

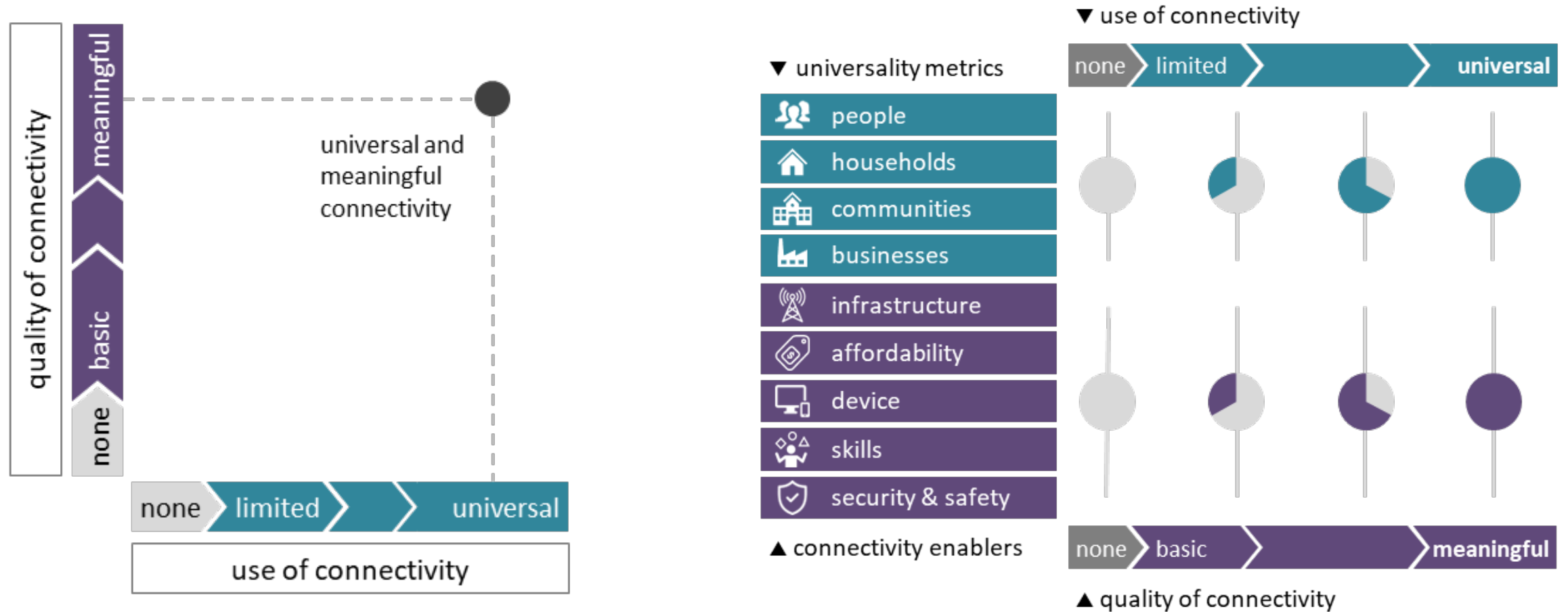
Joint EGTI/EGH Session on the IDI Segment 2

- Criteria for indicator selection
- Universal connectivity indicators

18 September | 14:35-14:50 (CET)



Conceptual framework: Universal and Meaningful Connectivity



Indicator selection criteria

Criterion		Rationale
1	Relevance to the concept	Measure an aspect of UMC
2	Clarity/interpretability	Easy to interpret and the impact on UMC clear
3	Source	Rely primarily on official data provided by Member States, based on internationally recognized and transparent methodologies
4	Reliability	Coherently collected and according to the harmonized methodology
5	Applicability to measure country performance	Sufficiently high variation and have the capacity to signal progress over time
6	Availability and timeliness	Recent data available to minimise estimates: at least 50% of economies for 2020-2021 in principle

