

PART B Details of ICT collections

Name of collection: *Household Use of Information Technology Survey*

<p>Nature of collection 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>Collection agency</p>	<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics http://www.abs.gov.au</p>
<p>General references to collection material Metadata, questionnaires etc</p>	<p>ABS questionnaires are not publicly available. Explanatory notes detailing data items are provided in the URLs below.</p> <p>Population Survey Monitor (collection vehicle for household/individual use of ICT data until the end of 2000, providing quarterly data).</p> <p>The Survey of Education, Training and Information Technology (collection vehicle for annual 2001 data).</p> <p>General Social Survey (collection vehicle for annual 2002 data).</p> <p>Some household use of IT estimates are available for 2003 from three distinct household surveys - National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS), Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) and Survey of Children’s Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities (CPCLA) – details of these surveys provided below.</p> <p>Since 2004-05 onwards, the Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) has been used for the annual collection of household use of IT statistics.</p> <p>For the 2005-06 household use of IT estimates, data are combined from both the MPHS and CPCLA survey vehicles.</p>
<p>Survey basis or vehicle E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	<p>The Population Survey Monitor was a household omnibus survey conducted until the end of 2000.</p> <p>The Survey of Education, Training and Information Technology is a Special Supplementary Household Survey.</p> <p>The General Social Survey is a dedicated household survey collecting a range of demographic and core information as well as supplementary topics.</p> <p>From 2004-05 onwards, the Multi-Purpose MPHS is the survey vehicle for the annual collection of household use of IT statistics.</p> <p>2005-06 data combine results from the MPHS and the CPCLA surveys.</p> <p>For information on NATSISS, SDAC, CPCLA and MPHS please refer to individual collections outlined below.</p>
<p>Frequency of collection</p>	<p>The Population Survey Monitor – no longer conducted.</p> <p>The Survey of Education, Training and Information</p>

	<p>Technology – 4 yearly.</p> <p>The General Social Survey – 4 yearly.</p> <p>MPHS – annually since 2004-05.</p> <p>For information on NATSISS, SDAC, CPCLA and MPHS please refer to individual collection outlined below.</p>
<p>Collection history Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	<p>The Household Use of Information Technology survey was conducted once in February 1994; quarterly in 1996 and quarterly between 1998 and 2000.</p> <p>It has been conducted annually since 2001, although only selected household use of IT estimates are available for 2003 from three distinct household surveys (NATSISS, SDAC and CPCLA).</p>
<p>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</p>	<p>Mandatory.</p>
<p>Scope and coverage of collection Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc</p>	<p>The Population Survey Monitor – all households except those in sparsely settled areas, and usual residents (individuals) aged 18 years and over living in private dwellings.</p> <p>The Survey of Education, Training and Information Technology – usual residents (individuals) aged 15 to 64 years living in private dwellings (except those in sparsely settled areas) and households where at least one member was aged 15-64.</p> <p>The General Social Survey – usual residents (individuals) aged 18 years and over living in private dwellings (except those in sparsely settled areas). Visitors to private dwellings are excluded, as are persons in institutions (such as hospitals and nursing homes) and special dwellings (such as hotels and boarding houses).</p> <p>For 2003, some data were available from the 2002 NATSISS, the 2003 SDAC and the 2003 CPCLA. See entries below for more information.</p> <p>The scope of the MPHS was restricted to usual residents aged 18 years and over in 2004-05 and 15 years from 2005-06.</p> <p>The MPHS excludes members of the permanent defence forces and diplomatic personnel; overseas residents in Australia; members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants); persons in institutions (such as hospitals, nursing homes and prisons) and special dwellings (such as hotels and boarding houses) and people living in very remote Indigenous communities.</p>
<p>Main classifications used E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>	<p>See links under General references to collection material.</p>
<p>Collection methodology E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview</p>	<p>Face-to-face computer-assisted interviewing, except for the MPHS, which uses a telephone interview. The bulk of the CPCLA interviews (approx. three-quarters) are also conducted via the telephone.</p>

