



Economic and Social Indicators

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Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Statistics

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Note: Readers are invited to make the distinction between official data which are published in the Economic and Social indicators and the analysis presented for the benefit of general readers. Differences of opinion may arise regarding the analytical part but these do not in any way, undermine the quality of the data. The Editors welcome constructive critical comments.

Economic and Social Indicators

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Statistics - 2023

1. Introduction

This is the eighteenth issue of the Economic and Social Indicators on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) statistics compiled by Statistics Mauritius. It presents latest available statistics on ICT sector namely 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 most tables refer to the period 2019 to 2023. The concepts and definitions used are given at Annex.

2. ICT infrastructure

2.1 Service providers and available infrastructure

Number of service providers

As at the end of 2023, there were two fixed-line telephone service providers, three mobile cellular service providers and eleven operational internet service providers (Table 1).

Internet Usage

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

International Bandwidth Usage in 2023 was 273,646 Megabits per second (Mbit/s) compared to 235,682 Mbit/s in 2022. The usage per inhabitant moved up by 16.2% from 186,872 bits per second in 2022 to 217,114 bits per second in 2023.

The volume of internet downloads increased by 3.7% from 786,584 terabytes in 2022 to 815,639 terabytes in 2023. During the same period, the volume of internet uploads went down by 6.2% from 82,742 terabytes to 77,613 terabytes.

2.2 Fixed and Mobile cellular subscriptions

The number of fixed telephone lines went up by 0.4% from 462,100 in 2022 to 463,800 in 2023. This rise was reflected in the number of fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants which rose by 0.5% moving from 36.6 in 2022 to 36.8 in 2023.

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 they subscribe to the service. The percentage of 99% of the population that was covered by mobile cellular telephony in previous years remained constant in 2023 (Table 1).

Between 2022 and 2023,

• the total number of mobile cellular subscriptions increased by 0.4% from 2,096,800 to 2,104,700. Prepaid subscriptions accounting for 84.0% of total subscriptions, declined by 2.2% from 1,809,400 to 1,768,700 in contrast to postpaid subscriptions which went up by 16.9% from 287,400 to 336,000; and

• mobidensity (the number of mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants) increased by 0.4%, from 166.3 to 167.0 (Table 2).

As shown in Figure 1, for the period 2014 to 2023 mobidensity climbed steadily up to 2022 but remained almost unchanged in 2023 while teledensity (fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants) was rather constant over these years (Table 2).



Figure 1 – Fixed telephone lines and mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, 2014 – 2023

2.3 Internet subscriptions

Between 2022 and 2023,

- the number of internet subscriptions grew by 3.5% from 1,924,300 to 1,992,000 (Table 2) due to the combined effect of increases of 3.7% in mobile internet subscriptions (from 1,590,000 to 1,648,600) and 2.7% in fixed internet subscriptions (from 334,300 to 343,400); and
- the number of internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants also registered an increase of 3.5% from 152.6 to 158.0.

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.

In 2023, Broadband Internet subscriptions constituting 97.1% of total internet subscriptions, increased by 4.0% to reach 1,934,000 compared to 1,858,900 in 2022. On the other hand, Narrowband Internet subscriptions dropped by 11.3% from 65,400 in 2022 to 58,000 in 2023 (Table 3). It is to be noted that narrowband internet is based on mobile access network only since 2022.

Broadband Internet subscriptions based on mobile access, comprising 82.2% of total Broadband Internet subscriptions in 2023, grew by 4.3% to reach 1,590,600 over the figure of 1,524,600 in 2022. Those based on fixed (including wireless) network increased by 2.7% from 334,300 in 2022 to 343,400 in 2023.

2.5 Tariffs

Selected telephone and internet tariffs for the period 2019 to 2023 are shown in Table 4. Data presented are from the main service provider and are as at end of year.

2.5.1 Telephone and internet charges

Between 2022 and 2023, the telephone tariffs for both fixed line and mobile cellular network published in Table 4 remained unchanged.

