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Measuring digital development

The ICT Development Index 2025

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Measuring digital development

The ICT Development Index 2025

Foreword

I am pleased to present the 2025 edition of the ICT Development Index (IDI). This is the third edition based on the revised methodology adopted by Member States in 2023. The current IDI is anchored in the concept of universal and meaningful connectivity (UMC), a term coined by ITU in 2021 that has since gained broad traction. Many governments and organizations are embracing this concept, based on the premise that realizing the full potential of connectivity requires more than access – it also means addressing barriers such as affordability, digital skills, and connection quality.

On the path to UMC, the IDI serves as an important tool for tracking progress. The 2025 results show continued global advances in connectivity, with nearly all economies improving their performance. It is encouraging that low-income countries tend to be progressing the fastest, although from a low base. Gaps with higher-income countries remain wide.

This edition also presents attention to the situation of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). While these groups often face significant structural challenges, the IDI sheds light on their evolving digital landscapes and the markedly different trajectories within each group. These internal disparities highlight the importance of context-specific policies and targeted support.

The IDI remains a work in progress. More and better data are needed to capture the full complexity of meaningful connectivity and expand country coverage. The ITU Expert Group on Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (EGTI) and the Expert Group on Household ICT Indicators (EGH) are working to define new indicators to reflect all dimensions of connectivity. In parallel, the ITU Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) is supporting Member States in strengthening their data ecosystems through capacity-building materials, training workshops, and technical assistance. Our hope is that, over time, improved data availability will allow for a more accurate and comprehensive picture across a greater number of ITU Member States.

The IDI should be used in conjunction with other data sources and tools. The ITU DataHub, for example, provides access to hundreds of ICT indicators and is continuously enhanced with new data and features.

I thank the Member States, as well as EGTI and EGH for their commitment to advancing the measurement agenda, including shaping and reviewing the IDI.

As we prepare for the upcoming ITU World Telecommunication Development Conference, I hope the findings in this edition will deepen understanding of global connectivity trends and inspire renewed commitment to achieving universal and meaningful connectivity.

Dr Cosmas Luckyson Zavazava
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International Telecommunication Union

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Introduction

In today's rapidly evolving digital landscape, access to information and communication technologies (ICTs) has become a cornerstone of economic development and social inclusion. Yet, the transformative potential of ICTs can only be fully achieved when these technologies can be used in optimal conditions.

The concept of universal and meaningful connectivity (UMC) has emerged in recent years as a vital policy objective. UMC is defined as enabling everyone to enjoy a safe, enriching and productive online experience at an affordable cost. UMC does not imply that everyone must be connected all the time but describes a situation where everyone can access the Internet optimally and affordably whenever and wherever they need.

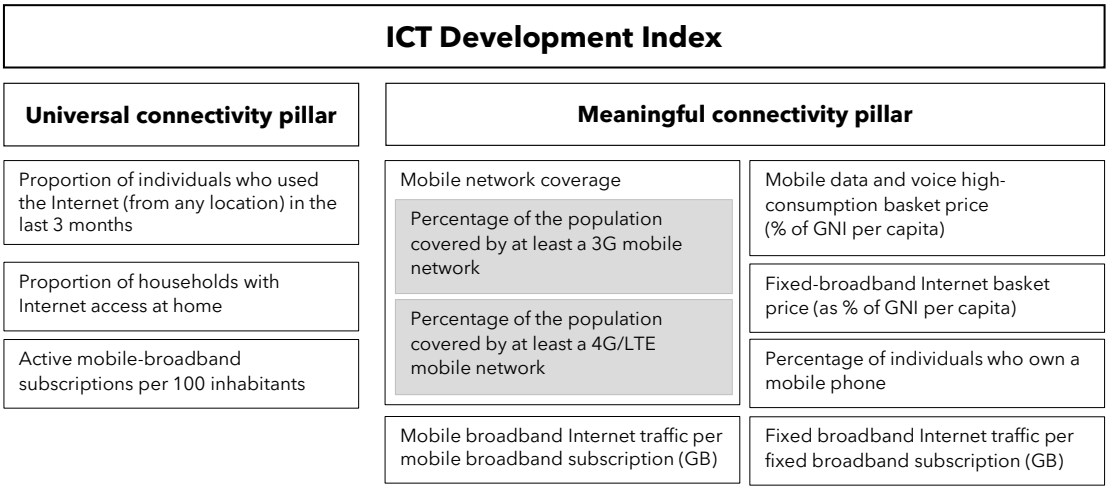
Data plays a key role in achieving universal and meaningful connectivity. Reliable and timely data equips policymakers to identify needs, set priorities, design effective interventions, track progress, and measure impact. Investing in data yields substantial returns by enabling better decision-making and more efficient interventions.

In this context, the ICT Development Index (IDI) aims to assess the extent to which connectivity is universal and meaningful in countries, regions and the world. It provides a standardized measure over time and across geographies, supporting evidence-based decision making.

The IDI consists of ten indicators, distributed in two pillars: universal connectivity and meaningful connectivity. The overall IDI score reflects the combined performance across these indicators (see Figure 1 and Annex 1 for details).

Due to limited data availability and the inherent constraints of the index approach, the IDI only offers a partial assessment of a country's connectivity status. It complements the rich datasets and suite of tools maintained by ITU, such as the ITU DataHub, the Dashboard for Universal and Meaningful Connectivity, the ICT Regulatory Tracker, the Digital Regulation Platform, and the Global Cybersecurity Index; publications, including the Measuring Digital Development and Global Digital Regulatory Outlook series; and guidelines, such as the ITU Manual for Measuring ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals, the ITU Handbook for the Collection of Administrative Data on Telecommunications/ICT, the ITU ICT Price Basket Statistics Manual 2025 and the Digital Regulation Handbook.

Figure 1: Structure of the ICT Development Index



Source: ITU

Box 1: A brief history of the IDI methodology and its ongoing review

The ICT Development Index (IDI) was introduced in 2009 to measure the level of development of the ICT sector.

In 2022, following a hiatus in the publication of the IDI between 2018 and 2022, the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in Bucharest adopted a revised text of Resolution 131. The revised text defined the process for developing and adopting a new methodology for the IDI and some features of the IDI itself. Accordingly, the new IDI methodology, based on the concept of universal and meaningful connectivity, was developed by ITU through the Expert Group on ICT Household Indicators (EGH) and the Expert Group on Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (EGTI), in consultation with Member States. In November 2023, the methodology was approved by Member States. The methodology is valid for four years. The IDI 2023 was released in December 2023 and the 2024 edition was released in June 2024. Annex 1 provides an overview of the methodology and references to additional documentation.

In 2023, EGTI and EGH members established a joint EGTI-EGH subgroup on the IDI to review the methodology during the validity period. The subgroup was tasked with reviewing the methodology and providing recommendations to inform any potential revision of the methodology, should EGTI and EGH decide to trigger such a revision, in line with Resolution 131. The IDI subgroup presented its report for the 2024 work period during a joint session of the 15th Meeting of EGTI and the 12th Meeting of EGH in September 2024, when EGTI and EGH members extended the mandate of the subgroup for the 2025 work period.

Stakeholders concerned with the connectivity agenda are encouraged to supplement their analysis of the IDI with additional data, tools, information and evidence to obtain a fuller, timelier, and more accurate picture.

ICT Development Index 2025 results

This third edition based on the methodology adopted in 2023 extends the time series, enabling the assessment of how much progress has been made towards UMC in recent years, albeit with a time lag (see Time lag in Box 2).

In accordance with Resolution 131, only scores are reported – economies are not ranked. This approach allows focusing on what matters: how close countries and country groups are to achieving universal and meaningful connectivity and how much progress they have made. The results obtained can then be used to make meaningful comparisons based on income groups, and regional and global averages. Importantly, the absence of rankings reflects the fact that connectivity is neither a competition among countries nor a zero-sum game: progress in one country does not come at the expense of others, and all countries can achieve UMC. A rankings-based approach may reinforce the impression of a competition and suggest misleading conclusions. For instance, if all countries were to achieve a score of at least 95 out of 100, there would still be a country ranked first and another ranked last, even though the one ranked last would have almost achieved UMC and would in fact not lag far behind the first.

Box 2: Interpreting and using the IDI results

Caution is required when interpreting and using the IDI results. They need to be complemented and corroborated with additional information and evidence due to the following complications:

A partial picture. Some dimensions and concepts of UMC could not be included in the IDI. Consequently, a robust performance in the IDI does not necessarily mean that UMC has been achieved, because performance could be lacking in dimensions that are not currently included in the IDI, such as skills, or safety and security.

Time lag. Because of the lag in the submission of data by countries, and in the processing and validation of that data, the assessment contained in the 2025 edition was made using data for 2023. Gaps in official data for 2023 are filled with official data for 2022, or, as a last resort, estimates for 2023. See the 'Reference year and data coverage' section of Annex 1 for details.

No universal recipe. The performance of a peer may not be attainable in the short term. Each country has its own characteristics, faces its own challenges and must follow its own development path. Although the IDI can help benchmark recent achievements, these are not necessarily replicable or scalable.

Drill down. The usefulness of the IDI is not limited to the overall IDI score. That score may conceal vast disparities in performance across individual indicators.

Disparities within countries. Country-level scores smooth over potentially significant disparities between regions and demographic groups for the sake of an overall assessment or a score at the level of a pillar or indicator. To design effective interventions, policymakers must look beyond national averages and use data disaggregated by locations and demographic groups.

Estimations and imputations. Even with the reduced set of indicators in the IDI, 19.5 per cent of the values have had to be estimated or imputed. Six indicators contain at least one such value, while four indicators – mobile broadband subscriptions, 3G mobile network coverage and the two affordability indicators – have no estimates. While every effort is made to maximize accuracy, estimates and imputed values are not perfect substitutes for values submitted by countries.

Revised data. The IDI is based on data available at the time of calculation. Resolution 131 prohibits the revision of published results. As a result, time comparisons are always based on the originally published data, even if countries submit revised figures later. In such cases, observed changes in IDI scores may reflect data updates rather than actual shifts in performance.

Previous IDI methodologies. The results of the 2023, 2024, and 2025 editions of the IDI are based on the same methodology and are fully comparable. However, they cannot be compared with earlier editions of the IDI (2017 and earlier), because the methodology then was totally different.

Uncertainty. In any index, several sources of uncertainty influence the scores, from measurement errors in individual indicators to modelling assumptions (e.g. selection of indicators, estimation and imputation of missing data, weighting, normalization, choice of goalposts and thresholds, etc.). It is difficult to adequately account for such uncertainty. For details, see Uncertainty Analysis, section 5 - of the Audit of the IDI, conducted by the European Union Joint Research Centre in 2023.

Box 2 provides key pointers on interpreting and using the IDI results. Annex 2 contains country values and scores for all the IDI indicators, Annex 3 contains indicator values and scores by groups, Annex 4 contains the IDI and pillar scores by groups and Annex 5 provides the definitions of the indicators. Additional data and notes are available for download on the IDI website. Results can be visualized in the IDI Dashboard.

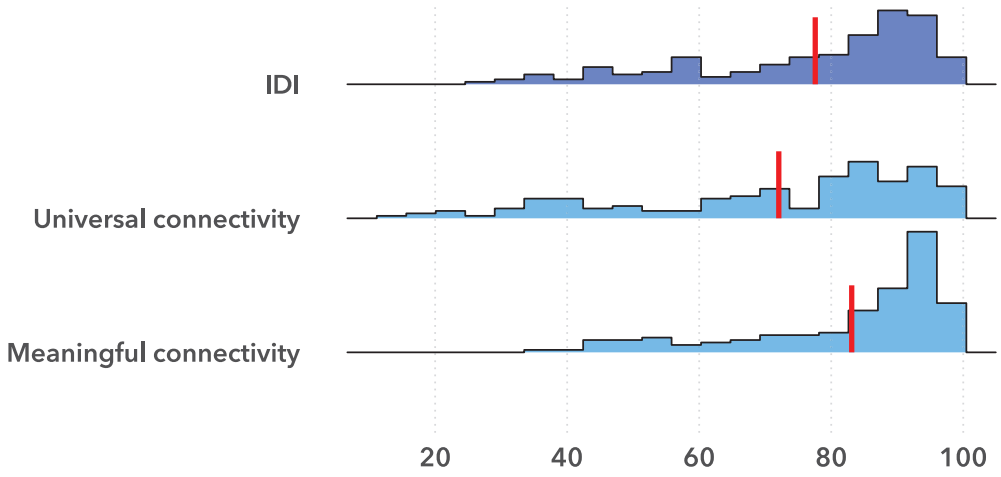
Overall results

The 2025 edition of the ICT Development Index covers 164 economies, compared with 170 economies in the 2024 edition and 169 in the 2023 edition. Changes in data availability resulted in the addition of one economy and the removal of seven economies, that did not meet the minimum threshold for the number of official data points (see Annex 1). This reduced coverage is a cause for concern, as it highlights persistent and even widening gaps in ICT data.

Table 1 lists the economies included in the IDI 2025. For each economy, it reports its region and income group[1], its overall IDI score for 2023, 2024 and 2025, its performance (blue horizontal bar) in comparison with the income group (yellow line) and region (dark blue line), and its scores on the universal connectivity and meaningful connectivity pillars.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of economies along the 0-100 scale for the overall IDI and its two pillars. A score of 100 corresponds to a situation where a country or group has reached the goalpost value on every IDI indicator. A score of 0 reflects a hypothetical scenario where no progress has been made on any of the IDI indicators: nobody uses the Internet; there is no mobile broadband coverage or subscription, no data traffic, and so on.

Figure 2: Distribution of IDI 2025 scores and pillar scores



Note: The chart shows the distribution of country scores for the IDI and the two pillars. Red lines indicate world averages.
Source: ITU

[1] Income groups used in this report refer to the World Bank country classifications by income level for 2024-2025.

