

Appendices

CHAPTER 1

Appendix 1: Data for Figure 1.2. Mobile Telephone Subscribers, per 100

Inhabitants: Number of countries in each range (2004)

Year 2004. Ranking			
Mobile Telephone Subscribers, per 100 Inhabitants	Number of Countries	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
0-9	59	32.4%	32.4%
10-19	23	12.6%	45.1%
20-29	17	9.3%	54.4%
30-39	16	8.8%	63.2%
40-49	12	6.6%	69.8%
50-59	7	3.8%	73.6%
60-69	7	3.8%	77.5%
70-79	10	5.5%	83.0%
80-89	10	5.5%	88.5%
90-99	12	6.6%	95.1%
>= 100	9	4.9%	100%
TOTAL	182	100%	-
Median =	25.3		

Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 2: Data for Figure 1.3. Mobile Telephone Subscribers, per 100 Inhabitants, World Regions (1992–2003)

Mobile telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Europe	0.80	1.18	1.92	3.05	4.80	7.71	13.17	22.84	36.62	44.88	51.26	55.40	71.50
North America	4.27	6.06	8.98	12.41	16.02	19.84	24.54	30.23	37.86	44.07	47.72	53.07	66.00
Oceania	2.22	3.06	5.28	9.29	15.73	17.77	19.54	26.12	33.91	44.42	48.88	54.45	62.74
Rest of													
America	0.13	0.23	0.45	0.76	1.29	2.45	4.12	7.89	12.10	16.02	19.05	21.88	30.20
Asia	0.12	0.17	0.31	0.7	1.4	2.18	3.14	4.63	6.76	9.46	12.42	15.03	18.94
Africa	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.09	0.16	0.32	0.57	1.00	2.01	3.21	4.59	6.16	9.00

Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 3: Regional Mobile Phone Penetration (2003). Selected Countries

		Top quartile	Second quartile	Third quartile	Fourth quartile
	Penetration	> 59	19 - 59	4 - 18	< 4
	North America		Canada United States		
	Latin America		Brazil Chile Dominican Rep. Mexico Panama Paraguay Puerto Rico Uruguay Venezuela	Argentina Bolivia Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Peru	
Asia	East Asia	Hong Kong¹ Japan Korea (Rep. of) Macau Taiwan (China)¹	China		
	Southeast Asia	Singapore	Malaysia Philippines Thailand	Indonesia	Cambodia Viet Nam
	South Asia			Sri Lanka	India Pakistan
Oceania		Australia New Zealand		Vanuatu	

Europe	Eastern Europe	Czech Republic Estonia Hungary Lithuania Slovak Rep. Slovenia	Albania Bosnia and Herzegovina Bulgaria Croatia Latvia Poland Romania Turkey Yugoslavia	Azerbaijan Belarus Georgia Kazakhstan Moldova Russia T.F.Y.R. Macedonia Ukraine	Armenia Ukraine
	Western Europe	Austria Belgium Denmark Finland France Germany Greece Iceland Ireland Italy¹ Luxembourg¹ Malta Norway Portugal Spain Sweden Switzerland The Netherlands United Kingdom			

Middle East/ Africa	Middle East	Bahrain Israel United Arab Emirates	Jordan Kuwait Lebanon Morocco Saudi Arabia Tunisia	Algeria Egypt Iran Oman	Libya Syria Yemen
	Africa		Botswana Gabon Jordan Kuwait Lebanon Mauritius Qatar South Africa Suriname	Cameroon Congo Cote d'Ivoire Gambia Ghana Kenya Lessoto Mauritania Namibia Palestine Senegal Swaziland Togo	Benin Burkina Faso Congo (Dem. Rep.) Djibouti Libya Madagascar Malawi Mali Mozambique Nigeria Rwanda Sudan Syria Tanzania Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe

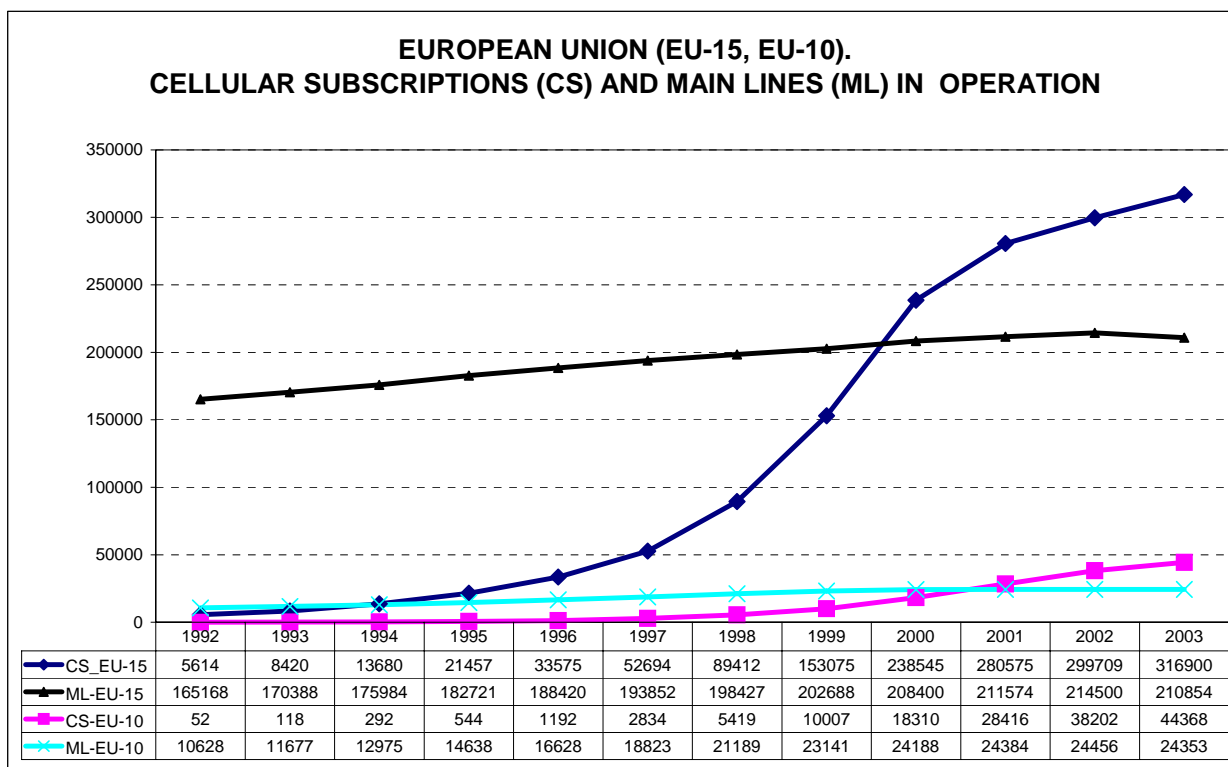
Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 4: High-Speed Mobile Networks (2001)

Economies	In operation		Licensed
	2.3G	3G	3G
Low income	1	-	-
Lower middle income	7.5	1	1
Upper middle income	9.5	5	2
High income	29	24	2
Africa	1	-	-
Americas	3	2	6
Asia	13	2	5
Europe	29	1	19
Oceania	2	-	2

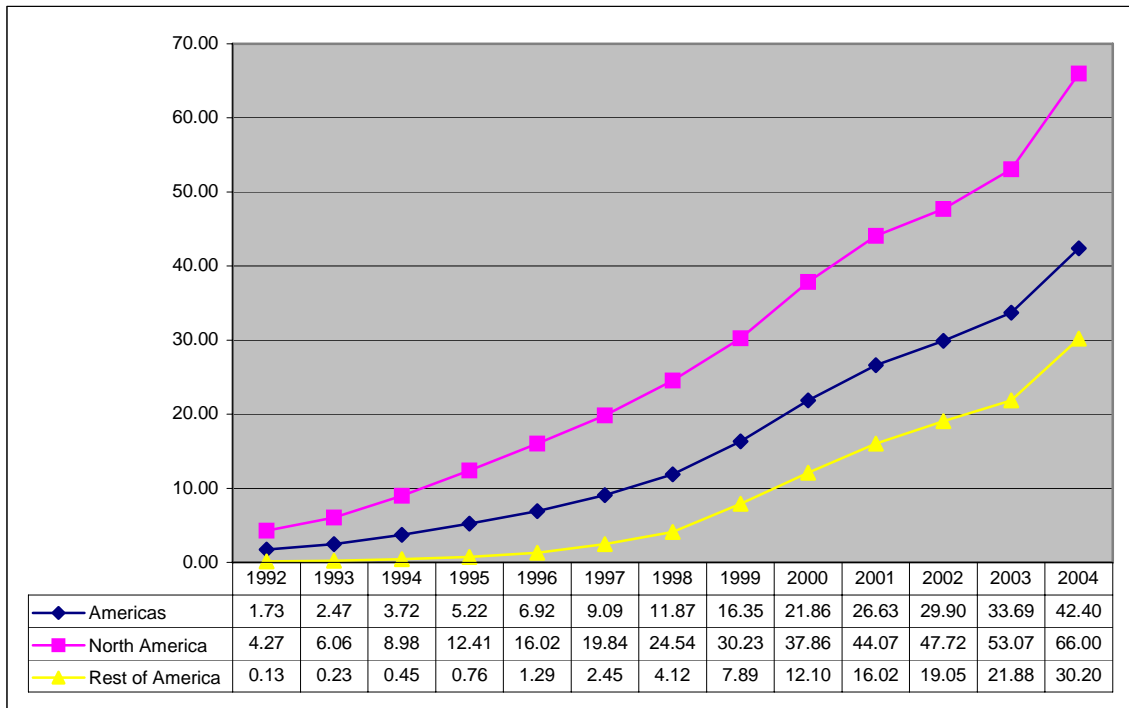
Source: ITU (2002). *Internet for a mobile generation*. Available at <http://www.itu.int>

Appendix 5: Data for table 1.1. EU Cellular Main Line and Mobile Telephone Subscribers



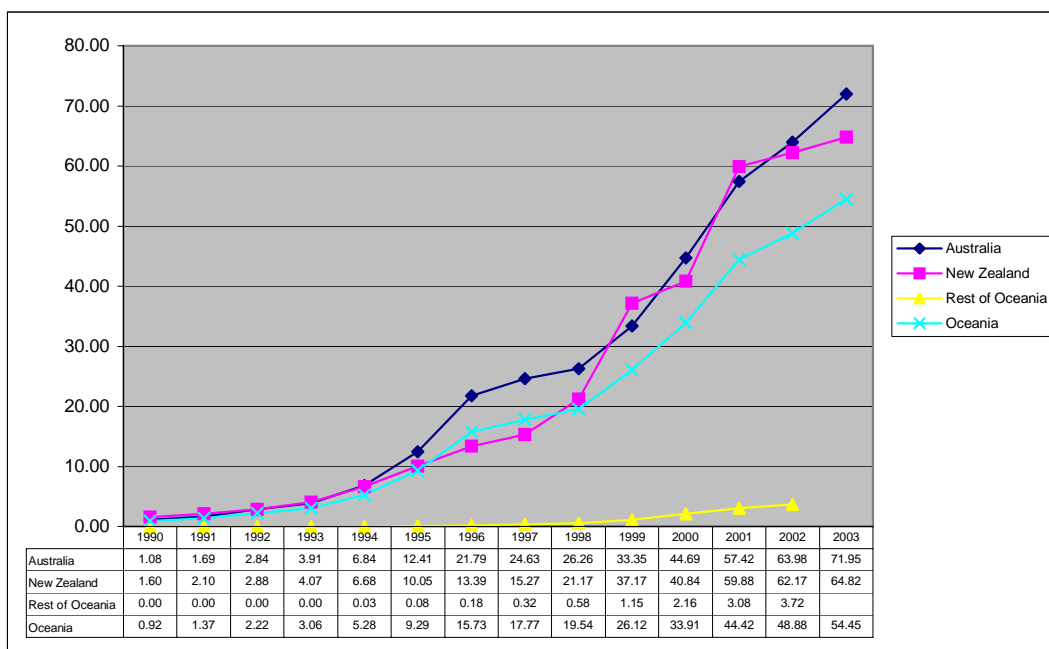
Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 6: Data for table 1.1. Mobile Telephone Subscribers per 100 Inhabitants (The Americas)



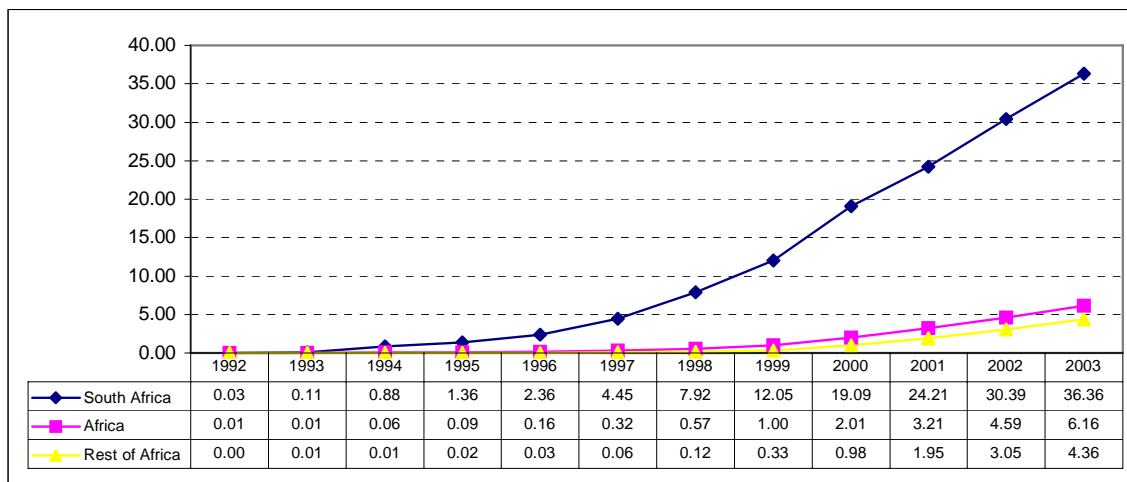
Source: ITU statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 7: Data for table 1.1. Mobile Telephone Subscribers per 100 Inhabitants, Oceania Region



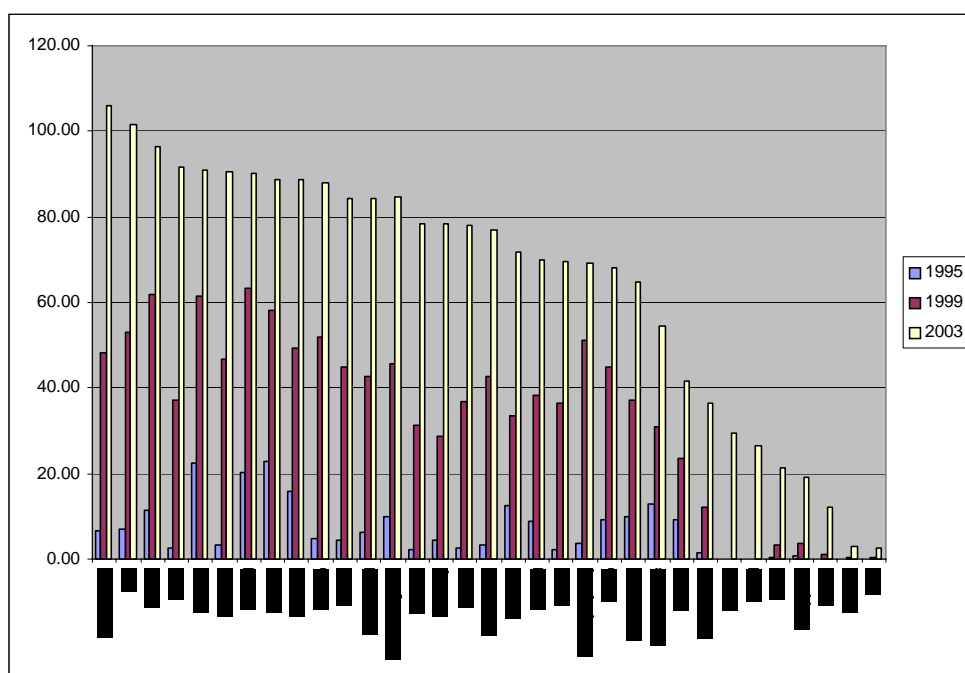
Source: ITU statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 8: Data for table 1.1. Mobile Telephone Subscribers per 100 Inhabitants (Africa)



Source: ITU statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 9: Mobile Telephone Subscribers per 100 Inhabitants Selected Countries (1995, 1999, 2003)



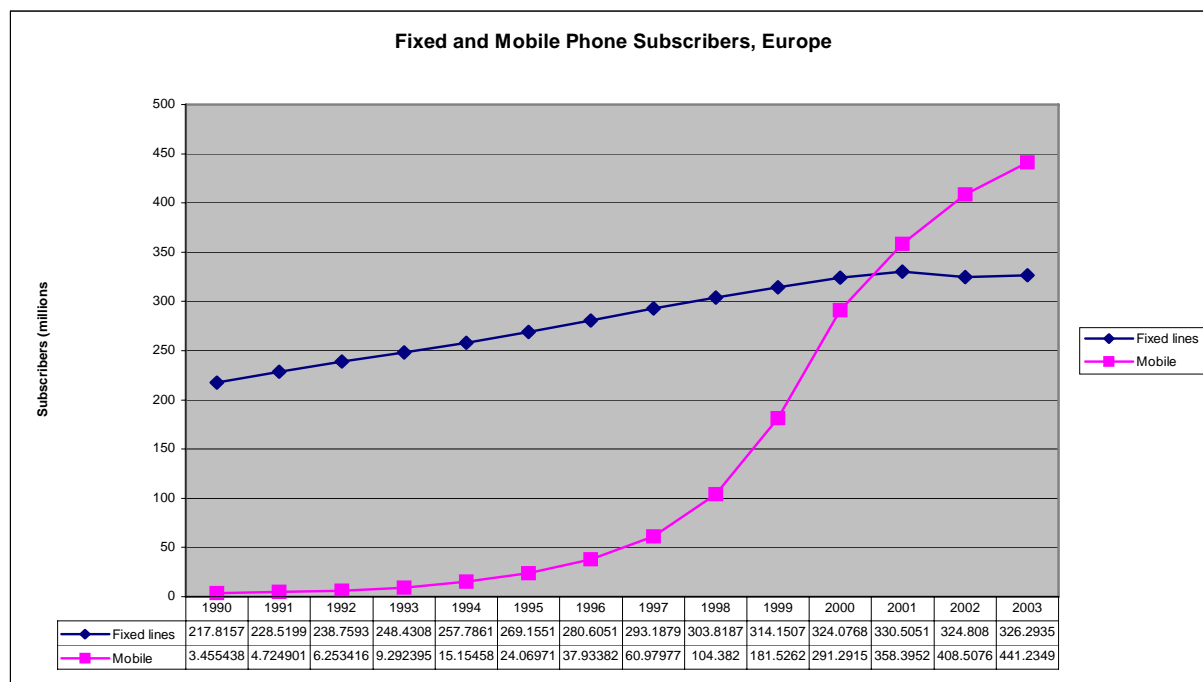
Source: ITU World Telecommunication Indicators Database; ITU (2004). ITU Internet Reports 2004: The Portable Internet. Note: some data refer to 2002. Chart data below.

