

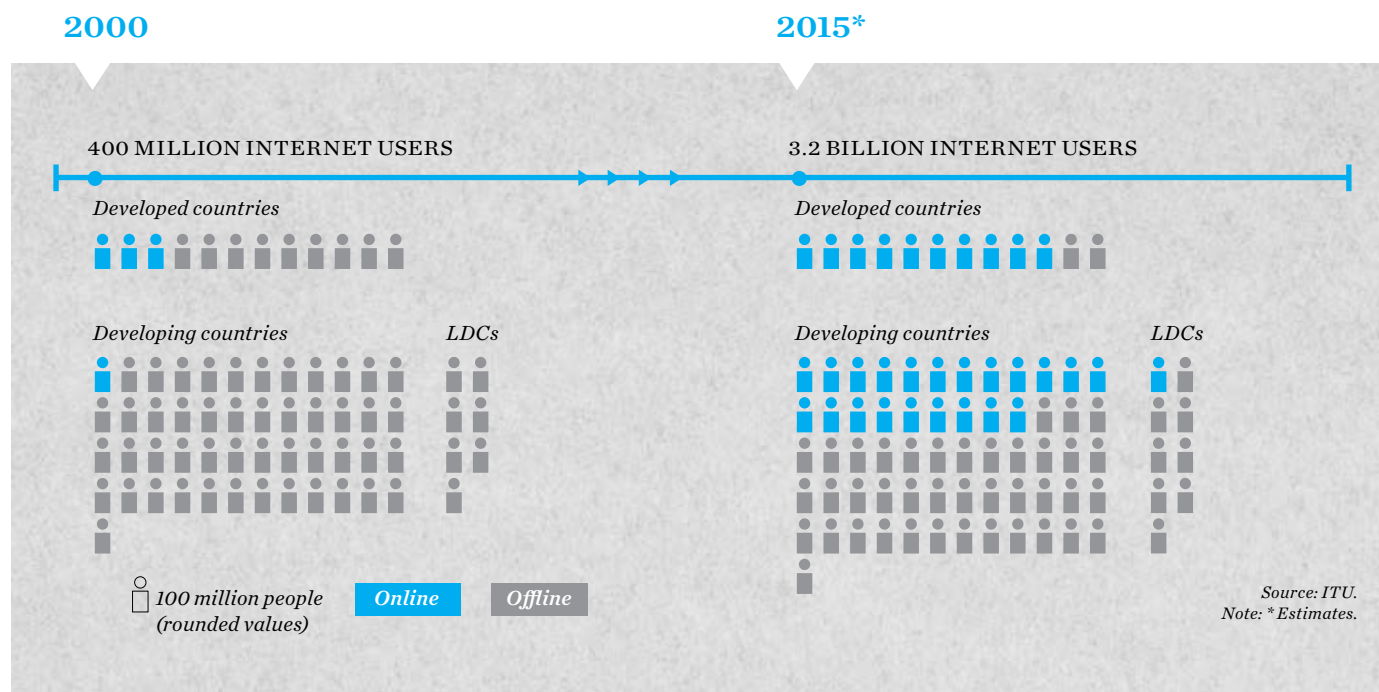
The world in 2015

“This year governments are making their final assessment of the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which global leaders agreed upon in the year 2000. Over the past 15 years the ICT revolution has driven global development in an unprecedented way. Technological progress, infrastructure deployment, and falling prices have brought unexpected growth in ICT access and connectivity to billions of people around the world. In 2015 there are more than 7 billion mobile cellular subscriptions worldwide, up from less than 1 billion in 2000. Globally 3.2 billion people are using the Internet of which 2 billion are from developing countries. ICTs will play an even more significant role in the post 2015 development agenda and in achieving future sustainable development goals as the world moves faster and faster towards a digital society. Our mission is to connect everyone and to create a truly inclusive information society, for which we need comparable and high-quality data and statistics to measure progress.”



