



Inclusive Internet Index 2018: Asia

Connecting the Un- and Under Connected

3.5 BILLION



4 BILLION

World Population

The Inclusive Internet Index (3i)

In-depth look at the global state of Internet connectivity and inclusiveness. This is the second year of the index, designed to build a time series of important data.

The Economist Intelligence Unit

The Inclusive Internet

For people to benefit from the Internet, it must be not only available and affordable. It also must be relevant to their lives and they must have the skills and confidence to use it. This index assesses how well 75 countries are achieving these pillars of inclusion.

Explore the Overall rankings

Commissioned by internet.org by facebook

View the full index Explore >

=1st Singapore

<https://theinclusiveinternet.eiu.com/>

internet.org by facebook

PROGRESSING TOWARDS AN INCLUSIVE INTERNET

The Inclusive Internet Index assesses the extent to which the internet is accessible and useful and whether it supports positive outcomes in 75 countries. It ranks countries according to four categories: Availability, Affordability, Relevance and Readiness. Here's what it found:

AVAILABILITY

Work is still needed to boost internet availability

While many countries have seen rapid advances in recent years, much of the world – and particularly the developing world – remains underconnected.

94% of the world has access to a 2G network, but just **43%** can access a 4G signal.

AFFORDABILITY

Price puts the internet out of reach for too many

In less-developed countries, the average cost of an entry-level mobile broadband plan is **3x** higher than what the LDC considers affordable. Competition can help: mobile broadband penetration is up to **2x** higher in more competitive markets.

INCLUSION

There are wide global disparities in internet access around 80% of Eastern and Western Europe, compared with about 20% of people living in Africa (but some include income countries, including Argentina (2015) and Ukraine (2015) compare favorable with healthier ratios on the index)

80% of educators are online

25% of educators are online

RELEVANCE

Internet content must be relevant to be useful

90% of index countries provide official local language content, news websites in the largest city. An even 80% of index countries provide official local language content across all sectors: local, national, government and commerce is increasing internet inclusivity.

READINESS

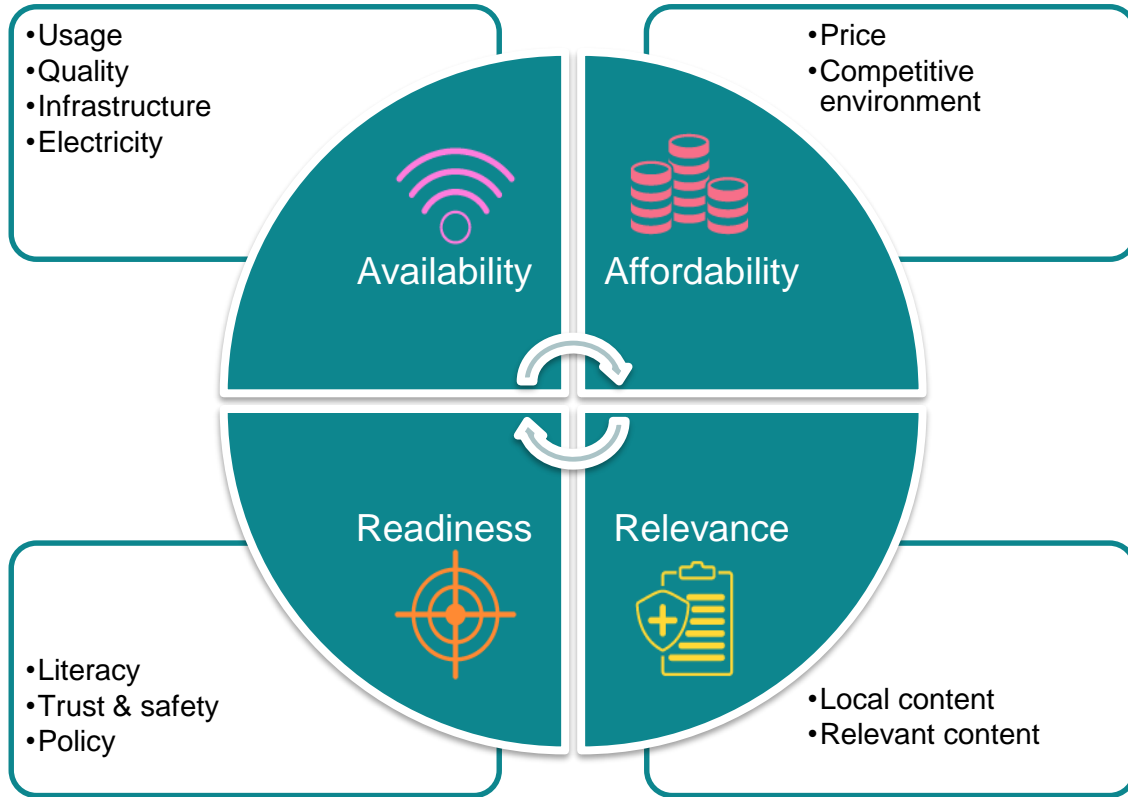
Culture and policy impact internet inclusion

