Economic and Social Indicators

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) statistics - 2013

1. Introduction

This is the eighth 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 2009 to 2013. The concepts and definitions used are given at Annex.

It is to be noted that, in this issue, population figures used to compute per capita indicators have been revised in light of results obtained from the Population Census conducted in 2011.

2. ICT infrastructure and access

2.1 Service providers and available infrastructure

Number of service providers remain the same

At the end of 2013, there were two fixed telephone service providers, three mobile cellular service providers and thirteen Internet service providers same as at the end of 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 2012 and 2013,

- both the incoming and outgoing capacity increased by 44.1% from 8,274.0 Megabits per second (mbps) to 11,921.0 mbps; and
- the Bandwidth capacity (for both incoming and outgoing traffic) per inhabitant increased by 43.8% from 6,579.8 to 9,462.3 bits per second.

2.2 Fixed and Mobile cellular subscriptions

The number of fixed telephone lines increased by 4.0% from 349,100 in 2012 to 363,000 in 2013. 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 2013, 99.0% of the population was covered by mobile cellular telephony, same as in 2012 (Table 1).

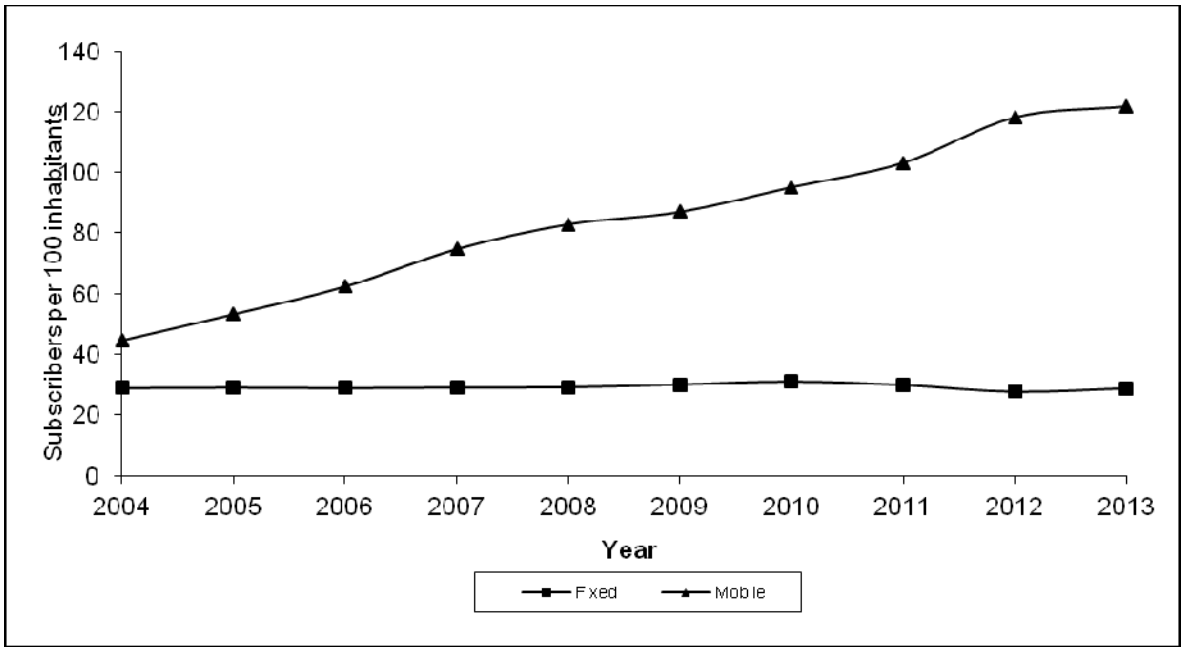
Between 2012 and 2013,

- the total number of mobile cellular subscriptions rose by 3.2% from 1,485,800 to 1,533,600. Prepaid subscriptions increased by 5.8% from 1,339,200 to 1,417,100 while postpaid subscriptions decreased by 20.5% from 146,600 to 116,500; and

- mobidensity (the number of mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants) increased by 3.0%, from 118.2 to 121.7 (Table 2).

