

## PART B Details of ICT collections

Name of collection: Household Use of Information and Communication Technology 2006 Survey

<p><b>Nature of collection</b> If possible, use the classification of collection types shown above e.g. <i>ICT use collection – business</i>. For “other” collections, provide details e.g. <i>Other ICT collection – ISPs</i>.</p>	<p>ICT use collection – Household/individual</p>
<p><b>Collection agency</b></p>	<p>Statistics New Zealand</p>
<p><b>General references to collection material</b> Metadata, questionnaires etc</p>	<p>The Household Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Survey will collect information on New Zealand households and individuals’ access and use of ICTs – this includes the Internet, computers and mobile phones.</p> <p>As the questionnaire is in electronic format, there is no official paper based questionnaire – however attached is a list of questions and routings used in the survey: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/60/60/40025947.pdf">http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/60/60/40025947.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Survey basis or vehicle</b> E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	<p>Supplement to Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).</p>
<p><b>Frequency of collection</b></p>	<p>Two-yearly from 2006.</p>
<p><b>Collection history</b> Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	<p>No previous collection. Some isolated data are collected in the 5 yearly Census of Dwellings and Individuals.</p>
<p><b>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</b></p>	<p>Mandatory</p>
<p><b>Scope and coverage of collection</b> Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc</p>	<p>The Household Use of ICT Survey: 2006 was a supplement to the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) during the December 2006 quarter. The supplement was asked of all households and people eligible to take part in the HLFS. Two questionnaires were used. A household ICT questionnaire asked about that household’s access to computers and to the Internet. An individual ICT questionnaire was then asked of all eligible individuals within the HLFS sample. Proxy responses were not accepted for the ICT questionnaires.</p> <p>The survey was carried out from 8 October 2006 to 6 January 2007 (the December 2006 quarter) via personal and telephone interviews.</p> <p>The target population for the Household Use of ICT Survey is the same as the HLFS target population. This is the civilian, usually resident, non-institutionalised population aged 15 years and over. This means that the statistics in this release do not cover long-term residents of homes for older people, hospitals and psychiatric institutions; inmates of penal institutions; members of the permanent armed forces; members of the non-New Zealand armed forces; overseas diplomats; overseas visitors who expect to be resident in</p>

	<p>New Zealand for less than 12 months; and those aged under 15 years.</p> <p>The target population for the household portion of the survey is all households from the scope outlined above with at least one eligible individual.</p> <p>The HLFS sample contains about 15,000 private households and about 30,000 individuals each quarter. Households are sampled on a statistically representative basis from rural and urban areas throughout New Zealand, and information is obtained for each member of the household.</p>
<p><b>Main classifications used</b> E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>	<p>In the classifications used, 'HLFS' refers to the Statistics New Zealand Household Labour Force Survey.</p> <p>Age in Years Age - 5 Year Groupings Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification Employment Districts New Zealand Standard Classification of Ethnicity HLFS Relationship to Occupier/Reference Person Classification HLFS Age Groups - 5 year intervals HLFS Country of Birth HLFS Eligibility Status HLFS Ethnic Group Household Labour Force Survey Family Codes HLFS Full-time Part-time code HLFS Personal Participation Code HLFS Yes/No Indicator HLFS Interview Mode Codes HLFS Labour Force Status HLFS Local Government Region HLFS Month in Quarter HLFS Marital Status HLFS Household Participation Code HLFS.Q18 - Reason why not working normal hours HLFS.Q19 - Yes/No/Don't Know indicator HLFS.Q20 - Reason not working more hours HLFS.Q21 - Main job type HLFS.Q30 - Qualifications since school HLFS.Q31 - Qualifications since leaving school HLFS.Q51 - When starting new job HLFS.Q53 - Activity last week HLFS.Q54 - If offered a job would have started HLFS.Q55 - Main reason looking for work HLFS.Q57 - When to start looking for work HLFS.Q58 - What done in last 4 weeks HLFS.Q63 - Why not available to work last week HLFS.Q64 - How long since worked HLFS.Q65 - What doing in last job HLFS.Q70 - Why left last job HLFS - Relationship to reference person codes HLFS Scope Codes</p>

