



The Impact of the US Wireless Telecom Industry on the US Economy

A study for the CTIA-The Wireless Association™

Roger Entner & David Lewin
September 2005

<u>Executive summary</u>	3
<u>Overview</u>	4
I <u>Introduction</u>	4
II <u>Supply side benefits from wireless services</u>	5
III <u>Productivity gains from wireless services</u>	7
IV <u>Future benefits from wireless services</u>	7
1 <u>Supply side impacts of the US wireless industry</u>	8
1.1 <u>Introduction</u>	8
1.2 <u>The US Wireless Industry Value Chain</u>	9
1.3 <u>The GDP contribution of the US wireless telecom industry</u>	11
1.4 <u>Employment Effects</u>	13
1.5 <u>US Government Revenues from Wireless Services</u>	16
2 <u>US productivity gains from for use of wireless telecom services</u>	18
2.1 <u>Summary</u>	18
2.2 <u>Labor Productivity Growth and use of Information Technology, Computers and Telecommunications</u>	19
2.3 <u>The Role of Wireless Telecommunications in Boosting Labor Productivity Growth</u>	20
2.4 <u>Productivity gains from wireless voice services</u>	20
2.5 <u>Productivity gains from wireless data services</u>	21
3 <u>The consumer surplus from wireless voice services</u>	25
3.1 <u>Summary</u>	25
3.2 <u>Consumer surplus as a measure of economic welfare</u>	25
3.3 <u>Previous Estimates of the Consumer Surplus</u>	26
3.4 <u>Estimates of the Current Consumer Surplus</u>	27
3.5 <u>The relative size of the US consumer surplus</u>	28
4 <u>Future economic benefits</u>	31
4.1 <u>Summary</u>	31
4.2 <u>Future benefits from wireless services</u>	31
4.4 <u>Wireless Services and US Global Competitiveness</u>	34
4.5 <u>The scale of additional benefits over the next decade</u>	35
<u>Annex A The process of quantifying the Value Chain</u>	36
<u>Annex B The Geographic Distribution of the Value Add</u>	39
B1 <u>Introduction</u>	39
B2 <u>Value Add by Geography – Handset Suppliers</u>	40
B3 <u>Value Add by Geography – Handset Component Suppliers</u>	41
B4 <u>Value Add by Geography – Network Equipment Suppliers</u>	41
B5 <u>Value Add by Geography – Network Equipment Component Suppliers</u>	42
B6 <u>Value Add by Geography – Results</u>	43
<u>Annex C Case Studies on productivity gains</u>	44



Executive summary

After a review of the data available to us, we conclude that the economic impact of the US wireless telecom industry in 2004 included the following:

- 3.6 million jobs are directly and indirectly dependent on the US wireless telecommunications industry;
- the industry generated \$118 billion in revenues and contributed \$92 billion to the US GDP;
- the industry is currently slightly smaller than computers, automobiles, publishing and agriculture;
- the industry is expected become a larger sector than agriculture and automobiles within 5 years based on a 15% annual growth rate;
- the industry paid \$63 billion to the US Government, including federal, state and local fees and taxes;
- the use and availability of wireless telecom services and products created a \$157 billion consumer surplus which is the difference between what end-users are willing to pay for a service and what they are actually having to pay.

Based on the conservative assumption that no additional services beyond what are available today, we are predicting that over the next 10 years, the US wireless telecom industry will:

- create an additional two to three million new jobs;
- add a cumulative additional \$450 billion in GDP;
- create another \$700 billion in consumer surplus; and
- provide cost savings to US businesses of more than \$600 billion.

To put the findings of this report in context:

- 2.5% of all jobs in the United States depend on the wireless industry
- If the wireless telecom industry was a country, it would be bigger than Chile and the Philippines, and would rank as the 45th largest country in the world, as measured by GDP.

We estimate that the use of wireless telecom services in the US generated a consumer surplus of \$157 billion per annum for 2004. Were US carriers to charge at EU levels,¹ we estimate that the US consumer surplus from wireless services would be halved. US consumers and businesses enjoy substantially greater economical welfare from wireless services than their EU counterparts do. In plain English, US consumers and businesses are getting a much better deal on wireless than their EU counterparts.

¹ Prices for outbound calls in the US are at less than half the level charged in the EU and outbound minutes of use per subscriber are more than four times higher.

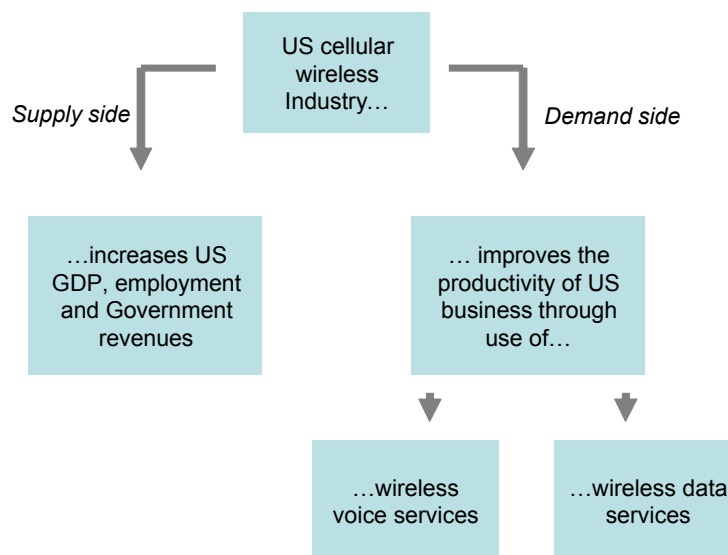
Overview

I Introduction

This report presents an independent analysis of the impact that the US wireless telecom industry had on the US economy in just the year 2004, and as projected over the next ten years. The conclusions reached in this report are based largely on publicly available data concerning wireless carriers, wireless handset and equipment manufacturers and the overall wireless telecom industry, as well as on Ovum's own independent analysis and research.

. Figure O1 summarises the principal economic impacts discussed in this report.

Figure O1 The main economic impacts of the US wireless industry in 2004 on the US Economy



For example:

- In 2004, the US wireless telecom services industry generated a contribution to US GDP of \$92 billion US, supported 3.6 million jobs and paid to US federal and state governments revenues of over \$63 billion in the form of taxes and fees. These supply side effects are discussed in Chapter 1 of our report.
- Use of wireless services led to substantial productivity gains for US businesses, which in turn led to GDP growth and increased global competitiveness. These gains are discussed in Chapter 2 of our report.
- Looking at the use of just five **wireless data applications**, we estimate that US business users enjoy at least \$15 billion per annum in productivity gains. This estimate is very much a lower limit because it is premised on use of just a few of the currently available wireless data applications. Chapter 2 provides more details.



- Wireless **voice** services have played a central role in enabling productivity growth. One measure of how the use of wireless voice services has enabled increases in productivity is to assess the consumer surplus² from wireless services, which we estimate at \$157 billion per year at the end of 2004. Chapter 3 of our report provides more detail.
- It is Ovum's considered opinion that the US wireless telecom industry will continue to generate substantial additional economic benefits over the next 10 years, both in demand side and supply side effects. Over the next 10 years, we estimate that the supply of wireless telecom services and handsets will generate over \$450 billion in additional US GDP and between two and three million more jobs. On the demand side, we estimate an additional \$750 billion in consumer surplus from use of voice services and an additional \$600 billion in productivity gains from use of wireless data services. Chapter 4 provides details.

II Supply side benefits from wireless services

The value chain

US businesses and consumers spent **\$118 billion** on wireless telecom products and services in 2004. This revenue flows along the US industry value chain as shown in Figure 1.2 in Chapter 1. We can see that during 2004, *inter alia*:

- US end-users spent \$104.4 billion to purchase wireless telecom services.³ \$101.2 billion flowed to facilities-based carriers while \$3.2 billion flowed to resellers such as Virgin Mobile USA and Tracfone Wireless;
- of their \$3.2 billion in service revenues, resellers remitted \$0.9 billion to their wireless carrier wholesalers for airtime, leaving resellers and their other upstream suppliers with valued added revenues of \$2.2 billion;⁴
- facilities-based wireless carriers paid wireline operators \$4.1 billion for leased lines for their networks and to terminate calls on the wireline networks;
- wireless carriers paid a substantial proportion of their revenues to the suppliers of support services. These suppliers, together with their own upstream suppliers, generated a value add of \$40.4 billion in 2004.

² The consumer surplus measures the difference between what a person is willing to pay for a product or service and the amount he/she actually is required to pay.

³ This includes contract, prepay, roaming and value added services.

⁴ We define **value add** for any particular supplier as its employment costs and operating income plus capital expenditure less depreciation.



- wireless carriers received \$12.0 billion in end-users payments for handsets and related accessories and \$0.9 billion in payments from wireline carriers for terminating wireline to wireless calls;
- in 2004, end-users purchased just over 50% of their wireless services, handsets and related accessories from independent retailers like Best Buy and Radio Shack. Although these end-user payments are booked by the facilities-based carriers rather than by the independent retailers/dealers, independent retailers/dealers receive commission on each sale, and in 2004⁵ these commissions totalled \$9.8 billion, forming the bulk of independent retailer revenues in 2004;
- the network equipment suppliers had a value add of \$6.0 billion.

The value add to the US economy in 2004

Figure 1.3 in Chapter 1 shows what proportion of the revenues in the value chain resulted in value add retained in the US, as well as the proportion of revenues that flowed to non-US firms. We can see that more than 70% of the value add generated by the wireless telecom industry was retained in the US.

Figure 1.4 in Chapter 1 provides a comparison of the contribution of the wireless telecom services industry to US GDP as compared to that of other selected US industries. The wireless industry's contribution is measured by the value add from Figure 1.3 which is retained in the US. This was \$92 billion in 2004. The wireless telecom services industry is already more than twice as big as the motion picture and sound recording industry.

Employment effects

The US wireless telecom industry is now a major generator of employment in the US. We estimate that **3.6 million jobs** in the US are dependent on the industry.

Government revenues Collected from the wireless industry

The industry paid **\$63 billion**⁶ to federal, state and local government⁷ in 2004 in the form of various taxes and other fees, as shown in Figure 1.6 in Chapter 1.

⁵ \$250 per sale is common.

⁶ We did not include fees paid by the industry to the US government to purchase spectrum because there was no major wireless auction in 2004. It should be noted, however, that since 1994, the wireless industry has paid more than \$24 billion to purchase wireless spectrum to deliver service to end-users.

⁷ Local, state and federal combined.



III Productivity gains from wireless services

For several decades before 1995, the US lagged both Japan and the European Union in GDP growth. But, over the last ten years, the US has outpaced Japan and the European Union in labor productivity growth. While the Internet and computers have won much of the credit for improving productivity, telecommunications, and especially wireless telecommunications, have become an essential component in generating productivity gains for US businesses. It is clear that wireless **voice** services play a central role in enabling productivity growth. Increases in productivity are typically hard to quantify; however, one measure is the consumer surplus generated by the use of wireless voice services. We estimate that the use of wireless services in the US, largely for voice applications, generated a consumer surplus of \$157 billion per annum for 2004. Were US carriers to charge at EU levels,⁸ we estimate that the US consumer surplus from wireless services would be halved.

