Economic and Social Indicators

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Statistics - 2018

1. Introduction

This is the thirteenth issue of the Economic and Social Indicators on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) statistics compiled by Statistics Mauritius. It presents 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 2014 to 2018. 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 2018, there were two fixed-line telephone service providers, three mobile cellular service providers and twelve internet service providers (Table 1).

Internet Usage

International Bandwidth Usage includes all international links used by all types of operators, namely fixed, mobile and satellite operators.

In 2018, International Bandwidth Usage was 151.0 Gbit/s (Gigabits per second) compared to 96.3 Gbit/s in 2017. The usage per inhabitant increased to 119,318 bits per second from 76,124 bits per second in 2017.

2.2 Fixed and Mobile cellular subscriptions

The number of fixed telephone lines increased by 5.1% from 413,100 in 2017 to 434,300 in 2018. The number of fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants increased from 32.7 in 2017 to 34.3 in 2018.

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 2018, some 99% of the population was covered by mobile cellular telephony, same as in 2017 (Table 1).

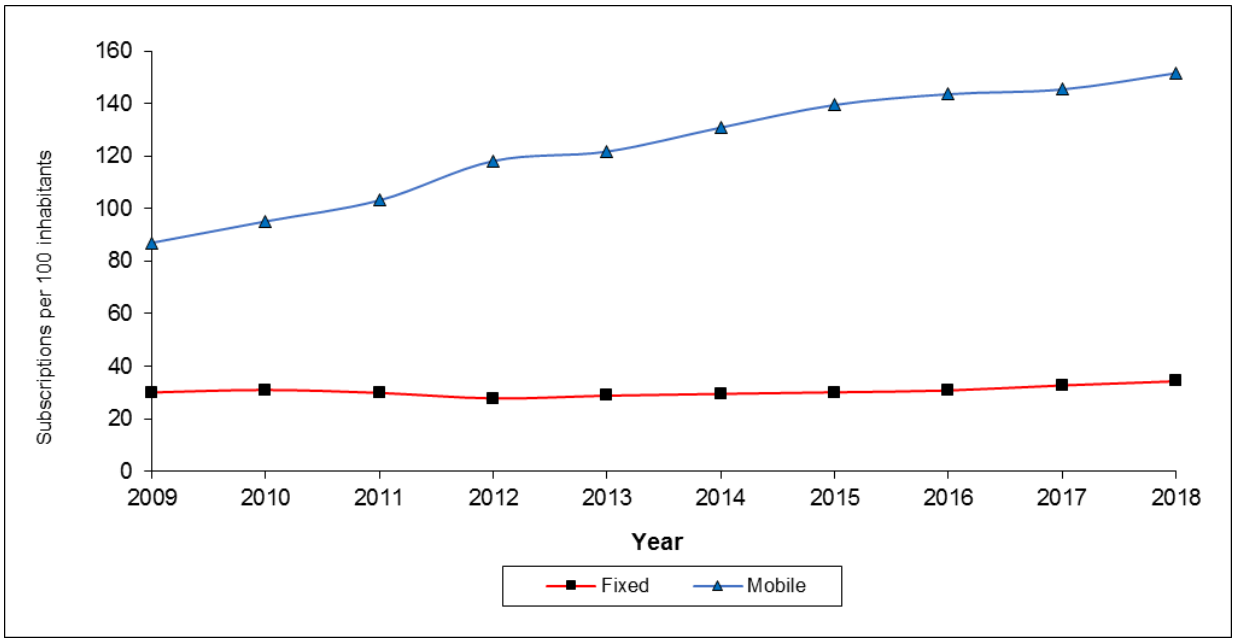
Between 2017 and 2018,

- the total number of mobile cellular subscriptions rose by 4.3% from 1,839,500 to 1,918,000, prepaid subscriptions increased by 3.6% from 1,677,800 to 1,738,400 and postpaid subscriptions, by 11.1% from 161,700 to 179,600; and

- mobidensity (the number of mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants) increased by 4.3%, from 145.4 to 151.6 (Table 2).

As shown in Figure 1 over the period 2009 to 2018, mobidensity increased continuously, whereas teledensity (fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants), which remained more or less stable from 2009 to 2016, registered increases of 6.2% in 2017 and 4.9% in 2018 (Table 2).

