

Internet User Map Book



Internet User Map Book (North Tyneside / E08000022)

List of Figures

- 1 Persons who would seek information on a local MP through the Internet on a smartphone
- 2 Persons who would seek information on council tax through the Internet on a desktop/ laptop/ tablet
- 3 Persons who would seek information on council tax through the Internet on a smartphone
- 4 Persons who would seek information on a holiday or journey through the Internet on a desktop/ laptop/ tablet
- 5 Persons who would seek information on a holiday or journey through the Internet on a smartphone
- 6 Persons who would seek information on a topic/ professional project through the Internet on a desktop/ laptop/ tablet
- 7 Persons who would seek information on a topic/ professional project through the Internet on a smartphone
- 8 Persons who indicate the Internet is important for information
- 9 Persons who indicate the Internet is important for entertainment
- 10 Persons indicating they are Interested in the Internet
- 11 Persons who use the Internet while travelling through a mobile/dongle
- 12 Persons who have found a job through the Internet
- 13 Persons who have saved money buying online
- 14 Persons who mostly use their mobile phone for Internet access
- 15 Persons who frequently buy products online
- 16 Persons who frequently pay bills online
- 17 Persons who frequently use online banking
- 18 Persons who frequently compare prices online
- 19 Persons who frequently order food or groceries online
- 20 Persons who frequently sell things online
- 21 Mobile phone ownership
- 22 Persons who use mobile phone for email
- 23 Persons who use mobile for posting videos and photos online
- 24 Persons who use mobile phone for navigation
- 25 Persons who use mobile phone for social networking
- 26 Persons who use mobile phone for apps
- 27 Persons who use mobile phone for browsing the Internet
- 28 Current Internet users
- 29 Ex Internet users
- 30 Internet non users
- 31 Households that have Internet access at present
- 32 Households that don't have Internet access but have had in past
- 33 Households that have never had Internet access
- 34 Households that have had Internet access for ten years or more
- 35 Households with in home wireless access through wifi
- 36 Households with a tablet computer
- 37 Households with an e reader
- 38 Households with a games console
- 39 Households with a smart TV

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

This research was funded as part of a number of ESRC grants including ES/L011840/1, ES/L003546/1 and ES/K00283X/1.

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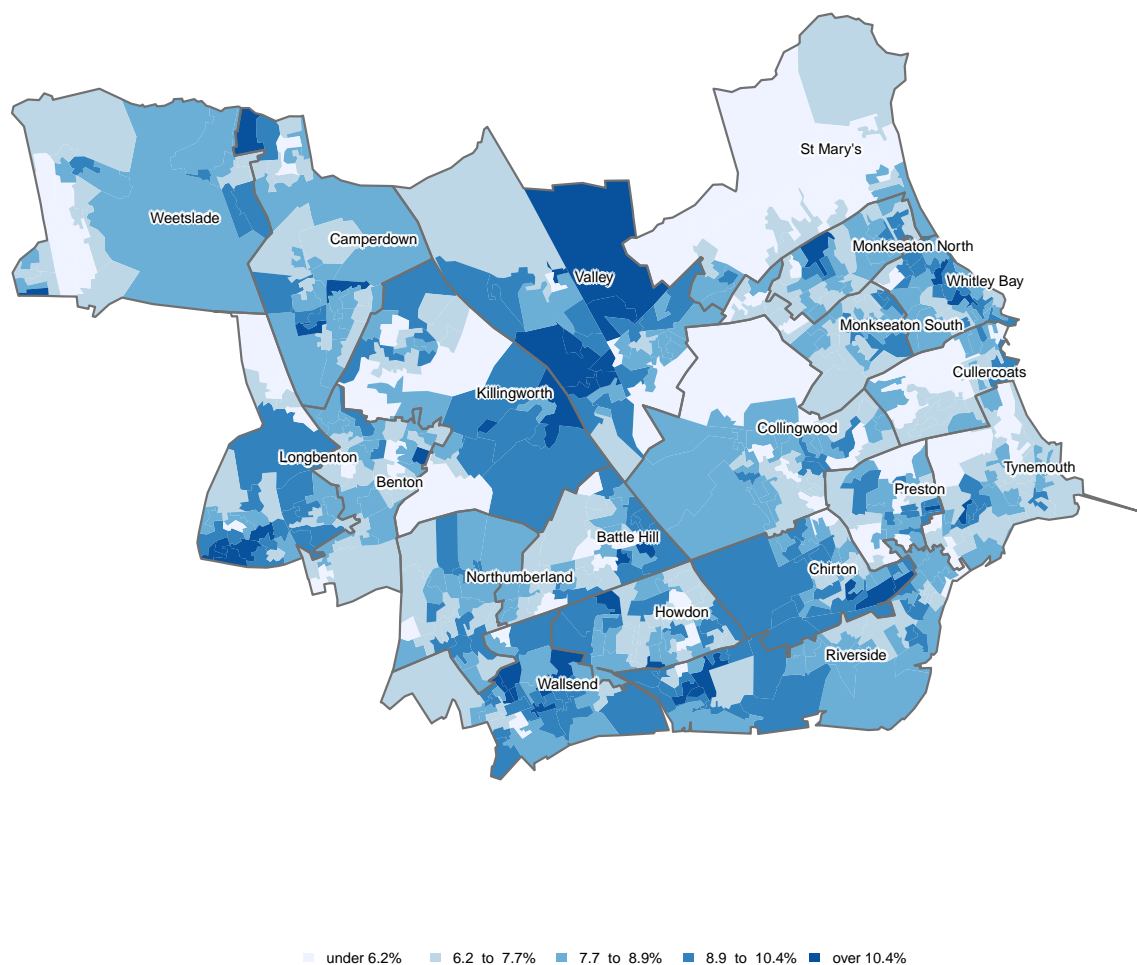


Figure 1: Persons who would seek information on a local MP through the Internet on a smartphone

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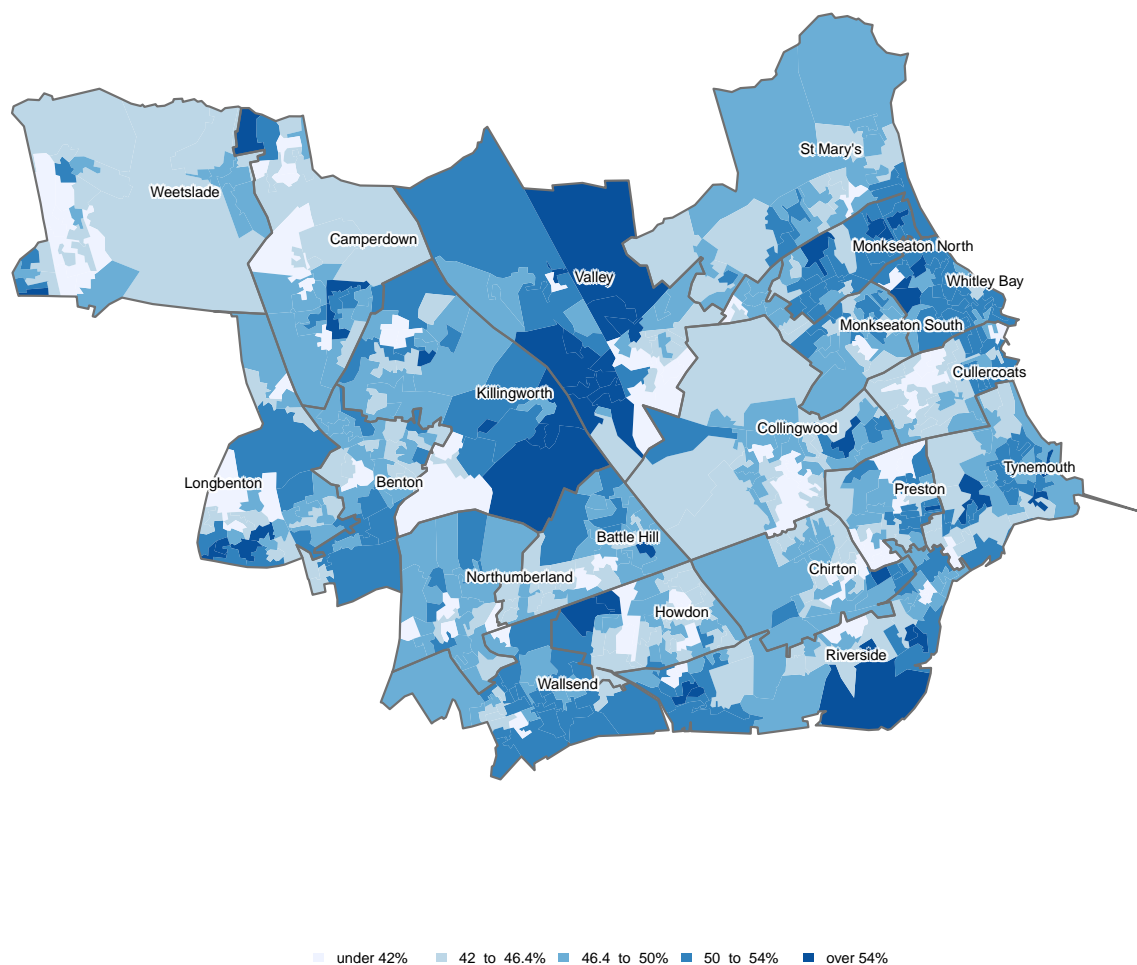


Figure 2: Persons who would seek information on council tax through the Internet on a desktop/ laptop/ tablet

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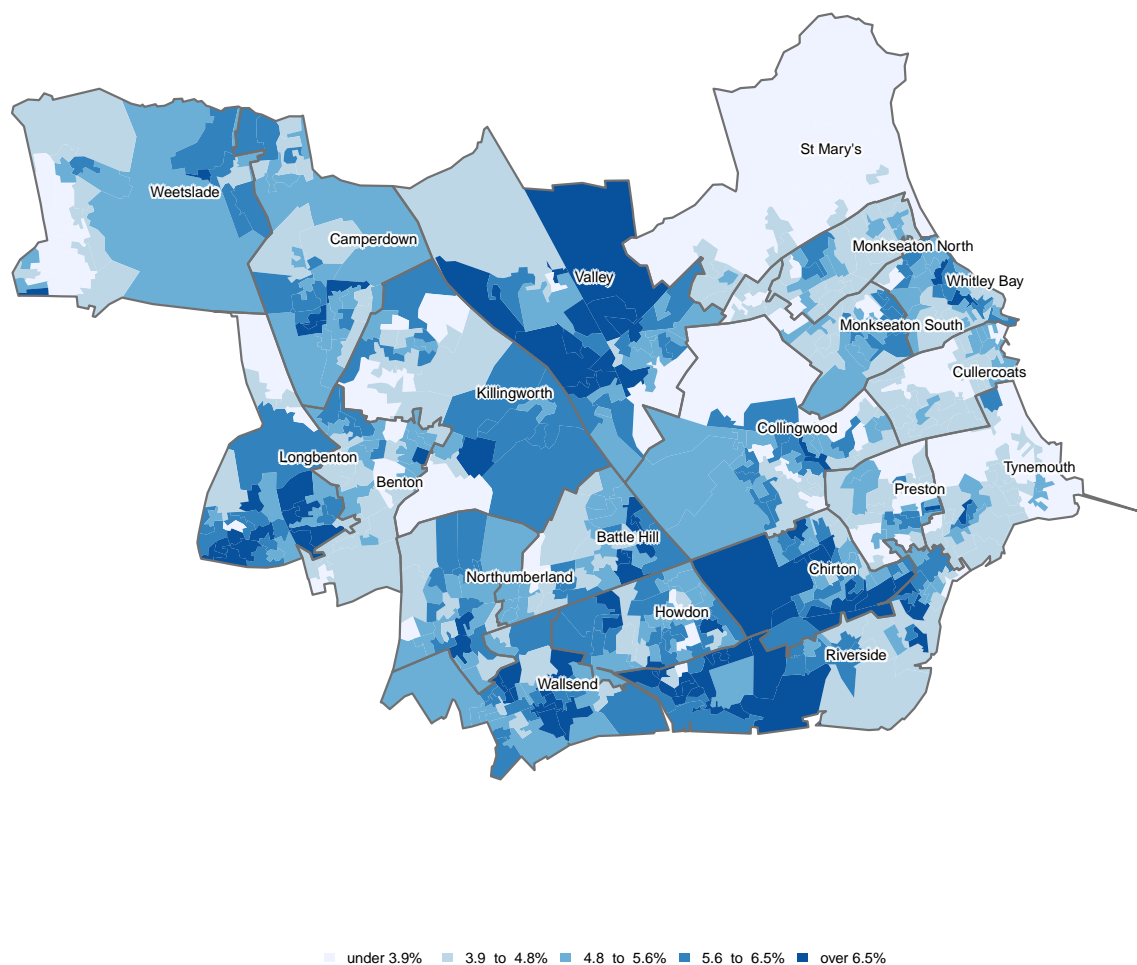
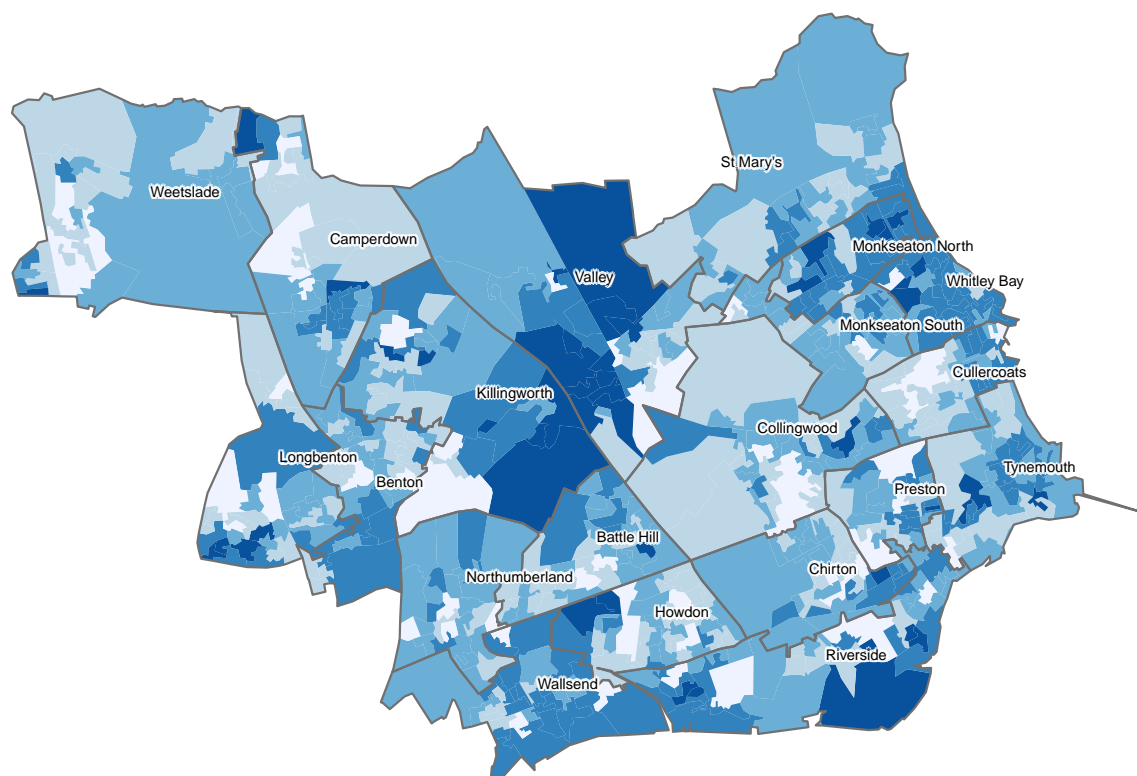


Figure 3: Persons who would seek information on council tax through the Internet on a smartphone

