

# Gender Statistics, 2013

## 1. Introduction

This is the fifth 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, household surveys and censuses. Some of the statistics presented therefore refer to years earlier than 2013

## 2. Highlights

- (i) In 2013, the population comprised 635,792 women compared to 622,861 men. Women outnumbered men by 12,931 as they live on average seven years longer than men.
- (ii) Both men and women are getting married at an older age and the age difference between them is narrowing over time.
- (iii) Diabetes, heart disease and cancer together accounted for 58.7% of causes of deaths among women against 52.9% of men's deaths.
- (iv) Girls generally perform better than boys at primary and secondary level of education. The difference in boys' and girls' performances was higher at lower level and narrowed down as the level increases.
- (v) Women predominate among school teachers and their representativeness is more pronounced at primary level and at Special Education Needs schools.
- (vi) Working women are more likely than men to be employees and contributing family workers but less likely to be heading business.
- (vii) Employed women work on average six hours less than men.
- (viii) More women are occupying high positions in government services. The proportion of women in the most senior positions has increased from 23% to 40% over the past 13 years.
- (ix) In spite of being fewer in the labour force, women are more numerous among the unemployed.
- (x) Average income tends to be lower for women than for men – Rs13,300 against Rs17,900 monthly in 2013.
- (xi) Women are more likely than men to live in poverty. Poor households were more likely to be headed by women.
- (xii) Domestic violence against men is on the increase, though women are more likely to be victims.
- (xiii) In 2013, Mauritius held the 98th position out of 136 countries according to Global Gender Gap Index (GGI) of the World Economic Forum. The GGI seeks to measure gender equality across four key areas: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival and political empowerment.

## 3. Population

Prior to 1950 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.

In 2013, there were 12,931 more women than men. Out of a total population of 1,258,653, there were 635,792 women against 622,861 men, i.e., 98 men for every 100 women.

Though women were more numerous in the total population, this was not the case in all age groups. At the younger ages (under 50 years), men were more numerous mainly due to more births of baby boys than girls. In 2013, there were 102.8 male births for every 100 female births.

At ages 50 years and above, women outnumbered men and their proportion increases at higher ages. The male to female ratio stood at around 97 for those aged between 50 to 59 years and 83 for 60 to 79 years. Among those aged 80 years and over; there were nearly 2 women for every man. The main reason for this imbalance is that women live longer than men.

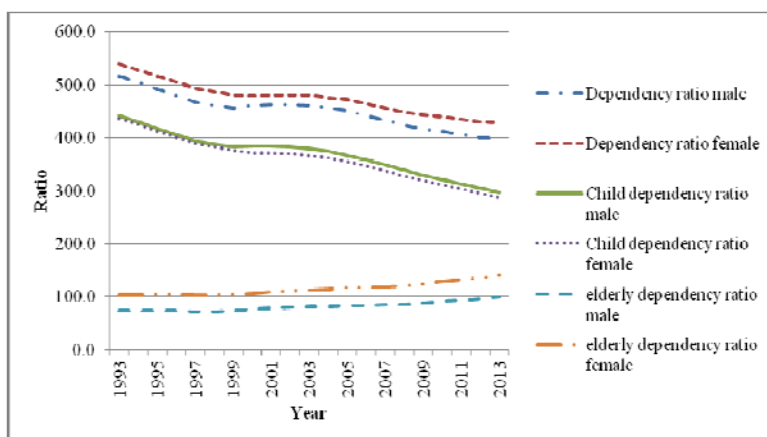
**Table 1 - Population by age and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 1<sup>st</sup> July 2013**

Age group (years)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Sex Ratio (males per 100 females)
under 10	82,424	79,886	162,310	103.2
10-19	99,492	97,183	196,675	102.4
20-29	93,308	91,624	184,932	101.8
30-39	98,476	96,637	195,113	101.9
40-49	91,047	89,499	180,546	101.7
50-59	82,511	84,680	167,191	97.4
60-79	68,442	82,500	150,942	83.0
80+	7,161	13,783	20,944	52.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>622,861</b>	<b>635,792</b>	<b>1,258,653</b>	<b>98.0</b>

In fact, women live 7 years longer than men. In 2013, life expectancy at birth for women was 78 years compared to 71 years for men. Over the past ten years, the gap between life expectancy at birth of men and women tends to stabilise around 7 years. Women reaching sixty five years of age expect to live three years longer than their male counterparts. In fact, at this age, men expect to live, on average, up to 80 years compared to 83 for women.

The dependency ratio represents the ratio of the combined child population (0 – 14 years) and the aged (65+) to the population of intermediate age (15 – 64 years). There is a general decline in the total dependency ratio from 528.1 in 1993 to 412.7 in 2013. This fall is mainly attributable to a fall in child dependency brought by a fertility decline. It is also observed that there has been a continuous increase in the elderly dependency ratio. This is the result of both fertility decline and mortality improvement. Another salient feature is the higher old age dependency among females than among males due to the fact that women live longer than men.

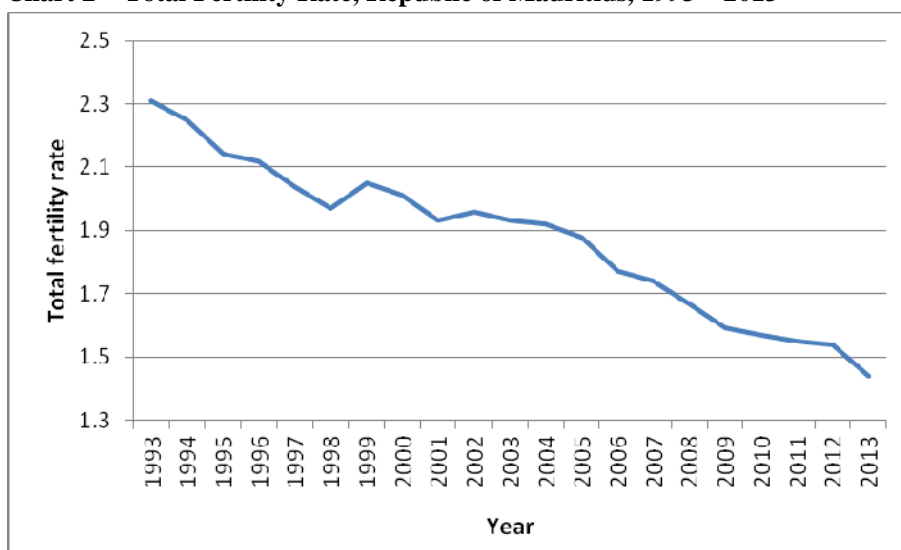
**Chart 1 – Dependency ratio, Republic of Mauritius, 1993 – 2013**



## 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. The average number of children born to a woman dropped by nearly one child to reach a total fertility rate of 1.4 in 2013.

