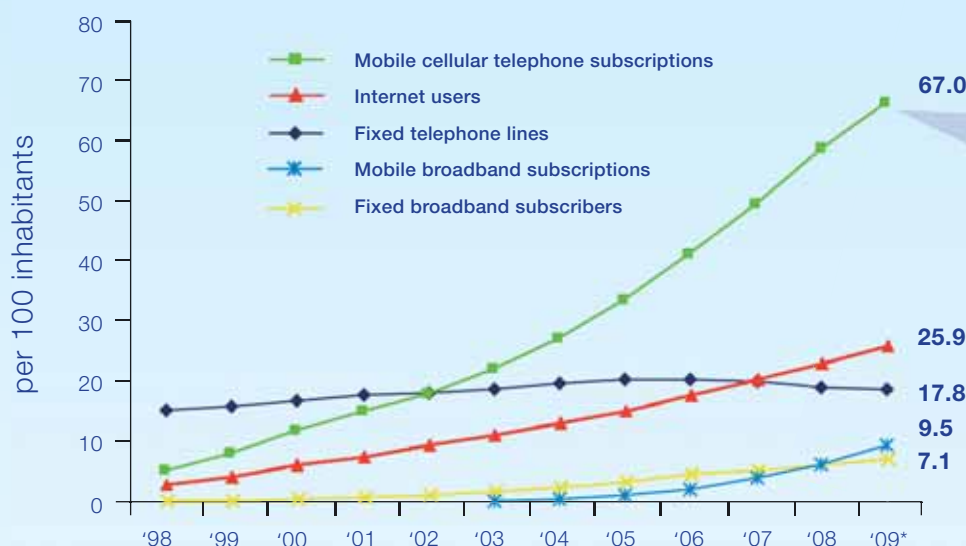


THE WORLD IN 2009: ICT FACTS AND FIGURES

A decade of ICT growth driven by mobile technologies

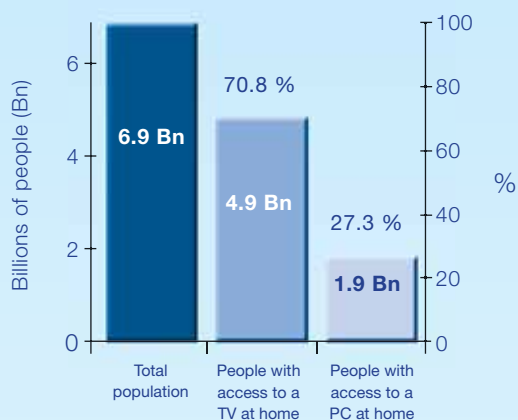


An estimated 4.6 bn subscriptions globally by the end of 2009

Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database.
* Estimates.

- Mobile cellular has been the most rapidly adopted technology in history. Today it is the most popular and widespread personal technology on the planet, with an estimated 4.6 billion subscriptions globally by the end of 2009
- Mobile broadband subscriptions overtook fixed broadband subscribers in 2008, highlighting the huge potential for the mobile Internet
- In 2009, more than a quarter of the world's population are using the Internet

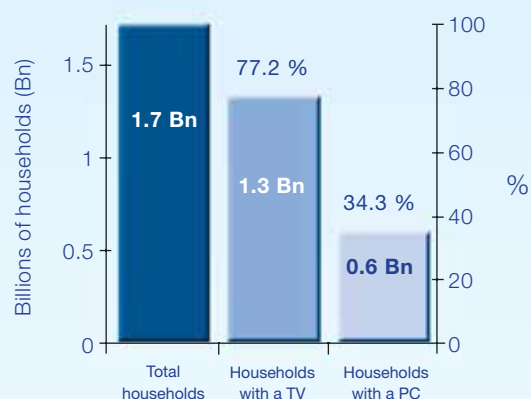
ICTs at home



➔ In 2009, over a quarter of the world's population – or 1.9 billion people – have access to a computer at home

Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database.
Note: Estimates.

