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# HOUSEHOLD USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

AUSTRALIA

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## CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes .....	2
List of tables .....	3
Chapter 1: Main Findings .....	5
Chapter 2: Characteristics of households with computers or Internet access .	6
Chapter 3: Reasons why households were without computers or Internet access .....	13
Chapter 4: Use of computers .....	18
Chapter 5: Use of the Internet .....	26
Chapter 6: Selected Internet transactions .....	34
Chapter 7: Working from home .....	49

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes .....	54
Technical Note .....	60

## INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Michael Robertson on Canberra (02) 6252 5189.

# NOTES

## INTRODUCTION

This publication presents results from the Survey of Education, Training and Information Technology (SETIT), conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) between April and August 2001 and the General Social Survey (GSS), conducted by the ABS between March and July 2002. The statistics included in this publication present information about access to computers and the Internet in private households and information about the use of computers and the Internet by people aged 18 years or over in these households.

## ABOUT THE 2001 SETIT AND 2002 GSS

The SETIT collected information from approximately 12,200 randomly selected private dwelling households across Australia and the GSS collected information from approximately 15,500 randomly selected private dwelling households across Australia. In both surveys one randomly selected person per household was asked about their household's access to, and their own use of, computers and the Internet.

## SCOPE AND COVERAGE DIFFERENCES

It should be noted that the scope of the SETIT was restricted to people aged 15–64 years. Consequently data were not collected from households where all usual residents were aged 65 years or over or from people aged 65 years or over living in households with other people aged 15–64 years. This varies from the scope for the GSS and the Population Survey Monitor (PSM) which included people aged 18 years or over. To enable comparisons with household and person level estimates from 2002 and previous years, the 2001 data include an imputed estimate for households and persons that were considered out of scope of the SETIT. For details refer to paragraphs 24 to 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

## DISABILITY DATA FOR 2001

Information about disability was collected in the SETIT. This information for 2001 is not included in this publication because, while it is available for people aged 18–64 years, it is not available for the estimate of people aged 65 years or over which was imputed from 2000 data. Inclusion of disability information for 2001 from a subset of the total population would make comparisons with 2002 data misleading. A special data service can be provided to furnish this information. Refer to paragraph 45 of the Explanatory Notes.

## REVISION TO ESTIMATES

Historical data in this publication will not be directly comparable with information in previous editions of publication cat. no. 8146.0. In addition to the scope and coverage differences, estimates from previous years have been rederived using procedures which are comparable to those used in SETIT and GSS.

## MORE INFORMATION ON ABS IT STATISTICS

Information about ABS activities in the field of Information Technology (IT) statistics is available from the Information Technology Statistics theme page on the ABS web site. To access the theme page, select Themes from the menu on the home page. Details of other ABS publications relating to the production and use of information technologies in Australia can be found in paragraph 44 of the Explanatory Notes.

Dennis Trewin  
Australian Statistician

**LIST OF TABLES** .....

*page*

**TABLES**

**CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH COMPUTERS OR INTERNET ACCESS**

2.1 Characteristics of households with access to a home computer—1998–2002 . . . . . 8  
2.2 Characteristics of households with home Internet access—1998–2002 . . . . . 9  
2.3 Number of home computers—2001 . . . . . 10  
2.4 Number of home computers—2002 . . . . . 11  
2.5 Household technologies—2002 . . . . . 12

**REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLDS WERE WITHOUT COMPUTERS OR INTERNET ACCESS**

3.1 Main reason why households were without a home computer—2001 . . . . . 14  
3.2 Main reason why households were without a home computer—2002 . . . . . 15  
3.3 Main reason why households were without home Internet access—2001 . . . . . 16  
3.4 Main reason why households were without home Internet access—2002 . . . . . 17

**USE OF COMPUTERS**

4.1 Computer use by site—2001 . . . . . 20  
4.2 Computer use by site—2002 . . . . . 21  
4.3 Computer use at sites other than home or work—2001 . . . . . 22  
4.4 Computer use at sites other than home or work—2002 . . . . . 23  
4.5 Purpose of computer use at home—2001 . . . . . 24  
4.6 Purpose of computer use at home—2002 . . . . . 25

**USE OF THE INTERNET**

5.1 Internet use by site—2001 . . . . . 28  
5.2 Internet use by site—2002 . . . . . 29  
5.3 Internet use at sites other than home or work—2001 . . . . . 30  
5.4 Internet use at sites other than home or work—2002 . . . . . 31  
5.5 Purpose of Internet use at home—2001 . . . . . 32  
5.6 Purpose of Internet use at home—2002 . . . . . 33

**SELECTED INTERNET TRANSACTIONS**

6.1 Paying bills or transferring funds via the Internet—1999–2002 . . . . . 37  
6.2 Purchasing or ordering goods or services via the Internet for private  
use—1999–2002 . . . . . 37  
6.3 Characteristics of persons making selected Internet transactions—2001 . . . . . 38  
6.4 Characteristics of persons making selected Internet transactions—2002 . . . . . 39

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	<i>page</i>
6.5 Types of goods or services purchased or ordered via the Internet—2001 . . . . .	40
6.6 Types of goods or services purchased or ordered via the Internet—2002 . . . . .	41
6.7 Number and source of Internet purchases and orders—2001 . . . . .	42
6.8 Number and source of Internet purchases and orders—2002 . . . . .	43
6.9 Expenditure on Internet purchases and orders—2001 . . . . .	44
6.10 Expenditure on Internet purchases and orders—2002 . . . . .	44
6.11 Main reason for not purchasing via the Internet—2001 . . . . .	45
6.12 Main reason for not purchasing via the Internet—2002 . . . . .	45
6.13 Government services accessed via the Internet for private purposes—2001 . . .	46
6.14 Government services accessed via the Internet for private purposes—2002 . . .	47

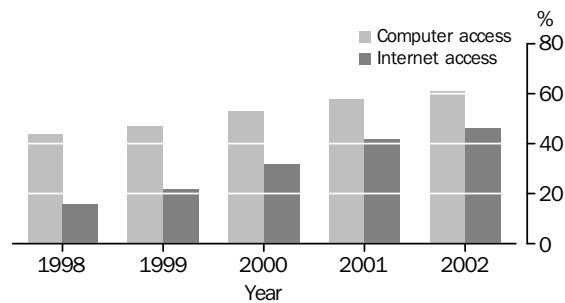
#### WORKING FROM HOME

7.1 Wage and salary earners working from home—2001 . . . . .	50
7.2 Wage and salary earners working from home—2002 . . . . .	51
7.3 Technologies used to work from home—2001 . . . . .	52
7.4 Technologies used to work from home—2002 . . . . .	53

INTRODUCTION

In 2002, 61% of Australian households had access to a computer at home and 46% had home Internet access. The proportion of households with access to a computer or the Internet at home continues to increase. Between 1998 and 2002, home Internet access increased from 16% to 46% of households. The increase in home computer access over that period was less, rising from 44% to 61% of households.

COMPUTER AND INTERNET ACCESS



Overall, 68% of Australian adults used a computer and 58% accessed the Internet during 2002. The percentage of adults who used a computer was still growing, albeit relatively slowly from 60% in 1998. In contrast, the percentage of adults who accessed the Internet showed greater increase, rising from 32% in 1998. The growth in both computer use and Internet access is being driven mainly by growth in Internet access at home. Between 1998 and 2002, the percentage of adults who had accessed the Internet at home rose from 13% to 43%.

Australians are increasing their use of information technology, in particular making more use of the Internet. For example, in 2002, of all Australian adults:

- 23% used the Internet to pay bills or transfer funds (up from 17% in 2001)
- 15% purchased or ordered goods or services via the Internet for private use (up from 11% in 2001)
- 21% accessed Government services via the Internet for private purposes (up from 16% in 2001).

It is estimated that during 2001, Australian adults purchased or ordered goods and services for private use via the Internet worth \$1.9 billion. This was a significant increase since 2000, when it was estimated that Internet shoppers spent \$0.6 billion. Although the 2002 value cannot be estimated accurately, a conservative estimate of \$4.0 billion can reasonably be made.

CHAPTER **2**

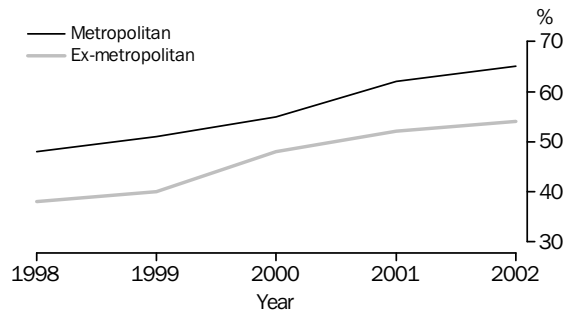
**CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH COMPUTERS OR INTERNET ACCESS** .....

CHANGES IN HOME COMPUTER ACCESS

The percentage of Australian households with access to a computer at home has increased steadily from 44% in 1998 to 61% in 2002.

The percentage of households with home computer access continues to be highest for those households in metropolitan areas, with children under 15 years of age or in the Australian Capital Territory.

ACCESS TO HOME COMPUTER, (metropolitan and ex-metropolitan)

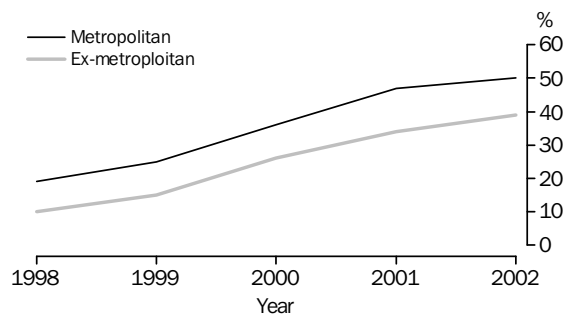


CHANGES IN HOME INTERNET ACCESS

The percentage of Australian households with access to the Internet at home has increased strongly, rising from 16% in 1998 to 46% in 2002.

As with home computer access, the percentage of households with home Internet access continues to be higher for those households in metropolitan areas, with children under 15 years of age or in the Australian Capital Territory. Significant growth in home Internet access was evident for most household types shown in table 2.2.

HOME ACCESS TO INTERNET, (metropolitan and ex-metropolitan)

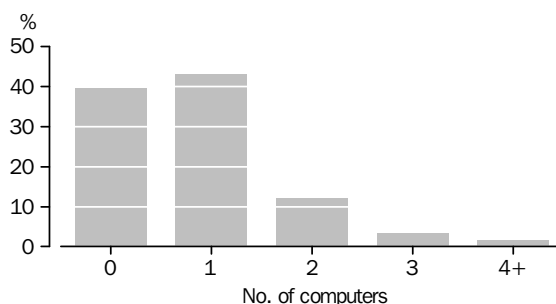


NUMBER OF HOME COMPUTERS

There were 6.4 million computers being used in 4.5 million households throughout Australia in 2002. Of these households 71% only had access to one computer at home (the same percentage as in 2001). There were 29,000 households with access to a home computer which could be used, but was not used, during the 12 months prior to the survey (this represented a decrease from 86,000 such households in 2001). Households with children under 15 years of age and households in the Australian Capital Territory had, on average, more than one computer per household in both 2001 and 2002.

Home computers are increasingly being used to access the Internet. In 2000 51% of home computers were used to access the Internet, compared with 59% in 2001 and 63% in 2002. Over 4 million home computers were being used in 3.4 million households to access the Internet throughout Australia in 2002.

NO. OF COMPUTERS IN THE HOME (2002)



HOUSEHOLD TECHNOLOGIES

Households with children under 15 years of age, high incomes and in metropolitan areas had the greatest access to technologies in 2002. Access to mobile phones continued to increase rapidly (44% in 1998, 65% in 2000 and 72% in 2002), as did access to Pay TV (11% in 1998, 17% in 2000 and 21% in 2002) and a DVD player (6% in 2000 and 23% in 2002).

