DEPENDENCE OF INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT ON ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Galina Gayvoronska, Illia Ganytskyi, Petr Yatsuk

Abstract: The article describes an analysis of the relationships between different ICT services indicators and economic indicators. Article also gives view for determining the impact of the economic state of the country on developing information and communication technologies, as well as the influence of the development one information technology on other.

Keywords: telecommunication technologies, ICT indicators, technology development.

Keywords classification of ACM: D.2.9 Management, K.6.3 Life cycle.

Introduction

Information and communication technology (ICT) - is a sphere susceptible to rapid, continuous and cardinal changes in the entire world. Various international researches show that there is a close relationship between ICT development and the economic condition of the country. Level of telecommunication technologies development (CT) has a big impact on the economic indicators of the national economy as a whole. The main goal of this research was to determine the existence and degree of correlation between the technological and economic indicators to determine the impact of the economic state of ICT development.

To determine the dependence of the technology development level on the economic status, country-specific research performed following indicators:

1. Indicators that reflect the diversity of users simultaneously used terminals and communications equipment:
   - The proportion of households using radio, television, computer with Internet access, using the services of fixed-line telephone, mobile communications;
   - The proportion of individuals using computer as the terminal equipment and a mobile cellular telephone.

2. Economic indicators information and communications services (ICS):
   - The average salary index and the industrial production index.

3. Utilization ICS:
   - Percentage of the population that uses the ICS.

The impact of economic factors on the development of telecommunications

Statistical sample contains the values of above indicators for 53 countries over the period from 2008 to 2012. Source of statistics is Internet resources such as International Telecommunication Union (ITU) [ITU, 2014] and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) [UNECE, 2014]. Due to the facts that in the given statistics are missing values, they are taken as "0.00". That is why the results of calculations have an error. However, the number of such values is small, and the impact of missing data on the results of the research is insignificant.
To investigate the relationship between ICS economic indicators availability [ITU, 2009] and ICS utilization rates correlation analysis is applied [Bendat & Piersol, 1993]. The main goal of the analysis is determine degree and nature of the relationship between random observations, which are distributed by multivariate normal law. The correlation coefficient characterizes the presence of a linear relationship between the indicators $X$, $Y$, and is described by the expression [Astafurova, 2014]:

$$r_{x,y} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

where $x_i$ – values, from sample $X$; $y_i$ – values, from sample $Y$; $\bar{x}$, $\bar{y}$ – average values of samples $X$ and $Y$.

The degree of association between the indicators is estimated using the correlation coefficient calculated using the formula (1) and has a value from -1 to +1. Positive or negative sign near one points to a direct or inverse relationship between values $x$ and $y$ [Eliseeva, 2001].

Average values of the samples $X$ and $Y$ are defined as:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = \frac{1}{n} (x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n)$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i = \frac{1}{n} (y_1 + y_2 + \cdots + y_n)$$

where $n$ – size of the sample.

The lack of normal distribution of the parameters is defined while preprocessing source statistics. In this regard, statistics are calculated by use of nonparametric methods [Hartigan, 1975; Jain & Dubes, 1988; Johnsonbaugh & Schaefer, 2004]. The results of statistics calculations with methods of nonparametric statistics are presented in the form of a matrix in Table 1. The rows describe the main statistical random variables characteristics for the given parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. The results of statistical indicators calculations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SS1</td>
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<tr>
<td>SS2</td>
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<td>SS3</td>
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<td>SS4</td>
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<td>SS6</td>
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<td>SS7</td>
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<tr>
<td>SS8</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Characteristics and parameters used in the table:

SS1 - the average value of the sample, calculated by formula (2) or (3).

SS2 - dispersion calculated by the formula:

$$D_s = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}$$  

where $x_i$ – $i$-th element of the sample; $\bar{x}$ – the average value of the sample; $n$ – sample size.

SS3 – standard deviation - sample values scattering factor calculated by the formula:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{D_s} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$$

where $x_i$ – $i$-th element of the sample; $\bar{x}$ – the average value of the sample; $n$ – sample size.

SS4 - the maximum value of the sample.

SS5 - minimum value of the sample.

SS6 - the range defined by the difference of maximum and minimum values.

SS7 - mode, the most frequent value in the sample.

SS8 - median - the value is the midpoint of a set.

EE1 - average wage value in the country in U.S. dollars.

