



Regional perspectives in ICT measurement

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Presentation outline

- Statistics for ICT policymaking, regional perspectives
- 2. ESCAP, its role in the *Partnership on measuring ICT for Development*
- 3. Current data gaps in Asia-Pacific
- 4. Emerging issues in ICT measurement







ICT policymaking and data

- ICT a vast, rapidly evolving area. Transformative impact on societies.
- ICT development potentials widely recognised (WSIS), most countries adopted ICT and or broadband strategies
- Data available reveal:
 - Mobile quasi ubiquity (at least in terms of number of subscriptions)
 - Growing internet use, backed by mobile broadband
 - Large differences between and within countries
 - Asia-Pacific the most digitally divided region in the World (ITU) for fixed broadband







ICT policymaking in AP – data needs

- Despite wide disparities, common challenges with ICT policy implications:
 - Exposure to disasters and need to build e-resilience
 - High prices for wholesale of international broadband capacity (developing countries, smaller markets)
 - Usage, local content, languages
 - Data safety
 - IT/ICT enabled exporting industry
- Little or no official data on these issues



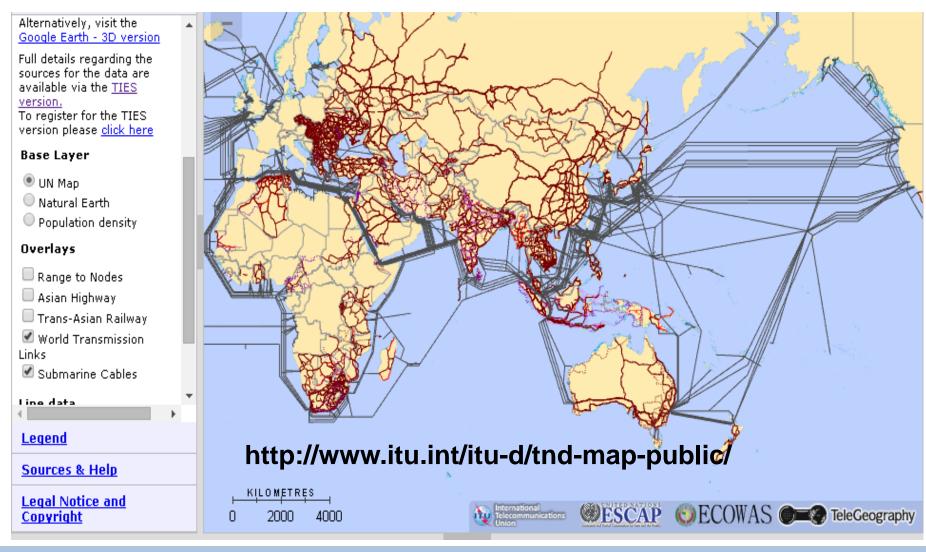


Role of ESCAP – Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development

- ESCAP UN regional commission
 - Regional intergovernmental dialogue
 - 2. Economic and social analysis
 - 3. Capacity building
- ICT Committee (tomorrow!) ESCAP Commission promote official dialogue on issues in ESCAP mandate including
- Improving connectivity Regional ICT infrastructure
 - Cooperation with ITU on interactive transmission maps
- E-resilience
- WSIS review
- Harnessing cross-sectoral synergies (transport energy)



Connecting economies and empowering people ESCAP / ITU interactive transmission maps of information superhighways







Role of ESCAP – Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development

- ESCAP founding member of Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development
- Provides regional inputs into elaboration of ICT core indicators (e.g. recently elaboration of ICT and gender indicators)
- Facilitates Partnership's Capacity building activities
- Review of the outcome of the WSIS
 - Collected statistics on WSIS targets (highest response rate for developing region)
 - Carried-out analysis of regional results
 - Facilitating UNCTAD CSTD's AP regional review of the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes







Regional data gaps in core ICT indicators

- Partnership Core ICT indicators includes growing number of indicators
- Availability varies greatly across countries, and subject (good for infrastructure, trade in ICT goods, much less for use of ICT by individuals, business)
- Data collection started in 2012 for E-education indicators
- Less data for LDCs, Pacific islands
- ESCAP to post review availability for AP ICT data part of the digital divide



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Connecting economies and empowering people ICT policy areas in need of internationally comparable data

- Regional terrestrial transmission infrastructure:
- Crucial issue in AP, **ESCAP** promoting information superhighway initiative
- ITU facilitated definition of indicators 2 years ago in BKK -Broadband Capacity Indicators

Economy	Population within 25 Km of a transmission network (%)	Area within 25 Km of transmission network (%)	Total transmission network length (Route kilometres)
Afghanistan	37.1	n.a.	3'004
Armenia	99.4	99.0	3'075
Azerbaijan	79.3	65.5	2'502
Bhutan	78.4	73.3	830
Kazakhstan	44.2	3.9	15'616
Turkmenistan	43.8	5.1	3'226
Uzbekistan	63.2	13.7	4'655
Average ESCAP	58.8	34.2	289'529





No harmonisation in "backbone" definition

Backbone denser in Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao PDR than China? Probably not, but not using similar definitions.

Harmonisation would enable identifiying where networks need priority investment



Connecting economies and empowering people ICT policy areas in need of internationally comparable data

- Connectivity prices (wholesale) and quality determinant for emergence of IT/BPO export industry
 - Existing official metrics limited
 - Private sector sources for prices
 - Role for open data? We use Speedtest.net information for quality
 - Increasing need to consider / liaise with / harmonise such open sources

Figure 8: Network Reliability Indicators

Country	Year	Jitter	Mean Packet Loss Per 100		Mean Latency
Azerbaijan	2013	27.70		0.32	83.96
Russian Federation	2014	28.03		0.83	72.09
Hong Kong	2014	31.16		1.00	72.13
Singapore	2014	36.79		1.40	64.49
Kazakstan	2010	39.63		1.26	92.35
Nepal	2012	62.99		1.85	92.65





	Typical International Capacity Pricing (US\$ per Mbps per month)					
	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Azerbaijan	350		40		20*	
Cambodia					80	
Hong Kong						6
Indonesia				60 to 70		
Kazakhstan				15		
Kyrgyzstan				>100		
India						10-15
Lao PDR				100		
London						1.36
Malaysia				25		
Myanmar				>100		
Nepal						40-60
New York						1.64
Philippines				>80		
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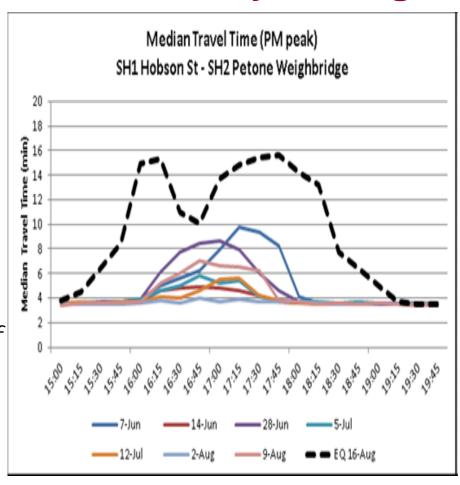






Emerging issues in ICT data for Policymaking

- Big data collected through Intelligent Transport Systems
- In Wellington (NZ), people rushed both in and out of town after earthquake swarm, traffic problems
- Can draw important lessons of what happens in cases of disasters / road planning
- Data privacy, potential issues of coordination within NSS



Source: Solving Big Challenges with Big Data, Chris Vallyon, Richard Young,





Thank you

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