

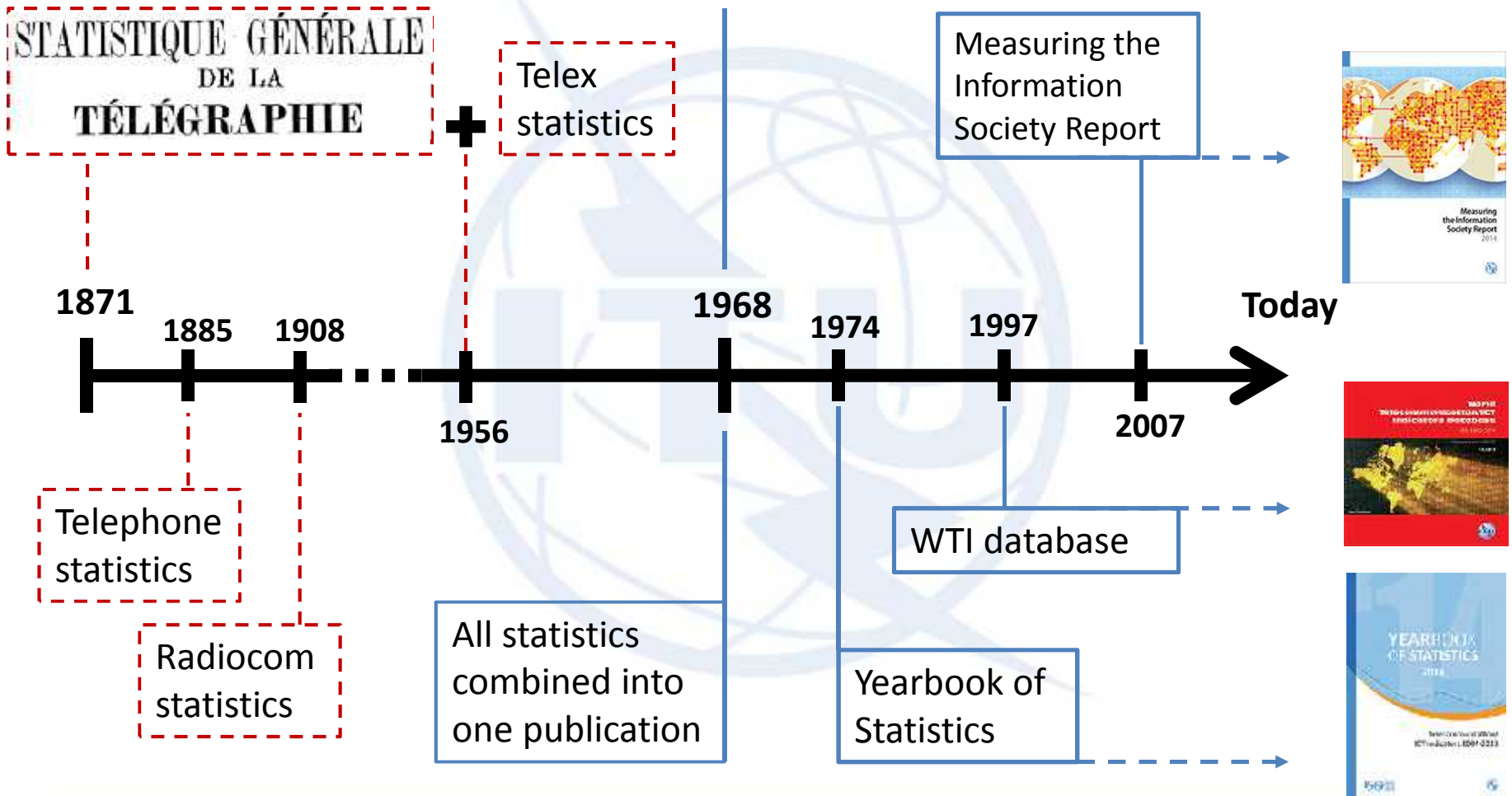
ITU Asia-Pacific Regional Forum on reshaping Policy and Regulatory Landscape for Accelerating Broadband Access

Jakarta, Indonesia
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Broadband Indicators

