SURVEY ON ACCESS AND USAGE OF ICT IN CAMEROON

By

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OUTLINE

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- 2. Survey Coverage and Targets
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0.Before starting



Country Name: Cameroon

Capital: Yaoundé

Area: 475,442 sq kilomètres (183,569 sq mi)

Official languages: French, English

GDP estimates (2022): 44.5 billions US \$

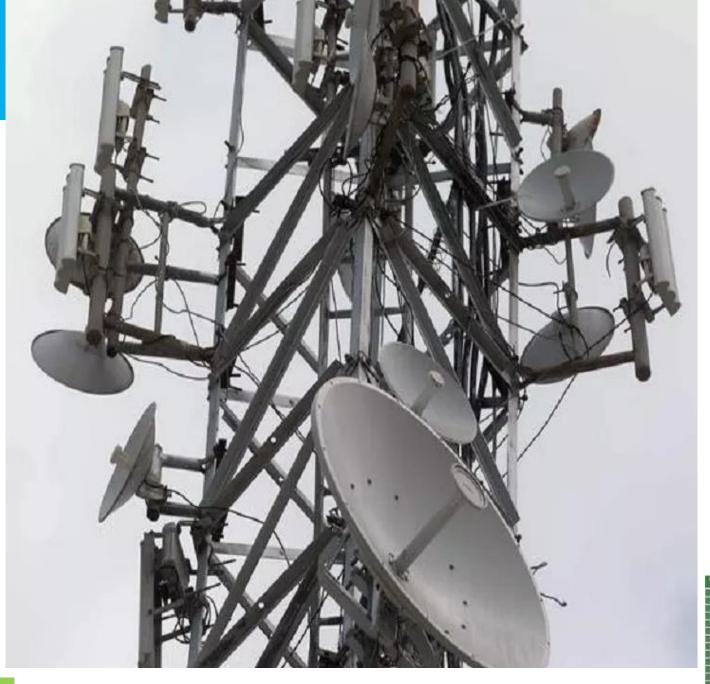
HDI (2021): 0.576 (151)





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1. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES





1.Background and objectives

- In 2022 Cameroon's NSO conducted a national survey on the access and use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)
- The survey was commissioned by the National Advanced School of Engineering of Yaoundé (ENSPY), as National Focal Point of a prospective program to enhance ICT development in Central Africa region
- Cameroon was chosen as a pilot country for the study
- The program is Funded by European Union
- Provide updates on national ICT access and usage indicators and assess ICT needs



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2. SURVEY COVERAGE AND TARGETS





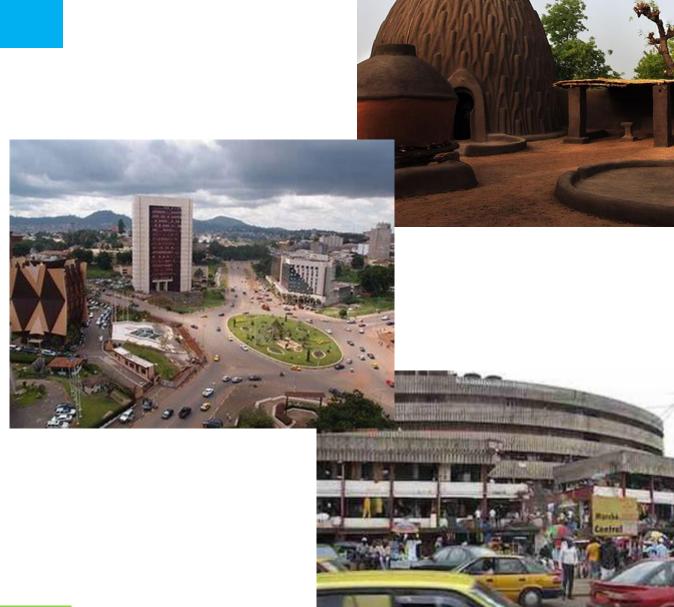
2. Survey Coverage and Targets

- Nation wide coverage
- Three target units:
 - Households (and individuals)
 - Business (formal enterprises)
 - General government units, and their:
 - Central government:
 - Budgetary units (ministries and their local entities)
 - Extrabudgetary units (special central government units)
 - Local government units (regional and local levels)
- Period of survey : September October 2022
- Data collection carried out using the CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) method using of an application developed under CSPro 7.7.



