



The Market Information and Statistics Division presents
its **World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators** . . .

By the end of 2007, the world had 3.3 billion mobile cellular subscribers, compared to 1.3 billion fixed telephone lines. In a number of countries, mobile penetration has exceeded 100%.

Asia is home to a number of broadband champions, including Japan, Hong Kong (China), and the Republic of Korea, where Internet access is exclusively "high-speed".

**SPECIAL
EDITION ITU
TELECOM ASIA**



On average, 1 out of 7 people in Asia-Pacific use the Internet.

In 2007, the number of mobile cellular subscribers in Asia-Pacific grew by almost 30%.

Through its **World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators**, ITU is recognized as the main source of global, and internationally comparable, telecommunication/ICT statistics

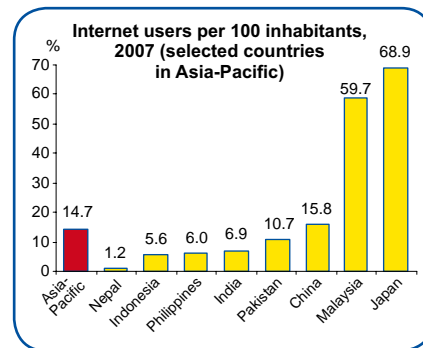
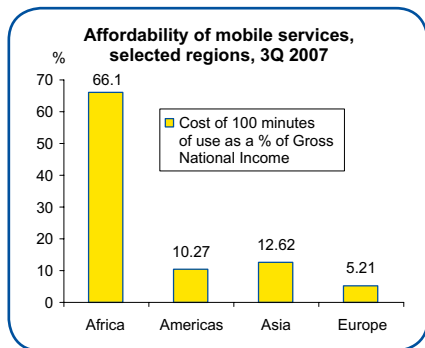
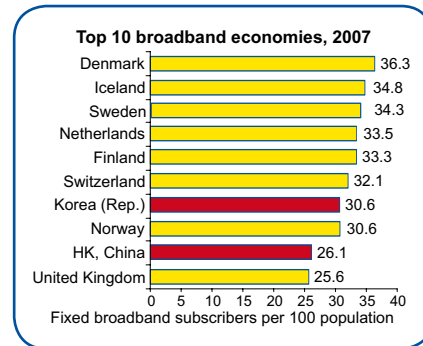
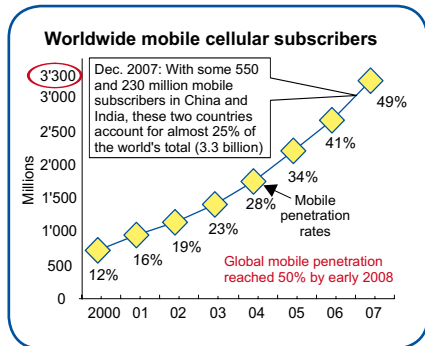


Telecommunication and Information & Communication Technology statistics

- to track the Information Society
- to measure and overcome the digital divide
- to identify market potential and investment opportunities

Global, regional and national trends

ITU monitors, compares and analyzes global, regional and national ICT developments.



Pakistan in 2007

Population, million	164	% population covered by mobile signal	90
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	3.0	Internet users per 100 inhabitants	10.7
Payphones per 1'000 inhabitants	2.2	International Internet bandwidth, bits per inhabitants (2005)	4.7
Mobile cellular subs. per 100 inhabitants	48.1	Telecom services revenue, US\$ million (2006)	3'196
% mobile cellular prepaid subscribers	97	Mobile services revenue, US\$ million (2006)	1'495

Data sources

ITU collects its data directly from governments – usually the regulatory authority or the ministry – by means of an annual questionnaire. Data are verified, harmonized and complemented by online research, government websites and operators' annual reports. Market research data are also used to cross-check and complement missing values.

MDG tracking

ITU has the mandate to help monitor progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), a set of goals to reduce poverty, ill-health, lack of education, and environmental degradation. ITU's 3 MDG indicators are main (fixed) telephone lines, mobile cellular subscribers, and Internet users:

MDG	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants		Mobile cellular subscribers per 100 inhabitants		Internet users per 100 inhabitants	
	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007
World	9.9	18.8	0.2	48.3	0.1	20.1
Eastern Asia	1.9	27.9	1.2	42.7	-	17.7
Southern Asia	0.7	4.5	-	25.5	-	7.6
South-Eastern Asia	1.3	11.1	0.1	40.9	-	11.8

Indicator definition

To measure the Information Society and track the digital divide, we need reliable and harmonized data. ITU plays an important role in helping countries in their data



collection efforts by providing guidelines and definitions. This includes the ITU Indicators Handbook, a list of over 110 indicators and definitions. Besides this, and together with the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, ITU has developed a core list of ICT

indicators that all countries are encouraged to collect. The Partnership, which includes 10 international and regional organizations, also provides methodological guidance and technical assistance to developing countries.

What kind of data ITU collects

- Mobile/fixed telephone networks
- Internet subscribers and users
- Telephone/data traffic
- Tariffs (mobile, fixed, Internet)
- Revenues and investments
- Broadcasting (TV, radio)
- ICTs in households

ITU helps measure the Information Society

The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) enunciated a total of ten targets to be achieved by 2015 of which the first is "... to connect villages with ICTs and establish community access points...".¹ Based on its 2008 study on "Measuring ICT availability in villages and rural areas", ITU estimates that in the developing world (which is home to 92% of the world's villages) about 30% of villages are connected to a fixed telephone network. Less than 10% have public Internet access facilities. In Asia-Pacific, 48% and 61% of villages are connected to a fixed and mobile network, respectively and 10% of villages have Internet access.

The World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database contains time series data for the years 1960, 1965, and annually from 1970 - 2007 for more than 100 telecommunication indicators, including mobile and fixed telephone network size and growth, quality of service, traffic, staff, tariffs, revenue, investment, and data on Internet and broadband uptake.

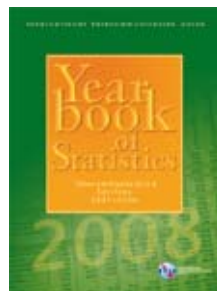


The World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report (WTDR), first published in 1994, is widely recognized as the industry bible for both its analysis and statistics. Each WTDR explores a specific theme, such as mobile communications, universal access, or trade in telecommunications.

The Yearbook of Statistics, published once a year, provides key statistical information on telecommunication/ICT developments, by country. The latest Yearbook contains statistics for the ten-year period 1997-2006.



The Regional Telecommunication/ICT Indicators – including reports on the Americas, Africa, and Asia-Pacific – are prepared specially for regional ITU TELECOM events. They include analytical overviews of telecommunication/ICT trends, regional and country statistics, and a directory of telecommunication organizations. In 2008, the African and the Asia-Pacific Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Reports were published.



How to obtain data and reports

ITU statistics and analysis of national, regional and global trends are available in a number of formats, including publications and CD-ROM. The World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, which is updated every 3 months, can be purchased and downloaded online. Some key indicators are available, free of charge, on our website.

www.itu.int/ict or indicators@itu.int