Mobile Telephone Subscribers, per 100 Inhabitants. 1995, 1999 and 2003							
	1995	1999	2003		1995	1999	2003
Luxembourg	6,55	48,37	106,05 ²	Germany	4,55	28,54	78,54
Italy	6,84	52,83	101,76	Greece	2,61	36,74	78,00
Iceland	11,53	61,93	96,56	Netherlands	3,48	42,52	76,76
Spain	2,41	37,32	91,61	Australia	12,41	33,35	71,95
Norway	22,46	61,29	90,89	OECD¹	8,66	38,17	69,93
Portugal	3,44	46,73	90,38	France	2,25	36,56	69,59
Finland	20,07	63,38	90,06	Korea (Rep. of)	3,68	51,30	69,37
Sweden	22,72	58,29	88,89 ²	Japan	9,33	44,88	67,96
Denmark	15,73	49,47	88,72	New Zealand	10,05	37,17	64,82
Austria	4,77	51,98	87,88	United States	12,77	30,96	54,30
Ireland	4,38	44,78	84,47	Canada	9,08	23,40	41,68
Switzerland	6,35	42,62	84,34	China	0,29	3,42	21,40
United Kingdom	9,79	45,69	84,07 ²	Philippines	0,72	3,83	19,13
Belgium	2,32	31,12	78,56 ²				

Source: ITU World Telecommunication Indicators Database; ITU (2004). ITU Internet Reports 2004: The Portable Internet.

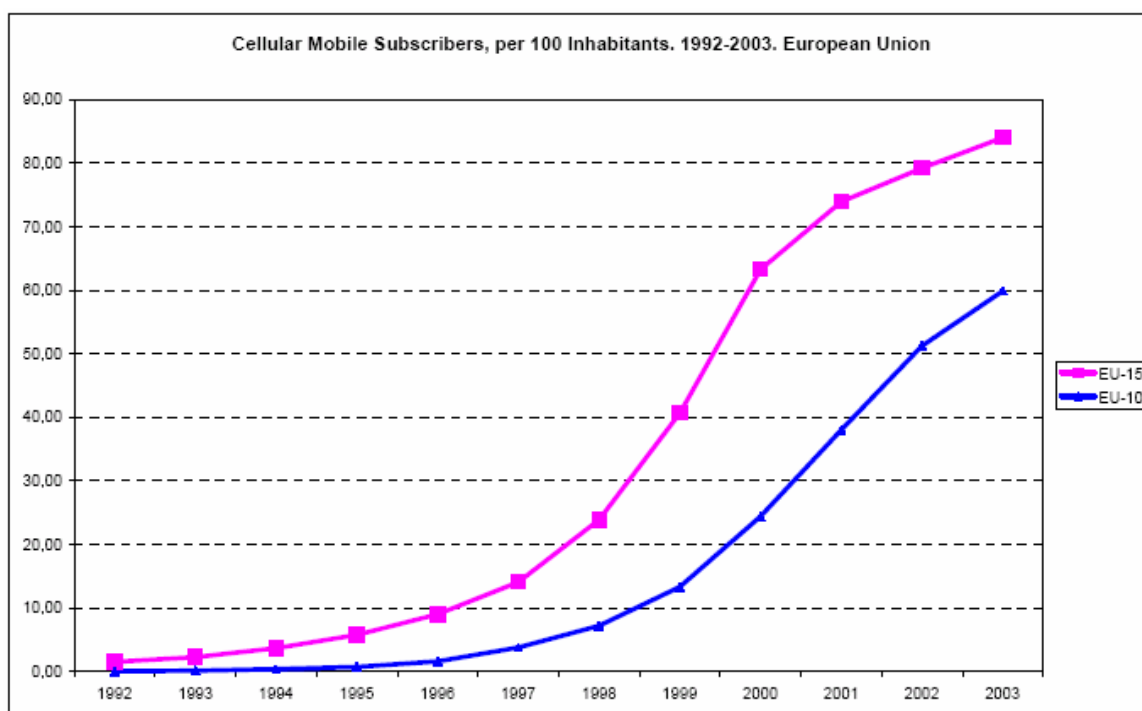
¹ Author's estimation. ² 2002

Appendix 10: Mobile and Fixed Telephone Subscribers, Europe (1990–2002)



Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 11: Cellular Mobile Telephone Subscribers per 100 Inhabitants, EU (1992–2003)



Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int). EU-15: Former EU Countries, EU-10: New EU Countries (2004 enlargement) Chart data below.

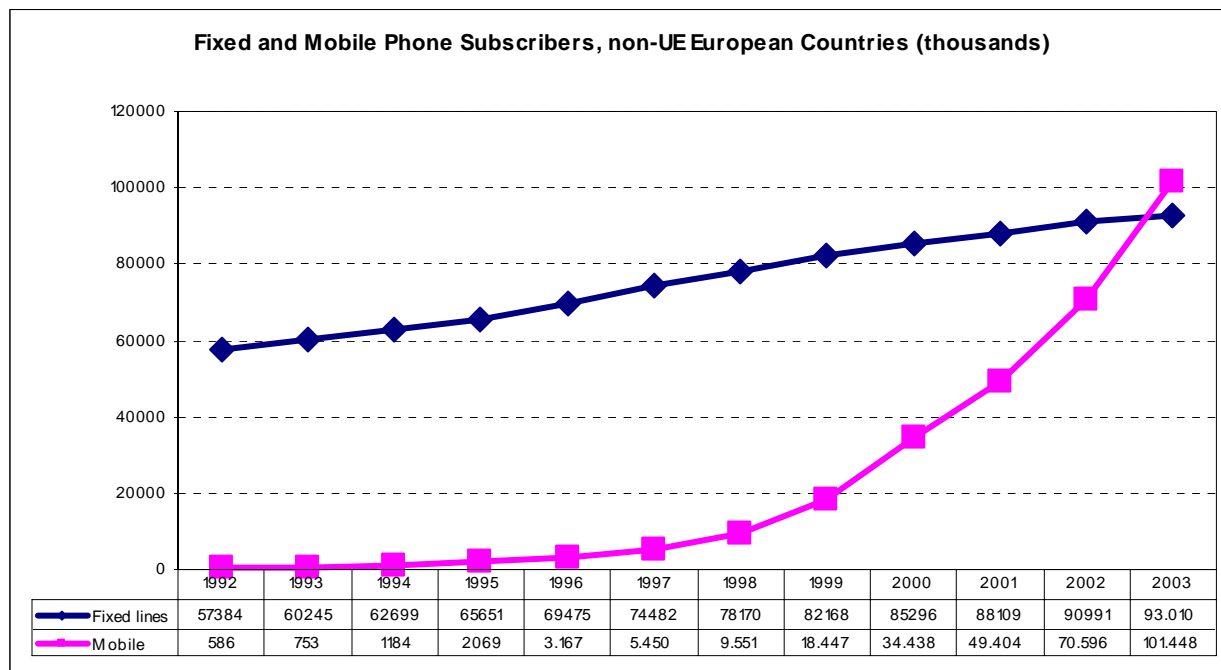
Data for Figure 18. Cellular Mobile Telephone Subscribers per 100 Inhabitants, EU (1992–2003)

Cellular Mobile Telephone Subscriber, per 100 Inhabitants. European Union, 1992-2003							
EU-25: Current EU.							
EU-15: Former EU Countries							
EU-10: New EU Countries (2004 enlargement)							
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
EU-25	1,28	1,92	3,13	4,92	7,76	12,37	
EU-15	1,52	2,28	3,69	5,77	9,00	14,10	
EU-10	0,07	0,16	0,39	0,72	1,59	3,77	
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 ¹	
EU-25	21,08	36,13	56,85	68,02	74,61	80,01	
EU-15	23,87	40,68	63,29	73,93	79,21	84,02	
EU-10	7,20	13,33	24,43	38,02	51,25	59,89	

Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int).

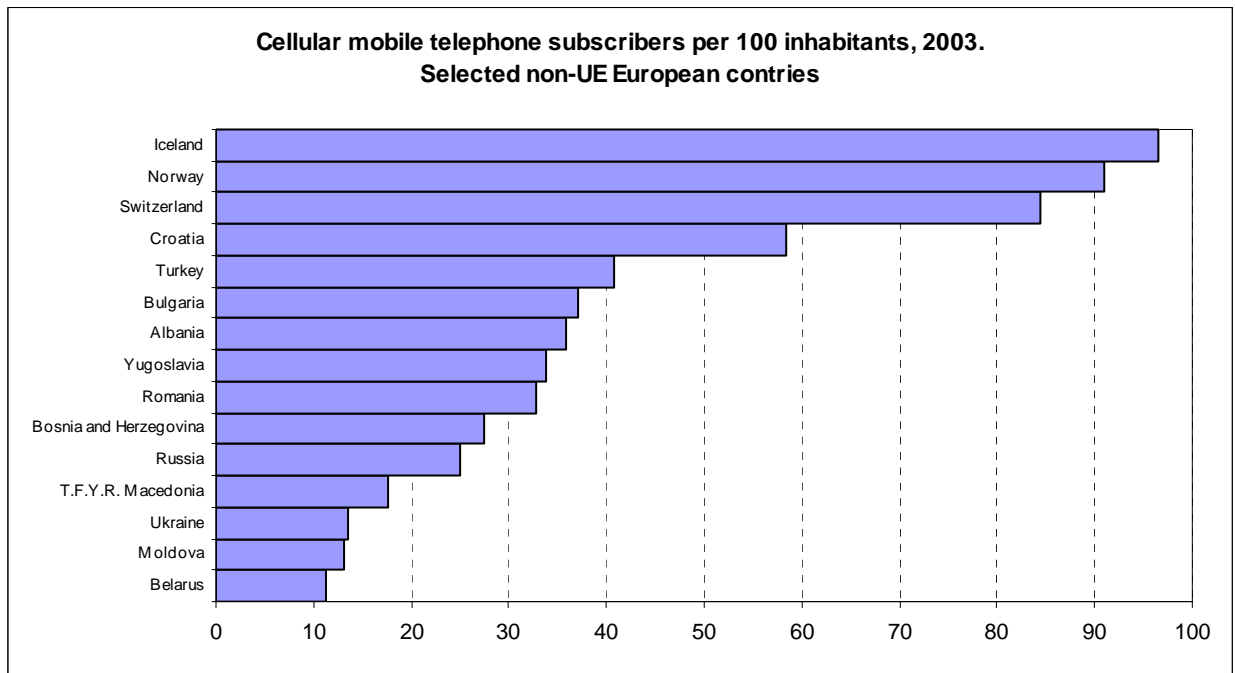
¹ Author's estimation.

**Appendix 12: Mobile and Fixed Telephone Subscribers, Non-EU Countries
(1992–2003)**



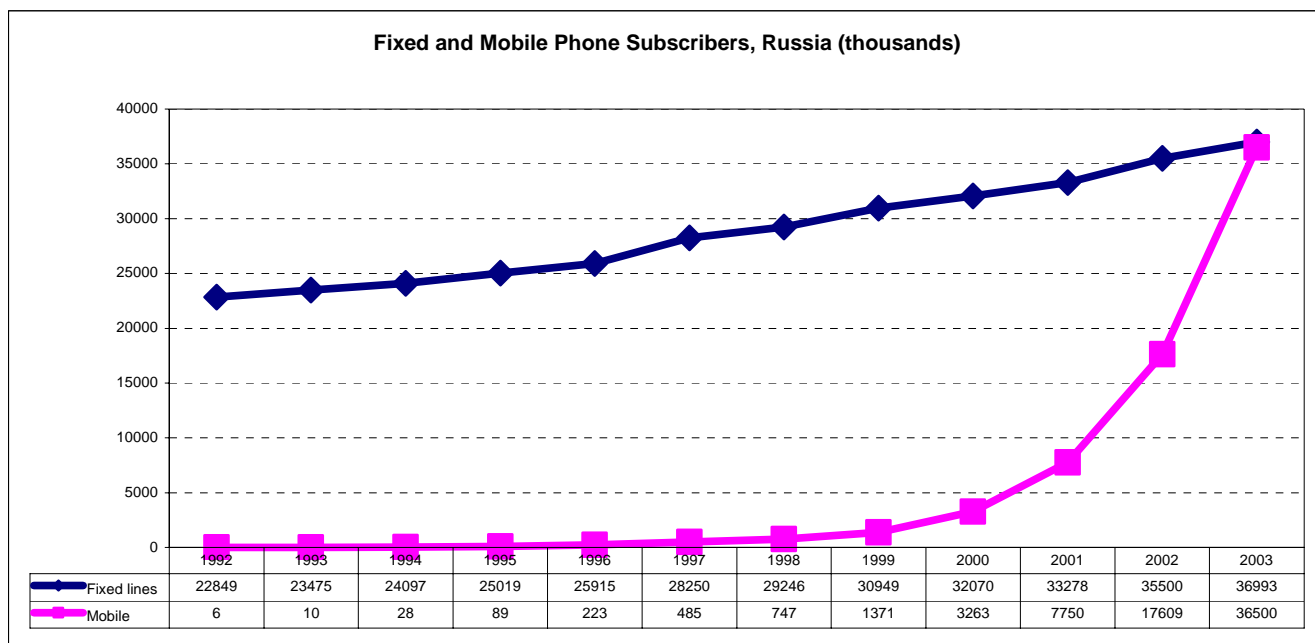
Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int).

**Appendix 13: Number of Subscriptions per 100 Inhabitants, Non-UE Countries
(2003)**



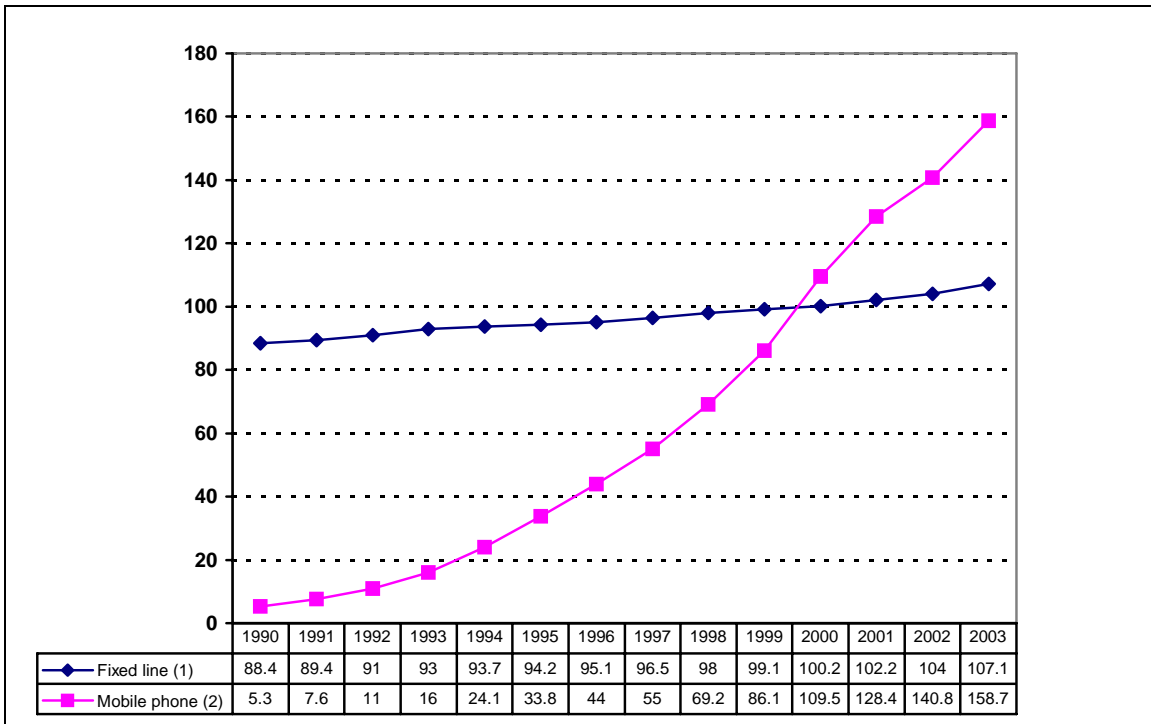
Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int).

Appendix 14: Mobile and Fixed Telephone Subscribers in Russia (1992–2003)



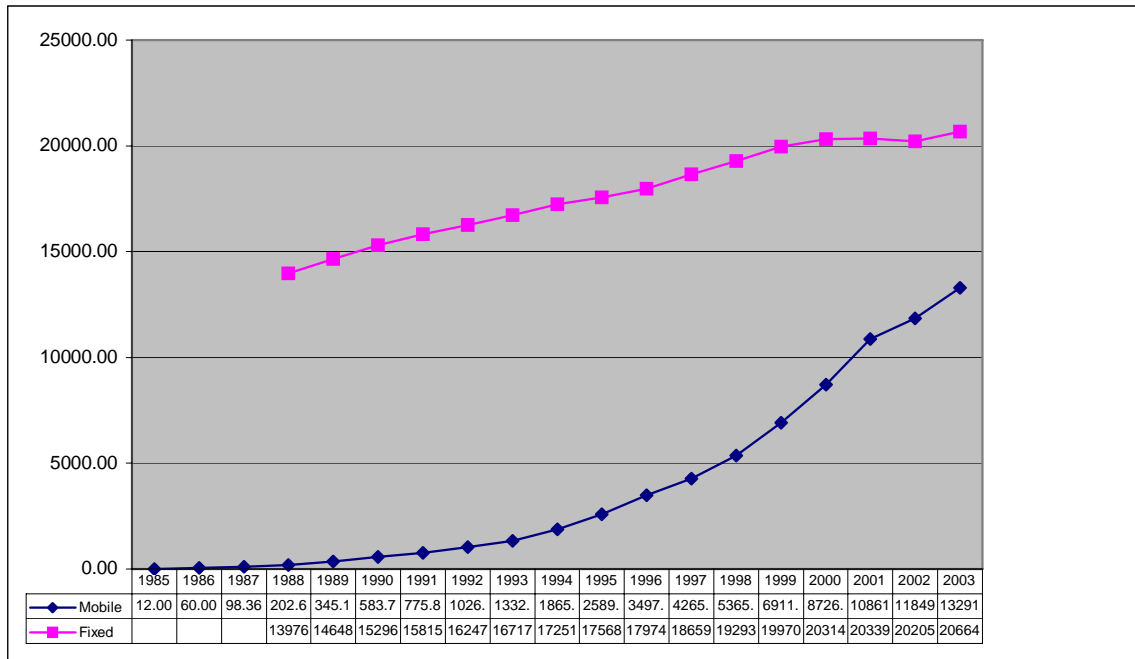
Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int).

Appendix 15: Fixed Line and Mobile Phone Subscriptions in the U.S. (millions)



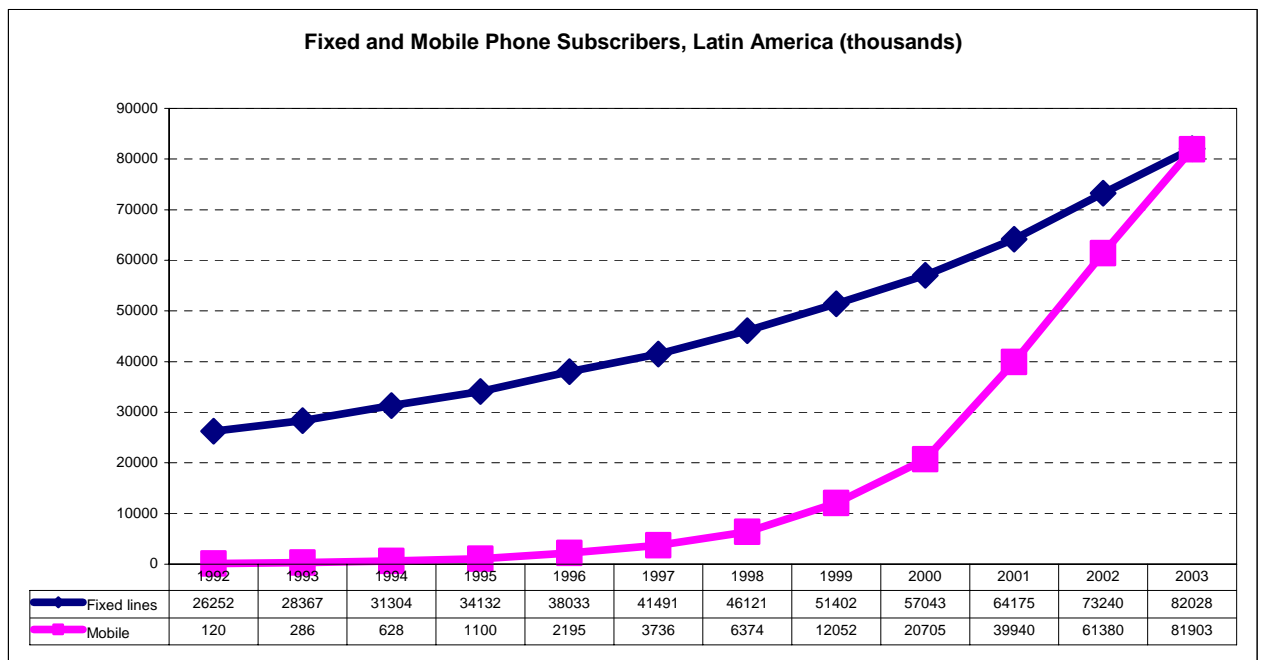
1. Number of households. 2. Individual subscriptions. Source: FCC (2004, pp.11-6, 16-3).
 Industry Analysis and Technology Division Wireline Competition Bureau May 2004. Available at www.fcc.gov/wcb/stats.

