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Innovation survey metadata Wave 2006-2008

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Australia

Name of survey	Business Characteristics Survey (BCS) 2008-09
Name of responsible agency	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Reference period	2008-2009, (financial year)
Length of reference period	1 year (The BCS is an annual survey, however only every second cycle the additional detailed innovation module is included).
Reference year	2008-2009, (financial year)
Data collection period	November 2009-June 2010
First release of innovation results	June 2010
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions
Differences with the OSLO manual	No differences to Oslo Manual concepts and definitions. The term "product" is rarely used - generally BCS uses "goods or services". The industry classification used is the Australian and New Zealand Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06). Employment ranges differ to the ranges suggested in the Oslo manual - the BCS ranges are 0-4, 5-19, 20-199 and 200+.
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	The CIS model questionnaire is used as a starting point for innovation content on the BCS. Content is also determined by user demand and form testing to see which questions can be answered accurately.
Target population cut-off point	All employing business are in the sample.
Industry coverage	The scope of the estimates in this publication consists of all employing business entities in the Australian economy, except for: SCSA 3000 General government SCSA 6000 Rest of the world ANZSIC06 Division A Agriculture, forestry and fishing ANZSIC06 Division O Public administration and safety ANZSIC06 Division P Education and training ANZSIC06 Groups 624 (Financial asset investing) and 633 (Superannuation funds) ANZSIC06 Groups 854 (Religious services) and 955 (Civic, professional and other interest group services) ANZSIC06 Subdivision 96 Private households employing staff
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Compulsory, with enforceable penalties
Unit of analysis surveyed	Businesses with a simple structure: Most businesses and organisations in Australia need to obtain an Australian Business Number (ABN). They are then included on the whole-of-government register of businesses, the Australian Business Register (ABR), which is maintained by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Most of these businesses have simple structures; therefore, the unit registered for an ABN will satisfy ABS statistical requirements. For these businesses, the ABS has aligned its statistical units structure with the ABN unit. The businesses with simple structures constitute the ATO maintained population (ATOMP), and the ABN unit is used as the statistical unit for all ABS economic collections. Businesses with a complex structure: For the population of businesses where the ABN unit is not suitable for ABS statistical requirements, the ABS maintains its own units structure through direct contact with the business. These businesses constitute the ABS maintained population (ABSMP). This population consists typically of large, complex and diverse businesses. For businesses in the ABSMP, statistical units comprise the Enterprise Group, the Enterprise and the Type of Activity Unit (TAU). The range of activities across the Enterprise Group can be

	very diverse. The TAU represents a grouping of one or more business entities within the Enterprise that cover all of the operations within an industry subdivision and for which a basic set of financial production and employment data can be reported.
Survey type	Sample survey
Type of interviews	Postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the questionnaire	1.24 person/hour
Target population	
Target population (manufacturing)	
Target population (services)	
Achieved sample	9120
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	
Achieved sample (services)	
Weighted unit response rate	
Unweighted unit response rate	96%
Definition of strata	Innovation stratification was industry by employment.
Weights calculation methods: variables used and methodology	For the BCS, the weights are calculated with respect to the following factors: the probability of selection for each survey unit (probability weighting); adjustments to account for problems with the survey frame - such as missing units (new business provisions); and adjustment for non-response - to correct for further imbalances in the characteristics of responding sample units (post-stratification).
Implementation of non-response survey	
Number and types of reminders	4
Use of imputation methods	Categorical items that are missing are not imputed. An adjustment for missing categorical variables is made as part of calculating the proportions. A check is made of response rates to each question and where the response rate is low enough to impact on output quality, some follow-up of missing responses is undertaken. There are some items (such as the key innovation and IT indicators) where a response must be obtained. Fully non-responding units are implicitly imputed using weight adjustment, i.e. the weight of other units in the stratum is adjusted upwards to account for the non-respondents. Few partial responses (13 units) were imputed using Live Respondent Mean (LRM) only for selected variables.
Combined with other surveys	Yes (IT and business characteristics survey)

Austria

Name of survey	6th Community Innovation Survey (CIS 2008)
Name of responsible agency	Survey is funded by the Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth (BMWFJ); all work (concept, data collection, analyses) is done by the NSO (Statistics Austria).
Reference period	2006-2008
Reference year	2008
Length of reference period	3 years
Data collection period	September 2009-April 2010
First release of innovation results	July 2010
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions
Differences with the OSLO manual	Questionnaire design is extremely close to the Eurostat core questionnaire which, according to our knowledge, does not contradict the Oslo Manual definitions.
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	Translation of questions is very close to the CIS model questionnaire; sequence of questions is the same like in the CIS model questionnaire; not all (but almost all) questions of the CIS model questionnaire were asked.
Target population cut-off point	10 or more employees
Industry coverage	NACE Rev. 2. Core coverage: enterprises in the NACE Rev. 2 sections B, C, D, E, H, K and in the NACE Rev. 2 divisions 46, 58, 61,62, 63 and 71.
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Voluntary
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (All enterprises with 250 and more employees were sampled (= census), of enterprises between 10 and 249 employees a sample was drawn. 50.9% of all medium-sized enterprises (50 to 249 employees) and 26.2% of all small enterprises (10 to 49 employees) were selected for the survey).
Type of interviews	Web and postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the questionnaire	
Target population	15711
Target population (manufacturing)	6827
Target population (services)	8400
Achieved sample	3534
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	1663
Achieved sample (services)	1741
Weighted unit response rate	
Unweighted unit response rate	65.42
Definition of strata	For the sampled enterprises a stratified random sampling was applied. The variables used for the stratification of the sample were the economic activity of the enterprise according to NACE Rev.2 classification (18 groups of 2-digits = 18 strata), enterprise size (10-49, 50-249, 250+: 3 strata) and NUTS 1-region (basically 3 strata). 11 of the 18 groups of 2-digits were not stratified by NUTS-1, but by NUTS-2 (9 regions), therefore altogether 228 strata were used. (18 x 3 x 3 + 11 x 6 = 228)
Weights calculation methods: variables used and methodology	Weighting was performed by "number of enterprises". The weighting process was performed in two steps. Firstly, basic weights were calculated in a simple way by N_h/n_h using the inverse of the sampling fraction. In a second step the weights were re-adjusted according to the results of the non-response analysis. This was done in a way that the resulting weights are consistent with the original strata sums and the

sums of the size classes broken down by the item 'innovative enterprises' are in accordance with the estimators modified by the non-response analysis. The re-adjusted weights were the only ones used for producing the final results. Innovating enterprises (PP and non-PP) systematically received a higher weight. 8 enterprises were identified as outliers with respect to their R&D expenditure by using the results of the R&D survey 2007 and therefore received a weight of "1.0".

Implementation of non-response survey

As the response rate was less than 70% a non-response survey had to be undertaken. 10% of the non-responding units (187 enterprises) were sampled. To determine the sample the following stratification among the non-respondents was determined: size class (3 strata) and NACE (3 strata: manufacturing, wholesale trade, other services). For each sampled enterprise two "mirror units" from the same stratum were drawn as potential substitutes in case the original enterprise would reject to participate in the non-response-survey. Altogether, 42% of the original sample participated in the non-response survey (79 units). For further 28% (52 units) the mirror unit had to be surveyed. For 29% of the non-response sample (55 units) a third (or even fourth) respondent had to be sought, as neither the sampled enterprise nor the first "mirror unit" answered the questions posed. Firstly, enterprises were contacted by phone to identify a contact person. Subsequently, a mini questionnaire was sent via fax or e-mail to the enterprises. Only in very exceptional cases an answer by telephone was accepted. The questionnaire comprised the following questions (to be answered with "yes" or "no"):1) During 2006-2008, did your enterprise introduce new or significantly improved goods or services onto the market? (exclude the simple resale of new goods purchased from other enterprises and changes of solely aesthetic nature) (Yes / No)2) During 2006-2008, did your enterprise introduce new or significantly improved processes? (Yes / No)This includes: New or significantly improved... ..methods of manufacturing or producing goods or services...logistics, delivery or distribution methods...supporting activities for your processes3) During 2006-2008, did your enterprise introduce organisational innovations? (Yes / No)This includes: New business practices for the organising procedures New methods of organising work responsibilities and decision making New methods of organising external relations with other firms or public institutions4) During 2006-2008, did your enterprise introduce marketing innovations? (Yes / No) This includes: Significant changes to the aesthetic design or packaging of a product New media or techniques for product promotion New methods for product placement or sales channels New methods of pricing goods or services5) During 2006-2008, did your enterprise perform research and development? (Yes / No) If one of these questions was answered with "yes" the enterprise was considered "innovative". Finally, responses of 186 enterprises could be achieved yielding a "response rate" of 99.5%. As 69% of the enterprises of the non-response sample reported the introduction of one of the 4 innovation types (contrary to 56% of the enterprises (unweighted) who answered the whole CIS questionnaire in the regular survey), innovative enterprises received higher weighting factors as if no non-response survey would have been carried out. The analysis showed that non-respondents to the CIS 2008 are more likely innovative than respondents. However, there still remains a certain scepticism about the quality of the results of the non-response survey which, inevitably, simplifies extremely complex issues.

Number and types of reminders

2 written reminders (letters sent by postal mail). After each sending the enterprises were given a period of approximately. 4 weeks before the

Use of imputation methods	<p>next reminder was sent out.</p> <p>Intensive follow-up activities like re-contacting the enterprises for missing or implausible answers resulted in relatively low item-non-response rates for the most important indicators. However, all missing data (i.e. information that should have been given by the respondent, but did not) was imputed.</p> <p>Item-non-response rates for the CIS 2008 were: Eco-Innovations 10.1%; expenditures for the acquisition of external knowledge 9.2%; turnover with innovative products 8.7%; turnover for new-to-enterprise product innovations: 7.2%; expenditures for the acquisition of machinery, equipment and software: 6.9%; total innovation expenditure: 6.2%; turnover with market novelties 5.8%; External R&D expenditures: 3.8%; Most important cooperation partner: 3.4%; largest market in terms of turnover: 2.6%; public financial support for innovation: 2.5%; objectives of product and process innovations: 2.4%.</p> <p>Missing values for "internal R&D expenditures" (intramural) were "imputed" by using results of the R&D survey 2007. No mathematical imputation method was used for this indicator.</p>
Combined with other surveys	No

Belgium

Name of survey	European Innovation Survey 2008
Name of responsible agency	Belgian Science Policy Office. Field work is carried out separately in the different regions. ECOOM carried out the work in the Flemish Region, BELSPO in the Brussels Region, and the Service Public de Wallonie (SPW) in the Walloon Region. Then the three agencies collaborate to produce national level data.
Reference period	2006-2008
Length of reference period	3 years
Data collection period	May 2009-October 2009
First release of innovation results	October 2010
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions. Annex or footnotes provide general details.
Differences with the OSLO manual	None
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	Close match and literal translation of the full EUROSTAT model questionnaire, with one minor deviation: we group question 1 (general information) with question 12 (basic economic information) at the very beginning of the questionnaire, in question 1.
Target population cut-off point	10 or more employees
Industry coverage	Classification: NACE Rev. 2 Core coverage: enterprises in the NACE Rev. 2 sections B, C, D, E, H, K and in the NACE Rev. 2 divisions 46, 58, 61,62, 63 and 71. Non-core coverage: Division 72
Sampling frame used	Administrative sources. Due to confidentiality constraints the official Belgian business register could not be used. Instead, we used as frame population the register available from the Belgian National Social Security Office that contains all active employers in Belgium. This official register is at the enterprise level. This register was agreed upon by Statistics Belgium as being statistically equivalent to the official business register.
Completion requirement	Voluntary
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (Combination of sample survey and complete enumeration (i.e. census) of the enterprises included in the frame population. The employment size class is used to define a threshold. Usually medium-size (50-249 employees) and large (250 or more employees) enterprises are completely enumerated, while smaller enterprises are randomly sampled using a stratified design. More details are available in the Quality Report for CIS 2008 submitted to Eurostat).
Type of interviews	Web, postal questionnaire and phone interviews
Average time to complete the questionnaire	
Target population	15164
Target population (manufacturing)	
Target population (services)	
Achieved sample	3427
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	1641
Achieved sample (services)	1705
Weighted unit response rate	38%
Unweighted unit response rate	39.85%
Definition of strata	For the randomly sampled enterprises a stratified random sampling design was applied. The variables used for the stratification of the sample were the economic activity of the enterprise (according to NACE Rev.2 classification) and the enterprise size (10-49, 50-249,