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History of ITU statistics



Importance of ICT statistics

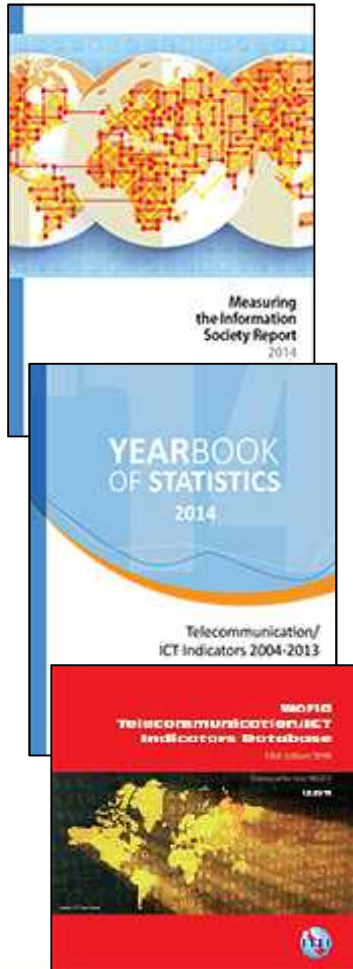
National

- Overall monitoring of ICT developments
- Market analysis to inform regulatory/policy interventions
- Tracking of regulatory measures, e.g. licence obligations
- Monitoring of national ICT goals, e.g. broadband plans

International

- Benchmarking national vs international ICT developments
- Monitor global ICT development targets, e.g. Broadband Commission targets, WSIS+10, Post-2015
- Informing private investors (e.g. to attract FDI), international cooperation programmes, donors, the media

