

Name of collection: *Survey on the Computer and Internet Usage*

<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>National Internet Development Agency of Korea http://www.nida.or.kr/english/</p>
<p>General references to collection material Metadata, questionnaires etc</p>	<p><u>Survey on the Computer and Internet Usage</u> – The only survey on household and individual use of ICT in Korea conducted nationwide. (Summaries, full texts and questionnaires are publicly available both in English and Korean. They are shown in the survey link http://isis.nida.or.kr or http://isis.nida.or.kr/eng)</p>
<p>Survey basis or vehicle E.g. Labour Force supplement, standalone survey, administrative byproduct data</p>	<p>Standalone survey</p>
<p>Frequency of collection</p>	<p>Biannually (June / December)</p>
<p>Collection history Reference dates and/or periods from the first to the latest collection</p>	<p><u>Survey on the Internet Users and Use Pattern</u> was conducted by KRNIC (currently NIDA) from 1999 to 2002. It was carried out once in 1999, 3 times in 2000, quarterly in 2001, and biannually in 2002. Besides NIDA, similar surveys had been carried out by several organizations during those periods, which were integrated for efficiency reasons in 2003. In 2003, the survey above changed its name to <u>Survey on the Computer and Internet Usage</u> and became government approved. It has been conducted biannually since 2003.</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>All households and their family members in Korea</p>
<p>Main classifications used E.g. industry, size, commodity, occupation</p>	<p><u>Gender</u> – male/female <u>Age</u> – age 6-19 / 20's / 30's / 40's / 50's / 60 and older For specific items of the survey, the 3-5 age group has been included since Dec. 2005. <u>Provinces</u> – 9 provinces and 7 large cities <u>Household income</u> – less than 1 million / 1-2 million / 2-3 million / 3-4 million / 4 and more million won <u>Education</u> – elementary or under / junior high grad / high school grad / college grad or above <u>Occupation</u> – professional or manager / white-collar / services or sales / production or workers / agriculture or fishing / student / housewife / unemployed or others</p>

Collection methodology E.g. face-to-face, mail, Web, telephone interview	Face to face interview
Reporting and Statistical units Enterprise, establishment, household, etc	Households and individuals
Sample frame used	Enumeration districts (EDs) of <u>the Year 2005 Population and Housing Census</u> conducted by Korea National Statistical Office
Sampling method E.g. stratified random sampling, cluster sampling	<u>Multi-stage stratified sampling</u> . The whole nation was stratified into 16 strata (the 7 largest cities and 9 provinces). Based on 10% EDs from the Year 2000 Population and Housing Census, 700 sample EDs were allocated in proportion to a square root of total EDs in each of 16 strata. Within each sample ED, 10 households were systematically selected as sample households.
Sample size For the most recent collection	Around 25,000 family members aged 3 or older of 10,000 households nationwide
Response rate The responding proportion of the live in-scope population, most recent collection	Over 90%
Methods for dealing with non-response (item and unit) Indicate whether imputations are made for non-response and a short description of methods used.	Non-responses were substituted by another household within the same ED which has identical characteristics by the sampling method.
Weighting of results Weighting method e.g. by employment, number of enterprises, revenue	Weight values are obtained by applying a post-stratification method and the general formula for weights is the following: $wt(i,j,k)=N(i,j,k)/n(i,j,k)$, where $wt(i,j,k)$ is a weight for cell (i,j,k) , $N(i,j,k)$ is population for cell (i,j,k) , $n(i,j,k)$ is a sample size for cell (i,j,k) , i,j,k is a numeric order in a matrix used in the post-stratification method, such as region, gender and age groups.
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 very small for aggregates. For example, the RSE of Internet use rate is 0.008
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).	Before 2002, the survey was carried out with those aged 7 and over. However, considering people using the Internet at a very early age, the survey has been conducted with those aged 6 and over since 2002. Added aged 3 or older since Dec. 2005.
Output details Please list (or link to) relevant publications for this collection. You can also email relevant files to the OECD.	<i>Survey on the computer and internet usage</i> is published by NIDA semiannually and is available both in English and Korean in the website http://isis.nida.or.kr or http://isis.nida.or.kr/eng

	It is also included in the book <i>Korea Internet Statistics Yearbook</i> published by NIDA annually.
Other comments	None. See the links http://isis.nida.or.kr which provide descriptions of the collections and the most recent summary results.
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