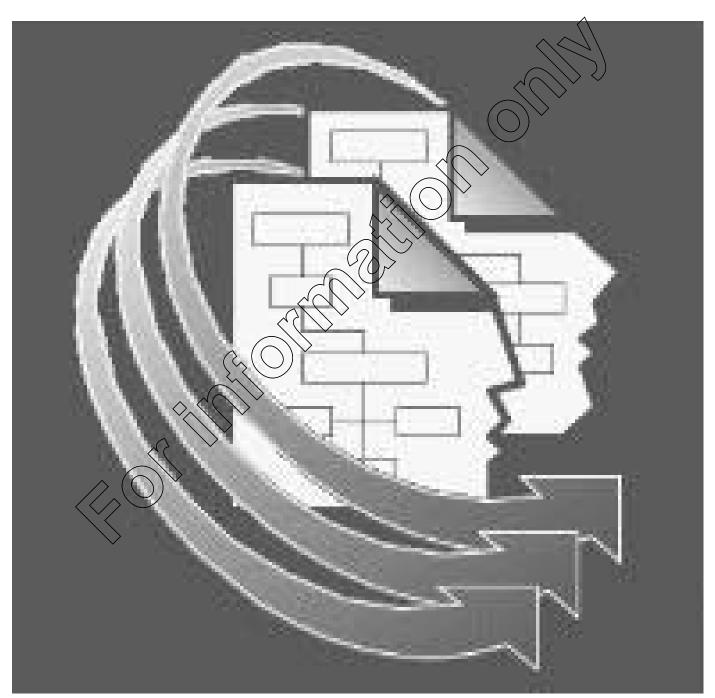


2000 Workplace and Employee Survey

Confidential when completed

Collected under the authority of the *Statistics Act*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, Chapter S19

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2000 Workplace and Employee Survey



SECTION A: WORKFORCE CHARACTERISTICS AND JOB ORGANIZATION

This questionnaire includes questions relating to the characteristics of the employees at this physical location only. Please include only paid employees of this location receiving a T4 slip who work on-site, offsite such as customer service representatives or telecommuters, and employees who are on paid leave.

1 (a)	In the last pay period of March 2000, how many people were employed at this location?
()	

1 (b) At this location, prease estimate how many employees were in the following categories.

\nearrow	Last pay period in March 2000
A. Full-tune, permanent employees	[_[_[_[_]
B. All other employees, contractors or agents managed at or attached to this workplace	[_[_[_[_]

1 (c)	Do you have seasonal peaks in employment?
	1 Yes
	³ No> Go to Question 2.
	O 110 Go to Question 2.
1 (d)	During which months do they occur?
	O January O July
	O February O August
	O March September
	O4 O April 10 October
	Os May November
	Of O June 12 O December
	$\diamondsuit_{\sim}(\bigcirc)$
1 ()	
1 (e)	What is the maximum employment during that (these) peak(s)?
HIRI	ING
	$\langle \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L}) \rangle$
2.	Talking about employees at this location, were there any new employees hired between April 1, 1999 and
	March 31, 2000? (Please exclude the filling of positions through recalls from lay-offs or the ending of
	labour disputes.)
	1 O Yes
	Go to Question 3 (a)
	So to Question 5 (a)
2 (a)	How many new employees did you hire between April 1, 1999 and March 31, 2000?
	[_[_[[]

2 (b)	How many new employees did you hire in each of the following categories between April 1, 1999 and
	March 31, 2000?

A. Managers	[_[_[_[_]
B. Professionals	[_[_[_[_]
C. Technical / Trades	[_[_[_]
D. Marketing / Sales	[_[_[_[_]
E. Clerical / Administrative	
F. Production workers with no trade/certification	
G. Other, specify	

VACANCIES

FILLED VACANCIES

3 (a) How are vacant positions usually staffed? For all applicable categories, check only the most frequently used method.

	From within the workplace	From another workplace within the same legal company or business enterprise	From outside the company
A. Same for all occupations			
B. Managers			
C. Professionals			
D. Technical Trades			
E. Marketing Sales			
F. Clerical / Administrative			
G. Production workers with no trade/certification			
H. Other, specify			

3 (b)	At this location, are there any vacant positions that you are currently trying to fill?						
	1 O Yes						
	³ No> Go to Que	estion 4 (a)					
3 (c)	In total, how many vacant position	ons are currently ur	nfilled at this	location?			
	[_[_[_]						
3 (d)	How many of these positions have	ve remained vacant	for four mo	nths or longer in	n the following	g categories?	
		Number of positions that, despite active	For each group with vacant positions for four months or longer, identify the reason(s) for the vacancies (Check all that apply.)				
		recruitment, have remained vacant for four months or longer	Too few applicants	Most applicants lacked educational requirements	Most applicants lacked job experience	Most applicants declined job offer	
	A. Managers						
	B. Professionals						
	C. Technical / Trades						
	D. Marketing / Sales						
	E. Clerical / Administrative						
	F. Production workers with no trade/certification	[_[_[_[_]					
	G. Other	[_[_[_[

4 (a)	In the last pay period of March 2000, please estimate how many employees receiving T4 slips at this
	location were in the following categories.

Part-time employees are those who normally work less than 30 hours per week.

Full-time employees normally work 30 hours or more per week.

Permanent employees are those with no set termination date.

Total number of employees on- or off-site	A. Full-time	[_[_[_[_	
	B. Part-time		
	C. Total		
	D. Permanent		\rightarrow
	E. Other non-permanent (temporary, seasonal)		
	F. Total		[_[_[_[_
Off-site employees	G. In other workplace		
On-site employees	H. At home	\[_[_[_[_[_]]	
Independent contractors	I. At this workplace	[_[_[_[
and contract workers, including home workers	J. Outside this workplace	[_[_[_[_]	

4 (b) How many employees at this location were in the following categories?

