

Gender Statistics, 2011

1. Introduction

This is the third issue of Economic and Social Indicators (ESI) on gender statistics. It presents a portrait of women and men in the Republic of Mauritius and includes their demographic profile, health, family status, educational attainment and labour force characteristics.

The ESI is based on latest available sex disaggregated data from administrative sources and household surveys. Some of the statistics presented therefore refer to years earlier than 2011.

2. Highlights

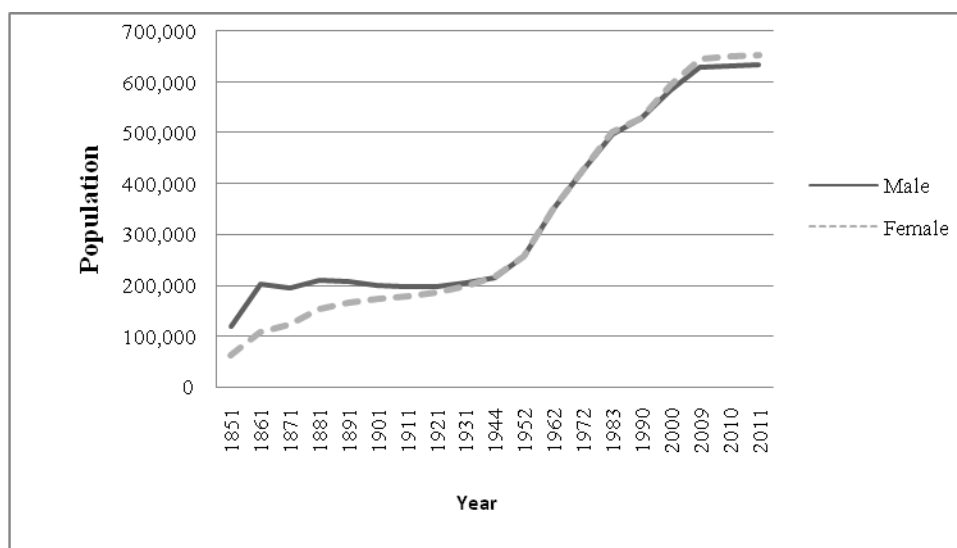
- (i) There were 18,600 more women than men in 2011, as women live on average seven years longer than men.
- (ii) Both men and women are getting married at an older age and more women are marrying men older than them.
- (iii) Women are more likely than men to be widowed, divorced/separated and unemployed.
- (iv) Diabetes, heart disease and cancer together accounted for 54% of causes of deaths among women against 46% of men's deaths.
- (v) The proportion of students progressing from primary cycle to secondary cycle in 2011 was 79% for boys and 84% for girls.
- (vi) The difference in boys and girls performance was higher at lower level of education and narrowed down as the level increases.
- (vii) Women predominate among school teachers and their representativeness is more pronounced at primary level and at Special Education Needs schools.
- (viii) Women are nowadays more inclined towards entrepreneurship. Some 3,500 women were registered as women entrepreneurs at the National Women Entrepreneur Council.
- (ix) Employed women work on average six hours less than men. Both men and women worked fewer hours in the agricultural sector than in other sectors of the economy.
- (x) Working women were more qualified than their male counterparts, yet they are over represented among the unemployed.
- (xi) More women are occupying high positions in government services. The proportion of women in the most senior positions was 37%.
- (xii) Domestic violence against men is on the increase, though women are more likely to be victims.

- (xiii) In 2011, Mauritius ranked 63rd out of 146 countries according to the Gender Inequality Index of the UN. The index reflects inequality in achievements between women and men in reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market.

3. Population

Prior to the 1950’s women were fewer than men in number. However, the female population has been growing at a faster rate such that in the 50’s there were almost equal numbers of men and women. This balance in the population has been maintained for some 40 years. As from 1990, women have been increasingly outnumbering men over the years.

Chart 1 – Population by sex, Republic of Mauritius, 1851 - 2011



In 2011, there were 18,600 more women than men. Out of a total population of 1,286,000, there were 652,300 women against 633,700 men, i.e., 97 men for every 100 women.

Though women are more numerous in the total population, this is not the case in all age groups. At the younger ages (under 30 years), men are more numerous mainly due to more births of baby boys than girls. There were 102.4 males births for every 100 female births in 2011.

At ages 30 years and above, women outnumber men and their proportion increases at higher ages. The male-female ratio which was 98.1 for the ages 30-39 years reached 50.9 among those aged 80 years and over; there were around 2 women for every man in this age group. The main reason for this imbalance is that women live longer than men.

Table 1 - Population by age and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 1st July 2011

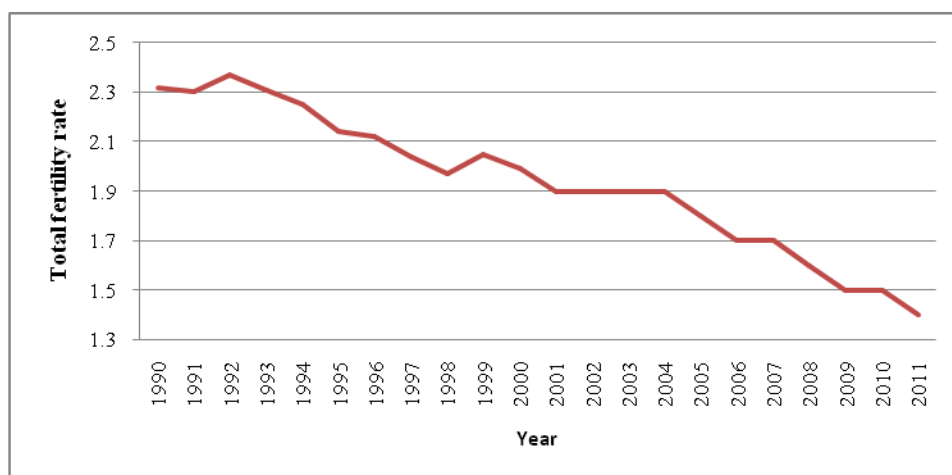
Age group (years)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Sex Ratio (males per 100 females)
under 10	87,700	85,200	172,900	103.0
10-19	103,800	101,100	204,900	102.6
20-29	99,600	97,600	197,200	102.1
30-39	101,800	103,800	205,600	98.1
40-49	96,700	97,900	194,600	98.8
50-59	78,400	81,000	159,400	96.8
60-79	59,500	73,600	133,100	80.9
80+	6,200	12,200	18,400	50.9
Total	633,700	652,300	1,286,100	97.1

In fact, women live 7 years longer than men. In 2011, life expectancy at birth for women was 77 years compared to 70 years for men. Over the past ten years, the gap between life expectancy of man and woman tends to stabilise around 7 years.

4. Fertility and Contraceptive Use

Women continue to give birth to fewer children than in the past. The total fertility rate, which is an indication of the average number of babies born to a woman during her childbearing period, has maintained a decreasing trend over the last 20 years. During that period, the average number of children born to a woman dropped by nearly one child to reach a total fertility rate of 1.4 in 2011.

Chart 2 - Total Fertility Rate, Republic of Mauritius, 1990- 2011



In the 1990's, women in the age bracket 20-24 years had the highest fertility with 147 births per 1,000 women of that age group. The peak fertility moved to the age bracket 25-29 years in 2011, with only 90

births per 1,000 women in that age group. This shift is mostly explained by women getting married at an older age.

