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Business Activity Statistics Bulletin

UK Innovation Survey 2013: Northern Ireland Results

11 July 2014

Northern Ireland Statistics & Research agency

Contents

Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

From 1st April 2011, responsibility for the production of official statistics on the economy and labour market became the responsibility of Department of Finance and Personnel (DFP). Those powers previously exercised by the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI) under the Statistics of Trade and Employment (Northern Ireland) Order 1988 are now exercised by DFP from this date, as a result of the Departments (Transfer of Functions) (No.2) Order (Northern Ireland) 2011. While DFP exercise the powers of the 1988 Order, in practice the operational responsibility for statistics production will reside with the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), an Agency of DFP.

1: Context

The UK Innovation Survey provides a wide range of information related to innovation activity among enterprises, and includes information on the extent of innovation activity, the impact of innovation on businesses and the barriers to innovation. This is the second survey using a sample based on the standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007). This enables a more consistent comparison with the 2011 survey data in the time series.

This report presents results from the Northern Ireland (NI) element of the UK Innovation Survey (UKIS) 2013, covering the three-year period from 2010 to 2012. The UK-level results can be found on the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) website[1]. This is part of a wider European Community Innovation Survey (CIS) and is the eighth such survey, with the previous survey being undertaken in 2011[2]. EU-wide results will be published once national results are available.

Business innovation is a vital ingredient in raising the productivity, competitiveness and growth potential of modern economies. It is a key objective for the Northern Ireland Executive to encourage NI businesses to become more innovative and the key actions to achieve this are set out in the Draft Innovation Strategy for NI 2013-2025[3].

The Community Innovation Survey complements other indicators of innovation by providing a regular snapshot of innovation inputs and outputs and the constraints faced by NI businesses in their innovation efforts, across the range of industries and business enterprises. It has the additional benefit of providing the basis for some comparisons with other European countries.

The survey samples enterprises with 10 or more employees in sections B to N of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2007. Further information relating to coverage and sampling is contained in the Background notes section.

The 2013 survey is the second one conducted using a sample based on the Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007). The consistencies in sampling and survey methodologies, such as the use of SIC 2007 and telephone interviews to boost the postal responses between the two surveys provide us with the ability to make more direct comparisons across surveys.

With 684 of the 1,320 enterprises selected responding, the NI element of the survey had a response rate of 52 per cent (At the UK level, a similar response rate of 51% was achieved). In order to be representative, the responses have been weighted back to the population and this is reflected in the results shown throughout the publication.

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/301385/14-p107a-first-findings-from-the-ukis-2013.pdf

[2] The 2011 survey covers 2008-10

[3] http://www.detini.gov.uk/innovation_strategy.pdf

INNOVATION ACTIVITY

In line with the EU and UK definitions, innovation activity refers to whether enterprises were engaged in any of the following:

- introduction of new or significantly improved products (goods and/or services) or processes;
- engagement in innovation projects not yet complete or abandoned; or
- new and significantly improved forms of organisation, business structures or practices and marketing concepts or strategies.

The definition excludes expenditure and activities linked to innovation.

2: Main messages

- During 2010-12 (2013 survey), 40 per cent of NI enterprises were innovation active, compared to 33[4] per cent during 2008-10 (2011 survey). The equivalent UK figure was 45 per cent, increasing from 37 per cent during 2008-10.

- At 40 per cent, NI was the least innovation active country in the UK whilst a comparison with GB regions showed NI had moved from second least innovation active in the 2011 UKIS to the least innovative in the 2013 UKIS.

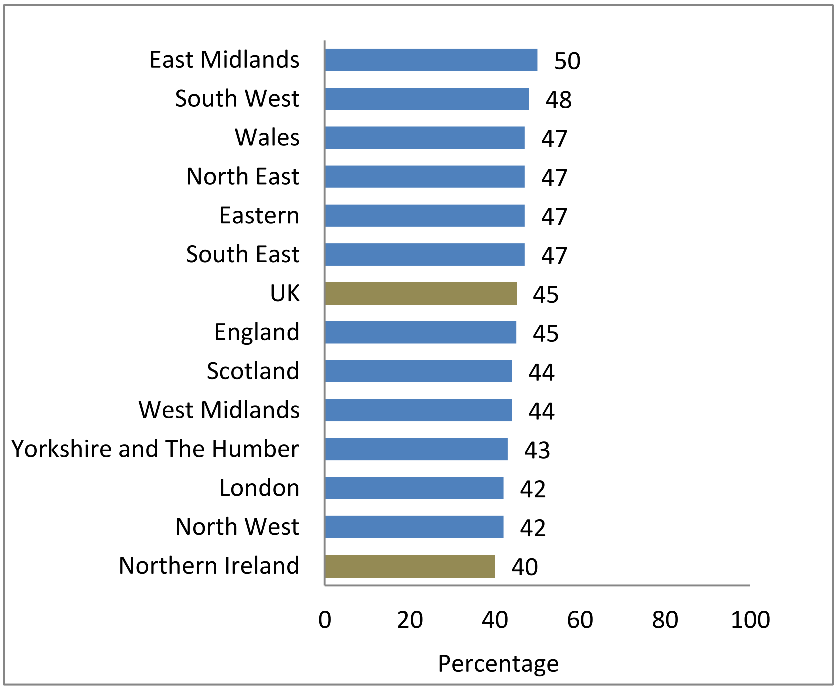
- Large enterprises with 250 or more employees were more likely to engage in some sort of innovation activity, with 48 per cent innovation active, as opposed to 40 per cent of SMEs[5]. This pattern held at the UK level (50 per cent among large enterprises compared to 45 per cent among SMEs).