Over the period 2004 to 2013, 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, 2004 – 2013



2.3 Internet subscriptions

Between 2012 and 2013,

- the number of internet subscriptions increased by 19.7% from 568,900 to 680,800 (Table 2) as a result of an increase of 22.6% in the number of mobile internet subscriptions (from 419,500 to 514,100) and 11.6% (from 149,400 to 166,700) in that of fixed internet subscriptions; and
- the number of internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants went up from 45.2 to 54.0.

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 48.8% from 8,400 in 2012 to 4,300 in 2013 (Table 3).

Out of the 520,200 Broadband internet subscriptions in 2013

- 162,400 or 31.2% had access to the service through a fixed line (including wireless) and
- 357,800 or 68.8% had access through a mobile device.

2.5 Tariffs

Selected telephone and internet tariffs for the period 2009 to 2013 are shown in Table 4. Data presented are from the main service provider as at end of year.

2.5.1 Telephone Charges

Between 2012 and 2013, 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 1.2% in 2012 to 1.1% in 2013.

2.5.2 Internet Charges

Between 2012 and 2013, 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 2013 than in 2012. The internet access (for 20 hours of use during a month) as a percentage of GNI per capita declined from 2.2% in 2012 to 2.1% in 2013.

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 2013, around 8 are done through mobile phones (Table 5).

However, mobile phone calls are generally shorter than those through fixed phones. In 2013, a mobile phone call lasted on average 1.5 minutes against 2.3 minutes for a call through a fixed phone.

Local calls from mobile phones increased between 2012 and 2013 as follows:

- by 2.7% in number from 1,485.3 million to 1,525.6 million, and
- by 4.4% in volume from 2,230.7 million minutes to 2,329.1 million minutes.

2.6.2 International calls

Between 2012 and 2013, the volume of international phone calls decreased by 11.6% for outgoing traffic (from 110.5 to 97.7 million minutes) and by 6.3% for incoming traffic (from 143.9 to 134.9 million minutes) (Table 5).

2.6.3 Short Message Service (SMS)

Between 2012 and 2013

- the number of messages sent through the Short Message Service (SMS) decreased by around 6.0% from 1,153.8 million to 1,084.9 million.

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 percentage 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 (Table 8) is available for 2012 as reported at the CMPHS.

In 2012 around 80% of persons aged five years and above used a mobile phone, compared to 74% in 2010 (Table 7).

Data on computer use (Table 8) indicate that in 2012:

- 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;

Data on internet use (Table 8) 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 10 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;

4. ICT usage in educational institutions

4.1 Primary and secondary education

Between March 2012 and March 2013 ICT usage in education (Table 9) in primary and secondary schools were as follows:

- The proportion of primary schools providing internet access to students remain unchanged at 56.0%;
- The number of primary school students per computer improved from 24 to 23;
- The proportion of secondary schools providing internet access to students increased from 93.0 to 96.0%;
- The number of secondary school students per computer improved from 21 to 20.

4.2 Tertiary education

Between academic year 2012/2013 and 2013/2014, the number of students enrolled in ICT or an ICT-dominated field at tertiary level increased by 4.5% from 3,520 to 3,677. Expressed as a proportion of

total number of students enrolled at tertiary level, enrolment in ICT courses increased from 7.1% to 7.3%.

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 2012 and 2013 (Table 10).

More 'large' establishments

- had a website in 2013 (65.5%) than in 2012 (57.1%); and
- had intranet 2013 (46.1%) than in 2012 (43.0%).

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 increased from 136 in 2012 to 138 in 2013 (Table 11).

The number of employees in those establishments increased by 8.6% from 12,972 (7,068 males and 5,904 females) in 2012 to 14,094 (7,600 males and 6,494 females) in 2013. The share of employment in the ICT sector over total employment for 2013 stood at 4.6% compared to 4.3% in 2012.

