

**Name of collection: Annual and Quarterly *Surveys of Telecommunications***

<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>ICT supply collection – Telecommunications services industries.</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 survey notes:  <a href="#">Annual Survey of Telecommunications</a> <a href="#">Quarterly Survey of Telecommunications</a></p>
<p><b>Survey basis or vehicle</b> E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	<p>The Annual and Quarterly Survey of Telecommunications are on-going standalone surveys collecting a range of financial and operating statistics including revenues, expenses, employment, network and traffic statistics.</p>
<p><b>Frequency of collection</b></p>	<p>Annual and quarterly.</p>
<p><b>Collection history</b> Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	<p>Annual Survey of Telecommunications – The first collection in its current form was for the 1997 reference year. The most recent available data is for the 2004 reference year. Data for the 2005 reference year are currently being processed.  Quarterly Survey of Telecommunications – The first collection was for the first quarter of 1999 and the latest for the second quarter of 2006. Note: the quarterly survey is undergoing revisions. Both the questions and target population will change to reflect structural changes in the targeted industries.</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><b>Annual</b> Survey of Telecommunications – This survey targets establishments of the telecommunications sub-sector (category 517 Telecommunications of the 2002 North American Industry Classification System) except for establishments of industry group 5175 -- Cable and Other Program distribution The industry includes “establishments engaged in operating, maintaining, and/or providing access to facilities for the transmission of voice, data, text, sound, cable programming, and full motion picture video. Telecommunications resellers are also included.”  The <b>quarterly</b> survey provides estimates for the same population but directly surveys only the largest establishments of the industry.  For more information on the North American Standard Classification, see <a href="#">NAICS</a></p>
<p><b>Main classifications used</b> E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>	<p>North American Industry Classification System (6-digit)</p>
<p><b>Collection methodology</b> E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone</p>	<p>The <b>annual</b> and <b>quarterly</b> surveys are mail-out / mail back surveys with follow-up by telephone and e-mail. For more</p>

interview	information on the collection methodology, see links under the <b>General references to collection material</b> (go to the collection heading).
<b>Reporting and Statistical units</b> Enterprise, establishment, household, etc	The establishment. For more information see links under the <b>General references to collection material</b> (go to the survey population heading).
<b>Sample frame used</b>	<b>Annual Survey of Telecommunications - Census</b> The frame is elaborated from a variety of sources, the most important being a CRTC database, Statistics Canada's business register, trade publications and the media. <b>Quarterly Survey of Telecommunications - The largest companies classified to NAICS industries 5171 (Wired) and 5172 (Wireless).</b> The size threshold is set to provide more than 90% coverage of revenues. For more information see links under the <b>General references to collection material</b> (go to the sampling heading).
<b>Sampling method</b> E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling	The <b>Annual</b> survey is a census and the <b>Quarterly</b> survey is a cut-off census, sampling all companies above a revenue threshold. For more information see links under the <b>General references to collection material</b> (go to the sampling heading).
<b>Sample size</b> For the most recent collection	<b>Annual Survey of Telecommunications – 141 establishments.</b> <b>Quarterly Survey of Telecommunications – 19 establishments.</b>
<b>Response rate</b> The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection	<b>Annual Survey of Telecommunications – 95% (weighted by revenue)</b> <b>Quarterly Survey of Telecommunications – 93% (weighted by revenue)</b>
<b>Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit)</b> Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods used.	<b>Annual Survey of Telecommunications –</b> In instances where respondents are unable or unwilling to provide the data, we use one of the following sources (methods) to impute: tax records, publicly-available records, reports for a previous period by the same respondent, donor imputation. <b>Quarterly Survey of Telecommunications –</b> In instances where respondents are unable or unwilling to provide the data, we use one of the following sources (methods) to impute: publicly-available records, reports for a previous period by the same respondent, donor imputation. For more information see links under the <b>General references to collection material</b> (go to the imputation heading).
<b>Weighting of results</b> Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue	<b>Annual Survey of Telecommunications –</b> no weighting since it is a census. <b>Quarterly Survey of Telecommunications –</b> The results of