Appendix 16: Mobile Telephone Subscriptions in Canada



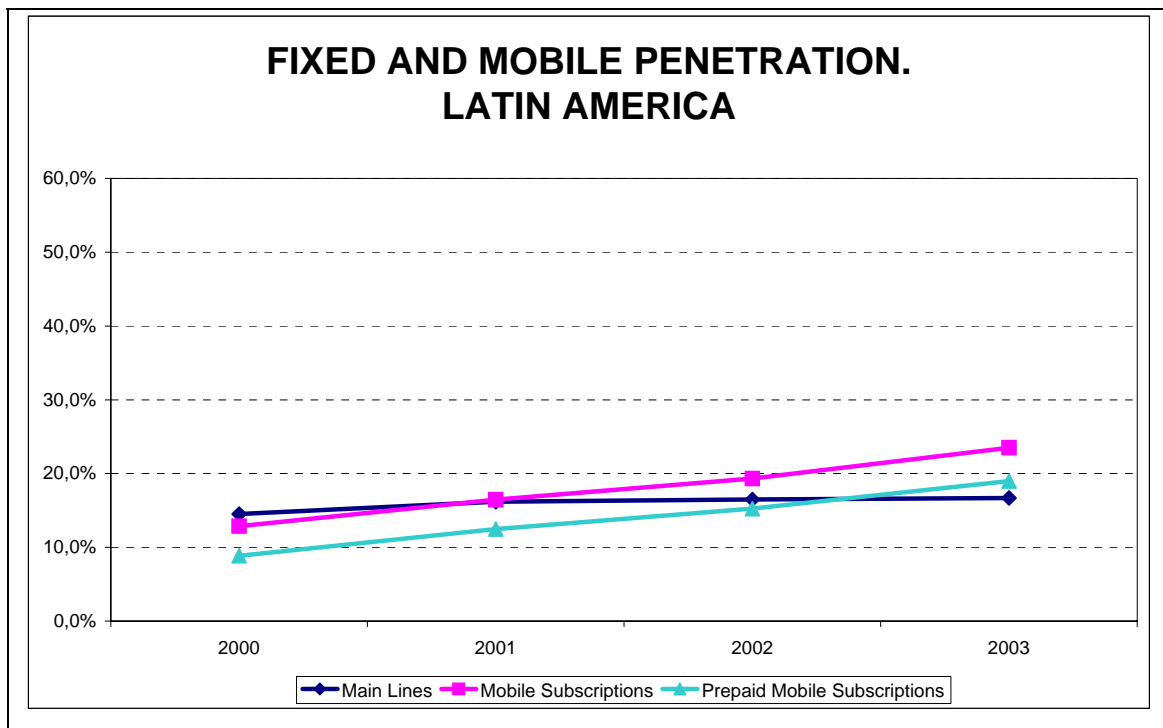
Source: ITU database; Strategis (2005). *Telecommunications service in Canada: An industry overview*. Retrieved July 8, 2005 from [http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/epic/internet/insmt-gst.nsf/vwapj/rt-appendixc-e.pdf/\\$FILE/rt-appendixc-e.pdf](http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/epic/internet/insmt-gst.nsf/vwapj/rt-appendixc-e.pdf/$FILE/rt-appendixc-e.pdf)

Appendix 17: Mobile and Fixed Telephone Subscribers in Latin America (1992–2003)



Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 18: Evolution of Different Telephone Subscriptions in Latin America (2000–2003)



Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 19: Mobile Phone Subscriptions per 100 Inhabitants, Latin America

Mobile telephones per 100 inhabitants, Selected Latin American countries. 2003. Sorted by penetration.			
Country		Country	
Chile	51.14	El Salvador	17.32
Paraguay	29.85	Bolivia	15.21
Mexico	29.47	Colombia	14.13
Venezuela	27.30	Guatemala	13.15
Dominican Rep.	27.16	Dominica	12.00
Panama	26.76	Peru	10.61
Brazil	26.36	Nicaragua	8.51
Uruguay	19.26	Honduras	5.53
Ecuador	18.92	Haiti	3.84
Costa Rica	18.12	Cuba	0.30
Argentina	17.8		

Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int)

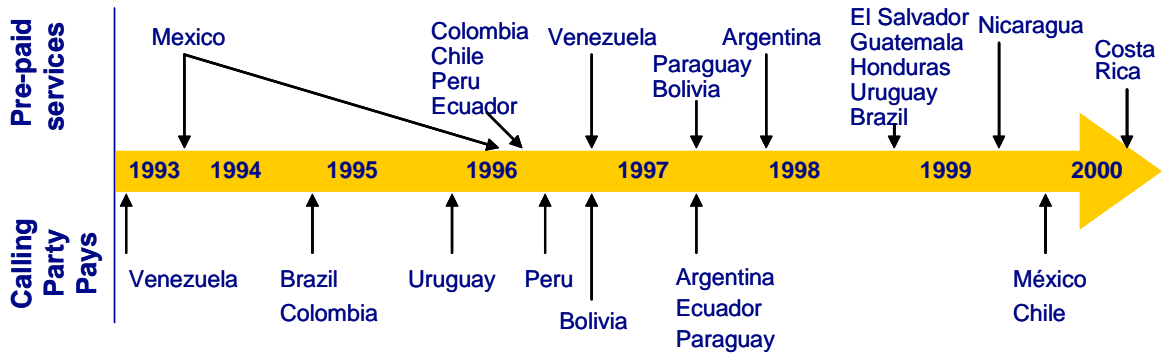
Appendix 20: Mobile Penetration Per Total Inhabitants and Degree of Urban Concentration, Latin America (2001)

change numbering below onwards

Country	Mobile Penetration (%)	Urbanization (%)
Nicaragua	3.0	55.3
Honduras	3.6	48.2
Ecuador	6.7	62.7
Costa Rica	7.6	50.4
Peru	5.9	72.3
Colombia	7.6	74.5
Bolivia	9.0	64.7
Guatemala	9.7	39.4
El Salvador	12.5	55.2
Dominican Rep.	14.7	70.4
Uruguay	15.5	92.6
Brazil	16.7	79.9
Argentina	18.6	89.6
Paraguay	20.4	56.1
Panama	20.7	57.6
Mexico	21.7	75.4
Venezuela	26.4	87.4
Chile	34.0	85.7

Source: Hilbert and Katz (2003, page 93), from ITU (International Telecommunication Union), World Telecommunication Indicators Database, 2002. ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean), Foreign Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/G.2125-P/E), Santiago, Chile. United Nations publication, Sales Nº S.01.II.G.12, 2001a.

Appendix 21: Introduction of Prepaid Billing and Calling Party Pays (CPP) System in Some Selected Latin American Countries



Source: Arias Pando, D. (2004): "Comunicaciones Móviles: Un Agente Consolidado al Servicio de las Sociedades Latinoamericanas"; communication held at the II Forum AHCET Mobiles, October, Rio do Janeiro (Brasil). Retrieved December, 15, 2004 from: www.ahcietmovil.com/agenda/ponencias/2004/IIAMOVIL/d5/DanielArias.ppt

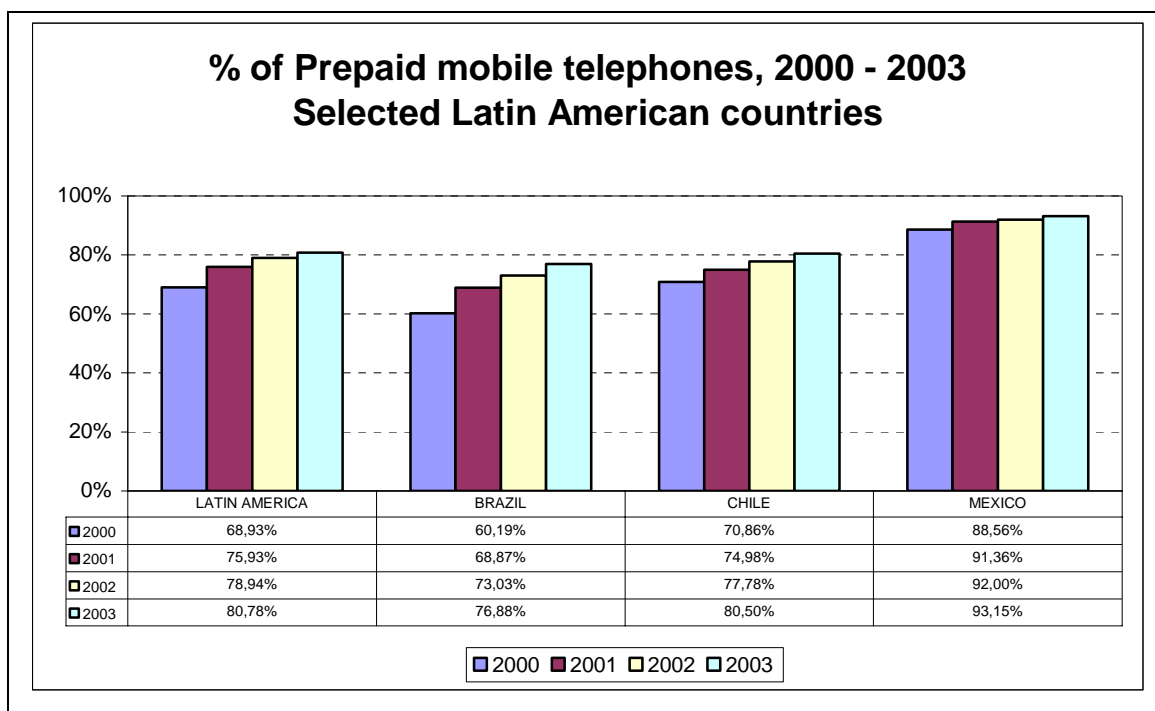
Appendix 22: Percentage of Prepaid Mobile Telephones, Latin America, 2002

% of Prepaid Mobile telephones, Latin America 2002

Country	2002		Country	2002
Panamá	96.41		Brasil (2003)	76.20
México	92.26		Perú	76.16
Venezuela	91.62		Argentina	n.a.
Bolivia (2001)	86.51		Colombia	n.a.
Nicaragua	85.89		Costa Rica	n.a.
Ecuador	81.51		El Salvador	n.a.
Paraguay (2001)	80.00		Guatemala	n.a.
Honduras	79.37		Uruguay	n.a.
Chile	77.85			

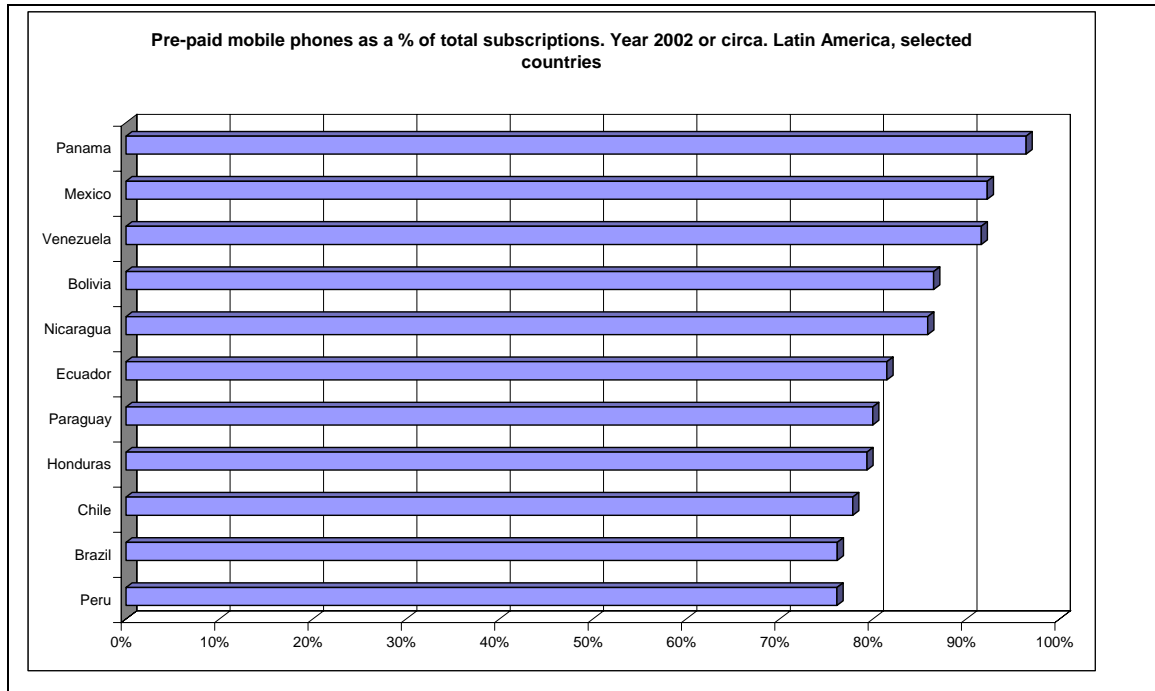
Source: OSILAC, from ITU. Courtesy of Martín Hilbert

Appendix 23: Evolution of the Weight of Prepaid Mobile Telephony in Total Mobile Subscribers. Latin America and selected countries (2000–2003)



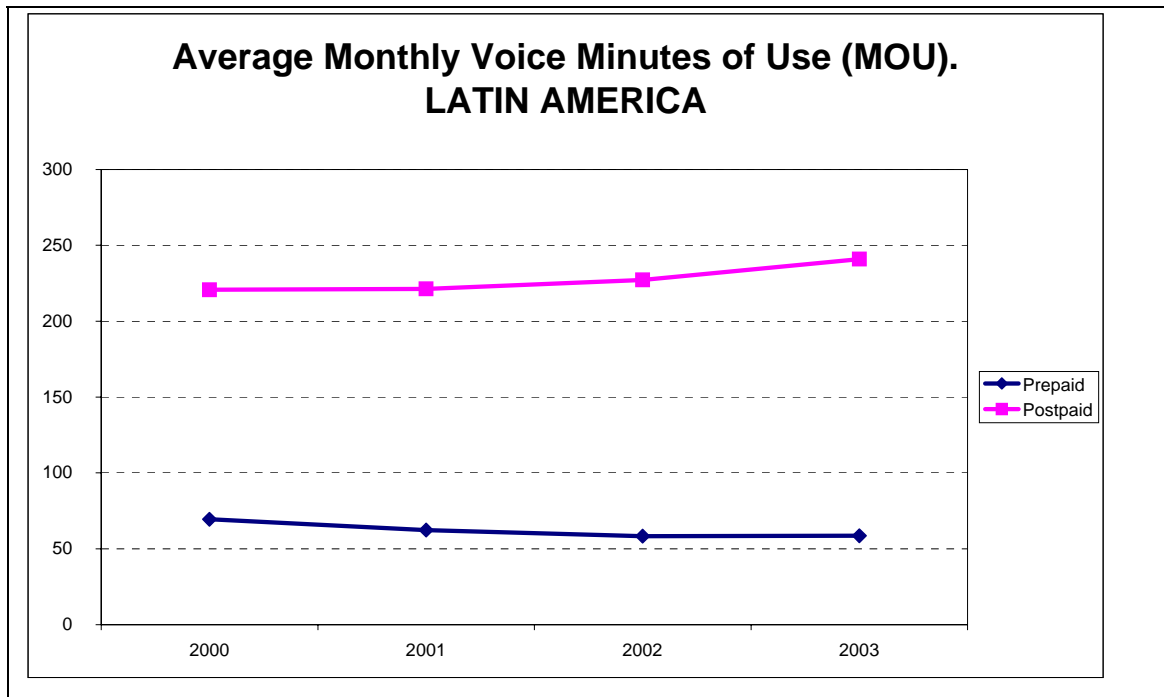
Source: ITU statistics (www.itu.int)

**Appendix 24: Weight of Prepaid Mobile Telephony in Total Mobile Subscribers.
Selected Latin America Countries (2003)**



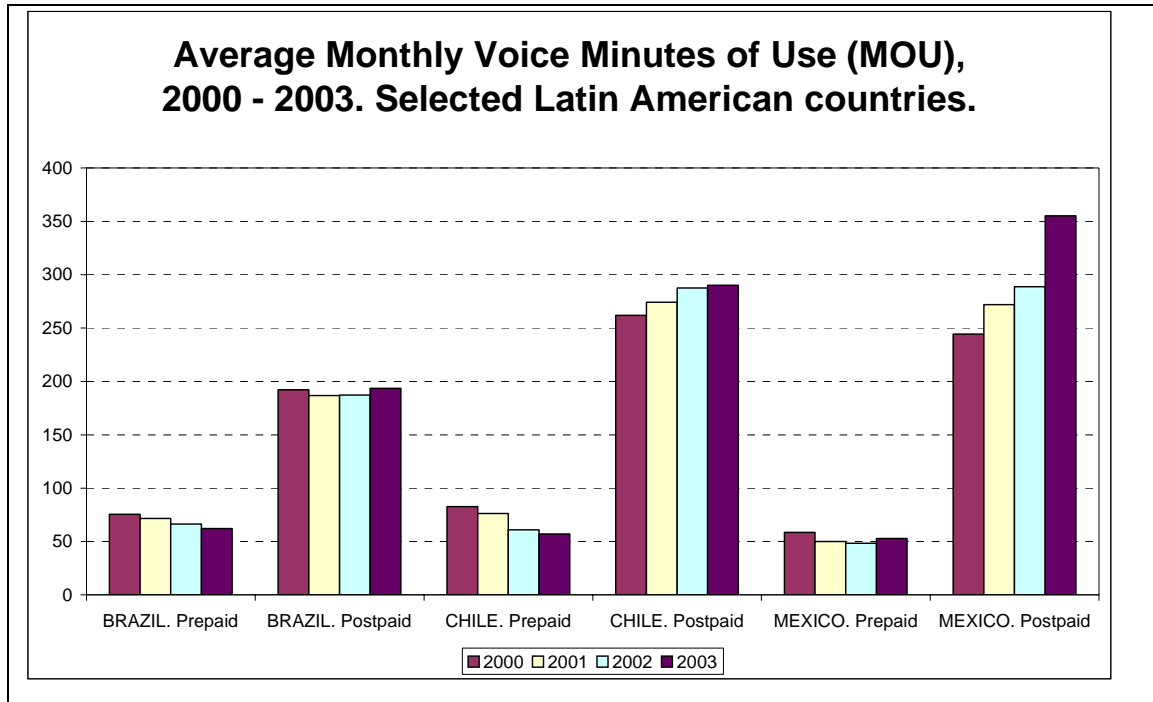
Source: ITU statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 25: Evolution of the Use of Mobile Telephony in Latin America, Broken by Billing System (2000–2003)



