

"Metrics" session Thursday, June 20, 11:00-12:30

### Assessing e-readiness: A review of the Mosaic methodology

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## **ITU Internet Case Studies**

- 2 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> years (since January 2000)
- 15 nations studied
- Purpose:
  - Try to overcome lack of reliable ICT data in developing nations
  - Seek reasons which retard or accelerate Internet development
- Using Mosaic methodology <<u>mosaic.unomaha.edu/gdi.html</u>>





## **Mosaic framework**

Category	Definition					
Pervasiveness	Proportion of Internet users					
Dispersion	Concentration of the Internet within a nation, from none or a single city to nationwide availability with points-of- presence or toll free access in all first-tier political subdivisions and common rural access					
Sectoral absorption	Degree of Internet utilization in the education, commercial, health care, and public sectors					
Connectivity infrastructure	Based on international and national backbone bandwidth, exchange points, and last-mile access methods					
Organizational infrastructure	State of the ISP industry and market conditions					
Sophistication of use	Measure characterizing usage from conventional to highly sophisticated and driving innovation					

*Five values (0 to 4) for each category with 4 being best. Maximum total score of 24.* 



### The scorecard

		Perv asive	Dispe rsion	Absorp tion	Conne ctivity	Organ izatio	Sophis ticatio	Total	Date
		ness				nal	n		
1	Singapore	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.5	22.0	Jul-00
2	Korea	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	22.0	May-02
3	Malaysia	4.0	3.5	2.5	2.5	3.5	2.5	18.5	Apr-01
4	Indonesia	3.0	3.0	1.5	2.5	3.5	2.0	15.5	May-01
5	Thailand	3.0	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	15.5	Aug-01
6	Philippines	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	15.0	Sep-01
7	Hungary	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	13.5	Oct-00
8	Cape Verde	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	13.0	Apr-02
9	Egypt	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	2.0	12.5	May-00
10	Bolivia	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	11.5	May-00
11	Vietnam	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.5	10.5	May-01
12	Laos	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.0	9.0	Nov-01
13	Uganda	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.0	8.5	Feb-00
14	Nepal	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	8.0	Jan-00
15	Cambodia	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	7.5	Jul-01
	Average	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.5	1.9	13.5	



## **Mosaic attractions & drawbacks**

#### Attractions

- Highlights where a country's relative strengths and weaknesses are
- Can be a sanity check for unreliable Internet user data
- Is a better overall measure of ICT potential than just Internet user penetration by including sector absorption

#### Drawbacks

- Base data not always available or unreliable
- Some items require subjective assessment
- Often maps back to Internet user or income
- Does not factor in universal access issues such as affordability or presence of Internet cafes
- Does not factor in 'soft' factors such as education or literacy



## **Quickly see relative strength and weakness**





## **Pervasiveness & dispersion**

- Reliable Internet user surveys lacking for many developing nations (and inconsistent ones for developed!!!)
- Not very granular
- Geographic dispersion hard to judge or not so relevant (e.g., 1<sup>st</sup> Tier political sub-divisions, nationwide Internet dial-up numbers versus POPs)

## How many Internet users does Singapore have?



\* Used in last month \*\* Universe



# **Absorption & connectivity**

- Absorption:
  - What level of government or education should be considered? Should it be central/local government, primary/secondary/tertiary education?
- Connectivity:
  - Mixed values. Rep. Korea has world's highest broadband penetration yet its domestic & international connectivity would have low values according Mosaic
  - Related to size of nation: Absolute values not as important as relative ones





# **Organizational & sophistication**

- Hard to measure: What is sophistication?
- Mixed values: Many ISPs but only one with international gateway
- Actual versus theoretical: Country may have 'open' market on paper but only one ISP in operation





## **Mosaic & Internet penetration**





## **An Internet Development Index**

Concept	Indicator				
Human	Literacy, Newspaper circulation				
	Secondary+ education, tertiary enrolment				
	Language				
Affordability	Price of Internet access				
Infrastructure	Fixed telephone lines per capita				
	PCs per capita				
	Internet subscribers per capita				
	International bandwidth (per subscriber, BMI)				
Connectivity	Schools, business, households				