Figure 1 – Fixed telephone lines and mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, 2009 – 2018



2.3 Internet subscriptions

Between 2017 and 2018,

- the number of internet subscriptions increased by 8.6% from 1,248,000 to 1,355,600 (Table 2) as a result of increases of 8.1% in the number of mobile internet subscriptions (from 999,600 to 1,080,600) and 10.7% (from 248,400 to 275,000) in that of fixed internet subscriptions; and
- the number of internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants went up from 98.7 to 107.1.

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 2017 to 2018, Broadband Internet subscriptions increased by 11.0% from 991,900 to 1,101,500. On the other hand, Narrowband Internet subscriptions went down by 0.8% from 256,100 to 254,100.

Among the Broadband Internet subscriptions, those based on mobile network rose by 10.9% from 745,900 to reach 827,300, while those based on fixed (including wireless) network increased by 11.5% from 246,000 to 274,200.

As regards Narrowband subscriptions, those based on mobile access network decreased by 0.2% from 253,700 to 253,300. Those based on fixed access network dropped by 66.7% from 2,400 to 800 (Table 3).

2.5 Tariffs

Selected telephone and internet tariffs for the period 2014 to 2018 are shown in Table 4. Data presented are from the main service provider as at end of year.

2.5.1 Telephone Charges

Between 2017 and 2018, 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 0.9% in 2018, same as in 2017.

2.5.2 Internet Charges

Between 2017 and 2018, the tariff for internet connection, using ADSL tariffs 512 kbps, 1 Mbps and 2 Mbps for both residential and business, remained unchanged (Table 4). It is to be noted that the dial-up internet service has phased out since April 2018.

Overall, internet access became more affordable in 2018 than in 2017. The internet access (for 20 hours of use during a month) as a percentage of GNI per capita declined from 2.3% in 2017 to 2.2% in 2018. It is worth noting that further to the abolition of the dial-up service, the monthly broadband internet access tariff - FTTH (Fibre to the home) with download speed 10 Mbps and volume capacity 75 GB is being used to compute this indicator as from 2017.

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 2018, around 8 are done through mobile phones, same as in 2017 (Table 5).

However, mobile phone calls are generally shorter than those through fixed phones. In 2018, a mobile phone call lasted on average 1.2 minutes against 2.3 minutes for a call through a fixed phone, almost the same as in 2017.

Local calls from mobile phones between 2017 and 2018 are as follows:

- increased by 6.2% in number from 1,418.1 million to 1,505.6 million, and
- decreased by 2.2% in volume from 1,812.9 million minutes to 1772.1 million minutes.

2.6.2 International calls

Between 2017 and 2018, the volume of international phone calls for outgoing traffic went down by 19.1% (from 65.5 to 53.0 million minutes) and for incoming traffic decreased by 21.1% (from 65.8 to 51.9 million minutes) (Table 5).

2.6.3 Short Message Service (SMS)

Between 2017 and 2018,

- the number of messages sent through the Short Message Service (SMS) dropped by 5.0% from 1010.8 to 960.0 million.

3. ICT access and use

3.1 ICT access by households

Based on Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) data for years 2016 and 2018, ICT access by households between the two years improved as follows (Table 6); the proportion of households with:

- paid TV channels: 31% to 39%;
- Smart TV: 13% to 23%;
- internet access: 63% to 70%.

3.2 ICT access and use by individuals

Latest available data on ICT access by individuals (Tables 7 to 14) is available for 2018 as reported at CMPHS.

In 2018, some 88% of persons aged five years and above used a mobile phone, compared to around 87% in 2016.

Data on computer use (Table 8 and 10) indicate that in 2018:

- around 60% of persons aged five years and above could use a computer, almost the same as in 2016;
- younger people, particularly those in the age bracket 12 - 29 years are more likely to be computer users than older ones, same as in 2016.

Data on internet use (Table 9) indicate that in 2018:

- 61% persons aged twelve years and above were internet users, compared to 54% in 2016;
- 91% of persons aged 20 - 29 years were online in 2018, compared to around 83% in 2016.

