Economic and Social Indicators

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Statistics - 2017

1. Introduction

This is the twelfth issue of the Economic and Social Indicators on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) statistics compiled by Statistics Mauritius. It presents 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 2013 to 2017. 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 2017, there were two fixed-line telephone service providers, three mobile cellular service providers and thirteen internet service providers, same as at the end of 2016 (Table 1).

Internet Usage

International Bandwidth Usage includes all international links used by all types of operators, namely fixed, mobile and satellite operators.

In 2017, International Bandwidth Usage was 96.3 Gbit/s (Gigabits per second). The usage per inhabitant works out to 76,150 bits per second (Table 1).

2.2 Fixed and Mobile cellular subscriptions

The number of fixed telephone lines increased by 6.1% from 389,500 in 2016 to 413,100 in 2017. 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 2017, some 99% of the population was covered by mobile cellular telephony, same as in 2016 (Table 1).

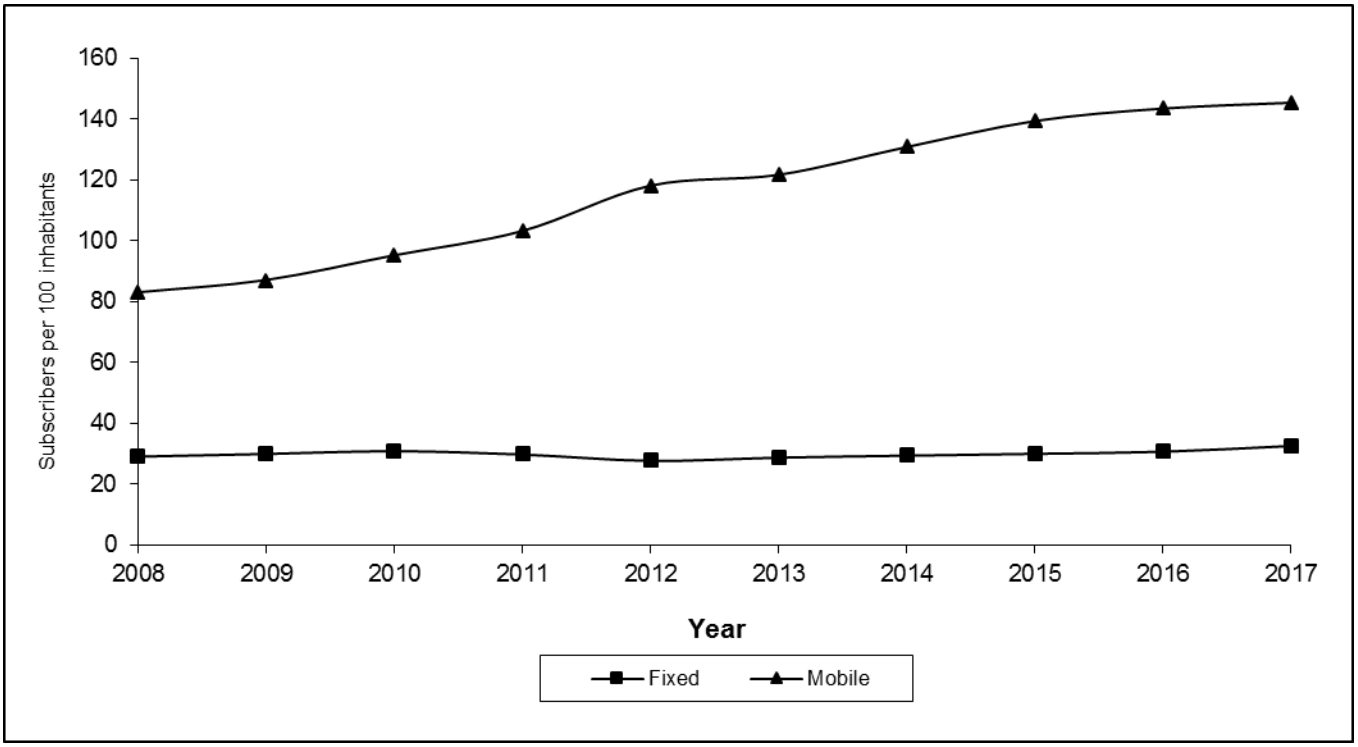
Between 2016 and 2017,

- the total number of mobile cellular subscriptions rose by 1.4% from 1,814,000 to 1,839,500, prepaid subscriptions increased by 0.8% from 1,664,600 to 1,677,800 and postpaid subscriptions, by 8.2% from 149,400 to 161,700; and

- mobidensity (the number of mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants) increased by 1.3%, from 143.6 to 145.5 (Table 2).

As shown in Figure 1 over the period 2008 to 2017, mobidensity increased continuously, whereas teledensity (fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants), which remained more or less stable from 2008 to 2016, increased to 32.7 in 2017 (Table 2).

Figure 1 – Fixed telephone lines and mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, 2008 – 2017



2.3 Internet subscriptions

Between 2016 and 2017,

- the number of internet subscriptions increased by 14.5% from 1,090,300 to 1,248,000 (Table 2) as a result of increases of 14.2% in the number of mobile internet subscriptions (from 875,200 to 999,600) and 15.5% (from 215,100 to 248,400) in that of fixed internet subscriptions; and
- the number of internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants went up from 86.3 to 98.7.

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.

