



2006-07

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HOUSEHOLD USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

AUSTRALIA

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INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Siddhartha De on Canberra (02) 6252 6519.

NOTES

INTRODUCTION	This publication presents results compiled from household use of information technology (HUIT) data collected from the Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) for 2006-07.
ABOUT HOUSEHOLD USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (HUIT) DATA	Data on HUIT was previously collected by the ABS in the Population Survey Monitor (1996, 1998, 1999 and 2000), Survey of Education, Training and Information Technology (2001), General Social Survey (2002), National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (2002), Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (2003), the Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities Surveys (2003 and 2006) and the MPHS 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07.
ABOUT THE 2006-07 MPHS	The MPHS, conducted as a supplement to the Monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) included a HUIT module in 2006-07. The survey collected information from 17,040 randomly selected private dwelling households across Australia. In the survey, one randomly selected person per household was asked about their household's access to, and their own use of, computers and the Internet.
HISTORICAL COMPARISONS	Due to the difference in the scope of previous surveys, some person level data on household use of information technology are not comparable across surveys for all years. For example, the HUIT data for 2003 were obtained from the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC), and person level data from this survey only relate to persons with a disability aged 15 years or over, and are thus not comparable with results from MPHS 2006-07. SDAC data are comparable at the household level.
EFFECTS OF ROUNDING	Where estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and totals.
MORE INFORMATION ON ABS INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) STATISTICS	Information about ABS activities in the field of ICT statistics is available free from the ABS website. Details of other ABS publications relating to the production and use of ICT in Australia can be found in paragraph 45 of the Explanatory Notes.
COMMENTS	The ABS welcomes comments and suggestions from users regarding future surveys of IT use by households and individuals. These comments should be addressed to the Director, Innovation and Technology National Statistics Centre, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Locked bag 10 Belconnen, ACT, 2616.
INQUIRIES	For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Siidhartha De on Canberra (02) 6252 6519.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

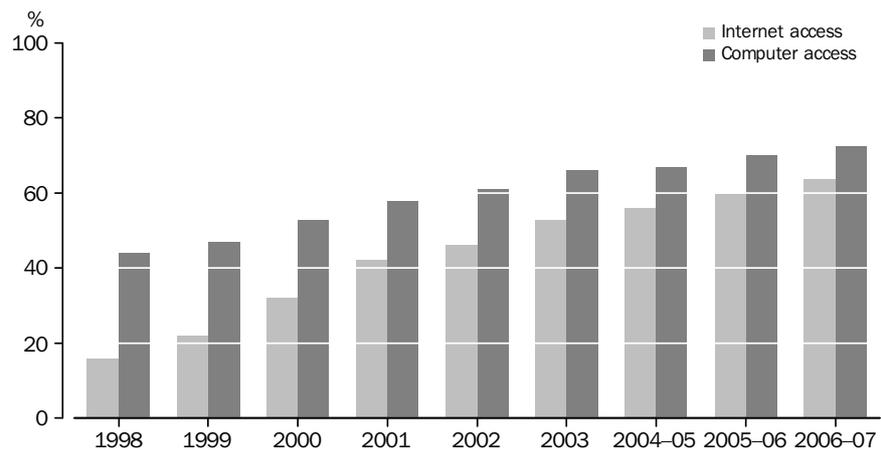
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ADSL	asymmetric digital subscriber line
ARIA	Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
CD	collection district
CPCLA	Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities Survey
CURF	confidentialised unit record file
DHAC	Australian Government Department of Health and Aged Care
DSL	digital subscriber line
EU	European Union
GIS	geographic information system
GISCA	National Centre for Social Applications of GIS, University of Adelaide
GSS	General Social Survey
HES	Household Expenditure Survey
HUIT	Household Use of Information Technology
ICT	information and communication technology
IT	information technology
kbps	kilobits per second
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MB	megabyte
MPHS	Multi-Purpose Household Survey
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PSTN	public switched telephone network
RA	Remoteness Area
RSE	relative standard error
SDAC	Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers
SDSL	symmetric digital subscriber line
SE	standard error
TAFE	Technical and Further Education

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a summary of findings from the 2006-07 MPHS.

The 2006-07 MPHS indicated that in 2006-07, 64% of Australian households had home Internet access and 73% of households had access to a computer. Over the years from 1998 to 2006-07, households access to home Internet in Australia has quadrupled from 16% to 64%. During this period, access to computers increased by 29 percentage points to 73%. The Internet access figure compares well with the figure reported in the 2006 Census of 63% (see *Patterns of Internet Access in Australia*, 2006, ABS Cat. no. 8146.0.55.001).

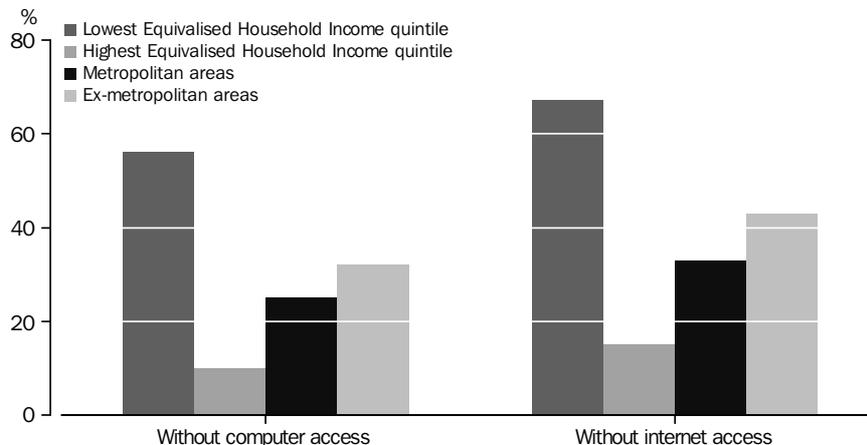
FIGURE 1.1: HOUSEHOLD COMPUTER OR INTERNET ACCESS, Proportion of all households—1998 to 2006-07



Socio-economic characteristics of households continue to influence the rate of computer and Internet connectivity across Australia. Households which have any of the following characteristics: no children under 15 years; located in ex-metropolitan or remote areas of Australia; have lower household incomes are less likely to be connected to a computer and/or the Internet.

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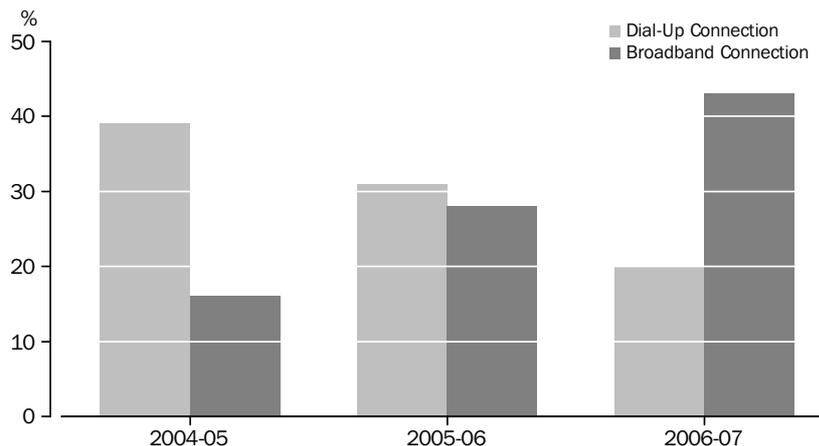
FIGURE 1.2: HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A COMPUTER AND THE INTERNET, by selected characteristics –2006-07



61% of those aged 15 years or over reported having Internet access at home as their most common location of Internet access. Of the estimated 9.9 million Australians accessing the Internet at home, 68% indicated personal or private purposes as the main purpose of Internet access, followed by 17% who nominated work related purposes as the main purpose of Internet access.

In 2006-07 the number of households with a Broadband Internet connection increased by 52% from the previous year to an estimated 3.5 million households. This represents 43% of all households in Australia and 68% of households who have Internet access. The same socio-economic characteristics which influence the rate of Internet connectivity also influence the rate of Broadband access.

FIGURE 1.3: HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A DIAL-UP OR BROADBAND INTERNET CONNECTION—2004-05 to 2006-07



Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) was the dominant technology being used by 70% of households with Broadband access.

CHAPTER **2**

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH COMPUTERS OR INTERNET ACCESS

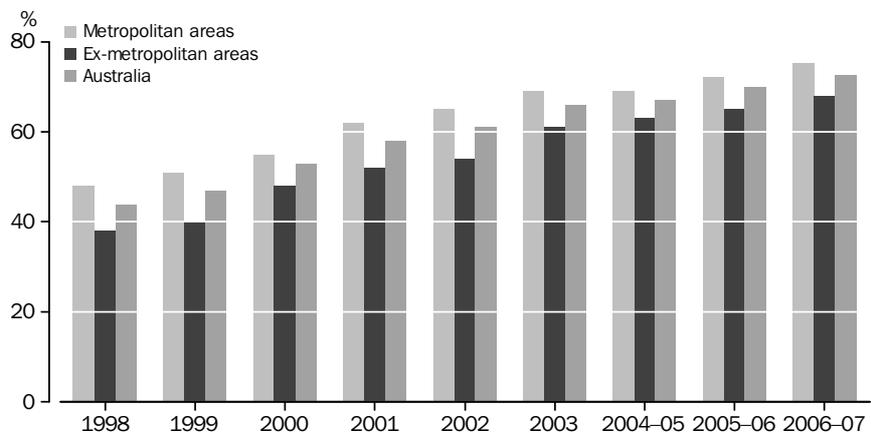
ABOUT THE DATA

Data presented in this chapter were collected from the Population Survey Monitor (1998, 1999 and 2000), the Survey of Education, Training and Information Technology (2001), the General Social Survey (2002), the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (2003) and the MPHS 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07.

CHANGES IN HOME COMPUTER ACCESS

The percentage of Australian households with access to a computer at home has continued to increase, registering an increase of 3 percentage points from 2005-06 to 73% in 2006-07. As with previous years, the percentage of households with home computer access continues to be higher for households with children under 15 years of age, households in the Australian Capital Territory, households in the highest income quintile and households in metropolitan areas and major cities of Australia.

FIGURE 2.1: HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO A COMPUTER AT HOME, by region—1998 to 2006-07



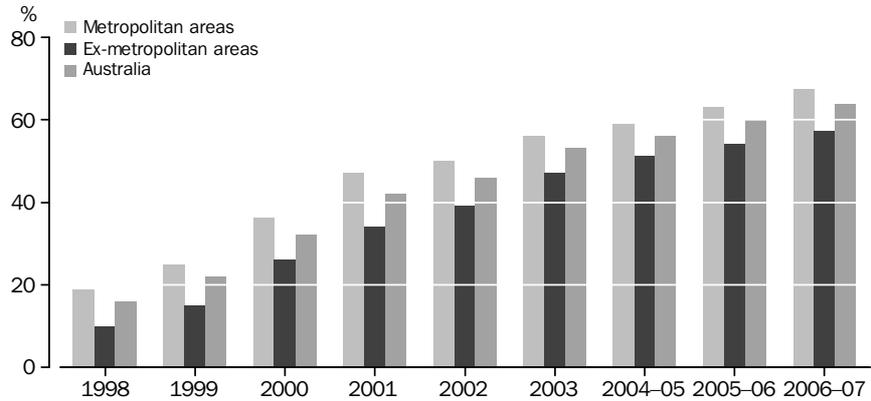
CHANGES IN HOME INTERNET ACCESS

The percentage of households with home Internet continues to increase and has quadrupled between 1998 (16%) and 2006-07 (64%). In 2006-07, the percentage of households with home Internet access increased by 4 percentage points from 2005-06. Households with higher levels of home Internet access and those with computer access at home share similar characteristics.

CHANGES IN HOME INTERNET ACCESS

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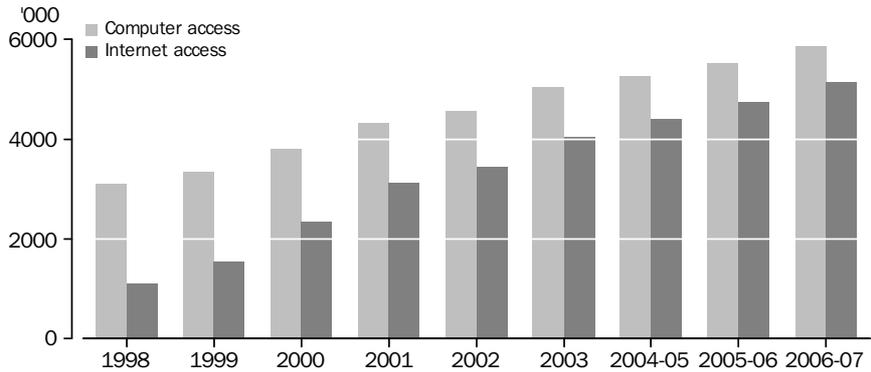
FIGURE 2.2: HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO THE INTERNET AT HOME, by region—1998 to 2006-07



COMPARISON OF HOME COMPUTER AND INTERNET ACCESS

The ratio of Australian households with access to the Internet at home as a proportion of those with access to a computer has increased steadily. In 1998, only a third of the households with computer access had access to the Internet. In 2006-07, this stands at 88%, reflecting a robust growth in take-up of the Internet during this period from 1.1 million households in 1998 to 5.1 million in 2006-07.

FIGURE 2.3: HOUSEHOLD COMPUTER OR INTERNET ACCESS, Number of households—1998 to 2006-07



Households which do not have children under 15 years, those that are located in ex-metropolitan or regional areas of Australia and/or have lower household incomes are less likely to have a computer and/or the Internet.

FIGURE 2.4: HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A COMPUTER AND THE INTERNET, by selected characteristics - 2006-07

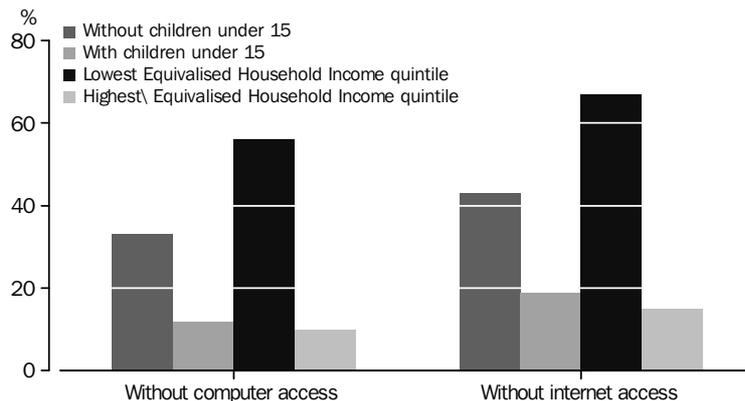


TABLE 2.1: HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER , Selected Characteristics, by period—1998 to 2006-07

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ('000)									
Households									
Without children under 15	1 730	1 932	2 255	2 636	2 842	3 179	3 388	3 614	3 909
With children under 15	1 354	1 404	1 548	1 675	1 714	1 860	1 878	1 913	1 951
State/Territory									
New South Wales	1 023	1 079	1 244	1 435	1 528	1 653	1 723	1 822	1 918
Victoria	791	867	987	1 108	1 144	1 278	1 306	1 361	1 435
Queensland	562	585	680	776	822	957	1 026	1 092	1 159
South Australia	246	272	299	346	355	390	409	429	451
Western Australia	300	352	397	427	479	512	545	560	613
Tasmania	66	75	84	96	98	111	119	121	131
Northern Territory(a)	20	27	28	28	34	np	38	41	46
Australian Capital Territory	75	79	84	94	96	99	99	101	108
Region									
Metropolitan areas	2 126	2 302	2 543	2 928	3 091	3 349	3 455	3 655	3 848
Ex-metropolitan areas	958	1 035	1 260	1 383	1 465	1 689	1 810	1 872	2 013
Total households in Australia with access to a home computer	3 083	3 337	3 803	4 311	4 556	5 038	5 266	5 527	5 860
Total households in Australia	7 002	7 100	7 236	7 377	7 468	7 633	7 847	7 945	8 071
PROPORTION OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS (%)									
Households									
Without children under 15	36	39	44	51	53	58	60	63	67
With children under 15	63	65	71	77	79	85	84	87	88
State/Territory									
New South Wales	44	45	52	59	61	65	67	69	72
Victoria	46	50	56	61	62	68	68	69	72
Queensland	43	44	50	55	57	65	67	72	74
South Australia	41	45	49	56	58	62	64	67	69
Western Australia	44	50	55	58	63	67	69	71	76
Tasmania	36	40	45	50	51	57	61	60	66
Northern Territory(a)	42	55	54	52	62	np	71	70	75
Australian Capital Territory	64	66	70	77	78	80	79	82	84
Region									
Metropolitan areas	48	51	55	62	65	69	69	72	75
Ex-metropolitan areas	38	40	48	52	54	61	63	65	68
Total households in Australia with access to a home computer	44	47	53	58	61	66	67	70	73
Total households in Australia	100								

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Northern Territory estimates for 2003 are included in the totals and other classifications but cannot be shown separately.

