

**11th Statistical Survey on
the Internet Development in China
(Jan , 2003)**



China Internet Network Information Center

Table of Content

Section I Background	2
Section II Survey Content	3
Section III Description of Concepts	3
Section IV Survey Result	4
1. THE MACROSITUATION OF THE INTERNET DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA.....	4
2 . SURVEY ON BEHAVIOR AND CONSCIOUSNESS OF INTERNET USERS.....	7
A. <i>General Information</i>	7
B. <i>The usage situation of the Internet users</i>	10
C. <i>Internet Users' Views on Hot Issues</i>	15
Section V Survey Method	21
1. SURVEY ON THE NUMBER OF DOMAIN NAME AND WEBSITE.....	21
2. ONLINE SURVEY.....	21
3. OFFLINE SAMPLING.....	22
4. ABOUT THE PROJECT OF THE 11TH SURVEY.....	23
Appendix A. Statistical Report on the Internet Development in Hong Kong.....	24
Appendix B Statistical Survey Report on the Internet Development in Chinese Taiwan	35

Statistical Survey Report on The Internet Development in China (Jan.2003)

China Internet Network Information Center

Section I Background

The statistical information on number of host computers, Internet users, the distribution of users and information traffic, the registration of domain names and the like are quite important for government decision makers and valuable for commercial enterprises to make their business decisions. In 1997, the former Informatization Office of the State Council and the CNNIC Steering Committee appointed CNNIC to implement the statistical survey in cooperation with other four major network organizations in China. From November 1997 to July 2002, CNNIC had published its survey for ten times. These survey reports were well accepted and widely cited by the public both domestic and overseas. In order to systemize the survey and make it regular, in 1998, CNNIC decided to conduct the survey in each January and July, twice a year. This is the 11th official survey report.

It should be highlighted that many of the state departments such as the Telecom Administration affiliated to MII (the Ministry of Information Industry) signed and issued the document, which called relative organizations together to cooperate with CNNIC's survey. Supported by those Network organizations and other relatives such as supporting websites, press and media, the survey carried on smoothly and successfully.

Section II Survey Content

The 11th Statistical Survey on the Internet development in China includes the following contents:

1. The macrosituation of the Internet development in China

- Number of computer hosts in China
- Number of Internet users in China
- Number and the geographical distribution of domain names registered under .CN
- Number and the domain name/geographical distribution of “www” websites
- The total International bandwidth in China

2. The situation of the Internet users in China

- General Information (sex, age, marriage, educational degree, income, etc.)
- The usage situation of the Internet
- Internet Users' views on hot issues

Section III Description of Concepts

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

Website: Refers to the web site which has a independent domain name (under .CN and gTLD). The independent domain name adoption refers to the situation in which one domain name matches not more than one website. For example, “sina.com.cn” has only one website - www.sina.com.cn, other relatives such as news.sina.com.cn and mail.sina.com.cn are different channel of www.sina.com.cn.

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

The statistics of HongKong, Macao and Taiwan are not included if specified.

Note: The closing date for the survey is December 31, 2002

Section IV Survey Result

1. The Macrosituation of the Internet Development in China

A. Computer Host in China (Million)

Total	Leased Lines	Dial- up	Others
20.83	4.03	14.80	2.00

B. Internet Users in China: (Million)

Total	Leased Lines	Dial- up	ISDN	Broad Band
59.10	20.23	40.80	4.32	6.60

Note 1: Internet users who adopt multiple accessing methods are re-counted, so the summation of different type of users exceeds the total number of the Internet users.

Note 2: Leased line users refers to the users of LAN, which connects the Ethernet.

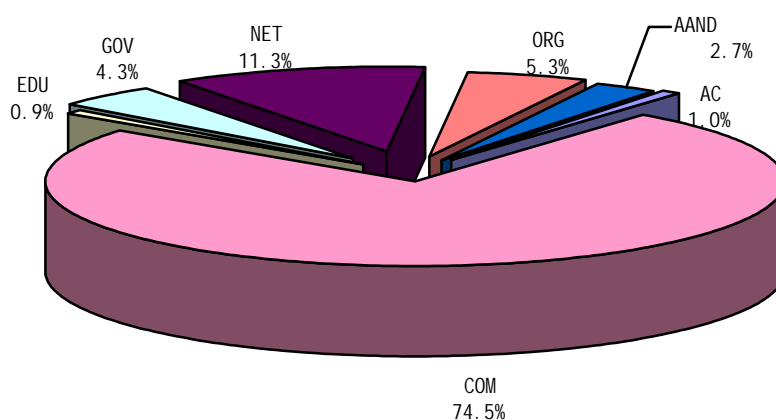
Note 3: Broad band connection includes ADSL, cable modem, etc.

Besides computers, 1.53 million Internet users use other facilities (mobile terminals, information appliances).

C. Domain Names Registered with the end of ".CN":

	AC	COM	EDU	GOV	NET	ORG	AAND	TOTAL
Number	1728	133796	1629	7796	20234	9587	4774	179544
Percentage	1.0%	74.5%	0.9%	4.3%	11.3%	5.3%	2.7%	100%

AADN: Administration Area Domain Name



The Geographical Distribution of .CN Domain Names (not including .EDU):

	Beijing	Shanghai	Tianjin	Chong qing	Hebei	Shanxi	Inner Mongolia
Number	59491	15412	2554	1541	3338	1008	943
Percentage	33.44%	8.66%	1.44%	0.87%	1.88%	0.57%	0.53%
	Liaoning	Jilin	Heilongjiang	Jiangsu	Zhejiang	Anhui	Fujian
Number	4700	1321	1562	8892	6922	1824	3836
Percentage	2.64%	0.74%	0.88%	5.00%	3.89%	1.02%	2.16%
	Jiangxi	Shan dong	Henan	Hubei	Hunan	Guang dong	Guangxi
Number	872	5931	2457	5473	1468	24666	1358
Percentage	0.49%	3.33%	1.38%	3.08%	0.82%	13.86%	0.76%
	Hainan	Sichuan	Guizhou	Yun nan	Tibet	Shaanxi	Gansu
Number	757	2882	540	1472	211	3588	611
Percentage	0.42%	1.62%	0.30%	0.83%	0.12%	2.02%	0.34%
	Qinghai	Ningxia	Xinjiang	HongKong	Taiwan	Overseas	
Number	141	440	1328	1806	70	8500	
Percentage	0.08%	0.25%	0.75%	1.01%	0.04%	4.78%	

*Note: "Overseas" refers to the "CN" domain names registered by the registrar overseas;

D. The Number of "WWW" Websites(.CN, .COM, .NET, .ORG): Approx **371600**

The distribution of "WWW" websites domain names:

	AC.CN	COM (.CN)	EDU .CN	GOV .CN	NET (.CN)	ORG (.CN)	DISTRICT .CN	TOTAL
Number	425	291323		6148	54156	17831	1717	371600
Percentage	0.1%	78.3%		1.7%	14.6%	4.8%	0.5%	100.0%

The geographical distribution of "WWW" websites:

	Beijing	Shanghai	Tianjin	Chong qing	Hebei	Shanxi	Inner Mongolia
Number	75066	39667	4843	3206	8037	1959	2014
Percentage	20.2%	10.7%	1.3%	0.9%	2.2%	0.5%	0.5%
	Liaoning	Jilin	Heilong jiang	Jiangsu	Zhejiang	Anhui	Fujian
Number	12567	2682	3769	29202	31216	4568	13690
Percentage	3.4%	0.7%	1.0%	7.9%	8.4%	1.2%	3.7%

	Jiangxi	Shan dong	Henan	Hubei	Hunan	Guang dong	Guangxi
Number	1971	16740	6216	8567	5697	70192	3082
Percentage	0.5%	4.5%	1.7%	2.3%	1.5%	18.9%	0.8%
	Hainan	Sichuan	Guizhou	Yun'nan	Tibet	Shaanxi	Gansu
Number	1399	11557	1093	2959	947	3132	1333
Percentage	0.4%	3.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%
	Qinghai	Ningxia	Xinjiang	Hong Kong*	Taiwan*	Macao*	
Number	316	691	1711	1312	177	22	
Percentage	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	

**Note: Refer to the number of www websites operated in mainland China, not all the websites these three regions owned.*

E. The Total Bandwidth of Leased International Connections: **9380M**

Countries directly interconnected to China's Internet include the United States, Canada, Australia, Britain, Germany, France, Japan, South Korea, etc. The detailed information is as follows.