The price basket for telephone and internet services have been reviewed in line with the indicators used by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) to compile the new ICT Development Index (IDI).

Hence, the monthly fixed broadband internet access tariff - FTTH (Fibre to the home - **Entry level offer**) with download speed 10 Mbps and volume capacity 60 GB as a percentage of GNI per capita decreased from 1.2% in 2022 to 1.0% in 2023.

Similarly, the mobile data and voice services based on Monthly broadband internet Unlimited 75GB, 140 mins onnet voice and 70 SMS as a percentage of GNI per capita (%) went down from 1.3% in 2022 to 1.1% in 2023.

2.6 Communication traffic

2.6.1 Local calls

Local calls are mostly done through mobile phones. Out of every 10 local calls in 2023, around 9 were made through mobile phones (Table 5).

However, mobile phone calls are generally shorter than those through fixed phones. In 2023, a mobile phone call lasted on average 1.0 minute against 2.3 minutes for a call through a fixed phone (Table 5).

Local calls from mobile phones between 2022 and 2023 decreased by:

- 7.4% in number from 1,212.8 million to 1,123.4 million, and
- 11.2% in volume from 1,307.3 million minutes to 1,160.5 million minutes.

2.6.2 International calls

Between 2022 and 2023, the volume of international phone calls for outgoing traffic went down by 23.3% (from 30.5 to 23.4 million minutes). Similarly, incoming traffic volume fell by 9.9% (from 19.1 to 17.2 million minutes) (Table 5).

2.6.3 Short Message Service (SMS)

During the period under review,

• the number of messages sent through the Short Message Service (SMS) showed a decrease of 12.5% going down from 287.7 million to 251.8 million.

3. ICT access and use

3.1 ICT access and use by households and individuals

Figures in this section are based on the results of the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS), the latest update being for year 2020. The main results of the survey carried out in 2020 with comparative figures for year 2018 are shown in Tables 6 to 8.

A module on ICT access and use in households for year 2024 has been included in the current round of the CMPHS. The results of this module will be published in the next issue of the ICT Statistics Economic and Social Indicators (ESI).

The 2022 Housing and Population Census covered a few ICT indicators under the "living conditions" module. Below are the main household ICT indicators published in the census report.

In 2022, the proportion of households with selected ICT amenities were as follows:

Fixed telephone line: 60.7% Mobile phone: 92.6% Computer/laptop/tablet: 47.0% Internet access: 75.0%

4. ICT usage in education sector

Statistics on ICT usage in education for primary and secondary levels are compiled by the statistics unit of the Ministry of Education from the annual survey in schools together with data from other sources. Data on ICT usage in tertiary education is obtained from the Higher Education Commission (Table 9).

4.1 **Primary Education**

- 83% of schools had internet access for students for study purposes in 2023, compared to 75% in 2022.
- The ratio of students per computer was 13 for both 2022 and 2023.

4.2 Secondary Education

- 100% of schools had internet access for students for study purposes in 2023.
- The ratio of students per computer was 9 for 2023 compared to 10 in 2022.
- The percentage of students examined in ICT at School Certificate level was 40.0% in 2023 against 44.7% in 2022.
- The percentage of students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate Principal level was 15.0% in 2023, same as in 2022.

4.3 Tertiary Education

• The percentage of students who enrolled in ICT or an ICT-related field at tertiary level was estimated at 8.8% in 2023, similar to 2022.

5. 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 have been observed in ICT usage for years 2022 and 2023 (Table 10).

'Large' establishments

- having computer stood at 99.3% in 2023, in comparison with 99.0% in 2022;
- having internet was 99.3% in 2023 as opposed to 98.9% in 2022;
- having placed orders over the internet increased from 54.9% in 2022 to 56.4% in 2023.

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

6.1 Employment

The number of large establishments (employing 10 or more persons) operating in the ICT sector in 2023 was 107, lower than the figure of 115 in 2022 (Table 11).

However, employment in large establishments of the ICT sector rose by 6.6%, from 17,200 (8,865 males and 8,335 females) in 2022 to 18,330 (9,225 males and 9,105 females) in 2023. The share of employment in the ICT sector over total employment was 6.0% in 2023, compared to 5.7% in 2022.