Table 2 - Fertility Rates by age of mother, Republic of Mauritius, 1990-2011

Age Group (Yrs)	1990	2000	2011
15-19	45.2	38.9	29.8
20-24	147.2	121.5	75.3
25-29	138.1	120.4	90.1
30-34	80.4	75.1	60.2
35-39	39.1	34.2	27.0
40-44	11.4	8.1	6.4
45-49	1.8	0.6	0.6
15-49	77.4	60.1	41.5

In 2011, Government Family Planning Clinics, Mauritius Family Planning & Welfare Association and Action Familiale registered a total of some 69,800 current users of contraceptive methods in the Island of Mauritius, a decrease of 28,800 from 98,600 in 2000. However, the number of tubal ligation increased from 9,300 to 14,200 during the same period.

New acceptors of contraceptive methods registered at Government Family Planning Clinics, Mauritius Family Planning & Welfare Association and Action Familiale numbered 6,900 in 2011, of whom, 520 had tubal ligation. A declining trend is observed in the number of new acceptors from 11,200 in 2000.

Among the new acceptors, Pill (26.4%) followed by Sympto-thermal (25.1%) are the preferred method of contraception while for current users Sympto-thermal (42%) method is the preferred method.

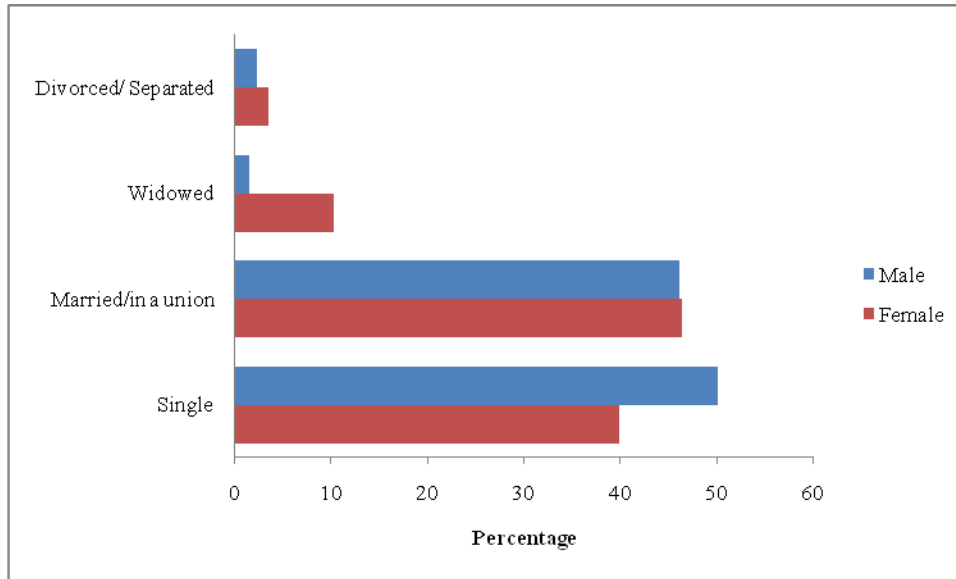
Table 3 - Method of family planning, 2011

Methods	New Acceptors (%)	Current Users (%)
Pill	26.4	13.5
Tubal Ligation	7.5	20.3
Sympto-thermal	25.1	42.0
Male Condom	22.6	13.3
3-month injectable	14.1	5.1
Intra-uterine Devices	1.6	3.7
Monthly injectable	1.1	0.5
Implant	1.6	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0

5. Family Status

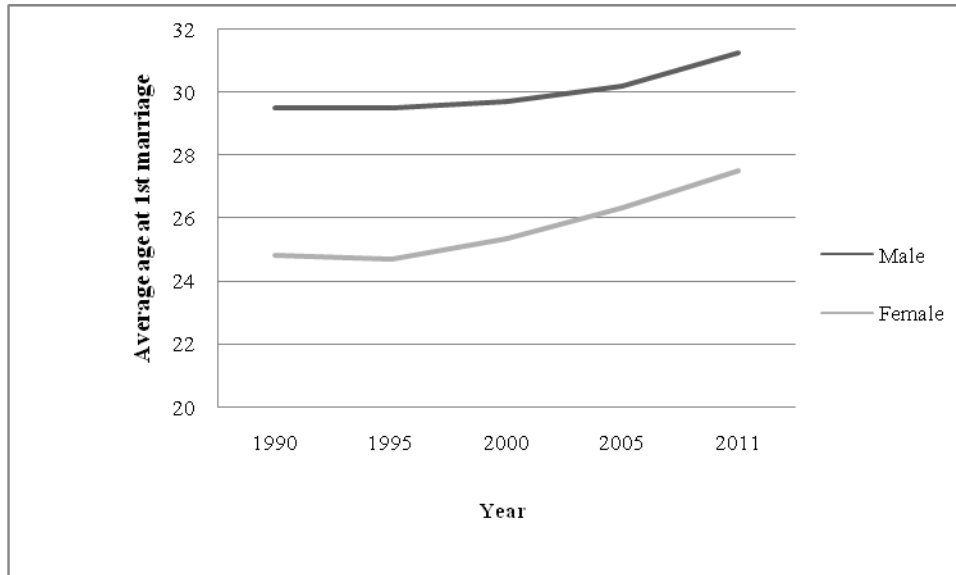
Women make up slightly more than half of the total population but are largely over-represented among the widowed, divorced and separated indicating that women are less likely to re-marry than men.

Chart 3 - Population by marital status, 2011



Generally women tend to marry men who are older than them. However, over the past 20 years the age difference between husband and wife narrowed from 4.7 years in 1990 to 3.8 years in 2011.

Chart 4 - Average age at first marriage, Republic of Mauritius, 1990-2011

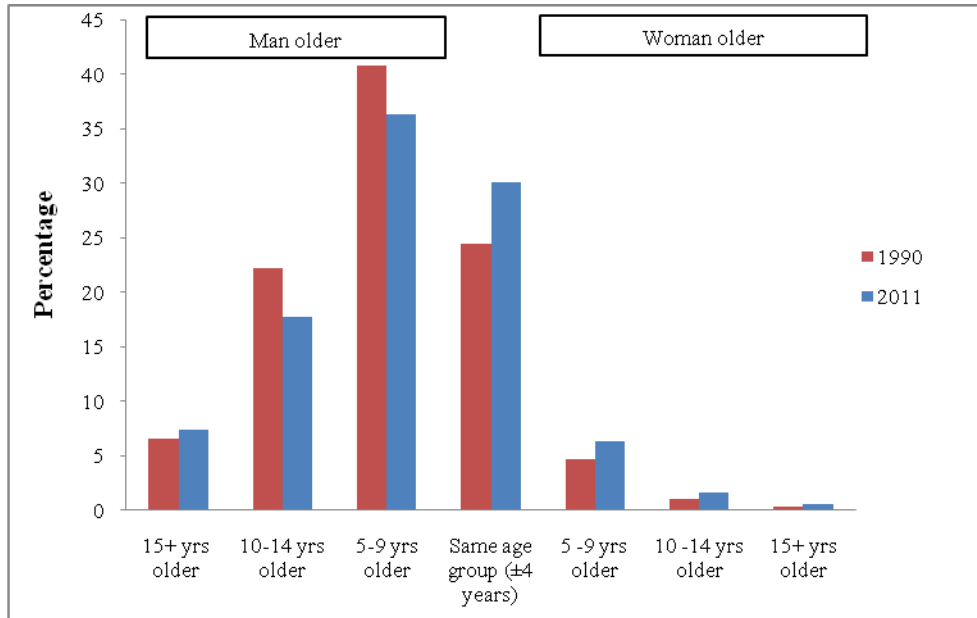


In 2011, marriages where the husband was 5 to 9 years older than the wife were most common and made up 36% of the 10,500 marriages registered. Marriages where the age difference between husband and wife was less than five years accounted for another 30% of the marriages. The third largest group was marriages where the husband was 10 to 14 years older.

