

Economic and Social Indicators

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Statistics - 2019

1. Introduction

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

Data presented in this report relate to the Republic of Mauritius and, unless otherwise stated, refer to the period 2015 to 2019. 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 2019, there were two fixed-line telephone service providers, three mobile cellular service providers and eleven internet service providers (Table 1).

Internet Usage

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

In 2019, International Bandwidth Usage was 101,657 Mbit/s (Megabits per second) compared to 64,977 Mbit/s in 2018. The usage per inhabitant moved up from 51,350 bits per second in 2018 to 80,331 bits per second in 2019, that is an increase of 56.4%.

The volume of internet downloads which has increased steadily over the past years went up by 60.8% from 276,074 terabytes in 2018 to 443,826 terabytes in 2019. Similarly, during the same period, the volume of internet uploads increased by 51.6% from 32,436 terabytes to 49,189 terabytes.

2.2 Fixed and Mobile cellular subscriptions

The number of fixed telephone lines increased by 5.6% from 434,300 in 2018 to 458,700 in 2019. The number of fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants moved up from 34.3 in 2018 to 36.2 in 2019.

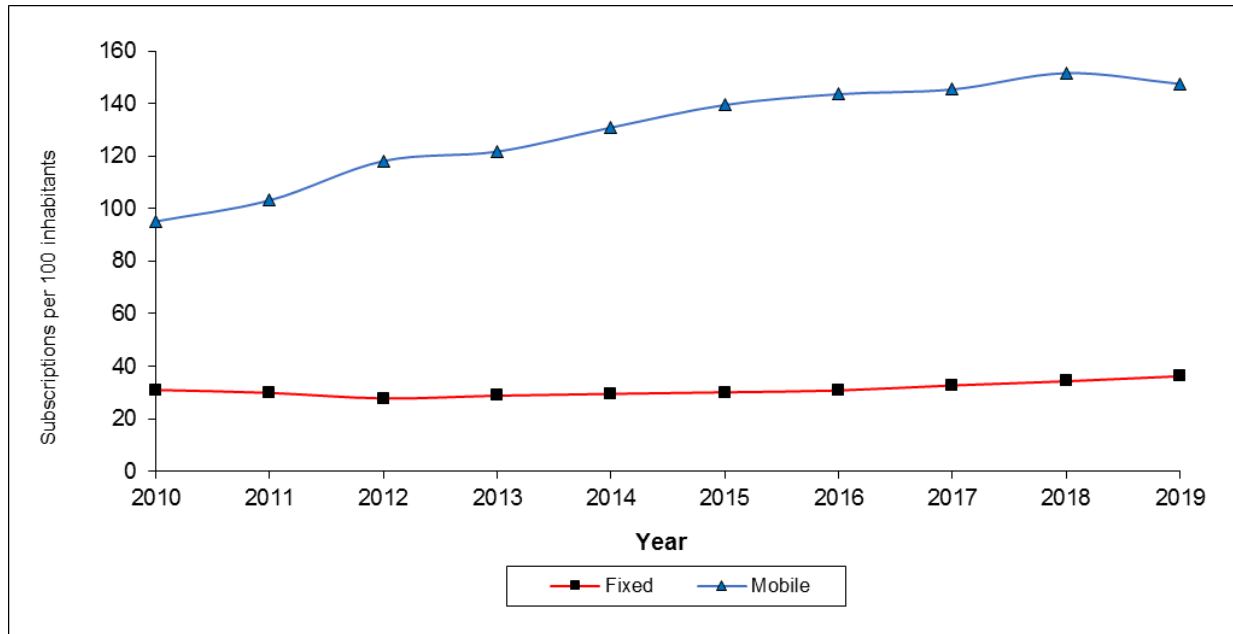
The population covered by mobile cellular telephony comprises the number of inhabitants who live within areas covered by a mobile cellular network, irrespective of whether or not they subscribe to the service. In 2019, some 99% of the population was covered by mobile cellular telephony, same as in 2018 (Table 1).