COMPARISON OF HOME
COMPUTER AND INTERNET
ACCESS *continued*TABLE 2.2: HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER,
Additional Characteristics—2006-07

	<i>Total number of households</i>	<i>Households with access to home computer</i>
	'000	%
Equivalised household income		
\$0 - \$39,999(a)	3 743	61
\$40,000 - \$79,999	2 028	85
\$80,000 - \$119,999	463	91
\$120,000 or over	184	96
Could not be determined	1 652	76
Household income		
\$0 - \$39,999(a)	2 473	49
\$40,000 - \$79,999	1 905	79
\$80,000 - \$119,999	1 105	90
\$120,000 or over	935	96
Could not be determined	1 652	76
Equivalised household quintiles(b)		
Lowest quintile	1 283	44
Second quintile	1 284	63
Third quintile	1 284	78
Fourth quintile	1 284	84
Highest quintile	1 284	90
Remoteness area		
Major cities of Australia	5 341	75
Inner regional Australia	1 732	69
Outer regional Australia	883	66
Remote Australia	^ 114	72
Total	8 071	73

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) Includes those households with income less than zero.

(b) Excludes those households where income could not be determined.

TABLE 2.3: HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME INTERNET ACCESS(a), Selected Characteristics, by period—1998 to 2006-07

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ('000)									
Households									
Without children under 15	657	905	1 408	1 936	2 153	2 537	2 772	3 048	3 356
With children under 15	441	633	932	1 178	1 292	1 502	1 621	1 683	1 782
State/Territory									
New South Wales	414	514	776	1 088	1 196	1 365	1 455	1 570	1 712
Victoria	255	394	603	780	852	1 019	1 085	1 161	1 253
Queensland	194	269	416	563	602	757	861	937	1 020
South Australia	75	117	177	229	261	300	323	356	369
Western Australia	101	155	245	300	366	406	456	484	536
Tasmania	19	34	48	59	67	78	94	99	112
Northern Territory	8	14	18	21	26	np	34	35	41
Australian Capital Territory	32	41	56	73	74	82	84	89	95
Region									
Metropolitan areas	834	1 151	1 665	2 206	2 398	2 737	2 940	3 182	3 448
Ex-metropolitan areas	264	387	676	908	1 047	1 303	1 452	1 548	1 691
Total households in Australia with Internet Access	1 098	1 538	2 340	3 114	3 445	4 039	4 393	4 730	5 138
Total households in Australia	7 002	7 100	7 236	7 377	7 468	7 633	7 847	7 945	8 071
PROPORTION OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS (%)									
Households									
Without children under 15	14	18	28	37	40	47	49	53	57
With children under 15	20	29	43	54	59	68	72	76	81
State/Territory									
New South Wales	18	22	32	45	48	54	56	60	64
Victoria	15	23	34	43	46	54	57	59	63
Queensland	15	20	31	40	42	52	56	61	65
South Australia	12	19	29	37	43	48	50	56	57
Western Australia	15	22	34	41	48	53	58	62	66
Tasmania	10	18	25	31	35	41	48	49	56
Northern Territory	16	30	35	38	48	np	61	60	67
Australian Capital Territory	27	34	46	60	60	66	67	72	73
Region									
Metropolitan areas	19	25	36	47	50	56	59	63	67
Ex-metropolitan areas	10	15	26	34	39	47	51	54	57
Total households in Australia with Internet Access	16	22	32	42	46	53	56	60	64
Total households in Australia	100								

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Northern Territory estimates for 2003 are included in totals and other classifications but can not be shown separately

COMPARISON OF HOME
COMPUTER AND INTERNET
ACCESS *continued*TABLE 2.4: HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME ACCESS TO THE INTERNET,
Additional Characteristics—2006-07

	Total number of all households	Households with access to the Internet at home
	'000	%
Equivalised household income		
\$0 - \$39,999(a)	3 743	50
\$40,000 - \$79,999	2 028	77
\$80,000 - \$119,999	463	86
\$120,000 or over	184	91
Could not be determined	1 652	68
Household income		
\$0 - \$39,999(a)	2 473	37
\$40,000 - \$79,999	1 905	68
\$80,000 - \$119,999	1 105	83
\$120,000 or over	935	93
Could not be determined	1 652	68
Equivalised household income quintiles(b)		
Lowest quintile	1 283	33
Second quintile	1 284	52
Third quintile	1 284	67
Fourth quintile	1 284	75
Highest quintile	1 284	85
Remoteness area		
Major cities of Australia	5 341	67
Inner regional Australia	1 732	58
Outer regional Australia	883	56
Remote Australia	114	^ 61
Total	8 071	64

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) Includes those households with income less than zero.

(b) Excludes those households where income could not be determined.

TABLE 2.5: HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER AND/OR THE INTERNET, Selected Characteristics—2006-07

	HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER		HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ACCESS TO THE INTERNET AT HOME	
	'000	%	'000	%
Households				
Without children under 15	1 950	33	2 501	43
With children under 15	260	12	428	19
State/Territory				
New South Wales	756	28	960	36
Victoria	550	28	732	37
Queensland	406	26	544	35
South Australia	201	31	282	43
Western Australia	193	24	271	34
Tasmania	68	34	87	44
Northern Territory	^ 15	^ 25	^ 20	^ 33
Australian Capital Territory	21	16	34	26
Region				
Metropolitan areas	1 267	25	1 665	33
Ex-metropolitan areas	943	32	1 264	43
Equivalised household income				
\$0 - \$39,999 ^(a)	1 459	39	1 857	50
\$40,000 - \$79,999	304	15	466	23
\$80,000 - \$119,999	^ 41	^ 9	^ 66	^ 14
\$120,000 or over	^ 7	^ 4	^ 16	^ 9
Could not be determined	400	24	524	32
Household income				
\$0 - \$39,999 ^(a)	1 271	51	1 552	63
\$40,000 - \$79,999	394	21	599	31
\$80,000 - \$119,999	108	10	185	17
\$120,000 or over	^ 37	^ 4	70	7
Could not be determined	400	24	524	32
Equivalised household income quintiles ^(b)				
Lowest quintile	724	56	863	67
Second quintile	478	37	617	48
Third quintile	285	22	419	33
Fourth quintile	201	16	316	25
Highest quintile	124	10	190	15
Remoteness area				
Major cities of Australia	1 341	25	1 761	33
Inner regional Australia	540	31	733	42
Outer regional Australia	297	34	390	44
Remote Australia	^ 32	^ 28	^ 45	^ 39
Total	2 210	27	2 929	36

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(b) Excludes those households where income could not be determined.

(a) Includes those households with income less than zero.

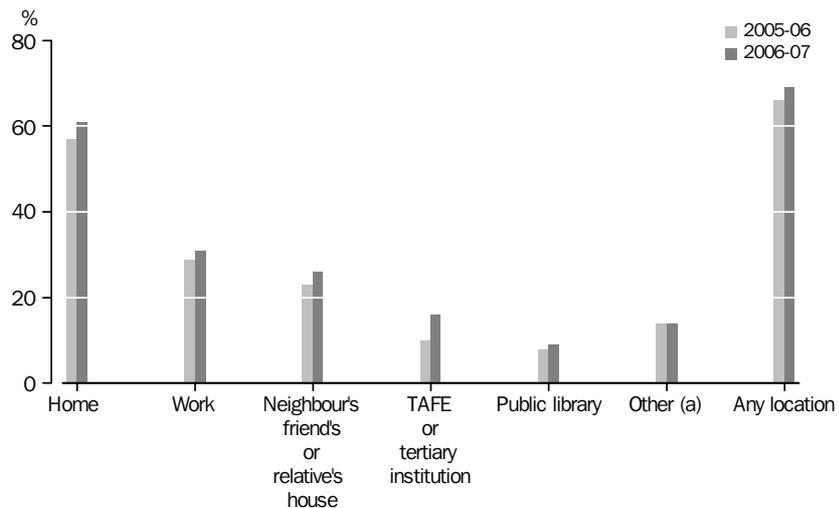
ABOUT THE DATA

Since 2005-06, the scope of MPHS has expanded to include people aged 15 years and over. For MPHS 2004-05 the scope was restricted to people 18 years and over. Therefore, person level data for the whole population between 2004-05 and 2005-06 and subsequent years are not comparable.

LOCATION OF INTERNET USE

During 2006-07, 69% of people aged 15 years or over accessed the Internet from any location in the previous 12 months. Home was the most popular location of Internet access with 61% of the people aged 15 years or over accessing the Internet from home. Work (31%) and neighbour's or friend's or relative's house (26%) were reported as the next most common locations for accessing the Internet.

FIGURE 3.1: INTERNET USE BY LOCATION OF ACCESS—2005-06 to 2006-07



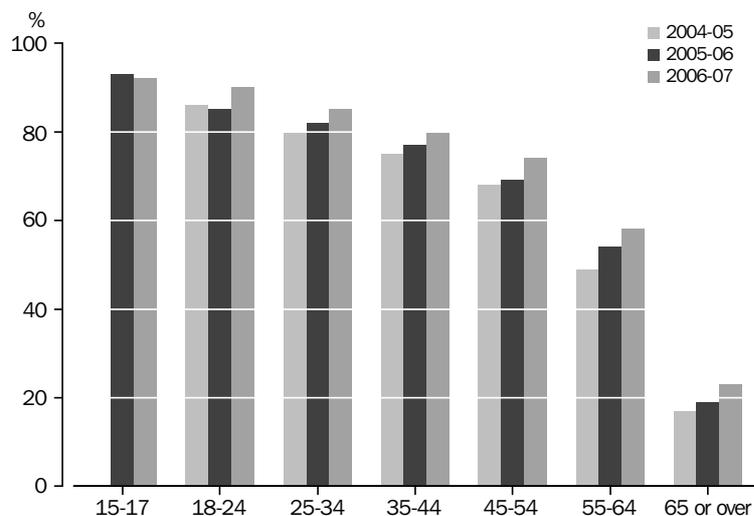
(a) Includes government agency/department shopfront, Internet Cyber cafe, shopping mall, airport or similar.

SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNET USERS

The use of the Internet at any location was significantly higher than the average for those with the following characteristics: those in the age group 15 to 17; people from households in the top two income quintiles; people with higher levels of educational attainment and the employed. In contrast, older people, people with below median household income and the unemployed registered significantly lower than average levels of Internet access.

SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNET USERS
continued

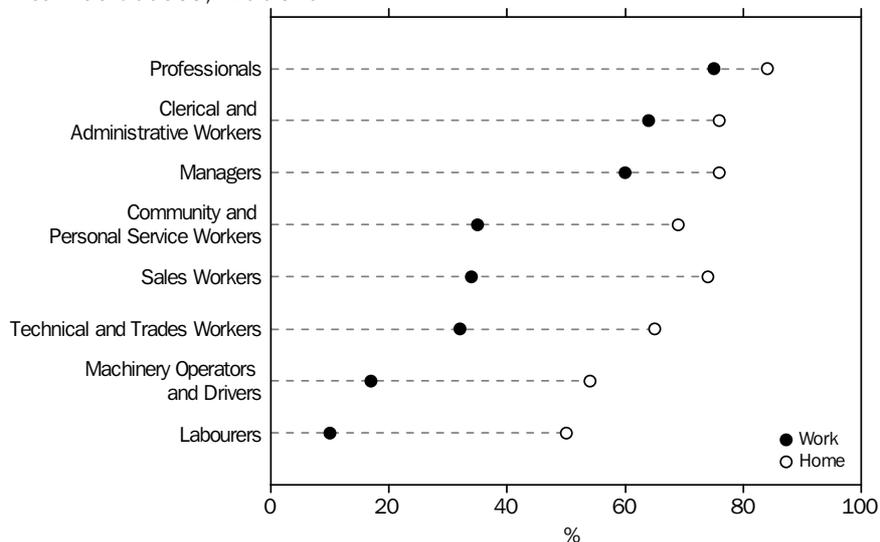
FIGURE 3.2: USE OF THE INTERNET AT ANY LOCATION, by age group—2004-05 to 2006-07



LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNET USERS

During 2006-07, Professionals (75%), Administrative or Clerical Workers (64%) and Managers (60%) were most likely to use the Internet at work. Labourers were least likely to use the Internet at work (10%). Similar trends were found for Internet use at any location (which incorporates home use as well as other locations such as libraries, educational institutions and other persons' homes).

FIGURE 3.3: USE OF THE INTERNET BY OCCUPATION, by location of Internet access, 2006-07



GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNET USERS

The Australian Capital Territory continues to have a significantly higher proportion of Internet users (83%). Metropolitan areas continue to register higher levels of Internet use.

GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNET USERS
continued

FIGURE 3.4: PROPORTION OF INTERNET USE AT ANY LOCATION, by State/Territory–2005–06 and 2006–07

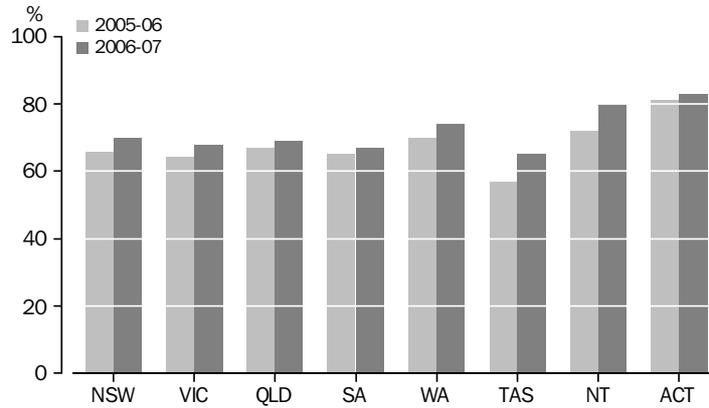
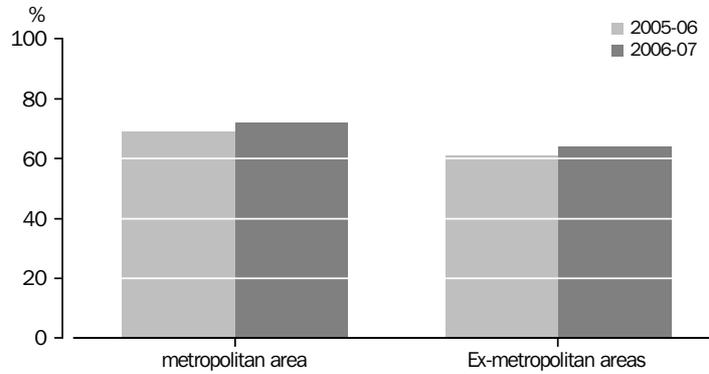


FIGURE 3.5: INTERNET USE AT ANY LOCATION, by metropolitan and ex-metropolitan areas–2005–06 and 2006–07

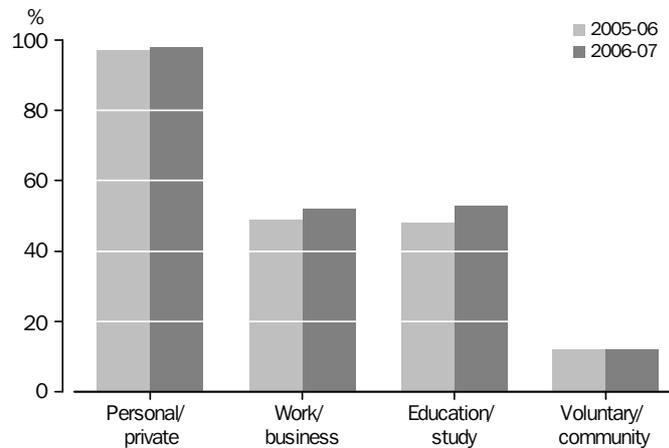


PURPOSE OF INTERNET USE

In 2006-07, personal or private related purposes continued to dominate as the most common purpose of Internet use at home across all age groups, representing 98% of an estimated 9.9 million people using the Internet at home. Educational or study purposes was the next most common response (53%), followed by Work or business related purposes (52%) and voluntary or community purposes (12%). While the use of Internet for personal and voluntary purposes has remained largely unchanged from 2004-05, the proportion of people using Internet for study and work related purposes registered an increase by 4 and 3 percentage points respectively.

PURPOSE OF INTERNET USE *continued*

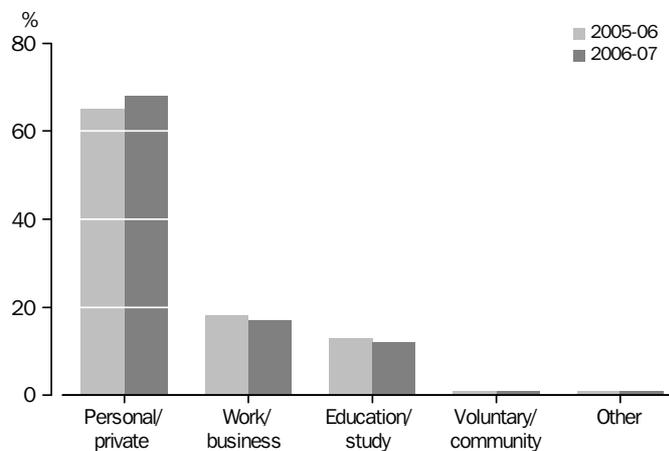
FIGURE 3.6: INTERNET USE AT HOME, by purpose—2005–06 and 2006–07



MAIN PURPOSE OF INTERNET USE AT HOME

In 2006-07, of the estimated 9.9 million people accessing the Internet from home, 68% reported personal or private purposes to be the main purpose of Internet access, followed by work related purpose (17%). A significantly higher proportion of income earners in the highest income quintile (26%) and people with higher levels of educational attainment (26% of people who held a bachelor degree or higher) reported work related purposes as the main purpose of Internet use at home.

FIGURE 3.7: MAIN PURPOSE OF INTERNET USE AT HOME—2005–06 AND 2006–07

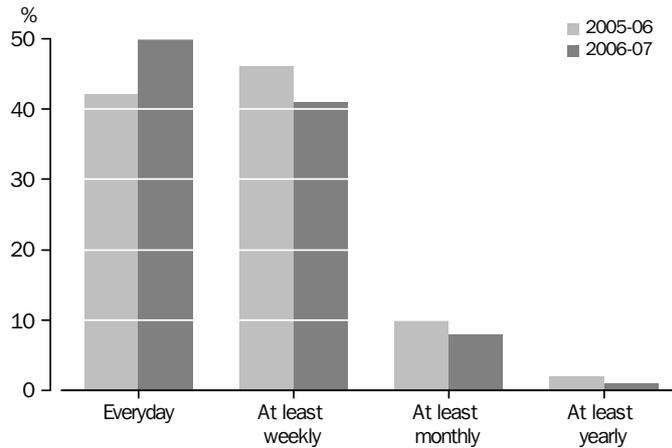


FREQUENCY OF INTERNET USE AT HOME

In comparison to previous years, in 2006-07 a significant, and growing, proportion of people used the Internet every day. During 2006-07, people aged 15-17 years used the Internet more on a daily basis compared to other age groups.

FREQUENCY OF INTERNET USE AT HOME *continued*

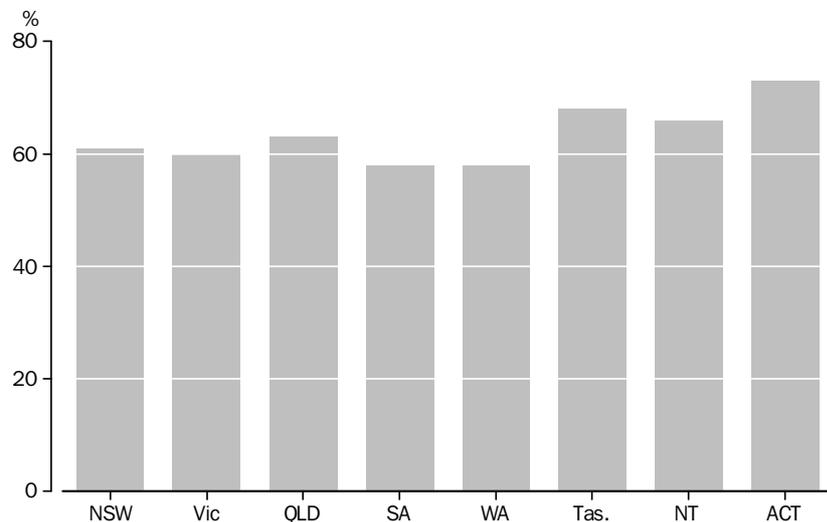
FIGURE 3.8: FREQUENCY OF INTERNET USE, 2005-06 and 2006-07



PURCHASING OF GOODS AND SERVICES VIA THE INTERNET

In 2006-07, of the estimated 11.3 million people who accessed the Internet from any location, 61% used the Internet to purchase or order goods or services for private purposes. A higher proportion of people in Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (68%, 66% and 73% respectively) used the Internet to purchase or order goods or services for private purposes. Four in five people belonging to equivalised annual household income of at least \$80,000 and less than \$120,000, and 71% of people aged between 25 and 34 years used the Internet to purchase or order goods or services for private purposes.

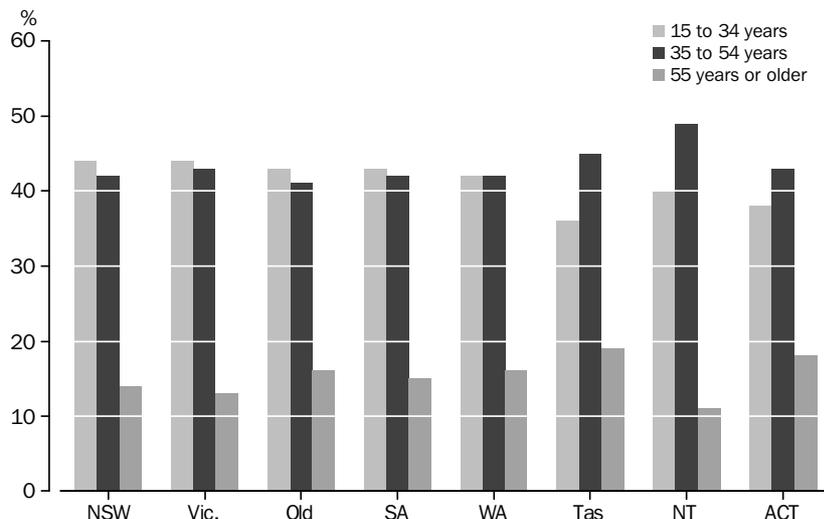
FIGURE 3.9: USE OF THE INTERNET TO PURCHASE OR ORDER GOODS OR SERVICES, by State/Territory-2006-07



When use of Internet to purchase or order goods is compared between age groups within each State/Territory, it can be seen that, in 2006-07, the Northern Territory had the greatest proportion of persons aged between 35 and 54 years accessing the Internet to purchase or order goods or services over the Internet (49%), Tasmania and the ACT had the greatest proportion of persons aged 55 years or over accessing the Internet to purchase or order goods or services over the Internet (19% and 18% respectively).

PURCHASING OF GOODS AND SERVICES VIA THE INTERNET *continued*

FIGURE 3.10: PERSONS WHO USED THE INTERNET TO PURCHASE OR ORDER GOODS OR SERVICES, by broad age group, 2006-07



MAIN REASON FOR NOT USING THE INTERNET TO PURCHASE GOODS OR SERVICES

In 2006-07, of the estimated 4.4 million people who did not use the Internet to purchase goods or services, 'having no need', was the main reason for not doing so for 34%, followed by security concerns (20%) and preference for shopping in person (19%).

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS NOT USING THE INTERNET

77% of people 65 years or above did not use the Internet from any location compared with only 8% of people in the age group 15 - 17 years. 58% of people in the bottom income quintile did not access the Internet from any location compared with 9% of people in the top quintile. Only 8% of people with Bachelor degree and above educational attainment did not access the Internet from any location, compared with 40% of people with Year 12 or below education.

TABLE 3.1: USE OF THE INTERNET(a), Selected Characteristics, by Location of Access—2006-07

	Number of persons aged 15 years or over	Location of access						
		Home	Work	Neighbour's or friend's or relative's house	Library	School	Other location(b)	Any location
	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Age group (years)								
15 - 17	903	82	^ 7	62	22	82	18	92
18 - 24	1 881	74	32	55	17	44	22	90
25 - 34	2 809	72	48	38	10	14	19	85
35 - 44	2 994	73	42	25	8	9	15	80
45 - 54	2 832	67	41	17	8	8	12	74
55 - 64	2 292	52	27	11	7	5	10	58
65 or over	2 577	21	^ 4	3	3	1	3	23
Sex								
Male	8 038	63	33	27	9	15	15	71
Female	8 250	59	30	26	10	16	12	68
Personal income								
\$0 - \$39,999(c)	9 436	54	17	25	10	20	11	62
\$40,000 - \$79,999	3 652	73	55	32	8	10	17	85
\$80,000 - \$119,999	749	86	71	29	9	9	25	94
\$120,000 or over	386	90	77	30	9	10	37	96
Could not be determined	2 065	58	31	19	6	10	12	65
Equivalent household income quintiles(d)								
Lowest quintile	2 122	34	^ 7	13	9	15	6	42
Second quintile	2 470	46	14	19	9	12	8	53
Third quintile	2 666	64	30	29	10	16	13	74
Fourth quintile	2 688	71	44	34	9	18	16	82
Highest quintile	2 564	83	62	34	9	14	24	91
Labour force status(e)								
Employed	10 399	72	46	31	9	16	17	82
Not employed	5 890	42	5	17	9	15	8	47
Indigenous status								
Non indigenous	16 128	61	32	26	9	16	14	70
Indigenous	^ 160	^ 43	^ 19	^ 24	*7	*25	*9	^ 59
Country of birth(f)								
Born in Australia	11 823	62	33	28	9	17	14	71
Born overseas								
Born in main English-speaking countries	1 678	66	35	26	^ 10	10	17	74
Born in other countries	2 783	54	24	17	^ 12	15	11	61
Level of highest educational attainment(g)								
Bachelor degree or above	3 052	83	64	34	15	21	26	92
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 330	76	47	30	^ 9	^ 13	17	85
Certificate	2 781	59	29	24	8	8	11	69
Year 12 or below	8 904	52	19	24	8	17	10	60

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) More than one site may be nominated.

(b) Includes government agency/department/shopfront, Internet/cyber cafe, shopping mall, airport or similar.

(c) Includes those persons with income less than zero.

(d) Excludes those persons where household income could not be determined.

(e) Labour force survey in the week before the survey.

(f) Excludes persons whose country of birth was not stated and/or inadequately described.

(g) Excludes those who had no educational attendance/attainment and where level could not be determined.

TABLE 3.1: USE OF THE INTERNET(a), Selected Characteristics, by Location of Access—2006-07
continued

State/Territory	Number of persons aged 15 years or over '000	Home	Work	Neighbour's or friend's or relative's house	Library	School	Other location(b)	Any location
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	5 431	61	31	26	10	17	14	70
Victoria	4 096	61	30	25	9	15	13	68
Queensland	3 165	60	32	26	8	15	13	69
South Australia	1 240	56	31	26	11	15	12	67
Western Australia	1 598	66	32	29	^ 9	15	17	74
Tasmania	386	55	26	22	^ 8	15	^ 13	65
Northern Territory	114	60	41	^ 31	^ 21	^ 22	^ 17	80
Australian Capital Territory	258	72	51	38	^ 13	21	24	83
Remoteness area								
Major cities of Australia	10 943	64	34	27	10	17	15	72
Inner regional Australia	3 379	56	27	25	8	13	11	65
Outer regional Australia	1 733	53	25	22	^ 8	^ 13	^ 10	62
Remote Australia	^ 234	^ 58	^ 34	^ 25	* 8	^ 10	^ 10	^ 69
Region								
Metropolitan areas	10 531	64	34	27	10	17	15	72
Ex-metropolitan areas	5 757	55	26	24	7	13	11	64
Total	16 288	61	31	26	9	16	14	69

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) More than one site may be nominated.

(b) Includes government agency/department/shopfront, Internet/cyber cafe, shopping mall, airport or similar.

