



Setting International Standards for ICT Indicators

An Overview of the OECD Working Party on Indicators for the Information Society (WPIIS)

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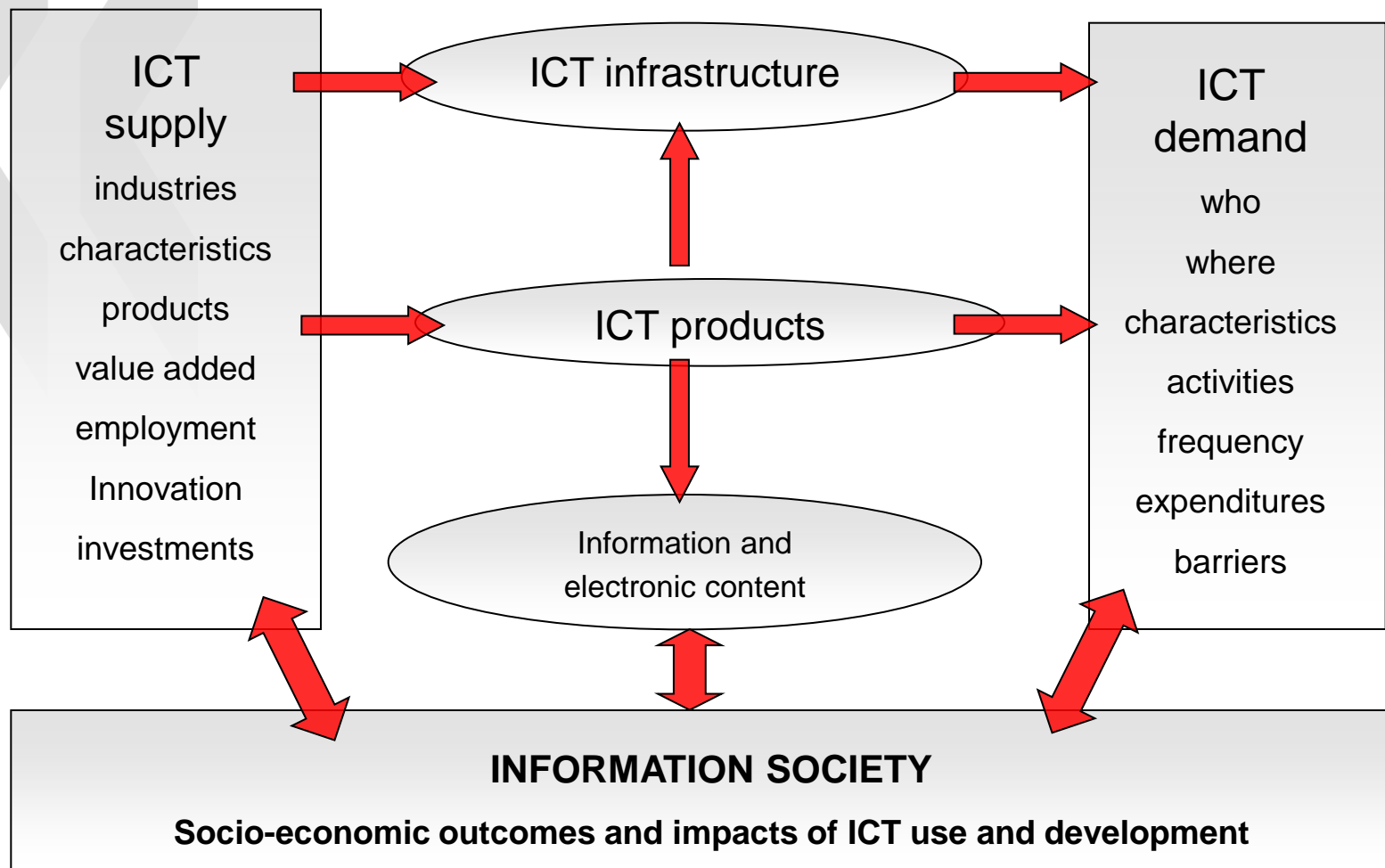
Developing standards, methodology and indicators

- **1998: OECD Ministerial Conference** on E-Commerce in **Ottawa**.
- **2008: Ministerial Conference** on The Future of the Internet Society in **Seoul**.
- The Ministerial called for the OECD to develop international standards for the measurement of the Information Society.
- The mandate of the Working Party on Indicators for the Information Society (**WPIIS**) :
- “to establish a set of definitions and methodologies to facilitate the compilation of internationally comparable data for measuring various aspects of the information society, the information economy and e-commerce”.

