Economic and Social Indicators

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) statistics - 2012

1. Introduction

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

Data presented in this report relate to the Republic of Mauritius and, unless otherwise stated, refer to the period 2008 to 2012. The concepts and definitions used are given at Annex.

2. ICT infrastructure and access

2.1 Service providers and available infrastructure

The number of Internet service providers increases

At the end of 2012, there were two fixed telephone service providers and three mobile cellular service providers, same as at the end of 2011. However, the number of Internet service providers increased from twelve in 2011 to thirteen in 2012 (Table 1).

The quality of internet access improves

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

Between 2011 and 2012,

- both the incoming and outgoing capacity increased by 42.5% from 5,806.0 Megabits per second (mbps) to 8,274.0 mbps; and
- the Bandwidth capacity (for both incoming and outgoing traffic) per inhabitant increased by 42.0% from 4,505.4 to 6396.4 bits per second.

2.2 Fixed and Mobile cellular subscriptions

The number of fixed telephone lines decreased by 6.8% from 374,600 in 2011 to 349,100 in 2012. 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 2012, 99.0% of the population was covered by mobile cellular telephony, same as in 2011 (Table 1).

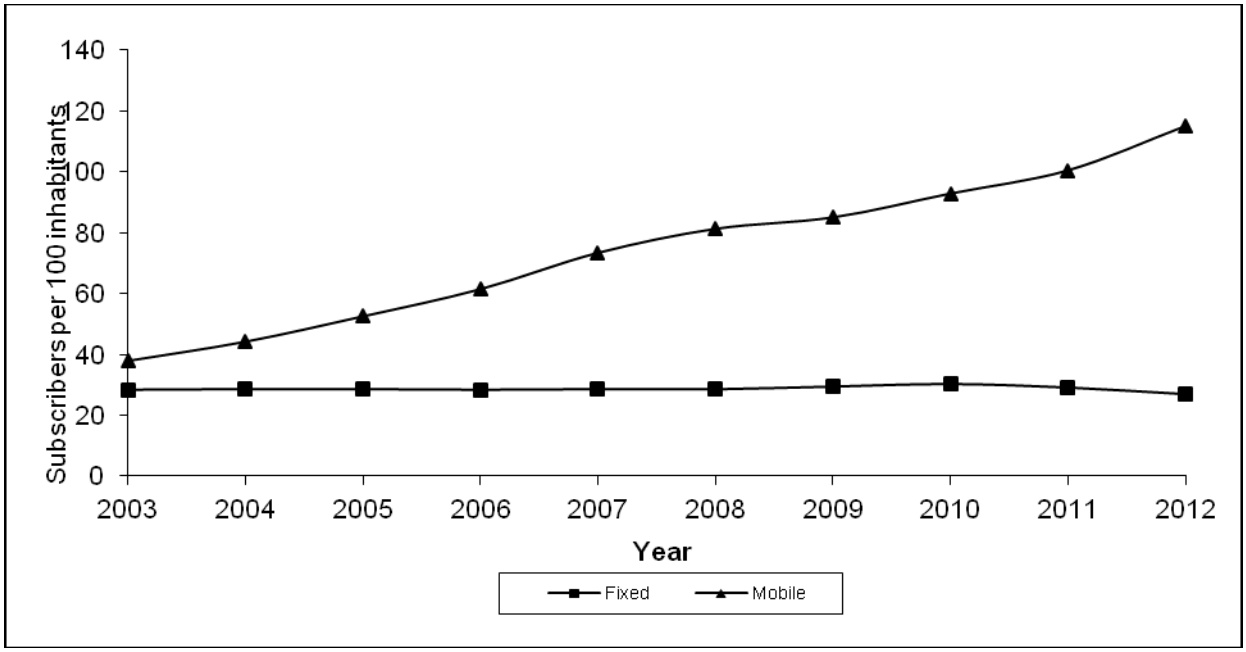
Between 2011 and 2012,

- the total number of mobile cellular subscriptions rose by 14.8% from 1,294,100 to 1,485,800. Prepaid subscriptions increased by 12.4% from 1,191,900 to 1,339,200 and postpaid subscriptions by 43.4% from 102,200 to 146,600; and

- mobidensity (the number of mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants) increased by 14.4%, from 100.4 to 114.9 (Table 2).

