

Methodical introduction

This publication contains overall results of the ICT 5-01 statistical survey on extension and way of usage of selected ICT (computer, E-mail, mobile phone, Internet and other computer networks, web sites, e-commerce, EDI and other processes related to the data transferring via ICT) among enterprises of business sector and their employees in the Czech republic in 2004. The survey contains also information on realized purchases and sales via networks based on Internet protocol and other computer mediated networks. Within the survey the first information on ICT security was obtained.

Data for the European Survey on ICT Usage and e-Commerce in Enterprises were collected for the fourth time in the Czech Republic (a pilot survey was carried out in 2002 and the first regular "annual" survey in 2003). Data were collected by way of questionnaire that respects standardised definitions and methods in used in sample survey. The European Survey on ICT Usage and e-Commerce in Enterprises is carried out throughout all Europe.

The reporting duty for ENTERPRISES SURVEY ON ICT USAGE AND E-COMMERCE IN 2004 was legitimized in Promulgation of the Czech statistical office at 31st October 2003 and published in November 2003 in the Statistical surveys program Act. No.371/2003 Coll.

Statistical population included legal and natural persons incorporated and unregistered in Companies Register with 5 and more employees according to the Administrative register and Business register at December 30th 2004 from sections D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K and O of CZ-NACE.

Sample of reporting units that was drawn from the statistical population according to the Business register combining census (enterprises with 250 and more employees) and stratified random sample, was selected to in order to enable calculation of grossed values of observed indicators for following selected groups of enterprises defined by the help of CZ-NACE:

15+16+17+18+19+20+21, 22, 23+24+25, 26+27+28, 29, 30+31+32+33, 34+35,36+37, 40+41, 45, 50, 51.4, 51.84, 51 rest, 52, 55.1+ 55.2, 63.3, 60+61+62+63 rest, 64, 65.12+65.22, 65 rest, 66.01+66.03, 66 rest, 67.12+67.13+67.2, 67rest, 70+71, 72, 73, 74, 92.1+92.2, 92 rest., 93

Within selected groups of enterprises it was possible to calculate grossed values of indicators for following size of enterprises:

Extra small	with 5 – 9 persons employed,
Small	with 10 – 49 persons employed,
Medium	with 50 – 249 persons employed,
Large	with 250 and more persons employed

and enterprise headquarters address:

Objective 1 Region – parts of country other than Prague,
Non Objective 1 Region - Prague.

Data evaluation with respect to number of persons employed reflects the task of Eurostat. Number of enterprises and any other indicators were acquired by grossing up, because a frame population is different from a target population.

Questionnaire ICT 5-01 was divided into several parts according to character of tracked indicators:

- a, basic information on ICT,
- b, ICT security
- c, e-commerce,
- d, employees using ICT.

There were two versions of the questionnaire. Short version for extra small enterprises with 5 – 9 employees was created with limited number of most important questions.

Data collection was done with the help of mailed out questionnaires, which reporting units mailed after filling back to the Czech statistical office. The reporting units could obtain electronic form of the questionnaire via Internet and sent the filled in questionnaire back via E-mail as well.

In terms of the survey 10 470 reporting units were asked to fulfil the ICT 5-01 questionnaire, of which 8 166 were active and mailed back correctly filled in questionnaires. Discrepancies recognized during processing of questionnaires were corrected with the help of mailed or phoned inquiries. Due to the difference between frame and target population as well as refinement of data in the Business

Register during data collection, several enterprises fell out from target population and the number of questionnaires usable for grossing went down to 7 624.

Weights of enterprises in sample were obtained with the help of Swedish subroutine CLAN that used GREG (general linear regression method). The weights were set so that the number of enterprises and employees in the frame population and grossed numbers were equal. Because of the fact the questionnaire didn't include questions that were a part of other surveys, some basic data had to be estimated.

The fact that the questionnaire for enterprises with 5 – 9 employees didn't include all questions of questionnaire for 10 and more employees made the number of responses used for grossing for some indicators lower (approximately by 3%). In this case, absolute values for selected enterprises were grossed up according to the sample with the assistance of weighted mean. In this case the indicators for selected finest group of enterprises were grossed at the first using weight and subsequently share indicators for selected groups of enterprises according to sample. Sequentially the aggregated values and shares of indicators were calculated. In this case the information from common part of the questionnaire was used. Any such an indicator was processed individually and for enterprises with 5-9 employees was not evaluated (n. a.)

Values of indicators published in text and graphs are values grossed for statistical population with the help of weights. If there is no base to which the share indicators in tables of graphs are calculated, then the shares are calculated on adequate total number or total value.

Values of indicators of state quantity relating to number of enterprises, employees and women employed, number of web sites and so on refer to end of selected reference year 2004. Values of indicators of flow variables such as sales, purchases, costs and so on refer to values for the whole selected year.