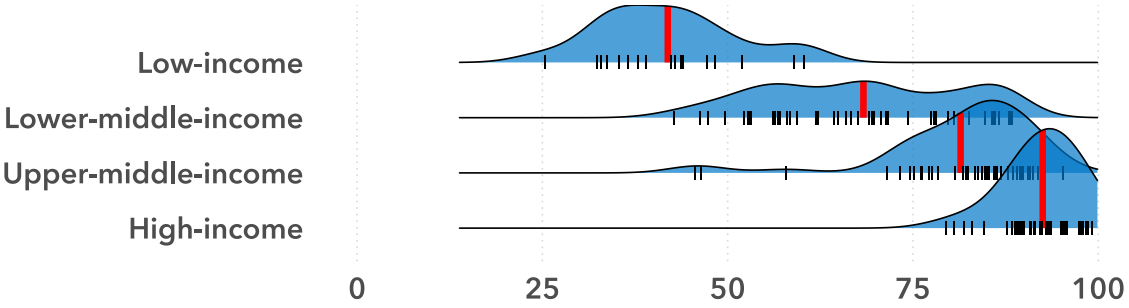
Table 1: IDI 2025 scores

Economy	Region	Income group	IDI score 2023	IDI score 2024	IDI score 2025	Change in last year	Income group average | IDI 2025 | Region average	Universal connectivity	Meaningful score
Afghanistan	ASP	LI	28.9	33.1	36.5	+10%		28.3	44.7
Albania	EUR	UMI	81.6	84.7	84.3	-0%		79.0	89.6
Algeria	ARB	UMI	77.8	80.9	86.1	+6%		82.6	89.5
Andorra	EUR	HI	87.2	88.8	90.8	+2%		90.5	91.1
Angola	AFR	LMI	44.1	49.9	52.8	+6%		39.4	66.1
Argentina	AMS	UMI	81.5	83.4	83.7	+0%		81.0	86.5
Armenia	CIS	UMI	85.1	86.4	86.9	+1%		83.2	90.7
Australia	ASP	HI	94.0	95.1	95.8	+1%		95.2	96.3
Austria	EUR	HI	92.5	94.3	95.5	+1%		94.5	96.5
Azerbaijan	CIS	UMI	79.0	80.4	85.9	+7%		81.3	90.5
Bahamas	AMS	HI	88.5	89.3	88.9	-0%		86.2	91.6
Bahrain	ARB	HI	96.5	97.5	97.5	+0%		98.2	96.7
Bangladesh	ASP	LMI	61.1	62.0	64.9	+5%		44.7	85.1
Barbados	AMS	HI	77.3	77.5	79.5	+3%		71.2	87.7
Belarus	CIS	UMI	86.9	88.5	90.7	+2%		87.6	93.8
Belgium	EUR	HI	88.2	89.3	89.8	+1%		88.0	91.7
Benin	AFR	LMI	38.3	45.4	47.4	+4%		34.5	60.2
Bhutan	ASP	LMI	76.5	85.9	85.7	-0%		85.9	85.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	EUR	UMI	76.6	78.6	82.4	+5%		73.4	91.4
Botswana	AFR	UMI	74.0	78.7	82.1	+4%		79.8	84.5
Brazil	AMS	UMI	81.9	82.0	84.4	+3%		80.7	88.0
Brunei Darussalam	ASP	HI	94.8	95.7	93.6	-2%		93.1	94.1
Bulgaria	EUR	HI	85.6	88.7	89.9	+1%		85.5	94.4
Burundi	AFR	LI	23.0	24.4	25.3	+4%		15.2	35.4
Cabo Verde	AFR	LMI	68.1	69.1	80.6	+17%		74.7	86.6
Cambodia	ASP	LMI	68.5	72.6	77.4	+7%		71.4	83.3
Cameroon	AFR	LMI	36.8	44.2	46.3	+5%		37.9	54.7
Canada	AMS	HI	87.2	88.6	89.1	+1%		84.9	93.3
Chile	AMS	HI	90.7	91.7	93.4	+2%		90.6	96.2
China	ASP	UMI	84.4	85.8	91.2	+6%		89.6	92.8
Colombia	AMS	UMI	71.9	73.2	77.2	+5%		68.7	85.7
Comoros	ARB	LMI	43.5	46.5	52.2	+12%		45.8	58.6
Congo (Rep. of the)	AFR	LMI	29.2	30.7	49.6	+62%		41.8	57.4
Costa Rica	AMS	UMI	83.9	84.8	86.3	+2%		81.2	91.3
Côte d'Ivoire	AFR	LMI	59.0	65.3	69.5	+6%		61.2	77.8
Croatia	EUR	HI	87.1	89.6	93.2	+4%		90.0	96.4
Cuba	AMS	UMI	55.3	n.a.	46.4			47.5	45.3
Cyprus	EUR	HI	87.4	88.6	89.9	+1%		84.0	95.8
Czech Republic	EUR	HI	86.1	88.0	89.3	+1%		84.5	94.1
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	AFR	LI	29.1	31.0	38.0	+23%		30.5	45.4
Denmark	EUR	HI	96.9	97.1	97.9	+1%		99.1	96.7
Djibouti	ARB	LMI	63.6	61.6	64.4	+5%		55.2	73.5
Dominican Rep.	AMS	UMI	75.0	75.4	75.1	-0%		61.0	89.2
Ecuador	AMS	UMI	68.2	70.0	71.6	+2%		61.4	81.8
Egypt	ARB	LMI	75.8	76.8	77.9	+1%		66.4	89.4
El Salvador	AMS	UMI	61.9	66.1	67.6	+2%		51.9	83.3
Equatorial Guinea	AFR	UMI	37.6	44.8	45.5	+2%		42.2	48.8
Estonia	EUR	HI	96.9	97.9	98.5	+1%		98.7	98.3
Eswatini	AFR	LMI	71.7	70.4	74.4	+6%		68.9	79.9
Ethiopia	AFR	LI	33.8	39.8	44.0	+11%		22.2	65.9
Finland	EUR	HI	96.7	98.1	98.7	+1%		99.5	97.8
France	EUR	HI	89.4	89.8	90.9	+1%		85.7	96.1
Gabon	AFR	UMI	72.9	74.7	76.1	+2%		72.4	79.8
Georgia	EUR	UMI	85.1	87.8	89.5	+2%		85.2	93.8
Germany	EUR	HI	87.3	87.8	89.6	+2%		86.1	93.0
Ghana	AFR	LMI	65.9	66.2	70.6	+7%		58.8	82.5
Greece	EUR	HI	83.7	86.5	87.7	+1%		81.2	94.1
Guatemala	AMS	UMI	54.8	51.7	57.9	+12%		35.1	80.8
Guinea-Bissau	AFR	LI	33.1	36.9	39.0	+6%		36.9	41.0
Honduras	AMS	LMI	56.3	60.9	61.9	+2%		49.5	74.4
Hong Kong, China	ASP	HI	96.5	97.4	97.6	+0%		100.0	95.2
Hungary	EUR	HI	86.8	87.4	88.9	+2%		84.1	93.8
Iceland	EUR	HI	94.8	95.9	95.9	+0%		94.4	97.3
Indonesia	ASP	UMI	80.1	82.8	84.7	+2%		81.2	88.2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	ASP	UMI	80.9	82.2	87.9	+7%		90.6	85.3
Iraq	ARB	UMI	69.5	73.9	78.4	+6%		70.0	86.9
Ireland	EUR	HI	88.9	90.7	91.5	+1%		92.6	90.4
Israel	EUR	HI	91.1	92.5	93.4	+1%		91.7	95.1
Italy	EUR	HI	86.4	87.7	88.7	+1%		81.8	95.6
Jamaica	AMS	UMI	77.0	76.9	80.7	+5%		72.1	89.4
Japan	ASP	HI	92.0	93.2	93.6	+0%		94.6	92.6
Jordan	ARB	LMI	78.5	84.9	84.7	-0%		79.5	90.0
Kazakhstan	CIS	UMI	88.9	90.1	90.5	+0%		86.3	94.7
Kenya	AFR	LMI	54.2	58.5	56.0	-4%		39.7	72.4
Kiribati	ASP	LMI	45.5	52.1	59.3	+14%		62.9	55.8
Korea (Rep. of)	ASP	HI	93.8	94.4	95.1	+1%		93.7	96.4
Kuwait	ARB	HI	98.2	100.0	98.4	-2%		96.9	100.0
Kyrgyzstan	CIS	LMI	84.7	88.3	85.9	-3%		79.8	92.0
Lao P.D.R.	ASP	LMI	64.6	65.3	69.7	+7%		63.6	75.9
Latvia	EUR	HI	93.8	94.3	95.1	+1%		91.8	98.4
Lesotho	AFR	LMI	44.3	48.8	58.4	+20%		48.0	68.8
Liberia	AFR	LI	n.a.	37.1	43.6	+18%		33.5	53.8

Economy	Region	Income group	IDI score 2023	2024	2025	Change in last year	| Income group average IDI 2025 | Region average	Universal connectivity	Meaningful score
Libya	ARB	UMI	79.4	88.1	87.8	-0%		86.8	88.8
Liechtenstein	EUR	HI	91.9	92.3	93.3	+1%		93.9	92.8
Lithuania	EUR	HI	92.4	94.2	95.3	+1%		92.7	98.0
Luxembourg	EUR	HI	92.1	92.6	92.9	+0%		92.6	93.3
Macao, China	ASP	HI	93.3	94.1	95.2	+1%		98.0	92.5
Madagascar	AFR	LI	26.4	29.9	32.8	+10%		21.5	44.2
Malawi	AFR	LI	31.5	33.1	35.4	+7%		21.7	49.1
Malaysia	ASP	UMI	94.5	95.0	95.3	+0%		95.3	95.2
Maldives	ASP	UMI	79.0	81.5	81.7	+0%		73.4	90.0
Mali	AFR	LI	38.2	40.4	42.9	+6%		41.4	44.3
Malta	EUR	HI	87.0	93.5	95.0	+2%		93.9	96.1
Mauritania	ARB	LMI	53.7	55.5	58.0	+5%		45.1	71.0
Mauritius	AFR	UMI	81.7	84.2	86.3	+2%		82.5	90.1
Mexico	AMS	UMI	78.0	80.7	82.3	+2%		75.2	89.3
Moldova	EUR	UMI	77.1	78.3	83.4	+7%		73.9	92.8
Monaco	EUR	HI	n.a.	92.6	92.2	-0%		89.2	95.1
Mongolia	ASP	UMI	85.9	87.0	88.4	+2%		84.5	92.2
Montenegro	EUR	UMI	83.9	87.9	89.7	+2%		84.2	95.2
Morocco	ARB	LMI	85.1	86.8	88.2	+2%		83.7	92.8
Mozambique	AFR	LI	25.8	32.0	32.4	+1%		15.9	48.8
Myanmar	ASP	LMI	65.7	63.8	69.7	+9%		64.0	75.5
Namibia	AFR	UMI	68.1	68.8	73.2	+6%		63.0	83.5
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	EUR	HI	93.5	92.5	93.5	+1%		94.0	93.0
New Zealand	ASP	HI	89.5	90.3	91.3	+1%		89.3	93.3
Nicaragua	AMS	LMI	56.1	61.6	62.2	+1%		54.2	70.2
Nigeria	AFR	LMI	44.2	46.9	52.9	+13%		37.1	68.7
North Macedonia	EUR	UMI	79.6	82.0	85.2	+4%		78.9	91.5
Norway	EUR	HI	90.9	93.4	93.7	+0%		92.2	95.1
Oman	ARB	HI	90.5	91.7	92.9	+1%		92.6	93.2
Pakistan	ASP	LMI	48.7	55.6	56.4	+1%		34.0	78.9
Palestine*	ARB	LMI	67.3	n.a.	69.1			68.0	70.1
Panama	AMS	HI	74.8	77.6	83.0	+7%		81.1	84.9
Paraguay	AMS	UMI	71.7	74.1	76.3	+3%		63.6	88.9
Peru	AMS	UMI	73.4	76.4	77.6	+2%		67.4	87.8
Philippines	ASP	LMI	65.0	74.4	78.0	+5%		69.8	86.3
Poland	EUR	HI	94.6	95.8	95.6	-0%		96.4	94.8
Portugal	EUR	HI	85.6	87.4	88.8	+2%		83.6	93.9
Qatar	ARB	HI	97.3	97.8	98.4	+1%		100.0	96.8
Romania	EUR	HI	87.0	87.6	89.6	+2%		85.2	94.0
Russian Federation	CIS	HI	88.9	90.6	92.3	+2%		89.6	95.0
Rwanda	AFR	LI	40.1	46.8	51.9	+11%		40.1	63.7
Saint Kitts and Nevis	AMS	HI	82.3	84.9	84.6	-0%		79.6	89.7
Saint Lucia	AMS	UMI	73.3	73.9	74.6	+1%		65.6	83.6
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	AMS	UMI	73.0	70.7	74.6	+6%		68.2	81.0
Samoa	ASP	LMI	63.1	67.8	66.0	-3%		59.3	72.6
San Marino	EUR	HI	n.a.	92.7	92.5	-0%		92.6	92.4
Sao Tome and Principe	AFR	LMI	54.5	55.9	57.1	+2%		50.9	63.3
Saudi Arabia	ARB	HI	94.9	95.7	99.2	+4%		100.0	98.4
Senegal	AFR	LMI	66.5	69.3	71.6	+3%		66.6	76.7
Serbia	EUR	UMI	85.1	87.7	89.0	+1%		84.9	93.0
Seychelles	AFR	HI	80.9	84.7	82.0	-3%		72.3	91.6
Singapore	ASP	HI	97.4	97.8	97.7	-0%		99.7	95.7
Slovakia	EUR	HI	87.1	87.1	88.4	+1%		83.4	93.4
Slovenia	EUR	HI	88.4	90.8	91.4	+1%		86.5	96.3
Somalia	ARB	LI	21.4	28.7	33.7	+17%		18.0	49.3
South Africa	AFR	UMI	80.5	83.6	85.0	+2%		83.2	86.7
Spain	EUR	HI	91.4	92.5	93.3	+1%		91.7	95.0
Sri Lanka	ASP	LMI	69.9	71.3	71.4	+0%		58.7	84.1
Suriname	AMS	UMI	76.8	82.5	83.8	+2%		87.8	79.9
Sweden	EUR	HI	93.9	95.3	95.7	+0%		95.1	96.3
Switzerland	EUR	HI	91.6	92.4	93.1	+1%		91.0	95.2
Syrian Arab Republic	ARB	LI	49.6	59.6	59.1	-1%		41.6	76.5
Tanzania	AFR	LMI	37.2	43.1	53.2	+23%		36.5	69.8
Thailand	ASP	UMI	88.7	91.0	91.9	+1%		90.6	93.2
Timor-Leste	ASP	LMI	39.0	39.2	42.7	+9%		36.1	49.3
Togo	AFR	LI	40.2	46.2	47.2	+2%		38.8	55.6
Trinidad and Tobago	AMS	HI	76.6	78.8	80.6	+2%		70.7	90.5
Tunisia	ARB	LMI	75.4	77.2	79.6	+3%		69.4	89.9
Türkiye	EUR	UMI	85.8	87.5	88.5	+1%		82.3	94.7
Uganda	AFR	LI	34.8	40.4	42.4	+5%		30.5	54.3
Ukraine	EUR	UMI	80.8	81.0	82.5	+2%		76.6	88.5
United Arab Emirates	ARB	HI	96.4	97.5	98.3	+1%		100.0	96.7
United Kingdom	EUR	HI	92.8	93.6	95.4	+2%		95.5	95.4
United States	AMS	HI	96.6	96.7	97.4	+1%		99.3	95.5
Uruguay	AMS	HI	87.1	89.9	90.0	+0%		88.0	92.0
Uzbekistan	CIS	LMI	81.7	84.9	86.5	+2%		88.2	84.8
Vanuatu	ASP	LMI	67.9	70.2	66.7	-5%		70.3	63.0
Venezuela	AMS	n.a.	64.2	67.7	58.6	-13%		65.2	51.9
Viet Nam	ASP	LMI	80.6	85.0	86.0	+1%		80.3	91.6
Yemen	ARB	LI	n.a.	43.5	48.3	+11%		30.7	66.0
Zambia	AFR	LMI	49.5	55.6	60.3	+8%		44.8	75.7
Zimbabwe	AFR	LMI	42.7	47.7	56.8	+19%		49.0	64.6

* Palestine is not an ITU Member State; the status of Palestine in ITU is the subject of Resolution 99 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference.

