



MAURITIUS

**Ministry of Economic Planning and Development**

**CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**

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**1983**  
**Housing and Population Census**  
**of**  
**MAURITIUS**

**VOLUME I**

**Methodological Report**

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## F o r e w o r d

In 1983 Mauritius took its fifteenth Census of Population. The census is the largest single statistical exercise conducted by the Central Statistical Office, largest not only from the point of view of resources mobilised and personnel deployed, but also with respect to the mass of statistical information collected. The project cost thirteen million rupees, required the direct involvement of about five thousand officers and affected the whole population of Mauritius.

The present report attempts to describe how the census was organised and conducted.

Census data are subject to different kinds of errors. Mauritian census data are no exception. Some of the information collected is very good, some less good. Hence, it is standard practice to carry out a detailed analysis of the census results to assess the quality of the data. However, such analysis and assessment must also take into account the methodology underlying the particular census being evaluated. This report will therefore serve as background to all tabulations and analytical reports to be published in connection with the 1983 Census.

The census information has already been processed and is now being tabulated. The tables will be presented in a series of reports which will be published as from November this year. It is also proposed to publish a series of analytical reports as from 1985. These reports will contain the findings of the analysis and evaluation of the census data. In the past, such analysis has been done by international experts. This time, the exercise will be done by local personnel working under the guidance of a United Nations expert with wide experience in census data analysis.

Thus, although the data collection phase of the census has been completed, the second phase of evaluation and analysis has just begun.

I would like here to thank all persons and organisations, Mauritian and non-Mauritian, who have in one way or other contributed to the success of the census fieldwork. My special thanks go to the field-staff for their sustained efforts, the public for their kind co-operation, and particularly to the 200,000 heads of households, who courageously faced a forbidding form on the night of 2nd July 1983.

(D. Zmanay)  
Director of Statistics

Central Statistical Office  
Rose Hill

October, 1984

## The 1983 Housing and Population Census of Mauritius

### 1. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Mauritius is an island group in the Indian Ocean consisting of the Islands of Mauritius, Rodrigues, Agalega and St. Brandon. The country has been successively a Dutch, French and British Colony. It became independent of Britain on 12th March 1968 and has a Westminster type of parliamentary government.

In 1983 Mauritius successfully conducted its ~~fifteenth~~ census of population on a "de facto" basis. The total population enumerated was 1,000,432 broken down as follows:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both Sexes</u>
Island of Mauritius	481,368	485,495	966,863
Island of Rodrigues	16,552	16,530	33,082
Agalega	200	150	350
St. Brandon	<u>137</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>137</u>
Mauritius	<u>498,257</u>	<u>502,175</u>	<u>1,000,432</u>

The Island of Mauritius which has an area of 1865 sq.km. (720 sq. miles) lies in the West of the Indian Ocean between latitudes 19°58' and 20°32' South and longitudes 57°17' and 57°46' East. It is about 1,900 km. (1,200 miles) from the East coast of Africa and more than 3,200 km. (2,000 miles) from India.

Rodrigues lies 560 km. (350 miles) East-North-East of Mauritius and has an area of 104 sq. km. (40 sq. miles). The Agalega Group of Islands has a land area of 70 sq. km. (27 sq. miles) and is situated 890 km. (550 miles) to the North of Mauritius, between latitudes 10°20' and 10°30' South and longitudes 56°32' and 58°42' East. St. Brandon (or the Cargados Carajos Group) has an area of about 1.3 sq. km. (0.5 sq. miles) and lies about 370 km. (230 miles) North-North-East of Mauritius between South latitudes 16°18' and 16°47' and East longitudes 59°30' and 59°48'.

### 2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Census taking in Mauritius dates back to the 18th Century. The first complete census of the Island of Mauritius, then known as Isle de France, was taken in 1735 under the governorship of Mahé de Labourdonnais. Since then numerous complete censuses or partial counts of the population have been made. Manuscript results of two complete censuses taken in 1776 and 1786 are still preserved in the archives of the "Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer" in Paris.

The first census report to be printed was probably that of 1846, but no copy has been traced in Mauritius. For all subsequent censuses, copies of the printed reports are kept in the Archives of Mauritius.

The 1846 census was followed by that of 1851. Since then, up to 1931, censuses have been taken every ten years. With the outbreak of the Second World War, the one which was due in 1941 had to be postponed to 1944. The first census to be taken after the War was in 1952,

and the ten-yearly programme was subsequently resumed with a census in 1962 and another in 1972. The present census was originally planned for 1982 but it had to be postponed to 1983 because of parliamentary elections held in June 1982.

### 3. POPULATION GROWTH

#### 3.1 Island of Mauritius

Table 1 shows the "de facto" population of the Island of Mauritius enumerated at each of the censuses taken since 1846. Before 1871 natural increase did not play an important role in population growth as the death rate was as high as, and often higher than the birth rate. The rapid population growth in those years is due almost exclusively to the immigration of Indian labourers. These were brought to work on the sugar plantations when cheap labour became scarce after the abolition of slavery in 1833. It is interesting to note that because of the preponderance of men among the immigrants the proportion of males in the population was almost two-thirds between 1846 and 1861.

The fall in the average annual rate of intercensal increase, from 5.87% during 1851-61 to 0.19% during 1861-71, is attributed partly to a slowing down of Indian immigration and partly to an epidemic of malaria in 1867. That year a total of 40,000 deaths were registered as against 10,000 births.

By 1880 migration of Indian labourers had ceased to be an important factor in population growth. The contribution of natural increase was still small because of high mortality rates and relatively low birth rates, especially during the depression of the 1930's. The result was that the average annual rate of increase remained at a low of less than 0.5% throughout the period 1881 to 1944.

The post-war period witnessed an accelerated population growth due mainly to a rapid increase in the birth rate which attained a peak of 50 per 1,000 in 1950. After 1950 the rate decreased slightly, levelling off at just below 40 per 1,000 in the early sixties. This relatively high birth rate coupled with a rapid decrease in mortality resulting from advances in medical science and the eradication of malaria, caused the intercensal annual growth rate to jump from 0.44% in 1931-44 to 2.26% in 1944-52 and 3.12% in 1952-62. In 1962-72 the rate fell to 1.94% per annum as a result of high reduction in fertility and, to a lesser extent, to emigration which, in the late sixties, accounted for a yearly decrease of between 3,000 and 4,000 in the total population. Mortality continued to decrease but at a much slower rate than in the immediate post-war period.

During the last intercensal period 1972-83 the general trend of fertility has been downward in spite of a temporary rise in the middle and late seventies. Net migration continued to be outward at a slightly higher rate of about 4,000 annually whilst improvements in mortality proceeded at a still slower pace than previously. Consequently the rate of growth of population declined further to 1.44% per annum during the period.

Table 1 - Population increase in intercensal periods - Island of Mauritius (1846 - 1983) and Island of Rodrigues (1944 - 1983)

Census date	Population enumerated at census			Intercensal increase	Average annual rate of increase %
	Both sexes	Male	Female		
<u>Island of Mauritius</u>					
1st Aug. 1846	158,462	104,598	53,864	-	-
20th Nov. 1851	180,823	119,341	61,482	22,361	2.55
8th Apr. 1861	310,050	202,961	107,089	129,227	5.87
11th Apr. 1871	316,042	193,575	122,467	5,992	0.19
4th Apr. 1881	359,874	208,655	151,219	43,832	1.31
6th Mar. 1891	370,588	206,038	164,550	10,714	0.29
1st Apr. 1901	371,023	199,552	171,471	435	0.01
31st Mar. 1911	368,791	194,095	174,696	- 2,232	- 0.06
21st May 1921	376,485	194,108	182,377	7,694	0.21
26th Apr. 1931	393,238	200,609	192,629	16,753	0.44
11th Jun. 1944	419,185	210,326	208,859	25,947	0.49
30th Jun. 1952	501,415	252,032	249,383	82,230	2.26
30th Jun. 1962	681,619	342,306	339,313	180,204	3.12
30th Jun. 1972	826,199	413,580	412,619	144,580	1.94
2nd Jul. 1983	966,863	481,368	485,495	140,664	1.44
<u>Island of Rodrigues</u>					
11th Jun. 1944	11,885	5,740	6,145	-	-
30th Jun. 1952	13,333	5,947	7,386	1,448	1.45
30th Jun. 1962	18,335	9,062	9,273	5,002	3.24
30th Jun. 1972	24,769	12,270	12,499	6,434	3.05
2nd Jul. 1983	33,032	16,552	16,530	8,313	2.67

### 3.2 Island of Rodrigues

Table 1 also shows the evolution of the population of the Island of Rodrigues since the census of 1944. It is seen that although the growth rate has declined during the last two decades this decline has not been as fast as that for the Island of Mauritius. The main reason for the slow decline is the relatively small decrease in the birth rate from around 50 in the early sixties to just below 40 in the early eighties. Generally speaking the trend in the death rate has been the same as for Mauritius: it has declined from around 12 in the early sixties to about 6 in 1983. Migration between the Island of Rodrigues and the Island of Mauritius was slightly in favour of the latter up to 1978. Since 1979 arrivals to Rodrigues have exceeded departures by about 500 yearly on average. It is to be noted that all international passenger traffic to and from Rodrigues has to be through the Island of Mauritius.

## 4. ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED

### 4.1 Local organisations

The executing agency for the 1983 Housing and Population Census is the Central Statistical Office of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development. The initial idea of setting up a National Census Committee including the ministries and departments whose collaboration would be needed was finally abandoned. The main reason is that it would often prove difficult to get the persons responsible for decision taking to sit on the Committee; delays would therefore have been inevitable. It was decided that the executing agency would liaise directly with the ministries concerned on specific matters whilst the publicity campaign would ensure that the census is given the image of a national exercise requiring the support and co-operation of all social groups. The principal ministries and departments that were closely involved at both the planning and execution stages are:-

- (i) the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, which is the parent ministry of Central Statistical Office (CSO), for administrative support;
- (ii) the Government Printing Department for printing all questionnaires and publicity materials;
- (iii) the Ministry of Finance for the budget, and its Data Processing Division (DPD) for processing;
- (iv) the Attorney General's Office for advice on legal and constitutional matters;
- (v) the Ministry of Information, the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation, the Mauritius College of the Air and the Department of Posts and Telegraphs for help and advice in connection with publicity;
- (vi) the Establishment Division of the Prime Minister's Office for advice on conditions of employment of fieldstaff and for recruitment of temporary office staff;

- (vii) the Public Service Commission for advice on recruitment procedures for fieldstaff;
- (viii) the Ministry for Rodrigues and Outer Islands and the Administration Office of Rodrigues for administrative back-up in connection with the census in the Island of Rodrigues;
- (ix) the Police Force for facilitating communication between the field and the office.
- (x) The Meteorological Department for enumeration in the Outer Islands of Agalega and St. Brandon.

#### 4.2 International Organisations

The Regional Advisory Service of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) participated in the census project by accepting to send several short advisory missions to Mauritius as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name of Adviser</u>	<u>Subject</u>
27. 4.81 - 8. 5.81	E.A. Colecraft	Census Planning
23. 8.81 - 5. 9.81	Roger Hare	Census Cartography
21.11.81 - 28.11.81	Djamal Benzine	Data Processing
3. 5.82 - 7. 5.82	E.A. Colecraft	Census Planning
10. 2.83 - 25. 2.83	Djamal Benzine	Data Processing
28. 3.83 - 8. 4.83	Djamal Benzine	Data Processing

Analysis of census data is being done by local personnel under the guidance of Dr. K.V. Ramachandran, ECA Regional Adviser in Population Analysis. A first mission has already taken place from 4 to 13 June 1984.

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) contributed financially to strengthen the Cartographic Unit of the CSO, to extend the data processing facilities of the Ministry of Finance, and to train two fellows in Demographic Analysis and one fellow in Census Mapping.

As usual, the participation of the United Nations agencies was channelled through the local branch of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

#### 5. LEGAL BASIS

The 1983 census, like those of 1952, 1962 and 1972, was taken according to provisions laid down in the Statistics Act of 7th April 1951. The purpose of this Act is "To provide for the taking of censuses and for the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of certain statistical information and for other matters relating thereto".

Section 5 of the Statistics Act stipulates that "The Governor-General may, subject to the approval, to be signified by resolution of the Legislative Assembly, by order direct that a census shall be taken for Mauritius or any part thereof, or any class of inhabitant thereof, and any such order may specify -

- (a) the date or dates on or between which such census is to be taken; and
- (b) the information to be obtained in such census."

Thus, although it is the duty of the Director of Statistics to take any census in Mauritius, the final decision as to census dates and census information to be collected rests with the Governor-General after approval by the Legislative Assembly.

Section 6 of the Act is pertinent to the collection of statistics on buildings for the Housing Census: "With the approval of the Governor-General the Director may, on the direction of the Governor-General the Director shall, collect in Mauritius or in any part thereof, whether in conjunction with any census or not, statistics relating to all or any of the matters set out in the First Schedule;

Provided that the Director shall not collect any such statistics until regulations have been made under Section 13 prescribing the particulars and information to be furnished in relation to the matter in respect of which the statistics are to be collected."

According to sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of Section 13(1) "The Governor-General may make regulations generally for the better carrying into effect of the provisions of this Act and, in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may make regulations -

- (a) prescribing the particulars and information to be furnished on the taking of a census or in relation to any matter in respect of which statistics may be collected under the provisions of this Act;
- (b) prescribing the manner and form in which, the times and places at which, and the persons by whom, such particulars and information shall be furnished;"

In the light of these provisions the procedure followed for the Housing Census was to seek the approval of the Governor-General under Section 6, and at the same time request him, under Section 13, to make regulations prescribing the particulars and information to be collected. For the Population Census, the approval of the Legislative Assembly as regards the dates of the census was sought under Section 5, and then the Governor-General was requested, again under Section 5, to order that a census be taken for Mauritius on the approved dates; finally, the Governor-General was requested, under Section 13, to make regulations prescribing the particulars and information to be collected.



The Statistics Act not only prescribes procedures for the collection of statistics but also ensures that all individual information collected is kept confidential. To this effect it requires every person employed in connexion with the census to make an oath of secrecy before a magistrate. Penalties are provided for any breach of confidentiality. But at the same time penalties are laid down for any person who refuses or neglects to fill in the prescribed forms or to supply the particulars required therein, or who knowingly makes any false statement. However, no prosecutions were made under the Statistics Act in connection with the 1983 Census.

Although the Statistics Act provides for the taking of censuses there is no law which says that they should be taken at regular intervals. A legal need for regular censuses can perhaps be found indirectly in the Constitution of Mauritius as it was up to December 1982. According to paragraph 3(4) of Schedule I to the Constitution, the population of Mauritius is regarded as including:

"A Hindu Community, a Muslim Community and a Sino-Mauritian Community and every person who does not appear, from his way of life, to belong to one or other of those three communities shall be regarded as belonging to the General Population, which shall itself be regarded as a fourth community."

