

Economic and Social Indicators

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) statistics - 2010

1. Introduction

This is the fifth 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 2006 to 2010. 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

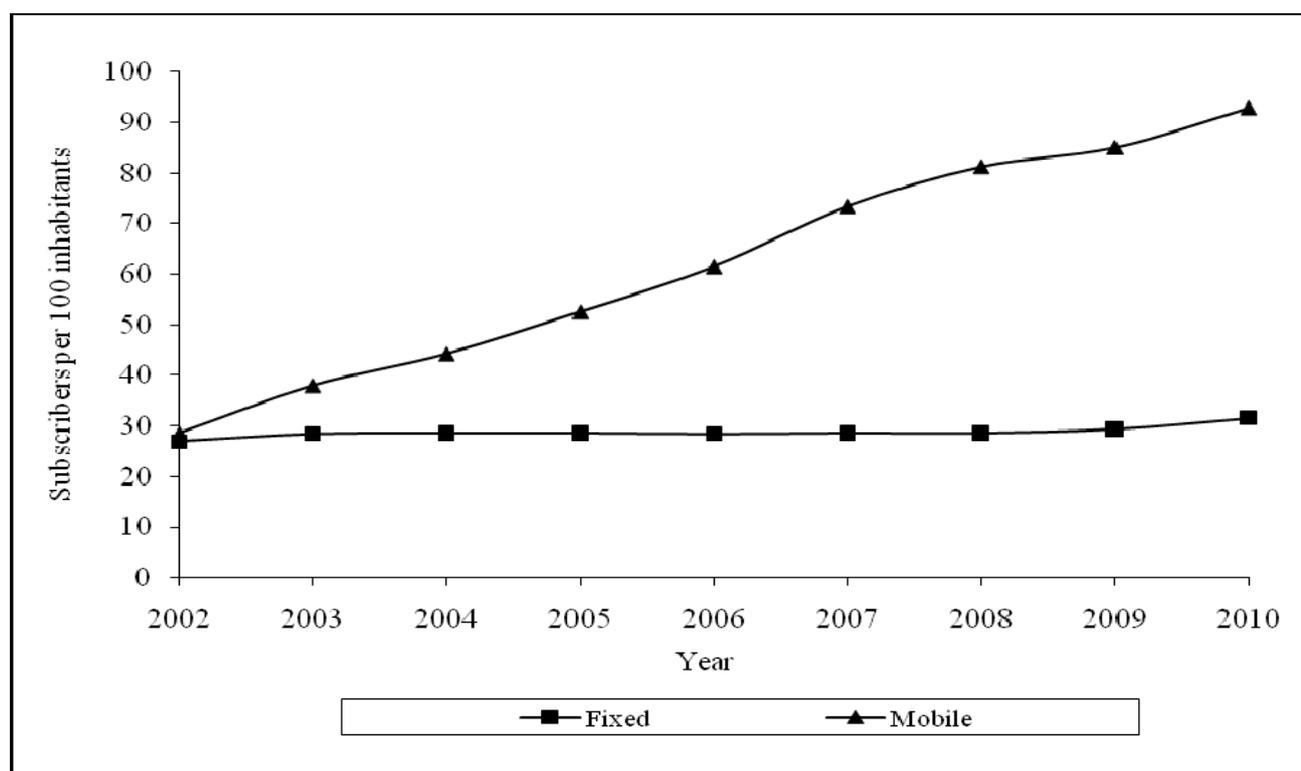
At the end of 2010, there were two fixed telephone service providers, three mobile cellular service providers and nine internet service providers, same as at the end of 2009 (Table 1).

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 1,864.0 mbps in 2009 almost doubled to reach 3,390.0 mbps in 2010. Hence, the Bandwidth capacity for incoming traffic as well as for outgoing traffic per inhabitant increased by 81.1%, from 1,458.6 bits per second in 2009 to 2,641.4 bits per second in 2010.

2.2 Mobile cellular subscriptions

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 2010, 99.0% of the population was covered by mobile cellular telephony, same as in 2009 (Table 1).