Figure 3: Distribution of IDI 2025 scores by income group



Note: The chart shows the distribution of country scores for the IDI. Red lines indicate group average scores.
Source: ITU

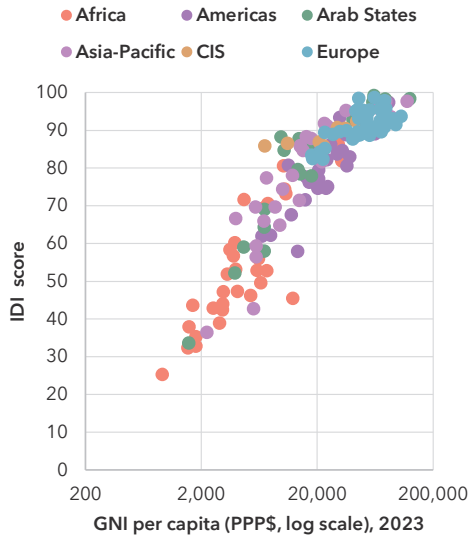
The average score for the 164 economies included in the IDI 2025 is 78.[2] The lowest IDI score is 25 and the highest is 99. Forty-seven economies have an IDI score between 90 and 100. Another 51 economies have a score between 80 and 90. At the other end of the scale, 20 economies score below 50, and a further 15 have a score between 50 and 60. With a median score of 85 and more than half of the economies past the 80-point mark, these results suggest that the world is relatively well advanced on the path toward UMC, though significant disparities remain, as reflected in the gap of almost 75 points between the best and worst performers.

As noted earlier, the IDI does not capture all the aspects of the UMC framework, such as fixed broadband penetration, Internet speed, ICT skills, or safety, which implies that the picture presented by the IDI may look more positive than the reality on the ground.

The average IDI score is 41 for low-income economies, while it is 66 for lower-middle-income economies – a 25-point difference (Figure 3). In contrast, there is only a 15-point difference between the average scores of lower-middle-income economies and upper-middle-income economies (81). Between the latter group and high-income countries (92), the gap in average score is just 11 points.

There is a strong correlation between digital development and overall economic development. Figure 4 plots the IDI 2025 results against the logarithmic value of gross national income per capita (GNI p.c.), which serves as a proxy for development.

Figure 4: IDI 2025 scores and GNI per capita 2023



Source: ITU; World Bank for GNI

The relationship is not strictly linear: at lower income levels, small income differences are typically associated with large variations in IDI scores.

This clear association reflects the presence of diminishing marginal returns: as income rises, an additional increase in income results in progressively smaller gains in IDI score. Several factors likely contribute to this pattern.

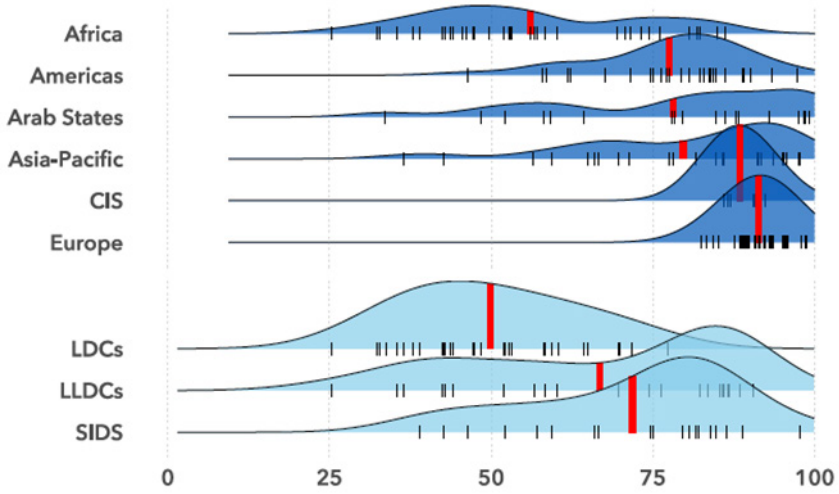
[2] Averages in this publication are unweighted, to signal that all economies are equally important in the context of this exercise.

Richer countries have more mature digital ecosystems, leaving less room for further growth. Additionally, they may perform better in some dimensions of UMC not captured by the IDI, such as fixed broadband, 5G, or digital skills. Methodological elements, such as the capping of some distributions and the logarithmic transformation applied to traffic data, also contribute to smoothing out differences in IDI scores.

Results by region

Figure 5 shows the distribution of IDI scores for ITU regions and selected groups, namely the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), the Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and the Small Island Developing States (SIDS).[3] For each group, the red line corresponds to the group's average IDI score. Crests in the distribution curve indicate where countries are more clustered. A curve that is flatter, is more spread out, or has multiple crests signals greater heterogeneity within the group.

Figure 5: IDI 2025 scores by region



Notes: Black ticks correspond to country scores. Red lines correspond to group average scores.
Source: ITU

[3] The composition of the LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDS is available at https://www.un.org/ohrlls/.

Among the six ITU regions, Europe (average IDI 2025 score of 91, represented by the red line) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) (88) achieve the best group performance. They are also the most homogeneous, as reflected in their tall, narrow distribution curves. Asia-Pacific (80), the Arab States (78) and the Americas (77) achieve similar average scores. But these conceal extreme disparities within each region. For instance, the Arab States region includes the countries with the highest score (99) and the fourth-lowest (34). Likewise, in the Asia-Pacific group, the gap between the best-performing country (98) and the worst (36) exceeds 61 points. And while Africa's average score is by far the lowest (56), there is a 61-point difference between the region's best (86) and worst (25) performers. These wide internal disparities underscore that geography alone is a poor predictor of digital development performance.

Among LDCs, IDI scores range from 25 – the global minimum – to 77, which aligns with the global average. The 32 LLDCs included in the IDI have an average score of 67, but disparities within the group are stark, with scores ranging from 25 to 91 – a gap of 66 points. The 37 SIDS examined also form a highly diverse group, with scores ranging from 39 to 98 – a spread of nearly 60 points.

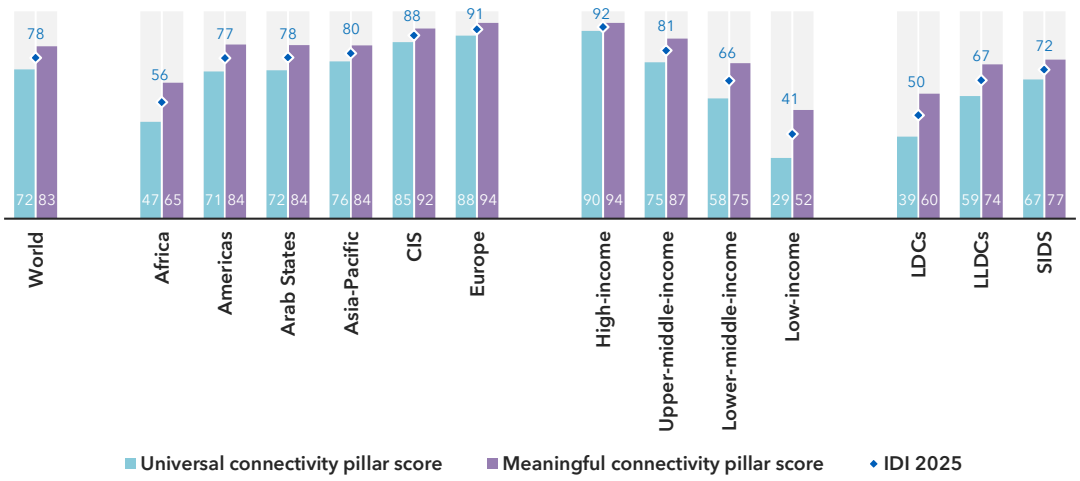
Results by pillar

The IDI is composed of two pillars, reflecting the "universal" dimension and the "meaningful" dimension of the UMC framework. Scores on the universal connectivity pillar range from 15 to 100 points, with an average score of 72 for the 164 economies included in the IDI 2025. Scores for the meaningful connectivity pillar range from 35 to 100 points, with an average of 83 (Figure 6).

The meaningful connectivity pillar is largely driven by infrastructure indicators, where it is arguably easier to achieve high scores, as performance depends heavily on network deployment by operators and their investment strategies. In contrast, the universal connectivity pillar consists of indicators related to Internet use and adoption, which rely more on consumer behaviour and tend to evolve more slowly. These indicators also reflect a persistent usage gap: despite widespread infrastructure availability, many people still do not use the Internet.

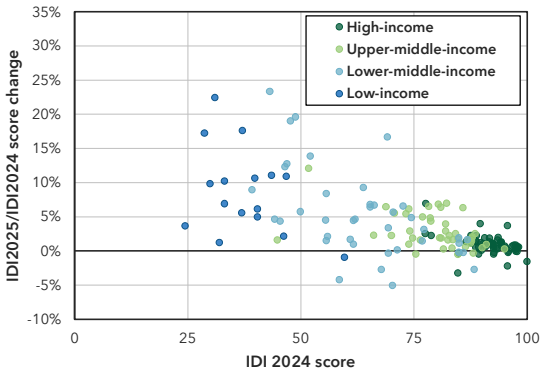
Scores in the meaningful connectivity pillar might have been different if the IDI could include other important enablers of meaningful connectivity such as Internet speed, 5G coverage, digital skills, and online safety and security.

Figure 6: Universal and meaningful connectivity pillar scores, by region and income group



Source: ITU

Figure 7: Comparison of IDI 2024-2025 change with IDI 2024 score



Note: Based on the 163 economies covered in both the IDI 2024 and 2025 reports. See text for details.
Source: ITU

Indeed, countries tend to score higher on the meaningful connectivity pillar across all regions, income groups and levels of development. However, the gap between the two pillars narrows as income increases: in high-income countries, the difference is just 4 points, compared to 23 points in low-income countries, where the usage gap is much larger.

Comparison with previous IDI editions

To ensure strict comparability, the average scores of the 2024 and 2025 editions of the IDI for regions, income groups and the world were calculated using a common set of 163 economies included in both editions. This approach avoids spurious differences caused by changes in coverage between the two editions.

In addition, the IDI results reflect the data available at the time of the computation. Resolution 131 prohibits the revision of IDI results after their publication. If a country revises its data in subsequent submissions, an apparent change in the IDI performance may be due to these revisions and may not reflect an actual change in the performance.

The IDI score for the 163 economies in the common set is 78 for IDI 2025, up from 76 in 2024, which translates to 3 per cent growth.[4]

Among those 163 economies, 140 obtained a higher score than in the IDI 2024, while 23 saw their score decrease, albeit modestly in most cases (Figure 7). The changes ranged from -14 to +62 per cent.

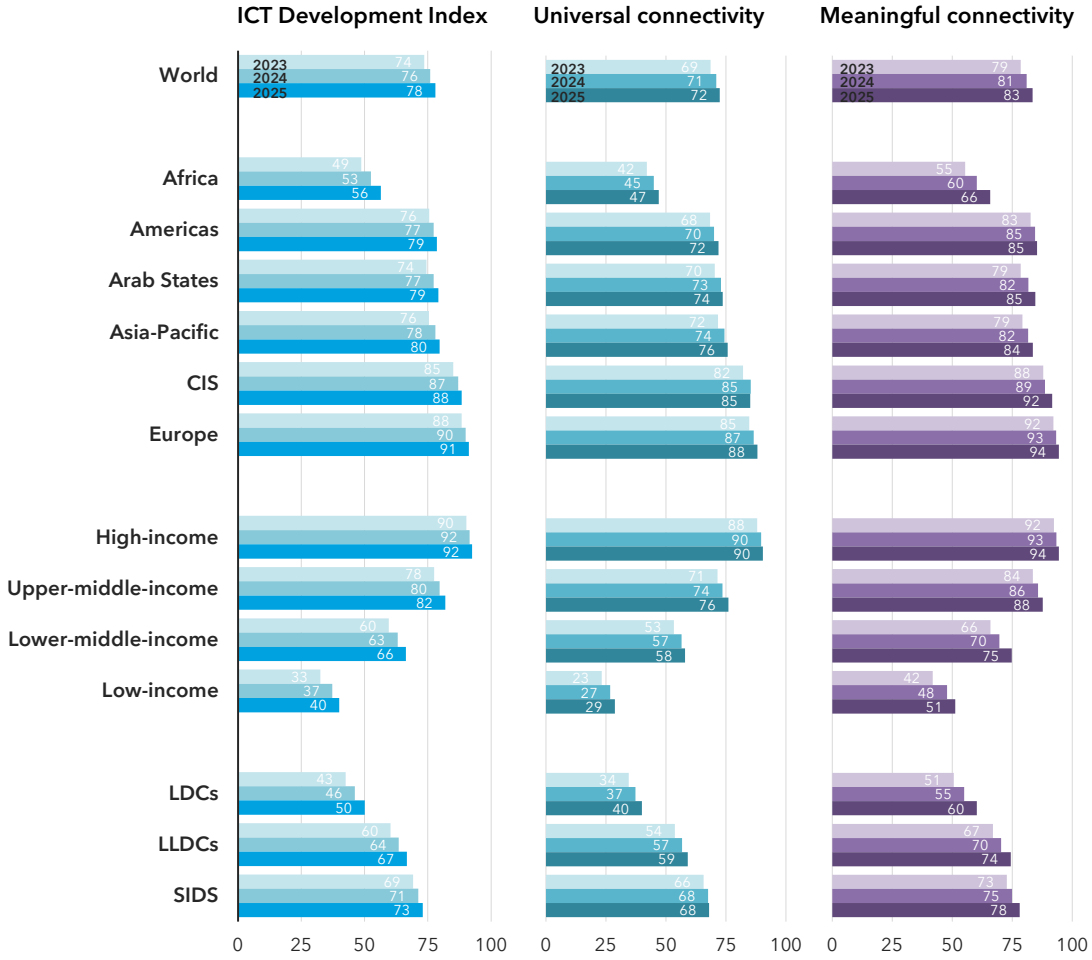
The largest improvements are observed in low and lower middle-income economies with a low IDI 2024 score. Low-income economies improved by 8 per cent on average; lower-middle-income economies by 5 per cent; upper-middle-income economies by 3 per cent; and high-income economies by 1 per cent. This pattern is expected, as economies that were already high-performing in the 2024 edition had less room for further improvement.

