

Economic and Social Indicators

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) statistics - 2009

1. Introduction

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

Data presented in this report relate to the Republic of Mauritius and, unless otherwise stated, refer to the period 2005 to 2009. The concepts and definitions used are given at Annex.

2. ICT infrastructure and access

ICT infrastructure and access 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 2009, there were two fixed telephone service providers, three mobile cellular service providers and nine Internet service providers, same as at the end of 2008 (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 gives an indication of the quality of Internet access in the country. Both the incoming and outgoing capacity which were at 462.0 mbps in 2008, increased by slightly more than four folds to reach 1,864.0 mbps in 2009. This resulted in a similar increase (301.6%) of the Bandwidth capacity for incoming traffic as well as for outgoing traffic per inhabitant from 363.2 bits per second in 2008 to 1,458.6 bits per second in 2009.

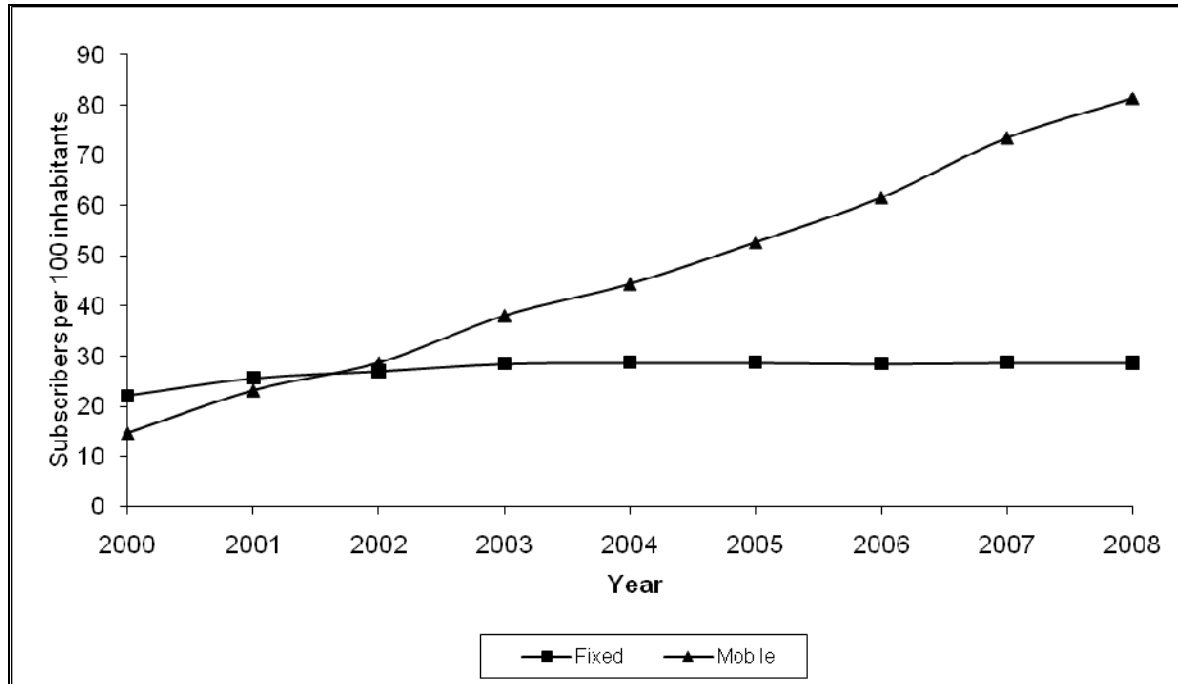
2.2. Mobile cellular subscriptions

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 2009, 99.0% of the population was covered by mobile cellular telephony, same level as in 2008 (Table 1).

The total number of mobile cellular subscribers went up by 5.2% to attain 1,086,700 in 2009 from 1,033,300 in 2008. Mobile cellular prepaid subscribers increased by 4.5% to 1,013,000 in 2009 from 969,800 in 2008. Mobile cellular postpaid subscribers grew by 16.1% to 73,700 in 2009 from 63,500 in 2008. Mobidensity or the number of mobile cellular phones per 100 inhabitants increased by 4.7% reaching 85.0 in 2009 from 81.2 in 2008 (Table 2).