- The difference between the proportions of enterprises that were product innovators in NI (15 per cent) and the UK (18 per cent) and process innovators (NI:9 per cent, UK:10 per cent) during 2010-12, remained similar when compared to 2008-10.

- Improving the quality of goods or services was the main factor driving innovation in Northern Ireland and the UK as a whole. Enterprises reporting no innovation reported that there was no need due to market conditions.

- Figure 1 shows the rate of innovation activity for businesses across the countries and regions of the UK.

Figure 1: Country and Regional innovation patterns



[4] The 2011 UK and NI figure provided in the previous NI publication were revised by BIS in November 2012. Full revisions can be accessed at https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/community-innovation-survey

[5] SMEs are defined here as having 10-249 employees. They may be part of an enterprise group

3: Summary and Commentary

Overall Results

The results of the 2013 UKIS and revised results from the 2011 UKIS show that 40 per cent of NI enterprises were innovation active in 2010-12. The equivalent UK figure was 45 per cent in 2010-12.

Comparisons between the 2011 and 2013 surveys (Table 1) indicate that the proportion of firms in NI engaged in innovation activity have increased over the period. Thirty-three per cent of businesses were innovation active in 2008-10, rising to 40 per cent during 2010-12. Comparable figures for the UK have also increased over the period, from 37 per cent in 2008-10 to 45 per cent in 2010-12.

3.1: Innovation Activity

Table 1: Innovation active enterprises by type of activity (percentage of all enterprises)

Type of Activity	Size of Enterprise					
	SMEs		Large		All	
	NI %	UK %	NI %	UK %	NI %	UK %
2013						
Innovative active (Broader Innovator)	40	45	48	50	40	45
Product innovator	15	18	24	23	15	18
of which (share with new-to-market products)	32	44	48	50	33	44
Process innovator	8	10	15	15	9	10
of which (share with new-to-industry processes)	D	23	D	26	18	23
Abandoned activities	4	4	7	5	4	4
Ongoing activities	11	15	18	19	12	15
Innovation-related expenditure	36	39	35	43	35	39
Both product and process innovator	5	7	9	10	5	7
Either product or process innovator	18	21	30	28	19	22
2011						
Innovative active	33	37	33	42	33	37
Product innovator	14	19	16	23	14	19
of which (share with new-to-market products)	39	46	29	50	38	46
Process innovator	8	10	6	17	8	10
of which (share with new-to-industry processes)	D	27	D	24	31	26
Abandoned activities	D	4	D	6	4	4
Ongoing activities	D	7	D	9	5	7
Innovation-related expenditure	28	33	26	38	28	33
Both product and process innovator	5	7	5	13	5	8
Either product or process innovator	17	22	17	28	17	22

