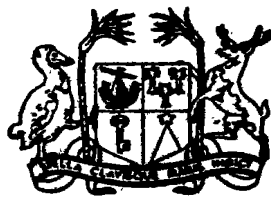


L. Cheey



MAURITIUS

Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

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

**ANALYSIS REPORT**

**VOLUME IV—Economic Activity:  
Characteristics and Prospects**

**(ISLAND OF MAURITIUS)**

April 1987

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## Foreword

This report is the fourth of a series of analytical reports to be prepared by the team set up to work on the evaluation and analysis of the 1983 Housing and Population Census data. This team of eight Statisticians and Demographers from this office and the Ministry of Health started work in 1984 under the supervision and guidance of Dr. K. V. Ramachandran, Regional Adviser at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. Dr. Ramachandran has already undertaken five short missions up to now to monitor the work of the analysts which will finally result in the publication of analytical reports on Evaluation of age-sex data; Education, Households and Housing Needs; Population Distribution and Migration; Economic Activity; Nuptiality and Fertility; Health; Morbidity and Mortality; and Projections. The analytical reports published so far deal with evaluation of age and sex data (June 1985), education (June 1986), and households and housing (July 1986).

The present report deals with the analysis of the economic characteristics of the population. Unfortunately the analysis could not be as detailed as had been envisaged because of massive underreporting of employment and overreporting of unemployment. An attempt has nevertheless been made to adjust the census data to obtain plausible estimates of employment and unemployment, and also a breakdown of employment by major industrial and occupational categories. As for all other main census topics, the original intention had been to publish one report on the tabulation of the census data and a second on the analysis and evaluation of the data. However, because of the poor quality of the data, it has been decided that no tabulation report would be published separately on economic activity. The main census tables are included as an Appendix to the present volume so that they can be interpreted in the light of the findings of the evaluation exercise. It is to be noted that the main aggregates may differ slightly from one table to another because of the different methods used in extracting the various tables.

I should like once again to thank the analysis team and their staff for all the efforts that were put into the analysis of the data and the preparation of this report. My thanks also go to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa for financial and technical assistance. Finally, the whole census team and myself are most grateful to Dr. K. V. Ramachandran for his excellent guidance and supervision.

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April 1987

# C O N T E N T S

Page

## CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

1.1	The focus	1
1.2	The background	2
1.2.1	Census taking in Mauritius	3
1.3	Sources and quality of data	4
1.3.1	Decennial censuses	4
1.3.2	Bi-annual survey of employment and earnings in large establishments	4
1.3.3	Estimates of employment in other than large establishments	5
1.3.4	Employment data from the National Pensions Scheme	6
1.3.5	Registration data on unemployed	6
1.3.6	The 1986 labour force sample survey	7
1.4	The socio-economic scenario	9

## CHAPTER II : THE LABOUR FORCE

2.1	1983 census data on economic activity	13
2.1.1	Type of questionnaire	14
2.1.2	Completion of questionnaire	14
2.1.3	Social and political environment	16
2.1.4	The reference period for data on economic activity	16
2.1.5	Census questions on economic activity	17
2.2	The labour force	18
2.2.1	Changes in activity rates, 1962 - 1983	19
2.2.2	Growth of the labour force since 1972	21
2.2.3	Labour force data from non-census sources	23
2.2.4	Activity rates by region and sex	25
2.2.5	Activity rates by age and sex	27
2.2.6	Activity rates by marital status, sex and age, 1983	31
2.2.7	Education and activity	34

## Contents (cont'd)

	Page
<u>CHAPTER III : THE ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION</u>	
3.1 Introduction	39
3.2 Economically inactive population by age and sex	40
3.3 Economically inactive population by sex, age and marital status	42
3.4 Economically inactive population by inactivity status and sex	45
3.5 Economically inactive population by education, age and sex	50
<u>CHAPTER IV : THE EMPLOYED POPULATION</u>	
4.1 Introduction	53
4.2 Employment by age and sex	55
4.3 Employment by marital status, age and sex	57
4.4 Employment by educational attainment	59
4.5 Employment by employment status and sex	61
4.6 Employment by industry and sex	64
4.7 Employment by occupation and sex	66
4.8 Household level employment	68
<u>CHAPTER V : THE UNEMPLOYED POPULATION</u>	
5.1 Introduction	72
5.2 Unemployed population by age and sex	74
5.3 Unemployment by marital status and sex	76
5.4 Unemployment by educational attainment and sex	76
5.5 Unemployment by geographical district and sex	78
<u>CHAPTER VI : CURRENT ESTIMATES OF LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT</u>	
6.1 Introduction	81
6.2 Estimates of the labour force	82
6.2.1 Activity rates by sex and age	82



Contents (cont'd)

Page

CHAPTER VI : CURRENT ESTIMATES OF LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND  
UNEMPLOYMENT (cont'd)

6.2.2	Unemployment rates by sex and age	85
6.2.3	Estimated size of the labour force and the employed and unemployed population	89
6.3	Reliability of estimates of Labour force	89
6.3.1	Reliability of 1933 estimates	89
6.3.2	Reliability of 1936 estimates	91
6.4	Summary of estimates of labour force, employment and unemployment	92
6.5	Some measures derived from tables of economically active life	93
6.6	Estimated employment by industry, occupation and sex, 1933	94
6.7	Projections of the labour force	98

CHAPTER VII : CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1	Conclusions	104
7.2	Suggestions for future action	106
7.2.1	Data collection	106
7.2.2	Data processing and tabulation	107

REFERENCES

108

\* \* \* \* \*

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
A1 Population 12 years of age and over by type of activity, age-group and sex	A1
A2 Population 15 years of age and over by type of activity, geographical district and sex	A3
A3 Female population 15 years of age and over by type of activity and <b>marital</b> status	A5
A4 Population not economically active by functional categories, age-group and sex	A6
A5 Population in employment by marital status, age-group and sex	A8
A6 Population in employment by educational attainment, age-group and sex	A10
A7 Population in employment by major industrial division, age-group and sex	A14
A8 Population in employment by major occupational group, age-group and sex	A16
A9 Population in employment by major industrial division, major occupational group and sex	A18
A10 Population in employment by employment status, age-group and sex	A20
A11 Population in employment by employment status, major industrial division and sex	A22
A12 Population in employment by employment status, major occupational group and sex	A24
A13 Population in employment by major industrial division, educational attainment and sex	A26
A14 Population in employment by major occupational group, educational attainment and sex	A30

on the employment by number of days worked  
week 27th June - 2nd July, employment  
status and sex

A34

Households by size of household and number of persons  
in employment within households

A35

7. Unemployed (including first job seekers) 15 years  
of age and over by marital status, age-group and sex

A36

18. Unemployed (excluding first job seekers) 15 years of  
age and over by educational attainment, age-group  
and sex

A38

119. First job seekers 15 years of age and over by  
educational attainment, age-group and sex

A42

120. Unemployed (excluding first job seekers) 15 years  
of age and over, by employment status, age-group  
and sex

A46

121. Unemployed (excluding first job seekers) 15 years  
of age and over by major industrial division,  
educational attainment and sex

A48

122. Unemployed (excluding first job seekers) 15 years  
of age and over by major occupational group,  
educational attainment and sex

A52

123. Unemployed 15 years of age and over by marital  
status, functional age-group, sex and whether had  
a job before

A56

A24. Unemployed (excluding first job seekers) by sex,  
functional age-group and date left previous job

A57

125. Unemployed (excluding first job seekers) 15 years  
of age and over by educational attainment and  
date left previous job

