



Household Use of Information Technology

Australia

2008–09

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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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
DSL	digital subscriber line
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	Multipurpose 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

INTRODUCTION

This publication presents results compiled from household use of information technology (HUIT) data collected from the Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS) for 2008-09 and the Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities (CPCLA) survey for April 2009.

ABOUT DATA ON HOUSEHOLD USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (HUIT)

Data on HUIT were 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 Cultural and Leisure Activities Surveys (2003 and 2006), and the Time Use Survey (2006). Data have been collected in the MPHS from 2004-05.

ABOUT THE 2008-09 MPHS

The MPHS, conducted as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) included a HUIT module in 2008-09. The survey collected information from 15,233 randomly selected private dwelling households across Australia of which approximately 13,035 or 86% fully responded. In the HUIT module, one randomly selected person per household was asked about their household's access to, and their own use of, computers and the Internet.

ABOUT THE APRIL 2009 CPCLA SURVEY

The CPCLA survey, conducted as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) included a HUIT module in April 2009. The survey collected information about the activities of 5,825 children living in selected households. In the survey, data were collected from any responsible adult in the household who was asked to respond on behalf of the children in the household. In the HUIT module, information on children's use of the internet and mobile phones was sought for a maximum of three children.

HISTORICAL COMPARISONS *MPHS*

Due to the difference in the scope of previous surveys, some person level data on household use of information technology are not necessarily directly 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 2008-09.

CPCLA

Data collected about information technology have changed between each iteration of this survey. In previous surveys questions were asked about general computer access, but in 2009 the focus changed to internet access and mobile phone use.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

Where estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and totals.

MORE INFORMATION ON

Information about ABS activities in the field of ICT statistics is available free from the ABS

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website. Details of other ABS publications relating to the production and use of ICT in Australia can be found in paragraph 56 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.

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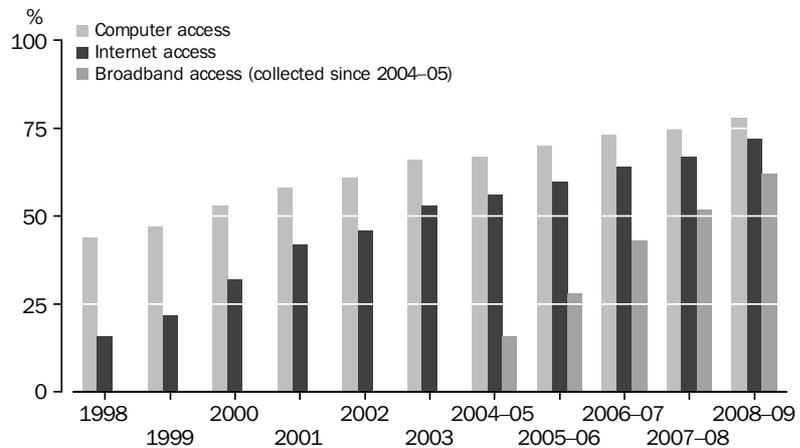
INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a summary of findings from the 2008-09 Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS) and 2009 Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities (CPCLA) survey.

According to the 2008-09 MPHS, 72% of Australian households had home internet access and 78% of households had access to a computer. Between 1998 to 2008-09, household access to the internet at home has more than quadrupled from 16% to 72%, while access to computers has increased from 44% to 78%.

The number of households with a broadband internet connection increased by 18% from the previous year, to an estimated 5.0 million households. Broadband is accessed by close to two-thirds (62%) of all households in Australia and 86% of all households with internet access. A small proportion of respondents (2%) did not know the type of their internet connection at home.

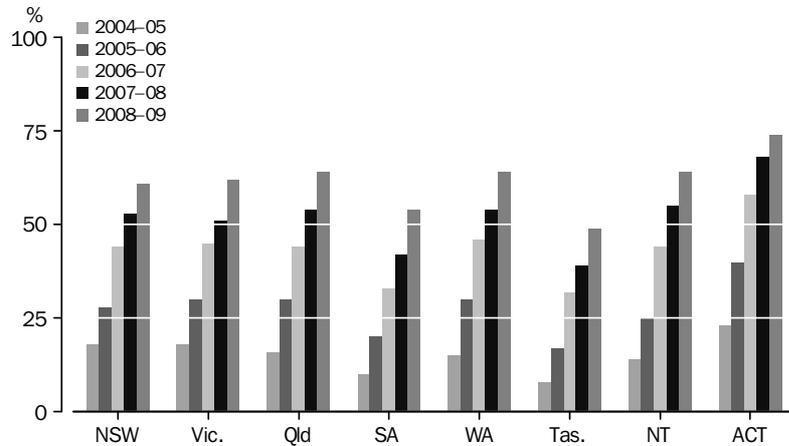
FIGURE 1.1: HOUSEHOLD COMPUTER OR INTERNET ACCESS, Proportion of all households—1998 to 2008-09



The Australian Capital Territory continued to register the highest proportion of households with a broadband internet connection (74% of all households), while Tasmania and South Australia continued to record the lowest proportion of all households with a broadband internet connection (49% and 54% respectively).

INTRODUCTION
continued

FIGURE 1.2: HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO BROADBAND, by State or Territory—2004-05 to 2008-09



Households are less likely to be connected to a computer, the internet and/or broadband if they have no children under 15 years; are located in ex-metropolitan areas of Australia; or have lower household incomes.

FIGURE 1.3: HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A COMPUTER OR THE INTERNET, by Geographical Characteristics—2008-09

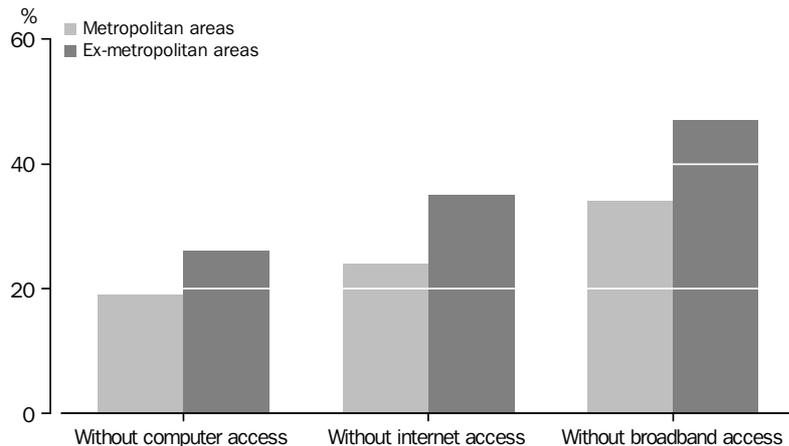
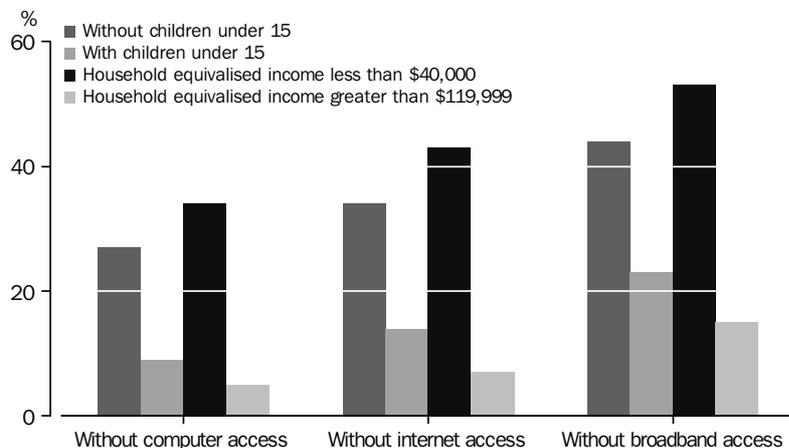


FIGURE 1.4: HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A COMPUTER OR THE INTERNET, by Household Characteristics—2008-09

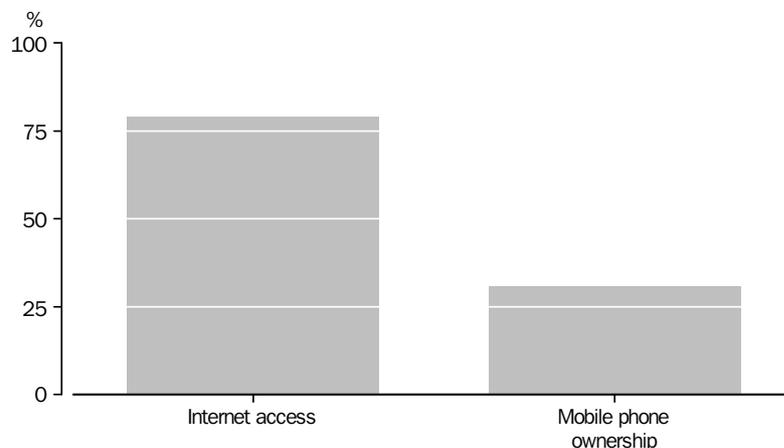


INTRODUCTION
continued

The 2009 Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities survey reported that of the 2.7 million children aged 5 to 14 years, 79% used the internet. Home was reported as the most common site of internet use (73%) followed by school (69%). Of the 2.0 million children accessing the internet at home in 2009, educational activities (85%) and playing online games (69%) were the most common activities. Less than half (42%) of children who used the internet at home did so for 2 hours or less per week, while 4% were online for 20 hours or more.

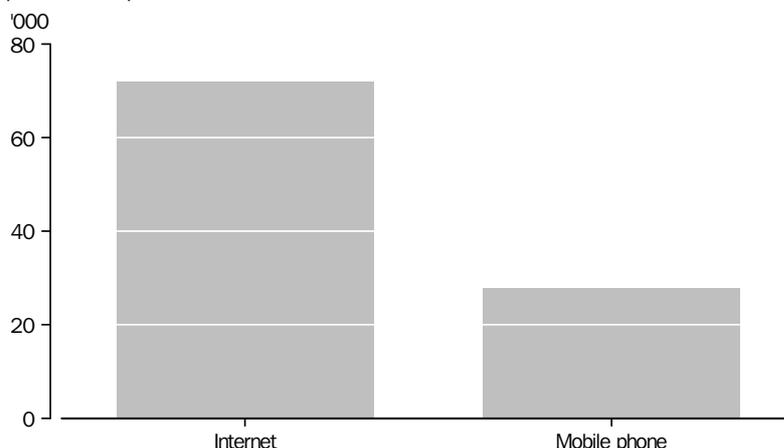
In 2009 an estimated 841,000 children (31%) aged 5 to 14 years had access to their own mobile phones. Of these children, the majority (60%) used their mobile phone mostly to contact family. Only a small proportion of children (4%) used their mobile phone to access the internet in 2009.

FIGURE 1.5: CHILDREN WITH INTERNET ACCESS OR MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP—April 2009



In 2009, an estimated 3% of children who accessed the internet were reported to have had some kind of personal safety or security problem on the internet (or approximately 72,000 children). Similarly, 3% of children who have mobile phones (28,000 children) were reported to have experienced a personal safety or security problem through using their mobile phone.

FIGURE 1.6: TOTAL CHILDREN WHO EXPERIENCED A PERSONAL SAFETY OR SECURITY PROBLEM, with the internet or a mobile phone—April 2009

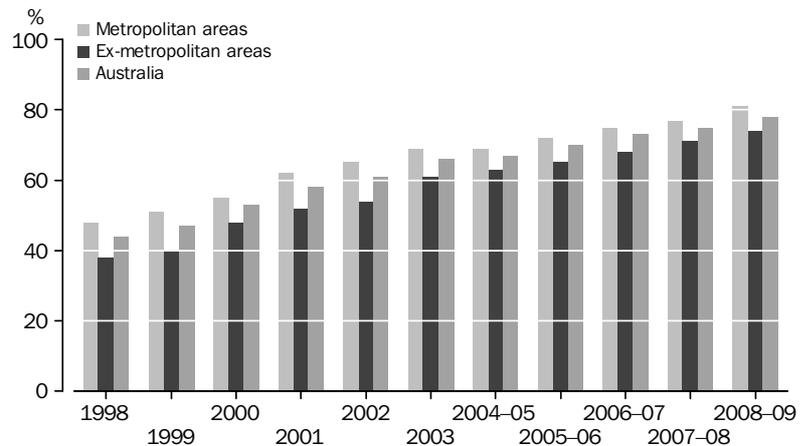


Data presented in this chapter were collected from the Population Survey Monitor (1998, 1999 and 2000), the Survey of Education, Training and Information Technology (2001), the General Social Survey (2002), the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (2003) and the MPHS 2004-05 onwards.

CHANGES IN HOME COMPUTER ACCESS

The percentage of Australian households with access to a computer at home has continued to increase, from 75% in 2007-08 to 78% in 2008-09. As with previous years, the percentage of households with home computer access continues to be significantly higher for households in the highest income quintile (93%), households with children under 15 years of age (91%), households in the Australian Capital Territory (88%) and households in metropolitan areas and major cities of Australia (both 81%).

FIGURE 2.1: HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO A COMPUTER AT HOME, by region—1998 to 2008-09

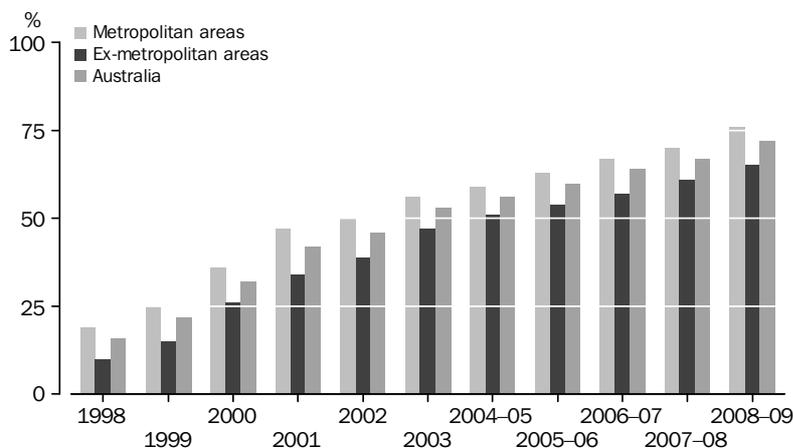


CHANGES IN HOME INTERNET ACCESS

The percentage of households with home internet also continues to increase and has more than quadrupled from 1998 (16%) to 2008-09 (72%). In 2008-09, the percentage of households with home internet access increased by 5 percentage points from 2007-08. Households with higher levels of home internet access are similar to those with high levels of computer access at home, with the percentage of households with home internet access being significantly higher for households: in the highest income quintile (90%); households with children under 15 years of age (86%); households in the Australian Capital Territory (82%); and households in metropolitan areas (76%) and major cities of Australia (75%).

CHANGES IN HOME INTERNET ACCESS
continued

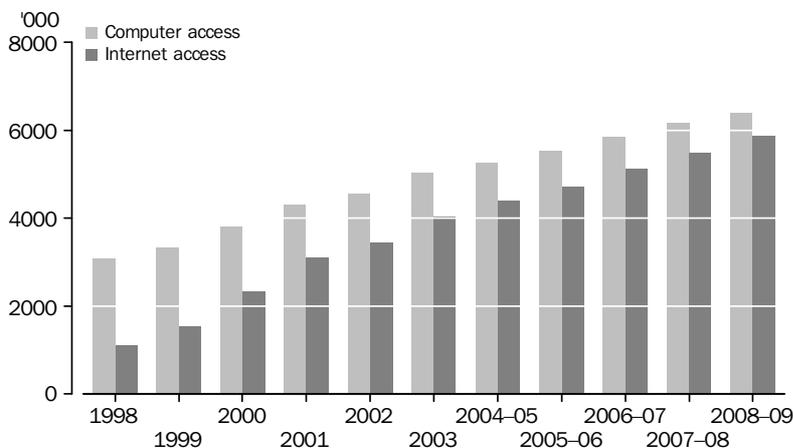
FIGURE 2.2: HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO THE INTERNET AT HOME, by region—1998 to 2008-09



COMPARISON OF HOME COMPUTER AND INTERNET ACCESS

The proportion of Australian households with access to a computer that also have access to the internet at home continues to increase steadily. In 1998, only a third (36%) of the households with computer access had access to the internet. In 2008-09, this stands at 92%, reflecting a growth in take-up of the internet during this period from 1.1 million households to 5.9 million.

FIGURE 2.3: HOUSEHOLD COMPUTER OR INTERNET ACCESS, Number of households—1998 to 2008-09

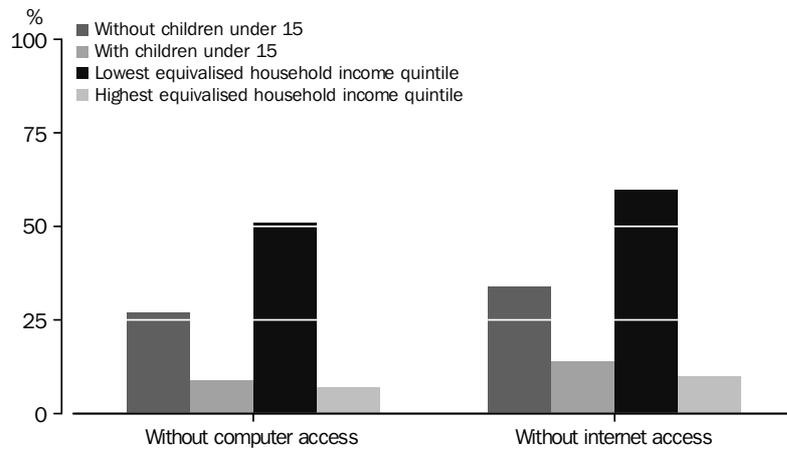


HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ACCESS TO THE COMPUTER AND/OR THE INTERNET

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.

HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ACCESS TO THE COMPUTER AND/OR THE INTERNET *continued*

FIGURE 2.4: HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A COMPUTER AND THE INTERNET—2008–09



2.1 HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER, by period—1998 to 2008–09

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
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	4 171	4 313
With children under 15	1 354	1 404	1 548	1 675	1 714	1 860	1 878	1 913	1 951	2 002	2 086
State or Territory											
New South Wales	1 023	1 079	1 244	1 435	1 528	1 653	1 723	1 822	1 918	2 049	2 047
Victoria	791	867	987	1 108	1 144	1 278	1 306	1 361	1 435	1 528	1 605
Queensland	562	585	680	776	822	957	1 026	1 092	1 159	1 214	1 283
South Australia	246	272	299	346	355	390	409	429	451	462	484
Western Australia	300	352	397	427	479	512	545	560	613	626	673
Tasmania	66	75	84	96	98	111	119	121	131	136	141
Northern Territory	20	27	28	28	34	np	38	41	46	47	50
Australian Capital Territory	75	79	84	94	96	99	99	101	108	111	116
Region											
Metropolitan areas	2 126	2 302	2 543	2 928	3 091	3 349	3 455	3 655	3 848	4 000	4 161
Ex-metropolitan areas	958	1 015	1 260	1 383	1 465	1 689	1 810	1 872	2 013	2 173	2 238
Total households with access to a home computer	3 083	3 337	3 803	4 311	4 556	5 038	5 266	5 527	5 860	6 173	6 399
Total households in Australia^(a)	7 002	7 100	7 236	7 377	7 468	7 633	7 847	7 945	8 071	8 244	8 189

PROPORTION OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHARACTERISTIC (%)

Households											
Without children under 15	36	39	44	51	53	58	60	63	67	69	73
With children under 15	63	65	71	77	79	85	84	87	88	90	91
State or Territory											
New South Wales	44	45	52	59	61	65	67	69	72	76	77
Victoria	46	50	56	61	62	68	68	69	72	74	78
Queensland	43	44	50	55	57	65	67	72	74	75	80
South Australia	41	45	49	56	58	62	64	67	69	71	75
Western Australia	44	50	55	58	63	67	69	71	76	76	81
Tasmania	36	40	45	50	51	57	61	60	66	67	71
Northern Territory	42	55	54	52	62	np	71	70	75	77	80
Australian Capital Territory	64	66	70	77	78	80	79	82	84	86	88
Region											
Metropolitan areas	48	51	55	62	65	69	69	72	75	77	81
Ex-metropolitan areas	38	40	48	52	54	61	63	65	68	71	74
Total households with access to a home computer	44	47	53	58	61	66	67	70	73	75	78
Total households in Australia^(a)	100										

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

(a) Benchmarks for households for 1998 to 2002 were calculated using projected 1996 Census data, benchmarks for 2003 to 2007–08 using projected 2001 Census data and benchmarks for 2008–09 using projected 2006 Census data (available in 2008).

2.2 HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME INTERNET ACCESS, by period—1998 to 2008–09

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
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	3 658	3 909
With children under 15	441	633	932	1 178	1 292	1 502	1 621	1 683	1 782	1 834	1 969
State or Territory											
New South Wales	414	514	776	1 088	1 196	1 365	1 455	1 570	1 712	1 813	1 890
Victoria	255	394	603	780	852	1 019	1 085	1 161	1 253	1 357	1 469
Queensland	194	269	416	563	602	757	861	937	1 020	1 101	1 182
South Australia	75	117	177	229	261	300	323	356	369	399	432
Western Australia	101	155	245	300	366	406	456	484	536	564	626
Tasmania	19	34	48	59	67	78	94	99	112	114	126
Northern Territory	8	14	18	21	26	np	34	35	41	41	46
Australian Capital Territory	32	41	56	73	74	82	84	89	95	103	108
Region											
Metropolitan areas	834	1 151	1 665	2 206	2 398	2 737	2 940	3 182	3 448	3 633	3 893
Ex-metropolitan areas	264	387	676	908	1 047	1 303	1 452	1 548	1 691	1 858	1 985
Total households with internet access	1 098	1 538	2 340	3 114	3 445	4 039	4 393	4 730	5 138	5 492	5 878
Total households in Australia^(a)	7 002	7 100	7 236	7 377	7 468	7 633	7 847	7 945	8 071	8 244	8 189

PROPORTION OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHARACTERISTIC (%)

Households											
Without children under 15	14	18	28	37	40	47	49	53	57	61	66
With children under 15	20	29	43	54	59	68	72	76	81	82	86
State or Territory											
New South Wales	18	22	32	45	48	54	56	60	64	67	71
Victoria	15	23	34	43	46	54	57	59	63	66	72
Queensland	15	20	31	40	42	52	56	61	65	68	73
South Australia	12	19	29	37	43	48	50	56	57	62	66
Western Australia	15	22	34	41	48	53	58	62	66	68	75
Tasmania	10	18	25	31	35	41	48	49	56	56	63
Northern Territory	16	30	35	38	48	np	61	60	67	68	74
Australian Capital Territory	27	34	46	60	60	66	67	72	73	80	82
Region											
Metropolitan areas	19	25	36	47	50	56	59	63	67	70	76
Ex-metropolitan areas	10	15	26	34	39	47	51	54	57	61	65
Total households with internet access	16	22	32	42	46	53	56	60	64	67	72
Total households in Australia^(a)	100										

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

(a) Benchmarks for households for 1998 to 2002 were calculated using projected 1996 Census data, benchmarks for 2003 to 2007–08 using projected 2001 Census data and benchmarks for 2008–09 using projected 2006 Census data (available in 2008).

2.3 HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER AND/OR THE INTERNET, additional characteristics—2008–09

	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER		HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO THE INTERNET AT HOME	
		'000	'000	%	'000
.....					
Equivalent household income					
Less than \$40,000(a)	3 476	2 281	66	1 982	57
\$40,000–\$79,999	2 167	1 945	90	1 827	84
\$80,000–\$119,999	584	540	93	524	90
\$120,000 or more	279	264	95	260	93
Could not be determined	1 684	1 369	81	1 285	76
Household income					
Less than \$40,000(a)	2 182	1 153	53	929	43
\$40,000–\$79,999	1 859	1 545	83	1 410	76
\$80,000–\$119,999	1 233	1 143	93	1 092	89
\$120,000 or over	1 231	1 188	97	1 163	94
Could not be determined	1 684	1 369	81	1 285	76
Equivalent household income quintiles					
Lowest quintile	1 275	630	49	514	40
Second quintile	1 377	968	70	844	61
Third quintile	1 257	1 057	84	974	77
Fourth quintile	1 294	1 161	90	1 090	84
Highest quintile	1 303	1 214	93	1 172	90
Could not be determined	1 684	1 369	81	1 285	76
Remoteness area					
Major Cities of Australia	5 618	4 526	81	4 224	75
Inner Regional Australia	1 715	1 256	73	1 118	65
Outer Regional Australia	746	534	72	468	63
Remote Australia	^ 110	^ 83	75	^ 68	62
Total	8 189	6 399	78	5 878	72

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution (a) Includes households with an income less than zero.

2.4 HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER AND/OR THE INTERNET—2008–09

	TOTAL	HOUSEHOLDS		HOUSEHOLDS	
	HOUSEHOLDS	WITHOUT ACCESS	TO A HOME	WITHOUT ACCESS	TO THE INTERNET
	IN AUSTRALIA	TO A HOME	COMPUTER	AT HOME(a)	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%
Households					
Without children under 15	5 899	1 586	27	1 991	34
With children under 15	2 290	204	9	321	14
State or Territory					
New South Wales	2 656	609	23	766	29
Victoria	2 047	441	22	578	28
Queensland	1 610	327	20	427	27
South Australia	650	165	25	218	34
Western Australia	833	161	19	207	25
Tasmania	200	58	29	74	37
Northern Territory	62	^ 12	^ 20	^ 16	^ 26
Australian Capital Territory	133	^ 17	^ 12	^ 25	18
Region					
Metropolitan areas	5 150	989	19	1 257	24
Ex-metropolitan areas	3 039	801	26	1 055	35
Equivalent household income					
Less than \$40,000(b)	3 476	1 195	34	1 493	43
\$40,000–\$79,999	2 167	222	10	340	16
\$80,000–\$119,999	584	^ 44	7	59	10
\$120,000 or more	279	^ 15	^ 5	^ 19	^ 7
Could not be determined	1 684	315	19	400	24
Household income					
Less than \$40,000(b)	2 182	1 029	47	1 253	57
\$40,000–\$79,999	1 859	314	17	449	24
\$80,000–\$119,999	1 233	90	7	141	11
\$120,000 or over	1 231	^ 42	^ 3	^ 68	^ 6
Could not be determined	1 684	315	19	400	24
Equivalent household income quintiles					
Lowest quintile	1 275	646	51	762	60
Second quintile	1 377	409	30	534	39
Third quintile	1 257	200	16	283	23
Fourth quintile	1 294	132	10	203	16
Highest quintile	1 303	89	7	130	10
Could not be determined	1 684	315	19	400	24
Remoteness area					
Major Cities of Australia	5 618	1 092	19	1 394	25
Inner Regional Australia	1 715	459	27	597	35
Outer Regional Australia	746	212	28	278	37
Remote Australia	^ 110	^ 27	^ 25	^ 42	^ 38
Total	8 189	1 791	22	2 311	28

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

(a) Includes households where the respondent did not know if the household had access to the internet.

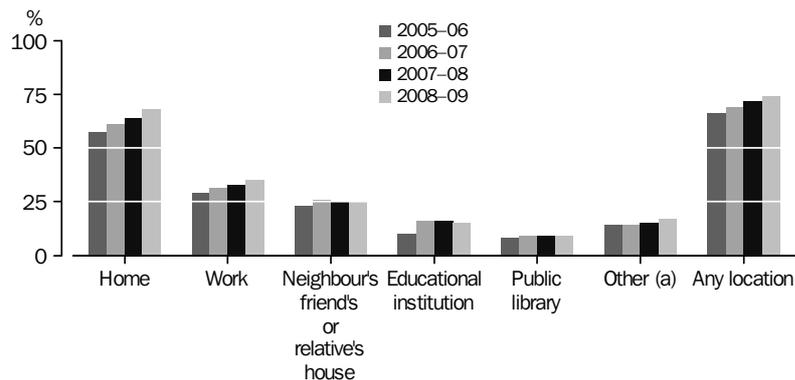
(b) Includes households with income less than zero.

Since 2005-06, the scope of MPHS has expanded from people aged 18 years and over to people aged 15 years and over. Therefore, person level data is only provided from 2005-06.

LOCATION OF INTERNET USE

During 2008-09, three quarters (74%) of people aged 15 years or over accessed the internet from at least one location in the previous 12 months. Home was the most popular location of internet access with two thirds (68%) of the people aged 15 years or over accessing the internet from home. Work (35%) and a neighbour's, friend's or relative's house (25%) were reported as the next most common locations for accessing the internet.

