

## Economic and Social Indicators

### Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) statistics - 2016

#### 1. Introduction

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

Data presented in this report relate to the Republic of Mauritius and, unless otherwise stated, refer to the period 2012 to 2016. The concepts and definitions used are given at Annex.

#### 2. ICT infrastructure and access

##### 2.1 Service providers and available infrastructure

###### *Number of service providers*

At the end of 2016, there were two fixed-line telephone service providers, three mobile cellular service providers and thirteen internet service providers same as at the end of 2015 (Table 1).

###### *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 2015 and 2016,

- both the incoming and outgoing International Internet Bandwidth capacity almost doubled (+99.5%) from 21,305 Megabits per second (mbps) to 42,500 mbps; and
- the Bandwidth capacity (for both incoming and outgoing traffic) per inhabitant followed the same trend, increasing by 99.3% from 16,870.4 to 33,628.2 bits per second (Table 1).

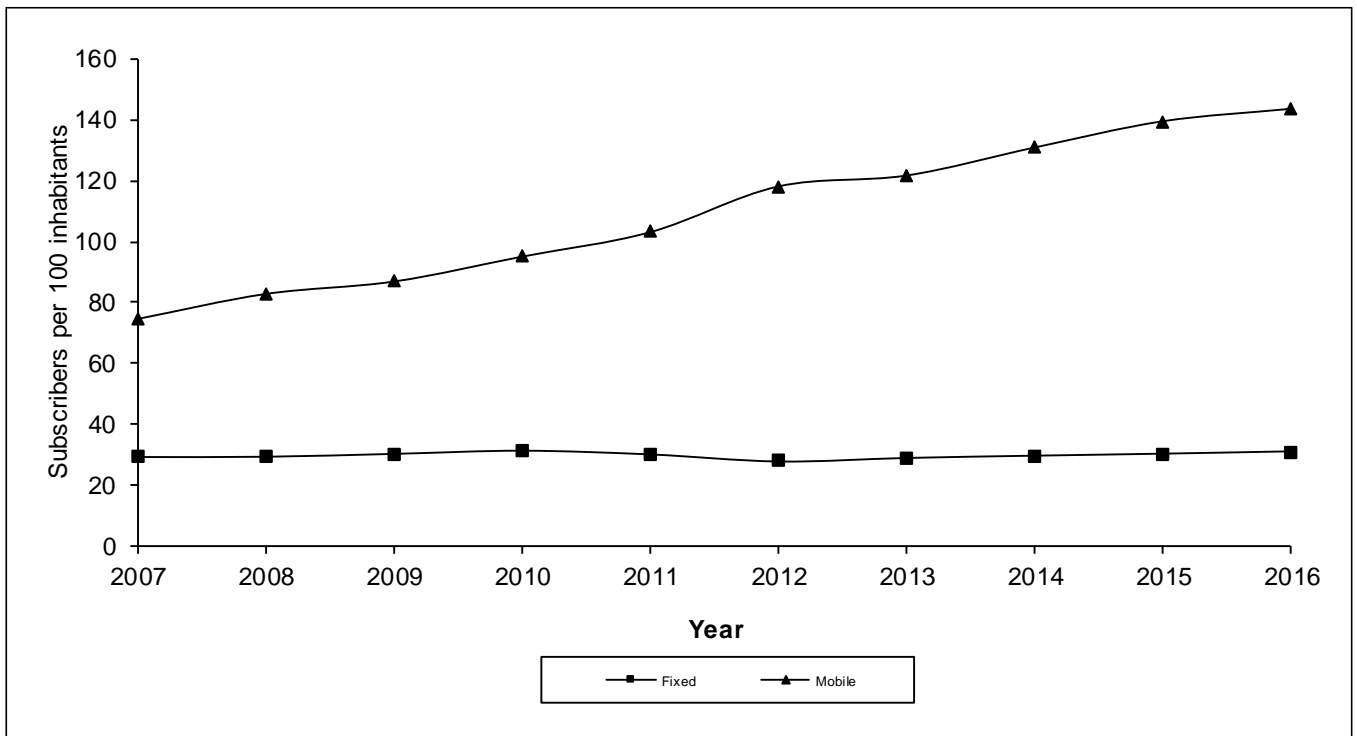
##### 2.2 Fixed and Mobile cellular subscriptions

The number of fixed telephone lines increased by 2.5% from 380,000 in 2015 to 389,500 in 2016. 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 2016, some 99.0% of the population was covered by mobile cellular telephony, same as in 2015 (Table 1).

