Indicators and statistics of Information and Communications Technology

Seoul, jul 2010
Agenda

- Presentation
- Objective
- Conducted actions
- Census and surveys (households)
- Census and surveys (establishments)
- National accounts and administrative records
Presentation

Actually, the use of the information and means of communication has acquired an indispensable character for the nations; so the use and unfolding of the information and communication technologies (ICT) have been identified like the main tool of the informational social process and of the economical, political an social making decision. For that reason, measurements of this contemporary phenomenon, trough the access, usage and unfolding of this ICT, are imperatives in terms to orient the contribution of this technological tools in the incessant searching of efficiency that derives in the improvement of the conditions of life of the society.
The national statistics bureau of México (INEGI), began at the beginning of the twenties to make information collections over the access and uses of ICT at different sectors of the mexican society. Since then it impels the generation and update of those statistical data.
Objective

To present the data collection strategies that the INEGI carries out to generate and update indicators and statistics of ICT.
Conducted Actions

The INEGI has taken advantage of institutional census and surveys on households and establishments, so it has realized annual survey on households to obtain the necessary data, and recently has increased its geographical coverage.

Similar efforts are being made to have the corresponding issues in the establishments. However there is not yet a regular collection.

Also we have made works in order to estimates macroeconomics basic data about the ICT sector.
Surveys and Census on Households
Survey of ICT access and uses by households and individuals

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS</th>
<th>THEMATIC COVER</th>
<th>TEMPORARY COVER</th>
<th>INDICATOR / STATISTIC</th>
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<td>It is a module on a labor survey, which is a bi-stage probabilistic sample stratified and by conglomerates of households. The last specific sample size was 28000 households. The individuals that uses a computer and Internet users are referred to the last 12 months.</td>
<td>ICT equipment in Households. Households with Internet access. Computer users. Internet users. e-Commerce.</td>
<td>2001 2002 2004-2010</td>
<td>Households with a television set. Households with a fixed line telephone. Households with a mobile cellular telephone. Households with a computer. Households with Internet access. Households with Internet access by type of access. Computer users. Computer users by place of access. Computers users by activities undertaken. Computer users by age. Computers users by gender Internet users. Internet users by access place. Broadband Internet users. Internet users by activities undertaken. Internet users by age. Internet users by gender. Internet users that have made purchases over the Internet. Internet users that have made payments over the Internet.</td>
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<td>THEMATIC COVER</td>
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<td>• Households with Internet access 2010, in process</td>
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Census and Surveys on Establishment
**Survey of ICT access and uses by enterprises**

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<th>tempoRary cover</th>
<th>indicators / statistics</th>
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</table>
| It covers only the companies that have 20 or more employees by the following OCDE sectors: Mining. Manufactures. Construction. Electricity. Services. Commerce. Education. Superior education and non Lucrative Private Institutions and Government | • Communications Means  
• Computer equipment  
• Telecommunications Internet and use of the information.  
• e - Commerce.  
• ICT human capital | 2003  
2009 a | • Proportion of establishments using computers.  
• Proportion of establishments using the Internet.  
• Proportion of establishments with broadband access.  
• Proportion of establishments carrying out businesses processes over the Internet.  
• Proportion of establishments by information technology.  
• Proportion of establishments with a Web site.  
• Proportion of establishments placing orders over the Internet.  
• Proportion of establishments placing orders using other non Internet computer networks.  
• Proportion of establishments receiving orders over the Internet.  
• Proportion of establishments receiving orders using other non Internet computer networks.  
• Value of Internet orders received (sales)  
• Proportion of employees using computers.  
• Proportion of employees using the Internet.  
• Proportion of establishments by benefits to use of the Internet for receiving orders (selling)  

a.- The corresponding indicators are in generation process.
In order to collect data with the greater level of precision, we designed and applied differentiated questionnaires for the manufacturing, wholesale, retail and services businesses.

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<td></td>
<td>Computer fixed assets.</td>
<td>2003 2009 a</td>
<td>Proportion of establishments that used a computer.</td>
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<td>LAN.</td>
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<td>Proportion of establishments that used Internet.</td>
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<td>Internet</td>
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<td>Value of fixed assets of computer equipment.</td>
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<td>PC</td>
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<td>Depreciation of the value of the fixed assets of computer equipment.</td>
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<td>Internet users</td>
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a.- The corresponding indicators are in generation process.
National Accounting and Administrative Records
### ICT sector

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| - The National Accounts System of Mexico using the accounts of goods and services, generates the gross added value and occupied personnel of the ICT sector, defined by the OCDE through the D, G, I and K categories of the ISIC Rev 3.1 | - Gross aggregate value and occupied personnel of the main sub-groups of economic activities in matter, considered in the economic activities code of the National Accounts System of Mexico (Computer and peripheral equipment for informatics processing; Telecommunications; Professionals services on informatics and connected activities). | - 2003 to 2008 | - Aggregate Value  
- Occupied personnel |
Administratives registries on informatics foreign trade

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| The statistics of informatics foreign trade of Mexico is referred about machines for information process and parts, and included assembly plants. The classification of products of external commerce is carried out in agreement with the criteria established by the International Standard Industrial Classification of all the economic activities (ISIC). It is important to indicate that the primary origin of information comes from the registries of imports and exports of merchandise that have fulfilled their respective customs proceedings. | Exports e imports of informatics equipment | 1994 to 2008 | Informatics trade balance  
Informatics exports of the assembly industry  
Informatics exports by destiny place  
Informatics imports by type of equipment. |
Porque proporcionamos información para todos...

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¡México cuenta con el INEGI!