

Economic and Social Indicators

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) statistics - 2006

1. Introduction

This is the first issue of the Economic and Social Indicators on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) statistics compiled by the Central Statistics Office. It contains statistics on ICT infrastructure and access, and ICT usage by individuals and businesses based on information gathered from various administrative sources as well as from household and establishment surveys conducted by the office.

Data presented in this report relate to the Republic of Mauritius and, unless otherwise stated, refer to the period 2000 to 2006. The definitions and sources of data used are given at Annex.

2. ICT infrastructure and access

ICT infrastructure and access to it are essential prerequisites for benefiting from ICT. The indicators on ICT infrastructure and access give an indication on the availability of the necessary physical networks and the level of connectivity to these technologies.

2.1. Service providers and available infrastructure

At the end of 2006, there were two fixed telephone service providers and three mobile cellular service providers compared to one fixed and two mobile cellular service providers prior to 2006. The number of internet service providers which was only one in 2000, increased to seven in 2006 (Table 1).

International internet bandwidth capacity indicates the amount of information that can be transmitted to or from the country in a given time and hence the quality of internet access in the country. This capacity which was 10 megabits per second (mbps) for both incoming and outgoing traffic in 2000, increased rapidly to reach 192 mbps for incoming traffic and 153 mbps for outgoing traffic in 2006.

The International Internet Bandwidth capacity for incoming traffic per inhabitant increased to 152.8 bits per second in 2006 from 8.4 in 2000, while that for outgoing traffic increased to 121.8 bits per second in 2006 from 8.4 in 2000.

2.2. Fixed telephone lines

The number of fixed telephone lines was 357,300 in 2006, 36.4% higher than the 2000 figure of 262,000 (Table 2). It is noted that the number of fixed telephone lines registered low growths during the period 2002 to 2005 and even a decline in 2006 possibly due to the increasing use of mobile cellular phones.

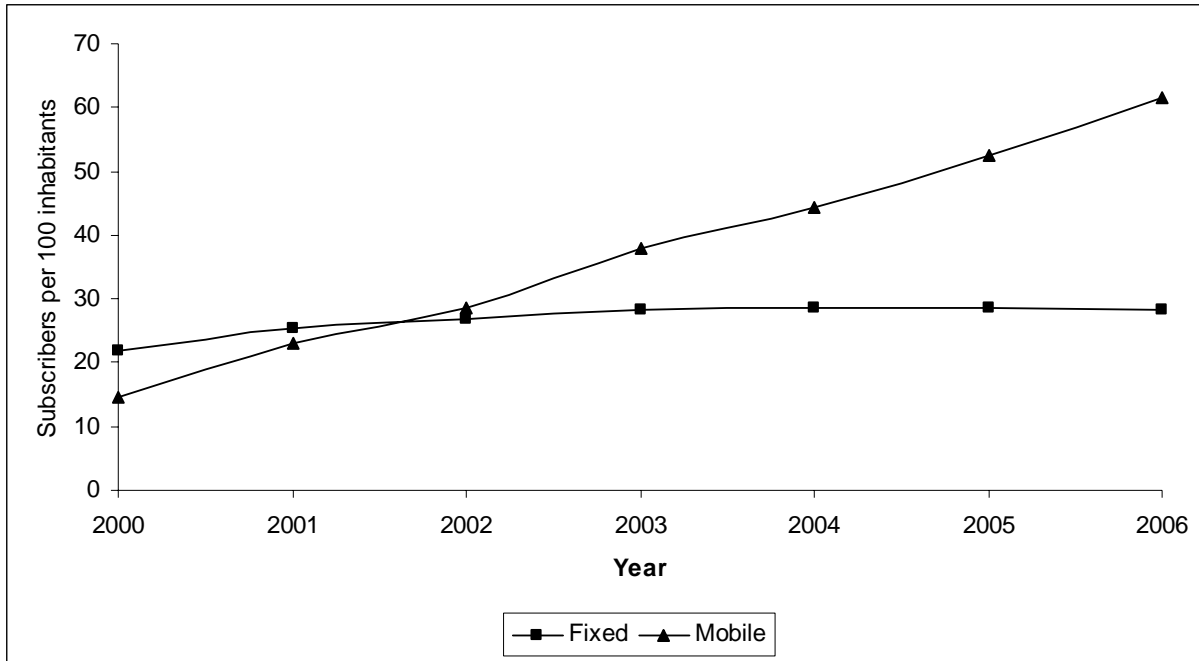
Teledensity defined as the number of fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants which was 22.0 in 2000 increased to around 28.4 in 2003, a level which was maintained till 2006.