6.2 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 ($GVA = \sum Value added$).

The ICT sector comprises 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 2023, value added at current prices generated by the ICT sector was Rs 32,026 million, 8.4% higher in nominal terms than in 2022 (Rs 29,553 million). The contribution of ICT to Gross Value Added (GVA) at current basic prices was 5.6% in 2023, lower than in 2022 (5.9%). The real growth rate (after removing price effects), went up from 1.8% in 2022 to 5.2% in 2023 (Table 11).

In 2023, "Computer programming, consultancy and related activities" outpaced the other subgroups, generating around 34% of value added of the sector. The share of "Telecommunications" was around 27% followed by activities of call centres (18%), wholesale/retail trade (14%) and the remaining 7% comprised mainly "Information service activities".

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

Trade in ICT goods and services from 2022 to 2023 progressed as follows:

- Imports by 10.5% from Rs 21,127 million to Rs 23,355 million; and
- Exports, including re-exports, by 10.6% from Rs 7,801 million to Rs 8,631 million.

Trade in ICT goods between 2022 and 2023 was as follows:

- imports were lower by 1.1 % from Rs 14,670 million to Rs 14,515 million;
- exports which include re-exports, grew by 38.8% from Rs 675 million to Rs 937 million.

Trade in ICT services between 2022 and 2023 increased as follows:

- imports by 36.9% from Rs 6,457 million to Rs 8,840 million;
- exports by 8.0% from Rs 7,126 million to Rs 7,694 million.

Between 2022 and 2023, the share of ICT goods and services was as follows:

- from 5.9% to 6.4% over total imports of goods and services; and
- 2.5% over total exports of goods and services for both years.

7. ICT Development Index (IDI)

The ICT Development Index (IDI) has been devised by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to assess the level of digital development of countries. The publication of the IDI by ITU was discontinued in 2018 with the aim of reviewing the methodology to compile the index taking on board new ICT indicators. Owing to issues of data availability and quality, the presentation of the IDI thus resumes after a gap of six years. The structure of the index is based on two main components or pillars taking into account the two dimensions of connectivity, that is, it should be *universal* and *meaningful*. The *universal connectivity* pillar includes three indicators on households and individuals. The *meaningful connectivity* pillar on the other hand comprises seven indicators on infrastructure, availability and device.

The IDI scores are computed by taking the simple average of the *meaningful* and *universal* connectivity scores. The scores of the overall IDI and the two pillars range from 0 to 100. An IDI score of 100 corresponds to a situation where an economy or group has reached the "goalpost" (target) value on every component indicator. Alternately, a score of zero corresponds to the hypothetical situation of an economy without Internet, with no mobile broadband coverage, no mobile broadband subscriptions, zero data traffic, etc.

Latest figures published by ITU on IDI relating to year 2022 indicate that the top performing countries were from the high-income group. In 2022, Kuwait topped the list with an IDI score of 100.0 while the IDI Score for Mauritius was 84.2 out of 165 countries worldwide (Table 12 and 13). It is to be noted that the IDI score for Mauritius in 2022 was among the highest for African countries.

Statistics Mauritius Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development Port Louis 11 July 2024

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Table 1 - ICT infrastructure, 2019 - 2023

ICT infrastructure	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
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 (Operational)	Number	11	11	11	11	11
of which providing service to the public	Number	11	11	11	11	11
4. Percentage of population covered by mobile telephony	%	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
5. International Bandwidth Usage	Megabits per second	101,657	144,973	211,312	235,682	273,646
6. International Bandwidth Usage per inhabitant	Bits per second	80,331	114,510	167,192	186,872	217,114
7. Volume of internet usage						
Downloads	Terabytes	444,397	711,287	674,098	786,584	815,639
Uploads	Terabytes	49,279	74,232	74,558	82,742	77,613

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 2 - ICT access, 2019 - 2023