## 2.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO A HOME COMPUTER .....

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
.....					
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ('000)					
Households					
Without children under 15	1 730	1 932	2 255	2 636	2 842
With children under 15	1 354	1 404	1 548	1 675	1 714
State or territory					
New South Wales	r1 023	r1 079	r1 244	1 435	1 528
Victoria	r791	r867	r987	1 108	1 144
Queensland	r562	r585	r680	776	822
South Australia	r246	r272	r299	346	355
Western Australia	r300	r352	r397	427	479
Tasmania	r66	r75	84	96	98
Northern Territory	r20	r27	r28	28	34
Australian Capital Territory	r75	r79	r84	94	96
Region					
Metropolitan areas	r2 126	r2 302	r2 543	2 928	3 091
Ex-metropolitan areas	r958	r1 035	r1 260	1 383	1 465
<b>Total</b>	<b>r3 083</b>	<b>r3 337</b>	<b>r3 803</b>	<b>4 311</b>	<b>4 556</b>

.....					
PROPORTION OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS (%)					
Households					
Without children under 15	36	39	44	51	53
With children under 15	63	65	71	77	79
State or territory					
New South Wales	44	r45	r52	59	61
Victoria	r46	r50	56	61	62
Queensland	43	r44	50	55	57
South Australia	r41	r45	r49	56	58
Western Australia	r44	r50	r55	58	63
Tasmania	36	r40	45	50	51
Northern Territory	r42	r55	54	52	62
Australian Capital Territory	r64	r66	r70	77	78
Region					
Metropolitan areas	48	r51	r55	62	65
Ex-metropolitan areas	38	r40	48	52	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>r44</b>	<b>r47</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>61</b>

.....

r revised



**2.2**

## CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME INTERNET ACCESS .....

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
.....					
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ('000)					
Households					
Without children under 15	657	905	1 408	1 936	2 153
With children under 15	441	633	932	1 178	1 292
State or territory					
New South Wales	r414	r514	r776	1 088	1 196
Victoria	r255	r394	r603	780	852
Queensland	r194	r269	r416	563	602
South Australia	r75	r117	r177	229	261
Western Australia	r101	r155	r245	300	366
Tasmania	19	r34	48	59	67
Northern Territory	8	r14	18	21	26
Australian Capital Territory	r32	r41	r56	73	74
Region					
Metropolitan areas	r834	r1 151	r1 665	2 206	2 398
Ex-metropolitan areas	r264	r387	r676	908	1 047
<b>Total</b>	<b>r1 098</b>	<b>r1 538</b>	<b>r2 340</b>	<b>3 114</b>	<b>3 445</b>

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
.....					
PROPORTION OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS (%)					
Households					
Without children under 15	14	18	28	37	40
With children under 15	20	29	43	54	59
State or territory					
New South Wales	18	22	r32	45	48
Victoria	15	23	34	43	46
Queensland	15	r20	31	40	42
South Australia	r12	r19	r29	37	43
Western Australia	15	r22	34	41	48
Tasmania	10	18	r25	31	35
Northern Territory	16	r30	r35	38	48
Australian Capital Territory	r27	r34	r46	60	60
Region					
Metropolitan areas	19	r25	r36	47	50
Ex-metropolitan areas	10	15	26	34	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>r32</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>

r revised

## 2.3 NUMBER OF HOME COMPUTERS—2001

	<i>No. of households</i>	<i>No. of households using a home computer</i>	<i>No. of home computers</i>	<i>No. of households accessing the Internet via a home computer</i>	<i>No. of home computers used to access the Internet</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1998	r7 002	r2 967	r4 098	r1 098	na
2000	r7 236	r3 711	r5 362	r2 327	r2 716
2001					
Households					
Without children under 15	5 208	2 574	3 674	1 897	2 210
With children under 15	2 169	1 651	2 407	1 161	1 369
State or territory					
New South Wales	2 433	1 405	2 012	1 062	1 256
Victoria	1 818	1 086	1 635	766	889
Queensland	1 405	767	1 077	556	659
South Australia	614	337	478	226	261
Western Australia	738	418	561	296	339
Tasmania	191	93	126	58	65
Northern Territory	55	28	37	20	23
Australian Capital Territory	122	92	155	72	88
Region					
Metropolitan areas	4 706	2 876	4 266	2 164	2 572
Ex-metropolitan areas	2 670	1 350	1 814	894	1 007
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 377</b>	<b>4 225</b>	<b>6 081</b>	<b>3 058</b>	<b>3 579</b>

r revised

na not available

**2.4**

## NUMBER OF HOME COMPUTERS—2002

	No. of households	No. of households using a home computer	No. of home computers	No. of households accessing the Internet via a home computer	No. of home computers used to access the Internet
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Households					
Without children under 15	5 318	2 820	3 918	2 102	2 529
With children under 15	2 178	1 708	2 472	1 273	1 507
Personal income					
\$0–\$24,999	2 194	689	836	411	450
\$25,000–\$49,999	1 797	1 073	1 373	736	820
\$50,000–\$74,999	1 310	992	1 326	759	855
\$75,000–\$99,999	791	656	952	525	623
\$100,000 or over	852	762	1 381	678	955
Not stated/don't know	550	356	523	267	333
State or territory					
New South Wales	2 486	1 519	2 173	1 171	1 414
Victoria	1 839	1 138	1 641	827	993
Queensland	1 433	819	1 117	591	701
South Australia	614	352	490	258	302
Western Australia	757	473	650	363	430
Tasmania	190	97	130	67	77
Northern Territory	54	34	45	26	30
Australian Capital Territory	123	96	145	72	90
Region					
Metropolitan areas	4 781	3 075	4 463	2 342	2 857
Ex-metropolitan areas	2 714	1 453	1 927	1 033	1 180
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 495</b>	<b>4 527</b>	<b>6 390</b>	<b>3 374</b>	<b>4 036</b>

## 2.5 HOUSEHOLD TECHNOLOGIES—2002

	No. of households	Mobile phone	Dedicated games machine	Pay TV	DVD player(a)	Answering machine	Fax machine
	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%
1998	r7 002	r44	23	11	na	35	17
2000	r7 236	61	r32	17	6	r42	r18
2002							
Households							
Without children under 15	5 318	66	20	20	20	39	18
With children under 15	2 178	86	61	25	29	46	24
Personal income							
\$0–\$24,999	2 194	44	15	11	9	24	9
\$25,000–\$49,999	1 797	74	33	19	20	40	16
\$50,000–\$74,999	1 310	88	44	26	30	49	22
\$75,000–\$99,999	791	92	47	28	35	54	28
\$100,000 or over	852	95	45	35	42	65	37
Not stated/don't know	550	76	28	23	25	44	29
State or territory							
New South Wales	2 486	72	31	26	25	42	21
Victoria	1 839	74	32	22	24	45	18
Queensland	1 433	71	33	21	19	35	19
South Australia	614	69	32	15	17	40	16
Western Australia	757	73	33	13	23	45	22
Tasmania	190	62	29	12	15	32	14
Northern Territory	54	73	38	24	30	37	19
Australian Capital Territory	123	80	35	14	31	54	19
Region							
Metropolitan areas	4 781	76	33	23	26	45	20
Ex-metropolitan areas	2 714	66	31	17	17	35	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 495</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>20</b>

r revised  
na not available

(a) Excludes DVD drives in computers.

**REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLDS WERE WITHOUT COMPUTERS OR INTERNET ACCESS**

**REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLDS WERE WITHOUT A HOME COMPUTER**

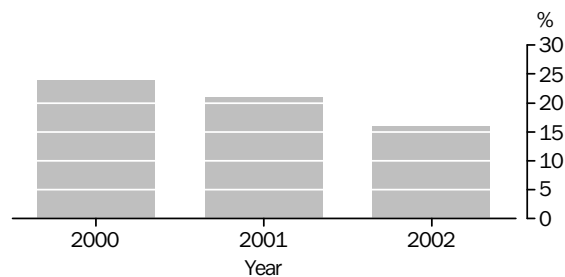
While the percentage of Australian households with access to a home computer has increased steadily over recent years and the number of households without a home computer has declined steadily, in 2002 there were still a large number of households (more than 2.9 million) which did not have home computer access. Of those households without home computer access, the main reasons for not having computer access in 2002 was costs being too high (26%), a lack of interest in computers (26%) or no need for a computer (23%).

Costs being too high was more likely to be reported as the main reason for not having a home computer in households with children under 15 years of age. Households without children under 15 years of age were more likely to report either no need or lack of interest as the main reason for not having a home computer.

**REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLDS WERE WITHOUT HOME INTERNET ACCESS**

While the percentage of Australian households with home Internet access has shown significant growth over recent years and the number of households without home Internet access has significantly declined, in 2002 over four million households were still without home Internet access. Of those households without home Internet access, the main reasons for not having home Internet access was costs too high (26%) and no interest (25%). Only 16% gave the reason of 'no use', a significant decline over recent years (21% in 2001 and 24% in 2000).

**MAIN REASON FOR NOT HAVING INTERNET ACCESS, 'No Use'**



Households with children under 15 years of age were more likely to report high costs as their main reason for not having home Internet access, whereas households without children under 15 years of age were more likely to report no interest as the main reason. Those with higher incomes were less likely to report high costs as their main reason for not having home Internet access, but were far more likely to report access elsewhere as the main reason.

### 3.1 MAIN REASON WHY HOUSEHOLDS WERE WITHOUT A HOME COMPUTER—2001 . . . .

	<i>No. of households without a home computer</i>	<i>No need</i>	<i>Costs too high</i>	<i>Lack of interest in computers</i>	<i>Don't know how to use a computer</i>	<i>Have access to a computer elsewhere</i>
	'000	%	%	%	%	%
1998	r3 919	37	r26	r20	7	6
2000	r3 433	36	24	23	7	5
2001						
Households						
Without children under 15	2 572	33	22	28	8	5
With children under 15	494	15	62	7	4	5
State or territory						
New South Wales	998	29	26	28	7	4
Victoria	710	35	23	24	7	4
Queensland	629	30	33	21	8	4
South Australia	268	24	31	26	9	4
Western Australia	311	27	32	20	9	5
Tasmania	95	26	28	28	8	4
Northern Territory	27	*19	37	*11	**3	26
Australian Capital Territory	28	27	26	19	7	17
Region						
Metropolitan areas	1 778	30	27	26	7	6
Ex-metropolitan areas	1 287	30	30	23	9	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 066</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>

r revised

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

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

**3.2**

## MAIN REASON WHY HOUSEHOLDS WERE WITHOUT A HOME COMPUTER—2002 . . . .

	<i>No. of households without a home computer</i>	<i>No need</i>	<i>Costs too high</i>	<i>Lack of interest in computers</i>	<i>Don't know how to use a computer</i>	<i>Have access to a computer elsewhere</i>
	'000	%	%	%	%	%
.....						
Households						
Without children under 15	2 476	25	20	30	13	6
With children under 15	464	15	60	7	4	6
Household income						
\$0–\$24,999	1 494	22	25	32	15	2
\$25,000–\$49,999	720	24	32	21	9	7
\$50,000–\$74,999	313	23	32	19	4	11
\$75,000–\$99,999	133	21	25	14	6	21
\$100,000 or over	88	27	8	16	4	30
Not stated/don't know	191	29	16	26	13	7
State or territory						
New South Wales	958	23	25	28	10	6
Victoria	695	23	23	25	14	6
Queensland	610	24	30	24	9	6
South Australia	258	23	29	27	12	4
Western Australia	278	21	26	26	12	7
Tasmania	92	20	28	26	14	6
Northern Territory	21	20	39	15	*8	12
Australian Capital Territory	27	25	24	21	9	12
Region						
Metropolitan areas	1 691	24	25	24	12	7
Ex-metropolitan areas	1 249	22	28	30	10	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 940</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>

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

### 3.3 MAIN REASON WHY HOUSEHOLDS WERE WITHOUT HOME INTERNET ACCESS—2001

	<i>No. of households without home Internet access</i>	<i>No use</i>	<i>Lack of interest in the Internet</i>	<i>Costs too high</i>	<i>Access elsewhere</i>
	'000	%	%	%	%
2000	r4 895	24	27	19	6
2001					
Households					
Without children under 15	3 272	23	31	19	6
With children under 15	990	14	10	41	4
State or territory					
New South Wales	1 345	21	29	23	5
Victoria	1 038	26	24	21	6
Queensland	842	21	25	28	5
South Australia	385	16	28	26	6
Western Australia	437	17	26	27	7
Tasmania	132	18	27	23	6
Northern Territory	34	*14	*15	30	22
Australian Capital Territory	49	15	16	22	18
Region					
Metropolitan areas	2 500	20	27	23	7
Ex-metropolitan areas	1 762	23	25	25	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 262</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>

r revised

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



### 3.4 MAIN REASON WHY HOUSEHOLDS WERE WITHOUT HOME INTERNET ACCESS—2002

	<i>No. of households without home Internet access</i>	<i>No use</i>	<i>Lack of interest in the Internet</i>	<i>Costs too high</i>	<i>Access elsewhere</i>
	'000	%	%	%	%
<b>Households</b>					
Without children under 15	3 165	17	30	20	8
With children under 15	886	12	9	45	5
<b>Personal income</b>					
\$0–\$24,999	1 773	16	31	27	2
\$25,000–\$49,999	1 048	16	22	30	8
\$50,000–\$74,999	535	16	19	25	11
\$75,000–\$99,999	257	14	13	21	21
\$100,000 or over	162	23	14	10	28
Not stated/don't know	276	18	29	18	7
<b>State or territory</b>					
New South Wales	1 289	17	26	27	7
Victoria	987	16	24	22	7
Queensland	830	16	24	28	7
South Australia	352	14	28	30	5
Western Australia	391	12	27	26	8
Tasmania	123	20	22	23	8
Northern Territory	28	13	16	34	12
Australian Capital Territory	49	14	16	24	19
<b>Region</b>					
Metropolitan areas	2 383	17	24	25	9
Ex-metropolitan areas	1 667	15	28	27	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7</b>

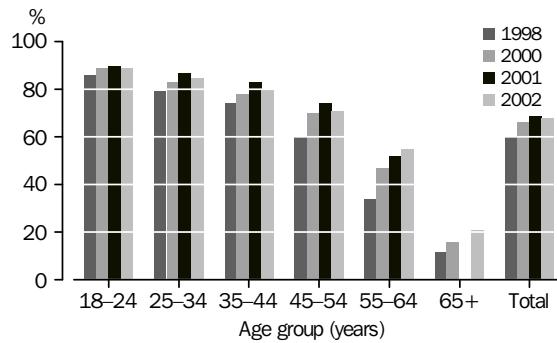
# CHAPTER 4

## USE OF COMPUTERS

### COMPUTER USE, 1998 TO 2002

The percentage of adults (people aged 18 years or more) using computers appears to have stabilised in 2002 after continuous growth in previous years. Small declines in the percentage of adults using computers occurred in 2002 for the age groups from 18–24 years up to 45–54 years, while the percentages in the age groups 55–64 years and 65 years or over continued to grow.

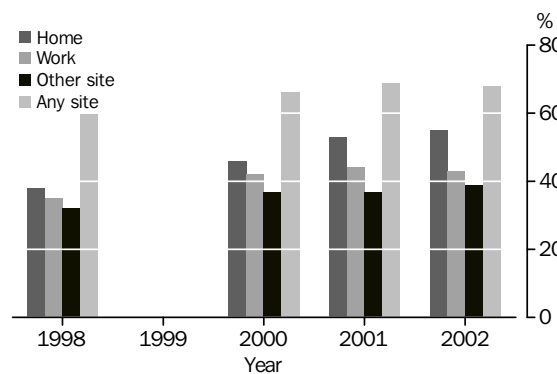
COMPUTER USAGE



### SITE OF COMPUTER USE

During 2002, home was the site where adults were most likely to use a computer. This was particularly the case for those adults with incomes below \$40,000, while those adults with higher incomes were more likely to use a computer at work. Among adults aged 18–24 years, computer use was most likely to happen at sites other than home or work.

