

<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>	ICT use collection – Business
<p><b>Collection agency</b></p>	Statistics Finland, <a href="http://www.stat.fi">http://www.stat.fi</a>
<p><b>General references to collection material</b> Metadata, questionnaires etc</p>	Metadata and questionnaire published in the report “Internet use and e-commerce in enterprises”, in Finnish with description of data, summary, tables and figures in English. See also <a href="http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/icte/index_en.html">http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/icte/index_en.html</a> .
<p><b>Survey basis or vehicle</b> E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	Stand alone mail survey
<p><b>Frequency of collection</b></p>	Annually
<p><b>Collection history</b> Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	Annually since 1999. Latest report and data on 2006 survey. 2007 survey results available in November 2007.
<p><b>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</b></p>	Voluntary until 2004. From 2005 mandatory.
<p><b>Scope and coverage of collection</b> Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc</p>	<p>All harmonised Eurostat survey classes are covered. Other classes covered were NACE 40, 55.3-55.5, 92.4+92.71, 93. These are however not reported separately, but they are included in national reporting of totals and in larger industry groups.</p> <p>Target population is enterprises with 5 or more employees.</p> <p>Whole country</p>
<p><b>Main classifications used</b> E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>	Industry, size (based on employment)
<p><b>Collection methodology</b> E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview</p>	Mail survey with possibility to respond via the Web. Web-questionnaire has been used since the 2005 survey. In 2006, around one third of the responses were received via the Web.
<p><b>Reporting and Statistical units</b> Enterprise, establishment, household, etc</p>	Enterprise
<p><b>Sample frame used</b></p>	The frame population is drawn from the production database of Structural Business Statistics.
<p><b>Sampling method</b> E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling</p>	Stratified random sample (in enterprises with at least 100 employees a census). The variables for stratification were the size of the enterprise (as number of persons employed) and economic activity. The categories of size were 5-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50-99 and 100+. The categories of economic activity were NACE classes 15-19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24-25, 26, 27-28, 29-33, 34-35, 36, 37, 40, 45, 50, 51, 52, 55.1-55.2, 55.3-55.5, 60-63, 64, 70-71, 72, 73-74, 92.1+92.2, 92.4+92.71, 93. Altogether there are 135 strata. All enterprises in the sample frame employing at least one hundred persons were included in the inquiry. Sampling was applied to enterprises with 5-99 employees.

<b>Sample size</b> For the most recent collection	4953 (2006)
<b>Response rate</b> The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection	68% (2006)
<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.	Unit non-response: Two reminders. Item non-response: in important points contacts to respondents by phone and/or e-mail. No imputation for unit non-response. Generally no imputation for item non-response. Imputation is however used in questions on the number of employees using computers or computers connected to Internet. Also logical corrections are made.
<b>Weighting of results</b> Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue	Number of enterprises. In monetary analysis turnover.
<b>Relative standard errors (or coefficients of variation) on main aggregates</b> 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.	Coefficients of variation for enterprises with at least ten employees: Internet access 0.3 Home pages 1.3 Broadband 0.1
<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).	In the 2006 survey the number of enterprises selling via Internet (in 2005) is not comparable with previous years due to changes in questionnaire design. The presentation of definitions together with the question (earlier in footnote) and highlighting that e-mails are not Internet sales are probably the reason for reduction of the number of enterprises having Internet sales. Value of Internet-sales in the surveys for 2006, 2005 and 2004 is not totally comparable with earlier surveys due to the improved coverage of responses in survey.
<b>Output details</b> Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.	Statistics Finland publishes an annual report "Internet use and e-commerce in enterprises" in Finnish with description of data, summary, tables and figures in English. Some basic figures are available in home pages of Statistics Finland. <a href="http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/ict/index_en.html">http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/ict/index_en.html</a>
<b>Other comments</b>	
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