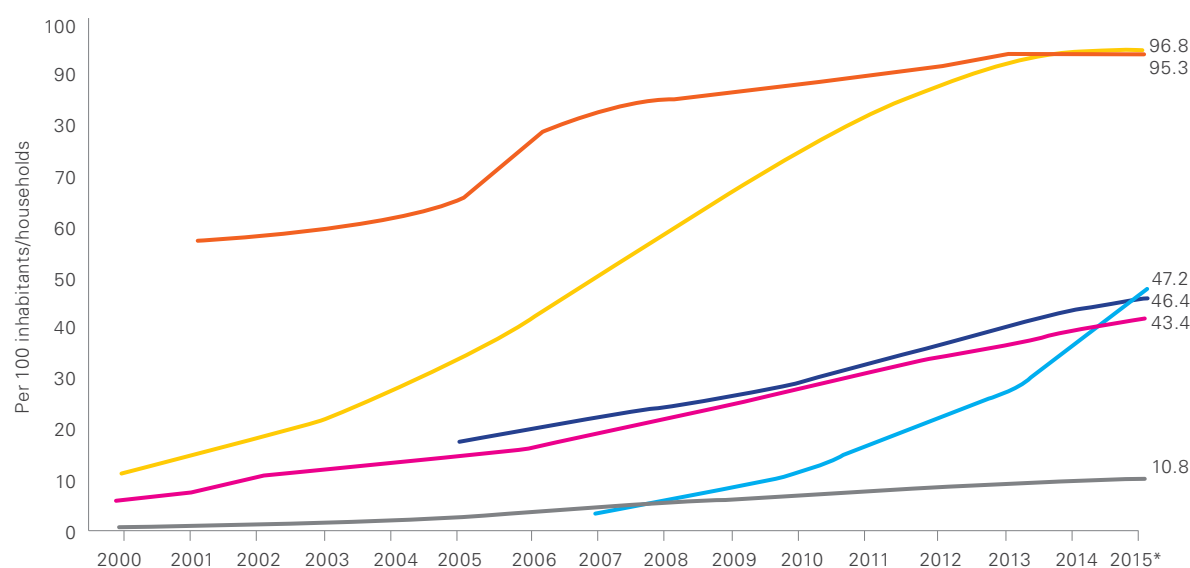
Brahima Sanou, Director of the ITU Telecommunication Development Bureau

MDGs 2000-2015: ICT revolution and remaining gaps









- Globally 3.2 billion people are using the Internet by end 2015, of which 2 billion are from developing countries
- For every Internet user in the developed world there are 2 in the developing world
- However, 4 billion people from developing countries remain offline, representing 2/3 of the population residing in developing countries
- Of the 940 million people living in the least developed countries (LDCs), only 89 million use the Internet, corresponding to a 9.5% penetration rate

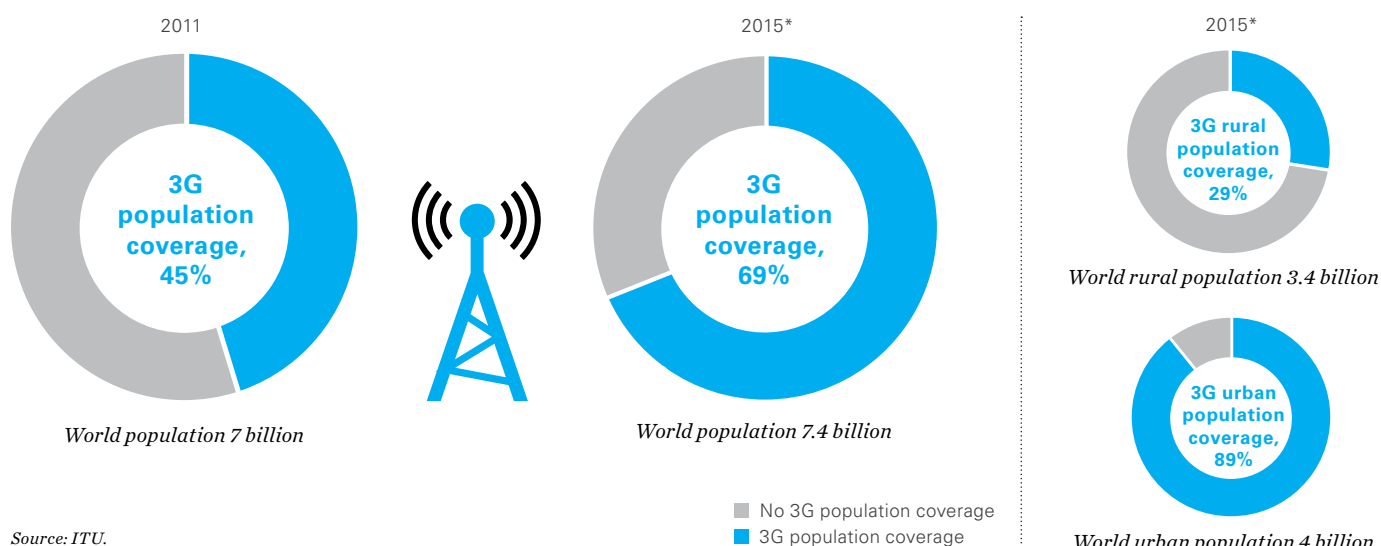
15 years of ICT growth: what has been achieved?



