Economic and Social Indicators

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) statistics - 2011

1. Introduction

This is the sixth issue of the Economic and Social Indicators on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) statistics compiled by Statistics Mauritius. 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 Statistics Mauritius.

Data presented in this report relate to the Republic of Mauritius and, unless otherwise stated, refer to the period 2007 to 2011. The concepts and definitions used are given at Annex.

2. ICT infrastructure and access

2.1 Service providers and available infrastructure

The number of Internet service providers increases

At the end of 2011, there were two fixed telephone service providers and three mobile cellular service providers, same as at the end of 2010. However, the number of Internet service providers increased from nine in 2010 to twelve in 2011 (Table 1).

The quality of internet access improves

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

Between 2010 and 2011

- both the incoming and outgoing capacity increased by 71.3% from 3,390.0 Megabits per second (mbps) to 5,806.0 mbps;
- the Bandwidth capacity (for both incoming and outgoing traffic) per inhabitant increased by 70.6% from 2,641.4 to 4,505.4 bits per second.

2.2 Fixed and Mobile cellular subscriptions

The number of fixed telephone lines decreased by 3.4% from 387,700 in 2010 to 374,600 in 2011.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 2011, 99.0% of the population was covered by mobile cellular telephony, same as in 2010 (Table 1).

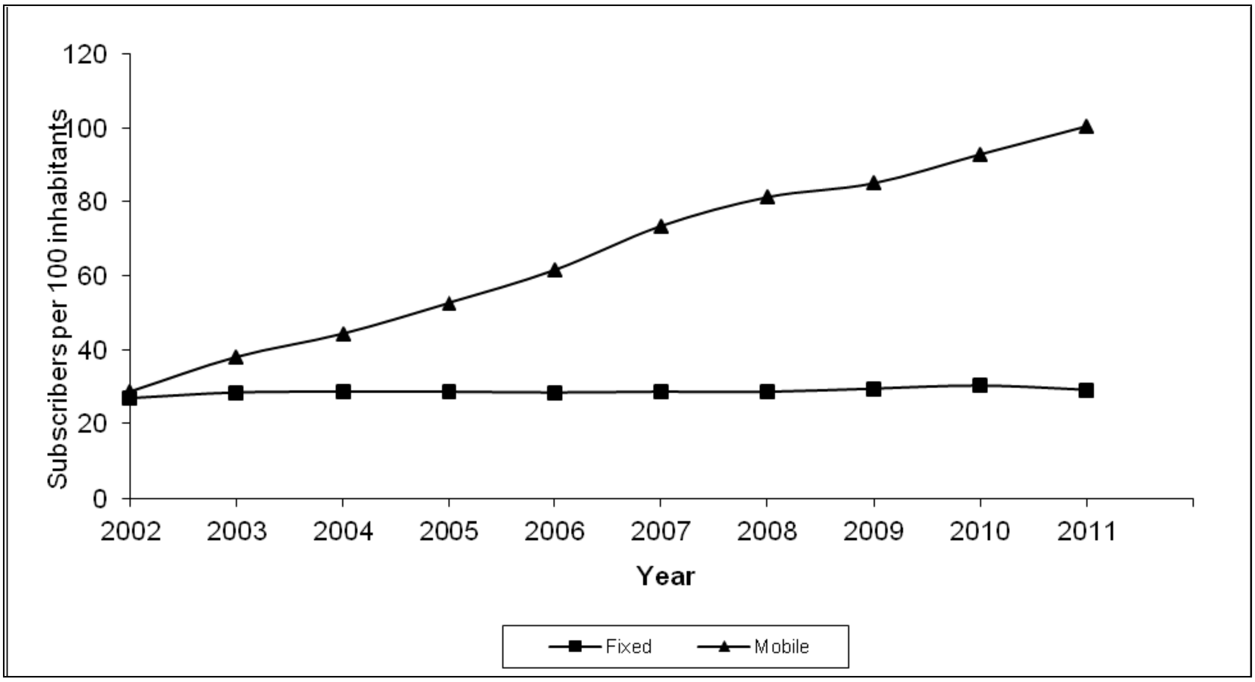
Between 2010 and 2011,

- the total number of mobile cellular subscriptions rose by 8.7% from 1,190,900 to 1,294,100. Prepaid subscriptions increased by 8.4% from 1,099,200 to 1,191,900 and postpaid subscriptions by 11.5% from 91,700 to 102,200;

- mobidensity (the number of mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants) increased by 8.2%, from 92.8 to 100.4 (Table 2).