SELECTED
CHARACTERISTICS OF
PERSONS NOT USING THE
INTERNET *continued*

TABLE 3.2: USE OF THE INTERNET, Selected Labour Force
Characteristics, by Location of Access—2006-07

	Number of employed persons aged 15 years or over			
	'000	Home %	Work %	Any location %
Occupation(a)				
1 Managers	1 262	76	60	83
2 Professionals	1 872	84	75	94
3 Technicians and trades workers	1 236	65	32	73
4 Community and personal service workers	704	69	35	79
5 Clerical and administrative Workers	1 360	76	64	89
6 Sales workers	746	74	34	85
7 Machinery operators and drivers	581	54	^17	60
8 Labourers	920	50	^10	57
Industry(b)				
01 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	285	47	^24	53
02 Mining	^80	^79	^50	^87
03 Manufacturing	788	63	38	72
04 Electricity, gas, water and waste services	^91	^79	^62	^88
05 Construction	754	61	28	66
06 Wholesale trade	344	69	54	81
07 Retail trade	955	72	33	82
08 Accommodation and food services	463	62	^18	72
09 Transport, postal and warehousing	466	62	^32	71
10 Information media and telecommunications	178	88	^70	97
11 Financial and insurance services	345	83	72	96
12 Rental, hiring and real estate services	163	83	^56	^91
13 Professional, scientific and technical services	651	83	78	95
14 Administrative and support services	332	64	^39	73
15 Public administration and safety	570	78	71	91
16 Education and training	668	83	72	92
17 Health care and social assistance	991	73	51	82
18 Arts and recreation services	^169	^75	^41	^79
19 Other services	388	65	38	79
Total employed persons	10 399	72	46	82

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) Excludes persons whose Occupation was not stated and/or inadequately described.

(b) Excludes persons whose Industry was not stated and/or inadequately described.

TABLE 3.3: USE OF THE INTERNET AT HOME(a), Selected Characteristics, by Purpose—2006-07

	<i>Number of persons aged 15 years or over who used the internet at home</i>					
	<i>'000</i>	<i>Personal or private purposes</i>	<i>Work or business related purposes</i>	<i>Education or study purposes</i>	<i>Voluntary or community purposes</i>	<i>Other purposes</i>
		<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Age group (years)						
15 - 17	745	97	^ 13	90	^ 8	^ 8
18 - 24	1 384	99	45	66	^ 8	^ 9
25 - 34	2 016	99	61	50	10	11
35 - 44	2 174	97	63	50	13	11
45 - 54	1 884	97	61	47	14	12
55 - 64	1 188	98	49	43	13	^ 10
65 or over	530	99	^ 21	25	^ 14	^ 10
Sex						
Male	5 029	98	57	53	10	11
Female	4 893	98	47	52	13	10
Personal income						
\$0 - \$39,999(b)	5 071	98	37	55	12	10
\$40,000 - \$79,999	2 664	98	66	48	11	11
\$80,000 - \$119,999	646	96	84	52	^ 13	15
\$120,000 or over	350	97	84	60	^ 15	^ 11
Could not be determined	1 191	97	59	49	^ 10	^ 11
Equivalised household income quintiles(c)						
Lowest quintile	731	96	27	58	^ 11	^ 11
Second quintile	1 145	98	36	47	^ 13	^ 12
Third quintile	1 706	98	49	51	12	^ 10
Fourth quintile	1 898	98	56	51	12	10
Highest quintile	2 118	98	71	54	13	12
Labour force status(d)						
Employed	7 456	98	64	52	11	11
Not employed	2 466	98	16	53	12	10
Indigenous status						
Non indigenous	9 853	98	52	52	12	10
Indigenous	^ 69	^ 99	^ 49	^ 69	*19	*19
Country of birth(e)						
Born in Australia	7 298	98	52	51	12	10
Born overseas						
Born in main English-speaking countries	1 107	99	55	51	14	^ 12
Other countries	1 513	98	49	60	^ 9	^ 12
Level of highest educational attainment(f)						
Bachelor degree and above	2 541	98	74	64	17	14
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 008	98	63	55	^ 14	^ 10
Certificate	1 639	97	55	45	^ 10	11
Year 12 or below	4 632	98	37	49	9	9

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) More than one purpose may be nominated.

(b) Includes those persons with income less than zero.

(c) Excludes those households where income could not be determined.

(d) Labour force status in the week before the survey.

(e) Excludes persons whose country of birth was not stated and/or inadequately described.

(f) Excludes those persons who had no educational attendance/attainment and where level was not determined.

TABLE 3.3: USE OF THE INTERNET AT HOME(a), Selected Characteristics, by Purpose—2006-07
continued

	<i>Number of persons aged 15 years or over who used the internet at home</i>					
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Work or business related purposes</i>	<i>Education or study purposes</i>	<i>Voluntary or community purposes</i>	<i>Other purposes</i>
			<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
State/Territory						
New South Wales	3 332	98	51	56	12	12
Victoria	2 479	97	51	50	11	11
Queensland	1 908	98	54	51	11	8
South Australia	691	98	52	53	^ 12	^ 10
Western Australia	1 047	98	51	50	12	^ 9
Tasmania	211	99	46	53	^ 14	^ 11
Northern Territory	69	97	^ 54	^ 49	* 10	^ 18
Australian Capital Territory	185	98	63	58	^ 15	^ 12
Remoteness area						
Major cities of Australia	6 991	98	52	54	11	11
Inner regional Australia	1 879	98	51	50	12	^ 9
Outer regional Australia	915	96	51	45	^ 12	^ 13
Remote Australia	^ 137	^ 99	^ 59	^ 46	^ 17	7
Region						
Metropolitan areas	6 756	98	53	54	11	11
Ex-metropolitan areas	3 166	98	50	49	12	10
Total	9 922	98	52	53	12	11

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) More than one purpose may be nominated.

TABLE 3.4: USE OF THE INTERNET AT HOME, Selected Characteristics, by Main Purpose—2006-07

	Number of persons aged 15 years or over who used the internet at home		Personal or private purposes	Work or business related purposes	Education or study purposes	Voluntary or community purposes	Other purposes	Could not be determined
	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Age group (years)								
15 - 17	745	62	—	35	—	**1	*2	
18 - 24	1 384	67	^ 5	27	—	*1	*1	
25 - 34	2 016	71	17	10	**1	*1	*1	
35 - 44	2 174	64	24	^ 8	*1	^ 1	^ 1	
45 - 54	1 884	65	23	7	^ 2	^ 1	*1	
55 - 64	1 188	69	22	^ 5	^ 3	*1	*1	
65 or over	530	82	^ 11	*3	^ 3	**1	**1	
Sex								
Male	5 029	66	21	10	^ 1	^ 1	^ 1	
Female	4 893	69	13	15	^ 2	^ 1	^ 1	
Personal income								
\$0 - \$39,999(a)	5 071	70	9	18	^ 1	^ 1	^ 1	
\$40,000 - \$79,999	2 664	71	21	6	*1	*1	—	
\$80,000 - \$119,999	646	55	36	^ 5	*1	*2	**1	
\$120,000 or over	350	^ 47	^ 44	*6	**1	**1	—	
Could not be determined	1 191	65	23	^ 8	*1	*1	*2	
Equivalised household income quintiles(b)								
Lowest quintile	731	64	^ 10	^ 22	*1	**1	*2	
Second quintile	1 145	71	^ 12	^ 14	^ 2	*1	*1	
Third quintile	1 706	69	15	12	^ 2	*1	*1	
Fourth quintile	1 898	69	17	^ 12	*1	^ 1	—	
Highest quintile	2 118	65	26	^ 7	*1	^ 1	—	
Labour force status(c)								
Employed	7 456	66	21	10	^ 1	^ 1	^ 1	
Not employed	2 466	74	^ 4	18	^ 2	*1	^ 1	
Indigenous status								
Non indigenous	9 853	68	17	12	^ 1	^ 1	^ 1	
Indigenous	^ 69	^ 65	*10	*23	—	**2	—	
Country of birth(d)								
Born in Australia	7 298	68	17	12	—	^ 1	^ 1	
Born overseas								
Born in main English-speaking countries	1 107	72	19	^ 7	*1	*1	*1	
Born in other countries	1 513	65	^ 15	^ 17	*1	*1	*1	
Level of highest educational attainment(e)								
Bachelor degree and above	2 541	58	26	13	*1	^ 1	^ 1	
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 008	67	21	^ 8	^ 2	—	*1	
Certificate	1 639	72	18	^ 7	*1	*2	—	
Year 12 or below	4 632	72	11	15	^ 1	^ 1	^ 1	

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes those persons with income less than zero.

(b) Excludes those households where income could not be determined.

(c) Labour force status in the week before the survey.

(d) Excludes persons whose country of birth was not stated and/or inadequately described.

(e) Excludes those persons who had no educational attendance/attainment and where level was not determined.

TABLE 3.4: USE OF THE INTERNET AT HOME, Selected Characteristics, by Main Purpose—2006-07
continued

	Number of persons aged 15 years or over who used the internet at home		Personal or private purposes	Work or business related purposes	Education or study purposes	Voluntary or community purposes	Other purposes	Could not be determined
	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
State/Territory								
New South Wales	3 332	66	17	14	^ 1	^ 1	*1	
Victoria	2 479	67	18	11	^ 2	*1	*1	
Queensland	1 908	70	18	11	*1	—	—	
South Australia	691	69	^ 16	^ 12	*1	*1	*1	
Western Australia	1 047	70	16	12	*1	*1	*1	
Tasmania	211	70	^ 14	13	*2	**1	—	
Northern Territory	69	^ 59	*22	*14	**2	**2	—	
Australian Capital Territory	185	64	^ 18	^ 13	*1	**1	*3	
Remoteness area								
Major cities of Australia	6 991	67	17	13	^ 1	^ 1	^ 1	
Inner regional Australia	1 879	69	17	11	^ 1	*1	*1	
Outer regional Australia	915	70	18	^ 9	*2	*2	—	
Remote Australia	^ 137	^ 68	^ 25	*5	**1	—	**1	
Region								
Metropolitan areas	6 756	67	17	13	^ 1	^ 1	^ 1	
Ex-metropolitan areas	3 166	70	17	10	^ 1	^ 1	*1	
Total	9 922	68	17	12	*1	^ 1	^ 1	

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

TABLE 3.5: USE OF INTERNET AT HOME(a), Selected Characteristics, by Frequency—2006-07

	Everyday	At least weekly	At least monthly	At least yearly
	%	%	%	%
Age group (years)				
15 - 17	66	30	*4	—
18 - 24	58	35	^7	**1
25 - 34	51	42	^6	*1
35 - 44	45	45	^10	*1
45 - 54	45	43	10	^2
55 - 64	46	43	^9	*1
65 or over	41	43	^12	*4
Sex				
Male	53	39	7	^1
Female	47	43	9	^1
Personal income				
\$0 - \$39,999(b)	52	39	8	^1
\$40,000 - \$79,999	47	44	8	*1
\$80,000 - \$119,999	49	42	^8	**1
\$120,000 or over	53	^39	^7	**1
Could not be determined	47	42	^9	*2
Equivalent household income quintiles(c)				
Lowest quintile	54	36	^8	*2
Second quintile	49	41	^9	*1
Third quintile	51	41	^7	*1
Fourth quintile	49	42	^8	*1
Highest quintile	50	42	^7	*1
Labour force status(d)				
Employed	48	43	8	^1
Not employed	54	36	8	^2
Indigenous status				
Non indigenous	50	41	8	^1
Indigenous	*41	^48	*9	**2
Country of birth(e)				
Born in Australia	48	42	9	^1
Born overseas				
Born in main English-speaking countries	52	40	^8	—
Born in other countries	57	36	^6	*1
Level of highest educational attainment(f)				
Bachelor degree and above	57	37	^5	*1
Advanced diploma or diploma	47	45	^8	*1
Certificate	42	45	^12	*1
Year 12 or below	49	41	9	^1

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes don't know category.

(b) Includes those persons with income less than zero.

(c) Excludes those households where income could not be determined.

(d) Labour force status in the week before the survey.

(e) Excludes persons whose country of birth was not stated and/or inadequately described.

(f) Excludes those persons who had no educational attendance/attainment and where level was not determined.

TABLE 3.5: USE OF INTERNET AT HOME(a), Selected Characteristics, by Frequency—2006-07
continued

	<i>Everyday</i>	<i>At least weekly</i>	<i>At least monthly</i>	<i>At least yearly</i>
	%	%	%	%
State/Territory				
New South Wales	51	40	8	*1
Victoria	50	41	^ 7	^ 2
Queensland	51	41	8	*1
South Australia	43	45	^ 9	^ 2
Western Australia	50	40	10	*1
Tasmania	43	46	^ 9	*2
Northern Territory	^ 42	^ 46	*12	—
Australian Capital Territory	53	41	^ 6	—
Remoteness area				
Major cities of Australia	53	39	7	^ 1
Inner regional Australia	44	44	10	*1
Outer regional Australia	38	46	^ 15	*1
Remote Australia	^ 41	^ 50	*8	**1
Region				
Metropolitan areas	52	40	7	^ 1
Ex-metropolitan areas	44	43	12	^ 1
Total	50	41	8	^ 1

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes don't know category.

TABLE 3.6: USE OF THE INTERNET TO PURCHASE OR ORDER GOODS OR SERVICES, for Private Purposes, in the last Twelve Months, Selected Characteristics—2006-07

	<i>Persons who accessed the internet at any site</i>	<i>Used the internet to purchase goods or services</i>	<i>Did not use internet to purchase goods or services</i>
	'000	%	%
Age group (years)			
15 - 17	834	34	66
18 - 24	1 691	61	39
25 - 34	2 392	71	29
35 - 44	2 405	66	34
45 - 54	2 082	63	37
55 - 64	1 327	58	42
65 or over	582	42	58
Sex			
Male	5 700	62	38
Female	5 612	60	40
Personal income			
\$0 - \$39,999 ^(a)	5 812	53	47
\$40,000 - \$79,999	3 091	70	30
\$80,000 - \$119,999	702	80	^ 20
\$120,000 or over	372	83	^ 17
Could not be determined	1 335	61	39
Equivalised household income ^(b)			
Lowest quintile	888	38	62
Second quintile	1 317	50	50
Third quintile	1 971	58	42
Fourth quintile	2 192	66	34
Highest quintile	2 342	76	24
Labour force status ^(c)			
Employed	8 531	67	33
Not employed	2 781	45	55
Indigenous status			
Non indigenous	11 218	61	39
Indigenous	^ 94	^ 44	^ 56
Country of Birth ^(d)			
Born in Australia	8 390	62	38
Born overseas			
Born in main English-speaking countries	1 235	68	32
Born in other countries	1 684	51	49
Level of highest educational ^(e)			
Bachelor degree and above	2 815	75	25
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 133	69	31
Certificate	1 909	59	41
Year 12 or below	5 337	53	47
State/Territory			
New South Wales	3 777	61	39
Victoria	2 786	60	40
Queensland	2 175	63	37
South Australia	835	58	42
Western Australia	1 185	58	42
Tasmania	249	68	32
Northern Territory	91	66	^ 34
Australian Capital Territory	214	73	27

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) Includes those persons with income less than zero.

(b) Excludes those households where income could not be determined.

(c) Labour force status in the week before the survey.

(d) Excludes persons whose country of birth was not stated and/or inadequately described.

(e) Excludes those persons who had no educational attendance/attainment and where level was not determined.

