

## Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Households

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2. Metadata update	
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3. Statistical presentation	
<b>3.1. Data description</b>	
<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 other related 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"> <li>1. Share of households with internet access;</li> <li>2. Last internet use by individuals;</li> <li>3. Share of population by purposes of internet use;</li> <li>4. Distribution of population by frequency of internet use;</li> <li>5. Share of population using the internet for buying/ordering goods or services;</li> <li>6. Share of population using mobile devices (mobile phone, laptop, tablet, etc.) to access the wireless internet from any location within last 3 month;</li> <li>7. Distribution of population who have carried out internet related activities within last 12 months;</li> <li>8. Share of households with computer access;</li> <li>9. Last computer use by individuals;</li> <li>10. Distribution of population by frequency of computer use;</li> <li>11. Distribution of population who have carried out software related activities within last 12 months;</li> <li>12. Share of population who owns mobile phone;</li> <li>13. Share of population who uses mobile phone;</li> <li>14. Share of population who owns smartphone;</li> <li>15. Share of population who uses smartphone;</li> <li>16. Share of population who interacted with public authorities or public services over the internet for private purposes within last 12 month.</li> </ol>	
<b>3.2. Classification system</b>	
International Standard Classification of Occupations – ISCO-08.	
<b>3.3. Sector coverage</b>	
Includes all private households of the country. Sample unit is randomly selected household despite the number of household members and their economic conditions.	
<b>3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions</b>	

<p><b>Household</b> 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).</p> <p><b>Personal (Desktop) Computer</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Portable computer (laptop, notebook, netbook)</b> a computer that is small enough to carry and usually enables the same tasks as a desktop computer.</p> <p><b>Tablet</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Smartphone</b> is a mobile phone with multifunctional abilities and advanced functionalities (for example, a more sophisticated touch screen and internet connection, etc.).</p>
<b>3.5. Statistical unit</b>
Household.
<b>3.6. Statistical population</b>
Sampling frame includes all private households of the country.
<b>3.7. Reference area</b>
Survey covers whole area of Georgia, excluding occupied territories of the country (Abkhazian Autonomous Republic and Tskhinvali region).
<b>3.8. Time coverage</b>
From 2016 onwards.
<b>3.9. Base period</b>
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<b>4. Unit of measure</b>
Percent.

<b>5. Reference period</b>
Year.

<b>6. Institutional mandate</b>
<b>6.1. Legal acts and other agreements</b>
<p>The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics;  <a href="https://www.geostat.ge/media/56202/The-Law-of-Georgia-on-Official-Statistics.pdf">https://www.geostat.ge/media/56202/The-Law-of-Georgia-on-Official-Statistics.pdf</a>          Statistical Work Programme (annual);  <a href="https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/307/statistical-work-programme">https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/307/statistical-work-programme</a>          Charter of the National Statistics Office of Georgia.  <a href="https://www.geostat.ge/media/67749/New-Chapter-eng-upd.pdf">https://www.geostat.ge/media/67749/New-Chapter-eng-upd.pdf</a></p>
<b>6.2. Data sharing</b>
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<b>7. Confidentiality</b>
<b>7.1. Confidentiality – policy</b>
<p>1. The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

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](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/3245/indicators-of-using-information-and-communication-technologies-ict-in-households-2024>

**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](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 (in Georgian):

<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 2024, sample size comprised 9 900 households, of which 5 049 households were interviewed. Households' response rate (interviewed households divided by sampled households) amounted to 51.0 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	47.7	51.8	2.1	6.1
Share of population who used internet in last 3 months	0.5	83.9	85.7	0.6	2.5
Share of population who owns mobile phone	0.4	90.0	91.6	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 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 2024, budget of the Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Households amounted to 74.0 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](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 2024.

#### 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

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>

<b>18.4. Data validation</b>
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.
<b>18.5. Data compilation</b>
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.
<b>18.6. Adjustment</b>
Not applicable.
<b>19. Comment</b>
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