	<p>quarterly survey are adjusted for under coverage on the basis of the latest results from the annual survey. The weight of non-surveyed entities is assumed to be constant. This assumption is revised when updated results from the annual survey become available.</p> <p>For more information see links under the <b>General references to collection material</b> (go to the estimation heading).</p>
<p><b>Relative standard errors (or coefficients of variation) on main aggregates</b></p> <p>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>	Not applicable.
<p><b>Known data quality issues with this collection</b></p> <p>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>	There are no major quality issues with these collections. For more information see links under the <b>General references to collection material</b> (go to the quality evaluation, revisions and data accuracy headings).
<p><b>Output details</b></p> <p>Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.</p>	<p>The results from these surveys are first released in Statistics Canada's <a href="#">The Daily</a>. More detailed results from the <b>annual</b> survey are presented in the <i>Broadcasting and Telecommunications Bulletin</i> (<a href="#">Cat. No. 56-001-XIE</a>) and more detailed results from the <b>quarterly</b> survey in <i>Quarterly Telecommunications Statistics</i> (<a href="#">Cat. No. 56-002-XIE</a>) (Discontinued)</p> <p>From time to time, articles based on these surveys appear in the analytical papers series titled <i>Connectedness Series</i> <a href="#">No. 8: The state of telecommunications services</a> and <a href="#">No. 9: A profile of employment in computer and telecommunications industries</a> and the <a href="#">Innovation Analysis Bulletin</a>.</p> <p>Additional publications and articles using data from the Telecommunications surveys can be found in the <a href="#">Online Catalogue</a></p>
<b>Other comments</b>	Surveys are designed to collect information on the inputs, outputs, employment, client base, network deployment and capital expenditures for Telecommunications services industries.
<p><b>Contact/s</b></p> <p>Where available, provide names and email addresses.</p>	<p>Daniel April, <a href="mailto:daniel.april@statcan.ca">daniel.april@statcan.ca</a></p> <p>Cimeron McDonald, <a href="mailto:cimeron.mcdonald@statcan.ca">cimeron.mcdonald@statcan.ca</a></p> <p>Jo Anne Lambert, <a href="mailto:joanne.lambert@statcan.ca">joanne.lambert@statcan.ca</a></p>

**Name of collection: *Cable Television Survey***

<p><b>Nature of collection</b></p> <p>If possible, use the classification of collection types shown above e.g. <i>ICT use collection – business</i>. For “other” collections, provide details</p>	ICT supply collection –Cable and Other Program Distribution Industry.
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e.g. <i>Other ICT collection – ISPs.</i>	
<b>Collection agency</b>	Statistics Canada <a href="http://www.statcan.ca">http://www.statcan.ca</a>
<b>General references to collection material</b> Metadata, questionnaires etc	Questionnaires and additional information can be found in the <a href="#">survey notes</a> .
<b>Survey basis or vehicle</b> E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data	The <b>Annual Cable Television</b> survey is an on-going standalone survey conducted in partnership with Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC). The survey is designed to collect a range of financial and operating statistics including revenues, expenses, employment and network statistics.
<b>Frequency of collection</b>	Annual
<b>Collection history</b> Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection	The first collection was for the 1967 reference year and the most recent available data is for the 2005 reference year.
<b>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</b>	Mandatory
<b>Scope and coverage of collection</b> Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc	All establishments classified in 2002 NAICS industry 5175 – Cable and other program Distribution. This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in distributing television and radio programs, to subscribers, via cable or satellite distribution systems. These establishments deliver programming that originates from television and radio broadcasters, and pay and specialty channels. This industry is also a significant player in the high speed Internet market.
<b>Main classifications used</b> E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation	North American Industry Classification System (6-digit) For more information on the North American Standard Classification, see <a href="#">NAICS</a>
<b>Collection methodology</b> E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview	Mail-out / mail back surveys with follow-up by telephone and e-mail. Electronic versions of the questionnaires are also available. For more information on the collection methodology, see <a href="#">survey notes</a> .
<b>Reporting and Statistical units</b> Enterprise, establishment, household, etc	The establishment. For more information see <a href="#">survey notes</a> .
<b>Sample frame used</b>	All organizations licensed (or formerly licensed and still operating) as broadcast distribution undertakings. The frame is supplied by the regulator. For more information see <a href="#">survey notes</a> .
<b>Sampling method</b> E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling	Census. For more information see <a href="#">survey notes</a> .
<b>Sample size</b> For the most recent collection	467 establishments.
<b>Response rate</b> The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection	97% (weighted by revenue)
<b>Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit)</b>	One of 3 methods is used to impute for missing, invalid or inconsistent response:

Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods used.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Data submitted by a respondent (with or without adjustments) for a previous period are used to impute data for the current period.</li> <li>2. Imputation for partial or total non-response by a respondent are made on the basis of a full response by a respondent with similar characteristics.</li> <li>3. Total industry or sub-industry weights or averages are used to impute missing variables.</li> </ol>
<b>Weighting of results</b> Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue	No weighting since it is a census.
<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.	Not applicable.
<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).	There are no major quality issues with these collections. For more information see <a href="#">survey notes</a> .
<b>Output details</b> Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.	<p>The results from these surveys are first released in <a href="#">The Daily</a>. More detailed results from the <b>annual</b> survey are presented in the <i>Broadcasting and Telecommunications Bulletin</i> (<a href="#">Cat. No. 56-001-XIE</a>).</p> <p>From time to time, articles based on these surveys appear in the analytical papers series titled <i>Connectedness Series</i> <a href="#">No. 2: Internet by Cable</a> and <a href="#">No. 10: High-speed on the information highway: Broadband in Canada</a> and in the <i>Innovation Analysis Bulletin</i> (<a href="#">Innovation Analysis Bulletin</a>).</p> <p>Additional publications using data from the Annual Cable Survey can be found in the <a href="#">Online Catalogue</a> and <a href="#">Canadian Statistics</a>.</p>
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Contact/s</b> Where available, provide names and email addresses.	<p>Daniel April, <a href="mailto:daniel.april@statcan.ca">daniel.april@statcan.ca</a></p> <p>Jo Anne Lambert, <a href="mailto:joanne.lambert@statcan.ca">joanne.lambert@statcan.ca</a></p> <p>Dany Gravel, <a href="mailto:dany.gravel@statcan.ca">dany.gravel@statcan.ca</a></p>

**Name of collection: *Annual Survey of Software Development and Computer Services***

<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> .	ICT supply collection – Software Development and Computer Services.
<b>Collection agency</b>	Statistics Canada <a href="http://www.statcan.ca">http://www.statcan.ca</a>

<b>General references to collection material</b> Metadata, questionnaires etc	Questionnaires and additional information can be found in the <a href="#">survey notes</a> .
<b>Survey basis or vehicle</b> E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data	Stand alone survey.
<b>Frequency of collection</b>	Annual
<b>Collection history</b> Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection	1972 - 1996 based on the SIC. 1997 - 2001 based on NAICS 1997 2002 - 2005 based on NAICS 2002
<b>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</b>	Mandatory
<b>Scope and coverage of collection</b> Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc	Even though the basic objective of the survey is to produce estimates for the whole industry—all incorporated and unincorporated businesses—not all businesses are surveyed. Rather, a sample is surveyed and the portion eligible for sampling is defined as all statistical establishments with revenue above a certain threshold. (Note: the threshold varies between surveys and sometimes between provinces in the same survey). The excluded portion represents a substantial proportion of the industry in terms of number of establishments, but its contribution to the overall industry revenue is only about 10%. These excluded establishments are accounted for in the final estimates through the use of administrative data.
<b>Main classifications used</b> E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation	NAICS (6-digit). For more information on the North American Standard Classification, see <a href="#">NAICS</a>
<b>Collection methodology</b> E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview	Data are collected through a mail-out/mail-back process, while providing respondents with the option of electronic data reporting or collection over the telephone.
<b>Reporting and Statistical units</b> Enterprise, establishment, household, etc	The target population consists of all statistical establishments (sometimes referred to as firms or units) classified as Computer Systems Design and Related Services (NAICS 541510), Software Publishers (NAICS 511210) and Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services (NAICS 518210) according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2002 during the reference year. Selected establishments belonging to the same company and the same industry are aggregated to create a collection entity. This reduces respondent burden and simplifies collection. Therefore, companies with production in more than one establishment are mailed one questionnaire and instructed to report for all Canadian operations. Questionnaires include a provincial distribution section that is later used to determine how to allocate reported production by province.
<b>Sample frame used</b>	Statistics Canada Business Register. 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.