The picture has changed over the years. The proportion of marriages with the husband being five or more years older than the wife decreased from 70% in 1990 to 60% in 2011.

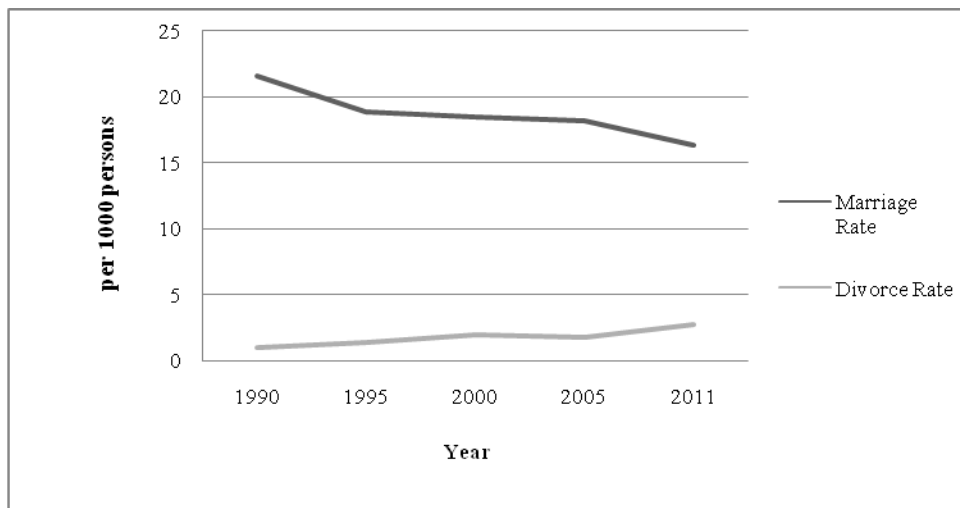
More women are marrying men younger than them; such marriages represented some 10% of all marriages in 2011 against 7% in 1990.

Chart 5 - Men and Women mutual age at marriage, Republic of Mauritius, 1990 & 2011



While marriage rate is declining, divorce rate is on the rise. The marriage rate, i.e., the number of persons married per 1,000 mid-year population, fell from 21.6 in 1990 to 16.3 in 2011. The number of divorced persons per 1,000 mid-year population increased from 1 in 1990 to nearly 3 in 2011.

Chart 6 - Marriage and Divorce Rate, Republic of Mauritius, 1990 – 2011



Wives are more likely than husbands to initiate divorce. In 2011, some 60% of the petitioners were women.

In the same year, 1,788 divorces were granted by the Supreme Court, the majority of which (28%) occurred after 5 to 10 years of union. The number of divorces after 25 years of union accounted for 9% of all divorces; there were even 4 divorces within 1 year of marriage.

Table 4 - Divorce by duration of union, Republic of Mauritius, 2011

Duration of union (years)	Number	%
1 year	4	0.2
1 and <3	152	8.5
3 and <5	244	13.6
5 and < 10	491	27.5
10 and < 15	348	19.5
15 and <25	393	22.0
25 or more	156	8.7
Total divorces	1,788	100.0

About one third of the couples who divorced in 2011 did not have children while slightly more than half of them had 1 to 2 children. There were 15 couples with 5 or more children.

Table 5 - Divorce by number of children^{1/}, Republic of Mauritius, 2011

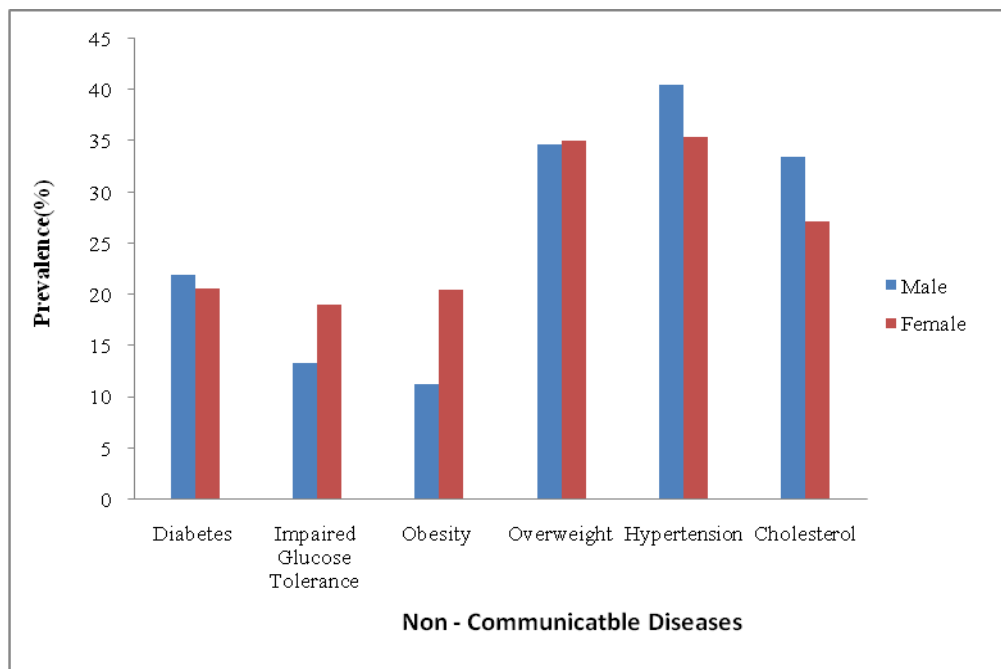
Number of children	Number	%
0	614	34.3
1	517	28.9
2	421	23.5
3-4	221	12.4
5 or more	15	0.8
Total divorces	1,788	100.0
Aggregate no. of children	2,152	

^{1/} dependent children are the living children who are dependent on either of the divorcees at the time the divorce petition is filed

6. Health

The 2009 Non-Communicable Diseases Survey revealed that diabetes and overweight were equally prevalent among men and women. While men are more prone to hypertension and cholesterol, women are more likely to be obese and have impaired glucose tolerance.

