COMENTARIOS DEL INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADÍSTICA Y GEOGRAFÍA (INEGI) Y DE LA DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE PLANEACIÓN, EVALUACIÓN Y MONITOREO DE LA COORDINACIÓN GENERAL DE LA SECRETARÍA DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA (SEP) DE MÉXICO CON MOTIVO DE LA CONSULTA MUNDIAL SOBRE EL NUEVO PROYECTO DE DEFINICIÓN DE INDICADORES DE UNIVERSALIDAD DE INTERNET

1. **Cree usted que hay temas, preguntas o indicadores adicionales que deberían estar incluidos en el marco?**

Si, se sugiere que podrían complementarse algunos puntos con respecto a:

- La existencia de políticas nacionales de diagnóstico y seguimiento de habilidades digitales.
- La existencia de políticas nacionales de formación de educadores en el uso del internet y los riesgos que implica.
- La existencia de políticas nacionales enfocadas a incrementar la inclusión de mujeres en temas de tecnología.
- La existencia de políticas nacionales enfocadas en aumentar la Seguridad en el uso del internet en grupos vulnerables (por ejemplo adultos mayores y menores de edad) y su efectividad.

Hay alguna sugerencia que usted desee hacer respecto de los temas, preguntas e indicadores incluidos en el marco tal cual está ahora?

Tema/Grupo	Página	Sugerencia
F	21	Existen políticas nacionales de diagnóstico y seguimiento de habilidades digitales?
F	21	Existen políticas de formación/certificación de educadores en el uso del internet de carácter nacional y obligatorio?
A	24	Existen políticas de carácter nacional enfocadas en incrementar la inclusión de mujeres en el desarrollo, uso y aprovechamiento de la tecnología e internet?
D	28	Existen políticas específicas enfocadas en aumentar la seguridad en el uso de internet en grupos vulnerables (por ejemplo: adultos mayores y menores de edad) y su efectividad?

Adicionalmente, se señala que tal vez, debido a la gran cantidad de indicadores que se proponen, sería conveniente asignarles un criterio de prioridad. Asimismo, para los indicadores finalmente considerados, se debe proponer la elaboración de un formato de metadatos que estandarice el algoritmo de construcción del indicador y tenga en cuenta los conceptos utilizados para su cálculo.

3.- Qué fuentes y medios de verificación recomendaría, en base a su experiencia, respecto de cualquiera de las preguntas e indicadores que se proponen?

Tema/Grupo	Página	Fuentes y medios de verificación
F	21	- Existencia de un marco de evaluación y habilidades digitales. - Existencia de un diagnóstico de habilidades digitales para algún grupo de población. - Existencia de mecanismos de seguimiento de la evolución de las habilidades digitales.
F	21	- Porcentaje de educadores formados/certificados de acuerdo a la política nacional con respecto al total de educadores. - Porcentaje de educadores recién egresados formados/certificados de acuerdo a la política nacional con respecto al total de educadores. - Porcentaje de los alumnos que tienen acceso a educadores formados/certificados con respecto al total de alumnos.
A	24	- Existencia de una política nacional enfocada a incrementar la inclusión de mujeres en el desarrollo, uso y aprovechamiento de la tecnología e internet. - Número de mujeres participantes en los programas para la inclusión en el desarrollo, uso y aprovechamiento de la tecnología e internet. - Porcentaje de alumnas a nivel técnico en carreras afines a las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación. - Porcentaje de alumnas a nivel profesional en carreras afines a las tecnologías de la información y la comunicación.
D	28	- Existencia de políticas específicas enfocadas en aumentar la seguridad en el uso de internet en grupos vulnerables (por ejemplo: adultos mayores y menores de edad). - Existencia de programas y acciones de difusión de los riesgos del uso de internet. - Existencia de programas de difusión que fomentan en los usuarios de grupos vulnerables (por ejemplo: adultos mayores y menores de edad) el uso responsable de internet (Concepto de ciudadanía Digital). - Existencia de un marco regulatorio que permita a la autoridad competente realizar investigaciones contra delitos realizados por internet contra grupos vulnerables.