The Constitution also requires that each of these four communities should be fairly and adequately represented in the Legislative Assembly, and that this should be ensured by the allocation of 8 seats additional to the 62 seats for elected members. By virtue of paragraph 5(8) of Schedule I, the results of the latest published official census of the whole population of Mauritius shall be used to determine the allocation of the additional seats in the Legislative Assembly. Hence, by implication, the census must be taken regularly and the community to which a person claims to belong must be reported at the census.

In its desire to foster a spirit of nationalism in the population, the Government issued from the 1982 General Elections decided as a first step, that the question on community should not be asked at the forthcoming census. But this decision could not be implemented without amending the Constitution. However, whilst a review of the Constitution would have taken a long time, a quick solution had to be found given the urgent need for a census which had already been delayed by one year. In December 1982 Government proposed, and the Legislative Assembly voted, an amendment to the Constitution to the effect that the allocation of additional seats in the Legislative Assembly should be made by reference to the results of the published official 1972 Census rather than the latest published official census. It then became possible to go ahead with the census without asking a question on community.

## 6. ORGANISATION AND EXECUTION OF THE CENSUS

### 6.1 Office organisation

Given the adhoc nature of the census there is no permanent unit within the Central Statistical Office which can be described as a Census Unit. Although there is a Population Unit it is concerned mainly with the compilation and publication of vital statistics, migration and tourism

statistics, and the preparation of population estimates. It therefore became necessary to set up a team of people who would be responsible for the planning and execution of the census. At the beginning of 1981 the following staff from the Permanent establishment of the Central Statistical Office were identified to participate in the census project:

- 1 Census Commissioner (part-time)
- 2 Demographer/Statisticians
- 2 Statisticians (part-time)
- 1 Cartographic Supervisor
- 4 Cartographic Field Supervisors
- 3 Cartographic Assistants

The Census Commissioner is by law the Director of Statistics who was the head of the whole project. The two Demographer/Statisticians were jointly responsible for all census operations and specifically looked after administration, policy matters, legal procedures, finance and budget, stores, questionnaires, recruitment and establishment procedures, and preparation of instruction manuals. One of the Statisticians had the responsibility of preparing codes and coding instructions, computer edit procedures and programmes for tabulation of data. He also liaised between the Data Processing Division and the Central Statistical Office. The other Statistician was in charge of the publicity campaign and also prepared the administrative forms and control forms for use on the field. After completion of the fieldwork he supervised the editing and coding of the census data. The Cartographic Supervisor was responsible for all census mapwork including the preparation of geographical codes. It must be stressed that the above demarcation of specific duties was not rigid and the staff generally worked as a team.

This team also had the services of the Establishment and Finance Units of the CSO which were reinforced respectively by one Executive Officer and one Accounts Clerk on a temporary basis. If we include these with the bulk of the temporary staff recruited later for the editing and coding stage we have the following picture of additional temporary office staff recruited for the census:

- 68 Editing and Coding Clerks
- 1 Executive Officer
- 1 Accounts Clerk
- 1 Driver
- 2 Casual Labourers/Cleaners

## 6.2 Field organisation

Five grades of fieldstaff were employed for the census. The total size of the fieldstaff was 4,271 distributed as follows:

	<u>Island of Mauritius</u>	<u>Rodrigues</u>	<u>Agalega</u>	<u>Total</u>
Chief Supervisors	2	-	-	2
Senior Supervisors	9	-	-	9
Supervisors	82	3	-	85
Chief Enumerators	582	25	-	607
Enumerators	<u>3,445</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3,568</u>
Total	<u>4,120</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4,271</u>

The relatively small size of the population in Rodrigues did not warrant the appointment of a Senior Supervisor for the island. One of the Chief Supervisors was directly responsible for the fieldwork there. He was constantly in touch through the telephone with one of the three Supervisors who acted as liaison officer. The Chief Supervisor and Cartographic Supervisor also made several short trips to the island to train the staff and to ensure the smooth running of the fieldwork.

The remoteness of the Agalega Islands and the inexistence of regular transport facilities made it necessary to employ as enumerators the two Meteorological Officers who were already in post there. The officers were contacted by radio and instructed to obtain the following basic data in respect of each person: name, sex, date of birth, marital status, nationality, religion and current occupation.

The Island of St. Brandon is a fishing station administered by a private company and does not have any permanent inhabitants. The population consists of company employees, mainly fishermen, who work on the island for a few months at a time. A list of the persons present at the time of the census was obtained from the headquarters of the company here in Mauritius.

## 7. CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES

### 7.1 Introduction

The original work plan was prepared with 1982 as the target year for the census. Postponement of the census led to a revision whilst other problems and delays have necessitated slight adjustments from time to time. The calendar below gives the dates when operations were actually carried out rather than the dates for which they had originally been planned.

## 7.2 Preliminary activities

- October 1980 : Director of Statistics informs the parent Ministry of Economic Planning and Development of his intention to start work on the Housing and Population Census due to be taken in 1982. Heads of ministries and departments are requested to submit data requirements which are considered essential for planning and which can be collected at a census.
- December 1980 : Data Processing Division of the Ministry of Finance is consulted and agrees to undertake processing of census data.
- February 1981 : CSO asks for an ECA Regional Adviser to advise on Census planning.
- April 1981 : Mr. E.A. Colecraft, Regional Adviser in Demographic Statistics, visits Mauritius from 27.4.81 to 8.5.81 and helps to prepare a project document requesting UNFPA assistance for the census.
- May 1982 : Second visit by Mr. E.A. Colecraft from 3.5.82 to 7.5.82. A revised project document is prepared.

## 7.3 Administrative and legal procedures

- May 1981 : CSO seeks and obtains Government approval in principle for census to be taken in 1982.
- August 1981 : Project document requesting UNFPA assistance approved by Government and submitted to UNDP.
- November 1981 : List of topics to be investigated submitted for Government approval.  
Census is postponed.
- May 1982 : Revised project document requesting UNFPA assistance approved by Government and submitted to UNDP.
- June 1982 : General Elections on 11th June.
- July 1982 : CSO seeks and obtains Government approval for Housing Census to be conducted from 14th March to 12th June 1983, and Population Census from 20th June to 17th July in respect of all persons alive at midnight on the night of 2 - 3 July 1983.

- August 1982 : List of topics submitted to Government for approval. It is decided that no question on Community should be asked.
- September 1982 : The Legislative Assembly approves a motion by the Minister of Economic Planning and Development to the effect that the Housing Census be taken from 14th March to 12th June 1983, and the Population Census from 20th June to 17th July in respect of all persons alive at midnight on the night of 2 - 3 July 1983.
- October 1982 : Census topics and procedures submitted to Solicitor General for approval. Omission of the question on Community requires prior amendment to the Constitution.
- December 1982 : The Legislative Assembly votes an amendment to the Constitution to allow the omission of the question on Community from the Population Census form. The Solicitor General vets the Housing Census form and regulations which are then approved by Government.
- January 1983 : The Solicitor General vets the Population Census questionnaire and regulations which are subsequently approved by Government.  
The Governor-General approves the Housing Census questionnaire and regulations which are then published in the Government Gazette.
- March 1983 : The Governor-General approves the Population Census questionnaire and regulations which are then published in the Government Gazette.

#### 7.4 Cartography

- Jan.-May 1981 : Inventory of available maps, including maps used in previous census.
- Jan.-Dec. 1981 : Acquisition of relevant maps to be used for preparation of census maps.  
Compilation of list of localities.
- January 1981 - December 1982 : Update of old maps  
Preparation of base maps  
Delineation of enumeration areas and segments on the field (Island of Rodrigues in October 1982).
- Aug.-Sept.1981 : Mr. Roger Hare, Regional Adviser in Census Cartography, visits Mauritius from 23.8.81 to 5.9.81.
- July 1982 - February 1983 : Preparation and reproduction of enumeration area maps and supervision area maps.
- Sept.-Dec.1982 : Preparation of geographical codes and instructions on use of maps.
- Dec. 1982 - January 1983 : Allocation of workloads to fieldstaff

7.5. Questionnaires

- December 1980 : Government Printer informed about the Census and the need for printing of questionnaires by his department.
- Jan.-Feb. 1981 : Discussions with Ministries about their data needs.
- Mar.-July 1981 : Selection of topics for Housing and Population questionnaires.
- Jul.81-Dec. 82 : Design of questionnaires in collaboration with Data Processing Division and the technical committee of CSO.
- November 1981 : List of topics finalised. CSO seeks Government approval.
- August 1982 : CSO seeks approval of new Government for Census topics and draft questionnaires for Housing and Population censuses.
- December 1982 : Housing Census questionnaire approved by Solicitor General and Government.
- January 1983 : Governor-General approves Housing Census questionnaire.  
Final draft of Population Census questionnaire approved by Solicitor General and Government.
- Feb.-Mar. 1983 : Government Printer prints and binds the Housing Census questionnaires.
- March 1983 : Governor-General approves Population Census questionnaire.
- May-June 1983 : Government Printer prints Population Census questionnaire.

7.6 Codes and instruction manuals

- Sept.-Dec.1982 : Preparation of codes for industrial activities, occupations, educational level and geographical areas.  
Preparation of instructions for Supervisors.
- Jan.-Feb. 1983 : Instructions for Chief Enumerators (Housing Census).
- Feb.-Apr. 1983 : Instructions for Enumerators (Population Census).  
Editing and coding instructions.

7.7 Recruitment and training of fieldstaff

- January 1983 : Recruitment of 2 Chief Supervisors and 9 Senior Supervisors.
- February 1983 : Recruitment and training of supervisors.
- Feb.-Mar. 1983 : Recruitment and training of Chief Enumerators.
- May-June 1983 : Recruitment and training of Enumerators.

7.8 Publicity

- November 1982 : Planning of publicity campaign starts in collaboration with Ministry of Information, the Mauritius College of the Air and the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation.
- March 1983 : Press conference on Housing Census by Minister of Economic Planning and Development on 7 March. Appeal by Minister on television on 7 March for the co-operation of the public. Interviews of Director and Assistant Director of Statistics on television on 9 March. Director of Statistics addresses Rodriguans on radio programme on 13 March. Census game in primary schools.
- Mar.-June 1983 : Housing Census posters and stickers displayed in the Islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues. Publicity spots broadcast and telecast regularly.
- June 1983 : Press conference on Population Census by Minister of Economic Planning and Development on 20 June. Television interview of Assistant Director of Statistics on 21 June. Television interview of Director of Statistics on 25 June. Interview of Director of Statistics on 26 June on a radio programme intended for Rodrigues. Television programme on Population Census on 28 June.
- June-July 1983 : Population Census posters and stickers displayed in both Islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues. Publicity spots broadcast and telecast regularly. A 30-minute television programme on 2 July to explain the purpose of the census and to answer anticipated questions from the public.

### 7.9 Housing Census fieldwork

- Feb.-Mar.1983 : Distribution of location and enumeration maps to Senior Supervisors and Supervisors.  
Reconnaissance of enumeration areas by Senior Supervisors, Supervisors and Chief Enumerators.
- March 1983 : Distribution of maps and Housing Census documents and materials to Chief Enumerators.
- Mar.-May 1983 : Housing Census enumeration (14 March - 31 May).  
Submission of completed books to CSO.  
Control of fieldwork; correction of errors and omissions.
- May 1983 : Preparation of preliminary counts of households and persons by enumeration area.
- June 1983 : Submission of Housing Census documents and maps to CSO.

### 7.10 Population Census fieldwork

- May 1983 : Preparation, by the Data Processing Division, of address slips for households and vacant housing units identified at the Housing Census.
- May-June 1983 : Sticking of address slips on Population Census questionnaires.  
Preparation, by Chief Enumerators, of lists of households to be enumerated by each enumerator.
- 25-30 June 1983 : Distribution by enumerators of addressed Population Census forms to households.
- 3-8 July 1983 : Collection of questionnaires, including checking and completion where necessary.
- July 1983 : Preliminary counts of population and labour force by enumeration area.  
Submission of all census documents to CSO.
- Aug.-Sept.1983 : Fieldwork to correct errors and omissions.



### 7.11 Data processing

- December 1980 : First contact with DPD.
- November 1981 : Data processing mission of Mr. Djamal Benzine from 21 to 28 November.
- Jan.-Dec. 1982 : Data Processing Division prepares system for processing census data.
- February 1983 : Second mission by Mr. D. Benzine from 10 to 25 February to review system and evolve computer edit procedures.
- Mar.-Apr. 1983 : Third mission by Mr. D. Benzine from 28 March to 8 April to help with data processing problems.
- Mar.-May 1983 : Editing and coding of Housing Census forms at CSO.  
Keying and machine editing by DPD.
- Jul.83-Jan.84 : Editing and coding of Population Census questionnaires.  
Keying and machine editing by DPD.
- Feb.-June 1984 : Validation and update of Census files.  
Writing of parameters and programmes for tabulation.
- Jul-Aug. 1984 : Correction of errors and creation of data files for tabulation.
- September 1984 : Preparation of Population Census priority tables.
- October 1984 : Preparation of Housing Census priority tables.
- Nov.-Mar. 1984 : Preparation of low priority tables.
- Nov.84-Dec.85 : Publication of Census results.

### 7.12 Analysis and Evaluation

- June 1984 : Visit by Dr. K.V. Ramachandran from 4 to 13 June to guide local personnel in analysis and evaluation.
- Sept.84-Dec.85 : Analysis and evaluation of census data on sex-age composition, mortality, fertility, migration, labour force and housing.

## 8. EQUIPMENT

### 8.1 Cartography

The two main pieces of equipment available for cartographic preparations were an Oce semi-dry plan printer and an Olympia International Omega 403 photocopier. Aid from UNFPA in connexion with the census has enabled the purchase of a Minolta reproduction system with reduction and enlargement facilities, a Rost Plan Variograph and accessories, a Digital Planimeter, a Vertical Plan File and 30 rolls of draughting film. The Minolta copier was acquired in August 1983, the draughting film in May 1984 and the other equipment in June 1984. The increased capability of the Cartographic Unit will ensure the efficient production of high standard maps in future.

### 8.2 Data Processing

Processing of census data is done by the Data Processing Division of the Ministry of Finance. Data are transferred to discs through key-edit stations and then stored on magnetic tapes. Validation, creation of data files and tabulation are done on an ICL ME 29 - 37 computer. UNFPA has contributed towards strengthening the data processing facilities by providing financial assistance to purchase a 256K bytes Store Module, 2 Multipurpose Workstations and an Asynchronous Multi-Line Communications Coupler, which were acquired in June 1983.

