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Government Use of Information and Communication Technology

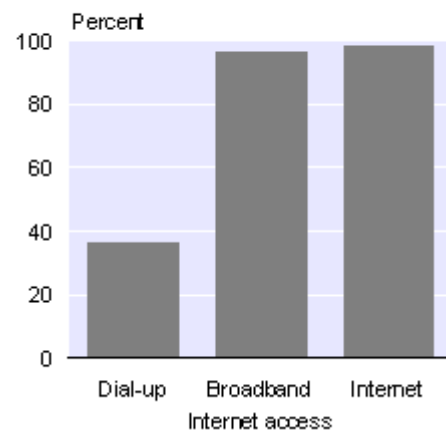
2006

Highlights

In August 2006:

- **Ninety-three percent of government staff had access to the Internet at work.**
- **Ninety-seven percent of government organisations used a broadband connection to the Internet.**
- **Total government operating expenditure on information and communication technology (ICT) was \$1.1 billion, and total capital expenditure was \$0.6 billion in the 2006 financial year.**
- **Ninety percent of government organisations planned to invest in ICT in the next 12 months.**

Government Access to Internet
August 2006



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Acting Government Statistician

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There is a companion Media Release published – [Government Use of Information and Communication Technology: 2006](#).

Commentary

Government Use of Information and Communication Technology Survey

The Government Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Survey provides reliable information about the present state of government ICT use, emerging technology uptake, and factors that hamper ICT use by government organisations. It also provides a picture of how new ICT is changing the way that government organisations carry out their roles.

The Government Use of ICT Survey: 2006 is the first survey of this type in New Zealand. It constructs a core set of official and comprehensive statistics and provides data against which future ICT developments can be compared. The survey results are published at aggregate level as well as by type of government organisation. For more information on the government organisations included in the survey, refer to the Technical notes of this release.

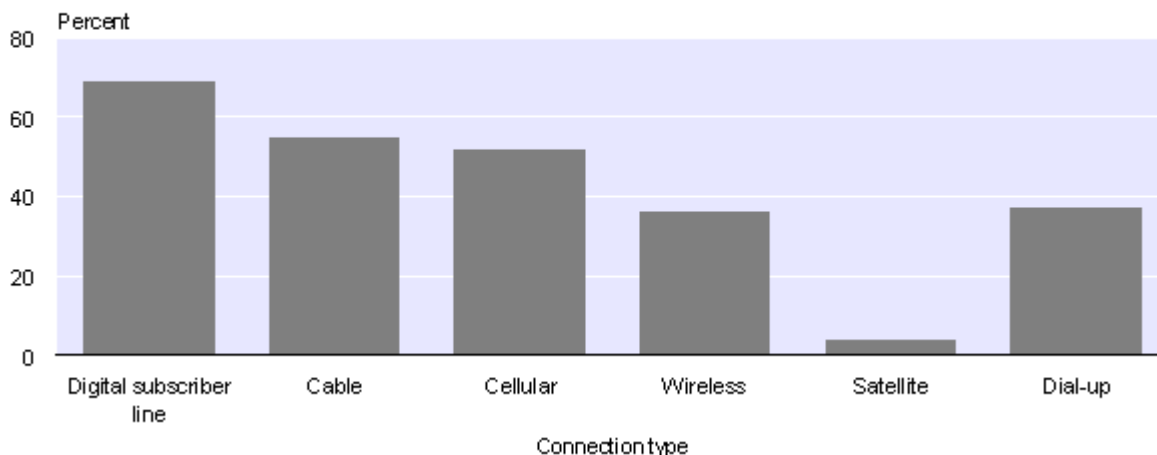
More information on government use of ICT will be published in a detailed report on ICT in New Zealand in late 2007.

Use of computers and the Internet

Results from the Government Use of ICT Survey: 2006 show that 99 percent of government organisations were using computers and the Internet, at August 2006. On average, 93 percent of staff had access to the Internet at work.

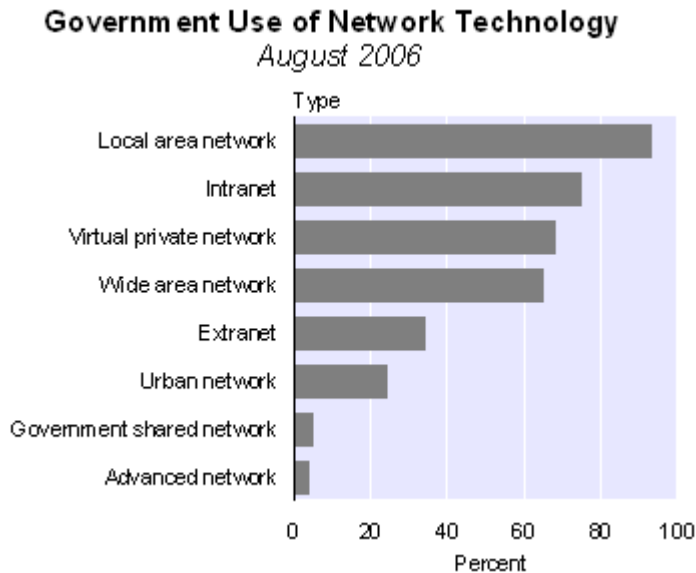
Thirty-seven percent of all government organisations used dial-up technology to access the Internet, while 97 percent had broadband connections. Digital subscriber line (DSL) was the most common Internet connection type for all government organisations (69 percent). It was followed by cable (55 percent), cellular (52 percent), wireless (36 percent), and satellite (4 percent).

