MIS 2012 launch
11 October 2012
Geneva
ITU Headquarters
MIS 2012: five chapters

1. Latest key indicators
2. ICT Development Index (IDI)
3. ICT Price Basket (IPB)
4. Revenue & investment in telecom services
5. Measuring ICT installed and used capacity

➤ Methodological and statistical annexes
Two benchmarking tools measuring ICT progress and affordability

**IDI**
- 11 indicators, covering 3 areas:
  - ICT access
  - ICT use
  - ICT skills
- Scale: 0-10
- 155 economies
- 2011 and 2010 comparison

**IPB**
- Entry-level price for 3 ICT services:
  - Fixed-telephone
  - Mobile-cellular
  - Fixed-broadband Internet
- 161 economies
- Three calculations:
  - % of GNI p.c., US$, PPP$
- 2008-2011 price trend
IDI points to importance of giving priority to LCCs

### IDI 2011 top ten

(2010 rank)

1. Korea (Rep.) (1)
2. Sweden (2)
3. Denmark (3)
4. Iceland (4)
5. Finland (5)
6. Netherlands (7)
7. Luxembourg (6)
8. Japan (8)
9. United Kingdom (14)
10. Switzerland (9)

### Key findings

- **Between 2010 and 2011**
  - Almost all countries increased their IDI values but..
  - ... developed countries have twice the IDI value of the developing ones
  - Slight increase in IDI value range between the ‘top’ and the ‘bottom’
  - Group with lowest IDI values is becoming more heterogeneous

- **Priority must go to Least Connected Countries (LCCs)**
IDI ranges and averages differ substantially between regions

Source: ITU
Note: simple averages
Most dynamic countries are from the developing world

Top ten most dynamic countries - changes between IDI 2010 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change in IDI ranking</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>IDI rank change</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49 Kazakhstan</td>
<td>7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 Brazil</td>
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<tr>
<td>133 Rwanda</td>
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<td>47 Saudi Arabia</td>
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<td>40 Bahrain</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>68 Azerbaijan</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>88 Fiji</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9 United Kingdom</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>81 Viet Nam</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>117 Ghana</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Change in IDI value (absolute)</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
<td>40 Bahrain</td>
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<table>
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<th>Change in IDI value (%)</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>IDI % change</th>
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<tr>
<td>114 Kenya</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITU
Mobile-broadband leads growth race ...

Global ICT developments, annual change, 2001-2011

Source: ITU
... but broadband divide is still apparent

- Mobile-cellular divide has narrowed but broadband divide persistent

Source: ITU
IPB shows strong price drop

- Prices have dropped by 30% between 2008 and 2011
- While prices in developed countries have stabilized, those in developing countries continue to fall at double-digit rates

Source: ITU
Fixed-broadband prices remain high in many developing countries

- Between 2008 and 2011, 75% drop in fixed-broadband prices
- Fixed-broadband prices still represent over 40% of GNI per capita in developing countries...
- ... compared to 1.7% in developed economies: the fixed-broadband sub-basket is the basket with the largest relative price difference between developed and developing economies
ICTs have a growing role in the economy and GDP growth

- ICTs drive productivity growth
- Global exports of ICT goods accounted for 12% of world merchandise trade
- ICT services revenues reached USD 1.5 trillion in 2010 (2.4% of global GDP)
- Mobile sector is prime source of revenue in developing countries

Source: ITU
Developing countries are key growth markets

- Both telecom revenues and investment (CAPEX) continued to grow during the crisis
- 9 of the top 20 telecom markets in terms of revenues are developing markets
- Important source of financing (FDI)
- More investment in advanced ICT services is needed to fuel growth

Top 20 largest telecom markets in terms of revenue from telecom services, 2010

Source: ITU
Takeaways

- ICTs are more widely available and affordable
  - 6 billion mobile-cellular subscriptions and 2.3 billion people (1/3 of world population) online
  - ICT prices dropped by 30% between 2008 and 2011
  - Developing countries account for lion’s share of ICT growth and show strongest drop in prices
- Internet/ICT access is increasingly broadband and mobile
  - Almost twice as many mobile-broadband as fixed-broadband subscriptions
- Differences in ICT uptake, capacity and prices between developed and developing countries (especially LCCs) persist
  - Need to increase broadband infrastructure and lower prices
- ICTs have a growing impact on the economy
  - Need to stimulate ICT investments, in particular in advanced ICT networks (e.g. fibre, LTE), since these are long-term investments that foster economic growth
For further information:

indicators[at]itu.int

www.itu.int/ict