



**Figure 1.** ICT Development Index: Indicators and Weights.

Union 2009, 2011). It combines 11 indicators related to ICT Access, Use and Skills into a single composite index. The main purpose of IDI is to measure the level of ICT development, progress in ICT development, differences between countries with different levels of ICT development, and the development potential of ICTs (International Telecommunication Union 2011).

ICT is composed of three parts (International Telecommunication Union 2011), which include the aforementioned 11 indicators related to ICT Access, Use and Skills:

- **ICT Access** reflects the level of network infrastructure and access to ICTs, capturing its readiness. It includes five infrastructure and access indicators: fixed telephony, mobile telephony, international Internet bandwidth, households with computers, and households with Internet access.

- **ICT Use** reflects the level of use of ICTs in society, capturing its intensity. It includes three ICT intensity and usage indicators: Internet users, fixed broadband, and mobile broadband.
- **ICT Skills** reflects the result/outcome of efficient and effective ICT use, capturing its capability or skills as indispensable input indicators. It includes three proxy indicators: adult literacy, gross secondary and tertiary enrolment (see Figure 1).

The selection of indicators takes the evolution of the information society into account as it goes through its different stages of development, referring to technology convergence and the emergence of new technologies. Therefore, the indicators in each part may change over time to reflect technological developments, since these indicators also strive to recognise the relevance of any particular indicator in its contribution to the main objectives and conceptual framework of the IDI.