

Internet User Map Book



Internet User Map Book (Torbay / E06000027)

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Methodology

The Internet User Map Book presents small area estimates of likely responses to a range of questions derived from the Oxford Internet Survey (OXIS). This is an academic survey of Internet use in Britain, and has been run by the Oxford Internet Institute at the University of Oxford since 2003. The survey data used within this Map Book are from 2013. It is important to reiterate that the presented maps show estimates rather than counts of observed values, such as those that you might otherwise obtain through sources such as a population census.

For the purpose of estimation, the OXIS was profiled at the respondent level, with no aggregation to administrative geography. This retained the largest possible sample for analysis. The aim was to identify relationships in engagement patterns by categories of respondents in the OXIS. These respondent groups were formed by factors that have previously been shown to be good predictors of engagement with the Internet, including; age, rurality and socio-economic status. A decision tree model was applied to the OXIS data to calculate independent rates of engagement by these groups, as well as the statistical significance of these relationships, for any question of interest. The rates were then fitted to OAs by quantifying the structure of each OA by the identified groups, and estimating an overall rate based on this structure.

The predictors used in the models were kept constant and included age (5 categories), social grade (4 categories) and population density (5 categories). As such, this allowed for a theoretical maximum of 100 sub group estimates to be used in the calculation of OA level estimates. Results were validated by external profiling, including analysis by geodemographic classifications, comparisons against survey-derived statistics for more aggregate geography, mapping and visualisation. Estimates were also compared to those produced by a second independent team of researchers at the University of Oxford. Differences in terms of national, regional and local patterns were found to be minimal.

About the team

Alex Singleton (@alexsingleton) is Professor of Geographic Information Science in the Department of Geography at the University of Liverpool. He is Director of the Geographic Data Science Lab and Deputy Director of the ESRC Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC). His research interests explore how social and spatial complexities of individual behaviours can be represented and understood within a framework of quantitative social science and computer modelling.

Dean Riddlesden (@deanriddlesden) has a background in spatial planning; holding two masters degrees from the University of Liverpool. His research explores how use and engagement with the Internet are differentiated across space and societal groups. His work employs a range of statistical modelling and data mining techniques with new and innovative data sources. Dean currently works as a Data Scientist for Walgreens Boots Alliance.

Mark Graham (@geoplace) is an Associate Professor and Senior Research Fellow at the Oxford Internet Institute, a Research Fellow at Green Templeton College, and an Associate in the University of Oxford School of Geography and the Environment. His research focuses on ICT for Development, Internet and Information Geographies, and Economic Transparency.

Grant Blank (@oiioxford) is a Survey Research Fellow at the Oxford Internet Institute. He is a sociologist who studies the social and cultural impact of the Internet and other new communication media. He is also interested in cultural sociology, especially reviews and cultural evaluation.

To learn more about the work of the Liverpool team, visit geographicdatascience.com, and the CDRC at cdrc.ac.uk. Information about the work of the Oxford team can be found by visiting cii.oii.ox.ac.uk or cii.oii.ox.ac.uk.

Acknowledgements

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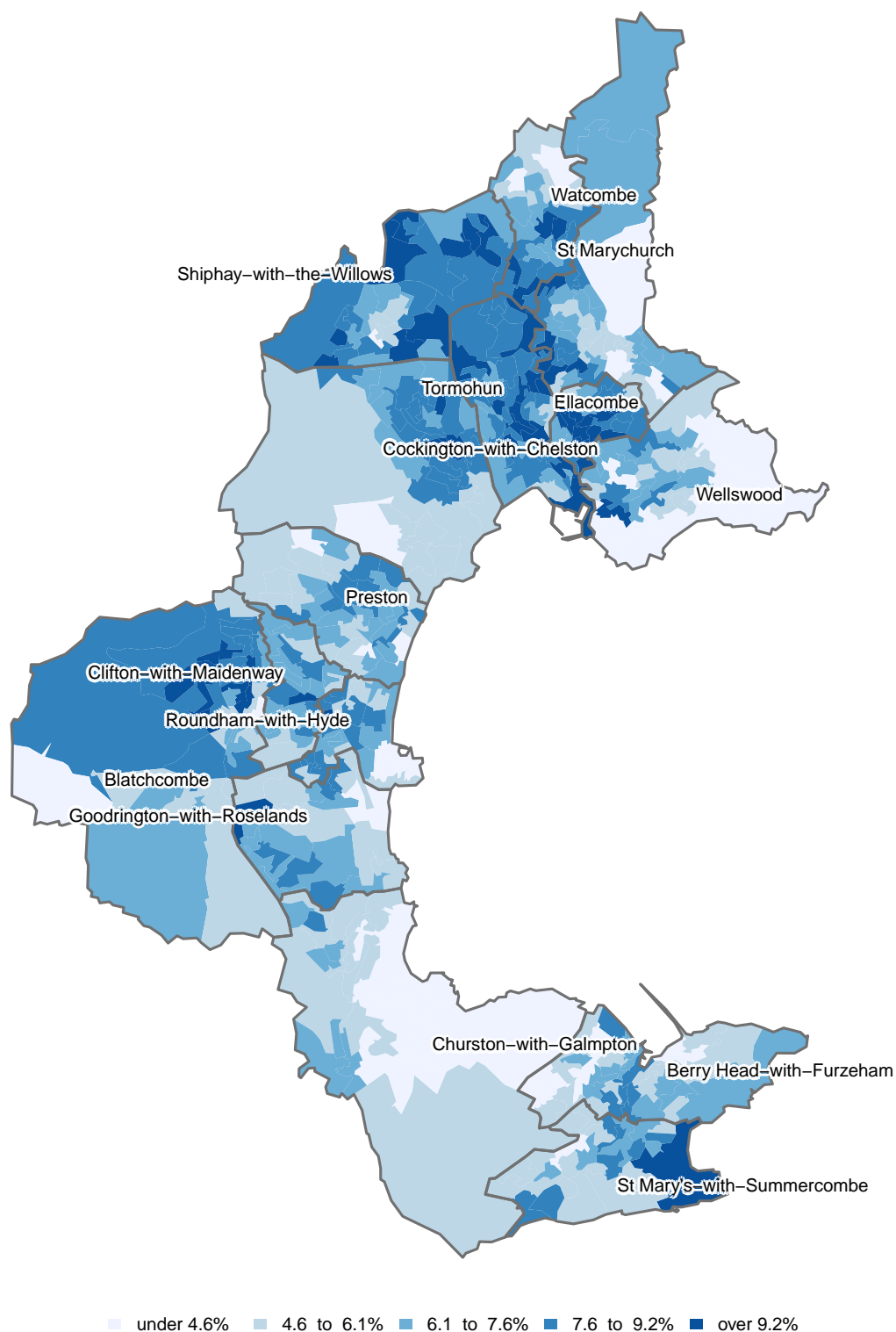


Figure 1: Persons who would seek information on a local MP through the Internet on a smartphone

Variable ID – OA1a2.
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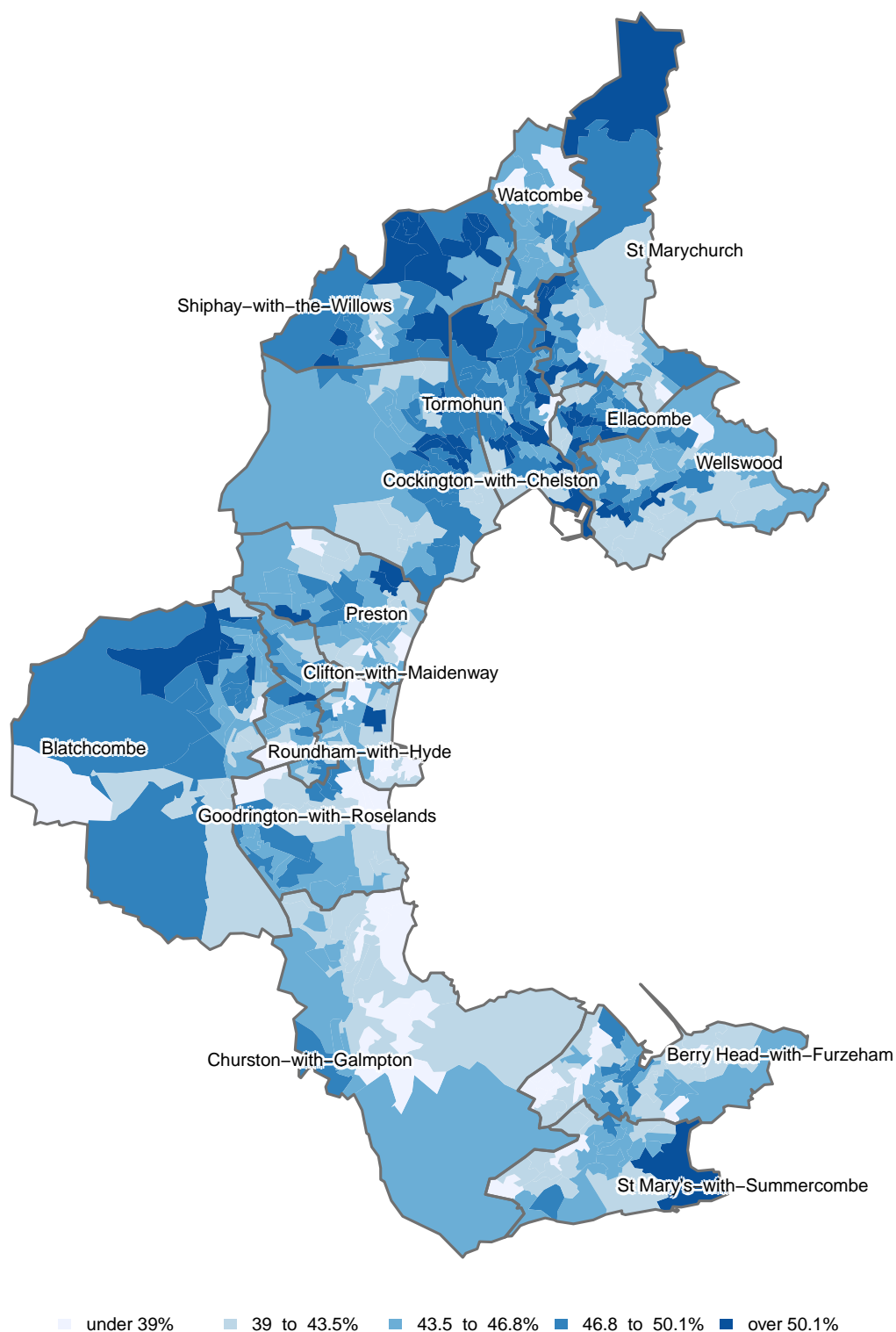


Figure 2: Persons who would seek information on council tax through the Internet on a desktop/ laptop/ tablet

Variable ID – QA1b1.
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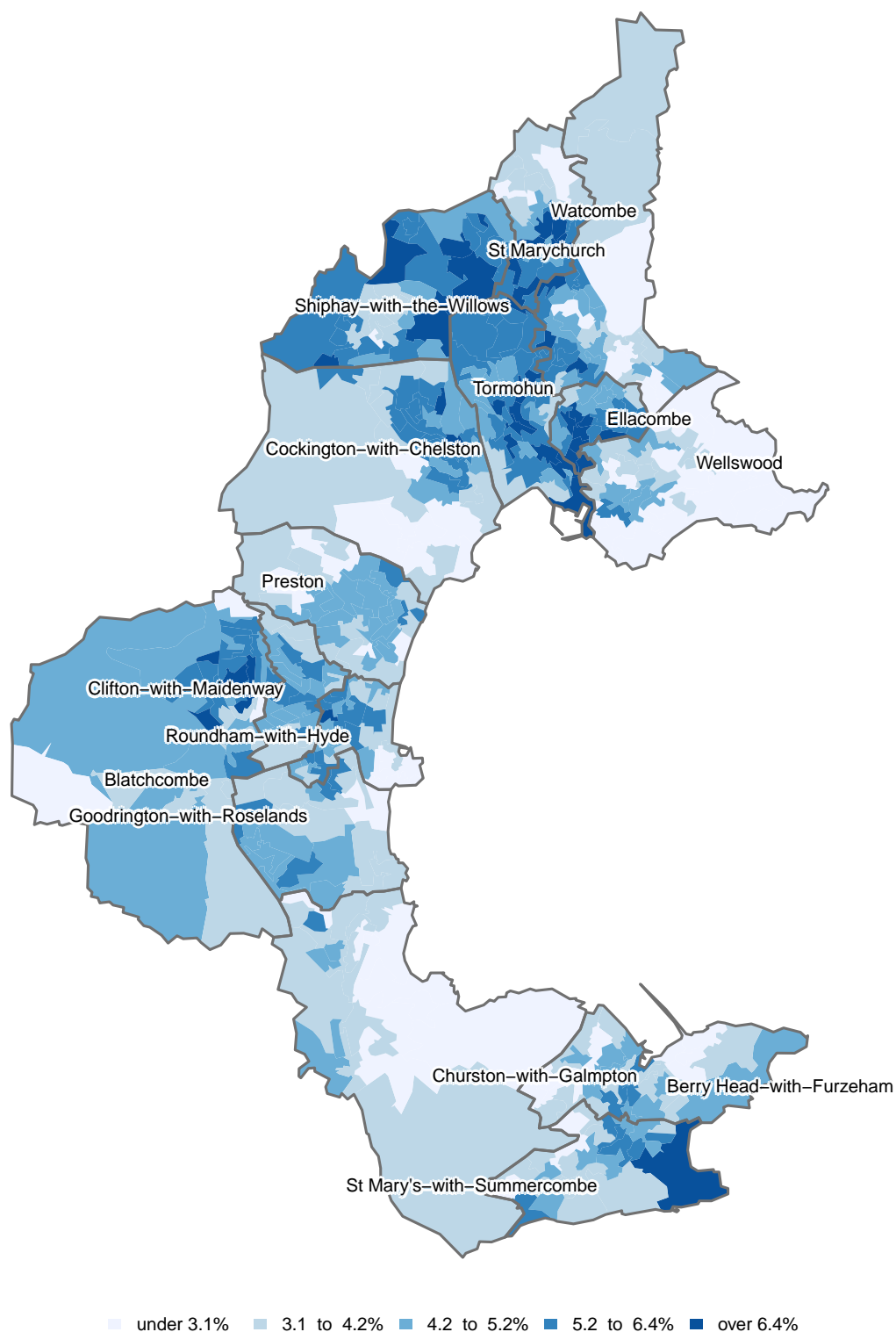


Figure 3: Persons who would seek information on council tax through the Internet on a smartphone

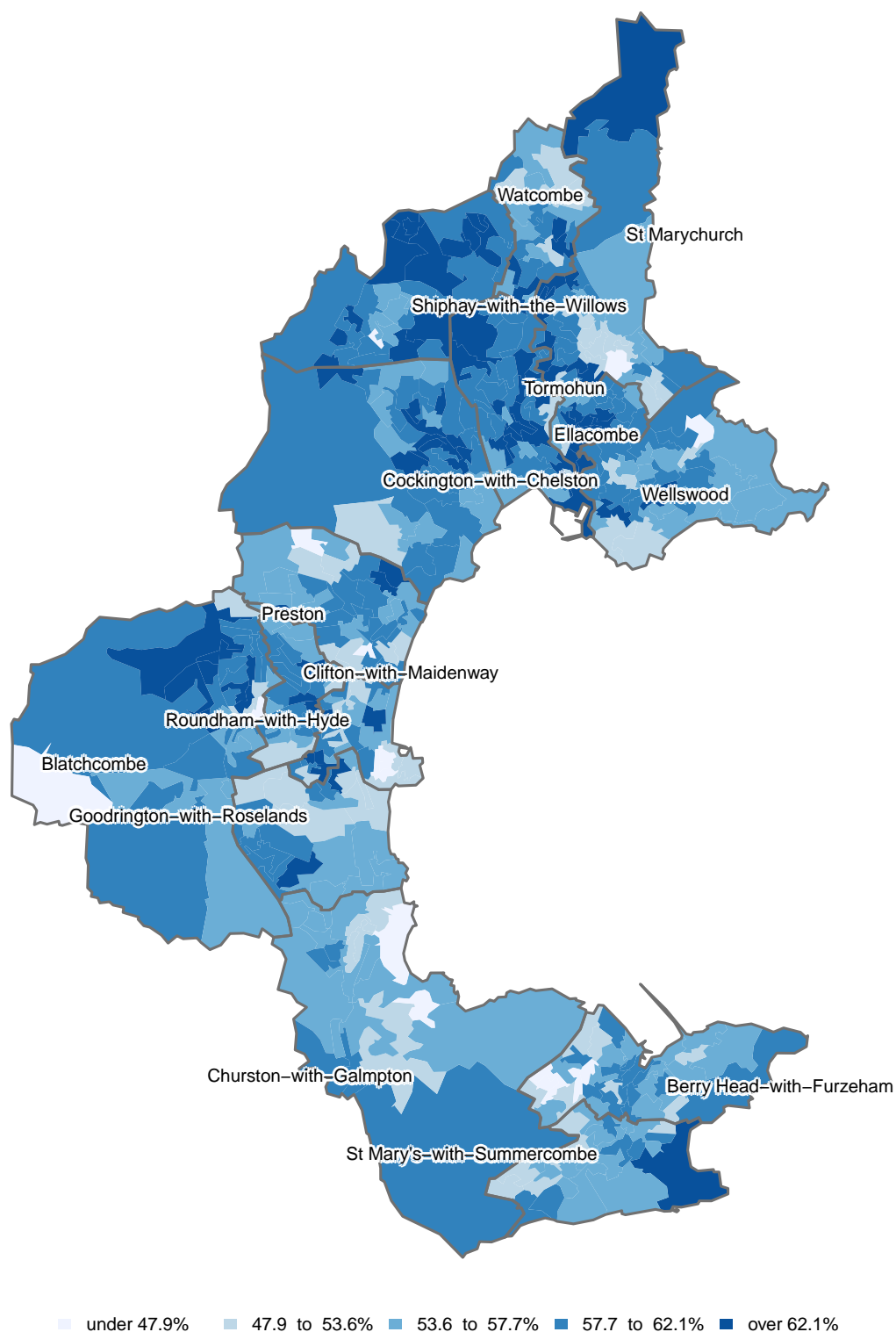


Figure 4: Persons who would seek information on a holiday or journey through the Internet on a desktop/ laptop/ tablet