FIGURE 3.1: INTERNET USE BY LOCATION OF ACCESS—2005-06 to 2008-09



(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 average (74%) for those with the following characteristics: people aged 15 to 17 years (94%); people from households in the top two income quintiles (93% for the highest and 87% for the second highest); people with higher levels of educational attainment (93% for people with a Bachelor degree or above) and the employed (85%). In contrast, older people (31% for people 65 or over), people with lower household incomes (44% for people in lowest quintile), people not employed (54%) and Indigenous people (62%) reported 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—2005-06 to 2008-09

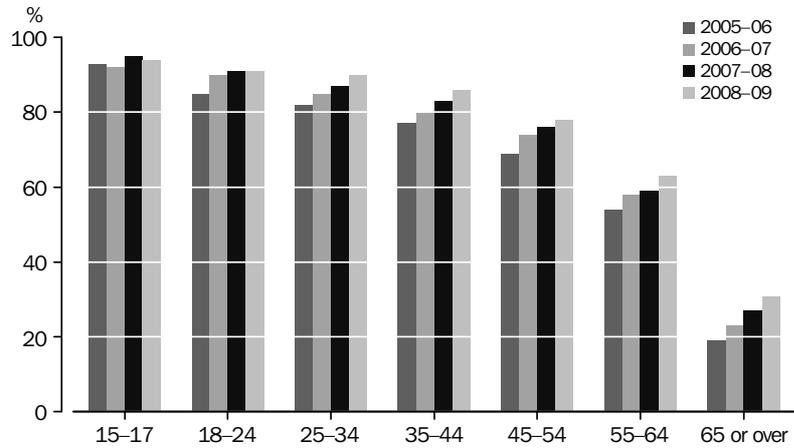


FIGURE 3.3: USE OF THE INTERNET AT ANY LOCATION, by equivalised household income quintile—2005-06 to 2008-09

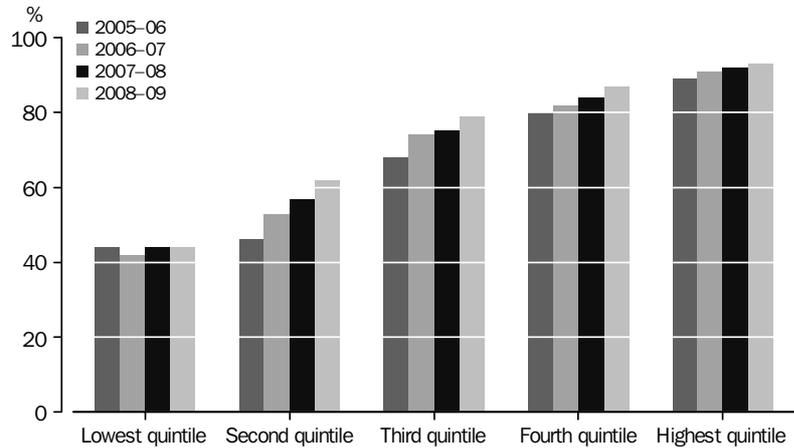
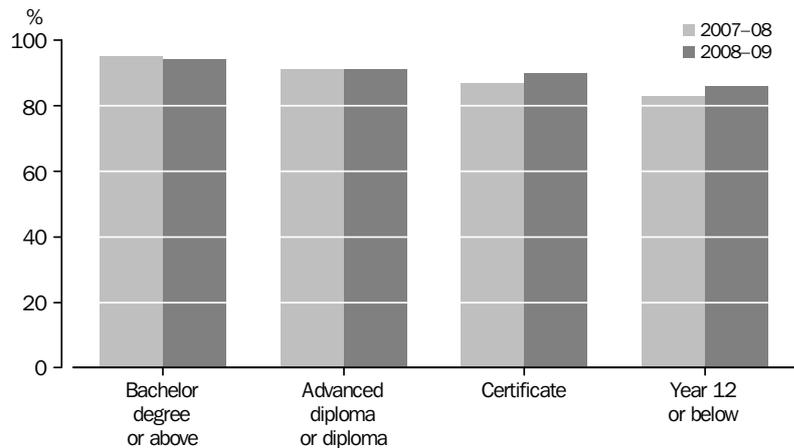


FIGURE 3.4: USE OF THE INTERNET AT ANY LOCATION, by educational attainment—2007-08 to 2008-09



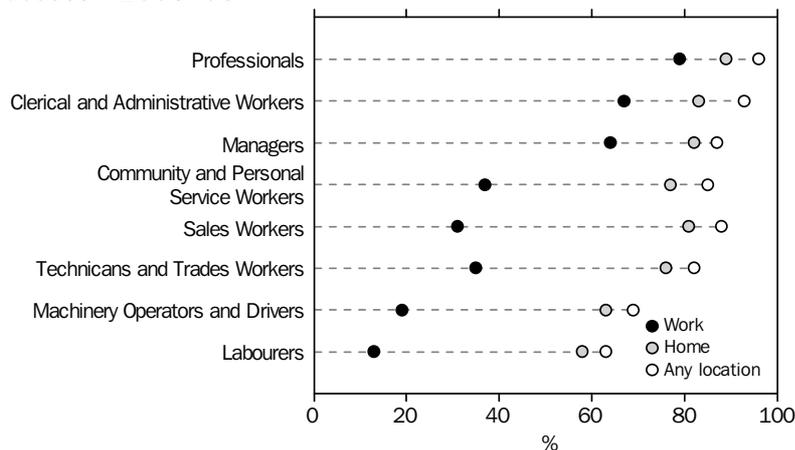
LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNET USERS

During 2008-09, Professionals (79%), Clerical and Administrative Workers (67%) and Managers (64%) were most likely to use the internet at work (36% of all employed people). Labourers were least likely to use the internet at work (13%). Similar results were found for internet use at any location (which incorporates home use as well as

LABOUR FORCE
CHARACTERISTICS OF
INTERNET USERS
continued

other locations such as libraries, educational institutions and other persons' homes). However, the gap between professionals and labourers for access at any location (96% and 63% respectively) was significantly lower than access at work.

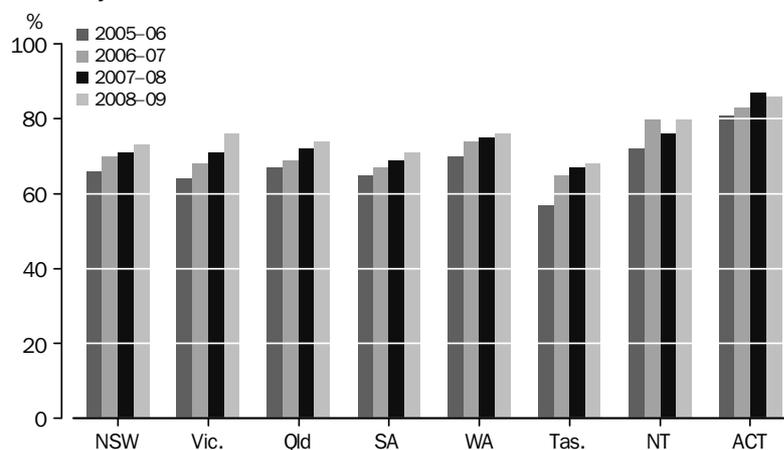
FIGURE 3.5: USE OF THE INTERNET BY OCCUPATION, by location of access—2008–09



GEOGRAPHIC
CHARACTERISTICS OF
INTERNET USERS

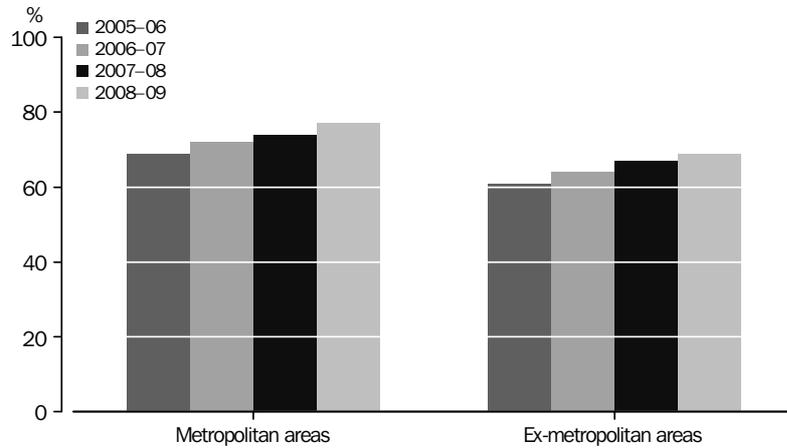
The Australian Capital Territory continues to have a significantly higher proportion of internet users (86%). Metropolitan areas also continue to report higher levels of internet use (77% compared to 69% in Ex-metropolitan areas).

FIGURE 3.6: INTERNET USE AT ANY LOCATION, by State or Territory—2005–06 to 2008–09



GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNET USERS
continued

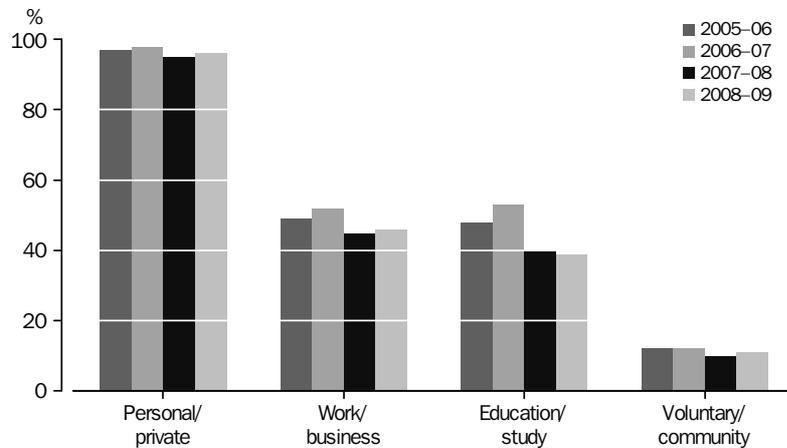
FIGURE 3.7: INTERNET USE AT ANY LOCATION, by region—2005–06 to 2008–09



PURPOSE OF INTERNET USE

In 2008-09, personal or private related purposes continued to dominate as the most common purpose of internet use at home across all age groups, representing 96% of people using the internet at home. Work or business related purposes was the next most common response (46%), followed by Educational or study purposes (39%) and Voluntary or community purposes (11%).

FIGURE 3.8: INTERNET USE AT HOME, by purpose—2005–06 to 2008–09

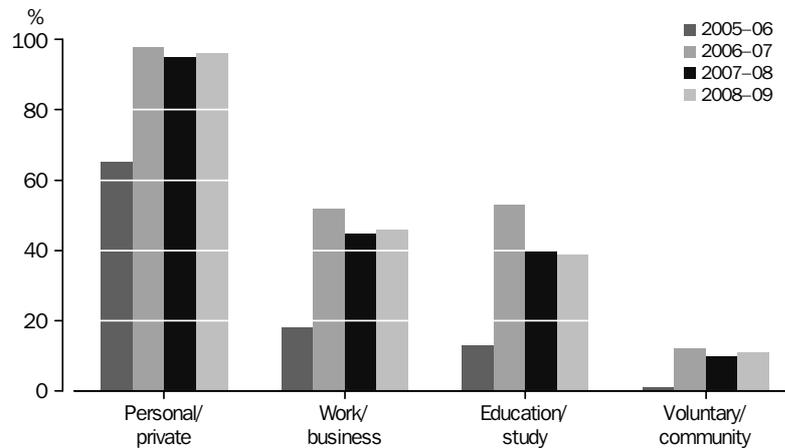


MAIN PURPOSE OF INTERNET USE AT HOME

In 2008-09, of the people accessing the internet from home, 71% reported personal or private purposes to be the main purpose of internet access, followed by work related purpose (17%). Work related purposes was reported more frequently as the main purpose of internet use at home among income earners in the highest income quintile (27%) and people with higher levels of educational attainment (27% of people who held a bachelor degree or higher).

MAIN PURPOSE OF INTERNET USE AT HOME
continued

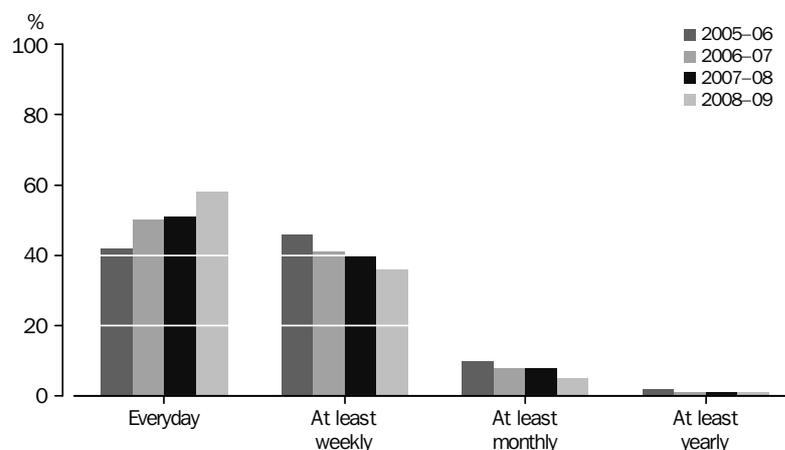
FIGURE 3.9: INTERNET USE AT HOME, by main purpose—2005–06 to 2008–09



FREQUENCY OF INTERNET USE AT HOME

The proportion of people accessing the internet at home who used the internet every day grew from 51% in 2007–08 to 58% in 2008–09. During 2008-09, two-thirds (67%) of people aged 15-34 years accessed the internet every day, compared with around half (52%) the people in the 35 and above age groups. Nearly all (94%) people with access to the internet use it at least on a weekly basis.

FIGURE 3.10: FREQUENCY OF INTERNET USE AT HOME—2005–06 to 2008–09



PURCHASING OF GOODS AND SERVICES VIA THE INTERNET

In 2008-09, of the estimated 12.6 million people who accessed the internet from any location, 8.0 million (64%) used the internet to purchase or order goods or services for private purposes. Four in five people (82%) in the top household income quintile used the internet to purchase or order goods or services for private purposes, compared to two in five (42%) in the lowest quintile. A higher proportion of people in the Australian Capital Territory (76%) used the internet to purchase or order goods or services for private purposes. Three quarters (75%) of people aged between 25 and 34 years used the internet to purchase or order goods or services for private purposes compared with less than half (45%) of people 65 years or over.

PURCHASING OF GOODS AND SERVICES VIA THE INTERNET *continued*

FIGURE 3.11: USE OF THE INTERNET TO PURCHASE OR ORDER GOODS OR SERVICES, by State or Territory—2006-07 to 2008-09

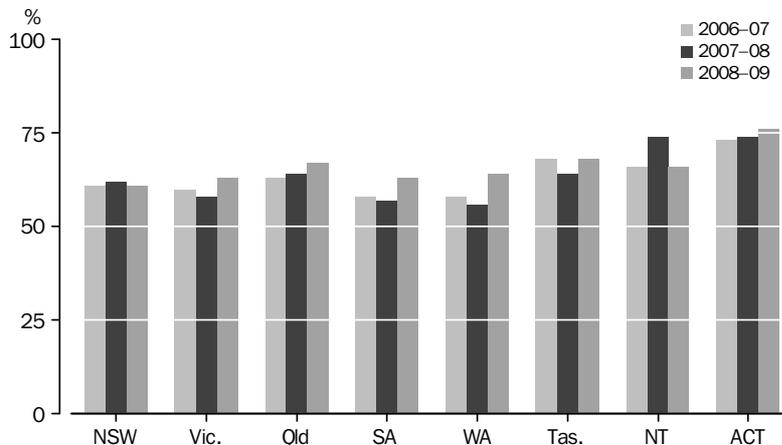
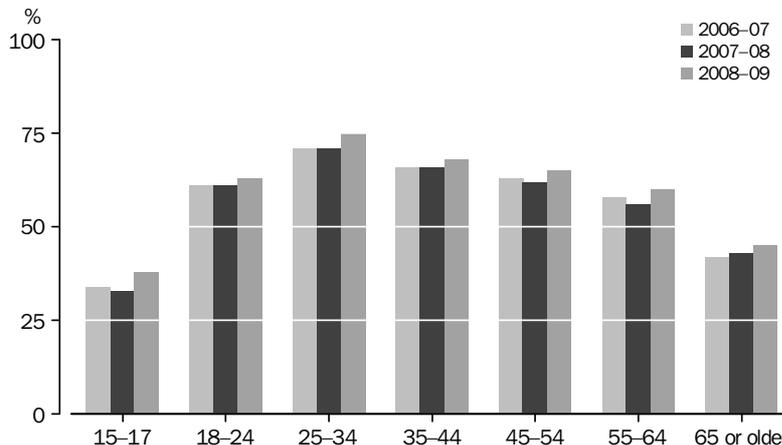


FIGURE 3.12: USE OF THE INTERNET TO PURCHASE OR ORDER GOODS OR SERVICES, by age group—2006-07 to 2008-09



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

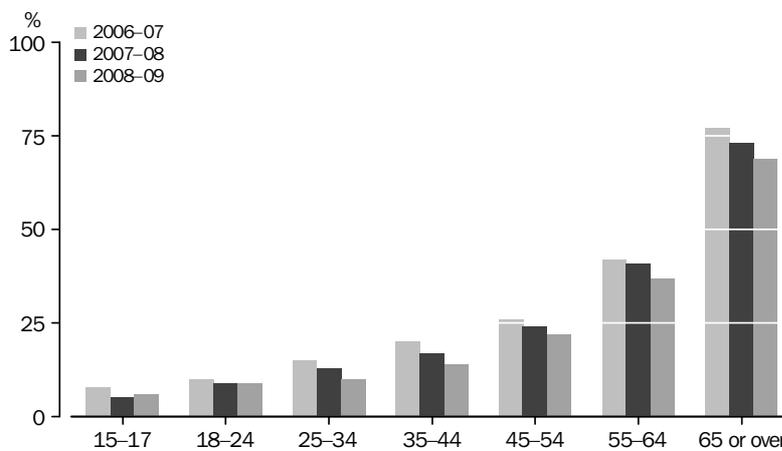
In 2008-09, of the estimated 4.6 million people who did not use the internet to purchase goods or services, the main reason was a lack of need (40%), followed by security concerns (18%) and preference for shopping in person (18%).

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS NOT USING THE INTERNET

More than two thirds (69%) of people 65 years or above did not use the internet from any location compared with only 6% of people aged from 15 to 17 years. 56% of people in the lowest income quintile did not access the internet from any location compared with 7% of people in the top quintile. Only 7% of people with Bachelor degree and above educational attainment did not access the internet from any location, compared with 36% of people with Year 12 or below education. In terms of employment status, 46% of people not employed did not access the internet from any location compared with 15% of employed people.

SELECTED
CHARACTERISTICS OF
PERSONS NOT USING THE
INTERNET *continued*

FIGURE 3.13: PERSONS NOT USING THE INTERNET FROM ANY LOCATION, by age—2006-07 to 2008-09



3.1 PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Use of the internet by location of access(a)—2008–09

	TOTAL PERSONS IN AUSTRALIA					NEIGHBOUR'S, FRIEND'S OR RELATIVE'S HOUSE				PUBLIC LIBRARY	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)											
15–17	853	755	89	^ 66	^ 8	479	56	^ 146	^ 17		
18–24	2 063	1 659	80	634	31	1 042	50	409	20		
25–34	2 945	2 382	81	1 504	51	1 189	40	291	10		
35–44	3 063	2 461	80	1 548	51	719	23	248	8		
45–54	2 936	2 163	74	1 301	44	453	15	^ 210	^ 7		
55–64	2 409	1 393	58	707	29	282	12	^ 157	^ 7		
65 or over	2 669	779	29	^ 151	^ 6	^ 99	^ 4	^ 59	^ 2		
Sex											
Male	8 345	5 814	70	2 989	36	2 052	25	639	8		
Female	8 593	5 777	67	2 921	34	2 212	26	880	10		
Personal income											
Less than \$40,000(b)	8 962	5 391	60	1 626	18	2 170	24	921	10		
\$40,000–\$79,999	4 158	3 271	79	2 316	56	1 234	30	340	8		
\$80,000–\$119,999	1 050	934	89	778	74	322	31	^ 97	^ 9		
\$120,000 or over	581	529	91	474	82	^ 171	29	*35	*6		
Could not be determined	2 187	1 466	67	716	33	367	17	^ 127	^ 6		
Equivalised household income quintiles											
Lowest quintile	2 140	827	39	^ 203	^ 9	271	13	^ 157	^ 7		
Second quintile	2 761	1 568	57	467	17	543	20	235	9		
Third quintile	2 653	1 910	72	862	32	686	26	235	9		
Fourth quintile	2 803	2 241	80	1 388	50	856	31	^ 284	10		
Highest quintile	2 709	2 361	87	1 827	67	991	37	247	9		
Could not be determined	3 870	2 684	69	1 164	30	916	24	361	9		
Employment status(c)											
Employed	11 008	8 647	79	5 482	50	3 287	30	990	9		
Not employed	5 930	2 944	50	428	7	976	16	529	9		
Indigenous status											
Non indigenous	16 747	11 491	69	5 860	35	4 223	25	1 498	9		
Indigenous	^ 190	^ 100	53	^ 50	^ 26	^ 40	^ 21	*21	*11		
Country of birth(d)											
Born in Australia	12 128	8 443	70	4 375	36	3 367	28	1 033	9		
Born overseas											
Born in main English-speaking countries	1 838	1 360	74	750	41	426	23	^ 173	^ 9		
Born in other countries	2 970	1 787	60	784	26	470	16	^ 313	11		
Level of highest educational attainment(e)											
Bachelor degree or above	3 410	2 989	88	2 231	65	1 156	34	478	14		
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 667	1 361	82	865	52	486	29	^ 170	^ 10		
Certificate	2 867	2 009	70	946	33	714	25	184	6		
Year 12 or below	8 685	5 053	58	1 751	20	1 849	21	668	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

(a) More than one site may be nominated.

(b) Includes persons with income less than zero.

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

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

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

3.1

PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Use of the internet by location of access(a)—2008–09

continued

	TOTAL PERSONS IN AUSTRALIA		HOME		WORK		NEIGHBOUR'S, FRIEND'S OR RELATIVE'S HOUSE		PUBLIC LIBRARY	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
State or Territory of usual residence										
New South Wales	5 560		3 776	68	1 768	32	1 374	25	507	9
Victoria	4 272		2 951	69	1 602	37	1 130	26	367	9
Queensland	3 346		2 303	69	1 180	35	805	24	288	9
South Australia	1 277		824	65	429	34	328	26	134	10
Western Australia	1 694		1 202	71	618	36	401	24	^ 133	^ 8
Tasmania	392		235	60	109	28	89	23	^ 35	^ 9
Northern Territory	125		87	70	58	47	32	25	^ 15	^ 12
Australian Capital Territory	271		212	78	146	54	105	39	^ 40	^ 15
Remoteness area										
Major Cities of Australia	11 893		8 477	71	4 449	37	3 113	26	1 129	9
Inner Regional Australia	3 404		2 143	63	985	29	820	24	^ 283	^ 8
Outer Regional Australia	1 424		844	59	412	29	292	21	^ 97	^ 7
Remote Australia	^ 216		^ 127	59	^ 65	^ 30	^ 38	^ 17	* 11	* 5
Region										
Metropolitan areas	10 963		7 832	71	4 168	38	2 890	26	1 061	10
Ex-metropolitan areas	5 974		3 759	63	1 742	29	1 373	23	458	8
Total	16 938		11 591	68	5 910	35	4 263	25	1 520	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 site may be nominated.

3.1 PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Use of the internet by location of access(a)—2008–09

continued

	EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION		GOVERNMENT AGENCY, DEPARTMENT OR SHOPFRONT		INTERNET OR CYBER CAFE, SHOPPING MALL OR AIRPORT		OTHER		ANY LOCATION	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)										
15–17	718	84	**10	**1	^ 110	^ 13	*5	*1	803	94
18–24	898	43	^ 69	^ 3	^ 398	^ 19	^ 58	^ 3	1 877	91
25–34	363	12	^ 86	^ 3	527	18	^ 107	^ 4	2 643	90
35–44	^ 208	^ 7	^ 72	^ 2	346	11	^ 104	^ 3	2 623	86
45–54	^ 245	^ 8	^ 67	^ 2	300	10	^ 70	^ 2	2 295	78
55–64	135	6	^ 44	^ 2	228	9	^ 70	^ 3	1 516	63
65 or over	*29	*1	*6	—	^ 65	^ 2	^ 29	^ 1	819	31
Sex										
Male	1 183	14	^ 180	^ 2	1 071	13	254	3	6 269	75
Female	1 413	16	^ 173	^ 2	903	11	190	2	6 307	73
Personal income										
Less than \$40,000(b)	1 822	20	^ 169	^ 2	746	8	^ 149	^ 2	5 891	66
\$40,000–\$79,999	414	10	^ 122	^ 3	622	15	^ 115	^ 3	3 596	86
\$80,000–\$119,999	^ 113	^ 11	*23	*2	233	22	^ 60	^ 6	983	94
\$120,000 or over	^ 38	^ 7	*12	*2	^ 186	32	^ 49	^ 8	552	95
Could not be determined	210	10	*27	*1	^ 186	^ 9	^ 70	^ 3	1 554	71
Equivalent household income quintiles										
Lowest quintile	264	12	^ 35	^ 2	^ 95	^ 4	*22	*1	946	44
Second quintile	386	14	^ 40	^ 1	^ 154	^ 6	^ 39	^ 1	1 719	62
Third quintile	390	15	^ 47	^ 2	^ 261	^ 10	^ 63	^ 2	2 099	79
Fourth quintile	413	15	^ 59	^ 2	371	13	^ 74	^ 3	2 425	87
Highest quintile	434	16	^ 81	^ 3	661	24	^ 145	^ 5	2 518	93
Could not be determined	709	18	^ 91	^ 2	433	11	^ 101	^ 3	2 869	74
Employment status(c)										
Employed	1 638	15	^ 268	^ 2	1 583	14	363	3	9 389	85
Not employed	959	16	^ 86	^ 1	391	7	^ 81	^ 1	3 187	54
Indigenous status										
Non indigenous	2 561	15	348	2	np	np	np	np	12 457	74
Indigenous	^ 35	^ 19	*5	*3	np	np	np	np	^ 119	62
Country of birth(d)										
Born in Australia	1 941	16	260	2	1 374	11	321	3	9 193	76
Born overseas										
Born in main English-speaking countries	^ 187	^ 10	^ 34	^ 2	305	17	^ 61	^ 3	1 456	79
Born in other countries	468	16	^ 60	^ 2	294	10	^ 62	^ 2	1 925	65
Level of highest educational attainment(e)										
Bachelor degree or above	655	19	^ 134	^ 4	771	23	^ 171	^ 5	3 184	93
Advanced diploma or diploma	^ 232	^ 14	^ 52	^ 3	246	15	^ 79	^ 5	1 479	89
Certificate	^ 187	7	^ 46	^ 2	^ 254	^ 9	^ 61	^ 2	2 190	76
Year 12 or below	1 501	17	^ 118	^ 1	668	8	^ 128	^ 1	5 526	64

^ 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)

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

(a) More than one site may be nominated.

(b) Includes persons with income less than zero.

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

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

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

3.1

PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Use of the internet by location of access(a)—2008–09

continued

	EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION		GOVERNMENT AGENCY, DEPARTMENT OR SHOPFRONT		INTERNET OR CYBER CAFE, SHOPPING MALL OR AIRPORT		OTHER		ANY LOCATION	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
State or Territory of usual residence										
New South Wales	866	16	^ 102	^ 2	619	11	^ 150	^ 3	4 082	73
Victoria	723	17	^ 88	^ 2	522	12	^ 125	^ 3	3 229	76
Queensland	467	14	^ 63	^ 2	378	11	^ 60	^ 2	2 471	74
South Australia	188	15	^ 26	^ 2	135	11	^ 34	^ 3	905	71
Western Australia	228	13	^ 43	^ 3	211	12	^ 48	^ 3	1 287	76
Tasmania	54	14	*12	*3	^ 32	^ 8	^ 15	^ 4	268	68
Northern Territory	^ 18	^ 15	*5	*4	^ 16	^ 13	*3	*3	100	80
Australian Capital Territory	52	19	^ 15	^ 5	^ 60	^ 22	*10	*4	234	86
Remoteness area										
Major Cities of Australia	1 980	17	^ 272	^ 2	1 602	13	347	3	9 107	77
Inner Regional Australia	433	13	^ 53	^ 2	246	7	^ 56	^ 2	2 385	70
Outer Regional Australia	^ 167	^ 12	^ 24	^ 2	^ 113	^ 8	^ 39	^ 3	941	66
Remote Australia	*17	*8	**5	**2	*12	*6	**2	**1	^ 142	66
Region										
Metropolitan areas	1 838	17	260	2	1 498	14	335	3	8 435	77
Ex-metropolitan areas	758	13	^ 93	^ 2	476	8	^ 109	^ 2	4 140	69
Total	2 596	15	353	2	1 974	12	444	3	12 576	74

^ 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) More than one site may be nominated.

