

Economic and Social Indicators

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) statistics - 2015

1. Introduction

This is the tenth issue of the Economic and Social Indicators on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) statistics compiled by Statistics Mauritius. It contains statistics on ICT sector, including ICT infrastructure, access and usage based on information gathered from various administrative sources as well as from surveys conducted by Statistics Mauritius.

Data presented in this report relate to the Republic of Mauritius and, unless otherwise stated, refer to the period 2011 to 2015. The concepts and definitions used are given at Annex.

2. ICT infrastructure and access

2.1 Service providers and available infrastructure

Number of service providers

At the end of 2015, there were two fixed telephone service providers, three mobile cellular service providers, same as at the end of 2014. The number of Internet service providers decreased from fourteen in 2014 to thirteen in 2015 (Table 1).

Quality of internet access improves

The quality of Internet access in the country can be assessed through the International Internet Bandwidth capacity, which indicates the amount of information that can be transmitted to or from the country in a given time.

Between 2014 and 2015,

- both the incoming and outgoing capacity increased by 24.8% from 17,077 Megabits per second (mbps) to 21,305 mbps; and
- the Bandwidth capacity (for both incoming and outgoing traffic) per inhabitant increased by 24.6% from 13,534.7 to 16,870.4 bits per second (Table 1).

2.2 Fixed and Mobile cellular subscriptions

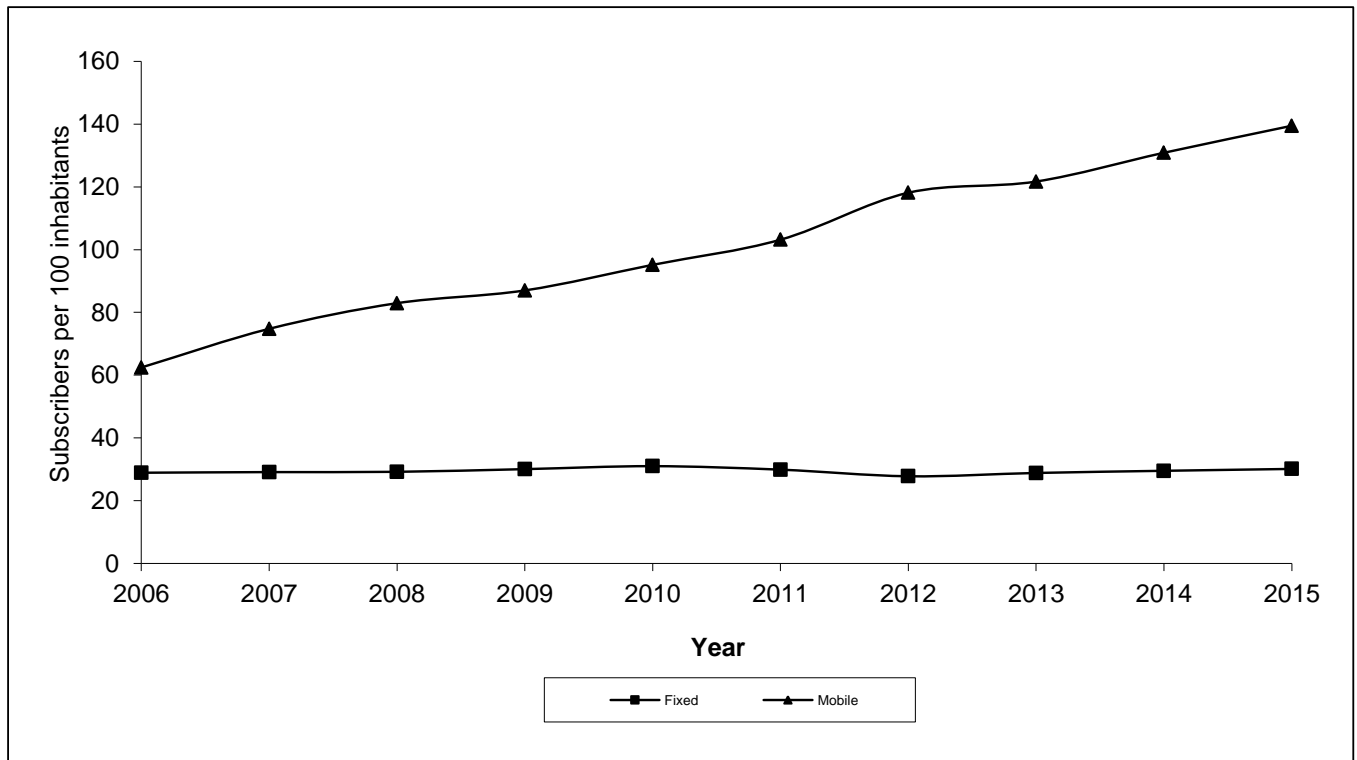
The number of fixed telephone lines increased by 2.1% from 372,200 in 2014 to 380,000 in 2015. The population covered by mobile cellular telephony comprises the number of inhabitants who live within areas covered by a mobile cellular network, irrespective of whether or not they subscribe to the service. In 2015, some 99.0% of the population was covered by mobile cellular telephony, same as in 2014 (Table 1).

