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<http://www.oecd.org/sti/measuring-infoeconomy>

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Overview of OECD work on ICT measurement

- Measuring supply, diffusion and usage of ICTs
- ICT investment by enterprises
- Productivity
- Socio-economic impacts of ICTs
- Infrastructure developments
- Telecom and Internet policy
- Online privacy and security
- E-commerce consumer protection
- ICT skills and education
- E-government

Measuring the Information Economy

Contents

Chapter 1. Resources for the information economy

Chapter 2. The ICT sector

Chapter 3. Access to and use of information technologies

Chapter 4. Electronic commerce

Chapter 5. ICT in education and government

1. Resources for the information economy

- Investment in ICT equipment and software
- Consumption of and investment in ICT goods and services
- ICT patents
- Occupation and skills in the information economy

2. The ICT sector

Principles

- For *manufacturing* industries, the products of a candidate industry:
 - Must be intended to fulfil the function of information processing and communication including transmission and display.
 - Must use electronic processing to detect, measure and/or record physical phenomena or control a physical process.
- For *services* industries, the products of a candidate industry:
 - Must be intended to enable the function of information processing and communication by electronic means.

2. The ICT sector (*cont.*)

Definition

<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>Services</i>
3000	5150
3130	(5151 and 5152 only, where possible)
3210	6420
3220	7123
3230	72
3312	
3313	

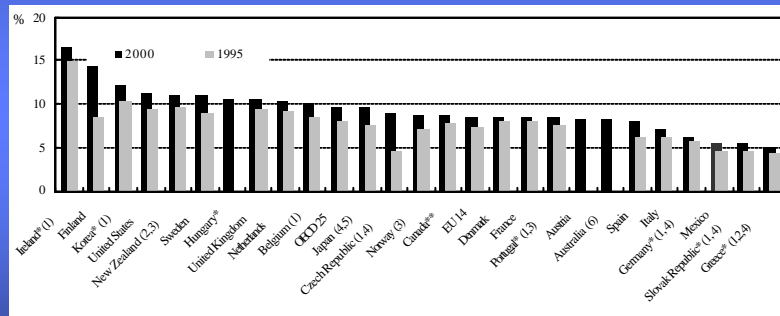
2. The ICT sector (*cont.*)

Indicators

- Size and growth of the ICT sector
- ICT employment
- R&D expenditures
- ICT sector trade
- Foreign affiliates activities

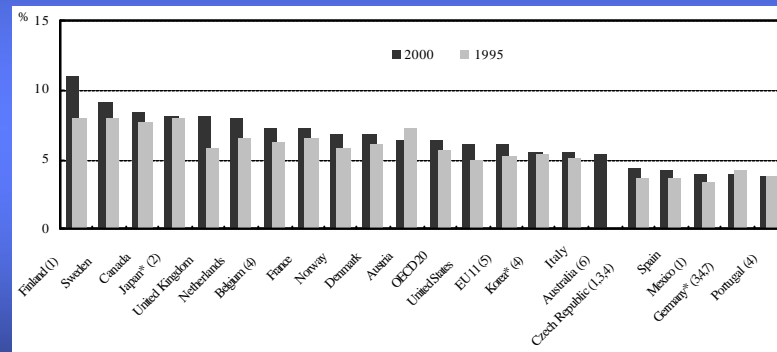
2. The ICT sector (*cont.*)

Share of ICT value added in business sector value added, 2000 (%)



2. The ICT sector (*cont.*)

Share of ICT employment in business sector employment, 2000 (%)

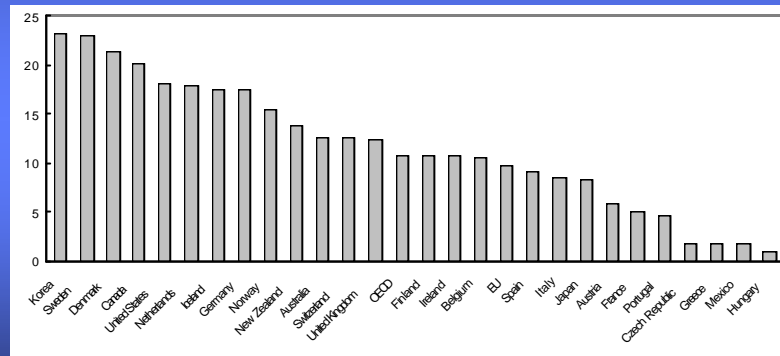


3. Access to and use of information technologies

- Infrastructure
- Household use of ICT and the Internet
- Business use of ICT and the Internet
- Barriers and price

3. Access to and use of information technologies (*cont.*)

Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants (January 2000)



