# Statistics in focus

# INDUSTRY, TRADE AND SERVICES

THEME 4 - 17/2002

#### Contents

Main results .....1

Introduction	2
Personal computers	2
Internet hosts	3
Internet users	4
Information technology expenditure	5
Telecom expenditure and mobile phone subscriptions	ŝ



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# Information Society Statistics

#### Data for Candidate countries

#### **Richard Deiss**

#### Main results

In 2001 the number of PCs and Internet hosts per 100 inhabitants in Candidate countries (CC) was still relatively low compared to the EU average. For example, there were 7 PCs per 100 inhabitants on average in the Candidate countries equivalent to just under one-quarter of the EU average.

However, the Candidate countries have continued to record strong growth. Higher growth than in the EU has been recorded in the number of Internet hosts (38% in the year to January 2001 and 33% to January 2002), the number of internet users (39% in 2001) and the number of mobile phone subscriptions (42% in 2001).

Differences between Candidate countries are considerable: while the density of PCs in Slovenia, Malta and Cyprus was close to the EU average in 2001, it was less than one-fifth of the EU average in Romania, Turkey and Bulgaria. The number of Internet users per 100 inhabitants in Estonia and Slovenia was only slightly below the EU average in 2001, but it was less than one-fifth of the EU average in Turkey and Romania.

Table 1: Overview of key Information Society indicators (1)

		CC	EU-15	USA	World	Source
Number of PCs (millions)	Dec	12	115	178	495	ITU
- per 100 inhabitants	2001	7	31	65	8	
Internet hosts (millions) <sup>2</sup>	Jan	1	13	13	147	RIPE, ISC <sup>3</sup>
- per 100 inhabitants	2002	1	4	5	2	
Internet users (millions)	Dec	13	119	143	499	ITU
- per 100 inhabitants	2001	8	32	50	8	
Mobile phones (millions)	Dec	54	275	127	941	ITU
- per 100 inhabitants	2001	31	72	44	15	

<sup>(1)</sup> All population data used for indicators per 100 inhabitants is for 2001, source ITU.

(3) RIPE for EU and CC, ISC for USA and world.

<sup>(2)</sup> The world total includes 94 million hosts using .com, .net and .org; the US total only includes hosts using .us, .edu, .gov and .mil; see also notes on page 7.

#### Introduction

This report aims to provide a statistical overview on key information society related indicators in Candidate countries. The report is based on data from the ITU, EITO,

RIPE NCC, ISC and Eurostat (NewCronos) (see sources list on page 7). The report provides information about the number of PCs, Internet hosts, Internet users,

IT and telecoms expenditure and the number of mobile phone subscriptions in Candidate countries.

#### Personal computers

Table 2: Personal computers

	Number of PCs (thousands)			Growth (%)	р	er 100 inl	nabitants		
	1990	1999	2000	2001	2001/2000	1990	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	220	361	400	10.8	:	2.7	4.4	4.9
CY	5	130	150	170	13.3	0.9	19.4	22.4	25.0
CZ	120	1,100	1,250	1,400	12.0	1.2	10.7	12.1	13.6
EE	:	195	220	250	13.6	:	13.5	15.3	17.5
HU	100	750	870	1,000	14.9	1.0	7.5	8.7	10.0
LV	:	200	340	360	5.9	:	8.2	14.0	15.3
LT	:	220	240	260	8.3	:	5.9	6.5	7.1
MT	5	70	80	90	12.5	1.4	17.9	20.5	23.1
PL	300	2,400	2,670	3,300	23.6	0.8	6.2	6.9	8.5
RO	10	600	713	800	12.2	0.0	2.7	3.2	3.6
SK	:	590	740	800	8.1	:	10.9	13.7	14.8
SI	:	500	548	550	0.4	:	25.1	27.5	27.5
TR	300	2,200	2,500	2,700	8.0	0.5	3.4	3.8	4.1
TOTAL CC	:	9,175	10,682	12,080	13.1	:	5.4	6.3	7.0
EU-15	25,400	93,860	106,130	115,200	8.5	7.0	25.0	28.2	30.4

