Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Special Surveys Program

Programme des enquêtes spéciales

Canada

THE SURVEY ON WORK REDUCTION MICRODATA DOCUMENTATION AND USERS GUIDE

STATISTICS CANADA

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DECEMBER, 1985

THE SURVEY ON WORK REDUCTION
Microdata Documentation and Users Guide

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

1. INTRODUCTION

The attached package was designed to enable interested users to access and manipulate the microdata file for the 1985 Survey on Work Reduction. Although the package contains detail sufficient to satisfy most questions, further information may be obtained from the following:

The Special Surveys Group
Household Surveys Division
Statistics Canada
3C3 Jean Talon Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A ØT6
Attention: Anne Haining or
Scott Buchanan
(613) 99Ø-9478

2. SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The Survey on Work Reduction was conducted by Statistics Canada in conjunction with the Conference Board of Canada. Funding for this survey was provided by Finance Canada, Labour Canada and Employment and Immigration Canada.

The objectives of the survey were:

- to estimate the hours of work that would be made available by voluntary reduction in work by employed labour force participants, excluding the self employed;

- to determine whether those who voluntarily reduced their work-time would use the extra time in activities that would have an impact on the availability of employment;

- to determine which is the primary factor of interest in reduced work-time: dissatisfaction with work, the weight of other responsibilities, or the attractiveness of other activities;

- to determine preferences for various reduced work-time patterns (for example, shorter work-day, shorter work-week, or to work fewer years);

- to determine what regional, occupational, income or other demographic characteristics are associated with preferences for increased work-time.

3. POPULATION

The Survey of Work Reduction questionnaire was asked of civilian, non-institutional household members throughout Canada; who were 1) 18 years of age and over; and 2) paid employees as of June 1985. Residents of the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and Indian Reserves were excluded.

4. SURVEY DESIGN

The 'Survey on Work Reduction' was conducted as a supplementary survey on the Canadian Labour Force Survey (LFS) of June 1985. Hence, the survey design is based on the LFS frame and sampling procedures. This section provides a brief overview of the methodology of the LFS, as well as highlighting those aspects of the survey design particular to the Survey on Work Reduction.

4.1 LFS Population

The following groups of persons are excluded from the LFS:

- residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories;
- armed forces personnel;
- residents of Indian reserves;
- inmates of institutions;
- foreign diplomats.

These exclusions represent approximately 2% of the Canadian population. Since these groups of persons are excluded from the LFS, they are implicitly excluded from the Work Reduction Survey.

As well, the LFS includes in its population only those persons 15 years of age and older. In sampled households, however, demographic information is collected from all household members regardless of age. Therefore, while children are not included in the LFS, they are included in the LFS frame and can form the target population for supplementary surveys.

4.2 LFS Survey Design[1]

The LFS is a multi-stage area sample which is based upon information from the 1981 Census of Canada. It has recently been redesigned to reflect the changes in population characteristics shown by the 1981 Census and to respond to changes in information needs. Basically, the sample consists of three main parts: self-representing units (SRUs), non-self-representing units (NSRUs), and special areas. Each of these parts is discussed separately below, following a brief discussion of the stratification.

Stratification in an area frame is basically a process of classifying (usually compact) area units into certain collections called strata. Each of the ten provinces in Canada is divided into a number of economic regions (ER's). An ER has areas of similar economic structure formed on the basis of recent information and is stable over a period of time. These ERs are treated as primary strata and further stratification is carried out within the self-representing and non-self-representing parts independently in each ER.

This stratification is carried out using the following methods: 1)using an optimization procedure which forms a prespecified number of strata, each of which is homogeneous with respect to up to 17 Census characteristics, (labour force, dwelling and population related variables); 2) using simple geographic criteria;

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[1] A detailed description of the old design is available in the Statistics Canada publication entitled Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey 1976 (catalogue #71-526). A description of the redesign can be found in the paper M.P. Singh, J.D. Drew and G.H. Choudry, "Post '81 Censal Redesign of the Canadian Labour Force Survey", Survey Methodology A Journal of Statistics Canada, December 1984 (Catalogue No. 12-001, Vol. 10, No. 2).

or 3) using the optimization procedure with a constraint that geographic contiguity be maintained within strata.

4.2.2 Self Representing Units (SRUs)

The self-representing part of the sample comprises those cities whose population exceeds a certain predetermined value, this value varying from region to region.[2] Some cities with population less than this lower limit are also classified as SRUs, in cases where they possess unique labour force characteristics. Within all SRUs, the sample is selected independently so that each of them is represented in the survey by a sample of its own population and hence, the name 'self-representing'. Three different stratification schemes are used depending on the size and composition of the SRU. The larger SRUs are subdivided geographically into 'super-strata', within which non-geographic strata are formed using the optimization procedure. In the smaller block-faced SRUs, these optimal non-geographic areal strata are formed directly. In the non-block-faced cities with considerably less scope for stratification, simple geographic strata are used.

Within each stratum, a sample of clusters (normally a city block or block-face) is selected by a sampling procedure known as the random group method. Clusters are randomized and assigned to groups and then within each group a cluster is selected with probability proportional to the number of dwellings contained in it. Generally, six clusters (and in some cases 12 clusters) are selected from each stratum.

The second and final stage of selection in the SRUs is the systematic selection of dwellings within selected clusters. This is done by first obtaining a listing of the dwellings in each cluster and then performing the

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2 SRU's are defined as cities giving a minimum sample yield of 50 dwellings. The minimum city size, therefore, varies due to the difference in sampling ratios from region to region.

selection. On average, approximately 4-5 dwellings are selected from a cluster in block faced areas and 6-8 dwellings in non-block-faced areas. Basic demographic information is obtained for all permanent residents of the household and LFS questionnaires are administered to all individuals 15 years of age or older, within a selected household.

In the 17 largest self-representing units, a special selection is made of large apartment buildings (30 or more units and 5 or more stories) to improve the representativeness of the sample and to reduce the variance of the sample estimates. The sampling procedure for the apartment sample is similar to that of the regular sample, each apartment building constituting a cluster.

4.2.3 Non-Self-Representing Units (NSRUs)

The NSRUs are the areas outside the SRUs containing rural portions and small urban centers. Before discussing the selection stages used in the NSRUs, it is necessary to briefly describe the two methods of stratification and PSU formation.

In economic regions with sufficient NSR urban and rural populations (70% of the ERs), separate urban and rural strata are set up. Stratification is done using the optimization procedure separately within urban and rural portions. Each stratum of an NSRU within an economic region is delineated into a number of primary sampling units (PSUs). The delineation is done using a modified version of the optimization procedure used for stratification, so as to form similar rather than dissimilar groupings, each representing the stratum in which they are located with respect to the census characteristics.

In the remaining 30% of economic regions which do not have sufficient NSR urban and rural population for explicit urban/rural stratification, strata are formed using the optimization procedure and PSUs are formed in such a way as to represent the stratum with respect to the census characteristics and the urban/rural population split in the stratum (according to 1981 census figures). Within those PSUs selected for the sample, urban and rural portions are sampled independently.

Two to four PSUs are selected in each stratum. Urban areas (selected urban PSUs or urban portions of selected PSUs where explicit urban/rural stratification was not done) are further subdivided into clusters, a cluster being a well-defined area with boundaries recognizable both on maps and in the field. A number of clusters are selected from each group using systematic sampling with probability proportional to the number of households in it. Dwellings are systematically selected within selected clusters. From selected rural areas (consisting of nearby rural census enumeration areas or EAs), secondaries (EAs) and dwellings are selected as described for urban areas.

It should be noted that in Prince Edward Island, due to the high sampling levels required to produce estimates with the desired levels of reliability, a less clustered design has been adopted. Geographic strata are formed within which a two stage sample of clusters and dwellings is selected.

4.2.4 Special Areas

In addition to the SRUs, a small proportion of the LFS population is found in institutions such as hospitals, schools, hotels, on military establishments, in remote areas, etc. Because the labour force characteristics of people in these institutions are unique and because some of these areas are not regularly accessible to LFS interviewers, they are handled by the special area frame, which for sampling purposes is divided into the following strata: military establishments, hospitals and other institutions, and remote areas. It may be noted that only the civilian population living on military establishments is included in the survey and that in the case of institutions, inmates of the institutions are not included in the survey.

The special areas are sampled in three stages. The first stage units correspond to census enumeration areas and are selected systematically with probability proportional to size, the eligible labour force population as of the 1981 census being the size measure. Subsequent stages of sampling are clusters and households, as described earlier.

4.3 Sample Rotation

Each household in the LFS sample remains in the sample for a period of six consecutive months. After the sixth month, the household 'rotates out' of the sample and is replaced by a new household. One-sixth of the sample is rotated out in this manner each month and a new sixth is brought in to replace it. This rotation, as it is called, is done primarily to minimize the non-response that might occur if respondents were asked to remain in the survey for a longer period of time. The rotation procedure is designed in such a way as to effectively divide the whole sample into six equally representative parts. This facilitates subsampling of the LFS sample.

4.4 Work Reduction Survey Design

The Work Reduction Survey was conducted on a subsample of the June '85 LFS sample. Three of the six LFS rotations were used as follows. All employed paid workers 18 years of age and over in rotation groups 3, 4 and 5 who were not going to school in the fall were included. This sampling resulted in the selection of about 25,000 individuals. Non-response lowered the effective sample take to 15,830.

5. COLLECTION

The data collection was done using a mailout/mailback methodology at the time of the June 1985 Labour Force Survey. Most of the Labour Force variables relate to the reference week of June 16-22, 1985. A separate supplementary document was mailed to each eligible respondent in the household.

6. PROCESSING

Data entry was completed in the Statistics Canada regional offices using the mini computers situated there. Following capture, the data was subjected to validation, edit and correction procedures.

Partial non-response to the SWR was identified by subjecting the raw data to an exhaustive computer edit. Records with data missing were assigned a non-response code or in some cases imputed from another area on the questionnaire.

7. DATA OUTPUT

The Conference Board of Canada will publish a preliminary analysis of the results in February 1986.

8. ESTIMATION

8.1 Basic Principle

The principle behind the estimation procedure in a probability sample such as the LFS is that each person in the sample 'represents', beside himself or herself, several other persons not in the sample. For example, in a simple random sample of 2%, each person in the sample represents 50 persons in the population.

For the LFS, the file created for tabulation purposes contains one record per person in the sample. Each record contains all labour force and demographic characteristics concerning selected individuals. Instead of physically duplicating the sample record according to the number of persons that record represents, an overall weighting factor is placed on each record. The weighting factor refers to the number of records that a particular record represents in order to obtain population estimates. For example, if the number of persons employed in manufacturing is to be estimated, it is done by selecting the records referring to those persons in the sample with that characteristic and summing the weights entered on those records.

In a probability sample, the sample design itself determines weights which may be used to produce unbiased estimates. Each record may be weighted by the inverse of the probability of selecting the person to whom the record refers (in the example of the 2% random sample, this probability would be 0.02 for each person and the records could be weighted by 1/0.02=50). This may be called the simple estimate.

Since the Work Reduction Survey used a subsample of the LFS sample, the derivation of weights for the survey records is closely tied to the weighting procedure used for the LFS. The LFS weighting operation is described briefly below.

8.2 LFS Weighting

In the LFS, the final weight attached to each record is the product of the following factors: the basic weight, the cluster sub-weight, the balancing factor for

non-response, the rural-urban factor, and the subprovincial and the province-age-sex ratio adjustment factors. Each is described below.

8.2.1 Basic Weight

The basic weight is essentially the inverse of the probability that the individual is selected in the sample.

8.2.2 Cluster Sub-Weight

The cluster delineation is such that the sample take increases very slightly with moderate growth. As well, substantial growth can be tolerated in an isolated cluster before the additional sample represents a field collection problem. However, if growth takes place in more than one cluster in an interviewer assignment, the cumulative effect of all increases may create a problem. In clusters where substantial growth has taken place, sub-sampling may be resorted to as a means of keeping assignments managable. The cluster sub-weight represents the inverse of this sub-sampling ratio in clusters where sub-sampling has occurred.

8.2.3 Non-Response

Notwithstanding the strict controls in the LFS, some non-response is inevitable, despite all the attempts made by the interviewers. The LFS non-response rate is approximately 5%. For certain types of non-response (temporarily absent, refusal), if the previous month's data is available, it is imputed for the non-responding record.

In other cases non-response is compensated by dividing the sample into geographic balancing units. The weight of each responding record is increased by the ratio of the number of households that should have been interviewed, divided by the number that were interviewed. This adjustment is based on the assumption that the households that have been interviewed represent the characteristics of those that should have been interviewed. If this assumption is not true, the estimates will be somewhat biased.

8.2.4 Rural-Urban Factor

In NSRUs without sufficient rural and urban population for explicit urban and rural strata to be formed, each primary sampling unit (PSU) is composed of both urban and rural parts. Information concerning the total population in rural and urban areas is available from the 1981 census for each PSU as well as for each economic region (a geographically contiguous subprovincial area). Using the selected PSUs only and dividing their 1981 rural or urban population by the known probability of selection a 'simple estimate' of the 1981 rural or urban population is obtained for each economic region (ER) in which explicit urban/rural stratification is not done. Comparison by ER with the actual 1981 rural or urban census counts indicates whether the selected PSUs over- or under-represent the respective areas. The ratio of the actual rural-urban counts is divided by the corresponding estimates. These two factors are computed for each relevant ER and are used in the form of ratio adjustments. They are computed at the time of selection of the PSUs and are entered on each sample record according to the appropriate area (rural or urban) of the NSRU. Changes in these factors are incorporated at the time of PSU rotations.

8.2.5 Subprovincial and Province-Age-Sex Adjustments

By applying the previously described four weighting factors, a valid estimate could be derived for any aggregates for which information is collected by the LFS. In particular, estimates of the total number of persons aged 15+ in subprovincial regions comprised of 67 individual or combined economic regions and 24 large cities (census metropolitan areas) as well as in designated age-sex groups in each of the ten provinces are produced. Independent estimates are available monthly for the totals in each of these classes by projecting forward the 1981 Census counts. A 'raking ratio' procedure is applied in which two ratio steps are repeated or iterated until both the subprovincial and province-age-sex totals are satisfied. In each iteration, first the subprovincial, and then the province-age-sex adjustment is done. Beginning the procedure with the weights produced as the product of the first 4 factors, for each adjustment and within each class the independent estimate is divided

by the sum of the weights and this factor is applied to the weights on records in that class. After these repeated adjustments have been made, the estimated aggregates will agree with the projected census counts for each classification.

8.3 Supplementary Survey Weighting

The principles of the calculation of weights for the LFS itself and for supplementary surveys are identical. However, modifications are usually necessary for three reasons:

(1) The supplement is often conducted using only a sub-sample of the full LFS (e.g. 3 out of 6 rotation groups in the case of the Work Reduction Survey).

(2) The non-response of the LFS and the supplement differ. For example, a household may answer the LFS but refuse the supplement. A more common situation is when the household cannot be interviewed at all, but the LFS data can be 'imputed' from previous month's data. This shows up as a 'response' to the LFS and a 'non-response' to the supplement.

(3) Because of the sub-sampling and differential non-response, the distribution of the supplementary survey sample, by province, age and sex, may be different from that of the LFS. Hence, population estimates from the supplementary survey data would not necessarily match projected census counts.

The method adopted to account for the first two differences is to adjust the LFS sub-weight (the product of the first four factors in the LFS weight) on those records in the supplementary survey. Using the LFS file, the sum of the sub-weights for all records in a particular geographic area, provides an estimate of the population of that area. The sum of the LFS sub-weights of supplementary survey records over the same area, will be lower than the aforementioned sum due to the sub-sampling and differential non-response of the supplementary survey. A new sub-weight is devised for the supplementary survey records by adjusting their LFS sub-weights by the ratio of the first sum to the second sum. For any particular geographic area, the adjustment factor can be expressed as follows:

$$\frac{\text{sum of LFS sub-weights for all LFS records}}{\text{sum of LFS sub-weights for the subset of LFS records in the supplement}}$$

Ideally, the geographic area used in the adjustment should be the same as that used for the LFS non-response adjustment. However, subsampling often makes the number of supplementary survey records in these areas too small to allow for smooth adjustment. For supplementary surveys, these geographic areas are generally combined to form larger areas.

The province-age-sex ratio adjustment is conducted in a similar fashion. Projected census population counts are available for each of 180 province-age-sex age classifications. The sum of the adjusted sub-weight (described above) for supplementary survey records represents the survey estimate of the population for each classification. For each classification, the adjusted sub-weight of supplementary survey records is adjusted by the following ratio:

$$\frac{\text{projected census population count}}{\text{sum of adjusted sub-weights for records in the supplement}}$$

In each province, for those classifications oof age and sex, the population estimates produced by the supplementary survey will agree with the projected census counts and with similar estimates produced from the LFS.

8.4 Types of Estimates

Two types of estimates are generally possible: qualitative estimates (estimates of counts or proportions of people possessing certain characteristics) and quantitative estimates (estimates of total or average amounts). It should be noted that the data on the Survey on Work Reduction microdata tape is primarily qualitative in nature.

8.4.1 Qualitative Estimates

Qualitative estimates are estimates of the number or proportion of the surveyed population possessing certain characteristics. The number of paid workers 18+ in Canada interested in taking a cut in pay for more time off is an

example of this type of estimate. These estimates are readily obtained by summing the final weights of the supplementary survey records possessing the characteristics in question.

8.4.2 Quantitative Estimates

A few variables on the Work Reduction microdata tape are quantitative in nature (number of children, number of days of paid vacation, etc.) From these variables, it is possible to obtain such estimates as the total number more hours employed paid workers 18+ would like to work per week. For a survey record possessing the particular characteristics, the final weight is multiplied by the quantitative variable (number more hours); these products are then summed over survey records with the characteristics of interest.

Quantitative estimates can take the form of averages or proportions. The average number of children less than 15 years of age which people who expressed an interest in work sharing have at home is an example of this type of estimate. Both averages and proportions are of the following ratio form:

$$\text{est (AVE. or PROP.)} = \frac{X}{Y}$$

In the case of averages, the numerator (X) is a quantitative estimate of the total of the variable of interest. The denominator (Y) is the qualitative estimate of the number of participants. The two estimates are derived independently, as described above, and then divided. The same procedure is applied for estimates of quantitative proportions where both numerator and denominator are quantitative estimates.

