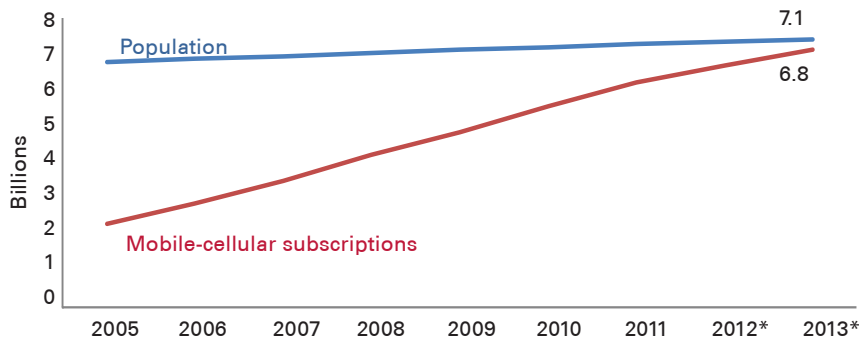




"I am pleased to present the latest ICT Facts and Figures which show continued and almost universal growth in ICT uptake. Every day we are moving closer to having almost as many mobile-cellular subscriptions as people on earth. This is exciting news. The mobile revolution is m-powering people in developing countries by delivering ICT applications in education, health, government, banking, environment and business. Let us all celebrate this mobile miracle that I have no doubt will hasten our pace towards sustainable development."  
Brahima Sanou, Director of the ITU Telecommunication Development Bureau

## 6.8 BILLION MOBILE-CELLULAR SUBSCRIPTIONS

As the number of subscriptions approaches global population figures mobile-cellular growth slows



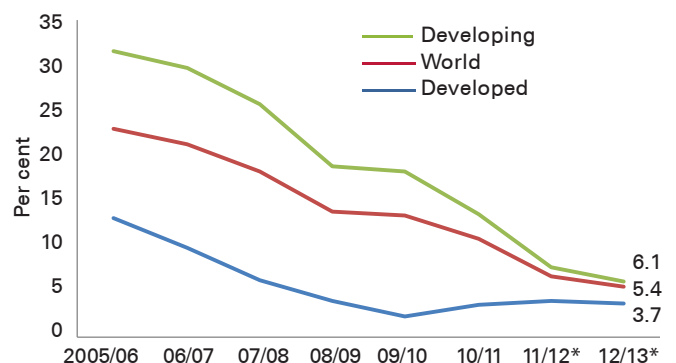
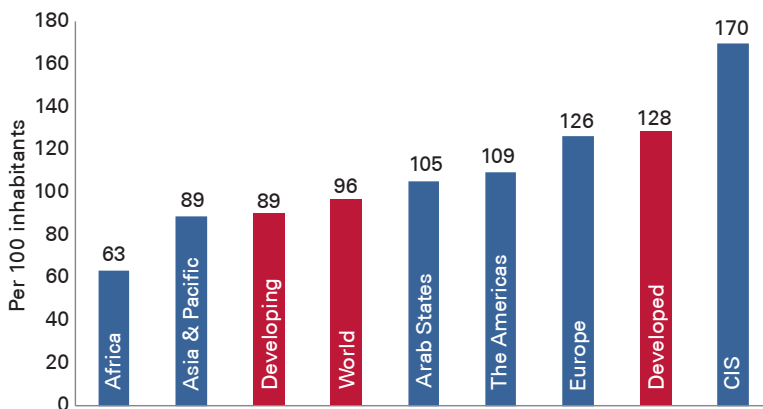
Source: ITU World Telecommunication /ICT Indicators database  
Note: \* Estimate

In 2013, there are almost as many mobile-cellular subscriptions as people in the world, with more than half in the Asia-Pacific region (3.5 billion out of 6.8 billion total subscriptions).

As global mobile-cellular penetration approaches 100% and market saturation is reached, growth rates have fallen to their lowest levels in both developed and developing countries.