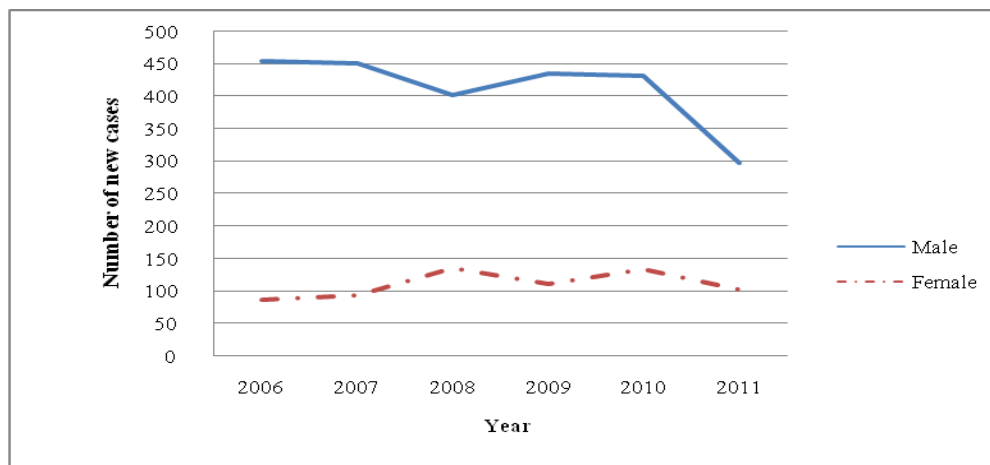
Chart 7 - Prevalence in Non- Communicable Diseases (NCD), 2009



Since October 1987 when the first cases of HIV/AIDS were registered, the number has been on the rise to reach 5,188 at December 2011, of whom 20 % were women.

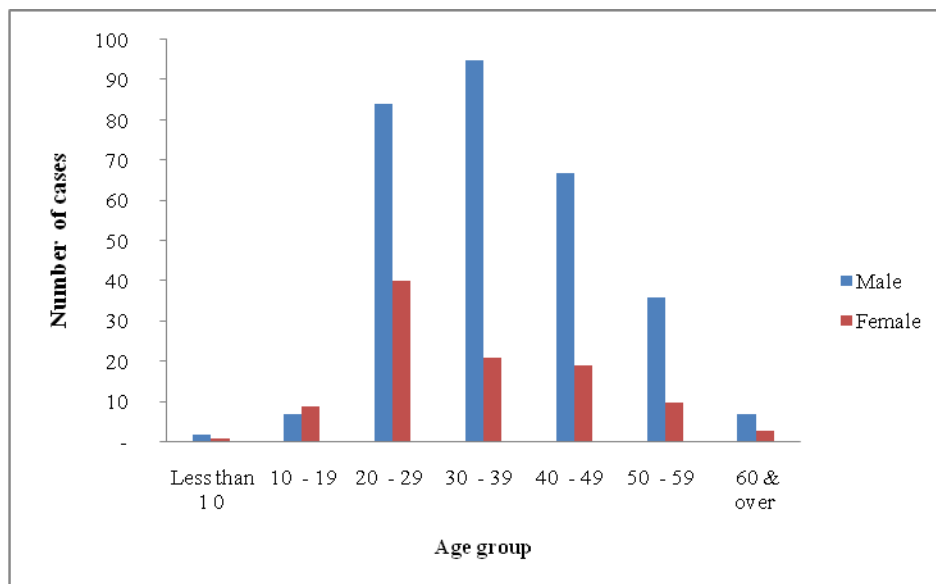
During the year 2011, 401 new cases of HIV/AIDS were registered. The proportion of women among the new cases increased over the years from 16% in 2006 to 26% in 2011.

Chart 8 - New HIV/AIDS cases, Republic of Mauritius, 2006 - 2011



In 2011, 60% of the new cases of HIV/AIDS for women were due to heterosexual modes of transmission, while injecting drug was the most common mode of transmission for men (83%).

Chart 9 - Distribution of new HIV/AIDS cases by sex and age group, 2011



Some 60% of the new cases of HIV/AIDS in 2011 were found in the age group 20-39 years for both men and women. However, women were predominant in the age group 20-29 years (39%) while men were mostly found in the age group 30-39 years (32%).

7. Mortality

Though women are more numerous than men, there are fewer deaths among women than among men with female deaths representing 42.9 % of all deaths in 2011. 5,236 men compared to 3,934 women died in 2011. The crude death rate for 2011 was 8.3 for man and 6.0 for woman.

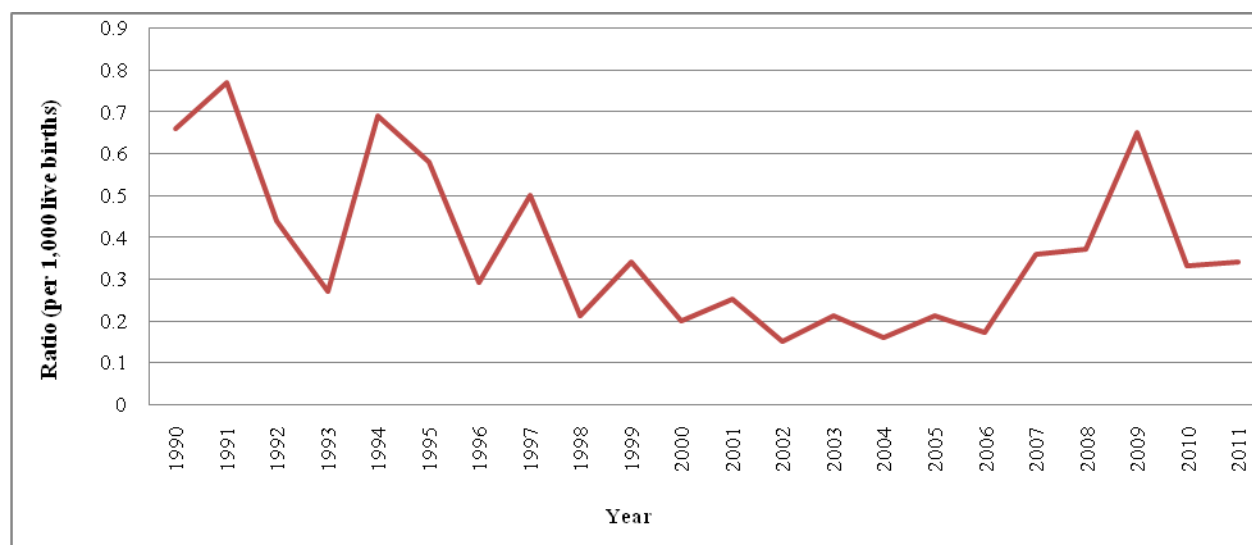
The main causes of death for both men and women in 2011 were diabetes, heart diseases, cerebrovascular disease and cancer (neoplasm). Causes of death specific to women, such as breast and uterus cancer were responsible for 4.6% of deaths among women while maternal death was responsible for 0.1%. It is noted that three men died of breast cancer in 2011. Compared to men, women were more likely to die of diabetes but less likely to die of disease of the liver or to commit suicide.

Table 6 - Deaths (%) by cause and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2011

Cause	Man	Woman
Diabetes mellitus	22.7	28.9
Heart diseases	17.4	17.3
Cerebrovascular disease	7.8	9.0
Malignant Neoplasm:	5.9	7.5
of which: breast cancer	0.06	3.3
uterus cancer	<i>n/a</i>	1.3
Hypertensive disease	4.6	5.8
Diseases of liver (inc. alcoholic cirrhosis)	3.5	0.8
Suicide	1.8	0.6
Maternal Death	<i>n/a</i>	0.1
All other causes	36.1	30.0
Total	100.0	100.0

The risk of a woman dying as a result of pregnancy or childbirth during her lifetime has generally been declining over the years with slightly higher level of maternal deaths in recent years.