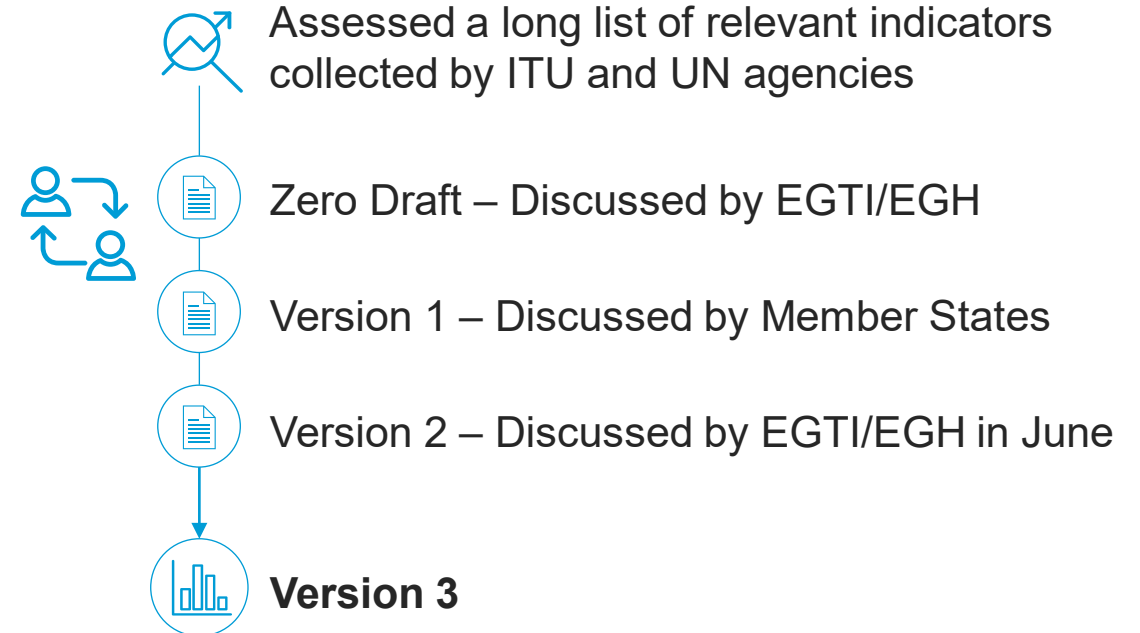
The measurement challenge



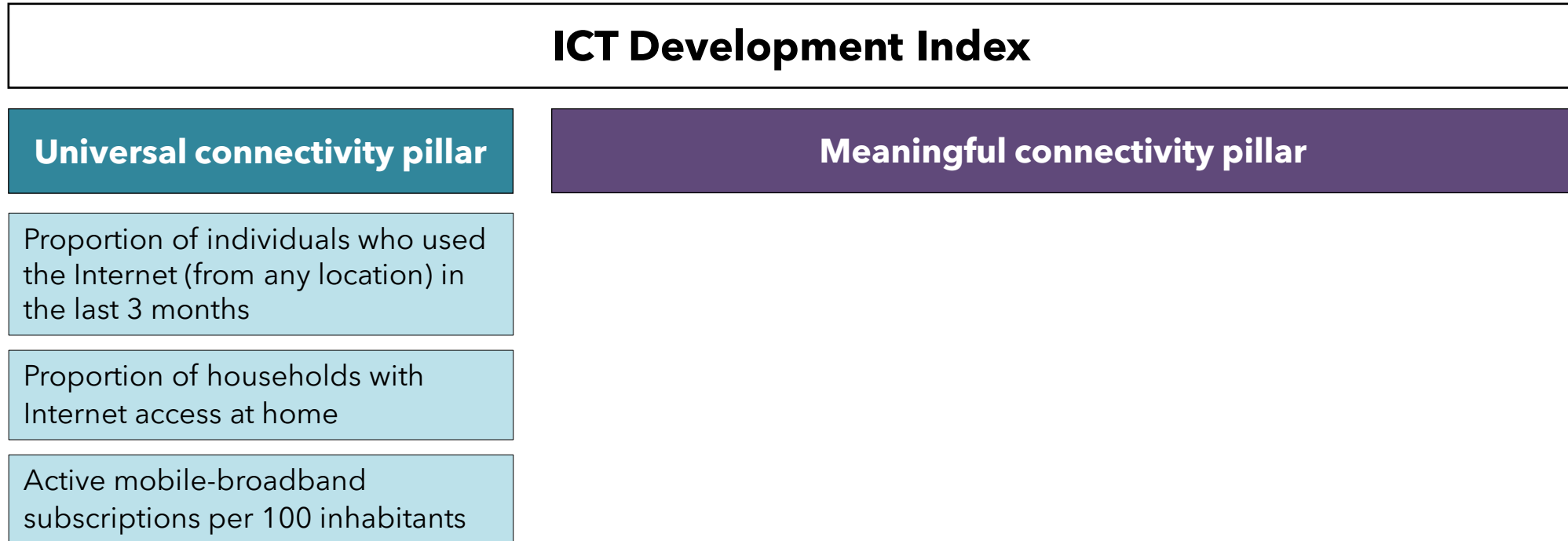
Criteria applied

- Relevant to UMC concept
- Clear interpretation
- Official source
- Reliable
- Sufficient variation
- Available and timely

An iterative process



Universal connectivity indicators



Universal connectivity indicators

Indicators retained

Proportion of individuals who used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months

Proportion of households with Internet access at home

Active mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

Indicators considered but not retained

Fixed-broadband subscriptions penetration rate

Percentage of businesses (10+ employees) using the Internet

Percentage of schools using the Internet for educational purposes

| **Deferred: Fixed-broadband penetration rate**

- **Initial proposal:** Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 population
- **Summary of comments:** Conceptually, the number of households is considered to be a better denominator than population. However, up-to-date official data for the number of households is very limited.
- **Options considered:** along with their strengths and weaknesses from a conceptual and feasibility perspective, the following options were considered:
 - Share of households with fixed broadband access (from HH surveys)
 - Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 households (from avg. HH size)
 - Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants aged 18+
 - Defer the inclusion of the indicator until the 2027 IDI revision

| Percentage of businesses (10+ employees) using the Internet

- This indicator covers a common place where people connect to the Internet: at work.
- Defined in the UNCTAD Manual (UNCTAD, 2021), The source is usually ICT business surveys.
- It is one of the core indicators of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development;
- However, for 2020-2021, it is excluded because data were only available for **8 economies**

| Proportion of schools with access to Internet for pedagogical purposes

- This indicator covers a common place where people connect to the Internet: at school.
- This is an SDG indicator, defined and collected by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), and a core indicator of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development.
- For 2020-2021, **data were available for 70 economies**, far below the threshold to be included in the IDI.

Thank you!