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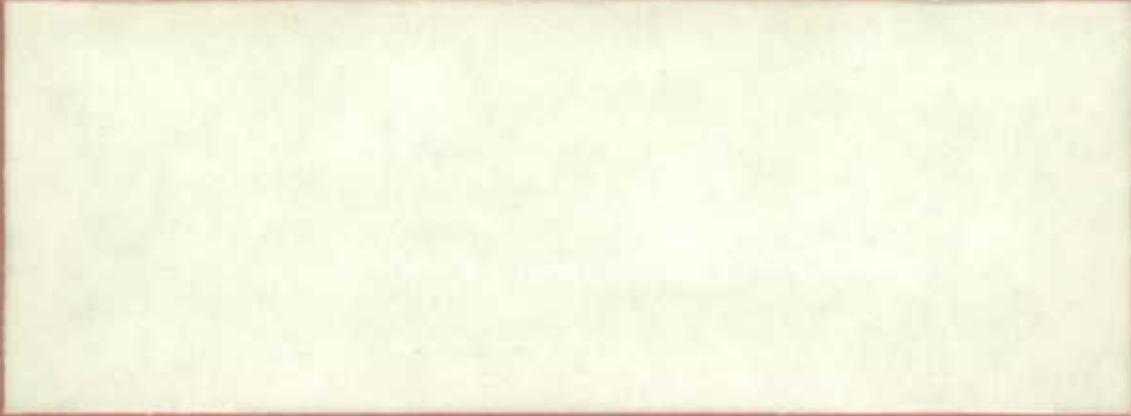
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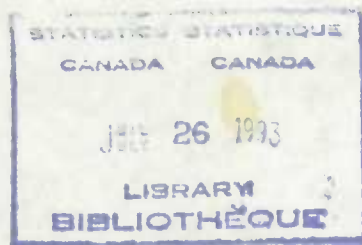
Canada

#54175

Survey of 1981 Work History

8201

Microdata Documentation



Special Surveys Group
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Survey of 1981 Work History
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1. INTRODUCTION

This package should enable analysts to access and manipulate the micro-data file for the Survey of 1981 Work History (SWH). Any questions about the data set or its use should be directed to:

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Questions of content or comparability to other Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates should be directed to:

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2. SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The Survey of 1981 Work History was jointly sponsored by the Canadian Employment and Immigration Commission, Labour Canada and Statistics Canada. Both CEIC and Labour Canada were interested in obtaining data which would allow them to assess the impact of proposed changes to the Canada Labour Code and the Unemployment Insurance Act and their attendant regulations. The proposed amendments were designed to correct inequities which were developing with respect to the benefit entitlements of part-time/part-year workers versus full-time/full-year workers under the existing legislation.

Both pieces of legislation define minimum entitlement thresholds on the basis of continuity and duration of employment. Historically these definitions have excluded only a small number of paid employees from qualifying for benefits. In recent years, however, part time employment has grown to represent 19% of all paid jobs held and it is estimated that a significant number of these employees do not qualify for benefits under existing legislation only because of the schedule and pattern of their employment.

The Survey of 1981 Work History was designed therefore to yield information on the length and timing of periods of employment experienced in 1981 for up to four different employers. Paid workers were then required to provide detailed information on their usual work schedule, union status and wage rate with each employer. Information was also collected on the reason for variability in usual hours, and, for part-time workers, the number of additional hours wanted.

3. POPULATION

The Survey of 1981 Work History is representative of the working age population of Canada (15+) with the exception of inmates of institutions, full-time members of the armed forces, and residents of Indian reserves, the Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

4. SURVEY DESIGN

This section provides a brief overview of the methodology of the Labour Force Survey, highlighting those aspects of the design felt to be of general interest to users. A detailed description of the methodology is available in the Statistics Canada publication entitled Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey, 1976 (Catalogue No. 71-526).

The LFS is a stratified multi-stage area sample which is based upon information from the 1971 Census of Canada. Basically, the sample consists of three main parts: self-representing units (SRU's), non-self-representing units (NSRU's) and special areas. Each of these parts is

discussed separately below, following a brief discussion of the stratification.

4.1 Stratification

Stratification in an area frame is basically a process of classifying (usually compact) area units into certain collections called strata. Though the main advantage of stratified sampling is the possible increase in efficiency per unit cost in estimating the population characteristics, stratification also introduces considerable flexibility in the sense that, depending upon the information available, sampling and estimation procedures may differ from stratum to stratum. Further, in a continuous survey like the LFS, stratification provides an added flexibility of updating or redesigning the sample of a specified stratum or groups of strata, without affecting the design in the remaining 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, based recent information, and is stable over a period of time.

These ER's are treated as primary strata and further stratification is carried out within the self-representing and non-self-representing parts independently in each ER.

4.2 Self-Representing Units (SRU's)

SRU's are those cities whose population exceeds a certain predetermined value, this value varying from region to region.¹ Some cities with population less than this lower limit are also classified as SRU's, in cases where they possess unique labour force characteristics. Within all SRU's the sample is selected independently so that each of them is

¹ For example, SRU'S in Ontario and Quebec are generally cities whose 1971 population exceeded 24,000 persons. In the Prairies, the population criterion is 15,000 persons.

represented in the survey by a sample of its own population and hence the name "self-representing".

The larger SRU's are subdivided into subunits, the subunit size ranging from 1,000 to 12,000 dwellings. These subunits are classified as built-up, fringe or combinations of built-up and fringe, depending upon potential for future growth. This classification helps to ensure geographic representativeness, as households in core areas of larger cities are likely to have different labour force characteristics than those in fringe areas.

Within each subunit 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 subunit.

The second and final stage of selection in the SRU's 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 selection. On average, approximately 5-6 dwellings are selected from a cluster.

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.

4.3 Non-Self-Representing Units (NSRU's)

The NSRU's are the areas outside the SRU's containing rural portions and small urban centers. Before discussing the selection stages used in the

NSRU's it is necessary to briefly describe below how these areas are stratified.

4.3.1 Stratification within NSRU's

As mentioned earlier, the NSRU part of each economic region (ER) is further subdivided into a number of strata, based upon the following requirements:

- (i) The stratification variables should be related to the variables under study. In this case the stratification is intended specifically for the LFS, therefore, the stratification variables should be related to the characteristics of the labour force.
- (ii) The characteristics should be stable over time in order to retain the efficiency of stratification for a longer period of time.
- (iii) The number of persons having the characteristics should vary from area to area within the ER making meaningful the concept of similar and dissimilar areas with respect to the characteristics.
- (iv) The number of persons having the characteristic should account for a sizeable proportion of the ER population.

Following these guidelines, the proportions of the labour force employed by industry as reported by the 1971 Census were decided upon as the stratification groups for each ER. The seven categories considered for this purpose are: agriculture, forestry or fishing, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and services. Of these seven, the three best fulfilling requirements (iii) and (iv) above were used as stratification variables for ER.

Within each stratum in an ER, the NSRU sample is selected as described in the following subsections.

4.3.2 Primary Sampling Units (PSU's)

First, each stratum of an NSRU within an economic region is delineated into a number of primary sampling units (PSU's). The delineation was done in such a way that resulting PSU's represent the stratum within which they are located with respect to important labour force characteristics and with respect to the urban/rural population split of the stratum (according to 1971 Census figures). Generally between 10 and 20 PSU's are created in a stratum, each averaging between 2,000 and 2,500 population.

4.3.3 Clusters

Each urban center located within a selected PSU is further sub-divided into a number of clusters, a cluster being a well-defined area with boundaries recognizable both on the maps and in the field; they consist of somewhere between 2 and 50 households. A number of clusters are then selected from each group using systematic sampling with probability proportional to the number of households contained in it. A similar procedure is used to define and select clusters in the rural groups of a selected PSU.

4.4 Special Areas

In addition to the SRU's, 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 four strata: military establishments, hospitals, 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 1971 Census being the size measure. Subsequent stages of sampling are clusters and households, as described earlier.

4.5 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 Survey of 1981 Work History was conducted using Rotation Groups 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the January 1982 Labour Force Survey.

5. COLLECTION

The interviewing was done using the regular interviewing procedures of the Labour Force Survey. Data were collected during the week of January 18-23, 1982. Most of the labour force variables relate to the reference week of January 10-16, 1982. A separate supplementary document was completed for each person aged 15 years or over 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 were subjected to validation, edit and correction procedures.

Partial non-response to the SWH was identified by subjecting the raw data to an exhaustive computer edit. Records with missing or inconsistent data were imputed from similar records.

7. DATA OUTPUT

The Labour Force Activity Section of Statistics Canada has published an article entitled "Work Schedules in 1981: Results of a Special Survey" in the October 1982 issue of The Labour Force (Catalogue No. 71-001).

The Section is currently developing other articles based on SWH data. These are also scheduled to be published in future issues of The Labour Force.

8. ESTIMATION

8.1 Introduction

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. This could be achieved by producing 50 duplicates of each record in the sample, and then proceeding to compile any aggregates of cross-classifications which would now refer to the entire population, and would represent the estimates for the corresponding quantities in the population as obtained from the 2% sample.

For the LFS the file created for tabulation purposes contains one record per selected person in the sample. Each record contains all labour force and demographic characteristics concerning selected individuals. Instead of physically duplicating the sample records, an overall weighting factor is placed on each record. The weighting factor refers to the number of times a particular record should be duplicated. For example, if the number of persons employed in manufacturing is to be estimated, this is done by selecting the records referring to those persons in the sample employed in manufacturing and summing the weights entered on these 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 so the records could be weighted by $1/0.02 = 50$). This may be called the simple estimate.

Frequently we come across situations where objective information on certain relevant characteristics for the same universe is available from sources other than the survey itself. There are several estimation methods which utilize such auxiliary information in order to increase the reliability of the estimate. Ratio estimation is one of the most prevalent techniques of utilizing relevant information external to the survey. The main principle of ratio estimation may be summarized as follows: suppose that simple estimates of aggregates are produced for certain classifications of the population (e.g. for age-sex groups or for the population in rural and urban areas, etc.) utilizing the simple estimating procedure described above. Assume also that reliable estimates or actual counts are available by aggregates from sources outside the survey for the same classifications of the population. One may then compare the estimates derived from the survey with those obtained from outside sources. The estimates from the outside sources are divided by the simple estimates for each classification and the weights of the records in each classification are adjusted by multiplying the weights by this factor. After the adjustment of the weights the estimated aggregates will now agree with the estimate from the independent source for each classification. Ratio estimation is quite simple as compared to other methods of using external information, and at the same time results in increased efficiency. The choice of external information is, however, very crucial to the procedure, as it leads to higher efficiency only if such information is highly correlated with the characteristics of interest in the survey.

8.2 LFS Weights

In the LFS, the final weight attached to each record is the product of five factors. These are the basic weight, rural-urban factor, balancing factor for non-response, cluster subweight and province age-sex adjustment (ratio estimate). Each of these is described below.

8.2.1 Basic Weight

The sample design itself determines a set of basic weights to be applied to each record referring to persons in the sample. This is called the basic weighting factor. The sample design is such that within the same province and same type of area (NSRU, SRU or special area), the basic weights are identical (except where specified) for each record (person) in the sample and are equal to the inverse of the sampling ratio. If data on all sampled households are available then the simple estimate is derived by applying the basic weights to each record in the sample.

8.2.2 Rural-Urban Factor

Each primary sampling unit in the NSRU is composed of rural and urban areas, and the proportion of population belonging to the area differs from province to province and also from stratum to stratum within each province. Information concerning the total population in rural and urban areas is available from the 1971 Census for each PSU as well as for each province. Using the selected PSU's only, and dividing their 1971 rural or urban population by the known probability of selection, a "simple estimate" of the 1971 rural or urban population is obtained for each province. Comparison by province with the actual 1971 rural or urban census counts indicates whether the selected PSU's 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 province and are used in the form of ratio estimates. These two factors are computed at the time of the selection

of the PSU's, and are entered on each sample record according to the appropriate area of that province. Changes in these factors are incorporated at the time of PSU rotations.

