

How to Read the Data Tables

The following pages present the data by variable and for all 134 economies included in *The Global Information Technology Report 2008–2009*.

The tables are organized in nine sections, which correspond to the nine pillars of the Networked Readiness Index (NRI).

Environment

1. Market environment
2. Political and regulatory environment
3. Infrastructure environment

Readiness

4. Individual readiness
5. Business readiness
6. Government readiness

Usage

7. Individual usage
8. Business usage
9. Government usage

Two types of data are used in the NRI:

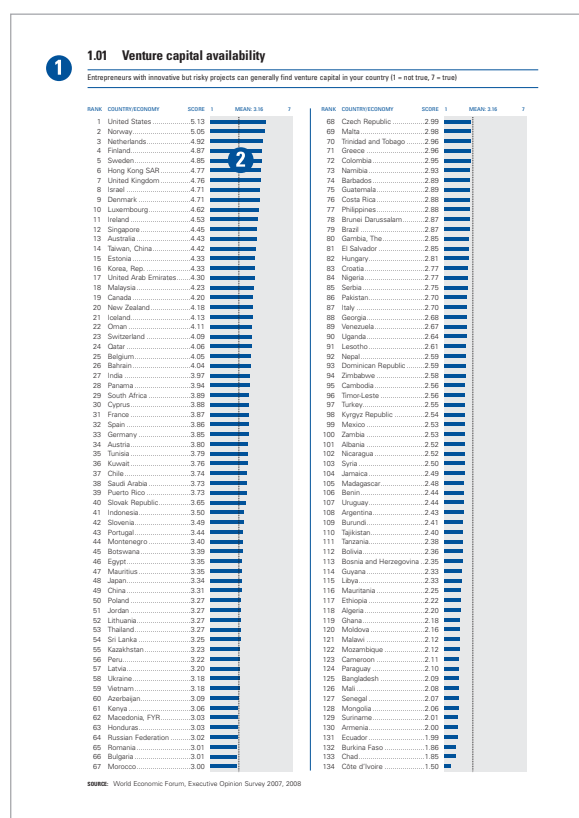
- **Survey data:** These data are the results drawn from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey.
- **Hard data:** These data are indicators obtained from a variety of other sources.

Survey data

① Data yielded from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey are presented in blue-colored bar graphs. Survey questions ask for responses on a scale of 1 to 7, where an answer of 1 corresponds to the lowest possible score and an answer of 7 corresponds to the highest possible score. For each Survey question, individual responses from the 2007 and 2008 editions of the Survey are combined and aggregated at country level in order to produce country scores. For more information on the Executive Opinion Survey, please refer to Box 1 of Chapter 1.1.

For each Survey variable, the corresponding question and the two extreme answers are shown. Scores are reported with a precision of two decimal points, although the exact figures are used to determine rankings. For example, in the case of variable 1.03 on the availability of latest technologies, although Norway, ranked 6th, and Switzerland, ranked 7th, are listed with the same rounded score of 6.42, their rankings are based on the exact figures (6.42036903 and 6.41685772, respectively).

② A dotted line on the graph indicates the mean score across the sample of 134 economies.



3.01 Telephone lines (hard data)

Main telephone lines per 100 population | 2007 or most recent year available



Source: International Telecommunication Union, (The World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2008) (September 2008 update)

Hard data

While Survey data provide qualitative information, hard data provide an objective measure of a quantity (for example, gross domestic product, cost of mobile telephone call, number of personal computers, number of procedures required to start a business, and so on). We use the latest data available from international organizations (such as the International Telecommunication Union, the World Bank, and various United Nations agencies), completed, if necessary, by national sources. In the following pages, hard data variables are presented in black-shaded bar graphs. A short description of the indicator appears at the top of the page. The base year (i.e., the year when a majority of the data was collected) follows the description. When for a particular country the year differs from the base year, this is indicated in a footnote. The section “Technical Notes and Sources” at the end of this Report provides further details on each indicator, including definition, method of computation, and full sources.

When data are not available or too outdated, “n/a” is used in lieu of the rank and the value.

In the case of hard data, true ties between two or more countries are possible. In such cases, shared rankings are indicated accordingly. For example, the time required to enforce a contract is the same—230 days—in Kazakhstan and Korea. Therefore, in Table 2.09 the two countries are shown sharing the sixth place.