

# Ofcom Business Postal Tracker: Annual technical report: Q1 to Q4 2022

## General survey description

The Business Postal Tracker Q1 to Q4 2022 aimed to achieve 2,200 individual interviews, representative of the profile of small and medium sized businesses (SMEs) with 0-249 employees across the UK, across a fieldwork period of 12 months. This sample size generated a robust dataset with margins of error of +/- 3.08

The Business Postal Tracker was carried out using a mixed Computer Aided Telephone Interviewing (CATI) and online (CAWI) methodology, with matching samples split 50%:50% via each method.

The interview lasts 15-20 minutes and covers the following topic areas: volume and use of postal services, reported experience with Royal Mail and other providers, overall satisfaction and change in mail as a communication method. The questionnaire was updated in Q3, with some questions removed, some amended, and some new questions added.

Fieldwork in 2022 was conducted over four quarters, with the sample size for each quarter as follows:

<i>Table 1: Interviews by quarter</i>				
Quarter	Number of interviews			
	%	Total	CATI	Online
<b>Q1/2022</b>	23%	509	270	239
<b>Q2/2022</b>	30%	675	327	348
<b>Q3/2022</b>	22%	492	269	223
<b>Q4/2022</b>	26%	586	266	320
<b>TOTAL</b>	100%	2,262 <sup>1</sup>	1132	1130

<sup>1</sup> As evident in table 1, not all the quarters met the target of 550 precisely, which has been accounted for in the weighting.

## Survey objectives

The research aims to measure the use of postal services amongst businesses in the UK.

Specific objectives are:

- To provide time-trend data that enables Ofcom to monitor these measures over time.
- To provide robust data suitable for publication.
- To provide data to inform Ofcom analysis, reports and decisions.
- To provide analysis by population sub-groups.

## Sampling approach and quotas

Considering the profile of businesses in the UK as defined by number of employees (business size), it is heavily skewed towards smaller businesses. If the final interview numbers were allowed to reflect this population it would not be possible to undertake robust analysis with organisations of 10 employees or more. For this reason, quotas were set in order to achieve a sufficient number of responses across all business sizes, and weighting factors calculated to account for this sample design.

The SME market of businesses with 0-249 employees is dominated by those with just the owner as the only employee, with around three quarters of businesses with 0-249 employees being zero employee businesses. The quota profile ensures the sample reflects the make-up of the UK SME market without requiring massive upweighting of the zero employee businesses.

Table 2 details the business profile used, as well as the corresponding quotas set to achieve sufficient numbers in each business size band for analysis, and the resultant implied weight factor for this profile.

<b>Business Size</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Natural interview distribution from a sample of 2200</b>	<b>Quotas Set</b>	<b>Implied weight</b>
0	4,278,225	75.59	1663	880	1.89
1-4	880,305	15.55	342	440	0.78
5-9	256,985	4.54	100	220	0.45
10-19	137,420	2.43	53	220	0.24
20-99	95,225	1.68	37	220	0.17
100-249	11,840	0.21	5	220	0.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,660,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2200</b>	<b>2200</b>	

Additional sample structure objectives have been set to ensure robust sample sizes annually for each English region, a robust sample size every six months for the three nations other than England, and a robust sample size annually for rural (and urban) businesses in each of the four nations.

As table 3 indicates, sufficient numbers would not be generated from the natural distribution to meet all of these objectives, therefore quotas were set in order to achieve them, allowing for some decrease in effective sample size due to weighting. The ultimate quotas and implied weights are detailed in the same table below.

*Table 3: Yearly quota targets: region and nation*

<b>Region/ Nation</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Natural interview distribution from a sample of 2200</b>	<b>Quotas Set</b>	<b>Implied weight</b>
England	5,004,775	88.31	1413	1150	1.23
North East	162,755	2.87	46	110	0.42
North West	544,765	9.61	154	120	1.28
Yorkshire and the Humber	400,650	7.07	114	120	0.95
East Midlands	367,725	6.49	104	120	0.87
West Midlands	448,155	7.91	126	120	1.05
East of England	564,775	9.97	160	120	1.33
London	1,096,095	19.34	309	160	1.93
South East	873,595	15.41	246	160	1.54
South West	546,255	9.64	154	120	1.28
Wales	198,635	3.50	56	350	<b>0.16</b>
Scotland	331,365	5.85	94	350	<b>0.27</b>
Northern Ireland	132,730	2.34	37	350	<b>0.11</b>

Using the quotas indicated above, quarterly targets were calculated for Q1 to Q4 2022, divided equally between the CATI and CAWI data collection methods.