<p><b>Sampling method</b> E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling</p>	<p>Prior to the selection of a random sample, establishments are classified into homogeneous groups (i.e., groups with the same NAICS codes, same geography (province/territory), and same business type (incorporated/unincorporated) attributes). Quality requirements are targeted, and then each group is divided into sub-groups called strata: take-all, must-take, and take-some.</p> <p>The take-all stratum includes the largest firms in terms of performance (based on revenue) in an industry. Every firm is sampled, which means each firm represents itself and is given a weight of one. The must-take stratum is also comprised of self-representing units, but these are selected on the basis of complex structure characteristics (multi-establishment, multi-legal, multi-NAICS, or multi-province enterprises). Units in the take-some strata are subjected to simple random sampling.</p> <p>Finally, the sample size is increased, mostly to compensate for firms that no longer belong in the industry; i.e., they have gone out of business, changed their primary business activity, they are inactive, or are duplicates on the frame.</p>
<p><b>Sample size</b> For the most recent collection</p>	<p>Reference Year 2005: 1,135</p>
<p><b>Response rate</b> The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection</p>	<p>Reference Year 2005: 73.2%</p>
<p><b>Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit)</b> Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods used.</p>	<p>Partial records were imputed to make them complete. Data for non-respondents were imputed using, donor imputation, administrative data or historical data.</p>
<p><b>Weighting of results</b> Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue</p>	<p>Revenue</p> <p>As part of the production of final numbers, data for companies operating in more than one province or territory are allocated to the provincial level. Administrative data are used to estimate for the portion of the industry that was excluded from survey activity (i.e., small firms whose revenues fell below cut-off thresholds). Sampled data are then weighted to produce estimates representative of the target population.</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>The sample of software development and computer services represents 90% of the estimated industry revenues. The remainder of the estimate was derived from administrative data sources.</p> <p>Since this survey was based on probability sampling the potential for error caused by sampling can be measured. A standard measure of sampling error is the coefficient of variation (CV). The qualities of CVs are rated as follows:</p> <p>Excellent 0.01% to 4.99% Very good 5.00% to 9.99%</p>

	<p>Good 10.00% to 14.99%  Acceptable 15.00% to 24.99%  Use with caution 25.00% to 34.99%  Unreliable 35.00% or higher</p> <p>The CV for this survey for reference year 2005 at the Canada level has ranged from "unreliable" to "excellent" for revenue, expenses and wages and salaries variables.</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>Non response by some of the largest companies in sample.  Companies being coded to the wrong NAICS.</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="#">The Daily, Canadian Statistics</a>, CANSIM Table <a href="#">354-0005</a>, and the <a href="#">computer services industry profile</a>. For analytical articles on these and other service industries, see <a href="#">Analytical paper series - Service Industries Division</a> and <a href="#">Service Industries Newsletter</a>.</p>
<p><b>Other comments</b></p>	<p>The 2005 Annual Survey of Software Development and Computer Services questionnaire is comprised of several sections including revenue by type of service and by type of customer, expenses by category, employment and exports. Modifications to questionnaire content are made based on requirements of data users and feedback from respondents.</p>
<p><b>Contact/s</b>  Where available, provide names and email addresses.</p>	<p>Jamie Carson  <a href="mailto:jamie.carson@statcan.ca">jamie.carson@statcan.ca</a></p>

**Name of collection: *Survey of Internet Service Providers and Related Services***

<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>ICT supply collection – Internet service providers</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>Stand alone survey</p>
<p><b>Frequency of collection</b></p>	<p>Annual</p>
<p><b>Collection history</b>  Reference dates and/or periods from the first to</p>	<p>1997-2005</p>

