

Name of collection: National Statistics Omnibus 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>Office for National Statistics</p>
<p>General references to collection material Metadata, questionnaires etc</p>	
<p>Survey basis or vehicle E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	<p>‘Community Survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals 2006’ is a module known as ‘Internet access’ within the National Statistics Omnibus Survey.</p> <p>The National Statistics Omnibus Survey is a multi-purpose survey developed by the Office for National Statistics for use by government departments, other public bodies, charities and academics. It provides a fast, cost-effective and reliable way of obtaining information on topics too brief to warrant a survey of their own, and for topics of immediate interest. Its flexibility allows this survey to be used for piloting questions for other surveys.</p>
<p>Frequency of collection</p>	<p>Annual – collected in 3 months</p>
<p>Collection history Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	<p>Reference period: Reference periods for the ICT variables vary according to the questions. In general the reference periods refer to the last 12 months or the last 3 months prior to interviews. In 2006, data were collected in January, February and April. Background variables vary in their reference periods. A short description of these variables and their reference period is given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household type: number of people and/or dependent children in the household at the date of interview; • Education level: highest level of education/qualification achieved at the date of interview; • Employment situation: employment – refers to any paid work in the 7 days (ending Sunday) before the interview. <p>GB Survey period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 January to 10 February 2006 • 13 February to 10 March 2006 and • 18 April to 13 May 2006 <p>NI Survey period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 January to 17 February 2006 •
<p>Whether collection is mandatory or voluntary</p>	<p>Voluntary</p>
<p>Scope and coverage of collection Target population in terms of size, industry, population groups etc</p>	<p>Adults aged 16 and over.</p> <p>Parts of the country not covered in the survey: Isles of Scilly, Scottish Highlands (North of the Caledonian canal) and Islands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Isles of Scilly: population aged 16-74: 1,637 (0.004% of the UK population aged 15-74*); ▪ Scottish Highlands and Islands: population aged 16-74: 170,102 (0.4% of the UK population aged 16-74); <p>*figures from the Census 2001</p> <p>Please note that although Isles of Scilly and Scottish Highlands and Islands are not in the sampling frame of the NS Omnibus Survey, they are included in the weighting to the population figures process.</p>

	<p>Target population:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Households*</th> <th>Individuals*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>22,357,021</td> <td>42,241,335</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Households*	Individuals*	22,357,021	42,241,335				
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<p>Main classifications used E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>									
<p>Collection methodology E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview</p>	<p>All interviews are carried out face-to-face by members of the general field force of the interviewers trained to carry out National Statistics surveys. Advance letters are sent to all addresses, prior to the interview, giving a brief account of the survey. The interviewing period starts during the last two weeks of the month and continues into the two weeks of the following month. Interviewers call at the selected addresses unless a refusal has been made beforehand in response to the advanced letter. The interviewer makes at least three calls at an address at different times of the day and week before coding the household as a non-contact.</p>								
<p>Reporting and Statistical units Enterprise, establishment, household, etc</p>	<p>Questions A1 – A5: the statistical unit differs slightly from Eurostat recommendations. As in 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005, UK household data refer to 'all households with at least one person aged under 75'. Within households with more than one adult member, only one adult per household is randomly selected as the respondent. Therefore in these households with someone aged over 75 the respondent may or may not be the person aged 75 or over.</p>								
<p>Sample frame used</p>	<p>For GB, the Omnibus Survey uses the Postcode Address File of 'small users' as its sampling frame. Private household addresses in Great Britain are included in this frame. For Northern Ireland, the sampling frame is the Valuation and Lands Agency list of addresses.</p>								
<p>Sampling method E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling</p>	<p>Great Britain</p> <p>In January, February and April 2006, a sample of 67 postal sectors were selected and stratified by: region, the proportion of households renting from local authorities; and the proportion in which the household reference person is in Socio-Economic Group 1-5 or 13 (i.e. a professional, employer or manager). The postal sectors were selected with probability proportionate to size and, within each sector, 30 addresses (delivery points) were selected randomly. If addresses contained more than one household, the interviewer used a standard ONS procedure to randomly select just one household. Within households with more than one adult member, just one person aged 16 or over was selected with the use of random number tables. The interviewers endeavoured to interview that person – proxy interviews were not taken.</p> <p>Northern Ireland</p> <p>In January 2006, a sample of 2200 addresses was drawn from the Valuation and Lands Agency list of addresses and stratified by region. Further selection stages were used to convert the listing of addresses to a listing of individuals from which one person (the selected respondent) was chosen to complete the questionnaire. If addresses contained more than one household, the interviewer used a standard procedure to randomly select just one household.</p> <p>At the time of sampling, the age of the respondent is not known, nor the ages of the other members of the household. Therefore, the gross sample size excludes ineligible units.</p>								
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<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>	<p>Methods used for minimizing unit non-response: Advance letters are sent to all addresses prior to interview, giving a brief account of the survey. Interviewers call at the selected addresses unless a refusal has been made beforehand in response to the advanced letter. The interviewer makes at least three calls at an address at different times of the day and week before coding the household as a non-contact.</p> <p>Methods used for dealing with unit non-response: The mode of data collection used in the National Statistics Omnibus Survey is face to face. The length and complexity of the Internet access module does not lend itself well to being used as a telephone interview.</p>																																
