8th World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting (WTIM-10)
Geneva, Switzerland, 24 - 26 November 2010

Contribution to WTIM-10 session 7

Document C/31-E
25 November 2010

English

SOURCE: ITU/BDT

TITLE: Measuring the WSIS targets - Draft list of indicators

PARTNERSHIP ON MEASURING ICT FOR DEVELOPMENT

Committed to Connecting the World

International Telecommunication Union

Measuring the WSIS targets

Draft list of indicators

Vanessa GRAY
Market Information and Statistics Division
BDT/ ITU

Committed to Connecting the World

International Telecommunication Union

Monitoring the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) targets – background and stakeholders

- References/mandates: WSIS outcome documents (Geneva Plan of Action 2003, Tunis Agenda 2005)
- WSIS targets in 2015: assess global progress towards the information society
- ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report (WTDR) 2010, jointly with other partners
- New *Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development* Task Group (launched at WSIS Forum, May 2010)
- External collaborators, national experts, WSIS community

ITU WTDR 2010: 10 targets and 50 indicators to assess the global information society

- First global effort to identify a set of indicators and to measure progress towards the achievement of WSIS targets
  - Mid-term review based on quantitative indicators
- Policy recommendations to help achieve the targets by 2015

In collaboration with UNESCO, WHO and UNDESA, as well as civil society

Available online: www.itu.int/ict

WSIS targets

1. To connect villages with ICTs and establish community access points
2. To connect universities, colleges, secondary schools and primary **schools** with ICTs
3. To connect scientific and research centres with ICTs
4. To connect public **libraries**, cultural centres, museums, post offices and archives with ICTs
5. To connect health centres and **hospitals** with ICTs
6. To connect all local and central **government departments** and establish websites and e-mail addresses
7. To adapt all primary and secondary school curricula to meet the challenges of the information society, taking into account national circumstances
8. To ensure that all of the world's population have access to television and radio services
9. To encourage the development of **content** and put in place technical conditions in order to facilitate the presence and use of all world **languages** on the Internet
10. To ensure that more than half the world's inhabitants have access to ICTs within their reach

WSIS targets – measurement issues

- WSIS targets are vaguely formulated and have no benchmarks nor associated indicators (e.g. "connect villages with ICTs" – what type of connection? what ICT? what is a village? how many villages should be connected?)
- Slight revisions to targets are proposed (e.g. connect **all** schools, hospitals, libraries etc.)
- Partnership core indicators were applied where possible
- WSIS targets go beyond Partnership core list of indicators - need to define new indicators

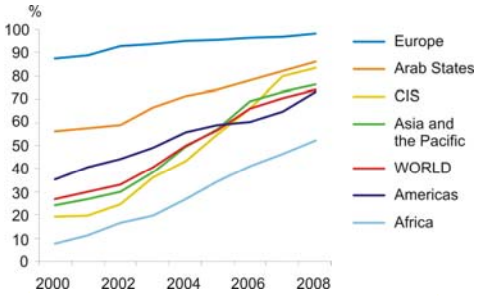
Target 1: Connect all villages with ICTs and establish community access points - indicators

- Rural population covered by a mobile cellular telephone network, broken down by technology
- Rural households with a telephone, broken down by type of network (fixed and/or mobile, mobile only, fixed only) (HH3)
- Rural households with Internet access, by type of access (narrowband, broadband) (HH6)
- Location of individual use of the Internet in the last 12 months, by urban/rural (HH8)

Committed to Connecting the World

Target 1: Major urban-rural divides

Rural population covered by a mobile cellular signal, by region



- More than 75% of the world's rural population is covered by a mobile cellular signal
- In many developing countries, more than half of rural households have a mobile telephone but very few have Internet access; broadband access levels remain negligible

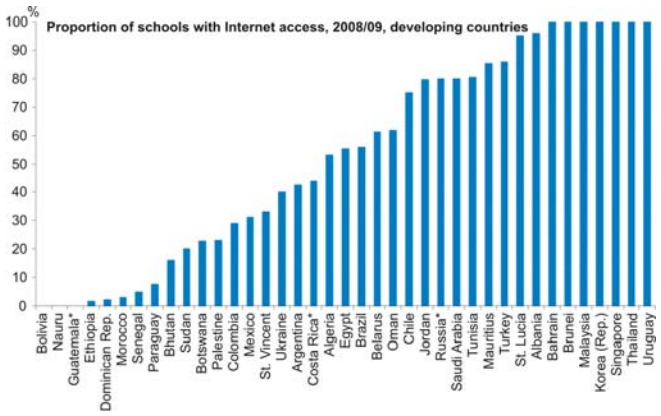
Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database.