the latest collection	
<b>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</b>	Mandatory
<b>Scope and coverage of collection</b> Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc	The target population consists of all statistical establishments (referred to as firms or units) classified as Internet Service Providers according to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) during the reference year
<b>Main classifications used</b> E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation	NAICS (6-digit) – 518111 For more information on the North American Standard Classification, see <a href="#">NAICS</a>
<b>Collection methodology</b> E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview	Data are collected directly from survey respondents and extracted from administrative files. Collection is achieved through a mail-out/mail-back process, while providing respondents with the option of electronic data reporting or collection over the telephone.
<b>Reporting and Statistical units</b> Enterprise, establishment, household, etc	Establishment
<b>Sample frame used</b>	Statistics Canada Business Register. 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.
<b>Sampling method</b> E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling	This is a sample survey with a cross-sectional design. In this survey, a census of all firms above the low revenue cut-off threshold was conducted, which means each firm represents itself and is given a weight of one. The excluded portion represents a substantial proportion of the industry in terms of number of establishments, but its contribution to the overall industry revenue is only about 5%. Full industry estimates including data for firms below a low revenue threshold are released at the Canada level.
<b>Sample size</b> For the most recent collection	265
<b>Response rate</b> The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection	75%
<b>Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit)</b> Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods used.	Several checks are performed on the collected data to verify internal consistency and identify extreme values. Where information is missing, imputation is performed using either a "nearest neighbour" procedure (donor imputation), using historical data where available or finally, using administrative data as a proxy for reported data.
<b>Weighting of results</b> Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue	As part of the estimation process, survey data are weighted and combined with administrative data to produce final industry estimates.
<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	Before reference year 2002, data for Internet Service Providers were released for the surveyed portion only, that is, all establishments with revenue above a low revenue threshold.

sampling variance to the estimated value. It can be expressed as a fraction or a percentage.	Full industry estimates including data for firms below a low revenue threshold are being released at the Canada level. The very small firms now included in industry estimates account for less than 5% of revenues, but because there are many of them, industry establishment counts are significantly higher than in previous years. Thus, data users should use caution when comparing 2002 data to prior years, especially for the establishment count statistics.
<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).	Non-sampling error. As with most surveys, non-sampling error may include: Population coverage, differences in the interpretation of questions, incorrect information from respondents, and mistakes in recording, coding and processing data.
<b>Output details</b> Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.	<a href="#">The Daily</a> , CANSIM Table <a href="#">354-0006</a> , and the <a href="#">ISP industry profile</a> . See also <i>Strategies of small- and mid-sized Internet service providers</i> in the <a href="#">Service Industries Newsletter</a> . For analytical articles on these and other service industries, see <a href="#">Analytical paper series - Service Industries Division</a> .
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Contact/s</b> Where available, provide names and email addresses.	Kyoomars Haghandish <a href="mailto:kyoomars.haghandish@statcan.ca">kyoomars.haghandish@statcan.ca</a> Conrad Ogrodnik <a href="mailto:conrad.ogrodnik@statcan.ca">conrad.ogrodnik@statcan.ca</a>

**Name of collection: *Survey of Manufactures***

<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> .	ICT supply collection – Manufacturing
<b>Collection agency</b>	Statistics Canada <a href="http://www.statcan.ca">http://www.statcan.ca</a>
<b>General references to collection material</b> Metadata, questionnaires etc	Questionnaires and additional information can be found in the <a href="#">survey notes</a> .
<b>Survey basis or vehicle</b> E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data	Stand alone survey
<b>Frequency of collection</b>	Annual. A <a href="#">monthly survey</a> is also available.
<b>Collection history</b> Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection	1917-2004
<b>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</b>	Mandatory
<b>Scope and coverage of collection</b> Target population in terms of size, industry,	The target population comprises all establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing and logging activities. Under the

population groups etc	North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), logging establishments are classified to NAICS 1133 and manufacturing establishments to NAICS sectors 31, 32 and 33. The population includes approximately 100,000 manufacturing establishments and 17,000 logging establishments.
<b>Main classifications used</b> E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation	NAICS (5-digit)  For more information on the North American Standard Classification, see <a href="#">NAICS</a>
<b>Collection methodology</b> E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview	Mail out questionnaire, with telephone follow-up and administrative sources
<b>Reporting and Statistical units</b> Enterprise, establishment, household, etc	Establishment
<b>Sample frame used</b>	Statistics Canada Business Register. 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.
<b>Sampling method</b> E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling	This is a sample survey with a cross-sectional design.  Establishments are stratified by province, by industry and by revenue. "Take-alls" are selected based on their complexity, their size and on their importance in their industry. A "take-some" sample is also drawn. All sampled units receive questionnaires. Data are obtained from administrative files for non-sampled units in the target population. The proportions of data collected with questionnaires and obtained from administrative files vary by province, industry and reference year. These proportions vary based on the resources available, as well as the survey's target coverage at the national, provincial and industry levels. Using administrative files, where possible, reduces both the survey response burden and data collection costs, while maintaining the necessary level of accuracy.
<b>Sample size</b> For the most recent collection	Reference Year 2004:
<b>Response rate</b> The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection	In 2004, published estimates for all manufacturing in Canada covered about 97% of total revenue from goods manufactured.
<b>Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit)</b> Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods used.	Imputation is used to determine plausible values for all variables that are missing or inconsistent in both the collected and administrative data records that cover the ASML survey population. A number of statistical techniques are employed for this purpose that use survey data collected during the current cycle as well as auxiliary information sources. These auxiliary sources include survey data from a previous cycle (historical) and administrative data. The financial and commodity variables for the ASML are imputed separately  A number of different approaches are used to impute missing or inconsistent financial variables for ASML. The simplest

