



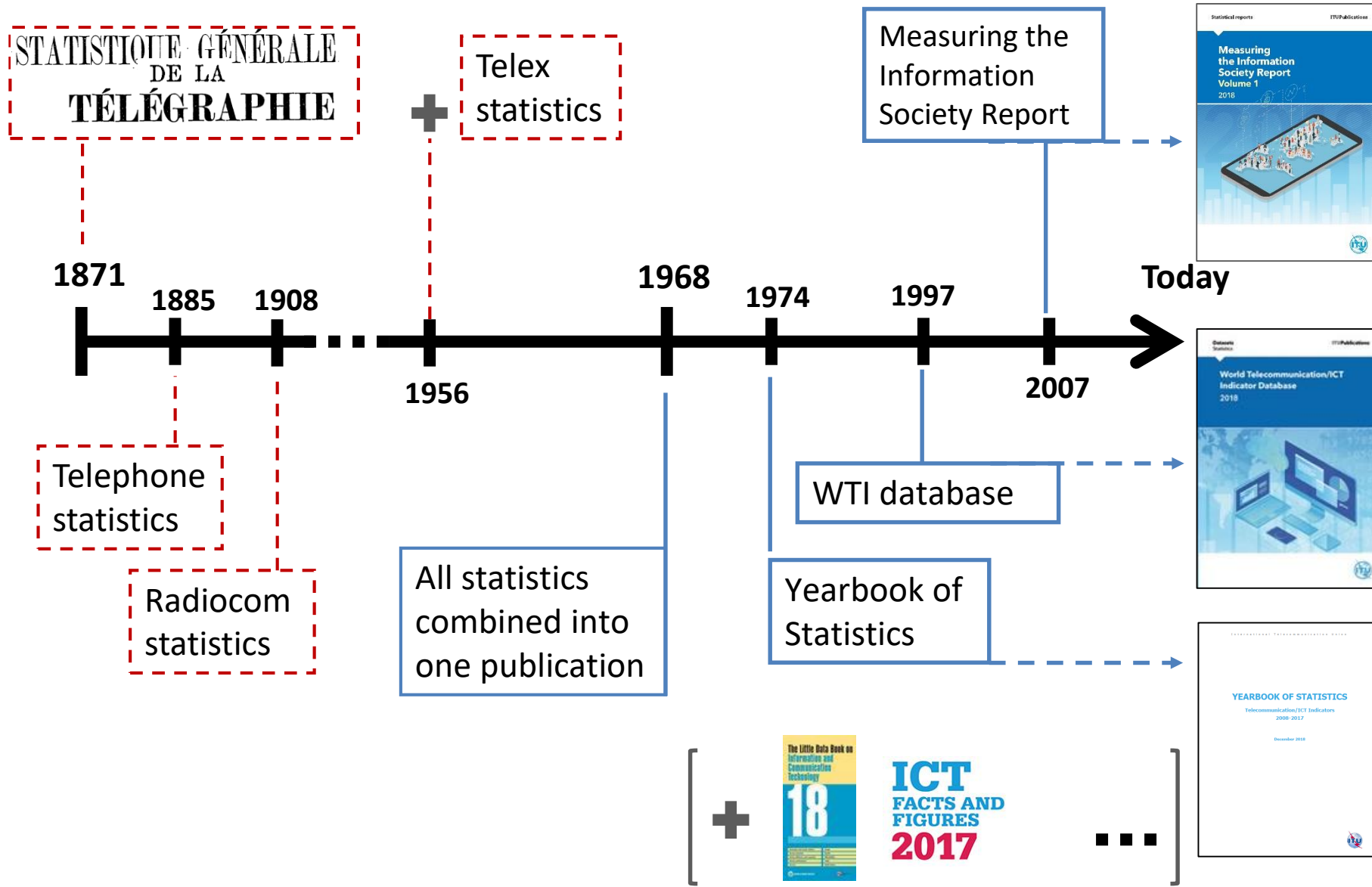
# **Second Meeting of the UN Committee of Experts on Business and Trade Statistics**