The total number of mobile cellular subscribers rose by 9.6% to reach 1,190,900 in 2010 from 1,086,700 in 2009. Mobile cellular prepaid subscribers increased by 8.5% to 1,099,200 in 2010 from 1,013,000 in 2009. Mobile cellular postpaid subscribers grew by 24.4% to 91,700 in 2010 from 73,700 in 2009. Mobidensity or the number of mobile cellular phones per 100 inhabitants increased by 9.2%, reaching 92.8 in 2010 from 85.0 in 2009 (Table 2). The evolution of teledensity and mobidensity over the period 2002 to 2010 is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 – Fixed telephone lines and mobile cellular subscribers per 100 inhabitants, 2002 - 2010

2.3 Internet subscribers

After the high increases registered in years prior to 2010, a slowdown was noted in the number of internet subscribers during year 2010 with a net addition of only 200 when compared to the figure at end of 2009 (Table 2). Hence, the number of internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants worked out to 22.1 in 2010, slightly lower than the 2009 ratio of 22.2.

The number of mobile internet subscribers decreased by 0.8% in 2010 to 177,500 from 179,000 in 2009, while that of fixed internet subscribers registered a small increase of 1.6% to reach 106,700 from 105,000 in 2009. Thus, the share of mobile internet subscribers went down to 62.5% in 2010 from 63.0% while that of fixed internet subscribers increased to 37.5% from 37.0% in 2009.

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 2010, broadband internet subscribers increased by 2.7% to 258,500 from 251,800 in 2009. Conversely, narrowband internet subscribers (those with an internet connection of less than 128 kilobits per second) declined by 20.2% from 32,200 in 2009 to 25,700 in 2010 (Table 3).

The proportion of subscribers with broadband connection increased to 91.0% from 88.7% in 2009, while that with narrowband connection declined to 9.0% from 11.3% in 2009.

In 2010, 81,000 or 31.3% of the broadband internet subscribers had access to the service through a fixed line (including wireless) while the other 177,500 or 68.7% had access through a mobile cellular telephone.

2.5 Tariffs

Selected telephone and internet tariffs for the period 2006 to 2010 are shown in Table 4. Data presented are from the main service provider as at end of year.

Telephone tariffs in 2010 were same as in 2009. The tariff for a three-minute local call from a fixed telephone was R1.80. The tariff for a three-minute call to London or Johannesburg from a fixed telephone using the international direct dialing service was R 27.90 and that for a three-minute call to China was R 9.00.

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 2009.

The tariff for internet connection per minute using dial up access (off peak time) was R 0.27 in 2010 same as in 2009 while ADSL 512 kbps for residential use was reduced by 10.3% to R 673 from R 750 in 2009.

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 Gross National Income (GNI) per capita went down to 1.6% in 2010 from 1.8% in 2009. 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 also registered a decline; 2.9% in 2010 from 3.2% in 2009.

2.6 Communication traffic

2.6.1 Local calls

In 2010, the number of local calls made from fixed telephone decreased by 3.1% to 440.3 million from 454.5 million in 2009. The volume of calls which was 1,214.2 million minutes in 2009 also fell by 14.2% to 1,042.0 million minutes in 2010.

On the other hand, the total number of calls from mobile cellular telephone increased by 15.0% from 1,079.5 million in 2009 to 1,241.2 million in 2010 and the volume of calls increased by 8.9% from 1,564.3 million minutes to 1,702.9 million minutes (Table 5).

2.6.2 International calls

The volume of international outgoing telephone calls in 2010 was 132.3 million minutes, higher by 7.3% when compared to 123.3 million minutes for 2009. The volume of international incoming calls during the same period rose by 13.2% to 182.9 million minutes from 161.6 million minutes in 2009 (Table 5).

2.6.3 Short Message Service (SMS)

Available data indicate that in 2010 the number of messages sent through the Short Message Service (SMS) increased by 7.2% to attain 1,204.0 million from 1,122.8 million in 2009 (Table 5).

3. ICT access and use by households

Data on ICT access and use by household members have been collected through the 2008 and 2010 rounds of the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS). The results are given in tables 6 to 8.