A58

## Chapter I

### INTRODUCTION

#### The focus

An important attribute of a population is its economic characteristics. Work and production are intimately linked to human existence, survival and progress. From the earliest stages of human existence in the world, the need to exert oneself to provide for sustenance has been uppermost. With the organisation into social groups, the need for taking care not only of oneself but also of family and society has played an important role in the evolution of humankind. Even though not everyone is expected or able to contribute to economic activities because of age, sex, physical conditions etc., roles are assigned to each according to what the group or society considers as appropriate. Education and training for the young, the need for allowing rest and retirement to the old, the essential function of the woman as bearer of children and the caretaker of the family all imply that these groups have to devote their time and energy into activities which may not directly contribute to economic pursuits. Still, these are essential for society in order to arrange its activities in some coherent fashion. Also, due to one reason or another, at any given time, there may be persons who are unable to participate in economic pursuits even though they may be willing to do so. However, in every society idleness is not an accepted norm for those who are expected to be actively engaged in economic pursuits and every one is required to play his role. With the passage of time, the nature of work has changed fundamentally from gathering, hunting and agriculture, to industry and services. The growth of knowledge and technology, the increasing specialisation and division of labour and the transformation of economic functions and of society itself have enlarged societies' needs as well as capacity to produce and have thus created changes in the quantity, quality, character and variety of work.

Thus modern societies encourage people, especially the young, to spend long periods of time on education, training and apprenticeship before entering into economic activities. Also with the availability of modern technology, most of the tedium of work has been reduced and at the same time the requirements of skill, agility, adaptability and innovation have become more important.

Population is both a producer and a consumer of goods and services. It is therefore important that there should be a comprehensive system on the economic activity of the population and the consumption of goods and services

in order to provide an adequate statistical base for the various users of statistics taking into account specific national needs and circumstances. Especially there is need to measure the extent of available and unused labour time and human resources for purposes of macroeconomic monitoring and human resource development planning and measurement of the relationship between employment, incomes and other social and economic characteristics for purposes of formulating and monitoring employment policies and programmes and income generating and maintenance schemes, vocational training and other similar programmes<sup>1/</sup>. In order to carry out the essential functions of administration and management, therefore, countries require to be provided with both short term and longer term perspectives, i.e., statistics for current purposes compiled frequently on a recurrent basis, and statistics compiled at longer intervals for structural indepth analysis and as benchmark data.

In Mauritius both these types of data are collected and it is the aim of this report to present the information, analyse the results and utilise it for future projections as an aid to planners, policy makers and programme managers.

Even though there are several sources of economic indicators available through surveys, censuses and administrative operations, the focus of this report will essentially be the data from the latest census conducted in 1983 supplemented and complemented by preliminary results from the 1986 labour force survey, survey of large establishments, employment exchange information, and other compilations from various sources undertaken by the Central Statistical Office (CSO).

## 1.2 The background

Mauritius is a small island in the western part of the Indian Ocean with an area of 1,865 sq km and a population of 967,000 persons at the 1983 census. The first inhabitants of the island were the Dutch who occupied it for about 120 years since 1598. They abandoned the island in 1710 and the French moved in five years later. They stayed until 1810 when the British captured the island during the Napoleonic wars. The island became independent of Britain on 12th March 1968.

<sup>1/</sup> I.L.O., 13th International Conference of labour statisticians, 18-29 Oct, 1982, Geneva, 1983.

The British developed the island as a source of cane sugar for the European market. It is for the cultivation of sugar cane that they brought into the island slaves from the African continent and indentured labourers from India. Most of the present population of the island consists of the descendants of these African slaves and Indian labourers. Roughly speaking, about two-thirds of the population are of Indian origin, slightly less than one-third are of mixed African and European descent whilst a small community originating from China is also present.

The population is considered to be **highly** literate as reflected in the 1972 and 1983 Censuses. For instance, the proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who have gone beyond the primary level of education rose from 22% in 1972 to 35% in 1983. The proportion of the population aged 5 to 14 years who were attending school increased from 80% to 88% during the same period. It is surmised that most households have at least one member who has had primary education. Thus the human resources of Mauritius are an asset.

The per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Mauritius at market prices increased from 1,900 Mauritian rupees in 1972 to 13,200 rupees in 1983 but this was accompanied by an increase of 500% in the Consumer Price Index. The income is showing signs of improvement since 1983 and the per capita GDP for 1986 is currently estimated at 18,000 Mauritian rupees representing an increase of 11% per annum since 1983. However the rate of inflation for 1983-1986 has been around 6% which implies that in real terms GDP per capita increased by about 5% only.

## 2.1 Census taking in Mauritius

Census taking in the island of Mauritius dates back to the 18th century. The first complete census of the island was taken in 1735 under the administration of the French Governor Mahé de Labourdonnais. But the first census for which a report has been printed was probably that of 1846. The next census after 1846 was taken in 1851. Since then censuses were taken every ten years, except that the one scheduled for 1941 had to be postponed to 1944 as a result of World War II. After the war, the ten-yearly programme was resumed with a census in 1952, one in 1962 and another in 1972. The 1983 census was originally planned for 1982, but it had to be postponed to 1983 because of the 1982 parliamentary elections.

As in other countries, the main purpose of conducting a census is to make a count of the population and to collect basic data on the demographic, social and other characteristics of the population. The Census is not generally burdened by detailed questions on the economic characteristics of the population. However, given the importance of such data for manpower planning, some basic questions on economic activity and/or occupation have **almost always** been included in the Census of Mauritius. But because of changes in concepts and definitions over time, the data obtained from the different censuses are not always comparable.

### 1.3 Sources and quality of data

#### 1.3.1 Decennial censuses

Benchmark data on the economically active population, employment and unemployment are available from the decennial population censuses only. But the data obtained at the 1983 Census proved to be unreliable. Censuses, are primarily meant for a count of the population and for the collection of basic demographic statistics. Statistics on the economic activities of the population are collected only as a by-product and the approach towards the collection of such data is not comprehensive. The scope for testing the criteria used in defining the employed, unemployed and persons not in the labour force is limited by the size of the census questionnaire. The effects which the 1983 census questions on economic activity may have had on the final results are described in the next chapter.

#### 1.3.2 Bi-annual survey of employment and earnings in large establishments

Regular series of employment data are obtained in March and September of each year from the above survey since September 1966. The main objective of the survey is to provide information on the level of employment in large establishments only. The survey covers the following types of establishments:

- (a) Agricultural establishments comprising
  - (i) sugar cane plantations where 25 arpents (1 arpent = 0.4221 hectare) or more were harvested;
  - (ii) tea plantations of 5 arpents or more;
  - (iii) all "flue-cured" tobacco establishments, irrespective of acreage;

- (iv) Other agricultural establishments employing at least ten persons on the day of the survey.
- (b) Non-agricultural establishments comprising
  - (i) all central and local government departments;
  - (ii) establishments employing at least 10 persons on the day of the survey.

The survey is conducted by post although the officers of the Central Statistical Office contact all non-respondents by phone and, if necessary, by field visits. The final response rate is around 80 - 85% representing about 95-97% of employment.

For employees paid on a monthly basis the data refer to the number of persons on the payroll for the month of March or September as the case may be. The enquiry period for daily and piece rated workers is a fixed day selected towards the end of the appropriate month, usually the last Thursday if this is a normal working day. This procedure is adopted to avoid double counts because in some sectors, such as agriculture and docks, some casual workers work for more than one employer during the same pay period and consequently their names appear on more than one payroll.

