

# Joint EGTI/EGH Session on the IDI Segment 7

- Weighting
- Reporting results

19 September

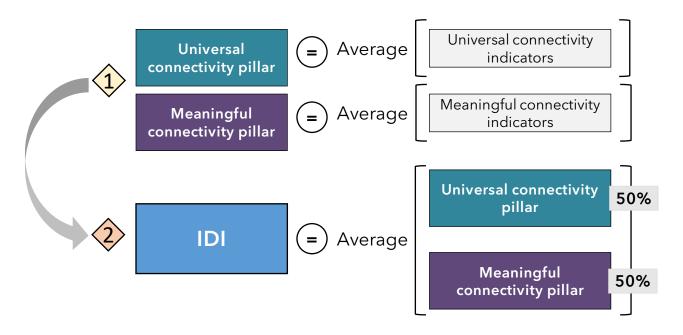


### From indicator to pillar to index: Aggregation in Version 3

	ICT Development Index			
	Universal connectivity pillar Meaningful connectivity pillar			
1	Proportion of individuals who used the Internet (from any location) in	Mobile network coverage Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (i271G)	Mobile data and voice high- consumption basket price (% of GNI per capita) (i271mb_high_ts_GNI)	
	the last 3 months (yHH7) Proportion of households with			
	Internet access at home (xHH6) Active mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (i911mw)	Percentage of the population covered by at least an LTE / WiMAX mobile network (i271GA)	Fixed-broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita) (i154_FBB_ts_GNI)	
		Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband	Percentage of individuals who own a mobile phone (xHH18)*	
		subscriptions (GB) (i136mwi_subs)*		
		Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB) (i135tfb_subs)*		

### From indicator to pillar to index: Aggregation in Version 3

• In the absence of clear conceptual and statistical justifications, neutral approach of applying equal weights at each level of aggregation is preferred.



- Weighting scheme mirrors the two dimensions of the UMC concept
- **Step** 1 Pillar scores are the simple average of the indicator normalised scores in each pillar
- **Step** (2) IDI score is the simple average of the scores of the Universal connectivity pillar and the Meaningful connectivity pillar
- Each pillar weighs 50% in the IDI score
- Pillar scores are a balanced summary of the information contained in the indicators of each pillar - each indicator contributes equally to the concept of the pillar
- Statistical analysis does not reject this neutral and intuitive approach

#### **Presentation of the IDI results**

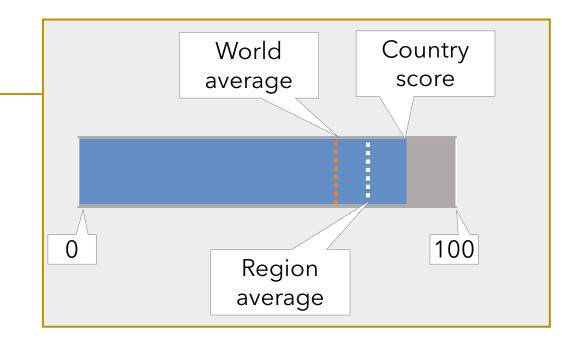
PP Resolution 131 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) resolves:

3. that ITU should take further necessary measures to establish a valid structure and methodology for the IDI, working through EGTI/EGH, and through formal consultations with Member States<sup>2</sup>, that allows the publication of the IDI on an annual basis, **without ranking** provided that there are sufficient valid data to cover a majority of Member States;

<sup>2</sup> If 70 per cent or more of the replies from the Member States indicate approval, the proposal shall be accepted.

## **Reporting IDI scores: illustration**

		<b>IDI score</b> (0-100)	Delta vs prev. ed.
Country A	Region 1	87.4	 +4.9
Country B	Region 2	74.0	+4.3
Country C	Region 2	43.2	-0.6
Country D	Region 3	87.1	 new
Country E	Region 1	65.8	+4.8
Country F	Region 3	42.5	+3.0
Country G	Region 3	73.4	+2.0



Region 1	76.6		+4.9
Region 2	58.6		+1.9
Region 3	67.7		+2.5

UMC is not a competition! Every country can achieve it.

World



+3.1

### Reporting: Cluster ranking (illustration)

	<b>IDI score</b> (0-100)	Tier	
Country I	89.2	Tier 1	
Country A	87.4	Tier 1	
Country D	87.1	Tier 1	
Country B	74.0	Tier 2	
Country G	73.4	Tier 2	Both in Tier 2, but 24-
Country E	65.8	Tier 2	point gap
Country K	50.1	Tier 2	1
Country H	49.9	Tier 3	Different tiers, but 0.2-point gap
Country C	43.2	Tier 3	
Country F	42.5	Tier 3	
Country J	34.5	Tier 3	
Country L	24.0	Tier 4	

- Countries must be sorted to be clustered
- Choice of bands is arbitrary. E.g.:

Tier 1: $75 < x \le 100$ Tier 2: $50 < x \le 75$ Tier 3: $25 < x \le 50$ Tier 4: $0 \le x \le 25$ 

- Purely ordinal, distance is lost. E.g.:
- Country Konly 0.2 point better than Country Hand yet in different tiers.
- Country Hand Country B in Tier 2 despite 24-point score difference

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- Tiers based on percentile ranking. Here. Tier1 = 1st quartile, Tier 2 = 2nd quartile...
- Same issues as fixed-band approach. In addition
- Countries 'forced' into different tiers. For countries to progress across tiers, other countries must come down → ~'Zero-sum game'
- Impossible to have all countries to be in Tier 1. Even if all countries have IDI scores above 90 -i.e. near ideal state - countries with the lowest score would still be in Tier 4.

Thank You!