



SCAN-ICT Phase II

A horizontal decorative border with a yellow background and a repeating pattern of blue diamond shapes.

Introduction to the list of African Regional Core ICT Indicators



Results of WSIS phase I held in December 2003: Survey on Regional metadata Collection in four continents

- Review metadata situation on ICT Statistics
- Identify core Indicators for All countries
- Discuss methodological approach
- Establish a strategy for capacity building



Recommendations from SCAN ICT Phase I Evaluation workshop, held in 2004

- NSOs should work on standardization of ICT data at national level and create an enabling situation for regional activities and cross-country comparisons
Review metadata situation on ICT Statistics
- National committees or observatories should be established to identify and define variables, establish guidelines and indicators
- The Committees should comprise statisticians, ICT experts, ISP personnel, staff of regulatory bodies and higher education institutions



Recommendations of the First meeting of the Advisory Board on Statistics in Africa (ABSA) held in 2004

ECA should cooperate with the National Statistical Systems (NSS) to begin collecting statistics on Information and communication technologies for development in a harmonized framework



ECA/ITU Workshop on ICT indicators held in Botswana in 2004

- Preparation by the experts of a list of core indicators on Information and Communication Technologies
- Establishment of a Group of Experts
- Discussion of the launch of SCAN ICT Phase II

African Regional Preparatory Conference for the WSIS held in 2005

- Adoption by the Ministers of the list of core indicators



Subjects covered by the Regional Core list of indicators

1. Infrastructure and Access
2. ICT Sector
3. Household
4. Individuals (by sex and gender)
5. Business
6. Education
7. Government
8. Health
9. ICT Investments and Expenditures
10. Language, content, security
11. ICT policy and legislation



Basic Infrastructure and access

- 1: Main telephone lines per 100 inhabitants
- 2: mobile cellular subscribers per 100 inhabitants
- 3 Radio per 100 inhabitants
- 4 Television sets per 100 inhabitants
- 5 Number of PCs per 100 inhabitants
- 6 Number of Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants
- 7 International Internet bandwidth per inhabitants
- 8 Broadband Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants
- 9 Internet access tariff (20 hrs per month) as a percentage of per capita income





Basic Infrastructures and access (cont.)

- 10 Percentage of localities with public Internet access centres (PIACs) by type of PIACS (gouvernmental or private)
- 11 Percentage of population with access to PIACs by type of PIACs
- 12 percentage of population covered by mobile telephony



ICT Sector

- 13 Percentage of total workforce involved in ICT sector (by gender)
- 14 ICT imports and exports as percentage of total imports and exports
- 15 value added in ICT sector (as % of total value added)



Household

- 16 Percentage of households with radio
- 17 Percentage of households with a television
- 18 Percentage of households with a telephone (fixed only, mobile only, fixed and mobile)
- 19 Percentage of households with a personal computer
- 20 Percentage of households with Internet access (from the home)



Individuals (by age, gender, including the disable)

- 21 Percentage of population that use computer
- 22 Percentage of population with access to the Internet (by type of access, purpose, location of use)

Business

- 23 Percentage of businesses with computer
- 24 Percentage of businesses with Internet access
- 25 Percentage of businesses with website
- 26 Percentage of employees using PCs



Business (cont.)

- 27 Percentage of employees using Internet
- 28 Percentage of businesses receiving orders over Internet
- 29 Percentage of businesses placing order over Internet
- 30 Percentage of businesses with an Intranet
- 31 Value of orders received over Internet (as % of total value orders)

Education

- 32 % of primary and secondary schools having Internet access for students





Education (cont.)

- 33 % of students enrolled in tertiary education having Internet access for students for study purposes
- 34 % Enrolled students to PC (in primary, secondary and tertiary education)
- 35 % of students enrolled in tertiary education in an ICT field or an ICT dominate field (of total number of students) (by gender)
- 36 % of ICT qualified teachers in primary and secondary schools (of total number of teachers)
- 37 % of tertiary education institutions with e-learning courses (of the total number tertiary education institutions)



Education (cont.)

-38 For what purpose do students/teachers use computers/Internet (% for e-mail, research, employment opportunities, application software, etc)

Government

-39 Ratio of availability of PCs to numbers of staff

-40 % of government offices with Internet access

-41 % of government offices and agencies with a website

-42 % of government employees with Internet access from the office



Government (cont.)

- 43 % of government workers that use ICTs
- 44 Purpose of use (%) for e-mail, research, database work, geomatics, application software, etc

Agriculture

- 45 % of agricultural population and extension workers involved in the exploitation and deployment of ICTs to the sector
- 46 Typology of usage of ICTs in the agricultural sector (business, weather, prices,...)
- 47 Number of local websites and data bases with agricultural information and content



Health

- 48 % of health institutions using ICTs (by type of institution: private clinic, government, university hospital, pharmacy, etc.)
- 49 Geographic distribution of health institutions with computer, telephone and Internet connectivity
- 50 % health professionals that use ICTs for medical purposes
- 51 Purpose of usage and % in tele-medicine, e-mail, research, health information, continuing medical education or distance learning, health promotion (including health information systems), database, software applications, etc
- 52 % of local website and data bases with medical information





Additional Indicators

- 53 Total resident population
- 54 Total number of households
- 55 % of households with electricity
- 56 Total number of sub_regional and regional Exchange Points to which the country has access



ICT investments and expenditures

-57 % of ICTs investments and expenditures (% vis a vis general government expenditures,..)

Content issues and local languages

-58 % software developed in local language

-59 % of website developed in local languages

Security issues

-60 % of networks and website which are attacked and nature of attacks





National Information and Communication Infrastructure (NICI) Plans and legislation

- 61 Existence of national and sectoral policies and strategies and their implementation status
- 62 Existence of national ICT legislations and regulatory frameworks and their effective implementation



Recommendations

- Based on the regional core list, countries should adopt / define operational indicators at the national level
- Countries should always take into consideration the regional referential, which would enable inter country comparisons and comparisons between continents
- Ministries and Regulatory Agencies should recruit statisticians to play the role of NSO focal points to collect and disseminate data in liaison with the NSO



Thank you

For more information

<http://www.uneca.org/aisi>

Email: mfaye@uneca.org



Development Information Services Division

Tel: + 251 11 551 45 34 - Fax: + 251 11 551 05 12 / 551 28 29



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

Accelerating a Continent's Development