Variable ID – OA1c1.
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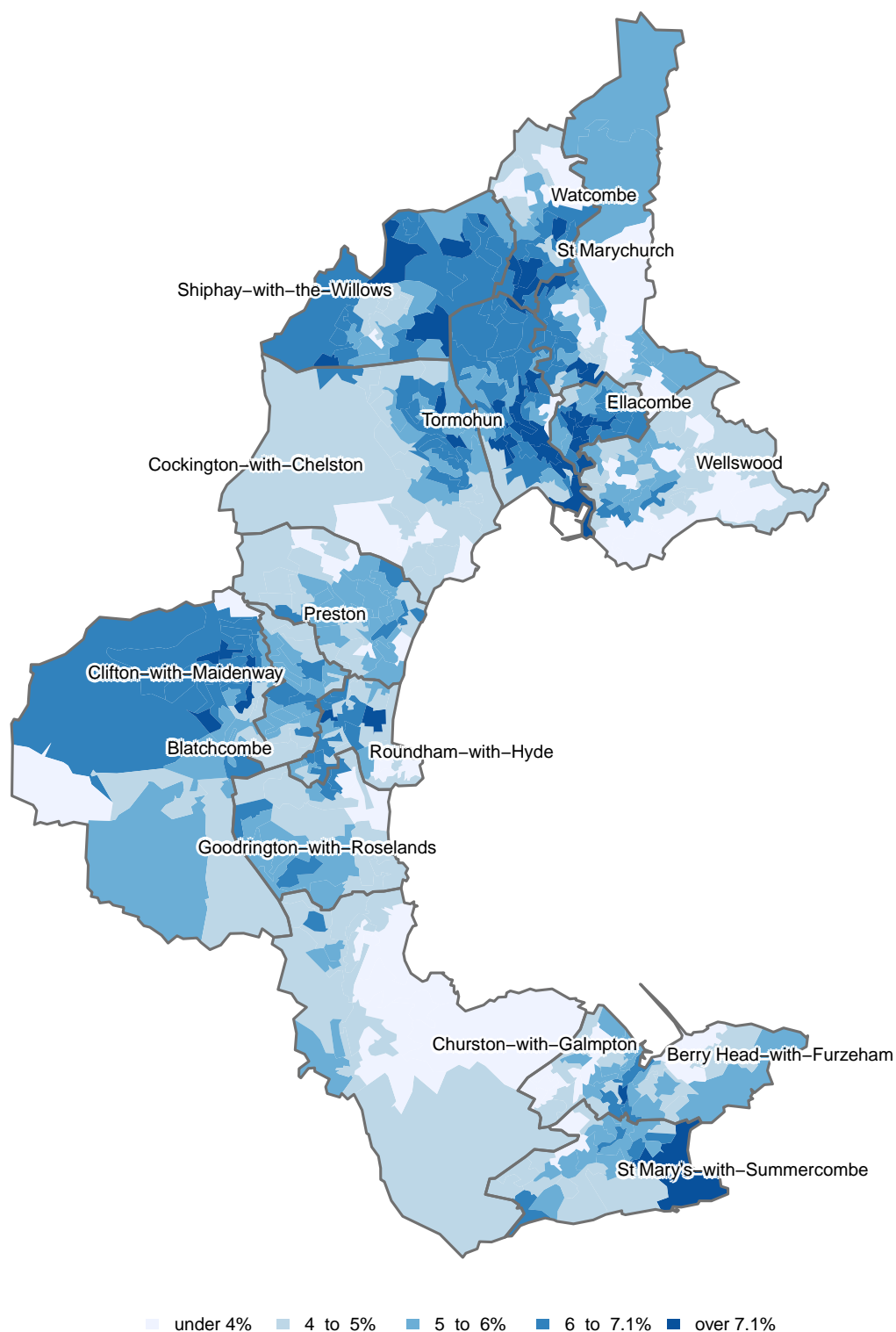


Figure 5: Persons who would seek information on a holiday or journey through the Internet on a smartphone

Variable ID – OA1c2.
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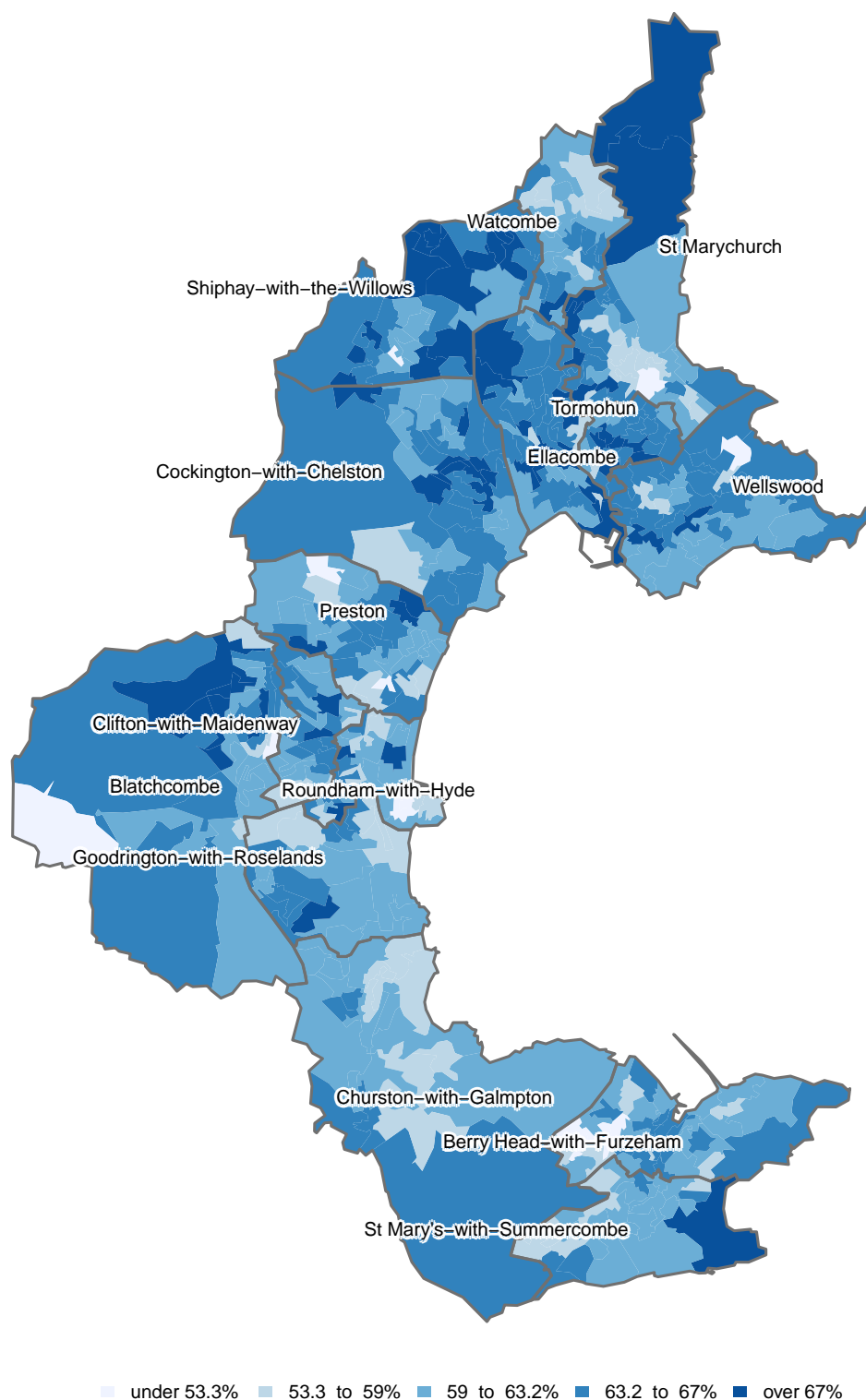


Figure 6: Persons who would seek information on a topic/ professional project through the Internet on a desktop/ laptop/ tablet

Variable ID – QA1f1.
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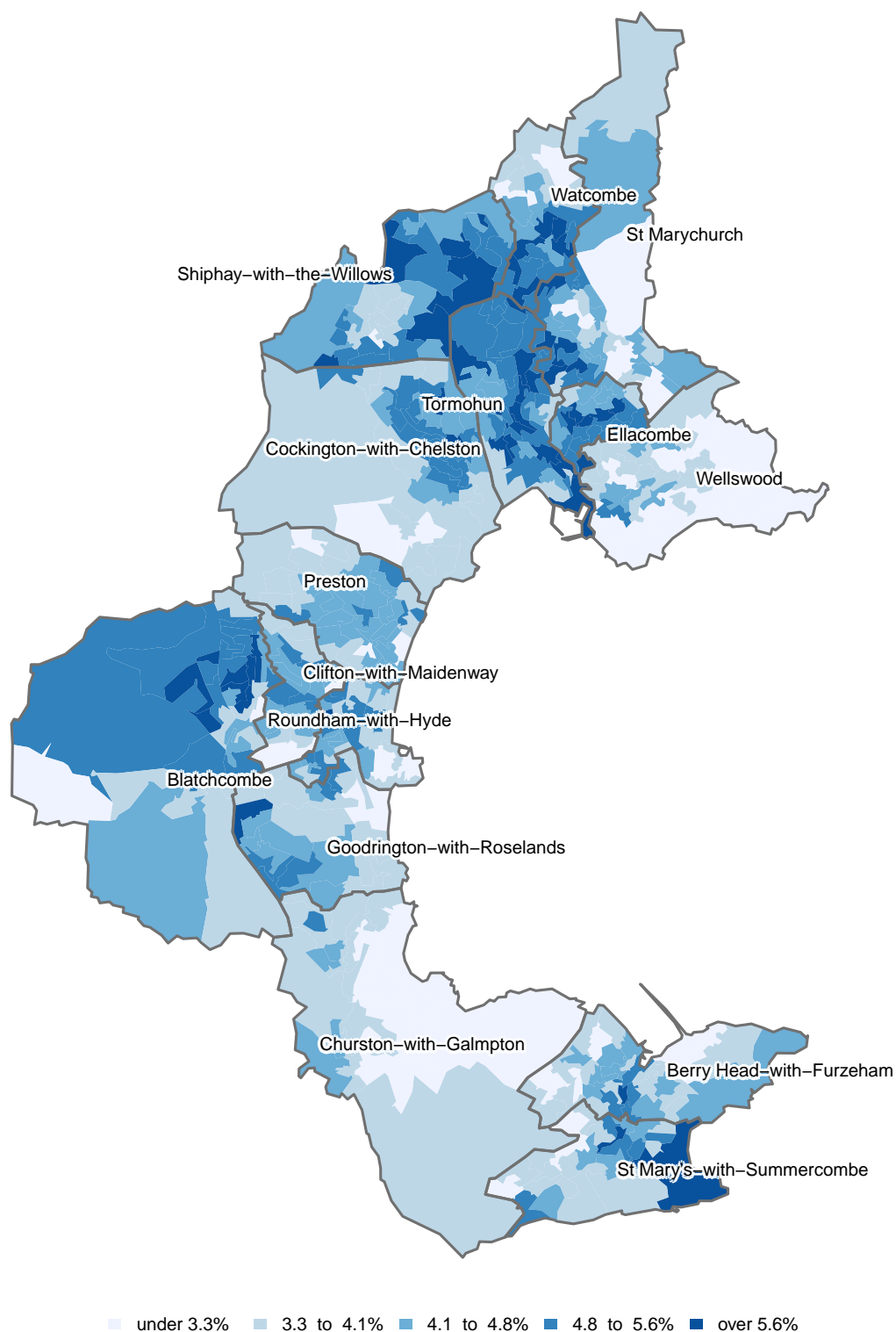


Figure 7: Persons who would seek information on a topic/ professional project through the Internet on a smartphone

Variable ID – OA1f2.
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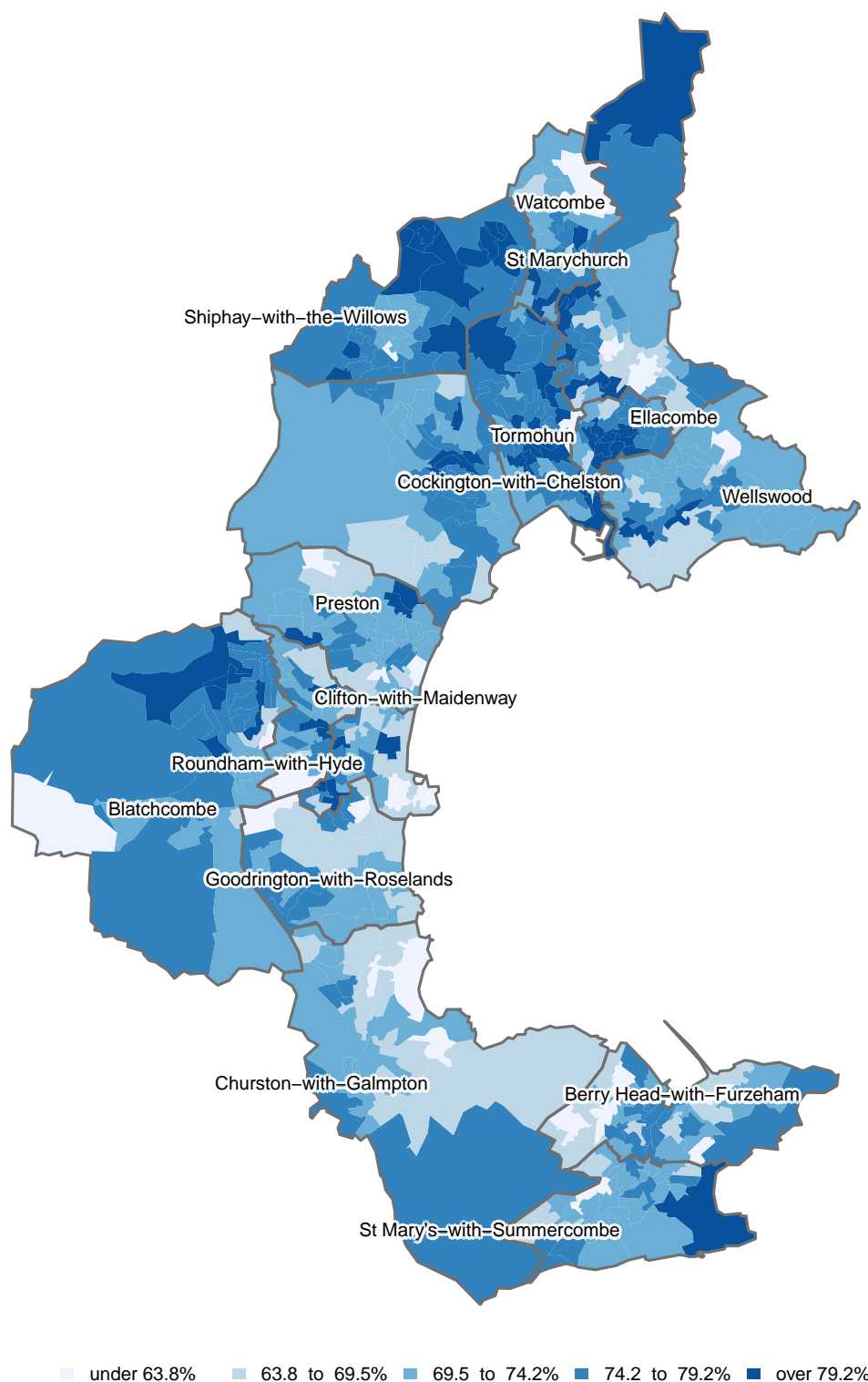