Between 2014 and 2015,

- the total number of mobile cellular subscriptions rose by 6.7% from 1,652,000 to 1,762,300. Prepaid subscriptions increased by 6.7% from 1,527,000 to 1,629,000 and postpaid subscriptions by 6.6% from 125,000 to 133,300; and
- mobidensity (the number of mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants) increased by 6.6%, from 130.9 to 139.5 (Table 2).

Over the period 2006 to 2015, mobidensity increased continuously whereas teledensity (fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants) remained more or less stable.

Figure 1 – Fixed telephone lines and mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, 2006 – 2015



2.3 Internet subscriptions

Between 2014 and 2015,

- the number of internet subscriptions increased by 14.4% from 735,000 to 840,900 (Table 2) as a result of an increase of 16.6% in the number of mobile internet subscriptions (from 549,000 to 640,400) and 7.8% (from 186,000 to 200,500) in that of fixed internet subscriptions; and
- the number of internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants went up from 58.3 to 66.6.

2.4 Type of Internet access

Broadband internet is defined as internet connectivity at a speed of at least 256 kilobits per second (Kbps) whereas narrowband internet is defined as connectivity of less than 256 Kbps.

Between 2014 and 2015 (Table 3),

- Narrowband internet subscriptions based on fixed access network decreased by 22.5% from 4,000 to 3,100 whereas broadband internet subscriptions increased by 8.5% from 182,000 to 197,400.
- Narrowband internet subscriptions based on mobile access network increased by 15.9% from 152,000 to 176,200 and broadband internet subscriptions increase by 16.9% from 397,000 to 464,200.

Out of the 661,600 Broadband internet subscriptions in 2015

- 197,400 or 29.8% had access to the service through a fixed line (including wireless); and
- 464,200 or 70.2% had access through a mobile device.

2.5 Tariffs

Selected telephone and internet tariffs for the period 2011 to 2015 are shown in Table 4. Data presented are from the main service provider as at end of year.

2.5.1 Telephone Charges

Between 2014 and 2015, the telephone tariff

- from a fixed line remained unchanged; and
- from a mobile cellular prepaid service remained unchanged for calls: (i) on the same network, (ii) to a fixed telephone and (iii) to a different network (Table 4).

The average mobile cellular tariff (for 100 minutes of use during a month) expressed as a percentage of Gross National Income (GNI) per capita stood at 1.0% in 2015, slightly lower than that in 2014 (1.1%).

2.5.2 Internet Charges

Between 2014 and 2015, the tariff for internet connection using dial up access as well as ADSL tariffs 512 kbps, 1 Mbps and 2 Mbps for both residential and business remained unchanged (Table 4).