From 2016 to 2017, Broadband Internet subscriptions increased by 14.9% from 863,400 to 991,900. Following the same trend, Narrowband Internet subscriptions went up by 12.9% from 226,900 to 256,100.

Among the Broadband Internet subscriptions, those based on mobile network rose by 14.6% from 650,800 to reach 745,900, while those based on fixed (including wireless) network increased by 15.7% from 212,600 to 246,000.

As regards Narrowband subscriptions, those based on mobile access network increased by 13.1% from 224,400 to 253,700. On the other hand, those based on fixed access network dropped by 4.0% from 2,500 to 2,400 (Table 3).

2.5 Tariffs

Selected telephone and internet tariffs for the period 2013 to 2018 are shown in Table 4. Data presented are from the main service provider as at end of year.

2.5.1 Telephone Charges

Between 2016 and 2017, 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 different network and (iii) to a fixed telephone (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 0.9% in 2017, slightly lower than in 2016.

2.5.2 Internet Charges

Between 2016 and 2017, 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 2017 than in 2016. The internet access (for 20 hours of use during a month) as a percentage of GNI per capita declined from 1.8% in 2016 to 1.6% in 2017.

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 2017, around 8 are done through mobile phones (Table 5).

However, mobile phone calls are generally shorter than those through fixed phones. In 2017, a mobile phone call lasted on average 1.3 minutes against 2.3 minutes for a call through a fixed phone, almost the same as in 2016.

Local calls from mobile phones between 2016 and 2017 are as follows:

- decreased by 3.7% in number from 1,473.1 million to 1,418.1 million, and
- decreased by 4.2% in volume from 1,892.5 million minutes to 1812.9 to million minutes.

2.6.2 International calls

Between 2016 and 2017, the volume of international phone calls for outgoing traffic decreased by 13.9% (from 76.1 to 65.5 million minutes) and for incoming traffic decreased by 21.0% (from 83.3 to 65.8 million minutes) (Table 5).

2.6.3 Short Message Service (SMS)

Between 2016 and 2017,

- the number of messages sent through the Short Message Service (SMS) increased by 1.0% from 1,000.4 to 1010.8 million.

3. ICT access and use

3.1 ICT access by households

Data for this module are based on the results of the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) and are updated every two years.

Latest data on ICT access and use are available for the year 2016.