8.2.3 Balancing Factor for Non-response

Some non-response is virtually certain to occur in any survey of human populations whether it is because there is no one at home during the enumeration or for some other reason. In the LFS each month, the sample design completely specifies the households that are to be interviewed during interview week. Each interviewer is assigned a set of households and is given firm instructions to make every effort to interview these households. If, in spite of all attempts by the interviewer, certain households remain non-respondent, then the interviewer is asked to provide a reason for non-response for each of these households. Non-interviews fall into two basic categories:

- (a) non-respondent households (Codes N, R, T, K, L, A, Z)
- (b) Vacant or non-existent dwellings (Codes V, S, C, B, D)

The definitions of the non-interview codes and their algebraic definitions are presented below:

Let $n()$ = no. of dwellings/households with response to status

Then, interviews = $n(X) + n(E)$

non-response = $n(T) + n(N) + n(R) + n(K) + n(A) + n(A9) + n(L) + n(Z)$

vacants = $n(V) + n(S) + n(C) + n(B)$

non-existent dwellings = $n(D)$

(i) actual no. of households = interviews + non-response

(ii) selected no. of dwellings = actual no. of households + vacants + non-existent dwellings

(iii) overall non-response rate = $\frac{\text{non-response}}{\text{actual no. of households}} \times 100$

Table 1. Interview/Non-Interview Classifications

Category	Code	Explanation
Interview	X	Completed interview - LFS questionnaire completed for all eligible members of the household.
	E	Partial interview - LFS questionnaire completed for some, but not all, eligible members of the household.
Non-Response	T	Household temporarily absent
	N	No one at home
	R	Refusal
	K	No interview due to circumstances within the household (e.g. sickness, death, language problems)
	A	No interviewer available
	L	No interview due to weather conditions
	Z	"No Shows" - survey forms arrived too late for processing or were lost in the mail.
Vacant	V	Vacant dwellings
	S	Vacant seasonal dwellings
	C	Dwelling under construction
	B	Usual place or residence elsewhere, military or embassy personnel
Non-existent	D	Dwelling was demolished, removed, converted into business premises or listed in error.

$$(iv) \text{ refusal rate} = \frac{n(R)}{\text{actual no. of households}} \times 100$$

(similar definitions for T rate, N rate and A rate, etc.)

In certain types of non-response such as "no one at home", "refusal to answer questions", or a "temporarily absent household" if the previous month's responses are available, then records are copied with suitable transformations being applied to certain fields, and the response status is changed to that of the previous month. For estimation purposes these households are treated in the same way as any other responding household. These records are then flagged so that records will not be copied for more than one consecutive month.

To compensate for other types of non-response, such as "no call made due to weather conditions", "no interviewer available", newly rotated households which are non-respondent or households which are non-respondent for the second consecutive month, the "interviewed" households have their weight increased by a balancing factor. Balancing is carried out within each balancing unit.

In the NSR areas, each sampled PSU is divided into two balancing units (a-urban and b-rural parts), and in the SRU's each subunit is a balancing unit. For each balancing unit the number of households which should have been interviewed is divided by the number actually interviewed or imputed for on the basis of last month's records, and this ratio (the balancing factor) is then entered on each sample record in that balancing unit. This ratio is based on the assumption that the households that have been interviewed represent the characteristics of the households that should have been interviewed. However, if this assumption is not true, the estimates will be biased and the bias will increase with a higher rate of non-response. The exact magnitude of bias introduced by the adjustment for non-response is impossible to calculate. Consequently, rather than depending entirely on the adjustments for non-response, every effort is made to reduce it in the field.

8.2.4 Cluster Subweight

Each interviewer is assigned a specific set of households to enumerate during the interview week of each month. In the NSRU's each PSU is designed to yield an expected take suitable to make up an interviewer assignment, while the SRU assignments are formed from contiguous sub-units taking into account the expected sample take at the design stage.

Further, each cluster has been designed to yield a sample take of two to three or four to six households respectively in NSRU or SRU areas. The actual take is fairly robust against departures from these figures when growth is moderate; indeed, each 100% increase in the number of households listed in a cluster versus design count results in an increase of only two to six households. Thus, substantial growth can be withstood in an isolated cluster before the additional take presents a field problem. If growth takes place in more than one cluster in an assignment, then the cumulative effect of smaller increases may create a problem. In clusters where substantial growth has taken place, sub-sampling may be resorted to as a means of avoiding disruptions in field operations. Rather than enumerate all the households which should be selected, the inverse sampling ratio of the cluster is modified, say to k times its original value, which results in only 1 out of every k originally selected households being selected. The records for these households are then weighted by an additional factor equal to k , as each of these records represent k times as many records as was expected by design.

8.2.5 Age-Sex Adjustment

By applying the previously described four weighting factors, a valid estimate could be derived for any aggregates for which information was obtained during the enumeration. In weighting, estimates of the total number of persons are produced in each of the ten provinces in each of 40 age-sex groups. Independent estimates are available monthly for the totals in these 400 province-age-sex classes, by projecting forward the 1976 Census counts. In each class the independent estimate is divided

by the simple estimate and this ratio is called the province-age- sex factor (ratio estimate). This factor is entered on all records belonging to the appropriate class.

8.2.6 Final LFS Weight

The final weight for each record is the product of the five factors described above. In the final tabulations the estimated aggregate of each classification is obtained by summing the final weights of those records which indicate the presence of the characteristics. For example, to obtain the estimated aggregate of unemployed, the final weights of those records that indicate "unemployment" are summed.

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 two reasons:

- (1) The supplement is often conducted using only a sub-sample of the full LFS (e.g. Rotation Groups 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the case of the SWH)
- (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.

The methods usually adopted to account for these differences are, respectively:

- (1) adjust the LFS subweight (the product of the first four factors in the LFS weight) by the appropriate "sample reduction" factor. For

example when 4 out of 6 rotation groups are interviewed for the supplement, multiply the LFS subweight by 1.5.

- (2) rebalance the LFS subweight to account for the (additional) non-response to the supplement. The adjustment factor usually used is

$$\frac{\text{number of persons expected to be enumerated}}{\text{number of persons actually enumerated}}$$

The balancing units used for the supplement are ideally the same as those for the LFS, although if the amount of sub-sampling is substantial, balancing units must be collapsed (i.e. combined).

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

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9. RELEASE POLICY AND DATA RELIABILITY

Users are required to apply the following guidelines before releasing any data derived from the SWH. With the aid of this policy, users of micro-data should be able to produce the same figures as those produced by Statistics Canada and, at the same time, will be able to develop 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 three sections - sampling variability policy, rounding policy and weighting 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.

It is obvious that the sampling error of the estimate, as defined above, cannot be measured from sample results alone (otherwise a survey would be unnecessary). However, a statistical measure of sampling error, the standard deviation, can be estimated from the sample data themselves. Using the standard deviation, confidence intervals for estimates (ignoring the effects of non-sampling error) may be obtained 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 differences 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 its coefficient of variation and follow the guidelines below.

The publishability or other releasability of an estimate is governed by the coefficient of variation (cv) of the estimate. Table 2 summarizes the sampling variability policy.

Table 2. **Sampling Variability Policy**

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 16.5	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 cautioning users of the high sampling variability associated with the estimates. Such estimates should be identified by the letter G (or in 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 the Labour Force Survey variance calculation procedure.
4. Not for Release	(i) 33.4 (ii) any estimate of less than 4,000 (after rounding) regardless of cv	J	Estimates cannot be released in any form under any circumstances. In statistical tables, such estimates should be deleted and replaced by dashes (--).

Note: The sampling variability policy should be applied to rounded estimates.

9.2 Where to Obtain Sampling Variabilities

Sampling variabilites may be obtained from two sources, each of which is detailed below.

9.2.1 Actual Variance Estimates

Variance estimates may be generated for specific variables. Actual variance estimates for specific variables may be obtained on a special cost recovery basis. As noted in Table 2 use of actual variance estimates allows users to release estimates which fall into the restricted range.

9.2.2 Crude Sampling Variability Tables

Derivation of sampling variabilities for each of the estimates which could be generated from the SWH would be an extremely costly procedure, and, for most users, an unnecessary one. Consequently, crude measures of sampling variability have been developed for use.²

Tables 3A and 3B are based on these crude sampling variabilities and provide guidelines for the release of SWH estimates where the unit of analysis is the person or the person-job. As noted in Table 2, estimates with a coefficient of variation between 25.0% and 33.3% may be released only if actual variance estimates are obtained. If the data release cutoffs based on crude sampling variability tables are used, estimates with a coefficient of variation of more than 25.0% may not be released.

Estimates of less than 4,000 are not releasable. The asterisks in Table 3A and 3B indicate that the estimates at the C.V. in question were below the 4,000 cutoff. Apart from this constraint, estimates

² The coefficients of variation are derived using the variance formula for simple random sampling, incorporating an assumed design effect of 2.0. The design effect is defined as the ratio of the variance of an estimate from the LFS to the variance from a simple random sample of the same size.

**TABLE 3A - Data Release Cutoffs based on Crude Sampling Variability Tables:
Estimates from the Person File**

	Coefficient of variation is less than 16.5% for estimates greater than ...	Coefficient of variation is between 16.5% and 25.0% for estimates between ...	Coefficient of variation is greater than 25.0% for estimates smaller than ...
Canada	18,000	18,000-8,000	8,000
Newfoundland	7,000	7,000-4,000	*
Prince Edward Island	4,000	*	*
Nova Scotia	8,000	8,000-4,000	*
New Brunswick	6,000	6,000-4,000	*
Quebec	22,000	22,000-10,000	10,000
Ontario	25,000	25,000-12,000	12,000
Manitoba	8,000	8,000-4,000	4,000
Saskatchewan	7,000	7,000-4,000	*
Alberta	12,000	12,000-6,000	6,000
British Columbia	19,000	19,000-9,000	9,000
Atlantic Region	6,000	6,000-4,000	*
Prairie Region	10,000	10,000-5,000	5,000

*In these cases, the estimate at the c.v. in question is below the 4,000 cut-off

**TABLE 3B - Data Release Cutoffs based on Crude Sampling Variability Tables:
Estimates from the Job File**

	Coefficient of variation is less than 16.5% for estimates greater than ...	Coefficient of variation is between 16.5% and 25.0% for estimates between ...	Coefficient of variation is greater than 25.0% for esti- mates smaller than ...
Canada	19,000	19,000-10,000	10,000
Newfoundland	5,000	5,000-4,000	*
Prince Edward Island	4,000	*	*
Nova Scotia	5,000	5,000-4,000	*
New Brunswick	5,000	5,000-4,000	*
Quebec	23,000	23,000-10,000	10,000
Ontario	30,000	30,000-13,000	13,000
Manitoba	5,000	5,000-4,000	*
Saskatchewan	7,000	7,000-4,000	*
Alberta	11,000	11,000-5,000	5,000
British Columbia	19,000	19,000-7,000	7,000
Atlantic Region	5,000	5,000-4,000	*
Prairie Region	8,000	8,000-4,000	*

*In these cases, the estimate at the c.v. in question is below the 4,000 cut-off

with a C.V. of less than 16.5% may be released "unqualified" and estimates with a C.V. of 16.5% to 25.0% may be released "qualified", as noted in Table 3. Rates and percentages may be released if the numerator has a C.V. of less than 25.0%.

Users may wish to release data where the unit of analysis is a dollar value or an hours worked value.

As a general principle, such values are releasable if the sum of the record weights used in the calculation is releasable. For example, if the estimated number of persons or person-jobs with a certain set of characteristics is publishable, so are their total earnings or total hours worked. Assistance can be obtained from Statistics Canada in determining whether or not a particular value can be released.

9.3 Rounding Policy

In publishing or releasing data, users should use normal rounding 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. As a general principle, calculations should be performed on unrounded aggregates (i.e., carrying the four decimal places in the record weights) or on aggregates rounded to units. If, for example, 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, which would be calculated on data rounded to units.

The following are guidelines relating to rounding. Additional information can be obtained by contacting Statistics Canada.

9.3.1 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 8,499 rounded to thousands would be 8 and the number 8,500 rounded to thousands would be 9.

9.3.2 Release of data where the person or the person-job is the unit of analysis

To calculate aggregates, sum the weights of records with the characteristics of interest and then round the sum to the nearest thousand. Estimates of persons or person-jobs should not be released unless rounded (at least) to thousands.

To calculate a ratio, the sum of the weights of both the numerator and denominator should be unrounded, or rounded to the nearest unit. The record weights are expressed to four decimal places. It is not necessary to carry the four decimal places in calculating a ratio, as long as the full weights have been used to derive the aggregates on which the ratio will be based. The ratio itself should be rounded to the required number of decimal places using normal rounding.

To calculate an average, the numerator (and denominator where applicable) should be unrounded or rounded to the nearest unit. The average should itself be then rounded to the nearest thousand.

9.3.3 Release of data where a dollar value is the unit of analysis

The policy of rounding to thousands does not apply to estimates of dollars. The focus of the analysis in this case is likely to determine the number of significant digits. Average hourly earnings would likely be expressed in dollars and cents (e.g., \$8.52). Users who wish to derive and release estimates of total wages and salaries in 1981 may opt to express such values in millions.

Where rounding is done, normal rounding techniques should be used. Techniques for calculating average hourly wage rates are discussed in Section 10.3.