(\sqrt{s} (\sqrt{s})				
	Full-time	Part-time		
A. Managers	[_[_[_[_]	[_[_[_[_]		
B. Professionals	[_[_[_[_]	[_[_[_[_]		
C. Technical Trades	[_[_[_[_]	[_[_[_[_]		
D. Marketing Sales	[_[_[_[_]	[_[_[_[_]		
E. Clerical / Administrative	[_[_[_[_]	[_[_[_[_]		
F. Production workers with no trade/certification	[_[_[_[_]	[_[_[_[_]		
G. Other	[_[_[_[_]	[_[_[_[_]		

SEPARATIONS

5 (a) Please estimate the number of employees who have permanently left this location *between April 1, 1999 and March 31, 2000*, by reason.

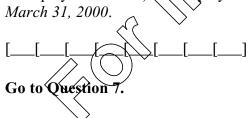
Reason	Number of employees
A. Resignations (no special incentives)	[_[_[_[]
B. Lay-offs (no recall expected) ¹	
C. Special workforce reductions ²	
D. Dismissal for cause	
E. Retirement (no special incentives)	

				/ \			
Involuntary lay-offs with enhanced	coverence no	alzagas should	ha inaludad	with 'Tow	Affa (no	ragall av	mantad)"
involuntary lay-ons with chilanced	Severance pa	CKages Should	DE IIICIUUEU	willing raw	ONS (IIO .	iccaii cx	pecieu).

5 (b) Were there any temporary lay-offs between April 1, 1992 and March 31, 2000 at this location? (By temporary lay-offs, we mean that all laid-off employees are expected to be recalled.)



5 (c) Please estimate the number of person-days (e.g. number of days on lay-off multiplied by the number of employees affected) that employees spent on temporary lay-off *between April 1, 1999 and March 31, 2000*



Special workforce reductions include resignations and early retirements induced through special financial incentives (i.e. where employees voluntarily leave).

SECTION B: COMPENSATION

This section focuses on compensation practices.

If all responses are "No", go to Question 7.

6 (a) Does your compensation system include the following incentives?

(i)	Individual incentive systems (bonuses, piece-rates, commissions and stock options)
	1 O Yes 3 O No
(ii)	Productivity / quality gain-sharing and other group incentives
	Yes No
(iii)	Profit-sharing plan
	Yes No
(iv)	Merit pay and skill-based pay
	Yes No
	luctivity gain sharing " means benefits to employees for gains realized by increased productivity. nonly, these benefits can be in the form of money payments in the primary industries.
" Prof i workp	it-sharing plan" means any plan by which employees receive a share of the profits from the place.
	it pay or skill-based pay" means a reward or honour given for superior qualities, great abilities or ness that comes from training, practice, etc.

6 (b) For which group of employees are these incentives included? (Check all that apply.)

Compensation	Individual incentive systems	Productivity / Quality gain-sharing and other group incentive	Profit-sharing plan	Merit pay and skill-based pay
A. Same for all occupations				
B. Managers				
C. Professionals				
D. Technical / Trades				
E. Marketing / Sales			4	
F. Clerical / Administrative				
G. Production workers with no trade/certification				
H. Other				

Individual incentive systems are systems that reward individuals on the basis of individual output or performance. These include:

- Bonuses (for individual performance)
- Piece-rates
- Commissions
- Employee stock purchase plans

Group incentive systems are systems that reward individuals on the basis of group output or performance. These include:

- Bonuses (for group performance)
- Small team rewards
- Employee stock ownership plans
- Stock options

7.	What was the total gross payroll for all employees at this location between April 1, 1999 and March 31, 2000? (If the information is not available for the specified period, give the total gross payroll for the most recently completed fiscal year.)
	\$ [[[[[] Go to Question 9.
	Gross payroll is the total remuneration paid to employees before deductions. The amount should be equivalent to the sum of the monthly taxable employment income reported in box 14 of the T4 slip and on the Revenue Canada (now Canada Customs and Revenue Agency) "Remittance Form for Current Source Deductions."
	It includes:
	 regular wages and salaries commissions overtime pay paid leave
	 piecework payments special payments taxable allowances and benefits that are recognized by Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (formerly Revenue Canada)
	It excludes:
8.	 employer's contributions to pension plans employment insurance premiums and other employee benefits compensation in kind travel expenses non-taxable allowances and benefits recreational facilities provided by the employer moving expenses paid by the employer and employee counselling services Please estimate the number of permanent full-time and part-time employees in each of the following annual
	earnings categories.
	A. \$80,00 \(^{\text{And above}}\) [[[[]]
	B. \$60,001 – \$80,000 [[[]
	C. \$40,001 – \$60,000 [[[[]
	D. \$20,001 – \$40,000 [[[]
	E. \$20,000 and below [[[[]

9.	What was the total expenditure on non- March 31, 2000? Please exclude stat (If the information is not available for non-wage benefits for the most recent	utory payme or the specific	nts such as ed period, s	s CPP/QPP, E give the total o	I, and health t	axes.
	\$ [[[[[]				
	O Monthly					
	OR					
	O Annually			\swarrow		
EMP	LOYEE BENEFITS					
10.	Are non-wage benefits, such as pension any employees at this location? 1 O Yes	n plans, life ir	nsurance, d	ental care or gr	roup RRSPs, av	railable to
10 (a)	No> Go to Question 1 Please indicate which of the following employees at this location.		nefits are a	vailable to per	manent full-tin	ne
	$\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C})$	Not		Availa	ible to	
		/ available	All	Management	Non-mana	ngement
					Non-union	Union
	A. Pension plan					
	B. Life and/or disability insurance					
	C. Supplemental medical					
	D. Dental care					
	E. Group RRSP					
	F. Stock purchase or other savings plan					
	G. Supplements to employment insurance benefits (e.g. for maternity or lay-off)					
	H. Other, specify					

10 (b) How are these benefits funded?