Committed to Connecting the World

Target 2: Connect all ~~universities, colleges,~~ secondary schools and primary schools with ICTs - indicators

- Schools with a radio used for educational purposes (ED1)
- Schools with a television used for educational purposes (ED2)
- Learners-to-computer ratio
- Schools with Internet access, by type of access (narrowband, broadband) (ED5)

Target 2: More schools need to be connected to the Internet, at high speed



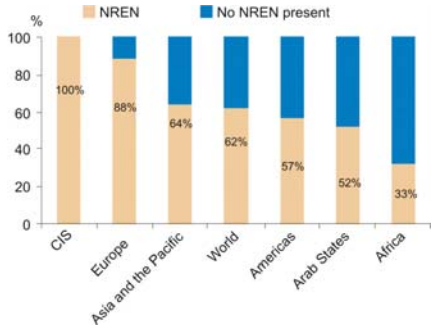
Source: UIS.
Note: Data refer to 2008/09, or latest available year. Includes national estimates. *Refers to public schools, only.

Target 3: Connect all scientific and research centres with ICTs - indicators

- Public scientific and research centres with broadband Internet access
- Presence of a national research and education network (NREN), by bandwidth (Mbit/s)
- Number of national research and education network (NREN) nodes
- Universities with broadband access to the national research and education network (NREN)
- Public scientific and research centres with broadband access to the national research and education network (NREN)

Target 3: Research networks are expanding, and becoming faster

Countries with a national research and education network (NREN), by region, 2010



Source: ITU

- By 2010, around 62 per cent of countries had a national research and educational network (NREN) and the number of networks is growing
- The bandwidth availability of countries' NRENs varies considerably, from just a few megabits in some developing countries to over 10 gigabits in developed countries

Target 4: Connect all public libraries, cultural centres, museums, post offices & archives with ICTs

- ✓ Public libraries
- ✓ Cultural centres
- ✓ Museums
- ✓ Post offices
- ✓ Archives
  - Content in archives that has been digitized
  - Digitized information in archives that is available online

Total of 14 indicators

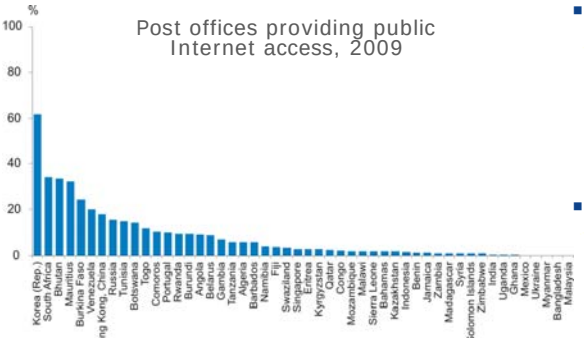
With a web presence

With broadband Internet access

Providing public Internet access

Committed to Connecting the World

Target 4: Transforming libraries, cultural centers and post offices into public Internet access centres



Post offices providing public Internet access, 2009

Source: ITU based on UPU data
Note: Data include both permanent and mobile post offices

