

Economic and Social Indicators

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) statistics - 2014

1. Introduction

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

Data presented in this report relate to the Republic of Mauritius and, unless otherwise stated, refer to the period 2010 to 2014. The concepts and definitions used are given at Annex.

2. ICT infrastructure and access

2.1 Service providers and available infrastructure

Number of service providers

At the end of 2014, there were two fixed telephone service providers, three mobile cellular service providers, same as at the end of 2013. The number of Internet service providers increased from thirteen in 2013 to fourteen in 2014 (Table 1).

Quality of internet access improves

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

Between 2013 and 2014,

- both the incoming and outgoing capacity increased by 43.3% from 11,921.0 Megabits per second (mbps) to 17,077.0 mbps; and
- the Bandwidth capacity (for both incoming and outgoing traffic) per inhabitant increased by 43.0% from 9,462.3 to 13,534.7 bits per second (Table 1).

2.2 Fixed and Mobile cellular subscriptions

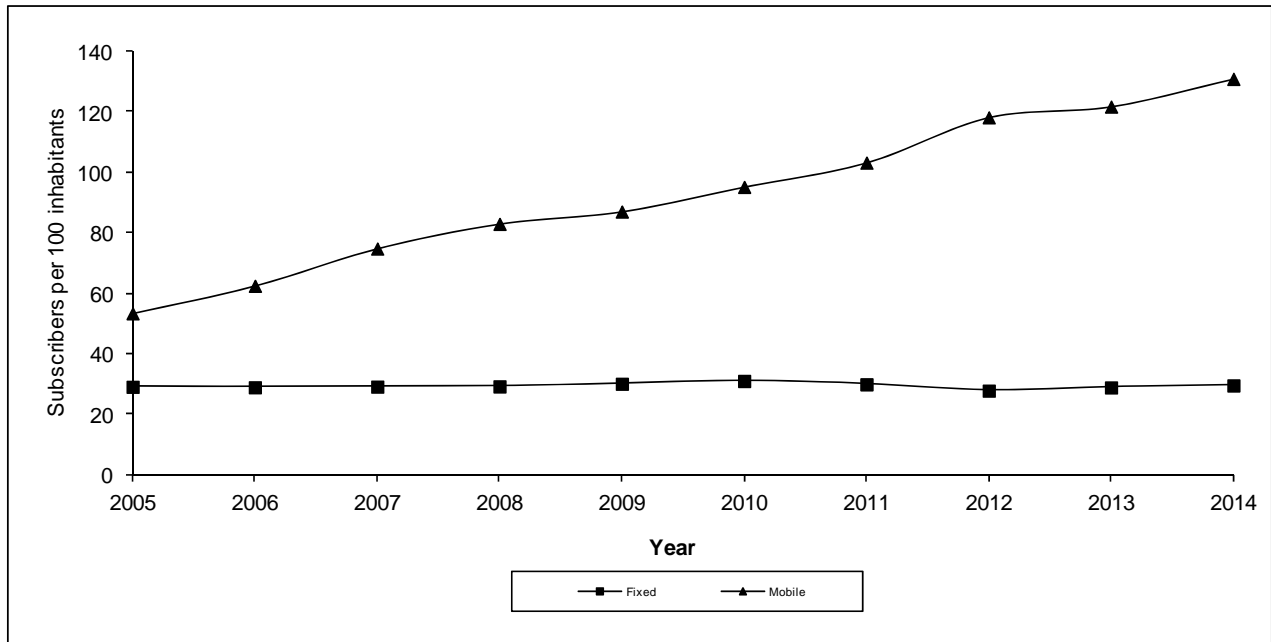
The number of fixed telephone lines increased by 2.5% from 363,000 in 2013 to 372,200 in 2014. The population covered by mobile cellular telephony comprises the number of inhabitants who live within areas covered by a mobile cellular network, irrespective of whether or not they subscribe to the service. In 2014, some 99.0% of the population was covered by mobile cellular telephony, same as in 2013 (Table 1).

Between 2013 and 2014,

- the total number of mobile cellular subscriptions rose by 7.7% from 1,533,600 to 1,652,000. Prepaid subscriptions increased by 7.8% from 1,417,100 to 1,527,000 and postpaid subscriptions by 7.3% from 116,500 to 125,000; and
- mobidensity (the number of mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants) increased by 7.6%, from 121.7 to 130.9 (Table 2).