2.3. Mobile cellular subscribers

The population covered by mobile cellular telephony is defined as 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 2006, 98% of the population was covered by mobile cellular telephony compared to the already high figure of 92% in 2000.

Comparatively, the number of mobile cellular subscribers registered an increase of more than 300% reaching 772,400 in 2006 compared to 174,500 in 2000, so that by 2002 it outnumbered the number of fixed telephone lines (Table 2). Mobidensity or the number of mobile cellular phones per 100 inhabitants also increased by more than 300% reaching 61.5 in 2006 compared to only 14.6 in 2000.

Figure 1 – Fixed telephone lines and mobile cellular subscribers per 100 inhabitants, 2000 - 2006



2.4 Internet subscribers

The number of internet subscribers at the end of 2006 reached 137,500, representing an increase of around 300% over the figure of 35,000 in 2000 (Table 2). The number of internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants worked out to 10.9% in 2006 compared to only 2.9% in 2000.

It is noted that the number of internet subscribers registered a jump of 64.9% to reach 128,600 in 2005 from 78,000 in 2004 following the introduction of mobile internet services towards the end of 2004. In 2006, the number of mobile internet subscribers increased to 61,100 from 43,100 in 2005 while the number of subscribers to fixed internet services declined to 76,400 from 85,500.

As a percentage of total internet subscribers, mobile internet subscribers increased to 44.4% in 2006 from 33.5% in 2005 while fixed internet subscribers declined to 55.6% in 2006 from 66.5% in 2005.

2.5 Type of internet access

Broadband internet, defined as internet connectivity at speed of at least 128 kilobits per second, was introduced in 2002. Broadband internet subscribers, which were 1,200 in 2003, increased sharply to reach 81,069 in 2006. Conversely, narrowband internet subscribers (those with an Internet connection of less than 128 kilobits per second) declined from 60,052 to 56,410 during the same period (Table 3).

In 2006, the proportion of subscribers with broadband connection was 59.0% against 2.0% in 2003, while that with narrowband connection was 41.0% in 2006 as opposed to 98.0% in 2000.

In 2006, 19,948 or 24.6% of the broadband internet subscribers had access to the service through a fixed line (including wireless), of which 10,582 through a Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) connection. Some 61,121 or 75.4% had access through a mobile cellular telephone. Among the latter group, 44,471 were using General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) and 16,650 the third Generation of Mobile telephony (3G).

2.6 Tariffs

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

The tariff for a three minute local call on a fixed telephone (off peak time) declined to R1.80 in 2006 from R2.05 in 2005 and R1.00 in 2000. Conversely, the tariff for international direct dialing from fixed telephone registered continuous declines during the period 2000 to 2006. Thus, the tariff for a three-minute call to London/Johannesburg declined by 61.6% to R28.80 in 2006 from R75.00 in 2000.

The tariff for a three minute local call on same network using mobile cellular prepaid service which was at R3.60 in 2000 remained unchanged till 2006 while a similar call to a different network declined by 18.9% to R11.70 in 2006 from R14.40 in 2000.

The tariff for internet connection per minute using dial up access (off peak time) decreased by 46.0% to R0.27 in 2006 from R0.50 in 2000, while internet access by household using DSL technology (128 kbps) cost R750 per month in 2006 compared to R 1,499 in 2003. More details are given in Table 4.

The average mobile cellular tariff for 100 minutes of use during a month as a percentage of GNI per capita, which was 4.9% in 2000, declined continuously to 2.6% in 2006. Similarly, internet access tariff for 20 hours of use during a month as a percentage of GNI per capita declined from 10.6% in 2000 to 4.1% in 2006.