D = disclosive figures

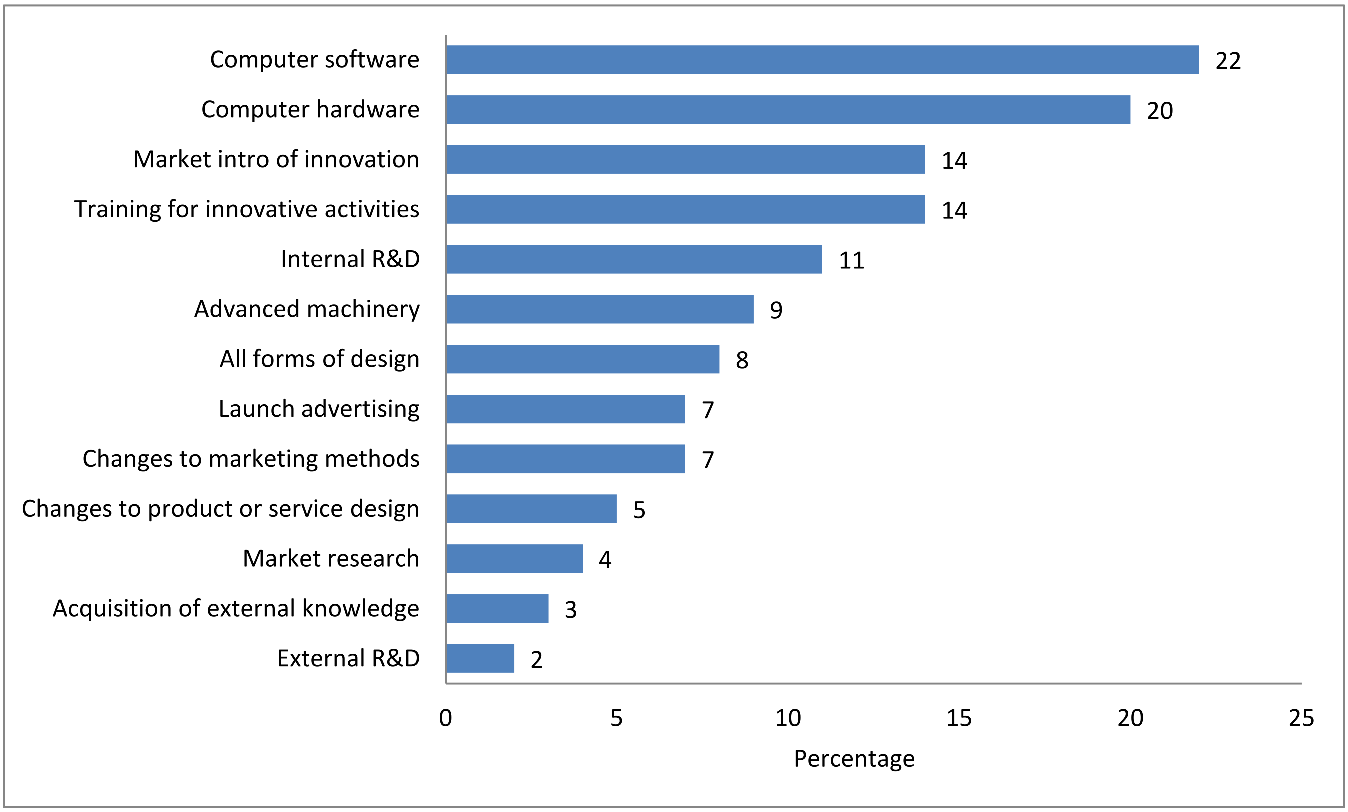
Table 1 shows that large enterprises with 250 or more employees were more likely to engage in some sort of innovation activity, with 48 per cent (2011:33 per cent) innovation active, as opposed to 40 per cent (2011:33 per cent) of SMEs. This was also the case at UK level, with

50 per cent (2011:42 per cent) of large enterprises innovation active compared to 45 per cent (2011:37 per cent) of SMEs.

The difference between the proportions of enterprises that were product innovators in NI (15 per cent) and the UK (18 per cent) and process innovators (NI:9 per cent, UK:10 per cent) during 2010-12, remained similar when compared to 2008-10.

Four per cent of NI enterprises (4 per cent at a UK level) had projects during the period to develop product or process innovations that had to be abandoned before the end of 2012, while 12 per cent of NI enterprises (UK:15 per cent) had innovation projects that were ongoing at the end of 2012. Thirty-five per cent of NI and 39 per cent of UK enterprises had some innovation-related expenditure during 2010-12, showing that businesses recognise the need to allocate resources to innovation.

Figure 2: Breakdown of Innovation activities by type of investment (all enterprises)



As shown in Figure 2 the most commonly reported activities were in the acquisitions of computer software and hardware, followed by Market introduction of innovation and training for innovative activities. Computer software and hardware and training for innovative activities were also ranked as the top three highest expenditure categories in the 2011 survey.

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INNOVATION BY INDUSTRY TYPE

Table 2: Innovation by industry (Percentage of all enterprises)

INDUSTRY	SIZE OF ENTERPRISE					
	SMEs		Large		ALL	
	NI %	UK %	NI %	UK %	NI %	UK %
Production and Construction Sector	47	49	56	63	47	49
Electrical and optical equipment	D	62	D	71	70	62
Fuels, chemicals, plastic, metals and minerals	D	52	D	67	61	52
Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	37	55	-	60	37	55
Transport equipment	D	53	D	66	83	55
Food, clothing, wood, paper, publishing and printing	D	52	D	66	46	53
Electricity, gas and water supply	59	40	-	67	59	42
Construction	34	41	-	46	35	41
Mining and quarrying	D	37	-	52	D	39
Distribution and Services Sector	37	43	44	45	37	43
Real estate, renting and business activities	D	48	D	46	45	48
Financial intermediation	79	45	-	40	71	45
Transport, storage and communication	43	41	D	43	43	41
Wholesale trade (including cars and bikes)	D	45	D	50	38	46
Retail trade (excluding cars and bikes)	32	38	50	41	32	38
Hotels and restaurants	D	37	D	46	31	38
Motion Picture and Video Production	D	43	-	39	D	43
ALL INDUSTRIES	40	45	48	50	40	45

D = disclosive figures

- = no enterprises responded in this sector/size group

As shown in Table 2, the percentage of firms reported to be innovation active varied considerably across industrial and commercial sectors.