Between 2018 and 2019,

- the total number of mobile cellular subscriptions went down by 2.7% from 1,918,000 to 1,866,600. Prepaid subscriptions decreased by 4.5% from 1,738,400 to 1,659,600. However, postpaid subscriptions registered an increase of 15.3% from 179,600 to 207,000; and
- mobidensity (the number of mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants) consequently dropped by 2.7%, from 151.6 to 147.5 (Table 2).

As shown in Figure 1, over the period 2010 to 2018 mobidensity increased continuously but recorded a drop in 2019 whereas teledensity (fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants), decreased from 2010 to 2012 then increased continuously since 2013 (Table 2).

Figure 1 – Fixed telephone lines and mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, 2010 – 2019



2.3 Internet subscriptions

Between 2018 and 2019,

- the number of internet subscriptions increased by 10.4% from 1,355,600 to 1,496,300 (Table 2) as a result of increases of 10.0% in the number of mobile internet subscriptions (from 1,080,600 to 1,189,100) and 11.7% in that of fixed internet subscriptions (from 275,000 to 307,200); and
- the number of internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants went up from 107.1 to 118.2.

2.4 Type of Internet access

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

From 2018 to 2019, Broadband Internet subscriptions increased by 13.1% from 1,101,500 to 1,246,300. On the other hand, Narrowband Internet subscriptions went down by 1.5% from 253,900 to 250,000.

Among the Broadband Internet subscriptions, those based on mobile network rose by 13.5% from 827,300 to reach 939,100, and those based on fixed (including wireless) network increased by 12.0% from 274,200 to 307,200.

Narrowband subscriptions based on mobile access network dropped by 1.3% from 253,300 to 249,900 and those based on fixed access network declined by 83.3% from 600 to 100 (Table 3).

2.5 Tariffs

Selected telephone and internet tariffs for the period 2015 to 2019 are shown in Table 4. Data presented are from the main service provider as at end of year.

2.5.1 Telephone Charges

Between 2018 and 2019, the telephone tariff,

- from a fixed line remained unchanged; and
- from a mobile cellular prepaid service remained unchanged for calls: (i) on the same network, (ii) to a different network and (iii) to a fixed telephone (Table 4).

The average mobile cellular tariff (for 100 minutes of use during a month), expressed as a percentage of Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, stood at 0.8% in 2019, lower than in 2018 (0.9%).

2.5.2 Internet Charges

Between 2018 and 2019, the tariff for internet connection, using ADSL tariffs 512 kbps, 1 Mbps and 2 Mbps for both residential and business, remained unchanged (Table 4). It is to be noted that the dial-up internet service has phased out since April 2019.

The internet access tariff (for 20 hours of use during a month) as a percentage of GNI per capita declined from 2.2% in 2018 to 2.1% in 2019. It is to be noted that as from 2018, the dial-up internet access service was abolished. Henceforth, this indicator is computed based on the monthly broadband internet access tariff FTTH (Fibre to the home) with download speed of 10 Mbps.

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 2019, around 8 were made through mobile phones, same as in 2018 (Table 5).

However, mobile phone calls are generally shorter than those through fixed phones. In 2019, a mobile phone call lasted on average 1.1 minutes against 2.3 minutes for a call through a fixed phone, almost the same as in 2018.

Local calls from mobile phones between 2018 and 2019 are as follows:

- increased by 0.6% in number from 1,505.6 million to 1,514.9 million, and
- decreased by 3.1% in volume from 1,772.1 million minutes to 1717.9 million minutes.

2.6.2 International calls

Between 2018 and 2019, the volume of international phone calls for outgoing traffic went down by 22.6% (from 53.0 to 41.0 million minutes). In parallel, incoming traffic fell by 18.9% (from 51.9 to 42.1 million minutes) (Table 5).

2.6.3 Short Message Service (SMS)

Between 2018 and 2019,

- the number of messages sent through the Short Message Service (SMS) decreased by 24.1% from 960.0 to 728.5 million.

3. ICT access and use

3.1 ICT access by households

Data for this module are based on the results of the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) and are updated every two years, the latest update being for year 2018.

