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2 October 2003

ENGLISH ONLY

**STATISTICAL COMMISSION and UNITED
NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR
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CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS**

**UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
(UNCTAD)**

**INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION
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**UNESCO INSTITUTE FOR
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**ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)**

**STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
(Eurostat)**

**Joint UNECE/UNCTAD/UNESCO/ITU/OECD/Eurostat Statistical Workshop:
Monitoring the Information Society: Data, Measurement and Methods
(Geneva, 8-9 December 2003)**

Event related to the World Summit on the Information Society

INTERNET DEVELOPMENT IN CHINESE MAINLAND

***Addendum to the Keynote paper CES/SEM.52/7
Power point presentation**

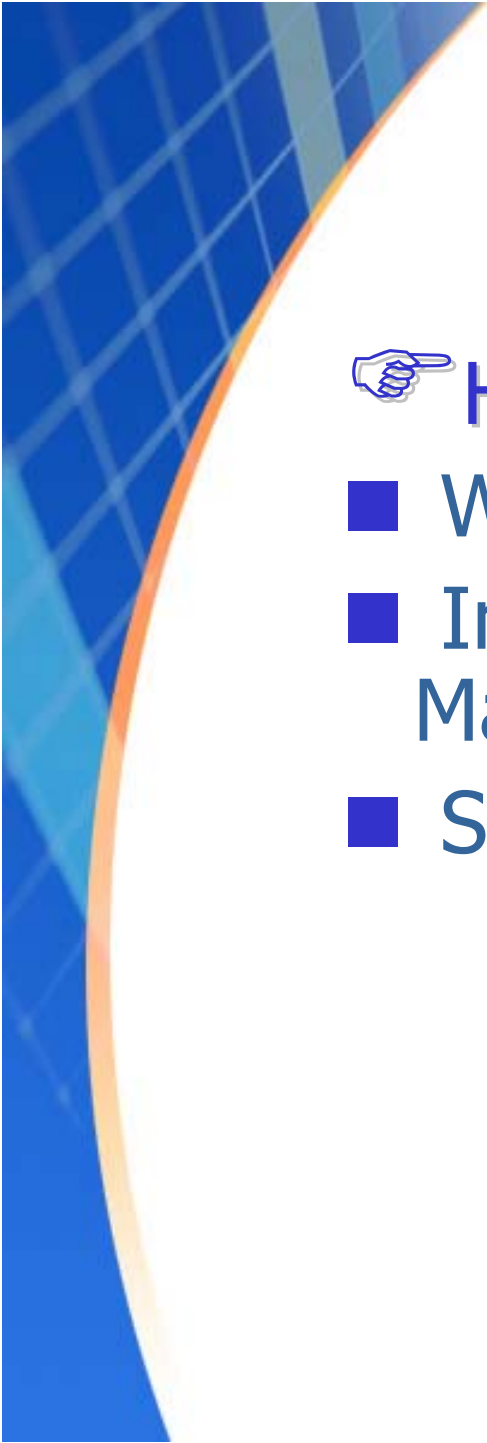
Mr. Wang Enhai, Internet Network Information Center, China

Internet Development in Chinese Mainland

China Internet Network Information Center
Wang Enhai

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- History of the Internet in China
- Who is CNNIC
- Internet Development in Chinese Mainland
- Survey Methodology

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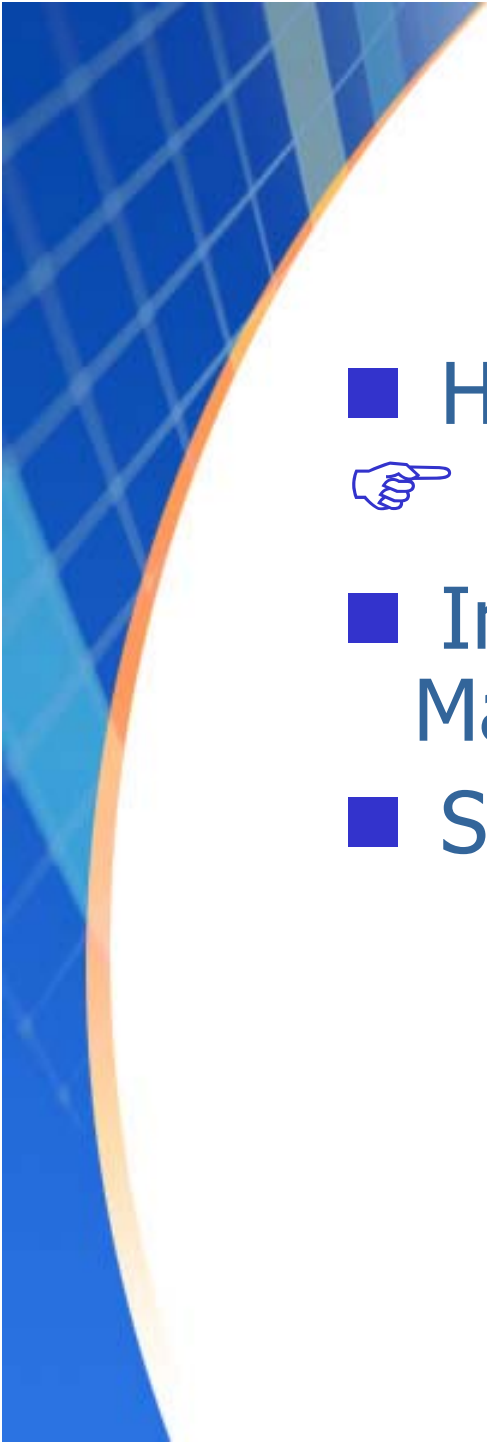
History of the Internet in China

- In September 1987, China sent out first email:
Across the Great Wall we can reach every corner in the world.
- In December 1988, the college network of Tsinghua University began to provide email service through X.25
- In October 1989, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) carried out NCFC project

National Computing and Networking Facility of China

History of the Internet in China

- In November 1990, Prof. Qian Tianbai registered the Country Code Top-Level Domain .CN
- On April 20, 1994, NCFC connected to Internet
Since then, China has been officially recognized as a country with full functional Internet accessibility.
- In May 1994, the High Energy Physics Institute, CAS, set up China's first web server
and made the first set of web pages
- In January 1995, Directorate General of Telecommunications began to provide Internet accessing services
From then on, the Internet began its commercialization process in China