Over the period 2003 to 2012, 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, 2003 – 2012



2.3 Internet subscriptions

Between 2011 and 2012,

- the number of internet subscriptions increased by 53.8% from 370,000 to 568,900 (Table 2) as a result of an increase of 77.2% in the number of mobile internet subscriptions (from 236,800 to 419,500) and 12.2% (from 133,200 to 149,400) in that of fixed internet subscriptions; and
- the number of internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants went up from 28.7 to 44.0.

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.

Narrowband internet subscriptions based on fixed access network decreased by 44.0% from 15,000 in 2011 to 8,400 in 2012 (Table 3).

Out of the 423,400 Broadband internet subscriptions in 2012

- 141,000 or 33.3% had access to the service through a fixed line (including wireless) and
- 282,400 or 66.7% had access through a mobile cellular telephone.

2.5 Tariffs

Selected telephone and internet tariffs for the period 2008 to 2012 are shown in Table 4. Data presented are from the main service provider as at end of year.

2.5.1 Telephone Charges

Between 2011 and 2012, the telephone tariff

- from a fixed line remained unchanged; and
- from a mobile cellular prepaid service remained unchanged for calls on the same network, to a fixed telephone and to a different network (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 went down from 1.5% in 2011 to 1.4% in 2012.

2.5.2 Internet Charges

Between 2011 and 2012, the tariff for internet connection using dial up access as well as ADSL tariffs 512 kbps and 1Mbps for both residential and business remained unchanged(Table 4).

Overall, internet access became more affordable in 2012 than in 2011. The internet access (for 20 hours of use during a month) as a percentage of GNI per capita declined from 2.7% in 2011 to 2.5% in 2012.

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 2012, around 8 are done through mobile phones (Table 5).

However, mobile phone calls are generally shorter than those through fixed phones. In 2012, a mobile phone call lasted on average 1.5 minutes against 2.3 minutes for a call through a fixed phone.

Between 2011 and 2012, local calls made from fixed telephone decreased as follows:

- by 5.3% in number from 422.0 million to 399.7 million, and
- by 7.1% in volume from 980.7 million minutes to 911.2 million minutes.

On the other hand, local calls from mobile phones increased between 2011 and 2012 as follows:

- by 4.4% in number from 1,423.1 million to 1,485.3 million, and
- by 9.3% in volume from 2,041.6 million minutes to 2,230.7 million minutes.

2.6.2 International calls

Between 2011 and 2012, the volume of international phone calls decreased for outgoing traffic (by 17.7% from 134.2 to 110.5 million minutes) and for incoming traffic (by 11.1% from 161.8 to 143.9 million minutes) [Table 5].

2.6.3 Short Message Service (SMS)

The number of messages sent through the Short Message Service (SMS) decreased by 9.8% from 1,279.1 million in 2011 to attain 1,153.8 million in 2012 (Table 5).

3. ICT access and use by households

Data on ICT access and use by household members has been collected through the 2010 and 2012 rounds of the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS). The results are given in Table 6.

3.1 ICT access by households

Based on CMPHS data for years 2010 and 2012, ICT access by households between the two years improved as follows (Table 6); the proportion of households with:

- mobile phone : from 87.5% to 90.8%;
- TV : from 96.9% to 97.4%;
- computer : 37.7% to 44.9%:
- internet access : 29.0% to 39.2%.

The number of households with fixed telephone decreased from 73.0% in 2010 to 71.0% in 2012.