In the production and construction sector, Transport equipment had the highest proportion of innovation active enterprises (83 per cent) followed by Electrical and optical equipment at 70 per cent.

In the distribution and services sector, financial intermediation had the highest proportion of innovation active enterprises (71 per cent in 2013 up from 63 per cent in 2011), whilst Hotels and restaurants had the lowest at 31 per cent. In the UK as a whole, Real estate, renting and business activities was the most innovative sector (48 per cent).

3.2 Factors driving innovation

Similar to previous versions, the 2013 survey sought information about motivational factors for innovation. Respondents were asked to rank a number of drivers for innovating on a scale from 'no impact', through 'low' and 'medium' to 'high' impact. The proportion of innovation active respondents who answered 'high' in each category is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Enterprises rating factors driving innovation as 'high'

(Percentage of Innovation active respondents)

Factor		SIZE OF ENTERPRISE: SMEs NI %	SMEs UK %	Large NI %	Large UK %	All NI %	All UK %
Product-related	Improving quality of goods or services	32	35	38	43	32	36
	Increasing range of goods or services	31	28	38	31	31	28
	Entering new markets	22	21	29	23	22	21
	Increasing market share	30	28	28	39	30	29
Process-related	Improving flexibility of production or service provision	14	16	19	20	14	16
	Increasing capacity for production or service provision	D	16	D	20	14	17
	Reducing costs per unit produced or service provided	22	18	27	28	22	18
Product and process related	Replacing outdated products or processes	31	31	35	31	31	31
Other	Increasing value added	16	21	25	31	17	21
	Meeting regulatory requirements	19	20	22	29	19	20
	Reduce environmental impacts	10	10	15	19	10	10
	Improving health and safety	D	13	D	20	14	13

D = disclosive figures

Similar to findings from the 2011 survey, in general, product-related factors were more often cited than process factors at both NI and UK level. Thirty-two per cent of NI and 36 per cent of UK respondents rated improving the quality of goods or services as highly important, confirming a strongly customer- focused approach to innovation. Increasing the range of goods or services, increasing market share and replacing outdated products or processes were also widely reported drivers.

For large enterprises in NI and the UK, product related factors were again generally seen as the most important drivers for innovation activities. The most commonly reported driver for SMEs in NI and the UK was the improvement in quality of goods or services that innovation would bring.

The least cited factor in both NI and the UK was reducing environmental impacts.

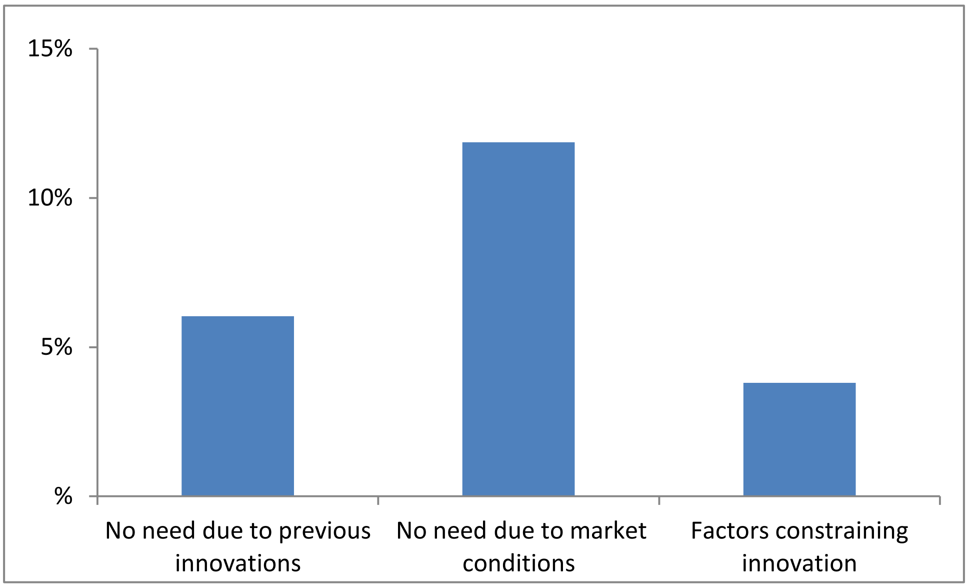
3.3 Constraints on innovation

Businesses that reported having no innovation activity during the survey period were asked to indicate why it had not been necessary or possible to innovate. They were offered the response categories presented in Figure 3 alongside a response category saying ‘none of these apply.

Seventy- two percent said that none applied in their case. Twelve per cent said there was no need due to market conditions, while 6 per cent felt that there was no need due to previous innovations. Four percent said there were factors constraining innovation.

The 2011 survey included a question asking businesses to rate how important certain factors were in relation to constraining innovation activities. However, Eurostat have not included this question in the 2013 survey and therefore it is not possible to replicate the analysis which was previously incorporated in the Northern Ireland statistical report.