Source: ITU.
Note: * Estimates.

-  By end 2015, there are more than 7 billion mobile cellular subscriptions, corresponding to a penetration rate of 97%, up from 738 million in 2000
-  Between 2000-2015, global Internet penetration grew 7 fold from 6.5% to 43%
-  Mobile broadband is the most dynamic market segment; globally, mobile-broadband penetration reaches 47% in 2015, a value that increased 12 times since 2007
-  The proportion of households with Internet access at home increased from 18% in 2005 to 46% in 2015
-  Fixed-broadband uptake is growing at a slower pace, with a 7% annual increase over the past three years and reaching 11% penetration by end 2015
-  The proportion of the population covered by a 2G mobile-cellular network grew from 58% in 2001 to 95% in 2015

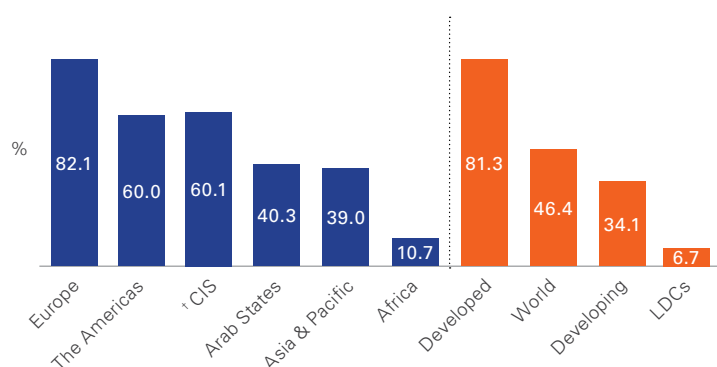
3G mobile-broadband coverage is extending rapidly and into the rural areas



Source: ITU.
Note: * Estimates.

The digital divide in 2015*

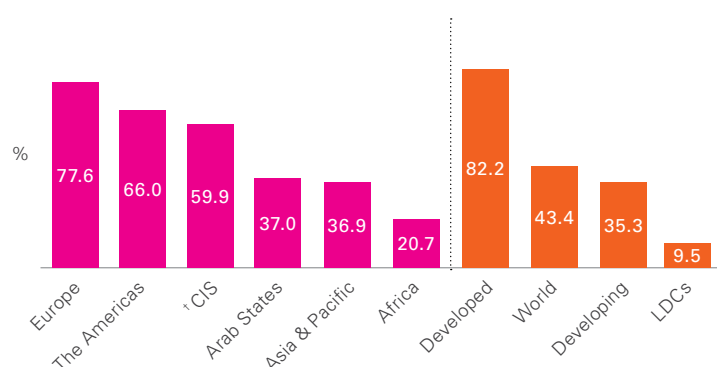
Percentage of households with Internet access



- By end 2015, 34% of households in developing countries have Internet access, compared with more than 80% in developed countries
- In least developed countries (LDCs), only 7% of households have Internet access, compared with the world average of 46%