	<p>technique is using a group of deterministic and coherence rules that dictate the acceptable relationships among the variables and derive missing values residually. For example, one rule might be that A plus B equals C. If A is 20 and C is 100, then the value of the missing B must be imputed as 80. Missing variables are also imputed by applying the ratios between variables and historical trends observed in respondent data to data records with partial information. Direct replacement of missing variables with administrative or historical data is another imputation approach used. Lastly, donor imputation is also used. This involves identifying a respondent record that is similar to a non-respondent based on information that is available for both businesses. The data available for the respondent is then used to derive that for non-respondent.</p> <p>There is less administrative and historical information available for use in imputing commodity data than there is for financial imputation. For this reason, donor imputation and less frequently, historical imputation are used to derive missing commodity information for the ASML.</p> <p>Imputation generates a complete and coherent micro data file that covers financial variables for all units in the survey population and commodity variables for a sample of units. Rules have been put in place to ensure that there is coherence between the financial and commodity data portions of the survey.</p>
<p><b>Weighting of results</b> Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue</p>	<p>There are two sets of estimates for financial variables which together cover all manufacturing activity. The first set of estimates cover the survey portion of the target population which includes all establishments above certain thresholds that vary by province, by industry and by reference year. A census like database is created for this component that includes all of the financial variables in the ASML. For businesses in this portion which are not sampled, administrative data are directly assigned to the financial variables when available or these variables are imputed using a number of methods. The second set of estimates cover all businesses in the non-survey portion of the target population. Only 4 key variables are estimated for this portion based on administrative records.</p> <p>For commodity variables, estimation is sample-based using adjusted sampling weights. The sampling weights derived from the sample design are adjusted so that estimates of the total cost of all manufacturing inputs and the total value of all manufacturing outputs are consistent with the corresponding totals based on the census-like financial data for each industry and province. Commodity estimates are only produced for the survey portion of the target population.</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</p>	<p>Since the Annual Survey of Manufactures and Logging (ASML) is a census, data quality is assessed based on measures of non-sampling error only. Non-sampling error is not related to sampling and may occur for various reasons.</p>

<p>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>For example, non-response is an important source of non-sampling error. Population coverage, differences in the interpretations of questions and mistakes in recording, coding and processing data are other examples of non-sampling errors. To the maximum extent possible, these errors are minimized through careful design of the survey questionnaire, verification of the survey data, and follow-up with delinquent respondents to maximize response rates.</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><b>Changes Affecting Historical Comparability of Data</b></p> <p><b>2002 Employment data for tax records</b></p> <p>Prior to 2002, total salaries and wages for tax records were allocated to production workers only. The number of production workers for tax records was calculated by dividing total salaries and wages by the average wage for production workers observed in the data from survey respondents.</p> <p>Beginning in 2002, total salaries and wages for tax records are allocated between nonproduction (total salaries) and production workers (total wages) based on the distribution observed in the data from survey respondents. The number of non-production and production workers are calculated by dividing total salaries and total wages, respectively by the average salaries and average wages observed in the data from survey respondents.</p> <p>This change in methodology will dampen increases in production employment and wages between 2001 and 2002 and enhance increases in non-production employment and salaries over the same period. This change limits the comparability of distributions of total employment and total wages and salaries across production and non-production workers. The impact of this change will vary across manufacturing industries depending on the share of tax records in each industry.</p> <p><b>2000 Universe change</b></p> <p>With the release of reference year 2000, major conceptual and methodological changes were incorporated into the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM).</p> <p>Prior to reference year 2000, the Annual Survey of Manufactures provided estimates of principal financial statistics for all incorporated manufacturing businesses that had employees and had sales of manufactured goods equal to or greater than \$30,000. With reference year 2000, the universe was expanded to cover all manufacturing units. This meant that, in addition to the incorporated manufacturing businesses over \$30,000 in sales of manufactured goods and with employees, the new ASM would also include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) all incorporated businesses under \$30,000 that had employees;</li> <li>b) all incorporated businesses that did not have any employees regardless of their annual sales value;</li> <li>c) all unincorporated businesses</li> </ol>