Further controls were placed on the sample to ensure that a mixture of businesses from urban and rural locations are included in the final sample. Business postcode addresses selected for potential inclusion in the survey were classified into urban and rural strata based on the classifications shown in table 4 below. The categories have been devised by the survey sample and statistics provider *UK Geographics*. Population data from UK Census 2011 were overlaid onto the *UK Geographics* categories to provide population distribution estimates by postcode. For the purposes of the Business Postal Tracker, urban regions were considered to be those in categories A-E, while rural locations were defined by categories F-G.

<i>Table 4: ONS urbanity definitions</i>			
<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Incidence (% 16+)</b>
A	Large City	500,000+	14.71
B	Smaller city or large town	100,000 – 500,000	19.81
C	Medium town	15,000 – 100,000	32.12
D	Small town (within 10 miles of A, B or C)	2,000 – 15,000	17.38
E	Small town (more than 10 miles of A, B or C)	2,000 – 15,000	1.85
F	Rural area (within 10 miles of A, B or C)	500 – 2,000	11.70
G	Rural area (more than 10 miles from A, B or C)	500 – 2,000	2.42

Urbanity was taken into account in the selection of the final sample and used to set quotas on location to ensure a spread of urban and rural locations was interviewed<sup>2</sup>.

In order to achieve the required number of final interviews sample was provided by an approved supplier in a minimum 10-to-1 ratio.

---

<sup>2</sup> Soft targets were set on urbanity to allow a robust comparison, 82% urban and 18% rural.

## **Selection of respondents and fieldwork procedure**

As the content of the questionnaire asks respondents to estimate the volume of post mailed and the value of contracts with postal service providers, a screening process was undertaken at the start of interviews to ensure that respondents could provide valid responses.

For CATI interviews, after dialling the telephone number for the business indicated on the sample, interviewers were directed to ask those answering if they were able to answer questions about their organisation's mailing processes, volume of postal items sent from the UK from sites for which the business is responsible and spend on mail services. If the initial contact indicated that they were not able to do this, they were asked to pass the call over to someone who was able to answer the questions.

At the start of both CATI and CAWI interviews all respondents must answer several screening questions to demonstrate their eligibility for interview.

During fieldwork, interviews were carried out in strict accordance with the guidelines given to interviewers and according to the Market Research Society (MRS) codes and guidelines, and fieldwork quality control was equally performed in accordance with MRS guidelines. Monitoring the quality of CATI interviews included the witnessing by a supervisor of at least 10% of each of the interviewers' work.

## Profile of achieved sample

At the completion of fieldwork 2,262 individual interviews were achieved. These are broken down by region and business size in table 5.

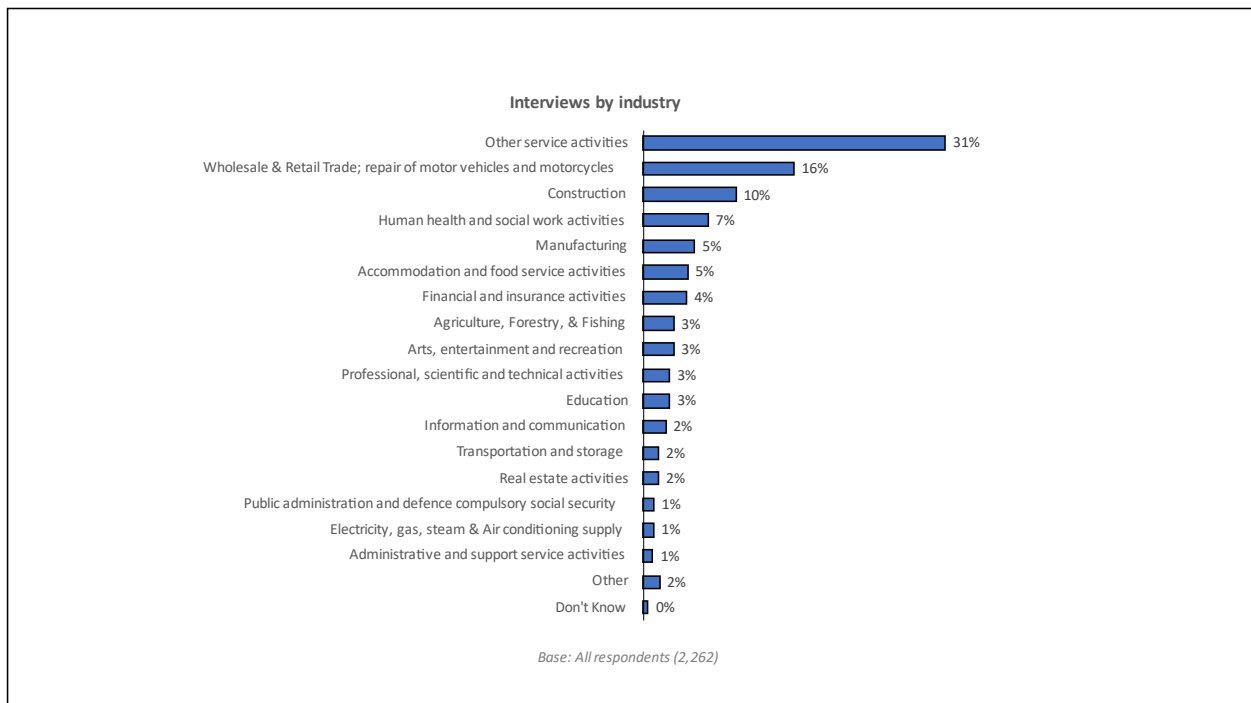
As is evident in table 5, the unweighted sample achieved under-represents smaller businesses and over-represents larger businesses. In addition, while quotas were set in line with tables 2 and 3, some quotas were relaxed to ensure that the overall target number of interviews could be achieved. Weighting factors described below were calculated at the data-processing stage in order to make adjustments to the dataset.