3.1 ICT access by households

The survey data indicate that the percentage of households with fixed telephone decreased from 73.6% in 2008 to 73.0% in 2010. Conversely, the percentage of households with mobile cellular telephone increased from 82.8% in 2008 to 87.5% in 2010. Households having television increased slightly to 96.9% in 2010 from 96.4% two years earlier. Some 11.9% of households had more than one television set in 2010 compared to 9.7% in 2008. Around 22.2% of households reported having paid TV channels (other than MBC) in 2010 against 16.9% in 2008. Households owning computer increased to 37.7% and those having Internet access increased to 29.0% in 2010 compared to 29.9% and 20.2% respectively in 2008 (Table 6).

In 2010, some 62.1% of households not having a computer at home reported that a computer was not necessary, while an additional 33.6% did not have a computer mainly because of the high cost. However, around 6.2% of the households with no computer reported that they intended to buy one within a year and a further 24.0% after one year.

In the same year, 71.5% of households having a computer had internet access. More than half (51.2%) of those with internet used ADSL. Among households not having internet connection, 7.6% intended to obtain access within the next twelve months and another 20.8% after one year.

3.2 ICT access and use by individuals

At the 2010 survey, around 51.3% of persons aged five years and above reported that they could use a computer. Table 7 shows the proportions of household members who could use a computer by age group and sex. As expected, highest figures were noted among the young ones; 91.3% for those aged 12 to 19 years, 73.5% among those aged 20 to 29 years and 69.2% of those aged 5 to 11 years.

Table 8 shows the proportions of persons aged 12 years and above, actually using a computer in the different age brackets, as reported at the 2008 and 2010 rounds of the CMPHS.

The survey data indicate that computer and internet users have increased across all age groups, with highest increases registered in the lower age groups (Table 8). Among persons aged 20 to 29 years, computer users increased by nearly 14 percentage points and internet users by 16 percentage points. Within the age bracket 30 to 39 years, increases of 8 and 9 percentage points were noted among computer users and internet users respectively while in the age bracket 12 to 19 years, the proportion of computer users increased by 7 percentage points and that of internet users by 16 percentage points.

4. ICT usage in educational institutions

4.1 Primary schools

At the end of March 2010, nearly 56.0% of primary schools were providing internet access to students compared to only 20.0% in 2009. The number of students per computer was 27 in 2010 compared to 25 in 2009 (Table 9).

4.2 Secondary schools

At the end of March 2010, the percentage of secondary schools providing internet access to students went down to 94.7% from 95.7% in 2009. The number of students per computer was 22, same as in 2009 (Table 9).

The number of students examined in ICT at School Certificate (SC) level increased by 13.0% to 5,241 in 2010 from 4,636 in 2009. However, the percentage of students examined in ICT at SC level decreased slightly to 26.0% in 2010 from 27.0% in 2009.

The number of students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate (HSC) level in 2010 was 977 compared to 952 in 2009, representing a 2.6% increase. The percentage examined worked out to 10.0% for both years.

4.3 Tertiary education level

The number of students enrolled in ICT or an ICT-dominated field at tertiary level was 3,694 in 2010/2011 compared to 3,475 in 2009/2010. As a percentage of total number of students enrolled at tertiary level, ICT courses enrolment represented 8.3% in 2010/2011 and 8.5% in 2009/2010 (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 139 in 2010, representing an increase of 3.7% over the 2009 figure of 134.

The number of employees in those establishments increased by 3.8% to 12,826 (6,787 males and 6,039 females) in 2010 from 12,360 (6,610 males and 5,750 females) in 2009. Employment in the ICT sector

as a percentage of total employment in large establishments increased to 4.2% in 2010 from 4.1% in 2009.

6.2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

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

In 2010, value added at current prices generated by the ICT sector was R 16,941 million, 14.1% higher than the figure of R 14,851 million in 2009. The contribution to the Gross Domestic Product was 6.4% in 2010 compared to 5.9% in 2009 (Table 11). The real growth rate (after removing price effects) was 13.1% same as in 2009.