**Chart 2 – Total Fertility Rate, Republic of Mauritius, 1993 – 2013**

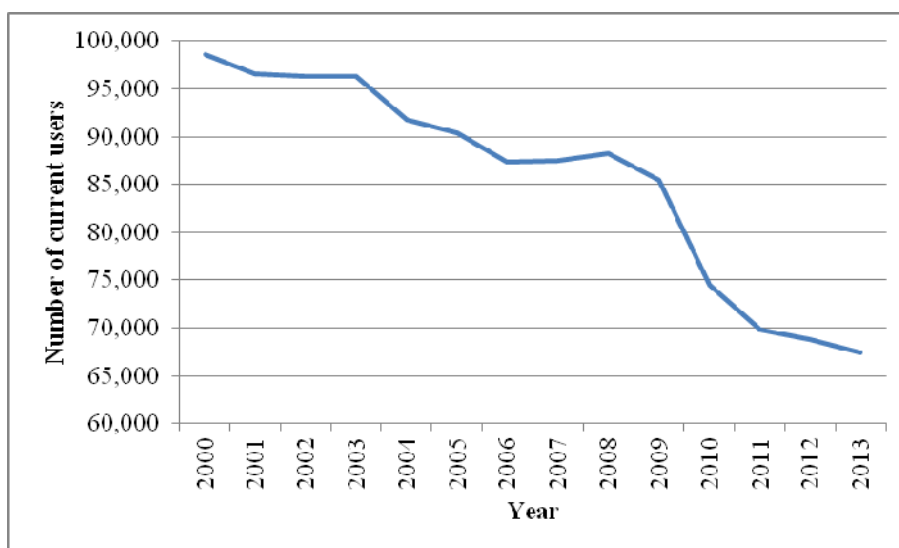


In the 1990's, women in the age bracket 20-24 years had the highest fertility with 147 births per 1,000 women of that age group (Table 2). The peak fertility moved to the age bracket 25-29 years in 2013, with only 88.5 births per 1,000 women in that age group. This shift is mostly explained by women getting married at an older age.

**Table 2 - Fertility Rate by age of mother, Republic of Mauritius, 1990, 2000 and 2013**

Age of mother (Yrs)	1990	2000	2013
15-19	45.2	38.9	27.2
20-24	147.2	121.5	69.5
25-29	138.1	120.4	88.5
30-34	80.4	75.1	65.3
35-39	39.1	34.2	29.5
40-44	11.4	8.1	7.2
45-49	1.8	0.6	0.5
<b>15-49</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>41.3</b>

In 2013, Government Family Planning Clinics, Mauritius Family Planning & Welfare Association and Action Familiale registered a total of some 67,422 current users of contraceptive methods in the Island of Mauritius, a decrease of 28,858 from 96,280 in 2003.

**Chart 3 – Number of current users of contraceptive, Island of Mauritius, 2000 - 2013**

New acceptors of contraceptive methods registered in 2013 numbered 5,720 of whom 519 had tubal ligation. A declining trend is observed in the number of new acceptors from 10,947 in 2003.

Among the new acceptors in 2013, Pill (26.6%), Male Condom (22.0%) and Sympto-thermal (21.9%) are the preferred methods of contraception while for current users Sympto-thermal (42.2%) method is the preferred method.

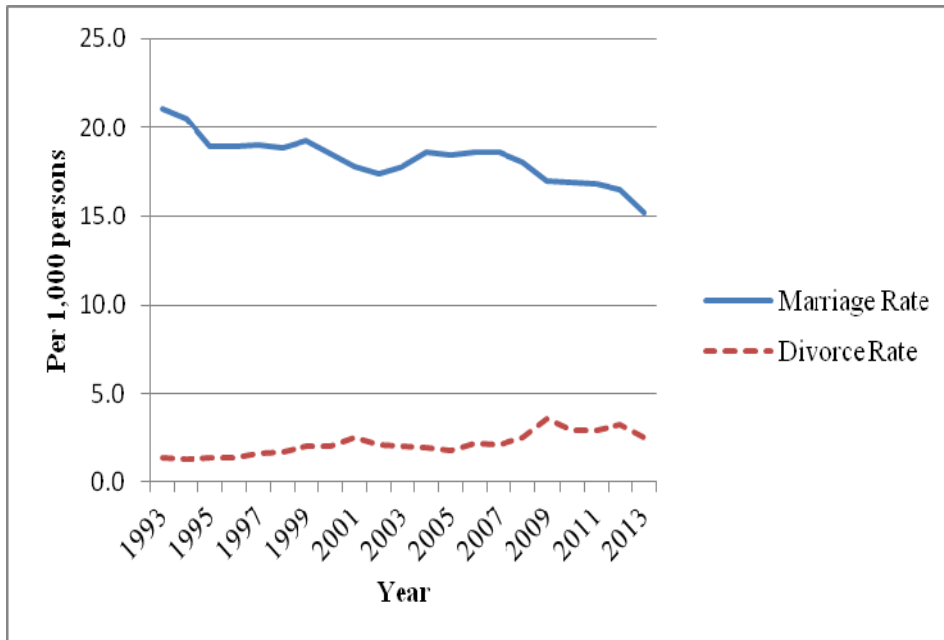
**Table 3 –Method of family planning, 2013**

