**Supporting Statement**

**Information and Communication Technology Survey (ICTS)**

**Forms ICT-1(S), ICT-1(M), and ICT-1(L)**

B. Collections of Information Employing Statistical Methods

1. Universe and Respondent Selection

The ICTS covers employer companies in all private nonfarm sectors of the economy, using a stratified simple random sample design. The universe of more than 5.6 million companies is partitioned into two distinct non-overlapping categories.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Stratum |  Description | Universe | Sample Size: Fiscal Year 2014 |
| I | Companies with 500 employees or more | 17,100 | 17,100 |
| II | Companies with 1 to 499 employees | 5.6million | 27,900 |
|  | Total Sample Size |  | 45,000 |

A new sample is selected annually. All companies defined in Stratum I are selected each year. Different stratified simple random samples of companies in Stratum II are selected each year.

By selecting a sample annually, we (1) redefine the universe of companies, and consequently the sample, to reflect the changing distribution of companies by industry and size, (2) give new and emerging companies representation in the

sample on a more timely basis, and (3) relieve small companies from reporting for long periods of time.

We expect about a 70 percent response rate for the survey. Response rate is defined as the ratio of the number of active, in-scope sample cases that provided a sufficient response divided by the total number of active, in-scope cases in the sample, times 100 percent. Response has been relatively consistent over time. However, the Total Quantity Response Rate, defined as the proportion of the published estimates coming from respondent data using only their original unadjusted-for-nonresponse sampling weights, is expected to be 85 percent.

2. Procedures for Collecting Information

a. Statistical Methodology for Stratification and Sample Selection

The Census Bureau’s Business Register (BR) of employer businesses is used to develop the ICTS sampling frame for Strata I and II. The BR database contains records for each business entity with paid employees located in the United States, including company ownership information. In creating the ICTS frame, establishment data in the BR are consolidated to create company level records. Employment and payroll information is maintained for each six-digit NAICS industry in which the company has activity. Next, payroll data for each company level record is run through an algorithm to assign the company, first to an industry sector (i.e., manufacturing, construction, *etc*.; two-digit NAICS code), then to a subsector (three-digit NAICS code), then to an industry group (four-digit NAICS code), then to an industry (five-digit NAICS code), and finally to an ICTS industry code. The resulting sampling frame contains more than 5.6 million companies.

For sampling purposes, the employer sampling frame is divided into five substrata. The first substratum includes all companies in Stratum I, *i.e.*, all companies with 500 employees or more. All 17,100 companies in this substratum are selected with certainty.

Stratum II, which consists of companies with 1 to 499 employees, is divided into four substrata. Each company in this noncertainty sampling frame is assigned to one of the four substrata based on ICTS industry and size of payroll. The stratification methodology we use minimizes the sample size subject to a desired level of reliability for each industry. Approximately 27,900 out of 5.6 million companies are selected in these four substrata. Since capitalized and non-capitalized expenditures data are not available in the sampling frame, the reliability levels for estimates in each industry are based on payroll and have an expected relative standard error ranging from 1 to 3 percent.

b. Estimation Procedures

Since the companies participating in the ICTS can respond for every industry in which they have activity, we generate estimates for each industry-by-stratum cell using a domains of study type estimator. Variances are calculated using a delete-a-group jackknife replicate variance estimator.

 c. Degree of Accuracy Needed

Combined with capital expenditures data, the annual ICTS survey serves as a benchmark for ICT equipment expenditures and provides data to refine estimates for the national income and product accounts. These data uses require a high degree of reliability. The sample allocation is designed for minimum sampling variability by selecting high proportions of companies in strata thought to contribute the largest capitalized and non-capitalized ICT equipment expenditures.

 d. Unusual Problems Requiring Specialized Sampling Procedures

There are no unusual problems requiring specialized sampling procedures.

e. Use of Periodic (less than annual) Data Collection Cycles to Reduce Burden

There are no periodic data collection cycles less frequent than annual to reduce burden.

3. Methods to Maximize Response and Accounting for Nonresponse

a. Follow-up Procedures

We request that all companies return the ICTS form by May 2, approximately 30 days following the initial mailing. On or about May 8 and at 40-day intervals, companies that have not responded will receive either a reminder letter, a letter and duplicate form or a telephone call according to the following pattern.

 Follow-Up Pattern

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 40-day interval following initial mailing | Stratum I companies | Stratum II companies |
| First  | Reminder Letter only | Reminder Letter only  |
| Second  | Reminder Letter only if the company reported electronically for the 2012 ACES; all other companies will receive a letter and duplicate form. \* | Reminder Letter only if the company reported electronically for the 2012 ACES; all other companies will receive a letter and duplicate form. |
| Third | Letter and duplicate form\* | Letter and duplicate form\* |

Two weeks prior to the Second Follow-up, all Strata I and Strata II companies will receive a letter and form if the response rate is significantly lower than the response rate for the previous data collection. If this mitigation strategy is not implemented, then all companies that have not responded will receive either a reminder letter or a letter and duplicate form.

\* Companies designated as significant to an industry estimate are telephoned if they have not responded by the designated due date.

b. Estimating for Missing Data

To account for companies that do not respond, we adjust the sample weights of companies that do respond. These nonresponse weight adjustment factors are developed separately for each industry-by-stratum cell. The basis for the adjustment is the proportion of total company payroll accounted for by companies classified as respondents.

c. Reliability

The estimates for the survey will differ from the results of a census conducted under similar conditions. Estimates of such differences or sampling errors are computed and published for all data items. Due to the skewness of capitalized and non-capitalized expenditures and the planned allocation of the sample, we expect the relative standard errors on the key items at the U.S. total level to be in the neighborhood of 1 to 2 percent. These estimates are based on relative standard errors from previous years’ ICTS, which have been consistent with this expectation.

4. Testing of Procedures or Methods

We conducted exploratory and cognitive interview testing and based on the information we received, we made modifications to the ICTS procedures and methods, including refining the information collection instruments, instructions, and survey definitions. As we continue to analyze data and receive feedback from respondents we will learn more about the variability of non-capitalized expenditures by size of company and industry. We will use such information to improve the design and allocation of the sample and utility of the survey.

5. Contacts for Statistical Aspects and Data Collection

Within the Company Statistics Division, Carol V. Caldwell, Assistant Division Chief for Research and Methodology, is responsible for directing the development of the sample designs, the estimation methodology, and the options for treating non-response. Ms. Caldwell can be reached on (301) 763-3390.

Valerie Mastalski, Chief of the Business Investment Branch, is responsible for directing the development of the survey content and the survey processing and for coordinating the survey design to meet the survey objectives. Mrs. Mastalski can be reached on (301) 763-3317.