Over the period 2002 to 2011, mobidensity increased continuously whereas teledensity (fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants) remained more or less stable.

Figure 1 – Fixed telephone lines and mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, 2002 - 2011



2.3 Internet subscriptions

Between 2010 and 2011,

- the number of internet subscriptions increased by 30% from 284,200 to 370,000 (Table 2) as a result of an increase of 33.4% in the number of mobile internet subscriptions (from 177,500 to 236,800) and 24.8% (from 106,700 to 133,200) in that of fixed internet subscriptions;
- the number of internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants went up from 22.1 to 28.7.

2.4 Type of Internet access

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

Narrowband internet subscriptions based on fixed access network decreased by 41.6% from 25,700 in 2010 to 15,000 in 2011 (Table 3).

Out of the 279,800 Broadband internet subscriptions in 2011

- 118,200 or 42.2% had access to the service through a fixed line (including wireless) and
- 161,600 or 57.8% had access through a mobile cellular telephone.

2.5 Tariffs

Selected telephone and internet tariffs for the period 2007 to 2011 are shown in Table 4. Data presented are from the main service provider as at end of year (Table 4).

2.5.1 Telephone Charges

Between 2010 and 2011, the telephone tariff
- from a fixed line remained unchanged;
- from a mobile cellular prepaid service remained unchanged for calls on the same network as well as for calls to a fixed telephone;
- from a mobile cellular prepaid service, for a 3-minute call to a different network, decreased by 7.7% (from R 11.70 to R 10.80).

As a result, the average mobile cellular tariff (for 100 minutes of use during a month) expressed as a percentage of Gross National Income (GNI) per capita went down from 1.6% in 2010 to 1.5% in 2011

2.5.2 Internet Charges

Between 2010 and 2011, the tariff for internet connection using dial up access remained unchanged whereas the tariff for ADSL went down. The ADSL tariff for 512 kbps for residential use was reduced by 7.7% and for business use by 48.0%. For 1 Mbps, for residential use the reduction was by 40.5% and that for business use by 47.9%.

Overall, internet access became more affordable in 2011 than in 2010. The internet access (for 20 hours of use during a month) as a percentage of GNI per capita declined from 2.9% in 2010 to 2.7% in 2011.

2.6 Communication traffic

2.6.1 Local calls – increased use of mobile phones

Local calls are mostly done through mobile phones. Out of every 10 local calls in 2011, close to 8 are done through mobile phones (Table 5).

However, mobile phone calls are generally shorter than those through fixed phones. In 2011, a mobile phone call lasted on average 1.4 minutes against 2.3 minutes for a call through a fixed phone.

Between 2010 and 2011, local calls made from fixed telephone decreased as follows:
- by 4.2% in number from 440.3 million to 422.0 million, and
- by 5.9% in volume from 1,042.0 million minutes to 980.7 million minutes.

On the other hand, local calls from mobile phones increased between 2010 and 2011 as follows:
- by 14.7% in number from 1,241.2 million to 1,423.1 million, and
- by 19.9% in volume from 1,702.9 million minutes to 2041.6 million minutes.

2.6.2 International calls

Between 2010 and 2011, the volume of international phone calls increased for outgoing traffic (by 1.4% from 132.3 to 134.2 million minutes) but declined for incoming traffic (by 11.5% from 182.9 to 161.8 million minutes).

2.6.3 Short Message Service (SMS)

The number of messages sent through the Short Message Service (SMS) increased by 6.2% from 1,204.0 million in 2010 to attain 1,279.1 million in 2011 (Table 5).