Since the IDI methodology has remained unchanged since its adoption in 2023, it is possible to extend the analysis to 2023, using a common set of 159 economies included in all three editions (Figure 8). The world's average IDI score improved from 74 to 76 between the 2023 and 2024 editions, and by a further 2 points in 2025, representing an overall 6 per cent increase since 2023.

The average score for low-income countries rose from 33 to 40, a gain of nearly 23 per cent. As expected, high-income countries registered a much more modest growth of about 2 per cent, but from a high base of 90 points, leaving little room for further improvement.

[4] While scores are reported as rounded values, growth rates are calculated using full-precision scores.

Figure 8: Average pillar and index scores, IDI 2023 to 2025



Note: Based on the 159 economies covered in all three editions.
Source: ITU

Among ITU regions, Africa experienced the fastest growth by far, with its average score improving by 16 per cent, from 49 to 56. The Arab States improved by about 6 per cent, while the other four regions registered gains of less than 5 per cent since 2023. Once again, initial levels largely shaped the growth trajectories.

The improvements in the IDI scores are the results of improvements in both pillars of the index. Based on the same set of 159 economies included since 2023, the average score on the universal connectivity pillar improved from 69 to 72 point. Meanwhile, the average for the meaningful connectivity pillar improved from 79 to 83 points.

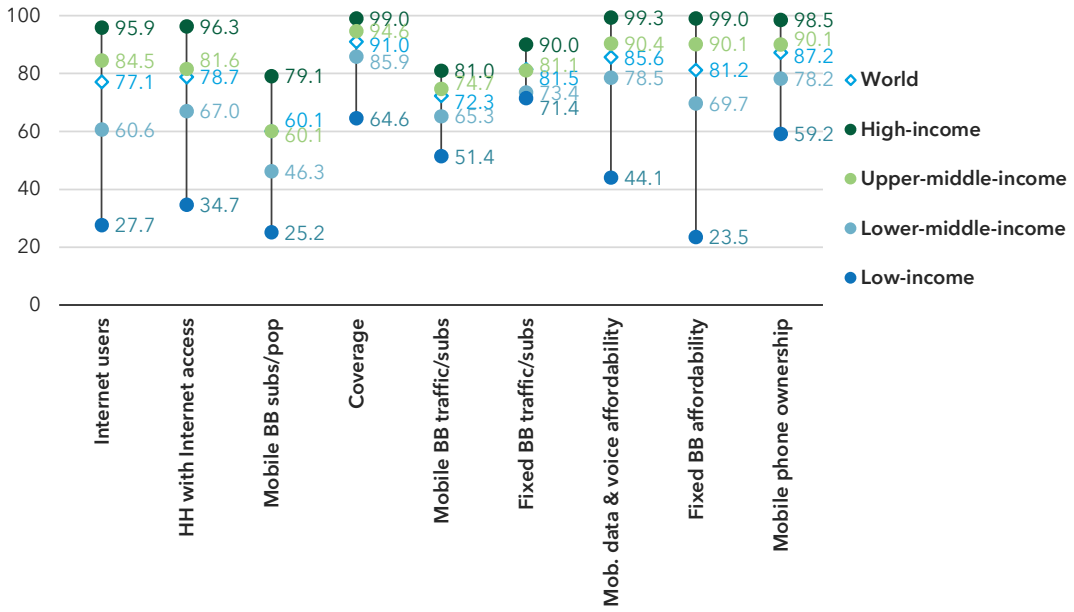
The performance gap between the two pillars has slightly widened since 2023. As noted earlier, several indicators – mobile network coverage, traffic and affordability– included in the meaningful connectivity pillar offer potential for faster improvement.

Results by indicator

Figure 9 shows the normalized scores (on a scale from 0 to 100) for each indicator, for the world and by income group. Every indicator is strongly and positively correlated with income level. While the order of the four income groups is the same across the ten indicators – high-income followed by upper-middle-, lower-middle-, and low-income economies –, the distance between the groups' average normalized scores varies significantly.

The gap between low- and lower-middle-income economies is substantial across most

Figure 9: Average normalized indicator scores by income group (IDI 2025)



Source: ITU

indicators. The exceptions are the traffic indicators, where scores are very close. In the case of fixed broadband traffic, this is due to the extremely low number of subscriptions in low-income economies – mostly business or institutional users with very high usage. Additionally, the values are unweighted averages based on the available data from only a few countries, making the indicator less representative of the group as a whole.

The largest disparity between high- and low-income economies is in fixed broadband affordability, where the average score for high-income economies (90) is nearly four times as high as that of low-income economies (23). This reflects the continuing cost barrier to fixed broadband access in poorer countries. The second widest gap is in Internet usage, where the score for high-income economies (96) is over three times as high as that for low-income ones (28).

For mobile network coverage, gaps across income groups are smaller. While encouraging, this result makes it clear that access does not always translate into meaningful use.

The results by income groups reveal areas that could be prioritized for each group. Low-income economies should focus on individuals and households accessing and using the Internet, mobile broadband penetration, and affordability. Middle-income and high-income economies are relatively weaker in mobile broadband penetration and mobile broadband traffic. Internet use, affordability, coverage, and mobile ownership are absolute strengths of high-income economies.

Comparison with previous editions

Table 2 shows the lowest, highest and average values reported for each indicator in the 2023, 2024 and 2025 editions of the IDI. It also includes the thresholds and goalposts, which represent the ideal state and have remained unchanged since 2023.

The average values increased across all indicators and in each edition.[5] Average values for the mobile network coverage indicators and mobile phone ownership were already high in previous editions, with

[5] Unlike other indicators in the IDI, a lower figure for Mobile data and voice affordability and Fixed broadband affordability indicates greater affordability and therefore a better outcome.

Table 2: Descriptive statistics by component indicator

Indicator	IDI year	World			Low-income	Lower-middle-income	Upper-middle-income	High-income		
		Min	Average	Max	Average	Average	Average	Average	Thres-hold	Goal-post
Individuals using the Internet (%)	2023	10.0	71.1	100.0	22.7	54.4	76.2	90.2	0	95
	2024	10.0	73.1	100.0	25.6	57.4	78.2	91.3		
	2025	11.1	74.6	100.0	24.9	57.6	80.2	92.2		
Households with Internet access at home (%)	2023	3.3	72.0	100.0	25.7	57.4	74.5	91.4	0	95
	2024	3.5	74.2	100.0	28.0	61.2	76.4	92.5		
	2025	10.8	77.5	100.0	32.8	64.4	78.7	92.5		
Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	2023	0.7	86.9	285.1	28.3	66.7	83.8	117.7	0	150
	2024	0.9	91.9	324.8	35.7	72.3	87.1	123.0		
	2025	0.8	95.4	421.4	37.8	76.3	91.4	125.9		
Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	2023	25.8	92.8	100.0	74.5	87.3	95.5	99.2	0	100
	2024	43.9	93.8	100.0	76.4	89.6	96.3	99.3		
	2025	43.9	94.5	100.0	78.7	90.7	96.7	99.4		
Percentage of the population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	2023	0.0	83.3	100.0	43.4	69.1	90.2	97.7	0	100
	2024	0.0	86.8	100.0	50.1	76.1	93.5	98.3		
	2025	0.0	89.3	100.0	54.6	82.3	94.6	98.7		
Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (annual total, in GB)	2023	0.2	93.5	681.2	18.6	44.8	97.7	143.1	0	500
	2024	0.3	109.0	681.2	28.5	56.4	109.7	165.5		
	2025	4.2	133.4	714.5	30.6	81.4	130.1	194.5		
Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (annual total, in GB)	2023	0.0	2'266	10'485	1'166	1'114	2'149	3'428	0	10'000
	2024	0.0	2'614	10'485	1'456	1'298	2'332	4'029		
	2025	0.0	3'057	10'003	2'759	1'641	2'900	4'336		
Mobile data and voice high-consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	2023	0.1	5.7	56.9	21.1	8.6	4.3	1.0	21.3	1
	2024	0.2	4.5	53.1	16.5	7.3	2.8	0.9		
	2025	0.1	3.9	52.5	15.8	5.5	2.0	0.7		
Fixed-broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita) <	2023	0.3	13.6	666.7	92.0	14.3	4.3	1.5	33.3	1
	2024	0.2	13.0	750.0	92.8	12.7	3.7	1.4		
	2025	0.2	7.8	90.7	39.3	10.9	3.5	1.2		
Percentage of individuals who own a mobile phone	2023	18.9	81.3	100.0	45.5	71.2	84.4	94.6	0	95
	2024	25.6	82.6	100.0	50.7	73.1	84.9	95.2		
	2025	21.0	84.6	100.0	57.3	74.6	86.2	95.1		

Notes: Based on the 159 economies included in each of the 2023, 2024 and 2025 editions of the IDI. Non-estimated data only.
Source: ITU

limited variation across income groups. By contrast, average values for the two traffic indicators and the two affordability indicators remain far from their respective goalposts and show substantial disparities across income groups. High-income countries have either approached, met, or surpassed the goalposts for the two affordability indicators and for mobile ownership.

Looking at the evolution of the normalized scores of the world and income groups reveals

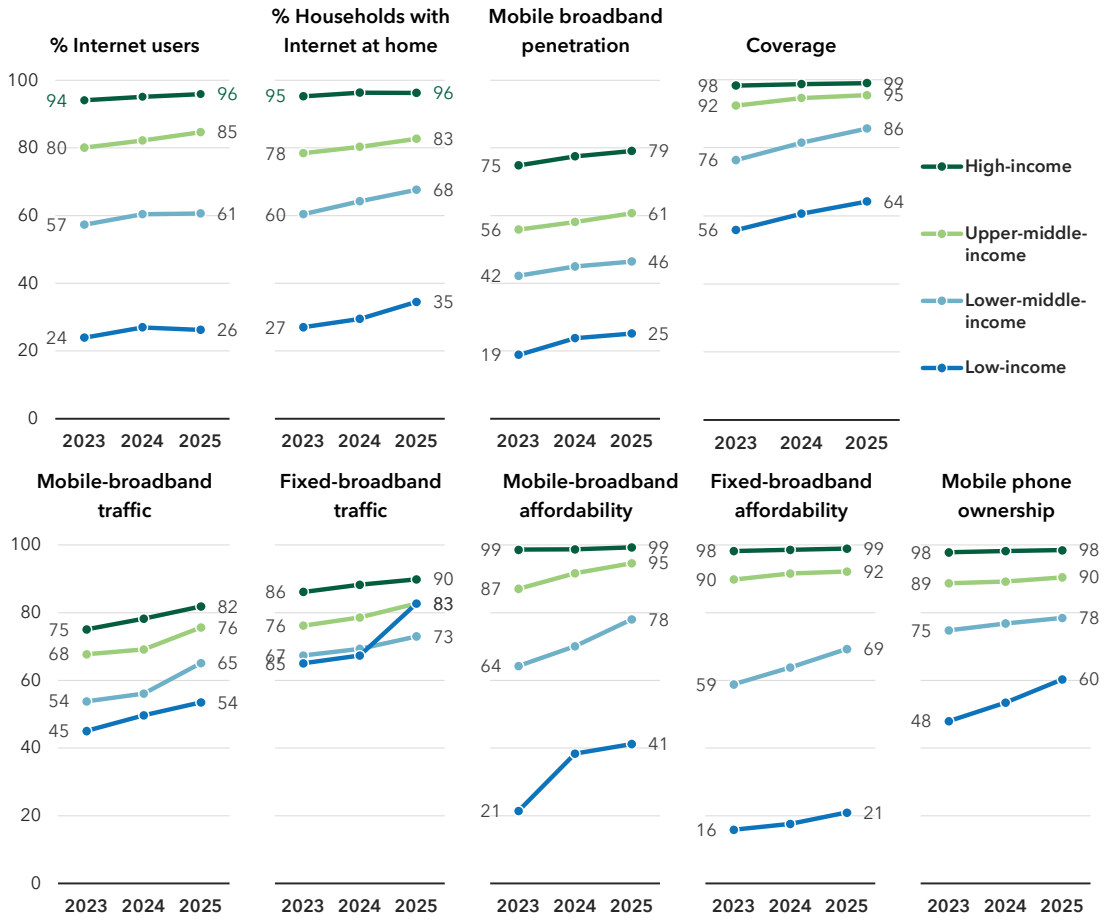
that these improved across all indicators in both the 2024 and 2025 edition. The mobile broadband traffic indicator saw the most improvement, increasing by 8 points, from 65 in IDI 2023 to 73 in IDI 2025 (Figure 2, Figure 10 and Annex 4). The smallest improvements were recorded for mobile phone ownership and Internet use, both of which increased by 4 points. The remaining indicators saw average score increases ranging from 4 to 7 points.

Generally – and as expected – low-income economies, starting from a lower baseline, recorded the largest increases, and high-income economies the smallest. However, this pattern did not hold for all indicators, and there were significant differences in the degree of change. For Internet use, the average score of the high-income group of economies improved by 2 points, while the low-income group improved by 2 points. For mobile data and voice affordability, the low-income group increased by almost 20 points, compared with a modest 0.6-point gain in the high-income group. Nevertheless, this group remains the only one to have met the affordability threshold – and is now well below it – leaving limited room for further improvement.

For mobile network coverage, mobile traffic and fixed broadband affordability, the lower-middle-income group – rather than the low-income group – registered the largest increases, while the upper-middle income group recorded greatest improvement in Internet use.

Depending on the indicator, goalposts have different meanings. Some reflect UMC targets (e.g., share of Internet users,

Figure 10: Evolution of indicator scores from IDI 2023 to IDI 2025



Notes: Averages based on the 159 economies included in each of the 2023, 2024 and 2025 editions of the IDI. Non-estimated data only. Based on World Bank income groups (2024).
Source: ITU

Table 3: Number of economies past the goalpost for selected indicators

Indicator	Goalpost	IDI 2023	IDI 2024	IDI 2025	Change 2024 to 2025
Individuals using the Internet (%)	95	18	22	25	3
Households with Internet access at home (%)	95	20	28	29	1
Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	100	23	27	29	2
Percentage of the population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	100	12	17	20	3
Mobile data and voice high-consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	1	42	54	62	8
Fixed-broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	1	25	33	39	6
Percentage of individuals who own a mobile phone	95	46	47	44	–3

Note: Based on the 159 economies included in each of the 2023, 2024, and 2025 editions of the IDI.
Source: ITU

households with Internet access). Others are purely technical: they were introduced to cap the data distribution to treat outliers and to enhance comparability and discrimination between countries (e.g. mobile broadband subscriptions and both traffic indicators). For the affordability indicators, a goalpost of 1 per cent of GNI per capita was set on both conceptual and technical grounds. This is more stringent than the 2 per cent target used by the Broadband Commission[6], allowing for greater variation in results and more meaningful benchmarking of performance and progress.