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Who is CNNIC

- Abbreviation of “China Internet Network Information Center”
- Founded on June 3, 1997
- A nonprofit organization
- National network information center
- Under the authorization and direction of the Ministry of Information Industry, P.R. China
- Operated by Computer Network Information Center, CAS

Who is CNNIC

Tasks of CNNIC:

- **Domain Name Registry Services**

.CN (ccTLD) domain name & Chinese domain name

- **Management of other Internet Resources**

Internet keyword, ENUM, IP address distribution, autonomous system numbers

- **Directory services**

Whois Database

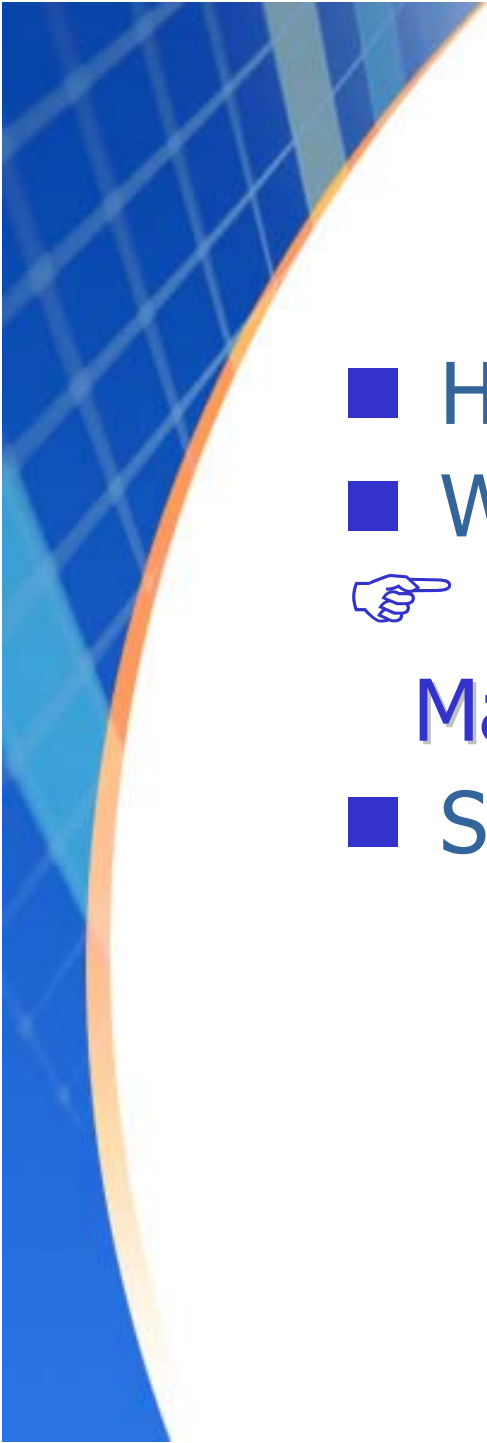
- **Information Service**

the statistical survey information of the Internet in China

“China Internet Development Report”

- **International Communication and Cooperation**

- **Research and Development**

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Internet Development in Chinese Mainland

- Appointed by Chinese government, CNNIC publishes *Statistical Survey Report On the Internet Development In China* twice a year since Oct. 1997
- 12 Reports had been published by July. 2003.
- The reports are highly acknowledged by Chinese government and the society. The information about China's Internet in the world are all from our survey reports.

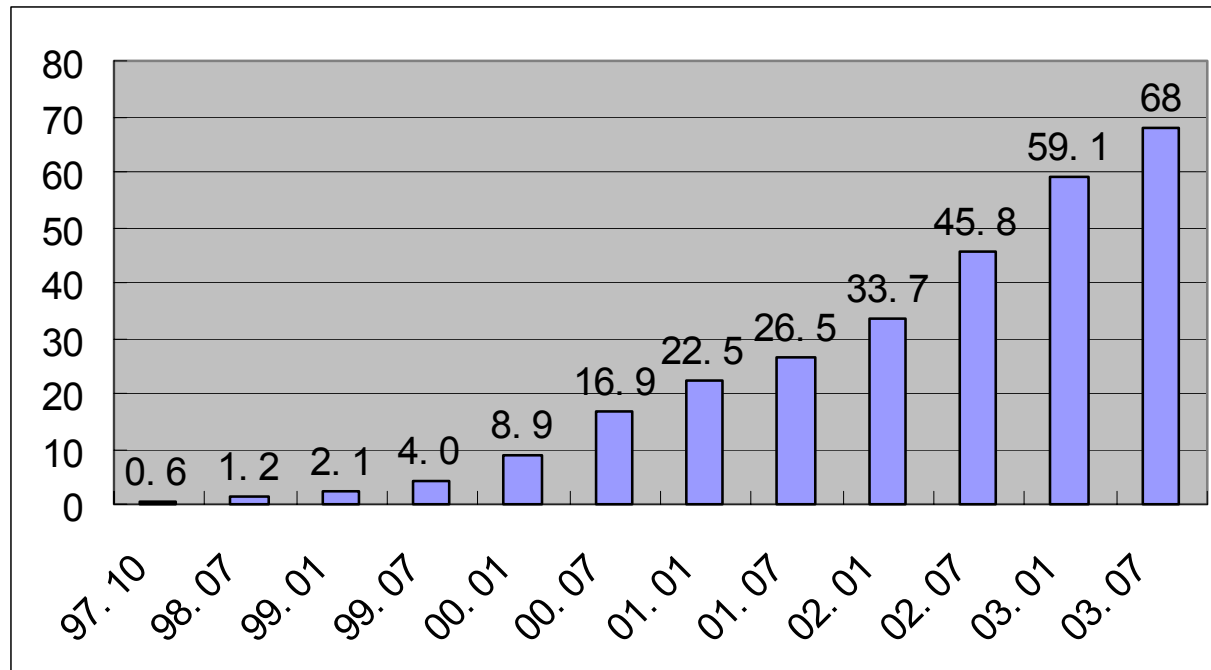
Internet Development in Chinese Mainland

- The data below is from our latest survey report
- The closing date is **June 30, 2003**
- All of the survey reports are available on our website:

<http://www.cnnic.cn/e-index.shtml>

Internet Development in Chinese Mainland

Increasing of Internet users (million)



* *CNNIC defines the Internet user as Chinese citizen who use the Internet at least one hour a week.*