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

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

3.2 ICT access and use by individuals

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

Data on computer use (Table 8) showed that in 2018:

- around 50% of persons aged five years and above could use a computer, same as in 2016;
- younger people, particularly those in the age bracket 12 - 29 years are more likely to be computer users than older ones, same as in 2016.

Data on internet use (Table 8) revealed that in 2018:

- 61% persons aged twelve years and above were internet users, compared to 54% in 2016;
- 91% of young persons, in both age groups 12 - 19 years and 20 - 29 years were using internet in 2018, compared to around 87% and 83% in 2016 respectively.

4. ICT usage in business

Based on data collected through the Survey of Employment and Earnings among 'large establishments' employing 10 or more persons, the following changes have been observed in ICT usage for years 2018 and 2019 (Table 10).

'large' establishments

- having computer went down slightly from 99.2% in 2018 to 98.8% in 2019;
- having internet declined from 98.5% in 2018 to 97.8% in 2019;
- having placed orders over the internet increased from 48.3% in 2018 to 48.8% in 2019.

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

5.1 Employment

The number of large establishments (employing 10 or more persons) operating in the ICT sector in 2019 was 122, i.e same as in 2018 (Table 11).

Employment in those establishments remained almost the same, i.e. 16,157 (8,544 males and 7,613 females) in 2018 and 16,162 (8,324 males and 7,838 females) in 2019. The share of employment in the ICT sector over total employment for 2019 stood at 5.0%, same as in 2018.

5.2 Gross Value Added (GVA)

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

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

In 2019, value added at current prices generated by the ICT sector was Rs 25,473 million, 5.1% higher in nominal terms than in 2018 (Rs 24,248 million). The contribution of ICT to Gross Value Added at current basic prices (GVA) was 5.8% in 2019, higher than in 2018 (5.7%) (Table 11). The real growth rate (after removing price effects), went down from 5.3% to 5.1%.

In 2019, around 49% of value added of the sector was generated by activities of telecommunications, 17% by wholesale and retail trade and 34% by the remaining activities such as manufacturing, call centres, software development and website development.

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

Trade in ICT goods between 2018 and 2019 was as follows:

- imports went down by 1.6 % from Rs 11,708 million to Rs 11,524 million;
- similarly, exports which includes re-exports, decreased by 33.8% from Rs 1,617 million to Rs 1,070 million.

Trade in ICT services between 2018 and 2019 was as follows:

- imports dropped by 11.9% from Rs 4,345 million to Rs 3,830 million; while
- exports increased by 12.4% from Rs 4,422 million to Rs 4,970 million.

Between 2018 and 2019, the share of ICT goods and services:

- over total imports decreased from 6.2% to 5.7%; whereas
- over total exports remained the same (3.1%).

6. ICT Development Index (IDI)

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

Previously, the IDI was based on eleven indicators grouped into three sub-indices and was measured on a scale of 0 to 10, where a value of 10 indicates highest ICT development and 0 the lowest ICT development (more details are given at Annex). Latest IDI data available for Mauritius is for year 2016 (Tables 12 & 13). Mauritius with an index of 5.88 ranked first among African countries and 72th out of 176 countries worldwide.

The methodology for the computation of the IDI for the year 2017 onwards based on a set of new indicators taking on board the “Sustainable Development Goals” (SDGs) is under review. The new methodology has not yet been finalised by ITU and will probably be made available by the end of 2020.

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Table 1 - ICT infrastructure as at end of year, 2015 - 2019