	250+). In Flanders R&D status was also used in the stratification design. More details are available in the CIS 2008 Quality Report submitted to Eurostat.
Weights calculation methods: Variable used and methodology	The weights were computed separately in each region. For the Brussels Region as well as for the Walloon Region, they are simply the inverses of the realized (ex-post) sampling fractions. For the Flanders Region: A non-response adjustment was done to the basic weights N_h/n_h using weighting class adjustments and calibration. The program g-CALIB 2.0 available from Statistics Belgium was used. The weighting classes corresponded to the groups of innovators versus non-innovators (product, process, ongoing and/or abandoned product/process innovation).
Implementation of non-response survey	
Number and types of reminders	Two reminders were sent by postal mail. Follow-up phone calls were started after the first reminder.
Use of imputation methods	We used the SAS application provided by Eurostat in the context of CIS 4. We updated it to fit the current version of CIS. Imputation of metric variables (turnover, innovation expenses, share of turnover due to products new to the market/to the firm only etc.) was done using weighted ratio means. Imputation of nominal and ordinal variables was done using nearest-neighbour hot-decking.
Combined with other surveys	No

Brazil

Name of survey	Technological Innovation Survey 2008
Name of responsible agency	IBGE
Reference period	2006-2008
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2008
Data collection period	August 2009-Mars 2010
First release of innovation results	October 2010
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions
Differences with the OSLO manual	
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	Questions, sequencing, concepts
Target population cut-off point	10 or more employees
Industry coverage	Classification CNAE 2.0 Sections: B, C, Divisions: 58, 61, 62, 72
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Compulsory for all firms, but not enforceable in practice
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (Census for those manufacturing enterprises with more than 500 employees, and for selected services enterprises with 100 or more employees. Sample for the other enterprises with 10 or more employees as a minimum size cut-off point)
Type of interviews	Use of electronic questionnaire (e.g. pdf, excel, etc.)
Average time to complete the questionnaire	1.5 person/hour
Target population	106862
Target population (manufacturing)	100496
Target population (services)	6326
Achieved sample	15832
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	13948
Achieved sample (services)	1884
Weighted unit response rate	
Unweighted unit response rate	96.7%
Definition of strata	A first stratum was created to identify and separate firms according to their chances of being innovative. Other strata are based on type of economic activity and geographic localisation.
Weights calculation methods: Variable used and methodology	Sample weights have been defined as the inverse of selection probabilities. As for PINTEC, enterprise selection has drawn on probabilities that are proportional to the number of firm's employees, as reported by CEMPRE. The weights have been calibrated so that the total number of enterprises by economic activity may be consistent with the results of both the Annual Manufacturing Survey (PIA) and the Annual Services Survey (PAS). The weights resulting from calibration procedure are applied to PINTEC variables estimation.
Implementation of non-response survey	No
Number and types of reminders	
Use of imputation methods	
Combined with other surveys	Yes, R&D survey

Canada

Name of survey	Survey on Innovation and Business Strategy
Name of responsible agency	Statistics Canada
Reference period	2007-2009
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2009
Data collection period	January 2010-March 2010
First release of innovation results	November 2010
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions
Differences with the OSLO manual	
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	
Target population cut-off point	establishments with at least 20 employees and \$ 250,000 annual revenue in 2009
Industry coverage	Classification NAICS (2007): Sectors: 11, 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, 33, 41, 44, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56
Sampling frame used	
Completion requirement	Compulsory for all firms, but not enforceable in practice
Unit of analysis surveyed	Establishment (plant)
Survey type	Combined (Census of large enterprises, those with at least 250 employees; and-Sample of small and medium enterprises to expect the production of estimates with an expected standard error no greater than 10% for percent estimates at the national level)
Type of interviews	Use of electronic or postal questionnaire (In some cases, respondents completed parts of the questionnaire over the phone with responses entered on a paper questionnaire by the interviewer).
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	
Target population (manufacturing)	
Target population (services)	
Achieved sample	4249
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	
Achieved sample (services)	
Weighted unit response rate	
Unweighted unit response rate	
Definition of strata	Random sample methodology stratified by industry and enterprise size (3 enterprise classes, 20-99, 100-249, +250 employees).The sample of 6,233 enterprises can be described as a random sample stratified by industry and size class. It was drawn from Statistics Canada's Business Register (October 2009 version) in October 2009 from the population of 37,216 enterprises in industries defined according to the North American Industry Classification System (Statistics Canada, 2007)
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	
Implementation of non-response survey	
Number and types of reminders	
Use of imputation methods	
Combined with other surveys	Yes (Business strategy)

Chile

Name of survey	6th Innovation and 3rd R&D Survey
Name of responsible agency	INE Chile, (survey design and estimation carried out by the Innovation Division of the Ministry of Economy).
Reference period	2007-2008
Length of reference period	2 years
Reference year	2008
Data collection period	July 2009-November 2009
First release of innovation results	August 2010
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions. The annex and footnotes provide general details and examples.
Differences with the OSLO manual	No, we use the same concepts and definitions
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	Questions, sequencing, type of categories, form of questions.
Target population cut-off point	UF 2,400 annual revenue
Industry coverage	Classification ISIC Rev. 3 Categories: A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, N. Divisions: 15 to 35 (Manufacturing except Recycling) and 90, 92.
Sampling frame used	For Manufacturing the database ENIA is used for the year 2007. Only establishments with 10 or more employees whose annual sales are higher than UF 2,400 are taken. For mining and quarrying the INE census of such enterprises is used. For Electricity, gas and water supply industries the INE census of such enterprises is used. - For all the other sectors information comes tax service SII of 2007 (only enterprises declaring more than UF 2,400)
Completion requirement	Compulsory, with enforceable penalties
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (For mining and quarrying, and Electricity is Census, this enterprise are included directly in the sample. The others sectors are sampled).
Type of interviews	Personal interview. If the person to be interviewed is not available, we leave them the questionnaire for them to answer it. Later, we consult by telephone.
Average time to complete the survey	0.5 person/hour
Target population	108814
Target population (manufacturing)	3991
Target population (services)	3149
Achieved sample	
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	
Achieved sample (services)	
Weighted unit response rate	
Unweighted unit response rate	
Definition of strata	For the ENIA database (from which manufacturing firms are sampled) a stratification is done following ISIC rev. 3 (2 digits) in 22 strata including divisions 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36. For the remaining sectors the stratification is made according to a mix of categories and divisions of the ISIC Rev. 3. Divisions: 01, 02, 05, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 90, 92. Categories: E, F, G, H, J, N. A second stratification is made based on firms revenues. Firms are classified in Small (UF 2,401-25,000), Medium (UF 25,000-100,000) and Big (more than UF 100,000). Firms with high revenues are all included (census) while firms with lower revenues are sampled. A third stratification is made based on regions.
Weights calculation methods: Variables used	Variables: sector, size and region.

and methodology	Methodology: the first selection of sample units are the ones that belong to the segment censused, which are included directly in the sample. The second selection is the segment to be sampled. This is done independently in each stratus (sector, size, region) using a systematic selection.
Implementation of non-response survey	
Number and types of reminders	Reminders by phone and email. The optimal number of contacts was 3, and considers only the direct contact between the analyst and the informant. However, to reach the informant can take up to seven attempts.
Use of imputation methods	No imputations were made.
Combined with other surveys	Yes, (R&D survey)

China

Name of survey	Industrial Enterprises Innovation Survey
Name of responsible agency	National Bureau of Statistics of China. The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) of China is involved in survey design and data analysis.
Reference period	2004-2006
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2006
Data collection period	November 2006-July 2007
First release of innovation results	August 2007
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions. Other details can be found in the annex or footnotes.
Differences with the OSLO manual	Firm size is defined by number of employment, revenue and net assets in China
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	Mainly adopt the CIS common questionnaire as a model.
Target population cut-off point	Turnover above 5 million RMB
Industry coverage	All mining, manufacturing, and public utility industries are included.
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Compulsory, but not enforceable in practice
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (Census of Large and medium sized industrial enterprises (employ more than 300 people, turnover of more than 30 million Yuan, total assets of more than 40 million Yuan). Sample survey of small sized industrial enterprises (employ less than 300 people, turnover of less than 30 million Yuan, total assets of less than 40 million Yuan).
Type of interviews	Electronic and postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	299995
Target population (manufacturing)	
Target population (services)	
Achieved sample	67242
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	
Achieved sample (services)	
Weighted unit response rate	
Unweighted unit response rate	89%
Definition of strata	
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	not used
Implementation of non-response survey	
Number and types of reminders	
Use of imputation methods	
Combined with other surveys	No

Czech Republic

Name of survey	Survey of Innovation
Name of responsible agency	Czech Statistical Office
Reference period	2006-2008
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2008
Data collection period	March 2009-Septembre 2009
First release of innovation results	December 2009
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions. Specific examples are provided in the annex.
Differences with the OSLO manual	No differences
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	All questions are adopted, same sequencing
Target population cut-off point	10 or more employees
Industry coverage	NACE Rev. 2: Core coverage: enterprises in the NACE Rev. 2 sections B, C, D, E, H, K and in the NACE Rev. 2 divisions 46, 58, 61, 62, 63 and 71. Non-core coverage: 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 55, 56, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82.
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Compulsory, with enforceable penalties
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (combination of sample survey and complete enumeration (i.e. census) of the enterprises included in the frame population. The employment size class is used to define a threshold. Usually larger enterprises are enumerated, while smaller enterprises are sampled).
Type of interviews	Electronic or postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	1.5 person/hour
Target population	38697
Target population (manufacturing)	12677
Target population (services)	19686
Achieved sample	6804
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	2791
Achieved sample (services)	3013
Weighted unit response rate	82.6%
Unweighted unit response rate	85.5%
Definition of strata	Two digits NACE x two digits NUMNUTS x (10-49, 50-249,250+) number of employees according to business register were used to create a strata. Number of employees according to business register (number of employees with social insurance) does not match the real number of employees.
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	Weights were calibrated to number of enterprise, number of employees according to business register and value of sales according to VAT declaration. Generalized linear regression (GREG) was used.
Implementation of non-response survey	Because of high response a non-response survey was not used.
Number and types of reminders	Two postal reminders are usually used. If needed the second reminder is followed by email and telephone follow-up.
Use of imputation methods	Number of employees and turnover was covered by SBS survey and/or Labour cost survey. For units with non-response imputation was used. For turnover in first step data from Income tax statement were used, if not available regression model with sales according to VAT declaration as auxiliary variable was used. For number of employees as auxiliary variable a number of employees according to Business register was used.
Combined with other surveys	No

