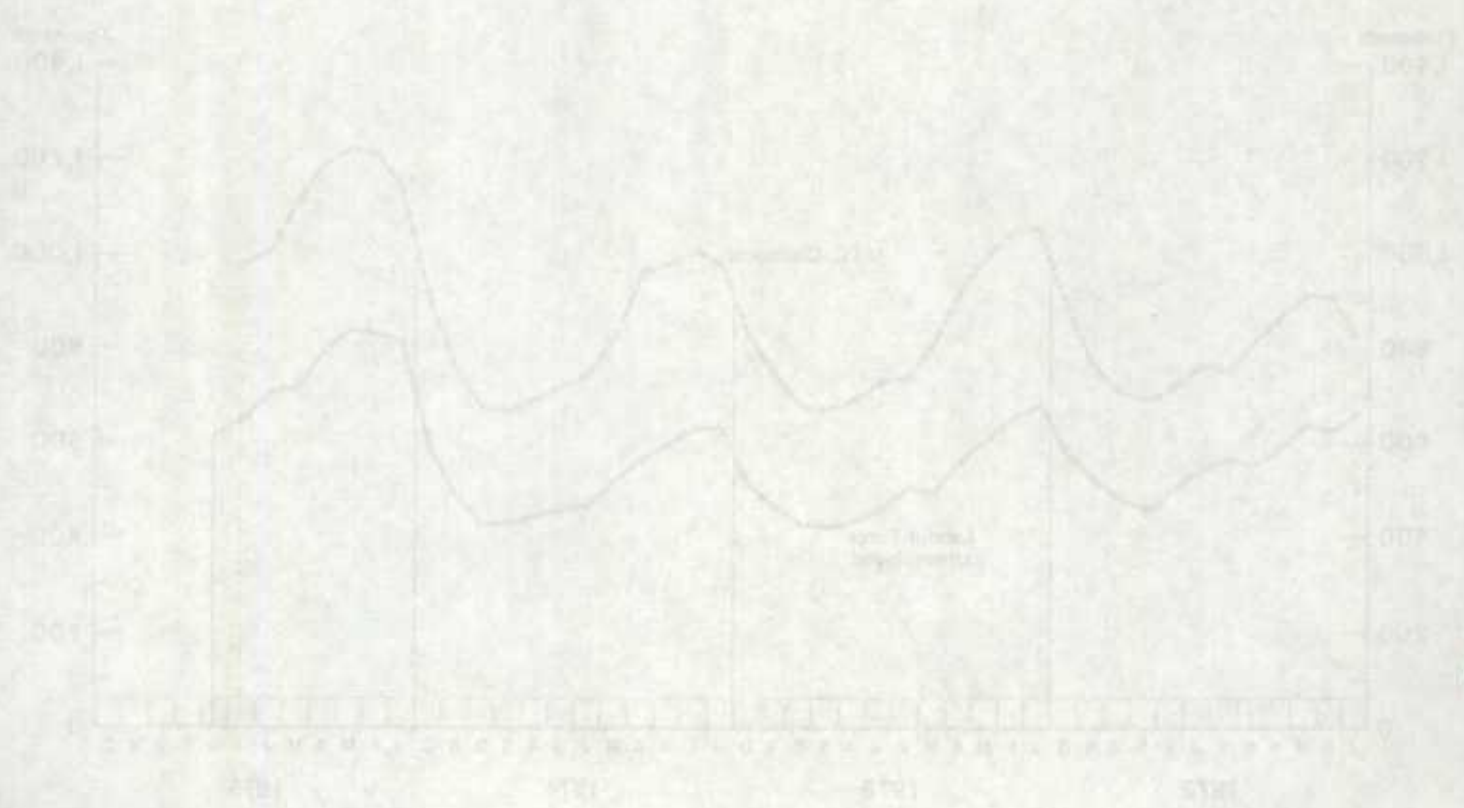
Comparison of LFS Unemployed and UIC Claimants Series
January 1974 to date

	LFS Unemployed (000's)		UIC Claimants (000's)		Ratio <u>Claimants</u> Unemployed	
	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	979	719	1.50	1.55
August	623	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



Comparison of Japan, Ford, and General Motors
 Japanese Exports by Year, January 1973 to 1978