Information is obtained only on employment by industry and sex. This information provides useful trends, which, although related to large establishments only, can also indicate the general trend for total employment. No information is collected on the occupational and other demographic characteristics of the employed. The statistics are therefore inadequate for planning and other purposes. However, the results of the survey, which constitute possibly the only continuous series of relatively reliable data on employment, will be useful in assessing the 1983 Census results. But the survey data may have their own limitations resulting for instance, from changes in coverage over time and response errors including non-response.

### 1.3.3 Estimates of employment in other than large establishments

In 1984 an exercise was undertaken to estimate the mid-1983 level of employment by sex in activities not covered by the survey of large establishments. The estimate was attempted on the basis of available information such as agricultural holdings (sugar plantations, tea, foodcrops, livestock), registration of fishermen, small manufacturing establishments surveyed by the Development



Bank of Mauritius, building floor area constructed, licences renewed (hawkers, retailers, etc.), valid licences for road transport vehicles, and other data relating to activities requiring registration of some kind.

Total employment in other than large establishments was estimated at 103,000 of whom 76,000 were males and 27,000 females.

#### 1.3.4 Employment data from the National Pensions Scheme

Employment data is also collected as part of the activities of the National Pensions Scheme. The scheme which was introduced in 1978 was aimed at covering all private and public sector employees (and the self-employed on a voluntary basis). The registration is incomplete and the system is also open to double counts so that the information available cannot be used for the purpose of estimating employment levels.

#### 1.3.5 Registration data on unemployed

Official series of unemployment statistics are derived from the registration of unemployed persons with the Employment Service. All persons aged 15+ can be registered and the registration as unemployed is on a voluntary basis. The figures for registered unemployment are published by the Ministry for Employment in its two-monthly 'Employment Service Statistical Review'. There are doubts as to the reliability of the data compiled from the records of the Employment Service. Some persons, although working have themselves registered as unemployed in the hope of getting better jobs. Others, who are really unemployed may not register themselves thinking it to be a waste of time. In addition, there is no proper definition of 'unemployment' and no specific criteria are used for registration as unemployed. Although changes over time in the figures of the registered unemployed may give an indication of the general trend of unemployment they cannot be used as a reliable indicator of unemployment levels. A sample survey carried out in 1981 revealed that about one-third of the persons registered as unemployed had worked for at least one day during a two week reference period.

The table below gives the number of registered unemployed by sex in the middle of each of the years from 1972 to 1983.

Table 1.1 - Registered unemployed by sex, 1972-83

<u>Year</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>% Female</u>
1972	31,957	7,316	39,273	19
1973	22,656	6,060	28,716	21
1974	17,950	3,842	21,792	18
1975	17,795	4,269	22,064	19
1976	15,364	4,529	19,893	23
1977	11,471	5,149	16,620	31
1978	11,364	5,814	17,178	34
1979	15,234	7,719	22,953	34
1980	20,689	9,783	30,472	32
1981	40,089	16,853	56,942	30
1982	56,183	22,308	78,571	28
1983	52,996	20,116	73,112	28

The figures indicate that registered unemployment declined from about 39,000 in 1972 to a level of around 17,000 in the late seventies probably as a result of economic recovery after the sugar boom of 1973. The proportion of female unemployed increased from about 20% in the early seventies to about 34% in the late seventies. This could be due to an increased tendency for women to enter the labour market as a result of greater availability of jobs in the newly established industries of the Export Processing Zone.

After 1978 the registered unemployed started on an upward trend culminating in an all time peak of 79,000 in 1982 when the effects of the economic boom had worn off. The proportion of females also declined to about 28% probably because the incentive to register had waned with the reduced employment opportunities. But part of the reason could also be the relatively higher increase in male registrations; or the fact that the backlog of women who would be willing to register had already found some employment, especially since employment in the Export Processing Zone did not decline during that period, although it did not increase either, as it had done during the mid-seventies.

1.3.6 The 1986 Labour force sample survey

The Central Statistical Office carried out a nation-wide labour force sample survey in the middle of 1986 to obtain comprehensive data on the characteristics of not only the employed, underemployed and unemployed, but also of persons not in the labour force. The survey covered 5,000 households

and used the concepts, definitions and criteria recommended by the 1982 Conference of Labour Statisticians and adopted by ILO. These concepts and criteria are different from those of the 1983 Census, in that they give precedence to economic activity over any other activity; this implies, for example, that a full-time student working for one hour during the reference week was considered as inactive at the 1983 Census, but economically active in the sample survey.

Activity rates by age-group and sex obtained from a preliminary hand-count of the survey data, and applied to the population aged 15 years and over in 1986 give the results shown in Table 1.2. Because of the changes

Table 1.2 - Employment and unemployment estimates derived from the 1986 labour force sample survey.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both Sexes</u>
Employed	235,000	117,000	352,000
Unemployed	48,000	30,000	78,000
Labour force	283,000	147,000	430,000

in the concept and definition of economic activity, employment and unemployment it is expected that the estimates give an upper limit to levels of employed and unemployed in the country.

These estimates can be compared with those from the Bi-annual Survey of Employment, the registration of unemployed, and estimates of employment in other than large establishments. The latter estimates have been obtained by applying only half the rate of increase of employment in large establishments between 1983 and 1986 to the 1983 estimate of employment in other than large establishments. The rate of increase for both sexes was used and the breakdown by sex was obtained by applying the same sex ratio as for 1983. Separate rates of increase for males and females were not used because it is known that the rate of increase for females is much larger than for males in the large establishments whereas this is not the case in the "other" category. The results are shown in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 - Employment and unemployment estimates for 1986 derived from sources other than the labour force survey

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both Sexes</u>
<b>Employed:</b>	(236,000)	(109,000)	(345,000)
Large establishments	152,000	79,000	231,000
Other	84,000	30,000	114,000
Registered unemployed	43,000	13,000	56,000
Labour force	279,000	122,000	401,000

Table 1.4 shows the difference between the labour force survey estimates and the estimates of Table 1.3. As expected the total labour force from the survey is 29,000 higher but its distribution by sex looks doubtful with males being in excess by only 4,000 as compared to 25,000 for females. The breakdown of the labour force into employed and unemployed shows further inconsistencies. In spite of the revised concepts and definitions which should give an upper limit to the sample survey estimates, there seems to be some underreporting of male employment whereas female employment appears more acceptable. It must be noted that the assumed rate of increase in employment in other than large establishments (half the rate for large establishments) is conservative in the light of Government incentives to promote small-scale entrepreneurship. A more realistic assumption would imply greater underreporting of male employment in the labour force sample survey. As regards unemployment, it is 22,000 more in the sample survey estimates, males being in excess by 5,000 and females by 17,000. However, all the above observations and conclusions must be treated with caution given the inherent data problems in all the different sources which have been tapped.

Table 1.4 - Difference between 1986 survey estimates of labour force and estimates derived from other sources

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both Sexes</u>
Employed	- 1,000	+ 8,000	+ 7,000
Unemployed	+ 5,000	+17,000	+22,000
Labour force	+ 4,000	+25,000	+29,000

1.4 The socio economic scenario

The economic activities of a population are determined by and in turn determine its socio cultural patterns. They are thus intimately associated with the land, the demographic situation (population size, structure, growth and distribution), the attitudes, aspirations and hopes of the people

and in a small country like Mauritius, with no known mineral or other resources, very much on external factors which are not within their powers to modify to suit their needs.