- CSTNET: 55M
- CHINANET: 5147M
- CERNET: 259M
- UNINET: 1093M
- CNCNET: 2469M
- CIETNET: 2M
- CMNET: 355M
- CGWNET: (under construction)
- CSNET: (under construction)

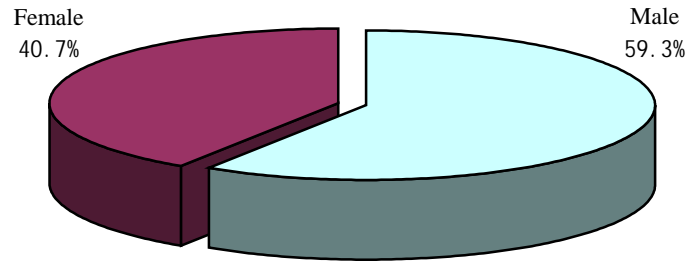
F. The Total Number of IP Address in Chinese Mainland: **29002240^{1,2}**

- Taiwan: 7851264
- HongKong: 3420672
- Macao: 36864

2 . Survey on Behavior and Consciousness of Internet Users

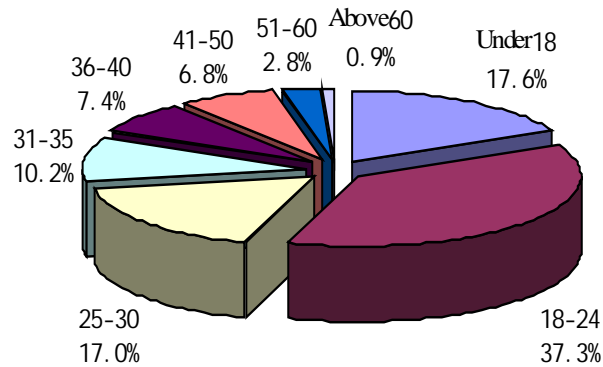
A. General Information

*1 . Sex: Male 59.3%, Female:40.7%

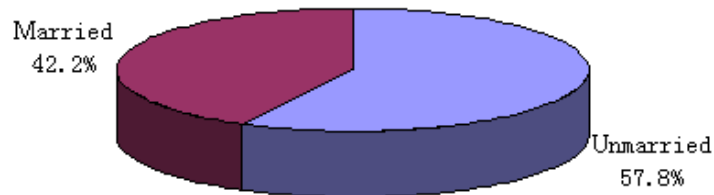


*2 . Age:

UNDER18	18-24	25-30	31-35	36-40	41-50	51-60	ABOVE60
17.6%	37.3%	17.0%	10.2%	7.4%	6.8%	2.8%	0.9%



*3 . Marrital Status: Unmarried 57.8%, Married 42.2%

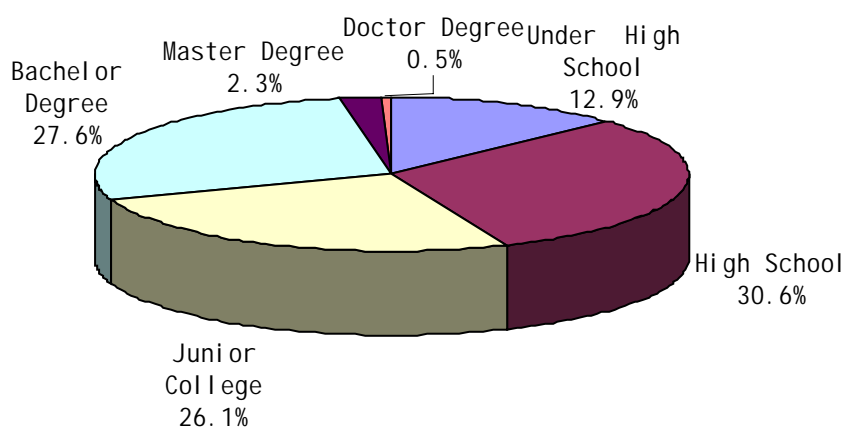


*4 . Geographical Distribution:

Beijing	Shanghai	Tianjin	Chong qing	Hebei	Shanxi	Inner Mongolia
6.6%	7.1%	2.3%	2.5%	3.7%	1.6%	1.2%
Liaoning	Jilin	Heilong jiang	Jiangsu	Zhejiang	Anhui	Fujian
4.8%	2.4%	3.8%	8.1%	5.5%	1.9%	3.8%
Jiangxi	Shan dong	Henan	Hubei	Hunan	Guang dong	Guangxi
2.0%	6.5%	2.8%	5.4%	2.9%	9.5%	2.0%
Hainan	Sichuan	Guizhou	Yun'nan	Tibet	Shaanxi	Gansu
0.4%	5.2%	0.8%	1.7%	0.1%	2.2%	1.2%
Qinghai	Ningxia	Xinjiang				
0.3%	0.3%	1.4%				

*5 . Educational Degree:

Under High School	High School	Junior College	Bachelor Degree	Master Degree	Doctor Degree
12.9%	30.6%	26.1%	27.6%	2.3%	0.5%



*6 . Distribution of Professions (Not including student, military and unemployed people)

Government, Social Communities	Transportation, Storage	Postal Service	I T
12.5%	4.7%	0.8%	10.3%
Wholesale and retail	Food and Drink	Finance	Real Estate
11.8%	1.2%	6.1%	1.6%
Service	Tour, Hotels	Entertainment	Consultation Service
4.1%	1.0%	1.0%	2.3%
Advertisement	Leasehold and other Commercial services	Sanitation and Social welfare	Culture & Art
1.0%	1.4%	3.0%	1.0%
Sportsdom	Press and Media	Education	Scientific Researches
0.2%	1.1%	10.6%	1.0%
Integrated technical services	Manufacturing	Architecture	Environment and Public Facilities Management
1.9%	11.1%	3.9%	0.4%
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	Mining	Water, Electricity and Air feed Industry	Geological Perspecting
1.7%	0.8%	2.9%	0.1%
Water Conservancy	International Organization	Others	
0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	

*7 . Distribution of users' career:

Government Officer	Enterprises' managers	Engineering Person	Teachers
8.0%	8.9%	15.7%	6.2%
Clerk	Business, service workers	Peasants and farmers	Production, transportation workers
10.3%	10.3%	1.0%	6.2%
Armyman	Student	Unemployed man	Others
0.9%	28.0%	4.0%	0.5%

11th Statistical Survey on the Internet Development in China (2003/1)

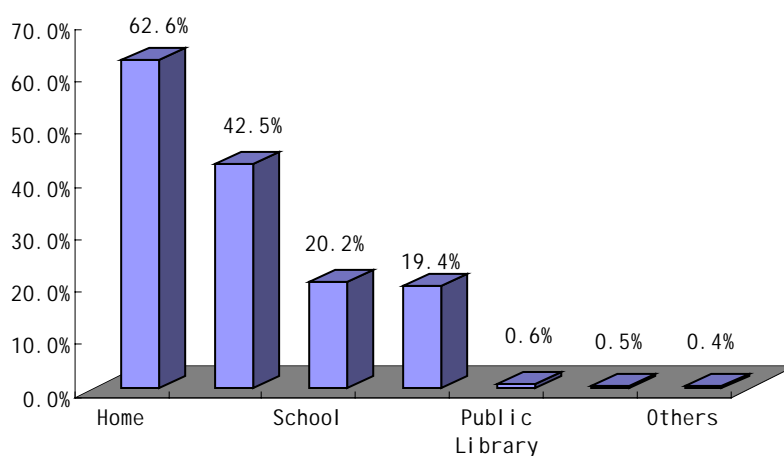
*8 . Monthly Income per Capita: (RMB)

Below 500	501-1000	1001-1500	1501-2000	2001-2500	2501-3000
23.5%	20.9%	15.4%	8.2%	5.1%	3.8%
3001-4000	4001-5000	5001-6000	6001-10000	More than 10000	No Income
3.1%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	16.5%