Table 3 provides a summary of overall progress for selected indicators, showing the goalpost values and the number of economies that achieved them in the 2023, 2024 and 2025 editions. The indicators are those for which the goalpost corresponds to a conceptually defined target (rather than being a purely technical parameter).

There are some encouraging results. For example, in the 2025 edition, one additional economy reached the goalpost for the households with Internet access indicator, bringing the total to 29 economies. The largest improvement was seen in mobile data and voice affordability, where the number of economies meeting the goalpost increased by eight to 62 economies.

In contrast, mobile phone ownership saw a reversal of progress. Among the 47 economies meeting the goalpost in the 2024 edition, three have fallen below the threshold in the 2025 edition.

No country has achieved all seven goalposts in any edition. The highest number reached is five, attained by five countries in IDI 2023, seven in IDI 2024 and nine in IDI 2025.

[6] https://www.broadbandcommission.org/

Conclusions

The 2025 edition of the ICT Development Index confirms the patterns and trends observed in the previous two editions based on the methodology adopted in 2023. Digital development continues to advance globally, with countries at earlier stages of digital transformation improving the fastest. IDI performance remains closely tied to overall levels of development, and substantial variation within regions shows that geography alone does not determine connectivity outcomes.

The global average score of 78 (on a scale of 0-100) indicates significant progress towards universal and meaningful connectivity. Yet significant gaps remain, with some economies still scoring as low as 25.

Since the 2023 edition, the global average score has increased by 3 per cent per year. Low-income countries recorded the fastest growth, at 11 per cent annually, reflecting greater room for catch-up. High-income countries saw only a 1 per cent increase, as their already strong performance in 2023 left limited scope for further improvement.

Across the two pillars of the IDI, all income groups and regions improved, with larger gains in the meaningful connectivity pillar. These were driven primarily by improvements in the traffic and affordability indicators. Of all indicators, mobile traffic showed the strongest progress, while Internet use and mobile phone ownership improved the least.

Opportunities for improvement exist in all income groups. Low-income economies should prioritize Internet access, mobile broadband penetration, and affordability. Middle- and high-income economies need to improve mobile broadband penetration and traffic per subscription.

While the overall results are encouraging, the IDI remains a partial snapshot of digital connectivity. Several critical dimensions are not yet captured, due to data gaps and the constraints imposed by Resolution 131. The 2025 edition covers 164 economies, accounting for 85 per cent of ITU Member States. Insufficient data continues to limit expansion of country coverage.

Improving statistical capabilities and ICT data collection are essential. ITU will continue supporting countries by providing guidelines, tools, capacity-building activities and technical assistance. Enhanced data collection will hopefully lead to the inclusion of new indicators in future IDI methodologies – providing a more comprehensive assessment of global connectivity and helping drive progress toward universal and meaningful connectivity.

Annex 1: Methodology of the ICT Development Index

This Annex provides an overview of the methodology of the IDI. The document "Methodology of the ICT Development Index: Version 3.1" presents the methodology in detail.

Conceptual framework

Universal and meaningful connectivity (UMC) is the possibility for everyone to enjoy a safe, satisfying, enriching, productive online experience at an affordable cost. This concept of UMC was developed into an analytical framework that guided the development of the IDI (Figure A1.1). The objective of the IDI is therefore *to assess the extent to which a country's connectivity is universal and meaningful*.

Indicator selection

The IDI consists of two pillars, mirrors the two components of the UMC concept: *universal connectivity* and *meaningful connectivity*. The universal connectivity pillar contains indicators on people, households, communities and businesses, covering the main places where people can connect, namely at home, in schools and community centres, and at work.

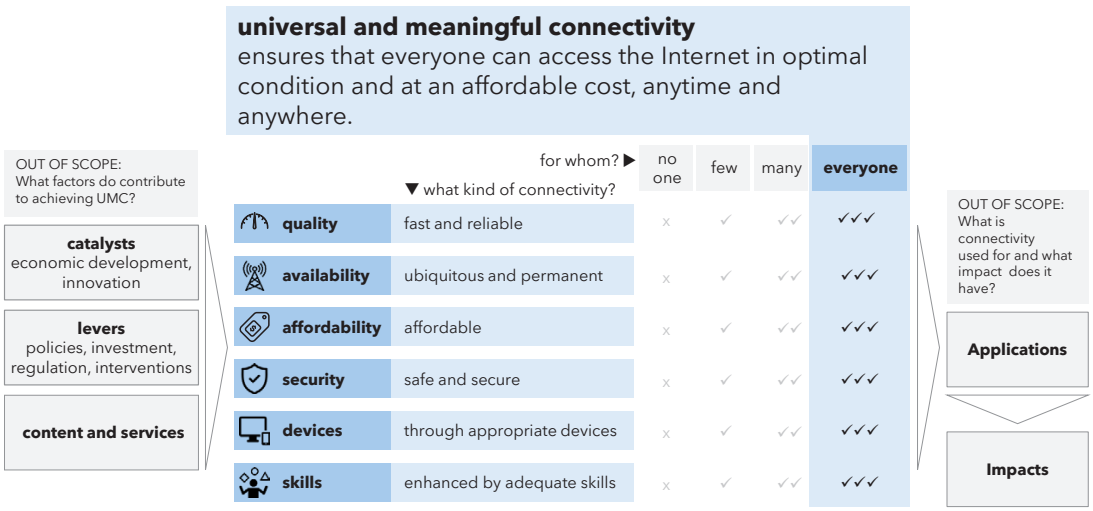
The meaningful connectivity pillar contains indicators on the five enablers of connectivity: infrastructure, affordability, device, skills, and safety and security (note that the indicators on skills or on safety and security were not included in the current IDI exercise). Figure A1.2 shows the indicators included in the index, and the pillar under which they are subsumed.

Reference year and data coverage

The reference period for computing the IDI released in year *t* is always *t-2*. This means that the reference year for this 2025 edition is 2023. If an official value is not available for 2023 but available for 2022, the 2022 value is used. Inclusion in the IDI 2025 requires official data for 2023 or 2022 for at least five of the ten indicators.

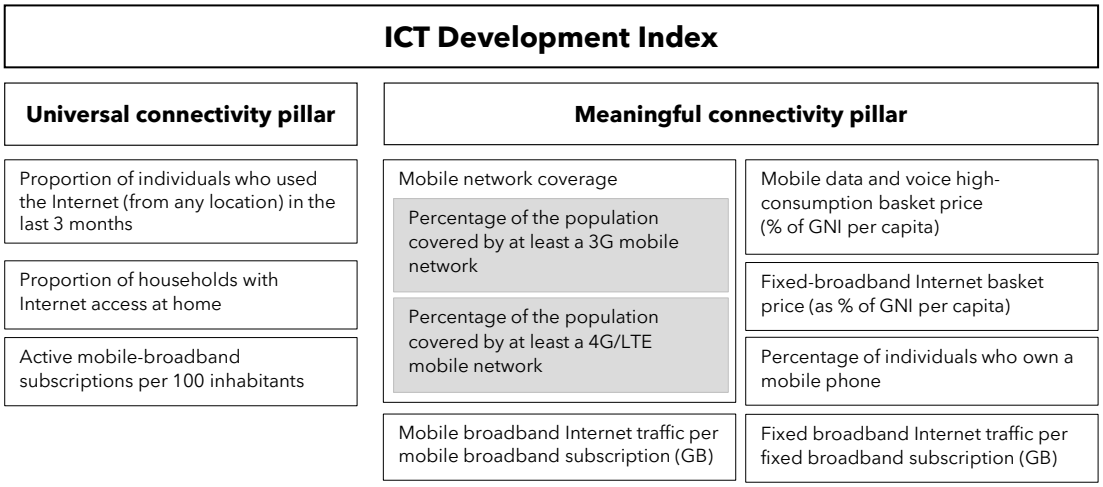
Only if no official value is available for 2022 or 2023, a value is estimated or imputed. Resolution 131 imposes the obligation to rely primarily on official data and to use other sources or estimates only as a last resort. Detailed documentation on estimation and imputation methods is available in the Definitions, standards and methodology section of the ICT Data and Analytics Division's

Figure A1.1: Universal and meaningful connectivity framework



Source: ITU

Figure A1.2: Structure of the ICT Development Index



Source: ITU

website. A country can choose to reject the ITU estimates, in which case it is excluded from the IDI, since computing the IDI score requires a complete dataset.

Outliers

All indicators retained for inclusion contain missing values and, in some cases, outliers. To ensure that IDI scores can be computed based on a statistically robust dataset, outliers need to be treated accordingly. Most outliers can be handled by means of thresholds and goalpost values. The rightmost column of Table A1.1 shows what additional treatment was required for the remaining outlier values. Specifically, for the two traffic indicators a logarithmic transformation was applied which corrects for the very skewed distribution.[7]

Normalization

The indicators selected are measured on various scales and expressed in different units. Normalization is applied to bring all indicators on a common scale. The most common and intuitive method is the min-max approach, which rescales indicators onto an identical range of 0 to 100 by subtracting the threshold value for the given indicator across all economies from each value and dividing by the difference between the goalpost and the threshold. Table A1.1 lists the values of the goalposts and thresholds. Formally, we have:

$$\text{score}_{i,c} = \frac{\text{value}_{i,c} - \text{threshold}_i}{\text{goalpost}_i - \text{threshold}_i} \times 100$$

where $score_{i,c}$ is the normalized score of country c's value for indicator i, $value_{i,c}$ is the value of country c on indicator i, $threshold_i$ is the minimum value for indicator i and $goalpost_i$ corresponds to the target value for indicator i.

For any value at or below the threshold value, $score_{i,c}$ is kept to 0; for any value at or above the goalpost, $score_{i,c}$ is capped at 100. In the case of the two affordability indicators, where the goal is to have a lower share of income spent on ICT services, the directionality is reversed:

$$\text{score}_{i,c} = \frac{\text{goalpost}_i - \text{value}_{i,c}}{\text{threshold}_i - \text{goalpost}_i} \times 100$$

Aggregation and weighting

The aggregation step involves combining the different components of the IDI, starting with the individual indicators, to produce an overall IDI score. In the absence of clear

[7] Using the formula $ln(x+1)$, where the offset of 1 ensures valid results even for 0 without influencing the scores.

Table A1.1: Goalposts, thresholds and outlier treatment

Indicator	Threshold	Goalpost	Additional treatment
Universal connectivity indicators			
Proportion of individuals who used the Internet	0%	95%	Not needed
Proportion of households with Internet access at home	0%	95%	Not needed
Active mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	0	95th percentile	Not needed
Meaningful connectivity indicators			
Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	0	100	Not needed for the two coverage indicators combined
Percentage of the population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	0	100	
Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscription (GB)	0	95th percentile, projected	Log transformation applied
Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscription (GB)	0	95th percentile, projected	Log transformation applied
Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)*	95th percentile	1%	Not needed
Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)*	95th percentile	1%	Not needed
Percentage of individuals owning a mobile phone	0	95%	Not needed

* The direction of the affordability indicators is reversed, so prices that are below the goalpost are given a score of 100 and those above the threshold are given a score of 0. See Table 2 for actual goalpost values based on percentiles.

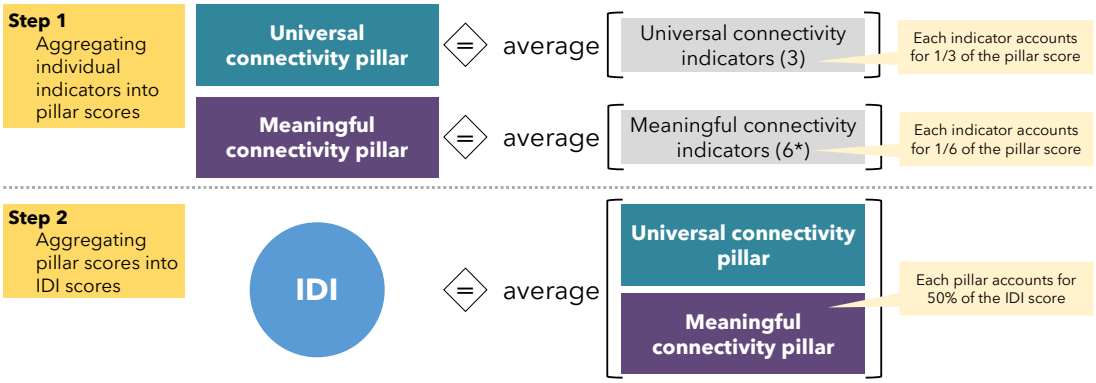
Source: ITU

conceptual and statistical justifications, the preferred approach is neutral: applying equal weights at each level of aggregation. The *Universal connectivity* pillar consists of three indicators. The pillar score is the average of the normalized scores of these three indicators. The *Meaningful connectivity* pillar comprises seven indicators, two of which – *Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network* and *Percentage of the population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network* – are combined into a single *Mobile network coverage* indicator, calculated as the weighted average of the score for the two underlying indicators: 0.4 for 3G and 0.6 for 4G/LTE. The *Meaningful connectivity* pillar score is the average of the combined *Mobile network coverage* indicator and the other five indicators of the pillar.

Finally, the overall IDI scores are computed by taking the simple average of the individual scores for meaningful connectivity and universal connectivity.

The process is depicted in Figure A1.3. Box A1.1 gives an example of how to compute the IDI score for a (fictional) country.

Figure A1.3: Weighting and aggregation



* Six indicators, including Mobile network coverage, which is composed of two sub-indicators (Figure A1.2).

Box A1.1: Example of IDI score calculation

This table shows how to calculate the IDI score, assuming fictional but plausible values for the 10 indicators.

Indicator *More information:*	Value *Annex 2*	Threshold *Table 2*	Goalpost *Table 2*	Formula *Outlier treatment and normalization section*	Score *0-100*	Ref.
Universal connectivity pillar						
Individuals using the Internet (%)	87.4	0	95	min-max	92.0	*u_1*
Households with Internet access at home (%)	89.3	0	95	min-max	94.0	*u_2*
Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	105.7	0	150	min-max	70.5	*u_3*
Pillar score				**(*u_1* + *u_2* + *u_3*)/3**	**85.5**	***u***
Meaningful connectivity pillar						
Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	99.2					*m_1_a*
Population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network (%)	98.5					*m_1_b*
Coverage		0	100	0.4 x *m_1_a* + 0.6 x *m_1_b*	98.8	*m_1*
Mobile broadband Internet traffic per subscription (GB)	123.3	0	500	log transformation and min-max: (ln(*m_2* + 1) -ln(1)) / (ln(*m_2* + 1) - ln(1)) x 100	77.6	*m_2*
Fixed broadband Internet traffic per subscription (GB)	2'908.6	0	10'000	Log transformation and min-max: (ln(*m_3* + 1) -ln(1)) / (ln(*m_3* + 1) - ln(1)) x 100	86.6	*m_3*
Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI p.c.)	1.0	21.33	1	min-max (reversed)	100	*m_4*
Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI p.c.)	1.4	33.30	1	min-max (reversed)	98.8	*m_5*
Individuals owning a mobile phone (%)	93.8	0	95	min-max	98.8	*m_6*
Pillar score				**(*m_1* + *m_2* + *m_3* + *m_4* + *m_5* + *m_6*)/6**	**93.4**	***m***
IDI score				**(*u* + *m*)/2**	**89.5**	

Annex 2: Indicator values and scores – IDI 2025

This Annex reports the values and scores for all indicators for the economies included in the IDI. The reference year is 2023 unless indicated by (‡). Estimates are indicated with (†). Imputed values for traffic and unreliable estimates are not published. This dataset, enriched with data sources and notes, is available for download on the IDI 2025 website. Annex 3 provides average values and scores for the world, regions, income groups, the LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS.

