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**Core ICT indicators on access to, and use of,  
ICTs by households and individuals**

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## Core list: type of indicators

Indicator category	Basic core	Extended core	Total
<b>ICT infrastructure and access</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>ICT access and usage by households and individuals</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>
ICT access and usage by businesses	8	4	12
ICT sector	4	-	4
Total	32	9	41

Plus a reference indicator

# ICT access and usage by households and individuals

## Basic core

- HH-1 Proportion of households with a radio
- HH-2 Proportion of households with a TV
- HH-3 Proportion of households with a fixed line telephone
- HH-4 Proportion of households with a mobile cellular telephone
- HH-5 Proportion of households with a computer
- HH-6 Proportion of individuals that used a computer
- HH-7 Proportion of households with Internet access at home
- HH-8 Proportion of individuals that used the Internet
- HH-9 Location of individual use of the Internet
- HH-10 Internet activities undertaken by individuals

# ICT access and usage by households and individuals

## Extended core

- HH-11 Proportion of individuals with use of a mobile telephone
- HH-12 Proportion of households with access to the Internet by type of access from home
- HH-13 Frequency of individual access to the Internet in the last 12 months

# HH-1: Proportion of households with a radio

## Definition

- A **radio** is a device capable of receiving broadcast radio signals, using popular frequencies, such as FM, AM, LW and SW. Radios also include: those combined with other equipment such as cassette players/recorders, portable radios such as transistor radios, and radios in motor vehicles.
- The **proportion of households with a radio** is calculated by dividing the number of in-scope households with a radio by the total number of in-scope households.
- Sub-indicators may be constructed using the household classificatory variables, household composition and household size.

# HH-2: Proportion of households with a TV

## Definition

- A **TV (television)** is a device capable of receiving broadcast television signals, using popular access means such as over-the-air, cable and satellite. A television set may be a stand-alone device, or it may be integrated into another device, such as a computer or a mobile phone.
- The **proportion of households with a TV** is calculated by dividing the number of in-scope households with a TV by the total number of in-scope households.
- Sub-indicators may be constructed using the household classificatory variables, household composition and household size.

# HH-3 Proportion of HH with a fixed line telephone

## Definition

- **Fixed telephone** lines refer to telephone lines connecting a customer's terminal equipment (e.g. telephone set, facsimile machine) to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) and which have a dedicated port on a telephone exchange.
- The **proportion of households with a fixed line** telephone is calculated by dividing the number of in-scope households with a fixed line telephone by the total number of in-scope households.
- Sub-indicators may be constructed using the household classificatory variables, household composition and household size.

# HH-4 Proportion of HH with a mobile cellular telephone

## Definition

- **Mobile cellular telephones** refer to portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to the PSTN. Users of both post-paid subscriptions and prepaid accounts are included.
- The proportion of households with a mobile cellular telephone is calculated by dividing the number of in-scope households with a mobile cellular telephone by the total number of in-scope households.
- Sub-indicators may be constructed using the household classificatory variables, household composition and household size.



# HH-5 Proportion of households with a computer

## Definition

- A **computer** includes: a desktop, portable or handheld computer (e.g. a personal digital assistant). It does not include equipment with some embedded computing abilities such as mobile phones or TV sets.
- The proportion of households with a computer is calculated by dividing the number of in-scope households with a computer by the total number of in-scope households.
- Sub-indicators may be constructed using the household classificatory variables, household composition and household size.

# HH-6 Proportion of individuals that used a computer

## Definition

- A computer includes: a desktop, portable or handheld computer (e.g. a personal digital assistant). It does not include equipment with some embedded computing abilities: such as mobile phones or TV sets. The proportion of individuals who used a computer etc is calculated by dividing the total number of in-scope individuals who used a computer from any location in the last 12 months by the total number of in-scope individuals. Sub-indicators may be constructed using the individual classificatory variables, age, gender, highest education level, employment status and occupation

# HH-7 Proportion of households with Internet access at home

## Definition

- The **Internet** is a world-wide public computer network. It provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries email, news, entertainment and data files. Access is not assumed to be only via a computer - it may also be by mobile phone, digital TV etc.
- The **proportion of households with Internet access at home** is calculated by dividing the number of in-scope households with Internet access by the total number of in-scope households.
- Sub-indicators may be constructed using the household classificatory variables, household composition and household size.