3.2 EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER, Labour force characteristics, by location of access(a)—2008–09

	TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS		HOME		WORK		ANY LOCATION	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Occupation(b)								
1 Managers	1 533		1 256	82	985	64	1 331	87
2 Professionals	2 290		2 040	89	1 803	79	2 197	96
3 Technicians and trades workers	1 648		1 246	76	572	35	1 354	82
4 Community and personal service workers	923		711	77	344	37	785	85
5 Clerical and administrative workers	1 730		1 444	83	1 165	67	1 602	93
6 Sales workers	1 056		856	81	331	31	931	88
7 Machinery operators and drivers	730		457	63	^ 135	^ 19	502	69
8 Labourers	1 069		623	58	^ 135	^ 13	671	63
Industry(c)								
01 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	^ 302		^ 163	54	^ 76	^ 25	^ 173	57
02 Mining	^ 125		^ 105	84	^ 62	^ 50	^ 109	87
03 Manufacturing	1 063		747	70	419	39	825	78
04 Electricity, gas, water and waste services	^ 143		^ 123	87	^ 95	66	^ 131	92
05 Construction	1 031		759	74	341	33	803	78
06 Wholesale trade	426		322	76	243	57	357	84
07 Retail trade	1 269		1 009	80	402	32	1 090	86
08 Accommodation and food services	647		507	78	^ 138	^ 21	550	85
09 Transport, postal and warehousing	600		443	74	183	30	475	79
10 Information media and telecommunications	^ 231		^ 207	90	^ 180	78	^ 222	96
11 Financial and insurance services	415		374	90	332	80	406	98
12 Rental, hiring and real estate services	216		^ 171	79	^ 160	74	207	96
13 Professional, scientific and technical services	822		728	89	670	81	792	96
14 Administrative and support services	322		226	70	134	42	246	76
15 Public administration and safety	701		593	85	486	69	640	91
16 Education and training	898		784	87	664	74	851	95
17 Health care and social assistance	1 140		904	79	598	52	986	86
18 Arts and recreation services	^ 197		^ 158	80	^ 112	57	^ 173	87
19 Other services	447		315	70	^ 179	^ 40	345	77
Total employed persons	11 008		8 647	79	5 482	50	9 389	85

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

(a) More than one site may be nominated.

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

(c) Excludes persons whose industry was not stated and/or inadequately described.

3.3 PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Use of the internet at home, by purpose(a)—2008–09

	PERSONS WHO ACCESSED THE INTERNET AT HOME			PERSONAL OR PRIVATE PURPOSES		WORK OR BUSINESS RELATED PURPOSES		EDUCATION OR STUDY PURPOSES		VOLUNTARY OR COMMUNITY PURPOSES		OTHER PURPOSES	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)													
15–17	755	717	95	^ 88	^ 12	652	86	*25	*3	**5	**1		
18–24	1 659	1 614	97	535	32	951	57	^ 155	^ 9	*45	*3		
25–34	2 382	2 306	97	1 307	55	866	36	183	8	^ 58	^ 2		
35–44	2 461	2 348	95	1 431	58	806	33	279	11	^ 57	^ 2		
45–54	2 163	2 069	96	1 180	55	740	34	277	13	^ 53	^ 2		
55–64	1 393	1 332	96	616	44	335	24	214	15	^ 31	^ 2		
65 or over	779	748	96	156	20	^ 139	^ 18	^ 120	15	*26	*3		
Sex													
Male	5 814	5 534	95	2 906	50	2 260	39	573	10	^ 130	^ 2		
Female	5 777	5 599	97	2 407	42	2 229	39	679	12	^ 145	^ 3		
Personal income													
Less than \$40,000(b)	5 391	5 188	96	1 660	31	2 432	45	543	10	^ 145	^ 3		
\$40,000–\$79,999	3 271	3 161	97	1 834	56	1 075	33	355	11	^ 66	^ 2		
\$80,000–\$119,999	934	887	95	684	73	351	38	^ 111	^ 12	^ 21	^ 2		
\$120,000 or over	529	500	94	438	83	^ 200	38	^ 69	^ 13	*11	*2		
Could not be determined	1 466	1 397	95	698	48	430	29	^ 175	^ 12	*32	*2		
Equivalent household income quintiles													
Lowest quintile	827	779	94	^ 226	^ 27	350	42	^ 75	^ 9	*26	*3		
Second quintile	1 568	1 504	96	487	31	618	39	^ 175	^ 11	^ 40	^ 3		
Third quintile	1 910	1 852	97	756	40	712	37	^ 189	^ 10	*37	^ 2		
Fourth quintile	2 241	2 177	97	1 139	51	845	38	220	10	^ 46	^ 2		
Highest quintile	2 361	2 261	96	1 574	67	948	40	301	13	^ 55	^ 2		
Could not be determined	2 684	2 561	95	1 131	42	1 016	38	292	11	^ 70	^ 3		
Employment status(c)													
Employed	8 647	8 304	96	4 903	57	3 251	38	907	10	^ 194	^ 2		
Not employed	2 944	2 829	96	411	14	1 238	42	346	12	^ 80	^ 3		
Indigenous status													
Non indigenous	11 491	11 040	96	5 262	46	4 447	39	1 245	11	270	2		
Indigenous	^ 100	^ 94	93	^ 51	51	*41	^ 41	**8	**8	**4	**4		
Country of birth(d)													
Born in Australia	8 443	8 123	96	3 968	47	3 249	38	931	11	195	2		
Born overseas													
Born in main English-speaking countries	1 360	1 323	97	667	49	445	33	^ 167	^ 12	^ 39	^ 3		
Born in other countries	1 787	1 687	94	678	38	795	44	^ 155	9	^ 41	^ 2		
Level of highest educational attainment(e)													
Bachelor degree or above	2 989	2 878	96	1 955	65	1 421	48	539	18	^ 62	^ 2		
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 361	1 319	97	694	51	503	37	^ 180	^ 13	^ 44	^ 3		
Certificate	2 009	1 923	96	974	48	578	29	^ 175	^ 9	^ 54	^ 3		
Year 12 or below	5 053	4 846	96	1 602	32	1 921	38	326	6	^ 112	^ 2		

^ 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) More than one purpose may be nominated.

(b) Includes persons with income less than zero.

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

3.3 PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Use of the internet at home, by purpose(a)—2008–09

continued

	PERSONS WHO ACCESSED THE INTERNET AT HOME			PERSONAL OR PRIVATE PURPOSES		WORK OR BUSINESS RELATED PURPOSES		EDUCATION OR STUDY PURPOSES		VOLUNTARY OR COMMUNITY PURPOSES		OTHER PURPOSES	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
State or Territory of usual residence													
New South Wales	3 776	3 606	95	1 617	43	1 485	39	381	10	^ 110	^ 3		
Victoria	2 951	2 821	96	1 329	45	1 161	39	333	11	* 41	* 1		
Queensland	2 303	2 241	97	1 157	50	828	36	232	10	^ 50	^ 2		
South Australia	824	794	96	410	50	361	44	^ 102	^ 12	* 27	* 3		
Western Australia	1 202	1 158	96	553	46	436	36	^ 117	^ 10	^ 37	^ 3		
Tasmania	235	223	95	98	42	^ 83	35	^ 30	^ 13	* 5	* 2		
Northern Territory	87	83	96	^ 36	41	^ 30	35	^ 8	^ 9	* 2	* 2		
Australian Capital Territory	212	208	98	113	53	105	49	^ 50	^ 24	* 3	* 2		
Remoteness area													
Major Cities of Australia	8 477	8 166	96	3 924	46	3 429	40	895	11	209	2		
Inner Regional Australia	2 143	2 045	95	928	43	735	34	^ 268	13	^ 43	^ 2		
Outer Regional Australia	844	803	95	398	47	285	34	np	np	np	np		
Remote Australia	^ 127	^ 119	94	^ 63	^ 50	^ 39	^ 31	np	np	np	np		
Region													
Metropolitan areas	7 832	7 538	96	3 625	46	3 176	41	855	11	^ 197	^ 3		
Ex-metropolitan areas	3 759	3 595	96	1 688	45	1 312	35	397	11	^ 78	^ 2		
Total	11 591	11 134	96	5 313	46	4 488	39	1 253	11	275	2		

^ 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

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

(a) More than one purpose may be nominated.

3.4 PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Use of the internet at home, by main purpose—2008–09

	PERSONS WHO ACCESSED THE INTERNET AT HOME			PERSONAL OR PRIVATE PURPOSES		WORK OR BUSINESS RELATED PURPOSES		EDUCATION OR STUDY PURPOSES		VOLUNTARY OR COMMUNITY OTHER PURPOSES		COULD NOT BE DETERMINED	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)													
15–17	755	537	71	np	np	202	27	np	np	np	np	*12	*2
18–24	1 659	1 245	75	np	np	339	20	np	np	np	np	**9	**1
25–34	2 382	1 797	75	361	15	^192	^8	*6	—	*12	*1	*13	*1
35–44	2 461	1 665	68	596	24	^146	^6	*20	*1	*9	—	*25	*1
45–54	2 163	1 417	66	535	25	^149	^7	*31	*1	*15	*1	*16	*1
55–64	1 393	991	71	290	21	*41	*3	^51	^4	*7	*1	*12	*1
65 or over	779	625	80	^81	^10	*19	*2	^30	^4	*14	*2	*11	*1
Sex													
Male	5 814	4 044	70	1 169	20	464	8	^67	^1	*25	—	^46	^1
Female	5 777	4 233	73	762	13	623	11	^74	^1	^33	^1	^52	^1
Personal income													
Less than \$40,000(a)	5 391	3 995	74	492	9	761	14	^73	^1	^26	—	^44	^1
\$40,000–\$79,999	3 271	2 405	74	603	18	^191	^6	*35	*1	*17	*1	^21	^1
\$80,000–\$119,999	934	570	61	296	32	*46	^5	**7	**1	np	np	np	np
\$120,000 or over	529	261	49	241	46	*17	*3	**8	**2	np	np	np	np
Could not be determined	1 466	1 047	71	299	20	^72	^5	*19	*1	*8	*1	*22	*2
Equivalent household income quintiles													
Lowest quintile	827	570	69	^104	^13	^133	^16	*13	*2	**4	**1	**3	—
Second quintile	1 568	1 182	75	^149	^10	^185	^12	^27	^2	*6	—	*18	*1
Third quintile	1 910	1 425	75	260	14	^171	^9	*26	^1	*11	*1	*18	*1
Fourth quintile	2 241	1 648	74	381	17	^158	7	*27	*1	*11	—	*17	*1
Highest quintile	2 361	1 509	64	628	27	^171	^7	*23	*1	*12	*1	^17	^1
Could not be determined	2 684	1 944	72	408	15	270	10	^24	^1	*12	—	*26	*1
Employment status(b)													
Employed	8 647	6 010	70	1 834	21	635	7	^65	^1	^36	—	^67	^1
Not employed	2 944	2 268	77	^97	^3	452	15	^75	^3	*21	*1	*31	*1
Indigenous status													
Non indigenous	11 491	8 211	71	1 913	17	1 077	9	np	np	np	np	np	np
Indigenous	^100	^67	^66	*18	*18	**10	**10	np	np	np	np	np	np
Country of birth(c)													
Born in Australia	8 443	6 077	72	1 403	17	746	9	^110	^1	^40	—	^68	^1
Born overseas													
Born in main English-speaking countries	1 360	991	73	261	19	^66	^5	*20	*1	**5	—	^18	*1
Born in other countries	1 787	1 209	68	267	15	^275	15	*10	*1	*13	*1	*13	*1
Level of highest educational attainment(d)													
Bachelor degree or above	2 989	1 802	60	802	27	285	10	^57	^2	*12	—	^30	^1
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 361	1 000	73	225	17	^106	^8	*15	*1	**7	**1	*8	*1
Certificate	2 009	1 514	75	351	17	^93	^5	*25	*1	*12	*1	*14	*1
Year 12 or below	5 053	3 843	76	513	10	591	12	^37	^1	*26	*1	^44	^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)

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

(a) Includes persons with income less than zero.

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

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

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

3.4 PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Use of the internet at home, by main purpose—2008–09 *continued*

	PERSONS WHO ACCESSED 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	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
State or Territory of usual residence															
New South Wales	3 776	2 682	71	634	17	376	10	*29	*1	*27	*1	*29	*1		
Victoria	2 951	2 118	72	462	16	297	10	^45	^2	*8	—	*22	*1		
Queensland	2 303	1 630	71	402	17	^204	^9	*35	*2	*12	*1	*20	*1		
South Australia	824	588	71	122	15	^88	11	*10	*1	*8	*1	*8	*1		
Western Australia	1 202	860	72	227	19	^83	^7	*15	*1	np	np	np	np		
Tasmania	235	176	75	^39	^16	^16	^7	*2	*1	np	np	np	np		
Northern Territory	87	63	72	^16	^18	*7	*8	**1	**1	—	—	**1	**1		
Australian Capital Territory	212	161	76	^30	^14	^16	^7	**3	**2	np	np	np	np		
Remoteness area															
Major Cities of Australia	8 477	6 013	71	1 411	17	851	10	^90	^1	^41	—	^71	^1		
Inner Regional Australia	2 143	1 570	73	337	16	^170	^8	^42	^2	*8	—	*17	*1		
Outer Regional Australia	844	602	71	^157	^19	^65	^8	np	np	np	np	*6	*1		
Remote Australia	^127	^93	73	*26	^20	**1	**1	np	np	np	np	*4	*3		
Region															
Metropolitan areas	7 832	5 535	71	1 306	17	803	10	^82	^1	^37	—	^70	^1		
Ex-metropolitan areas	3 759	2 743	73	625	17	^284	^8	^58	^2	*20	*1	^28	^1		
Total	11 591	8 278	71	1 931	17	1 087	9	^140	^1	^57	—	^98	^1		

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* 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)

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

3.5 PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Use of the internet at home, by frequency—2008–09 . .

	PERSONS WHO ACCESSED THE INTERNET									
	AT HOME(a)		EVERYDAY		AT LEAST WEEKLY		AT LEAST MONTHLY		AT LEAST YEARLY	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)										
15–17	755		511	68	^ 226	^ 30	np	np	np	np
18–24	1 657		1 146	69	464	28	np	np	np	np
25–34	2 381		1 558	65	742	31	^ 70	^ 3	*10	—
35–44	2 459		1 266	51	1 024	42	^ 155	^ 6	*14	*1
45–54	2 161		1 117	52	842	39	181	8	*21	*1
55–64	1 393		774	56	508	36	^ 95	^ 7	*16	*1
65 or over	777		374	48	318	41	^ 63	^ 8	^ 22	*3
Sex										
Male	5 810		3 431	59	1 988	34	342	6	^ 48	^ 1
Female	5 772		3 315	57	2 137	37	281	5	^ 40	^ 1
Personal income										
Less than \$40,000(b)	5 387		3 206	60	1 875	35	277	5	^ 29	^ 1
\$40,000–\$79,999	3 270		1 845	56	1 211	37	^ 192	^ 6	*22	*1
\$80,000–\$119,999	934		559	60	322	34	^ 46	^ 5	*7	**1
\$120,000 or over	529		344	65	^ 162	31	^ 16	^ 3	**6	*1
Could not be determined	1 462		792	54	556	38	^ 92	^ 6	*23	*2
Equivalent household income quintiles										
Lowest quintile	826		492	59	278	34	^ 51	^ 6	*6	*1
Second quintile	1 566		830	53	624	40	^ 106	^ 7	*5	—
Third quintile	1 910		1 067	56	724	38	^ 113	^ 6	*7	—
Fourth quintile	2 239		1 299	58	790	35	^ 132	^ 6	*18	*1
Highest quintile	2 361		1 511	64	760	32	^ 69	^ 3	^ 21	^ 1
Could not be determined	2 680		1 548	58	949	35	^ 152	^ 6	*31	*1
Employment status(c)										
Employed	8 643		5 002	58	3 093	36	486	6	^ 61	^ 1
Not employed	2 940		1 744	59	1 032	35	^ 137	^ 5	^ 27	^ 1
Indigenous status										
Non indigenous	11 482		6 695	58	4 089	36	610	5	^ 88	^ 1
Indigenous	^ 100		^ 51	^ 51	^ 36	^ 36	*13	*13	—	—
Country of birth(d)										
Born in Australia	8 438		4 775	57	3 140	37	455	5	^ 67	^ 1
Born overseas										
Born in main English-speaking countries	1 356		815	60	460	34	^ 70	^ 5	*11	*1
Born in other countries	1 787		1 156	65	524	29	^ 98	^ 5	*10	*1
Level of highest educational attainment(e)										
Bachelor degree or above	2 988		2 031	68	846	28	^ 94	^ 3	*16	*1
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 361		805	59	458	34	^ 83	^ 6	*16	*1
Certificate	2 008		981	49	849	42	^ 162	^ 8	*16	*1
Year 12 or below	5 047		2 813	56	1 917	38	278	6	^ 39	^ 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)

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

(a) Excludes those who don't know the frequency of internet access.

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

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

3.5 PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Use of the internet at home, by frequency—2008–09

continued

	PERSONS WHO ACCESSED THE INTERNET AT HOME (a)								
	EVERYDAY			AT LEAST WEEKLY		AT LEAST MONTHLY		AT LEAST YEARLY	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
State or Territory of usual residence									
New South Wales	3 774	2 226	59	1 322	35	^ 201	^ 5	*25	*1
Victoria	2 948	1 743	59	1 045	35	^ 140	^ 5	*20	*1
Queensland	2 301	1 334	58	818	36	^ 130	^ 6	*20	*1
South Australia	824	417	51	339	41	^ 59	^ 7	*9	*1
Western Australia	1 201	711	59	411	34	^ 69	^ 6	*10	*1
Tasmania	235	127	54	94	40	^ 12	^ 5	**3	**1
Northern Territory	87	49	56	33	38	np	np	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	212	139	66	^ 65	^ 30	np	np	np	np
Remoteness area									
Major Cities of Australia	8 468	5 261	62	2 784	33	363	4	^ 60	^ 1
Inner Regional Australia	2 143	1 053	49	896	42	^ 175	^ 8	*19	*1
Outer Regional Australia	844	373	44	387	46	np	np	np	np
Remote Australia	^ 127	^ 59	^ 47	*58	^ 46	np	np	np	np
Region									
Metropolitan areas	7 823	4 870	62	2 550	33	346	4	^ 58	^ 1
Ex-metropolitan areas	3 759	1 876	50	1 575	42	278	7	^ 30	^ 1
Total	11 582	6 746	58	4 125	36	624	5	^ 88	^ 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

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

(a) Excludes those who don't know the frequency of internet access.

3.6 PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Use of the internet to purchase or order goods or services—for private purposes in the last 12 months—2008–09

	PERSONS WHO ACCESSED THE INTERNET AT ANY SITE			DID NOT USE THE INTERNET TO PURCHASE GOODS OR SERVICES	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)					
15–17	803	303	38	500	62
18–24	1 877	1 176	63	701	37
25–34	2 643	1 970	75	673	25
35–44	2 623	1 774	68	850	32
45–54	2 295	1 493	65	802	35
55–64	1 516	910	60	606	40
65 or over	819	366	45	453	55
Sex					
Male	6 269	4 026	64	2 243	36
Female	6 307	3 966	63	2 341	37
Personal income					
Less than \$40,000(a)	5 891	3 210	54	2 680	46
\$40,000–\$79,999	3 596	2 636	73	960	27
\$80,000–\$119,999	983	773	79	^ 210	21
\$120,000 or over	552	470	85	^ 81	^ 15
Could not be determined	1 554	902	58	652	42
Equivalent household income quintiles					
Lowest quintile	946	395	42	551	58
Second quintile	1 719	924	54	795	46
Third quintile	2 099	1 323	63	776	37
Fourth quintile	2 425	1 666	69	760	31
Highest quintile	2 518	2 053	82	465	18
Could not be determined	2 869	1 631	57	1 238	43
Employment status(b)					
Employed	9 389	6 484	69	2 905	31
Not employed	3 187	1 508	47	1 679	53
Indigenous status					
Non indigenous	12 457	7 940	64	4 516	36
Indigenous	^ 119	^ 51	^ 43	^ 68	^ 57
Country of birth(c)					
Born in Australia	9 193	5 993	65	3 200	35
Born overseas					
Born in main English-speaking countries	1 456	994	68	462	32
Born in other countries	1 925	1 005	52	920	48
Level of highest educational attainment(d)					
Bachelor degree or above	3 184	2 479	78	705	22
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 479	1 059	72	421	28
Certificate	2 190	1 377	63	813	37
Year 12 or below	5 526	2 951	53	2 575	47

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

(a) Includes persons with income less than zero.

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

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

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

3.6 PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Use of the internet to purchase or order goods or services—for private purposes in the last 12 months—2008–09 *continued*

	PERSONS WHO ACCESSED THE INTERNET AT ANY SITE	USED THE INTERNET TO PURCHASE GOODS OR SERVICES		DID NOT USE THE INTERNET TO PURCHASE GOODS OR SERVICES	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%
State or Territory of usual residence					
New South Wales	4 082	2 488	61	1 594	39
Victoria	3 229	2 031	63	1 198	37
Queensland	2 471	1 647	67	824	33
South Australia	905	570	63	335	37
Western Australia	1 287	829	64	458	36
Tasmania	268	183	68	85	32
Northern Territory	100	66	66	34	34
Australian Capital Territory	234	177	76	^ 56	^ 24
Remoteness area					
Major Cities of Australia	9 107	5 880	65	3 227	35
Inner Regional Australia	2 385	1 444	61	940	39
Outer Regional Australia	941	582	62	360	38
Remote Australia	^ 142	^ 85	60	^ 57	^ 40
Region					
Metropolitan areas	8 435	5 436	64	2 999	36
Ex-metropolitan areas	4 140	2 556	62	1 585	38
Total	12 576	7 992	64	4 584	36

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

3.7**PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Main reason for not using the internet to purchase or order goods or services—for private purposes in the last 12 months—2008–09**

	PERSONS WHO DID NOT USE THE INTERNET TO PURCHASE GOODS OR SERVICES		HAVE NO NEED		PREFER TO SHOP IN PERSON		SECURITY CONCERNS		PRIVACY OR TRUST CONCERNS	
	'000		'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)										
15–17	500		^ 161	^ 32	^ 56	^ 11	*27	*5	*12	*2
18–24	701		^ 289	41	^ 92	^ 13	^ 87	^ 12	*42	*6
25–34	673		259	38	^ 146	^ 22	^ 109	^ 16	^ 34	^ 5
35–44	850		334	39	^ 178	^ 21	175	21	^ 63	^ 7
45–54	802		346	43	^ 130	^ 16	^ 186	^ 23	^ 55	^ 7
55–64	606		257	42	^ 113	^ 19	^ 133	^ 22	^ 39	^ 6
65 or over	453		178	39	^ 102	^ 22	^ 99	22	*34	*8
Sex										
Male	2 243		938	42	368	16	396	18	^ 133	^ 6
Female	2 341		884	38	447	19	420	18	^ 147	^ 6
Personal income										
Less than \$40,000(a)	2 680		1 014	38	431	16	432	16	^ 153	^ 6
\$40,000–\$79,999	960		397	41	^ 199	^ 21	206	21	^ 58	^ 6
\$80,000–\$119,999	^ 210		^ 88	42	^ 42	^ 20	^ 49	^ 24	*16	*8
\$120,000 or over	^ 81		*35	^ 43	*26	^ 32	*7	*9	*6	*7
Could not be determined	652		289	44	^ 117	^ 18	^ 120	^ 18	^ 47	^ 7
Equivalised household income quintiles										
Lowest quintile	551		^ 225	41	^ 86	^ 16	^ 84	^ 15	^ 35	^ 6
Second quintile	795		291	37	^ 125	^ 16	^ 121	^ 15	*67	*8
Third quintile	776		303	39	^ 130	^ 17	^ 164	21	^ 43	^ 6
Fourth quintile	760		324	43	^ 130	^ 17	^ 136	^ 18	^ 48	^ 6
Highest quintile	465		180	39	^ 127	^ 27	^ 77	^ 17	*16	*3
Could not be determined	1 238		499	40	^ 218	^ 18	^ 233	19	^ 72	^ 6
Employment status(b)										
Employed	2 905		1 175	40	544	19	554	19	^ 171	^ 6
Not employed	1 679		648	39	272	16	262	16	^ 109	^ 6
Indigenous status										
Non indigenous	4 516		1 798	40	802	18	808	18	^ 277	^ 6
Indigenous	^ 68		*24	*36	*14	*20	*7	*11	**3	**4
Country of birth(c)										
Born in Australia	3 200		1 246	39	533	17	565	18	^ 173	^ 5
Born overseas										
Born in main English-speaking countries	462		188	41	^ 109	^ 24	^ 77	^ 17	^ 31	^ 7
Born in other countries	920		^ 388	42	^ 173	19	^ 173	^ 19	^ 76	^ 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) Includes persons with income less than zero.

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

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

3.7 PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Main reason for not using the internet to purchase or order goods or services—for private purposes in the last 12 months—2008–09

continued

	PERSONS WHO DID NOT USE THE INTERNET TO PURCHASE GOODS OR SERVICES			HAVE NO NEED		PREFER TO SHOP IN PERSON		SECURITY CONCERNS		PRIVACY OR TRUST CONCERNS	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Level of highest educational attainment(a)											
Bachelor degree or above	705	306	43	^169	24	^122	^17	^55	^8		
Advanced diploma or diploma	421	^195	46	^69	^16	^75	^18	^29	^7		
Certificate	813	330	41	^142	^18	^173	21	^49	^6		
Year 12 or below	2 575	961	37	425	17	428	17	^141	^5		
State or Territory of usual residence											
New South Wales	1 594	647	41	273	^17	261	16	^99	^6		
Victoria	1 198	476	40	^217	^18	222	19	^72	^6		
Queensland	824	319	39	^164	^20	^133	^16	^53	^6		
South Australia	335	124	37	^49	^15	^87	^26	^26	^8		
Western Australia	458	180	39	^87	^19	^93	20	^19	*4		
Tasmania	85	^33	39	^12	^14	^12	^14	*5	*5		
Northern Territory	34	^22	^65	*5	*15	*3	*8	np	np		
Australian Capital Territory	^56	^22	^39	*9	*15	*6	*11	np	np		
Remoteness area											
Major Cities of Australia	3 227	1 330	41	586	18	562	17	^204	^6		
Inner Regional Australia	940	309	33	^171	^18	^182	^19	^52	^6		
Outer Regional Australia	360	^160	44	^46	^13	^68	^19	*22	*6		
Remote Australia	^57	*24	^42	**14	*24	*4	*6	**3	**5		
Region											
Metropolitan areas	2 999	1 224	41	556	19	512	17	^189	^6		
Ex-metropolitan areas	1 585	598	38	260	16	304	19	^91	^6		
Total	4 584	1 822	40	816	18	815	18	280	^6		

^ 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

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

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

3.7 PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Main reason for not using the internet to purchase or order goods or services—for private purposes in the last 12 months—2008–09

continued

	DOES NOT HAVE A CREDIT CARD		OTHER REASON(a)	
	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)				
15–17	183	37	^ 62	^ 12
18–24	^ 153	^ 22	^ 37	* 5
25–34	^ 68	^ 10	^ 58	^ 9
35–44	^ 48	^ 6	^ 52	^ 6
45–54	* 26	* 3	^ 59	^ 7
55–64	* 24	* 4	^ 40	^ 7
65 or over	* 11	* 2	^ 30	^ 7
Sex				
Male	238	^ 11	^ 170	^ 8
Female	275	12	^ 168	^ 7
Personal income				
Less than \$40,000(b)	420	16	^ 231	^ 9
\$40,000–\$79,999	^ 44	^ 5	^ 56	^ 6
\$80,000–\$119,999	* 4	* 2	* 10	* 5
\$120,000 or over	—	—	* 7	* 8
Could not be determined	^ 44	^ 7	^ 35	^ 5
Equivalent household income quintiles				
Lowest quintile	^ 80	^ 14	^ 42	^ 8
Second quintile	^ 128	^ 16	^ 62	^ 8
Third quintile	^ 81	^ 10	^ 55	^ 7
Fourth quintile	^ 55	^ 7	^ 66	^ 9
Highest quintile	^ 31	^ 7	^ 34	^ 7
Could not be determined	^ 138	^ 11	^ 78	^ 6
Employment status(c)				
Employed	^ 265	^ 9	196	7
Not employed	248	15	^ 142	^ 8
Indigenous status				
Non indigenous	499	11	331	7
Indigenous	* 13	* 20	** 6	** 10
Country of birth(d)				
Born in Australia	429	13	254	8
Born overseas				
Born in main English-speaking countries	* 25	* 5	^ 32	^ 7
Born in other countries	^ 59	^ 6	^ 52	^ 6

^ 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 the responses of could not afford it, does not know how to and other.