Government Internet Connection Type
August 2006



Use of network technology

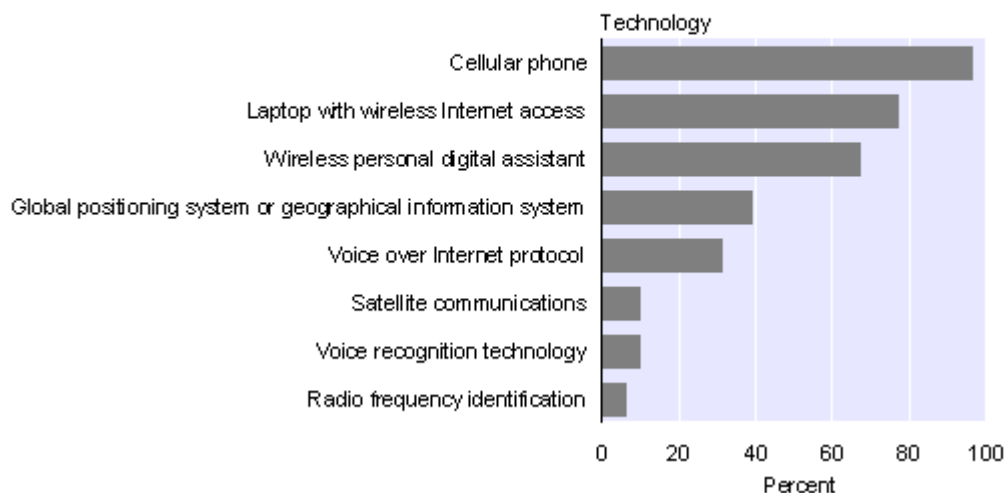
Local area network (LAN) was the most widely used network technology across all government organisations, with 93 percent. The next most common network technology was Intranet (75 percent of users) and virtual private network (VPN) (68 percent). Only 4 percent of government organisations used the advanced network (also known as Kiwi Advanced Research and Education Network or KAREN).



Use of other ICT

Ninety-six percent of government organisations used cellular phones at August 2006. Almost one-third of all organisations had voice over Internet protocol (VoIP) and only 6 percent used radio frequency identification (RFID). RFID is an automatic identification method, relying on storing and remotely retrieving data using devices called RFID tags or transponders.

Government Use of Other Information and Communication Technology
August 2006

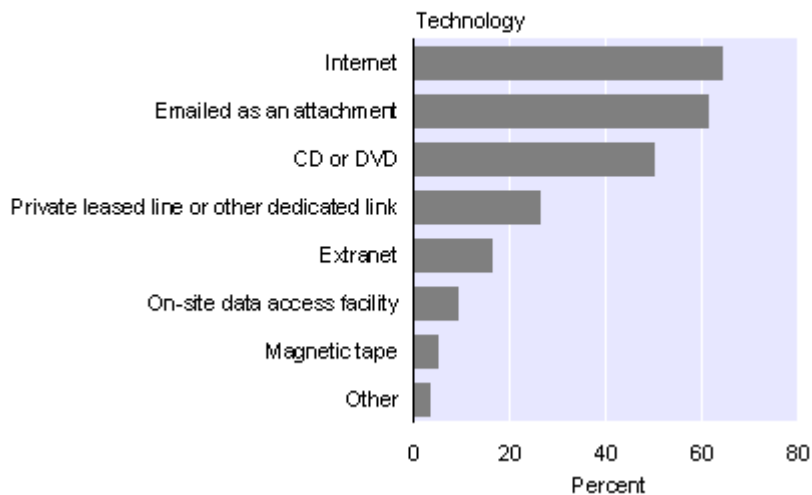


Data exchange

The Internet was the most common technology that government organisations used to engage in regular data exchange (64 percent of organisations). Attachment to an email was next (61 percent), followed by CD or DVD, with 50 percent of organisations. Magnetic tapes were used for data exchange by only 5 percent of government organisations.