Overall, internet access became more affordable in 2015 than in 2014. The internet access (for 20 hours of use during a month) as a percentage of GNI per capita declined from 2.0% in 2014 to 1.9% in 2015.

2.6 Communication traffic

2.6.1 Local calls – increased use of mobile phones

Local calls are mostly done through mobile phones. Out of every 10 local calls in 2015, around 8 are done through mobile phones (Table 5).

However, mobile phone calls are generally shorter than those through fixed phones. In 2015, a mobile phone call lasted on average 1.4 minutes against 2.3 minutes for a call through a fixed phone, almost the same as in 2014.

Local calls from mobile phones between 2014 and 2015 are as follows:

- increased by 1.8% in number from 1,439.5 million to 1,465.0 million, and
- decreased by 4.8% in volume from 2,159.8 million minutes to 2,055.4 million minutes.

2.6.2 International calls

Between 2014 and 2015, the volume of international phone calls for outgoing traffic decreased by 11.6% (from 103.9 to 91.8 million minutes) and for incoming traffic decreased by 8.9% (from 114.2 to 104.0 million minutes) (Table 5).

2.6.3 Short Message Service (SMS)

Between 2014 and 2015

- the number of messages sent through the Short Message Service (SMS) increased by around 3.8% from 946.5 million to 982.0 million.

3. ICT access and use

3.1 ICT access by households

Based on Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) data for years 2012 and 2014, ICT access by households between the two years improved as follows (Table 6); the proportion of households with:

- fixed telephone: from 71.0% to 71.6%;
- mobile cellular phone: from 90.8% to 92.2%;
- computer: 44.9% to 53.1%;
- internet access: 39.2% to 52.0%.

3.2 ICT access and use by individuals

Latest available data on ICT access by individuals (Tables 7 and 8) is available for 2014 as reported at CMPHS.

In 2014, some 83% of persons aged five years and above used a mobile phone, compared to around 80% in 2012.

Data on computer use (Table 8) indicate that in 2014:

- younger people, particularly those in the age bracket 12-19 years are more likely to be computer users than older ones, same as in 2012.

Data on internet use (Table 8) indicate that in 2014:

- 46.5% persons aged twelve years and above were internet users, compared to around 38% in 2012;
- 80.7% younger people, particularly those in the age bracket 12-19 years tend to be more online, compared to around 67% in 2012.

4. ICT usage in educational institutions

4.1 Primary and secondary education

Between March 2014 and March 2015, ICT usage in education (Table 9) in primary and secondary schools were as follows:

- the proportion of primary schools providing internet access to students decreased from 49.0% to 41.0%;
- the number of primary school students per computer decreased from 23 to 22;
- the proportion of secondary schools providing internet access to students increased from 97.0% to 99.0%;
- the number of secondary school students per computer decreased from 20 to 18.

5. ICT usage in business

Based on data collected through the Survey of Employment and Earnings among ‘large establishments’ employing 10 or more persons, the following changes have been noted in ICT usage for years 2014 and 2015 (Table 10).

More ‘large’ establishments

- had internet in 2015 (97.7%) than in 2014 (96.9%);
- had received orders over the internet in 2015 (43.0%) than in 2014 (42.4%); and
- had placed orders over the internet in 2015 (40.5%) than in 2014 (39.3%)

6. Contribution of ICT sector to the economy (see Annex for definition)

6.1 Employment

The number of large establishments (that is those employing 10 or more persons) operating in the ICT sector decreased from 140 in 2014 to 134 in 2015 (Table 11).

The number of employees in those establishments increased by 1.8% from 14,747 (7,900 males and 6,847 females) in 2014 to 15,006 (8,120 males and 6,886 females) in 2015. The share of employment in the ICT sector over total employment for 2015 stood at 4.8%, same as in 2014.

6.2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The ICT sector comprises manufacturing activities, telecommunications services, wholesale and retail trade, and other activities such as call centres, software development, website development and hosting, multimedia, IT consulting and disaster recovery.

