

The digital economy 2009: Statistical annexes



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Explanation of symbols

.	= data not available
*	= provisional figure
**	= revised provisional figure
x	= publication prohibited (confidential figure)
0 (0,0)	= nil or less than half of unit concerned
–	= (between two figures) inclusive
blank	= not applicable
2008–2009	= 2008 to 2009 inclusive
2008/2009	= average of 2008 up to and including 2009
2008/'09	= crop year, financial year, school year etc. beginning in 2008 and ending in 2009
2006/'07–2008/'09	= crop year, financial year, etc. 2006/'07 to 2008/'09 inclusive

Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures.

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The digital economy 2009 Statistical annex

This annex includes some background information to the publication *The digital economy 2009*. The tables are arranged by chapter. These fourteen tables are from chapters 2, 4, 5 and 8.

Chapter 2

Table 2.3.1
Vacancies in the ICT sector and the rest of the economy, 1995–2008¹⁾

	ICT sector			Rest of the economy			Total		
	Vacancies	Jobs ²⁾	Vacancy rate ³⁾	Vacancies	Jobs ²⁾	Vacancy rate ³⁾	Vacancies	Jobs ²⁾	Vacancy rate ³⁾
	<i>x 1,000</i>		<i>number</i>	<i>x 1,000</i>		<i>number</i>	<i>x 1,000</i>		<i>number</i>
1995	3.7	149	25	58.6	5,529	11	62.3	5,677	11
1996	5.2	160	33	63.8	5,709	11	69.0	5,869	12
1997	8.1	171	48	83.4	5,897	14	91.6	6,067	15
1998	12.9	187	69	116.0	6,075	19	128.9	6,262	21
1999	15.5	224	69	155.2	6,470	24	170.7	6,694	26
2000	12.7	238	53	170.7	6,633	26	183.4	6,871	27
2001	9.0	240	37	161.7	6,759	24	170.7	6,999	24
2002	2.2	217	10	112.9	6,839	17	115.1	7,056	16
2003	2.4	209	12	78.9	6,786	12	81.3	6,995	12
2004	6.0	202	30	103.3	6,727	15	109.3	6,929	16
2005	8.9	210	42	143.9	6,766	21	152.8	6,975	22
2006	12.5	216	58	188.0	7,476	25	200.5	7,692	26
2007	12.7	208	61	225.5	7,648	29	238.2	7,856	30
2008*	13.4	215	62	224.1	7,781	29	237.5	7,996	30

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Job vacancies survey, third quarter; Employment and earnings survey (until 2006) and the Statistics on employment and earnings (after 2006).

¹⁾ The ICT sector is defined as SIC: 30, 3130, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3320, 3330 (ICT manufacturing) and 6420, 72 (ICT services).

²⁾ From 2006 onwards, jobs are based on figures from insurance policy administrations. This created a break in the outcomes on 2005.

³⁾ The vacancy rate is defined as the number of vacancies per 1,000 jobs.

Table 2.3.2
Employed ICT professionals, by background characteristics, 1998–2008¹⁾