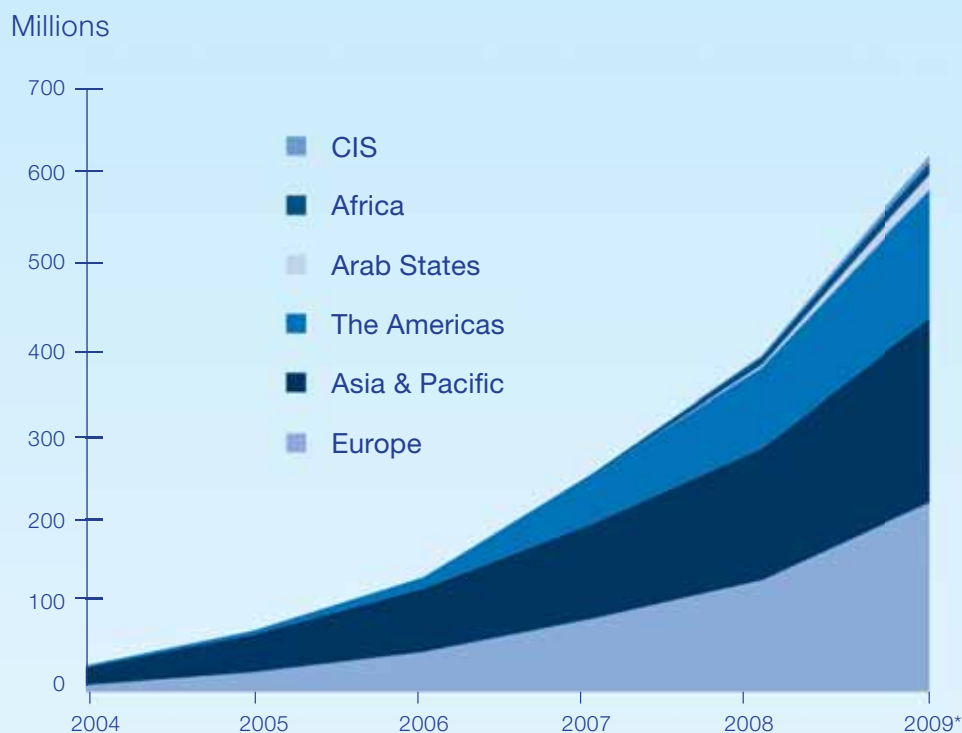
➔ Whereas three quarters of households globally have a TV, one third has a computer. With prices in continuous decline, and ongoing convergence of devices, the gap is likely to narrow quickly



Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database.
Note: Estimates.



The rise of mobile broadband... ...but not everywhere



Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database.

Note: The regions refer to the 191 ITU Member States.

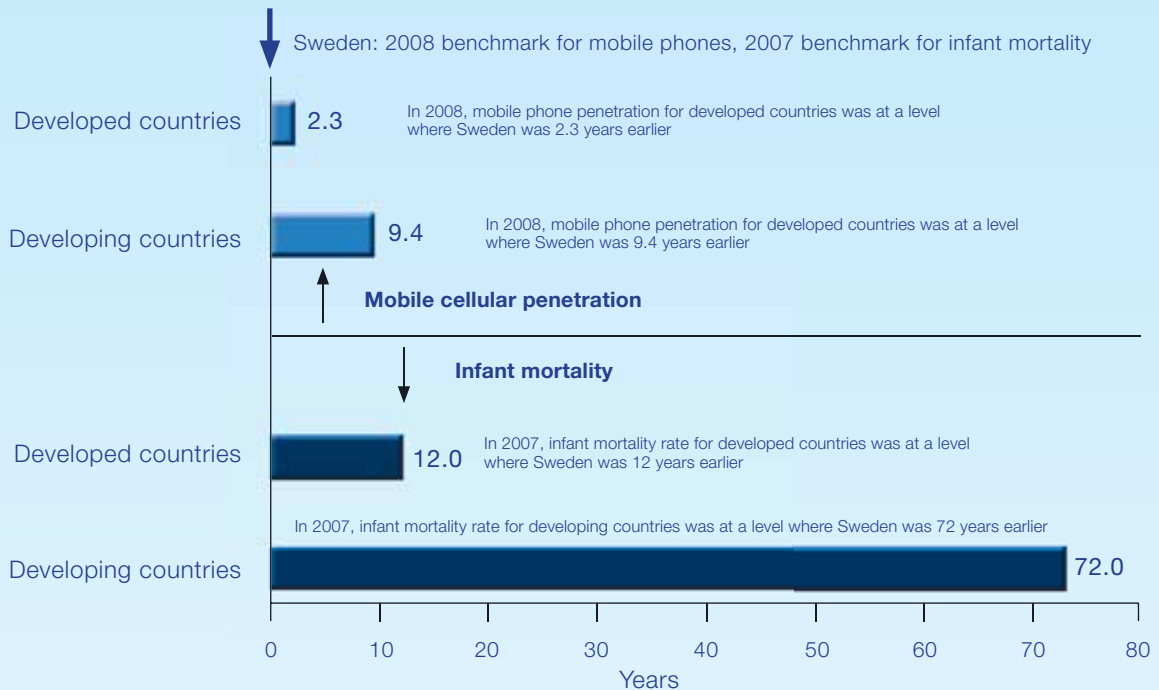
* Estimates.