Methods	New Acceptors (%)	Current Users (%)
Pill	26.6	12.5
Tubal Ligation	9.1	21.7
Sympto-thermal	21.9	42.2
Male Condom	22.0	12.2
3-month injectable	15.0	5.2
Intra-uterine Devices	1.3	3.3
1 -month injectable	3.2	0.8
Implant	0.9	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 5. Family Status

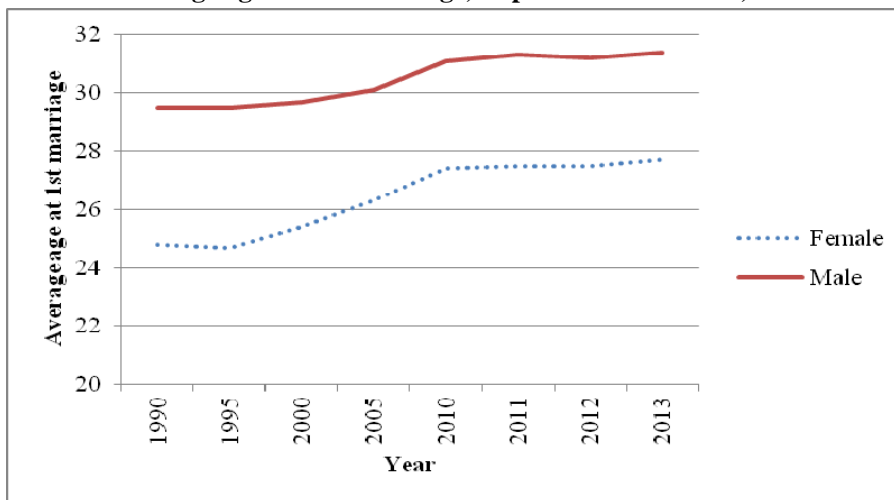
While marriage rate is declining, divorce rate is on the rise. The marriage rate, i.e., the number of persons married per 1,000 mid-year population, fell from 21.1 in 1993 to 15.2 in 2013. The number of divorced persons per 1,000 mid-year population increased from 1.4 in 1993 to 2.5 in 2013.

**Chart 4 - Marriage and Divorce Rate, Republic of Mauritius, 1993 – 2013**



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 3.7 years in 2013.

**Chart 5 - Average age at first marriage, Republic of Mauritius, 1990 – 2013**



In 2013, around 48% of the petitioners for pronounced divorces were women compared to 52% last year. During the year, 1,584 divorces were granted by the Supreme Court, the majority of which (29.6%) occurred after 5 to 10 years of union. The number of divorces after 25 years of union accounted for 8.5% of all divorces. Also, 5 divorces were registered within 1 year of marriage.

**Table 4 - Divorce by duration of union, Republic of Mauritius, 2013**

<b>Duration of union (years)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
1 year	5	0.3
1 and <3	122	7.7
3 and <5	187	11.8
5 and < 10	469	29.6
10 and < 15	313	19.8
15 and <25	353	22.3
25 or more	135	8.5
<b>Total divorces</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Over one third of the couples who divorced in 2013 did not have children while slightly more than half of them had 1 to 2 children. There were 9 divorced couples with 5 or more children.

**Table 5 - Divorce by number of children<sup>1/</sup>, Republic of Mauritius, 2013**

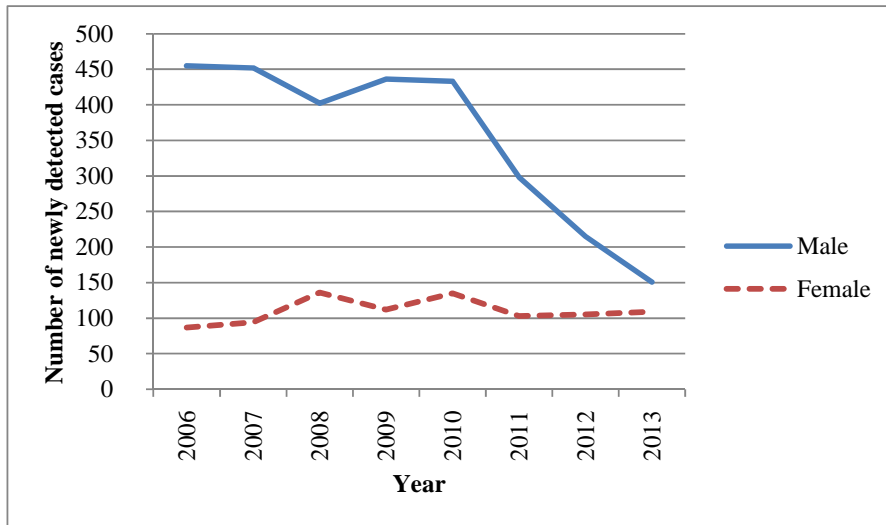
<b>Number of children</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
0	548	34.6
1	482	30.4
2	383	24.2
3 - 4	162	10.2
5 or more	9	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1/</sup> dependent children are the living children who are dependent on either of the divorcees at the time the divorce petition is filed