Between 2015 and 2016,

- the total number of mobile cellular subscriptions rose by 2.9% from 1,762,300 to 1,814,000, prepaid subscriptions increased by 2.2% from 1,629,000 to 1,664,600 and postpaid subscriptions, by 12.1% from 133,300 to 149,400; and
- mobidensity (the number of mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants) increased by 2.9%, from 139.5 to 143.6 (Table 2).

As shown in Figure 1 over the period 2007 to 2016, 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, 2007 – 2016**

### 2.3 Internet subscriptions

Between 2015 and 2016,

- the number of internet subscriptions increased by 29.7% from 840,900 to 1,090,300 (Table 2) as a result of increases of 36.7% in the number of mobile internet subscriptions (from 640,400 to 875,200) and of 7.3% (from 200,500 to 215,100) in that of fixed internet subscriptions; and
- the number of internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants went up from 66.6 to 86.3.

### 2.4 Type of Internet access

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

From 2015 to 2016, Broadband Internet subscriptions increased by 30.5% from 661,000 to 863,400. Following the same trend, Narrowband Internet subscriptions went up by 26.5% from 179,300 to 226,900.

Among the Broadband Internet subscriptions, those based on mobile network rose by 40.2% from 464,200 to reach 650,800 while those based on fixed (including wireless) network increased by 7.7%.

As regards Narrowband subscriptions, those based on mobile access network increased by 27.4% from 176,200 to 224,400. On the other hand those based on fixed access network dropped by 19.4% from 3,100 to 2,500 (Table 3).

## **2.5 Tariffs**

Selected telephone and internet tariffs for the period 2012 to 2016 are shown in Table 4. Data presented are from the main service provider as at end of year.

### **2.5.1 Telephone Charges**

Between 2015 and 2016, the telephone tariff

- from a fixed line remained unchanged; and
- from a mobile cellular prepaid service remained unchanged for calls: (i) on the same network, (ii) to a different network and (iii) to a fixed telephone (Table 4).

The average mobile cellular tariff (for 100 minutes of use during a month) expressed as a percentage of Gross National Income (GNI) per capita stood at 1.0% in 2016, same as that in 2015.

### **2.5.2 Internet Charges**

Between 2015 and 2016, the tariff for internet connection using dial up access as well as ADSL tariffs 512 kbps, 1 Mbps and 2 Mbps for both residential and business remained unchanged (Table 4).

Overall, internet access became more affordable in 2016 than in 2015. The internet access (for 20 hours of use during a month) as a percentage of GNI per capita declined from 1.9% in 2015 to 1.8% in 2016.

## **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 2016, around 8 are done through mobile phones (Table 5).

However, mobile phone calls are generally shorter than those through fixed phones. In 2016, a mobile phone call lasted on average 1.3 minutes against 2.3 minutes for a call through a fixed phone, almost the same as in 2015.

Local calls from mobile phones between 2015 and 2016 are as follows:

- increased by 0.6% in number from 1,465.0 million to 1,473.1 million, and
- decreased by 7.9% in volume from 2,055.4 million minutes to 1,892.5 million minutes.

### **2.6.2 International calls**

Between 2015 and 2016, the volume of international phone calls for outgoing traffic decreased by 17.1% (from 91.8 to 76.1 million minutes) and for incoming traffic decreased by 19.9% (from 104.0 to 83.3 million minutes) (Table 5).

### **2.6.3 Short Message Service (SMS)**

Between 2015 and 2016

- the number of messages sent through the Short Message Service (SMS) increased by 1.9% from 982.0 million to 1,000.4 million.

### 3. ICT access and use

#### 3.1 ICT access by households

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

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

#### 3.2 ICT access and use by individuals

Latest available data on ICT access by individuals (Tables 7 to 14) is available for 2016 as reported at CMPHS.