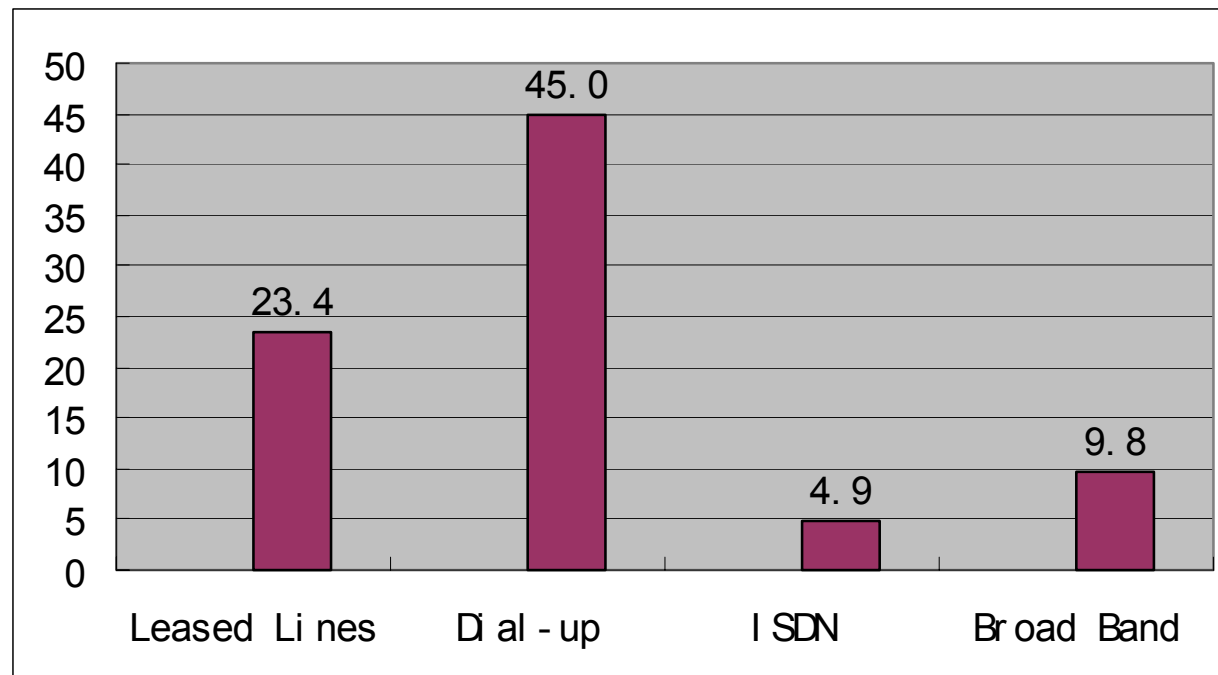


Internet Development in Chinese Mainland

The number of China's Internet users has taken the **second** place in the world, just behind USA.

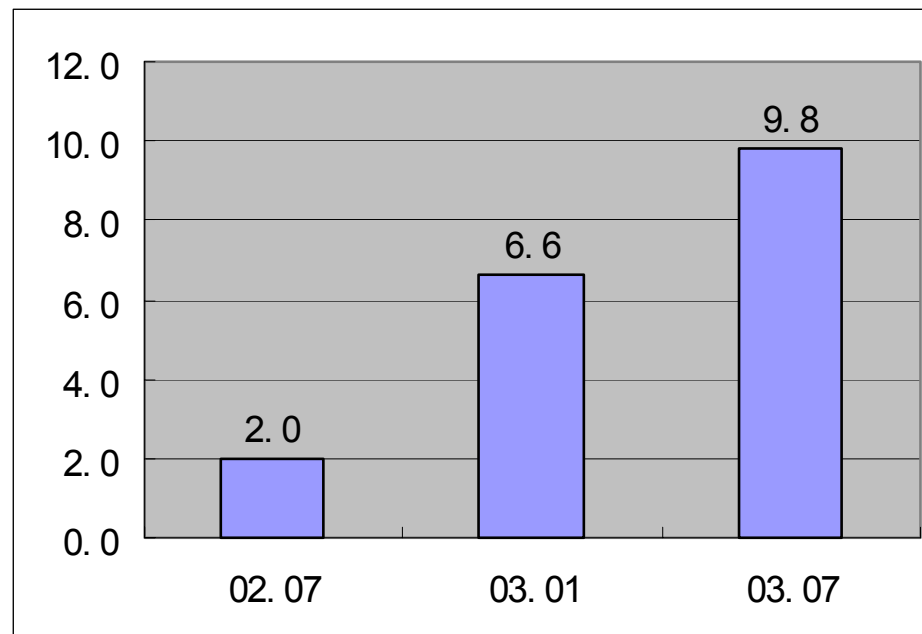
Internet Development in Chinese Mainland

Internet users of different access methods (million):



