ICT usage in households and by individuals (isoc_i)

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure

(ESMS)

INSTAT

Reference Metadata

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1. Contact	
1.1. Contact organisation	Institute of Statistics, INSTAT
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Household Consumption Statistics Unit, Directory of Social Statistics
1.3. Contact person	Eriona Dhamo
1.4. Contact person function	Specialist, Household Consumption Statistics Unit
1.5. Contact mail address	St. Vllazën Huta ,Building 35, Entrance 1, Tirana, ZIP Code 1017, Tirana
1.6. Contact email address	edhamo@instat.gov.al
1.7. Contact phone number	+ 355 (4)2 2233357/249
1.8. Contact fax number	+(355) 4 2228300
2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	29.12.2023
2.2. Metadata last posted	29.12.2023
2.3. Metadata last update	29.12.2023
3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	Data given in this domain are collected annually by INSTAT and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) usage in Households and by Individuals. The model questionnaire changes every year. The changes of questions in the MQ (model questionnaire) are required by the evolving situation of information and communication technologies. The aim of the European ICT surveys is the timely provision of statistics on individuals and households on the use of Information and Communication Technologies at European level. Data for this statistical activity are supplied directly from the surveys with no separate treatment. The characteristics to be provided are drawn from the following list of subjects: • Access to and use of ICTs by individuals and/or in households; • Use of the Internet and other electronic networks for different purposes by individuals and/or in households;

	• ICT security and trust; • ICT competence and skills; • Barriers to the use of ICT and the Internet; • Perceived effects of ICT usage on individuals and/or on households; • Use of ICT by individuals to exchange information and services with governments and public administrations (e-government); • Access to and use of technologies enabling connection to the Internet or other networks from anywhere at any time (ubiquitous connectivity).
3.2. Classification system	ISCO 08, ISCED 2011 ICT collects information on the based on the socio-demographic characteristics The international classification and breakdowns used in this survey are: 1. The National List of Occupations (adopted according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations - ISCO 08). 2. The International System of Classification of Education (ISCED 2011).
3.3. Sector coverage	The survey is a general population / household survey.
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	The survey comprises questions at household level and individual level. Household level data and individuals data are broken down as described in point 3.1. Eurostat provides a model questionnaire on ICT usage in Households/by individuals which covers the following areas: • Access to selected IC technologies (data collected at household level); • Use of the Internet (data collected at individual level); • Use of computers, location, frequency of use, activities (data collected at individual level); • Use of e-Government (data collected at individual level); • Use of e-Commerce (data collected at individual level); • E-skills; • Trust and security; • Socio-demographic characteristics. Definitions: **Household** is referred to a group of individuals, a related person or not, who live together in the same apartment or in a part of the house and share a partial or common economy. **Reference period** is the duration of a certain subject that the information is collected on. The survey uses different reference periods depending on the type of information that must be taken and objectives of each matter to be analyzed. **Internet** is an interconnected computer networking system that uses the Internet Protocol Suite (TCP / IP) to connect billions of devices worldwide. It is a network of networks consisting of millions of private, public, academic, business, and government networks, with local to global scope, connected by a wide array of

	electronic, wireless, and optical network technologies. The Internet carries a wide range of information resources and services, such as hypertext related documents and World Wide Web (WWW) applications, email, telephony and peer-to-peer file sharing networks. **Access** refers to internet access not only at home but also if family members can access it when / where they want. **Broadband Internet service** is the most used form of high speed internet access; it is offered in several forms, DSL, ADSL as well as optical fibre, cable and satellite, public Wi-Fi networks, through the antenna. For details to all definitions see Methodological Manual.
3.5. Statistical unit	Households and individuals.
3.6. Statistical population	The statistical population is all the Albanian usual resident households. The survey sample covers the whole territory of Albania.
3.7. Reference area	The sample of the survey covers all the territory of Albania. The sample represents the whole population as well as its most typical groups. Collective households are not included in this survey. Elderly homes, nursing homes for disabled children, student hostels, hotels, soldier's barracks, hospitals, sanatoriums, imprisonment institutions, etc, are excluded from the survey.
3.8. Time coverage	The ICT usage in Households and by Individuals has a two months extension in the field every year. This statistical activity started in 2018 onwards.
3.9. Base period	Not applicable.
4. Unit of measure	Percentage is used as the unit of measurement for the main indicators of publication.
5. Reference Period	Periodicity is annual, data are collected and compiled once a year. This report belongs to the reference year 2023.
6. Institutional mandate	
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements	The legal basis on which is based the annual survey of ICT in households consist on: • Law No.17/2018, "On Official Statistics" • Official Statistics National Program, 2022-2026 The survey results on ICT usage in Households, in order to be comparable with European countries, are produced by applying the new European Commission