12% fewer women use the internet than men worldwide, and this disparity is most pronounced in low- and lower-middle-income countries. This reflects cultural as well as economic disparities. Education – especially of teachers themselves – can help address these factors.

Explore the Inclusive Internet Index project at <https://theinclusiveinternet.eiu.com>

The Economist Intelligence Unit

3i Category Groupings



Key Objectives of 3i

Give policymakers and other stakeholders understanding of factors that contribute to widespread and sustainable Internet inclusiveness

- Provide cross-country comparison of the enabling environment for adoption and productive use of the Internet
- Identify country strengths, weaknesses and best practices and highlight areas of action & policy needs
- Provide road map for fostering relevant Sustainable Development Goals
- Encourage sharing of reliable, timely, and globally accessible data
- Measure progress year-over-year

Key Global Findings: 2018

- Internet connectivity grew 8.3% over the last year, with a 65.1% increase in low-income countries
- The 2G-4G “under-connected” gap is narrowing spurred by rapid 4G adoption in low-income countries
- Mobile broadband data is more affordable on average, but just over half the countries in the Index have had price increases
- There is a gender gap in Internet access in 80% of Index countries
- The UK, Namibia and Ireland are enabling female e-inclusion
- Internet use is empowering, especially to citizens in Asia, the Middle East and Africa
- Privacy concerns said to limit use of the Internet, especially in Europe

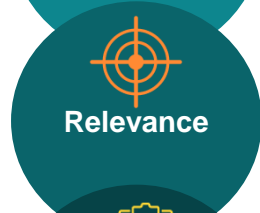
57 3i Indicators For Each Country In 2018



- Internet users
- Fixed & mobile subscribers
- Gender gap in access
- Fixed & mobile speed, latency metrics
- Bandwidth capacity
- Network coverage (2G, 3G, 4G)
- Wi-fi initiatives
- Internet Exchange Points (IXPs)
- Electricity access



- Handset cost
- Mobile phone cost (prepaid)
- Mobile phone cost (postpaid)
- Monthly fixed broadband cost
- Average revenue per user (ARPU)
- Wireless operators' market share
- Broadband operators' market share



- Basic information in local language
- Concentration of websites using ccTLD
- Local language device keyboard
- Local language e-gov services
- e-content: Finance, Health, Entertainment and e-Commerce
- Value of the Internet for e-content