The important assets of the country are its people and the fertile land which have to be optimally utilised for progress and prosperity.

The economy of Mauritius was predominantly dependent on sugar production but through concerted efforts significant progress has been achieved in diversifying the economy and introducing industries which provide jobs for its people. Tourism is yet another vital sector which is fast expanding.

Historically Mauritius is a classic traditional society with agriculture as the predominant activity even though in this context it was not the subsistence type of economy but oriented towards cash crop and export markets - sugar. For the common man income was low. Education was minimal and because of the need for participation by every able bodied person to eke out a living, children, women and old persons also contributed to labour force.

With independence, the recognition of the importance of education and training for accelerated socio economic development culminated in large influx into primary and later to secondary schools and traditional barriers for female education were broken. Naturally education took away children and adolescents from economic pursuits. Even though this might have shrunk the labour force, its quality was upgraded and productivity expected to be increased.

This spurt in education had its negative impact also. Educated youths abhorred manual agricultural work and side by side with shortage of manpower especially at peak periods in agricultural operations, unemployment co existed. Also, education at primary and secondary levels did not produce the skills and expertise needed to man modern industries and enterprises. Of late these shortcomings have been recognised and education relevant to the world of work is being introduced. However there have been several achievements on the education front - the population is literate and receptive to modern ideas and ready for innovation. Education also has modified traditional attitudes and practices - female education is now almost equal to that of males, more and more females remain single and marry only quite late in life, fertility has been reduced to almost the level of replacement and life expectation

and infant mortality rates reached levels attained in more developed societies. Female participation in economic activities outside of the home has increased very much and more and more women consider a job as important as family life.

Side by side with education and employment opportunities, people's needs and requirements also have increased. In addition to basic necessities like food, clothing and shelter people look for recreation, more education and other concomitants of modernisation. There has been significant growth in per capita income and purchasing power of the people and this has resulted in the necessity for importation of many items utilising foreign exchange. Also migration into towns and other localities for settlement has taken away some of the prime agricultural land and if not channelled properly may endanger the environment and disturb the ecology. There is yet another dimension to the migration picture and that pertains to external migration (emigration). Even though normally emigration should be welcomed as an aid to reduce population pressure and cluttering of the labour market, in Mauritius, the drain of skills so assiduously built up may be a serious problem hampering economic development. So in spite of concerted efforts at imparting education and training relevant for the emerging technological changes and modernisation in the country, this leak may be a serious factor to be considered in policies for manpower planning.

Another problem was the huge influx of people to the labour force consequent on the successes achieved on the health front. Mortality declined drastically around the middle of the century with very little change in other demographic variables like fertility. This resulted in an accelerated growth of population and soon their effects were felt in the schools and in the labour market. Till only a few decades ago both fertility and mortality were high and hence growth rate was low. The accelerated growth of population has generated a momentum in the age structure which will take some time before stabilisation. The recent drastic declines in fertility will have perceptible impact on labour force only in the 21st century. For the remaining years of the 20th century the country will have to face the twin factors of huge accretion to the working age and higher participation in economic activities by youths and more so females.

With this back-ground it is clear that there is need for in-depth study of the population, the manpower resources, the labour force and the economy and society.

The census has been a major source of diverse demographic, socio economic, housing and other relevant information. This study on economic activity is a first attempt at using census data along with several other sources of information to arrive at the size, structure, characteristics and location of the population and the labour force in order to enable planners and policy makers to adopt and implement appropriate action programmes on time to optimise utilisation of the precious resources of the country - its manpower.

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Chapter II

THE LABOUR FORCE

2.1 1983 Census data on economic activity

The only source of information on the economic activity of the whole population is the census, which is usually taken at intervals of ten years. The last census was conducted in the middle of 1983 and included seven items on economic characteristics covering all persons aged 12 years and over in each household :

- (i) Type of activity; this topic was investigated in two steps and the exact wording of the question was as follows :
  - (a) Did the person work for pay or profit (including self-employment and own farm work), help without pay a member of the same household in his farm or business, or work as unpaid apprentice on any day from Monday 27th June to Saturday 2nd July this year? Write 'Yes' or 'No'. If 'Yes', state number of days worked, including number of days on 'paid leave';
  - (b) If 'No'...., indicate as appropriate :
    - SL - had a job but was sick or on leave,
    - ST - student,
    - HW - housewife or relative helping in housework,
    - I - inmate of institution,
    - D - permanently disabled,
    - RT - rentier
    - RP - wholly retired person,
    - C - child aged 12 and over but under 15, not at school and not looking for work,
    - LW - not working and actively looking for work,
    - Other - specify .....
- (ii) date of last employment for those "not working and actively looking for work";
- (iii) name of establishment for which the person worked the most;
- (iv) the kind of business or industry;
- (v) the full address of the place of work;
- (vi) the current occupation;
- (vii) the employment status.



The details on establishment, industry, place of work, occupation and employment status were asked only for persons who had a job during the reference period and for persons who did not have a job but had worked before.

The population census, which is concerned mainly with enumerating all persons in a territory and collecting basic demographic data in respect of each of them, is probably not well suited for comprehensive in-depth investigation of economic characteristics. The data are therefore subject to a number of limitations and it is necessary to critically assess the possible factors that may have a bearing on the final results.

#### 2.1.1 Type of questionnaire

The population census questionnaire was designed to enumerate on a single questionnaire, all members of a household who were present on census night of 2 - 3 July 1983. 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 questionnaires.

Although this procedure leaves the door open for some underenumeration of persons who spent census night away from home, and in particular on their work site, the incidence of such underenumeration, if any, must have been negligible since an evaluation of the population data has shown the coverage to be good, in fact making up for a deficit of 10,000 observed in the 1972 Census.

#### 2.1.2 Completion of questionnaire

Although the responsibility for filling in the census questionnaire rested with the head of household, the latter was specifically requested not to fill in the section on economic characteristics. This was completed by the interviewer himself on the day of collection of the census questionnaire. One consequence of this would be that because the collection of the questionnaire in some cases may have occurred one or two days after census night, the information relating to non-usual members of the household may not be accurate. Even as regards usual members, not all those aged 12 years and over would be present at the time of visit of the enumerator and the information for many of them would have been obtained from a proxy. Apart from errors due to ignorance of details pertaining to other members of the household, the perceptions and prejudices of the respondent may have coloured his answers relating not only to him or her but to others for whom he had to supply the data. Thus, a head of household with a son who he thinks should be working rather than "wasting

his time at school" may report him as being unemployed and looking for work. Similarly, another head who prefers his daughter not to work, may report her as inactive even though she may have taken steps to find some work. In the absence of explicit probing questions to establish accurately the economic activity of each individual it is not possible to state whether bias due to the above causes was totally absent.

Some assessment of possible under or over reporting of economic activity can be made by comparing the Mauritian data with those of other countries. Table 2.1 shows the standardised activity rates by sex for the population aged 15 years and above for several countries using the age structure of the Mauritian population as standard.

Table 2.1 - Standardized activity rates for 15 years and above by sex for different countries

	Mauritius	Hong Kong	India	Pakistan	Trinidad & Tobago	France
	<u>1983</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1982</u>
Male	82.0	82.1	82.4	81.7	81.5	71.8
Female	28.0	51.2	29.5	3.2	32.3	49.5
Both Sexes	54.7	67.7	56.8	44.6	56.6	60.6

It is seen that the male activity rate for Mauritius (82%) is the same as for Hong Kong, India, Pakistan and Trinidad and Tobago all of which have a rate which is 10 percentage points higher than for France.