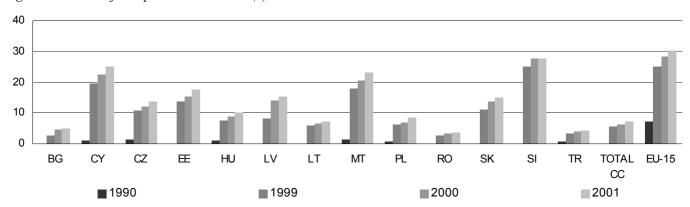
Source: ITU; Eurostat estimate for 2001 for BG, CZ and EU-15

The average number of PCs per 100 inhabitants in the Candidate countries is low compared with the average in the EU. The average for the Candidate countries dominated by Turkey, Poland and Romania which collectively 74% accounted for of total population and all three of these countries reported PC penetration rates below 9 per 100 inhabitants in 2000; the average penetration rate for the other, smaller Candidate countries was just under 12 per 100 inhabitants. Despite these relatively low penetration rates, there has been significant growth: between 1998 and 2000 the growth rates in the number of PCs in the Candidate countries was higher than in the EU,

and this continued in 2001 when the growth rate was nearly 50% higher. Poland reported a particularly high rate of growth in 2001.

According to www.top500.org none of the top 500 supercomputers in the world were located in the Candidate countries in November 2001 (156 in the EU).

Figure 1: Number of PCs per 100 inhabitants (1)



(1) BG, EE, LT, LV, SI, SK not available for 1990.

Source: ITU; Eurostat estimate for 2001 for BG, CZ and EU-15



#### Internet hosts

Table 3: Number of Internet hosts (1)

-			Number	of Internet	hosts (the	nusands)		Growth bas		per 100
TLD	Country name		Number (	or interrict	110515 (111	Jusunus )		January	(%)	inhabitants (2)
		Jul 99	Jan 00	Jul 00	Jan 01	Jul 01	Jan 02	2001/2000 20	02/2001	Jan 02
.bg	Bulgaria	15.2	17.2	18.2	19.4	24.1	27.2	12.8	40.0	0.3
.cy	Cyprus	6.2	6.3	7.1	8.4	7.7	2.0	34.0	-76.7	0.3
.CZ	Czech Republic	102.2	124.1	144.2	163.5	185.4	217.2	31.8	32.8	2.1
.ee	Estonia	27.2	30.7	34.2	43.4	44.9	53.3	41.4	22.9	3.7
.hu	Hungary	105.5	114.5	117.6	125.4	138.0	169.4	9.5	35.1	1.7
.lv	Latvia	16.0	18.7	19.7	19.6	22.9	25.1	5.1	27.9	1.1
.lt	Lithuania	11.9	14.6	16.6	18.2	29.1	34.0	25.0	86.8	0.9
.mt	Malta	6.0	5.9	6.6	6.7	6.8	8.7	13.3	29.7	2.2
.pl	Poland	142.1	181.8	265.0	369.7	535.0	458.3	103.4	24.0	1.2
.ro	Romania	28.5	35.5	37.0	42.9	47.6	47.4	20.8	10.6	0.2
.sk	Slovakia	26.1	28.7	33.0	39.8	63.0	73.8	38.7	85.6	1.4
.si	Slovenia	22.8	23.4	19.4	15.5	28.7	29.7	-33.7	91.0	1.5
.tr	Turkey	78.9	79.3	82.7	68.3	100.2	108.7	-13.8	59.0	0.2
	TOTAL CC	588.6	680.6	801.3	940.9	1,233.1	1,254.9	38.2	33.4	0.7
	EU-15 (3)	6,778.0	8,867.6	9,648.3	10,600.5	12,354.2	13,462.9	19.5	27.0	3.5

<sup>(1)</sup> Hosts counted minus duplicate hosts; based on country code TLD (top level domains).

