#### **International Telecommunication Union**

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# ITU World Telecommunication Indicators: Data Collection and Dissemination

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# THU

## **Topics - ITU statistics**

- o Why? (Reasons for ITU data collection)
- o How? (How do ITU collect statistics)
- What? (Indicators ITU collects)
- o Dissemination demand for ITU data
- o Analysis
- Usefulness of the data (who gets what?)
- Other ITU statistical activities
- Conclusion



## The ITU - Helping the world to communicate

- The UN-specialized agency for telecommunications: where governments and the private sector coordinate global telecom networks and services
- Founded in 1865
- 189 Member States and over 700 private sector members



# Market Economics and Finance Unit (MEF) ITU/BDT/PSF/MEF

- Information sharing: tracking the global diffusion of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)
  - Telecom/ICT Data collection and dissemination
  - Analysis
  - International cooperation
- The ITU, through its Indicators, is the main source of internationally comparable data on ICT/telecommunications



# ITU Statistical Obligation: Why?

- o As a United Nations agency, the ITU has an obligation to produce statistics covering its sector. This is in line with other specialized agencies that publish statistics covering their respective field of operations. This forms part of the global statistical system of the UN.
- Inside ITU, Resolution No. 8 (Istanbul, 2002) calls on the Director of the BDT "...to survey countries and produce world and regional reports, in particular on...world telecommunication development."



### **Data collection**

#### HOW?

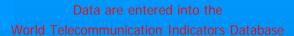
- Two Telecommunication Indicator Questionnaires per year addressed to government agencies responsible from ICT/telecom or operators
- Online research
- Annual reports

#### WHAT?

- o Telephone network
- o Mobile services
- o Traffic
- o Staff
- o Quality of Service
- Tariffs
- Revenues & Investment
- Broadcasting
- Information Technology

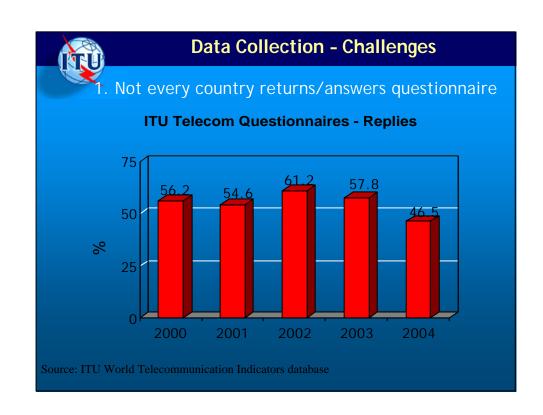


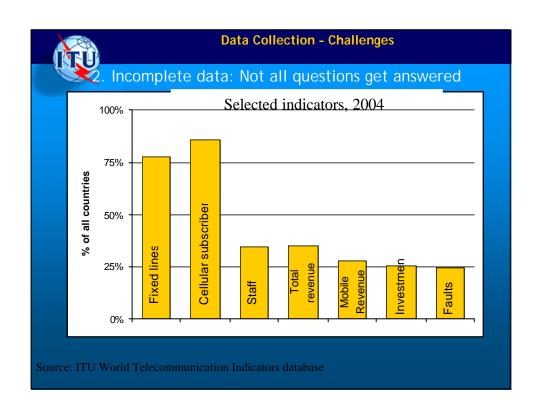
#### Storage - ITU data





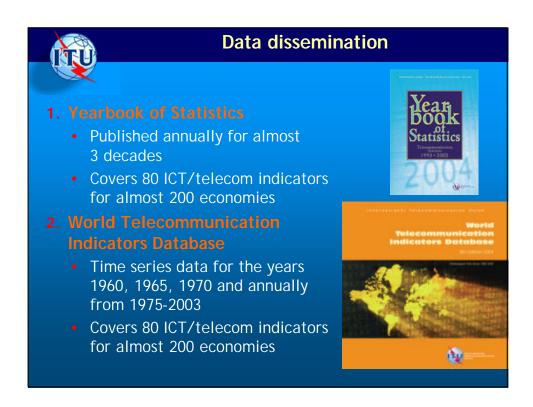
- o Data stored include:
  - annual numerical data (indicators)
  - industry/country operators' information (contact details, operators functions, short description, etc.)
- Updated regularly to cope with the fast changing telecom/ICT environment
  - New indicators added
  - "Old" indicators kept in the database for future use