### 8.3 Travelling and transport

Supervisory staff used their own cars or public transport and were refunded all travelling expenses. Chief Enumerators and Enumerators were assigned, as far as possible, to areas near their place of residence, but some had to make use of public transport or private means (bicycles, motor-cycles) to get to the area allocated to them. Others travelled with their Supervisors. Chief Enumerators and Enumerators were not eligible for a refund of travelling expenses.

The transport of census forms from the field to the Central Office was done by Supervisory staff in their own cars. The transport of the forms from CSO to DPD and back was assured by lorries from the Ministry of Works.

The office car was also at the disposal of the census staff for cartographic fieldwork and transport of fieldstaff and documents.

## 9. COST

### 9.1 Government contribution

The project value of the Housing and Population Census was estimated at 14 million Mauritian Rupees. However, the availability of existing infra-structure and services reduce the expenditure to be actually incurred to 10 million Mauritian Rupees. The amount

originally voted was 7 million Rupees, but this had to be subsequently revised to 10 million Rupees as a result of postponement of the census, anticipated increase in fees payable to field staff, and the inability of the Government Printer to meet printing costs from his budget as originally planned.

The table below shows the estimated project value and the voted census budget together with actual expenditure incurred up to 30 June 1984. The last column gives the balance of the budget, and it is estimated that the total expenditure incurred by Government in connection with the census will be around 9 million Mauritian Rupees, that is about 9 Mauritian Rupees per person enumerated.

PROJECT BUDGET COVERING GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION

(in Mauritian Rupees)

	<u>Project Value</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual Expenditure up to 30.6.84</u>	<u>Balance of Budget</u>
PROJECT PERSONNEL				
Permanent Staff	825,000	-	-	-
Temporary Staff	7,080,200	7,080,200	6,112,700	967,500
Sub-total	<u>7,905,200</u>	<u>7,080,200</u>	<u>6,112,700</u>	<u>967,500</u>
Office accommodation	500,000	350,000	34,600	315,400
Furniture	200,000	100,000	44,700	55,300
Office supplies & expenses	200,000	100,000	118,000	-
Cartographic equipment	200,000	100,000	39,900	63,100
Travelling & Transport	630,000	630,000	411,500	218,500
Printing	700,000	625,000	486,400	138,600
Publicity	100,000	50,000	52,100	-
Data processing	2,400,000	400,000	399,000	1,000
Rodrigues Missions	100,000	40,000	20,000	20,000
Contingencies	1,064,800	524,800	-	504,700
	<u>14,000,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>7,715,900</u>	<u>2,284,100</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

9.2 UNFPA contribution

After a few revision and rephasings the total financial assistance provided by UNFPA in connection with the census project amounts to 59,149 US Dollars as follows:

	US Dollars				
	1983	1984	1985	1986	Total
Training	-	-	18,000	12,000	30,000
Expendable Equipment	1,425	-	-	-	1,425
Non-expendable Equipment	20,450	7,000	-	-	27,450
Sundry	74	200	-	-	274
Total	<u>21,949</u>	<u>7,200</u>	<u>18,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>59,149</u>

This budget is made up of the following components:

	US Dollars
<u>Training</u>	
Population Studies	24,000
Census Mapping	6,000
<u>Expendable Equipment</u>	
Cartographic Draughting Film	1,425
<u>Non-Expendable Equipment</u>	
Data Processing	15,200
Cartographic : Minolta copier	5,250
Plan Variograph & Accessories	7,000
<u>Sundry</u>	
Sundry	274
<u>Total</u>	<u>59,149</u>

The total UNFPA contribution amounts to roughly 700,000 Mauritian Rupees, of which about 340,000 have been spent in the purchase of equipment and the remaining 360,000 will be used for training.

9.3 Total cost and cost per person enumerated

Although the project value of the census was estimated at 14 million Mauritian Rupees, actual expenditure incurred up to now indicate that 12 million rupees would be a more reasonable figure.

This amount includes an element attributable to existing infrastructure and services that will not be paid for from the Census Capital Budget. Given that the population enumerated totalled about 1,000,000 the cost per person is 12 Mauritian rupees or about 1 US Dollar.

If the UNFPA contribution to the strengthening of organisations engaged in census activities is included, then the global cost is about 12,700,000 and the cost per person 12.70 Mauritian Rupees.

#### 10. PILOT SURVEY

Although no pilot survey as such was conducted, both Housing and Population questionnaires were designed with the 1972 Census experience in mind. One of the Chief Supervisors and several of the Senior Supervisors had had direct experience of the 1972 Census fieldwork. Problems encountered in 1972 caused the questions on agricultural holdings and livestock to be dropped in the 1983 Housing Census questionnaire.

Furthermore, both questionnaires were extensively discussed by a technical committee of statisticians chaired by the Director of Statistics.

#### 11. COVERAGE OF THE CENSUS

The population count was made on a "de facto" basis. All persons alive in the State of Mauritius at midnight on the night of 2 - 3 July 1983 were enumerated, irrespective of whether they were residents or not. Thus Mauritian residents who were abroad on census night were excluded whilst non-residents, including foreign diplomatic personnel, who were in the country on census night were included. Members of the Police Force and the Special Mobile Force who were in barracks on census night were also enumerated. There is no army, whether local or foreign, in the country.

Passengers and crews of ships lying at anchor in the harbour were also enumerated; they numbered 246.

#### 12. PLACE OF ENUMERATION

All persons were enumerated at the place where they spent census night, whether they usually resided there or not. However, a question was asked on "Usual Address" and it will be possible to tabulate data by place of usual residence. This question coupled with that on "Nationality" will also enable tabulations of Mauritian nationals only to be produced by place of usual residence.

## 13. CENSUS CARTOGRAPHY

### 13.1 Island of Mauritius

The Island of Mauritius which has an area of 1,865 sq. km. is made up of 9 Geographical Districts. These districts date back to the time of the French occupation and no longer stand for any administrative entity, except for the district of Port-Louis which is also a Municipal Council Area. However most people know the districts very well and since census taking dates back to the 18th Century, demographic data are traditionally published by geographical district; many studies and analyses have the geographical district as a variable for comparison purposes.

For administrative purposes the Island is divided into three District Council Areas and five Municipal Council Areas. The District Council Areas are made up of a total of 98 Village Council Areas and about 198 localities which do not fall within any Village Council Area. The Municipal Council Areas are further divided into a number of Wards. Municipal Council Areas are considered urban and District Council Areas rural, although there are certain Wards which look more rural than some Village Council Areas. Municipal Councils are constituted of elected representatives from each Ward whilst Village Councils are formed by elected members from the Village Council Areas. Groups of Village Councils elect a number of their members to sit on the District Council.

For the purposes of the Legislative Elections the Island is divided into 20 electoral constituencies each of which elects three representatives to sit in Parliament.

The relatively large number of different types of boundaries tend to make census mapping a rather elaborate exercise. Matters are made more complex by the independence of one type of boundary from another: for example, electoral constituency boundaries may cross over district boundaries.

At the 1972 Census the 20 electoral constituencies served as starting point for the subdivision of the country into enumeration areas. Each constituency was considered as one census district and was divided into enumeration areas of about 500 households each. The total number of such E.A.'s was 376. For the 1983 Census further subdivision was found desirable, not only to meet certain needs in town and country planning, but also to provide clusters of roughly the same size for future sample surveys. The 376 old enumeration areas were accordingly split into segments which contained roughly 80 households in rural areas and 100 in urban areas. These segments constitute the new E.A.'s for the 1983 Census. There are about 2,700 such E.A.'s of which about 200 are completely uninhabited. The main concern in delimiting the E.A.'s was to have areas which can be identified by easily recognizable boundaries.

Each Chief Enumerator had to canvass a number of EAs with a total of about 300 to 400 households, the workload depending on the physical size of the EAs, difficulty of terrain and accessibility via public means of transport. The Chief Enumerator was given a detailed EA map for each EA. He had to cover together with a less detailed location map showing the relative position of each of the EAs. Each EA map had enough representations of ground features and peripheral information to enable the CE to locate any point on the map. Furthermore all the different types of boundaries described earlier were marked on the EA map. The Housing Census enumeration had to take care of all these boundaries, which explains the great stress laid on the pre-enumeration field visits to ensure that all fieldstaff were well acquainted with their respective areas, and were capable of identifying the boundaries of Geographical Districts, Electoral Constituencies (Census Districts), Municipal and District Council Areas, Village Council Areas and Wards, and Census EAs.

As part of his duties the Chief Enumerator, with the help of his Supervisor, had to subdivide each of his EA maps into numbered blocks, a block being defined as an area surrounded by well-defined and easily recognizable boundaries such as roads, permanent tracks, rivers, mountain sides and the limit of cane fields. Only populated areas were divided into blocks, and, for example, a large cane field was considered as one block although it might be criss-crossed by cane tracks. The "blocking" exercise was done before the enumeration operation, and the enumeration itself was done block by block, one block being covered completely before entering another. The path of travel of the Chief Enumerator had to be shown on the map together with the number and position of buildings, especially where these were scattered in irregular patterns. For densely populated areas it was sufficient to indicate the number of buildings situated at strategic points such as street corners or the four corners of a block in an urban area. The Chief Enumerator also had to update his EA maps where necessary by adding new names of streets, new roads, inserting any other important prominent features not already on the map, and also by crossing out features no longer existing.

Various base maps were used for preparation of census enumeration maps distributed to fieldstaff. For Municipal Council Areas the delimitation of enumeration areas was done on 1 : 2,500 maps dating back to 1975 and obtained from the Ministry of Housing, Lands and the Environment. Irrelevant features such as contours were removed from the base maps and useful information such as boundaries of Municipalities, Wards and Electoral Constituencies were inserted. Supervisors' maps, which were less detailed than EA maps, were prepared from 1 : 6,000 base maps used by Municipalities for planning purposes.

For rural areas aerial 1 : 10,000 maps were used. These were updated as for Municipalities, and also had to be enlarged three times by pantograph. Supervisors' maps were prepared from 1 : 25,000 base maps. All base maps for rural areas were obtained from the Ministry of Housing and dated back to 1975.

### 13.2 Other Islands

The Island of Rodrigues which is the 21st Electoral Constituency had 12 EAs in 1972. These were subdivided into 88 new EAs for the 1983 Census. The base maps used were obtained from the Ministry of Housing and were on scale 1 : 10,000.

No cartographic preparations were made in connexion with the census in Agalega and St. Brandon. Because of their small area and population size, they were each considered as one enumeration area.

## 14. RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

### 14.1 Recruitment

At the beginning of discussions on recruitment of fieldstaff there was the suggestion that priority should be given to registered unemployed persons who had the necessary academic qualifications. The proposal was finally rejected mainly because of the need to ensure that the confidentiality of the information collected be respected at all times. It was felt that this legal need could best be satisfied if only Government employees were recruited: they would have a better awareness of their responsibilities and it would be easier to exercise disciplinary measures on them if necessary. Hence all fieldstaff were recruited among Government servants. Normal office work was not disrupted because all field operations, including training of fieldstaff, were conducted outside office hours.

Recruitment in the Public Service is the responsibility of the Public Service Commission. However, in view of the enormous volume of work involved in the recruitment of about 4,300 temporary census officers, the Commission appointed only the 2 Chief Supervisors and 9 Senior Supervisors, and authorized the Director of Statistics to recruit officers in the other grades with the advice of a Selection Board whose composition was approved by the Commission.

A circular letter was sent in November 1982 to all Heads of Ministries and Departments giving details of the fieldwork and asking them to submit the names of officers interested in the scheme. A total of about 15,000 applications were received, but these included a large number of double applications, many persons having applied both in their individual capacity and through their head. The main criteria for selection were experience and performance in census-type fieldwork, place of residence to minimize travelling costs, and post held by the person in Government Service. However, a number of recruits without experience had to be selected when necessary, which had the positive result of widening the panel of trained fieldstaff for future surveys.

In selecting the Chief Supervisors and Senior Supervisors priority was given to CSO staff in order to strengthen the trained manpower potential of the office, and also to ensure good



co-ordination between field and office activities. Thus the two Chief Supervisors for the field were the Demographer/Statisticians who headed the census project in the office. The Senior Supervisors were selected from the grades of Statistician and Assistant Statistician in the CSO. Furthermore, all CSO officers were encouraged to work on the field in one capacity or another during the census enumeration exercise.

#### 14.2 Terms of appointment

The 2 Chief Supervisors were appointed in January 1983 for a period of 9 months. They were paid a monthly fee of Rs 1,500 and were eligible for a refund of travelling expenses. The 9 Senior Supervisors were also appointed in January 1983 for a period of 9 months. They were paid a monthly fee of Rs 1,200 and all travelling expenses were refunded. The 85 supervisors were recruited for a period of 8 months starting in February 1983. They were paid Rs 800 per month and had the choice between being given a fixed commuted travelling allowance (Rs 300 per month in rural and Rs 200 per month in urban areas) or being refunded all travelling expenses; the choice, once made, was irrevocable. The 607 Chief Enumerators were each paid a fee of Rs 2,600 payable in two instalments, one after completion of the Housing Census and the second after the Population Census enumeration. Chief Enumerators were also paid a bonus of Rs 3 for each household in excess of 425 covered at the Housing Census. The 3,568 Enumerators were each paid a fee of Rs 700 for enumerating about 55 households at the Population Census.

#### 14.3 Duties of fieldstaff

The 2 Chief Supervisors had joint overall responsibility for administrative control and fieldwork in the whole of Mauritius. They were responsible for the co-ordination of field and office activities, recruitment of fieldstaff, training of Senior Supervisors and Supervisors. They also assisted Senior Supervisors in training Chief Enumerators and Enumerators and controlled the quality of work of Senior Supervisors and Supervisors.

Each Senior Supervisor was in charge of about 9 Supervisors, 66 Chief Enumerators and 400 Enumerators. His duties were (i) to reconnoitre the census area allocated to him and to show to each Supervisor the different geographical and administrative boundaries in order to ensure that there be no overlap or omission during enumeration; (ii) train his Chief Enumerators and Enumerators with assistance from Supervisors; (iii) control the work of his Supervisors and Chief Enumerators; (iv) control the movement of census maps, documents and forms between the central office and the field; (v) act as liaison officer between the Chief Supervisors and the field staff.

The Supervisor was in charge of about 7 Chief Enumerators at the Housing Census and from 40 to 50 Enumerators at the Population Census. His duties were (i) to make a reconnaissance of his census

area and ensure that each Chief Enumerator acquainted himself both with his maps and area; (ii) to control the transmission of census materials to and from the Chief Enumerator; (iii) to be present at the first few interviews of the Chief Enumerator and make a thorough check of the first book completed to ensure that all concepts were clear; (iv) control the work of Chief Enumerators and keep appropriate records.

