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**COMPARISON OF DATA ON ABSENCES BETWEEN SLID
AND ABSENCE FROM WORK SURVEY (AWS)**

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Nathalie Noreau, Household Surveys Division

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Absence from Work Survey (AWS) has been conducted annually by Statistics Canada on a cost-recovery basis for Human Resources Development Canada. The purpose of this study was to determine whether SLID could provide the same data, and if so, how do the estimates compare between the two surveys.

The results show that the estimates are “close” but that the SLID estimates are generally higher. This study has not compared estimates of compensation received during work absences. The fundamental differences in the collection approach lead to difficulties in comparisons.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Before we can compare absence data from the Absence from Work Survey (AWS) with similar data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID), we must document some differences between the two surveys. Although the AWS and the SLID both relate to reference year 1993 for the purposes of this study, they are distinct in many respects. For example, the AWS covers only absences due to illness, accident or pregnancy, whereas the SLID presents respondents with a wider range of reasons to choose from. Another difference has to do with the respondent's employment. The AWS gathers information about all of the respondent's paid employment considered as a whole, which implies that no information is collected about individual jobs. The SLID, on the other hand, collects data concerning each job held by the worker during the reference year.

There are, of course, many other differences between the two surveys, but they need not be mentioned here. In order to compare AWS and SLID absence data, we must apply certain restrictions to the SLID sample during programming to make it more compatible with the AWS sample. There nevertheless remain some methodological and conceptual discrepancies that cannot be mitigated through programming. They include:

- < different sample sizes
- < the respondent's age in SLID questions on work
- < all jobs combined versus each job held
- < different reference periods for demographic variables
- < compensation for absences

In the next section, we will examine these differences and discuss possible reasons for the inconsistency between AWS data and SLID data. Following that, we will look at the restrictions applied to the SLID file and then compare the results. The

portion of the SLID questionnaire that deals with absences and compensation is provided in Appendix 1, along with the AWS questionnaire in Appendix 3.

2. METHODOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES

1) Sample size

For both the AWS and the SLID, the sample is drawn from the Labour Force Survey sample, which consists of six rotation groups totalling 62,168 households. Two rotation groups were selected for each of the two surveys. However, only a subset of the two groups selected was used in the SLID; the latter's sample comprised 15,904 households, compared with 16,768 for the AWS. The two surveys do not have the same number of respondents between the ages of 15 and 69; there are about 10% fewer such respondents in the SLID than in the AWS (29,745 compared with 32,895). However, not all of these people are paid workers, and therefore not all of them completed the AWS questionnaire, which decreased the number of AWS respondents. The use of a small sample usually results in a lesser degree of precision and a more approximate picture of reality in the data.

2) Age of respondents

The SLID's questions concerning work are to be answered by respondents between the ages of 16 and 69, whereas the AWS covers workers between 15 and 69 years of age. This adds somewhat to the sampling differences, though the proportion of 15-year-old workers absent from work for two weeks or more must be very small. This difference probably does not contribute substantially to the discrepancies in the surveys' findings.

3) Jobs considered

There is a difference in how the two surveys collect employment data. AWS respondents are instructed to consider all their jobs combined when reporting their most recent absence from work. Consequently, it cannot be determined whether there were absences from just one job or from more than one job.

The SLID collects data for up to six jobs held by respondents in the reference year; not all of them are necessarily considered to be primary employment. Moreover, in 1993, much more detailed information was gathered about three of the six jobs, usually the most important ones. Although only 0.5% of respondents reported holding more than three jobs, detailed characteristics, including absences from work, have been collected for all six jobs since the 1994 survey.

For 1993, the SLID collected information (start and end date of absence, reason given, etc.) for the two most recent absences from each of the three jobs, which yields a maximum of six possible absences per worker. Thus, the SLID provides much more detailed information than the AWS.

4) Demographic variables

The data for demographic variables such as age and sex do not necessarily apply to the same reference period in the two surveys. This is due to the fact that the AWS is conducted as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in February of each year, and that the AWS covers only absences from work. Hence, the demographic data are collected through the LFS and apply to the LFS reference week for February 1994. The SLID, on the other hand, covers the entire reference year (1993 in this case) and gathers demographic data for that year.

5) Compensation received for absences

Data concerning compensation received for absences from work are not collected in the same way by the two surveys. The AWS questionnaire contains one item relating to the compensation received at the time of the most recent absence, while the SLID's questions about compensation are in a completely separate module from the questions on absences. The SLID questionnaire consists of several modules designed to complement each other without duplicating questions. The "compensation" module was created so that respondents would only have to answer the compensation question once rather than separately for each absence or period without work. This procedure also prevented respondents from making errors of association between absences and compensation. The drawback is that the procedure makes it difficult for analysts to connect specific cases of compensation with specific absences, since the questions refer to the entire year rather than to the actual absences themselves.

3. RESTRICTIONS APPLIED TO THE SLID FILE

To compare the absence data collected by the two surveys, a number of restrictions had to be applied to the SLID file because of its complexity and highly detailed nature.

- < First, although respondents had a large number of reasons for absences to choose from, we had to select only those relating to illness, accident or pregnancy.
- < The SLID collects detailed information about two absences from each job held in the reference year, up to a maximum of three jobs (in 1993). Consequently, the most recent absence during the year had to be identified, and the required information had to be isolated in order to ensure compatibility with the AWS, which asks respondents only about their most recent absence.

< Since the compensations received for absences are not directly linked with the absences themselves, this had to be done during programming, which turned out to be quite complicated. Since respondents did not necessarily receive their compensation during the absence itself, it was necessary to allow a certain margin of time around the absence in order to catch those instances where compensation is provided after or slightly before the absence. In this case, a three-month cushion was established so that compensations could be linked with respondents' absences from work. The cushion includes the month preceding the month in which the absence began and the two months following the date on which the absence ended. This procedure also decreases slightly the margin of error associated with respondents' memory of the exact start and end date of their absence.

4. COMPARISON OF RESULTS

Several SLID tables have been requested by Human Resources Development Canada. This section of our report focuses on those tables, along with the ones produced from AWS data (Tables 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 12a and 12b). We have also included a few additional tables that are intended, in part, to synthesize the information in the aforementioned tables. Some other tables contain new information. The tables are presented in Appendix 2 .

A side-by-side comparison of the tables derived from AWS data with those based on SLID data reveals the substantial differences between the two data sets.

In Tables 4a, 4b, 4c and 4d, for example, the SLID results appear to be, in most cases, higher than the AWS results. Yet there is some consistency in the relationships between the data for the various groups being studied. The percentages accounted for by the various age groups and weeks-worked categories

are in good agreement, for both sexes. In addition, in both surveys the average number of weeks worked differs from group to group and overall.

In Tables 12a and 12b, the SLID data are quite different from the AWS data. Thus the two surveys' absence data appear to be less comparable than the data pertaining to more general labour force characteristics (Tables 4a, 4b, 4c and 4d). A strong similarity in the figures for total absences masks numerous discrepancies at a more detailed level. For example, the figures for completed absences (Table 12a) are, in most cases, higher for the AWS than for the SLID; the only exceptions are absences of 9-11 weeks and absences of 18 weeks or more. The results for hours usually worked are also appreciably different. Another important finding is that there is much higher incidence of incomplete absences in the SLID (2.8 times greater than in the AWS). The AWS is missing data for incomplete absences because respondents were asked in February about absences that were incomplete at that time. It is not surprising, therefore, that data for incomplete absences of 2-8 weeks are missing.

Important note: The SLID results were adjusted with the labour force cross-sectional weight. In order to keep the coefficient of variation within acceptable limits and maintain data quality, we generally suppress any unweighted value lower than 25. That is why there are so many dashes (--) in the more detailed tables (Tables 12a and 12b).