The main contributions of WPIIS

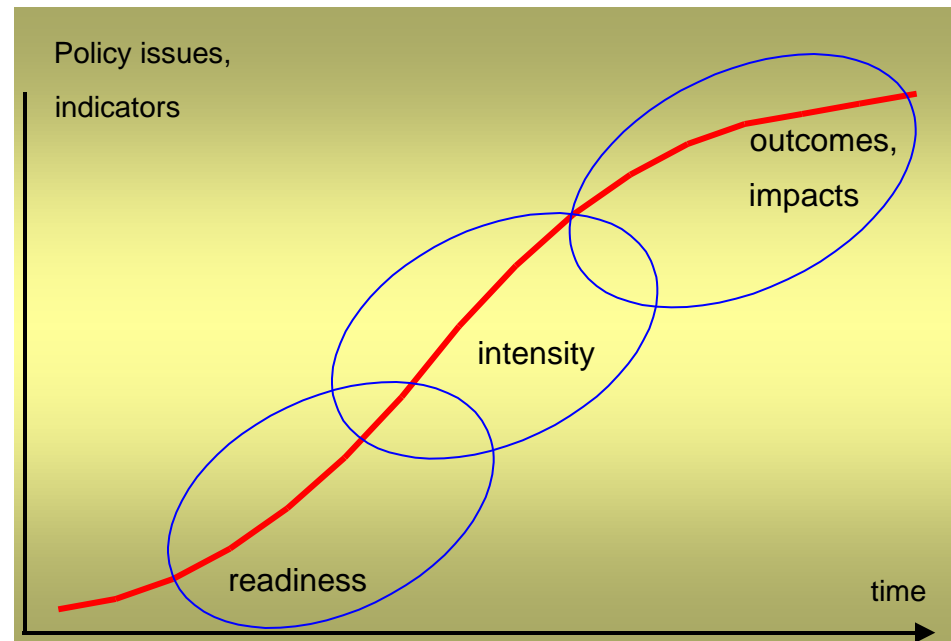
1. A general approach to information society indicators
2. Standards for industry related statistics
 1. The ICT sector definition (ISIC 3.1 → ISIC4)
 2. The media and content sector definition (CPC 2)
3. Standards for product related statistics
 1. ICT goods (HS → CPC2)
 2. ICT services (CPC2)
4. Definitions of e-commerce
5. Model surveys
 1. ICT use by households and individuals
 2. ICT use by businesses
6. The Guide to Measuring the Information Society

A general framework to organize indicators



An approach for indicator development

- **Evolution of technologies
policy needs
indicators**
- **Benchmarking indicators
measure progress
over time
across countries**



- **Increased international coordination**

definitions, classifications, and standards; interpretability and comparability; core indicators; capacity building

Models surveys

- In order to improve harmonisation between countries' ICT use surveys, the OECD has developed two model surveys:
 - The model survey of business use of ICT was first released in 2001.
 - The model survey of household and individual use of ICT was first released in 2002.
- Both model surveys have since been updated and new versions will be released at the end of 2010.
- A set of core questions which have used by many countries, eg: Eurostat.

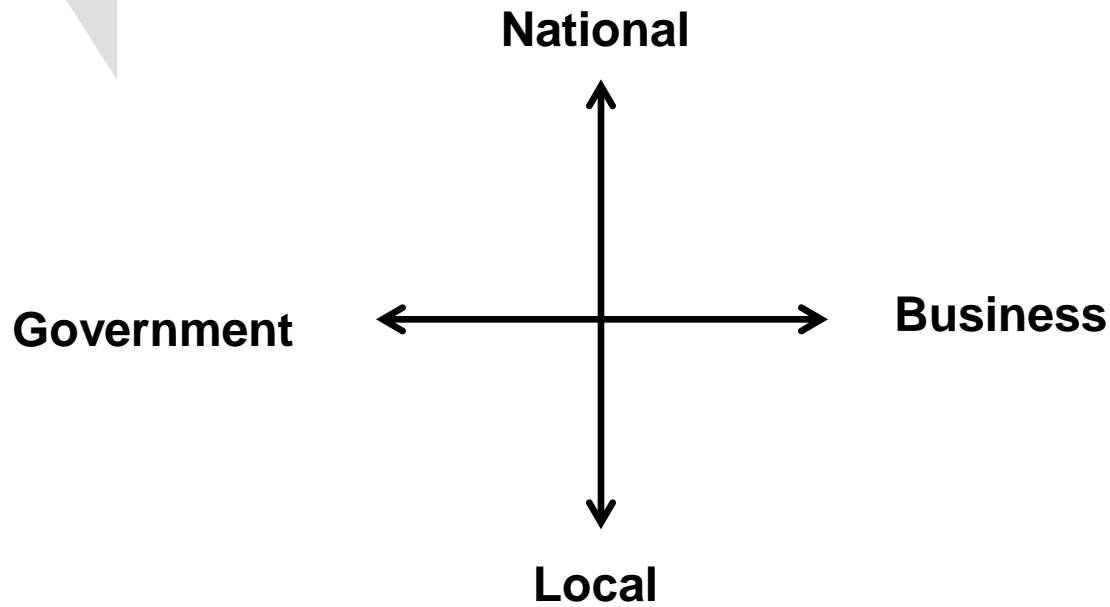
Model Surveys and e-Government

Demand

- Household survey
- Business survey

Supply / Back office

- Business survey
- Boundaries?



The OECD Guide to Measuring the Information Society

www.oecd.org/sti/measuring-infoeconomy/guide

● Purpose

- to document work of the OECD (WPIIS) and others in developing statistical standards for measuring the Information Society

● Objectives

- facilitate harmonisation of practices and thus, international comparability, identify strengths and weaknesses, track progress
- assist newly participating countries to start or further develop measurement programs

● Scope

- compilation of concepts, definitions, classifications and methods of Information Society measurement and analysis

Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development

- The OECD also promotes international comparability of indicators through its outreach activities. The Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development is a good example.
- Partners
 - OECD, ITU, UNCTAD, UIS, four UN Regional Commissions (UNECLAC, UNESCWA, UNESCAP and UNECA), the UN ICT Task Force, Eurostat and the World Bank
- Objectives
 - Core ICT indicators
 - Capacity building in developing countries
 - International database on ICT indicators
 - [Task Force on e-government \(WSIS May 2010\)](#)
- See www.itu.int/ITUUD/ict/partnership/ for more information.

For more information

- **OECD Key ICT Indicators**
 - www.oecd.org/sti/ICTindicators
- **OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard**
 - www.oecd.org/sti/scoreboard
- **Information Technology Outlook**
 - <http://www.oecd.org/sti/ito>
- **Communication Outlook**
 - <http://www.oecd.org/sti/telecom/outlook>