In 2010, around 46% of value added of the sector was generated by activities of telecommunications, 11% by wholesale and retail trade and 43% by the remaining activities.

6.3 External Trade

Imports of ICT goods increased by 19.4% to R 7,463 million in 2010 from R 6,253 million in 2009 while imports of ICT services increased by 34.5% to R 1,929 million from R 1,434 million in 2009. Exports of ICT goods including re-exports rose by 68.1% to R 795 million in 2010 from R 473 million in 2009 and exports of ICT services increased by 21.6% to R 3,128 million from R 2,573 million during the same period.

The share of imports of ICT goods and services in total imports worked out to 4.9% in 2010 compared to 4.7% in 2009, and that of exports of ICT goods and services in total exports to 2.5% in 2010 compared to 2.3% in 2009.

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 and is measured on a scale of 0 to 10, where a value of 10 indicates highest 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 4.03 in 2010 from 3.83 in 2009. Improvements were noted in all the three sub-indices constituting the IDI. The “ICT Access” sub-index increased to 5.12 from 4.74, the “ICT Use” sub-index to 1.67 from 1.50 and the “ICT Skill” sub-index to 6.73 from 6.67 (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). Among African countries, Mauritius ranked second after Seychelles (Rank 66th).

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Table 1 - ICT infrastructure as at end of year, 2006 - 2010

ICT infrastructure	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
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)	7	8	9	9	9
<i>of which providing service to the public</i>	7	6	7	7	7
4. Percentage of population covered by mobile telephony (%)	98.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
5. Internet hosts (number)	9,654	9,591	9,685	36,641	36,653
6. Internet hosts per 10,000 inhabitants (number)	76.8	75.9	76.1	286.4	285.6
7. International Internet bandwidth capacity (Megabits per second)					
Incoming	192.0	285.5	462.0	1,864.0	3,390.0
Outgoing	153.0	285.5	462.0	1,864.0	3,390.0
8. International Internet bandwidth (bits per second) per inhabitant					
Incoming	152.8	225.8	363.2	1,458.6	2,641.4
Outgoing	121.8	225.8	363.2	1,458.6	2,641.4

∞

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

Table 2 - ICT access as at end of year, 2006 - 2010

ICT access	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1. Fixed telephone lines ('000)	357.3	361.3	363.5	375.2	405.2
2. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	28.4	28.6	28.6	29.4	31.6
3. Mobile cellular subscribers ('000)	772.4	928.6	1,033.3	1,086.7	1,190.9
<i>pre-paid</i>	723.6	871.4	969.8	1,013.0	1,099.2
<i>postpaid</i>	48.8	57.2	63.5	73.7	91.7
4. Mobile cellular subscribers per 100 inhabitants	61.5	73.4	81.2	85.0	92.8
5. Internet subscribers ('000)	143.5	166.0	199.5	284.0	284.2
<i>fixed</i> ¹	82.4	87.6	94.7	105.0	106.7
<i>mobile</i>	61.1	78.4	104.8	179.0	177.5
6. Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	11.4	13.1	15.7	22.2	22.1
<i>fixed</i> ¹	6.6	6.9	7.40	8.2	8.3
<i>mobile</i>	4.9	6.2	8.2	14.0	13.8
7. Broadband Internet ² subscribers ('000)	87.1	119.0	157.3	251.8	258.5
<i>fixed</i> ¹	26.0	40.6	52.5	72.8	81.0
<i>mobile</i>	61.1	78.4	104.8	179.0	177.5
8. Broadband Internet ² subscribers per 100 inhabitants	6.9	9.4	12.4	19.7	20.1
<i>fixed</i> ¹	2.1	3.2	4.1	5.7	6.3
<i>mobile</i>	4.8	6.2	8.2	14.0	13.8

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

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 3 - Internet subscribers by type of access as at end of year, 2006 - 2010