| ICT infrastructure | 2015 | 2016 | 2017¹ | 2018¹ | 2019 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 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) | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 |
| <i>of which providing service to the public</i> | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| 4. Percentage of population covered by mobile telephony (%) | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 |
| 5. International Internet bandwidth capacity (Megabits per second) | | | | | |
| Incoming | 21,305.0 | 42,500.0 | NA | NA | NA |
| Outgoing | 21,305.0 | 42,500.0 | NA | NA | NA |
| 6. International Internet bandwidth capacity (bits per second) per inhabitant | | | | | |
| Incoming | 16,870.4 | 33,628.2 | NA | NA | NA |
| Outgoing | 16,870.4 | 33,628.2 | NA | NA | NA |
| 7. International Bandwidth Usage Mbit/s (Megabits per second) | Napp | Napp | 43,059 | 64,977 | 101,657 |
| 8. International Bandwidth Usage (bits per second) per inhabitant | Napp | Napp | 34,038 | 51,350 | 80,331 |
| 9. Volume of internet usage (Gigabytes) | | | | | |
| Downloads | 73,749,569 | 112,325,195 | 172,180,544 | 276,074,469 | 443,825,799 |
| Uploads | 10,667,271 | 15,339,443 | 21,540,696 | 32,435,623 | 49,188,749 |

¹ Revised

NA : Not available

Napp : Not applicable

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 2 - ICT access as at end of year, 2015 - 2019

| ICT access | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. Fixed telephone lines ('000) | 380.0 | 389.5 | 413.1 | 434.3 | 458.7 |
| 2. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants | 30.1 | 30.8 | 32.7 | 34.3 | 36.2 |
| 3. Mobile cellular subscriptions ('000) | 1,762.3 | 1,814.0 | 1,839.5 | 1,918.0 | 1,866.6 |
| <i>pre-paid</i> | 1,629.0 | 1,664.6 | 1,677.8 | 1,738.4 | 1,659.6 |
| <i>postpaid</i> | 133.3 | 149.4 | 161.7 | 179.6 | 207.0 |
| 4. Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants | 139.5 | 143.6 | 145.4 | 151.6 | 147.5 |
| 5. Internet subscriptions ('000) | 840.9 | 1,090.3 | 1,248.0 | 1,355.6 | 1,496.3 |
| <i>fixed</i> ¹ | 200.5 | 215.1 | 248.4 | 275.0 | 307.2 |
| <i>mobile</i> | 640.4 | 875.2 | 999.6 | 1,080.6 | 1,189.1 |
| 6. Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants | 66.6 | 86.3 | 98.7 | 107.1 | 118.2 |
| <i>fixed</i> ¹ | 15.9 | 17.0 | 19.6 | 21.7 | 24.3 |
| <i>mobile</i> | 50.7 | 69.3 | 79.0 | 85.4 | 94.0 |
| 7. Broadband Internet ² subscriptions ('000) | 661.6 | 863.4 | 991.9 | 1,101.5 | 1,246.3 |
| <i>fixed</i> ¹ | 197.4 | 212.6 | 246.0 | 274.2 | 307.2 |
| <i>mobile</i> | 464.2 | 650.8 | 745.9 | 827.3 | 939.1 |
| 8. Broadband Internet ² subscriptions per 100 inhabitants | 52.4 | 68.3 | 78.4 | 87.1 | 98.5 |
| <i>fixed</i> ¹ | 15.6 | 16.8 | 19.4 | 21.7 | 24.3 |
| <i>mobile</i> | 36.8 | 51.5 | 59.0 | 65.4 | 74.2 |

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: The decrease in mobile cellular subscriptions for 2019 is due to the gradual switching-off of CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) network resulting in loss of CDMA customers.

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 3 - Internet subscriptions by type of access as at end of year, 2015 - 2019

| Type of internet subscriptions | Number | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS | 840,900 | 1,090,300 | 1,248,000 | 1,355,600 | 1,496,300 |
| Narrowband Internet subscriptions | 179,300 | 226,900 | 256,100 | 253,900 | 250,000 |
| <i>Based on fixed access network</i> | <i>3,100</i> | <i>2,500</i> | <i>2,400</i> | <i>600</i> | <i>100</i> |
| <i>Based on mobile access network</i> | <i>176,200</i> | <i>224,400</i> | <i>253,700</i> | <i>253,300</i> | <i>249,900</i> |
| Broadband¹ Internet subscriptions | 661,600 | 863,400 | 991,900 | 1,101,500 | 1,246,300 |
| Fixed (including wireless) | 197,400 | 212,600 | 246,000 | 274,200 | 307,200 |
| Mobile | 464,200 | 650,800 | 745,900 | 827,300 | 939,100 |