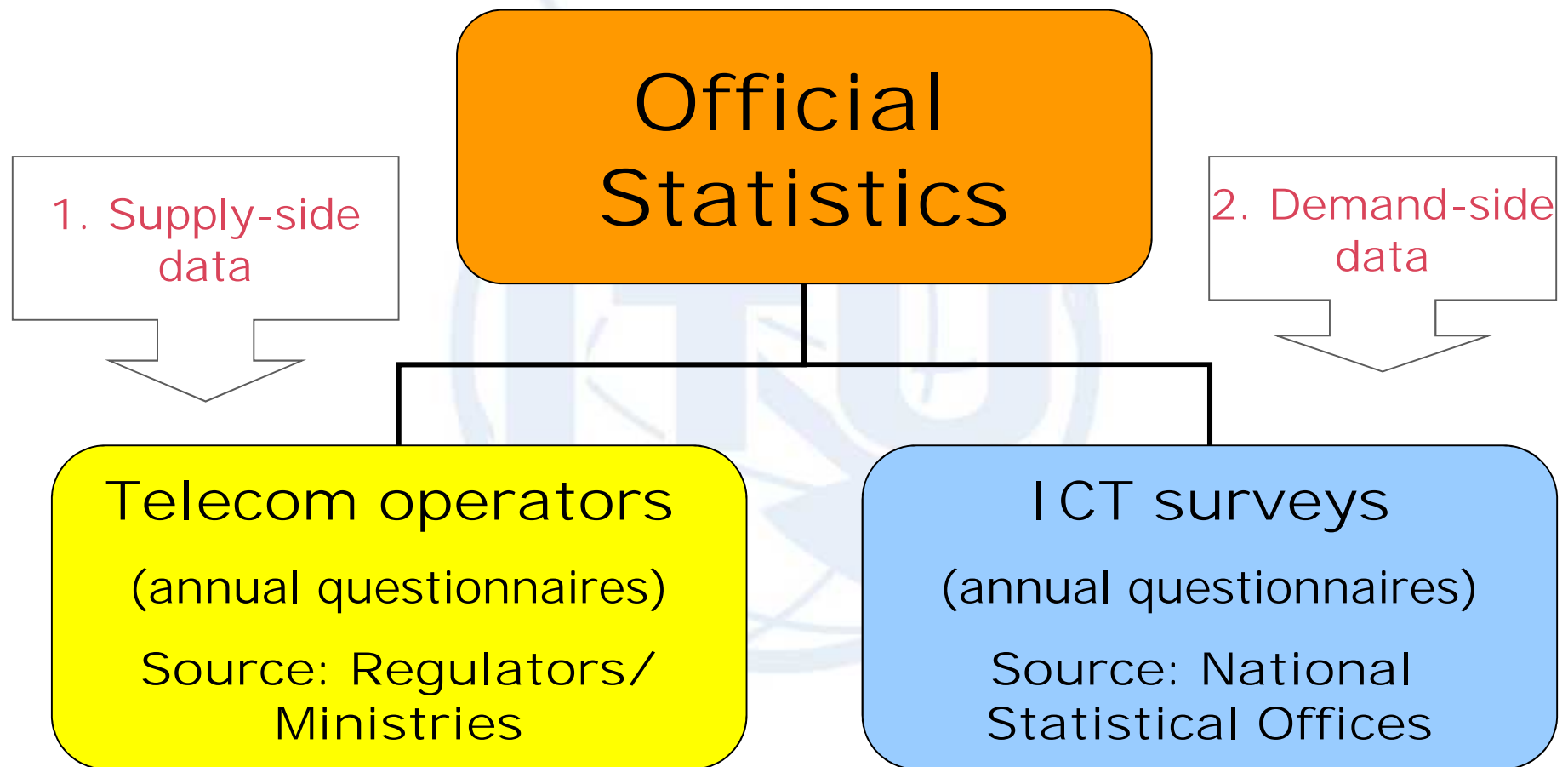
Benchmarking ICT developments



- High quality data – authoritative sources
- Credible methodology
 - Harmonization through Expert Groups
- Only global source of official ICT statistics – about 190 economies
- Historical series – annual data from 1975 - present
- Relied upon by:
 - Private sector
 - Development banks
 - International organizations



Sources for ITU statistics



1. Supply Side - ITU Handbook

- Covers **81 indicators** on telecommunication/ICT services
- Covers data collected from **administrative sources** (e.g. telecom operators)
- Discussed in the ITU Expert Group on Telecom/ICT Indicators (**EGTI**)



Available at:

http://www.itu.int/pub/D-IND-ITC_IND_HBK-2011

ITU Handbook (cont.)

Groupings:

- Fixed-telephone networks
- Mobile-cellular networks
- Internet
- Traffic
- Prices
- Quality of service
- Persons employed
- Revenue
- Investment
- Public access
- Broadcasting and other indicators

- Definition
- Clarifications and scope
- Method of collection
- Relationship with other indicators
- Methodological issues
- Examples

Broadband indicators – administrative sources

1. Subscriptions

- a. Fixed-broadband
- b. Active mobile-broadband

2. Traffic

3. Prices

- a. Fixed-broadband
- b. Active mobile-broadband

1a. Fixed-broadband subscriptions

Main features:

- advertised 256 kbit/s



Breakdowns:

- by speed
 - 10 Mbit/s
 - 2 – 10 Mbit/s
 - 0.256 – 2 Mbit/s
- by tech
 - DSL
 - cable
 - FTTH/B
 - Satellite
 - Fixed wireless
 - other

1b. Active mobile-broadband subscriptions

Main features:

- advertised 256 kbit/s



GPRS and EDGE **excluded**

- active

1. Monthly fee paid only for Internet access
- OR
2. Accessed the Internet in the previous three months

- allows access to the open Internet

2. Broadband - Traffic

- Data traffic
 - Fixed-broadband Internet traffic (exabytes)
 - Mobile-broadband Internet traffic (inside country)
 - Mobile-broadband Internet traffic (outside, roaming out)

Measured at the end-user access point

Excl. walled-garden, wholesale traffic, IPTV/CATV

3a. Fixed-broadband prices

- Price of broadband entry plan in terms of the minimum speed of 256 kbit/s
- From operator with the largest market share (number of fixed-broadband subscriptions)
- Prices are collected for the fixed-broadband technology with the greatest number of subscriptions in the country (DSL, fibre, cable, etc.)

Fixed broadband prices

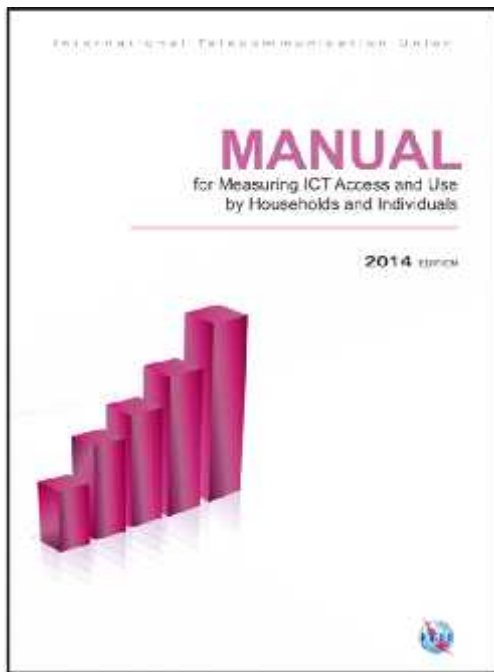
- Fixed-broadband connection charge
- Fixed-broadband monthly subscription charge
- Fixed-broadband speed, in Mbit/s
- Fixed-broadband cap, in GB
- Fixed-broadband - price of excess usage