Figure 8: Persons who indicate the Internet is important for information

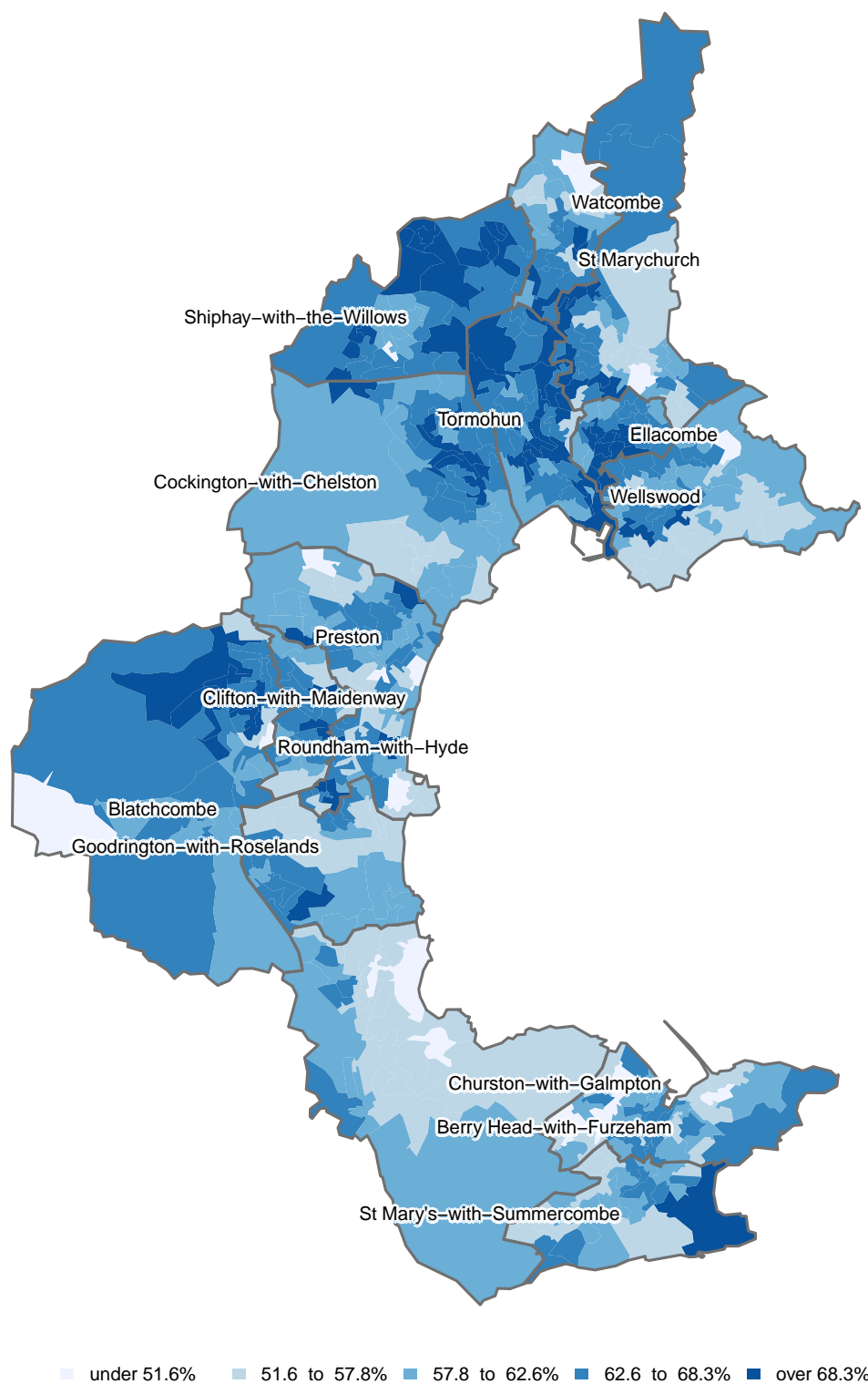


Figure 9: Persons who indicate the Internet is important for entertainment

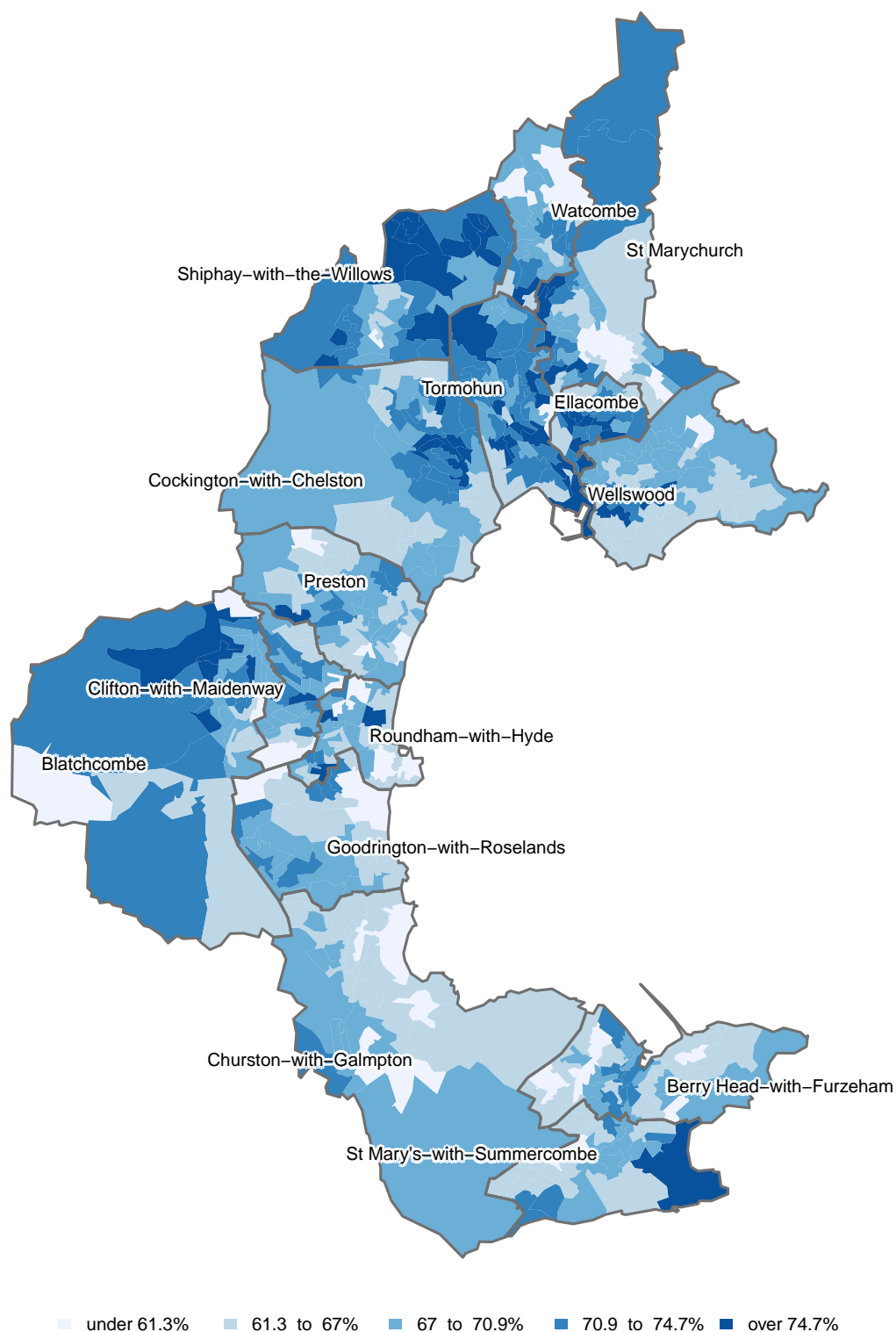


Figure 10: Persons indicating they are Interested in the Internet

Variable ID – OA9.
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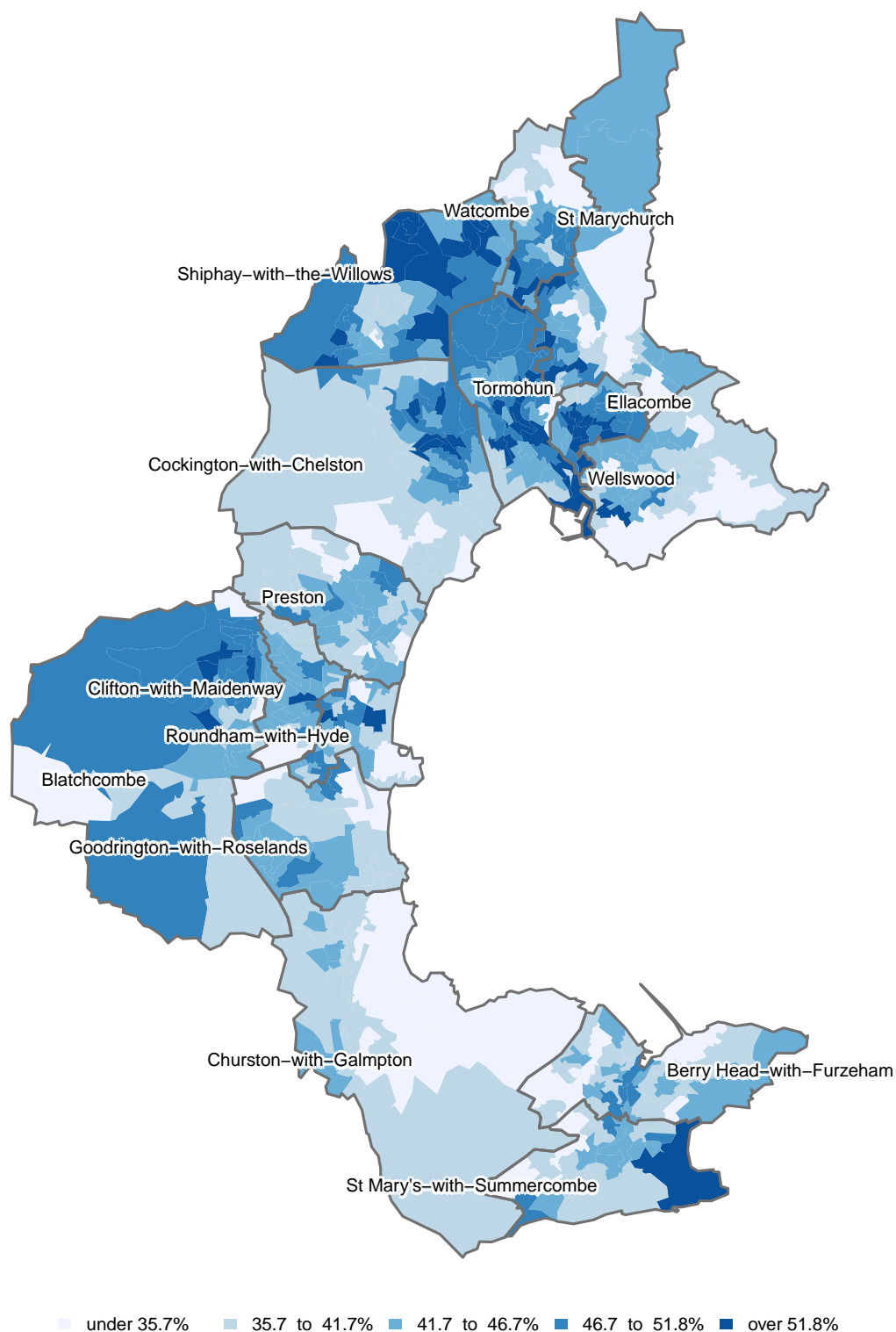