	Employed ICT professionals											Employed labour force
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008
	<i>number (x 1,000)</i>											
Total	213	233	261	268	271	267	261	262	251	256	272	7,410
	<i>% of total number of employed ICT professionals</i>											<i>% of employed labour force</i>
<i>Occupational group</i>												
Programmers	33	33	34	37	35	34	32	33	33	33	31	1
Technical system analysts	5	6	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	3	3	0
System analysts	51	48	47	46	48	49	53	53	53	53	51	2
Information scientists	11	13	15	13	13	12	10	10	11	11	15	1
<i>Labour position</i>												
Employees with a permanent contract	91	92	88	87	89	87	87	87	86	85	83	79
Employees with a flexible contract	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	8
Self-employed	5	4	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	12	14	13
<i>Working hours per week</i>												
12 to 19 hours	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	10
20 to 34 hours	8	10	9	10	12	12	13	13	14	13	13	29
35 hours or more	91	89	90	88	87	86	86	85	85	86	85	61
<i>Age</i>												
15 to 24 years	8	7	8	9	7	7	6	6	7	6	7	11
25 to 34 years	44	42	44	41	38	36	34	32	31	29	30	23
35 to 44 years	29	32	32	34	34	35	36	36	36	37	35	28
45 to 54 years	17	16	13	13	17	17	20	20	21	21	22	25
55 to 64 years	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	7	6	13
<i>Level of education</i>												
Primary education	0	1	1	.	.	1	0	0	1	1	1	5
General secondary education, junior level, total of which:	7	5	7	.	.	5	5	6	6	5	5	19
vmbo, mbo 1	2	2	2	.	.	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
avo	4	4	5	.	.	3	3	4	4	3	3	6
General secondary education, senior level, total of which:	41	41	40	.	.	41	38	39	37	38	37	44
mbo 2 and 3	7	7	7	.	.	7	5	4	5	5	5	15
mbo 4	18	17	17	.	.	17	17	20	19	19	18	20
havo, vwo	17	17	17	.	.	16	15	14	13	14	14	8
Higher professional education, university bachelor's	33	33	32	.	.	34	35	35	35	35	37	21
University master's, doctorate	18	20	19	.	.	19	21	19	20	19	20	12
<i>Gender</i>												
Male	89	88	88	89	88	88	90	89	88	89	89	57
Female	11	12	12	11	12	12	10	11	12	11	11	43
<i>Origin</i>												
Native Dutch background	83	85	83	80	80	80	81	82	81	80	81	81
Western foreign background	12	10	11	11	12	13	12	11	11	12	10	9
Non-western foreign background	5	5	6	8	8	7	7	7	8	8	8	9

Source: Statistics Netherlands, Labour Force Survey.

¹⁾ ICT professionals are defined as Standard Occupations Classification codes 514, 666, 714 and 914.

Table 2.4.1
ICT investments, by sector of industry (SIC 1993), 1996–2007

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
<i>current prices, million euro</i>												
Financial and business services ¹⁾	2,151	2,848	3,378	3,713	3,984	4,156	3,946	3,842	4,046	4,278	4,487	4,980
Transport, storage and communication ²⁾	1,697	2,301	2,722	4,480	5,065	4,328	2,692	2,247	2,430	2,420	2,820	2,756
Manufacturing	1,067	1,151	1,492	1,640	1,633	1,702	1,512	1,447	1,455	1,594	1,665	1,796
Care and other services	550	671	777	905	951	1,044	1,046	1,197	1,259	1,382	1,618	1,739
Trade, hotels and restaurants, repairs	652	628	855	1,090	1,147	1,241	1,145	1,062	1,051	1,110	1,182	1,267
Government	732	856	950	1,048	1,016	1,032	1,166	1,185	1,204	1,254	1,472	1,350
Construction	128	138	209	219	218	248	205	182	176	209	208	229
Electricity, gas and water supply	105	147	133	124	134	145	129	143	133	151	146	177
Mineral extraction	45	67	74	97	87	94	116	97	110	85	96	104
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	48	47	54	80	85	79	79	82	71	76	67	72

Source: Statistics Netherlands, National accounts.

¹⁾ Including computer service bureaus.

²⁾ Including post and telecommunication.