Based on CMPHS data for 2014 and 2016, ICT access by households between the two years improved as follows (Table 6); the proportion of households with:

- cellular mobile phone: from 92.2% to 94.8%;
- paid TV channels: 27.3% to 31.3%;
- Smart TV: 7.5% to 13.4%;
- computer: 53.1% to 54.7%;
- internet access: 52.0% to 63.3%.

3.2 ICT access and use by individuals

In 2016, some 87.3% of persons aged five years and above used a mobile phone, compared to around 83.0% in 2014.

Data on computer use (Table 8) indicated that in 2016:

- around 60.5% of persons aged five years and above could use a computer compared to 58.8% in 2014;
- younger persons, particularly those in the age bracket 12-19 years are more likely to be computer users than older ones, same as in 2014.

Data on internet use (Table 8) revealed that in 2016:

- 53.7% persons aged twelve years and above were internet users, compared to 46.5% in 2014;
- 87.2% younger persons, particularly those in the age bracket 12-19 years tend to be more online, compared to around 80.7% in 2014;
- The home was the most common place for using computer, 82.1% followed by workplace, 34.9%.

4. 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 2016 and 2017 (Table 10).

‘large’ establishments

- having internet increased from 97.3% in 2016 to 97.8% in 2017;
- having placed orders over the internet increased from 43.2% in 2016 to 43.3% in 2017 and
- having computer was 98.8% in 2017, same as in 2016.

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

5.1 Employment

The number of large establishments (employing 10 or more persons) operating in the ICT sector increased from 130 in 2016 to 135 in 2017 (Table 11).

The number of employees in those establishments increased by 3.6% from 15,634 (8,188 males and 7,446 females) in 2016 to 16,201 (8,599 males and 7,602 females) in 2017. The share of employment in the ICT sector over total employment for 2017 stood at 5.1%, slightly higher than the estimate of 4.9% recorded in 2016.

5.2 Gross Value Added (GVA)

GVA at current basic prices comprises the sum of value added of each firm, government institution and producing households in a given country (GVA = $\sum$ Value added).

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 2017, value added at current prices generated by the ICT sector was Rs 22,894 million, 4.2% higher in nominal terms than in 2016 (Rs 21,970 million). The contribution of ICT to Gross Value Added at current basic prices (GVA) decreased slightly from 5.7% in 2016 to 5.6% in 2017 (Table 11). The real growth rate (after removing price effects), decreased from 5.4% to 4.4%.

In 2017, around 49.8% of value added of the sector was generated by activities of telecommunications, 15.8% by wholesale and retail trade and 34.4% by the remaining activities such as manufacturing, call centres, software development and website development.

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

Trade in ICT goods decreased between 2016 and 2017 as follows:

- imports decreased by 21.7 % from Rs 12,327 million to Rs 9,653 million;
- exports, including re-exports, decreased by 69.5% from Rs 4,243 million to Rs 1,295 million.

Decreases in both imports and exports of ICT goods were mainly due to lower imports and exports of cellular phones.

Trade in ICT services between 2016 and 2017 are as follows:

- imports increased by 34.2% from Rs 2,625 million to Rs 3,523 million; and
- exports declined by 19.5% from Rs 5,449 million to Rs 4,385 million.

Between 2016 and 2017, the share of ICT goods and services:

- over total imports decreased from 6.4% to 5.2%; and
- over total exports from 5.0% to 2.9%.

6. 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).

Latest available IDI for Mauritius stood at 6.02 in 2016 as compared to 5.67 in the preceding year (Table 12).

Latest IDI figures published by ITU indicate that among 176 countries in 2016, Mauritius (IDI of 5.88) ranked 72nd, slightly better than in 2015, while Iceland (IDI of 8.98) ranked first. It is to be noted that Mauritius ranked highest among African countries (Table 13).

The methodology for the computation of IDI for the year 2017 is being revised by ITU based on a set of new indicators. The IDI for year 2017 will be compiled as soon as the new methodology is available.