	Not	Funded by		
	applicable	Employer only	Employee only	Employee and employer
A. Pension plan				
B. Life and/or disability insurance				
C. Supplemental medical				
D. Dental care			(A)	\
E. Group RRSP				
F. Stock purchase or other savings plan				
G. Supplements to employment insurance benefits (e.g. for maternity or lay-off)				
H. Other				

11. Are the following non-wage benefits available to any part-time employees at this location?

A. Pension plan	$ \begin{array}{ccc} & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & &$
B. Life and/or disability insurance	Yes No
C. Supplemental medical	Yes No
D. Dental care	Yes No
E. Group RRSR	Yes No
F. Stock purchase plan or other savings plan	Yes No
G. Supplements to employment benefits (e.g. for maternity or lay-off)	Yes No
H. Other, specify	Yes No

Go to Question 14a.

HOURS OF WORK

12. How many paid hours do full-time employees in each category work in a normal week (excluding all overtime)?

T-	T
A. Same for all occupations	[_[_] . [_]
B. Managers	[_[_].[_]
C. Professionals	.[_]
D. Technical / Trades	
E. Marketing / Sales	 \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
F. Clerical / Administrative	
G. Production workers with no trade/certification	[_[_].[_]
H. Other	[_[_].[_]

13. How is overtime work compensated for full-time employees in each category? (Check all that apply.)

	Not applicable	Hourly overtime premiums	At normal rate	Compensatory time off	Not normally compensated
A. Same for all occupations					
B. Managers					
C. Professionals	\triangleright				
D. Technical / Trades					
E. Marketing / Sales					
F. Clerical Administrative					
G. Production workers with no trade/certification					
H. Other					

SECTION C: TRAINING

This section covers the nature and extent of workplace training. It is meant to include all types of training intended to develop your employees' skills and/or knowledge through a structured format, whether it takes place inside or outside the location.

14 (a)		en April 1, 1999 and March 31, 2000, did this workplace pay for or provide any of the following f classroom job-related training?
	Classro	pom training includes:
	• spe	training activities which have a pre-determined format, including a pre-defined objective; cific content; gress may be monitored and/or evaluated.
	02 O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	No classroom training> Go to Question 16 (a) Orientation for new employees Managerial / supervisory training Professional training Apprenticeship training Sales and marketing training Computer / hardware Computer / software Other office and non-office equipment Group decision-making or problem-solving Team-building, leadership, communication Occupational health and safety, environmental protection Literacy or numeracy Other training, specify
14 (b)		estimate the number of employees who received classroom training <i>between April 1, 1999 and 31, 2000</i> . (Include full-time, part-time, permanent and temporary employees.)
	Γ Γ	

14 (c)		en April 1, 1999 and March 31, 2000, were any of the following a source of funding for classroom g of employees at this location? (Check all that apply.)
	¹ O	Federal government programs
	² O	Provincial government programs
	³ O	Training trust funds
	⁴ O	Union or employee association funding
	⁵ O	Industry organizations
	⁶ O	Employees
	⁷ O	Equipment vendors
	8 O	Other private sector organizations
	⁹ O	Other outside sources of funding, specify
		None
	(If the	estimate this workplace's total training expenditures between April 1, 1999 and March 31, 2000. information is not available for the specified period, give an estimate of the total training for the ecently completed fiscal year.) [[[[[[[[[
	If tot	ral training expenditures equal 0, go to Question 15 (c).
15 (b)	Which	of the following are included in that estimate?
		Trainers' salaries
	² O	Trainees' salaries
	³ O <	Contracts to vendors
	⁴ O	Direct tuition to schools or training institutions
	⁵ O	Training materials
	⁶ O	Travel or living costs for trainees and trainers
	⁷ O	Overhead or office costs for training
	8 O	Other training expenses
	⁹ O	Other, specify

15 (c)	Between April 1, 1999 and March 31, 2000, did the amount of training time for the category of employees with the largest number of employees
	orincrease? line orincrease?
16 (a)	Does this workplace subsidize, assist or reimburse employees for training or coarses taken outside their paid working hours?
	This question is meant to be inclusive. Besides direct subsidies (i.e. helping with tuition or fees), assistance could include: helping with registration, arranging travel, arranging discounts or offering salary incentives to training.
	1 O Yes 3 O No> Go to Question 16 (c)
16 (b)	Between April 1, 1999 and March 31, 2000, how many employees has this workplace subsidized, reimbursed or assisted?

