



**INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION**  
**Telecommunication Development Bureau**  
Telecommunication Statistics and Data Unit

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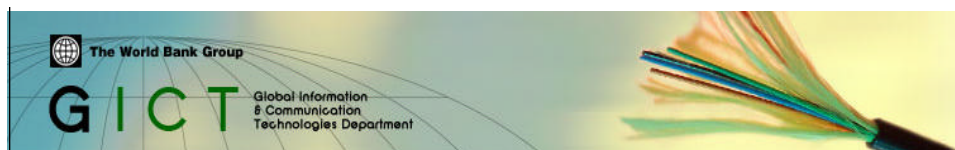
**3<sup>rd</sup> World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting**  
*Geneva, 15 - 17 January 2003*

**Document:** WICT-24E

**Source:** David Cieslikowski and Anat Lewin  
World Bank

**Title:** Presentation on ICT Indicators, World Bank (PowerPoint presentation)





# World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting

Presentation on ICT Indicators, World Bank

David Cieslikowski    Development Data Group  
Anat Lewin            Global ICT Department, Policy Division  
January 15-17, 2003



## Development Data Group



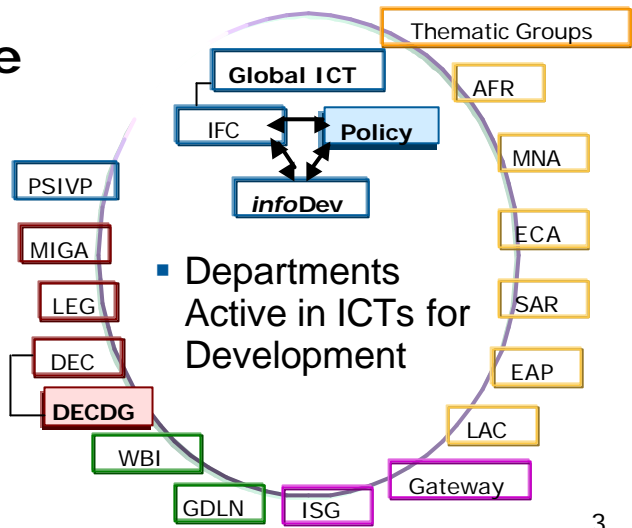
## ICT: Two Perspectives from the World Bank

- **The World Bank's Global Information & Communication Technologies Department (GICT)** brings together the the public sector advisory and funding arms of the IBRD and the private investment practice of the IFC to offer governments, private firms and community organizations capital and expertise in ICTs.
- **The World Bank's Development Data Group (DECDG)** provides high quality national and international statistics to clients within and outside the Bank and improves the capacity of member countries to produce and use statistical information.

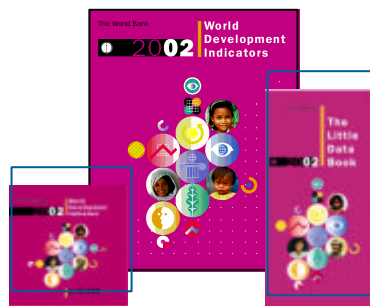


## Development Data Group

# ICT at the World Bank



# Development Data Group





## Development Data Group

### Why is the World Bank Involved in ICT Data, Policy, and Projects?

- ICT touches every facet of development and poverty reduction:
  - Opportunity — sustainable growth and development
  - Empowerment — more transparent governance, better service delivery, greater ability to communicate and participate
  - Security — reduced vulnerability to ill health and natural disasters
- ICT is cross-cutting — all sectors have the potential to be transformed by ICT. ICT changes the way the world learns, communicates, does business, and cures illnesses.