Data on ownership and purpose of use of smartphone (Tables 13 & 14) indicate that in 2018:

- 53% of persons aged twelve years and above own a smartphone, compared to 39% in 2016;
- The highest number of smartphone owners (83%) was in the age bracket 20 to 29 years as compared to 71% in 2016;

The main purposes of smartphone use were:

- Instant messaging (Whatsapp, Viber, Skype, Wechat) – (83%)
- Visiting social networking sites (81%);
- General internet browsing (78%);
- Sending/receiving emails (42%);

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 2017 and 2018 (Table 16).

‘large’ establishments

- having computer went up from 98.8% in 2017 to 99.2% in 2018;
- having internet increased from 97.8% in 2017 to 98.5% in 2018;
- having placed orders over the internet increased from 43.3% in 2017 to 48.3% in 2018.

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

5.1 Employment

The number of large establishments (employing 10 or more persons) operating in the ICT sector decreased from 126 in 2017 to 122 in 2018 (Table 17).

However, the number of employees in those establishments increased by 2.5% from 15,761 (8,383 males and 7,378 females) in 2017 to 16,157 (8,544 males and 7,613 females) in 2018. The share of employment in the ICT sector over total employment for 2018 stood at 5.0%, higher than the estimate of 4.9% recorded in 2017.

5.2 Gross Value Added (GVA)

GVA at current basic prices comprises the sum of value added of each firm, government institution and producing households in a given country (GVA = ∑ Value added).

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 2018, value added at current prices generated by the ICT sector was Rs 24,248 million, 5.9% higher in nominal terms than in 2017 (Rs 22,894 million). The contribution of ICT to Gross Value Added at current basic prices (GVA) was 5.7% in 2018, same as in 2017 (Table 11). The real growth rate (after removing price effects), went up from 4.4% to 5.3%.

In 2018, around 49.0% of value added of the sector was generated by activities of telecommunications, 16.2% by wholesale and retail trade and 34.8% 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 increased between 2017 and 2018 as follows:

- imports rose by 7.8 % from Rs 9,650 million to Rs 10,404 million;
- exports, including re-exports, increased by 20.7% from Rs 1,254 million to Rs 1,514 million.

Trade in ICT services between 2017 and 2018 are as follows:

- imports went up by 27.9% from Rs 3,523 million to Rs 4,507 million; and
- exports increased by 0.6% from Rs 4,385 million to Rs 4,412 million.

Between 2017 and 2018, the share of ICT goods and services:

- over total imports increased from 5.2% to 5.7%; and
- over total exports from 2.9% to 3.0%.

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).

Previously, the IDI was based on eleven indicators grouped into three sub-indices and was 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).

Latest IDI data available for Mauritius is for year 2016. The IDI stood at 6.02 in 2016 as compared to 5.67 in the preceding year (Table 18). Among 176 countries, the rank of Mauritius improved from 73rd in 2015 to 72nd in 2016, while Iceland ranked first. It is to be noted that Mauritius ranked highest among African countries (Table 19).

The methodology for the computation of the IDI for the year 2017 onwards based on a set of 14 indicators is under review. The new methodology has not yet been finalised by ITU and will probably be made available by the end of this year.

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Table 1 - ICT infrastructure as at end of year, 2014 - 2018

ICT infrastructure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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)	14	13	13	13	12
of which providing service to the public	11	10	10	10	7
4 Percentage of population covered by mobile telephony (%)	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
5 International Internet bandwidth capacity (Megabits per second)					
Incoming	17,077.0	21,305.0	42,500.0	NA	NA
Outgoing	17,077.0	21,305.0	42,500.0	NA	NA
6 International Internet bandwidth capacity (bits per second) per inhabitant					
Incoming	13,534.7	16,870.4	33,628.2	NA	NA
Outgoing	13,534.7	16,870.4	33,628.2	NA	NA
7 International Bandwidth Usage Gbit/s (Gigabits per second)	Napp	Napp	Napp	96.3	151.0
8 International Bandwidth Usage Gbit/s (bits per second) per inhabitant	Napp	Napp	Napp	76,124 [1]	119,318

