


THE COMPILATION OF ICT INDICATORS

THE CHALLENGES &
LESSONS:
GSS EXPERIENCE

A stylized silhouette of a mountain range in shades of teal, located in the bottom right corner of the slide.

Role of GSS in National Statistical System

- ◆ Coordinating the development of statistical activities in the country
 - ◆ Collaborating with MDAs other institutions and individuals to find ways of addressing statistical standards, concepts and methods and statistical issues
 - ◆ Collaborating with specific sector producer agencies to implement special and periodic national projects
- 


Role of GSS in National Statistical System (Cont'd)

- ◆ Routine data collection and publication activities relating to
 - ◆ Industry & Trade
 - ◆ Demographic
 - ◆ Social
 - ◆ Economic
 - ◆ Analytical Studies
 - ◆ Information Technology

What is an indicator

- ◆ It is either a statistic, fact – (quantitative) or other forms of evidence, perception (qualitative)
- ◆ It is directed at some specific purpose (action focused), such as to assess, evaluate, measure changes, convey a message
- ◆ Reflects an underlying goal, values, conditions, a message, etc.
- ◆ One important attribute is “simplicity”


Attributes of Indicators

- ◆ Reliable & consistent
 - ◆ Valid
 - ◆ Capacity to measure changes over time
 - ◆ Cost effective
- 

Type of indicators

- ◆ Quantitative/qualitative
- ◆ Direct/indirect
- ◆ Simple/Composite
- ◆ Driving force indicators/state indicators/response indicators
- ◆ Input/output/outcome/process


Why an Indicator

- ◆ Measure a social or economical problem
 - ◆ For monitoring progress in social and economic development
 - ◆ Assessing objective achievements
- 

Criteria for selection of indicators

- ◆ Purpose specific
- ◆ Technically sound
- ◆ User-oriented

ICT Indicators

- ◆ Why the need
 - Digital Divide
 - ◆ Household and Establishment base
 - ◆ Sector related
- 

Examples of Household Indicators

- ◆ percentage of households owning tv
- ◆ percentage of households owning telephone (fixed line)
- ◆ percentage of households owning mobile phones
- ◆ percentage of households owning computers
- ◆ percentage of households with internet access
- ◆ percentage of households owning radio

CWIIQ Survey 2003

◆ Question asked:

- ◆ Does the household have electricity?
- ◆ Does the household own any of the following?
 - (Include items only if they are in working condition)
 - ◆ Electric iron
 - ◆ Refrigerator
 - ◆ TV
 - ◆ Video deck
 - ◆ Cassette player/radio
 - ◆ Stereo system
 - ◆ Personal Computer
 - ◆ GT fixed line
 - ◆ Westel phone
 - ◆ Capital Telecom
 - ◆ Mobile
 - ◆ One touch
 - ◆ Spacefon
 - ◆ Mobitel
 - ◆ Celltel
 - ◆ Fan

Percentage distribution of household who subscribe to or own ICT related items – CWIQ 2003

Region	Sample size(n)	GT fixed line	GT onetouch	Spacefon	Mobitel	TV	Personal computer
Western	5,265	2.4	0.4	2.2	0.2	24.4	0.7
Central	4,860	1.7	0.7	2.0	0.3	22.2	0.4
Greater Accra	4,455	9.8	3.7	13.1	2.4	56.1	2.8
Volta	4,859	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	13.6	0.3
Eastern	6,075	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.2	19.4	0.3
Ashanti	8,505	1.8	0.8	4.8	1.2	33.8	0.5
B/A	5,265	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.1	16.5	0.2
Northern	5,265	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.4	14.9	0.2
Upper East	2,430	1.6	0.2	0.9	0.3	8.7	0.5
Upper West	2,024	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	9.6	0.5

Ghana Living Standards Survey (round 5) 2005 - 2006

◆ Questions asked:

- ◆ Does the household have access to
- ◆ Does the household use
- ◆ Items include:
 - ◆ Fixed line phone
 - ◆ Mobile phone network
 - ◆ Personal computers
 - ◆ Internet (other use)
 - ◆ E-commerce
 - ◆ Paid cable network

Establishment/ Institution base Indicators

◆ Business

- Percentage of businesses with computers
- Percentage of businesses with internet access
- Percentage of businesses with a web site

◆ Education

- Percentage of students enrolled in tertiary education having internet access for students for study purposes
- Enrolled student-to-personal computer ratio (in primary and secondary schools and tertiary education)
- Percentage of ICT qualified teachers in primary and secondary schools (of total number of teachers)

Indicators continued

◆ Government

- Ratio of availability of personal computers to number of staff
- Percentage of government offices internet access
- Percentage of government offices and agencies with a web site

◆ Agriculture


- Percentage of agricultural population and extension workers involved in the exploitation and deployment of ICTs to the sector
- Number of local web sites and databases with agricultural information and content

Indicators continued

◆ Health

- Percentage of health institutions using ICTs (by type of health institution: e.g. private clinic, government etc)
- Regional distribution of health institution with computers, telephones and internet connectivity
- Percentage of health professional that use ICTs for medical purposes

Challenges Associated with collection and collation

- ◆ Non-response
 - ◆ Equipment
 - ◆ Training
- 

Way forward for stakeholders

- ◆ Publicity and sensitisation of the public
- ◆ Procurement of the needed equipment
- ◆ Training of personnel in the ICT specific field
- ◆ Nacpus -Teaming up with other institutions like NCA to get regular data supply
- ◆ To involve management
- ◆ Need for Enterprise-based survey