16 (c)		in April 1, 1999 and March 31, 2000, did this workplace pay for or provide any of the following fon-the-job training?
	⁰¹ O	No on-the-job training> Go to Question 20.
	02 O	Orientation for new employees
	⁰³ O	Managerial / supervisory training
	⁰⁴ O	Professional training
	⁰⁵ O	Apprenticeship training
	⁰⁶ O	Sales and marketing training
	⁰⁷ O	Computer / hardware
	08	Computer / software
	09	Other office and non-office equipment
	10	Group decision-making or problem-solving
	11 🔿	Team-building, leadership, communication
	12	Occupational health and safety, environmental protection
	13	Literacy or numeracy
	14	Other training, specify
	O	Other training, specify
16 (d)		estimate the number of employees who received on-the-job training between April 1, 1999 and 31, 2000. (Include full time, part-time, permanent and temporary employees.)
	[[_	
	Go to (Question 20.
	<	

SECTION D: HUMAN RESOURCES PRACTICES

17.	Which	statement best describes the responsibility for human resources matters at this location?
	¹ O	There is a separate human resources unit in this workplace employing more than one person.
	² O	One full-time person in this workplace is responsible for human resources matters.
	³ O	Human resources matters comprise part of one person's job in this workplace, such as owner or manager.
	⁴ O	Human resources matters for this workplace are the responsibility of a person or unit in another workplace.
	⁵ O	Human resources matters are handled as they arise in this workplace i.e. are not assigned to one person in particular).
	⁶ O	Some other arrangement, specify
	If Que	stion 1 (a) is smaller than or equal to 10, Go to Oxestion 19.
	•	

WORK ORGANIZATION

18. For **non-managerial employees**, which of the following practices exist on a formal basis in your workplace? In what year were they implemented?

		Year implemented
A. Employee suggestion program	Yes No	[4[-[-]
B. Flexible job design	1 O Yes 3 O No	
C. Information sharing with employees	O Yes O No	\ \ \
D. Problem-solving teams	1 O Kes	[_[_[_]
E. Joint labour-management committees	O Yes O No	[_[_[_]
F. Self-directed work groups	Yes No	[_[_[_]

- A. Employee suggestion program/ Includes employee survey feedback.
- B. <u>Flexible job design</u>. Includes job rotation, job enrichment/redesign (broadened job definitions), job enrichment (increased skills, variety or autonomy of work).
- C. <u>Information sharing with employees</u>. For example, with respect to firm's performance, colleagues' wages, technological or organizational changes, etc. This implies that employees have some feedback on policies.
- D. <u>Problem solving teams</u>. Responsibilities of teams are limited to specific areas, such as quality or work flow (i.e. narrower range of responsibilities than F).
- E. <u>Joint labour-management committees</u>. Include non-legislated joint labour-management committees and task teams that generally cover a broad range of issues, yet tend to be consultative in nature.
- F. <u>Self-directed work groups</u>. Semi-autonomous work groups or mini-enterprise work groups that have a high level of responsibility for a wide range of decisions / issues.

19. Who normally makes decisions with respect to the following activities? (Check all that apply.)

Decision	Non- managerial employee	Work group	Work supervisor	Senior manager / business owner	Individual or group outside workplace
A. Daily planning of individual work					
B. Weekly planning of individual work					
C. Follow-up of results					
D. Customer relations				\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	
E. Quality control					
F. Purchase of necessary supplies					
G. Maintenance of machinery and equipment		$\Diamond \square$			
H. Setting staffing levels					
I. Filling vacancies					
J. Training					
K. Choice of production technology	() (<u>D</u>)				
L. Product / service development	Ď				

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE

Organizational change refers to a change in the way in which work is organized within your workplace or between your workplace and others.

20. Has your workplace experienced any of the following forms of organizational change *between April 1, 1999 and March 31, 2000*?

A.	Greater integration among different functional areas	¹ O Yes ³ O No
В.	Increase in the degree of centralization	O Yes O No
C.	Downsizing (reducing the number of employees on payroll to reduce expenses; it is part of a reorganization in the workplace and not simply a response to a drop in demand)	O Yes O No
D.	Decrease in the degree of centralization	O Yes O No
E.	Greater reliance on temporary workers	¹ O Yes O No
F.	Greater reliance on part-time workers	¹ O Yes O No
G.	Re-engineering (redesigning processes to improve performance and cost)	¹ O Yes O No
Н.	Increase in overtime hours	¹ O Yes O No
I.	Adoption of flexible working hours	¹ O Yes O No
J.	Reduction in the number of managerial levels	¹ O Yes O No
K.	Greater reliance on job rotation, multi-skilling	¹ O Yes O No
L.	Implementation of total quality management	¹ O Yes O No
M.	Greater reliance on external suppliers of products / services (outsourcing)	¹ O Yes O No
N.	Greater inter-firm collaboration in R&D, production or marketing	¹ O Yes O No
O.	Other, specify	¹ O Yes ³ O No

If all responses are "No", go to Question 24 (a); otherwise, go to Question 21 (a).

21 (a)	Which organizational change affected the greatest number of employees <i>between April 1, 1999 and March 31, 2000</i> ? (Check one response only.)
	Downsizing (reducing number of employees on payroll to reduce expenses) Re-engineering (focusing on the redesign of business processes to improve performance and co Greater integration among different functional areas Increase in the degree of centralization with elimination of decentralized sub-offices Decrease in the degree of centralization Greater reliance on temporary workers Greater reliance on part-time workers Increase in overtime hours Adoption of flexible working hours Reduction in the number of managerial levels (delayering) Greater reliance on job rotation, multi-skilling Implementation of total quality management Greater reliance on external suppliers of products / services (outsourcing) Greater inter-firm collaboration in R&D, production or marketing Other
21 (b)	If you answered "Downsizing", by how many employees did you reduce your workforce? [_[_[_[[]
22.	What were the objectives of this most significant organizational change? (Check all that apply.) To introduce new technology To reduce costs To respond to an amalgamation or a take-over To increase product differentiation To increase product and service quality To increase hours of operation To reduce inventories To reduce the time between orders and deliveries To raise productivity To increase the pace of innovation Other, specify

23. Between April 1, 1999 and March 31, 2000, what was the impact of the most significant organizational change for your location?