	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)								
Country	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	3G and 4G/LTE Network Coverage	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)
Afghanistan	17.7†	27.7	55.6	67.0	34.0	9.7	n.a.	15.9	19.4	n.a.	18.6	29.2	37.0	47.2	38.2	n.a.	26.9	43.2	n.a.
Albania	83.1	96.7	74.1	99.6	99.6	93.0	1993.9	2.1	2.1	86.4†	87.5	100.0	49.4	99.6	73.1	82.5	94.7	96.7	90.9
Algeria	76.9†	92.6†	104.2	98.2	90.4	97.8	2273.1	2.0	3.2	93.0†	81.0	97.4	69.4	93.5	73.9	83.9	95.0	93.1	97.9
Andorra	95.4†	96.4†	107.1	99.5	98.5	43.5	3275.8	0.5	0.8	93.8†	100.0	100.0	71.4	98.9	61.1	87.9	100.0	100.0	98.7
Angola	44.8†	48.4†	30.3	85.8	76.8	25.1	702.9	4.3	17.0	55.5†	47.1	50.9	20.2	80.4	52.5	71.2	83.7	50.5	58.4
Argentina	89.2	93.4	76.2‡	98.5	97.7	56.3	n.a.	3.1	5.2	89.5	93.9	98.3	50.8	98.0	65.1	n.a.	89.6	87.1	94.2
Armenia	80.0	91.7	103.2	100.0	100.0	118.5	5019.5	0.8	3.3	77.4‡	84.2	96.6	68.8	100.0	76.9	92.5	100.0	92.9	81.5
Australia	97.1†	97.4†	128.5	99.6	99.6	224.8	4680.7	0.4	1.1	94.6†	100.0	100.0	85.7	99.6	87.2	91.8	100.0	99.6	99.5
Austria	95.3	95.0	125.4	98.0	98.0	397.7	2436.5	0.2	0.3	96.2†	100.0	100.0	83.6	98.0	96.3	84.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Azerbaijan	89.0	88.6	85.4	100.0	100.0	46.6	6126.1	1.3	1.3	84.3	93.7	93.2	56.9	100.0	62.1	94.7	98.4	99.2	88.7
Bahamas	94.8†	87.4†	100.1	98.0	95.0	140.6	1702.9	1.2	2.2	92.8†	99.8	92.0	66.7	96.2	79.7	80.8	99.0	96.4	97.6
Bahrain	100.0	100.0	141.9	100.0	100.0	271.0	4689.5	1.0	1.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.6	100.0	90.2	91.8	100.0	98.5	100.0
Bangladesh	44.5	43.6	62.0	98.9	98.9	89.0	1181.6	1.7	1.4	63.8	46.8	45.9	41.3	98.9	72.4	76.8	96.7	98.7	67.1

(continued)

	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)									
Country	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	3G and 4G/LTE Network Coverage	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)
Barbados	80.0†	82.1†	64.7‡	100.0‡	99.0‡	n.a.	n.a.	3.1	3.6	86.3†	84.2	86.4	43.1	99.4	n.a.	n.a.	89.8	92.1	90.8
Belarus	91.5	92.5	103.7	99.9	98.4	166.0	2005.3	1.2	0.7	97.6	96.3	97.4	69.2	99.0	82.3	82.6	99.1	100.0	100.0
Belgium	94.6	94.5	97.4	100.0	100.0	78.1	3255.6	0.5	0.7	87.2	99.6	99.5	64.9	100.0	70.3	87.8	100.0	100.0	91.8
Benin	32.2†	34.4‡	50.1	85.0	80.0	39.6	1758.1	12.2	23.8	61.3†	33.9	36.2	33.4	82.0	59.6	81.1	44.9	29.3	64.5
Bhutan	88.4†	99.6‡	96.8	97.0	97.0	205.6	71.8	2.0	2.6	89.2†	93.1	100.0	64.5	97.0	85.7	46.6	95.0	94.9	93.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	83.4	81.6	69.9	99.0	99.0	83.4	4798.0	1.9	1.7	87.9†	87.8	85.8	46.6	99.0	71.4	92.0	95.6	97.8	92.6
Botswana	81.4†	75.3†	111.9	98.0	91.0	67.8	921.8	2.8	6.1	90.6†	85.6	79.2	74.6	93.8	68.1	74.1	91.3	84.2	95.3
Brazil	84.2	84.1	97.5	93.4	93.2	61.7	1701.9	0.8	2.7	88.1	88.6	88.5	65.0	93.3	66.6	80.8	100.0	94.8	92.8
Brunei Darussalam	99.0‡	95.0‡	118.8	99.1	99.0	106.3	5540.9	0.5	0.9	91.8‡	100.0	100.0	79.2	99.1	75.2	93.6	100.0	100.0	96.7
Bulgaria	80.4	88.5	118.0	100.0	99.9	167.8	3247.9	1.3	1.3	93.6†	84.6	93.2	78.6	99.9	82.5	87.8	98.4	99.2	98.5
Burundi	11.1†	n.a.	10.3	53.2	32.2	65.4	1981.7	52.5	n.a.	21.0†	11.7	n.a.	6.8	40.6	67.5	82.4	0.0	n.a.	22.1
Cabo Verde	73.5†	75.4†	100.8	94.2	84.7	57.1	2766.3	2.1	2.2	84.2†	77.4	79.4	67.2	88.5	65.3	86.1	94.8	96.3	88.6
Cambodia	60.7†	73.6†	109.2	93.1	93.1	221.0	n.a.	2.8	12.7	79.4†	63.9	77.5	72.8	93.1	86.9	n.a.	91.0	63.7	83.6
Cameroon	41.9†	50.5†	24.5	70.0‡	70.0‡	4.2‡	236.7‡	9.6	18.3	64.3†	44.1	53.2	16.3	70.0	26.6	59.4	57.8	46.5	67.7
Canada	94.0‡	95.6†	83.4	99.7	99.5	78.4	4996.5	0.8	1.1	92.4†	98.9	100.0	55.6	99.6	70.4	92.5	100.0	99.8	97.3

(continued)

	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)								
Country	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	3G and 4G/LTE Network Coverage	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)
Chile	94.5	94.3	109.5	98.0	96.0	277.9	6639.2	0.8	2.2	93.2†	99.4	99.3	73.0	96.8	90.6	95.6	100.0	96.3	98.1
China	90.6	83.5†	128.3	100.0	100.0	154.7	2960.6	0.9	0.4	84.4†	95.4	87.9	85.5	100.0	81.2	86.8	100.0	100.0	88.9
Colombia	77.3	63.9	85.9	100.0	99.8	88.1	623.7	1.3	3.4	77.0	81.4	67.3	57.3	99.9	72.2	69.9	98.4	92.7	81.0
Comoros	35.7†	42.9‡	82.2	94.0	94.0	75.4	19.1‡	8.6	25.8	66.1†	37.5	45.2	54.8	94.0	69.7	32.6	62.6	23.2	69.6
Congo (Rep. of the)	38.4†	44.4†	57.5	83.4	77.5	19.5	n.a.	9.8	21.1	58.9†	40.4	46.8	38.3	79.9	48.6	n.a.	56.9	37.6	62.0
Costa Rica	85.4	81.7	101.5	95.0	95.0	80.3	2965.4	0.9	1.5	92.1†	89.9	86.0	67.7	95.0	70.8	86.8	100.0	98.4	96.9
Côte d'Ivoire	40.7	74.4	93.6	98.1	91.5	35.7	2673.6	2.4	12.0	66.5	42.8	78.4	62.4	94.1	57.9	85.7	93.1	66.0	70.0
Croatia	83.2	89.6	132.3	99.8	99.7	247.5	3851.3	0.5	0.5	96.7†	87.6	94.3	88.2	99.7	88.7	89.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cuba	71.3†	33.4†	48.6	74.6	50.0	97.5	442.6	93.7	37.9	68.5‡	75.0	35.1	32.4	59.9	73.8	66.2	0.0	0.0	72.1
Cyprus	91.2	92.3	88.4	100.0	100.0	218.9	3711.1	0.4	1.3	96.7†	96.0	97.2	58.9	100.0	86.8	89.2	100.0	99.0	100.0
Czech Republic	86.0	87.5	106.2	99.8	99.8	107.9	3686.0	0.9	0.9	98.8	90.5	92.1	70.8	99.8	75.4	89.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	30.5†	38.5†	28.3	55.0	45.0	22.9	n.a.	29.5	n.a.	55.0†	32.2	40.5	18.9	49.0	51.1	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	57.9
Denmark	98.8	96.1	145.8	100.0	100.0	244.9	4753.4	0.4	0.7	98.2†	100.0	100.0	97.2	100.0	88.6	91.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Djibouti	65.0†	70.1†	34.9	90.0	76.0	135.7	1217.0	11.0	9.3	74.2†	68.4	73.8	23.3	81.6	79.1	77.1	51.0	74.3	78.1
Dominican Rep.	81.5‡	46.1‡	72.8	98.7	97.6	116.9‡	5132.7	3.9	2.2	81.0‡	85.8	48.5	48.6	98.0	76.7	92.8	86.0	96.2	85.2

(continued)

	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)									
Country	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscription (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscription (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	3G and 4G/LTE Network Coverage	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscription (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscription (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)
Ecuador	72.7	62.2	63.1	96.3	95.1	72.7	2076.8	2.8	4.5	59.6	76.5	65.5	42.1	95.5	69.2	82.9	91.1	89.3	62.7
Egypt	72.2‡	73.2‡	69.1	99.8	98.0	52.9	1567.0	1.4	2.4	97.4‡	76.0	77.1	46.1	98.7	64.1	79.9	98.1	95.7	100.0
El Salvador	67.7†	34.2†	72.9	92.0	76.0	n.a.	n.a.	2.5	7.6	83.8†	71.2	36.0	48.6	82.4	n.a.	n.a.	92.4	79.5	88.2
Equatorial Guinea	60.4†	59.5†	0.8‡	65.0‡	65.0‡	384.3‡	0.0‡	n.a.	12.9	64.9†	63.5	62.7	0.6	65.0	95.8	0.3	n.a.	63.3	68.3
Estonia	93.2	93.2	189.1	100.0	99.0	331.5	n.a.	0.3	0.7	96.9†	98.1	98.1	100.0	99.4	93.4	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eswatini	57.6†	62.7‡	120.1	99.1	87.0	17.7	828.4	4.3	1.9	82.1†	60.7	66.0	80.1	91.8	47.1	73.0	83.8	97.3	86.4
Ethiopia	n.a.	n.a.	32.2	98.5	35.0	19.8‡	1400.6‡	2.8	12.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21.4	60.4	48.8	78.7	91.4	65.8	n.a.
Finland	93.5	96.8	159.3	100.0	100.0	504.5	3031.8	0.8	0.9	97.4†	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
France	86.8	88.1	109.3	99.0	99.0	183.2	n.a.	0.6	0.8	95.7	91.4	92.8	72.8	99.0	83.9	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gabon	71.9†	77.9†	89.3	98.0	98.0	n.a.	n.a.	2.4	6.0	87.1†	75.7	82.0	59.6	98.0	n.a.	n.a.	93.1	84.4	91.6
Georgia	81.9	89.0	113.4	99.9	99.7	126.5	4122.1	1.0	2.5	93.9	86.2	93.7	75.6	99.8	78.0	90.4	100.0	95.5	98.8
Germany	92.5	91.7	96.8	100.0	100.0	111.4	3440.3	0.3	1.0	89.3†	97.3	96.5	64.5	100.0	76.0	88.4	100.0	100.0	94.0
Ghana	69.9†	61.7†	56.5	99.5	99.3	97.5	1634.7	3.2	9.3	74.0†	73.6	65.0	37.7	99.4	73.8	80.3	89.0	74.5	77.9
Greece	85.0	86.9	93.8	99.8	99.8	160.8	2607.1	0.8	1.7	94.8†	89.5	91.5	62.6	99.8	81.8	85.4	100.0	98.0	99.8
Guatemala	56.1†	33.1†	17.0‡	95.0	92.0	45.7	2147.8	2.9	7.2	71.2†	59.0	34.8	11.4	93.2	61.8	83.3	90.9	80.8	74.9

(continued)

	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)								
Country	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	3G and 4G/LTE Network Coverage	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)
Guinea-Bissau	32.5†	26.3†	73.5	53.0	32.0	27.2	n.a.	12.2	61.7	64.0†	34.2	27.6	49.0	40.4	53.7	n.a.	44.7	0.0	67.4
Honduras	58.3†	51.4†	49.4	90.0	89.0	150.1	1744.4	11.1	11.8	74.3†	61.3	54.1	33.0	89.4	80.7	81.0	50.4	66.5	78.2
Hong Kong, China	96.0	96.6	174.5	99.0	99.0	161.7	4177.3	0.2	0.5	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	81.9	90.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hungary	91.5	92.7	87.5	99.2	99.2	158.5	2493.9	1.1	0.6	92.7†	96.3	97.6	58.3	99.2	81.6	84.9	99.8	100.0	97.5
Iceland	99.8†	98.4†	124.8	99.4	99.0	316.5	5515.6	0.3	1.4	98.1†	100.0	100.0	83.2	99.2	92.7	93.5	100.0	98.7	100.0
Indonesia	69.2	87.1	118.5	99.0	99.0	114.1	6267.6‡	0.9	4.9	67.3	72.9	91.7	79.0	99.0	76.3	94.9	100.0	88.0	70.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	79.6†	83.5†	166.3	92.0	92.0	93.6	543.5	0.3	0.2	74.3†	83.8	87.8	100.0	92.0	73.2	68.4	100.0	100.0	78.2
Iraq	78.7‡	87.2‡	52.8	98.2	98.2	134.4	2170.3	2.1	4.2	72.5‡	82.9	91.8	35.2	98.2	79.0	83.4	94.6	90.1	76.3
Ireland	96.5†	94.4†	117.6	99.9	99.8	55.5	1286.2	0.3	0.6	96.6†	100.0	99.4	78.4	99.8	64.9	77.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Israel	87.0	79.3	153.3	99.0	97.0	153.7	n.a.	0.2	0.6	97.7†	91.6	83.4	100.0	97.8	81.1	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0
Italy	87.0	83.7	98.5	100.0	100.0	210.7	3174.9	0.6	1.0	95.3†	91.6	88.1	65.6	100.0	86.1	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jamaica	83.4†	77.4†	70.5	99.0	99.0	224.9	6580.9	5.6	8.3	96.8†	87.8	81.5	47.0	99.0	87.2	95.5	77.2	77.3	100.0
Japan	84.9‡	89.5‡	249.1	99.9	96.6	94.6	3144.5	1.4	1.0	93.8‡	89.4	94.3	100.0	97.9	73.3	87.4	98.0	100.0	98.7
Jordan	92.5	91.2	67.6	99.5	99.5	256.1	5085.7	3.7	7.1	86.1	97.4	96.0	45.0	99.5	89.3	92.7	86.6	81.2	90.7
Kazakhstan	92.9	96.8	91.7	97.7	89.2	312.5	3145.9	1.3	1.1	92.8	97.8	100.0	61.1	92.6	92.5	87.4	98.4	99.8	97.7