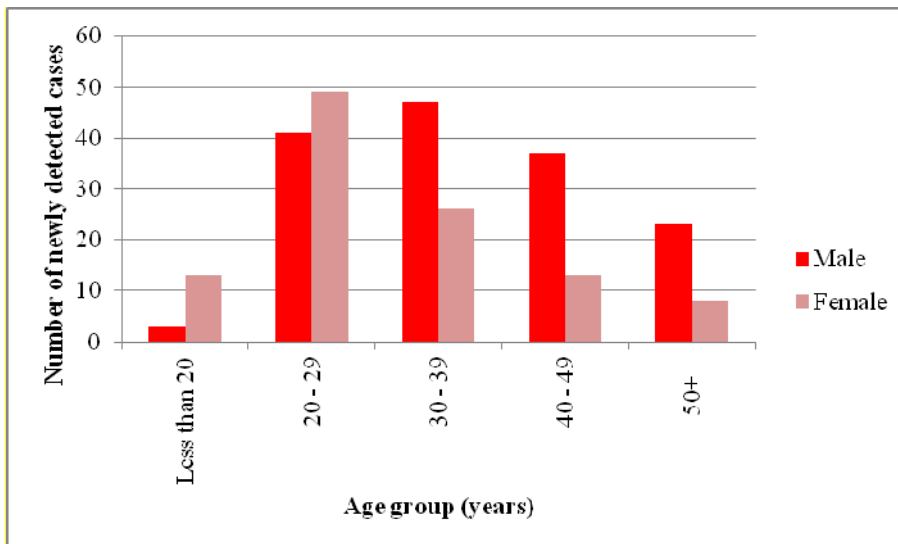
## 6. Health

Since October 1987 when the first cases of AIDS were registered, the number of HIV/AIDS cases increased to reach 5,768 as at December 2013, of whom 22% were women.

During 2013, 260 newly detected cases of HIV/AIDS were registered. The proportion of women among the new cases stood at 41.9% compared to 16% in 2006.

**Chart 6 – Newly detected HIV/AIDS cases, Republic of Mauritius, 2006 - 2013**

In 2013, out of the 109 new HIV cases detected among females, 72% was due to heterosexual as mode of transmission and 18% due to drug injection. As regards males, among the 151 new cases, the percentages were 36.4% and 55.0% respectively

**Chart 7 - Distribution of newly detected HIV/AIDS cases by sex and age group, 2013**

Among the newly detected cases in 2013, 62.7% were in the age group 20-39 years. However, women were predominant in the age group 20-29 years (45.0%) while men were mostly in the age group 30-39 years (31.1%).

## 7. Mortality

Though women are more numerous than men, there are fewer deaths among women than among men. In 2013, 5,237 men compared to 4,203 women died. The crude death rate for 2013 was 8.4 for men and 6.6 for women.

The main causes of death for both men and women in 2013 were diabetes, heart diseases and cancer (neoplasm). Causes of death specific to women, such as breast and uterus cancer were responsible for

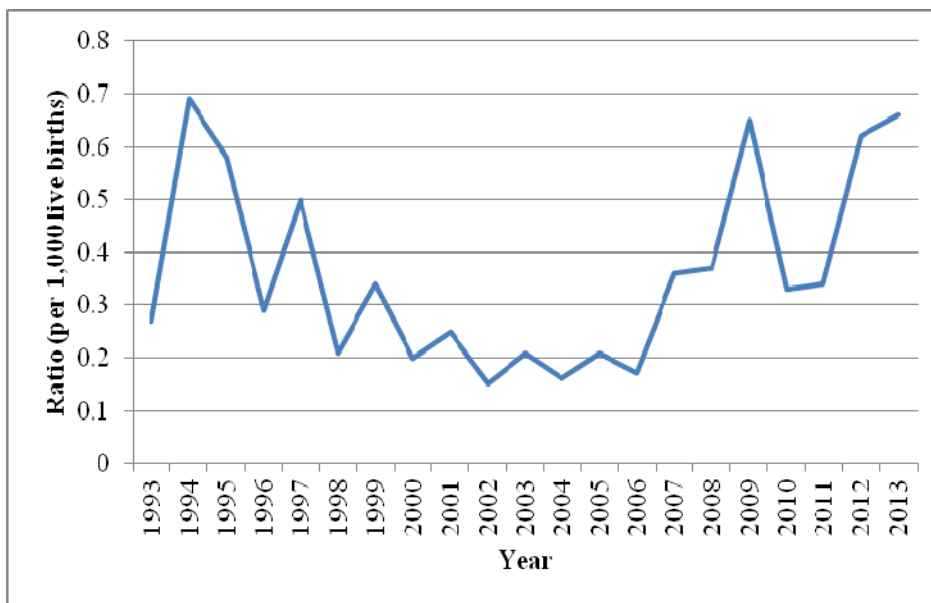
5.5% of deaths among women while maternal deaths was responsible for another 0.2%. Compared to men, women were more likely to die of diabetes but less likely to die of diseases of the liver (0.4%) and to commit suicide (0.4%).

**Table 6 – Deaths (%) by cause and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2013**

Cause of death	Male	Female
Diabetes mellitus	22.3	27.1
Heart disease	18.2	17.1
Hypertensive Disease	3.9	6.1
Cerebrovascular Disease	7.6	8.6
Malignant Neoplasm:	12.4	14.5
<i>of which: breast cancer (malignant)</i>	0	3.9
<i>uterus cancer (malignant)</i>	n/a	1.6
Diseases of liver (inc. alcoholic cirrhosis)	1.7	0.4
Suicide	1.6	0.4
Maternal death	n/a	0.2
Other	32.3	25.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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 8 - Maternal Mortality Ratio, Republic of Mauritius, 1993 – 2013**