	New Zealand Standard Institutional Sector Classification New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
<b>Collection methodology</b> E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview	Around one eighth of the interviews were conducted face to face using Computer Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI), with centralised Computer Aided Telephone Interviewing (CATI) used for the remaining respondents.
<b>Reporting and Statistical units</b> Enterprise, establishment, household, etc	Household and individual
<b>Sample frame used</b>	Sample of all households in New Zealand – see scope and coverage.
<b>Sampling method</b> E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling	<p><b>Stratification</b></p> <p>The total land area of the North and South Islands is divided into 37,000 meshblocks. These meshblocks are collapsed into 19,100 primary sampling units (PSUs). PSUs are divided into 120 groups or strata according to various characteristics derived from the last Census. There are two stages in the stratification procedure:</p> <p><u>Super-stratification</u> – New Zealand is divided into 14 regions, based on Regional Council Authorities. The Regional Council Authorities are divided into rural and non-rural strata. These strata are divided into high and low Maori population strata. A high Maori stratum is defined as a stratum with a Maori population of 15% or more. Auckland and Wellington are also divided into high and low Pacific Island population strata. Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch also contained a high and low Asian population breakdown. A total of 56 “super-strata” are formed.</p> <p><u>Sub-stratification</u> – The super-strata are stratified further by clustering PSUs on the basis of a number of socio-economic variables (e.g. geographic region, age, family type, ethnicity, education, employment status and amenities) to form the final set of 120 strata. The particular variables used varied from region to region.</p> <p>There are 1,760 PSUs selected and sampled each quarter for the lifetime of the design. Each PSU is allocated to one of eight rotation groups. One-eighth of the sample, or one rotation group, is replaced every quarter with new dwellings from the same PSU. At the end of any quarter one rotation group will have been in the survey for one quarter, another for two quarters, another for three quarters, and so on until the last rotation group has been in the survey for its eighth and final quarter. This means there is always an overlap of seven-eighths of the sample from one survey quarter to the next. This improves the quarterly estimates of changes in the labour force.</p>
<b>Sample size</b> For the most recent collection	15,000 households, 30,000 individuals
<b>Response rate</b> The responding proportion of the live in-scope	The target response rate for the Household Use of ICT Survey 2006 was 75 percent. The achieved response rate for households was 94 percent of those households which

population, most recent collection	completed the HLFS (13,757 households). The achieved rate for individuals was 89 percent, or 24,855 of those individuals who completed the HLFS personal questionnaire.
<p><b>Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit)</b></p> <p>Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods used.</p>	<p>No follow-up contact was made with respondents.</p> <p>Weighting was used to impute for unit non-response based on household and individual benchmarks for the New Zealand population.</p> <p>Nearest neighbour imputation was used to calculate item non-response for two individual-questionnaire questions to allow for derivation of household access to mobile phones and household income.</p>
<p><b>Weighting of results</b></p> <p>Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue</p>	<p>Integrated weights were used to adjust the weights of all the individuals within a household to have the same weight. This is done so that household estimates could be calculated.</p>
<p><b>Relative standard errors (or coefficients of variation) on main aggregates</b></p> <p>For the most recent collection. These can be expressed as a range of values. For a given variable, the RSE or CV is equal to the ratio of the square root of the estimate of the sampling variance to the estimated value. It can be expressed as a fraction or a percentage.</p>	<p>Sampling errors are calculated for each cell in the published tables. For example, the estimated total number of households with access to the Internet in the December 2006 quarter was 1,011,000. This estimate is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus 15,000 or 1 percent (measured at the 95 percent confidence level). This means that we can be 95 percent confident that the true number of households with access to the Internet lies between 996,000 and 1,026,000.</p> <p>Smaller estimates, such as the total number of rural centre households with access to the Internet in the December 2006 quarter (20,000), are subject to larger relative sampling errors than larger estimates. This estimate is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus 7,000 or 8 percent (measured at the 95 percent confidence level). This means that we are 95 percent confident that the true value of rural centre households with access to the Internet lies between 13,000 and 27,000.</p>
<p><b>Known data quality issues with this collection</b></p> <p>E.g. non-response bias, comparability problems over time, definitional issues, coverage deficiencies, timeliness of frame, high item non-response (identify topics which are particularly problematic).</p>	<p>For households, all geographic areas of New Zealand are represented.</p> <p>For individuals, the groups that are excluded from the survey sample are: those living in non-private dwellings, long-term residents of old people's homes, hospitals and psychiatric institutions; inmates of penal institutions; members of the permanent armed forces; members of the non-New Zealand armed forces; overseas diplomats; overseas visitors who expect to be resident in New Zealand for less than 12 months; those aged under 15 years of age; and people living on offshore islands (except for Waiheke Island).</p> <p>Although no one less than 15 is interviewed, individual demographics are collected. Those over 65 are asked a shorter number of questions for the HLFS questionnaire, but the ICT questionnaires are identical for all members of the target population. The retirement age in NZ is currently 65.</p> <p>Young males tend to be under-represented because their high mobility makes them difficult to get hold of.</p>
<p><b>Output details</b></p> <p>Please list (or link to) relevant publications for</p>	<p>A Hot off the Press publication was released on 27 April 2007 and can be accessed here:</p>

this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.	<a href="http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/media-releases/household-use-of-information-and-communication-technologies-survey-2006/household-use-ict-06-mr.htm">http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/media-releases/household-use-of-information-and-communication-technologies-survey-2006/household-use-ict-06-mr.htm</a>
<b>Other comments</b>	None.
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