UNESCAP work on ICT statistics and for measuring the Information Society

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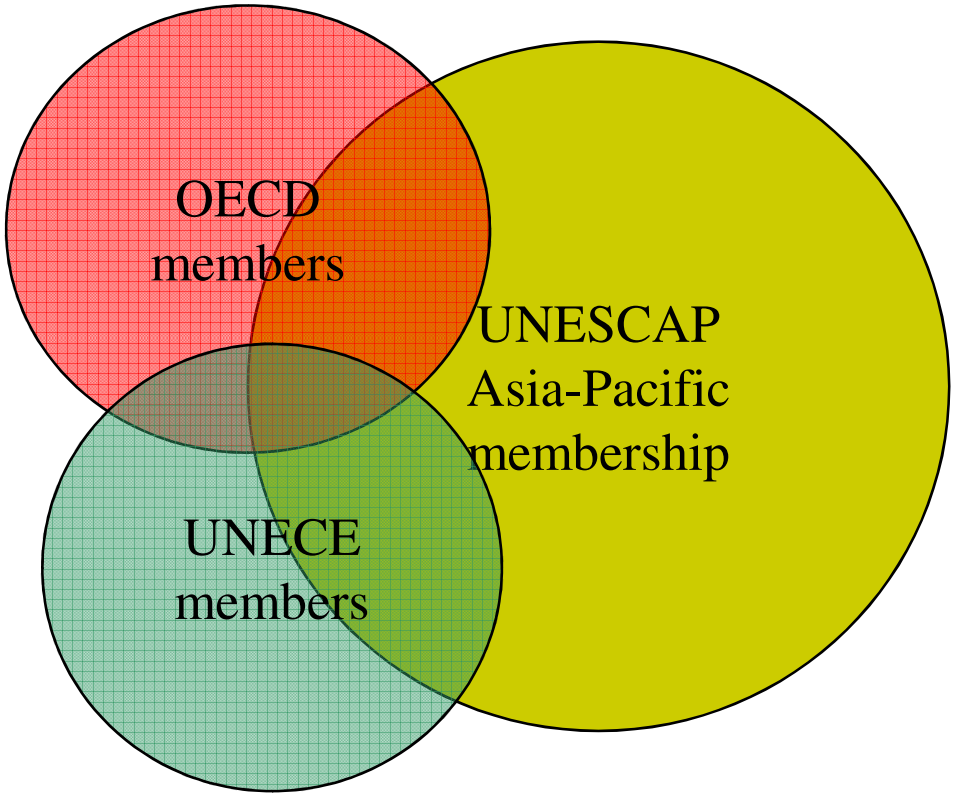
Roberto Pagan

UNESCAP Statistics Division

Results from Asia-Pacific component of the global metainformation survey



- 3 pilots May-Jun
(1 respondent)

- 44 questionnaires Jul-Aug
(16 respondents)

- Metadata only:

  - General section
  - Household ICT stat
  - Business ICT stat
  - Others

- Operational usefulness of metainformation survey

Sources of ICT data for households and last date of collection

	Census (population and/or others)	Non-purpose designed surveys	Purpose-designed surveys	Administrative registers
Cambodia		2003		Yes
Hong Kong, China			May-Aug 2004	
India	Mar-2001	Jan-Jul 2004		
Indonesia	1996	2004		
Iran	1996			
Macao, China	Aug-2001	2002/2003		
Malaysia	Jul-2000			
Maldives	2000		Feb 2004	
Mongolia	Jan-2000	2004		
New Caledonia	Aug-2004			
Niue	Sep-2001			Yes
Philippines			Jul-2004	
Singapore		Sep-2003	2003	
Sri Lanka	2001		Jun-2004	Yes
Thailand		Jun-2003	Sep-2004	Yes
Turkey			Jun-2004	
Vanuatu		Jun-2004		

Demand for ICT statistics on households

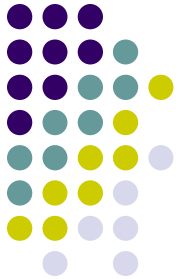
	Level of demand
Cambodia	High
Hong Kong, China	Very high
India	High
Indonesia	Medium
Iran	
Macao, China	High
Malaysia	High
Maldives	
Mongolia	Very high
New Caledonia	Very high
Niue	Low
Philippines	
Singapore	Very high
Sri Lanka	Very high
Thailand	Very high
Turkey	Very high
Vanuatu	High