Chart 10 - Maternal Mortality Ratio, Republic of Mauritius, 1990 – 2011



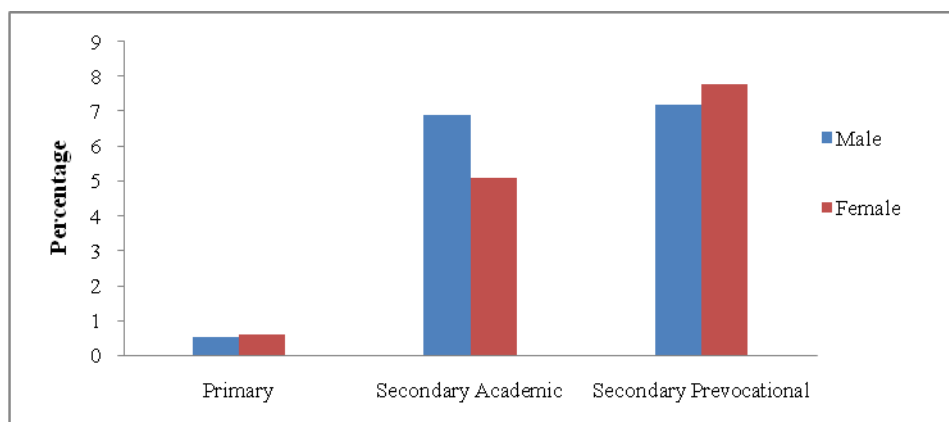
8. Education

Boys and girls are equally likely to go to primary schools. The Gross Enrolment Ratio was 100% for both boys and girls, indicating no disparity. In 2011, 116,068 students attended primary school, of whom 49% were girls.

Again both boys and girls are equally likely to drop out at primary level, with a rate of about 0.5%. However, the transition rate, that is the proportion of students progressing from primary cycle to

secondary cycle was 79% for boys and 84% for girls. Thus the Gross Enrolment Ratio at secondary level was higher among girls, 77% against 72% for boys.

Chart 11 - Drop Out (%) at Primary and Secondary level, Republic of Mauritius, 2010



At the secondary level, girls represented 52% girls of the enrolled students in the academic stream and 36% in the prevocational stream.

Girls are less likely than boys to drop out from the academic stream, 5% against nearly 7% among boys in 2010. However at the prevocational level, they are more likely to drop out, nearly 8% compared to some 7% for boys.

Girls generally perform better than boys at Certificate of Primary Education (CPE), School Certificate (SC) and Higher School Certificate (HSC) examinations. The difference in boys' and girls' performance was higher at lower level of education and narrowed down as the level increases.

Table 7 - Pass Rate (%) at CPE, SC and HSC, 2011

	Male	Female	Difference
CPE	62.7	74.9	12.2
SC	71.8	81.2	9.4
HSC	75.3	82.3	7.0

The lower pass rates for boys explain the higher proportion of repeaters among boys both at primary and secondary level. More than one quarter of the number of boys enrolled at Form V were repeaters compared to one fifth among the girls.

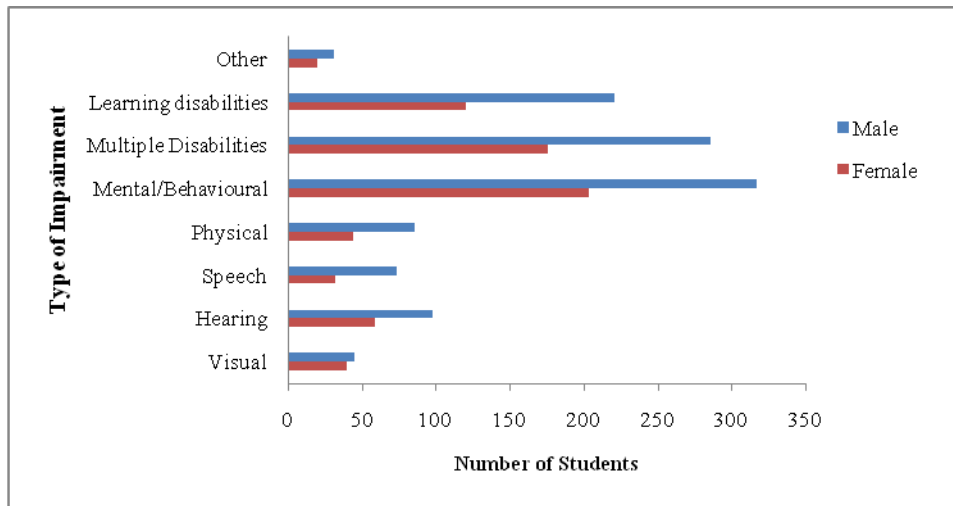
Table 8 - % Repeaters at Primary and Secondary level, 2011

	Male	Female
Standard VI	20.2	15.0
Form V	27.4	20.1
Form VI(Upper)	19.5	12.7

In 2011, out of 1,853 students enrolled in the Special Education Needs (SEN) schools registered with the Ministry of Education and Human Resources, 38% were girls. The girls were more represented in the age group 10 to 19 years, 69%, while an equal proportion of boys were aged 5 to 14 years.

Mental/behavioural disabilities, multiple disabilities and learning disabilities were the most common types of impairment among both boys and girls attending SEN schools.

Chart 12 - Students of SEN Schools by type of impairment, 2011



Women predominate among school teachers and their representativeness is more pronounced at primary level and at SEN schools.

Table 9 - Distribution (%) of Teachers at Primary, Secondary and Special Education Needs Schools, 2011

	Primary	Secondary	Special Education Needs
Male	33	41	10
Female	67	59	90
Total	100	100	100

In 2010, the Gross Tertiary Enrolment rate was 45%. The tertiary student population stood at 44,334 in 2010, with some 10,907 students pursuing their studies overseas. Out of 33,427 students who were studying locally, 65% were enrolled in publicly funded institutions while the remaining was enrolled in private institutions.

Out of 21,766 students enrolled in publicly funded institutions, female outnumbered male students by some 2,950.

Boys and girls were equally likely to study up to a Bachelor degree. However, 11% of the boys were studying at Masters level against 7.8% for girls.

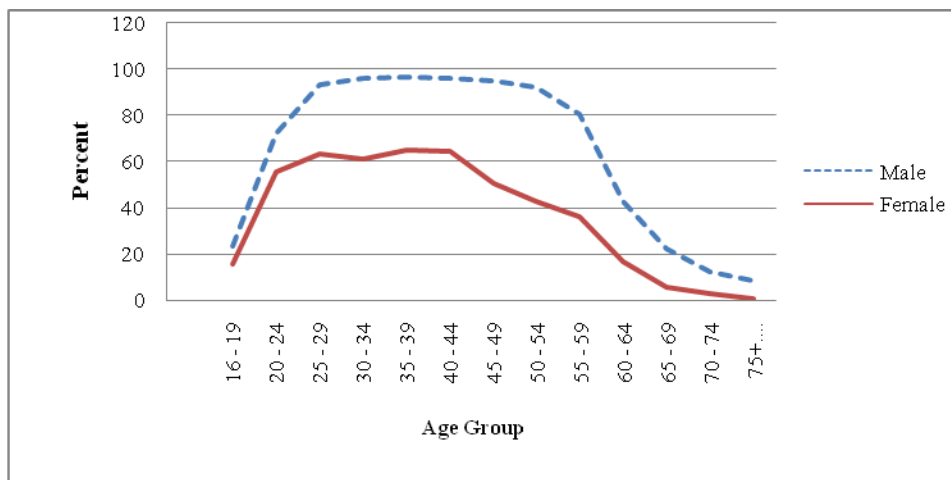
Among both boys and girls, some 56% were enrolled full time. However, female students were less likely to be enrolled part-time (26% against 29% for male students), and more likely to study through the Distance Education mode (18% against 15% for male students).

