3rd World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting

Geneva, 15 - 17 January 2003

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ITU
Title: UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG) (PowerPoint presentation)
UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting
Geneva, Switzerland
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Topics

- Background
- Goals and Targets
- UN Millennium Development Indicators
- ITU’s role
- Some results
- Future indicators
- Conclusions
Background

• 189 nations committed themselves to the UN Millennium Declaration in September 2000
• Objective of the declaration is to promote a comprehensive approach and a coordinated strategy in tackling many problems
• Declaration calls for halving by the year 2015, the number of people who live on less than one dollar a day.

8 Goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators

➢ Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
➢ Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education
➢ Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women
➢ Goal 4. Reduce child mortality
➢ Goal 5. Improve maternal health
➢ Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
➢ Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability
➢ Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development

• http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp
Goal 8.
Develop a global partnership for development

- It has 8 targets (targets 12-18)
- **Target 18.**
  In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

48 Millennium Development Indicators

- Use to measure progress towards the Millennium Development goals
- Several UN agencies including IMF, OECD and World Bank provide the data
- Data should be aggregated to “developed” and “developing” countries whenever possible
- Data provided from 1990 to present, with two time points (1990 and 2000) for the Secretary General’s report
ITU’s Role

- Provide three indicators and update them regularly
  - Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population
  - Personal computers per 100 population
  - Internet users per 100 population
- Policy implementation and monitoring of progress made by countries

### Indicator 47-48: Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population</th>
<th>Personal computers in use per 100 population</th>
<th>Internet users per 100 population</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>World</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.1 32.3</td>
<td>2.3 9.4</td>
<td>0.05 8.1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Developed regions</strong></td>
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<td>8.5 32.5</td>
<td>0.41 30.3</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Developing regions</strong></td>
<td>2.4 16.8</td>
<td>0.3 2.4</td>
<td>0.00 2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results

Distribution by economic classification

- Developed
- Developing

Population, Fixed+Mobile, Fixed+Mobile, 2001

Internet users, millions

Per 100 inhabitants


“Future” Millennium Indicators

- Household telephone (fixed and mobile) penetration
- Household PC penetration
- Household Internet penetration
- Mobile population coverage
Different indicators for different groups?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Developed Countries</th>
<th>Developed countries</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Household telephone penetration</td>
<td>Mobile population coverage</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Household PC penetration</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Household Internet penetration</td>
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Conclusions

- National Statistics Offices should include questions related to household use of ICT on household surveys and/or Census collection
- Governments should provide data for all listed UN Millennium Indicators
- Governments and private sector should take active cooperation in achieving the target: Make available the benefits of new technologies, specifically the ICT.
Thank you.

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