3.2 ICT access and use by individuals

Latest available data on ICT access by individuals (tables 7 to 12) is available for 2012 as reported at the CMPHS.

In 2012 around 80% of persons aged five years and above could use a mobile phone, compared to 74.2% in 2010.

Data on computer use (tables 9 and 10) indicate that in 2012:

- more than half (55.8%) of persons aged five years and above could use a computer compared to 51.3% in 2010;
- younger people, particularly those in the age bracket 12-19 years are more likely to be computer users than older ones, same as in 2010; and
- the home was the most common place for using a computer, same as in 2010.

Data on internet use (tables 9 and 12) indicate that in 2012:

- almost 4 out of 10 persons aged twelve years and above were internet users, compared to around 3 out of 10 in 2010;
- around 7 out of ten younger people, particularly those in the age bracket 12-19 years tend to be more online, compared to around 6 out of 10 in 2010;
- internet users were online mostly to email or chat and to search for information, as in 2010.

4. ICT usage in educational institutions

4.1 Primary and secondary education

ICT usage in education (Table 13) in primary and secondary schools between March 2011 and March 2012 were as follows:

- The proportion of primary schools providing internet access to students decreased from 58.0% to 56.0%;
- The number of primary school students per computer improved from 26 to 24;
- The proportion of secondary schools providing internet access to students decreased from 96.0% to 93.0%;
- The number of secondary school students per computer stood at 21, same as in 2012.

4.2 Tertiary education

Between academic year 2011/2012 and 2012/2013, the number of students enrolled in ICT or an ICT-dominated field at tertiary level decreased by 9.3% from 3,878 to 3,517. Expressed as a proportion of total number of students enrolled at tertiary level, enrolment in ICT courses decreased from 8.4% to 7.6%.

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 changes have been noted in ICT usage for years 2011 and 2012 (Table 14).

More 'large' establishments

- had computers in 2012 (99.8% of establishments) than in 2011 (99.6%);
- had a website in 2012 (57.1%) than in 2011 ((53.9%); and
- used internet/email in 2012 (97.1%) than in 2011 (96.5%);

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

6.1 Employment

The number of large establishments (that is those employing 10 or more persons) operating in the ICT sector was 136 in 2012, down from 137 in 2011 (Table 15).

The number of employees in those establishments decreased by 1.1% from 13,116 (7,000 males and 6,116 females) in 2011 to 12,972 (7,068 males and 5,904 females) in 2012. The share of employment in the ICT sector over total employment for 2012 stood at 4.3% same as in 2011.

6.2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

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

In 2012, value added at current prices generated by the ICT sector was R 19,388 million, 6.1% higher than in 2011 (R 18,272 million). In 2012 the contribution of ICT to GDP was 6.4%, same as 2011 (Table 15). The real growth rate (after removing price effects), however, dropped from 9.4% to 9.1%.

In 2012, around 44.1% of value added of the sector was generated by activities of telecommunications, 11.9% by wholesale and retail trade and 44.0% by the remaining activities.

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

Trade in ICT goods increased between 2011 and 2012 as follows:

- Imports increased by 16.2% from R 6,385 million to R 7,418 million;
- Exports, including re-exports, increased by 10.9% from R 358 million to R 397 million.

Trade in ICT services between 2011 and 2012 are as follows:

- imports down by 11.5% from R 2,514 million to R 2,224 million; and
- exports up by 10.3% from R 4,630 million to R 5,107 million.

Between 2011 and 2012, the share of ICT goods and services remained unchanged:

- over total imports at 4.2%; and
- over total exports at 2.9%.

7. ICT Development Index (IDI)

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

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

The IDI for Mauritius was 4.57 in 2012 as compared to 4.21 in 2011, the improvement was mainly due to increases in ICT access and use (Table 15).

Based on latest provisional IDI figures published by the ITU, Mauritius (IDI of 4.18) ranked 74th out of 155 countries in 2011 (Table 16).