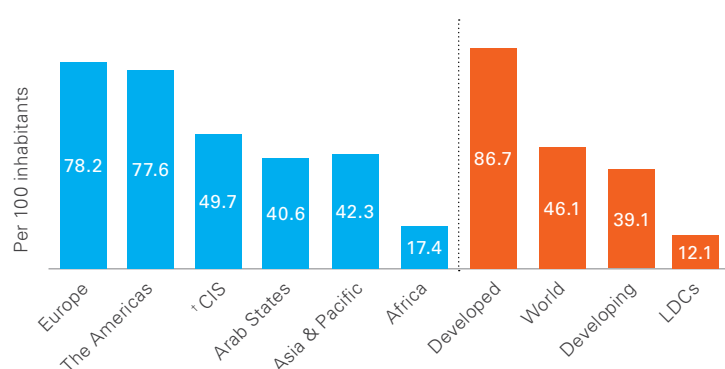
Percentage of individuals using the Internet



- Internet penetration in developing countries stands at 35%; LDCs lag behind with only 10%
- In Africa, one in 5 people use the Internet today, compared to almost 2 in 5 people in Asia & Pacific, and 3 in 5 people in the CIS



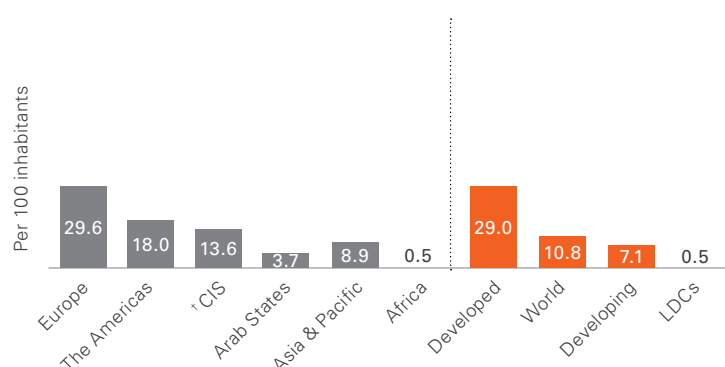
Mobile broadband subscriptions



- Mobile-broadband penetration levels are highest in Europe and the Americas, at around 78 active subscriptions per 100 inhabitants
- Africa is the only region where mobile broadband penetration remains below 20%



Fixed-broadband subscriptions

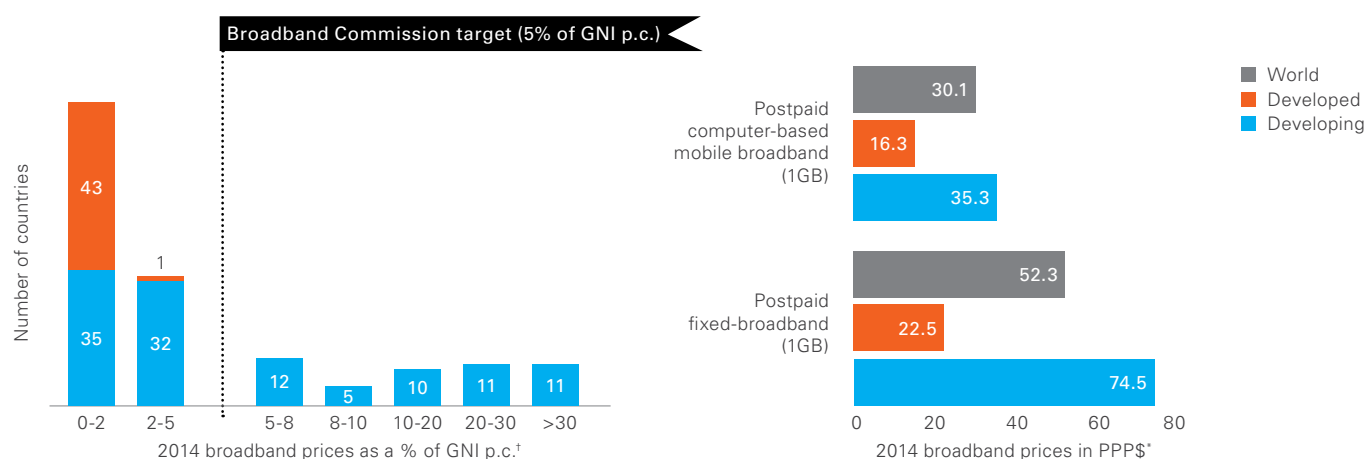


- Fixed-broadband penetration remains at less than 1% in LDCs
- Africa and the Arab States stand out as the regions with the fewest fixed-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, at less than 1 and less than 4, respectively



Source: ITU.
Note: * Estimates.
† CIS Commonwealth of Independent States.