(b) Includes persons with income less than zero.

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

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

3.7 PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Main reason for not using the internet to purchase or order goods or services—for private purposes in the last 12 months—2008–09

continued

	DOES NOT HAVE A CREDIT CARD		OTHER REASON(a)	
	'000	%	'000	%
Level of highest educational attainment(b)				
Bachelor degree or above	*22	*3	^ 31	^ 4
Advanced diploma or diploma	*27	*6	^ 27	^ 6
Certificate	^ 57	^ 7	^ 62	^ 8
Year 12 or below	405	16	^ 215	^ 8
State or Territory of usual residence				
New South Wales	^ 174	11	^ 139	^ 9
Victoria	^ 125	^ 10	^ 87	^ 7
Queensland	^ 106	^ 13	^ 49	^ 6
South Australia	^ 27	^ 8	^ 23	^ 7
Western Australia	^ 56	^ 12	^ 23	^ 5
Tasmania	^ 15	^ 17	*9	*11
Northern Territory	*2	*5	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	*8	*15	np	np
Remoteness area				
Major Cities of Australia	327	10	^ 219	^ 7
Inner Regional Australia	^ 132	^ 14	^ 95	^ 10
Outer Regional Australia	^ 44	^ 12	^ 20	^ 6
Remote Australia	*9	*16	*4	**7
Region				
Metropolitan areas	312	10	^ 206	^ 7
Ex-metropolitan areas	^ 201	^ 13	^ 132	^ 8
Total	513	11	338	7

^ 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

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

(a) Includes the responses of could not afford it, does not know how to and other.

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

3.8 PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Characteristics of persons not using the internet, by location of access—2008–09

	TOTAL PERSONS IN AUSTRALIA		HOME(a)(b)		WORK(a)		ANY LOCATION(a)	
	'000		'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)								
15–17	853		^ 98	^ 11	787	92	^ 50	^ 6
18–24	2 063		404	20	1 429	69	187	9
25–34	2 945		559	19	1 441	49	299	10
35–44	3 063		602	20	1 515	49	440	14
45–54	2 936		772	26	1 635	56	639	22
55–64	2 409		1 012	42	1 702	71	889	37
65 or over	2 669		1 885	71	2 518	94	1 845	69
Sex								
Male	8 345		2 527	30	5 356	64	2 072	25
Female	8 593		2 805	33	5 672	66	2 276	26
Personal income								
Less than \$40,000(c)	8 962		3 565	40	7 335	82	3 065	34
\$40,000–\$79,999	4 158		886	21	1 841	44	562	14
\$80,000–\$119,999	1 050		^ 116	^ 11	272	26	^ 67	^ 6
\$120,000 or over	581		^ 53	^ 9	^ 107	^ 18	*30	*5
Could not be determined	2 187		713	33	1 471	67	625	29
Equivalent household income quintiles								
Lowest quintile	2 140		1 308	61	1 938	91	1 189	56
Second quintile	2 761		1 194	43	2 294	83	1 043	38
Third quintile	2 653		743	28	1 791	68	555	21
Fourth quintile	2 803		561	20	1 416	50	377	13
Highest quintile	2 709		348	13	882	33	^ 191	^ 7
Could not be determined	3 870		1 178	30	2 707	70	993	26
Employment status(d)								
Employed	11 008		2 360	21	5 526	50	1 619	15
Not employed	5 930		2 972	50	5 502	93	2 730	46
Indigenous status								
Non indigenous	16 747		5 242	31	10 887	65	4 276	26
Indigenous	^ 190		^ 90	^ 47	^ 141	74	^ 72	^ 38
Country of birth(e)								
Born in Australia	12 128		3 680	30	7 753	64	2 931	24
Born overseas								
Born in main English-speaking countries	1 838		478	26	1 088	59	382	21
Born in other countries	2 970		1 174	40	2 186	74	1 036	35
Level of highest educational attainment(f)								
Bachelor degree or above	3 410		419	12	1 179	35	^ 224	^ 7
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 667		305	18	801	48	^ 187	11
Certificate	2 867		857	30	1 921	67	677	24
Year 12 or below	8 685		3 619	42	6 934	80	3 147	36

^ 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) Persons who did not access the internet at this location.

(b) Excludes persons whose use of the internet at home could not be determined.

(c) Includes persons with income less than zero.

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

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

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

3.8 PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Characteristics of persons not using the internet, by location of access—2008–09 *continued*

	TOTAL PERSONS IN AUSTRALIA		HOME(a)(b)		WORK(a)		ANY LOCATION(a)	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
State or Territory of usual residence								
New South Wales	5 560		1 780	32	3 792	68	1 474	27
Victoria	4 272		1 315	31	2 671	63	1 037	24
Queensland	3 346		1 043	31	2 166	65	874	26
South Australia	1 277		450	35	848	66	370	29
Western Australia	1 694		492	29	1 077	64	408	24
Tasmania	392		157	40	284	72	124	32
Northern Territory	125		37	30	66	53	24	19
Australian Capital Territory	271		59	22	125	46	^ 38	^ 14
Remoteness area								
Major Cities of Australia	11 893		3 404	29	7 444	63	2 774	23
Inner Regional Australia	3 404		1 259	37	2 419	71	1 017	30
Outer Regional Australia	1 424		579	41	1 013	71	482	34
Remote Australia	^ 216		^ 89	^ 41	^ 152	70	^ 74	^ 34
Region								
Metropolitan areas	10 963		3 119	28	6 795	62	2 516	23
Ex-metropolitan areas	5 974		2 213	37	4 233	71	1 832	31
Total	16 938		5 332	31	11 028	65	4 348	26

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

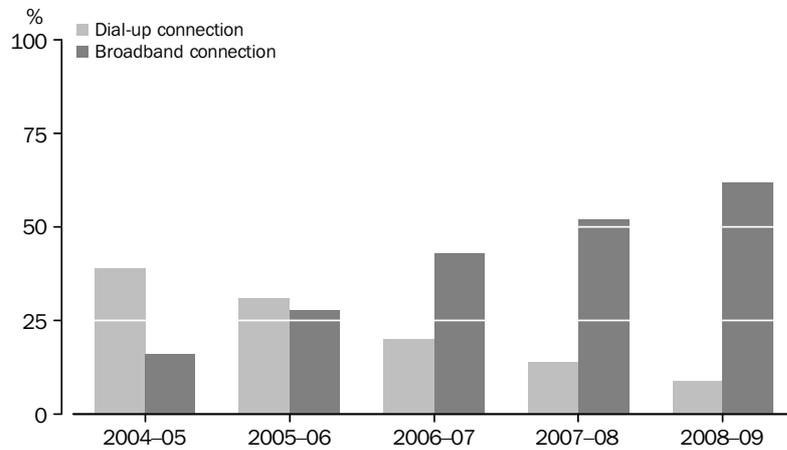
(a) Persons who did not access the internet at this location.

(b) Excludes persons whose use of the internet at home could not be determined.

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD INTERNET CONNECTION

During 2008-09, the number of households with broadband access increased by 18% from the previous year to an estimated 5.0 million, or 62% of all households within the scope of the MPHS. This represents 86% of all households with internet access having access to broadband, an increase from 78% in 2007-08. Conversely, the proportion of households with dial-up internet access decreased from 14% to 9% over this period.

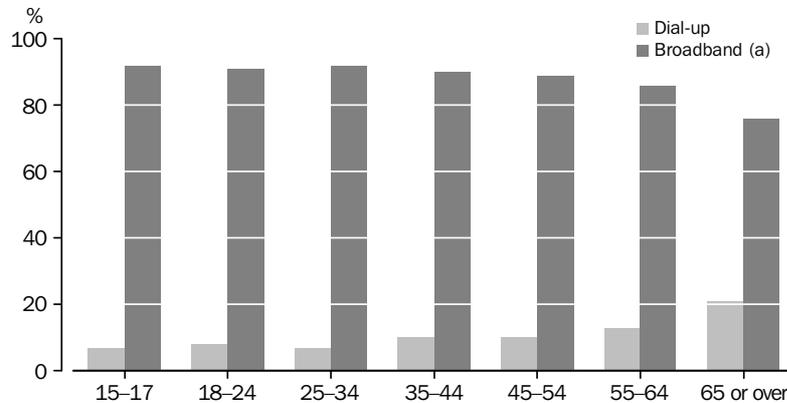
FIGURE 4.1: HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A DIAL-UP OR BROADBAND INTERNET CONNECTION—2004-05 to 2008-09



TYPE OF PERSONAL INTERNET ACCESS

More than 10.3 million people (89% of those accessing the internet at home) used a broadband connection. People 65 years or over (76%) and Indigenous people (76%) have relatively lower levels of broadband access.

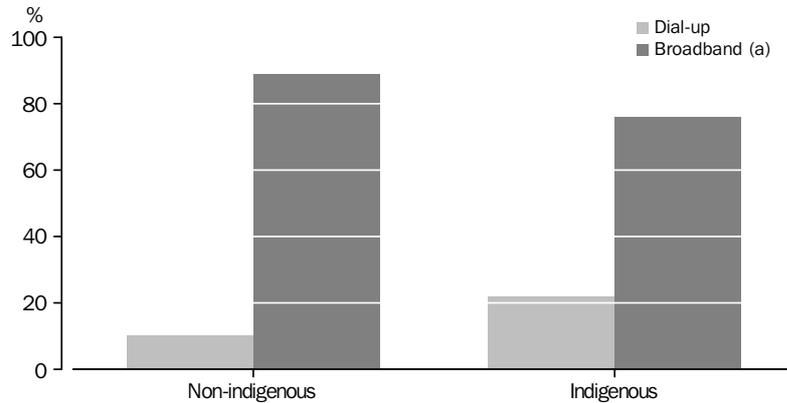
FIGURE 4.2: DIAL-UP OR BROADBAND INTERNET CONNECTION, by age group—2008-09



(a) Includes persons who had both broadband and dial-up connections.

TYPE OF PERSONAL INTERNET ACCESS
continued

FIGURE 4.3: DIAL-UP OR BROADBAND INTERNET CONNECTION, by indigenous status—2008-09



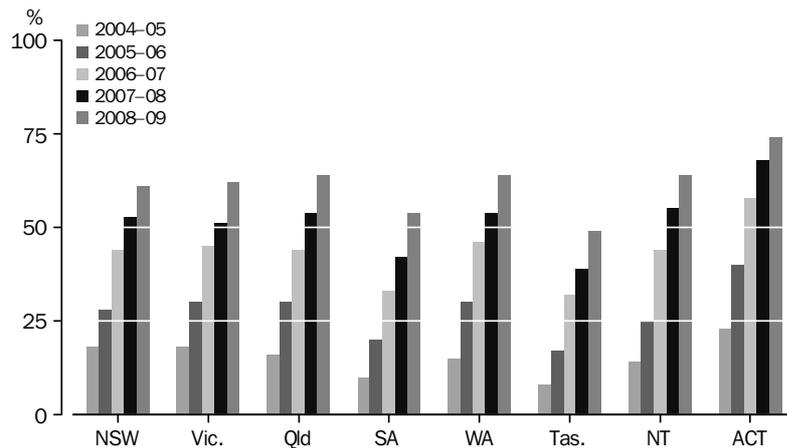
(a) Includes persons who had both broadband and dial-up connections.

In 2008-09, broadband home internet connections were most prevalent among persons who were also employed in the industries of Financial and insurance services (94%) and Professional, scientific and technical services (94%). People employed in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry had the lowest level of broadband connection at home (78%) during the same period.

BROADBAND ACCESS BY STATE / TERRITORY AND REGION

The Australian Capital Territory continued to record the highest proportion of households with a broadband internet connection (74% of all households), while Tasmania recorded the lowest proportion of all households with a broadband internet connection (49%).

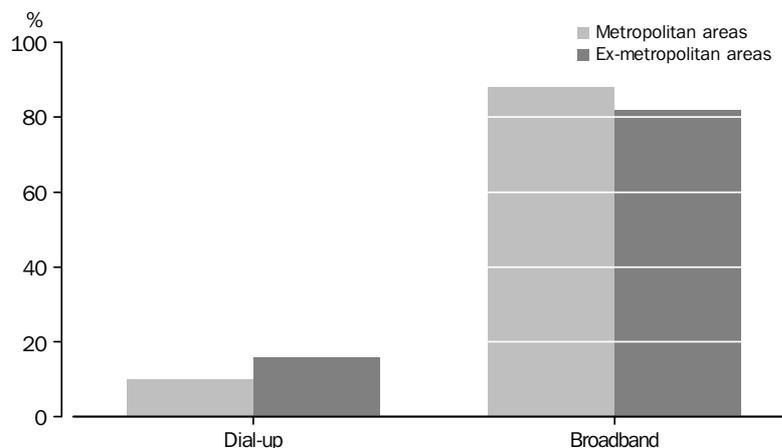
FIGURE 4.4: PERCENTAGE OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A BROADBAND INTERNET CONNECTION, by State or Territory—2004-05 to 2008-09



Both household and personal access to broadband was more prevalent in metropolitan areas (88% of households and 91% of persons 15 and over) compared to ex-metropolitan areas (82% of households and 85% of persons 15 and over).

BROADBAND ACCESS BY STATE / TERRITORY AND REGION *continued*

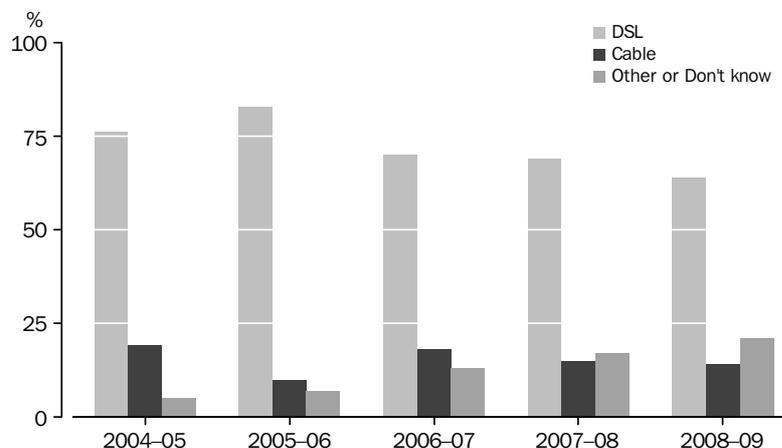
FIGURE 4.5: DIAL-UP OR BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS FOR HOUSEHOLDS, by region and remoteness area—2008–09



TYPE OF TECHNOLOGY USED FOR HOUSEHOLD BROADBAND CONNECTION

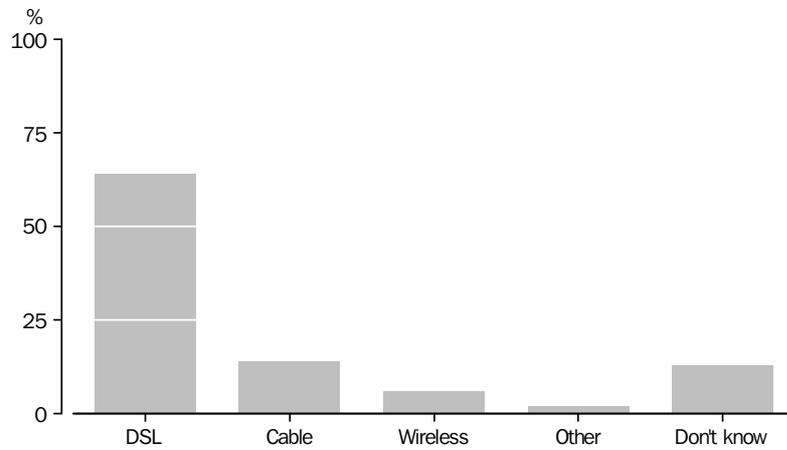
In 2008-09, the dominant type of technology that households used for broadband connection to the internet continued to be the Digital Subscriber Line (DSL), although the percentage of households using this type of technology has decreased from 69% of all broadband connections in 2007-08 to 64%. There was a corresponding increase over this period in the take-up of wireless technologies from 1% to 7%. In 2008-09, 13% of households were unaware of the type of broadband technologies being used.

FIGURE 4.6: BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS, by type of technology—2004–05 to 2008–09



TYPE OF TECHNOLOGY
USED FOR HOUSEHOLD
BROADBAND CONNECTION
continued

FIGURE 4.7: BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS, by type of technology—2008–09



AWARENESS OF
BROADBAND SPEED

Only a quarter (27%) of 11.2 million people with access to broadband at home know the speed of their connection. This awareness level is lower for females (19% compared to 35% for males), people 65 or over (14%) and Indigenous people (8%)

4.1

HOUSEHOLDS WITH DIAL-UP INTERNET ACCESS, by period—2004–05 to 2008–09

	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ('000)					
Households					
Without children under 15	1 955	1 594	1 089	808	526
With children under 15	1 119	840	506	323	196
State or Territory					
New South Wales	978	805	535	345	222
Victoria	734	560	342	279	167
Queensland	619	479	323	222	136
South Australia	253	224	156	122	76
Western Australia	331	244	158	108	81
Tasmania	79	65	47	33	26
Northern Territory	25	^ 20	^ 15	^ 7	^ 5
Australian Capital Territory	55	39	^ 20	^ 16	^ 9
Region					
Metropolitan areas	1 909	1 456	912	599	387
Ex-metropolitan areas	1 165	979	684	532	334
Total households with dial-up access (a)	3 074	2 435	1 596	1 131	721
Total Households in Australia (b)	7 847	7 945	8 071	8 244	8 189

	PROPORTION OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHARACTERISTIC (%)				
Households					
Without children under 15	35	28	19	13	9
With children under 15	50	38	23	15	9
State or Territory					
New South Wales	38	31	20	13	8
Victoria	38	28	17	14	8
Queensland	40	31	21	14	8
South Australia	39	35	24	19	12
Western Australia	42	31	20	13	10
Tasmania	40	32	24	16	13
Northern Territory	45	^ 35	^ 24	^ 11	^ 8
Australian Capital Territory	44	32	^ 15	^ 12	^ 6
Region					
Metropolitan areas	38	29	18	12	8
Ex-metropolitan areas	41	34	23	17	11
Total households with dial-up access (a)	39	31	20	14	9
Total Households in Australia (b)	100	100	100	100	100

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

(a) Excludes households who do not know their type of internet connection.

(b) Benchmarks for households for 2004–05 to 2007–08 were calculated using projected 2001 Census data, whereas the household benchmarks for 2008–09 were calculated using projected 2006 Census data (available in 2008).

4.2 HOUSEHOLDS WITH BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS, by period—2004–05 to 2008–09

	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ('000)					
Households					
Without children under 15	784	1 416	2 241	2 790	3 285
With children under 15	495	835	1 265	1 497	1 755
State or Territory					
New South Wales	463	746	1 166	1 437	1 623
Victoria	340	591	895	1 056	1 266
Queensland	239	452	693	872	1 031
South Australia	66	128	212	274	348
Western Australia	119	236	374	450	537
Tasmania	[^] 15	35	64	79	98
Northern Territory	[^] 8	[^] 15	27	34	40
Australian Capital Territory	28	49	75	87	99
Region					
Metropolitan areas	1 008	1 696	2 504	2 975	3 423
Ex-metropolitan areas	271	555	1 002	1 313	1 618
Total households with broadband access^(a)	1 278	2 251	3 506	4 287	5 041
Total Households in Australia^(b)	7 847	7 945	8 071	8 244	8 189

	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09
PROPORTION OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHARACTERISTIC (%)					
Households					
Without children under 15	14	25	38	46	56
With children under 15	22	38	57	67	77
State or Territory					
New South Wales	18	28	44	53	61
Victoria	18	30	45	51	62
Queensland	16	30	44	54	64
South Australia	10	20	33	42	54
Western Australia	15	30	46	54	64
Tasmania	[^] 8	17	32	39	49
Northern Territory	[^] 14	[^] 25	44	55	64
Australian Capital Territory	23	40	58	68	74
Region					
Metropolitan areas	20	34	49	57	66
Ex-metropolitan areas	9	19	34	43	53
Total households with broadband access^(a)	16	28	43	52	62
Total Households in Australia^(b)	100	100	100	100	100

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

(a) Excludes households who do not know their type of internet connection.

(b) Benchmarks for households for 2004–05 to 2007–08 were calculated using projected 2001 Census data, whereas the household benchmarks for 2008–09 were calculated using 2006 Census data (available in 2008).

4.3 HOUSEHOLDS WITH INTERNET ACCESS, by type of access—2008–09

	HOUSEHOLDS WITH INTERNET ACCESS		DIAL-UP		BROADBAND(a)		DON'T KNOW	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	
Households								
Without children under 15	3 909	511	13	3 285	84	113	3	
With children under 15	1 969	184	9	1 755	89	^ 30	^ 2	
State or Territory								
New South Wales	1 890	214	11	1 623	86	^ 53	^ 3	
Victoria	1 469	164	11	1 266	86	^ 39	^ 3	
Queensland	1 182	130	11	1 031	87	^ 22	^ 2	
South Australia	432	72	17	348	81	^ 11	^ 3	
Western Australia	626	77	12	537	86	^ 13	^ 2	
Tasmania	126	26	^ 21	98	78	* 2	* 1	
Northern Territory	46	^ 5	^ 10	40	87	* 1	* 3	
Australian Capital Territory	108	^ 8	^ 8	99	91	** 1	** 1	
Region								
Metropolitan areas	3 893	372	10	3 423	88	^ 99	^ 3	
Ex-metropolitan areas	1 985	324	16	1 618	82	^ 43	^ 2	
Equivalised household income								
Less than \$40,000(b)	1 982	302	15	1 625	82	55	3	
\$40,000–\$79,999	1 827	185	10	1 622	89	^ 21	^ 1	
\$80,000–\$119,999	524	np	np	485	92	np	np	
\$120,000 or more	260	np	np	238	92	np	np	
Could not be determined	1 285	151	12	1 071	83	^ 62	^ 5	
Household income								
Less than \$40,000(b)	929	179	19	714	77	^ 36	^ 4	
\$40,000–\$79,999	1 410	179	13	1 202	85	^ 29	^ 2	
\$80,000–\$119,999	1 092	108	10	975	89	^ 9	^ 1	
\$120,000 or over	1 163	77	7	1 079	93	* 7	* 1	
Could not be determined	1 285	151	12	1 071	83	^ 62	^ 5	
Equivalised household income quintiles								
Lowest quintile	514	^ 88	17	402	78	^ 23	^ 5	
Second quintile	844	134	16	687	81	^ 23	^ 3	
Third quintile	974	117	12	842	86	* 15	* 2	
Fourth quintile	1 090	118	11	960	88	* 12	* 1	
Highest quintile	1 172	86	7	1 079	92	* 7	* 1	
Could not be determined	1 285	151	12	1 071	83	^ 62	^ 5	
Remoteness area								
Major Cities of Australia	4 224	407	10	3 713	88	103	2	
Inner Regional Australia	1 118	184	16	909	81	^ 25	^ 2	
Outer Regional Australia	468	np	np	363	78	np	np	
Remote Australia	^ 68	np	np	^ 55	81	np	np	
Total	5 878	695	12	5 041	86	142	2	

- ^ 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
- np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
- (a) Includes households with both dial-up and broadband connections.
- (b) Includes households with income less than zero.

4.4 PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Internet access at home, by type of access—2008–09

	TOTAL PEOPLE WHO ACCESSED THE INTERNET AT HOME							
	DIAL-UP		BROADBAND(a)		DON'T KNOW			
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	
Age group (years)								
15–17	755	^ 52	^ 7	693	92	*10	*1	
18–24	1 659	^ 126	^ 8	1 514	91	*19	*1	
25–34	2 382	164	7	2 184	92	*34	*1	
35–44	2 461	237	10	2 211	90	*13	*1	
45–54	2 163	208	10	1 928	89	^ 27	^ 1	
55–64	1 393	185	13	1 195	86	*13	*1	
65 or over	779	^ 163	21	594	76	*22	*3	
Sex								
Male	5 814	546	9	5 206	90	^ 62	^ 1	
Female	5 777	589	10	5 113	88	^ 76	^ 1	
Personal income								
Less than \$40,000(b)	5 391	574	11	4 731	88	^ 85	^ 2	
\$40,000–\$79,999	3 271	308	9	2 938	90	*25	*1	
\$80,000–\$119,999	934	np	np	872	93	np	np	
\$120,000 or over	529	np	np	492	93	np	np	
Could not be determined	1 466	^ 159	^ 11	1 286	88	*21	*1	
Equivalent household income quintiles								
Lowest quintile	827	^ 122	^ 15	683	83	^ 22	^ 3	
Second quintile	1 568	200	13	1 339	85	^ 29	^ 2	
Third quintile	1 910	186	10	1 709	89	*15	*1	
Fourth quintile	2 241	213	9	2 018	90	*10	—	
Highest quintile	2 361	^ 150	^ 6	2 205	93	*6	—	
Could not be determined	2 684	264	10	2 365	88	^ 55	^ 2	
Employment status(c)								
Employed	8 647	768	9	7 810	90	^ 69	^ 1	
Not employed	2 944	367	12	2 508	85	^ 69	^ 2	
Indigenous status								
Non indigenous	11 491	1 113	10	10 242	89	^ 136	^ 1	
Indigenous	^ 100	*22	*22	^ 77	76	**1	**1	
Country of birth(d)								
Born in Australia	8 443	834	10	7 521	89	^ 87	^ 1	
Born overseas								
Born in main English-speaking countries	1 360	150	11	1 201	88	*10	*1	
Born in other countries	1 787	^ 151	^ 8	1 595	89	*41	*2	
Level of highest educational attainment(e)								
Bachelor degree or above	2 989	227	8	2 739	92	*24	*1	
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 361	122	9	1 227	90	*12	*1	
Certificate	2 009	225	11	1 763	88	*22	*1	
Year 12 or below	5 053	545	11	4 431	88	^ 78	^ 2	

^ 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)

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

(a) Includes persons who had both broadband and dial-up connections.

(b) Includes persons with income less than zero.

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

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

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

4.4 PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Internet access at home, by type of access—2008–09

continued

	TOTAL PEOPLE WHO ACCESSED THE INTERNET AT HOME		DIAL-UP		BROADBAND(a)		DON'T KNOW	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
State or Territory of usual residence								
New South Wales	3 776		354	9	3 365	89	^ 57	^ 1
Victoria	2 951		249	8	2 672	91	^ 31	^ 1
Queensland	2 303		218	9	2 059	89	*26	*1
South Australia	824		116	^ 14	701	85	*8	*1
Western Australia	1 202		134	11	1 056	88	*12	*1
Tasmania	235		^ 41	^ 18	192	82	*2	*1
Northern Territory	87		np	np	76	88	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	212		np	np	197	93	np	np
Remoteness area								
Major Cities of Australia	8 477		676	8	7 697	91	^ 105	^ 1
Inner Regional Australia	2 143		284	13	1 837	86	*22	*1
Outer Regional Australia	844		np	np	682	81	np	np
Remote Australia	^ 127		np	np	^ 103	81	np	np
Region								
Metropolitan areas	7 832		619	8	7 115	91	^ 98	^ 1
Ex-metropolitan areas	3 759		516	14	3 203	85	^ 40	^ 1
Total	11 591		1 135	10	10 318	89	^ 138	^ 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

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

(a) Includes persons who had both broadband and dial-up connections.