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Table 1 - ICT infrastructure as at end of year, 2008 - 2012

ICT infrastructure	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
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)	9	9	9	12	13
of which providing service to the public	7	7	7	7	10
4. Percentage of population covered by mobile telephony (%)	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
5. Internet hosts (number)	9,685	36,641	36,653	51,123	51,139
6. Internet hosts per 10,000 inhabitants (number)	76.1	286.4	285.6	396.7	395.3
7. International Internet bandwidth capacity (Megabits per second)					
Incoming	462.0	1,864.0	3,390.0	5,806.0	8,274.0
Outgoing	462.0	1,864.0	3,390.0	5,806.0	8,274.0
8. International Internet bandwidth (bits per second) per inhabitant					
Incoming	363.2	1,458.6	2,641.4	4,505.4	6,396.4
Outgoing	363.2	1,458.6	2,641.4	4,505.4	6,396.4

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

Table 2 - ICT access as at end of year, 2008 - 2012

ICT access	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Fixed telephone lines ('000)	363.5	375.2	387.7	374.6	349.1
2. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	28.6	29.4	30.2	29.1	27.0
3. Mobile cellular subscriptions ('000)	1,033.3	1,086.7	1,190.9	1,294.1	1,485.8
pre-paid	*969.8*	*1,013.0*	*1,099.2*	*1,191.9*	*1,339.2*
postpaid	*63.5*	*73.7*	*91.7*	*102.2*	*146.6*
4. Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	81.2	85.0	92.8	100.4	114.9
5. Internet subscriptions ('000)	199.5	284.0	284.2	370.0	568.9
fixed [1]	*94.7*	*105.0*	*106.7*	*133.2*	*149.4*
mobile	*104.8*	*179.0*	*177.5*	*236.8*	*419.5*
6. Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	15.7	22.2	22.1	28.7	44.0
fixed [1]	*7.40*	*8.2*	*8.3*	*10.3*	*11.5*
mobile	*8.2*	*14.0*	*13.8*	*18.4*	*32.4*
7. Broadband Internet [2] subscriptions ('000)	157.3	251.8	258.5	279.8	423.4
fixed [1]	*52.5*	*72.8*	*81.0*	*118.2*	*141.0*
mobile	*104.8*	*179.0*	*177.5*	*161.6*	*282.4*
8. Broadband Internet [3] subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	12.4	19.7	20.1	21.7	32.7
fixed [1]	*4.1*	*5.7*	*6.3*	*9.2*	*10.9*
mobile	*8.2*	*14.0*	*13.8*	*12.5*	*21.8*

[1] Includes wireless as from 2005

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

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 3 - Internet subscriptions by type of access as at end of year, 2008 - 2012

Number

Type of internet subscriptions	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	**199,500**	**284,000**	**284,200**	**370,000**	**568,900**
Narrowband Internet subscriptions (dial-up)	**42,200**	**32,200**	**25,700**	**90,200**	**145,500**
Based on fixed access network	*42,200*	*32,200*	*25,700*	*15,000*	*8,400*
Based on mobile access network	*–*	*–*	*–*	*75,200*	*137,100*
Broadband[1] Internet subscriptions	**157,300**	**251,800**	**258,500**	**279,800**	**423,400**
Fixed (including wireless)	52,500	72,800	81,000	118,200	141,000
DSL (Digital Subscriber Line)	*46,517*	*66,061*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*n.a*
Wireless	*5,757*	*6,500*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*n.a*
Other	*237*	*239*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*n.a*
Mobile	104,800	179,000	177,500	161,600	282,400
GPRS [2] (including WAP)	*53,509*	*75,708*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*n.a*
3G	*51,300*	*103,305*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*n.a*

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

[2] GPRS - General Packet Radio Service

_: Not applicable

n.a: Not available

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 4 - Selected telephone and Internet tariffs[1] as at end of year, 2008- 2012 Rupees