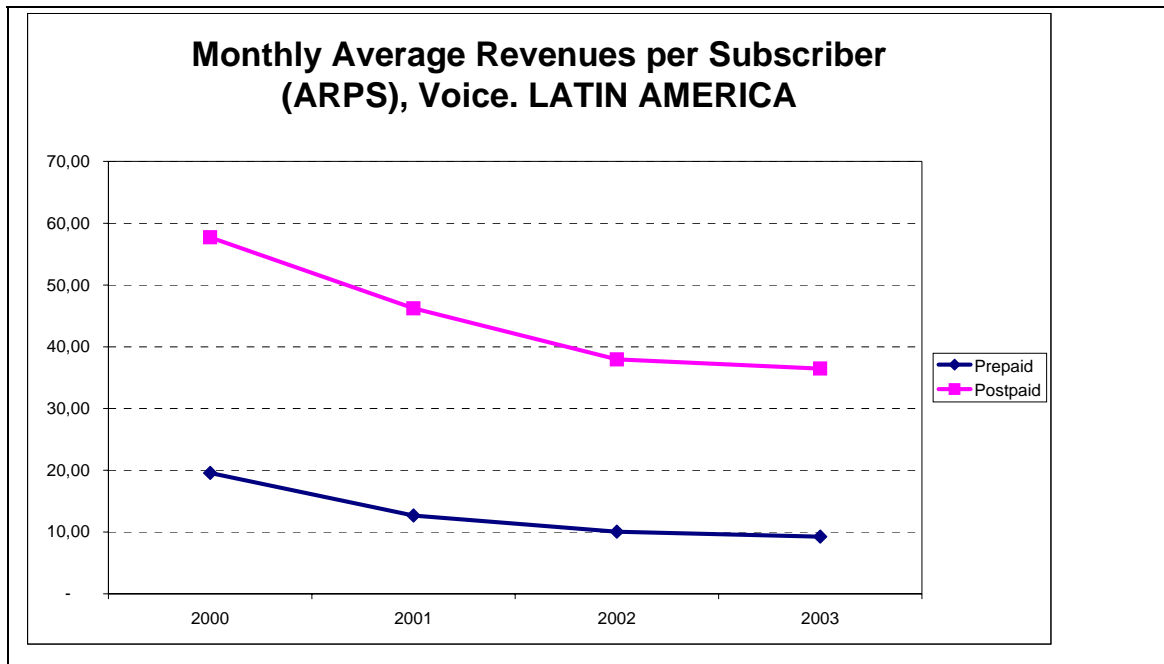
Source: Pyramid Research, 2005: Latin America Mobile Forecast (http://www.pyramidresearch.com/store/fcmbra_t.htm)

Appendix 26: Evolution of the Use of Mobile Telephony in Selected Latin American Countries, Broken by Billing System (2000–2003)



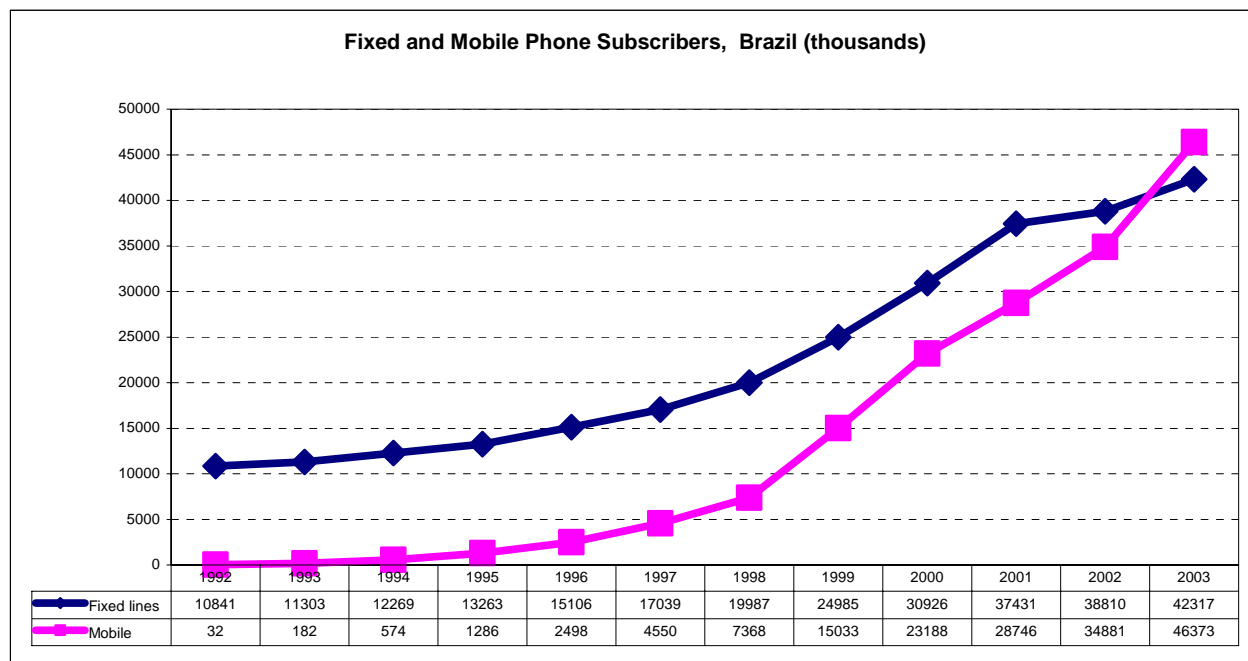
Source: Pyramid Research, 2005: Mobile Forecasts for the following Latin American countries: Brazil, Chile, Mexico (http://www.pyramidresearch.com/browse_forecasts.htm)

Appendix 27: Evolution of the Revenues of Mobile Telephony in Latin America, Broken by Billing System (2000–2003)



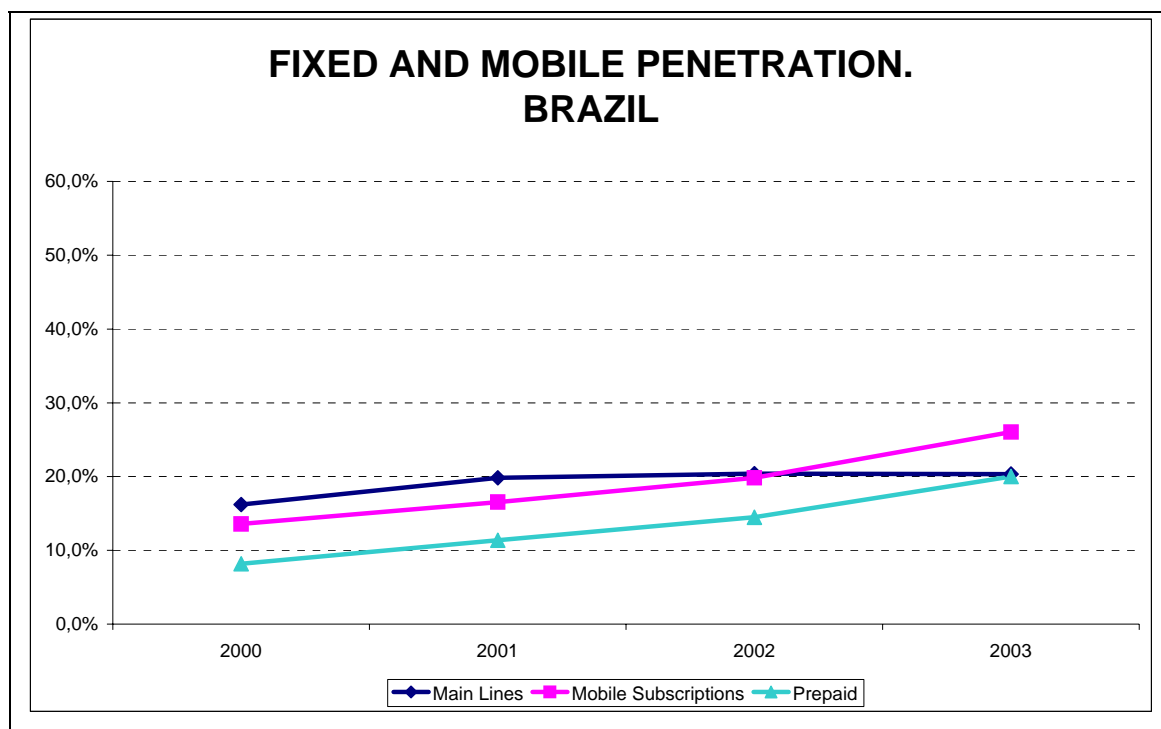
Source: Pyramid Research, 2005: Latin America Mobile Forecast
(http://www.pyramidresearch.com/store/fcmbla_t.htm)

Appendix 28: Mobile and Fixed Telephone Subscribers in Brazil (1992–2003)



Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 29: Evolution of Different Telephone Subscriptions in Brazil (2000–2003)



ITU Statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 30: Mobile Telephony Subscriptions per 100 Population, Brazil

Regions

	1994	1999	2002	2004 ^(a)
Brasil (total)	0,5	9,1	17,7	34.16
North region	0,2	3,3	10,5	25.48
North-East region	0,2	5,7	9,2	19.99
South-East region	0,7	12,4	22,6	39.88
South region	0,6	9,4	21,6	41.78
Middle-West region	0,8	8,1	21,9	49.47

(a): Referred to November, 2004.

Source: ANATEL

Appendix 31: Percentage of Households with Telephone, Brazil (2001–2003)

	total	Cellular mobile		Fixed line		both cellular and fixed line
		total	only cellular	total	only fixed line	
2001	58.9	31	7.8	51.1	27.9	23.2
2002	61.6	34.7	8.8	52.8	27	25.9
2003	62	38.6	11.2	50.8	23.4	27.4

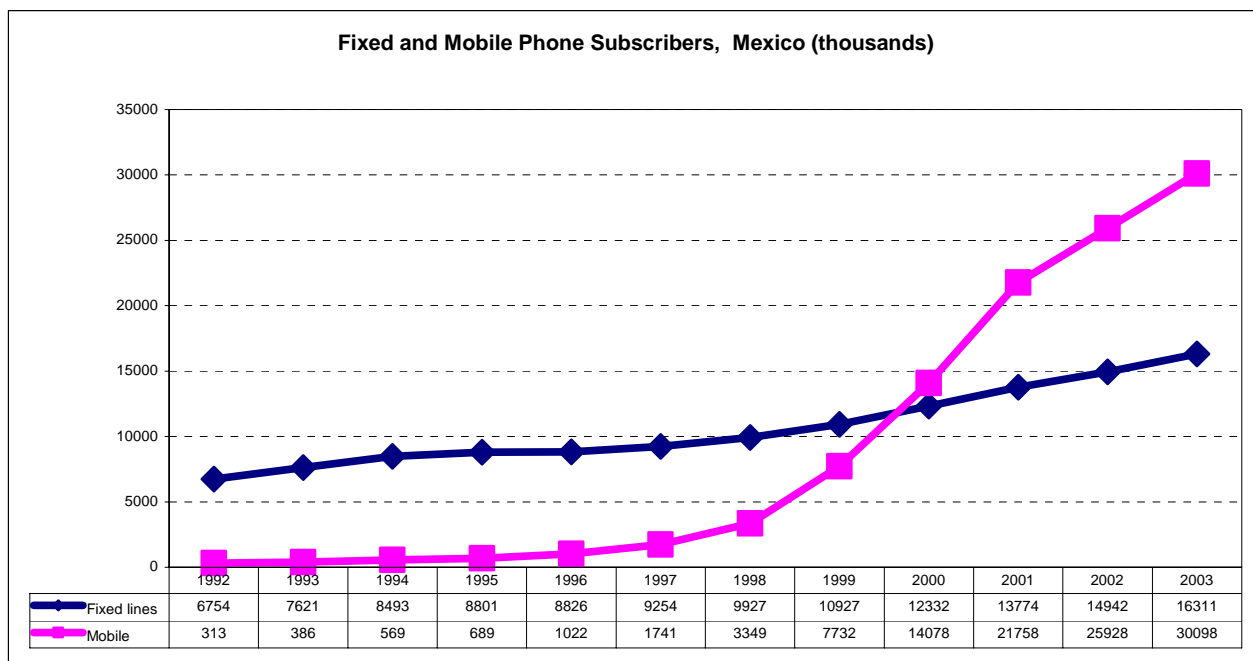
Source: IBGE, Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios, 2003

Appendix 32: Percentage of Households with Telephone, Brazil, 2003

		Degree of monthly income (minimum wage)		
		TOTAL	Up to 10 times	From 10 to 20 times
With Telephone	62.0	57.0	97.4	99.4
Only cell phone	11.2	12.1	6.5	3.1
Only fixed line	23.4	25.0	16.2	6.4
Both fixed and cell phone	27.4	19.8	74.7	89.8
Without telephone	38.0	43.0	2.6	0.6

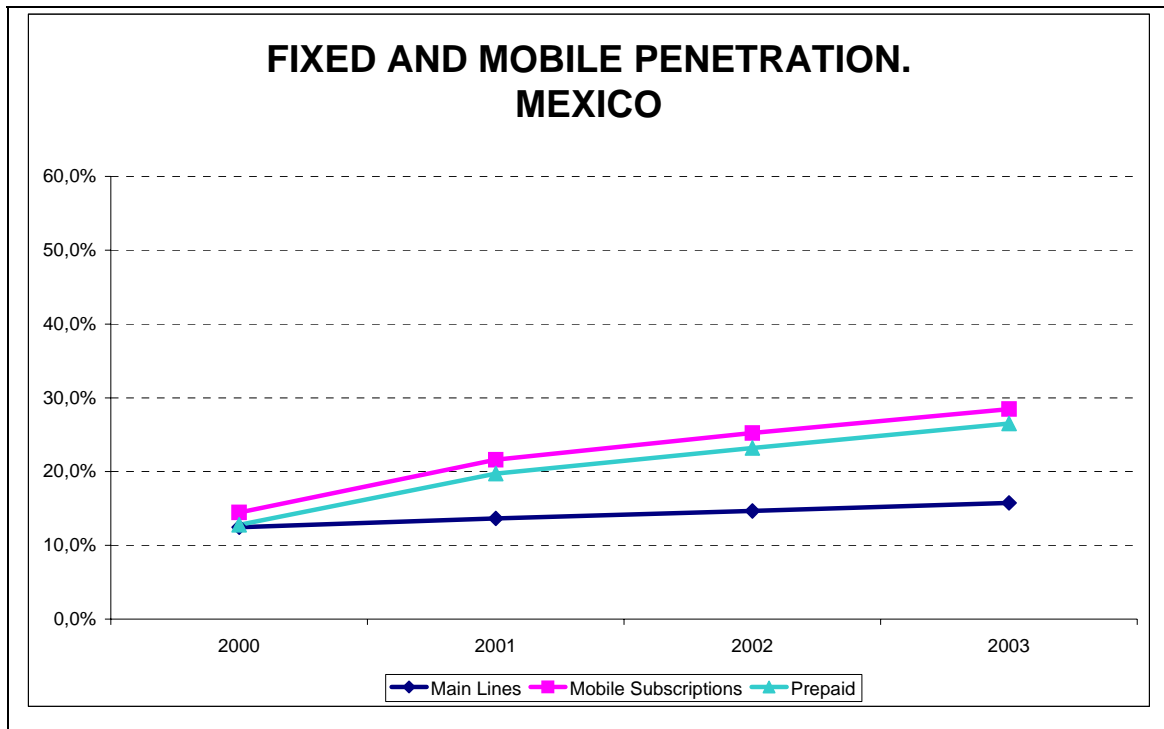
Source: IBGE, Diretoria de Pesquisas, Coordenação de Trabalho e Rendimento, Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios 2003

Appendix 33. Mobile and Fixed Telephone Subscribers in Mexico (1992–2003)



Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 34: Evolution of Different Telephone Subscriptions in Mexico (2000–2003)



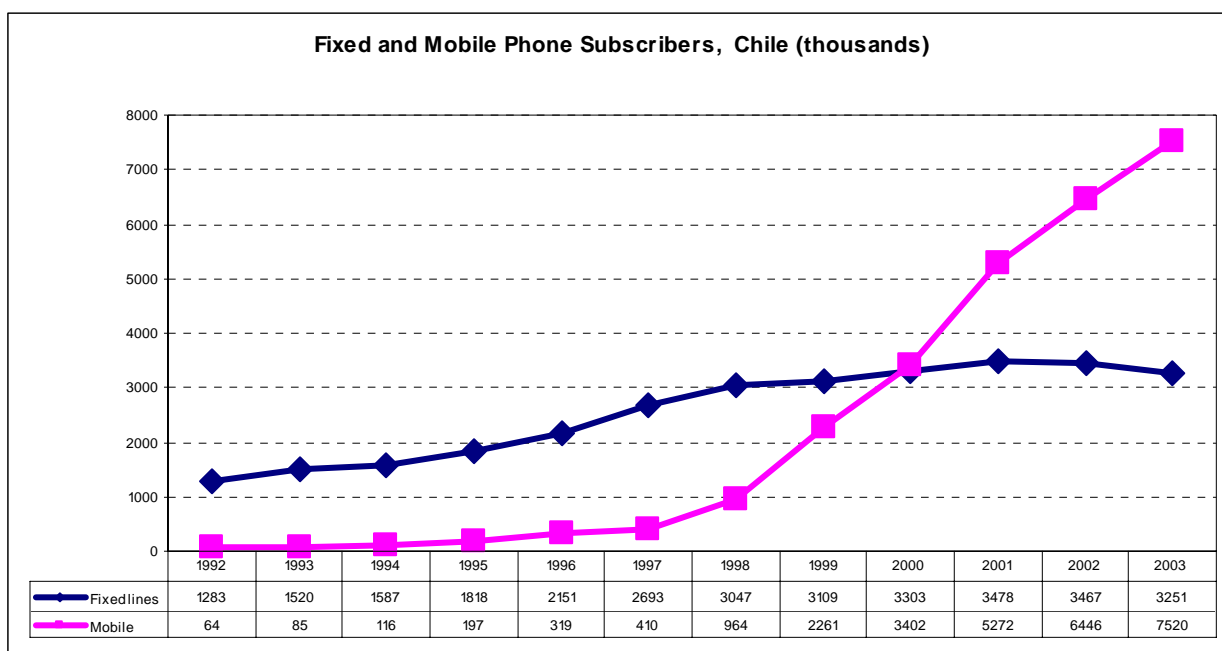
Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 35: Teledensity by Selected Federal Entities, Mexico, 2002

Federal Entity	Fixed (%)	Mobile (%)
BAJA CALIFORNIA	20.8	45
CAMPECHE	7.8	9
CHIAPAS	4.2	4
DISTRITO FEDERAL	37.6	36
HIDALGO	7.6	12
NUEVO LEON	24.0	51
OAXACA	5.2	8
TABASCO	6.6	8