Denmark

Name of survey	R&D and innovation in Danish enterprises
Name of responsible agency	Statistics Denmark
Reference period	2008-2010
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2010
Data collection period	July 2011-February 2012
First release of innovation results	February 2012
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions. The annex and footnotes contain general details and examples.
Differences with the OSLO manual	None
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	Adopted almost in total
Target population cut-off point	No cut off
Industry coverage	
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Compulsory, with enforceable penalties
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined
Type of interviews	Web and postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	22000
Target population (manufacturing)	
Target population (services)	
Achieved sample	4500
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	
Achieved sample (services)	
Weighted unit response rate	
Unweighted unit response rate	93%
Definition of strata	By size class and NACE
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	Variables: Calibrated weights using register information on Number of enterprises, turnover and number of employees. Calibration is made within the 5 main regions of Denmark, and by a 9-grouping of activities (10.00-33.20, 41.10-43.99, 45.11-47.99, 49.00-53.20, 55.00-56.39, 58.11-63.99, 64.11-66.30, 69.10-82.99). Methodology: SAS-macro CLAN, see Claes Andersson and Lennart Nordberg (1998): A users guide to CLAN 97. Statistics Sweden.
Implementation of non-response survey	No non-response survey is carried out.
Number and types of reminders	3 postal reminders, 1 telephone reminder for the largest enterprises
Use of imputation methods	Imputation of central variables: number of full-time equivalents performing R&D, wages for R&D-personnel, Other expenses for R&D. In cases where one or two of these variables are not filled in, imputation is based: 1. on former responses from the previous year (if available), secondary: on average of enterprises in the same type of activity. Imputation of total responses is only carried out for the largest enterprises. For 2009 the responses of 16 enterprises were imputed.
Combined with other surveys	Yes (R&D survey)

Estonia

Name of survey	Innovation Survey of Enterprises
Name of responsible agency	Statistical Office of Estonia
Reference period	2006-2008
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2008
Data collection period	May 2009-December 2009
First release of innovation results	May 2010
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	In the annex or in the footnotes and repository of definitions is online.
Differences with the OSLO manual	None
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	Practically identical
Target population cut-off point	10 or more employees
Industry coverage	Core coverage: enterprises in the NACE Rev. 2 sections B, C, D, E, H, K and in the NACE Rev. 2 divisions 46, 58, 61,62, 63 and 71.
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Compulsory, with enforceable penalties
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (Combination of sample survey and complete enumeration (i.e. census) of the enterprises included in the frame population. The employment size class is used to define a threshold. Larger enterprises are enumerated, while smaller enterprises are sampled. The threshold to separate large from smaller enterprises is 50 employees, but it is done only for 11 NACE Rev. 2 divisions as for other ones the number of enterprises is too small for sampling).
Type of interviews	Web questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	4023
Target population (manufacturing)	1908
Target population (services)	1921
Achieved sample	2020
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	1080
Achieved sample (services)	762
Weighted unit response rate	78.03%
Unweighted unit response rate	81.5%
Definition of strata	For the sampled enterprises a stratified random sampling was applied. The variables used for the stratification of the sample were the economic activity of the enterprise (according to NACE Rev.2classification - see question 17 for industry coverage) and the enterprise size (10-19, 20-49, 50-99, 100-249, 250+).
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	Variables: Number of enterprises Methodology: Weight for every stratum = number of respondents with filled questionnaire / number of firms in target population
Implementation of non-response survey	
Number and types of reminders	
Use of imputation methods	
Combined with other surveys	

Finland

Name of survey	The Community Innovation Survey 2008
Name of responsible agency	Statistics Finland
Reference period	2006-2008
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2008
Data collection period	September 2009-December 2009
First release of innovation results	March 2010
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	In footnotes and annex
Differences with the OSLO manual	None
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	CIS model questionnaire adopted
Target population cut-off point	10 or more employees
Industry coverage	NACE Rev. 2: Mining and quarrying (05-09), manufacturing (10-33), electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply (35), water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (36-39), wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (46), transportation and storage (49-53), publishing activities (58), telecommunications (61), computer programming, consultancy and related activities (62), information services activities (63), financial and insurance activities (64-66), architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis (71)
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Compulsory, but not enforceable in practice
Unit of analysis surveyed	The basic unit is the enterprise. Enterprise group or group of legal units accepted as a statistical unit in some cases.
Survey type	Combined (Combination of sample survey and complete enumeration of enterprises included in the frame population. Large enterprises are enumerated, small enterprises are sampled. The threshold is 250 empl.).
Type of interviews	Web and postal questionnaires
Average time to complete the survey	n/a
Target population	3576
Target population (manufacturing)	2068
Target population (services)	1508
Achieved sample	2622
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	1515
Achieved sample (services)	1107
Weighted unit response rate	
Unweighted unit response rate	74.4%
Definition of strata	Stratified random sampling. The variables used for the stratification of the sample were the economic activity of the enterprise (according to NACE Rev.2classification-see question 17 for industry coverage) and the enterprise size (10-49, 50-249, 250+).
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	Variables: Number of enterprises, turnover. Methodology: N/n, number of enterprises in a stratum (in the frame)/number of responding enterprises. For metric variables: turnover of the enterprises in a stratum (in the frame)/turnover of the responding enterprises. Over-coverage and extreme values are accounted for in the calculations.
Implementation of non-response survey	Not needed as the response rate was high enough
Number and types of reminders	Two letters
Use of imputation methods	Nominal scale variables: by the mode the stratum; ordinal scale variables: by the median of the stratum; metric variables: by proportional coefficients in the stratum
Combined with other surveys	No

France

Name of survey	Innovation Survey 2008
Name of responsible agency	INSEE (Design, sending and reception of the questionnaires, and contacts with the enterprises during data collection were made by PSI (pole of business statistics) of Caen).
Reference period	2006-2008
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2008
Data collection period	October 2009-February 2010
First release of innovation results	October 2010
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions. Specific examples are provided in the annex
Differences with the OSLO manual	None
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	We respect completely the structure of the CIS common questionnaire. We only keep the freedom to add some questions, particularly questions which are needed at a regional level (such as the enterprise level that takes decision on innovation activities for CIS8 survey, or the most important innovation).
Target population cut-off point	10 or more employees
Industry coverage	NACE Rev. 2, Core coverage: enterprises in the NACE Rev. 2 sections B, C, D, E, H, K and in the NACE Rev. 2 divisions 46, 58, 61,62, 63 and 71. Non-core NACE coverage: divisions 41, 43, 45, 47, 55, 56, 59, 60, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81.
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Compulsory, with enforceable penalties
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (A sample survey was used to collect data for the enterprises of less than 250 employees. Concerning the enterprises of 250 employees and more, they were covered by complete enumeration (census)).
Type of interviews	Web and postal questionnaires
Average time to complete the survey	0.35 person/hours
Target population	74479
Target population (manufacturing)	38386
Target population (services)	36093
Achieved sample	12260
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	7204
Achieved sample (services)	5056
Weighted unit response rate	81.6%
Unweighted unit response rate	81.38%
Definition of strata	For the sampled enterprises stratified random sampling was applied. The variables used for the stratification of the sample were the economic activity of the enterprise (according to NACE Rev.2classification - see question 17 for industry coverage) and the enterprise size (10-19, 20-49, 50-249, 250+).
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	The allocations of weights calculated (cf. question 25.2) are obtained thanks to the results of the previous survey (CIS4).The variable of innovation was used to build these two allocations. To respect the constraint of 25 000 questionnaires while following the recommendations of Eurostat, two allocations of weights were created. An initial allocation (Neyman) estimates the proportion of innovative companies with the best possible accuracy. A second allocation aims to maximize the number of innovative companies in the sample. These allocations were achieved through the use of

	data collected during the survey CIS4.
Implementation of non-response survey	No non-response survey.
Number and types of reminders	2 postal reminders
Use of imputation methods	To correct the answers, we realized 2 kinds of imputation :For qualitative data, we used the "hot-deck method", by imputing randomly the answer of a respondent which belonged to the same stratum as the unit. For quantitative data, we imputed the weighted average of the stratum of the unit.
Combined with other surveys	No

Germany

Name of survey	German Innovation Survey 2009 (Mannheim Innovation Panel, Survey Wave 2009)
Name of responsible agency	Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW), based on a contract with the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). Field work is carried out by infas data processing and estimation by ZEW and Fraunhofer-ISI.
Reference period	2006-2008
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2008
Data collection period	February 2009-August 2009
First release of innovation results	January 2010
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions. Specific examples are provided in the annex.
Differences with the OSLO manual	None
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	All CIS questions are included, but we added additional questions and deviated from the model questionnaire with respect to the question on product and process innovation. While the harmonised CIS questionnaire asks for product innovation separated by goods and services, we first ask for product innovation in general, and then ask whether the innovations refer to good and/or services. With respect to process innovation, we proceeded similarly, first asking y/n for process innovation, and then for the three types of process innovation.
Target population cut-off point	5 or more employees
Industry coverage	NACE Rev. 2 Core coverage: enterprises in the NACE Rev. 2 sections B, C, D, E, H, K and in the NACE Rev. 2 divisions 46, 58, 61,62, 63 and 71. Non-core coverage: divisions 59, 60, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82
Sampling frame used	Administrative / commercial sources
Completion requirement	Voluntary
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (Combination of sample survey and complete enumeration (i.e.census) of the enterprises included in the frame population. The employment size class is used to define a threshold. Larger enterprises are enumerated, while smaller enterprises are sampled. The threshold to separate large from smaller enterprises for Germany is 500 employees).
Type of interviews	Web and postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	225841
Target population (manufacturing)	102364
Target population (services)	167095
Achieved sample	7661
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	4238
Achieved sample (services)	2849
Weighted unit response rate	20.6
Unweighted unit response rate	25.7
Definition of strata	For the sampled enterprises a stratified random sampling was applied. The variables used for the stratification of the sample were the economic activity of the enterprise (according to NACE Rev.2 classification) and the enterprise size (5-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50-99, 100-249, 250-499, 500-999, 1000+ employees). The stratified sample is disproportional according to innovation indicators such as

	innovation expenditures as a percentage of sales, share of innovative enterprises).
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	We use three weights: enterprise weight (for qualitative variables), sales weight (for expenditure and sales variables) and employee weight (for employment variables). The German CIS applies simple weighting (qualitative variables such as the number of innovators) and bounded weighting (quantitative variables such as innovation expenditure or sales with new products). Weights for simple weighting (HRF) are equal to the inverse of the sample rate of enterprise i in stratum h (N being the number of enterprises in the population and n the number of enterprises in the net sample).
Implementation of non-response survey	The German CIS2008 included a comprehensive non-response analysis, covering more than 4,500 enterprises (net sample).
Number and types of reminders	2 reminders per telephone followed by a letter containing the questionnaire plus link to online version
Use of imputation methods	We use longitudinal imputation based on firm information from prior surveys and cross-section imputation based on the mean of strata.
Combined with other surveys	No

Hungary

Name of survey	Report on innovation activities of enterprises
Name of responsible agency	Hungarian Central Statistical Office
Reference period	2008-2010
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2010
Data collection period	August 2011-January 2012
First release of innovation results	June 2012
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions
Differences with the OSLO manual	None
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	Model questionnaire fully adopted
Target population cut-off point	10 employees
Industry coverage	NACE Rev.2.B,C,D,E,K,H,46,58,61,62,63,71,
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Compulsory, but not enforceable in practice
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (Enterprises with less than 100 employees are part of the sample survey, enterprises more or equal 100 employees are enumerated completely)
Type of interviews	Use of electronic and postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	1 person/hour
Target population	19998
Target population (manufacturing)	13257
Target population (services)	6741
Achieved sample	6362
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	4472
Achieved sample (services)	1890
Weighted unit response rate	80%
Unweighted unit response rate	84.7%
Definition of strata	Stratification made according to CIS methodological recommendations. By economic activities NACE at the 2 digits (division) level and by enterprise size (number of employees).
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	Variables: NACE and size categories Methodology: The survey results are weighted in order to adjust for the sampling design and for unit non-response to produce valid results for the target population. The basic method for adjusting for different probabilities of selection used in the sampling process is to use the inverse of the sampling fraction i.e. using the number of enterprises or employees. This would be based on the figure N_h/n_h where N_h is the total number of enterprises/employees in stratum h of the population and n_h is the number of enterprises/employees in the realised sample in stratum h of the population, assuming that each unit in the stratum had the same inclusion probability. This will automatically adjust the sample weights of the respondents to compensate for unit non-response.
Implementation of non-response survey	No non-response survey
Number and types of reminders	Two postal reminders and one or two phone calls
Use of imputation methods	No imputation was made
Combined with other surveys	No