Telephone and internet	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
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	27.90	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	11.70	11.70	11.70	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	0.57
Dial up Off Peak time (per minute)	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
ADSL 128 kbps (Unlimited Volume Usage)					
Residential use [2]	750	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Business use [3]	1,860	1,600	1,500	n.a	n.a
ADSL 512 kbps (Unlimited Volume Usage)					
Residential use	1,360	750	673	621	621
Business use	3,190	2,500	2,400	1,250	1,250
ADSL 1 Mbps Home & Business (Unlimited Volume Usage)					
Residential use	5,990	1,360	1,190	708	708
Business use	5,990	5,000	4,900	2,400	2,400
5. Mobile cellular tariffs for 100 minutes of use during a month[2] as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
6. Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use per month[3] as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.5

[1] main service provider

[2] discontinued as from March 2009

[3] upgraded to 256 kbps as from 2006

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

Table 5 - Local and International telephone calls, 2008 - 2012

Mn

Telephone calls	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1 Local calls:					
Number of calls from fixed telephone	451.2	454.5	440.3	422.0	399.7
Volume of calls from fixed telephone (minutes)	1,205.5	1,099.2	1,042.0	980.7	911.2
Number of calls from mobile cellular telephone	660.2	1,079.5	1,241.2	1,423.1	1,485.3
Volume of calls from mobile cellular telephone (minutes)	1,350.3	1,564.3	1,702.9	2,041.6	2,230.7
2 International calls					
Volume of outgoing calls (minutes)	**107.0**	**123.3**	**132.3**	**134.2**	**110.5**
From fixed telephone	*50.2*	*56.3*	*40.8*	*41.1*	*31.7*
From mobile cellular telephone	*56.8*	*67.0*	*91.5*	*93.1*	*78.7*
Volume of incoming calls (minutes)	**165.5**	**161.6**	**182.9**	**161.8**	**143.9**
To fixed telephone	*76.3*	*78.4*	*89.6*	*86.6*	*64.4*
To mobile cellular telephone	*89.2*	*83.2*	*93.4*	*75.2*	*79.5*
3 Short Message Service (SMS)					
Number of SMS sent	*854.6*	*1,122.8*	*1,204.0*	*1,279.1*	*1,153.8*

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 6: Availability of ICT to households, 2010 and 2012

Households with:	Percentage of Household (%)	
	2010	2012
Fixed telephone	73.0	71.0
Cellular mobile telephone	87.5	90.8
Television set	96.9	97.4
More than one television set	11.9	14.9
Paid TV channels [1]	22.2	26.5
Computer	37.7	44.9
Internet access	29.0	39.2

[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, 2010 and 2012

age-group (years)	Proportion of persons (%)	
	2010	2012
5 - 11	42.6	50.1
12 - 19	79.9	86.7
20 - 29	94.1	96.6
30 - 39	91.0	95.1
40 - 49	83.7	90.5
50 - 59	72.8	81.3
>=60	37.5	51.1
5 years & above	74.2	80.5

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 8: Proportion (%) of persons aged 5 years and above who can use computer by age-group, 2010 and 2012

age-group (years)	Proportion of persons (%)	
	2010	2012
5 - 11	69.2	72.7
12 - 19	91.3	92.8
20 - 29	73.5	78.1
30 - 39	49.9	57.1
40 - 49	35.6	42.0
50 - 59	27.2	31.4
>=60	9.2	13.0
5 years & above	51.3	55.8

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 9: Persons aged 12 years and above using computer and internet by age-group , 2010 and 2012

age-group (years)	Proportion of persons 12 years and above (%) using			
	computer		internet	
	2010	2012	2010	2012
12 - 19	85.2	85.2	58.3	66.6
20 - 29	61.6	67.3	50.7	60.2
30 - 39	38.7	45.4	28.1	36.4
40 - 49	29.2	35	19.2	28.1
50 - 59	23.6	27.1	17.6	21.6
>=60	6.7	10.0	5.1	8.5
12 years & above	44.5	45.8	30.5	37.6