TABLE 3.6: USE OF THE INTERNET TO PURCHASE OR ORDER GOODS OR SERVICES, for Private Purposes, in the last Twelve Months, Selected Characteristics—2006-07 *continued*

	<i>Persons who accessed the internet at any site</i>	<i>Used the internet to purchase goods or services</i>	<i>Did not use internet to purchase goods or services</i>
	'000	%	%
Remoteness area			
Major cities of Australia	7 860	62	38
Inner regional Australia	2 212	59	41
Outer regional Australia	1 080	59	41
Remote Australia	^ 160	^ 63	^ 37
Region			
Metropolitan areas	7 611	62	38
Ex-metropolitan areas	3 702	59	41
Total	11 312	61	39

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

TABLE 3.7: MAIN REASON FOR NOT USING THE INTERNET TO PURCHASE OR ORDER GOODS OR SERVICES (a), for Private Purposes, in the Last Twelve Months, Selected Characteristics —2006-07

	<i>Did not use Internet to purchase goods or services</i>	<i>Have no need</i>	<i>Prefer to shop in person</i>	<i>Security concern</i>	<i>Privacy or trust concern</i>	<i>Does not have credit card</i>	<i>Other reason(b)</i>
	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%
Age group (years)							
15 - 17	1 206	35	^ 15	^ 7	*3	31	^ 8
25 - 44	1 513	34	21	24	^ 7	^ 7	^ 7
45 - 64	1 335	33	20	27	^ 10	^ 3	^ 8
65 or over	336	38	^ 25	^ 19	^ 9	*1	*8
Sex							
Male	2 163	38	19	18	^ 6	12	^ 7
Female	2 228	31	20	22	^ 7	12	^ 8
Personal income							
\$0 - \$39,999(c)	2 735	32	18	18	6	17	9
\$40,000 - \$79,999	927	36	23	24	^ 7	^ 3	^ 7
\$80,000 - \$119,999	^ 141	^ 33	*24	^ 28	*10	—	**5
\$120,000 or over	^ 63	^ 40	**12	*27	**6	**7	*7
Could not be determined	524	41	^ 20	^ 22	^ 7	^ 6	*3
Equalised household income quintiles(d)							
Lowest quintile	546	38	^ 15	^ 13	^ 8	^ 18	^ 8
Second quintile	653	31	^ 17	^ 20	^ 8	^ 15	^ 9
Third quintile	837	35	^ 19	^ 20	^ 5	^ 12	^ 8
Fourth quintile	740	34	^ 20	^ 22	^ 5	^ 11	^ 8
Highest quintile	552	32	^ 22	^ 22	^ 7	^ 7	^ 9
Labour force status(e)							
Employed	2 855	35	20	22	^ 7	9	^ 8
Not employed	1 535	34	18	16	7	^ 17	^ 8
Country of birth(f)							
Born in Australia	3 170	33	19	19	6	14	9
Born overseas	1 220	37	20	22	^ 8	^ 8	^ 5
Level of highest educational attainment(g)							
Bachelor degree and above	717	37	^ 26	23	^ 5	^ 4	^ 6
Advanced diploma or diploma	346	^ 28	^ 21	^ 27	*9	*7	*8
Certificate	781	32	^ 20	25	^ 8	^ 7	^ 7
Year 12 or below	2 501	35	17	17	6	17	8

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) A narrower range of characteristics are presented in this table to present estimates with moderate RSEs.

(b) Includes the response options of could not afford it, does not know how to and other.

(c) Includes those persons with income less than zero.

(d) Excludes those households where income could not be determined.

(e) Labour force status in the week before the survey.

(f) Excludes persons whose country of birth was not stated and/or inadequately described.

(g) Excludes those persons who had no educational attendance/attainment and where level was not determined.

TABLE 3.7: MAIN REASON FOR NOT USING THE INTERNET TO PURCHASE OR ORDER GOODS OR SERVICES (a), for Private Purposes, in the Last Twelve Months, Selected Characteristics —2006-07 *continued*

	<i>Did not use Internet to purchase goods or services</i>	<i>Have no need</i>	<i>Prefer to shop in person</i>	<i>Security concern</i>	<i>Privacy or trust concern</i>	<i>Does not have credit card</i>	<i>Other reason(b)</i>
	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%
State/Territory							
New South Wales	1 454	36	19	17	^ 7	^ 10	^ 10
Victoria	1 106	40	19	^ 17	^ 6	^ 13	^ 6
Queensland	810	28	^ 21	^ 23	^ 6	^ 16	^ 7
South Australia	352	33	^ 19	^ 26	^ 8	^ 7	^ 7
Western Australia	500	28	19	26	^ 9	^ 12	^ 7
Tasmania	78	^ 38	*16	^ 14	*8	^ 15	^ 7
Northern Territory	^ 31	*31	*14	*11	**4	*38	**3
Australian Capital Territory	59	^ 33	^ 17	^ 24	*3	*14	*10
Region							
Metropolitan areas	2 888	34	20	20	7	12	7
Ex-metropolitan areas	1 503	35	18	19	^ 7	^ 12	^ 9
Total	4 390	34	19	20	7	12	8

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) A narrower range of characteristics are presented in this table to present estimates with moderate RSEs.

(b) Includes the response options of could not afford it, does not know how to and other.

TABLE 3.8: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS NOT USING THE INTERNET, by Location of Access—2006-07

	Number of persons aged 15 years or over			
	'000	Home %	Work %	Any location %
Age group (years)				
15 - 17	903	^ 18	93	8
18 - 24	1 881	26	68	10
25 - 34	2 809	28	52	15
35 - 44	2 994	27	58	20
45 - 54	2 832	33	59	26
55 - 64	2 292	48	73	42
65 or over	2 577	79	96	77
Sex				
Male	8 038	37	67	29
Female	8 250	41	70	32
Personal income				
\$0 - \$39,999(a)	9 436	46	83	38
\$40,000 - \$79,999	3 652	27	45	15
\$80,000 - \$119,999	749	^ 14	29	^ 6
\$120,000 or over	386	^ 10	^ 23	* 4
Could not be determined	2 065	42	69	35
Equivalised household income quintiles(b)				
Lowest quintile	2 122	66	93	58
Second quintile	2 470	54	86	47
Third quintile	2 666	36	70	26
Fourth quintile	2 688	29	56	18
Highest quintile	2 564	17	38	9
Labour force status(c)				
Employed	10 399	28	54	18
Not employed	5 890	58	95	53
Indigenous status				
Non Indigenous	16 128	39	68	30
Indigenous	^ 160	^ 57	^ 81	^ 41
Country of birth(d)				
Born in Australia	11 823	38	67	29
Born overseas				
Born in main English-speaking country	1 678	34	65	26
Born in other countries	2 783	46	76	39
Level of highest educational attainment(e)				
Bachelor degree and above	3 052	17	36	8
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 330	24	53	^ 15
Certificate	2 781	41	71	31
Year 12 or below	8 904	48	81	40
State/Territory				
New South Wales	5 431	39	69	30
Victoria	4 096	39	70	32
Queensland	3 165	40	68	31
South Australia	1 240	44	69	33
Western Australia	1 598	34	68	26
Tasmania	386	45	74	35
Northern Territory	114	^ 40	59	^ 20
Australian Capital Territory	258	28	49	17

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

(a) Includes those persons with income less than zero.

(b) Excludes those households where income could not be determined.

(c) Labour force status in the week before the survey.

(d) Excludes persons whose country of birth was not stated and/or inadequately described.

(e) Excludes those persons who had no educational attendance/attainment and where level was not determined.

TABLE 3.8: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS NOT USING THE INTERNET, by Location of Access—2006-07 *continued*

	<i>Number of persons aged 15 years or over</i>			
	<i>'000</i>	<i>Home</i> %	<i>Work</i> %	<i>Any location</i> %
Remoteness area				
Major cities of Australia	10 943	36	66	28
Inner regional Australia	3 379	44	73	35
Outer regional Australia	1 733	47	75	38
Remote Australia	^ 234	^ 42	^ 66	^ 31
Regions				
Metropolitan areas	10 531	36	66	28
Ex-metropolitan areas	5 757	45	74	36
Total persons aged 15 years or over	16 288	39	69	31

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

CHAPTER **4**

TYPE OF INTERNET CONNECTION AND TYPE OF TECHNOLOGY USED FOR BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD INTERNET CONNECTION

During 2006-07, the number of households with Broadband access increased by 52% from the previous year to an estimated 3.5 million, or 43% of all households within the scope of the MPHS. This means 69% of those households with Internet access have Broadband, an increase of 21 percentage points since 2005-06. The proportion of households with dial-up Internet access decreased from 51% to 32% during this twelve-month period.

FIGURE 4.1: HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A DIAL-UP OR BROADBAND INTERNET CONNECTION, 2004-05 TO 2006-07

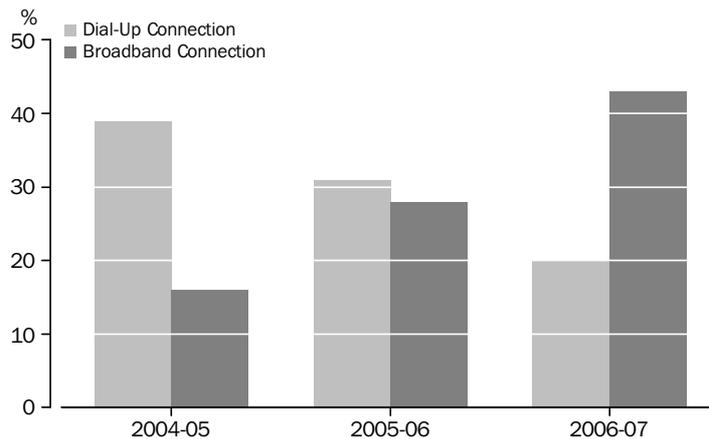
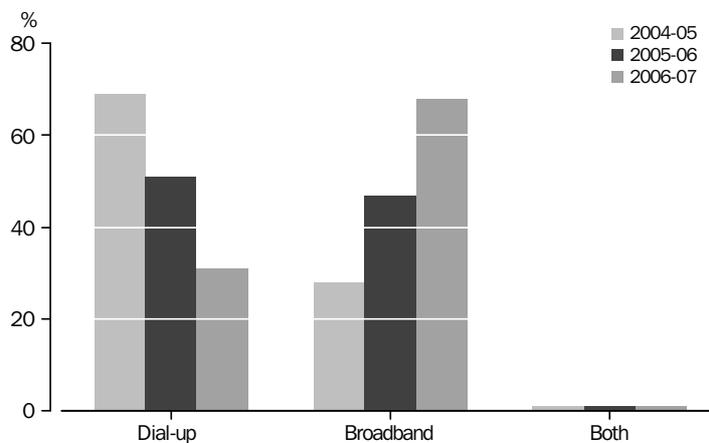


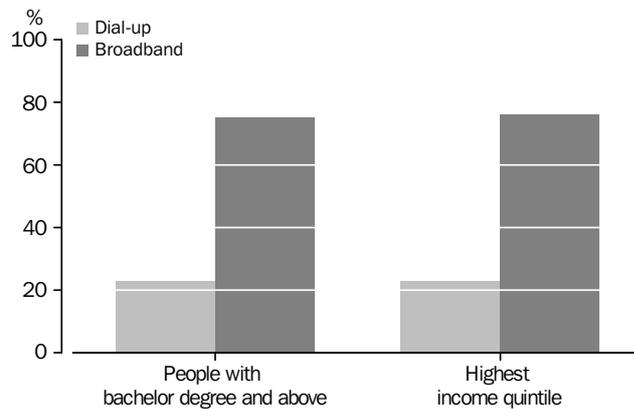
FIGURE 4.2: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD INTERNET CONNECTION—2004-05 TO 2006-07



TYPE OF PERSONAL INTERNET ACCESS

The majority of people (73%) accessing the Internet at home used a Broadband connection. Higher income earners, people with higher levels of educational attainment and younger people (15 to 24 years) registered relatively higher levels of Broadband access.

FIGURE 4.3: DIAL-UP OR BROADBAND INTERNET CONNECTION, by selected characteristics–2006–07



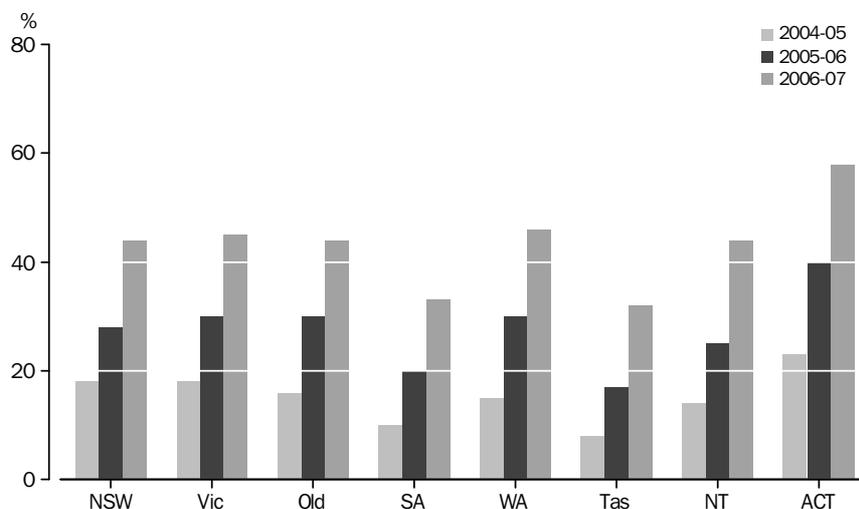
In 2006-07, persons with an Internet connection employed in the industries of Electricity, gas, water and water services (82%), Professional, scientific and technical services (81%) and Financial and insurance services (79%) were most likely to have a Broadband Internet connection at home. On the other hand, during 2006-07 only 38% of those with an Internet connection at home employed in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry had a Broadband connection.

BROADBAND ACCESS BY STATE/TERRITORY AND REGION

The Australian Capital Territory continued to register the highest proportion of households with a Broadband Internet connection (58% of all households), while Tasmania and South Australia recorded the lowest proportion of all households with a Broadband Internet connection (32% and 33% respectively) as well as the lowest proportion of households with Internet access having a Broadband connection (57% in both cases).

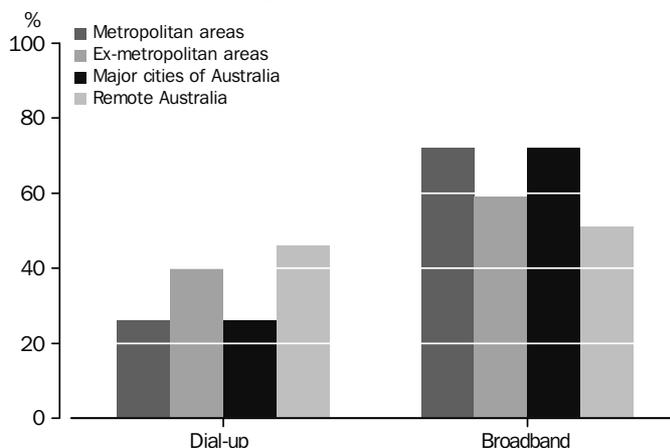
BROADBAND ACCESS BY STATE/TERRITORY AND REGION *continued*

FIGURE 4.4: PERCENTAGE OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A BROADBAND INTERNET CONNECTION, by state and territory –2004-05 to 2006-07



Both household and personal access to Broadband was more prevalent in metropolitan areas and major cities of Australia compared to ex-metropolitan areas and remote Australia.