	regulations (EC): • Regulation (EC) No.2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community Statistics on the Information Society.
6.2. Data sharing	Statistics on ICT usage in Households and Individuals are transmitted to EUROSTAT.
7. Confidentiality	
7.1. Confidentiality - policy	The data collected are considered as strictly confidential and used only for statistical purposes and scientific research in accordance with the national Statistical Law No. 17/2018 "On Official Statistics" date 10.3.2018, and Law No. 9887, dated 10.03.2008, "Personal Data Protection". Article 31 of the Law No. 17/2018 "On Official Statistics" clearly define that all statistical information collected by INSTAT are confidential and may only be used or published in such summary tables that do not identify the information of the unit. The direct identification is called when a statistical unit is directly identified by the name, address or any officially recognized identification number. When data processing is performed in such a way as to enable the data subject to be identified, the data must be coded immediately so that the entities are no longer recognized.
7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment	Albanian Institute of Statistics protects and does not disseminate data it has obtained or it has access to, which enable the direct or indirect identification of the statistical units. Albania Institute of Statistics takes all appropriate preventive measures so as to render impossible the identification of individual statistical units by technical or other means that might reasonably be used by a third party. Statistical data that could potentially enable the identification of the statistical unit are disseminated by Albania Institute of Statistics if and only if: a) These data have been treated, as it is specifically set out in the Regulation, in such a way that their dissemination does not prejudice statistical confidentiality or b) The statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data. The confidential data that are transmitted to Albania Institute of Statistics are used exclusively for statistical purposes and the only persons who have the right to have access to these data are the personnel engaged in this task. Issues referring to the observance of statistical confidentiality are examined by the staff working in Albania Institute of Statistics. The responsibilities of this staff are to recommend on: which detailed level the statistical data can be disseminated, so as the identification, either directly or indirectly, of the surveyed statistical unit is not possible; the anonymization criteria for the microdata provided to users; the access granting to researchers on confidential data for scientific purposes.

8. Release policy	
8.1. Release calendar	Notifications about the dissemination of statistics are published in the release calendar, which is available on the website. The announcements and delays are pre-announced in this calendar. In the case of delays, the date of the next publication and the explanation of the reasons for the delays are specified.
8.2. Release calendar access	Access to the release calendar is granted through the following link: Publications Calendar.
8.3. User access	In accordance with article 34 of Law No. 17/2018 "On Official Statistics", official statistics are disseminated so that all users have an immediate and equal right and all possible forms of media are used. INSTAT and statistical agencies, having in the program the responsibilities of dissemination, seek to meet every requirement of any organization or individual for unpublished data or specific analysis. The following dissemination channels are used to release the results of the ICT Usage in households and by individuals: 1. Press Release; 2. Written requests; 3. The data in tabular form; 4. Data request via the form on the INSTAT website.
9. Frequency of dissemination	The Survey results on ICT Usage in households and by individuals are published annually.
10. Accessibility and clarity	
10.1. News release	The press release contains information on key indicators provided by the survey. The format of press release is defined by publication sector as well as the date of release. Press releases of ICT usage in households and by individuals are published online at INSTAT's website.
10.2. Publications	Results of ICT usage in households and by individuals are published on the INSTAT website: Information and Communication Technologies in Households, 2023
10.3. On-line database	All the information is available in both Albanian and English language. The data on ICT usage in households and by individuals are not located in the statistical database, but detailed data can be found in Excel format. These tables can be found at the following link: Statistical Figures.
10.4. Micro – data access	Databases at micro level are not published due to confidentiality reasons. Aggregated data is the only type of data that is provided to external users. Even the micro data are not published they can be accessed based on the article 34 of Law No. 17/2018,