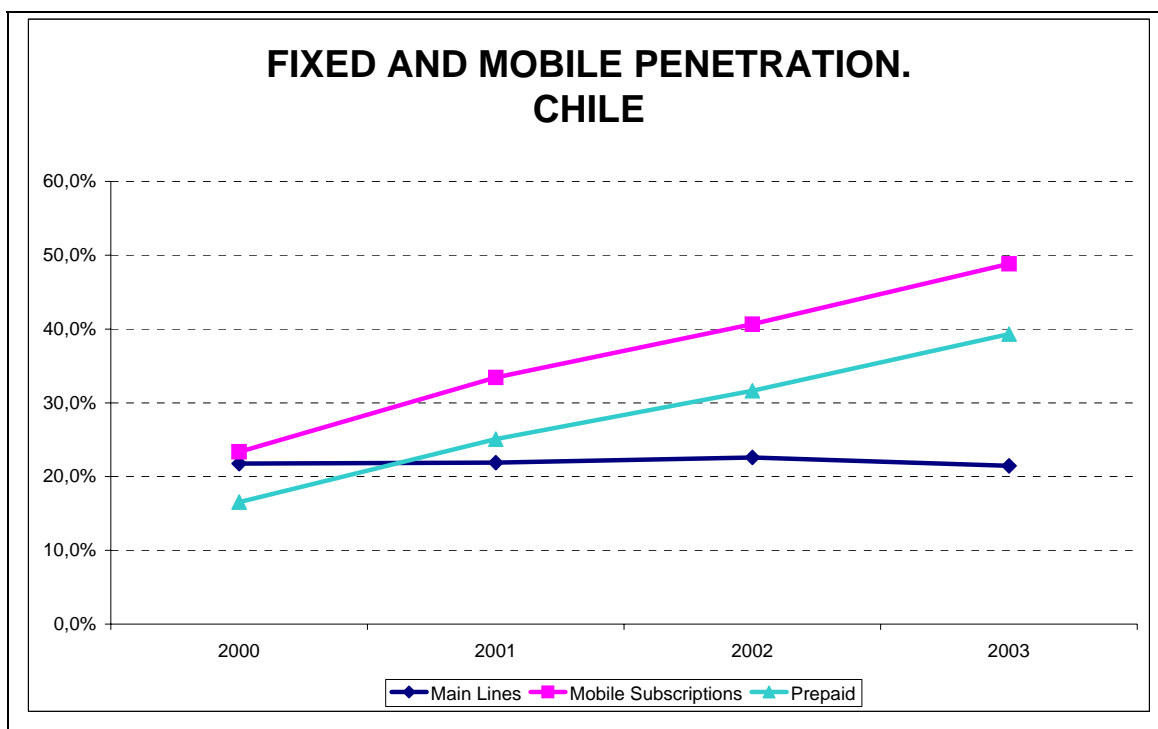
Source: COFETEL

Appendix 36: Mobile and Fixed Telephone Subscribers in Chile (1992–2003)



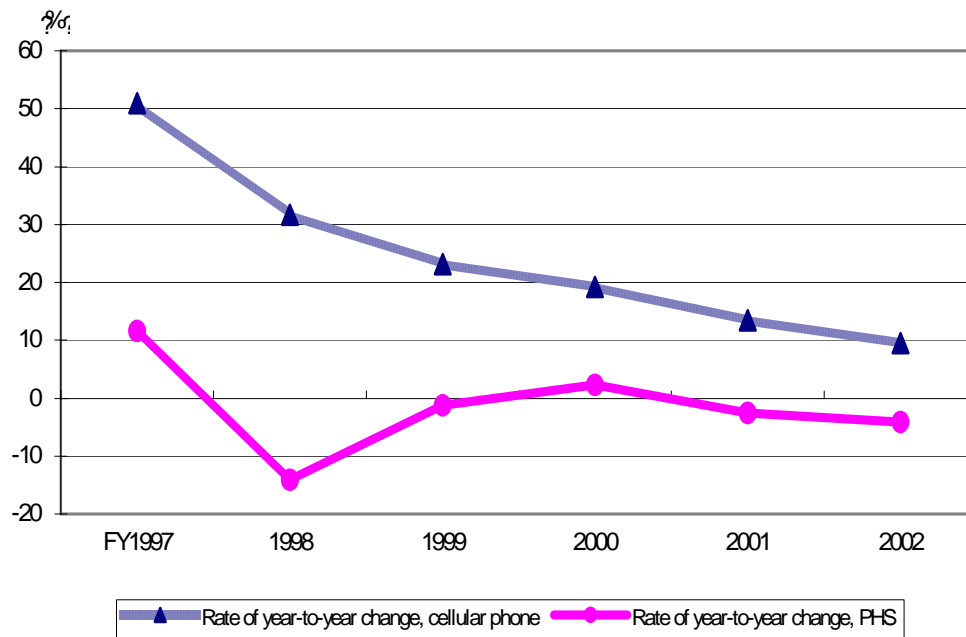
Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 37: Evolution of Fixed, Mobile and Prepaid Mobile Subscriptions in Chile (2000–2003)



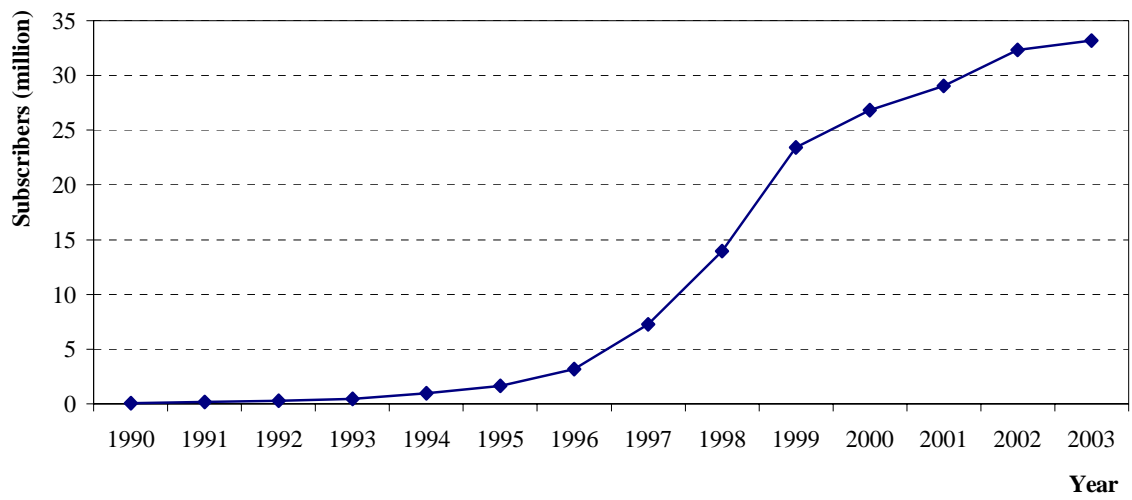
Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 38: Growth Rate of Subscribers of Cellular Phones and Personal Handyphone Systems (PHS) in Japan



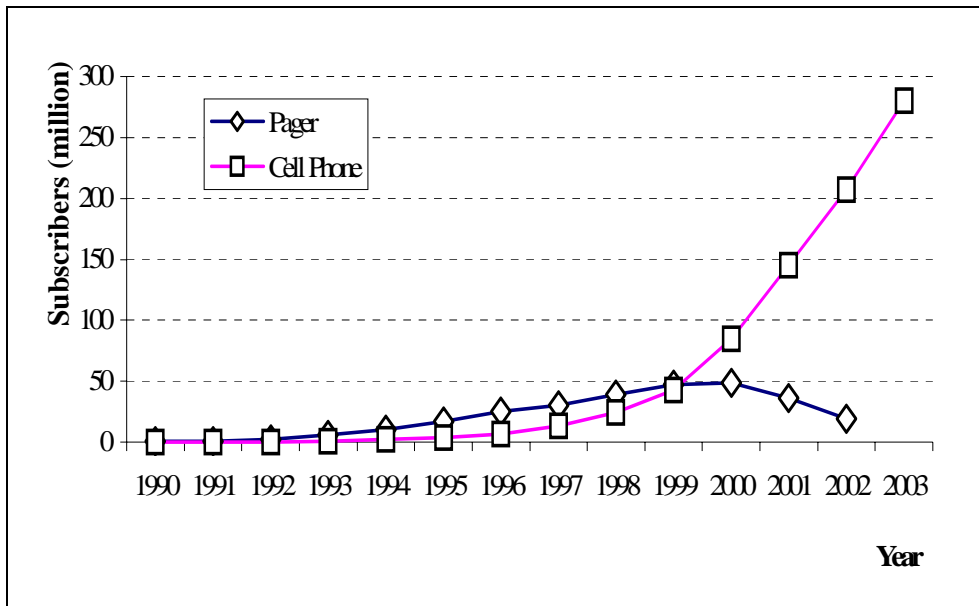
Source: Telecommunications Bureau, MPHPT, Mobile Telecommunications Subscribers [17]

Appendix 39: Total Number of Mobile Phone Subscribers in South Korea
(1990–2003)



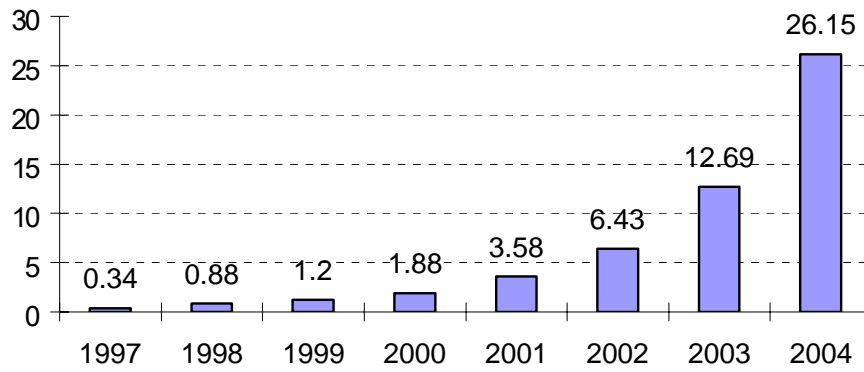
Source: Korea National Statistical Office

Appendix 40: The Growth of Pager and Cell Phone Subscribers in China
(millions)



Source: *China Statistics Yearbook* (1999-2003), Beijing: China Statistics Publications

Appendix 41: Growth of Mobile Phone Subscribers in India (millions)
(excluding WLL)



Source: Department of Telecommunication (DoT), Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India

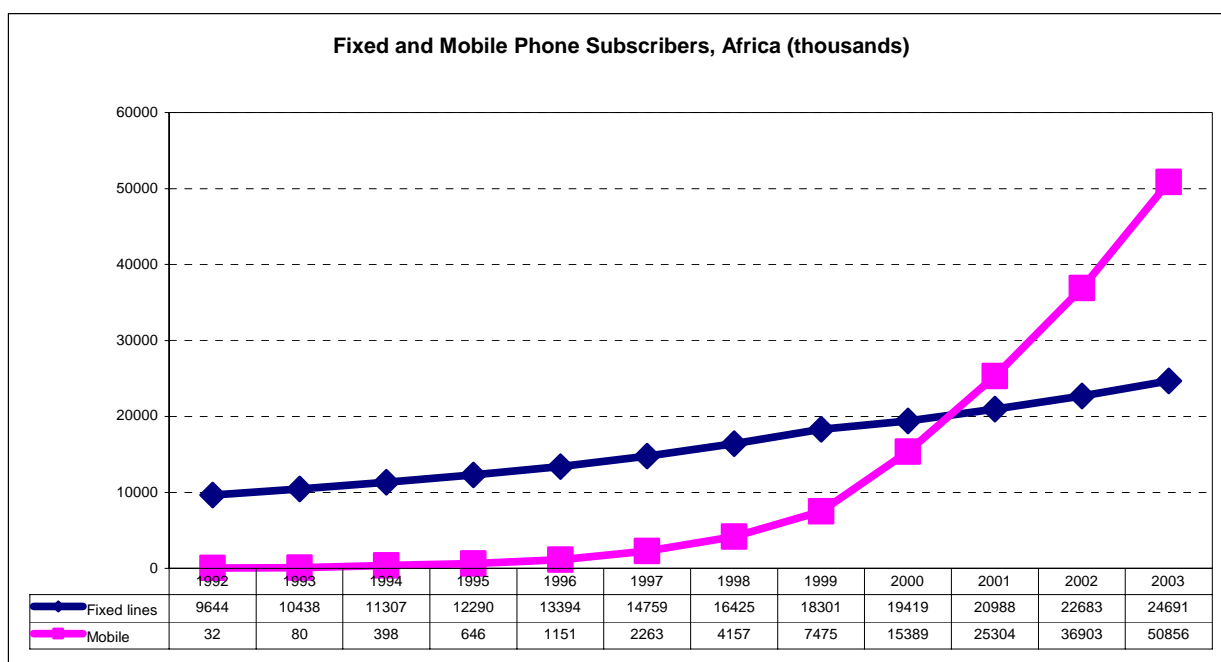
**Appendix 42: Main Lines and Mobile Subscribers per 1,000 Inhabitants,
Selected Countries in the Middle East and North Africa Region**

	Main lines			Mobile subscribers		
	1990	2000	2003	1990	2000	2003
Israel	343	482	453 ¹	24	809	955 ¹
UAE	206	391	281	17	548	736
Bahrain	192	250	268	10	300	638
Kuwait	247	244	192	15	249	578
Turkey	121	280	277	0	246	408
Qatar	190	268	289	8	202	589
Iran	40	149	220	0	15	51
Libya	48	108	136	0	7	18

¹: Referred to 2002.

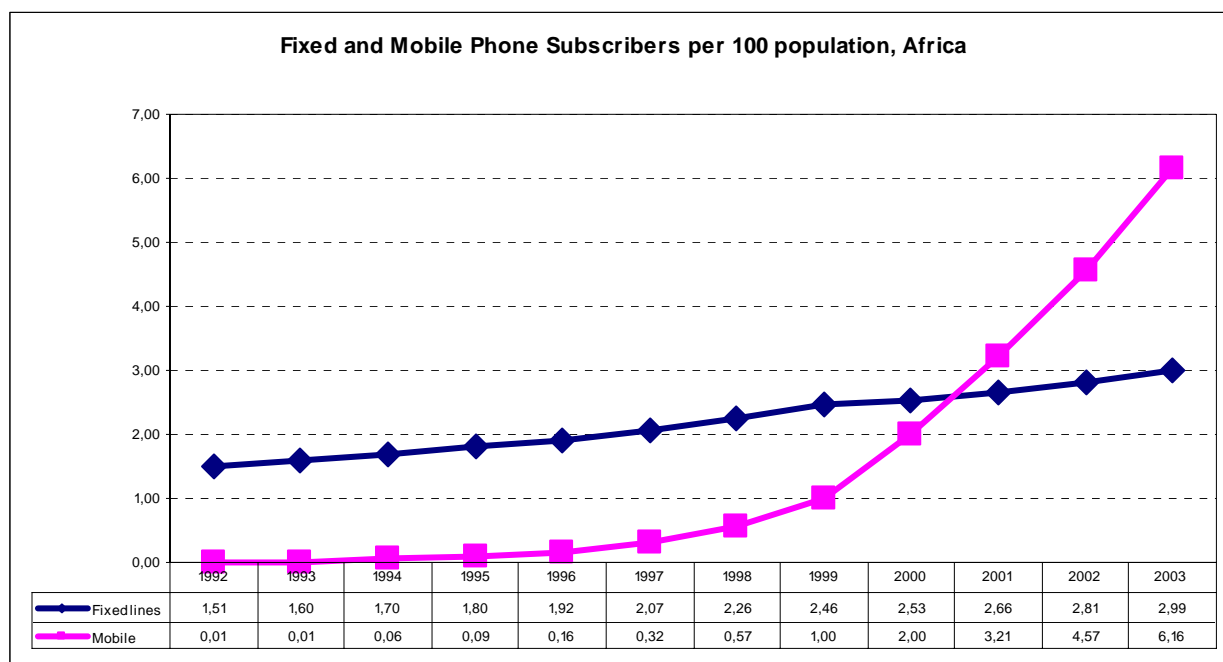
Source: UN Development Programme, *Human Development Report, 2002*; and ITU World Telecommunication Indicators Database (year 2003)

Appendix 43: Mobile and Fixed Line Subscribers in Africa (1992–2003)



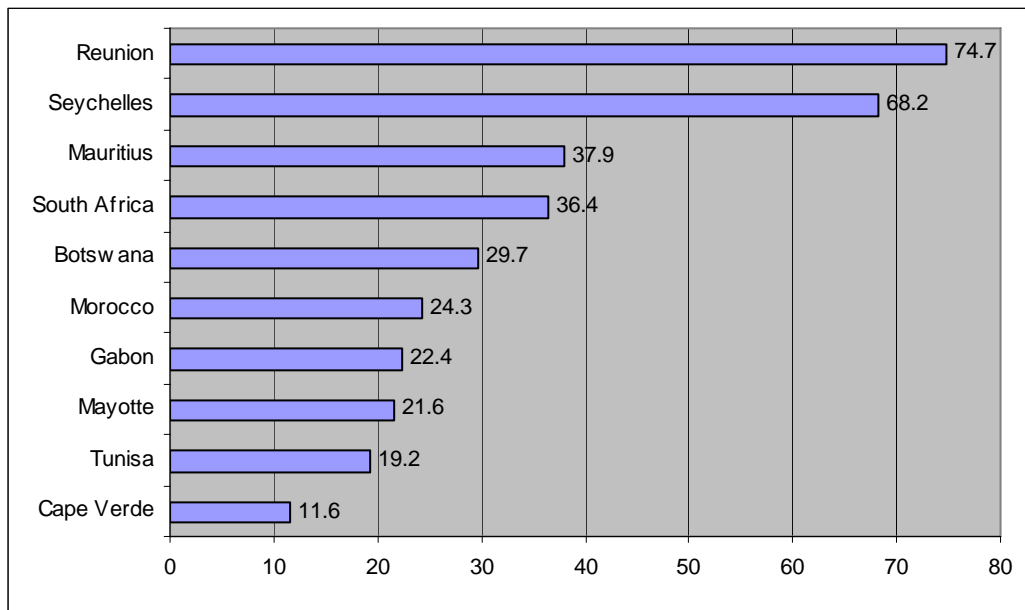
Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 44: Mobile and Fixed Line Subscribers per 100 Population in Africa
(1992–2003)



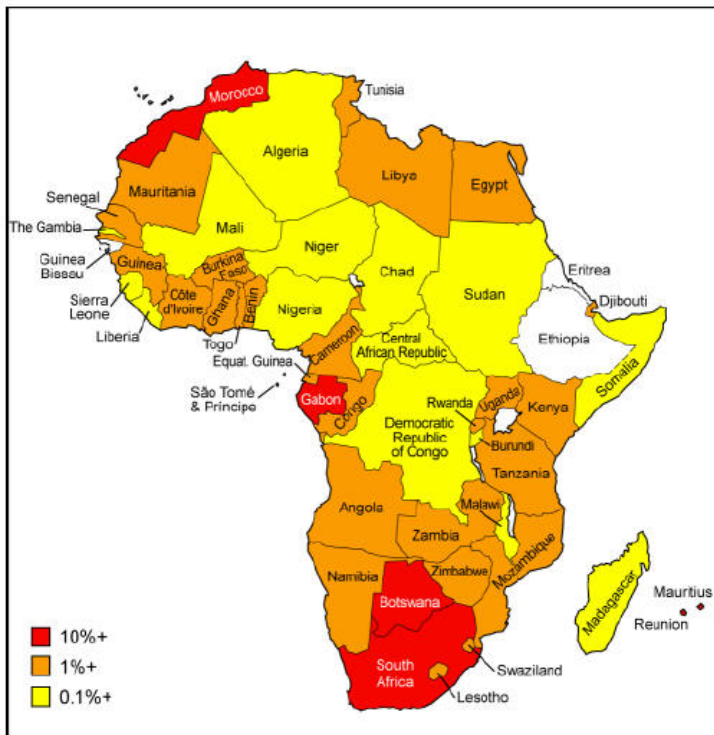
Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 45: Top 10 Mobile Penetration, Africa