Figure 3: Reason for no innovation activity (non innovative enterprises only)



3.4 Sources of information and co-operation for innovation

Introducing innovation is an increasingly complex process, requiring the co-ordination of multiple inputs. It is therefore important to know how far enterprises engage with external sources of technology and other innovation-related knowledge and information. Businesses can gain guidance, advice or even inspiration for their prospective innovation projects from a variety of both public and private sources.

Respondents were asked to rank a number of potential information sources on a scale from ‘no relationship’ to ‘high importance’. The proportion which answered ‘high’ in each category is shown in Table 4. These sources are:

- Internal: from within the enterprise itself or from other enterprises within the enterprise group;
- Market: from suppliers, customers, clients, consultants, competitors, other businesses, commercial laboratories or private research and development institutes;
- Institutional: from the public sector such as government research organisations and universities; or
- Other: from conferences, trade fairs, exhibitions, scientific journals, trade/technical publications, professional or industry associations or technical, industry or service standards.

Table 4: Enterprises rating Information sources as of 'high' importance (percentage of respondents)

INFORMATION SOURCE	SIZE OF ENTERPRISE					
	SMEs		Large		All	
	NI %	UK %	NI %	UK %	NI %	UK %
Internal						
Within the business or within the enterprise group	45	50	45	59	45	51
Market						
Clients or customers from private sector	23	24	19	31	23	24
Clients or customers from public sector	10	11	13	14	10	11
Suppliers of equipment, materials, services or software	25	20	30	24	25	20
Competitors or other business in the industry	10	11	12	17	10	11
Consultants, commercial laboratories or private research & development institutes	11	8	8	10	11	8
Institutional						
Universities or other higher education institutions	2	2	3	3	2	2
Government or public research institutes	D	2	D	4	D	2
Other						
Technical, industry or service standards	9	9	10	13	9	9
Conferences, trade fairs or exhibitions	4	6	5	5	4	6
Professional and industry associations	5	6	11	8	5	6
Scientific journals and trade/technical publications	D	3	D	3	D	3

D = disclosive figures

SMEs and large enterprises in NI and the UK reported internal and market sources as most important for information on innovation. This suggests that enterprises tend to rely on their own experience and knowledge coupled with information from suppliers, customers and clients.

In NI, 45 per cent of respondents felt their own experience and knowledge was a highly important source of information during 2010-12, compared to the equivalent UK figure of 51 per cent. Both figures are higher than that reported in the 2011 survey; 39 per cent for both NI and the UK.

Similar to the 2011 survey period, institutional sources were considered to be of lowest importance among NI and UK enterprises, at 2 per cent for both regions.

INNOVATION CO-OPERATION

Thirty-seven per cent of collaborative, broader innovators reported co-operation arrangements compared to 45 per cent in 2008-10.

As shown in Table 5, among broader innovators who collaborated, 81 per cent had agreements that operated at a local/regional level (compared to 74% in the 2011 survey)

Table 5: Co-operation partners (Percentage of collaborative, broader innovation active businesses)

TYPE OF PARTNER	GEOGRAPHY OF CO-OPERATION				
	Local/Regional within the UK %	UK %	Other Europe %	All other countries %	Any %
Suppliers of equipment, materials, services or software	34	27	14	6	65
Clients or customers from the private sector	30	22	12	7	48
Clients of customers from the public sector	17	7	1	4	25
Other businesses within the enterprise group	30	16	11	7	52
Competitors or other businesses within the industry	13	4	4	4	23
Universities or other higher education institutions	17	5	2	4	25
Consultants, commercial labs or private R&D institutes	22	9	4	4	32
Government or public research institutes	9	3	D	4	16
Any	81	39	24	17	100

D = disclosive figures

The percentage of enterprises in NI which reported co-operation activity showed some change by geography when compared with the 2011 survey, with the exception of those with arrangements with Other European countries which remained relatively unchanged. Co-operation with Local partners (within the UK) increased by 7 percentage points to 81 per cent and Other countries rose by 8 percentage points to 17 per cent; whereas arrangements with the UK went down by 12 percentage points to 39 per cent.

The most frequent partners for co-operation among NI broader innovating enterprises were suppliers (65 per cent), and other businesses within the enterprise group (52 per cent of NI). The least likely co-operation arrangement in NI was with government or public research institutes.

3.5 Non-technological or Wider forms of innovation

Innovation is not wholly about the development or use of technology or other forms of product or process change. Enterprises can also change their behaviour or business strategies to make themselves more competitive, often in conjunction with product or process innovation, but also as an independent means of improving competitiveness. For the 2013 survey, wider innovators are included in the 'innovation active' definition (see section 8 for more details).

Enterprises were asked whether they had made major changes to their business structure and practices in the three-year period 2010-2012. Headline results are summarised in Table 6.