In 2015, value added at current prices generated by the ICT sector was Rs 20,415 million, 5.4% higher than in 2014 (Rs 19,363 million). The contribution of ICT to GDP was 5.6% in 2015 same as in 2014. (Table 11). The real growth rate (after removing price effects), however, increased from 6.6% to 7.0%

In 2015, around 53.6% of value added of the sector was generated by activities of telecommunications, 15.4% by wholesale and retail trade and 31.0% by the remaining activities such as manufacturing, call centres, software development and website development.

6.3 External Trade – share of ICT goods and services (see Annex for definition)

Trade in ICT goods increased between 2014 and 2015 as follows:

- imports increased by 4.4 % from Rs 16,677 million to Rs 17,412 million;
 - exports, including re-exports, increased by 16.6% from Rs 9,541 million to Rs 11,123 million.
- Increases in both imports and exports of ICT goods were mainly due to higher imports and exports of cellular phones.*

Trade in ICT services between 2014 and 2015 are as follows:

- imports up by 25.7% from Rs 2,324 million to Rs 2,921 million; and
- exports decreased by 7.8% from Rs 5,880 million to Rs 5,423 million.

Between 2014 and 2015, the share of ICT goods and services:

- over total imports increased from 7.8% to 8.4%; and
- over total exports from 7.7% to 8.2%.

7. ICT Development Index (IDI)

The ICT Development Index (IDI) has been devised by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to track the digital divide of countries and to measure their progress towards becoming information societies. The construction of the IDI is guided by previous ITU composite indices, such as, Digital Access Index (DAI), Digital Opportunity Index (DOI) and the ICT Opportunity Index (ICT-OI).

The IDI is based on eleven indicators grouped into three sub-indices and is measured on a scale of 0 to 10, where a value of 10 indicates highest ICT development and 0 the lowest ICT development (more details are given at Annex).

The IDI for Mauritius was 5.99 in 2015 as compared to 5.66 in 2014, the improvement was mainly due to increases in ICT access and use (Table 12).

Based on latest provisional IDI figures published by ITU, among 167 countries in 2014, Mauritius (IDI of 5.41) ranked 73rd, while Republic of Korea (IDI of 8.93) ranked first. It is to be noted that Mauritius ranked highest among African countries (Table 13).

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July 2016

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Table 1 - ICT infrastructure as at end of year, 2011 - 2015

ICT infrastructure	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1. Fixed-line telephone service providers (number)	2	2	2	2	2
2. Mobile cellular service providers (number)	3	3	3	3	3
3. Internet service providers (number)	12	13	13	14	13
<i>of which providing service to the public</i>	7	10	10	11	10
4. Percentage of population covered by mobile telephony (%)	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
5. Internet hosts (number)	51,123	51,139	n.a	n.a	n.a
6. Internet hosts per 10,000 inhabitants (number)	396.7	395.3	n.a	n.a	n.a
7. International Internet bandwidth capacity (Megabits per second)					
Incoming	5,806.0	8,274.0	11,921.0	17,077.0	21,305.0
Outgoing	5,806.0	8,274.0	11,921.0	17,077.0	21,305.0
8. International Internet bandwidth (bits per second) per inhabitant					
Incoming	4,629.5	6,579.8	9,462.3	13,534.7	16,870.4
Outgoing	4,629.5	6,579.8	9,462.3	13,534.7	16,870.4

n.a: Not available

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA) and National Computer Board (NCB)