The relatively new wireless **data** services are also now starting to improve US productivity. In 2004, we estimate that these productivity gains were worth in excess of \$8 billion. To put this saving in context, the nascent wireless data segment is roughly as large as than the entire economy of the country of Bahrain, one of the oil producing countries in the Persian Gulf.

IV Future benefits from wireless services

Over the next 10 years, we can expect:

- the use and supply of wireless services and handsets will generate over \$450 billion in additional US GDP and will create an additional two to three million jobs;⁹
- the industry to generate a further \$700 billion in additional consumer surplus from use of voice wireless voice services as volumes of use grow and prices decline further;
- the productivity gains from wireless data services to become much more important. We estimate that productivity gains will generate over \$600 billion in additional GDP over the next decade.

To put these gains in context:

- the tax cuts of the Bush Administration are estimated to be worth approximately \$670 billion to the US economy over the next 10 years
- the recent repeal of the Estate Tax is estimated to be worth around \$290 billion over the next 10 years.

⁸ Prices for outbound calls in the US are less than half the level charged in the EU and outbound minutes of use per subscriber are more than four times higher.

⁹ Where revenues have grown at more than 15% per annum over the past three years. One must put this in context however. The industry actually become cash-flow positive for the first time in 2004.

1 Supply side impacts of the US wireless industry

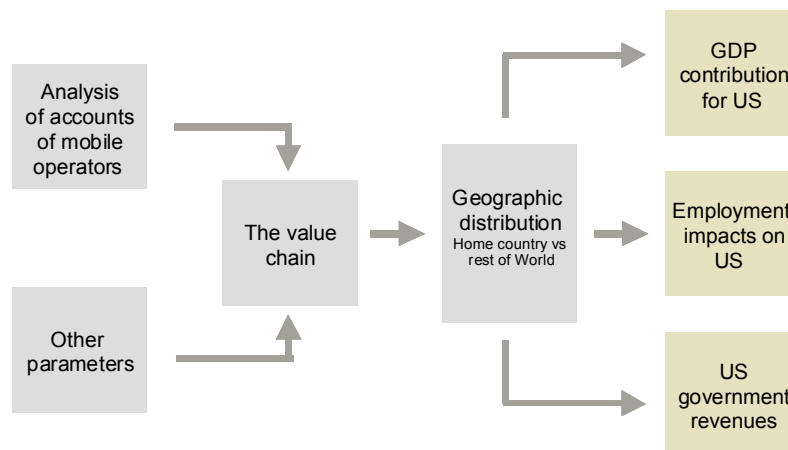
1.1 Introduction

In this chapter, we quantify the supply side benefits generated by the US wireless telecom industry in 2004 in terms of its contribution to US GDP, to US employment and to US government revenues. It is important to note that our quantification deals only with the supply side contribution that the US wireless **services** industry makes to the US economy. It does not consider the supply side contribution which US **equipment suppliers**, such as Motorola, and Lucent, make to the US economy through export of wireless telecom network equipment and handsets.

We use the model shown in Figure 1.1 to quantify the supply side impacts. The model is essentially a three-step process:

- **Step 1:** we started by quantifying the value chain for the industry - from the purchase of services and handsets by end users through to the creation of the components, which include making the network equipment used to supply these services.
- **Step 2:** we then consider how the value added¹⁰ at each step in the chain is distributed geographically between the US and the rest of the world.
- **Step 3:** we then use our findings to estimate the GDP, employment and government revenues generated by the wireless telecom services industry.

Figure 1.1 Ovum's model for estimating supply side effects



¹⁰ We use the terms **value add** and **GDP contribution** interchangeably since they are both terms for labelling the contribution to overall GDP that a firm makes.



- of their \$3.2 billion service revenues, resellers paid facilities-based carriers \$0.9 billion for airtime, leaving resellers and their other upstream suppliers with valued added revenues of \$2.3 billion;¹²
- end-users purchased just over 50% of their wireless services, handsets and related accessories from independent retailers such as Best Buy and Radio Shack. Although these end-user payments are booked by the facilities-based carriers, the independent retailers receive commission on each sale¹³ which we estimate at \$9.8 billion and which formed the bulk of independent retailer revenues in 2004. Thus, the independent retailers and their upstream suppliers¹⁴ generated a value add of \$9.8 billion in 2004;
- wireless handset suppliers such as Motorola, Nokia and Samsung earned revenues of \$16.8¹⁵ billion from the sale of handsets and related accessories to wireless carriers and \$0.4 billion from the sale of same to independent retailers. In turn, handset suppliers paid their component suppliers¹⁶ \$11.7 billion, so generating a value add of \$5.5 billion;
- facilities-based wireless carriers made substantial capital investments in 2004 – with payments of \$16.0 billion to network equipment suppliers and \$5.3 billion to other suppliers of capital equipment, such as for IT systems and vehicles. As noted earlier in the Report, we do not include spectrum related auction payments in this CapEx figure because no major auction was completed in 2004;
- facilities-based wireless carriers paid wireline operators \$4.1 billion for leased lines and to terminate calls on the wireline networks;
- wireless carriers paid a substantial proportion of their revenues to the suppliers of support services such as advertising agencies and associated media, professional service firms such as law firms, and outsourcing companies providing customer support and IT services. These suppliers, together with their own upstream suppliers, generated a value add of \$40.4 billion in 2004;
- these payments and revenues added together result in a value add of \$22.5 billion from wireless carriers;
- network equipment suppliers earned revenues of \$16.0 billion from facilities-based wireless carriers, and a further \$1.2 billion from wireline carriers for the supply of the equipment used to provide wireless carriers with their leased lines and call termination

¹² We define **value add** for any particular supplier as its employment costs and operating income plus capital expenditure less depreciation.

¹³ \$250 per sale is common.

¹⁴ Excluding the wireless carriers.

¹⁵ This compares with handset sales of \$12.0 billion and shows that the wireless carriers subsidised the sale of handsets to a significant degree.

¹⁶ Components such as chip sets, handset casings, aerials, keyboards and displays.

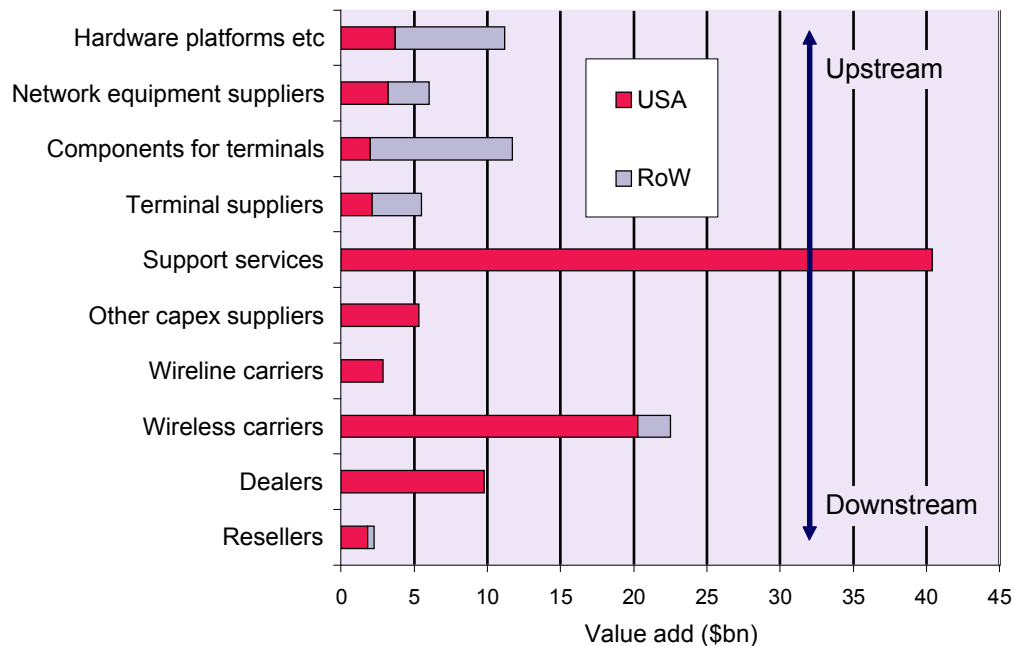
services. The network equipment suppliers then paid their own component suppliers \$11.2 billion leaving them with a value add of \$6.0 billion.

1.3 The GDP contribution of the US wireless telecom industry

As reflected in Figure 1.2, the US wireless services industry generated \$118 billion of value add in 2004, but as reflected in Figure 1.3, the industry generated \$92 billion of additional GDP in 2004.

Figure 1.3 shows how the distribution of this GDP between the USA and the rest of the world changes as we move along the value chain. Annex B provides details on how we made these estimates.

Figure 1.3 The GDP impact of the US wireless services industry



We can see from the Figure 1.3 that:

- the downstream end of the value chain is dominated by the value added contribution of wireless carriers and their suppliers of support services;¹⁷
- this part of the value chain accounts for 70% of the total value added;
- virtually all of this 70% value add is retained in the US;

¹⁷ Such as advertising, customers support and IT services.



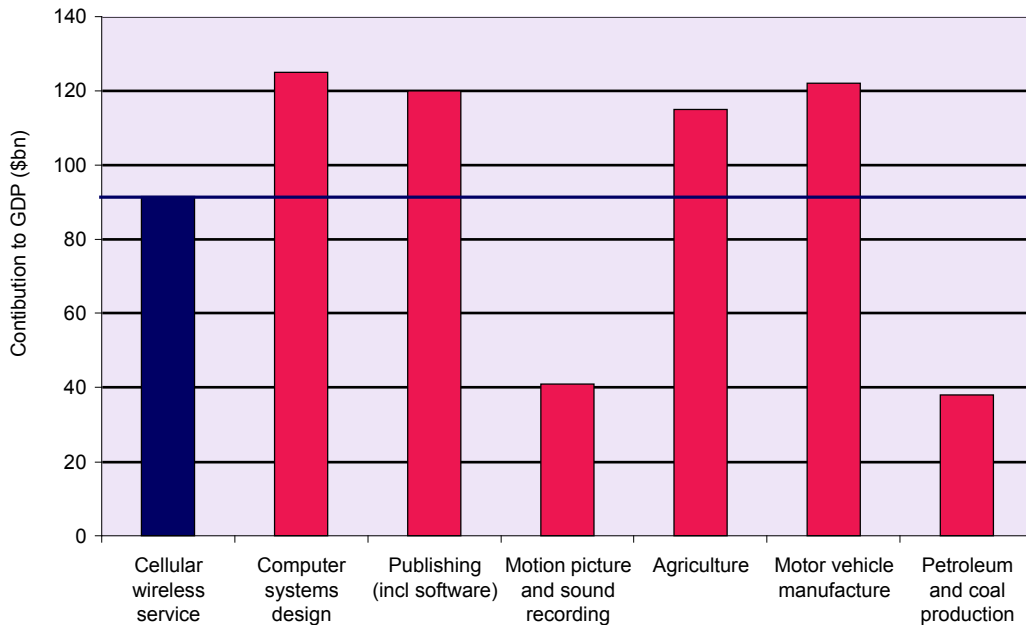
- the upstream end of the value chain, involving network and handset equipment supply, provides the other 30% of the value add;
- a major part (68%) of this 30% portion of the upstream end of the value add flows to the economies of foreign countries rather than to the US; however, this is offset by the exports of US wireless equipment suppliers.