9. Economics Characteristics

In 2011, a lesser proportion of women than men of working age (16 years and above) were active, that is, in employment or looking for work. The economic activity rate for women was 43.7% against 75.5% for men. The active population stood at 582,800 with 363,600 men and 219,200 women.

Men and women have a similar pattern of economic activity during their life, i.e, less active at the younger and older age groups. The activity rates for both are highest in the age group 30 to 45 years.

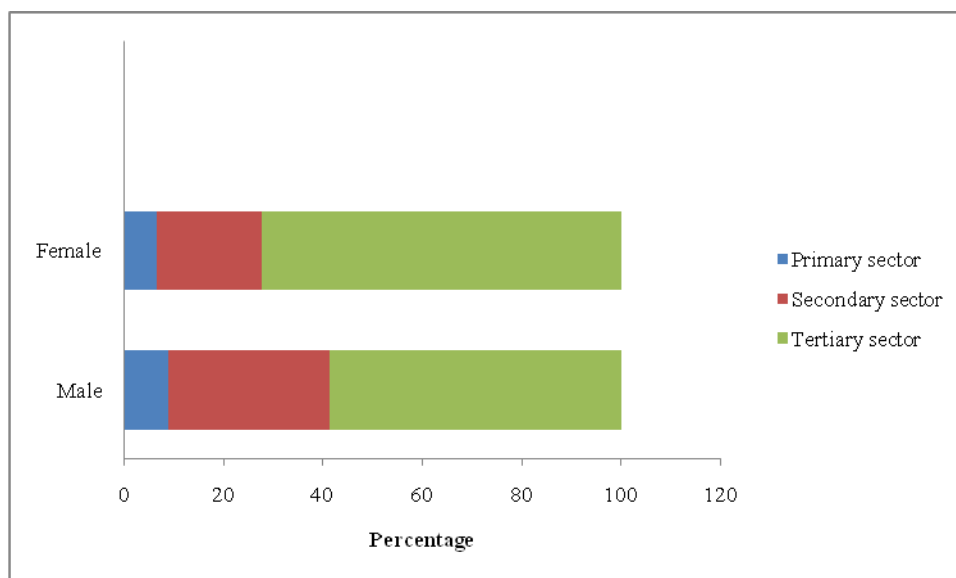
Chart 13 - Activity rate (%) by age group and sex, 2011



Some 191,800 women held a job in 2011 and accounted for 35.7% of the Mauritian employed population.

Working women were more qualified than their male counterparts, with 22% holding a tertiary qualification against 17% for men. There were an almost equal proportion of working men and women having a School Certificate but 7.4% women had a Higher School Certificate compared to 5% for men.

Chart 14 - Distribution of employed person by sector and sex, 2011



Both men and women had a high proportion of their working population in the tertiary sector (covering trade, hotels & restaurants, transport and other service industries), 68% for men and 57% for women. The secondary sector (covering manufacturing, electricity & water and construction) accounted for one third of the working men and one quarter of the working women. While women represented some 40% of the employment in the manufacturing sector, they comprised less than 1% of the construction industry.

Women were more likely than men to be employees, with 85% of the employed female in that employment status compared to 78% among the men. They were also much less likely than men to head their own business; while 21% of working men were employers or own account workers, only some 11% of women held that status.

Table 10 - Distribution (%) of employed persons by employment status and sex, 2011

Employment Status	Male	Female
Employer	5.3	1.6
Own account worker	15.7	9.1
Employee	78.3	85.1
Contributing family worker	0.7	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0

However, women are nowadays more inclined towards entrepreneurship. The number of women registered at the National Women Entrepreneur Council increased by 80%, from 1,900 in 2005 to some 3,500 in 2011. A lower proportion of women was engaged in handicraft activities, 24% against 35% in 2005. The number of women entrepreneurs in the textile sector has more than doubled, with its share rising from 21% to 27%. The agro industry and the services sector attracted more women over the years,

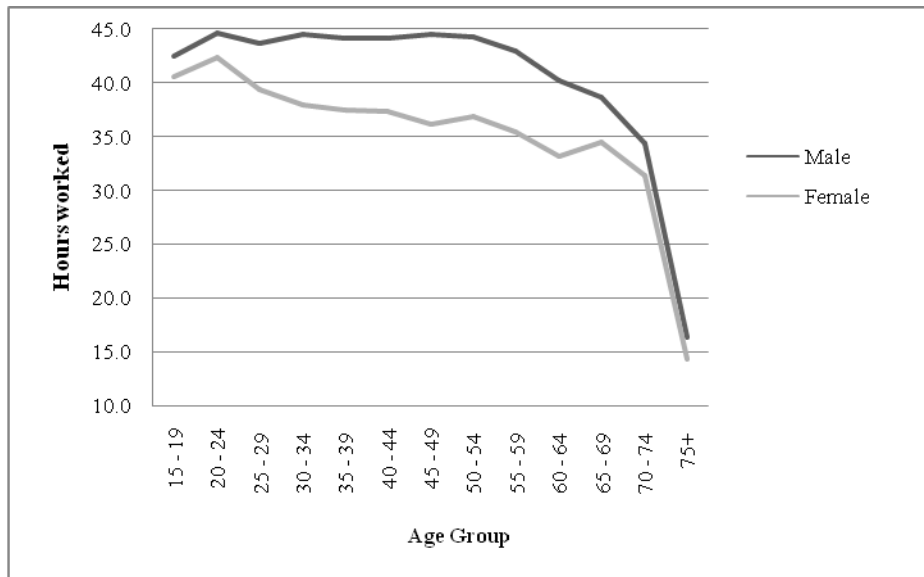
representing 28% and 21% respectively of registered women entrepreneur in 2011 against 26% and 18% in 2005.

On average an employed woman works 38 hours, 6 hours less than a man. However, women heading their own business and those contributing in the family business worked respectively 7.5 hours and 8.2 hours less than their male counterparts.

Both women and men worked fewer hours in the agricultural sector than in other sectors of the economy. However, women worked 10 hours less than men in that sector. Women worked 8 hours less in public administration, 5 hours less in hotels & restaurants and 3 hours less in manufacturing, trade & education sectors.

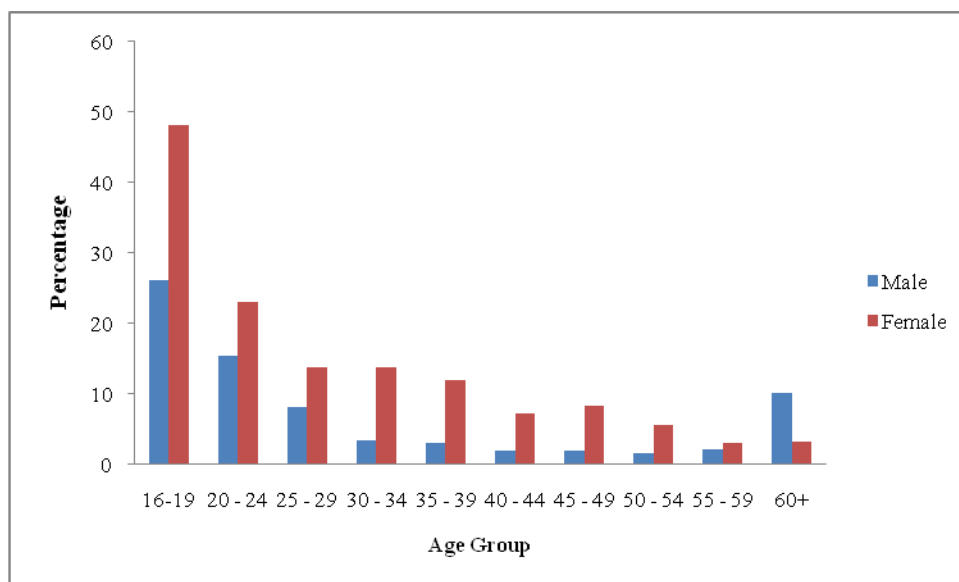
Women as well as men tend to work fewer hours at the older age. The difference in hours worked by women and men varies across ages; it increases with age to reach a peak of 8.3 hours at the age group 45 to 49 years, and decreases thereafter.