2.7 Communication traffic

2.7.1 Local calls

In 2006, the number of local calls made from fixed telephone declined by 1.1% from 539.9 million to 546.0 million in 2005. The volume of calls which was 1,440.1 million minutes in 2005 declined by 3.4% to reach 1,391.2 million minutes in 2006.

Conversely, during the same period, the total number of calls from mobile cellular telephone increased by 10.1% to 335.1 million from 304.4 million and the volume of calls by 21.4% to 853.3 million minutes from 702.9 million minutes (Table 5).

2.7.2 International calls

The volume of international outgoing telephone calls in 2006 was 59.7 million minutes, 2.1% more than the figure of 58.5 million for 2005. The volume of international incoming calls during the same period increased by 20.8% from 117.8 million minutes to 142.3 million minutes.

3. ICT access and use by households and individuals

Data on ICT access and use by households and individuals are from the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) conducted in 2006.

3.1 ICT access by households

In 2006, 77.4% of households had fixed telephone and 68.7% mobile cellular telephone. The percentage of households with television was 95.7%. Some 8.3% of households had more than one television set and 11.1% had paid TV channels (other than MBC). Households owning a computer represented 24.2% of all households while those having internet access at home were 16.6% (Table 6).

Nearly 60.0% of households with no computer at home reported that a computer was not necessary, while a further 34.9% gave its high cost as the reason for not having one. Some 72.0% of the households with no computer did not have the intention to buy one; 5.0% intended to buy one in the next twelve months and 23.0% to buy one after a year.

Among households with computer, 68.4% had access to Internet. The most common mode of access to Internet was dial up (76.0%) followed by ADSL (16.8%). Among households not having Internet connection some 43.4% reported that they do not intend to obtain Internet connection; 27.0% intend to have access within the next twelve months and 29.6% after one year.

3.2 ICT access and use by individuals

In 2006, some 62.9% of persons aged 12 years and above did not have any knowledge on IT. Another 30.8% were IT literate, but did not have any IT qualification. Around 2.2% had the Ordinary level Certificate in computer studies and a further 0.4% the Advanced level Certificate. Some 1.1% had a diploma or degree in IT, and 2.8% had some other certificate in IT (Table 7).

In 2006, 31.0% of persons aged 12 years and above reported using a computer. Some 45.9% of them reported using a computer at least once a day while another 43.6% used it at least once a week but not every day, and 10.5% less than once a week. The place of use was: at home (63.5%), school/educational institution (33.8%), work place (33.5%), and other (11.8%) (Table 8). Among persons using a computer at home, around 52.3% reported using the computer for entertainment purposes, 45.9% for playing games, and 19.6% for doing office work (Table 9). It is to be noted that some persons may use a computer at more than one place and for more than one purpose.

3.3 Internet use by individuals

In 2006, the percentage of persons aged 12 years and above who used the Internet from any place was 18.0%.

Among Internet users some 34.5% used it at least once a day, 46.8% used at least once a week but not everyday and 18.7% used less than once a week. The reported places of access to Internet were: at home (69.8%), schools/educational institutions (21.0%), workplace (28.9%), cybercafé (8.4%) and other (4.4%) (Table 10). Among persons using the Internet at home in 2006, 62.2% used the internet for email/chat, 76.2% for news or information, 27.3% for downloading games/music/software, 9.1% for distance learning and 7.7% for internet phone (Table 11).

It is to be noted that some persons may have use the Internet at more than one place, and for more than one purpose.

4. ICT usage in education

4.1 Primary schools

At the end of March 2006, the percentage of primary schools providing Internet access to students for study purposes was 4.8% compared to 4.5% a year earlier. The number of students per computer improved to 163.4 from 185.0 in 2005 (Table 12).

4.2 Secondary schools

At the end of March 2006, the percentage of secondary schools providing Internet access to students increased to 92.1% from 72.3% in 2005. The number of students per computer worked out to 23.9 in 2006, compared to 24.8 in 2005 (Table 12).

The number of students examined in ICT at School Certificate (SC) level increased from 4,018 in 2005 to 4,177 in 2006. However, as a percentage of the total number of students examined at SC level, it decreased to 25.4% in 2006 from 25.9% in 2005. The number of students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate (HSC) level in 2006 was 822 representing 10.2% of all students examined at HSC level compared to 658 or 9.0% in 2005.