The main job of the Chief Enumerator was to do the Housing Census enumeration of all buildings, housing units, living quarters, households and commercial and industrial establishments in his area. He had to be familiar with his maps and the different geographical and administrative boundaries. The average number of households enumerated by a Chief Enumerator was about 350. The Chief Enumerator also supervised and controlled the work of about 7 enumerators for the Population Census, besides preparing a list of households to be enumerated by each of them.

The Enumerator was responsible for the enumeration of all persons present on census night in each household on the list prepared for him by the Chief Enumerator. He also had to enumerate any household not listed but present at the address on census night.

#### 14.4 Training of fieldstaff

The Chief Supervisors were trained statisticians working in the Population Unit of CSO. Both of them also had formal training in Demography and had worked on previous censuses or surveys conducted by the office.

The Senior Supervisors were trained in Statistics and almost all of them had also participated in one capacity or another in census or survey work undertaken by the office. Although they did not receive any separate formal training in connexion with this census, they were involved in the preparatory stages during discussions, especially on questionnaire content and design, and the preparation of the various census materials such as enumeration maps, instruction manuals and codes. All Senior Supervisors also had to assist the formal training sessions for Supervisors.

The Supervisors were appointed on 1 February and were trained during the course of the month. Formal training, which was for two four-hour sessions on 2 different days, laid stress on the use of the census maps, the study of the Housing Census instructions (Instruction for Chief Enumerators) and the filling in of the Housing Census questionnaire. Supervisors were also instructed on how to carry out their duties, especially with regard to : (i) transmission and control of census documents; (ii) supervision and control of the Housing Census enumeration and the Population census enumeration; (iii) checks for

omissions; and (iv) satisfactory progress of work. In this respect a set of "Instructions to Senior Supervisors and Supervisors" was prepared and distributed to all supervisory staff.

As part of their training programme Supervisors were also required to make field visits. During these visits the Senior Supervisor or Chief Supervisor instructed the Supervisor on the use of the census maps, and ensured that he was well acquainted with his census area, and capable of identifying all the geographical, administrative and enumeration boundaries both on the maps and on the field.

The recruitment and training of Chief Enumerators for the Housing Census also began in February. Formal training by the Chief and Senior Supervisors, in the presence of Supervisors, was for a total of about 12 hours split into three half-day sessions on Saturdays and Sundays. Class training included instructions on the proper use of census maps, the study of the manual on "Instructions for Chief Enumerators" and the filling in of the Housing Census questionnaire. Supervisors were expected to polish up during informal group meetings; they also had to take each of their Chief Enumerators on field visits to guide him on map orientation and reading, and to acquaint him with his enumeration areas and the boundaries therein. The training of Chief Enumerators was completed by mid-March almost on the eve of the beginning of the Housing Census enumeration.

Recruitment of Enumerators began around the middle of May, even though the Housing Census enumeration had not been completed in some parts of the country. Training of Enumerators started in the last week of May and had to be done by all grades of supervisory staff, namely, Chief Supervisors, Senior Supervisors and Supervisors. This was necessary because of the large number of Enumerators recruited. It was also necessary to conduct training sessions in the evening during working days in order to complete the exercise in time. Formal training, which included studying the manual on "Instructions for Enumerators" and filling in of a test questionnaire, was for a total of about 7 hours split into two or three sessions. Chief Enumerators had to assist the training sessions designed for their Enumerators since they had not been previously trained on how to fill in the Population Census questionnaire.

## 15. RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF EDITORS AND CODERS

### 15.1 Recruitment

The Establishment Division of the Prime Minister's Office usually recruits persons at Clerical Officer level to give clerical assistance where required in the public service. The same procedure was followed for recruiting temporary staff for editing and coding of the census forms. Recruitment was made in batches of about 20 persons in order to facilitate training and also to match the increase in volume of work from the Housing to the Population Census. The total number of persons recruited was 79, but because a few of

the new recruits were leaving every now and then for better jobs or for further studies, the biggest number on the job at any time was 68. Roughly speaking, the bulk of the temporary staff was employed for a period of about 11 months from March 1983 to January 1984.

#### 15.2 Terms of appointment

The temporary clerical staff were employed on a monthly basis and were paid Rs 1,213 per month. Their appointment could be terminated at any time after one month's notice. However, none of them were left without a job at the completion of the editing and coding exercise. In fact, the CSO and the Establishment Division arranged to effect their release in small batches in relation to the requirements of other ministries for clerical assistance.

#### 15.3 Duties

Most of the 68 clerical staff were engaged in editing and coding of census data. However, four of them were attached to the control unit responsible for reception of completed forms from the field, issue of workloads to editors and coders, and movement of forms to and from the Data Processing Division. Editors and coders were grouped into teams of about 8 persons, each team working under the leadership of a Senior Statistical Assistant or Statistical Assistant from the permanent establishment of CSO. The editors and coders were not always exclusively engaged in editing and coding. They also dealt with checklists of invalid records produced at the validation stages of data capture. The census forms presumed to contain errors had to be retrieved and checked, and the corrections sent to the Data Processing Unit.

#### 15.4 Training

Training of editors and coders for the Housing Census was done during normal office hours for about one week. It included explanation of, and familiarization with, the various codes especially those for economic activities (for establishments) and the different geographical and administrative areas. Editors and coders were also asked to work on dummy questionnaires. It must be noted that, since the Housing Census questionnaire was largely pre-coded, it was necessary to code only the geographical and administrative areas and the economic activities of establishments enumerated.

Training for editing and coding of the Population Census questionnaire proceeded along similar lines but was naturally more time-consuming because of the much greater complexity of the questionnaire on which, besides, no pre-coding was used.

For both the Housing and, more particularly, the Population questionnaires training was essentially an ongoing process on the job. The first batches of edited and coded forms for each officer were scrutinized by supervisory staff to ensure that editing and coding instructions were understood and followed. Similar regular checks were made during the whole of the editing and coding exercise.

Most of the editors and coders were also employed as enumerators during the Population Census fieldwork. This experience was a considerable asset at the editing and coding stage.

## 16. RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF PUNCH OPERATORS AND VERIFIERS

The punch operators and verifiers on the permanent establishment of the DPD can work two shifts every working day, and sometimes Sundays as well. Hence there was no need to recruit temporary staff for the keying of the census data. The staff were all experienced and there was no need for any specialized training.

## 17. ENUMERATION PROCEDURE

### 17.1 Introduction

The census of 1972 was a joint housing and population census taken in two rounds. Two separate schedules were used and the two sets of data were subsequently matched by computer to study the housing conditions of households. The 1983 Census was organised along similar lines except that this time it is not proposed to go ahead with the initially planned matching exercise. The main reason is to simplify the data processing operation and to avoid the onerous task of sorting out unmatched and mismatched records. The Housing Census enumerated all households and also collected information on the total number of persons by sex in each household. A first analysis of housing conditions can therefore be made within the framework of the Housing Census itself. However, the possibility of matching data from the two operations does exist and may be utilised if detailed analysis is envisaged at some future date.

### 17.2 Housing Census

The Housing Census was conducted from mid-March to May 1983. It involved enumerating all buildings, all housing units within buildings and all households within housing units. Information was collected on the characteristics of buildings, the amenities provided by housing units, the number of male and female members in each household and the number of rooms occupied. All private commercial and industrial establishments were also enumerated; details of industrial activities and persons engaged were asked for establishments employing less than 10 persons. Such establishments do not fall within the scope of the bi-annual survey of large establishments conducted by the CSO. All information was gathered by Chief Enumerators on a Housing Census questionnaire which was almost entirely pre-coded.

### 17.3 Population Census

The names and addresses of heads of households identified at the Housing Census were transferred on to self-adhesive stickers which were subsequently stuck on Population Census questionnaires. The number of persons in the households was also printed on the sticker.

the sticker so that it was possible to identify those households, mainly institutional, which needed more than one questionnaire for enumeration. Addressed forms were also prepared for all vacant housing units and for housing units under construction.

Each Enumerator was given a list of heads of households, vacant housing units and housing units under construction together with the corresponding addressed census questionnaires. The list, which also contained the number of persons in each household, had been prepared by the Chief Enumerator after completion of the Housing Census. The Enumerator was also supplied with a number of unaddressed blank questionnaires for "new" households that might have been formed or moved in since the Housing Census, and also for households that might have been missed at the earlier enumeration. For each "unaddressed" form utilised by the Enumerator the Chief Enumerator had to ensure that the location characteristics of the household were properly inserted.

Census night was the night of 2 - 3 July 1983. Distribution of the census questionnaires to households was done by Enumerators from 25th to 30th June. Heads of households were requested to complete all items except those on economic characteristics. Information was required for every person who spent the night of 2 - 3 July on the premises, or who joined the household or institution on 3rd July without having been included on a census form elsewhere.

Collection of the questionnaires began on 3rd July and lasted up to 8th July. Enumerators had to check the entries made by households, complete the columns on economic characteristics and also complete all questionnaires and columns which the household had not been able to fill in. In cases where households had moved or "died" the fact had to be spelled out both on the census form and the listing provided. Similar indications were required in respect of housing units which were still vacant or under construction. The Enumerator was also required to fill in the number of persons enumerated at the Population Census on his listing, and to ask for and note down the explanation for any discrepancies between the Housing Census and the Population Census.

There are very few homeless persons in Mauritius, and they are always well known in the neighbourhood. They were enumerated by the Enumerator in whose area they happened to be.

## 18. PUBLICITY

A committee comprising representatives of the Ministry of Information, the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation, the Mauritius College of the Air and the Central Statistical Office was set up in November 1982 to prepare a nation-wide publicity campaign. The main goals of the campaign were to motivate the population by stressing on the importance of the census, and to prepare a good reception for the census fieldstaff.

Publicity for the Housing Census was launched on 7 March 1983 with a press conference by the Minister of Economic Planning and Development. This was followed in the evening by a ministerial appeal on television for the co-operation of the public. The Director and Assistant Director of Statistics gave television interviews on 9 March in the two main languages currently spoken in Mauritius (creole and bhojpuri). On 13 March the Director of Statistics explained the importance of the census on a radio programme specially meant for the Island of Rodrigues. As from 7 March posters and stickers were displayed in schools, industrial and commercial establishments, and public places in both Islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues. Publicity spots were broadcast and telecast regularly between 14 March and 12 June. A census game was also organised in primary schools one week before the start of the census.

The publicity campaign for the Population Census again started with a press conference by the Minister on 20 June. The Assistant Director of Statistics gave an interview on television in bhojpuri on 21 June whilst the Director of Statistics did the same in creole on 25 June. The Director was also interviewed on 26 June during a radio programme intended for Rodrigues. Population Census posters were displayed as from 20 June and publicity spots were broadcast and telecast between 23 June and 4 July. A 20-minute television programme was presented on 28 June followed by a 30-minute programme on census night.

A general information pamphlet was prepared and issued to schools, youth clubs, social organisations, local authorities and welfare centres. The pamphlet very briefly described the historical background to the census, the organisation of the 1983 Housing and Population Census, the responsibility of the head of household to furnish the information needed, the confidential treatment of this information and the use of the information for planning purposes.

#### 19. OMISSIONS

The absence of mobile population groups in Mauritius coupled with the "de facto" method of enumeration of all persons present on the premises on census night would suggest that no particular category of population has been omitted from the census count. However, it is not excluded that in densely built commercial areas some households living at the back of commercial establishments may have been missed.

#### 20. DOUBLE COUNTS

The frame for the Population Census enumeration was a list of households and persons in each household obtained from the Housing Census taken one to three months earlier. Any discrepancy between the number of persons at the Housing Census and the number reported by the household at the Population Census had to be investigated and explained by the Enumerator. Since enumerators were well-briefed on whom to include and whom to exclude it is unlikely that the extent of double counting, if any, has been important.

## 21. EDITING AND CODING

### 21.1 Housing Census data

Editing and coding of Housing Census books started in the third week of March, exactly one week after Housing Census field-work began. On average an officer edited and coded 200 questionnaires daily. In all 11,127 books of 25 questionnaires were edited and coded; however, all 25 questionnaires in a book were not always filled in. It is estimated that roughly 220,000 questionnaires were handled in all. The editing and coding exercise was completed by the end of May.

The coding exercise did not take much time because all questions on buildings and housing units were precoded. The only relatively difficult item that had to be coded was the economic activity of commercial and industrial establishments. Location codes had to be inserted for Geographical District, Municipal or Village Council Area and locality, but these were rather straightforward. The Census District (Electoral Constituency) Number, Enumeration Area Number, Block Number and Building Number had been inserted by the Chief Enumerator with the help of his EA maps. However, editors had to check that the names of heads of households, their titles and addresses were properly written down, as these would have to be punched for preparation of address slips to be used at the Population Census.

A number of errors and discrepancies were found at the editing and coding stage. Often it was possible to sort them out in the office mainly with the help of answers to other questions on the form. However, those queries that could not be settled in the office were referred to the Senior Supervisor or Supervisor for clarification on the field. Supervisors had been urged, not only to make a thorough check of the first books completed by Chief Enumerators, but also to submit books as quickly as possible to the Editing Unit. This ensured quick feedback to the field and substantially less discrepancies in books completed after the second week of enumeration.

### 21.2 Population Census data

The editing and coding of the Population Census questionnaire was a more complex task. All "addressed" questionnaires had the location codes printed on the address slip, but apart from this every item had to be coded. The questionnaire passed through three stages: editing of whole questionnaire, coding of information other than economic characteristics, coding of information on economic characteristics.

Editing and coding started on 19 July 1983, slightly more than two weeks after census night. Although all officers were trained and engaged in both editing and coding, in general a questionnaire was not edited and coded by the same person. It is estimated that the number of forms edited and coded by an officer increased from about 30 in the beginning to reach a maximum of 50. The work was completed in January 1984 and took six months. The total number of questionnaires handled was about 212,000.



Again, errors which could not be corrected in the office were referred back to fieldstaff who sometimes had to go back to the household. However, fieldwork to correct errors and omissions lasted only up to the end of September, by which date all fieldstaff had been demobilised.

## 22. PUNCHING AND VERIFICATION

Punching and a 100% verification (rekeying) for both Population and Housing data were done by the Data Processing Division of the Ministry of Finance. Data were transferred to discs through key-edit stations and then stored on magnetic tapes. Input validation programmes incorporated at the keying stage ensured that a number of inconsistencies were eliminated before the data went to tape. The forms with such inconsistencies were sent back to the editing and coding unit for appropriate action.

The punching and verification of the Housing Census forms started in the first week of April and was completed during the second week of June 1983. Work on the Population Census started during the last week of July 1983 and was completed by the end of January 1984.