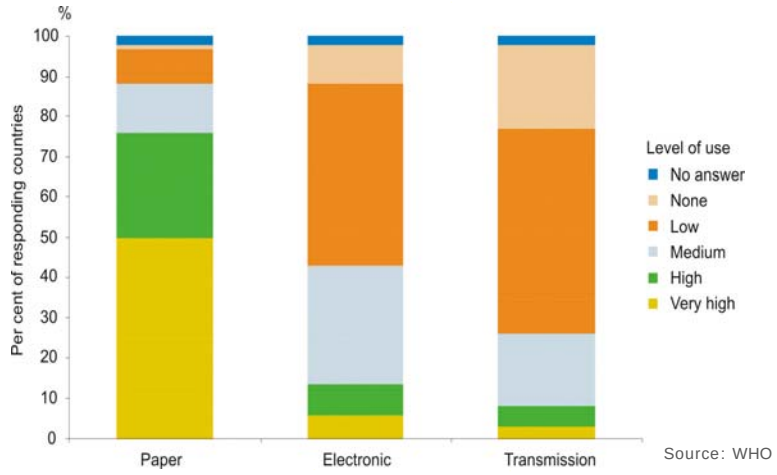
- In developed countries, most libraries, museums and archives are connected to the Internet, often at broadband speeds - but not yet in developing countries
- Relatively few libraries, post offices and cultural centres in developing countries today are used as public Internet access centres and very few provide online information – huge potential

Committed to Connecting the World

Target 5: Connect all health centres and hospitals with ICTs - indicators

- Public hospitals with Internet access, by type of access (narrowband, broadband)
- Health centres with Internet access, by type of access (narrowband, broadband)
- Public hospitals using computers/the Internet to collect/process/transmit individual patient information
- Health centres using computers/the Internet to collect/process/transmit individual patient information

Target 5: Few health services use ICTs for storing and transmitting patient information (2009)



Target 6: Connect all local and central government departments and establish websites ~~and e-mail addresses~~ -indicators

- Persons employed in central government institutions routinely using computers
- Persons employed in central government institutions routinely using the Internet
- Central government institutions with a Local Area Network (LAN) connecting at least two computers
- Central government institutions with an Intranet
- Central government institutions with Internet access, by type of access (narrowband, broadband)
- Central government institutions with a web presence
- Central government institutions offering online services by level of sophistication of service

To be updated based on final Partnership e-government indicators

Committed to Connecting the World

Target 6: Today, almost all governments are online….

	2003	2009
Countries with central government website	173	189
Countries without central government website	18	3
Total UN Member States	191	192

Source: UNDESA

…. but many do not yet offer advanced public services to citizens over the Internet

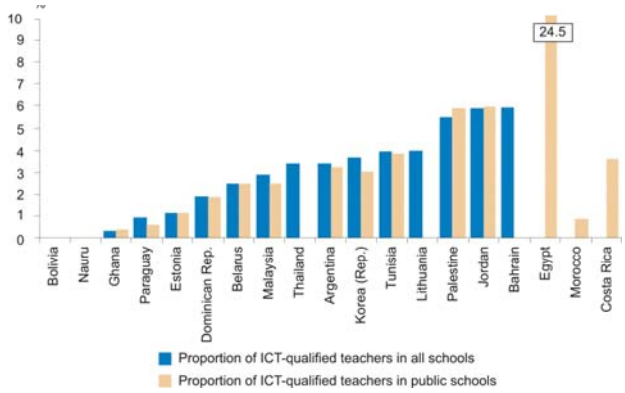
Committed to Connecting the World

Target 7: Adapt all primary and secondary school curricula to meet the challenges of the information society, taking into account national circumstances - indicators

- ICT-qualified teachers in primary and secondary schools (ED8)
- Teachers trained to teach subjects using ICT
- Schools with computer-assisted instruction
- Schools with Internet-assisted instruction

Target 7: Need for more ICT-qualified teachers

Proportion of ICT qualified teachers in primary and secondary schools, 2008-09

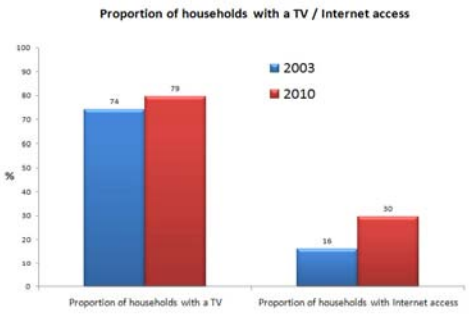


Source: UIS.