4.5 EMPLOYED PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Labour force characteristics, by type of home internet access—2008–09

	TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO ACCESSED THE INTERNET AT HOME(a)					DIAL-UP(b)		BROADBAND(b)	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%		
Occupation(c)									
1 Managers	1 256	^ 109	^ 9	1 136	90				
2 Professionals	2 040	151	7	1 863	91				
3 Technicians and trades workers	1 246	^ 92	^ 7	1 129	91				
4 Community and personal service workers	711	^ 68	^ 10	635	89				
5 Clerical and administrative workers	1 444	125	9	1 307	90				
6 Sales workers	856	^ 97	^ 11	750	88				
7 Machinery operators and drivers	457	^ 56	^ 12	392	86				
8 Labourers	623	^ 70	^ 11	542	87				
Industry(d)									
01 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	^ 163	^ 35	^ 21	^ 127	78				
02 Mining	^ 105	* 7	* 7	^ 96	91				
03 Manufacturing	747	^ 76	^ 10	654	88				
04 Electricity, gas, water and waste services	^ 123	* 11	* 9	^ 107	87				
05 Construction	759	^ 58	^ 8	688	91				
06 Wholesale trade	322	^ 27	^ 9	293	91				
07 Retail trade	1 009	^ 102	^ 10	889	88				
08 Accommodation and food services	507	^ 48	^ 9	449	89				
09 Transport, postal and warehousing	443	^ 43	^ 10	395	89				
10 Information media and telecommunications	^ 207	* 11	* 5	^ 191	92				
11 Financial and insurance services	374	* 20	* 5	352	94				
12 Rental, hiring and real estate services	^ 171	* 11	* 6	^ 160	93				
13 Professional, scientific and technical services	728	^ 38	^ 5	686	94				
14 Administrative and support services	226	^ 25	^ 11	199	88				
15 Public administration and safety	593	^ 56	^ 9	533	90				
16 Education and training	784	^ 70	^ 9	706	90				
17 Health care and social assistance	904	^ 96	^ 11	800	88				
18 Arts and recreation services	^ 158	* 10	* 7	^ 148	93				
19 Other services	315	* 23	^ 7	285	91				
Total employed persons	8 647	768	9	7 765	90				

^ 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 persons who had both broadband and dial-up and those who didn't know what connection they had.

(b) Excludes persons with both dial-up and broadband connections.

(c) Excludes persons whose occupation was inadequately described.

(d) Excludes persons whose industry was inadequately described.

4.6 HOUSEHOLDS WITH BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS AT HOME, by type of connection—2008–09

	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS WITH BROADBAND ACCESS AT HOME		DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LINE (ADSL/SDSL)		CABLE		WIRELESS		OTHER(a)		DON'T KNOW	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Households												
Without children under 15	3 285		2 084	63	446	14	241	7	^43	^1	471	14
With children under 15	1 755		1 161	66	265	15	107	6	^23	^1	200	11
State or Territory												
New South Wales	1 623		1 003	62	284	18	116	7	*18	*1	202	12
Victoria	1 266		759	60	234	18	^81	^6	*12	*1	181	14
Queensland	1 031		682	66	127	12	^74	^7	*17	^2	130	13
South Australia	348		240	69	^27	^8	^22	^6	*6	*2	^53	^15
Western Australia	537		395	74	^27	^5	^38	^7	*9	*2	67	13
Tasmania	98		78	79	*1	*1	^4	^5	*4	*4	^11	^12
Northern Territory	40		29	74	*1	*3	^4	^10	np	np	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	99		59	60	^10	^10	^8	^8	np	np	np	np
Region												
Metropolitan areas	3 423		2 101	61	657	19	219	6	*6	—	440	13
Ex-metropolitan areas	1 618		1 144	71	^54	^3	129	8	^60	^4	232	14
Equivalent household income												
Less than \$40,000(b)	1 625		1 069	66	195	12	111	7	^24	^1	226	14
\$40,000–\$79,999	1 622		1 074	66	232	14	118	7	^20	^1	179	11
\$80,000–\$119,999	485		316	65	79	16	^41	^9	np	np	np	np
\$120,000 or more	238		153	64	^48	^20	^18	^7	np	np	np	np
Could not be determined	1 071		633	59	159	15	^59	^6	^19	^2	201	19
Household income												
Less than \$40,000(b)	714		462	65	74	10	^55	^8	^12	^2	111	16
\$40,000–\$79,999	1 202		791	66	151	13	^92	^8	*17	*1	151	13
\$80,000–\$119,999	975		659	68	130	13	70	7	*8	*1	^108	11
\$120,000 or over	1 079		699	65	198	18	72	7	^10	^1	100	9
Could not be determined	1 071		633	59	159	15	^59	^6	^19	^2	201	19
Equivalent household income quintiles												
Lowest quintile	402		257	64	^44	^11	^28	^7	*9	*2	^63	^16
Second quintile	687		440	64	^85	12	^47	^7	*9	*1	107	16
Third quintile	842		568	67	^110	^13	59	7	*11	*1	94	11
Fourth quintile	960		638	67	134	14	^69	^7	^13	^1	106	11
Highest quintile	1 079		707	66	180	17	86	8	*5	—	101	9
Could not be determined	1 071		633	59	159	15	^59	^6	^19	^2	201	19
Remoteness area												
Major Cities of Australia	3 713		2 300	62	682	18	244	7	*8	—	479	13
Inner Regional Australia	909		665	73	*22	*2	^65	^7	^21	^2	136	15
Outer Regional Australia	363		244	67	*7	*2	^32	^9	^28	^8	^52	^14
Remote Australia	^55		^36	65	—	—	*6	*11	*9	*16	*4	*8
Total	5 041		3 245	64	711	14	348	7	^66	^1	671	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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(a) Includes 'satellite' and other broadband technologies.

(b) Includes households with income less than zero.

4.7 PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Whether knows speed of home broadband connection—2008–09

	TOTAL PEOPLE WITH BROADBAND INTERNET			DOES NOT KNOW SPEED	
	ACCESS AT HOME	KNOWS SPEED		SPEED	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)					
15–17	698	^ 140	^ 20	559	80
18–24	1 550	451	29	1 099	71
25–34	2 240	757	34	1 483	66
35–44	2 374	687	29	1 687	71
45–54	2 170	550	25	1 620	75
55–64	1 406	328	23	1 078	77
65 or over	842	^ 114	^ 14	728	86
Sex					
Male	5 669	1 973	35	3 696	65
Female	5 612	1 054	19	4 558	81
Personal income					
Less than \$40,000(a)	5 339	1 275	24	4 064	76
\$40,000–\$79,999	3 132	972	31	2 159	69
\$80,000–\$119,999	907	331	37	576	63
\$120,000 or over	509	^ 181	^ 35	329	65
Could not be determined	1 394	268	19	1 126	81
Equivalent household income quintiles					
Lowest quintile	805	^ 201	^ 25	604	75
Second quintile	1 511	365	24	1 146	76
Third quintile	1 889	513	27	1 376	73
Fourth quintile	2 160	653	30	1 507	70
Highest quintile	2 302	738	32	1 564	68
Could not be determined	2 615	558	21	2 057	79
Employment status(b)					
Employed	8 375	2 402	29	5 973	71
Not employed	2 906	625	22	2 281	78
Indigenous status					
Non indigenous	11 194	3 020	27	8 174	73
Indigenous	^ 87	* 7	* 8	^ 80	92
Country of birth(c)					
Born in Australia	8 105	2 071	26	6 034	74
Born overseas					
Born in main English-speaking countries	1 302	388	30	914	70
Born in other countries	1 874	568	30	1 306	70
Level of highest educational attainment(d)					
Bachelor degree or above	2 829	918	32	1 911	68
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 280	380	30	900	70
Certificate	1 924	503	26	1 422	74
Year 12 or below	5 064	1 172	23	3 892	77

^ 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 persons with income less than zero.

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

(c) Excludes persons whose country of birth was not stated or inadequately described.

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

4.7

PERSONS 15 AND OVER, Whether knows speed of home broadband
connection—2008–09 *continued*

	TOTAL PEOPLE WITH BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS AT HOME		KNOWS SPEED		DOES NOT KNOW SPEED	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
State or Territory of usual residence						
New South Wales	3 701		995	27	2 706	73
Victoria	2 869		729	25	2 141	75
Queensland	2 293		611	27	1 682	73
South Australia	767		223	29	545	71
Western Australia	1 144		318	28	826	72
Tasmania	212		65	31	147	69
Northern Territory	84		[^] 20	[^] 24	64	76
Australian Capital Territory	212		68	32	144	68
Remoteness area						
Major Cities of Australia	8 394		2 262	27	6 132	73
Inner Regional Australia	2 012		537	27	1 475	73
Outer Regional Australia	755		[^] 195	[^] 26	560	74
Remote Australia	[^] 120		[^] 33	*27	*87	73
Region						
Metropolitan areas	7 748		2 074	27	5 674	73
Ex-metropolitan areas	3 533		954	27	2 579	73
Total	11 281		3 027	27	8 254	73

[^] 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

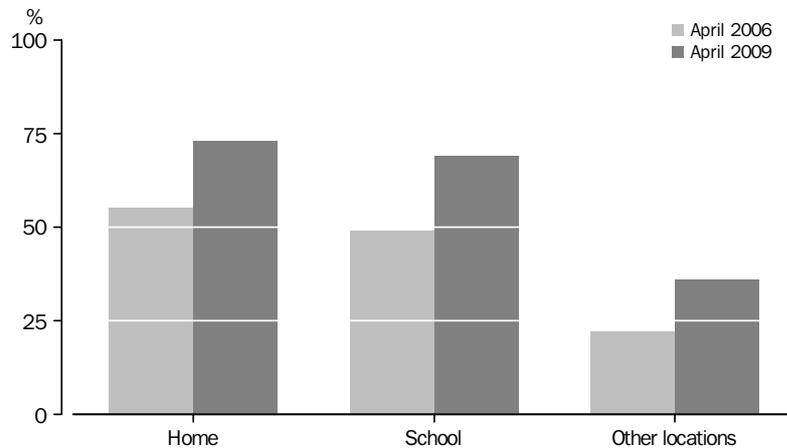
Data presented in this chapter were collected in the 2009 Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities survey (CPCLA). The data relate to the children aged 5 to 14 years who live in private dwellings.

INTERNET USE

In 2009, of the 2.7 million children aged 5 to 14 years, 79% accessed the internet from at least one site, up from 65% in 2006. Home (73% of all children, up from 55% in 2006) continued to be the most common site of internet access, followed by school (69% of all children, up from 49%).

In comparison to 2006, children's use of the internet from home and school increased across all age groups, with access from school for children in the 5 to 8 age group almost doubling (from 22% to 43%).

FIGURE 5.1 USE OF THE INTERNET BY CHILDREN, by site—April 2006 and April 2009



During 2009, internet usage from every site increased with age, with 12 to 14 years registering the highest proportion of internet usage (96%). Internet usage is lowest for children with unemployed parents (64% for one parent families and 67% for two parent families). Children from the Tasmania and Northern Territory reported the lowest proportion of children accessing the internet from home (64% and 62% respectively) with Northern Territory reporting the lowest proportion of children accessing the internet from any location (70%). Children in Remote Australia continued to report lower incidence of internet access (70%).

INTERNET USE

continued

FIGURE 5.2: USE OF THE INTERNET AT ANY SITE BY CHILDREN, by age group—April 2006 and April 2009

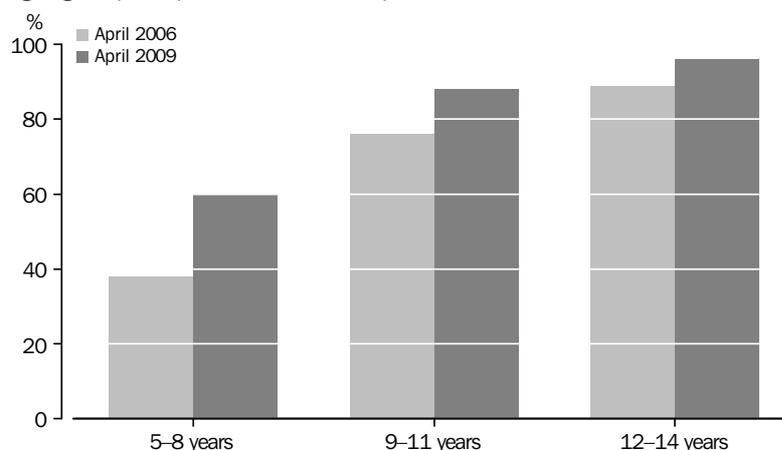
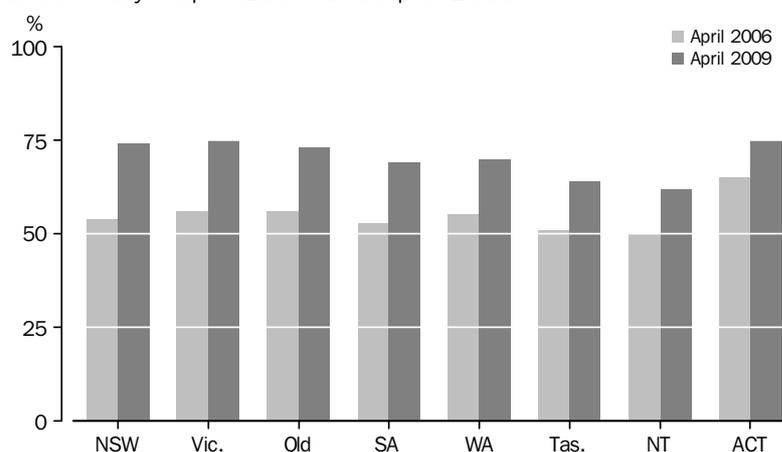


FIGURE 5.3: USE OF THE INTERNET AT HOME BY CHILDREN, by State or Territory—April 2006 and April 2009



INTERNET ACTIVITIES AT HOME

Of the 2.0 million children using the internet at home in 2009, educational activities (85%) and playing online games (69%) were the most common activities. Use of the internet for general surfing or web browsing was reported by half (50%) of children, 47% of children listened to or downloaded music, and 36% used the internet for emailing. Significant differences in activities emerged across age groups as well as gender for some activities. A higher proportion of male children (78% compared to 60% of females) and children belonging to younger age groups (77% for 5 to 8 and 73% for 9 to 11 year olds compared to 59% for 12 to 14 year olds) used the internet for playing games. Use of the internet for educational activities was reported by a significantly higher proportion of older children (94% for 12 to 14 and 91% for 9 to 11 year olds compared to 64% of 5 to 8 year olds) and female children (87% compared to 82% of males). Emailing was most prevalent among female children (43%) compared with male children (29%). Approximately half (48%) of children in the 12-14 year age group visited or used social networking sites, while a quarter (24%) created their own online content. A very small proportion of children in the younger age groups visited or used social networking sites or created their own content (5% and 2% respectively).

INTERNET ACTIVITIES AT HOME *continued*

FIGURE 5.4: USE OF THE INTERNET AT HOME BY CHILDREN, selected activities by sex—April 2009

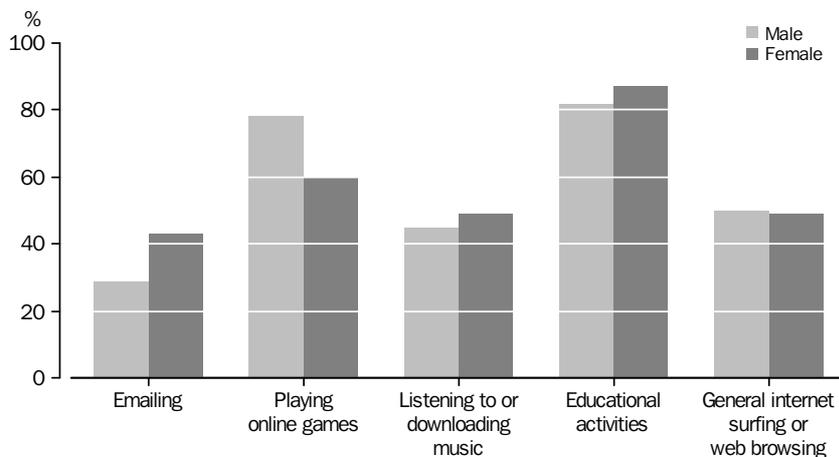
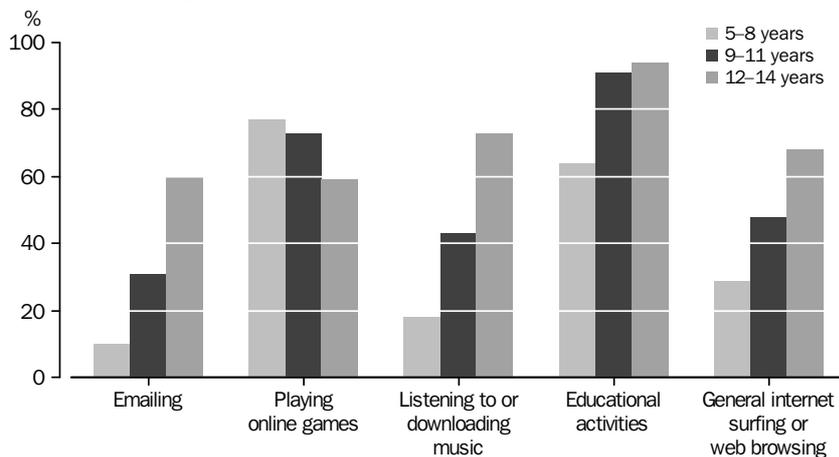


FIGURE 5.5: USE OF THE INTERNET AT HOME BY CHILDREN, selected activities by age—April 2009



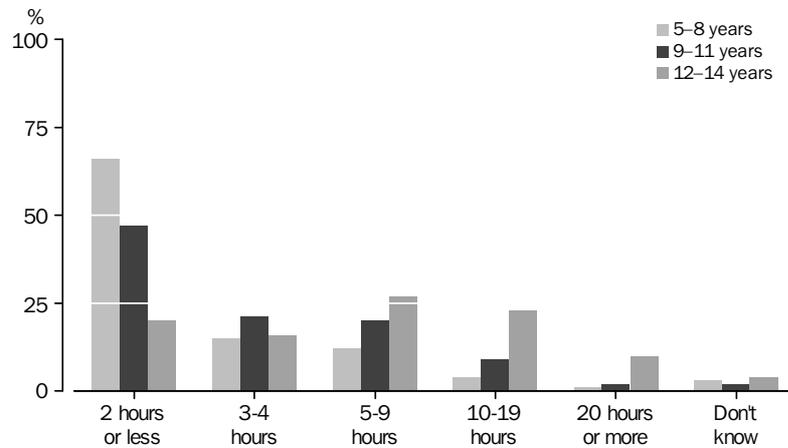
WEEKLY HOURS OF INTERNET USE AT HOME

In 2009, 42% of the children who used the internet at home did so for 2 hours or less a week, while 4% were online for 20 hours or more.

The number of hours of internet use increased with the age of the child with the 12 to 14 years age group spending longer online (see figure 5.6). Overall, more than half (59%) of children spend 4 hours or less, while 17% spend 10 hours or more.

WEEKLY HOURS OF INTERNET USE AT HOME
continued

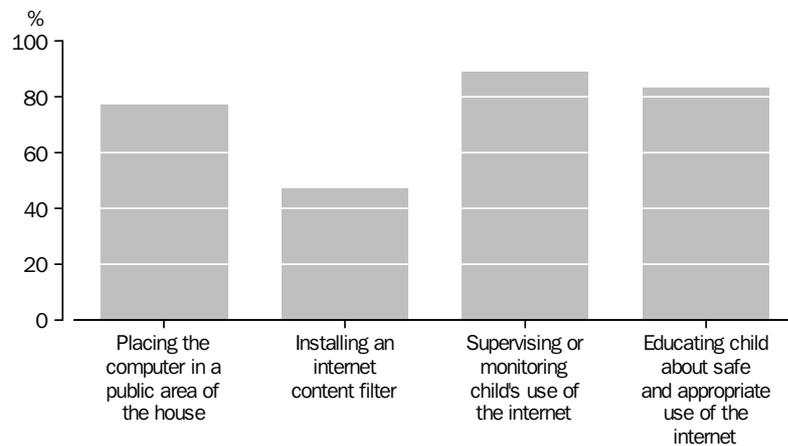
FIGURE 5.6: USE OF THE INTERNET AT HOME BY CHILDREN, hours by age—April 2009



ACTIONS TAKEN FOR PERSONAL SAFETY AND SECURITY IN CHILDREN'S INTERNET USE AT HOME

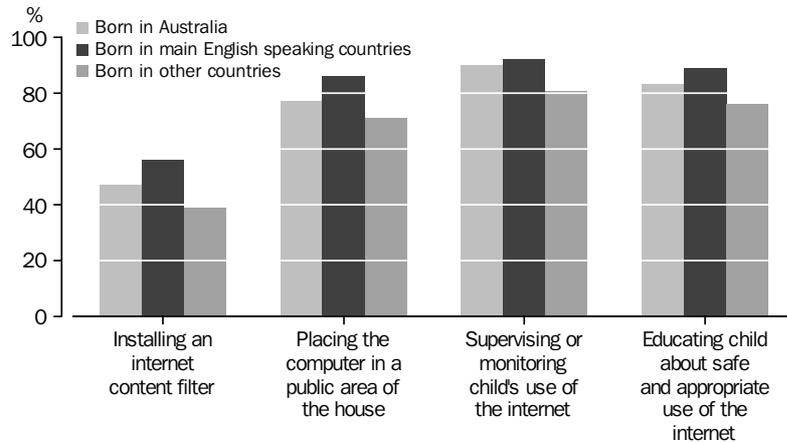
Supervising or monitoring children's use of the internet is the most common action taken for personal safety or security of children using the internet at home (89%), followed by educating children about safe and appropriate use of the internet (83%). Other measures include placing the computer in a public area of the house (77%) and installing an internet content filter (47%). An estimated 2% of children (approximately 39,000) have no protective measures in place. A higher proportion of children born in main English speaking countries other than Australia have had the above protective measures put in place (see Figure 5.8).

FIGURE 5.7: CHILDREN AGED 5-14 YEARS, Actions taken for personal safety and security in internet use at home—April 2009



ACTIONS TAKEN FOR PERSONAL SAFETY AND SECURITY IN CHILDREN'S INTERNET USE AT HOME
continued

FIGURE 5.8: CHILDREN 5–14 YEARS, Actions taken for personal safety or security, by country of birth—April 2009



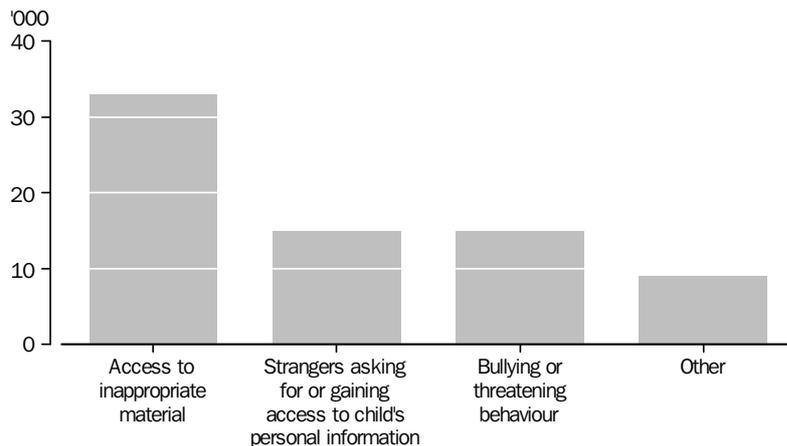
INCIDENCE OF PERSONAL SAFETY OR SECURITY PROBLEMS ON THE INTERNET

In 2009, an estimated 3% of children who accessed the internet were reported to have had some kind of personal safety or security problem on the internet (or approximately 72,000 children). Due to the low frequency of incidents, the estimates for socio-demographic groups as well as for geographic regions are not considered to be reliable, and should be used with caution.

TYPE OF MOST RECENT PERSONAL SAFETY OR SECURITY PROBLEM ON THE INTERNET

In terms of type of personal safety or security problems experienced, an estimated 33,000 children accessed inappropriate material, 15,000 experienced bullying or threatening behaviour, and 15,000 had strangers asking for or gaining access to their personal information.

FIGURE 5.9: CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Most recent personal safety or security problem, Internet use at home—April 2009



5.1 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Whether accessed the internet at any location during 12 months prior to April 2009

	TOTAL	ACCESSED		DID NOT		DON'T KNOW	
	CHILDREN	THE		ACCESS THE			
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)							
5 to 8	1 066	638	60	423	40	*5	—
9 to 11	820	725	88	91	11	*3	—
12 to 14	837	800	96	^32	^4	*6	*1
Sex							
Male	1 396	1 116	80	270	19	^9	^1
Female	1 327	1 046	79	276	21	*5	—
Country of birth							
Born in Australia	2 462	1 953	79	497	20	^13	^1
Born overseas							
Born in main English speaking countries	119	96	80	np	np	np	np
Born other countries	^141	^114	81	np	np	np	np
Family type							
One-parent families	591	453	77	133	23	*5	*1
Couple families	2 131	1 710	80	413	19	*8	—
Birthplace of parents(a)							
One-parent families							
Parent born in Australia	452	349	77	np	np	np	np
Parent born in other main English-speaking countries	^50	^36	72	np	np	np	np
Parent born in other countries	^69	^55	79	*15	*21	—	—
Couple families							
Both parents born in Australia	1 260	1 020	81	235	19	*4	—
Both parents born in other main English-speaking countries	^112	^93	83	^19	^17	—	—
Both parents born in other countries	298	218	73	^78	26	**2	**1
Other(b)	442	367	83	^73	17	*2	—
Employment status of parents(c)							
One-parent families							
Parent employed	342	282	82	59	17	**1	—
Parent not employed	230	158	69	^67	29	**4	*2
Couple families							
Both parents employed	1 333	1 116	84	215	16	*3	—
One parent employed	650	497	76	150	23	*3	—
Neither parent employed	^128	^86	67	^41	^32	**2	**1
State or Territory of usual residence							
New South Wales	888	709	80	176	20	*2	—
Victoria	661	534	81	125	19	*3	—
Queensland	570	449	79	117	21	**4	**1
South Australia	193	152	79	^39	^20	*2	*1
Western Australia	280	221	79	57	21	*1	—
Tasmania	64	49	76	15	23	**1	**1
Northern Territory	25	17	70	np	np	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	42	33	78	np	np	np	np
Remoteness area							
Major Cities of Australia	1 835	1 484	81	343	19	*8	—
Inner Regional Australia	614	474	77	138	22	*2	—
Outer Regional Australia	257	193	75	np	np	np	np
Remote Australia	*17	*12	70	np	np	np	np

^ 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)

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

(a) Excludes children whose birthplace of parents was not stated.

(b) Comprises children whose parents could not be categorised to the same birthplace.

(c) Excludes children whose employment status of parents was not stated.

5.1 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Whether accessed the internet at any location during 12 months prior to April 2009 *continued*

	TOTAL CHILDREN	ACCESSED THE INTERNET		DID NOT ACCESS THE INTERNET		DON'T KNOW	
		'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000
Region							
Metropolitan areas	1 703	1 368	80	328	19	^ 7	—
Ex-metropolitan areas	1 019	795	78	218	21	* 7	* 1
Total	2 723	2 163	79	546	20	^ 14	^ 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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

5.2 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Location of internet access during 12 months prior to April 2009(a)

	TOTAL CHILDREN		HOME			SCHOOL		OTHER		ANY LOCATION	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	
Age group (years)											
5 to 8	1 066		573	54	459	43	189	18	638	60	
9 to 11	820		662	81	662	81	322	39	725	88	
12 to 14	837		750	90	747	89	456	55	800	96	
Sex											
Male	1 396		1 020	73	955	68	515	37	1 116	80	
Female	1 327		964	73	913	69	452	34	1 046	79	
Country of birth											
Born in Australia	2 462		1 789	73	1 692	69	884	36	1 953	79	
Born overseas											
Born in main English speaking countries	119		92	77	81	68	43	36	96	80	
Born other countries	141		104	74	95	67	40	29	114	81	
Family type											
One-parent families	591		366	62	400	68	234	40	453	77	
Couple families	2 131		1 618	76	1 468	69	733	34	1 710	80	
Birthplace of parents(b)											
One-parent families											
Parent born in Australia	452		281	62	308	68	185	41	349	77	
Parent born in other main English-speaking countries	50		30	59	34	67	16	32	36	72	
Parent born in other countries	69		47	68	46	67	26	37	55	79	
Couple families											
Both parents born in Australia	1 260		961	76	878	70	456	36	1 020	81	
Both parents born in other main English-speaking countries	112		90	80	79	71	41	37	93	83	
Both parents born in other countries	298		202	68	183	61	71	24	218	73	
Other(c)	442		356	81	317	72	160	36	367	83	
Employment status of parents(d)											
One-parent families											
Parent employed	342		242	71	255	75	160	47	282	82	
Parent not employed	230		115	50	134	58	67	29	158	69	
Couple families											
Both parents employed	1 333		1 075	81	974	73	512	38	1 116	84	
One parent employed	650		461	71	411	63	184	28	497	76	
Neither parent employed	128		72	56	73	57	34	26	86	67	
State or Territory of usual residence											
New South Wales	888		657	74	613	69	293	33	709	80	
Victoria	661		493	75	469	71	249	38	534	81	
Queensland	570		417	73	381	67	210	37	449	79	
South Australia	193		133	69	137	71	69	36	152	79	
Western Australia	280		197	70	185	66	101	36	221	79	
Tasmania	64		41	64	42	65	20	31	49	76	
Northern Territory	25		15	62	14	56	7	30	17	70	
Australian Capital Territory	42		31	75	28	66	18	43	33	78	
Remoteness area											
Major Cities of Australia	1 835		1 383	75	1 278	70	686	37	1 484	81	
Inner Regional Australia	614		422	69	417	68	189	31	474	77	
Outer Regional Australia	257		169	66	162	63	87	34	193	75	
Remote Australia	17		11	65	11	65	5	29	12	70	

^ 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) Excludes children whose birthplace of parents was not stated.