## 23. DATA PROCESSING AND TABULATION

### 23.1 Data processing equipment

The processing of census data is done on an ICL ME 29 model 37 which has the following characteristics :

- 1 Central Processing Unit of 512K octets
- 1 Disk drive 3562/35 with 1 fixed unit of 120 million octets and 1 removable unit of 60 million octets
- 1 Disk drive 3562/34 with two removable units of 60 million octets each
- 3 Magnetic tape drives (1 model 2510 and 2 model 2511)
- 1 Diskette unit
- 6 Visual display units 3572/00
- 1 Train printer 3545/33 (900 lpm 64c or 1100 lpm 48c)
- 1 Terminal printer 3542/36 (180 cps)

Two additional visual display units are connected for census work, especially for the screen editing of parameters written for the production of tabulations.

As far as software is concerned, SORT and MERGE utilities are available. Two software packages, namely Survey Analysis and Find 2 Enquiry Package are used mainly for extraction of control figures and certain tabulations. Data validation and file updating are being done by programmes written in COBOL.

### 23.2 Data processing personnel

The Data Processing Division is responsible for the processing of all census data in the country. The Systems Designer, Systems Analyst and Programmers who work on the census are therefore all from the permanent establishment of the Division. A Statistician responsible for data processing at the CSO acts as liaison officer between DPD and CSO.

The local data processing team benefitted from the experience and expertise of Mr. Djamal Benzine, ECA Regional Adviser in Data Processing, who undertook three missions in the country. The first mission from 21 to 28 November 1981 was to advise the CSO and DPD on the data processing aspect of the forthcoming census. A second longer mission early in 1983 was requested by CSO to train local data processing personnel, to review the system for processing the census data and to evolve computer edit procedures. However, because of other commitments Mr. Benzine could not undertake one long mission and we finally had his services for 2 short periods from 10 to 25 February and from 28 March to 8 April in 1983. It is unfortunate that some of the recommendations, especially as regards automatic correction of census data, could not be implemented because data processing personnel initially assigned to the census had either emigrated or had been redeployed in other priority sectors.

### 23.3 Processing of Census data

The processing of the Housing Census data involved the following main phases:

- (i) preparation of a list of location codes (localities, Municipal and Village Council Areas, Enumeration Areas) to check correspondence of the different geographical, administrative and enumeration area codes during validation;
- (ii) writing of programmes for
  - (a) input validation in key-edit stations;
  - (b) validation of data (range errors and field incompatibilities);
  - (c) updating of master file (inter-records check);
  - (d) printing of address slips for population census;
- (iii) validation and updating; printing of records with errors for checking and correction;
- (iv) creation of a census area file from which data is extracted for use in processing and tabulation of population census data;
- (v) printing of address slips for population census.

Inconsistent records and other errors identified during validation and updating were printed and the listing sent to the editing and coding unit. There, the census forms were retrieved, corrections made and sent back to DPD.

The fourth phase, involving creation of a census area file, avoided the need to punch, verify and update the seven location codes again for the Population Census. Access to the census area file was made through a seven digit link number assigned to each Housing Census form and reproduced on the address slip for the corresponding Population Census form. In fact the address slips were printed from the census area file itself. However, it had to be updated after the Population Census to accommodate new housing units which had been created since the Housing Census enumeration.

The printing of address slips was an important phase, being the necessary preliminary to the Population Census enumeration. Any delay would have necessitated drastic re-adjustments in the census organisation. However everything was completed in time. The first batch of address slips was printed on 29 May and the last on 14 June 1983. The total number of slips printed was about 230,000 of which 222,000 for the Island of Mauritius and 8,000 for the Island of Rodrigues. The number of address slips is slightly in excess of the number of households; additional address slips had to be printed for households having more than 10 persons and therefore requiring more than one Population Census form; furthermore address slips also had to be provided for vacant housing units and buildings under construction.

Processing of the Population Census data was done along lines similar to those adopted for the Housing Census. The procedures involved writing programmes for input validation in key-edit stations, programmes for validation of data and for updating, and finally the carrying out of the actual validation and updating routines. All procedures, in particular validation, were however more complex than for the Housing Census. This was because of the greater complexity of the Population Census data and the fact that all members of the household were in principle entered on the same questionnaire. Again all errors identified during validation were printed and sent to the editing and coding unit for retrieval and correction.

#### 23.4 Tabulation

The production of tabulations is being done in two ways. The majority of tables are scheduled to be produced by computer packages, namely Survey Analysis and FIND. The use of these packages involves the writing of parameters and subsequent punching and verification of the parameters before production of tables. A team of CSO staff have been trained by DPD in the writing of parameters and also in screen editing in order to enable them to verify the parameters by running provisional tabulations.

Some tables which cannot be efficiently extracted by the packages are scheduled to be produced by computer programmes written or to be written by DPD personnel.

## 24. HOUSING CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

### 24.1 Type of housing census questionnaire

The purpose of the Housing Census was to enumerate all buildings, housing units, households and commercial and industrial establishments. The reason for covering commercial and industrial establishments was to compile a list of all such establishments employing less than 10 persons. There is no frame for such establishments which are not covered by the regular Bi-annual Survey of Large Establishments. Information was collected on characteristics of buildings, amenities provided by housing units, industrial activities of those establishments with a workforce of less than ten, together with the employment status of that workforce. Thus, apart from the section on location, the questionnaire can be broadly divided into 4 parts : buildings, housing units, households, and establishments. Each questionnaire could accommodate one building, one housing unit, a maximum of three households within the housing unit, and finally one establishment. However if, for example, a building did not contain any housing unit then the parts on housing unit and households were not filled in.

Hence the questionnaire was designed to collect all information on one building in one questionnaire. If the building contained more than one housing unit and or establishments then additional questionnaires had to be used. Similarly, if a housing unit contained more than three households then additional forms had to be used to record the names of all the heads.

Each questionnaire was presented as one sheet but booklets of 25 sheets were bound for ease of handling on the field. The questions were mostly of the "closed" type and extensive precoding was used. The only question that needed coding apart from location characteristics was that on industrial activities of commercial and industrial establishments with a workforce of less than ten.

The questionnaire was in English and the person responsible for filling it in was the Chief Enumerator.

### 24.2 Contents of Housing Census questionnaire

The questions asked at the Housing Census were as follows:

- (a) Location
  - (i) Geographical District
  - (ii) Municipal or Village Council Area
  - (iii) Locality
  - (iv) Street Number and Street
  - (v) Census District (Electoral Constituency)
  - (vi) Census Enumeration Area
  - (vii) Block Number
  - (viii) Building Enumeration Number

(b) Buildings:

- (i) Type (whether residential, partly residential, commercial, etc.)
- (ii) Storeys above ground floor
- (iii) Year of completion
- (iv) Materials used for roof and walls

(c) Housing Units:

- (i) Ownership (private or public)
- (ii) Occupancy (occupied, for rent, under repairs, etc.)

(iii) Amenities:

water supply  
electricity  
toilet  
bathroom  
kitchen  
refuse disposal

(d) Households:

- (i) Type (single, combined, institutional, etc.)
- (ii) Name and title of head or heads
- (iii) Number of persons by sex in each household
- (iv) Tenure (owner, tenant, etc.)
- (v) Number of rooms
- (vi) Monthly rent for tenants
- (vii) Principal fuel for cooking

(e) Commercial and industrial establishments:

- (i) Name of establishment
- (ii) Name of working proprietor or manager
- (iii) Size of workforce (less than 10, more than 10)

For workforce less than 10:

- (iv) Industrial activities
- (v) Workforce by sex and employment status (working proprietors, employees, unpaid family workers, etc.)

24.3 Definitions used at the Housing Census

- (a) Geographical district : The Island of Mauritius is divided into nine geographical districts since the time of the French occupation. These are not administrative units. The Island of Rodrigues may be considered as the tenth district.
- (b) Municipal Council Area (MCA) : The boundaries of Municipal Council Areas are proclaimed by law. These MCA's are administrative areas, of which there are five, covering the region from the north-west to the centre of the island. Urban population is defined as the population of Municipal Council Areas.
- (c) District Council Area : There are three District Council Areas which are the rural administrative counterparts of the Municipal Council Areas. Although the District Council Area does not appear on the questionnaire, it is easily obtained by a proper combination of the geographical districts, and Enumeration Areas defined below.
- (d) Village Council Area (VCA) : There are 98 Village Council Areas which are smaller administrative units within the District Council Areas; their boundaries are also defined by law.
- (e) Localities : These are names of places, usually inhabited, but their exact boundaries are often ill-defined. There are 719 localities in the Island of Mauritius : 78 within Municipal Council Areas, 443 within Village Council Areas and 198 which fall neither in MCA's nor in VCA's. The Island of Rodrigues, which is considered as one administrative district without MCA's or VCA's has 169 localities.

The distribution of MCA's, VCA's and localities within geographical districts is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 - Distribution of Municipal Council Areas (MCA's), Village Council Areas (VCA's) and localities by Geographical District

Geographical district	Area sq.km.	Urban		Rural		
		MCA's	Localities within MCA's	VCA's	Localities within VCA's	Localities outside VCA's
Port Louis	42.7	1	19	-	-	-
Pamplemousses	178.7	-	-	14	89	16
Rivière du Rempart	147.6	-	-	13	61	13
Flacq	297.9	-	-	20	111	19
Grand Port	260.3	-	-	20	72	24
Savanne	244.8	-	-	9	28	40
Plaines Wilhems	203.3	4	59	2	11	29
Moka	230.5	-	-	12	38	21
Black River	259.0	-	-	8	33	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,864.8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>198</b>
Rodrigues	103.6	-	-	-	-	169

- (f) Census District or Electoral Constituency : The Island of Mauritius is divided into 20 Electoral Constituencies for purposes of general (as distinct from local) elections. The boundaries are defined in the Constitution of Mauritius. The Island of Rodrigues constitutes the 21st Electoral Constituency.
- (g) Enumeration Area : For purposes of the census, the Island of Mauritius has been divided into about 2700 Enumeration areas each with an average of about 100 households in urban areas and 80 in rural areas. The Island of Rodrigues was divided into 88 Enumeration Areas. Each Chief Enumerator had to cover several of such EA's for the Housing Census.
- (h) Block : Each EA was subdivided into a number of blocks, a block being defined as an area surrounded by well defined and easily recognizable boundaries such as roads, rivers, permanent tracks, mountain sides and the limit of sugar cane fields.
- (i) Building : A building was defined as any independent free-standing structure, comprising one or more rooms and other spaces covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls. It could be used or intended for residential, commercial, industrial or agricultural purposes or for the provision of services. Detached structures such as w.c.'s, bathrooms, kitchens, garages, were not counted as separate buildings.

The Housing Census covered all buildings used at the time of the census for residential, commercial or industrial purposes or for the provision of services. The following were enumerated :

- (i) all buildings used at the time of the census for residential, commercial or industrial purposes or for the provision of services;
- (ii) all buildings intended for such use but vacant at the time of the census;
- (iii) any shelter which, although not in conformity with the definition of a building, was being used for habitation at the time of the census; and
- (iv) buildings under construction.

The following were not enumerated :

- (i) buildings used for agricultural purposes including livestock keeping;
- (ii) temporary shelters and improvised housing units not occupied at the census;

(iii) buildings being demolished or awaiting demolition; and

(iv) dilapidated buildings which were not inhabited at the census.

(j) Housing Unit : A housing unit was defined as a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by one household, or one not intended for habitation but occupied for living purposes at the time of the census. Although intended for one household, a housing unit could be occupied by more than one household or by part of a household at the census.

A place of abode was considered separate if surrounded by walls and covered by a roof so that a person or a group of persons could isolate themselves from other persons in the community for the purpose of sleeping, preparing and taking their meals and protecting themselves from the hazards of climate and environment. Such a structure was considered independent if it had direct access from the street or from a public or communal staircase, passage, gallery or grounds.

(k) Household : A household was either (i) a person living on his own and making his own provision for food and other essentials for living, or (ii) a group of two or more persons, whether related or not, who lived together and made common provision for food and other essentials for living. Two families in the same housing unit were considered as one household if they had common housekeeping arrangements; otherwise they were considered as constituting two households. Varying degrees of common housekeeping were resolved by considering as one household if there was a regular arrangement to share at least one meal a day.

The three main types of household distinguished were :

(i) single households in which all members occupied a single housing unit;

(ii) combined households in which the members of one household occupied more than one housing unit; and

(iii) institutional households such as guests in hotels or inmates of convents, infirmaries, hospitals, prisons and barracks.

(l) Head of household : The head was the person acknowledged as such by the other members of the household. For hotels and institutions the head was the person in charge.



- (m) Room : A room was defined as a space in a housing unit enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of two metres, and large enough to contain a bed for an adult. A room partitioned by curtains or pieces of furniture was counted as a single room.

Rooms were classified separately into those used for living purposes and those used for professional or business purposes. Rooms for living purposes included bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, studies, habitable attics, kitchen-dining rooms and closed verandahs. Kitchens used exclusively for cooking were not considered as rooms; neither were open verandahs, corridors, lobbies, bathrooms, toilets, stores and garages. A room was considered as being used for profession or business if it was reserved exclusively for that purpose.

- (n) Establishment : An establishment was defined as a place of work situated in a permanent or semi-permanent structure where an activity was carried out to produce or distribute goods and services. Mobile street vendors, street vendors selling goods on pavements or alongside streets were not counted as establishments.

## 25. POPULATION CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

### 25.1 Type of population census questionnaire

The Population Census questionnaire was designed to enumerate, on a single questionnaire, all members of a household who were present on census night. Members of the household who were absent on census night were not to be included unless they came back on the next day without having been counted elsewhere. Persons such as relatives, visitors, boarders, servants, who though not forming part of the household, spent census night with the household being enumerated, or who arrived the next day without having been counted elsewhere, were also included on the questionnaire.

The questionnaire allowed for the recording of details of a maximum of ten persons. If there were more than ten persons to be enumerated then additional questionnaires had to be used. Similarly the questionnaire allowed for the recording of the fertility history of a maximum of three women. Additional questionnaires had to be used if more than three women less than 55 years and not single were enumerated in one household.

Pre-coding was not used on the Population Census questionnaire but boxes were provided for the insertion of codes at the coding stage.

The responsibility for filling in the questionnaire rested with the head of household. All instructions and column headings on the questionnaire were in both English and French to enable a larger number of households to fill in the details on their own.

25.2 Contents of the Population Census questionnaire

(a) Location

The geographical and other location codes were obtained from the Housing Census and appeared on the address slip stuck on each Population questionnaire.

