

**Name of collection: *Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours***

<p><b>Nature of collection</b> If possible, use the classification of collection types shown above e.g. <i>ICT use collection – business</i>. For “other” collections, provide details e.g. <i>Other ICT collection – ISPs</i>.</p>	<p>Other ICT collection – Employment</p> <p>Monthly payroll and employment estimates obtained from census of employer tax remittance forms.</p> <p>Monthly establishment survey to collect modelling ratios to produce other output variables.</p>
<p><b>Collection agency</b></p>	<p>Statistics Canada <a href="http://www.statcan.ca">http://www.statcan.ca</a></p>
<p><b>General references to collection material</b> Metadata, questionnaires etc</p>	<p>Questionnaires and additional information can be found in the <a href="#">survey notes</a></p>
<p><b>Survey basis or vehicle</b> E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	<p>Administrative data/records are provided by Canada Revenue Agency. Data provided are the gross monthly payrolls and the total number of employees. Data are supplemented by a Business Payrolls Survey (BPS) to collect data to estimate SEPH variables not available on administrative records.</p>
<p><b>Frequency of collection</b></p>	<p>Monthly</p>
<p><b>Collection history</b> Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	<p>January 1991- December 2006 (preliminary)</p>
<p><b>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</b></p>	<p>Mandatory</p>
<p><b>Scope and coverage of collection</b> Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc</p>	<p>A census of all employers in Canada, except those primarily involved in agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations and the military personnel of the defence services.</p>
<p><b>Main classifications used</b> E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>	<p>Industry Classification based on the North American industry classification system 2002 (NAICS 2002).</p> <p>For more information on the North American Standard Classification, see <a href="#">NAICS</a></p>
<p><b>Collection methodology</b> E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview</p>	<p>The Business Payrolls Survey (BPS) which supplements SEPH uses a combination of methods for data collection to permit maximum flexibility for the respondent. For mail units, questionnaires are mailed to the payroll office of employers each month. Telephone interviews are used for respondents who express a preference for being surveyed by telephone. Respondents can also report their data electronically.</p>
<p><b>Reporting and Statistical units</b> Enterprise, establishment, household, etc</p>	<p>Establishment</p>
<p><b>Sample frame used</b></p>	<p>Census of employer taxation remittances used to obtain monthly payroll and employment estimates. Monthly sample survey drawn from Statistics Canada Business Register used to derive modelling coefficients to obtain other outputs. The business register is kept up to date using administrative information on businesses received monthly from Canada Revenue Agency, as well as information from Statistics</p>

	Canada surveys and business profiling activities.
<p><b>Sampling method</b> E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling</p>	<p>This survey is a census with a cross-sectional design. Data are collected for all units of the target population, therefore no sampling is done.</p> <p>The statistics compiled by SEPH are based on a census of administrative records for all in-scope establishments with employees that can be found on the Business Register. The total payroll employment estimates and the monthly payrolls are derived from the administrative source. Administrative information for total gross monthly payrolls and the total number of employees for the last pay period in the month are obtained from payroll deduction (PD) accounts maintained by Canada Customs and Revenue Agency. Public Institutions Division of Statistics Canada provides information for general government services at the provincial and federal levels.</p> <p>To estimate SEPH variables not available from the administrative source, the results of the Business Payrolls Survey (BPS) conducted monthly are used. The BPS uses a stratified simple random sample of 11,000 establishments out of a population of 900,000 establishments taken from the Business Register. A one-twelfth rotation of the sample is done every month. The Business Payrolls Survey uses a combination of methods for data collection to permit maximum flexibility for the respondent. For mail units, questionnaires are mailed to the payroll office of employers each month. Computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) are used for respondents who express a preference for being surveyed by telephone. Respondents can also report their data electronically. Reporting units, which are non-respondents to the initial mailing, are followed up by telephone by the staff of the regional offices of Statistics Canada.</p> <p>The estimates derived from the administrative source are then combined with the results of the BPS to produce estimates for the full range of SEPH variables.</p>
<p><b>Sample size</b> For the most recent collection</p>	Sample size is 11,000 from the 900,000 establishments that are potentially in business and classified to an industry and a province.
<p><b>Response rate</b> The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection</p>	<p>Monthly employment and payroll boxes on taxation remittance form: 89% (May 2005)</p> <p>Establishment survey component: 80%</p> <p>Response rates based on employment are produced and published every month for Canada, the provinces and the territories by type of payroll deduction accounts for the preliminary and final estimates.</p>
<p><b>Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit)</b> Indicate whether imputations are made for non-</p>	Administrative Survey: there are four methods of imputation: 1) imputing zero when the Canada Revenue Agency has been advised that there will be no employees in the month;

<p>response and a short description of methods used.</p>	<p>2) imputing from previous month information with a month-to-month change ratio (trend imputation) where there are indications that the units have activity in the current month;  3) imputing using other available variables (ratio imputation) and,  4) imputing based on current month stratum averages (mean imputation) in some cases where only one value has been reported.</p> <p>Business Payrolls Survey (BPS): missing take-all establishments are imputed using the previous month's reports. In this way, respondent follow up is avoided while making use of as much data provided by the respondent as possible.</p>
<p><b>Weighting of results</b>  Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue</p>	<p>Establishment counts.</p> <p>The information obtained from the BPS is used to estimate the weekly component of the gross monthly payrolls, the total number of paid hours (regular hours and overtime) and the allocation of hours, earnings and employment for three categories of employees (salaried, paid by the hour and others such as commission workers.)</p> <p>Estimation of additional SEPH variables is done at the model group level, most of which are defined at the national and sub-sector levels except for a few cases where the employment size and the provincial dimensions are used. Regression coefficients calculated at the model group level are applied to the estimates of total employment and payrolls from the administrative sources to estimate the additional variables.</p>
<p><b>Relative standard errors (or coefficients of variation) on main aggregates</b>  These can be expressed as a range of values. For a given variable, the RSE or CV is equal to the ratio of the square root of the estimate of the sampling variance to the estimated value. It can be expressed as a fraction or a percentage.</p>	<p>Employment estimates have negligible CVs as they only take into account variance due to imputation.</p> <p>Coefficient of variation of Average Weekly Earnings estimates: 0.23%</p> <p>Every month, CVs are published for all variables and every domain (by NAICS industry for Canada, the provinces and the territories). These CVs take into account the sampling variance coming from the BPS as well as the variance due to imputation of the administrative source.</p>
<p><b>Known data quality issues with this collection</b>  E.g. non-response bias, comparability problems over time, definitional issues, coverage deficiencies, timeliness of frame, high item non-response (identify topics which are particularly problematic).</p>	<p>Establishment-specific employment counts and payroll estimates not available from taxation remittance forms (enterprise-level only). Data are pro-rated to establishment level using modelled employment estimates from the Business Register</p>
<p><b>Output details</b>  Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.</p>	<p><a href="#">Latest releases in the Daily</a></p> <p>CANSIM Tables <a href="#">281-0023 to 281-0046</a></p> <p>Publication: <a href="#">Employment, Earnings and Hours (Catalogue 72-002-XIB)</a></p> <p>CD Rom: <a href="#">Annual Estimates of Employment, Earnings and</a></p>

	<a href="#">Hours</a>
<b>Other comments</b>	The SEPH is used to measure employment by industry, wages and salaries for selected ICT industries at the NAICS 4-digit level of detail.
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