The evolution of Teledensity and Mobidity during the period 2000 to 2008 is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 – Fixed telephone lines and mobile cellular subscribers per 100 inhabitants, 2000 - 2008



2.3 Internet subscribers

The number of Internet subscribers at the end of 2009 attained 286,000, representing an increase of 43.4% over the figure of 199,500 in 2008 (Table 2). The number of Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants worked out to 22.4 in 2009 compared to 15.7 in 2008. The high increase is mainly accounted for by the increase in number of mobile Internet subscribers.

In 2009, the number of mobile Internet subscribers increased by 70.8% to 179,000 from 104,800 in 2008, and that of fixed Internet subscribers increased by 13.0% to 107,000 from 94,700 in 2008.

The share of mobile Internet subscribers among the total Internet subscribers went up to reach 62.6% in 2009 from 52.5% in 2008 while fixed Internet subscribers declined to 37.4% in 2009 from 47.5% in 2008.

2.4 Type of Internet access

Broadband Internet, defined as Internet connectivity at speed of at least 128 kilobits per second, was introduced in 2002. In 2009, broadband Internet subscribers increased by 61.7% to 254,350 from 157,320 in 2008. Conversely, narrowband Internet subscribers (those with an Internet connection of less than 128 kilobits per second) declined by 25.1% from 42,191 in 2008 to 31,620 in 2009 (Table 3).

In 2009, the percentage of subscribers with broadband connection increased to 88.9% from 78.9% in 2008, while that with narrowband connection declined to 11.1% from 21.1% in 2008.

In 2009, 75,337 or 29.6% of the broadband Internet subscribers had access to the service through a fixed line (including wireless), of which 68,598 had access through a Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) connection. The remaining 179,013 broadband Internet subscribers or 70.4% had access through a mobile cellular telephone. Among the latter group, 75,708 were using General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) including the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP), and 103,305 the third Generation of Mobile telephony (3G).

2.5 Tariffs

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

In 2009, the tariff for a three-minute local call from a fixed telephone stood at R1.80, same as in 2008. The tariff for a three-minute call to London or Johannesburg from a fixed telephone using the international direct dialing service was also the same at R 27.90 for 2008 and 2009. The tariff for a three-minute call to China declined by 67.7% from R 27.90 in 2008 to R 9.00 in 2009.

In 2009, charges for a three-minute local call from the mobile cellular prepaid service on the same network, to a different network and to a fixed telephone were R 3.60, R 11.70 and R 10.44 respectively, same as in 2008.

The tariff for Internet connection per minute using dial up access (off peak time) was R 0.27 in 2009 same as in 2008. Internet access by household using DSL technology (128 kbps unlimited volume usage) which cost R 750.00 per month in 2008 was discontinued as from March 2009. Existing subscriptions have been upgraded to 512 kbps for the same price but subject to the 'Fair Usage Policy' (see Annex for definition).

The average mobile cellular tariff for 100 minutes of use (average of 100 minutes of use on each of the following: same network, different network and fixed telephone) during a month as a percentage of GNI per capita was 1.8% in 2009, same as in 2008. Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use (10 hours dial up access during peak time and 10 hours dial up access off peak time) during a month as a percentage of GNI per capita was 3.2% in 2009, same as in 2008.

2.6 Communication traffic

2.6.1 Local calls

In 2009, the number of local calls made from fixed telephone showed a slight increase of 0.7% to 454.5 million from 451.2 million in 2008. The volume of calls which was 1,205.5 million minutes in 2008 also increased by 0.7% to 1,214.5 million minutes in 2009.

During the same period, the total number of calls from mobile cellular telephone increased by 63.5% from 660.2 million to 1,079.5 million and the volume of calls by 15.8% from 1,350.3 million minutes to 1,564.3 million minutes (Table 5).