Figure 11: Persons who use the Internet while travelling through a mobile/dongle

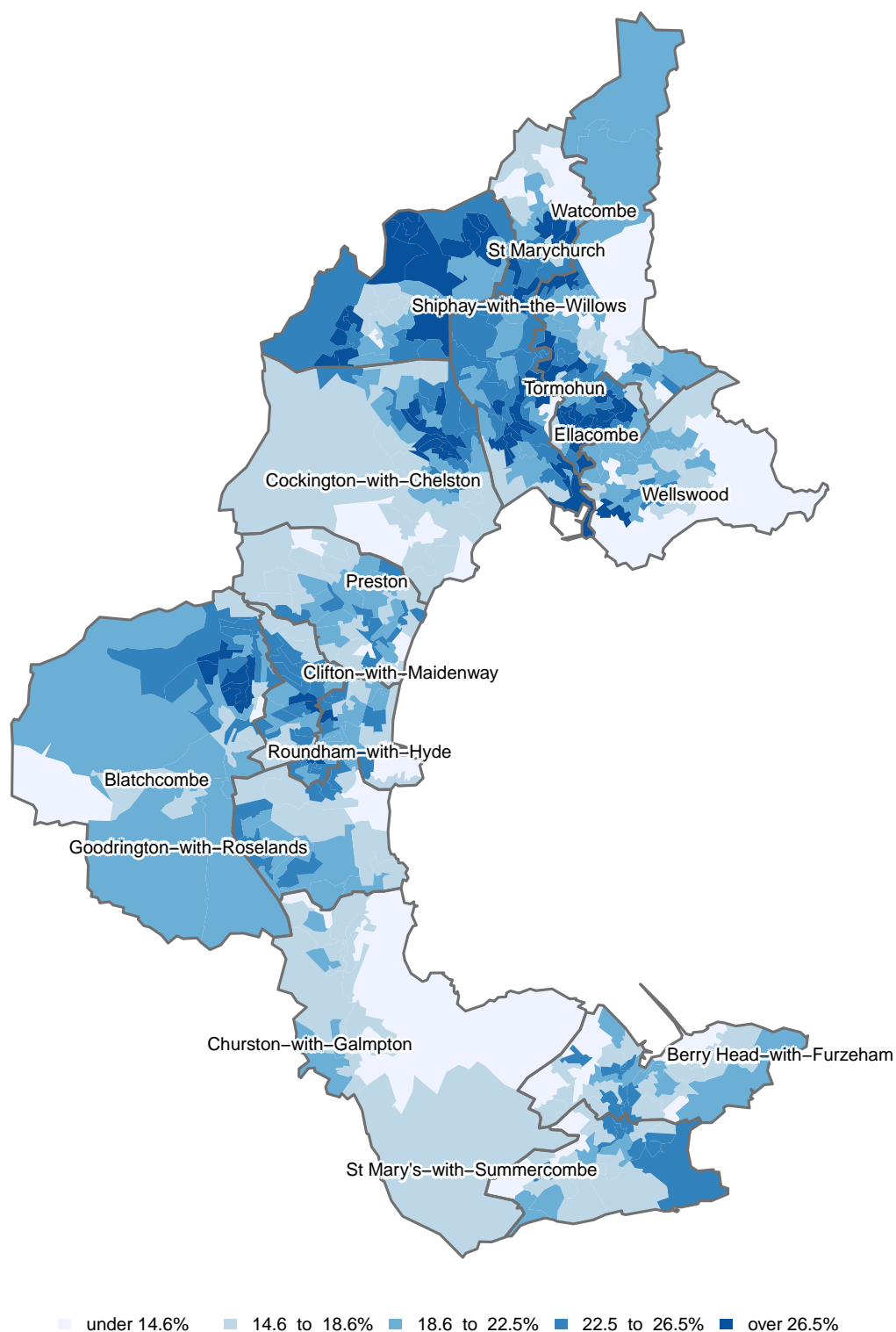


Figure 12: Persons who have found a job through the Internet

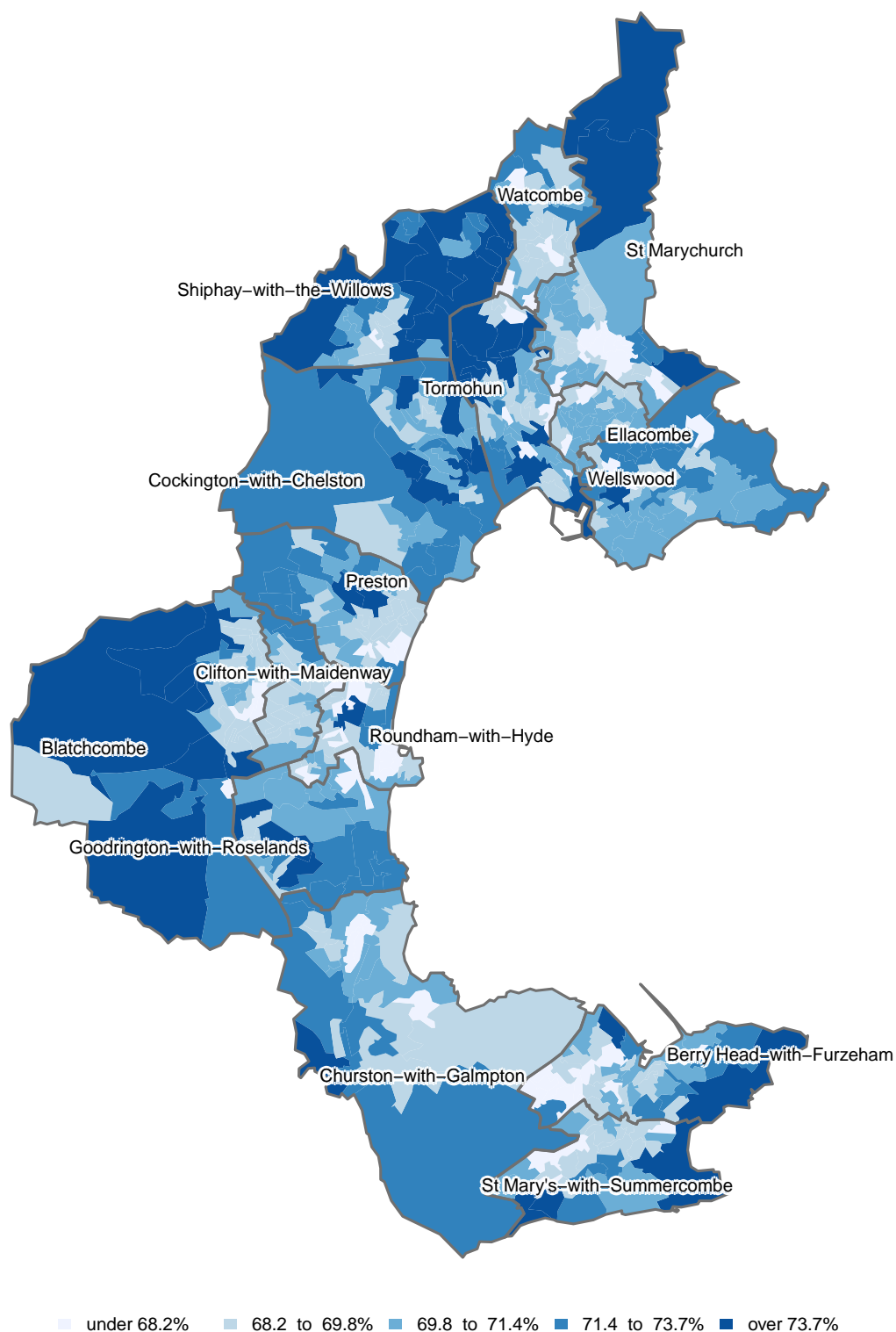


Figure 13: Persons who have saved money buying online

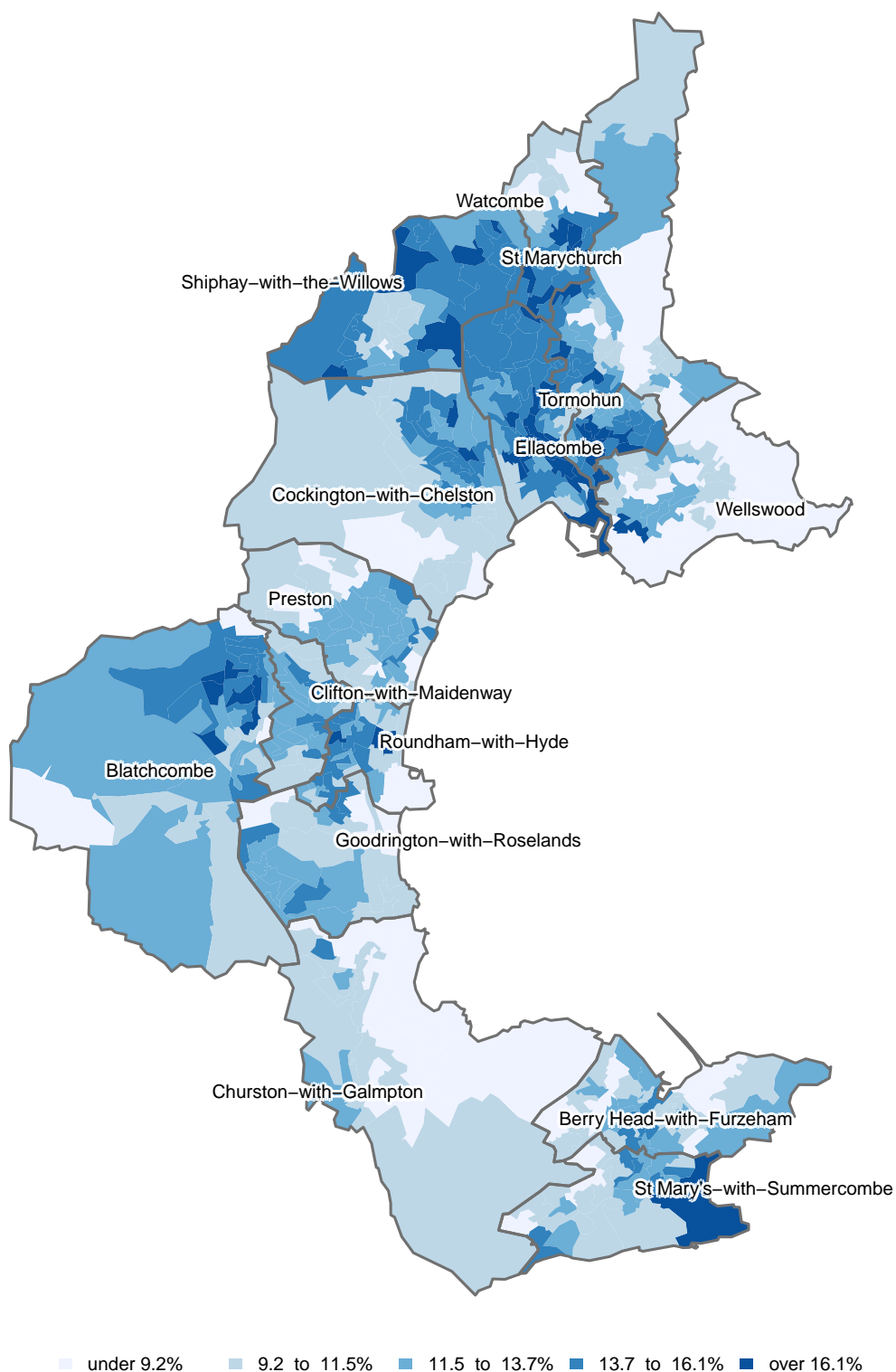


Figure 14: Persons who mostly use their mobile phone for Internet access

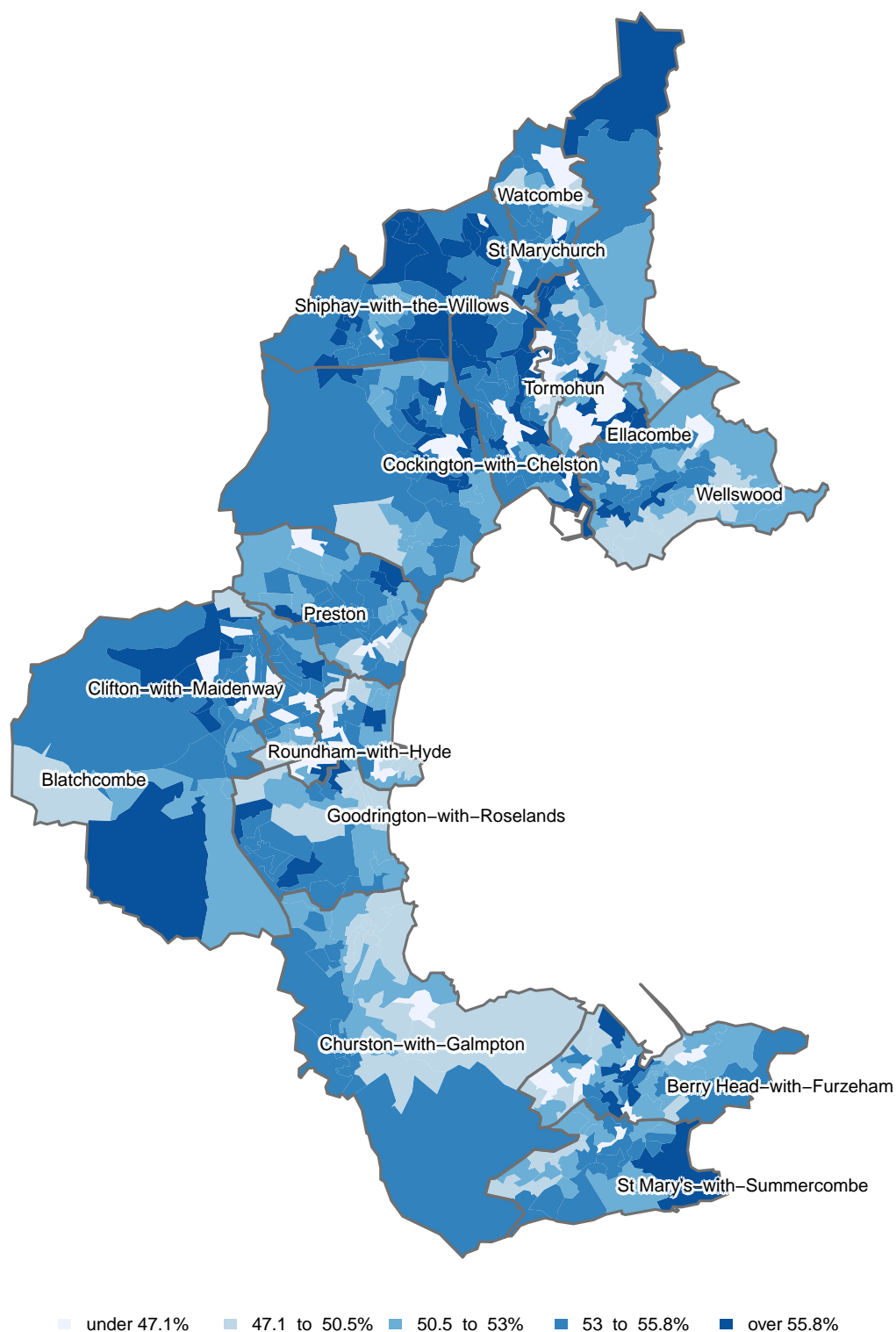


Figure 15: Persons who frequently buy products online

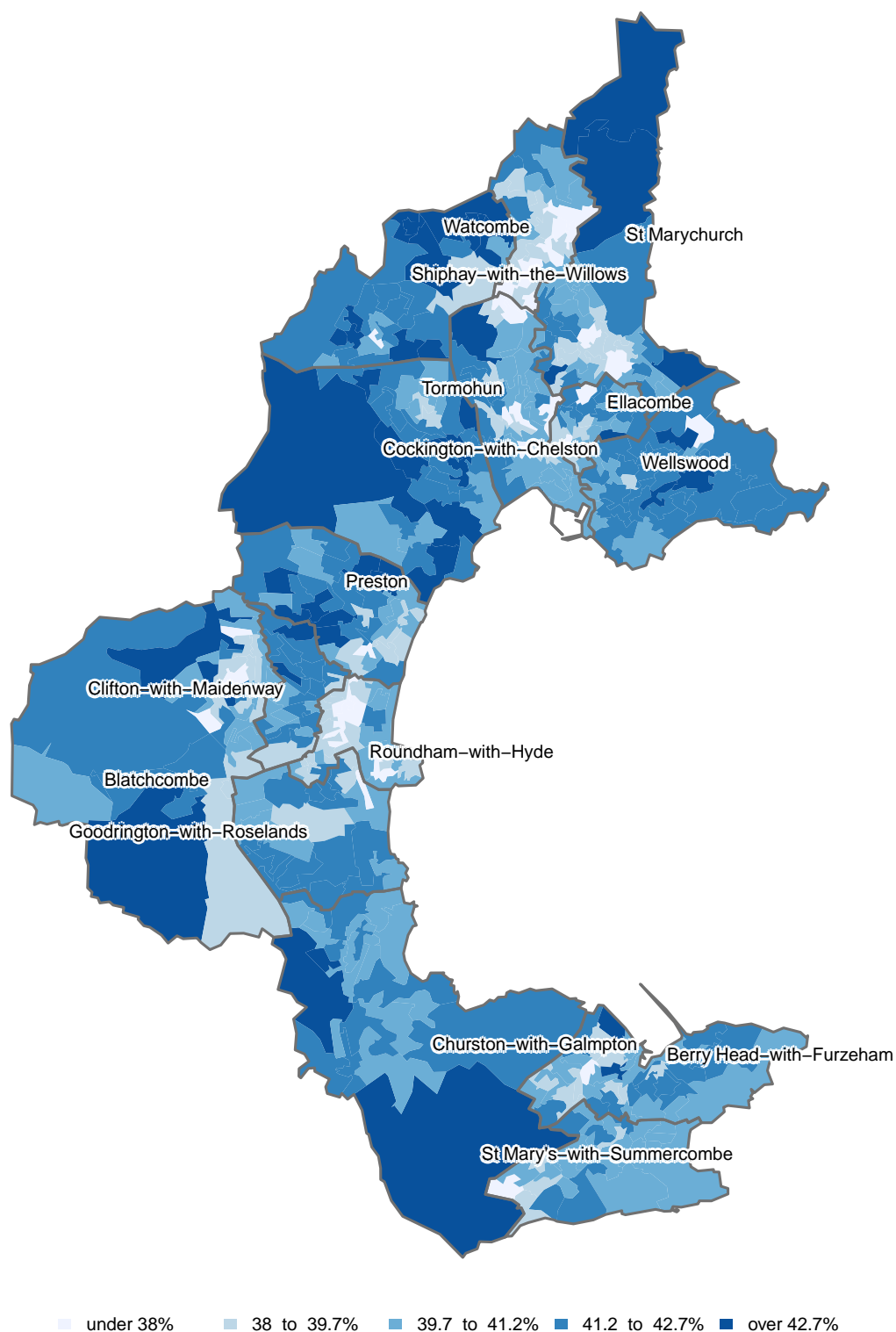


Figure 16: Persons who frequently pay bills online