3. ICT access and use by households

Data on ICT access by households was last collected at Housing Census 2011. However, ICT use by household members has been collected through the 2010 round of the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS). The results are given in Table 6.

3.1 ICT access by households

Based on data collected at Housing Census 2011, ICT access by households was as follows (Table 6). The proportion of households with

- fixed phone : 69.1%;
- mobile phone : 88.1%;
- TV : 96.0%;
- computer : 37.5%; and
- internet access : 27.9%.

3.2 ICT access and use by individuals

Latest available data on ICT access by individuals (tables 7 to 11) is only available for 2010 as reported at the 2010 round of the Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS).

Data on computer use (tables 7 to 9) indicate that in 2010:

- more than half (51.3%) of persons aged five years and above could use a computer;
- younger people, particularly those in the age bracket 12-19 years are more likely to be computer users than older ones;
- the home was the most common place for using a computer.

Data on internet use (tables 10 to 12) indicate that in 2010:

- around 3 out of 10 persons aged twelve years and above were internet users;
- younger people, particularly those in the age bracket 12-19 years tend to be more online;
- internet users were online mostly to search for information and to email or chat.

4. ICT usage in educational institutions

4.1 Primary and secondary education

ICT usage in education (Table 12) improved in both primary and secondary schools between March 2010 and March 2011 as follows:

- The proportion of primary schools providing internet access to students increased from 55.7% to 58.0%;
- The number of primary school students per computer improved from 27 to 26;
- The proportion of secondary schools providing internet access to students increased from 94.7% to 96.0%;
- The number of secondary school students per computer improved from 22 to 21.

4.2 Tertiary education

ICT courses are becoming more popular among students pursuing tertiary education. Between academic year 2010/2011 and 2011/2012, the number of students enrolled in ICT or an ICT- dominated field at tertiary level went up from 3,694 to 3,878 (+5%). Expressed as a proportion of total number of students enrolled at tertiary level, enrolment in ICT courses increased from 8.3% to 8.4%.

5. ICT usage in business

Data collected through the Survey of Employment and Earnings among 'large establishments' employing 10 or more persons show that there has been a general increase in ICT usage from 2010 to 2011 (Table 13).

More 'large' establishments

- had computers in 2011 (99.6% of establishments) than in 2010 (98.4%);
- had a website in 2011 (53.9%) than in 2010 (50.2%);
- used internet/email in 2011 (96.5%) than in 2010 (92.7%);
- received orders over the Internet in 2011 (37.9%) than in 2010 (36.1%).

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 137 in 2011, down from 139 in 2010 (Table 14).

However, the number of employees in those establishments increased. It went up by 2.3% from 12,826 (6,787 males and 6,039 females) in 2010 to 13,116 (7,000 males and 6,116 females) in 2011. This resulted in an increased share of employment in the ICT sector over total employment from 4.2% to 4.3%.

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 2011, value added at current prices generated by the ICT sector was R 19,004 million, 11.6% higher than in 2010 (R 17,036 million). The contribution of ICT to GDP also went up – from 6.4% in 2010 to 6.7% in 2011 (Table 14). The real growth rate (after removing price effects) however dropped from 13.3% to 10.5%.

In 2011, around 43% of value added of the sector was generated by activities of telecommunications, 10.9% by wholesale and retail trade and 46.1% by the remaining activities.

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

Trade in ICT goods decreased between 2010 and 2011 as follows:

- Imports decreased by 6.2% from R 6,808 million to R 6,385 million;
- Exports including re-exports declined by 47.0% from R 675 million to R 358 million in 2011.

However, trade in ICT services went up with

- imports up by 30.3% from R 1,929 million to R 2,514 million, and
- exports up by 48.0% from R 3,128 million to R 4,630.

Between 2010 and 2011, the share of ICT goods and services

- over total imports went down from 4.6% to 4.1%;
- over total exports increased from 2.4% to 2.9%.