Chart 15 - Hours of work by age group and sex, 2011



In spite of being fewer in the labour force, women are over represented among the unemployed. Unemployed women numbered 27,300 in 2011 compared to 18,800 men. Female unemployment rate stood at 12.5%, much higher than the rate of 5.2% for male.

Chart 16 - Unemployment rate (%) by age group and sex, 2011



Unemployment rate is higher among women than men at all ages, except for the elderly. The difference in unemployment rate is more pronounced at the very young age.

Among unemployed women with previous work experience, 22% left their last job due to marriage, childbirth and household responsibilities. Another 13% women were unemployed following closure of establishment. The main sectors where the unemployed women worked previously are manufacturing (29%), trade (25%) and hotels and restaurants (10%).

10. Social Benefits and Senior living in Infirmaries

In 2010, the number of women receiving Basic Retirement Pension outnumbered their male counterparts by 20,900. Out of 153,870 Basic Retirement pensioners, 57% were women. Both male and female pensioners were concentrated in the age group 60 to 69 years. However 74% of pensioners in the age group 90 to 99 years were women. For every male centenary pensioner, there were 9 women centenary.

There were 21,815 recipients of Basic Widows Pension in 2010, a large majority of whom (64%) were aged between 50 to 59 years.

Invalids pensioners numbered 27,769 in 2010, with an almost equal proportion of men and women. Among the 7,374 invalid persons who benefitted from the carers allowance, 46% were women.

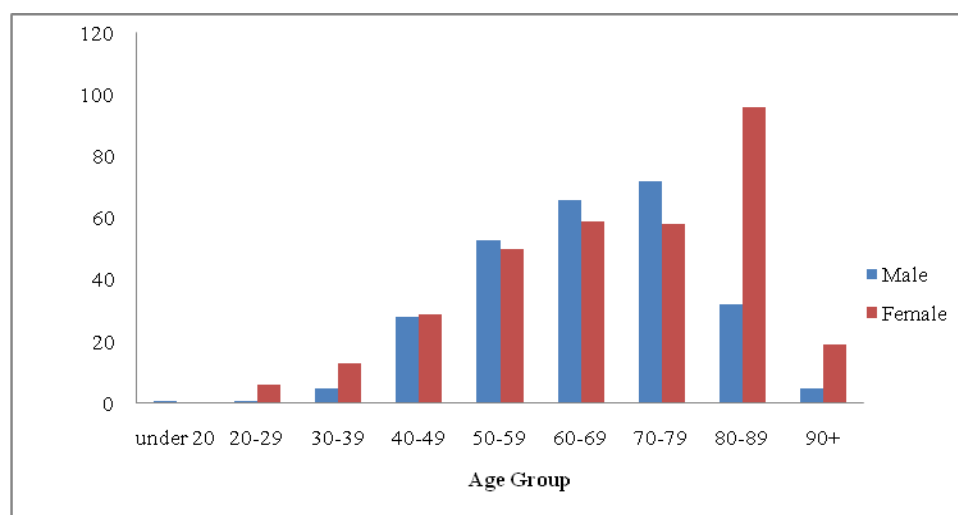
In 2010, 369 children received Basic Orphans Pension, 48% of them were girls. The females orphans were younger than the male orphans; 91% were aged 10 to 19 years against 81% for the boys. In 2010, 6,067 abandoned mothers and 607 unmarried mothers received a social aid allowance.

Table 11 - Number of beneficiaries by selected benefits, 2010

Pension Type	Male	Female
Basic Retirement Pension	66,481	87,389
Basic Widow's Pension	N/A	21,815
Basic Invalid's Pension	13,888	13,791
Basic Orphan's Pension	191	178
Carers Allowance	3,973	3,401
Social Aid	15,712	24,163

In 2011, 56% of the 593 inmates living in the 18 infirmaries registered at the Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reforms Institutions were women. The women residents were older than men with 35% aged 80 years and over compared to 14% for men.

Chart 17 - Number of Inmates in infirmaries, 2010



Women inmates were more likely to suffer from a disease or a disability, 89% against 81% for men. However, they are less likely to be partially paralysed and have mental diseases.

Table 12 - Types of inmates' disabilities, 2010

	Male (%)	Female (%)
Partial paralysis	14.1	8.2
Mental diseases	26.6	23.6
Heart diseases	5.3	2.1
Diabetes	5.3	7.0
Other (including those suffering from multiple disabilities)	29.7	47.6
Inmates with no disabilities	19.0	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0

11. Senior Position in Government

More women are occupying high positions in government services. The proportion of women in the most senior positions increased from 23% to 37% over the last ten years.

Table 13 - Senior Position¹ in Government Services, 2001 and 2011

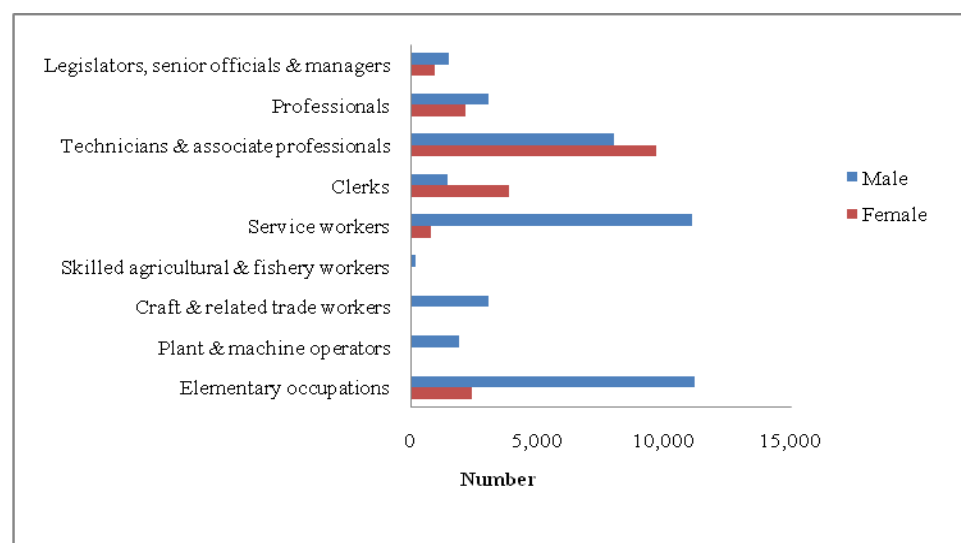
	2001		2011	
	Number	%	Number	%
Male	291	77	273	63
Female	89	23	161	37
Total	380	100	435	100

¹Senior Chief Executive, Permanent Secretary, Principal Assistant Secretary, Director, Manager, Judge and Magistrate

In 2011, there were around 2 men for every woman working in the Government Services. However 30% of the men were found in the higher occupational groups: Legislators, Senior officials & Managers, Professional, Technicians & Associate Professional compared to 64% women. This situation is explained by the higher proportion of women among teachers (65%), headteachers (47%), senior officers (71%) and medical doctors & other health professionals (54%).