- ➔ Asia and the Pacific and Europe have the greatest numbers of mobile broadband subscriptions
- ➔ There is a dramatic broadband divide, with very few fixed broadband subscribers or mobile broadband subscriptions in Africa
- ➔ There are substantial differences within regions. The US accounts for 82.6% of mobile broadband in the Americas. In Asia and the Pacific, Japan and the Republic of Korea account for 70%



Catching up

Developing countries only 10 years behind Sweden*



Source: ITU and SICENTER, based on ITU and UNICEF data.

Note: The time distance model measures the number of years a country (or region) lags behind other countries (or regions) in terms of development benchmarks, such as mobile cellular penetration and infant mortality.

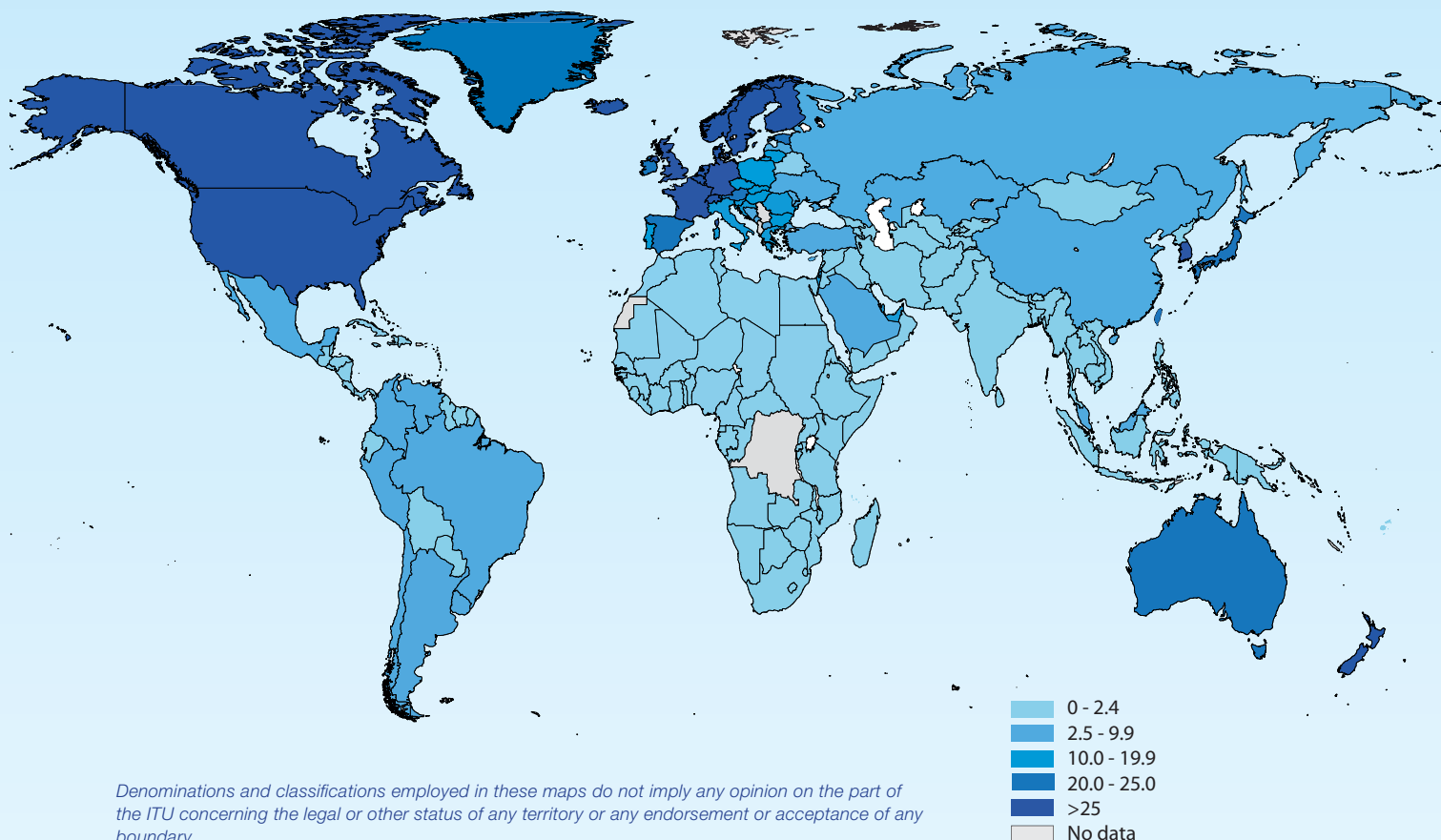
* Sweden was chosen as a benchmark as it ranked first in ITU's ICT Development Index.