Table 2.4.2
ICT investments, international, 1996–2007¹⁾

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
%												
Australia	19.9	21.1	21.0	22.6	26.0	24.7	24.2	22.9	21.4	18.9	.	.
Belgium	18.4	19.4	21.5	21.7	24.2	23.3	20.3	19.9	20.1	.	.	.
Canada	18.0	17.5	18.8	19.9	20.6	20.2	19.2	18.8	18.5	17.3	16.6	16.4
Denmark	18.5	19.8	19.5	21.6	19.9	19.2	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.1	.	.
Finland	17.5	17.5	18.7	19.4	19.5	17.9	18.5	20.1	19.2	21.2	.	.
France	15.5	17.5	18.7	19.9	19.2	20.5	19.2	18.5	17.6	17.4	16.9	16.7
Germany	14.1	14.5	15.3	16.6	17.5	17.8	17.0	15.3	14.8	15.1	15.3	13.8
Ireland	11.1	9.4	10.8	9.9	10.0	9.8	8.5	7.7	8.1	7.5	7.7	.
Japan	12.6	12.1	12.0	13.0	15.0	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.3	13.8	.
Netherlands	16.1	17.7	18.7	18.9	19.7	19.9	19.1	20.0	21.4	22.1	.	.
South Korea	10.6	11.8	13.3	14.9	17.0	15.1	13.9	11.8	11.8	12.2	.	.
Sweden	23.3	24.8	27.1	28.7	31.3	28.7	26.3	24.7	24.3	25.6	25.0	.
United Kingdom	24.3	23.3	24.9	26.7	29.3	28.5	27.0	24.9	25.8	26.4	.	.
United States	25.6	27.1	27.6	29.8	31.7	30.4	29.4	29.1	28.5	26.9	26.4	29.1

Source: OECD, Factbook 2009.

¹⁾ Percentage of total non-residential gross fixed capital formation.

Table 2.5.1
Average yearly growth of imports and exports of ICT goods by type, international, 1996–2006

		Telecommunication	Computer equipment	Electronic components	Audio and video	Other ICT goods
%						
Canada	Imports	7.3	3.6	-1.8	11.6	6.8
	Exports	7.7	-1.6	0.8	12.4	10.3
Denmark	Imports	13.1	4.4	7.8	6.7	8.7
	Exports	11.5	2.8	6.8	5.5	6.6
Finland	Imports	16.5	3.2	9.0	12.4	7.0
	Exports	11.9	-2.2	5.7	11.8	8.4
France	Imports	15.3	3.2	3.4	7.9	6.3
	Exports	9.5	-2.3	3.7	3.3	8.3
Germany	Imports	15.9	8.1	9.0	7.1	9.6
	Exports	10.4	10.9	9.4	6.8	10.2
Ireland	Imports	14.2	7.6	2.3	4.2	14.6
	Exports	1.5	5.9	8.4	7.1	11.6
Japan	Imports	0.7	3.3	7.7	4.7	6.7
	Exports	-7.9	-2.2	3.9	3.9	5.9
Netherlands	Imports	13.5	10.3	6.9	11.2	8.9
	Exports	13.4	10.3	7.2	13.8	15.6
South Korea	Imports	5.9	7.7	11.1	11.1	5.5
	Exports	24.8	12.3	12.0	-1.7	14.0
Sweden	Imports	9.3	4.2	1.4	12.9	5.0
	Exports	3.1	8.4	1.8	17.3	4.7
United Kingdom	Imports	15.1	4.0	-3.7	10.2	6.5
	Exports	21.0	1.1	1.2	3.1	5.9
United States ¹⁾	Imports	13.0	3.2	-2.6	11.5	9.4
	Exports	1.7	0.2	1.2	5.0	6.5

Source: OECD, International Trade by Commodity Statistics database.

¹⁾ 1999–2006.

Chapter 4

Table 4.1.1
ICT use by companies, by sector of industry (SIC 2008) and company size, 2008 ¹⁾

	Internal network	Intranet	Extranet	Internet	Broadband internet	Website
<i>% of the total number of companies</i>						
Total	86	33	18	96	86	84
<i>Sector of industry, SIC 2008</i>						
Manufacturing	90	30	14	97	88	86
Electricity and gas supply; water supply; waste management	93	48	25	97	92	87
Construction	81	15	8	96	83	78
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	86	37	23	96	88	82
Transportation and storage	81	23	16	93	81	79
Accommodation and food service activities	55	12	5	90	72	78
Information and communication	97	65	38	99	97	94
Financial institutions	93	64	36	96	93	85
Renting, buying and selling of real estate	88	40	21	93	86	89
Consultancy, research and other specialised business services	94	47	24	97	93	91
Renting and leasing of tangible goods and other business support services	86	26	15	95	84	83
Human health and social work activities	92	43	17	97	86	87
<i>Company size</i>						
10– 19 employed persons	81	22	15	95	82	80
20– 49 employed persons	88	35	18	96	88	85
50– 99 employed persons	95	48	20	97	94	92
100–249 employed persons	97	66	29	99	97	93
250–499 employed persons	99	80	38	99	97	96
500 and more employed persons	99	89	50	100	99	98

Source: Statistics Netherlands, ICT use by companies 2008.

