

COMPUTER, INTERNET AND TELECOMMUNICATION

Communication access and computers are increasingly present in homes in OECD countries, both in countries that already have high penetration rates and in those where adoption has lagged.

Definition

For access to home computers, the table shows the number of households that reported having at least one personal computer in working order in their home. The second part of the table shows the percentage of households who reported that they had access to the Internet. In almost all cases this access is via a personal computer either using a dial-up, ADSL or cable broadband access.

The table also shows total communication access paths. For OECD countries and China, these refer to the total number of fixed lines (standard analogue access lines and ISDN lines), DSL, Cable modem subscribers and mobile telephone subscribers. For Brazil, India, the Russian Federation and South Africa, total communication access paths are the sum of main telephone lines in operation, ISDN lines, DSL and cable modem subscribers and cellular mobile telephone subscribers.

Comparability

The OECD has addressed issues of international comparability by developing a model survey on ICT used in households and by individuals. The model survey uses modules addressing different topics so that additional components can be added reflecting usage practices and policy interests. The ICT access and use by households and individuals model survey is available on the OECD website.

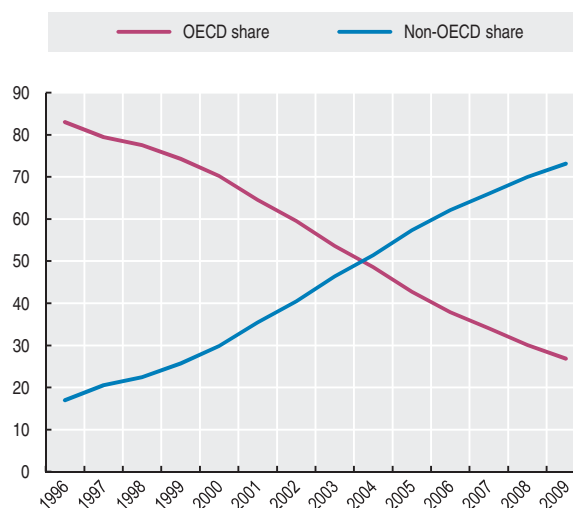
Statistics on ICT use by households may run into problems of international comparability because of structural differences in the composition of households. On the other hand, statistics on ICT use by individuals may refer to people of different ages, and age is an important determinant of ICT use. Household- and person-based measures yield different

figures in terms of levels and growth rates of ICT use. Such differences complicate international comparisons and make benchmarking exercises based on a single indicator of Internet access or use misleading, since country rankings change according to the indicator used.

For telecommunications access, data for OECD countries are collected according to agreed definitions and are highly comparable. The data shown for the nine non-OECD countries were partly collected according to the OECD definitions and partly provided by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The definition used by ITU is slightly narrower than the one used by the OECD, although data reported for the two sets of countries can be regarded as broadly comparable.

Mobile cellular subscribers

OECD and non-OECD share in the world total



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932506172>

Overview

ICT penetration rates are the highest in Iceland, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Japan, and Denmark, where over 85% of households had access to a home computer by 2009. Penetration rates in Mexico and Turkey remain below 30%. Between 2000 and 2009, the share of households with access to a home computer increased by over 40 percentage points in the United Kingdom, France, Austria and Ireland.

The picture with regard to Internet access is similar. In Korea, the Netherlands, Iceland, Luxembourg, Sweden, and Norway, over 85% of all households had Internet access in 2009. In Mexico, less than 20% of all households had Internet access in the same year.

Access to telecommunications networks continues to expand in all OECD countries. Over 1999-2009, access more than doubled in the OECD area as a whole, going from 80.2 to 162.7 telecommunications paths per 100 inhabitants. Growth rates in telecommunication paths were even higher in India (with a growth in access penetration of over 1600%), China (over 600%), Mexico and Brazil (over 400%).

Sources

- OECD (2011), *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2011*, OECD Publishing.

Further information

Analytical publications

- OECD (2011), *OECD Communications Outlook*, OECD Publishing.
- OECD (2011), *OECD Information Technology Outlook*, OECD Publishing.

Statistical publications

- Eurostat (2011), *Eurostat community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals*, Eurostat, Luxembourg.