[1] Revised

NA : Not available

Napp : Not applicable

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

Table 2 - ICT access as at end of year, 2014 - 2018

ICT access	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1 Fixed telephone lines ('000)	372.2	380.0	389.5	413.1	434.3
2 Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	29.5	30.1	30.8	32.7	34.3
3 Mobile cellular subscriptions ('000)	1,652.0	1,762.3	1,814.0	1,839.5	1,918.0
pre-paid	*1,527.0*	*1,629.0*	*1,664.6*	*1,677.8*	*1,738.4*
postpaid	*125.0*	*133.3*	*149.4*	*161.7*	*179.6*
4 Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	130.9	139.5	143.6	145.4 [3]	151.6
5 Internet subscriptions ('000)	735.0	840.9	1,090.3	1,248.0	1,355.6
fixed [1]	*186.0*	*200.5*	*215.1*	*248.4*	*275.0*
mobile	*549.0*	*640.4*	*875.2*	*999.6*	*1,080.6*
6 Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	58.3	66.6	86.3	98.7	107.1
fixed [1]	*14.7*	*15.9*	*17.0*	*19.6*	*21.7*
mobile	*43.5*	*50.7*	*69.3*	*79.0*	*85.4*
7 Broadband Internet [2] subscriptions ('000)	579.0	661.6	863.4	991.9	1,101.5
fixed [1]	*182.0*	*197.4*	*212.6*	*246.0*	*274.2*
mobile	*397.0*	*464.2*	*650.8*	*745.9*	*827.3*
8 Broadband Internet [2] subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	45.9	52.4	68.3	78.4	87.1
fixed [1]	*14.4*	*15.6*	*16.8*	*19.4* [3]	*21.7*
mobile	*31.5*	*36.8*	*51.5*	*59.0*	*65.4*

[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

[3] Revised

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 3 - Internet subscriptions by type of access as at end of year, 2014 - 2018

Number

Type of internet subscriptions	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	**735,000**	**840,900**	**1,090,300**	**1,248,000**	**1,355,600**
Narrowband Internet subscriptions	**156,000**	**179,300**	**226,900**	**256,100**	**254,100**
Based on fixed access network	*4,000*	*3,100*	*2,500*	*2,400*	*800*
Based on mobile access network	*152,000*	*176,200*	*224,400*	*253,700*	*253,300*
Broadband[1] Internet subscriptions	**579,000**	**661,600**	**863,400**	**991,900**	**1,101,500**
Fixed (including wireless)	182,000	197,400	212,600	246,000	274,200
Mobile	397,000	464,200	650,800	745,900	827,300

[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

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 4 - Selected telephone and Internet tariffs[1] as at end of year, 2014 - 2018

Rupees

Telephone and internet	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
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	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
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	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80
To a fixed telephone	10.44	10.44	10.44	10.44	10.44
4. Internet					
Dial up Peak time (per minute)	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	Napp
Dial up Off Peak time (per minute)	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	Napp
ADSL 512 kbps (Unlimited Volume Usage, monthly)					
Residential use[2]	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[2]	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[2]	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
5. Mobile cellular tariffs for 100 minutes of use during a month[1] as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
6. Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use per month[1] as a percentage of GNI per capita (%) based on dial-up tariff	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	Napp
Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use per month[1] as a percentage of GNI per capita (%) based on FTTH tariff	Napp	Napp	Napp	2.3	2.2

[1] main service provider

[2] Subject to " Fair Usage Policy" as from March 2009

* Note: As from 2018, this indicator is no longer based on the dial-up internet tariff which has phased out. Instead, it is computed from the monthly broadband internet access tariff - FTTH (Fibre to the home) with download speed 10 Mbps and volume capacity 75 GB

Table 5 - Local and International telephone calls, 2014 - 2018

Mn

Telephone calls	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1 Local calls:					
Number of calls from fixed telephone	382.2	379.7	365.1	340.9	320.0
Volume of calls from fixed telephone (minutes)	876.2	875.7	832.1	781.2	721.9
Number of calls from mobile cellular telephone	1,439.5	1,465.0	1,473.1	1,418.1	1,505.6
Volume of calls from mobile cellular telephone (minutes)	2,159.8	2,055.4	1,892.5	1,812.9	1,772.1
2 International calls:					
Volume of outgoing calls (minutes)	**103.9**	**91.8**	**76.1**	**65.5**	**53.0**
From fixed telephone	*21.7*	*22.1*	*18.0*	*17.6*	*13.6*
From mobile cellular telephone	*82.2*	*69.7*	*58.1*	*47.9*	*39.4*
Volume of incoming calls (minutes)	**114.2**	**104.0**	**83.3**	**65.8**	**51.9**
To fixed telephone	*47.4*	*44.0*	*35.5*	*29.1*	*21.8*
To mobile cellular telephone	*66.8*	*60.0*	*47.8*	*36.7*	*30.1*
3 Short Message Service (SMS)					
Number of SMS sent	*946.5*	*982.0*	*1,000.4*	*1,010.8*	*960.0*