2.6.2 International calls

The volume of international outgoing telephone calls in 2009 was 123.3 million minutes, up by 15.2% compared to 107.0 million minutes for 2008. The volume of international incoming calls during the same period decreased by 2.4% to 161.6 million minutes from 165.5 million minutes in 2008 (Table 5).

2.6.3 Short Message Service (SMS)

Available data indicate that in 2009, the number of messages sent through the Short Message Service (SMS) increased by 31.4% to attain 1,122.8 million from 854.6 million in 2008 (Table 5).

3. ICT access and use by households and individuals

Data on ICT access and use by households and individuals has been collected through the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) conducted in 2006 and 2008.

3.1 ICT access by households

The percentage of households with fixed telephone decreased from 77.4% in 2006 to 73.6% in 2008. Conversely, the percentage of households with mobile cellular telephone increased from 66.7% in 2006 to 82.8% in 2008. Households with television increased slightly to 96.4% in 2008 from 95.7% two years back. Some 9.7% of households had more than one television set in 2008 compared to 8.3% in 2006. Some 16.9% of households reported having paid TV channels (other than MBC) in 2008 against 11.1% in 2006. Households owning computer increased to 29.9% and those having Internet access increased to 20.2% in 2008 compared to 24.2% and 16.6% respectively in 2006 (Table 6).

In 2008 some 64.3% of households with no computer at home reported that a computer was not necessary, while a further 31.3% considered the cost of a computer too expensive for not buying one. Around 72.1% of households with no computer did not have the intention to buy one; 5.5% intended to buy one in the next twelve months and 22.4% to buy one after a year.

In 2008 among households with computer, 67.5% had access to Internet. The two most common mode of Internet access were dial-up (48.0%) and ADSL (40.5%). Among households not having Internet connection some 79.0% reported that they do not intend to obtain Internet connection; 15.3% intended to have access after one year and 5.4% within the next twelve months.

3.2 ICT access and use by individuals

In 2008, around 44% of persons aged 12 years and above reported that they could use a computer. The percentage was 87.8% for those aged 12 to 19 years and 6.8% among those aged 60 years and above (Table 7).

In 2008, 35.4% of persons aged 12 years and above reported using a computer compared to 31.0% two years ago (Table 8).

Figures indicate that both in 2008 and 2006 the use of computer and internet was highest among the young age groups and lowest among the higher age groups (Table 8). Thus, in 2008, 77.9% of persons aged 12 to 19 were using a computer and 42.3% the internet, and 47.89% of persons aged 20 to 29 were using a computer and 34.4% the internet. Among those aged 50 to 59 years, 19.0% and 12.5% were using a computer and the internet respectively.

4. ICT usage in education

4.1 Primary schools

At the end of March 2009, the percentage of primary schools providing Internet access to students for study purposes increased to 19.9% from 6.0% in 2008. The number of students per computer improved to 25 in 2009 compared to 38 in 2008 (Table 9).

4.2 Secondary schools

At the end of March 2009, the percentage of secondary schools providing Internet access to students increased to 95.7% from 93.6% in 2008. The number of students per computer worked out to 21 in 2009 compared to 24 in 2008 (Table 9).

The number of students examined in ICT at School Certificate (SC) level increased slightly by 0.3% to 4,636 in 2009 from 4,624 in 2008. The percentage of students examined in ICT at SC level also increased slightly to 26.5% in 2009 from 26.0% in 2008.

The number of students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate (HSC) level in 2009 was 948 representing 10.0% of all students examined at HSC level compared to 933 representing 10.5% in 2008.

4.3 Tertiary education level

The number of students enrolled in ICT or an ICT-dominated field at tertiary level was 3,475 in 2009/2010 compared to 3,448 in 2008/2009. As a percentage of total students enrolled at tertiary level, this represents 8.5% in 2009/2010 and 8.9% in 2008/2009 (Table 9).

