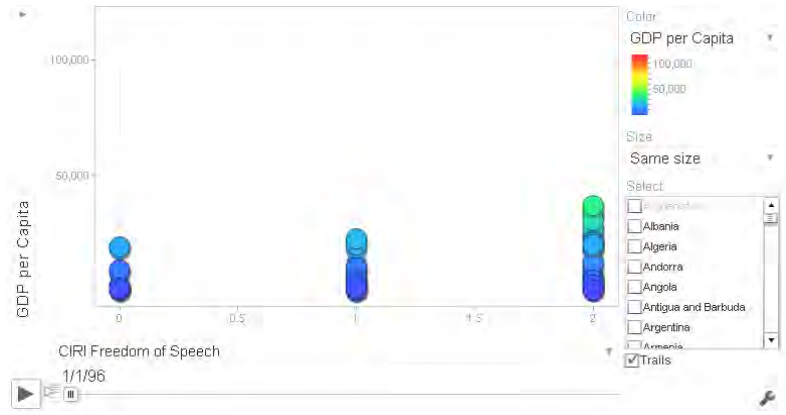
Media Map
The impact of media development worldwide

Chart the Numbers: some suggested places to start

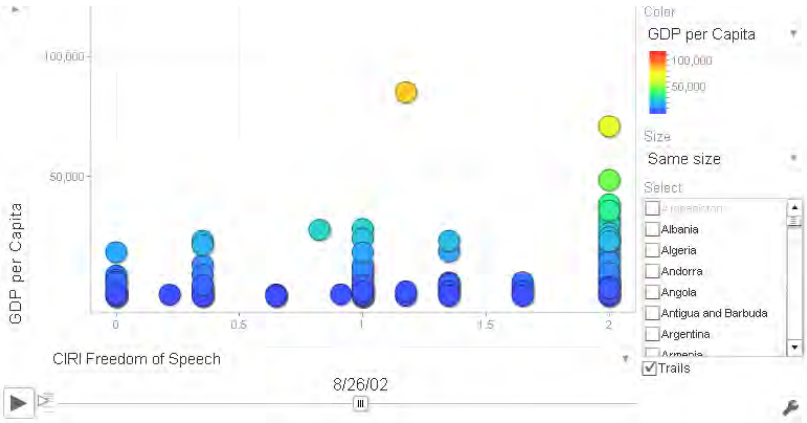
Story 1: GDP per Capita vs. Freedom of Speech and Press

Question we are exploring: Is there a correlation between economic performance and freedom of expression / freedom of the press?

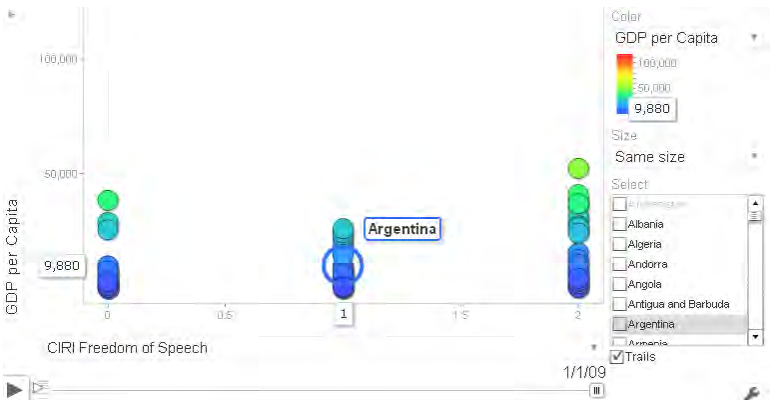
Visual Explanation: Select GDP per Capita for the vertical axis and CIRI for the horizontal axis. In almost all years, the height of bars increases as the CIRI variable increases in value. This shows a *positive relationship* between GDP per Capita and Freedom of Speech and Press. Note: Monaco is an exception in the sample.



