1. **Describe the history of Internet adoption in Kenya and Iceland**

**Internet history in Kenya**

Internet communication was established in Kenya in 1995 with only one Internet Service provider. However, competition increased and 3 more ISP’s became available to internet users. In 2000 there were 200,000 internet users and an estimated increase of 300 per month, on average. These subscriptions led to a substantial increase in the following 8 years. In 2008 it saw a further 7.2% increase, in 2009 another 0.7% increase and finally in 2012 another 1.1% increase.

In the ten years these statistics were taken from, there has been a 9% increase in internet usage and the population has increased by nearly 11 million people. Wireless broadband and decreased long-distance calling rates have be introduced. As of 2010 there are 72 licensed Internet Service providers, however it is only estimated that half of these are in use/working. Since many people in Kenya do not have working phone lines, electricity or computers, there are internet cafe’s where people can pay to use the internet. Due to this, the true number of internet users in Kenya is not known, but around 300,000 people was the estimation in 2010.

Since 2010, the percentage of internet users has risen even more. In 2011 it rose to 28%, in 2012 to 32.1% and in 2013 up to 39%. This shows that over the past four years the percentage has accelerated drastically in comparison to the 15 years before that.

**Internet History in Iceland**

Internet communication has been available to the general population of Iceland since 1994. However there was connectivity available to the Marine Research Institute in 1986 and internet was made available to the public in 1989, but only to people living in Denmark. These early internet communications were very slow but as time has gone on the quality has become faster and better.

In 1994 6.8% of the population was using the internet, by 2004 this had increased to 83.9 and by 2010 it was 93.4 and the most recent statistics show that over 96% of the population have internet access and are active users. Whilst 83.2% of households have internet access (2009) and 99.5% of businesses use internet (2009/2010). The Global Information Technology Report of 2010-11 ranked Iceland as the number 1 country in terms of internet users. Iceland is one of the top countries when it comes to digital-connectivity and advanced technology.

**Conclusion of history adoption in Kenya and Iceland**

There is a huge difference in internet adoption between Kenya and Iceland. Whilst both countries had internet made available to its public in 1994 and 1995. However, there is, and always has been a huge difference between its percentages of internet users in the populations of both countries. Iceland’s internet usage has increased rapidly in the last 20 years, but Kenya has only managed a 39% increase. In the Public Data World Internet usage graph, both Kenya and Iceland don’t even show on the graph however for different reasons. Kenya does not show a positive gradient on the graph simply because it has hardly had an increase, and Iceland does not show and increase since their population is so small compared to the world population.

1. **The differences between areas within each country and between countries with explanation**

In 2006, Iceland came first worldwide with the highest concentration of internet users in its population. Whilst the population of rural areas of Iceland receive basic internet broadband, cities and well-populated areas have access to faster and more extended broadband. Even some remote farms in Iceland have now been provided with internet access, e.g. 200 farms in the northern Icelandic region of Skagafjordur. Although, the organisation that made this possible soon realised that they would not be able to deliver high-speed internet connections to many farming communities that were too far away from any urban areas. Its 4% of non-internet users are made up of people living in remote places and also the older part of the population. Due to its world-renowned high concentration of internet usage, Iceland has recently become home to millions of the world’s computer servers.

On the other hand, less than 40% of Kenya’s population has access to the internet. This is most likely due to the extreme poverty in Kenya. This means there is no use for internet access in many places as no one would be able to subscribe to any internet Service Providers. The only places in Kenya that provide internet access are cities and tourist destinations where the demand is obviously higher. These places include Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu. It may not have a high percentage of users, however it has the most intensive mobile internet users in Africa and it is seeing even more growth in this area of internet connectivity.

Whilst the only places in Iceland that do not have internet access are remote areas, the majority of Kenya does not have internet access, except in large cities and touristic areas. Iceland is the one of the top countries for Information technology in Europe, showing a higher internet usage of 10% than countries such as Austria and France and a 30% higher usage than countries such as Poland and Russia. Norway however is close behind with 95% of its population with internet access. Africa only contributes to 1% of the world’s internet usage, with this mainly stemming from South Africa, Kenya and Ghana. Ethiopia is at 1.9% of its population having access to internet, however South Africa overtakes Kenya, with 48.9% of its population having internet access. Whilst countries in the Europe region are above 50%, none of the countries in Africa are and this concludes that Internet technology is more advanced in Europe than in Africa. This also shows us that countries in Africa are Less Developed countries and Europe is made up of More Developed Countries.

**3) Describe what the future holds for Kenya and Iceland**

The future of internet in Kenya

Due to government spending on fibre-optic cable and other technologic-connectivity enhancing products, Kenya has now overtaken South Africa in faster broadband. Recent reports estimate that there are now nearly 20 million internet users in Kenya and due to high speed mobile internet availability, the numbers are growing.

The future of internet in Iceland

As already 96% of Iceland’s population have internet access, there is not much left to be improved with its technological communication, however, internet service providers are looking for more renewable energy sources and cheaper and more efficient ways to run their services. Also, as mentioned before, Iceland will soon be home to many computer servers for internet use all around the world.

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