8.5 Weighting Policy

Users are cautioned against releasing unweighted tables or any analysis based on unweighted survey results. Since the Labour Force Survey is not a simple random sample, nor is the Survey on Work Reduction, it cannot be considered to be representative of the surveyed population unless the appropriate weights are applied. Unbiased estimates are only obtained with the application of the weights.

For further documentation concerning estimation procedures for LFS supplements users may contact:

Census and Household Survey Methods Division
Statistics Canada
Jean Talon Building
3rd Floor, Area C
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
Attention: Ms. C. Tryon

9. RELEASE POLICY AND DATA RELIABILITY

Users are required to apply the following guidelines before releasing any data derived from the Survey on Work Reduction. With the aid of this policy, users of microdata should be able to produce currently unpublished figures in a manner consistent with the established policy for rounding and release of Labour Force Survey and Labour Force Supplementary Survey data. The guidelines can be broken into two sections - sampling variability policy and rounding policy.

9.1 Sampling Variability Policy

The estimates derived from this survey are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing methods, etc. as those actually used. The difference between the estimate obtained from the sample and the results from a complete count taken under similar conditions is called the **sampling error** of the estimate.

Although the exact sampling error of the estimate, as defined above, cannot be measured from sample results alone (otherwise a survey would be unnecessary), it is possible to estimate a statistical measure of sampling error, the **standard deviation**, from the sample data itself. Using the standard deviation, confidence intervals for estimates (ignoring the effects of non-sampling error) may be obatined under the assumption that the estimates are normally distributed about the true population value. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the true population value would be less than one standard deviation, about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than two standard deviations, and virtual certainty that the difference would be less than three standard deviations.

Because of the large variety of estimates that can be produced from a survey the standard deviation is usually expressed relative to the estimate to which it pertains. The resulting measure, known as the **coefficient of variation** of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard deviation of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Before

releasing and/or publishing any estimates from this micro-data tape, users should determine whether the estimate is releasable based on the guidelines below:

TYPE OF ESTIMATE	COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION (IN %)	ALPHABETIC INDICATORS	POLICY STATEMENT
1 Unqualified	0.0 to 0.5% 0.6 to 1.0% 1.1 to 2.5% 2.6 to 5.0% 5.1 to 10.0% 10.1 to 16.55	A B C D E F	Estimates can be considered for general unrestricted release. No special notation is required, although the alphabetic indicators at left are suggested.
2 Qualified	16.6 to 25.0%	G	Estimates can be considered for general unrestricted release but should be accompanied by a warning of high sampling variability associated with the estimates. Such estimates should be identified by the letter G (or some other similar fashion).
3 Restricted	25.1 to 33.3%	H	Estimates can be considered for general unrestricted release only when sampling variabilities are obtained using exact variance calculation procedure.
4. Not for Release	(i) 33.4% (ii) any estimate of less than 4,000 (after rounding) regardless of c.v.	J	Estimates cannot be released in any form under any circumstances. In statistical tables, such estimates should be deleted.

9.2 Estimates of Variance

9.2.1 Crude Sampling Variability Tables for Qualitative Estimates

Derivation of sampling variabilities for each of the estimates which could be generated from the Work Reduction Survey would be an extremely costly procedure, and for most users, an unnecessary one. Consequently, crude measures of sampling variability in the form of tables have been developed for use. However, only estimates falling into the unqualified or qualified range may be released when sampling variability is obtained in this manner. The tables are included as Part 11 of this documentation package.

There are individual tables for each of the provinces, the Regions and Canada as a whole. The following rules should enable the user to determine approximate coefficients of variation from the tables for qualitative estimates of aggregates (totals), percentages, ratios, differences and differences of ratios based upon population attributes (e.g. the number of women interested in work reduction).

Rule 1[3] Estimates of Aggregates (totals)

The coefficient of variation depends only on the size of the estimated aggregate itself. Locate the estimated aggregate in the left-most column of the table (headed 'Numerator of Percentages') and follow the asterisks across to the last figure encountered (under the heading 'Total'). This figure is the estimated coefficient of variation.

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[3] The coefficients of variation are derived using the variance formula for simple random sampling, incorporating design effect. The design effect is defined as the ratio of the variance of an estimate from the LFS design to the variance from a simple random sample of the same size.

Rule 2. Estimates of Percentages

The coefficient of variation of an estimated percentage depends on the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. (Note that in the tables the cv's drop in going from left to right).

To estimate the cv of percentage, reference should be made to the percentage (across the top of the table) and to the numerator of the percentage (down the left side of the table). The intersection of the appropriate row and column give the coefficient of variation.

Rule 3: Ratios

In the case where the numerator is a subset of the denominator, the ratio should be converted to a percentage and Rule 2 applied.

In the case where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator, the coefficient of variation of the ratio of two estimates is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of squares of each coefficient of variation considered separately. That is, the coefficient of variation of a ratio:

$$R = \frac{X}{Y}$$

is $cv\ (R) = \sqrt{cv(X)^2 + cv(Y)^2}$

Rule 4: Differences

The standard deviation of a difference between two estimates is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of squares of each standard deviation considered separately. That is, the standard deviation of a difference:

$$d = X - Y$$

is $$sd(d) = \sqrt{[X.cv(X)]^2 + [Y.cv(Y)]^2}$$

The coefficient of variation of d is approximately:

$$cv(d) = \frac{sd(d)}{d}$$

This formula is accurate for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics but is only approximate otherwise.

Rule 5: Difference of Ratios

In this case, Rules 3 and 4 are combined. The cv's the two ratios are first determined using Rule 3, and the cv of their difference is found using Rule 4.

9.2.2 Sampling Variability for Quantitative Estimates

In order to provide variability estimates for quantitative (non-attribute) type variables, special tables would have to be produced. Since the variables on the 'Survey on Work Reduction' microdata tape are primarily qualitative in nature, this has not been done. As a general rule, however, the cv of a quantitative total from this file will be larger than the cv of the corresponding qualitative estimate (i.e. the number of persons contributing to the quantitative estimate), but usually less than twice the size. If the corresponding qualitative estimate is not releasable, the quantitative total will not be.

For ratios (averages, proportions) where there is a strong relationship between the numerator and the denominator, a reasonable approximation to the coefficient of varation is

$$cv\ (ratio) = \max\ [cv(numerator), cv(denominator)].$$

9.3 Rounding Policy

In publishing or releasing data, users should attempt to follow the Statistics Canada rounding policy in order to be consistent with similar estimates released by Statistics Canada. Otherwise, the rounding technique used should be documented in data to be released. The following are guidelines relating to rounding. Additional information can be obtained by contacting Statistics Canada.

9.3.1 Guidelines

Estimates are to be rounded to whatever power of 10 is appropriate for the type of estimate using normal rounding (described below). For example, in the 'Survey on Work Reduction' qualitative estimates of the numbers of persons would be rounded to the nearest thousand. It is unwise to release unrounded estimates, as they imply greater precision than actually exists.

As a general principle, estimates (e.g. sums, differences, ratios and percentages) should be computed using unrounded aggregates (i.e. carrying the four decimal places in the record weights) or on aggregates rounded to units. For example, percentages should be computed from components rounded to units, and then rounded themselves to one decimal using normal rounding. If percentages calculated on aggregates rounded to thousands are released, this fact should be documented in providing the results as they may disagree with corresponding percentages obtained directly from Statistics Canada.

9.3.2 Normal Rounding

In normal rounding, if the first or only digit to be dropped is 0 to 4, the last digit to be retained is not changed. If the first or only digit to be dropped is 5 to 9, the last digit to be retained is raised by one. For example, the number 8499 rounded to thousands would be 8 and the number 8,500 rounded to thousands would be 9.

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Confidential when completed

Special Surveys Division
Division des enquêtes spéciales

Authority Statistics Act, Statutes of Canada 1970 - 71 - 72 Chapter 15

Survey on Work Reduction

Dear Respondent,

Unemployment and the sharing of jobs to help more people get work are topics frequently in the news today. Some people think that there would be more jobs for the unemployed if employed Canadians were willing to work less.

To determine this, Statistics Canada is asking you to fill out this questionnaire. Your answers will help the Conference Board of Canada, a private, non-profit research organization, to decide if unemployment could be reduced if some people worked less.

In this survey, you will be asked if you would like to work more or less than you do now. If you want to work less, you will be asked how you would change your work: i.e., would you want to . . .

- work shorter days or weeks,
- take more time off every year or every few years,
- retire early?

IF YOU WANT TO REDUCE YOUR WORK HOURS, YOU WILL BE ASKED WHY. WOULD YOU WANT TO . . .

- get away from something you don't like at work,
- take care of other things (children, home repairs) or,
- have time for other things (sports, education, travel, hobbies)?

Your responses will be kept strictly confidential, and used for statistical purposes only.

Thank you for your cooperation.

INSTRUCTIONS

This questionnaire to be completed by _____. To answer the questions, enter a check in the appropriate circle ⊘ or a number in the box provided ☐☐. For example the answer "three" would be entered as 0 3. Mark your answers clearly. As you answer the questions, please keep these things in mind.

- We want to know about changes you would make to your main job (if you have more than one job)
- We want to know about changes you would be willing to make within **the next 2 years.**

Please return your completed questionnaire by **June 30, 1985** in the postage paid envelope provided.

1 0 6 Form No

2 Docket No

3 0 6 8 5 Survey Date

4 Assignment No

5 HPD page-line No

6 Given Name

7 Surname

8-5400-139 25-3-85 TB/CT-REG 8102560-1

Canada

The following questions are about working less time for less pay. Assume that you would lose one hour's pay for each hour that you no longer work. Put another way, you would lose 5% of your pay if you work 5% less time.

When you are answering the questions, assume that your job situation stays the same. Your job security or seniority would not be affected. You would not jeopardize your chances for promotion or pay raises. You wouldn't lose your pension or other benefits.

1. IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS, WOULD YOU TAKE A CUT IN PAY IF YOU RECEIVED MORE TIME OFF IN RETURN?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ WHY NOT? →
- Can't afford it [1]○
- Like my hours now [2]○
- Not possible in my job [3]○
- Other reason [4]○

→ Go to question 3

Think about how much of your pay you could afford to give up to work less time. Remember, for every hour less you work, you would lose one hour's pay.

Before answering the next question, here are some figures to help you:

- A week off is about 2% of a full work year (and 2% of your pay); two weeks would be 4%; three weeks would be 6%.
- A half hour less per day all week long for a full work year is about 6% of your time and pay; one hour a day would be 12%; two hours a day would be 24%.
- One day off every week all year long is about 20% of a full work year (and 20% of your pay); two days off would be 40%; two and a half days would be 50%.
- If you worked for 4 years at reduced pay in order to have the fifth year off, you would be reducing your pay by 20%.
- Use the chart below to help you think about these figures.

A cut in pay of ▼	If your YEARLY EARNINGS are: $10,000	$20,000	$30,000	$40,000	$50,000
2% is	$ 200	$ 400	$ 600	$ 800	$ 1,000
4% is	400	800	1,200	1,600	2,000
6% is	600	1,200	1,600	2,400	3,000
12% is	1,200	2,400	3,600	4,800	6,000
20% is	2,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000
24% is	2,400	4,800	7,200	9,600	12,000
40% is	4,000	8,000	12,000	16,000	20,000
50% is	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000

2. WHAT PERCENT OF YOUR PAY WOULD YOU GIVE UP TO HAVE MORE TIME OFF?

[ ][ ] % of pay Example: enter 2% as [0][2]

3. ANOTHER WAY TO GAIN MORE TIME OFF IS TO TRADE ALL OR SOME PART OF YOUR PAY INCREASE. WOULD YOU TRADE SOME OF YOUR INCREASE IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS FOR MORE TIME OFF? (FOR EXAMPLE, GAIN 5% MORE TIME OFF INSTEAD OF A 5% PAY RAISE?)

Yes [1]○ No [2]○

4. HOW MUCH OF YOUR INCREASE IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS WOULD YOU TAKE AS TIME OFF?

- All of my increase [1]○
- About half of my increase [2]○
- A small part of my increase [3]○

• IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 1 OR 3 THEN GO TO QUESTION 5.
OTHERWISE, TURN TO PAGE 5 AND ANSWER QUESTIONS 9 TO 17.

5. CONSIDERING THE AMOUNT OF PAY OR FUTURE PAY INCREASES YOU ARE WILLING TO GIVE UP, THERE ARE SEVERAL WAYS YOU COULD TAKE THE EXTRA TIME OFF. BELOW ARE FIVE POSSIBLE WORK REDUCTION OPTIONS. CONSIDER EACH ON ITS OWN, NOT IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER OPTIONS.

A. WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO **WORK LESS TIME EVERY DAY?**

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ Go to Part B

HOW MANY HOURS LESS?

- ½ hour each day [3]○
- 1 to 1½ jours each day [4]○
- 2 to 2½ hours each day [5]○
- 3 to 3½ hours each day [6]○
- 4 or more hoors each day [7]○

B. WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO **WORK FEWER DAYS EACH WEEK?**

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ Go to Part C

HOW MANY DAYS LESS?

- ½ day each week [3]○
- 1 day each week [4]○
- 1 to 1½ days each week [5]○
- 2 days each week [6]○
- more than 2 days each week [7]○

C. WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO **TAKE MORE TIME OFF EVERY YEAR?**

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ Go to Part D

HOW MUCH MORE TIME OFF?

- 1 week a year [3]○
- 2 weeks a year [4]○
- 3 weeks a year [5]○
- 1 month a year [6]○
- 2-3 months a year [7]○
- 4-5 months a year [8]○
- 6 or more months a year [9]○

D. WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO **TAKE A LONGER PERIOD OF TIME OFF IN A FEW YEARS?**

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ Go to Part E

HOW LONG A PERIOD?

- up to 2 months [1]○
- 3-6 months [2]○
- 7-11 months [3]○
- 1 year or more [4]○

IN HOW MANY YEARS?

- 1-2 years [5]○
- 3-4 years [6]○
- 5-6 years [7]○
- 7 or more years [8]○

E. WOULD YOU REDUCE OR GIVE UP FUTURE PAY INCREASES IN ORDER TO SAVE UP TIME TO RETIRE EARLY?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○

6. HOW WOULD YOU **MOST** LIKE TO TAKE YOUR TIME OFF? (mark one circle only)

- A Work less time every day? [1]○
- B Work fewer days every week? [2]○
- C Take more time off every year? [3]○
- D Take a longer period of time off in a few years? [4]○
- E Retire early? [5]○

7. BELOW ARE SOME COMMON REASONS FOR WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME. CHECK HOW IMPORTANT EACH ONE IS TO YOU.

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at all Important
A) Get away from work pressures	01 ○	02 ○	03 ○
B) Get ready for retirement	04 ○	05 ○	06 ○
C) Preserve or improve my health	07 ○	08 ○	09 ○
D) Give others a chance to work	10 ○	11 ○	12 ○
E) Keep from being laid off myself	13 ○	14 ○	15 ○
F) Care for children, family	16 ○	17 ○	18 ○
G) Start a business	19 ○	20 ○	21 ○
H) Study, take courses	22 ○	23 ○	24 ○
I) Travel	25 ○	26 ○	27 ○
J) Improve family life	28 ○	29 ○	30 ○
K) Look for other work	31 ○	32 ○	33 ○
L) Recover from stress or illness	34 ○	35 ○	36 ○
M) Have time for recreation, sports	37 ○	38 ○	39 ○
N) Do home repairs, housework	40 ○	41 ○	42 ○
O) Participate in church activities, religion	43 ○	44 ○	45 ○
P) Run a business I already own	46 ○	47 ○	48 ○
Q) Community activities, politics	49 ○	50 ○	51 ○
R) Spend time with family, friends	52 ○	53 ○	54 ○
S) Hobbies, leisure	55 ○	56 ○	57 ○
T) Work at a second paid job	58 ○	59 ○	60 ○
U) Relax	61 ○	62 ○	63 ○
V) Improve social life	64 ○	65 ○	66 ○
W) Do work I now pay others to do	67 ○	68 ○	69 ○

X) Other reasons (*please explain*) _____

_____

_____

8. IN GENERAL, WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT REASON WHY YOU WOULD WANT TO WORK LESS TIME? (Check one only).

There is something about my work I don't like ..... 1 ○

There are other things I have to do (take care of children, chores at home, etc.) ..... 2 ○

I have other interests (sports, education, travel, hobbies, etc.) ..... 3 ○

Other reason, *specify* _____ 4 ○

9. IF YOU CONTINUE TO BE PAID AT THE SAME RATE OF PAY THAT YOU ARE NOW, WOULD YOU WORK MORE HOURS FOR MORE PAY?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ Go to Question 11

10. HOW MANY MORE HOURS PER WEEK WOULD YOU WANT TO WORK?

☐☐ enter hours

11. HOW MANY DAYS OF PAID VACATION WILL YOU GET THIS YEAR? (Do not count holidays such as Good Friday or New Year's Day)

☐☐ enter number of days

12. OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HOW MANY WEEKS HAVE YOU NOT RECEIVED ANY PAY BECAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT, GOING TO SCHOOL, SICKNESS, MATERNITY OR SOME OTHER REASON?

