



World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting
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The Millennium Development Goals Indicators & Trends

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1

Background

- 189 nations committed themselves to the UN Millennium Declaration in September 2000
- Objective of the declaration is to promote a comprehensive approach and a coordinated strategy in tackling many problems, such as poverty, hunger, ill-health, lack of education, gender inequality and environmental degradation

2

8 Goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day (from 27.9% to 14%)

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development

For more information see: http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp³

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

- Total of 8 targets (targets 12-18)
- Target 18 (ITU): In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications
- ITU tracks:
 - Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population
 - Personal computers per 100 population
 - Internet users per 100 population

4

MDG trends 1990-2003

	Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population		Personal computers in use per 100 population		Internet users per 100 population	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
World	10	41	2	10	<1	11
Developed regions	38	125	9	45	<1	45
Developing regions	2	25	<1	3	0	5

5

Source: World Telecommunication Indicators Database

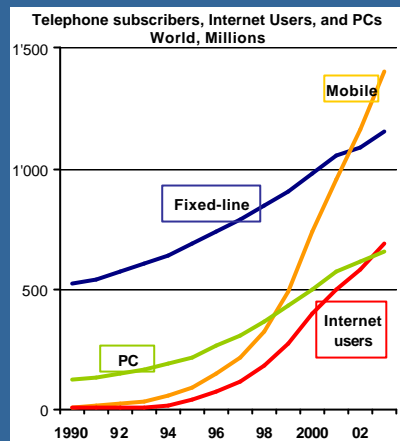
MDG regional trends 1990-2003

	Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population		Personal computers in use per 100 population		Internet users per 100 population	
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1990	2003
World	10	41	2	10	<1	11
CIS	12.5	29.4	0.3	6.8	0.0	3.6
Northern Africa	2.9	21.0	0.1	2.0	0.0	3.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.0	6.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	1.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.4	40.4	0.6	6.8	0.0	9.0
Eastern Asia	2.4	47.3	0.3	5.6	0.0	8.9
South Asia	0.7	7.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.7
South-eastern Asia	1.4	20.9	0.3	2.8	0.0	6.1
Western Asia	10.0	45.8	1.2	5.6	0.0	7.2
Oceania	3.4	10.1	0.0	6.1	0.0	3.8

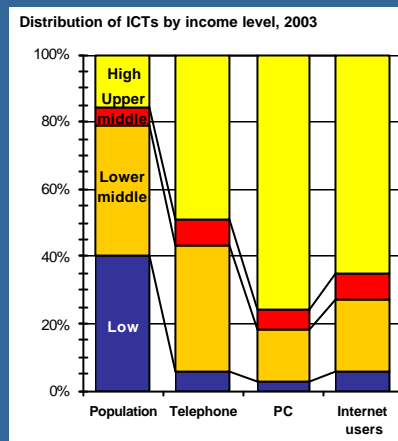
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Source: World Telecommunication Indicators Database

MDG trends and the digital divide



Source: World Telecommunication Indicators Database



7

Alternative target 18 indicators

- Household telephone (fixed and mobile) penetration
- Household PC penetration
- Household Internet penetration
- Mobile population coverage
- Community access indicators

8

MDG future

- Difficult to alter the indicators identified by the MDG
- Growing focus on 'ICT for development' and the need for concrete indicators to measure the impact of ICT on the MD goals as well as on social and economic development in general
- *WSIS Thematic Meeting on Measuring the Information Society* has identified the need to "measure impact and quantify the relevance and contribution of ICT towards improving development and achieving the MDGs"

9

A tale from Bangladesh...

GrameenPhone success story in Bangladesh

- Increased mobile penetration from 0.3% in 1997 to close to 2% in 2004
- Provides services to the poor and unconnected in more than 68'000 villages and access to telecom facilities to more than 60 million people in rural areas
- Average monthly salary of "village phone ladies": BDT 5'000 per month (more than twice the average monthly per capita income)
- Created more than 100'000 jobs, including for dealers, agents, contractors and suppliers
- The company is one of Bangladesh's largest private sector investors and largest taxpayers

10



Thank You

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11