COMPUTER USE SITE

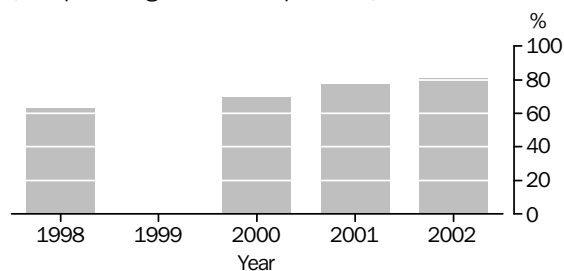


Note: Data for 1999 not collected.

While home as a site of computer use has increased over the period 1998 to 2002, it has also increased as a percentage of total use (from 63% in 1998 to 81% in 2002). In other words, 37% of those who used a computer in 1998 did not use a computer at home, whereas in 2002 only 19% of those who used a computer did not use a computer at home.

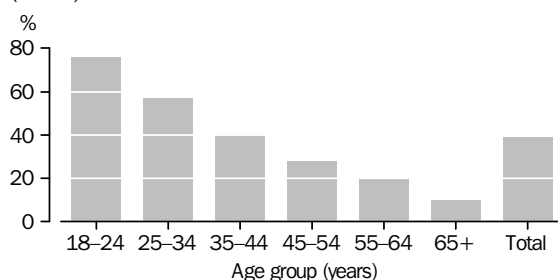
SITE OF COMPUTER USE  
*continued*

HOME COMPUTER USAGE,  
(as a percentage of total computer use)



Note: Data for 1999 not collected.

COMPUTER USE AT SITE OTHER THAN HOME OR WORK,  
(2002)

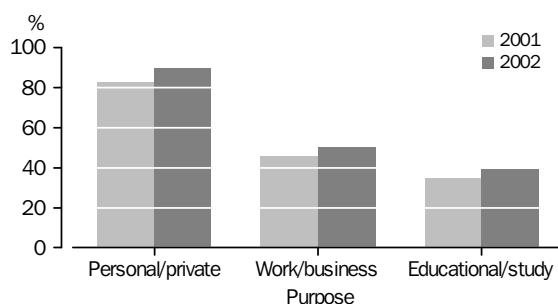


Besides home or work, the most popular site of computer use in 2002 was a neighbour, friend or relative's home, with 26% of adults using such a site (a three percentage point increase over the 2001 percentage). The next two most popular sites, other than home or work, were a public library (12%) and Tertiary and Further Education (TAFE) or tertiary institution (10%).

PURPOSE OF COMPUTER  
USE AT HOME

Of the eight million adults who used a computer at home in 2002, the purpose of home computer use most commonly reported was personal or private purposes (90%). Work or business related purposes was the next most common purpose (50%), followed by educational or study purposes (39%). Each of these purposes of computer use increased from 2001 to 2002.

PURPOSE OF COMPUTER USE



## 4.1 COMPUTER USE BY SITE(a)—2001

	No. of persons aged 18 years or over	Home		Other sites		Any site	
		'000	%	%	%	%	%
1998	r13 682	38	35	32	60		
2000	r14 075	46	42	37	66		
2001							
Age group (years)(b)							
18–24	1 875	66	47	73	90		
25–34	2 885	61	59	53	87		
35–44	2 928	69	58	38	83		
45–54	2 625	60	52	30	74		
55–64	1 784	40	31	18	52		
Sex							
Males	7 064	56	47	37	71		
Females	7 196	51	42	37	68		
Labour force status(c)							
Employed	9 030	66	65	43	85		
Not employed	5 231	32	8	26	42		
Level of highest educational attainment(d)							
Bachelor degree or above	2 356	82	78	55	95		
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 047	73	65	48	90		
Certificate	2 661	50	39	32	68		
Year 12 or below	7 996	44	33	32	60		
State or territory							
New South Wales	4 807	54	44	33	68		
Victoria	3 607	54	44	37	69		
Queensland	2 642	52	43	40	70		
South Australia	1 126	53	43	40	69		
Western Australia	1 406	55	45	43	73		
Tasmania	341	45	37	34	63		
Northern Territory	107	48	64	41	79		
Australian Capital Territory	225	71	62	39	87		
Region							
Metropolitan areas	9 312	57	47	38	72		
Ex-metropolitan areas	4 948	47	38	35	64		
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 260</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>69</b>		

r revised

- (a) More than one site may be nominated.  
 (b) Persons aged 65 years or over not in scope in 2001. Imputed data for this age category included in totals and other classifications.  
 (c) Labour force status in week before the survey.  
 (d) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.

**4.2**

## COMPUTER USE BY SITE(a)—2002

	No. of persons aged 18 years or over	Site			
		Home	Work	Other sites	Any site
	'000	%	%	%	%
Age group (years)					
18–24	1 905	70	45	76	89
25–34	2 907	64	59	57	85
35–44	2 933	70	57	40	80
45–54	2 645	59	51	28	71
55–64	1 884	44	33	20	55
65 or over	2 230	18	3	10	21
Sex					
Males	7 177	58	44	38	70
Females	7 327	53	42	39	67
Personal income					
\$0–\$39,999	10 584	50	33	37	62
\$40,000–\$79,999	2 708	73	77	45	89
\$80,000 or over	556	82	87	48	92
Labour force status(b)					
Employed	9 289	67	63	45	82
Not employed	5 214	35	8	27	43
Level of highest educational attainment(c)					
Bachelor degree or above	2 431	82	77	57	93
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 139	73	61	48	86
Certificate	2 518	54	39	35	68
Year 12 or below	8 292	46	32	33	59
Disability status					
Had a disability	5 758	44	30	30	54
Did not have a disability	8 745	63	52	44	77
State or territory					
New South Wales	4 897	56	43	37	67
Victoria	3 663	54	43	36	67
Queensland	2 703	55	42	40	69
South Australia	1 134	52	39	39	66
Western Australia	1 425	59	47	45	74
Tasmania	345	47	37	38	62
Northern Territory	106	58	59	43	79
Australian Capital Territory	231	74	63	49	84
Region					
Metropolitan areas	9 461	59	47	41	71
Ex-metropolitan	5 043	49	37	35	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 503</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>68</b>

(a) More than one site may be nominated.

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

(c) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.

**4.3**

## COMPUTER USE AT SITES OTHER THAN HOME OR WORK(a)—2001 .....

	No. of persons aged 18 years or over	Neighbour, friend or relative's home	Public library	TAFE or tertiary institution	Cyber cafe
	'000	%	%	%	%
1998	r13 682	16	12	11	na
2000	r14 075	20	14	11	4
2001					
Age group (years)(b)					
18–24	1 875	51	25	33	14
25–34	2 885	38	14	11	11
35–44	2 928	21	14	7	5
45–54	2 625	14	12	5	4
55–64	1 784	8	7	3	3
Sex					
Males	7 064	23	10	9	7
Females	7 196	22	15	10	6
Labour force status(c)					
Employed	9 030	28	14	10	8
Not employed	5 231	13	10	8	3
Level of highest educational attainment(d)					
Bachelor degree or above	2 356	32	22	14	14
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 047	26	18	13	8
Certificate	2 661	21	9	7	5
Year 12 or below	7 996	20	10	9	4
State or territory					
New South Wales	4 807	20	11	8	7
Victoria	3 607	22	13	11	5
Queensland	2 642	24	14	10	7
South Australia	1 126	22	15	8	5
Western Australia	1 406	28	13	13	7
Tasmania	341	20	13	6	3
Northern Territory	107	25	13	9	14
Australian Capital Territory	225	24	14	12	5
Region					
Metropolitan areas	9 312	23	14	10	7
Ex-metropolitan areas	4 948	21	10	8	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 260</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>

r revised

(a) More than one site may be nominated.

(b) Persons aged 65 years or over not in scope in 2001. Imputed data for this age category included in totals and other classifications.

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

(d) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.

## 4.4

## COMPUTER USE AT SITES OTHER THAN HOME OR WORK(a)—2002

	No. of persons aged 18 years or over	Neighbour, friend or relative's home	Public library	TAFE or tertiary institution	Cyber cafe
	'000	%	%	%	%
<b>Age group (years)</b>					
18–24	1 905	56	25	41	15
25–34	2 907	43	15	12	13
35–44	2 933	26	13	7	6
45–54	2 645	15	11	4	4
55–64	1 884	10	6	3	2
65 or over	2 230	5	3	1	*1
<b>Sex</b>					
Males	7 177	26	10	10	8
Females	7 327	25	14	10	6
<b>Personal income</b>					
\$0–\$39,999	10 584	25	13	12	6
\$40,000–\$79,999	2 708	32	13	6	10
\$80,000 or over	556	30	10	4	15
<b>Labour force status(b)</b>					
Employed	9 289	31	14	11	9
Not employed	5 214	16	10	9	4
<b>Level of highest educational attainment(c)</b>					
Bachelor degree or above	2 431	36	21	13	16
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 139	33	19	12	9
Certificate	2 518	34	10	7	5
Year 12 or below	8 292	23	10	10	5
<b>Disability status</b>					
Had a disability	5 758	20	10	6	4
Did not have a disability	8 745	30	14	13	9
<b>State or territory</b>					
New South Wales	4 897	25	11	10	8
Victoria	3 663	24	12	10	7
Queensland	2 703	27	13	9	7
South Australia	1 134	27	15	11	5
Western Australia	1 425	30	14	13	8
Tasmania	345	25	10	9	5
Northern Territory	106	26	11	11	9
Australian Capital Territory	231	34	16	12	11
<b>Region</b>					
Metropolitan areas	9 461	27	14	12	8
Ex-metropolitan	5 043	23	10	8	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 503</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>

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

(a) More than one site may be nominated.

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

(c) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.

## 4.5 PURPOSE OF COMPUTER USE AT HOME (a)—2001

	<i>No. of persons aged 18 years or over who used a home computer</i>	<i>Personal or private purposes</i>	<i>Work or business related purposes</i>	<i>Educational or study purposes</i>	<i>Other purposes</i>
		'000	%	%	%
Age group (years)(b)					
18–24	1 234	82	25	63	8
25–34	1 767	86	50	34	9
35–44	2 007	81	54	30	15
45–54	1 585	82	53	26	13
55–64	716	86	42	21	18
Sex					
Males	3 944	83	52	34	12
Females	3 674	84	39	35	13
Labour force status(c)					
Employed	5 929	83	55	34	12
Not employed	1 689	86	15	38	14
Level of highest educational attainment(d)					
Bachelor degree or above	1 931	84	66	45	16
Advanced diploma or diploma	764	84	53	39	12
Certificate	1 319	82	44	27	10
Year 12 or below	3 491	84	34	31	11
State or territory					
New South Wales	2 575	84	47	37	12
Victoria	1 943	83	45	36	13
Queensland	1 365	84	47	32	11
South Australia	592	82	41	33	14
Western Australia	779	86	47	33	10
Tasmania	155	79	44	27	14
Northern Territory	51	81	56	39	13
Australian Capital Territory	159	87	44	35	12
Region					
Metropolitan areas	5 268	83	46	36	11
Ex-metropolitan areas	2 350	83	47	31	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 617</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>12</b>

(a) More than one purpose may be nominated.

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

(b) Persons aged 65 years or over not in scope in 2001. Imputed data for this age category included in totals and other classifications.

(d) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.



## 4.6 PURPOSE OF COMPUTER USE AT HOME (a)—2002

	No. of persons aged 18 years or over who used a home computer	Personal or private purposes		Work or business related purposes		Educational or study purposes		Voluntary or community purposes		Other purposes	
		'000	%	%	%	%	%	%			
<b>Age group (years)</b>											
18–24	1 336	89	30	68	6	3					
25–34	1 855	93	57	38	9	3					
35–44	2 048	89	59	37	15	3					
45–54	1 568	88	59	31	15	3					
55–64	822	91	46	23	17	*3					
65 or over	395	92	16	19	13	*3					
<b>Sex</b>											
Males	4 128	90	56	39	11	4					
Females	3 895	90	44	39	13	2					
<b>Personal income</b>											
\$0–\$39,999	5 272	90	38	40	12	3					
\$40,000–\$79,999	1 970	89	71	38	14	3					
\$80,000 or over	454	94	87	40	13	*2					
<b>Labour force status(b)</b>											
Employed	6 190	90	60	39	12	3					
Not employed	1 832	91	16	39	13	3					
<b>Level of highest educational attainment(c)</b>											
Bachelor degree or above	1 997	90	70	49	17	2					
Advanced diploma or diploma	836	88	57	43	14	3					
Certificate	1 351	91	47	31	10	4					
Year 12 or below	3 793	90	39	36	10	3					
<b>Disability status</b>											
Had a disability	2 529	91	45	32	15	3					
Did not have a disability	5 493	89	52	42	11	3					
<b>State or territory</b>											
New South Wales	2 738	89	51	39	13	2					
Victoria	1 987	89	51	37	11	3					
Queensland	1 476	91	47	39	10	3					
South Australia	590	90	46	41	12	3					
Western Australia	838	91	53	41	14	2					
Tasmania	161	90	48	36	16	3					
Northern Territory	61	89	51	39	11	4					
Australian Capital Territory	170	91	57	45	15	3					
<b>Region</b>											
Metropolitan areas	5 547	91	49	39	11	3					
Ex-metropolitan	2 475	88	51	38	14	3					
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 022</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>					

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

(a) More than one purpose may be nominated.