**New York, 11-13 June 2019**

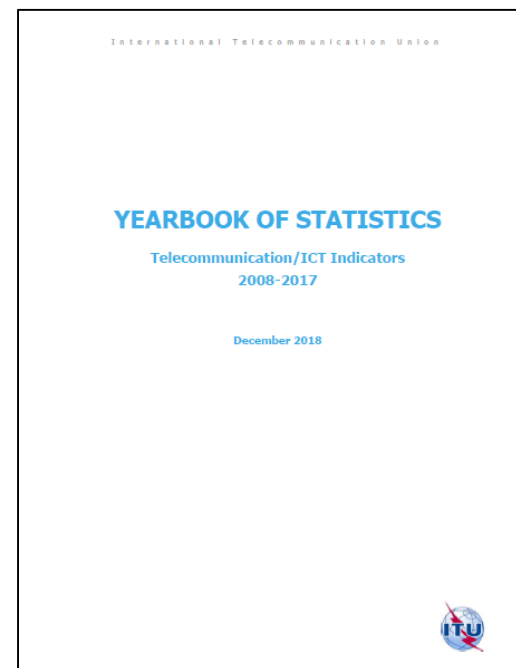
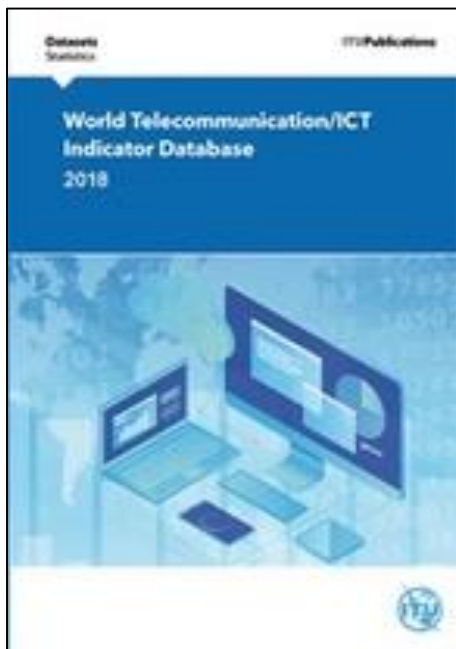
## **ITU's work on ICT household statistics**

ICT Data and Statistics Division  
Telecommunication Development Bureau  
International Telecommunication Union

