

ITU Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on ICT Indicators
Ha Noi, Viet Nam
2-4 October 2019

Getting ICT data through surveys

ICT Data and Statistics Division
Telecommunication Development Bureau
International Telecommunication Union

Getting ICT data through surveys

- Collaborating and coordinating for household ICT statistics

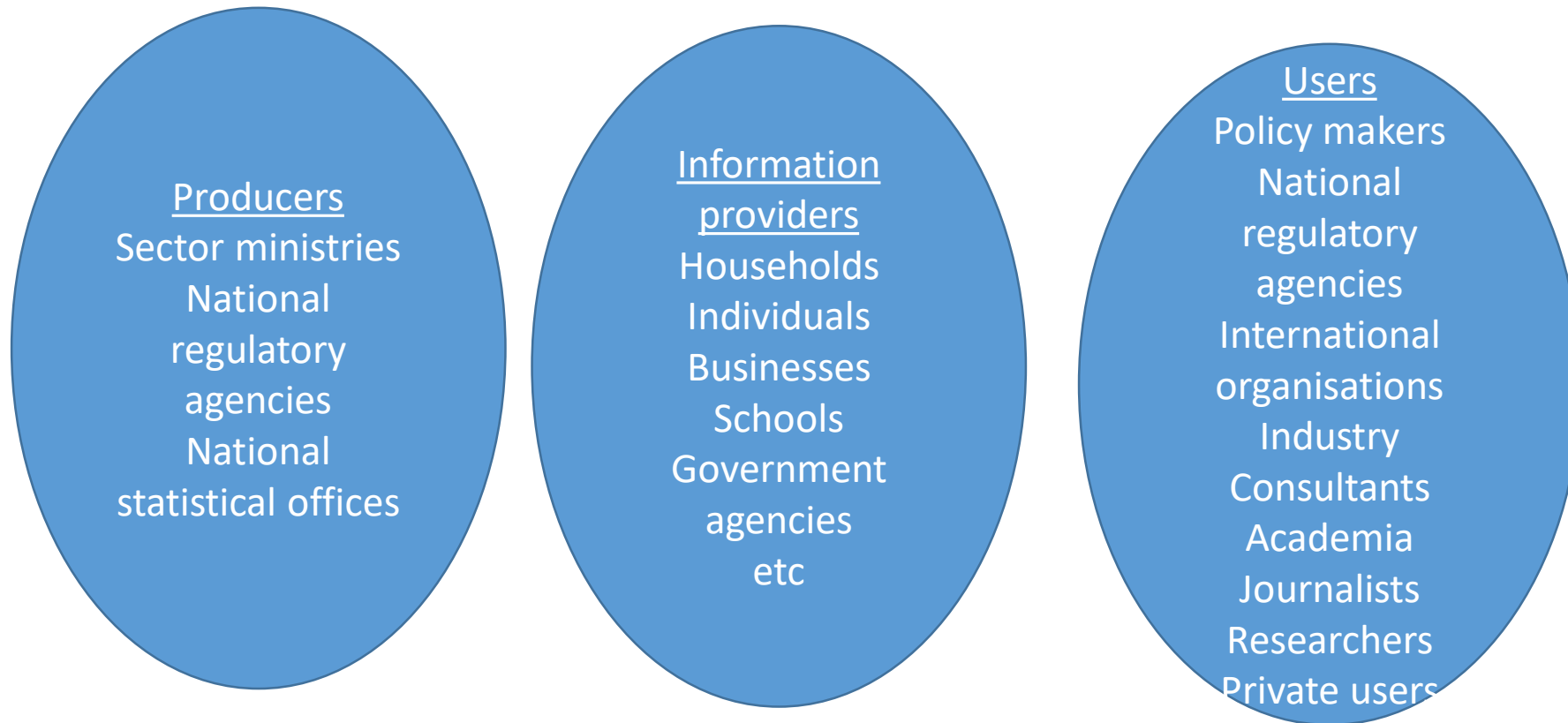
Why coordinate?

- Due to the variety of existing ICT data sources, coordination and cooperation among data producers are fundamental to the production of high-quality official ICT statistics.
- If no coordination, published data may be inaccurate or inconsistent, leading to incorrect policy decisions.

Benefits of coordination

- Reduces the overall response burden for data providers, avoidance of duplication of effort and optimization of the efficient use of resources.
- It also helps to identify existing data gaps, to harmonize objectives and priorities between the different stakeholders, and to improve monitoring and evaluation of the ICT statistical production process.

Stakeholders in the ICT statistical system



Coordinating with NSOs

- Most NSOs has capacity to carry out nationwide, representative household surveys and their links with national and
- NSOs have statistical infrastructure such as master sample frame for households
- NSOs access to a country-wide network of experienced interviewers, skilled staff with expertise in data treatment and analysis.
- Most NSOs are also supported by legislation designed to protect data and, in many cases, to mandate provision of data, thereby enhancing response rates.
- They have the necessary technical experience in data collection and generally provide credibility of the official statistics they produce.
- In addition, like other sectoral statistics, ICT data collection could be integrated in regular household surveys, thereby ensuring sustainability of data collection.

Coordinating with NRAs, Ministries and other agencies

- Involving them in initial stages enables buy-in from other agencies to come together and support the project
- Cost sharing in the survey's budget and resources
- Ensures ICT data gap is reduced as all agencies strive to have key indicators in the survey
- Collaboration also enhances the dissemination of the survey findings to wider coverage and could strengthen public relations from the data providers
- Sharing of responsibilities i.e. one organization could handle the launch of the survey while the other ensures questionnaires are printed if using hard copy or ensure software used in capturing the data is working
- A taskforce of team members **MUST** tackle the sample, budget, logistics (vehicles and Ras), survey design in questionnaire, give overall guidance, forming of tabulations, writing report and dissemination

How to cooperate.. Way forward

- Establish a subject matter working group where detailed methodological aspects of ICT statistics are discussed.
- Ensure appropriate legal framework enables collection of ICT statistics, ensures funding prospects are aligned. A memorandum of understanding between the NSO, NRAs and any other agency could be used.
- NSOs could review multiyear programming of surveys to accommodate ICT questions in planned surveys or provide for the implementations of specific ICT surveys and informing NRA and other agencies. E.g. Household budget surveys, other household surveys