

Name of collection: German survey on ICT Usage in enterprises and in selected NACE J enterprises 2004

<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>	ICT use collection – Business
<p>Collection agency</p>	Statistisches Bundesamt
<p>General references to collection material Metadata, questionnaires etc</p>	
<p>Survey basis or vehicle E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	Stand-alone
<p>Frequency of collection</p>	Annually
<p>Collection history Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	March to May
<p>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</p>	
<p>Scope and coverage of collection Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc</p>	<p>NACE sections: D, E, F, G, H I, J [65.12, 65.22, 66.01, 66.03, 67.12, 76.13, 67.2], K, O [92.1-92.7, 93]</p> <p>Enterprises with less than 10 persons employed are included.</p> <p>All the territory of Germany is considered.</p>
<p>Main classifications used E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>	
<p>Collection methodology E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview</p>	Mail survey, voluntary survey
<p>Reporting and Statistical units Enterprise, establishment, household, etc</p>	Enterprise
<p>Sample frame used</p>	The sampling base of the survey is the active enterprise register.
<p>Sampling method E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling</p>	Germany used a two-stage stratified random sample. The stratified variables were federal states (first stage). Economic activities (NACE) and number of employees (second stage).
<p>Sample size For the most recent collection</p>	20.000
<p>Response rate The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection</p>	52%
<p>Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit) Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods</p>	<p>Personal cover letter, reminder, e-mail and telephone contact persons for call back</p> <p>Germany uses a correction factor in the weighting procedure which is called "Verfahren der multiplikativen Ergänzung"</p>

used.	Germany uses the mean or mode imputation within classes for item non-response treatment.
Weighting of results Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue	Weighting and adjustment of the ICT-sample to the German structural statistics Weighting variables: Number of enterprises, number of employees, turnover and purchases
Relative standard errors (or coefficients of variation) on main aggregates For the most recent collection. 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.	Relative standard errors on main aggregates: less than 2 %
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).	A quality report in German language for the survey is available on the following homepage: http://www.destatis.de/themen/d/thm_infogesell.php
Output details Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.	There is a national dissemination of results of the ICT survey 2006. It's available on the following homepage: http://www.destatis.de/themen/d/thm_infogesell.php A national dissemination of results from ICT survey 2007 is foreseen in the end of 2007
Other comments	
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