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 2013, value added at current prices generated by the ICT sector was R 20,487 million, 6.6% higher than in 2012 (R 19,226 million). The contribution of ICT to GDP was 6.3% in 2013 slightly lower than 6.4% in 2012 (Table 11). The real growth rate (after removing price effects), however, dropped from 9.1% to 7.0%.

In 2013, around 45.3% of value added of the sector was generated by activities of telecommunications, 12.5% by wholesale and retail trade and 42.2% by the remaining activities such as manufacturing, call centres, software development and website development.

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

Trade in ICT goods increased between 2012 and 2013 as follows:

- Imports increased by 14.9% from R 7,502 million to R 8,621 million;
- Exports, including re-exports, increased more than four folds from R 455 million to R 2,020 million (mainly due to increase in the re-exports of mobile cellular phones).

Trade in ICT services between 2012 and 2013 are as follows:

- imports up by 13.7% from R 2,224 million to R 2,529 million; and
- exports up by 8.4% from R 5,107 million to R 5,536 million.

Between 2012 and 2013, the share of ICT goods and services:

- over total imports increased from 4.2% to 4.6%; and
- over total exports from 3.0% to 3.8%.

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 5.11 in 2013 as compared to 4.68 in 2012, the improvement was mainly due to increases in ICT access and use (Table 12).

Based on latest provisional IDI figures published by the ITU, Mauritius (IDI of 4.55) ranked 72nd out of 157 countries in 2012 (Table 13).

Statistics Mauritius
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Port Louis
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Contact Persons:

Mr. A. Bundhoo (Statistician)

Mrs. H.Ramlukon (Senior Statistical Officer)

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Unit
Statistics Mauritius
5th Floor, LIC Centre, P. Louis
Tel: (230) 208 1800
Email: statsmauritius@mail.gov.mu
cso-ict@mail.gov.mu
Website: http://statsmauritius.gov.mu

Table 1 - ICT infrastructure as at end of year, 2009 - 2013

ICT infrastructure	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
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	12	13	13
of which providing service to the public	7	7	7	10	10
4. Percentage of population covered by mobile telephony (%)	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
5. Internet hosts (number)	36,641	36,653	51,123	51,139	n.a
6. Internet hosts per 10,000 inhabitants (number)	286.4	285.6	396.7	395.3	n.a
7. International Internet bandwidth capacity (Megabits per second)					
Incoming	1,864.0	3,390.0	5,806.0	8,274.0	11,921.0
Outgoing	1,864.0	3,390.0	5,806.0	8,274.0	11,921.0
8. International Internet bandwidth (bits per second) per inhabitant					
Incoming	1,492.5	2,709.0	4,629.5	6,579.8	9,462.3
Outgoing	1,492.5	2,709.0	4,629.5	6,579.8	9,462.3

n.a: Not available

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

Table 2 - ICT access as at end of year, 2009 - 2013

	ICT access	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Fixed telephone lines ('000)	375.2	387.7	374.6	349.1	363.0
2.	Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	30.0	31.0	29.9	27.8	28.8
3.	Mobile cellular subscriptions ('000)	1,086.7	1,190.9	1,294.1	1,485.8	1,533.6
	pre-paid	*1,013.0*	*1,099.2*	*1,191.9*	*1,339.2*	*1,417.1*
	postpaid	*73.7*	*91.7*	*102.2*	*146.6*	*116.5*
	Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	87.0	95.2	103.2	118.2	121.7
5.	Internet subscriptions ('000)	284.0	284.2	370.0	568.9	680.8
	fixed [1]	*105.0*	*106.7*	*133.2*	*149.4*	*166.7*
	mobile	*179.0*	*177.5*	*236.8*	*419.5*	*514.1*
6.	Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	22.7	22.7	29.5	45.2	54.0
	fixed [1]	*8.4*	*8.5*	*10.6*	*11.9*	*13.2*
	mobile	*14.3*	*14.2*	*18.9*	*33.4*	*40.8*
7.	Broadband Internet [2] subscriptions ('000)	251.8	258.5	279.8	423.4	520.1
	fixed [1]	*72.8*	*81.0*	*118.2*	*141.0*	*162.4*
	mobile	*179.0*	*177.5*	*161.6*	*282.4*	*357.7*
8.	Broadband Internet [3] subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	20.2	20.7	22.3	33.7	41.3
	fixed [1]	*5.8*	*6.5*	*9.4*	*11.2*	*12.9*
	mobile	*14.3*	*14.2*	*12.9*	*22.5*	*28.4*