Over the period 2005 to 2014, 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, 2005 – 2014



2.3 Internet subscriptions

Between 2013 and 2014,

- the number of internet subscriptions increased by 8.0% from 680,800 to 735,000 (Table 2) as a result of an increase of 6.8% in the number of mobile internet subscriptions (from 514,100 to 549,000) and 11.6% (from 166,700 to 186,000) in that of fixed internet subscriptions; and
- the number of internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants went up from 54.0 to 58.3.

2.4 Type of Internet access

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

Narrowband internet subscriptions based on fixed access network decreased by 9.1% from 4,400 in 2013 to 4,000 in 2014 (Table 3).

Out of the 579,000 Broadband internet subscriptions in 2014

- 182,000 or 31.4% had access to the service through a fixed line (including wireless) and
- 397,000 or 68.6% had access through a mobile device.

2.5 Tariffs

Selected telephone and internet tariffs for the period 2010 to 2014 are shown in Table 4. Data presented are from the main service provider as at end of year.

2.5.1 Telephone Charges

Between 2013 and 2014, the telephone tariff

- from a fixed line remained unchanged; and
- from a mobile cellular prepaid service remained unchanged for calls: (i) on the same network, (ii) to a fixed telephone and (iii) 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 stood at 1.1% in 2014, same as in 2013.

2.5.2 Internet Charges

Between 2013 and 2014, the tariff for internet connection using dial up access as well as ADSL tariffs 512 kbps, 1 Mbps and 2 Mbps for both residential and business remained unchanged (Table 4).

Overall, internet access became more affordable in 2014 than in 2013. The internet access (for 20 hours of use during a month) as a percentage of GNI per capita declined from 2.1% in 2013 to 2.0% in 2014.

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 2014, around 8 are done through mobile phones (Table 5).

However, mobile phone calls are generally shorter than those through fixed phones. In 2014, a mobile phone call lasted on average 1.5 minutes against 2.3 minutes for a call through a fixed phone, same as in 2013.

Local calls from mobile phones decreased between 2013 and 2014 as follows:

- by 5.6% in number from 1,525.6 million to 1,439.5 million, and
- by 7.3% in volume from 2,329.1 million minutes to 2,159.8 million minutes.

2.6.2 International calls

Between 2013 and 2014, the volume of international phone calls for outgoing traffic increased by 6.3% (from 97.7 to 103.9 million minutes) while for incoming traffic decreased by 15.3% (from 134.9 to 114.2 million minutes) (Table 5).

2.6.3 Short Message Service (SMS)

Between 2013 and 2014

- the number of messages sent through the Short Message Service (SMS) decreased by around 12.8% from 1,084.9 million to 946.5 million.

3. ICT access and use

3.1 ICT access by households

Based on Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) data for years 2012 and 2014, ICT access by households between the two years improved as follows (Table 6); the proportion of households with:

- fixed telephone: from 71.0% to 71.6%;
- mobile cellular phone: from 90.8% to 92.2%;
- computer: 44.9% to 53.1%;
- internet access: 39.2% to 52.0%.

3.2 ICT access and use by individuals

Latest available data on ICT access by individuals (tables 7 to 12) is available for 2014 as reported at the CMPHS.

In 2014, some 83% of persons aged five years and above could use a mobile phone, compared to around 80% in 2012.

Data on computer use (tables 8 and 10) indicate that in 2014:

- more than half (58.8%) of persons aged five years and above could use a computer compared to 55.8% 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 2012; and
- the home was the most common place for using a computer, as in 2012.

Data on internet use (table 9) indicate that in 2014:

- 46.5% persons aged twelve years and above were internet users, compared to around 38% in 2012;
- 80.7% younger people, particularly those in the age bracket 12-19 years tend to be more online, compared to around 67% in 2012.

4. ICT usage in educational institutions

4.1 Primary and secondary education

Between March 2013 and March 2014, ICT usage in education (Table 13) 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 was 23, same as in 2012;
- the proportion of secondary schools providing internet access to students increased slightly from 96.0% to 97.0%;
- the number of secondary school students per computer was 20, same as in 2012.

4.2 Tertiary education

Between academic year 2013/2014 and 2014/2015, the number of students enrolled in ICT or an ICT-dominated field at tertiary level increased by 4.3% from 3,836 to 4,000. Expressed as a proportion of total number of students enrolled at tertiary level, enrolment in ICT courses increased from 7.6% to 7.9%.