Government Use of Data Exchange Technology

August 2006

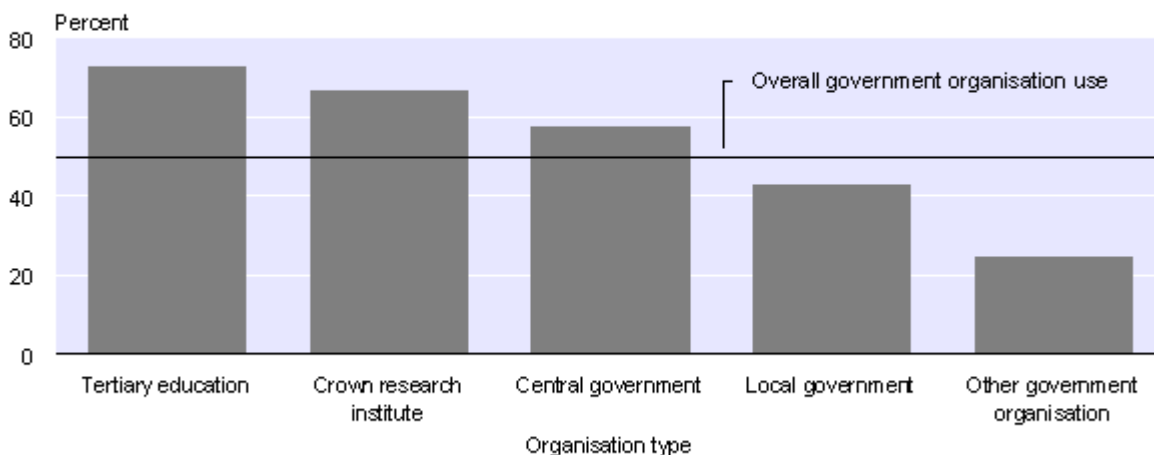


ICT security

Concerning ICT security, the 2006 Government Use of ICT survey shows that 99 percent of organisations used filtering and network protection, 92 percent operated with authentication technology and 50 percent applied cryptography security measures. Only 49 percent of organisations used all specific internal ICT security measures.

Government Organisations Using All Internal Security Information and Communication Technology

August 2006



Note:

Internal security includes filtering, network protection, authentication, and cryptography.

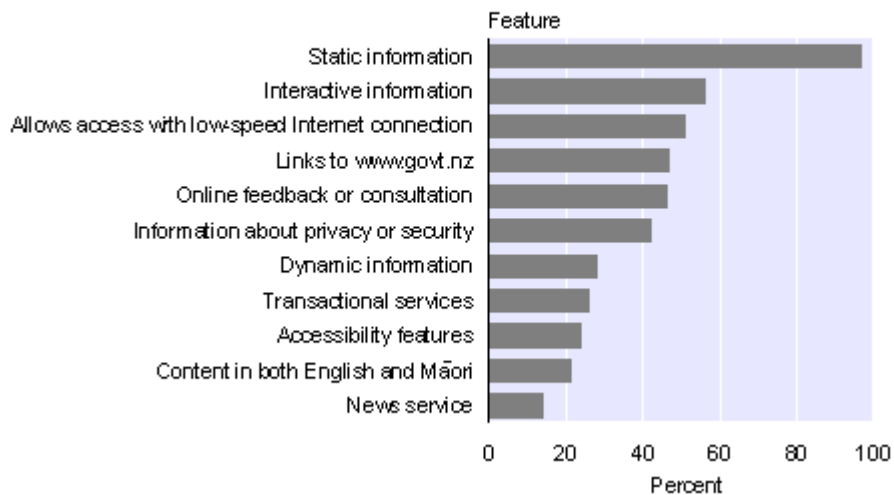
Website presence

Ninety-seven percent of all government organisations had a website at August 2006. All central government, crown research institutes (CRIs) and tertiary education institutions had static information posted on their website; 96 percent of local government and 90 percent of other government organisations had the same feature.

Fifty-six percent of all government organisations' websites contained interactive information (eg, online forms), 28 percent had dynamic information (eg, webcams) and 26 percent offered online transactional services. Tertiary education websites were the most likely to use these features: 91 percent had interactive information, 55 percent had dynamic information and 64 percent offered online transactional services.

The tertiary education sector also had the highest proportion of other website features: 73 percent allowed access with low-speed Internet connection and 45 percent had content in both English and Māori.

Government Website Features
August 2006



ICT training

Eighty percent of all government organisations indicated they offered ICT induction training for new staff in the August 2006 year. Seventy-five percent of all government organisations gave training in the use of new technologies or applications, 66 percent provided ICT training to up-skill general staff, and 61 percent gave technical training to ICT staff.

While 15 percent of 'other' government organisations did not offer any ICT training, only 8 percent of all government organisations indicated the same.

Expenditure on ICT

Total operating expenditure on ICT across all government organisations was \$1.1 billion in the last financial year, at August 2006. Central government accounted for 70.3 percent (\$775 million) of all ICT operating expenditure. Tertiary education accounted for 15.7 percent (\$174 million) and local government spent 11.7 percent (\$129 million) of total operating expenditure.

Total capital expenditure on ICT by all government organisations was \$630 million. Of this total, 79.9 percent was attributed to central government, 9.5 percent to tertiary education, 8.9 percent to local government, and the remaining 1.8 percent to CRIs and other government organisations.

Government Expenditure on Information and Communication Technology

By organisation type

Last financial year at August 2006

Organisation type	Total number of organisations	Operating expenditure		Capital expenditure	
		\$(000)	Percent	\$(000)	Percent
Central government	129	775,190	70.3	503,287	79.9
Local government	84	128,951	11.7	56,031	8.9
Crown research institute	9	21,028	1.9	8,725	1.4
Tertiary education	33	173,539	15.7	59,579	9.5
Other government organisation	60	4,317	0.4	2,473	0.4
Overall	315	1,103,025	100.0	630,096	100.0

Note: Due to rounding, some figures may not add to stated total.

