

Submission # 73

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How would you define the stakeholder community or communities to which you belong?

Civil society

Are there any suggestions that you wish to make in respect of the proposed themes, questions and indicators which are included in the framework as it stands?

See comments to the text

Are there any suggestions that you wish to make in respect of the proposed themes, questions and indicators which are included in the framework as it stands?

A general comment is that as with any indexing project, there is a tension between 'nice to have' and 'need to have' - the former adding to the complexity of the index and also increasing the amount of work in data gathering. In many cases the data for the indicators suggested may be very hard or virtually impossible to gather.
See further comments to the text below.

What sources and means of verification would you recommend, from your experience, in relation to any of the questions and indicators that have been proposed?

National ICT regulatory authorities and operators.
Sources. The final report, in April 2018, will include a substantive note on means of verification for each indicator or group of indicators. This will offer guidance to those making use of the indicators, recognising that available data and information sources vary significantly between countries. that they should, where possible and relevant, permit disaggregation by gender, age group and other population characteristics; and that it should be possible for the necessary data or information to be gathered, at reasonable cost in time and money, in the majority of countries.
THE INTERNET UNIVERSALITY INDICATORS – CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS
Economic indicators
Gross National Income (GNI) (purchasing power parity) per capita
The principal source proposed for this indicator is the data set on GNI p.c. maintained by the World Bank. 4

GNI growth rate over the past ten years

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the data set on GNI p.c. maintained by the World Bank.

Proportion of GDP attributable to services

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the data set on sectoral distribution of GDP which is maintained by the World Bank. 5

Demographic indicators

Overall population size and growth trend

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the data set on population size maintained by the Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 6

Average life expectancy, disaggregated by gender

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the data set concerning life expectancy maintained by the World Health Organisation (WHO). 7

Proportions of young people, people of working age and elderly people

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the data set on population by age group maintained by

the Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 8

Linguistic diversity

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the index of linguistic diversity (with country summaries) maintained by Ethnologue. 9

Degree of urbanisation

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the data set on urban and rural population size maintained by the Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 10

Development indicators

UNDP Human Development Index (HDI)

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the HDI prepared by UNDP and reported in its annual Human Development Report. 11

Mean years of schooling and proportions of appropriate age groups in primary, secondary and tertiary education, disaggregated by gender

The principal source proposed for this indicator consists of data sets which are gathered by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 12

Adult literacy rate, disaggregated by gender (and language where appropriate)

The principal source proposed for this indicator consists of data gathered by the World Bank. 13

Proportion of population covered by electricity supply

UNESCO

The principal sources proposed for this indicator is

the World Bank's Sustainable Energy for All

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2018

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database. 14

Equality indicators

GINI coefficient

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the GINI index produced by the World Bank. 15

Gender UNESCO Inequality Index

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the Gender Inequality Index generated by the UN Development Programme. 16

Governance indicators

World Governance Indicators

The principal source proposed for this indicator are the six aggregate World Governance Indicators developed by the World Bank. 17

Doing Business Index DRAFT

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the Doing Business Index prepared by the World Bank. 18

ICT development indicators

ICT Development Index

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the ICT Development Index prepared by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). 19

World Economic Forum Networked Readiness Index

The principal source proposed for this indicator is the Networked Readiness Index prepared by the World Economic Forum. 20

B.5 What proportion of the population generates online content, including social media?

Indicator:

Numbers of bloggers, microbloggers and users of social media services per hundred popula-

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tion and per hundred Internet users

B.6 Are low-cost online services available which enable citizens and civil society organisations to make use of the Internet to express their views?

B.8 Do journalists or citizens practice self-censorship in order to avoid harassment by government or online abuse?

Indicators:

- Evidence of self-censorship by journalists/bloggers
- Evidence of self-censorship as a result of online abuse, particularly by women and children/young people

THEME C – OPEN MARKETS

Open markets for networks and communications services facilitate consumer choice, stimulate innovation and generally lead to lower prices and improve quality of service for end-users.

C.1 Is there independent regulation of communications markets, undertaken in accordance with international norms and standards?

Indicator:

Existence of an independent regulatory authority/ies and evidence concerning regulatory performance

C.2 Are licensing and allocation of critical resources (including spectrum, domain names and IP addresses) flexible, technology- and service-neutral, non-restrictive and non-discriminatory?

Indicators:

Legal and regulatory arrangements for spectrum, domain names and IP addresses

Rate of return on licenses and spectrum

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C.3 Is there independent management of the domain name system?

Indicators:

Independence of the domain name registrar

Proportion of domain registrations from the country which are registered as ccTLDs

C.4 Is there sufficiently effective competition in access networks to protect consumer interests?

Indicators:

Number of fixed and mobile broadband providers

Market shares of fixed and mobile broadband providers (Herfindahl Index)

C.5 Can Internet users choose between diverse Internet service providers, including domain name registrars, ISPs and online services?