Table 2 - ICT access as at end of year, 2011 - 2015

ICT access	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1. Fixed telephone lines ('000)	374.6	349.1	363.0	372.2	380.0
2. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	29.9	27.8	28.8	29.5	30.1
3. Mobile cellular subscriptions ('000)	1,294.1	1,485.8	1,533.6	1,652.0	1,762.3
<i>pre-paid</i>	<i>1,191.9</i>	<i>1,339.2</i>	<i>1,417.1</i>	<i>1,527.0</i>	<i>1,629.0</i>
<i>postpaid</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>146.6</i>	<i>116.5</i>	<i>125.0</i>	<i>133.3</i>
4. Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	103.2	118.2	121.7	130.9	139.5
5. Internet subscriptions ('000)	370.0	568.7	680.7	735.0	840.9
<i>fixed</i> ¹	<i>133.2</i>	<i>149.2</i>	<i>166.8</i>	<i>186.0</i>	<i>200.5</i>
<i>mobile</i>	<i>236.8</i>	<i>419.5</i>	<i>513.9</i>	<i>549.0</i>	<i>640.4</i>
6. Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	29.5	45.2	54.0	58.3	66.6
<i>fixed</i> ¹	<i>10.6</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>15.9</i>
<i>mobile</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>43.5</i>	<i>50.7</i>
7. Broadband Internet ² subscriptions ('000)	279.8	423.2 ³	520.1	579.0	661.6
<i>fixed</i> ¹	<i>118.2</i>	<i>140.8</i>	<i>162.4</i>	<i>182.0</i>	<i>197.4</i>
<i>mobile</i>	<i>161.6</i>	<i>282.4</i>	<i>357.7</i>	<i>397.0</i>	<i>464.2</i>
8. Broadband Internet ² subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	22.3	33.7	41.3	45.9	52.4
<i>fixed</i> ¹	<i>9.4</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>15.6</i>
<i>mobile</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>36.8</i>

¹ Includes wireless as from 2005

² Broadband Internet refers to connection to the internet at a speed equal to or greater than 256 kbps, as the sum of capacity in both directions

³ Revised

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 3 - Internet subscriptions by type of access as at end of year, 2011 - 2015

Type of internet subscriptions	Number				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	370,000	568,700	680,700	735,000	840,900
Narrowband Internet subscriptions	90,200	145,500	160,600	156,000	179,300
<i>Based on fixed access network</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>8,400</i>	<i>4,400</i>	<i>4,000</i>	<i>3,100</i>
<i>Based on mobile access network</i>	<i>75,200</i>	<i>137,100</i>	<i>156,200</i>	<i>152,000</i>	<i>176,200</i>
Broadband¹ Internet subscriptions	279,800	423,200	520,100	579,000	661,600
Fixed (including wireless)	118,200	140,800 ²	162,400	182,000	197,400
Mobile	161,600	282,400	357,700	397,000	464,200

¹ Broadband Internet refers to connection to the internet at a speed equal to or greater than 256 kbps, as the sum of capacity in both directions

² revised

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 4 - Selected telephone and Internet tariffs¹ as at end of year, 2011 - 2015

Rupees

Telephone and internet	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1. Fixed telephone					
A three-minute local call (off-peak time)	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Residential monthly line rental	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Business monthly line rental	225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00
2. International Direct Dialling - 3 minutes call from fixed telephone (off-peak) to:					
Reunion Island	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.70
London/Johannesburg	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.90
New York	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.90
China	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
3. Mobile Cellular telephone - 3 minutes local call on prepaid service					
On same network	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
To a different network	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80
To a fixed telephone	10.44	10.44	10.44	10.44	10.44
4. Internet					
Dial up Peak time (per minute)	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57
Dial up Off Peak time (per minute)	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
ADSL 512 kbps (Unlimited Volume Usage, monthly)					
Residential use ²	621	621	621	621	621
Business use (512 kbps/128 kbps)	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
ADSL 1 Mbps Home & Business (Unlimited Volume Usage, monthly)					
Residential use ²	708	708	708	708	708
Business use	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
ADSL 2 Mbps Home & Business (Unlimited Volume Usage, monthly)					
Residential use ²	1,186	1,186	1,186	1,186	1,186
Business use	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900
5. Mobile cellular tariffs for 100 minutes of use during a month¹ as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
6. Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use per month¹ as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9