Almost a third (32 per cent) of businesses engaged in one or more types of non-technological innovation over the 2013 survey period. Over a fifth (21 per cent) mentioned the implementation of new business practices for organising procedures. Notably this was the largest change from the 2011 survey findings, up from 11 per cent.

Similarly to the 2011 survey, a slightly greater proportion of SMEs engaged in one or more of these changes (NI: 31 per cent of large enterprises compared to 32 percent of SMEs). In the UK the opposite was once again observed with 39 per cent of large enterprises compared to 37 per cent of SMEs engaged in wider innovation activities.

The 2011 survey showed that 27 per cent of NI SMEs and 23 per cent of large firms engaged in one or more forms of wider innovation during 2008-10.

Table 6: Enterprises that introduced wider forms of innovation (Percentage of respondents)

	SIZE OF ENTERPRISE					
	SMEs		Large		All	
	NI %	UK%	NI %	UK%	NI %	UK%
Wider innovator (any of changes below)	**32**	**37**	**31**	**39**	**32**	**37**
New method organising external relationships	3	8	9	10	4	8
New business practices	21	21	25	26	21	21
Changes to marketing concept or strategies	10	16	9	16	10	16
New method organising work responsibilities	13	17	18	21	14	18

3.6 Regional variation and historical changes

Figure 4: Regional innovation patterns

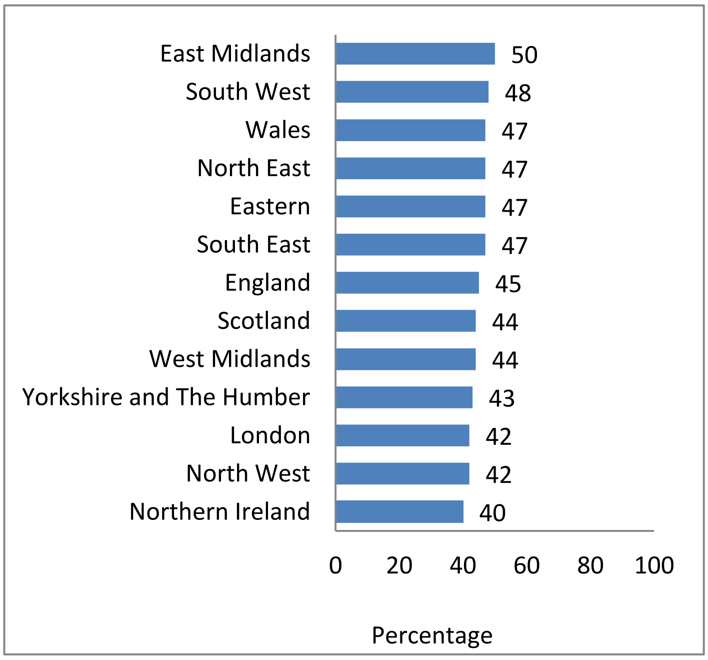


Figure 4 shows the rate of innovation activity for businesses across the countries and regions of the UK. Results for 2013 displayed similar regional variation to the 2011 Survey, ranging from a high of 50 per cent in the East Midlands to a low of 40 per cent in Northern Ireland. The proportion for all regions and countries however rose notably since the 2011 survey. The revised 2011 results showed Northern Ireland and North West England to be least innovative.

COMPARISONS WITH THE 2011 SURVEY

Figure 5 compares headline statistics from the 2011 UK innovation survey (referencing 2008-10) and the 2013 survey (2010-12).

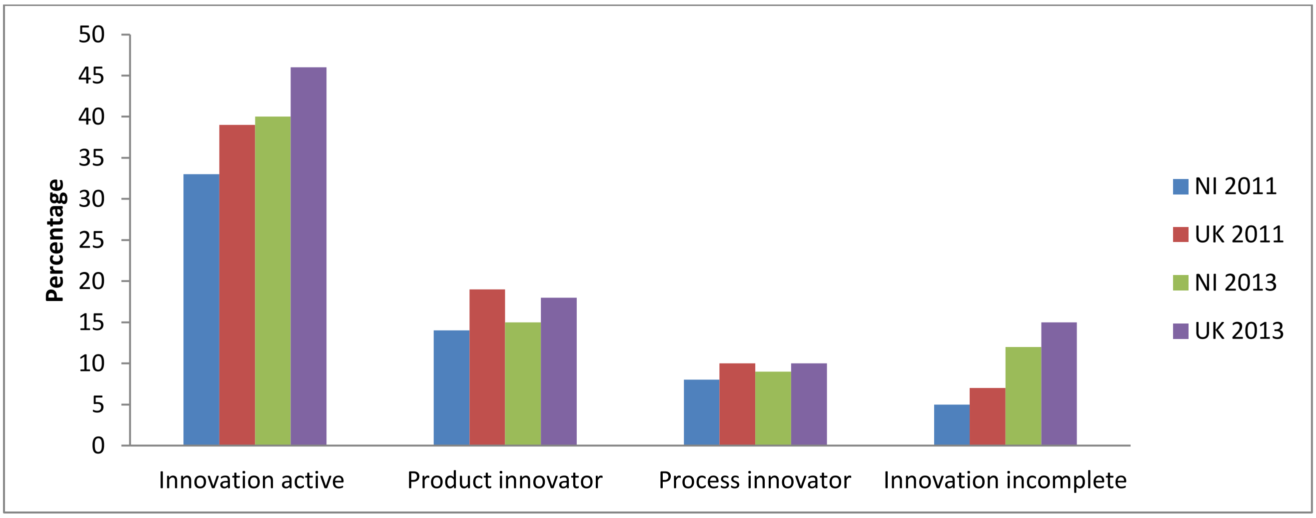
The proportion of innovation active enterprises in NI over this period has increased from 33 per cent to 40 per cent. Comparable figures for the UK have also increased over the period, from 37 per cent to 45 per cent.