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

Data on computer use (Table 8 and 10) indicate that in 2016:

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

Data on internet use (Table 9) indicate that in 2016:

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

Data on use of smartphone (Tables 13 & 14) indicate that in 2016:

- 39.1% of persons aged twelve years and above own a smartphone, compared to 18.6% in 2014;
- The highest number of smartphone owners (70.7%) was in the age bracket 20 to 29 years as compared to 38.4% in 2014.

The main purposes of smartphone use were:

- Instant messaging (80.7%);
- Visiting social networking sites (79.3%);
- General internet browsing (75.9%).

#### 4. ICT usage in business

Based on data collected through the Survey of Employment and Earnings among ‘large establishments’ employing 10 or more persons, the following changes have been noted in ICT usage for years 2015 and 2016 (Table 16).

‘large’ establishments

- having internet decreased from 97.7% in 2015 to 97.3% in 2016;
- having a website increased from 55.2% in 2015 to 57.5% in 2016;
- receiving orders over the internet increased from 43.0% in 2015 to 44.8% in 2016; and
- having placed orders over the internet increased from 40.5% in 2015 to 43.2% in 2016.

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

##### 5.1 Employment

The number of large establishments (that is those employing 10 or more persons) operating in the ICT sector decreased from 134 in 2015 to 129 in 2016 (Table 17).

The number of employees in those establishments increased by 2.6% from 15,006 (8,120 males and 6,886 females) in 2015 to 15,390 (8,060 males and 7,330 females) in 2016. The share of employment in the ICT sector over total employment for 2016 stood at 4.9%, slightly higher than the estimate of 4.8% recorded in 2015.

##### 5.2 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 2016, value added at current prices generated by the ICT sector was Rs 21,956 million, 3.9% higher than in 2015 (Rs 21,137 million). The contribution of ICT to GDP decreased slightly from 5.8% in 2015 to 5.7% in 2016 (Table 17). The real growth rate (after removing price effects), decreased from 7.1% to 5.4%.

In 2016, around 50.4% of value added of the sector was generated by activities of telecommunications, 15.4% by wholesale and retail trade and 34.2% by the remaining activities such as manufacturing, call centres, software development and website development.

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

Trade in ICT goods decreased between 2015 and 2016 as follows:

- imports decreased by 29.2 % from Rs 17,410 million to Rs 12,325 million;
  - exports, including re-exports, decreased by 61.9% from Rs 11,123 million to Rs 4,243 million.
- Decreases in both imports and exports of ICT goods were mainly due to lower imports and exports of cellular phones.*

Trade in ICT services between 2015 and 2016 are as follows:

- imports decreased by 10.1% from Rs 2,921 million to Rs 2,625 million; and
- exports increased by 0.5% from Rs 5,423 million to Rs 5,449 million.

Between 2015 and 2016, the share of ICT goods and services:

- over total imports decreased from 8.4% to 6.4%; and
- over total exports from 8.3% to 5.0%.

## 6. ICT Development Index (IDI)

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

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

The IDI for Mauritius was 6.20 in 2016 as compared to 5.79 in 2015, the improvement was mainly due to increases in ICT access and use (Table 18).

Based on latest provisional IDI figures published by ITU, among 175 countries in 2016, Mauritius (IDI of 5.55) ranked 73<sup>rd</sup>, same as in 2015, while Republic of Korea (IDI of 8.84) ranked first. It is to be noted that Mauritius ranked highest among African countries (Table 19).

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**Table 1 - ICT infrastructure as at end of year, 2012- 2016**

<b>ICT infrastructure</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
1. Fixed-line telephone service providers (number)	2	2	2	2	2
2. Mobile cellular service providers (number)	3	3	3	3	3
3. Internet service providers (number)	13	13	14	13	13
<i>of which providing service to the public</i>	10	10	11	10	10
4. Percentage of population covered by mobile telephony (%)	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
5. Internet hosts (number)	51,139	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
6. Internet hosts per 10,000 inhabitants (number)	395.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
7. International Internet bandwidth capacity (Megabits per second)					
Incoming	8,274.0	11,921.0	17,077.0	21,305.0	42,500.0
Outgoing	8,274.0	11,921.0	17,077.0	21,305.0	42,500.0
8. International Internet bandwidth (bits per second) per inhabitant					
Incoming	6,579.8	9,462.3	13,534.7	16,870.4	33,628.2
Outgoing	6,579.8	9,462.3	13,534.7	16,870.4	33,628.2