EE2 - the industrial production index.

EE3 - percentage of the population that uses ICS.

HH1 - the percentage of households with a radio.

HH2 - the percentage of households with a television.

HH3f - the percentage of households with fix-line phone only.

HH3m - the percentage of households with a mobile cellular telephone.

HH4 - the percentage of households with a computer.

HH5 - the percentage of individuals who used a computer in the last 12 months.

HH6 - the percentage of households with Internet access at home.

HH10 - percentage of individuals using wireless technology.

The resulting correlation values calculated by formula (1) are shown in Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EE1</th>
<th>EE2</th>
<th>EE3</th>
<th>HH1</th>
<th>HH2</th>
<th>HH3f</th>
<th>HH3m</th>
<th>HH4</th>
<th>HH6</th>
<th>HH5</th>
<th>HH10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EE1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,398</td>
<td>0,771</td>
<td>0,257</td>
<td>0,059</td>
<td>0,281</td>
<td>0,103</td>
<td>0,652</td>
<td>0,753</td>
<td>0,499</td>
<td>0,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE2</td>
<td>0,398</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,374</td>
<td>0,247</td>
<td>0,008</td>
<td>0,174</td>
<td>0,053</td>
<td>0,352</td>
<td>0,365</td>
<td>0,344</td>
<td>0,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE3</td>
<td>0,771</td>
<td>0,374</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,264</td>
<td>0,016</td>
<td>0,209</td>
<td>0,052</td>
<td>0,769</td>
<td>0,839</td>
<td>0,650</td>
<td>0,488</td>
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<tr>
<td>HH1</td>
<td>0,257</td>
<td>0,247</td>
<td>0,264</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,188</td>
<td>0,420</td>
<td>0,385</td>
<td>0,260</td>
<td>0,278</td>
<td>0,139</td>
<td>0,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH2</td>
<td>0,059</td>
<td>0,008</td>
<td>0,016</td>
<td>0,188</td>
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<td>0,491</td>
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<td>0,107</td>
<td>0,055</td>
<td>0,093</td>
<td>0,092</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following relationships based on the values of the correlation coefficients are highlighted:

- A fairly high rate of correlation (0.771) between the growth of wages (EE1) and increasing number of ICS users (EE3);
- Average correlation (0.652) between the level of wages of the population (EE1) and percentage the use of computers (HH4);
- High value of the correlation coefficient (0.753) for wages (EE1) and access to the Internet for home users (HH6);
- Strong dependence (0.769) exists between the percentage of the population that uses the ICS (EE3) and users, which have a computer at home (HH4);
- Strong dependence (0.839) between the percentage of the population that uses the ICS (EE3) and users that have access to the Internet at home (HH6);
- The average dependence (0.650) between the percentage of the population that uses the ICs (EE3) and the use of computer technology in industry (HH5);
- High value of the correlation coefficient (0.780) between the access and use of stationary (HH3f) and mobile (HH3m) telephony that is caused due the needs of connection between users regardless of the location;
- Very high degree of correlation (0.931) between the indicators (HH4) and (HH6). Consequently, almost any user of computer technology in the household has access to the Internet;
- Highest correlation value (0.826) between the number of home computers (HH4) and computers at work (HH5) indicates uniform implementation of computer technology;
- A high correlation (0.746) between the indicators (HH4) and (HH10) shows that with computer technology home users prefer to use mobile technology;
- Highest correlation value (0.779) for samples (HH6) and (HH5) may be due to the fact that more information resources become available, improving the service sector, increasing information infrastructure in general;
- There is a high degree of dependence (0.706) between the access to the Internet (HH6) and the use of mobile technology (HH10);
- Very high correlation (0.907) between the indicators (HH5) and (HH10), showing that with computer technology mobile technology is introduced into the industry.

### Conclusion

The obtained results concretize proverbial dependence of ICT development on the economic condition of the country, and allow us to estimate how the increases of resources allocated to information technology are increasing their qualitative and quantitative characteristics. Analysis of the results shows that most of the ICT
takes just computer technology, both in the household and in industry. The close relationship between the fixed
and mobile telephone connection points on their mutual influence, so a person who has a fixed-line phone
probably has a mobile phone for access to the telephone network, regardless of location. Together with the need
for the entire spectrum of the ICS regardless of location through the development of wireless technologies we
have a big impact of computer technology.

Bibliography


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