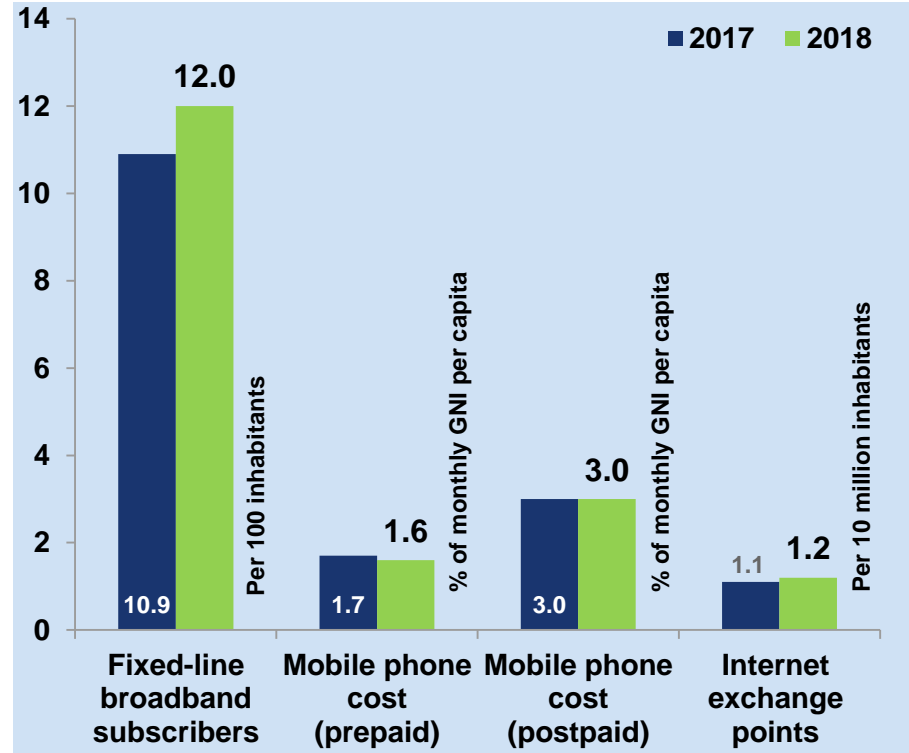
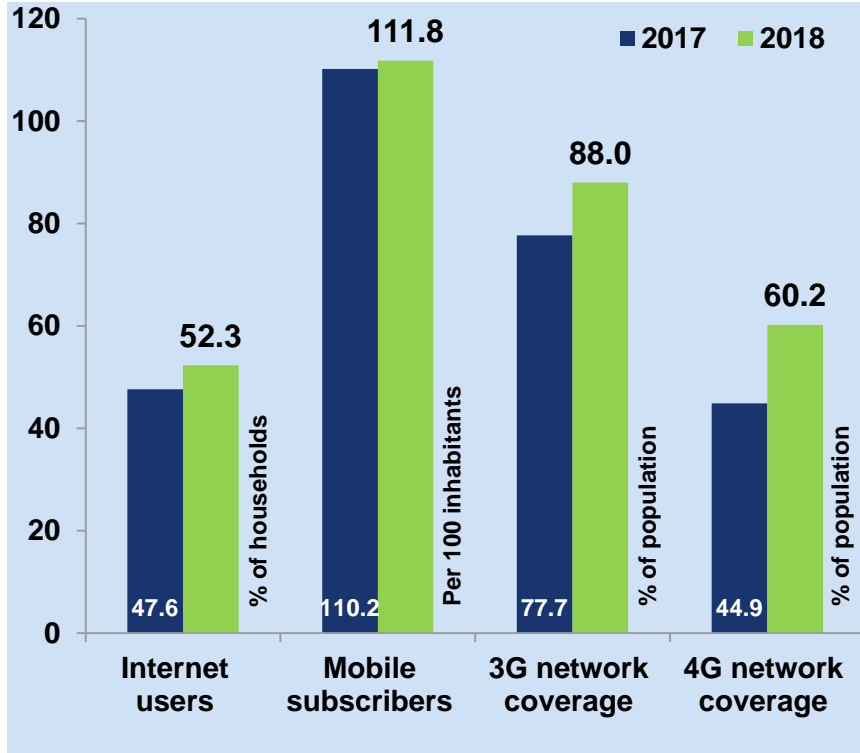
- Literacy level
- Educational attainment
- Digital literacy support
- Web accessibility
- Privacy regulations
- Trust: online privacy, gov't sites, non-gov't sites and social media
- e-Commerce safety
- Female e-inclusion
- Underserved e-inclusion policy
- National broadband strategy
- Broadband buildout funding
- Spectrum policy
- Digital ID system

