

Name of collection: *Den offentlige sektors brug af it (Use of ICT in the public sector)*

<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 – Public sector authorities
<p>Collection agency</p>	Statistics Denmark www.dst.dk www.dst.dk/it www.dst.dk/ict
<p>General references to collection material Metadata, questionnaires etc</p>	Standalone questionnaire Background variable from business register
<p>Survey basis or vehicle E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	Standalone survey
<p>Frequency of collection</p>	Annual
<p>Collection history Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	From 2000. Results from 2006 survey were published December 2006.
<p>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</p>	Voluntary
<p>Scope and coverage of collection Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc</p>	Public sector authorities at central and decentralised level (state, counties and municipalities).
<p>Main classifications used E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>	Industry, size (no. of full-time employees)
<p>Collection methodology E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview</p>	Postal questionnaire
<p>Reporting and Statistical units Enterprise, establishment, household, etc</p>	Public sector authorities
<p>Sample frame used</p>	Statistics Denmark's business register
<p>Sampling method E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling</p>	Total count
<p>Sample size For the most recent collection</p>	264 (2006 survey)
<p>Response rate The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection</p>	69%
<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>	No imputations are made
<p>Weighting of results Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue</p>	No weighting is applied.

<p>Relative standard errors (or coefficients of variation) on main aggregates</p> <p>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>	n.a.
<p>Known data quality issues with this collection</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>	
<p>Output details</p> <p>Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.</p>	'Den offentlige sektors brug af it' (see www.dst.dk/it)
<p>Other comments</p>	
<p>Contact/s</p> <p>Where available, provide names and email addresses.</p>	Please contact: Martin Lundø, mlu@dst.dk