

Survey on the Equipment and Use of Information and Communication Technologies in Households. Year 2007

39% of households have a broadband Internet connection, 10 points more than in 2006

Frequent Internet users exceed 15 million people, and the total number of Internet users increases 10%

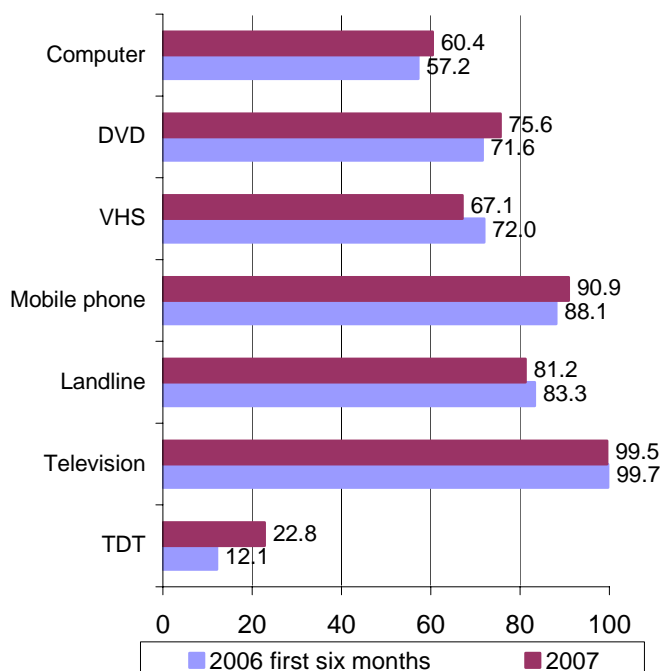
Households increase the amount of computer, DVD, TDT reception and mobile phone equipment

60.4% of households with at least one member between the ages of 16 and 74 years had some type of computer in 2007. This percentage is 3.2 points higher than the previous year and 8 points higher than 2004.

By type of computer, 52.4% of households have desktop computers or PCs, while 20.2% have laptops. Between 2006 and 2007 we observe a stagnation in the level of PC equipment in households and an increase in laptops of almost four points.

By Autonomous Community, the greatest amount of equipment in computers in households is observed in Madrid (70.4%), Cataluña (65.5%), País Vasco (63.6%) and Navarra (63.2%).

**Household equipment regarding ICT products.
Years 2006 and 2007. (% of households)**



99% of households have a telephone, either a landline or a mobile phone. 73.1% of households have both a landline and a mobile phone. 8.1% of households only have a landline, whereas 17.7% of households only have mobile phones for communication from the household.

The implementation of landline telephones has decreased two points in one year and 8.6 points since 2004. Conversely, the implementation of mobile phones has increased almost three points in the last year and 8.5 points in the last three years.

Three out of four households have DVDs. This increase goes in detriment of video, which has reduced its coverage by five points in the last year.

Television coverage is practically universal (99.5% of households). It is worth highlighting that 20.9% of households with a television can receive television channels via a satellite dish (1 point higher than a year ago), 14.1% via cable and 3.6% via ADSL or a telephone line. **22.8% of households have terrestrial digital television reception (TDT), almost 11 points up on the previous year.** One in five households with a television has a flat screen (plasma, LCD) television.

Dwellings with Internet access

44.6% of Spanish households have Internet access, as compared with 39.1% the previous year and 33.6% three years ago. **In Spain there are 6.5 million family dwellings with Internet access**, representing an increase of almost one million households as compared with the first half of 2006.

