

Access to Internet

Dimension - Science & Technology

Associated Key Factor:

Diffusion and uptake of technologies by the market

Data Source:

Eurostat New Chronos

http://www.eu-datashop.de/datenba/EN/allgem/nc_them.htm

europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/

General Availability:

Reporting unit: Households and enterprises in thousands

Reporting level: national

Reporting period: annually

Data available from 1991 to 2001

Availability by country:

1991 - 2001: EU-15+AC

The indicator:

Number or share of households who have internet access at home. Number or share of enterprises, which have access to the Internet.

How is it measured?

Based on self-reporting through surveys.

What are the disadvantages of the Indicator?

The indicator does not reveal the way in which the access to the internet is used (pleasure, communication, work, etc.), nor does it necessarily give an indicator of the user (white, middle-class, well-educated males are the group with highest internet access). Additionally, the technology used for access may differ considerably (old modem vs. DSL), with implications for the usefulness of access for certain activities, such as tele-working.

What is the policy relevance of the indicator?

Access to ICT (i.e. internet access) is important in an anticipated knowledge-based society. It forms increasingly part of analyses of living conditions and social inclusion/exclusion.

The Indicator is relevant for the following pathways of the FORESIGHT FOR TRANSPORT exercise:

	Transport Impact	External Determining Variable	Intermediate Variable	Contextual Information
Flexibilisation of the labour market	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>