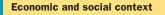
The Little Data Book on Information and Communication Technology



- Sector structure
- Sector efficiency and capacity
- Sector performance
- Access

- Usage
- Quality
- Affordability
- Trade
- Applications





2015 THE LITTLE DATA BOOK ON INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY





© 2016 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433 Telephone: 202-473-1000; Internet: www.worldbank.org Some rights reserved 1 2 3 4 18 17 16 15

This work is a product of the staff of The World Bank with external contributions. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this work do not necessarily reflect the views of The World Bank, its Board of Executive Directors, or the governments they represent. The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this work. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of The World Bank concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

Nothing herein shall constitute or be considered to be a limitation upon or waiver of the privileges and immunities of The World Bank, all of which are specifically reserved.

Rights and Permissions



This work is available under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 IGO license (CC BY 3.0 IGO) http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/igo. Under the Creative Commons Attribution license, you are free to copy, distribute, transmit, and adapt this work, including for commercial purposes, under the following conditions:

- Attribution—Please cite the work as follows: World Bank. 2016. The Little Data Book on Information and Communication Technology 2015. Washington, DC: World Bank. doi:10.1596/978-1-4648-0558-5. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0 IGO
- Translations—If you create a translation of this work, please add the following disclaimer along with the attribution: This translation was not created by The World Bank and should not be considered an official World Bank translation. The World Bank shall not be liable for any content or error in this translation.
- Adaptations—If you create an adaptation of this work, please add the following disclaimer along with the attribution: This is an adaptation of an original work by The World Bank. Views and opinions expressed in the adaptation are the sole responsibility of the author or authors of the adaptation and are not endorsed by The World Bank.
- Third-party content—The World Bank does not necessarily own each component of the content contained within the work. The World Bank therefore does not warrant that the use of any third-party-owned individual component or part contained in the work will not infringe on the rights of those third parties. The risk of claims resulting from such infringement rests solely with you. If you wish to re-use a component of the work, it is your responsibility to determine whether permission is needed for that re-use and to obtain permission from the copyright owner. Examples of components can include, but are not limited to, tables, figures, or images.

All queries on rights and licenses should be addressed to the Publishing and Knowledge Division, The World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA; fax: 202-522-2625; e-mail: pubrights@worldbank.org.

ISBN (paper): 978-1-4648-0558-5 ISBN (electronic): 978-1-4648-0559-2 DOI: 10.1596/978-1-4648-0558-5

Design by Communications Development Incorporated, Washington, DC.

Contents

Acknowledgments
Prefacev
Data notes
Regional tables1
World
East Asia and Pacific
Europe and Central Asia 4
Latin America and the Caribbean5
Middle East and North Africa
South Asia
Sub-Saharan Africa
Income group tables
Low income
Middle income
Lower middle income
Upper middle income
Low and middle income 14
High income
Euro area
Country tables (in alphabetical order) 17
Notes
Glossary

Acknowledgments

The Little Data Book on Information and Communication Technology 2015 is a joint publication between the World Bank and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

For the World Bank team, the work was the result of close collaboration between the staff of the Development Data Group of the Development Economics Vice Presidency and the Transport and Information Communication Technologies Global Practice. The Development Data Group team included Azita Amjadi, Buyant Erdene Khaltarkhuu, William Prince, Leila Rafei, Jomo Tariku, and Junhe Yang. The Information and Communication Technologies team included Tim Kelly and Kaoru Kimura. The work was carried out under the management of Haishan Fu and Pierre Guislain. Jewel McFadden, Nora Ridolfi, and Janice Tuten from World Bank's Publishing and Knowledge Division oversaw publication and dissemination of the book.

The ITU contribution was provided by the ICT Data and Statistics Division under the direction of Cosmas Zavazava, Chief, Project Support and Knowledge Management Department of the Telecommunication Development Bureau. The team included Susan Teltscher (Head of Division), Vanessa Gray, Esperanza Magpantay, and Ivan Vallejo. Regulatory data were provided by the Regulatory and Market Environment Division of the Telecommunication Development Bureau team, which included Sofie Maddens (Head of Division), Imme Philbeck, Youlia Lozanova, and Nancy Sundberg.