[1] revised
Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 10: Persons aged 12 years and above using computer by place of use[1], 2010 and 2012

Place of use of computer	Percentage (%)	
	2010 [2]	2012
At home	71.1	78.2
School/Educational institution	31.4	26.0
Workplace	32.3	31.4
Cybercafe/ Other commercial facility	8.7	7.3
Free public access facility	3.6	5.2
Another person's place	9.6	0.1

[1] Persons may report more than one answer
[2] revised
Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 11: Persons aged 12 years and above using internet by place of use [1], 2010 and 2012

Place of use of internet [1]	Percentage (%)	
	2010	2012
At home	70.7	76.1
School/Educational institution	23.5	18.0
Workplace	32.3	29.4
Cybercafé/Other commercial facility	11.0	8.2
Free public access facility	4.5	6.1
Another person's place	8.0	10.5

[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], 2010 and 2012

Purpose of use of internet [1]	Percentage (%)	
	2010	2012
Email/chat	73.8	76.3
Make transactions with government: on-line	5.2	7.4
Search for information: Government	23.2	24.7
Search for information: Other	75.3	73.0
Education purposes	20.9	21.2
Overseas calls	13.3	21.2
Banking	6.8	9.1
Purchase of goods and/or services	4.5	8.5
Entertainement	50.2	61.5
Other	0.1	0.8

[1] Persons may report more than one answer

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 13 - ICT usage in education, 2008 - 2012

	Educational level	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.	**Primary education**					
	(i) Primary schools having Internet access for students (%)	6.0	19.9	55.7	58.0	56.0
	(ii) Students per computer in primary schools (Number)	38	25	27	26	24
2.	**Secondary education**					
	(i) Secondary schools having Internet access for students for study purposes (%) [1]	93.6	95.7	94.7	96.0	93.0
	(ii) Students per computer in secondary schools (Number) [1]	25	22	22	21	21
	(iii) Students examined in ICT at School Certificate level					
	Number	4,624	4,636	5,241	4,987	5,323
	Percentage	26.0	26.5	30.0	29.0	31.5
	(iv) Students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate level					
	Number	933	952	977	928	1,007
	Percentage	10.5	10.0	10.0	9.2	9.7
3.	**Tertiary education[2]**					
	Students enrolled in ICT or an ICT- dominated field at tertiary level					
	Number	3,448	3,475	3,694	3,878	3,517
	Percentage	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.4	7.6

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

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

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

Table 14 - ICT usage in business [1] by industrial sector [2], 2011 and 2012

Use of ICT	% of establishments 2011				% of establishments 2012			
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All
1. Computer	95.7	99.9	99.8	99.6	99.1	99.7	99.9	99.8
2. Website	34.8	40.5	61.4	53.9	35.5	43.8	66.1	57.1
3. Internet/Email	78.3	96.4	97.7	96.5	91.0	95.7	98.4	97.1
4. Intranet	35.9	39.2	48.4	45.1	30.5	33.2	48.3	43.0
5. Receiving orders over the Internet	13.0	42.6	37.2	37.9	20.1	43.4	36.3	37.4
6. Placing orders over the Internet	15.2	41.2	38.0	38.0	20.7	40.8	36.5	36.7

[1] Covers establishments employing 10 or more persons, and excludes Government Ministries & Departments, Municipalities and District Councils

[2] Comprises (i) the primary sector: 'Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing" and 'Mining & quarrying',

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

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

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings in large establishments, March 2011 and 2012

Table 15 - Establishments, employment and value added in the ICT sector, 2008 - 2012