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under 54.3% 54.3 to 59.2% 59.2 to 62.9% 62.9 to 67.1% over 67.1%

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

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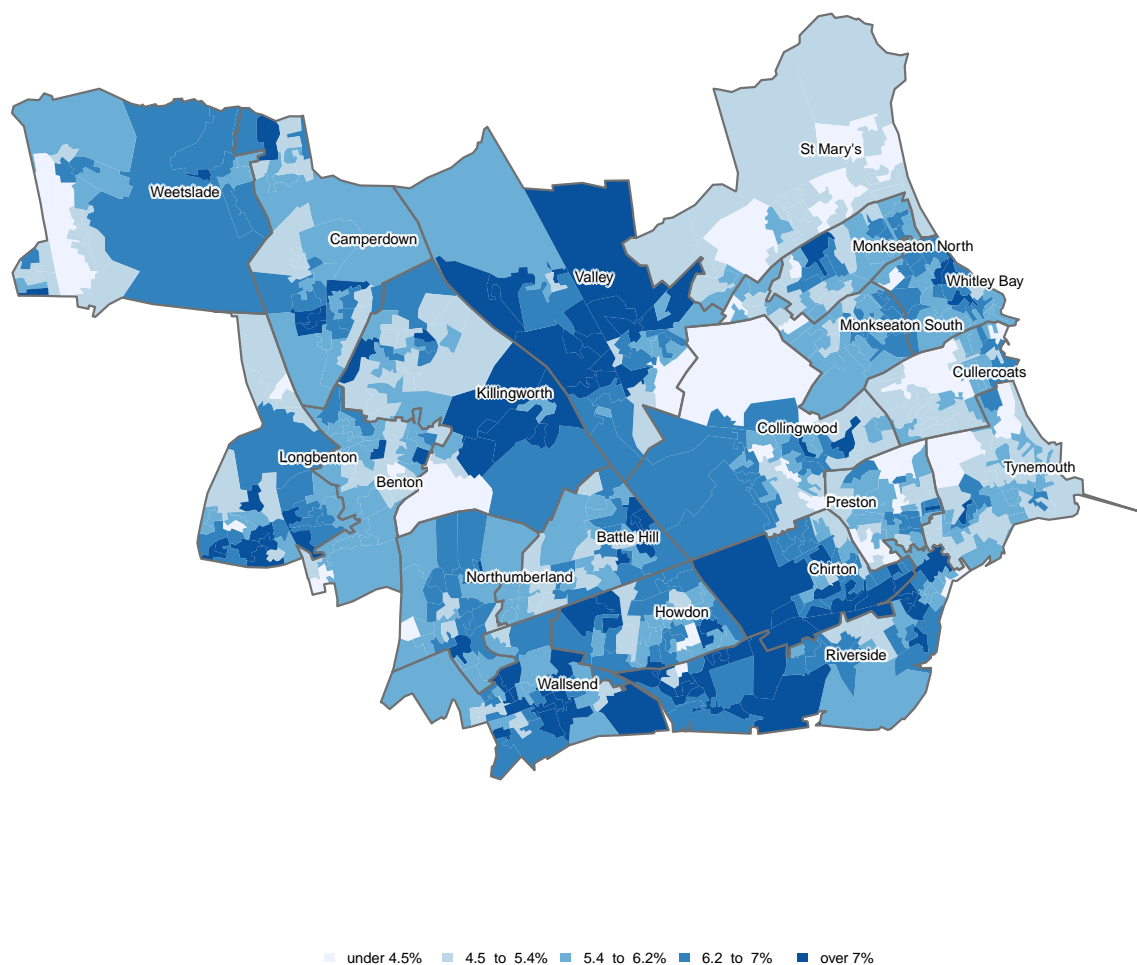
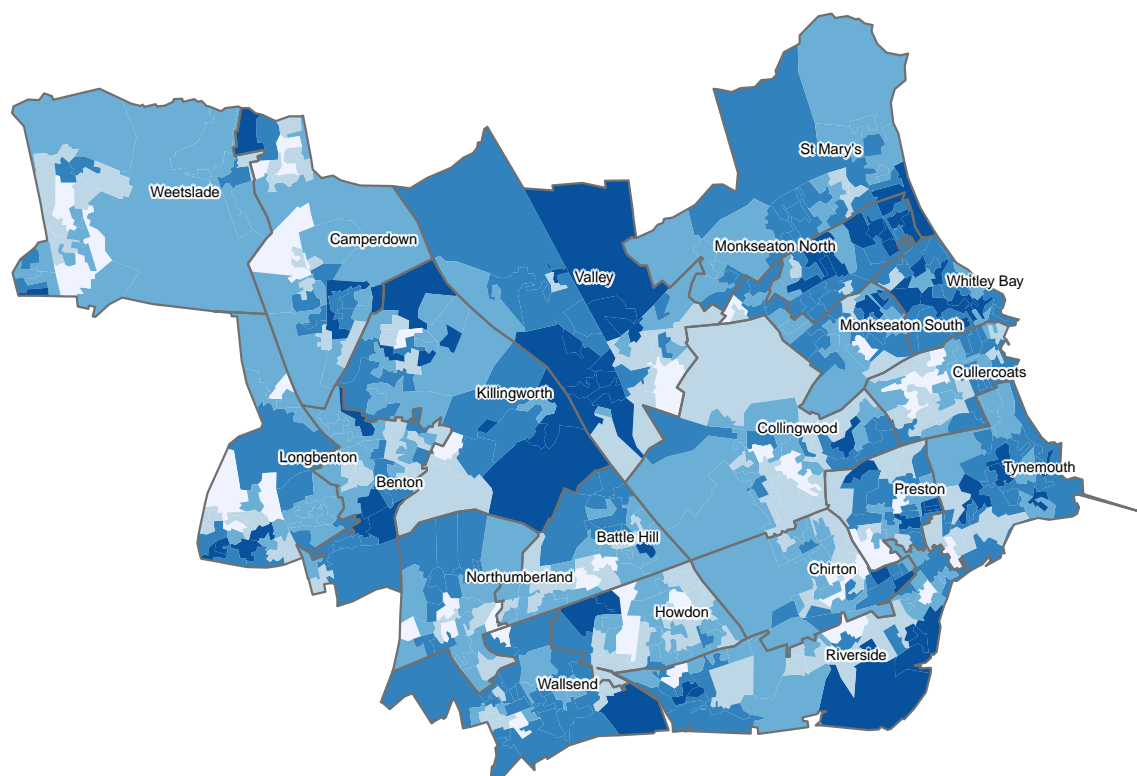


Figure 5: Persons who would seek information on a holiday or journey through the Internet on a smartphone

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under 58% 58 to 62.5% 62.5 to 66.5% 66.5 to 70.6% over 70.6%

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

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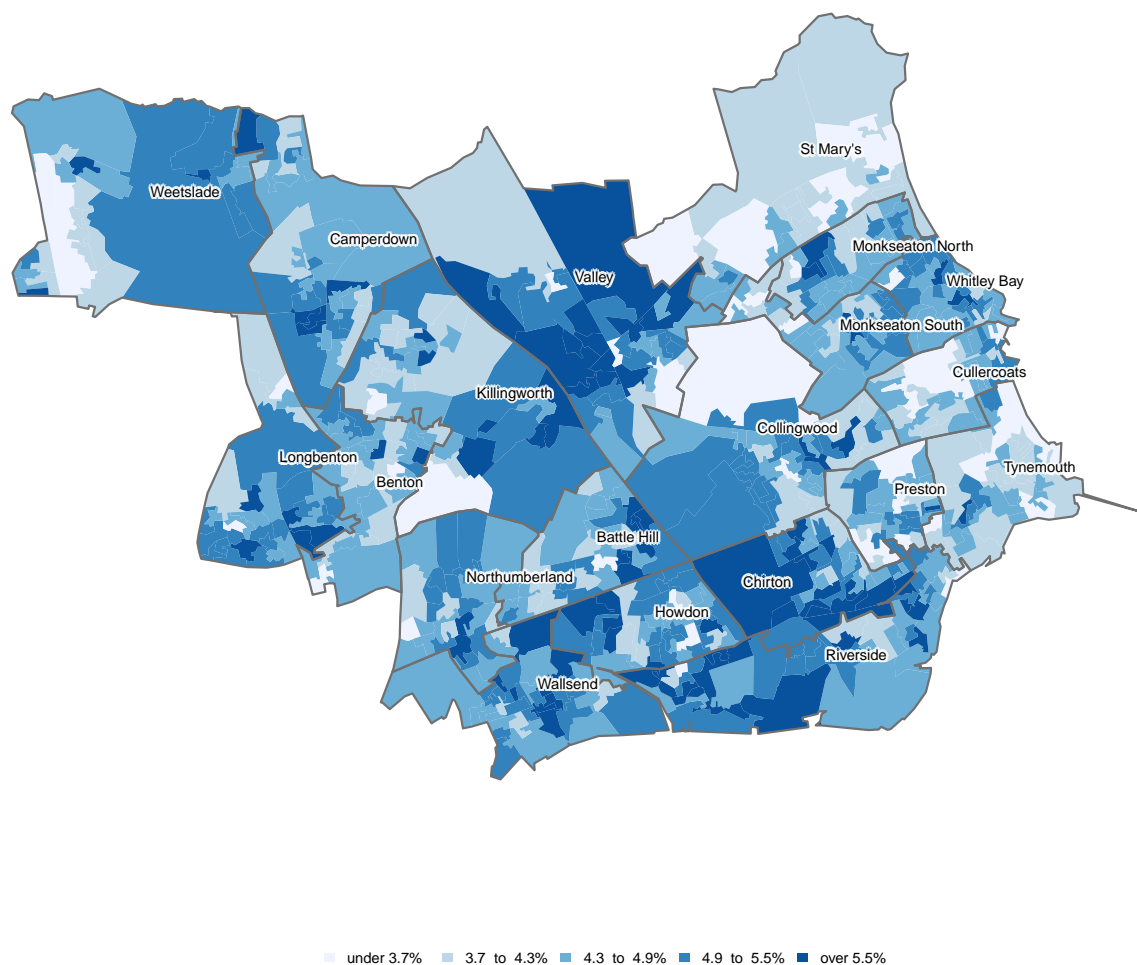


Figure 7: Persons who would seek information on a topic/ professional project through the Internet on a smartphone

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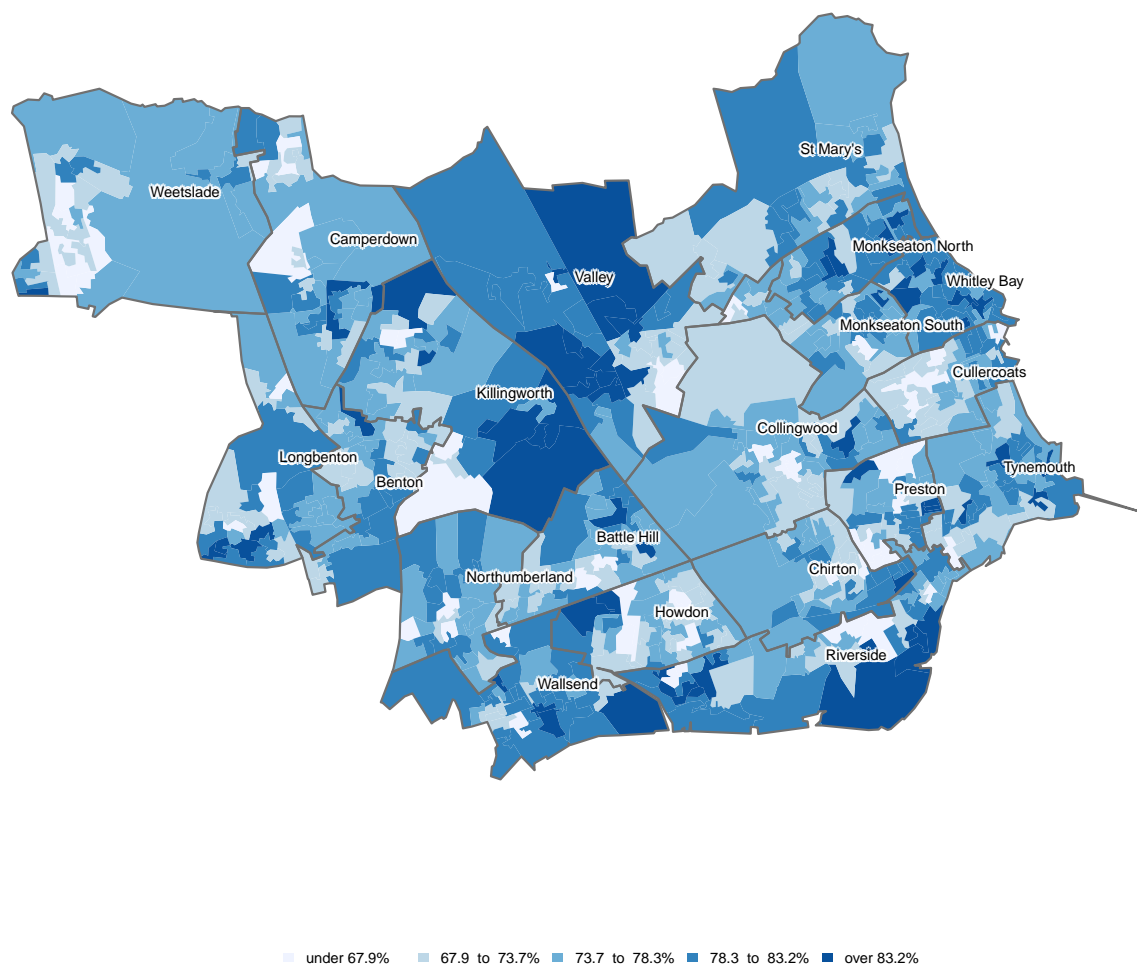
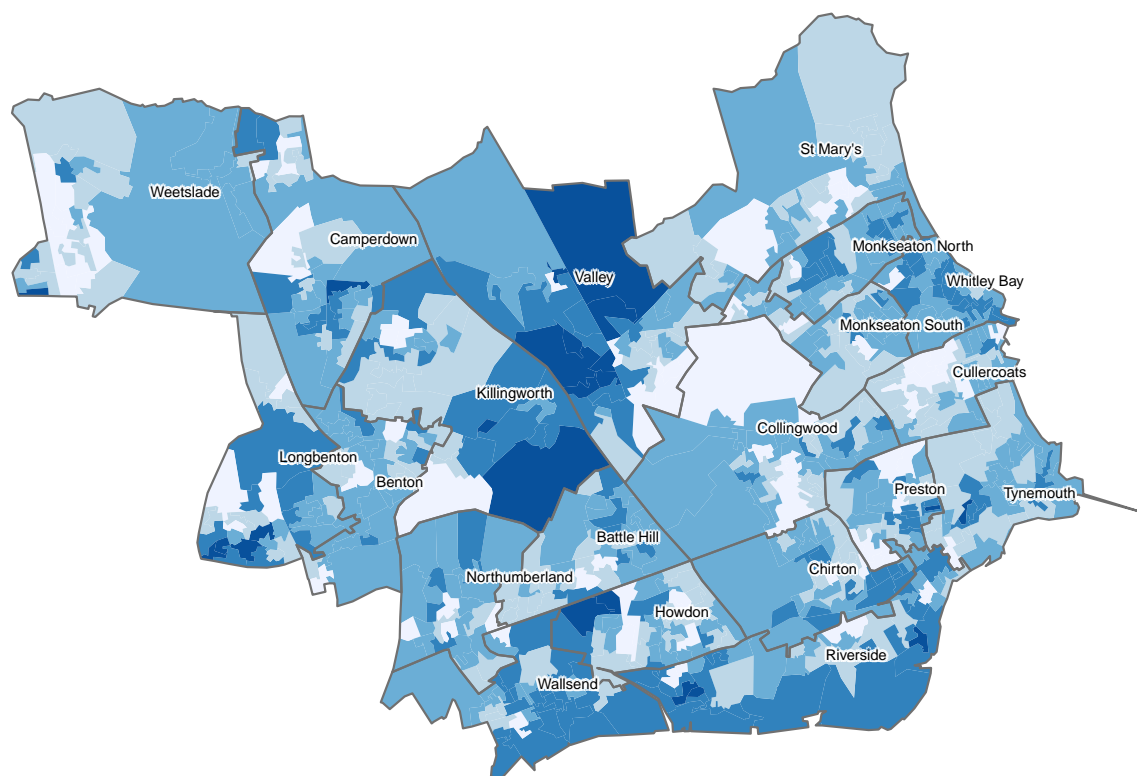