[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

Note: population figures used to compute per capita indicators have been revised in light of the Population Census results conducted in 2011

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 3 - Internet subscriptions by type of access as at end of year, 2009 - 2013

Number

Type of internet subscriptions	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	**284,000**	**284,200**	**370,000**	**568,900**	**680,800**
Narrowband Internet subscriptions (dial-up)	**32,200**	**25,700**	**90,200**	**145,500**	**160,600**
Based on fixed access network	*32,200*	*25,700*	*15,000*	*8,400*	*4,300*
Based on mobile access network	*_*	*_*	*75,200*	*137,100*	*156,300*
Broadband[1] Internet subscriptions	**251,800**	**258,500**	**279,800**	**423,400**	**520,200**
Fixed (including wireless)	72,800	81,000	118,200	141,000	162,400
DSL (Digital Subscriber Line)	*66,061*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*n.a*
Wireless	*6,500*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*n.a*
Other	*239*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*n.a*
Mobile	179,000	177,500	161,600	282,400	357,800
GPRS [2] (including WAP)	*75,708*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*n.a*
3G	*103,305*	*n.a*	*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, 2009 - 2013 Rupees

Telephone and internet	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
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	11.70	11.70	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	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]	_	_	_	_	_
Business use [3]	1,600	1,500	_	_	_
ADSL 512 kbps (Unlimited Volume Usage)					
Residential use	750	673	621	621	621
Business use	2,500	2,400	1,250	1,250	1,250
ADSL 1 Mbps Home & Business (Unlimited Volume Usage)					
Residential use	1,360	1,190	708	708	708
Business use	5,000	4,900	2,400	2,400	2,400
5. Mobile cellular tariffs for 100 minutes of use during a month[1] as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
6. Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use per month[1] as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1

[1] main service provider

[2] discontinued as from March 2009

[3] upgraded to 256 kbps as from 2006

_: Not applicable

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

Table 5 - Local and International telephone calls, 2009 - 2013

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Telephone calls	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1 Local calls:					
Number of calls from fixed telephone	454.5	440.3	422.0	399.7	397.8
Volume of calls from fixed telephone (minutes)	1,099.2	1,042.0	980.7	911.2	904.3
Number of calls from mobile cellular telephone	1,079.5	1,241.2	1,423.1	1,485.3	1,525.6
Volume of calls from mobile cellular telephone (minutes)	1,564.3	1,702.9	2,041.6	2,230.7	2,329.1
2 International calls					
Volume of outgoing calls (minutes)	**123.3**	**132.3**	**134.2**	**110.5**	**97.7**
From fixed telephone	*56.3*	*40.8*	*41.1*	*31.7*	*22.8*
From mobile cellular telephone	*67.0*	*91.5*	*93.1*	*78.7*	*74.9*
Volume of incoming calls (minutes)	**161.6**	**182.9**	**161.8**	**143.9**	**134.9**
To fixed telephone	*78.4*	*89.6*	*86.6*	*64.4*	*61.6*
To mobile cellular telephone	*83.2*	*93.4*	*75.2*	*79.5*	*73.2*
3 Short Message Service (SMS)					
Number of SMS sent	*1,122.8*	*1,204.0*	*1,279.1*	*1,153.8*	*1,084.9*

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 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: 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 [1]	2012	2010 [1]	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

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 9 - ICT usage in education, 2009 - 2013