As regards females, the activity rate for Mauritius (28%) is the lowest among the group excepting Pakistan (3.2%). For comparison purposes we can rule out Pakistan. Compared to the other countries there is indication that some under-reporting of female economic activity may be present.

However it is also possible that the female activity rate for Mauritius may in fact have been low in 1983 when industrialisation was not as firmly established as for example in Hong Kong. Furthermore, reluctance to take up activity in the agricultural sector as a result of relatively higher education and consequently higher expectations, coupled with social and cultural pressures for the household to cater for the needs of its female members, may have kept some of the females out of the labour force. The relative scarcity of part-time jobs in the formal sectors may also have been a contributory factor.

If we compare the activity rate for both sexes taken together, the rate for Mauritius is again the lowest, excepting Pakistan. It is even lower than for France whose relatively low activity rate for males is compensated for by a high rate for females, who may be more and more attracted to the labour market because of such factors as decrease in fertility, reductions in hours of work, increase in availability of part-time employment, earlier retirement possibilities with better social benefits. Given that the male activity rate has reached what may be called an optimum level there is scope for further increase in the activity rate for females. Unless, of course, the activity rate is in fact higher and the observed results are affected by under-reporting of female activity as mentioned above. The possible causes of such under-reporting are described later.

### 2.1.3 Social and political environment

The Census of June-July 1983 was preceded by parliamentary elections in June 1982 and followed by similar elections in August 1983. Immediately before the census there had been a lot of talk about the introduction of unemployment benefits and it is possible that many persons were reported as unemployed even though they may have been working or engaged in non-economic activities. Reporting of an employed person as unemployed does not affect the size of the labour force, but reporting of inactive persons, especially among teenagers, as being unemployed will have erroneously increased the size of the economically active population. The extent to which this may have happened is not easy to quantify especially since the effect may be compounded with that of other factors having compensatory effects. It will however be necessary to assess the net over or under-reporting of economic activity later.

### 2.1.4 The reference period for data on economic activity

Assessment of the 1983 Census data on economic activity will be partly in relation to similar data collected in the earlier censuses, and in particular that of 1972. In 1972 census night was that of 30 June and the reference period for economic activity was the whole month of June. In 1983 it was decided to reduce the reference period to one week. Census night was fixed as the night of Saturday 2nd July. The night of Saturday to Sunday was chosen in order to allow more time to heads of households to complete the questionnaire during the week-end. Furthermore it is easier for interviewers to collect information and questionnaires on a Sunday when most people are not working. Thus the reference week had to be fixed with the constraint of the census night in mind and the fact that it could not extend beyond census night. The working week starts on a Monday for most people and it was thought unwise to fix a seven-day week reference period beginning on the

previous Sunday and ending on Saturday 2nd July. The reference period was accordingly shortened to a six-day week from Monday 27 June to Saturday 2 July 1983.

In Mauritius where Sunday is a non-working day for most people, the choice of a six-day week as against the usual seven-day week must have had only a marginal effect on the size of the labour force. Although it is possible for a person to be economically active on a Sunday, there cannot be many who would be active on a Sunday and inactive on each of the days from Monday to Saturday.

However, the shorter reference period for 1983 in relation to 1972 definitely affects the comparability of data based on the two sources. In particular the probability of a person working for at least one day is higher the longer the reference period. Hence, other things being the same, it is expected that the number of persons reported as employed would be larger for the longer period, whereas on the other hand, a shorter reference period would tend to give a larger number of unemployed. This implies that a relatively larger number of unemployed would be reported in 1983 as compared to 1972. The magnitude of the discrepancy is difficult to quantify. It must be noted that the above problem affects only the distribution of employed and unemployed within the economically active group, which is itself only marginally affected, because of the relatively small difference in the net additions to the labour force resulting from different lengths of the reference period. Additions to the labour force are concentrated mainly around the beginning of a year when students move out of educational institutions.

#### 2.1.5 Census questions on economic activity

As mentioned earlier, the type of activity of a person was assessed from the answers to two questions. The first question determined whether or not the person did any work during the reference period while the second addressed to those who responded negatively to the first, was intended to identify those who had a job but were on leave; students, housewives and other inactive persons; and persons not working but actively looking for work.

The first question, which lumps together many types of economic activities without explicitly mentioning that activities such as production and processing of primary products by households, whether for sale or own consumption, and the production of any other goods and services for the market are to be considered as economic activity, may have led to under-reporting of economic activities. The extent of any such under-reporting is difficult to quantify but a survey in Costa Rica in 1983 gave a figure of 4.2% (F.Mehran).

The second question has several drawbacks. The first relates to the order in which is investigated the activity status of persons who did not work at all during the reference period. Since "housewife" had precedence over "not working and looking for work" in the series of categories, a number of women may have reported themselves or may have been classified as housewives even though they may also have been looking for paid employment.

The second drawback is the use of the label "SL - had a job but was sick or on leave" which generally implies leave from paid employment and may have led to under-reporting of economic activities for the self-employed and for those engaged in household economic activities.

The third point relates to the absence of any test question on active job search and current availability for work in the case of persons reported as "not working and actively looking for work". It is therefore possible that some individuals who were unavailable for work and others who had not taken any active step to look for work may still have reported themselves as falling in this category. The lack of a specific reference period for active job search would tend to further increase the overreporting of unemployment.

Thus, the census questions on economic activity may have contributed in some cases to under-reporting of economic activity, as in the case of "unemployed housewives" and "self-employed on leave", and in others to over-reporting of economic activity, as in the case of "non-genuine unemployed". It may be argued that a population census questionnaire is not the place for in-depth investigation of economic characteristics. However, the above problems of questionnaire design, and concepts and definitions used, do introduce biases which need to be taken into account in the final assessment of the validity of the census results. This may be a difficult task in view of the compensating effects of different factors.

## 2.2 The Labour Force ✓

Labour force data for the last two censuses have been collected in relation to the population aged 12 years and above. However, as Table 2.2 shows the size of the labour force aged between 12 and 14 years is small at both censuses. It is therefore proposed to restrict the analysis to persons aged 15 years and above only.

Table 2.2 - Comparative size of labour force aged 12 - 14 years

	12 - 14 years			15 years and over		
	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total
1972 : Male	2,110	2,892	5,002	169,336	34,676	204,012
Female	627	499	1,126	43,503	7,106	50,609
Both sexes	2,737	3,391	6,128	212,839	41,782	254,621
1983 : Male	763	2,195	2,958	185,994	79,925	265,919
Female	228	649	877	66,829	26,030	92,859
Both sexes	991	2,844	3,835	252,823	105,955	358,778

1990

2.2.1 Changes in activity rates, 1962 - 1983 ✓

The labour force of the island of Mauritius increased from 184,157 in 1962 to 358,778 in 1983. The average annual rate of increase was 3.2% per annum whilst the total population grew at a rate of 1.7% per annum only. In other words, the labour force grew at a much greater rate than the total population partly due to the high birth rates registered in the early 50's and 60's leading to increased number of persons entering the working age category in the 70's and 80's and partly to increased participation rates. For instance, the working age group 15 - 64 years grew at 2.7% per year during 1962 - 83. An analysis sexwise shows that during the same period the rate of increase of labour force for females (5.1%) was almost twice as that for males (2.7%), due mainly to an influx of females in the labour force with the creation of the EPZ Sector where a large number of females are being employed.