Figure 8: Persons who indicate the Internet is important for information

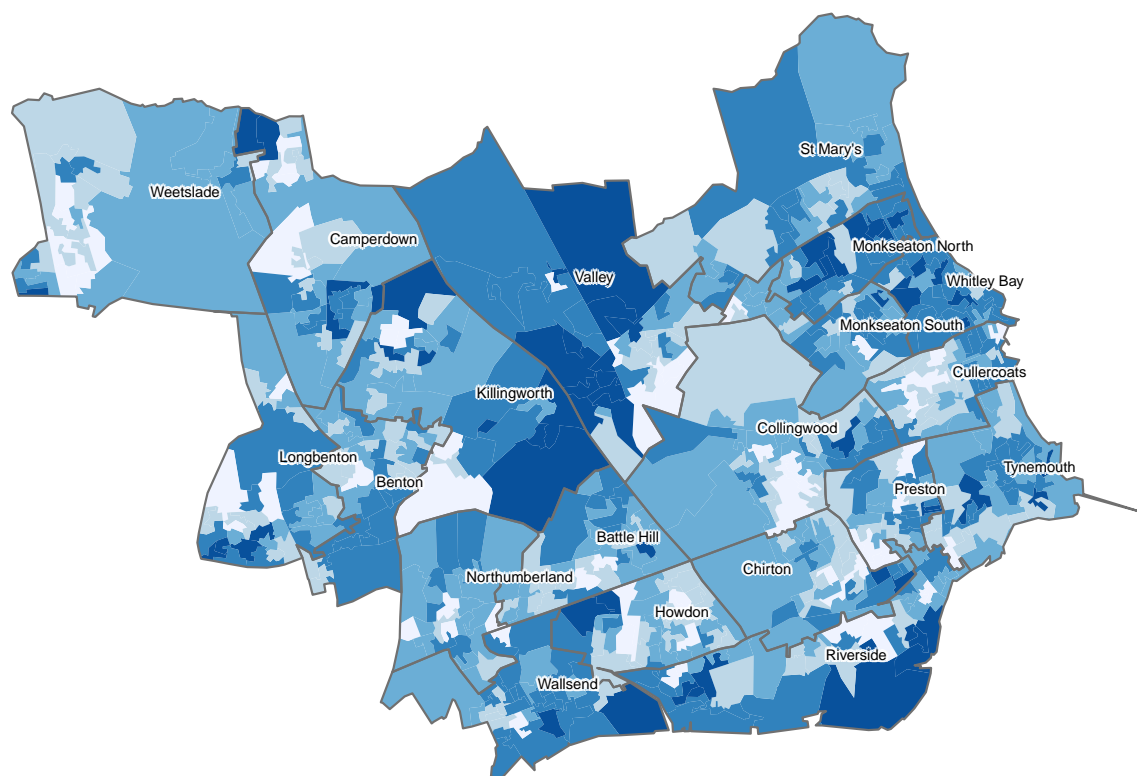
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under 59.4% 59.4 to 65.2% 65.2 to 70.1% 70.1 to 76.6% over 76.6%

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

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under 64.1%
 64.1 to 69.2%
 69.2 to 73.3%
 73.3 to 77.8%
 over 77.8%

Figure 10: Persons indicating they are Interested in the Internet

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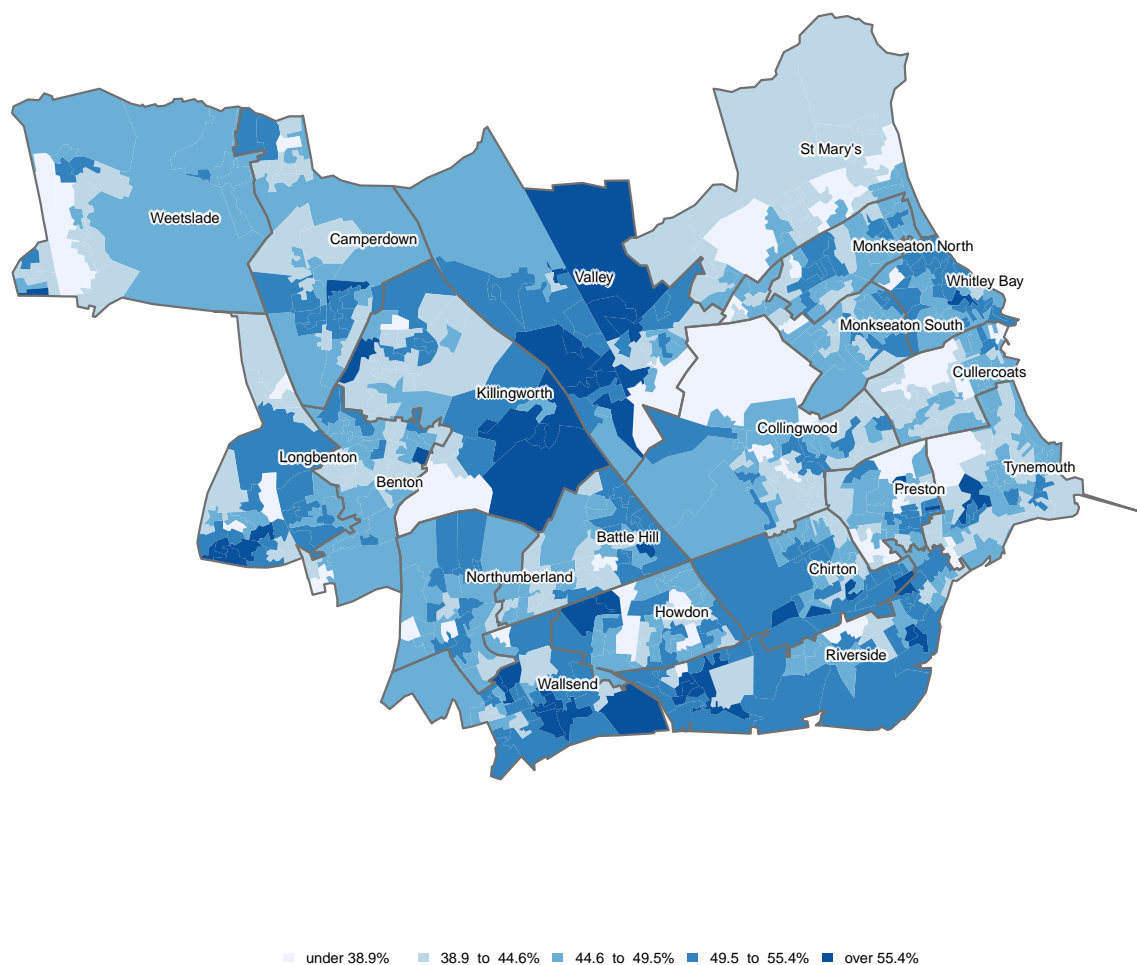
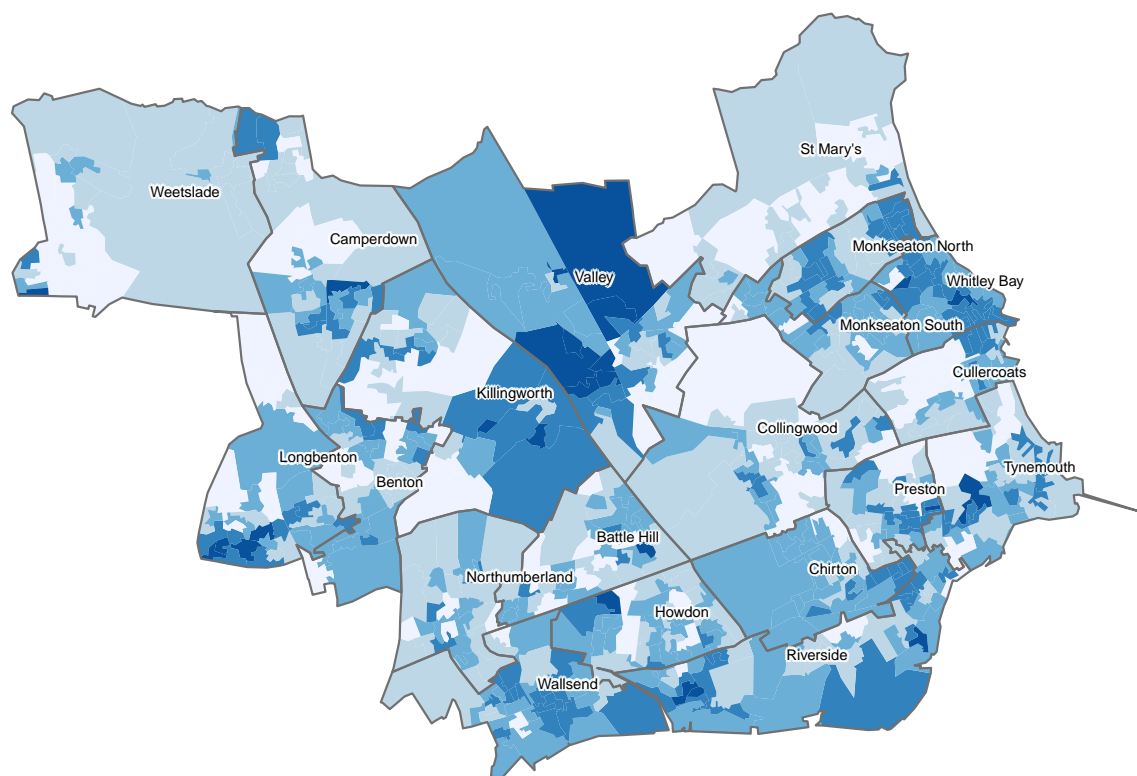


Figure 11: Persons who use the Internet while travelling through a mobile/dongle

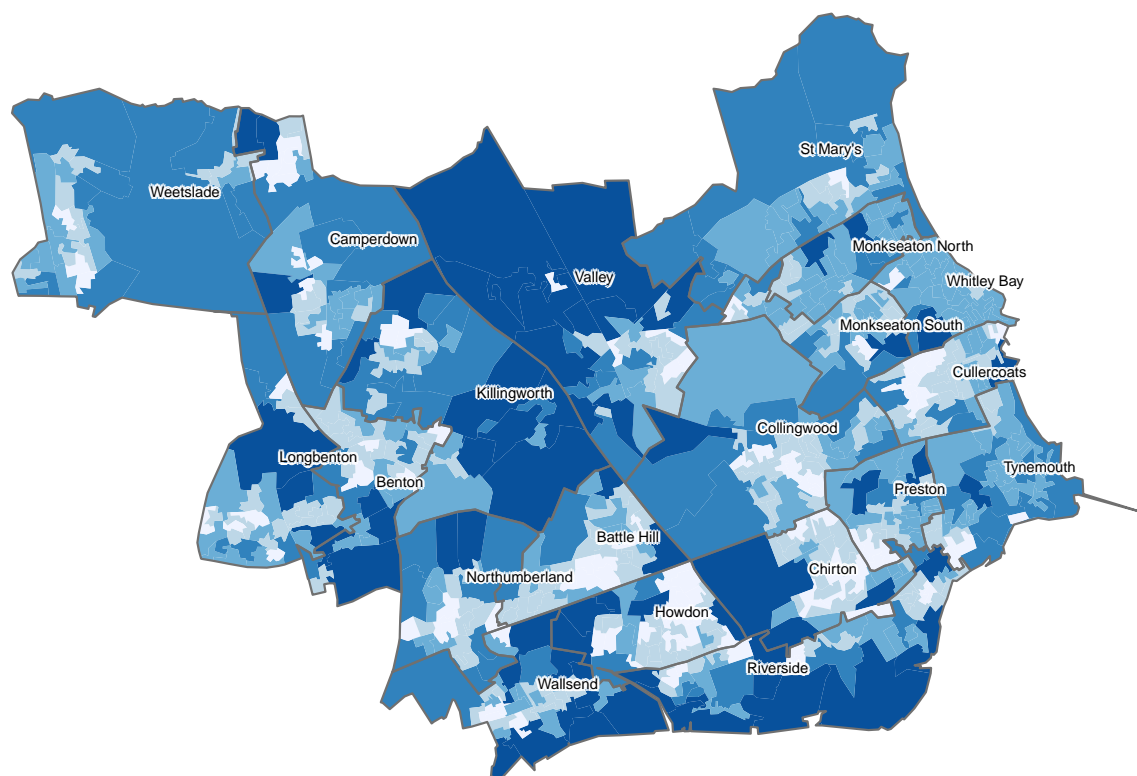
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under 19.7% 19.7 to 24% 24 to 27.8% 27.8 to 33.1% over 33.1%

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

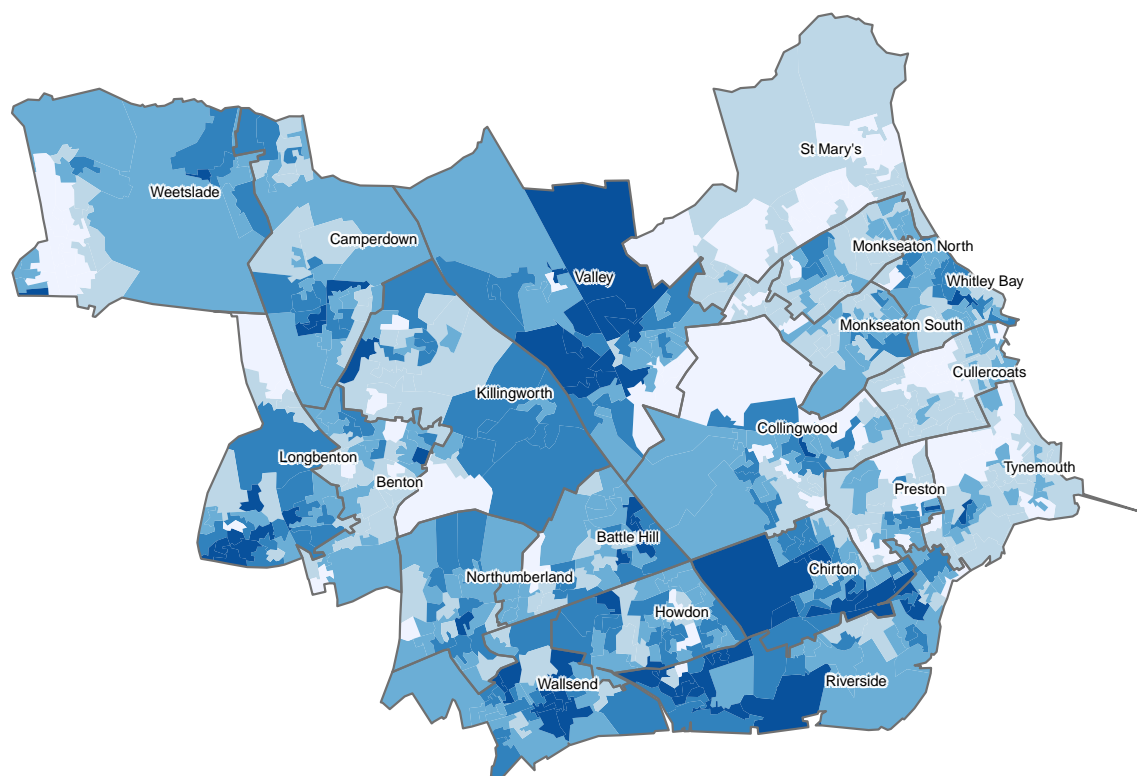
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under 68.6%
 68.6 to 70.4%
 70.4 to 72.6%
 72.6 to 75.5%
 over 75.5%