## 8. Education

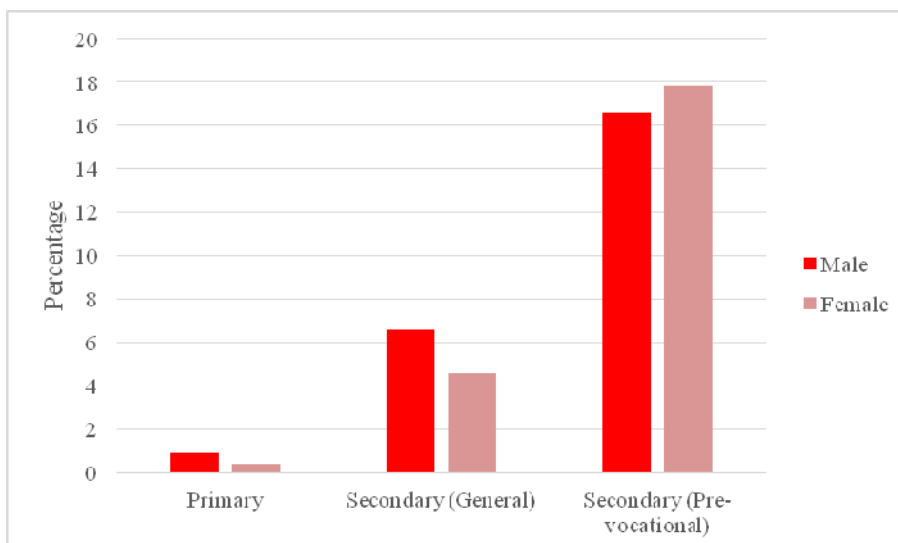
Boys and girls are almost equally likely to go to preprimary and primary schools with Gross Enrolment Ratios standing at 98. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) which measures the relative education participation of boys and girls was 0.98 for pre-primary schools implying a slight disparity in favour of boys whereas for primary and secondary (general or academic stream), the GPI stood above 1 showing disparity in favour of girls.

**Table 7: Gross Enrolment Rates (GER) by sex - Republic of Mauritius, 2013**

GER	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index
Pre-Primary schools (4 – 5 years)	99	97	98	0.98
Primary schools (6 – 11 years)	97	98	98	1.01
Secondary schools (12 – 19 years)	68	76	72	1.12

In 2012, boys had a slightly higher dropout rate than girls at primary level (0.9% against 0.4%). Girls are less likely than boys to dropout from the secondary (general) level, 5% against nearly 7%. However, at the prevocational level, they are slightly more likely to drop out, nearly 18% compared to some 17% for boys.

**Chart 9 - Drop Out (%) at Primary and Secondary level, Republic of Mauritius, 2012**



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' performances was higher at lower level of education and narrowed down as the level increases.

**Table 8 - Pass Rate (%) at CPE, SC and HSC, 2013**

	Male	Female	Difference
CPE	69.0	81.0	12.0
SC	70.3	78.9	8.6
HSC	73.9	80.8	6.9

The lower pass rates for boys are explained by the higher proportion of repeaters among boys.

**Table 9 - % Repeaters at Primary and Secondary level, 2013**

	Male	Female
Standard VI	10.1	7.1
Form V	21.1	18.3
Form VI (Upper)	14.9	11.0

In 2013, out of 2,008 students enrolled in the Special Education Needs (SEN) schools registered with the Ministry of Education and Human Resources, 37% were girls.

Intellectual impairment and physical disability were the most common types of impairment among both boys and girls attending SEN schools.

Women predominate among school teachers and their representativeness is more pronounced at primary level and at SEN schools (Table 10).

**Table 10- Distribution (%) of Teachers at Primary, Secondary and Special Education Needs Schools, 2013**

	Primary	Secondary	Special Education Needs
Male	27	40	12
Female	73	60	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

In 2012, the Gross Tertiary Enrolment rate was 47%. The tertiary student population stood at 49,625 with some 9,460 students pursuing their studies overseas. Out of 40,165 students who were studying locally, 54% were enrolled in publicly funded institutions while the remaining was enrolled in private institutions.

Out of 21,562 students enrolled in publicly funded institutions, female outnumbered male students by some 4,218.

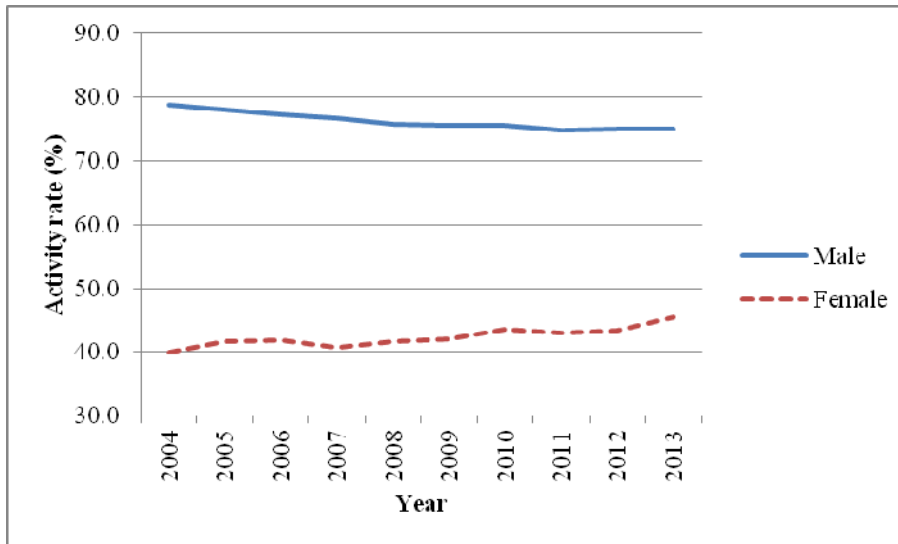
Among both boys and girls, some 62% were enrolled full time. However, female students were more likely to be enrolled part-time (59.6% against 40.4% for male students) or to study through the Distance Education mode (71.2% against 28.8% for male students).

Boys and girls were equally likely to study up to a Bachelor degree with nearly 61% of enrollment.