¹⁾ Companies with ten and more employed persons.

Table 4.5.1
Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) use, by sector of industry (SIC 2008) and company size, 2008 ¹⁾

	Application used					
	Person identification or access control (access badge)	Product identification (among others: theft prevention, forgery prevention)	Monitoring and control of production processes	Inventory and tracking and tracing	Service and maintenance information management	Payment applications (toll, public transport)
<i>% of the total number of companies</i>						
Total	7	1	1	2	1	1
<i>Sector of industry, SIC 2008</i>						
Manufacturing	10	1	2	2	1	0
Electricity and gas supply; water supply; waste management	18	7	5	4	5	1
Construction	3	0	0	1	0	0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7	2	1	3	1	0
Transportation and storage	9	2	3	4	1	4
Accommodation and food service activities	4	0	1	0	0	1
Information and communication	16	1	1	0	1	1
Financial institutions	12	0	1	0	1	0
Renting, buying and selling of real estate	9	0	0	0	0	0
Consultancy, research and other specialised business services	9	0	1	1	0	1
Renting and leasing of tangible goods and other business support services	4	1	1	1	1	0
Human health and social work activities	7	0	1	0	0	1
<i>Company size</i>						
10– 19 employed persons	4	0	1	1	0	0
20– 49 employed persons	7	1	1	1	0	1
50– 99 employed persons	12	1	2	3	1	1
100–249 employed persons	20	3	4	5	2	1
250–499 employed persons	27	2	3	4	2	3
500 and more employed persons	32	5	5	7	5	4

Source: Statistics Netherlands, ICT use by companies 2008.

¹⁾ Companies with ten and more employed persons.

Chapter 5

Table 5.3.1
Reasons to shop online, 2009¹⁾

	Very important	Moderately important	Not important
	%		
Convenience (saves time, more flexible)	70	19	11
Availability of products	50	25	24
Lower prices	48	33	19
Wider range of products	33	44	23

Source: Statistics Netherlands, ICT use by households and individuals, 2009.

¹⁾ People who had shopped online in the three months preceding the survey.

Table 5.3.2
Relevance of website characteristics for online shopping, 2009¹⁾

	Very important	Moderately important	Not important
	%		
Certainty about legal rights, guarantees	64	26	10
Ease of website use	66	29	5
Quality certificate, quality mark	46	31	23
Reviews, user feedback	36	39	26

Source: Statistics Netherlands, ICT use by households and individuals, 2009.

¹⁾ People who had shopped online in the three months preceding the survey.

Table 5.3.3
Reasons not to shop online, 2009¹⁾

	Total	12–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65–74 years
	%				
Prefers to visit shops	59	54	56	62	63
Other reason	58	68	56	55	49
Not necessary	44	49	51	39	41
Safety concerns	33	22	32	36	45
Privacy concerns	25	14	27	29	34
No confidence in delivery	22	19	21	24	26
New to online shopping	17	13	13	21	23
Did not own a payment card	5	5	6	5	3
Difficult to receive goods at home	2	1	3	2	2
Difficult to find relevant information	1	2	1	2	1
Internet connection too slow	1	1	1	1	0

Source: Statistics Netherlands, ICT use by households and individuals, 2009.