¹ main service provider

² Subject to " Fair Usage Policy" as from March 2009

Table 5 - Local and International telephone calls, 2011 - 2015

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Telephone calls	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1 Local calls:					
Number of calls from fixed telephone	422.0	399.7	397.8	382.2	379.7
Volume of calls from fixed telephone (minutes)	980.7	911.2	904.3	876.2	875.7
Number of calls from mobile cellular telephone	1,423.1	1,485.3	1,525.6	1,439.5	1,465.0
Volume of calls from mobile cellular telephone (minutes)	2,041.6	2,230.7	2,329.1	2,159.8	2,055.4
2 International calls:					
Volume of outgoing calls (minutes)	134.2	110.5	97.7	103.9	91.8
<i>From fixed telephone</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>22.1</i>
<i>From mobile cellular telephone</i>	<i>93.1</i>	<i>78.7</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>82.2</i>	<i>69.7</i>
Volume of incoming calls (minutes)	161.8	143.9	134.9	114.2	104.0
<i>To fixed telephone</i>	<i>86.6</i>	<i>64.4</i>	<i>61.6</i>	<i>47.4</i>	<i>44.0</i>
<i>To mobile cellular telephone</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>79.5</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>66.8</i>	<i>60.0</i>
3 Short Message Service (SMS)					
<i>Number of SMS sent</i>	<i>1,279.1</i>	<i>1,153.8</i>	<i>1,084.9</i>	<i>946.5</i>	<i>982.0</i>

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 6: Availability of ICT to households, 2012 and 2014

Households with:	Percentage of Household (%)	
	2012	2014
Fixed telephone	71.0	71.6
Cellular mobile telephone	90.8	92.2
Television set	97.4	97.1
<i>More than one television set</i>	14.9	14.3
<i>Paid TV channels ¹</i>	26.5	27.3
<i>Smart Tv</i>	–	7.5
Computer	44.9	53.1
Internet access	39.2	52.0

¹ Channels, other than those from the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation (MBC)

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 7: Proportion (%) of persons aged 5 years and above using a mobile cellular phone by age-group, 2012 and 2014

age-group (years)	Proportion of persons (%)	
	2012	2014
5 - 11	50.1	53.0
12 - 19	86.7	89.5
20 - 29	96.6	97.6
30 - 39	95.1	96.6
40 - 49	90.5	92.7
50 - 59	81.3	86.7
>=60	51.1	58.9
5 years & above	80.5	83.0

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 8: Persons aged 12 years and above using computer and internet by age-group, 2012 and 2014

age-group (years)	Proportion of persons 12 years and above (%) using			
	computer		internet	
	2012	2014	2012	2014
12 - 19	85.2	88.1	66.6	80.7
20 - 29	67.3	71.6	60.2	72.6
30 - 39	45.4	53.3	36.4	53.0
40 - 49	35.0	41.0	28.1	38.0
50 - 59	27.1	29.5	21.6	27.2
>=60	10.0	12.3	8.5	11.4
12 years & above	45.8	48.5	37.6	46.5

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 9 - ICT usage in education, 2011 - 2015

Educational level	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1. Primary education					
(i) Primary schools having Internet access for students (%)	58.0	56.0	56.0	49.0 ³	41.0
(ii) Students per computer in primary schools (Number)	26	24	23	23	22
2. Secondary education					
(i) Secondary schools having Internet access for students for study purposes (%) ¹	96.0	93.0	96.0	97.0	99.0
(ii) Students per computer in secondary schools (Number) ¹	21	21	20	20	18
(iii) Students examined in ICT at School Certificate level					
Number	4,987	5,325	5,471	5,869	5,662
Percentage	29.0	31.5	34.4	37.5	36.1
(iv) Students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate level					
Number	928	1,007	923	926	797
Percentage	9.2	9.7	9.0	9.0	7.7
3. Tertiary education²					
Students enrolled in ICT or an ICT- dominated field at tertiary level					
Number	3,878	3,520	3,836	4,051 ³	n.a
Percentage	8.4	7.1	7.6	8.0 ³	n.a