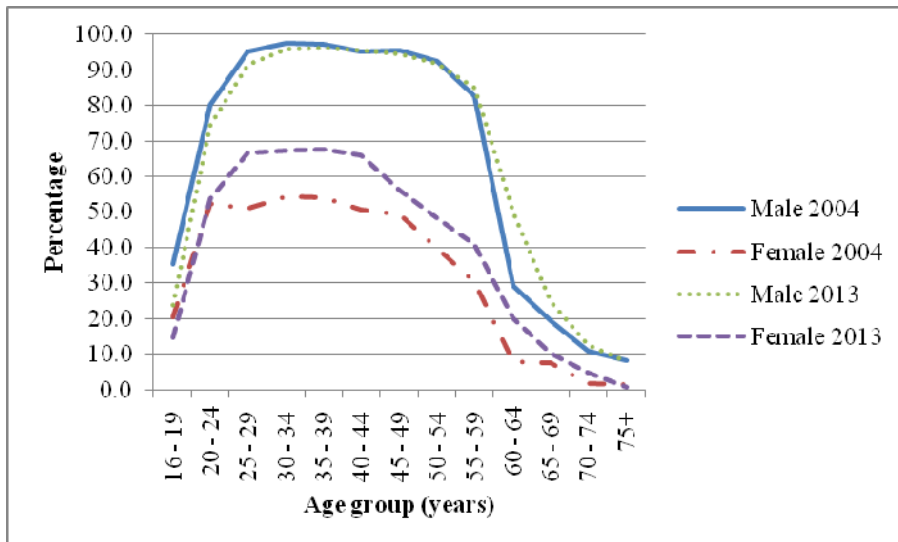
## 9. Economics Characteristics

In 2013, the active Mauritian population (aged 16 years and above) stood at 571,200 with 350,400 men and 220,800 women. The active women represented 45.4% of the female population aged 16 years and above compared to 75.1% for men.

During the period 2004 to 2013, male activity rate was consistently higher than female activity rate. However, the gap was narrowing over time as the activity rate for men has been constantly decreasing over the years while that of females has been generally increasing.

**Chart 10- Activity rate (%) by sex, 2004 to 2013**

Men and women have a similar pattern of economic activity during their life, i.e., less active at the younger and older age groups. Over the years, the shape of the curve for female activity rate by age has been tending towards that of the male. The increase in the level of activity among women was more pronounced for those aged 20 to 49 years.

**Chart 11- Activity rate (%) by age group and sex, 2004 and 2013**

Both women and men had a high proportion of their working population in the tertiary sector (covering trade, accommodation service, transportation, health, education and other service industries), 60% for men and 76% for women. The secondary sector (covering manufacturing, electricity & water and construction) accounted for about one third of the working men and one fifth of the working women. For every 10 women working in the manufacturing sector, there are 14 men, while there are 406 men for every 10 woman in the construction sector. The primary sector (comprising agriculture and mining & quarrying) employed 8% and 6% of the working men and women respectively.

**Table 11- Distribution (%) of employed persons by employment status and sex, 2013**

<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Employer	5.0	1.5
Own account worker	18.3	9.3
Employee	75.9	84.5
Contributing family worker	0.8	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Women were more likely than men to be employees, with 84.5% of the female workforce in that employment status as compared to 75.9% of the male workforce. They were also much less likely than men to work on their own. Some 23.3% of working men were employers or own accounts workers compared to about only 10.8% for women.

On average, a woman works 6 hours less than a man. The average number of hours worked by women was 35.0 compared to 41.0 for men.

In spite of being fewer in the labour force (representing only 39%), women are over represented among the unemployed; they make up nearly 60% of the total unemployed. Unemployed women numbered 26,900 in 2013 compared to 18,600 men. Female unemployment rate stood at 12.2%, much higher than the rate of 5.3% for male. The disparity between male and female unemployment rate was highest in the lower age groups; the difference was around 11 percentage points among the unemployed below 30 years and less than 2 percent points among those aged 50 years and above.

**Table 12 - Distribution (%) of unemployed persons by educational attainment, 2013**

<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Primary	30.1	22.7
<i>of which passed CPE</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>7.4</i>
Secondary	52.7	55.0
<i>of which passed SC</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>17.8</i>
<i>of which passed HSC</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>6.3</i>
Tertiary	17.2	22.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Unemployed women were generally more qualified than their male counterparts; around 46% of them possessed the School Certificate or above against 37% among males. Similarly, a slightly higher proportion of unemployed women (22%) attained tertiary level education as compared to unemployed men (17%).

Unemployed women are generally more qualified but tend to stay longer in unemployment. On average, women remained unemployed for 14.8 months compared to 9.4 months for men.

Average income tends to be lower for women than for men – Rs13,300 against Rs17,900 monthly in 2013, compared to Rs 11,800 and 17,100 in 2012.

## 10. Poverty

Poor households are households found below the relative poverty lines estimated at the past three Household Budget Surveys (HBS). The poverty lines for 2001/02, 2006/07 and 2012 are estimated at Rs 2,804, Rs 3,821 and Rs 5,652 respectively,

Women are more likely than men to live in poverty. In 2012, 10.5% of the female population was living below poverty line compared to 9.0% for the males.

The HBS showed that poverty is more likely to be among female headed households than male headed households (17% compared to 7.3% in 2012).

## 11. Social benefits and senior living in infirmaries

In 2012, the number of women receiving Basic Retirement Pension outnumbered their male counterparts by 21,619. Out of 169,847 Basic Retirement pensioners, 56% 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 7 women centenary.

There were 21,000 recipients of Basic Widows Pension in 2012, a large majority of whom (64%) were aged between 50 to 59 years.

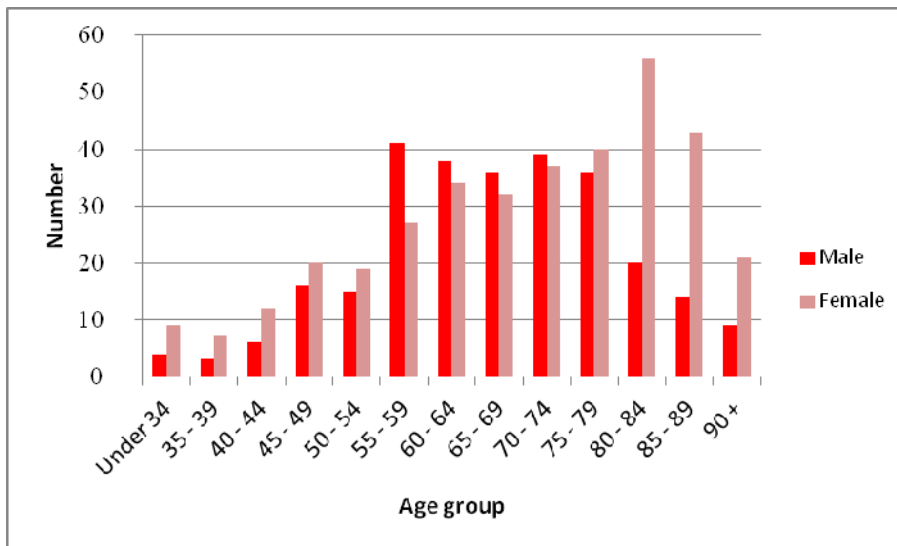
Invalids pensioners numbered 27,361 in 2012, with an almost equal proportion of men and women. Among the 6,687 invalid persons who benefitted from the carer's allowance, 46% were women.