3i “Value of the Internet” Survey

Global survey exploring ways the Internet brings value to people’s lives, from work and e-commerce to entertainment and self-expression

- Balanced sample against standard census criteria to allow reliable cross-country comparisons
- CATI and online survey; 4,267 respondents across 85 countries
- 36% Millennials, 34% Gen X and 30% Baby Boomers
- 49% Low income, 36% Middle income and 10% High income

Measuring Progress: Asia



Regional Metrics

Indicator	Global	SSA	MENA	Asia	Europe	Latin America	North America
Internet users (% of households)	53.4	20.0	74.4	52.3	80.9	42.3	86.6
Mobile subscribers (per 100 inhabitants; %)	107.9	81.9	125.2	111.8	119.4	114.7	105.6
Average mobile download speed (Kbps)	15,949	6,414	13,648	16,949	25,914	9,470	36,556
Average mobile upload speed (Kbps)	7,559	3,045	8,119	8,617	10,835	5,644	14,081
Average mobile latency (ms)	69.4	123.8	50.8	56.9	40.5	65.2	54.5
Network coverage (min. 2G) (% of population)	95.0	86.1	99.6	97.0	99.2	95.0	99.6
Network coverage (min. 3G) (% of population)	85.0	61.2	93.6	88.0	97.4	90.4	99.6
Network coverage (min. 4G) (% of population)	60.8	27.9	67.9	60.2	88.7	56.9	98.6
Gender gap in internet access (% difference between male & female)	33.5	62.2	22.9	52.2	5.5	7.1	0.6

Inclusive Internet Index: Asia

Overall rank/86		Availability rank/86		Affordability rank/86		Relevance rank/86		Readiness rank/86	
Singapore	2	Singapore	1	Mongolia	10	South Korea	4	Malaysia	1
South Korea	5	South Korea	6	South Korea	12	Taiwan	12	Singapore	12
Japan	11	Japan	7	Japan	14	Vietnam	13	China	14
Taiwan	=19	Australia	12	Thailand	27	Malaysia	16	Kazakhstan	22
Australia	25	Taiwan	16	Australia	28	Japan	18	India	=23
Malaysia	28	Thailand	26	Singapore	30	Singapore	23	Thailand	26
Thailand	31	Kazakhstan	31	Taiwan	34	China	31	Australia	=28
China	36	Malaysia	34	Malaysia	36	Iran	33	South Korea	30
Mongolia	42	China	38	India	39	Australia	36	Japan	31
Vietnam	43	Philippines	46	Vietnam	40	India	37	Taiwan	32
Kazakhstan	46	Iran	47	Indonesia	41	Mongolia	=38	Iran	=35
India	47	Maldives	48	Sri Lanka	42	Myanmar	=45	Indonesia	38
Indonesia	49	Indonesia	49	Pakistan	43	Thailand	49	Vietnam	=39
Iran	50	Mongolia	50	China	45	Sri Lanka	50	Philippines	43
Sri Lanka	52	Vietnam	52	Kazakhstan	47	Uzbekistan	52	Bangladesh	47
Philippines	54	Sri Lanka	57	Bangladesh	=57	Philippines	54	Nepal	48
Uzbekistan	58	Uzbekistan	58	Maldives	=62	Indonesia	62	Uzbekistan	57
Bangladesh	62	India	62	Uzbekistan	67	Bangladesh	67	Sri Lanka	62
Maldives	64	Bangladesh	63	Cambodia	68	Pakistan	70	Pakistan	68
Myanmar	65	Cambodia	65	Myanmar	69	Kazakhstan	73	Myanmar	69
Pakistan	68	Nepal	67	Iran	=71	Nepal	74	Mongolia	72
Nepal	70	Myanmar	70	Philippines	=71	Maldives	80	Cambodia	81
Cambodia	=72	Pakistan	77	Nepal	80	Cambodia	84	Maldives	=83