Figure 13: Persons who have saved money buying online

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under 10.7%
 10.7 to 12.8%
 12.8 to 14.7%
 14.7 to 16.7%
 over 16.7%

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

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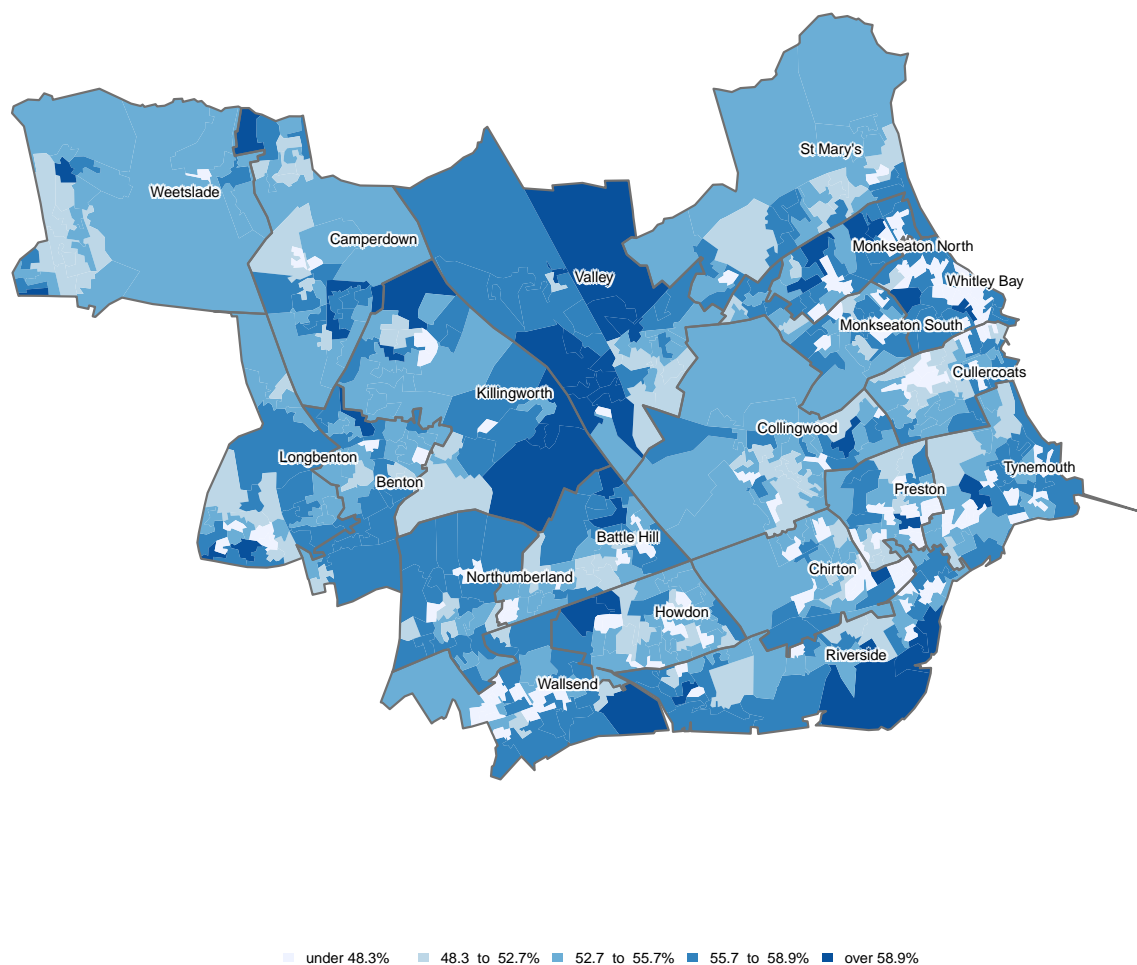
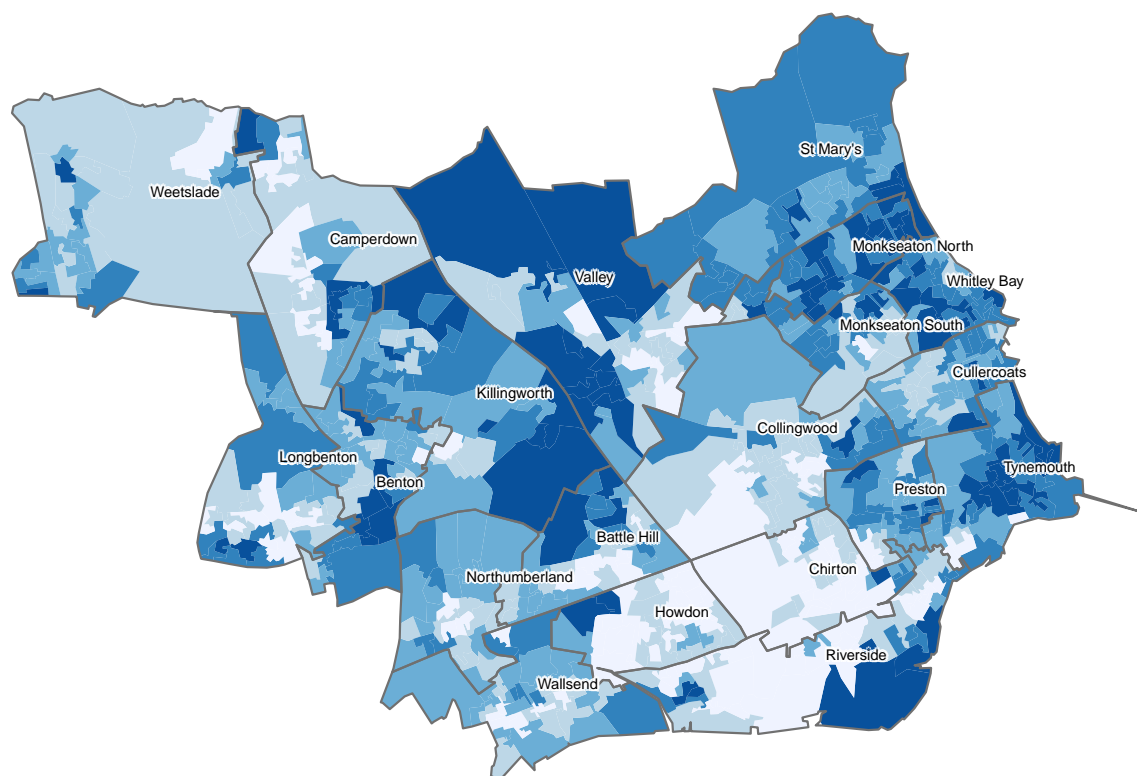


Figure 15: Persons who frequently buy products online

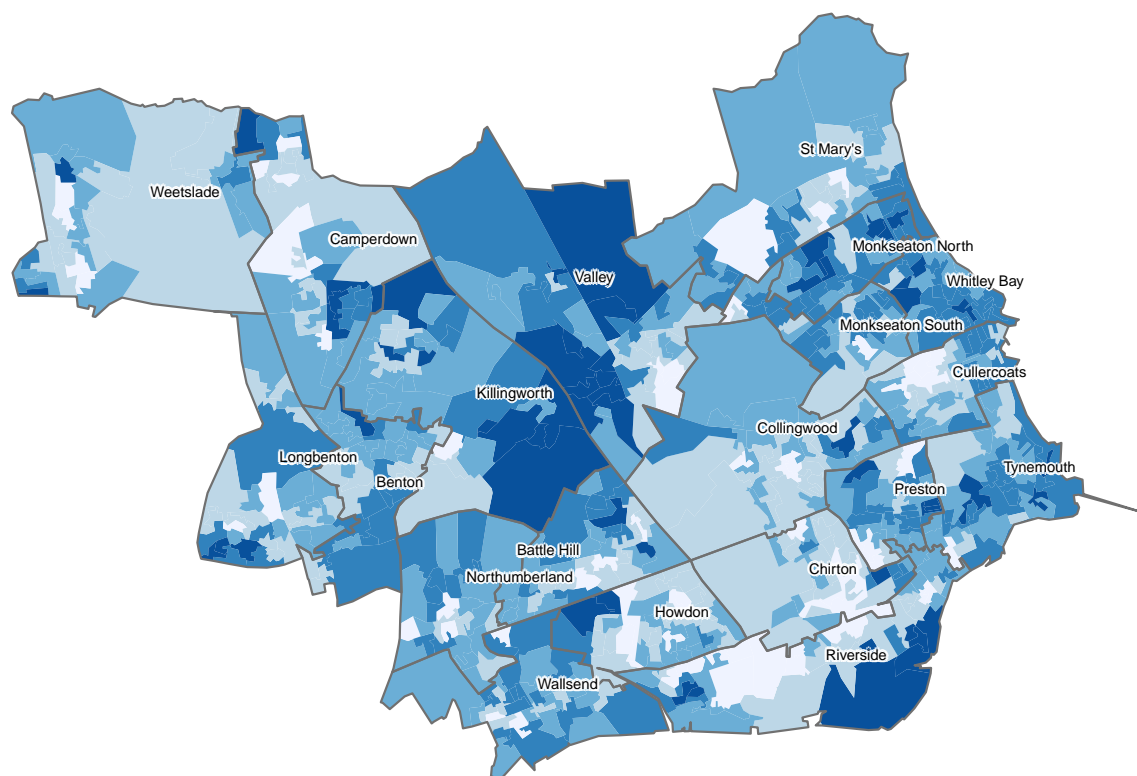
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under 38.7% 38.7 to 41% 41 to 43% 43 to 44.9% over 44.9%

Figure 16: Persons who frequently pay bills online

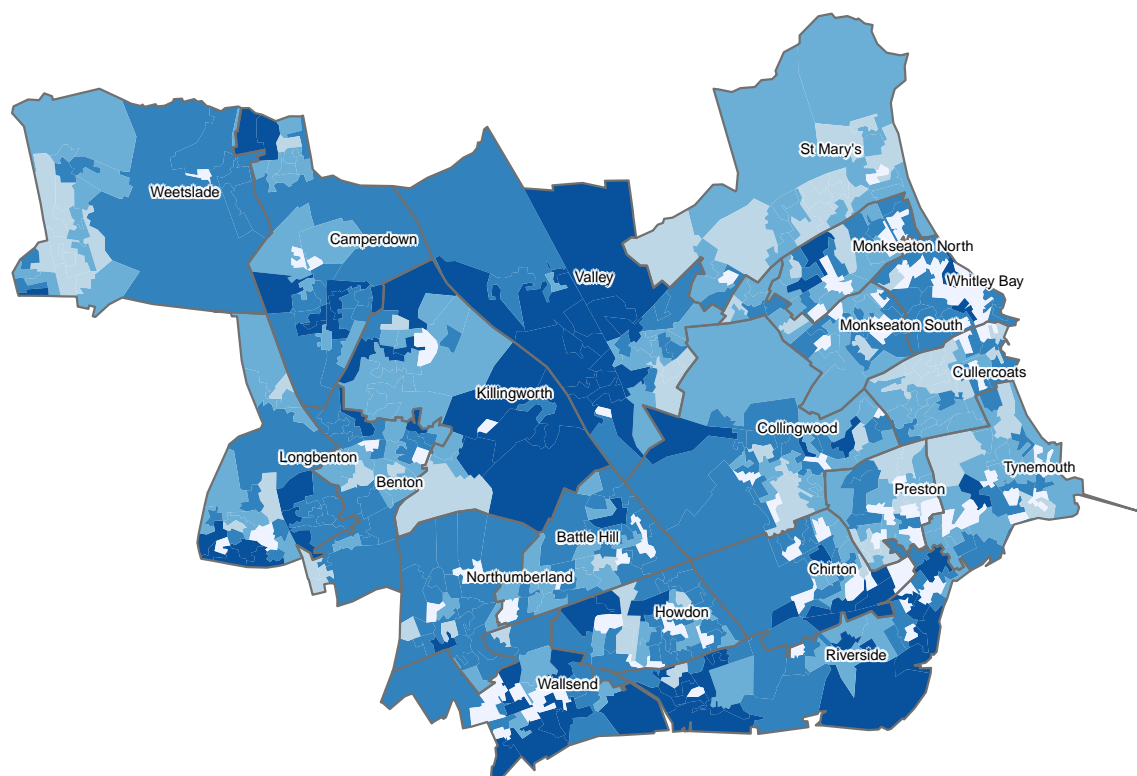
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under 50%
 50 to 52%
 52 to 54%
 54 to 56.4%
 over 56.4%

Figure 17: Persons who frequently use online banking

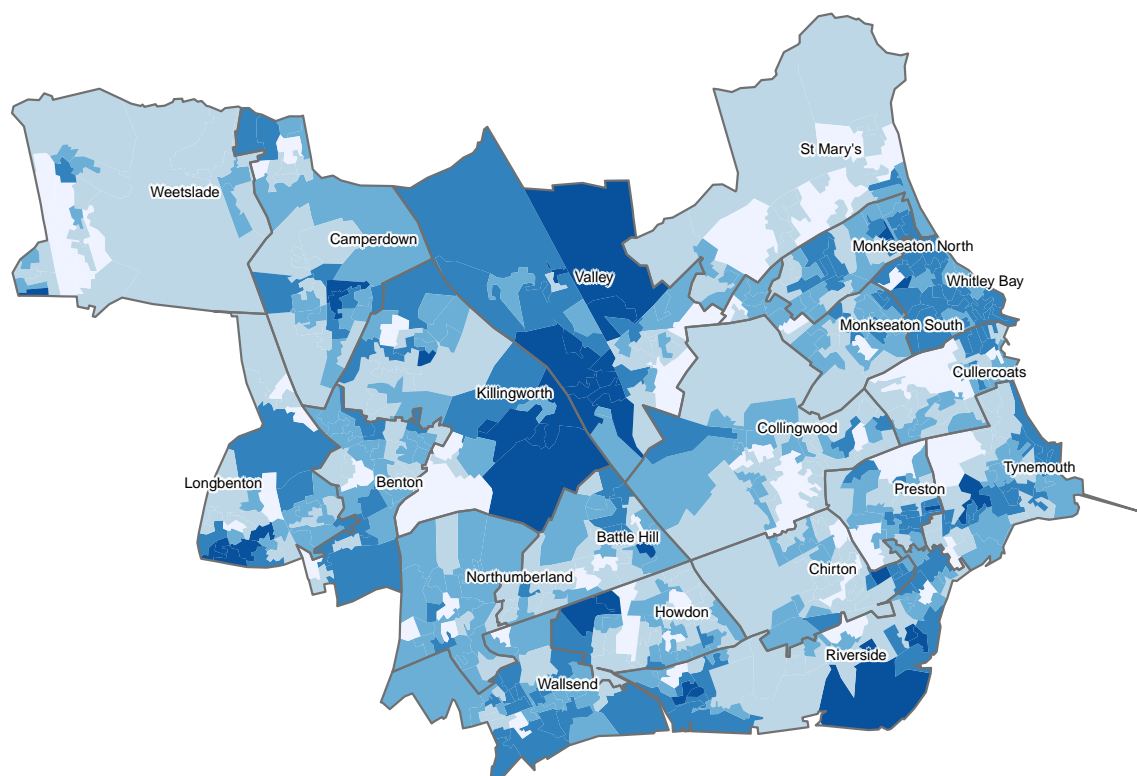
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under 48.6%
 48.6 to 61.2%
 61.2 to 63.8%
 63.8 to 66.1%
 over 66.1%