4.3 Tertiary education level

The number of students enrolled in ICT or an ICT-dominated field at tertiary level was 3,971 in 2006/2007 compared to 4,134 in 2005/2006. As a percentage of students enrolled at tertiary level, this represents a decline to 12.0% in 2006/2007 from 14.3% in 2005/2006 (Table 12).

5. ICT usage in business

Data collected through the Survey of Employment and Earnings in March 2006 among “large establishments”, that is those employing 10 or more persons, showed that 91.4% of large establishments had computers and 84.7% used Internet/Email. Some 38.6% had a website and 35.7% had intranet. Large establishments placing orders over the internet was 29.5% and those receiving orders over the internet were 27.8% (Table 13).

The results also showed that ICT usage was highest among establishments in the tertiary sector comprising trade, hotels & restaurants, transport and all other service industries, and lowest in the primary sector which covers agriculture, and mining & quarrying.

6. ICT sector (see Annex for definition)

6.1 Employment

The number of large establishments operating in the ICT sector was 52 in 2000. This figure more than doubled in 2006 to reach 116.

The number of employees in these establishments increased by 87.6% to 8,180 (4,600 males and 3,580 females) in 2006 from 4,360 (2,750 males and 1,610 females) in 2000. Employment in the ICT sector as a percentage of total employment in large establishments increased to 2.8% in 2006 from 1.5% in 2000.

6.2 Contribution of ICT to GDP

The ICT sector comprises activities of Manufacturing, Telecommunications, Wholesale and retail trade, and other activities such as call centres, software development, website development and

hosting, multimedia, IT consulting and disaster recovery. In 2006, value added generated by telecommunications activities represented 65.6% of the total value added of the sector, wholesale & retail trade represented 10.1% and the remaining activities 24.3%.

In 2006, value added generated by the ICT sector was R 10.5 billion, more than double the 2000 figure of R 4.5 billion while the contribution to the Gross Domestic Product was 5.8% in 2006 compared to 4.3% in 2000 (Table 14). After a growth of 6.4% in 2001, the sector registered 2-digit figure annual growths during the period 2002 to 2006. The growth rate in 2006 was 11.2% compared to 18.0% in 2005.

6.3 Trade in ICT goods

Available data indicate that the imports of ICT goods increased by about 300% to R 13.6 billion in 2006 from R 3.4 billion in 2002 while imports of ICT services declined by 23.1% to R 1.0 billion from R 1.3 billion. Exports of ICT goods, including re-exports increased by more than 15 times to R 9.9 billion in 2006 from R 0.6 billion in 2002 and exports of ICT services by 36.4% to R 1.5 billion from R 1.1 billion.

Imports of ICT goods and services represented 9.7% of total imports in 2006 compared to 5.6% in 2002. Exports of ICT goods and services as a percentage of total exports were 7.2% compared to 2.0% in 2002.

7. Digital Opportunity Index (DOI)

The DOI is a composite index that measures “digital opportunity” or the possibility for citizens of a country to benefit from access to information that is universal, equitable and affordable. The index is based on a set of eleven indicators grouped in three sub-indices; it is measured on a scale of 0 to 1, where a value of one indicates highest digital opportunity and a value of zero indicates least digital opportunity. More details are given in Annex.

Broadband internet as defined by the Information and Communication Technology Authority (ICTA) is “connectivity at a speed equal to or greater than 128 kbps, as the sum of capacity in both directions”. However, for comparability purposes, the DOI has been computed based on broadband internet connection of speed equal to or greater than 256 kbps.

The DOI for Mauritius improved to 0.50 in 2006 from 0.45 in 2003. Improvements are noted in all the three sub-indices constituting the DOI. However, while the sub-index for “Opportunity” is high (0.97), those for “Infrastructure” (0.38) and “Utilization” (0.16) are low (Table 15).

According to DOI figures compiled by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in 2005, for 180 countries, Mauritius ranked 50th with a DOI of 0.48 while Republic of Korea with the highest DOI of 0.79 ranked first. It is noted that Mauritius ranked highest among African countries (Table 16).