5. ICT usage in business

Data collected through the Survey of Employment and Earnings among 'large establishments', that is those employing 10 or more persons in 2009, showed that there has been a general increase in ICT usage. In 2009, 97.9% of large establishments had computers against 96.6% in 2008. The percentage of establishments having website was 48.3% in 2009 compared to 43.9% in 2008. Establishments using Internet/Email reached 92.0 in 2009 compared to 90.4 in 2008. Some 40.6% had intranet, 34.9% were receiving orders over the Internet and 34.7% placed orders over the Internet against the corresponding figures of 37.7%, 34.1% and 33.5% respectively in 2008 (Table 10).

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

6. Contribution of ICT sector in 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 was 134 in 2009 representing an increase of 3.9% compared to 129 in 2008.

The number of employees in these establishments expanded by 9.9% to 12,360 (6,610 males and 5,750 females) in 2009 from 11,250 (5,970 males and 5,280 females) in 2008. Employment in the ICT sector as a percentage of total employment in large establishments increased to 4.1% in 2009 from 3.7% in 2008.

6.2 Gross Domestic Product (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 2009, value added at current prices generated by the ICT sector was R 13,929 million, 12.4% higher than the figure of R 12,389 million in 2008, while the contribution to the Gross Domestic Product was 5.7% in 2009 compared to 5.3% in 2008 (Table 11). The real growth rate of the sector in 2009 was 14.8% compared to 12.7% in 2008.

In 2009, around 56% of value added of the sector was generated by activities of telecommunications, 12% by wholesale and retail trade and 32% by the remaining activities.

6.3 External Trade

Available data indicate that the imports of ICT goods decreased by 16.7% to R 6,253 million in 2009 from R 7,504 million in 2008 while imports of ICT services increased by 42.4% to R 1,434 million from R 1,007 million in 2008. Exports of ICT goods including re-exports decreased considerably by 81.7% to R 473 million in 2009 from R 2,589 million in 2008 whereas exports of ICT services increased slightly by 1.9% to R 2,573 million from R 2,526 million during the same period.

It is to be noted that the decline in both imports and exports of ICT goods is mainly due to lower imports and exports of cellular phones.

The share of imports of ICT goods and services in total imports worked out to 4.7% in 2009 compared to 4.8% in 2008, and that of exports of ICT goods and services in total exports to 2.3% in 2009 compared to 3.6% in 2008.

7. ICT Development Index (IDI)

The ICT Development Index (IDI) replaces the Digital Opportunity Index (DOI), published in earlier issues of this publication.

The IDI has been produced by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to merge previous ITU indices into a single index in order to track the digital divide and to measure countries' progress towards becoming information societies. The construction of the IDI has been 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; it is measured on a scale of 0 to 10, where a value of 10 indicates high ICT development and a value of zero indicates least ICT development (more details are given at Annex).

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

The IDI for Mauritius improved to 3.83 in 2009 from 3.44 in 2008. Improvements were noted in all the three sub-indices constituting the IDI. Thus, the “ICT Access” sub-index increased to 4.74 from 4.24, the “ICT Use” sub-index to 1.50 from 1.03 and the “ICT Skill” sub-index to 6.67 from 6.63 (Table 12).

According to latest IDI figures for 159 countries compiled by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) for the year 2008, Mauritius ranked 72nd with IDI of 3.44 while Sweden with the highest IDI of 7.85 ranked first (Table 13). It is noted that Mauritius ranked second among African countries after Seychelles (Rank 66th).

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Table 1 - ICT infrastructure as at end of year, 2005 - 2009

ICT infrastructure	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Fixed-line telephone service providers (number)	1	2	2	2	2
2. Mobile cellular service providers (number)	2	3	3	3	3
3. Internet service providers (number)	7	7	8	9	9
<i>of which providing service to the public</i>	7	7	6	7	7
4. Percentage of population covered by mobile telephony (%)	97.0	98.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
5. Internet hosts (number)	4,974	9,654	9,591	9,685	36,641
6. Internet hosts per 10,000 inhabitants (number)	39.8	76.8	75.9	76.1	286.4
7. International Internet bandwidth capacity (Megabits per second)					
Incoming	153.0	192.0	285.5	462.0	1,864.0
Outgoing	116.0	153.0	285.5	462.0	1,864.0
8. International Internet bandwidth (bits per second) per inhabitant					
Incoming	122.5	152.8	225.8	363.2	1,458.6
Outgoing	92.9	121.8	225.8	363.2	1,458.6