☐☐ enter number of weeks

13. ARE YOU A MEMBER OF A UNION OR OTHER GROUP WHICH BARGAINS COLLECTIVELY WITH YOUR EMPLOYER?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○

14. HOW MANY CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE DO YOU HAVE AT HOME?

(enter number)

5 years old or less ☐☐ (1)

6 to 11 years old ☐☐ (2) No children under 15 at home [4]○

12 to 14 years old ☐☐ (3)

15. IN WHICH RANGE IS YOUR ANNUAL INCOME BEFORE TAXES FROM ALL SOURCES? (include income from tips, wages, salaries, commissions, pensions, interest and rents, etc.)

under $20,000 [1]○
$20,000 to $29,999 [2]○
$30,000 to $39,999 [3]○
$40,000 to $49,999 [4]○
$50,000 to $59,999 [5]○
$60,000 to $69,999 [6]○
$70,000 and over [7]○

16. IN WHICH RANGE IS YOUR HOUSEHOLD'S ANNUAL INCOME BEFORE TAXES FROM ALL SOURCES? (Include income from tips, wages, salaries, commissions, pensions, interest and rents, etc.)

under $20,000 [1]○
$20,000 to $29,999 [2]○
$30,000 to $39,999 [3]○
$40,000 to $49,999 [4]○
$50,000 to $59,999 [5]○
$60,000 to $69,999 [6]○
$70,000 and over [7]○

17. HOW MANY PEOPLE CONTRIBUTE TO YOUR HOUSEHOLD'S ANNUAL INCOME?

one [1]○
two [2]○
three [3]○
four or more [4]○

* THANK YOU FOR FILLING IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

COMMENTS:

Statistique Canada Statistics Canada

Confidentiel une fois rempli

Division des enquêtes spéciales Special Surveys Division

Déclaration exigée en vertu de la Loi sur la statistique, chapitre 15, Statuts du Canada de 1970 - 71 - 72

Enquête sur la réduction des heures de travail

Cher(ère) répondant(e),

On parle souvent dans les médias dernièrement du chômage et du partage du travail. Certains sont d'avis qu'il y aurait plus de travail pour les chômeurs si les Canadiens qui ont un emploi étaient prêts à travailler moins.

Pour en savoir davantage sur la question, Statistique Canada vous demande de remplir le présent questionnaire. Vos réponses aideront le Conference Board of Canada, un organisme de recherche privé à but non lucratif, à déterminer si le fait que certaines personnes acceptent de travailler moins d'heures pourrait contribuer à réduire le chômage.

Dans cette enquête, nous vous demanderons si vous aimeriez travailler plus ou moins d'heures que vous n'en travaillez actuellement. Si vous aimeriez travailler moins, nous vous demanderons comment vous entendez modifier vos heures de travail: par exemple, aimeriez-vous ...

- travailler moins d'heures par jour ou moins de jours par semaine?
- prendre plus de congés chaque année ou tous les deux ou trois ans?
- prendre une retraite anticipée?

SI VOUS AIMERIEZ RÉDUIRE VOS HEURES DE TRAVAIL, NOUS VOUS DEMANDERONS POURQUOI: SERAIT-CE POUR ...

- éviter quelque chose que vous n'aimez pas au travail?
- vous occuper d'autre chose (prendre soin des enfants, faire des réparations à votre maison)?
- avoir plus de temps pour faire du sport, suivre des cours, voyager, vous adonner à des loisirs?

Vos réponses demeureront strictement confidentielles, et serviront à des fins statistiques seulement.

Merci de votre collaboration.

INSTRUCTIONS

Ce questionnaire doit être rempli par _____. Pour répondre aux questions, cochez le cercle approprié (●) ou inscrivez un nombre dans les cases prévues à cet effet ☐☐. Par exemple, pour "trois", vous écrivez 0 3. Écrivez vos réponses lisiblement. En répondant aux questions, n'oubliez pas ces deux consignes:

- Nous voulons savoir quels changements vous apporteriez à votre emploi **principal** (si vous en avez plus d'un).
- Nous voulons savoir quels changements vous seriez prêt(e) à envisager **d'ici deux ans**.

Veuillez renvoyer votre questionnaire rempli au plus tard le **30 juin 1985** dans l'enveloppe affranchie ci-jointe.

1 N° de la formule: 0 6

2 N° de dossier:

3 Date d'enquête: 0 6 8 5

4 N° de tâche:

5 N° de page-ligne du DM:

6 Prénom:

7 Nom de famille:

8-5400-139 25-3-85 TB/CT-REG 8102560-1

Canada

Dans les questions qui suivent, nous vous demandons si vous seriez disposé(e) à travailler moins d'heures contre une rémunération moindre. Supposez que vous perdez une heure de paye pour chaque heure non travaillée. En d'autres termes, vous perdez 5% de votre salaire en réduisant vos heures de travail de 5%.

En répondant aux questions, tenez pour acquis que votre situation reste la même. Votre sécurité d'emploi et votre ancienneté ne seraient pas menacées. Vous ne compromettriez pas vos chances d'avancement et d'augmentation de salaire. Vous ne perdriez pas vos droits à une pension ni les autres avantages que vous procure votre emploi.

1. AU COURS DES DEUX PROCHAINES ANNÉES, ACCEPTERIEZ-VOUS UNE RÉMUNÉRATION MOINDRE SI VOUS POUVIEZ, EN RETOUR, BÉNÉFICIER DE PLUS DE CONGÉS?

Oui 1○ Non 2○ POURQUOI PAS? →

- Je ne peux pas me le permettre financièrement 1○
- Je suis satisfait(e) de mes heures de travail 2○
- C'est impossible dans mon emploi 3○
- Autre raison 4○

→ Passez à la question 3

Essayez de déterminer la portion de votre salaire à laquelle vous seriez prêt(e) à renoncer pour pouvoir travailler moins d'heures. N'oubliez pas que pour chaque heure de travail en moins, vous perdrez une heure de paye.

Avant de passer à la prochaine question, voici quelques chiffres qui pourront vous aider:

- Une semaine non travaillée équivaut à environ 2% d'une année de travail complète (et à 2% de votre salaire), deux semaines à 4% et trois semaines à 6%.
- Une demi-heure de travail de moins par jour pendant une année de travail complète correspond à peu près à 6% de votre temps et de votre salaire, une heure par jour à 12% et deux heures par jour à 24%.
- Une journée non travaillée par semaine pendant toute l'année correspond environ à 20% d'une année de travail complète (et à 20% de votre salaire), deux jours non travaillés à 40% et deux jours et demi à 50%.
- Si vous travailliez pendant quatre ans contre une rémunération moindre afin de pouvoir bénéficier d'un congé la cinquième année, votre salaire serait réduit de 20%.
- Inspirez-vous de la table présentée ci-dessous pour mieux comprendre les proportions.

Un salaire réduit de ▼	Si votre RÉMUNÉRATION ANNUELLE est de:				
	$10,000	$20,000	$30,000	$40,000	$50,000
2% représente	$ 200	$ 400	$ 600	$ 800	$ 1,000
4% représente	400	800	1,200	1,600	2,000
6% représente	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000
12% représente	1,200	2,400	3,600	4,800	6,000
20% représente	2,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000
24% représente	2,400	4,800	7,200	9,600	12,000
40% représente	4,000	8,000	12,000	16,000	20,000
50% représente	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000

2. QUEL POURCENTAGE DE VOTRE RÉMUNÉRATION SERIEZ-VOUS PRÊT(E) À RENONCER POUR POUVOIR BÉNÉFICIER DE PLUS DE TEMPS LIBRE?

☐☐ % de ma rémunération Exemple: 2% s'écrit 0 2

3. UNE AUTRE FAÇON DE BÉNÉFICIER DE PLUS DE TEMPS LIBRE CONSISTE À RENONCER À UNE PARTIE OU À LA TOTALITÉ DE VOTRE AUGMENTATION DE SALAIRE. SERIEZ-VOUS DISPOSÉ(E), AU COURS DES DEUX PROCHAINES ANNÉES, À ÉCHANGER UNE PARTIE DE VOTRE AUGMENTATION CONTRE PLUS DE TEMPS LIBRE? (PAR EXEMPLE, BÉNÉFICIER DE 5% DE PLUS EN TEMPS AU LIEU DE TOUCHER UNE AUGMENTATION DE SALAIRE DE 5%?)

Oui 1○ Non 2○

4. AU COURS DES DEUX PROCHAINES ANNÉES, À QUELLE PARTIE DE VOTRE AUGMENTATION SERIEZ-VOUS PRÊT(E) À RENONCER CONTRE DU TEMPS LIBRE?

- La totalité de mon augmentation 1○
- Environ la moitié de mon augmentation 2○
- Une petite partie de mon augmentation 3○

• SI VOUS AVEZ RÉPONDU "OUI" À LA QUESTION 1 OU LA QUESTION 3, PASSEZ À LA QUESTION 5. AUTREMENT, PASSEZ À LA PAGE 6 ET RÉPONDEZ AUX QUESTIONS 9 À 17.

5. TOUT EN CONSIDÉRANT LA PARTIE DE VOTRE SALAIRE OU DE VOS AUGMENTATIONS DE SALAIRE FUTURES QUE VOUS ÊTES PRÊT(E) À RENONCER, IL Y A PLUSIEURS FAÇONS DE PRENDRE LES CONGÉS CORRESPONDANTS NOUS EN ÉNUMÉRONS CINQ CI-DESSOUS. EXAMINEZ CHAQUE POSSIBILITÉ SÉPARÉMENT, C'EST-À-DIRE SANS LA COMBINER AVEC D'AUTRES.

A. SERIEZ-VOUS PRÊT(E) À **TRAVAILLER MOINS D'HEURES PAR JOUR?**

Oui [1]○ Non [2]○ **Passez à la partie B**

COMBIEN D'HEURES EN MOINS?

- ½ heure par jour [3]○
- 1 à 1½ heures par jour [4]○
- 2 à 2½ heures par jour [5]○
- 3 à 3½ heures par jour [6]○
- 4 heures ou plus par jour [7]○

B. SERIEZ-VOUS PRÊT(E) À **TRAVAILLER MOINS DE JOURS PAR SEMAINE?**

Oui [1]○ Non [2]○ **Passez à la partie C**

COMBIEN DE JOURS EN MOINS?

- ½ journée par semaine [3]○
- 1 journée de moins par semaine [4]○
- 1½ journée par semaine [5]○
- 2 jours par semaine [6]○
- plus de 2 jours par semaine [7]○

C. SERIEZ-VOUS PRÊT(E) À **PRENDRE PLUS DE CONGÉS PAR ANNÉE?**

Oui [1]○ Non [2]○ **Passez à la partie D**

COMBIEN DE CONGÉS EN PLUS?

- 1 semaine par année [3]○
- 2 semaines par année [4]○
- 3 semaines par année [5]○
- 1 mois par année [6]○
- 2-3 mois par année [7]○
- 4-5 mois par année [8]○
- 6 mois ou plus par année [9]○

D. SERIEZ-VOUS PRÊT(E) À **PRENDRE UNE PÉRIODE DE CONGÉ PLUS LONGUE DANS QUELQUES ANNÉES?**

Oui [1]○ Non [2]○ **Passez à la partie E**

UNE PÉRIODE DE QUELLE DURÉE?

- 2 mois au plus [1]○
- 3-6 mois [2]○
- 7-11 mois [3]○
- 1 an ou plus [4]○

DANS COMBIEN D'ANNÉES?

- 1-2 ans [6]○
- 3-4 ans [6]○
- 5-6 ans [7]○
- 7 ans ou plus [8]○

E. SERIEZ-VOUS PRÊT(E) À ACCEPTER UNE DIMINUTION DE SALAIRE OU À RENONCER À UNE PARTIE DE VOS AUGMENTATIONS DE SALAIRE FUTURES POUR POUVOIR PRENDRE **VOTRE RETRAITE PLUS TÔT?**

Oui [1]○ Non [2]○

6. COMMENT **PRÉFÉRERIEZ-VOUS** PRENDRE LES CONGÉS AINSI ACCUMULÉS?
(ne cochez qu'un seul cercle)

- A Travailler moins d'heures par jour [1]○
- B Travailler moins de jours par semaine [2]○
- C Prendre plus de congés chaque année [3]○
- D Prendre une période de congé plus longue dans quelques années [4]○
- E Prendre votre retraite plus tôt [5]○

7. VOICI CERTAINES DES RAISONS LES PLUS COURANTES POUR LESQUELLES LES GENS VEULENT RÉDUIRE LEURS HEURES DE TRAVAIL. DITES QUELLE IMPORTANCE VOUS ACCORDEZ À CHACUNE

	Très important	Assez important	Pas du tout important
A) Échapper à la tension du travail	01 ○	02 ○	03 ○
B) Me préparer à la retraite	04 ○	05 ○	06 ○
C) Préserver ou soigner ma santé	07 ○	08 ○	09 ○
D) Donner à d'autres la chance de travailler	10 ○	11 ○	12 ○
E) Éviter d'être mis(e) à pied	13 ○	14 ○	15 ○
F) M'occuper de mes enfants, de ma famille	16 ○	17 ○	18 ○
G) Lancer une entreprise	19 ○	20 ○	21 ○
H) Suivre des cours	22 ○	23 ○	24 ○
I) Voyager	25 ○	26 ○	27 ○
J) Améliorer ma vie de famille	28 ○	29 ○	30 ○
K) Chercher un autre emploi	31 ○	32 ○	33 ○
L) Me remettre du stress ou d'une maladie	34 ○	35 ○	36 ○
M) M'adonner à des loisirs, faire du sport	37 ○	38 ○	39 ○
N) Faire des réparations à ma maison, tenir maison	40 ○	41 ○	42 ○
O) Participer à des activités religieuses	43 ○	44 ○	45 ○
P) Diriger une entreprise dont je suis déjà propriétaire	46 ○	47 ○	48 ○
Q) Participer à des activités communautaires, faire de la politique	49 ○	50 ○	51 ○
R) Passer plus de temps avec ma famille, mes amis	52 ○	53 ○	54 ○
S) M'adonner à un passe-temps, avoir plus de temps libre	55 ○	56 ○	57 ○
T) Occuper un second emploi rémunéré	58 ○	59 ○	60 ○
U) Me détendre	61 ○	62 ○	63 ○
V) Cultiver ma vie sociale	64 ○	65 ○	66 ○
W) Faire moi-même du travail pour lequel je paie quelqu'un d'autre	67 ○	68 ○	69 ○

X) Autres raisons (*veuillez expliquer*) _____

_____

_____

8. DE FAÇON GÉNÉRALE, QUELLE EST LA RAISON LA PLUS IMPORTANTE POUR LAQUELLE VOUS AIMERIEZ TRAVAILLER MOINS D'HEURES? (Ne cochez qu'un seul cercle)

Il y a quelque chose dans mon travail que je n'aime pas ..... 1 ○

J'ai d'autres choses à faire (m'occuper des enfants, tenir maison, etc.) ..... 2 ○

J'ai d'autres intérêts (sport, études, voyages, loisirs, etc.) ..... 3 ○

Autre raison, *précisez* _____ 4 ○

9. SI VOUS CONTINUIEZ D'ÊTRE RÉMUNÉRÉ(E) AU MÊME TAUX HORAIRE QUE MAINTENANT, TRAVAILLERIEZ-VOUS UN PLUS GRAND NOMBRE D'HEURES CONTRE UNE RÉMUNÉRATION PLUS ÉLEVÉE?

Oui [1]○ Non [2]○ Passez à la question 11

10. EN MOYENNE, COMBIEN D'HEURES DE PLUS PAR SEMAINE AIMERIEZ-VOUS TRAVAILLER?

☐☐ Inscrivez le nombre d'heures

11. DE COMBIEN DE JOURS DE VACANCES PAYÉS BÉNÉFICIEREZ-VOUS CETTE ANNÉE? (Ne comptez pas les jours fériés comme le Vendredi Saint et le Jour de l'an.)

☐☐ Inscrivez le nombre de jours

12. AU COURS DES DOUZE DERNIERS MOIS, PENDANT COMBIEN DE SEMAINES N'AVEZ-VOUS TOUCHÉ AUCUNE RÉMUNÉRATION PARCE QUE VOUS ÉTIEZ EN CHÔMAGE, ALLIEZ À L'ÉCOLE, ÉTIEZ MALADE OU ENCEINTE, OU POUR UNE AUTRE RAISON?

☐☐ Inscrivez le nombre de semaines

13. FAITES-VOUS PARTIE D'UN SYNDICAT OU D'UN AUTRE GROUPE QUI NÉGOCIE DES CONVENTIONS COLLECTIVES AVEC VOTRE EMPLOYEUR?

Oui [1]○ Non [2]○

14. COMBIEN D'ENFANTS DE MOINS DE 15 ANS AVEZ-VOUS À LA MAISON?

(inscrivez le nombre)

enfants de 5 ans ou moins ☐☐

enfants de 6 à 11 ans ☐☐

enfants de 12 à 14 ans ☐☐

Pas d'enfants de moins de 15 ans à la maison [4]○

15. DANS QUELLE TRANCHE SE SITUE VOTRE REVENU ANNUEL PROVENANT DE TOUTES SOURCES, AVANT IMPÔTS? (Comptez les pourboires, salaires, traitements, commissions, pensions, intérêts, loyers, etc.)

Moins de $20,000 [1]○
$20,000 à $29,999 [2]○
$30,000 à $39,999 [3]○
$40,000 à $49,999 [4]○
$50,000 à $59,999 [5]○
$60,000 à $69,999 [6]○
$70,000 ou plus [7]○

16. DANS QUELLE TRANCHE SE SITUE LE REVENU ANNUEL DE VOTRE MÉNAGE PROVENANT DE TOUTES SOURCES, AVANT IMPÔTS? (Comptez les pourboires, salaires, traitements, commissions, pensions, intérêts, loyers, etc.)