ICT access	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1. Fixed telephone lines ('000)	458.7	478.7	469.1	462.1	463.8
2. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	36.2	37.8	37.1	36.6	36.8
3. Mobile cellular subscriptions ('000)	1,866.6	1,912.9	1,971.3	2,096.8	2,104.7
prepaid	1,659.6	1,691.2	1,724.8	1,809.4	1,768.7
postpaid	207.0	221.7	246.5	287.4	336.0
4. Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	147.5	151.1	156.0	166.3	167.0
prepaid	131.1	133.6	136.5	143.5	140.3
postpaid	16.4	17.5	19.5	22.8	26.7
5. Internet subscriptions ('000)	1,496.3	1,648.0	1,811.7	1,924.3	1,992.0
fixed ¹	307.2	323.3	329.0	334.3	343.4
mobile	1,189.1	1,324.7	1,482.7	1,590.0	1,648.6
6. Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	118.2	130.2	143.3	152.6	158.0
fixed ¹	24.3	25.5	26.0	26.5	27.2
mobile	94.0	104.6	117.3	126.1	130.8
7. Broadband Internet ² subscriptions ('000)	1,416.7	1,568.8	1,740.6	1,858.9	1,934.0
fixed ¹	307.2	323.2	328.9	334.3	343.4
mobile	1,109.5	1,245.6	1,411.7	1,524.6	1,590.6
8. Broadband Internet ² subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	112.0	123.9	137.7	147.4	153.4
fixed ¹	24.3	25.5	26.0	26.5	27.2
mobile	87.7	98.4	111.7	120.9	126.2

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¹ Includes wireless

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

Note : Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

 Table 3 - Internet subscriptions by type of access, 2019 - 2023

					Number
Type of internet subscriptions	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	1,496,300	1,648,000	1,811,700	1,924,300	1,992,000
Narrowband Internet subscriptions	79,600	79,200	71,100	65,400	58,000
Based on fixed access network	100	100	100	-	-
Based on mobile access network	79,500	79,100	71,000	65,400	58,000
Broadband Internet ¹ subscriptions	1,416,700	1,568,800	1,740,600	1,858,900	1,934,000
Based on fixed (including wireless) access network	307,200	323,200	328,900	334,300	343,400
Based on Mobile access network	1,109,500	1,245,600	1,411,700	1,524,600	1,590,600

¹Broadband 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)

Telephone and internet	2019	2020	2021	2022 ²	2023
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. Monthly Broadband Internet tariffs - Fibre-based ³ (Fibre To The Home -					
FTTH)					
	447	447	447	447	447
	44/	$\frac{44}{10M} = 20 CD$	$\frac{44}{10M} = 20 CD$	$\frac{44}{10M} = 20 CD$	$\frac{44}{101}$
Entry level offer - Residential	(10Mbps; 30 GB	(10Mbps; 30 GB	(10Mbps; 30 GB	(10Mbps; 30 GB	(10Mbps; 00 GB
	Volume allowance)	Volume allowance)	Volume allowance)	Volume allowance)	Volume allowance)
	708	708	708	970	970
Standard offer ⁴ - Residential	(10Mbns: 150 GB	(10Mhps: 150 GB	(10Mbns: 150 GB	(20Mbns·1 TB	(50Mbns: 1 TB
Standard Offer - Residentiar	Volume allowance)	Volume allowance)	Volume allowance)	Volume allowance)	Volume allowance)
	Volume anowance,	Volume anowance,	Volume anowance,	Volume anowance,	Volume anowance,
	750	750	750	750	750
Entry level offer - Small and Medium Enterprises	/101/hng-150 CR	/101/hng-150 CR	/101/hng-150 CR	(10Mbps;150 GB	(10Mbps;150 GB
	(10MOps, 150 GB)	(10M0ps, 1500b)	(10M0ps, 1500b)	Volume allowance)	Volume allowance)
	Volume allowance)	Volume allowance)	Volume allowance)	, our	
	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Entry level offer - Business	(10Mbps/10Mbps;	(10Mbps/10Mbps;	(10Mbps/10Mbps;	(10Mbps/10Mbps;	(10Mbps/10Mbps;
	Unlimited)	Unlimited)	Unlimited)	Unlimited)	Unlimited)
5. Monthly fixed broadband internet basket price - FTTH (Fibre to the home -					
Entry level offer) with download speed of 10 Mbps and volume capacity greater	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0
or equal to 30 GB as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)					
6. Monthly mobile data and voice price basket based on broadband internet, on-net					
voice and SMS as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1