Plans for ICT investment

The 2006 Government Use of ICT Survey shows that 90 percent of all government organisations were planning to make capital investment in ICT in the next 12 months. The top three areas for investment were new or upgraded software, desktop hardware, and ICT infrastructure, with 77 percent each.

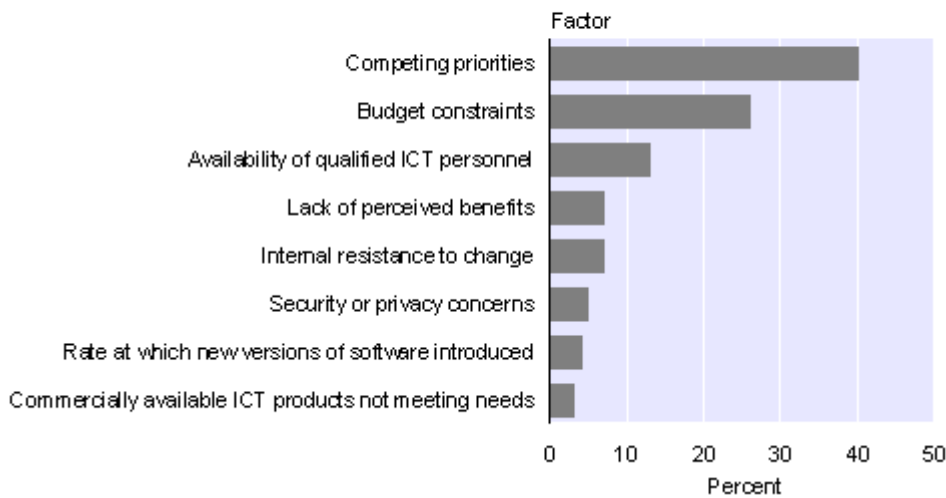
Intended benefits from ICT investment in the next 12 months were to improve: the efficiency of workflow, business activities and processes (77 percent), business continuity and security (74 percent), and quality of services (69 percent).

Barriers to the implementation of new ICT

Forty percent of all government organisations reported that competing priorities highly restricted the implementation of new ICT, at August 2006. Budget constraints (26 percent of organisations), and the availability of qualified ICT personnel (13 percent) were rated as being highly restrictive to the implementation of new ICT. Thirty-three percent of all government organisations recorded that implementation of new ICT was not restricted when commercially available ICT products did not meet needs.

Factors Which Highly Restrict Government Implementation of New Information and Communication Technology

August 2006



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Technical notes

Survey background

The Government Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Survey provides reliable information about the present state of government ICT use, emerging technology uptake, and factors that hamper ICT use by government organisations. It also provides a picture of how new ICT is changing the way that government organisations carry out their roles.

Together with results from the Business Use of ICT module in the Business Operations Survey: 2006 and the Household Use of ICT Survey: 2006, this information will help build a picture of ICT use in New Zealand.

Population

The Government Use of ICT Survey is a census of all government sector enterprise units in New Zealand. The population was constructed using Statistics New Zealand's Business Frame and each unit meets one of the following criteria:

Institutional sector code

All 3111 (central government), all 3121 (funded social security schemes), and ANZSIC M81130 (local government administration) with institutional sector code of 3291 (other local authorities).

Business type code

All 08 (central government) and 10 (local government).

The population has been classified into the following divisions:

Central government: includes public service departments, non-public service departments, crown entities, organisations subject to the Public Finance Act (4th Schedule), district health boards, office of parliament, ACC and the Reserve Bank.

Local government: includes regional, district and city councils.

Crown research institute: crown entity companies.

Tertiary education: includes universities, colleges of education, and polytechnics/institutes of technology.

Other government organisation: All other government organisations in the population frame, such as trusts, councils and reserve boards.

The above criteria result in 315 enterprises in the population.

Out-of-scope population

State owned enterprises and local authority trading enterprises are not in the target population. These enterprises are covered by the Business Use of ICT module in the Business Operations Survey: 2006.

Education (other than tertiary education) is also not included in the survey population.

Data collection

The Government Use of ICT Survey: 2006 was a postal survey to all organisations meeting the population criteria.

Response rate

A target overall response rate of 80 percent was specified in terms of the number of enterprise units from the survey population. Key organisations were also identified and targeted with a response rate of 95 percent.

An overall response rate of 94 percent was achieved, including 100 percent of key units.

Imputation

Imputation is used to obtain data in cases of unit or item non-response. A unit non-response is calculated when an organisation does not return a form. Individual item non-response is calculated when an organisation returns an incomplete form.

Imputation of numeric variables

The imputation method used was weighted mean imputation to impute numeric variables.

Imputation of categoric questions

For categoric imputation, the nearest neighbour method was used.