FIGURE 4.5: DIAL-UP OR BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS FOR HOUSEHOLDS, by region and remoteness area–2006-07

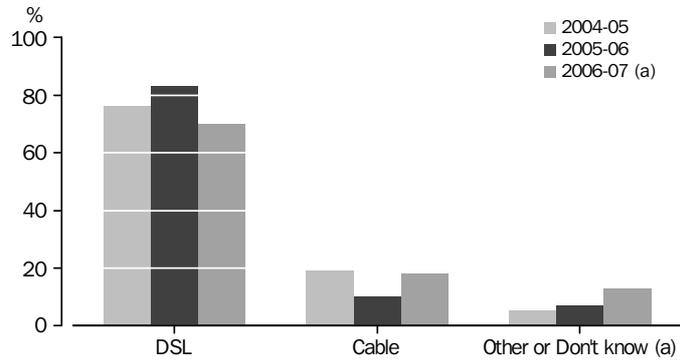


TYPE OF TECHNOLOGY USED FOR HOUSEHOLD BROADBAND CONNECTION

In 2006-07, the dominant type of technology that households used for Broadband connection to the Internet was Digital Subscriber Line (DSL), although the percentage of households using this type of technology has decreased by 13 percentage points. Offsetting this decrease, during 2006-07, there has been a 8 percentage points increase in cable connections, as well as a doubling in the take-up of other technologies (largely driven by wireless technologies). In 2006-07, there was a significant lack of awareness of the type of Broadband technologies being used (10%), which could have arisen from the adoption of emerging technologies.

TYPE OF TECHNOLOGY
USED FOR HOUSEHOLD
BROADBAND CONNECTION
continued

FIGURE 4.6: BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS, by type of technology—2004–05 to 2006–07



(a) Other or Don't know category in 2006-07 mainly comprises Don't know (10% of households with a broadband internet connection) and Wireless, Mobile Broadband or Satellite Connection (2% of households with an internet connection).

TYPE OF TECHNOLOGY
USED FOR HOUSEHOLD
BROADBAND CONNECTION
continued

TABLE 4.1: HOUSEHOLDS WITH DIAL-UP OR BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS, Selected Characteristics—2004-05 to 2006-07

	DIAL-UP			BROADBAND		
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ('000)						
Households						
Without children under 15	1 955	1 594	1 089	784	1 416	2 241
With children under 15	1 119	840	506	495	835	1 265
State/Territory						
New South Wales	978	805	535	463	746	1 166
Victoria	734	560	342	340	591	895
Queensland	619	479	323	239	452	693
South Australia	253	224	156	66	128	212
Western Australia	331	244	158	119	236	374
Tasmania	79	65	47	^ 15	35	64
Northern Territory	25	^ 20	^ 15	^ 8	^ 15	27
Australian Capital Territory	55	39	^ 20	28	49	75
Region						
Metropolitan areas	1 909	1 456	912	1 008	1 696	2 504
Ex-metropolitan areas	1 165	979	684	271	555	1 002
Total households with Dial-up or Broadband access	3 074	2 435	1 596	1 278	2 251	3 506
Total households in Australia	7 847	7 945	8 071	7 847	7 945	8 071
PROPORTION OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS (%)						
Households						
Without children under 15	35	28	19	14	25	38
With children under 15	50	38	23	22	38	57
State/Territory						
New South Wales	38	31	20	18	28	44
Victoria	38	28	17	18	30	45
Queensland	40	31	21	16	30	44
South Australia	39	35	24	10	20	33
Western Australia	42	31	20	15	30	46
Tasmania	40	32	24	^ 8	17	32
Northern Territory	45	^ 35	^ 24	^ 14	^ 25	44
Australian Capital Territory	44	32	^ 15	23	40	58
Region						
Metropolitan areas	38	29	18	20	34	49
Ex-metropolitan areas	41	34	23	9	19	34
Total households with Dial-up or Broadband access	39	31	20	16	28	43
Total households in Australia	100	100	100	100	100	100

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

TABLE 4.2: HOUSEHOLD INTERNET CONNECTION, Selected Characteristics, by Type of Access—2006-07

	Number of households accessing the Internet at home				
	'000	Dial Up %	Broadband %	Both %	Don't know %
Households					
Without children under 15	3 356	32	66	^ 1	^ 1
With children under 15	1 782	28	71	—	^ 1
Equivalent household income					
\$0 - \$39,999(a)	1 884	37	62	—	^ 1
\$40,000 - \$79,999	1 561	30	69	—	^ 1
\$80,000 - \$119,999	397	24	75	*1	**1
\$120,000 or over	168	^ 18	81	**1	—
Could not be determined	1 128	26	71	*1	^ 3
Household income					
\$0 - \$39,999(a)	921	42	56	*1	^ 1
\$40,000 - \$79,999	1 304	34	65	—	^ 1
\$80,000 - \$119,999	921	28	70	*1	*1
\$120,000 or over	865	21	78	*1	—
Could not be determined	1 128	26	71	*1	^ 3
Equivalent household income quintiles(b)					
Lowest quintile	419	41	56	**1	*2
Second quintile	666	38	61	*1	*1
Third quintile	864	32	67	—	*1
Fourth quintile	968	31	68	—	*1
Highest quintile	1 093	25	74	*1	*1
State/Territory					
New South Wales	1 712	31	68	*1	^ 1
Victoria	1 253	27	71	—	^ 2
Queensland	1 020	31	67	*1	^ 1
South Australia	369	42	57	*1	*1
Western Australia	536	29	69	—	*1
Tasmania	112	42	57	—	*1
Northern Territory	41	^ 34	65	**1	—
Australian Capital Territory	95	^ 20	78	**1	*1
Remoteness area					
Major cities of Australia	3 576	26	72	—	^ 1
Inner regional Australia	999	38	60	*1	*1
Outer regional Australia	493	46	53	—	*1
Remote Australia	^ 70	^ 46	^ 51	**2	**1
Region					
Metropolitan areas	3 448	26	72	^ 1	^ 1
Ex-metropolitan areas	1 691	40	59	*1	^ 1
Total	5 138	31	68	^ 1	^ 1

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes those households with income less than zero.

(b) Excludes those households where income could not be determined.

TABLE 4.3: PERSONAL USE OF THE INTERNET, Selected Characteristics, by Type of Access—2006-07

	Number of persons accessing the internet at home				
	'000	Dial Up %	Broadband %	Both %	Don't know %
Age group (years)					
15 - 17	745	^ 20	79	—	**1
18 - 24	1 384	23	75	*1	*1
25 - 34	2 016	26	73	*1	*1
35 - 44	2 174	28	72	—	—
45 - 54	1 884	27	72	—	—
55 - 64	1 188	31	68	*1	—
65 or over	530	42	55	*1	*2
Sex					
Male	5 029	25	73	*1	*1
Female	4 893	29	70	^ 1	*1
Personal income					
\$0 - \$39,999(a)	5 071	29	70	—	*1
\$40,000 - \$79,999	2 664	26	73	*1	—
\$80,000 - \$119,999	646	25	75	—	—
\$120,000 or over	350	16	82	**1	—
Could not be determined	1 191	28	71	*1	*1
Equivalent household income(b)					
Lowest quintile	731	37	61	**1	**1
Second quintile	1 145	34	65	*1	—
Third quintile	1 706	28	71	—	*1
Fourth quintile	1 898	27	72	—	—
Highest quintile	2 118	23	76	*1	—
Labour force status(c)					
Employed	7 456	26	73	^ 1	—
Not employed	2 466	31	67	*1	^ 1
Indigenous status					
Non Indigenous	9 853	27	72	^ 1	^ 1
Indigenous	^ 69	*32	^ 67	—	—
Country of birth(d)					
Born in Australia	7 298	28	71	^ 1	—
Born overseas					
Born in main English-speaking countries	1 107	26	73	—	*1
Born in other countries	1 513	25	73	*1	*1
Level of highest educational attainment(e)					
Bachelor degree and above	2 541	23	75	*1	—
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 008	26	73	*1	—
Certificate	1 639	32	67	*1	—
Year 12 or below	4 632	28	71	—	^ 1
State/Territory					
New South Wales	3 332	27	72	—	*1
Victoria	2 479	24	75	*1	*1
Queensland	1 908	27	72	*1	—
South Australia	691	37	62	**1	—
Western Australia	1 047	27	72	—	*1
Tasmania	211	38	61	—	—
Northern Territory	69	^ 34	^ 65	**1	—
Australian Capital Territory	185	^ 16	83	**1	**1

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes those persons with income less than zero.

(b) Excludes those households where income could not be determined.

(c) Labour force status in the week before the survey.

(d) Excludes persons whose country of birth was not stated and/or inadequately described.

(e) Excludes those persons who had no educational attendance/attainment and where level was not determined.

TABLE 4.3: PERSONAL USE OF THE INTERNET, Selected Characteristics, by Type of Access—2006-07 *continued*

	<i>Number of persons accessing the internet at home</i>	<i>Dial Up</i>	<i>Broadband</i>	<i>Both</i>	<i>Don't know</i>
	'000	%	%	%	%
Remoteness area					
Major cities of Australia	6 991	22	76	^ 1	*1
Inner regional Australia	1 879	36	63	*1	*1
Outer regional Australia	915	41	58	—	—
Remote Australia	^ 137	^ 46	^ 53	**1	**1
Region					
Metropolitan areas	6 756	23	76	^ 1	*1
Ex-metropolitan areas	3 166	37	62	*1	—
Total	9 922	27	72	^ 1	^ 1

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

TABLE 4.4: PERSONAL USE OF THE INTERNET, Selected Labour Force Characteristics, by Type of Access—2006-07

Occupation(a)	Number of employed persons accessing the internet at home				
	'000	Dial Up %	Broadband %	Both %	Don't know %
1 Managers	960	24	74	*1	*1
2 Professionals	1 570	23	76	—	—
3 Technicians and trades workers	799	27	73	—	—
4 Community and personal service workers	485	26	74	—	—
5 Clerical and administrative workers	1 028	28	72	—	—
6 Sales workers	549	^26	73	—	**1
7 Machinery operators and drivers	315	^30	70	—	—
8 Labourers	459	31	68	—	**1
Industry(b)					
01 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	^134	^60	^38	**1	**1
02 Mining	^64	^38	^62	—	—
03 Manufacturing	500	29	71	—	—
04 Electricity, gas, water and waste services	^72	*17	^81	**1	**1
05 Construction	463	^26	73	—	—
06 Wholesale trade	236	^24	^74	**2	—
07 Retail trade	687	^23	76	**1	**1
08 Accommodation and food services	287	^27	^73	—	**1
09 Transport, postal and warehousing	290	^25	^74	—	—
10 Information media and telecommunications	157	^31	^69	—	—
11 Financial and insurance services	288	^20	79	—	**1
12 Rental, hiring and real estate services	^135	*29	^70	—	**1
13 Professional, scientific and technical services	539	^18	80	*1	—
14 Administrative and support services	^211	^24	^76	—	—
15 Public administration and safety	447	^26	73	**1	—
16 Education and training	552	32	67	—	—
17 Health care and social assistance	724	25	74	—	—
18 Arts and recreation services	^127	^24	^76	—	—
19 Other services	252	^21	78	—	**1
Total employed persons	7 456	26	73	^1	—

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes persons whose occupation was not stated and/or inadequately described.

(b) Excludes persons whose Industry was not stated and/or inadequately described.

TABLE 4.5: HOUSEHOLD INTERNET ACCESS, Selected Characteristics, by Type of Broadband—2006-07

	<i>Number of households with Broadband Internet access at home</i>	<i>Digital Subscriber Line</i>	<i>Cable</i>	<i>Other/Don't know(a)</i>
	'000	%	%	%
Households				
Without children under 15	2 241	68	18	14
With children under 15	1 265	72	16	12
Equivalent household income				
\$0 - \$39,999(b)	1 175	71	17	12
\$40,000 - \$79,999	1 088	72	17	11
\$80,000 - \$119,999	301	71	^ 18	^ 11
\$120,000 or over	138	71	^ 22	^ 8
Could not be determined	804	62	20	18
Household income				
\$0 - \$39,999(b)	521	71	16	13
\$40,000 - \$79,999	849	74	15	11
\$80,000 - \$119,999	653	73	16	11
\$120,000 or over	679	69	21	10
Could not be determined	804	62	20	18
Equivalent household income quintiles(c)				
Lowest quintile	238	69	^ 17	^ 13
Second quintile	409	73	^ 15	^ 12
Third quintile	577	71	18	11
Fourth quintile	665	73	16	12
Highest quintile	813	72	18	10
State/Territory				
New South Wales	1 166	66	19	15
Victoria	895	65	25	11
Queensland	693	72	18	10
South Australia	212	74	^ 10	^ 16
Western Australia	374	81	^ 5	^ 14
Tasmania	64	84	*3	^ 13
Northern Territory	27	86	**1	*13
Australian Capital Territory	75	72	^ 14	^ 14
Remoteness area				
Major cities of Australia	2 597	64	23	13
Inner regional Australia	609	84	^ 2	14
Outer regional Australia	263	85	*3	^ 12
Remote Australia	^ 37	^ 79	**3	*17
Region				
Metropolitan areas	2 504	65	23	13
Ex-metropolitan areas	1 002	82	^ 5	14
Total	3 506	70	18	13

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution

** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use

(a) Includes satellite and microwave.

(b) Includes those households with income less than zero.

(c) Excludes those households where income could not be determined.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents some international comparisons for household use of computer, Internet and Broadband statistics between Australia and selected countries. The data relating to Australia are taken from the 2006-07 Multi-Purpose Household Survey and have been adjusted to reflect all households, while all other data are provided courtesy of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) with reference periods mainly of 2005 and 2006. These data were originally published in the OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2007 and OECD key Information and Communication Technology (ICT) indicators (available at OECD website <www.oecd.org>). Although data published by the OECD in relation to households' access to a home computer, Internet and Broadband are comparable to some degree, users should be aware of the differences in definitions, coverage and reference periods of the surveys covering these topics. The metadata for OECD Countries' ICT Collections site available at <www.oecd.org/site/ictmetadata> provides detailed information on the reference period and survey scope for each country.

HOUSEHOLD'S USE OF COMPUTERS AND THE INTERNET

In 2006, the percentage of households with access to a home computer ranged from 84.8% (Denmark) to 12.2% (Mexico) with Australia's level of computer use at home being towards the upper end of this range at 73%. During 2006, Korea reported the highest penetration of household Internet access (94.0%). For Australia the percentage of households with home Internet access was 64.0%.

HOUSEHOLD'S ACCESS TO BROADBAND INTERNET CONNECTION

While table 5.2 presents comparative data on household use of Broadband in 2006, in interpreting these statistics, users need to be aware of the differences in the reference period and definition of Broadband adopted by respective countries. Among OECD countries, in 2006, the uptake of Broadband Internet connections varied considerably across countries with Korea reporting the highest proportion of households with a Broadband connection (94.0%) and Turkey recording the lowest at 1.7%. The proportion of Australian households with access to a Broadband Internet connection was 28% in 2005-06. This figure has increased to 43% in 2006-07.