¹ From main service provider ² Revised

³ For offers where a volume allowance is specified, unlimited internet access is provided at the advertised speed until the cap is reached, after which a reduced speed will apply.

⁴ Offer with the largest number of subscribers Note: The data series has been revised as from 2019 for "mobile and fixed tariffs as a % of GNI per capita" in line with the ITU price basket used for the compilation of the new IDI

Table 4 - Selected telephone and Internet tariffs¹, 2019 - 2023

Rupees

τ. 10 -

Million

Telephone calls and sms	Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
1 Local calls:							
Calls from fixed telephone	Number	298.1	271.3	259.2	180.7	160.3	
Volume of calls from fixed telephone	Minutes	675.3	638.6	612.2	450.3	371.3	
Number of calls from a fixed line out of every 10 calls	Number	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2	
Average duration of call from a fixed line	Minutes	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	
Calls from mobile cellular telephone	Number	1,514.9	1,350.8	1,210.6	1,212.8	1,123.4	
Volume of calls from mobile cellular telephone	Minutes	1,717.9	1,587.5	1,393.9	1,307.3	1,160.5	
Average duration of a local call from a mobile cellular telephone	Minutes	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	
Number of calls from a mobile line out of every 10 calls	Number	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.7	8.8	
2 International calls:							7
Volume of outgoing calls	Minutes	41.0	34.7	30.9	30.5	23.4	
From fixed telephone	Minutes	9.6	6.0	3.7	3.2	2.7	
From mobile cellular telephone	Minutes	31.4	28.7	27.2	27.3	20.7	
Average duration of an outgoing call from a fixed line	Minutes	6.1	1.9	3.9	1.3	1.6	
Volume of incoming calls	Minutes	42.1	27.9	24.5	19.1	17.2	
To fixed telephone	Minutes	17.9	11.0	9.0	7.1	6.6	
To mobile cellular telephone	Minutes	24.2	16.9	15.5	12.0	10.6	
Average duration of an incoming call from a fixed line	Minutes	6.3	7.2	9.6	8.0	5.6	
3 Short Message Service (SMS)							
SMS sent	Number	728.5	497.0	314.3	287.7	251.8	

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

ICT	Proportion of Household (%)			
	2018	2020		
Fixed telephone	70.5	70.4		
Cellular mobile telephone	94.7	95.1		
Smartphone	71.3	81.4		
Television set	97.7	98.4		
More than one television set	15.4	17.1		
Paid TV channels ¹	38.9	42.4		
Smart TV	22.6	37.7		
Computer/tablet	51.2	48.7		
Internet access	69.7	72.6		

Table 6 - Availability of ICT to households, 2018 and 2020

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, 2018 and 2020

Age-group	Proportion of persons (%)			
(years)	2018	2020		
5 - 11	62.4	70.0		
12 - 19	94.2	95.7		
20 - 29	99.2	99.2		
30 - 39	98.6	99.0		
40 - 49	96.3	98.0		
50 - 59	92.3	93.6		
>=60	69.5	76.2		
5 years & above	88.1	90.7		
12 years & above	90.8	92.7		

Table 8 - Proportion (%) of persons aged 5 years and above using computer and internet by age-group, 2018 and 2020

	Proportion of persons (%)					
Age-group	Com	puter	Inte	rnet		
Gearsy	2018	2020	2018	2020		
5 - 11	68.7	67.5	51.0	61.9		
12 - 19	86.3	85.1	90.7	94.3		
20 - 29	73.0	70.3	90.9	96.1		
30 - 39	54.8	57.1	78.3	89.1		
40 - 49	41.2	38.4	58.7	71.5		
50 - 59	28.0	24.1	40.7	51.1		
>=60	14.9	12.0	20.6	26.2		
5 years & above	49.6	46.8	60.1	67.7		
12 years & above	47.6	44.8	61.1	68.3		