Target 8: Ensure that all of the world's population has access to television and radio services - indicators

- Households with a radio (HH1)
- Households with a TV (HH2)
- Households with multi-channel television service (by type: CATV, DTTH, IPTV,DTT)

Target 8: Worldwide access to TV and radio services – potential for Internet



Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database.
Note: 2010 data are ITU estimates.

- Today, the world's surface is covered by terrestrial and/or satellite radio and TV signals
- A total of 1.4 billion households have a TV, half of them with multichannel services
- By end 2010, 79% of households will have a TV, compared to 30% with Internet access
- In LDCs, around one third of households have a TV and two thirds have a radio

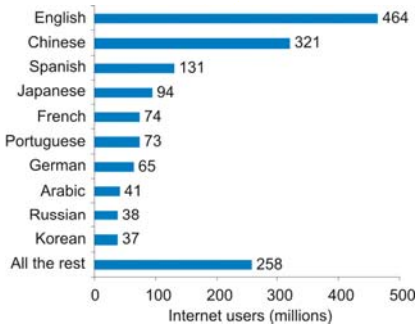
Target 9: Encourage the development of content and put in place technical conditions in order to facilitate the presence and use of all world languages on the Internet- indicators

- Internet users, by language
- Webpages, by language

Committed to Connecting the World

Target 9: The Internet is still dominated by a few languages only

Top ten languages on the Internet, 2009



Source: Internet World Stats.

- The persistent digital divide is also a content and language divide
- English is the predominant language on the Internet although only about 15% of the world population understands it

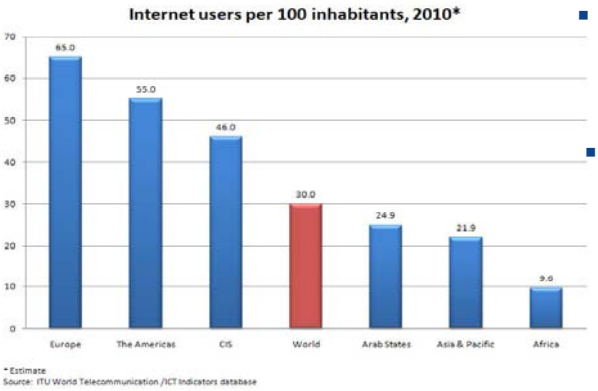
Committed to Connecting the World

Target 10: Ensure that more than half the world's inhabitants have access to ICTs, in particular broadband Internet, within their reach and make use of them- indicators

- Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (A2)
- Individuals who used a mobile cellular telephone in the last 12 months (HH10)
- Individuals who used the Internet (from any location) in the last 12 months (HH7)
- Households with access to the Internet, by type of access (narrowband, broadband) (H11)
- Businesses using computers (B1)
- Businesses using the Internet, by type of access (narrowband, broadband) (B3/B9)
- Businesses using mobile phones

Committed to Connecting the World

Target 10: 70% of the world's inhabitants are not online (2010)



- By 2010, over two billion people – or 30% of the world population – are expected to be online
- Developing countries, where just over 21% are online, are still far from reaching this target: by 2015, **half the world population should have broadband access**

PARTNERSHIP ON MEASURING ICT FOR DEVELOPMENT

Committed to Connecting the World

Partnership Task Group on Measuring WSIS targets

- Launched during WSIS Forum 2010 (Geneva, May 2010)
- Includes Partnership members and external collaborators
- Online forum to refine and discuss indicators and definitions: http://groups.itu.int/wsis-targets
- Will continue its work to finalize the list of indicators
  - Needs to address some measurement issues: how to define Internet access?
  - Delete indicators that are hardly available/difficult to measure?

Please let us know your comments

Towards 2015: Framework document for monitoring the WSIS targets

- Finalized list of indicators will provide the basis for a framework document for monitoring WSIS targets
  - Indicators, definitions, benchmarks and collection methodologies
  - Guide countries in their data collection efforts and to help them measure progress towards becoming information societies
- Track progress up to 2015 – final report

Thank you