Several summary tables have been added to provide a broader view of the results. A few of those tables contain totals from previous tables as well as percentages to clarify the differences in the data from the two sources. As Table A shows, there is an appreciable gap between the two surveys in the number of paid workers for almost every weeks-worked group and in the corresponding percentage distributions. The percentages are closest in 44-51 weeks-worked group. There is

also a difference of 3.7 weeks in the average number of weeks worked (42.3 in the AWS and 38.6 in the SLID).

Table B provides an overview of completed and incomplete absences based on the two data sources. It shows that overall, the numbers of absences for 1993 are quite similar. There is nevertheless a larger difference in incomplete absences, which are much more numerous in the SLID. This finding is reinforced by the percentage distribution of the two types of absences.

Table C presents the totals for completed absences and the percentages accounted for by the various weeks-absent groups. A glance at the totals suggests that the results for the two surveys are fairly similar. At a more detailed level, however, the numbers of absences differ substantially: the AWS appears to show more short-term absences than the SLID, while the opposite is true for absences of 18 weeks or more. The percentages relative to the total and the cumulative percentages are also fairly different, which reflects the major discrepancies between the two surveys, not all of which are related to sampling variability.

Table D shows the totals for incomplete absences and the percentage distributions across the duration groups. Here again, the results for the two surveys are quite different. In particular, there is a rather large number of short-term (2-8 weeks) incomplete absences in the SLID; this suggests that many of the absences occurred late in the year and were not yet complete on December 31, 1993. As mentioned earlier, short-term (2-8 weeks) incomplete absences are not included in the AWS data because the AWS asks respondents in February about absences that are incomplete at that time. The AWS figures for all the other weeks-absent groups are also much lower. In addition, the percentages accounted for by the various duration groups relative to the total are not really comparable for the two data sources.

Tables E contain data for completed and incomplete absences by number of worker absences in 1993. Comparison of the data for completed absences reveals further differences: the AWS seems to have more cases where there is only one absence, while the SLID has more instances of two or more absences. This is partly due to the fact that the SLID asks detailed questions about each absence and reminds respondents of what they said about absences in the previous interview. The percentage distributions of incomplete absences are fairly similar for the two surveys, although in absolute terms, incomplete absences are more numerous in the SLID. At the very least, this appears to indicate a small degree of consistency between the two surveys.

SLID data on the number of paid workers who received compensation at least once in 1993 are presented in Table F. However, of the 4.3 million workers who received compensation, only a small portion (776,000 or fewer) actually had a period of absence. Moreover, not all of the absences were compensated through unemployment insurance, workers' compensation or social assistance. Some workers continued to receive full or partial salary, while others did not receive any form of compensation for their absence. A great many paid workers (3.3 million) received unemployment insurance benefits during the year. More men than women received unemployment insurance and workers' compensation benefits, while the opposite was true for social assistance.

Tables G1 and G2 contain SLID and AWS data on compensation received through unemployment insurance and workers' compensation. These two kinds of compensation were selected because the SLID does not cover any other types of compensation except social assistance, whereas the AWS asks respondents about a multitude of compensation sources, excluding social assistance. In addition, a major difference to be taken into consideration when comparing the results of the two surveys is that in the SLID, unlike the AWS, it is very difficult to link the

absence with the compensation received for it (see **Methodological differences**). Table G1 shows SLID data on the number of paid workers who had an absence in 1993 and received compensation, though the compensation was not necessarily related to the absence. Table G2 presents AWS data on absences for which workers received one or both types of compensation. As shown in the table, many more absences were compensated through workers' compensation than through unemployment insurance.

Tables H1 and H2 contain data from the two sources concerning absences from work for which full or partial remuneration was provided by the employer. Remuneration refers to the pay an employee generally receives from his/her employer. Unlike compensation (see Tables G1 and G2), remuneration by the employer is part of the same SLID module as absences. Hence there is no difficulty in matching absences with remuneration. According to SLID data (Table H1), the employer provided full or partial remuneration for half of all absences from work in 1993, whereas according to AWS data (Table H2), this occurred in only slightly over a third of the cases. It follows that the employer provided no financial assistance in about two thirds (65%) of all absences from work, according to the AWS (53% according to the SLID). Workers in this situation must specifically seek other types of compensation when they expect to be absent for an extended period. Note that when the employer does provide full or partial remuneration, other sources of compensation are not excluded; at least one other form of financial assistance was involved in many of the cases covered in Tables H1 and H2.

5. CONCLUSIONS

It is never easy to compare data from two different surveys. When making such comparisons, one must take various factors into account, including the large

number of methodological and conceptual differences and the restrictions that have to be applied to make the samples compatible.

The tables presented in this study clearly illustrate the differences between the two surveys. In most cases, the SLID figures are higher; the only exception is the number of completed absences. This is attributable in part to the detailed nature of the questionnaire that SLID respondents must complete. The detail in the questionnaire (detailed characteristics of each job) and the fact that respondents are reminded of the answers they gave the previous year play a major role in ensuring thorough data collection.

Any comparison of data from the two sources regarding compensation received for absences from work (other than remuneration by the employer) is very difficult. As mentioned earlier, linking compensations with absences is a labourious task in the SLID, since the two variables are collected and classified in two different modules. The difficulty is exacerbated by the fact that respondents are asked about compensations received during the entire year, and not during specific absences of a given duration.

REFERENCES

Statistics Canada, *SLID labour interview questionnaire: February 1994*, SLID research paper series, catalogue number 94-05.

Statistics Canada, *SLID labour interview questionnaire: January 1995*, SLID research paper series, catalogue number 95-03.

APPENDIX 1: SLID QUESTIONNAIRE

This appendix presents part of the questionnaire used in the SLID labour interview. These questions were asked in February 1994 relating to data for 1993. Questions on job absences are not a module by themselves; they are part of the module CHAR.

CHAR MODULE (ABSENCES)

If Employer Type 1 or 3, go to CHAR-Q46,

If Employer Type 2, go to CHAR-Q46T2

CHAR-Q46: NOT COUNTING FULLY PAID VACATION, WAS [respondent] ABSENT FROM THIS JOB FOR A PERIOD OF ONE WEEK OR LONGER?

Yes Go to CHAR-Q49

No Else Go to CHAR-Q1 and repeat for next employer

If no more employers, Go to SEARCH-BEGIN

CHAR-Q46T2: BEFORE RETURNING TO WORK FOR [employer] DID HE/SHE RECEIVE ANY PAY FROM THIS EMPLOYER?

Yes Go to CHAR-Q47

No Go to CHAR-Q48

CHAR-Q47: WAS THAT FULL OR PARTIAL PAY?

Full pay

Partial pay

CHAR-Q48: AFTER RETURNING TO WORK FOR [employer], WAS HE/SHE ABSENT FROM THIS JOB FOR A PERIOD OF ONE WEEK OR LONGER, NOT COUNTING FULLY PAID VACATIONS?

Yes Go to CHAR-Q48A

No Go to CHAR-Q1 and repeat for next employer

If no more employers, Go to SEARCH-BEGIN

CHAR-Q48A: HOW MANY TIMES WAS HE/SHE ABSENT AFTER RETURNING TO WORK ON [return date from DATES-Q9]?

Interviewer enters number of times

If only once MAKE [last] = a blank, if more than one make [last]
= LAST and go to CHAR-Q59

DK/R Go to CHAR-Q48B

Hard Range: 1-52

Soft Range: 1-20

CHAR-Q48B: WOULD YOU SAY IT WAS MORE THAN ONCE?

Yes MAKE [last] = LAST

No MAKE [last] = blank

Go to CHAR-Q59

DK/R -Else Go to CHAR-Q1 and repeat for next employer

If no more employers, Go to SEARCH-BEGIN

CHAR-Q49: HOW MANY TIMES WAS HE/SHE ABSENT?