(c) Comprises children whose parents could not be categorised to the same birthplace.

(d) Excludes children whose employment status of parents was not stated.

5.2 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Location of internet access during 12 months prior to April 2009(a) *continued*

	TOTAL CHILDREN		HOME		SCHOOL		OTHER		ANY LOCATION	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Region										
Metropolitan areas	1 703		1 277	75	1 171	69	623	37	1 368	80
Ex-metropolitan areas	1 019		708	69	697	68	344	34	795	78
Total	2 723		1 984	73	1 868	69	967	36	2 163	79

(a) More than one site may be nominated.

5.3 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Type of internet activities usually done at home(a)(b)—April 2009

	TOTAL CHILDREN ACCESSING THE INTERNET AT HOME			EMAILING		CHAT ROOMS, FORUMS OR INSTANT MESSAGING		PLAYING ONLINE GAMES	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)									
5 to 8	573	58	10	^ 26	^ 5	440	77		
9 to 11	662	203	31	152	23	485	73		
12 to 14	750	449	60	446	59	446	59		
Sex									
Male	1 020	291	29	290	28	792	78		
Female	964	419	43	334	35	579	60		
Country of birth									
Born in Australia	1 789	621	35	568	32	1 240	69		
Born overseas									
Born in main English speaking countries	92	^ 38	41	^ 30	^ 32	^ 64	70		
Born other countries	^ 104	^ 52	50	^ 27	^ 26	^ 67	64		
Couple families									
One-parent families	366	136	37	131	36	252	69		
Couple families	1 618	574	35	494	31	1 119	69		
Birthplace of parents(c)									
One-parent families									
Parent born in Australia	281	^ 93	33	96	34	193	69		
Parent born in other main English-speaking countries									
Parent born in other countries	^ 30	^ 15	^ 51	^ 11	^ 36	^ 20	66		
Parent born in other countries	^ 47	^ 22	^ 47	^ 20	^ 43	^ 36	77		
Couple families									
Both parents born in Australia	961	318	33	303	32	674	70		
Both parents born in other main English-speaking countries									
Both parents born in other countries	^ 90	^ 38	^ 42	^ 28	^ 31	^ 60	66		
Both parents born in other countries	202	93	46	^ 61	30	132	66		
Other(d)	356	122	34	98	27	247	69		
Employment status of parents(e)									
One-parent families									
Parent employed	242	93	38	92	38	173	71		
Parent not employed	115	^ 37	33	^ 35	^ 31	^ 76	66		
Couple families									
Both parents employed	1 075	400	37	348	32	741	69		
One parent employed	461	148	32	122	26	322	70		
Neither parent employed	^ 72	^ 23	^ 31	^ 20	^ 28	^ 50	69		

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

(a) Excludes children whose parents did not know whether they did an activity.

(b) More than one activity may be nominated.

(c) Excludes children whose birthplace of parents was not stated.

(d) Comprises children whose parents could not be categorised to the same birthplace.

(e) Excludes children whose employment status of parents was not stated.

5.3 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Type of internet activities usually done at home(a)(b)—April 2009 *continued*

	TOTAL CHILDREN ACCESSING THE INTERNET AT HOME			EMAILING		CHAT ROOMS, FORUMS OR INSTANT MESSAGING		PLAYING ONLINE GAMES	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
State or Territory of usual residence									
New South Wales	657	237	36	206	31	440	67		
Victoria	493	169	34	171	35	361	73		
Queensland	417	153	37	120	29	284	68		
South Australia	133	44	33	45	33	90	67		
Western Australia	197	72	37	61	31	131	67		
Tasmania	41	16	39	^ 11	^ 26	31	75		
Northern Territory	15	^ 5	^ 34	* 3	* 17	^ 11	71		
Australian Capital Territory	31	13	42	^ 8	^ 27	23	74		
Remoteness area									
Major Cities of Australia	1 383	502	36	446	32	969	70		
Inner Regional Australia	422	137	33	126	30	274	65		
Outer Regional Australia	^ 169	^ 67	40	^ 50	30	^ 122	72		
Remote Australia	* 11	* 4	^ 35	** 3	** 24	* 6	^ 56		
Region									
Metropolitan areas	1 277	465	36	414	32	893	70		
Ex-metropolitan areas	708	245	35	211	30	478	68		
Total	1 984	710	36	624	31	1 371	69		

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* 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) Excludes children whose parents did not know whether they did an activity.

(b) More than one activity may be nominated.

5.3 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Type of internet activities usually done at home(a)(b)—April 2009 *continued*

	LISTENING TO OR DOWNLOADING MUSIC		WATCHING OR DOWNLOADING AV CONTENT		USING AUCTION SITES OR INTERNET SHOPPING		EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)								
5 to 8	102	18	96	17	^ 12	^ 2	368	64
9 to 11	283	43	173	26	^ 37	^ 6	601	91
12 to 14	549	73	297	40	85	11	708	94
Sex								
Male	458	45	332	33	96	9	836	82
Female	477	49	234	24	^ 38	4	841	87
Country of birth								
Born in Australia	847	47	505	28	121	7	1 509	84
Born overseas								
Born in main English speaking countries	^ 44	48	^ 24	^ 26	*8	*8	^ 79	86
Born other countries	^ 44	^ 43	^ 37	^ 35	*5	*5	^ 89	86
Couple families								
One-parent families	189	52	116	32	^ 23	^ 6	303	83
Couple families	746	46	450	28	111	7	1 374	85
Birthplace of parents(c)								
One-parent families								
Parent born in Australia	140	50	82	29	^ 16	^ 6	229	82
Parent born in other main English-speaking countries	^ 17	^ 57	^ 15	^ 52	*3	*11	^ 25	85
Parent born in other countries	^ 27	57	^ 16	^ 34	*3	*7	^ 42	88
Couple families								
Both parents born in Australia	450	47	248	26	^ 73	8	811	84
Both parents born in other main English-speaking countries	^ 44	49	^ 26	^ 29	*9	*10	^ 81	91
Both parents born in other countries	92	46	^ 72	35	*9	*4	173	86
Other(d)	155	44	102	29	^ 20	^ 6	301	84
Employment status of parents(e)								
One-parent families								
Parent employed	132	55	83	34	^ 19	^ 8	206	85
Parent not employed	^ 52	45	^ 30	^ 27	*4	*3	^ 90	78
Couple families								
Both parents employed	531	49	310	29	76	7	926	86
One parent employed	177	38	120	26	^ 30	^ 7	381	83
Neither parent employed	^ 34	^ 47	*18	^ 25	**5	*6	^ 59	81

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(a) Excludes children whose parents did not know whether they did an activity.

(b) More than one activity may be nominated.

(c) Excludes children whose birthplace of parents was not stated.

(d) Comprises children whose parents could not be categorised to the same birthplace.

(e) Excludes children whose employment status of parents was not stated.

5.3 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Type of internet activities usually done at home(a)(b)—April 2009 *continued*

	LISTENING TO OR DOWNLOADING MUSIC		WATCHING OR DOWNLOADING AV CONTENT		USING AUCTION SITES OR INTERNET SHOPPING		EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
State or Territory of usual residence								
New South Wales	308	47	189	29	^ 43	^ 6	565	86
Victoria	246	50	150	30	^ 34	^ 7	407	83
Queensland	188	45	113	27	^ 26	^ 6	352	84
South Australia	59	44	37	28	^ 12	^ 9	116	87
Western Australia	90	46	^ 49	^ 25	^ 11	^ 5	164	83
Tasmania	20	48	^ 10	^ 25	^ 5	^ 13	33	81
Northern Territory	^ 8	^ 51	^ 5	^ 32	*1	*10	13	84
Australian Capital Territory	16	52	^ 12	^ 39	*1	*4	27	86
Remoteness area								
Major Cities of Australia	668	48	433	31	85	6	1 181	85
Inner Regional Australia	183	43	89	21	^ 32	^ 8	347	82
Outer Regional Australia	^ 80	48	^ 41	25	^ 15	^ 9	^ 140	83
Remote Australia	*3	*31	*3	**27	**2	**14	*10	89
Region								
Metropolitan areas	621	49	400	31	80	6	1 085	85
Ex-metropolitan areas	314	44	166	23	^ 54	^ 8	592	84
Total	935	47	566	29	134	7	1 677	85

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(a) Excludes children whose parents did not know whether they did an activity.

(b) More than one activity may be nominated.

5.3 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Type of internet activities usually done at home(a)(b)—April 2009 *continued*

	VISITING OR USING SOCIAL NETWORKING WEBSITES		CREATING OWN ONLINE CONTENT		MAKING PHONE CALLS ONLINE		VISITING NEWS, SPORTS OR WEATHER SITES	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)								
5 to 8	^ 16	^ 3	* 5	* 1	^ 34	^ 6	64	11
9 to 11	70	11	^ 35	^ 5	46	7	164	25
12 to 14	359	48	180	24	^ 51	^ 7	279	37
Sex								
Male	190	19	88	9	64	6	316	31
Female	255	26	131	14	67	7	191	20
Country of birth								
Born in Australia	397	22	196	11	104	6	454	25
Born overseas								
Born in main English speaking countries	^ 26	^ 29	^ 14	^ 15	^ 14	^ 15	^ 25	^ 27
Born other countries	^ 21	^ 20	* 9	* 9	^ 13	^ 13	^ 29	^ 28
Couple families								
One-parent families	110	30	50	14	^ 19	^ 5	90	25
Couple families	335	21	169	10	112	7	417	26
Birthplace of parents(c)								
One-parent families								
Parent born in Australia	80	29	37	13	^ 15	^ 5	63	23
Parent born in other main								
English-speaking countries	^ 11	^ 37	* 6	* 19	** 1	** 4	* 8	* 27
Parent born in other countries	* 15	^ 32	* 5	* 10	* 3	* 6	^ 16	^ 35
Couple families								
Both parents born in Australia	196	20	101	11	54	6	257	27
Both parents born in other main								
English-speaking countries	^ 25	^ 28	^ 13	^ 14	^ 13	^ 14	^ 24	^ 27
Both parents born in other countries	^ 40	^ 20	^ 16	^ 8	^ 18	^ 9	^ 49	24
Other(d)	71	20	^ 38	^ 11	^ 28	^ 8	84	23
Employment status of parents(e)								
One-parent families								
Parent employed	77	32	37	15	^ 14	^ 6	67	28
Parent not employed	^ 29	^ 25	^ 10	^ 9	* 5	* 4	^ 20	^ 18
Couple families								
Both parents employed	237	22	121	11	^ 69	^ 6	286	27
One parent employed	82	18	^ 43	^ 9	^ 37	^ 8	111	24
Neither parent employed	^ 15	^ 20	* 4	* 6	* 5	* 7	^ 16	^ 23

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* 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) Excludes children whose parents did not know whether they did an activity.

(b) More than one activity may be nominated.

(c) Excludes children whose birthplace of parents was not stated.

(d) Comprises children whose parents could not be categorised to the same birthplace.

(e) Excludes children whose employment status of parents was not stated.

5.3 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Type of internet activities usually done at home(a)(b)—April 2009 *continued*

	VISITING OR USING SOCIAL NETWORKING WEBSITES		CREATING OWN ONLINE CONTENT		MAKING PHONE CALLS ONLINE		VISITING NEWS, SPORTS OR WEATHER SITES	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
State or Territory of usual residence								
New South Wales	146	22	67	10	^ 42	^ 6	157	24
Victoria	116	24	59	^ 12	^ 29	^ 6	132	27
Queensland	90	21	45	11	^ 27	^ 7	110	26
South Australia	^ 30	^ 23	^ 16	^ 12	^ 10	^ 8	36	27
Western Australia	^ 45	23	^ 22	^ 11	^ 17	^ 9	50	26
Tasmania	^ 11	27	^ 5	^ 13	* 2	* 6	^ 9	^ 22
Northern Territory	^ 3	^ 20	* 1	* 7	* 1	* 5	^ 4	^ 25
Australian Capital Territory	^ 4	^ 13	* 3	* 8	* 1	* 4	^ 9	^ 30
Remoteness area								
Major Cities of Australia	304	22	150	11	97	7	343	25
Inner Regional Australia	95	23	^ 49	^ 12	^ 26	^ 6	118	28
Outer Regional Australia	^ 43	25	^ 18	^ 11	np	np	^ 45	^ 27
Remote Australia	* 3	* 24	** 2	** 18	np	np	** 2	** 15
Region								
Metropolitan areas	280	22	138	11	89	7	320	25
Ex-metropolitan areas	165	23	82	12	^ 41	^ 6	187	26
Total	445	22	219	11	130	7	507	26

^ 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

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

(a) Excludes children whose parents did not know whether they did an activity.

(b) More than one activity may be nominated.

5.3 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Type of internet activities usually done at home(a)(b)—April 2009 *continued*

	GENERAL INTERNET SURFING OR WEB BROWSING		OTHER ACTIVITIES	
	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)				
5 to 8	164	29	^26	^4
9 to 11	317	48	^20	^3
12 to 14	507	68	^29	^4
Sex				
Male	513	50	^36	^4
Female	475	49	^38	^4
Country of birth				
Born in Australia	901	50	^61	^3
Born overseas				
Born in main English speaking countries	^49	54	*9	*10
Born other countries	^38	^37	*4	*4
Couple families				
One-parent families	196	54	^14	^4
Couple families	792	49	^61	^4
Birthplace of parents(c)				
One-parent families				
Parent born in Australia	149	53	^10	^4
Parent born in other main English-speaking countries	^17	^58	**1	**4
Parent born in other countries	^26	^55	*2	**4
Couple families				
Both parents born in Australia	489	51	^33	^3
Both parents born in other main English-speaking countries	^50	56	*6	*7
Both parents born in other countries	^82	41	*11	*5
Other(d)	167	47	^11	^3
Employment status of parents(e)				
One-parent families				
Parent employed	138	57	^11	^5
Parent not employed	^54	47	*2	*2
Couple families				
Both parents employed	544	51	^35	^3
One parent employed	211	46	^22	^5
Neither parent employed	^34	^47	*3	*5

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* 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) Excludes children whose parents did not know whether they did an activity.

(b) More than one activity may be nominated.

(c) Excludes children whose birthplace of parents was not stated.

(d) Comprises children whose parents could not be categorised to the same birthplace.

(e) Excludes children whose employment status of parents was not stated.

5.3 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Type of internet activities usually done at home(a)(b)—April 2009 *continued*

	GENERAL INTERNET SURFING OR WEB BROWSING		OTHER ACTIVITIES	
	'000	%	'000	%
State or Territory of usual residence				
New South Wales	303	46	^24	^4
Victoria	261	53	^18	^4
Queensland	201	48	^12	^3
South Australia	81	61	*6	*5
Western Australia	92	47	^12	^6
Tasmania	23	56	*1	*3
Northern Territory	^7	^49	*1	*4
Australian Capital Territory	19	61	**1	**2
Remoteness area				
Major Cities of Australia	687	50	^51	^4
Inner Regional Australia	214	51	^18	^4
Outer Regional Australia	^82	49	np	np
Remote Australia	*5	*48	np	np
Region				
Metropolitan areas	637	50	^52	^4
Ex-metropolitan areas	351	50	^22	^3
Total	988	50	^74	^4

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

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

(a) Excludes children whose parents did not know whether they did an activity.

(b) More than one activity may be nominated.

5.4 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Usual weekly hours of internet use at home—April 2009

	TOTAL CHILDREN WHO ACCESSED THE INTERNET AT HOME		2 HOURS OR LESS		3-4 HOURS		5-9 HOURS		10-19 HOURS		20 HOURS OR MORE		DON'T KNOW	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)														
5 to 8	573		378	66	84	15	69	12	^22	^4	*4	*1	^15	^3
9 to 11	662		308	47	137	21	134	20	60	9	^10	^2	^13	^2
12 to 14	750		147	20	121	16	205	27	170	23	73	10	^33	^4
Sex														
Male	1 020		425	42	180	18	204	20	134	13	45	4	^31	^3
Female	964		409	42	162	17	204	21	118	12	^43	^4	^29	^3
Country of birth														
Born in Australia	1 789		765	43	305	17	363	20	225	13	^76	^4	^56	^3
Born overseas														
Born in main English speaking countries	92		^35	^38	^16	^17	^22	^24	^12	^13	*4	*4	*3	*3
Born other countries	^104		^34	^33	^22	^21	^23	^22	^15	^15	*9	*8	**2	**2
Family type														
One-parent families	366		141	39	^64	^17	75	20	^42	^11	^31	^8	^14	^4
Couple families	1 618		693	43	278	17	333	21	210	13	^57	^4	^47	^3
Birthplace of parents(a)														
One-parent families														
Parent born in Australia	281		108	39	^49	^18	62	22	^32	^12	^18	^6	^11	^4
Parent born in other main English-speaking countries	^30		*13	^43	*6	*21	*5	*18	np	np	*3	*11	np	np
Parent born in other countries	^47		^18	^37	*7	*16	*6	*13	np	np	*8	*17	np	np
Couple families														
Both parents born in Australia	961		436	45	166	17	187	19	125	13	^24	^3	^24	^2
Both parents born in other main English-speaking countries	^90		^33	^37	^17	^18	^21	^24	*12	^13	*4	*5	*2	*3
Both parents born in other countries	202		^62	31	^35	^17	^46	^23	^33	^17	^12	^6	*13	*6
Other(b)	356		156	44	^60	17	77	22	^39	^11	^16	^4	*8	^2
Employment status of parents(c)														
One-parent families														
Parent employed	242		94	39	^42	^17	^51	21	^30	^12	^18	^8	*6	*3
Parent not employed	115		^44	^38	^21	^19	^23	^20	^11	^9	^10	^9	*6	*6
Couple families														
Both parents employed	1 075		446	42	193	18	230	21	147	14	^34	^3	^25	^2
One parent employed	461		209	45	75	16	85	18	^52	^11	np	np	np	np
Neither parent employed	^72		^32	^44	^9	^13	^16	^22	*11	*15	np	np	np	np

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(a) Excludes children whose birthplace of parents was not stated.

(b) Comprises children whose parents could not be categorised to the same birthplace.

(c) Excludes children whose employment status of parents was not stated.

5.4 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Usual weekly hours of internet use at home—April 2009 *continued*

TOTAL CHILDREN WHO ACCESSED THE INTERNET AT HOME	2 HOURS OR LESS		3-4 HOURS		5-9 HOURS		10-19 HOURS		20 HOURS OR MORE		DON'T KNOW	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
State or Territory of usual residence												
New South Wales	657	41	115	18	132	20	78	12	32	5	33	5
Victoria	493	38	93	19	105	21	73	15	21	4	12	3
Queensland	417	48	64	15	80	19	50	12	17	4	4	1
South Australia	133	42	23	18	26	20	17	13	7	5	4	3
Western Australia	197	44	33	17	45	23	22	11	6	3	4	2
Tasmania	41	42	6	15	9	21	6	14	1	4	2	4
Northern Territory	15	36	3	18	4	26	2	12	—	2	1	6
Australian Capital Territory	31	42	5	16	7	21	3	11	3	8	1	2
Remoteness area												
Major Cities of Australia	1 383	41	247	18	283	20	182	13	65	5	41	3
Inner Regional Australia	422	46	60	14	93	22	47	11	14	3	15	4
Outer Regional Australia	169	42	33	20	np	np	22	13	8	5	np	np
Remote Australia	11	52	1	11	np	np	2	15	—	—	np	np
Region												
Metropolitan areas	1 277	41	230	18	262	20	170	13	60	5	37	3
Ex-metropolitan areas	708	45	112	16	146	21	82	12	28	4	24	3
Total	1 984	42	342	17	408	21	252	13	88	4	61	3

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

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 — nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
 np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

5.5 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Actions taken for personal safety or security in internet use at home(a)—April 2009

	TOTAL CHILDREN WHO ACCESSED THE INTERNET AT HOME	PLACING THE COMPUTER IN A PUBLIC AREA OF THE HOUSE		INSTALLING AN INTERNET CONTENT FILTER		SUPERVISING OR MONITORING CHILD'S USE OF THE INTERNET	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)							
5 to 8	573	448	78	260	45	537	94
9 to 11	662	529	80	330	50	601	91
12 to 14	750	559	75	337	45	631	84
Sex							
Male	1 020	790	77	473	46	909	89
Female	964	745	77	454	47	861	89
Country of birth							
Born in Australia	1 789	1 384	77	835	47	1 602	90
Born overseas							
Born in main English speaking countries	92	^ 79	86	^ 52	^ 56	84	92
Born other countries	^ 104	^ 73	71	^ 41	39	^ 84	81
Family type							
One-parent families	366	286	78	167	46	318	87
Couple families	1 618	1 250	77	760	47	1 451	90
Birthplace of parents(b)							
One-parent families							
Parent born in Australia	281	221	79	133	47	247	88
Parent born in other main English-speaking countries	^ 30	^ 25	85	^ 15	^ 49	^ 28	95
Parent born in other countries	^ 47	^ 33	70	^ 15	^ 32	^ 36	76
Couple families							
Both parents born in Australia	961	752	78	444	46	877	91
Both parents born in other main English-speaking countries	^ 90	^ 78	87	^ 53	59	^ 82	91
Both parents born in other countries	202	131	65	81	40	162	80
Other(c)	356	283	79	180	51	323	91

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(a) More than one action may be nominated

(b) Excludes children whose birthplace of parents was not stated.

(c) Comprises children whose parents could not be categorised to the same birthplace.

5.5 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Actions taken for personal safety or security in internet use at home(a)—April 2009 *continued*

	TOTAL CHILDREN WHO ACCESSED THE INTERNET AT HOME	PLACING THE COMPUTER IN A PUBLIC AREA OF THE HOUSE		INSTALLING AN INTERNET CONTENT FILTER		SUPERVISING OR MONITORING CHILD'S USE OF THE INTERNET	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Employment status of parents(b)							
One-parent families							
Parent employed	242	193	80	111	46	211	87
Parent not employed	115	^ 86	75	^ 52	^ 45	100	87
Couple families							
Both parents employed	1 075	844	78	497	46	965	90
One parent employed	461	345	75	228	49	412	89
Neither parent employed	^ 72	^ 54	75	^ 34	^ 46	^ 66	91
State or Territory of usual residence							
New South Wales	657	487	74	311	47	580	88
Victoria	493	379	77	211	43	422	86
Queensland	417	340	82	193	46	382	92
South Australia	133	107	80	67	50	124	93
Western Australia	197	154	78	103	53	180	91
Tasmania	41	34	83	19	46	38	93
Northern Territory	15	^ 10	68	^ 6	^ 38	14	89
Australian Capital Territory	31	24	77	18	58	29	93
Remoteness area							
Major Cities of Australia	1 383	1 073	78	670	48	1 237	89
Inner Regional Australia	422	333	79	181	43	378	90
Outer Regional Australia	^ 169	^ 122	72	^ 71	42	^ 146	86
Remote Australia	*11	*8	^ 73	*4	^ 38	*9	^ 81
Region							
Metropolitan areas	1 277	978	77	625	49	1 139	89
Ex-metropolitan areas	708	558	79	303	43	630	89
Total	1 984	1 536	77	927	47	1 769	89

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

(a) More than one action may be nominated

(b) Excludes children whose employment status of parents was not stated.

5.5 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Actions taken for personal safety or security in internet use at home(a)—April 2009 *continued*

	EDUCATING CHILD ABOUT SAFE AND APPROPRIATE USE OF THE INTERNET		ANY OTHER ACTIONS		NO ACTION TAKEN	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)						
5 to 8	394	69	^28	^5	^12	^2
9 to 11	572	86	^36	^5	*10	*1
12 to 14	673	90	45	6	^17	^2
Sex						
Male	836	82	^55	^5	^17	^2
Female	803	83	^53	^6	*22	*2
Country of birth						
Born in Australia	1 478	83	95	5	^33	^2
Born overseas						
Born in main English speaking countries	82	89	np	np	np	np
Born other countries	^79	76	np	np	np	np
Family type						
One-parent families	304	83	^18	^5	*8	*2
Couple families	1 335	82	91	6	^31	^2
Birthplace of parents(b)						
One-parent families						
Parent born in Australia	234	83	^12	^4	*6	*2
Parent born in other main English-speaking countries	^26	89	**1	**4	—	—
Parent born in other countries	^36	76	*4	*8	**2	**4
Couple families						
Both parents born in Australia	792	82	^52	^5	*15	*2
Both parents born in other main English-speaking countries	^80	89	np	np	np	np
Both parents born in other countries	167	83	np	np	np	np
Other(c)	289	81	^21	^6	*9	*3

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(a) More than one action may be nominated

(b) Excludes children whose birthplace of parents was not stated.

(c) Comprises children whose parents could not be categorised to the same birthplace.

5.5 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Actions taken for personal safety or security in internet use at home(a)—April 2009 *continued*

	EDUCATING CHILD ABOUT SAFE AND APPROPRIATE USE OF THE INTERNET		ANY OTHER ACTIONS		NO ACTION TAKEN	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Employment status of parents(b)						
One-parent families						
Parent employed	202	83	^ 12	^ 5	*3	*1
Parent not employed	^ 94	82	*5	*4	*5	*4
Couple families						
Both parents employed	881	82	^ 64	^ 6	*22	*2
One parent employed	383	83	np	np	np	np
Neither parent employed	^ 63	88	np	np	np	np
State or Territory of usual residence						
New South Wales	534	81	^ 38	^ 6	*18	*3
Victoria	399	81	^ 23	^ 5	^ 12	^ 2
Queensland	358	86	^ 26	^ 6	*4	*1
South Australia	115	86	^ 9	^ 7	*2	*2
Western Australia	159	81	*8	*4	**2	**1
Tasmania	34	82	np	np	np	np
Northern Territory	13	83	np	np	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	28	88	*2	*8	—	**1
Remoteness area						
Major Cities of Australia	1 152	83	75	5	^ 25	^ 2
Inner Regional Australia	341	81	^ 26	^ 6	*5	*1
Outer Regional Australia	^ 137	81	np	np	np	np
Remote Australia	*9	^ 84	np	np	np	np
Region						
Metropolitan areas	1 055	83	^ 68	^ 5	^ 24	^ 2
Ex-metropolitan areas	583	82	^ 41	^ 6	*15	*2
Total	1 639	83	109	5	^ 39	^ 2

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(a) More than one action may be nominated

(b) Excludes children whose employment status of parents was not stated.