n.a: Not available

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

**Table 2 - ICT access as at end of year, 2012 - 2016**

ICT access	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1. Fixed telephone lines ('000)	349.1	363.0	372.2	380.0	389.5
2. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	27.8	28.8	29.5	30.1	30.8
3. Mobile cellular subscriptions ('000)	1,485.8	1,533.6	1,652.0	1,762.3	1,814.0
<i>pre-paid</i>	<i>1,339.2</i>	<i>1,417.1</i>	<i>1,527.0</i>	<i>1,629.0</i>	<i>1,664.6</i>
<i>postpaid</i>	<i>146.6</i>	<i>116.5</i>	<i>125.0</i>	<i>133.3</i>	<i>149.4</i>
4. Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	118.2	121.7	130.9	139.5	143.6
5. Internet subscriptions ('000)	568.7	680.7	735.0	840.9	1,090.3
<i>fixed</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>149.2</i>	<i>166.8</i>	<i>186.0</i>	<i>200.5</i>	<i>215.1</i>
<i>mobile</i>	<i>419.5</i>	<i>513.9</i>	<i>549.0</i>	<i>640.4</i>	<i>875.2</i>
6. Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	45.2	54.0	58.3	66.6	86.3
<i>fixed</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>17.0</i>
<i>mobile</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>43.5</i>	<i>50.7</i>	<i>69.3</i>
7. Broadband Internet <sup>2</sup> subscriptions ('000)	423.2	520.1	579.0	661.6	863.4
<i>fixed</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>140.8</i>	<i>162.4</i>	<i>182.0</i>	<i>197.4</i>	<i>212.6</i>
<i>mobile</i>	<i>282.4</i>	<i>357.7</i>	<i>397.0</i>	<i>464.2</i>	<i>650.8</i>
8. Broadband Internet <sup>2</sup> subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	33.7	41.3	45.9	52.4	68.3
<i>fixed</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>16.8</i>
<i>mobile</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>51.5</i>

<sup>1</sup> Includes wireless as from 2005

<sup>2</sup> 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, 2012- 2016**

Type of internet subscriptions	Number				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS</b>	<b>568,700</b>	<b>680,700</b>	<b>735,000</b>	<b>840,900</b>	<b>1,090,300</b>
<b>Narrowband Internet subscriptions</b>	<b>145,500</b>	<b>160,600</b>	<b>156,000</b>	<b>179,300</b>	<b>226,900</b>
<i>Based on fixed access network</i>	<i>8,400</i>	<i>4,400</i>	<i>4,000</i>	<i>3,100</i>	<i>2,500</i>
<i>Based on mobile access network</i>	<i>137,100</i>	<i>156,200</i>	<i>152,000</i>	<i>176,200</i>	<i>224,400</i>
<b>Broadband<sup>1</sup> Internet subscriptions</b>	<b>423,200</b>	<b>520,100</b>	<b>579,000</b>	<b>661,600</b>	<b>863,400</b>
Fixed (including wireless)	140,800	162,400	182,000	197,400	212,600
Mobile	282,400	357,700	397,000	464,200	650,800

<sup>1</sup> Broadband Internet refers to connection to the internet at a speed equal to or greater than 256 kbps, as the sum of capacity in both directions

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

**Table 4 - Selected telephone and Internet tariffs<sup>1</sup> as at end of year, 2012 - 2016**

Rupees

Telephone and internet	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>1. Fixed telephone</b>					
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
<b>2. International Direct Dialling - 3 minutes call from fixed telephone (off-peak) to:</b>					
Reunion Island	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.70
London/Johannesburg	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.90
New York	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.90
China	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
<b>3. Mobile Cellular telephone - 3 minutes local call on prepaid service</b>					
On same network	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
To a different network	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80
To a fixed telephone	10.44	10.44	10.44	10.44	10.44
<b>4. Internet</b>					
Dial up Peak time (per minute)	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57
Dial up Off Peak time (per minute)	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
ADSL 512 kbps (Unlimited Volume Usage, monthly)					
Residential use <sup>2</sup>	621	621	621	621	621
Business use (512 kbps/128 kbps)	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
ADSL 1 Mbps Home & Business (Unlimited Volume Usage, monthly)					
Residential use <sup>2</sup>	708	708	708	708	708
Business use (1 mbps/384 kbps)	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
ADSL 2 Mbps Home & Business (Unlimited Volume Usage, monthly)					
Residential use <sup>2</sup>	1,186	1,186	1,186	1,186	1,186
Business use (2 mbps/384 kbps)	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900
<b>5. Mobile cellular tariffs for 100 minutes of use during a month<sup>1</sup> as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)</b>	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
<b>6. Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use per month<sup>1</sup> as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)</b>	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8