Interviewer enters number of times

If only once MAKE [first] = a blank, otherwise [first] = FIRST and
[last]= LAST. Go to CHAR-Q50

DK - Go to CHAR-Q49A

R - Go to CHAR-Q1 and repeat for next employer

If no more employers, Go to SEARCH-BEGIN

Hard Range: 1-52 **Soft Range:** 1-20

CHAR-Q49A: WOULD YOU SAY IT WAS MORE THAN ONCE?

Yes MAKE [first] = FIRST, [last] = LAST

NO MAKE [first] = blank

DK/R - Else Go to CHAR-Q1 and repeat for next employer

If no more employers, Go to SEARCH-BEGIN

CHAR-Q50: WHEN DID [respondent]'S [first] ABSENCE BEGIN?

Interviewer enters date, Go to CHAR-Q51

DK/R - Go to CHAR-Q51

Hard Range: must be within dates worked for this employer.

CHAR-Q51: WHEN DID THIS ABSENCE END?

Interviewer - If absence continued into 1994, enter 31/12/93.

Interviewer enters date

If start date from CHAR-Q50 or end date from CHAR-Q51 are

DK/R, Go to CHAR-Q52

If not, Go to CHAR-Q53

Hard Range: must be within start date of absence, and date work ended, or year end if unended.

CHAR-Q52: ABOUT HOW MANY WEEKS WOULD YOU SAY THIS ABSENCE LASTED?

Interviewer enters estimate, Go to CHAR-Q53

Hard Range: 1-52.

CHAR-Q53: **WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON FOR THIS ABSENCE?**

Own illness or disability Go to CHAR-Q54

Pregnancy

Caring for own children

Caring for elder relative(s)

Other personal or family responsibilities

School or educational leave

Labour dispute

Temporary layoff due to seasonal conditions

Temporary layoff - non-seasonal

Unpaid or partially paid vacation

Other - Specify

Go to CHAR-Q55

CHAR-Q54: **WAS THIS DUE TO A WORK RELATED ILLNESS OR INJURY?**

Yes/No/dk/r

CHAR-Q55: **DID HE/SHE RECEIVE ANY PAY FROM [employer] FOR THIS ABSENCE?**

Yes Go to CHAR-Q56

No/DK/R If seasonal layoff, Go to CHAR-Q57

Otherwise, if more than 1 absence, Go to CHAR-Q59.

IF 1 absence Go to CHAR-Q1 and repeat for next employer

If no more employers, Go to SEARCH-BEGIN

CHAR-Q56: WAS THAT FULL OR PARTIAL PAY?

Full pay

Partial pay

If seasonal layoff, Go to CHAR-Q57

Otherwise, If more than 1 absence, go to CHAR-Q59.

If 1 absence Go to CHAR-Q1 and repeat for next employer

If no more employers, Go to SEARCH-BEGIN

CHAR-Q57: DID HE/SHE LOOK FOR ANOTHER JOB DURING THIS ABSENCE?

Yes -If absence start and end dates complete, Go to CHAR-Q58

If not complete, Go to CHAR-Q1 and repeat for next employer. If

no more employers, Go to SEARCH-BEGIN

No/DK/R If more than 1 absence, go to CHAR-Q59

Otherwise Go to CHAR-Q1 for next employer, if no more employers, Go to SEARCH-BEGIN

CHAR-Q58: IN WHICH MONTHS DID HE/SHE LOOK FOR ANOTHER JOB?

Interviewer: Months marked should be within [start date of absence] to [end date of absence].

If dates inconsistent with dates of absence, go back to CHAR-Q50 or CHAR-Q58 to correct.

If more than one absence, GO to CHAR-Q59 otherwise Go to CHAR-Q1 and repeat for next employer. If no more employers, Go to SEARCH-BEGIN

Edit on month(s): must be within dates of absence.

CHAR-Q59: WHEN DID [respondent]'s [last] ABSENCE FROM THIS JOB IN 1993 BEGIN?

Interviewer enters date, Go to CHAR-Q60

Hard Range: must be between end date of first absence and end date of job for type 1 or 3 - and between return date and end date of job, for type 2.

CHAR-Q60 WHEN DID THIS ABSENCE END?

Interviewer - If absence continued into 1994, enter 31/12/93.

Interviewer enters date.

If start or end date are DK/R, Go to CHAR-Q61

Otherwise, Go to CHAR-Q62

Hard range: must be after end of first absence and before end date of job, or 31/12/93 if unended.

CHAR-Q61 ABOUT HOW MANY WEEKS WOULD YOU SAY THIS ABSENCE LASTED?

Interviewer enters estimate, Go to CHAR-Q62

DK/R Go to CHAR-Q62

Hard range: 1-51

CHAR-Q62: WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON FOR THIS [last] ABSENCE?

Own illness or disability Go to CHAR-Q63

Pregnancy

Caring for own children

Caring for elder relative(s)
Other personal or family responsibilities
School or educational leave
Labour dispute
Temporary layoff due to seasonal conditions
Temporary layoff - non-seasonal
Unpaid or partially paid vacation
Other - Specify
Go to CHAR-Q64

CHAR-Q63: WAS THIS DUE TO A WORK RELATED ILLNESS OR INJURY?

Yes

No

CHAR-Q64: DID HE/SHE RECEIVE ANY PAY FROM [employer] FOR THIS ABSENCE?

Yes Go to CHAR-Q65

No

If seasonal layoff, Go to CHAR-Q66

Otherwise, Go to CHAR-Q1 and repeat for next employer

If no more employers, Go to SEARCH-BEGIN

CHAR-Q65: WAS THAT FULL OR PARTIAL PAY?

Full pay

Partial pay

CHAR-Q66: DID [respondent] LOOK FOR ANOTHER JOB DURING THIS ABSENCE?

Yes If absence start and end dates complete, Go to CHAR-Q67.

Else Go to CHAR-Q1 and repeat for next employer If no
more employers, Go to SEARCH-BEGIN

No/DK/R Go to CHAR-Q1 and repeat for next employer

If no more employers, Go to SEARCH-BEGIN

**CHAR-Q67: IN WHICH MONTHS [respondant] LOOK FOR ANOTHER
JOB?**

**Interviewer: Months marked should be within the dates
shown above.**

Interviewer enters information. If inconsistent dates with dates of
absence go to CHAR-Q67E, go back to CHAR-Q59 or
CHAR-Q67 to correct

Go to CHAR-Q1 and repeat for next employer

If no more employers, Go to SEARCH-BEGIN

Edit on month(s): must be within start and end dates of absence.

COMP MODULE (COMPENSATIONS)

**COMP-Q1: DID HE/SHE RECEIVE ANY INCOME FROM
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN 1996?**

Yes Go to COMP-Q2

No Go to COMP-Q3

COMP-Q2: IN WHICH MONTHS?

All months of the year - Go to COMP-Q3

Specify months Go to COMP-Q2A

COMP-Q2A: **Interviewer: Indicate months unemployment insurance received.**

Select from list of months, mark all that apply.

COMP-Q3: **DID HE/SHE RECEIVE ANY INCOME FROM WORKERS COMPENSATION IN 1993?**

Yes Go to COMP-Q4

No Go to COMP-Q5

COMP-Q4: **IN WHICH MONTHS?**

All months of the year - Go to COMP-Q5

Specify months Go to COMP-Q4A

COMP-Q4A: **Interviewer: Indicate months workers compensation received.**

Select from list of months, mark all that apply.