- In 2008, mobile phone penetration in developing countries had reached that of Sweden under ten years earlier; for infant mortality, the rate in developing countries in 2007 was at the level where Sweden was 72 years earlier
- Even the country furthest behind (Myanmar) in terms of mobile cellular penetration is where Sweden was just 24 years earlier. By comparison, the GDP per capita lag for most of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), compared to Sweden, is over 160 years



The global broadband divide

Fixed broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants, 2008

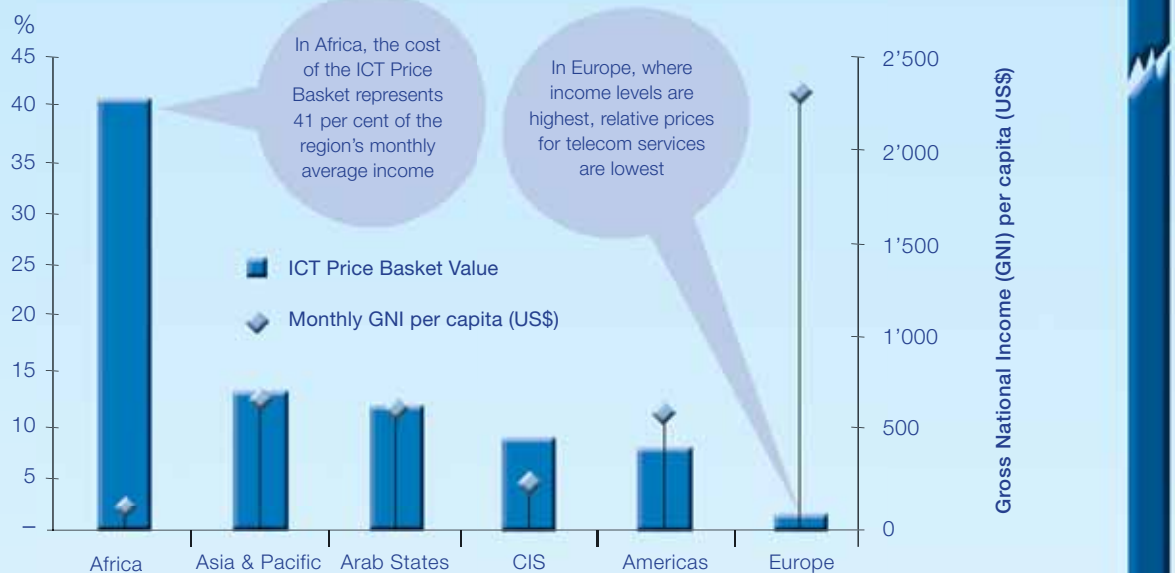


Denominations and classifications employed in these maps do not imply any opinion on the part of the ITU concerning the legal or other status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of any boundary.

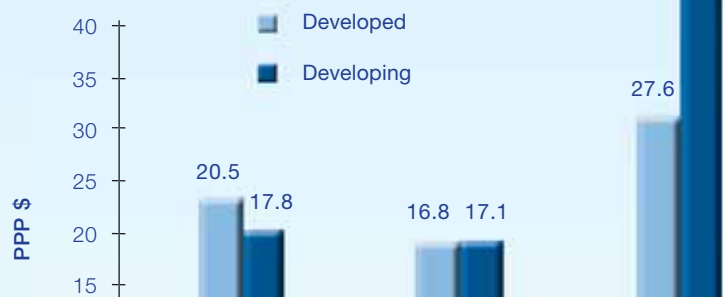
- Over the past 5 years, the total number of fixed broadband subscribers has grown more than threefold, from about 150 million in 2004, to almost 500 million by the end of 2009
- In Africa, there is only one fixed broadband subscriber for every 1'000 people, while in Europe there are 200 subscribers for 1'000 people
- In 2008, China overtook the US as the largest fixed broadband market in the world. At the end of 2008, China's fixed broadband penetration was 6.2 subscribers per 100 inhabitants, the highest of any low or lower-middle-income economy in Asia and the Pacific

How much are we paying?

ICT Price Basket 2008



- The relative price for ICT services is highest in Africa, the region with the lowest income levels



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