# History of ITU statistics



# Dissemination of ICT data



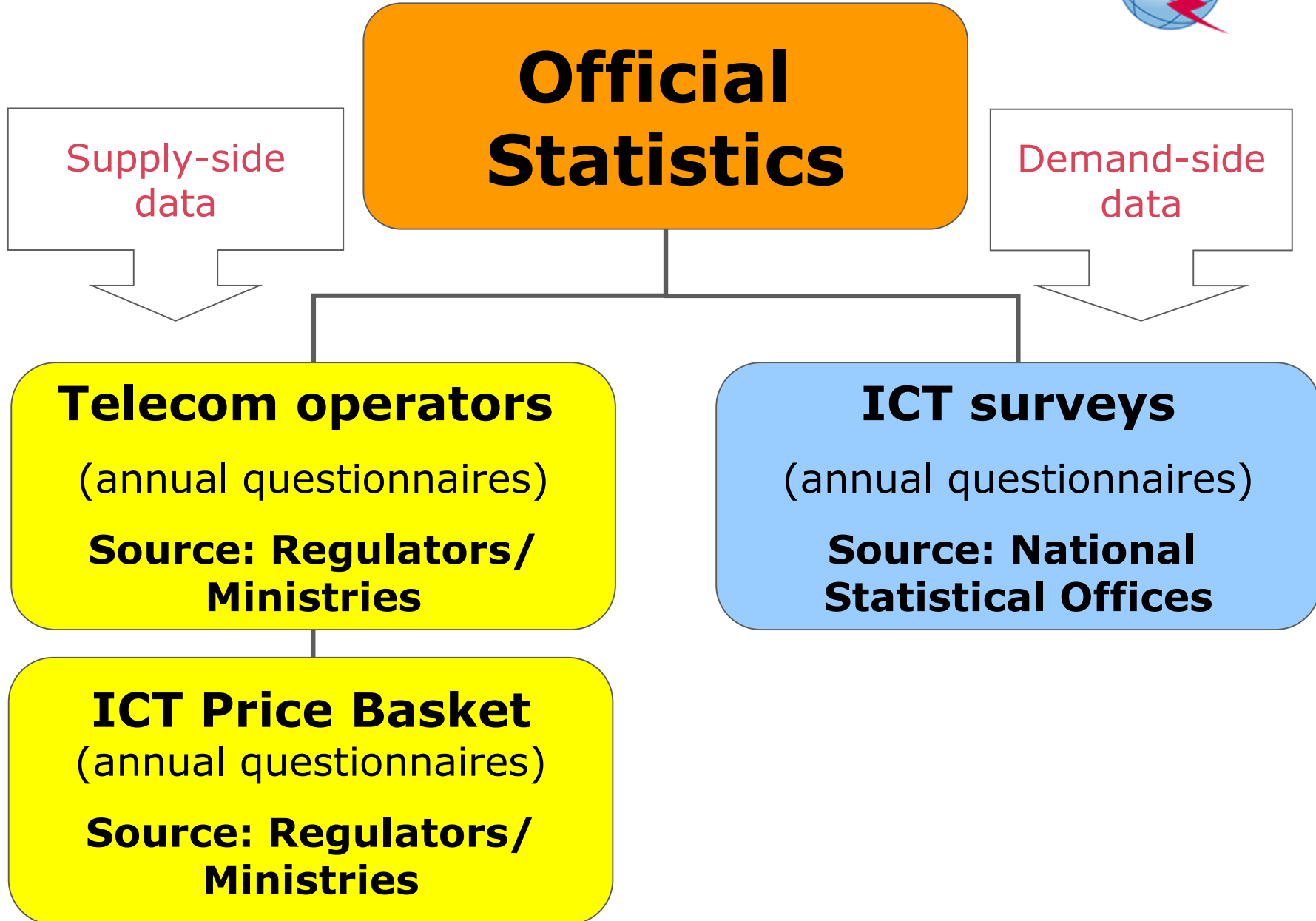
# ICTEYE

# Data analysis and research reports



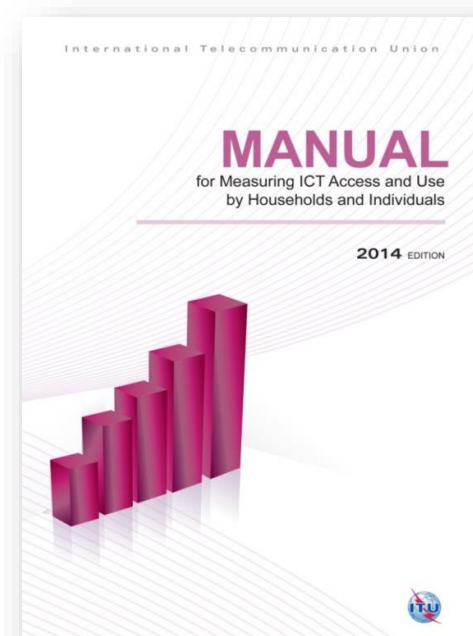
**ICT  
FACTS AND  
FIGURES  
2017**

# ITU statistics: data collection



# ITU Manual (2014, under revision)

- Chapter 1. Introduction
- Chapter 2. **Coordination** among national stakeholders in ICT measurement
- Chapter 3. **Planning and preparation** for ICT household surveys
- Chapter 4. **Statistical standards** and measurement topics for ICT household statistics
- Chapter 5. **Data sources** and **collection techniques** for ICT household statistics
- Chapter 6. Question and **questionnaire** design for ICT household surveys
- Chapter 7. **Designing** ICT household surveys
- Chapter 8. **Data processing** for ICT household statistics
- Chapter 9. **Data quality and evaluation** for ICT household statistics
- Chapter 10. **Dissemination** of ICT household data and metadata





## Core household indicators, main concepts

- The indicators consist of those:
  - Referring to household access to ICT equipment and services
  - Referring to individuals' use/ownership of ICT equipment and services



# Core ICT HH indicators (2016 rev.)

HH1	Proportion of households with a radio
HH2	Proportion of households with a television
HH3	Proportion of households with telephone
HH4	Proportion of households with a computer
HH5	Proportion of individuals using a computer
HH6	Proportion of households with Internet
HH7	Proportion of individuals using the Internet
HH8	Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by location
HH9	Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by type of activity
HH10	Proportion of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone
HH11	Proportion of households with Internet, by type of service
HH12	Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by frequency
HH13	Proportion of households with multichannel television, by type
HH14	Barriers to household Internet access
HH15	Individuals with ICT skills, by type of skills
HH16	Household expenditure on ICT
HH17	Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by type of portable device and network used to access the Internet
HH18	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone
HH19	Proportion of individuals not using the Internet, by type of reason



# SDG ICT indicators

- Target 4.1: Proportion of schools with access to the Internet for pedagogical purposes (UIS)
- Target 4.1: Proportion of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes (UIS)
- **Target 4.4: Proportion of individuals with ICT skills, by type of skills (ITU)**
- **Target 5b: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex (ITU)**
- Target 9c: Percentage of the population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology (ITU)
- Target 17.6: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, broken down by speed (ITU)
- **Target 17.8: Proportion of individuals using the Internet (ITU)**

