

## **A simple interpretation of each telecommunication indicator**

### **What are telecommunication indicators?**

Telecommunication indicators are like report cards for phone and internet services. They measure things like how many people have mobile phones, how many use the internet, and how good the service is. These numbers help us understand how well these services are working and how many people can access them. It's a way to see if everyone is getting connected and if the service is good enough.

### **Why are telecommunication indicators Important?**

Telecommunication indicators are important because they show how well phone and internet services are working. By looking at these numbers, we can see if more people are getting connected and if the service is improving. This helps governments and companies make better decisions, like where to build new towers or improve internet speed. In short, they help ensure everyone can stay connected and enjoy better communication services.

#### ***1. Fixed Telephone Subscription per 100 Population:***

This indicates how many people out of every 100 have a traditional landline telephone.

**Meaning:** This tells us how common traditional landline telephones are in a population. Higher numbers indicate greater access to landline telephony.

#### ***2. Mobile-Cellular Telephone Subscription per 100 Population:***

This shows the number of mobile phone connections per 100 people. It tells us how many people have access to mobile phones.

**Meaning:** This shows how widespread mobile phone usage is in a population. Higher numbers mean more people have access to mobile phones.

#### ***3. Fixed (Wired) Broadband Subscriptions per 100 Population:***

This represents how many people out of every 100 have a wired broadband internet connection at home or work.

**Meaning:** This indicates how many people have high-speed internet access through wired connections. Higher numbers suggest better internet infrastructure and accessibility.

#### ***4. Wireless Broadband Subscriptions per 100 Population:***

This measure how many people out of every 100 have access to wireless broadband internet, such as through Wi-Fi or mobile data.

**Meaning:** This reflects the availability and use of wireless internet services. Higher numbers indicate more people can access the internet wirelessly.

**5. *Active Mobile-Broadband Subscription per 100 Population:***

This indicates how many people out of every 100 are actively using mobile broadband services on their devices, like smartphones or tablets.

**Meaning:** This shows how many people are actively using mobile broadband services on their devices. Higher numbers mean more widespread usage of mobile internet.

**6. *International Internet Bandwidth, in Mbit/s per 100:***

This shows the international data transfer capacity (measured in megabits per second) available per 100 people. It gives an idea of the country's ability to handle internet traffic internationally.

**Meaning:** This indicates the capacity of a country's internet connection to handle international data traffic. Higher numbers mean better capability to support large volumes of internet traffic between countries, implying better global connectivity.