Internet Development in Chinese Mainland

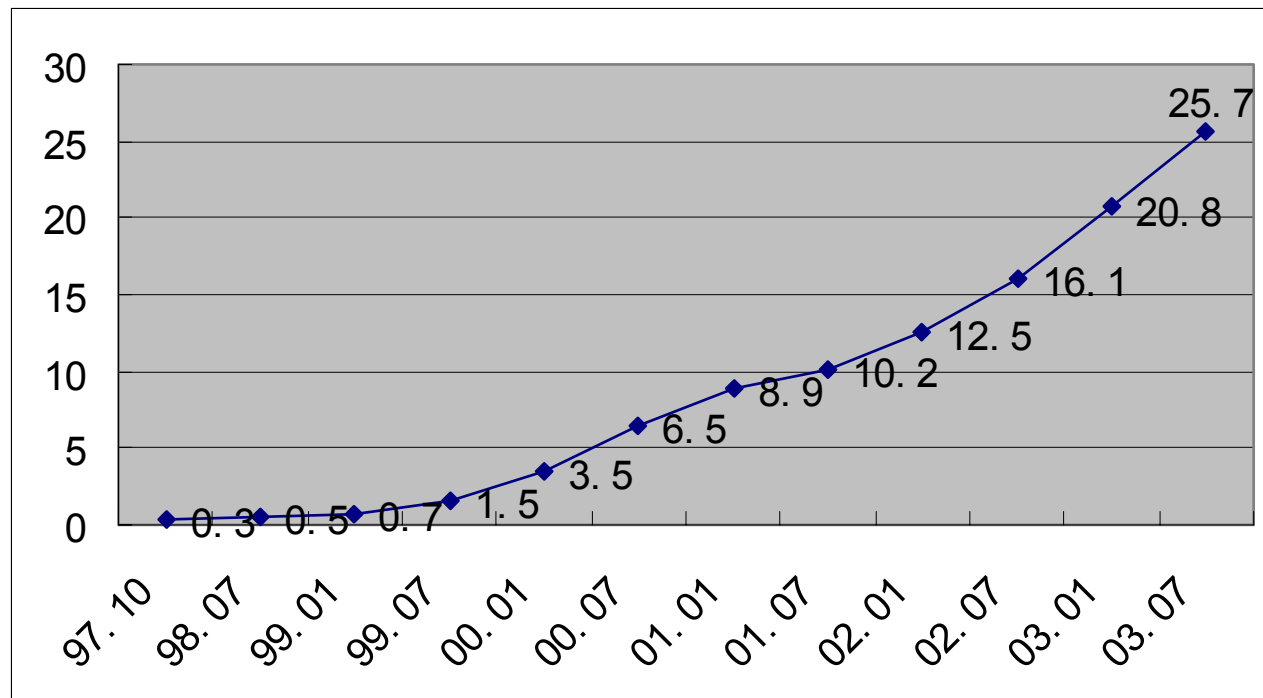
Increasing of Broad Band Internet users (million)



** Broad band connection includes ADSL, cable modem, etc.*

Internet Development in Chinese Mainland

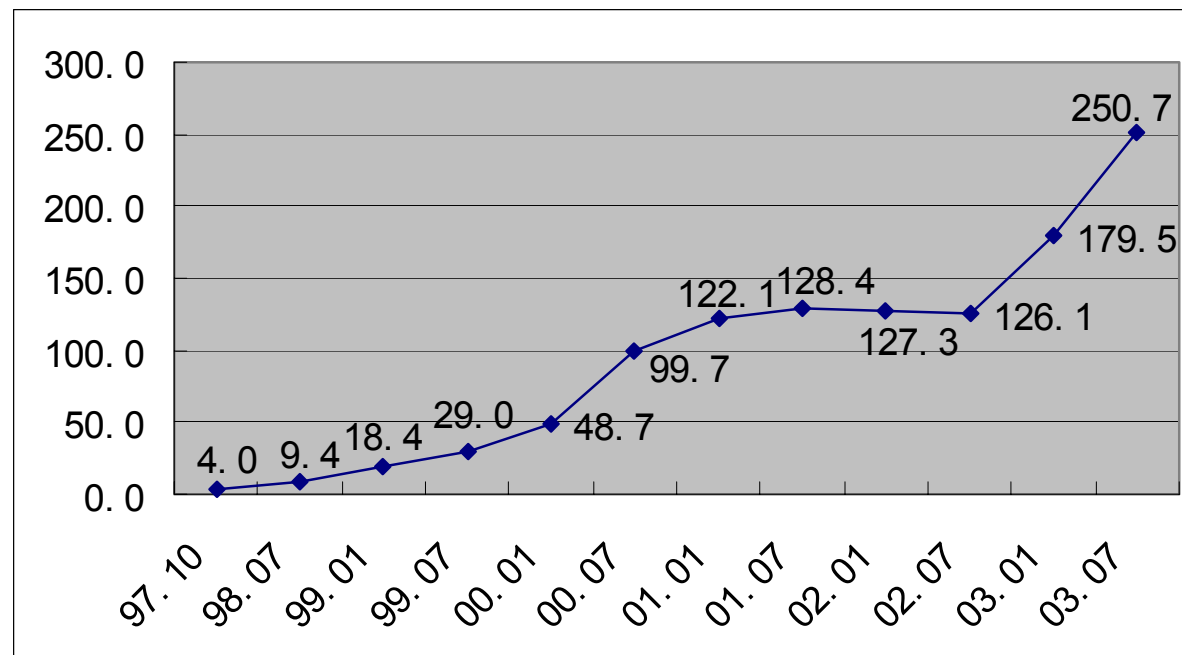
Increasing of Computer Hosts (million)



* **Computer Host:** Refers to a computer through which at least one person had accessed the Internet.

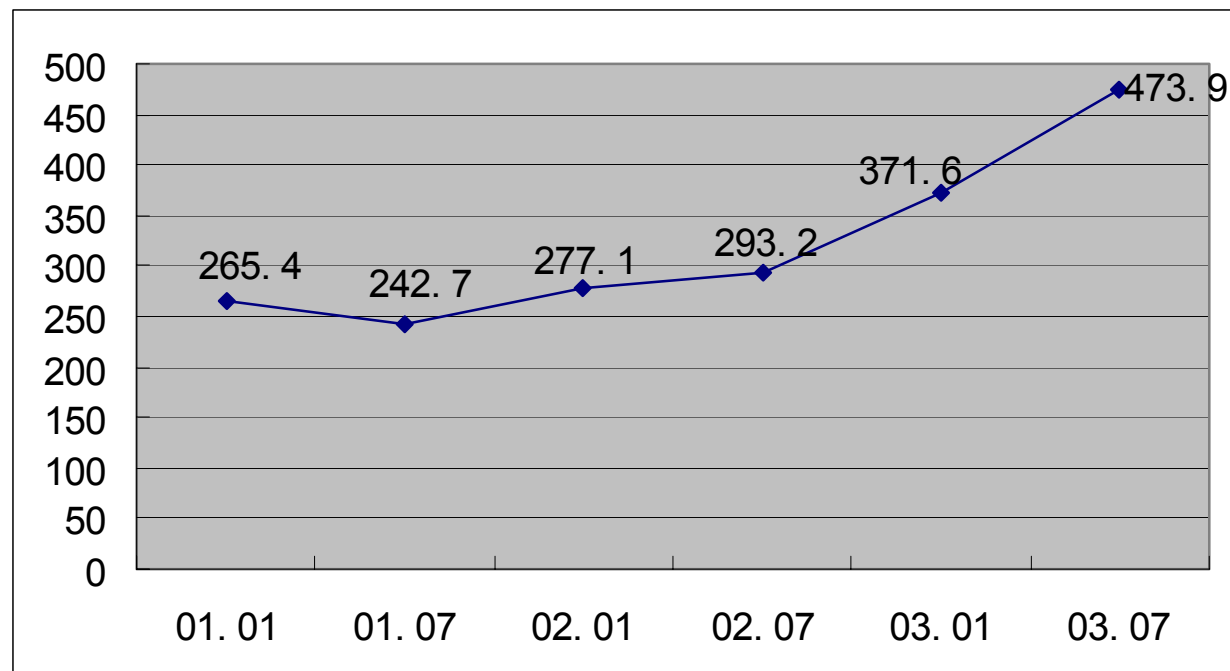
Internet Development in Chinese Mainland

