“Gender and ICT”
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ICT and gender session

ICTs and gender: statistical evidence

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The Geneva Plan of Action (§ 28) calls for the establishment of comparable indicators, including (…) gender-specific indicators (…) monitoring of the digital divide...

Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development

Core ICT indicators by gender

- Individuals who used a mobile cellular telephone
- Individuals who used a computer
- Individuals who used the Internet
  - Location of individual use of the Internet
  - Internet activities undertaken by individuals
  - Frequency of individual use of the Internet
  - Urban/Rural
  - Labour force status
  - Age
  - Occupation
  - Level of education
The Geneva Plan of Action (§ 28) calls for the establishment of comparable indicators, including (...) gender-specific indicators (...) monitoring of the digital divide...

Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development

Core ICT indicators by gender

- ITU collects since 2005 ICT access and usage statistics. “Questionnaire on ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals”

- Around 70 economies have collected all or some of the ICT usage data between 2005 and 2008 (30% of all economies of the world).

- Around 43% of those collecting ICT use statistics are developing economies. However, 77% of all economies in the world are developing.
Men tend to use more a computer than women

Individuals who used a computer, by gender, 2008

Notes: *or latest year available: **2007, **2006; Beware, the age scope varies by country (see Yearbook of Statistics, 1999-2008, ITU).

Source: ITU
Men tend to use more a mobile than women

Notes: 'or latest year available: *2007, **2006; Beware, the age scope varies by country (see Yearbook of Statistics, 1999-2008, ITU).

Source: ITU
Men tend to use more the Internet than women

Notes: *or latest year available: **2007, ***2006; Beware, the age scope varies by country (see Yearbook of Statistics, 1999-2008, ITU).

Source: ITU
Relatively more female than male Internet users, go online to obtain health related information

Internet users getting information related to health or health services, by gender, 2008'

Notes: *or latest year available: *2007, **2006; Beware, the age scope varies by country (see Yearbook of Statistics, 1999-2008, ITU).

Source: ITU

May 2010
For Latin American Internet users, relatively more women than men use the Internet for educational purposes

Notes: 'or latest year available: *2007, **2006; Beware, the age scope varies by country (see Yearbook of Statistics, 1999-2008, ITU).
Source: ITU
Female Internet users...

- In most countries, their share using the Internet for “communication purposes” is relatively higher than for men.
- In 12 out of 37 developed countries, they are greater users of e-government services, contrary to in developing countries.
- In most countries, their share using the Internet for e-banking is relatively lower than for men.
Frequency of use is relatively lower for women. However, nothing is known about the intensity of use.

Notes: 'or latest year available: *2007, **2006; Beware, the age scope varies by country (see Yearbook of Statistics, 1999-2008, ITU); F: female, M: male

Source: ITU

May 2010
Once in the labour force, women tend to use the Internet more than men

Notes: 'or latest year available: *2007, **2006; Beware, the age scope varies by country (see Yearbook of Statistics, 1999-2008, ITU). ^Includes the following ICSE-93 categories: employees, employers, own account workers, members of producers' cooperatives and contributing family workers.

Source: ITU

May 2010
Some considerations about ICT statistics by gender

- Collection of ICT data by gender is increasing.
- Very few stand alone ICT surveys - mainly European countries.
- For now, care should be taken with the interpretation of the results due to sample design and lack of international harmonisation.
- Similar patterns at regional levels or for developed /developing countries.
Conclusions

✔ Women...

✔ are less likely to use ICTs than men;

✔ are using the Internet less frequently than men;

✔ tend to use the Internet for communication purposes, getting information about health and for education purposes MORE THAN MEN DO;

✔ tend to use it for entertainment purposes, reading news, downloading movies, music, software, and for e-banking LESS THAN MEN DO;
Conclusions (cont’)

- No gender divide when *only working or students population* is taken into account
- Women using ICTs have more options to
  - *educate themselves*
  - *take better care of their health and that of their family members*
  - *maintain contact with support networks*
  - *have access to more information.*
- More comparative analysis of available survey results is needed.
Thank you!

More information at: www.itu.int/ict

Contact us at: indicators@itu.int