

PART B Details of ICT collections

Name of collection: **Business Use of Information and Communication Technologies Survey**

<p>Nature of collection If possible, use the classification of collection types shown above e.g. <i>ICT use collection – business</i>. For “other” collections, provide details e.g. <i>Other ICT collection – ISPs</i>.</p>	<p>ICT use collection – Business</p>
<p>Collection agency</p>	<p>Statistics New Zealand</p>
<p>General references to collection material Metadata, questionnaires etc</p>	<p>The Business Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Survey was a module of the Business Operations Survey (BOS) 2006 year. It collected information on New Zealand business access and use of ICTs – in particular, the Internet.</p> <p>See pdf of questionnaire: http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/61/23/40026468.pdf</p>
<p>Survey basis or vehicle E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	<p>Second of three modules of the Business Operations Survey (BOS) 2006</p>
<p>Frequency of collection</p>	<p>Annual survey, but ICT Business Use to only be collected every second year – the first in 2006.</p>
<p>Collection history Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	<p>No previous collection. Some isolated data were collected in the one-off Business Practices Survey of 2000.</p>
<p>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</p>	<p>Mandatory</p>
<p>Scope and coverage of collection Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>The target population is all economically significant businesses currently active in New Zealand. Statistics New Zealand's Business Frame (BF) is the list of businesses from which the survey population will be drawn. The survey population will be created from live enterprise units on Statistics New Zealand's Business Frame at the date of population selection which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are economically significant (annual GST turnover figure of greater than \$30,000); are not a subsidiary enterprise, more than 50% owned by another enterprise; are classified to Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification – NZ Version 1993 (ANZSIC93) codes listed as in scope in table 3.1.1 below, and in time their ANZSIC06 equivalents; are classified to New Zealand Institutional Sector 1993 Classification (NZISC93) codes listed in table 3.1.2 <p>The BF is a database of all 'known' businesses in NZ,</p>

however, there may be some businesses which may not be on the BF. Also, the survey population has been defined by our BF classifications, eg. ANZSIC93 industry classification, RME employment classification and NZISC93 institutional sector classification.

The Business Operations Survey will not survey businesses that have been operating for less than 1 year as experience from past Statistics New Zealand business surveys shows that these businesses will not be able to provide some of the financial information required, through not having a complete set of annual accounts. To minimise respondent burden, but still provide useful analysis and outputs, the survey population will only include those businesses which have Rolling Mean Employment (RME) greater than 6. This also allows comparison with relevant data from the Business Practices Survey 2000 and Innovation Survey 2003.

Industry scope

Industries in Scope

Code Descriptor

A01 Agriculture

A02 Services to Agriculture; Hunting and Trapping

A03 Forestry and Logging

A04 Commercial Fishing

B11 Coal Mining

B12 Oil and Gas Extraction

B13 Metal Ore Mining

B14 Other Mining

B15 Services to Mining

C21 Food, Beverage and Tobacco

C22 Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Manufacturing

C23 Wood and Paper Product Manufacturing

C24 Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media

C25 Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Mfg

C26 Non-metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing

C27 Metal Product Manufacturing

C28 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing

C29 Other Manufacturing

D36 Electricity and Gas Supply

D37 Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services

E41 General Construction

E42 Construction Trade Services

F45 Basic Material Wholesaling

	<p>F46 Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling</p> <p>F47 Personal and Household Good Wholesaling</p> <p>G51 Food Retailing</p> <p>G52 Personal and Household Good Retailing</p> <p>G53 Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services</p> <p>H57 Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants</p> <p>I61 Road Transport</p> <p>I62 Rail Transport</p> <p>I63 Water Transport</p> <p>I64 Air and Space Transport</p> <p>I65 Other Transport</p> <p>I66 Services to Transport</p> <p>I67 Storage</p> <p>J71 Communication Services</p> <p>K73 Finance</p> <p>K74 Insurance</p> <p>K75 Services to Finance and Insurance</p> <p>L77 Property Services</p> <p>L78 Business Services</p> <p>N84 Education</p> <p>O86 Health Services</p> <p>O87 Community Services</p> <p>P91 Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services</p> <p>P93 Sport and Recreation</p> <p>Industries Excluded from Scope</p> <p>Code Descriptor</p> <p>M81 Government Administration</p> <p>M82 Defence</p> <p>P92 Libraries, Museums and the Arts</p> <p>Q95 Personal Services</p> <p>Q96 Other Services</p> <p>Q97 Private Households Employing Staff</p> <p>Institutional scope</p> <p>Institutional Sector Coverage</p> <p>Code Descriptor</p> <p>1111 Private Corporate Producer Enterprises</p> <p>1121 Private Non-corporate Producer Enterprises</p>
--	--