COMP-Q5: **DID HE/SHE RECEIVE ANY INCOME FROM SOCIAL ASSISTANCE OR WELFARE IN 1993?**

Yes Go to COMP-Q6

No Go to EDUC-Q1A

COMP-Q6: **IN WHICH MONTHS?**

All months of the year - Go to EDUC-Q1A

Specify months Go to COMP-Q6A

COMP-Q6A: **Interviewer: Indicate months social assistance received.**

Select from list of months, mark all that apply.

Go to EDUC-Q1A

APPENDIX 2: TABLES

SURVEY OF LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS
TABLE 4A: PAID WORKERS BY AGE, SEX AND NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED, CANADA 1993

		Age groups							Total
		16-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-69 years	
Sex	Weeks worked								
Male	< 1 wks.	--	--	25,465	--	--	--	--	62,169
	1-9 wks.	173,942	187,603	216,851	117,177	76,468	45,724	--	820,373
	10-13 wks.	55,539	118,880	112,358	62,630	29,071	--	--	397,712
	14-19 wks.	40,596	138,845	152,908	68,264	50,068	23,579	--	475,778
	20-27 wks.	63,862	80,340	140,771	80,055	67,545	48,817	--	482,987
	28-35 wks.	45,335	109,261	134,391	99,715	48,299	40,610	--	478,437
	36-43 wks.	22,753	83,340	159,636	110,162	67,871	37,427	--	484,854
	44-51 weeks	18,197	81,558	216,991	180,874	119,828	60,029	--	680,819
	> 51 wks.	118,065	355,824	1,244,684	1,229,766	799,818	353,031	36,214	4,137,402
	Total	545,387	1,165,314	2,404,054	1,955,832	1,265,813	629,829	54,300	8,020,529
Female	Weeks worked								
	< 1 wks.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	68,759
	1-9 wks.	142,490	173,966	216,024	111,768	62,110	13,972	--	721,331
	10-13 wks.	52,229	92,852	137,059	56,557	36,076	--	--	396,480
	14-19 wks.	64,751	155,132	140,034	77,780	45,672	21,216	--	507,014
	20-27 wks.	55,538	95,434	148,920	119,208	51,475	28,870	--	501,200
	28-35 wks.	62,647	91,900	126,362	100,105	44,369	24,113	--	453,041
	36-43 wks.	26,271	67,242	176,819	136,069	67,260	23,192	--	497,961
	44-51 wks.	27,178	74,488	200,851	165,441	148,749	58,917	--	680,372
	> 51 wks.	125,588	314,551	961,616	1,135,538	727,305	279,144	22,579	3,566,322
Total	566,461	1,084,115	2,122,587	1,910,408	1,191,876	476,674	40,358	7,392,478	
Total	Weeks worked								
	< 1 wks.	16,866	28,212	40,368	15,130	15,703	--	--	130,928
	1-9 wks.	316,432	361,568	432,875	228,945	138,578	59,695	--	1,541,703
	10-13 wks.	107,768	211,732	249,417	119,188	65,147	35,118	--	794,192
	14-19 wks.	105,347	293,977	292,942	146,044	95,740	44,795	--	982,792
	20-27 wks.	119,400	175,774	289,690	199,263	119,020	77,686	--	984,187
	28-35 wks.	107,983	201,161	260,752	199,820	92,669	64,723	--	931,478
	36-43 wks.	49,024	150,582	336,454	246,231	135,131	60,620	--	982,815
	44-51 wks.	45,375	156,047	417,842	346,315	268,577	118,946	--	1,361,190
	> 51 wks.	243,653	670,375	2,206,300	2,365,304	1,527,123	632,176	58,793	7,703,724
Total	1,111,848	2,249,429	4,526,641	3,866,240	2,457,688	1,106,504	94,658	15,413,008	

SURVEY OF LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS
 TABLE 4B: PAID WORKERS WHO WORKED 8 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK, BY AGE,
 SEX AND NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED, CANADA 1993

Sex	Wks. worked	Age group							Total
		16-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-69 years	
Male	< 1 wks.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52,827
	1-9 wks.	156,071	177,781	213,436	114,565	69,817	45,326	--	779,604
	10-13 wks.	52,825	117,910	109,995	62,014	27,058	--	--	389,035
	14-19 wks.	38,179	125,081	148,802	63,194	44,745	21,072	--	442,591
	20-27 wks.	49,986	76,541	137,124	79,447	66,580	48,512	--	459,008
	28-35 wks.	44,341	102,872	132,680	97,705	46,404	40,467	--	465,294
	36-43 wks.	21,306	80,626	159,532	109,192	67,871	37,427	--	479,101
	44-51 wks.	16,798	76,109	214,170	175,527	118,706	60,029	--	664,162
	> 51 wks.	93,885	329,503	1,214,474	1,212,354	791,674	345,626	34,476	4,021,993
	Total	478,461	1,093,789	2,352,249	1,921,036	1,239,362	617,972	50,745	7,753,614
Female	< 1 wks.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,446
	1-9 wks.	125,263	165,725	195,636	104,474	57,556	--	--	660,434
	10-13 wks.	49,788	86,614	125,710	48,363	34,002	--	--	365,260
	14-19 wks.	53,929	143,514	127,907	67,041	38,441	--	--	448,610
	20-27 wks.	42,366	86,584	141,619	112,614	48,027	21,793	--	454,759
	28-35 wks.	54,290	84,941	120,181	91,472	43,316	22,397	--	420,141
	36-43 wks.	20,655	58,896	165,632	122,848	65,319	19,014	--	453,472
	44-51 wks.	24,813	66,691	190,569	157,160	142,820	52,546	--	639,345
	> 51 wks.	102,654	276,976	917,102	1,084,166	684,488	260,951	--	3,345,374
	Total	481,379	979,650	1,995,174	1,792,041	1,117,207	425,573	36,817	6,827,842
Total	< 1 wks.	--	17,073	32,854	--	--	--	--	93,273
	1-9 wks.	281,334	343,507	409,072	219,039	127,373	56,104	--	1,440,037
	10-13 wks.	102,613	204,525	235,705	110,376	61,060	34,194	--	754,295
	14-19 wks.	92,107	268,595	276,709	130,236	83,186	36,423	--	891,201
	20-27 wks.	92,353	163,125	278,744	192,061	114,607	70,305	--	913,767
	28-35 wks.	98,630	187,813	252,861	189,177	89,720	62,864	--	885,435
	36-43 wks.	41,960	139,522	325,165	232,040	133,190	56,441	--	932,573
	44-51 wks.	41,611	142,800	404,739	332,687	261,526	112,575	--	1,303,506
	> 51 wks.	196,539	606,479	2,131,576	2,296,519	1,476,162	606,577	53,514	7,367,367
	Total	959,840	2,073,439	4,347,424	3,713,077	2,356,569	1,043,544	87,562	14,581,456

SURVEY OF LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS
 TABLE 4C: PAID WORKERS BY AGE, SEX AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED, CANADA 1993

Age groups		Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
16-19 years	# total Weeks worked	13,401,401	14,881,103	28,282,504
	# total workers	545,387	566,461	1,111,848
	# ave. Weeks worked	24.57	26.27	25.44
20-24 years	# total Weeks worked	36,249,802	32,615,714	68,865,517
	# total workers	1,165,314	1,084,115	2,249,429
	# ave. Weeks worked	31.11	30.09	30.61
25-34 years	# total Weeks worked	94,449,270	79,756,276	174,205,545
	# total workers	2,404,054	2,122,587	4,526,641
	# ave. Weeks worked	39.29	37.58	38.48
35-44 years	# total Weeks worked	84,859,358	81,280,989	166,140,346
	# total workers	1,955,832	1,910,408	3,866,240
	# ave. Weeks worked	43.39	42.55	42.97
45-54 years	# total Weeks worked	54,928,771	52,029,089	106,957,859
	# total workers	1,265,813	1,191,876	2,457,688
	# ave. Weeks worked	43.39	43.65	43.52
55-64 years	# total Weeks worked	26,059,651	20,497,394	46,557,045
	# total workers	629,829	476,674	1,106,504
	# ave. Weeks worked	41.38	43.00	42.08
65-69 years	# total Weeks worked	2,350,187	1,674,017	4,024,204
	# total workers	54,300	40,358	94,658
	# ave. Weeks worked	43.28	41.48	42.51
Total	# total Weeks worked	312,298,439	282,734,582	595,033,021
	# total workers	8,020,529	7,392,478	15,413,008
	# ave. Weeks worked	38.94	38.25	38.61