Figure 1.4 provides a comparison of the contribution to US GDP made by the wireless telecom services industry versus other US industries. The wireless contribution is measured by the value add from Figure 1.3 which is retained in the US. We estimate this at \$92 billion for 2004.

We can see that the wireless telecom services industry:

- is already more than twice as big as the motion picture and sound recording industry and the industry which manufactures petroleum and coal products;
- is now the approaching same size as the publishing and computer system design industries;
- will soon overtake the agricultural sector and the motor vehicles manufacturing sectors as wireless it continues to grow at around 15% per year (this percentage is based on estimated revenue growth).

Figure 1.4 Comparison of wireless industry value add with value add generated by other US industries



Source: BEA Annual Industry Accounts, advanced estimates for 2004, May 2005

1.4 Employment Effects

Figure 1.5 presents our estimates of the employment in the US generated by the US wireless services industry.

Figure 1.5 Employment in the USA generated by wireless services

<i>Employment from wireless services in USA (000)</i>	<i>Direct</i>	<i>Support</i>	<i>Indirect</i>	<i>Total</i>
Resellers	18	19	7	44
Dealers	109	82	82	272
Wireless carriers	226	113	137	476
Support services suppliers	0	901	225	1126
Wireline carriers	21	32	16	69
Other capex suppliers	59	59	30	149
Terminal suppliers	19	27	6	52
Terminal component suppliers	18	25	6	48
Network equipment suppliers	29	41	9	79
Network equipment component suppliers	33	46	10	90
Total	534	1344	527	2405

For each link in the value chain there are three main components:

- **534,000** jobs are generated by direct employment in the industry;
- firms which provide support services to the industry employ a further **1,344,000** staff; and



- the industry generates a further **527,000** jobs indirectly.¹⁸

We arrived at the estimates in Figure 1.5 by dividing the value added for the US by the appropriate hourly wage rates. The process is shown in Figure 1.6.

Finally, we needed to take account of the multiplier effect, which induces further employment. The 2,405,000 US jobs that depend either directly or indirectly on the US wireless telecom services industry generate expenditure in the economy, which, in turn, create other jobs. For example, employees of wireless carriers spend money on restaurants, vacations, clothing, food etc and generate additional jobs as a result. There are various estimates of this multiplier effect. For example:

- after a review of the literature, the Employment Policy Institute assumed a multiplier of 1.5 when estimating these effects;¹⁹
- the Association Francaise des Operateurs Mobiles²⁰ assumes a multiplier of 1.7 when estimating this effect in a similar study;
- the UK Office of National Statistics estimates a multiplier of 1.5 for telecommunications.

We take a cautious approach and use a multiplier of 1.5. Applying this multiplier increases the number of jobs dependent on the US wireless services industry from **2,405,000** to a total of **3,608,000**.

The overall results of our calculations on employment are then summarised in Figure 1.7.

¹⁸ This is estimated on the assumption that Governments spend the taxes raised from the industry, and that owners and funders spend their returns from the industry in a way that generates further employment.

¹⁹ See *Working Paper on Updated Employment Multipliers for the US Economy*, J Bevens, August 2003.

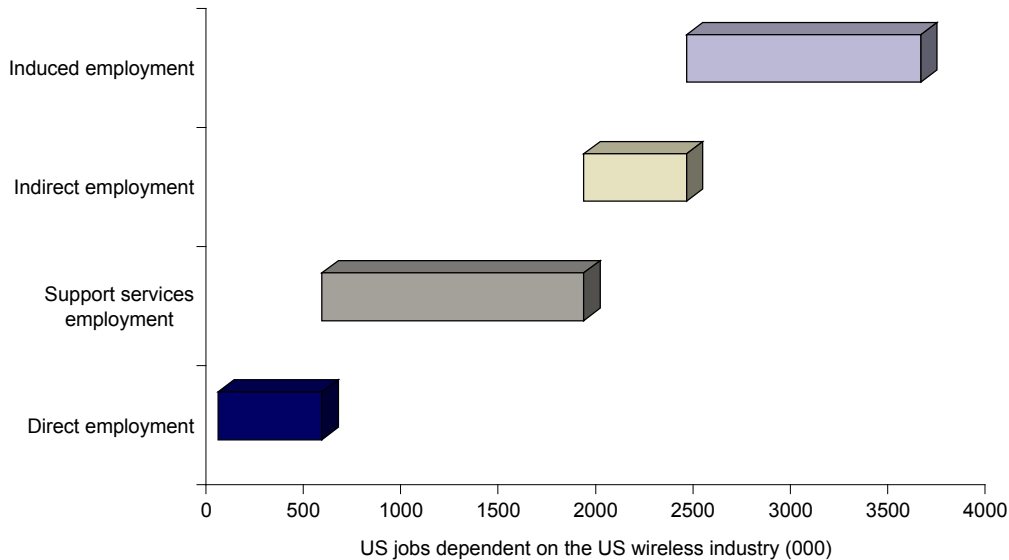
²⁰ *La Filiere Mobile: quel impact sur l'economie Francaise?*, July 2003.

Figure 1.6 Estimating employment from wireless telecom services industry in the US

VA area	VA (\$m)	Split of VA	%		US wage costs (\$k)		% in US		Employ USA (000)
Resellers (12)	2240	Wage costs	40%	2	49.7	7	100%	9	18.0
		Other opex	30%	2	35.9	7	100%	9	18.7
		Other VA	30%	2	35.9	7	40%	9	7.5
Dealers (12)	9775	Wage costs	40%	1	35.9	7	100%	9	108.9
		Other opex	30%	1	35.9	7	100%	9	81.7
		Other VA	30%	1	35.9	7	100%	9	81.7
Wireless carriers	22514	Wage costs	50%	3	50	7	100%	9	226.1
		Interest	23%	3	35.9	7	80%	10	113.1
		Other VA	27%	3	35.9	7	80%	10	136.6
Wireline carriers	2859	Wage costs	40%	4	53.4	7	100%	9	21.4
		Other opex	40%	4	35.9	7	100%	9	31.9
		Other VA	20%	4	35.9	7	100%	9	15.9
Other capex (12)	5339	Wage costs	40%	5	35.9	7	100%	9	59.5
		Other opex	40%	5	35.9	7	100%	9	59.5
		Taxes, profit, interest	20%	5	35.9	7	100%	9	29.7
Support services (12)	40414	Wage costs	40%	5	35.9	7	100%	9	450.3
		Other opex	40%	5	35.9	7	100%	9	450.3
		Taxes, profit, interest	20%	5	35.9	7	100%	9	225.1
Terminal suppliers	5502	Wage costs	45%	6	50	8	39%	11	19.2
		Other opex	45%	6	35.9	7	39%	11	26.8
		Taxes, profit, interest	10%	6	35.9	7	39%	11	6.0
Components for terminals (12)	11692	Wage costs	45%	6	50	8	17%	11	17.9
		Other opex	45%	6	35.9	7	17%	11	24.9
		Taxes, profit, interest	10%	6	35.9	7	17%	11	5.5
Network equipment mfrs	6034	Wage costs	45%	6	50	8	54%	11	29.2
		Other opex	45%	6	35.9	7	54%	11	40.7
		Taxes, profit, interest	10%	6	35.9	7	54%	11	9.0
Hardware platforms etc (12)	11207	Wage costs	45%	6	50	8	33%	11	33.3
		Other opex	45%	6	35.9	7	33%	11	46.4
		Taxes, profit, interest	10%	6	35.9	7	33%	11	10.3
Total	117576								2405

- 1 From analysis of accounts of dealers
- 2 Assume split same as for dealers
- 3 From value chain analysis
- 4 Based on analysis of ILEC accounts
- 5 Assumed same as for wireline carriers
- 6 Based on accounts of Nokia, Motorola and Ericsson
- 7 From Bureau of Labour statistics
- 8 Based on accounts of Nokia, Motorola and Ericsson
- 9 Assumed 100% US activity
- 10 Assumes payments to T-Mobile (\$400m) and Vodafone (\$1000m)
- 11 See text
- 12 And their upstream suppliers (other than wireless carriers)

Figure 1.7 US jobs dependent on the US wireless services industry



The effects estimated above are very substantial. Nevertheless, they need to be interpreted with care:

- On one hand, they do not mean that were the US wireless industry to disappear 3.6 million people would be permanently out of work. In this hypothetical event, there would be severe economic disruption but the economy would adjust in various ways and the long term impact on jobs would be relatively modest.
- On the other hand, the employment figures noted above do not take into account the impact of wireless telecom services on growth and innovation in the US economy as a whole. Nor do they take into account the many social and economic benefits that wireless services have the potential to provide through new services such as location-based services and high-speed data services.

1.5 US Government Revenues from Wireless Services

The US wireless industry also generates tax and other revenues for the US government at the federal, state and local levels. For purposes of this Report, we estimate the tax and fee revenues generated from four main sources: income tax on employee wages, sales taxes, payments into federal universal service funds and social security contributions. We ignore corporation tax revenues that the US government receives given the variable and modest profit levels within the industry. We also do not reflect any spectrum-related auction payments made in 2004 as there were no significant wireless spectrum auctions in 2004.



We estimate that:

- directly or indirectly, 3.6 million jobs were dependent on the US wireless services industry at the end of 2004;
- the average wage in the US was \$33,400 per annum. The average worker paid 7.5% in social security payments and 13.8% in income tax;²¹
- employers, in addition to paying employees, paid 7.5% of their wages in social security payments to the Government;
- on average, end-users paid federal, state and local sales taxes, fees and surcharges of 14% on \$104.4 billion in wireless service sales;²²
- on average, end-users paid sales tax of 6.9%²³ on handset equipment sales of \$12.3 billion;
- wireless carriers paid 2.5% of their interstate telecom service revenues into federal Universal Service Funds representing 33% of the total contributions to federal universal service funds.

Overall, the wireless telecom services industry paid \$62.6 billion to the US government in 2004. This figure is comprised of:

- \$14.6 billion (14% of \$104.4 billion) in federal, state, and local sales and transaction taxes and surcharges on wireless services;
- \$0.9 billion (6.9% of \$12.3 billion) in sales taxes on handset purchases;
- \$9.0 billion (7.5% of \$33,400 x 3.61 million jobs) in employer-paid social security payments;
- \$9.0 billion (7.5% of \$33,400 x 3.61 million jobs) in employee-paid social security payments;
- \$26.5 billion (22% of \$33,400 x 3.61 million jobs) in income tax from workers dependent on the wireless services industry;
- \$2.6 billion in contributions to federal and state Universal Service funds.

²¹ 10% on the first \$7,300 and 15% on the rest.

²² 11% in local/state tax (weighted average) plus 3% federal tax. See State Tax Notes, July 2004.

²³ Weighted average of local/state taxes. See State Tax Notes, July 2004.