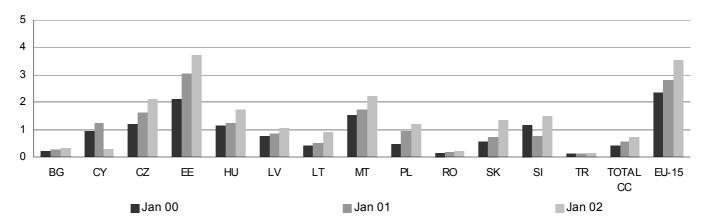
Source: RIPE NCC

January to January growth in the number of Internet hosts (only the number of country code top level domains is considered) in Candidate countries was higher than in the EU in 2002 and 2001. The liberalisation

of communication services contributed to the boom of the Internet. The difference between the EU average and most of the Candidate countries regarding the density of Internet hosts is, however,

still large. There are also strong differences among the Candidate countries: Turkey, Romania, Cyprus and Bulgaria show a very low density, while Estonia recorded a higher density than the EU average.

Figure 2: Number of Internet hosts per 100 inhabitants (1)



(1) Jan 2002: population data is for 2001. Source: RIPE NCC; ITU for population



<sup>(2)</sup> Population data is for 2001, source ITU.

<sup>(3)</sup> For July 2000: L, not available.

#### Internet users

Table 4: Number of Internet users

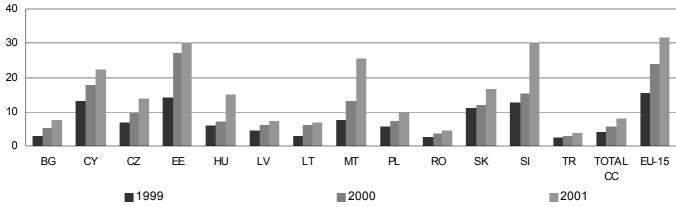
	Number of Inte	rnet users (t	housands)	Growth (%)	per 1	00 habitants	
	1999	2000	2001	2001/2000	1999	2000	2001
BG	235	430	605	40.7	2.8	5.3	7.5
CY	88	120	150	25.0	13.1	17.9	22.1
CZ	700	1,000	1,400	40.0	6.8	9.7	13.6
EE	200	392	430	9.8	13.9	27.2	30.1
HU	600	715	1,480	107.0	6.0	7.1	14.8
LV	105	150	170	13.3	4.3	6.2	7.2
LT	103	225	250	11.1	2.8	6.1	6.8
MT	30	51	99	94.1	7.7	13.1	25.4
PL	2,100	2,800	3,800	35.7	5.4	7.2	9.8
RO	600	800	1,000	25.0	2.7	3.6	4.5
SK	600	650	900	38.5	11.1	12.0	16.7
SI	250	300	600	100.0	12.6	15.1	30.0
TR	1,500	2,000	2,500	25.0	2.3	3.1	3.8
TOTAL CC	7,111	9,633	13,384	38.9	4.2	5.6	7.8
EU-15	58,087	89,723	119,102	32.7	15.4	23.8	31.4

Source: ITU; Eurostat estimate for 2001 for SK and EU-15

The number of Internet users in Candidate countries increased by just under 40% in 2001, a higher growth rate than in the EU. The number of Internet users per 100 inhabitants is only about one-quarter

of the EU average. This situation is mainly explained by income levels and the relatively high costs of Internet access, limiting the number of users in private households. The percentage of households with an Internet connection in 2001 was: Latvia 2%; Lithuania 3%; Hungary (2000) 3%; Poland 8%; Estonia 10%; Slovenia 24%.

Figure 3: Number of the Internet users per 100 inhabitants



Source: ITU; Eurostat estimate for 2001 for SK and EU-15



#### Information technology expenditure

Table 5: Information technology expenditure (1)

	IT expend	liture (millior	n EUR)	Growth (%)	IT expenditure 2000		IT expenditure on hardware (million EUR)
					as a share	per capita	
	1999	2000	2001	2001/2000	of GDP (%)	(EUR)	2001
BG	193	214	244	14.0	1.6	26	177
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	1,612	1,721	1,894	10.1	3.1	168	905
EE	154.0	168.0	182.0	8.3	3.1	117	110
HU	1,284	1,349	1,441	6.8	2.7	135	676
LV	144.0	153.0	166.0	8.5	2.0	64	96
LT	152.0	166.0	182.0	9.6	1.4	45	112
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	2,668	2,892	3,188	10.2	1.7	75	2,021
RO	314	358	423	18.2	0.9	16	333
SK	415	460	536	16.5	2.2	85	288
SI	348	351	377	7.4	1.8	176	239
TR	3,085	3,797	2,467	-35.0	1.7	56	1,398
TOTAL CC (2)	10,369	11,629	11,100	-4.5	1.9	68	6,355
EU-15	261,816	294,042	305,781	4.0	3.4	777	117,266

<sup>(1)</sup> Expenditure data are all expressed in EUR at 2000 exchange rates.