# HH-8 Proportion of individuals that used the Internet

## Definition

- The **Internet** is a world-wide public computer network. It provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries email, news, entertainment and data files. Individuals may have accessed the Internet by any means including a computer, mobile phone, games machine, digital TV etc.
- The **proportion of individuals who used the Internet** is calculated by dividing the total number of in-scope individuals who used the Internet (from any location) in the last 12 months by the total number of in-scope individuals.
- Sub-indicators may be constructed using the individual classificatory variables, age, gender, highest education level, employment status and occupation.

# HH-9 Location of individual use of the Internet (1)

## Definition

- **Location of use** includes home, work, place of education, another person's home, community Internet access facility, commercial Internet access facility and other places. Individuals can respond in respect of more than one location. For international comparability, output is most simply presented as the proportion of in-scope individuals using the Internet at each location, for instance, the proportion of individuals using the Internet at home, at work etc.
- Sub-indicators may be constructed using the individual classificatory variables, age, gender, highest education level, employment status and occupation. An example of such a sub-indicator is the proportion of employed persons who used the Internet at work.

# HH-10 Internet activities undertaken by individuals (1)

## Definition

- **Internet activities** are: use of the Internet for getting information (several response categories per the model question), for communicating, for purchasing or ordering goods or services, for Internet banking, for education or learning activities, for dealing with government organisations and for leisure activities (several response categories per the model question). Note that these activities are restricted to private purposes and therefore exclude activities such as purchasing over the Internet undertaken as part of a person's job or undertaking online courses as part of a job. Individuals can respond in respect of more than one activity and activities are not mutually exclusive.
- For international comparability, output is most simply presented as the proportion of in-scope individuals undertaking each activity, for instance, the proportion of individuals using the Internet to get information about goods or services. An alternative presentation is the proportion of **Internet users** undertaking each activity. Sub-indicators may be constructed using the individual classificatory variables, age, gender, highest education level, employment status and occupation.



# HH-11 Proportion of individuals with use of a mobile telephone

## Definition

- **Mobile telephones** (same as previous slide).
- Use of a mobile telephone does not mean that the telephone is owned or paid for by the person but should be reasonably available through work, a friend or family member, etc. It excludes occasional use, for instance, borrowing a mobile phone to make a call.
- The **proportion of individuals with use of a mobile telephone** is calculated by dividing the total number of in-scope individuals with use of a mobile telephone by the total number of in-scope individuals.
- Sub-indicators may be constructed using the individual classificatory variables, age, gender, highest education level, employment status and occupation.

# HH-12 Proportion of households with access to the Internet by type of access from home

## Definition

- A major aim of this indicator is to present the proportion of households with broadband access, therefore the response categories chosen allow aggregation to narrowband and broadband. As households can use more than one type of access service, multiple responses are possible.
- For international comparability, output is most simply presented as the proportion of in-scope households using each type of access service, for instance, the proportion of households accessing the Internet by DSL. Additionally, output should be available for the aggregations, the proportion of households with broadband and narrowband access to the Internet. Alternatively, output could be presented as a proportion of households with Internet access.
- Sub-indicators may be constructed using the household classificatory variables, household composition and household size.



# HH-13 Frequency of individual access to the Internet in the last 12 months

## Definition

- **Frequency of use** can be: at least once a day, at least once a week but not every day, at least once a month but not every week, or less than once a month. For international comparability, output is most simply presented as the proportion of in-scope individuals using the Internet with each frequency, for instance, the proportion of individuals using the Internet at least once a day. An alternative presentation is the proportion of **Internet users** using the Internet with each frequency.
- Sub-indicators may be constructed using the individual classificatory variables, age, gender, highest education level, employment status and occupation.

# Thank You

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