¹ Broadband Internet refers to connection to the internet at a speed equal to or greater than 256 kbps, as the sum of capacity in both directions

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 4 - Selected telephone and Internet tariffs¹ as at end of year, 2015 - 2019

Rupees

| Telephone and internet | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. Fixed telephone | | | | | |
| A three-minute local call (off-peak time) | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 |
| Residential monthly line rental | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 |
| Business monthly line rental | 225.00 | 225.00 | 225.00 | 225.00 | 225.00 |
| 2. International Direct Dialling - 3 minutes call from fixed telephone (off-peak) to: | | | | | |
| Reunion Island | 20.70 | 20.70 | 20.70 | 20.70 | 20.70 |
| London/Johannesburg | 27.90 | 27.90 | 27.90 | 27.90 | 27.90 |
| New York | 27.90 | 27.90 | 27.90 | 27.90 | 27.90 |
| China | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| 3. Mobile Cellular telephone - 3 minutes local call on prepaid service | | | | | |
| On same network | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.60 |
| To a different network | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.80 |
| To a fixed telephone | 10.44 | 10.44 | 10.44 | 10.44 | 10.44 |
| 4. Internet | | | | | |
| Dial up Peak time (per minute) | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 | Napp | Napp |
| Dial up Off Peak time (per minute) | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.27 | Napp | Napp |
| ADSL 512 kbps (Unlimited Volume Usage, monthly) | | | | | |
| Residential use ² | 621 | 621 | 621 | 621 | 621 |
| Business use (512 kbps/128 kbps) | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 |
| ADSL 1 Mbps Home & Business (Unlimited Volume Usage, monthly) | | | | | |
| Residential use ² | 708 | 708 | 708 | 708 | 708 |
| Business use (1 mbps/384 kbps) | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,400 |
| ADSL 2 Mbps Home & Business (Unlimited Volume Usage, monthly) | | | | | |
| Residential use ² | 1,186 | 1,186 | 1,186 | 1,186 | 1,186 |
| Business use (2 mbps/384 kbps) | 4,900 | 4,900 | 4,900 | 4,900 | 4,900 |
| 5. Mobile cellular tariffs for 100 minutes of use during a month ¹ as a percentage of GNI per capita (%) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| 6. Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use per month ¹ as a percentage of GNI per capita (%) based on dial-up tariff* | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | Napp | Napp |
| Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use per month ¹ as a percentage of GNI per capita (%) based on FTTH tariff | Napp | Napp | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 |

¹ main service provider

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

* Note: As from 2018, this indicator is no longer based on the dial-up internet tariff which has phased out. Instead, it is computed from the monthly broadband internet access tariff - FTTH (Fibre to the home) with download speed 10 Mbps and volume capacity 75 GB. In 2019, the volume capacity has increased to 150Gb.

Table 5 - Local and International telephone calls, 2015 - 2019

Mn

| Telephone calls | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 Local calls: | | | | | |
| Number of calls from fixed telephone | 379.7 | 365.1 | 340.9 | 319.9 | 298.1 |
| Volume of calls from fixed telephone (minutes) | 875.7 | 832.1 | 781.2 | 721.9 | 675.3 |
| Number of calls from mobile cellular telephone | 1,465.0 | 1,473.1 | 1,418.1 | 1,505.6 | 1,514.9 |
| Volume of calls from mobile cellular telephone (minutes) | 2,055.4 | 1,892.5 | 1,812.9 | 1,772.1 | 1,717.9 |
| 2 International calls: | | | | | |
| Volume of outgoing calls (minutes) | 91.8 | 76.1 | 65.5 | 53.0 | 41.0 |
| <i>From fixed telephone</i> | 22.1 | 18.0 | 17.6 | 13.6 | 9.6 |
| <i>From mobile cellular telephone</i> | 69.7 | 58.1 | 47.9 | 39.4 | 31.4 |
| Volume of incoming calls (minutes) | 104.0 | 83.3 | 65.8 | 51.9 | 42.1 |
| <i>To fixed telephone</i> | 44.0 | 35.5 | 29.1 | 21.8 | 17.9 |
| <i>To mobile cellular telephone</i> | 60.0 | 47.8 | 36.7 | 30.1 | 24.2 |
| 3 Short Message Service (SMS) | | | | | |
| <i>Number of SMS sent</i> | 982.0 | 1,000.4 | 1,010.8 | 960.0 | 728.5 |