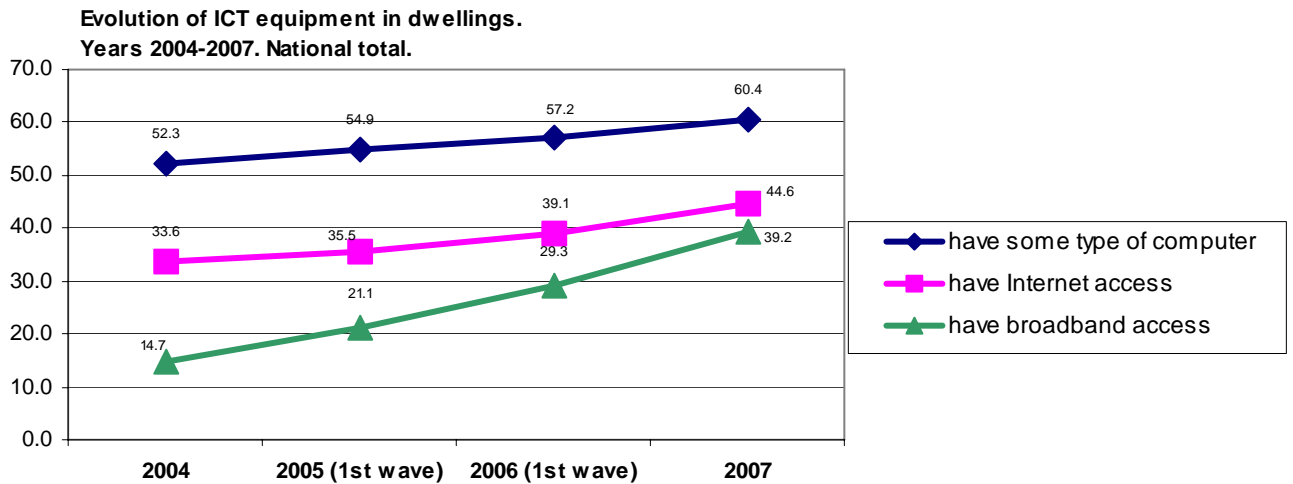
39% of households (almost 5.8 million homes) have a broadband Internet connection (ADSL, cable network, etc.), representing an increase of 10 points as compared with 2006.

The main forms of broadband Internet connection are by ADSL line (which 73.3% of households with Internet access have) and cable network (14.9%). Of other forms of connection, the most frequent are dial-up modems or RDSI (17.6%).

The main reasons for dwellings with Internet access not having a broadband connection, are mainly that they do not feel that they need one (40.4% give this as the reason), the cost of the connection (29%) and the lack of availability of a connection in the area (19%).

The Autonomous Communities with the highest percentage of dwellings with Internet access are Madrid (56.6%) and Cataluña (51.3%). In addition, País Vasco, Navarra, Illes Balears, Aragón, Cantabria and Canarias show an above-average rate (44.6%).

The main equipment used in dwellings for connecting to the Internet are desktop computers (85.0% of homes), laptops (33.5%) and mobile phone (7.3%). Access via other types of computer, such as electronic organisers or PDAs, or via television or videoconsole, is less than 3% in each case.



Use of the Internet by children

Girls begin to use information and communication technology at a younger age than boys. In older age groups these differences tend to decrease and even reverse.

Analysing computer use over the last three months, the percentage difference in usage between boys and girls aged 10 years is 4.5 points in favour of girls, while at age 15 the difference is only 1.8 points.

At age 10, the percentage of girls using the Internet in the last three months is 3.7 points higher than that of boys, but this difference decreases to 0.9 points at age 15.

Percentage of children using ICT by age and sex. Year 2007

	Total	10 years of age	11 years of age	12 years of age	13 years of age	14 years of age	15 years of age
Computer use							
Children	91.7	85.0	89.8	92.3	94.4	94.8	93.1
Girls	93.9	89.5	96.6	93.8	95.3	93.9	94.9
Internet use							
Children	75.3	62.5	68.9	73.8	80.6	80.8	83.3
Girls	78.4	66.2	73.5	77.5	82.6	84.1	84.2

83% of households in which one of the children (between ages 10 and 15) have Internet access restrict them to certain sites or content.

86.3% of households use personal supervision as the main means of supervision or access restriction (times, webpages accessed, etc.). The use of filtering or blocking programs preventing access to certain websites is only used in 44.9% of households which supervise their children.

