

Name of collection: Household Budget Survey, ICT questions (stock, expenditure)

<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>	Other ICT collection – Household/individual
<p>Collection agency</p>	Statistics Finland http://www.stat.fi
<p>General references to collection material Metadata, questionnaires etc</p>	See links under http://www.stat.fi/tk/el/kulutustutkimus/kulutust_en.html
<p>Survey basis or vehicle E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	The Household Budget Survey – latest survey conducted in the year 2001. The next survey, reference year 2006, will be completed by the end of 2007.
<p>Frequency of collection</p>	Irregularly
<p>Collection history Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	From 1966 right up to 1990, the Household Budget Survey was conducted regularly at five-year intervals. In the three years from 1994 to 1996 the survey was completed every year. The latest Household Budget Survey data are from the years 2001-2002.
<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>	The households to be included in the survey are selected by drawing a sample of individuals from the Central Population Register. The sample is weighted according to areas and statistical grouping of municipalities. The number of strata has varied annually and was 12 in 2001. The inclusion probability of each household within a stratum depends on the number of its members aged 15 or over.
<p>Main classifications used E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>	See links under http://www.stat.fi/tk/el/kulutustutkimus/kulutust_kasitteet_en.html
<p>Collection methodology E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview</p>	Face-to-face interviewing
<p>Reporting and Statistical units Enterprise, establishment, household, etc</p>	Household
<p>Sample frame used</p>	Central population register
<p>Sampling method E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling</p>	The households to be included in the survey are selected by drawing a sample of individuals from the Population Register. The sample is weighted according to areas and statistical grouping of municipalities. The number of strata has varied annually and was 12 in 2001. The inclusion probability of each household within a stratum depends on the number of its members aged 15 or over.
<p>Sample size For the most recent collection</p>	In 2001-2002 the size of the original gross sample was 8,960 persons, of whom some were excluded from the survey population. This so-called <i>overcoverage</i> comprised dead, institutionalised and non-resident persons. The overcoverage totalled 168 persons in 2001, which brought the net sample size down to 8,792 households.

<p>Response rate The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection</p>	<p>Because of the employed data collection methods the survey non-response is divided into interview and diary non-response. Interview non-response refers to households from which interviews are not obtained due to refusal or some other reason. Interview non-response amounted to 30.7 per cent in 2001-2002. Diary non-response consists of cases where the interviews are successfully concluded but the household refuses to keep the diary or fails to return it. Diary non-response amounted to 6.8 per cent in 2001-2002.</p>
<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>	<p>No imputations are made for item non-response. Weighting and calibration are used as a means to correct for non-response and sampling errors</p>
<p>Weighting of results Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue</p>	<p>Estimates are benchmarked to estimates of the resident population (by subgroup).</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>All the ICT questions are administered by interview and the relative standard errors are quite small.</p>
<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>	<p>Nothing is known as regards ICT questions</p>
<p>Output details Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.</p>	<p>See links under http://www.stat.fi/tk/el/kulutustutkimus/kulutust_kasitteet_en.html</p>
<p>Other comments</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>Contact/s Where available, provide names and email addresses.</p>	<p>Mr Markku Lindqvist, e-mail: markku.lindqvist@stat.fi</p>