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

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

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

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

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

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

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

Table 8: Proportion(%) of persons using computer and internet by age-group, 2016 and 2018

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

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 9 - ICT usage in education, 2015 - 2019

| Educational level | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Primary education | | | | | |
| (i) Primary schools having Internet access for students (%) | 41.0 | 38.0 | 35.0 | 27.0 | 40.0 |
| (ii) Students per computer in primary schools (Number) | 22 | 22 | 22 | 16 | 14 |
| 2. Secondary education | | | | | |
| (i) Secondary schools having Internet access for students for study purposes (%) ¹ | 99.0 | 95.0 | 94.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| (ii) Students per computer in secondary schools (Number) ¹ | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 |
| (iii) Students examined in ICT at School Certificate level | | | | | |
| Number | 5,662 | 6,028 | 6,103 | 5,930 | 6,280 |
| Percentage | 36.1 | 39.0 | 39.8 | 38.6 | 40.7 |
| (iv) Students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate level | | | | | |
| Number | 992 | 973 | 966 | 1,054 | 1,095 |
| Percentage | 9.6 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 11.2 | 12.2 |
| 3. Tertiary education² | | | | | |
| Students enrolled in ICT or an ICT- dominated field at tertiary level | | | | | |
| Number | 3,920 | 3,866 | 3,697 | 3,438 | NA |
| Percentage | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.3 | NA |

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

² Includes also distance education and institutions abroad

NA: Not available

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

Table 10 - ICT usage in business ¹ by industrial sector ², 2018 and 2019 (according to NSIC Rev. 2 based on ISIC Rev. 4 of 2007)

| Use of ICT | % of establishments 2018 | | | | % of establishments 2019 | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------|
| | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector | All | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector | All |
| 1. Computer | 84.6 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.2 | 84.7 | 99.8 | 99.6 | 98.8 |
| 2. Website | 31.0 | 46.2 | 66.4 | 59.6 | 31.3 | 45.7 | 66.8 | 59.5 |
| 3. Internet/Email | 80.4 | 99.1 | 99.4 | 98.5 | 81.3 | 99.2 | 98.6 | 97.8 |
| 4. Intranet | 27.0 | 30.4 | 45.7 | 41.0 | 27.2 | 32.1 | 46.0 | 41.5 |
| 5. Receiving orders over the Internet | 23.7 | 53.5 | 48.4 | 48.6 | 25.4 | 54.7 | 48.8 | 49.0 |
| 6. Placing orders over the Internet | 24.8 | 48.8 | 49.7 | 48.3 | 26.5 | 51.9 | 49.4 | 48.8 |

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 2018 and 2019

Table 11 - Establishments, employment and value added in the ICT sector, 2015 - 2019

| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 ³ | 2019 |
|--|------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| 1. Establishments ¹ in ICT sector (number) | 130 | 122 | 126 | 122 | 122 |
| 2. Employment ² in the ICT sector (number) | 14,819 | 15,211 | 15,761 | 16,157 | 16,162 |
| <i>Male</i> | 8,048 | 7,991 | 8,383 | 8,544 | 8,324 |
| <i>Female</i> | 6,771 | 7,256 | 7,378 | 7,613 | 7,838 |
| 3. Employment in the ICT sector as a % of total employment | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| 4. Value added in the ICT sector (Rs Million) | 21,137 | 21,970 | 22,894 | 24,248 | 25,473 |
| 5. Value added in the ICT sector as a % of GVA (Gross Value Added at current basic prices) | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| 6. Growth rate in the ICT sector (%) | 7.1 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.1 |
| 7. Imports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million) | 20,331 | 14,952 | 13,173 | 16,053 | 15,354 |
| <i>goods (c.i.f)</i> | 17,410 | 12,327 | 9,650 | 11,708 | 11,524 |
| <i>services</i> ³ | 2,921 | 2,625 | 3,523 | 4,345 | 3,830 |
| 8. Exports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million) | 16,546 | 9,692 | 5,639 | 6,039 | 6,040 |
| <i>goods (f.o.b)</i> | 11,123 | 4,243 | 1,254 | 1,617 | 1,070 |
| <i>services</i> ³ | 5,423 | 5,449 | 4,385 | 4,422 | 4,970 |
| 9. Imports of ICT goods and services as a % of total imports | 8.7 ³ | 6.4 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 5.7 |
| 10. Exports of ICT goods and services as a % of total exports | 8.4 ³ | 5.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 |

¹ Large establishments, that is employing 10 or more persons

² Source: Bank of Mauritius

³ revised

Note 1: Industrial Classifications is according to the National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC), Revision 2 based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), Rev. 4 of 2007

Table 12 - ICT Development Index, 2015 - 2016

| Category | Index ¹ | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | 2015 | 2016 |
| ICT Access | 7.10 | 7.32 |
| ICT Use | 3.77 | 4.47 |
| ICT Skills | 6.63 | 6.53 |
| ICT Development Index | 5.67 | 6.02 |

¹revised

Table 13 - ICT Development Index (IDI) for selected countries, 2016

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

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

* Provisional figure compiled by ITU

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 based on latest version of WTO Harmonised</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 Telecommunication Union (ITU). It is based on 11 variables organised 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> Mean years of schooling Secondary gross enrolment ratio Tertiary gross enrolment ratio </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Category | Variables | ICT Access | Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants International Internet bandwidth (bits/s) per Internet user Proportion of households with a computer Proportion of households with Internet access at home | ICT Use | Internet users per 100 inhabitants Fixed broadband internet Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants | ICT Skills | Mean years of schooling Secondary gross enrolment ratio Tertiary gross enrolment ratio |
| Category | Variables | | | | | | | | |
| ICT Access | Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants International Internet bandwidth (bits/s) per Internet user Proportion of households with a computer Proportion of households with Internet access at home | | | | | | | | |
| ICT Use | Internet users per 100 inhabitants Fixed broadband internet Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants | | | | | | | | |
| ICT Skills | Mean years of schooling Secondary gross enrolment ratio Tertiary gross enrolment ratio | | | | | | | | |

Each variable is converted to a variable index with a value between zero and one by dividing it by the reference value or “goal post” (provided by ITU). The category index is an average of the weighted variable indices multiplied by 10. The IDI is a weighted average of the category indices.

The value of the IDI varies from 0 to 10, with the value 10 indicating highest ICT development and 0 the lowest ICT development.

4. **Teledensity** Number of fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants
5. **Mobidensity** Number of mobile cellular phones per 100 inhabitants
6. **Narrowband** Connection to the internet at speed less than 256 kilobits per second, as the sum of capacity in both directions
7. **Broadband** Connection to the internet at speed equal to or greater than 256 kilobits per second, as the sum of capacity in both directions
8. **Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)** Technologies that provide digital data transmission
9. **Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)** DSL with different speed for upstream and downstream
10. **Peak time domestic call** 6.30 hours to 20.30 hours
11. **Peak time international call** Monday to Friday – 6.00 hours to 22.00 hours
Saturday – 6.00 hours to 12.00 hours
12. **International Internet bandwidth** The amount of information (megabits) that could be transmitted to or from the country per second
13. **Mobile cellular tariff for 100 minutes of use** refers to 100 minutes of use (average of 100 minutes of use on same network, 100 minutes of use on a different network and 100 minutes of use to a fixed telephone) on a prepaid package
14. **Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use** computed from the monthly broadband internet access tariff - FTTH (Fibre to the home) with download speed 10 Mbps and volume capacity 150 GB
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