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 6: Availability of ICT to households, 2016 and 2018

Households with:	Percentage of Household (%)	
	2016	2018
Fixed telephone	69	71
Cellular mobile telephone	95	95
Smartphone	60	71
Television set	97	98
More than one television set	14	15
Paid TV channels [1]	31	39
Smart Tv	13	23
Computer/tablet	55	51
Internet access	63	70

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

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 7: Proportion (%) of persons aged 5 years and above using a mobile cellular phone by age-group, 2016 and 2018

age-group (years)	Proportion of persons (%)	
	2016	2018
5 - 11	64	62
12 - 19	94	94
20 - 29	99	99
30 - 39	98	99
40 - 49	96	96
50 - 59	90	92
>=60	66	70
5 years & above	87	88

Table 8: Proportion (%) of persons aged 5 years and above who can use computer by age-group, 2016 and 2018

age-group (years)	Proportion of persons (%)	
	2016	2018
5 - 11	70	71
12 - 19	96	95
20 - 29	90	91
30 - 39	73	72
40 - 49	53	54
50 - 59	37	37
>=60	18	20
5 years & above	61	60

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 9: Persons using computer and internet by age-group , 2016 and 2018

age-group (years)	Proportion of persons (%) using			
	computer		internet	
	2016	2018	2016	2018
5 - 11	63	69	39	51
12 - 19	86	86	87	91
20 - 29	71	73	83	91
30 - 39	57	55	67	78
40 - 49	44	41	48	59
50 - 59	30	28	31	41
>=60	13	15	14	21
5 years & above	50	50	52	60
12 years & above	49	48	54	61

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 10: Persons aged 12 years and above using computer by place of use[1], 2016 and 2018

Place of use of computer[1]	Percentage (%)	
	2016	2018
At home	82	76
School/Educational institution	23	26
Workplace	35	37
Cybercafé/Other commercial facility	5	2
Free public access facility	8	5
Another person's place	10	7

[1]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[1], 2016 and 2018

Place of use of internet [1]	Percentage (%)	
	2016	2018
At home	86	89
School/Educational institution	15	17
Workplace	30	29
Cybercafé/Other commercial facility	6	2
Free public access facility	18	14
Another person's place	14	8

[1] 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[1], 2016 and 2018

Purpose of use of internet [1]	Percentage (%)	
	2016	2018
Email	59	47
Make transactions with government: on-line	12	14
Search for information: Government	30	21
Search for information: Other	71	76
Education purposes	19	21
Reading newspapers or magazines, books	53	42
Telephoning	43	48
On-line banking	15	12
On-line shopping	18	12
Entertainment	75	81
Downloading software	36	22
Social networking (Facebook, Twitter, chat etc.)	77	78

[1] 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, 2016 and 2018

age-group (Years)	Proportion of persons who own a smartphone (%)	
	2016	2018
12 - 19	49	64
20 - 29	71	83
30 - 39	55	73
40 - 49	35	54
50 - 59	20	35
>=60	9	18
12 years and above	**39**	**53**

Table 14 : Proportion of persons aged 12 years and above who own a smartphone by purpose of use*, 2016 and 2018

Purpose of use of smartphone	Proportion of persons (%)	
	2016	2018
Sending / receiving emails	57	42
Visiting social networking sites	79	81
General internet browsing	76	78
Instant messaging (Whatsapp, Viber, Skype, Wechat)	81	83
On-line banking	15	12
On-line shopping	16	11
Other	12	12