	"On Official Statistics".
10.5. Other	Users can submit specific requests for "Usage of ICT in households and by individuals" survey data through a dedicated section: Data Request.
10.6. Documentation on methodology	A short explanation related to the definitions of the main concepts and methodological explanations are provided to users in the end of press releases and publications. Additional support information is given to internal users when needed or required. Also the Methodological notes are published at INSTAT's website.
10.7. Quality documentation	Household Consumption Statistics Unit documents all the work process and procedure for the ICT usage in households and by individuals for internal purposes.
11. Quality management	
11.1. Quality assurance	INSTAT is committed to ensure the highest quality with respect to the compilation of statistical information. In accordance with the Statistics Law, INSTAT use statistical methods and processes in compliance with internationally recognized scientific principles and standards conduct on-going analyses of the statistics with a view to quality improvements and ensure that statistics are as up to-date. In performing its tasks it follows the general principles of quality management from the European Statistics Code of Practice. INSTAT for quality assurance is guided by the following principles: impartiality, quality of processes and products, user orientation, employee orientation, effectiveness of statistical processes and reduction of response burden.
11.2. Quality assessments	ICT usage in households and by individuals data are compared with previous year's data and checked for any large changes in the data, especially due to large deviations in the main variables concerned.
12. Relevance	
12.1. User needs	Users of ICT usage in households and by individuals are classified as external and internal. 1. External users are: • Public administration institutions; • Universities; • National and international NGOs; • Private firms; • Researchers, students and other similar groups. 2. With internal users, means other sectors within INSTAT which use ICT usage in in households and by individuals' results as input into their work.

	Publications of results of ICT usage in households and by individuals are sent annually to a specific group of users. Some key indicators are sent by filling in various questionnaires to the European Commission, Eurostat, International telecommunication Union (ITU).
12.2. User satisfaction	Page Views (Hits) about ICT in households and by individuals for 2020 are around 2.851 clicks. During 2022, INSTAT conducted the user satisfaction survey. The results of the survey shows that the quality of the theme "Information and Communication Technology" was rated 3.65 (73%) on a scale of 1 (very poor) to 5 (very good). INSTAT organizes every year User Satisfaction Survey.
12.3. Completeness	Completeness of ICT data in households and by individuals is judged by comparing the quality and quantity of indicators covered by INSTAT with those of the regulations followed. ICT usages in households and by individuals' statistics, in order to be comparable to those of European countries, are produced by applying the new European Commission (EC) regulation "Nr.808/2004" of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community Statistics on the Information Society. The degree of completeness of the data for the survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals for 2023 is 100%. This calculation is based by taking into account the ratio of requirements met by INSTAT to what is required by European regulations.
13. Accuracy and reliability	
13.1. Overall accuracy	Overall, the data is checked with previous years to identify any significant changes in the data. Where changes occur, the survey data is checked with alternative sources, if any. When there is no information from alternative sources, INSTAT corrects or confirms the data using emails or by calling the respondents. Measures taken by INSTAT each year, to increase response rates or to reduce the impact of nonresponse by imputing them are as follow: • Data are collected directly from households and individuals.
13.2. Sampling error	The 2023 ICT usage in Households and by Individuals was conducted by INSTAT throughout the year, with a sample of 7,200 Household. At the end of the survey were interviewed about 4.864 Household uniformly distributed throughout the territory of Albania. The HH response rate, calculated as a ratio of the number of HHs that completed the survey to the number of selected HH, expressed in percentage resulted 67,67%. The error due to probability sampling is estimated for more important indicators, which you may find on Table A1 in Annex. All indicator values are weighted to represent the population.

13.3. Non - sampling error	Unit non-response takes into account households that are unable or ready to respond, or when interviewers are unable to find households, or when other obstacles exist to complete the interview. Unit non-response rate for "ICT usage in households and by individuals for 2023" is 32.4%. Item non-response at variable level for "ICT usage in households and by individuals for 2023" is 0%. Usually when the households accept to answer the survey they respond to all questions as the interviewers are instructed to ask. Over-coverage shows the percentage of households that should not be part of the survey, as they are out of the scope of the survey. Over coverage rate for "ICT usage in households and by individuals for 2023" is 5.4%.
14. Timeliness and punctuality	
14.1. Timeliness	Results of ICT usage in enterprises are published on INSTAT website 162 days after the end of the reference period (T+ 162 days). The reference period of the results of ICT 2023 is July 03, 2023. Reference period: 07/03/2023 Date of publication: 12/12/2023 Timeliness: 162
14.2. Punctuality	The data of the ICT Survey are disseminated according to the publication calendar. The publication of ICT usage in households and by individuals has been punctuality in time to 100% of publications carried out over the years. Reference period: 07/03/2023 Date of announcement: 12/12/2023 Date of publication: 12/12/2023 Time lag: 0
15. Coherence and comparability	
15.1. Comparability - geographical	Data on ICT usage in households and by individuals are collected according to Regulation (EC) No. 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics on the Information Society, as well as annual implementing regulations setting out the monitored variables for each year. Since the questionnaire used is the same as required by EUROSTAT and Eurostat Regulations are followed, statistics on the usage of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in households and by individuals may be comparable to those of the member countries. The data are comprehensive and produced at country level.
15.2. Comparability - over time	ICT usage in households and by individuals data where first produced in 2018. They are comparable over the years for most indicators, providing us with a good