Non-sample errors

Non-sample errors include mistakes by respondents when completing questionnaires, variation in the respondents' interpretation of the questions asked, and errors made during the processing of the data. In addition, the survey applied imputation methodologies to cope with non-respondents. Statistics NZ adopts procedures to minimise these types of error, but they may still occur and are not quantifiable.

Given the nature of the data collected, there are limitations on the level of accuracy that can be expected from the survey. Organisations' records may not be kept in the form required for the survey and some estimation by the respondent may be required.

Confidentiality

Data published from the Government Use of ICT Survey must conform to the provisions of the Statistics Act 1975, which requires that all statistical information published by Statistics NZ shall be arranged in such a manner as to prevent any particulars belonging to any respondent from being identifiable. Random rounding to base 3 has been used to prevent the disclosure of sensitive information.

Definitions

ANZSIC

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

Business Frame

A register of all economically significant businesses operating in New Zealand, maintained by Statistics NZ from which the survey population is drawn.

Business type

New Zealand standard classification of business type 1996.

Enterprise

A single business entity operating in New Zealand either as a legally constituted body, such as a company, trust, local or central government trading organisation, incorporated society, or self-employed individual.

Information and communication technology (ICT)

This refers to electronic technologies for collecting, processing or transmitting information which can be in the form of voice, images, or data. Examples include computers, software, the Internet, telecommunications, networks, and new developments such as video conferencing and global positioning system.

Institutional sector

New Zealand standard institutional sector classification 1996.

Rolling mean employment

The average size of the enterprise employment count over the past 12 months. This number is sourced from the Statistics NZ Business Frame which is updated on a monthly basis by employers.

Glossary

Advanced network

Advanced network (also known as Kiwi Advanced Research and Education Network or KAREN) provides an ultra-high speed Internet connection for New Zealand educationalists and researchers that links them with their colleagues nationally and internationally. It is an optical network providing many gigabit capacities to high-bandwidth users such as universities and crown research institutes.

Authentication

The process of attempting to verify the digital identity of the sender of a communication, such as a request to log in. The sender being authenticated may be a person using a computer, a computer itself or a computer program.

Cable

A broadband transmission technology using coaxial cable or fibre-optic lines that were first used for TV and are now being used for Internet access.

Capital expenditure on ICT

Capital expenditure, commonly referred to as CAPEX, is expenditure used by a company to acquire or upgrade physical assets such as equipment. Capital expenditure on ICT refers to all investment in new ICT, including new or improved ICT hardware or software, new infrastructure, and capitalised salaries.

Cellular Internet access

Cellular Internet access uses the cellphone network to connect.

Cryptography

The use of encryption technology to protect information.

Dial-up

Dial-up access is a way of connecting a computer to the Internet using a modem and the telephone line.

Digital subscriber line

Digital subscriber line (DSL) is a type of high-speed broadband Internet connection that transmits data over regular copper wires (phone line). DSL allows for simultaneous voice and always-on data transmission.

Dynamic information

Information that is asynchronously changed as further updates to the information become available. Anything that is updated automatically, for example webcams or webcasts.

Extranet

An extranet is a private network that uses Internet protocols and the public telecommunication system to securely share part of a business's information or operations with suppliers, vendors, partners, customers, or other organisations. An extranet can be viewed as part of a company's intranet that is extended to users outside the company.

Filtering

Security measures aimed at filtering incoming material. Includes SPAM, virus, or content filtering.

Geographical information system

Geographical information system (GIS) is a computer system capable of assembling, storing, manipulating, and displaying geographically referenced information (ie spatial data). The GIS contains information on attributes such as elevation, land ownership and use, crop yield and soil nutrient levels.

Government shared network

Government shared network (GSN) is a network that enables government agencies to share information at higher speeds and more cost effectively. The GSN is made up of a fibre-optic network connecting government agencies in Wellington, and a wide area network connecting government sites anywhere in New Zealand on a secure voice and data capable network.

Global positioning system

Global positioning system is a system of satellites and receiving devices used to compute positions on Earth. It is used in navigation, and to determine geographical coordinates and local time.

Interactive information

Content which accepts and responds to content from users, for example online forms.

Intranet

An intranet is a private computer network that uses Internet protocols for communication and shared access to an organisation's information or operations.

Local area network

Local area network (LAN) is a computer network limited to the immediate area, such as a building, department or site. Computers connected to the LAN can access resources on other computers and shared peripheral devices.

Network protection

Security measures aimed at preventing unauthorised access to a network. Includes firewalls, intrusion detection systems, or architectural defences.

Operating expenditure on ICT

Operating expenditure, commonly referred to as OPEX, is the on-going cost for running a product, business, or system. Operating expenditure on ICT refers to all on-going ICT costs, and includes maintenance and servicing of ICT, upgrades and repairs of software or hardware, and salaries of ICT staff.

Radio frequency identification

Radio frequency identification (RFID) is a method of remotely storing and retrieving data by using devices called RFID tags/transponders. The tag can be attached to a product. RFID tags contain antennas to enable them to receive and respond to radio-frequency queries from an RFID transceiver.

