Name of collection: ***Survey of Electronic Commerce and Technology***

Nature of collection If possible, use the classification of collection types shown above e.g. *ICT use collection – business.* For "other" collections, provide details e.g. *Other ICT collection – ISPs.*	ICT use collection – Business and Government
Collection agency	Statistics Canada http://www.statcan.ca
General references to collection material Metadata, questionnaires etc	Additional information can be found in the questionnaire and survey notes.
Survey basis or vehicle E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data	Stand alone survey
Frequency of collection	Annual
Collection history Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection	1999-2006
Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary	Mandatory
Scope and coverage of collection Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc	Covers most industrial sectors as defined by NAICS and all sizes of firms. Federal and provincial government institutions covered, including health care and social assistance. Local governments are excluded.
Main classifications used E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation	North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) (2, 3 and 4-digit). For more information on the North American Standard Classification, see NAICS.
Collection methodology E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview	Mail-out or fax survey, fax and telephone follow-up
Reporting and Statistical units Enterprise, establishment, household, etc	Enterprises
Sample frame used	Statistics Canada Business Register (BR). 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 Canada surveys and business profiling activities. An administrative list is also used to cover some sectors such as the public sector, a part of the mining sector and the oil and gas sector.
Sampling method E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling	The sample is first stratified by NAICS at the level required for estimation. Within each industrial level, three strata by size are built: large units, which are sampled with certainty, and medium and small units, in which the sampling is conducted using a probability of selection. The size variable is the Gross Business Income for the private enterprises and the Number of Employees for the public enterprises. The method used is the Lavallée-Hidirouglou algorithm, which does the stratification and the sample allocation to

	strata by minimizing the sampling size while attaining a target CV based on the size variable. For more details on the sampling method, refer to the survey notes.
Sample size For the most recent collection	21,000
Response rate The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection	71% of respondents, representing 88% of Gross Business Income
Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit) Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods used.	Only partial questionnaires were imputed. In the case of total non-response, no imputation was performed. Many imputation methods were used: deterministic imputation, imputation using administrative data, historical imputation and donor imputation.
Weighting of results Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue	Statistics Canada's Generalized Estimation System (GES) was used. The estimation is done in two phases: the first phase sample is the initial sample and the second phase sample is the respondents. The same stratification is used at the first and the second phase by assuming no bias of non-response based on the results from the previous survey. There are three types of estimates produced: in the case of percentage variables (P), a ratio are used to derive an estimate, in the case of categorical variables (C), again a ratio are used and in the case of numerical variables (Y), the usual estimator of the total are used.
Relative standard errors (or coefficients of variation) on main aggregates 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.	A sample of around 21,000 enterprises targets a CV of 3.5% in the majority of industries except for two new sectors covered by the survey (agriculture and construction) where a CV of 8% is targeted.
Known data quality issues with this collection 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).	As with most other surveys, the Survey of Electronic Commerce and Technology is subject to sampling and non-sampling error. Non-sampling error includes coverage, response and non-response error. For more detail on types of errors and methods to deal with them, see the survey notes. For more information about data quality, see additional documentation.
Output details Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.	*The Daily* *Connectedness Series* No.5, No.6, No.10, Cat. No. 88F0006XIE, Cat. No. 88-0003XIE CANSIM Tables 358-0007 to 358-0011, Tables 358-0014 to 358-0016. See also Canadian Statistics. Information and communication technology use: Are small firms catching up? Broadband Internet: Removing the Speed Limit For Canadian Firms Pockets of Canadian organizations look to open-source solutions

	Canadian firms connect with government on-line
Other comments	Expected release of 2006 data in April 2007. See *The Daily*
Contact/s Where available, provide names and email addresses.	Bryan van Tol bryan.vantol@statcan.ca Mark Uhrbach mark.uhrbach@statcan.ca