7. ICT Development Index (IDI)

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

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

The IDI for Mauritius, based on ITU figure of 4.00 in 2010 and SM estimate of 4.37 in 2011, showed an improvement as a result of increases in ICT access and use which is however partly offset by a decline in ICT skills (Table 15).

Based on latest IDI figures published by the ITU, Mauritius (IDI of 4.00) ranked 69th out of 152 countries in 2010 (Table 16).

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Table 1 - ICT infrastructure as at end of year, 2007 - 2011

ICT infrastructure	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
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)	8	9	9	9	12
of which providing service to the public	6	7	7	7	7
4. Percentage of population covered by mobile telephony (%)	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
5. Internet hosts (number)	9,591	9,685	36,641	36,653	51,123
6. Internet hosts per 10,000 inhabitants (number)	75.9	76.1	286.4	285.6	396.7
7. International Internet bandwidth capacity (Megabits per second)					
Incoming	285.5	462.0	1864.0	3390.0	5806.0
Outgoing	285.5	462.0	1864.0	3390.0	5806.0
8. International Internet bandwidth (bits per second) per inhabitant					
Incoming	225.8	363.2	1458.6	2641.4	4505.4
Outgoing	225.8	363.2	1458.6	2641.4	4505.4

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

Table 2 - ICT access as at end of year, 2007 - 2011

ICT access	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1. Fixed telephone lines ('000)	361.3	363.5	375.2	387.7	374.6
2. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	28.6	28.6	29.4	30.2	29.1
3. Mobile cellular subscriptions ('000)	928.6	1,033.3	1,086.7	1,190.9	1,294.1
pre-paid	*871.4*	*969.8*	*1013.0*	*1099.2*	*1191.9*
postpaid	*57.2*	*63.5*	*73.7*	*91.7*	*102.2*
4. Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	73.4	81.2	85.0	92.8	100.4
5. Internet subscriptions ('000)	166.0	199.5	284.0	284.2	370.0
fixed [1]	*87.6*	*94.7*	*105.0*	*106.7*	*133.2*
mobile	*78.4*	*104.8*	*179.0*	*177.5*	*236.8*
6. Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	13.1	15.7	22.2	22.1	28.7
fixed [1]	*6.9*	*7.40*	*8.2*	*8.3*	*10.3*
mobile	*6.2*	*8.2*	*14.0*	*13.8*	*18.4*
7. Broadband Internet [2] subscriptions ('000)	119.0	157.3	251.8	258.5	279.8
fixed [1]	*40.6*	*52.5*	*72.8*	*81.0*	*118.2*
mobile	*78.4*	*104.8*	*179.0*	*177.5*	*161.6*
8. Broadband Internet [3] subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	9.4	12.4	19.7	20.1	21.7
fixed [1]	*3.2*	*4.1*	*5.7*	*6.3*	*9.2*
mobile	*6.2*	*8.2*	*14.0*	*13.8*	*12.5*

[1] Includes wireless as from 2005

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

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 3 - Internet subscriptions by type of access as at end of year, 2007 - 2011

Number

Type of internet subscriptions	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	**166,000**	**199,500**	**284,000**	**284,200**	**370,000**
Narrowband Internet subscriptions (dial-up)	**47,000**	**42,200**	**32,200**	**25,700**	**90,200**
based on fixed access network	*47,000*	*42,200*	*32,200*	*25,700*	*15,000*
based on mobile access network	*na*	*na*	*na*	*na*	*75,200*
Broadband[1] Internet subscriptions	**119,000**	**157,300**	**251,800**	**258,500**	**279,800**
Fixed (including wireless)	40,600	52,500	72,800	81,000	118,200
DSL (Digital Subscriber Line)	*27,630*	*46,517*	*66,061*	*na*	*na*
Wireless	*12,765*	*5,757*	*6,500*	*na*	*na*
Other	*219*	*237*	*239*	*na*	*na*
Mobile	78,400	104,800	179,000	177,500	161,600
GPRS (including WAP)	*39,304*	*53,509*	*75,708*	-	-
3G	*39,130*	*51,300*	*103,305*	*na*	*na*