**Table 5: Achieved unweighted sample by region and business size**

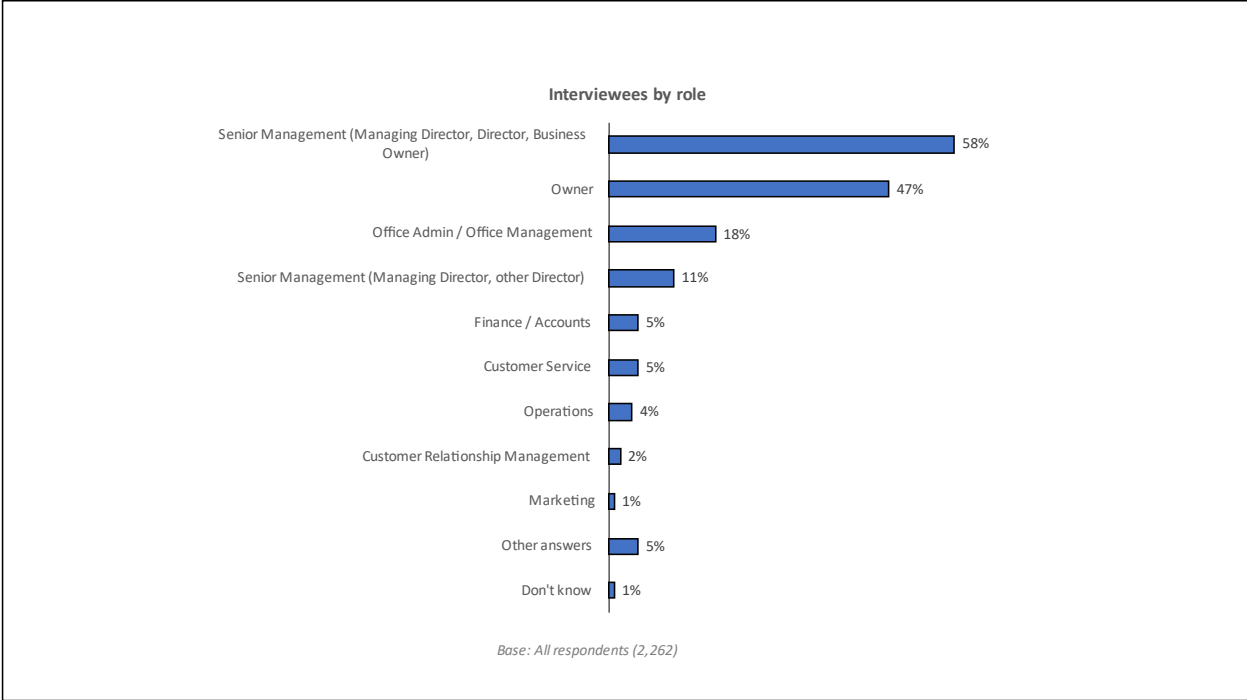
Region	N	Region - aggregated	Business size				Total	
			0-9		10+			
			N	%	N	%	N	%
Yorkshire and the Humber	132	North	273	12.1%	97	4%	370	16.4%
North East	107							
North West	131							
East of England	117	Midlands	280	12.4%	98	4%	378	16.7%
East Midlands	132							
West Midlands	129							
Greater London	217	South	379	16.8%	144	6%	523	23.1%
South East	170							
South West	136							
Scotland	343	Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	659	29.1%	332	15%	991	43.8%
Wales	320							
Northern Ireland	328							
<b>Total</b>	<b>2262</b>		<b>1591</b>	<b>70.3%</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>29.7%</b>	<b>2262</b>	<b>100%</b>