<sup>1</sup> main service provider

<sup>2</sup> Subject to " Fair Usage Policy" as from March 2009

Table 5 - Local and International telephone calls, 2012 - 2016

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Telephone calls	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>1 Local calls:</b>					
Number of calls from fixed telephone	399.7	397.8	382.2	379.7	365.1
Volume of calls from fixed telephone (minutes)	911.2	904.3	876.2	875.7	832.1
Number of calls from mobile cellular telephone	1,485.3	1,525.6	1,439.5	1,465.0	1,473.1
Volume of calls from mobile cellular telephone (minutes)	2,230.7	2,329.1	2,159.8	2,055.4	1,892.5
<b>2 International calls:</b>					
Volume of outgoing calls (minutes)	<b>110.5</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>76.1</b>
<i>From fixed telephone</i>	31.7	22.8	21.7	22.1	18.0
<i>From mobile cellular telephone</i>	78.7	74.9	82.2	69.7	58.1
Volume of incoming calls (minutes)	<b>143.9</b>	<b>134.9</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>83.3</b>
<i>To fixed telephone</i>	64.4	61.6	47.4	44.0	35.5
<i>To mobile cellular telephone</i>	79.5	73.2	66.8	60.0	47.8
<b>3 Short Message Service (SMS)</b>					
<i>Number of SMS sent</i>	1,153.8	1,084.9	946.5	982.0	1,000.4

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Channels, other than those from the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation (MBC)

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

\_: Not applicable

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

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

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

**Table 8: Proportion (%) of persons aged 5 years and above who can use computer by age-group, 2014 and 2016**

age-group (years)	Proportion of persons (%)	
	2014	2016
5 - 11	72.0	69.5
12 - 19	95.8	96.1
20 - 29	86.7	90.0
30 - 39	66.2	72.8
40 - 49	48.9	52.9
50 - 59	34.8	36.6
>=60	16.2	17.9
5 years & above	58.8	60.5

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

**Table 9: Persons using computer and internet by age-group , 2014 and 2016**

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

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

**Table 10: Persons aged 12 years and above using computer by place of use<sup>1</sup>, 2014 and 2016**

Place of use of computer <sup>1</sup>	Percentage (%)	
	2014	2016
At home	79.4	82.1
School/Educational institution	24.7	22.9
Workplace	32.0	34.9
Cybercafe/ Other commercial facility	5.2	4.5
Free public access facility	8.8	8.2
Another person's place	10.9	10.1

<sup>1</sup> Persons may report more than one answer

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

**Table 11: Persons aged 12 years and above using internet by place of use<sup>1</sup>, 2014 and 2016**

Place of use of internet <sup>1</sup>	Percentage (%)	
	2014	2016
At home	77.6	86.2
School/Educational institution	17.9	14.7
Workplace	28.9	30.2
Cybercafé/Other commercial facility	6.5	5.5
Free public access facility	12.1	18.3
Another person's place	11.3	13.6
Any place via mobile cellular telephone	32.8	54.0
Any place via other mobile access devices	12.5	16.9

<sup>1</sup> Persons may report more than one answer

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

**Table 12: Persons aged 12 years and above using internet by purpose of use<sup>1</sup>, 2014 and 2016**

Purpose of use of internet <sup>1</sup>	Percentage (%)	
	2014	2016
Email	62.5	59.0
Make transactions with government: on-line	19.0	12.3
Search for information: Government	31.5	30.0
Search for information: Other	69.6	71.4
Education purposes	20.1	18.5
Reading newspapers or magazines, books	45.6	52.6
Telephoning	25.6	43.4
Banking	11.2	15.0
Purchase of goods and/or services	14.0	17.6
Entertainment	67.6	75.2
Downloading software	30.3	35.9
Social networking (Facebook, Twitter, chat etc.)	65.1	77.1