Change	Not applicable	Increase	No effect (an organizational change was tried but it didn't work)	Decrease
A. Profitability				
B. Costs			P()	
C. Labour-management relationship				
D. Product / service differentiation				
E. Productivity				
F. Labour turnover		E C		
G. Automation of production processes				
H. Level of inventories	<u></u>			
I. Utilization time for physical plant and equipment				
J. Absenteeism				
K. Number of levels in hierarchy				
L. Quality of products / services				
M. Time between order and delivery				
N. Ability to measure performance				

SECTION E: COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

24 (a)	How many non-management employees are	covered by co	llective bargaini	ng agreements?	•
	[[[] If number o	f employees is	0, go to Questio	on 26.	
24 (b)	How many non-management employees are	e currently cov	ered by a collect	ive agreement in	n each category?
	A. Professionals				_[[]
	B. Technical / Trades			[1]	[_[_]
	C. Marketing / Sales				_[[]
	D. Clerical / Administrative		((_]]	_[[]
	E. Production workers with no trade/cert	tification			_[[]
	F. Other			[[_	_[[]
	Go to Question 26.				
25.	Does the agreement with the largest bargain (Check all that apply.)	ning unit define	how to deal wit	th the following	provisions?
		Written agreements	Regular discussions	Ad hoc agreements	No provision
	A. Technological change				
	B. Workplace reorganization				
	C. Employee participation				
	D. Occupational health and safety				
	E. Employment equity				
	F. Pay equity				
	G. Job security / lay-offs				
	H. Contracting out				
	I. Education and training				
	J. Cost of living adjustments				

26.	Did any of the following situations occur a If yes, for how many days did it last?	t this location b	etween April	1, 1999 and March 31, 2000?
				Number of days
	A. Work-to-rule	¹ O	Yes No	[_[_[_].[_]
	B. Work slowdown	¹ O	Yes No	[_[_].[_]
	C. Strikes	¹ O	Yes No	
	D. Lockouts	¹ O	Yes No	
	E. Other labour-related actions	¹ O	Yes No_	[_[_].[_]
	Go to Question 27 (c).			
27 (a)	Does this workplace have a dispute, comp	laint or grievan	system for	employees?
	Yes, formal			
	² O Informal only			
	³ O No> Go to Question 28 .	\searrow		
	$\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{O})$	>		
27 (b)	Who has final authority to settle disputes, a	grievances or co	omplaints?	
	1 Management Management			
	, _			
	Labour-management committee			
	Outside arbitrator			
25 ()			7	1 1000 136 1 21 2000
27 (c)	How many disputes, grievances or compla	ints were filed	between April	1, 1999 and March 31, 2000.
	[[]			
27 (d)	How would you rate your labour-managen	nent relations?		
	1 O Good			
	² O Fair			
	³ O Poor			
	1 001			

SECTION F: WORKPLACE PERFORMANCE

28.	At this location, is this workplace a non-profit operation?
	1 Yes> Go to Question 30 (a) 3 No
	Go to Question 29 (a).
28 (a)	Has this workplace completed one fiscal year? Yes No
28 (b)	What was the end date of your most recently completed fiscal-year? (Or when will your first fiscal year
	Fiscal year end date Day Month Year
	If the answer to Question 28 (a) is "No", Go-to Question 31.
29 (a)	For this same fiscal year, what was the gross operating revenue from the sale or rental of all products and services for this location? (If this information is not available for this location, provide the information at whatever available level.)
	\$ [[[]
29 (b)	Does this amount represent the revenues for only this location? 1
	Go to Question 30 (a).
29 (c)	Please estimate the percentage change in operating revenue from the previous 12-month period.
	[[] %

30 (a)	What were the gross operating expenditures for t	his location for th	e most recently comp	leted fiscal year?				
	\$ [[[[[]						
30 (b)	Does this amount represent the expenditures for o	only this location?						
	¹ O Yes							
	No, specify							
31.	What percentage of the assets of this workplace a	are held by foreign	n interests?					
	[[] . [] %	(
32.	Approximately how long has this workplace been located at this address? Please do not exclude periods of temporary shutdown from your answer.							
	[[] . [] months							
	OR							
	[[] . [] years							
33.	How has your workplace performance in each of March 31, 2000?	the following are	as changed <i>between A</i>	pril 1, 1999 and				
		Increased	Remained the same	Decreased				
	A. Unit production costs (including the production of services)							
	B. Productivity							
	C. Sales growth							
	D. Product quality							
	E. Customer satisfaction							
	F. Profitability							

Go to Question 35.

SECTION G: BUSINESS STRATEGY

34. Please rate the following factors with respect to their relative importance in your workplace general business strategy.

	Not applicable	Not important	Slightly important	Important	Very important	Crucial
A. Undertaking research and development						
B. Developing new products / services						
C. Developing new production / operating techniques						
D. Expanding into new geographic markets						
E. Total quality management						
F. Improving product / service quality						
G. Reducing labour costs						
H. Using more part-time, temporary or contract workers						
I. Reducing other operating costs						
J. Reorganizing the work process						
K. Enhancing labour management cooperation						
L. Increasing employees skills						
M. Increasing employee involvement/participation						
N. Improving coordination with customers and suppliers						
O. Improving measures of performance						

If you have answered "Yes" to Question 28, go to Question 40.

