

Economic and Social Indicators

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Statistics - 2021

1. Introduction

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

Data presented in this report relate to the Republic of Mauritius and most tables refer to the period 2017 to 2021. The concepts and definitions used are given at Annex.

2. ICT infrastructure

2.1 Service providers and available infrastructure

Number of service providers

At the end of 2021, 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 2021, International Bandwidth Usage was 211,312 Megabits per second (Mbit/s) compared to 144,973 Mbit/s in 2020. The usage per inhabitant progressed by 46.0% from 114,510 bits per second in 2020 to 167,192 bits per second in 2021.

The volume of internet downloads surged by 60.2% from 711,287 terabytes in 2020 to 1,139,560 terabytes in 2021. Similarly, during the same period, the volume of internet uploads registered an increase of 50.5% from 74,232 terabytes to 111,723 terabytes.

2.2 Fixed and Mobile cellular subscriptions

The number of fixed telephone lines went down by 2.0% from 478,700 in 2020 to 469,100 in 2021. The number of fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants decreased from 37.8 in 2020 to 37.1 in 2021.

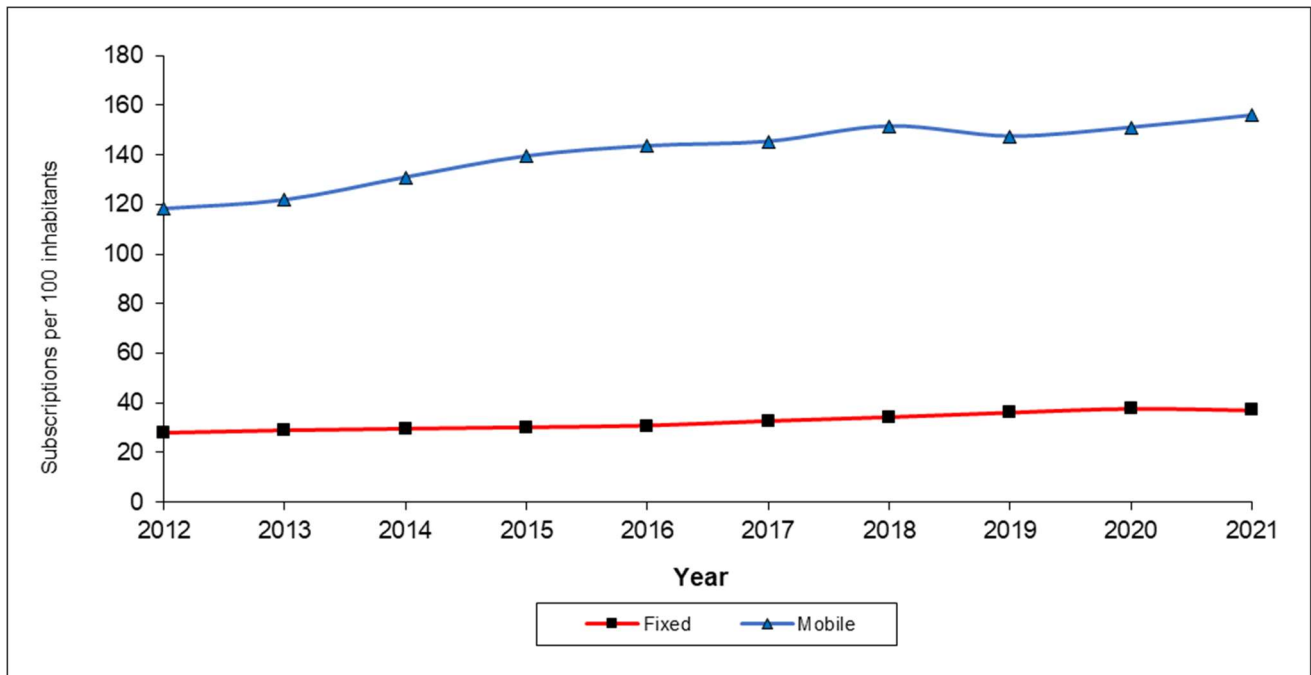
The population covered by mobile cellular telephony comprises the number of inhabitants who live within areas covered by a mobile cellular network, irrespective of whether they subscribe to the service. In 2021, some 99% of the population was covered by mobile cellular telephony, same as in 2020 (Table 1).