9.4 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, it cannot be considered to be representative of the surveyed population until the appropriate weights are applied.

Users should note that some software packages such as SAS and SPSS will not allow the generation of estimates which exactly match those published by Statistics Canada. This is due to their treatment of the weight.

10. DEFINITIONS AND DATA LIMITATIONS

The following section contains a description of how certain variables were derived from the responses provided. Also, the initial analysis of results from the Survey of 1981 Work History (SWH) at Statistics Canada has revealed some of the limitations and features of the data. These are discussed below.

10.1 "Persons" and "jobs" as two possible units of analysis

The SWH questionnaire contained four identical "columns" of questions where one column was to be completed for each employer for whom the respondent worked at any time in 1981. Of the estimated 13,109,000 persons who worked at some time in 1981, 99.9% worked for no more than four employers. For the small remainder, the information collected by the SWH pertained to the four most recent employers.

Because of the structure of the questionnaire (i.e. the "columns" being employer-specific), a job change with the same employer (e.g., from labourer to driver) would not be identified. Where such a change occurred, the occupation description would pertain to the most recent job. However, it is possible to identify persons with more than one distinct spell of employment with the same employer.

Items 12 through 16 (job tenure, months worked in 1981, industry, occupation and class of worker) were recorded for all jobs held. Items 18 through 27 were completed only for "paid worker" type jobs. However, it should be noted that the definition of "paid worker" differs from the one used in published LFS data in that owners of incorporated businesses are not classified as paid workers. There were two reasons for asking Items 18 through 27 only in the case of paid worker jobs. First, two of the survey's sponsors (CEIC and Labour Canada) were interested almost exclusively in paid workers. Secondly, the work schedule and earnings questions were likely to create reporting difficulties for the self-employed in what was already a fairly complex and demanding questionnaire. Since the reporting problems for owners of incorporated businesses would be just as serious as those facing owners of unincorporated businesses, Items 18 through 27 were restricted to "employees".

Two files have been created with the SWH results. The first one, called the "person file", is in effect the master file. All the information pertaining to a particular respondent is contained in this file. The second file, called the "job file", is structured to facilitate the tabulation of weighted estimates of jobs. As an example, if a respondent held three jobs in 1981, the information on the two files would be given as follows:

PERSON FILE

Demographic information	Information on Employer 1	Information on Employer 2	Information on Employer 3	Record weight
-------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------

JOB FILE

Demographic information	Information on Employer 1	Record weight
-------------------------	---------------------------	---------------

Demographic information	Information on Employer 2	Record weight
-------------------------	---------------------------	---------------

Demographic information	Information on Employer 3	Record weight
-------------------------	---------------------------	---------------

The job file was created to simplify tabulation in studies for which the job, rather than the person, is to be the unit of analysis, but it should be borne in mind that estimates from the job file are in reality estimates of "person-jobs". For example, the SWH produced a weighted estimate of 13.6 million "jobs" held at some time in 1981. It would be wrong to conclude that there were 13.6 million jobs available in that year, because the measure does not take into account the effect of turnover or job-changing. As an example, if two persons who worked all year exchanged jobs mid-way through the year, the SWH job file would show, not two full-year jobs, but four "person-jobs" lasting six months each.

A "person-job" lasting only part of the year may therefore be a full-year job held consecutively by several different incumbents. On the other hand, it could also be a job that was only in existence for part of the year because it was created or terminated (or both) during the year.

The effect of job turnover cannot be isolated, but it can at least be compensated for by converting the "person-jobs" to "person-years" of employment. Table 4 shows the impact of such a conversion. The "person-year" estimates were obtained by multiplying the "person-jobs" by the number of months worked and dividing the total number of "person-months" by 12. This amounts to saying that the 383,000 one-month jobs identified in the SWH correspond to 32,000 full-year jobs ($383,000 \times \frac{1}{12}$), the 684,000 two-month jobs correspond to 57,000 full-year jobs ($684,000 \times \frac{2}{12}$) and so on.

TABLE 4. "Person-Jobs" and "Person-Years"¹ by Industry, by Full-Time/Part-Time²

	Total		Full-Time			Part-Time			
	Person-jobs	Person-years	Avg. no. of months worked	Person-jobs	Person-years	Avg. no. of months worked	Person-jobs	Person-years	Avg. no. of months worked
	'000	'000		'000	'000		'000	'000	
All industries	13,568	9,702	8.6	10,866	8,128	9.0	2,702	1,574	7.0
Agriculture	260	141	6.5	180	94	6.3	80	47	7.0
Other primary	423	287	8.1	389	269	8.3	34	18	6.3
Manufacturing	2,668	2,073	9.3	2,494	1,981	9.5	174	91	6.3
Construction	869	491	6.8	779	453	7.0	90	37	5.0
TCOU ³	1,076	864	9.6	951	784	9.9	125	81	7.7
Trade	2,321	1,627	8.4	1,637	1,211	8.9	684	417	7.3
FIRE ⁴	733	584	9.6	643	522	9.7	90	62	8.3
CBPS ⁵	4,216	2,854	8.1	2,913	2,103	8.7	1,303	752	6.9
Public Admin.	1,002	781	9.4	880	711	9.7	121	70	6.9

¹ Person-jobs converted to full-year equivalents (weighted by the number of months worked).

² "Full-time" is defined as 120 or more hours per month (the equivalent of 30 hours per week).

³ Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities.

⁴ Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

⁵ Community, Business and Personal Services.

Full-time jobs are more likely to have one incumbent for the full year than are part-time jobs (55.3% and 32.8% respectively), so that the conversion to person-years has a much larger impact on the part-time estimates. The impact of the conversion also varies by industry sector. It is greatest in agriculture and construction, both these industries being largely seasonal.

10.2 Wage rate and total earnings data

Both the person file and the job file contain an hourly wage rate for each paid worker job.³ By referring to Item 27 of the questionnaire and the code sheet, it can be seen that respondents were able to report their earnings in a number of ways, i.e. per hour, per day, per week and so on. They could also report "total earnings from this employer in 1981" which, in contrast to the other codes, is not a rate. The respondents were given this choice because it was thought that it would increase the accuracy of reporting and reduce the burden.

In processing the survey results, the earnings for each job as reported on the questionnaire were converted to an hourly wage rate, with the formula used depending on how the respondent chose to reply. Estimates of person-jobs are shown in Table 5 according to full-time or part-time, full-year or part-year and the rate code used. Table 6 shows the calculation used to obtain an hourly wage rate. It also indicates how an estimate of "total 1981 earnings from this employer" may be obtained.

It may be observed that an adjustment factor of $\frac{365}{336}$, or 1.08631 is always used in conjunction with Item 20.

This is because the maximum allowable value in Item 20 is 4 so that "hours per month" are in reality "hours per 4-week period". If an adjustment factor were not used, both the hourly wage rate and the

³ It is possible to derive measures of total earnings of paid employment. Although these are not on the micro-data file, the discussion in this section provides some information on possible problems in using estimates of total annual earnings from the SWH.

Table 5. "Rate Code" Used In Reporting Earnings (based on weighted estimates of person-jobs)

		Total	Per hour	Per day	Per week	Per month	Per year	Total 1981 earnings
All jobs								
Total	'000	13,568	5,724	261	3,052	1,657	2,143	730
	%	100.0	42.2	1.9	22.5	12.2	15.8	5.4
Full-time	'000	10,866	3,940	123	2,748	1,485	1,975	594
	%	100.0	36.3	1.1	25.3	13.7	18.2	5.5
Part-time	'000	2,702	1,784	138	304	172	168	136
	%	100.0	66.0	5.1	11.2	6.4	6.2	5.0
Full-year jobs								
Total	'000	6,892	2,176	78	1,694	909	1,667	368
	%	100.0	31.6	1.1	24.6	13.2	24.2	5.3
Full-time	'000	6,006	1,655	42	1,570	832	1,566	340
	%	100.0	27.6	0.7	26.1	13.8	26.1	5.7
Part-time	'000	885	522	35	123	77	100	28
	%	100.0	58.9	4.0	13.9	8.7	11.3	3.1
Part-year jobs								
Total	'000	6,676	3,548	184	1,359	748	477	362
	%	100.0	53.1	2.8	20.4	11.2	7.1	5.4
Full-time	'000	4,859	2,285	81	1,177	653	409	254
	%	100.0	47.0	1.7	24.2	13.4	8.4	5.2
Part-time	'000	1,817	1,263	103	181	94	68	108
	%	100.0	69.5	5.7	10.0	5.2	3.7	5.9

TABLE 6. Conversion of Reported Earnings to an Hourly Wage Rate and to "Total 1981 Earnings"

Q27R	Calculation to convert to an hourly wage rate	Corresponding calculation to convert to total earnings from this employer in 1981
1 (per hour)	$Q27 \$$	$Q27 \$ \times Q20 \times Q21 \times Q22 \times Q13 \times AF$
2 (per day)	$Q27 \$ \div Q22$	$Q27 \$ \times Q20 \times Q21 \times Q13 \times AF$
3 (per week)	$Q27 \$ \div (Q21 \times Q22)$	$Q27 \$ \times Q20 \times Q13 \times AF$
4 (per month)	$Q27 \$ \div (Q20 \times Q21 \times Q22 \times AF)$	$Q27 \$ \times Q13$
5 (per year)	$Q27 \$ \div (Q20 \times Q21 \times Q22 \times 12 \times AF)$	$(Q27 \$ \div 12) \times Q13$
6 (total earnings from this employer in 1981)	$Q27 \$ \div (Q20 \times Q21 \times Q22 \times Q13 \times AF)$	$Q27 \$$

Q13 = number of months in which some work was done

Q20 = number of weeks worked per month

Q21 = number of days worked per week

Q22 = number of hours worked per day

Q27R = rate code

Q27\$ = amount

AF = adjustment factor of 1.08631, i.e. 365 carried to 5 decimal places

total annual earnings data would be distorted (the former would be overstated and the latter understated).

Regarding the earnings data, there are a number of possible sources of error imbedded in the SWH questionnaire and in the procedures followed to derive the amounts.

First, the work-schedule questions (Q20, Q21, Q22) allowed only for the use of whole numbers. As noted above, an adjustment was made for Q20 in calculating earnings data. The sense of Q21 was "on how many days per week did ... work", which does not allow for fractions. For someone working, for instance, every Friday night and all day Saturday, the correct entry in Q21 would be 2, not $1\frac{1}{2}$. With Q22, fractions would be conceptually appropriate but, in practice, these were rounded to the nearest whole number. Thus, for someone working $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day, the entry in Q22 would be 8 ($\frac{1}{2}$ was always rounded up). If this person worked a 5-day-week in every week, $Q20 \times Q21 \times Q22$ would be 160; using the correct hours-per-day value would yield a product of only 150. This will introduce errors in the earnings calculations. In the example above, if the respondent reported an hourly wage rate, the calculated value for "total 1981 earnings" would be too high; if any other rate code were reported, the calculated value for "hourly wage rate" would be too low. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, one might expect that errors due to rounding down in Q22 will tend to offset those due to rounding up (e.g. for someone working 7 hours and 25 minutes per day, Q22 would be rounded down to 7. If this person worked a 5-day-week every week, $Q20 \times Q21 \times Q22$ would be 140 rather than 148 ($7.42 \times 5 \times 4$). The errors introduced in calculating earnings in this case would be opposite in sign to the ones in the example above).

Another point to note is that only one work schedule was reported per employer. If the work schedule changed, the hours in the most recent month were reported. For example, a student who worked all year for the same employer, with "full-time" hours in the summer months and "part-time" hours in the school months would be asked to report the

"part-time" work schedule. In individual cases, this would tend to distort the earnings calculations. The overall impact of work schedule variations is unknown, but it is possible that this would depend on industry. The practice of using the most recent work schedule would on the whole tend to give more weight to the latter part of the year. December is a slack month in some industries and a busy one in others.

A third source of error concerns Q13, "months in which some work was done". If a person is recorded as working for an employer from May to October, the earnings calculation does not allow for the possibility that the job only started part-way through May and/or ended part-way through October. (Any month in which the person worked at least 8 hours - the equivalent of about one day - is counted as a month in which some work was done.) Errors are possible with all part-year jobs involving more than one month of employment and more than one week per month. Where errors occur, they will all be in the same direction, in that the amount of work done in the year will be overstated. Where rate codes 1 to 5 are used in Q27, the effect will be to exaggerate total annual earnings. Where rate code 6 is used, the hourly wage rate will be understated. Given that the earnings of 95% of all part-year jobs were reported using rate codes 1 to 5 (see Table 5), the impact of such errors will be far more pronounced on the "total 1981 earnings" value than on the hourly wage rate.