Increasing of CN Domain Names (thousand)



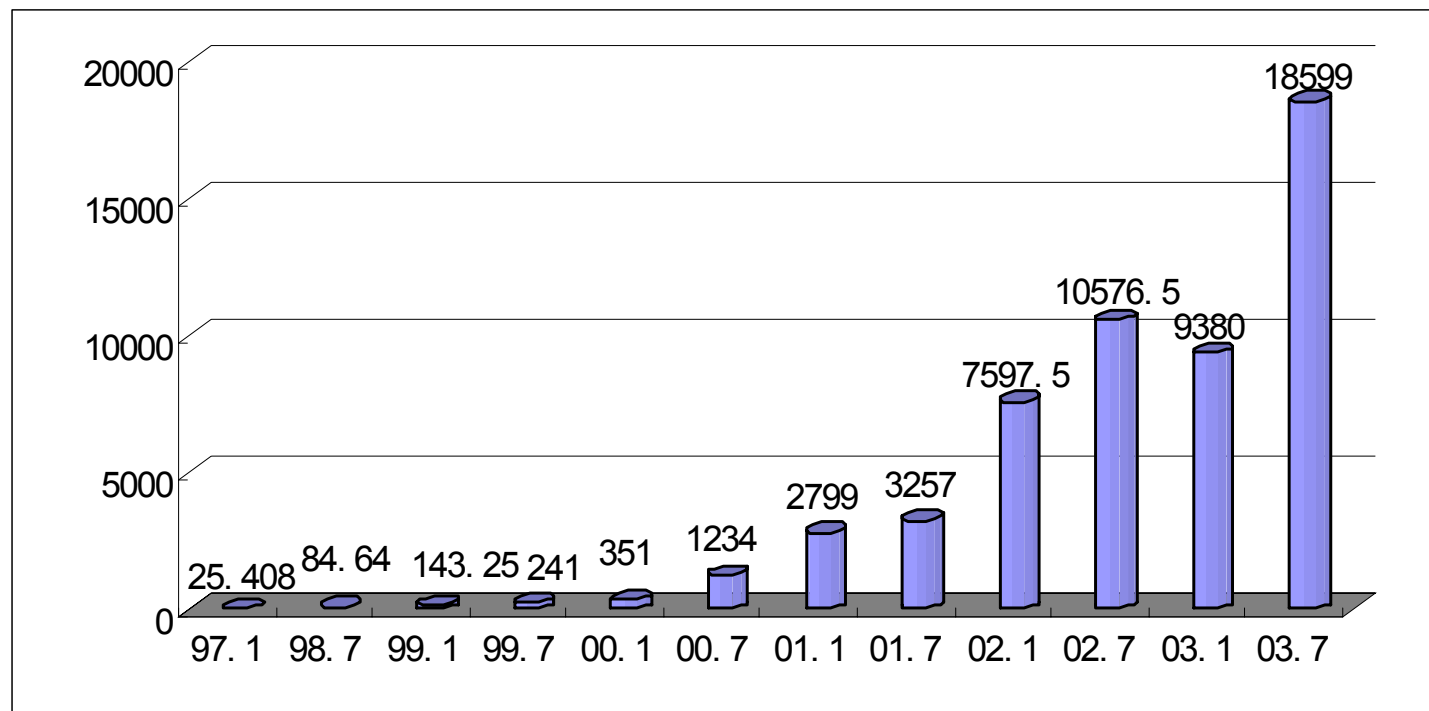
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Increasing of WWW Websites (thousand)



Internet Development in Chinese Mainland

Increasing of Bandwidth connecting to overseas (Mbps)



Internet Development in Chinese Mainland

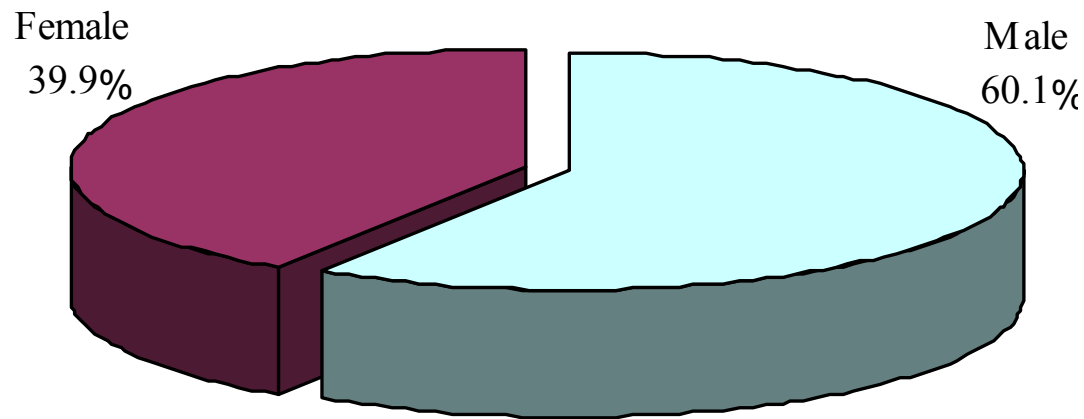
Number of IPv4 Addresses:

- Chinese Mainland:
32,084,480 i.e. 1A + 233B + 146 C
- Taiwan: 12,553,984 i.e. 191B + 143C
- Hong Kong : 3,642,624 i.e. 55B + 149C
- Macao: 45,056 i.e. 176C

(Source: www.apnic.org)