[1] Broadband Internet refers to connection to the internet at a speed equal to or greater than 256 kbps, as the sum of capacity in both directions. As from 2010 no breakdown is available for fixed and mobile broadbabd subscriptions

na: Not applicable - Nil or negligible

GPRS - General Packet Radio Service,

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 4 - Selected telephone and Internet tariffs[3] as at end of year, 2007- 2011 Rupees

Telephone and internet	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
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	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.70
London/Johannesburg	28.80	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.90
New York	28.80	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.90
China	28.80	27.90	9.00	9.00	9.00
3 Mobile Cellular telephone - 3 minutes local call on prepaid service					
On same network	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
To a different network	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70	10.80
To a fixed telephone	13.05	10.44	10.44	10.44	10.44
4 Internet					
Dial up Peak time (per minute)	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57
Dial up Off Peak time (per minute)	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
ADSL 128 kbps (Unlimited Volume Usage)					
Residential use [1]	750	750	n.a	n.a	n.a
Business use [2]	1,860	1,860	1,600	1,500	n.a
ADSL 512 kbps (Unlimited Volume Usage)					
Residential use	1,360	1,360	750	673	621
Business use	3,190	3,190	2,500	2,400	1,250
ADSL 1 Mbps Home & Business (Unlimited Volume Usage)					
Residential use	*n.a*	5,990	1,360	1,190	708
Business use	*n.a*	5,990	5,000	4,900	2,400
5. Mobile cellular tariffs for 100 minutes of use during a month[2] as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5
6. Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use per month[3] as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.7

[1] discontinued as from March 2009
[2] upgraded to 256 kbps as from 2006
[3] main service provider
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, 2007 - 2011

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Telephone calls	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1 Local calls:					
Number of calls from fixed telephone	516.0	451.2	454.5	440.3	422.0
Volume of calls from fixed telephone (minutes)	1,309.8	1,205.5	1,099.2	1,042.0	980.7
Number of calls from mobile cellular telephone	624.4	660.2	1,079.5	1,241.2	1,423.1
Volume of calls from mobile cellular telephone (minutes)	1,106.9	1,350.3	1,564.3	1,702.9	2,041.6
2 International calls					
Volume of outgoing calls (minutes)	**71.4**	**107.0**	**123.3**	**132.3**	**134.2**
From fixed telephone	*49.4*	*50.2*	*56.3*	*40.8*	*41.1*
From mobile cellular telephone	*22.0*	*56.8*	*67.0*	*91.5*	*93.1*
Volume of incoming calls (minutes)	**170.9**	**165.5**	**161.6**	**182.9**	**161.8**
To fixed telephone	*114.2*	*76.3*	*78.4*	*89.6*	*86.6*
To mobile cellular telephone	*56.7*	*89.2*	*83.2*	*93.4*	*75.2*
3 Short Message Service (SMS)					
Number of SMS sent	*880.6*	*854.6*	*1,122.8*	*1,204.0*	*1,279.1*

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 6: Availability of ICT to households, 2010 and 2011

Households with:	Percentage of Household (%)	
	2010	2011
Fixed telephone	73.0	69.1
Cellular mobile telephone	87.5	88.1
Television set	96.9	96
More than one television set	11.9	…
Paid TV channels [1]	22.2	…
Computer	37.7	37.5
Internet access	29.0	27.9

[1] Channels, other than those from the Mauritius Broadcating Corporation (MBC)

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) 2010 and Housing Census 2011

… : Not available

Table 7: Proportion(%) of 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
>=5	54.9	47.8	51.3

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 8: Persons aged 12 years and above using computer by place of use [1], 2010

Place of use of computer	2010 (%)
At home	70.7
School/Educational institution	23.5
Workplace	32.3
Cybercafe/ Other commercial facility	11.0
Free public access facility	4.5
Another person's place	8.0