Ireland

Name of survey	The Community Innovation Survey 2008
Name of responsible agency	CSO and Forfás
Reference period	2006-2008
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2008
Data collection period	June 2009-September 2009
First release of innovation results	December 2009
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions
Differences with the OSLO manual	
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	Reasonably close to the common questionnaire - combine two questions into one i.e. Question 5 - Combine 'During the three years 2006-2008 did your enterprise engage in the following innovation activities' and 'if so what were those expenditures in 2008 only?'
Target population cut-off point	10 or more employees
Industry coverage	Classification: NACE Rev. 2: Core coverage: sections B, C, D, E, H, K and divisions 46, 58, 61, 62, 63 and 71.
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Voluntary
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (Combination of sample survey and complete enumeration of the enterprises included in the frame population. The employment size class is used to define a threshold. Larger enterprises are enumerated, while smaller enterprises are sampled. The threshold to separate large from smaller enterprises is 50 employees (It should be noted that a census is conducted for certain strata in the less-than-50-persons-engaged category where the number of enterprises in the strata is low).
Type of interviews	Electronic and postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	
Target population (manufacturing)	
Target population (services)	
Achieved sample	2181
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	863
Achieved sample (services)	1318
Weighted unit response rate	
Unweighted unit response rate	46.9%
Definition of strata	For the sampled enterprises a stratified random sampling was applied. The variables used for the stratification of the sample were the economic activity of the enterprise (according to NACE Rev.2 classification, 2 digits) and the enterprise size (10-49, 50-249, 250+).
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	Variables: number of enterprises, turnover, employment Methodology: Grossing factors for the CIS are calculated using the inverse of the number of valid respondents divided by the relevant population from the Central Business Register. Grossing is calculated for strata of 2-digit NACE by employment size class. The factors which are calculated are then applied to the survey results in order to gross the data up to the relevant populations.
Implementation of non-response survey	No non-response survey used
Number and types of reminders	Four reminders including a Final reminder - issued as a letter.
Use of imputation methods	Very small number of firms imputed-Product/Process Innovators, Expenditure
Combined with other surveys	No

Israel

Name of survey	The Israel Innovation Survey 2006-2008
Name of responsible agency	Central Bureau of Statistics
Reference period	2006-2008
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2008
Data collection period	
First release of innovation results	August 2011
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions
Differences with the OSLO manual	None
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	Full adoption
Target population cut-off point	10 employees
Industry coverage	All business sector excluding Agriculture and Diamonds C-k (ISIC 3).
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Compulsory, with enforceable penalties
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (Census for enterprises with 250 employees or more, sample survey for enterprises employing less).
Type of interviews	Postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	23769
Target population (manufacturing)	4992
Target population (services)	18776
Achieved sample	2462
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	951
Achieved sample (services)	1510
Weighted unit response rate	93%
Unweighted unit response rate	88%
Definition of strata	employee size, industry, received grant from government
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	Horvitz-Thompson estimation
Implementation of non-response survey	None
Number and types of reminders	
Use of imputation methods	Probit regression was used for matching similar firms for imputation.
Combined with other surveys	Yes (R&D survey)

Italy

Name of survey	Survey on Innovation in Enterprises, 2006-2008
Name of responsible agency	ISTAT
Reference period	2006-2008
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2008
Data collection period	February 2009-December 2009
First release of innovation results	December 2009
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	In footnotes and annex
Differences with the OSLO manual	None
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	It follows completely, the CIS harmonised structure proposed by Eurostat.
Target population cut-off point	10 or more employees
Industry coverage	Classification: NACE Rev. 2 Core coverage: enterprises in the NACE Rev. 2 sections B, C, D, E, H, K and in the NACE Rev. 2 divisions 46, 58, 61, 62, 63 and 71. Non-core coverage: divisions 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 55, 56, 59, 64, 65, 66, 68, 72, 77.
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Voluntary
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (Combination of sample survey and complete enumeration (i.e. census) of the enterprises included in the frame population. The employment size class is used to define a threshold. Larger enterprises are enumerated, while smaller enterprises are sampled. The threshold to separate large from smaller enterprises is 250 employees).
Type of interviews	Use of electronic and postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	208637
Target population (manufacturing)	
Target population (services)	
Achieved sample	19904
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	
Achieved sample (services)	
Weighted unit response rate	
Unweighted unit response rate	52.26%
Definition of strata	For the sampled enterprises a stratified random sampling was applied. The variables used for the stratification of the sample were the economic activity of the enterprise (according to NACE Rev.2classification - see question 17 for industry coverage), the enterprise size (10-49, 50-249, 250+) and the NUTS 2 regions
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	
Implementation of non-response survey	
Number and types of reminders	
Use of imputation methods	
Combined with other surveys	No

Japan

Name of survey	Japanese National Innovation Survey 2009 (J-NIS 2009)
Name of responsible agency	National Institute of Science and Technology Policy (NISTEP), Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)
Reference period	2006-2008
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2008 (Fiscal year which starts on April and ends on March)
Data collection period	July 2009-September 2009
First release of innovation results	September 2010
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions, in footnotes and in the annex
Differences with the OSLO manual	Definition of innovation-active firms, marketing innovation and organisational innovation; Industrial classifications (The Japanese Standard Industrial Classifications are used.).
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	The J-NIS 2009 does not adopt much the CIS 2008 core questionnaire as a model.
Target population cut-off point	10 employees
Industry coverage	01–77 less 49, 61 and 63 in JSIC Rev.12 Note: The list of the JSIC Rev.12 is available on the following site: http://www.stat.go.jp/english/index/seido/sangyo/san07-3a.htm .
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Voluntary
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Sample survey
Type of interviews	Web and postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	331037
Target population (manufacturing)	93232
Target population (services)	175577
Achieved sample	4579
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	1860
Achieved sample (services)	2289
Weighted unit response rate	
Unweighted unit response rate	30.3%
Definition of strata	Economic activities (88 strata) and firm size classes (3 strata) Firm size classes are as follows: “small-sized enterprises (10–49 employees),” “medium-sized enterprises (50–249 employees),” and “large-sized enterprises (250 or more employees).”
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	
Implementation of non-response survey	
Number and types of reminders	At least one postal reminder and one telephone reminder
Use of imputation methods	
Combined with other surveys	No

Korea

Name of survey	Korean Innovation Survey 2008 (manufacturing sector)
Name of responsible agency	STEPI and KDN
Reference period	2005-2007
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2006
Data collection period	April 2011-September 2011
First release of innovation results	
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions. In the footnotes and annex.
Differences with the OSLO manual	
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	
Target population cut-off point	10 employees
Industry coverage	
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Voluntary
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise group
Survey type	Sample survey
Type of interviews	Web, electronic, postal questionnaire. Visits to enterprises.
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	
Target population (manufacturing)	6314
Target population (services)	
Achieved sample	
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	3081
Achieved sample (services)	
Weighted unit response rate	
Unweighted unit response rate	51.1%
Definition of strata	
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	Variables: Number of Employees : (10-49, 50-99, 100-299, 300-499, 500 above) Industry Sectors : (23) Methodology: Neymann allocation method
Implementation of non-response survey	
Number and types of reminders	
Use of imputation methods	
Combined with other surveys	No

Luxembourg

Name of survey	The Community Innovation Survey 2008
Name of responsible agency	STATEC and CEPS Instead
Reference period	2006-2008
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2008
Data collection period	January 2010-May 2010
First release of innovation results	
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions. Examples are provided in the annex
Differences with the OSLO manual	
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	The structure of the model questionnaire is respected for most of the modules, except "Barriers to innovation" which was moved up in the questionnaire to obtain answers by all firms. For the different questions, the model questionnaire also serves as the guideline. If additional national options are added, they are normally added below the model options, so as not to impact the routing in the model questionnaire.
Target population cut-off point	10 or more employees
Industry coverage	Classification: NACE Rev. 2 Core coverage: enterprises in the NACE Rev. 2 sections B, C, D, E, H, K and in the NACE Rev. 2 divisions 46, 58, 61, 62, 63 and 71. Non-core coverage: divisions 72
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Compulsory, with enforceable penalties
Unit of analysis surveyed	Generally the survey unit is the enterprise, except for a couple of larger enterprises, where an ad-hoc KAU unit (as reported by the enterprise) is used.
Survey type	Combined (Combination of sample survey and complete enumeration (i.e. census) of the enterprises included in the frame population. The employment size class is used to define a threshold. Large enterprises (250+ employees) are enumerated, while smaller enterprises are sampled. Due to the relatively small population size, several strata of small- or medium-sized businesses are enumerated as well).
Type of interviews	Personal interviews
Average time to complete the survey	0.53 person/hour
Target population	1589
Target population (manufacturing)	346
Target population (services)	1243
Achieved sample	615
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	210
Achieved sample (services)	405
Weighted unit response rate	
Unweighted unit response rate	88.9%
Definition of strata	For the sampled enterprises a stratified random sampling was applied. The variables used for the stratification of the sample were the economic activity of the enterprise (according to NACE Rev.2classification - see question 17 for industry coverage) and the enterprise size (10-49, 50-249, 250+). NACE Rev. 2sections are used for enterprises belonging to the service sector, except for the NACE divisions 58, 61, 62, 63 and71 which have been treated on division level. OECD technology categories were used for the stratification of the manufacturing sector by economic activity
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	The weights are based on a classical cluster sample design. The sample frame is stratified by NACE and size class (see point 2.4),

	leading to the creation of 48 strata. The base weights are adjusted for non-response and deaths of enterprises
Implementation of non-response survey	
Number and types of reminders	Interviewers are asked to carry out at least 2 reminders and try to reduce the number of non-responses.
Use of imputation methods	
Combined with other surveys	Yes (R&D survey)

Mexico

Name of survey	Survey of R&D 2010
Name of responsible agency	INEGI and CONACyT
Reference period	2008-2009
Length of reference period	2 years
Reference year	2007
Data collection period	August 2009-August 2011
First release of innovation results	June 2012
Concepts, notes and definitions in the quest.	Included within or immediately following the questions
Differences with the OSLO manual	None
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	Some questions from the CIS are considered, but the focus is rather different, so, we may say the CIS QUESTIONNAIRE is considered at 50% for the design of Mexico's innovation survey
Target population cut-off point	50 or more employees
Industry coverage	Industrial classification proposed for innovation survey in the business enterprise sector in the Oslo manual (ISIC Rev. 3). Manufacturing-Electricity, gas and water supply-Construction-Marketed services. With added the ISIC Rev. 3.1 Sections A and C.
Sampling frame used	Enterprises in the Economic Census 2004 and enterprises selected by CONACyT that have received funding for technological R&D.
Completion requirement	
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (All enterprises with more than 750 employees are included. All enterprises within economic sectors containing less than 15 enterprises are included (Agriculture, hunting and forestry and Electricity, gas and water supply). The 704 enterprises selected by CONACyT are included. The 55 most important construction enterprises are included. Enterprises within other economic sectors were sampled).
Type of interviews	An agent from INEGI meets with the responsible of each enterprise and explains how the questionnaire should be filled and agrees one deadline for the completion of the questionnaire. The INEGI agent goes in person to pick up the filled questionnaire.
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	16 076
Target population (manufacturing)	8 976
Target population (services)	6 915
Achieved sample	
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	
Achieved sample (services)	
Weighted unit response rate	
Unweighted unit response rate	
Definition of strata	Stratification is made according to 5 enterprise size classes (750+, 501-750, 251-500, 101-205, 50-100) and according to 5 classes of economic activity (agriculture, hunting and forestry, mining and quarrying, constructions, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, marketed services) according to the OSLO manual classification based on ISIC Rev. 3.1.
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	
Implementation of non-response survey	
Number and types of reminders	
Use of imputation methods	
Combined with other surveys	Yes (R&D survey)