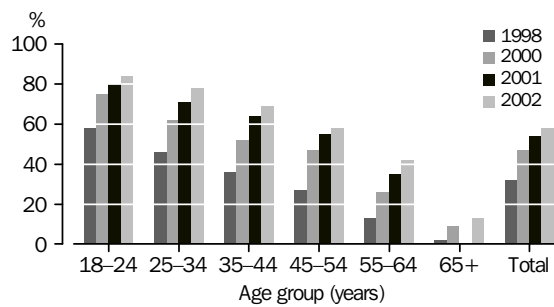
(b) Labour force status in the week before the survey.

(c) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.

INTERNET USERS, 1998 TO 2002

The number of adults using the Internet continues to grow strongly though the rate of change is slowing. Internet use rose from 31% of adults in 1998 to 58% in 2002. Strong growth has occurred in all age groups across the years. As with computer use, the likelihood that a person had used the Internet decreases with age.

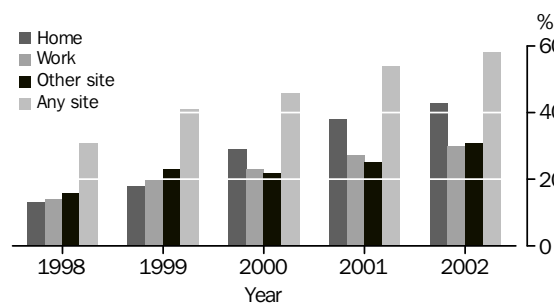
INTERNET USE



SITE OF INTERNET USE

During 2002, home was the site where adults were most likely to use the Internet. As with computer use, this was particularly the case for those adults with incomes below \$40,000, while those adults with higher incomes were more likely to use the Internet at work. Among adults aged 18-24 years, Internet use was most likely to occur at sites other than home or work.

INTERNET USE SITE

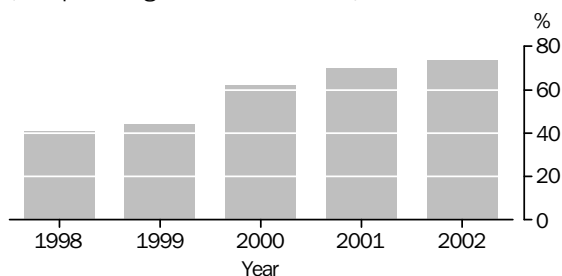


While home as a site of Internet use has increased over the period 1998 to 2002, it has also increased as a percentage of total use (from 41% in 1998 to 74% in 2002). In other words, 59% of those who used the Internet in 1998 did not use the Internet at home, whereas in 2002 only 26% of those who used the Internet did not use the Internet at home.

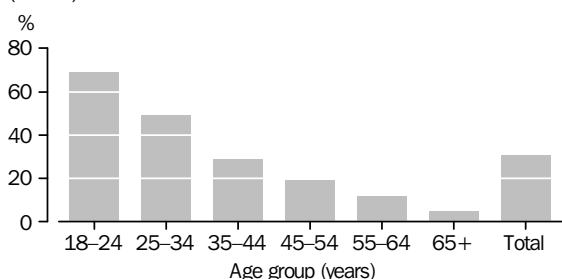
SITE OF INTERNET USE

*continued*

HOME INTERNET USE,  
(as a percentage of total Internet use)



INTERNET USE AT SITE OTHER THAN HOME OR WORK,  
(2002)

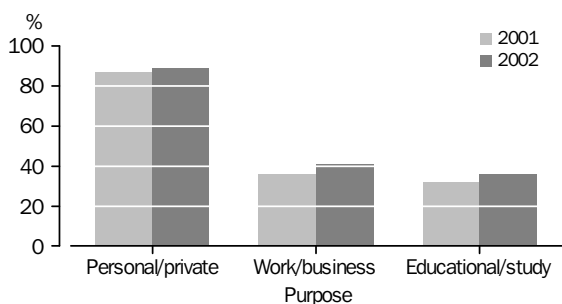


Besides home or work, the most popular site of Internet use in 2002 was a neighbour, friend or relative's home, with 22% of adults using such a site (a six percentage point increase over the 2001 percentage). The next most popular sites, other than home or work, were a TAFE or tertiary institution (8%), a cyber cafe (7%) and a public library (6%). While over 75% of adults using a computer at a neighbour, friend or relative's home or a TAFE or tertiary institution were also using the Internet at these sites, only 50% of those using a computer at a public library were also using the Internet at this site.

PURPOSE OF INTERNET  
USE AT HOME

Of the 6.2 million adults who used the Internet at home in 2002, the purpose of Internet use most commonly reported was personal or private purposes (89%). Work or business related purposes was the next most common purpose (41%), followed by educational or study purposes (36%). Each of these purposes of Internet use increased from 2001 to 2002.

PURPOSE OF INTERNET USE



## 5.1 INTERNET USE BY SITE(a)—2001

	No. of persons aged 18 years or over	Home		Other sites		Any site	
		'000	%	%	%	%	%
1998	r13 682	13	14	16	r31		
1999	r13 871	18	20	23	41		
2000	r14 075	29	23	22	46		
2001							
Age group (years)(b)							
18–24	1 875	50	26	62	80		
25–34	2 885	45	38	39	71		
35–44	2 928	49	35	23	64		
45–54	2 625	43	33	16	55		
55–64	1 784	27	17	9	35		
Sex							
Males	7 064	42	30	26	57		
Females	7 196	35	23	24	51		
Labour force status(c)							
Employed	9 030	49	40	30	69		
Not employed	5 231	21	4	16	29		
Level of highest educational attainment(d)							
Bachelor degree or above	2 356	66	61	40	86		
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 047	58	44	32	76		
Certificate	2 661	33	20	21	50		
Year 12 or below	7 996	29	17	21	44		
State or territory							
New South Wales	4 807	41	27	23	54		
Victoria	3 607	38	26	25	53		
Queensland	2 642	36	25	26	53		
South Australia	1 126	36	25	26	53		
Western Australia	1 406	39	27	29	56		
Tasmania	341	28	23	24	47		
Northern Territory	107	34	40	30	65		
Australian Capital Territory	225	55	47	28	75		
Region							
Metropolitan areas	9 312	43	30	27	58		
Ex-metropolitan	4 948	31	21	22	47		
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 260</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>54</b>		

r revised

- (a) More than one site may be nominated.  
 (b) Persons aged 65 years or over not in scope in 2001. Imputed data for this age category included in totals and other classifications.  
 (c) Labour force status in week before the survey.  
 (d) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.

**5.2**

## INTERNET USE BY SITE (a)—2002

	No. of persons aged 18 years or over	Site			
		Home	Work	Other sites	Any site
	'000	%	%	%	%
Age group (years)					
18–24	1 905	57	28	69	84
25–34	2 907	52	42	49	78
35–44	2 933	55	39	29	69
45–54	2 645	45	36	19	58
55–64	1 884	32	21	12	42
65 or over	2 230	10	2	5	13
Sex					
Males	7 177	46	31	32	61
Females	7 327	39	28	29	56
Personal income					
\$0–\$39,999	10 584	37	20	29	52
\$40,000–\$79,999	2 708	61	59	36	80
\$80,000 or over	556	76	78	40	89
Labour force status(b)					
Employed	9 289	54	44	37	73
Not employed	5 214	24	5	20	33
Level of highest educational attainment(c)					
Bachelor degree or above	2 431	70	65	47	88
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 139	57	45	39	77
Certificate	2 518	40	23	26	56
Year 12 or below	8 292	34	19	26	48
Disability status					
Had a disability	5 758	32	20	22	44
Did not have a disability	8 745	50	36	36	68
State or territory					
New South Wales	4 897	45	29	29	58
Victoria	3 663	41	31	30	57
Queensland	2 703	41	27	31	58
South Australia	1 134	40	26	30	56
Western Australia	1 425	45	33	35	64
Tasmania	345	32	25	28	50
Northern Territory	106	46	40	33	69
Australian Capital Territory	231	59	50	42	78
Region					
Metropolitan areas	9 461	47	33	33	62
Ex-metropolitan	5 043	36	23	27	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 503</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>58</b>

(a) More than one site may be nominated.

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

(c) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.

**5.3**

## INTERNET USE AT SITES OTHER THAN HOME OR WORK(a)—2001

	<i>No. of persons aged 18 years or over</i>	<i>Neighbour, friend or relative's home</i>	<i>Public library</i>	<i>TAFE or tertiary institution</i>	<i>Cyber cafe</i>
	'000	%	%	%	%
1998	r13 682	8	3	6	na
1999	r13 871	12	6	8	na
2000	r14 075	13	5	7	4
2001					
Age group (years)(b)					
18–24	1 875	41	15	26	13
25–34	2 885	27	7	7	10
35–44	2 928	14	6	3	4
45–54	2 625	8	4	2	3
55–64	1 784	4	2	1	2
Sex					
Males	7 064	17	5	6	6
Females	7 196	15	6	6	5
Labour force status(c)					
Employed	9 030	20	6	6	7
Not employed	5 231	9	4	5	3
Level of highest educational attainment(d)					
Bachelor degree or above	2 356	25	10	9	13
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 047	19	6	8	8
Certificate	2 661	15	4	4	4
Year 12 or below	7 996	13	5	6	4
State or territory					
New South Wales	4 807	15	4	5	6
Victoria	3 607	16	6	7	4
Queensland	2 642	16	6	6	6
South Australia	1 126	16	7	5	5
Western Australia	1 406	19	6	8	7
Tasmania	341	13	6	4	3
Northern Territory	107	17	8	*7	*13
Australian Capital Territory	225	19	7	8	4
Region					
Metropolitan areas	9 312	17	6	7	6
Ex-metropolitan	4 948	14	5	4	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 260</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

r revised

na not available

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

(a) More than one site may be nominated.

(b) Persons aged 65 years or over not in scope in 2001. Imputed data for this age category included in totals and other classifications.

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

(d) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.

**5.4**

## INTERNET USE AT SITES OTHER THAN HOME OR WORK(a)—2002

	<i>No. of persons aged 18 years or over</i>	<i>Neighbour, friend or relative's home</i>	<i>Public library</i>	<i>TAFE or tertiary institution</i>	<i>Cyber cafe</i>
	'000	%	%	%	%
<b>Age group (years)</b>					
18–24	1 905	51	17	36	14
25–34	2 907	38	9	9	13
35–44	2 933	20	6	4	6
45–54	2 645	12	4	2	4
55–64	1 884	8	2	1	2
65 or over	2 230	3	1	*1	*1
<b>Sex</b>					
Males	7 177	23	6	8	8
Females	7 327	21	7	8	6
<b>Personal income</b>					
\$0–\$39,999	10 584	21	7	9	6
\$40,000–\$79,999	2 708	27	6	4	10
\$80,000 or over	556	27	4	3	15
<b>Labour force status(b)</b>					
Employed	9 289	27	7	8	9
Not employed	5 214	13	5	7	4
<b>Level of highest educational attainment(c)</b>					
Bachelor degree or above	2 431	32	9	11	15
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 139	29	10	10	9
Certificate	2 518	20	4	4	5
Year 12 or below	8 292	19	6	8	5
<b>Disability status</b>					
Had a disability	5 758	16	4	4	4
Did not have a disability	8 745	26	8	10	9
<b>State or territory</b>					
New South Wales	4 897	21	6	8	7
Victoria	3 663	21	6	8	7
Queensland	2 703	23	7	7	6
South Australia	1 134	21	7	8	5
Western Australia	1 425	25	7	9	8
Tasmania	345	19	6	7	5
Northern Territory	106	20	7	7	10
Australian Capital Territory	231	30	11	10	12
<b>Region</b>					
Metropolitan areas	9 461	23	7	9	8
Ex-metropolitan	5 043	19	5	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 503</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>

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

(a) More than one site may be nominated.

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

(c) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.

## 5.5 PURPOSE OF INTERNET USE AT HOME (a)—2001

	<i>No. of persons aged 18 years or over who used the Internet at home</i>	<i>Personal or private purposes</i>	<i>Work or business related purposes</i>	<i>Educational or study purposes</i>	<i>Other purposes</i>
	'000	%	%	%	%
<b>Age group (years)(b)</b>					
18–24	937	88	15	58	7
25–34	1 295	90	37	34	5
35–44	1 445	83	44	28	8
45–54	1 131	87	44	24	8
55–64	475	85	35	19	12
<b>Sex</b>					
Males	2 937	85	42	33	8
Females	2 541	88	28	32	7
<b>Labour force status(c)</b>					
Employed	4 394	86	42	31	7
Not employed	1 084	90	10	37	9
<b>Level of highest educational attainment(d)</b>					
Bachelor degree or above	1 551	86	50	40	9
Advanced diploma or diploma	611	83	42	36	6
Certificate	887	87	36	21	7
Year 12 or below	2 355	88	24	31	6
<b>State or territory</b>					
New South Wales	1 952	86	37	33	7
Victoria	1 381	87	35	35	9
Queensland	945	87	35	32	6
South Australia	402	86	33	30	8
Western Australia	542	88	37	32	6
Tasmania	97	92	33	25	5
Northern Territory	37	91	35	24	*7
Australian Capital Territory	123	93	33	32	9
<b>Region</b>					
Metropolitan areas	3 962	87	35	33	7
Ex-metropolitan	1 517	86	37	31	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 478</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>7</b>

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

(a) More than one site may be nominated.

(b) Persons aged 65 years or over not in scope in 2001.  
Imputed data for this age category included in totals and other classifications.

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

(d) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.