Between 2020 and 2021,

- the total number of mobile cellular subscriptions increased by 3.1% from 1,912,900 to 1,971,300. Prepaid subscriptions went up by 2.0% from 1,691,200 to 1,724,800 and postpaid subscriptions rose by 11.2% from 221,700 to 246,500; and
- mobidensity (the number of mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants) increased by 3.2%, from 151.1 to 156.0 (Table 2).

As shown in Figure 1, over the period 2012 to 2021 mobility followed an upward trend while teledensity (fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants) remained almost constant (Table 2).

Figure 1 – Fixed telephone lines and mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, 2012 – 2021



2.3 Internet subscriptions

Between 2020 and 2021,

- the number of internet subscriptions increased by 9.9% from 1,648,000 to 1,811,700 (Table 2) due to the combined effect of increases of 11.9% in mobile internet subscriptions (from 1,324,700 to 1,482,700) and 1.8% in fixed internet subscriptions (from 323,300 to 329,000); and
- the number of internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants registered an increase of 10.1% from 130.2 to 143.3.

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.

In 2021, Broadband Internet subscriptions which constituted 96.1% of total internet subscriptions, increased by 11.0% to reach 1,740,600 compared to 1,568,800 in 2020. On the other hand, Narrowband Internet subscriptions contracted by 10.2% from 79,200 in 2020 to 71,100 in 2021.

Broadband Internet subscriptions based on mobile access, accounting for 81.1% of total Broadband Internet subscriptions network in 2021, reached 1,411,700 showing a growth of 13.3% over the figure of 1,245,600 in 2020. Those based on fixed (including wireless) network increased by 1.8% from 323,200 in 2020 to 328,900 in 2021.

Narrowband subscriptions based on mobile access network decreased by 10.2% from 79,100 to 71,000 and those based on fixed access network remained at 100, same as in 2020 (Table 3).

2.5 Tariffs

Selected telephone and internet tariffs for the period 2017 to 2021 are shown in Table 4. Data presented are from the main service provider and are as at end of year.

2.5.1 Telephone Charges

Between 2020 and 2021, the telephone tariff remained unchanged:

- from a fixed line; and
- from a mobile cellular prepaid service 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 0.9% in 2021, same as in 2020.

2.5.2 Internet Charges

The tariff for Fibre to The Home (FTTH) of 10 Mbps with different volume allowances for both residential and business remained unchanged in 2021 compared to 2020.

The internet access tariff for 20 hours of use during a month as a percentage of GNI per capita decreased from 2.4% in 2020 to 2.2% in 2021. This indicator is computed based on the monthly standard residential offer of 10 Mbps and volume allowance 150 GB with unlimited internet access.

2.6 Communication traffic

2.6.1 Local calls

Local calls are mostly done through mobile phones. Out of every 10 local calls in 2021, around 8 were made through mobile phones, same as in 2020 (Table 5).

However, mobile phone calls are generally shorter than those through fixed phones. In 2021, a mobile phone call lasted on average 1.2 minutes against 2.4 minutes for a call through a fixed phone, same as in 2020.

Local calls from mobile phones between 2020 and 2021 decreased by:

- 10.4% in number from 1,350.8 million to 1,210.6 million, and
- 12.2% in volume from 1,587.5 million minutes to 1,393.9 million minutes.

2.6.2 International calls

Between 2020 and 2021, the volume of international phone calls for outgoing traffic went down by 11.0% (from 34.7 to 30.9 million minutes). Similarly, incoming traffic volume fell by 12.2% (from 27.9 to 24.5 million minutes) (Table 5).

2.6.3 Short Message Service (SMS)

Between 2020 and 2021,

- the number of messages sent through the Short Message Service (SMS) declined by 36.8% from 497.0 million to 314.3 million.

3. ICT access and use in households

Figures in this section are based on the results of the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS), the latest update being for year 2020.

3.1 ICT access by households

Comparative figures between 2018 and 2020 show that ICT access by households improved as shown in Table 6. The proportion of households with:

- smartphones: from 71.3% to 81.4%;
- internet access: from 69.7% to 72.6%
- paid TV channels: from 38.9% to 42.4%;
- Smart TV: from 22.6% to 37.7%.