Types of indicators surveyed for households

1	Presence of electricity
2	Presence of radio
3	Presence of fixed line telephone
4	Presence of mobile phone
5	Presence of TV (terrestrial/cable/satellite)
6	Presence of a computer (PC, Mac, laptop)
7	Presence of Internet access

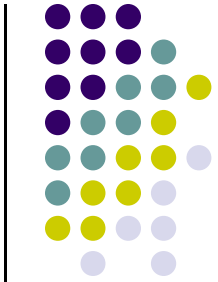
8	Methods of access/bandwidth for Internet access
9	Location of the most frequent use of Internet
10	Frequency of Internet use
11	Purposes of PC use
12	Purposes of Internet use
13	Concrete services/activities the Internet is used for
14	Languages of visited Internet sites
15	Types of products/services purchase over the Internet
16	Value of purchased goods/services over the Internet
17	Barriers to PC usage
18	Barriers to Internet usage
19	Barriers to purchase over the Internet
20	Geographic location where Internet goods are purchased

Availability of indicators for households



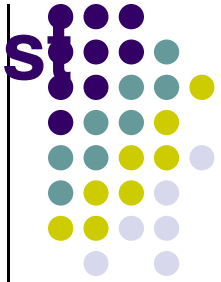
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Cambodia	■	■	■	■	■	■														
Hong Kong, China						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	
India	■	■	■	■	■	■														
Indonesia	■	■	■	■	■	■														
Iran	■																			
Macao, China	■		■	■	■	■	■													
Malaysia	■	■	■	■	■	■	■													
Maldives	■		■		■	■	■													
Mongolia	■	■	■	■	■	■														
New Caledonia	■					■	■													
Niue	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				■	■							
Philippines	■	■	■	■																
Singapore	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■
Sri Lanka	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■								
Thailand	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■	■		■	■				
Turkey	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■		■	■			■	
Vanuatu	■	■	■	■	■	■	■													

Summary conclusions for households



- Both types of surveys, non-specific (HIES most of the times) and ICT-specific ones, are used in the region. Census might be a viable data collection vehicle for "basic" ICT questions
- Surveys were carried out in recent times
- The demand for ICT statistics is generally high
- The type of collected indicators identify two distinct measuring stages: *readiness* for several countries and *usage/impact* for a minority of more advanced ones

Sources of ICT data for business and last date of collection



	Traditional business surveys	ICT-designed business surveys	Administrative registers
Hong Kong, China		Aug-2004	
India	2001/2002	2004	Yes
Indonesia	2003		
Macao, China	Jun-2004	2003	
Malaysia	2003		
Maldives			
Mongolia	Oct-1998		
New Caledonia			Yes
Philippines		Jul-2004	
Singapore	2003	2003	
Thailand	2003	2004	
Vanuatu	Jun-2004		

Demand for ICT statistics on business

	Level of demand
Hong Kong, China	Very high
India	High
Indonesia	Medium
Macao, China	High
Malaysia	High
Maldives	No demand
Mongolia	Very high
New Caledonia	Low
Philippines	No demand (?)
Singapore	Very high
Thailand	Very high
Vanuatu	High

Types of indicators surveyed for business

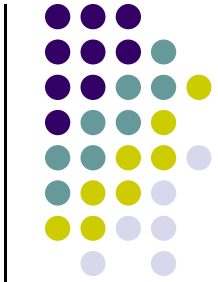
1	Presence of fixed line telephone
2	Presence of mobile devices
3	Presence of computer (PC, Mac, laptop)
4	Number of computers (PC, Mac, laptop)
5	Presence of Internet access
6	Methods of access/bandwidth used for Internet access
7	Presence of local network
8	Presence of web site

9	Recent ICT investments
10	Share of the total number of employees using a PC in their normal work routine
11	Share of the total number of employees using PC connected to the Internet in normal work routine
12	Concrete services/activities the Internet is used for
13	Value of Internet purchases
14	Value of Internet sales
15	Customer groups/destination of Internet sales
16	Training /formation in ICT use for employees concerning ICT usage
17	Barriers to PC use
18	Barriers to Internet usage
19	Barriers to e-commerce
20	Geographic location where Internet goods are sold (domestic, foreign, etc.)