Real time

A transmission that occurs right away, without any perceptible delay.

Satellite Internet access

Satellite Internet access is a one-way or two-way method to access the Internet by using satellite technology as the means of data transfer.

Satellite communications

Communication satellites permit two or more points on the ground (Earth stations) to send messages to one another over large distances by using radio waves.

Static information

Website one-way content, such as plain text, photos, or printable forms.

Urban network

An open-access network that delivers gigabit capacity to large bandwidth users, such as local government, businesses, hospitals, universities and schools.

Virtual private network

Virtual private network (VPN) is a private communications network used to communicate confidentially over a publicly accessible network. VPN-message traffic can be carried over a public networking infrastructure (eg the Internet) on top of standard protocols, or over a service provider's private network. Data sent across a VPN is encrypted, so the entire network is 'virtually' private.

Voice over Internet protocol

Voice over Internet protocol is the routing of voice conversations over the Internet or through any other IP-based network.

Voice recognition technology

A computerised system that allows a person, typically a telephone caller, to select an option from a voice menu and otherwise interface with a computer system. The systems use speech recognition to interpret the questions that the person wants answered.

Wide area network

Wide area network (WAN) is a computer network covering a wide geographical area, such as a city, region or country. Typically, a WAN consists of two or more local area networks (LANs). Computers connected to a WAN are often connected through public networks, such as the telephone system.

Wireless Internet connection

Access to the Internet via wireless networks (other than cellular technology).

Wireless personal digital assistant

A handheld device that combines computing, telephone, fax, and networking features, and connects to a network through wireless technology. Personal digital assistants are also called PDAs, palmtops, handheld computers, and pocket computers.

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Timed statistical releases are delivered using postal and electronic services provided by third parties. Delivery of these releases may be delayed by circumstances outside the control of Statistics NZ. Statistics NZ accepts no responsibility for any such delays.

Next release

Government Use of Information and Communication Technology: 2008 will be released in April 2009.

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Tables

The following tables can be downloaded from the Statistics New Zealand website in Excel 97 format. If you do not have access to Excel 97 or higher, you may use the [Excel file viewer](#) to view, print and export the contents of the file.

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Government Use of Information and Communication Technology: 2006

Table 1

Government Use of Internet
By organisation size and type
 August 2006

	Total number of organisations ⁽¹⁾	Organisations using computers	Organisations using the Internet	Percentage of staff using the Internet	Internet connection type ⁽²⁾						Total broadband
					Dial-up	Broadband					
						DSL	Cable	Satellite	Wireless	Cellular ⁽³⁾	
		Percent ⁽⁴⁾		Average	Percent ⁽⁴⁾						
Organisation size⁽⁵⁾											
0 – 5 employees	33	91	91	86	27	45	36	0	27	27	82
6 – 19 employees	33	100	100	100	18	82	9	0	27	18	100
20 – 49 employees	36	100	100	100	33	75	42	0	33	42	100
50 – 99 employees	42	100	100	91	36	79	36	0	29	36	100
100 – 1,000 employees	123	100	100	92	41	68	71	2	44	66	98
1,000 or more employees	51	100	100	89	41	65	76	12	41	71	94
Organisation type											
Central government	129	100	100	95	37	63	65	2	33	56	98
Local government	84	100	100	89	36	75	43	4	36	54	96
Crown research institute	9	100	100	99	67	67	100	0	33	67	100
Tertiary education	33	100	100	99	64	73	100	18	64	64	100
Other government organisation	60	95	95	92	25	65	30	0	30	30	95
Overall	315	99	99	93	37	69	55	4	36	52	97

(1) For more information on the government organisations included, refer to the Technical notes of this release.

(2) Government organisations may use more than one connection type so percentages may not add to total and may add to over 100 percent.

(3) Cellular includes WAP, GPRS and 3G services.

(4) Percentages are of all organisations in each organisation size or type.

(5) Defined by rolling mean employment (RME) count. For more information on the RME count, refer to the Technical notes of this release.

Note: All counts in this survey were randomly rounded to base 3 to protect confidentiality, so actual figures may differ from those stated. Due to rounding, some figures may not add to stated total.

Government Use of Information and Communication Technology: 2006

Table 2

Government Use of Network Technology
By organisation size and type
 August 2006

	Total number of organisations ⁽¹⁾	Technology type							
		Intranet	Extranet	Local area network	Wide area network	Virtual private network	Urban network	Government shared network	Advanced network
		Percent ⁽²⁾							
Organisation size⁽³⁾									
0 – 5 employees	33	18	9	73	18	9	18	0	0
6 – 19 employees	33	36	9	82	18	55	18	0	0
20 – 49 employees	36	67	17	100	42	50	17	8	0
50 – 99 employees	42	71	29	93	57	64	14	7	0
100 – 1,000 employees	123	93	41	100	90	80	24	5	5
1,000 or more employees	51	94	71	100	100	94	41	6	12
Organisation type									
Central government	129	77	33	95	65	72	37	12	0
Local government	84	93	43	96	79	82	14	0	0
Crown research institute	9	100	67	100	100	100	0	0	33
Tertiary education	33	82	45	100	91	82	18	0	18
Other government organisation	60	30	15	75	25	30	15	0	0
Overall	315	75	34	93	65	68	24	5	4

(1) For more information on the government organisations included, refer to the Technical notes of this release.