Reporting and Statistical units Enterprise, establishment, household, etc	Households and individuals.
Sample frame used	Census collection districts.
Sampling method E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling	Multistage area sampling of households with estimates benchmarked to estimates of the resident population (by subgroup).
Sample size For the most recent collection	Varies from about 12,000 households (annually) until 2000, then 13,000 in 2001, 17,000 in 2002, 15,524 in 2004-05 and 16,212 in 2005-06 for the MPHS. In 2005-06, there were 8,682 children surveyed in the CPCLA. For 2003, see subsequent entries.
Response rate The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection	86% for the 2004-05 MPHS and 88% for the 2005-06 MPHS.
Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit) Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods used.	This is not considered to be a significant issue. Non-response bias is considered to be negligible. Significant non-response was registered for certain data items, but no imputation methodology was applied. For information on NATSISS, SDAC and CPCLA please refer to the entries under individual collections outlined below.
Weighting of results Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue	Estimates are benchmarked to estimates of the resident population (by subgroup).
Relative standard errors (or coefficients of variation) on main aggregates 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.	RSEs are generally small for aggregates at the Australia level. See technical notes of individual publications for details. For information on NATSISS, SDAC and CPCLA please refer to the entries under individual collections outlined below.
Known data quality issues with this collection 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).	Changes in the collection vehicle and significant non-response for some data items may have introduced a bias in some or all items. However, the extent of any such bias is unknown.
Output details Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.	Annual information on household/individual use of ICT is published in ABS cat. no. 8146.0. See link to Main Features of latest release: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia.
Other comments	None. See above links, which provide descriptions of the collections and the most recent summary results.
Contact/s Where available, provide names and email addresses.	Siddhartha de, email Siddhartha.de@abs.gov.au .

Name of collection: *Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities, questions on IT use*

<p>Nature of collection 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>Collection agency</p>	<p>Australian Bureau of Statistics http://www.abs.gov.au</p>
<p>General references to collection material Metadata, questionnaires etc</p>	<p>Children’s Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities (included a module on children’s use of IT in 2000, 2003 and 2006). Some of the changes to data items in 2006 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2003, involvement in Internet activities and emailing was collected as a single response. In 2006, these activities were separately identified. Similarly, emailing and accessing chat rooms were combined in 2003 but separately collected in 2006. • In 2003, the category 'Playing games' on a computer included Internet based activities such as downloading games information. In 2006, computer activities relating to playing games using the Internet have been included in the category 'Internet based activities'. • In 2003, the category 'other' activities relating to Internet usage included downloading music. In 2006, downloading music has been included in the separate category 'Downloading music from Internet sites'. <p>Refer to the HUIT explanatory notes and the CPCLA explanatory notes for more detailed collection information. ABS questionnaires are not publicly available.</p>
<p>Survey basis or vehicle E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	<p>Labour Force supplementary survey.</p>
<p>Frequency of collection</p>	<p>See Collection history.</p>
<p>Collection history Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	<p>Surveys were conducted in 2000, 2003 and 2006. Users have expressed an interest in having this survey repeated at regular intervals, preferably every two to three years.</p>
<p>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</p>	<p>Mandatory.</p>
<p>Scope and coverage of collection Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc</p>	<p>Children aged 5–14 years who were usual residents of private dwellings but excluding children living in very remote parts of Australia.</p>
<p>Main classifications used E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>	<p>See links under General references to collection material.</p>
<p>Collection methodology E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview</p>	<p>Telephone (75%) and face-to-face interviewing.</p>
<p>Reporting and Statistical units</p>	<p>Individuals.</p>

Enterprise, establishment, household, etc	
Sample frame used	Census collection districts.
Sampling method E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling	Multistage area sampling of households with estimates benchmarked to estimates of the resident population (by subgroup).
Sample size For the most recent collection	See links under General references to collection material . Information was collected about the activities of 8,682 children living in all selected households.
Response rate The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection	Approximately 94.4% of dwellings.
Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit) Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods used.	Adjustments were made in the weighting process to allow for non-response for children. For individual questions, the approach varied according to the question – in some cases, a 'don't know' response was recorded (and published as such); information may have been imputed if other children in the household were included in the survey; and in some cases a 'no' was assumed. However, non-response is not a significant issue.
Weighting of results Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue	Estimates of children were derived using a ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that estimates conform to an independently estimated state by age, by sex distribution of children in the population.
Relative standard errors (or coefficients of variation) on main aggregates 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.	RSEs are generally small for aggregates at the Australia level. See the publication for details.
Known data quality issues with this collection 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).	The survey scope specifically excluded children in special dwellings (hospitals, hotels, caravan parks, etc.) and children living in sparsely settled and remote areas of Australia. The survey also limited the number of children about whom data were collected to 3 for one-parent families and 6 for couple families (these households account for only approximately 0.05% of sampled households). The weights for children interviewed in these households were adjusted to allow for this.
Output details Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.	Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (cat. no. 4901.0). ICT use details are also included in cat. no. 8146.0, see Household Use of Information Technology, Australia .
Other comments	None. See above links, which provide descriptions of the collections and the most recent summary results.
Contact/s Where available, provide names and email addresses.	Siddhartha De, email Siddhartha.de@abs.gov.au .