3b. Mobile-broadband prices

- Prices should be collected based on one of the following technologies: UMTS, HSPA family, LTE family, CDMA EV-DO family and mobile WiMAX (IEEE 802.16e and 802.16m)
- From operator with the largest market share (number of mobile-broadband subscriptions)
- Prices should be collected for both:
 - a) handset-based mobile-broadband subscriptions and
 - b) computer-based mobile-broadband subscriptions
- Price data should be collected for the cheapest plan, with a data volume allowance of a minimum of:
 - 1 GB for a USB/dongle (computer-based) subscription
 - 500 MB for a handset-based subscription.

2. Demand Side

ITU Manual for Measuring ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals, 2014 edition



- Main objective: to assist countries to measure ICT access and use by households and individuals
 - Production of high quality and internationally comparable data
- Basis for delivery of training courses
- Includes the revised core ICT household indicators
- Available in 6 official UN languages

Core indicators on access to, and use of, ICT by households and individuals

HH1	Proportion of households with a radio
HH2	Proportion of households with a television
HH3	Proportion of households with telephone
HH4	Proportion of households with a computer
HH5	Proportion of individuals using a computer
HH6	Proportion of households with Internet
HH7	Proportion of individuals using the Internet
HH8	Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by location
HH9	Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by type of activity
HH10	Proportion of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone
HH11	Proportion of households with Internet, by type of service
HH12	Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by frequency
HH13	Proportion of households with multichannel television, by type
HH14	Barriers to household Internet access
HH15	Individuals with ICT skills, by type of skills
HH16	Household expenditure on ICT

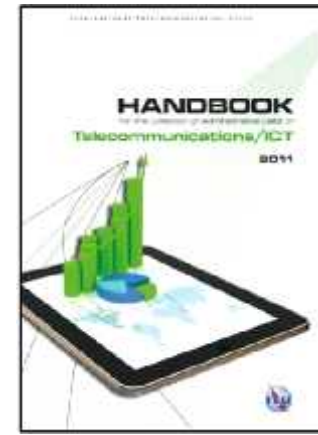
HH11. Percentage of households with Internet, by type of service

The Internet is a worldwide public computer network. It provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries e-mail, news, entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used (not assumed to be only via a computer – it may also be by mobile telephone, tablet, PDA, games machine, digital TV etc.). Access can be via a fixed or mobile network.

The broad types of Internet services to be identified are the following:

- **Fixed (wired) narrowband network:** includes analogue modem (dial-up via standard telephone line), ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network), DSL (Digital Subscriber Line) at advertised download speeds below 256 kbit/s, and other forms of access with an advertised download speed of less than 256 kbit/s
- **Fixed (wired) broadband network:** refers to technologies at advertised download speeds of at least 256 kbit/s, such as DSL, cable modem, high speed leased lines, fibre-to-the-home/building, powerline and other fixed (wired) broadband
- **Terrestrial fixed (wireless) broadband network:** refers to technologies at advertised download speeds of at least 256 kbit/s, such as WiMAX, fixed CDMA
- **Satellite broadband network (via a satellite connection)** at advertised download speeds of at least 256 kbit/s
- **Mobile broadband network** (at least 3G, e.g. UMTS) via a handset
- **Mobile broadband network** via a card (e.g. integrated SIM card in a computer) or USB modem

ITU Expert Group on Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (EGTI) – operator data, **ITU Handbook**



ITU Expert Group on Household Indicators (EGH) – ICT household data, **ITU Manual**



September 2015

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

EGH
meeting

EGTI
meeting

You are invited to participate in EGTI and EGH, information at indicators@itu.int

Invitation to World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Symposium (WTIS)

- 30 November – 2 December 2015, Hiroshima, Japan
- Main global event on ICT measurement – bringing together the ICT policy and ICT data community
- Presentation of the work of the statistical Expert Groups (EGH/EGTI)
- Launch of the ICT Development Index



THANK YOU

More information

<http://www.itu.int/ict>