(continued)

	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)									
Country	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscription (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscription (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	3G and 4G/LTE Network Coverage	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscription (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscription (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)
Kenya	35.0	36.3	66.0	98.0	97.0	30.0	1388.1	3.2	14.8	53.7	36.8	38.2	44.0	97.4	55.3	78.6	89.2	57.4	56.5
Kiribati	88.0	58.5†	51.6	75.0	65.0	43.5‡	34.7	13.2	n.a.	59.0	92.6	61.6	34.4	69.0	61.0	38.8	40.1	n.a.	62.1
Korea (Rep. of)	97.4	100.0	121.8	99.9	99.9	187.5	5785.1	0.8	1.0	97.4	100.0	100.0	81.2	99.9	84.3	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kuwait	99.7	100.0	135.8	100.0	100.0	714.5	10003.1‡	0.6	0.5	98.4	100.0	100.0	90.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kyrgyzstan	88.5	80.6†	92.1	99.5	99.3	292.0	1845.0	2.1	4.8	92.0†	93.1	84.9	61.4	99.4	91.4	81.7	94.6	88.3	96.8
Lao P.D.R.	63.6†	76.5†	64.8	85.0	76.0	n.a.	n.a.	6.9	6.1	82.6†	67.0	80.5	43.2	79.6	n.a.	n.a.	70.8	84.2	87.0
Latvia	92.2	93.1	120.8	99.0	95.0	554.3	5865.2	0.9	1.2	96.8†	97.0	98.0	80.5	96.6	100.0	94.2	100.0	99.5	100.0
Lesotho	48.0	n.a.	61.1	95.8	85.1	9.8	741.6	10.7	5.6	71.2†	50.5	n.a.	40.7	89.4	38.2	71.8	52.4	85.8	74.9
Liberia	23.5†	46.2†	40.7‡	76.0‡	67.0‡	28.2‡	n.a.	8.8	n.a.	59.0†	24.7	48.6	27.1	70.6	54.3	n.a.	61.5	n.a.	62.1
Libya	88.5†	83.9†	118.4‡	93.5‡	90.0‡	n.a.	n.a.	1.0	0.7	89.6†	93.2	88.3	79.0	91.4	n.a.	n.a.	99.9	100.0	94.4
Liechtenstein	97.3†	93.4†	125.2	99.0	98.3	75.1	3419.6	0.1	0.3	96.4†	100.0	98.3	83.4	98.6	69.7	88.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lithuania	88.5	88.6	137.4	100.0	100.0	341.6	n.a.	0.3	0.8	96.5†	93.2	93.3	91.6	100.0	93.9	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0
Luxembourg	99.3	99.1	116.5	100.0	100.0	117.6	n.a.	0.1	0.6	93.6†	100.0	100.0	77.7	100.0	76.8	n.a.	100.0	100.0	98.5
Macao, China	89.2†	95.4†	192.5	99.8	99.8	57.5	n.a.	0.4	0.9	94.2†	93.9	100.0	100.0	99.8	65.5	n.a.	100.0	100.0	99.2
Madagascar	20.4†	24.4†	26.1	67.2‡	33.6	23.4	4776.6	15.2	89.0	42.4†	21.4	25.6	17.4	47.1	51.4	92.0	30.1	0.0	44.7

(continued)

	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)								
Country	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	3G and 4G/LTE Network Coverage	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)
Malawi	18.0	18.4	40.2	88.7	74.9	23.8	336.5	13.3	46.9	56.6	18.9	19.4	26.8	80.4	51.7	63.2	39.6	0.0	59.6
Malaysia	97.7	96.4	129.1	97.1	97.1	291.0	2893.0	0.7	2.2	98.4	100.0	100.0	86.0	97.1	91.3	86.5	100.0	96.2	100.0
Maldives	83.9‡	91.9‡	52.5	100.0	100.0	43.5	3004.9	2.0	2.0	96.0†	88.3	96.7	35.0	100.0	61.0	86.9	95.3	97.0	100.0
Mali	35.1†	46.7†	57.3‡	70.0‡	53.0‡	n.a.	n.a.	16.8	23.8	73.2†	36.9	49.2	38.2	59.8	n.a.	n.a.	22.1	29.3	77.0
Malta	92.1	93.5	129.4	100.0	100.0	170.9	n.a.	0.4	1.1	96.5†	96.9	98.5	86.3	100.0	82.8	n.a.	100.0	99.8	100.0
Mauritania	37.4†	53.2†	59.8	43.9‡	73.0†	86.4	n.a.	6.8	15.1	79.1†	39.3	56.0	39.8	61.4	71.9	n.a.	71.6	56.5	83.3
Mauritius	79.5	76.5	124.9	99.0	99.0	64.8	2540.7	1.3	1.3	87.0‡	83.7	80.5	83.3	99.0	67.3	85.1	98.7	99.1	91.6
Mexico	81.2	71.7	97.2	97.0	96.9	69.2	3189.8	0.9	1.9	81.4†	85.5	75.4	64.8	97.0	68.4	87.6	100.0	97.2	85.7
Moldova	80.2†	70.6	94.7	99.9	99.3	112.7	n.a.	0.8	1.4	91.1†	84.4	74.3	63.1	99.5	76.1	n.a.	100.0	98.7	95.9
Monaco	99.1†	98.2†	101.3	100.0	100.0	145.9	4202.9	0.3	0.2	98.3†	100.0	100.0	67.5	100.0	80.3	90.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mongolia	83.0†	81.8†	120.1	100.0	99.0	160.4	2112.4	1.5	3.1	93.0†	87.4	86.1	80.1	99.4	81.8	83.1	97.3	93.6	97.9
Montenegro	88.2‡	81.0‡	111.8	98.0	98.0	214.0	3498.2	0.9	1.5	94.8†	92.9	85.2	74.5	98.0	86.4	88.6	100.0	98.6	99.8
Morocco	89.9‡	88.7	94.6	99.7	99.7	142.1	3795.2	2.0	3.4	96.8	94.6	93.4	63.1	99.7	79.8	89.5	95.1	92.7	100.0
Mozambique	19.8†	10.8	23.4‡	85.0‡	60.0‡	39.0‡	n.a.	18.1	32.3	77.3‡	20.9	11.4	15.6	70.0	59.3	n.a.	15.9	3.2	81.4
Myanmar	58.5†	54.9†	108.8	95.4	94.4	10.4	1052.7	5.6	6.3	78.4†	61.6	57.8	72.5	94.8	39.1	75.6	77.3	83.5	82.5
Namibia	64.4†	78.0†	58.6	89.0	85.0	63.2	n.a.	1.4	7.7	82.2†	67.8	82.1	39.0	86.6	66.9	n.a.	98.0	79.3	86.6

(continued)

	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)									
Country	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	3G and 4G/LTE Network Coverage	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	97.0	96.9	122.8	99.0	99.0	91.7	n.a.	0.4	1.0	88.2†	100.0	100.0	81.9	99.0	72.9	n.a.	100.0	100.0	92.8
New Zealand	96.2†	96.3†	101.7	98.6	97.7	75.2	4697.6	0.5	0.7	95.3†	100.0	100.0	67.8	98.1	69.7	91.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nicaragua	58.2†	51.4†	70.7	79.4	78.5	57.7	930.7	5.6	18.9	76.9†	61.3	54.1	47.1	78.8	65.5	74.2	77.4	44.5	80.9
Nigeria	39.2†	40.1†	41.6	89.4	84.2	76.7	37.2	3.0	17.3	72.7†	41.3	42.2	27.7	86.3	70.0	39.6	90.4	49.4	76.6
North Macedonia	87.2†	83.8†	85.3	99.9	99.9	131.0	2478.5	2.0	2.9	91.6†	91.8	88.2	56.8	99.9	78.5	84.9	95.3	94.1	96.4
Norway	99.0	99.0	115.0	99.9‡	99.9‡	135.0	n.a.	0.3	0.9	96.0†	100.0	100.0	76.7	99.9	79.0	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oman	95.3	98.0	116.8	100.0	99.0	70.2	6252.2	1.0	2.1	98.5	100.0	100.0	77.8	99.4	68.6	94.9	99.9	96.6	100.0
Pakistan	27.4†	36.7†	51.6	81.0	81.0	91.6	3610.8	1.7	11.1	62.1†	28.8	38.7	34.4	81.0	72.8	88.9	96.5	68.9	65.4
Palestine*	86.6	93.5	21.8	58.0	0.0	82.4	2155.6	6.6	5.8	81.0	91.2	98.4	14.5	23.2	71.2	83.3	72.6	85.1	85.2
Panama	78.0†	85.8†	106.3	95.0	85.0	n.a.	n.a.	1.6	3.3	87.4†	82.1	90.3	70.8	89.0	n.a.	n.a.	97.2	92.9	92.0
Paraguay	78.1	55.8	75.0	99.6	96.9	n.a.	n.a.	2.6	3.7	86.7†	82.2	58.7	50.0	98.0	n.a.	n.a.	92.2	91.6	91.3
Peru	79.5	55.3	90.4	86.9	81.1	196.5	1317.4	1.3	3.8	86.0	83.7	58.2	60.3	83.4	85.0	78.0	98.5	91.5	90.5
Philippines	75.2‡	77.0‡	73.7	98.5	95.5	128.2	n.a.	2.1	10.1	88.1†	79.2	81.0	49.1	96.7	78.2	n.a.	94.7	71.8	92.8
Poland	86.4	93.3	215.5	100.0	100.0	105.4	6037.3	0.5	0.9	94.1†	91.0	98.2	100.0	100.0	75.1	94.5	100.0	100.0	99.0
Portugal	85.8	89.0	100.2	100.0	100.0	113.0	3370.4	0.5	1.3	97.4	90.3	93.7	66.8	100.0	76.2	88.2	100.0	99.0	100.0

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	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)								
Country	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	3G and 4G/LTE Network Coverage	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)
Qatar	99.7†	98.7†	155.0	100.0	99.9	169.1	9339.7	0.2	1.4	98.5†	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	82.6	99.3	100.0	98.7	100.0
Romania	89.2	92.0	97.2	99.9	98.9	131.9	2775.9	0.5	0.5	98.6	93.9	96.8	64.8	99.3	78.7	86.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Russian Federation	92.2	87.9	118.9	97.0	93.1	238.9	3123.1	0.6	0.6	98.6	97.1	92.5	79.3	94.7	88.2	87.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rwanda	34.2†	37.9†	66.5	99.1	98.8	17.3	5687.9	5.9	30.8	56.2†	36.0	39.9	44.3	98.9	46.8	93.9	75.8	7.8	59.1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	76.4†	74.7†	119.4‡	100.0‡	100.0‡	n.a.	n.a.	2.3	3.7	87.3†	80.4	78.7	79.6	100.0	n.a.	n.a.	93.5	91.7	91.9
Saint Lucia	70.1†	76.8†	63.6‡	100.0‡	96.0‡	n.a.	n.a.	5.1	4.1	81.5†	73.8	80.8	42.4	97.6	n.a.	n.a.	79.6	90.4	85.8
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	76.0†	78.9†	62.3	100.0	90.0	n.a.	n.a.	5.7	6.1	87.6†	80.0	83.0	41.5	94.0	n.a.	n.a.	76.7	84.1	92.2
Samoa	58.1†	88.8†	34.8‡	99.0‡	99.0‡	n.a.	n.a.	6.6	15.8	75.7†	61.2	93.4	23.2	99.0	n.a.	n.a.	72.5	54.1	79.7
San Marino	87.0†	91.4†	134.9‡	99.0‡	99.0‡	69.6‡	3114.8‡	0.6	1.0	94.7†	91.6	96.2	90.0	99.0	68.5	87.3	100.0	99.9	99.7
Sao Tome and Principe	61.5†	57.0†	42.0	96.0	0.0	28.4	2760.2	7.1	16.7	75.3†	64.7	60.0	28.0	38.4	54.4	86.0	70.1	51.5	79.2
Saudi Arabia	100.0	100.0	169.3	100.0	100.0	531.1	7455.3	0.9	3.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.8	100.0	93.8	100.0
Senegal	60.6†	60.8†	107.9	99.5	97.5	38.5	2522.2	5.0	16.0	79.4†	63.8	64.0	71.9	98.3	59.1	85.0	80.6	53.7	83.6
Serbia	85.4	85.6	112.0	99.5	98.8	143.8	2051.4	0.8	2.2	95.7	89.8	90.1	74.7	99.1	80.0	82.8	100.0	96.4	100.0
Seychelles	87.4†	67.8‡	80.3	99.0	99.0	128.0	1242.5	1.6	1.1	93.6†	92.0	71.3	53.5	99.0	78.2	77.4	97.0	99.7	98.5

(continued)