**The Central Statistics Office
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Port Louis
August 2007**

<p>Mr A.Bundhoo (Statistician) Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Unit Tel: 210- 0201 Ext 233 Email: abundhoo@mail.gov.mu</p>

Table 1 - ICT infrastructure as at end of year, 2000 - 2006

ICT infrastructure	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1. Fixed-line telephone service providers (number)	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
2. Mobile cellular service providers (number)	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
3. Internet service providers (number)	1	2	2	2	3	6	7
4. Percentage of population covered by mobile telephony (%)	92.0	93.0	94.0	95.0	96.0	97.0	98.0
5. Internet hosts (number)	3,275	3,126	3,462	3,985	4,819	4,974	9,654
6. Internet hosts per 10,000 inhabitants (number)	27.4	25.9	28.5	32.5	38.9	39.8	76.8
7. International Internet bandwidth capacity (Megabits per second)							
Incoming	10.0	12.0	36.0	63.0	71.0	153.0	192.0
Outgoing	10.0	12.0	36.0	63.0	71.0	116.0	153.0
8. International Internet bandwidth (bits per second) per inhabitant							
Incoming	8.4	10.0	29.6	51.3	57.4	122.5	152.8
Outgoing	8.4	10.0	29.6	51.3	57.4	92.9	121.8

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

Table 2 - ICT access as at end of year, 2000 - 2006

ICT access	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1. Fixed telephone lines ('000)	262.0	306.8	327.2	348.2	353.8	357.5	357.3
2. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	22.0	25.5	26.9	28.4	28.6	28.6	28.4
3. Mobile cellular subscribers ('000)	174.5	278.7	347.5	466.3	547.8	656.8	772.4
4. Mobile cellular subscribers per 100 inhabitants	14.6	23.1	28.6	38.0	44.3	52.6	61.5
5. Internet subscribers ('000)	35.0	43.0	50.0	61.3	78.0	128.6	137.5
<i>of which fixed</i> ¹	35.0	43.0	50.0	61.3	78.0	85.5	76.4
<i>mobile</i>	na	na	na	na	...	43.1	61.1
6. Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	2.9	3.6	4.1	5.0	6.3	10.3	10.9
<i>of which fixed</i> ¹	2.9	3.6	4.1	5.0	6.3	6.8	6.1
<i>mobile</i>	na	na	na	na	...	3.5	4.9
7. Broadband Internet ² subscribers ('000)	na	na	...	1.2	2.8	51.4	81.1
<i>of which fixed</i> ¹	na	na	...	1.2	2.8	8.3	20.0
<i>mobile</i>	na	na	na	na	...	43.1	61.1
8. Broadband Internet ² subscribers per 100 inhabitants	na	na	na	0.1	0.2	4.1	6.5
<i>of which fixed</i> ¹	na	na	...	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.6
<i>mobile</i>	na	na	na	na	...	3.5	4.9

¹ includes wireless as from 2005

na: Not applicable

.... Nil or negligible

² Broadband Internet refers to connection to the internet at a speed equal to or greater than 128 kbps, as the sum of capacity in both directions

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 3 - Internet subscribers by type of access as at end of year, 2003 - 2006

Type of internet subscribers	2003	2004	2005	2006
TOTAL SUBSCRIBERS	61,252	78,023	128,555	137,479
Narrowband Internet subscribers (dial-up)	60,052	75,237	77,160	56,410
Broadband¹ Internet subscribers	1,200	2,786	51,395	81,069
Fixed (including wireless)	1,200	2,786	8,339	19,948
<i>DSL (Digital Subscriber Line)</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>2,786</i>	<i>8,114</i>	<i>10,582</i>
<i>Wireless</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>9,125</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>241</i>
Mobile	<i>na</i>	<i>...</i>	43,056	61,121
<i>GPRS</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>40,804</i>	<i>44,471</i>
<i>3G</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>2,252</i>	<i>16,650</i>

¹ Broadband Internet refers to connection to the internet at a speed equal to or greater than 128 kbps, as the sum of capacity in both directions

na: Not applicable Nil or negligible

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 4 - Selected telephone and internet tariffs as at end of year, 2000 - 2006