Type of internet subscribers	Number				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TOTAL SUBSCRIBERS	143,400	166,000	199,500	284,000	284,200
Narrowband Internet subscribers (dial-up)	56,400	47,000	42,200	32,200	25,700
Broadband ¹ Internet subscribers	87,000	119,000	157,300	251,800	258,500
Fixed (including wireless)	25,900	40,600	52,500	72,800	81,000
<i>DSL (Digital Subscriber Line)</i>	<i>16,582</i>	<i>27,630</i>	<i>46,517</i>	<i>66,061</i>	<i>n.a</i>
<i>Wireless</i>	<i>9,125</i>	<i>12,765</i>	<i>5,757</i>	<i>6,500</i>	<i>n.a</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>n.a</i>
Mobile	61,100	78,400	104,800	179,000	177,500
<i>GPRS ² (including WAP)</i>	<i>44,471</i>	<i>39,304</i>	<i>53,509</i>	<i>75,708</i>	<i>n.a</i>
<i>3G</i>	<i>16,650</i>	<i>39,130</i>	<i>51,300</i>	<i>103,305</i>	<i>n.a</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

² GPRS - General Packet Radio Service,

n.a: Not available

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 4 - Selected telephone and Internet tariffs as at end of year, 2006 - 2010

		Rupee				
Telephone and internet		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
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	21.60	21.60	20.70	20.70	20.70
	London/Johannesburg	28.80	28.80	27.90	27.90	27.90
	New York	28.80	28.80	27.90	27.90	27.90
	China	28.80	28.80	27.90	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	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70
	To a fixed telephone	13.05	13.05	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 128 kbps (Unlimited Volume Usage)					
	Residential use ¹	750	750	750	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>
	Business use ²	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,600	1,500
	ADSL 512 kbps (Unlimited Volume Usage)					
	Residential use	1,360	1,360	1,360	750	673
	Business use	3,190	3,190	3,190	2,500	2,400
	ADSL 1 Mbps Home & Business (Unlimited Volume Usage)					
	Residential use	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>	5,990	1,360	1,190
	Business use	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>	5,990	5,000	4,900
5. Mobile cellular tariffs for 100 minutes of use during a month² as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)		2.6	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6
6. Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use per month³ as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)		4.1	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.9

¹ Discontinued as from March 2009

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

² upgraded to 256 kbps as
n.a: not applicable

Table 5 - Local and International telephone calls, 2006 - 2010

Million

Telephone calls	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1 Local calls:					
Number of calls from fixed telephone	539.9	516.0	451.2	454.5	440.3
Volume of calls from fixed telephone (minutes)	1,391.2	1,309.8	1,205.5	1,214.2	1,042.0
Number of calls from mobile cellular telephone	335.1	624.4	660.2	1,079.5	1,241.2
Volume of calls from mobile cellular telephone (minutes)	853.3	1,106.9	1,350.3	1,564.3	1,702.9
2 International calls					
Volume of outgoing calls (minutes)	59.7	71.4	107.0	123.3	132.3
<i>From fixed telephone</i>	40.8	49.4	50.2	56.3	40.8
<i>From mobile cellular telephone</i>	18.9	22.0	56.8	67.0	91.5
Volume of incoming calls (minutes)	142.3	170.9	165.5	161.6	182.9
<i>To fixed telephone</i>	94.1	114.2	76.3	78.4	89.6
<i>To mobile cellular telephone</i>	48.2	56.7	89.2	83.2	93.4
3 Short Message Service (SMS)					
<i>Number of SMS sent</i>	738.3	880.6	854.6	1,122.8	1,204.0

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 6: Availability of ICT to households, 2008 and 2010

Households with:	Percentage of Household (%)	
	2008	2010
Fixed telephone	73.6	73.0
Cellular mobile telephone	82.8	87.5
Television set	96.4	96.9
More than one television set	9.7	11.9
Paid TV channels ¹	16.9	22.2
Computer	29.9	37.7
Internet access	20.2	29.0

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

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 7: Persons aged 5 years and above who can use computer by age-group and sex , 2010

Age-group (years)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Both sexes (%)
5 - 11	69.6	68.8	69.2
12 - 19	89.8	92.8	91.3
20 - 29	74.0	73.1	73.5
30 - 39	51.8	48.0	49.9
40 - 49	40.9	30.4	35.6
50 - 59	34.2	20.4	27.2
>=60	14.9	4.9	9.2
Total	54.9	47.8	51.3