	A. Local market (same municB. Rest of CanadaC. U.S.A.D. Rest of the world	cipality or cou	unty) [[[[_[_[_]	% % % %			
	Total		1	.00 %		^	\	
	Go to Question 39.				<			
36.	Do you directly compete with	locally-, Car	nadian- or ii	nternational	ly-owned f	irms? (Che	ck all that	apply.)
	Yes, locally-owned for	irms		\dagger \land \dagger				
	² Yes, Canadian-owne	d enterprises		\Diamond . \bigcirc	\rightarrow			
	Yes, American-owne	ed enterprises		×	,			
	Yes, other internation	_	\sim					
	5 No> Go to Q	-)>				
	O 100> G0 t0 Q	destion 40.						
36 (a)	To what extent do these firms	offer signific	ant compet	ition to you	r business?			
	Significant competition refe	\ \ \			market pro	ducts / serv	ices simi	lar to
		Not applicable	Not important	Slightly important	Important	Very important	Crucial	Don't know
	A. Locally-owned							
	B. Canadian-owned							
	C. American-owned							
	D. Other internationally- owned							

Between April 1, 1999 and March 31, 2000, what percentage of your total sales from all products and services were in each of the following market areas?

35.

competing with yours in your competitors, which may be	r most import different fron	ant market. In their phys	Here "market ical location.	" refers to th	ne ownership	of your
compete directly with yours	in the same	market. In	other words, p		_	
1 O 0> Go to Q (1) 2 O 1 to 5 3 O 6 to 20 4 O Over 20	uestion 39.					
in your most important marks 1	et.	would you	rate your work			
	Much worse	Worse	About the same	Better	Much better	Don't know
A. Productivity						
B. Sales growth						
C. Profitability						
	competing with yours in your competitors, which may be represented by the highest products directly competing compete directly with yours with yours to satisfy the same 1	competing with yours in your most import competitors, which may be different from represented by the highest percentage in Products directly competing refers to procompete directly with yours in the same with yours to satisfy the same needs of the with yours to satisfy the same needs of the open compete directly with yours in the same with yours to satisfy the same needs of the open compete directly with yours in the same of the with yours to satisfy the same needs of the open competition of the your satisfy the same needs of the open competition of the your most important market. 1 O Higher 2 O About the same 3 O Lower Compared to your main competitors, how April 1, 1999 and March 31, 2000 in each worse A. Productivity B. Sales growth B. Sales growth	competing with yours in your most important market. competitors, which may be different from their phys represented by the highest percentage in Question 3. Products directly competing refers to products / set compete directly with yours in the same market. In with yours to satisfy the same needs of the same cust in the same in in	competing with yours in your most important market. Here "market competitors, which may be different from their physical location. represented by the highest percentage in Question 35. Products directly competing refers to products / services, whether compete directly with yours in the same market. In other words, p with yours to satisfy the same needs of the same customers. 1	competing with yours in your most important market. Here "market" refers to the competitors, which may be different from their physical location. Your most in represented by the highest percentage in Question 35. Products directly competing refers to products / services, whether brand name compete directly with yours in the same market. In other words, products / ser with yours to satisfy the same needs of the same customers. 1	Products directly competing refers to products / services, whether brand name or generic, compete directly with yours in the same market. In other words, products / services which of with yours to satisfy the same needs of the same customers. 1

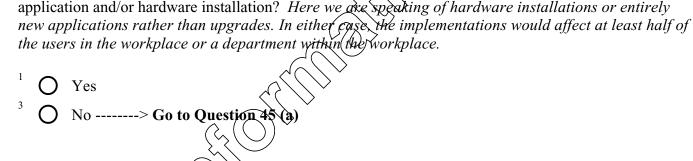
SECTION H: INNOVATION

Between April 1, 1999 and March 31, 2000, has this workplace introduce	d
A. new goods or services? ¹	O Yes
B. improved goods or services? ²	O Yes
C. new processes? ³	O Yes O No
D. improved processes? ⁴	3 O Yes
New goods or services differ significantly in character or intended use from previously production of previously production of new processes include the adoption of new methods of goods production or service delivery Improved processes are those whose performance has been significantly enhanced or upgrad. If you have answered "No" to A, B, C and D, go to Question 43.	r upgraded.
What has been your most important innovation between April 1, 1999 and important, we mean the one which cost the most to implement.	March 31, 2000? By m
Was this innovation: 1	

SECTION I: TECHNOLOGY USE

The next few questions deal with the investment in three types of technology (computer hardware / software; computer-controlled or assisted technology; and other technology or machinery) and the use of computers and other technologies in this workplace.

43. How many employees at this location currently use computers as part of their normal working duties?
By computers, we mean a microcomputer (or laptop), minicomputer, mid-range computer or mainframe computer that can be programmed to perform a variety of operations.
None ------> Go to Question 45 (a)
[__[__[__]]
44 (a) Between April 1, 1999 and March 31, 2000, has your workstace implemented a major new software application and/or hardware installation? Here we are speaking of hardware installations or entirely new applications rather than ungrades. In either case, the implementations would affect at least half of



		M	ost recent implementation		Next most recent implementation
A. When was the implementate software or l	ion of new	Mont	h [[]	Mont	h [[]
software or i	naruware?	Year	[[[]	Year	[[[]
	mployees use this e or hardware?		[_[_[_]		[[[]
of implemen	e approximate cost ting this new nardware in this	\$ [_	_[_[_[_[[]	\$ [(
	employees received ctly related to this hardware?				[[[]
E. What was the the training?	e usual duration of				
_	the formal training		[_[_]] hours		[_[_] . [_] hours
period; do no apprenticesh			or days		or [_[_] . [_] days
	his technological		in joy anys		[[] · [] turys
change.	S				
F. Which of the	following groups	O	Managers	O	Managers
use this soft	ware or hardware?	30	Professionals		Professionals
			Technical / Trade	3 O	Technical / Trade
		5 O	Marketing / Sales	$\int_{5}^{4} O$	Marketing / Sales
			Clerical / Administrative		Clerical / Administrative
		°O	Production workers with	l °O	Production workers with
_ ((⁷ O	no trade/certification Other	⁷ O	no trade/certification Other
)	I		I	