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 9 - ICT usage in education, 2019 - 2023

Educational level	2019	2020	2021	2022 ¹	2023 ²
1. Primary education (i) Primary schools having Internat access for students (%) for study					
purposes (%)	40.0	67.0	75.0	75.0	83.0
(ii) Students per computer in primary schools (Number)	14	13	13	13	13
2. Secondary education					
(i) Secondary schools having Internet access for students for study purposes $(\%)^{3}$	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(ii) Students per computer in secondary schools (Number) ³	15	10	10	10	9
(iii) Students examined in ICT at School Certificate ⁴ level					
Number	6,280	Napp	6,564	6,922	5,113
Percentage (iv) Students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate ⁴ Principal level	40.7	Napp	42.8	44.7	40.0
Number	1,095	Napp	1,126	844	1,132
Percentage	12.2	Napp	14.3	15.0	15.0
3. Tertiary education ⁵					
Students enrolled in ICT or an ICT-dominated field at tertiary level					
Number	4,289	4,022	4,574	4,441	4,430
Percentage	8.6	8.3	9.2	8.8	8.8

¹Revised

² Provisional

³ Figures for secondary level include both General and Pre-Vocational up to 2020.
⁴ Examinations were not held in 2020 due to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic and were conducted in 2021

⁵ Includes also distance education and institutions abroad

Napp: Not applicable

Source: Annual Survey in Schools, Mauritius Examination Syndicate (MES) and Higher Education Commission (formerly Tertiary Education Commission-TEC)

	% of establishments 2022				% of establishments 2023			
Use of ICT	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All
1. Computer	83.0	99.8	99.9	99.0	86.3	99.8	99.9	99.3
2. Website	37.5	44.7	71.2	63.2	49.1	46.8	71.0	64.6
3. Internet/Email	82.0	99.6	99.9	98.9	85.3	99.8	99.9	99.3
4. Intranet	29.7	32.7	48.8	44.0	34.5	32.6	47.9	43.9
5. Receiving orders over the Internet	27.1	58.9	54.8	54.3	33.2	61.0	55.5	55.9
6. Placing orders over the Internet	25.4	58.1	56.1	54.9	32.3	60.5	56.4	56.4

Table 10 - ICT usage in business ¹ by industrial sector ² (according to NSIC Rev. 2 based on ISIC Rev. 4 of 2007), 2022 and 2023

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 2022 and 2023

	2019	2020	2021	2022 ¹	2023 ²
1. Establishments ³ in ICT sector (number)	123	122	113	115	107
2. Employment ³ in the ICT sector (number)	16,800	16,980	16,950	17,200	18,330
Male	8,735	8,865	8,895	8,865	9,225
Female	8,065	8,115	8,055	8,335	9,105
3. Employment in the ICT sector as a % of total employment	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.0
4. Value added in the ICT sector (Rs Million)	25,270	26,398	28,177	29,553	32,026
 Value added in the ICT sector as a % of GVA (Gross Value Added at current basic prices) 	5.7	6.7	6.7	5.9	5.6
6. Growth rate in the ICT sector (%)	3.7	1.5	6.9	1.8	5.2
7. Imports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	15,354	13,552	17,160	21,127	23,355
goods (c.i.f)	11,524	8,890	10,986	14,670	14,515
services ⁴	3,830	4,662	6,174	6,457	8,840
8. Exports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	6,044	5,602	6,929	7,801	8,631
goods (f.o.b)	1,074	695	620	675	937
services ⁴	4,970	4,907	6,309	7,126	7,694
 9. Imports of ICT goods and services as a % of total imports of goods and services 10. Exports of ICT goods and services as a % of total exports of total exports of the services of	5.7	6.5	6.7	5.9	6.4
goods and services	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.5