When innovation activity is examined by its component parts, the proportion of NI enterprises reporting product innovations has increased slightly from 14 per cent in 2008-10 to 15 per cent in 2010-12.

Enterprises reporting process innovations followed a similar pattern with 8 per cent of responding NI firms indicating that they had engaged in these activities in 2008-10, while the figure for 2010-12 was 9 per cent.

Figure 5: Comparisons of 2011 and 2013 Surveys: proportions of Innovating enterprises

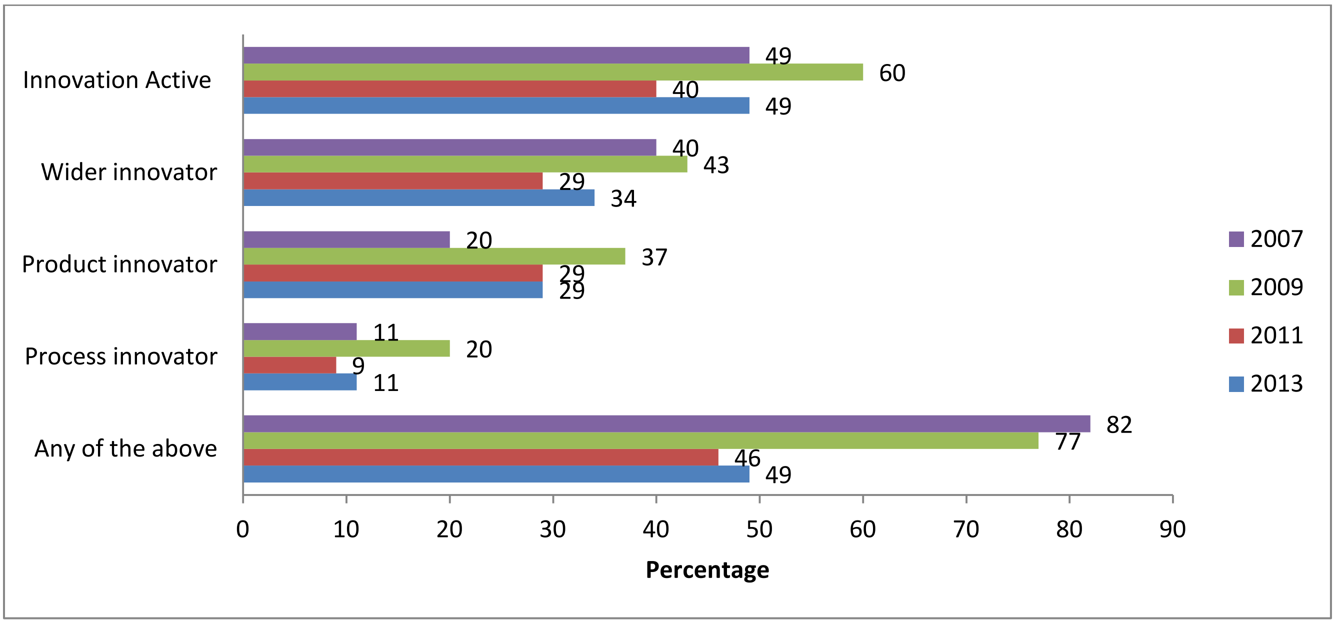
(percentages)



COMPARISONS BETWEEN THE 2007, 2009 and 2011 UK INNOVATION SURVEY PANELS

As a proportion of NI enterprises have responded to all of the 2007, 2009, 2011 and 2013 surveys, it is possible to examine how innovation activity among this like-for-like group has changed over time. **As these results are based on enterprises responding to the 2007, 2009, 2011 and 2013 surveys only, these are not comparable with any other results in this report.** Panel attrition has also occurred over time and a cautionary note is offered in relation to the small numbers (35) of businesses now remaining in the NI panel. Of this number around two thirds (68 per cent) were businesses with 50-249 employees and 20 per cent were large enterprises.