5.6 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Whether ever experienced personal safety or security problems on the internet—April 2009

	TOTAL	HAS HAD A PERSONAL		HAS NOT HAD A PERSONAL		DON'T	
	CHILDREN WHO	SAFETY OR SECURITY		SAFETY OR SECURITY		KNOW	
	ACCESSED	PROBLEM WITH INTERNET		PROBLEM WITH INTERNET			
	THE INTERNET						
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)							
5 to 8	638	^ 12	^ 2	624	98	*2	—
9 to 11	725	^ 20	^ 3	701	97	*5	*1
12 to 14	800	^ 41	^ 5	751	94	*8	*1
Sex							
Male	1 116	^ 32	^ 3	1 078	97	*7	*1
Female	1 046	41	4	998	95	*7	*1
Country of birth							
Born in Australia	1 953	67	3	1 875	96	*11	*1
Born overseas	210	*5	*2	201	96	*3	*2
Family type							
One-parent families	453	^ 19	^ 4	429	95	*5	*1
Couple families	1 710	53	3	1 648	96	*9	*1
Birthplace of parents(a)							
One-parent families							
Parent born in Australia	349	^ 15	^ 4	331	95	*3	*1
Parent born overseas	^ 91	*3	*4	^ 86	94	**2	**2
Couple families							
Both parents born in Australia	1 020	^ 36	^ 4	979	96	*5	—
One or both parents born overseas	678	^ 17	^ 3	656	97	*5	*1
Employment status of parents(b)							
One-parent families							
Parent employed	282	^ 10	^ 3	270	96	**2	**1
Parent not employed	158	*8	*5	147	93	*3	*2
Couple families							
Both parents employed	1 116	40	4	1 071	96	*4	—
One or neither parent employed	583	*13	*2	565	97	*5	*1
State or Territory of usual residence							
New South Wales	709	^ 27	^ 4	676	95	*6	*1
Victoria	534	^ 16	^ 3	514	96	*4	*1
Queensland	449	^ 14	^ 3	433	97	**2	—
South Australia	152	^ 6	^ 4	145	96	**1	**1
Western Australia	221	*7	*3	213	97	**1	—
Tasmania	49	*1	*3	47	96	—	**1
Northern Territory	17	np	np	17	97	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	33	np	np	31	95	np	np
Remoteness area							
Major Cities of Australia	1 484	^ 53	^ 4	1 421	96	^ 9	^ 1
Inner Regional Australia	474	^ 16	^ 3	456	96	*3	*1
Outer Regional and Remote Australia	205	*3	*1	199	97	*2	*1
Region							
Metropolitan areas	1 368	49	4	1 309	96	^ 10	^ 1
Ex-metropolitan areas	795	^ 23	^ 3	767	96	*5	*1
Total	2 163	72	3	2 076	96	^ 14	^ 1

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(b) Excludes children whose employment status of parents was not stated.

5.7 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Most recent personal safety or security problem on the internet—April 2009

	TOTAL CHILDREN WHO ACCESSED THE INTERNET	ACCESS TO INAPPROPRIATE MATERIAL		STRANGERS ASKING FOR/GAINING ACCESS TO CHILD'S PERSONAL INFORMATION	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)					
5 to 11	1 363	^ 21	^ 2	* 4	—
12 to 14	800	^ 11	^ 1	* 11	* 1
Sex					
Male	1 116	^ 17	^ 2	* 7	* 1
Female	1 046	^ 15	^ 1	* 8	* 1
Country of birth					
Born in Australia	1 953	^ 29	^ 1	np	np
Born overseas	210	* 4	* 2	np	np
Family type					
One-parent families	453	^ 10	^ 2	* 4	* 1
Couple families	1 710	^ 22	^ 1	^ 11	^ 1
Birthplace of parents(a)					
One-parent families					
Parent born in Australia	349	* 7	* 2	np	np
Parent born overseas	^ 91	** 3	** 3	np	np
Couple families					
Both parents born in Australia	1 020	^ 15	^ 1	* 9	* 1
One or both parents born overseas	678	* 8	* 1	* 3	—
Employment status of parents(b)					
One-parent families					
Parent employed	282	* 7	* 2	** 1	—
Parent not employed	158	* 2	* 2	* 3	* 2
Couple families					
Both parents employed	1 116	^ 16	^ 1	* 8	* 1
One or neither parent employed	583	* 6	* 1	* 3	* 1
State or Territory of usual residence					
New South Wales	709	^ 12	^ 2	* 4	* 1
Victoria	534	* 7	* 1	np	np
Queensland	449	* 6	* 1	* 4	* 1
South Australia	152	* 2	* 2	* 1	* 1
Western Australia	221	* 4	* 2	** 1	—
Other States or Territories	99	* 1	* 1	np	np
Remoteness area					
Major Cities of Australia	1 484	^ 23	^ 2	* 12	* 1
Other areas	679	* 10	* 1	* 3	* 1
Region					
Metropolitan areas	1 368	^ 22	^ 2	* 10	* 1
Ex-metropolitan areas	795	* 11	* 1	* 5	* 1
Total	2 163	^ 33	^ 2	^ 15	^ 1

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- (b) Excludes children whose employment status of parents was not stated.

5.7 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Most recent personal safety or security problem on the internet—April 2009 *continued*

	BULLYING/THREATENING BEHAVIOUR		OTHER	
	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)				
5 to 11	**3	—	*3	—
12 to 14	^ 12	^ 1	^ 6	^ 1
Sex				
Male	*6	—	**2	—
Female	*9	*1	^ 7	^ 1
Country of birth				
Born in Australia	^ 15	^ 1	np	np
Born overseas	—	—	np	np
Family type				
One-parent families	*3	*1	**1	—
Couple families	^ 12	^ 1	^ 8	—
Birthplace of parents(a)				
One-parent families				
Parent born in Australia	np	np	np	np
Parent born overseas	np	np	np	np
Couple families				
Both parents born in Australia	*8	*1	*5	—
One or both parents born overseas	*4	*1	*3	—
Employment status of parents(b)				
One-parent families				
Parent employed	np	np	np	np
Parent not employed	np	np	np	np
Couple families				
Both parents employed	*9	*1	*7	*1
One or neither parent employed	**2	—	**1	—
State or Territory of usual residence				
New South Wales	*6	*1	*5	*1
Victoria	*4	*1	np	np
Queensland	**1	—	*3	*1
South Australia	*2	*1	—	—
Western Australia	**1	**1	—	—
Other States or Territories	—	—	np	np
Remoteness area				
Major Cities of Australia	^ 12	^ 1	*6	—
Other areas	*2	—	*3	—
Region				
Metropolitan areas	^ 11	^ 1	*6	—
Ex-metropolitan areas	*4	*1	*3	—
Total	^ 15	^ 1	^ 9	—

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(a) Excludes children whose birthplace of parents was not stated.

(b) Excludes children whose employment status of parents was not stated.

OWNERSHIP OF MOBILE PHONES BY CHILDREN

An estimated 841,000 children (31%) aged 5 to 14 in Australia have their own mobile phones. Approximately three-quarters (76%) of children in the 12 to 14 year age group have their own mobile phones compared to approximately one fifth (22%) of children aged 9 to 11 years. A higher proportion of children from one parent families (38%) have mobile phones than two parent families (29%). Mobile phone ownership is also higher for families where the sole parent (45%), or both parents (33%) are employed. Tasmania has the highest proportion of children with mobile phones (41%) (see figure 6.2). Mobile phone ownership by children was the same for both Metropolitan and Ex-metropolitan areas of Australia (31%).

FIGURE 6.1: OWNERSHIP OF MOBILE PHONES BY CHILDREN, by age—April 2009

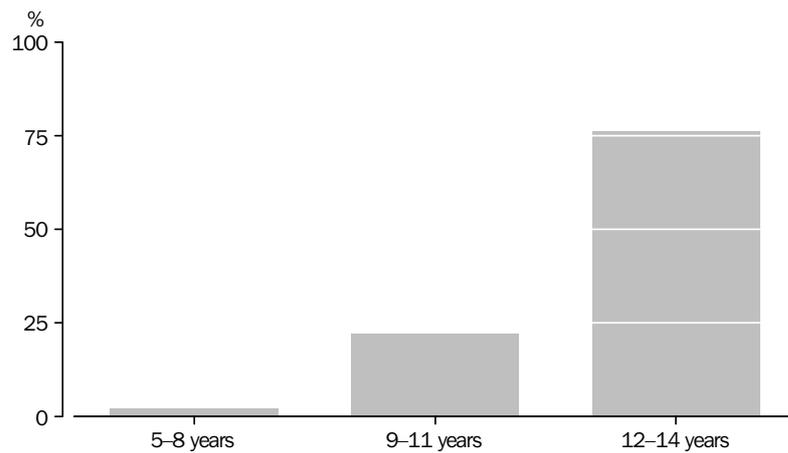
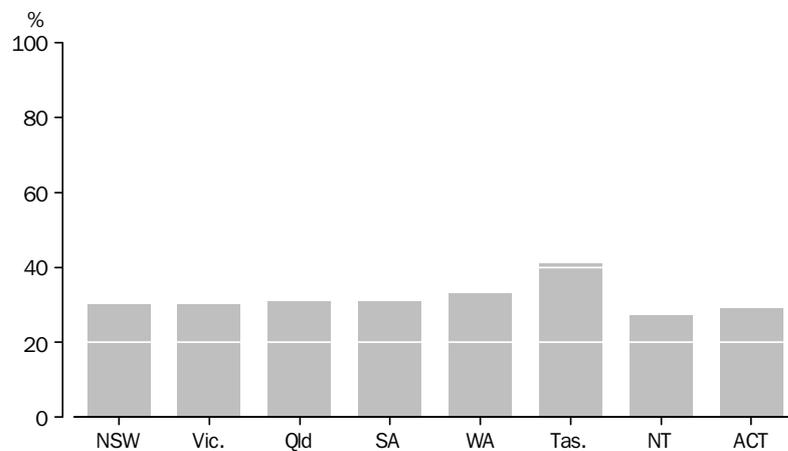


FIGURE 6.2: OWNERSHIP OF MOBILE PHONES BY CHILDREN, by State or Territory—April 2009



USE OF MOBILE PHONE
TO CONTACT FAMILY AND
FRIENDS BY CHILDREN

Overall, the majority (60%) of children owning mobile phones use it mostly to contact family. Within the 5 to 8 year age group, mobile phone use are nearly always (95%) used to contact family. For the 12 to 14 year old age group, close to half (52%) use it mostly to contact family (see figure 6.3), while 43% use it mostly to contact friends (5% did not know). Two thirds (67%) of male children use mobile phones more to contact family, against about half of female children (54%). Children whose sole parent or both parents are born outside the main English speaking countries are more likely to use mobile phones mostly to contact family (79%) in comparison with children who have at least one parent born in Australia or other main English speaking countries (57%) (see figures 6.4 and 6.5). Children living in Metropolitan areas use the mobile phone more to contact family than those living in Ex-metropolitan areas (67% and 48% respectively).

FIGURE 6.3: MORE USE OF MOBILE PHONES BY CHILDREN TO CONTACT FAMILY, by age—April 2009

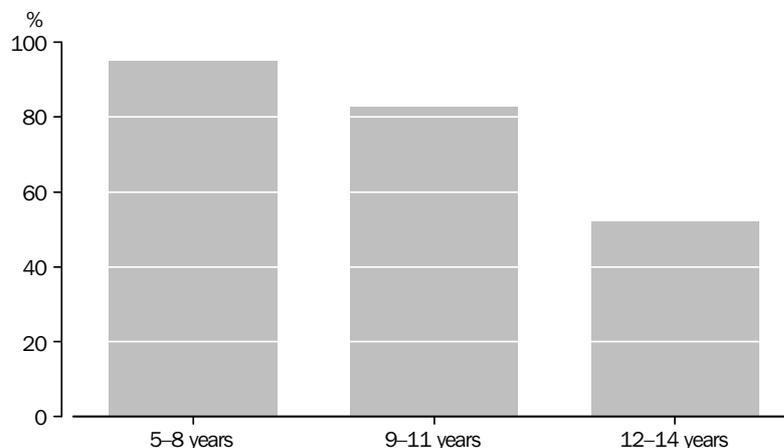
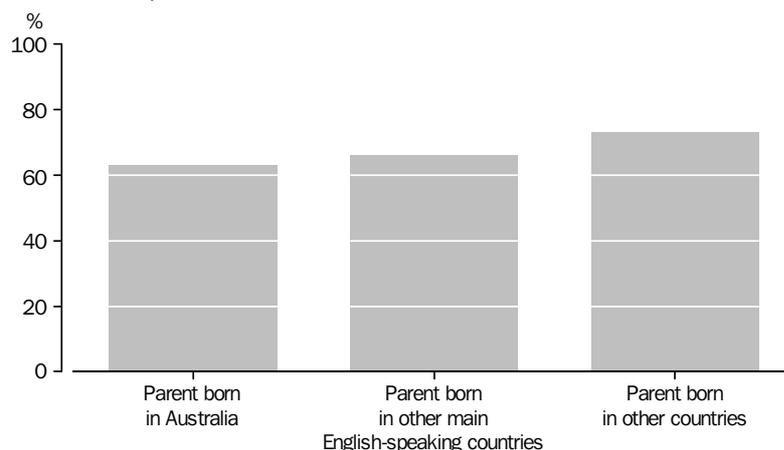
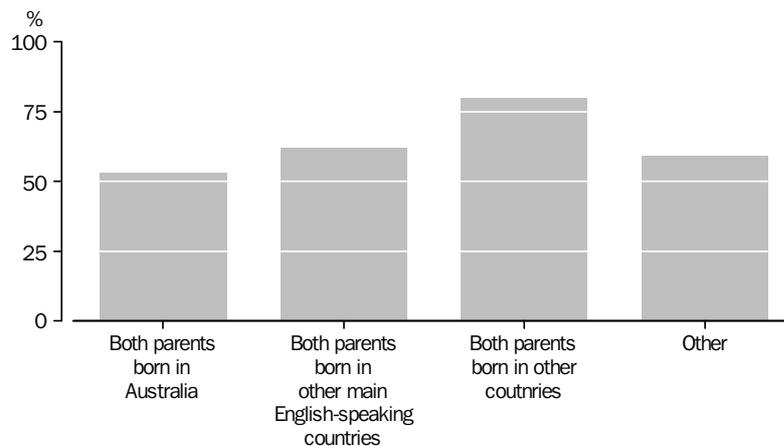


FIGURE 6.4: MORE USE OF MOBILE PHONES BY CHILDREN TO CONTACT FAMILY, by parent's country of birth for one-parent families—April 2009



USE OF MOBILE PHONE TO CONTACT FAMILY AND FRIENDS BY CHILDREN
continued

FIGURE 6.5: MORE USE OF MOBILE PHONES BY CHILDREN TO CONTACT FAMILY, by parent's country of birth for couple families—April 2009



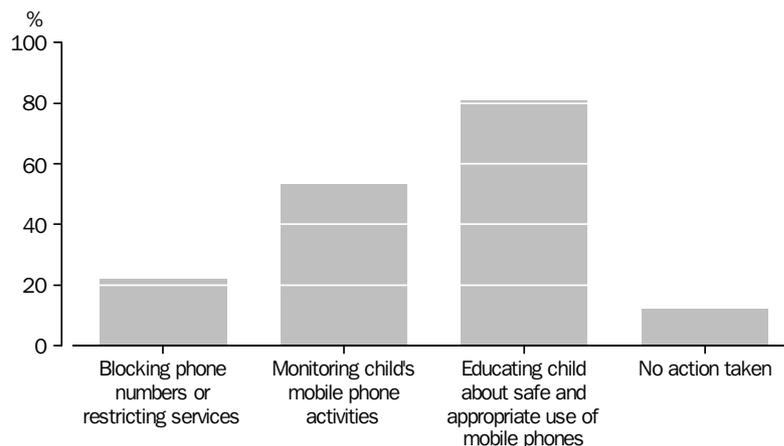
USE OF MOBILE PHONE TO ACCESS THE INTERNET BY CHILDREN

An estimated 33,000 (4% of children with mobile phones) children used their mobile phones to access the internet.

ACTIONS TAKEN FOR PERSONAL SAFETY OR SECURITY IN MOBILE PHONE USE

Of the 841,000 children who owned mobile phones, educating children about the safe and appropriate use of mobile phones is the most common action taken for personal safety or security of children (81%). This was followed by monitoring children's mobile phone activities (53%) and blocking phone numbers or restricting services (22%). An estimated 12% of children (99,000) using mobile phones have no protective measures in place.

FIGURE 6.6: CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Actions taken for personal safety and security in mobile phone use—April 2009



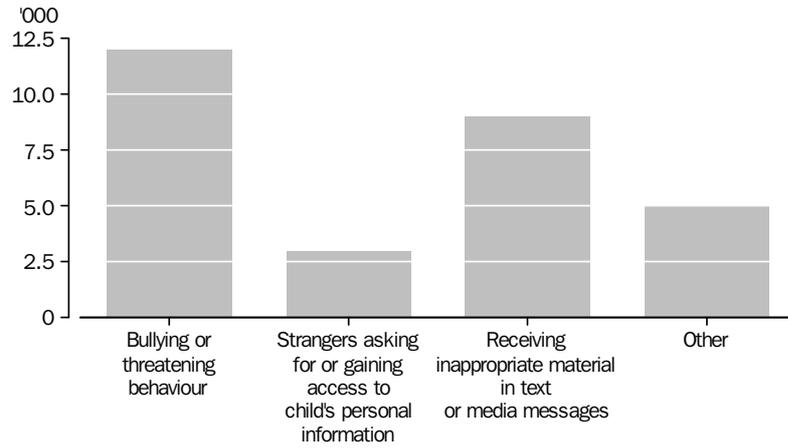
INCIDENCE OF PERSONAL SAFETY OR SECURITY PROBLEMS ON MOBILE PHONES

In 2009 an estimated 3% of children who have mobile phones were reported to have experienced some kind of personal safety or security problem (or approximately 28,000 children). Due to the low frequency of incidents, the estimates for most socio-demographic groups as well as for geographic regions are not considered to be reliable, and should be used with caution.

TYPE OF MOST RECENT PERSONAL SAFETY OR SECURITY PROBLEM ON MOBILE PHONES

An estimated 12,000 children with mobile phones experienced bullying or threatening behaviour, and 9,000 received inappropriate material in text or media messages.

FIGURE 6.7: CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Most recent personal safety or security problem for mobile phone use—April 2009



6.1 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Whether own a mobile phone—April 2009

	TOTAL	HAS A		DOES NOT	
	CHILDREN	MOBILE	MOBILE	HAVE A	MOBILE
	'000	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)					
5 to 8	1 066	^ 20	^ 2	1 046	98
9 to 11	820	184	22	635	78
12 to 14	837	637	76	200	24
Sex					
Male	1 396	401	29	995	71
Female	1 327	440	33	886	67
Country of birth					
Born in Australia	2 462	764	31	1 698	69
Born overseas					
Born in main English speaking countries	119	^ 40	^ 34	^ 79	66
Born other countries	^ 141	^ 37	^ 27	^ 104	73
Family type					
One-parent families	591	222	38	369	62
Couple families	2 131	619	29	1 512	71
Birthplace of parents(b)					
One-parent families					
Parent born in Australia	452	167	37	285	63
Parent born in other main English-speaking countries	^ 50	^ 22	^ 44	^ 28	56
Parent born in other countries	^ 69	^ 28	^ 41	^ 41	59
Couple families					
Both parents born in Australia	1 260	372	29	888	71
Both parents born in other main English-speaking countries	^ 112	^ 37	^ 33	^ 75	67
Both parents born in other countries	298	^ 79	26	219	74
Other(c)	442	128	29	314	71
Employment status of parents(d)					
One-parent families					
Parent employed	342	155	45	187	55
Parent not employed	230	62	27	167	73
Couple families					
Both parents employed	1 333	447	33	887	67
One parent employed	650	139	21	511	79
Neither parent employed	^ 128	^ 30	^ 23	^ 98	77
State or Territory of usual residence					
New South Wales	888	268	30	620	70
Victoria	661	201	30	460	70
Queensland	570	176	31	394	69
South Australia	193	60	31	133	69
Western Australia	280	91	33	188	67
Tasmania	64	26	41	38	59
Northern Territory	25	^ 7	^ 27	18	74
Australian Capital Territory	42	^ 12	^ 29	30	71
Remoteness area					
Major Cities of Australia	1 835	566	31	1 268	69
Inner Regional Australia	614	186	30	428	70
Outer Regional Australia	257	85	33	^ 172	67
Remote Australia	*17	*4	*27	*12	^ 73

^ 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 don't know whether has mobile phone.

(b) Excludes children whose birthplace of parents was not stated.

(c) Comprises children whose parents could not be categorised to the same birthplace.

(d) Excludes children whose employment status of parents was not stated.

6.1 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Whether own a mobile phone—April 2009 *continued*

	TOTAL CHILDREN	HAS A MOBILE PHONE		DOES NOT HAVE A MOBILE PHONE(a)	
		'000	%	'000	%
Region					
Metropolitan areas	1 703	524	31	1 179	69
Ex-metropolitan areas	1 019	317	31	702	69
Total	2 723	841	31	1 881	69

(a) Includes don't know whether has mobile phone.

6.2 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Whether has mobile phone and accessed the internet in 12 months prior to April 2009

	TOTAL CHILDREN	USED INTERNET AND HAS MOBILE PHONE			HAS MOBILE PHONE ONLY (a)		USED INTERNET ONLY (b)		DID NOT USE INTERNET AND DOES NOT HAVE MOBILE PHONE (c)	
		'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)										
5 to 8	1 066	^ 15	^ 1	*5	—	623	58	423	40	
9 to 11	820	177	22	*7	*1	548	67	87	11	
12 to 14	837	623	74	^ 15	^ 2	177	21	^ 23	^ 3	
Sex										
Male	1 396	389	28	^ 12	^ 1	727	52	267	19	
Female	1 327	426	32	*14	*1	620	47	266	20	
Country of birth										
Born in Australia	2 462	741	30	^ 23	^ 1	1 212	49	487	20	
Born overseas										
Born in main English speaking countries	119	^ 38	^ 32	np	np	^ 58	49	np	np	
Born other countries	^ 141	^ 37	^ 26	np	np	^ 78	55	np	np	
Family type										
One-parent families	591	213	36	^ 10	^ 2	240	41	129	22	
Couple families	2 131	603	28	^ 16	^ 1	1 107	52	405	19	
Birthplace of parents(d)										
One-parent families										
Parent born in Australia	452	159	35	*8	*2	190	42	95	21	
Parent born overseas	120	^ 49	41	**2	**1	^ 42	^ 35	^ 27	^ 23	
Couple families										
Both parents born in Australia	1 260	360	29	*11	*1	660	52	228	18	
One or both parents born overseas	852	239	28	*5	*1	439	52	169	20	
Employment status of parents(e)										
One-parent families										
Parent employed	342	148	43	*6	*2	134	39	54	16	
Parent not employed	230	59	26	*3	*1	99	43	^ 68	30	
Couple families										
Both parents employed	1 333	436	33	*10	*1	679	51	207	16	
One or neither parent employed	778	163	21	*6	*1	420	54	190	24	
State or Territory of usual residence										
New South Wales	888	260	29	*8	*1	449	51	171	19	
Victoria	661	199	30	**2	—	335	51	125	19	
Queensland	570	170	30	*6	*1	279	49	115	20	
South Australia	193	57	30	*3	*1	95	49	^ 39	^ 20	
Western Australia	280	87	31	*5	*2	134	48	54	19	
Tasmania	64	25	39	*1	*2	24	37	^ 14	^ 22	
Northern Territory	25	^ 6	^ 24	np	np	11	46	np	np	
Australian Capital Territory	42	^ 12	^ 29	np	np	21	49	np	np	
Remoteness area										
Major Cities of Australia	1 835	551	30	^ 15	^ 1	933	51	336	18	
Inner Regional Australia	614	179	29	^ 7	^ 1	295	48	133	22	
Outer Regional Australia	257	^ 81	31	np	np	^ 112	44	np	np	
Remote Australia	*17	*4	*26	np	np	*7	^ 44	np	np	

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

(a) Includes don't know whether used internet.
 (b) Includes don't know whether has mobile phone.
 (c) Excludes don't know whether used internet and don't know whether used mobile phone.
 (d) Excludes children whose birthplace of parents was not stated.
 (e) Excludes children whose employment status of parents was not stated.

6.2 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Whether has mobile phone and accessed the internet in 12 months prior to April 2009 *continued*

	TOTAL CHILDREN	USED INTERNET AND HAS MOBILE PHONE			HAS MOBILE PHONE ONLY(a)		USED INTERNET ONLY(b)		DID NOT USE INTERNET AND DOES NOT HAVE MOBILE PHONE(c)	
		'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Region										
Metropolitan areas	1 703	512	30	^ 13	^ 1	857	50	322	19	
Ex-metropolitan areas	1 019	304	30	^ 13	^ 1	491	48	211	21	
Total	2 723	815	30	^ 26	^ 1	1 348	49	534	20	

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

(a) Includes don't know whether used internet.

(b) Includes don't know whether has mobile phone.

(c) Excludes don't know whether used internet and don't know whether used mobile phone.

6.3 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Whether mobile phone used more to contact family or friends—April 2009

	TOTAL CHILDREN WITH MOBILE PHONES	USES MOBILE PHONE MORE TO CONTACT FAMILY		USES MOBILE PHONE MORE TO CONTACT FRIENDS		DON'T KNOW	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)							
5 to 8	^ 20	^ 19	95	**1	**5	—	—
9 to 11	184	153	83	^ 24	^ 13	*7	*4
12 to 14	637	332	52	277	43	^ 29	^ 5
Sex							
Male	401	268	67	119	30	^ 14	^ 3
Female	440	236	54	182	41	^ 22	^ 5
Country of birth							
Born in Australia	764	449	59	283	37	^ 31	^ 4
Born overseas							
Born in main English speaking countries	^ 40	^ 29	73	^ 9	^ 23	**2	**4
Born other countries	^ 37	^ 26	69	^ 9	^ 23	*3	*8
Family type							
One-parent families	222	143	64	72	32	*8	*4
Couple families	619	361	58	230	37	^ 28	^ 5
Birthplace of parents(a)							
One-parent families							
Parent born in Australia	167	105	63	56	33	*6	*4
Parent born in other main English-speaking countries	^ 22	^ 14	^ 66	np	np	np	np
Parent born in other countries	^ 28	^ 21	73	np	np	np	np
Couple families							
Both parents born in Australia	372	196	53	161	43	^ 14	^ 4
Both parents born in other main English-speaking countries	^ 37	^ 23	62	*11	^ 31	**3	**7
Both parents born in other countries	^ 79	^ 63	80	^ 14	^ 17	**2	**2
Other(b)	128	^ 75	59	^ 44	34	*9	*7
Employment status of parents(c)							
One-parent families							
Parent employed	155	99	64	^ 50	^ 32	*6	*4
Parent not employed	62	^ 41	66	^ 20	^ 32	**1	**2
Couple families							
Both parents employed	447	257	58	170	38	^ 19	^ 4
One parent employed	139	83	59	^ 51	^ 37	*6	*4
Neither parent employed	^ 30	^ 18	^ 61	*9	^ 30	**2	**8
State or Territory of usual residence							
New South Wales	268	167	62	93	35	*7	*3
Victoria	201	115	58	77	38	^ 8	*4
Queensland	176	105	59	59	34	*12	*7
South Australia	60	39	66	^ 19	^ 31	*2	*3
Western Australia	91	56	61	^ 32	^ 35	*3	*3
Tasmania	26	10	^ 37	15	57	*1	*5
Northern Territory	^ 7	^ 3	^ 49	^ 2	^ 38	**1	**13
Australian Capital Territory	^ 12	^ 8	^ 68	^ 3	^ 28	**1	**5

^ 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)

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

(a) Excludes children whose birthplace of parents was not stated.

(b) Comprises children whose parents could not be categorised to the same birthplace.

(c) Excludes children whose employment status of parents was not stated.

6.3 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Whether mobile phone used more to contact family or friends—April 2009 *continued*

	TOTAL CHILDREN WITH MOBILE PHONES	USES MOBILE PHONE MORE TO CONTACT FAMILY		USES MOBILE PHONE MORE TO CONTACT FRIENDS		DON'T KNOW	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Remoteness area							
Major Cities of Australia	566	380	67	163	29	^ 24	^ 4
Inner Regional Australia	186	89	48	90	48	*6	*3
Outer Regional Australia	85	^ 33	^ 38	^ 46	55	*6	*7
Remote Australia	*4	*2	*47	*2	*53	—	—
Region							
Metropolitan areas	524	352	67	153	29	^ 20	^ 4
Ex-metropolitan areas	317	152	48	149	47	^ 16	^ 5
Total	841	504	60	301	36	^ 36	^ 4

^ 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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

6.4 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Whether mobile phone used to access the internet—April 2009

	TOTAL CHILDREN WITH MOBILE PHONES	USES MOBILE PHONE TO ACCESS THE INTERNET		DOES NOT USE MOBILE PHONE TO ACCESS THE INTERNET(a)	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)					
5 to 8	^ 20	—	—	^ 20	100
9 to 11	184	*3	*1	182	99
12 to 14	637	^ 31	^ 5	606	95
Sex					
Male	401	^ 14	^ 3	387	97
Female	440	^ 19	^ 4	421	96
Country of birth					
Born in Australia	764	^ 31	^ 4	733	96
Born overseas	77	*2	*3	75	97
Family type					
One-parent families	222	^ 9	^ 4	213	96
Couple families	619	^ 24	^ 4	595	96
Birthplace of parents(b)					
One-parent families					
Parent born in Australia	167	*7	*4	159	96
Parent born overseas	^ 50	**1	**3	^ 49	97
Couple families					
Both parents born in Australia	372	^ 14	^ 4	357	96
One or both parents born overseas	244	^ 10	^ 4	234	96
Employment status of parents(c)					
One-parent families					
Parent employed	155	*3	*2	152	98
Parent not employed	62	*6	*9	57	91
Couple families					
Both parents employed	447	^ 14	^ 3	432	97
One or neither parent employed	169	^ 10	^ 6	159	94
State or Territory of usual residence					
New South Wales	268	*10	*4	258	96
Victoria	201	*8	*4	193	96
Queensland	176	*8	*4	169	96
South Australia	60	*3	*5	57	95
Western Australia	91	*3	*3	89	97
Tasmania	26	*2	*6	25	94
Northern Territory	^ 7	np	np	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	^ 12	np	np	np	np
Remoteness area					
Major Cities of Australia	566	^ 20	^ 4	546	96
Inner Regional Australia	186	^ 10	^ 5	176	95
Outer Regional and Remote Australia	89	*3	*3	86	97
Region					
Metropolitan areas	524	^ 19	^ 4	505	96
Ex-metropolitan areas	317	^ 14	^ 4	303	96
Total	841	^ 33	^ 4	808	96

^ 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)

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

(a) Includes don't know if uses mobile phone to access the internet.

