

**Name of collection: *Structural business statistics on Computer and related activities***

<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 supply collection – Computer and related activities
<p><b>Collection agency</b></p>	Statistics Netherlands (CBS)
<p><b>General references to collection material</b> Metadata, questionnaires etc</p>	The results of the survey and other basic meta-data concerning the survey are published in Statline: the online database of Statistics Netherlands. <a href="http://www.cbs.nl">http://www.cbs.nl</a>
<p><b>Survey basis or vehicle</b> E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	Standalone survey
<p><b>Frequency of collection</b></p>	Yearly
<p><b>Collection history</b> Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	1996
<p><b>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</b></p>	Mandatory
<p><b>Scope and coverage of collection</b> Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc</p>	NACE section K; Division 72 (computer and related activities) Enterprises with 1 or more employed persons.
<p><b>Main classifications used</b> E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>	The sample is drawn on basis of the NACE 3-digitcode = 72.1 (hardware consultancy) and digit codes 72.2 to 72.6 (all other computer related activities). Within these subdivisions the results are broken down by size class (based on the number of employed persons).  N.B. The actual data collection takes place on a NACE 4-digit level.
<p><b>Collection methodology</b> E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview</p>	Postal survey (including two written reminders)
<p><b>Reporting and Statistical units</b> Enterprise, establishment, household, etc</p>	Enterprise
<p><b>Sample frame used</b></p>	Dutch Business Register (ABR)
<p><b>Sampling method</b> E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling</p>	Stratified random sample (Neyman-allocation); Enterprises with 50 or more employed persons are integrally included in the ‘sample’.
<p><b>Sample size</b> For the most recent collection</p>	Sample size: ca. 3.050 enterprises Population: ca. 25.400 enterprises
<p><b>Response rate</b> The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection</p>	Ca. 65%

<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>	<p>For the not-integrally part of the sample the item and unit imputations are made by adapting the weights</p> <p>For the integrally part, imputations are made on the basis of the mean values in well defined size classes</p>
<p><b>Weighting of results</b> Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue</p>	<p>Weighting by number of enterprises</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>For most variables the relative standard error is calculated.</p> <p>Relative standard errors are not published on a regular basis.</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 development of the activities in the IT-sector is strong. Definitional issues and coverage problems give cause for some concern.</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>The most detailed publication of the results of the survey is via Statline: the online database of Statistics Netherlands. <a href="http://www.cbs.nl">http://www.cbs.nl</a></p>
<p><b>Other comments</b></p>	<p>The survey on the NACE-class 72: Computer and related activities is part of a large system of Structural business statistics which covers almost the entire economy. However, it is the only part of the ICT-sector which is published separately. Data on the sector Telecommunications (NACE 64.2) are published together with the Post and courier activities (NACE 64.1) for reasons of confidentiality. Also data on the ICT-industry are not published separately but as part of the NACE-aggregate 31-33. This is also for reasons of confidentiality.</p> <p>No separate data are available for the NACE group 7133 (Renting of office machinery and equipment, including computers and NACE group 5160 (Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies). Results of the Structural business statistics are not published in such detail.</p>
<p><b>Contact/s</b> Where available, provide names and email addresses.</p>	<p>P.G.J. Cremers / <a href="mailto:pcms@cbs.nl">pcms@cbs.nl</a></p>

**Name of collection: *Short term Statistics on Computer and related activities***

<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 supply collection – Computer and related activities
<p><b>Collection agency</b></p>	Statistics Netherlands (CBS)
<p><b>General references to collection material</b> Metadata, questionnaires etc</p>	The results of the survey and other basic meta-data concerning the survey are published in Statline: the online statistical database of Statistics Netherlands. <a href="http://www.cbs.nl">http://www.cbs.nl</a>
<p><b>Survey basis or vehicle</b> E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	Standalone survey
<p><b>Frequency of collection</b></p>	Quarterly
<p><b>Collection history</b> Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	1995 onwards
<p><b>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</b></p>	Mandatory
<p><b>Scope and coverage of collection</b> Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc</p>	NACE section K; Division 72 (computer and related activities) Enterprises with 1 or more employed persons.
<p><b>Main classifications used</b> E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>	The sample is drawn on the basis of the NACE 2-digitcode = 72 (computer and related activities). Within this code the results are broken down by size class (based on the number of employed persons).  Note: the actual data collection takes place on a NACE 4-digit level.
<p><b>Collection methodology</b> E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview</p>	Postal survey (including two written reminders)
<p><b>Reporting and Statistical units</b> Enterprise, establishment, household, etc</p>	Enterprise
<p><b>Sample frame used</b></p>	Dutch Business Register (ABR)
<p><b>Sampling method</b> E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling</p>	Stratified random sample (Neyman-allocation); Enterprises with 50 or more employed persons are integrally included in the ‘sample’.
<p><b>Sample size</b> For the most recent collection</p>	Sample size: ca. 1.670 enterprises Population: ca. 25.400 enterprises
<p><b>Response rate</b> The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection</p>	Ca. 80%

<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>	<p>Imputation on basis off size-class</p>
<p><b>Weighting of results</b> Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue</p>	<p>Weighting by number of enterprises</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>For the variable <i>'turnover'</i> the relative standard error is calculated.  Relative standard errors are not published on a regular basis.</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>None.</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>The most detailed publication of the results of the survey is published via Statline: the online statistical database of Statistics Netherlands. <a href="http://www.cbs.nl">http://www.cbs.nl</a></p>
<p><b>Other comments</b></p>	<p>The survey on the NACE-class 72: Computer and related activities is part of a larger system of Short term statistics which covers a large part of the economy. However, it is the only part of the ICT-sector which is published separately. Data on the sector Telecommunications (NACE 64.2) are published together with the Post and courier activities (NACE 64.1) for reasons of confidentiality. Also data on the ICT-industry are not published separately but as part of the NACE-aggregate 31-33. This is also for reasons of confidentiality.  No separate data are available for the NACE group 7133 (Renting of office machinery and equipment, including computers and NACE group 5160 (Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies). Results of the Short term statistics are not published in such detail.</p>
<p><b>Contact/s</b> Where available, provide names and email addresses.</p>	<p>P.G.J. Cremers / <a href="mailto:pcms@cbs.nl">pcms@cbs.nl</a></p>