(However, the above statistics do not give a precise measure of the increase of the labour force because the concepts, definitions and methods of classification adopted were not exactly the same at the successive censuses. In 1972, for example, the reference period was a month (June 1972); whereas in 1983, the reference period was less than a week (Monday 27th June to Saturday 2nd July 1983). Nevertheless the statistics do give an indication of the general trend. Table 2.3 gives the figures for 1962, 1972 and 1983.) The main point to be noted is that the percentage of the total population in the labour force has been increasing for both males and females whereas the activity rate (based on population aged 15 years and above) shows an increase during 1962 - 72 followed by a decrease during 1972 - 83 for males. However, the observed changes may be partly the result of changes in the age-structure of the population.

Table 2.3 - Labour Force 1962, 1972 and 1983

Sex, age, activity	1962	1972	1983
<u>Both sexes</u>			
Total population, all ages	681,619	826,199	966,863
Population, 15 +	372,943	494,063	655,883
Labour force	184,157	254,428	358,778
Labour force as % of :			
Total population, all ages	27.0	30.8	37.1
Population 15+	49.4	51.4	54.7
<u>Males</u>			
Population, all ages	342,306	413,580	481,368
Population, 15 +	186,770	245,788	324,170
Labour force	151,515	203,894	265,919
Labour force as % of :			
Male population, all ages	44.3	49.3	55.2
Male population 15 +	81.1	83.0	82.0
<u>Females</u>			
Population, all ages	339,313	412,619	485,495
Population 15 +	186,173	248,275	331,713
Labour force	32,642	50,534	92,859
Labour force as % of :			
Female population, all ages	9.6	12.2	19.1
Female population 15 +	17.5	20.4	28.0

Table 2.4 shows the crude and standardized overall activity rates by sex for each of the census years 1962, 1972 and 1983.

✓ Table 2.4 - Crude and standardized activity rates by sex, 1962-1983

	M a l e s		F e m a l e s	
	Crude	Standardized	Crude	Standardized
1962	81.1	84.5	17.5	16.9
1972	83.0	83.6	20.4	20.3
1983	82.0	82.0	28.0	28.0
1990				

As noted earlier, the crude rate for males shows an increase from 81.1% in 1962 to 83.0% in 1972 followed by a decline to 82.0% in 1983. However since the crude rates are affected by the age-structure of the population, standardized rates have been computed which indicate that there has been a slight but continuous decline in activity rate over the two decades.

The crude rate for females shows an increase from 17.5% in 1962 to 20.4% in 1972 followed by a much faster rate of increase during 1972 - 83 to attain 28% in 1983. The standardized rate shows an increase almost similar to that reflected by the crude figures, indicating that increases in activity rates more than compensated for reduced participation due to changes in age structure.

The decline in activity rate for males can be explained partly by the introduction of free secondary schooling in 1977 and partly by improvements in the availability of social benefits, especially for the older population. The increase in activity for females would be the net result of marginal reductions at the young and older ages for reasons of free schooling and better social benefits accompanied by substantial increases in economic activity at the other ages, and also at younger ages, resulting from the increased availability of job opportunities with the creation of the industrial Export Processing Zone.

#### 2.2.2 Growth of the labour force since 1972

The evolution of the size of the labour force can be traced from the 1962 Census. However, because other data sources do not go as far back, and because the published 1962 census data seem to exclude first job seekers the results need to be treated with some caution, also bearing in mind the changes in concepts and definitions over time.



Tables 2.5 and 2.6 show that the total population aged 15 years and over increased by about 122,000 between 1962 - 72 and about 161,000 between 1972 and 1983, which gives an annual average increase of 12,200 for 1962 - 72 and 14,600 for 1972 - 83.

Table 2.5 - Growth of labour force and manpower, 1962 - 1983, census data

	1962	1972	1983	Net additions	
				1962-72	1972-83
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Employed	173,489	212,839	252,823	39,350	39,984
Unemployed	10,668	41,782	105,955	31,114	64,173
Labour force	184,157	254,621	358,778	70,464	104,157
Population 15 +	372,943	494,911	655,883	121,968	160,972
Activity rate (%)	49.4	51.4	54.7		
<u>Male</u>					
Employed	141,943	169,336	185,994	27,393	16,658
Unemployed	9,572	34,676	79,925	25,104	45,249
Labour force	151,515	204,012	265,919	52,497	61,907
Population 15 +	186,770	246,194	324,170	59,424	77,976
Activity rate (%)	81.1	82.9	82.0		
<u>Female</u>					
Employed	31,546	43,503	66,829	11,957	23,326
Unemployed	1,096	7,106	26,030	6,010	18,924
Labour force	32,642	50,609	92,859	17,967	42,250
Population 15 +	186,173	248,717	331,713	62,544	82,996
Activity rate (%)	17.5	20.3	28.0		

Table 2.6 - Average annual increase of labour force and manpower - 1962-83, census data

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1962-72	1972-83	1962-72	1972-83	1962-72	1972-83
Population 15 +	12,200	14,600	5,900	7,100	6,300	7,500
Labour force	7,000	9,400	5,200	5,600	1,800	3,800
Employed	3,900	3,600	2,700	1,500	1,200	2,100
Unemployed	3,100	5,800	2,500	4,100	600	1,700

The higher increase of labour force and manpower for the recent period is attributable to the high fertility cohorts of the early sixties attaining ages 15 years and over. The annual increase in the labour force consequently rose from 7,000 in 1962-72 to 9,400 in 1972-83 also as a result of some increase in activity rates. However whereas employment increased by 3,900 annually during 1962-72, the data indicate that the average increase for 1972-83 was only 3,600, which seems to be too low especially in view of the industrial development which took place during the latter period. Conversely, the annual net additions for the unemployed category almost doubled from 3,100 during 1962-72 to 5,800 during 1972-83, which again seems doubtful.

If we look at the figures separately by sex, for the males the labour force increased annually by 5,600 during 1972-83 as compared to 5,200 for 1962-72. And again the annual increase of only 1,500 for the employed during 1972-83 seems too low compared to a figure of 2,700 for 1962-72. As a result the net addition to the unemployed group was 4,100 in the recent period as against 2,500 for 1962-72.

The data for females show an increase in the activity rate because the annual increase in the labour force more than doubled from 1,800 in 1962-72 to 3,800 in 1972-83, whereas the female population aged 15 years and over increased at a much slower pace from an annual average of 6,300 during 1962-72 to 7,500 during 1972-83. Furthermore, female employment also showed a substantial increase; the yearly additions rose from 1,200 in 1962-72 to 2,100 in 1972-83. Female unemployment also increased almost threefold from annual additions of 600 during 1962-72 to 1,700 during 1972-83, probably because more women joined the labour market in the hope of getting employment in the newly established manufacturing industries (mainly textiles).

It appears therefore that the data seem to be less implausible for females. But there may be some exaggeration of unemployment among males at the recent census. However, it may also be true that employment creation which was favourable mainly to women during the last intercensal period may have exacerbated the unemployment problem among males. A closer look at employment and unemployment data from other sources may throw some light on the problem.

### 2.2.3 Labour force data from non-census sources

As mentioned in the first chapter, employment and unemployment data are available from the Bi-annual Survey of large establishments and the Employment Service respectively. But it will not be possible, as has been done with the census data, to go back to 1962 because the data series do not

go that far in the past. The changes in the labour force will therefore be studied as from 1972. Even then the analysis will assume the 1972 Census data to be correct in order to estimate employment in other than large establishments which are not covered by the Bi-annual Survey. This may not be a strictly valid assumption, but detailed and relatively reliable estimates of employment in other than large establishments have been made for 1983 only and not for 1972.