(b) Demographic characteristics

- (i) Surname and name
- (ii) Relationship to head of household
- (iii) Sex
- (iv) Date of birth
- (v) Age
- (vi) Marital Status
- (vii) Nationality
- (viii) Religion
- (ix) Linguistic group
- (x) Language usually spoken

(c) Migration characteristics

- (i) Usual address
- (ii) Usual address one year ago
- (iii) Usual address five years ago

(d) Educational characteristics for persons aged 2 years and over

- (i) School attendance
- (ii) Level of education

(e) Economic characteristics for persons aged 12 years and over

- (i) Type of activity
- (ii) Number of days worked in week preceding census night
- (iii) Date of last employment for unemployed
- (iv) Name of establishment
- (v) Kind of business or industry
- (vi) Place of work
- (vii) Current occupation
- (viii) Employment status

- (f) Fertility characteristics for women not single and aged less than 55 years
  - (i) Month and year of first marriage
  - (ii) Month and year of termination of first marriage
  - (iii) Month and year of last marriage
  - (iv) Month and year of termination of last marriage
  - (v) Name and sex of each child born alive
  - (vi) Date of birth of each child born alive
  - (vii) Whether child still alive
  - (viii) Total number of children now living

### 25.3 Definitions used at the Population Census

- (a) Residence : The count of the population was made on a "de facto" basis. All persons alive in Mauritius at midnight on census night were enumerated in the household with which they were on that night, irrespective of whether they resided there or not. However, a question was also asked on the place of usual residence of each person.
- (b) Urban population : This is the population in Municipal Council Areas defined earlier. The population outside MCA's is considered rural.
- (c) Economically active population : Questions on economic characteristics were asked of persons of both sexes aged 12 years and over. The reference period for the question on type of activity was the six-day week preceding census night, that is the period from Monday 27 June to Saturday 2 July 1983. The following types of activity status were identified:
  - (i) person who worked for pay or profit (including self-employment and own farm work), or helped without pay a member of the same household in his business or farm, or worked as unpaid apprentice on any day during the reference period; the person also had to state the number of days worked including the number of days on paid leave;
  - (ii) person who had a job but did not work during the reference period because he was sick or on leave;
  - (iii) student
  - (iv) housewife or relative helping in housework;
  - (v) inmate of institution;

- (vi) permanently disabled person;
- (vii) rentier;
- (viii) wholly retired person;
- (ix) child aged 12 and over but under 15,  
not at school and not looking for work;
- (x) person not working and actively  
looking for work.

The economically active population is the total of categories (i), (ii) and (x).

All persons who had a job during the reference period had to give the name of the establishment or employer for whom they worked, the kind of industry or business, the address where they worked, their occupation and employment status. Persons who were looking for work during the period, and who had worked before, also had to give the above details, but in connection with their last job. First job seekers can be identified from the answer to the question on date of last employment which was asked of all persons who were looking for work during the reference period.

- (d) Migration : Information was collected on the place of enumeration, place of usual residence, usual address one year before the census date, and usual address five years before the census date.
- (e) Marital status : The categories defined were :
  - (i) widowed and not remarried;
  - (ii) divorced and not remarried;
  - (iii) separated whether legally or not;
  - (iv) married religiously and civilly;
  - (v) married religiously only;
  - (vi) married civilly only;
  - (vii) in a union but not married religiously or civilly;
  - (viii) single;
  - (ix) other

Persons falling in categories (iv), (v), (vi), and (vii) were considered as married. Questions on fertility were asked of all women aged less than 55 years and not falling in the "single" category of marital status.

## 26. TABULATION

It is proposed to compile six sets of tabulations : geographical and migration characteristics, demographic characteristics, housing and living conditions, households, economic activity, and fertility and mortality.

### 26.1 Geographical and migration characteristics

- (i) Population by sex and households in census districts, geographical districts, Municipal Council Areas, Village Council Areas and localities.
- (ii) Population by sex and by size-class of MCA, VCA and localities.
- (iii) Population by sex and district where enumerated cross-classified by district of usual residence.
- (iv) Population by place of enumeration and place of usual residence and by sex.
- (v) Male and female population 5 years of age and over by functional age-groups and by place of usual residence and place of residence 5 years ago.
- (vi) Male and female population one year of age and over by functional age groups and by place of usual residence and place of residence 1 year ago.
- (vii) Male and female working population aged 15 years and over by major occupation group cross-classified by place of usual residence and place of work.

### 26.2 Demographic characteristics

- (i) Population by sex and single year of age
- (ii) Households and population in households by size of household and number of persons in hotels and institutions by geographical district
- (iii) Population by sex, geographical district, age-group and marital status
- (iv) Population by sex, geographical district, age-group and school attendance
- (v) Population attending and not attending school by age-group, sex and educational attainment
- (vi) Population by nationality and sex
- (vii) Population by religion and sex
- (viii) Population by language of forefathers and sex
- (ix) Population by language usually spoken and sex

### 26.3 Housing and living conditions

- (i) Buildings by geographical district and number of storeys
- (ii) Buildings by geographical district and type
- (iii) Residential and partly residential buildings by geographical district, by type of roof and wall materials and by period of construction

- (iv) Housing units by geographical district, type and ownership
- (v) Housing units by geographical district and occupancy
- (vi) Housing units by geographical district and type cross-classified by amenities (water supply, electricity, toilet, bathroom, kitchen, refuse disposal)

#### 26.4 Households

- (i) Living quarters (i.e. housing units, hotels, institutions), households and persons in households by type of living quarters and geographical district
- (ii) Households by size and geographical district cross-classified by number of rooms occupied for living purposes.
- (iii) Households in housing units by type of housing unit occupied and geographical district cross-classified by number of households and number of rooms per housing unit
- (iv) Housing units by number of rooms used for living purposes and by geographical district cross-classified by type of housing unit and number of occupants per housing unit
- (v) Households by geographical district and type and ownership of housing unit, cross-classified by tenure of household
- (vi) Households and population in households by geographical district and principal fuel used for cooking
- (vii) Households by type cross-classified by type of building in which located and geographical district
- (viii) Renting households by rent paid, cross-classified by type and ownership of housing unit and tenure of household
- (ix) Households, by size of household and no. of persons employed, by geographical district
- (x) Households, population in households, by size of household and no. of persons unemployed, by geographical district
- (xi) Population in private households by relationship to head of household, age-group and sex
- (xii) Population in private households by relationship to head of household, marital status, sex and geographical district
- (xiii) Heads of private households by marital status, age-group, sex and geographical district
- (xiv) Heads of private households by type of activity, age-group, sex and geographical district

- (xv) Heads of private households not economically active, by functional categories, age-group and sex
- (xvi) Heads of private households in employment by major and minor occupational groups and by size of household
- (xvii) Heads of private households unemployed (excluding first job seekers) by major occupational group and by size of household
- (xviii) Composition of households by sex and age-group of head and geographical district
- (xix) One parent household with unmarried children only by sex and age-group of head and by geographical district

#### 26.5 Economic activity

- (i) Population by sex, type of activity, geographical district and marital status
- (ii) Population not economically active by functional categories, age-group and sex
- (iii) Economically active population by minor industrial and occupational group

Population in employment and unemployed (excluding first job seekers) by sex and

- (iv) age-group and marital status
- (v) age-group and educational attainment
- (vi) age-group and major industrial group
- (vii) age-group and major occupational group
- (viii) age-group and employment status
- (ix) employment status and major industrial group and educational level
- (x) employment status and major occupational group and educational level
- (xi) major occupation group and marital status
- (xii) major and minor industrial group and major and minor occupation group
- (xiii) number of days worked and employment status
- (xiv) number of days worked and major occupational group
- (xv) First job seekers by educational attainment, age-group and sex

#### 26.6 Fertility and mortality

A set of 40 tabulations will be produced for the analysis of fertility. The main topics investigated will be number and sex of live births, age of mother, duration of marriage, parity, birth intervals, open birth intervals, survival status of children born in last year, type of activity, occupation and education of mothers. Some additional tables will also analyse children that have died by sex, age of mother, birth order, type of activity, occupation and education of mother.

## 26.7 Other tabulations

Additional tables may be prepared in case they are needed for planning purposes. Requests have already been received from certain ministries for detailed data for small areas.

## 27. PUBLICATION

### 27.1 Census results

The tabulations described above will be published in a series of reports. The tentative publication schedule is as follows:

Volume	I : Methodological Report	October 1984
Volume	II : Demographic Characteristics- Island of Mauritius	November 1984
Volume	III : Geographical and Migration Characteristics - Island of Mauritius	December 1984
Volume	IV : Housing and Living Conditions - Island of Mauritius	February 1985
Volume	V : Housing and Population Census Results - Island of Rodrigues	March 1985
Volume	VI : Households - Island of Mauritius	April 1985
Volume	VII : Fertility and Mortality - Island of Mauritius	August 1985
Volume	VIII : Economic Characteristics - Island of Mauritius	September 1985

### 27.2 Analysis reports

It is also proposed to carry out a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the census data and to publish a series of analysis reports which will cover Demographic Evaluation, Life Tables and Projections, Fertility, Mortality, Housing, Manpower, and Migration. It is expected that these reports will be published as and when they are completed in the course of 1985.

## 28. EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS

### 28.1 Introduction

The evaluation and analysis of data collected at the 1962 and 1972 censuses was done by United Nations experts. This time, the exercise will be done by local staff who will, however, work under the guidance of a United Nations expert with international experience in Demographic Analysis. The person is Dr. K. V. Ramachandran, currently working as Regional Adviser with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.



The Central Statistical Office has requested that Dr. Ramachandran undertake short missions of 2 - 3 weeks at intervals of 3 - 5 months during the next 18 months to advise on analysis and supervise the progress of work.

Dr. Ramachandran has already undertaken a mission to Mauritius from 4 to 13 June this year. During this mission, seven persons have been identified to work on the analysis and evaluation. Five Statisticians from CSO will look after Demographic Evaluation, Fertility and Education, Migration and Urbanisation, Manpower, and Housing. The Statistician and the Chief Demographer of the Ministry of Health will work on mortality data and collate their analysis with work already being done on morbidity and vital registration data.

#### 28.2 Coverage errors

No post-enumeration survey was carried out to assess the coverage of the census or the quality of the data collected. It has been the practice in Mauritius to compare the relative completeness of two censuses by using registration data on births, deaths and migration. According to several experts (E. Adams and G. S. Kumari), the registration of births and deaths has been complete for the past several decades; furthermore, all international arrivals and departures are registered so that the balance is an accurate estimate of migration. Thus it is possible to estimate the expected population at a given census by starting with the previous census, adding the births and arrivals for the intercensal period, and subtracting the deaths and departures. This exercise was carried out to assess the coverage of the 1983 Census using the 1972 Census data as starting point. The following results were obtained :

	<u>Island of Mauritius</u>	<u>Island of Rodrigues</u>
Enumerated population	966,863	33,082
Expected population	957,301	35,204
Excess of enumerated over expected	+ 9,562	- 2,122

Thus, for the Island of Mauritius the population enumerated at the 1983 Census is 9,562 more than the population expected on the basis of the 1972 Census. But in 1972 the enumerated population was less than the expected population by 9,990. These results would therefore suggest that the coverage of the 1983 census has been good. However, this conclusion will have to be supported by detailed analysis later on.

Census coverage for Rodrigues has not been properly evaluated in the past. The 1983 count for Rodrigues, which is smaller than the expected population by 2122, could reflect some underenumeration in Rodrigues; but again, this needs to be substantiated by further analysis and evaluation of both census data and registration data on births, deaths and migration.

### 28.3 Quality of data

As stated earlier no post-census survey has been done to assess the quality of the data. Any such assessment will therefore have to wait for a detailed analysis of the internal coherence of the data. All that can be said here is that reports from the field indicate that information on employment and unemployment may be seriously in error. Many persons known to be working have strongly insisted on being entered as unemployed on the census form. Otherwise, the response seems to have been good in general, except for the questions on marriage and fertility which were sometimes answered with some difficulty because of memory problems.

### 28.4 Editing and Coding

It is not possible to quantify the extent of editing and coding errors separately from those of punching. However, the following codes gave some problems to coding staff : geographical codes, the adapted International Standard Classification of Education which was being used for the first time in the country, and the international standard codes for occupation and industry.

### 28.5 Data processing

A number of tests have been applied to the census data at the validation and updating stage in order to identify inadmissible codes and inconsistencies. These errors may have occurred either on the field or during coding or again at the keying stage. The total number of errors identified and subsequently corrected represents about 2% of the 200,000 Housing Census records and 3% of the 1,000,000 Population Census records. However, many of the errors were in the same record so that the percentages of records with errors must be considerably less. The main types of errors flagged by the tests and which it has been possible to quantify were in the following fields: location 0.3%; head of household and relationship to head 0.1%; nationality 0.1%; usual address, address one year ago and address five years ago 0.2%. Many other fields such as locality, economic activity, occupation and level of education were verified to be numeric only.

A number of missing records were also listed at different validation stages and had to be re-inserted during the final up-dating. Furthermore, data for members of the same household were sometimes keyed in wrong sequence, which necessitated corrections to avoid duplicate records. Although it is not possible to give a quantitative estimate the extent of these errors was small.

It is expected that information on marriage and fertility history will contain relatively more errors than the other fields. There are cases where the date when a marriage ended was not inserted although the woman was widowed, divorced or separated. Many live births were not reported in the correct order and often the interval between marriage and first birth was less than nine months. However, no corrections have been made to the marriage and fertility data so far. It is proposed to clear the data and make any adjustments only after seeking expert advice.

29. CONCLUDING REMARKS

As mentioned at the beginning, this report is intended to serve as background to the tabulations and analytical reports which are going to be published in connection with the 1983 Census of Population. It is hoped that it will be helpful to all persons who will be using census data either for management, planning and policy making or for analysis, evaluation and research.

@&@&@&@&@&@&@&@&@

CONFIDENTIAL



# POPULATION CENSUS MAURITIUS

Night of 2 - 3 July 1983

## NOTICE

1. Persons by whom the return is to be filled in.

In the case of:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (i) dwelling houses, lodgings or rooms in a private household;  | the <i>Head of the household</i> or person for the time being acting as head;  |
| (ii) hotels, clubs, boarding houses;  | the <i>Manager</i> or other person for the time being in charge of the premises;   |
| (iii) hospitals, infirmaries, asylums, prisons or any other residential institution;                        | the <i>Chief Resident Officer</i> or other person for the time being in charge of the institution;   |
| (iv) Naval Forces, Air Forces, the Special Mobile Force or the Police Training School;                      | the <i>Commanding Officer</i> or the officer presently in charge;  |
| (v) ships, barges or other vessels in any port or harbour of Mauritius;                                     | the <i>Captain, master</i> or other person for the time being in charge of the vessel;   |
| (vi) persons arriving after midnight on the night 2-3 July 1983 and who have not been enumerated elsewhere; | the person specified above by whom the return is to be made with respect to the persons present at midnight on 2 July 1983 in any of the premises mentioned above; |
| (vii) persons not included in any of the above-mentioned categories;  | the person in respect of whom the return is to be made.  |

2. The persons mentioned in para 1 above are required by law to enter on the form or to give to the enumerator information regarding all persons.