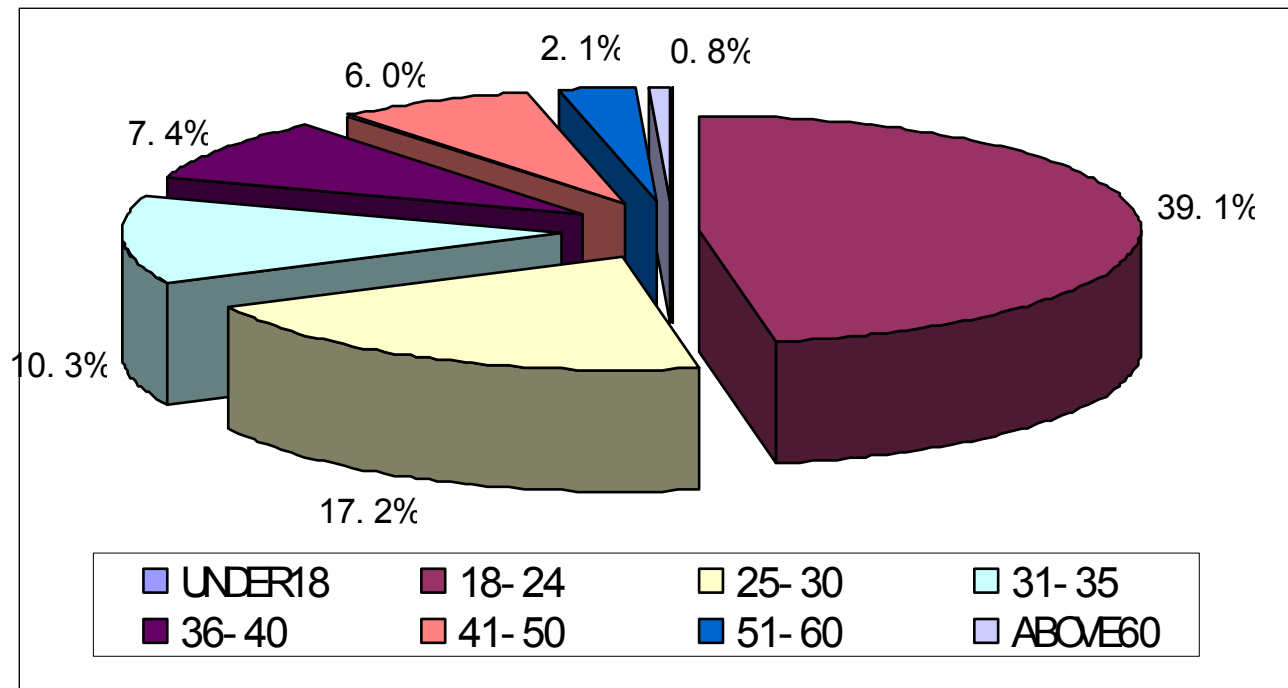
Internet Development in Chinese Mainland

Internet users' Sex: Male - 60.1%, Female - 39.9%



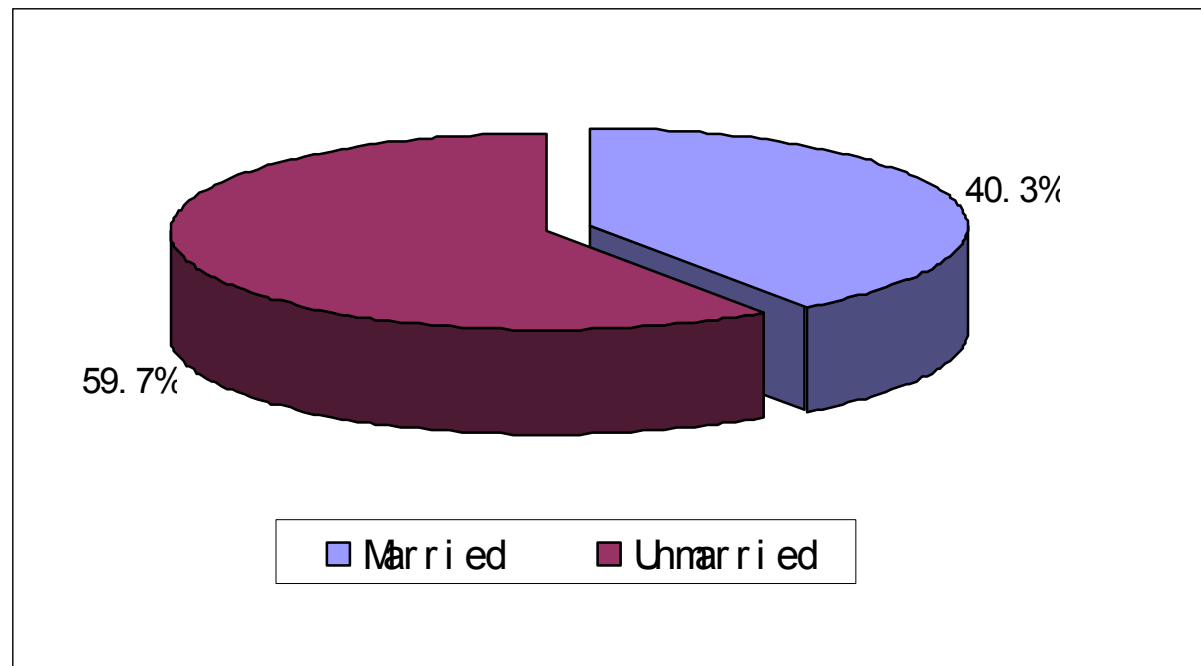
Internet Development in Chinese Mainland

Internet users' Age:



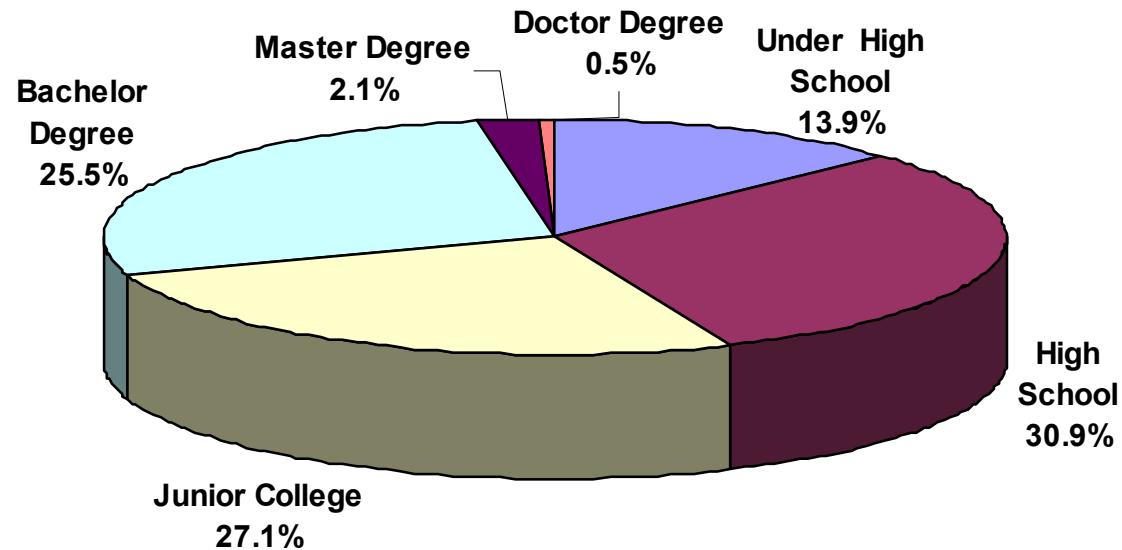
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Internet users' Marital Status:



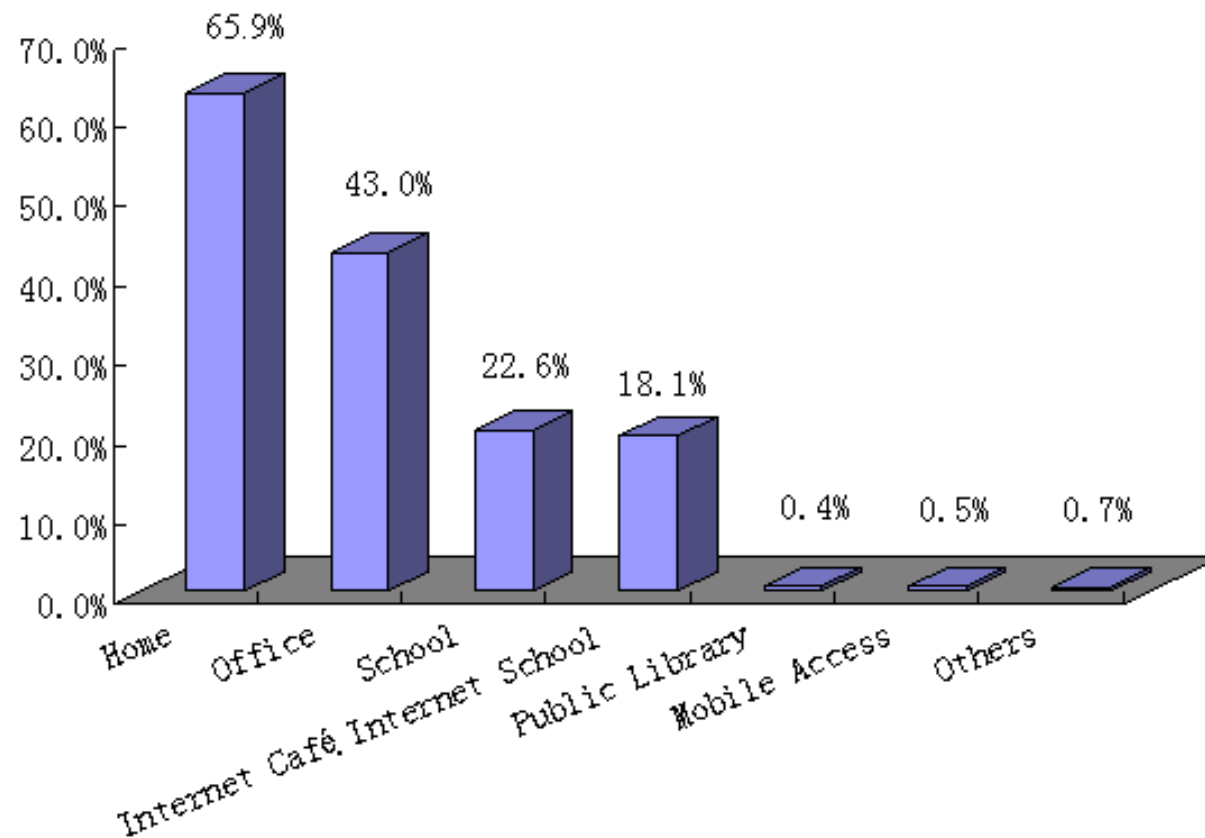
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Internet users' Educational Degree:



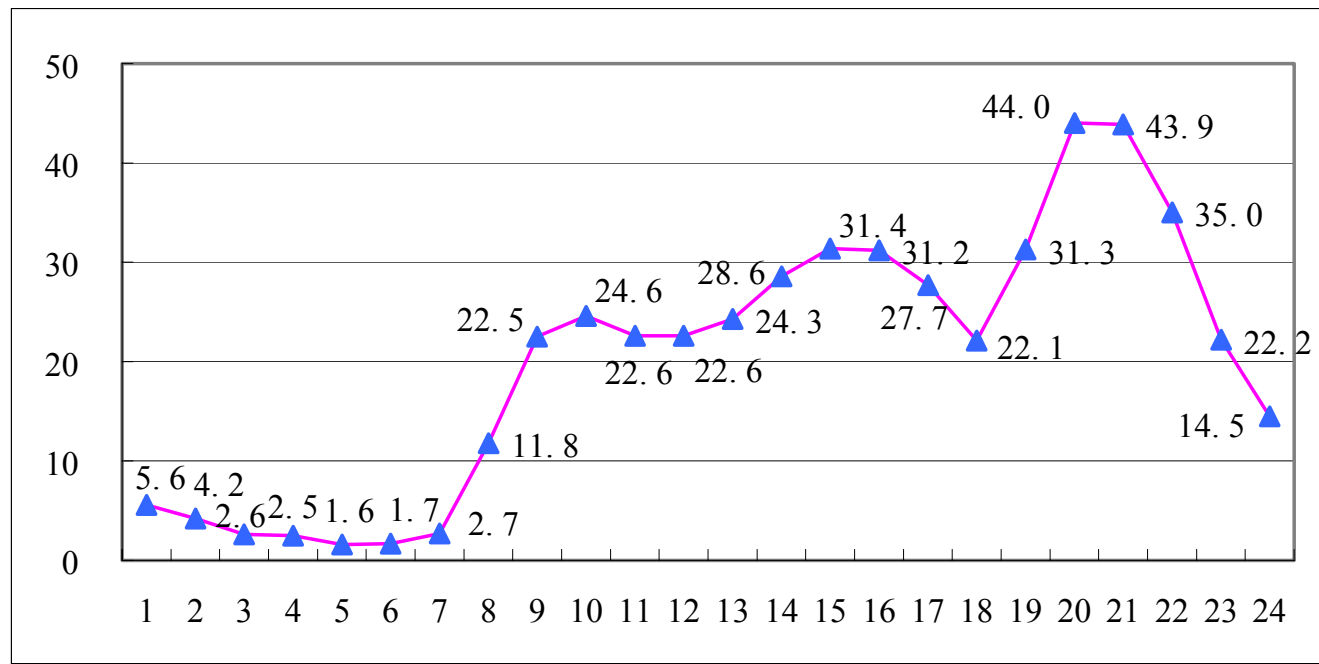
Internet Development in Chinese Mainland

