

**Name of collection: *Information Technology Survey – General Government***

<p><b>Nature of collection</b> If possible, use the classification of collection types shown above e.g. <i>ICT use collection – business</i>. For “other” collections, provide details e.g. <i>Other ICT collection – ISPs</i>.</p>	<p>Other ICT collection – Government.</p>
<p><b>Collection agency</b></p>	<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics <a href="http://www.abs.gov.au">http://www.abs.gov.au</a></p>
<p><b>General references to collection material</b> Metadata, questionnaires etc</p>	<p><a href="#">Information Technology Survey - General Government</a>. Additional methodological information can be found in the <a href="#">Explanatory notes</a> and <a href="#">Technical note</a> to the latest publication.</p>
<p><b>Survey basis or vehicle</b> E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	<p>Standalone survey of general government organisations.</p>
<p><b>Frequency of collection</b></p>	<p>Irregular.</p>
<p><b>Collection history</b> Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	<p>1993-94, 1997-98, 1999-2000, 2002-03.</p>
<p><b>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</b></p>	<p>Mandatory.</p>
<p><b>Scope and coverage of collection</b> Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc</p>	<p>Federal, state/territory and local government organisations whose predominant activity falls within the institutional sector of General Government, including government education. Excluded from the scope were state and federal government organisations (non-education) with employment of less than 50 persons.</p>
<p><b>Main classifications used</b> E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>	<p>Level of government, State/Territory (except for Federal government).</p>
<p><b>Collection methodology</b> E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview</p>	<p>Mail-out Mail-back survey.</p>
<p><b>Reporting and Statistical units</b> Enterprise, establishment, household, etc</p>	<p>For federal and state/territory levels of government, the collection unit was notionally the level of government itself, e.g. for the federal government level, the collection unit was the federal government. As the required data were not available from a single source for these collection units, reporting units were created. In most cases these were individual government departments or agencies or, where consolidated reporting was possible, the parent department reporting for all agencies within the portfolio.</p>
<p><b>Sample frame used</b></p>	<p>ABS Business Register with supplementation from government directories, websites and listings etc. The frame for education was provided by the Federal Department of Education, Science and Technology.</p>
<p><b>Sampling method</b> E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling</p>	<p>Census of federal and state/territory government and vocational education organisations; and a stratified sample of local government, universities and schools.</p>

<p><b>Sample size</b> For the most recent collection</p>	<p>Data were obtained from a total of 1,418 government units, which comprised a census of 111 federal, 474 state/territory government and 76 vocational units. 249 local government, 8 tertiary and 500 school education units were sampled from a possible total population of 7,787 units.</p>
<p><b>Response rate</b> The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection</p>	<p>Approximately 99%.</p>
<p><b>Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit)</b> Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods used.</p>	<p>Clerical imputation of completely enumerated units from annual reports. The sampled units were imputed using live respondent mean imputation.</p>
<p><b>Weighting of results</b> Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue</p>	<p>Number-raised by stratum for the sampled portion of the collection.</p>
<p><b>Relative standard errors (or coefficients of variation) on main aggregates</b> These can be expressed as a range of values. For a given variable, the RSE or CV is equal to the ratio of the square root of the estimate of the sampling variance to the estimated value. It can be expressed as a fraction or a percentage.</p>	<p>For more information, see <a href="#">Technical note</a>. RSEs are less than 2% at the total level.</p>
<p><b>Known data quality issues with this collection</b> E.g. non-response bias, comparability problems over time, definitional issues, coverage deficiencies, timeliness of frame, high item non-response (identify topics which are particularly problematic).</p>	<p>There are some problems arising from the heterogeneity of government units and also difficulties identifying them. See <a href="#">Explanatory notes</a> for more information. As there were significant scope and methodological changes to the 2002-2003 collection, there are comparability issues with previously published data.</p>
<p><b>Output details</b> Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.</p>	<p><a href="#">Government Use of Information Technology, Australia</a> (cat. no. 8119.0)</p>
<p><b>Other comments</b></p>	<p>None. See above links, which provide descriptions of the collections and the most recent summary results.</p>
<p><b>Contact/s</b> Where available, provide names and email addresses.</p>	<p><a href="mailto:mike.scott@abs.gov.au">mike.scott@abs.gov.au</a></p>