Statistical capacity building by ESCAP

by Mr Ilpo Survo

Chief, Statistical Information Services Section, ESCAP Statistics Division
survo.unescap AT un.org

ITU-ESCAP-APT

Capacity Building Workshop on Information Society Statistics

Bangkok, 6-8 November 2007

First however, a word on…

Collection and analysis of ICT indicators by ESCAP Statistics Division

- **Currently no direct collection of data from national sources (other than short-term indicators)**

- **Data for Asia and the Pacific: http://unescap.org/stat/data/**

- **Use of ITU, UNCTAD and UNSD databases**

- **Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2007**

  – **Tables, charts and concise analysis on economic, social and environmental development based on 180 internationally comparable indicators**

  – **A chapter on ICTs**

  – **To be released in December 2007**

- **MDG progress reports 2003 onwards, http://mdgasiapacific.org/**

Regional capacity building in statistics

- **Currently no activities dedicated to improving ICT indicators (resource constraint)**

- **Projects that contribute to improving censuses and surveys**
  - **Regional programme in support of the 2010 round of population and housing censuses (2007-)**
  - **Improvement of disability measurement (2006-2009)**
  - **Improving access to microdata (2007-2008)**

- **Training by the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific**
  - **Residential training courses**
  - **Outreach training programme**

- **Strategic management**
  - **Regional programme on National Strategies for Development of Statistics**
  - **SIAP management seminars**

Statistical capacity building by ESCAP: Improving disability measurement

- **With WHO and the Washington Group on Disability Statistics**

- **Model questions for censuses and surveys**

- **Pilot studies**

- **Training manual, interactive training CD-ROM**

- **Training events**

Statistical capacity building by ESCAP: Improving access to microdata 1/2

- Microdata are unit-level records on households, housing units and individual persons

- Census and survey record are always confidential and therefore have to be anonymized; removal of identifiers not sufficient

- Documenting and archiving of census and household survey data sets

- Anonymization and safe dissemination of unit-level records

- Dissemination of microdata from enterprise surveys is more challenging than from household surveys

Statistical capacity building by ESCAP: Improving access to microdata 2/2

- **Microdata Management Toolkit**
  - **Documenting survey metadata in accordance with international standards**
  - **Information on the scope, definitions, sampling, variables, resources, etc. etc. packaged together with the data**
  - **Easy archiving and dissemination**
- **The Toolkit can be used for documenting and archiving enterprise surveys**
- **Resources at the International Household Survey Network; www.surveynetwork.org**

Statistical capacity building by ESCAP: National Strategies for Development of Statistics

- **With PARIS21 (.org)**

- **Four sub-regional workshops in Asia, 2006-2007**

- **Project being developed with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community for the Pacific (SPC)**

- **Follow-up activities to the initial round of workshops**

ESCAP Regional Census Programme (proper) for the 2010 round

- Expert Group Meetings in 2004 and 2006 to identify priority areas for assistance

- United Nations Workshop on Census Cartography and Management, 15–19 October 2007

- A survey on census technologies August-September 2007

- Expert Group Meeting on effective use of IT for population and housing censuses, 10-12 December 2007

- A programme of three components submitted for donor funding:
  - Promoting Global Census Principles and Recommendations
  - Building a migration data system around population censuses
  - Supporting effective use of information technology in population censuses

United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2

- **Downloadable from the 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme website, http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/2010_PHC/**

- **Special for the 2010 round: Improvement of data for monitoring MDGs**

- **Principles for the selection of core topics for the national census**
  - **Needs of data users in the country**
  - **International comparability and comparability with the previous censuses**
  - **The readiness of the public to give adequate information on the topics**
  - **Resources available for conducting the census.**

The recommended core topics for the <u>population census</u> include limited direct information on ICT

- **Educational characteristics**
  - **Field of education and educational qualifications**

- **Economic characteristics**
  - **Occupation**
  - **Industry**
  - **Institutional sector of employment**

The recommended core topics for the housing census include

The availability of information and communication technology devices, recommended tabulation H19-R:

- **Households having..**
    1. **Radio**
    2. **Television set**
    3. **Fixed-line telephone**
    4. **Mobile phone(s)**
    5. **Personal computer(s)**

- **Households accessing..**
    1. **The Internet from home**
    2. **The Internet from elsewhere other than home**

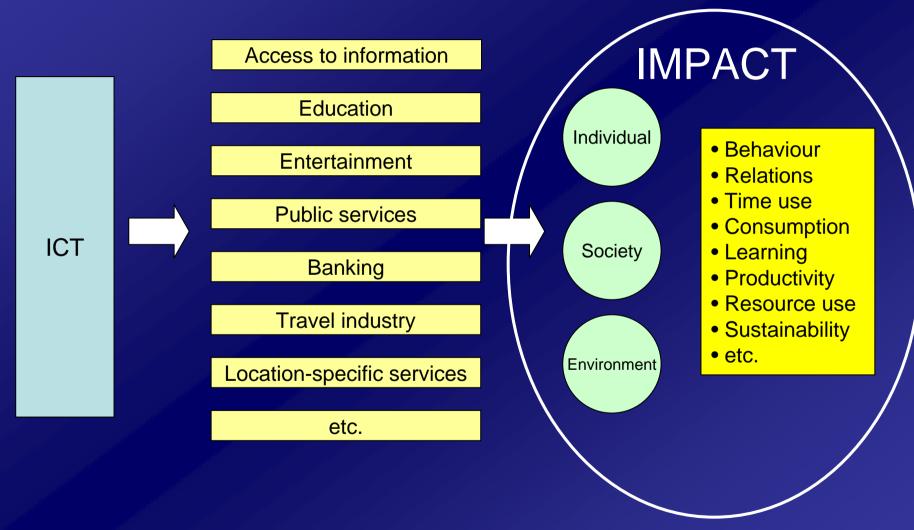- **Households without access to the Internet**

Censuses are important indirectly, namely they

- **Provide a solid sampling frame for a range of household surveys on different topics, including on labour-force, income and expenditure, health, etc.**

- **Provide population and other variables needed to construct and analyses indicators on the density of infrastructure, the use of ICT, etc**

- **Are used in creating small-area statistics, including from sample surveys**

Measuring the progress of the society is a continuous challenge for official statistics

ICT →

- Access to information
- Education
- Entertainment
- Public services
- Banking
- Travel industry
- Location-specific services
- etc.

→ IMPACT

- Individual
- Society
- Environment

- Behaviour
- Relations
- Time use
- Consumption
- Learning
- Productivity
- Resource use
- Sustainability
- etc.