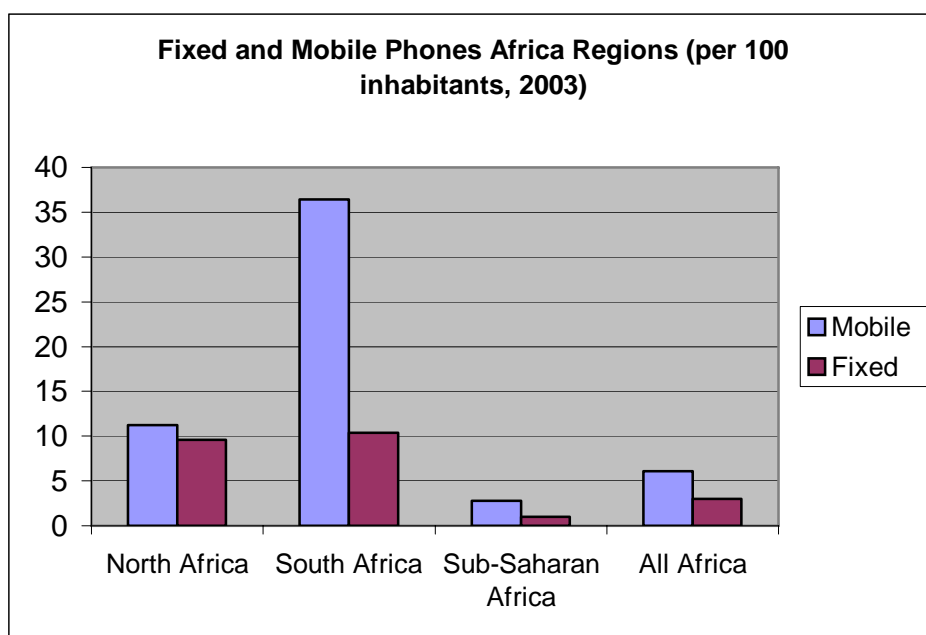
Source: ITU (2004, p. A-13). *The Portable Internet*

Appendix 46: Mobile Phone Penetration Rates in Africa, July 2004



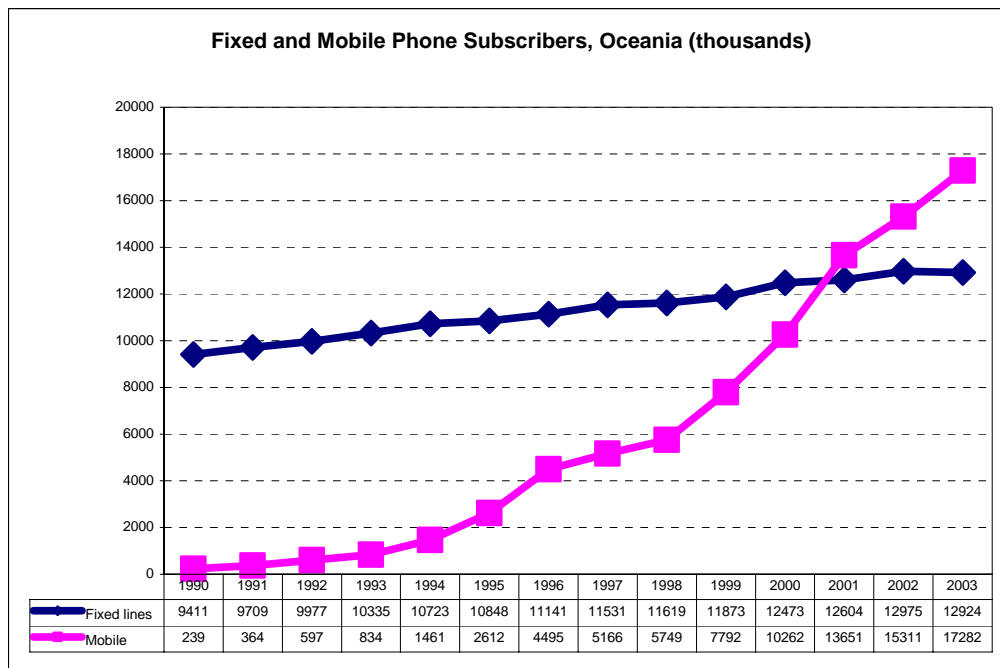
Source: Cellular Online. <http://www.cellular.co.za/stats/stats-africa.htm>

Appendix 47: Fixed and Mobile Phone Teledensity–African Regions



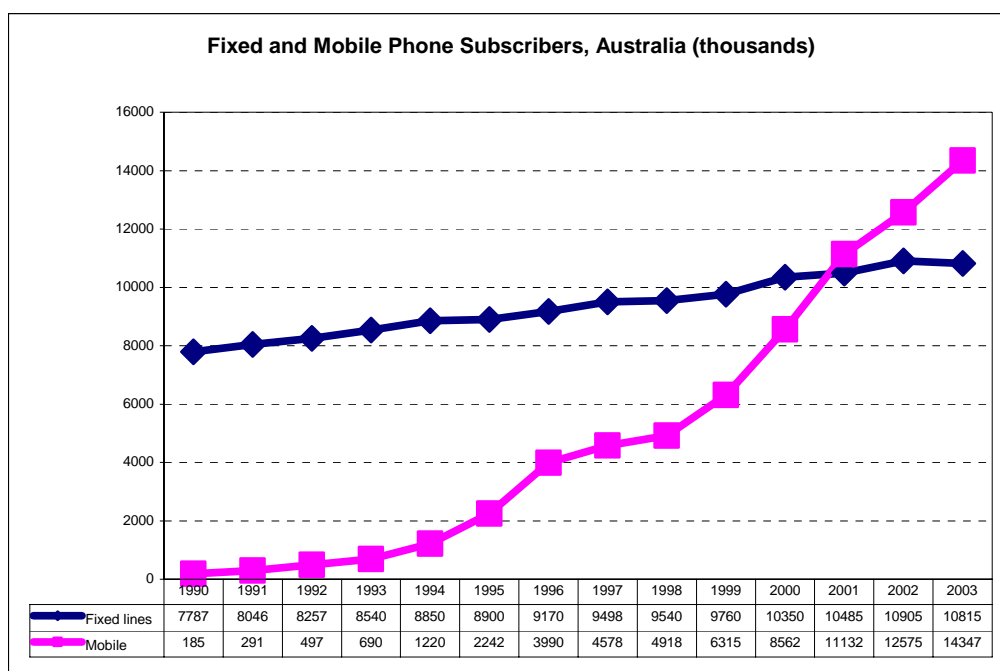
Source: ITU Africa ICT Indicators, 2003. Available at http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/at_glance/af_ictindicators.html

Appendix 48: Mobile Phone Subscribers (thousands), Oceania



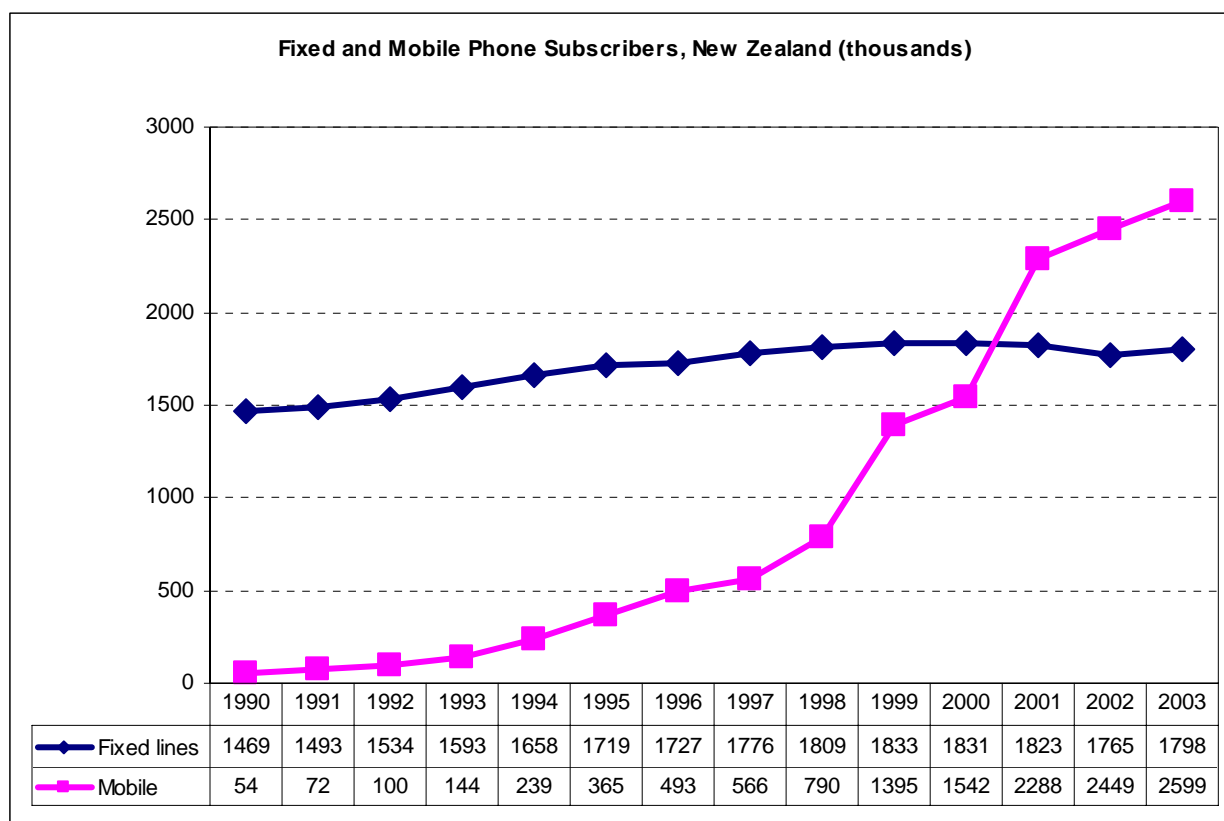
Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 49: Mobile Telephone Subscribers (thousands), Australia



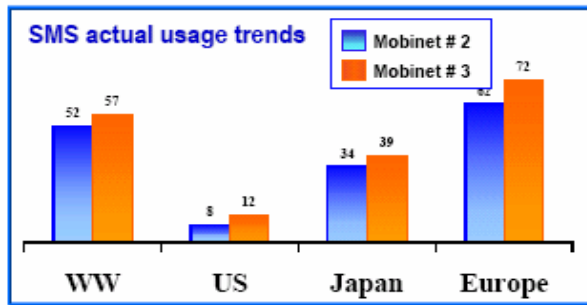
Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 50: Mobile Telephone Subscribers (thousands), New Zealand



Source: ITU Statistics (www.itu.int)

Appendix 51: SMS Usage Trends (2001)



Reproduced from A.T. Kearney (2001). *Mobinet Index #3*, p.3. Accessed May 21, 2004 at http://www.jims.cam.ac.uk/news/press_releases/2001/01_09_06.pdf Mobinet 2 was conducted in January 2001 and Mobinet 3 in June 2001.

Appendix 52: Mobile Phone Owners Who Have Used Mobile Phones to Receive Text Messages (2001)

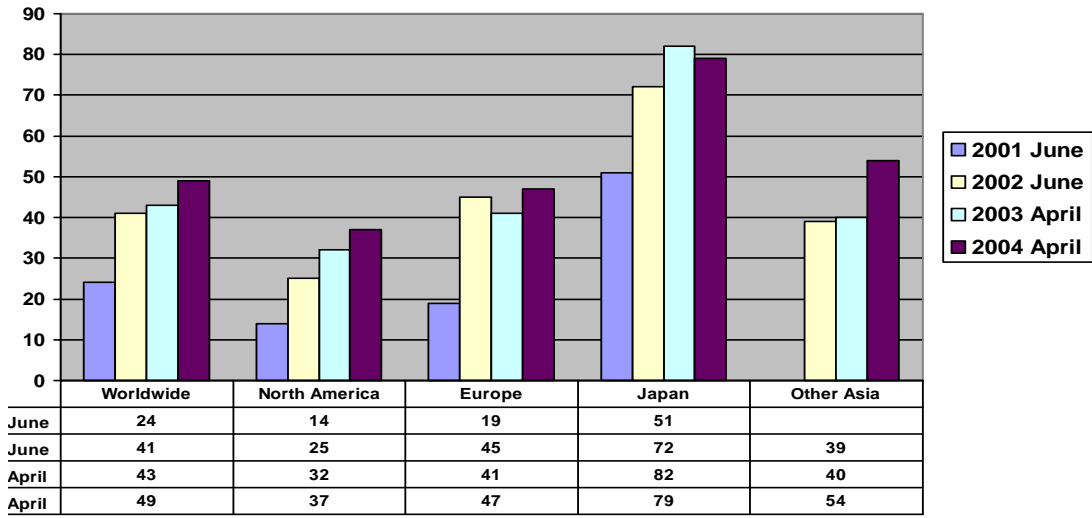
		Top Quintile	Second Quintile	Third Quintile	Fourth Quintile	Bottom Quintile
Percent		≥ 68%	59%-67%	54%-58%	36%-53%	≤ 35%
<i>AMERICAS</i>	North America					Canada USA
<i>ASIA/OCEANIA</i>	Asia-Pacific	South Korea		Singapore Taiwan	Australia Indonesia	Hong Kong Thailand
	West Asia	Turkey (urban)			Israel	
	South Asia					India
<i>EUROPE</i>	Eastern Europe	Czech Republic Hungary	Estonia	Lithuania Poland	Latvia	Ukraine
	Western Europe	Finland	Belgium Germany Norway Spain	Portugal	Denmark France Italy Netherlands United Kingdom	

Source: TNS Global E-Commerce Report, 2001.

Note: The question regarding how mobile phones are used was asked in 30 of the 33 countries. Unfortunately, China, Japan and the Philippines were the exceptions.

Source: Reproduced from Taylor Nelson Sofres (TNS) (2002, p.18). *Wireless and Internet Technology Adoption by Consumers Around the World*. Accessed March 2004 at www.tns-global.com.

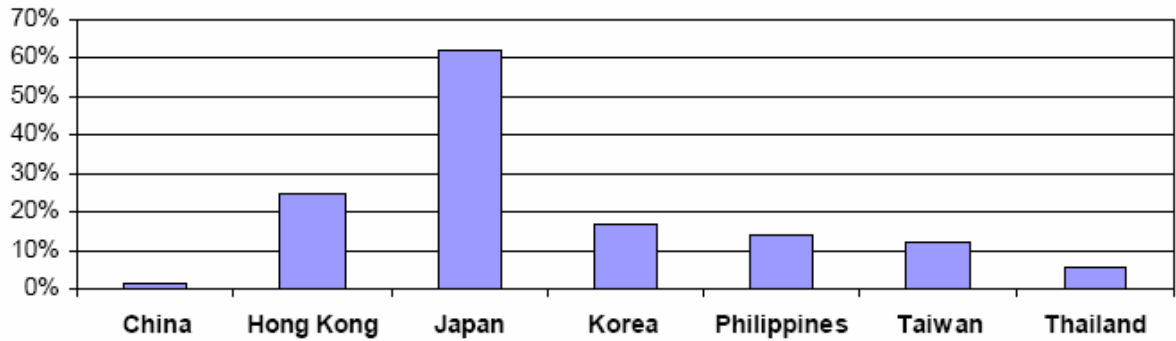
Appendix 53: Ownership of Internet-Enabled Phones (2001–2004)



Source: AT Kearney (2002). Mobinet Index #5, AT Kearney (2004) Mobinet Index 2004
 Accessed July 2004 at. www.atkearney.com

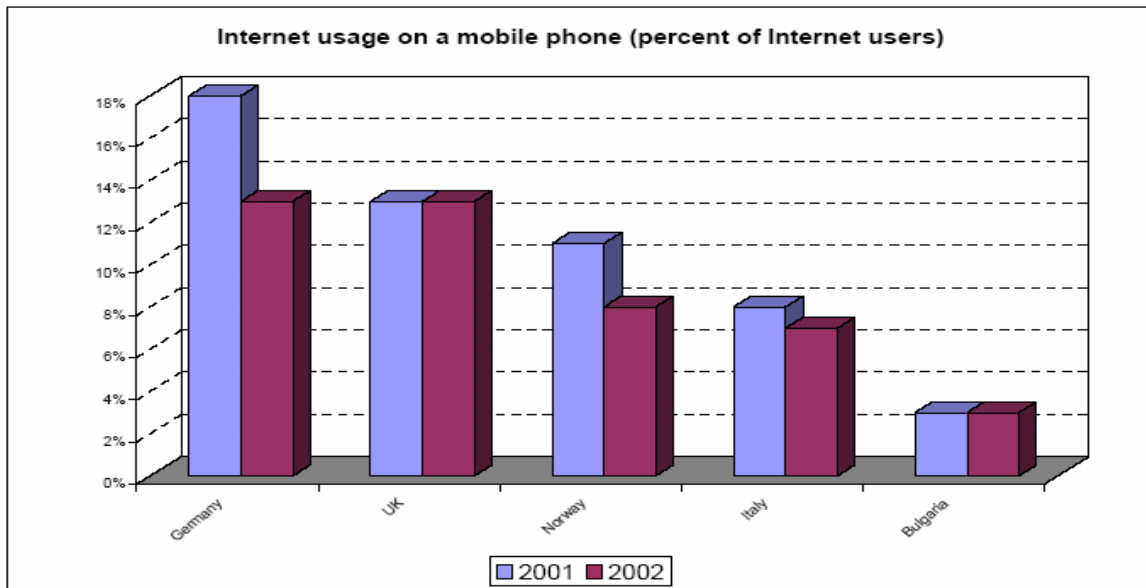
Appendix 54: Internet Access via WAP in Selected Asian Pacific Countries
(2001)

Internet access using WAP phones in selected Asia-Pacific countries



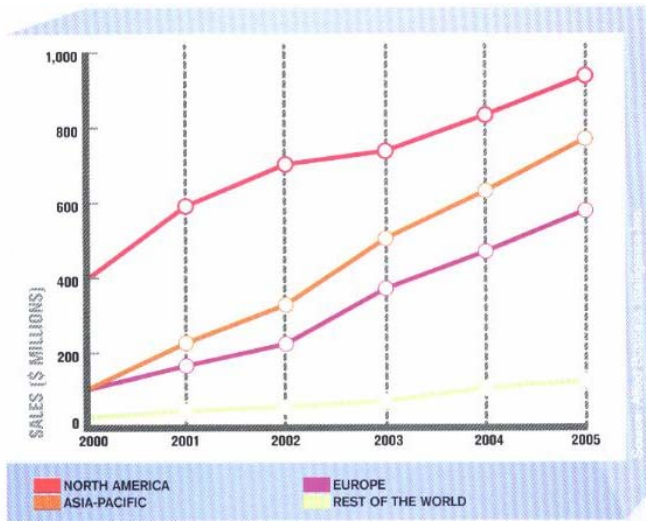
Reproduced from Taylor Nelson Sofres (TNS) (2002a, p.19). Wireless and Internet Technology Adoption by Consumers Around the World. Available at www.tnssofres.com.