Mobile-cellular penetration rates stand at 96% globally; 128% in developed countries; and 89% in developing countries.

### Mobile-cellular penetration, 2013\*, and mobile-cellular subscription growth rates, 2005-2013\*

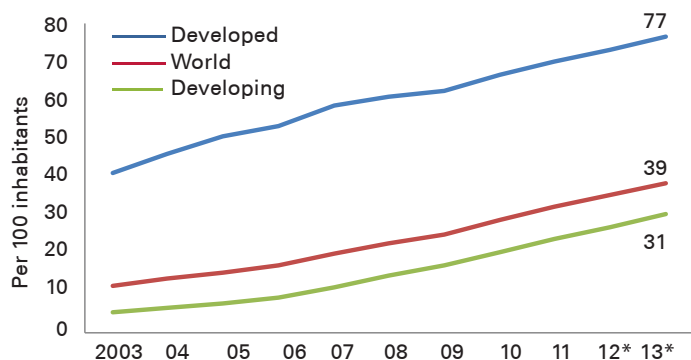


Source: ITU World Telecommunication /ICT Indicators database  
Note: \* Estimate

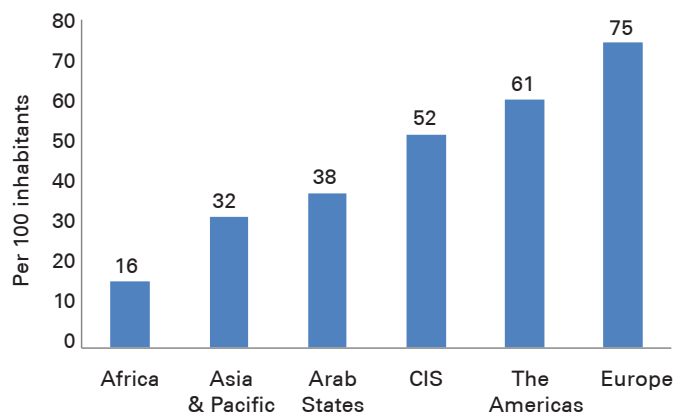
## 2.7 BILLION PEOPLE – ALMOST 40% OF THE WORLD’S POPULATION – ARE ONLINE

In developing countries, 16% fewer women than men use the Internet

### Internet users by development level, 2003-2013\*, and by region, 2013\*



Source: ITU World Telecommunication /ICT Indicators database  
Note: \* Estimate



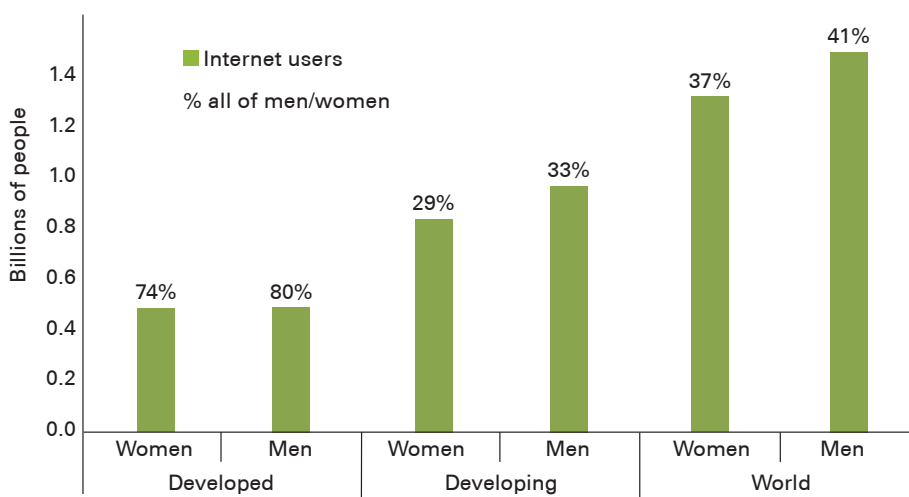
In 2013, over 2.7 billion people are using the Internet, which corresponds to 39% of the world’s population.