3. Access to and use of information technologies (*cont.*)

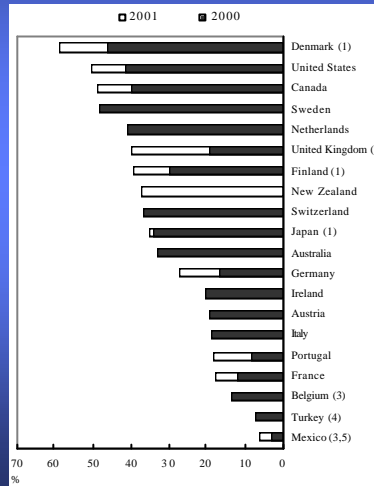
Measuring ICT use in households/by individuals

Model survey core modules:

1. Household access to computers and the Internet
2. Household barriers to adoption of the Internet
3. Use of computers and the Internet: location and frequency of use
4. Purpose and nature of activities on the Internet
5. Internet-commerce details

3. Access to and use of information technologies (*cont.*)

Households with access to the Internet, 2000 and 2001
(% of all households)



3. Access to and use of information technologies (*cont.*)

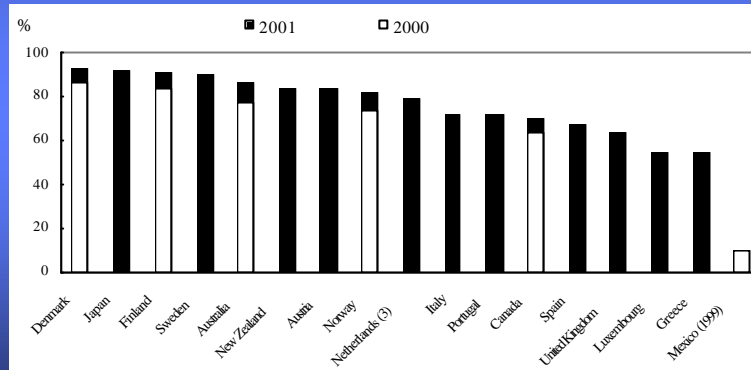
Measuring ICT use in businesses

Model survey core modules:

- A. General information
- B. Use of Internet
- C. E-commerce via Internet
- D. E-commerce via EDI or other computer-mediated network (other than Internet)
- E. Barriers to ICT, Internet and e-commerce

3. Access to and use of information technologies (cont.)

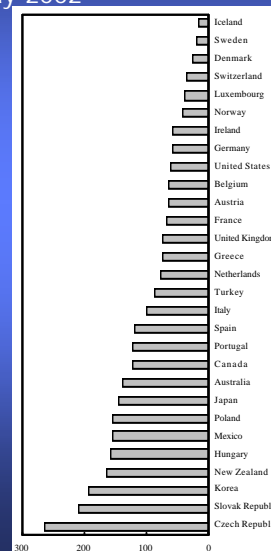
Businesses with Internet access, 2000-2001
(percentage of businesses with ten or more employees)



3. Access to and use of information technologies (cont.)

Price of leased lines in the OECD area, May 2002

(Charges for a basket of national leased lines of 2 megabits per second, OECD average=100)

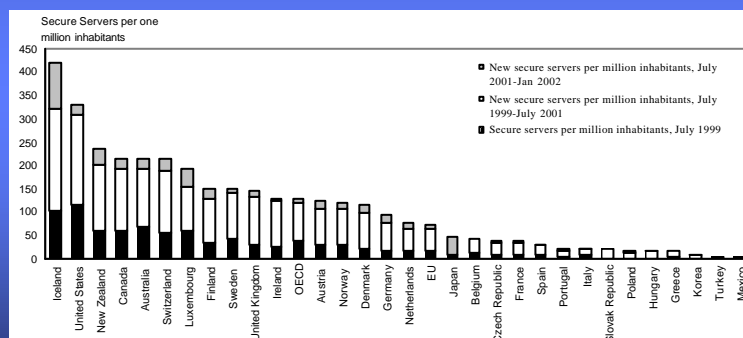


4. Electronic commerce

- Infrastructure for electronic commerce
- E-commerce transactions
- Drivers and inhibitors of Internet commerce

4. Electronic commerce (cont.)

Internet commerce developments
measured by the number of secure Web servers



4. Electronic commerce (cont.)

The OECD definitions of electronic commerce transactions and proposed guidelines for their interpretation