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

Table 2 - ICT access as at end of year, 2005 - 2009

ICT access	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Fixed telephone lines ('000)	357.5	357.3	361.3	363.4	n.a
2. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	28.6	28.4	28.6	28.6	n.a
3. Mobile cellular subscriptions ('000)	656.8	772.4	928.6	1,033.3	1,086.7
<i>Pre-paid</i>	610.5	723.6	871.4	969.8	1013.0
<i>Postpaid</i>	46.3	48.8	57.2	63.5	73.7
4. Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	52.6	61.5	73.4	81.2	85.0
5. Internet subscribers ('000)	128.6	143.5	166.0	199.5	286.0
<i>Fixed¹</i>	85.5	82.4	87.6	94.7	107.0
<i>Mobile</i>	43.1	61.1	78.4	104.8	179.0
6. Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	10.3	11.4	13.1	15.7	22.4
<i>Fixed¹</i>	6.8	6.6	6.9	7.4 ³	8.4
<i>Mobile</i>	3.5	4.9	6.2	8.2	14.0
7. Broadband Internet ² subscriptions ('000)	51.4	87.1	119.0	157.3	254.3
<i>Fixed¹</i>	8.3	26.0	40.6	52.5	75.3
<i>Mobile</i>	43.1	61.1	78.4	104.8	179.0
8. Broadband Internet ² subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	4.1	6.9	9.4	12.4	19.9
<i>Fixed¹</i>	0.7	2.1	3.2	4.1	5.9
<i>Mobile</i>	3.5	4.8	6.2	8.2	14.0

¹ Includes wireless as from 2005

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

³ Revised n.a - not available

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 3 - Internet subscribers by type of access as at end of year, 2005 - 2009

Type of Internet subscribers	Number				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Internet subscribers	128,555	143,479	166,059	199,511	285,970
Narrowband Internet subscribers (dial-up)	77,160	56,410	47,011	42,191	31,620
Broadband¹ Internet subscribers	51,395	87,069	119,048	157,320	254,350
Fixed (including wireless)	8,339	25,948	40,614	52,511	75,337
<i>DSL (Digital Subscriber Line)</i>	8,114	16,582	27,630	46,517	68,598
<i>Wireless</i>	...	9,125	12,765	5,757	6,500
<i>Other</i>	229	241	219	237	239
Mobile	43,056	61,121	78,434	104,809	179,013
<i>GPRS² (including WAP)</i>	40,804	44,471	39,304	53,509	75,708
3G	2,252	16,650	39,130	51,300	103,305

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

² General Packet Radio Service

.... Nil or negligible

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 4 - Selected telephone and Internet tariffs as at end of year, 2005- 2009

Rupees

Telephone and Internet	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Fixed telephone					
A three-minute local call (off-peak time)	2.05	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	21.60	21.60	21.60	20.70	20.70
London/Johannesburg	36.00	28.80	28.80	27.90	27.90
New York	36.00	28.80	28.80	27.90	27.90
China	36.00	28.80	28.80	27.90	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	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70
To a fixed telephone	12.75	13.05	13.05	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 128 kbps (Unlimited Volume Usage)					
Residential use ¹	990	750	750	750	n.a
Business use ²	1,900	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,600
ADSL 512 kbps (Unlimited Volume Usage)					
Residential use	1,590	1,360	1,360	1,360	750
Business use	3,600	3,190	3,190	3,190	2,500
ADSL 1 Mbps (Unlimited Volume Usage)					
Residential use	n.a	n.a	n.a	5,990	1,360
Business use	n.a	n.a	n.a	5,990	5,000
5. Mobile cellular tariffs for 100 minutes of use during a month as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)	2.9	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.8
6. Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use per month as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.2	3.2