Availability of indicators for business

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hong Kong, China		■	■	■	■	■		■	■			■		■	■		■	■	■	
India	■	■	■	■	■															
Indonesia					■	■	■	■	■											
Macao, China	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■					■			
Malaysia (?)																				
Maldives	■	■																		
Mongolia	■	■			■															
New Caledonia	■		■		■															
Philippines	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■		
Singapore	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■						■		■
Thailand	■	■	■	■	■			■		■	■	■					■	■	■	
Vanuatu	■	■																		

Summary conclusions for business



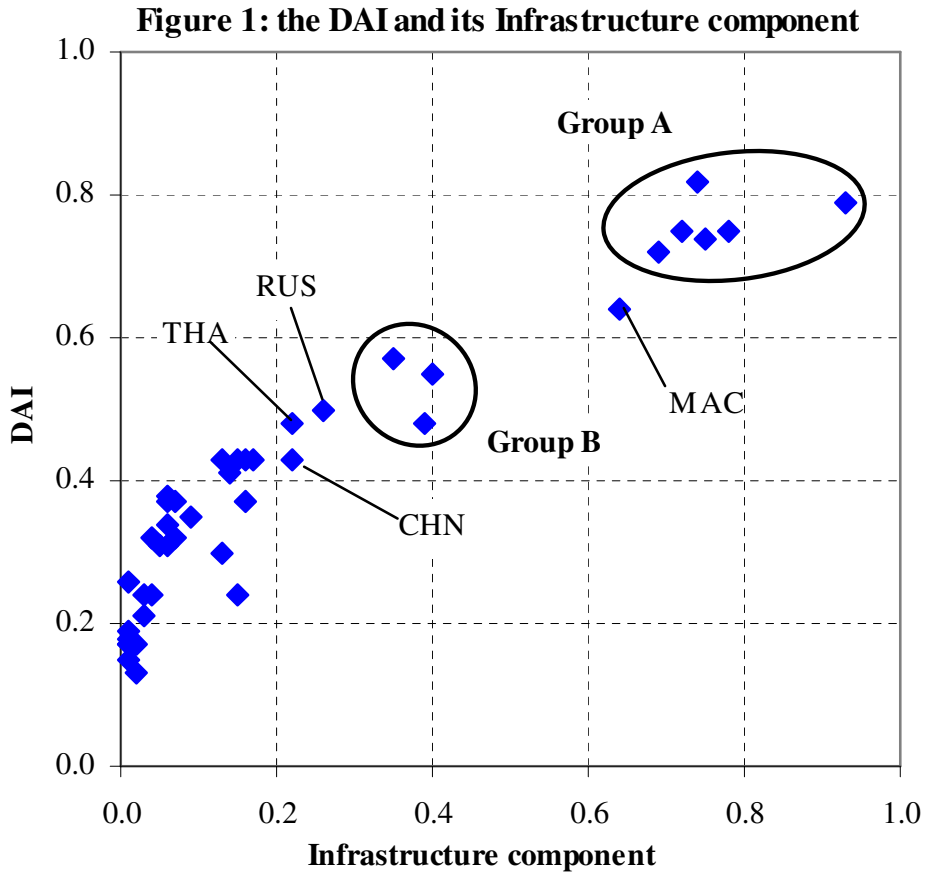
- Both types of surveys, traditional and ICT-specific ones, are used for data collection.
- Surveys were carried out in recent times
- The demand for ICT statistics is generally high
- Wider coverage of indicators seems possible only in countries with sufficient statistical/economic infrastructure

A short analysis based on indices (DAI and NRI)

