



Which statistics?

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History

- Resolution 7 of World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Melbourne, 1988) updated mandate of ITU to publish Yearbook of Statistics
- Based on CCITT Recommendation C.1, Revised in 1993-03
- Statistics transferred from ITU-T to ITU-D, so Recommendation C.1 is no longer active



Industry change

- An “official” list of statistics worked well in the past era of monopoly and before convergence
- In late 1980s telecom industry began transforming:
 - Private
 - Multiple operators
 - Convergence
- Can no longer rely on a “static” list of indicators to analyze rapidly evolving industry.



From telecom -> ICT statistics

- No longer just responsible for “telecom” statistics because the sector has widened
- Example: With convergence, telephone service and now Internet access can be provided over cable television networks
- Largest ISPs are almost always incumbent telephone companies
- Greater public interest in ICT



Problems-Collection

- Multiple operators
- Private (and not listed on stock exchange!)
- Harmonization (e.g., ISDN)



Problems-Which indicators?

- Industry moving fast so not always easy to tell which services will last
- Inconsistent reporting (ISDN: include or not include in main lines?)
- Definitions
- When to drop irrelevant statistics?



Today

- Careful monitoring of industry to see what statistics are important
- Our own analysis activities impact what statistics to collect
- Collaboration with other international agencies
- A draft Telecom Indicator Handbook will be distributed for discussion at October Telecom/ICT Statistics Meeting