Netherlands

Name of survey	Community Innovation Survey 2008
Name of responsible agency	CBS
Reference period	2006-2008
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	10 or more employees
Data collection period	March 2009-September 2009
First release of innovation results	June 2010
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following questions. Details are also provided in the footnotes and in the annex.
Differences with the OSLO manual	None
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	There are a few extra question and some minor changes in other questions. The structure of the questionnaire doesn't change.
Target population cut-off point	10 or more employees
Industry coverage	Classification: NACE Rev. 2: Core coverage: enterprises in the NACE Rev. 2 sections B, C, D, E, H, K and in the NACE Rev. 2 divisions 46, 58, 61, 62, 63 and 71. Non-core coverage: divisions 01, 02, 03, 41, 42, 43, 55, 56, 68, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82.
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Voluntary
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (Combination of sample survey and complete enumeration of the enterprises included in the frame population. Larger enterprises are enumerated, smaller are sampled. The threshold is 100 empl.).
Type of interviews	Postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	58864
Target population (manufacturing)	9714
Target population (services)	38822
Achieved sample	10981
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	
Achieved sample (services)	
Weighted unit response rate	100%
Unweighted unit response rate	75.09%
Definition of strata	For the sampled enterprises a stratified random sampling was applied. The variables used for the stratification of the sample were the economic activity of the enterprise (according to NACE Rev.2classification - see question 17 for industry coverage) and the enterprise size (10-49, 50-249, 250+).
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	Variables: Number of enterprises, Methodology: Weights are calculated per stratum (combination of NACE and size class) as the ratio between the number of enterprises in the population and the number of enterprises that responded to the survey. The number of enterprises in the population per stratum is taken from the National Business Register.
Implementation of non-response survey	The non-response survey was not conducted.
Number and types of reminders	Two reminders (paper letters by traditional mailing) are sent out to all enterprises in the sample that have not responded. In some cases after these two recalls some vital enterprises are contacted via telephone in order to convince them to respond after all.
Use of imputation methods	
Combined with other surveys	Yes (R&D survey)

New Zealand

Name of survey	Business Operation Survey 2009
Name of responsible agency	Statistics New Zealand
Reference period	2008-2009
Length of reference period	1 year (financial year ending August 2009)
Reference year	2008-2009
Data collection period	August 2009-December 2009
First release of innovation results	April 2010
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions
Differences with the OSLO manual	<p>The expenditure value the survey collects is a subset of innovation that is related to product innovation. This expenditure is our proxy measure of expenditure on innovation. This does not capture all expenditure related to innovation, but instead captures expenditure on product development, that may or may not lead to all types of innovation. We have chosen this method, as it has been found that businesses find it difficult to quantify their expenditure on innovation activities. It is broken down by expenditure on research and development, design, marketing and market research, and other expenditure that is related to product development. This breakdown differs from that in the Oslo manual, as it was found in testing that this was the easiest way for businesses to quantify their innovation expenditure.</p> <p>There are differences between what information is collected from which businesses. For example, only those who introduced new or significantly improved innovations are asked about the development of these innovations. Other surveys using the Oslo manual may ask how all innovations (current, past and future) were developed. This is primarily routing differences that could be implemented differently by different countries. The innovation data for New Zealand is collected as a module in the large Business Operations Survey, so is not a stand-alone innovation survey. The factors hampering innovation (barriers) question is different to the manual, in that in the Business Operations Survey, we ask about a smaller number of factors, and do not break down these factors by type of innovation. This question asks about factors hampering all types of innovation.</p>
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	<p>The Business Operations Survey Innovation Module follows closely with the CIS questionnaire, as it was used as a model for the development of the Innovation Module. There are some differences in ordering, and some questions from the CIS are not present in the Business Operations Survey. These differences are due to the need to make the questionnaire more applicable and easy to fill in for New Zealand businesses. The differences are also due to stakeholder needs for only certain types of information. With this in mind, the Business Operations Survey follows the CIS model as closely as possible, but with some adjustments to suit to the New Zealand environment.</p>
Target population cut-off point	6 or more employees (Rolling mean employment greater than 6) and annual GST turnover figure of greater than \$30,000
Industry coverage	<p>Private enterprises as defined by New Zealand Institutional Sector 1996 Classification (NZISC96)</p> <p>Classification: ANZSIC 2006 code – description A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing B – Mining C – Manufacturing D – Electricity, gas, water and waste services E – Construction F – Wholesale trade</p>

	G – Retail trade H – Accommodation and food services I – Transport, postal and warehousing J – Information media and telecommunications K – Financial and insurance services L – Rental, hiring and real estate services M – Professional, scientific and technical services N – Administrative and support services P – Education and training Q – Health care and social assistance R91 – Sport and recreation activities R92 – Gambling activities S94 – Repair and maintenance.
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Compulsory, but not enforceable in practice
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Sample survey
Type of interviews	Postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	1.46 person/hour
Target population	35974
Target population (manufacturing)	5032
Target population (services)	9510
Achieved sample	7794
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	1673
Achieved sample (services)	2521
Weighted unit response rate	
Unweighted unit response rate	82.4%
Definition of strata	Stratification according to ANZSIC industry and employment size groups. This information was obtained using enterprise ANZSIC industry and employment information from Statistics NZ's Business Frame. The first level of stratification was 36 ANZSIC groupings. Within each of the ANZSIC groups there is a further stratification by employment size group. The four employment size groups used in the sample design are: 6–19 employees (small) 20–29 employees (medium 1) 30–49 employees (medium 2) 50 or more employees (large). The two medium groups have been amalgamated, and the large size group further broken down, as these businesses were of particular interest for some of the results.
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	Variables: Selection Weight uses Population size for each strata and Sample size for each strata. Adjusted Weighted uses Number of units in the population for each stratum, Number of ceased units before selection in each strata and Number of responding units in each strata. Final weights use the same variables used for the adjusted weight, plus a list of units who are specially treated (eg have their weights set to 1) Methodology: Selection Weight is Population size for each strata divided by Sample size for each strata. Adjusted Weight is (Number of units in the population for each strata minus the Number of ceased units before selection in each strata) divided by Number of responding units in each strata. Final Weight is the same as the Adjusted weight, unless the unit has been identified as needing special treatment. If a unit needs special treatment, then their weight is set to 1.
Implementation of non-response survey	Once the target response rate has been met, there is no follow up of any remaining non responders. We account for this non response by weighting up the responding enterprises. This is the same method used for any enterprises that have ceased trading.
Number and types of reminders	Up to three postal or email reminders are used for this survey. If an enterprise has not responded after the three postal or email reminders, then they are contacted directly via phone.
Use of imputation methods	Imputation of numeric variables use weighted mean imputation

and donor imputation. This is used on the question expenditure on product development and related activities (Question 15 in the Business Operations survey). Imputation of categorical variable use nearest neighbour (donor) imputation. This is used on all other variables, except the innovation indicators questions (Questions 3,7,10,12,16,17 in the Business Operations Survey)

Combined with other surveys

Yes

Norway

Name of survey	Research and development (R&D) and innovation survey 2008
Name of responsible agency	Statistics Norway
Reference period	2008-2010
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2010
Data collection period	May 2011-December 2011
First release of innovation results	January 2012
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following questions. In the footnotes and in the annex.
Differences with the OSLO manual	None
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	None
Target population cut-off point	5 or more employees
Industry coverage	Classification: NACE Rev. 2: Core coverage: enterprises in the NACE Rev. 2 sections B, C, D, E, H, K and in the NACE Rev. 2 divisions 46, 58, 61, 62, 63 and 71. Non-core coverage: divisions 03, 41, 42, 43, 59, 60, 70, 72, 74.9 and 82.9.
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Compulsory, with enforceable penalties
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (Combination of sample survey and complete enumeration (i.e. census) of the enterprises included in the frame population. The employment size class is used to define a threshold. Usually larger enterprises are enumerated, while smaller enterprises are sampled. The threshold to separate large from smaller enterprises is 50 employees).
Type of interviews	Web and postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	0.5 person/hour
Target population	18446
Target population (manufacturing)	4999
Target population (services)	10678
Achieved sample	6538
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	2028
Achieved sample (services)	3262
Weighted unit response rate	
Unweighted unit response rate	97%
Definition of strata	For the sampled enterprises a stratified random sampling was applied. The variables used for the stratification of the sample were the economic activity of the enterprise (according to two-digit NACE Rev.2 classification) and the enterprise size (5-9, 10-19, 20-49 employees).
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	Weights calculated per strata. Based on the share of enterprises in the realized sample vs the population for binary variables. Based on the share of the total number of employees in the realized sample vs the population for numeric variables.
Implementation of non-response survey	None undertaken.
Number and types of reminders	2 reminders; second one with a final deadline to avoid a penalty fee.
Use of imputation methods	No imputation used.
Combined with other surveys	Yes (R&D survey)

Poland

Name of survey	Survey on Innovation in industry in 2006-2008
Name of responsible agency	Central Statistical Office of Poland
Reference period	2006-2008
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2008
Data collection period	
First release of innovation results	
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	
Differences with the OSLO manual	
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	
Target population cut-off point	10 or more employees
Industry coverage	Classification: NACE Rev. 1 Sections C, D, E, I, J and divisions 51, 72, 73, 74.2, 74.3
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (Combination of sample survey and complete enumeration (i.e. census) of the enterprises included in the frame population. The employment size class is used to define a threshold. Larger enterprises are enumerated, while smaller enterprises are sampled. The threshold to separate large from smaller enterprises is set to 50 employees).
Type of interviews	Electronic questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	54856
Target population (manufacturing)	
Target population (services)	
Achieved sample	16013
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	
Achieved sample (services)	
Weighted unit response rate	
Unweighted unit response rate	74.8%
Definition of strata	For the sampled enterprises a stratified random sampling was applied. The variables used for the stratification of the sample were the economic activity of the enterprise (according to NACE Rev. 1 classification - see question 17 for industry coverage) and the enterprise size (10-49, 50-249, 250+).
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	
Implementation of non-response survey	
Number and types of reminders	
Use of imputation methods	
Combined with other surveys	No

Portugal

Name of survey	Community Innovation Survey
Name of responsible agency	GPEARI/MEC (Department of Science and Innovation Statistics/Portuguese Ministry of Education and Science) in collaboration with INE
Reference period	2006-2008
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2008
Data collection period	May 2009-April 2010
First release of innovation results	September 2010
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions. The annex and footnotes provide general details and examples.
Differences with the OSLO manual	None
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	The Portuguese CIS 2008 operation has been prepared to implement full CIS 2008 Eurostat's harmonized questionnaire and also a voluntary module on eco-innovation.
Target population cut-off point	10 or more employees
Industry coverage	Classification: NACE Rev. 2 Core coverage: enterprises in the NACE Rev. 2 sections B, C, D, E, H, K and in the NACE Rev. 2 divisions 46, 58, 61, 62, 63 and 71. Non-core coverage: 42, 43, 47.1, 59, 60, 69, 72, 73, 74, 75, 86.
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Compulsory, but not enforceable in practice
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (Portuguese Community Innovation Survey was collected using a combination of methods census and sample survey. Census operation in the case of large enterprises (i.e., with ≥ 250 employees) and a sample survey for the other strata).
Type of interviews	Web and postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	25517
Target population (manufacturing)	16121
Target population (services)	9396
Achieved sample	6512
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	4114
Achieved sample (services)	2398
Weighted unit response rate	80.21%
Unweighted unit response rate	82.83%
Definition of strata	For the sampled enterprises a stratified random sampling was applied. The variables used for the stratification of the sample were the economic activity of the enterprise (according to NACE Rev.2 classification 2 digits except for divisions 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 237, 245, 25, 283, 289, 32, 33, 38, 46, 471, 494, 58, 63, which were considered at 3 digits), the enterprise size (10-49, 50-249, 250+), and 7 NUTS 2 regions.
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	Variables: The variables used for weighting was all three stratification variables (the economic activities in accordance with NACE, the size-classes and Regional aspects at NUTS 2 level). Methodology: For the sample weights we used the inverse of the sampling fraction (using the number of enterprises). No calibration method was used
Implementation of non-response survey	it wasn't necessary to implement a non-response survey
Number and types of reminders	We sent three postal recalls for non-response enterprises with only an address. When an enterprise had alternative addresses we sent 5 postal recalls.