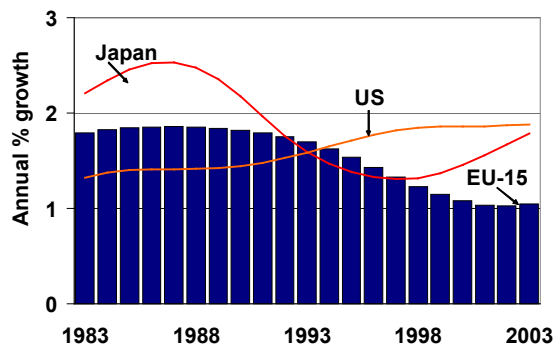
2 US productivity gains from for use of wireless telecom services

2.1 Summary

This chapter looks at the productivity gains that the US wireless industry generates. For several decades before 1995, the United States lagged both Japan and the European Union in GDP growth; however, over the last ten years, the United States has outpaced Japan and the European Union in labor productivity growth. One of the causes for this has been the uncompromising and relentless adoption of information technology, computers, and telecommunications to reengineer business practices and improve productivity.

Figure 2.1 reflects this trend.

Figure 2.1 Labor productivity growth – EU vs. US vs. Japan



Source: European Commission

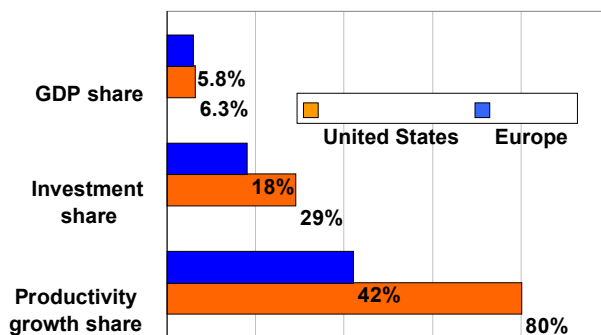
While the Internet and computers have grabbed the lion's share of the glory for improving productivity, telecommunications and especially wireless telecommunications have become an essential component in generating productivity gains for US businesses. As discussed herein, it is clear that wireless **voice** services play a central role in enabling productivity growth. The relatively new wireless **data** services are also now starting to improve US productivity. In 2004, we estimate that these productivity gains were worth in excess of \$8 billion. To put this saving in context, the nascent wireless data segment, according to the World Bank, would be almost the same size Bahrain, one of the oil producing countries in the Persian Gulf.

2.2 Labor Productivity Growth and use of Information Technology, Computers and Telecommunications

In the last few years, academics and policy makers around the world have focused on measuring the impact which Information Technology, Computers and Telecommunications (ICT) has on labor productivity growth.²⁴ Figure 2.2 which shows that:

- ICT has had an impact on labor productivity growth, and hence GDP growth, which is quite disproportionate to its size. So, in the EU, ICT contributes 6% of GDP but 18% of investment and 42% of productivity growth;
- ICT has had a much greater impact on labor productivity growth in the US than in the EU. So whilst ICT again contributes 6% to GDP in the US, it contributes 29% to investment and 80% to productivity growth (cf 18% and 42% in the EU);
- these differences explain virtually all of the differences observed in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.2 ICT contribution to GDP, investment and productivity growth



Source data: IMF 2004, O'Mahony and Van Ark CD-ROM (2003), and Timmer, Ypma and Van Ark (2003)

This boost to labor productivity in the US is a result of more effective use of ICT rather than greater production of ICT products and services. US companies across a wide range of industry sectors have reengineered their business processes to take advantage of ICT. Such reengineering requires flexible labor markets²⁵ and flexible product markets²⁶ which the US has. Therefore, US businesses can take full advantage of ICT, generate greater returns on its ICT investment, and hence invest more in ICT and boosts labor productivity growth more than businesses in the EU.

²⁴ We define use of ICT as use of computer software and hardware, use of IT services and use of the fixed and mobile telecommunications networks.

²⁵ I.e., the ability to hire and fire staff at low cost to the employer.

²⁶ With few restrictions on the products sold and the ability to start up and close down companies easily.

2.3 The Role of Wireless Telecommunications in Boosting Labor Productivity Growth

Waverman et al²⁷ and others²⁸ have subsequently attempted to isolate the impact of mobile service penetration on GDP growth and hence labor productivity growth. Waverman for example found that:

- differences in mobile penetration rates help explain differences in GDP growth rates. So the US, with a wireless penetration rate 10% higher than that of its neighbor Canada, might expect to enjoy a GDP growth rates 0.3% per annum higher as a result;
- the impact of higher mobile penetration rates on economic growth is greater in low and middle-income countries than in high-income countries. This reflects the fact that wireless telecom penetration take up of mobile phones increases the number of people with access to telecommunications more in middle and low income countries. In the EU and US fixed lines reach well over 90% of households and mobile phones offer an alternative means of telecommunications.

This analysis uses a top down econometric approach; however, it is also instructive to consider productivity gains from a bottom up case study based approach. We do this in the next two sections. Section 2.4 deals with wireless voice applications, and Section 2.5 with wireless data applications.

2.4 Productivity gains from wireless voice services

It is clear that wireless **voice** services play a central role in enabling productivity growth. At the end of 2004, more than 60% of Americans or roughly 182 million used wireless phones. Employers of approximately one third, or 60.6 million US wireless consumers, believed that the use of a mobile wireless devices had such a significant impact on productivity that the employer paid at least part of their employee's wireless bill.

Examples of productivity gains from the wireless voice services include:

- **reduce unproductive travelling time.** Using wireless voice services enable field engineers and sales staff can to use otherwise unproductive travel time to in talking to customers, colleagues and suppliers, conduct business, confirm appointments and follow-up on questions. Increasingly they also supply relevant data, which the traveller can use whilst on the move.
- **significantly improve logistics.** Companies can contact field staff armed with wireless devices to schedule meetings and reassign tasks more efficiently. Traffic and other travel related information can be communicated real-time while employees are in transit thereby

²⁷ *The impact of telecommunications on economic growth in developing countries*, Waverman, Meschi and Fuss, March 2005, Vodafone Policy Paper 2.

²⁸ *E.g., Telecommunications Infrastructure and Economic Growth*, Sridhar and Sridhar, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Working Paper 14, 2004.



improving the employees' ability to travel between jobs and assignments along the most efficient route. Companies dependent on fleet management can also better coordinate deliveries, pick-ups and other logistical issues.

- **enable faster and more efficient decision-making.** Employees can contact each other from any location at any time to convene a teleconference or otherwise organize and host virtual meetings to reach time-sensitive, important decisions. Without the mobility and immediate accessibility that wireless devices provide, such meetings could take days or weeks to schedule and occur, thereby delaying progress or completion of tasks.
- **empower small businesses** like farmers, plumbers, contractors builders and real estate agents who spend a high proportion of their time away from a specific fixed location.

These gains are hard to quantify; however, one measure is the consumer surplus from wireless services, which we estimate in Chapter 3 at \$157 billion per year at the end of 2004.

2.5 Productivity gains from wireless data services

To quantify the productivity gains US businesses receive or will receive from wireless telecommunications technology, we conducted a thorough bottom-up review based on the job classification data from the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Labor Statistics. We looked at the 8,172 different job types involving 132.7 million employees as outlined in the Current Employment Statistics. We then determined which jobs would benefit from the use of wireless voice and data technology. **We identified 4,983 job types with 75.8 million employees that would benefit from wireless in a wider sense. At the end of 2004, only 60.6 million of these employees were actually using wireless.**

Based on conversations with wireless carriers and publicly available information from financial reports, Ovum estimates that only 10% of the 60.6 million current wireless enterprise users actually have deployed a wireless data solution. **As shown in Figure 2.3, we expect this number to grow by 2015 to 80% of the 75.8 million that Ovum has determined to be employed in tasks that are benefited by use of wireless services and products.**

Figure 2.3 Wireless Data Penetration among Wireless Business Users

Year	Penetration of Wireless Data among Wireless Business Users
Already using in 2004	10%
2005	15.0%
2006	25.0%
2007	35.0%
2008	50.0%
2009	60.0%
2010	65.0%
2011	70.0%
2012	73.0%
2013	75.0%
2014	77.5%
2015	80.0%

Source: Ovum 2005

While many of the benefits of using wireless services and products in a business environment are tangible, few are actually quantifiable. With the help from businesses already using wireless technology to improve their productivity and reduce cost, Ovum was able to identify five data applications in which wireless is undoubtedly providing tangible economic benefits:

1. personnel management and documentation
2. health care efficiency enhancements
3. enhancements in field service automation
4. inventory loss reduction
5. sales force automation

These five categories impact 1,562 job types and more than 29.3 million employees that could verifiably benefit from wireless technology. To be as conservative as possible in the quantification of the benefits we used, when applicable, labor cost reductions rather than sales increases from the productivity gain. For example, in assessing the economic impact of Field Service Automation on tree trimmers in the agriculture and forestry industry, we used a multiple of the tree trimmers' average hourly wage of \$12.68 rather than the increased revenue of \$25 per hour and up.

In total, Ovum was able to identify in 2004 an economic benefit through productivity gains of more than \$8.5 billion from these five applications of mobile wireless technology and services. This is, according to the World Bank, more than the size of the economy of Senegal. This estimate represents a lower limit on the current productivity gains generated by the use of



current wireless telecom service. It does not include the impact of the many additional wireless data applications not covered by our quantification. We set out below the assumptions that we used to generate the productivity estimates for each of the five applications. **We also provide in Annex C descriptions of nine case studies which show that the productivity gains from wireless data applications are considerable, despite the service being in its infancy.**

More efficient management and documentation

As described in several case studies, supervisors, managers, and executives can save at least 30 minutes per day by answering email on the PDA, Blackberry, or Treo devices or by taking down information on their handheld and then synchronizing with the office PC laptop rather than copying paper notes onto the computer at a later point in time. **This has already lead to an economic benefit for American business of almost \$4.4 billion in 2004 with approximately 1.4 million business users.**

Health care efficiency enhancements

Health care is one of the most labor intensive industries as well as one of the most sensitive to error. One of the ways that health care providers have been able to reduce the cost associated with providing outstanding health care is through wireless technology. By directly inputting patient information into a wireless handheld computer, health care providers have been able to reduce the amount of call-backs due to illegible notes and prescriptions. PatientKeeper estimates that currently at least one hour per day is spent verifying patient information by record keepers, nurses, and physicians. **We estimate that approximately 616,000 health care professionals are already using wireless technology, which is saving more than \$2.9 billion by reducing non-productive time spent on the making calls to phone checking records or deciphering the proverbially illegible handwriting of a doctor.**

Enhancements in Field Service Automation

By replacing paper and telephone tracking to automatic GPS location detection and least-distance routing, companies are able to utilize their work force more effectively and efficiently. For example, ICEE reports that as soon as it implemented its wireless automation system its drivers reduced unproductive work time by more than two hours per week. **We estimate that these two hours savings per week are consistent among the roughly 734,000 mobile field workers that are using wireless. This created an economic benefit to businesses of \$914 million in 2004.**

Inventory Loss Reduction through Wireless Automation

Several companies, such as OrthoRehab, state that they were able to reap substantial savings, consistently around \$1,250 per month per employee, in loss prevention due to wireless inventory management. Companies employing the approximately 22,600 transportation workers that were already using wireless inventory management solutions in 2004 were able to reduce inventory shrinkage by almost \$272 million.