3.2 ICT use by individuals

In 2020, some 91% of persons aged five years and above used a mobile phone, compared to around 88% in 2018 (Table 7).

Data on computer use (Table 8) showed that in 2020:

- 46.8% of persons aged five years and above used computer, compared to 49.6% in 2018;
- younger people, particularly those in the age bracket 12 - 29 years are more likely to be computer users than older ones, same as in 2018.

Data on internet use (Table 8) revealed that in 2020:

- 68.3% persons aged twelve years and above were internet users, compared to 61.1% in 2018;
- 94.3% of young persons in age group 12 - 19 years and 96.1% in age group 20 - 29 years were using internet in 2020, compared to around 91% for both age groups in 2018.

4. ICT usage in education sector

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

4.1 Primary Education

- 75% of schools had internet access for students for study purposes in 2021 against 67% in 2020.
- The ratio of students per computer was 13 for both 2020 and 2021.

4.2 Secondary Education

- 100% of schools have internet access for students for study purposes since 2018.
- The ratio of students per computer was 10 for both 2020 and 2021.
- The percentage of students examined in ICT at School Certificate level was 42.8% in 2021 compared to 40.7% in 2019.

- The percentage of students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate level was 14.3% in 2021 compared to 12.2% in 2019.

It is to be noted that School Certificate and Higher School Certificate examinations were not held in 2020 due to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic.

4.3 Tertiary Education

- The percentage of students who enrolled in ICT or an ICT-related field at tertiary level was around 9.0% in 2021 compared to 8.3% in 2020.

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 observed in ICT usage for years 2020 and 2021 (Table 10).

‘Large’ establishments

- having computer stood at 99.0% in 2021, against 98.8% in 2020;
- having internet increased from 98.6% in 2020 to 98.9% in 2021;
- having placed orders over the internet increased from 51.9% in 2020 to 55.3% in 2021.

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

6.1 Employment

The number of large establishments (employing 10 or more persons) operating in the ICT sector in 2021 was 113, lower than the figure of 122 in 2020 (Table 11).

Employment in large establishments went down by 0.47%, from 16,980 (8,865 males and 8,115 females) in 2020 to 16,900 (8,865 males and 8,035 females) in 2021. The share of employment in the ICT sector over total employment for 2021 stood at 5.5%, against 5.2% in 2020.

6.2 Gross Value Added (GVA)

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

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

In 2021, value added at current prices generated by the ICT sector was Rs 28,174 million, 6.7% higher in nominal terms than in 2020 (Rs 26,397 million). The contribution of ICT to Gross Value Added (GVA) at current basic prices was 6.6% in 2021, lower than in 2020 (6.7%). The real growth rate (after removing price effects), went up from 1.5% in 2020 to 6.9% in 2021 (Table 11).

In 2021, around 36% of value added of this sector was generated by activities of telecommunications, 35% by software and website development and IT consultancy, 12% by wholesale and retail trade, and the remaining 17% by activities such as call centres.

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

Trade in ICT goods and services from 2020 to 2021 progressed as follows:

- Imports by 26.6% from Rs 13,552 million to Rs 17,160 million; and
- Exports, including re-exports, by 23.7% from Rs 5,602 million to Rs 6,929 million.

Trade in ICT goods between 2020 and 2021 was as follows:

- imports went up by 23.6 % from Rs 8,890 million to Rs 10,986 million;
- exports which include re-exports, decreased by 10.8% from Rs 695 million to Rs 620 million.

Trade in ICT services between 2020 and 2021 improved as follows:

- imports by 32.4% from Rs 4,662 million to Rs 6,174 million;
- exports by 28.6% from Rs 4,907 million to Rs 6,309 million.

Between 2020 and 2021, the share of ICT goods and services increased:

- from 6.5% to 7.1% over total imports of goods and services; and
- from 4.3% to 5.2% over total exports of goods and services.

7. ICT Development Index (IDI)

The ICT Development Index (IDI) has been devised by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to assess the level of digital development of countries. The 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).

Latest available figures on IDI for Mauritius date back to year 2016. Mauritius with an index of 5.88 ranked first among African countries and 72nd out of 76 countries worldwide.