¹ Discontinued as from March 2009

² Upgraded to 256 kbps as from 2006

n.a : not applicable

Note: Internet access tariff is subject to "Fair Usage Policy" as from March 2009

Table 5 - Local and International telephone calls, 2005 - 2009

	Million				
Telephone calls	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Local calls:					
Number of calls from fixed telephone	546.0	539.9	516.0	451.2	454.5
Volume of calls from fixed telephone (minutes)	1,440.1	1,391.2	1,309.8	1,205.5	1,214.2
Number of calls from mobile cellular telephone	304.4	335.1	624.4	660.2	1,079.5
Volume of calls from mobile cellular telephone (minutes)	702.9	853.3	1,106.9	1,350.3	1,564.3
2. International calls					
Volume of outgoing calls (minutes)	58.4	59.7	71.4	107.0	123.3
<i>From fixed telephone</i>	42.4	40.8	49.4	50.2	56.3
<i>From mobile cellular telephone</i>	16.0	18.9	22.0	56.8	67.0
Volume of incoming calls (minutes)	117.8	142.3	170.9	165.5	161.6
<i>To fixed telephone</i>	95.4	94.1	114.2	76.3	78.4
<i>To mobile cellular telephone</i>	22.4	48.2	56.7	89.2	83.2
3. Short Message Service (SMS)					
<i>Number of SMS sent</i>	335.5	738.3	880.6	854.6	1,122.8

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 6 - Availability of ICT to households, 2006 and 2008

Households with:	Percentage of Household (%)	
	2006	2008
Fixed telephone	77.4	73.6
Cellular mobile telephone	66.7	82.8
Television set	95.7	96.4
More than one television set	8.3	9.7
Paid TV channels ¹	11.1	16.9
Computer	24.2	29.9
Internet access	16.6	20.2

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

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 7 - Persons aged 12 years and above who can use computer by age-group and sex, 2008

Age-group (years)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Both sexes (%)
12 - 19	86.6	89.1	87.8
20 - 29	62.1	62.5	62.3
30 - 39	41.3	40.6	40.9
40 - 49	34.1	27.9	31.0
50 - 59	33.0	15.4	24.1
>= 60	11.1	3.6	6.8
Total	47.1	40.9	43.9

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 8 - Persons aged 12 years and above using computer and Internet by age-group , 2006 and 2008

Age-group (years)	Percentage of persons aged 12 years and above (%) using			
	Computer		Internet	
	2006	2008	2006	2008
12 - 19	68.7	77.9	32.8	42.3
20 - 29	38.1	47.8	25.9	34.4
30 - 39	26.8	30.5	16.1	18.9
40 - 49	22.5	24.8	13.9	14.2
50 - 59	15.7	19.0	10.1	12.5
>=60	4.5	4.1	3.1	3.1
Total	31.0	35.4	18.0	21.8

Table 9 - ICT usage in education, 2005 - 2009

Educational level	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Primary education					
(i) Primary schools having Internet access for students (%)	4.5	4.8	5.9	6.0	19.9
(ii) Students per computer in primary schools (number)	185	163	63	38	25
2. Secondary education					
(i) Secondary schools having Internet access for students for study purposes (%)	72.3	92.1	94.1	93.6	95.7
(ii) Students per computer in secondary schools (number)	25	24	24	24	21
(iii) Students examined in ICT at School Certificate level					
Number	4,018	4,177	4,571	4,624	4,636
Percentage	25.9	25.4	26.4	26.0	26.5
(iv) Students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate level					
Number	658	822	920	933	948
Percentage	9.0	10.2	10.8	10.5	10.0
3. Tertiary education¹					
Students enrolled in ICT or an ICT- dominated field at tertiary level					
Number	4,134	3,971	3,700	3,448	3,475
Percentage	14.3	12.0	10.6	8.9	8.5

¹ Includes also distance education and institutions abroad, and relates to school years 2005/2006 to 2009/2010

