



ITU World Telecommunication Development Report

Access Indicators for the Information Society

> Press Briefing UN, Geneva 4 December 2003

world summit on the information society Geneva 2003 - Tunis 2005

What the report is

 A practical toolkit with dozens of definitions and examples of indicators & surveys used to measure access to ICTs that governments can use to improve their statistical practices.

 A 100-page statistical annex covering a range of data for 182 countries in 20 statistical tables is also included. These "World Telecommunication Indicators" include data such as the number of telephone subscribers, television households and Internet users.

Why measure access?

"We, the representatives of the peoples of the world... declare our common desire and commitment to build a people-centered, inclusive ... Information Society, where *everyone* can create, *access*, utilize and share information and knowledge, enabling individuals, communities and peoples to achieve their full potential ... and improving their quality of life..."

—World Summit on the Information Society, Declaration of Principles, Draft of 14 November 2003



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The digital divide & the statistical divide





Over-surveyed Internet user surveys in Europe



Internet users as % of 14/15/16+ population, 2002

The shrinking digital divide? Internet users per 100 inhabitants



Age and access device Internet users per 100 inhabitants, 2002

Iceland 12+	81	lceland	64.9	
Sweden 16+	71	Sweden	57.3	
Denmark 16+	64	USA	55.2	
Singapore 15+	64	Korea(Rep.)	55.2	
Canada 15+	63	Japan	44.9	
Finland 16+	62	Canada	51.3	Only from
Neth. 15+	62	Denmark	51.3	mobiles
Norway 13+	61	Finland	50.8	
USA 3+	59	Netherlands	50.6	
Korea (Rep.) 6+	57	Singapore	50.4	

Mexico: Internet subscription, possession, use and access, 2002



Ethiopia: telephone penetration and use





Telephone penetration

Use telephone

South Africa mobile

Percentage of population covered by mobile cellular service



Electricity

Percentage of households in Africa with electricity, radio, TV



Sector



Information & Communication Technology & Millennium Development Goals



MDG Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development



Target 18

"In cooperation with the private sector make available the benefits of new technologies, specifically information and communications."

A decade of ICT progress

Total telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants, developing regions



Note: Developed countries are excluded. For definitions of regions, see: <u>www.worldbank.org/data/countryclass/classgroups.htm</u>.

Macro-economic impact of ICTs: Japan



Gender, pollution & telework in Ireland

Telework: "persons who work from home & could not do so without PC with a telecom link."

More teleworkers = more people working at home = less car pollution (MDG #7)



More tertiary education = more women with small children teleworking (MDG #3)

Impact of ICTs on Millennium Development Goals



WSIS Targets



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- 1. To connect villages with ICTs and establish community access points
- 2. To connect ... schools
- 3. To connect research centres
- 4. To connect public libraries...
- 5. To connect health centres & hospitals
- 6. To connect all local and central government departments & establish websites and e-mail addresses
- 7. To adapt ... school curricula to meet challenges of the Information Society
- 8. To ensure that all of the world's population has access to TV & radio
- 9. To encourage development of content & ... facilitate the presence and use of all world languages on the Internet
- 10. To ensure that more than half the world's inhabitants have access to ICTs within their reach



Digital Access Index



e-ITU indicators

Universal service

 1.% households with electricity
 2.% households with a radio
 3.% households with a television

4. % ofhouseholds witha telephone5. % of

households with a computer

6. % of households with Internet

Universal access

7. % of population covered by mobile8. % of population that use a computer

9. % of population with access to the Internet

Sector use

10. % businesses with computers

11. % businesses with Internet access

12. % businesses with a website

13. Student to computer ratio
14. % schools with Internet access
15. % gov't offices with Internet access
16. % gov't offices with a website
17.% gov't employees with Internet access

Digital Access Index

18. Fixed subscribers per 100 inhabitants 19. Mobile subscribers per 100 inhabitants 20. Internet tariff as % of per capita income 21. Internet bandwidth per inhabitant 22. Broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants 23. Internet users per 100 inhabitants

Conclusions

- Follow model surveys to enhance international comparability. Where household or business surveys are already conducted by national statistical offices, include ICT access questions.
- Developed nations and multilateral agencies should assist developing nations to compile ICT indicators
- Government ICT agencies should collect administrative records on ICTs and liase with their national statistical offices.
- Make available data more visible. Countries should identify a prominent website location for information society statistics.
- At the international level, a portal for information society indicators could be created, containing links to national statistics as well as model questionnaires and methodological information.
 International agencies also devote more resources to this area.
- Good statistical practice is important; transparency, clarity, timeliness and relevance are critical.

World Telecom Indicators

- 1. Basic indicators
- 2. Main telephone lines
- 3. Waiting list
- 4. Telephone network
- 5. Tele-accessibility
- 6. Telephone tariffs
- 7. Cellular subscribers
- 8. Cellular tariffs
- 9. ISDN

10. International traffic

11. Telecom staff 12. Telecom revenue 13. Telecom investment 14. Equipment trade 15. Information technology 16. Internet tariffs 17. Broadband 18. Broadcasting <u>19. Pay TV</u> 20. Projections

181 economies, 2002 data



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Thank you! Michael.Minges@itu.int