SURVEY OF LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS
 TABLE 4D: PAID WORKERS WHO WORKED 8 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK, BY AGE
 SEX AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED, CANADA 1993

Age groups		Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
16-19 Years	# Total weeks worked	11,447,500	12,462,414	23,909,914
	# total workers	478,461	481,379	959,840
	Ave. Weeks worked	23.93	25.89	24.91
20-24 Years	# Total weeks worked	33,920,885	29,203,642	63,124,527
	# total workers	1,093,789	979,650	2,073,439
	Ave. Weeks worked	31.01	29.81	30.44
25-34 Years	# Total weeks worked	92,483,487	75,667,299	168,150,786
	# total workers	2,352,249	1,995,174	4,347,424
	Ave. Weeks worked	39.32	37.93	38.68
35-44 Years	# Total weeks worked	83,474,581	76,934,550	160,409,130
	# total workers	1,921,036	1,792,041	3,713,077
	Ave. Weeks worked	43.45	42.93	43.20
45-54 Years	# Total weeks worked	54,213,441	49,137,250	103,350,691
	# total workers	1,239,362	1,117,207	2,356,569
	Ave. Weeks worked	43.74	43.98	43.86
55-64 Years	# Total weeks worked	25,617,994	18,710,457	44,328,451
	# total workers	617,971	425,573	1,043,544
	Ave. Weeks worked	41.45	43.97	42.48
65-69 Years	# Total weeks worked	2,191,776	1,490,378	3,682,155
	# total workers	50,745	36,817	87,562
	Ave. Weeks worked	43.19	40.48	42.05
Total	# Total weeks worked	303,349,664	263,605,991	566,955,654
	# total workers	7,753,614	6,827,841	14,581,456
	Ave. Weeks worked	39.12	38.61	38.88

SURVEY OF LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS
 TABLE 12A: ABSENCES FOR SICKNESS, PREGNANCY OR ACCIDENT BY LENGTH AND NUMBER OF ABSENCES
 BY USUAL HOURS WORKED, CANADA 1993

	Length of absence (terminated)								Total
	2 wks	3-5 wks	6-8 wks	9-11 wks	12-14 wks	15-17 wks	18 wks & +	Not terminated	
Hrs usually worked									
1-7 hrs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,128
8-14 hrs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,832
15-19 hrs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26,565
20-24 hrs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,104
25-29 hrs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,503
30-34 hrs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34,702
35-39 hrs	46,135	29,541	19,655	--	--	--	40,097	58,059	227,417
40-44 hrs	49,887	55,683	38,866	24,919	--	--	49,067	93,544	333,533
45-49 hrs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,881
50 & +	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26,126
Total	119,091	141,947	69,832	58,327	31,814	15,812	127,372	211,597	775,791

SURVEY OF LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS
 TABLE 12B: ABSENCES (NON TERMINÉES) FOR SICKNESS, PREGNANCY OR ACCIDENT BY LENGTH
 AND NUMBER OF ABSENCES, BY HOURS USUALLY WORKED, CANADA 1993

	Length of absence (not terminated)								Total
	2 wks	3-5 wks	6-8 wks	9-11 wks	12-14 wks	15-17 wks	18 wks +	Terminated	
Hrs usually worked									
1-7 hrs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,128
8-14 hrs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26,817	28,832
15-19 hrs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26,565
20-24 hrs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,117	37,104
25-29 hrs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,503
30-34 hrs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,394	34,702
35-39 hrs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29,710	169,357
40-44 hrs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,397	239,989
45-49 hrs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,925	13,881
50 & +	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,434	26,126
Total	--	25,045	18,208	33,819	--	--	71,517	564,194	775,791

SURVEY OF LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS AND ABSENCE FROM WORK SURVEY
 TABLE A: PAID WORKERS BY WEEKS WORKED (TOTAL AND AVERAGE), CANADA 1993.

Number of weeks	AWS			SLID		
	Total ('000)	%	% cum.	Total ('000)	%	% cum.
< 1 wks.	--	--	--	131	1	1
1-9 wks.	714	5	5	1,542	10	11
10-13 wks.	490	4	9	794	5	16
14-19 wks.	503	4	13	983	6.5	22.5
20-27 wks.	934	7	20	984	6.5	29
28-35 wks.	661	5	25	931	6	35
36-43 wks.	776	6	31	983	6	41
44-51 wks.	1,117	9	40	1,361	9	50
> 51 wks.	7,756	60	100	7,704	50	100
Total	12,949	100		15,413	100	
Ave. Number wks		42.3			38.6	

SURVEY OF LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS AND ABSENCE FROM WORK SURVEY
 TABLE B: WORK ABSENCES (TERMINATED AND NON TERMINATED), CANADA 1993.

	AWS		SLID	
	Total ('000)	%	Total ('000)	%
TERMINATED	673	90	564	73
NON TERMINATED	76	10	212	27
TOTAL	749	100	776	100

SURVEY OF LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS AND ABSENCE FROM WORK SURVEY
 TABLE C: ABSENCES FOR SICKNESS, PREGNANCY OR ACCIDENT (TERMINATED),
 CANADA, 1993.

Length	AWS			SLID		
	Total ('000)	%	% cum.	Total ('000)	%	% cum.
2 wks.	144	21	21	119	21	21
3-5 wks.	234	35	56	142	25	46
6-8 wks.	114	17	73	70	12	58
9-11 wks.	35	5	78	58	10	68
12-14 wks.	45	7	85	32	6	74
15-17 wks.	30	4	89	16	3	77
18 wks.& +	71	11	100	127	23	100
Total	673	100		564	100	

SURVEY OF LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS AND ABSENCE FROM WORK SURVEY
 TABLE D: ABSENCES FOR SICKNESS, PREGNANCY OR ACCIDENT (NON TERMINATED)
 CANADA, 1993.

Length	AWS			SLID		
	Total ('000)	%	% cum.	Total ('000)	%	% cum.
2 wks.	-	-	-	24	11	11
3-5 wks.	-	-	-	25	12	23
6-8 wks.	-	-	-	18	9	32
9-11 wks.	6	8	8	34	16	48
12-14 wks.	8	11	19	16	7	55
15-17 wks.	11	15	34	24	11	66
18 wks.& +	51	66	100	72	34	100
Total	76	100		212	100	

SURVEY OF LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS AND ABSENCE FROM WORK SURVEY
 TABLE E: NUMBER OF ABSENCES (2 OR MORE WEEKS) FOR SICKNESS, PREGNANCY
 OR ACCIDENT, CANADA 1993.

Nb of absences	AWS		SLID	
	Total ('000)	%	Total ('000)	%
Terminated				
1	615	91	472	84
2	48	7	61	11
3 or more	10	2	31	5
Total	673	100	564	100
Non Terminated				
1	65	85	179	85
2	9	12	24	11
3 or more	2	3	9	4
Total	76	100	212	100,0

SURVEY OF LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS
 TABLE F: PAID WORKERS RECEIVING COMPENSATION DURING THE YEAR, CANADA 1993.