Name of collection: *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, questions on IT use*

<p>Nature of collection 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>	ICT use collection – Household/individual.
<p>Collection agency</p>	Australian Bureau of Statistics http://www.abs.gov.au
<p>General references to collection material Metadata, questionnaires etc</p>	<p>Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2003 (several ICT use questions were included on the 2003 survey).</p> <p>Note that ABS questionnaires are not publicly available. Main data items collected are included in the survey link above.</p>
<p>Survey basis or vehicle E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	Special supplementary survey.
<p>Frequency of collection</p>	See link under General references to collection material .
<p>Collection history Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	See link under General references to collection material .
<p>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</p>	Mandatory.
<p>Scope and coverage of collection Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc</p>	The survey included people in both private and non-private dwellings, including people in cared-accommodation establishments. ICT use data were included only for people in private dwellings.
<p>Main classifications used E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>	See links under General references to collection material .
<p>Collection methodology E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview</p>	Face-to-face interviewing.
<p>Reporting and Statistical units Enterprise, establishment, household, etc</p>	Households and individuals.
<p>Sample frame used</p>	Census collection districts.
<p>Sampling method E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling</p>	Multistage area sampling of households with estimates benchmarked to estimates of the resident population (by subgroup).
<p>Sample size For the most recent collection</p>	14,000 private dwellings.
<p>Response rate The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection</p>	Approximately 89%.
<p>Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit) Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods used.</p>	No imputation was used. Interviewers made return visits as necessary in order to complete questionnaires for all persons within the scope and coverage of the survey.
<p>Weighting of results Weighting method e.g. by employment, number</p>	After calculating the initial weights for each person or household, initial weights were calibrated against population

of enterprises, revenue	benchmarks of the estimated population living in non-sparsely settled areas by age, sex and area based on results from the 2001 Census of population and housing.
<p>Relative standard errors (or coefficients of variation) on main aggregates</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>	RSEs are generally small for aggregates at the Australia level. See publication 8146.0 for details.
<p>Known data quality issues with this collection</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>	This is not considered to be a significant issue. For computer and Internet use, there was a small problem where some respondents under-reported computer use away from home. Respondents who said they did not use a computer away from home then said they used the Internet. There is no previous comparable data as detailed ICT questions were not included in previous surveys.
<p>Output details</p> <p>Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.</p>	ICT use details are included in cat. no. 8146.0, see Household Use of Information Technology, Australia and Disability, Aging and Carers: Summary of Findings
Other comments	None. See above links, which provide descriptions of the collections and the most recent summary results.
<p>Contact/s</p> <p>Where available, provide names and email addresses.</p>	Siddhartha De, email Siddhartha.de@abs.gov.au .

Name of collection: *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, questions on IT use*

<p>Nature of collection 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>	ICT use collection – Household/individual.
<p>Collection agency</p>	Australian Bureau of Statistics http://www.abs.gov.au
<p>General references to collection material Metadata, questionnaires etc</p>	<p>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002 (included several questions on use of IT). See also Explanatory notes from the publication.</p> <p>Note that ABS questionnaires are not publicly available. Main data items collected are included in the survey link above.</p>
<p>Survey basis or vehicle E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	Stand alone survey.
<p>Frequency of collection</p>	See links under General references to collection material .
<p>Collection history Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	See years indicated under General references to collection material above.
<p>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</p>	Mandatory.
<p>Scope and coverage of collection Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc</p>	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over who are usual residents in selected private dwellings. The survey covers urban, rural and remote areas across Australia.
<p>Main classifications used E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>	See links under General references to collection material .
<p>Collection methodology E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview</p>	Face-to-face interviewing.
<p>Reporting and Statistical units Enterprise, establishment, household, etc</p>	Individuals for ICT use data.
<p>Sample frame used</p>	Indigenous Community Frame of discrete indigenous communities and out-stations (for communities) and Census collection districts.
<p>Sampling method E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling</p>	Random selection of indigenous communities and a stratified multistage area sample for non-community dwellings.
<p>Sample size For the most recent collection</p>	Approximately 12,000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over throughout Australia, including those living in remote areas.
<p>Response rate The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection</p>	Approximately 80% of households.
<p>Methods for dealing with non-response</p>	Not considered to be a significant issue. Adjustments were