10.3 Calculating average wage rates

The technique used to calculate average wage rates will depend on the analytical objective, but it may be of interest to note that different methods have been examined at Statistics Canada. Average hourly wage rates based on three different calculations are displayed in Table 7.

The first hourly wage rate (labelled HWR I) was obtained as follows:

$$\text{HWR I} = \frac{\sum_j w_j R_j}{\sum_j w_j}$$

TABLE 7. Average Hourly Wage Rates

	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time
All Jobs									
HWR I	7.98	8.29	6.75	8.82	9.07	7.00	6.88	6.99	6.60
HWR II	8.52	8.77	7.20	9.37	9.56	7.50	7.33	7.43	7.05
HWR III	8.55	8.68	6.83	9.34	9.42	7.22	7.25	7.33	6.65
Unionized Jobs									
HWR I	9.56	9.58	9.44	10.07	10.06	10.23	8.62	8.53	9.01
HWR II	9.67	9.68	9.58	10.17	10.15	10.57	8.75	8.68	9.10
HWR III	9.61	9.62	9.42	10.08	10.07	10.50	8.62	8.59	8.94
Non-unionized jobs									
HWR I	7.26	7.58	6.27	8.12	8.45	6.44	6.30	6.36	6.18
HWR II	7.86	8.18	6.66	8.83	9.12	6.81	6.73	6.79	6.59
HWR III	7.92	8.08	6.17	8.83	8.95	6.38	6.60	6.69	6.08
Full-year jobs									
HWR I	9.01	9.22	7.60	9.86	9.99	8.12	7.73	7.84	7.36
HWR II	9.01	9.22	7.60	9.86	9.99	8.12	7.73	7.84	7.36
HWR III	9.03	9.13	7.23	9.81	9.85	8.00	7.66	7.74	6.92
Part-year jobs									
HWR I	6.92	7.14	6.33	7.61	7.86	6.56	6.11	6.07	6.20
HWR II	7.30	7.50	6.69	8.02	8.25	6.80	6.49	6.41	6.63
HWR III	7.31	7.43	6.27	8.02	8.13	6.32	6.31	6.32	6.24

HWR I - Gives equal weight to all person-jobs
HWR II - Weighted for number of months worked
HWR III - Weighted for hours worked during year

Where w_j is the record weight for person-job j ,
 R_j is the hourly wage rate for person-job j ,

and \sum_j indicates the sum over all person-jobs.

In HWR II, each job is weighted by the number of months worked in 1981:

$$\text{HWR II} = \frac{\sum_j w_j m_j R_j}{\sum_j w_j m_j}$$

Where m_j is the number of months worked in 1981 for person-job j .

In HWR III, each job is weighted for the number of hours worked per month as well as for months worked:

$$\text{HWR III} = \frac{\sum_j w_j m_j h_j R_j}{\sum_j w_j m_j h_j}$$

Where h_j is the number of hours worked per month for person-job j . HWR III is equivalent to dividing the (weighted) total wage bill in 1981 by the (weighted) total number of hours worked at all paid jobs in 1981.

In a forthcoming Statistics Canada article, it is likely that HWR III will be used.

As a final point of interest, Table 8 shows the average hourly wage rate (HWR III) according to hours worked per month. It can be observed that the highest rate was reported by persons working 1-20 hours per month and that a second peak occurs in the 121-140 interval. Persons working very long hours will tend to lower the overall average and it could be argued that the wage rate for persons with exceedingly long hours is not likely to represent "hours paid". For example, a weighted estimate of 10,000 person-jobs involved 672 hours per month, i.e. 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 4 weeks per month. One can imagine

TABLE 8. HWR III by Hours Worked per Month

Hours per month	Number of	HWR III
	person-jobs	
	'000	\$
1- 20	303	10.04
21- 40	567	7.36
41- 60	515	6.31
61- 80	730	6.82
81-100	516	6.76
101-119	71	6.54
120	383	8.15
121-140	1,537	9.84
141-159	89	9.31
160	7,173	8.75
161-180	525	8.21
181-200	544	8.56
201-220	95	7.78
221-240	269	7.45
241-260	23	6.00
261-280	73	6.68
281-300	44	5.48
301-320	11	6.72
321-340	44	6.15
341-360	4	4.59
361-380	3	4.97
381-400	19	4.75
401-671	19	4.95
672	10	2.74

such situations as a private live-in nurse or a camp counselor with round-the-clock responsibilities. Nevertheless, the reported hours would not represent "hours paid" as these are generally understood.

10.4 LFS/SWH paid worker comparison

Given the long reference period, the possibility of recall error in the SWH should be borne in mind in using the data. As a check on the accuracy of employment reporting, month-specific paid worker estimates from the SWH were compared to monthly employment levels from the LFS. A number of definitional differences had to be contended with and even after all possible adjustments, the definitions used in the comparison are still not completely compatible. The comparison was restricted to paid workers in order to include the "full-time/part-time" dimension in the comparison (hours worked data were only collected for paid worker jobs).

In the SWH, paid workers included only "employees" i.e. the owners of incorporated business were regarded as self-employed. The LFS employment estimates used in the comparison excluded this group as well.

The SWH month-specific paid worker estimates were obtained as follows:

A respondent would be included in the count for a particular month if he or she held a paid worker job in that month (regardless of any other concurrent employment activity, i.e. self-employment or unpaid family work). If a respondent held two or more paid worker jobs in the same month, his or her allocation to a particular industry and to "full-time or part-time" was based on the job involving the greater or greatest number of hours per month. "Full-time" was defined as 120 hours per month or more (corresponding to 30 hours per week).

The LFS count for the same month included employed persons who were paid workers at their main or only job. As noted above, owners of

incorporated business, who are normally included in published LFS estimates of paid workers were removed from the count. Industry allocation was based on the description of the "main" job. The person was considered to be employed full time if usual weekly hours at the main job were equal to or greater than 30 (this is also a departure from the conventional LFS definition of "full-time").

Table 9 shows annual average paid worker estimates from the two sources by industry and by full-time/part-time, based on the modified definitions. The overall agreement for total and for full-time employment is reasonably good, but, if the LFS is to be used as a standard of comparison, it would appear that part-time employment is overestimated in the SWH. It should be noted that the SWH identified "months in which some work was done", while the LFS questions relate to a particular Reference Week in each month. In other words, persons who worked only part-month could be reported as not employed in the LFS if they were not employed in that month's Reference Week. If all other sources of difference could be controlled, the SWH should produce higher levels of employment for this reason. While the percentage differences for part-time employment are much larger, one might be led to ask why the SWH full-time employment estimates are below their LFS counterparts in six industry sectors.

Table 10 shows month-specific employment estimates by full-time/part-time from the two sources. The percentage differences in total employment are well under 2%. The employment level as measured by the LFS started to drop rapidly after August 1981, but this decline was not reflected (at least, not to the same extent) in the SWH estimates, hence the increasingly large difference between the two.

The SWH "overestimate" of part-time employment begins in June, with the most pronounced differences occurring in July and August. It was thought that this could be due at least in part to changes in work schedule on the part of persons working some part time and some full time for the same employer. This possibility was examined using data from respondents who were in the LFS sample from May to October 1981.

TABLE 9. LFS/SWH Paid Worker Comparison - Annual Averages

	Total employment			Full-time employment			Part-time employment		
	LFS	SWH	% diff.	LFS	SWH	% diff.	LFS	SWH	% diff.
	'000	'000		'000	'000		'000	'000	
All industries	9,460	9,533	+0.8	8,111	8,094	-0.2	1,349	1,439	+6.7
Agriculture	131	136	+4.0	97	92	-5.0	34	44	+29.7
Other Primary	278	285	+2.5	272	267	-1.9	5	17	+230.3
Manufacturing	2,046	2,065	+0.9	1,974	1,977	+0.2	72	88	+22.2
Construction	479	480	+0.3	451	449	-0.4	28	31	+10.0
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	845	850	+0.7	786	781	-0.7	58	69	+18.5
Trade	1,556	1,599	+2.7	1,178	1,204	+2.2	378	395	+4.4
Finance, Insurance and Real estate	552	578	+4.7	496	521	+5.1	56	57	+0.6
Community, Business and Personal Services	2,812	2,774	-1.4	2,143	2,093	-2.4	669	681	+1.7
Public Administration	761	767	+0.8	713	710	-0.5	48	57	+20.4
All occupations	9,460	9,533	+0.8	8,111	8,094	-0.2	1,349	1,439	+6.7
Managerial, professional	2,337	2,364	+1.2	2,068	2,072	+0.2	268	292	+8.9
Clerical	1,884	1,889	+0.3	1,534	1,533	-0.1	349	356	+1.9
Sales	852	885	+3.8	659	672	+2.0	193	213	10.3
Service	1,251	1,224	-2.1	885	868	-2.0	366	357	-2.5
Primary occupations	284	300	+5.5	248	246	-0.8	36	53	+49.7
Processing,	1,559	1,536	-1.5	1,516	1,486	-2.0	43	50	+16.9
Construction trades	526	536	+1.9	514	517	+0.6	13	20	+55.3
Transportation	358	372	+3.9	328	336	+2.7	31	36	+17.2
Material handling and other crafts	409	427	+4.2	359	365	+1.9	51	61	+20.9

TABLE 10. LFS/SWH Paid Worker Comparison - Monthly Estimates

	Total employment			Full-time employment			Part-time employment		
	LFS	SWH	% diff.	LFS	SWH	% diff.	LFS	SWH	% diff.
	'000	'000		'000	'000		'000	'000	
January	9,043	8,895	-1.6	7,692	7,618	-1.0	1,350	1,278	-5.4
February	9,158	9,012	-1.6	7,763	7,712	-0.7	1,395	1,300	-6.8
March	9,187	9,125	-0.7	7,765	7,793	+0.4	1,423	1,331	-6.4
April	9,259	9,267	+0.1	7,852	7,906	+0.7	1,406	1,361	-3.2
May	9,548	9,550	-	8,142	8,180	+0.5	1,406	1,370	-2.6
June	9,832	9,901	+0.7	8,504	8,470	-0.4	1,328	1,431	+7.7
July	9,965	9,903	-0.6	8,833	8,508	-3.7	1,132	1,395	+23.3
August	9,977	9,945	-0.3	8,870	8,526	-3.9	1,107	1,419	+28.2
September	9,523	9,842	+3.3	8,177	8,290	+1.4	1,347	1,552	+15.3
October	9,484	9,765	+3.0	8,079	8,164	+1.1	1,405	1,601	+13.9
November	9,356	9,678	+3.4	7,926	8,066	+1.8	1,430	1,612	+12.7
December	9,186	9,518	+3.6	7,724	7,898	+2.2	1,462	1,620	+10.8
Annual Average	9,460	9,533	+0.8	8,111	8,094	-0.2	1,349	1,439	+6.7

While these respondents did not complete an SWH questionnaire, it was thought that any pattern in variation of hours identified for this group - notably, a shift from full-time hours to part-time hours for the same employer - could be generalized to the SWH population.

The results showed that 1,417,000 paid workers were employed part time in October 1981;⁴ of this total, 269,000 were working full time for the same employer in July and 299,000 were working full time for the same employer in August. While it should not be taken as a definitive statement on why the estimates from the two sources differ, the number of people moving from full-time to part-time with the same employer certainly appears to be large enough to explain the difference. It should be noted that there is also movement in the other direction, i.e. of the 8,141,000 persons working full-time in October, 112,000 were working part time for the same employer in July and 89,000 were working part time for the same employer in August.

⁴ This estimate differs slightly from the one in Table 10 because it was obtained from the October 1981 "longitudinal file", i.e. that sixth of the total LFS sample which rotated out in October. The record weights are adjusted accordingly.