The World Bank and ITU acknowledge the data provided by other sources: IMF, Netcraft, OECD, UNCTAD, UNDESA/UNPAN, UNESCO, UNPD, and UNSD.

Preface

Since the late 1990s access to information and communication technologies (ICTs) has seen tremendous growth—driven primarily by the wireless technologies and liberalization of telecommunications markets. Mobile communications have evolved from simple voice and text services to diversified innovative applications and mobile broadband Internet. In 2015, there are more than 7 billion mobile-cellular subscriptions worldwide. Globally, 3.2 billion people are using the Internet of which 2 billion are from developing countries. Mobile-broadband subscriptions have risen constantly to reach 3 billion while the number of fixed-broadband subscriptions reach more than 790 million during the same period.

The impacts of ICTs cross all sectors. Research has shown that investment in information and communication technologies is associated with such economic benefits as higher productivity, lower costs, new economic opportunities, job creation, innovation, and increased trade. ICTs also help provide better services in health and education, and strengthen social cohesion.

The Little Data Book on Information and Communication Technology 2015 illustrates the progress of this revolution for 214 economies around the world. It provides comparable statistics on the sector for 2005 and 2014 across a range of indicators, enabling readers to readily compare economies. This book includes indicators covering the economic and social context, the structure of the information and communication technology sector, sector efficiency and capacity, and sector performance related to access, usage, quality, affordability, trade, and applications. The glossary contains definitions of the terms used in the tables.

For more information and other World Bank data publications, visit our data Web site at data.worldbank.org or the Web site of the Information and Communication Technologies Department at www.worldbank.org/ict.

For more statistics on information and communication technology infrastructure, access, and usage, as well as analytical reports such as the annual *Measuring the Information Society* Report, visit ITU's Web site at www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/default.aspx and the ITU ICT Eye at www.itu.int/icteye.

Data notes

The data in this book are for 2005 and 2014 or the most recent year unless otherwise noted in the table or the glossary.

- Growth rates are proportional changes from the previous year unless otherwise noted.
- Regional aggregates include data for low- and middle-income economies only.
- Figures in italics indicate data for years or periods other than those specified.

Symbols used:

- .. indicates that data are not available or that aggregates cannot be calculated because of missing data.
- 0 or 0.0 indicates zero or small enough that the number would round to zero at the displayed number of decimal places.
 - \$ indicates current U.S. dollars.

Lettered notes on some country tables can be found in the notes on page 232.

Data are shown for economies with populations greater than 30,000 or for smaller economies if they are members of the World Bank or the ITU. The term *country* (used interchangeably with *economy*) does not imply political independence or official recognition by the World Bank or the ITU but refers to any economy for which the authorities report separate social or economic statistics.

Aggregates for groups of economies are based on the World Bank's regional and income classifications, and may differ from those published by the ITU. Because of missing data, aggregates should be treated as approximations of unknown totals or average values. The aggregation method for each indicator is noted in the glossary. Sums (s) are simple totals of available data. Weighted averages (w) are calculated using the value of the denominator or, in some cases, another indicator as the weight. Median (m) calculations are based on available data and exclude economies with populations below 1 million. For more information about aggregation methods visit datahelpdesk.worldbank.org.

The cutoff date for data is September 18, 2015.

Regional tables

The country composition of regions is based on the World Bank's analytical regions and may differ from common geographic usage. These regions include low- and middle-income economies only.

East Asia and Pacific

American Samoa, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Vietnam

Europe and Central Asia

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Latin America and the Caribbean

Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname

Middle East and North Africa

Algeria, Djibouti, Arab Republic of Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, West Bank and Gaza, Republic of Yemen

South Asia

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan,

预览已结束, 完整报告链接

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/rep