Sales Force Automation

US businesses have been aggressive in rolling out sales force automation and issuing wireless modem cards to their respective sales forces. One of the case studies in Annex C quotes that a very large transportation and logistics firm is saving \$553 per month in saved time. **By applying the time savings from this case study across the approximately quarter million sales people already using wireless data services, we estimate an 2004 economic benefit to US corporations of around \$1.5 million.**



3 The consumer surplus from wireless voice services

3.1 Summary

Based on a review of previous estimates of the consumer surplus from wireless services made in the US and the UK, we estimate that the use of wireless services for voice applications in the US generated a consumer surplus of \$157 billion per annum for 2004. This consumer surplus is:

- very largely associated with voice rather than data applications;
- considerably larger than the service revenue generated by the US wireless industry;²⁹
- more than 15 times larger bigger than the economic surplus that flows to the wireless carriers which, measured by the operating income of the wireless carriers, was \$10.3 billion in 2004. We estimate that the producer surplus in the US is less than half of that enjoyed by EU wireless carriers;
- even bigger than the producer surplus in previous years. The wireless industry only started to generate free cash flow in 2004. Over the previous 10 years it made cumulative investments of \$155 billion³⁰ and almost all of the benefits from this investment have flowed to the consumer;
- a significantly higher proportion of the total³¹ surplus than that generated by the EU wireless industry because the US wireless industry is considerably more competitive and therefore provides US consumers with a better deal for wireless services.

If US carriers priced their services at EU levels we estimate that the US consumer surplus from wireless services would be halved. Based on this analysis we conclude that US consumers and businesses enjoy a substantially greater economical welfare from wireless voice services than their EU counterparts do.

3.2 Consumer surplus as a measure of economic welfare

The consumer surplus which US consumers and businesses enjoy as a result of using wireless services is a function of:

- the price which users are prepared to pay, on average, for wireless service **less**
- the price which they actually pay **multiplied by**
- the number of subscribers.

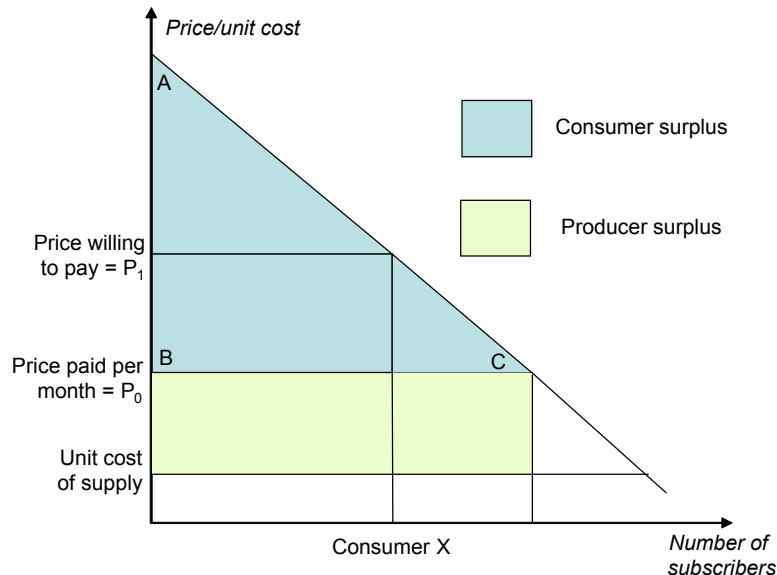
²⁹ \$107 billion in 2004.

³⁰ From CTIA's Wireless Industry Indices, Year End 2004.

³¹ Producer plus consumer surplus.

Consumer surplus is depicted by the area ABC shown in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1 A definition of the consumer surplus



This shows that Consumer X is willing to pay a price P_1 per month for mobile service, but actually pays price P_0 . Therefore, Consumer X enjoys a consumer surplus of P_1 less P_0 per month. This is disposable income, which Consumer X can spend on other goods or services, or invest in the economy in some way. The area ABC represents the total consumer surplus, which covers both early adopters, with a high valuation of wireless services, and marginal consumers, for whom the current price just tempts use of wireless. The consumer surplus measures the combined social and commercial benefits which US users generate from purchasing wireless mobile services.

In addition, the use of mobile services generates a **producer surplus** – the other shaded area of Figure 3.1. This is the price paid per month less the cost of supply per month times the number of subscribers or, more simply, the profit to wireless operators from supplying service. Together the consumer and producer surplus measure the **overall economic welfare** from wireless services.

3.3 Previous Estimates of the Consumer Surplus

Various authors have estimated the consumer surplus from wireless telecom services in the past. In particular:

- Jerry Hausman first estimated the consumer surplus for the US in 1997³². He used price elasticity models to establish the demand curve from which to estimate the consumer surplus. In 2003 he updated his estimates³³ and placed the US consumer surplus in the range of \$80 billion to \$150 billion per year in mid 2002. During 2002 the industry generated \$77 billion in revenues.
- Thomas Hazlett³⁴ testified before the US Senate that the estimated US consumer surplus was at least \$80 billion per year in 2003.
- the UK's Radio Communications Agency also estimated a consumer surplus for wireless services there, using a willingness to pay survey. In 1999, wireless services generated revenues of £5.0 billion while the consumer surplus was estimated at £7.2 billion for the year.

3.4 Estimates of the Current Consumer Surplus

Based on the estimates discussed above, we estimate that the US wireless services generated a consumer surplus of **\$157 billion per annum** at the end of 2004. This surplus was generated almost entirely from the provision and use of voice applications.

Figure 3.2 provides our calculations which assume that the ratio of consumer surplus to wireless telecom services revenues has remained constant since 2002.

Figure 3.2 Current US consumer surplus for wireless services

<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Consumer surplus</i>	<i>Revenues</i>	<i>Consumer surplus/Revenues</i>
Hausman estimate for mid 2002	\$115bn pa ³⁵	\$77bn pa	1.49
UK Radio Communications Agency estimate for UK	£7.2bn pa	£5.0bn pa	1.44
Estimate for end 2004	\$157bn pa	\$107bn pa ³⁶	1.47 ³⁷

Because we were not able to obtain the empirical US data needed to construct the demand curve to estimate the consumer surplus, we plotted revenue per minute at 2004 prices against the volume of use per year in billable minutes. This provides the curve shown in Figure 3.3.

This curve forms a lower bound on the demand curve of Figure 3.1 – with the number of subscribers exchanged for the number of minutes of use on the X-axis. Clearly, the subscribers

³² Hausman J, Valuing the Effect of Regulation of New Services in Telecommunications, Brookings Papers on Economic Activities, Microeconomics, 1997, 1-38.

³³ See Shann Lecture, March 2003.

³⁴ *Exit Strategies for the Digital TV Transmission*, testimony before the US Senate Commerce Committee, T Hazlett, June 2004.

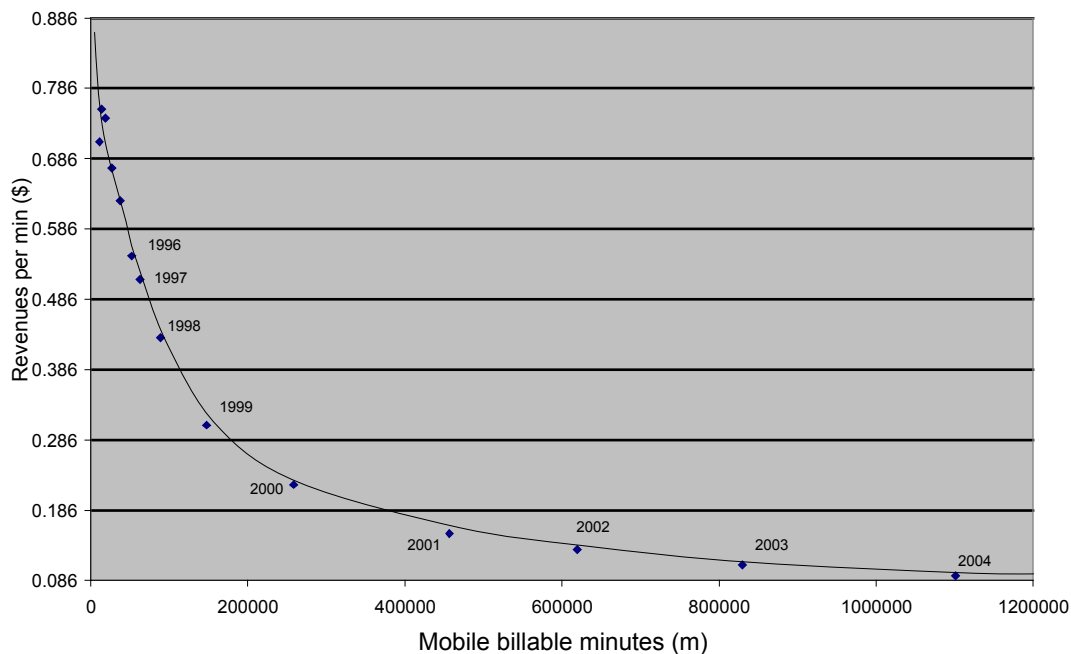
³⁵ Mid point of Hausman range between \$80 billion and \$150 billion per annum.

³⁶ From CTIA Semi Annual Survey – estimate of annualised service revenues at December 2004.

³⁷ Mid point of two previous ratios.

who used wireless telecom services in 2000 are willing to pay at least the price shown at that time; however, we can also see that the true demand curve is likely to be to the right of that shown in Figure 3.3. This is the diffusion effect which means that, without a change from the 2000 price for wireless telecom services, the volume of use by subscribers who joined before 2000 would have grown between 2000 and 2004 as these subscribers found new ways of using wireless services. Therefore, the data point for 2000 on the current demand curve is to the right of that shown in Figure 3.3. This means that the area under the curve of Figure 3.3 represents a lower limit, and substantially underestimates the current consumer surplus.

Figure 3.3 A lower bound on the current US consumer surplus³⁸



This second approach is consistent with the first. Measuring the area under the curve of Figure 3.3 gives us a lower bound on the current consumer surplus of \$96 billion per year compared with the estimate of \$157 billion from Figure 3.2.

3.5 The relative size of the US consumer surplus

The US consumer surplus measures the extent to which commercial US businesses and US consumers (for social purposes) value wireless services in excess of the price they pay for them. An important question to ask is whether a consumer surplus of \$157 billion per year is a good thing. We can answer this question in two ways.

³⁸ Source: CTIA Semi Annual Survey.

First, we can compare consumer surplus with the producer surplus. In Chapter 1 we estimate the producer surplus flowing to the US wireless industry as \$10.3 billion per year.³⁹ Therefore, we can see the producer surplus represents 6%⁴⁰ of the total surplus which means a very high proportion of the total surplus goes to consumers rather than to the producers. In other countries, producers receive a significantly higher proportion of the total surplus – generating profit levels that are often double those of US wireless carriers. In the EU, for example wireless carriers generate EBITDAs of 40% compared with 30% for US wireless carriers.⁴¹ When we subtract depreciation and amortization charges, typically 20% of revenues, from these margins we are left with an operating income (EBIT) of 10% in the US and 20% in EU. This is confirmed when we compare the estimates of welfare gains in the UK with our estimates for the US. The UK’s Radio Communications Agency estimates the producer surplus at 12% of the total compared with 6% in the US.