11. SURVEY DOCUMENT

- Questionnaire
- Code Sheet

Docref No 2 Survey date 3 Assignment No 4 1 FORM NO 06
 HRD page line No Given name Surname
 5 6 7

10 INCLUDING SELF-EMPLOYMENT, FOR HOW MANY DIFFERENT EMPLOYERS DID ... WORK IN 1981?	EMPLOYER 1	EMPLOYER 2
<input type="text"/> If 00 go to 28	Same as Item 72 on F05 1 <input type="checkbox"/> OR <input type="text"/>	
FOR EACH EMPLOYER REPORTED ASK		
11 STARTING WITH THE MOST RECENT EMPLOYER, FOR WHOM DID ... WORK IN 1981?	Same as Item 73 on F05 1 <input type="checkbox"/> OR <input type="text"/>	
12 WHEN DID ... START WORKING FOR THIS EMPLOYER?	Same as Item 73 on F05 1 <input type="checkbox"/> OR <input type="text"/> Mo Yr	<input type="text"/> Mo Yr
13 IN WHICH MONTHS OF 1981 DID ... WORK FOR (repeat name of employer)? Include as work all paid absences.	All months 1-12 J F M A M J OR J A S O N D	All months 1-12 J F M A M J OR J A S O N D
14 WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, OR SERVICE WAS THIS?	Same as Item 74 on F05 1 <input type="checkbox"/> OR <input type="text"/>	
15 WHAT KIND OF WORK WAS ... DOING?	Same as Item 75 on F05 1 <input type="checkbox"/> OR <input type="text"/>	
16 CLASS OF WORKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM • If Code 1 (Paid Worker) in Item 16 • Otherwise	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Go to 18 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Go to EMPLOYER 2	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Go to 18 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Go to EMPLOYER 3
18 DID ... USUALLY WORK THE SAME NUMBER OF HOURS EACH MONTH FOR (repeat name of employer)? Include as work all paid absences.	Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Go to 20 No 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Go to 19	Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Go to 20 No 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Go to 19
19 WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON FOR THIS CHANGE?	<input type="text"/> Enter code	<input type="text"/> Enter code
20 HOW MANY WEEKS PER MONTH DID ... USUALLY WORK FOR THIS EMPLOYER?	<input type="text"/> weeks	<input type="text"/> weeks
21 IN THE WEEKS THAT ... WORKED FOR THIS EMPLOYER, HOW MANY DAYS PER WEEK DID ... USUALLY WORK?	<input type="text"/> days	<input type="text"/> days
22 ON THE DAYS THAT ... WORKED FOR THIS EMPLOYER, HOW MANY HOURS PER DAY DID ... USUALLY WORK?	<input type="text"/> hours	<input type="text"/> hours
23 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM • If less than 4 in Item 20 OR less than 5 in Item 21 OR less than 06 in Item 22 • Otherwise	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Go to 24 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Go to 26	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Go to 24 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Go to 26
24 APPROXIMATELY HOW MANY ADDITIONAL HOURS PER MONTH WOULD ... HAVE PREFERRED TO WORK FOR THIS EMPLOYER?	<input type="text"/> If 00 go to 26	<input type="text"/> If 00 go to 26
25 WHAT WERE THE REASONS ... DID NOT WORK THESE ADDITIONAL HOURS? Record all reasons given WERE THERE ANY OTHER REASONS?	<input type="text"/> Enter code(s)	<input type="text"/> Enter code(s)
26 WAS ... A MEMBER OF A UNION OR OTHER GROUP WHICH BARGAINS COLLECTIVELY WITH THIS EMPLOYER?	Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No 1 <input type="checkbox"/>
27 WHAT WAS ...'S USUAL WAGE OR SALARY BEFORE TAXES AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS FROM THIS EMPLOYER?	\$ <input type="text"/> Enter rate code	\$ <input type="text"/> Enter rate code
	GO TO EMPLOYER 2 (If none go to Item 28)	GO TO EMPLOYER 3 (If none go to Item 28)

NOTES

Item no 99

Item no 99

Item no 99

Item no 99

	EMPLOYER 3	EMPLOYER 4
11	STARTING WITH THE MOST RECENT EMPLOYER, FOR WHOM DID ... WORK IN 1981? FOR EACH EMPLOYER REPORTED ASK:	
12	WHEN DID ... START WORKING FOR THIS EMPLOYER? Mo. Yr.	WHEN DID ... START WORKING FOR THIS EMPLOYER? Mo. Yr.
13	IN WHICH MONTHS OF 1981 DID ... WORK FOR (repeat name of employer)? Include as work all paid absences. All months J F M A M J J A S O N D 18 <input type="radio"/> OR <input type="radio"/>	IN WHICH MONTHS OF 1981 DID ... WORK FOR (repeat name of employer)? Include as work all paid absences. All months J F M A M J J A S O N D 18 <input type="radio"/> OR <input type="radio"/>
14	WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, OR SERVICE WAS THIS?	
15	WHAT KIND OF WORK WAS ... DOING?	
16	CLASS OF WORKER	
17	INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM • If Code 1 (Paid Worker) in Item 16 ... <input type="radio"/> Go to 18 • Otherwise ... <input type="radio"/> Go to EMPLOYER 4	
18	DID ... USUALLY WORK THE SAME NUMBER OF HOURS EACH MONTH FDR (repeat name of employer)? Include as work all paid absences. Yes <input type="radio"/> Go to 20 No <input type="radio"/> Go to 19	
19	WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON FOR THIS CHANGE? <input type="checkbox"/> Enter code	
20	HOW MANY WEEKS PER MONTH DID ... USUALLY WORK FOR THIS EMPLOYER? <input type="checkbox"/> weeks	
21	IN THE WEEKS THAT ... WORKED FOR THIS EMPLOYER, HOW MANY DAYS PER WEEK DID ... USUALLY WORK? <input type="checkbox"/> days	
22	ON THE DAYS THAT ... WORKED FOR THIS EMPLOYER, HOW MANY HOURS PER DAY DID ... USUALLY WORK? <input type="checkbox"/> hours	
23	INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM • If less than 4 in Item 20 OR less than 5 in Item 21 OR less than 06 in Item 22 ... <input type="radio"/> Go to 24 • Otherwise ... <input type="radio"/> Go to 26	
24	APPROXIMATELY HOW MANY ADDITIONAL HOURS PER MONTH WOULD ... HAVE PREFERRED TO WORK FOR THIS EMPLOYER? <input type="checkbox"/> If <input type="checkbox"/> go to 26	
25	WHAT WERE THE REASONS ... DID NOT WORK THESE ADDITIONAL HOURS? Record all reasons given. WERE THERE ANY OTHER REASONS? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Enter code(s)	
26	WAS ... A MEMBER OF A UNION OR OTHER GROUP WHICH BARGAINS COLLECTIVELY WITH THIS EMPLOYER? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	
27	WHAT WAS ... 'S USUAL WAGE OR SALARY BEFORE TAXES AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS FROM THIS EMPLOYER? \$ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Enter rate code	
	GO TO EMPLOYER 4 (If none go to Item 28)	GO TO ITEM 28
28	WHAT WAS ... 'S TOTAL INCOME IN 1981 FROM ALL SOURCES (BEFORE TAXES AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS)? INCLUDE INCOME FROM WAGES, SALARIES, TIPS, COMMISSIONS, INTEREST, PENSIONS, RENTS, FAMILY ALLOWANCES, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS, ETC. \$ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="radio"/> Refused <input type="radio"/>	
29	INFORMATION SOURCE/CALL BACK NOTES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NOTES 99 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>



SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY

CODE SHEET

WORKED FOR OTHERS

- 1 PAID WORKER
- 2 UNPAID FAMILY WORKER

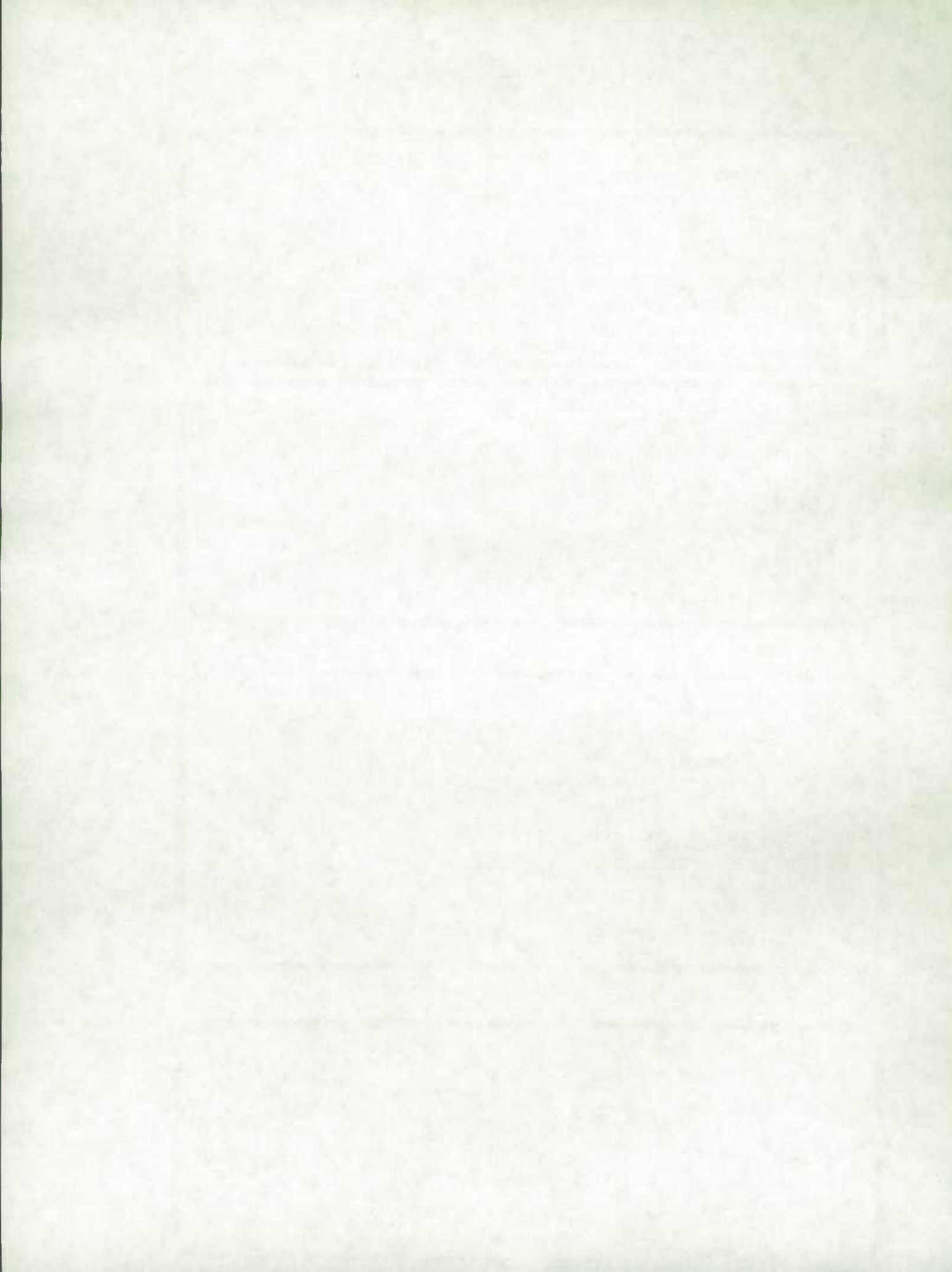
SELF EMPLOYED

- 16 3 INCORPORATED BUSINESS - WITH PAID HELP
- 4 INCORPORATED BUSINESS - NO PAID HELP
- 5 NOT INCORPORATED BUSINESS - WITH PAID HELP
- 6 NOT INCORPORATED BUSINESS - NO PAID HELP (TYPE A)
- 7 NOT INCORPORATED BUSINESS - NO PAID HELP (TYPE B)

- 1 OWN ILLNESS OR DISABILITY
- 2 PERSONAL OR FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES (EXCLUDING CHILD CARE)
- 3 GOING TO SCHOOL (RETURNED OR LEFT)
- 4 LABOUR DISPUTE (STRIKE OR LOCKOUT)
- 19 5 CHILD CARE
- 6 WORKING ON CALL
- 7 INCREASE IN EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS
- 8 DECREASE IN EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS
- 0 OTHER (SPECIFY IN NOTES)

- 1 OWN ILLNESS OR DISABILITY
- 2 PERSONAL OR FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES (EXCLUDING CHILD CARE)
- 3 GOING TO SCHOOL
- 4 ADDITIONAL HOURS NOT OFFERED BY EMPLOYER
- 25 5 CHILD CARE
- 6 SCHEDULING OF ADDITIONAL HOURS NOT SUITABLE
- 7 PAYMENT FOR ADDITIONAL HOURS NOT SUFFICIENT
- 8 TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS
- 9 NO REASON GIVEN
- 0 OTHER (SPECIFY IN NOTES)

- 1 PER HOUR
- 2 PER DAY
- 3 PER WEEK
- 4 PER MONTH
- 5 PER YEAR
- 27 6 TOTAL EARNINGS FROM THIS EMPLOYER IN 1981
- 7 DON'T KNOW
- 8 REFUSED



12. RECORD LAYOUT - THE PERSON FILE



RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - PERSON FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre
1	6	1-6			<u>RECORD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER</u>
2	1	7			<u>PROVINCE</u>
				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
3	1	8			<u>SEX</u>
				1	MALE
				2	FEMALE
4	1	9			<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>
				1	MARRIED
				2	SINGLE
				3	OTHER
5	1	10			<u>RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF ECONOMIC FAMILY</u>
				1	HEAD OF FAMILY
				2	SPOUSE
				3	SON OR DAUGHTER
				4	PARENT OR PARENT-IN-LAW
				5	SON/DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
				6	OTHER RELATIVE



RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - PERSON FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre
6	1	11			<u>AGE GROUP</u>
				1	15-16
				2	17-19
				3	20-24
				4	25-34
				5	35-44
				6	45-54
				7	55-64
				8	65-69
				9	70+
7	1	12			<u>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</u>
				1	NONE OR ELEMENTARY
				2	HIGH SCHOOL (SOME OR COMPLETED)
				3	SOME POST-SECONDARY
				4	POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA
				5	UNIVERSITY DEGREE
8	2	13-14	Q10		<u>FOR HOW MANY DIFFERENT EMPLOYERS DID....</u>
					<u>WORK IN 1981?</u>
				00-15	NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS



RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - PERSON FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre
9	4	15-18	Q12	MMYY	<u>EMPLOYER 1</u> WHEN DID...START WORKING FOR THIS EMPLOYER?
				bbbb	N/A
10	12	19-30	Q13		<u>EMPLOYER 1</u> IN WHICH MONTHS OF 1981 DID.... WORK FOR THIS EMPLOYER?
				0,1	JANUARY
				0,1	FEBRUARY
				0,1	MARCH
				0,1	APRIL
				0,1	MAY
				0,1	JUNE
				0,1	JULY
				0,1	AUGUST
				0,1	SEPTEMBER
				0,1	OCTOBER
				0,1	NOVEMBER
				0,1	DECEMBER
11	3	31-33			<u>INDUSTRY</u>
				001	AGRICULTURE
				002	FORESTRY
				003	HUNTING, FISHING & TRAPPING
				004	METAL MINES
				005	MINERAL FUELS
				006	NON-METAL MINES
				007	QUARRIES & SAND PITS
				008	SERVICES INCIDENTAL TO MINING
				009	FOOD & BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES
				010	TOBACCO PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
				011	RUBBER & PLASTICS PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
				012	LEATHER INDUSTRIES
				013	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
				014	KNITTING MILLS



RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - PERSON FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre	EMPLOYER 1
				015	CLOTHING INDUSTRIES	
				016	WOOD INDUSTRIES	
				017	FURNITURE & FIXTURE INDUSTRIES	
				018	PAPER AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	
				019	PRINTING, PUBLISHING & ALLIED INDUSTRIES	
				020	PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	
				021	METAL FABRICATING	
				022	MACHINERY INDUSTRIES	
				023	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES	
				024	ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES	
				025	NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES	
				026	PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES	
				027	CHEMICAL & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES	
				028	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	
				029	GENERAL CONTRACTORS	
				030	SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	
				031	TRANSPORTATION	
				032	STORAGE	
				033	COMMUNICATION	
				034	ELECTRIC POWER, GAS AND WATER UTILITIES	
				035	WHOLESALE TRADE	
				036	RETAIL TRADE	
				037	FINANCE INDUSTRIES	
				038	INSURANCE CARRIERS	
				039	INSURANCE AGENCIES & REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY	
				040	EDUCATION & RELATED SERVICES	
				041	HEALTH & WELFARE SERVICES	
				042	RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS	
				043	AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	
				044	SERVICES TO BUSINESS MANAGEMENT	
				045	PERSONAL SERVICES	
				046	ACCOMMODATION & FOOD SERVICES	
				047	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	



RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - PERSON FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre	EMPLOYER 1
				048	FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION	
				049	PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION	
				050	LOCAL ADMINISTRATION	
				051	OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICES	
				bbb	N/A	
12	3	34-36			<u>OCCUPATION</u>	
				001	OFFICIALS AND ADMINISTRATORS, GOVERNMENT	
				002	OTHER MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	
				003	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION RELATED	
				004	PHYSICAL AND LIFE SCIENCES	
				005	MATHS, STATS, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AND RELATED	
				006	ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS	
				007	ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING RELATED	
				008	SOCIAL SCIENCES AND RELATED	
				009	RELIGION	
				010	UNIVERSITY TEACHING AND RELATED	
				011	ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY TEACHING AND RELATED	
				012	OTHER TEACHING AND RELATED	
				013	HEALTH DIAGNOSING AND TREATING	
				014	NURSING, THERAPY AND RELATED	
				015	MEDICINE AND HEALTH RELATED	
				016	ARTISTIC AND RECREATION	
				017	STENOGRAPHIC AND TYPING	
				018	BOOKKEEPING, ACCOUNT-RECORDING AND RELATED	
				019	OFFICE MACHINE AND E.D.P. OPERATORS	
				020	MATERIAL RECORDING, SCHEDULING AND DISTRIBUTION	
				021	RECEPTION, INF., MAIL AND MESSAGE DISTRIBUTION	
				022	LIBRARY, FILE, CORRESP., OTHER CLERICAL & RELATED	
				023	SALES, COMMODITIES	
				024	SALES, SERVICES AND OTHER SALES	
				025	PROTECTIVE SERVICES	
				026	FOOD & BEV. PREPAR. & RELATED LODGING & ACCOMMOD	



RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - PERSON FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre <u>EMPLOYER 1</u>
				027	PERSONAL, APPAREL & FURNISHING SERVICE
				028	OTHER SERVICE OCCUPATIONS
				029	FARMERS AND FARM MANAGEMENT
				030	OTHER FARMING, HORTICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSB.
				031	FISHING, HUNTING, TRAPPING AND RELATED
				032	FORESTRY AND LOGGING
				033	MINING AND QUARRYING, INCL. OIL AND GAS FIELD
				034	FOOD, BEVERAGE AND RELATED (PROCESSING)
				035	OTHER PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS
				036	METAL SHAPING AND FORMING OCCUPATIONS
				037	OTHER MACHINING OCCUPATIONS
				038	METAL PRODUCTS, N.E.C.
				039	ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC & RELATED EQUIPMENT
				040	TEXTILES, FURS AND LEATHER GOODS
				041	WOOD PRODUCTS, RUBBER, PLASTICS & OTHER RELATED
				042	MECHANICS & REPAIRMEN, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL
				043	EXCAVATING, GRADING, PAVING AND RELATED
				044	ELEC. POWER, LIGHT. & WIRE COMM. EQUIP., ERECTING, INSTAL. & REPAIR.
				045	OTHER CONSTRUCTION TRADES
				046	MOTOR TRANSPORT OPERATORS
				047	OTHER TRANSPORTATION OPERATORS
				048	MATERIAL HANDLING
				049	OTHER CRAFTS AND EQUIPMENT OPERATOR
				050	OCCUPATIONS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED
				bbb	N/A
13	1	37			<u>CLASS OF WORKER</u>
				1	PAID WORKER - PRIVATE (EXCL. OWNERS OF INCORP. BUS.)
				2	PAID WORKER - GOV'T BUSINESS
				3	PAID WORKER - GOV'T NON-BUSINESS
				4	EMPLOYER



RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - PERSON FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre EMPLOYER 1
				5	OWN ACCOUNT
				6	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER
				7	OWNER OF INCORPORATED BUSINESS
				b	N/A
14	1	38	Q18		<u>DID....USUALLY WORK THE SAME NO. OF HOURS EACH MONTH FOR THIS EMPLOYER?</u>
				1	YES
				2	NO
				b	N/A
15	1	39	Q19		<u>WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON FOR THIS CHANGE?</u>
				1	OWN ILLNESSS OR DISABILITY
				2	PERSONAL OR FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES (EXCLUDING CHILD CARE)
				3	GOING TO SCHOOL
				4	LABOUR DISPUTE
				5	CHILD CARE
				6	ON CALL
				7	INCREASE IN EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS
				8	DECREASE IN EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS
				0	OTHER
				b	N/A
16	1	40	Q20		<u>HOW MANY WEEKS PER MONTH DID.....USUALLY WORK FOR THIS EMPLOYER?</u>
				1-4	
				b	N/A
17	1	41	Q21		<u>HOW MANY DAYS PER WEEK DID...USUALLY WORK?</u>
				1-7	
				b	N/A



RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - PERSON FILE

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre
18	2	42-43	Q22		<u>EMPLOYER 1</u> <u>HOW MANY HOURS PER DAY DID... USUALLY WORK?</u>
				01-24	
				bb	N/A
19	2	44-45	Q24		<u>APPROXIMATELY HOW MANY ADDITIONAL HOURS PER MONTH WOULD...HAVE PREFERRED TO WORK FOR THIS EMPLOYER?</u>
				00-99	
				bb	N/A
20	3	46-48	Q25A		<u>WHAT WERE THE REASONS...DID NOT WORK THESE ADDITIONAL HOURS?</u>
				1	OWN ILLNESS OR DISABILITY
				2	PERSONAL OR FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES (EXCLUDING CHILD CARE)
				3	GOING TO SCHOOL
				4	ADDITIONAL HOURS NOT OFFERED BY EMPLOYER
				5	CHILD CARE
				6	SCHEDULING OF ADDITIONAL HOURS NOT SUITABLE
				7	PAYMENT FOR ADDITIONAL HOURS NOT SUFFICIENT
				8	TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS
				9	NO REASON GIVEN
				0	OTHER
				b	N/A
				Q25B	SAME AS (A)
				Q25C	SAME AS (A)
21	1	49	Q26		<u>WAS.....A MEMBER OF A UNION OR OTHER GROUP WHICH BARGAINS COLLECTIVELY WITH THIS EMPLOYER?</u>
				1	YES



RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - PERSON FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre	EMPLOYER 1
				2		NO
				b		N/A
22	7	50-56	Q27A			WHAT WAS.....'S USUAL WAGE OR SALARY BEFORE TAXES AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS FROM THIS EMPLOYER?
				0000008-9999999		(i.e., \$0.08 - \$99,999.99)
				bbbbbbb		N/A
23	1	57	Q27B			RATE CODE
				1		PER HOUR
				2		PER DAY
				3		PER WEEK
				4		PER MONTH
				5		PER YEAR
				6		TOTAL EARNING FROM THIS EMPLOYER IN '81
				b		N/A
24	2	58-59	DV1	01-12		TOTAL NO. OF MONTHS WORKED FOR THIS EMPLOYER IN 1981 (completed for every job, regardless of class of worker)
				bb		N/A
25	3	60-62	DV2	0G1-672		TOTAL HOURS WORKED PER MONTH FOR THIS EMPLOYER
				bbb		N/A
26	5	63-67	DV3	00006-		HOURLY WAGE RATE FROM THIS EMPLOYER
				27000		(i.e., \$0.06 - \$270.00)
				bbbbbb		N/A
27	7	68-74		bbbbbbb		FILLER



RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - PERSON FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre
28	4	75-78	Q12	MMYY	<u>EMPLOYER 2</u> <u>WHEN DID...START WORKING FOR THIS EMPLOYER?</u>
				bbbb	N/A
29	12	79-90	Q13		<u>IN WHICH MONTHS OF 1981 DID...WORK FOR THIS EMPLOYER?</u>
				0,1	JANUARY
				0,1	FEBRUARY
				0,1	MARCH
				0,1	APRIL
				0,1	MAY
				0,1	JUNE
				0,1	JULY
				0,1	AUGUST
				0,1	SEPTEMBER
				0,1	OCTOBER
				0,1	NOVEMBER
				0,1	DECEMBER
30	3	91-93			<u>INDUSTRY</u>
				001-051	SEE CODES FOR EMPLOYER 1 (FIELD 11)
				bbb	N/A
31	3	94-96			<u>OCCUPATION</u>
				001-050	SEE CODES FOR EMPLOYER 1 (FIELD 12)
				bbb	N/A
32	1	97			<u>CLASS OF WORKER</u>
				1	PAID WORKER - PRIVATE (EXCL. OWNERS OF INCORP. BUS.)
				2	PAID WORKER - GOV'T BUSINESS
				3	PAID WORKER - GOV'T NON-BUSINESS
				4	EMPLOYER
				5	OWN ACCOUNT



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SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - PERSON FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre EMPLOYER 2
				6	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER
				7	OWNER OF INCORPORATED BUSINESS
				b	N/A
33	1	98	Q18		<u>DID...USUALLY WORK THE SAME NO. OF HOURS EACH MONTH FOR THIS EMPLOYER?</u>
				1	YES
				2	NO
				b	N/A
34	1	99	Q19		<u>WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON FOR THIS CHANGE?</u>
				1	OWN ILLNESS OR DISABILITY
				2	PERSONAL OR FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES (EXCLUDING CHILD CARE)
				3	GOING TO SCHOOL
				4	LABOUR DISPUTE
				5	CHILD CARE
				6	ON CALL
				7	INCREASE IN EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS
				8	DECREASE IN EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS
				0	OTHER
				b	N/A
35	1	100	Q20		<u>HOW MANY WEEKS PER MONTH DID...USUALLY WORK FOR THIS EMPLOYER?</u>
				1-4	
				b	N/A
36	1	101	Q21		<u>HOW MANY DAYS PER WEEK DID...USUALLY WORK?</u>
				1-7	
				b	N/A



RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

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SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - PERSON FILE

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Field Zon	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre EMPLOYER 2
37	2	102-103	Q22		<u>HOW MANY HOURS PER DAY DID ... USUALLY WORK?</u>
				01-24	
				bb	N/A
38	2	104-105	Q24		<u>APPROXIMATELY HOW MANY ADDITIONAL HOURS PER MONTH</u> <u>WOULD...HAVE PREFERRED TO WORK FOR THIS EMPLOYER</u>
				00-99	
				bb	N/A
39	3	106-108	Q25A		<u>WHAT WERE THE REASONS...DID NOT WORK THESE</u> <u>ADDITIONAL HOURS?</u>
				1	OWN ILLNESS OR DISABILITY
				2	PERSONAL OR FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES (EXCLUDING CHILD CARE)
				3	GOING TO SCHOOL
				4	ADDITIONAL HOURS NOT OFFERED BY EMPLOYER
				5	CHILD CARE
				6	SCHEDULING OF ADDITIONAL HOURS NOT SUITABLE
				7	PAYMENT FOR ADDITIOAL HOURS NOT SUFFICIENT
				8	TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS
				9	NO REASON GIVEN
				0	OTHER
				b	N/A
				Q25B	SAME AS (A)
				Q25C	SAME AS (A)
40	1	109	Q26		<u>WAS.....A MEMBER OF A UNION OR OTHER GROUP WHICH</u> <u>BARGAINS COLLECTIVELY WITH THIS EMPLOYER?</u>
				1	YES
				2	NO
				b	N/A



RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

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SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - PERSON FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre
41	7	110-116	Q27A		<u>EMPLOYER 2</u> WHAT WAS.....'S USUAL WAGE OR SALARY BEFORE TAXES AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS FROM THIS EMPLOYER?
				0000010-8000000	(i.e., \$0.10 - \$80,000.00)
				bbbbbbb	N/A
42	1	117	Q27B		<u>RATE CODE</u>
				1	PER HOUR
				2	PER DAY
				3	PER WEEK
				4	PER MONTH
				5	PER YEAR
				6	TOTAL EARNINGS FROM THIS EMPLOYER IN '81
				b	N/A
43	2	118-119	DV1	01-12	<u>TOTAL NO. OF MONTHS WORKED FOR THIS EMPLOYER IN 1981</u> (Completed for every job regardless of class of worker)
				bb	N/A
44	3	120-122	DV2	0C1-672	<u>TOTAL HOURS WORKED PER MONTH FOR THIS EMPLOYER</u>
				bbb	N/A
45	5	123-127	DV3	00010-	<u>HOURLY WAGE RATE FROM THIS EMPLOYER</u>
				08151	(i.e., \$0.10 - \$81.51)
				bbbbbb	N/A
46	7	128-134		bbbbbbb	<u>FILLER</u>



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SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - PERSON FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre EMPLOYER 3
47	4	135-138	Q12	MMYY	<u>WHEN DID...START WORKING FOR THIS EMPLOYER?</u>
				bbbb	N/A
48	12	139-150	Q13		<u>IN WHICH MONTHS OF 1981 DID.... WORK FOR THIS EMPLOYER?</u>
				0,1	JANUARY
				0,1	FEBRUARY
				0,1	MARCH
				0,1	APRIL
				0,1	MAY
				0,1	JUNE
				0,1	JULY
				0,1	AUGUST
				0,1	SEPTEMBER
				0,1	OCTOBER
				0,1	NOVEMBER
				0,1	DECEMBER
49	3	151-153			<u>INDUSTRY</u>
				001-051	SEE CODES FOR EMPLOYER 1 (FIELD 11)
				bbb	N/A
50	3	154-156			<u>OCCUPATION</u>
				001-050	SEE CODES FOR EMPLOYER 1 (FIELD 12)
				bbb	N/A
51	1	157			<u>CLASS OF WORKER</u>
				1	PAID WORKER - PRIVATE (EXCL. OWNERS OF INCORP. BUS.)
				2	PAID WORKER - GOV'T BUSINESS
				3	PAID WORKER - GOV'T NON-BUSINESS
				4	EMPLOYER
				5	OWN ACCOUNT
				6	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER



RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

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SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - PERSON FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre
				7	OWNERS OF INCORPORATED BUSINESS
				b	N/A
52	1	158	Q18		<u>DID... USUALLY WORK THE SAME NO. OF HOURS EACH MONTH FOR THIS EMPLOYER?</u>
				1	YES
				2	NO
				b	N/A
53	1	159	Q19		<u>WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON FOR THIS CHANGE?</u>
				1	OWN ILLNESS OR DISABILITY
				2	PERSONAL OR FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES (EXCLUDING CHILD CARE)
				3	GOING TO SCHOOL
				4	LABOUR DISPUTE
				5	CHILD CARE
				6	ON CALL
				7	INCREASE IN EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS
				8	DECREASE IN EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS
				0	OTHER
				b	N/A
54	1	160	Q20		<u>HOW MANY WEEKS PER MONTH DID...USUALLY WORK FOR THIS EMPLOYER?</u>
				1-4	
				b	N/A
55	1	161	Q21		<u>HOW MANY DAYS PER WEEK DID...USUALLY WORK?</u>
				1-7	
				b	N/A
56	2	162-163	Q22		<u>HOW MANY HOURS PER DAY DID...USUALLY WORK?</u>
				01-24	



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SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - PERSON FILE

EMPLOYER 3

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre
				bb	N/A
57	2	164-165	Q24		APPROXIMATELY HOW MANY ADDITIONAL HOURS PER MONTH WOULD.....HAVE PREFERRED TO WORK FOR THIS EMPLOYER
				00-99	
				bb	N/A
58	3	166-168	Q25A		WHAT WERE THE REASONS....DID NOT WORK THESE ADDITIONAL HOURS?
				1	OWN ILLNESS OR DISABILITY
				2	PERSONAL OR FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES (EXCLUDING CHILD CARE)
				3	GOING TO SCHOOL
				4	ADDITIONAL HOURS NOT OFFERED BY EMPLOYER
				5	CHILD CARE
				6	SCHEDULING OF ADDITIONAL HOURS NOT SUITABLE
				7	PAYMENT FOR ADDITIONAL HOURS NOT SUFFICIENT
				8	TRANSPORATION PROBLEMS
				9	NO REASON GIVEN
				0	OTHER
				b	N/A
			Q25B		SAME AS (A)
			Q25C		SAME AS (A)
59	1	169	Q26		WAS.....A MEMBER OF A UNION OR OTHER GROUP WHICH BARGAINS COLLECTIVELY WITH THIS EMPLOYER?
				1	YES
				2	NO
				b	N/A

RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

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SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - PERSON FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre
60	7	170-176	Q27A		<u>EMPLOYER 3</u> <u>WHAT WAS.....'S USUAL WAGE OR SALARY BEFORE TAXES</u> <u>AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS FROM THIS EMPLOYER?</u>
				0000225-3400000	(i.e., \$2.25 - \$34,000.00)
				bbbbbbb	N/A
61	1	177	Q27B		<u>RATE CODE</u>
				1	PER HOUR
				2	PER DAY
				3	PER WEEK
				4	PER MONTH
				5	PER YEAR
				6	TOTAL EARNING FROM THIS EMPLOYER IN '81
				b	N/A
62	2	178-179	DV1	01-12	<u>TOTAL NO. OF MONTHS WORKED FOR THIS EMPLOYER IN</u> <u>1981 (completed for every job regardless of class</u> <u>of worker)</u>
				bb	N/A
63	3	180-182	DV2	002-672	<u>TOTAL HOURS WORKED PER MONTH FOR THIS EMPLOYER</u>
				bbb	N/A
64	5	183-187	DV3	00023-	<u>HOURLY WAGE RATE FROM HIS EMPLOYER</u>
				04075	(i.e. \$0.23 - \$40.75)
				bbbbb	N/A
65	7	188-194			<u>FILLER</u>
				bbbbbbb	



RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

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SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - PERSON FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre
66	4	195-198	Q12	MMYY	<u>EMPLOYER 4</u> WHEN DID...START WORKING FOR THIS EMPLOYER?
				bbbb	N/A
67	12	199-210	Q13		<u>EMPLOYER 4</u> IN WHICH MONTHS OF 1981 DID.... WORK FOR THIS EMPLOYER?
				0,1	JANUARY
				0,1	FEBRUARY
				0,1	MARCH
				0,1	APRIL
				0,1	MAY
				0,1	JUNE
				0,1	JULY
				0,1	AUGUST
				0,1	SEPTEMBER
				0,1	OCTOBER
				0,1	NOVEMBER
				0,1	DECEMBER
68	3	211-213			<u>INDUSTRY</u>
				001-051	SEE CODES FOR EMPLOYER 1 (FIELD 11)
				bbb	N/A
69	3	214-216			<u>OCCUPATION</u>
				001-050	SEE CODES FOR EMPLOYER 1 (FIELD 12)
				bbb	N/A
70	1	217			<u>CLASS OF WORKER</u>
				1	PAID WORKER - PRIVATE (EXCL. OWNERS OF INCORP. BUS.)
				2	PAID WORKER - GOV'T BUSINESS
				3	PAID WORKER - GOV'T NON-BUSINESS
				4	EMPLOYER
				5	OWN ACCOUNT



RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

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SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - PERSON FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre
				6	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER
				7	OWNER OF INCORPORATED BUSINESS
				b	N/A
71	1	218	Q18		<u>DID.... USUALLY WORK THE SAME NO. OF HOURS</u> <u>EACH MONTH FOR THIS EMPLOYER?</u>
				1	YES
				2	NO
				b	N/A
72	1	219	Q19		<u>WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON FOR THIS CHANGE?</u>
				1	OWN ILLNESS OR DISABILITY
				2	PERSONAL OR FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES (EXCLUDING CHILD CARE)
				3	GOING TO SCHOOL
				4	LABOUR DISPUTE
				5	CHILD CARE
				6	ON CALL
				7	INCREASE IN EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS
				8	DECREASE IN EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS
				0	OTHER
				b	N/A
73	1	220	Q20		<u>HOW MANY WEEKS PER MONTH DID....USUALLY WORK FOR</u> <u>THIS EMPLOYER?</u>
				1-4	
				b	N/A
74	1	221	Q21		<u>HOW MANY DAYS PER WEEK DID...USUALLY WORK?</u>
				1-7	
				b	N/A



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EMPLOYER 4

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre
75	2	222-223	Q22		EMPLOYER 4 HOW MANY HOURS PER DAY DID...USUALLY WORK?
				01-24	
				bb	N/A
76	2	224-225	Q24		APPROXIMATELY HOW MANY ADDITIONAL HOURS PER MONTH WOULD...HAVE PREFERRED TO WORK FOR THIS EMPLOYER?
				00-99	
				bb	N/A
77	3	226-228	Q25A		WHAT WERE THE REASONS...DID NOT WORK THESE ADDITIONAL HOURS?
				1	OWN ILLNESS OR DISABILITY
				2	PERSONAL OR FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES (EXCLUDING CHILD CARE)
				3	GOING TO SCHOOL
				4	ADDITIONAL HOURS NOT OFFERED BY EMPLOYER
				5	CHILD CARE
				6	SCHEDULING OF ADDITIONAL HOURS NOT SUITABLE
				7	PAYMENT FOR ADDITIONAL HOURS NOT SUFFICIENT
				8	TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS
				9	NO REASON GIVEN
				0	OTHER
				b	N/A
				Q25B	SAME AS (A)
				Q25C	SAME AS (A)
78	1	229	Q26		WAS...A MEMBER OF A UNION OR OTHER GROUP WHICH BARGAINS COLLECTIVELY WITH THIS EMPLOYER?
				1	YES
				2	NO
				b	N/A