B. The usage situation of the Internet users

*1 . Main Access Locations: (results of multiple choices)

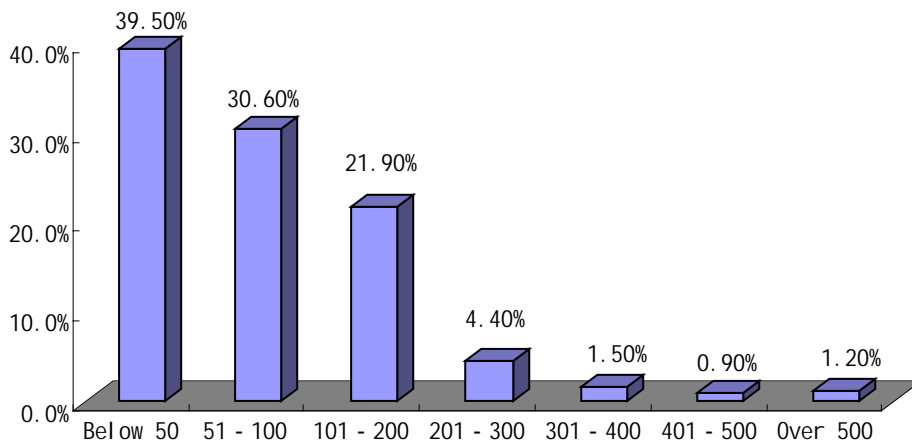
Home	Office	School	Internet Café Internet School	Public Library	Mobile Access	Others
62.6%	42.5%	20.2%	19.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%



*2 . Monthly Access Expenditure (RMB):

Below 50	51 - 100	101 - 200	201 - 300	301 - 400	401 - 500	Over 500
39.5%	30.6%	21.9%	4.4%	1.5%	0.9%	1.2%

11th Statistical Survey on the Internet Development in China (2003/1)



Note: It refers to the log in fees and simultaneous telephone fees; the daily telephone charges is excluded.

*3 . Average Accessing Time: 9.8 Hours / Week

*4 . Average number of days that users access the Internet: 3.4 Days / Week

*5 . When do Users Logon: (Multiple Choices):

0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00
12.8%	5.4%	4.3%	2.8%
4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00
2.3%	1.9%	1.9%	2.8%
8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00
8.8%	15.2%	16.1%	13.3%
12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00
14.1%	16.5%	22.1%	23.0%
16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00
20.2%	16.9%	16.6%	29.3%
20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00
41.5%	40.3%	32.3%	19.9%

*6 . Average number of E-mail accounts: 1.5 / person
Free mail Accounts:1.2 / person

*7 . E-mail Received (Not including spams): 7.7 / week
Spam Received: 8.3 / week
Mails Sent: 5.5 / week

*8 . Primary Goal for Accessing the Internet:

■ Get information	53.1%
■ Study	4.8%
■ Learning researches	1.0%
■ Get entertained	24.6%
■ For sentimental needs	1.1%
■ Making friends	7.0%
■ Get free resources (email accounts/personal homepage/download resources)	1.9%
■ Communication (receive/send Emails, short messages, faxes)	3.8%
■ Stock trading	1.1%
■ Online shopping	0.1%
■ Business activities	1.0%
■ Jumping on the bandwagon	0.3%
■ Others	0.2%

9 . Services that is the most frequently used (Multiple Choices) :

■ Email	92.6%
■ News group	21.3%
■ Search enging	68.3%
■ Software downloading / uploading	45.3%
■ Information acquiring	42.2%
■ Online chatting	45.4%
■ BBS, Community forum	18.9%
■ Free personal website hosting	6.8%
■ E-Government	1.9%
■ Net games	18.1%
■ Online shopping	11.5%
■ Short message	8.8%
■ Online education	8.9%
■ E-magazine	9.5%
■ IP Telephone	1.0%
■ Online Hospical	0.7%
■ Online Bank	3.6%
■ Stock trading	5.5%
■ Online auction	0.9%
■ Ticket / Hotel reservation	0.8%
■ Online Video Meeting	0.3%
■ VOD	5.6%
■ Living broadcasting	3.6%

11th Statistical Survey on the Internet Development in China (2003/1)

■ Multimedia (Enjoy MP3, FLASH,etc)	13.4%
■ Telnet	1.1%
■ Information promulgation	3.3%
■ Spreading online	0.9%
■ Online sale	1.2%
■ Informatize system (ERP, CRM, SCM)	1.2%
■ Others	0.1%

10 . Information that were mostly inquired (Multiple choices)

■ News	78.0%
■ Computer Hardware and Software	53.4%
■ Entertainment	44.6%
■ Living Services	27.8%
■ Social Culture	17.9%
■ E – Books	32.6%
■ Science and Education	30.1%
■ Sports	20.4%
■ Finance and Insurance	11.0%
■ Real Estate	4.6%
■ Automobile	8.0%
■ Job Hunting	22.1%
■ Business and Trade	7.5%
■ Enterprise	6.5%
■ Weather Forecast	7.2%
■ Travel and Transportation	7.6%
■ Medical Care	4.9%
■ Matchmaking	2.9%
■ Law, Regulation and Policy	8.5%
■ E-government	3.1%
■ Advertisement	5.8%
■ Others	0.7%

11 . The distribution of Information that had been reviewed

■ Chinese Language Information	81.3%
■ Domestic Information	71.1%

12 . Users' Needs that Still Can Not Be Satisfied (Multiple Choices)

■ News	29.7%
■ Computer Hardware and Software	27.1%
■ Entertainment	20.2%
■ Living Services	24.0%

11th Statistical Survey on the Internet Development in China (2003/1)

■ Social Culture	13.4%
■ E-Books	38.9%
■ Technology and Education	23.7%
■ Sports	6.4%
■ Finance and Insurance	11.7%
■ Real Estate	7.7%
■ Automobile	6.4%
■ Job Hunting	24.0%
■ Business and Trade	11.2%
■ Enterprise	10.7%
■ Weather Forecast	7.3%
■ Travel and Transportation	11.6%
■ Medical Care	15.3%
■ Matchmaking	4.2%
■ Law, Regulation and Policy	15.2%
■ E- Government	13.6%
■ Advertisement	5.2%
■ Others	0.8%

13 . Approaches for users to be aware of new websites (Multiple choices)

■ Search engine	84.6%
■ Website Linkage	70.2%
■ E-Mails	32.8%
■ ecommended by friends, schoolfellows or colleagues	56.8%
■ Recommended by Internet Friends	28.6%
■ Books	17.9%
■ News Paper and Magazines	37.4%
■ Broadcasting and TV programs	12.5%
■ Yellow Pages	3.4%
■ Outdoors Advertisement	11.3%
■ Others	0.6%

14. Users' acquaintance with the following terms:

	Never Know	Heard of it	understand	Know well
■ E-government	12.3%	38.1%	39.1%	10.5%
■ E-librery	1.8%	15.4%	54.4%	28.4%
■ ERP	36.6%	32.9%	21.9%	8.6%
■ CRM	46.7%	32.1%	15.6%	5.6%
■ SCM	51.1%	32.3%	12.7%	3.9%

C. Internet Users' Views on Hot Issues

1 . Users' Satisfaction Degree towards the Current Internet

	Excellent	Satisfied	So so	Unsatisfied	Disappointed
Speed	4.5%	29.2%	36.5%	21.5%	8.3%
Cost	3.4%	15.9%	37.5%	30.6%	12.6%
Security	2.1%	15.1%	46.4%	29.0%	7.4%
Abundance of Chinese Information	6.0%	40.6%	39.2%	11.8%	2.4%
Authenticity of Contents	2.5%	21.2%	49.5%	21.8%	5.0%
Propriety of Contents	2.9%	24.3%	50.1%	18.1%	4.6%
Protection of Privacy	3.1%	19.4%	45.9%	24.3%	7.3%
Easy to Operate	9.6%	44.5%	37.2%	7.1%	1.6%
General	2.0%	32.4%	55.8%	8.7%	1.1%

2 . Whether or not the Internet is helpful

	Very Helpful	Helpful	So so	Less Helpful	Not Helpful
Study	37.5%	35.3%	22.6%	3.6%	1.0%
Work	33.6%	33.2%	25.3%	5.7%	2.2%
Living	26.6%	34.7%	31.0%	6.1%	1.6%

3 . The aspect that Charged Email users consider the most:

■ Reliability	33.3%
■ Speed	6.4%
■ Security and Stability	28.2%
■ Capacity	13.0%
■ Special Service	16.9%
■ Others	2.2%

4 . Free Email users' intention of applying for Charged Email within one year

■ Affirmative	5.9%
■ Possibly yes	31.6%
■ Hard to say	25.9%
■ Possibly not	20.8%
■ Negative	15.8%

5 . Users' views toward the Charged Email service

■ Accept	6.2%
■ Understandable	60.4%
■ Indifference	12.1%
■ Oppose	21.3%

6 . Users' Opinions toward the Internet Advertisements

■ Click frequently	17.6%
■ Click sometimes	50.5%
■ Click rarely	28.4%
■ Never Click it	3.5%

7 . Will you consider advertising mails as references to purchase goods and services?