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Table 1 - ICT infrastructure as at end of year, 2013 - 2017

ICT infrastructure	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
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)	13	14	13	13	13
of which providing service to the public	10	11	10	10	10
4. Percentage of population covered by mobile telephony (%)	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
5. International Internet bandwidth capacity (Megabits per second)					
Incoming	11,921.0	17,077.0	21,305.0	42,500.0	NA
Outgoing	11,921.0	17,077.0	21,305.0	42,500.0	NA
6. International Internet bandwidth (bits per second) per inhabitant					
Incoming	9,462.3	13,534.7	16,870.4	33,628.2	NA
Outgoing	9,462.3	13,534.7	16,870.4	33,628.2	NA
7. International Bandwidth Usage Gbit/s (Gigabits per second)	Napp	Napp	Napp	Napp	96.3
8. International Bandwidth Usage Gbit/s (bits per second) per inhabitant	Napp	Napp	Napp	Napp	76,150.0

NA : Not available

Napp : Not applicable

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

Table 2 - ICT access as at end of year, 2013 - 2017

ICT access	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Fixed telephone lines ('000)	363.0	372.2	380.0	389.5	413.1
2. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	28.8	29.5	30.1	30.8	32.7
3. Mobile cellular subscriptions ('000)	1,533.6	1,652.0	1,762.3	1,814.0	1,839.5
pre-paid	*1,417.1*	*1,527.0*	*1,629.0*	*1,664.6*	*1,677.8*
postpaid	*116.5*	*125.0*	*133.3*	*149.4*	*161.7*
4. Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	121.7	130.9	139.5	143.6	145.5
5. Internet subscriptions ('000)	680.7	735.0	840.9	1,090.3	1,248.0
fixed [1]	*166.8*	*186.0*	*200.5*	*215.1*	*248.4*
mobile	*513.9*	*549.0*	*640.4*	*875.2*	*999.6*
6. Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	54.0	58.3	66.6	86.3	98.7
fixed [1]	*13.2*	*14.7*	*15.9*	17.0	19.6
mobile	*40.8*	*43.5*	*50.7*	69.3	79.0
7. Broadband Internet [2] subscriptions ('000)	520.1	579.0	661.6	863.4	991.9
fixed [1]	*162.4*	*182.0*	*197.4*	*212.6*	*246.0*
mobile	*357.7*	*397.0*	*464.2*	*650.8*	*745.9*
8. Broadband Internet [2] subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	41.3	45.9	52.4	68.3	78.4
fixed [1]	*12.9*	*14.4*	*15.6*	16.8	19.5
mobile	*28.4*	*31.5*	*36.8*	51.5	59.0

[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

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 3 - Internet subscriptions by type of access as at end of year, 2013 - 2017

Number

Type of internet subscriptions	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	**680,700**	**735,000**	**840,900**	**1,090,300**	**1,248,000**
Narrowband Internet subscriptions	**160,600**	**156,000**	**179,300**	**226,900**	**256,100**
Based on fixed access network	*4,400*	*4,000*	*3,100*	*2,500*	*2,400*
Based on mobile access network	*156,200*	*152,000*	*176,200*	*224,400*	*253,700*
Broadband[1] Internet subscriptions	**520,100**	**579,000**	**661,600**	**863,400**	**991,900**
Fixed (including wireless)	162,400	182,000	197,400	212,600	246,000
Mobile	357,700	397,000	464,200	650,800	745,900

[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

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 4 - Selected telephone and Internet tariffs[1] as at end of year, 2013 - 2017

Rupees

Telephone and internet	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
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 (1 mbps/384 kbps)	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 (2 mbps/384 kbps)	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900
5. Mobile cellular tariffs for 100 minutes of use during a month[1] as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
6. Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use per month[1] as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6