¹ Figures for secondary level include both Academic and Pre-Vocational

² Includes also distance education and institutions abroad, and relates to school years 2010/2011 to 2015/2016

³ Revised

Source: Annual Survey in Primary and Secondary Schools in March, Mauritius Examination Syndicate (MES) and Tertiary Education Commission (TEC)

n.a: Not available

Table 10 - ICT usage in business ¹ by industrial sector ², 2014 and 2015 (according to NSIC Rev. 2 based on ISIC Rev. 4 of 2007)

Use of ICT	% of establishments 2014				% of establishments 2015			
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All
1. Computer	79.0	99.9	99.9	98.6	77.0	99.6	99.9	98.5
2. Website	38.5	51.0	70.5	63.1	33.8	40.1	63.2	55.2
3. Internet/Email	74.1	97.1	98.9	96.9	75.4	98.5	99.3	97.7
4. Intranet	34.1	38.4	54.3	48.6	29.6	32.0	48.9	43.2
5. Receiving orders over the Internet	19.1	46.1	43.1	42.4	20.1	49.4	42.4	43.0
6. Placing orders over the Internet	17.9	41.6	40.3	39.3	20.3	44.9	40.5	40.5

¹ Covers establishments employing 10 or more persons, and excludes Government Ministries & Departments, Municipalities and District Councils

² Comprises (i) the primary sector: 'Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing' and 'Mining & quarrying',
(ii) the secondary sector: 'Manufacturing', 'Electricity, Gas & water supply' and 'Construction'
(iii) the Tertiary sector: Trade, hotels & restaurants, transport and all the other service industries

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings in large establishments, March 2014 and 2015

Table 11 - Establishments, employment and value added in the ICT sector, 2011 - 2015

	2011	2012	2013 ³	2014 ³	2015
1. Establishments ¹ in ICT sector (Number)	137	136	138	140	134
2. Employment ¹ in the ICT sector(number)	13,116	12,972	14,094	14,747	15,006
<i>Male</i>	7,000	7,068	7,600	7,900	8,120
<i>Female</i>	6,116	5,904	6,494	6,847	6,886
3. Employment in the ICT sector as a % of total employment	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.8
4. Value added in the ICT sector (Rs Million)	16,657	17,348	18,254	19,363	20,415
5. Value added in the ICT sector as a % of GDP	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
6. Growth rate in the ICT sector (%)	9.4	8.9	6.9	6.6	7.0
7. Imports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	8,194	9,726	11,522	19,001	20,333
goods (c.i.f)	5,680	7,502	9,280	16,677	17,412
<i>services</i> ²	2,514	2,224	2,242	2,324	2,921
8. Exports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	4,947	5,562	6,580	15,421	16,546
goods (f.o.b)	317	455	2,042	9,541	11,123
<i>services</i> ²	4,630	5,107	4,538	5,880	5,423
9. Imports of ICT goods and services as a % of total imports	3.8	4.2	5.0	7.8	8.4
10. Exports of ICT goods and services as a % of total exports	2.9	2.9	3.6	7.7	8.2

¹ Large establishments, that is employing 10 or more persons

² Source: Bank of Mauritius

³ revised

Note 1: Industrial Classifications is according to the National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC), Revision 2 based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) , Rev. 4 of 2007

Note 2: Value added, growth rate and percentage distribution of ICT sector have been revised due to the rebasing exercise of National Accounts estimates based on the Census of Economic Activities (CEA) conducted in 2013

Table 12 - ICT Development Index, 2014 - 2015

Category	Index	
	2014 ¹	2015 ²
ICT Access	7.08	7.50
ICT Use	3.43	3.83
ICT Skills	7.27	7.27
ICT Development Index	5.66	5.99

¹revised²provisional**Table 13 - ICT Development Index (IDI) for selected countries, 2014**