Use of imputation methods

When quantitative information was missing it was confirmed and asked to the firm, by phone, and confirmed by e-mail. All the corrections were recorded in the electronic management platform and respondents were notified about the corrections introduced. All records and variables were checked to confirm missing values which persisted after confirmation with the respondents and only when there was no other source to use for the completion of the answers we used the statistical business register.

Combined with other surveys

No

Russian Federation

Name of survey	Russian innovation survey
Name of responsible agency	Rosstat
Reference period	2010
Length of reference period	1 year
Reference year	2009-2010 (financial year)
Data collection period	
First release of innovation results	
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Annex or footnote provide general details
Differences with the OSLO manual	Conforms to Oslo Manual 2005
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	
Target population cut-off point	15 or more employees
Industry coverage	NACE Rev 1 C+D+E+I(64)+K(72+74)
Sampling frame used	
Completion requirement	Compulsory, but not enforceable in practice
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Census / complete enumeration
Type of interviews	
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	
Target population (manufacturing)	
Target population (services)	
Achieved sample	36000
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	25000
Achieved sample (services)	11000
Weighted unit response rate	
Unweighted unit response rate	
Definition of strata	
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	
Implementation of non-response survey	
Number and types of reminders	
Use of imputation methods	
Combined with other surveys	No

Slovak Republic

Name of survey	Statistical survey on innovation for 2008
Name of responsible agency	The Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic
Reference period	2006-2008
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2008
Data collection period	May 2009-September 2009
First release of innovation results	June 2010
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions, in the footnotes or in the annex
Differences with the OSLO manual	None
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	All questions of the model questionnaire are included in the national innovation questionnaire in the same sequence except for the financial and employment information which is located at the end of the model questionnaire and at the beginning (after the general information about the enterprise) in the national questionnaire. In addition to, the national questionnaire contains questions on hampering factors and protection of intellectual property. These optional questions are located between innovation objectives and questions on organisational innovations.
Target population cut-off point	10 or more employees
Industry coverage	Classification: NACE Rev. 2 Core coverage: enterprises in the NACE Rev. 2 sections B, C, D, E, H, K and divisions 46, 58, 61, 62, 63 and 71. Non-core coverage: divisions 41, 42, 43, 72.
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Compulsory, with enforceable penalties
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (Combination of sample survey and complete enumeration (i.e. census) of the enterprises included in the frame population. The employment size class is used to define a threshold. Large enterprises are enumerated, while smaller enterprises are sampled. The threshold to separate large from smaller enterprises is 250 employees).
Type of interviews	Postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	4.1 person/hour
Target population	11761
Target population (manufacturing)	5037
Target population (services)	4637
Achieved sample	2296
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	1052
Achieved sample (services)	820
Weighted unit response rate	73%
Unweighted unit response rate	79%
Definition of strata	For the sampled enterprises a stratified random sampling was applied. The variables used for the stratification of the sample were the economic activity of the enterprise (according to NACE Rev.2 classification 2 digit level) and the enterprise size (10-49, 50-249, 250+).
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	The initial weights were calculated as N_h/n_h , where N_h was the total number of enterprises in stratum h of the population and n_h was the number of enterprises in the sample in stratum h . Initial weights were updated after collection of questionnaires. Non-active enterprises were excluded from the frame and from the sample when the updated weights were calculated. Units with

	extremely high or low value of turnover got the weight equals 1 and other units got the weight equals Nh'/nh' , where Nh' was total number of enterprises in stratum of the updated frame minus the number of enterprises with weight equals 1.
Implementation of non-response survey	Non-response survey was not carried out as the overall response rate was high.
Number and types of reminders	As the first reminder, 285 letters were sent out by post. The second reminder was realised by phone, their number is not available.
Use of imputation methods	Item non-response was equal to zero. All missing items were obtained from reporting units when contacted due to this reason. Imputation was not applied.
Combined with other surveys	No

Slovenia

Name of survey	Research on innovation activity in manufacturing and selected services.
Name of responsible agency	Statistical office of Republic of Slovenia / Statistični urad Republike Slovenije (SURS)
Reference period	2006-2008
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2008
Data collection period	March 2009-July 2009
First release of innovation results	May 2010
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Annex or footnotes provides general details
Differences with the OSLO manual	None
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	The survey adopts the CIS common questionnaire as a model entirely
Target population cut-off point	10 or more employees
Industry coverage	Classification, NACE Rev. 2. The following industries are included in the core target population of the CIS 2008: - mining and quarrying (NACE 05-09)- manufacturing (NACE 10-33)- electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply (NACE 35)- water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (NACE 36-39)- wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE 46)- transportation and storage (NACE 49-53)- publishing activities (NACE 58)- telecommunications (NACE 61)- computer programming, consultancy and related activities (NACE 62)- information services activities (NACE 63)- financial and insurance activities (NACE 64-66)- architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis (NACE 71)
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Compulsory, but not enforceable in practice
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (Combination of sample survey and complete enumeration (i.e. census) of the enterprises included in the frame population. The employment size class is used to define a threshold. Larger enterprises are enumerated, while smaller enterprises are sampled. The threshold to separate large from smaller enterprises is 50 employees).
Type of interviews	Postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	4597
Target population (manufacturing)	
Target population (services)	
Achieved sample	2595
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	
Achieved sample (services)	
Weighted unit response rate	86%
Unweighted unit response rate	86%
Definition of strata	Stratified systematic sampling design was used. Strata were defined by 2 digit NACE activity and by size classes (defined above). In addition, implicit stratification by NUTS2 and 5-digit NACE group was used.
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	Variables: number of enterprises Methodology: Weights were calculated as product of sampling weights and weights due to non-response (assuming two stage sampling design). $w=(\text{size of strata } h/\text{size of sample in strata } h) *$

	(size of sample in strata h/(number of responses + number of ineligible units in strata)).
Implementation of non-response survey	No non-response survey was done.
Number and types of reminders	2 reminders
Use of imputation methods	To impute turnover: We had information on the number of employee for each unit, therefore we used that data for imputing the turnover. In each imputation class the average turnover per employee was calculated. The turnover for unit with missing data was then estimated as a product of calculated ratio (average turnover per employee) and the number of employee for that unit. Imputation classes were defined by Nace 2 digit code and size classes. If there were 3 or less responders or the item response rate was lower than 60%, imputation classes were merged by size classes so the new imputation classes were defined just by Nace 2 digit code. If also on that level, there were 3 or less responders or the item response rate was lower than 60% the new imputation cells were defined just by size classes.
Combined with other surveys	No

South Africa

Name of survey	South African national Innovation Survey 2008
Name of responsible agency	Department of Science and Technology (DST), HSRC (Human Science Research Council) – CESTII.
Reference period	2005-2007
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	
Data collection period	July 2008-November 2009
First release of innovation results	October 2011
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions
Differences with the OSLO manual	None
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	The South African Innovation Survey 2008 questionnaire was directly comparable with the CIS 4 instrument except for data fields on sources of funds, description of regions and the use of specific terminology that is applicable to South Africa.
Target population cut-off point	Enterprises with 20 or more employees according to the economic sector and between 3 and 6 million Rands of Turnover according to the economic sector.
Industry coverage	Classification: South African SIC Mining & Quarrying 2, Manufacturing 3, Electricity, Gas & Water 4, Wholesale 61, Retail 62, Transport, Storage & Communication 7, Financial intermediation 81, Computer and related 86, Research & Development 87, Architectural & Engineering 8,821, Technical testing 8,822.
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Voluntary
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Sample survey
Type of interviews	Postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	22849
Target population (manufacturing)	12094
Target population (services)	10449
Achieved sample	757
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	301
Achieved sample (services)	396
Weighted unit response rate	28.4
Unweighted unit response rate	26.7
Definition of strata	Stratified random sample (by sector and size of enterprise turnover).
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	Variables: Target population size, Original sample size, Achieved Sample size, Non-response survey information including: Original sample size, sample size achieved, number of innovative firms in non-response survey Methodology: The weighting methodology involved assigning weights to each firm, sector-size stratum. Theoretically the appropriate weight to be applied to each firm in a given stratum is the inverse of the probability of inclusion of a firm in the sample, assuming random sampling and hence equal probability of inclusion. As is typical, such a weight in this survey was estimated by calculating it as the reciprocal of the response rate, i.e. the ratio of selected sample to achieved sample size. By using the same principle, these weights for adjusting for non-response were subsequently adjusted for possible bias in the estimated innovation

	rate by using the results from a follow-up simple random sample survey of non-responders.
Implementation of non-response survey	A non-response survey was necessary due to the low response rate in order to check whether or not there was a significant difference in the propensity to innovate between respondents and non-respondents. Overall, the proportion of innovative non-respondents was significantly higher when compared with the proportion of innovative responders, and the weights for the respondent innovators and non-innovators were accordingly adjusted at strata level to reflect this difference. The results of the non-response survey were then used to adjust the weights of the strata for bias in the estimation of innovation rate that might arise from a low response rate. These weightings were also adjusted for invalid entries in the final target samples (enterprises that were found to have merged or liquidated) and missing weights due to having no responses at all in some sub-strata.
Number and types of reminders	During the time from July 2008 to November 2009, enterprises that did not respond promptly received at least two written communications (postal and e-mail) and two telephonic contact reminders to participate in the survey.
Use of imputation methods	Turnover, Employee number, Expenditure
Combined with other surveys	No

Sweden

Name of survey	Innovation activity in Swedish enterprises 2008–2010
Name of responsible agency	Statistics Sweden
Reference period	2008-2010
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2010
Data collection period	April 2011-September 2011
First release of innovation results	December 2011
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions. The annex and footnotes provide general details and examples.
Differences with the OSLO manual	None
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	To a large extent, but we don't have the questions from the core questionnaire regarding Financial support for innovation activities.
Target population cut-off point	10 or more employees
Industry coverage	Classification: NACE Rev. 2: Core coverage: enterprises in the NACE Rev. 2 sections B, C, D, E, H, K, and in the NACE Rev. 2 divisions 46, 58, 61, 62, 63, 71 and 72.
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register. All research institutes (regardless of size) are also included in the sample.
Completion requirement	Compulsory, but not enforceable in practice
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (Combination of sample survey and complete enumeration of the enterprises included in the frame population. The employment size class is used to define a threshold. Usually larger enterprises are enumerated, while smaller enterprises are sampled. The threshold to separate large from smaller enterprises is 250 employees).
Type of interviews	Use of web-questionnaire and postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	16743
Target population (manufacturing)	6535
Target population (services)	9713
Achieved sample	4552
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	2274
Achieved sample (services)	1951
Weighted unit response rate	
Unweighted unit response rate	85.35%
Definition of strata	For the sampled enterprises a stratified random sampling was applied. The variables used for the stratification of the sample were the economic activity of the enterprise (according to NACE Rev.2 classification, 2 digits) and the enterprise size (10-49, 50-249, 250+).
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	The weight is calculated as the total number of enterprises in the population per stratum divided by the number of enterprises answering the questionnaire per stratum: N_h/n_h . N_h is the total number of enterprises in stratum h of the population. n_h is the number of enterprises, that answered the survey, in the sample in stratum h of the population. Assuming that each unit in the stratum had the same inclusion probability.
Implementation of non-response survey	None
Number and types of reminders	Two written reminders have been sent out.
Use of imputation methods	According to Eurostat's methodology and by use of the SAS tools developed by Eurostat.
Combined with other surveys	No