	<p>The addition of these units added approximately 60,000 units to the ASM universe.</p> <p>Despite this tremendous increase in the number of establishments, the majority are relatively small i.e. in total, these additional units account for less than 5% of the total revenue from the sale of manufactured goods. However, the effect on the principal financial statistics does differ by industry and province. Data for these units were collected from administrative tax files rather than by questionnaire to reduce the burden placed on smaller businesses by Statistics Canada surveys.</p> <p>In addition, beginning with reference year 2000, data for Head Offices are no longer included, which affects the following variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administration employees</li> <li>• Total employees</li> <li>• Cost of materials, supplies and good for resale</li> <li>• Value of shipments and other revenue</li> <li>• Total value added</li> </ul> <p>In order to establish comparability between the new and the old methodologies, CANSIM Table <a href="#">301-0003</a> provides estimates of principal financial statistics for incorporated manufacturing establishments that had employees and had sales of manufactured goods equal to or greater than \$30,000.</p> <p>CANSIM Table <a href="#">301-0005</a> provides estimates of manufactured goods by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) by sub-sector level for incorporated manufacturing businesses that had employees and had sales of manufactured goods equal to or greater than \$30,000 as well as for all other manufacturing businesses.</p> <p>Since the ASM is a census, data quality is assessed based on measures of non-sampling error only.</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><i>The Daily</i> releases: <a href="#">annual</a>, <a href="#">monthly</a>; Other publications: <a href="#">Manufacturing industries of Canada, national and provincial areas</a>, <a href="#">Industrial concentration in the manufacturing sector</a>, and <a href="#">Monthly Survey of Manufacturing (Cat. No. 31-001-XIE)</a></p>
<p><b>Other comments</b></p>	<p>The ASM provides data on revenue, employment, wages and salaries and number of establishments in the ICT Manufacturing industries.</p> <p>The survey is currently administered as part of the <a href="#">Unified Enterprise Surveys Program (UES)</a>. The UES program consists in integrating, gradually over time, the approximately 200 separate business surveys into a single master survey program. The UES aims at collecting more industry and commodity detail at the provincial level than was previously possible while avoiding overlap between different survey questionnaires. The redesigned business survey</p>

	questionnaires have a consistent look, structure and content.
<b>Contact/s</b> Where available, provide names and email addresses.	<a href="mailto:manufact@statcan.ca">manufact@statcan.ca</a>