Moins de $20,000 [1]○
$20,000 à $29,999 [2]○
$30,000 à $39,999 [3]○
$40,000 à $49,999 [4]○
$50,000 à $59,999 [5]○
$60,000 à $69,999 [6]○
$70,000 ou plus [7]○

17. COMBIEN DE PERSONNES CONTRIBUENT AU REVENU ANNUEL DE VOTRE MÉNAGE?

une [1]○
deux [2]○
trois [3]○
quatre ou plus [4]○

* NOUS VOUS REMERCIONS D'AVOIR BIEN VOULU REMPLIR CE QUESTIONNAIRE

COMMENTAIRES:

CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR SURVEY OF WORK REDUCTION JUNE 1985

CANADA

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE														
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%	TOTAL
1	110.1	109.6	109.0	107.4	104.5	101.5	98.5	95.4	92.2	88.8	85.3	77.9	60.3	34.8	110.1
2	77.8	77.5	77.1	75.9	73.9	71.8	69.7	67.4	65.2	62.8	60.3	55.1	42.7	24.6	77.9
3	63.6	63.3	63.0	62.0	60.3	58.6	56.9	55.1	53.2	51.3	49.3	45.0	34.8	20.1	63.6
4	55.0	54.8	54.5	53.7	52.2	50.8	49.3	47.7	46.1	44.4	42.7	38.9	30.2	17.4	55.1
5	49.2	49.0	48.8	48.0	46.7	45.4	44.1	42.7	41.2	39.7	38.2	34.8	27.0	15.6	49.3
6	44.9	44.7	44.5	43.8	42.7	41.5	40.2	38.9	37.6	36.3	34.8	31.8	24.6	14.2	45.0
7	41.6	41.4	41.2	40.6	39.5	38.4	37.2	36.1	34.8	33.6	32.2	29.4	22.8	13.2	41.6
8	38.9	38.7	38.6	38.0	36.9	35.9	34.8	33.7	32.6	31.4	30.2	27.5	21.3	12.3	38.9
9	36.7	36.5	36.3	35.8	34.8	33.8	32.8	31.8	30.7	29.6	28.4	26.0	20.1	11.6	36.7
10	*******	34.7	34.5	33.9	33.0	32.1	31.2	30.2	29.1	28.1	27.0	24.6	19.1	11.0	34.8
11	*******	33.0	32.9	32.4	31.5	30.6	29.7	28.8	27.8	26.8	25.7	23.5	18.2	10.5	33.2
12	*******	31.6	31.5	31.0	30.2	29.3	28.4	27.5	26.6	25.6	24.6	22.5	17.4	10.1	31.8
13	*******	30.4	30.2	29.8	29.0	28.2	27.3	26.5	25.6	24.6	23.7	21.6	16.7	9.7	30.5
14	*******	29.3	29.1	28.7	27.9	27.1	26.3	25.5	24.6	23.7	22.8	20.8	16.1	9.3	29.4
15	*******	28.3	28.2	27.7	27.0	26.2	25.4	24.6	23.8	22.9	22.0	20.1	15.6	9.0	28.4
16	*******	27.4	27.3	26.8	26.1	25.4	24.6	23.8	23.0	22.2	21.3	19.5	15.1	8.7	27.5
17	*******	26.6	26.4	26.0	25.3	24.6	23.9	23.1	22.4	21.5	20.7	18.9	14.6	8.4	26.7
18	*******	25.8	25.7	25.3	24.6	23.9	23.2	22.5	21.7	20.9	20.1	18.4	14.2	8.2	25.9
19	*******	25.1	25.0	24.6	24.0	23.3	22.6	21.9	21.1	20.4	19.6	17.9	13.8	8.0	25.3
20	*******	24.5	24.4	24.0	23.4	22.7	22.0	21.3	20.6	19.9	19.1	17.4	13.5	7.8	24.6
21	*******	23.9	23.8	23.4	22.8	22.2	21.5	20.8	20.1	19.4	18.6	17.0	13.2	7.6	24.0
22	*******	23.4	23.2	22.9	22.3	21.6	21.0	20.3	19.6	18.9	18.2	16.6	12.9	7.4	23.5
23	*******	22.9	22.7	22.4	21.8	21.2	20.5	19.9	19.2	18.5	17.8	16.2	12.6	7.3	23.0
24	*******	22.4	22.3	21.9	21.3	20.7	20.1	19.5	18.8	18.1	17.4	15.9	12.3	7.1	22.5
25	*******	21.9	21.8	21.5	20.9	20.3	19.7	19.1	18.4	17.8	17.1	15.6	12.1	7.0	22.0
30	*******	20.0	19.9	19.6	19.1	18.5	18.0	17.4	16.8	16.2	15.6	14.2	11.0	6.4	20.1
35	*******	18.5	18.4	18.1	17.7	17.2	16.7	16.1	15.6	15.0	14.4	13.2	10.2	5.9	18.6
40	*******	17.3	17.2	17.0	16.5	16.1	15.6	15.1	14.6	14.0	13.5	12.3	9.5	5.5	17.4
45	*******	16.3	16.3	16.0	15.6	15.1	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.7	11.6	9.0	5.2	16.4
50	*******	15.5	15.4	15.2	14.8	14.4	13.9	13.5	13.0	12.6	12.1	11.0	8.5	4.9	15.6
55	*******	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.4	12.0	11.5	10.5	8.1	4.7	14.8
60	*******	14.1	14.1	13.9	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.0	10.1	7.8	4.5	14.2
65	*******	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.6	9.7	7.5	4.3	13.6
70	*******	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.3	7.2	4.2	13.1
75	*******	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.0	7.0	4.0	12.7
80	*******	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.5	8.7	6.7	3.9	12.3
85	*******	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.3	8.4	6.5	3.8	11.9
90	*******	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.2	6.4	3.7	11.6
95	*******	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.0	6.2	3.6	11.3
100	**********	10.9	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.5	7.8	6.0	3.5	11.0	
125	**********	9.8	9.6	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.0	5.4	3.1	9.8	
150	**********	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.4	4.9	2.8	9.0	
200	**********	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.5	4.3	2.5	7.7		
250	**********	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	4.9	3.8	2.2	6.9		
300	**********	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.5	3.5	2.0	6.3		
350	**********	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.2	1.9	5.8		
400	**********	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	3.9	3.0	1.7	5.4		
450	**********	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	2.8	1.6	5.1		
500	**********	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.5	2.7	1.6	4.9			
750	**********	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.2	1.3	3.9			
1000	**********	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.1	3.4				

1500	**********	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.6	0.9	2.7
2000	**********	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.3	0.8	2.3	
3000	**********	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.8			
4000	**********	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.5					
5000	**********	0.9	0.5	1.3						
6000	**********	0.8	0.4	1.2						
7000	**********	0.4	1.0							
8000	**********	0.4	0.9							

NOTES:

(1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00000600
(2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00000610
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE RIGHT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00000620
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY. 00000630
(3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, 00000640
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE 00000650
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE. 00000660
(4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN 00000670
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE 00000680
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00000690

CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR SURVEY OF WORK REDUCTION JUNE 1985

ATLANTIC

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE														
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%	TOTAL
1	*******	72.9	72.6	71.4	69.5	67.6	65.6	63.5	61.3	59.1	56.8	51.6	40.1	23.2	73.3
2	*******	51.6	51.3	50.5	49.2	47.8	46.4	44.9	43.4	41.8	40.1	36.6	28.4	16.4	51.8
3	*******	42.1	41.9	41.2	40.1	39.0	37.9	36.6	35.4	34.1	32.8	29.9	23.2	13.4	42.3
4	*******	36.5	36.3	35.7	34.8	33.8	32.8	31.7	30.7	29.5	28.4	25.9	20.1	11.6	36.6
5	*******	32.6	32.5	32.0	31.1	30.2	29.3	28.4	27.4	26.4	25.4	23.2	18.0	10.4	32.7
6	*******	29.8	29.6	29.2	28.4	27.6	26.8	25.9	25.0	24.1	23.2	21.2	16.4	9.5	29.9
7	*******	27.6	27.4	27.0	26.3	25.5	24.8	24.0	23.2	22.3	21.5	19.6	15.2	8.8	27.6
8	**********	25.7	25.3	24.6	23.9	23.2	22.4	21.7	20.9	20.1	18.3	14.2	8.2	25.9	
9	**********	24.2	23.8	23.2	22.5	21.9	21.2	20.4	19.7	18.9	17.3	13.4	7.7	24.4	
10	**********	22.9	22.6	22.0	21.4	20.7	20.1	19.4	18.7	18.0	16.4	12.7	7.3	23.1	
11	**********	21.9	21.5	21.0	20.4	19.8	19.1	18.5	17.8	17.1	15.6	12.1	7.0	22.0	
12	**********	20.9	20.6	20.1	19.5	18.9	18.3	17.7	17.1	16.4	15.0	11.6	6.7	21.1	
13	**********	20.1	19.8	19.3	18.7	18.2	17.6	17.0	16.4	15.7	14.4	11.1	6.4	20.2	
14	**********	19.4	19.1	18.6	18.1	17.5	17.0	16.4	15.8	15.2	13.9	10.7	6.2	19.5	
15	**********	18.4	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.8	15.3	14.7	13.4	10.4	6.0	18.8		
16	**********	17.9	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.9	15.3	14.8	14.2	13.0	10.0	5.8	18.2		
17	**********	17.3	16.9	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.3	13.8	12.6	9.7	5.6	17.7		
18	**********	16.8	16.4	15.9	15.5	15.0	14.5	13.9	13.4	12.2	9.5	5.5	17.2		
19	**********	16.4	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.0	11.9	9.2	5.3	16.7		
20	**********	16.0	15.5	15.1	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.7	11.6	9.0	5.2	16.3		
21	**********	15.6	15.2	14.7	14.3	13.9	13.4	12.9	12.4	11.3	8.8	5.1	15.9		
22	**********	15.2	14.8	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.1	11.1	8.6	4.9	15.5		
23	**********	14.9	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.2	12.8	12.3	11.8	10.8	8.4	4.8	15.2		
24	**********	14.6	14.2	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.5	12.1	11.6	10.6	8.2	4.7	14.8		
25	**********	14.3	13.9	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.8	11.4	10.4	8.0	4.6	14.5		
30	**********	13.0	12.7	12.3	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	9.5	7.3	4.2	13.3		
35	**********	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.6	8.8	6.8	3.9	12.3		
40	**********	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.2	6.3	3.7	11.4			
45	**********	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.5	7.7	6.0	3.5	10.8			
50	**********	9.8	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.0	7.3	5.7	3.3	10.2			
55	**********	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.0	5.4	3.1	9.7			
60	**********	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.7	5.2	3.0	9.3			
65	**********	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.4	5.0	2.9	8.9			
70	**********	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.2	4.8	2.8	8.6			
75	**********	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.0	4.6	2.7	8.3				
80	**********	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.3	5.8	4.5	2.6	8.0				
85	**********	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.6	4.4	2.5	7.7				
90	**********	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.5	4.2	2.4	7.5				
95	**********	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.1	2.4	7.3				
100	**********	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.0	2.3	7.1				
125	**********	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.6	3.6	2.1	6.3					
150	**********	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.3	1.9	5.7						
200	**********	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	2.8	1.6	4.8							
250	**********	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.5	1.5	4.3								
300	**********	3.0	2.3	1.3	3.8										
350	**********	2.8	2.1	1.2	3.5										
400	**********	2.0	1.2	3.2											
450	**********	1.9	1.1	2.9											
500	**********	1.8	1.0	2.7											

NOTES:

(1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00000600
(2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00000610
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE RIGHT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00000620
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY. 00000630
(3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, 00000640
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE 00000650
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE. 00000660
(4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN 00000670
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE 00000680
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00000690

CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR SURVEY OF WORK REDUCTION JUNE 1985

NEWFOUNDLAND

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE														
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%	TOTAL
1	*******	63.0	62.7	61.8	60.1	58.4	56.7	54.9	53.0	51.1	49.1	44.8	34.7	20.0	63.3
2	**********	44.3	43.7	42.5	41.3	40.1	38.8	37.5	36.1	34.7	31.7	24.5	14.2	44.7	
3	**********	36.2	35.7	34.7	33.7	32.7	31.7	30.6	29.5	28.3	25.9	20.0	11.6	36.4	
4	**********	30.9	30.1	29.2	28.3	27.4	26.5	25.5	24.5	22.4	17.4	10.0	31.5		
5	**********	27.6	26.9	26.1	25.3	24.5	23.7	22.8	21.9	20.0	15.5	9.0	28.1		
6	**********	25.2	24.5	23.8	23.1	22.4	21.6	20.9	20.0	18.3	14.2	8.2	25.7		
7	**********	23.3	22.7	22.1	21.4	20.7	20.0	19.3	18.5	16.9	13.1	7.6	23.7		
8	**********	21.3	20.7	20.0	19.4	18.7	18.1	17.4	15.8	12.3	7.1	22.2			
9	**********	20.0	19.5	18.9	18.3	17.7	17.0	16.4	14.9	11.6	6.7	20.9			
10	**********	19.0	18.5	17.9	17.4	16.8	16.2	15.5	14.2	11.0	6.3	19.8			
11	**********	18.1	17.6	17.1	16.5	16.0	15.4	14.8	13.5	10.5	6.0	18.8			
12	**********	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.8	15.3	14.7	14.2	12.9	10.0	5.8	18.0			
13	**********	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.2	13.6	12.4	9.6	5.6	17.3			
14	**********	16.1	15.6	15.1	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.1	12.0	9.3	5.4	16.6			
15	**********	15.5	15.1	14.6	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.7	11.6	9.0	5.2	16.0			
16	**********	14.6	14.2	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.3	11.2	8.7	5.0	15.5				
17	**********	14.2	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.4	11.9	10.9	8.4	4.9	15.0				
18	**********	13.8	13.4	12.9	12.5	12.0	11.6	10.6	8.2	4.7	14.6				
19	**********	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.7	11.3	10.3	8.0	4.6	14.2				
20	**********	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.4	11.0	10.0	7.8	4.5	13.8				
21	**********	12.7	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.1	10.7	9.8	7.6	4.4	13.4				
22	**********	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.5	9.6	7.4	4.3	13.1				
23	**********	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.2	9.3	7.2	4.2	12.8				
24	**********	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.1	7.1	4.1	12.5					
25	**********	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.0	6.9	4.0	12.3					
30	**********	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.2	6.3	3.7	11.1					
35	**********	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.3	7.6	5.9	3.4	10.2						
40	**********	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.1	5.5	3.2	9.5							
45	**********	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.7	5.2	3.0	8.9							
50	**********	7.2	6.9	6.3	4.9	2.8	8.4								
55	**********	6.6	6.0	4.7	2.7	7.9									
60	**********	6.3	5.8	4.5	2.6	7.5									
65	**********	5.6	4.3	2.5	7.2										
70	**********	5.4	4.1	2.4	6.9										
75	**********	5.2	4.0	2.3	6.6										
80	**********	3.9	2.2	6.3											
85	**********	3.8	2.2	6.1											
90	**********	3.7	2.1	5.8											
95	**********	3.6	2.1	5.6											
100	**********	3.5	2.0	5.5											
125	**********	1.8	4.7												

NOTES:

(1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00000600
(2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00000610
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE RIGHT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00000620
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY. 00000630
(3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, 00000640
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE 00000650
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE. 00000660

(4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00000670 00000680 00000690

CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR SURVEY OF WORK REDUCTION JUNE 1985

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE													
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%	TOTAL
1	**********	**********	**********	50.6	49.3	47.9	46.5	45.0	43.5	41.9	40.3	36.7	28.5	16.4	51.7
2	**********	**********	**********	35.8	34.9	33.9	32.9	31.8	30.7	29.6	28.5	26.0	20.1	11.6	36.3
3	**********	**********	**********	**********	28.5	27.7	26.8	26.0	25.1	24.2	23.2	21.2	16.4	9.5	29.5
4	**********	**********	**********	**********	24.6	24.0	23.2	22.5	21.7	20.9	20.1	18.4	14.2	8.2	25.4
5	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	21.4	20.8	20.1	19.4	18.7	18.0	16.4	12.7	7.3	22.6
6	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	19.6	19.0	18.4	17.7	17.1	16.4	15.0	11.6	6.7	20.5
7	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	17.6	17.0	16.4	15.8	15.2	13.9	10.8	6.2	18.8
8	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.8	14.2	13.0	10.1	5.8	17.5
9	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	15.0	14.5	14.0	13.4	12.2	9.5	5.5	16.4
10	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.7	11.6	9.0	5.2	15.5
11	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	13.1	12.6	12.1	11.1	8.6	5.0	14.7
12	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	12.6	12.1	11.6	10.6	8.2	4.7	13.9
13	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	11.6	11.2	10.2	7.9	4.6	13.3
14	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	11.2	10.8	9.8	7.6	4.4	12.7
15	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	10.4	9.5	7.3	4.2	12.2
16	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	10.1	9.2	7.1	4.1	11.7
17	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	9.8	8.9	6.9	4.0	11.3
18	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	8.7	6.7	3.9	10.9
19	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	8.4	6.5	3.8	10.6
20	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	8.2	6.4	3.7	10.2
21	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	8.0	6.2	3.6	9.9
22	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	6.1	3.5	9.6
23	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	5.9	3.4	9.3
24	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	5.8	3.4	9.0
25	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	5.7	3.3	8.8
30	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	3.0	7.7
35	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	2.8	6.8

NOTES:

(1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00000600
(2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00000610
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE RIGHT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00000620
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY. 00000630
(3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, 00000640
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE 00000650
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE. 00000660
(4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN 00000670
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE 00000680
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00000690

CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR SURVEY OF WORK REDUCTION JUNE 1985