Data availability for DAI and NRI in UNESCAP subregions

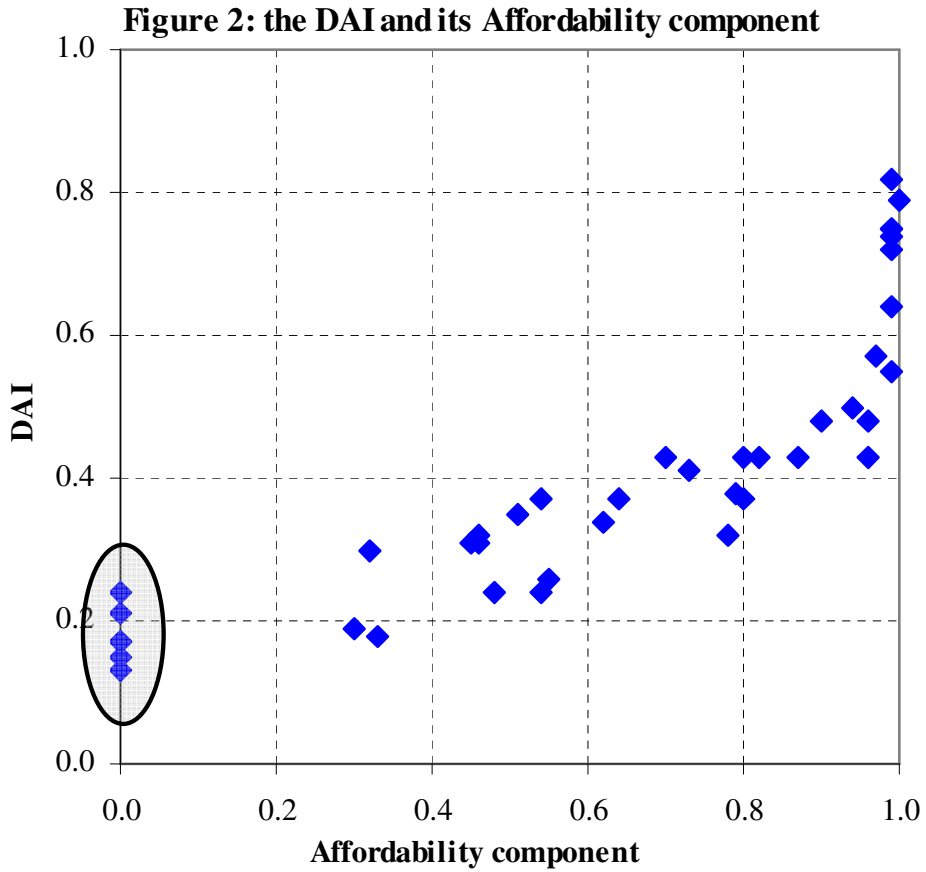
Subregion	No. of countries/areas	DAI	NRI
East and North-East Asia	7	6	3
North and Central Asia	9	9	1
South-East Asia	11	10	6
South and South-West Asia	10	9	5
Pacific	21	7	2
	58	**41**	**17**

A short analysis based on indices (DAI)



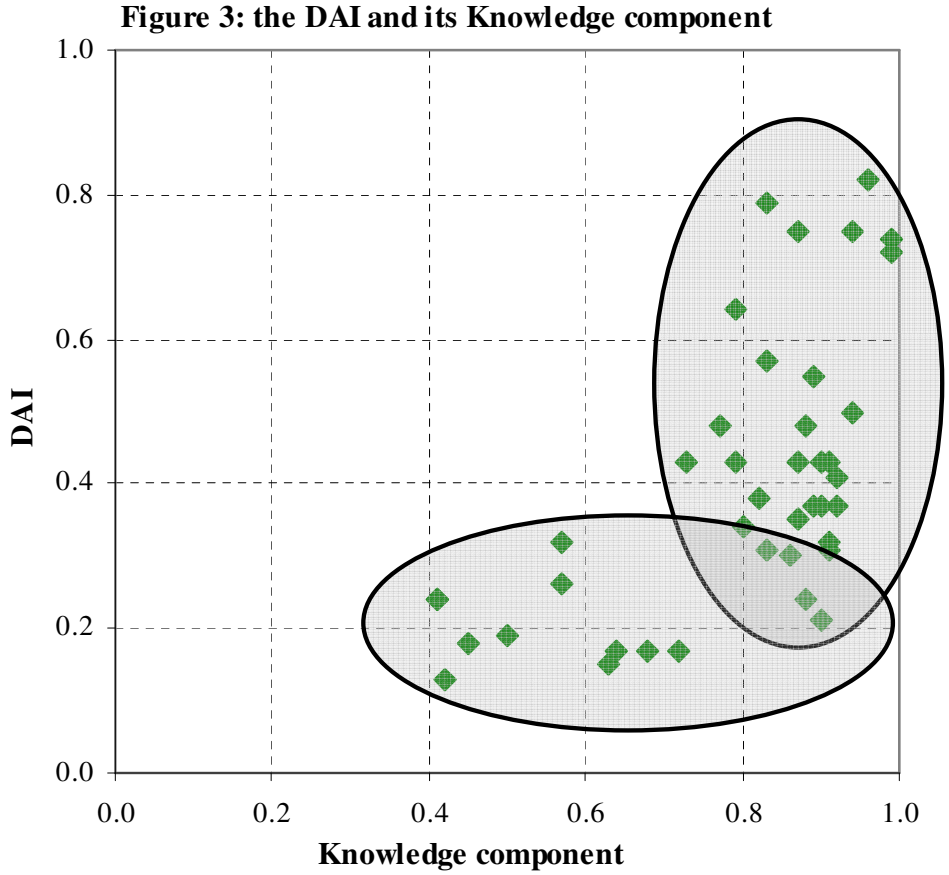
- Group A= KOR, HKG, SGP, JPN, AUS, and NZL
- Group B= MYS, BRN, and TUR