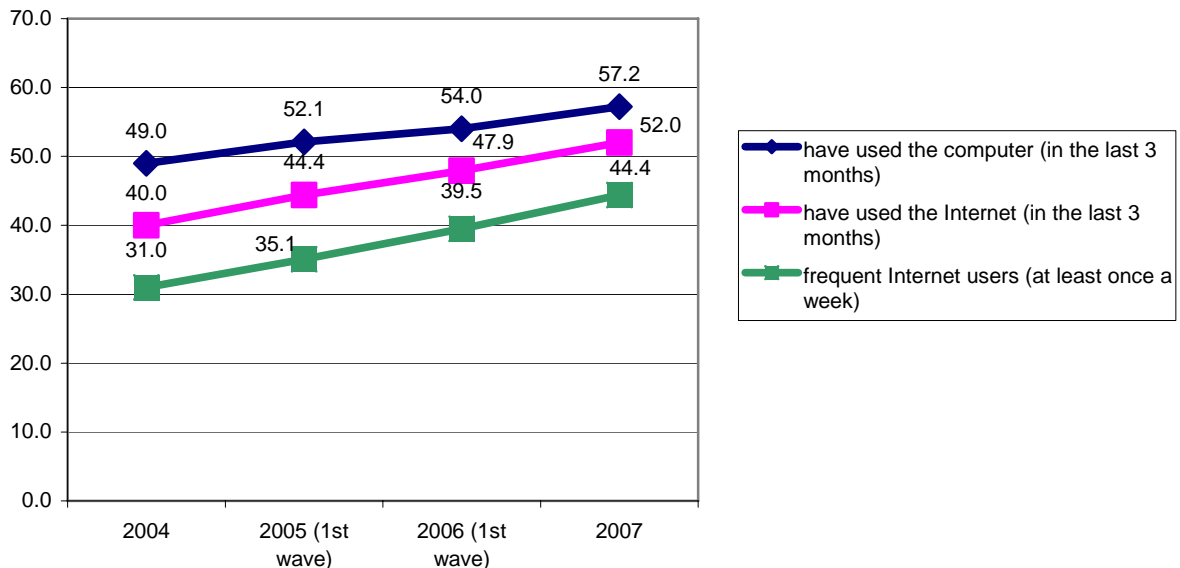
Evolution of the use of ICT by persons aged between 16 and 74 years

More than 19 million people have used a computer in the last three months, representing 57.2% of the population. This figure is three points higher than for 2006 and eight points higher than for 2004.

52% of the population aged 16 to 74 have used the Internet in the last three months, that is, more than 17.5 million persons. **The number of Internet users has increased 8.6%** with regard to 2006.

Frequent users, in other words, those who access the Internet on a daily basis or at least once a week, represent 85.3% of the total for Internet users. These frequent users represent 15 million persons and **44.4% of the population. This indicates an interannual increase of 12.4%**.

**Evolution of ICT use by persons.
Years 2004-2007. National total.**



Use of ICT by nationality

Although the percentage of Spaniards using computers is two points higher than that of foreign nationals, use of the Internet is similar for both groups.

Considering frequency, we can observe a greater difference, since **Spanish frequent Internet users exceed foreign nationals by 4.4 points**.

We observe, in turn, that foreign nationals make greater use of mobile phones.

Percentage of ICT users by nationality and sex. Year 2007

	Persons who have used a computer in the last 3 months	Persons who have used the Internet in the last 3 months	Frequent Internet users (at least once per week)	Persons who have used a mobile phone
Spaniards	57.3	52.0	44.6	86.0
Males	61.1	55.9	49.0	86.9
Females	53.5	48.2	40.2	85.0
Foreign Nationals	55.4	52.1	40.2	94.5
Males	58.9	55.1	42.0	96.4
Females	51.7	49.0	38.3	92.4

The percentage of Spaniards accessing the Internet from home is much higher than that of foreign nationals (75% as compared with 58%) and the same occurs if access is from the workplace (46% as compared with 21%). Conversely, **41% of foreign nationals access the Internet from Internet cafés or similar, as compared with 8.3% of Spaniards.**

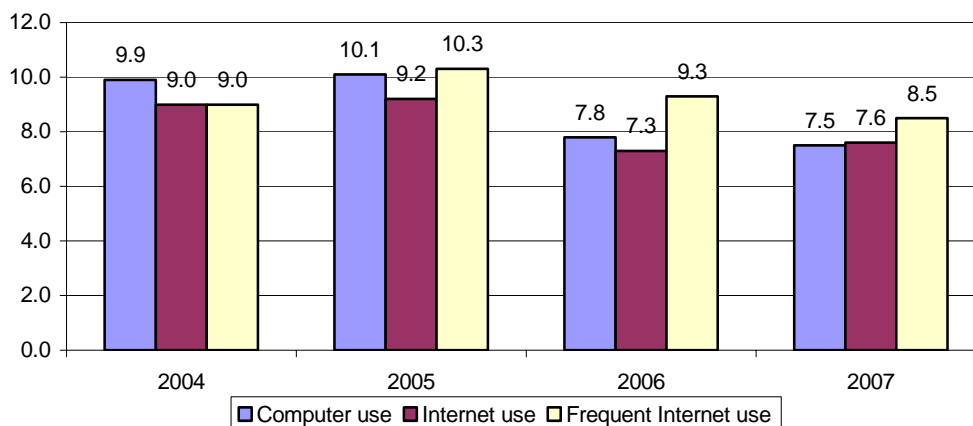
Percentage of Internet users by nationality and place of use. Year 2007