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 8 - Persons aged 12 years and above using computer and Internet by age-group, 2008 and 2010

Age-group (years)	Percentage of persons aged 12 years and above (%) using			
	Computer		Internet	
	2008	2010	2008	2010
12 - 19	77.9	85.2	42.3	58.3
20 - 29	47.8	61.6	34.4	50.7
30 - 39	30.5	38.7	18.9	28.1
40 - 49	24.8	29.2	14.2	19.2
50 - 59	19.0	23.6	12.5	17.6
>=60	4.1	6.7	3.1	5.1
Total	35.4	41.7	21.8	30.5

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 9 - ICT usage in education, 2006 - 2010

Educational level	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1. Primary education					
(i) Primary schools having Internet access for students (%)	4.8	5.9	6.0	19.9	55.7
(ii) Students per computer in primary schools (Number)	163	63	38	25	27
2. Secondary education					
(i) Secondary schools having Internet access for students for study purposes (%) ¹	89.2	93.8	93.6	95.7	94.7
(ii) Students per computer in secondary schools (Number) ¹	26	26	25	22	22
(iii) Students examined in ICT at School Certificate level					
Number	4,177	4,571	4,624	4,636	5,241
Percentage	25	26	26	27	26
(iv) Students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate level					
Number	822	920	933	952	977
Percentage	10.2	10.8	10.5	10.0	10.0
3. Tertiary education ²					
Students enrolled in ICT or an ICT- dominated field at tertiary level					
Number	3,971	3,700	3,448	3,475	3,694
Percentage	12.0	10.6	8.9	8.5	8.3

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

² Includes also distance education and institutions abroad, and relates to school years 2006/2007 to 2010/2011

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

Table 10 - ICT usage in business¹ by industrial sector², 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	33.6	34.3	45.8	40.6
5. Receiving orders over the Internet	10.1	38.3	34.8	34.1	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

Note: Figures for 2010 have not been finalised

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

Table 11- Establishments, employment and value added in the ICT sector, 2006 - 2010

	2006 ¹	2007 ¹	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010
1. Establishments ² in ICT sector (number)	108	116	129	134	139
2. Employment ² in the ICT sector(number)	7,970	10,170	11,250	12,360	12,826
<i>Male</i>	4,470	5,560	5,970	6,610	6,787
<i>Female</i>	3,500	4,610	5,280	5,750	6,039
3. Employment in the ICT sector as a % of total employment	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.2
4. Value added in the ICT sector (Rs Million)	9,858	11,714	12,994	14,851	16,941
5. Value added in the ICT sector as a % of GDP	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.9	6.4
6. Growth rate in the ICT sector (%)	13.0	15.1	13.2	13.1	13.1
7. Imports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	15,000	9,005	8,511	7,687	9,392
<i>Goods (c.i.f)</i>	13,958	7,994	7,504	6,253	7,463
<i>Services</i> ³	1,042	1,011	1,007	1,434	1,929
8. Exports of ICT goods and services ² (Rs Million)	11,435	4,764	5,115	3,046	3,923
<i>Goods (c.i.f)</i>	9,920	2,965	2,589	473	795
<i>Services</i> ³	1,515	1,799	2,526	2,573	3,128
9. Imports of ICT goods and services as a % of total imports	10.0	5.5	4.8	4.7	4.9
10. Exports of ICT goods and services as a % of total exports	9.0	3.4	3.6	2.3	2.5

¹ Revised

² Large establishments, that is employing 10 or more persons

³ Source: Bank of Mauritius

Table 12 - ICT Development Index, 2008 - 2010

Category	Index		
	2008	2009	2010
ICT Access	4.24	4.74	5.12
ICT Use	1.03	1.50	1.67
ICT Skills	6.63	6.67	6.73
ICT Development Index	3.44	3.83	4.03

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 IDI 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	Comprise telecommunications equipment, computer and related equipments, electronic components, audio and video equipments and other ICT goods.								
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	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
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