	Educational level	2009	2010	2011	2012 [3]	2013
1.	**Primary education**					
	(i) Primary schools having Internet access for students (%)	19.9	55.7	58.0	56.0	56.0
	(ii) Students per computer in primary schools (Number)	25	27	26	24	23
2.	**Secondary education**					
	(i) Secondary schools having Internet access for students for study purposes (%) [1]	95.7	94.7	96.0	93.0	96.0
	(ii) Students per computer in secondary schools (Number) [1]	22	22	21	21	20
	(iii) Students examined in ICT at School Certificate level					
	Number	4,636	5,241	4,987	5,325	5,471
	Percentage	26.5	30.0	29.0	31.5	34.4
	(iv) Students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate level					
	Number	952	977	928	1,007	923
	Percentage	10.0	10.0	9.2	9.7	9.0
3.	**Tertiary education[2]**					
	Students enrolled in ICT or an ICT- dominated field at tertiary level					
	Number	3,475	3,694	3,878	3,520	3,677
	Percentage	8.5	8.3	8.4	7.1	7.3

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

[2] Includes also distance education and institutions abroad, and relates to school years 2008/2009 to 2012/2013

[3] Revised

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

Table 10 - ICT usage in business [1] by industrial sector [2], 2012 and 2013 (according to NSIC Rev. 2 based on ISIC Rev. 4 of 2007)

Use of ICT	% of establishments 2012				% of establishments 2013			
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All
1. Computer	99.2	99.9	99.9	99.8	79.2	100.0	99.8	98.5
2. Website	36.7	42.6	66.1	57.1	41.6	54.1	73.0	65.5
3. Internet/Email	91.6	95.7	98.4	97.1	73.6	95.8	98.3	95.9
4. Intranet	33.4	32.3	48.2	43.0	27.0	35.7	52.6	46.1
5. Receiving orders over the Internet	19.1	43.6	36.6	37.4	14.0	46.1	39.8	39.9
6. Placing orders over the Internet	19.4	40.8	37.0	36.7	14.6	44.0	36.8	37.4

[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 2012 and 2013

Table 11 - Establishments, employment and value added in the ICT sector, 2009 - 2013

		2009	2010	2011	2012 [1]	2013
1.	Establishments [2] in ICT sector (Number)	134	139	137	136	138
2.	Employment [2] in the ICT sector(number)	12,360	12,826	13,116	12,972	14,094
	Male	*6,610*	*6,787*	*7,000*	*7,068*	*7,600*
	Female	*5,750*	*6,039*	*6,116*	*5,904*	*6,494*
3.	Employment in the ICT sector as a % of total employment	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.6
4.	Value added in the ICT sector (Rs Million)	15,412	17,240	18,272	19,226	20,487
5.	Value added in the ICT sector as a % of GDP	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3
6.	Growth rate in the ICT sector (%)	11.4	12.3	9.4	9.1	7.0
7.	Imports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	7,106	7,963	8,194	9,726	11,150
	goods (c.i.f)	*5,672*	*6,034*	*5,680*	*7,502*	*8,621*
	services [3]	*1,434*	*1,929*	*2,514*	*2,224*	*2,529*
8.	Exports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	2,977	3,753	4,947	5,562	7,556
	goods (f.o.b)	*404*	*625*	*317*	*455*	*2,020*
	services [3]	*2,573*	*3,128*	*4,630*	*5,107*	*5,536*
9.	Imports of ICT goods and services as a % of total imports	4.3	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.6
10.	Exports of ICT goods and services as a % of total exports	2.2	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.8

[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 12 - ICT Development Index, 2012 - 2013

Category		
	2012 [1]	**2013** [2]
ICT Access	5.56	6.02
ICT Use	2.67	3.17
ICT Skills	6.93	7.17
ICT Development Index	**4.68**	**5.11**

[1] revised
[2] provisional

Table 13 - ICT Development Index (IDI) for selected countries, 2012

Category	**IDI**	**Rank**
Korea Republic of	8.57	1
Sweden	8.45	2
United Kingdom	7.98	8
Australia	7.90	11
Singapore	7.65	15
Seychelles	4.75	64
Mauritius *	**4.55**	**72**
South Africa	3.95	84
India	2.21	121

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 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 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