<p>(item and unit) Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods used.</p>	<p>made in the weighting process to allow for non-response.</p>
<p>Weighting of results Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue</p>	<p>Estimates are benchmarked to estimates of the resident population (by subgroup). After calculating the initial weights for each person or household, an adjustment was incorporated into the weighting to account for both the lower than expected number of identified households with Indigenous residents from the screened sample, and for households that were identified as containing indigenous residents but for which no response was obtained. These adjusted initial weights were calibrated against population benchmarks of the indigenous estimated resident population aged 15 years or over living in private dwellings in each state and territory, at 31 December 2002.</p>
<p>Relative standard errors (or coefficients of variation) on main aggregates 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>RSEs are generally small for aggregates at the Australia level. RSEs are no greater than 20% for characteristics that are relatively common in the indigenous population. See Technical notes for the publication.</p>
<p>Known data quality issues with this collection 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>The survey content in community areas was sometimes different to that collected in non-community areas and therefore not all data items are available for the total Indigenous population.</p>
<p>Output details Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.</p>	<p>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (cat. no. 4714.0). ICT use details are also included in cat. no. 8146.0, see Household Use of Information Technology, Australia.</p>
<p>Other comments</p>	<p>None, see above links, which provide descriptions of the collections and the most recent summary results.</p>
<p>Contact/s Where available, provide names and email addresses.</p>	<p>Siddhartha De, email Siddhartha.de@abs.gov.au</p>

Name of collection: *Census of Population and Housing, questions on IT use*

<p>Nature of collection 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>	ICT use collection – Household/individual.
<p>Collection agency</p>	Australian Bureau of Statistics http://www.abs.gov.au
<p>General references to collection material Metadata, questionnaires etc</p>	<p>Census of Population and Housing (two questions on use of were included in the 2001 Census – use of personal computers and use of the internet).</p> <p>In the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, a topic on households’ access to the Internet was included. This topic provides data on whether private dwellings have Internet connectivity and whether this is broadband or dial-up access.</p> <p>Census questionnaires are publicly available as an appendix to the Census Dictionary.</p>
<p>Survey basis or vehicle E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	Population Census.
<p>Frequency of collection</p>	5 yearly (IT use questions have only been asked since 2001).
<p>Collection history Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	Conducted 5 yearly, with the latest Census in 2006.
<p>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</p>	Mandatory.
<p>Scope and coverage of collection Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc</p>	The total population of households and individuals in Australia on Census night.
<p>Main classifications used E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>	See links under General references to collection material .
<p>Collection methodology E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview</p>	<p>Drop off/pick up of paper form, with the choice of either completing a paper or electronic form. The 2006 Census was the first Australian census to utilise electronic lodgement of census forms. For more details, refer to How Australia Takes a Census.</p> <p>Face-to-face interviews are restricted to indigenous people in discrete communities and people with difficulties in reading standard English language.</p>
<p>Reporting and Statistical units Enterprise, establishment, household, etc</p>	Families, Households and individuals.
<p>Frame used</p>	None – all households are contacted in each census collector’s district.
<p>Sampling method E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling</p>	Not applicable.
<p>Sample size</p>	Not applicable.

For the most recent collection	
Response rate The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection	97.9% for the 2001 Census.
Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit) Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods used.	For non-responding dwellings, the number of males and females per household is imputed using the average number of males and females per household for the collection district in which the dwelling was located. For the two data items (use of personal computers /use of the internet), no imputations were made and the output category was set to 'not stated'.
Weighting of results Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue	Not applicable.
Relative standard errors (or coefficients of variation) on main aggregates 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.	Not applicable.
Known data quality issues with this collection 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).	Interpretation of the questions, especially in respect of Internet use at places other than home or work. Further information regarding any abovementioned data quality issues for these variables can be found in the following Data Quality Paper .
Output details Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.	2001 Census Data Online 2006 Census Data (which includes the information technology related question) is being released progressively.
Other comments	None. See above links, which provide descriptions of the collections and the most recent summary results.
Contact/s Where available, provide names and email addresses.	Siddhartha De, email Siddhartha.de@abs.gov.au