Rupees

Telephone and internet	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1. Fixed telephone							
A three-minute local call (off-peak time)	1.00	1.00	1.30	2.05	2.05	2.05	1.80
Residential monthly line rental	60.00	60.00	75.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Business monthly line rental	100.00	100.00	210.00	225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00
2. International Direct Dialling - 3 minutes call from fixed telephone (off-peak) to:							
Reunion Island	45.00	45.00	30.00	21.60	21.60	21.60	21.60
London/Johannesburg	75.00	75.00	54.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	28.80
New York	90.00	90.00	54.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	28.80
China	105.00	105.00	54.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	28.80
3. Mobile Cellular telephone - 3 minutes local call on prepaid service							
On same network	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
To a different network	14.40	14.40	14.40	9.00	11.70	11.70	11.70
To a fixed telephone	14.40	14.40	14.40	12.75	12.75	12.75	13.05
4. Internet							
Dial up Peak time (per minute)	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57
Dial up Off Peak time (per minute)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
ADSL 128 kbps							
Residential use	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	1,499	1,316	990	750
Business use ¹	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	2,500	2,500	1,900	1,860
ADSL 512 kbps							
Residential use	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	2,490	2,500	2,178	1,590	1,360
Business use	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	5,500	5,500	3,600	3,190
5. Mobile cellular tariffs for 100 minutes of use during a month² as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.6
6. Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use per month³ as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)	10.6	9.5	9.0	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.1

¹ upgraded to 256 kbps in 2006,² 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 package³ refers to 10 hours dial up access during peak time and 10 hours dial up access off peak time.

Table 5 - Local and International telephone calls, 2005 & 2006

		Mn	
Telephone calls		2005	2006
1	Local calls:		
	Number of calls from fixed telephone	546.0	539.9
	Volume of calls from fixed telephone (minutes)	1,440.1	1,391.2
	Number of calls from mobile cellular telephone	304.4	335.1
	Volume of calls from mobile cellular telephone (minutes)	702.9	853.3
2	International calls		
	Volume of outgoing calls (minutes)	58.5	59.7
	<i>from fixed telephone</i>	42.4	40.8
	<i>from mobile cellular telephone</i>	16.0	18.9
	Volume of incoming calls (minutes)	117.8	142.3
	<i>to fixed telephone</i>	95.4	94.1
	<i>to mobile cellular telephone</i>	22.4	48.2

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 6 - Availability of ICT in households, 2006

Households with:	%
Fixed telephone	77.4
Cellular mobile telephone	68.7
Television set	95.7
More than one television set	8.3
Paid TV channels	11.1
Computer	24.2
Internet access at home	16.6

Table 7 - Percentage distribution of population aged 12 years and above by highest IT qualification and sex, 2006

Highest IT qualification	Both sexes %	Male %	Female %
None	62.9	60.4	65.3
Computer literate	30.8	33.5	28.2
Ordinary level in Computer Studies	2.2	2.0	2.3
Advanced level in Computer Studies	0.4	0.5	0.4
Other Certificate Course in IT	2.8	2.6	3.0
Diploma in IT or equivalent course	0.7	0.7	0.7
Degree in IT or equivalent course	0.4	0.6	0.3
Not stated	0.7	0.9	0.6

Table 8 - Persons aged 12 years and above using computer by place of use¹ and sex, 2006

Place of access to computer	Both sexes %	Male %	Female %
At home	63.5	63.6	63.3
School/Educ institutions	33.8	31.7	36.1
Work place	33.5	35.8	30.8
Cybercafé	6.1	7.0	5.1
Free public access facility	2.1	2.1	2.0
Another person's place	3.6	3.8	3.3

¹ Persons may report more than one answer.