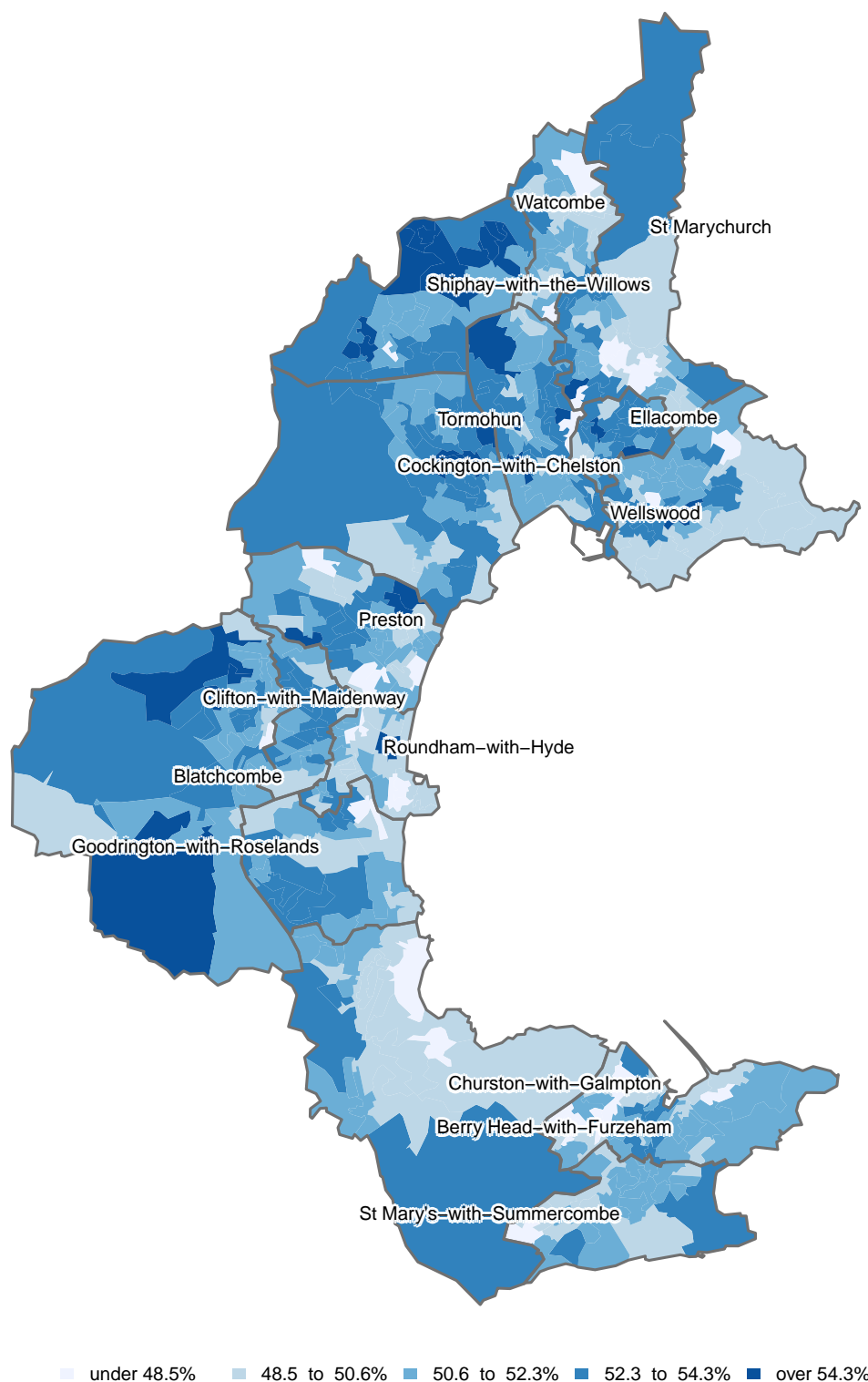


Figure 17: Persons who frequently use online banking

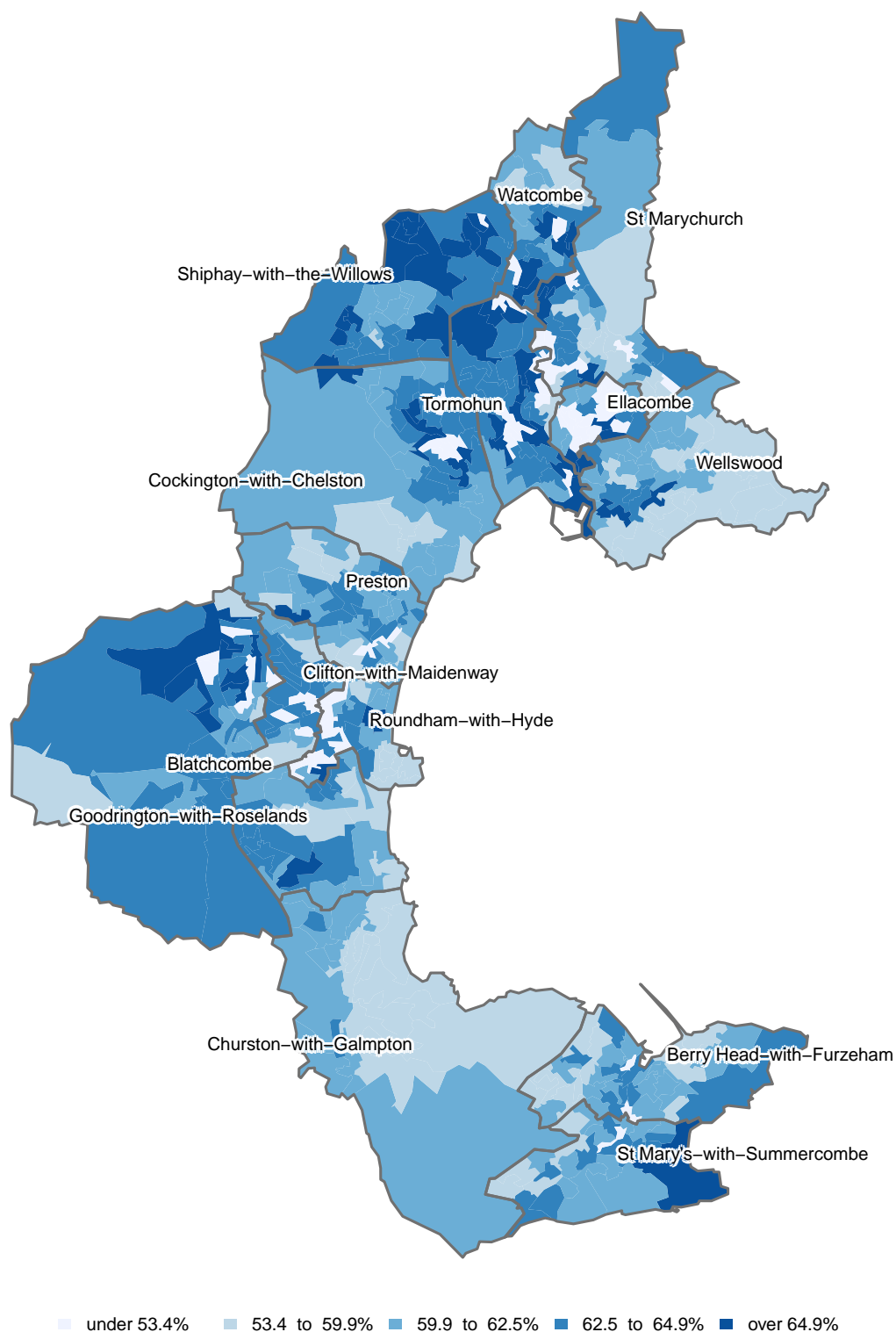


Figure 18: Persons who frequently compare prices online

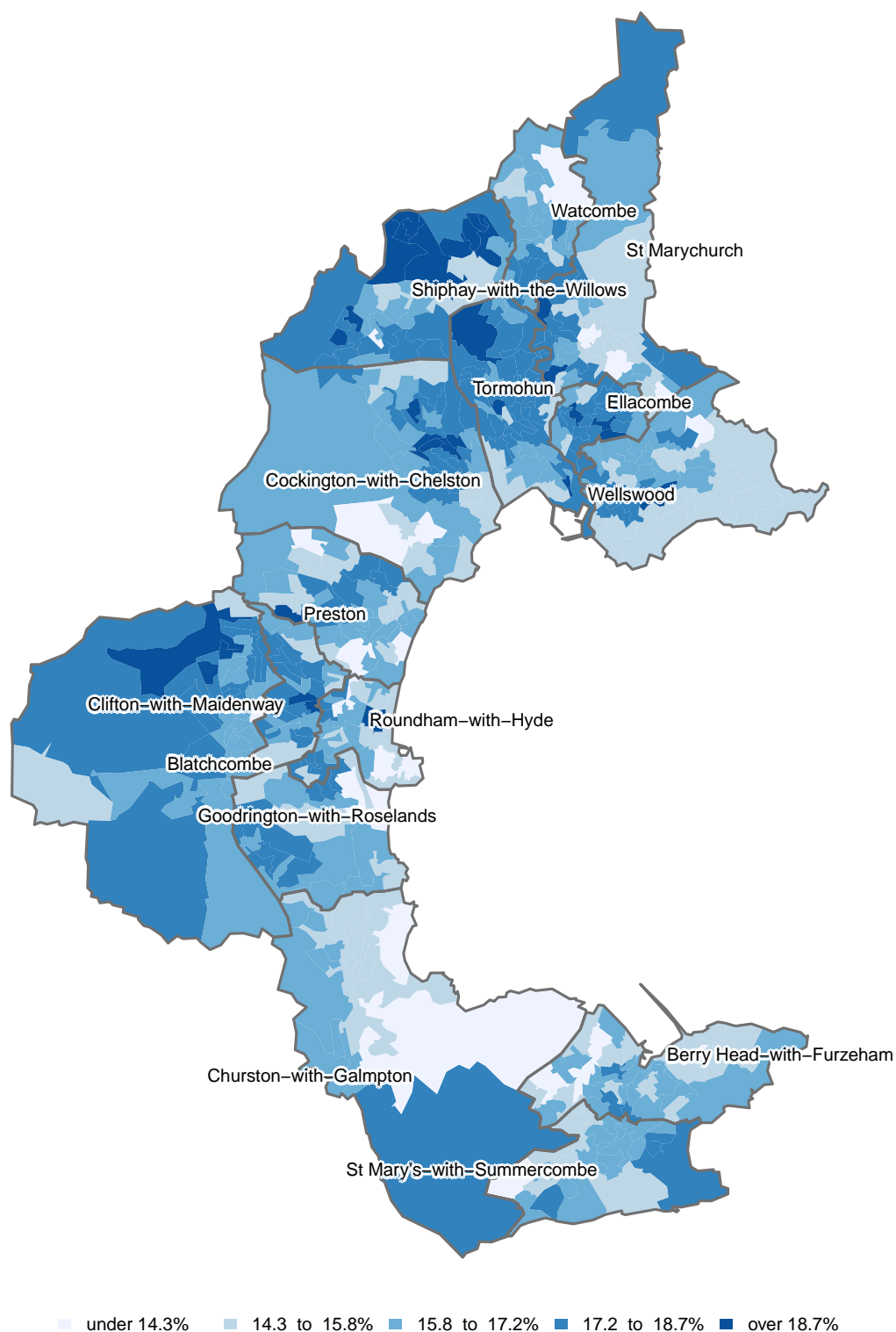


Figure 19: Persons who frequently order food or groceries online

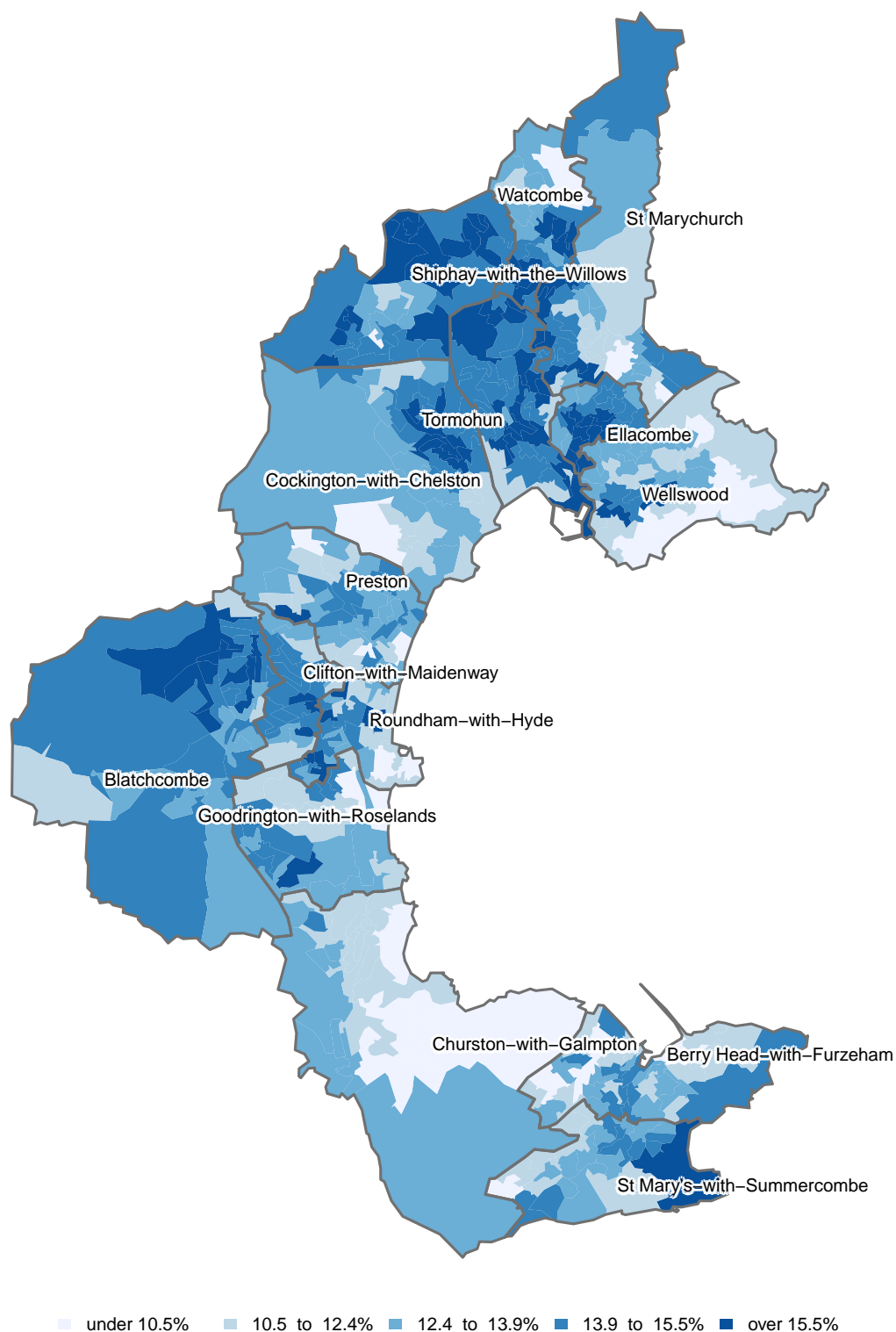


Figure 20: Persons who frequently sell things online

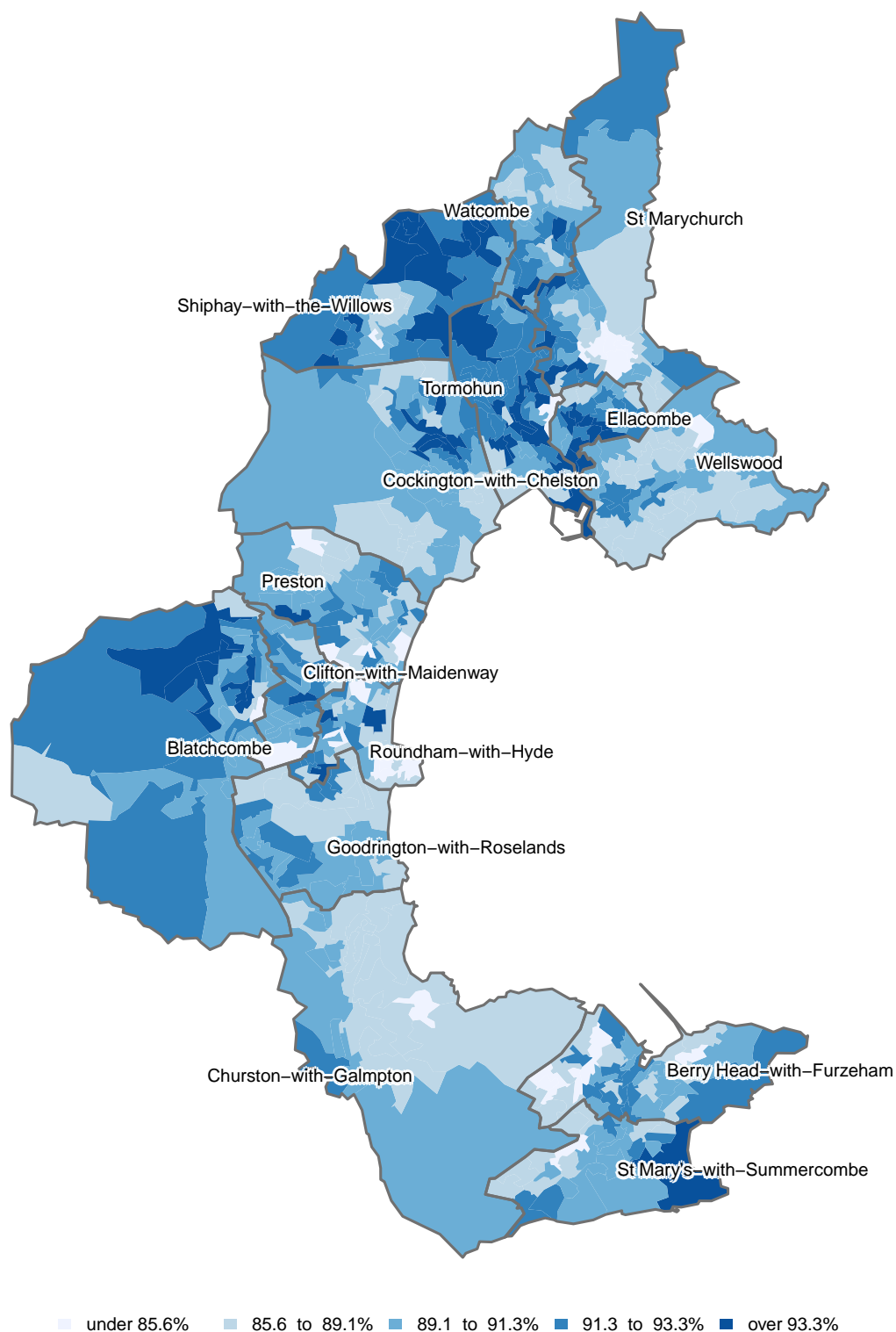


Figure 21: Mobile phone ownership

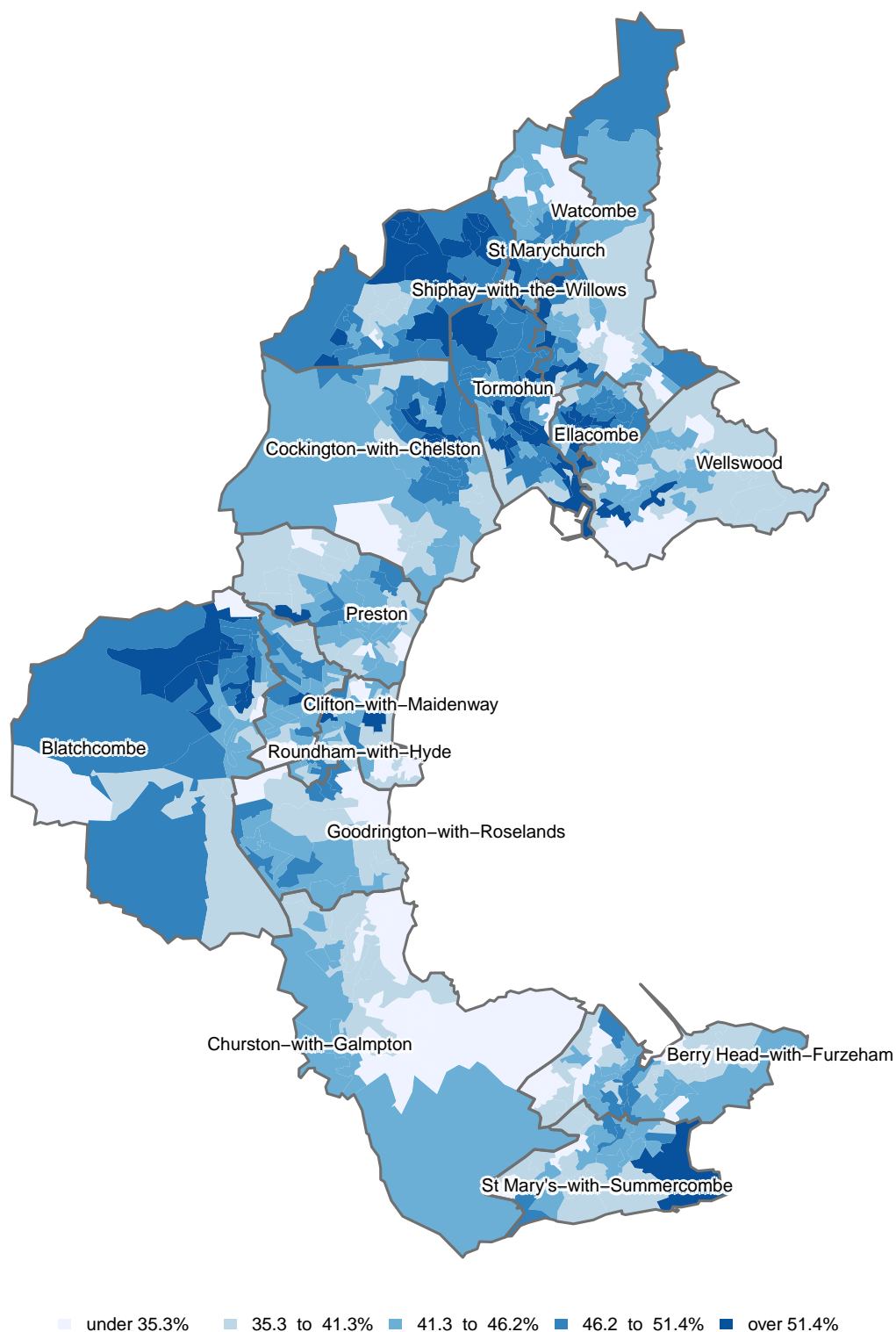


Figure 22: Persons who use mobile phone for email