In 2012, 368 children received Basic Orphans Pension, 47% of them were girls. In the same year, 6,629 abandoned mothers and 568 unmarried mothers received a social aid allowance.

**Table 13- Number of beneficiaries by selected benefits, 2012**

<b>Pension Type</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Basic Retirement Pension	74,114	95,733	<b>169,847</b>
Basic Widow's Pension	N/A	21,000	<b>21,000</b>
Basic Invalid's Pension	13,824	13,537	<b>27,361</b>
Basic Orphan's Pension	194	174	<b>368</b>
Carers Allowance	3,631	3,056	<b>6,687</b>
Social Aid	16,632	26,709	<b>43,341</b>

In 2012, 56% of the 634 inmates living in the 20 infirmaries registered at the Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reforms Institutions were women. The women residents were older than men with 34% aged 80 years and over compared to 16% for men.

**Chart 12 - Number of Inmates in infirmaries by age- group and sex, 2012**

Women inmates were more likely to suffer from a disease or a disability, 90.2% against 80.5% for men. However, they are less likely to be partially paralysed.

**Table 14 - Types of inmates' disabilities, 2012**

	Male (%)	Female (%)
Partial paralysis	17.0	8.4
Mental diseases	27.1	21.0
Heart diseases	2.5	2.8
Diabetes	8.3	9.0
Other (including those suffering from multiple disabilities)	25.6	49.0
Inmates with no disabilities	19.5	9.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 12. Women in decision making

More women are occupying high positions in government services. The proportion of women in the most senior positions has increased from 23% to 40% over the past 13 years.

**Table 15 - Senior position<sup>1</sup> in Government Services, 2000 & 2013**

	2000		2013	
	Number	%	Number	%
Men	266	76.9	324	60.2
Women	80	23.1	214	39.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Senior Chief Executive, Permanent Secretary, Principal Assistant Secretary, Director, Manager, Judge and Magistrate

### 13. Justice related occupations

In the Judiciary, in 2012, women made up 44% of the personnel compared to only 8% 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 (63%).

**Table 16 - Justice Related Employment, 2012**

Staff	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Police	92	8	100
Prisons (including Correctional Youth Centre)	92	8	100
Probation and After care service	37	63	100
Rehabilitation Youth Centre	56	44	100
Judiciary	56	44	100

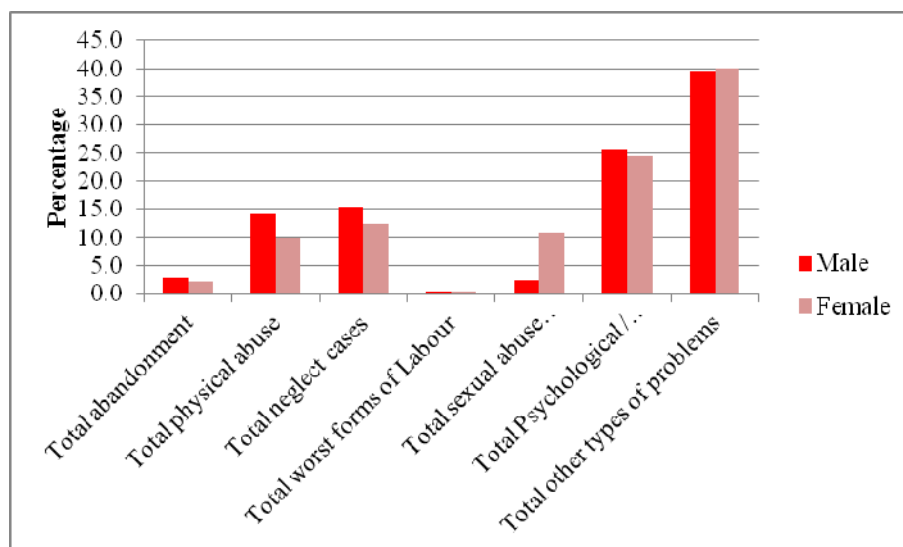
### 14. Domestic violence and child abuse

In 2013, 1,786 cases of domestic violence were reported at the Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare, nearly 90.1% 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 2013.

Some 27% of women victims of domestic violence reported physical assault by spouse or partner, 18% verbal assault by spouse or partner (ill treatment, harassment, abuse, and humiliation), 13% threatening assault by spouse and 11% harassment by spouse. Reported cases by men relate mostly to physical assault by spouse or partner (15%) and verbal assault by spouse or partner (14%).

The total number of cases reported at the Child Development Unit of the Family Support Bureau was 5,684 of which 54% was female. The most common nature of abuse is psychological/emotional (25.7% for male and 24.5% for female) followed by neglect cases (15.4% male and 12.5% for female) and physical abuse (14.0% for male and 9.8% for female)

**Chart 13 - Number of reported registered at Child Development Unit by nature of problem, 2013**



## 15. Offences

Men are more likely to be victims of homicides and assaults while women are more prone to sexual offences. In 2012, 79% of the homicides and 57% of the assaults were committed against men. Women were victims to 86% of the sexual offences.