Europe is the region with the highest Internet penetration rate in the world (75%), followed by the Americas (61%).

In the developing world, 31% of the population is online, compared with 77% in the developed world.

In Africa, 16% of people are using the Internet – only half the penetration rate of Asia and the Pacific.

### The gender gap: men and women online, totals and penetration rates, 2013\*



Source: ITU World Telecommunication /ICT Indicators database  
Note: \* Estimate

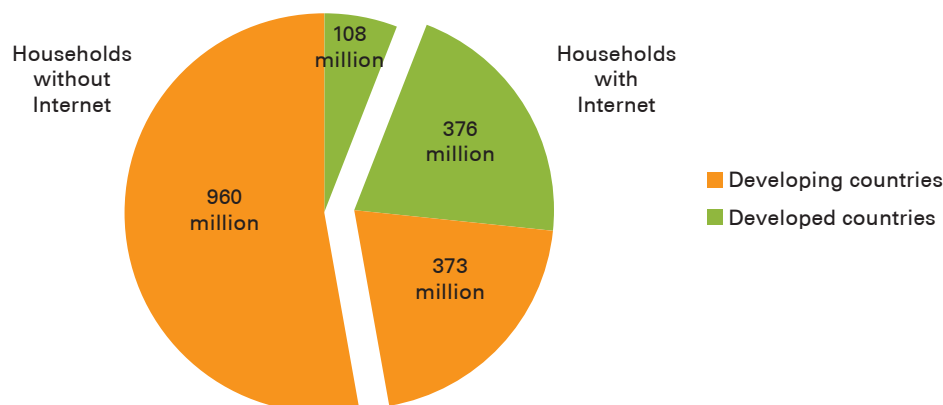
More men than women use the Internet: globally, 37% of all women are online, compared with 41% of all men. This corresponds to 1.3 billion women and 1.5 billion men.

The developing world is home to about 826 million female Internet users and 980 million male Internet users. The developed world is home to about 475 million female Internet users and 483 million male Internet users.

The gender gap is more pronounced in the developing world, where 16% fewer women than men use the Internet, compared with only 2% fewer women than men in the developed world.

# 750 MILLION HOUSEHOLDS – 41% GLOBALLY – CONNECTED TO THE INTERNET

## Households with Internet access, 2013\*



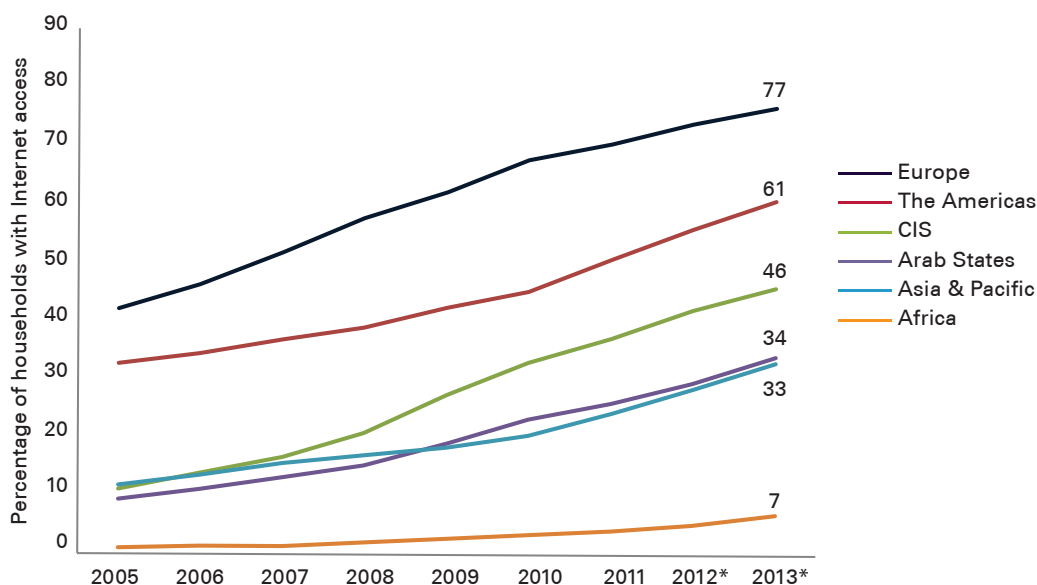
Source: ITU World Telecommunication /ICT Indicators database  
 Note: \* Estimate