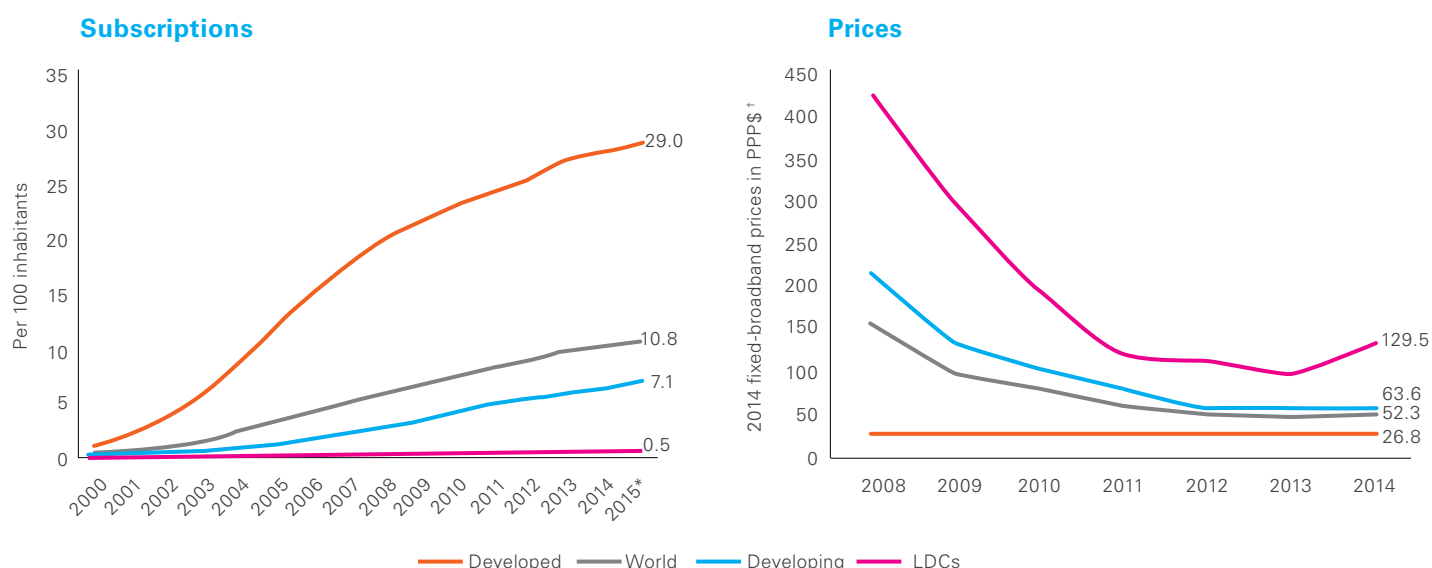
Broadband now affordable in 111 countries with mobile-broadband less expensive than fixed-broadband plans



- In 2014, in 111 countries the price of a basic (fixed or mobile) broadband plan corresponds to less than 5% of average GNI per capita, thus meeting the Broadband Commission target
- The global average price of a basic fixed-broadband plan (52 PPP\$) is 1.7 times higher than the average price of a comparable mobile-broadband plan (30 PPP\$)
- In developing countries, average monthly fixed-broadband prices (in PPP\$) are 3 times higher than in developed countries; mobile-broadband prices are twice as expensive as in developed countries

Source: ITU.
Note: [†] Either fixed broadband or mobile broadband. *Based on simple averages including data for 160 economies.