Category	IDI	Rank
Korea Republic of	8.93	1
Denmark	8.88	2
United Kingdom	8.75	4
Australia	8.29	13
Singapore	8.08	19
Mauritius *	5.41	73
Seychelles	4.96	87
South Africa	4.90	88
India	2.69	131

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

* provisional figure compiled by ITU

Concepts and definitions

Concepts	Definitions								
1. ICT Sector	<p>The definition of the ICT sector is according to the recommendations of the Global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development of the United Nations.</p> <p>The ICT sector consists of manufacturing and services industries whose products capture, transmit or display data and information electronically.</p> <p>It includes related activities of “Manufacturing”, “Wholesale and retail trade”, “Communications”, “Business services (such as call centres, software development, website development and hosting, multimedia and IT consulting and disaster recovery)”.</p> <p>Industrial classifications used is according to the National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC), Revision 2 based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all economic activities, Rev. 4 of 2007.</p>								
2. ICT goods and Services	<p>ICT Goods comprise telecommunications equipment, computer and related equipments, electronic components, audio and video equipments and other ICT goods.</p> <p>ICT services includes communications services (telecommunications, business network services, teleconferencing, support services, and postal services) and computer and information services (database, data processing, software design and development, maintenance and repair, and news agency services).</p>								
3. ICT Development Index	<p>IDI is computed using the methodology of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). It is based on 11 variables organised in three categories, as follows:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Category</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Variables</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">ICT Access</td> <td> Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants International Internet bandwidth (bits/s) per Internet user Proportion of households with a computer Proportion of households with Internet access at home </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">ICT Use</td> <td> Internet users per 100 inhabitants Fixed broadband internet Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">ICT Skills</td> <td> Adult literacy rate Secondary gross enrolment ratio Tertiary gross enrolment ratio </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Variables	ICT Access	Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants International Internet bandwidth (bits/s) per Internet user Proportion of households with a computer Proportion of households with Internet access at home	ICT Use	Internet users per 100 inhabitants Fixed broadband internet Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants	ICT Skills	Adult literacy rate Secondary gross enrolment ratio Tertiary gross enrolment ratio
Category	Variables								
ICT Access	Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants International Internet bandwidth (bits/s) per Internet user Proportion of households with a computer Proportion of households with Internet access at home								
ICT Use	Internet users per 100 inhabitants Fixed broadband internet Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants								
ICT Skills	Adult literacy rate Secondary gross enrolment ratio Tertiary gross enrolment ratio								

Each variable is converted to a variable index with a value between zero and one by dividing it by the reference value or “goal post” (provided by ITU). The category index is an average of the weighted variable indices multiplied by 10. The IDI is a weighted average of the category indices.

The value of the IDI varies from 0 to 10, with the value 10 indicating highest ICT development and 0 the lowest ICT development.

4. **Teledensity** Number of fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants
5. **Mobidensity** Number of mobile cellular phones per 100 inhabitants
6. **Narrowband** Connection to the internet at speed less than 256 kilobits per second, as the sum of capacity in both directions
7. **Broadband** Connection to the internet at speed equal to or greater than 256 kilobits per second, as the sum of capacity in both directions
8. **Digital Subscriber Line** Technologies that provide digital data transmission
9. **Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line** DSL with different speed for upstream and downstream
10. **Peak time domestic call** 6.30 hours to 20.30 hours
11. **Peak time international call** Monday to Friday – 6.00 hours to 22.00 hours
Saturday – 6.00 hours to 12.00 hours
12. **International Internet bandwidth** The amount of information (megabits) that could be transmitted to or from the country per second
13. **Mobile cellular tariff for 100 minutes of use** refers to 100 minutes of use (average of 100 minutes of use on same network, 100 minutes of use on a different network and 100 minutes of use to a fixed telephone) on a prepaid package
14. **Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use** 10 hours dial up connection during peak time and 10 hours dial up connection during off peak time
15. **Fair Usage Policy** If an Internet subscriber’s usage is regularly high, he will be informed. In case his usage continues to remain excessive his transmission speed might be reduced