In 2013, 41% of the world's households are connected to the Internet. Half of them are in the developing world, where household Internet penetration has reached 28%.

In the developed world, 78% of all households are connected to the Internet.

90% of the 1.1 billion households not connected to the Internet are in the developing world.

## Households with Internet access, by region



Source: ITU World Telecommunication /ICT Indicators database  
 Note: \* Estimate

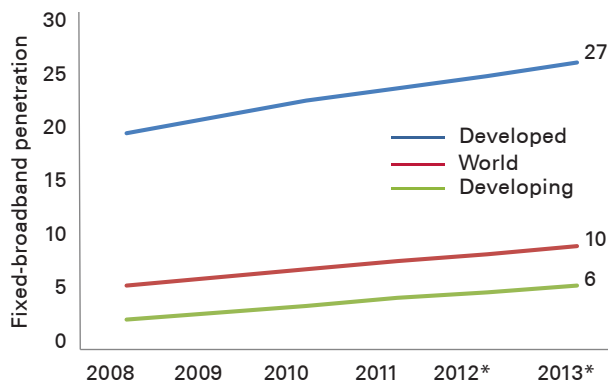
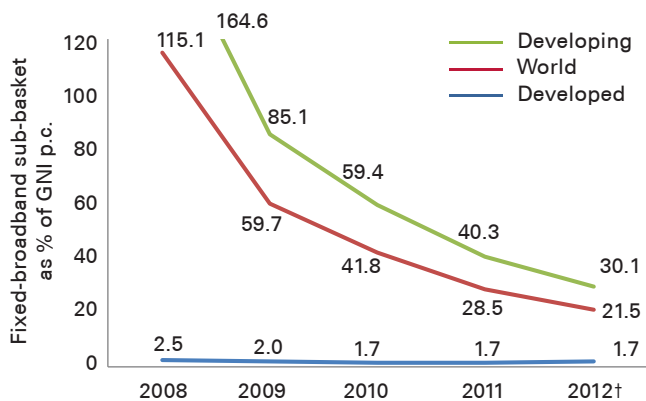
Europe and Africa are the regions with the highest and the lowest levels of household Internet penetration respectively: 77% in Europe, compared with 7% in Africa.

The majority of households in the Americas are online (61%), compared with around one third of households in the Arab States and Asia and the Pacific.

Between 2009 and 2013, Internet penetration in households has grown fastest in Africa, with annual growth of 27%, followed by 15% annual growth in Asia and the Pacific, the Arab States and the CIS.