	From their dwelling	From other family members' or friends' dwellings	From the workplace	From the educational centre	From a public center	From an Internet café	From other places
Total	73.7	25.4	44.8	13.3	10.3	10.3	6.8
Spanish	74.8	25.5	46.3	13.7	10.5	8.3	6.5
Foreign	57.7	24.6	21.3	6.9	6.5	40.7	11.1

The digital gap

The digital gender gap (that is, the difference in percentage points between the sexes as regards the main ICT use indicators) decreased in 2007 in both computer use and frequent users; however, it increased in Internet access.

The digital gap by sex (percentage difference). Years 2004- 2007



The use of ICT by Autonomous Community

The Autonomous Communities above the average in Spain for computer and Internet use are Aragón, Principado de Asturias, Illes Balears, Cataluña, Madrid, Comunidad Foral de Navarra and País Vasco.

Canarias exceeds the national average in the indicators referring to computer and Internet use in the last three months, and Cantabria does likewise in the percentage of frequent Internet users.

Percentage of ICT users by Autonomous Community Year 2007

	Persons who have used a computer in the last 3 months	Persons who have used the Internet in the last 3 months	Frequent Internet users (at least once per week)	Persons who have used a mobile phone
National total	57.2	52.0	44.4	86.5
Andalucía	52.8	47.0	38.1	84.8
Aragón	61.4	56.1	46.6	85.7
Asturias (Principado de)	58.0	53.8	45.0	84.6
Balears (Illes)	58.7	55.5	50.2	86.5
Canarias	59.0	53.1	43.6	89.9
Cantabria	54.9	51.2	44.7	83.3
Castilla y León	57.0	50.6	43.8	84.6
Castilla-La Mancha	49.0	42.8	35.5	82.1
Cataluña	61.2	56.2	50.3	88.8
Comunitat Valenciana	55.5	49.9	41.7	86.9
Extremadura	45.7	39.5	29.6	81.9
Galicia	46.6	43.0	34.4	78.7
Madrid (Comunidad de)	67.7	63.8	57.2	92.0
Murcia (Región de)	50.7	45.1	37.2	87.8
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	60.1	54.2	45.9	84.3
País Vasco	59.2	53.6	45.8	85.6
Rioja (La)	53.6	49.3	42.9	85.1
Ceuta	52.8	49.5	44.2	71.2
Melilla	62.8	59.1	50.5	86.1

Notes:

Figures greater than or equal to the national average are shaded in grey
 Figures less than 90% of the national average are in bold print

Castilla-La Mancha, Extremadura, Galicia and Murcia did not reach 90% of the national average in any of the indicators considered. Andalucía was below 90% in frequent Internet use.

As regards mobile phone use, no Community was below 90% of the national average. Madrid, Canarias and the Communities in the Mediterranean area ((Illes Balears, Cataluña, Comunitat Valenciana and Murcia) surpass the said average.

Internet service use

The main Internet services used for personal reasons have been e-mail (81% of the Internet users), information searches for goods and services (80%), the use of services related to travel and accommodation -- information, reservations, purchases... -- (64%), chatrooms (52%), leisure activities -- downloading or use of games, music, images, films... -- (48%), obtaining information on administration websites (48%) and reading or downloading of online newspapers or magazines (46%).

On the other hand, **one-third of users would like to use the Internet more than they do**, but 76% of these Internet users do not have time to do so.

As regards the relation between computer knowledge and possible searches or changes of employment, 46% of the population believe their computer training to be sufficient in the event of needing to find work or wanting to change jobs within the space of a year, but 30% would have problems.

Net security

25% of the Internet users stated that, in the last 12 months, they have had virus problems through the use of the Internet that have caused losses of information or time. Limiting the period to the last three months, the percentage obtained would be similar (22.4%). 10% of the Internet users have found hacking into their computers and almost 9% have found hacking in their e-mail.

Almost 500,000 users have found hacking aimed at acquiring confidential information in a fraudulent way (phishing), and some 90,000 have had problems with fraudulent use of their credit or debit cards.