A short analysis based on indices (DAI)



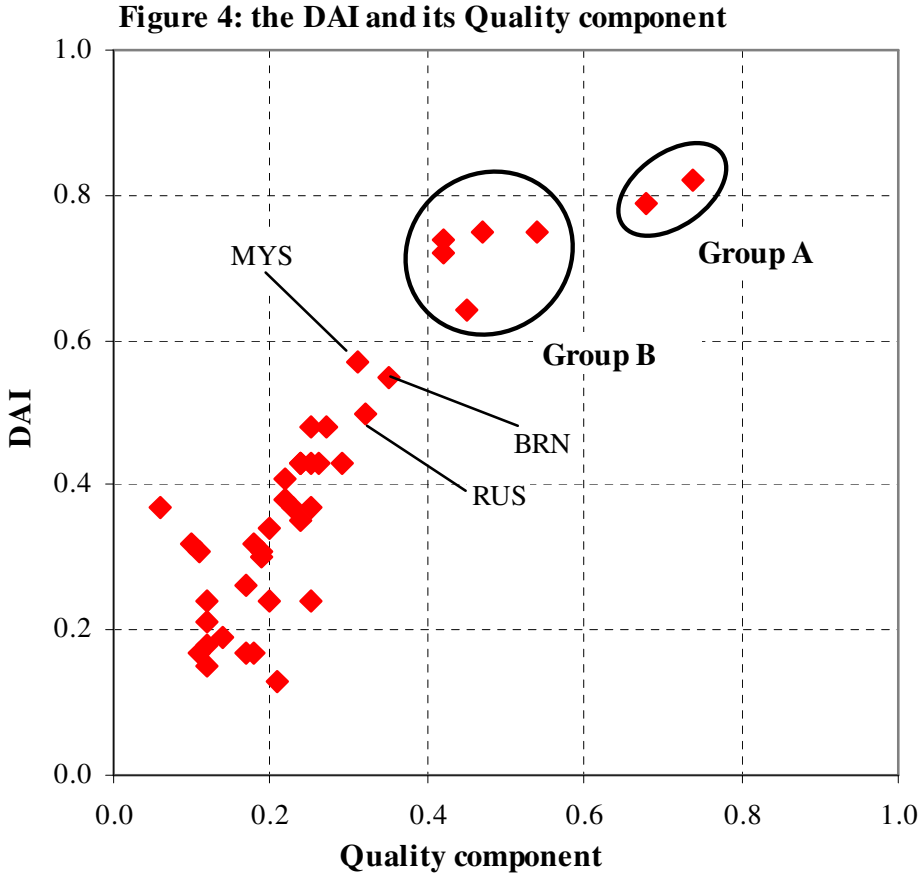
- DAI values over 0.4 only with "affordability" over 0.7
- Group of countries with "affordability" at 0 = AZE, TJK, SLB, KHM, MMR, LAO, and BTN

A short analysis based on indices (DAI)