Second, we can consider how much the US consumer surplus would be reduced if the US wireless industry charged at EU price levels. Figure 3.4 compares mobile prices,⁴² minutes of use per subscriber per month and per capita per month, and levels of wireless penetration for the US and for the four biggest countries in the EU.

Figure 3.4 US and EU wireless services compared

<i>Item</i>	<i>EU4</i>	<i>USA</i>
Penetration level of wireless – end 2004	95%	62%
Price for outbound calls (US cents per min)	21 ⁴³	9
Minute of use per subscriber (outbound + inbound per month)	139	626
Minute of use per head of population (outbound + inbound per month)	132	388

Source: Merrill Lynch, “Global Wireless Matrix Q105”, June 2005

³⁹ The operating income of the industry in 2004.

⁴⁰ \$157 billion/(\$10.3 billion + \$157 billion)

⁴¹ See for example Merrill Lynch “Global Wireless Matrix Q105”, June 2005.

⁴² As measured by retail mobile revenue per outbound minute from wireless handsets.

⁴³ Assumes that mobile termination rates and average retail prices are equal.

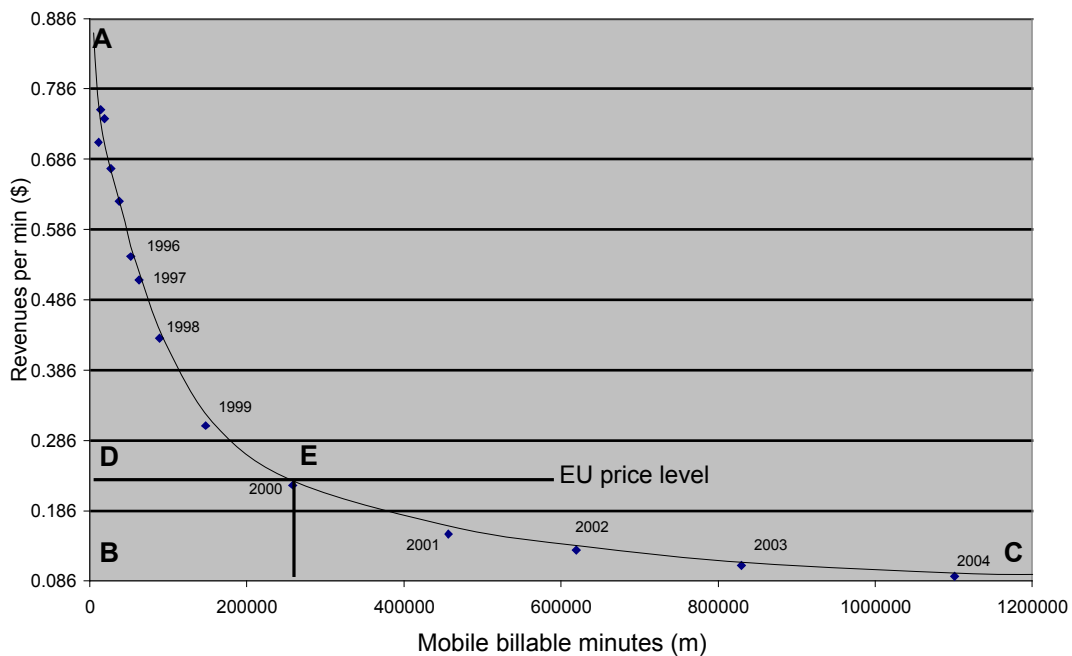
We can see that:

- at 626 minutes of use per month per subscriber, usage levels are much higher in the US than in the EU (139 minutes);
- after allowing for the significantly higher subscriber penetration rates in the EU, the level of use in the US, as measured by outbound minutes per month per head of population, is still nearly three times that in the EU (388 minutes versus 132 minutes);
- average prices per minute of use in the US (at 9 cents per minute) are under half what they are in the EU (21 cents per minute).

Therefore, US users enjoy much lower prices and make substantially more use of their wireless mobile phones than EU users. This means that the US consumer surplus per capita is substantially larger than it is for EU consumers.

One way to estimate the relative difference is provided by Figure 3.5 – an annotated version of Figure 3.3. The area ABC under the curve provides a lower bound on the current US consumer surplus; however, if we increase price levels from those in the US to those in the EU the area ABC shrinks to the area ADE. We can see that the latter area is only 50% of the former. **This suggest that lower prices and higher volume of use in the US leads to a consumer surplus which is twice what it would be at EU price levels.**

Figure 3.5 The impact of EU price levels on the US consumer surplus





4 Future economic benefits

4.1 Summary

As we argue in Chapter 2, wireless data applications are only just beginning to make an impact on the productivity of US workers and businesses. Over the next 10 years, we expect that:

- the wireless industry will generate further productivity gains from data services of more than \$600 million;
- the industry will add another \$450 billion to GDP through supply side effects;
- between two and three million more jobs will be dependent on the wireless industry; and
- use of mobile wireless services will generate an additional consumer surplus of over \$700 billion.

This stimulus to the US economy exceeds significantly the Bush Administration's Tax Cut, which represents a cost-savings of \$670 billion over 10 years. It is also many times larger than the Estate Tax Repeal, which is valued at \$294 billion of 10 years.

This is just the beginning of the revolutionizing effect the wireless telecom industry will have on the US economy. Over time, as has happened in the computer industry and with the Internet, additional productivity benefits will be uncovered that will enhance the competitive positioning of US businesses and increase the benefits discussed in this paper.

4.2 Future benefits from wireless services

Wireless telecom services, and especially the new high-speed data and location-based services, will have a central role to play in maintaining US competitiveness in world markets. In Chapter 2, we identified and quantified the current productivity benefits from a number of current wireless data services. To estimate future benefits we use a conservative approach in which we:

- consider only the five wireless data applications identified in Chapter 2, where we can already observe tangible productivity benefits;
- assume that the employees using wireless data services will grow from the current 60 million to 75 million by 2015; and
- assume that, for each of the five wireless data applications discussed in Chapter 2, the proportion of relevant employees using them will grow from 10% to 80% of the potential user base as shown in Figure 4.1.

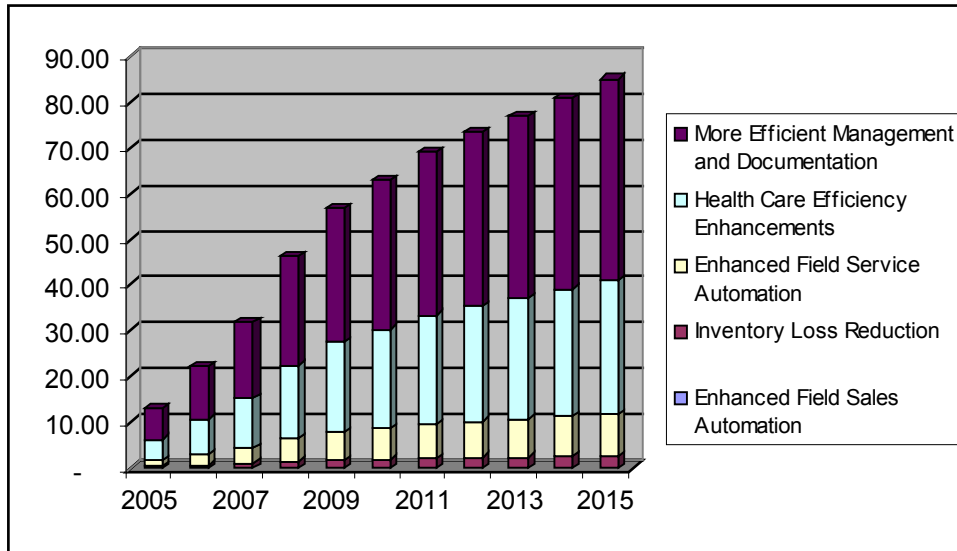
Figure 4.1 Wireless Data Penetration among Wireless Business Users

Year	Penetration of Wireless Data among Wireless Business Users
Already using in 2004	10%
2005	15.0%
2006	25.0%
2007	35.0%
2008	50.0%
2009	60.0%
2010	65.0%
2011	70.0%
2012	73.0%
2013	75.0%
2014	77.5%
2015	80.0%

Source: Ovum 2005

As illustrated in Figure 4.2, the sum of the annual future benefits of the five tasks identified where wireless will have the most impact is going to rise from approximately \$13.1 billion in 2005 to \$85.5 billion in 2015. The size of the economic contribution the wireless industry will make to US GDP in 2005 is roughly equal to the total economy of Senegal, and by 2015 will rise to become larger than the entire economy of the country of Israel today.

Figure 4.2 Total Annual Economic Benefits of the Five Tasks Identified



Source: Ovum 2005

We can delineate the future economic benefits for each of the five identified tasks:

More efficient management and documentation will yield at least an additional 30 minutes per day that can be put to productive use, representing savings for US companies which translates into an economic benefit that will increase from \$6.7 billion in 2005 to over \$48.8 billion in 2015.

The benefits derived from health care efficiency enhancements through implementing wireless telecom solutions will increase from almost \$4.5 billion in 2005 to \$29.2 billion in 2015. This is due to the ability of wireless solutions eliminate the need for costly and burdensome call-backs and re-work.

Enhancements in field service automation through wireless telecom will yield \$1.4 billion in cost savings for US business in 2005, increasing to \$9.1 billion in 2015.

Improved inventory loss reduction through wireless technology will create savings of approximately \$416 million in 2005, rising to roughly \$2.7 billion in 2015 as shown in Figure 4.6.

Sales Force Automation will create cost savings of at least \$2 million in 2005, increasing to almost \$16 million in 2015.

Other applications

In addition to these five tasks that will be enhanced and made more efficient through implementation of wireless telecom solutions, there are many other wireless telecom applications that will emerge over the next five years that will take the gains discussed herein and increase them exponentially. For example, we expect that business processes are going to be



reengineered to fully utilize the mobility aspects of wireless data applications, thereby increasing productivity beyond current levels. Further, field employees will become more productive in the field and as they connect directly to data that residing on a company's servers. This will benefit asset management and tracking, knowledge transfer, as well as on-site and mobile inventory.

Telematics is another area that promises significant economic benefits to US businesses and in particular to the US utility industry. Utilities are will be able to replace manual meter reading with automatic meter reading. Currently, utilities have not rolled out telematics solutions for any sizable project. Based on Ovum research in the US, the cost of manual meter reading in rural areas is often in excess of \$20 per month. At a cost of often less than \$13 per month combined with declining equipment costs, telematics solutions for meter reading will become the next avenue of cost savings in the utilities industry.

4.4 Wireless Services and US Global Competitiveness

For the moment, the US has a substantial lead over the EU with respect to the rollout of wireless telecom services with high-speed data capability. Figure 4.9 illustrates. At the end of 2004, 33% of US mobile subscribers had access to high-speed data services.⁴⁴ In contrast, the corresponding proportion in the EU was just over 2%. Ovum believes regulation that eliminates the investment incentives needed to continue deploying high-speed data services in the US could undermine the ability of the US to remain competitive in the area of ICT, and wireless in particular.