<sup>1</sup> Persons may report more than one answer

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

**Table 13: Proportion of persons aged 12 years and above who own a smartphone, 2014 and 2016**

age-group (Years)	Proportion of persons who own a smartphone (%)	
	2014	2016
12 - 19	22.7	49.4
20 - 29	38.4	70.7
30 - 39	24.6	55.4
40 - 49	14.5	34.7
50 - 59	9.3	19.8
>=60	2.9	9.0
<b>12 years and above</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>39.1</b>

**Table 14 : Proportion of persons aged 12 years and above who own a smartphone by purpose of use\*, 2014 and 2016**

Purpose of use of smartphone	Proportion of persons (%)
	2016
Sending / receiving emails	57.2
Visiting social networking sites	79.3
General internet browsing	75.9
Instant messaging (Whatsapp, Viber, Skype, Wechat)	80.7
On-line banking	14.5
On-line shopping	16.0
Other	12.3

\* Persons may report more than one answer

Source: Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey

**Table 15 - ICT usage in education, 2012 - 2016**

<b>Educational level</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>1. Primary education</b>					
(i) Primary schools having Internet access for students (%)	56.0	56.0	49.0	41.0	38.0
(ii) Students per computer in primary schools (Number)	24	23	23	22	22
<b>2. Secondary education</b>					
(i) Secondary schools having Internet access for students for study purposes (%) <sup>1</sup>	93.0	96.0	97.0	99.0	95.0
(ii) Students per computer in secondary schools (Number) <sup>1</sup>	21	20	19 <sup>3</sup>	18	18
(iii) Students examined in ICT at School Certificate level					
Number	5,325	5,471	5,869	5,662	6,028
Percentage	31.5	34.4	37.5	36.1	39.0
(iv) Students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate level					
Number	1,007	923	926	992 <sup>3</sup>	973
Percentage	9.7	9.0	8.9 <sup>3</sup>	9.6 <sup>3</sup>	10.5
<b>3. Tertiary education</b> <sup>2</sup>					
Students enrolled in ICT or an ICT- dominated field at tertiary level					
Number	3,520	3,836	4,051	3,920	n.a
Percentage	7.1	7.6	8.0	8.0	n.a

<sup>1</sup> Figures for secondary level include both Academic and Pre-Vocational

<sup>2</sup> Includes also distance education and institutions abroad, and relates to school years 2011/2012 to 2016/2017

<sup>3</sup> Revised

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

n.a: Not available



**Table 16 - ICT usage in business <sup>1</sup> by industrial sector <sup>2</sup>, 2015 and 2016 (according to NSIC Rev. 2 based on ISIC Rev. 4 of 2007)**

Use of ICT	% of establishments 2015				% of establishments 2016			
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All
1. Computer	77.0	99.6	99.9	98.5	83.2	99.9	99.7	98.8
2. Website	33.8	40.1	63.2	55.2	34.6	44.1	64.8	57.5
3. Internet/Email	75.4	98.5	99.3	97.7	80.6	97.7	98.7	97.3
4. Intranet	29.6	32.0	48.9	43.2	29.5	30.7	47.9	42.3
5. Receiving orders over the Internet	20.1	49.4	42.4	43.0	22.3	51.1	44.3	44.8
6. Placing orders over the Internet	20.3	44.9	40.5	40.5	24.2	46.5	43.6	43.2

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

<sup>2</sup> Comprises (i) the primary sector: 'Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing' and 'Mining & quarrying',

(ii) the secondary sector: 'Manufacturing', 'Electricity, Gas & water supply' and 'Construction'

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

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings in large establishments, March 2015 and 2016