Figure 18: Persons who frequently compare prices online

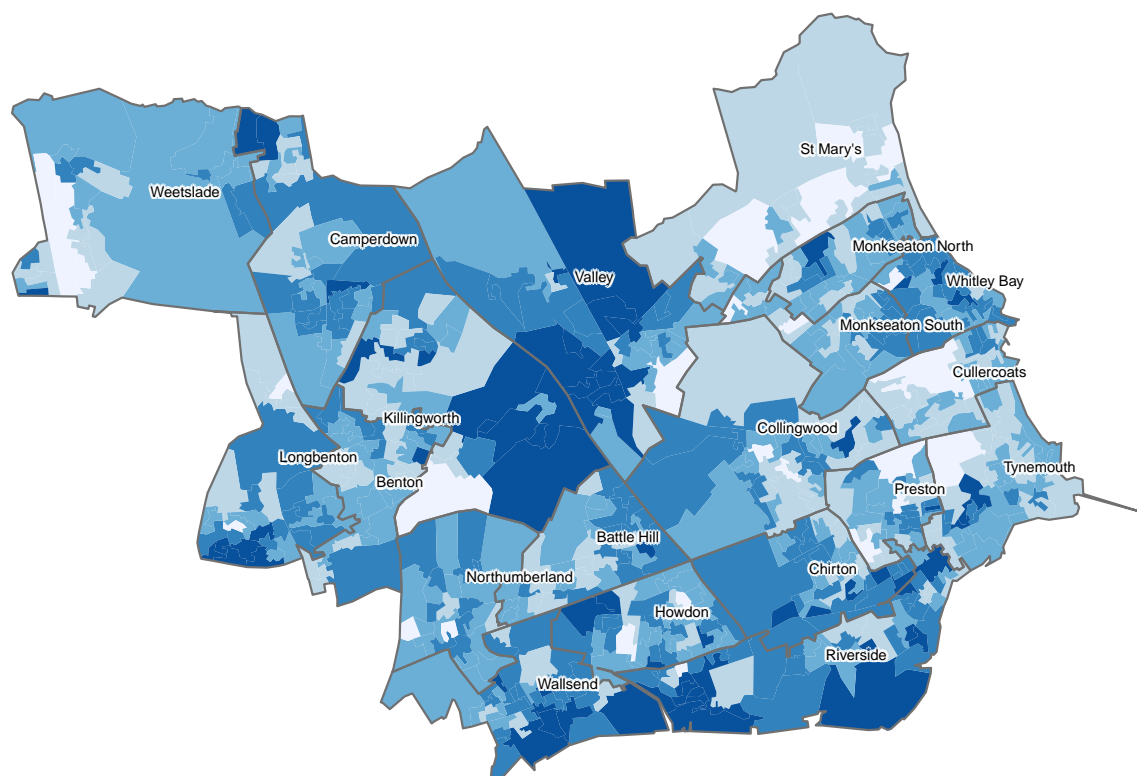
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under 16.1%
 16.1 to 17.6%
 17.6 to 18.9%
 18.9 to 20.8%
 over 20.8%

Figure 19: Persons who frequently order food or groceries online

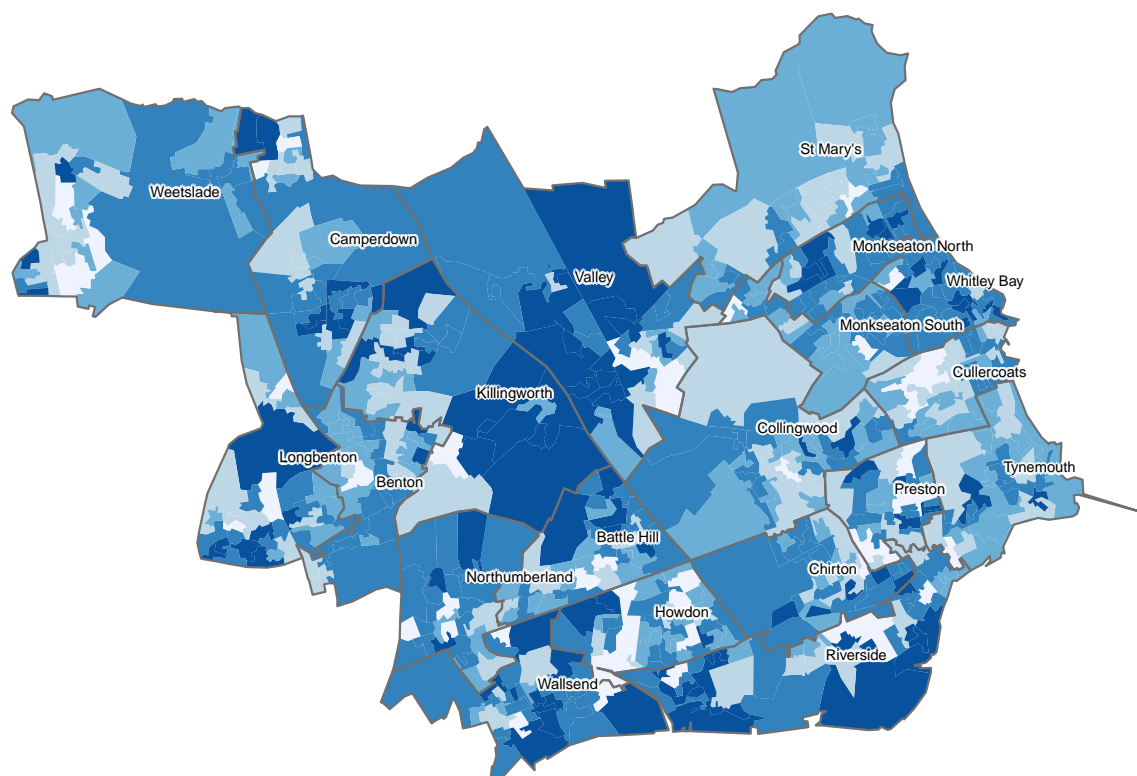
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under 12.3%
 12.3 to 14.1%
 14.1 to 15.5%
 15.5 to 17%
 over 17%

Figure 20: Persons who frequently sell things online

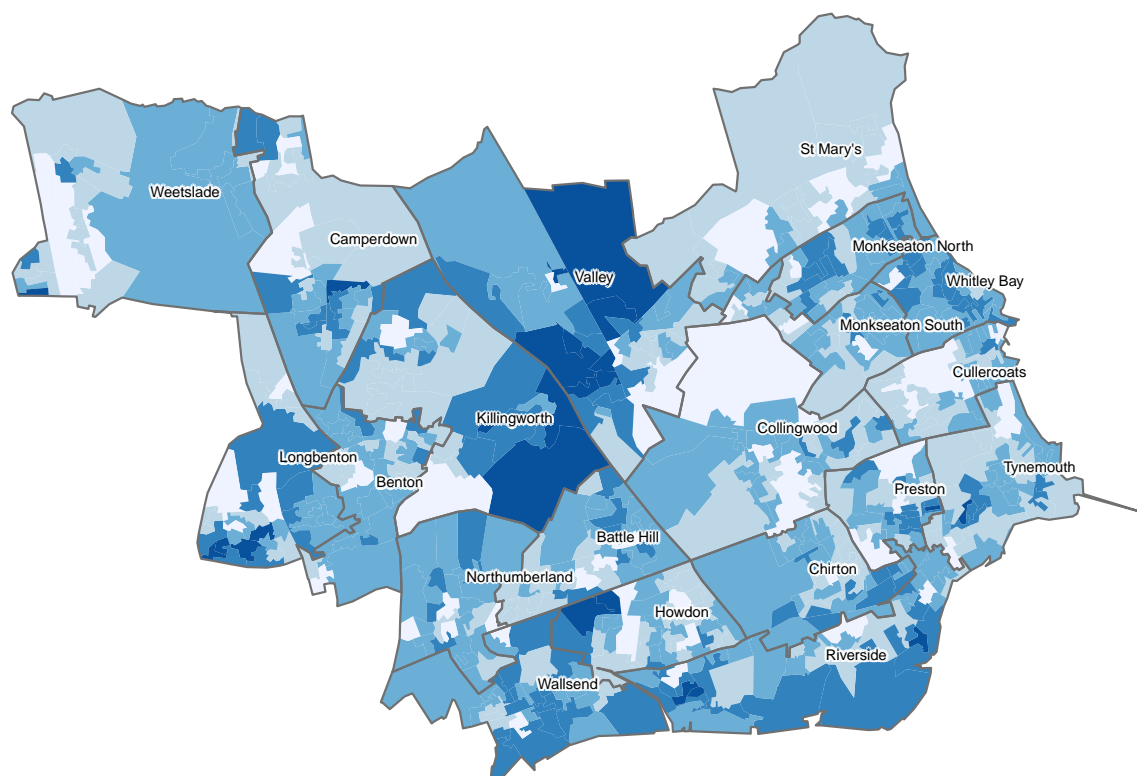
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under 87.7%
 87.7 to 90.1%
 90.1 to 91.9%
 91.9 to 93.7%
 over 93.7%

Figure 21: Mobile phone ownership

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under 40.8%
 40.8 to 46.7%
 46.7 to 51.9%
 51.9 to 58.7%
 over 58.7%

Figure 22: Persons who use mobile phone for email

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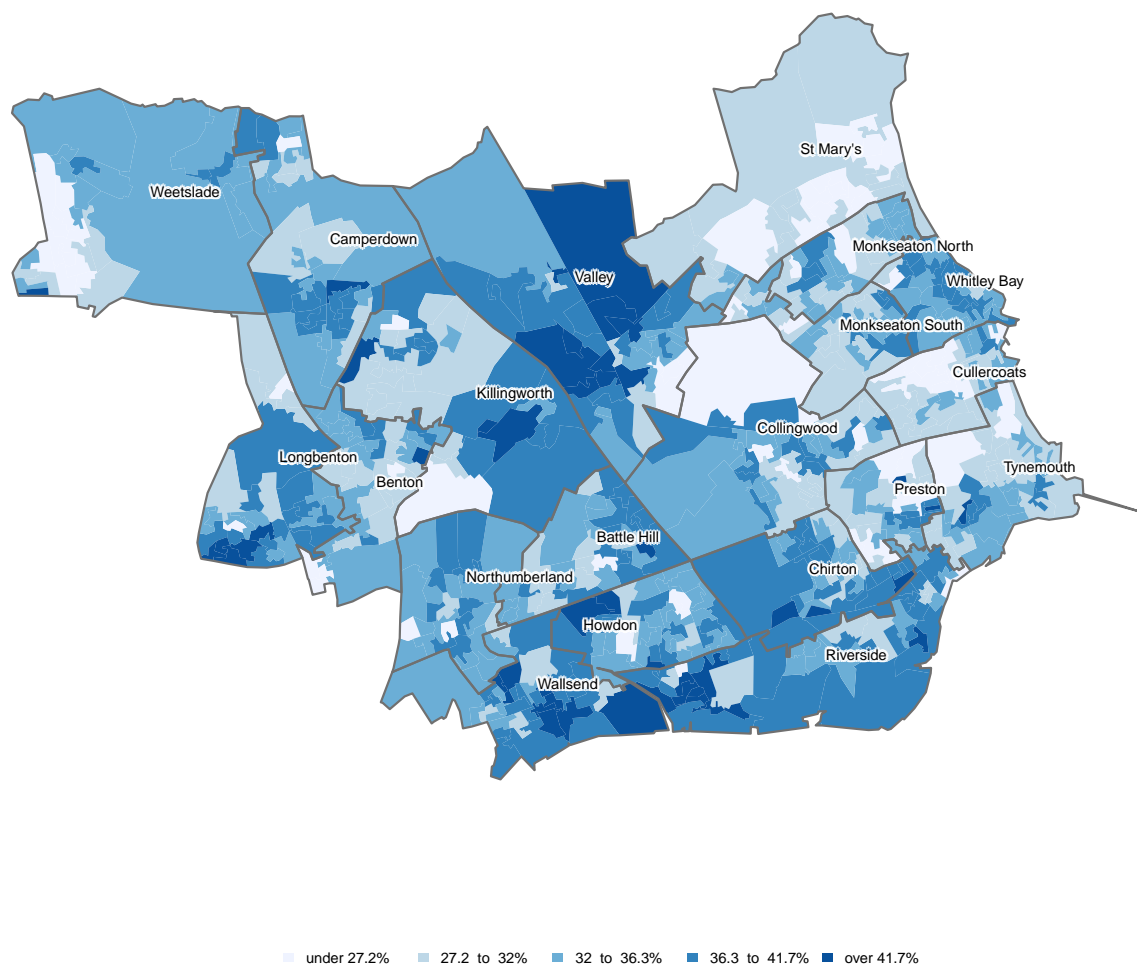
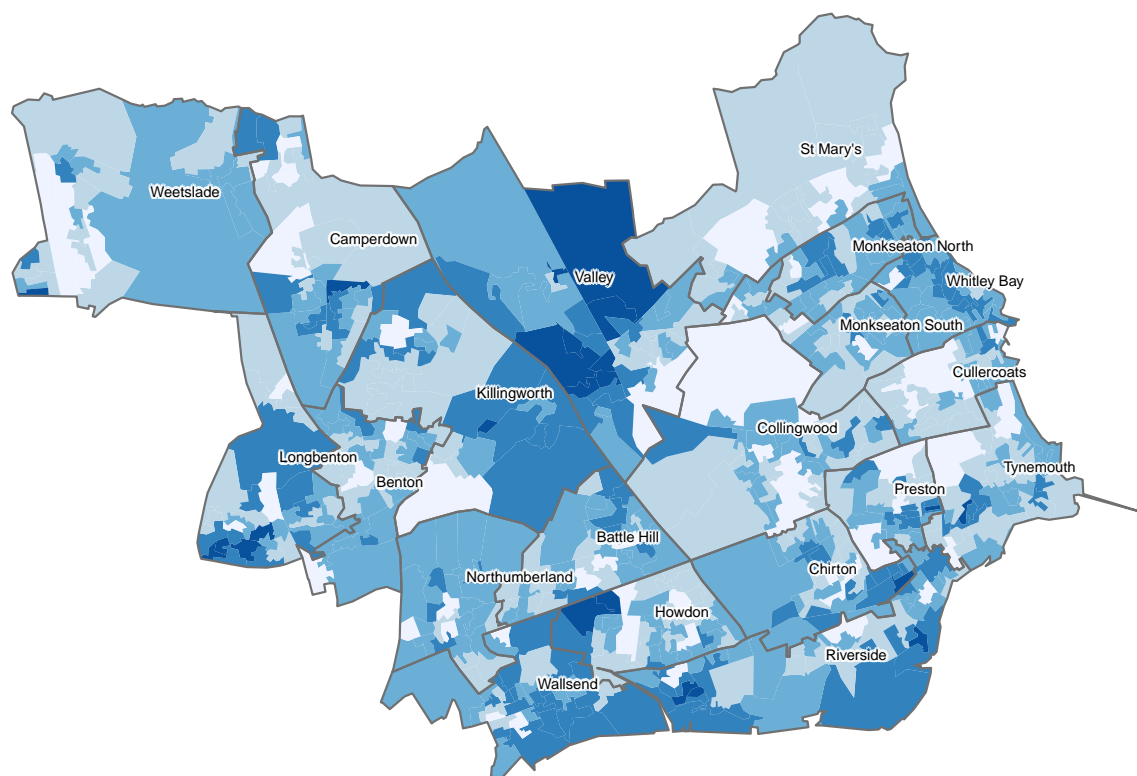