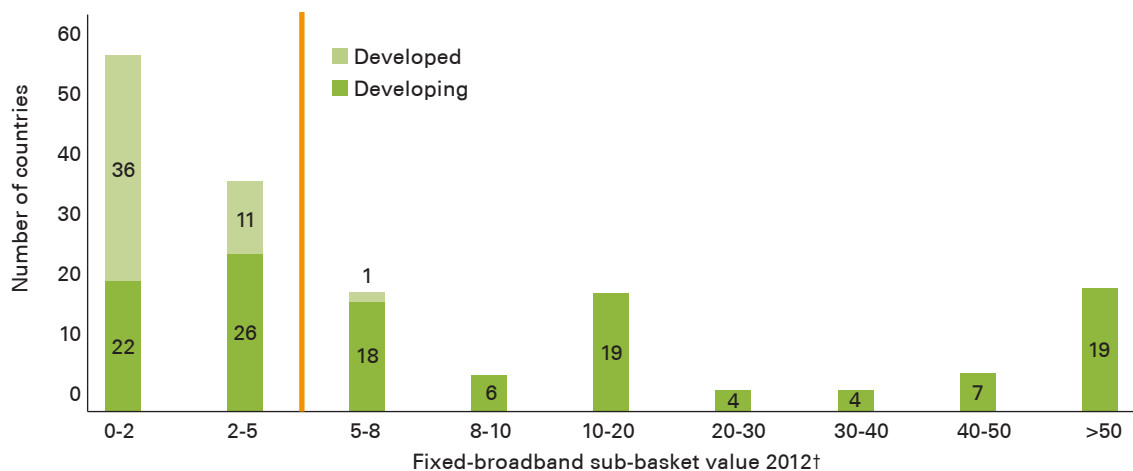
# FIXED-BROADBAND PRICES DROP BY 82% BETWEEN 2008 AND 2012

As fixed-broadband services become more affordable, penetration increases



Source: ITU World Telecommunication /ICT Indicators database  
 Note: Simple averages. † Preliminary result. \* Estimate

By 2012, the majority of countries have reached the Broadband Commission target of offering basic fixed-broadband services at below 5% of monthly GNI p.c.



Source: ITU World Telecommunication /ICT Indicators database  
 Note: † Preliminary result, based on 173 countries

Over the past five years, fixed-broadband prices as a share of GNI per capita dropped by 82%. By 2012, fixed-broadband prices represented 1.7% of monthly GNI p.c. in developed countries. In developing countries, fixed-broadband services remain expensive, accounting for 30.1% of average monthly incomes.

In 95 countries – including 48 developing countries – the price of a monthly fixed-broadband subscription represented 5% or less of monthly GNI p.c. in 2012.

As services are becoming more affordable, fixed-broadband uptake has shown strong growth and by 2013, there are almost 700 million fixed-broadband subscriptions, corresponding to a global penetration rate of 9.8%.

In 2013, the total number of fixed-broadband subscriptions in developing countries surpasses those in developed countries. But there is still a wide gap when it comes to fixed-broadband penetration rates, with 6.1% in developing countries (and less than 1% in Sub-Saharan Africa), compared with 27.2% in developed countries.