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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre EMPLOYER 4
79	7	230-236	Q27A		<u>WHAT WAS.....'S USUAL WAGE OR SALARY BEFORE TAXES AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS FROM THIS EMPLOYER?</u>
				0000160	1600000 (i.e., \$1.60 - \$16,000.00)
				bbbbbbb	N/A
80	1	237	Q27B		<u>RATE CODE</u>
				1	PER HOUR
				2	PER DAY
				3	PER WEEK
				4	PER MONTH
				5	PER YEAR
				6	TOTAL EARNING FROM THIS EMPLOYER IN '81
				b	N/A
81	2	238-239	DV1	01-12	<u>TOTAL NO. OF MONTHS WORKED FOR THIS EMPLOYER IN 1981 (Completed for every job regardless of class of worker)</u>
				bb	N/A
82	3	240-242	DV2	004-392	<u>TOTAL HOURS WORKED PER MONTH FOR THIS EMPLOYER</u>
				bbb	N/A
83	5	243-247	DV3	00110-	<u>HOURLY WAGE RATE FROM HIS EMPLOYER</u>
				03063	(i.e., \$1.10 - \$30.63)
84	7	248-254			<u>FILLER</u>
				bbbbbbb	



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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre
85	5	255-259		bbbb	<u>FILLER</u>
86	1	260	DV7		<u>TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT IN 1981 SUMMARY</u>
				1	PAID WORKER JOB(S) ONLY
				2	SELF-EMPLOYMENT ONLY
				3	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER JOB(S) ONLY
				4	SOME PAID WORK, SOME SELF-EMPLOYMENT
				5	SOME PAID, SOME UNPAID FAMILY WORK
				6	SOME SELF-EMPLOYMENT, SOME UNPAID FAMILY WORK
				7	SOME PAID WORK, SOME SELF-EMPLOYMENT AND SOME UNPAID FAMILY WORK
				8	DID NOT WORK IN 1981
87	12	261-272	DV8		<u>MONTHS IN WHICH SOME WORK WAS DONE - ALL EMPLOYER</u> <u>(JANUARY - DECEMBER)</u>
				0	DID NOT WORK
				1	DID SOME WORK
88	1	273	DV9		<u>EMPLOYED FULL YEAR/EMPLOYED PART YEAR FLAG</u>
				0	DID NOT WORK IN 1981
				1	WORKED FULL YEAR
				2	WORKED PART YEAR
89	6	274-279		bbbbbb	<u>FILLER</u>
90	2	280-281	DV14		<u>NUMBER OF EARNERS IN ECONOMIC FAMILY</u>
				00-08	
91	1	282			<u>SPOUSE PRESENT FLAG</u> (I.E. SPOUSE OF HEAD OF ECONOMIC FAMILY)
				1	YES
				2	NO



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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre
92	2	283-284			<u>AGE OF SPOUSE</u>
				01-09	SEE CODES IN FIELD 6
				bb	N/A
93	2	285-286			<u>NO. OF INDIVIDUALS IN ECONOMIC FAMILY</u>
				01-20	
94	2	287-288			<u>NO. OF ADULTS IN ECONOMIC FAMILY (OVER AGE 15)</u>
				00-18	
95	2	289-290			<u>NO. OF CHILDREN IN ECONOMIC FAMILY (UNDER AGE 25)</u>
				00-14	
96	1	291		0,1	<u>OWN CHILD OR CHILDREN AGE 0-2 *</u>
				0	NO
				1	YES
97	1	292		0,1	<u>OWN CHILD OR CHILDREN AGE 3-5 *</u>
98	1	293		0,1	<u>OWN CHILD OR CHILDREN AGE 6-11 *</u>
99	1	294		0,1	<u>OWN CHILD OR CHILDREN AGE 12-15 *</u>
100	1	295		0,1	<u>OWN CHILD OR CHILDREN AGE 16-17 *</u>
101	1	296		0,1	<u>OWN CHILD OR CHILDREN AGE 18-21 *</u>
102	1	297		0,1	<u>OWN CHILD OR CHILDREN AGE 22-24 *</u>
103	2	298-299		00-13	<u>TOTAL: OWN CHILDREN</u> *
					* (of head of economic family or of spouse)
104	9	300-308			<u>WEIGHT</u>
					(XXXXX.XXXX , i.e. IMPLIED DECIMAL POINT)

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) CODES (1970) AND
RECODES USED IN THE SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY

<u>SWH Recoded</u>	<u>Corresponding SIC Codes (1970)</u>
001	001-021
002	031-039
003	041-047
004	051-059
005	061-064
006	071-079
007	083-087
008	096-099
009	101-109
010	151-153
011	162-165
012	172-179
013	181-189
014	231-239
015	243-249
016	251-259
017	261-268
018	271-274
019	286-289
020	291-298
021	301-309
022	311-318
023	321-329
024	331-339
025	351-359
026	365-369
027	372-379
028	391-399
029	404-409
030	421
031	501-519
032	524-527
033	543-548
034	572-579
035	602-629
036	631-699
037	701-715
038	721
039	735-737
040	801-809
041	821-828
042	831
043	841-849
044	851-869
045	871-879
046	881-886
047	891-899
048	902-909
049	931
050	951
051	991

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL (OCM) CODES (1971) AND
RECORDES USED IN THE SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY

<u>SWH Recoded</u>	<u>Corresponding OCM Codes (1971)</u>
001	111
002	113,114
003	117
004	211,213
005	218
006	214,215
007	216
008	231,233,234,235,239
009	251
010	271
011	273
012	279
013	311
014	313
015	315
016	331,333,335,337
017	411
018	413
019	414
020	415
021	417
022	416,419
023	513,514
024	517,519
025	611
026	612,613
027	614,616
028	619
029	711,713
030	718,719
031	731
032	751
033	771
034	821,822
035	811-817,823-829
036	833
037	831,835,837,839
038	851,852
039	853
040	855,856
041	854,857,859
042	858
043	871
044	873
045	878,879
046	917
047	911,913,915,919
048	931
049	951,953,955,959
050	991

13. RECORD LAYOUT - THE JOB FILE



RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - JOB FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre
1	6	1-6			<u>RECORD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER</u>
2	1	7			<u>PROVINCE</u>
				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
3	1	8			<u>SEX</u>
				1	MALE
				2	FEMALE
4	1	9			<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>
				1	MARRIED
				2	SINGLE
				3	OTHER
5	1	10			<u>RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF ECONOMIC FAMILY</u>
				1	HEAD OF FAMILY
				2	SPOUSE
				3	SON OR DAUGHTER
				4	PARENT OR PARENT-IN-LAW
				5	SON/DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
				6	OTHER RELATIVE



RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - JOB FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre
6	1	11			<u>AGE GROUP</u>
				1	15-16
				2	17-19
				3	20-24
				4	25-34
				5	35-44
				6	45-54
				7	55-64
				8	65-69
				9	70+
7	1	12			<u>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</u>
				1	NONE OR ELEMENTARY
				2	HIGH SCHOOL (SOME OR COMPLETED)
				3	SOME POST-SECONDARY
				4	POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE OR DIPLOMA
				5	UNIVERSITY DEGREE
8	2	13-14	Q10		<u>FOR HOW MANY DIFFERENT EMPLOYERS DID....</u>
					<u>WORK IN 1981?</u>
				01-15	NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS
9	4	15-18	Q12	MMYY	<u>WHEN DID...START WORKING FOR THIS EMPLOYER?</u>
10	12	19-30	Q13		<u>IN WHICH MONTHS OF 1981 DID.... WORK FOR THIS</u>
					<u>EMPLOYER?</u>
				0,1	JANUARY
				0,1	FEBRUARY
				0,1	MARCH
				0,1	APRIL
				0,1	MAY



RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - JOB FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre
				0,1	JUNE
				0,1	JULY
				0,1	AUGUST
				0,1	SEPTEMBER
				0,1	OCTOBER
				0,1	NOVEMBER
				0,1	DECEMBER
11	3	31-33			<u>INDUSTRY</u>
				001-	SEE CODES FOR EMPLOYER 1, FIELD 11 OF PERSON FILE
				051	RECORD LAYOUT
12	3	34-36			<u>OCCUPATION</u>
				001-	SEE CODES FOR EMPLOYER 1, FIELD 12 OF PERSON FILE
				050	RECORD LAYOUT
13	1	37			<u>CLASS OF WORKER</u>
				1	PAID WORKER - PRIVATE (EXCL. OWNERS OF INCORP. BUS.)
				2	PAID WORKER - GOV'T BUSINESS
				3	PAID WORKER - GOV'T NON-BUSINESS
				4	EMPLOYER
				5	OWN ACCOUNT
				6	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER
				7	OWNER OF INCORPORATED BUSINESS



RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - JOB FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre
14	1	38	Q18		<u>DID...USUALLY WORK THE SAME NUMBER OF HOURS EACH MONTH?</u>
				1	YES
				2	NO
				b	N/A
15	1	39	Q19		<u>WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON FOR THIS CHANGE?</u>
				1	OWN ILLNESS OR DISABILITY
				2	PERSONAL OR FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES (EXCLUDING CHILD CARE)
				3	GOING TO SCHOOL
				4	LABOUR DISPUTE
				5	CHILD CARE
				6	ON CALL
				7	INCREASE IN EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS
				8	DECREASE IN EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS
				0	OTHER
				b	N/A
16	1	40	Q20		<u>HOW MANY WEEKS PER MONTH DID.....USUALLY WORK FOR THIS EMPLOYER?</u>
				1-4	
				b	N/A
17	1	41	Q21		<u>HOW MANY DAYS PER WEEK DID...USUALLY WORK?</u>
				1-7	
				b	N/A
18	2	42-43	Q22		<u>HOW MANY HOURS PER DAY DID... USUALLY WORK?</u>
				01-24	
				b	N/A
19	2	44-45	Q24		<u>APPROXIMATELY HOW MANY ADDITIONAL HOURS PER MONTH WOULD...HAVE PREFERRED TO WORK FOR THIS EMPLOYER?</u>
				00-99	

RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - JOB FILE

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Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre
				bb	N/A
20	3	46-48	Q25A		WHAT WERE THE REASONS...DID NOT WORK THESE ADDITIONAL HOURS?
				1	OWN ILLNESS OR DISABILITY
				2	PERSONAL OR FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES (EXCLUDING CHILD CARE)
				3	GOING TO SCHOOL
				4	ADDITIONAL HOURS NOT OFFERED BY EMPLOYER
				5	CHILD CARE
				6	SCHEDULING OF ADDITIONAL HOURS NOT SUITABLE
				7	PAYMENT FOR ADDITIONAL HOURS NOT SUFFICIENT
				8	TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS
				9	NO REASON GIVEN
				0	OTHER
				b	N/A
			Q25B		SAME AS (A)
			Q25C		SAME AS (A)
21	1	49	Q26		WAS.....A MEMBER OF A UNION OR OTHER GROUP WHICH BARGAINS COLLECTIVELY WITH THIS EMPLOYER?
				1	YES
				2	NO
				b	N/A
22	7	50-56	Q27A		WHAT WAS.....'S USUAL WAGE OR SALARY BEFORE TAXES AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS FROM THIS EMPLOYER?
				0000008 -	(i.e., \$0.08 - \$99,999.99)
				9999999	
				#####	N/A



RECORD LAYOUT - CLICHE D'ARTICLE

Data Set Name - Nom de l'ensemble de données

JOB Name - Nom du travail

SURVEY OF 1981 WORK HISTORY - JOB FILE

Field Zone	Size Longueur	Position Poste	Type	Codes	Title - Titre
23	1	57	Q27B		<u>RATE CODE</u>
				1	PER HOUR
				2	PER DAY
				3	PER WEEK
				4	PER MONTH
				5	PER YEAR
				6	TOTAL EARNING FROM THIS EMPLOYER IN '81
				Ø	N/A
24	2	58-59	DV1		<u>TOTAL MONTHS WORKED FOR THIS EMPLOYER IN 1981</u>
				01-12	(COMPLETED FOR EVERY JOB, REGARDLESS OF CLASS OF WORKER)
25	3	60-62	DV2		<u>TOTAL HOURS WORKED PER MONTH FOR THIS EMPLOYER</u>
				001 672	
				ØØØ	N/A
26	5	63-67	DV3		<u>HOURLY WAGE RATE FROM THIS EMPLOYER</u>
				00006-	(i.e., \$0.06 - \$270.00)
				27000	
27	1	68	DV7		<u>TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT IN 1981 SUMMARY</u>
				1	PAID WORKER JOB(S) ONLY
				2	SELF-EMPLOYMENT ONLY
				3	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER JOB(S) ONLY
				4	SOME PAID WORK, SOME SELF-EMPLOYMENT

14. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS



PERSON FILE

DSN: D59.PTW8201.PERREC

VOLSER: NT

LRECL: 308

BLKSIZE:

BPI:

LABEL:

NUMBER OF RECORDS: 74408

JOB FILE

DSN: D59.PTW8201.JOBMICRO

VOLSER: NT

LRECL: 77

BLKSIZE:

BPI:

LABEL:

NUMBER OF RECORDS: 61108