Table 2.7 - Growth of labour force 1972-83, non-census data

	Both sexes		M a l e		F e m a l e	
	1972	1983	1972	1983	1972	1983
<u>Employed</u>	<u>213,000</u>	<u>294,000</u>	<u>169,000</u>	<u>215,000</u>	<u>44,000</u>	<u>79,000</u>
large establishments	143,000	191,000	116,000	139,000	27,000	52,000
other	70,000	103,000	53,000	76,000	17,000	27,000
Registered unemployed	<u>39,000</u>	<u>73,000</u>	<u>32,000</u>	<u>53,000</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
Estimated labour force	<u>252,000</u>	<u>367,000</u>	<u>201,000</u>	<u>268,000</u>	<u>51,000</u>	<u>99,000</u>

Table 2.8 - Average annual increase of labour force 1972-83, non-census data

	<u>Both sexes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Labour Force	<u>10,500</u>	<u>6,100</u>	<u>4,400</u>
Employed :	<u>7,400</u>	<u>4,200</u>	<u>3,200</u>
large	4,400	2,100	2,300
other	3,000	2,100	900
Registered Unemployed	<u>3,100</u>	<u>1,900</u>	<u>1,200</u>

Tables 2.7 and 2.8 show that between 1972 and 1983 the labour force increased annually by about 10,500 of which 6,100 among males and 4,400 among females. These figures are higher than the annual increases shown by the census data in Table 2.4 by about 12% for both sexes, 9% for males and 16% for females. As regards employment, the annual increase was 7,400 for both sexes, 4,200 for males and 3,200 for females, the figures being higher than the intercensal estimates by 106%, 180% and 52% respectively. Conversely, the annual increase among registered unemployed was 3,100 for both sexes, 1,900 for males and 1,200 for females, which are all lower than the earlier estimates by 47%, 54% and 29% respectively.

Although the non-census sources of data may have their own limitations they seem to show a more plausible picture of the evolution of the labour force, employment and unemployment during 1972 to 1983. They indicate that out of every 100 net additions roughly 70 went into employment and this applies more or less to both sexes (69 for males and 73 for females). The census estimates, on the other hand, show that out of every 100 additions only 38 went into employment. Furthermore, the difference between the figures for males and females is much larger : only 27 out of 100 males find employment whereas the percentage for females is 55. This wide difference between the two sexes seems unlikely in spite of the creation of the Export Processing Zone industries employing predominantly female labour. Even during 1962-72 out of 100 additions 52 were in employment among males as against 67 for females.

#### 2.2.4 Activity rates by region and sex

Table 2.9 - Activity rates by geographical district and sex, 1972 and 1983

	M a l e			F e m a l e		
	1972	1983	Change	1972	1983	Change
Port Louis	81.8	80.9	- 0.9	18.1	26.5	+ 8.4
Pamplemousses	81.5	82.8	+ 1.3	12.8	24.5	+ 11.7
Rivière du Rempart	82.9	83.7	+ 0.8	13.7	21.5	+ 7.8
Flacq	84.2	83.6	- 0.6	15.4	21.4	+ 6.0
Grand Port	85.2	82.2	- 3.0	19.8	25.8	+ 6.0
Savanne	85.0	81.6	- 3.4	24.7	29.4	+ 4.7
Plaines Wilhems	81.4	80.7	- 0.7	25.2	26.2	+ 1.0
Moka	85.1	83.7	- 1.4	19.8	28.8	+ 9.0
Black River	86.9	85.2	- 1.7	26.3	32.6	+ 6.3
Rodrigues						
All districts	82.9	82.0	- 0.9	20.3	28.0	+ 7.7

Table 2.9 shows how male and female activity rates in each district have changed between the 1972 and 1983 censuses. The previously noted slight decline in male activity seems to be generalized to all districts except Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart. In a general way the urban areas represented by the districts of Port Louis and Plaines Wilhems continue to have a relatively low male activity rate in comparison with the rural areas.

For females also the previously noted increase in activity rate has occurred in all districts. It is worthwhile to note that Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart which showed a slight increase in male activity (as against a decrease for all other districts) are also among those districts showing the highest increases in female activity. These two districts,

which in 1972 had the lowest male and female activity rates among the rural districts, had improved their relative position in 1983 by undergoing the fastest rate of increase in economic activity. Broadly speaking, district-wise variations in both male and female activity rates seem to be reducing.

The above observations may be affected by differences in the age-structure of the population in the various districts. Unfortunately it is not possible to derive standardized activity rates for 1972 from the published data. However, comparison of the crude and standardized rates for 1983 does not show much difference between the two sets of figures (Table 2.10) except for females in Plaines Wilhems. In this case the standardized rate of 33% is much higher than the crude rate of 26%. Hence the general conclusions drawn from the unstandardized data do not seem to be contradicted. In fact, since the unstandardized data show only a one-point increase for females in Plaines Wilhems, as compared to an average of 8 points for all districts, it would appear that the standardized data for 1972, if available, would confirm the conclusions by bringing Plaines Wilhems more in line with the other districts in so far as the magnitude of the 1972-83 change is concerned.

Table 2.10 - Comparison of crude and standardized activity rates by region and sex, 1983

	M a l e		F e m a l e	
	Crude	Standardized	Crude	Standardized
Port Louis	81	82	27	27
Pamplemousses	83	82	25	24
Rivière du Rempart	84	83	22	21
Flacq	84	83	21	21
Grand Port	82	82	26	26
Savanne	82	82	29	29
Plaines Wilhems	81	81	26	33
Moka	84	83	29	28
Black River	85	85	33	32
All districts	82	82	28	28

Districtwise unemployment rates, expressed as unemployed population per 100 total population aged 15 years and above, are shown in Table 2.11. As for activity rates, the change between 1972 and 1983 seems to be in a direction which tends to close the gap between the rates in the various districts.

Table 2.11 - Unemployment rates by geographical district and sex, 1972 & 1983

	M a l e			F e m a l e		
	1972	1983	Change	1972	1983	Change
Port Louis	13.8	24.4	10.6	3.8	7.4	3.6
Pamplemousses	15.8	25.7	9.9	2.2	8.9	6.7
Rivière du Rempart	17.7	27.2	9.5	1.4	7.3	5.9
Flacq	14.7	27.8	13.1	1.1	6.9	5.8
Grand Port	14.5	24.2	9.7	1.9	7.3	5.4
Savanne	14.9	25.9	11.0	2.1	8.5	6.4
Plaines Wilhems	12.9	22.7	9.8	4.0	8.3	4.3
Moka	12.8	24.4	11.6	1.7	7.3	5.6
Black River	11.7	25.2	13.5	2.9	8.7	5.8
All districts	14.1	24.7	10.6	2.9	7.8	4.9

The smaller region-wise differences in activity, employment and unemployment is probably due to efforts towards a more equitable distribution of job opportunities. In fact the policy now is to spread industrial activity in all regions of the country.

#### 2.2.5 Activity rates by age and sex

Table 2.12 shows the population, the labour force and the activity rate (the percentage of the population in the labour force) by sex and broad age-groups at the 1983 Census. The activity rates for 1972 and 1983 are charted in Figure 2.1.