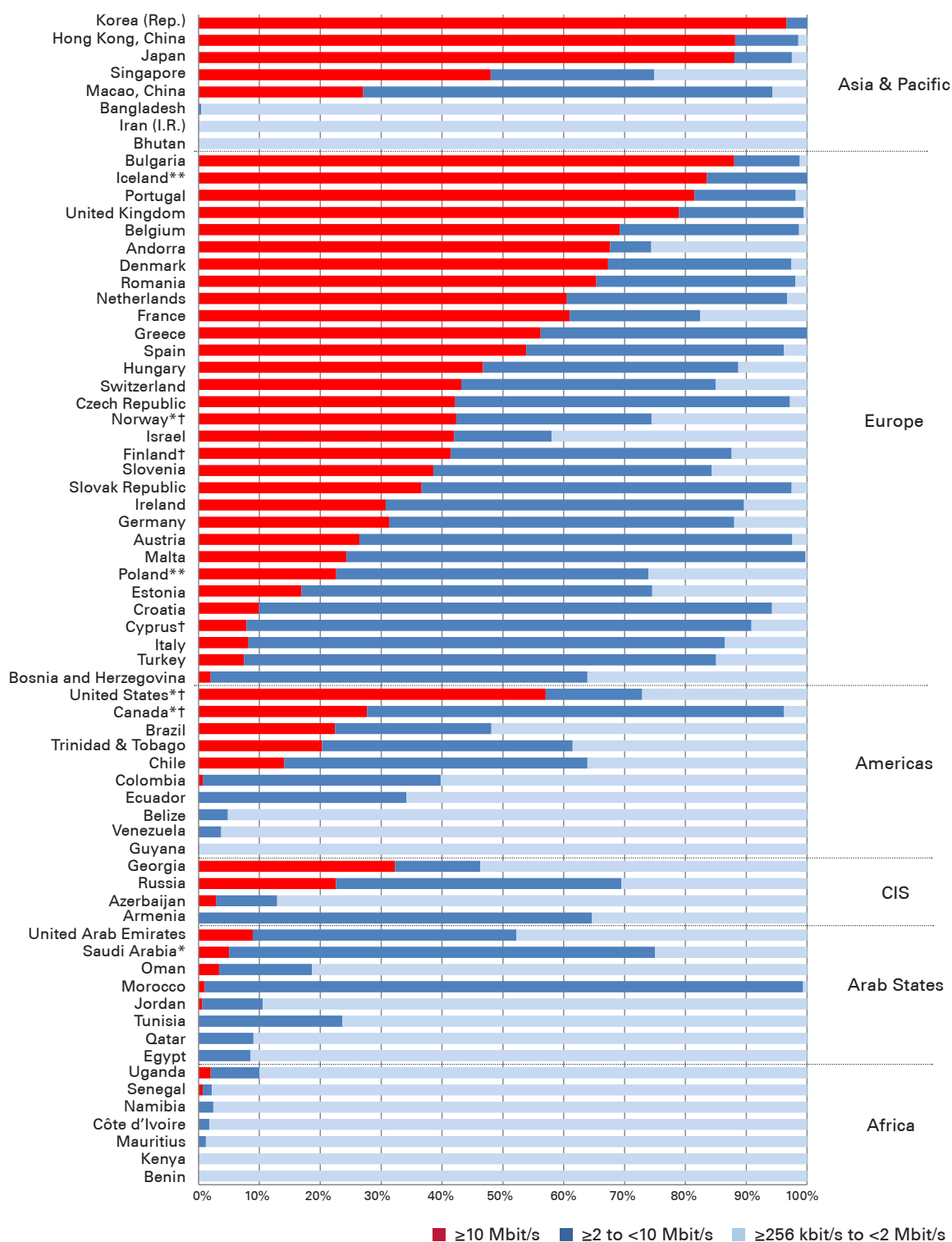
# HIGH-SPEED ACCESS TO THE INTERNET

## Differences in broadband speed persist

Uptake of high-speed broadband (at least 10 Mbit/s) is highest in some Asian economies, including the Republic of Korea, Hong Kong (China) and Japan, and in several European countries, such as Bulgaria, Iceland and Portugal.

In Africa, less than 10% of fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions offer speeds of at least 2 Mbit/s. This is also the case of several countries in Asia and the Pacific, the Americas and some Arab States.

### Fixed-broadband subscriptions, by speed, early 2012



Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database

Note: Refers to advertised speeds. \* Data correspond to speed intervals slightly different from the ones defined by ITU. \*\* Breakdown by speed available only for a part of the total fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions. † Data include fixed wireless broadband subscriptions

# CONTINUOUS HIGH GROWTH OF MOBILE BROADBAND

More than 2 billion subscriptions worldwide by end 2013\*

## Americas

460 million subscriptions

48% penetration

28% CAGR (2010-2013)

