

**Name of collection: *ICT in Structural Business Survey, Structural Government survey, Structural survey Health 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>	ICT use collection – Various
<p><b>Collection agency</b></p>	Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic
<p><b>General references to collection material</b> Metadata, questionnaires etc</p>	<p>Module of ICT</p> <p>PC, employees, Internet, connection, use of web site, investment and expenditure on ICT, e-commerce.</p> <p>Module accords with Eurostat methodology</p>
<p><b>Survey basis or vehicle</b> E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	The survey is included in the program of state statistical surveys which is organised by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.
<p><b>Frequency of collection</b></p>	Annual
<p><b>Collection history</b> Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	Since 2002
<p><b>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</b></p>	Mandatory survey
<p><b>Scope and coverage of collection</b> Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc</p>	Enterprises NACE A - NACE O) and government and health organisations
<p><b>Main classifications used</b> E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>	NACE, NUTS, Number of employees
<p><b>Collection methodology</b> E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview</p>	Post
<p><b>Reporting and Statistical units</b> Enterprise, establishment, household, etc</p>	Enterprise, organisation
<p><b>Sample frame used</b></p>	Business register of the Statistical Office
<p><b>Sampling method</b> E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling</p>	Stratified random sampling based on industry, number of employees and region
<p><b>Sample size</b> For the most recent collection</p>	<p>1) 20 and more employees - exhaustive survey</p> <p>2) 0-19 employees -sample survey, about 20% of organisations.</p>
<p><b>Response rate</b> The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection</p>	<p>1) 98%</p> <p>2) about 75 %</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>	Imputations are made on the basis of comparison with STS results.

<p><b>Weighting of results</b> Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue</p>	<p>According to stratum</p>
<p><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.</p>	<p>Standard errors were less than 5%</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>The percentage of Internet orders in relation to total purchases The percentage of total sales resulting from orders placed via the Internet</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>1) Yearbook Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic 2) ICT in enterprises, government and health services</p>
<p><b>Other comments</b></p>	
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