- (i) who spend the night 2-3 July 1983 on their premises whether they be members of their family, visitors, guests, boarders or servants;
- (ii) who arrive on the premises and join the household on Sunday 3 July 1983 before the collection of the form and who have not been enumerated elsewhere.

3. Every person is required by law to give to the person responsible for making the return such information as may be necessary to enable the return to be made. No use may however be made of such information by the person to whom it is given except for the purpose of making the return.

4. The form will be collected on 3 or 4 July 1983 by the appointed enumerator. To avoid delay, the questionnaire should, as far as possible, be filled in *except* for columns 16 to 23 which should be filled in by the enumerator. If the answers appear to be incomplete or inaccurate, the enumerator will have to ask any questions necessary to enable him to complete or correct the form.

5. All information given will be treated as **CONFIDENTIAL**. No information about named individuals will be passed by the Central Statistical Office to ANY other Government Department or to any other Authority or person. All enumerators and other officers engaged in the taking of the Census are under oath and are liable to prosecution if they improperly disclose any information which has come to their knowledge while performing their duties.

6. Any person who refuses or neglects to fill in the form or to supply the particulars required therein or who knowingly makes in this form any statement which is untrue in any material particular shall commit an offence under the Statistics Act, and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and to a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

BEFORE COMPLETING THE RETURN PLEASE SEE NOTES ON PAGE 8.

1 2		G D		M/VCA		Locality		C D		E A	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Block No		Blg No		H U No		H No		F N			
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
NAME .....											
ADDRESS .....											

## AVIS

1. Les personnes à qui il incombe de remplir le formulaire sont:

Dans le cas de:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (i) maisons, appartements, logements privés;   | le <i>Chef de ménage</i> ou toute personne <i>gissant</i> comme tel;  |
| (ii) hôtels, clubs, pensions de famille;   | le <i>Gérant</i> ou toute autre personne qui a la charge de l'établissement;  |
| (iii) hôpitaux, infirmeries, asiles, prisons, ou tout autre établissement résidentiel;                         | l' <i>Interne en Chef</i> ou toute autre personne qui est en charge de l'établissement;   |
| (iv) les Forces Navales, les Forces de l'Air, La Special Mobile Force, l'École d'Entraînement de la Police;    | le <i>Commandant</i> ou l'officier supérieur;   |
| (v) navires, embarcations ou autres bateaux se trouvant dans un port ou une rade de Maurice;                   | le <i>Capitaine</i> , le patron ou toute autre personne qui a la charge du bateau;  |
| (vi) les personnes arrivant après minuit la nuit du 2 au 3 juillet 1983 et n'ayant pas été recensées ailleurs; | la personne dénommée ci-dessus comme étant responsable des renseignements concernant les personnes présentes à minuit 1: 2 juillet 1983 dans un des locaux ou établissements spécifiés plus haut; |
| (vii) les personnes n'appartenant à aucune des catégories sus-mentionnées.                                     | la personne elle-même de qui les renseignements sont requis.  |

2. Les personnes mentionnées au para 1 ci-dessus sont requises par la loi d'inscrire sur le formulaire ou de fournir à l'agent recenseur les renseignements relatifs à toutes les personnes

(i) qui passent la nuit du 2 au 3 juillet 1983 dans leur demeure ou institution, qu'il s'agisse de membres de leur famille, de visiteurs, de pensionnaires ou de serviteurs.

(ii) qui arrivent sur les lieux et se joignent au ménage le dimanche 3 juillet 1983 avant que ce formulaire ne soit recueilli et qui n'ont pas été recensées ailleurs.

3. La loi fait obligation à chaque personne de fournir tous les renseignements nécessaires à la personne à qui il incombe de remplir le formulaire. Cependant, la personne à qui ces renseignements sont fournis ne peut en faire usage que pour remplir ce formulaire.

4. Dans le courant du 3 au 4 juillet 1983 le formulaire sera recueilli par un agent recenseur attiré. Afin d'éviter tout retard, le formulaire devrait être rempli, autant que possible, à l'exception des colonnes 16 à 23 qui doivent être remplies par l'agent recenseur. Si les réponses paraissent incomplètes ou inexactes, l'agent recenseur devra poser toutes les questions susceptibles de l'aider à les compléter ou à les corriger.

5. Toute information fournie sera traitée comme **CONFIDENTIELLE**. Le Bureau Central des Statistiques ne communiquera aucune information concernant des individus à AUCUN autre département du Gouvernement ou à aucune autre autorité ou personne. Tous les agents recenseurs et tous les autres officiers affectés au recensement sont assermentés et sont passibles de poursuite judiciaire s'ils révèlent indûment toute information portée à leur connaissance dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions.

6. Toute personne qui refuserait ou qui négligerait de remplir le formulaire ou de fournir les renseignements qui y sont requis ou qui sciemment donnerait de faux renseignements commettrait une infraction à la loi sur les Statistiques, et, si trouvée coupable, serait passible d'emprisonnement pour une période n'excédant pas une année et/ou d'une amende n'excédant pas Rs. 1,000.

AVANT DE REMPLIR LE FORMULAIRE VEUILLEZ CONSULTER LES NOTES À LA PAGE 8.

Complete a line for every person present, that is every person who :

(a) spends more than 2-3 July 1983 on the premises; (b) joins the household/institution on Sunday 3 July and has not been included on a census form elsewhere.

COLUMNS 1 TO 15 TO BE FILLED IN BY THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15					
Name of family or persons present in each household		Relationship to head of household		Sex		Date of birth		Age		Marital status		Usual address		Nationality		Usual address one year ago		Usual address five years ago		Religion		Linguistic group		Language usually spoken		School attendance		Level of education					
Enter the names and surnames of every person present in the following order: Head of household Spouse of head Unmarried children (from eldest to youngest) Married children and their families Other relatives (father, mother, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, etc.) Other persons (visitor, lodger, servant, etc.) Babies must be included For a baby who has not yet been given a name write 'Baby' and surname SEE NOTE C 1		Write M—for male F—for female		Write year of birth of the person		For persons over 1 year give month and day of birth (e.g. 27.8)		Write W—widowed R—married (not remarried) S—single (not remarried) Div—divorced M—married (not remarried) MNC—married civilly only S—single UN—other		If person usually lives here, write the person's usual address. For persons on visit to Mauritius write country of residence		If of Mauritian nationality, write M—Mauritian. If not Mauritian, write by reference to country of which the person is a national		Was the person's usual address the same as that shown in column 7? If yes, write 'YES'. If no, write the person's usual address on 2.7.83. For a child now under five years of age, write 'not born'.		Was the person's usual address the same as that shown in column 9? If yes, write 'YES'. If no, write the person's usual address on 2.7.83. For a child now under five years of age, write 'not born'.		The religion of the person, if clearly stated		State the linguistic group spoken by the person's forefathers. For the purpose of the census, all languages spoken by the forefathers are considered as linguistic groups		If now attending school (including pre-primary, primary, secondary, university or technical), write 'NOW'. If not attending school in the past, write 'PART'. If never attended school, write 'NEVER'		If 'NOW' in column 14, write standard, intermediate or preliminary in preliminary achievement. For children in preliminary achievement, write 'PAST'. In column 14, insert highest degree, diploma, certificate or professional qualification obtained. If 'NEVER' in column 14 insert '(—)'. SEE NOTE C 15									

Complétez une ligne pour chaque personne présente, c'est-à-dire chaque personne qui :

(a) passe la nuit de recensement, du 2 au 3 juillet 1983, sur les lieux; (b) se joint au ménage ou à l'institution le dimanche 3 juillet et n'a pas été incluse sur un formulaire de recensement ailleurs.

LES COLONNES 1 À 15 À ÊTRE REMPLIES PAR LE CHEF DE MÉNAGE

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15							
Nom de famille et personnes présentes dans l'habitation		Lien de parenté avec le chef de ménage		Sexe		Date de naissance		Âge		État matrimonial		Adresse habituelle		Nationalité		Adresse habituelle un an de plus tôt		Adresse habituelle cinq ans de plus tôt		Religion		Groupe linguistique		Langue habituellement parlée		Frequentsation scolaire		Niveau d'instruction							
Inscrivez les noms et surnoms de chaque personne présente dans l'ordre suivant: Chef de ménage Épouse du chef Enfants non mariés (du plus âgé au plus jeune) Enfants mariés et leurs familles Autres personnes apparentées (cous, nièces, tantes, belles-mères, etc.) Autres personnes (visiteur, pensionnaire, serviteur, etc.) Les bébés doivent être inclus Pour un bébé qui n'a pas encore de nom, mettez 'Bébé' et le nom de famille VOIR LA NOTE C 1		Inscrivez M—pour le sexe masculin F—pour le sexe féminin		Inscrivez le numéro de l'année de naissance de la personne		Pour les personnes de plus d'un an, inscrivez l'âge en années et mois (e.g. 27.8)		Inscrivez W—veuf (e) R—marié (e) (non remarié) S—célibataire (non remarié) Div—divorcé M—marié (non remarié) MNC—marié civilement seulement S—célibataire UN—autre		Si la personne vit habituellement ici, inscrivez l'adresse habituelle de la personne. Pour les personnes en visite à Maurice, inscrivez le pays de résidence		Si de nationalité mauricienne, inscrivez M—pour Mauricien. Si non, inscrivez par référence au pays dont la nationalité la personne est titulaire		L'adresse habituelle de la personne il y a cinq ans (même que celle inscrite à la colonne 7). Si oui, inscrivez 'OUI'. Si non, inscrivez son adresse habituelle au 2.7.83. Pour un enfant actuellement âgé de moins de cinq ans, inscrire 'pas encore né'		Si de nationalité mauricienne, inscrivez M—pour Mauricien. Si non, inscrivez par référence au pays dont la nationalité la personne est titulaire		L'adresse habituelle de la personne il y a cinq ans (même que celle inscrite à la colonne 9). Si oui, inscrivez 'OUI'. Si non, inscrivez son adresse habituelle au 2.7.83. Pour un enfant actuellement âgé de moins de cinq ans, inscrire 'pas encore né'		Indiquez avec précision la religion à laquelle la personne appartient. VOIR LA NOTE C 11		Inscrivez la langue habituellement parlée par la personne. Pour les besoins du recensement, toutes les langues parlées par les ancêtres de la personne sont considérées comme des groupes linguistiques		Inscrivez la langue habituellement parlée par la personne ou le plus souvent parlée par les personnes qui fréquentent une école (y compris les écoles primaires, secondaires, collèges ou universités). 'PART' pour ceux qui n'ont pas encore commencé à fréquenter une école. 'NEVER' pour ceux qui n'ont jamais fréquenté d'école		Si 'MAINTENANT' à la colonne 14, indiquez le cours à présent suivi par la personne au moment de la prise de vue de la maison. Si 'PASSÉ', à la colonne 14, indiquez le diplôme obtenu du niveau le plus élevé. Si 'JAMAIS', à la colonne 14, inscrivez '(—)'. VOIR LA NOTE C 15									

COLUMNS 16 TO 23 TO BE FILLED IN BY THE ENUMERATOR ONLY

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Type of activity	Date of last employment	Name of establishment	Kind of industry or business	Place of work	Character occupation	Employment status	
<p>Did the person work for profit (including farm work), help without pay, or in a household in his or her own home?</p> <p>If "YES", state number of days worked, including days on paid leave.</p>	<p>If "PRO" in column 16, check appropriate box: 11—student help without pay; 12—have helped in household in his or her own home; 13—permanently disabled; 14—other.</p> <p>If "NO", check box: 15—person not working at school and not looking for work.</p> <p>If "NO", check box: 16—actively looking for work.</p> <p>Other—specify _____</p>	<p>If indicated in column 17, when did the person last work for the employer?</p> <p>If there is no specific name, give the name of the employer.</p> <p>If person is self-employed, write "SELF-EMPLOYED".</p> <p>If the employer is the Government of Manitoba, specify the Ministry or Department.</p>	<p>Describe the industry, trade, or business carried on by the establishment, factory, or person, where appropriate.</p> <p>Do not use vague terms such as "factory," "store," "shop," etc. Use precise terms such as "car repairing," "sugar factory," etc. Use "factory," "store," etc. if the person is self-employed.</p> <p>If employed as domestic worker in a private home, write "PRIVATE HOME".</p>	<p>Write the full address of the place where the person worked during the period specified in column 17. For all other than "AT HOME".</p>	<p>Describe clearly the nature of the person's occupation, job, or position. Use the person's own words if possible. Do not use vague terms such as "clean," "driver," "operator," "operator," "operator," etc. Use "operator," "operator," etc. if the person is self-employed.</p>	<p>Check the appropriate box: 17—self-employed without employees; 18—working in same household in his or her own home; 19—working with or without pay; 20—employee paid by the day, week, fortnight, or month; 21—other (specify _____).</p>	

LES COLONNES 16 À 23 À ÊTRE REMPLIES PAR L'AGENT RECENSEUR SEULEMENT

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Type d'activité	Date de dernier emploi	Nom de l'établissement	Genre d'industrie commerciale	Lieu de travail	Caractère occupationnel	Situation dans la profession	
<p>Le travailleur a-t-il travaillé pour un profit (y compris le travail agricole), sans salaire, ou dans un ménage, ou dans un foyer familial?</p> <p>Si "OUI", indiquer le nombre de jours qu'il a travaillé, y compris les jours de congé payé.</p>	<p>Si "PRO" en colonne 16, cocher la case appropriée: 11—étudiant sans salaire; 12—avoir aidé dans un ménage; 13—être déficient; 14—autre.</p> <p>Si "NON", cocher la case: 15—personne ne travaillant pas à l'école et ne cherchant pas de travail.</p> <p>Si "NON", cocher la case: 16—cherchant activement du travail.</p> <p>Autre—spécifier _____</p>	<p>Si indiqué en colonne 17, quand a-t-il travaillé pour le dernier employeur?</p> <p>Si le nom n'est pas spécifié, donner le nom de l'employeur.</p> <p>Si la personne est employée par elle-même, écrire "TRAVAILLEUR INDÉPENDANT".</p> <p>Si l'employeur est le Gouvernement du Manitoba, spécifier le ministère ou le département.</p>	<p>Décrire l'industrie, le commerce, le métier, le service ou le genre d'entreprise porté par l'établissement, l'usine, le magasin, le commerce, etc. N'utiliser pas de termes vagues tels que "usine", "magasin", etc. Utiliser des termes précis tels que "réparation d'automobiles", "usine de sucre", etc. Si la personne est employée dans un foyer familial, écrire "FOYER FAMILIAL".</p>	<p>Écrire l'adresse complète du lieu de travail de la personne pendant la période indiquée. Pour les autres personnes, inscrire (—).</p>	<p>Décrire clairement le genre de l'occupation, le poste, le travail, etc. Utilisez les propres mots de la personne si possible. N'utilisez pas de termes vagues tels que "conducteur", "opérateur", etc. Utilisez des termes précis tels que "conducteur d'autobus", "opérateur de machine à vapeur", etc. Si la personne est employée dans un foyer familial, écrire "FOYER FAMILIAL".</p>	<p>Cocher la case appropriée: 17—travailleur indépendant sans employés; 18—travaillant dans son propre ménage; 19—travaillant avec ou sans salaire; 20—employé payé par jour, semaine, mois ou autre; 21—autre (spécifier _____).</p>	