Indicators:

Number of and distribution of market shares between domain name registrars

Number of and distribution of market shares between ISPs

Presence or absence of restrictions on access to international online service providers (including,

for

example, search, social media, microblogging, news access and e-commerce platforms)
Extent and diversity of use of national and international online service providers in core areas of Internet use (including, for example, search, social media, microblogging, news access and e-commerce platforms)

C.6 Are there Internet Exchange Points and effective peering arrangements for exchange of Internet traffic?

Indicators:

- Existence and effective management of IXP(s)
- Proportion of national traffic using IXPs, including trend
- Latency levels to access national, regional and international servers

THE INTERNET UNIVERSALITY INDICATORS – CATEGORY A – ACCESSIBILITY TO ALL

The ability of all to access the Internet lies at the heart of Internet Universality. The reach of the Internet

and Internet-enabled services has grown rapidly, but access to the Internet remains highly unequal.

A3. Independent legal authority

B.1 Are broadband networks geographically available throughout the country?

Indicators:

Percentage of population covered by fixed broadband networks, including bandwidth tiers
Percentage of population covered by mobile broadband signal, bandwidth tiers (and compared with proportion covered by mobile cellular signal)

International Internet bandwidth per Internet user

B.2 What proportion of the population subscribes to communications/broadband services, and is this growing?

Indicators:

Number of fixed broadband subscriptions per hundred population, aggregate and disaggregated

Number of unique active mobile broadband subscribers per hundred population, by bandwidth, aggregate and disaggregated

Number of IP addresses within the country, per hundred population

B.3 What proportion of the population uses the Internet, with what frequency, and is this proportion growing?

Indicators:

Proportion of individuals who have ever accessed the Internet, aggregate and disaggregated

Proportion of households with Internet access at home, aggregate and disaggregated

Number of Internet users per hundred population, aggregate and disaggregated, by frequency of use

Number of social media (social networks, microblogs, user-generated video streaming) users per hundred population, aggregate and disaggregated, and by frequency of use

Number of visits to social media websites (defined as above) per hundred population DRAFT

B.4 What barriers to access are identified by users and non-users of the Internet?

Indicator:

Perceptions of barriers to Internet access and use

B.5 Is the volume of Internet traffic within the country growing significantly compared with other countries? UNESCO

Indicator:

- Volume of mobile broadband Internet traffic in exabytes (including and excluding video streaming), per citizen, per Internet user, and trend

THEME C – AFFORDABILITY

Connectivity is insufficient to enable people to access and use the Internet. The extent to which they can do so also depends on its affordability. Targets for affordability have been adopted by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), 44 the Broadband Commission for Digital Development 45 and the Alliance for Affordable Internet. 46

C.1 Are mobile handsets capable of Internet connectivity affordable to all sections of the population?

Indicators:

- Cost of basic mobile handset as a percentage of monthly GNI p.c.
- Perceptions of affordability in household surveys, disaggregated by gender

C.2 Is the cost of broadband access and use affordable to all sections of the population?

Indicators:

Cost of basic fixed broadband connection and use as a percentage of monthly GNI p.c.

Cost of basic mobile broadband connection and use as a percentage of monthly GNI p.c.

C.3 Are universal access/service arrangements in place which seek to reduce the cost of access for poor and marginalised groups within the population?

Indicator:

Evidence that universality policies and arrangements address affordability in law and practice 47

THEME D – EQUITABLE ACCESS

There are significant digital divides within many national populations, associated with factors such as ge-ography, gender, age, ethnicity and disability.

The questions and indicators in this category should be assessed alongside those concerned with overall

connectivity and usage in Theme B, and alongside those concerned with Gender and with Children and

Young People in Category X.

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D.1 Are there significant differences in broadband access between urban and rural areas?

Indicators:

Geographical coverage in urban and rural areas, by level of bandwidth

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Numbers of mobile broadband subscribers and of Internet users, in urban and rural areas, indicated in household surveys

D.2 Is there a gender digital divide in Internet access and use and, if so, is this gender divide growing, stable or diminishing? (This question and indicators are also included in Category X Theme A.)

Indicators:

- Proportions of adult women and men using the Internet, compared with other countries and with gender differences in income and educational attainment
- Proportions of adult women and men with mobile broadband subscriptions
- Survey data on patterns of Internet use, disaggregated by gender
- Perceptions of barriers to Internet access and use, and of stated values of Internet access and use, disaggregated by gender
- Registered domains (including both ccTLDs and gTLDs) per thousand population
- Availability of content on government websites in all languages with significant user groups within the population
- Proportion of content generated in and read by citizens/residents on leading online services,

by language, compared with proportion of total population using each language as their principal language

A.3 Do women and men participate to the same degree in use of online services?

Indicators:

Proportion of Internet users using social media networks, disaggregated by gender
Proportion of adult citizens using mobile financial services, disaggregated by gender

C.6 What proportion of public service facilities have Internet access?

Indicators:

Proportion of primary schools with Internet access
Proportion of clinics with Internet access