Switzerland

Name of survey	Survey 2011, innovation activities, ICT and work organisation
Name of responsible agency	KOF-ETH, Zurich (commissioned by State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, SECO)
Reference period	2009-2011
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2011
Data collection period	September 2011–November 2011
First release of innovation results	Early 2013
Concepts, notes and definitions in the quest.	included within or immediately following the questions
Differences with the OSLO manual	Managerial innovations are not covered; organisational innovations are covered only partly (and with deviating definitions).
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	To a degree of 80% the questionnaire is similar to the CIS questionnaire. Our questionnaire is more detailed than the Harmonised CIS questionnaire in many respects, and less detailed in a few respects. Co-operation activities are asked in terms of R&D co-operation rather than co-operation on innovation activities.
Target population cut-off point	5 employees
Industry coverage	NOGA 2008 (corresponds to NACE): 10-33; 35-39; 41-43; 45-47; 49-53; 55; 56; 60-66; 68-74; 77-82; 95; 96
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Voluntary
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (Full coverage for large firms - where the threshold for "large" varies between activity classes -; Stratified random sampling for others).
Type of interviews	Postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	59933
Target population (manufacturing)	10683
Target population (services)	38001
Achieved sample	2363
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	1058
Achieved sample (services)	1018
Weighted unit response rate	31.8%
Unweighted unit response rate	35.9%
Definition of strata	economic activity (34 distinct classes) x size (3)
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	Variables used: economic activity (34 distinct classes); economic subsector (8); size class (3); geographical region (7 NUTS-2 regions); questionnaire language (3: DE, FR, IT). Methodology: Inverse Probability Weighting; based on strata-specific sampling rates and based on observation-specific estimated response rates (where the explanatory variables for the response rate model are: economic subsector, size class, geographical region, questionnaire language)
Implementation of non-response survey	Calculation of calibrated weights for each the following surveyed (binary) variables (which have been featured in the non-response survey): Innovations yes/no; R&D activities yes/no
Number and types of reminders	One, telephonically.
Use of imputation methods	Multiple Imputation (Rubin, 1987)
Combined with other surveys	Yes (ICT and work organisation)

Turkey

Name of survey	2010 Innovation Survey
Name of responsible agency	Turkstat
Reference period	2008-2010
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2010
Data collection period	April 2010-June 2010
First release of innovation results	November 2011
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions, in the footnotes and in the annex
Differences with the OSLO manual	None
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	All questions in CIS common questionnaire are applied to national questionnaire.
Target population cut-off point	10 or more employees
Industry coverage	CIS 2010 uses the NACE Rev. 2 classification of economic activities. In accordance with annex IV of the Commission Regulation No. 973/2007, it is mandatory to include the following NACE Rev.2 divisions in the core target population of the CIS 2010:- mining and quarrying (NACE 05-09)- manufacturing (NACE 10-33)- electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply (NACE 35)- water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (NACE 36-39)- wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (NACE 46)- transportation and storage (NACE 49-53)- publishing activities (NACE 58)- telecommunications (NACE 61)- computer programming, consultancy and related activities (NACE 62)- information services activities (NACE 63)- financial and insurance activities (NACE 64-66)- architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis (NACE 71)- scientific research and development (NACE 72)
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Compulsory, with enforceable penalties
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (Type of survey for enterprises with 250 and more employees is census/complete enumeration. For enterprises with 10-49 and 50-249 employee is a sample survey).
Type of interviews	Web or electronic questionnaire. Data are collected with face to face survey method by interviewers who are working in regional offices of TurkStat
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	101997
Target population (manufacturing)	30140
Target population (services)	32653
Achieved sample	
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	
Achieved sample (services)	
Weighted unit response rate	93%
Unweighted unit response rate	
Definition of strata	Strata by economic activity and size classes. (please add detail). The economic activities (in accordance with NACE Rev.2). Enterprise size according to the number of employees, 10-49 employees, 50-249 employees, 250+ employees.
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	Eurostat guidelines and recommendations regarding the calculation of weights were followed. The inverse of the sampling fraction (using the number of employees) was used to adjust for different probabilities of selection in the sampling process. Only one weight

	was used. No non-response analysis was carried out, because the survey had resulted in extremely high response rates. There was no need for adjustment/calibration of the weights.
Implementation of non-response survey	No non-response analysis was carried out, because the survey had resulted in extremely high response rates. There was no need for adjustment/calibration of the weights.
Number and types of reminders	Completed questionnaires are controlled by controllers who are responsible for this survey in each regional office. Phone calls were used several times for incorrect or missing forms.
Use of imputation methods	
Combined with other surveys	No

United Kingdom

Name of survey	UK Innovation Survey
Name of responsible agency	Commissioning: Department for Business, Innovation and Skills Survey design, field work and processing and estimation : Office for National Statistics (ONS) with assistance from the Northern Ireland Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI).
Reference period	2006-2008
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2008
Data collection period	March 2009-
First release of innovation results	
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	Included within or immediately following the questions
Differences with the OSLO manual	
Difference with the CIS questionnaire	
Target population cut-off point	10 or more employees
Industry coverage	Classification: UK Standard Industrial Classification (CIS) 2003. Coverage: Division 10-14 - Mining and quarrying, Division 15-22 - Manufacture of food, clothing, wood, paper, publishing and printing, Division 23-29 - Manufacture of fuels, chemicals, plastics metals & minerals, Division 30-33 - Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment, Division 34-35 - Manufacture of transport equipment, Division 36-37 - Manufacture not elsewhere classified, Division 40-41 - Electricity, gas and water supply, Division 45 - Construction Division 50-51 - Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, Division 52 - Retail trade (exc. cars & bikes) and repair, Division 55 - Hotels & restaurants, Division 60-63 - Transport & storage, Group 64.1 - Post & courier activities, Group 64.2 - Telecommunications, Division 65-67 - Financial intermediation, Division 70 - Real estate, Division 71 - Renting, Division 72 - Computer & related activities, Group 73.1 - R&D (natural sciences & engineering) Group 73.2 - R&D (social sciences & humanities) Group 74.2 - Architectural & engineering activities, Group 74.3 - Technical testing and analysis, Rest of Division 74 - Other business activities (exc. SIC 74.2 & 74.3) Class 92.11 - Motion picture and video production
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Voluntary
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise
Survey type	Combined (The sample is a stratified design drawn from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) with Neyman allocation used to determine the sample size in each stratum. Overall, roughly ten per cent of the target population in sampled. A census for all large firms (250+ employees) is taken, A census of SMEs in SIC 40-41 and 73.2, where the population is particularly small, is taken, and a cap on the number sampled from SIC 50-51, 52, 55 and "rest of 74", where the population is particularly large, is taken).
Type of interviews	Postal questionnaire
Average time to complete the survey	
Target population	
Target population (manufacturing)	
Target population (services)	
Achieved sample	14281
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	3773
Achieved sample (services)	9274

Weighted unit response rate	
Unweighted unit response rate	49%
Definition of strata	<p>The sample is a stratified design drawn from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) with Neyman allocation used to determine the sample size in each stratum. Overall, roughly ten per cent of the target population is sampled. Stratification was based on three variables:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Region - All regions and countries in the UK (9 Government Office Regions in England) 2) Division - Coverage of the sectors in the target population 3) Business Size
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	<p>The results are based on weighted data in order to be representative of the population of firms. The responses were weighted back to the total business population of those in the IDBR. On average each respondent represents 13 enterprises in the population.</p>
Implementation of non-response survey	
Number and types of reminders	
Use of imputation methods	
Combined with other surveys	No

United States

Name of survey	2009 Business R&D and Innovation Survey
Name of responsible agency	US Census Bureau and US National Science Foundation
Reference period	2007-2009
Length of reference period	3 years
Reference year	2008
Data collection period	January 2010-March 2010 (survey due date is 60 days after mail out).
First release of innovation results	October 2010
Concepts, notes and definitions in the questionnaire	
Differences with the OSLO manual	We are only beginning to review the Oslo Manual for specific definitions. We include only technological innovation.
Difference with the CIS quest.	For 2010 we adopted the same wording as appears in CIS
Target population cut-off point	5 or more employees
Industry coverage	All domestic, non-farm, for-profit businesses.
Sampling frame used	National statistical business register
Completion requirement	Compulsory, but not enforceable in practice
Unit of analysis surveyed	Enterprise group
Survey type	Combined (Known R&D performers with at least \$3 million in R&D are sampled with certainty. All other businesses are sampled according to PPS or SRS)
Type of interviews	Electronic or postal questionnaire (interview used for chronic non-respondents only).
Avg time to complete the survey	14.9 person/hours
Target population	2090181
Target population (manufacturing)	162523
Target population (services)	1927658
Achieved sample	43002
Achieved sample (manufacturing)	20419
Achieved sample (services)	22583
Weighted unit response rate	72.7
Unweighted unit response rate	73.4
Definition of strata	Large companies with known R&D > \$3 million from the previous survey cycle are selected each year from the Business Register. The largest 50 companies in terms of payroll within each state are selected each cycle. Smaller companies with more than 5 employees are stratified by industry and payroll size and selected using Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) sampling.
Weights calculation methods: Variables used and methodology	The general methodology used to produce weighted estimates from BRDIS involves sums of weighted data (reported or imputed), in which the weights are a combination of the sample weight and the unit nonresponse adjustment factor.
Implementation of non-response survey	No formal nonresponse surveys have been conducted for BRDIS, however the NSF and Census Bureau implemented a pro-active communication strategy to assist the survey respondents in understanding their new role and responsibilities. Significant resources were devoted to communicating with survey respondents about the new types of questions on the survey and the need to coordinate with others in their organizations to obtain the appropriate data to answer the survey, including help in identifying the appropriate respondent for each section. The communications also highlighted the mandatory nature of the new survey (response is mandatory under Title 13, United States Code), encouraged timely reporting, and addressed respondent questions and concerns. To accomplish all of this, the communication strategy for the 2009 BRDIS involved three distinct processes: 1) pre-survey contacts, 2) telephone assistance provided by survey analysts, and 3) nonresponse follow-ups. In addition, an account manager program was

Number and types of reminders	<p>established to devote extra resources to the very largest R&D companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reminder letter sent 30 days after mail out to all firms, - deadline letter mailed to non-respondent at due date - Non-response letter (mailed 14 days and 45 days after due date)
Use of imputation methods	<p>Item nonresponse for a given company is handled by analysts for account manager companies, large companies, and special cases and by programmed imputation procedures in all others (including cases where analysts were unable to provide a superior estimate).</p> <p>In the case of analyst imputation, two methods are used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct substitution by an analyst using data from the company's website or annual Form 10-K report, if the company is publicly traded, or administrative data for the company. The following are the counts of these imputations in the 2009 BRDIS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyst impute using administrative data (data flag IY or OW): 416. Over 80% of these imputes were for worldwide and domestic employment variables. • Analyst impute using annual report/10-K (data flag IA or OA): 116. Employment and sales variables accounted for the majority of these imputes. Worldwide R&D expense (Question 2-4) was imputed using 10-K data in 3 cases. • Analyst impute using company website (data flag IC or OC): 82. • Analyst impute using another survey (data flag II or OI): 47. Over 85% of these imputes were for worldwide and domestic sales variables. • Analyst impute using third-party web site (data flag IT): 60. 95% of these imputes were for worldwide and domestic sales and employment. 2. Ad hoc analyst derivation using methods approved by NSF and Census subject matter experts. There were 8,198 such imputations made (data flag ID), with over 30% involving employment data variables. <p>Programmed imputation procedures (data flag GI or I), which accounted for 8,808 data points, used one of three methods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct substitution by a program of data from the company's annual Form 10-K report, if the company is publicly traded, or administrative data for the company. 2. Ratio imputation using the company's survey data for both current and prior year. 3. Ratio imputation using survey data from both the company and other similar companies, which reported both the survey item being imputed for the company, as well as the other survey item used in the ratio. <p>Administrative Data Used for Imputation</p> <p>For some variables, administrative data were used to impute values for cases of item nonresponse. These variables are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic employment. Census Business Register value is used. • Worldwide employment. Census Business Register value is used if company is known to have no foreign operations. • Domestic sales. Census Business Register value is used. • Worldwide sales. Census Business Register value is used if company is known to have no foreign operations. • USPTO patents issued. Counts from USPTO.gov used only for those cases where USPTO reported issuing more than 100 patents. • Worldwide R&D funded or paid for by others. For several large defense contractors, total federal R&D contract obligations for FY2008 as reported on USAspending.gov were used. These data are based on information reported by federal agencies and are not of equivalent quality as data reported by respondent companies.
Combined with other surveys	Yes, (R&D survey)

ANNEX

Dear Colleague,

This questionnaire seeks to capture relevant quantitative and qualitative information on the design and implementation of innovation surveys in your country. This will help fulfil the mandate of the NESTI Task Force on Business R&D and Innovation Surveys launched in November 2010 and address the priority issues discussed at the June 2011 meeting.