Only 4% of the women were employed as service workers (Police constable, Fireman, Prisons Officers) compared to 27% for the men.

Chart 18 - Employment by occupational group and sex in Government Services, 2011



12. Justice Related Occupations

In the Judiciary, women made up 39% of the personnel compared to only 7% at the Mauritius Police Force and an equal proportion at the Mauritius Prisons Department. However, women were more represented at the Probation and After-care service (61%) and Rehabilitation Youth Centres (40%).

Table 14 - Justice Related Employment, 2010

Staff	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Police	93	7	100
Prisons (including Correctional Youth Centre)	93	7	100
Probation and After care service	39	61	100
Rehabilitation Youth Centre	60	40	100
Judiciary	61	39	100

13. Domestic Violence

In 2011, 1,752 cases of domestic violence were reported at the Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare, nearly 90% of which were against women. Though women are more likely to be victims, domestic violence against men is on the increase; some 10 years back, one of every 34 cases of domestic violence was against men compared to one out of every 9 cases in 2011.

Some 39% of women victims of domestic violence reported physical assault by spouse or partner, 19% verbal assault by spouse or partner (illtreatment, harassment, abuse, humiliation) and 14% threatening assault by spouse. Reported cases by men relate mostly to physical assault by spouse or partner (30%) and verbal assault by spouse or partner (24%). An equal proportion of women and men (2.5%) reported being assaulted by other members of their households.

14. Offences

Men are more likely to be victims of homicides and assaults while women are more prone to sexual offences. In 2010, 75% of the intentional homicides and 56% of the assaults were committed against men. However, women were found to be victims to 90% of the sexual offences.

Table 15 - Victims of selected offences reported at the Police, Island of Mauritius, 2010

Offences	Male	Female	Both sexes
Homicides	57	19	76
<i>of which Intentional homicides</i>	37	12	49
Assaults	7,819	6,168	13,987
Sexual offences	43	350	393
<i>of which Rape</i>	-	49	49

Boys are much more likely to commit offences than girls. In 2010, only 5% of the juvenile offences were committed by girls. The female juvenile delinquency rate stood at 1.1 while that for male was nearly 9 times higher.

Table 16 - Number of Juvenile offenders¹ reported, 2010

	Male	Female	Both sexes
Crimes	140	5	145
<i>of which drug offences</i>	9	-	9
Misdemeanours	441	62	503
<i>of which drug offences</i>	16	-	16
Contraventions ²	744	3	747
Total	1,325	70	1,395
Juvenile Delinquency Rate ³	9.3	1.1	5.2

¹Persons aged 12 to 17 years

²Exclude contraventions established by camera

³Rate per 1,000 mid-year juvenile population and exclude contraventions

15. UN Gender Indices

The Gender Inequality Index (GII), introduced by the United Nations in 2010, is a composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions, namely reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. It varies between zero (when women and men fare equally) and one (when men or women fare poorly compared to the other in all dimensions).

According to the latest figure published in the 2011 UN Human Development Report, Mauritius ranked 63rd out of 146 countries with a GII value of 0.35. Sweden ranked first with a value of 0.05 and Yemen last with a value of 0.77

Table 17 - GII by selected countries, 2011

Gender Inequality Index		
Country	Rank	Value
Sweden	1	0.049
Netherlands	2	0.052
Singapore	8	0.086
France	10	0.106
Australia	18	0.136
New Zealand	32	0.195
United Kingdom	34	0.209
Republic of Moldova	46	0.298
Mauritius	63	0.353
Rwanda	82	0.453
South Africa	94	0.490
Iraq	117	0.579
Ghana	122	0.598
India	129	0.617
Kenya	130	0.627
Yemen	146	0.769

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Definitions of terms

Activity rate: The ratio (%) of the economically active population (employed and unemployed) to population aged 16 years and above.

Age specific fertility rate: the number of live births to women of a specified age-group per 1,000 women in that age-group.

Contributing Family Worker: A contributing family worker is a person who works without pay in an enterprise operated by a family worker.

Crimes: Offences that are punishable by: (a) penal servitude (b) fine exceeding 5,000 rupees.

Crude death rate: the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 mid-year population.

Current User of contraceptive method: A new acceptor who continues with the same or different method of contraception and pays regular return visits to the family planning service point to receive services and supplies.

Divorce rate: the number of persons divorced in a year per 1,000 mid-year population.

Employee: An employee is a person who works for pay for someone else, even in a temporary capacity.

Employer: An employer is a person who operates his/her own business or trade and hires one or more employees.

Employment: Employed population consists of Mauritians aged 16 years and above who have worked for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour during reference week of a month. It includes those who are temporarily absent from work for reason such as leave with pay, leave without pay and temporary disorganisation of work (bad weather, break down of equipment, lack of order, etc).

Gross Enrolment Ratio (Primary): The number of pupils in Standard I to VI as a percentage of the total population aged 6-11 years.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (Secondary): The number of pupils in Form I to VI as a percentage of the total population aged 12-19 years.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (Tertiary): The number of pupils in all post secondary schools and universities as a percentage of the total population aged 20-24 years.

Juvenile: a person aged below 18 years.

Juvenile delinquency rate: the number of juvenile offenders involved in offences (excluding contraventions) per 1,000 juvenile populations.

Life Expectancy at birth: the number of years a new born infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Marriage rate: the number of persons married in a year per 1,000 mid-year population.

Maternal mortality rate: number of deaths due to pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium per 10,000 live births during that year.

Misdemeanours: Offences that are punishable by:(a) imprisonment for a term exceeding 10 days; (b) fine exceeding 5,000 rupees.

New acceptor of contraceptive methods: Someone who accepts a contraceptive method for the first time from a provider of a family planning programme.

Own Account Worker: An own account worker is a person who operates his/her own business or trade but does not hire employees. He/She may be working alone or with the help of contributing family workers.

Percentage Repeaters: The total number of pupils who are enrolled in the same grade as previous year, expressed as a percentage of the total enrolment of the specified grade.

Sex Ratio: The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females.

Special Education Needs (SEN): The needs of a child who has a difficulty or disability which makes learning harder for him/her than for other children of their age. It also includes children who cannot use the educational facilities which other children of a similar age use because of their disability.

Total fertility rate: the average number of children born to an average woman assuming that she survives to the end of her child-bearing age and is subjected to a fixed schedule of age-specific fertility rates.

Transition Rate: The proportion of pupils progressing from the primary cycle (i.e Std VI) to the secondary cycle (Form I and Year I Prevoc), expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils enrolled at Std VI in primary school.

Unemployment Rate: Unemployment rate is the ratio (%) of unemployment to economically active population (employed and unemployed).

Unemployment: Unemployed population comprises all Mauritians aged 16 years and over who are not working but who are looking for work and are available for work during the reference week.