HOUSEHOLD'S ACCESS TO
BROADBAND INTERNET
CONNECTION *continued*TABLE 5:1 HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER AND
THE INTERNET, Australia and selected countries—2006

	Computer (%)	Internet (%)
Denmark	85	Korea(a) 94
Iceland	84	Iceland 83
Sweden	83	Netherlands 80
Japan	81	Denmark 79
Netherlands	80	Sweden 77
Korea(b)	80	Switzerland 77
Luxembourg	77	Luxembourg 70
Germany	77	Norway 69
Norway	75	Germany 67
Australia	73	Finland 65
Canada	72	New Zealand 65
New Zealand	72	Canada(c) 64
United Kingdom	71	Australia 64
Finland	71	United Kingdom 63
Switzerland	71	Japan 61
Austria	67	United States 55
United States	62	Belgium 54
EU25	62	Austria 52
Ireland	59	EU25 51
Belgium	58	Ireland 50
Spain	57	France 41
France	56	Italy 40
Slovak Republic	50	Spain 39
Hungary	50	Poland 36
Italy	48	Portugal 35
Portugal	45	Hungary 32
Poland	45	Czech Republic 29
Czech Republic	39	Slovak Republic 27
Greece	37	Greece 23
Mexico	21	Mexico 10
Turkey	12	Turkey 8

- (a) For 2000 to 2003, data included Internet access only via computer. As of 2004, Internet access through mobile phone, TV and game consoles are also included.
- (b) Previously, data for Korea were based on the Computer and Internet Use Survey conducted by the Korean National Statistical Office. Certain items of that survey are no longer collected and data are now sourced from the survey on Computer and Internet Usage conducted by the National Internet Development Agency (NIDA) of Korea. The NIDA series shows larger shares than the previous survey.
- (c) Statistics for 2001 and every other year thereafter include the territories (Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory and Nunavut). For the even years, statistics include the ten provinces only.

HOUSEHOLD'S ACCESS TO
BROADBAND INTERNET
CONNECTION *continued*TABLE 5.2: HOUSEHOLDS WITH BROADBAND ACCESS, Australia and
Selected Countries—2006

<i>Percentage of households with broadband internet access</i>	
<i>Country</i>	<i>%</i>
Korea(a)	94.0
Iceland	72.1
Netherlands	66.2
Japan(b)(c)	65.0
Denmark	63.3
Norway	57.1
Finland	52.9
Sweden	51.0
Canada(b)(d)	50.1
Belgium	48.0
Luxembourg	44.1
United Kingdom	43.9
Australia	43.0
Germany	33.5
New Zealand	33.2
Austria	33.1
EU25	31.7
France	30.3
Spain	29.3
Portugal	24.0
Hungary	22.0
Poland	21.6
United States(e)	19.9
Czech Republic	16.6
Italy	16.2
Ireland	13.1
Slovak Republic	11.4
Mexico(f)	4.1
Greece	3.8
Turkey(b)	1.7

- (a) For 2000 to 2003, data included broadband access modes such as xDSL, cable and other fixed and wireless broadband via computers. As of 2004, data also included mobile phone access.
- (b) Data relate to the 2005 reference year.
- (c) Only broadband access via a computer.
- (d) Statistics for 2001 and every other year thereafter include the territories (Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory and Nunavut). For the even years, statistics include the ten provinces only.
- (e) Data relate to the 2003 reference year.
- (f) For 2001 and 2002, households with internet access via cable. From 2004, households with Internet access via cable, ADSL or fixed wireless.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents results from household use of information technology (HUIT) data collected from the Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) for 2006-07 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

2 The MPHS, conducted each year throughout Australia from July to June as a supplement to the Monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS), is designed to collect statistics for a number of small, self-contained topics. These include both labour topics and other social and economic topics. The topics collected in 2006-07 were:

- Education, personal and household income (core)
- Household use of information technology
- Barriers and incentives to labour force participation
- Retirement and retirement intentions
- Family characteristics and transitions
- Adult learning

3 Data for other MPHS topics collected in 2006-07 will be released in separate publications.

4 The 2005-06 HUIT included results from the 2006 Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities (CPCLA) survey, conducted throughout Australia in April 2006 and also a supplement to the Monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). It was designed to collect information about children's use of information technology, and to identify characteristics of children who participated in organised sport and cultural activities and a range of other activities outside of school hours primarily for recreation and leisure. The ABS has not conducted a CPCLA since the last publication.

5 Data on household use of information technology has been previously collected by the ABS in the Population Survey Monitor (1996, 1998, 1999 and 2000), the Survey of Education, Training and Information Technology (2001), the General Social Survey (2002), the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (2002), the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC - 2003), the CPCLA Survey (2003 and 2006), and the MPHS (2004-05 and 2005-06). The MPHS will be the vehicle for collection of HUIT data for the 2007-08 reference period.

6 The publication Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6202.0) contains information about survey design, sample redesign, scope, coverage and population benchmarks relevant to the monthly LFS, which also apply to supplementary surveys. It also contains definitions of demographic and labour force characteristics, and information about telephone interviewing relevant to both the monthly LFS and supplementary surveys.

DATA COLLECTION

7 The MPHS is conducted as a supplement to the monthly LFS. One third of the dwellings in the outgoing rotation group (one eighth of the sample is rotated out each month) are selected for the MPHS. In these dwellings, after LFS has been fully completed for each person in scope and coverage, a person (usual resident) aged 15 or over is selected at random (based on a computer algorithm) and asked the additional MPHS questions in a personal interview. Data are collected using Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI), whereby responses are recorded directly onto an electronic questionnaire in a notebook computer, generally during a telephone interview.

8 The sample was accumulated over a ten month period (July 2006, October 2006 to June 2007).

HISTORICAL COMPARISONS

9 Due to the difference in the scope of previous surveys, household use of information technology (HUIT) data from the 2005-06 MPHS onwards are not comparable with data from several of the surveys listed in paragraph 7. For example, the HUIT data for 2003 were obtained from the SDAC, where person level data only relates to those with a disability aged 15 years or over. Data are not comparable with results from MPHS which covers all persons 15 years or over. However, SDAC and MPHS data are comparable at the household level.

10 The 2002 HUIT data were obtained from the GSS using a face-to-face randomly selected person methodology. MPHS questions were asked using a telephone interview. The ABS has taken reasonable steps during the survey development process to ensure that this change in collection methodology does not affect the quality of the data, however, a small impact on responses for the more complex questions cannot be ruled out.

SCOPE

11 The scope of the LFS is restricted to people aged 15 years and over and excludes the following persons:

- members of the permanent defence forces
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations
- overseas residents in Australia
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants).

12 For the MPHS in 2006-07 the following people are also excluded:

- people living in private dwellings in very remote parts of Australia
- people living in non-private dwellings such as hotels, university residences, students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes (e.g. retirement homes, homes for persons with disabilities), and inmates of prisons.

13 The 2006-07 MPHS was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, but excluded people living in very remote parts of Australia. The exclusion of these people is expected to have only a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced for individual states and territories, except in the Northern Territory where such people account for around 23% of the population.

COVERAGE

14 In the LFS, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling and hence has only one chance of selection in the survey. See Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6202.0) for more details.

SAMPLE SIZE

15 The initial sample for the 2006-07 MPHS consisted of approximately 19,800 private dwelling households. Of the 17,040 private dwelling households that remained in the survey after sample loss (for example, households selected in the survey which had no residents in scope for the LFS, vacant or derelict dwellings and dwellings under construction), approximately 14,190 or 83.3% fully responded to the MPHS.

WEIGHTING, BENCHMARKING AND ESTIMATION

16 Weighting is the process of adjusting results from a sample survey to infer results for the total in scope population. To do this, a 'weight' is allocated to each sample unit, which, for the MPHS Survey can be either a person or a household. The weight is a value which indicates how many population units are represented by the sample unit. The first step in calculating weights for each unit is to assign an initial weight, which is the inverse of the probability of being selected in the survey. The initial weights are then calibrated to align with independent estimates of the population of interest, referred to as 'benchmarks'. Weights are calibrated against population benchmarks to ensure that the survey estimates conform to the independently estimated distribution of the population rather than the distribution within the sample itself.

WEIGHTING, BENCHMARKING
AND ESTIMATION
continued

17 The estimation process for these surveys ensures that estimates of persons calibrate exactly to independently produced population totals at broad levels. The known population totals, commonly referred to as 'benchmarks', are produced according to the scope of the survey. The same is true for estimates of households produced in this survey. However, in these cases the household benchmarks are actually estimates themselves and not strictly known population totals.

18 The survey was benchmarked to the estimated civilian population aged 15 years and over living in private dwellings in each state and territory excluding persons out of scope (refer Explanatory Notes 11-12).

ESTIMATION

19 Survey estimates of counts of persons or households are obtained by summing the weights of persons or households with the characteristics of interest.

IMPUTATION FOR NON
RESPONSE

20 Approximately 36% of occupation and industry data for employed persons aged 25 to 64 years have been imputed from information collected in a previous month of the Labour Force Survey, because some persons were not asked their occupation and industry in some months of the survey. The following criteria were applied before imputation occurred:

- full-time or part-time status of employment was the same,
- status in employment (employee, employer, own account worker, contributing family worker) was the same, and
- hours usually worked in all jobs was different by no more than 10 hours.

21 Certain data items such as estimates of income had significant non-response for 2006-07. The ABS has not applied any imputation methodology for estimation of values for non-responses, other than that outlined above.

INCOME LESS THAN ZERO

22 Some households reported negative income in the survey. This is possible if they incur losses in their unincorporated businesses or have negative returns from their investments. Studies of income and expenditure from the 1998-99 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) have shown that such households in the bottom income decile and with negative gross incomes tend to have expenditure levels that are comparable to those of households with higher income levels (and slightly above the average expenditures recorded for the fifth decile), indicating that these households have access to economic resources, such as wealth, or that the instance of low or negative income is temporary, perhaps reflecting business or investment start up.

EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD
INCOME QUINTILES

23 These are groupings of 20% of the total population when ranked in ascending order according to equivalised gross household income. The population used for this purpose includes all people living in private dwellings, including children and other persons under the age of 15 years. As the scope of this publication is restricted to only those persons aged 15 years and over, the distribution of this smaller population across the quintiles is not necessarily the same as it is for persons of all ages, i.e. the percentage of persons aged 15 years and over in each of these quintiles may be larger or smaller than 20%.

24 Equivalence scales are used to adjust the actual incomes of households in a way that enables the analysis of the relative wellbeing of people living in households of different size and composition. For example, it would be expected that a household comprising two people would normally need more income than a lone person household, if all the people in the two households are to enjoy the same material standards of living. Adopting a per capita analysis would address one aspect of household size difference, but would address neither compositional difference (i.e. the number of adults compared with the number of children) nor the economies derived from living together.

EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD
INCOME QUINTILES *continued*

25 When household income is adjusted according to an equivalence scale, the equivalised income can be viewed as an indicator of the economic resources available to a standardised household. For a lone person household, it is equal to income received. For a household comprising more than one person, equivalised income is an indicator of the household income that would be required by a lone person household in order to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing as the household in question.

26 The equivalence scale used in this publication was developed for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and is referred to as the "modified OECD" equivalence scale. It is widely accepted among Australian analysts of income distribution.

27 The scale allocates 1.0 point for the first adult (aged 15 years or older) in a household; 0.5 for each additional adult; and 0.3 for each child. Equivalised household income is derived by dividing total household income by the sum of the equivalence points allocated to household members. For example, if a household received combined gross income of \$2,100 per week and comprised two adults and two children (combined household equivalence points of 2.1), the equivalised gross household income for each household member would be calculated as \$1,000 per week.

28 For more information on the use of equivalence scales, see *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2005-06 (cat. no. 6523.0)*

REMOTENESS

29 Remoteness Areas (RA) are the spatial units that make up the ASGC Remoteness Classification. There are six classes of Remoteness Area in the Remoteness Structure; Major Cities of Australia, Inner Regional Australia, Outer Regional Australia, Remote Australia, Very Remote Australia and Migratory. Remoteness Areas are aggregations of Collection Districts (CD) which share common characteristics of remoteness

30 The purpose of the RA structure is to classify Collection Districts (CD) which share common characteristics of remoteness into broad geographical regions called RAs. The remoteness structure includes all CDs thereby covering the whole of geographic Australia. Where relevant, statistics in this publication have been produced using the ASGC Remoteness Classification.

31 Remoteness is calculated using the road distance to the nearest Urban Centre in each of five classes based on population size. The Remoteness classification divides Australia into six RAs: Major Cities of Australia; Inner Regional Australia; Outer Regional Australia; Remote Australia; Very Remote Australia; and Migratory. The glossary accompanying this publication provides definitions of RAs used. For further information see *Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006 (cat. no. 1216.0)*.

32 The key element in producing the structure is the preparation of the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA+) grid. ARIA+ scores are first calculated for each Urban Centre and are then interpolated to create a 1 km grid covering the whole of Australia. Each grid square carries a score of remoteness from an index of scores ranging from 0 (zero) through to 15. The data custodian of the grid remains the National Key Centre for Social Applications of Geographic Information System (GISCA), Adelaide University, South Australia. ABS Remoteness Areas are created by averaging the ARIA+ scores within Census Collection Districts (CDs), then aggregating the CDs up into the 6 ABS Remoteness Area categories based on the averaged ARIA+ score.

33 RA categories are defined in the ASGC Remoteness Classification as follows:

- Major Cities of Australia: CDs with an average Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) index value of 0 to 0.2
- Inner Regional Australia: CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 0.2 and less than or equal to 2.4

RE MOTENESS *continued*

- Outer Regional Australia: CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 2.4 and less than or equal to 5.92
- Remote Australia: CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 5.92 and less than or equal to 10.53
- Very Remote Australia: CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 10.53

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

34 The estimates provided in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling error.

Sampling error

35 Sampling error is the difference between the published estimates, derived from a sample of persons, and the value that would have been produced if all persons in scope of the survey had been included. For more information refer to the technical note.

Non-sampling error

36 Non-sampling error may occur in any collection, whether it is based on a sample or a full count such as a census. Sources of non-sample error include non-response, errors in reporting by respondents or recording of answers by interviewers, and errors in coding and processing data.

CONFIDENTIALISED UNIT
RECORD FILE

37 Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURF) release confidentialised microdata from surveys, thereby facilitating interrogation and analysis of data. For all MPHS topics covered in the 2006-07 survey, an expanded CURF will be available in 2008. The expanded CURF for MPHS 2005-06 topics are available. For more information on expanded CURFs refer to ABS information paper Multi-Purpose Household Survey 2005-06, Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File (Cat. no. 4100.0)

COMPARABILITY WITH
MONTHLY LFS STATISTICS

38 Due to differences in the scope and sample size of the MPHS and that of the LFS, the estimation procedure may lead to some small variations between labour force estimates from this survey and those from the LFS.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER
COUNTRIES

39 Tables 5.1 and 5.2 data for other countries have been provided courtesy of the OECD and were originally sourced from individual country reports to the OECD. With the exception of Australian data, all other data have been published in the *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2005- Towards a knowledge based economy* and the OECD Key ICT Indicators.

40 There are important differences in definitions, scope, coverage and reference periods for the international comparison data included for selected indicators in the above tables, and thus the figures should be used with caution.

41 The ABS defines broadband as an 'always on' Internet connection with an access speed equal to or greater than 256 kbps. Most other OECD countries define broadband in terms of technology (e.g. ADSL, cable etc) rather than speed.

42 The metadata for OECD Countries' ICT Collections site available at <www.oecd.org/sti/ictmetadata> provides detailed information on the reference period and survey scope for each country.

FUTURE SURVEYS

43 The ABS will conduct the MPHS again during the 2007-08 financial year. The topics included in the 2007-08 MPHS are:

- Education and household income (core)
- Household use of information technology
- Attitudes towards the environment
- Personal fraud

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

44 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated. Without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

45 Other ABS publications on the production and use of information and communication technologies and telecommunication goods and services in Australia are:

- *Business Use of Information Technology, 2005-06* (Cat. no. 8129.0)
- *Government Technology, Australia, 2002-03* (Cat. no. 8119.0)
- *Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2006-07* (Cat. no. 8146.0)
- *Patterns of internet access in Australia, 2006* (Cat. no. 8146.0.55.001)
- *Information and Communication Technology, Australia, 2004-05* (Cat. no. 8126.0)
- *Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia, 2004-05* (Cat. no. 8150.0)
- *Internet Activity, Australia, June 2006* (Cat. no. 8153.0)
- *Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, April 2006* (Cat. no. 4901.0)

46 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0). The catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily release advice on the website which details products to be released in the week ahead.