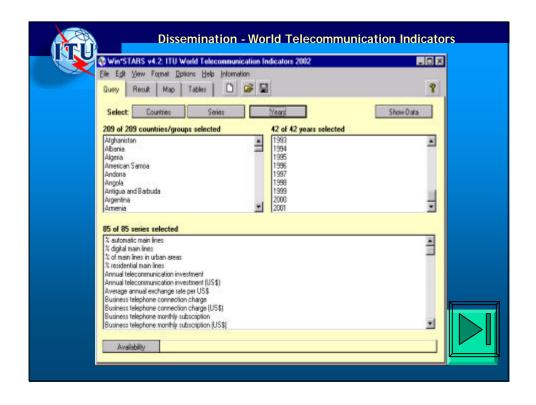


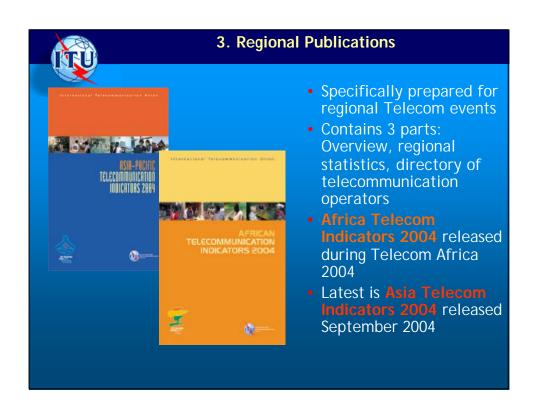


# **Data Collection - Challenges (Other)**

- 3. More work to aggregate operators' data since the fall of monopoly
- 4. Operators data or annual reports sometimes not available
- 5. Newer telecom/ICT data hard to obtain from developing countries
- 6. Some information collected doesn't meet the ITU definition





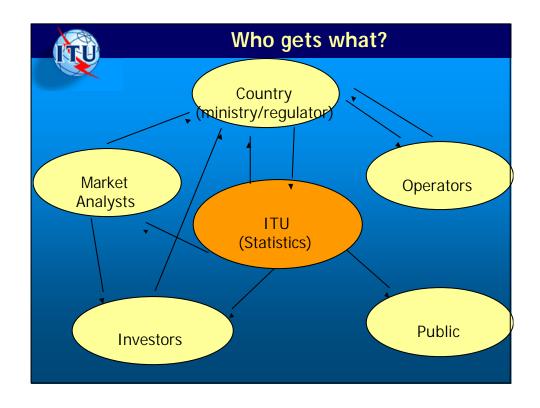






### 5. Other forms of dissemination

- Free statistics published in our ICT website for basic indicators, cellular subscribers, information technology and data for top operators (http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/)
- Requests made by users either by phone, fax or email





# Other activities: International cooperation & coordination

- The Millennium Development Goals: ITU tracks target 18 of the MDGs
  - Main telephone lines, cellular subscribers, Internet users (for UN MDG database)
  - Prepares story-lines for UN Secretary General's report on MDG
- Partnerships: "Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development" (ITU, UNCTAD, UNESCO, OECD, World Bank, UN ICT Task Force, EUROSTAT, UN Regional Commissions, NSOs)



#### Botswana workshop - recommendations October 27-29, 2004

- Collaboration between different ICT players is crucial in the collection and dissemination of telecom/ICT data. The ministry, regulator and NSO should continue dialogue on what are the indicators appropriate for their country policy needs.
- Internationally agreed indicators and definitions should be used as basis of data collection to increase comparability between countries.
- Countries should increase efforts to complete and submit ITU questionnaires.



### Botswana (cont.)

- ➤ Information and knowledge should be disseminated to ALL stakeholders.
- ➤ Confidentiality of operators data in some countries hamper data collection of regulators. Operators should be assured that company data won't be published if considered confidential but data will only be used to aggregate country level data.



## Botswana (cont.)

- There is a need to build capacity in the collection of telecom data in some agencies. Training of staff in the area of data collection, verification and dissemination is needed.
- Regulators/ministries may want to consider engaging an in-house statistician to be the focal point and responsible for telecom/data collection and dissemination. NSOs should help train and guide the focal point in area of data collection and dissemination.
- Regional workshop such as the one held in Botswana is considered important in building capacity in data collection and should also involve operators.