■ Affirmative	20.2%
■ Indifference	49.1%
■ Negative	30.7%

8 .Will you consider Internet advertisement as references to purchase goods and services?

■ Frequently	9.2%
■ Sometimes	64.4%
■ Never	26.4%

9 . For Internet Advertisement, the aspect that users were the most unsatisfied with:

■ Too much advertisements	17.0%
■ Lacking originality and imagination	8.5%
■ Authenticity may not be ensured	40.4%
■ Disturbed presenting mode	32.0%
■ Others	0.4%
■ Nothing at all	1.7%

10 . Access frequency of Online shopping websites

■ Frequently	18.4%
■ Sometimes	44.5%
■ Rarely	30.6%
■ Never	6.5%

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

■ Yes	33.8%
■ No	66.2%

Question 12-17 are designed for those who have experiences of online purchasing

12 . Reasons for online purchasing (Multiple Choices)

■ Saving time	45.5%
■ Reduce costs	41.3%
■ Easy to operate	41.1%
■ Looking for rare goods	31.8%
■ For fun or curiosity	26.1%
■ Others	2.2%

13 . Product /Service that users had purchased in the recent 12 months (Multiple choices)

■ Books and magazines	67.7%
■ Computer appliance	29.9%
■ Photographic Equipment	6.2%
■ Communication appliance	12.5%
■ AV equipment and products	34.9%
■ Family electrical appliance	7.1%
■ Costume	5.5%
■ Sports Equipment	4.7%
■ Living and Housing service	11.0%
■ Medical Care Service	2.7%
■ Present service	12.7%
■ Financial and Insurance Service	2.1%
■ Educational Service	9.8%
■ Ticket	7.7%
■ Hotel reservation	4.3%
■ Others	2.3%

14 . Products or Services that still have not fulfill users' needs (Multiple choices)

■ Books and magazines	39.4%
■ Computer appliance	27.1%
■ Photographic Equipment	11.9%
■ Communication appliance	20.1%
■ AV equipment and products	17.8%
■ Family electrical appliance	17.5%
■ Costume	22.3%
■ Sports Equipment	8.9%
■ Living and Housing service	17.3%
■ Medical Care Service	13.8%
■ Present service	14.9%
■ Financial and Insurance Service	13.1%

11th Statistical Survey on the Internet Development in China (2003/1)

■ Educational Service	20.2%
■ Ticket	16.7%
■ Hotel reservation	8.9%
■ Others	0.3%

15 . Payment Methods

■ Cash and Carry	33.3%
■ Online Payment (credit cards or debit cards)	31.1%
■ Post Offices transfer	28.4%
■ Bank Transfer	6.9%
■ Others	0.3%

16 . Deliver Methods

■ EMS	15.5%
■ Other express deliveries	7.6%
■ Postal parcel	38.8%
■ Home delivery	35.9%
■ Air, train parcel	1.6%
■ Others	0.6%

17 . Primary Obstacles of Online Purchase

■ Security can not be guaranteed	23.4%
■ Inconvenient payment mode	10.8%
■ Quality of products, after service and credit of the producer can not be guaranteed	39.3%
■ Late delivery	8.6%
■ Unattractive Price	10.8%
■ Unreliable Information	6.4%
■ Others	0.7%

18 . Do you plan to purchase online in the next 12 months?

■ Affermative	24.7%
■ Possibllly Yes	42.2%
■ Hard to say	21.3%
■ Possibllly No	8.4%
■ Negative	3.4%

19 . Gaming time that net game players spend per week: 8.8 Hours

- 20 . Net game players' favorite game type (Multiple choices)
- RPG 43.6%
 - RTS 27.6%
 - SLG : 14.7%
 - One to one match (Chess/Cards/Puzzle, etc.) 67.8%
 - Others 1.4%
21. Your comment on the influence of net games on players' study/work/life:
- Enormously 7.1%
 - Big 20.6%
 - So so 28.1%
 - Small 27.1%
 - Not at all 17.1%
- 22 . Average chatting time (Only for people who chat online) : 8.2 Hours
- 23 . Primary Goal for chatting online:
- Pastime 16.4%
 - Unbosom 5.4%
 - Make friends 14.3%
 - Keep contact 53.4%
 - Study 2.0%
 - Discuss issues 7.7%
 - Others 0.8%
24. Primary Tools for online Chatting (Multiple choices)
- Online Chatting room 41.7%
 - BBS 20.7%
 - Internet Pagers (e.g. OICQ, ICQ, MSN, etc.) 83.3%
 - Internet Telephone (e.g. NetMeeting) 6.5%
 - Others 3.3%
- 25 . Have your computer ever been invaded within last 12 months?
- Yes 59.4%
 - No 30.5%
 - Unknown 10.1%
- 26 . Main security protection methods adopted (Multiple choices)
- Pass word 23.6%
 - Anti-virus soft ware 78.4%
 - Firewall 70.2%

11th Statistical Survey on the Internet Development in China (2003/1)

■ Electricity signature	3.9%
■ Unknown, depend on system administrators	6.8%
■ Never adopt any method	2.7%
27 . How often do users change the password of their E-mail account?	
■ Within 1 Month	4.0%
■ 1—3 Months	10.8%
■ 3 –6 Months	12.4%
■ 6—12 Months	14.4%
■ More than 12 Months	10.0%
■ Never change	48.4%
28 . Reasons for using the Broadband	
■ High speed	68.7%
■ Low cost	7.0%
■ 24 Hours a day logon	4.4%
■ Attractive services such as VOD	1.7%
■ Available in office	16.8%
■ Others	1.4%
29 . Reasons for not using the Broadband	
■ High preliminary charges	16.2%
■ High monthly rental fee	26.2%
■ The technique still not mature	2.3%
■ Unstable	1.0%
■ Lacking application services	2.0%
■ 24 hours a day logon increases Security Hidden trouble	0.7%
■ No such conditions (including no connection available)	32.3%
■ Not required	17.3%
■ Others	2.0%
30 . Users' intention of applying for the Broadband connection:	
■ Within 1 Month	2.4%
■ Within 1-3 Months	5.0%
■ Within 3-6 Months	8.1%
■ Within 6-12 Months	11.8%
■ After 1 Year	13.9%
■ Unknown/not clear/Hard to say	57.0%
■ No such Intension	1.8%

(Items with "*" are results from sampling survey)

Section V Survey Method

In accordance with the statistical theories and International common practice, based on the previous 10 statistical surveys, we adopted computer auto online searching, online survey, offline sampling and receive statistics from relevant institutions.

1. Survey on the Number of Domain Name and Website

A. The Generic Top Level Domain Name Correspondent Websites in China:

The statistics are presented by domestic gTLD registrars, which include the total number of gTLDs, the number of gTLDs that have www website. The second figure can be inquired by gTLD categories (i.e. com, net, org) and provinces (location of registrars).

B. The Number of CN Domain Names and Corresponding websites:

From Computer Online Searching: number and geographical distribution of .CN domain names; number and geographical distribution of www websites registered under .CN.