**Table 17 – Victims<sup>1</sup> of selected offences reported at the Police, Island of Mauritius, 2012**

Offences	Male	Female	Both sexes
Homicides	82	22	104
<i>of which Intentional homicides</i>	29	15	44
Assaults	7,165	5,441	12,606
Sexual offences	57	361	418
<i>of which Rape</i>	-	48	48

<sup>1</sup> A person may be victim of one or more than one offence and/or an offence may involve one or more victims

Boys are much more likely to commit offences than girls. In 2012, only 4.9% of the juvenile offences were committed by girls. The female juvenile delinquency rate stood at 1.3 while that for males was nearly 10 times higher.

**Table 18 - Number of Juvenile offenders<sup>1</sup> reported, 2012**

	Male	Female	Both sexes
Crimes	251	11	262
<i>of which drug offences</i>	15	1	16
Misdemeanours	474	63	537
<i>of which drug offences</i>	18	-	18
Contraventions <sup>2</sup>	930	12	942
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1,741</b>
Juvenile Delinquency Rate <sup>3</sup>	12.0	1.3	6.7

<sup>1</sup> Persons aged 12 to 17 years

<sup>2</sup> Exclude contraventions established by camera

<sup>3</sup> Rate per 1,000 mid-year juvenile population and exclude contraventions

## 16. Sports

In 2013, 39% of high level athletes were females. The most common sporting disciplines practiced by them were “athletics” (30% compared to 28% among males) followed by “Badminton” (14%) and “Swimming” (13%). No woman practiced ‘boxing’ and ‘kick boxing’, while among men, 25% and 8% respectively did so.

In 2013, 36% of the financial assistance was given to high level female athletes compared to 64% for male athletes.



## 17. Global Gender Gap Indices

Since 2006, through the Global Gender Gap Report series, the World Economic Forum has been quantifying the magnitude of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress over time. By providing a comprehensive framework for benchmarking global gender gaps, the report identified countries that are role models in dividing their resources equitably between women and men, regardless of the overall resource level.

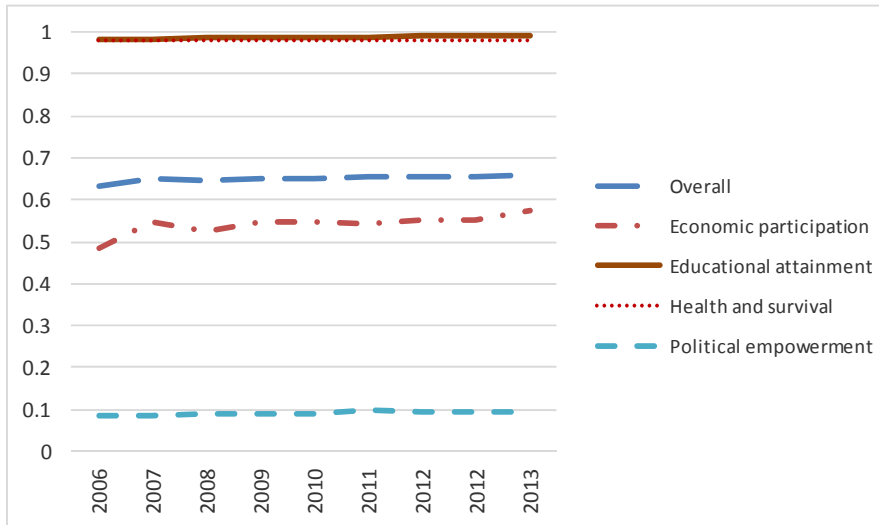
The Global Gender Gap Index (GGI) seeks to measure one important aspect of gender equality; their relative gaps between women and men across a large set of countries and across four key areas: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival and political empowerment. The equality benchmark is considered to be one with no gap between men and women.

Mauritius holds the 98<sup>th</sup> position overall out of 136 countries in 2013 and maintain the same overall ranking as last year, although its overall score shows a slight improvement. Mauritius is one of the countries that has closed both its education attainment and health and survival gender gaps with indices nearing 1 (see Chart 14)

**Table 19 – Global Gender Index by selected countries, 2012 & 2013**

Country	2012		2013	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Iceland	1	0.8640	1	0.8731
Norway	3	0.8403	3	0.8417
South Africa	16	0.7496	17	0.7510
United Kingdom	18	0.7433	18	0.7440
Canada	21	0.7381	20	0.7425
United States	22	0.7373	23	0.7392
Australia	25	0.7294	24	0.7390
France	57	0.6984	45	0.7089
Madagascar	58	0.6982	56	0.7016
Singapore	55	0.6989	58	0.7000
Brazil	62	0.6909	62	0.6949
China	69	0.6853	69	0.6908
Mauritius	98	0.6547	98	0.6599
India	105	0.6442	101	0.6551
Pakistan	134	0.5478	135	0.5459
Yemen	135	0.5054	136	0.5128

Source: The Global Gender Gap Report 2013, World Economic Forum

**Chart 14 - Gender Gap Index for overall and four key areas – Republic of Mauritius, 2006 -2013**

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## Appendix: 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.

**Casualty:** Any person killed or injured in a road accident is referred to as a casualty.

**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.

**Dropout Rate:** The proportion of pupils who leave the system without completing a given grade in a given school year. This rate shows the extent at which pupils abandon schooling.

**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 (GER):** Number of pupils enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the relevant age-group

- 4 - 5 years for pre-primary
- 6 – 11 years for primary
- 12 – 19 years for secondary

**Gender Parity Index (GPI):** Ratio of the GER for female to the GER for male. It measures the relative education participation of boys and girls. A GPI of 1 reflects equal enrolment rate for boys and girls, whereas a GPI greater than 1 shows disparity in favour of girls.

**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.

**Misdemeanors:** 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.

**Primary sector:** Primary Sector comprises activities related to 'Agriculture, hunting, Forestry and fishing' and 'Mining'

**Repetition Rate:** The proportion of pupils who repeat a grade once or twice.

**Secondary sector:** Secondary Sector comprises activities related to 'Manufacturing, 'Electricity, gas and water supply' and 'Construction'.

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

**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.

**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.