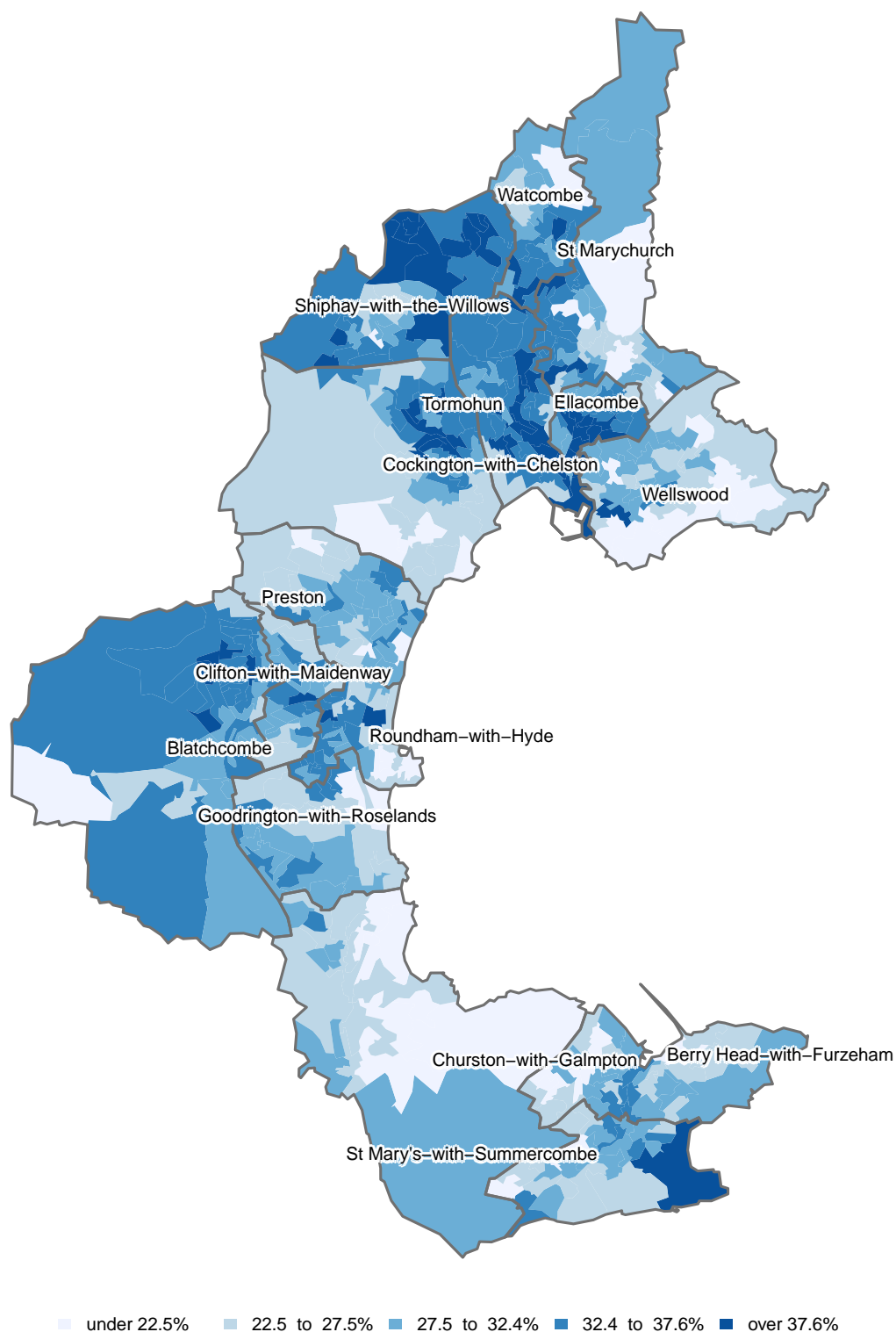


Figure 23: Persons who use mobile for posting videos and photos online

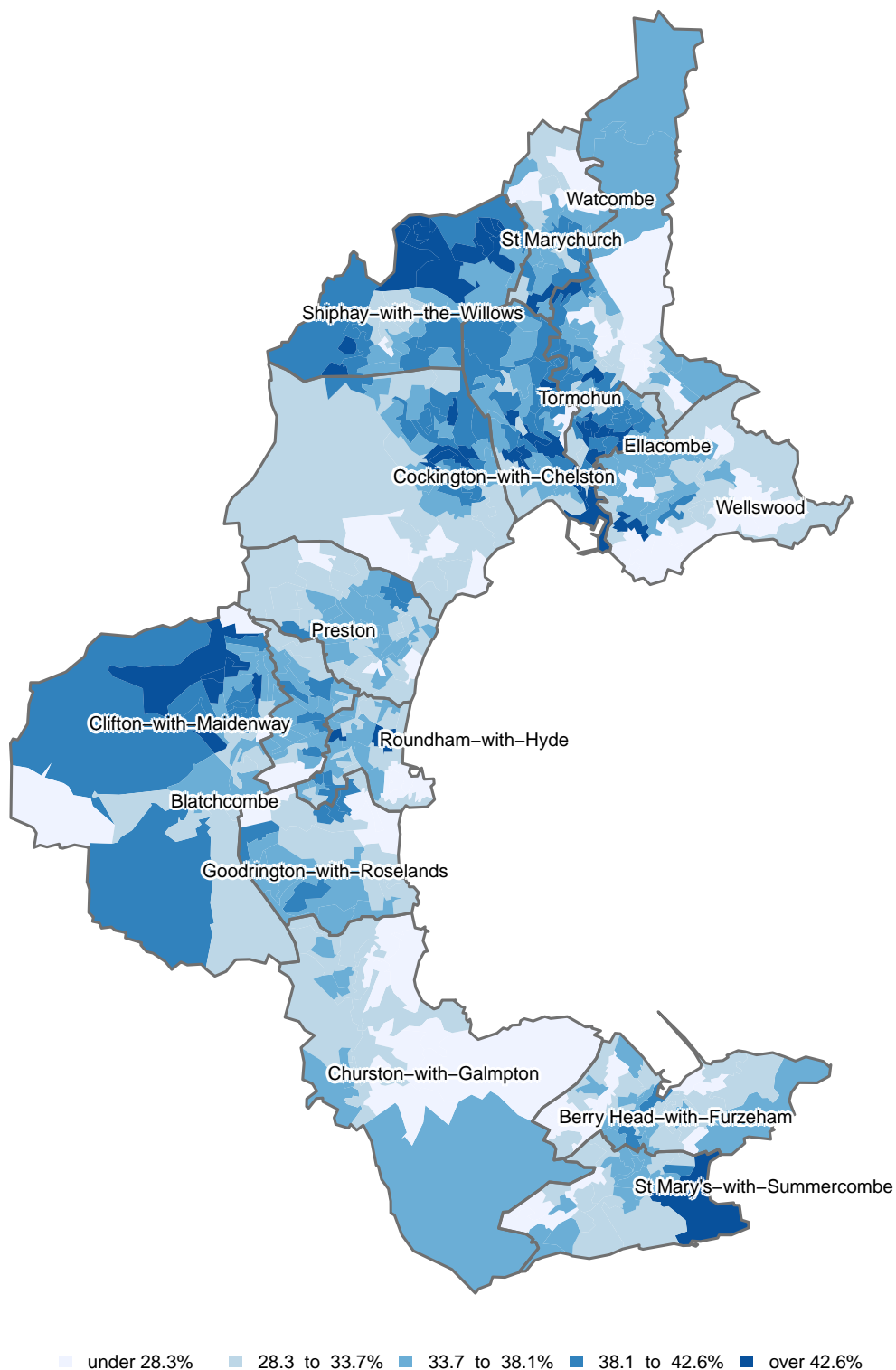


Figure 24: Persons who use mobile phone for navigation

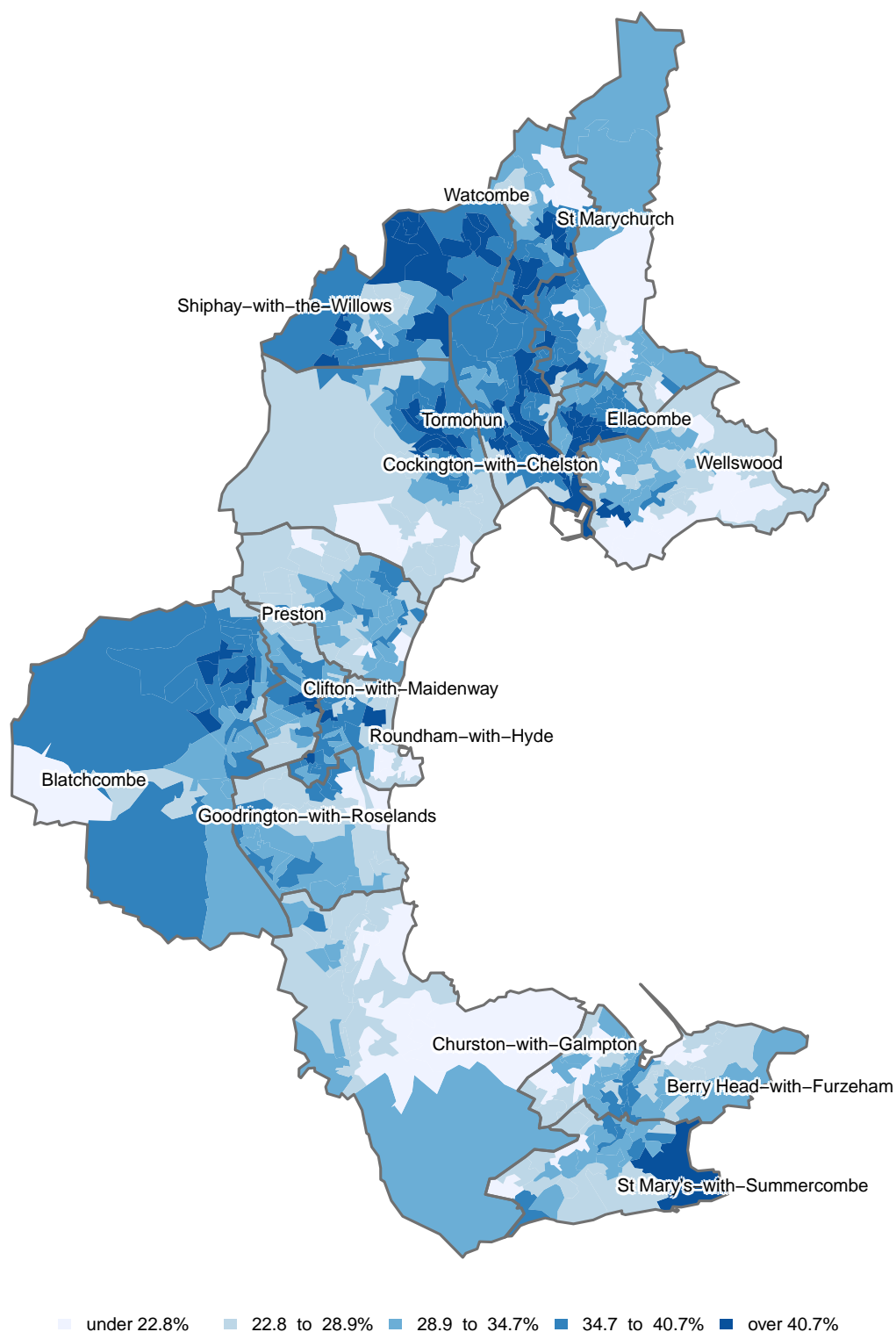


Figure 25: Persons who use mobile phone for social networking

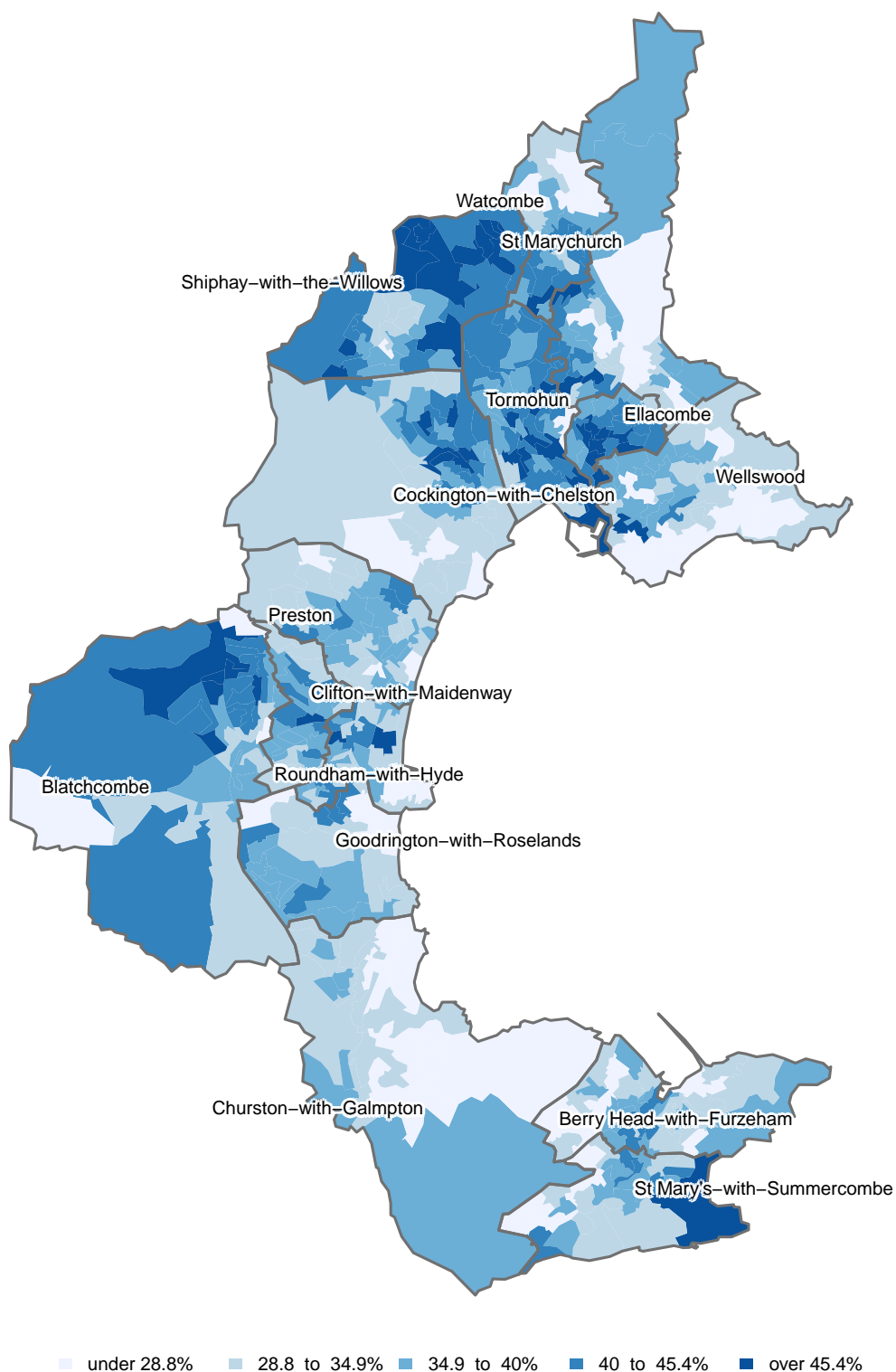


Figure 26: Persons who use mobile phone for apps

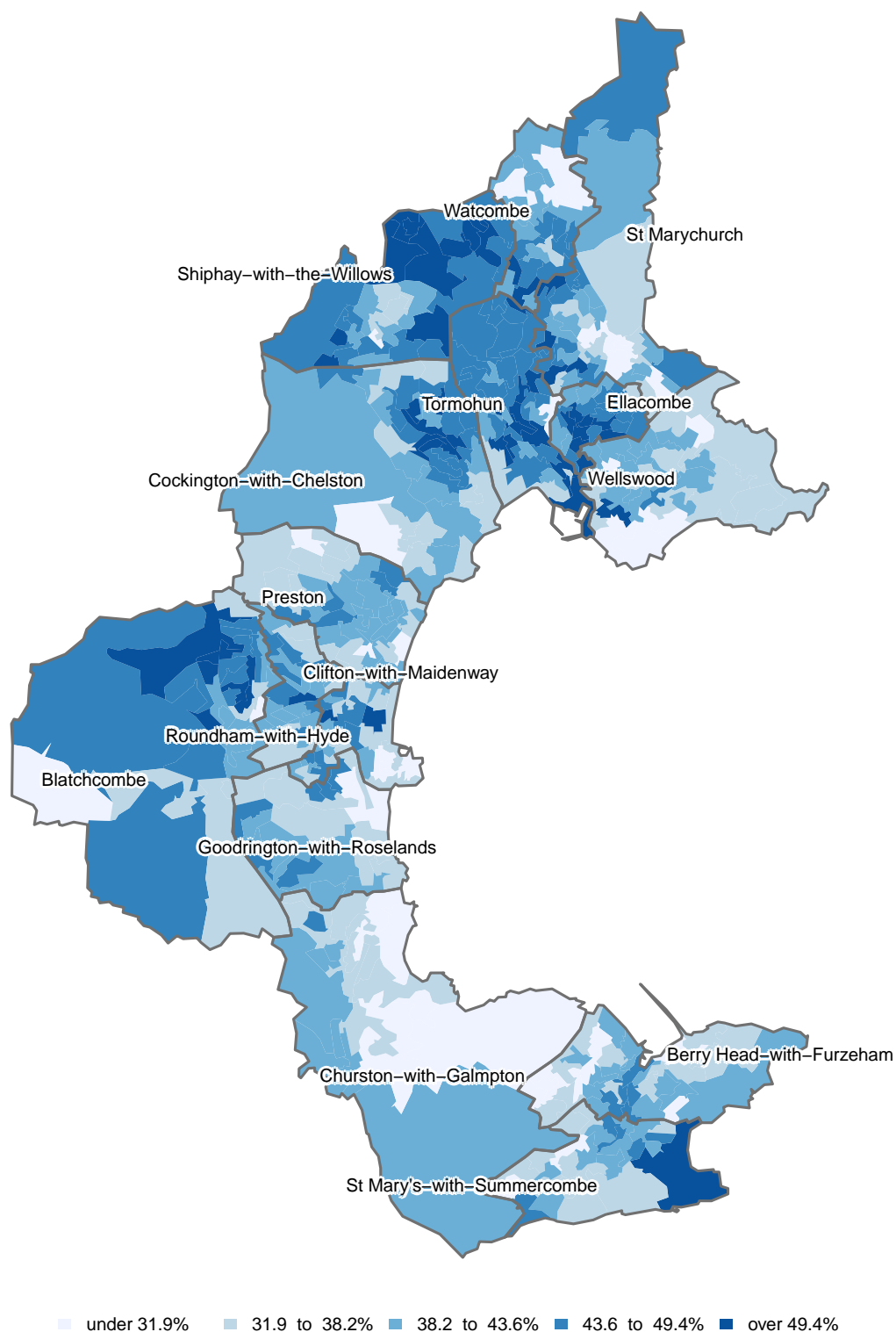


Figure 27: Persons who use mobile phone for browsing the Internet

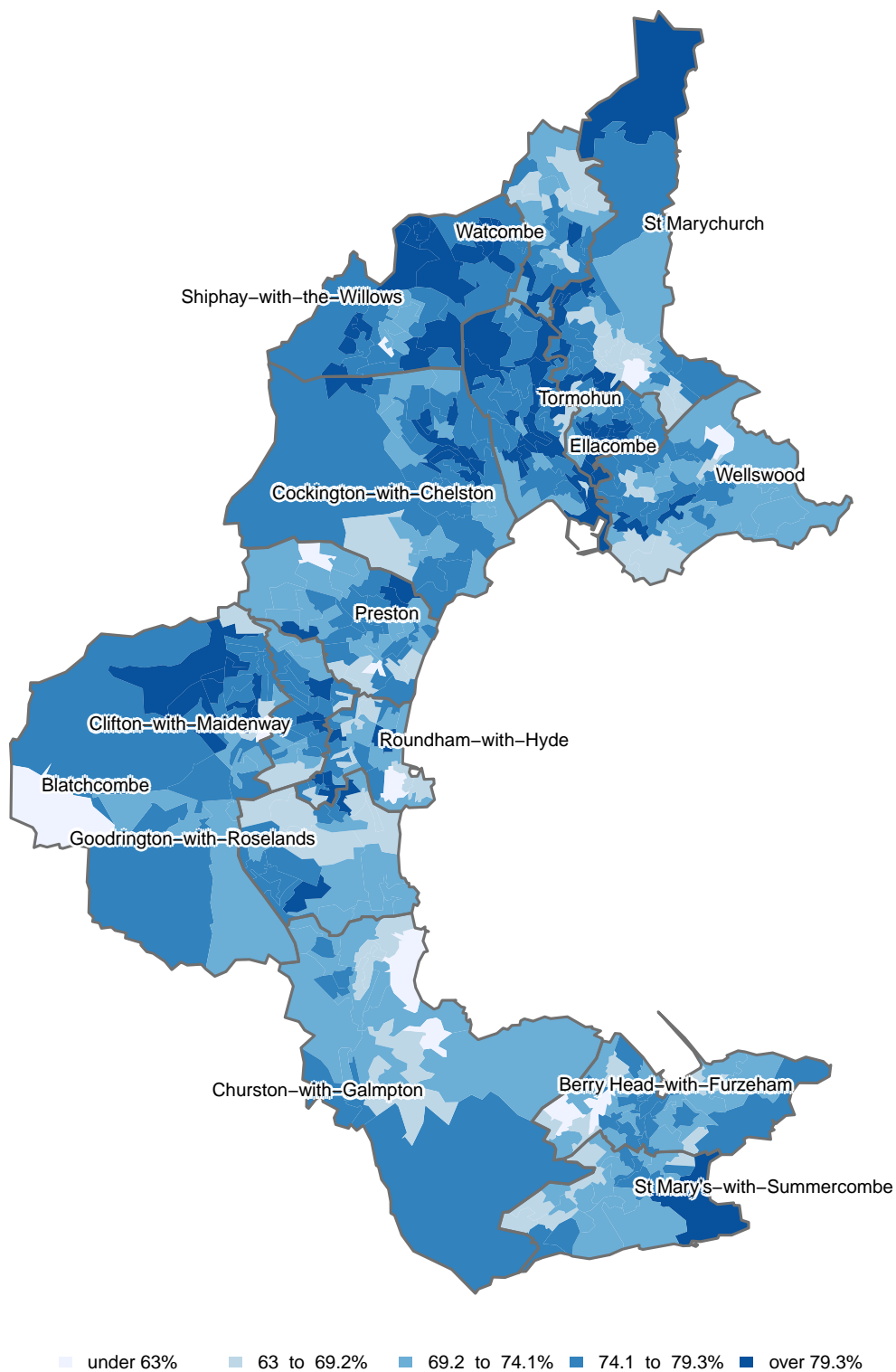