	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE		WORKER'S COMPENSATION		SOCIAL ASSISTANCE		TOTAL	
	TOTAL ('000)	%	TOTAL ('000)	%	TOTAL ('000)	%	TOTAL ('000)	%
Sex								
Male	1,807	55	291	64	274	48	2,372	55
Female	1,490	45	163	36	298	52	1,951	45
TOTAL	3,297	100	454	100	572	100	4,324	100

¹ These workers did not necessarily have a work absence during the year.

SURVEY OF LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS

TABLE G1: PAID WORKERS WITH A WORK ABSENCE AND RECEIVED COMPENSATION DURING THE YEAR, CANADA 1993.

SLID	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE		WORKER'S COMPENSATION		TOTAL	
	TOTAL ('000)	%	TOTAL ('000)	%	TOTAL ('000)	%
ABSENCES						
TERMINATED	195	69	111	72	306	70
NON TERMINATED	89	31	44	28	133	30
TOTAL	284	100	155	100	439	100

¹ These workers did not necessarily receive their compensation during their work absence.

ABSENCE FROM WORK SURVEY

TABLE G2: WORK ABSENCES FOR WHICH PAID WORKERS RECEIVED COMPENSATION ¹, CANADA 1993.

AWS	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE		WORKER'S COMPENSATION		TOTAL	
	TOTAL ('000)	%	TOTAL ('000)	%	TOTAL ('000)	%
ABSENCES						
TERMINATED	77	83	156	89	233	87
NON TERMINATED	16	17	19	11	35	13
TOTAL	93	100	175	100	268	100

¹ These workers could have received other types of compensation (not included here) for their work absence.

SURVEY OF LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS

TABLE H1: WORK ABSENCES FOR WHICH PAYMENT ¹ WAS RECEIVED FROM THE EMPLOYER ², CANADA 1993.

SLID	COMPLETELY PAID		PARTIALLY PAID		NOT PAID		TOTAL	
	TOTAL ('000)	%	TOTAL ('000)	%	TOTAL ('000)	%	TOTAL ('000)	%
ABSENCES								
TERMINATED	181	80	102	75	281	68	564	73
NON TERM.	45	20	34	25	133	32	212	27
TOTAL	226	100	136	100	414	100	776	100

¹ "PAID" means that pay was received from the employer by paid workers.

² Payment from the employer does not necessarily exclude other types of compensation which could be received during a work absence.

ABSENCE FROM WORK SURVEY

TABLE H2: WORK ABSENCES FOR WHICH PAYMENT ¹ WAS RECEIVED FROM THE EMPLOYER ², CANADA 1993.

AWS	COMPLETELY PAID		PARTIALLY PAID		NOT PAID		TOTAL	
	TOTAL ('000)	%	TOTAL ('000)	%	TOTAL ('000)	%	TOTAL ('000)	%
ABSENCES								
TERMINATED	194	92	45	87	434	89	673	90
NON TERM.	16	8	7	13	53	11	76	10
TOTAL	210	100	52	100	487	100	749	100

¹ "PAID" means that pay was received from the employer by paid workers.

² Payment from the employer does not necessarily exclude other types of compensation which could be received during a work absence.

SURVEY OF LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS

Table I: WORK ABSENCES (TERMINATED AND NON TERMINATED),
RECEIVED WORKER'S COMPENSATION, CANADA 1993.

	AWS		SLID	
	Total ('000)	%	Total ('000)	%
TERMINATED	156	89	319	81
NON TERMINATED	19	11	77	19
TOTAL	175	100	396	100

SURVEY OF LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS

TABLE J1: WORK ABSENCES FOR WHICH PAYMENT ¹Table WAS RECEIVED FROM THE EMPLOYER ², CANADA 1993.

SLID	COMPLETELY PAID		PARTIALLY PAID		NOT PAID		TOTAL	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
ABSENCES	('000)		('000)		('000)		('000)	
TERMINATED	181	80	102	75	281	68	564	73
NON TERM.	45	20	34	25	133	32	212	27
TOTAL	226	100	136	100	414	100	776	100

¹ "PAID" means that pay was received from the employer by paid workers.

² Payment from the employer does not necessarily exclude other types of compensation which could be received during a work absence.

ABSENCE FROM WORK SURVEY

TABLE J2: WORK ABSENCES FOR WHICH PAYMENT ¹Table WAS RECEIVED FROM THE EMPLOYER ², CANADA 1993.

AWS	COMPLETELY PAID		PARTIALLY PAID		NOT PAID		TOTAL	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
ABSENCES	('000)		('000)		('000)		('000)	
TERMINATED	194	92	45	87	434	89	673	90
NON TERM.	16	8	7	13	53	11	76	10
TOTAL	210	100	52	100	487	100	749	100

Table¹ "PAID" means that pay was received from the employer by paid workers.

² Payment from the employer does not necessarily exclude other types of compensation which could be received during a work absence.

ABSENCE FROM WORK, FEBRUARY 1994								
TABLE 4A: 1993 PAID EMPLOYEES BY AGE GROUPS BY SEX BY Q22 PLUS Q23 (WEEKS WORKED), CANADA								
(ROUNDED TO UNITS)								
SEX BY Q22 PLUS Q23 (WEEKS WORKED)	AGE GROUPS							TOTAL
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	
	YEARS OLD	YEARS OLD	YEARS OLD	YEARS OLD	YEARS OLD	YEARS OLD	YEARS OLD	
Q22 + Q23 HOW MANY WEEKS IN 1993 WAS ... A PAID EMPLOYEE?								
SEX								
MALE								
1-9 WEEKS.....	161,211	54,851	43,682	52,926	24,674	13,690	5,816	356,850
10-13 WEEKS.....	51,356	68,358	58,570	32,179	21,969	18,700	-	253,278
14-19 WEEKS.....	43,635	67,085	63,213	24,518	18,504	20,000	6,551	243,507
20-27 WEEKS.....	72,211	72,615	134,654	86,867	69,825	42,542	4,409	483,122
28-35 WEEKS.....	33,376	95,813	92,175	68,749	36,054	22,613	13,951	362,730
36-43 WEEKS.....	35,206	57,314	98,824	86,885	56,626	24,246	-	362,631
44-51 WEEKS.....	23,344	62,107	166,858	153,248	105,803	52,905	4,869	569,133
52 WEEKS.....	144,511	356,001	1 215 208	1 274 837	884,194	374 34	26,447	4 275 538
TOTAL WEEKS.....	564 85	834,143	1 873 184	1 780 210	1 217 648	569,036	67,719	6 906 790
FEMALE								
1-9 WEEKS.....	113,911	42,309	70,104	57,046	47,952	23,035	-	356,182
10-13 WEEKS.....	43,686	53,953	57,959	42,835	25,009	10,663	-	236,450
14-19 WEEKS.....	42,149	66,534	65,483	45,811	26,777	11,057	-	259,555
20-27 WEEKS.....	56,905	69,342	148,424	95,299	54,143	21,996	4,903	451,012
28-35 WEEKS.....	31,090	57,694	103,291	61,856	27,260	15,561	-	297,910
36-43 WEEKS.....	39,900	34,526	119,386	108,412	78,158	30,158	-	413,013
44-51 WEEKS.....	31,661	67,764	162,137	145,958	96,572	42,441	-	547,916
52 WEEKS.....	130 33	326 77	936,162	1 103 379	714,964	250 12	18,923	3 480 646
TOTAL WEEKS.....	489,632	718,892	1 662 945	1 660 594	1 070 835	405,033	34,752	6 042 684
TOTAL								
1-9 WEEKS.....	275,122	97,160	113,786	109,972	72,626	36,725	7,640	713,032
10-13 WEEKS.....	95,042	122,311	116,529	75,013	46,977	29,363	4,492	489,728
14-19 WEEKS.....	85,784	133,619	128,696	70,329	45,281	31,057	8,296	503,062
20-27 WEEKS.....	129,116	141,957	283,078	182,166	123,968	64,538	9,311	934,134
28-35 WEEKS.....	64,466	153,507	195,465	130,605	63,313	38,174	15,109	660,640
36-43 WEEKS.....	75,106	91,840	218,210	195,297	134,783	54,405	6,003	775,644
44-51 WEEKS.....	55,005	129,871	328,995	299,207	202,375	95,347	6,250	1,117,049
52 WEEKS.....	274,841	682 77	2 151 370	2 378 215	1 599 158	624 46	45,369	7,756,184
TOTAL WEEKS.....	1 054 481	1 553 036	3 536 129	3 440 804	2 288 483	974,069	102,471	12 949 473
- Data not available.								