(45)

(45)

PLEASE TURN OVER TO PAGE 6 →

COLUMNS 24 TO 27 TO BE FILLED IN BY THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

24	25	26	27
First marriage	Second marriage	Third marriage	Fourth marriage
<p>Write the month and year of first marriage (the first marriage is the one more than one).</p> <p>If the first marriage/union has ended (by death of husband, divorce or annulment), give the month and year when it ended.</p> <p>If first marriage/union has not ended, write (—).</p>	<p>Write the month and year of second marriage/union (if a woman has been married more than once). Write the month and year of the first marriage/union if the second marriage/union has not ended.</p> <p>If first marriage/union has not ended, write (—).</p>	<p>Write the month and year of third marriage/union (if a woman has been married more than once). Write the month and year of the first marriage/union if the third marriage/union has not ended.</p> <p>If first marriage/union has not ended, write (—).</p>	<p>Write the month and year of fourth marriage/union (if a woman has been married more than once). Write the month and year of the first marriage/union if the fourth marriage/union has not ended.</p> <p>If first marriage/union has not ended, write (—).</p>

LES COLONNES 24 À 27 À ÊTRE REMPLIES PAR LE CHEF DE MÉNAGE

24	25	26	27
Premier mariage	Deuxième mariage	Troisième mariage	Quatrième mariage
<p>Indiquer le mois et l'année du premier mariage (le premier mariage est celui qui a été célébré plus d'une fois).</p> <p>Si le premier mariage/union a pris fin (par la mort du mari, le divorce ou l'annulation), indiquer le mois et l'année de fin.</p> <p>Si le premier mariage/union n'a pas pris fin, inscrire (—).</p>	<p>Indiquer le mois et l'année du deuxième mariage (si une femme a été mariée plus d'une fois). Indiquer le mois et l'année du premier mariage si le deuxième mariage/union n'a pas pris fin.</p> <p>Si le premier mariage/union n'a pas pris fin, inscrire (—).</p>	<p>Indiquer le mois et l'année du troisième mariage (si une femme a été mariée plus d'une fois). Indiquer le mois et l'année du premier mariage si le troisième mariage/union n'a pas pris fin.</p> <p>Si le premier mariage/union n'a pas pris fin, inscrire (—).</p>	<p>Indiquer le mois et l'année du quatrième mariage (si une femme a été mariée plus d'une fois). Indiquer le mois et l'année du premier mariage si le quatrième mariage/union n'a pas pris fin.</p> <p>Si le premier mariage/union n'a pas pris fin, inscrire (—).</p>

(67)

(79)

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

À ÊTRE REMPLI PAR LE CHEF DE MÉNAGE

**CHILDREN BORN ALIVE**

Complete one box for each woman under 55 years of age who is not reported as 'single' in column 6. If there are more than 3 women in this category, please ask the enumerator for an additional form.

- (i) Write the name of every child born alive to the woman. Start with the first live-born child, continue with the second, third, and so on. Include all the children born alive to her, whether they are now alive or dead, whether they are living with her or not, and whether they were born of her present marriage/union or of a previous marriage/union.
- (ii) For each live-born child who has not been given a name, write 'BABY' whether the child is now alive or not.
- (iii) If she has had no live-born children, write 'NONE' across the box; do not leave it blank.

**ENFANTS NÉS VIVANTS**

Compléter un cadre pour chaque femme de moins de 55 ans qui n'a pas été inscrite comme 'célibataire' à la colonne 6. S'il y a plus de 3 femmes dans cette catégorie, veuillez demander un nouveau formulaire à l'agent recenseur.

- (i) Inscrire le nom de chaque enfant né vivant d'elle. Commencer par le premier né vivant et continuer avec le second, le troisième et ainsi de suite. Inclure tous les enfants nés vivants d'elle, qu'ils soient actuellement en vie ou non, qu'ils vivent chez elle ou pas, et qu'ils soient nés de ce mariage/ménage ou d'un mariage/ménage antérieur.
- (ii) Pour chaque enfant né vivant et qui n'a pas reçu de nom, inscrire 'BÉBÉ', que l'enfant soit actuellement en vie ou pas.
- (iii) Si la femme n'a pas eu d'enfants nés vivants, inscrire 'NIL' à travers le cadre, ne pas laisser le cadre vide.

Box 1 (Cadre 1)						Box 2 (Cadre 2)						Box 3 (Cadre 3)								
Live birth order Rang selon la naissance						Live birth order Rang selon la naissance						Live birth order Rang selon la naissance								
Name of woman: .....						Name of woman: .....						Name of woman: .....								
Nom de la femme:						Nom de la femme:						Nom de la femme:								
Serial No. (as in column 1) .....						Serial No. (as in column 1) .....						Serial No. (as in column 1) .....								
Numéro de série (comme à la colonne 1)						Numéro de série (comme à la colonne 1)						Numéro de série (comme à la colonne 1)								
Live birth order Rang selon la naissance	Name of child Nom de l'enfant	Sex Sexe	Date of birth Date de naissance			Now alive? Yes/No Actuellement en vie ? Oui/Non	Live birth order Rang selon la naissance	Name of child Nom de l'enfant	Sex Sexe	Date of birth Date de naissance			Now alive? Yes/No Actuellement en vie ? Oui/Non	Live birth order Rang selon la naissance	Name of child Nom de l'enfant	Sex Sexe	Date of birth Date de naissance			Now alive? Yes/No Actuellement en vie ? Oui/Non
			Day Jour	Month Mois	Year Année					Day Jour	Month Mois	Year Année					Day Jour	Month Mois	Year Année	
01																				
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20																				
Total no. of children NOW LIVING						Total no. of children NOW LIVING						Total no. of children NOW LIVING								
Nombre d'enfants ACTUELLEMENT EN VIE						Nombre d'enfants ACTUELLEMENT EN VIE						Nombre d'enfants ACTUELLEMENT EN VIE								

I declare the foregoing to be a true return according to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
J'affirme que les déclarations ci-dessus sont à ma connaissance conformes à la vérité.

Signature or mark of the person making the return  
Signature ou croix de la personne remplissant le formulaire .....

Signature of authorised officer  
Signature de l'agent recenseur .....

## INSTRUCTIONS TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

These notes are to help you in filling in the census form. If you have any other difficulty, please ask the enumerator to guide you when he calls to collect your form.

- (1) PLEASE WRITE IN INK OR BALLPOINT PEN
- (2) DO NOT WRITE IN THE BOXES 

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 THEY ARE FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
- (3) DO NOT FORGET TO INCLUDE BABIES
- (4) DO NOT FILL IN COLUMNS 16 TO 23, THEY WILL BE FILLED IN BY THE ENUMERATOR

### C 1. SURNAME AND OTHER NAMES

#### (i) HOUSEHOLD

A household may be either:

- (a) a one-person household, that is, a person who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living; or
- (b) a group of two or more persons who may or may not be related, but who live together and make common provision for food and other essentials for living. Two families living in one house constitute one household if they have common housekeeping arrangements, but should be considered as separate households if they have separate housekeeping arrangements and should then be entered on two separate census forms.

All members of the household who are present on census night must be counted. Do not include those who are absent unless they come back on the next day and have not been counted elsewhere. Must also be counted other persons who, though not usually forming part of the household (e.g. relatives, visitors, boarders or servants), spend census night on the premises or arrive the next day WITHOUT having been counted elsewhere.

If there are more than 10 persons present in your household, continue on a new form. The enumerator will supply you with one if he has not already done so.

#### (ii) SURNAME AND NAMES

In entering a person's name, the surname should be written first. Where the surname is the same as on the preceding line, you may write 'ditto'.

#### (iii) HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Enter as head of household the person who is acknowledged as such by the other members of the household. In an institution or hotel, enter as head the highest ranking officer or employee.

#### (iv) FAMILIES

Where members of the same household constitute a separate family from that of the head of the household (e.g. a married son, his wife and children), this separate family, while forming part of the same household, should be clearly shown by placing the members within brackets, thus: { } in column 1.

#### (v) INSTITUTIONS (e.g. hospital, convent, infirmary)

The names of persons belonging to the general institutional household should be entered in the following order: head, other officers or employees, inmates, servants.

### C 11. RELIGION

The language of forefathers of the person should also be specified when it is necessary to clearly establish the religious denomination of that person.

### C 15. LEVEL OF EDUCATION

For persons who have, in the past, attended primary schools only, the highest standard passed should be inserted. With Standard should be inserted only for persons who have actually obtained the Primary School Leaving Certificate from the Ministry of Education or the C.P.E. from the Mauritius Institute of Education.

For persons who have attended secondary schools in the past and who have not passed the Cambridge School Certificate or Senior Cambridge, or the General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level) in at least 5 subjects, or the London Matriculation, or the Brevet d'Études du Premier Cycle (B.E.P.C.), insert 'L.S.' (Lower Secondary).

If a person holds any of the following qualifications, insert the highest certificate, degree or diploma obtained:

- (a) Primary School Teachers' Certificate;
- (b) Cambridge School Certificate or Senior Cambridge, G.C.E. 'O' level (in at least 5 subjects), B.E.P.C.;
- (c) Higher School Certificate, G.C.E. 'A' level, Inter B.A., Inter B.Sc., Baccalauréat;
- (d) a university degree or diploma;
- (e) membership of a professional institution.

If there is any difficulty in deciding which of two qualifications held by a person is the higher, insert both.

For university degrees and professional diplomas, the qualification, the major subject or subjects and the awarding institution should be mentioned.

## INSTRUCTIONS AU CHEF DE MÉNAGE

Ces notes sont destinées à vous aider à remplir le formulaire de recensement. Si vous éprouvez quelque autre difficulté, veuillez demander à l'agent recenseur de vous guider lorsqu'il passera pour recueillir votre formulaire.

- (1) VEUILLEZ ÉCRIRE À L'ENCRE OU AVEC UN STYLO À BILLE
- (2) N'ÉCRIVEZ PAS DANS LES GRILLES 

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 ELLES SONT POUR USAGE OFFICIEL SEULEMENT
- (3) N'OUBLIEZ PAS D'INCLURE LES BÉBÉS
- (4) NE REMPLISSEZ PAS LES COLONNES 16 À 23, ELLES SERONT REMPLIES PAR L'AGENT RECENSEUR

### C 1. NOM ET PRÉNOMS

#### (i) MÉNAGE

Un ménage peut être soit:

- (a) un ménage composé d'une seule personne, c'est-à-dire une personne qui pourvoit à ses propres besoins alimentaires et autres besoins vitaux; ou
- (b) un groupe de deux ou plusieurs personnes, apparentées ou non, qui vivent au même foyer et pourvoient en commun à leurs besoins alimentaires et autres besoins vitaux. Deux familles vivant sous le même toit constituent un ménage si elles pourvoient en commun à leurs besoins alimentaires et autres besoins vitaux, mais elles doivent être considérées comme deux ménages si elles pourvoient séparément à ces besoins. Elles doivent alors être inscrites sur deux formulaires séparés.

Tous les membres du ménage présents la nuit du recensement doivent être comptés. N'inclure les membres absents que s'ils reviennent le lendemain et s'ils n'ont pas été comptés ailleurs. Doivent aussi être comprises les autres personnes (telles que des parents, des visiteurs, des pensionnaires ou des serviteurs) qui, quoique habituellement ne faisant pas partie du ménage, passent la nuit du recensement sur les lieux, ou arrivent le lendemain sans avoir été comptés ailleurs.

S'il y a plus de 10 personnes présentes dans votre ménage, continuez sur un nouveau formulaire. L'agent recenseur vous en fournira un s'il ne l'a pas déjà fait.

#### (ii) NOM DE FAMILLE ET PRÉNOMS

En inscrivant le nom d'une personne, écrire d'abord le nom de famille. Si le nom de famille est le même qu'à la ligne précédente, inscrire 'ditto'.

#### (iii) CHEF DE MÉNAGE

Inscrire comme chef de ménage la personne qui est reconnue comme tel par les autres membres du ménage. Dans une institution ou un hôtel, inscrire comme chef la personne qui en a la charge.

#### (iv) FAMILLES

Si les membres d'un même ménage constituent une famille distincte de celle du chef de ménage (par exemple, un fils marié, son épouse et ses enfants), tous les membres de cette famille doivent être accolés ainsi: { } à la colonne 1.

#### (v) INSTITUTIONS (par exemple, hôpital, couvent, infirmerie)

Pour les institutions, inscrire les noms des membres du ménage collectif dans l'ordre suivant: chef, autres employés, pensionnaires, serviteurs.

### C 11. RELIGION

La langue des ancêtres de la personne doit aussi être précisée si elle est nécessaire à établir l'appartenance religieuse de cette personne.

### C 15. NIVEAU D'INSTRUCTION

Pour les personnes qui, dans le passé, n'ont fréquenté que les écoles primaires, inscrire le niveau (primaire) le plus élevé qu'elles ont complété. Ne mentionner la 'sixième' que lorsque la personne a, en fait, obtenu un certificat de la Sixième du Ministère de l'Éducation ou le C.P.E. de l'Institut de Pédagogie de Maurice.

Pour les personnes qui, dans le passé, ont fréquenté des écoles secondaires mais n'ont pas réussi à l'examen de la Cambridge School Certificate ou de la Senior Cambridge, ou de la General Certificate of Education (Ordinary Level) dans au moins cinq matières, ou de la London Matriculation, ou du Brevet d'Études du Premier Cycle (B.E.P.C.), inscrire 'L.S.' (Lower Secondary).

Si une personne détient un ou plusieurs des certificats ou diplômes suivants, inscrire le certificat, la licence ou le diplôme du niveau le plus élevé.

- (a) Certificat d'aptitude à l'enseignement primaire;
- (b) Cambridge School Certificate ou Senior Cambridge, G.C.E. 'O' level (dans au moins 5 matières), B.E.P.C.;
- (c) Higher School Certificate, G.C.E. 'A' level, Inter B.A., Inter B.Sc., Baccalauréat;
- (d) une licence ou un diplôme d'une université;
- (e) appartenance à une association professionnelle.

Au cas où il serait difficile d'établir lequel de deux diplômes détenus par une personne est du niveau le plus élevé, inscrire les deux.

En ce qui concerne les licences ou diplômes universitaires et professionnels, inscrire aussi l'institution d'enseignement supérieur et la (les) matière(s) principale(s).