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3. SAMPLING DESIGN





3. Sampling Design

Household's units sampling:

- Clustered stratified sampling with two degrees
- 3 488 households total (and all individuals aged 10 years and above in the household), broken down by region and residence (urban, rural)

Business units sampling:

- Random sampling stratified
- 1 852 formal enterprises, broken down by ISIC's sections (or grouping) and size (turnover)

General government units sampling:

- Census of central units: ministries and extrabudgetary units
- Sampling of local units: local government units and ministry's entities at local level
- 1 455 general government units: 127 (central) and 1 328 (local)



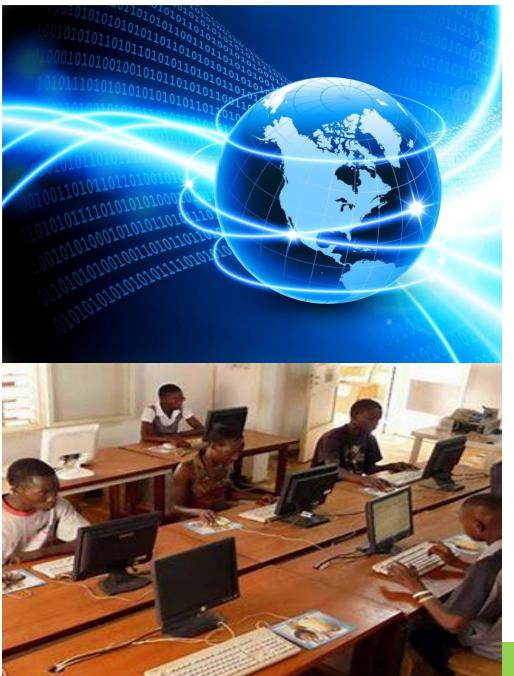
4. Statistical Standards and Guidelines

- Core ICT access and usage indicators (as for 2019 list), from international Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development:
 - Core indicators on access to, and use of, ICT by households and individuals: HH1-HH23
 - Core indicators on use of ICT by enterprises: B1-B12
 - Core indicators on e-government:EG1:EG7
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)'s Manual for measuring ICT access and use by households and individuals (2020 edition)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)'s Manual for the Production of Statistics on the Digital Economy (2020 revised edition)
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)'s Manual for measuring e-government (2014 edition)



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5. SELECTED KEY RESULTS

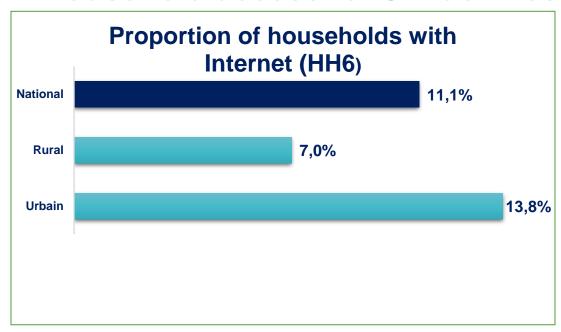




- Household's units sampling:
 - Response rate 88.1%
 - Absence, refusals are the main reasons of nonresponse
- Business units sampling:
 - Response rate 71.0%
 - Difficulties in locating companies and refusals are the main reasons
- General government units sampling:
 - Response rate 89.6%
 - Uncovered units are essentially those non present at some Administrative level (Subdivison or Division)



Household access to ICT facilities and the internet

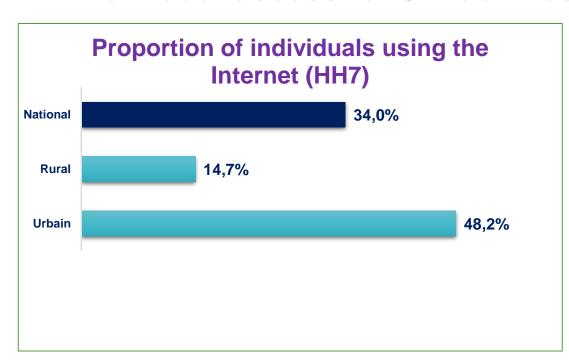


- ...Other households with access to internet...
- Head of the household Level of instruction
 - Non scholarly (4.8%)
 - University (29.7%)
- Access to electricity
 - Yes (14.0%)
 - No (4.5%)

For this indicator, the presence of an internet connection (e.g. modem connection, mobile network) in the household should be effective and generally at the permanent disposition of all members of the household.