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## Development Data Group

### WDI and Related Publications and Databases

1. World Development Indicators
2. World Bank Atlas
3. Little Data Book
4. WDI CD-ROM
5. WDI Data on-line <http://publications.worldbank.org/wdi>
6. ICT At-a-Glance



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### **Power & communications table**

- Telephone mainlines: (ITU)
  - Per 1,000 people; in largest city per 1,000 people; waiting list (thousands); waiting time (years); per employee; revenue per line (\$) ; cost of local call \$ per 3 minutes
- Mobile phones per 1,000 people (ITU)
- International communications (ITU)
  - Outgoing traffic (minutes per subscriber); cost of call to U.S. (\$ per 3 minutes)



### **Information age table**

- Daily newspapers per 1,000 people (UNESCO)
- Radios per 1,000 people (UNESCO/ITU)
- Television: sets per 1,000 people; cable subscribers per 1,000 people (UNESCO/ITU)
- Personal computers: PCs per 1,000 people; PCs installed in education, total (ITU, WITSA)
- Internet (ITU): users (thousands); monthly off-peak access charges; Service provider charge (\$); telephone usage charge (\$)
  - Secure servers (Netcraft)
- ICT expenditures (WITSA): % of GDP; Per capita (\$)

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### **ICT At-a-glance: ICT Data On One Page**

- Key ICT data on:
  - Infrastructure & access
  - Computers & the Internet
  - Expenditures
  - Business & government environment
  - Plus background information
- Several sources
  - ITU, UNESCO, World Economic Forum, WITSA
- [www.worldbank.org/data/countrydata/countrydata.html](http://www.worldbank.org/data/countrydata/countrydata.html)



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### GenderStats... but not ICT specific

Data by gender include:

- Wage gaps
- Life expectancy
- Literacy & enrollment rates
- Labor force
- HIV prevalence
- [www.worldbank.org/data/databytopic/gender.html#ti](http://www.worldbank.org/data/databytopic/gender.html#ti)



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### Strengthening Statistics

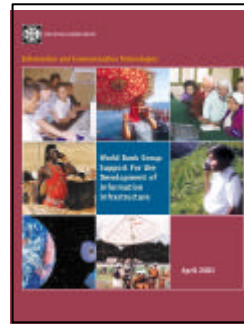
- Paris21 (Partnership in Statistics for the 21<sup>st</sup> century)
  - Increased political support for statistics
  - Integrate with poverty reduction strategies
  - Promote statistical development strategies
  - Information exchange to share knowledge and foster co-ordination
- STATCAP — a new World Bank instrument for lending in statistics
  - Provide loans with easy-to-use procedures and guidelines; supports long-term approach to statistical capacity building



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## Global ICT Department, Policy Division



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## GICT's Policy Division

- We advise governments on ICT policy in
  - **Sector reform**: e.g. market structure, competition, regulation and privatization.
  - **Internet, convergence, and e-strategies**: e.g. national information infrastructure strategies (e-strategies), intellectual property rights and information security.
  - **Strengthening regulatory structures**: e.g. independent regulatory agencies, pro-competitive rules and regulations, interconnection and tariff regimes, a level playing field for new entrants and the protection of consumers.
  - **Access**: e.g. universal access to basic telephony, postal and other ICT services.
  - **ICT applications**: e.g. design, implementation and procurement of ICT applications.

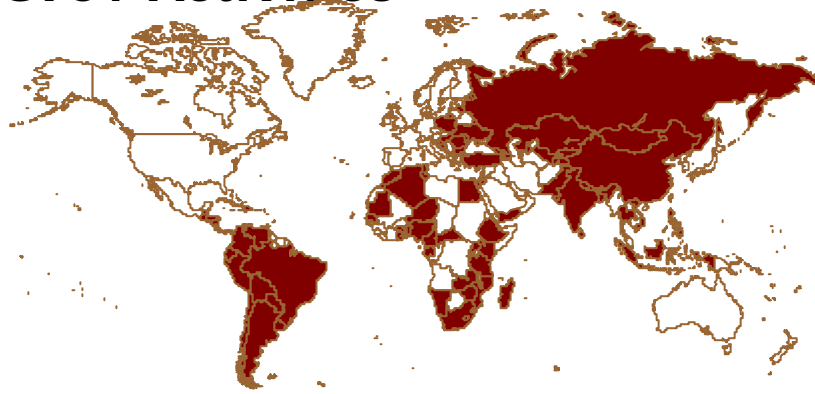


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# What GICT does

	 <b>Grants &lt; 250K US\$</b>	
<b>Public Sector Loans &amp; Products</b>  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <i>infoDev</i> Grants</li> <li>✓ Sovereign Loans</li> <li>✓ Advisory Services</li> <li>✓ Partial risk guarantees</li> <li>✓ Direct project loans</li> <li>✓ Loan syndications</li> <li>✓ Mezzanine financing</li> <li>✓ Equity participation</li> </ul>	  <b>Private Sector Loans &amp; Products</b>