¹ Revised

² Provisional

³ Large establishments, that is employing 10 or more persons

⁴ Source: Bank of Mauritius

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

Pillar	2021	2022	2023 ¹
Universal Connectivity Pillar ²	75.2	78.5	82.8
Meaningful Connectivity Pillar ³	88.2	89.9	92.6
ICT Development Index Score	81.7	84.2	87.7

Table 12 - ICT Development Index (IDI) Scores by pillar for Mauritius, 2021 - 2023

¹ Provisional estimates

² Includes three indicators on households and individuals (see annex)

³ Comprises seven indicators on infrastructure, availability and device (see annex)

Table 13 - ICT Development Index (IDI) Scores for selected countries by region and income group,2021 - 2022

	IDI Score			Income	
COUNTRY	2021	2022	Region	group	
Kuwait	98.2	100.0	ARB	HI	
Singapore	ore 97.4 97.8		ASP	HI	
Qatar	97.3	97.8	ARB	HI	
Finland	96.7	98.1	EUR	HI	
Estonia	96.9	97.9	EUR	HI	
United States	96.6	96.7	AMS	HI	
Australia	94.0	95.1	ASP	HI	
Korea Republic of	93.8	94.4	ASP	HI	
Brazil	81.9	82.0	AMS	UMI	
Mauritius	81.7	84.2	AFR	UMI	
Seychelles	80.9	84.7	AFR	HI	
South Africa	80.5	83.6	AFR	UMI	
Bangladesh	61.1	62.0	ASP	LMI	

Regions:

AFR : Africa AMS : Americas ARB : Arab States ASP : Asia-Pacific EUR : Europe

Income groups:

LI : low-income LMI : lower-middle-income UMI : upper-middle-income HI : high-income

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 based on latest version of WTO Harmonised System (HS) codes (HS 2022).
		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 new methodology of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) implemented in 2023. It is based on 10 indicators organised in two main components (pillars), as follows:
	Pillars	Indicators
	Universal Connectivity	Individuals using the internet (%)
		Households with internet access at home (%)
		Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants
	Meaningful connectivity	Population covered by at least 3G mobile network (%)
		Population covered by at least 4G/LTE mobile network (%)
		Mobile broadband internet traffic per mobile broadband subscription (GB)
		Fixed broadband internet traffic per fixed broadband subscription (GB)
		Mobile data and voice high-consumption basket price (% of GNI per capita)
		Fixed broadband internet basket price (% of GNI per capita)
		Individuals who own a mobile phone (%)

The indicators are measured on different scales and expressed in different units. Each indicator is normalised by converting to a variable index with a scale ranging between 0 and 100. This is done by subtracting the "threshold" (minimum value) from the indicator value and by dividing the result by the difference between the "goalpost" (target value) and the " threshold" value of the indicator.

The individual indicator scores are then aggregated into pillar scores. The *universal connectivity pillar* score is the mean of the normalised scores of its three indicators. Similarly for the *meaningful connectivity pillar* which comprises seven indicators, aggregation is done by combining the first two indicators into a single "mobile coverage" indicator. The score for this indicator is then added to those of the other six indicators to compute the mean, that is, the pillar score. The overall IDI score is then computed as the arithmetic mean of *universal* and *meaningful* connectivity pillars.

The IDI score varies from 0 to 100, with the value 100 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.	Peak time domestic call	6.30 hours to 20.30 hours
9.	Peak time international call	Monday to Friday – 6.00 hours to 22.00 hours
		Saturday – 6.00 hours to 12.00 hours
10.	International Internet bandwidth	The amount of information (megabits) that could be transmitted to or from the country per second
11.	Monthly mobile cellular tariff	For year 2023, it refers to mobile data and voice services based on Monthly broadband internet Unlimited 75GB, 140 mins on-net voice and 70 SMS
12.	Monthly Internet access tariff	For year 2023, it refers to monthly fixed broadband internet access tariff - FTTH (Fibre to the home - Entry level offer) with download speed 10 Mbps and volume capacity 60 GB

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