The methodology for the computation of a revised version of IDI, based on a set of new indicators is still under review. Consensus has not been reached on the new methodology. Hence, the index is not available for the years 2017 onwards.

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Table 1 - ICT infrastructure, 2017 - 2021

ICT infrastructure	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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	11	11	11
<i>of which providing service to the public</i>	Number	10	10	11	11	11
4. Percentage of population covered by mobile telephony	%	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
5. International Bandwidth Usage	Megabits per second	43,059	64,977	101,657	144,973	211,312
6. International Bandwidth Usage per inhabitant	Bits per second	34,038	51,350	80,331	114,510	167,192
7. Volume of internet usage						
Downloads	Terabytes	172,181	276,074	444,397	711,287	1,139,560
Uploads	Terabytes	21,541	32,436	49,279	74,232	111,723

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 2 - ICT access, 2017 - 2021

ICT access	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1. Fixed telephone lines ('000)	413.1	434.3	458.7	478.7	469.1
2. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	32.7	34.3	36.2	37.8	37.1
3. Mobile cellular subscriptions ('000)	1,839.5	1,918.0	1,866.6	1,912.9	1,971.3
<i>pre-paid</i>	1,677.8	1,738.4	1,659.6	1,691.2	1,724.8
<i>postpaid</i>	161.7	179.6	207.0	221.7	246.5
4. Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	145.4	151.6	147.5	151.1	156.0
5. Internet subscriptions ('000)	1,248.0	1,355.6	1,496.3	1,648.0	1,811.7
<i>fixed</i> ¹	248.4	275.0	307.2	323.3	329.0
<i>mobile</i>	999.6	1,080.6	1,189.1	1,324.7	1,482.7
6. Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	98.7	107.1	118.2	130.2	143.3
<i>fixed</i> ¹	19.6	21.7	24.3	25.5	26.0
<i>mobile</i>	79.0	85.4	94.0	104.6	117.3
7. Broadband Internet ² subscriptions ('000)	1,148.9	1,275.5	1,416.7	1,568.8	1,740.6
<i>fixed</i> ¹	246.0	274.2	307.2	323.2	328.9
<i>mobile</i>	902.9	1,001.3	1,109.5	1,245.6	1,411.7
8. Broadband Internet ² subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	90.8	100.8	112.0	123.9	137.7
<i>fixed</i> ¹	19.4	21.7	24.3	25.5	26.0
<i>mobile</i>	71.4	79.1	87.7	98.4	111.7

¹ Includes wireless

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

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

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table 3 - Internet subscriptions by type of access, 2017 - 2021

Type of internet subscriptions	Number				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	1,248,000	1,355,600	1,496,300	1,648,000	1,811,700
Narrowband Internet subscriptions	99,100	80,100	79,600	79,200	71,100
<i>Based on fixed access network</i>	2,400	700	100	100	100
<i>Based on mobile access network</i>	96,700	79,400	79,500	79,100	71,000
Broadband Internet¹ subscriptions	1,148,900	1,275,500	1,416,700	1,568,800	1,740,600
<i>Based on fixed (including wireless) access network</i>	246,000	274,200	307,200	323,200	328,900
<i>Based on Mobile access network</i>	902,900	1,001,300	1,109,500	1,245,600	1,411,700