Figure 4.9 High speed data services – US vs. Western Europe

<i>Technology</i>	<i>Number of users (m)</i>	
	<i>EU</i>	<i>USA</i>
W-CDMA	7	0
EDGE	1	5
CDMA 2000	0	55
Total	8	60
Total wireless subscribers	355	182
% with access to high speed data services	2%	33%

⁴⁴ We define these as services which use CDMA 2000, EDGE or W-CDMA technologies.



Source: Ovum 2005

4.5 The scale of additional benefits over the next decade

We estimate that the economic benefits generated by the wireless telecom industry through the proliferation of wireless data services will grow substantially over the next ten years. There are three main effects for which we can provide quantification:

- productivity gains from the five major wireless data applications discussed herein. In 2004, use of these applications was in its infancy with total economic benefits of only \$8.5 billion per annum. We estimate that productivity gains from these applications will grow to \$63 billion per annum by 2010 and almost \$86 billion by 2015.⁴⁵
- the economic welfare gains from growth in use of wireless voice services. **Using Mobile@Ovum forecasts, we expect that the volume of wireless mobile voice calls will grow by over 200% while prices will drop by nearly 50% over the next five years.** This will increase the consumer surplus from wireless voice services to \$263 billion per annum by 2010 – an increase of \$106 billion per annum above the 2004 surplus. It is more difficult to project further gains over the following 5 years. But it would be reasonable to assume that the consumer surplus would reach at least \$300 billion per annum by 2015.
- on the supply side, in 2004, the US wireless telecom industry generated a \$92 billion contribution to US GDP, 3.6 million jobs and government revenues of \$63 billion. However, the US wireless telecom industry has grown at an average rate of more than 15% over the last five years and shows little sign of slowing. Therefore, we can expect the supply side effects listed above to increase by 50% or more over the next 5 years and to perhaps double over the next decade.

These estimates cover the bulk of the additional economic benefits that the US wireless telecom industry will generate over the next 10 years based on current resources. This omits the payments to the US Treasury that may be generated by future spectrum auctions, such as the DTV (700 MHz) spectrum⁴⁶ or the additional economic and social benefits of subsequent investment and the services provided via future spectrum licenses. Over time, similar to the developments in the computer industry and with the Internet, additional productivity benefits will be uncovered that will enhance the competitive positioning of US businesses even further and increase the benefits discussed in this paper.

⁴⁵ We assume that five data applications generate of 10% of potential value in 2005, rising to 65% by 2010.

⁴⁶ Estimated at \$28 billion for 60 MHz by the Brattle Group earlier this year. See Letter from William Zarakas, Brattle Group, to Rep. Joe Barton, *et al.*, Committee on Energy and Commerce, US House of Representatives, May 18, 2005. The US Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates of the value of Advanced Wireless Services Spectrum approximate \$15 billion. CBO Budget and Economic Outlook, Fiscal Years 2006 to 2015, January 2005, at 62.



Annex A The process of quantifying the Value Chain

We quantified the value chain of Figure 1.2 using the sources and assumptions listed in Figures A1 and A2. In summary we:

- use the results of the CTIA Semi-Annual Wireless Industry survey for December 2004 to estimate end-users services and roaming revenues for 2004;
- analyze the accounts of the main wireless carriers⁴⁷ to estimate handset sales, depreciation, equipment costs, operating income, interest charges and capital expenditure;
- estimate wireless carrier staff costs based on the CTIA estimate of the number of wireless carrier staff, Bureau of Labor statistics on wage rates and the specified assumptions on staff commissions specified in Figure A1;
- estimate revenues from, and charges paid to, other operators using the assumptions specified in Figure A2;
- calculate support service costs as the balancing item between revenues on the one hand and all known operating costs plus operating income on the other.

Using this process, we calculate the cash flow of the wireless carriers in 2004. We then combine these cash flows with the additional estimates and assumption of Figure A2 to produce the value chain of Figure 1.2. In doing so, it is important to note that we excluded payments between wireless carriers. These do not add value to the chain but are simply internal transfer payments between wireless carriers.

⁴⁷ Cingular, AT&T Wireless, Sprint, T-Mobile, Nextel, Alltel, US Cellular, Western, Dobson, Rural Cellular and Nextel Partners.

Figure A1 Key inputs to the cash flow for US wireless carriers in 2004

<i>Item</i>	<i>Estimate (\$m)</i>	<i>Sources/assumptions</i>
Wireless carrier revenues		
Sale of handsets	11976	Operator accounts
Service revenues to carriers	102121	C TIA survey
Interconnect revs from wireless ops	880	1100 bn minutes 60% of minutes outbound 33% on net; 33% off net wireless; 33% off net wireline 0.4 cents per minute termination rate
Interconnect revs from wireline ops	880	See above
Roaming revenues	4000	C TIA survey
Wireless carrier costs		
Dealer commissions	9775	68m gross additions in 2004 57.5% through dealers \$250 payment per addition
Depreciation and amortization	17109	Operator accounts
Equipment costs	16835	Operator accounts
Leased lines and interconnect payments to wireline operators	4085	4% of wireless services revenues for leased lines and termination payments. Based on expert opinion and EU practices (8% of wireless revenues)
Payment to other wireless operators	4880	Roaming charges plus interconnect payments
Basic wage costs of employees	11307	226k employees \$48540 per year 7.5% social security payments
Sales commissions to staff	5225	68m gross additions in 2004 42.5% through direct sales force \$250 payment per addition less pay of these staff (20% of total assumed)
Operating profit	10227	Operator accounts
Support services	40414	Balancing item covering all bought in services eg advertising, customer support, IT, rental of sites Total revenues less other operating costs (above) less operating profit
Interest payments	5076	Operator accounts
Tax, dividends and net income	5151	Operating profit less interest payments
Capital expenditure	21354	Operator accounts



Figure A2 Other estimates used to quantify the value chain flows

<i>Item</i>	<i>Estimate (\$m)</i>	<i>Sources/assumptions</i>
Resellers mark up on airtime from wireless operators	242%	Based on charges of Virgin and Tracfone
Reseller revenues as a % of wireless carriers revenues	3.1%	Reseller accounts - we assume that total revenues are twice the revenues of Virgin and Tracfone combined
Direct end user spend with dealers as % of wireless equipment revenues	3%	Based on expert opinion and EU practices
Average price paid by wireless carriers for terminals (\$)	201	Based on EU prices paid with \$10 uplift for CDMA payments to Qualcomm
Number of handsets sold (m)	86	Cost of handset supply/price paid
% of terminal revenues retained as VA by terminal manufacturers	32%	Based on analysis of accounts of Motorola, Ericsson and Nokia
% of network equipment revenues retained as VA by network equipment manufacturers	35%	Based on analysis of accounts of Motorola, Ericsson and Nokia
% wireless capex on network equipment	75%	CTIA survey adjusted to exclude IT equipment
% of wireline revenues from wireless carriers spent on network equipment	30%	Based on analysis of ILEC accounts

Annex B The Geographic Distribution of the Value Add

B1 Introduction

Having estimated the value added by each type of player in the value chain we next need to consider how the value add is distributed geographically between the USA and the rest of the world (RoW). To do this we estimate the split of value add for each player type into value add categories and estimate the geographic split of value add for each combination of player type and value add category between the US and rest of the world.

The categories of value add are:

- wage costs *i.e.*, wages and associated employer costs;
- other operating expenditures which convert into value add for upstream suppliers of this player; and
- taxes, profits and interest payments.

Figure B1 presents our estimates and assumptions with respect to splitting the value add categories.

Figure B1 Splitting the value add by category

Type of player	% split of VA		Source
	wages	operating income	
Resellers and dealers	40%	30%	30% Analysis of accounts of Radio Shack and EU dealers
Wireless carriers (2)	73%	27%	0% From value chain analysis
Wireline carriers	40%	20%	40% ILEC accounts
Other capex suppliers	40%	20%	40% As for ILECs
Support service suppliers			
Terminal manufacturers	45%	10%	45% Analysis of manufacturers accounts
Their component suppliers			
Network equip manufacturers	45%	10%	45% Analysis of manufacturers accounts
Their component suppliers			

(1) For upstream value add by their suppliers

(2) Sales commission to staff included in wages



Figure B2 presents our estimates of the geographic split of the value add for each combination of player type and value add category.

Figure B2 Splitting the value add between the US and the rest of the World

Type of player	% value add		Source
	US	RoW	
Reseller	80%	20%	Two main resellers are both partly owned by UK and Mexican companies
Dealer	100%	0%	These activities are assumed 100% national
Wireline operator	100%	0%	These activities are assumed 100% national
Other capex supplier	100%	0%	These activities are assumed 100% national
Support service suppliers	100%	0%	These activities are assumed 100% national
Wireless carrier			
wages	100%	0%	These activities are assumed 100% national
operating income	80%	20%	Reflects payments to Vodafone and T-Mobile in the EU
Terminal manufacturer	39%	61%	See text
Terminal component suppliers	17%	83%	See text
Network equipment manufacturer	54%	46%	See text
Network equipment component suppliers	33%	67%	See text

In many cases, the geographic distribution is obvious. All of the value added by the US independent retailer/dealer network remains in the US. In other cases, the geographic distribution is much less obvious; however, it is important to estimate the distribution if we are to measure the contribution of US wireless services to the US economy properly. We discuss the four most important cases in the remainder of this section.

B2 Value Add by Geography – Handset Suppliers

Figure B3 estimates how the value added by the wireless handset suppliers is distributed. In calculating this percentage, we have taken account of the fact that different handset suppliers procure handsets in different ways and are based in different regions of the world.

Figure B3 Value add in handset equipment supply by geography

Supplier	US Market share	% US VA by Function				% RoW VA by Function			
		S&M	R&D	Mfr	Admin	S&M	R&D	Mfr	Admin
Nokia	25%	70%	10%	0%	20%	30%	90%	100%	80%
LG	13%	70%	10%	0%	20%	30%	90%	100%	80%
Motorola	30%	95%	80%	10%	80%	5%	20%	90%	20%
Samsung	14%	70%	10%	0%	20%	30%	90%	100%	80%
Sony Ericsson	3%	70%	10%	0%	20%	30%	90%	100%	80%
Others	15%	70%	10%	0%	20%	30%	90%	100%	80%
	100%								
Average of all suppliers		78%	31%	3%	38%	23%	69%	97%	62%
% of value add by function		31%	38%	25%	6%	31%	38%	25%	6%
% of value add by region		38.8%				61.2%			

Source: Mobile@Ovum; Goldman Sachs June 2003; analysis of supplier annual reports

B3 Value Add by Geography – Handset Component Suppliers

We assume that the geographical distribution of the value added in supplying the handset suppliers with components is the same as the production capacity of the world's semiconductor suppliers, as measured by the capital expenditure over the last four years. Figure B4 provides estimates of these proportions.