(b) Excludes children whose birthplace of parents was not stated.

(c) Excludes children whose employment status of parents was not stated.

6.5 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Actions taken for personal safety or security in mobile phone use(a)—April 2009

	TOTAL CHILDREN WITH A MOBILE PHONE(b)	BLOCKING PHONE NUMBERS OR RESTRICTING SERVICES		MONITORING CHILD'S MOBILE PHONE ACTIVITIES	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)					
5 to 8	^ 20	^ 8	^ 38	^ 11	^ 55
9 to 11	184	^ 46	25	104	56
12 to 14	637	128	20	331	52
Sex					
Male	401	^ 94	23	207	52
Female	440	88	20	238	54
Country of birth					
Born in Australia	764	165	22	401	52
Born overseas					
Born in main English speaking countries	^ 40	^ 9	^ 24	^ 24	^ 59
Born other countries	^ 37	* 7	^ 19	^ 21	^ 56
Family type					
One-parent families	222	49	22	115	52
Couple families	619	133	21	331	53
Birthplace of parents(c)					
One-parent families					
Parent born in Australia	167	39	23	89	53
Parent born in other main English-speaking countries	^ 22	* 7	* 30	^ 10	^ 46
Parent born in other countries	^ 28	* 3	* 9	^ 13	^ 47
Couple families					
Both parents born in Australia	372	^ 82	22	193	52
Both parents born in other main English-speaking countries	^ 37	^ 9	^ 26	^ 20	^ 53
Both parents born in other countries	^ 79	^ 15	^ 18	^ 43	^ 54
Other(d)	128	^ 26	^ 20	73	57
Employment status of parents(e)					
One-parent families					
Parent employed	155	^ 33	22	80	52
Parent not employed	62	^ 15	^ 23	^ 32	52
Couple families					
Both parents employed	447	95	21	238	53
One parent employed	139	^ 29	^ 21	78	56
Neither parent employed	^ 30	* 8	* 27	^ 12	^ 41
State or Territory of usual residence					
New South Wales	268	56	21	134	50
Victoria	201	^ 45	^ 22	112	56
Queensland	176	^ 40	^ 23	100	57
South Australia	60	^ 11	^ 19	29	49
Western Australia	91	^ 20	^ 22	49	54
Tasmania	26	^ 6	^ 21	^ 10	^ 37
Northern Territory	^ 7	* 1	* 21	^ 5	^ 69
Australian Capital Territory	^ 12	* 3	* 21	^ 6	^ 51

^ 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 action may be nominated.

(b) Excludes don't know if has a mobile phone.

(c) Excludes children whose birthplace of parents was not stated.

(d) Comprises children whose parents could not be categorised to the same birthplace.

(e) Excludes children whose employment status of parents was not stated.

6.5 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Actions taken for personal safety or security in mobile phone use(a)—April 2009 *continued*

	EDUCATING CHILD ABOUT THE SAFE AND APPROPRIATE USE OF MOBILE PHONES		ANY OTHER ACTIONS		NO ACTION TAKEN	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)						
5 to 8	^ 18	90	**2	**8	**1	**7
9 to 11	149	81	^ 14	^ 8	^ 19	^ 11
12 to 14	516	81	^ 43	^ 7	79	12
Sex						
Male	328	82	^ 33	^ 8	^ 46	^ 11
Female	355	81	^ 26	^ 6	53	12
Country of birth						
Born in Australia	618	81	^ 53	^ 7	93	12
Born overseas						
Born in main English speaking countries	^ 36	91	**2	**4	**2	**4
Born other countries	^ 28	75	*4	*10	*4	*11
Family type						
One-parent families	175	79	^ 15	^ 7	^ 29	^ 13
Couple families	507	82	^ 44	^ 7	71	11
Birthplace of parents(b)						
One-parent families						
Parent born in Australia	134	80	*11	*7	^ 21	^ 13
Parent born in other main English-speaking countries	^ 16	74	**1	**6	*3	*14
Parent born in other countries	*20	^ 72	**2	**7	*4	*14
Couple families						
Both parents born in Australia	306	82	^ 29	^ 8	^ 42	^ 11
Both parents born in other main English-speaking countries	^ 34	91	**1	**4	**2	**5
Both parents born in other countries	^ 62	79	*4	*5	*12	^ 15
Other(c)	103	80	*9	*7	^ 16	^ 12
Employment status of parents(d)						
One-parent families						
Parent employed	121	79	*10	*7	^ 21	^ 13
Parent not employed	^ 49	79	*4	*7	^ 8	^ 12
Couple families						
Both parents employed	371	83	^ 30	^ 7	^ 48	11
One parent employed	112	81	*11	*8	^ 16	^ 11
Neither parent employed	^ 22	^ 73	**3	**10	*7	*24
State or Territory of usual residence						
New South Wales	214	80	^ 19	^ 7	^ 32	^ 12
Victoria	158	79	*15	*8	^ 29	^ 14
Queensland	147	83	*13	*8	*17	^ 10
South Australia	51	85	*3	*4	*6	*10
Western Australia	75	82	*6	*7	^ 10	^ 10
Tasmania	22	82	*1	*4	^ 4	^ 15
Northern Territory	^ 6	86	—	**6	*1	*10
Australian Capital Territory	^ 11	91	**1	**6	**1	**6

^ 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) More than one action may be nominated.

(b) Excludes children whose birthplace of parents was not stated.

(c) Comprises children whose parents could not be categorised to the same birthplace.

(d) Excludes children whose employment status of parents was not stated.

6.5 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Actions taken for personal safety or security in mobile phone use(a)—April 2009 *continued*

	EDUCATING CHILD ABOUT THE SAFE AND APPROPRIATE USE OF MOBILE PHONES		ANY OTHER ACTIONS		NO ACTION TAKEN	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Remoteness area						
Major Cities of Australia	462	81	^ 43	^ 8	^ 60	^ 11
Inner Regional Australia	155	84	^ 8	^ 5	^ 21	^ 11
Outer Regional Australia	63	74	np	np	^ 18	^ 21
Remote Australia	*3	^ 71	np	np	—	**7
Region						
Metropolitan areas	430	82	^ 38	^ 7	^ 54	^ 10
Ex-metropolitan areas	253	80	^ 21	^ 7	^ 46	14
Total	683	81	^ 59	^ 7	99	12

^ 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)

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

(a) More than one action may be nominated.

6.6 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Whether ever experienced personal safety or security problems on mobile phone—April 2009

	TOTAL CHILDREN WITH A MOBILE PHONE	HAS HAD A PERSONAL SAFETY OR SECURITY PROBLEM WITH MOBILE PHONE		HAS NOT HAD A PERSONAL SAFETY OR SECURITY PROBLEM WITH MOBILE PHONE(a)	
	'000	'000	%	'000	%
Age group (years)					
5 to 11	204	*4	*2	201	98
12 to 14	637	^25	^4	613	96
Sex					
Male	401	*9	*2	392	98
Female	440	^20	^4	421	96
Country of birth					
Born in Australia	764	^27	^3	737	97
Born overseas	77	**2	**2	76	98
Family type					
One-parent families	222	^10	^5	212	95
Couple families	619	^18	^3	601	97
Birthplace of parents(b)					
One-parent families					
Parent born in Australia	167	^9	^5	158	95
Parent born overseas	^50	**1	**3	^49	97
Couple families					
Both parents born in Australia	372	^11	^3	360	97
One or both parents born overseas	244	*6	*3	238	97
Employment status of parents(c)					
One-parent families					
Parent employed	155	*6	*4	149	96
Parent not employed	62	*5	*7	58	93
Couple families					
Both parents employed	447	^15	^3	431	97
One parent employed	139	*3	*2	137	98
Neither parent employed	^30	—	—	^30	100
State or Territory of usual residence					
New South Wales	268	*11	*4	257	96
Victoria	201	*5	*3	195	97
Queensland	176	*6	*3	170	97
South Australia	60	**1	*2	58	98
Western Australia	91	*2	*3	89	97
Tasmania	26	*2	*6	25	94
Northern Territory	^7	*1	*12	^6	88
Australian Capital Territory	^12	—	—	^12	100
Remoteness area					
Major Cities of Australia	566	^14	^2	553	98
Inner Regional Australia	186	^7	^4	178	96
Outer Regional and Remote Australia	89	*7	*8	82	92
Region					
Metropolitan areas	524	^14	^3	511	97
Ex-metropolitan areas	317	^15	^5	302	95
Total	841	^28	^3	813	97

^ 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 don't know whether had a personal safety or security problem with mobile phone.

(b) Excludes children whose birthplace of parents was not stated.

(c) Excludes children whose employment status of parents was not stated.

6.7 CHILDREN AGED 5–14 YEARS, Most recent personal safety or security problem on mobile phone—April 2009

	TOTAL CHILDREN WHO HAVE A MOBILE PHONE		BULLYING/THREATENING BEHAVIOUR		STRANGERS ASKING FOR/GAINING ACCESS TO CHILD'S PERSONAL INFORMATION		RECEIVING INAPPROPRIATE MATERIAL IN TEXT OR MEDIA MESSAGES		OTHER	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Total	841		^ 12	^ 1	** 3	—	^ 9	^ 1	* 5	* 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)

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents some international comparisons for household use of computer, internet and broadband statistics between Australia and selected countries. While the data relating to Australia are taken from the 2008-09 Multipurpose Household Survey and have been adjusted to reflect all households, all other data are provided courtesy of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) with reference periods mainly for 2008. These data were originally published in the OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2008 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. For information on the survey scope and reference periods for international comparison data, please refer to paragraphs 51 to 54 of the Explanatory Notes.

HOUSEHOLD USE OF
COMPUTERS AND THE
INTERNET

In 2008, the percentage of households with access to a home computer ranged from 91.9% (Iceland) to 12.2% (Turkey) with Australia's level of computer use at home being towards the upper end of this range at 78.0%. During 2008, Korea reported the highest penetration of household internet access (94.3%), compared with 72.0% in Australia.

HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO
BROADBAND INTERNET
CONNECTION

Although Table 7.3 presents comparative data on household use of broadband in 2008, 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 2008, the uptake of broadband internet connections varied considerably across countries with Korea reporting the highest proportion of households with a broadband connection (94.3%) and Turkey recording the lowest (1.7%). The proportion of Australian households with access to a broadband internet connection was 62.0% for 2008-09, up from 52.0% in 2007-08

7.1 HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER(a), Australia and selected countries—2008(b)

	<i>Households with computer access</i>
	%
Iceland	91.9
Netherlands	87.7
Sweden	87.1
Japan(c)	85.9
Norway	85.8
Denmark	85.5
Luxembourg	82.8
Germany	81.8
Korea	80.9
Canada(d)	78.4
Australia(e)	78.0
United Kingdom	78.0
Switzerland(f)	77.4
Austria	75.9
Finland	75.8
New Zealand(f)(g)	71.6
Ireland	70.3
Belgium	70.0
France	68.4
EU27	67.9
Spain	63.6
Slovak Republic	63.2
United States(h)	61.8
Poland	58.9
Hungary	58.8
Italy	56.0
Czech Republic	52.4
Portugal	49.8
Greece	44.0
Mexico	26.1
Turkey(i)	12.2

(a) Includes PCs, portable and handheld computers.

(b) Generally, data from the EU Community Survey on household use of ICT, which covers EU countries plus Iceland, Norway and Turkey, relate to the first quarter of the reference year.

(c) For PCs only.

(d) Data relate to the 2007 reference year.

(e) Data relate to the July 2008 to June 2009 reference year.

(f) Data relate to the 2006 reference year.

(g) Visitor-only dwellings, such as hotels, are excluded.

(h) Data relate to the 2003 reference year.

(i) Data relate to the 2005 reference year.

7.2 HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO THE INTERNET(a), Australia and selected countries—2008(b)

	<i>Households with internet access</i>
	%
Korea	94.3
Iceland	87.7
Netherlands	86.1
Sweden	84.4
Norway	84.0
Denmark	81.9
Luxembourg	80.1
Germany	74.9
Switzerland(c)	73.9
Canada(c)	72.7
Finland	72.4
Australia(d)	72.0
United Kingdom	71.1
Austria	68.9
New Zealand(e) (f)	64.5
Japan	63.9
Belgium	63.6
Ireland	63.0
France	62.3
United States(c)	61.7
EU27	60.4
Slovak Republic	58.3
Spain	51.0
Hungary	48.4
Poland	47.6
Italy	46.9
Portugal	46.0
Czech Republic(g)	45.9
Greece	31.0
Mexico	13.7
Turkey(h)	7.7

- (a) Internet access via any device.
- (b) Generally, data from the EU Community Survey on household use of ICT, which covers EU countries plus Iceland, Norway and Turkey, relate to the first quarter of the reference year.
- (c) Data relate to the 2007 reference year.
- (d) Data relate to the July 2008 to June 2009 reference year.
- (e) Data relate to the 2006 reference year.
- (f) Visitor-only dwellings, such as hotels, are excluded.
- (g) Data relate to the fourth quarter of the reference year.
- (h) Data relate to the 2005 reference year.

7.3 HOUSEHOLDS WITH BROADBAND ACCESS, Australia and selected countries—2008(a)

	<i>Households with broadband internet access</i>
	%
Korea(b)	94.3
Iceland	83.2
Denmark	74.1
Netherlands	74.0
Norway	73.0
Sweden	70.7
Finland	66.1
Canada(c)	64.2
Australia(d)	62.0
United Kingdom	61.5
Luxembourg	61.0
Belgium	60.3
Japan(e)	58.5
France	57.1
Germany	54.9
Austria	54.5
United States(c)	50.8
EU27	48.6
Spain	44.6
Ireland	42.9
Hungary	42.3
Portugal	39.3
Poland	37.9
Czech Republic(f)	36.4
Slovak Republic	35.3
New Zealand(g)	33.2
Italy	30.8
Greece	22.5
Mexico	9.8
Turkey(h)	1.7

- (a) Generally, data from the EU Community Survey on household use of ICT, which covers EU countries plus Iceland, Norway and Turkey, relate to the first quarter of the reference year.
- (b) Data also include mobile phone access.
- (c) Data relate to the 2007 reference year.
- (d) Data relate to the July 2008 to June 2009 reference year.
- (e) Only broadband internet access via a computer.
- (f) Data relate to the fourth quarter of the reference year.
- (g) Data relate to the 2006 reference year.
- (h) Data relate to the 2005 reference year.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This release presents results from household use of information technology (HUIT) data collected from the Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS) for 2008–09 and the 2009 Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities (CPCLA) survey by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

MPHS

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 2008–09 were:

- Education, personal and household income and occupation and industry (core)
- Household use of information technology
- Crime victimisation
- Barriers and incentives to labour force participation
- Retirement and retirement intentions

3 Data for other MPHS topics collected in 2008–09 will be released in separate publications.

CPCLA

4 The CPCLA survey, conducted throughout Australia in April 2009 as a supplement to the Monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS), was designed to collect information about children's participation in cultural and leisure activities. This supplementary topic is made up of the following sub-topics:

- Internet use
- Mobile phone use
- Participation in organised sports
- Cultural participation
- Attendance at cultural venues and events
- Participation in recreational and other activities

5 This publication will cover the topics of internet and mobile phone use. Data for other CPCLA survey topics will be released in a separate publication.

6 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 Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Survey (2003 and 2006), the Time Use Survey (2006) and the MPHS (2004–05 onwards). The MPHS will be the vehicle for collection of HUIT data for the 2010-11 reference period and thereafter HUIT data will be collected biennially in the MPHS.

7 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 Labour Force Survey (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

MPHS

8 The MPHS is conducted as a supplement to the monthly LFS. A portion 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.

9 The sample was accumulated over a twelve month period (July 2008 to June 2009).

CPCLA

10 Information was collected in interviews conducted over a two week period during April 2009.

11 Information was collected from any responsible adult in the household who was asked to respond on behalf of the children in the household.

12 In each selected household, information on cultural, sporting and selected other activities was sought for a maximum of three children. In households with four or more children aged 5–14 years, three children were randomly selected for the survey. For the additional children in these households only selected demographic information was collected.

HISTORICAL COMPARISONS

MPHS

13 Due to the difference in the scope of previous surveys, household use of information technology (HUIT) data from the 2005-06 MPHS onwards (the scope of which is persons aged 15 years and over) are not directly comparable with data from previous years, which was limited to persons aged 18 years and over.

14 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.

15 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.

CPCLA

16 The Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities Survey was previously conducted in 2000, 2003 and 2006 as supplements to the Labour Force Survey. Computer assisted telephone interviewing was introduced during 2003 and while information was collected using a paper form for the majority of households in 2003, computer assisted interviewing was used for all survey interviews in the 2006 survey. This change in the methodology is not expected to impact on the comparability of the data between the surveys.

17 Data collected about information technology have changed between each iteration of this survey. In previous surveys questions were asked about general computer access but in 2009 the focus changed to Internet access and mobile phone use. This was the first of these surveys to ask about children's use of mobile phones.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

MPHS

18 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

MPHS continued

- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants).

19 For the MPHS in 2008–09 the following people are also excluded:

- people living 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.

20 The 2008–09 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.

21 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.

22 Visitors to private dwellings are not included in the coverage of the MPHS.

CPCLA

23 The scope of the supplementary survey was all children aged 5–14 years who were usual residents of private dwellings except:

- children of certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from censuses and surveys
- children of overseas residents in Australia
- children of members of non Australian defence forces stationed in Australia.

24 This supplementary survey was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, but excluded children living in very remote parts of Australia who would otherwise have been within the scope of the survey. The exclusion of these children will have a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced for states and territories, with the exception of the Northern Territory where such children account for 28% of the total number of children in the population.

25 The estimates in this publication relate to children covered by the survey in April 2009. For all intents and purposes, the population coverage of the April 2009 survey is the same as its scope, with the following exceptions:

- children in households where all persons aged 15 years and over were members of the Australian permanent defence forces were not covered
- children in households where all persons aged 15 years and over were out of scope of the LFS for any other reason were not covered.

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

*SAMPLE SIZE**MPHS*

27 The initial sample for the 2008–09 MPHS Household Use of IT topic consisted of approximately 18,023 private dwelling households. Of the 15,233 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 13,035 or 86% fully responded to the MPHS.

28 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. For further information on the sample size of the LFS, refer to the ABS information paper Labour Force Survey Sample Redesign, Nov 2007 (Second Edition) (Cat. no. 6269.0).

CPCLA

29 In total, information was collected about the activities of 5,825 children living in the selected households.

WEIGHTING, ESTIMATION AND BENCHMARKING

30 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 can be either a person or a household. Weights for the CPCLA survey are for persons only. 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.

31 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.

32 Survey estimates are benchmarked to persons within the scope of the survey - for example, the MPHS 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. Survey estimates of counts of persons or households are obtained by summing the weights of persons or households with the characteristics of interest.

33 Certain data items in the MPHS such as estimates of income had significant non-response for 2008–09. The ABS has not applied any imputation methodology for estimation of values for non-responses.

INCOME LESS THAN ZERO

34 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

35 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.

36 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

EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD
INCOME *continued*

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.

37 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.

38 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.

39 For more information on the use of equivalence scales, see Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (cat. no. 6523.0).

REMOTENESS

40 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.

41 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.

42 Remoteness is calculated using the road distance to the nearest Urban Centre in each of five classes based on population size. 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).

43 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.

44 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
- 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

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

Sampling error

46 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

47 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.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

48 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

CONFIDENTIALISED UNIT RECORD FILE

49 Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURF) release confidentialised microdata from surveys, thereby facilitating interrogation and analysis of data.

50 For all MPHS topics covered in the 2008–09 survey, an expanded CURF will be released in 2010. The expanded CURF for MPHS 2007–08 topics is available through the ABS' Remote Access Data Laboratory. For more information on expanded CURFs refer to Technical Manual: Multi-Purpose Household Survey, Expanded CURF, Australia (Cat. no. 4100.0).

COMPARABILITY WITH MONTHLY LFS STATISTICS

51 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

52 In tables 7.1 to 7.3 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 Key ICT Indicators.

53 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.

54 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.

55 The metadata for OECD Countries' ICT Collections site available at <http://www.oecd.org/countrylist/0,3349,en_2649_34449_34336071_1_1_1_1,00.html> provides detailed information on the reference period and survey scope for each country.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

56 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

57 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, 2007-08 (Cat. no. 8129.0)
- Government Technology, Australia, 2002-03 (Cat. no. 8119.0)
- Patterns of internet access in Australia, 2006 (Cat. no. 8146.0.55.001)
- Information and Communication Technology, Australia, 2006-07 (Cat. no. 8126.0)
- Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia, 2007-08 (Cat. no. 8150.0)

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

continued

- Internet Activity, Australia, June 2009 (Cat. no. 8153.0)
- Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, April 2009 (Cat. no. 4901.0)

58 Publications and other products to be released within the next six months by the ABS are listed in the ABS release calendar. The calendar is available from the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON
REQUEST

59 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 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) 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) to indicate that they are considered too unreliable for general use.

4 Limited publication space does not allow for the separate indication of SEs and/or RSEs of all the estimates in this publication, only those for Table 4.3 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 <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>, released in spreadsheet format as an attachment to this publication, *Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2008–09 (cat. no. 8146.0)*.

CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERRORS

5 SEs can be calculated using the estimates (counts or means) and the corresponding RSEs. For example Table 4.3 shows that the estimated number of households with internet access in 2008–08 is 5,787,000. In the corresponding RSE table (on page 106), the RSE for this estimate is shown to be 1%. The SE is:

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

$$SE = 0.01 \times 5,787,000 = 59,000 \text{ (rounded to the nearest 1,000)}$$

6 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 5,819,000 to 5,937,000 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within the range 5,760,000 to 5,996,000.

PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

7 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.

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

PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES *continued*

8 For example in Table 4.3 the estimate for the proportion of households in the Northern Territory with broadband access in terms of those with internet access is 87%.

9 From the RSE table on page 106, the RSE of the estimated number of households in the Northern Territory with broadband access is 4%, and the RSE of the estimated number of households in the Northern Territory with internet access is 3%.

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

$$RSE\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \sqrt{(4)^2 - (3)^2} = 2.6\% \text{ (rounded to one decimal place)}$$

11 This then gives an SE for the proportion (87%) of $0.026 \times 87 = 2$ percentage points.

12 Therefore there are about two chances in three that the proportion of households in the Northern Territory with broadband access is between 85% and 89%, and 19 chances in 20 that the proportion is within the ranges 83% to 91%.

DIFFERENCES

13 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:

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

14 From Table 4.3, it is estimated that 5,878,000 households had access to the internet in the home in 2008–09. This estimate has an RSE of 1% (see Table on page 106), which corresponds to a standard error of around 59,000 (see paragraph 5 above). The corresponding figure for 2007–08 was 5,492,000, with a standard error of around 55,000. The estimated increase in number of households with home internet access from the previous year is therefore 386,000. Using the above formula the SE of the change in household internet connections is around 81,000. Hence there are about two chances in three that the true value is within the range 305,000 to 467,000 households and about 19 chances in 20 that the true value is within the range 224,000 to 548,000 households.

15 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

16 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 13. This standard error is then used to calculate the following test statistic:

$$\text{Test statistic} = \left(\frac{x - y}{SE(x - y)} \right)$$

17 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.

18 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 T.1: HOUSEHOLDS WITH INTERNET ACCESS, by type of access—Relative Standard Errors(a)—2008–09

	HOUSEHOLDS WITH INTERNET ACCESS			DON'T KNOW
	DIAL-UP	BROADBAND(b)		
	%	%	%	%
Households				
Without children under 15	1	4	1	9
With children under 15	1	4	1	14
State or Territory				
New South Wales	1	5	2	14
Victoria	1	6	2	17
Queensland	1	7	2	18
South Australia	1	9	2	18
Western Australia	1	9	2	16
Tasmania	3	9	4	29
Northern Territory	3	18	4	44
Australian Capital Territory	2	16	3	57
Region				
Metropolitan areas	1	4	1	10
Ex-metropolitan areas	1	5	2	12
Equivalent household income				
Less than \$40,000(c)	2	5	2	7
\$40,000–\$79,999	2	5	2	23
\$80,000–\$119,999	3	np	3	np
\$120,000 or more	5	np	4	np
Could not be determined	2	5	3	14
Household income				
less than \$40,000(c)	3	7	3	10
\$40,000–\$79,999	2	8	2	20
\$80,000–\$119,999	2	7	2	24
\$120,000 or over	2	9	2	42
Could not be determined	2	5	3	14
Equivalent household income quintiles				
Lowest quintile	4	10	4	13
Second quintile	3	8	4	16
Third quintile	2	7	2	27
Fourth quintile	2	8	2	26
Highest quintile	2	9	2	33
Could not be determined	2	5	3	14
Remoteness area				
Major Cities of Australia	1	4	1	9
Inner Regional Australia	4	8	4	15
Outer Regional Australia	7	np	7	np
Remote Australia	20	np	19	np
Total	1	3	1	8

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

(a) Relative standard errors are presented for estimates of numbers of households only.

(b) Includes households with both dial-up and broadband connections.

(c) Includes households with income less than zero.

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.
All Persons	Refers to the whole population of the particular group being examined, for instance, the whole population of Australians, or of persons aged 15 years or over with access to the internet at home, or of women in full-time employment. In the TUS, there are only a few activities that everybody does every day. Most activities are done by a proportion of the population. In order to compare times between different countries or groups of people, the time spent on activities by the people who reported doing them was distributed over the whole population, and presented as average time spent by all persons.
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

Communication activities	Communication is the process whereby individuals and groups exchange information. In the 2006 TUS, using the internet for communication activities includes using the world-wide computer network to exchange information through several methods, including emailing; the use of chat rooms, forums and instant messaging; using social networking sites such as Facebook and My Space; and making phone calls on-line (for example, through Skype).
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.
Educational attainment	Level of highest educational attainment identifies the highest achievement a person has attained in any area of study. It is defined as the highest educational attainment a person has achieved, and is not a measurement of relative importance of different fields of study.
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.
Equivalent 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.
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-communication activities	Non-communication activities are all activities other than those listed in the definition for communication activities (refer to glossary item). In the 2006 TUS, using the internet for non-communication activities includes activities such as playing on-line games, listening to or downloading music, watching television programs, internet shopping, undertaking educational activities, creating on-line web content (such as web photo albums), visiting on-line news sites and other general web browsing activities not involving communication with another party.
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.
Not employed	Refers to a combination of those people Not in the labour force and Unemployed. Not in the labour force describes persons who, during the reference week, were neither employed nor looking for work. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, persons in institutions, trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the reference week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation. Unemployed persons are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week and had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in four weeks up to the end of the reference week.
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.
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.
Sector	This variable classifies employed people aged 15 years and over according to whether they are employed in the Government or Non-Government (private) sector. The Government sector includes employed persons working in all Commonwealth, State/Territory and Local Government bodies. The private sector includes employed persons not working in the public sector.
Teleworking	Teleworking includes work taking place away from the traditional office which is facilitated by the use of information and communication technologies on a full-time, part-time or temporary basis.
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, CPCLA and the TUS.
WiMax	WiMax (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access) is a fourth generation wireless technology that provides high speed broadband connections over distances of up to 50 kilometers

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