ANNEX 1

PARTICULAR COMMENTS ON THE INDICATORS

- It is proposed that for indicators linked to the diagnosis of the state that holds universal access to the Internet by the population (by gender, rural-urban areas, and age of the population), the sources and means of verification should be: The particular Thematic Surveys on Availability and use of ICT in homes or, where appropriate, the Population and Housing Censuses for countries that do not have special thematic surveys on ICT. In the case of Mexico, the thematic survey is ENDUTIH (National Survey on Availability and Use of Information Technologies in Homes). See box.
- From the broad set of indicators proposed in the document, an indicator on the level of priority in its generation should be provided for the countries in order to know which ones are more important.
- For particular comments on the indicators proposed for the case of Mexico, review the following table:

BOX 1

Category / Theme / Question / Indicator	COMMENTS
THE INTERNET UNIVERSALITY INDICATORS – CATEGORY A – ACCESSIBILITY TO ALL	
THEME A – POLICY, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK A.4. Does the government have a policy and programme to implement universal access to reliable, affordable broadband, and is this effectively implemented? Indicator: Statistical evidence of progress towards universal access, aggregate and disaggregated	• For purposes of standardization between countries, the concepts, variables and algorithm considered in this indicator should be clarified. • In the case of Mexico, the proposed indicator is the percentage of Internet users of six years and more in the last three months, by age group, by gender and by geographical area (urban-rural). • The available source is the Thematic Survey on ICT, which in Mexico is the ENDUTIH.
THEME B – CONNECTIVITY AND USAGE B.3 What proportion of the population uses the Internet, with what frequency, and is this proportion growing? Indicator: Proportion of individuals who have ever accessed the Internet, aggregate and disaggregated	• For purposes of standardization between countries, the concepts, variables and algorithm considered in this indicator should be clarified. • In the case of Mexico, the proposed indicator is the Percentage of Internet

Indicator: Proportion of households with Internet access at home, aggregate and disaggregated Indicator: Number of Internet users per hundred population, aggregate and disaggregated, by frequency of use	Users with six years and more in the last three months, by age group, by gender and by geographical area (urban-rural) • For households, the indicator proposed is the percentage of households with Internet access. • The available source is the Thematic Survey on ICT, which in Mexico is the ENDUTIH. • The ENDUTIH gives an account of the frequency of Internet use. • For the indicator "Number of Internet users per hundred inhabitants", the algorithm involved should be clarified.
B.4 What barriers to access are identified by users and non-users of the Internet? Indicator: Perceptions of barriers to Internet access and use	• ENDUTIH gives an account of the reasons why people of six years and older do not use the Internet and also accounts for the problems faced by users of this technology.
THEME D – EQUITABLE ACCESS	• For purposes of standardization between countries, the concepts, variables and algorithm considered in this indicator should be clarified.
D.1 Are there significant differences in broadband access between urban and rural areas? Indicator: Geographical coverage in urban and rural areas, by level of bandwidth Indicator: Numbers of mobile broadband subscribers and of Internet users, in urban and rural areas, indicated in household surveys	• In the case of Mexico, the proposed indicator is the Percentage of Internet Users with six years and more in the last three months, by age group, by gender and by geographical area (urban-rural) • The available source is the Thematic Survey on ICT, which in Mexico is the ENDUTIH. • The ENDUTIH accounts for Internet Users, a variable that should not be confused with the variable of Internet subscribers.

	- For purposes of standardization between countries, the concepts, variables and algorithm considered in this indicator should be clarified. - In the case of Mexico, the proposed indicator is the Percentage of Internet Users with six years and more in the last three months, by age group, by gender and by geographical area (urban-rural) - The available source is the Thematic Survey on ICT, which in Mexico is the ENDUTIH. - The ENDUTIH accounts for Internet Users, a variable that should not be confused with the variable of Internet subscribers. - The ENDUTIH gives an account of the reasons why people with six years and older do not use the Internet and also accounts for the problems faced by users of this technology. It also gives an account of the uses that the population gives to the Internet.
D.2 Is there a gender digital divide in Internet access and use and, if so, is this gender divide growing, stable or diminishing? (This question and indicators are also included in Category X Theme A.) Indicator: Proportions of adult women and men using the Internet, compared with other countries and with gender differences in income and educational attainment Indicator: Proportions of adult women and men with mobile broadband subscriptions Indicator: Survey data on patterns of Internet use, disaggregated by gender. Indicator: Perceptions of barriers to Internet access and use, and of stated values of Internet access and use, disaggregated by gender	
D.3 Do people in all age groups make use of the Internet to the same extent? Indicator: Proportion of those aged 55 and over who are using the Internet, and frequency of use, com- pared with those aged 15-24 and 25-54	- In the case of Mexico, the proposed indicator is the percentage of Internet users with six years and more in the last three months, by age group, by gender and by geographical area (urban-rural). - The available source is the Thematic Survey on ICT, which in Mexico is the ENDUTIH.
D.4 Are people with disabilities able to make effective use of the Internet? Indicator: Extent of accessibility facilitation on government websites and e-government services	- For the case of Mexico, the proposed indicator is the percentage of Internet users with six years and more in the last three months, by age group, by gender and by geographical area (urban-rural). - The available source is the Thematic Survey on ICT, which in Mexico is the ENDUTIH.

Indicator: Proportion of those with and without disabilities who are using the Internet, adjusted to compensate for age differences	• Given the specificity of the proposed crossing, the quality statistics of the proposed indicator should be taken into account.
THEME F – CAPABILITIES / COMPETENCIES	
F.3 What proportion of the population and the workforce is skilled in the use of ICTs? Indicator: Proportion of Internet users with particular skills, by skill type, aggregate and disaggregated	• For purposes of standardization between countries, the concepts, variables and algorithm considered in this indicator should be clarified. • In the case of Mexico, the proposed indicator is the Percentage of Internet Users with six years and more in the last three months, by age group, by gender and by geographical area (urban-rural) • The available source is the Thematic Survey on ICT, which in Mexico is the ENDUTIH. • The ENDUTIH gives an account of the type of skills and knowledge in the use of the internet (what the user does with the internet). The type of skills that should be reflected in this indicator should be clarified.
UNESCO INTERNET UNIVERSALITY INDICATORS – CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	
GROUP A – GENDER	
A.1. Are the interests and needs of girls and women explicitly included in national strategies for Internet development, and effectively monitored? Indicator: Extent of disaggregation of available data on ICT access and use by gender	• For purposes of standardization between countries, the concepts, variables and algorithm considered in this indicator should be clarified. • In the case of Mexico, the proposed indicator is Percentage of Internet Users with six years and more in the last three months, by age group, by gender and by geographical area (urban-rural).

	• The available source is the Thematic Survey on ICT, which in Mexico is the ENDUTIH.
	• The ENDUTIH gives an account of the frequency of Internet use.

A.2 Is there a gender digital divide in Internet access and use and, if so, is this gender divide growing, stable or diminishing? (This question and some of its indicators are also included in Category X Theme A.)
 	
    Indicator: Proportions of adult women and men using the Internet, by frequency, compared with other countries and with gender differences in income and educational attainment
    Indicator: Survey data on patterns of Internet use, disaggregated by gender
    Indicator: Perceptions of barriers to Internet access and use, disaggregated by gender
	• For purposes of standardization between countries, the concepts, variables and algorithm considered in this indicator should be clarified.

	• In the case of Mexico, the proposed indicator is Percentage of Internet Users with six years and more in the last three months, by age group, by gender and by geographical area (urban-rural)
	• The available source is the Thematic Survey on ICT, which in Mexico is the ENDUTIH.
	• The ENDUTIH gives an account of the use patterns of Internet users and their frequencies of use.
A.3 Do women and men participate to the same degree in use of online services? Indicator: Proportion of Internet users using social media networks, disaggregated by gender	• For purposes of standardization between countries, the concepts, variables and algorithm considered in this indicator should be clarified.
	• In the case of Mexico, the proposed indicator is Percentage of Internet Users with six years and more in the last three months, by age group, by gender and by geographical area (urban-rural)
	• The available source is the Thematic Survey on ICT, which in Mexico is the ENDUTIH.
	• The ENDUTIH accounts for social network users.

Indicator: Proportion of adult citizens using mobile financial services, disaggregated by gender	• For purposes of standardization between countries, the concepts, variables and algorithm considered in this indicator should be clarified. • In the case of Mexico, the proposed indicator is Internet Users Percentage with six years and more in the last three months, by age group, by gender and by geographical area (urban-rural) • The available source is the Thematic Survey on ICT, which in Mexico is the ENDUTIH. • The ENDUTIH accounts for users of financial services.
GROUP B – CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE	
B.2 What proportion of children (5-15 or 5-18) and young people (15-25 or 18-25) make use of the Internet? Indicator: Proportions of children and young people making use of the Internet, compared with other countries and with other age groups, disaggregated by gender and other social groups, and by frequency of use	• For purposes of standardization between countries, the concepts, variables and algorithm considered in this indicator should be clarified. • In the case of Mexico, the proposed indicator is Percentage of Internet Users with six years and more in the last three months, by age group, by gender and by geographical area (urban-rural) • The available source is the Thematic Survey on ICT, which in Mexico is the ENDUTIH. • The ENDUTIH gives an account of the use patterns of Internet users and their frequency of use.
B.3 How do children and young people perceive and use the Internet? Indicator: Perceptions of the Internet among children and young people, including barriers to use, value of use and fears concerning use Indicator: Data on use of the Internet by children and young	• For purposes of standardization between countries, the concepts, variables and algorithm considered in this indicator should be clarified. • In the case of Mexico, the proposed indicator is Internet Users Percentage with six years and more

people, compared with other age groups (e.g. data on location of use, main type of use, frequency of use)	in the last three months, by age group, by gender and by geographical area (urban-rural) • The available source is the Thematic Survey on ICT, which in Mexico is the ENDUTIH. • The ENDUTIH gives an account of the use patterns of Internet users and their frequency of use.
GROUP C – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	
C.3 Are there adequate arrangements in place for monitoring the development of the Internet and its impact on society? Indicator: Existence of national statistical office Indicator: Arrangements for statistical monitoring of Internet access and use, including household surveys	National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) Yes, through the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)
C.5 What proportion of adult citizens make use of major online services? Indicator: Proportion of adult citizens using e-government services in specific categories, aggregate and disaggregated	• For purposes of standardization between countries, the concepts, variables and algorithm considered in this indicator should be clarified. • In the case of Mexico, the proposed indicator is Percentage of Internet Users with six years and more in the last three months, by age group, by gender and by geographical area (urban-rural) • The available source is the Thematic Survey on ICT, which in Mexico is the ENDUTIH. • ENDUTIH gives an account of the use patterns of Internet users and their interaction with the government.
Indicator: Proportion of adult citizens using mobile and online financial services, aggregate and disaggregated	• For purposes of standardization between countries, the concepts, variables and algorithm considered in this indicator should be clarified. • In the case of Mexico, the proposed indicator is Percentage of Internet Users with six years and more in the last three months, by age group, by

	gender and by geographical area (urban-rural)
	• The available source is the Thematic Survey on ICT, which in Mexico is the ENDUTIH.
	• The ENDUTIH gives an account of the use patterns of Internet users and their interaction with financial services.
C.7 What proportion of businesses, including small and medium sized businesses make use of the Internet and e-commerce? Indicator: Proportion of SMEs using the Internet, by type of access	The Economic Censuses that are held every five years provide information on the proportion of SMEs that use the Internet connection in their work processes. The concept of SMEs should be clarified to standardize the indicator and allow international comparability.