Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Households

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	January 27, 2026
2.2. Metadata last posted	January 27, 2026
2.3. Metadata last update	January 27, 2026

3. Statistical presentation

3.1. Data description

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 other related information and communication skills and to obtain reliable data on the annual changes of these indicators.

17 indicators are published based on the survey:

1. Share of households with internet access;
2. Distribution of population by last internet use;
3. Share of population by main 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;
7. Distribution of population who have carried out internet related activities;
8. Share of households with computer access;
9. Distribution of population by last computer use;
10. Distribution of population by frequency of computer use;
11. Distribution of population who have carried out software related activities;
12. Share of population who own mobile phone;
13. Share of population who use mobile phone;
14. Share of population who own smartphone;
15. Share of population who use smartphone;
16. Share of population who interacted with public authorities or public services over the internet for private purposes;
17. Share of population with basic or above-basic overall ICT skills.

3.2. Classification system

International Standard Classification of Occupations – ISCO-08.

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 (Abkhazian Autonomous Republic and Tskhinvali region).

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/56202/The-Law-of-Georgia-on-Official-Statistics.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/67749/New-Chapter-eng-upd.pdf

6.2. Data sharing

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7. Confidentiality

7.1. Confidentiality – policy

1. The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics:
   - According to the article 5 of the law Statistical confidentiality and exclusive use for statistical purposes – individual data collected or received by the producer of official statistics, relating to natural or legal persons, must be strictly confidential and used only for statistical purposes.
   - According to the article 34 (Observing Confidentiality of Statistical Data) of the law 1. Data collected, processed, and stored to produce official statistics are confidential if they enable the direct or indirect identification of a statistical unit. In addition, aggregated data are subject to statistical confidentiality: a) Aggregates composed of 1 to 3 units, when the unit is a natural or legal person if one of these units could be

identified indirectly, thereby disclosing individual data about this unit. Aggregates composed of more than 3 units may be declared confidential by the Executive Director if required to ensure statistical confidentiality; b) Information declares as a state secret on the basis of the „Law of Georgia on State Secrets". 2. Confidential data shall be used exclusively for the purposes of producing statistics in accordance with this law. 3. Statistical data about the administrative body cannot be considered confidential information, except for the information determined by the Law of Georgia „On State Secrets". 4. Individual data obtained from publicly available sources, which are defined as public information in accordance with the legislation of Georgia, shall not be considered confidential information. 5. Confidential (individual) data may be published if there is written consent from the statistical unit regarding the publication of such data. 6. It is not allowed to disseminate and distribute confidential data or use it for non-statistical purposes.

- According to the article 38 (Confidentiality commitments) of the law the confidential statistical data collected and processed for statistical purposes shall not be used or disseminated either for personal, academic, research or any other activities, by the employees of the producers of Official Statistics.

https://www.geostat.ge/media/56202/The-Law-of-Georgia-on-Official-Statistics.pdf

2. Data Confidentiality Policy at Geostat
https://www.geostat.ge/media/20860/Data-Confidentiality-Policy-at-Geostat_En.pdf
3. Procedure for providing access to confidential data for research purposes
https://www.geostat.ge/media/61533/Rule-on-Access-to-Confidential-Data-for-Scientific-and-Research-Purposes....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 by the calendar developed on the basis of the Statistical Work Programme, which is published on the website of Geostat and is publicly available.

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/en/single-news/3535/indicators-of-using-information-and-communication-technologies-ict-in-households-2025

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 Chapter 10 – Quality 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 (ESS 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, self-assessment of statistical processes and assesses the risks for the quality of statistical processes and products. 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.
Quality policy is available on the following link:
https://www.geostat.ge/media/44380/QP_Geostat_EN.pdf

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 2023 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:
https://www.geostat.ge/en/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 2025, sample size comprised 9 900 households, of which 5 517 households were interviewed. Households' response rate (interviewed households divided by sampled households) amounted to 55.7 percent.
The table below represents standard errors, confidence intervals, coefficients of variation and design effects of indicators:

(Percent)

	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	0.9	47.7	51.2	1.8	4.9
Share of population who used internet in last 3 months	0.4	87.2	88.7	0.4	2.2
Share of population who own mobile phone	0.4	92.0	93.4	0.4	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 in September of the reporting year.
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 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) – 15 minutes. In 2025, budget of the Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Households amounted to 82.0 thousand GEL.

17. Data revision
17.1. Data revision – policy
Statistical data revision policy is available on the website of Geostat: https://www.geostat.ge/media/59824/Data-Revision-Policy-and-Error_Correction-at-Geostat_Eng.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 2025.

18. Statistical processing
18.1. Source data
The main source of data on ICT use in households is the Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Households which has been 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
Annual.
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

Initially, data received from the respondent has been validated during the interview using a tablet, which includes integrated basic logical and arithmetic checks in the online questionnaires. If any discrepancies are detected in the data provided by the respondent, the interviewer will clarify the answers on the spot. The completed online questionnaires are sent by the interviewers to the fieldwork supervisors using a special program, who then forward them to the logical control group. If suspicious data or discrepancies are detected, the questionnaire is returned to the interviewer for clarification/verification. The clarified questionnaire is then sent to the head office.
Finally, 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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