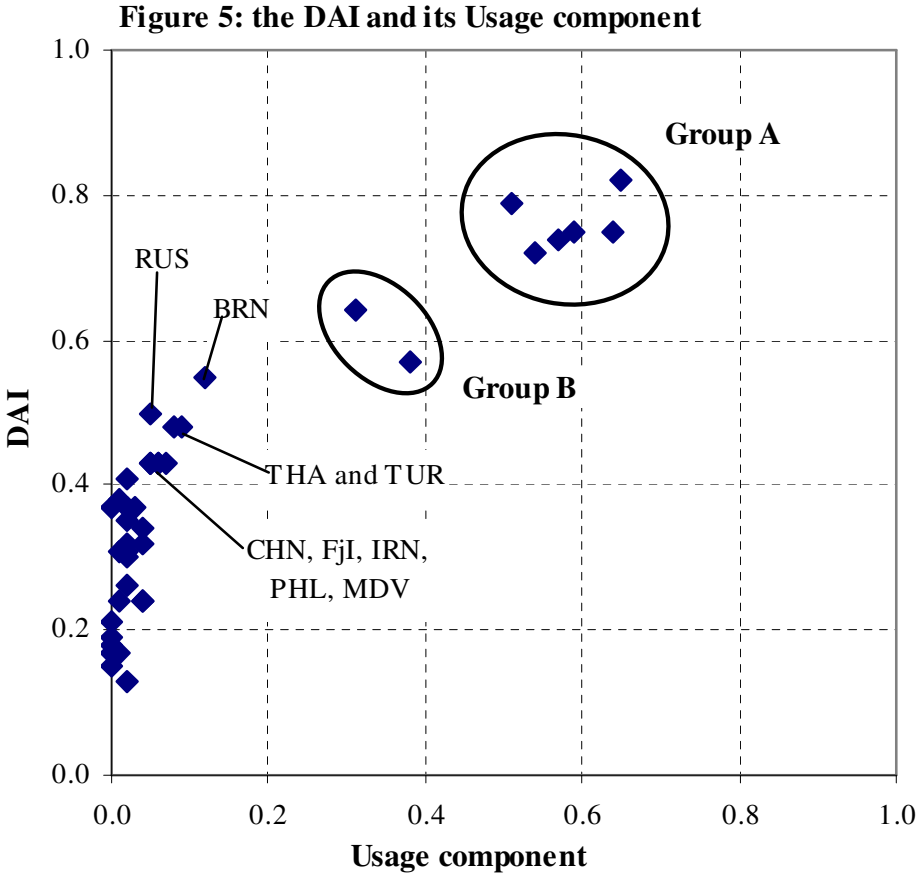
- No clear linear or other functional trend
- Knowledge component ("Adult literacy" and "School Enrolment"), seems less able to influence the "digital access" of a population.
- Furhter investigation is needed on how knowledge relates to ICT development

A short analysis based on indices (DAI)



- Group A= KOR, HKG
- Group B= SGP, JPN, AUS, NZL, MAC

A short analysis based on indices (DAI)



- Group A= KOR, HKG, SGP, JPN, AUS, and NZL (as in Infrastructure)
- Group B= MAC and MYS

A short analysis based on indices (NRI)