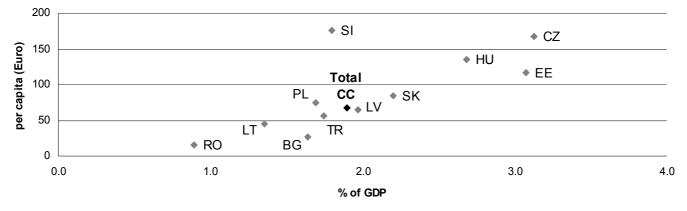
Source: EITO; Eurostat New Cronos (theme2/aggs/aggs\_gdp) for GDP and (theme2/aux\_ind) for population

The IT hardware market in Candidate countries (no data are available for Cyprus and Malta) was about 6 billion EUR in 2001 (compared to 117 billion EUR for the EU).

Poland and Turkey were the two largest markets for all IT expenditure in the Candidate countries in 2001. The highest expenditure per capita (in 2000) was in Slovenia and the Czech Republic, whilst IT

expenditure as a share of GDP was quite close to the EU average in the Czech Republic and Estonia.

Figure 4: IT expenditure per capita and as % of GDP, 2000



Source: EITO



<sup>(2)</sup> Excluding CY and MT.

#### Telecom expenditure and mobile phone subscriptions

Table 6: Telecom expenditure (1)

		om expenditu nillion EUR)	ure	Growth (%)	Telecom ex	•	Expenditure on carrier services (million EUR)
	4000	0000	0004	0004/0000	as a share	per capita	0004
	1999	2000	2001	2001/2000	of GDP (%)	(EUR)	2001
BG	613	841	1,056	25.6	6.5	103	769
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	2,417	2,836	3,070	8.3	5.2	276	2,164
EE	399	433	461	6.5	7.9	301	337
HU	2,568	2,684	3,100	15.5	5.3	268	2,372
LV	389	458	513	12.0	5.9	193	386
LT	462	557	624	12.0	4.5	151	425
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	6,278	7,860	8,856	12.7	4.6	203	6,086
RO	1,415	1,801	2,203	22.3	4.5	80	1,472
SK	827	882	1,104	25.2	4.2	163	765
SI	741	817	889	8.8	4.2	410	636
TR	8,614	10,929	8,282	-24.2	5.0	162	6,538
TOTAL CC (2)	24,723	30,098	30,158	0.2	4.9	175	21,950
EU-15	248,908	285,079	303,318	6.4	3.3	753	233,562

<sup>(1)</sup> Expenditure data are all expressed in EUR at 2000 exchange rates.

Source: EITO; Eurostat New Cronos (theme2/aggs/aggs\_gdp) for GDP and (theme2/aux\_ind) for population

Expenditure on telecommunications in Candidate countries represented on average just under 5% of GDP in 2000, well above the EU average. Particularly high proportions were recorded in Estonia and Bulgaria.

subscribers has expanded particularly rapidly in Candidate countries - in the period 1995-2000 the number approximately doubled on average each year. In 2001 a growth rate of 42% was recorded with the highest growth in Bulgaria. On average there was one mobile

subscription for every third person in the Candidate countries with the highest rates in Slovenia and the Czech Republic.