(2) Percentages are of all organisations in each organisation size or type.

(3) Defined by rolling mean employment (RME) count. For more information on the RME count, refer to the Technical notes of this release.

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Due to rounding, some figures may not add to stated total.

Government Use of Information and Communication Technology: 2006

Table 3

Government Use of Other Information and Communication Technology
By organisation type
 August 2006

Other ICT used	Organisation type					Overall
	Central government	Local government	Crown research institute	Tertiary education	Other government organisation	
Total number of organisations ⁽¹⁾	129	84	9	33	60	315
Percent⁽²⁾						
Cellular phone	100	96	100	100	85	96
Wireless personal digital assistant	63	82	100	91	35	67
Laptop with wireless Internet access	79	79	100	100	60	77
Voice over Internet protocol	33	32	67	55	10	31
Satellite communications	9	11	33	18	0	10
Voice recognition technology	14	11	0	9	5	10
GPS or GIS ⁽³⁾	21	93	67	27	10	39
Radio frequency identification	0	11	33	18	0	6

(1) For more information on the government organisations included, refer to the Technical notes of this release.

(2) Percentages are of all organisations in each organisation type.

(3) Global positioning system (GPS) or geographical information system (GIS).

Note: All counts in this survey were randomly rounded to base 3 to protect confidentiality, so actual figures may differ from those stated. Due to rounding, some figures may not add to stated total.

Table 4

Government Use of Data Exchange Technology
By organisation type
 August 2006

	Organisation type					Overall
	Central government	Local government	Crown research institute	Tertiary education	Other government organisation	
Total number of organisations ⁽¹⁾	129	84	9	33	60	315
Percent⁽²⁾						
Data exchange with other organisations	70	89	100	100	60	77
Data exchange technology⁽³⁾						
Internet	51	82	67	100	50	64
Private leased line or other dedicated link	37	18	33	36	5	26
Extranet	16	14	67	18	0	16
Emailed as an attachment	53	75	100	73	50	61
CD or DVD	42	64	100	55	35	50
Magnetic tape	5	4	33	9	0	5
On-site data access facility	7	7	0	18	10	9
Other	2	4	0	0	0	3

(1) For more information on the government organisations included, refer to the Technical notes of this release.

(2) Percentages are of all organisations in each organisation type.

(3) Government organisations may use more than one data exchange technology, so percentages may not add to total and may add to over 100 percent.

Note: All counts in this survey were randomly rounded to base 3 to protect confidentiality, so actual figures may differ from those stated. Due to rounding, some figures may not add to stated total.

Table 5

Government Use of Information and Communication Technology Security
By organisation type
 August 2006

ICT security	Organisation type					Overall
	Central government	Local government	Crown research institute	Tertiary education	Other government organisation	
Total number of organisations ⁽¹⁾	129	84	9	33	60	315
Percent⁽²⁾						
Internal ICT security						
Filtering	100	96	100	100	100	99
Network protection	100	96	100	100	95	99
Authentication	95	93	100	100	80	92
Cryptography	60	43	67	73	25	50
None of the above internal ICT security measures used	0	0	0	0	5	0
All of the above internal ICT security measures used	58	43	67	73	25	49
ICT security procedures						
ICT security education of employee	56	61	100	73	30	56
Formal ICT security policy	74	61	100	82	40	64
Appointed person responsible for ICT security	63	43	67	55	50	54
IT reviews/audits	86	86	100	91	65	82
Business continuity measures	100	96	100	100	85	95
Emergency plan updated in the past 2 years	56	54	67	45	25	50
Physical security of ICT equipment	86	86	100	100	60	83
Emergency back-up power	77	93	100	82	50	76
None of the above ICT security procedures used	0	0	0	0	10	2

(1) For more information on the government organisations included, refer to the Technical notes of this release.

(2) Percentages are of all organisations in each organisation type.

Note: All counts in this survey were randomly rounded to base 3 to protect confidentiality, so actual figures may differ from those stated. Due to rounding, some figures may not add to stated total.

Table 6

Government Website Features

By organisation type

August 2006

	Organisation type					Overall
	Central government	Local government	Crown research institute	Tertiary education	Other government organisation	
Total number of organisations ⁽¹⁾	129	84	9	33	60	315
Percent⁽²⁾						
Organisation has website	100	100	100	100	90	97
Website feature						
Static information	100	96	100	100	90	97
Dynamic information	21	39	33	55	10	28
Interactive information	60	50	67	91	35	56
Transactional services	26	11	67	64	20	26
Online feedback or consultation	47	54	67	55	25	46
News service	16	14	33	27	5	14
Links to www.govt.nz	63	50	0	27	20	47
Content in both English and Māori	26	11	33	45	10	21
Information about privacy or security	56	29	33	55	25	42
Accessibility features	35	11	33	27	10	24
Allows access with low-speed Internet connection	56	57	33	73	35	51

(1) For more information on the government organisations included, refer to the Technical notes of this release.