C. The Total Number of Domain Names and Websites in China:

The figure can be obtained by adding A to B.

2. Online Survey

The online survey focuses on understanding the situation, custom of the Internet users in accessing the Internet and their views on some hot issues. We had put the questionnaires on CNNIC's website (www.cnnic.net.cn) and offer its linkage on major info ports and ICP/ISP's homepages, encouraging Internet users to fill in and submit their questionnaires.

From Dec. 11 to 31, 2002, CNNIC conducted the online survey, and gained great support by many domestic well-known websites and media. 39456 questionnaires were received with 29948 effective responses.

3. Offline Sampling

The offline sampling focused on the total number of domestic Internet users and the characteristics of their behaviors.

A. General

We separate out sampling targets into two groups: one is the people who have telephone (age 6+) in home (Group A); another is college students (Group B). For Group A, we conducted telephone survey, each province has its own representatives; for Group B, we conducted interview survey. Using mathematical weighted formula, we calculated the final statistics.

B. Sample method for Group A

Follow the principle of combing science with maneuverability:

Establishment of sampling guideline

The popularity of household telephone in cities differs greatly from that in countries as well as the average family population. Therefore, we adopted “household telephone users” as the sample target when calculate the data of the whole country by using sample volume of each province; we adopted “household telephone set popularity” as the sample guideline of cities. For obtaining the approximate statistics, by establishing the sub-function set (forecasting model) with “household telephone set quantity” and the economy/population indexes of each province and cities.

Sample quantity

In order to ensure the precision of the statistics, we chose 1600 samples in each

province. With 95% of the degrees of confidence, the absolute error of the estimated number of Internet users in each province did not exceeded 3%.

Weighting Method

Weighting method is adopted to obtain the final survey result.

After fixing the survey objects, we conducted telephone interview for getting the weighted data of Group A. For Group B (College students), since there is no big change in their proportion of the national population, and proportion of Internet users remains high, we thus established a mathematical model based on the survey result of the year 2000. The final survey result came from the weighted data of the two groups.

4. About the project of the 11th survey

CNNIC initiated its statistical survey on the Internet development in 1997. By December of 2002, it had issued 10 reports. Before the start-up of each survey, CNNIC always invite some related specialists for supervise its work, in order for ensuring the scientificness and the maneuverability of the survey, improving the accuracy of the survey result.

November 15, 2002, experts of various circles deliberated on the program and questionnaires of the 11th CNNIC statistical survey.

CNNIC revised its questionnaire after consulting with related experts (such as added questions on online chatting, the degree of understanding of informatilization; removed questions of which results remain changeless; reclassified users' careers, etc), which made the questionnaire more complete, reasonable and more feasible.

Appendix A.

Statistical Report on the Internet Development in Hong Kong

Concept

1. **Internet users** : The survey introduced two concepts of “Internet users”.

One is the people who give the affirmative answers to the question of “do you use the Internet”. This definition was long adopted by Hong Kong “World Internet Project” (“WIP” for short) since 2000. We use this definition in the following text, for it is easy to compare the results with that of the former two surveys carried out in 2000 and 2001.

The other definition is from CNNIC (i.e. people who use the Internet at least one hour per week). We use this definition for reference to compare the statistics obtained by CNNIC. Please note that different definition leads to different results.

2. **Online Computers**: Refer to family desktop computers connected to the Internet.

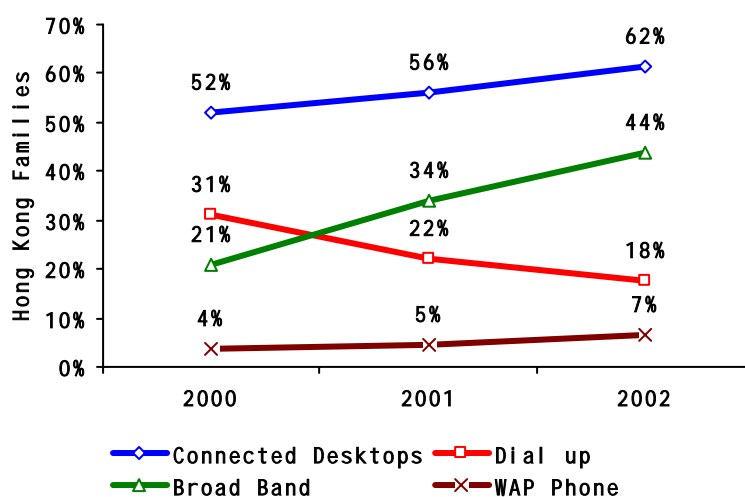
Note: This survey was financially supported by the Hong Kong Research Grants Council (CityU 1152/00H), and was charged by Professor Zhu Jianhua in Hong Kong City University. The statistics in this report is not a representation of the above two institutions. The closing date of the survey is Dec.31, 2002.

Survey Result

1. The Macro-situation Of the Internet Development in Hong Kong

A. Household Computer Host in Hong Kong (Million)

Number of Households	Number of Hosts	Dial- up	Leased Lines*
2.05	1.26	0.36	0.9
Percentage of all households	62%	18%	44%



Percentage of all users' households	100%	29%	71%
-------------------------------------	------	-----	-----

Note: The broad band users include people who use ADSL, Cable Modem and Microwave, while exclude ISDN (reckoned in the dial up users) and WAP users.

B. Internet Users in Hong Kong: (Million)

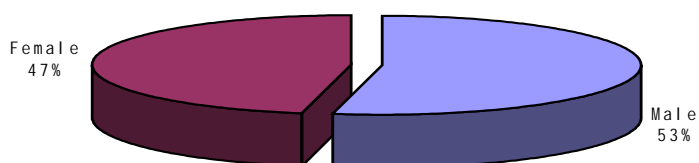
1. In accordance with CNNIC's definition of Internet user, the number of Internet users among Hong Kong residents age 6 ~ 84 reached 2.75 million (45% of all Hong Kong residents). In consideration of sampling errors, the actual number is about 2.6 ~ 2.89 million.
2. In accordance with the concepts defined by WIP, 49% of Hong Kong residents age 18 ~ 74 are Internet users (i.e. 2.37 million). In consideration of sampling errors, the actual number is about 2.25 ~ 2.49 million.

2. Survey on Behavior and Consciousness of Internet Users

Note: The “Internet user” is defined by CNNIC, unless being specified as “WIP”.

A. General Information

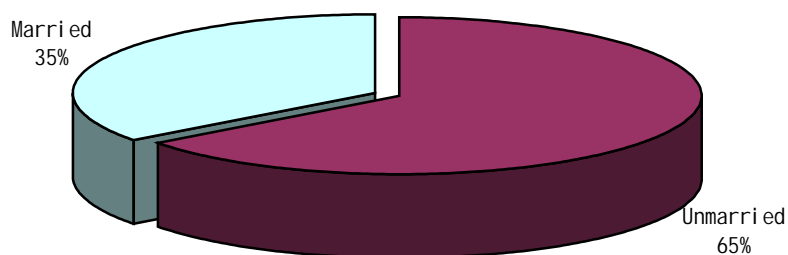
*1 . Sex: Male: 53%, Female: 47%



*2 . Age:

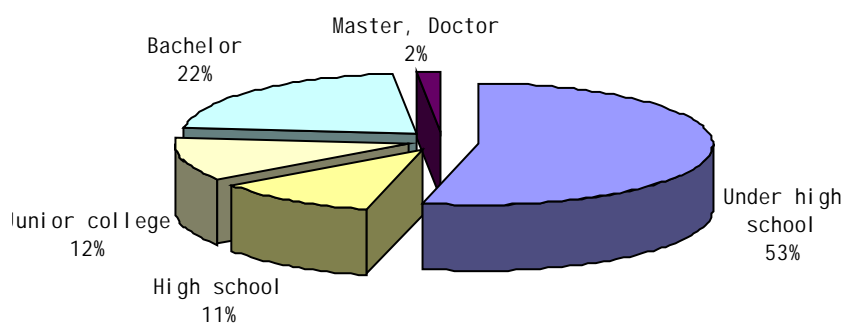
UNDER18	18-24	25-30	31-35	36-40	41-50	51-60	ABOVE60
22%	19%	18%	10%	15%	12%	4%	0.4%