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 2013 and 2014 (Table 14).

More ‘large’ establishments

- had intranet in 2014 (48.6%) than in 2013 (46.1%);
- had received orders over the internet in 2014 (42.4%) than in 2013 (39.9%); and
- had placed orders over the internet in 2014 (39.3%) than in 2013 (37.4%).

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 138 in 2013 to 140 in 2014 (Table 15).

The number of employees in those establishments increased by 4.6% from 14,094 (7,600 males and 6,494 females) in 2013 to 14,747 (7,900 males and 6,847 females) in 2014. The share of employment in the ICT sector over total employment for 2014 stood at 4.8% compared to 4.6% in 2013.

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 2014, value added at current prices generated by the ICT sector was Rs 21,796 million, 7.1% higher than in 2013 (Rs 20,351 million). The contribution of ICT to GDP was 6.4% in 2014 slightly higher than 6.3% in 2013 (Table 15). The real growth rate (after removing price effects), however, dropped from 7.0% to 6.6%.

In 2014, around 44.3% of value added of the sector was generated by activities of telecommunications, 13.2% by wholesale and retail trade and 42.5% 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 2013 and 2014 as follows:

- Imports increased by around 80 % from Rs 9,280 million to Rs 16,688 million;
- Exports, including re-exports, increased almost five folds from Rs 2,042 million to Rs 9,598 million.

Increases in both imports and exports of ICT goods were mainly due to higher imports and exports of cellular phones.

Trade in ICT services between 2013 and 2014 are as follows:

- imports up by 8.7% from Rs 2,529 million to Rs 2,749 million; and
- exports decreased slightly by 0.9% from Rs 5,536 million to Rs 5,487 million.

Between 2013 and 2014, the share of ICT goods and services:

- over total imports increased from 5.2% to 8.0%; and
- over total exports from 4.2% to 7.6%.

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 5.67 in 2014 as compared to 5.34 in 2013, the improvement was mainly due to increases in ICT access and use (Table 16).

Based on latest provisional IDI figures published by ITU, among 166 countries in 2013 Mauritius (IDI of 5.22) ranked 70th, while Denmark (IDI of 8.86) ranked first. It is to be noted that Mauritius ranked highest among African countries (Table 17).

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, Port Louis

Tel: (230) 208 1800

Email: statsmauritus@ govmu.org

cso-ict@ govmu.org

Website: <http://statsmauritus.govmu.org>

Table 1 - ICT infrastructure as at end of year, 2010 - 2014

ICT infrastructure	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
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	12	13	13	14
<i>of which providing service to the public</i>	7	7	10	10	11
4. Percentage of population covered by mobile telephony (%)	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
5. Internet hosts (number)	36,653	51,123	51,139	n.a	n.a
6. Internet hosts per 10,000 inhabitants (number)	285.6	396.7	395.3	n.a	n.a
7. International Internet bandwidth capacity (Megabits per second)					
Incoming	3,390.0	5,806.0	8,274.0	11,921.0	17,077.0
Outgoing	3,390.0	5,806.0	8,274.0	11,921.0	17,077.0
8. International Internet bandwidth (bits per second) per inhabitant					
Incoming	2,709.0	4,629.5	6,579.8	9,462.3	13,534.7
Outgoing	2,709.0	4,629.5	6,579.8	9,462.3	13,534.7

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, 2010 - 2014

ICT access	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1. Fixed telephone lines ('000)	387.7	374.6	349.1	363.0	372.2
2. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	31.0	29.9	27.8	28.8	29.5
3. Mobile cellular subscriptions ('000)	1,190.9	1,294.1	1,485.8	1,533.6	1,652.0
<i>pre-paid</i>	<i>1,099.2</i>	<i>1,191.9</i>	<i>1,339.2</i>	<i>1,417.1</i>	<i>1,527.0</i>
<i>postpaid</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>146.6</i>	<i>116.5</i>	<i>125.0</i>
4. Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	95.2	103.2	118.2	121.7	130.9
5. Internet subscriptions ('000)	284.2	370.0	568.9	680.8	735.0
<i>fixed</i> ¹	<i>106.7</i>	<i>133.2</i>	<i>149.4</i>	<i>166.7</i>	<i>186.0</i>
<i>mobile</i>	<i>177.5</i>	<i>236.8</i>	<i>419.5</i>	<i>514.1</i>	<i>549.0</i>
6. Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	22.7	29.5	45.2	54.0	58.3
<i>fixed</i> ¹	<i>8.5</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>14.7</i>
<i>mobile</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>43.5</i>
7. Broadband Internet ² subscriptions ('000)	258.5	279.8	423.4	520.2 ³	579.0
<i>fixed</i> ¹	<i>81.0</i>	<i>118.2</i>	<i>141.0</i>	<i>162.4</i>	<i>182.0</i>
<i>mobile</i>	<i>177.5</i>	<i>161.6</i>	<i>282.4</i>	<i>357.8</i> ³	<i>397.0</i>
8. Broadband Internet ² subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	20.7	22.3	33.7	41.3	45.9
<i>fixed</i> ¹	<i>6.5</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>14.4</i>
<i>mobile</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>31.5</i>