Figure 23: Persons who use mobile for posting videos and photos online

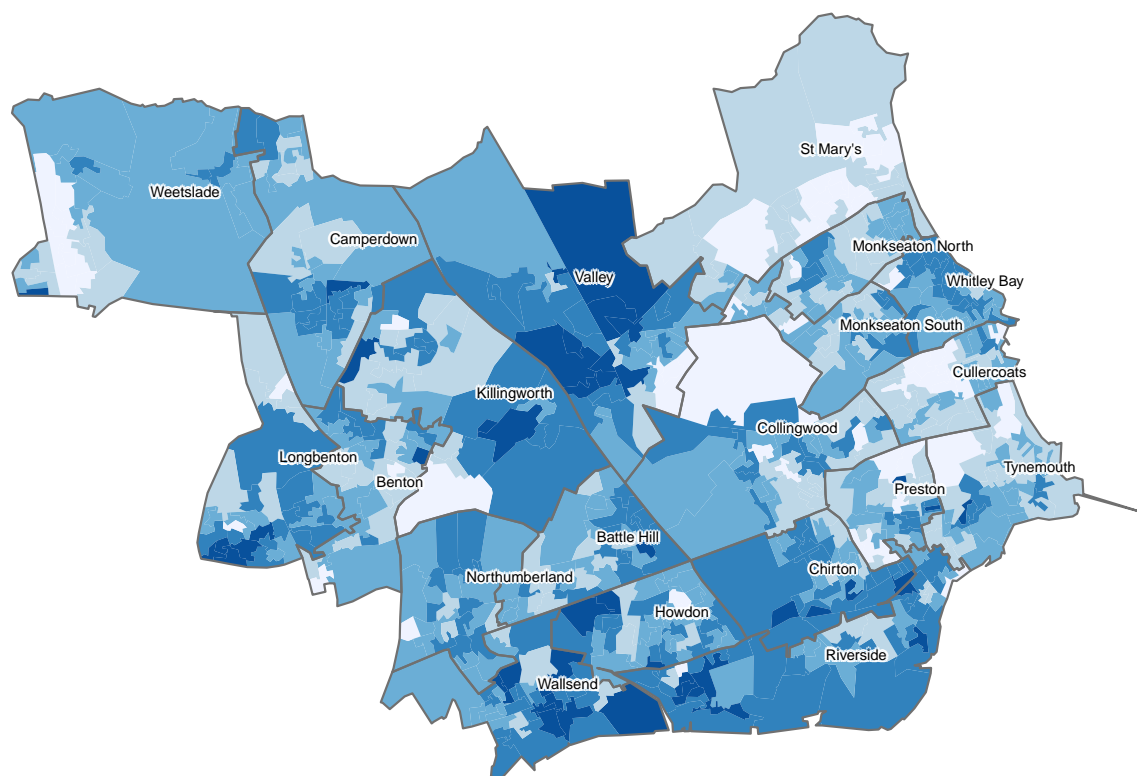
Variable ID – QH12e.
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under 32.5% 32.5 to 37.5% 37.5 to 42% 42 to 48.2% over 48.2%

Figure 24: Persons who use mobile phone for navigation

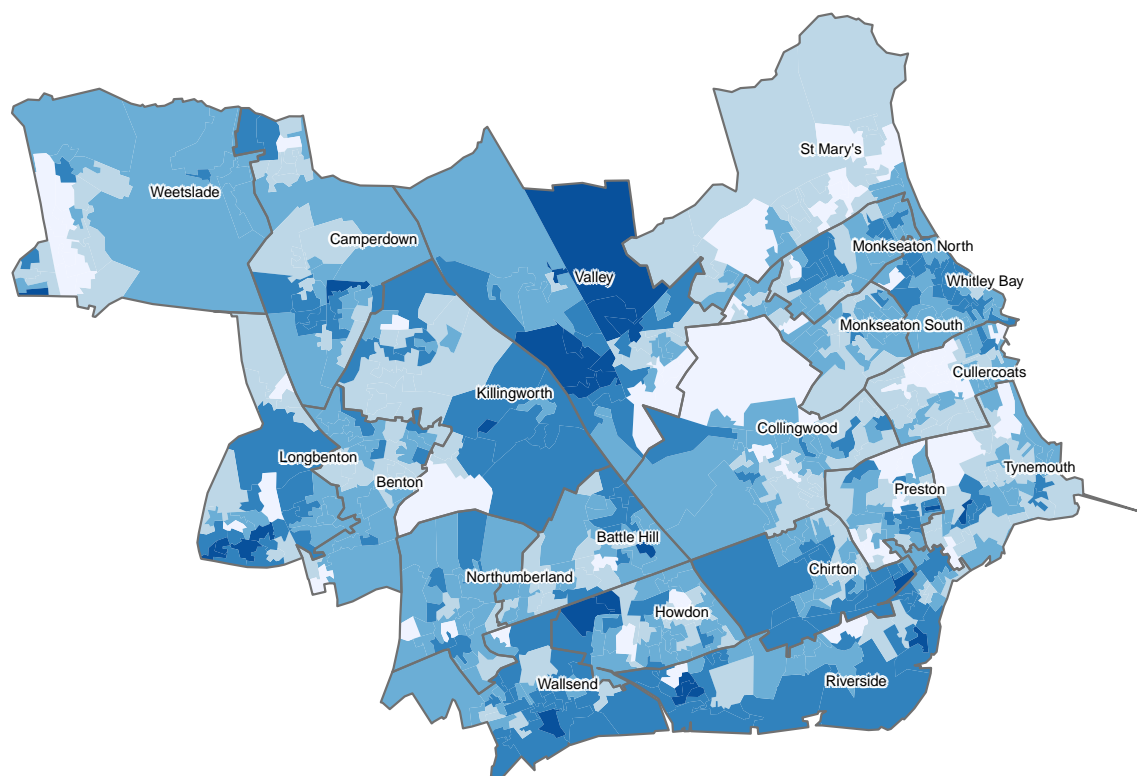
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under 28.1%
 28.1 to 34.1%
 34.1 to 39.5%
 39.5 to 46%
 over 46%

Figure 25: Persons who use mobile phone for social networking

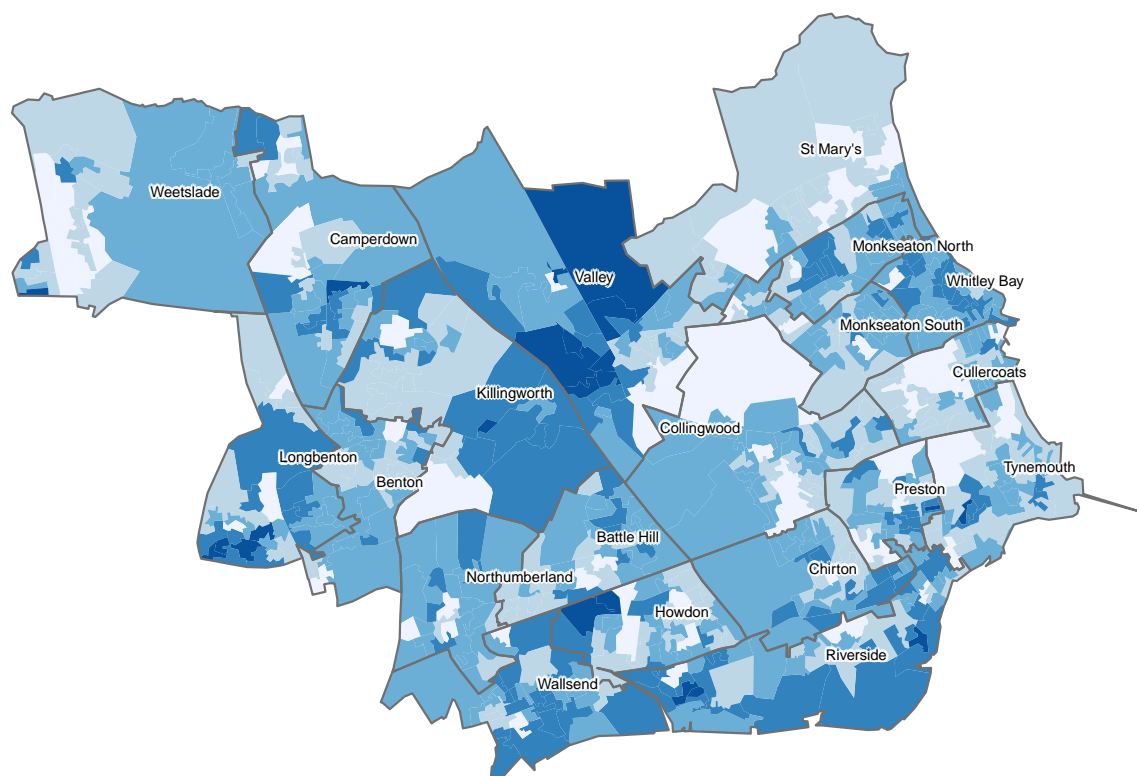
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■ under 32.9%
 ■ 32.9 to 38.8%
 ■ 38.8 to 44.2%
 ■ 44.2 to 51.1%
 ■ over 51.1%

Figure 26: Persons who use mobile phone for apps

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under 37.8% 37.8 to 44.1% 44.1 to 49.6% 49.6 to 56.9% over 56.9%

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

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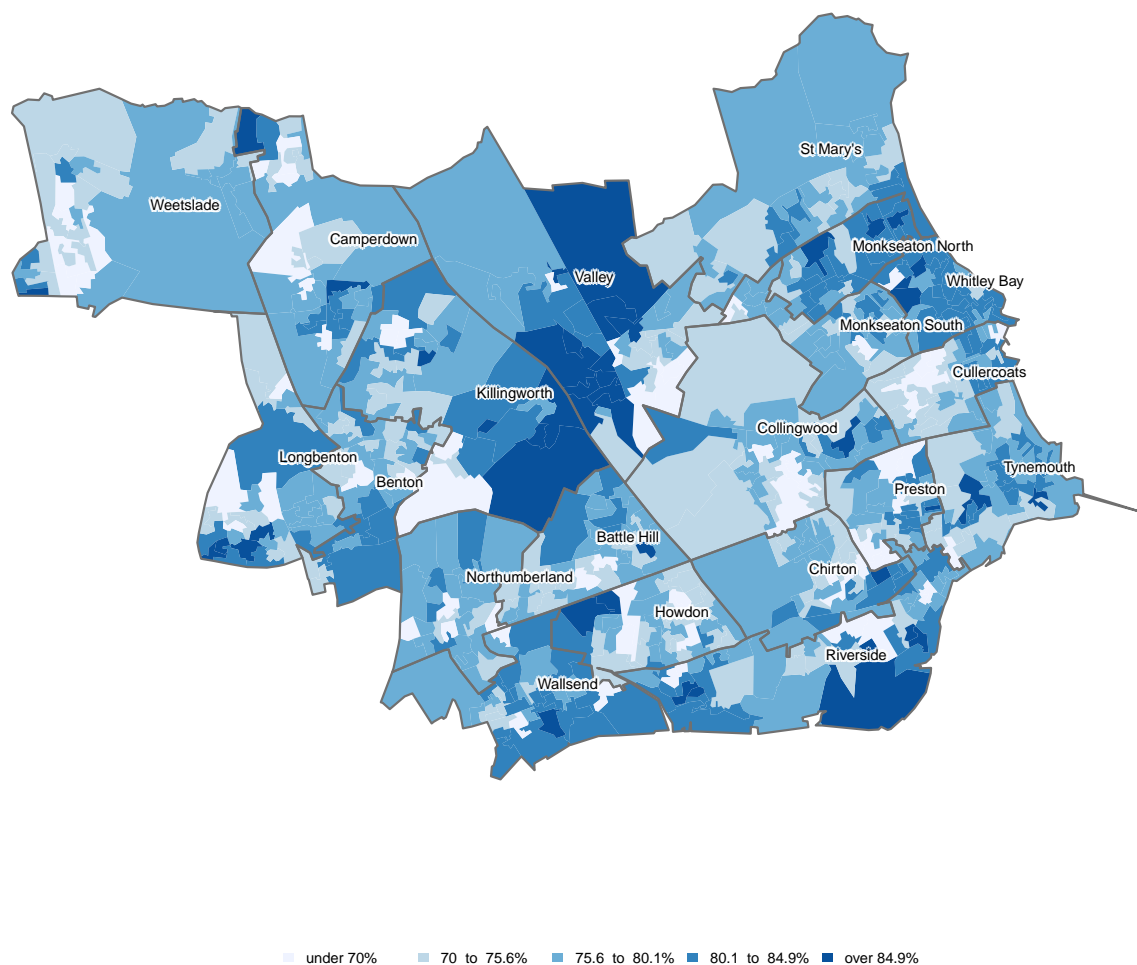


Figure 28: Current Internet users

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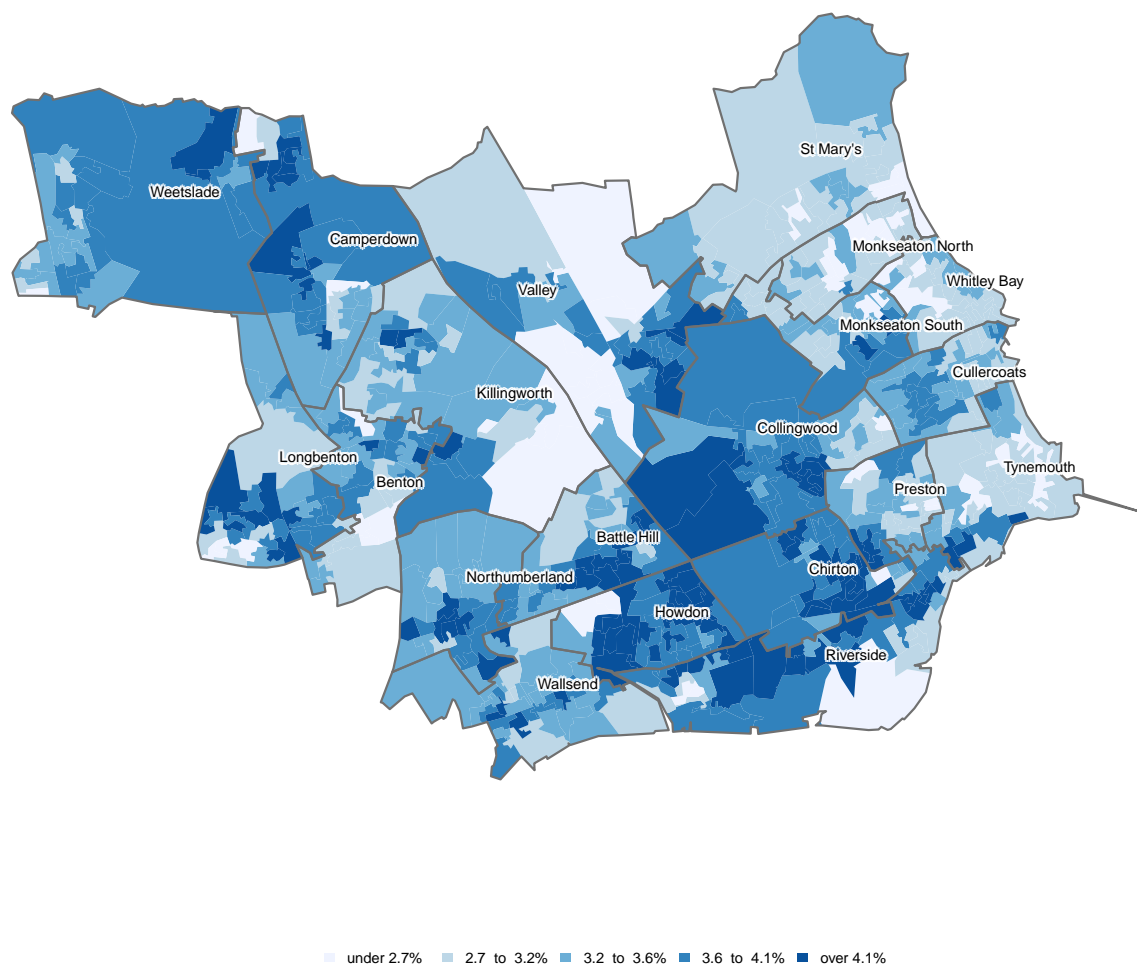