# Leaving no one behind

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by:

- income
- sex
- age
- race
- ethnicity
- disability
- geographic location
- other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics



## Disaggregating the data by socio-demographics: why and how

- Important to policy-makers
- Disaggregation shows socio-economic problems that create barriers to use of ICT by individuals. These problems are diverse and broadly cover lack of opportunity and lack of ability. They include illiteracy and other linguistic limitations, socio-cultural barriers, lack of ICT and other skills, lack of confidence or awareness and low income.
- Gives more information i.e. who is using the ICTs i.e. male/ female, age, location (urban/ rural) etc



# Main individual characteristics

## Sex:

- Sex disaggregation of data is a fundamental requirement for gender statistics and in particular for the analysis of the gender gap in the use of ICT. A MUST HAVE FOR ALL CORE INDICATORS

## Age:

- Age is a strong determinant of ICT use so a common age cut-off and categories are important
- *Recommended ranges: under 5; 5–9; 10–14; 15–24; 25–34; 35–44; 45–54; 55–64; 65–74 and 75 and over*



## Education levels:

For international comparisons, countries required to classify education as International Standards Classification of Education follows:

- primary education or lower (ISCED levels 0, 1),
- lower secondary education (ISCED level 2),
- upper secondary education or post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED levels 3,4),
- tertiary education (ISCED levels 5, 6), and
- post-tertiary education (ISCED levels 7, 8).

## Labour Force:

Based on the International Labour Organization (ILO) International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93), with additional categories for those who are unemployed or outside the labour force.

- Employee;
- Self-employed (includes the four categories: employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers);
- Workers not classifiable by status (for whom insufficient relevant information is available, and/or who cannot be included in the preceding categories);
- Unemployed; and
- Outside the labour force. i.e student, retired.

Further classification may be given as per occupation.



# Main Household Characteristics

- Household composition (*households with children under 15 and households without children under 15*). Household composition is relevant to measuring the digital divide in households with children
- Household size (number of household members, including those outside any age scope imposed).
- Geographical disaggregation such as urban/ rural. Countries use their own definition for the urban/ rural and include it in the metadata. Countries can disaggregate this to towns, districts, counties to match their local needs.
- Household with electricity can be used especially for the household ICT access indicators
- Household income



# Cross-classification of data

Can produce information that is very useful for analytical purposes as is more detailed

- example: Internet use by young women (data are cross-classified by age and gender).

ITU proposes the following cross-classification:

- household composition by rural/urban
- rural/urban by sex
- age by sex
- educational attainment by sex
- status in the labour force by sex
- occupation by sex



# 2018 ITU Questionnaire Schedule

<b>Questionnaire</b>	<b>Launch</b>	<b>Open</b>	<b>Deadline</b>
HH Short	14-Jan-2019	3 months	15-Apr-2019
WTI Short	14-Jan-2019	3 months	15-Apr-2019
ICT Prices	15-Mar-2019	2 weeks	30-Mar-2019
HH Long	15-Sep-2019	6 weeks	30-Oct-2019
WTI Long	15-Sep-2019	6 weeks	30-Oct-2019





# Expert Group on ICT Household Indicators (EGH)

- Launched in **May 2012**, following a decision by the 9th World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting (7-9 December 2011, Mauritius)
- Main objectives: **revision of the household core ICT indicators** *and of the ITU Manual for Measuring ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals*
- Open to all ITU members and experts in the field of ICT statistics and data collection
- Works through an **online forum**
- **Meets once a year** and reports back to the World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium (WTIS)
- Register at: <http://www.itu.int/net4/ITU-D/forum/expertgrouponhouseholds/forum>



## 2019 EGH topics

- Further work on ICT skills (subgroup)
- Better measuring Internet users
- Cybersecurity
- Community connectivity indicators
- Developing questionnaire modules for new areas of measurement (e.g. cybersecurity, IoT, e-waste, mobile money/financial inclusion)
- Child online protection, IoT, e-waste, Big data
- Country experiences
- National coordination

**7<sup>th</sup> EGH meeting: 19-20 September 2019, Geneva**



# Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development



- Global initiative to improve internationally comparable ICT statistics
- Main mechanism for the **coordination of ICT statistics internationally** (Steering Committee, Task Groups)
- Members: 14 international and regional agencies involved in official ICT statistics





**THANK YOU**

**For more information:**

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