Figure B4 Global semi conductor production capacity

Region	% (2004)
US	16%
EU	9%
Japan	23%
Taiwan	21%
Korea	12%
China	7%
ROW	12%

Source: SEMI, March 2005

B4 Value Add by Geography – Network Equipment Suppliers

There are five main network equipment suppliers to US wireless carriers – Ericsson, Lucent, Motorola, Nokia and Nortel. Using the same approach as for handset equipment suppliers, we estimate, in Figure B5, the distribution of the value add between the US and the rest of the world.



Figure B5 Value add in network equipment supply by geography

Supplier	US Market share (1)	% US VA by Function				% RoW VA by Function			
		S&M	R&D	Mfr	Admin	S&M	R&D	Mfr	Admin
Nokia	16%	70%	10%	0%	20%	30%	90%	100%	80%
Ericsson	18%	70%	10%	0%	20%	30%	90%	100%	80%
Nortel	20%	95%	80%	20%	80%	5%	20%	80%	20%
Motorola	20%	95%	80%	20%	80%	5%	20%	80%	20%
Lucent	23%	95%	80%	20%	80%	5%	20%	80%	20%
Siemen and others	3%	70%	10%	0%	20%	30%	90%	100%	80%
	100%								
Average of all suppliers		86%	54%	13%	58%	14%	46%	87%	42%
% of value add by function		31%	38%	25%	6%	31%	38%	25%	6%
% of value add by region		53.8%				46.2%			

Source: Mobile@Ovum; Goldman Sachs June 2003; analysis of supplier annual reports

B5 Value Add by Geography – Network Equipment Component Suppliers

Sixty-five percent of the network equipment supplier revenues are spent purchasing components and platforms. This includes base station equipment, transmission equipment, switches and Home Location Records. We ignored software supply, assuming that network equipment manufacturers generate the bulk of software value. To estimate the geographical origin of purchased components, we examine the geographical distribution of semi conductor supply as shown in Figure B4. Figure B6 presents our analysis.

Figure B6 Value add in network equipment component supply by geography

Component	Weight	VA in		Source
		US	RoW	
PCs	28%	60%	40%	AG Edwards report
Servers	7%	83%	18%	AG Edwards report
Components	65%	16%	84%	SEMI, March 2005
	100%	33%	67%	



B6 Value Add by Geography – Results

Applying the geographic split of Figure B2 to the value chain of Figure 1.2 produces the distribution of value add by player type and geography shown in Figure B7. We summarise and comment on these estimates in Chapter 1.

Figure B7 Value add by player type and geography

<i>Player</i>	<i>VA (\$m)</i>		
	<i>USA</i>	<i>RoW</i>	<i>Total</i>
Resellers	1837	403	2240
Dealers	9775	0	9775
Wireless carriers	20273	2241	22514
Wireline carriers	2859	0	2859
Other capex suppliers	5339	0	5339
Support services	40414	0	40414
Terminal suppliers	2137	3365	5502
Components for terminals	1988	9704	11692
Network equipment suppliers	3244	2790	6034
Hardware platforms etc	3699	7507	11207
	91564	26012	117576



Annex C Case Studies on productivity gains

This annex provides nine case studies on how use of wireless data services has improved productivity for US businesses. The case studies emphasize two kinds of productivity gains – better decision-making capabilities and better resource (including human resources) management.

CASE STUDY 1. Cingular is working together with PatientKeeper to make critical patient information available to doctors in real-time anywhere. Rather than relying on traditional, more time consuming technologies such as pagers and faxes, Cingular and PatientKeeper are providing on the spot information. The solution provides doctors with the capability to see clinical results the moment they become available. This allows doctors to immediately respond to medical emergencies that were uncovered during laboratory work or to just check the medical records of the patient and comparing it to a drug reference guide regarding allergies, before writing a prescription and sending it directly to the pharmacy – all wirelessly and on the spot. No more ambiguities caused by the proverbially bad handwriting of some physicians and the prescription is filled before the patient picks it up at the pharmacy. Also, doctors can dictate notes onto their device giving up to date information about a patient rather than having to rely on memory when writing down vital information about a patient. All of this improves physician decision making by being able to access the right information about a patient right at the spot of treatment allowing the doctor administer the right treatment with the right drugs. It enhances productivity in the healthcare field, reduces prescription errors, improves and streamlines record keeping which are contain healthcare costs, and improves patient satisfaction with the service they are receiving.

CASE STUDY 2. UnumProvident, a Chattanooga, Tennessee based provider of group and individual disability income protection insurance in the US and UK with more than 25 million customers. UnumProvident's high-level management needed to be "real time" to make better decisions and to increase efficiency. To facilitate real time flow of information and data between clients, sales force, and management, UnumProvident has provided its more than 350 sales people with wireless email on Verizon Wireless Treo 650 handhelds. After the success of the program was established, the CEO, his direct reports plus the larger leadership team of 100 key executives also received Treo 650s. Now, UnumProvident's sales force and leadership team have fully synchronized mobile access to all of their Microsoft exchange tools, such as email, calendar, contacts, notes, and tasks. Both the sales force and the leadership team are more current on their emails and can respond more quickly to the changes in the business environment and therefore satisfy their clients more effectively.

CASE STUDY 3. Buck Martin, co-owner of McDonald's franchise in Raleigh, North Carolina, with five restaurants was challenged to keep up with all his outlets. By using Nextel's DirectConnect feature it allows the franchise owner to constantly keep in touch with the restaurants and coordinate responses to various issues. It has also become an integral part of the company's Business Continuity plan. During an ice storm in January 2005, when the whole area was covered in more than an inch of ice, Martin was able to contact his store managers and let them



know when to close each store to make sure that all employees were able to get home safely. Furthermore, wireless communications, including text messaging, lets the different restaurants coordinate their peak demand needs and shift supplies efficiently from one store to another. By using text messaging the information is transmitted without the need for a pad and pencil to write down what the other restaurant needs, which is a critical help in the fast paced restaurant business. Through the introduction of camera phones, store managers have been able to exactly document any problems that may arise. In the spirit of "a picture is worth a thousand words" the issue and location of a broken tile becomes a picture or two, rather than an elaborate description.

CASE STUDY 4. Verizon Wireless has worked together with a very large transportation and logistics company to provide its sales force with constant access to critical customer data, increase sales team productivity and reduce sales cycle time. The company provided its more than 4,000 sales executives with high-speed wireless modem cards for their laptops. In areas where Verizon has EV-DO service the laptops connect to the Internet and the companies network at speeds comparable to broadband connections, but they can always fall back on a wireless connection with the speed of traditional dial-up. This allowed the very large transportation and logistics firm to streamline communications through e-mail, saving 20% of the sales person's time resulting in a savings of \$403.13 each month per sales person. By using the wireless connection to access more information about upcoming meetings, the negotiations became more meaningful and ultimately more successful. The reduced downtime at airports and waiting for meetings saved another \$107.50 each month. On top of it, using wireless technology reduced administrative work by 20%, saving another \$43 per month. Sales cycle times were reduced by 2 days because the necessary information was communicated more quickly to and from all parties.

CASE STUDY 5. Schnuck Markets, based on St. Louis, Missouri, with 103 supermarkets and pharmacies is one of the largest privately owned private companies in the country. Schnuck's was looking to improve its efficiency by automating the best routing for its delivery trucks and route changes. Before Schnuck's went wireless, their system was a combination of manual GPS receivers, phone calls, combined with paper and pencil. Sprint together with its partner Agilis developed a customized fleet management solution for Schnuck. Instead of dealing with paper and pencil, drivers now download their drive route and stops onto their phone. Dispatchers can follow the progress on a web map and redirect drivers on the fly, if weather or traffic dictates. Through this new automated system drivers can be directed to rearrange their schedule, make new drops and thereby reduce idling time. Drivers have now a mobile phone with them anytime for emergency purposes, greatly enhancing their safety. To quote a Schnuck executive: "We used to schedule on a calendar, now we schedule on a stop watch." In addition, the whole system has become now completely paperless, greatly enhancing productivity.

CASE STUDY 6. For more than 100 years, Turlock Irrigation District (TID) has provided water to 5,800 farms in the fertile Central Valley of California. The District is monitoring water changes in its more than 250 miles of canals constantly. In the past, farmers faxed daily water orders to remote offices to schedule water delivery, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Before the introduction of a wireless system, field employees had to travel the entire length of the canal measuring the water flow at specific locations and then manually recorded. With the new wireless system that TID has implemented with the help of Cingular lets them now automatically report flow levels every 30 seconds greatly improving the accuracy of the water amount delivered. Field employees



can now respond to emergencies such as delayed or low water flow much more quickly and can pinpoint the location of the segment that needs service. Furthermore, water loss has also been reduced substantially and customer satisfaction has increased. When customers call in to check where their water is, TID employees can immediately pinpoint how far away the water is and if it is delayed they can institute corrective measures immediately.

CASE STUDY 7. SuperShuttle, a shared ride and taxi service that operates in almost all major U.S. airports to reduce the cost for providing effective dispatch and information exchange services, was looking for a lower cost solution to connect all its drivers with its dispatch centres. Initially, the company deployed a proprietary radio frequency system. To set up each market, it cost SuperShuttle between \$400,000 and \$500,000 including \$3,000 per vehicle for the radio. After four markets SuperShuttle looked for a different solution. Because Nextel had been already providing wireless voice services to SuperShuttle for eight years, it was the first company SuperShuttle asked for help. Nextel, together with its partner company Vetro, was able to empower SuperShuttle's Nextel handsets to do the same task as SuperShuttle's proprietary system, plus provide driving directions for 5% of the cost of the old system. In addition, the Nextel system enabled credit card processing on-site. Furthermore, the Nextel Vetro system provides transparency of how calls are assigned, eliminating all suspicions of favouritism among the contract drivers. The system has improved driver satisfaction and retention as well as reduced cost through the lower start-up investment. Back-office calls for clarifications have been reduced from more than a thousand a day to between fifty and one hundred. SuperShuttle is in the process of rolling out the Nextel Vetro system nationwide.

CASE STUDY 8. IBM was looking to reduce cost, improve sales executive's productivity, and responsiveness to customers by giving them on-demand access to key applications. IBM worked together with Verizon Wireless to connect the sales executives' IBM Thinkpad computers via CDMA EV-DO modem cards to IBM's back office. Not only was IBM able to show that its on-demand advertising also works in practice, but it gained three hours a week of client-facing time per week per sales executive and reduced cost by \$10 a day. Furthermore, it reduced down time at airports and while waiting for meetings, as well as avoiding the hassles and embarrassment to having to use client's private networks.

CASE STUDY 9. Cingular is helping ICEE to improve the efficiency of its field repair organization and reduce cost at the same time. With more than 400 field technicians servicing 30,000 machines across the United States relying on a traditional paper based system left a lot of room for improvement. One of the biggest problems were the many errors that occurred during data entry from the handwritten forms the service technicians filled out at the end of the job. Part numbers could be misread and with prices of parts varying greatly, the difference between a \$5 part and a \$500 part quickly adds substantial amounts of money. In addition with 400 field technicians being served by only 12 to 15 dispatchers, technicians were frequently on hold, wasting valuable time waiting for new jobs. The new Cingular system informs technicians in real time about new jobs and reduces down-time substantially.