ABSENCE FROM WORK, FEBRUARY 1994								
TABLE 4B: 1993 PAID EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED 8 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK BY AGE GROUPS BY SEX BY Q22 PLUS Q23 (WEEKS WORKED), CANADA								
(ROUNDED TO UNITS)								
WORKED 8 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK								
SEX BY Q22 PLUS Q23 (WEEKS WORKED)	AGE							TOTAL
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	
	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	YEARS	
Q22 + Q23 HOW MANY WEEKS IN 1993 WAS ... A PAID EMPLOYEE?								
SEX								
MALE								
1-9 WEEKS.....	142,879	50,175	42,698	52,271	24,230	13,690	5,816	331,760
10-13 WEEKS.....	47,303	67,165	57,549	31,720	21,969	18,700	-	246,551
14-19 WEEKS.....	36,027	65,905	63,213	23,824	18,504	19,442	6,551	233,466
20-27 WEEKS.....	60,470	69,658	133,426	83,580	69,825	40,901	4,409	462,268
28-35 WEEKS.....	33,262	95,486	92,175	67,052	36,054	22,488	13,951	360,468
36-43 WEEKS.....	30,131	57,102	98,824	86,755	56,142	24,246	-	356,729
44-51 WEEKS.....	18,402	62,107	166,491	152,584	105,803	52,905	4,869	563,161
52 WEEKS.....	129,647	354,298	1,207,241	1,273,122	883,211	372,028	25,544	4,245,092
TOTAL WEEKS.....	498,120	821,897	1,861,616	1,770,909	1,215,738	564,400	66,816	6,799,495
FEMALE								
Q22 + Q23 HOW MANY WEEKS IN 1993 WAS ... A PAID EMPLOYEE?								
1-9 WEEKS.....	103,009	41,885	66,788	53,417	43,997	20,090	-	330,651
10-13 WEEKS.....	39,724	53,953	57,409	40,504	24,708	10,663	-	228,984
14-19 WEEKS.....	37,955	65,837	65,155	44,075	25,682	11,057	-	251,505
20-27 WEEKS.....	50,837	68,376	141,733	87,176	51,066	21,996	4,903	426,086
28-35 WEEKS.....	26,853	56,751	99,971	58,384	26,978	15,457	-	285,552
36-43 WEEKS.....	35,024	34,526	117,103	102,782	71,983	29,063	-	392,954
44-51 WEEKS.....	30,123	65,608	158,340	144,709	95,860	39,540	-	535,561
52 WEEKS.....	120,836	321,782	929,769	1,091,723	709,327	242,014	17,999	3,433,449
TOTAL WEEKS.....	444,361	708,719	1,636,268	1,622,768	1,049,601	389,879	33,146	5,884,743
TOTAL								
1-9 WEEKS.....	245,888	92,061	109,486	105,688	68,227	33,779	7,281	662,410
10-13 WEEKS.....	87,027	121,118	114,957	72,224	46,677	29,363	4,169	475,535
14-19 WEEKS.....	73,982	131,743	128,368	67,898	44,186	30,499	8,296	484,972
20-27 WEEKS.....	111,307	138,034	275,158	170,756	120,891	62,897	9,311	888,354
28-35 WEEKS.....	60,114	152,237	192,146	125,436	63,032	37,945	15,109	646,020
36-43 WEEKS.....	65,155	91,627	215,927	189,537	128,125	53,309	6,003	749,683
44-51 WEEKS.....	48,525	127,714	324,831	297,293	201,663	92,445	6,250	1,098,721
52 WEEKS.....	250,482	676,080	2,137,010	2,364,845	1,592,539	614,042	43,543	7,678,541
TOTAL WEEKS.....	942,480	1,530,615	3,497,884	3,393,677	2,265,339	954,280	99,963	12,684,238
- Data not available.								

ABSENCE FROM WORK, FEBRUARY 1990			
TABLE 4C: 1989 PAID EMPLOYEES BY SEX BY AGE GROUPS BY Q22 PLUS Q23 (AVERAGE WEEKS WORKED), CANADA			
(ROUNDED TO UNITS)			
AGE GROUPS BY Q22 PLUS Q23 (AVERAGE WEEKS WORKED)	SEX		Total
	MALE	FEMALE	
AGE GROUPS			
15-19 YEARS OLD			
TOTAL NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED.....	14,932.958	14,001.638	28,934.596
TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS.....	564.85	489.632	1,054.481
AVERAGE WEEKS WORKED.....	26.44	28.6	27.44
20-24 YEARS OLD			
TOTAL NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED.....	30,576.586	26,833.918	57,410.504
TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS.....	834.143	718.892	1,553.036
AVERAGE WEEKS WORKED.....	36.66	37.33	36.97
25-34 YEARS OLD			
TOTAL NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED.....	82,945.963	69,852.624	152,798.588
TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS.....	1,873.184	1,662.945	3,536.129
AVERAGE WEEKS WORKED.....	44.28	42.01	43.21
35-44 YEARS OLD			
TOTAL NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED.....	82,364.159	74,339.815	156,703.974
TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS.....	1,780.210	1,660.594	3,440.804
AVERAGE WEEKS WORKED.....	46.27	44.77	45.54
45-54 YEARS OLD			
TOTAL NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED.....	56,708.323	47,966.132	104,674.455
TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS.....	1,217.648	1,070.835	2,288.483
AVERAGE WEEKS WORKED.....	46.57	44.79	45.74
55-64 YEARS OLD			
TOTAL NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED.....	25,278.604	17,574.462	42,853.066
TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS.....	569.036	405.033	974.069
AVERAGE WEEKS WORKED.....	44.42	43.39	43.99
65-69 YEARS OLD			
TOTAL NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED.....	2,451.753	1,357.334	3,809.086
TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS.....	67.719	34.752	102.471
AVERAGE WEEKS WORKED.....	36.21	39.06	37.17
Total			
TOTAL NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED.....	295,258.344	251,925.924	547,184.269
TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS.....	6,906.790	6,042.684	12,949.473
AVERAGE WEEKS WORKED.....	42.75	41.69	42.26