Figure 29: Ex Internet users

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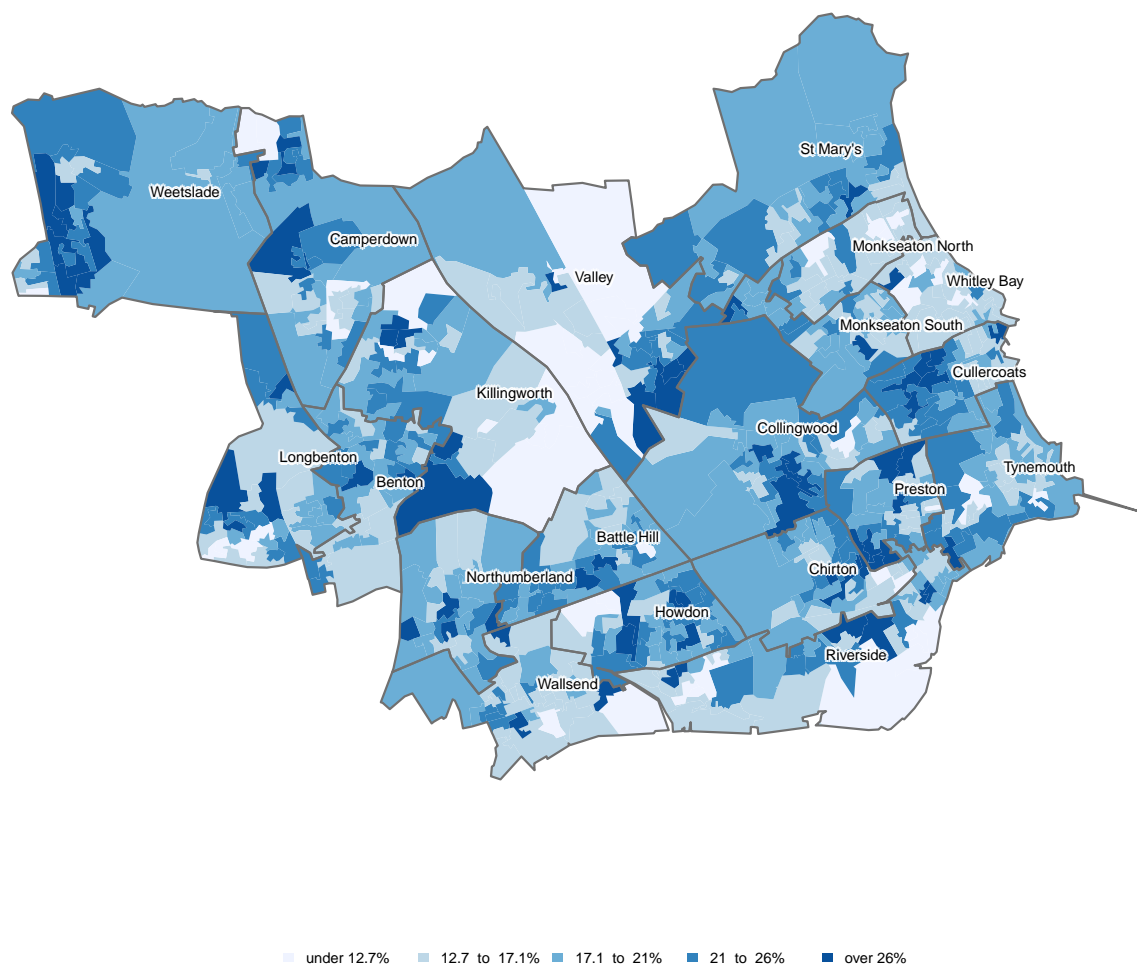
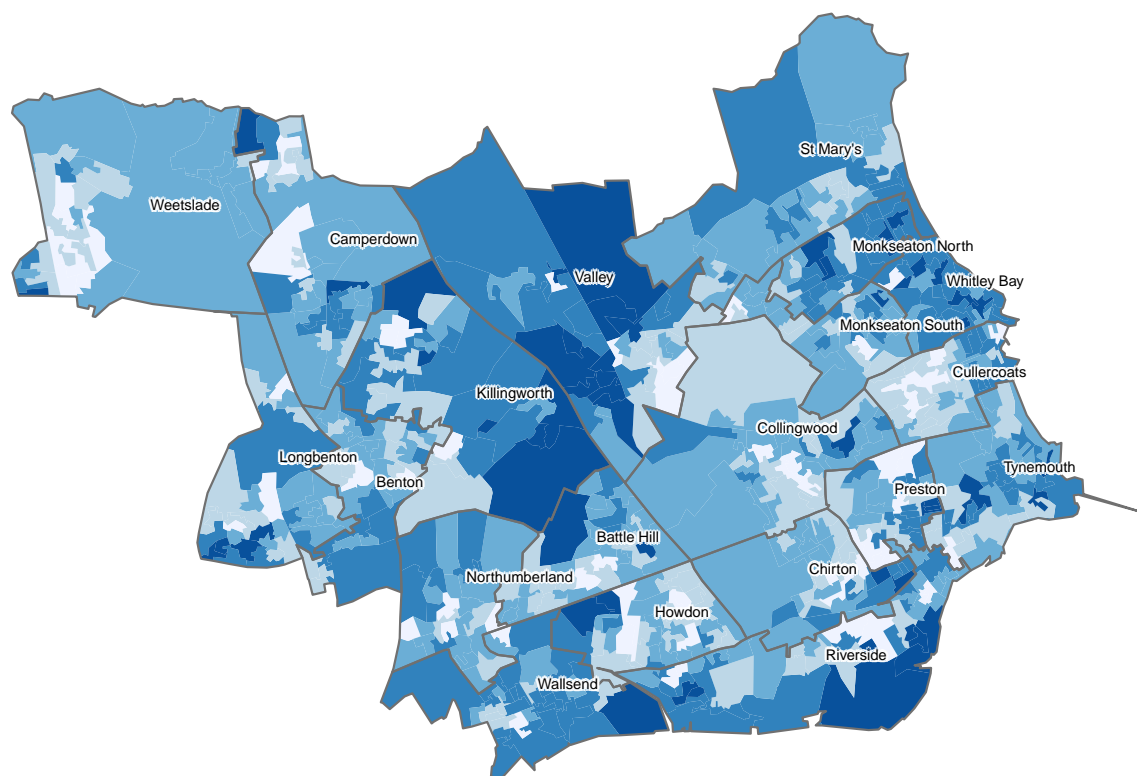


Figure 30: Internet non users

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under 70.6%
 70.6 to 75.9%
 75.9 to 80.2%
 80.2 to 84.8%
 over 84.8%

Figure 31: Households that have Internet access at present

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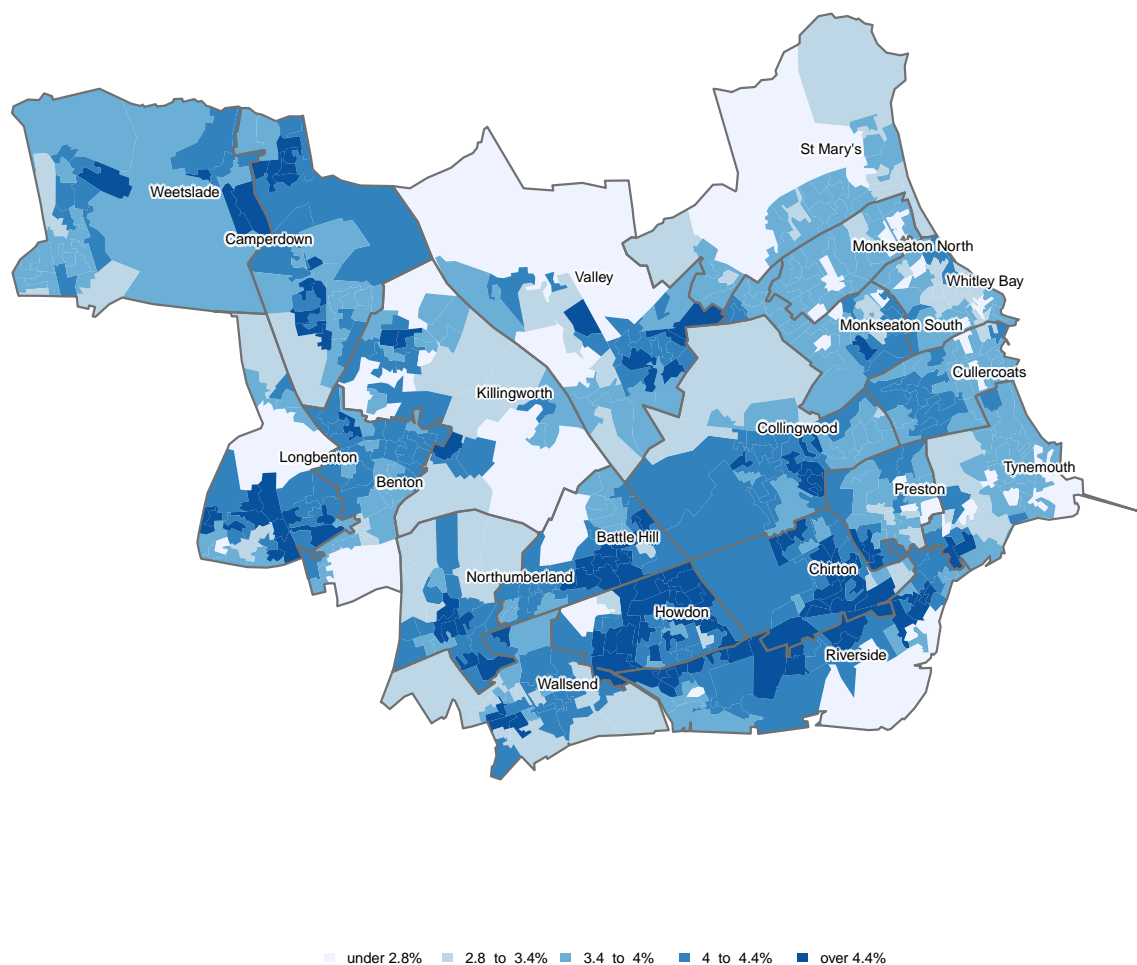
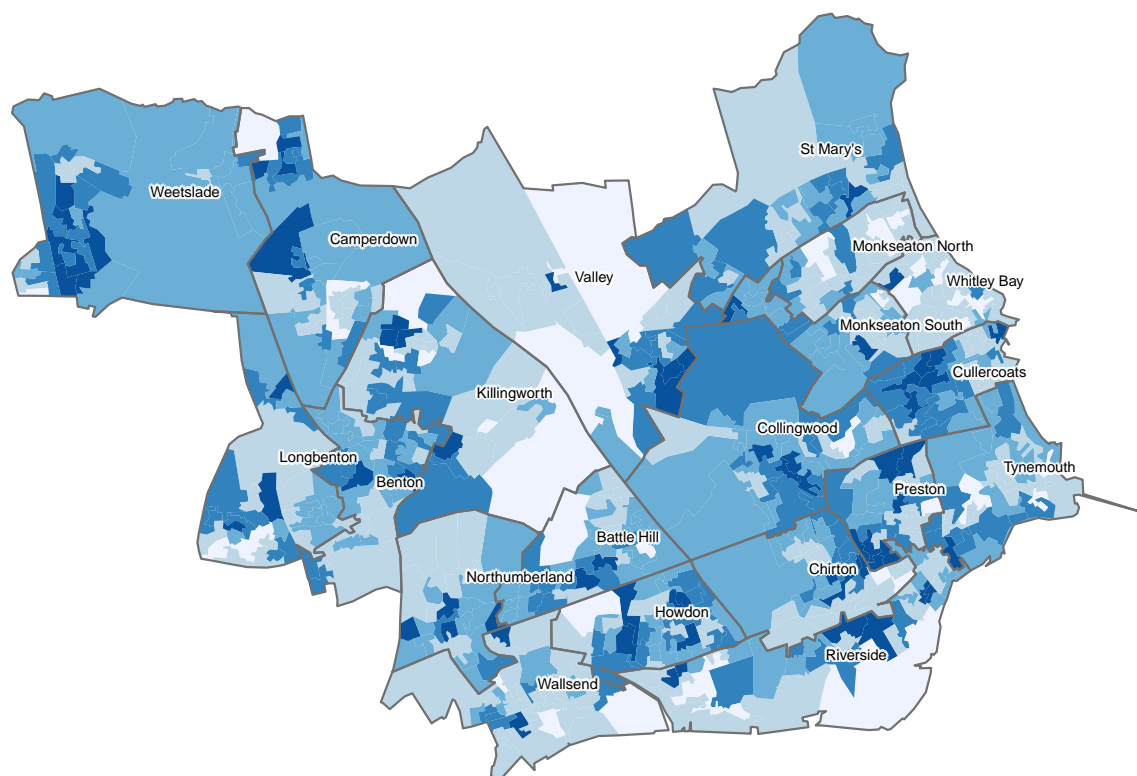


Figure 32: Households that dont have Internet access but have had in past

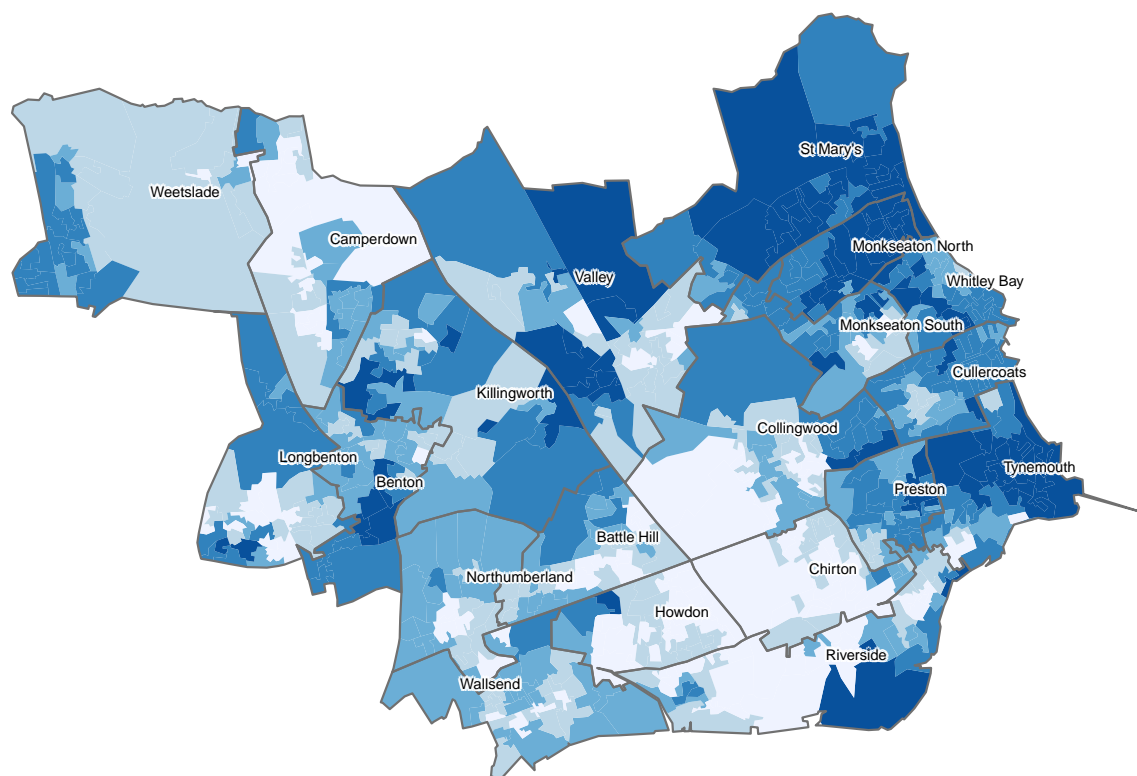
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under 12.3% 12.3 to 16.5% 16.5 to 20.3% 20.3 to 25% over 25%