[1] main service provider

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

Table 5 - Local and International telephone calls, 2013 - 2017

Mn

Telephone calls	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1 Local calls:					
Number of calls from fixed telephone	397.8	382.2	379.7	365.1	340.9
Volume of calls from fixed telephone (minutes)	904.3	876.2	875.7	832.1	781.2
Number of calls from mobile cellular telephone	1,525.6	1,439.5	1,465.0	1,473.1	1,418.1
Volume of calls from mobile cellular telephone (minutes)	2,329.1	2,159.8	2,055.4	1,892.5	1,812.9
2 International calls:					
Volume of outgoing calls (minutes)	**97.7**	**103.9**	**91.8**	**76.1**	**65.5**
From fixed telephone	*22.8*	*21.7*	*22.1*	*18.0*	*17.6*
From mobile cellular telephone	*74.9*	*82.2*	*69.7*	*58.1*	*47.9*
Volume of incoming calls (minutes)	**134.9**	**114.2**	**104.0**	**83.3**	**65.8**
To fixed telephone	*61.6*	*47.4*	*44.0*	*35.5*	*29.1*
To mobile cellular telephone	*73.2*	*66.8*	*60.0*	*47.8*	*36.7*
3 Short Message Service (SMS)					
Number of SMS sent	*1,084.9*	*946.5*	*982.0*	*1,000.4*	*1,010.8*

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 6: Availability of ICT to households, 2014 and 2016

Households with:	Percentage of Household (%)	
	2014	2016
Fixed telephone	71.6	69.1
Cellular mobile telephone	92.2	94.8
of which Smartphone	-	*59.6*
Television set	97.1	96.9
More than one television set	*14.3*	*13.7*
Paid TV channels [1]	*27.3*	*31.3*
Smart Tv	*7.5*	*13.4*
Computer	53.1	54.7
Internet access	52.0	63.3

[1] Channels, other than those from the Mauritius Broadcating Corporation (MBC)
Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)
_: Not applicable

Table 7: Proportion (%) of persons aged 5 years and above using a mobile cellular phone by age-group, 2014 and 2016

age-group (years)	Proportion of persons (%)	
	2014	2016
5 - 11	53.0	63.9
12 - 19	89.5	94.3
20 - 29	97.6	98.8
30 - 39	96.6	98.1
40 - 49	92.7	96.0
50 - 59	86.7	90.4
>=60	58.9	65.8
5 years & above	83.0	87.3

Table 8: Persons using computer and internet by age-group , 2014 and 2016

age-group (years)	Proportion of persons (%) using			
	computer		internet	
	2014	2016	2014	2016
5 - 11	66.5	63.2	31.7	38.9
12 - 19	88.1	85.5	80.7	87.2
20 - 29	71.6	71.0	72.6	82.9
30 - 39	53.3	57.0	53.0	67.2
40 - 49	41.0	44.1	38.0	48.0
50 - 59	29.5	29.5	27.2	31.0
>=60	12.3	13.2	11.4	14.1
5 years & above	50.5	50.1	44.8	52.2
12 years & above	48.5	48.7	46.5	53.7

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 9 - ICT usage in education, 2013 - 2017

	Educational level	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1.	**Primary education**					
	(i) Primary schools having Internet access for students (%)	56.0	49.0	41.0	38.0	35.0
	(ii) Students per computer in primary schools (Number)	23	23	22	22	22
2.	**Secondary education**					
	(i) Secondary schools having Internet access for students for study purposes (%) [1]	96.0	97.0	99.0	95.0	94.0
	(ii) Students per computer in secondary schools (Number) [1]	20	19	18	18	17
	(iii) Students examined in ICT at School Certificate level					
	Number	5,471	5,869	5,662	6,028	6,019
	Percentage	34.4	37.5	36.1	39.0	39.2
	(iv) Students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate level					
	Number	923	926	992	973	966
	Percentage	9.0	8.9	9.6	10.5	10.2
3.	**Tertiary education[2]**					
	Students enrolled in ICT or an ICT- dominated field at tertiary level					
	Number	3,836	4,051	3,920	3,866	n.a
	Percentage	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.0	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 2011/2012 to 2016/2017