Year	Japan (Millions)	Ford (Millions)	General Motors (Millions)
1973	1000	500	400
1974	1200	600	500
1975	1400	700	600
1976	1100	550	450
1977	1300	650	550
1978	1400	700	600

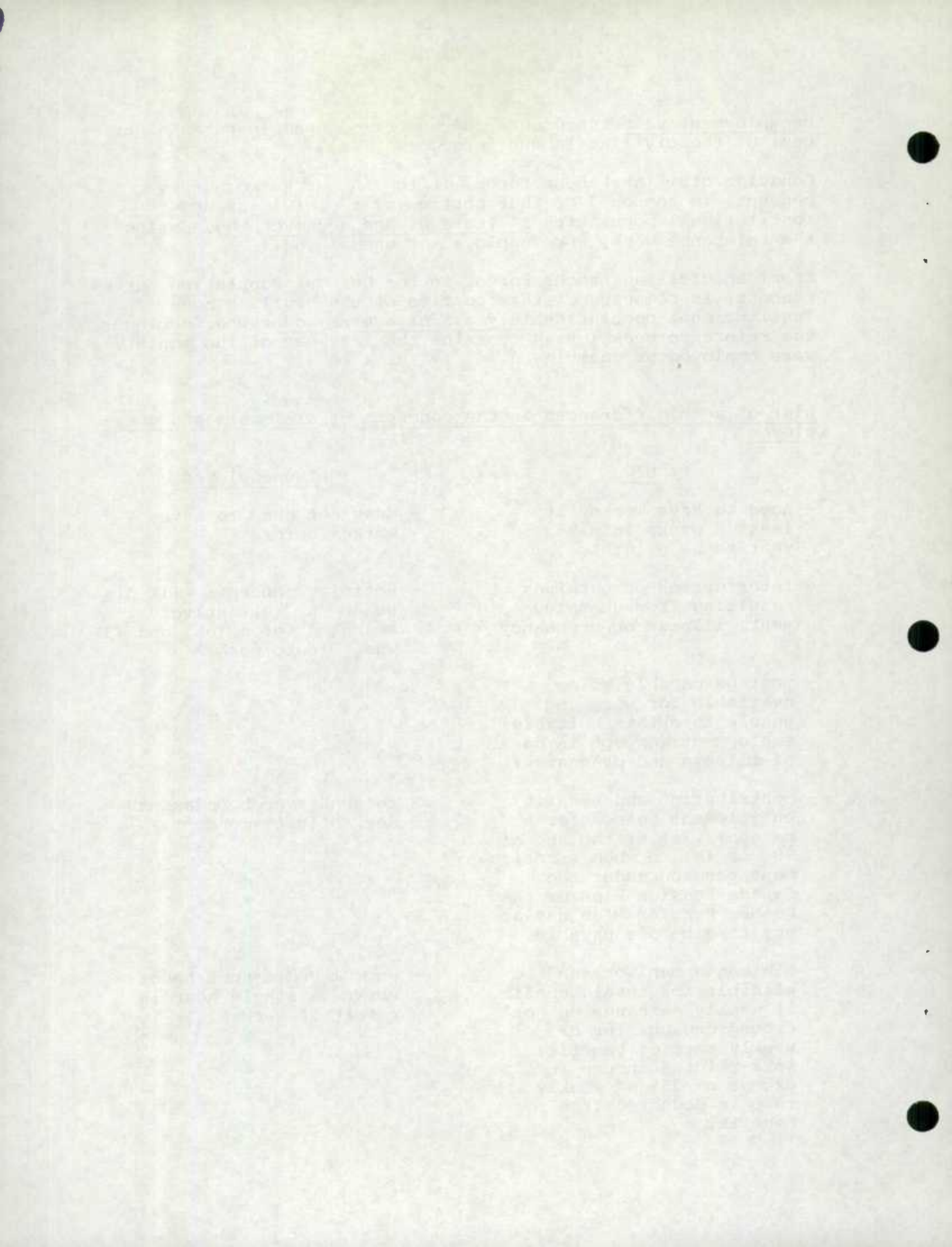
Unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a per cent of the civilian labour force.

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

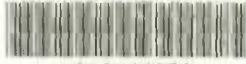
American civilian Labour Force, in the Current Population Survey concept, is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 16 years of age and over who, during the reference week (which contains the 12th day of the month), were employed or unemployed.

List of some differences in the concepts of claimants and unemployed

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



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