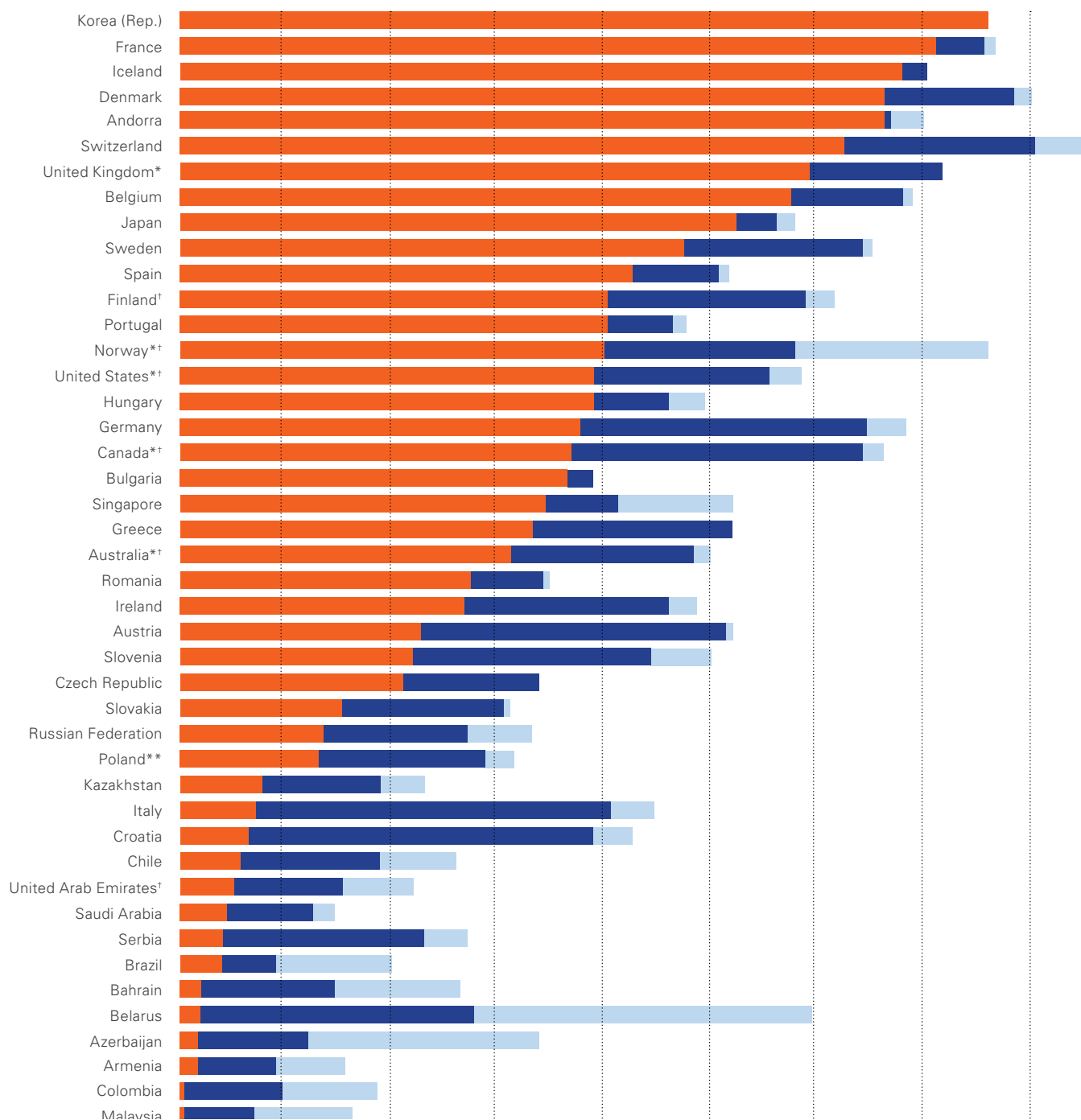
Fixed broadband subscriptions: developing countries lag behind as prices stagnate



- Fixed-broadband uptake remains slow in developing countries and particularly in LDCs, where penetration rates are now at 7% and less than 1%, respectively.
- While the prices of fixed-broadband plans dropped sharply between 2008 and 2011, especially in developing countries, they have been stagnating since then and even increased slightly in LDCs

Source: ITU.
Note: *Estimates.
[†]Simple averages.

Differences in *broadband speed* persist



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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_22742