Appendix 55: Internet Usage on a Mobile Telephone (Europe)



Source: Eurescom (2004) **e-Living: Life in a Digital Europe**, an EU Fifth Framework Project (IST-2000-25409); (www.eurescom.de/e-living)

Appendix 56: Growth of Wi-Fi around the World



Source: Reproduced from *Wired* (2003, p.10). *UnWired: Special Wired Report*

Appendix 57: Wi-Fi locations–Countries

Andorra (1)	Finland (251)	Liechtenstein (1)	St. Vincent/Grenadines (2)
Antigua and Barbuda (2)	France (3725)	Lithuania (13)	Saudi Arabia (30)
Argentina (390)	French Polynesia (2)	Luxembourg (5)	Singapore (676)
Aruba (10)	Gabon (2)	Macao (7)	Slovakia (2)
Australia (1186)	Germany (6236)	Malaysia (459)	Slovenia (53)
Austria (600)	Ghana (1)	Malta (25)	South Africa (30)
Bahamas (15)	Greece (55)	Mexico (474)	South Korea (47)
Bahrain (1)	Grenada (5)	Monaco (5)	Spain (1154)
Belgium (715)	Guatemala (2)	Nepal (1)	Sweden (464)
Bermuda (3)	Honduras (1)	Netherlands (1095)	Switzerland (1432)
Brazil (917)	Hong Kong (691)	Netherlands Antilles (5)	Taiwan (645)
Bulgaria (2)	Hungary (45)	New Zealand (206)	Tanzania (5)
Cambodia (14)	Iceland (3)	Nicaragua (2)	Thailand (102)
Canada (1038)	India (256)	Nigeria (12)	Trinidad And Tobago (3)
Cayman Islands (2)	Indonesia (19)	N. Mariana Islands (1)	Turkey (161)
Chile (11)	Iran (1)	Norway (279)	UAE (11)
China (49)	Ireland (174)	Oman (1)	United Kingdom (10559)
Colombia (11)	Israel (70)	Panama (19)	United States (28164)
Costa Rica (9)	Italy (1297)	Peru (1)	Uzbekistan (1)
Croatia (42)	Jamaica (1)	Philippines (71)	Venezuela (43)
Cyprus (2)	Japan (2747)	Poland (84)	Viet Nam (4)
Czech Republic (116)	Jordan (2)	Portugal (305)	Virgin Islands, British (1)
Denmark (722)	Kenya (2)	Qatar (1)	Virgin Islands, U.S. (9)
Egypt (118)	Kuwait (80)	Reunion (1)	
El Salvador (1)	Latvia (165)	Romania (5)	
Estonia (2)	Lebanon (5)	Russian Federation (150)	

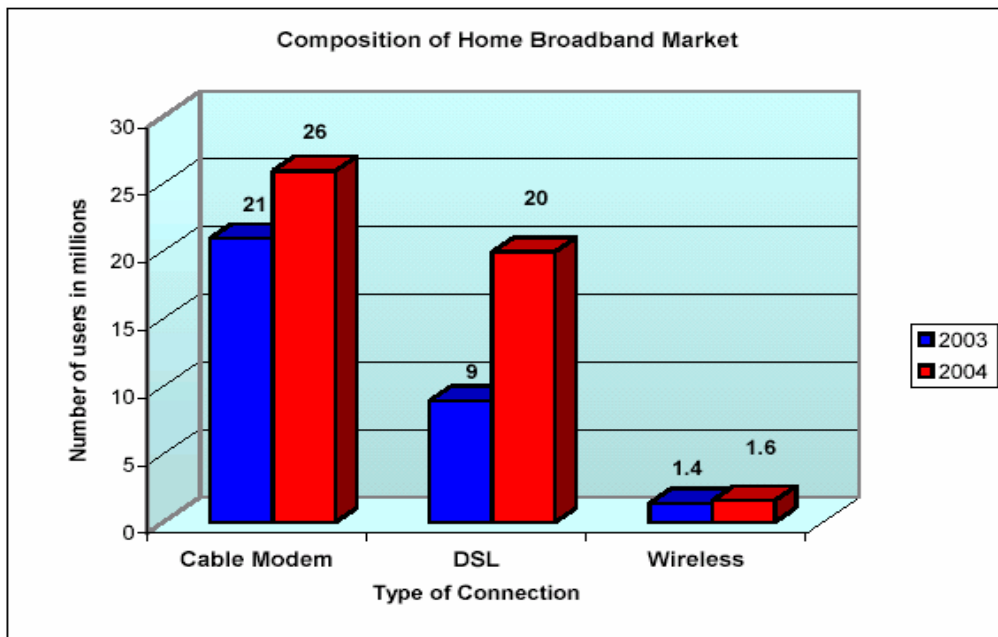
Source: <http://intel.jiwire.com/hotspot-hot-spot-directory-browse-by-country.htm>

Appendix 58: Wi-Fi Locations–Types

Hotel/Resort (18902)	Internet café (370)	Park (83)
Restaurant (12742)	Train station (358)	Rest area (80)
Café (10804)	Travel center/Truck stop (320)	Office park (70)
Store/Shopping Mall (7698)	Phone Booth (306)	Tourist Attraction (61)
Other (2900)	Marina (305)	Disco (60)
Pub (5474)	Business center (280)	Golf course (53)
Gas Station (1087)	Private club (267)	Health club (50)
Airport (1047)	Residential Area (208)	Bus station (41)
Bar (819)	Sports Venue (203)	Training center (26)
Library (766)	RV resort (188)	Hotzone (24)
Convention center (627)	Residence (95)	Beach (18)
Public Space/Building (603)	Government office (94)	Car wash (14)
Office building (522)	Hospital (92)	Boat/Ferry/Ship (6)
School/University (409)	Downtown area (91)	Rural Area (2)
Campground (388)	Sharespot (TM) Access point (90)	

Source: <http://intel.jiwire.com/hotspot-hot-spot-directory-browse-by-location.htm>

Appendix 59: Household Wireless Installations, U.S. (2003–2004)



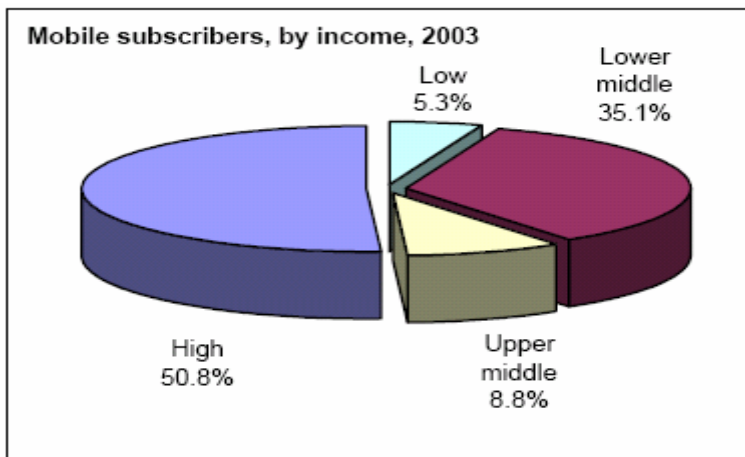
Source: *Pew Internet & American Life Project April (2004, p.3). 55% of adult internet users have broadband at home or work. Pew Internet Project Data Memo.*

Appendix 60: Location of Wi-Fi Use in the U.S. (2002/2003)

Never used	85%
At the office	4.2%
In a public place for free	3.8%
At home	3.8%
Other	3.4%
Other	4.8%
At a hotel (likely paid)	2.0%
At an airport (likely paid)	1.7%
In a public place for a fee	1.3%

Source: Jupiter Research reported in Vilano (2003)

Appendix 61: Mobile Subscribers by Income, 2003 (Worldwide)



Source: ITU (2004, p. A-13). *ITU Internet Reports 2004: The Portable Internet*.

Appendix 62: Data for Table 1.2. Cluster Analysis: Prepaid Subscriptions, Penetration of Mobile Telephony and Country Income Level (2003)

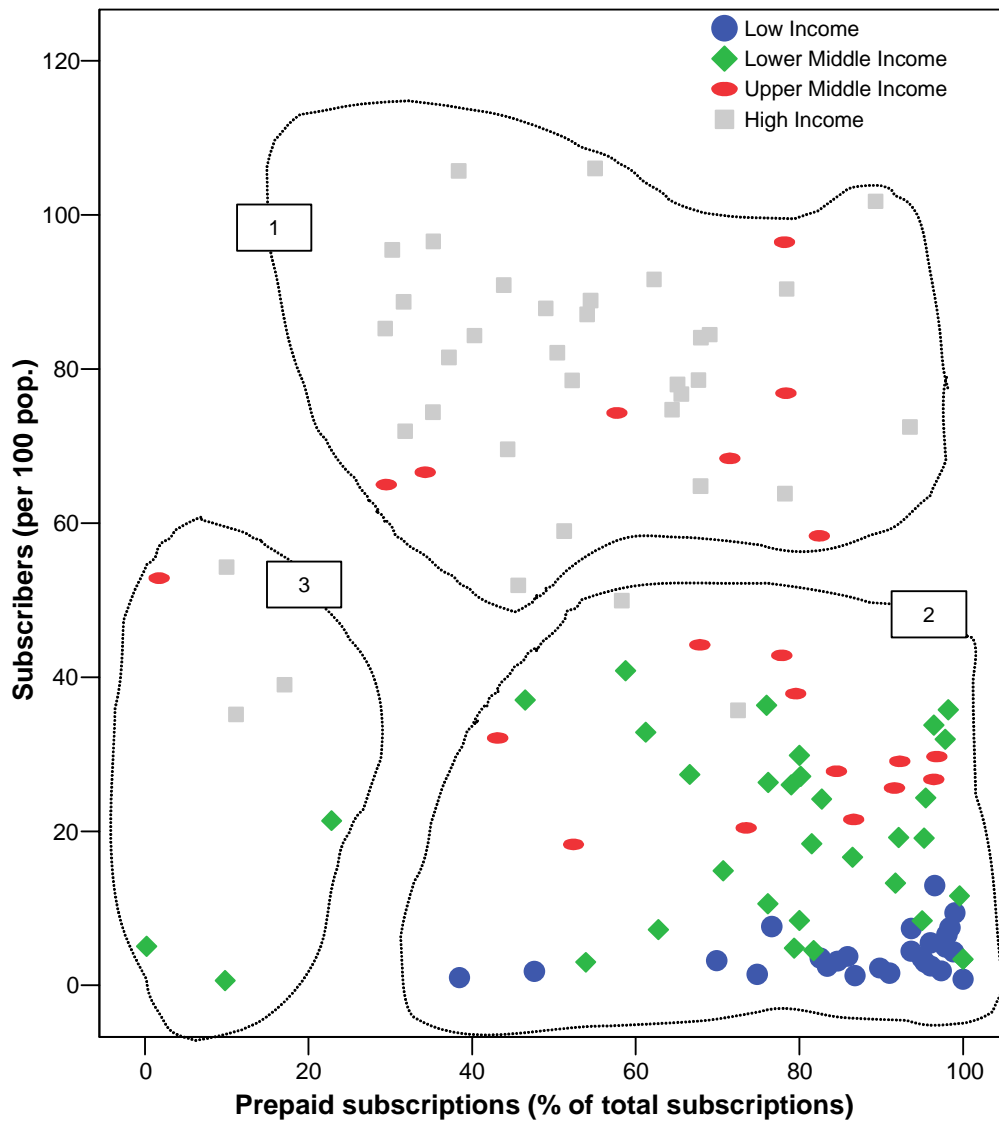
In order to study the influence of the prepaid system in the diffusion of the mobile telephony, we have developed a simple analysis that raises extremely rich information. Based on the information gathered in the 8th edition of the ITU¹ data set, three variables have been considered: first, the mobile phone penetration, that is the number of subscriptions per 100 inhabitants; second, the importance of prepaid subscriptions calculated as the % of total mobile subscriptions); and the country income level established by ITU. Our analysis gathers the set of countries in which there is an evidence of the presence of a prepaid system in the mobile telephony market in 2003 (or circa).² In this sense, the original set of countries has been reduced to from 214 to 117 due to lack of available data. It is worth saying that among the excluded countries there can be found cases like Norway (90.8 subscriptions per 100 pop.), Japan (67.9) or even China (21.4) as well as countries with a very low penetration rate as Guinea-Bissau (0.1) or Ghana (3.6).

For that 117 set of countries, a hierarchical cluster analysis has been developed with SPSS 12.0.1 for Windows. The methodology of the liking distances between groups leads us to the identification of three clusters, as showed in Figure 1 and Table 1. This figure gathers not only that assembly but also the three variables considered.

¹ ITU (2004): ITU (2004): *World Telecommunication Indicators Database, 8th Edition. Chronological Time Series 1960 – 2003*

² In this case, when data for 2003 were not available, we used 2002 or 2001 data.

Appendix 62A: Prepaid Subscriptions and Penetration of Mobile Telephony, Broken by Income Level (circa 2003)



Source: Own elaboration, based on ITU (2004): World Telecommunication Indicators Database, 8th Edition. Chronological Time Series 1960 – 2003.

First cluster has the higher income level (median equals 4) and the higher mobile subscription ratio, with an average of more than 81 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants with values going from 51 to 110. In this group of countries the presence of prepaid subscriptions is moderately high, with an average of 54,7 % of the total subscriptions with valued going from 22,8% to 93,5%.

The second cluster corresponds to the lower income countries (median equals 2) of the analysis. Those countries also show the lower penetration rates, with an average of 16,8 mobile subscriptions per inhabitant in a range that has it

minimum in f 0,8 and is always under 50. The most interesting result for that assembly is the high weight that prepaid subscriptions has which, in average, rises to 82,4% with a minimum value of 38,46 and a maximum of 84,65%.

Finally, the third cluster corresponds to the moderate income countries (median equals 3). In it, mobile penetration is moderate-low (almost 30% on average) and pre-paid presence is low (10,41% on average). Tables from 2 to 4 gather those results.

Appendix 62B			
CLUSTER 1:			
Higher Income Countries, with High Mobile Penetration and Moderate Level of Prepaid Subscription			
	Subscription (per 100 pop.)	Prepaid subscriptions (% of total subs.)	Country Income Level
Average	80,35	55,55	3,82
Median	80,03	54,30	4,00
Minimum	51,91	29,37	1,00
Maximum	106,05	93,49	4,00
Asymmetry	-0,022	-0,973	0,926
<i>Source: Own elaboration, based on ITU (2004): World Telecommunication Indicators Database, 8th Edition. Chronological Time Series 1960 – 2003.</i>			

Appendix 62C			
CLUSTER 2:			
Lower Income Countries, with Low Mobile Penetration and the Higher Level of Prepaid Subscription			
	Subscription (per 100 pop.)	Prepaid subscriptions (% of total subs.)	Country Income Level
Average	16,46	82,60	1,86
Median	12,30	85,26	2,00
Minimum	0,8	38,46	1,00
Maximum	49,94	100,00	4,00
Asymmetry	0,570	-1,031	-0,229
<i>Source: Own elaboration, based on ITU (2004): World Telecommunication Indicators Database, 8th Edition. Chronological Time Series 1960 – 2003.</i>			

Appendix 62D			
CLUSTER 3:			
Middle Income Countries, Moderate Mobile Penetration and Low Level of Prepaid			

Subscription			
	Subscription (per 100 pop.)	Prepaid subscriptions (% of total subs.)	Country Income Level
Average	29,78	10,41	3,29
Median	35,15	10,00	3,00
Minimum	0,62	0,21	2,00
Maximum	54,30	22,83	4,00
Asymmetry	-1,585	0,232	0,000
<i>Source: Own elaboration, based on ITU (2004): World Telecommunication Indicators Database, 8th Edition. Chronological Time Series 1960 – 2003.</i>			

Chapter 3

Appendix 63: Data for Figure 3.1. Households' Ownership of Mobile Telephones (% of Households). A Comparison among Some Selected European Countries

Households' Ownership of Mobile Telephones, % of Households					
Unit: %	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Spain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	65	74
Catalonia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	65	77
Germany	n.a.	30	56	70	73
France	n.a.	44	55	62	66
UK	n.a.	68	79	80	85
Denmark	59	68	73	84	85
Finland ^a	n.a.	n.a.	82	82	92
Norway	58	68	76	82	n.a.
Sweden	73	80	85	87	n.a.

n.a.: data not available. //

^a *Data for years 2001 and 2002 belong to the same survey, referred to 2001/2.*

CHAPTER 4

Appendix 64: Data for Figure 4.1. Access to Mobile Telephone by Age, Selected European Countries (2002)

Access to Mobile Telephone, by groups of age. Year 2002			
% of population of each group of age with access to Mobile Telephone.			
Ages	Finland	Norway	Denmark
16-29	100	97	89
30-49	98	95	88
50-59	95	93	76
60-74	76	80	58

Source: *Nordic Council of Ministers (2002): Nordic Information Society Statistics 2002; Helsinki.*

Access to Mobile Telephone, by groups of age. Year 2002			
% of population of each group of age with access to Mobile Telephone.			
Ages	UK	Catalonia	Spain
16-24 ^(a)	87	84	80
25-34	85	79	78
35-44	83	71	65
45-54	73	61	53
55-64	61	50	41
65-74 ^(b)	43	21	15
75 or more ^(c)	15		

^(a) UK: 15-24

^(b) Catalonia and Spain: 65 or more

^(c) Catalonia and Spain: Data not available

Sources:

- Spain and Catalonia: Household Information Technology Survey, National Institute of Statistics, Spain (www.ine.es); and own elaboration.
- UK: Consumers' Use of Mobile Telephony Survey, Office of Telecommunications (www.ofcom.org.gov).

CHAPTER 6

Appendix 65: SMS language around Europe. Some examples of “shortis”.

Appendix 65A: Listing of Nonstandard Orthographic Forms–UK

Form Type				
Shortenings	Uni	‘University’		
	mon	‘Monday’	sis morn	‘sister’ ‘morning’
	tues	‘Tuesday’	Lang	‘language’
	wed	‘Wednesday’	Comm.	‘communication’
	thurs	‘Thursday’	Mo	‘moment’
	thur	‘Thursday’	Thou	‘though’
	fri	‘Friday’	Goss	‘gossip’
	sat	‘Saturday’	Proj	‘project’
	sun	‘Sunday’	Com	‘communication’
	vid	‘video’	Bud	‘buddy’
	lab	‘laboratory’	Lec	‘lecture’
	poss	‘possible’	Manch	‘Manchester’
	min	‘minute’	Eco	‘economics’
	def	‘definitely’	Hon	‘honey’
	tog	‘together’	Eng	‘English’
	gram	‘grammar’	Ed	‘edition’
	aft	‘after’	Ger	‘German’
	bro	‘brother’	Feb	‘February’
Contractions	Gd	‘good’	Mesge	‘message’
	nt	‘night’	Txt	‘text’
	bt	‘but’	Cld	‘could’
	yr	‘your’	Frm	‘from’
	wk	‘week’	Bck	‘back’
	bk	‘back’	Wrks	‘works’
	sn	‘soon’	Grp	‘group’
	mt	‘meet’	Abt	‘about’
	hm	‘home’	Ltr	‘later’
	nxt	‘next’	Lst	‘last’
	lv	‘love’	Txtin	‘texting’
	wkend	‘weekend’	Getin	‘getting’
	tmrw	‘tomorrow’	w’end	‘weekend’
	w.end	‘weekend’	c’diff	‘Cardiff’
	msg	‘message’	Mins	‘minutes’
	msging	‘messaging’	doc’s	‘doctor’s’
	lookd	‘looked’	Secs	‘seconds’
	spk	‘speak’	Sbk	‘speak’

	wrk	'work'	Yrself	'yourself'
	plymth	'Plymouth'	Jokn	'joking'
	b.day	'birthday'	MSG	'Message'
G clippings	goin	'going'	Fuckin	'fucking'
	jumpin	'jumping'	Shaggin	'shagging'
	thinkin	'thinking'	Leadin	'leading'
	comin	'coming'	Lookin	'looking'
	drivin	'driving'	Thinking	'thinking'
	hurtin mornin	'hurting'	waitin messin	'waiting' 'messing'
	meetin tryin	'morning'	feelin huntin	'feeling' 'hunting'
	gettin talkin	'meeting' 'trying'	smilin sortin havin	'smiling' 'sorting'
	workin darlin	'getting' 'talking'	spendin stayin	'having' 'spending'
	missin screwin	'working' 'darling'	borin	'staying' 'boring'
		'missing'		
		'screwing'		
Other clippings	hav wil ankl til	'have' 'will'	cardif alrigh	'cardiff' 'alright'
	he'l I'l to we'l	'ankle' 'till' 'he'll'	couldn tonigh chic	'couldn't' 'tonight'
		'I'll' too 'we'll'	wher age	'chick' 'where' 'ages'
Acronyms	BFPO	'British Forces	DI	
Initialisms		Posted Overseas'		'Detective Inspector'
	TTFN ASAP	'Ta ta for now' 'As soon as possible'	V T TOPS GG TB	'Very' 'The' unknown)
	wbs LOL LOL	'Write back soon' 'Laugh out loud'		name) 'Text back'
		'Lots of love'		