Table 9 Persons aged 12 years and above using internet by age-group , 2010

age-group (years)	2010 (%)
12 - 19	58.3
20 - 29	50.7
30 - 39	28.1
40 - 49	19.2
50 - 59	17.6
>=60	5.1
All ages	30.5

[1] Persons may report more than one answer

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 10: Persons aged 12 years and above using internet by place of use[1], 2010

Place of use of internet	%
At home	71.1
School/Educational institution	31.4
Workplace	32.3
Cybercafé/Other commercial facility	8.7
Free public access facility	3.6
Another person's place	9.6

Table 11: Persons aged 12 years and above using internet by purpose of use[1], 2010

Purpose of use of internet	%
Email/chat	73.8
Make transactions with government: on-line	5.2
Search for information: Government	23.2
Search for information: Other	75.3
Education purposes	20.9
Overseas calls	13.3
Banking	6.8
Purchase of goods and/or services	4.5
Entertainement	50.2
Other	0.1

[1] Persons may report more than one answer

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 12 - ICT usage in education, 2007 - 2010

	Educational level	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.	**Primary education**					
	(i) Primary schools having Internet access for students (%)	5.9	6.0	19.9	55.7	58.0
	(ii) Students per computer in primary schools (Number)	63	38	25	27	26
2.	**Secondary education**					
	(i) Secondary schools having Internet access for students for study purposes (%) [2]	93.8	93.6	95.7	94.7	96.0
	(ii) Students per computer in secondary schools (Number) [2]	26	25	22	22	21
	(iii) Students examined in ICT at School Certificate level					
	Number	4,571	4,624	4,636	5,241	4,987
	Percentage	26	26	27	30	29
	(iv) Students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate level					
	Number	920.0	933	952	977	928
	Percentage	10.8	10.5	10.0	10.0	9.2
3.	**Tertiary education**[1]					
	Students enrolled in ICT or an ICT- dominated field at tertiary level [3]					
	Number	3,700	3,448	3,475	3,694	3,878
	Percentage	10.6	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.4

[1] Includes also distance education and institutions abroad, and relates to school years 2007/2008 and 2011/2012

[2] Figures for secondary level include both Academic and Pre-Vocational

[3] Estimated figure

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], 2010 and 2011

Use of ICT	% of establishments 2010				% of establishments 2011			
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All sectors	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All sectors
1. Computer	85.9	98.8	99.8	98.4	95.7	99.9	99.8	99.6
2. Having website	33.7	41.1	57.5	50.2	34.8	40.5	61.4	53.9
3. Internet/Email	73.8	92.2	95.5	92.7	78.3	96.4	97.7	96.5
4. Intranet	34.3	37.9	47.9	43.5	35.9	39.2	48.4	45.1
5. Receiving orders over the Internet	13.1	41.6	36.1	36.1	13.0	42.6	37.2	37.9
6. Placing orders over the Internet	15.1	38.8	37.1	36.0	15.2	41.2	38.0	38.0

[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

(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

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings in large establishments, March 2009 - 2011

Table 14- Establishments, employment and value added in the ICT sector, 2007 - 2011

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 [3]
1.	Establishments [2] in ICT sector (Number)	116	129	134	139	137
2.	Employment [1] in the ICT sector (number)	10,170	11,250	12,360	12,826	13,116
	Male	*5,560*	*5,970*	*6,610*	*6,787*	*7,000*
	Female	*4,610*	*5,280*	*5,750*	*6,039*	*6,116*
3.	Employment in the ICT sector as a % of total employment	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.3
4.	Value added in the ICT sector (Rs Million)	11,714	12,994	14,851	17,036	19,004
5.	Value added in the ICT sector as a % of GDP	5.4	5.3	5.9	6.4	6.7
6.	Growth rate in the ICT sector (%) (real value)	15.1	13.2	13.1	13.3	10.5
7.	Imports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	9,005	8,511	7,687	8,737	8,899
	goods (c.i.f)	*7,994*	*7,504*	*6,253*	*6,808*	*6,385*
	services [3]	*1,011*	*1,007*	*1,434*	*1,929*	*2,514*
8.	Exports of ICT goods and services[2] (Rs Million)	4,764	5,115	3,046	3,803	4,988
	goods (f.o.b)	*2,965*	*2,589*	*473*	*675*	*358*
	services [3]	*1,799*	*2,526*	*2,573*	*3,128*	*4,630*
9.	Imports of ICT goods and services as a % of total imports	5.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.1
10.	Exports of ICT goods and services as a % of total exports	3.4	3.5	2.2	2.4	2.9