	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)									
Country	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	3G and 4G/LTE Network Coverage	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)
Singapore	94.3	98.5	173.2	100.0	100.0	99.7	n.a.	0.2	0.7	98.2	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	74.2	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0
Slovakia	87.2	90.6	94.6	99.0	99.0	135.0	2442.3	1.4	0.8	97.4	91.8	95.4	63.1	99.0	79.0	84.7	97.8	100.0	100.0
Slovenia	90.4	93.7	98.4	99.8	99.8	211.0	5567.3	0.4	1.6	98.5	95.1	98.7	65.6	99.8	86.2	93.6	100.0	98.1	100.0
Somalia	27.6‡	n.a.	9.0	80.0	50.0	n.a.	n.a.	5.1	76.6	n.a.	29.1	n.a.	6.0	62.0	n.a.	n.a.	79.8	0.0	n.a.
South Africa	75.7†	78.6	130.8	99.8	99.0	42.1	3118.3	3.3	4.2	89.4†	79.6	82.7	87.2	99.3	60.5	87.4	88.9	90.2	94.1
Spain	95.4	96.4	112.6	99.7	99.7	146.7	4056.6	0.4	1.2	99.2†	100.0	100.0	75.1	99.7	80.3	90.2	100.0	99.5	100.0
Sri Lanka	51.2	72.8†	68.5	97.0	97.0	84.0	546.3	0.5	0.8	64.2	53.9	76.6	45.7	97.0	71.5	68.5	100.0	100.0	67.6
Suriname	78.4†	84.4†	138.1	92.0	82.6	64.4	n.a.	7.3	4.8	90.3†	82.5	88.8	92.1	86.4	67.2	n.a.	69.1	88.4	95.1
Sweden	95.7	92.2	132.4	100.0	100.0	257.7	n.a.	0.4	1.1	90.3†	100.0	97.1	88.3	100.0	89.4	n.a.	100.0	99.6	95.1
Switzerland	97.3	97.9	109.3	100.0	100.0	216.3	2410.3	0.7	1.0	98.3†	100.0	100.0	72.9	100.0	86.6	84.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Syrian Arab Republic	n.a.	n.a.	31.2	98.9	76.3	63.2	2451.9	8.7	2.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20.8	85.3	66.9	84.7	62.4	96.1	n.a.
Tanzania	29.1†	n.a.	32.3	86.0	79.0	46.9	10.3	6.6	4.4	82.5‡	30.6	n.a.	21.5	81.8	62.2	26.3	72.4	89.3	86.8
Thailand	89.5	91.6	121.4	99.0	99.0	297.1	3116.4	2.0	3.3	88.4	94.2	96.5	80.9	99.0	91.6	87.3	94.9	93.0	93.1
Timor-Leste	34.0†	n.a.	29.0	96.5	45.0	n.a.	n.a.	15.8	29.9	61.7†	35.8	n.a.	19.3	65.6	n.a.	n.a.	27.0	10.7	64.9
Togo	37.0†	46.4†	43.0	99.7	99.7	19.8	4368.3	16.3	31.3	59.9†	39.0	48.9	28.7	99.7	48.8	91.0	24.7	6.1	63.0

(continued)

	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)								
Country	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	3G and 4G/LTE Network Coverage	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)
Trinidad and Tobago	84.7†	83.5‡	52.7	100.0	94.0	140.9	4155.9	2.4	2.9	84.1†	89.2	87.9	35.1	96.4	79.7	90.5	93.4	94.3	88.5
Tunisia	72.4†	65.2	95.1	99.0	96.0	86.2	2955.5	1.4	4.3	90.9	76.2	68.6	63.4	97.2	71.9	86.8	98.0	89.8	95.7
Türkiye	86.0	95.5	84.5	99.8	99.7	181.8	2790.8	0.7	1.5	96.1	90.5	100.0	56.3	99.7	83.8	86.1	100.0	98.5	100.0
Uganda	15.3†	50.9†	32.8	86.0	40.0	35.4	1066.3	8.5	46.1	67.4†	16.1	53.5	21.8	58.4	57.8	75.7	63.1	0.0	71.0
Ukraine	82.4†	84.2†	81.6	91.0‡	91.0‡	n.a.	n.a.	1.4	2.3	91.8†	86.7	88.6	54.4	91.0	n.a.	n.a.	98.2	96.1	96.6
United Arab Emirates	100.0	100.0	211.7	100.0	100.0	175.3	7530.6	0.6	0.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.2	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom	96.3†	96.4†	129.8	99.9	99.9	121.8	6359.8	0.3	1.1	95.2†	100.0	100.0	86.5	99.9	77.4	95.1	100.0	99.8	100.0
United States	93.1	94.8	184.8	99.7	99.6	157.9	n.a.	0.8	0.8	96.4†	98.0	99.8	100.0	99.6	81.5	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0
Uruguay	89.9‡	91.1‡	110.2	93.9	93.9	173.0	3532.8	2.3	2.1	91.2†	94.6	95.9	73.5	93.9	83.0	88.7	93.4	96.7	96.0
Uzbekistan	89.0	96.2	106.5	96.0	92.0	76.6	555.6	1.0	4.2	82.2	93.7	100.0	71.0	93.6	70.0	68.6	100.0	90.1	86.5
Vanuatu	45.7†	59.6	421.4	90.0	90.0	18.6	150.6	7.5	19.0	69.7†	48.1	62.7	100.0	90.0	47.9	54.5	68.0	44.3	73.4
Venezuela	n.a.	n.a.	56.9	85.0	70.0	39.7	2483.2	37.4	90.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37.9	76.0	59.6	84.9	0.0	0.0	n.a.
Viet Nam	78.1	87.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	124.9	3791.7	1.4	2.3	83.8	82.2	92.3	66.5	99.9	77.8	89.5	98.3	95.9	88.2
Yemen	n.a.	31.7†	34.4	74.6	56.7	10.4	1440.6‡	7.7	6.1	n.a.	n.a.	33.4	22.9	63.9	39.1	79.0	67.0	84.3	n.a.
Zambia	33.0†	56.6†	60.0	95.5	91.2	39.0‡	2989.6	4.0	12.6	62.8†	34.8	59.6	40.0	92.9	59.3	86.9	85.1	64.1	66.1

(continued)

	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)									
Country	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	Percentage of the population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	3G and 4G/LTE Network Coverage	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per mobile broadband subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per fixed broadband subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI per capita)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)
Zimbabwe	38.4†	58.6†	67.1	86.8	44.7	15.6	2416.2	7.3	12.8	60.7†	40.4	61.7	44.8	61.5	45.2	84.6	68.9	63.5	63.9

Notes: †) ITU estimate; ‡) lagged value from 2022; n.a. = not available; * Palestine is not an ITU Member State; the status of Palestine in ITU is the subject of Resolution 99 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference.

Source: ITU

Annex 3: Indicator values and scores by groups – IDI 2025

	Indicator values										Normalized progress scores (0-100)								
Group	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Active mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	Population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network (%)	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI p.c.)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI p.c.)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)	Individuals using the Internet (%)	Households with Internet access at home (%)	Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	3G and 4G/LTE network coverage	Mobile broadband Internet traffic per subscriptions (GB)	Fixed broadband Internet traffic per subscriptions (GB)	Mobile data and voice high consumption basket price (as % of GNI p.c.)	Fixed broadband Internet basket price (as % of GNI p.c.)	Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)
Africa	39.9	47.0	53.9	81.9	66.1	49.1	1,590.0	12.9	23.6	65.0	47.0	53.3	39.7	78.5	57.3	70.8	64.3	50.4	71.6
Americas	77.8	70.6	77.8	94.4	88.4	104.6	2,709.8	7.0	9.1	84.0	83.2	74.9	54.9	92.3	73.0	83.2	83.4	82.5	89.0
Arab States	73.2	75.7	88.5	91.2	83.2	165.4	3,641.4	3.6	8.4	83.3	77.4	79.9	57.3	87.4	75.4	82.7	86.7	82.5	87.5
Asia-Pacific	68.7	73.4	103.4	91.8	84.2	117.8	2,761.1	4.6	6.9	78.7	76.5	82.4	66.8	92.9	72.2	79.8	88.0	84.6	85.1
CIS	83.5	83.5	88.4	97.2	92.4	178.7	3,117.2	1.7	3.1	87.1	93.7	94.9	66.8	97.0	80.5	85.0	98.6	95.8	93.0
Europe	90.5	91.3	114.9	99.4	99.2	177.4	3,859.0	0.7	1.1	94.9	94.5	95.4	74.9	99.3	80.8	88.9	99.6	99.2	98.6
High-income	91.8	91.9	121.6	99.1	98.0	186.0	4,449.5	0.9	1.3	94.9	95.9	96.3	79.1	99.0	81.0	90.0	99.3	99.0	98.5
Upper-middle-income	79.1	76.3	87.3	96.0	92.3	121.5	2,584.0	4.7	4.5	85.3	84.5	81.6	60.1	94.6	74.7	81.1	90.4	90.1	90.1
Lower-middle-income	56.2	61.5	72.2	87.9	79.8	81.8	1,579.6	6.1	11.5	73.8	60.6	67.0	46.3	85.9	65.3	73.4	78.5	69.7	78.2
Low-income	24.7	33.5	36.0	74.1	46.2	27.2	1,633.5	19.0	37.0	53.8	27.7	34.7	25.2	64.6	51.4	71.4	44.1	23.5	59.2
LDCs	35.5	42.1	46.3	77.3	59.4	43.9	1,360.1	14.2	27.8	61.7	39.0	45.6	33.7	73.7	56.3	69.5	55.0	40.4	66.6
LLDCs	52.0	57.0	67.1	85.6	71.6	82.9	2,088.1	10.7	17.0	70.4	60.9	66.2	50.2	84.1	63.2	77.0	75.8	68.2	77.9
SIDS	69.0	66.7	78.1	90.1	78.1	79.4	2,343.7	8.6	11.3	79.6	75.2	72.5	53.5	86.8	67.9	75.0	74.3	70.5	85.2
World	**70.1**	**71.8**	**87.7**	**92.0**	**84.6**	**125.6**	**2,925.2**	**5.7**	**9.6**	**81.2**	77.1	78.7	60.1	91.0	72.3	81.5	85.6	81.2	87.2

Annex 4: IDI and pillar scores by groups – IDI 2025

	IDI 2025 score				Universal connectivity score				Meaningful connectivity score			
Group	Min	Average	Max	Median	Min	Average	Max	Median	Min	Average	Max	Median
Africa	25.3	56.1	86.3	52.9	15.2	46.7	83.2	41.4	35.4	65.5	91.6	65.9
Americas	46.4	77.5	97.4	80.0	35.1	71.0	99.3	71.0	45.3	83.9	96.2	87.8
Arab States	33.7	77.6	99.2	82.2	18.0	71.5	100.0	74.7	49.3	83.7	100.0	89.5
Asia-Pacific	36.5	79.7	97.7	85.7	28.3	75.8	100.0	81.2	44.7	83.6	96.4	88.2
CIS	85.9	88.4	92.3	86.9	79.8	85.1	89.6	86.3	84.8	91.7	95.0	92.0
Europe	82.4	91.3	98.7	91.4	73.4	88.2	99.5	89.2	88.5	94.4	98.4	94.7
High-income	79.5	92.5	99.2	93.2	70.7	90.5	100.0	91.8	84.9	94.5	100.0	95.0
Upper-middle-income	45.5	81.1	95.3	83.8	35.1	75.4	95.3	79.8	45.3	86.8	95.2	89.2
Lower-middle-income	42.7	66.4	88.2	66.0	34.0	57.9	88.2	58.8	49.3	74.9	92.8	75.5
Low-income	25.3	40.8	59.1	40.7	15.2	29.2	41.6	30.5	35.4	52.4	76.5	49.2
LDCs	25.3	49.8	77.4	47.8	15.2	39.5	71.4	37.9	35.4	60.2	85.1	59.4
LLDCs	25.3	66.7	90.5	74.4	15.2	59.1	88.2	63.6	35.4	74.4	94.7	79.9
SIDS	39.0	71.8	97.7	77.3	36.1	67.0	99.7	70.5	41.0	76.6	95.7	85.1
World	**25.3**	**77.6**	**99.2**	**84.7**	**15.2**	**72.1**	**100.0**	**80.5**	**35.4**	**83.1**	**100.0**	**89.6**

Annex 5: Indicator definitions

Indicator	Definition
Individuals using the Internet (%)	Proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months. The Internet is a worldwide public computer network. It provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries e-mail, news, entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used (not assumed to be only via a computer – it may also be by mobile telephone, tablet, PDA, games machine, digital TV etc.). Access can be via a fixed or mobile network.
Households with Internet access at home (%)	Proportion of households with Internet access at home. Internet access at home means that the Internet is generally available for use by all members of the household at any time, regardless of whether it is actually used. The connection and devices may or may not be owned by the household but should be considered household assets. If one member of the household has a mobile phone with connection to the Internet and makes it available for all members, then it should be considered that the household has access to the Internet. An Internet connection in the household should be working at the time of the survey.
Active mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Active mobile-broadband subscriptions refers to the sum of standard mobile-broadband and dedicated mobile-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet. It covers actual subscribers, not potential subscribers, even though the latter may have broadband-enabled handsets. Subscriptions must include a recurring subscription fee or if in the prepayment modality, pass a usage requirement – users must have accessed the Internet in the last three months.
Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	Refers to the percentage of inhabitants that are within range of at least a 3G mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are subscribers. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants that are covered by at least a 3G mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100.
Population covered by at least a 4G/LTE mobile network (%)	Refers to the percentage of inhabitants that live within range of LTE/LTE-Advanced, mobile WiMAX/WirelessMAN or other more advanced mobile-cellular networks, irrespective of whether or not they are subscribers. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants that are covered by the previously mentioned mobile-cellular technologies by the total population and multiplying by 100. It excludes people covered only by HSPA, UMTS, EV-DO and previous 3G technologies, and also excludes fixed WiMAX coverage.
Mobile broadband Internet traffic per subscription (GB)	Mobile-broadband Internet traffic (within the country) refers to broadband traffic volumes originated within the country from 3G networks or other more advanced mobile-networks, including 3G upgrades, evolutions or equivalent standards in terms of data transmission speeds. Traffic should be collected and aggregated at the country level for all 3G or more advanced mobile networks within the country. Download and upload traffic should be added up and reported together. Traffic should be measured at the end-user access point. Wholesale and walled-garden traffic should be excluded. The indicator is calculated by dividing mobile-broadband Internet traffic (within the country) by active mobile-broadband subscriptions.

(continued)

Indicator	Definition
Fixed broadband Internet traffic per subscription (GB)	Fixed (wired)- broadband Internet traffic refers to traffic generated by fixed-broadband subscribers measured at the end-user access point. It should be measured by adding up download and upload traffic. This should exclude wholesale traffic, walled garden, IPTV and cable TV traffic. The indicator is calculated by dividing fixed-broadband Internet traffic by total fixed broadband subscriptions.
Mobile data and voice high-consumption basket price (% GNI p.c.)	Mobile-broadband data and voice high-consumption basket price as a percentage of GNI per capita (p.c.). The basket refers to the cheapest mobile broadband plan (and add-on) providing at least 2 GB of monthly data using at least 3G technology, 140 minutes of voice and 70 SMSs. Detailed ICT price basket data collection rules are available here.
Fixed-broadband Internet basket price (% GNI p.c.)	Entry-level fixed-broadband basket price as percentage of GNI per capita. The basket is composed of the cheapest plan providing at least 5GB of monthly high-speed data (256Kbit/s or higher) from the operator with the largest market share in each economy. Detailed ICT price basket data collection rules are available here.
Individuals owning a mobile phone (%)	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone. An individual owns a mobile cellular phone if he/she has a mobile cellular phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use. It includes mobile cellular phones supplied by employers that can be used for personal reasons (to make personal calls, access the Internet, etc.) and those who have a mobile phone for personal use that is not registered under his/her name. It excludes individuals who have only active SIM card(s) and not a mobile phone device.

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