

# How to establish an ICT Indicators database Indonesia

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## Day 1: Opening

- The workshop was opened by DG POSTEL and ITU.
- Both opening addresses highlighted the importance of ICT data collection, both at the country level and international level.

## Day 1: Setting the scene

- The need for measuring ICT was presented. It was highlighted that:
  - ICT measurement in no end in itself but crucial for policy decisions, improvement of the ICT adoption, business analysis etc.

# Day 1: Current Measurement Work

- The work of ITU on ICT data collection was presented
  - How does ITU insure the validity of data provided by the countries?
    - Responsibility first with the country
    - Accuracy of the data, based on validity checks
    - Online research
  - The challenges of how to get the data from countries (obligations)

# Day 1: Towards capacity building

- Different organizations presented their experience/situation in ICT data collection:
  - Some data sets are already collected by different institutions (more than in many other countries)
  - Uncertainty about mandates and legal obligations exists

## Day 2: Legal Obligations

- Legal frameworks for ICT data collection and dissemination obligations of different countries were presented (incl. Hong Kong).
  - The operators need to get information in advance about their obligation to provide the data to the regulator.
  - Regulator needs to treat operator data with caution, including confidential information
  - Sound relationship and consultations between regulatory authority and operator is crucial

# Day 2: ITU

## Telecommunication Indicators

- The telecommunication/ICT indicators collected by ITU were presented, including their definition and restrictions related to data compilation.
  - Revenues and Investment: Sensitivity for companies
  - Tariffs: Several criteria including tariffs of dominant operator in terms of subscribers

## Day 2: Challenges

- Participants views were sought regarding the challenges faced related to ICT measurements in the country.
- Possible solutions related to the improvement of the ICT data collection were provided by participants.



## Day 3 – Household and business statistics

- Core indicators of Partnership on Measuring ICT (business and households) were presented.
  - The Core ICT indicators, including model questions, should be used by countries, who are planning to start the data collection. The list is the minimum set which can be expanded or reduced according to country needs.
  - Data are usually collected by National Statistic Office (NSO), not by regulator
  - Need for such a data collection beside access/infrastructure Indicators collected by operators and regulators
  - Different information for different purposes

## Day 3 – Household and business statistics (1)

- Countries experiences with this data collection was presented (incl. Hong Kong).
  - Data collection crucial for improvement of access (!) and to make targeted policy
  - ICT stand-alone survey or module to existing survey
  - NSO have greatest experience in household surveys.

## Day 3 – Household and business statistics (2)

- Outsourcing of Business surveys difficult because countries hesitating to answer to consultancy.
- Indonesia collecting ICT data in surveys since 2005, but not yet on the basis of defined core indicators (but intended)
- Operators expressed their wish to have access to ICT data and to have clarification on what governmental agency collects

## Day 3: Assignment

- Examples for Hands-On training was provided, to be discussed on day five.

## Day 4 – Online survey

- The proposed country database was presented including its link to ICT Eye application.
- Possibility for Indonesia to use the application to compile the data.
- Comments from POSTEL are important to continue the development of the application.
- The database will be linked to country data in ICT data, no need to complete survey once country database is operational

## Day 4 – How to proceed?

- Suggestions were presented by ITU, based on discussions and presentations.
  - Defining roles
  - Be committed
  - Improving coordination and cooperation (incl. legal obligation and enforcement)
  - Dedicated staff at POSTEL and BPS
  - Establishing a steering committee
  - Check data availability on operators level and if needed expand current data collection, clarify timing and precision on data requested.
- POSTEL welcomed these suggestions and will continue discussion internally (also on focal point)



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