E-commerce transactions	OECD definitions	Guidelines for the Interpretation of the Definitions (WPIIS proposal April 2001)
BROAD definition	An electronic transaction is the sale or purchase of goods or services, whether between businesses, households, individuals, governments, and other public or private organisations, conducted over computer-mediated networks . The goods and services are ordered over those networks, but the payment and the ultimate delivery of the good or service may be conducted on or off-line.	Include: orders received or placed on any online application used in automated transactions such as Internet applications, EDI, Minitel or interactive telephone systems.
NARROW definition	An Internet transaction is the sale or purchase of goods or services, whether between businesses, households, individuals, governments, and other public or private organisations, conducted over the Internet . The goods and services are ordered over the Internet, but the payment and the ultimate delivery of the good or service may be conducted on or off-line.	Include: orders received or placed on any Internet application used in automated transactions such as Web pages, Extranets and other applications that run over the Internet, such as EDI over the Internet, Minitel over the Internet, or over any other Web enabled application regardless of how the Web is accessed (e.g. through a mobile or a TV set, etc.) Exclude: orders received or placed by telephone, facsimile, or conventional e-mail.

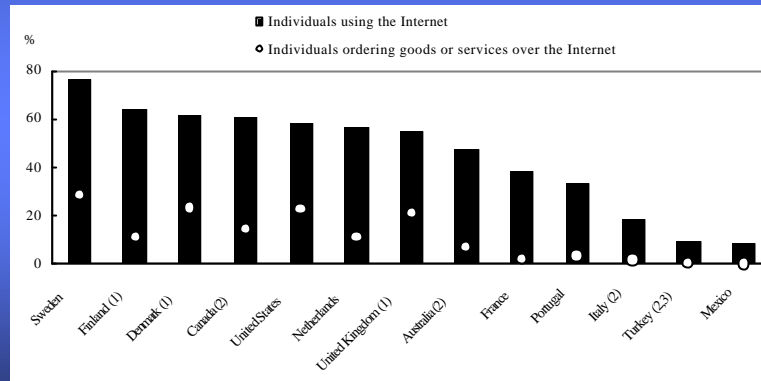
4. Electronic commerce (cont.)

Official estimates of Web, Internet and e-commerce transactions, 2000 or latest available year
Percentage of total sales or revenues

	Web commerce	Internet commerce	Electronic commerce
BROADER			
Business sector ²	2.0% Sweden	1.8% United Kingdom 1.4% Spain 1.0% Austria 0.5% Luxembourg 0.4% Portugal 0.5% Canada (2001) 0.7% Australia (2000-2001) 0.3% New Zealand (2000-2001)	13.3% Sweden 7.9% Finland 5.2% UK 4.0% Spain 2.5% Austria 1.8% Portugal 0.5% Luxembourg
Business sector ² (excluding financial sector)	0.9% Denmark (2001) 0.7% Finland	2.0% Norway (2001) 0.9% United Kingdom 0.4% Italy	10.0% Norway (2001) 9.1% Finland 6.0% United Kingdom 6.0% Denmark (2001) 1.1% Italy
Retail sector	0.1% (France, 1999)	1.0% United Kingdom 0.6% Canada (2001) 0.4% Australia (2000-2001) 0.2% Austria	1.4% United Kingdom 1.2% (United States, 2nd Q 2002) 1.3% (United States, 4th Q 2001) 1.0% (United States, 2nd Q 2001) 0.2% Austria

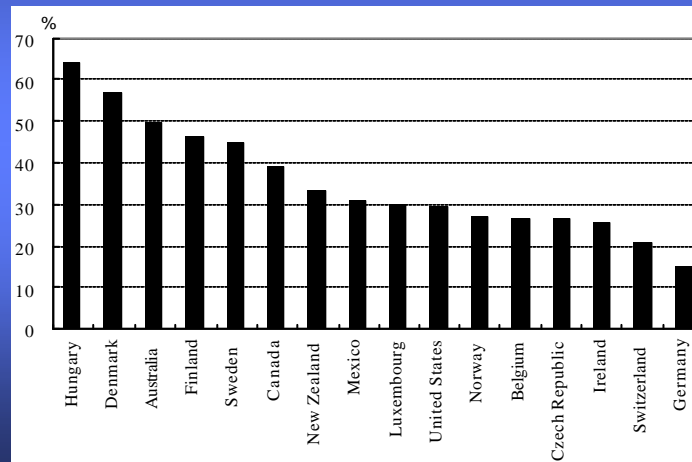
4. Electronic commerce (*cont.*)

Individuals purchasing over the Internet, 2001 or latest available year
Percentage of all individuals



5. ICT in education and government

Percentage of 15-year old students using a computer at school at least a few times a week



More information

<http://www.oecd.org/sti/measuring-infoeconomy>

<http://www.oecd.org/ict>

<http://www.oecd.org/sti/statistical-analysis>

OECD Information Technology Outlook

OECD Communications Outlook

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