The main complaint (for 54% of the users) is regarding unsolicited e-mails (spam).

In order to avoid these possible problems in technological security, 8 out of 10 persons who have used the Internet in the last three months have taken some sort of precaution.

The main measures are the use of an updated antivirus software (94% of those who have taken precautions), the use of passwords (61%) and firewalls (53%) and the installation of anti-spyware (31%) or anti-spam software (31%).

Measures such as programs that filter content, the encryption of documents or digital certificates are less commonly used (16%, 12% and 11%, respectively).

The use of ICT in the European Union

The companies that have ICT indicators that are higher than the Community average are located, for the most part, in Northern Europe, according to the data corresponding to the year 2006, the most recent year for which information from Community countries is available.

Conversely, most countries that do not reach 90% of the Community average in ICT indicators are located in the Mediterranean area or have recently joined the European Union.

Percentage of ICT users in the European Union countries

Year 2006¹

Country	Have used the computer in the last three months	Have used the Internet in the last three months	Frequent Internet users (at least once per week)
European Union	59	52	47
Belgium	67	62	58
Bulgaria	30	24	22
Czech Republic	52	44	36
Denmark	86	83	78
Germany	76	69	59
Estonia	62	61	56
Greece	38	29	23
Spain¹	(54) 57	(48) 52	(40) 44
France	55	47	39
Ireland	58	51	44
Italy	43	36	31
Cyprus	44	34	29
Latvia	53	50	46
Lithuania	47	42	38
Luxembourg	76	71	65
Hungary	54	45	42
Malta	36
Netherlands	84	81	76
Austria	68	61	55
Poland	48	40	34
Portugal	42	36	31
Rumania	30	21	18
Slovenia	57	51	47
Slovakia	61	50	43
Finland	80	77	71
Sweden	87	86	80
United Kingdom	73	66	57

Source: Eurostat

¹ Spain: data from 2007. In parenthesis, the data from 2006.

The cells with figures above the average are shaded in grey.

The figures below 90% of the Community average are in bold type.

For further information see **INEbase-www.ine.es**
www.ine.es/prensa/prensa.htm

All press releases at:

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Methodological note

The ICT-H 2007 Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Equipment and Use in Households has been carried out by the National Statistics Institute (INE) in cooperation with the Statistics Institute of Cataluña (IDESCAT), the Statistics Institute of Andalucía (IEA) the Statistics Institute of Navarra (IEN) and the Statistics Institute of Cantabria (ICANE) within the scope of their respective Autonomous Communities. Likewise, the INE has signed a cooperation agreement with the Fundación Centro Tecnológico de la Información y Comunicación (Information and Communication Technologies Foundation Centre - CTIC) in Principado de Asturias.

There is also a cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade, through public business entity Red.es for researching certain information society indicators.

The Survey follows the methodological recommendations of the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat). It is the only source of its kind whose data are strictly comparable not only among Member States of the Union, but also among other international scopes.

The Survey (ICT-H) is a panel-type investigation that focuses on persons aged 10 and over residing in family dwellings, and collects information on household equipment as regards information and communication technologies (television, telephone, radio, IT equipment) and the use of computers, the Internet and e-commerce.

In 2005 and 2006 the survey was six-monthly, but in 2007 it returned to a yearly frequency. Interviews are carried out in the second quarter of the year, by telephone or by personal interview.

For each Autonomous Community an independent sample is designed to represent it, given that one of the objectives of the survey is to facilitate data on that breakdown level.

A stratified tri-stage sample type is used. The first-stage units are the census sections. The second-stage units are main family dwellings. In the third stage, one person aged 16 or over is selected from each dwelling; likewise, information is obtained on all children aged 10 to 15 residing in the dwelling. The theoretical size of the sample is more than 23,000 dwellings, one quarter of which is renewed each year.

Ratio estimators are used, to which calibrating techniques are applied with the use of external information obtained from population projections by age group and sex.

A survey variable consistency control is performed on the sample, both in the data collection process (microedition) and in the subsequent information processing.

Although the population scope has not varied as compared with previous surveys, it is important to mention that, for the purpose of achieving a greater comparability with the data published by Eurostat, the results published on the INE website refer to dwellings inhabited by at least one person aged 16 to 74 and persons of that same age group. Likewise, the data concerning minors refers to the group aged 10 to 15 (the group researched previously was aged 10 to 14). Nonetheless, there is also a microdata file with the complete survey information.