Websites

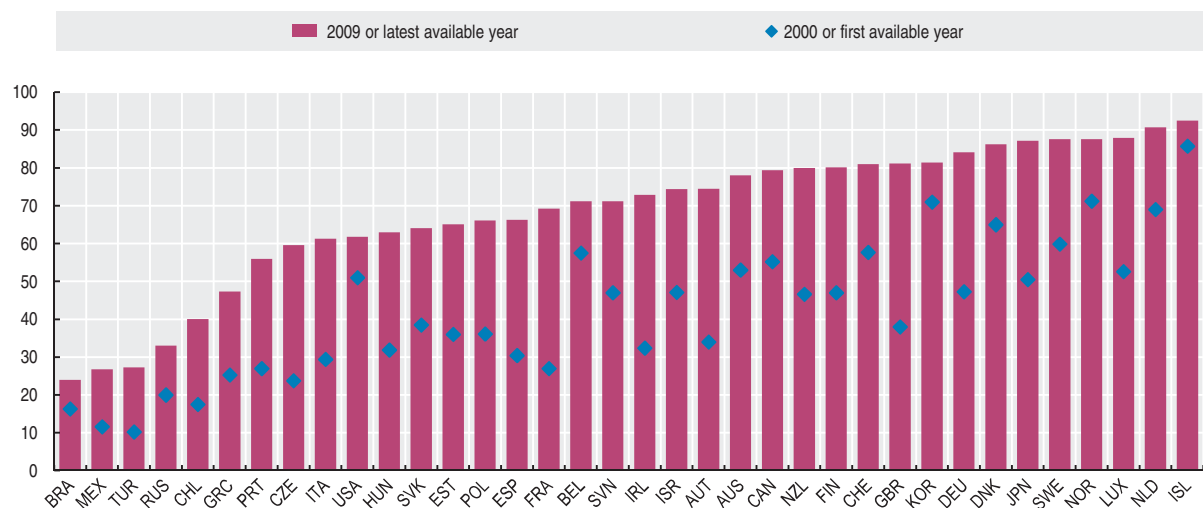
- OECD Science, Technology and Industry, www.oecd.org/sti.
- OECD Telecommunications and Internet Policy, www.oecd.org/sti/telecom.