The questionnaire used during interviews with businesses also contained some profiling information in order to check that the achieved sample contained a spread of different types of businesses and to ensure that no other factors were influencing results unduly. No firm quotas were set on these factors however.

Interviews were achieved across a range of industry (as indicated in the chart below) and in terms of the personnel with whom interviews were undertaken, the majority were divided between those working in senior management/owners and office administration/management. The majority of interviews (87%) were undertaken at head offices and 96% of those interviewed have an internet connection in the office in which they are based.







## Sample efficiency and weighting

Weights were applied to each quarter's data independently in order that final aggregated data is representative of the population of UK businesses, whilst allowing for quarterly analysis.

It was considered whether any mode adjustments would be appropriate to address differences between methods. Analysis was done at the data processing stage to assess this and it was determined not to be required, therefore data for the two collection modes has been combined as it fell out naturally.

As detailed in the sampling approach, larger companies were deliberately over-sampled to allow robust reporting by size, thus the weighting scheme has been designed to correct for this so that overall results reflect the correct profile of UK businesses.

The profile of businesses in the UK against that of the achieved sample and the associated weighting factors are presented in table 6 below.

<i>Table 6: Profile of businesses for weighting</i>					
	Population Profile		Achieved Sample		Weighting factor
	N	%	N	%	
<b>Business Size</b>					
0-1	4,409,140	78%	1,114	49%	1.58
2-9	996,160	18%	477	21%	0.83
10-49	215,080	4%	345	15%	0.25
50-99	25,470	0%	111	5%	0.09
100-249	14,150	0%	215	10%	0.03
<b>Region &amp; Nation</b>					
North	1,108,170	20%	370	16%	1.22
Midlands	1,380,655	24%	378	17%	1.44
South	2,515,945	44%	523	23%	1.90
Wales	198,635	6%	343	15%	0.40
Scotland	331,365	4%	320	14%	0.28
Northern Ireland	132,730	2%	328	15%	0.14
<b>Macro Industry</b>					
Agriculture, Manufacturing, Utilities & Construction		25%	439	20%	1.28
Retail/ Distribution/ Communication		21%	439	20%	1.08
Hospitality/ Financial/ and Non-financial/other		54%	1,373	61%	0.89
<b>Urbanity</b>					
England – Urban		74%	1051	46%	1.59
England – Rural		14%	220	10%	1.45
Scotland – Urban		5%	269	12%	0.41
Scotland – Rural		1.08%	74	3%	0.33
Wales – Urban		3%	227	10%	0.30
Wales – Rural		4%	93	4%	0.97
Northern Ireland – Urban		2%	247	11%	0.18
Northern Ireland – Rural		0.46%	81	4%	0.13

Each quarter is weighted to a base of 500 to ensure each contributes equally to combined results. This means the mean average weight is generally not 1 for any quarter. The modal weight by quarter (Q1-4 2022) is 2.208/1.071/2.859/1.718 respectively, and the weights range from 0.001 for larger businesses to 4.50 for those that are smaller. From Q1 2022 a cap was added to the weighting so the maximum weight is 4.5 (relative to an average weight of 1). The design effect for these weights is 2.19/2.58/2.05/2.06 respectively, giving an effective base of 232/262/240/284 which provides quarterly results accurate to +/- 6%.

Table 7: Weighting details

<b>Quarter</b>	<b>Modal Weight</b>	<b>Lowest Weight</b>	<b>Highest Weight</b>	<b>Design Effect</b>	<b>Effective Base</b>	<b>Results Accuracy</b>
Q1/2022	2.208	0.003	4.43	2.19	232	+/- 6%
Q2/2022	1.071	0.001	3.43	2.58	262	+/- 6%
Q3/2022	2.859	0.002	3.84	2.05	240	+/- 6%
Q4/2022	1.718	0.003	4.50	2.06	284	+/- 6%