**5.6**

## PURPOSE OF INTERNET USE AT HOME (a)—2002

	<i>No. of persons aged 18 years or over who used the Internet at home</i>	<i>Personal or private purposes</i>	<i>Work or business related purposes</i>	<i>Educational or study purposes</i>	<i>Voluntary or community purposes</i>	<i>Other purposes</i>
	'000	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Age group (years)</b>						
18–24	1 091	90	18	62	7	2
25–34	1 503	92	46	35	6	2
35–44	1 621	87	49	33	10	1
45–54	1 193	87	49	27	10	2
55–64	597	85	43	22	13	2
65 or over	222	91	15	18	9	2
<b>Sex</b>						
Males	3 337	88	47	36	9	3
Females	2 890	89	34	36	8	1
<b>Personal income</b>						
\$0–\$39,999	3 891	90	30	38	8	2
\$40,000–\$79,999	1 654	88	58	32	10	2
\$80,000 or over	422	87	73	33	10	2
<b>Labour force status(b)</b>						
Employed	4 981	88	48	35	9	2
Not employed	1 246	92	12	39	9	3
<b>Level of highest educational attainment(c)</b>						
Bachelor degree or above	1 704	88	58	42	13	1
Advanced diploma or diploma	653	88	46	39	9	2
Certificate	1 018	89	38	28	7	2
Year 12 or below	2 812	89	30	35	7	2
<b>Disability status</b>						
Had a disability	1 852	89	39	31	12	2
Did not have a disability	4 375	88	42	38	7	2
<b>State or territory</b>						
New South Wales	2 211	88	42	36	10	1
Victoria	1 520	89	41	35	8	2
Queensland	1 108	90	39	35	7	3
South Australia	449	89	36	37	8	2
Western Australia	644	90	41	38	9	2
Tasmania	110	90	39	33	10	2
Northern Territory	48	90	39	32	6	*3
Australian Capital Territory	137	90	45	39	11	2
<b>Region</b>						
Metropolitan areas	4 415	89	39	37	9	2
Ex-metropolitan	1 811	88	44	34	9	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 227</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>

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

(a) More than one site may be nominated.

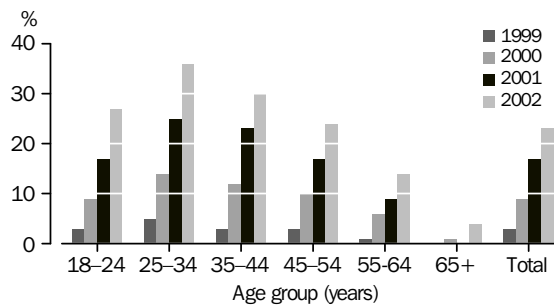
(b) Labour force status in week before the survey.

(c) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.

BILL PAYMENTS OR FUNDS TRANSFERS VIA THE INTERNET

Each year more Australians are choosing to pay bills or transfer funds via the Internet. In 1999, only one in thirty-three adults (3%) used the Internet to pay bills or transfer funds, increasing to one in eleven (9%) in 2000, one in six (17%) in 2001 and one in four (23%) in 2002. Between 2000 and 2001, there was a considerable increase in all age groups in the percentage using the Internet for bill payment and fund transfer.

INTERNET BILL PAYMENT/FUNDS TRANSFER

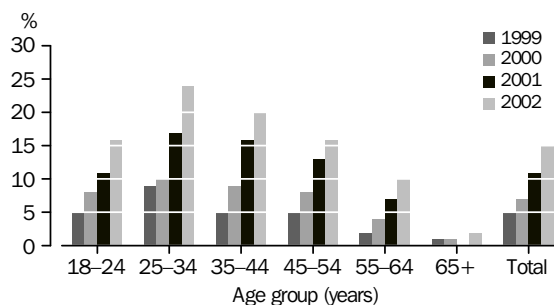


Those most likely to pay bills or transfer funds via the Internet during 2002 were adults with a Bachelor degree or higher, with incomes of at least \$40,000, aged between 25 and 34 years or residing in the Australian Capital Territory. Those least likely were people who were not employed or people aged 65 years or more.

PURCHASING OR ORDERING VIA THE INTERNET

During 2002, 2.2 million or 15% of Australian adults purchased or ordered goods or services via the Internet for private use (i.e. shopped via the Internet). This represents an increase of 34% in the number of Internet shoppers from 2001. Of Australian Internet users, just over one in four (26%) were also Internet shoppers. The largest increase in the percentage of Internet shoppers between 2000 and 2002 occurred in the age group 25-34 years.

PURCHASING/ORDERING VIA INTERNET FOR PRIVATE USE

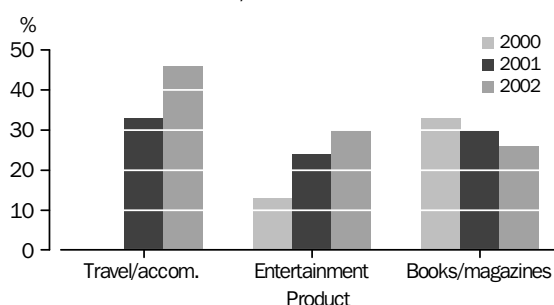


Those most and least likely to be Internet shoppers during 2002 were the same groups of adults who were most and least likely to pay bills or transfer funds via the Internet.

INTERNET PURCHASES OR ORDERS

Travel or accommodation was the most common type of product purchased or ordered via the Internet in 2002 (46% of Internet shoppers), 13 percentage points more than in 2001. Purchases or orders of tickets to entertainment or the cinema grew by six percentage points in 2002 (to 30%), after a five percentage point increase in 2001 (to 24%). Purchases or orders of books/magazines declined by four percentage points in 2002 (to 26%), after a three percentage point decline in 2001 (to 30%). These three categories of goods and services were clearly the most popular products purchased or ordered via the Internet.

PRODUCTS PURCHASED/ORDERED VIA THE INTERNET



Forty-seven per cent of Internet shoppers made 3 or less purchases/orders in 2002, compared to 50% in 2001 and 62% in 2000. However, 28% of Internet shoppers made 7 or more purchases/orders in 2002, compared to 24% in 2001 and 19% in 2000.

The percentage of Internet shoppers purchasing or ordering products from only Australia has consistently risen in recent years, from 50% in 2000, to 56% in 2001 and then 63% in 2002. Conversely, purchases or orders from only overseas has consistently fallen, from 32% in 2000, to 18% in 2001 and then 12% in 2002.

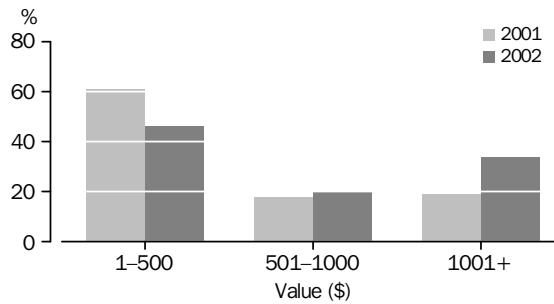
EXPENDITURE ON INTERNET PURCHASES OR ORDERS

It is estimated that Internet shoppers in Australia purchased or ordered goods and services for private use worth \$1.9b during 2001, spending on average around \$1,200 each during that year. Of these Internet shoppers, 40% spent between \$101 and \$500 in total on Internet purchases or orders in 2001.

Purchases or orders by Internet shoppers changed markedly in 2002. Not only did the number of Internet shoppers increase by 34% in 2002, the distribution of the value of purchases or orders became more concentrated in the larger values. For example, the percentage of Internet shoppers making purchases or orders of up to \$500 decreased from 61% in 2001 to 46% in 2002. Conversely, the percentage of Internet shoppers making purchases or orders of over \$1,000 increased from 19% in 2001 to 34% in 2002.

EXPENDITURE ON INTERNET PURCHASES OR ORDERS *continued*

VALUE OF PURCHASES/ORDERS VIA THE INTERNET



The value ranges used in the 2002 survey do not enable an accurate estimate of the total value of Internet purchases or orders in 2002. In particular, the dollar value of purchases or orders over \$1,000 was not collected in 2002 (while it was collected in 2001). However, based on the distribution of dollar values from the 2001 survey, a conservative estimate of the total value of Internet purchases or orders in 2002 would be \$4.0 billion. It needs to be stressed that this is a conservative estimate, expected to be lower than the true value of Internet purchases or orders in 2002, by an unknown amount (see paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes for the methodology used to derive this estimate). Nevertheless, even based on this conservative estimate, it is clear that a large increase in the total value of Internet purchases or orders has occurred in 2002.

MAIN REASON FOR NOT PURCHASING OR ORDERING VIA THE INTERNET

The majority (74% or 6.2 million) of adult Internet users were not Internet shoppers during 2002. One-third (33%) of these people stated that their main reason for not shopping via the Internet was because they had no need to or simply hadn't bothered to try. Another 29% reported security concerns (e.g. giving their credit card details online). People aged 18–24 years were less likely than the other age groups to have security concerns but were more likely to have no need to or simply hadn't bothered to try to shop via the Internet.

ACCESSING GOVERNMENT SERVICES VIA THE INTERNET

More than one in five (21%) adult Australians accessed government services via the Internet for private purposes in 2002 (compared with one in six, or 16%, in 2001). Most likely to access government services were people with a Bachelor degree or higher, those with an income of at least \$40,000 and people residing in the Australian Capital Territory. Those least likely to access government services via the Internet were people aged at least 65 years or people who were not employed.

For those adults who accessed government services in 2002 for private purposes, 49% did so to pay bills (compared to 38% in 2001). The next three most popular services accessed were taxation information, employment/unemployment information and submitting tax returns, each being accessed by 20% of adults who accessed government services in 2002.

## 6.1 PAYING BILLS OR TRANSFERRING FUNDS VIA THE INTERNET .....

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
18-24	52	3	162	9	325	17	509	27
25-34	129	5	391	14	734	25	1 046	36
35-44	100	3	364	12	665	23	869	30
45-54	72	3	256	10	447	17	622	24
55-64	*18	*1	101	6	168	9	263	14
65 or over(a)	*7	—	*20	*1	—	—	84	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1 294</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2 365</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3 393</b>	<b>23</b>

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Persons aged 65 years or over not in scope in 2001. Imputed data for this age category included in totals.

## 6.2 PURCHASING OR ORDERING GOODS OR SERVICES VIA THE INTERNET FOR PRIVATE USE .....

	1999		2000		2001		2002	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
18-24	87	5	155	8	199	11	298	16
25-34	r247	9	r278	10	501	17	692	24
35-44	r154	5	r254	9	464	16	581	20
45-54	r128	5	r203	8	330	13	411	16
55-64	31	2	r70	4	120	7	182	10
65 or over(a)	*13	*1	r*21	*1	—	—	39	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>r660</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>r981</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1 640</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2 204</b>	<b>15</b>

r revised

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Persons aged 65 years or over not in scope in 2001. Imputed data for this age category included in totals.

### 6.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS MAKING SELECTED INTERNET TRANSACTIONS(a)—2001

	No. of persons aged 18 years or over	Accessed the Internet at any site	INTERNET TRANSACTIONS(b)	
			Paid bills or transferred funds via the Internet	Purchased or ordered goods or services via the Internet for private use
	'000	%	%	%
Age group (years)(c)				
18–24	1 875	80	17	11
25–34	2 885	71	25	17
35–44	2 928	64	23	16
45–54	2 625	55	17	13
55–64	1 784	35	9	7
Sex				
Males	7 064	57	19	13
Females	7 196	51	14	10
Labour force status(d)				
Employed	9 030	69	23	16
Not employed	5 231	29	6	4
Level of highest educational attainment(e)				
Bachelor degree or above	2 356	86	34	26
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 047	76	25	18
Certificate	2 661	50	14	9
Year 12 or below	7 996	44	11	7
State or territory				
New South Wales	4 807	54	16	13
Victoria	3 607	53	17	11
Queensland	2 642	53	16	11
South Australia	1 126	53	15	8
Western Australia	1 406	56	18	9
Tasmania	341	47	10	9
Northern Territory	107	65	19	14
Australian Capital Territory	225	75	25	22
Region				
Metropolitan areas	9 312	58	19	13
Ex-metropolitan	4 948	47	12	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 260</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>

- (a) More than one transaction may be selected.
- (b) Percentages are of all persons aged 18 years and over in each category.
- (c) Persons aged 65 years or over not in scope in 2001. Imputed data for this age category included in totals and other classifications.
- (d) Labour force status in week before the survey.
- (e) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.

## 6.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS MAKING SELECTED INTERNET TRANSACTIONS(a)—2002

	No. of persons aged 18 years or over	Accessed the Internet at any site	INTERNET TRANSACTIONS(b)	
			Paid bills or transferred funds via the Internet	Purchased or ordered goods or services via the Internet for private use
	'000	%	%	%
Age group (years)				
18–24	1 905	84	27	16
25–34	2 907	78	36	24
35–44	2 933	69	30	20
45–54	2 645	58	24	16
55–64	1 884	42	14	10
65 or over	2 230	13	4	2
Sex				
Males	7 177	61	26	16
Females	7 327	56	21	14
Personal income				
\$0–\$39,999	10 584	52	18	11
\$40,000–\$79,999	2 708	80	39	29
\$80,000 or over	556	89	56	43
Labour force status(c)				
Employed	9 289	73	31	21
Not employed	5 214	33	9	5
Level of highest educational attainment(d)				
Bachelor degree or above	2 431	88	45	34
Advanced diploma or diploma	1 139	77	30	19
Certificate	2 518	56	22	11
Year 12 or below	8 292	48	17	10
Disability status				
Had a disability	5 758	44	16	11
Did not have a disability	8 745	68	28	18
State or territory				
New South Wales	4 897	58	23	17
Victoria	3 663	57	23	14
Queensland	2 703	58	24	14
South Australia	1 134	56	20	12
Western Australia	1 425	64	27	14
Tasmania	345	50	18	14
Northern Territory	106	69	28	22
Australian Capital Territory	231	78	35	29
Region				
Metropolitan areas	9 461	62	26	17
Ex-metropolitan	5 043	51	18	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 503</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>

(a) More than one transaction may be selected.

(b) Percentages are of all persons aged 18 years and over in each category.

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

(d) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.

