

REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

MAURITIUS IN FIGURES

2011

Statistics Mauritius
Ministry of Finance & Economic
Development

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Symbols & abbreviations

- Nil

... Data not available

n.a not applicable

000 Thousand

000,000 Million

Gg Gigagram (000 Tonne)

GWh Million kilowatt hour

c.i.f. Cost, insurance and freight

f.o.b. Free on board

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INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Mauritius is a group of islands in the South West of the Indian Ocean, consisting of the main island of Mauritius, Rodrigues and several outer islands located at distances greater than 350 km from the main island. Mauritius has been successively a Dutch, French and British colony. It became independent of Britain on 12th March 1968 and acceded to the status of Republic within the Commonwealth on 12th March 1992. The country has a Westminster type of Parliamentary government. The official language is English, but French is widely spoken.

The population, estimated at 1.3 million, comprises Indo-Mauritians, General population, i.e, people of mixed European and African origin and Sino-Mauritians.

The islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues, with a total area of 1,969 sq km, have an overall population density of 654 persons per sq km. About 43% of the area is allocated to agriculture, 25% is occupied by built-up areas and 2% by public roads; the remaining consists of abandoned canefields, forests, scrub land, grasslands and grazing lands, reservoirs and ponds, swamps and rocks.

Mauritius enjoys a mild tropical maritime climate throughout the year, characterized by a warm humid summer extending between November and April and a relatively cool dry winter between June and September. October and May are the transition months. Mean mid-day temperature ranges from 26°C to around 30°C in Summer and from 22°C to 27°C in winter when moving from the Centre to the coastal areas.

During the past thirty years, the Mauritian economy has diversified from a sugar-cane monocrop economy in the 1970's to one based on sugar, manufacturing (mainly textiles and garments) and tourism in the 1980's. Global business (offshore) and freeport activities have also been growing continuously since the mid 1990s.

The economy in 2011 grew by 4.0% and the Gross National Income per capita at market prices reached 253,335 rupees. Unemployment rate is estimated at about 7.9% while inflation stood at 6.5% in 2011.

CONCEPTS & DEFINITIONS

2. Population and Vital Statistics

2 *Median age* The age which divides the population into two equal-size groups, one of which is younger and the other older than the median.

2.2 *Dependency ratio* The ratio of the combined child population under 15 years and population aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population of intermediate age (15-64 years).

2.3 *Crude birth rate* Number of live births registered in a year per 1,000 mid-year population.

2.4 *Total fertility rate* Average number of children born to an average woman under certain conditions.

2.5 *Crude death rate* Number of deaths occurring in a year per 1,000 mid-year population.

2.6 *Marriage rate* Number of persons civilly married in a year per 1,000 mid-year population.

2.7 *Divorce rate* Number of persons granted divorce in a year per 1,000 mid-year population.

3. Health

3.1 *Life expectancy at birth* The average number of years that a newly born child is expected to live under certain conditions.

3.2 *Early neonatal mortality rate* Number of deaths in a year of infants under 7 days of age per 1,000 live births during the year.

3.3 *Late neonatal mortality rate* Number of deaths in a year of infants aged from 7 to 27 days per 1,000 live births during the year.

3.4 *Perinatal mortality rate* Combined number of deaths of infants aged under 7 days and number of still births in a year per 1,000 total births (live+still) during the year.

3.5 *Infant mortality rate* Number of deaths in a year of infants aged under one year per 1,000 live births during the year.

Concepts & definitions (contd.)

4. Education

- 4.1 *Gross Enrolment ratio* Number of students enrolled per 100 population aged
- 4-5 years for pre-primary level
- 6-11 years for primary level
- 12-19 years for secondary level
- 4.2 *Literacy rate* Percentage of persons aged 12+ years who can, with understanding, both read and write a simple statement.

6. Labour

- 6.1 *Labour force* Number of persons who are either working (employed) or not working, looking for work and available for work (unemployed).
- 6.2 *Activity rate* Number of persons aged 16 years and above in the labour force as a % of the total number of persons aged 16 years and above.
- 6.3 *Unemployment rate* Number of unemployed as a % of the labour force.

9. Household income and expenditure

- 9.1 *Gini Coefficient* Measures the degree of inequality in the income distribution of households. It varies between 0 for complete equality and 1 for complete inequality.
- 9.2 *Median monthly income of households* That value which divides the distribution of monthly household income into two parts such that 50% of households have an income above that value and 50% below.

10. Transport and communications

- 10.1 *Casualties* The total number of fatalities and persons injured as a result of road accidents.
- 10.2 *Fatality* Prior to 2002, fatality was defined as death occurring within seven days as a result of road accidents. From 1 January 2002, the definition changed to death occurring within 30 days as a result of road accident.

Concepts & definitions (contd.)

| | |
|---|--|
| 10.3 <i>Fatality index</i> | The number of fatalities per 100 casualties. |
| 17. National accounts | |
| 17.1 <i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</i> | The aggregate money value of all goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specified period usually a year, before provision for the consumption of fixed capital. |
| 17.2 <i>GDP at basic prices</i> | <p>GDP at basic prices is obtained as the difference between output and intermediate consumption whereby output is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.</p> <p>The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of taxes on products and inclusive of subsidies on products. The equivalent for imported products is the c.i.f. value, i.e. the value at the border of the importing country.</p> <p>The purchasers' price is the amount payable by the purchaser exclusive of deductible taxes on products (e.g. deductible value added tax).</p> |
| 17.3 <i>GDP at market prices</i> | GDP at basic prices plus taxes (net of subsidies) on products. |
| 17.4 <i>Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)</i> | FISIM is obtained as the difference between interest received and interest paid by banks excluding those received on own funds. |

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