¹ Includes wireless as from 2005

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

³ Revised

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, 2010 - 2014

Type of internet subscriptions	Number				
	2010	2011	2012	2013 ²	2014
TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	284,200	370,000	568,900	680,700	735,000
Narrowband Internet subscriptions	25,700	90,200	145,500	160,600	156,000
<i>Based on fixed access network</i>	<i>25,700</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>8,400</i>	<i>4,400</i>	<i>4,000</i>
<i>Based on mobile access network</i>	–	<i>75,200</i>	<i>137,100</i>	<i>156,200</i>	<i>152,000</i>
Broadband¹ Internet subscriptions	258,500	279,800	423,400	520,100	579,000
Fixed (including wireless)	81,000	118,200	141,000	162,400	182,000
Mobile	177,500	161,600	282,400	357,700	397,000

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 revised

–: Not applicable

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 4 - Selected telephone and Internet tariffs¹ as at end of year, 2010 - 2014

Rupees

Telephone and internet	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
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	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80
To a fixed telephone	10.44	10.44	10.44	10.44	10.44
4. Internet					
Dial up Peak time (per minute)	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57
Dial up Off Peak time (per minute)	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
ADSL 512 kbps (Unlimited Volume Usage)					
Residential use ²	673	621	621	621	621
Business use (512 kbps/128 kbps)	2,400	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
ADSL 1 Mbps Home & Business (Unlimited Volume Usage)					
Residential use ²	1,190	708	708	708	708
Business use (1 mbps/384 kbps)	4,900	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
ADSL 2 Mbps Home & Business (Unlimited Volume Usage)					
Residential use ²	–	1,186	1,186	1,186	1,186
Business use (2 mbps/384 kbps)	–	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900
Business use (2 mbps/512 kbps)	–	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
5. Mobile cellular tariffs for 100 minutes of use during a month¹ as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
6. Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use per month¹ as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0

¹ main service provider

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

–: Not applicable

Table 5 - Local and International telephone calls, 2010 - 2014

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Telephone calls	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 Local calls:					
Number of calls from fixed telephone	440.3	422.0	399.7	397.8	382.2
Volume of calls from fixed telephone (minutes)	1,042.0	980.7	911.2	904.3	876.2
Number of calls from mobile cellular telephone	1,241.2	1,423.1	1,485.3	1,525.6	1,439.5
Volume of calls from mobile cellular telephone (minutes)	1,702.9	2,041.6	2,230.7	2,329.1	2,159.8
2 International calls:					
Volume of outgoing calls (minutes)	132.3	134.2	110.5	97.7	103.9
<i>From fixed telephone</i>	40.8	41.1	31.7	22.8	21.7
<i>From mobile cellular telephone</i>	91.5	93.1	78.7	74.9	82.2
Volume of incoming calls (minutes)	182.9	161.8	143.9	134.9	114.2
<i>To fixed telephone</i>	89.6	86.6	64.4	61.6	47.4
<i>To mobile cellular telephone</i>	93.4	75.2	79.5	73.2	66.8
3 Short Message Service (SMS)					
<i>Number of SMS sent</i>	1,204.0	1,279.1	1,153.8	1,084.9	946.5

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 6: Availability of ICT to households, 2012 and 2014

Households with:	Percentage of Household (%)	
	2012	2014
Fixed telephone	71.0	71.6
Cellular mobile telephone	90.8	92.2
Television set	97.4	97.1
<i>More than one television set</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>14.3</i>
<i>Paid TV channels ¹</i>	<i>26.5</i>	<i>27.3</i>
<i>Smart Tv</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>7.5</i>
Computer	44.9	53.1
Internet access	39.2	52.0