*3 . Marital Status: Unmarried 65%, Married 35%



*4 . Educational Degree:

Under High School	High School	Junior College	Bachelor Degree	Master Doctor
53%	11%	12%	22%	2%



*5 . Distribution of Professions

Civil Servant Police Officer	Administrator, Scientific researcher, teacher, health worker, staff	Worker, Merchant, Server	Private business	Student	Retired people, Unemployed people	Other
4%	20%	26%	2%	32%	11%	5%

*6 . Monthly Income per Capita: (HKD)

Below 10000	10000 - 20000	20000 - 30000	30000 - 40000	More than 40000
21%	30%	21%	15%	13%

B. The usage situation of the Internet users

*1 . Main Access Locations: (results of multiple choices)

Home	Office	School	Internet Café Library, etc
88%	55%	50%	14%

*2 . Monthly Access Expenditure (HKD):

Below 50	51 - 100	101 - 200	201 - 300	301 - 400	401 - 500	OVER 500
10%	17%	42%	24%	4%	1%	2%

Note: It refers to the log in fees or broad band fees; the daily telephone charges are excluded.

*3 . Average Accessing Time: 11.5 Hours / Week

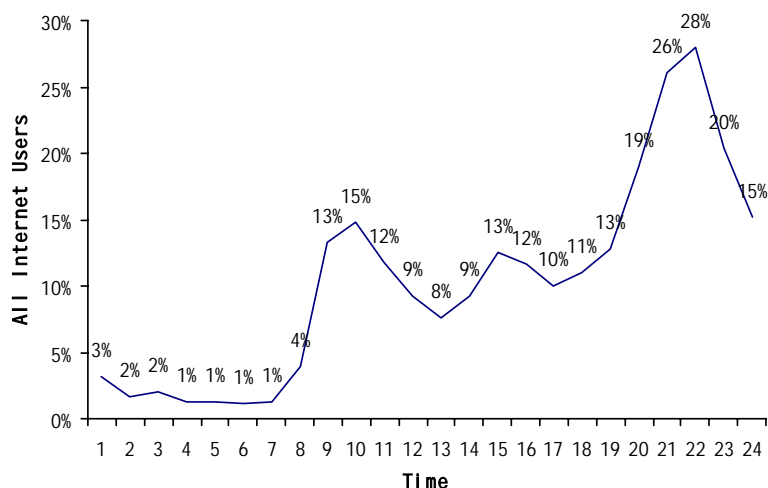
*4 . Average number of days that users access the Internet: 5.0 Days / Week

*5 . When do Users Logon: (Multiple Choice):

1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00
3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00
1%	4%	13%	15%	12%	9%

11th Statistical Survey on the Internet Development in China (2003/1)

13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00
8%	9%	12%	12%	10%	11%
19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	24:00
13%	19%	26%	28%	20%	15%



*6 . Average number of E-mail accounts: 2.3 / person

Free mail accounts: 2.0 / person

*7 . E-mail Received (Not including spams): 25.2 / week

Spam Received: 34.8 / week

Mails Sent: 13.4 / week

*8 . Primary Goal for Accessing the Internet:

- Get information 50%
- Study 11%
- Learning researches 1%
- Get entertained 18%
- For sentimental needs 1%
- Making friends 3%
- Get free resources (email accounts/personal homepage/download resources) 3%
- Communication (receive/send Emails, short messages, faxes) 6%
- Stock trading 0%
- Online shopping 0%
- Business activities 1%

11th Statistical Survey on the Internet Development in China (2003/1)

- Jumping on the bandwagon 1%
- Other 4%

*9 . Services that is the most frequently used (Multiple Choice) :

- Email 30%
- News group 12%
- Search engine 9%
- Software downloading / uploading 4%
- Information acquiring 45%
- Online chatting 16%
- BBS, Community forum 1%
- Free personal website hosting 1%
- E-Government 1%
- Net games 14%
- Online shopping or business 1%
- Short message 1%
- Online education 2%
- E-magazine 1%
- IP Telephone 0%
- Online Hospital 0%
- Online Bank 0%
- Stock trading 0%
- Online auction 1%
- Ticket / Hotel reservation 0%
- Online Video Meeting 0%
- VOD 1%
- Living broadcasting 0%
- Multimedia(Enjoy MP3, Flash, etc) 4%
- Other 3%

*10 . Have you ever purchased goods or services online in the past 12 months?

- Yes 20%
- No 80%

*11 . Product /Service that users had purchased in the recent 12 months (Multiple choices)

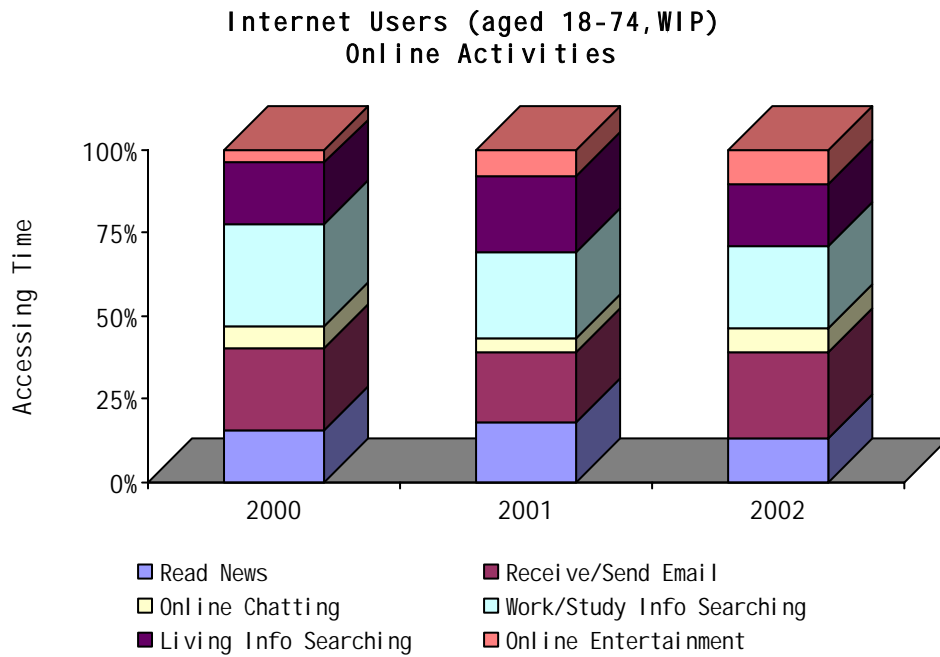
- Books and magazines 19%
- Tourism (air plane, train, hotel) 8%
- Entertainment (Movie/ game ticket) 14%
- Food 4%
- Costume 6%
- Family electrical appliance 7%

11th Statistical Survey on the Internet Development in China (2003/1)

■ Computer appliance	13%
■ Furniture, arts	13%
■ Medical Care Service	2%
■ Online banking	7%
■ Other	1%

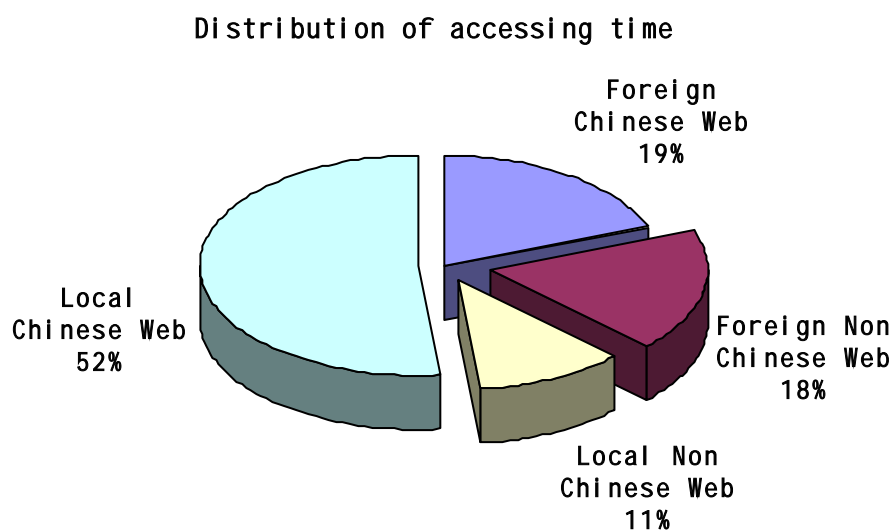
12 . Time that Internet users (Defined by WIP) spend on the Internet per week:

■ Read news	1.2Hours
■ Receive/ send emails	2.4Hours
■ Online Chatting, discussion	0.7Hours
■ Searching for massages related to work and study	2.3Hours
■ Searching for massages related to daily life	1.8Hours
■ Online entertainment	1.0Hours



13 . The distribution of time that Internet users (WIP) spend on visiting websites:

- Chinese websites (domestic/overseas): 71%
- Local (Hong Kong) Chinese/ English websites: 63%



3. Unconnected People in Hong Kong

*1 . Reasons for not using the Internet:

- Don't want it 12%
- No need to do so 6%
- Too expensive 3%
- No time 12%
- Concern privacy 1%
- Concern security 0%
- Concern children 1%
- No computer/ Internet capability 34%
- No connect facility 25%
- Other 9%
- Do not know/ no reason 8%

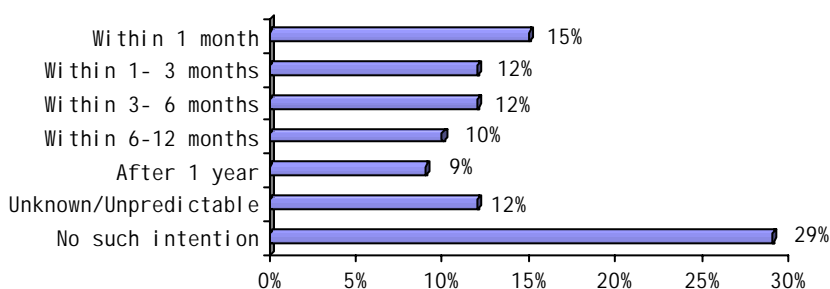
*2 . When do offline people plan to use the Internet?

- Within 1 month 15%
- Within 1~3 months 12%

11th Statistical Survey on the Internet Development in China (2003/1)

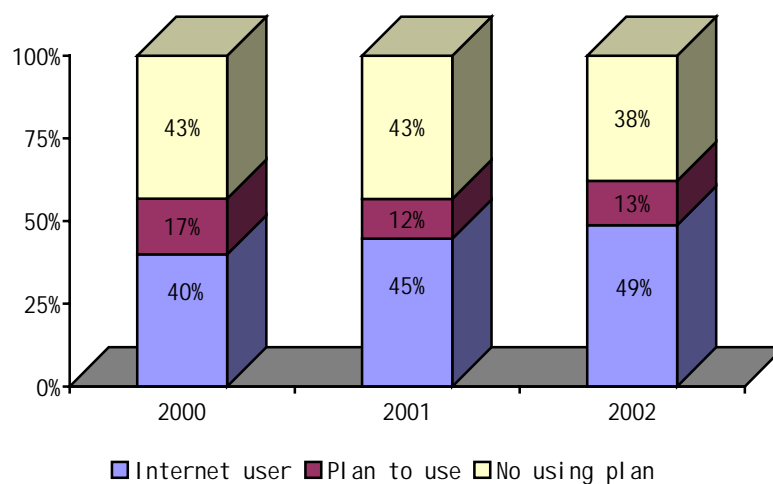
■ Within 3~6 months	12%
■ Within 6~12 months	10%
■ After 1 year	9%
■ Unknown/ Unpredictable	12%
■ No such intention	29%

Time range that unconnected people (age 6-84) expect to begin their use of the Internet



3 . According to WIP's definition, the proportion of Internet users (age 18 ~ 74) in Hong Kong increased to 45% in 2002, comparing to 40% in 2000, with the average growth rate of 11% per year; meanwhile, the proportion of unconnected people decreased to 55% and 51% in 2001 and 2002 respectively, comparing to 60% in the year 2000, with the average decrease rate of 8% per year.

The proportion of Internet user (WIP) and unconnected people (age 18-74)



4. Internet users and unconnected people's view on the Internet

1 . Do you trust the Internet?

	Internet users (%)	Unconnected people (%)	Total (%)
■ Definitely not	0.5	3	2
■ Not for the moment	10	14	12
■ Uncertain	57	50	53
■ trust a little	28	17	22
■ Affirmative	2	2	2
■ Unknown/Hard to say	2	14	8

2 . Do you think the information on the Internet should be controlled?

	Internet users (%)	Unconnected people (%)	Total (%)
■ Necessary	6	3	4
■ Affirmative	11	5	8
■ Unnecessary	30	30	30
■ Redundant	45	47	46
■ Hard to say	8	15	12

Survey Method

1. Collectivity of the Survey

- a. Similar to CNNIC's survey target, i.e. All Chinese speaking (including Cantonese, Mandarin and other dialects) residents (age from 6 to 84) with telephone sets in their family; and
- b. People age from 18 to 74 within "Collectivity a" ("Collectivity b" is same as the previous MIP's definition)

2. Sampling Method

Sample Volume: Similar to the province volume gathered by CNNIC, it was planned to be 1700, and 1682 samples were finally collected. With 95% of the degrees of confidence, the absolute error of the samples was 2.4%.

Sampling Method: Continue to use “Random Digit Dial” (RDD) - Firstly random selected 10,000 household telephone numbers by running computer program. After proving the availability of the number, we called each family and interviewed the member (age 6 to 84) whose birthday is the closest to the interview date. If no one answered the phone, or the selected interviewee was not at home or could not answer the phone on that occasion, the interviewer would call back at other time and try no more than 5 times.

Response Rate: Calculated In accordance with the Response Rate 3 (RR3) of American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) (See AAPOR website: http://www.aapor.org/default.asp?page=survey_methods/standards_and_best_practices/standard_definitions#response) , the response rate of this survey is 36%, similar to the rate we had achieved in 2000 and 2001 (38% and 35% respectively) .

Weighting Method: In order to make the structure of samples' gender comply with that of their age, we used the statistics of Hong Kong Census (2001) as reference, and weighted the data of the samples.

Data Pretreatment: As every body knows, single maximum or minimum value may bring distinctive effect to the average value of the entire group. We then eliminated such abnormal values (defined as three standard margins which are more/less than the original average value) in the original statistics before calculating the final average value. Comparing to the original one, the revised average value would be reduced 15% to 40%, but more reliable. For instance, after removing an abnormal value (one Internet user owns 1000 free email accounts), the average free email accounts that Internet users owned decreased from 3.2 to 2.0.

Appendix B

Statistical Survey Report on the Internet Development in Chinese Taiwan

Specification

- 1. Collectivity of the Survey:** Residents age 15 and above
- 2. Survey Method:** Telephone interview
- 3. Sampling Method:** Use the local database of household telephone users, select random numbers. We adopt special sampling program to choose specific interviewees, through which we may meet the requirement of random selection.
- 4. Sample Volume:** Collected in December of 2002. The total volume is 1809, with 692 Internet users, and the error is 2.30%.
- 5. Definition of Internet users:** people who used the Internet in recent one week.
- 6. Closing date:** Dec. 31, 2002

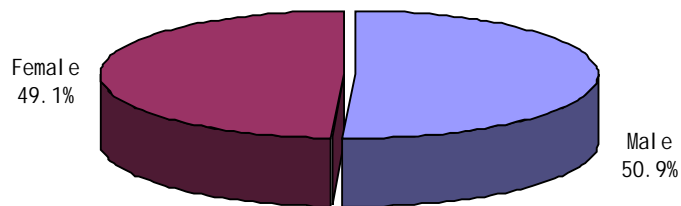
Survey Result

1. Population of Internet users in Taiwan Province

The total number is 8.61 million, 38.25% of the whole population in the island.