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], 2016 and 2017 (according to NSIC Rev. 2 based on ISIC Rev. 4 of 2007)

Use of ICT	% of establishments 2016				% of establishments 2017			
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All
1. Computer	83.2	99.9	99.7	98.8	83.2	99.9	99.7	98.8
2. Website	34.6	44.1	64.8	57.5	34.8	43.9	64.0	57.0
3. Internet/Email	80.6	97.7	98.7	97.3	81.4	98.7	98.9	97.8
4. Intranet	29.5	30.7	47.9	42.3	28.6	30.8	45.4	40.6
5. Receiving orders over the Internet	22.3	51.1	44.3	44.8	26.0	52.9	42.2	44.1
6. Placing orders over the Internet	24.2	46.5	43.6	43.2	26.2	48.4	42.7	43.3

[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 2016 and 2017

Table 11 - Establishments, employment and value added in the ICT sector, 2013 - 2017

		2013	2014	2015	2016 [3]	2017
1.	Establishments [1] in ICT sector (Number)	138	140	134	130	135
2.	Employment [2] in the ICT sector (number)	14,094	14,747	15,006	15,634	16,201
	Male	*7,600*	*7,900*	*8,120*	*8,188*	*8,599*
	Female	*6,494*	*6,847*	*6,886*	*7,446*	*7,602*
3.	Employment in the ICT sector as a % of total employment	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1
4.	Value added in the ICT sector (Rs Million)	18,254	19,438	21,137	21,970	22,894
5.	Value added in the ICT sector as a % of GVA (Gross Value Added at current basic prices)	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.6
6.	Growth rate in the ICT sector (%)	6.9	6.6	7.1	5.4	4.4
7.	Imports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	11,522	19,001	20,331	14,952	13,176
	goods (c.i.f)	*9,280*	*16,677*	*17,410*	*12,327*	*9,653*
	services [3]	*2,242*	*2,324*	*2,921*	*2,625*	*3,523*
8.	Exports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	6,580	15,421	16,546	9,692	5,680
	goods (f.o.b)	*2,042*	*9,541*	*11,123*	*4,243*	*1,295*
	services [3]	*4,538*	*5,880*	*5,423*	*5,449*	*4,385*
9.	Imports of ICT goods and services as a % of total imports	5.0	7.8	8.4	6.4	5.2
10.	Exports of ICT goods and services as a % of total exports	3.6	7.7	8.3	5.0	2.9

[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

Table 12 - ICT Development Index, 2016 - 2017

Category	Index [1]	
	2015	**2016**
ICT Access	7.10	7.32
ICT Use	3.77	4.47
ICT Skills	6.63	6.53
ICT Development Index	**5.67**	**6.02**

[1]revised

Table 13 - ICT Development Index (IDI) for selected countries, 2016

Category	**IDI**	**Rank**
Iceland	8.98	1
Korea Republic of	8.85	2
Denmark	8.71	4
United Kingdom	8.65	5
Australia	8.24	14
Singapore	8.05	18
Mauritius *	**5.88**	**72**
Seychelles	5.03	90
South Africa	4.96	92
India	3.03	134

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

* Provisional figure compiled by ITU

ANNEX

Concepts and definitions

	Concepts	Definitions
1.	**ICT Sector**	The definition of the ICT sector is according to the recommendations of the Global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development of the United Nations. The ICT sector consists of manufacturing and services industries whose products capture, transmit or display data and information electronically. 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)". 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.
2.	**ICT goods and Services**	**ICT Goods** comprise telecommunications equipment, computer and related equipments, electronic components, audio and video equipments and other ICT goods. **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).
3.	**ICT Development Index**	IDI is computed using the methodology of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). It is based on 11 variables organised in three categories, as follows:

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	Mean years of schooling 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 (DSL)**	Technologies that provide digital data transmission
9.	**Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)**	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