¹ Channels, other than those from the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation (MBC)

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

_: Not applicable

Table 7: Proportion (%) of persons aged 5 years and above using a mobile cellular phone by age-group, 2012 and 2014

age-group (years)	Proportion of persons (%)	
	2012	2014
5 - 11	50.1	53.0
12 - 19	86.7	89.5
20 - 29	96.6	97.6
30 - 39	95.1	96.6
40 - 49	90.5	92.7
50 - 59	81.3	86.7
>=60	51.1	58.9
5 years & above	80.5	83.0

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 8: Proportion (%) of persons aged 5 years and above who can use computer by age-group, 2012 and 2014

age-group (years)	Proportion of persons (%)	
	2012	2014
5 - 11	72.7	72.0
12 - 19	92.8	95.8
20 - 29	78.1	86.7
30 - 39	57.1	66.2
40 - 49	42.0	48.9
50 - 59	31.4	34.8
>=60	13.0	16.2
5 years & above	55.8	58.8

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 9: Persons aged 12 years and above using computer and internet by age-group , 2012 and 2014

age-group (years)	Proportion of persons 12 years and above (%) using			
	computer		internet	
	2012	2014	2012	2014
12 - 19	85.2	88.1	66.6	80.7
20 - 29	67.3	71.6	60.2	72.6
30 - 39	45.4	53.3	36.4	53.0
40 - 49	35.0	41.0	28.1	38.0
50 - 59	27.1	29.5	21.6	27.2
>=60	10.0	12.3	8.5	11.4
12 years & above	45.8	48.5	37.6	46.5

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 10: Persons aged 12 years and above using computer by place of use¹, 2012 and 2014

Place of use of computer ¹	Percentage (%)	
	2012	2014
At home	78.2	79.4
School/Educational institution	26.0	24.7
Workplace	31.4	32.0
Cybercafe/ Other commercial facility	7.3	5.2
Free public access facility	5.2	8.8
Another person's place	9.4 ²	10.9

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 use¹, 2012 and 2014

Place of use of internet ¹	Percentage (%)	
	2012	2014
At home	76.1	77.6
School/Educational institution	18.0	17.9
Workplace	29.4	28.9
Cybercafé/Other commercial facility	8.2	6.5
Free public access facility	6.1	12.1
Another person's place	10.5	11.3

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 use¹, 2012 and 2014

Purpose of use of internet ¹	Percentage (%)	
	2012	2014
Email/chat	76.3	62.5
Make transactions with government: on-line	7.4	19.0
Search for information: Government	24.7	31.5
Search for information: Other	73.0	69.6
Education purposes	21.2	20.1
Overseas calls	21.2	25.6
Banking	9.1	11.2
Purchase of goods and/or services	8.5	14.0
Entertainment	61.5	67.6
Other	0.8	0.8

¹ Persons may report more than one answer

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 13 - ICT usage in education, 2010 - 2014

Educational level	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1. Primary education					
(i) Primary schools having Internet access for students (%)	55.7	58.0	56.0	56.0	56.0
(ii) Students per computer in primary schools (Number)	27	26	24	23	23
2. Secondary education					
(i) Secondary schools having Internet access for students for study purposes (%) ¹	94.7	96.0	93.0	96.0	97.0
(ii) Students per computer in secondary schools (Number) ¹	22	21	21	20	20
(iii) Students examined in ICT at School Certificate level					
Number	5,241	4,987	5,325	5,471	5,869
Percentage	30.0	29.0	31.5	34.4	37.5
(iv) Students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate level					
Number	977	928	1,007	923	926
Percentage	10.0	9.2	9.7	9.0	9.0
3. Tertiary education²					
Students enrolled in ICT or an ICT- dominated field at tertiary level					
Number	3,694	3,878	3,520	3,836 ³	4,000
Percentage	8.3	8.4	7.1	7.6 ³	7.9

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

² Includes also distance education and institutions abroad, and relates to school years 2009/2010 to 2013/2014

³ Revised

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, 2013 and 2014 (according to NSIC Rev. 2 based on ISIC Rev. 4 of 2007)