You will notice that throughout the questionnaire we are asking for detailed information on the latest survey for which detailed results are available (this refers to CIS-2008 for European countries).

In addition to that, we are also seeking to build a comprehensive picture of the key changes have been introduced in surveys over time so we can draw more precise lessons about the impact of survey design on data quality and international comparability.

Your answers will contribute to the analysis that will be presented to NESTI in June 2012.

Your collaboration in this project is very much appreciated. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any questions on the questionnaire and its subsequent use.

The OECD secretariat

1. Person filling the survey

First Name

Last Name

2. E-mail Address

3. Ministry/Department/Agency

4. Names and e-mails of additional respondents

(If applicable)

Please fill in this section based on the most recent innovation survey for which data are available.

5. Name of survey

Denomination of the innovation survey in your country (in English)

6. Name of responsible agency

Name of the institution responsible for carrying out the survey

7. Survey production cycle

7.1 Reference period for innovation activities and outcomes

Start year (inclusive)	End year (inclusive)
Year	

7.2 Please note differences in year (e.g. calendar year, tax year, etc.)

7.3 Data collection period

From	To
MM/YY	

7.4 First release of innovation results

Please fill in this section based on the most recent innovation survey for which data are available.

8. Do all businesses receive the same questionnaire? Yes No

8.1 If the answer is no, please explain on the basis of what criteria businesses receive a different questionnaire (e.g. industrial sector, size, etc.)

9. Order the sequence in which the following types of question are asked in your country's innovation survey

Write numbers (e.g. 1, 2, 3, etc.) in the "Question number" column. Some of these questions may be combined in your questionnaire. In that case please write the same question number in the space provided. Please write "n/a" if questions are not included in your questionnaire.

Question number		What type of firms reply? (E.g. all firms, product and process innovators only, etc.)
	Basic company description (sector, markets served, etc...)	
	Financial and employment information	
	Introduction of new products (goods / services)	
	External involvement in development of product innovation	
	Degree of novelty of new products (e.g. new-to-firm, new-to-market, etc.)	
	Turnover from new products	
	Introduction of new processes	
	External involvement in development of process innovation	
	Degree of novelty of new processes (e.g. new-to-firm, new-to-market, etc.)	
	Cost reduction from new processes	
	Information on ongoing, abandoned innovation activities	
	Innovation activities leading to product/process innovation	
	Innovation activities leading to all types of innovation	
	Expenditures on innovation activities leading to product innovation	
	Expenditures on innovation activities leading to process innovation	
	Expenditures on innovation activities leading to marketing innovation	
	Expenditures on innovation activities leading to all types of innovation	
	Introduction of new marketing methods	
	Introduction of new organisational methods/structures	
	R&D breakdowns (for production of R&D statistics, e.g. in joint surveys)	
	Sources of information for innovation	
	Types of innovation collaboration	
	Questions on specific technologies creation or adoption	
	Questions on business strategy	
	Questions on innovation objectives	
	Questions on innovation impacts	
	Questions on barriers to innovation	
	Innovation protection strategies (e.g. IPR, speed to market, etc.)	
	Questions on workforce skills and qualifications	
	Financial support for innovation activities	

10. Please indicate whether in your questionnaire there are groups of question not mentioned in the previous table

Please specify their position in the questionnaire, their topic and the type of firms replying.

Question number	Topic of the question	What type of firms reply? (E.g. all firms, product and process innovators only, etc.)

10.1 Please write any additional comments related to questions 9 and 10.

11. How are the various concepts explained to companies in the questionnaire?

Please check all that apply.

- Exclusions and inclusions are included within or immediately following questions
- Annex or footnote material provides general details
- Annex material provides specific examples
- Other (please specify)

12. Are there any known differences with respect to the concepts, definitions and classifications in the Oslo Manual (3rd edition)?

13. In your opinion, to what extent does your survey adopt the CIS common questionnaire as a model?

(E.g. questions, sequencing)

14. What are in your opinion the questions that companies find more difficult to address?

1	
2	
3	

Please fill in this section based on the most recent innovation survey for which data are available.

15. What are the names and responsibilities of the various organisations involved in administering the survey?

- (E.g. commissioning)
- (E.g. survey design)
- (E.g. field work)
- (E.g. data processing and estimation)

16. Target population

	Employees	Other (please specify)
What is the size cut-off point?		

17. What is the industry coverage?

(Specify sectors classification)

18. Sampling frame used

Please check all that apply.

- National statistical business register
- Alternative administrative / commercial sources
- Within the above, ad-hoc lists (e.g. known R&D performers, past innovation survey respondents, etc.)
- Other (please explain here the sampling frame used)

19. What is the completion requirement?

Please select one option.

- Voluntary for all firms
- Compulsory for all firms, but not enforceable in practice
- Compulsory, with enforceable penalties
- Other, please explain (e.g. compulsory only for firms above firm size threshold x)

20. What is the unit of analysis surveyed?

Please select one option.

- Enterprise group
- Enterprise
- TAU/KAU reporting unit (ad-hoc or as per structural business survey)
- Other (e.g. explain if combined)

21. Survey type

Please select one option.

- Census / complete enumeration
- Sample survey
- Combined (please explain)

22. Type of interviews

Please check all that apply.

- Use of web questionnaire
- Use of other electronic questionnaire (e.g. excel, etc.)
- Postal questionnaire
- In person interviews (please explain)

Please fill in this section based on the most recent innovation survey for which data are available.

23. Population, sample and unit response rate

	All firms	Manufacturing	Services	Other market activities
Business population (Numbers of firms)				
Target population (Numbers of firms)				
Achieved sample (Numbers of firms)				
Unweighted response rate (%)				
Weighted response rate (%)				

23.1 Additional details

(Please use this space as needed to clarify your responses above).

24. Definition of strata

25. Weights calculation method

25.1 Variables used

25.2 Methodology used

25.3 Implementation and use of non-response survey

26. Number and type of reminders

27. Use of imputation methods

(State variables imputation was applied to)

28. Appreciation of potential non-sampling errors

Coverage	
Misclassification	
Other	

29. Summary Descriptors of Innovation Survey Features and Changes over Time

	Most recent survey (data not completely available yet) (e.g. CIS2010)	Most recent survey (data completely available) (e.g. CIS2008)	Previous survey	Previous survey	Previous survey
Coverage					
Reference year (e.g. 2010 for CIS2010)					
Length of reference period (number of years) (e.g. 3 for CIS)					
Firms with size 10-20/25 employees covered (Yes, No)					
Firms with size <10 employees covered (Yes, No)					
R&D services sector covered (Yes, No)					
Wholesale and retail sector fully covered (Yes, No)					
Financial services sector covered (Yes, No)					
Proportion of economy's GVA accounted for by target population (%)					
Survey principally carried out (field work, collection and estimation) by national statistical agency (Yes, No)					
Reference year (e.g. 2010 for CIS2010)					
Length of reference period (number of years) (e.g. 3 for CIS)					
Sample Results					
Sample size (number of firms)					
Achieved sample ratio to population (%)					
Weighted unit response rate (%)					
Unweighted unit response rate (%)					
Non response survey adjustment to figures (Yes, No)					
Item non-response rate for turnover from new products (%) (unweighted)					
Item non-response rate for innovation expenditures (%) (unweighted)					
Survey results					
Headline proportion of product innovators (%)					
Headline proportion of process innovators (%)					
Headline proportion of product or process innovators ¹ (%)					
Headline proportion of innovation active firms (product, process, ongoing and/or abandoned) ² (%)					
Headline proportion of product, process, marketing or organisational innovators (%) ³					

	Most recent survey (data not completely available yet) (e.g. CIS2010)	Most recent survey (data completely available) (e.g. CIS2008)	Previous survey	Previous survey	Previous survey
Instrument					
Combined use with R&D survey (Yes, No)					
Combined use with another survey (ICT, business strategy, other) (Yes, No)					
Proportion of companies for which response mandatory (%)					
Average time to complete questionnaire (person hours)					
Web completion feasible (Yes, No)					
Other electronic (e.g. Excel, etc.) completion feasible (Yes, No)					
Postal completion feasible (Yes, No)					
Personal interview feasible (Yes, No)					

¹ Firms that have introduced either a product or a process innovation, or both.

² Firms that have introduced either a product or a process innovation, or that have ongoing or abandoned innovation activities.

³ Firms that have introduced either a product or a process or a marketing or an organisational innovation.

29.1 Additional comments

(Please use this space as needed to clarify your responses above).

30. Please list here the available documentation on innovation surveys carried out in your country.

Please provide any relevant documentation in English or in the original language to the OECD Secretariat (to fernando.galindo-rueda@oecd.org).

31. Please add any comments or observations on this questionnaire and the information provided

Dear Respondent,

Thank you for taking the time to complete the OECD-NESTI Survey on Innovation Survey Design and Implementation.

Please remember to send any relevant documentation related to innovation surveys carried out in your country to fernando.galindo-rueda@oecd.org

As we begin analysing the results of the questionnaire, OECD staff may contact you in order to clarify your responses.

Thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

Best regards,

The OECD Secretariat

Practical aspects to note when completing the on-line survey

You can share access to this survey, by simply forwarding the email invitation with the web-link, username and password to your colleagues, allowing multiple staff to share the responsibility for completing the survey.

You can start and stop the survey at any time, completing your responses at your convenience. Clicking on the “next” button will save your answers to the current page within the database. Clicking on the “back” button will allow you to change your answers on prior pages. This means that you can at each moment stop working on the survey and continue at a later moment or day as long as you don’t click on the “submit” button at the end of the survey.

To exit the survey without submitting your final answers, click the "Save And Exit". When you log back on using your username and password, you will be taken to the point in the survey where you left off.

This means that if several stakeholders are working on the survey, they will always be taken to the point in the survey where the last user left off (and not necessarily to the beginning of the survey). Multiple users therefore need to go back and forward in order to see all previous replies to the survey, make amendments or add information.

Once you click on the “Submit” button, you can’t make any further changes to the survey, as it has been submitted to the OECD.

Questions that require you to elaborate on or provide details about the situation in your country can be completed by copying and pasting in text from other documents.

Contact the OECD

For any technical questions on the survey please contact:

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brunella.boselli@oecd.org
Tel: + 33 (0) 1 45 24 96 76