Figure 6: Key innovation indicators of the UKIS Panel data 2007, 2009, 2011 and 2013



As shown in Figure 6, the proportion of NI enterprises that were innovation active in the 2013 panel data has increased by 9 percentage points compared to the 2011 panel and returning to the same proportion reported for the 2007 survey panel. When examined separately, the proportions of enterprises reporting product innovation activity saw no change between 2011 and 2013 whereas process innovation activity in the 2013 survey has risen slightly compared to the 2011 survey. The proportion of NI businesses engaged in at least one innovation-related activity increased by 3 percentage points, to 49 per cent for the 2013 panel.

These results are in line with the findings of the general survey, however, enterprises in the panel data are notably more innovative across all innovation indicators when compared to the results in Table 1.

4: Background Notes

(i) METHODOLOGY

The UK Innovation Survey is part of a wider Community Innovation Survey (CIS) covering European countries. The survey is based on a core questionnaire developed by the European Commission (Eurostat) and Member States. This is the eighth iteration of the survey (CIS 8) – CIS 7, covering the period 2008 to 2010, was carried out in 2011 and the results form part of various EU benchmarking exercises (see http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/innovation/index_en. htm#3).

The UK Innovation Survey 2013 surveyed over 1,300 enterprises in NI. The survey was voluntary and conducted by means of a postal questionnaire and telephone interview for businesses that had not yet completed a postal response.

(ii) COVERAGE AND SAMPLING

The 2013 survey sampled enterprises with ten or more employees in sections B to N of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2007. This was the second time survey data was collected using a sample based on the SIC 2007. The groups included are as follows:

Production and Construction Sector

SIC 05-09 - Mining and Quarrying

SIC 10-18 - Food, clothing, wood, paper, publishing and printing

SIC 19-25 - Fuels, chemicals, plastic, metals and minerals

SIC 26-28 - Electrical and optical equipment SIC 29-30 - Transport equipment

SIC 31-33 - Manufacturing not elsewhere classified SIC 35-39 - Electricity, gas and water supply

SIC 41-43 - Construction

Distribution and Services Sector

SIC 45-46 - Wholesale trade (including cars and bikes)

SIC 47 - Retail trade (excluding cars and bikes) SIC 49-53, 61 - Transport, storage and communication

SIC 55-56 - Hotels and restaurants SIC 64-66 - Financial intermediation

SIC 58, 62, 63, 68-82 - Real estate, renting and business activities

SIC 59-60 – Motion Picture and Video Production

In line with the EU and UK definitions, innovation activity refers to whether enterprises were engaged in any of the following:

1. Introduction of a new or significantly improved product (good or service) or process;

2. Engagement in innovation projects not yet complete or abandoned;

3. New and significantly improved forms of organisation, business structures or practices and marketing concepts or strategies;

4. Activities in areas such as internal research and development, training, acquisition of external knowledge or machinery and equipment linked to innovation activities;

For the purpose of the UK innovation survey and in line with the European-wide Community innovation survey a business that has engaged in any of the activities 1 to 3 is defined as innovation active.

For the purpose of this paper a business that has engaged in any of the activities 1 to 4 is defined as a broader innovator. We define a wider innovator as a business that has engaged in activity 3.

There has still been some preservation of the panel (respondents also common to the 2011, 2009 and 2007 surveys) though substantially reduced to around 35 businesses. Nevertheless, it remains a valuable resource for both government and academic users alike as a like-for-like analysis over time.

The majority of the survey questions are concerned with innovation through new and improved products and processes (technological) and with the investments that develop and implement them along with changes in business structures, management and marketing practices (non-technological innovation).

The sample was drawn from the ONS Inter- Departmental Business Register in January 2013.

The methodology, sample details and first UK-level findings from CIS 8 can be found on the UK Department for Business, Innovation & Skills website at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/first-findings-from-the-uk-innovation-survey-2013

All results are grossed up to the business population, and all figures quoted relate to the UK Innovation Survey 2013 unless stated otherwise.

(iii) RESPONSE AND WEIGHTING

The questionnaires from the initial survey were distributed between 25 and 27 February 2013.

Of the 1,320 enterprises selected, 684 valid responses were received, to give a response rate of 52 per cent. The population and achieved sample are summarised in Table 7.

The composition of the 2013 achieved sample comprises a lower percentage of large firms (10 per cent) than the last survey (14 per cent).

The results in this report are based on weighted data in order to be representative of the population of businesses. The responses were weighted back to the population using the inverse sampling proportion in each stratum, that is, the weight attributed to each enterprise was the number of enterprises in the population divided by the number of responses in that stratum.

Please note that as with all sample surveys, the estimates provided in this publication are subject to an associated degree of sampling error.

Table 7: Summary of sample frame (number of enterprises)

ENTIRE POPULATION			RETURNED SAMPLE		
SMEs	Large	All	SMEs	Large	All
5699	178	5877	614	70	684

(iv) FUTURE PUBLICATIONS

The 2015 Community Innovation Survey results for the reporting period 2012-2014 (CIS 9) will be published in July 2016. For further information please contact:

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