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, 2017 - 2021

Rupees

Telephone and internet	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1. Fixed telephone					
A three-minute local call (off-peak time)	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Residential monthly line rental	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Business monthly line rental	225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00
2. International Direct Dialling - 3 minutes call from fixed telephone (off-peak) to:					
Reunion Island	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.70
London/Johannesburg	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.90
New York	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.90	27.90
China	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
3. Mobile Cellular telephone - 3 minutes local call on prepaid service					
On same network	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
To a different network	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80
To a fixed telephone	10.44	10.44	10.44	10.44	10.44
4. Monthly Broadband Internet tariffs - Fibre-based²					
Entry level offer - Residential	447 <i>(10Mbps; 15 GB Volume allowance)</i>	447 <i>(10Mbps; 15 GB Volume allowance)</i>	447 <i>(10Mbps; 30 GB Volume allowance)</i>	447 <i>(10Mbps; 30 GB Volume allowance)</i>	447 <i>(10Mbps; 30 GB Volume allowance)</i>
Standard offer ³ - Residential	708 <i>(10Mbps; 75 GB Volume allowance)</i>	708 <i>(10Mbps; 75 GB Volume allowance)</i>	708 <i>(10Mbps; 150 GB Volume allowance)</i>	708 <i>(10Mbps; 150 GB Volume allowance)</i>	708 <i>(10Mbps; 150 GB Volume allowance)</i>
Entry level offer - Small and Medium Enterprises	1,250 <i>(20Mbps; 300 GB Volume allowance)</i>	1,250 <i>(20Mbps; 300 GB Volume allowance)</i>	750 <i>(10Mbps; 150 GB Volume allowance)</i>	750 <i>(10Mbps; 150 GB Volume allowance)</i>	750 <i>(10Mbps; 150 GB Volume allowance)</i>
Entry level offer - Business	8,000 <i>(10Mbps/10Mbps; Unlimited)</i>	8,000 <i>(10Mbps/10Mbps; Unlimited)</i>	8,000 <i>(10Mbps/10Mbps; Unlimited)</i>	8,000 <i>(10Mbps/10Mbps; Unlimited)</i>	8,000 <i>(10Mbps/10Mbps; Unlimited)</i>
5. Mobile cellular tariffs for 100 minutes of use during a month as a percentage of GNI per capita (%)	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9 ⁴	0.9
6. Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use per month as a percentage of GNI per capita (%) based on FTTH tariff	2.3	2.1 ⁴	2.1	2.4 ⁴	2.2

¹ From main service provider

² For offers where a volume allowance is specified, unlimited internet access is provided at the advertised speed until the cap is reached, after which a reduced speed will apply.

³ Offer with the largest number of subscribers

⁴ Revised

Table 5 - Local and International telephone calls & sms, 2017 - 2021

						Million
Telephone calls and sms	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1 Local calls:						
Calls from fixed telephone	Number	340.9	319.9	298.1	271.3	259.2
Volume of calls from fixed telephone	Minutes	781.2	721.9	675.3	638.6	612.2
Calls from mobile cellular telephone	Number	1,418.1	1,505.6	1,514.9	1,350.8	1,210.6
Volume of calls from mobile cellular telephone (minutes)	Minutes	1,812.9	1,772.1	1,717.9	1,587.5	1,393.9
2 International calls:						
Volume of outgoing calls	Minutes	65.5	53.0	41.0	34.7	30.9
<i>From fixed telephone</i>	Minutes	<i>17.6</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>3.7</i>
<i>From mobile cellular telephone</i>	Minutes	<i>47.9</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>27.2</i>
Volume of incoming calls (minutes)	Minutes	65.8	51.9	42.1	27.9	24.5
<i>To fixed telephone</i>	Minutes	<i>29.1</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>9.0</i>
<i>To mobile cellular telephone</i>	Minutes	<i>36.7</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>15.5</i>
3 Short Message Service (SMS)						
<i>SMS sent</i>	Number	<i>1,010.8</i>	<i>960.0</i>	<i>728.5</i>	<i>497.0</i>	<i>314.3</i>

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

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

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

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, 2018 and 2020

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

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

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

Source: Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS)

Table 9 - ICT usage in education sector, 2017 - 2021

Educational level	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1. Primary education					
(i) Primary schools having Internet access for students (%) for study purposes (%) ¹	35.0	27.0	40.0	67.0	75.0
(ii) Students per computer in primary schools (Number)	22	16	14	13	13
2. Secondary education					
(i) Secondary schools having Internet access for students for study purposes (%) ¹	94.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(ii) Students per computer in secondary schools (Number) ¹	17	16	15	10 ²	10
(iii) Students examined in ICT at School Certificate level ³					
Number	6,103	5,930	6,280	Napp	6,564 ⁴
Percentage	39.8	38.6	40.7	Napp	42.8
(iv) Students examined in ICT at Higher School Certificate level ³					
Number	966	1,054	1,095	Napp	1,126 ⁴
Percentage	10.2	11.2	12.2	Napp	14.3
3. Tertiary education⁵					
Students enrolled in ICT or an ICT-dominated field at tertiary level					
Number	3,697	3,438	4,289	4,022	4,500 ⁶
Percentage	7.7	7.3	8.6	8.3	9.0 ⁶

¹ Figures for secondary level include both General and Pre-Vocational up to 2020.