Figure 28: Current Internet users

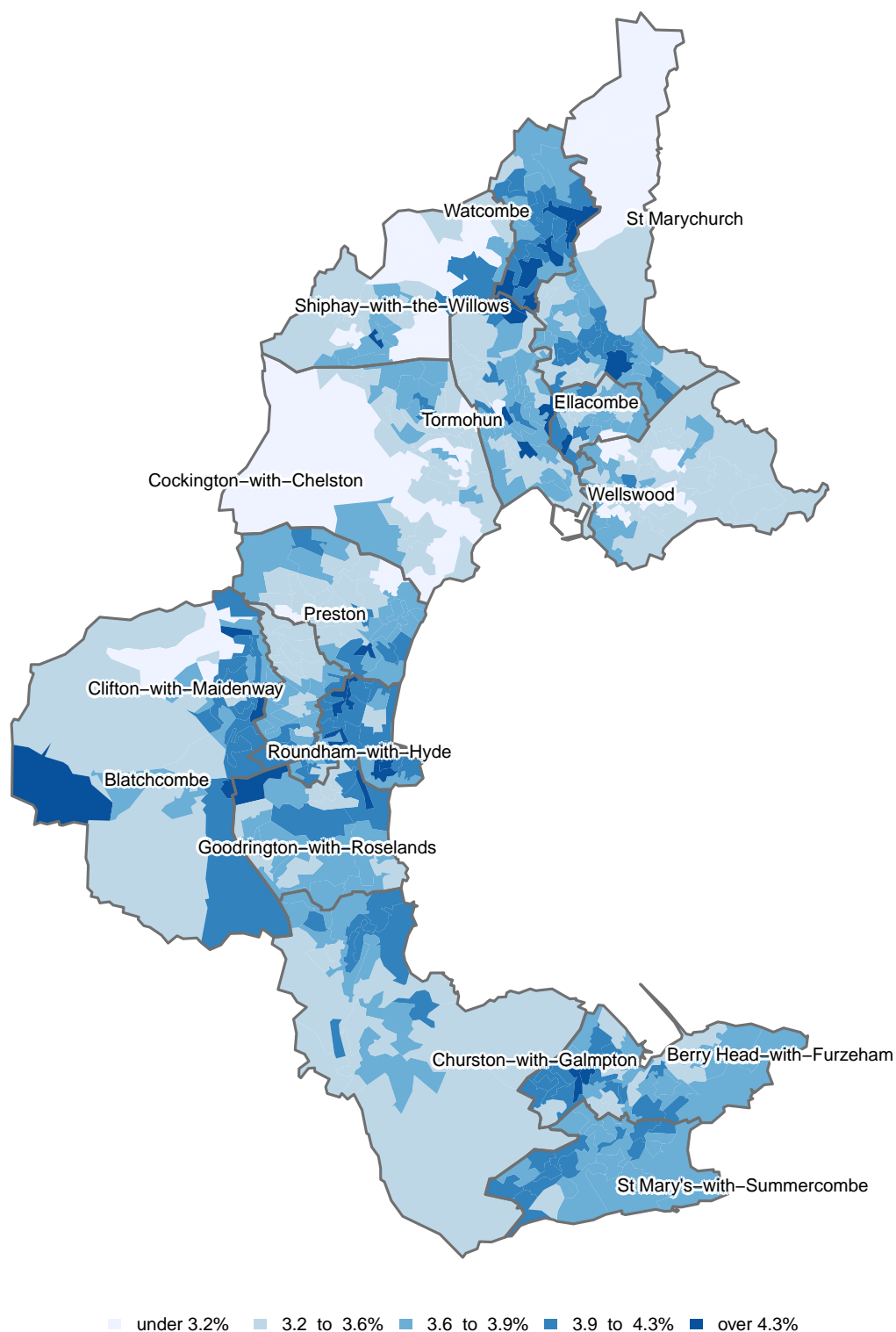


Figure 29: Ex Internet users

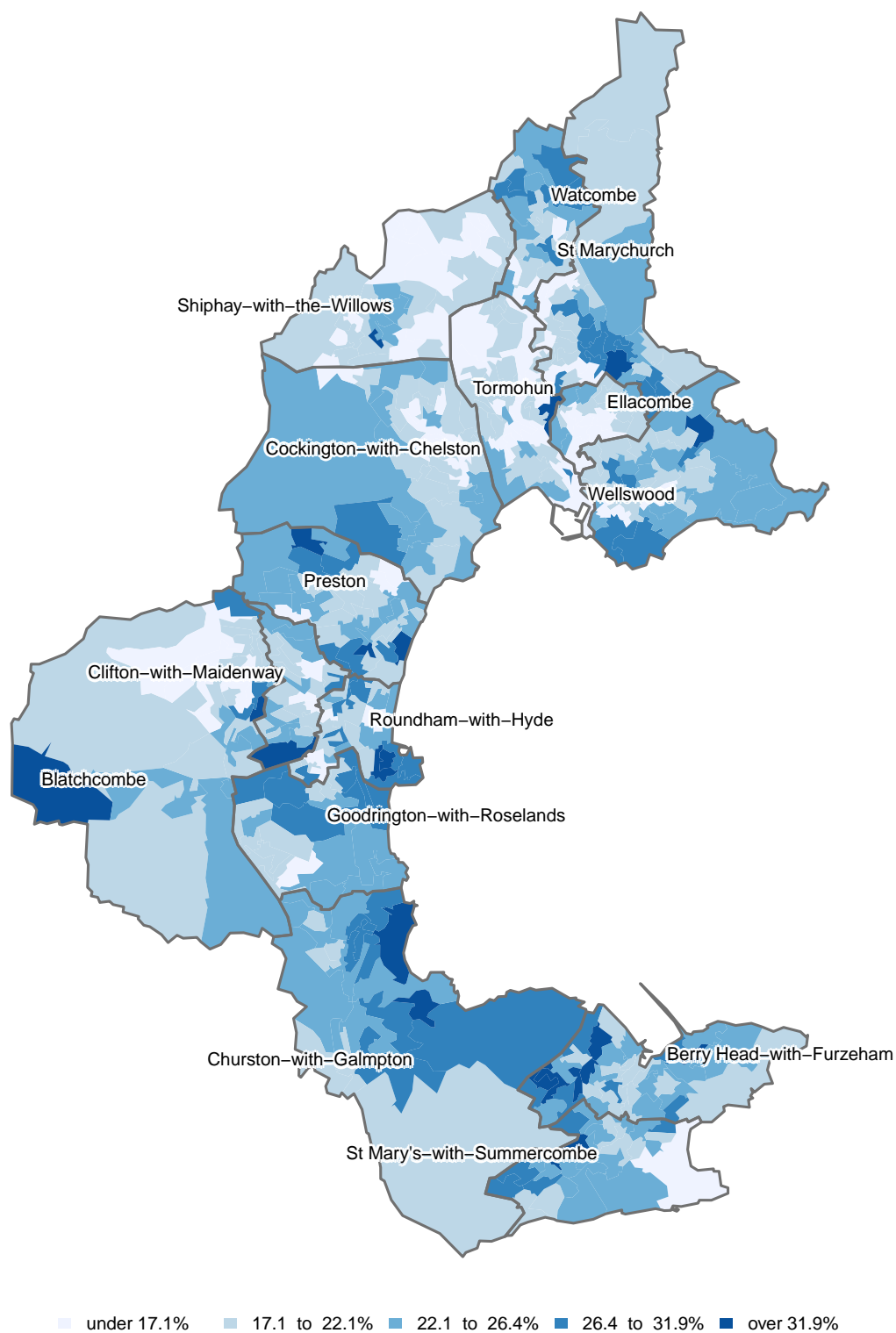


Figure 30: Internet non users

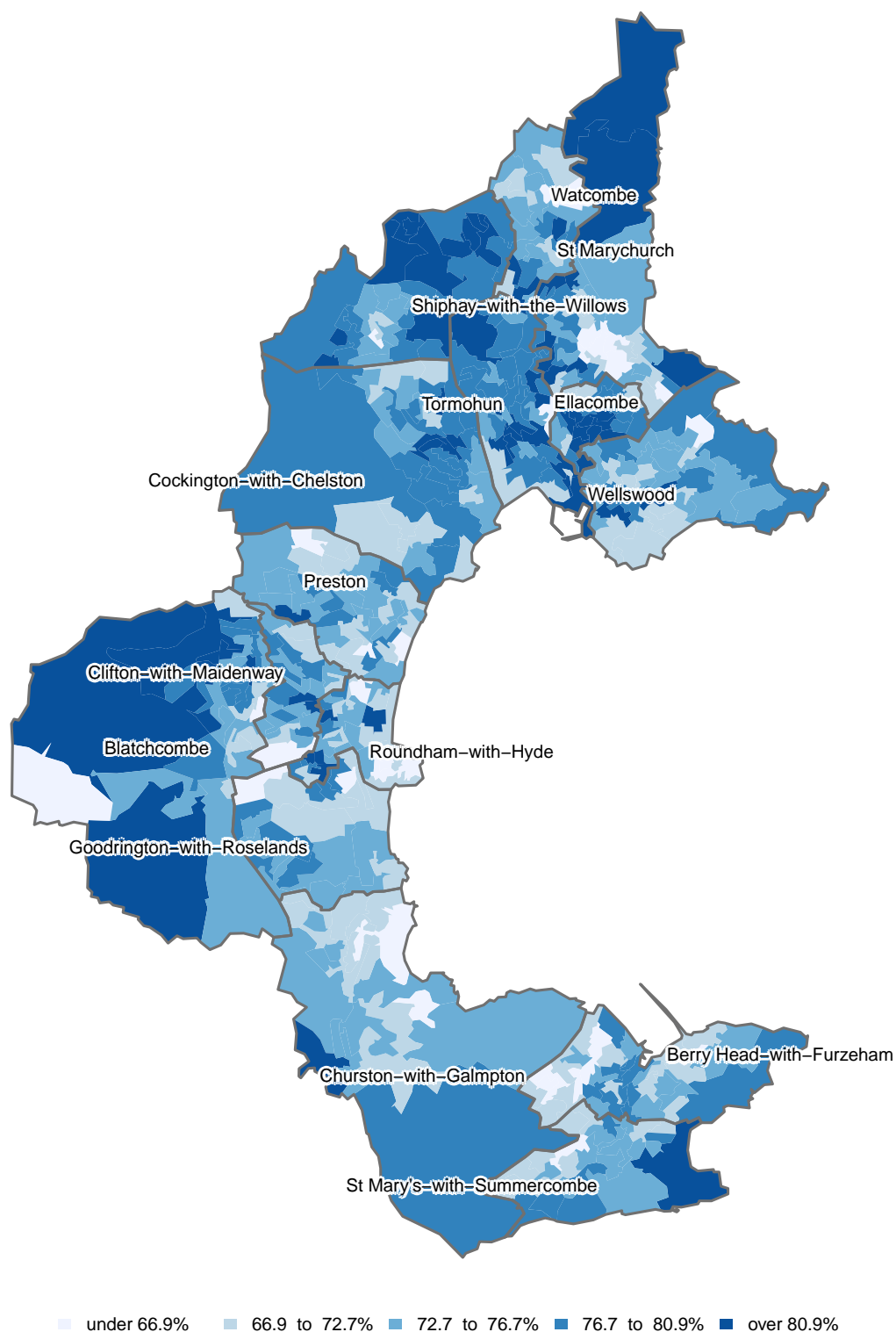


Figure 31: Households that have Internet access at present

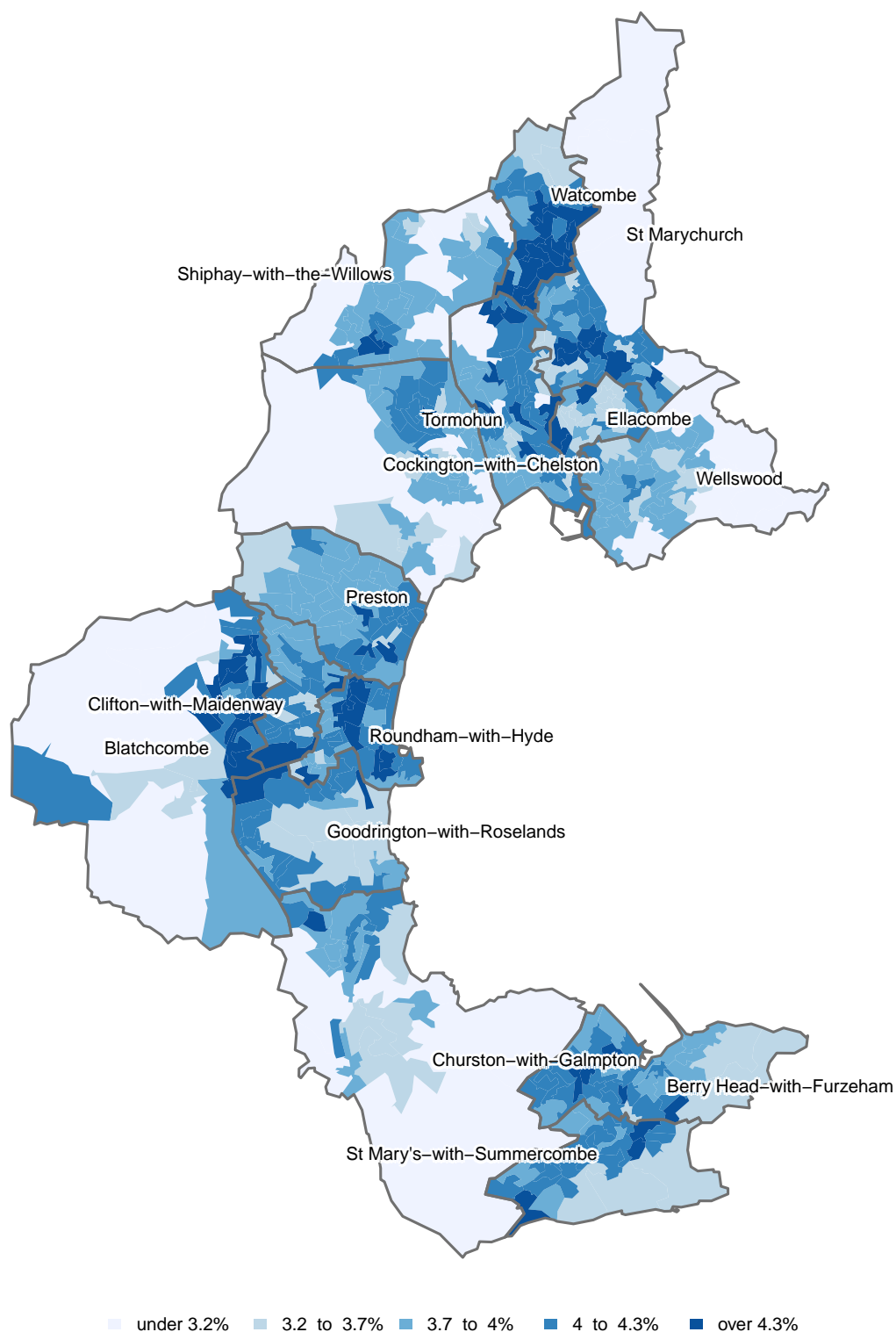


Figure 32: Households that dont have Internet access but have had in past

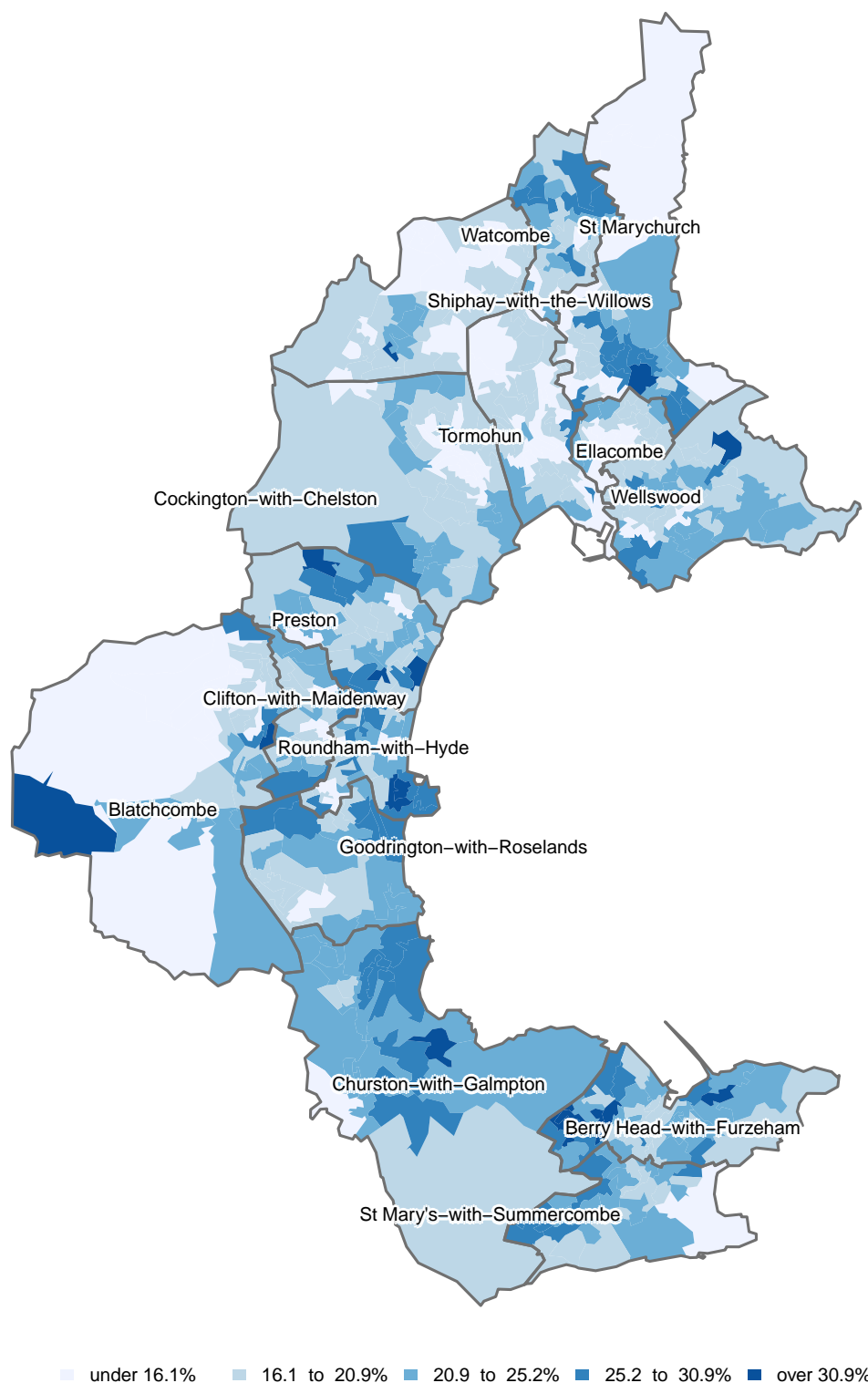


Figure 33: Households that have never had Internet access

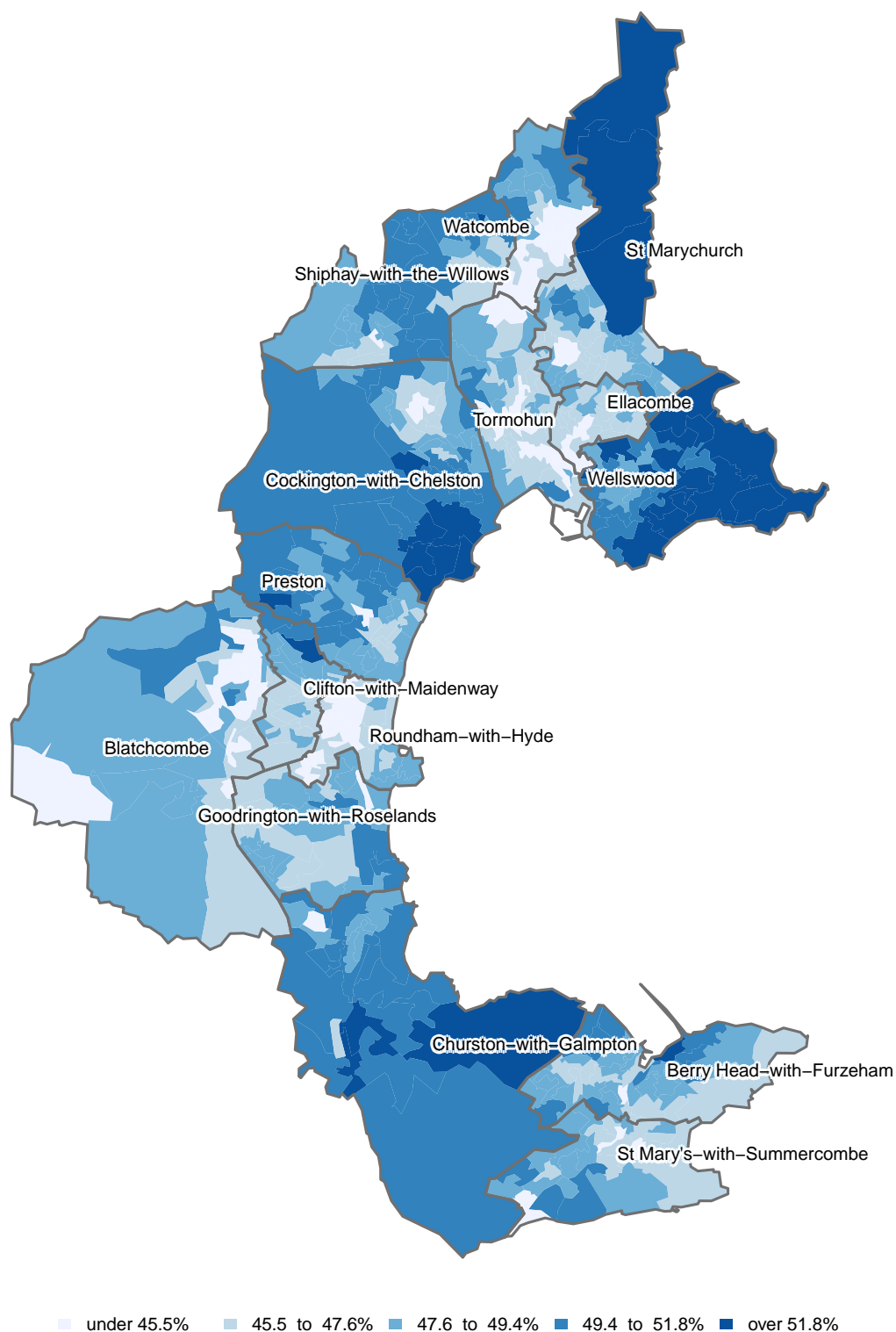
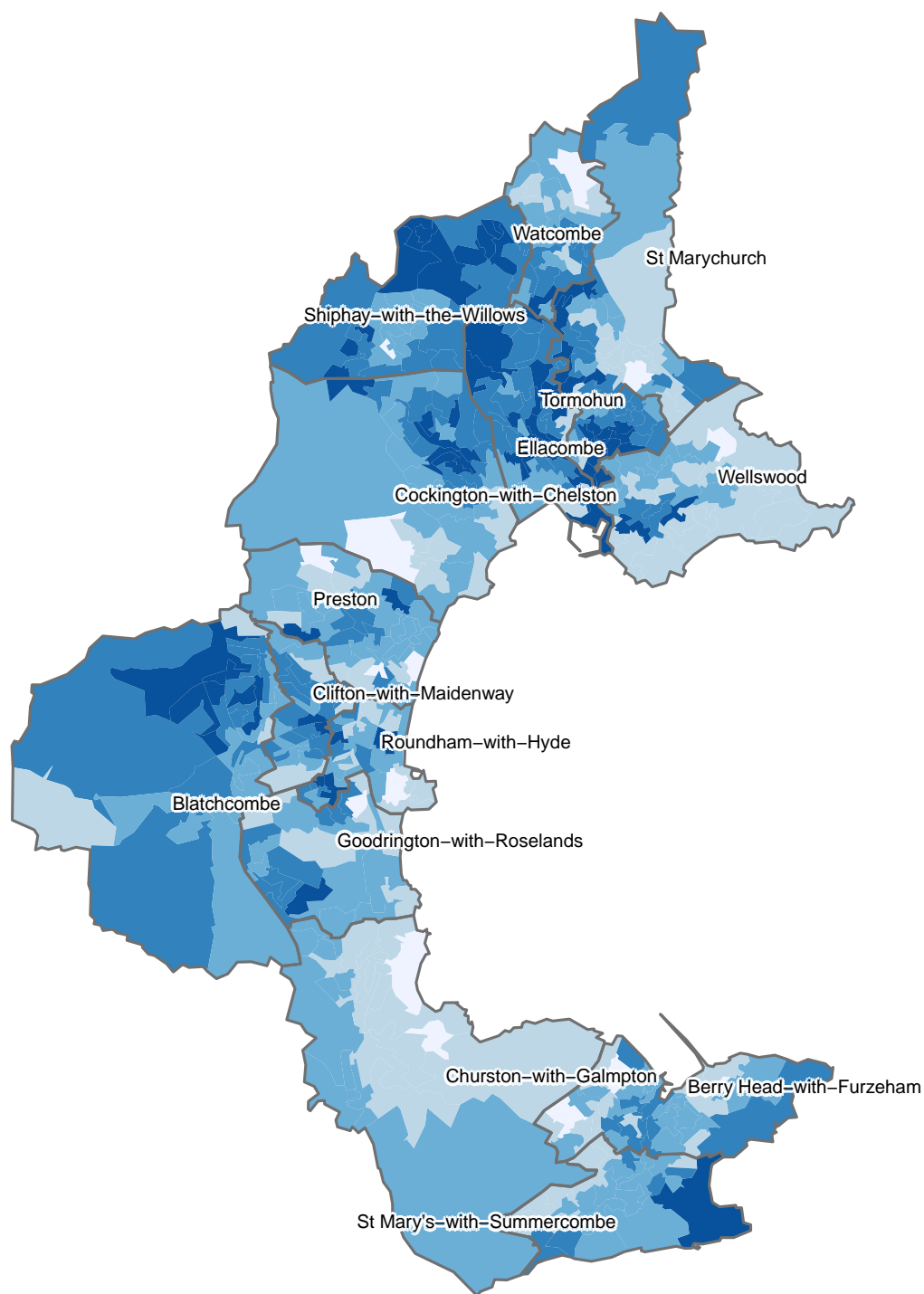