## GICT Activities



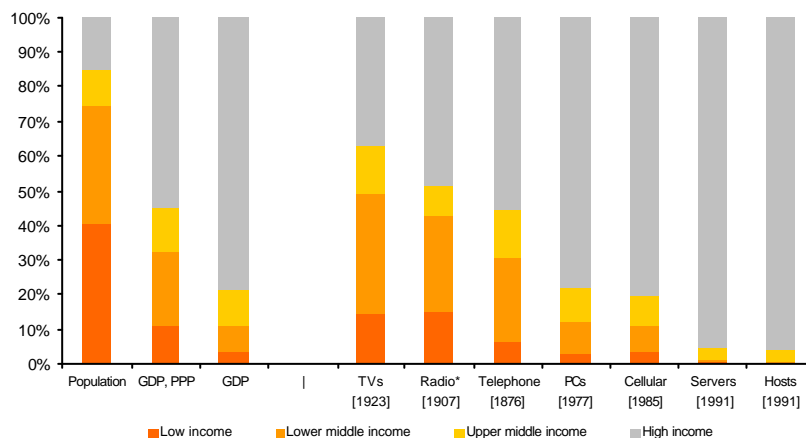
- **Policy:** involvement in 75 Active Projects Worldwide
- **IFC:** over 100 Projects Mobilized \$5bn in Private Capital
- **infoDev:** 400 Projects worth \$70m

## Our Basic Research and Data Stories

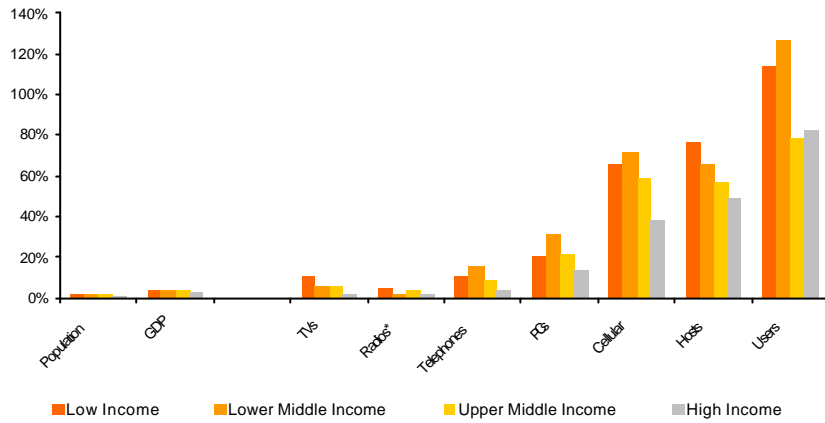


- **The Problem:**
  - The Digital Divide
    - ❖ There are huge gaps in access
    - ❖ More access to information infrastructure leads to better development outcomes
- **What can clients do?**
  - Regulated, private competition pays
    - ❖ Competition improves access to ICTs
    - ❖ Competition reduces prices for consumers
    - ❖ Competition leads to economic growth and a reduction of poverty