Figure 6: the NRI and its Environment component

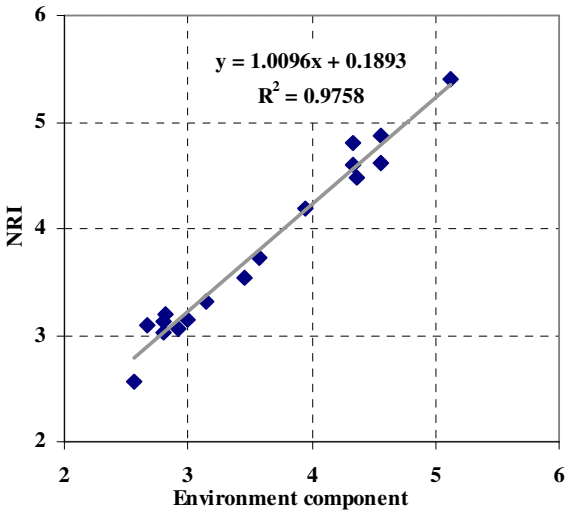


Figure 7: the NRI and its Readiness component

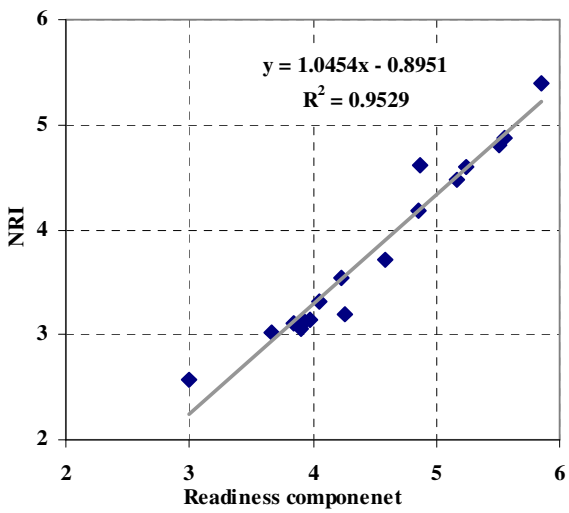
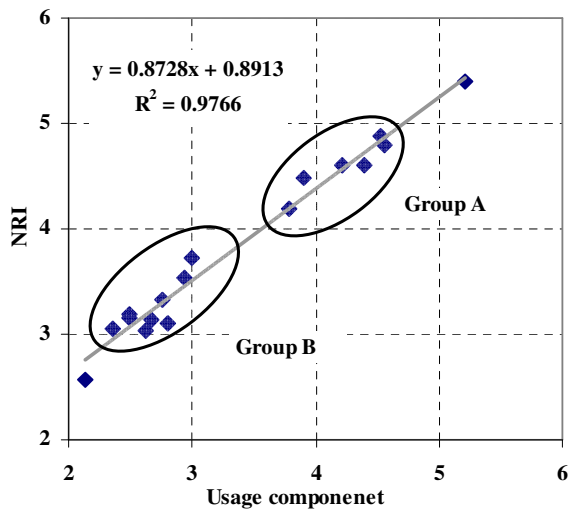
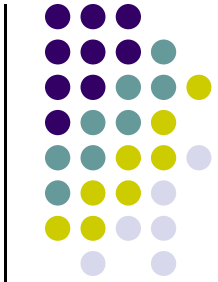


Figure 8: the NRI and its Usage component



- Strong linear relation between the index and its 3 components
- Group A= AUS, JPN, HKG, KOR, NZL, MYS (plus highest outlier SGP)
- Group B= THA, IND, TUR, RUS, LKA, VNM, PHL, IDN, PAK (plus lowest oulier BGD)

Ideas for capacity building



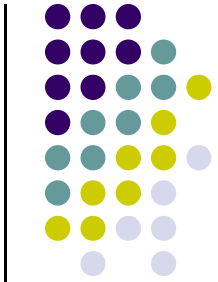
Assumptions:

- Internationally agreed framework of ICT statistical indicators is identified.
- Other more advanced UNESCAP countries will be invited to contribute expertise.

Goal:

- Participating countries compile and use ICT indicators and underlying data regularly for policy formulation, using internationally accepted and comparable methodologies. Data compilations and indicators serve the needs of ICT policy-making.

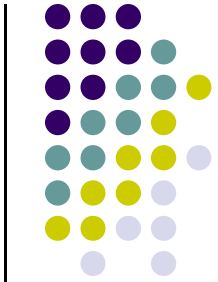
Ideas for capacity building



Activities:

- Assessment of sources of related statistical meta-information with regard to user requirements and producers' capabilities and plans (2005-Q3&Q4)
- Selected missions to pilot-countries to strengthen ICT policy development and promoting good practices (2005Q4, 2006Q1)
- Inception workshop: Sharing a uniform, up-to-date methodological statistical basis (readiness and use stages) (2006Q1)
- Publishing technical materials on the web(2006Q1)
- Technical reviews (peer-to-peer as well as partner-to-partner) incentives (2006Q2&Q3)

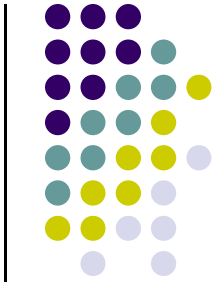
Ideas for capacity building



Activities:

- Concluding workshop for assessment of progress made and incorporation of more advanced concepts (impact stage analysis added to readiness and use stage) (2006Q4)
- Publishing conclusive technical materials on the web (2006Q4)
- Publishing of statistical data on ICT, sex-disaggregated where appropriate, according to the agreed Asia-Pacific guidelines (2006Q4)

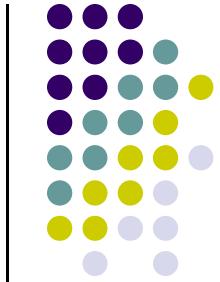
Ideas for capacity building



Arrangements:

- Two UNESCAP divisions (SD and ICSTD)
- Central involvement of and input from agencies of the "Partnership for Measuring ICT for Development"
- Involvement of and input from subregional organizations (ASEAN, SPC, CIS) and coordination with existing initiatives (ITU Asia-Pacific project)

Total budget: 163.400 US$



Thank you for your attention