Table 9 - Persons aged 12 years and above using computer at home by purpose of use¹ and sex, 2006

Purpose of computer use at home (other than Internet)	Both sexes %	Male %	Female %
Playing games	43.9	45.5	42.2
Doing office work	19.6	23.8	14.7
Part time job	0.7	1.1	0.3
Education purposes	45.9	44.3	47.8
Entertainment (music, movie)	52.3	51.9	52.7
Keeping household records	6.4	7.3	5.4
Other	0.5	0.5	0.4

Table 10 - Persons 12 years and above using internet by place of access¹ and sex, 2006

Place of access to Internet	Both sexes %	Male %	Female %
At home	72.2	71.5	73.1
School/Educ institutions	21.7	20.6	23.1
Work place	29.9	32.1	27.4
Cybercafé	8.7	9.8	7.4
Free public access facility	2.2	2.1	2.3
Another person's place	2.2	2.5	1.9

Table 11 - Persons aged 12 years and above using Internet at home by purpose of use¹ and sex, 2006

Purpose of Internet use at home	Both sexes %	Male %	Female %
Email/chat	62.2	62.5	62.0
News/search information	76.2	78.4	73.7
Distance learning	9.1	9.4	8.7
Internet telephone	7.7	8.1	7.3
On line transactions	3.5	4.6	2.2
Download games, music, software etc.	27.3	30.2	23.9

¹ Persons may report more than one answer.

Table 12 - ICT usage in education, 2005 - 2006

Educational level	2005	2006
1. Primary education		
(i) Percentage of primary schools having Internet access for students	4.5	4.8
(ii) No. of students per computer in primary schools	185	163
2. Secondary education		
(i) Percentage of secondary schools having Internet access for students for study purposes (%)	72.3	92.1
(ii) Students per computer in secondary schools (Number)	24.8	23.9
(iii) Students examined in ICT at School Certificate level (Number)	4,018	4,177
(iv) Percentage of students examined in ICT at School Certificate level (%)	26.0	25.0
(v) Number of students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate level	658	822
(vi) Percentage of students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate level (%)	9.0	10.2
3. Tertiary education¹		
(i) Number of students enrolled in ICT or an ICT- dominated field at tertiary level	4,134	3,971
(ii) Percentage of students enrolled in ICT or an ICT- dominated field at tertiary level (%)	14.3	12.0

¹ Includes also distance education and institutions abroad, and relates to school years 2005/2006 and 2006/2007

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

Table 13 - ICT usage in business ¹ by industrial sector ², 2006

Use of ICT	% of establishments			
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All
1. Computer	68.3	92.4	96.7	91.4
2. Website	12.2	26.5	53.3	38.6
3. Internet/Email	57.3	86.7	89.7	84.7
4. Intranet	22.0	31.7	42.3	35.7
5. Receiving orders over the Internet	11.0	31.2	28.6	27.8
6. Placing orders over the Internet	9.8	32.7	30.8	29.5

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

² Primary sector covers "Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing" and "Mining & quarrying", the Secondary sector includes "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas & water supply" and "Construction" and the tertiary sector covers "trade, hotels & restaurants, transport and all the other service industries"

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings in large establishments, March 2006

Table 14 - Establishments, employment and value added in the ICT sector, 2000 - 2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1. Number of establishments ¹	52	47	61	71	91	111	116
2. Employment ¹ (number)	4,360	4,430	4,800	5,560	6,240	7,640	8,180
<i>Male</i>	(2,750)	(2,750)	(2,900)	(3,490)	(3,780)	(4,350)	(4,600)
<i>Female</i>	(1,610)	(1,680)	(1,900)	(2,070)	(2,460)	(3,290)	(3,580)
3. Employment in the ICT sector as a % of total employment	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.8
4. Value added in the ICT sector (Rs Million)	4,490	5,170	6,010	6,832	7,701	8,740	10,460
5. Value added in the ICT sector as a % of GDP	4.3	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.8
6. Growth rate in the ICT sector (%)	--	6.4	12.1	12.8	23.6	18.0	11.2
7. Imports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	--	--	4,701	4,463	5,563	12,944	14,641
<i>goods (c.i.f)</i>	3,266	2,932	3,395	3,627	4,811	12,277	13,599
<i>services</i>	--	--	1,306	836	752	667	1,042
8. Exports of ICT goods and services ² (Rs Million)	--	--	1,733	1,635	2,336	9,485	11,402
<i>goods (f.o.b)</i>	301	360	644	849	1,549	8,484	9,887
<i>services</i>	--	--	1,089	786	787	1,001	1,515
9. Imports of ICT goods and services as a % of total imports	--	--	5.6	5.1	5.9	10.6	9.7
10. Exports of ICT goods and services as a % of total exports	--	--	2.0	1.8	2.2	7.4	7.2