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

Table 10 - ICT usage in business ¹ by industrial sector ², 2008 and 2009

Use of ICT	% of establishments 2008				% of establishments 2009			
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All
1. Computer	86.1	96.8	98.2	96.6	87.1	98.2	99.5	97.9
2. Website	26.4	32.4	55.7	43.9	29.0	41.0	56.2	48.3
3. Internet/Email	78.4	89.7	93.0	90.4	74.2	91.6	95.2	92.0
4. Intranet	31.7	29.7	43.3	37.7 ³	33.6	34.3	45.8	40.6
5. Receiving orders over the Internet	10.1	38.3	34.8	34.1 ³	15.2	39.8	34.8	34.9
6. Placing orders over the Internet	10.1	36.4	35.5	33.5	14.3	36.5	36.8	34.7

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'
and (iii) the Tertiary sector: Trade, hotels & restaurants, transport and all the other service industries

³ Revised

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings in large establishments, March 2008 and 2009

Table 11 - Establishments, employment and value added in the ICT sector, 2005 - 2009

	2005	2006 ³	2007 ³	2008 ³	2009
1. Establishments ¹ in the ICT sector (number)	102	108	116	129	134
2. Employment ¹ in the ICT sector (number)	7,410	7,970	10,170	11,250	12,360
<i>Male</i>	4,220	4,470	5,560	5,970	6,610
<i>Female</i>	3,190	3,500	4,610	5,280	5,750
3. Employment in the ICT sector as a % of total employment	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.1
4. Value added in the ICT sector (Rs Million)	8,600	9,858	11,298	12,389	13,929
5. Value added in the ICT sector as a % of GDP	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.7
6. Growth rate in the ICT sector (%)	18.5 ³	13.0	15.1	12.7	14.8
7. Imports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	12,944	15,000	9,005	8,511	7,687
<i>Goods (c.i.f)</i>	12,277	13,958	7,994	7,504	6,253
<i>Services²</i>	667	1,042	1,011	1,007	1,434
8. Exports of ICT goods and services ² (Rs Million)	9,485	11,435	4,764	5,115	3,046
<i>Goods (f.o.b)</i>	8,484	9,920	2,965	2,589	473
<i>Services²</i>	1,001	1,515	1,799	2,526	2,573
9. Imports of ICT goods and services as a % of total imports	10.6	10.0	5.5	4.8	4.7
10. Exports of ICT goods and services as a % of total exports	8.5	9.0	3.4	3.6	2.3

¹ Large establishments, that is employing 10 or more persons

² Source: Bank of Mauritius

³ Revised

Table 12 - ICT Development Index (IDI), 2007 - 2009

Category			
	2007	2008	2009
ICT Access	4.14	4.24	4.74
ICT Use	0.87	1.03	1.50
ICT Skills	6.50	6.63	6.67
ICT Development Index	3.30	3.44	3.83

Note: Broadband internet is defined by the Information and Communication Technology Authority (ICTA) as “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

Table 13 - ICT Development Index (IDI) for selected countries, 2008

Category	2008	
	IDI	Rank
Sweden	7.85	1
Korea Republic of	7.66	3
United Kingdom	7.07	10
Singapore	6.95	14
Australia	6.90	15
Seychelles	3.64	66
Mauritius	3.44	72
South Africa	2.79	92
India	1.75	117

Source: International Telecommunication Union (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>Since 2008 “Education in IT” is excluded from the ICT sector definition.</p>								
2. ICT goods	<p>Comprise telecommunications equipment, computer and related equipments, electronic components, audio and video equipments and other ICT goods.</p>								
3. ICT Development Index	<p>IDI 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;">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> <p>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.</p> <p>The value of the IDI varies from 0 to 10, with the value 10 indicating highest ICT development and 0 the lowest ICT development.</p>	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								
4. Teledensity	<p>Number of fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants</p>								
5. Mobidensity	<p>Number of mobile cellular phones per 100 inhabitants</p>								

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
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