## 6.5 TYPES OF GOODS OR SERVICES PURCHASED OR ORDERED VIA THE INTERNET—2001

	AGE GROUP (YEARS)(a)(b)			
	18-24	25-44	45-64	Total
	%	%	%	%
Travel or accommodation	35	32	36	33
Books or magazines	21	30	31	30
Tickets to entertainment or the cinema	24	25	21	24
Computer software	13	20	22	19
Music or CDs	29	19	15	19
Food and groceries	*3	17	13	14
Clothing or shoes etc.	10	14	10	12
Computer hardware or peripherals	8	10	9	9
Toys	*4	8	*2	6
Alcohol	**1	4	7	5
Sporting equipment	8	4	3	4
Other	37	41	36	39

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 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) Persons aged 65 years or over not in scope in 2001. Imputed data for this age category included in totals.

(b) Percentages are of all persons making purchases or orders via the Internet for private use in each age range.



**6.6**

## TYPES OF GOODS OR SERVICES PURCHASED OR ORDERED VIA THE INTERNET—2002

	AGE GROUP (YEARS) (a)				Total
	18-24	25-44	45-64	65 or over	
	%	%	%	%	%
Travel or accommodation	36	47	49	*47	46
Books or magazines	17	27	30	*13	26
Tickets to entertainment or the cinema	46	29	25	**11	30
Computer software	8	17	25	*31	18
Music or CDs	17	15	13	**9	15
Food and groceries	*5	16	13	**10	14
Videos or DVDs	16	13	8	**5	12
Financial services	*7	16	11	*21	14
Clothing or shoes etc.	16	15	8	**6	13
Computer hardware or peripherals	10	7	6	**6	7
Toys	*3	6	*2	—	5
Alcohol	*2	5	6	**6	5
Sporting equipment	*4	5	4	**4	5
Other	12	17	17	*30	17

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 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) Percentages are of all persons making purchases or orders via the Internet for private use in each age range.

## 6.7 NUMBER AND SOURCE OF INTERNET PURCHASES AND ORDERS—2001 .....

	AGE GROUP (YEARS) (a) (b)			
	18-24	25-44	45-64	Total
	%	%	%	%
.....				
Number of occasions on which purchases or orders were made				
1	37	20	23	23
2	17	17	15	16
3	9	9	12	11
4	6	8	7	7
5	*3	6	4	5
6	7	12	12	11
7-12	12	13	11	12
13-52	9	12	11	11
53 or more	—	2	*1	1
Don't Know	—	2	3	2
Purchased or ordered from				
Australia only	54	57	54	56
Overseas only	19	17	19	18
Both Australia & Overseas	27	26	26	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Persons aged 65 years or over not in scope in 2001. Imputed data for this age category included in totals.

(b) Percentages are of all persons making purchases or orders via the Internet for private use in each age range.

**6.8**

## NUMBER AND SOURCE OF INTERNET PURCHASES AND ORDERS—2002 .....

	AGE GROUP (YEARS) (a)				
	18-24	25-44	45-64	65 or over	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
.....					
Number of occasions on which purchases or orders were made					
1	28	16	19	*17	19
2	15	17	15	*17	16
3	13	10	9	**10	11
4	*4	7	9	*15	7
5	13	9	5	**1	8
6	8	10	13	**10	10
7-12	15	15	15	*15	15
13-52	*3	14	12	*16	12
53 or more	—	*1	**1	—	*1
Don't Know	—	*1	**1	—	*1
Purchased or ordered from					
Australia only	69	63	63	56	63
Overseas only	16	11	13	*15	12
Both Australia & Overseas	15	27	23	*29	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 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) Percentages are of all persons making purchases or orders via the Internet for private use in each age range.

**6.9** EXPENDITURE ON INTERNET PURCHASES AND ORDERS—2001 .....

	AGE GROUP (YEARS) (a) (b)			
	18-24	25-44	45-64	Total
	%	%	%	%
.....				
Total value of purchases and orders				
\$1-\$100	24	21	19	21
\$101-\$500	46	36	43	40
\$501-\$1,000	18	18	19	18
More than \$1,000	12	22	16	19
Value unknown	—	2	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
- (a) Persons aged 65 years or over not in scope in 2001. Imputed data for this age category included in totals.
- (b) Percentages are of all persons making purchases or orders via the Internet for private use in each age range.

**6.10** EXPENDITURE ON INTERNET PURCHASES AND ORDERS—2002 .....

	AGE GROUP (YEARS) (a)				Total
	18-24	25-44	45-64	65 or over	
	%	%	%	%	%
.....					
\$1-\$250	37	27	29	*32	29
\$251-\$500	24	17	17	**5	17
\$501-\$1,000	21	20	18	*18	20
\$1,001-\$2,000	8	15	16	*21	14
\$2,001-\$5,000	*7	13	14	**10	12
\$5,001-\$10,000	**1	6	4	**9	5
\$10,000 or over	**1	3	*2	**4	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

- \* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 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) Percentages are of all persons making purchases or orders via the Internet for private use in each age range.

**6.11** MAIN REASON FOR NOT PURCHASING VIA THE INTERNET—2001 .....

	AGE GROUP (YEARS) (a) (b)			
	18-24	25-44	45-64	Total
	%	%	%	%
Have no need or haven't bothered to try	42	34	33	36
Security concerns	22	32	30	29
Prefer to shop in person	17	18	22	19
Privacy concerns	1	2	3	2
Trust concerns	2	2	2	2
Other reasons	15	13	10	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

- (a) Persons aged 65 years or over not in scope in 2001. Imputed data for this age category included in totals.
- (b) Percentages are of all persons who accessed the Internet but did not order or purchase for private use in each age range.

**6.12** MAIN REASON FOR NOT PURCHASING VIA THE INTERNET—2002 .....

	AGE GROUP (YEARS) (a)				65 or over	Total
	18-24	25-44	45-64	%		
	%	%	%	%	%	
Have no need or haven't bothered to try	44	30	29	36	33	
Security concerns	18	32	33	26	29	
Prefer to shop in person	16	20	24	27	21	
Privacy concerns	2	3	4	**1	3	
Trust concerns	2	1	1	**1	1	
Other reasons	18	13	9	9	13	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

- \*\* estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use
- (a) Percentages are of all persons who accessed the Internet but did not order or purchase for private use in each age range.

## 6.13 GOVERNMENT SERVICES ACCESSED VIA THE INTERNET FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES (a)—2001

	Persons who accessed government services via the Internet for private purposes '000	ELECTRONIC LODGEMENT OF			INFORMATION OR SERVICES FOR		
		Bill payments, e.g. rates and car registration %	Tax returns %	Applications for permits, etc. %	Taxation %	Employment/Unemployment %	Pensions or other benefits %
2000	r1 313	r33	15	8	32	28	7
2001							
Age group (years)(b)							
18–24	372	26	10	8	16	47	7
25–34	709	40	14	8	26	25	4
35–44	630	41	14	10	29	16	6
45–54	479	39	15	8	26	19	5
55–64	138	40	20	6	24	8	8
Sex							
Males	1 379	40	16	9	28	21	5
Females	969	35	11	7	21	27	7
Labour force status(c)							
Employed	1 941	40	16	9	28	21	5
Not employed	407	26	6	6	11	36	11
Level of highest educational attainment(d)							
Bachelor degree or above	769	42	17	10	29	17	6
Advanced diploma or diploma	256	41	16	9	27	23	4
Certificate	390	33	16	9	30	26	4
Year 12 or below	891	36	10	6	19	29	7
State or territory							
New South Wales	742	32	15	10	30	21	6
Victoria	583	41	13	8	23	24	8
Queensland	447	38	11	8	18	31	3
South Australia	182	40	14	6	24	23	7
Western Australia	264	46	19	7	26	18	5
Tasmania	48	27	12	6	14	33	8
Northern Territory	23	32	*5	*8	33	44	**2
Australian Capital Territory	59	47	18	5	29	16	7
Region							
Metropolitan areas	1 741	39	14	8	26	22	6
Ex-metropolitan	607	34	13	8	23	28	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 348</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>

r revised

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 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 service may be accessed.

(b) Persons aged 65 years or over not in scope in 2001. Imputed data for this age category included in totals and other classifications.

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

(d) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.

## 6.14 GOVERNMENT SERVICES ACCESSED VIA THE INTERNET FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES (a)—2002

	Persons who accessed government services via the Internet for private purposes '000	ELECTRONIC LODGEMENT OF			INFORMATION OR SERVICES FOR		
		Bill payments, e.g. rates and car registration %	Tax returns %	Applications for permits, etc. %	Taxation %	Employment/Unemployment %	Pensions or other benefits %
Age group (years)							
18–24	475	29	22	5	12	39	*4
25–34	923	53	18	7	22	23	5
35–44	804	55	21	9	21	15	5
45–54	527	51	21	12	22	14	7
55–64	235	42	20	*6	23	8	10
65 or over	61	59	*18	**5	*15	**2	*17
Sex							
Males	1 692	46	20	10	21	20	6
Females	1 332	52	20	6	18	21	6
Personal income							
\$0–\$39,999	1 774	43	20	7	16	25	6
\$40,000–\$79,999	910	58	20	10	24	15	7
\$80,000 or over	234	61	19	13	33	7	*5
Labour force status (b)							
Employed	2 517	52	21	8	21	19	5
Not employed	507	34	15	7	13	26	11
Level of highest educational attainment (c)							
Bachelor degree or above	962	53	19	8	27	17	5
Advanced diploma or diploma	295	49	18	14	18	24	6
Certificate	492	51	21	10	18	19	*4
Year 12 or below	1 249	45	20	6	15	22	7
Disability status							
Had a disability	897	50	20	8	17	19	7
Did not have a disability	2 126	48	20	8	21	21	5
State or territory							
New South Wales	985	46	18	5	21	19	5
Victoria	693	50	22	12	20	16	6
Queensland	608	48	21	9	19	27	8
South Australia	213	54	19	5	14	16	*4
Western Australia	351	48	19	10	21	21	5
Tasmania	64	45	19	10	15	24	6
Northern Territory	27	48	21	*6	24	26	*7
Australian Capital Territory	82	63	20	8	18	22	8
Region							
Metropolitan areas	2 161	48	20	8	20	19	6
Ex-metropolitan	863	50	20	10	20	23	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 024</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>

\* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 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 service may be accessed.

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

(c) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.



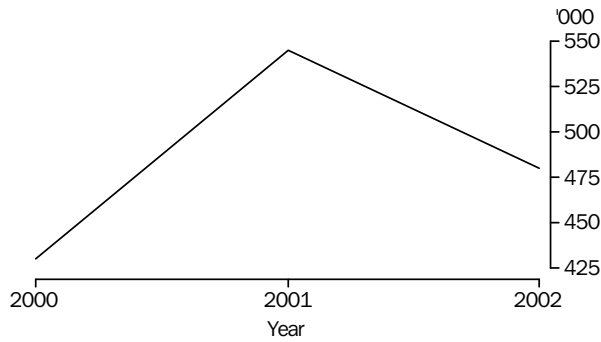


WAGE AND SALARY  
EARNERS WHO WORKED  
FROM HOME

There are quality concerns about the data collected for wage and salary earners working from home (see paragraph 32 of the Explanatory Notes). Therefore, the following comments and related tabulated data should be treated with appropriate caution.

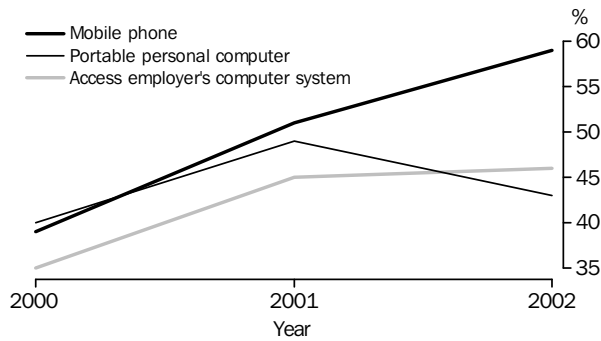
The number of wage and salary earners who had an agreement with their employer to work from home, on an ongoing basis, was 480,000 during 2002 (75,000 less than in 2001, but 50,000 more than in 2000). Although the number of such workers appears to vary markedly, the percentage of wage and salary earners who work from home remains fairly constant at between six per cent and eight per cent between 2000 and 2002.

EMPLOYEES WORKING FROM HOME



Mobile phones continue to be the predominant technology used to work from home, increasing from 39% in 2000 to 59% in 2002. The use of a portable personal computers declined in 2002 to 43% after increasing from 40% in 2000 to 49% in 2001. Accessing the employer's computer system via a modem rose only slightly in 2002 after increasing from 35% in 2000 to 45% in 2001.

PREDOMINANT TECHNOLOGIES USED TO WORK FROM HOME



**7.1**

## WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS WORKING FROM HOME—2001

	Total no. of wage and salary earners	Wage and salary earners with an agreement to work from home	
	'000	'000	%
2000	r6 944	r438	6
2001			
Age group (years)(a)			
18–24	1 310	29	2
25–34	1 872	144	8
35–44	1 734	170	10
45–54	1 446	151	10
55–64	559	39	7
Sex			
Males	3 630	296	8
Females	3 347	248	7
Level of highest educational attainment(b)			
Bachelor degree or above	1 594	232	15
Advanced diploma or diploma	644	81	13
Certificate	1 226	63	5
Year 12 or below	3 421	158	5
State or territory			
New South Wales	2 364	161	7
Victoria	1 737	159	9
Queensland	1 295	97	7
South Australia	521	40	8
Western Australia	697	62	9
Tasmania	153	12	8
Northern Territory	75	*4	*5
Australian Capital Territory	135	10	7
Region			
Metropolitan areas	4 816	415	9
Ex-metropolitan	2 160	130	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 977</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>8</b>

r revised

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

(a) Persons aged 65 years or over not in scope in 2001. Imputed data for this age category included in totals and other classifications.

(b) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.