Figure 33: Households that have never had Internet access

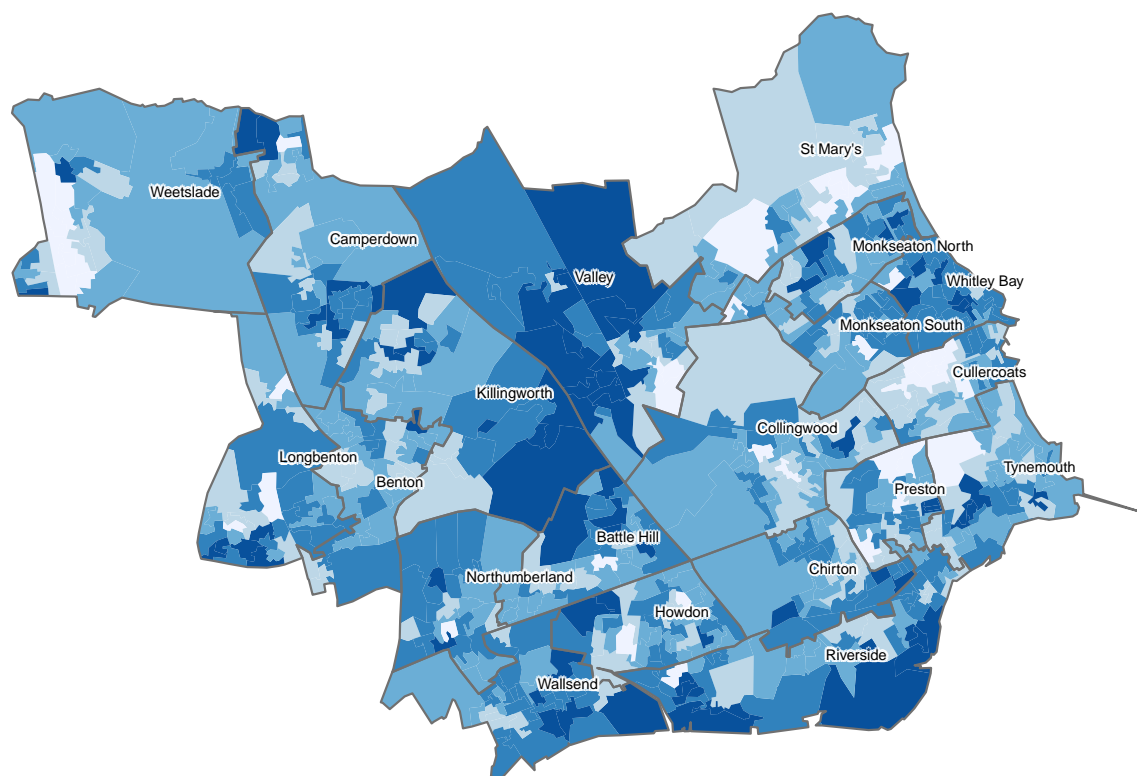
Variable ID – QH1c.
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under 44.7% 44.7 to 47.3% 47.3 to 50.1% 50.1 to 53% over 53%

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

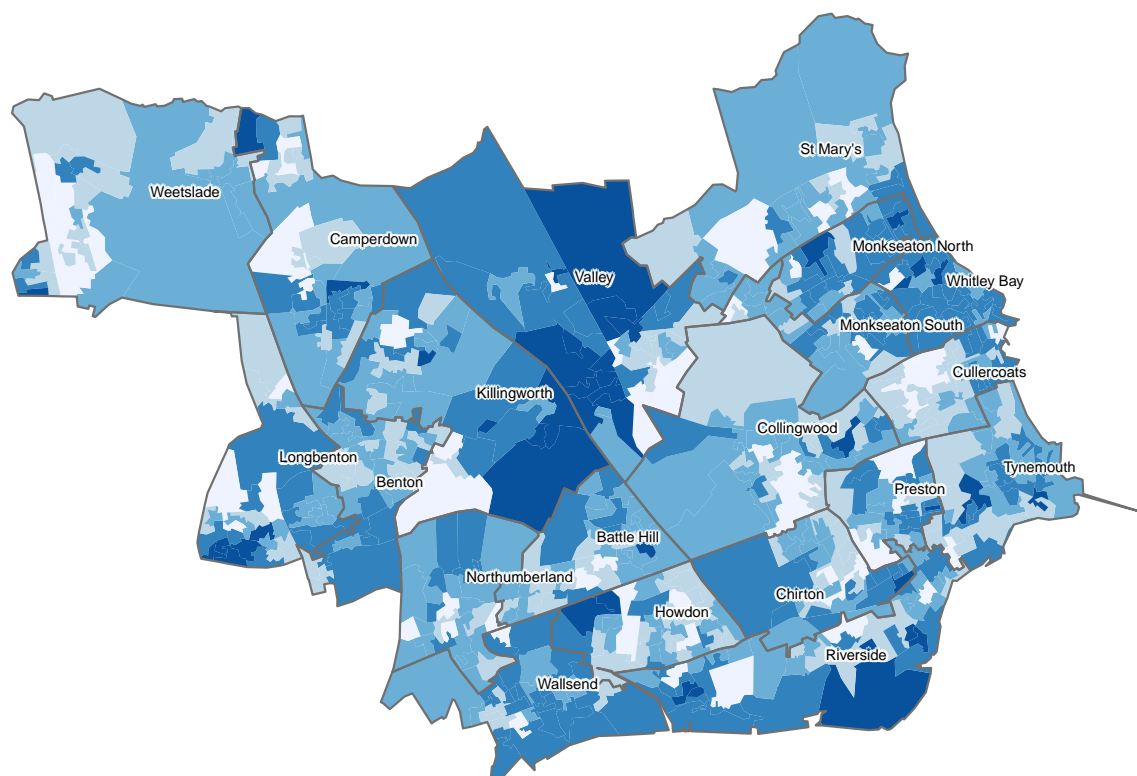
Variable ID – QH3.
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under 91.5% 91.5 to 92.5% 92.5 to 93.4% 93.4 to 94.3% over 94.3%

Figure 35: Householuds with in home wireless access through wifi

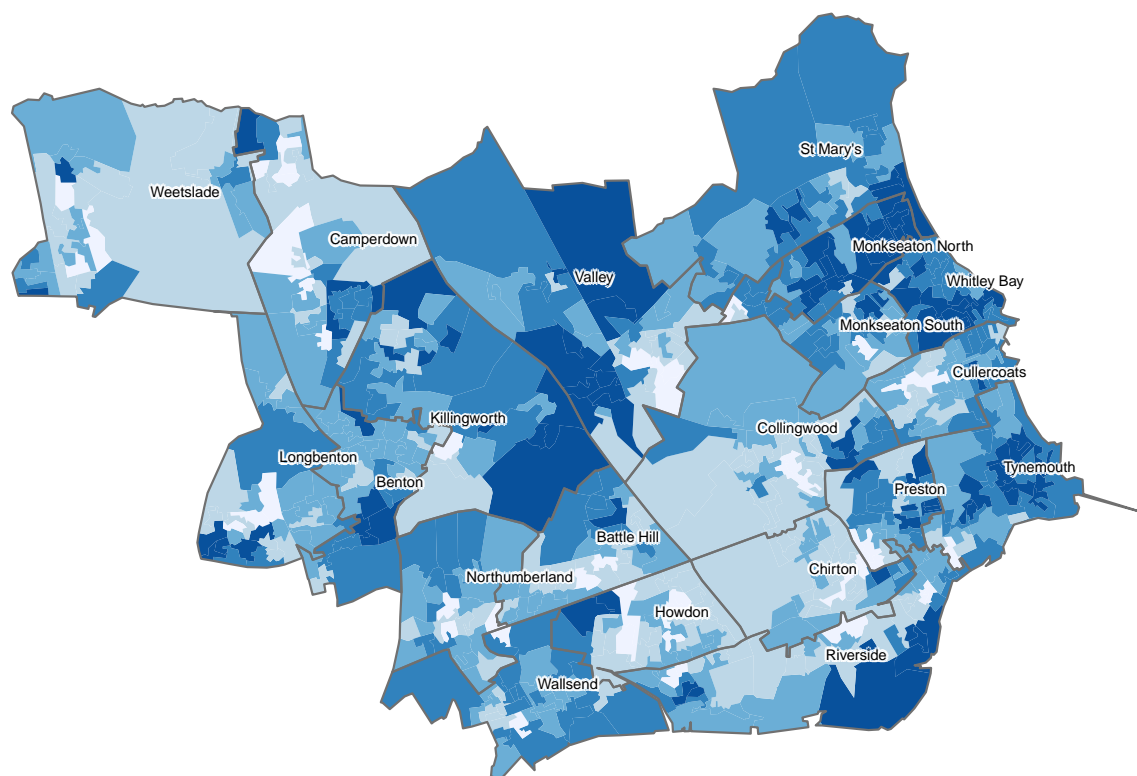
Variable ID – QH5.
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under 29.1% 29.1 to 32.8% 32.8 to 36% 36 to 40.1% over 40.1%

Figure 36: Households with a tablet computer

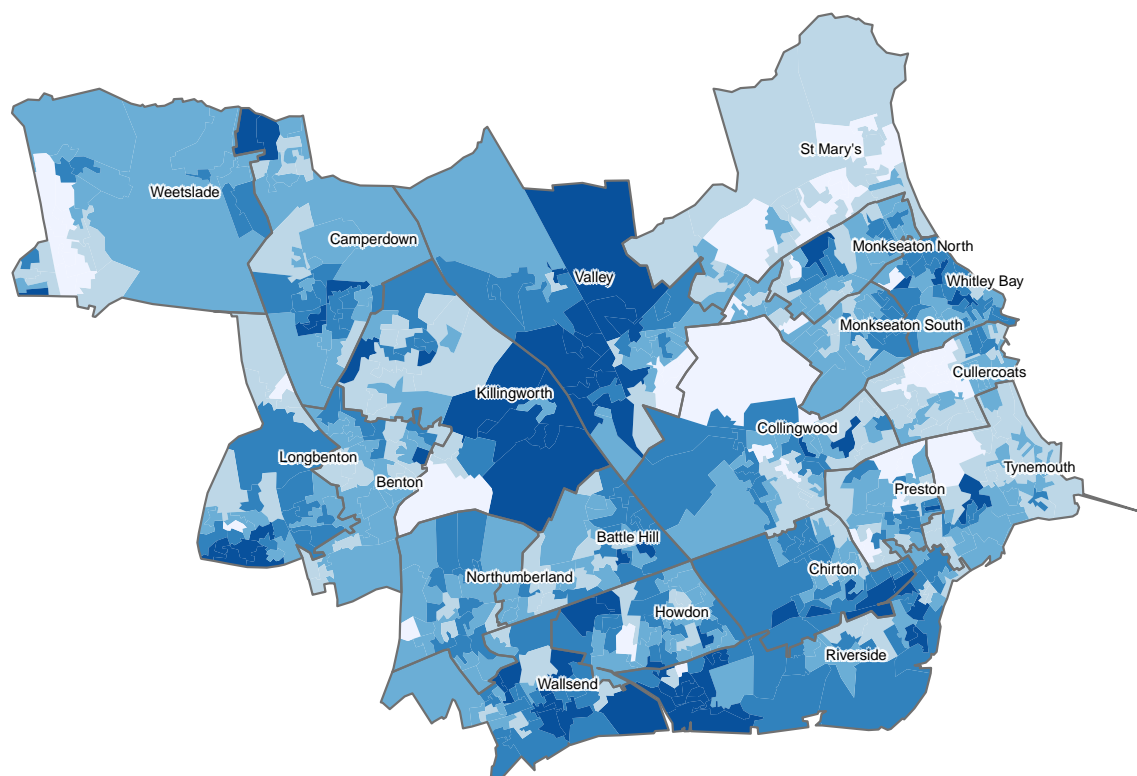
Variable ID – QH7f.
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under 22.6% 22.6 to 25.1% 25.1 to 27.6% 27.6 to 30.4% over 30.4%

Figure 37: Households with an e reader

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■ under 34.5%
 ■ 34.5 to 41.2%
 ■ 41.2 to 46.8%
 ■ 46.8 to 52.4%
 ■ over 52.4%

Figure 38: Households with a games console

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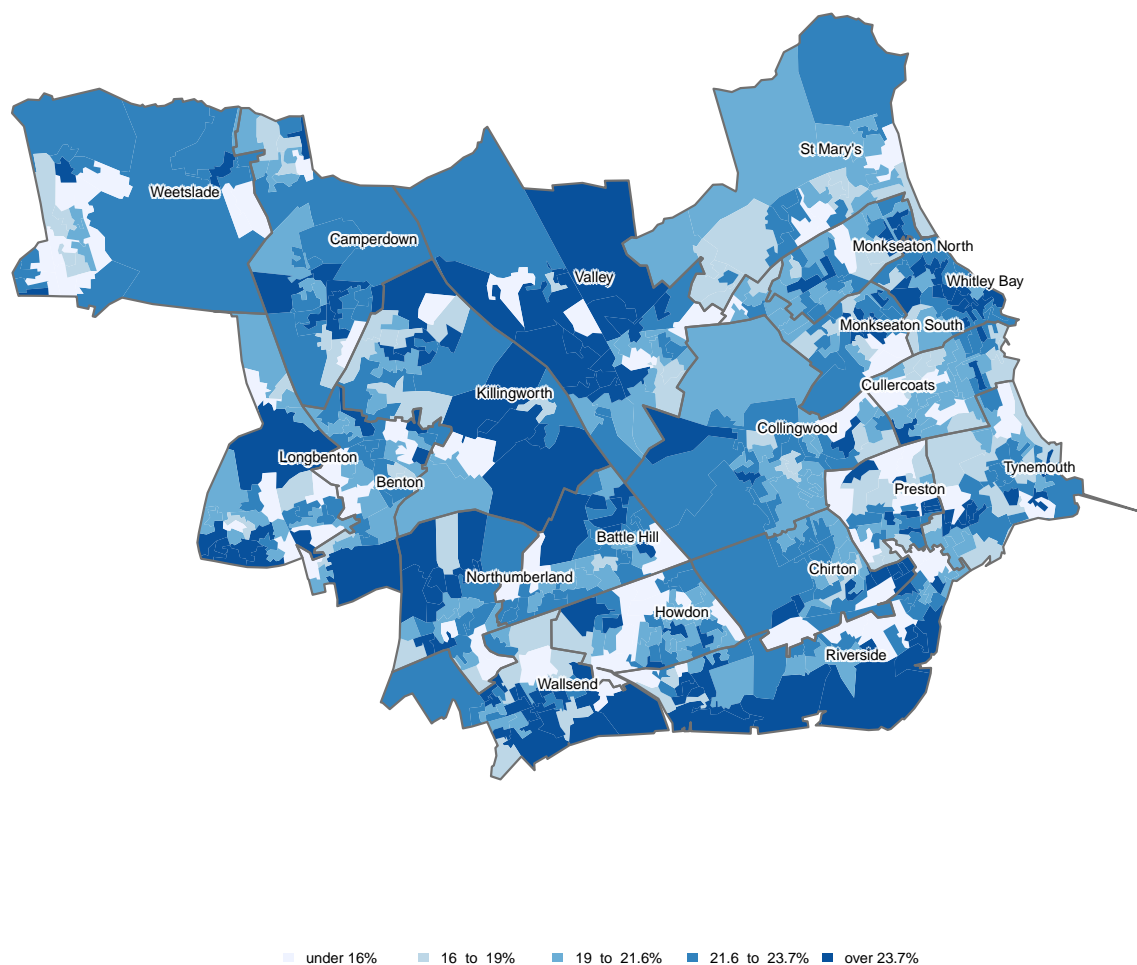


Figure 39: Households with a smart TV

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