¹⁾ Internet users who did not shop online in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Chapter 8

Table 8.3.1
Use of mobile services in the Netherlands, 2007–2009

	2007	2008	2009
	<i>% of respondents</i>		
SMS	80	79	79
MMS	23	24	22
Email	20	21	21
Browsing	13	19	18
News and weather	12	15	16
Search services	15	15	.
Ring tones	17	15	12
Games	9	12	12
Icons: pictures, logos, wall papers	10	12	11
Departure times of trains and flights	5	11	11
Entertainment: jokes	5	10	.
Navigation	.	.	10
Google Maps	.	.	10
Health services	6	9	.
Localisation services	5	10	9
Bank routines	7	10	9
Social networking	.	.	9
Event ticket reservation/purchase	6	8	8
Streaming music	.	11	8
Security services	3	7	.
Downloading music	9	11	7
Event-specific services	7	9	7
Video telephony	3	6	.
Micro payments	3	7	6
Personalised mobile webpages	.	.	6
Chatrooms	9	9	5
Hotel presentation; hotel reservations	2	7	5
Online shopping	3	5	5
RSS feeds	.	.	5
Travel ticket reservation/purchase	2	8	4
Share prices	4	5	4
Blogs	.	.	4
Mobile television	1	5	3

Source: Delft University of Technology, 2009.

Table 8.3.2
Use of mobile services by young people (15–24 years), 2008–2009

	2008	2009
	<i>% of respondents</i>	
SMS	93	88
MMS	46	54
Browsing	33	41
Email	23	34
News and weather	26	34
Games	28	34
Streaming music	28	30
Ring tones	26	25
Icons: pictures, logos, wall papers	26	25
Localisation services	20	25
Departure times of trains and flights	18	25
Chatrooms	21	23
Bank routines	13	23
Event ticket reservation/purchase	11	23
Event-specific services	15	21
Downloading music	25	20
Online shopping	10	18
Hotel presentation; hotel reservations	13	16
Micro payments	8	16
Stock quoteshare prices	8	16
Security services	11	14
Mobile television	10	13
Travel ticket reservation/purchase	10	11

Source: Delft University of Technology, 2009.

Table 8.3.3
Most used mobile services by income, 2009

	Below standard	Standard	Above standard
<i>% of respondents</i>			
SMS	77	78	81
MMS	23	24	21
Email	21	20	21
Browsing	19	16	19

Source: Delft University of Technology, 2009.

Table 8.3.4
Use of mobile services in Finland and the Netherlands, 2007–2009

	Finland			Netherlands		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
<i>% of respondents</i>						
SMS	96	96	96	80	79	79
MMS	61	72	72	23	24	22
Email	34	40	46	20	21	21
Web 2.0	.	10	20	.	.	.
Browsing	32	36	42	13	19	18
Search services	65	76	74	15	15	.
News and weather	32	32	39	12	15	16
Ring tones	55	56	50	17	15	12
Games	14	32	26	9	12	11
Departure times of trains and flights	17	31	36	5	11	11
Navigation	.	.	35	.	.	10
Google Maps	.	.	35	.	.	10
Entertainment: jokes	17	.	.	5	10	.
Health services	12	13	10	6	9	.
Bank routines	15	20	18	7	10	9
Localisation services	12	21	28	5	10	9
Social networking	9
Event ticket reservation/purchase	12	30	31	6	8	8
Streaming music	.	.	26	.	11	8
Security services	10	.	.	3	7	.
Event-specific services	14	.	.	7	9	7
Icons: pictures, logos, wall papers	45	49	41	10	12	7
Downloading music	20	21	23	9	11	7
Video telephony	13	20	24	3	6	.
Micro payments	26	32	35	3	7	6
Personalised mobile webpages	.	.	14	.	.	6
Chatrooms	5	.	.	9	9	5
Hotel presentation; hotel reservations	8	28	28	2	7	5
RSS feeds	.	11	12	.	.	5
Online shopping	17	.	.	3	5	5
Share prices	7	.	.	4	5	4
Travel ticket reservation/purchase	9	29	28	2	8	4
Blogs	.	10	10	.	.	4
Mobile television	36	13	10	1	5	3

Source: Delft University of Technology, 2009.