**7.2****WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS WORKING FROM HOME—2002**

	Total no. of wage and salary earners	Wage and salary earners with an agreement to work from home	
	'000	'000	%
Age group (years)			
18–24	1 291	*20	*2
25–34	1 938	128	7
35–44	1 774	147	8
45–54	1 497	122	8
55–64	620	52	8
65 or over	53	*11	*21
Sex			
Males	3 718	263	7
Females	3 456	217	6
Personal income			
\$0–\$39,999	4 410	151	3
\$40,000–\$79,999	2 157	227	11
\$80,000 or over	347	73	21
Level of highest educational attainment(a)			
Bachelor degree or above	1 620	205	13
Advanced diploma or diploma	636	55	9
Certificate	1 229	64	5
Year 12 or below	3 657	156	4
Disability status			
Had a disability	1 949	134	7
Did not have a disability	5 225	346	7
State or territory			
New South Wales	2 367	188	8
Victoria	1 849	126	7
Queensland	1 341	60	4
South Australia	531	34	6
Western Australia	715	51	7
Tasmania	158	10	6
Northern Territory	70	3	5
Australian Capital Territory	143	8	6
Region			
Metropolitan areas	4 899	329	7
Ex-metropolitan	2 275	151	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 174</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>7</b>

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

(a) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.

## 7.3 TECHNOLOGIES USED TO WORK FROM HOME (a)—2001

	<i>Wage and salary earners with an agreement to work from home</i>	<i>Use of a portable PC</i>	<i>Mobile phone</i>	<i>Use of floppy disks or CD-ROMs containing work related information</i>	<i>Access employer's computer system via a modem</i>
	'000	%	%	%	%
2000	r438	40	39	36	35
2001					
Age group (years)(b)					
18–24	29	*26	42	51	36
25–34	144	60	55	44	46
35–44	170	52	49	51	50
45–54	151	44	52	47	43
55–64	39	33	56	26	47
Sex					
Males	296	60	61	43	50
Females	248	36	40	48	39
Level of highest educational attainment(c)					
Bachelor degree or above	232	58	54	52	49
Advanced diploma or diploma	81	51	55	45	50
Certificate	63	41	62	46	34
Year 12 or below	158	38	43	35	40
State or territory					
New South Wales	161	55	56	44	44
Victoria	159	49	47	47	54
Queensland	97	39	51	46	42
South Australia	40	49	57	50	43
Western Australia	62	48	48	38	33
Tasmania	12	42	45	44	30
Northern Territory	*4	*59	*45	*45	*49
Australian Capital Territory	10	48	50	72	45
Region					
Metropolitan areas	415	50	50	47	51
Ex-metropolitan	130	44	56	40	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>

r revised

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

(a) More than one technology type may be used.

(b) Persons aged 65 years or over not in scope in 2001. Imputed data for this age category included in totals and other classifications.

(c) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.

**7.4**

## TECHNOLOGIES USED TO WORK FROM HOME (a)—2002

	<i>Wage and salary earners with an agreement to work from home</i>	<i>Use of a portable PC</i>	<i>Mobile phone</i>	<i>Use of floppy disks or CD-ROMs containing work related information</i>	<i>Access employer's computer system via a modem</i>	<i>Use of a desktop PC</i>
	'000	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Age group (years)</b>						
18–24	*20	**21	*67	*34	*71	**17
25–34	128	53	68	47	52	37
35–44	147	41	48	38	40	44
45–54	122	43	58	32	44	49
55–64	52	*34	77	*29	48	46
65 or over	*11	**38	**22	**26	**17	**32
<b>Sex</b>						
Males	263	49	71	42	52	42
Females	217	37	45	32	37	42
<b>Personal income</b>						
\$0–\$39,999	151	23	43	28	24	45
\$40,000–\$79,999	227	48	65	42	51	39
\$80,000 or over	73	74	69	48	78	51
<b>Level of highest educational attainment(b)</b>						
Bachelor degree or above	205	56	52	42	54	44
Advanced diploma or diploma	55	*25	56	*37	42	52
Certificate	64	50	77	43	*26	43
Year 12 or below	156	30	63	29	44	36
<b>Disability status</b>						
Had a disability	134	37	64	37	42	45
Did not have a disability	346	46	58	38	47	41
<b>State or territory</b>						
New South Wales	188	41	66	36	54	43
Victoria	126	50	56	32	41	38
Queensland	60	42	53	40	43	43
South Australia	34	43	54	44	42	41
Western Australia	51	41	54	50	33	51
Tasmania	10	*25	50	33	38	43
Northern Territory	3	*44	*55	*40	*36	*37
Australian Capital Territory	8	56	68	50	52	44
<b>Region</b>						
Metropolitan areas	329	48	59	38	50	44
Ex-metropolitan	151	34	61	36	37	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>42</b>

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

(a) More than one technology type may be used.

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

(b) Excludes those who never attended school and where level was not determined.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES .....

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication presents results from the Survey of Education, Training and Information Technology (SETIT), conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) between April and August 2001 and the General Social Survey (GSS), conducted by the ABS between March and July 2002.

**2** The statistics included in this publication present information about access to computers and the Internet in private households and information about the use of computers and the Internet by people aged 18 years or over in these households.

**3** Data on household use of information technology has been previously collected by the ABS in the Population Survey Monitor (PSM) in 1998, 1999 and 2000.

### SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF THE SETIT AND THE GSS

**4** The SETIT and the GSS were both household surveys conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, except for sparsely settled parts of Australia. The exclusion of these people will only have a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced for individual states and territories, with the exception of the Northern Territory where such people account for over 20% of the population. As these people represent only 0.02% of the total Australian population their exclusion has a negligible impact on national estimates.

**5** Only people who were usual residents of private dwellings were covered by these surveys. Private dwellings include houses, flats, home units and any other structures used as private places of residence at the time of the survey. People usually resident in non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals and short-stay caravan parks were not included in the survey. Usual residents are those who usually live in a particular dwelling and regard it as their own or main home.

**6** The following people were excluded from population estimates on which the survey was based and were therefore also excluded from the survey:

- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from the Census and estimated resident population figures
- persons whose usual place of residence was outside Australia
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

**7** The SETIT only collected information from people aged 15–64 years, while in the GSS information was collected from people aged 18 years or over. To enable statistics from the SETIT to be compared to the GSS and previous years, data for the population aged 65 years or over was imputed for 2001. The method used to impute this data is detailed in paragraph 24.

### DATA COLLECTION

**8** In both the SETIT and the GSS, ABS interviewers conducted personal interviews at selected dwellings. Only one person was randomly selected from each participating household to provide information about their household's access to, and their own use of, information technology. The SETIT was conducted between April and August 2001. The GSS was conducted between March and July 2002.

### SURVEY DESIGN

**9** In both the SETIT and the GSS, dwellings included for each state and territory were selected at random using a multistage area sample. This sample included only private dwellings from the geographic areas covered by the survey.

SURVEY DESIGN *continued*

**10** In the SETIT, the initial sample for the survey consisted of approximately 18,000 dwellings, in each of which there can be more than one household. This number was reduced to approximately 13,200 households due to sample loss (i.e., households which had no residents in scope for the survey and where dwellings proved to be vacant, under construction or derelict). Of the eligible households, 92% responded fully (or adequately) which yielded a total realised sample for the SETIT of approximately 12,100 households.

**11** In the GSS, the initial sample for the survey consisted of approximately 19,500 dwellings. This number was reduced to approximately 17,000 households after sample loss. Of the eligible households, 91% responded fully (or adequately) which yielded a total realised sample for the GSS of just over 15,500 households.

WEIGHTING, BENCHMARKING  
AND ESTIMATION*Weighting*

**12** Weighting is the process of adjusting sample survey data to infer results for the total population (whether that be persons or households). To do this, a 'weight' is allocated to each sample unit e.g. a person or a household. The weight is a value which indicates how many population units are represented by the sample unit.

**13** The first step in calculating weights for each person or household is to assign an initial weight, which is equal to the inverse of the probability of being selected in the survey. For example, if the probability of a person being selected in the survey was 1 in 600, then the person would have an initial weight of 600 (that is, they represent 600 people).

*Benchmarking*

**14** The initial weights were calibrated to align with independent estimates of the population of interest, referred to as 'benchmarks' (for example, age and sex population estimates). Weights calibrated against population benchmarks compensate for over or under-enumeration of particular categories of persons or households in a survey and ensure that the survey estimates conform to the independent estimates of the population rather than to the distribution of persons or households within the sample.

**15** It should be noted that the benchmarks used in the SETIT and the GSS relate only to persons and households living in private dwellings. Therefore the estimates do not (and are not intended to) match estimates of the total Australian resident population (which include persons and households living in non-private dwellings, such as hotels and boarding houses) obtained from other sources.

*Estimation*

**16** Survey estimates of counts of persons or households are obtained by summing the weights of persons or households with the characteristic of interest.

## RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

*Sampling error*

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

**18** 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*

**19** 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.

**20** Non-response occurs when people cannot or will not cooperate, or cannot be contacted. Non-response can affect the reliability of results and can introduce a bias. The magnitude of any bias depends upon the level of non-response and the extent of the difference between the characteristics of those people who responded to the survey and those who did not.

*Non-sampling error continued*

**21** To reduce the level and impact of non-response, the following methods were adopted in both the SETIT and the GSS:

- face-to-face interviews with respondents
- the use of interviewers who could speak languages other than English where necessary
- follow-up of respondents if there was initially no response.

**22** Of the eligible dwellings selected in the SETIT and the GSS, 8% and 9%, respectively did not respond fully or adequately. As this level of non-response was low, the impact of non-response bias is considered to be negligible and, in any case, would be within the bounds of sampling error for most estimates.

**23** Every effort was made to minimise other non-sampling errors by careful design and testing of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and extensive editing and quality control procedures at all stages of data processing.

IMPUTATION OF DATA FOR  
PEOPLE AGED 65 OR OVER  
FOR SETIT

**24** It should be noted that the scope of the SETIT was restricted to people aged 15–64 years. Consequently data were not collected from households where all usual residents were aged 65 years or over or from people aged 65 years or over living in households with other people aged 15–64 years. This varies from the scope for GSS and the PSM which included people aged 18 years or over.

**25** To enable comparisons with household and person level estimates from 2002 and previous years, the 2001 data include an imputed estimate for households and persons that were considered out of scope of the SETIT due to the exclusion of persons aged 65 years or over.

**26** The imputation used data for people aged 65 years or over that was collected in 2000 from the PSM. Two adjustments were made to the 2000 data. The first adjustment accounted for known changes in the numbers of people aged 65 years or over. The second adjustment accounted for expected changes in the proportions of people aged 65 years or over who have access to a computer or to the Internet at home, at a household level, and used a computer or the Internet, at a person level. These expected changes were calculated by assuming that the changes that occurred between 2000 and 2001 would be the same size as the changes between 1999 and 2000. All the adjustments were calculated at the state and metropolitan/ex-metropolitan level.

**27** The estimates in the 2001 results should be treated with some caution, because the adjustments may not accurately reflect the true changes that occurred between 2000 and 2001. However, the contribution from the imputed data to the total estimates is relatively small. For example, people aged 65 years or over contributed about 3% to the total estimate of computer use by persons in table 4.1.

REVISION OF PREVIOUS  
YEARS' ESTIMATES

**28** The methodology originally used to create the estimation weights for the PSM differed to that used for the SETIT and the GSS. Both the PSM and the SETIT methodologies benchmarked person level weights from the surveys to population estimates produced by the ABS. However, the SETIT methodology also benchmarked household level weights to household population estimates produced by the ABS. Benchmarking the weights to population estimates reduces the likelihood that differences observed over time in survey estimates for particular groups are due to sampling error rather than actual changes.

**29** In order to improve the comparability of the PSM and the SETIT estimates, the PSM data have been rederived using the household and person level weighting methodology applied to the SETIT data. However readers should note that some differences remain between the PSM and SETIT methodologies even after the revision. Consequently readers should exercise caution when interpreting differences in estimates



REVISION OF PREVIOUS YEARS' ESTIMATES *continued*

between 2000 and 2001 as these differences may be partly explained by the change in survey vehicle from the PSM to the SETIT.

DISABILITY DATA FROM SETIT

**30** Information about disability was collected in the SETIT. This information for 2001 is not included in this publication because, while it is available for people aged 18–64 years, it is not available for the estimate of people aged 65 years or over which was imputed from 2000 data. Inclusion of disability information for 2001 from a subset of the total population would make comparisons with 2002 data misleading.

**31** However, for those with a special interest in disability statistics relating to information technology, a special data service can be provided to furnish this information. See contact officer details in paragraph 45.

WORKING FROM HOME

**32** Results presented in Chapter 7 relate to wage and salary earners who had an agreement with their employer to work from home. This population shows considerable variability across the years 2000, 2001 and 2002 (438,000, 545,000 and 480,000 respectively) and it is suggested that estimates provided in this section be used with caution. The methodology used to collect this data will be reviewed for future collection of this data.

ESTIMATION OF EXPENDITURE ON INTERNET TRANSACTIONS

**33** In 2001, selected persons were asked to specify the value of their Internet orders or purchases of goods and services for private use via the Internet within the following ranges:

\$0–\$50 \$51–\$100 \$101–\$250 \$251–\$500 \$501–\$1,000  
\$1,001–\$2,000 \$2,001–\$5,000 \$5,001–\$10,000 \$10,001+

**34** Those persons specifying values in ranges of over \$1,000 were required to specify the actual value of their orders/purchases. The total value of orders/purchases was then calculated by using the midpoint of each of the ranges up to \$1,000 for each value that was reported as falling within that range, and the actual value reported for those values over \$1,000.

**35** In 2002, selected persons were asked to specify the value of their Internet orders or purchases of goods and services for private use via the Internet within the following ranges:

\$0–\$250 \$251–\$500 \$501–\$1,000 \$1,001–\$2,000  
\$2,001–\$5,000 \$5,001–\$10,000 \$10,001+

**36** Therefore, the first three ranges used in 2001 were collapsed for the 2002 survey, adding variability to any derived estimate. Of even greater importance was that those persons specifying values in ranges of over \$1,000 were not required to specify the actual value of their orders/purchases. This adds an unacceptable level of uncertainty in deriving an accurate estimate of the total value.