Figure 34: Households that have had Internet access for ten years or more



under 90.2% 90.2 to 91.6% 91.6 to 92.7% 92.7 to 93.6% over 93.6%

Figure 35: Householuds with in home wireless access through wifi

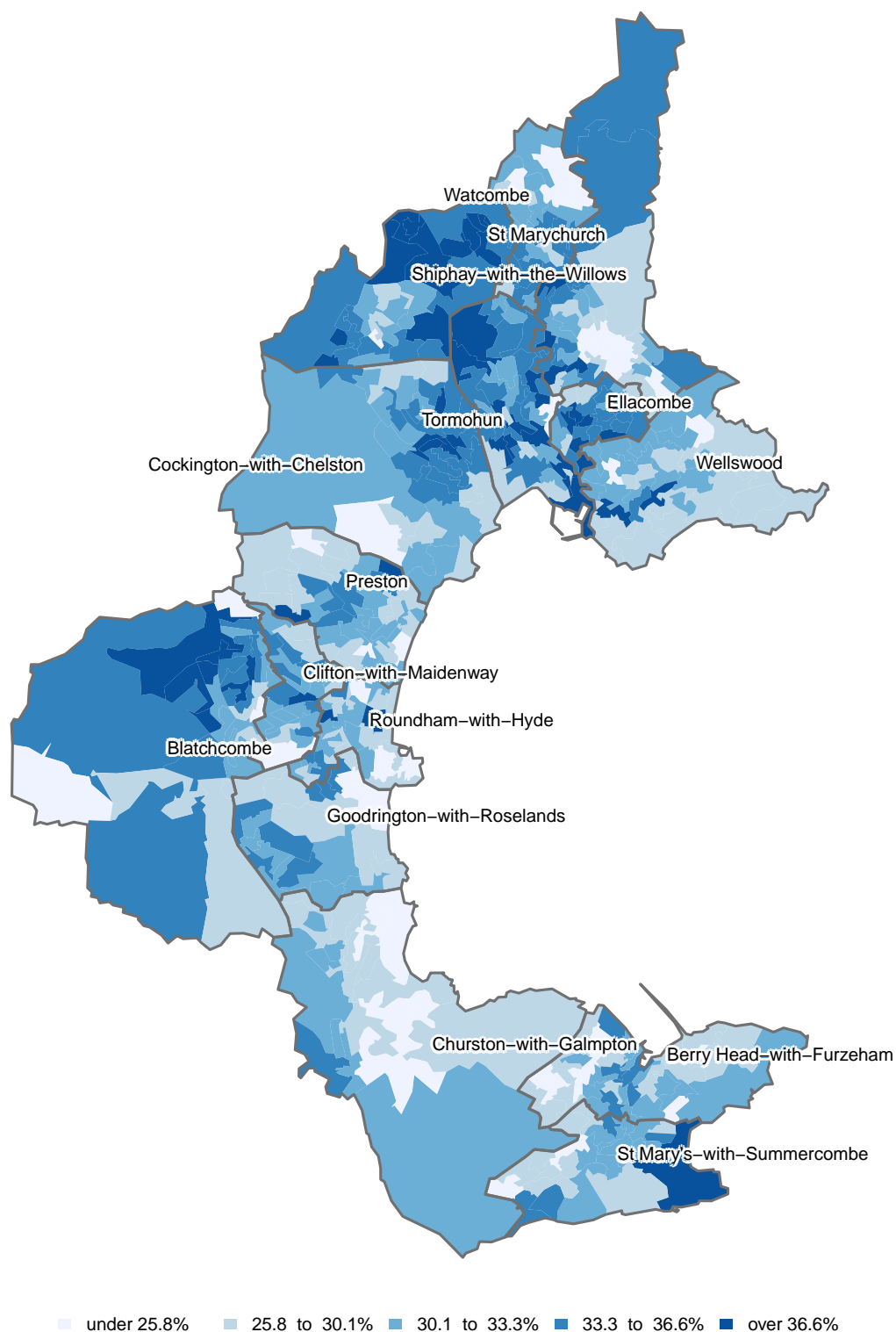


Figure 36: Households with a tablet computer

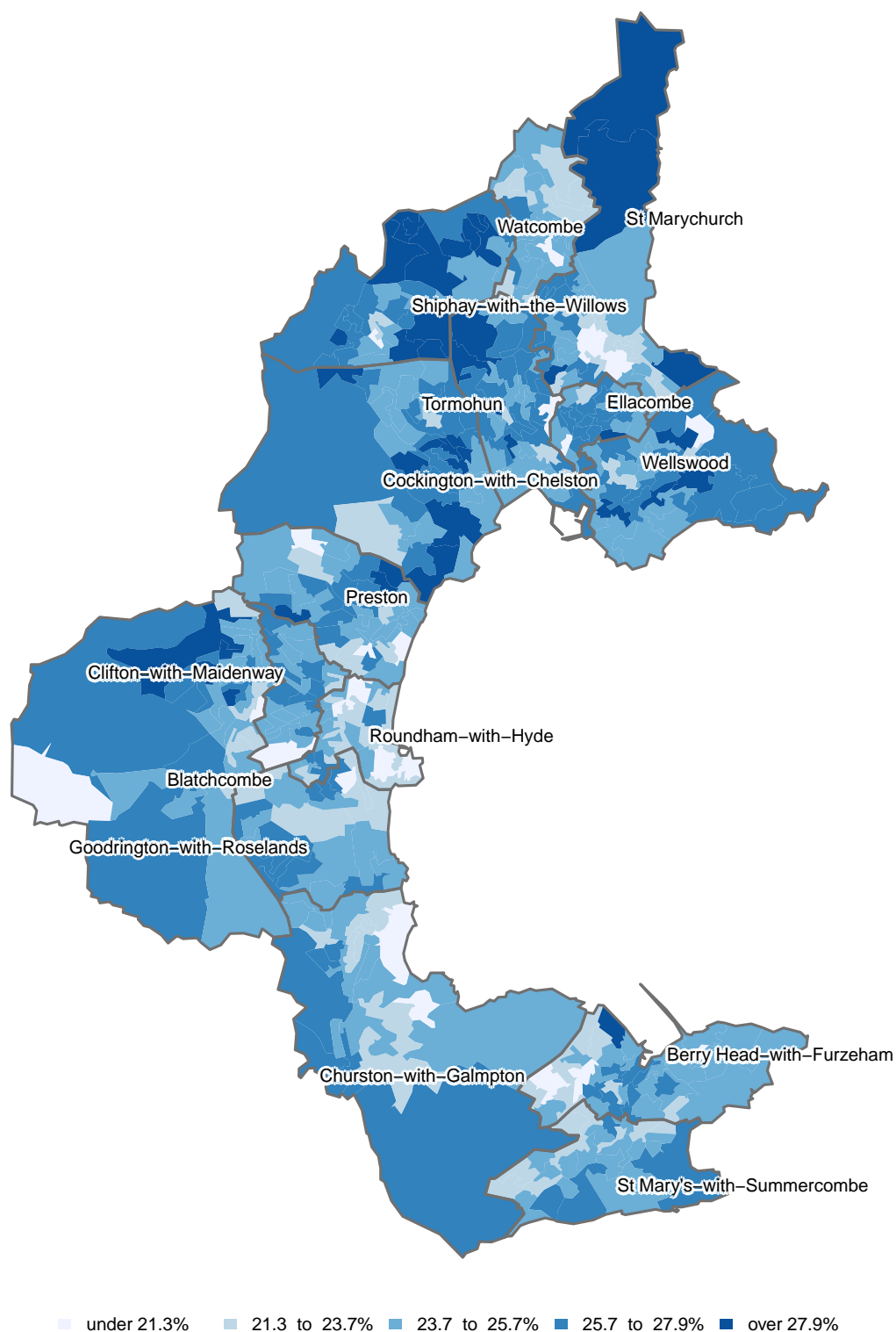


Figure 37: Households with an e reader

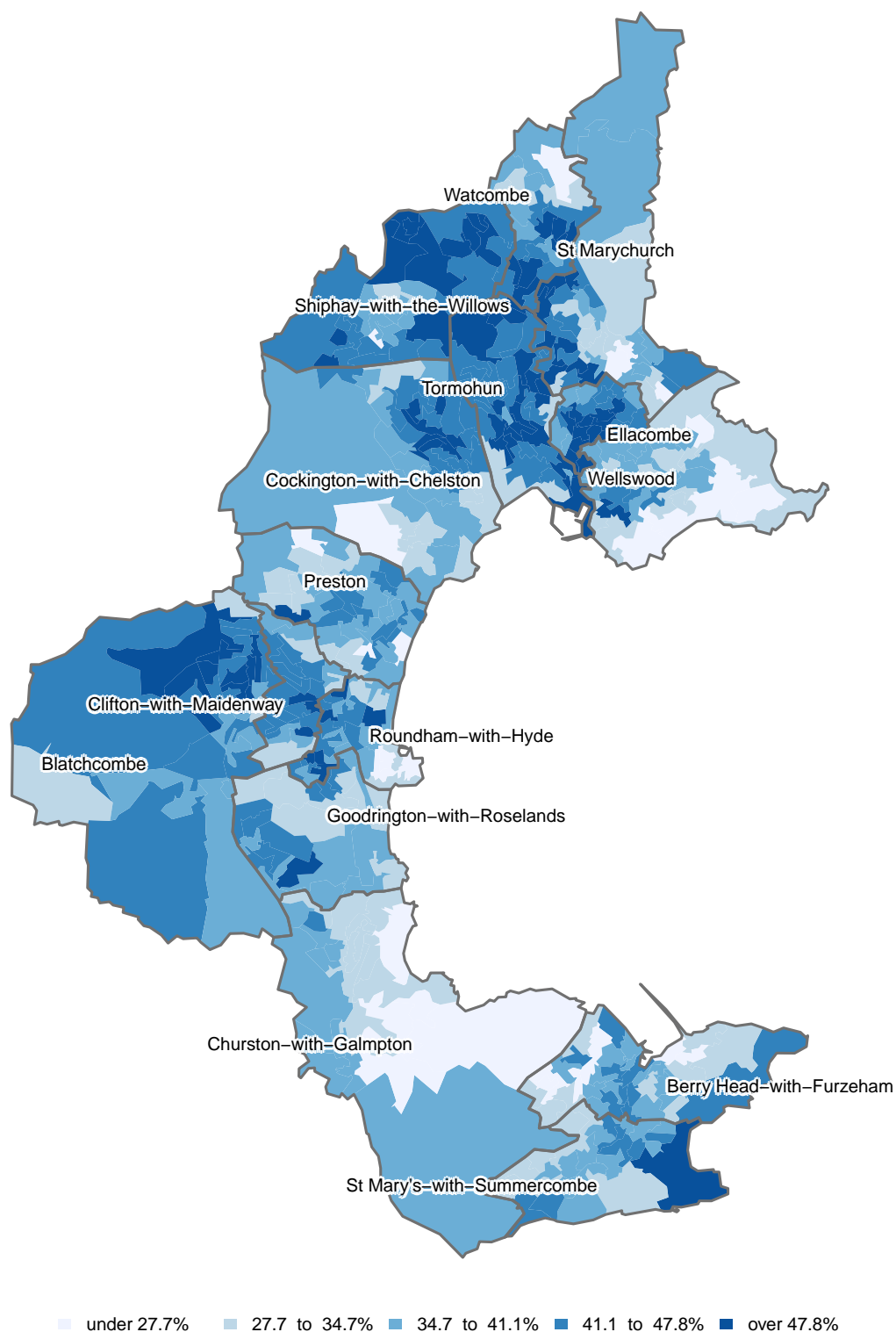


Figure 38: Households with a games console

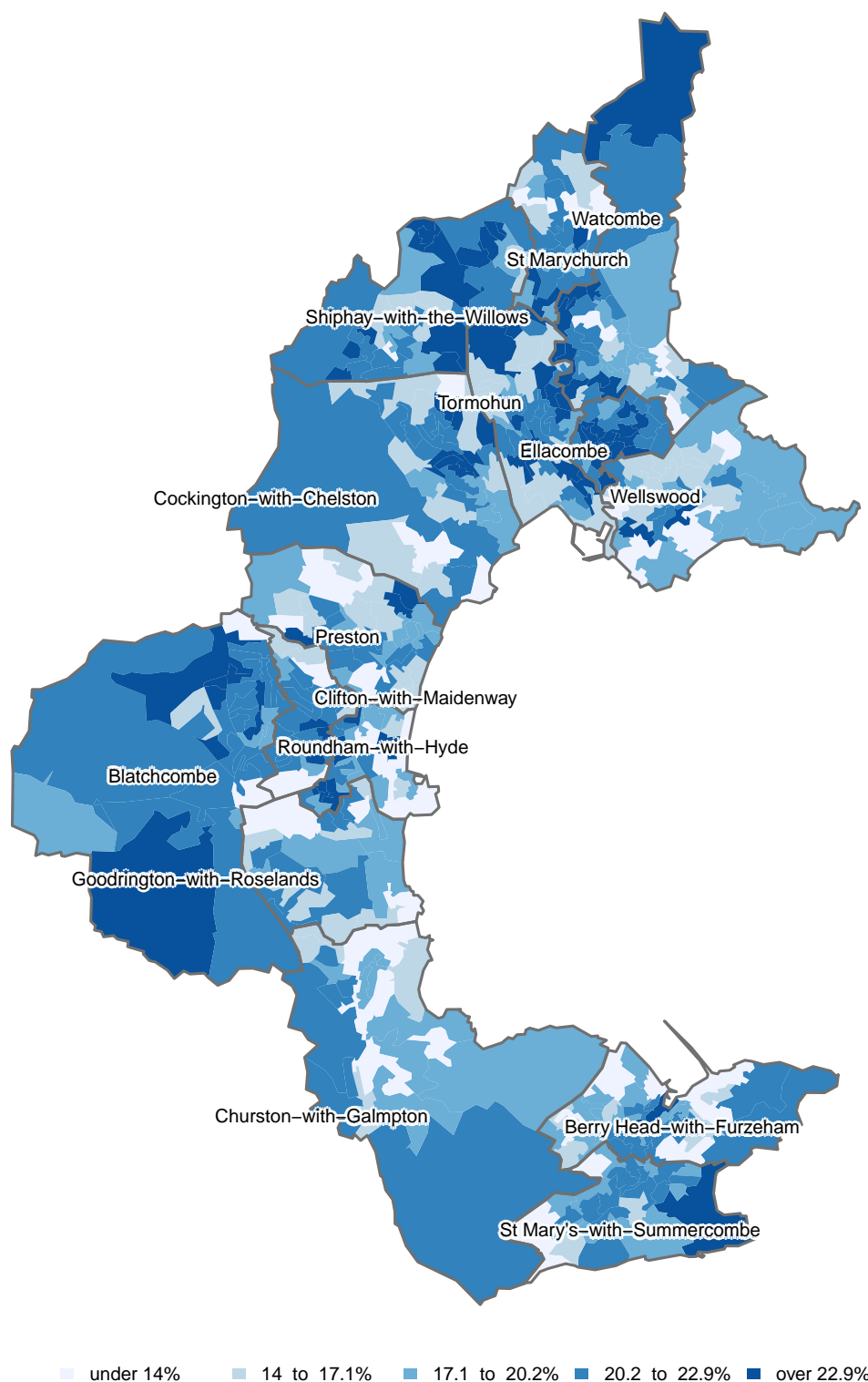


Figure 39: Households with a smart TV