² Revised

³ Examinations were not held in 2020 due to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic

⁴ Examinations for academic Year 2020 conducted in Year 2021

⁵ Includes also distance education and institutions abroad

⁶ Provisional

Napp: Not applicable

Note: In 2021, Prevocational Education phased out

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

Table 10 - ICT usage in business ¹ by industrial sector ² (according to NSIC Rev. 2 based on ISIC Rev. 4 of 2007), 2020 and 2021

Use of ICT	% of establishments 2020				% of establishments 2021			
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	All
1. Computer	83.0	99.7	99.8	98.8	83.2	99.7	99.9	99.0
2. Website	35.1	45.5	67.6	60.4	36.1	45.5	69.9	62.3
3. Internet/Email	82.1	99.2	99.6	98.6	82.2	99.5	99.9	98.9
4. Intranet	29.2	33.2	47.1	42.7	30.7	33.4	48.4	43.9
5. Receiving orders over the Internet	23.6	53.8	52.5	51.2	27.3	56.1	55.7	54.3
6. Placing orders over the Internet	24.6	54.4	53.2	51.9	27.3	57.6	56.7	55.3

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 2020 and 2021

Table 11 - Establishments, employment and value added in the ICT sector, 2017 - 2021

	2017	2018 ¹	2019 ¹	2020 ¹	2021
1. Establishments ² in ICT sector (number)	126	122	123	122	113
2. Employment ² in the ICT sector (number)	15,761	16,157	16,800	16,980	16,900
<i>Male</i>	8,383	8,544	8,735	8,865	8,865
<i>Female</i>	7,378	7,613	8,065	8,115	8,035
3. Employment in the ICT sector as a % of total employment	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.5
4. Value added in the ICT sector (Rs Million)	22,894	24,055	25,270	26,397	28,174
5. Value added in the ICT sector as a % of GVA (Gross Value Added at current basic prices)	5.7	5.5	5.7	6.7	6.6
6. Growth rate in the ICT sector (%)	4.4	5.3	3.7	1.5	6.9
7. Imports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	13,173	16,053	15,354	13,552	17,160
<i>goods (c.i.f)</i>	9,650	11,708	11,524	8,890	10,986
<i>services</i> ³	3,523	4,345	3,830	4,662	6,174
8. Exports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	5,639	6,039	6,044	5,602	6,929
<i>goods (f.o.b)</i>	1,254	1,617	1,074	695	620
<i>services</i> ³	4,385	4,422	4,970	4,907	6,309
9. Imports of ICT goods and services as a % of total imports of goods and services	5.2	6.2	5.7	6.5	7.1
10. Exports of ICT goods and services as a % of total exports of goods and services	2.9	3.1	3.2	4.3	5.2

¹ Revised

² Large establishments, that is employing 10 or more persons

³ Source: Bank of Mauritius

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 access and use	<p>ICT access refers to availability of ICTs (working devices and services) for use by any member of the household at any time, independently of whether the device is owned or not by the household.</p> <p>ICT use refers to use by one or more individuals of the household, whether at home or elsewhere.</p>								
3. 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>								
4. ICT Development Index	<p>The IDI is computed using the methodology of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Prior to 2017, it was 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
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ICT Skills	Mean years of schooling Secondary gross enrolment ratio Tertiary gross enrolment ratio								

Annex Cont'd

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.

5. **Teledensity** Number of fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants
6. **Mobidity** Number of mobile cellular phones per 100 inhabitants
7. **Narrowband** Connection to the internet at speed less than 256 kilobits per second, as the sum of capacity in both directions
8. **Broadband** Connection to the internet at speed equal to or greater than 256 kilobits per second, as the sum of capacity in both directions
9. **Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)** Technologies that provide digital data transmission
10. **Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL)** DSL with different speed for upstream and downstream
11. **Peak time domestic call** 6.30 hours to 20.30 hours
12. **Peak time international call** Monday to Friday – 6.00 hours to 22.00 hours
Saturday – 6.00 hours to 12.00 hours
13. **International Internet bandwidth** The amount of information (megabits) that could be transmitted to or from the country per second
14. **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
15. **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 with unlimited internet access
16. **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