#### ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

# Results of the Regional metadata Collection

Joint ITU/ECA workshop on ICT Indicators

Gaborone, Botswana, 26-29 October 2004

# Objectives

- Realize a metadata on ICT Statistics

- Identify a core Indicators

- Prepare needed Technical Assistance and Knowledge Exchange

# ECA preliminary activities

### V/orkshoplon Evaluation of the Pilot Phasa, Addia Adaba, 17-13 Fabruary 2004

Recontributions on the Inde Idial on all statistics bities:

- NSOs should work on standardization of ICT data at national level and create an enabling situation for regional activities and cross-country comparisons;
- National committees or observatories should be established to identify and define variables, establish guidelines and indicators;

#### **Racommendations** (continued)

- The Committees that will be established first at country level should comprise statisticians, ICT experts, ISP personnel, staff of regulatory bodies and higher education institutions;

 Leadership and ownership of data should be at the level of the Committee.

### Recommendations on BOANHOT

There is need to review existing indicators and methodologies to develop a standardized one for SCAN

First mesting of the Advisory Board on Statistics in Africa (ABSA), Addis Ababa from 10 to 11 May 2004

#### Recommendation

ECA should cooperate with the National Statistical Systems (NSS) to begin collecting statistics on Information and communication technologies for development in a harmonized framework.

# Results of the survey

### Metadata on ICT statistics

Use of The Data Base Developed by ESCAP for ease harmonization

# Geographic Repartition of the responses

- Questionnaires sent to All NSO in ECA members States
- Received 18 Responses

West Africa		Central Africa	Southern Africa	
5	2	3	2	6

# Global Responses

Sections of the Questionnaire	Number of Responses
General section	17 (94%)
ICT household statistics	18 (100%)
ICT business statistics	7 (39%)
Other areas of ICT statistics	6 (33%)

# General section

	Yes	Not,	No
		but	
Definition	5 (28%)	3 (17%)	9 (50%)
Publication	11 (61%)	2 (11%)	4 (22%)

# General section (continued)

#### **Financing**

Regular	National	Internatioal	Others	No
Budget	Coop.	Cooperation		Fin.
4 (22%)	2 (11%)	2 (11%)	5 (28%)	6 (33%)

### ICT household statistics

No	Low	Medium	High	Very High
demand	demand	demand	demand	demand
1 (5%)	1 (5%)	5 (28%)	5 (28%)	2 (11%)

1) Presence of electricity in household	89%
2) Presence of radio in household	83%
3) Presence of fixed line telephone in household	67%
4) Presence of mobile phone in household	44%
5) Presence of TV (terrestrial/cable/satellite) in household	72%
6) Presence of a computer (PC, Mac, laptop) in household	39%
7) Presence of Internet access in household	28%
8) Methods of access/bandwidth for Internet access in household	17%
9) Location of the most frequent use of Internet	22%
10) Frequency of Internet use (i.e. times a week, days per month, etc)	22%

11) Purposes of PC use (i.e. work, education, entertainment	22%
12) Purposes of Internet use (i.e. work, education, entertainment)	22%
13) Concrete services/activities the Internet is used for (i.e. reading news, purchasing products, etc)	11%
14) Languages of visited Internet sites	5%
15) Types of products/services purchase over the Internet	5%
16) Value of purchased goods/services over the Internet	0%
17) Barriers to PC usage	11%
18) Barriers to Internet usage	11%
19) Barriers to purchase over the Internet	0%
20) Geographic location where Internet goods are purchased (domestic or foreign retailer, etc)	0%

## ICT business statistics

No	Low	Medium	High	Very High
demand	demand	demand	demand	demand
			3 (17%)	2 (11%)

1) Presence of fixed line telephone	28%
2) Presence of mobile devices	17%
3) Presence of computer (PC, Mac, laptop)	22%
4) Number of computers (PCs, Mac, laptop)	22%
5) Presence of Internet access	28%
6) Methods of access/bandwidth used for Internet access	22%
7) Presence of local network	17%
8) Presence of web site	28%
9) Recent ICT investments	22%
10) Share of the total number of employees using a PC in their normal work routine	17%

11) Share of the total number of employees using PC connected to the Internet in normal work routine	11%
12) Concrete services/activities the Internet is used for	0%
13) Value of Internet purchases	11%
14) Value of Internet sales	5%
15) Customer groups/ destination of Internet sales	0%
16) Training/formation in ICT use for employees concerning ICT usage	5%
17) Barriers to PC use	11%
18) Barriers to Internet Use	11%
19) Barriers to e-commerce	5%
20) Geographic location where Internet goods are sold (domestic, foreign, etc)	0%

### Conclusions

- No ICT definition in the majority of NSOs
- Various Financing mechanisms are available
- Publications are done in the majority of countries
- Existing Demand for Households ICT statistics
- High demand for Business ICT Statistics in countries implementing an e-strategy, or have formulated a NICI Plan

# Conclusions (Continued)

- Existing collected ICT Statistics concerns mainly presence of Radio, TV, Fixed and mobile Telephony in Households
- Some countries address presence and usages of PCs and Internet
- Some countries collect other areas of ICT Statistics
- Some countries collect Business ICT Statistics

# Conclusions (Continued)

 Need for an harmonized Methodology and a core of ICT Statistics to be collected

 Take advantage of ECA experience with SCAN-ICT, and agree on a core Indicators for the second phase of the project

## Thank you

for additional information

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