## Europe

422 million subscriptions

68% penetration

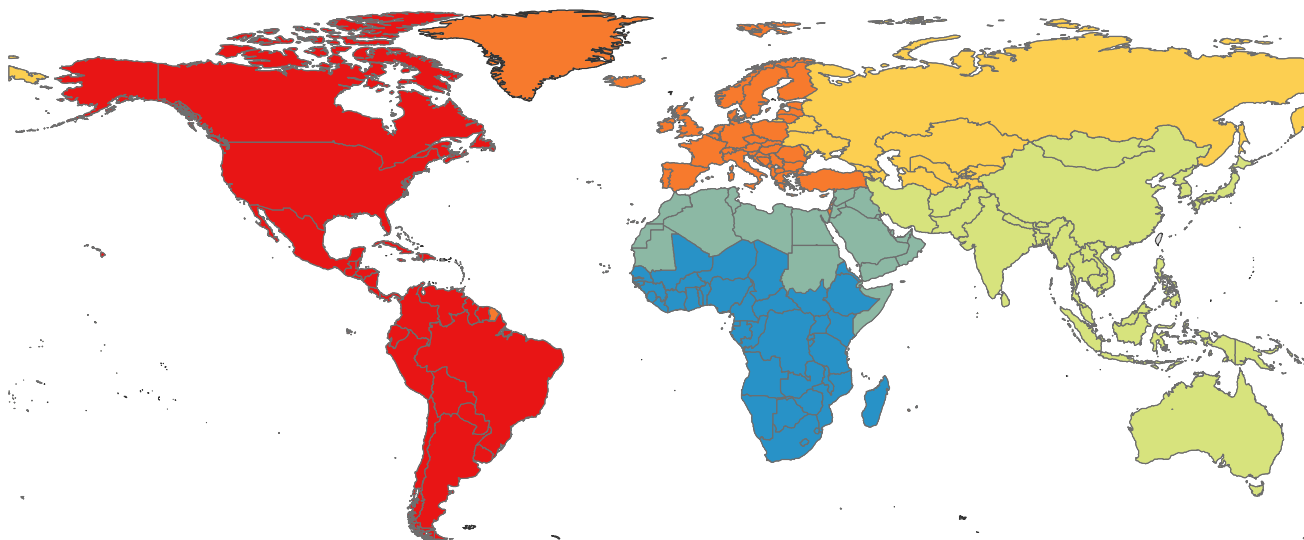
33% CAGR (2010-2013)

## CIS

129 million subscriptions

46% penetration

27% CAGR (2010-2013)



## Arab States

71 million subscriptions

19% penetration

55% CAGR (2010-2013)

## Africa

93 million subscriptions

11% penetration

82% CAGR (2010-2013)

## Asia-Pacific

895 million subscriptions

22% penetration

45% CAGR (2010-2013)

Source: ITU World Telecommunication /ICT Indicators database

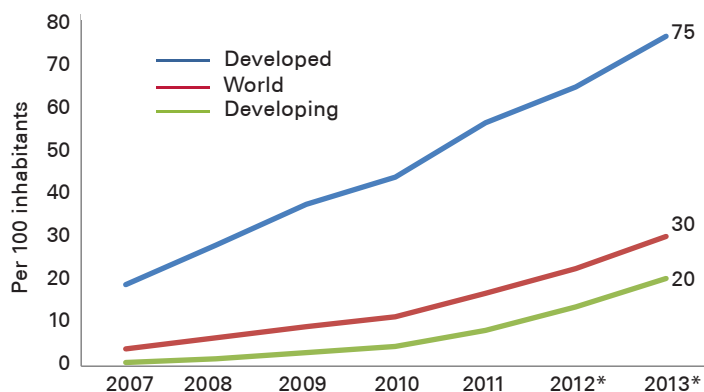
Note: \* Estimate

## Active mobile-broadband subscriptions, 2007-2013\*

Mobile-broadband subscriptions have climbed from 268 million in 2007 to 2.1 billion in 2013. This reflects an average annual growth rate of 40%, making mobile broadband the most dynamic ICT market.

In developing countries, the number of mobile-broadband subscriptions more than doubled from 2011 to 2013 (from 472 million to 1.16 billion) and surpassed those in developed countries in 2013.

Africa is the region with the highest growth rates over the past three years and mobile-broadband penetration has increased from 2% in 2010 to 11% in 2013.