**Name of collection: *Wholesale Trade Survey***

<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> .	ICT supply collection – Wholesaling
<b>Collection agency</b>	Statistics Canada <a href="http://www.statcan.ca">http://www.statcan.ca</a>
<b>General references to collection material</b> Metadata, questionnaires etc	Questionnaires and additional information can be found in the <a href="#">survey notes</a> .
<b>Survey basis or vehicle</b> E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data	A mixture of “stand alone” survey and administrative data (T1/T2 tax forms)
<b>Frequency of collection</b>	Annual. A <a href="#">monthly survey</a> is also available.
<b>Collection history</b> Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection	1998-2004 (published on NAICS basis). Prior to 1998, the annual survey was on an SIC basis and existed for many years – at least back to 1993 and even prior to this.
<b>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</b>	Mandatory
<b>Scope and coverage of collection</b> Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc	All NAICS 41 (Wholesale Trade Sector) (employers and non-employers) + unincorporated businesses.  In order to reduce the respondent response burden and still produce reliable figures, exclusion thresholds based on industrial, provincial, and size dimensions were implemented. Data for the wholesaling establishments above the prescribed threshold were collected through questionnaires, and administrative (tax) data were used to estimates for small business below the threshold.
<b>Main classifications used</b> E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation	NAICS (4-digit) for publication, but 5-digit can be produced  For more information on the North American Standard Classification, see <a href="#">NAICS</a>
<b>Collection methodology</b> E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview	Mail; Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) are used for capture, edit and follow-up. Administrative (tax) data are used for excluded establishments (see "Scope and coverage of collection" above). The larger reporting units receive a detailed questionnaire while the smaller reporting units receive an abridged version.
<b>Reporting and Statistical units</b> Enterprise, establishment, household, etc	Establishment
<b>Sample frame used</b>	Statistics Canada Business Register. 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.
<b>Sampling method</b> E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling	Probability sample of wholesaling establishments and taxation data for small businesses below a prescribed threshold. Establishments are stratified according to their province/territory, trade group (based on NAICS classification), and size strata that are determined using total estimated revenue for the establishment. For more detail on the sampling method, refer to the <a href="#">survey notes</a> under the heading " <b>Sampling</b> ".
<b>Sample size</b> For the most recent collection	14,425 establishments for Reference Year 2004
<b>Response rate</b> The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection	Measures such as response rate (total number of completed questionnaires as a percentage of the total active, in-scope survey sample) and response fraction (the proportion of the estimate based upon reported data) can be used as indicators of the possible extent of non-sampling errors. For the year 2004 survey, at the Canada level, the response fractions (RF) for total operating revenue (TOR) is 86% and for total revenue 82%. For more detail see <a href="#">Additional documentation about the data accuracy method.</a>
<b>Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit)</b> Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods used.	<p>Units which do not respond in the current period are imputed (their characteristics are estimated). Units are imputed by applying a growth factor to previously reported data when available. The growth factor is estimated using the survey responses for the units that are most similar to the unit being imputed.</p> <p>When partial survey data covering three key variables (total operating revenue, total operating expenses and cost of goods sold) are received, the imputation factors are calculated at the unit level using these partial data. For records without historical information, a donor imputation system (nearest neighbour) is used. Information on the size of the non-respondent is obtained and a similar sized respondent is found. The size information consists of the three key variables (total operating revenue, total operating expenses and costs of goods sold). If this information is not available, sales from the Monthly Retail Trade Survey (Survey ID 2401) are used. In this case, the monthly sales are directly copied over to the non-respondent and the rest of the key variables are calculated using the sales data. In other cases, tax data is used as a proxy for non-response.</p>
<b>Weighting of results</b> Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue	Weights are derived using number of establishments on the Business Register. The final set of weights therefore reflects as closely as possible the characteristics of the population of the industry.
<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	Sampling error can be measured by the standard error (or standard deviation) of the estimate. The coefficient of variation (CV) is the estimated standard error percentage of the survey estimate. Estimates with smaller CVs are more reliable than estimates with larger CVs. For the year 2004 survey, at the Canada level, the CV for total operating

<p>be expressed as a fraction or a percentage.</p>	<p>revenue (TOR) is 0.44. Generally, any estimate with a CV value of less than 1.1 is considered to be of excellent quality For provincial and territorial CVs, see <a href="#">Additional documentation about the data accuracy method</a>.</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><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><i>The Daily</i> <a href="#">annual</a>, <a href="#">monthly</a>, <a href="#">Wholesale Trade (Cat. No. 63-008-XIB) (monthly)</a>. See also CANSIM Tables <a href="#">081-007 to 081-0010</a> and <a href="#">Wholesalers: A Key Link in Canada's Economy (Cat. No. 11-621-MIE2005026)</a>.</p>
<p><b>Other comments</b></p>	<p>The survey is currently administered as part of the <a href="#">Unified Enterprise Surveys Program (UES)</a>. The UES program consists in integrating, gradually over time, the approximately 200 separate business surveys into a single master survey program. The UES aims at collecting more industry and commodity detail at the provincial level than was previously possible while avoiding overlap between different survey questionnaires. The redesigned business survey questionnaires have a consistent look, structure and content.</p>
<p><b>Contact/s</b> Where available, provide names and email addresses.</p>	<p>Pierre Desjardins – Senior Analyst <a href="mailto:pierre.desjardins@statcan.ca">pierre.desjardins@statcan.ca</a>  Catherine Mamay – Chief, Wholesale Trade <a href="mailto:catherine.mamay@statcan.ca">catherine.mamay@statcan.ca</a></p>