¹ Large establishments, that is employing 10 or more persons

-- not available

² Source: Bank of Mauritius

Table 15 - Digital Opportunity Index, 2003 - 2006

Category	Index			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
Opportunity	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.97
Infrastructure	0.33	0.34	0.38	0.38
Utilization	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.16
Digital Opportunity Index	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.50

Table 16 - Digital Opportunity Index (DOI) for selected countries, 2005

Category	Index				rank
	Opportunity	Infrastructure	Utilization	DOI	
Korea Republic of	0.99	0.74	0.64	0.79	1
Sweden	0.99	0.74	0.35	0.69	6
United Kingdom	0.99	0.68	0.33	0.67	7
Australia	0.98	0.63	0.35	0.65	12
Singapore	1.00	0.68	0.27	0.64	16
Mauritius	0.97	0.38	0.08	0.48	50
Seychelles	0.97	0.32	0.10	0.46	54
South Africa	0.90	0.18	0.05	0.38	91
India	0.80	0.04	0.04	0.29	119

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Broadband internet as defined by the Information and Communication Technology Authority (ICTA) is “connectivity at a speed equal to or greater than 128 kbps, as the sum of capacity in both directions”. However, for comparability purposes, the DOI has been computed based on broadband internet connection of speed equal to or greater than 256 kbps

Note: Values for Mauritius have been updated with latest available data at the Central Statistics Office

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, IT consulting and disaster recovery)” and “Education”.</p>								
2. ICT goods	Comprise telecommunications equipment, computer and related equipments, audio and video equipments and other ICT goods.								
3. Digital Opportunity Index (DOI)	<p>DOI is computed using the methodology of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). It is based on 11 variables organized 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;">Opportunity</td> <td> Percentage of population covered by mobile cellular telephony Mobile cellular tariffs as a % of per capita income Internet access tariffs as a % of per capita income </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Infrastructure</td> <td> Proportion of households with a fixed line telephone Mobile cellular subscribers per 100 inhabitants Proportion of households with Internet access at home Mobile Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants Proportion of households with a computer </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Utilization</td> <td> Internet users per 100 inhabitants Ratio of fixed broadband internet subscribers to total internet subscribers Ratio of mobile broadband internet subscribers to mobile internet subscribers </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Each variable is converted to a variable index with a value between zero and one by dividing it by the maximum value or “goal post”. The category index is calculated as a weighted average of the variable indices. The DOI is obtained by averaging the category indices.</p> <p>The value of the DOI varies from 0 to 1, with the value 1 indicating highest digital opportunity and 0 the lowest digital opportunity.</p>	Category	Variables	Opportunity	Percentage of population covered by mobile cellular telephony Mobile cellular tariffs as a % of per capita income Internet access tariffs as a % of per capita income	Infrastructure	Proportion of households with a fixed line telephone Mobile cellular subscribers per 100 inhabitants Proportion of households with Internet access at home Mobile Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants Proportion of households with a computer	Utilization	Internet users per 100 inhabitants Ratio of fixed broadband internet subscribers to total internet subscribers Ratio of mobile broadband internet subscribers to mobile internet subscribers
Category	Variables								
Opportunity	Percentage of population covered by mobile cellular telephony Mobile cellular tariffs as a % of per capita income Internet access tariffs as a % of per capita income								
Infrastructure	Proportion of households with a fixed line telephone Mobile cellular subscribers per 100 inhabitants Proportion of households with Internet access at home Mobile Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants Proportion of households with a computer								
Utilization	Internet users per 100 inhabitants Ratio of fixed broadband internet subscribers to total internet subscribers Ratio of mobile broadband internet subscribers to mobile internet subscribers								
4. Teledensity	Number of fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants								
5. Mobidensity	Number of mobile cellular phones per 100 inhabitants								

Concepts	Definitions
6. Narrowband	Connection to the internet at speed less than 128 kilobits per second, as the sum of capacity in both directions
7. Broadband	Connection to the internet at speed equal to or greater than 128 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