Source: ITU World Telecommunication /ICT Indicators database

Note: \* Estimate

# MOBILE BROADBAND MUCH MORE EXPENSIVE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

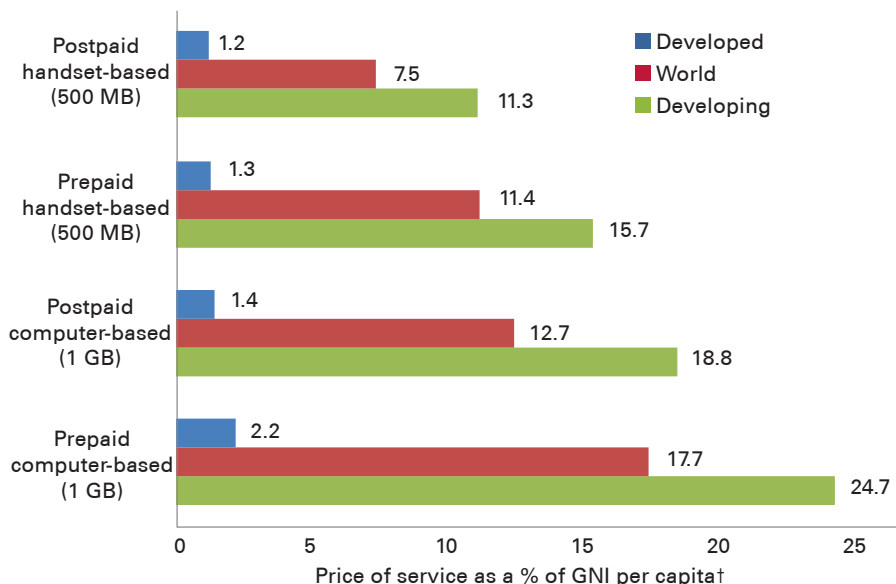
But considerably cheaper than fixed-broadband services

By early 2013, the price of an entry-level mobile-broadband plan represents between 1.2-2.2% of monthly GNI p.c. in developed countries and between 11.3-24.7% in developing countries, depending on the type of service.

However, in developing countries, mobile-broadband services cost considerably less than fixed-broadband services: 18.8% of monthly GNI p.c. for a 1 GB postpaid computer-based mobile-broadband plan compared to 30.1% of monthly GNI p.c. for a postpaid fixed-broadband plan with 1 GB of data volume.

Among the four typical mobile-broadband plans offered in the market, postpaid handset-based services are the cheapest and prepaid computer-based services are the most expensive, across all regions.

Price of mobile-broadband services, early 2013<sup>†</sup>



Source: ITU World Telecommunication /ICT Indicators database  
Note: Simple averages. † Preliminary result

## Price of mobile-broadband services by region, early 2013<sup>†</sup>

	Europe	Arab States	CIS	The Americas	Asia & the Pacific	Africa
Prepaid handset-based (500 MB)	1.1	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	38.8
Postpaid handset-based (500 MB)	1.1	2.2	5.6	5.0	3.5	36.2
Prepaid computer-based (1 GB)	1.9	7.4	7.6	11.1	12.6	58.3
Postpaid computer-based (1 GB)	1.2	2.5	7.4	8.0	10.6	54.6

Source: ITU World Telecommunication /ICT Indicators database  
Note: Simple averages. † Preliminary result

A regional comparison highlights that mobile-broadband services remain largely unaffordable in Africa, where the price of a computer-based plan with 1GB of data volume represents on average more than 50% of GNI p.c.

Services are most affordable in Europe, where they represent on average less than 2% of GNI p.c.

In the Arab States and Asia and the Pacific region, postpaid handset-based services are relatively affordable, accounting for 2.2% and 3.5% of monthly GNI per capita, respectively; prices in the Americas and CIS remain relatively high (5% or above of monthly GNI p.c.) for all mobile-broadband services.

For more information:

ICT Data and Statistics Division  
Telecommunication Development Bureau  
International Telecommunication Union

Place des Nations  
1211 Geneva 20 - Switzerland

indicators@itu.int  
www.itu.int/ict



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