ABSENCE FROM WORK, FEBRUARY 1990			
TABLE 4D: 1989 PAID EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED 8 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK BY SEX BY AGE GROUPS BY Q22 PLUS Q23 (AVERAGE WEEKS WORKED), CANADA			
(ROUNDED TO UNITS)			
WORKED 08 HOURS OR MORE PER WEEK AGE GROUPS BY Q22 PLUS Q23 (AVERAGE WEEKS WORKED)			
	SEX		Total
	MALE	FEMALE	
AGE GROUPS			
15-19 YEARS OLD			
TOTAL NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED.....	13,214,859	12,784,089	25,998,948
TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS.....	498.12	444.361	942.48
AVERAGE WEEKS WORKED.....	26.53	28.77	27.59
20-24 YEARS OLD			
TOTAL NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED.....	30,337,928	26,404,581	56,742,508
TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS.....	821.897	708.719	1,530,615
AVERAGE WEEKS WORKED.....	36.91	37.26	37.07
25-34 YEARS OLD			
TOTAL NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED.....	82,468,339	68,985,815	151,454,154
TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS.....	1,861,616	1,636,268	3,497,884
AVERAGE WEEKS WORKED.....	44.3	42.16	43.3
35-44 YEARS OLD			
TOTAL NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED.....	82,084,168	73,081,230	155,165,399
TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS.....	1,770,909	1,622,768	3,393,677
AVERAGE WEEKS WORKED.....	46.35	45.03	45.72
45-54 YEARS OLD			
TOTAL NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED.....	56,637,760	47,280,865	103,918,625
TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS.....	1,215,738	1,049,601	2,265,339
AVERAGE WEEKS WORKED.....	46.59	45.05	45.87
55-64 YEARS OLD			
TOTAL NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED.....	25,104,854	16,964,773	42,069,627
TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS.....	564.4	389.879	954.28
AVERAGE WEEKS WORKED.....	44.48	43.51	44.09
65-69 YEARS OLD			
TOTAL NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED.....	2,404,834	1,305,057	3,709,891
TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS.....	66.816	33.146	99.963
AVERAGE WEEKS WORKED.....	35.99	39.37	37.11
Total			
TOTAL NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED.....	292,252,742	246,806,410	539,059,153
TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS.....	6,799,495	5,884,743	12,684,238
AVERAGE WEEKS WORKED.....	42.98	41.94	42.5

ABSENCE FROM WORK, FEBRUARY 1994											
TABLE 12A: 1993 ABSENCES DUE TO SICKNESS BY Q15 (DURATION OF ABSENCES ENDED) AND Q15 (NUMBER OF ABSENCES) BY Q11 (HOURS USUALLY WORKED), CANADA, AGES 15-64											
(ROUNDED TO UNITS)											
Q11 (HOURS USUALLY WORKED)	Q15 - DURATION OF ABSENCES ENDED								TOTAL	Q15- ABSENCES NOT ENDED	Q15- ABSENCES ENDED AND NOT ENDED
	2 WEEKS	3-5 WEEKS	6-8 WEEKS	9-11 WEEKS	12-14 WEEKS	15-17 WEEKS	18 WEEKS AND OVER	WEEKS	ENDED	AND NOT ENDED	
Q11 - HOW MANY HOURS A WEEK DID ... USUALLY WORK?											
1-7 HOURS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,668	-	8,288	
8-14 HOURS.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,744	-	14,327	
15-19 HOURS.....	5,772	5,552	-	-	-	-	-	17,110	-	19,089	
20-24 HOURS.....	9,867	16,142	-	-	-	-	-	36,451	5,468	41,919	
25-29 HOURS.....	-	-	4,751	-	-	-	-	14,881	-	17,996	
30-34 HOURS.....	5,756	13,122	-	5,509	4,845	4,830	5,396	42,667	-	45,757	
35-39 HOURS.....	31,403	49,810	31,950	8,276	11,249	4,405	18,754	155,848	16,760	172,608	
40-44 HOURS.....	58,234	108,998	57,054	8,581	18,152	12,123	34,193	297,335	38,903	336,238	
45-49 HOURS.....	7,720	14,132	-	-	-	-	-	31,347	-	34,153	
50 HOURS AND OVER.....	14,344	20,793	5,467	-	4,223	-	6,849	55,955	-	58,852	
TOTAL USUAL HOURS.....	143,637	234,469	114,243	35,001	44,946	29,683	71,026	673,005	76,222	749,227	
- Data not available.											

ABSENCE FROM WORK, FEBRUARY 1994										
TABLE 12B: 1994 ABSENCES DUE TO SICKNESS BY Q16 (DURATION OF ABSENCES NOT ENDED) AND Q15 (NUMBER OF ABSENCES) BY Q11 (HOURS USUALLY WORKED), CANADA, AGES 15-64										
(ROUNDED TO UNITS)										
Q11 (HOURS USUALLY WORKED)										
	Q16 - DURATION OF ABSENCES NOT ENDED					Q15- ABSENC ES NOT ENDED	Q15- ABSENCES ENDED AND NOT ENDED			
	9-11 WEEKS	12-14 WEEKS	15-17 WEEKS	18 WEEKS AND OVER	TOTAL WEEKS					
Q11 - HOW MANY HOURS A WEEK DID										
... USUALLY WORK?										
1-7 HOURS.....	-	-	-	-	-	7,668	8,288			
8-14 HOURS.....	-	-	-	-	-	13,744	14,327			
15-19 HOURS.....	-	-	-	-	-	17,110	19,089			
20-24 HOURS.....	-	-	-	-	5,468	36,451	41,919			
25-29 HOURS.....	-	-	-	-	-	14,881	17,996			
30-34 HOURS.....	-	-	-	-	-	42,667	45,757			
35-39 HOURS.....	-	-	4,305	9,804	16,760	155,848	172,608			
40-44 HOURS.....	4,477	4,715	-	26,953	38,903	297,335	336,238			
45-49 HOURS.....	-	-	-	-	-	31,347	34,153			
50 HOURS AND OVER.....	-	-	-	-	-	55,955	58,852			
TOTAL USUAL HOURS.....	6,375	8,102	11,193	50,553	76,222	673,005	749,227			

- Data not available.

APPENDIX 3
1994 AWS QUESTIONNAIRE



Absence from work- 1994

1 FORM NO. 06

Confidential when compl

Collected under the authority of the Statistics Act. Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, chapter S19.

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Surname

FEBRUARY'S SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS CONCERN ...'S ABSENCES FROM WORK DUE TO ILLNESS, ACCIDENT OR PREGNANCY, DURING THE LAST YEAR THAT IS, FROM JANUARY 1, 1993 TO DECEMBER 31, 1993.

10. Did ... work as a paid employee in 1993?

Yes No ➔ Go to 24

11. How many hours a week did ... usually work as a paid employee ?

No. of hours

12. At any time in 1993 did ... leave a job, or was ... absent from work for 2 or more consecutive weeks because of his/her own illness, accident or pregnancy?

Yes No ➔ Go to 23

13. How many separate periods of 2 or more consecutive weeks was ... unable to work due to his/her own illness, accident or pregnancy ? Do not include any period that began before January 1, 1993.

No. of periods If none, enter 00, and go to 23

14. Of these periods, was the last period due to illness, due to accident or due to pregnancy ?

Illness Accident Pregnancy

15. How many consecutive weeks was this last absence from beginning to end?

No. of weeks ➔ Go to 17

Absence not ended ➔ Go to 16

16. Up to the end of last week, how many weeks has ... been continuously absent from work?

No. of weeks

17. What kind of financial compensation did ... receive last period? (Mark all types of compensation received)

None ➔ Go to 18

Are there any others? (Mark all other types of compensation received)
For each type of compensation received
How many week of _____ did ... receive ?
(Repeat type of compensation)

	No. of weeks
Unemployment Insurance <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Worker's Compensation <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Group Insurance <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Automobile Insurance <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Full pay from employer <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Partial pay from employer <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Other financial compensation <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

18. Interviewer Check Items:

- If or more periods in 13 ➔ Go to 19

- Otherwise ➔ Go to 22

19. The first questions asked about ...'s last absence. The next 2 questions concern the absence before that.

20. What this previous period of absence due to illness, due to accident or due to pregnancy?

Illness Accident Pregnancy

21. How many consecutive weeks was this previous absence?

No. of week

22. Without including absences of 2 or more consecutive weeks due to ...'s own illness, accident or pregnancy, how many weeks in 1993 was ... a paid employee?

No. of week ➔ Go to 24

23. How many weeks in 1993 was ... a paid employee?

No. of weeks

24. Interview: Proxy Non-proxy

NOTES

See over for additional NOTES

Item no.

Item no.

