

Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Households

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	November 11, 2022
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3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	
<p>The goal of the Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Households is to produce statistical indicators on usage of mobile phone and computer among the population, access on internet and information and communication skills and to obtain reliable data on the annual changes of these indicators.</p> <p>16 indicators are published based on the survey:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Share of households with internet access; 2. Last internet use by individuals; 3. Share of population by purposes of internet use; 4. Distribution of population by frequency of internet use; 5. Share of population using the internet for buying/ordering goods or services; 6. Share of population using mobile devices (mobile phone, laptop, tablet, etc.) to access the wireless internet from any location within last 3 month; 7. Distribution of population who have carried out internet related activities within last 12 months; 8. Share of households with computer access; 9. Last computer use by individuals; 10. Distribution of population by frequency of computer use; 11. Distribution of population who have carried out software related activities within last 12 months; 12. Share of population who owns mobile phone; 13. Share of population who uses mobile phone; 14. Share of population who owns smartphone; 15. Share of population who uses smartphone; 16. Share of population who interacted with public authorities or public services over the internet for private purposes within last 12 month. 	
3.2. Classification system	
International Standard Classification of Occupations – ISCO-88.	
3.3. Sector coverage	
Includes all private households of the country. Sample unit is randomly selected household despite the number of household members and their economic conditions.	
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	
Household is a group of persons who observe the rules of common living and occupy a single dwelling and are	

connected by the shared budget (or a part thereof), and by relative or non-relative relationships (a household may consist of one person).
Personal (Desktop) Computer is a personal computer designed for regular use at a single location and cannot be easily moved from one place to another due to its size and power requirements. Typically, a stationary computer consists of a processor, a monitor, and other auxiliary devices.
Portable computer (laptop, notebook, netbook) a computer that is small enough to carry and usually enables the same tasks as a desktop computer.
Tablet is a computer that is integrated into a flat touch screen. Tablets have touchscreen display, operating system and battery in a single, thin and flat package. Operation of such a device is mainly by touch (finger or stylus) and not by any physical device (such as a keyboard). However, keyboards and similar devices can also be used by connecting them to a tablet computer.
Smartphone is a mobile phone with multifunctional abilities and advanced functionalities (for example, a more sophisticated touch screen and internet connection, etc.).
3.5. Statistical unit
Household.
3.6. Statistical population
Sampling frame includes all private households of the country.
3.7. Reference area
Survey covers whole area of Georgia, excluding occupied territories of the country.
3.8. Time coverage
From 2016 onwards.
3.9. Base period
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4. Unit of measure
Percent.

5. Reference period
Year.

6. Institutional mandate
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements
The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics; https://www.geostat.ge/media/20817/latest-Law-of-Georgia_2018.pdf Statistical Work Programme (annual); https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/307/statistical-work-programme Charter of the National Statistics Office of Georgia. https://www.geostat.ge/media/20845/10%2Csaqstatis-konsolidirebuli-debuleba.pdf
6.2. Data sharing
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7. Confidentiality
7.1. Confidentiality – policy
1. The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the article 4 of the law individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes. • According to the article 28 (Observing Confidentiality of Statistical Data) of the law 1. The data collected for the purpose of producing official statistics shall be confidential if it allows for identification of observation unit or it is possible to identify such data through it. 2. The confidential statistical data shall not be issued or disseminated or used for a non-statistical purpose but for the exceptions envisaged by the Georgian legislation. 3. When producing the official statistics, it is obligatory to destroy or store separately the identity data including the questionnaires containing such data and used for statistical surveys according to the rules defined

in the Georgian legislation.

- According to the article 29 (The Obligations and Responsibilities of the Employees of the Geostat) of the law the confidential statistical data collected and processed for the purpose of statistical survey shall not be used or disseminated by the employees of the units of the Geostat.

https://www.geostat.ge/media/20817/latest-Law-of-Georgia_2018.pdf

2. Data Confidentiality Policy at Geostat

https://www.geostat.ge/media/20860/Data-Confidentiality-Policy-at-Geostat_En.pdf

3. Public Use Microdata Dissemination Policy at Geostat

https://www.geostat.ge/media/20862/Microdata-Dissemination-Policy_Eng.pdf

4. The Law of Georgia on Personal Data Protection

<https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/1561437?publication=9>

7.2. Confidentiality – data treatment

• Confidentiality guidelines.

- Written undertakings by an employee of Geostat on ensuring confidentiality of gained/collected data as a result of official duties.

8. Release policy

8.1. Release calendar

Data dissemination dates are defined according to the Advance release calendar, which is available on the website of Geostat and publicly accessible.

8.2. Release calendar access

<https://www.geostat.ge/en/calendar>

8.3. User access

All users have the equal access to the statistical data simultaneously.

9. Frequency of dissemination

Annual.

10. Accessibility and clarity

10.1. News release

News release on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Access and Use by Households and Individuals:

<https://www.geostat.ge/media/47948/Indicators-of-Using-Information-and-Communication-Technologies-%28ICT%29-in-....pdf>

10.2. Publications

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10.3. On-line database

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10.4. Micro-data access

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10.5. Other

According to the Law of Georgia on Official Statistics, statistical data is public and Geostat ensures delivery of the statistical data for all users upon an electronic form or written request.