		2008	2009	2010	2011 [1]	2012
1.	Establishments [2] in ICT sector (Number)	129	134	139	137	136
2.	Employment [2] in the ICT sector(number)	11,250	12,360	12,826	13,116	12,972
	Male	*5,970*	*6,610*	*6,787*	*7,000*	*7,068*
	Female	*5,280*	*5,750*	*6,039*	*6,116*	*5,904*
3.	Employment in the ICT sector as a % of total employment	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3
4.	Value added in the ICT sector (Rs Million)	14,058	15,412	17,240	18,272	19,388
5.	Value added in the ICT sector as a % of GDP	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.4
6.	Growth rate in the ICT sector (%)	12.7	11.4	12.3	9.4	9.1
7.	Imports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	8,511	7,687	8,737	8,899	9,642
	goods (c.i.f)	*7,504*	*6,253*	*6,808*	*6,385*	*7,418*
	services [3]	*1,007*	*1,434*	*1,929*	*2,514*	*2,224*
8.	Exports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	5,115	3,046	3,803	4,988	5,504
	goods (f.o.b)	*2,589*	*473*	*675*	*358*	*397*
	services [3]	*2,526*	*2,573*	*3,128*	*4,630*	*5,107*
9.	Imports of ICT goods and services as a % of total imports	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.2
10.	Exports of ICT goods and services as a % of total exports	3.5	2.2	2.4	2.9	2.9

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

[3] Source: Bank of Mauritius

Note: 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 16 - ICT Development Index, 2011- 2012

Category	Index	
	2011 [1]	**2012** [2]
ICT Access	5.20	5.58
ICT Use	1.87	2.37
ICT Skills	6.93	6.93
ICT Development Index	**4.21**	**4.57**

[1] revised

[2] provisional

Table 17 - ICT Development Index (IDI) for selected countries, 2011

Category	IDI	Rank
Korea Republic of	8.56	1
Sweden	8.34	2
United Kingdom	7.75	9
Singapore	7.66	12
Australia	7.05	21
Mauritius *	**4.18**	**74**
Seychelles	4.37	70
South Africa	3.42	91
India	2.10	119

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)". As from this issue, industrial classifications used will be 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 organized in three categories, as follows: **Category** — **Variables** ICT Access — Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants. Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants. International Internet bandwidth (bits/s) per Internet user. Proportion of households with a computer Proportion of households with Internet access at home. ICT Use — Internet users per 100 inhabitants Fixed broadband internet Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants ICT Skills — Adult literacy rate Secondary gross enrolment ratio Tertiary gross enrolment ratio Each variable is converted to a variable index with a value between zero

		and one by dividing it by the reference value or "goal post" (provided by ITU). The category index is an average of the weighted variable indices multiplied by 10. The IDI is a weighted average of the category indices. The value of the IDI varies from 0 to 10, with the value 10 indicating highest ICT development and 0 the lowest ICT development.
4.	**Teledensity**	Number of fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants
5.	**Mobidensity**	Number of mobile cellular phones per 100 inhabitants
6.	**Narrowband**	Connection to the internet at speed less than 128 kilobits per second, as the sum of capacity in both directions
7.	**Broadband**	Connection to the internet at speed equal to or greater than 256 kilobits per second, as the sum of capacity in both directions
8.	**Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)**	Technologies that provide digital data transmission
9.	**Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)**	DSL with different speed for upstream and downstream
10.	**Peak time domestic call**	6.30 hours to 20.30 hours
11.	**Peak time international call**	Monday to Friday – 6.00 hours to 22.00 hours Saturday – 6.00 hours to 12.00 hours
12.	**International Internet bandwidth**	The amount of information (megabits) that could be transmitted to or from the country per second
13.	**Mobile cellular tariff for 100 minutes of use**	refers to 100 minutes of use (average of 100 minutes of use on same network, 100 minutes of use on a different network and 100 minutes of use to a fixed telephone) on a prepaid package
14.	**Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use**	10 hours dial up connection during peak time and 10 hours dial up connection during off peak time
15.	**Fair Usage Policy**	If an Internet subscriber's usage is regularly high, he will be informed. In case his usage continues to remain excessive his transmission speed might be reduced