* Persons may report more than one answer

Source: Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey

Table 15 - ICT usage in education, 2014 - 2018

	Educational level	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.	**Primary education**					
	(i) Primary schools having Internet access for students (%)	49.0	41.0	38.0	35.0	27.0
	(ii) Students per computer in primary schools (Number)	23	22	22	22	16
2.	**Secondary education**					
	(i) Secondary schools having Internet access for students for study purposes (%) [1]	97.0	99.0	95.0	94.0	100.0
	(ii) Students per computer in secondary schools (Number) [1]	19	18	18	17	16
	(iii) Students examined in ICT at School Certificate level					
	Number	5,869	5,662	6,028	6,103 [2]	5,930
	Percentage	37.5	36.1	39.0	39.8 [2]	38.6
	(iv) Students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate level					
	Number	926	992	973	966	1,054
	Percentage	8.9	9.6	10.5	10.2	11.2
3.	**Tertiary education[3]**					
	Students enrolled in ICT or an ICT- dominated field at tertiary level					
	Number	4,051	3,920	3,866	3,697	NA
	Percentage	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.7	NA

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

[2] Revised

[3] Includes also distance education and institutions abroad, and relates to school years 2011/2012 to 2017/2018

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

NA: Not available

Table 16 - ICT usage in business [1] by industrial sector [2], 2017 and 2018 (according to NSIC Rev. 2 based on ISIC Rev. 4 of 2007)

Use of ICT	% of establishments 2017				% of establishments 2018			
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All
1. Computer	83.2	99.9	99.7	98.8	84.6	100.0	99.9	99.2
2. Website	34.8	43.9	64.0	57.0	31.0	46.2	66.4	59.6
3. Internet/Email	81.4	98.7	98.9	97.8	80.4	99.1	99.4	98.5
4. Intranet	28.6	30.8	45.4	40.6	27.0	30.4	45.7	41.0
5. Receiving orders over the Internet	26.0	52.9	42.2	44.1	23.7	53.5	48.4	48.6
6. Placing orders over the Internet	26.2	48.4	42.7	43.3	24.8	48.8	49.7	48.3

[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'

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

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings in large establishments, March 2017 and 2018

Table 17 - Establishments, employment and value added in the ICT sector, 2014 - 2018

		2014 [3]	2015 [3]	2016 [3]	2017 [3]	2018
1.	Establishments [1] in ICT sector (Number)	139	130	122	126	122
2.	Employment [1] in the ICT sector (number)	14,617	14,819	15,211	15,761	16,157
	Male	*7,852*	*8,048*	*7,985*	*8,383*	*8,544*
	Female	*6,765*	*6,771*	*7,226*	*7,378*	*7,613*
3.	Employment in the ICT sector as a % of total employment	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0
4.	Value added in the ICT sector (Rs Million)	19,438	21,137	21,970	22,894	24,248
5.	Value added in the ICT sector as a % of GVA (Gross Value Added at current basic prices)	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7
6.	Growth rate in the ICT sector (%)	6.6	7.1	5.4	4.4	5.3
7.	Imports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	19,001	20,331	14,952	13,173	14,911
	goods (c.i.f)	*16,677*	*17,410*	*12,327*	*9,650*	*10,404*
	services [2]	*2,324*	*2,921*	*2,625*	*3,523*	*4,507*
8.	Exports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	15,421	16,546	9,692	5,639	5,926
	goods (f.o.b)	*9,541*	*11,123*	*4,243*	*1,254*	*1,514*
	services [2]	*5,880*	*5,423*	*5,449*	*4,385*	*4,412*
9.	Imports of ICT goods and services as a % of total imports [3]	8.2	8.7	6.4	5.2	5.7
10.	Exports of ICT goods and services as a % of total exports [3]	8.1	8.4	5.0	2.9	3.0

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

[2] Source: Bank of Mauritius

[3] 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[1], 2015 - 2016

Category	Index	
	2015	**2016**
ICT Access	7.10	7.32
ICT Use	3.77	4.47
ICT Skills	6.63	6.53
ICT Development Index	**5.67**	**6.02**

[1] Computed by Statistics Mauritius based on latest available data

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

Category	**IDI**	**Rank**
Iceland	8.98	1
Korea Republic of	8.85	2
Denmark	8.71	4
United Kingdom	8.65	5
Australia	8.24	14
Singapore	8.05	18
Mauritius *	**5.88**	**72**
Seychelles	5.03	90
South Africa	4.96	92
India	3.03	134

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

* Provisional figure compiled by 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)". 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.
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 organised 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	Mean years of schooling 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 256 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