	<p>1211 Producer Boards</p> <p>1311 Central Government Enterprises</p> <p>2211 Private Registered Banks</p> <p>2221 Private Other Broad Money (M3) Depository Organisations</p> <p>2291 Private Other Depository Organisations nec</p> <p>2311 Private Other Financial Organisations except Insurance and Pension Funds</p> <p>2411 Private Insurance and Pension Funds</p>
<p>Main classifications used E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>	<p>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993</p> <p>New Zealand Standard Institutional Sector Classification</p>
<p>Collection methodology E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview</p>	<p>Mail</p>
<p>Reporting and Statistical units Enterprise, establishment, household, etc</p>	<p>Enterprise level</p>
<p>Sample frame used</p>	<p>Statistics NZ Business Frame (BF)</p>
<p>Sampling method E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling</p>	<p>Sample Design</p> <p>The sample design is a stratified design, based on the published industries and RME output.</p> <p>As there are 33 industry output groups and 4 RME output groups, the number of breakdowns is 132.</p> <p>Poisson sampling was used to select the sample from the BF. Every enterprise on the BF has a unique random number between 0 and 1. Once the desired sampling fraction is known for each sub-strata (or 'selection cell') a random number range can be chosen, and all enterprises with random numbers within that range are included in the sample.</p> <p>The starting point on the random number line for the BOS is 0.35 and the direction of movement is right towards 1 and beyond -- increasing from 0 -- if necessary. This minimises overlap with other business surveys as far as possible.</p> <p>It is acknowledged and accepted that the make up of the target population may change over time. New enterprises may be introduced into the population via births on the Business Frame and enterprises which cease operations (deaths on the Business Frame) or change characteristics (such as RME level or ANZSIC industry code) may be removed, drift in and out of inclusion or change strata.</p>
<p>Sample size For the most recent collection</p>	<p>7,539 in 2006.</p>
<p>Response rate</p>	<p>Response rate target for Business Operations 2006 was 80</p>

The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection	percent. Achieved response rate was 81.7 percent (6,066 enterprises).
Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit) Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods used.	Combination of phone and written pre-contact and follow-up procedures.
Weighting of results Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue	Weights are calculated for each strata (based on industry and RME categories). The weights take into account non-responding enterprises, enterprises that ceased before the date of the sample selection and out of scope enterprises.
Relative standard errors (or coefficients of variation) on main aggregates For the most recent collection. These can be expressed as a range of values. For a given variable, the RSE or CV is equal to the ratio of the square root of the estimate of the sampling variance to the estimated value. It can be expressed as a fraction or a percentage.	Total revenue was used as the numeric design variable for the survey. The sampling error on the total revenue figure has been measured at 5.5 percent at the 95 percent confidence level.
Known data quality issues with this collection E.g. non-response bias, comparability problems over time, definitional issues, coverage deficiencies, timeliness of frame, high item non-response (identify topics which are particularly problematic).	Note the population only includes enterprises with 6 or more RME.
Output details Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.	The Business Operations Survey 2006 Hot off the Press was released on 27 April 2007 and is available from the web site: http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/hot-off-the-press/business-operations-survey/business-operations-survey-2006-hotp.htm
Other comments	None.
Contact/s Where available, provide names and email addresses.	Stephanie.Cropp@stats.govt.nz