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

47 As well as statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Inquiries should be made to Siddhartha De, Canberra, (02) 6252 6519 or the National Information Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

1 Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from those estimates that would have been produced if all occupants of all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings (or occupants) was included. There are about two chances in three (67%) that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 (95%) that the difference will be less than two SEs.

2 Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate:

$$RSE\% = \left(\frac{SE}{estimate} \right) \times 100$$

3 RSEs for estimates from 2006-07 MPHS are published for the first time in 'direct' form. Previously a statistical model was produced that relates the size of estimates to their corresponding RSEs, and this information was displayed via an 'SE table'. From this point onwards, RSEs for MPHS estimates have now been calculated for each separate estimate and published individually. The Jackknife method of variance estimation is used for this process, which involves the calculation of 30 'replicate' estimates based on 30 different subsamples of the original sample. The variability of estimates obtained from these subsamples is used to estimate the sample variability surrounding the main estimate.

4 Limited publication space does not allow for the separate indication of the SEs and/or RSEs of all the estimates in this publication, only those for Table 4.2 have been included at the end of these Technical Notes. However, RSEs for all these estimates are available free-of-charge on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>, released in spreadsheet format as an attachment to this publication, Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2006-07 (cat. no.8146.0)

5 In the tables in this publication, only estimates (numbers, percentages, means and medians) with RSEs less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with larger RSEs have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.4) to indicate they are subject to high SEs and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50% are preceded by a double asterisk (e.g. **2.1) to indicate that they are considered too unreliable for general use.

CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERRORS

6 SEs can be calculated using the estimates (counts or means) and the corresponding RSEs. For example Table 4.2 shows that the estimated number of households with Internet access in 2006-07 is 5,138,000. In the corresponding RSE table (on page 58), the RSE for this estimate is shown to be 0.6%. The SE is:

$$SE \text{ of estimate} = \left(\frac{RSE}{100} \right) \times estimate = 0.006 * 5,138,000 = 31,000 \text{ (rounded to nearest 1,000)}$$

CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

7 Therefore there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall within the range 5,107,000 to 5,169,000 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within the range 5,076,000 to 5,200,000.

PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

8 Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the RSE of a proportion is given below. This formula is only valid when x is a subset of y.

$$RSE\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 - [RSE(y)]^2}$$

9 For example in Table 4.2 the estimate for the proportion of households in New South Wales with Broadband access in terms of those with Internet access is 68%.

10 From the RSE table on page 58 the RSE of the estimated number of households in New South Wales with Broadband access is 1.7%, and the estimated number of New South Wales households with Internet access is 0.8%.

11 Applying the above formula, the RSE of the proportion is:

$$RSE = \sqrt{(1.72)^2 - (0.82)^2} = 1.5\%$$

12 This then gives an SE for the proportion (68%) of $(1.5/100) \times 68 = 1$ percentage point.

13 Therefore there are about two chances in three that the proportion of households in New South Wales with Broadband access is between 67% and 69%, and 19 chances in 20 that the proportion is within the ranges 66% and 70%.

DIFFERENCES

14 Published estimates may also be used to calculate the difference between two survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such an estimate is subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their SEs and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x - y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

15 From table 4.2, it is estimated that 5,138,000 households accessed the Internet using a home computer in 2006-07. This estimate has a RSE of 0.6 (see Table below), which corresponds to a standard error of around 31,000 (see paragraph 6 above). The corresponding figure for 2005-06 was 4,730,000, with a standard error of around 39,000. The estimated increase in the number of households with home Internet access from the previous year is thus 408,000. Substituting the SEs for 2005-06 and 2006-07 in the above formula the SE on the movement is around 50,000. There are 2 chances in 3 that the true value is within the range 358,000 to 458,000 households and 19 chances in 20 that the true value is in the range 308,000 to 508,000 households.

16 While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics or subpopulations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

SIGNIFICANCE TESTING

17 The statistical significance test for any of the comparisons between estimates was performed to determine whether it is likely that there is a difference between the corresponding population characteristics. The standard error of the difference between two corresponding estimates (x and y) can be calculated using the formula in paragraph 14. This standard error is then used to calculate the following test statistic :

$$\left(\frac{x - y}{SE(x - y)} \right)$$

SIGNIFICANCE TESTING

continued

18 If the value of this test statistic is greater than 1.96 then we may say there is good evidence of a real difference in the two populations with respect to that characteristic. Otherwise, it cannot be stated with confidence that there is a real difference between the populations.

19 The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the SE, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and recording by interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling error, and they occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or sample. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.

TABLE 4.2: HOUSEHOLD INTERNET CONNECTION, SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, BY TYPE OF ACCESS, Relative Standard Errors—2006-07

	Number of households accessing the internet at home	Dial-Up	Broadband	Both	Don't know
	%	%	%	%	%
Households					
Without children under 15	0.9	2.5	1.0	20.3	14.5
With children under 15	0.7	3.4	1.9	30.3	21.5
Equivalentised household income					
\$0 - \$39,999(a)	1.7	3.2	1.6	27.0	15.5
\$40,000 - \$79,999	1.8	3.7	2.9	29.9	23.1
\$80,000 - \$119,999	4.5	8.8	5.4	42.1	56.2
\$120,000 or over	5.9	12.8	6.9	76.3	—
Could not be determined	3.1	4.3	3.2	29.4	18.1
Household income					
\$0 - \$39,999(a)	2.3	3.9	2.9	30.0	23.7
\$40,000 - \$79,999	2.4	3.8	2.7	35.0	18.8
\$80,000 - \$119,999	2.3	5.7	3.7	36.4	31.3
\$120,000 or over	2.6	7.5	3.0	43.6	82.5
Could not be determined	3.1	4.3	3.2	29.4	18.1
Equivalentised household income quintiles(b)					
Lowest quintile	3.7	6.0	5.4	57.0	31.4
Second quintile	3.4	6.0	3.4	33.8	34.4
Third quintile	3.0	6.3	2.7	58.3	26.2
Fourth quintile	2.2	5.2	3.6	40.7	29.5
Highest quintile	2.8	6.0	2.8	29.1	41.9
State/Territory					
New South Wales	0.8	4.3	1.7	33.6	23.9
Victoria	1.5	4.1	1.6	28.6	20.6
Queensland	1.4	4.0	2.1	28.3	24.3
South Australia	2.5	4.6	2.9	45.4	33.9
Western Australia	1.7	5.1	2.2	44.2	28.2
Tasmania	2.2	6.3	3.6	101.0	38.7
Northern Territory	5.9	14.7	8.5	103.2	—
Australian Capital Territory	2.4	12.1	3.2	57.7	49.2
Remoteness area					
Major cities of Australia	0.8	2.8	1.1	20.1	15.0
Inner regional Australia	2.8	4.6	3.0	32.7	28.4
Outer regional Australia	5.5	6.7	6.8	80.5	30.4
Remote Australia	11.1	17.0	13.9	62.5	68.2
Region					
Metropolitan areas	0.7	2.7	1.1	22.0	13.8
Ex-metropolitan areas	1.2	3.3	1.8	25.8	21.2
Total	0.6	2.2	0.7	16.5	12.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes those households with income less than zero.

(b) Excludes those households where income could not be determined.

GLOSSARY

Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia	Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) was developed by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care (DHAC) and the National Key Centre for Social Applications of Geographic Information System (GISCA). ARIA measures the remoteness of a point based on the physical road distance to the nearest Urban Centre (ASGC 1996) in each of five size classes.
Age	This is the reported age of a person on the last birthday.
Analog/Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN)	A telecommunications network operated by a carrier to provide services to the public.
ASGC Remoteness Structure.	The Remoteness structure is used for the production of standard ABS statistical outputs from Population Censuses and some ABS surveys. It is a structure describing Australia in terms of a measurement of remoteness. The Remoteness structure includes all Collection Districts (CDs) and therefore, in aggregate, it covers the whole of Australia. The purpose of the structure is to classify CDs which share common characteristics of remoteness into broad geographical regions called Remoteness Areas (RAs). There are six RAs in this structure.
Bit	Abbreviation for binary digit and describing the smallest unit of information handled by a computer. One bit expresses a 1 or a 0 in a binary numeral, or a true or false logical condition. See also Byte.
Broadband	Defined by the ABS as an 'always on' Internet connection with an access speed equal to or greater than 256 Kilobits per second (Kbps).
Byte	Abbreviation for binary term. A unit of data, today almost always consisting of 8 bits. A byte can represent a single character, such as a letter, a digit, or a punctuation mark. See also kilobit and kilobyte.
Cable	Describes those technologies including coaxial cable, fibre optic cable and hybrid fibre coaxial cable which are capable of transmitting data at speeds of up to 2 Gigabits per second (Gbps).
Child	A person of any age who is a natural, adopted, step, or foster son or daughter of a couple or lone parent, usually resident in the same household, and who does not have a child or partner of his/her own usually resident in the household.
Collection Districts	CDs are designed for use in census years for the collection and dissemination of Population Census data. In non-census years, CDs are undefined. In aggregate, CDs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. The CD is the smallest spatial unit in the ASGC. CDs aggregate to form larger spatial units such as the Remoteness Areas in the Remoteness Structure. In Census years, the CD is the common denominator which integrates all classification structures in the ASGC. For the 2006 Census, 38,704 CDs were defined throughout Australia
Computer use	This refers to use of a computer in the 12 months prior to interview.
Couple families	For the purposes of this publication, a family consisting of two persons in a registered marriage or de facto relationship and at least one child aged 5–14 years who are usually resident in the household. The family may also include any number of other dependents, non-dependents and other related individuals.
Dial-up connections	Connection to the Internet via modem and dial-up software utilising the public switched telecommunication network (PSTN).

Digital Subscriber Line	More properly referred to as ADSL as this covers several digital technologies (e.g. asymmetric DSL or ADSL and symmetric DSL or SDSL) for fast two-way data connections over the PSTN.
Employed	Employed persons are those who had a job or business, or who undertook work without pay in a family business, in the week prior to the survey for a minimum of one hour per week. Includes persons who were absent from a job or business. Includes Community Development Employment Program participants.
Equivalised Gross Household Income	Gross household income adjusted using an equivalence scale. For a lone person household it is equal to gross household income. For a household comprising more than one person, it is an indicator of the gross household income that would need to be received by a lone person household to enjoy the same level of economic well-being as the household in question.
Equivalised gross household income quintiles	These are groupings of 20% of the total population when ranked in ascending order according to equivalised gross household income. The population used for this purpose includes all people living in private dwellings, including children and other persons under the age of 15 years. As the scope of this publication is restricted to only those persons aged 15 years and over, the distribution of this smaller population across the quintiles is not necessarily the same as it is for persons of all ages, i.e. the percentage of persons aged 15 years and over in each of these quintiles may be larger or smaller than 20%.
Ex-metropolitan areas	Refers to areas outside the capital city statistical divisions.
Gbps	A data transfer speed measurement for high speed networks.
Household	A household consists of a person living alone, or two or more related or unrelated persons who live and eat together in private residential accommodation.
Indigenous	This refers to people who identified themselves, or were identified by another household member, as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Inner regional Australia	Inner Regional Australia is a category in the ASGC Remoteness Structure. Inner Regional Australia is defined as 'CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 0.2 and less than or equal to 2.4'. Inner Regional Australia includes towns such as Hobart, Launceston, Noosa and Tamworth.
Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)	A digital access technique for both voice and data. Digital alternative to an analog public switched telephone service and carries data or voltages consisting of discrete steps or levels, as opposed to continuously variable analog data. ISDN enables digital transmission over the PSTN.
Internet	A world-wide public computer network. Organisations and individuals can connect their computers to this network and exchange information across a country and/or across the world. The Internet provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries email, news, entertainment and data files.
Internet Access	Availability of lines, points, ports, and modem to subscribers to access the Internet.
Internet use	This refers to the use of the Internet in the 12 months prior to interview. It includes access via mobile phones, set-top boxes connected to either an analogue or digital television, and games machines.
Kbps	A measure of data transfer rate . A unit of data transfer that equates to 1000 bits per second.
Kilobit (Kb)	A data unit of 1,024 bits and generally abbreviated as kb or kbit. Data speeds are generally referred to in kilobits (kbps) rather than kilobytes.
Kilobyte (KB)	A data unit of 1,024 bytes and generally abbreviated as KB or Kbyte.

Major cities of Australia	Major Cities of Australia (not to be confused with Major Urban) is a category in the ASGC Remoteness Structure. Major Cities of Australia is defined as 'CDs with an average ARIA index value of 0 to 0.2'. The 'Major Cities of Australia' class includes most capital cities, as well as major urban areas such as Newcastle, Geelong and the Gold Coast.
Megabit (Mb)	A data unit of 1,048,576 bits, sometimes interpreted as 1 million bits. Faster data speeds are generally referred to in megabits rather than megabytes (hence Mbps).
Megabyte (MB)	A data unit of 1,048,576 bytes, sometimes interpreted as 1 million bytes.
Metropolitan	Metropolitan refers to capital city statistical divisions. These delimit an area which is stable for general statistical purposes. The boundary is defined to contain anticipated development of a city for a period of 20 years. The metropolitan area contains more than just the urban centre, and represents the city in the wider sense.
Non Dial-up connections	Refers to permanent and 'always on' connections to the Internet via a variety of technologies including Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN), Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL), Cable, Wireless, Satellite, dedicated data service, frame relay, etc.
One parent families	For the purposes of this publication, a family consisting of a lone parent and at least one child aged 5–14 years usually resident in the household. The family may also include any number of other dependents, non-dependents and other related individuals.
Other countries	The group comprises all countries except Australia and the other main English-speaking countries (the United Kingdom, Ireland, South Africa, Canada, the United States of America and New Zealand).
Other main English-speaking countries	Comprises the United Kingdom, Ireland, South Africa, Canada, the United States of America and New Zealand.
Outer regional Australia	Outer Regional Australia is a category in the ASGC Remoteness Structure. Outer Regional Australia is defined as 'CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 2.4 and less than or equal to 5.92'. Outer Regional Australia includes towns and cities such as Darwin, Whyalla, Cairns and Gunnedah.
Public library computers	Includes computers provided in the library for public access for library catalogue searches, Internet use and word processing.
Remote	Remote Australia is a category in the ASGC Remoteness Structure. Remote Australia is defined as 'CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 5.92 and less than or equal to 10.53. Examples of Remote Australia include Alice Springs, Mount Isa and Esperance.
Satellite	A satellite stationed in geosynchronous orbit that acts as a microwave relay station, receiving signals sent from a ground based station, amplifying them, and re-transmitting them on a different frequency to another ground-based station. Satellites can be used for high-speed transmission of computer data.
Someone else's home	Includes the homes of neighbours, friends and relatives.
Very remote	Very Remote Australia is a category in the ASGC Remoteness Structure. Very Remote is defined as 'CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 10.53. Very Remote Australia represents much of central and western Australia and includes towns such as Tennant Creek, Longreach and Coober Pedy. This region is excluded from MPHS and CPCLA.

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