Main Access Locations (results of multiple choices):



Internet Development in Chinese Mainland

Time of users' logon (% , Multiple Choices):

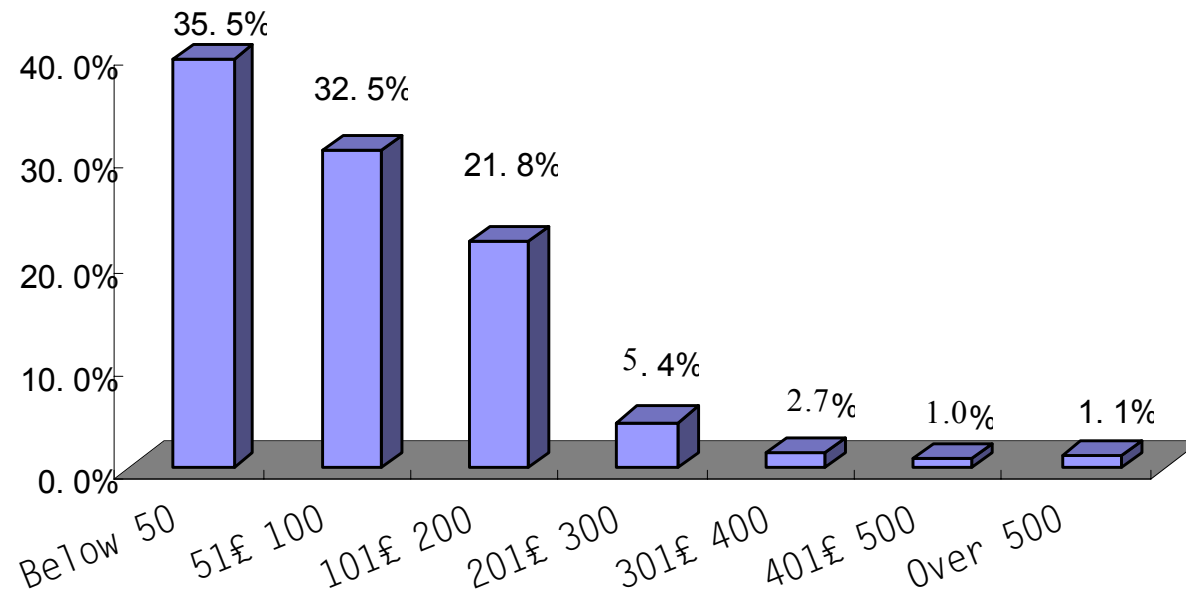


Internet Development in Chinese Mainland

- Average Accessing Time: 13 Hours / Week
- E-mail Received :
 - Excluding Spam: 7.2 / week
 - Spam Received: 8.9 / week
- Mails Sent: 5.3 / week

Internet Development in Chinese Mainland

Monthly Access Expenditure (RMB) :



Internet Development in Chinese Mainland

What do users do with the Internet?

■ Have you ever purchased goods or services through online shopping websites?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| ■ Yes | 40.7% |
| ■ No | 59.3% |

■ To those who play online games,
Gaming time per week: 9.9 Hours

Internet Development in Chinese Mainland


Conclusion:

- The Internet develops very fast in China.
(Especially in fields of Internet users, computer hosts, websites, etc.)
- Chinese Internet users are mainly young (under 24), male, unmarried, and with comparatively lower educational degree (high school)
- Most people use the Internet at home by dial-up connection
- Number of broad band users increases fast

Internet Development in Chinese Mainland

Conclusion (continue):

- Primary goal for accessing the Internet is to get information
- Time spent on Internet is increasing
- People spend more time on online entertainment, especially on online games
- Applications on Internet develop fast, such as E-government, E-commerce, etc.
- More and more people begin to purchase goods through the Internet

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 - ☞ **Survey Methodology**

Survey Methodology

■ Sampling (Main Method):

- focus on the total number of domestic Internet users and the characteristics of their behaviors

■ Online Survey (Assistant Method):

- focus on Internet users' understanding of the situation, custom of accessing the Internet and their views on some hot issues

■ Online Searching (Assistant Method):

- Search for the CN domain names, websites and their region distribution

Survey Methodology

Online Survey :

- Put the questionnaire on many websites, encouraging Internet users to fill in and submit.
- The statistical result of Online Survey is just a reference, and is distinguished from the sampling result in the report.

Survey Methodology

Sampling:

■ Survey Objects:

- People who have telephones in their homes (age 6+)

■ Sample quantity:

- In order to ensure the precision of the statistics, we chose 4,800 samples in the whole country.

■ Samples Distribution:

- 1 Distribute the total samples into each province according to the percentage of people who have family telephone.
- 2 In each province, we sample 7 cities with PPS method according to the number of telephones in each city.
- 3 Then each city will get its number of samples:
$$(\text{Number of province samples}) / 7$$

Survey Methodology

Sampling:

- 4 In each city, we randomly sample telephone numbers with the exact quantity.
- 5 Then we dial all the sample numbers, ask the person who answers the telephone about our questionnaires, and write down corresponding answers whether he is a Internet user or not.
- 6 When all the samples in each city and each province finish the questionnaires, we calculate and use weighting method to obtain the final survey result of the whole country.



Survey Methodology

In some aspects, situations in each province and each city are different, so we adopt different approaches to deal with them respectively.

For more detailed and complicated information, please refer to the survey report on our website:
<http://www.cnnic.cn/e-index.shtml>



Thank you

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