10.6. Documentation on methodology

Documentation on methodology of Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Households is available on the website of Geostat:

<https://geostat.ge/media/28953/Manual-for-Measuring-ICT-Access-and-Use-by-Households-and-Individuals.pdf>

<https://geostat.ge/media/28954/Methodological-manual-for-statistics-on-the-Information-Society.pdf>

10.7. Quality documentation

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11. Quality management

11.1. Quality assurance

To ensure the quality of the statistical processes and products Geostat follows Article 4 – Basic principles of official

statistics – of the Law of Georgia on Official Statistics, as well as the European Statistics Code of Practice, the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (QAF).

11.2. Quality assessment

Methodology and Quality Management Division of Geostat, along with the sectoral departments, is responsible for the quality of the produced statistical products and processes. The Division carries out quality audit of statistical processes and assesses the risks associated with production of statistical data. Geostat has developed policy documents, guidelines and standard routine descriptions. These documents ensure the standardization of statistical processes and products and the establishment of a unified quality assurance system.

12. Relevance

12.1. User needs

Users of the statistical information are state authorities, international organisations (Eurostat, United Nations and UN's regional and specialized authorities, World Bank, etc.), business, media, researchers, students and private persons.

12.2. User satisfaction

In 2021 user satisfaction survey was conducted, the target of the survey was to analyze the assessment of quality of statistical data by users and explore ways to improve user services. The survey report is available on the website of Geostat (in Georgian):

<https://www.geostat.ge/ka/page/customer-service>

12.3. Completeness

Data is in line with international standards.

13. Accuracy and reliability

13.1. Overall accuracy

Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Households is based on a sampling method. In general, it is attended by existence of statistical errors. Therefore, during the calculation of survey results standard error is taken into consideration.

13.2. Sampling error

In 2022, sample size comprised 9 900 households, of which 5 154 households were interviewed. Households' response rate (interviewed households divided by sampled households) amounted to 52.1 percent.

The table below represents standard errors, confidence intervals, coefficients of variation and design effects of indicators:

	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		The Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Share of population who used computer in last 3 months	1.0	52.5	56.3	1.8	5.9
Share of population who used internet in last 3 months	0.5	78.8	80.9	0.7	2.8
Share of population who owns mobile phone	0.5	87.2	89.0	0.5	3.1

13.3. Non-sampling error

Non-sampling error can occur because of sampling frame inaccuracy. The sampling frame of the Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Households is based on the database of General Population Census of 2014. Therefore, updating the sampling frame takes a long time. Non-sampling error can also be caused by non-responses – refusal of respondents or providing incomplete information. Non-sampling errors can also be occurred because of other reasons.

14. Timeliness and punctuality

14.1. Timeliness

Data is published a month after the fieldwork is finished.

14.2. Punctuality

The data is published according to the date indicated in Statistical Work Programme. Violation of publication dates has never occurred.

15. Coherence and comparability

15.1. Comparability – geographical

Used methodology is comparable on regional and international level.

15.2. Comparability – over time

Data is comparable over time.

15.3. Coherence – cross domain

Data is coherent.

15.4. Coherence – internal

Data is coherent.

16. Cost and burden

- There are 130-140 interviewers involved in the survey in 11 regional offices;
 - Logical control group – 4 members;
 - Database is cleaned by 6 permanent staff members of division;
 - Average duration of interview (main questionnaire) – 25 minutes;
- In 2022, budget of the Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Households amounted to 64.0 thousand GEL.

17. Data revision

17.1. Data revision – policy

Statistical data revision policy is available on the website of Geostat (in Georgian):
https://www.geostat.ge/media/44385/Revision-policy-and-error-correction_Geo.pdf

17.2. Data revision – practice

Planned revision of data is not carried out. An Unplanned revision (to clarify data) was not carried out in 2022.

18. Statistical processing

18.1. Source data

The main source of the data on ICT use in households is the Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Households which is conducted since 2016. The sampling frame is based on the General Population Census of 2014. Pre-defined number of households are selected from the sampling frame on a random sampling basis. Sampling is done using a specially designed program.

Two-stage stratified cluster random sampling is used for sampling design. At the first stage, enumeration areas are selected, and at the second stage – household addresses. In addition, stratification is done to reduce sampling errors.

18.2. Frequency of data collection

Year.

18.3. Data collection

To collect the data, the interviewer goes to the respondent's household and fills-in two questionnaires (by the Computer-Assisted Personal Interview – CAPI). The interviewer fills-in the non-response form for the primary sampling unit level with reasons for refusal.

Electronic versions of questionnaires are available on website:

<https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/561/survey-on-information-and-communication-technologies>

18.4. Data validation

A specially designed program identifies and shows inconsistencies in the questionnaires. In case of inconsistency, logical control group corrects data based on contacting interviewer/supervisor and/or respondent based on the information received from them.

After the computer logical control is completed, data cleaning is continued using Microsoft Access by the staff of the Living Conditions Statistics Division.

18.5. Data compilation

After the cleaning of the database, the aggregated database is formed and the data is weighted. The data is weighted at the stratum level. Results are calculated using MS Access, MS Excel and SPSS.

18.6. Adjustment

Not applicable.

19. Comment

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