NOVA SCOTIA

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE														
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%	TOTAL
1	*******	72.1	71.7	70.6	68.7	66.8	64.8	62.7	60.6	58.4	56.1	51.2	39.7	22.9	72.4
2	*******	51.0	50.7	49.9	48.6	47.2	45.8	44.4	42.9	41.3	39.7	36.2	28.1	16.2	51.1
3	**********		41.4	40.8	39.7	38.6	37.4	36.2	35.0	33.7	32.4	29.6	22.9	13.2	41.7
4	**********		35.9	35.3	34.4	33.4	32.4	31.4	30.3	29.2	28.1	25.6	19.8	11.5	36.1
5	**********		32.1	31.6	30.7	29.9	29.0	28.1	27.1	26.1	25.1	22.9	17.7	10.2	32.3
6	**********		********	28.8	28.1	27.3	26.5	25.6	24.7	23.8	22.9	20.9	16.2	9.4	29.4
7	**********		********	26.7	26.0	25.2	24.5	23.7	22.9	22.1	21.2	19.4	15.0	8.7	27.2
8	**********		********	25.0	24.3	23.6	22.9	22.2	21.4	20.6	19.8	18.1	14.0	8.1	25.4
9	**********		********	23.5	22.9	22.3	21.6	20.9	20.2	19.5	18.7	17.1	13.2	7.6	24.0
10	**********		********	22.3	21.7	21.1	20.5	19.8	19.2	18.5	17.7	16.2	12.5	7.2	22.7
11	**********		********	21.3	20.7	20.1	19.5	18.9	18.3	17.6	16.9	15.4	12.0	6.9	21.6
12	**********		********	20.4	19.8	19.3	18.7	18.1	17.5	16.9	16.2	14.8	11.5	6.6	20.7
13	**********		********	19.6	19.1	18.5	18.0	17.4	16.8	16.2	15.6	14.2	11.0	6.4	19.9
14	**********		********	18.9	18.4	17.8	17.3	16.8	16.2	15.6	15.0	13.7	10.6	6.1	19.1
15	**********		**********		17.7	17.2	16.7	16.2	15.6	15.1	14.5	13.2	10.2	5.9	18.5
16	**********		**********		17.2	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.6	14.0	12.8	9.9	5.7	17.9
17	**********		**********		16.7	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.2	13.6	12.4	9.6	5.6	17.3
18	**********		**********		16.2	15.7	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.2	12.1	9.4	5.4	16.8
19	**********		**********		15.8	15.3	14.9	14.4	13.9	13.4	12.9	11.8	9.1	5.3	16.4
20	**********		**********		15.4	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.6	13.1	12.5	11.5	8.9	5.1	15.9
21	**********		**********		15.0	14.6	14.1	13.7	13.2	12.7	12.2	11.2	8.7	5.0	15.5
22	**********		**********		14.7	14.2	13.8	13.4	12.9	12.5	12.0	10.9	8.5	4.9	15.2
23	**********		**********		14.3	13.9	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.2	11.7	10.7	8.3	4.8	14.8
24	**********		**********		14.0	13.6	13.2	12.8	12.4	11.9	11.5	10.5	8.1	4.7	14.5
25	**********		**********		13.7	13.4	13.0	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.2	10.2	7.9	4.6	14.2
30	**********		**********		**********	12.2	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.2	9.4	7.2	4.2	12.9
35	**********		**********		**********	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.7	6.7	3.9	11.9
40	**********		**********		**********	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.1	6.3	3.6	11.1
45	**********		**********		**********	**********	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.7	8.4	7.6	5.9	3.4	10.4
50	**********		**********		**********	**********	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.3	7.9	7.2	5.6	3.2	9.8
55	**********		**********		**********	**********	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	6.9	5.3	3.1	9.3
60	**********		**********		**********	**********	**********	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.6	5.1	3.0	8.9
65	**********		**********		**********	**********	**********	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.4	4.9	2.8	8.5
70	**********		**********		**********	**********	**********	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.1	4.7	2.7	8.2
75	**********		**********		**********	**********	**********	**********	7.0	6.7	6.5	5.9	4.6	2.6	7.8
80	**********		**********		**********	**********	**********	**********	6.8	6.5	6.3	5.7	4.4	2.6	7.6
85	**********		**********		**********	**********	**********	**********	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.6	4.3	2.5	7.3
90	**********		**********		**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	6.2	5.9	5.4	4.2	2.4	7.1
95	**********		**********		**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	6.0	5.8	5.3	4.1	2.4	6.8
100	**********		**********		**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.0	2.3	6.6
125	**********		**********		**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	4.6	3.5	2.0	5.8
150	**********		**********		**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	3.2	1.9	5.2
200	**********		**********		**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	2.8	1.6	4.2
250	**********		**********		**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	**********	1.4	3.5

NOTES:

(1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00000600
(2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00000610
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE RIGHT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00000620
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY. 00000630

(3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE. 00000640 00000650 00000660

(4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00000670 00000680 00000690

CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR SURVEY OF WORK REDUCTION JUNE 1985

NEW BRUNSWICK

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE														
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%	TOTAL
1	*******	62.5	62.2	61.2	59.6	57.9	56.2	54.4	52.6	50.7	48.7	44.4	34.4	19.9	62.8
2	*******	44.2	44.0	43.3	42.1	41.0	39.7	38.5	37.2	35.8	34.4	31.4	24.3	14.0	44.3
3	**********	35.9	35.4	34.4	33.4	32.4	31.4	30.3	29.2	28.1	25.6	19.9	11.5	36.2	
4	**********	31.1	30.6	29.8	29.0	28.1	27.2	26.3	25.3	24.3	22.2	17.2	9.9	31.3	
5	**********	27.4	26.7	25.9	25.1	24.3	23.5	22.7	21.8	19.9	15.4	8.9	28.0		
6	**********	25.0	24.3	23.6	22.9	22.2	21.5	20.7	19.9	18.1	14.0	8.1	25.5		
7	**********	23.1	22.5	21.9	21.2	20.6	19.9	19.1	18.4	16.8	13.0	7.5	23.6		
8	**********	21.7	21.1	20.5	19.9	19.2	18.6	17.9	17.2	15.7	12.2	7.0	22.0		
9	**********	20.4	19.9	19.3	18.7	18.1	17.5	16.9	16.2	14.8	11.5	6.6	20.8		
10	**********	19.4	18.8	18.3	17.8	17.2	16.6	16.0	15.4	14.0	10.9	6.3	19.7		
11	**********	18.5	18.0	17.5	16.9	16.4	15.8	15.3	14.7	13.4	10.4	6.0	18.7		
12	**********	17.2	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.6	14.0	12.8	9.9	5.7	17.9			
13	**********	16.5	16.1	15.6	15.1	14.6	14.0	13.5	12.3	9.5	5.5	17.2			
14	**********	15.9	15.5	15.0	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.0	11.9	9.2	5.3	16.6			
15	**********	15.4	15.0	14.5	14.0	13.6	13.1	12.6	11.5	8.9	5.1	16.0			
16	**********	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.6	13.1	12.7	12.2	11.1	8.6	5.0	15.5			
17	**********	14.5	14.0	13.6	13.2	12.7	12.3	11.8	10.8	8.3	4.8	15.0			
18	**********	14.0	13.7	13.2	12.8	12.4	11.9	11.5	10.5	8.1	4.7	14.5			
19	**********	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.6	11.2	10.2	7.9	4.6	14.1			
20	**********	13.3	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.3	10.9	9.9	7.7	4.4	13.8			
21	**********	13.0	12.6	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.6	9.7	7.5	4.3	13.4			
22	**********	12.7	12.3	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	9.5	7.3	4.2	13.1			
23	**********	12.1	11.7	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.1	9.3	7.2	4.1	12.8				
24	**********	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.1	7.0	4.1	12.5				
25	**********	11.6	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.7	8.9	6.9	4.0	12.2				
30	**********	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.1	6.3	3.6	11.1				
35	**********	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.5	5.8	3.4	10.2					
40	**********	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.0	5.4	3.1	9.5					
45	**********	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.3	6.6	5.1	3.0	8.9					
50	**********	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.3	4.9	2.8	8.4						
55	**********	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.0	4.6	2.7	8.0						
60	**********	6.8	6.5	6.3	5.7	4.4	2.6	7.6							
65	**********	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.5	4.3	2.5	7.3							
70	**********	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.1	2.4	7.0								
75	**********	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.0	2.3	6.7								
80	**********	5.7	5.4	5.0	3.8	2.2	6.4								
85	**********	5.3	4.8	3.7	2.2	6.2									
90	**********	5.1	4.7	3.6	2.1	6.0									
95	**********	4.6	3.5	2.0	5.8										
100	**********	4.4	3.4	2.0	5.6										
125	**********	3.1	1.8	4.9											
150	**********	2.8	1.6	4.3											
200	**********	1.4	3.4												

NOTES:

(1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00000600
(2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00000610
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE RIGHT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00000620
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY. 00000630
(3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, 00000640

USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE. 00000650 00000660

(4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00000670 00000680 00000690

CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR SURVEY OF WORK REDUCTION JUNE 1985

QUEBEC

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE														
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%	TOTAL
1	136.7	136.1	135.4	133.3	129.8	126.1	122.3	118.5	114.4	110.3	106.0	96.7	74.9	43.3	136.8
2	96.7	96.2	95.7	94.3	91.8	89.2	86.5	83.8	80.9	78.0	74.9	68.4	53.0	30.6	96.7
3	*******	78.6	78.2	77.0	74.9	72.8	70.6	68.4	66.1	63.7	61.2	55.8	43.3	25.0	78.9
4	*******	68.0	67.7	66.7	64.9	63.1	61.2	59.2	57.2	55.1	53.0	48.4	37.5	21.6	68.4
5	*******	60.9	60.6	59.6	58.0	56.4	54.7	53.0	51.2	49.3	47.4	43.3	33.5	19.3	61.1
6	*******	55.6	55.3	54.4	53.0	51.5	49.9	48.4	46.7	45.0	43.3	39.5	30.6	17.7	55.8
7	*******	51.4	51.2	50.4	49.0	47.7	46.2	44.8	43.3	41.7	40.0	36.6	28.3	16.3	51.7
8	*******	48.1	47.9	47.1	45.9	44.6	43.3	41.9	40.5	39.0	37.5	34.2	26.5	15.3	48.3
9	*******	45.4	45.1	44.4	43.3	42.0	40.8	39.5	38.1	36.8	35.3	32.2	25.0	14.4	45.6
10	*******	43.0	42.8	42.2	41.0	39.9	38.7	37.5	36.2	34.9	33.5	30.6	23.7	13.7	43.2
11	*******	41.0	40.8	40.2	39.1	38.0	36.9	35.7	34.5	33.3	31.9	29.2	22.6	13.0	41.2
12	*******	39.3	39.1	38.5	37.5	36.4	35.3	34.2	33.0	31.8	30.6	27.9	21.6	12.5	39.4
13	*******	37.7	37.6	37.0	36.0	35.0	33.9	32.9	31.7	30.6	29.4	26.8	20.8	12.0	37.9
14	*******	36.4	36.2	35.6	34.7	33.7	32.7	31.7	30.6	29.5	28.3	25.8	20.0	11.6	36.5
15	*******	35.1	35.0	34.4	33.5	32.6	31.6	30.6	29.5	28.5	27.4	25.0	19.3	11.2	35.3
16	*******	34.0	33.9	33.3	32.4	31.5	30.6	29.6	28.6	27.6	26.5	24.2	18.7	10.8	34.1
17	*******	33.0	32.8	32.3	31.5	30.6	29.7	28.7	27.8	26.7	25.7	23.5	18.2	10.5	33.1
18	*******	32.1	31.9	31.4	30.6	29.7	28.8	27.9	27.0	26.0	25.0	22.8	17.7	10.2	32.2
19	*******	31.2	31.1	30.6	29.8	28.9	28.1	27.2	26.3	25.3	24.3	22.2	17.2	9.9	31.3
20	*******	30.4	30.3	29.8	29.0	28.2	27.4	26.5	25.6	24.7	23.7	21.6	16.8	9.7	30.5
21	*******	29.7	29.5	29.1	28.3	27.5	26.7	25.8	25.0	24.1	23.1	21.1	16.3	9.4	29.8
22	*******	29.0	28.9	28.4	27.7	26.9	26.1	25.3	24.4	23.5	22.6	20.6	16.0	9.2	29.1
23	*******	28.4	28.2	27.8	27.1	26.3	25.5	24.7	23.9	23.0	22.1	20.2	15.6	9.0	28.5
24	*******	27.8	27.6	27.2	26.5	25.7	25.0	24.2	23.4	22.5	21.6	19.7	15.3	8.8	27.9
25	**********	27.1	26.7	26.0	25.2	24.5	23.7	22.9	22.1	21.2	19.3	15.0	8.7	27.3	
30	**********	24.7	24.3	23.7	23.0	22.3	21.6	20.9	20.1	19.3	17.7	13.7	7.9	24.9	
35	**********	22.9	22.5	21.9	21.3	20.7	20.0	19.3	18.6	17.9	16.3	12.7	7.3	23.0	
40	**********	21.4	21.1	20.5	19.9	19.3	18.7	18.1	17.4	16.8	15.3	11.8	6.8	21.5	
45	**********	20.2	19.9	19.3	18.8	18.2	17.7	17.1	16.4	15.8	14.4	11.2	6.4	20.3	
50	**********	18.9	18.4	17.8	17.3	16.8	16.2	15.6	15.0	13.7	10.6	6.1	19.2		
55	**********	18.0	17.5	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.4	14.9	14.3	13.0	10.1	5.8	18.3		
60	**********	17.2	16.8	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.2	13.7	12.5	9.7	5.6	17.5		
65	**********	16.5	16.1	15.6	15.2	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.1	12.0	9.3	5.4	16.9		
70	**********	15.9	15.5	15.1	14.6	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.7	11.6	9.0	5.2	16.2		
75	**********	15.4	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.7	13.2	12.7	12.2	11.2	8.7	5.0	15.7		
80	**********	14.9	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.2	12.8	12.3	11.8	10.8	8.4	4.8	15.2		
85	**********	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.5	10.5	8.1	4.7	14.7		
90	**********	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.6	11.2	10.2	7.9	4.6	14.3		
95	**********	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.6	12.2	11.7	11.3	10.9	9.9	7.7	4.4	13.9		
100	**********	13.3	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.6	9.7	7.5	4.3	13.5		
125	**********	11.6	11.3	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.7	6.7	3.9	12.1			
150	**********	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.7	7.9	6.1	3.5	11.0			
200	**********	9.2	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.5	6.8	5.3	3.1	9.5			
250	**********	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.1	4.7	2.7	8.4				
300	**********	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.6	4.3	2.5	7.6				
350	**********	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.0	2.3	7.0				
400	**********	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	4.8	3.7	2.2	6.6					
450	**********	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.6	3.5	2.0	6.1					
500	**********	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.3	3.4	1.9	5.8						
750	**********	4.0	3.9	3.5	2.7	1.6	4.6								
1000	**********	3.1	2.4	1.4	3.9										

1900	**********	1.9	1.1	2.9
2000	**********	1.0	2.3	

NOTES:

(1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00000600
(2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00000610
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE RIGHT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00000620
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY. 00000630
(3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, 00000640
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE 00000650
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE. 00000660
(4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN 00000670
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE 00000680
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00000690

CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR SURVEY OF WORK REDUCTION JUNE 1985

ONTARIO

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE														
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%	TOTAL
1	127.4	126.8	126.2	124.2	120.9	117.5	114.0	110.4	106.6	102.7	98.7	90.1	69.8	40.3	127.4
2	90.1	89.7	89.2	87.8	85.5	83.1	80.6	78.0	75.4	72.6	69.8	63.7	49.4	28.5	90.1
3	73.5	73.2	72.8	71.7	69.8	67.8	65.8	63.7	61.6	59.3	57.0	52.0	40.3	23.3	73.6
4	*******	63.4	63.1	62.1	60.4	58.7	57.0	55.2	53.3	51.4	49.4	45.1	34.9	20.1	63.7
5	*******	56.7	56.4	55.5	54.1	52.5	51.0	49.4	47.7	45.9	44.1	40.3	31.2	18.0	57.0
6	*******	51.8	51.5	50.7	49.4	48.0	46.5	45.1	43.5	41.9	40.3	36.8	28.5	16.5	52.0
7	*******	47.9	47.7	46.9	45.7	44.4	43.1	41.7	40.3	38.8	37.3	34.1	26.4	15.2	48.1
8	*******	44.8	44.6	43.9	42.7	41.5	40.3	39.0	37.7	36.3	34.9	31.9	24.7	14.2	45.0
9	*******	42.3	42.1	41.4	40.3	39.2	38.0	36.8	35.5	34.2	32.9	30.0	23.3	13.4	42.4
10	*******	40.1	39.9	39.3	38.2	37.2	36.0	34.9	33.7	32.5	31.2	28.5	22.1	12.7	40.3
11	*******	38.2	38.0	37.4	36.5	35.4	34.4	33.3	32.1	31.0	29.8	27.2	21.0	12.2	38.4
12	*******	36.6	36.4	35.9	34.9	33.9	32.9	31.9	30.8	29.7	28.5	26.0	20.1	11.6	36.8
13	*******	35.2	35.0	34.4	33.5	32.6	31.6	30.6	29.6	28.5	27.4	25.0	19.4	11.2	35.3
14	*******	33.9	33.7	33.2	32.3	31.4	30.5	29.5	28.5	27.5	26.4	24.1	18.7	10.8	34.0
15	*******	32.7	32.6	32.1	31.2	30.3	29.4	28.5	27.5	26.5	25.5	23.3	18.0	10.4	32.9
16	*******	31.7	31.5	31.1	30.2	29.4	28.5	27.6	26.7	25.7	24.7	22.5	17.4	10.1	31.8
17	*******	30.8	30.6	30.1	29.3	28.5	27.6	26.8	25.9	24.9	23.9	21.9	16.9	9.8	30.9
18	*******	29.9	29.7	29.3	28.5	27.7	26.9	26.0	25.1	24.2	23.3	21.2	16.5	9.5	30.0
19	*******	29.1	28.9	28.5	27.7	27.0	26.1	25.3	24.5	23.6	22.6	20.7	16.0	9.2	29.2
20	*******	28.4	28.2	27.8	27.0	26.3	25.5	24.7	23.8	23.0	22.1	20.1	15.6	9.0	28.5
21	*******	27.7	27.5	27.1	26.4	25.6	24.9	24.1	23.3	22.4	21.5	19.7	15.2	8.8	27.8
22	*******	27.0	26.9	26.5	25.8	25.0	24.3	23.5	22.7	21.9	21.0	19.2	14.9	8.6	27.1
23	*******	26.4	26.3	25.9	25.2	24.5	23.8	23.0	22.2	21.4	20.6	18.8	14.6	8.4	26.5
24	*******	25.9	25.8	25.4	24.7	24.0	23.3	22.5	21.8	21.0	20.1	18.4	14.2	8.2	26.0
25	*******	25.4	25.2	24.8	24.2	23.5	22.8	22.1	21.3	20.5	19.7	18.0	14.0	8.1	25.4
30	*******	23.1	23.0	22.7	22.1	21.5	20.8	20.1	19.5	18.8	18.0	16.5	12.7	7.4	23.2
35	*******	21.4	21.3	21.0	20.4	19.9	19.3	18.7	18.0	17.4	16.7	15.2	11.8	6.8	21.5
40	**********		19.9	19.6	19.1	18.6	18.0	17.4	16.9	16.2	15.6	14.2	11.0	6.4	20.1
45	**********		18.8	18.5	18.0	17.5	17.0	16.5	15.9	15.3	14.7	13.4	10.4	6.0	18.9
50	**********		17.8	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.6	15.1	14.5	14.0	12.7	9.9	5.7	18.0
55	**********		17.0	16.7	16.3	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.9	13.3	12.2	9.4	5.4	17.1
60	**********		16.3	16.0	15.6	15.2	14.7	14.2	13.8	13.3	12.7	11.6	9.0	5.2	16.4
65	**********		15.6	15.4	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.7	13.2	12.7	12.2	11.2	8.7	5.0	15.7
70	**********		15.1	14.8	14.4	14.0	13.6	13.2	12.7	12.3	11.8	10.8	8.3	4.8	15.2
75	**********		14.6	14.3	14.0	13.6	13.2	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.4	10.4	8.1	4.7	14.6
80	**********		13.9	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.0	10.1	7.8	4.5	14.2	
85	**********		13.5	13.1	12.7	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.1	10.7	9.8	7.6	4.4	13.7	
90	**********		13.1	12.7	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	9.5	7.4	4.2	13.3	
95	**********		12.7	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.2	7.2	4.1	13.0	
100	**********		12.4	12.1	11.7	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.0	7.0	4.0	12.6	
125	**********		11.1	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.1	6.2	3.6	11.3	
150	**********		10.1	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.4	5.7	3.3	10.3	
200	**********			8.5	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.4	4.9	2.8	8.9	
250	**********			7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.7	4.4	2.5	7.9	
300	**********			7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.0	2.3	7.2	
350	**********			6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	4.8	3.7	2.2	6.6	
400	**********				5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.5	3.5	2.0	6.2	
450	**********				5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.2	3.3	1.9	5.8	
500	**********				5.3	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.1	1.8	5.5	
750	**********					4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.3	2.5	1.5	4.4	
1000	**********								3.4	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.2	1.3	3.7