Households with access to home computers, Internet and telephone

	Percentage of households with access to a home computer				Percentage of households with access to the Internet				Number of telecommunication access paths per 100 inhabitants			
	2000	2005	2008	2009	2000	2005	2008	2009	1995	2000	2005	2009
Australia	53.0	70.0	78.0	..	32.0	60.0	72.0	..	62.3	96.1	152.5	173.5
Austria	34.0	63.1	75.9	74.5	19.0	46.7	68.9	69.8	51.6	120.2	152.7	190.6
Belgium	..	..	70.0	71.1	..	50.2	63.6	67.4	48.3	100.0	149.4	179.8
Canada	55.2	72.0	79.4	..	42.6	64.3	74.6	..	68.8	96.7	132.8	155.6
Chile	17.5	30.1	40.0	..	8.4	16.7	23.8	..	..	43.5	90.3	128.0
Czech Republic	..	30.0	52.4	59.6	..	19.1	45.9	54.2	23.7	80.3	149.6	168.8
Denmark	65.0	83.8	85.5	86.2	46.0	74.9	81.9	82.5	77.2	124.4	177.1	201.9
Estonia	..	..	59.6	65.1	..	38.7	58.1	63.0	..	79.7	148.9	253.2
Finland	47.0	64.0	75.8	80.1	30.0	54.1	72.4	77.8	75.5	131.7	168.4	197.7
France	27.0	..	68.4	69.2	11.9	..	62.3	63.0	57.8	97.9	135.8	158.2
Germany	47.3	69.9	81.8	84.1	16.4	61.6	74.9	79.1	53.7	107.2	156.3	202.7
Greece	..	32.6	44.0	47.3	..	21.7	31.0	38.1	51.1	107.1	163.2	243.9
Hungary	..	42.3	58.8	63.0	..	22.1	48.4	55.1	24.1	65.3	128.5	166.1
Iceland	..	89.3	91.9	92.5	..	84.4	87.7	89.6	67.2	134.4	180.0	185.2
Ireland	32.4	54.9	70.3	72.8	20.4	47.2	63.0	66.7	40.1	96.1	149.4	163.4
Israel	47.1	62.4	71.0	74.4	19.8	48.9	61.8	66.0	..	116.0	147.7	196.1
Italy	29.4	45.7	56.0	61.3	18.8	38.6	46.9	53.5	50.7	117.5	175.3	195.7
Japan	50.5	80.5	85.9	87.2	..	57.0	63.9	67.1	58.5	101.9	139.1	147.0
Korea	71.0	78.9	80.9	81.4	49.8	92.7	94.3	95.9	45.6	113.4	156.0	173.1
Luxembourg	..	74.5	82.8	87.9	..	64.6	80.1	87.2	62.7	125.7	221.7	229.6
Mexico	..	18.6	25.7	26.8	..	9.0	13.5	18.4	10.4	26.9	66.4	104.6
Netherlands	..	77.9	87.7	90.8	41.0	78.3	86.1	89.7	55.5	122.1	161.5	184.8
New Zealand	..	..	..	80.0	..	..	..	75.0	56.7	102.7	140.2	176.4
Norway	..	74.2	85.8	87.6	..	64.0	84.0	85.6	78.6	125.8	167.0	170.9
Poland	..	40.1	58.9	66.1	..	30.4	47.6	58.6	15.2	18.0	109.6	152.0
Portugal	27.0	42.5	49.8	56.0	8.0	31.5	46.0	47.9	39.2	102.3	152.0	197.8
Slovak Republic	..	46.7	63.2	64.0	..	23.0	58.3	62.2	21.1	55.4	109.0	131.8
Slovenia	..	..	65.1	71.2	..	48.2	58.9	63.9	..	..	134.9	149.6
Spain	30.4	54.6	63.6	66.3	..	35.5	51.0	54.0	40.7	103.7	154.7	177.1
Sweden	59.9	79.7	87.1	87.6	48.2	72.5	84.4	86.0	91.0	141.1	181.5	200.8
Switzerland	57.7	76.5	81.0	..	..	..	77.0	..	70.2	122.2	166.0	200.0
Turkey	..	12.2	..	..	6.9	7.7	..	..	23.7	52.1	93.5	119.3
United Kingdom	38.0	70.0	78.0	81.2	19.0	60.2	71.1	76.7	58.4	122.1	175.8	205.4
United States	51.0	..	..	..	41.5	..	..	68.7	71.4	106.1	144.9	162.8
EU27 total	..	..	67.9	71.2	..	48.4	60.4	65.2	..	..	..	..
OECD average	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51.7	93.9	137.4	162.7
Brazil	..	16.9	..	..	..	12.9	..	..	9.2	31.1	69.3	117.5
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.2	58.8	85.1
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	3.5	12.5	47.5
Russian Federation	..	26.0	..	..	..	25.0	..	..	16.9	24.2	112.7	..
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.1	29.6	82.2	..

 StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932506134>
Households with access to home computers

As a percentage of all households


 StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932506153>





ENVIRONMENT

WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES

WATER CONSUMPTION

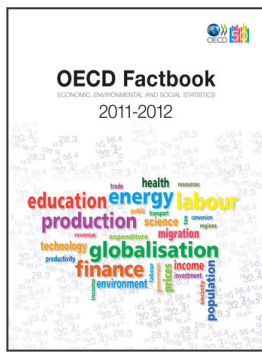
FISHERIES

AIR AND LAND

EMISSIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE

AIR QUALITY BY REGION

MUNICIPAL WASTE



From:
OECD Factbook 2011-2012
Economic, Environmental and Social Statistics

Access the complete publication at:
<https://doi.org/10.1787/factbook-2011-en>

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2011), “Computer, internet and telecommunication”, in *OECD Factbook 2011-2012: Economic, Environmental and Social Statistics*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/factbook-2011-75-en>

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

You can copy, download or print OECD content for your own use, and you can include excerpts from OECD publications, databases and multimedia products in your own documents, presentations, blogs, websites and teaching materials, provided that suitable acknowledgment of OECD as source and copyright owner is given. All requests for public or commercial use and translation rights should be submitted to rights@oecd.org. Requests for permission to photocopy portions of this material for public or commercial use shall be addressed directly to the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) at info@copyright.com or the Centre français d'exploitation du droit de copie (CFC) at contact@cfcopies.com.