1996



2002



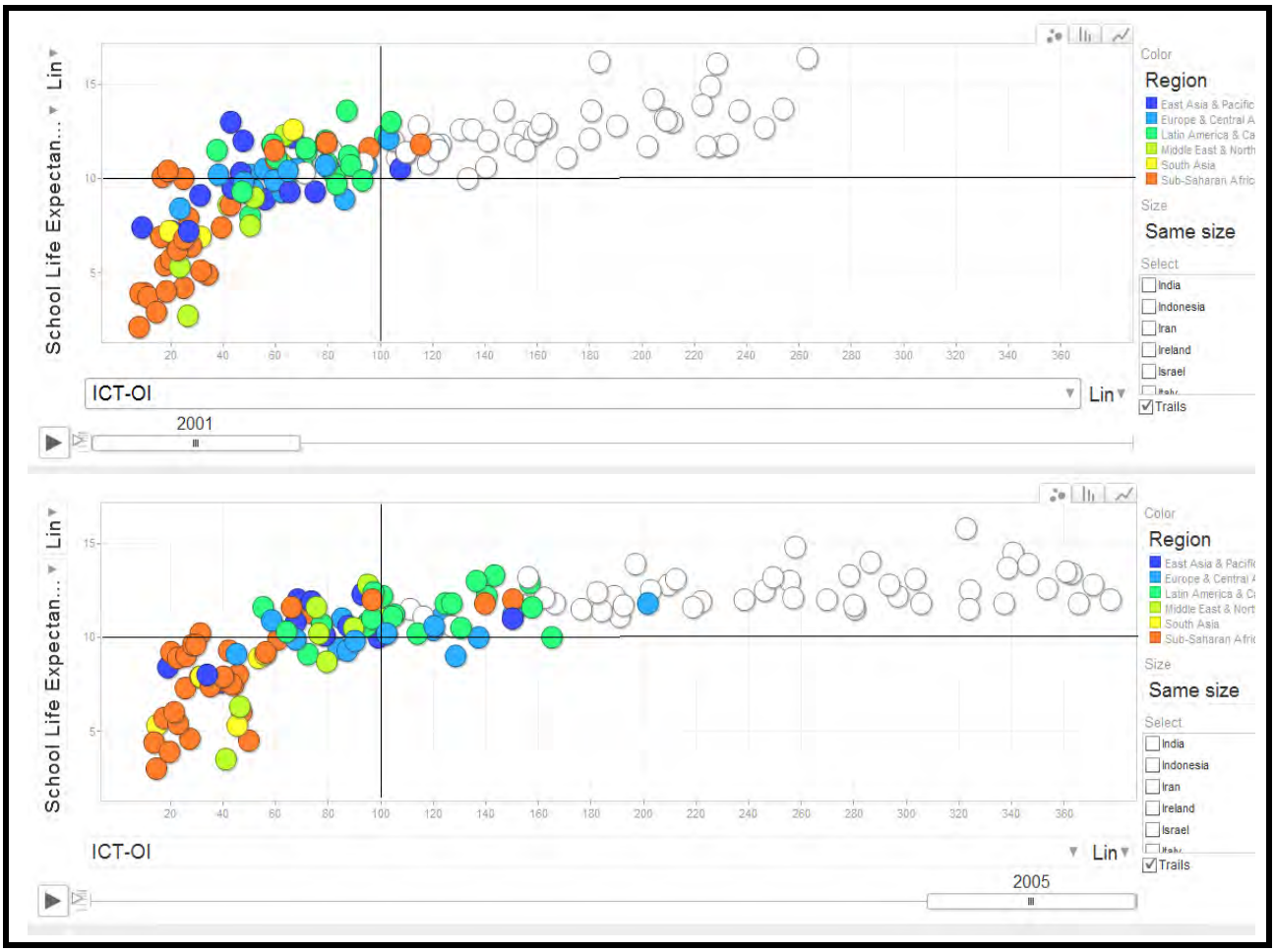
2009

Story 2: Female School Life Expectancy – Primary and Secondary vs. ICT Opportunity Index

Question we are exploring: Is there a correlation between the number of years girls are expected to attend school and ICT networks, education and skills, uptake and intensity of the use of ICT?

Visual explanation: We select School Life Expectancy of Females (primary and secondary) in the vertical axis and the ICT Opportunity Index (ICT-OI) in the horizontal axis. Choose the color of the bubbles according to economic region. In general, we see a *positive correlation* between the School Life Expectancy of Females and ICT-OI.

Further, we can divide the graph into four quadrants (see below). The lower left hand quadrant has countries with *low* ICT-OI and *low* school life expectancy of females. The upper right hand quadrant has countries that have *high* ICT-OI and *high* school life expectancy for females.



Note the change between 2001 and 2005. In 2005, there are more countries in the upper right than in the lower left quadrant, showing that a greater number of countries have higher female school life expectancy and ICT opportunity. We also find that the Europe and Central Asia (turquoise), Latin America and Caribbean (bright green) and Middle East and North Africa (light green) regions have shown

more progress than the Sub-Saharan Africa or South Asia regions. Note: white bubbles are developed countries; these colors do not reflect the final colors shown in the Media Map visualization.

Story 3: Global Competitiveness over time

Question we are exploring: Can we discern any pattern in how countries' levels of competitiveness develop over time?

Visual Explanation: Select the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) for the Y axis and Time for the X axis. The difference between the most competitive countries and the least competitive countries decreases. For example, if we pick Sweden as globally competitive country and Zimbabwe as a less competitive one, and plot their GCI from 2002 to 2009, we see that all countries are converging towards each other. Thus developing countries are changing more than developed countries.

The implication: as less developed countries *increase* in competitiveness, developed countries *decrease* in competitiveness.

In addition, the speed of change is different for more developed and less developed countries. As shown above, it appears that developing countries have a greater improvement in their scores (since they have more room for improvement) in the GCI.