

Name of collection: *Capital and Repair Expenditures, Actual, Preliminary Actual and Intentions*

<p>Nature of collection If possible, use the classification of collection types shown above e.g. <i>ICT use collection – business</i>. For “other” collections, provide details e.g. <i>Other ICT collection – ISPs</i>.</p>	<p>Other ICT collection – capital expenditures for selected ICT Manufacturing and ICT Services industries</p>
<p>Collection agency</p>	<p>Statistics Canada http://www.statcan.ca</p>
<p>General references to collection material Metadata, questionnaires etc</p>	<p>Questionnaires and additional information can be found in the survey notes.</p>
<p>Survey basis or vehicle E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	<p>Stand alone survey</p>
<p>Frequency of collection</p>	<p>Annual data is collected three times for each reference period, i.e. for the year 2006 we collect a first intentions, a preliminary actual and finally an actual. One year passes between each measurement.</p>
<p>Collection history Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	<p>Data on CANSIM exist back to 1991, the survey has been collecting data since 1942. Data on investment back to 1961 can be found as capital flows in the capital stock system. Most recent data release is for 2006 intentions.</p>
<p>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</p>	<p>Mandatory</p>
<p>Scope and coverage of collection Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc</p>	<p>All industries (including governments), all provinces and territories, all sizes of companies. Outlays for used Canadian assets are excluded since they constitute a transfer of assets within Canada and have no effect on the aggregates of our domestic inventory. Assets imported from outside Canada are included as they increase our domestic inventory.</p>
<p>Main classifications used E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>	<p>NAICS For more information on the North American Standard Classification, see NAICS</p>
<p>Collection methodology E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview</p>	<p>Mailout, mailback and web based reporting, with mail, fax and telephone follow-up.</p>
<p>Reporting and Statistical units Enterprise, establishment, household, etc</p>	<p>Establishment</p>
<p>Sample frame used</p>	<p>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>
<p>Sampling method E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling</p>	<p>This survey is a census with a cross-sectional design. 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).</p>

	<p>Quality requirements are targeted, and then each group is divided into sub-groups called strata: take-all and take-some.</p> <p>In the take-all strata, all units are sampled with certainty whereas the take-some strata is sampled using the simple random process and a minimal fraction of 1% is imposed and a minimum of 3 units is required where possible.</p>
<p>Sample size For the most recent collection</p>	27,000
<p>Response rate The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection</p>	85% (Survey conducted from October 2004 to January 2005)
<p>Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit) Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods used.</p>	Non-respondents are imputed where possible using their previous response for the same year which is adjusted by a factor for survey over survey rate of change.
<p>Weighting of results Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue</p>	Revenue is the auxiliary variable used. Some adjustments are made for non-response. Variance is estimated using Taylor's linearization formula in the case of ratio estimator.
<p>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.</p>	At the total level a CV of 0.3% is observed
<p>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).</p>	None
<p>Output details Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.</p>	<p>The Daily</p> <p>Cat. No. 61-205-XIB Private and Public Investment Intentions</p> <p>See detailed CANSIM tables 029-0001 to 032-0002.</p> <p>See additional documentation on sources and methods.</p>
<p>Other comments</p>	<p>Survey produces estimates of capital expenditures at the aggregate level for ICT Manufacturing and ICT Services.</p> <p>The survey is currently administered as part of the Unified Enterprise Surveys Program (UES). 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>

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