1500	**********	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.0	2.9
2000	**********			1.6	0.9	2.4
3000	**********				0.7	1.7

NOTES:

(1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00000600
(2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00000610
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE RIGHT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00000620
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY. 00000630
(3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, 00000640
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE 00000650
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE. 00000660
(4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN 00000670
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE 00000680
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00000690

CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR SURVEY OF WORK REDUCTION JUNE 1985

PRAIRIES

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE														
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%	TOTAL
1	82.3	82.0	81.6	80.3	78.2	76.0	73.7	71.3	68.9	66.4	63.8	58.3	45.1	26.1	82.4
2	*******	58.0	57.7	56.8	55.3	53.7	52.1	50.4	48.7	47.0	45.1	41.2	31.9	18.4	58.2
3	*******	47.3	47.1	46.4	45.1	43.9	42.5	41.2	39.8	38.3	36.8	33.6	26.1	15.0	47.5
4	*******	41.0	40.8	40.1	39.1	38.0	36.8	35.7	34.5	33.2	31.9	29.1	22.6	13.0	41.2
5	*******	36.7	36.5	35.9	35.0	34.0	33.0	31.9	30.8	29.7	28.5	26.1	20.2	11.7	36.8
6	*******	33.5	33.3	32.8	31.9	31.0	30.1	29.1	28.1	27.1	26.1	23.8	18.4	10.6	33.6
7	*******	31.0	30.8	30.3	29.5	28.7	27.9	27.0	26.1	25.1	24.1	22.0	17.1	9.8	31.1
8	*******	29.0	28.8	28.4	27.6	26.9	26.1	25.2	24.4	23.5	22.6	20.6	16.0	9.2	29.1
9	*******	27.3	27.2	26.8	26.1	25.3	24.6	23.8	23.0	22.1	21.3	19.4	15.0	8.7	27.4
10	*******	25.9	25.8	25.4	24.7	24.0	23.3	22.6	21.8	21.0	20.2	18.4	14.3	8.2	26.0
11	*******	24.7	24.6	24.2	23.6	22.9	22.2	21.5	20.8	20.0	19.2	17.6	13.6	7.9	24.8
12	*******	23.7	23.5	23.2	22.6	21.9	21.3	20.6	19.9	19.2	18.4	16.8	13.0	7.5	23.7
13	*******	22.7	22.6	22.3	21.7	21.1	20.4	19.8	19.1	18.4	17.7	16.2	12.5	7.2	22.8
14	*******	21.9	21.8	21.5	20.9	20.3	19.7	19.1	18.4	17.8	17.1	15.6	12.1	7.0	22.0
15	*******	21.2	21.1	20.7	20.2	19.6	19.0	18.4	17.8	17.1	16.5	15.0	11.7	6.7	21.2
16	*******	20.5	20.4	20.1	19.5	19.0	18.4	17.8	17.2	16.6	16.0	14.6	11.3	6.5	20.5
17	**********		19.8	19.5	19.0	18.4	17.9	17.3	16.7	16.1	15.5	14.1	10.9	6.3	19.9
18	**********		19.2	18.9	18.4	17.9	17.4	16.8	16.2	15.7	15.0	13.7	10.6	6.1	19.4
19	**********		18.7	18.4	17.9	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.8	15.2	14.6	13.4	10.4	6.0	18.8
20	**********		18.2	18.0	17.5	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.4	14.9	14.3	13.0	10.1	5.8	18.4
21	**********		17.8	17.5	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.6	15.0	14.5	13.9	12.7	9.8	5.7	17.9
22	**********		17.4	17.1	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.7	14.2	13.6	12.4	9.6	5.6	17.5
23	**********		17.0	16.7	16.3	15.8	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.8	13.3	12.1	9.4	5.4	17.1
24	**********		16.6	16.4	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.0	11.9	9.2	5.3	16.8
25	**********		16.3	16.1	15.6	15.2	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.8	11.7	9.0	5.2	16.4
30	**********		14.9	14.7	14.3	13.9	13.5	13.0	12.6	12.1	11.7	10.6	8.2	4.8	15.0
35	**********		13.6	13.2	12.8	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.2	10.8	9.8	7.6	4.4	13.8	
40	**********		12.7	12.4	12.0	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.2	7.1	4.1	12.9	
45	**********		12.0	11.7	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.5	8.7	6.7	3.9	12.2	
50	**********		11.4	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.2	6.4	3.7	11.6	
55	**********		10.8	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.6	7.9	6.1	3.5	11.0	
60	**********		10.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.5	5.8	3.4	10.5	
65	**********		10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.2	5.6	3.2	10.1	
70	**********		9.6	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.0	5.4	3.1	9.7	
75	**********		9.3	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.4	6.7	5.2	3.0	9.4	
80	**********		9.0	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.5	5.0	2.9	9.1	
85	**********		8.5	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.3	4.9	2.8	8.8		
90	**********		8.2	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.1	4.8	2.7	8.6		
95	**********		8.0	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.0	4.6	2.7	8.3		
100	**********		7.8	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.4	5.8	4.5	2.6	8.1		
125	**********		7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.0	2.3	7.2		
150	**********		6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.8	3.7	2.1	6.6		
200	**********		5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.2	1.8	5.6			
250	**********		4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.7	2.9	1.6	5.0				
300	**********		4.3	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.4	2.6	1.5	4.5				
350	**********		3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.4	1.4	4.1					
400	**********		3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.3	1.3	3.8					
450	**********		3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.2	3.6						
500	**********		3.0	2.9	2.6	2.0	1.2	3.4							
750	**********		2.1	1.6	1.0	2.6									
1000	**********		1.4	0.8	2.1										

NOTES:

(1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00000600
(2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00000610
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE RIGHT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00000620
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY. 00000630
(3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, 00000640
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE 00000650
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE. 00000660
(4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN 00000670
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE 00000680
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00000690

CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR SURVEY OF WORK REDUCTION JUNE 1985

MANITOBA

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE														
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%	TOTAL
1	*******	69.5	69.1	68.1	66.2	64.4	62.5	60.5	58.4	56.3	54.1	49.4	38.2	22.1	69.8
2	*******	49.1	48.9	48.1	46.8	45.5	44.2	42.8	41.3	39.8	38.2	34.9	27.0	15.6	49.3
3	*******	40.1	39.9	39.3	38.2	37.2	36.1	34.9	33.7	32.5	31.2	28.5	22.1	12.7	40.2
4	**********	34.6	34.0	33.1	32.2	31.2	30.2	29.2	28.1	27.0	24.7	19.1	11.0	34.8	
5	**********	30.9	30.4	29.6	28.8	27.9	27.0	26.1	25.2	24.2	22.1	17.1	9.9	31.1	
6	**********	28.2	27.8	27.0	26.3	25.5	24.7	23.8	23.0	22.1	20.2	15.6	9.0	28.4	
7	**********	26.1	25.7	25.0	24.3	23.6	22.9	22.1	21.3	20.4	18.7	14.5	8.3	26.3	
8	**********	24.1	23.4	22.8	22.1	21.4	20.7	19.9	19.1	17.5	13.5	7.8	24.6		
9	**********	22.7	22.1	21.5	20.8	20.2	19.5	18.8	18.0	16.5	12.7	7.4	23.1		
10	**********	21.5	20.9	20.4	19.7	19.1	18.5	17.8	17.1	15.6	12.1	7.0	21.9		
11	**********	20.5	20.0	19.4	18.8	18.2	17.6	17.0	16.3	14.9	11.5	6.7	20.9		
12	**********	19.6	19.1	18.6	18.0	17.5	16.9	16.3	15.6	14.3	11.0	6.4	20.0		
13	**********	18.9	18.4	17.9	17.3	16.8	16.2	15.6	15.0	13.7	10.6	6.1	19.2		
14	**********	18.2	17.7	17.2	16.7	16.2	15.6	15.0	14.5	13.2	10.2	5.9	18.5		
15	**********	17.6	17.1	16.6	16.1	15.6	15.1	14.5	14.0	12.7	9.9	5.7	17.8		
16	**********	17.0	16.6	16.1	15.6	15.1	14.6	14.1	13.5	12.3	9.6	5.5	17.3		
17	**********	16.5	16.1	15.6	15.1	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.1	12.0	9.3	5.4	16.7		
18	**********	16.0	15.6	15.2	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.7	11.6	9.0	5.2	16.3		
19	**********	15.6	15.2	14.8	14.3	13.9	13.4	12.9	12.4	11.3	8.8	5.1	15.8		
20	**********	14.8	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.1	11.0	8.6	4.9	15.4			
21	**********	14.5	14.0	13.6	13.2	12.7	12.3	11.8	10.8	8.3	4.8	15.0			
22	**********	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.0	11.5	10.5	8.2	4.7	14.7			
23	**********	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.7	11.3	10.3	8.0	4.6	14.3			
24	**********	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.0	10.1	7.8	4.5	14.0			
25	**********	13.2	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.8	9.9	7.6	4.4	13.7			
30	**********	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.0	7.0	4.0	12.5			
35	**********	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.1	8.3	6.5	3.7	11.5			
40	**********	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.6	7.8	6.0	3.5	10.7				
45	**********	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.1	7.4	5.7	3.3	10.1				
50	**********	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.6	7.0	5.4	3.1	9.5				
55	**********	8.7	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.7	5.2	3.0	9.1				
60	**********	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.4	4.9	2.9	8.6					
65	**********	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.1	4.7	2.7	8.3					
70	**********	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	5.9	4.6	2.6	7.9					
75	**********	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.7	4.4	2.5	7.6					
80	**********	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.5	4.3	2.5	7.4						
85	**********	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.4	4.1	2.4	7.1						
90	**********	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.0	2.3	6.9						
95	**********	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.1	3.9	2.3	6.7						
100	**********	5.8	5.6	5.4	4.9	3.8	2.2	6.5							
125	**********	5.0	4.8	4.4	3.4	2.0	5.7								
150	**********	4.4	4.0	3.1	1.8	5.1									
200	**********	2.7	1.6	4.2											
250	**********	2.4	1.4	3.6											
300	**********	1.3	3.1												

NOTES:

(1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00000600
(2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00000610
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE RIGHT-MOST COLUMN GIVES00000620

THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY. 00000630
(3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, 00000640
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE 00000650
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE. 00000660
(4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN 00000670
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE 00000680
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00000690

CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR SURVEY OF WORK REDUCTION JUNE 1985

SASKATCHEWAN

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE														
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%	TOTAL
1	*******	75.5	75.1	73.9	72.0	69.9	67.8	65.7	63.5	61.2	58.8	53.6	41.5	24.0	75.8
2	*******	53.4	53.1	52.3	50.9	49.5	48.0	46.5	44.9	43.2	41.5	37.9	29.4	17.0	53.6
3	*******	43.6	43.4	42.7	41.5	40.4	39.2	37.9	36.6	35.3	33.9	31.0	24.0	13.8	43.7
4	**********	37.5	37.0	36.0	35.0	33.9	32.8	31.7	30.6	29.4	26.8	20.8	12.0	37.8	
5	**********	33.6	33.1	32.2	31.3	30.3	29.4	28.4	27.4	26.3	24.0	18.6	10.7	33.8	
6	**********	30.7	30.2	29.4	28.6	27.7	26.8	25.9	25.0	24.0	21.9	17.0	9.8	30.8	
7	**********	27.9	27.2	26.4	25.6	24.8	24.0	23.1	22.2	20.3	15.7	9.1	28.5		
8	**********	26.1	25.4	24.7	24.0	23.2	22.4	21.6	20.8	19.0	14.7	8.5	26.7		
9	**********	24.6	24.0	23.3	22.6	21.9	21.2	20.4	19.6	17.9	13.8	8.0	25.1		
10	**********	23.4	22.8	22.1	21.5	20.8	20.1	19.3	18.6	17.0	13.1	7.6	23.8		
11	**********	22.3	21.7	21.1	20.5	19.8	19.1	18.4	17.7	16.2	12.5	7.2	22.7		
12	**********	21.3	20.8	20.2	19.6	19.0	18.3	17.7	17.0	15.5	12.0	6.9	21.7		
13	**********	20.5	20.0	19.4	18.8	18.2	17.6	17.0	16.3	14.9	11.5	6.7	20.8		
14	**********	19.8	19.2	18.7	18.1	17.6	17.0	16.3	15.7	14.3	11.1	6.4	20.1		
15	**********	19.1	18.6	18.1	17.5	17.0	16.4	15.8	15.2	13.8	10.7	6.2	19.4		
16	**********	18.5	18.0	17.5	17.0	16.4	15.9	15.3	14.7	13.4	10.4	6.0	18.7		
17	**********	17.5	17.0	16.5	15.9	15.4	14.8	14.3	13.0	10.1	5.8	18.2			
18	**********	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.4	13.8	12.6	9.8	5.7	17.6			
19	**********	16.5	16.0	15.6	15.1	14.6	14.0	13.5	12.3	9.5	5.5	17.2			
20	**********	16.1	15.6	15.2	14.7	14.2	13.7	13.1	12.0	9.3	5.4	16.7			
21	**********	15.7	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.8	11.7	9.1	5.2	16.3			
22	**********	15.3	14.9	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.0	12.5	11.4	8.9	5.1	15.9			
23	**********	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.7	13.2	12.8	12.3	11.2	8.7	5.0	15.6			
24	**********	14.7	14.3	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.5	12.0	10.9	8.5	4.9	15.2			
25	**********	14.4	14.0	13.6	13.1	12.7	12.2	11.8	10.7	8.3	4.8	14.9			
30	**********	13.1	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.7	9.8	7.6	4.4	13.5			
35	**********	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.1	7.0	4.1	12.5				
40	**********	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.3	8.5	6.6	3.8	11.6				
45	**********	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.0	6.2	3.6	10.9				
50	**********	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.3	7.6	5.9	3.4	10.3				
55	**********	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.9	7.2	5.6	3.2	9.8					
60	**********	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	6.9	5.4	3.1	9.4					
65	**********	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.7	5.2	3.0	9.0					
70	**********	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.4	5.0	2.9	8.6						
75	**********	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.2	4.8	2.8	8.3						
80	**********	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.0	4.6	2.7	8.0						
85	**********	6.9	6.6	6.4	5.8	4.5	2.6	7.7							
90	**********	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.7	4.4	2.5	7.5							
95	**********	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.5	4.3	2.5	7.2							
100	**********	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.4	4.2	2.4	7.0							
125	**********	5.3	4.8	3.7	2.1	6.1									
150	**********	4.4	3.4	2.0	5.5										
200	**********	2.9	1.7	4.5											
250	**********	1.5	3.8												
300	**********	1.4	3.3												

NOTES:

(1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00000600
(2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00000610
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE RIGHT-MOST COLUMN GIVES00000620

THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY. 00000630
(3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, 00000640
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE 00000650
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE. 00000660
(4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN 00000670
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE 00000680
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00000690

CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR SURVEY OF WORK REDUCTION JUNE 1985