<p>Weighting of results Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue</p>	<p>Grossing-up procedures for households:</p> <p>Weighting to the population figures: Data were grossed to age group by sex and region to allow for non-response within these groups. Weighting factors were produced using the last available control totals from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).</p> <p>For household level questions (e.g. number of households with a desktop PC) a household weight was used. For the construction, the initial weight was uniform and a single household weight was created taking into account the age group, sex and region of everyone in the household. This data was then scaled to and constrained to the number of households within each UK government office region.</p> <p>Grossing-up procedures for individuals:</p> <p>For estimates about individuals (e.g. number of people using a computer within the last 3 months) an individual weight was used. This weight was constructed using the design weight, which accounts for sampling one adult per household (see below), and was scaled to the adult population size (i.e. those who are 16 years or over).</p> <p>Design weight: A weighting factor is applied to Omnibus data to correct for unequal probability of selection caused by interviewing only one adult per household. It should be noted that this weighting corrects for unequal probabilities of selection; it does not attempt to correct for non-response bias. The weighting factor is usually used to present individual level information for the sample, while unweighted (no weighting factor applied) data represents household level information. The design weighting is used during the construction of the individual weighting to the population figures.</p>																																
<p>Relative standard errors on main aggregates For the most recent collection. These can be expressed as a range of values. For a given variable, the RSE can be expressed as the square root of the estimate of the sampling variance. It can be expressed as a fraction or a percentage.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="614 1355 1260 1400"><i>Indicator or subindicator</i></th> <th data-bbox="1268 1332 1372 1411"><i>Estimate d proporti on</i></th> <th data-bbox="1380 1355 1508 1400"><i>Standard error</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="614 1411 1260 1489">Proportion of households having access to the Internet at home (item 'Yes' in variable A2 of the 2006 model questionnaire)</td> <td data-bbox="1268 1411 1372 1489">62.64</td> <td data-bbox="1380 1411 1508 1489">2.51</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="614 1489 1260 1601">Proportion of households using a broadband connection (a 'Yes' on option b or c in variable A4 of the 2006 model questionnaire)</td> <td data-bbox="1268 1489 1372 1601">43.92</td> <td data-bbox="1380 1489 1508 1601">3.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="614 1601 1260 1713">Proportion of individuals regularly using the Internet: overall (individuals who ticked the option 1 or 2 in variable C2 of the 2006 model questionnaire)</td> <td data-bbox="1268 1601 1372 1713">56.79</td> <td data-bbox="1380 1601 1508 1713">2.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="614 1713 1260 1747">Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: males</td> <td data-bbox="1268 1713 1372 1747">63.31</td> <td data-bbox="1380 1713 1508 1747">3.55</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="614 1747 1260 1780">Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: females</td> <td data-bbox="1268 1747 1372 1780">50.91</td> <td data-bbox="1380 1747 1508 1780">3.47</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="614 1780 1260 1814">Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: age group 16-24 years</td> <td data-bbox="1268 1780 1372 1814">71.74</td> <td data-bbox="1380 1780 1508 1814">6.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="614 1814 1260 1870">Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: age group 25-34 years</td> <td data-bbox="1268 1814 1372 1870">69.58</td> <td data-bbox="1380 1814 1508 1870">5.03</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="614 1870 1260 1915">Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: age group 35-44 years</td> <td data-bbox="1268 1870 1372 1915">69.91</td> <td data-bbox="1380 1870 1508 1915">4.51</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="614 1915 1260 1960">Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: age group 45-54 years</td> <td data-bbox="1268 1915 1372 1960">58.41</td> <td data-bbox="1380 1915 1508 1960">5.73</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			<i>Indicator or subindicator</i>	<i>Estimate d proporti on</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	Proportion of households having access to the Internet at home (item 'Yes' in variable A2 of the 2006 model questionnaire)	62.64	2.51	Proportion of households using a broadband connection (a 'Yes' on option b or c in variable A4 of the 2006 model questionnaire)	43.92	3.08	Proportion of individuals regularly using the Internet: overall (individuals who ticked the option 1 or 2 in variable C2 of the 2006 model questionnaire)	56.79	2.50	Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: males	63.31	3.55	Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: females	50.91	3.47	Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: age group 16-24 years	71.74	6.40	Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: age group 25-34 years	69.58	5.03	Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: age group 35-44 years	69.91	4.51	Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: age group 45-54 years	58.41	5.73
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	Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: age group 55-64 years	42.55	6.50
	Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: age group 65-74 years	19.06	8.26
	Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: low educational level	20.07	6.29
	Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: medium educat. level	61.92	3.34
	Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: high educational level	82.47	3.22
	Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: students	91.87	7.01
	Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: employees	70.70	2.84
	Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: self-employed	60.50	8.67
	Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: unemployed	52.67	14.35
	Proportion of ind. regularly using the Internet: retired, other inactive	26.41	5.07
	Proportion of individuals having downloaded official forms (individuals who ticked item b in variable D4 of the 2006 model questionnaire)	11.92	7.02
	Proportion of individuals having ordered goods or services for private use over the internet in the last 3 months (individuals who ticked option 1 in variable E1 of the 2006 model questionnaire)	38.11	3.29
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).	In 2005 data were collected in February and May. In 2006, the data were collected in January, February and April. The impact of the shift will have little impact on results. The survey periods used meet the deadline for provision of data to Eurostat. We are using the updated population methodology adopted from 2004.		
Output details Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Product.asp?vlnk=5672		
Contact/s Where available, provide names and email addresses.	Cecil Prescott RITE Branch Room 2.001 Office for National Statistics Government Buildings Cardiff Road Newport. UK NP10 8XG cecil.prescott@ons.gov.uk Phone: +44 1633 813384		