43 (a)	computer-assisted technology? For optical, laser, audio or photographi	example, retail scanning technolog	gies; manufacturing robots;
	1 O Yes		
	No> Go to Question	n 46 (a)	
45 (b)			
		Most recent implementation	Next most recent implementation
	A. When was the most recent implementation of this technology?	Month [[] (Month [_[_]
		Year [_[_[_]	Year [[[]
	B. How many employees use this technology?		[_[_[_[[
	C. What was the approximate cost of implementing this new technology in this workplace?	\$[[[]	\$ [[[[[]
	D. How many employees received training directly related to this new technology?		[[[[]
	E. What was the usual duration of the training?	or [_[_] . [_] days	[_[_] . [_] hours or [_[_] . [_] days
	F. Which of the following groups use this technology?	Managers Professionals Technical / Trade Marketing / Sales Clerical / Administrative Production workers with	Managers Professionals Technical / Trade Marketing / Sales Clerical / Administrative Production workers with

no trade/certification

Other

no trade/certification

⁷ O Other

46 (a)	Between April 1, 1999 and March 3 technologies or machinery?	1, 2000, has your workplace had an	y major implementations of other
	1 O Yes		
	No> Go to Question	on 47, unless you answered "No"	to Questions 44(a), 45(a) and
	46(a): go to (Question 50.	
46 (b)			
		Most recent implementation	Next most recent implementation
	A. When was the most recent implementation?	Month [[] (Month [[_]
		Year [_[_[_]	Year [[[]
	B. How many employees use this technology or machinery?		[[[]
	C. What was the approximate cost of implementing this technology or machinery in this workplace?	\$[[]	\$ [[[[[]
	D. How many employees received training directly related to this technology or machinery?		[[[]
	E. What was the usual duration of that training?		[[] . [] hours or [[] . [] days
	F. Which of the following groups use this other technology or machinery?	Managers Professionals Technical / Trade Marketing / Sales Clerical / Administrative Production workers with no trade/certification Other	Managers Professionals Technical / Trade Marketing / Sales Clerical / Administrative Production workers with no trade/certification Other

If Question 44 (a) has not been answered, or if the answer is "No", AND

if the answers to Questions 45 (a) and 46(a) are "No", go to Question 50.

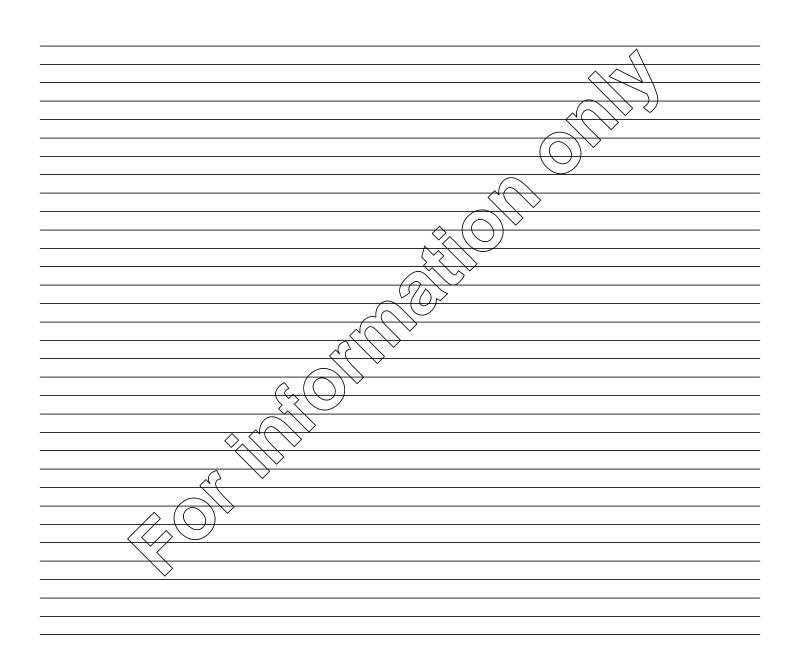
47. Thinking now of the *implementation of the new technology with the largest approximate cost*, what effects have this implementation had on the following factors?

	Not applicable	Positive effect	No effect (a new technology was implemented but it had no effect)	Negative effect
OVERALL EFFECTS				
A. Profit margin			\land	
B. Quality of products or services				
C. Technological capabilities			$\sim \sim $	
D. Working conditions				
E. Lead times			$(\bigcirc)^{\vee}$	
F. Range of products or services				
FACTORS OF PRODUCTION		</td <td>></td> <td></td>	>	
G. Labour requirements				
H. Energy requirements				
I. Capital requirements				
J. Material requirements	(70>			
K. Design costs				
MARKET SHARES				
L. Shares in local market (municipality or county)				
M. Shares in regional or national markets				
N. Shares in foreign markets				
INTERACTIONS WITH OUTSIDE PARTIES				
O. Interactions with customers				
P. Interactions with suppliers				
RESPONSE TO GOVERNMENT REGULATORY	REQUIREMENT	ΓS	,	
Q. Environmental regulations				
R. Health and safety regulations				
S. Other, specify				
OTHER	1	<u> </u>		
T. Other, specify				
U. Other, specify				
* * * =================================	1	l .	1	

48 (a)			sult of the implementation of this technology, has the number of non-management employees in this ace
	1 2	0	increased?
	3	0	remained the same? decreased?
48 (b)	As	s a res	sult of the implementation of this technology, has the number of managers in this workplace
	1	0	increased?
	2	0	remained the same?
	3	0	decreased?
49.	As	s a res	sult of the implementation of this technology, have the skill requirements of employees
	2	0	increased? remained the same?
	3	0	decreased?
50.			of the following factors impede the implementation of new technology in your workplace? (Check apply.)
	01 02	Ō	Lack of financial resources
	03	\circ	Lack of skilled personnel
	04	\mathcal{C}	Lack of information on technologies Lack of information on markets
	05 06	Ŏ	Deficiencies in the availability of external technical services
	07	\circ	Internal resistance to change
	08	\mathcal{C}	Barriers to cooperation with other firms Barriers to cooperation with scientific and educational institutions
	09	ŏ	Government standards and regulations
	10 11	Q	Other, specify
		\cup	None

Statistics Canada thanks you for taking the time to participate in this important survey.