	comparability of 6 years, (CC2 = Jlast - Jfirst + 1 = 6). Restricted comparability over time for some variables is a consequence of the necessary changes in definitions and/or questions in the model questionnaire in order to measure the development of ICT (e.g. mobile internet, skills).
15.3. Coherence - cross domain	Not applicable. There is no survey or comparable administrative source that can be taken as a reference for ICT in the households and by individuals. Only the final data in ICT usage in households and by individuals are published.
15.4. Coherence - internal	The internal consistency of the data is checked before it is finalised. The linkage between variables is checked and coherence between different data series is checked before publication.
16. Cost and Burden	Personnel working for ICT usage in households and by individuals' survey are: • General Staff at Headquarters: 3 employees • Staff at Regional Offices, 28 employees • Interviewers, Operators, Controllers (Temporary Staff of INSTAT): 50 Interviewers
17. Data revision	
17.1. Data revision - policy	Revision policy of usage ICT usage in households and by individuals is done in accordance with general revision policy and errors treatment policy introduced by INSTAT which can be found: • Statistical revision policy • The Errors Treatment Policy
17.2. Data revision - practise	No reviews of data on "ICT usage in households and by individuals" for 2023 have been conducted, subject to this report.
18. Statistical processing	
18.1. Source data	In 2023 the Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Households and by Individuals was conducted with a sample of 7,200 households. At the end of the survey, about 4.864 households distributed uniformly throughout Albania were interviewed. The response rate of the households, calculated as a ratio of the number of households that completed the survey to the number of households selected, expressed as a percentage was 67,6%. The sampling is done according to a two-step procedure. The first step units (PSUs) are homogenized Census areas, with proportional probability with the size of the Census area. In the second step, within each of the selected areas in the first step, a fixed number of 10 households are selected by the systematically equal probability

	method. The choice in both steps was made randomly.
18.2. Frequency of data collection	Data are collected on annual basis.
18.3. Data collection	Data are collected by using CAPI method with face to face interviews using laptop questionnaires. Households or individuals need to be identified to be interviewed, the sample is divided among enumerators; the enumerators are selected and trained.
18.4. Data validation	In terms of data validation, data editing procedures generally refer to micro level 1. Quantitative and qualitative control of the questionnaire. • Control of incoming questionnaires, Completeness checks, valid values checks, range checks, logical control of the questionnaire. The number of incoming questionnaires should be equal with the number of distributed questionnaires in the prefectures. • Individual checks are done for the cases of refusal and no contacts. 2. Arithmetic corrections, logical corrections and verification of coherence between the different answers of the questions in the questionnaires which is done in the SPSS software.
18.5. Data compilation	For the data compilation there are three basic procedures: **1. Data quality analysis** To analyse the data quality have been applied some rules: • Mathematical control of the survey • Logical control of survey data • Comparison of time series data • Compare data with other available files in INSTAT **2. Treatment of non-responses** All non-responses cases are considered as: • No contact • Full Refusal • Partial Refusals (for variables or special indicators). **3. An appropriate weight is calculated for each unit that reported its data.** This weight is calculated for various reasons: unequal probability of selection, non-response adjustment, households that result out of scope, calibration techniques.
18.6. Adjustment	Not applicable.
19. Comment	

Annex

Below are the estimates for Internet usage up to a year ago by individuals (16-74 years old) in Total country level and by Gender along with relevant standard deviations.

Table 1. Accuracy indicators of Internet usage up to one year ago by individuals (16-74 years old) in total country level and by gender.

Total Country Level	Estimates of Individuals	Standard Deviation	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower	Upper
Individuals (16-74 years old)	85.6%	0.7%	84.2%	86.9%
Men	87.1%	0.8%	85.5%	88.5%
Women	84.2%	0.8%	82.5%	85.8%