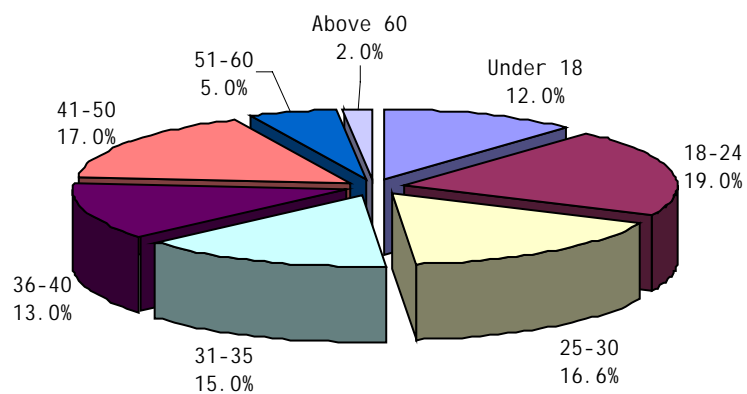
2. General Information

1 . Sex: Male 50.9%, Female 49.1%

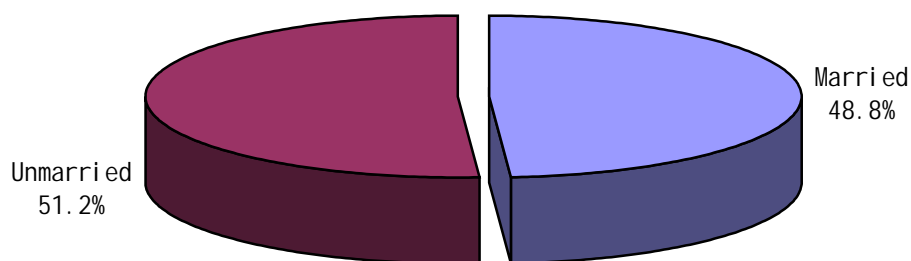


2 . Age:

Under 18	18-24	25-30	31-35	36-40	41-50	51-60	Above 60
11.6%	20.4%	16.6%	15.0%	13.0%	16.5%	5.3%	1.6%



3 . Marital Status: Unmarried 51.2%, Married 48.8%



4 . Educational Degree:

Under High School	High School (police/military school)	Junior College (police/military school)	University, College (police/military school)	Graduate School
4.8%	32.8%	25.3%	29.9%	7.2%

5. Distribution of Professions

Housekeeping	Student	Police officer, civil servant
6.4%	26.7%	13.6%
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, salt, mining	Self-support merchant	Clerk
1.0%	4.6%	24.4%
Professionals (lawyer, accountant, doctor, engineer, researcher)	Artificer, operator, stall keeper, driver, labor worker	Retired people/ job-waiting/ Out of job
10.0%	9.5%	3.8%

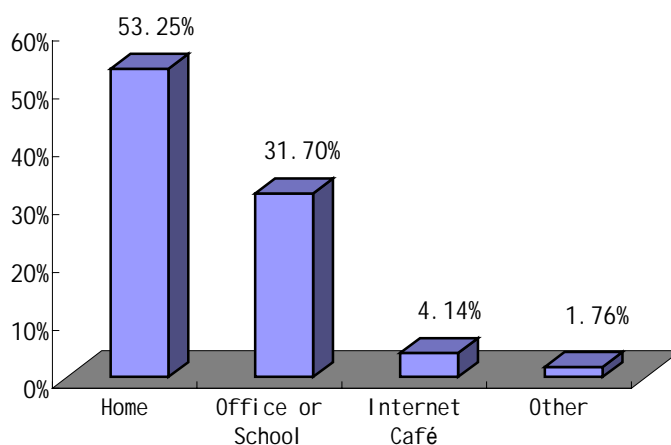
6 . Monthly Income (TWD)

Less than 10000	10000-20000	20000-30000	30000-40000	40000-50000
9.1%	5.6%	11.0%	13.3%	11.1%
50000-60000	60000-70000	70000-80000	80000-90000	90000-100000
7.2%	5.1%	3.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Over 100000	Uncertain	No income	Unknown	Refuse to answer
3.6%	1.5%	23.7%	0.9%	2.9%

3. Situation of Internet Access and Use

1 . Location that Users Access the Internet

■ Home	53.25%
■ Office or School	31.70%
■ Internet Café	4.14%
■ Other	1.76%



2 . Accessing Mode

Dial up	T1/T3 Leased Line	Cable Modem	ADSL	ISDN	Other
29.6%	1.4%	6.8%	58.8%	0.3%	3.1%

3 . Proportion of Time that users spend:

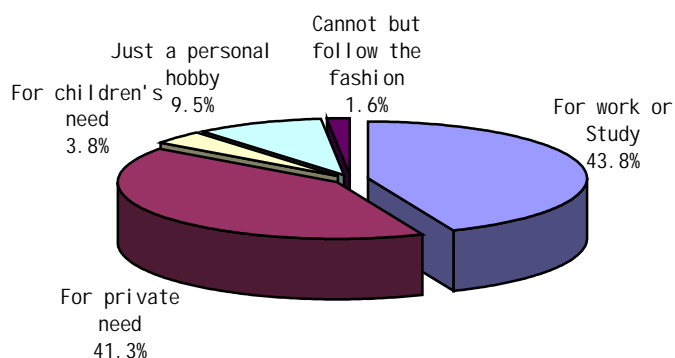
■ Read News	15.52%
■ Use E-mail service	26.92%
■ Search for daily life information	15.01%
■ Obtain job or study information	18.29%
■ Play net game	11.17%
■ Download music, movie	7.10%
■ Send comments	6.76%
■ Purchase online	3.01%

4 . Daily Accessing time: 2.23 Hours

4. Comparison between Internet Users and Unconnected People

1 . Reasons for using the Internet:

■ For work or study	43.8%
■ For private need	41.3%
■ For children's need	3.8%
■ Just a personal hobby	9.5%
■ Cannot but follow the fashion	1.6%



2 . Reasons for unconnected:

■ Do not know how to use	38.7%
■ No time	24.0%
■ No interest	13.0%
■ No computer capability	0.9%
■ No connection facility	7.8%
■ Too complicated, puzzling	0.3%
■ Unsuitable for Children	1.3%
■ Too many pornographic websites	0.2%
■ Concern about privacy and security	0.1%
■ No use	10.8%
■ Too expensive	0.9%
■ Other	1.0%
■ Unanswered	1.0%

5. Conclusion:

The result shows that the population of male Internet users is nearly equal to that of female users (50.9% and 49.1% respectively); 20.4% of the users are young people age between 18 to 24, while people between 25 to 40 years old is also a big part. Furthermore, there was not much difference between the married and unmarried users (48.8% and 51.2% respectively, and over half of the unmarried population are students).

In respect of education degree, there was no big difference among of each educational level by means of proportion (high school 32.8%, junior college 25.3% and above bachelor degree 37.1%). The main reason is that few people in Taiwan received only low education. Concerning the profession distribution of Internet users, students hold a leading post with the proportion of 26.7%; clerks and civil servant stand in second and third with the proportion of 24.4% and 13.6% respectively. In the light of monthly income, 11% to 13% users earn 20,000 to 50,000 TWD per month, while 23.7% users have no income and are composed mainly by students.

Of the universe of Internet users in Taiwan province, over half of them access the Internet at their homes (53.25%), and 31.70% at working places. Among household Internet users, 58.8% of them use ADSL, and 29.6% of them still use dial up connection.

With regard to the usage of the Internet, the first choice is E-mail services, with supporter proportion of 26.92%; net game players also increased fast and occupied 11.17%. The average accessing time is 2.23 hours per day. 43.5% of the Internet users consider it is important to their work or study, while 41.1% of the users access the Internet only for personal need.

Among those unconnected population, the main reason for not to use the Internet was that they do not know how to log on; 24% of the interviewee said they have no time to access, and 10.8% of the interviewee thought they do not need to use the Internet.

With the above material we may see that teenagers and young adults are the majority of the Internet users in Taiwan province, while the unconnected people are mainly over 40 years old. Since students are the principal part of the user group, the population of unmarried users exceeds that of householders. It seems that there was no distinctive changes appeared in other demographic characters (including sex, employment status and income, etc.).