**Table 17 - Establishments, employment and value added in the ICT sector, 2012 - 2016**

	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>3</sup>	2016
1. Establishments <sup>1</sup> in ICT sector (Number)	136	138	140	134	129
2. Employment <sup>2</sup> in the ICT sector(number)	12,972	14,094	14,747	15,006	15,390
<i>Male</i>	7,068	7,600	7,900	8,120	8,060
<i>Female</i>	5,904	6,494	6,847	6,886	7,330
3. Employment in the ICT sector as a % of total employment	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9
4. Value added in the ICT sector (Rs Million)	17,348	18,254	19,438 <sup>3</sup>	21,137	21,956
5. Value added in the ICT sector as a % of GDP	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.7
6. Growth rate in the ICT sector (%)	8.9	6.9	6.6	7.1	5.4
7. Imports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	9,726	11,522	19,001	20,331	14,950
<b>goods (c.i.f)</b>	7,502	9,280	16,677	17,410	12,325
<i>services</i> <sup>3</sup>	2,224	2,242	2,324	2,921	2,625
8. Exports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	5,562	6,580	15,421	16,546	9,692
<b>goods (f.o.b)</b>	455	2,042	9,541	11,123	4,243
<i>services</i> <sup>3</sup>	5,107	4,538	5,880	5,423	5,449
9. Imports of ICT goods and services as a % of total imports	4.2	5.0	7.8	8.4	6.4
10. Exports of ICT goods and services as a % of total exports	2.9	3.6	7.7	8.3	5.0

<sup>1</sup> Large establishments, that is employing 10 or more persons

<sup>2</sup> Source: Bank of Mauritius

<sup>3</sup> revised

Note 1: Industrial Classifications is according to the National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC), Revision 2 based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), Rev. 4 of 2007

Table 18 - ICT Development Index, 2015 - 2016

Category	Index	
	2015 <sup>1</sup>	2016 <sup>2</sup>
ICT Access	7.40	7.74
ICT Use	3.77	4.47
ICT Skills	6.63	6.57
<b>ICT Development Index</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>6.20</b>

<sup>1</sup>revised<sup>2</sup>provisional

Table 19 - ICT Development Index (IDI) for selected countries, 2016

Category	IDI	Rank
Korea Republic of	8.84	1
Denmark	8.74	3
United Kingdom	8.57	5
Australia	8.19	14
Singapore	7.95	20
<b>Mauritius *</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>73</b>
Seychelles	5.03	87
South Africa	5.03	88
India	2.69	138

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

\* provisional figure compiled by ITU

## Concepts and definitions

<b>Concepts</b>	<b>Definitions</b>								
1. <b>ICT Sector</b>	<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>Industrial classifications used is according to the National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC), Revision 2 based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all economic activities, Rev. 4 of 2007.</p>								
2. <b>ICT goods and Services</b>	<p><b>ICT Goods</b> comprise telecommunications equipment, computer and related equipments, electronic components, audio and video equipments and other ICT goods.</p> <p><b>ICT services</b> 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).</p>								
3. <b>ICT Development Index</b>	<p>IDI is computed using the methodology of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). It is based on 11 variables organised in three categories, as follows:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><b>Category</b></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><b>Variables</b></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>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Variables</b>	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
<b>Category</b>	<b>Variables</b>								
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.  | <b>Teledensity</b>                                   | Number of fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants  |
| 5.  | <b>Mobidensity</b>                                   | Number of mobile cellular phones per 100 inhabitants   |
| 6.  | <b>Narrowband</b>                                    | Connection to the internet at speed less than 256 kilobits per second, as the sum of capacity in both directions   |
| 7.  | <b>Broadband</b>                                     | Connection to the internet at speed equal to or greater than 256 kilobits per second, as the sum of capacity in both directions  |
| 8.  | <b>Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)</b>                 | Technologies that provide digital data transmission  |
| 9.  | <b>Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)</b>     | DSL with different speed for upstream and downstream   |
| 10. | <b>Peak time domestic call</b>                       | 6.30 hours to 20.30 hours  |
| 11. | <b>Peak time international call</b>                  | Monday to Friday – 6.00 hours to 22.00 hours<br>Saturday – 6.00 hours to 12.00 hours   |
| 12. | <b>International Internet bandwidth</b>              | The amount of information (megabits) that could be transmitted to or from the country per second   |
| 13. | <b>Mobile cellular tariff for 100 minutes of use</b> | 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. | <b>Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use</b>    | 10 hours dial up connection during peak time and 10 hours dial up connection during off peak time  |
| 15. | <b>Fair Usage Policy</b>                             | 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                        |