[1] Revised

[2] Large establishments, that is employing 10 or more persons

[3] Source: Bank of Mauritius

Table 15 - ICT Development Index, 2010 - 2011

Category	Index	
	2010 [1]	2011 [2]
ICT Access	4.65	5.50
ICT Use	1.91	2.00
ICT Skills	6.85	6.80
ICT Development Index	**4.00**	**4.37**

[1] Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
[2] provisional estimate by Statistics Mauritius

Table 16 - ICT Development Index (IDI) for selected countries, 2010

Category	IDI	Rank
Korea Republic of	8.40	1
Sweden	8.23	2
United Kingdom	7.60	10
Singapore	7.08	19
Australia	7.36	14
Mauritius	**4.00**	**69**
Seychelles	3.94	71
South Africa	3.00	97
India	2.01	116

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

ANNEX

Concepts and definitions

	Concepts	Definitions
1.	**ICT Sector**	The definition of the ICT sector is according to the recommendations of the Global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development of the United Nations. The ICT sector consists of manufacturing and services industries whose products capture, transmit or display data and information electronically It includes related activities of “Manufacturing”, “Wholesale and retail trade”, “Communications”, “Business services (such as call centres, software development, website development and hosting, multimedia and IT consulting and disaster recovery)”. Since 2008 “Education in IT” is excluded from the ICT sector definition.
2.	**ICT goods and Services**	**ICT Goods** comprise telecommunications equipment, computer and related equipments, electronic components, audio and video equipments and other ICT goods. **ICT services** includes communications services (telecommunications, business network services, teleconferencing, support services, and postal services) and computer and information services (database, data processing, software design and development, maintenance and repair, and news agency services)
3.	**ICT Development Index**	IDI is computed using the methodology of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). It is based on 11 variables organized in three categories, as follows:

Category	**Variables**
ICT Access	Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants. Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants. International Internet bandwidth (bits/s) per Internet user. Proportion of households with a computer Proportion of households with Internet access at home.
ICT Use	Internet users per 100 inhabitants Fixed broadband internet Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants
ICT Skills	Adult literacy rate Secondary gross enrolment ratio Tertiary gross enrolment ratio

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

The value of the IDI varies from 0 to 10, with the value 10 indicating

		highest ICT development and 0 the lowest ICT development.
4.	**Teledensity**	Number of fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants
5.	**Mobidensity**	Number of mobile cellular phones per 100 inhabitants
6.	**Narrowband**	Connection to the internet at speed less than 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 256 kilobits per second, as the sum of capacity in both directions
8.	**Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)**	Technologies that provide digital data transmission
9.	**Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)**	DSL with different speed for upstream and downstream
10.	**Peak time domestic call**	6.30 hours to 20.30 hours
11.	**Peak time international call**	Monday to Friday – 6.00 hours to 22.00 hours Saturday – 6.00 hours to 12.00 hours
12.	**International Internet bandwidth**	The amount of information (megabits) that could be transmitted to or from the country per second
13.	**Mobile cellular tariff for 100 minutes of use**	refers to 100 minutes of use (average of 100 minutes of use on same network, 100 minutes of use on a different network and 100 minutes of use to a fixed telephone) on a prepaid package
14.	**Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use**	10 hours dial up connection during peak time and 10 hours dial up connection during off peak time
15.	**Fair Usage Policy**	If an Internet subscriber’s usage is regularly high, he will be informed. In case his usage continues to remain excessive his transmission speed might be reduced