ALBERTA

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE														
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%	TOTAL
1	*******	78.7	78.3	77.1	75.0	72.9	70.7	68.5	66.2	63.8	61.3	55.9	43.3	25.0	79.1
2	*******	55.6	55.4	54.5	53.1	51.6	50.0	48.4	46.8	45.1	43.3	39.5	30.6	17.7	55.9
3	*******	45.4	45.2	44.5	43.3	42.1	40.8	39.5	38.2	36.8	35.4	32.3	25.0	14.4	45.6
4	*******	39.4	39.2	38.5	37.5	36.5	35.4	34.2	33.1	31.9	30.6	28.0	21.7	12.5	39.5
5	*******	35.2	35.0	34.5	33.6	32.6	31.6	30.6	29.6	28.5	27.4	25.0	19.4	11.2	35.3
6	*******	32.1	32.0	31.5	30.6	29.8	28.9	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	22.8	17.7	10.2	32.2
7	*******	29.7	29.6	29.1	28.4	27.6	26.7	25.9	25.0	24.1	23.2	21.1	16.4	9.5	29.8
8	*******	27.8	27.7	27.3	26.5	25.8	25.0	24.2	23.4	22.5	21.7	19.8	15.3	8.8	27.9
9	*******	26.2	26.1	25.7	25.0	24.3	23.6	22.8	22.1	21.3	20.4	18.6	14.4	8.3	26.3
10	**********	24.8	24.4	23.7	23.1	22.4	21.7	20.9	20.2	19.4	17.7	13.7	7.9	24.9	
11	**********	23.6	23.2	22.6	22.0	21.3	20.7	20.0	19.2	18.5	16.9	13.1	7.5	23.8	
12	**********	22.6	22.3	21.7	21.1	20.4	19.8	19.1	18.4	17.7	16.1	12.5	7.2	22.7	
13	**********	21.7	21.4	20.8	20.2	19.6	19.0	18.4	17.7	17.0	15.5	12.0	6.9	21.8	
14	**********	20.9	20.6	20.1	19.5	18.9	18.3	17.7	17.0	16.4	14.9	11.6	6.7	21.0	
15	**********	20.2	19.9	19.4	18.8	18.3	17.7	17.1	16.5	15.8	14.4	11.2	6.5	20.3	
16	**********	19.6	19.3	18.8	18.2	17.7	17.1	16.5	15.9	15.3	14.0	10.8	6.3	19.7	
17	**********	19.0	18.7	18.2	17.7	17.2	16.6	16.1	15.5	14.9	13.6	10.5	6.1	19.1	
18	**********	18.5	18.2	17.7	17.2	16.7	16.1	15.6	15.0	14.4	13.2	10.2	5.9	18.5	
19	**********	17.7	17.2	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.2	14.6	14.1	12.8	9.9	5.7	18.0		
20	**********	17.2	16.8	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.3	13.7	12.5	9.7	5.6	17.6		
21	**********	16.8	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.9	13.4	12.2	9.5	5.5	17.1		
22	**********	16.4	16.0	15.5	15.1	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.1	11.9	9.2	5.3	16.7		
23	**********	16.1	15.6	15.2	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.3	12.8	11.7	9.0	5.2	16.4		
24	**********	15.7	15.3	14.9	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.0	12.5	11.4	8.8	5.1	16.0		
25	**********	15.4	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.7	13.2	12.8	12.3	11.2	8.7	5.0	15.7		
30	**********	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.6	11.2	10.2	7.9	4.6	14.3		
35	**********	13.0	12.7	12.3	12.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	9.5	7.3	4.2	13.2		
40	**********	12.2	11.9	11.5	11.2	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.7	8.8	6.8	4.0	12.4		
45	**********	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.1	8.3	6.5	3.7	11.6		
50	**********	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.0	8.7	7.9	6.1	3.5	11.0			
55	**********	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.3	7.5	5.8	3.4	10.5			
60	**********	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.2	5.6	3.2	10.0			
65	**********	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	6.9	5.4	3.1	9.6			
70	**********	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	6.7	5.2	3.0	9.2			
75	**********	8.7	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.5	5.0	2.9	8.9			
80	**********	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.3	4.8	2.8	8.6			
85	**********	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.1	4.7	2.7	8.4			
90	**********	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.5	5.9	4.6	2.6	8.1			
95	**********	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.3	5.7	4.4	2.6	7.9				
100	**********	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.6	4.3	2.5	7.7				
125	**********	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.0	3.9	2.2	6.8				
150	**********	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.6	3.5	2.0	6.2					
200	**********	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.1	1.8	5.2						
250	**********	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.5	2.7	1.6	4.6							
300	**********	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.5	1.4	4.1								
350	**********	3.3	3.0	2.3	1.3	3.7									
400	**********	2.8	2.2	1.3	3.4										
450	**********	2.6	2.0	1.2	3.2										
500	**********	1.9	1.1	2.9											
750	**********	0.9	2.1												

NOT

(1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00000600
(2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00000610
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE RIGHT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00000620
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY. 00000630
(3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, 00000640
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE 00000650
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE. 00000660
(4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN 00000670
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE 00000680
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00000690

CRUDE SAMPLING VARIABILITY TABLES FOR SURVEY OF WORK REDUCTION JUNE 1985

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NUMERATOR OF PERCENTAGE ('000)	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE														
	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	20.0%	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	90.0%	TOTAL
1	119.4	118.9	118.3	116.4	113.3	110.1	106.9	103.5	100.0	96.3	92.5	84.5	65.4	37.8	119.4
2	*******	84.1	83.6	82.3	80.1	77.9	75.6	73.2	70.7	68.1	65.4	59.7	46.3	26.7	84.4
3	*******	68.6	68.3	67.2	65.4	63.6	61.7	59.7	57.7	55.6	53.4	48.8	37.8	21.8	68.9
4	*******	59.4	59.1	58.2	56.7	55.1	53.4	51.7	50.0	48.2	46.3	42.2	32.7	18.9	59.7
5	*******	53.2	52.9	52.1	50.7	49.3	47.8	46.3	44.7	43.1	41.4	37.8	29.3	16.9	53.4
6	*******	48.5	48.3	47.5	46.3	45.0	43.6	42.2	40.8	39.3	37.8	34.5	26.7	15.4	48.7
7	*******	44.9	44.7	44.0	42.8	41.6	40.4	39.1	37.8	36.4	35.0	31.9	24.7	14.3	45.1
8	*******	42.0	41.8	41.2	40.1	38.9	37.8	36.6	35.3	34.1	32.7	29.9	23.1	13.4	42.2
9	*******	39.6	39.4	38.8	37.8	36.7	35.6	34.5	33.3	32.1	30.8	28.2	21.8	12.6	39.7
10	*******	37.6	37.4	36.8	35.8	34.8	33.8	32.7	31.6	30.5	29.3	26.7	20.7	11.9	37.7
11	**********	35.7	35.1	34.2	33.2	32.2	31.2	30.1	29.0	27.9	25.5	19.7	11.4	35.9	
12	**********	34.1	33.6	32.7	31.8	30.8	29.9	28.9	27.8	26.7	24.4	18.9	10.9	34.4	
13	**********	32.8	32.3	31.4	30.5	29.6	28.7	27.7	26.7	25.7	23.4	18.1	10.5	33.0	
14	**********	31.6	31.1	30.3	29.4	28.6	27.7	26.7	25.7	24.7	22.6	17.5	10.1	31.8	
15	**********	30.5	30.1	29.3	28.4	27.6	26.7	25.8	24.9	23.9	21.8	16.9	9.8	30.7	
16	**********	29.6	29.1	28.3	27.5	26.7	25.9	25.0	24.1	23.1	21.1	16.4	9.4	29.8	
17	**********	28.7	28.2	27.5	26.7	25.9	25.1	24.2	23.4	22.4	20.5	15.9	9.2	28.9	
18	**********	27.9	27.4	26.7	26.0	25.2	24.4	23.6	22.7	21.8	19.9	15.4	8.9	28.0	
19	**********	27.1	26.7	26.0	25.3	24.5	23.7	22.9	22.1	21.2	19.4	15.0	8.7	27.3	
20	**********	26.4	26.0	25.3	24.6	23.9	23.1	22.3	21.5	20.7	18.9	14.6	8.4	26.6	
21	**********	25.4	24.7	24.0	23.3	22.6	21.8	21.0	20.2	18.4	14.3	8.2	25.9		
22	**********	24.8	24.2	23.5	22.8	22.1	21.3	20.5	19.7	18.0	14.0	8.1	25.3		
23	**********	24.3	23.6	23.0	22.3	21.6	20.8	20.1	19.3	17.6	13.6	7.9	24.8		
24	**********	23.8	23.1	22.5	21.8	21.1	20.4	19.7	18.9	17.2	13.4	7.7	24.2		
25	**********	23.3	22.7	22.0	21.4	20.7	20.0	19.3	18.5	16.9	13.1	7.6	23.8		
30	**********	21.3	20.7	20.1	19.5	18.9	18.2	17.6	16.9	15.4	11.9	6.9	21.7		
35	**********	19.7	19.2	18.6	18.1	17.5	16.9	16.3	15.6	14.3	11.1	6.4	20.0		
40	**********	18.4	17.9	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.8	15.2	14.6	13.4	10.3	6.0	18.7		
45	**********	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.8	12.6	9.8	5.6	17.6		
50	**********	16.5	16.0	15.6	15.1	14.6	14.1	13.6	13.1	11.9	9.3	5.3	16.7		
55	**********	15.3	14.9	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.0	12.5	11.4	8.8	5.1	15.9			
60	**********	14.6	14.2	13.8	13.4	12.9	12.4	11.9	10.9	8.4	4.9	15.2			
65	**********	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.4	11.9	11.5	10.5	8.1	4.7	14.6			
70	**********	13.5	13.2	12.8	12.4	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.1	7.8	4.5	14.0			
75	**********	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.7	9.8	7.6	4.4	13.5			
80	**********	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.3	9.4	7.3	4.2	13.1			
85	**********	12.3	11.9	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.2	7.1	4.1	12.7			
90	**********	11.9	11.6	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.2	9.8	8.9	6.9	4.0	12.3			
95	**********	11.6	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.5	8.7	6.7	3.9	12.0			
100	**********	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.3	8.4	6.5	3.8	11.7			
125	**********	9.9	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.6	8.3	7.6	5.9	3.4	10.4				
150	**********	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.6	6.9	5.3	3.1	9.4				
200	**********	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.0	4.6	2.7	8.0					
250	**********	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.3	4.1	2.4	7.1						
300	**********	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.9	3.8	2.2	6.4							
350	**********	5.1	4.9	4.5	3.5	2.0	5.8								
400	**********	4.6	4.2	3.3	1.9	5.4									
450	**********	4.0	3.1	1.8	5.0										
500	**********	3.8	2.9	1.7	4.7										
750	**********	1.4	3.5												

NOTE:

(1) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES (COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION) ARE IN PERCENTS. 00000600
(2) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF TOTALS, LOCATE 00000610
THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE ESTIMATED TOTAL. THE RIGHT-MOST COLUMN GIVES 00000620
THE SAMPLING VARIABILITY. 00000630
(3) TO DETERMINE SAMPLING VARIABILITIES FOR ESTIMATES OF PERCENTAGES, 00000640
USE THE ROW CLOSEST TO THE NUMERATOR OF THE PERCENTAGE AND THE 00000650
COLUMN CLOSEST TO THE PERCENTAGE. 00000660
(4) SAMPLING VARIABILITIES IN THIS TABLE ARE CRUDE INDICATORS AND IN 00000670
GENERAL ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE THAT WOULD BE OBTAINED USING MORE 00000680
EXACT TECHNIQUES. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ARE THEY OFFICIAL. 00000690

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16.04.17 JOB 7366  IEF196I IEF237I 53E  ALLOCATED TO SYS07512
16.04.17 JOB 7366  IEF196I IEF285I   SYSCTLG.VSCB300                              KEPT
16.04.17 JOB 7366  IEF196I IEF285I   VOL SER NOS= SCB300.
16.04.19 JOB 7366  $HASP373 SWRDVS   STARTED - INIT  2 - CLASS A - SYS SYSA
16.04.23 JOB 7366  -                                        --TIMINGS (MINS.)--            ----PAGING COUNTS---
16.04.23 JOB 7366  -JOBNAME  STEPNAME PROCSTEP    RC   EXCP    CPU    SRB  CLOCK   SERV  PG   PAGE   SWAP    VIO SWAPS
16.04.23 JOB 7366  -SWRDVS   ONE       LAYOUT     00    122    .00    .00     .0   1987  21      2      0      0     0
16.04.23 JOB 7366  -SWROVS   ENDED.  NAME-SIMARDF              TOTAL CPU TIME=   .00  TOTAL ELAPSED TIME=    .0
16.04.24 JOB 7366  $HASP395 SWRDVS   ENDED

------ JES2 JOB STATISTICS ------

 08 OCT 85 JOB EXECUTION DATE

         8 CARDS READ

       910 SYSOUT PRINT RECORDS

         0 SYSOUT PUNCH RECORDS

      0.07 MINUTES EXECUTION TIME
```

RECORD LAYOUT

SPEC.WRS8506.LINKED

WORK REQUEST 8506

```
1     //SWPDVS   JOB (8164,TA59,,3,,,3),SIMARDF,MSGCLASS=A,CLASS=A,          JOB 7366
      // TIME=(,14)                                                          00000206
      ***                                                                    00000306
      ***FROM:  SPEC.GENERAL.CNTL(MAKRCLT)                                   00000400
      ***                                                                    00000506
2     //PROCLIB  DD DSN=SPEC.GENERAL.PROC,DISP=SHR                           00000600
3     //ONE      EXEC RUNRCLT,                                               00000701
      //            DSCRPTN='SPEC.WRSLAY.CNTL(TABS)'                        00000840
```

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SC0002I DSCRPTN  322 SCB303    26 PS  FB     80  3120 SPEC.WRSLAY.CNTL
IEF142I SWRDVS LAYOUT ONE - STEP WAS EXECUTED - COND CODE 0000
IEF373I STEP /LAYOUT  / START 85281.1604
IEF374I STEP /LAYOUT  / STOP  85281.1604 CPU    0MIN 00.18SEC SRB    0MIN 00.02SEC VIRT    76K SYS   184K
IEF375I  JOB /SWRDVS  / START 85281.1604
IEF376I  JOB /SWRDVS  / STOP  85281.1604 CPU    0MIN 00.18SEC SRB    0MIN 00.02SEC
```

WORK REDUCTION SURVEY

FIELD	ACRONYM	LENGTH	POSITION	QUESTION AND VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS	PAGE 1
1	RO	2	0001-0002	REGIONAL OFFICE 11 ST JOHNS 12 HALIFAX 13 MONTREAL 14 STURGEON FALLS 15 TORONTO 16 WINNIPEG 17 EDMONTON 18 VANCOUVER	
2	DOCKET	6	0003-0008		
3	PN	1	0009	PAGE NUMBER 1:9	
4	LN	1	0010	LINE NUMBER 1:8	
5	SURVDATE	4	0011-0014	SURVEY DATE 0685	
6	Q1A	1	0015	IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS,WOULD YOU TAKE A CUT IN PAY IF YOU RECEIVED MORE TIME OFF IN RETURN? 1 YES 2 NO 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
7	Q1B	1	0016	IF NO,WHY NOT? 1 CAN'T AFFORD IT 2 LIKE MY HOURS NOW 3 NOT POSSIBLE IN MY JOB 4 SOME OTHER REASON 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
8	Q2	2	0017-0018	WHAT PERCENT OF YOUR PAY WOULD YOU GIVE UP TO HAVE MORE TIME OFF? 00:98 99 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	

FIELO	ACRONYM	LENGTH	POSITION	QUESTION ANO VARIABLE OESCRIPTIONS	PAGE 2
9	Q3	1	0019	ANOTHER WAY TO GAIN MORE TIME OFF IS TO TRAOE ALL OR PART OF YOUR PAY INCREASE.WOULO YOU TRAOE SOME OF YOUR INCREASE IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS FOR MORE TIME OFF? 1 YES 2 NO 9 NOT STATEO NOT APPLICABLE	
10	Q4	1	0020	HOW MUCH OF YOUR INCREASE IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS WOULO YOU TAKE AS TIME OFF? 1 ALL OF MY INCREASE 2 ABOUT HALF OF MY INCREASE 3 A SMALL PART OF MY INCREASE 9 NOT STATEO NOT APPLICABLE	
11	Q5A1	1	0021	WOULO YOU BE WILLING TO WORK LESS TIME EVERY OAY? 1 YES 2 NO 9 NOT STATEO NOT APPLICABLE	
12	Q5A2	1	0022	HOW MANY HOURS LESS? 1 1/2 HOUR EACH OAY 2 1 TO 1 1/2 HOURS EACH OAY 3 2 TO 2 1/2 HOURS EACH OAY 4 3 TO 3 1/2 HOURS EACH DAY 5 4 OR MORE HOURS EACH OAY 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
13	Q5B1	1	0023	WOULO YOU BE WILLING TO WORK FEWER DAYS EACH WEEK? 1 YES 2 NO 9 NOT STATEO NOT APPLICABLE	
14	Q5B2	1	0024	HOW MANY OAYS LESS? 1 1/2 OAY EACH WEEK 2 1 DAY EACH WEEK 3 1 TO 1 1/2 DAYS EACH WEEK 4 2 OAYS EACH WEEK	

FIELD	ACRONYM	LENGTH	POSITION	QUESTION AND VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS	
CONTINUED					
14	Q5B2	1	0024	HOW MANY DAYS LESS? 5 MORE THAN 2 DAYS EACH WEEK 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
15	Q5C1	1	0025	WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO TAKE MORE TIME OFF EVERY YEAR? 1 YES 2 NO 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
16	Q5C2	1	0026	HOW MUCH MORE TIME OFF? 1 1 WEEK A YEAR 2 2 WEEKS A YEAR 3 3 WEEKS A YEAR 4 1 MONTH A YEAR 5 2-3 MONTHS A YEAR 6 4-5 MONTHS A YEAR 7 6 OR MORE MONTHS A YEAR 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
17	Q5D1	1	0027	WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO TAKE A LONGER PERIOD OF TIME OFF IN A FEW YEARS? 1 YES 2 NO 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
18	Q5D2	1	0028	HOW LONG A PERIOD? 1 UP TO 2 MONTHS 2 3-6MONTHS 3 7-11 MONTHS 4 1 YEAR OR MORE 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
19	Q5D3	1	0029	IN HOW MANY YEARS? 5 1-2 YEARS 6 3-4 YEARS 7 5-6 YEARS 8 7 OR MORE YEARS 9 NOT STATED	

FIELD	ACRONYM	LENGTH	POSITION	QUESTION AND VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS	
CONTINUED					
19	Q5D3	1	0029	IN HOW MANY YEARS? NOT APPLICABLE	
20	Q5E	1	0030	WOULD YOU REDUCE YOUR PAY OR GIVE UP YOUR FUTURE PAY INCREASES IN ORDER TO SAVE UP TIME TO RETIRE EARLY? 1 YES 2 NO 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
21	Q6	1	0031	HOW WOULD YOU MOST LIKE TO TAKE YOUR TIME OFF? 1 WORK LESS TIME EVERY DAY 2 WORK FEWER DAYS EVERY WEEK 3 TAKE MORE TIME OFF EVERY YEAR 4 TAKE A LONGER PERIOD OF TIME OFF IN A FEW YEARS 5 RETIRE EARLY 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
22	Q7A	1	0032	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:GETTING AWAY FROM WORK PRESSURES? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
23	Q7B	1	0033	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:GETTING READY FOR RETIREMENT? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
24	Q7C	1	0034	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:PRESERVING YOUR HEALTH? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	

FIELD	ACRONYM	LENGTH	POSITION	QUESTION AND VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS
25	Q7D	1	0035	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:GIVING OTHERS A CHANCE TO WORK? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE
26	Q7E	1	0036	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:KEEPING FROM BEING LAID OFF YOURSELF? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE
27	Q7F	1	0037	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:CARING FOR YOUR CHILDREN/FAMILY? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE
28	Q7G	1	0038	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:STARTING UP A BUSINESS? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE
29	Q7H	1	0039	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:FURTHERING YOUR STUDIES? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE
30	Q7I	1	0040	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:TRAVELING? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT

FIELD	ACRONYM	LENGTH	POSITION	QUESTION AND VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS	
CONTINUED					
30	Q7I	1	0040	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:TRAVELING? 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
31	Q7J	1	0041	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:IMPROVING YOUR FAMILY LIFE? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
32	Q7K	1	0042	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:LOOKING FOR OTHER WORK? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
33	Q7L	1	0043	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:RECOVERING FROM ILLNESS? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
34	Q7M	1	0044	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:HAVING MORE TIME FOR RECREATION? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
35	Q7N	1	0045	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:DOING HOME REPAIRS/HOUSEWORK? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED	

FIELD CONTINUED	ACRONYM	LENGTH	POSITION	QUESTION AND VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS
35	Q7N	1	0045	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:DOING HOME REPAIRS/HOUSEWORK? NOT APPLICABLE
36	Q7O	1	0046	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:PARTICIPATING IN CHURCH ACTIVITIES? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE
37	Q7P	1	0047	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:RUNNING A BUSINESS YOU NOW OWN? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE
38	Q7Q	1	0048	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE
39	Q7R	1	0049	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:SPENDING TIME WITH FAMILY/FRIENDS? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE
40	Q7S	1	0050	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:LEISURE TIME/HOBIES? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE

FIELD	ACRONYM	LENGTH	POSITION	QUESTION AND VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS
41	Q7T	1	0051	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:WORKING AT A SECOND PAID JOB? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE
42	Q7U	1	0052	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:RELAXING MORE? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE
43	Q7V	1	0053	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:IMPROVING YOUR SOCIAL LIFE? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE
44	Q7W	1	0054	HOW IMPORTANT A REASON FOR YOU WANTING TO WORK LESS TIME IS:TO DO WORK YOU NOW PAY OTHERS TO DO? 1 VERY IMPORTANT 2 SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 3 NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE
45	Q8	1	0055	IN GENERAL,WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT REASON WHY YOU WOULD WANT TO WORK LESS TIME? 1 THERE IS SOMETHING ABOUT MY WORK I DON'T LIKE 2 THERE ARE THINGS I HAVE TO DO (RAISE CHILDREN) 3 I HAVE OTHER INTERRESTS (SPORTS,TRAVEL) 4 SOME OTHER REASON 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE

FIELD	ACRONYM	LENGTH	POSITION	QUESTION AND VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS	PAGE 9
46	Q9	1	0056	IF YOU CONTINUE TO BE PAID AT THE SAME RATE OF PAY THAT YOU ARE NOW, WOULD YOU WORK MORE HOURS FOR MORE PAY? 1 YES 2 NO 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
47	Q10	2	0057-0058	HOW MANY MORE HOURS PER WEEK ON AVERAGE WOULD YOU WANT TO WORK? 00:98 99 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
48	Q11	2	0059-0060	HOW MANY DAYS OF PAID VACATION WILL YOU GET THIS YEAR? (NOT COUNTING HOLIDAYS?) 00:98 99 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
49	Q12	2	0061-0062	OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HOW MANY WEEKS HAVE YOU NOT RECEIVED ANY PAY BECAUSE OF UNIMPLOYMENT, GOING TO SCHOOL, SICKNESS, MATERNITY OR SOME OTHER REASON? 00:52 99 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
50	Q13	1	0063	ARE YOU A MEMBER OF A UNION WHICH BARGAINS COLLECTIVELY WITH YOUR EMPLOYER? 1 YES 2 NO 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	
51	Q14A	1	0064	HOW MANY CHILDREN DO YOU HAVE LIVING AT HOME: 5 YEARS OR LESS? 0:8 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE	

FIELD	ACRONYM	LENGTH	POSITION	QUESTION AND VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS
52	Q14B	1	0065	HOW MANY CHILDREN DO YOU HAVE LIVING AT HOME: 6 TO 11 YEARS OLD? 0:8 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE
53	Q14C	1	0066	HOW MANY CHILDREN DO YOU HAVE LIVING AT HOME: 12 TO 14 YEARS OLD? 0:8 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE
54	Q14D	1	0067	THERE ARE NO CHILDREN UNDER 15 AT HOME 4 NO CHILDREN UNDER 15 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE
55	Q15	1	0068	IN WHICH RANGE IS YOUR ANNUAL INCOME (BEFORE TAXES) FROM ALL SOURCES? 1 UNDER 20,000 2 20,000 TO 29,999 3 30,000 TO 39,999 4 40,000 TO 49,999 5 50,000 TO 59,999 6 60,000 TO 69,999 7 70,000 AND OVER 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE
56	Q16	1	0069	IN WHICH RANGE IS YOUR HOUSEHOLD'S ANNUAL INCOME (BEFORE TAXES) FROM ALL SOURCES? 1 UNDER 20,000 2 20,000 TO 29,999 3 30,000 TO 39,999 4 40,000 TO 49,999 5 50,000 TO 59,999 6 60,000 TO 69,999 7 70,000 AND OVER 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE

FIELD	ACRONYM	LENGTH	POSITION	QUESTION AND VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS
57	Q17	1	0070	HOW MANY PEOPLE CONTRIBUTE TO YOUR HOUSEHOLD'S ANNUAL INCOME? 1 ONE 2 TWO 3 THREE 4 FOUR OR MORE 9 NOT STATED NOT APPLICABLE
58	PROV	1	0071	PROVINCE 0 NEWFOUNDLAND 1 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND 2 NOVA SCOTIA 3 NEW BRUNSWICK 4 QUEBEC 5 ONTARIO 6 MANITOBA 7 SASKATCHEWAN 8 ALBERTA 9 BRITISH COLUMBIA, NWT
59	REGION	1	0072	REGION 1 ATLANTIC 2 QUEBEC 3 ONTARIO 4 PRAIRIE 5 BRITISH COLUMBIA
60	SRU	1	0073	SRU TYPE OF PSU 1-8 SELF-REPRESENTING UNIT 0 NON SELF-REPRESENTING UNIT 9 SPECIAL AREA
61	PSU	2	0074-0075	PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT NUMBER OF PSU 01:99
62	GROUP	2	0076-0077	GROUP- INDICATES IF RURAL OR URBAN 01:99
63	CLUSTER	3	0078-0080	CLUSTER NUMBER 001:999

FIELD	ACRONYM	LENGTH	POSITION	QUESTION AND VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS
64	LFSAGE	2	0081-0082	AGE FROM LFS FILE 00:99
65	SEX	1	0083	RESPONDENT SEX 1 MALE 2 FEMALE
66	MARSTAT	1	0084	MARITAL STATUS 1 MARRIED OR COMMON LAW 2 SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED) 3 WIDOWED 4 SEPARATED OR DIVORCED
67	FAMID	1	0085	FAMILY IDENTIFIER A:Z
68	RELHEAD	1	0086	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD 1 HEAD OF FAMILY 2 SPOUSE 3 SON OR DAUGHTER 4 GRANDCHILD 5 SON-/DAUGHTER-IN-LAW 6 FOSTER CHILD 7 PARENT 8 PARENT-IN-LAW 9 BROTHER OR SISTER 0 OTHER RELATIVE
69	H381	1	0087	PRIMARY OR SECONDARY EDUCATION 0 NO SCHOOLING 1 1-8 YEARS 2 9 OR 10 YEARS 3 11 YEARS 4 12 YEARS 5 13 YEARS
70	H382	1	0088	POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION 0 NONE 1 SOME 2 CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA 3 UNIVERSITY DEGREE

FIELD	ACRONYM	LENGTH	POSITION	QUESTION AND VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS
71	H08	1	0089	TYPE OF DWELLING 1 SINGLE DETACHED 2 DOUBLE 3 ROW OR TERRACE 4 DUPLEX 5 APARTMENT OR FLAT 6 INSTITUTION 7 HOTEL, ROOMING OR LODGING HOUSE 8 CAMP, LOGGING OR CONSTRUCTION ETC. 9 MOBILE HOME 0 OTHER
72	FILLER	2	0090-0091	FILLER
73	FILLER	2	0092-0093	FILLER
74	Q14	1	0094	REASON USUALLY WORKS LESS THAN 30 HRS PER WEEK 1 OWN ILLNESS 2 PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITIES 3 GOING TO SCHOOL 4 COULD ONLY FIND PART-TIME WORK 5 DID NOT WANT FULL-TIME WORK 6 FULL-TIME WORK UNDER 30 HOURS 0 OTHER
75	CMA	2	0095-0096	CENSUS METROPOLITAIN AREA (EFFECTIVE 01/85) 01 ST. JOHNS 02 HALIFAX 03 SAINT JOHN 04 CHICOUTIMI 05 QUEBEC 25 TROIS RIVIERES 06 MONTREAL 26 MONTREAL 27 MONTREAL 28 MONTREAL 24 HULL 07 OTTAWA 09 TORONTO 23 OSHAWA 14 KITCHENER 10 HAMILTON 11 ST CATHARINES 12 LONDON

FIELD	ACRONYM	LENGTH	POSITION	QUESTION AND VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS
CONTINUED				PAGE 14
75	CMA	2	0095-0096	CENSUS METROPOLITAIN AREA (EFFECTIVE 01/85) 13 WINDSOR 08 SUDBURY 15 THUNDER BAY 29 WINNIPEG 30 WINNIPEG 16 WINNIPEG 17 REGINA 18 SASKATOON 46 LETHBRIDGE* 45 MEDICINE HAT* 19 CALGARY 47 RED DEER* 20 EDMONTON 48 GRANDE PRAIRIE* 49 FORT MCMURRAY* 21 VANCOUVER 22 VICTORIA NOTE: AREAS WITH * ARE NOT FOR TABULATION OR RELEASE
76	JOBTEN	3	0097-0099	JOB TENURE 001 ONE MONTH OR LESS 002 1-2 MONTHS 003 1-4 MONTHS 00N 1-N MONTHS
77	FINALW	9	0100-0108	LFS FINAL WEIGHT, AFTER SECOND DEMOGRAPHIC ADJUSTMENT IN WTMRRE (STORED AS NUMERIC 5.4)
78	SUBWGHT	5	0109-0113	LFS SUB-WEIGHT, ASSIGNED BY WTSUB (STORED AS PACKED 5.4 DIGITS)
79	AGEGR10	1	0114	AGE GROUP 0 14 YEARS 1 15-16 YEARS 2 17-19 YEARS 3 20-24 YEARS 4 25-34 YEARS 5 35-44 YEARS 6 45-54 YEARS 7 55-64 YEARS 8 65-69 YEARS 9 70+ YEARS

FIELD	ACRONYM	LENGTH	POSITION	QUESTION AND VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS
80	RECEDUC	1	0115	RECODED EDUCATION 1 0-8 2 SOME SECONDARY AND NO POST SECONDARY 3 SOME POST SECONDARY 4 POST SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA 5 UNIVERSITY DEGREE
81	RECOCC	2	0116-0117	RECODED OCCUPTION 01 MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE 02 NATURAL SCIENCE 03 SOCIAL SCIENCE 04 RELIGION 05 TEACHING 06 MEDICINE 07 ARTISTIC 08 CLERICAL 09 SALES 10 SERVICE 11 FARMING 12 FISHING 13 FORESTRY 14 MINING 15 PROCESSING 16 MACHINING 17 FABRICATING 18 CONSTRUCTION 19 TRANSPORTATION 20 MATERIALS HANDLING 21 OTHER CRAFTS 22 NEVER WORKED BEFORE 23 LAST WORKED MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO 24 PERMANENTLY UNABLE TO WORK
82	INDUSTRY	2	0118-0119	INDUSTRY - 16 GROUPS 01 AGRICULTURE 02 OTHER PRIMARY 03 MANUFACTURING 04 CONSTRUCTION 05 TRANSPORTATION 06 COMMUNICATIONS 07 UTILITIES 08 TRADE 09 FINANCE, ETC. 10 COMMUNITY SERVICES 11 BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICES 12 MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES 13 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

FIELD	ACRONYM	LENGTH	POSITION	QUESTION AND VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS
CONTINUED				
82	INDUSTRY	2	0118-0119	INDUSTRY - 16 GROUPS 14 NEVER WORKED BEFORE 15 LAST WORKED MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO 16 PERMANENTLY UNABLE TO WORK
83	IND30	2	0120-0121	INDUSTRY - 30 GROUPS 01 AGRICULTURE 02 FORESTRY 03 FISHING AND TRAPPING 04 MINING 05 MANUFACTURING, NON-DURABLES 06 MANUFACTURING, DURABLES 07 CONSTRUCTION 08 TRANSPORTATION 09 COMMUNICATIONS 10 POST OFFICE 11 UTILITIES 12 WHOLESALE TRADE 13 RETAIL TRADE 14 FINANCE, ETC. 15 EDUCATION 16 HOSPITALS 17 DOCTORS 18 RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS 19 RECREATION 20 BUSINESS SERVICES 21 PERSONAL SERVICES 22 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS 23 MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES 24 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT 25 PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT 26 LOCAL GOVERNMENT 27 OTHER GOVERNMENT 28 NEVER WORKED BEFORE 29 LAST WORKED MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO 30 PERMANENTLY UNABLE TO WORK
84	FTPTFLAG	1	0122	FULL-TIME/PART-TIME FLAG (CURRENT OR PREVIOUS JOB) 1 FULL TIME 2 PART TIME 3 RESIDUE
85	TTLHRSU	2	0123-0124	TOTAL HOURS USUALLY WORKED 01:99

86	JOBHRSU	2	0125-0126	USUAL HOURS MAIN JOB 01:99
87	LFSTAT	1	0127	LABOUR FORCE STATUS 1 EMPLOYED 2 UNEMPLOYED 3 NOT IN LABOUR FORCE 4 OUT OF SCOPE
88	RUHM	1	0128	RECODED USUAL HOURS MAIN JOB 0 LESS THAN 1 1 1-9 HOURS 2 10-19 HOURS 3 20-29 HOURS 4 30-34 HOURS 5 35-39 HOURS 6 40 HOURS 7 41-49 HOURS 8 50+ HOURS
89	IND51	2	0129-0130	RECODED INDUSTRY (52 GROUPS) (EMPLOYED PERSONS ONLY) 01 AGRICULTURE 02 FORESTRY 03 FISHING AND TRAPPING 04 METAL MINES 05 MINERAL FUELS 06 NON-METAL MINES 07 QUARRIES AND SAND PITS 08 SERVICES INCIDENTAL TO MINING 09 FOOD AND BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES 10 TOBACCO PRODUCTS 11 RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS 12 LEATHER INDUSTRIES 13 TEXTILE INDUSTRIES 14 KNITTING MILLS 15 CLOTHING INDUSTRIES 16 WOOD INDUSTRIES 17 FURNITURE AND FIXTURE INDUSTRIES 18 PAPER AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES 19 PRINTING-PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES 20 PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES 21 METAL FABRICATING INDUSTRIES 22 MACHINERY INDUSTRIES 23 TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES 24 ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES

FIELD	ACRONYM	LENGTH	POSITION	QUESTION AND VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS	
CONTINUED					
89	IND51	2	0129-0130	RECODED INDUSTRY (52 GROUPS) (EMPLOYED PERSONS ONLY) 25 NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES 26 PETRDLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES 27 CHEMICAL AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES 28 MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 29 GENERAL CONTRACTORS 30 SPECIAL-TRADES CONTRACTORS 31 TRANSPORTATION 32 STORAGE 33 COMMUNICATION 34 ELECTRIC POWER, GAS AND WATER UTILITIES 35 WHOLESALE TRADE 36 RETAIL TRADE 37 FINANCE INDUSTRIES 38 INSURANCE CARRIERS 39 INSURANCE AGENCIES AND REAL ESTATE INDUSTRIES 40 EDUCATION AND RELATED SERVICES 41 HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES 42 RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS 43 AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES 44 SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT 45 PERSONAL SERVICES 46 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES 47 MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES 48 FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION 49 PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION 50 LOCAL ADMINISTRATION 51 OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICES 52 SERVICES INCIDENTAL TO CONSTRUCTION	
90	Q768	1	0131	CLASS OF WORKER 1 PAID WORKER-PRIVATE 2 PAID WORKER-GOVERNMENT BY BUSINESS 3 PAID WORKER-GOVERNMENT	
91	DV1	1	0132	DV1 INTEREST IN REDUCED WORK TIME 1 YES (SOME EXPRESSED INTEREST) 2 NO (NO EXPRESSED INTEREST)	
92	DV3	1	0133	PRINCIPAL WAGE EARNER	

FIELD	ACRONYM	LENGTH	POSITION	QUESTION AND VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS
93	DV4	1	0134	DV4 URBAN/RURAL 1 URBAN 2 RURAL
94	OV5	1	0135	DV5 CHILDREN 5 YEARS OR LESS LIVING AT HOME 1 YES (AT LEAST 1 CHILD IN 5 YRS OR LESS AGE GROUP) 2 NO (NO REPORTEO CHILOREN IN 5 YRS OR LESS AGE GROUP) 3 NOT STATED
95	OV6	1	0136	DV6 CHILDREN 6 TO 11 YEARS LIVING AT HOME 1 YES (AT LEAST 1 CHILD IN 6 TO 11 YRS AGE GROUP) 2 NO (NO REPORTED CHILDREN IN 6 TO 11 YRS AGE GROUP) 3 NOT STATED
96	DV7	1	0137	DV7 CHILDREN 12 TO 14 YEARS LIVING AT HOME 1 YES (AT LEAST 1 CHILO IN 12 TO 14 YRS AGE GROUP) 2 NO (NO REPORTED CHILDREN IN 12 TD 14 YRS AGE GROUP) 3 NOT STATED
97	DV8	1	0138	DV8 CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS LIVING AT HOME 1 YES (AT LEAST 1 CHILD 14 YEARS OR LESS AT HOME) 2 NO (NO REPORTED CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME) 3 NOT STATED
98	STRATUM	3	0139-0141	STRATUM
99	COMPNT	1	0142	COMPONENT
100	FILLER	8	0143-0150	FILLER

13. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

The tape information is:

DSN = SPEC.WRS8506.MICRO

VOL = SER = 7315NT

RECFM = FB

LRECL = 122

BLK SIZE = 14640

DEN =

BPI = 6250

LABELS =