### 2000: Sophistication of Technology and the Digital Divide

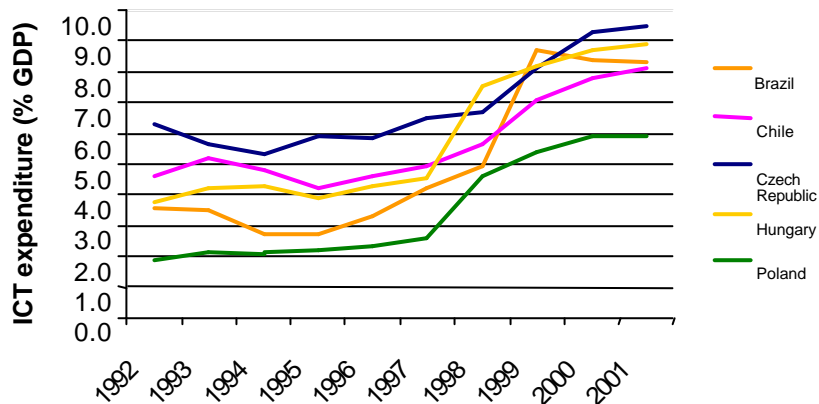


### 1990-2000 Average Annual Growth Rates

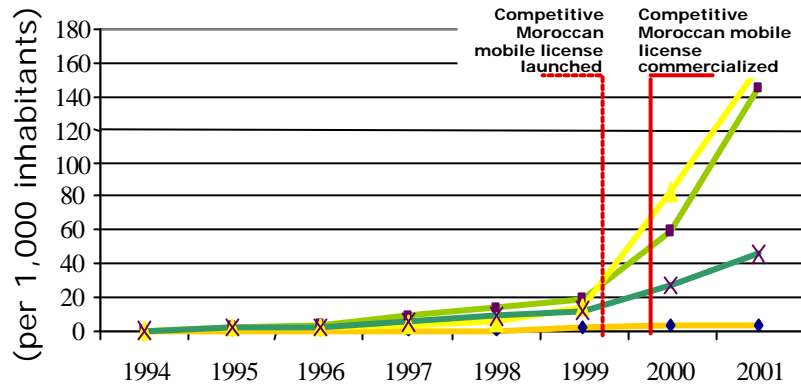


Source: World Development Indicators 2002, World Bank Group. GDP is expressed in constant 1995 US\$.  
 Original source for telecommunications data is the World Telecommunications Indicators database 2001, International Telecommunications Union.  
 \* Radio growth rates are for 1990-1997.

### ICT expenditure (% GDP) in Countries that have Adopted ICT Growth Policies



## Mobile Teledensity per 1,000 Inhabitants



## Data Sets Used at GICT

- **International Organizations**
  - World Bank
    - ❖ World Development Indicators (SIMA)
  - ITU
    - ❖ World Telecommunications Indicators Database (SIMA)
    - ❖ Internet for a Mobile Generation
  - Universal Postal Union
    - ❖ International Postal Statistics (SIMA)
- **Private Sector Data Providers**
  - TeleGeography
    - ❖ Global Traffic Statistics (Voice)
    - ❖ Global Packet Statistics (Internet)
  - Tarifica (Tariffs for PSTN, leased lines)
  - Pyramid, Analysys, Yankee Group
  - Arab Advisors Group
  - Others under consideration e.g. RHK

## Additional Data Needed for Analysis and Research

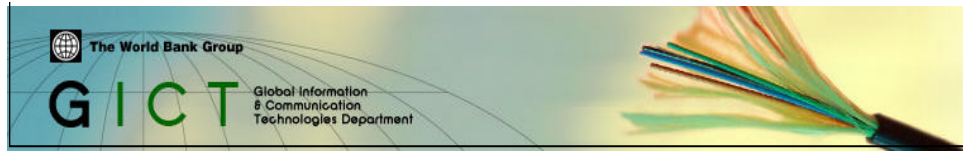
- Foreign Direct Investment in Telecom
- Telecom value added to GDP
- Qualitative data
  - Date telecom laws were passed
  - Date competitive PSTN/mobile licenses were offered and date competitive services were commercialized
  - Date of establishment of an independent regulator
  - Date of privatization of incumbent and share of private equity
- Regional and Income-Level Aggregate Time Series
- User-friendly presentation (time savers)



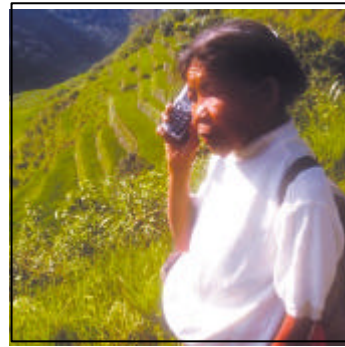
“Don't let people talk to you about Internet being a luxury. While it is not an alternative to bread, it gives us the opportunity to bring knowledge and opportunities to people at all levels throughout the world. It is time for us ... to make sure that this new age, not the agricultural revolution, not the industrial revolution, but the digital revolution, gives equity to poor people throughout the world.”

James D. Wolfensohn  
President, World Bank Group  
July 5, 2000





■ Thank you



**Development Data Group**