Use of ICT	% of establishments 2013				% of establishments 2014			
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All
1. Computer	79.2	100.0	99.8	98.5	79.0	99.9	99.9	98.6
2. Website	41.6	54.1	73.0	65.5	38.5	51.0	70.5	63.1
3. Internet/Email	73.6	95.8	98.3	95.9	74.1	97.1	98.9	96.9
4. Intranet	27.0	35.7	52.6	46.1	34.1	38.4	54.3	48.6
5. Receiving orders over the Internet	14.0	46.1	39.8	39.9	19.1	46.1	43.1	42.4
6. Placing orders over the Internet	14.6	44.0	36.8	37.4	17.9	41.6	40.3	39.3

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

² Comprises (i) the primary sector: 'Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing' and 'Mining & quarrying',
(ii) the secondary sector: 'Manufacturing', 'Electricity, Gas & water supply' and 'Construction'
(iii) the Tertiary sector: Trade, hotels & restaurants, transport and all the other service industries

Source: Survey of Employment and Earnings in large establishments, March 2013 and 2014

Table 15 - Establishments, employment and value added in the ICT sector, 2010 - 2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹	2014
1. Establishments ² in ICT sector (Number)	139	137	136	138	140
2. Employment ² in the ICT sector(number)	12,826	13,116	12,972	14,094	14,747
<i>Male</i>	6,787	7,000	7,068	7,600	7,900
<i>Female</i>	6,039	6,116	5,904	6,494	6,847
3. Employment in the ICT sector as a % of total employment	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.8
4. Value added in the ICT sector (Rs Million)	17,240	18,272	19,226	20,351	21,796
5. Value added in the ICT sector as a % of GDP	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4
6. Growth rate in the ICT sector (%)	12.3	9.4	9.1	7.0	6.6
7. Imports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	7,963	8,194	9,726	11,809	19,437
goods (c.i.f)	6,034	5,680	7,502	9,280	16,688
<i>services</i> ³	1,929	2,514	2,224	2,529	2,749
8. Exports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	3,753	4,947	5,562	7,578	15,085
goods (f.o.b)	625	317	455	2,042	9,598
<i>services</i> ³	3,128	4,630	5,107	5,536	5,487
9. Imports of ICT goods and services as a % of total imports	4.2	3.8	4.2	5.2	8.0
10. Exports of ICT goods and services as a % of total exports	2.4	2.9	3.0	4.2	7.6

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, 2013 - 2014

Category	Index	
	2013 ¹	2014 ²
ICT Access	6.66	7.08
ICT Use	3.07	3.43
ICT Skills	7.27	7.30
ICT Development Index	5.34	5.67

¹revised²provisional**Table 17 - ICT Development Index (IDI) for selected countries, 2013**

Category	IDI	Rank
Denmark	8.86	1
Korea Republic of	8.85	2
United Kingdom	8.50	5
Australia	8.18	12
Singapore	7.90	16
Mauritius *	5.22	70
Seychelles	4.97	75
South Africa	4.42	90
India	2.53	129

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

* provisional figure compiled by ITU

Concepts and definitions

Concepts	Definitions								
1. ICT Sector	<p>The definition of the ICT sector is according to the recommendations of the Global Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development of the United Nations.</p> <p>The ICT sector consists of manufacturing and services industries whose products capture, transmit or display data and information electronically</p> <p>It includes related activities of “Manufacturing”, “Wholesale and retail trade”, “Communications”, “Business services (such as call centres, software development, website development and hosting, multimedia and IT consulting and disaster recovery)”.</p> <p>Industrial classifications used is according to the National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC), Revision 2 based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all economic activities, Rev. 4 of 2007.</p>								
2. ICT goods and Services	<p>ICT Goods comprise telecommunications equipment, computer and related equipments, electronic components, audio and video equipments and other ICT goods.</p> <p>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)</p>								
3. ICT Development Index	<p>IDI is computed using the methodology of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). It is based on 11 variables organized in three categories, as follows:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Category</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Variables</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">ICT Access</td> <td> Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants. Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants. International Internet bandwidth (bits/s) per Internet user. Proportion of households with a computer Proportion of households with Internet access at home. </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">ICT Use</td> <td> Internet users per 100 inhabitants Fixed broadband internet Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">ICT Skills</td> <td> Adult literacy rate Secondary gross enrolment ratio Tertiary gross enrolment ratio </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Each variable is converted to a variable index with a value between zero</p>	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
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								

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. | Mobidity | 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 |