Letter/number homophones	B U R 1 2 4 Gr8 no1s l8r l8 1s sk8 l8er k8 2nite 2moro evry1 2morrw every1	'be' 'you' 'are' 'one' 'to'/'too' 'for' 'great' 'no ones' 'later' 'late' 'ones' 'skate' 'later' 'kate' 'tonight' 'tomorrow' 'everyone' 'tomorrow' 'everyone'	2getha 1td 2day 2morrow 2morro 2mor ne1 m8 2mo 12 b4 2night BCNU RU Y cing cn NE 2moz	'together' 'wanted' 'today' 'tomorrow' 'tomorrow' 'tomorrow' 'anyone' 'mate' 'tomorrow' 'want to' 'before' 'tonight' 'Be seeing you' 'are you' 'why' 'seeing' 'seen' 'any' 'tomorrow'
'Misspellings' and typos	Esay exelent ofense rember aniversary seing realy	'essay' 'excellent' 'offence' 'remember' 'anniversary' 'seeing' 'really'	Mallet unsespectin flics Addicted Finishes Commin	'mallet' 'unsuspecting' 'flicks' 'addicted' 'finishes' 'coming'
Non-conventional spellings	Sumtime cum cuming fone foned sori nite rite mite lata otha bcum sum reali alrite uve luv	'sometime' 'come' 'coming' 'phone' 'phoned' 'sorry' 'night' 'right' 'might' 'later' 'other' 'become' 'some' 'really' 'alright' 'you've' love	Tonite wot thanx Gud Ure Suga Xams Rinkley Skool Yrself Ud u'll Shud Ruff No Wen	'tonight' 'what' 'thanks' 'good' 'your' 'sugar' 'exams' 'wrinkly' 'school' 'yourself' 'you'd' 'you'll' 'should' 'rough' 'know' 'when'
Accent stylization	wivout da / de novern dat laf afta	'without' 'the' 'nothern' 'that' 'laugh' 'after'	tav nethin Shownen Bin Ya Coz	'taff' 'nothing' 'showing' 'been' 'you' 'cause'

anuva	'another'	Cos	'cause'
dats	'that's'	Cuz	'cause'
eva	'ever'	Girlz	'girls'
doya	'do you'	Bout	'about'
em	'them'	Gimme	'give me'
erd	'heard'	Gona	'going to'
hun	'honey'	Wanna	'want to'
wassup	'what's up'	Gonna	'going to'
ello	'hello'	Dunno	'don't know'
ad	'had'	Watcha	'what are you'
ave	'have'	Kinda	'kind of'
wotcha	(greeting)	Yo	(greeting)
av	'have'	Aught	'nothing'
gaf	'gaff'	wiv / wif /	'with'
d'ya	'do you'	wid / wit	

Source: Shortis (2001), quoted in Thurlow (2003)

Appendix 65B: Listing of Nonstandard Orthographic Forms–Spain

Main words or expressions most used by young Spaniards	
Abbreviation	Word/Expression
tq	I love you
bss	Kisses
mk?	Do you love me?
hl	Hi
aptc	I feel like it
cnt	Answer
xa	For
xo	But
nt1d	I haven't a cent
jodt	Get stuffed
pdt	Forget me
npi	No bloody idea
clga	Mate

Source: Lorente (2002, p. 21)

Appendix 65C: Listing of Nonstandard Orthographic Forms–Finland

Main words or expressions most used by young Finnish		
Abbreviation	Local meaning	English translation
<i>In English:</i>		
CU	See you	
LOL	Lot of love	
MSD	My sweet darling	
<i>In Finnish:</i>		
MisO	Missä olet?	Where are you?
AL	Akku loppuu	The battery is running out
EOS	En osaa sanoa	Can't tell you
ET	Ei todellakaan	Impossible
EVVK	Ei vois vähempää kiinnostaa	Don't give a damn
EVY	En voi ymmärtää	Don't understand
HIH	Hihitän itseni hengiltä	Laughing to hell
HK	Henkilökohtainen	Personal
HY	Hyvää yötä	Good night
JKS	Järjen käyttö sallittua	Common sense permitted
MRS	Minä rakastan sinua	I love you
MiSuMe?	Miten sulla menee?	How are you?
TMY	Tule meille yöksi	Would you come home for staying overnight?
TT	Terkkua tutuille	Greetings to everyone
Vst	Vastaus; Vastaa!	Answer; question
ÄUN	Älä unta nää	Please dream!

Source: Oksman, V.; Rautiainen, P. (2002, p.31)

Appendix 65D: Listing of Nonstandard Orthographic Forms–Norway

Main words or expressions most used by young Norwegian		
Code	Local meaning	English meaning
Taken directly from English		
CUL8R	See you later	
GR8	Great	
U	You	
Adapted to Norwegian language		
7K	Sjuk	Sick
D	Det	The
R	Er	Is
DRQLT	Det er kult	It's great
GID	Glad I deg	I love you
Ñ	Nja	Perhaps yes, perhaps no
OXO	Også	Also

Source: Ling, R. (2002, P.43)

Appendix 65E: Listing of Nonstandard Orthographic Forms–The Netherlands

Use of SMS language in the Netherlands (http://www.smsnederland.nl/smstaal.htm)	
Code	Meaning
1-1	ik wil sex ! I want sex
2m	Tomorrow (Morgen)
2n	Tonight (vanavond)
2d	Today (vandaag)
73's	Groetjes greetings
88's	Kusjes (kisses)
(*_*)	mooi meisje beautiful girl
:-)	ik ben blij I am happy
:-))	ik ben heel erg blij I am very happy
:-):-:-)	ik lach me dood I almost die laughing
:-I	Het doet me niks This means nothing to me
:-(Ik ben boos I am angry
:-((Ik ben heel boos I am very angry
:-C	Ik ben teleurgesteld I am disappointed
O:-)	Jij bent een engel ! you are an angel
((H))	Dikke knuffel van mij cuddle/hug
8-)	Ik ben bril dragend I wear glasses
:-#	Ik draag een beugel I wear braces
:'-(Ik moet huilen I want to cry
:-x	Kusje Kiss
:-i	Ik rook I smoke
(Y)	Ik heb mijn kruis kaalgeschoren I shaved my crotch
(I)	Ik heb een erectie I have an erection
:-9	Ik smacht naar je I crave for you
X-(Ik ben ziek I am sick
:#)	Ik ben dronken I am drunk
(.)(.)	mooie ronde borsten beautiful round tits
(_OO_)	Bofkont lucky dog (literally 'lucky cunt')

(_13_)	Pechkont unlucky person (literally 'bad luck cunt')
:-(Boos angry
;-)	Knipoog wink
* *	
^	ik mag niks zeggen I am not allowed to say anything
###	
@@ *	Kusje kiss
@->-->--	speciaal voor jou ! special for you
akg	alles komt goed everything will be alright
beffen	bellen faxen en e-mailen phone, fax and email
biw	ben ik weer here I am again
brb	be right back
bzt	ben zo terug be right back
bs	Bullshit
b-tje	Beetje little bit
cya	zie je later see you later
ff	eventjes / effe / even just a minute
gep	geen enkel probleem no problem
hoest	hoe is 't ermee ? how is it?
ikvjou	Ik houd van je I love you
ikwniet	ik weet niet! I don't know
iig	in ieder geval in any case
ixje	ik zie je I see you
oppt	oppie toppie just perfect
v.l.e.k.jes	veel liefs en kusjes love and kisses
waus	te gek / gaaf too cool

Source: Mante, E. A.; Piris, D. (2002, P. 56)

Appendix 65F: Listing of Nonstandard Orthographic Forms–Italy

[As] can be seen in the brief dictionary given below (Omnitel, s.d.):

IAP	In altre parole (In other words)
MIC	Manteniamoci in contatto (Let's keep in contact)
NCN	Non conta niente (It doesn't count anything = It doesn't matter)
NoVeOr	Non vedo l'ora (I can't see the time)
IOC	In ogni caso (In any event)
IboLu	In bocca al lupo (In the wolf's mouth = Good luck)
L8Xam	Lotto per Amore (I fight for love)
FDT	Fuori di testa (Out of your head)
FIFT	Fatti i fatti tuoi (Do your things = Mind your own business, Look after your affairs)
Fse	Fatti sentire (Be alive)
Drin	Fine dell'ora di lezione (End of class time)
CPP	Chiamami per piacere (Call me please)
CTF	Completamente tagliato fuori (Completely cut off = Send someone to Coventry, Do less)
D6	Dove sei? (Where are you?)
CoSSba	Correggimi Se Sbaglio (Correct me if I'm wrong)
CiVeCat	Ci vediamo a casa tua (We'll see you in your house)
BLP	Butta la pasta (Throw the pasta = Prepare the pasta)
BlaDT	Parlami di te (Tell me about yourself)
AMMP	A mio modesto parere (In my modest opinion)
AP	A proposito (By the way)
AXO	Arrivederci per ora (Bye for now)
6SMSF	Sei sulla mia stessa frequenza (Your on my wavelength)
SDG	Su di giri (Up with turns = To be accelerated, go at a hundred)
QPR	Quando posso rivederti (When can I see you again?)
CTNCEN	Come te non c'è nessuno (There's no-one like you)
CIN	Ci incontriamo? (Shall we meet?)
6TuXMe	Sei tutto per me (You are everything to me)
MaQMiAm?	Ma quanto mi ami? (How much do you love me?)
CCPO	Ciao ciao per ora (Bye, bye for now)

Source: Fortunati; Manganelli (2002, p.76)

Appendix 65G: Listing of Nonstandard Orthographic Forms–Germany

AKLA = Alles klar? (everything o.k.?)
8UNG = Achtung, wichtige Mitteilung (Attention, important message)
BBB = bye-bye, Baby
BGS = Brauche Geld, sofort! (Need money, immediately)
BIBALUR = Bin bald im Urlaub (I'm on holidays soon)
BILD = Bärchen, ich liebe dich (Little bear, I love you)
BRADUHI = Brauchst du Hilfe? (Do you need help?)
BSE = Bin so einsam (I am so lonely)
DAD = Denk an Dich (I think of you)
DDR = Du darfst rein (You may come in)
DUBIDO = Du bist doof (You are crazy)
DUBMEILE = Du bist mein Leben (You are my life)
DUWIPA = Du wirst Papa (You will get father)
FF = Fortsetzung folgt (To be continued)
GLG = Ganz liebe Grüße (Many lovely greetings)
HADILI = Hab dich lieb (I love you)
HAFSMDWAV = Harry, fahr schon mal den Wagnvor (Harry, drive the car away)
HASE = Habe Sehnsucht (Yearning)
HDGDL = Hab' Dich ganz doll lieb (I love you very much)
HEGL = Herzlichen Glückwunsch (Congratulations)
ILUVEMIDI = Ich liebe und vermisse dich (I love and miss you)
ISDN = Ich kann Deine Nummer sehen (I can see your number)
ISLANO = Ich schlafe noch (I'm still sleeping)
KEINAODI = Keine Nacht Ohne Dich (No night without you)
KO25MISPÄ = Komme 25 minuten später (Coming 25 minutes later)
KSSM = Kein Schwein schreibt mir (Nobody – no pig - writes me)
KV = Kannste vergessen (Forget it)
LAMBADA = Lass mich bitte an dich anlehnen (Let me lean on you)
LAMWI = Lach mal wieder (Please laugh again)
LIDUMINO = Liebst du mich noch? (Do you still love me?)
MAMIMA = Mail mir mal (Write me a mail)
NOK = Nicht ohne Kondom (Not without a condom)

ODIBINI = Ohne Dich bin ich nichts (I'm nothing without you)
Q4 = Komme um vier (Come at four)
RUMIA = Ruf mich an (Call me back)
SDEDG = Schön, dass es Dich gibt (Nice that you exist)
SMILE = So möchte ich leben (So I want to live)
SMS = Servus, mein Schatz (Bye bye love)
TABU = Tausend Bussis (A thousand kisses)
TUS = Tanzen unter Sternen (Dancing under the stars)
UMTS = Unsere Mutter tanzt Samba (Our mother is dancing a samba)
WIWONIAUGE = Wir wollen niemals auseinander
gehen (We will never separate)
WZTWD = Wo zum Teufel warst Du? (Where the devil have you been)
ZUMIOZUDI = Zu mir oder zu Dir? (To me or to you?)

Source: Höflich, J., Rössler, P. (2002, p. 86)

Appendix 65H: Listing of Nonstandard Orthographic Forms–Belgium

BRIEF DICTIONARY OF "G-NERATION" USAGE		
Some ways of greeting		
« BJR »	bonjour	Good morning
« BSR »	bonsoir	Good afternoon/evening
« lo »	hello	Hello
« @2M1 », « A2M1 »	à demain	Till tomorrow
« RV 2M1 »	rendez-vous demain	See you tomorrow
« J'V te LÉC »	je vais te laisser	I'll be leaving you
« BCNUL8TR »	be seeing you later (« on se voit plus tard »)	See you later
« CU », « CYA »	see you, see ya (« à bientôt », « à la prochaine »)	See you later
« CUL8TR »	see you later (« on se voit plus tard »)	See you later
« CU 2nite »	see you tonight (« à ce soir », « on se voit ce soir »)	See you tonight
« B4N »	bye for now (« c'est tout pour le moment »)	All for now
« IG2Go »	i've got to go (« je dois y aller »)	I've got to go

Frequent questions		
« CB? »	ça baigne ?, ça va bien ?	Everything OK?
« TV1? », « vi1? »	tu viens ?, est-ce que tu viens ?	Are you coming?

« TVB? »	tu vas bien ?	Are you OK?
« 2VaB1? »	tout va bien ?	Everything OK?
« T pa f'Hé? »	tu n'es pas fâché(e) ?	You're not angry?
« CT B1 IR? »	c'était bien hier ?	How did yesterday go?
« Sa t'1 TRS? »	ça t'intéresse ?	Are you interested?
« Put1 kestu fou? »	putain, qu'est-ce que tu fous?, ,	What are you doing, you old bastard?

Some expressions in day-to-day living		
« AMA »	à mon avis	In my opinion
« AMHA »	à mon humble avis	In my humble opinion
« AMHAAMQJA »	à mon humble avis à moi que j'ai	As I humbly understand it
« BTW »	by the way (« au fait », « à ce sujet »)	By the way
« GCRé 2 PaC »	j'essaierai de passer	I would try and go
« Gcout 1 CD »	j'écoute un CD	I am listening to a CD
« G 2 manD »	j'ai demandé	I asked
« l'R 2 Ri1 »	l'air de rien	Nothing
« G l'R 2 Ri1 »	j'ai l'air de rien	Blank
« ChanJ 2 suG »	change de sujet	Change of subject
« Je mank d'NRJ »	je manque d'énergie, je suis fatigué	I'm exhausted
« J'le saV »	je le savais	I knew it
« J'V RST »	je vais rester	I'm staying
« J X pa »	je n'y crois pas	I don't believe it
« G 1 Kdo »	j'ai un cadeau	I have a present
« GU 1 Kdo »	j'ai eu un cadeau	I had a present
« Ls tomB »	laisse tomber	Drop
« D100! »	descends !	Go down!
« RapL mwa 6 sa t'1 TRS »	rappelle moi si ça t'intéresse	Remind me if you are interested

« Ta K paC »	tu n'as qu'à passer	You only have to come by
« No strS »	no stress, pas de stress, du calme	Take it easy
« GT entr1 2 penC a twa »	j'étais en train de penser à toi	I was thinking of you
« T la + BL »	tu es la plus belle	You're the best looking

Source: Lobet-Maris, C.; Henin, L. (2002; p.112)

Appendix 65I: Listing of Nonstandard Orthographic Forms–France

SOME EXAMPLES OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE SMS

The implicit rules are:

- Abbreviate everything you can ("slt" for "salut")
- Match writing to pronunciation as much as possible, i.e., letters and figures pronounced phonetically ("Tu C" for "Tu sais")
- Use numbers that indicate useful sounds ("2m" for "demain")

Although not stated here, many Anglicisms are used in France as they are very comfortable due to their conciseness and frugality in letters.

ABBREVIATION	FRENCH MEANING	ENGLISH MEANING
keskispass?	Qu'est qui se passe?	What's happening?
pkoi?	Pourquoi?	Why?
slt	salut	Health
koman?	Comment?	How?
koman sa C paC"	Comment ça c'est passé?	How was it?
C2	C'est tout	That's all
Tépala?	Tu n'es pas là?	Aren't you there?
Kestufé?	Qu'est-ce que tu fais?	What are you doing?
T ou?	Tu es où?	Where are you?
KeskeC?	Qu'est-ce que c'est?	What is it?
Tu C	Tu sais	You know
2m	Demain	Tomorrow
jt'm	Je t'aime	I love you
Jtem	Je t'aime	I love you
2min	Demain	Tomorrow
K7	Cassette	<i>Cassette</i>
Ki	Qui	What

Source: Laurent Henin and the author herself.

Source: Riviére (2002) Page 136-137

Appendix 65J: Listing of Nonstandard Orthographic Forms–Russia

SMS language

To try to understand trends in the SMS message sending language, we have to divide users into those who know English and those who know the English alphabet.

The main trend for those who know English is to abbreviate English words: Those who only know the English alphabet transliterate Russian words with the help of English letters. It is important to note that because of Internet chats and e-mails many English words have penetrated the Russian language. So there is a trend to use both English and Russian words in one and the same message.

In this case, English words may remain intact and may undergo some change in the direction of Russification. Here are a few examples of the trend to mix the Russian and English languages:

"Forvardni mne soobschenie" (Forward a message to me)

- "Replui mne bistro" (Reply to me quickly)
- " Tvoi soft plokhoi "(Your software is bad)
- "Ya khochu pousat' tvoi soft " (I want to use you software)

Both groups use international mini-pictures to express their emotions:

a smile; dislike; I am very sad etc.

There is not only a SMS language but also SMS slang. This can be seen in the attempt to find a Russian person's name as a nickname of an English word, particularly a name of a firm or some device:

Boshik means a Bosch phone

Gen'ka – a Philips Genie phone

Lizhi - LG

Motia – a Motorola phone

Sonia - a Sony phone

Filia- a Philips phone

Erick - an Ericsson phone

Mal'chick (a boy) - a phone with an external antenna

Morda (a face in slang) - a display, etc.

Summarizing, we can name the following general trends:

- SMS message sending is happening in two languages at the same time so the English part tends to be international from the start;
- to find a short sign sounding like a long one, by abbreviating English words;
- to use English words in Russian speech making an English word Russian, creating a kind of Russian-English Weblish.

Source: Vershinskaya, O. (2002, p. 148)

Appendix 65K: SMS Language–United States

ABBREVIATIONS	MEANING
tlk	Talk
2	To
lol	Laugh out loud
LU	I love you
143	I love you
knw	Know
dnt	Don't
b/c	Because
w/e	Whatever
b	Be
u	You
Bf4L	Best friends for life
n	And
gr8	Great
nm	Not much
koo	Kool
wht	What
2night	Tonight
bff	Best friends forever
2morrow	Tomorrow
loft	Laughing on the floor
brb	Be right back
nada	Nothing
<3	Love
grl	Girl
ur	Your
u r	You are
d8	Date
POS	Parent over shoulder
ova	Over
luv	Love
?	What?
k	OK
o	Oh!
nvmnd	Never mind
ttul	Talk to you later
r	Are

Source: Yu, L., Sacher, H., & Loudon G. (2002). *Buddysync: thinking beyond cell phones to create a third-generation wireless application for U.S. teenagers*. *Estudios de Juventud*, 57(2), 173-188.