**37** However, from the 2001 survey results, in each of ranges \$1,001–\$2,000, \$2,001–\$5,000, \$5,001–\$10,000, the average of the specified values was greater than the midpoint of the range. Therefore, in using the midpoint of those ranges for each value that was reported as falling within that range would lead to a conservative estimate in 2002. Also, for the largest range (\$10,001+), the average of the specified values was \$20,500 in 2001. Given that the average value of orders/purchases via the Internet has increased substantially in 2002, assuming an average value for this range in 2002 of \$20,500 would again lead to a conservative estimate. These assumptions were applied to derive the conservative estimate of \$4.0 billion for the total value of purchases/orders of goods and services via the Internet.

EDUCATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

**38** In 2001, the *ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ)* (cat. no. 1261.0) was replaced by the *Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)* (cat. no. 1272.0). The ASCED is a new national standard classification which can be applied to all sectors of the Australian education system including schools, vocational education and training, and higher education. Readers should note that the categories presented in tables for the classification 'Level of highest educational attainment' are not comparable to the categories presented for the classification 'Qualifications' used in previous years' publications.

DEFINITIONS

*Household*

**39** A household is defined as a group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from those other persons. Lodgers who receive accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of family and non-family members.

*Disability*

**40** For the purposes of the GSS, someone was said to have a disability if he/she reported a limitation, restriction or impairment, which lasted, or was likely to last, for at least six months, and which restricted everyday activities.

*Metropolitan*

**41** 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 the 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.

*Highest Educational Attainment*

**42** Highest educational attainment identifies the highest achievement a person has attained in any area of study.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

**43** Australian Bureau of Statistics (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

**44** Other ABS publications on the production and use of information technology and telecommunication goods and services in Australia are:

- Business Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2001–02* (cat. no. 8129.0)
- Government Use of Information Technology, Australia, 1999–2000* (cat. no. 8119.0)
- Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2000* (cat. no. 8146.0)
- Information Technology, Australia 2000–01* (cat. no. 8126.0)
- Internet Activity, Australia, September 2002* (cat. no. 8153.0)
- Use of Information Technology on Farms, Australia, June 2000* (cat. no. 8150.0)

AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

**45** As well as statistics included in this publication, the ABS has a range of data on the use of selected information technologies in households. Inquiries about these statistics should be made by telephoning Michael Robertson on Canberra (02) 6252 5189 or email michael.robertson@abs.gov.au.

ABBREVIATIONS

**46** Abbreviations used in the publication:

- |       |                                                      |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------|
| ABS   | Australian Bureau of Statistics                      |
| ASCED | Australian Standard Classification of Education      |
| ABSCQ | Australian Standard Classification of Qualifications |
| GSS   | General Social Survey                                |
| IT    | Information technology                               |
| PC    | Personal computer                                    |
| PSM   | Population Survey Monitor                            |
| RSE   | relative standard error                              |

ABBREVIATIONS *continued*

SE	standard error
SETIT	Survey of Education, Training and Information Technology
TAFE	Tertiary and Further Education
\$b	billion dollars

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATE

**1** As the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample of households and persons, they are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all households and persons in Australia 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 households and persons was included. There are about 2 chances in 3 that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all households and persons had been included in the survey, and about 19 chances in 20 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.

**3** In the tables in this publication, only estimates (numbers and percentages) 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. \*3.4) to indicate they are subject to higher SEs and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50% are preceded by a double asterisk (e.g. \*\*2.1) to indicate that they are considered too unreliable for general use.

**4** To assist readers of this publication to ascertain the approximate levels of reliability of estimates throughout this publication, tables of SEs and RSEs for certain estimates of population counts for both 2001 and 2002 data appear at the end of this Technical Note. These values do not give a precise measure of the SEs or RSEs for a particular estimate but will provide an indication of their magnitude.

USING STANDARD ERRORS FOR POPULATION ESTIMATES

**5** An example of the use of SEs in relation to estimates is as follows.

**6** From table 2.3, it is estimated that 3,058,000 households accessed the Internet using a home computer in 2001. This estimate has a SE around 39,500. This means there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been obtained from a complete census is within the range 3,018,500 to 3,097,500 households and about 19 chances in 20 that the true value is in the range 2,979,000 to 3,137,000 households.

**7** Particular care should be taken when comparing figures over time. It is not correct to assume that an apparent difference between figures is actually significant. Such an estimate is subject to sampling error. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

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

**8** The estimated increase in the number of adults who purchased or ordered goods or services over the Internet in 2002 was 564,000 people (from 1,640,000 persons in 2001 to 2,204,000 persons in 2002). The SE on this movement is around 45,000. There are 2 chances in 3 that the true value is within the range 519,000 to 609,000 persons and 19 chances in 20 that the true value is in the range 474,000 to 654,000 persons. If the range does not include the value zero, the movement can be considered to be statistically significant.

TABLES OF STANDARD  
ERRORS AND RELATIVE  
STANDARD ERRORS

STANDARD ERRORS OF PERSON ESTIMATES—2001

Size of estimate	STANDARD ERROR								AUSTRALIA	
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Standard error	Relative standard error
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
100	160	140	130	80	50	100	90	80	200	200
200	250	230	210	140	100	150	160	130	300	150
300	330	300	270	190	140	200	220	170	380	127
500	460	420	380	270	210	270	320	250	500	100
700	570	520	470	350	280	330	410	310	600	86
1,000	710	650	590	440	370	410	520	380	730	73
1,500	920	840	760	580	500	510	670	490	910	61
2,000	1 090	990	900	700	620	600	790	580	1 060	53
2,500	1 250	1 150	1 050	800	750	650	900	650	1 200	48
3,000	1 400	1 250	1 150	900	850	750	1 000	750	1 300	43
3,500	1 550	1 400	1 250	1 000	900	800	1 050	800	1 400	40
4,000	1 650	1 500	1 350	1 100	1 000	850	1 150	850	1 550	39
5,000	1 900	1 700	1 550	1 250	1 150	950	1 300	950	1 700	34
7,000	2 300	2 050	1 850	1 500	1 450	1 150	1 500	1 150	2 050	29
10,000	2 800	2 500	2 250	1 850	1 800	1 350	1 750	1 400	2 450	25
15,000	3 500	3 100	2 800	2 300	2 300	1 650	2 000	1 700	3 000	20
20,000	4 050	3 600	3 300	2 650	2 700	1 850	2 250	1 950	3 500	18
30,000	5 050	4 450	4 050	3 250	3 400	2 200	2 500	2 350	4 250	14
40,000	5 850	5 100	4 650	3 750	3 950	2 500	2 750	2 650	4 900	12
50,000	6 550	5 700	5 200	4 150	4 400	2 750	2 900	2 900	5 450	11
100,000	9 300	8 500	7 250	5 700	6 100	3 650	3 300	3 850	7 650	8
150,000	12 100	10 200	8 700	6 750	7 250	4 250	3 450	4 450	9 900	7
200,000	13 900	11 550	9 900	7 550	8 150	4 700	..	4 950	11 350	6
300,000	16 800	13 750	11 800	8 800	9 500	5 400	..	5 650	13 700	5
500,000	21 150	17 000	14 550	10 600	11 300	..	..	..	17 300	3
1,000,000	28 600	22 250	19 150	13 250	13 950	..	..	..	23 650	2
2,000,000	38 200	28 700	24 700	16 150	16 650	..	..	..	32 100	2
5,000,000	54 800	39 050	33 700	20 200	..	..	..	..	47 550	1
10,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63 500	1

.. not applicable

PERSON ESTIMATES WITH RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF 25% AND 50%—2001

Size of estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Estimates with RSEs of 25%	12 689	9 976	8 087	4 840	4 087	2 907	5 239	2 848	9 614
Estimates with RSEs of 50%	2 499	1 972	1 544	686	138	608	1 113	472	2 264

TABLES OF STANDARD  
ERRORS AND RELATIVE  
STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

STANDARD ERRORS OF HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATES—2001

Size of estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld.	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2,000	1 470	900	960	780	820	590	790	520	1 010
5,000	2 100	1 570	1 680	1 360	1 460	1 000	1 240	1 010	1 640
10,000	2 800	2 300	2 500	2 000	2 150	1 400	1 550	1 450	2 350
20,000	3 750	3 350	3 550	2 750	3 000	1 900	1 800	1 850	3 350
50,000	5 600	5 150	5 450	3 950	4 450	2 600	1 850	2 150	5 350
100,000	7 750	6 900	7 250	4 950	5 700	3 100	1 700	2 100	7 600
200,000	10 800	9 050	9 350	5 950	6 950	3 550	1 400	1 800	10 750
500,000	17 150	12 300	12 500	7 000	8 550	3 950	950	1 250	16 900
800,000	21 850	14 200	14 250	7 400	9 200	4 050	750	950	21 250
1,000,000	24 550	15 100	15 050	7 550	9 450	4 050	650	800	23 700
1,500,000	30 500	16 800	16 550	7 700	9 850	4 050	500	600	28 850
2,000,000	35 650	18 000	17 550	7 750	10 050	4 000	400	500	33 200
5,000,000	59 450	21 700	20 550	7 500	10 250	3 600	150	200	51 500

STANDARD ERRORS OF PERSON ESTIMATES—2002

Size of estimate	STANDARD ERROR								AUSTRALIA	
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Standard error	Relative standard error
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
100	190	160	260	140	150	130	90	70	170	166
200	320	280	400	230	250	190	140	110	280	140
300	440	380	520	300	330	230	180	140	380	126
500	630	550	700	430	470	300	240	200	540	109
700	800	700	860	540	590	360	290	240	690	98
1,000	1 020	900	1 050	680	740	430	350	300	870	87
1,500	1 340	1 190	1 330	880	960	530	430	380	1 140	76
2,000	1 620	1 440	1 570	1 050	1 140	610	490	440	1 370	68
2,500	1 870	1 660	1 770	1 200	1 310	680	540	490	1 570	63
3,000	2 090	1 870	1 960	1 340	1 460	740	590	540	1 760	59
3,500	2 310	2 060	2 140	1 460	1 590	800	620	580	1 930	55
4,000	2 500	2 240	2 300	1 580	1 720	850	660	620	2 100	52
5,000	2 870	2 570	2 600	1 790	1 950	950	720	690	2 390	48
7,000	3 510	3 150	3 120	2 150	2 350	1 110	820	810	2 910	42
10,000	4 320	3 890	3 770	2 590	2 840	1 300	930	940	3 550	36
15,000	5 430	4 910	4 670	3 180	3 500	1 560	1 070	1 110	4 430	30
20,000	6 340	5 760	5 400	3 680	4 040	1 780	1 160	1 240	5 160	26
30,000	7 860	7 200	6 660	4 440	4 890	2 130	1 290	1 440	6 330	21
40,000	9 120	8 360	7 680	5 080	5 560	2 400	1 400	1 600	7 320	18
50,000	10 200	9 400	8 600	5 600	6 150	2 650	1 500	1 700	6 150	16
100,000	14 300	13 200	12 000	7 500	8 300	3 500	1 700	2 100	11 200	11
150,000	17 100	10 650	14 550	8 700	9 750	4 050	1 800	2 400	13 350	9
200,000	19 400	18 200	16 600	9 800	10 800	4 600	..	2 600	15 000	8
300,000	23 100	21 900	20 100	11 100	12 600	5 400	..	2 700	17 700	6
400,000	26 000	24 800	22 800	12 400	13 600	6 000	..	..	19 600	5
500,000	28 500	27 000	25 500	13 500	15 000	..	..	..	21 500	4
1,000,000	37 000	35 000	34 000	16 000	18 000	..	..	..	27 000	3
2,000,000	46 000	46 000	46 000	20 000	22 000	..	..	..	34 000	2
5,000,000	60 000	60 000	65 000	..	..	..	..	..	45 000	1
10,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 000	1

.. not applicable

TABLES OF STANDARD  
 ERRORS AND RELATIVE  
 STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

PERSON ESTIMATES WITH RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF 25% AND 50%—2002

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
<i>Size of estimate</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Estimates with RSEs of 25%	33 178	27 379	23 500	10 784	13 014	2 925	1 913	1 502	21 300
Estimates with RSEs of 50%	7 043	5 368	5 441	2 261	2 798	736	461	269	4 483

STANDARD ERRORS OF HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATES—2002

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
<i>Size of estimate</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2,000	1 260	1 140	1 130	840	860	470	310	370	1 160
5,000	2 160	1 950	1 930	1 370	1 420	720	460	570	1 890
10,000	3 150	2 850	2 800	1 900	2 000	950	600	750	2 700
20,000	4 500	4 050	4 000	2 600	2 750	1 250	750	950	3 900
50,000	7 000	6 250	6 050	3 700	4 050	1 700	950	1 250	6 150
100,000	9 450	8 400	8 100	4 700	5 200	2 050	1 100	1 500	8 700
200,000	12 400	11 050	10 600	5 800	6 550	2 350	1 200	1 750	12 150
500,000	17 250	15 250	14 500	7 350	8 550	2 750	1 300	2 000	18 700
800,000	20 050	17 650	16 750	8 150	9 600	2 950	1 350	2 100	23 250
1,000,000	21 450	18 900	17 850	8 500	10 100	3 000	1 350	2 150	25 700
1,500,000	24 100	21 150	19 950	9 150	11 000	3 100	1 350	2 200	30 900
2,000,000	26 050	22 850	21 450	9 550	11 600	3 150	1 350	2 200	35 150
5,000,000	32 450	28 300	26 300	10 700	13 350	3 200	1 250	2 200	52 550

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- LIBRARY* A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
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