Please record any questions or comments you would like to discuss with the interviewer when he/she contacts you to collect the information.



Please do not mail back this questionnaire.

SECTION J: USE OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

Do not complete this section.

51. *Between April 1, 1999 and March 31, 2000*, has this workplace participated in any of the following types of government-sponsored programs:

EMPLOYEE-RELATED

A.	I raining si	ubsidies

1	\cap	Yes
3	\sim	
	()	No

B. Other training program



C. Employee exchange

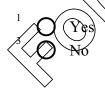


TAX-RELATED





E. Other accelerated depreciation allowances



F.	Property tax relief
	¹ O Yes
	³ O No
G.	Payroll tax relief
	¹ O Yes
	³ O No
H.	Other tax relief
	1 O Yes
	O Yes No
GRA	NTS AND LOANS
I.	Research and development grants
	\Diamond (\bigcirc)
	Yes No
J.	Loan guarantees
J.	
	Yes No
	$\langle \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{O}) \rangle$
K.	Operating grants
	$\frac{1}{3}$ O Yes
	O No
L.	Other
	Yes
	No No
INFO	RMATION SERVICES
M.	Technology transfer or information
	Yes
	³ O No

N.	Market information (e.g. export development)
	 1
O.	Labour market information
	1 O Yes 3 O No
ОТНІ	ERS
P.	R&D partnerships
	1 O Yes 3 O No
Q.	Procurement agreements
	1 O Yes 3 O No
R.	Other
	Yes, specify No
S.	Other
	1 O Yes specify
T.	Other Yes, specify No

"CATEGORY OF EMPLOYEES" DEFINITIONS

1. Managers

(a) Senior Managers

Include the most senior manager in the workplace and other senior managers whose responsibilities would normally span more than one internal department. Most small workplaces would only have one senior manager. Examples: president of single location company; retail store manager; plant manager; senior partners in business services firms; production superintendent; senior administrator in public services enterprise; *as well as* vice-presidents, assistant managers, junior partners and assistant administrators whose responsibilities cover more than one specific domain.

(b) Specialist Managers

Managers who generally report to senior management and are responsible for a single domain or department. This category would normally include assistant managers or the equivalent in small workplaces. Examples: department heads or managers (engineering, accounting, R&D, personnel, computing, marketing, sales, etc.); heads or managers of specific product lines; junior partners or assistant administrators with responsibilities for a specific domain; and assistant managers in small establishments (without an internal department structure).

2. Professionals

Employees whose duties would normally require at least an undergraduate university degree or the equivalent. Examples: medical doctors, lawyers, accountants, architects, engineers, economists, science professionals, psychologists, registered nurses, marketing and market research professionals, nurse-practitioners and teaching professionals. Include computing professionals whose duties would normally require a minimum of an undergraduate degree in computer science. Include professional project managers and supervisors not included in Groups 1 (a) and 1 (b).

3. Technical / Trades

Composed of:

(a) Technical / Semi-professional workers

Employees whose duties would normally require a community college certificate / diploma or the equivalent and who are not primarily involved in the marketing / sales of a product or service. Examples: technologists, lab technicians, registered nursing assistants, audio-visual technicians; ECE-trained caregivers; technology trainers; physiotherapists; legal secretaries and draftspersons. Include computer programmers and operators whose duties would normally require a community college certificate or diploma. Include semi-professional project managers and supervisors not included in Groups 1 and 2. Exclude marketing / sales personnel with non-university accreditation.

(b) Trades / Skilled production, operation and maintenance

Non-supervisory staff in positions requiring vocational / trades accreditation or the equivalent. Examples: construction trades; machinists; machine tenders; stationary engineers; mechanics; beauticians / barbers / hairdressers; butchers; and repair occupations that do not normally require a postsecondary certificate or diploma.

4. Marketing / Sales

Non-supervisory staff primarily engaged in the marketing / sales of products or services. Examples: retail sales clerks; waiters/waitresses; telemarketers; real estate agents; insurance agents and loans officers. Exclude employees whose duties require a university degree and professional accreditation (Group 2), those whose duties require a community college certificate / diploma (Group 3) and those whose duties are primarily supervisory (Group 1).

5. Clerical / Administrative

Non-supervisory staff providing clerical or administrative services for internal or external clients. Examples: secretaries; office equipment operators; filing clerks; account clerks; receptionists; desk clerks; mail and distribution clerks; bill collectors and claims adjusters. Duties do not normally require postsecondary education nor responsibility for marketing or sales.

6. Production workers with no trade/cextification, operation and maintenance

Non-supervisory staff in production or maintenance positions that require no vocational / trades accreditation or the equivalent in on-the-job training. Examples: assemblers; packers; sorters; pilers; machine operators; transportation equipment operators (drivers); warehousemen; and cleaning staff. As a rough guideline, jobs in this category require no more than a one-month training period for someone with no trade or vocational accreditation.

7. Other, specify

If you have a large group of employees that you can't fit into any of the above categories, please write in their occupation(s).

COMMENTS:

