

List of Indicators

		Maturity Level/ Indicator	Available?	Source Agencies	Remarks	Priority (based on importance)	Input/ Output/ Impact	Definition (per Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, unless otherwise stated)	Disaggregation	Formula
e-Readiness										
Individuals/Households										
Infrastructure										
1		Number of main fixed telephone lines per 100 population	yes	NTC		high	input	Fixed telephone lines refer to telephone lines connecting a customer's terminal equipment (e.g. telephone set, facsimile machine) to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) and which have a dedicated port on a telephone exchange.	National, Regional, Provincial	(Number of main fixed telephone lines / total population) x 100
2		Number of personal computers per 100 population	no			high	input	Computers measures the number of computers installed in a country. The statistic includes PCs, laptops, notebooks etc, but excludes terminals connected to mainframe and mini-computers that are primarily intended for shared use, and devices such as smart-phones and personal digital assistants (PDAs) that have only some, but not all, of the components of a PC (e.g. they may lack a full-sized keyboard, a large screen, an Internet connection, drives etc.).	National, Regional, Provincial	(Number of personal computers / total population) x 100
3		Proportion of households with access to a PC (% of total)	yes	NSO	FIES, FLEMMS, APIS have questions on ownership of PCs but none are released, except for 1994 FLEMMS	high	input	A computer includes: a desktop, portable or handheld computer (e.g. a personal digital assistant). It does not include equipment with some embedded computing abilities such as mobile phones or TV sets. Note that this is a different definition of a computer than the one used for indicator A3, with the main difference being that personal digital assistants (PDA) are included here but excluded from A3. There are practical and historical reasons for this difference but, for the purposes of indicators HH5 and HH6, the functionality of PDAs, which may include Internet connectivity, is of interest.	National, Regional, Provincial; income level	(Number of households with access to a home computer / total number of households) x 100
4		Proportion of households with access to the internet	no			high	impact	A major aim of this indicator is to present the proportion of households with broadband access, therefore the response categories chosen allow aggregation to narrowband and broadband. As households can use more than one type of access service, multiple responses are possible. For international comparability, output is most simply presented as the proportion of in-scope households using each type of access service, for instance, the proportion of households accessing the Internet by DSL. Additionally, output should be available for the aggregations, the proportion of households with broadband and narrowband access to the Internet.	National, Regional, Provincial; by type of access (dial-up, DSL, cable); income level	

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5		Proportion of households with a radio	yes	NSO		low	input	The proportion of households with a radio is calculated by dividing the number of in-scope households with a radio by the total number of in-scope households.	National, Regional, Provincial; income level	(Number of households with radio / total number of households) x 100
6		Proportion of households with a TV	yes	NSO		low	input	The proportion of households with a TV is calculated by dividing the number of in-scope households with a TV by the total number of in-scope households.	National, Regional, Provincial; income level	(Number of households with TV / total number of households) x 100
7		Proportion of households with a fixed line telephone	yes	NSO	FIES data are structured as "telephone/cellular"; there is a need to separate	high	output	Fixed telephone lines refer to telephone lines connecting a customer's terminal equipment (e.g. telephone set, facsimile machine) to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) and which have a dedicated port on a telephone exchange.	National, Regional, Provincial; income level	(Number of households with fixed telephone line / total number of households) x 100
8		Proportion of households with a mobile/cellular telephone	yes	NSO		high	output	Mobile cellular telephones refer to portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to the PSTN. Users of both post-paid subscriptions and prepaid accounts are included.	National, Regional, Provincial; income level	(Number of households with a mobile cellular telephone / total number of households) x 100
9		Proportion of individuals with a mobile/cellular telephone	no			high	output		National, Regional, Provincial; sex, age	
10		Proportion of barangays with electricity	yes	NEA		low	output	Number of barangay that have electric connection provided by electric provider over the total number of barangays in the province/region/country	National, Regional, Provincial, Municipal	(number of barangays with electricity / total number of barangays) x 100
11		No. of cable TV providers	yes	NTC		low	input	Total number of available cable TV providers in the locality	National, Regional, Provincial	
Access Equipment										
12		Fixed telephone subscribers per 100 population	yes	NTC		high	output	Fixed telephone subscribers refer to users of fixed telephones subscribing to a telephone company. Users of both post-paid subscriptions and pre-paid accounts are included.	National, Regional, Provincial; sex	(Number of fixed telephone subscribers / total population) x 100
13		Cellular phone subscribers per 100 population	yes	NTC		high	output	Mobile cellular subscribers refer to users of portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to the PSTN. Users of both post-paid subscriptions and pre-paid accounts are included.	National, Regional, Provincial; sex	(Number of cellular phone subscribers / total population) x 100
14		Total telephone subscribers per 100 population	yes	NTC	(fixed lines + cellular)	high	output	Refers to users of both cellphone and fixed telephone subscribers.	National, Regional, Provincial; sex	((Number of main fixed telephone subscribers + Number of cellular phone subscribers) / total population) x 100

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15		Household internet access tariffs/cost	no		can be obtained independently from each ISP	low	input	The Internet access tariff includes the tariff components of monthly line rental, line usage charge and Internet access charge, plus any tax that may be levied (as this is a service used by both residential and business consumers). The tariff chosen for a particular country would be the package for 20 hours per month that is the cheapest, that is widely available (or, in the case of regional service providers, is available in the capital city) and is available to the general public without restriction (e.g. excluding in-company or limited time offers, and excluding offers that are bundled with some other service).	type of access (dial-up, DSL, cable)	
16		Household fixed line telephone tariffs/cost	no		can be obtained independently from each mobile cellular operator	low	input	The fixed telephone tariff includes the tariff components of monthly service rental (if relevant), 50 minutes of local peak time calling and 50 minutes of local off-peak calling, plus tax. Differences in the distance of calls, which may be applicable in some countries, are not taken into account, nor are international calls. The possible one-time charge for connection is not taken into account.	local, regional, international rate	
17		Mobile cellular tariffs/cost	no			low	input	The Mobile cellular tariff includes the tariff components of monthly service rental (if relevant), 50 minutes of local peak time calling and 50 minutes of local off-peak calling, plus tax. Differences in the distance of calls, which may be applicable in some countries, are not taken into account, nor are international calls or SMS messages. The possible one-time charge for connection is not taken into account, except where this is bundled into the costs of a pre-paid account. Countries should calculate the tariff either on a post-paid or a prepaid service, whichever one is more popularly used. If more than 50% of the mobile cellular subscribers use pre-paid, then the tariff should also be based on the pre-paid service, and vice versa.	by type (post-paid, pre-paid); local, regional, international rate	
18		No. of cable TV subscribers	yes	NTC		low	output	Total number of households subscribing to a cable TV provider	Regional, Provincial, Municipality	
19		No. of credit card holders	no			low	output	Total number of individuals ownig a credit card	Regional, Provincial; sex	
		IT Skills Development								
20		Proportion of enrolments in higher educ in an ICT field of study to total enrollment	yes	CHED		high	output		Regional, Provincial; sex; by course	(Enrolment in higher education in an ICT field of study / total enrolment) x 100

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21		Proportion of graduates in higher educ in an ICT field of study to total graduates	yes	CHED		high	impact		Regional, Provincial; sex; by course	(Number of graduates in higher education of an ICT field of study / total number of graduates) x 100
Business										
Infrastructure										
22		Proportion of businesses with PCs (% of total)	yes	NSO		high	input	A computer includes: a desktop, portable or handheld computer (e.g. a personal digital assistant), minicomputer, mainframe. A computer does not include equipment with some embedded computing abilities: such as mobile phones or TV sets, nor does it include computer-controlled machinery or electronic tills.	Industry	(number of businesses with PCs / total number of businesses) x 100
23		Proportion of employees using PCs (% of total)	no			high	output	Employees refer to all persons working for the business, not only those working in clerical jobs. They include working proprietors and partners, as well as employees.	Industry; sex	(number of employees using PCs / total number of employees) x 100
24		Proportion of businesses with secure web servers	no			low	input	servers that uses applications and protocols (SSL, SHTTP, PCT, and IPSec) to secure its transactions (OECD)	Industry	(number of businesses with secured web servers / total number of businesses) x 100
Access Equipment										
25		Proportion of businesses with Internet access	yes	NSO		high	input	The Internet refers to Internet protocol (IP) based networks: WWW (the World Wide Web), an extranet over the Internet, EDI over the Internet, Internet accessed by mobile phones and Internet email.	Industry; , by type of access (dial-up, DSL, leased line, cable)	(number of businesses using the internet / total number of businesses) x 100
26		Proportion of employees with Internet access (% of total)	no			high	output	Employees refer to all persons working for the business, not only those working in clerical jobs. They include working proprietors and partners, as well as employees.	Industry; sex	(number of employees using the internet / total number of employees) x 100
27		Business internet access tariffs/cost	no		can be obtained independently from each ISP	low	input	The Internet access tariff includes the tariff components of monthly line rental, line usage charge and Internet access charge, plus any tax that may be levied (as this is a service used by both residential and business consumers).	Industry; , by type of access (dial-up, DSL, leased line, cable)	
28		Business telephone tariffs/cost	no		can be obtained independently from each mobile cellular operator	low	input	The telephone tariff includes the tariff components of monthly service rental plus tax	local, regional, international rate	

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29		Number of internet hosts	no			low	input	Internet hosts refer to the number of computers directly connected to the worldwide Internet network. Note that Internet host computers are identified by a two-digit country code or a three-digit code generally reflecting the nature of the organization using the Internet computer. The number of hosts is assigned to economies based on the country code although this does not necessarily indicate that the host is actually physically located in the economy. In addition, all other hosts for which there are no country code identification are assigned to the United States. Therefore the number of Internet hosts shown for each country can only be considered an approximation. Data on Internet host computers are from Internet Software Consortium and RIPE (Réseaux IP Européens) - (ITU)		
30		Proportion of businesses using the following systems (% of total) :	yes			high	output		Regional, provincial; Industry	
		- intranet		NSO				An intranet refers to a network using the same protocol as the Internet and allowing communication within an organisation. It is typically set up behind a firewall to control access.		(number of businesses with an intranet / total number of businesses) x 100
		- LAN		NSO				A local area network (LAN) refers to a network connecting computers within a localised area such as a single building, department or site; it may be wireless.		(number of businesses with a local area network / total number of businesses) x 100
		- extranet		NSO				An extranet is a private, secure extension of an intranet running on Internet protocol. It allows selected external users to access some parts of an organisation's intranet.		(number of businesses with an extranet / total number of businesses) x 100
31		Proportion of businesses with a web presence	no			high	impact	A Web presence includes a Web site, home page or presence on another entity's Web site (including a related business). It excludes inclusion in an online directory and any other Web pages where the business does not have substantial control over the content of the page.	Regional, provincial; Industry	(number of businesses with a web presence / total number of businesses) x 100

Government

		Infrastructure								
32		Proportion of government bodies with PCs (% of total)	yes	NCC		high	output	Government agencies, bureaus, offices	National, GOCC, LGUs	(number of government bodies with PCs / total number of government bodies) x 100
33		Proportion of government employees using PCs (% of total)	yes	NCC		high	impact		National, GOCC, LGUs; sex	(number of government employees using PCs / total number of government employees) x 100
		Access Equipment								

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34		Proportion of government bodies with internet access (% of total)	yes	NCC		high	output		National, GOCC, LGUs	(number of government bodies with internet access / total number of government bodies) x
35		Proportion of government employees with internet access (% of total)	yes	NCC		high	input		National, GOCC, LGUs; sex	(number of government employees with access to internet / total number of government employees) x 100
36		Proportion of government bodies with a website (% of total)	yes	NCC		high	impact		National, GOCC, LGUs	(number of government bodies with a website / total number of government bodies) x
e-Usage										
Individuals/Households										
37		Number of internet users per 100 population	no			high	output	An Internet user is someone who pays for access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection) and it does not imply or assume personal or household ownership of a pc and a phone. The statistic is measured irrespective of the type or speed of access, the type of device used to access the Internet, or the method of payment.	Regional, Provincial; sex, age	(number of internet users / total population) x 100
38		Number of internet subscribers	yes		limited only to the number of internet subscribers without disaggregation by type of access	high	output	Dial-up refers to internet connection using a 56kbps modem; a Broadband Internet subscriber is someone who pays for high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection). Highspeed access is defined as being equal to, or greater than 256 kbit/s, as the sum of the capacity in both directions. The statistic is measured irrespective of the type of access, or the type of device used to access the Internet, or the method of payment.	Regional, Provincial; by type of access (dial-up, DSL, leased line, cable) per 100 population; sex	(number of broadband internet subscribers / total population) x 100
39		International internet bandwidth per population	no			low	input	International Internet bandwidth refers to the capacity which backbone operators provision to carry Internet traffic measured in bits per second. This indicator is intended to represent the quality of the experience of Internet users within a country. If the experience of an Internet user in a country is poor, because of slow speed, then either people will not use ICTs, or they will not be able to use them effectively and creatively. In many developing countries, most Internet access is to sites abroad and therefore the amount of international bandwidth has a major impact on performance.		(international internet bandwidth / total population)

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40		Percentage of population covered by mobile cellular telephony	yes			low	output	Percentage of population covered by mobile cellular telephony refers to the percentage of a country's inhabitants that live within areas served by a mobile cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they choose to use it. This should not be confused with the percentage of the land area covered by a mobile cellular signal or the percentage of the population that subscribe to mobile cellular service. Note that this measures the theoretical ability to use mobile cellular services if one has a cellular telephone and a subscription.		
41		Proportion of individuals who used a computer in the last 12 mos	no			high	output	Someone who used a computer in the last 12 mos and it does not imply or assume personal or household ownership of a pc	sex, age	(Number of individuals who used a computer in the last 12 months / total number of individuals who used a computer) x 100
42		Number of individuals who use of the internet in the last 12 months by location of use	no			low	input	Location of use includes home, work, place of education, another person's home, community Internet access facility, commercial Internet access facility and other places. Individuals can respond in respect of more than one location.	location of use (internet café, e-centers, academe etc.)	
43		Proportion of individuals with use of a mobile telephone	yes	NTC	can be derived from cellular subscribers over total population	high	output	Someone who used a mobile telephone but does not imply or assume personal or household ownership of a mobile telephone	Regional, Provincial; sex	(number of individuals with using a mobile telephone / total population) x 100
44		Proportion of individuals that accessed the internet with the following frequencies:	yes	NSO	FLEMMS data only include frequency of access on activity on "Internet as source of	high	impact		Regional, Provincial; sex	
44.1		- at least once a day								
44.2		- at least once a week but not everyday								
44.3		- at least once a month but not every week								
44.4		- at least once a month but not every week								
44.5		- less than once a month								
44.6		- or don't know								

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45		Proportion of individuals using the internet for the following activities:	no	NSO	FLEMMS data only include activity on "Internet as source of information"	high	impact	Internet activities are: use of the Internet for getting information (several response categories per the model question below), for communicating, for purchasing or ordering goods or services, for Internet banking, for education or learning activities, for dealing with government organisations and for leisure activities (several response categories per the model question below). Note that these activities are restricted to private purposes and therefore exclude activities such as purchasing over the Internet undertaken as part of a person's job or undertaking online courses as part of a job. Individuals can respond in respect of more than one activity and activities are not mutually exclusive.	Regional, Provincial; sex	
45.1		- Using e-mail								
45.2		- finding information about goods and services								
45.3		- getting information from/interacting with public								
45.4		- finding health related information								
45.5		- reading/downloading on line newspaper/news magazine								
45.6		- using banking or other financial services								
45.7		- purchasing /ordering goods or services								
45.8		- education activities								
45.9		- others (File transfer, Technology promotion, Ads, R&D project reporting)								
Businesses										
46		Websites per 1000 population	no			low	input		Industry	(Number of Philippine-hosted websites / total population) x 1000
47		Percentage of localities with public internet access centers by number of population	no		proxy indicator can be the number of PAICs	high	input	A public Internet access centre (PIAC) is a site, location, or centre of instruction at which Internet access is made available to the public, on a full-time or part-time basis. This may include digital community centres, Internet cafés, libraries, education centres and other similar establishments, whenever they offer Internet access to the general public. All such centres should have at least one public computer for Internet access. Localities refer to a country's villages, towns and cities.	urban-rural	
48		Proportion of employees using the internet (% of total)	yes	NSO		high	output	Refers to employees of business using computers connected to the internet	Industry; sex	(number of employees using the internet / total number of employees) x 100

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49		Proportion of businesses using the internet	no			high	impact	A major aim of this indicator is to present the proportion of in-scope businesses with broadband access, therefore the response categories chosen allow aggregation to narrowband and broadband. As businesses can use more than one type of access service, multiple responses are possible. For international comparability, output is most simply presented as the proportion of in-scope businesses using each type of access service, for instance, the proportion of businesses accessing the Internet by DSL.	Industry; by type of access (dial-up, DSL, leased line, cable)	
50		Proportion of businesses not having access to the internet for the following reasons:(put under supplementary)	yes	NSO		high	impact		industry, size of business	
	50.1	- costs too high								
	50.2	- data communications too slow or unstable								
	50.3	- lack of qualified personnel/know-how								
	50.4	- lack of perceived benefits								
	50.5	- lack of security(hackers, viruses)								
	50.6	- or others (specify)								
51		Proportion of businesses using the internet for the following activities:	no			high	impact	Internet activities are: use of the Internet for getting information (several response categories per the model question below), for sending or receiving emails, for performing Internet banking or accessing other financial services, for dealing with government organisations, for providing customer services and for delivering products	industry, size of business	
	51.1	- information search								
	51.2	- monitoring the market (e.g. prices) authorities								
	51.3	- recruitment and search of personnel								
	51.4	- activities related to purchasing goods and services								
Government										
52		Proportion of government bodies accessing the internet	yes	NCC		high	impact		National, GOCC, LGUs; by type of access (dial-up, DSL, leased line, cable), by speed	
53		Proportion of government bodies using the internet for the following activities:	yes	NCC		high	impact		National, GOCC, LGUs	
	53.1	- information search								
	53.2	- monitoring the market (e.g. prices)								
	53.3	- communication with public authorities								
	53.4	- recruitment and search of personnel								
	53.5	- activities relating to purchasing goods and services								
	53.6	- others (email, discussion groups, chat/forum)								
54		Proportion of government bodies using the following systems (% of total) :	yes	NCC		high	impact		National, GOCC, LGUs	
	54.1	- Intranet (i.e.websites for internal use, comprising the greater part of all government employees)								
	54.2	- Electronic documents handling system (i.e. electronic recording and storage of documents of a case - scanned or internal documents)								
55		Proportion of government employees using the internet in the office (% of total)	yes	NCC		high	output			(number of government employees using the Internet in the office / total number of government employees)

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56		Proportion of government employees using the internet for the following activities:	yes	NCC		high	impact		National, GOCC, LGUs; sex	
	56.1	- Using e-mail								
	56.2	- finding information about goods and services								
	56.3	- getting information from/interacting with public								
	56.4	- finding health related information								
	56.5	- reading/downloading on line newspaper/news magazine								
	56.6	- using banking or other financial services								
	56.7	- purchasing /ordering goods or services								
	56.8	- education activities								
	56.9	- others (File transfer, Technology promotion, Ads, R&D project reporting)								
		e-Impact								
Individuals/Households										
57		Proportion of individuals placing orders over the Internet, mobile and other electronic media	no			high	output	Determine the extent and value of e-commerce activities of the population	sex	
58		Value of orders placed by individuals over the Internet, mobile and other electronic media	no			high	output	Determine the extent and value of e-commerce activities of the population	sex	
59		No. and value of persons apprehended/fined for cybercrimes	yes	NBI		low	output		sex, by type of cybercrime	
Businesses										
60		ICT sector trade balance	yes	NSO	The data on 9 electronic products are generated monthly . There is a need to list and specify ICT goods for appropriate	high	impact	For output purposes, the five broad categories are telecommunications equipment, computer and related equipment, electronic components, audio and video equipment and other ICT goods. These excludes software which is categorized as an ICT service.	industry; product, services	(value of exports of ICT goods - value of imports of ICT goods)
	60.1	- Growth rates of ICT goods and services imports			can be derived from (56)					
	60.2	- Growth rates of ICT goods and services exports			can be derived from (56)					
	60.3	- ICT goods and services imports as a % of total imports			can be derived from (56)					(value of imports of ICT goods / total imports) x 100
	60.4	- ICT goods and services exports as a % of total exports			can be derived from (56)					(value of exports of ICT goods / total exports x 100)
61		Contribution of employment in the ICT sector to total business sector employment and total employment	no			high	impact		industry, occupation	(revenue of the ICT sector / total business sector revenue) x 100
		- Growth of employment in the ICT sector						ICT workforce (or ICT employment) consists of those persons employed in businesses which are classified to the ICT sector. Total business workforce represents all persons engaged in domestic production in the business sector. In a national accounts framework, employment can be measured in terms of headcounts, jobs, fulltime equivalents or hours worked. Currently, total headcounts or jobs are used for most countries.		
62		Contribution of production value in the ICT sector to total business sector production value	no			high	impact		industry, product	(production value of the ICT sector / total business sector)
	62.1	- Growth of production value in the ICT sector								

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63		Gross value added in the ICT sector	no			high	impact	Value added for a particular industry represents its contribution to national GDP.	industry; constant, current price	(value added of the ICT sector / value added of the total business sector) x 100
	63.1	- Growth of value added in the ICT sector								
	63.2	- Percent share of ICT sector GVA to total GDP								
64		Capital expenditures on ICT resources	yes	NSO		low			industry	
65		Proportion of businesses receiving orders over the internet (% of total)	yes	NSO		high	output	Orders include orders received via the Internet whether or not payment was made online. This includes orders received via Web sites, specialised Internet marketplaces, extranets, EDI over the Internet, Internet-enabled mobile phones and email. It also includes orders received on behalf of other organisations and orders received by other organisations on behalf of the business. It excludes orders which were cancelled or not completed.	industry	(number of business receiving orders over the Internet / total number of businesses) x 100
66		Value of orders received by businesses over the internet, mobile and other electronic media (% of annual revenue)	no		SICT only have data on percentage of e-commerce sales/revenue to total	high	output		industry; product, services	(value of orders received over the internet of businesses / total revenues x 100
67		Proportion of businesses placing orders over the internet, mobile and other electronic media (% of total)	yes	NSO		high	output		industry; product, services	(number of business placing orders over the Internet / total number of businesses) x 100
68		Value of orders placed by businesses over the internet (% of annual expenditures)	no		SICT only have data on percentage of e-commerce sales/revenue to total	high	output		industry; product, services	
69		ICT patents as a percentage of total patents	yes	DOST		low	impact			(number of ICT patents / total number of patents) x 100
70		Percentage of Internet Server uptime	no			low	impact			
71		Foreign direct investments in the ICT sector	yes	NSCB		high	impact	FDI are investments made to acquire a lasting interest by a resident entity in one economy in an enterprise resident in another economy	Industry; local, foreign	
Government										
72		Proportion of government bodies placing orders over the internet, mobile and other electronic media (% of total)	no			high	impact	Determine the extent of government use and the value generated out of e-commerce	National, GOCC, LGUs; product, service	
73		Value of orders placed by government bodies over the internet, mobile and other electronic media (% of annual expenditures)	no			high	impact	Determine the extent of government use and the value generated out of e-commerce	National, GOCC, LGUs; product, service	
74		Proportion of government bodies receiving orders over the internet, mobile and other electronic media (% of total)	no		includes orders via the e-Procurement service	high	impact	Determine the extent of government use and the value generated out of e-commerce	National, GOCC, LGUs; product, service	
75		Value of orders received by government bodies over the internet, mobile and other electronic media (% of annual expenditures)	no		includes orders via the e-Procurement service	high	impact	Determine the extent of government use and the value generated out of e-commerce	National, GOCC, LGUs; product, service	
76		Proportion of government bodies with online services for the citizens that are available on government websites	yes	NCC		high	input	Determine the extent of government use and the value generated out of e-commerce	National, GOCC, LGUs	

		Maturity Level/ Indicator	Availa- ble?	Source Agen- cies	Remarks	Priority (based on importance)	Input/ Output/ Impact	Definition (per Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, unless otherwise stated)	Disaggregation	Formula
	76.1	- order printed materials from government bodies(e.g. brochures, local plans, etc.)								
	76.2	- download and print forms								
	76.3	- request/process for information								
		- request official documents								
77		Proportion of government bodies providing services using/through SMS/mobile phones	yes	NCC		high	impact		National, GOCC, LGUs	