(2) Percentages are of all organisations in each organisation type.

Note: All counts in this survey were randomly rounded to base 3 to protect confidentiality, so actual figures may differ from those stated. Due to rounding, some figures may not add to stated total.

Table 7

Government Information and Communication Technology Training
By organisation type
 August 2006

ICT training	Organisation type					Overall
	Central government	Local government	Crown research institute	Tertiary education	Other government organisation	
Total number of organisations ⁽¹⁾	129	84	9	33	60	315
Percent⁽²⁾						
Induction ICT training for new staff	84	79	100	100	65	80
ICT training to up-skill general staff	67	61	100	91	55	66
Training in the use of new technologies or applications	79	75	67	91	55	75
Technical training (for ICT staff)	63	71	100	91	25	61
Do not offer ICT training	7	4	0	0	15	8

(1) For more information on the government organisations included, refer to the Technical notes of this release.

(2) Percentages are of all organisations in each organisation type.

Note: All counts in this survey were randomly rounded to base 3 to protect confidentiality, so actual figures may differ from those stated. Due to rounding, some figures may not add to stated total.

Government Use of Information and Communication Technology: 2006

Table 8

Government Expenditure on Information and Communication Technology
By organisation size and type
 Last financial year at August 2006

	Total number of organisations ⁽¹⁾	Operating expenditure		Capital expenditure	
		\$(000)	Percent ⁽²⁾	\$(000)	Percent ⁽²⁾
Organisation size⁽³⁾					
0 – 5 employees	33	1,292	0.1	875	0.1
6 – 19 employees	33	2,086	0.2	2,081	0.3
20 – 49 employees	36	7,784	0.7	3,337	0.5
50 – 99 employees	42	12,768	1.2	7,729	1.2
100 – 1,000 employees	123	289,848	26.3	168,877	26.8
1,000 or more employees	51	789,247	71.6	447,196	71.0
Organisation type					
Central government	129	775,190	70.3	503,287	79.9
Local government	84	128,951	11.7	56,031	8.9
Crown research institute	9	21,028	1.9	8,725	1.4
Tertiary education	33	173,539	15.7	59,579	9.5
Other government organisation	60	4,317	0.4	2,473	0.4
Overall	315	1,103,025	100.0	630,096	100.0

(1) For more information on the government organisations included, refer to the Technical notes of this release.

(2) Percentages are of all operating or capital expenditure in each organisation size or type.

(3) Defined by rolling mean employment (RME) count. For more information on the RME count, refer to the Technical notes of this release.

Note: Due to rounding, some figures may not add to stated total.

Table 9

Government Information and Communication Technology Investment Plan
By organisation type
 August 2006

	Organisation type					Overall
	Central government	Local government	Crown research institute	Tertiary education	Other government organisations	
Total number of organisations ⁽¹⁾	129	84	9	33	60	315
	Percent⁽²⁾					
Organisations with ICT investment plan for next 12 months	95	96	100	100	65	90
Areas plan to invest in						
New or upgraded website	60	64	67	73	35	59
New or upgraded online services	37	54	33	82	25	45
New or upgraded software	79	86	100	91	45	77
Desktop hardware	84	82	100	100	45	77
ICT infrastructure (servers, networks)	81	86	100	100	40	77
New or upgraded wireless mobile computing	47	50	67	73	30	47
Other	9	0	33	0	0	6
Intended benefits						
Keeping up with technology	63	61	67	64	45	59
Business continuity and security	77	82	100	100	45	74
Reduce costs	44	43	67	82	25	46
More efficient workflow, business activities and processes	86	75	100	100	50	77
Improved working conditions	35	36	33	36	40	35
Improved range of services	49	57	33	73	35	50
Improved quality of services	72	71	67	91	45	69
More responsive to customer needs	53	75	67	91	40	61
Improved collaboration with other organisations	51	43	100	64	35	48
Other	5	4	0	0	0	4

(1) For more information on the government organisations included, refer to the Technical notes of this release.

(2) Percentages are of all government organisations in each organisation type.

Note: All counts in this survey were randomly rounded to base 3 to protect confidentiality, so actual figures may differ from those stated. Due to rounding, some figures may not add to stated total.

Table 10

**Factors Restricting Government Implementation
of New Information and Communication Technology**
August 2006

Factor	Degree of restriction			
	High	Moderate	Low	Not at all
	Percent ⁽¹⁾			
Budget constraints	26	40	19	14
Rate at which new versions of software introduced	4	26	43	28
Commercially available ICT products not meeting needs	3	20	45	33
Availability of qualified ICT personnel	13	32	29	27
Internal resistance to change	7	30	38	24
Lack of perceived benefits	7	23	42	29
Security or privacy concerns	5	21	43	31
Competing priorities	40	36	15	10

(1) Percentages are of all government organisations.

Note: Percentages were randomly rounded to base 3 prior to calculation to protect confidentiality.