The number of mobile phone

Table 7: Mobile phone subscriptions

	Numb	er of mobil	e subscript	ions	Growth (%)	Nun	nber of mob	ile phone	
	at the end of the year (thousands)					subscriptions per 100 inhabitants			
	1995	1999	2000	2001	2001/2000	1995	1999	2000	2001
BG	21	350	738	1,550	110.0	0.2	4.2	9.1	19.1
CY	45	152	218	314	43.8	6.9	22.6	32.6	46.2
CZ	49	1,945	4,346	6,769	55.8	0.5	19.0	42.2	65.9
EE	31	387	557	651	16.9	2.1	26.9	38.7	45.5
HU	265	1,628	3,076	4,968	61.5	2.6	16.2	30.7	49.8
LV	15	274	401	657	63.7	0.6	11.2	16.6	28.0
LT	15	332	524	932	77.9	0.4	9.0	14.2	25.3
MT	11	38	114	139	21.5	2.9	9.6	29.3	35.6
PL	75	3,957	6,747	10,050	49.0	0.2	10.2	17.5	26.0
RO	9	1,356	2,499	3,860	54.5	0.0	6.1	11.1	17.2
SK	12	664	1,110	2,147	93.4	0.2	12.3	20.6	39.8
SI	27	631	1,216	1,516	24.7	1.4	31.7	61.1	75.8
TR	437	8,122	16,133	20,000	24.0	0.7	12.5	24.7	30.2
TOTAL CC	1,011	19,834	37,680	53,553	42.1	0.6	11.6	22.1	31.2
EU-15	21,457	150,350	238,884	274,578	14.9	5.7	40.0	63.4	72.4

Source: ITU; Eurostat New Cronos (theme2/aux\_ind) for 1995 population



<sup>(2)</sup> Excluding CY and MT.

#### ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Personal computer (PC): includes portables, desktops and personal workstations. Board-level products are excluded. Data on the number of PCs by country from ITU represent estimates.

Internet service provider (ISP): an organisation that lets users dial into its computers to connect to its Internet link (usually for a fee). ISPs generally provide Internet connections and electronic mail addresses.

Internet host: computers that are directly connected to the Internet with their own IP address and full two-way access to other nodes on the network. The host data in this report refer to country code Top Level Domains, while generic TLDs (e.g., .com or .org) are only included in the world total. A count of the number of hosts based on country code **TLDs** will under-report (sometimes considerably) countries/regions where the use of generic TLDs is high, notably the US.

Internet user: person using the Internet. The number is several times higher than the number of

Internet hosts. Data relate to Abbreviations persons above a defined age limit. Data come from household surveys estimates or represent projections.

The information technology (IT) sector refers to the combined sectors of hardware for office machines, data processing equipment and software and services.

The telecommunications sector refers to telecommunications equipment and telecommunications services.

Mobile phone subscriber: refers to users of portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service which provides access to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) using cellular technology.

Web site: is a location on the World Wide Web identified by a web address. A Web site consists of one or more pages of information and data (encoded with a hypertext mark-up language to make them readable by a web browser).

Data not available

BG Bulgaria CY Cyprus

CZ Czech Republic

EE

Estonia HU Hungary

LV Latvia

LT Lithuania ΜT Malta

PLPoland

RO Romania

SK Slovakia SI Slovenia

TR Turkey

CC Candidate countries

EU **European Union** 

EU-15 Fifteen Member States of the EU

**Gross Domestic Product GDP** 

IΡ Internet protocol

**ISP** Internet service provider

PC Personal computer

PSTN Public switched telephone network

TLD Top Level Domain

#### Sources

#### **EITO**

European Information Technology Observatory (EITO)

Address: Lyonerstr 18, D-60528 Frankfurt/Main, http://www.eito.com

Publication: EITO 2002.

#### ITU

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Address: Place des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva Switzerland; http://www.itu.int/

ITU is a UN-Organisation. Statistical publication: ITU Yearbook.

Internet Software Consortium; http://www.isc.org

Produces twice a year (January, July) an Internet domain survey.

#### **RIPE NCC**

Réseaux IP Européens, Network Coordination Centre

http://www.ripe.net/ripencc/pub-services/stats/hostcount/. Issues monthly host count statistics.



## Further information:

# Reference publications

Information society pocketbook

Catalogue No KS-39-01-304-EN-C Price EUR 17.50

#### **Databases**

New Cronos, Domain: Infosoc

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