Individual access to ICT facilities and the internet



- ...Other individuals using internet...
- Age of the Head of houselold
 - 15 24 years (40.7%)
 - At least 75 (20.3%)
- Access to electricity
 - Yes (46.6%)
 - No (8.1%)

This proportion is calculated by dividing the number of individuals surveyed using the Internet by the total number of individuals interviewed.



Some purpose of internet use by individual

- Call via Internet (imo, WhatsApp, twitter, etc.) (77.6%)
- Obtain information about goods or services (49.6%)
- Watch or download movies, images or videos, music (37.9%)
- Send or receive electronic emails (35.1%)...
- appointment with a healthcare professional (1.1%)
- Internet banking services (1.3%)
- Conference (1.7%)



Main reasons given by people aged 10 or over who do not use internet

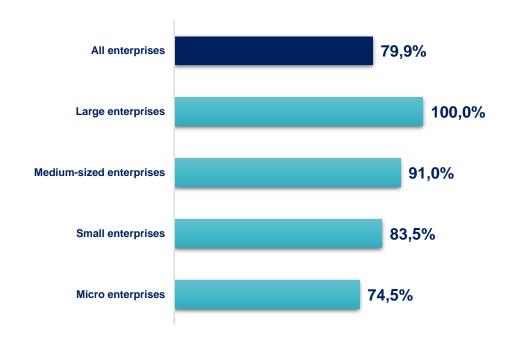
- do not know how to use the Internet (45.7%)
- No need for the Internet (29.7%)
- High cost of using the internet (23.9%).

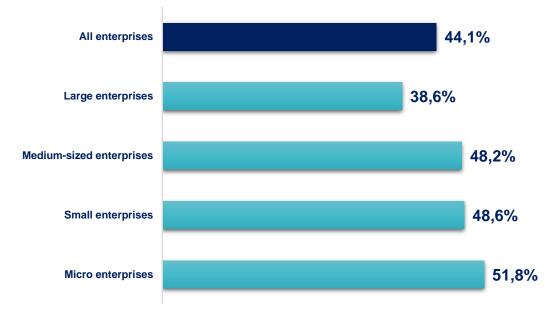


BUSINESSES UNITS

Proportion of businesses using computers (B1)

Proportion employees routinely using computers (B2)







Proportion of businesses using internet





Businesses mainly use internet for communication and e-commerce

Communication

- send and receive emails (78.1%)
- telephone via internet (62.4%)

e-commerce

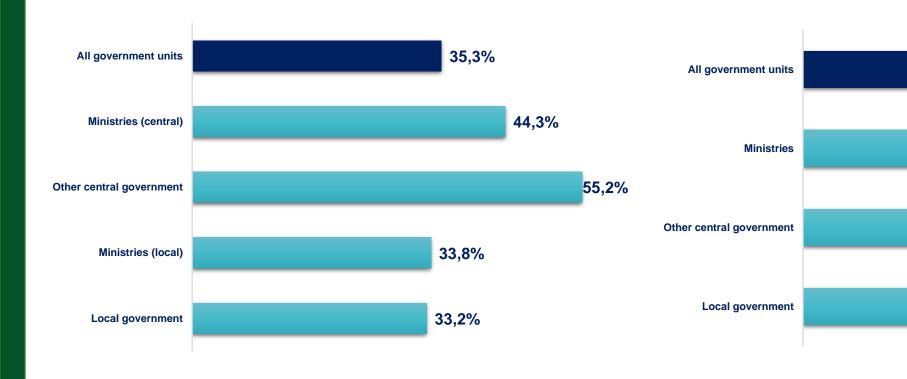
- Receive orders good or services (67.2%)
- Order goods or services (62.1)%



GOVERMENT UNITS

Proportion of civil servant routinely using computers (EG1)

Proportion of government unit with a web presence (EG6)





89,2%

87,9%

45,8%

39,2%

6.Perspectives

- The survey will be replicated in other countries in the region (Central African Rep., Chad, Dem. Rep. Congo, Gabon)
- Other ICT survey were conducted by NIS in the past (ART(2014), MINPOSTEL (2016)), but generally commissioned by other entities
- NIS also collect ICT data through other regular data collection process, but these are not specific
- NIS should develop a regular statistical program on ICT data collection to enhance the measurement of the digital economy



Thank you / Merci !!!

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