It is observed that for males the curve of age-specific activity rates is very similar for 1972 and 1983. Males start coming into the labour force in their teens; most of them are active at about 25 years and continue to be active up to about 55 - 60 when there is a sharp drop in activity due to retirement; after 60 the decline in activity proceeds at a relatively slower pace. The only difference between the 1972 and 1983 curves is that in the more recent year the activity rate for older adults is slightly less than in 1972 whereas for ages 20 to 34 years it is slightly higher.

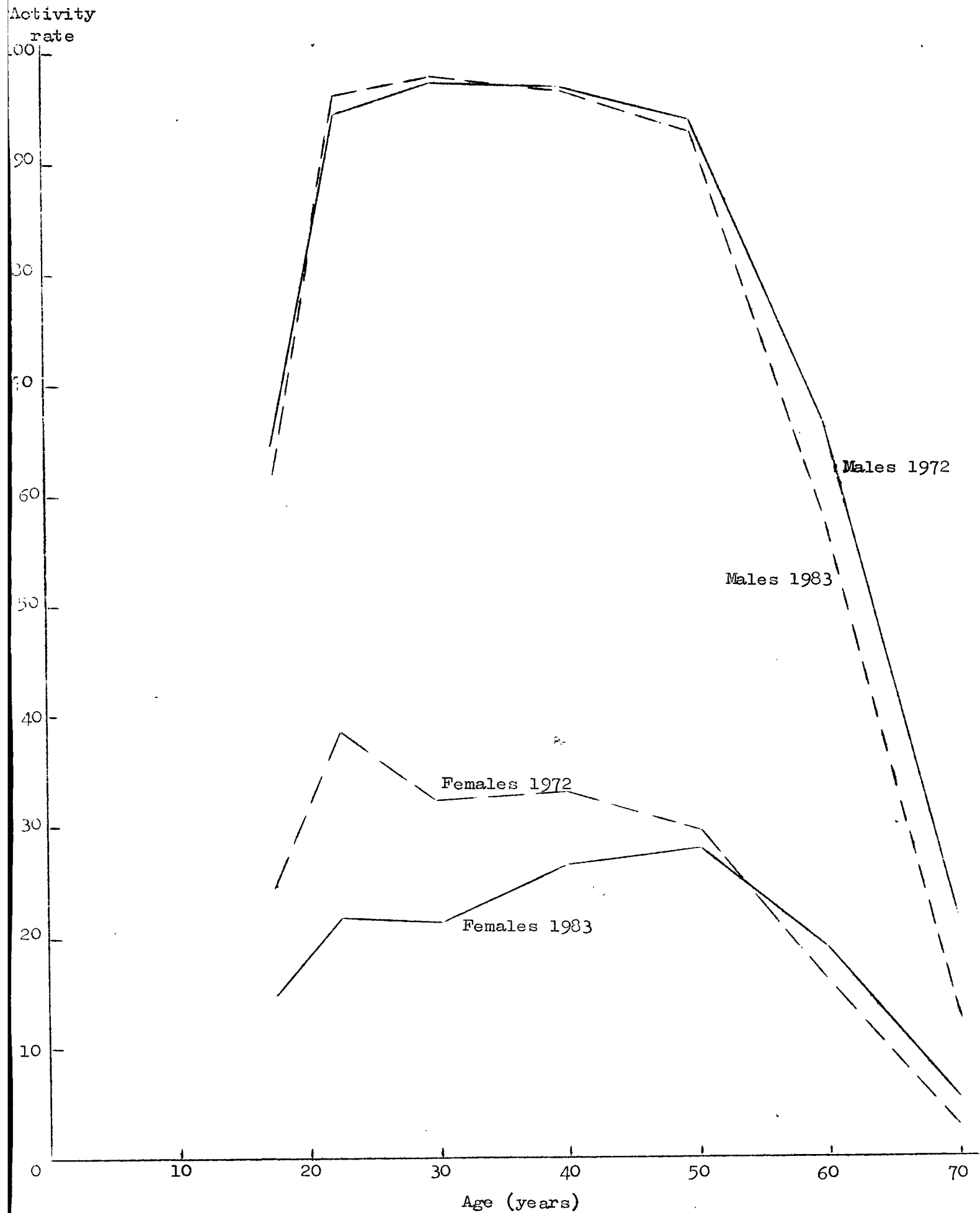
The 1972 curve for females shows a gradual increase from age 15 to about 50, after which there is a progressive decline. The 1983 curve on the other hand, rises very fast to a peak in age-group 20 - 24, and then declines progressively with increasing age although a slight hump is noted between 35 and 45 years. Such a tendency is observed in many industrialised countries where a large number of girls enter the labour force in their late teens and continue working until their marriage. A decline in activity rates is then observed after 20 (usually after marriage). After 30 until the age of 40, the activity rate shows a slight increase most probably because women, after that age, re-enter the labour market when their children are at an age that no longer requires the mother's full-time presence at home. Part of the reason could also be that many hitherto inactive women have to enter the labour market at these later ages to help meet the growing needs of a larger family.

The age pattern of female activity can also be explained by the fact that females aged under 24 are those who had larger exposure to education and opportunity for employment (especially in the free zone). They are also less disposed to marry and may be mostly single and childless thus enabling them to participate in economic activities more than those aged 25 + who have married earlier, have had several children, were less favoured by education and may have difficulty in getting employed. This argument applies more forcefully to those aged 40 + as they definitely belonged to cohorts who rarely had education and other requirements for getting jobs and may be attuned more to looking after their homes with the burden of several children. They were also more subject to the socio-cultural patterns prevailing in their young ages which have kept them away from the labour force.

Table 2.12 - Population, labour force and activity rates by sex and age-group, 1983

Age	Males			Females			Both sexes		
	Population	Labour force	Activity rate	Population	Labour force	Activity rate	Population	Labour force	Activity rate
15 - 19	57,431	35,540	61.9	56,294	13,683	24.3	113,725	49,223	43.3
20 - 24	53,077	50,942	96.0	52,223	20,201	38.7	105,300	71,143	67.6
25 - 34	83,988	82,055	97.8	83,355	26,964	32.3	167,293	109,019	65.2
35 - 44	46,907	45,337	96.7	48,339	15,889	32.9	95,246	61,226	64.3
45 - 54	35,444	32,936	92.9	35,589	10,582	29.7	71,033	43,518	61.3
55 - 64	29,159	16,899	58.0	30,222	4,879	16.1	59,381	21,778	36.7
65 +	18,214	2,210	12.1	25,691	661	2.6	43,905	2,871	6.5
15 +	324,170	265,919	82.0	331,713	92,859	28.0	655,883	358,778	54.7

Figure 2.1 - Age-specific activity rates of males and females, 1972, 1983





The trend of the labour force participation rates for males and females in the different age-groups is shown by the figures in table 2.13. The participation rates for males between 25 - 55 remained much the same between 1962 and 1983. The decrease in the participation rates for males in the age-group 15 - 19 from 1972 to 1983 may be explained partly by the introduction of free secondary education in 1977. On the other hand, the decrease in the participation rates for the other age-groups (55 - 64 and 65 +) between 1962 and 1983 may be explained by the improvement of welfare and other retirement benefits.

Table 2.13 - Labour participation rates by sex and age, 1962 - 1983

Age (years)	Males			Females		
	1962	1972	1983	1962	1972	1983
15 - 19	63	64.2	61.9	8	14.8	24.3
20 - 24	94	94.5	96.0	16	21.8	38.7
25 - 34	97	97.4	97.8	18	21.3	32.3
35 - 44	97	96.9	96.7	24	26.6	32.9
45 - 54	93	93.7	92.9	26	28.0	29.7
55 - 64	76	66.6	58.0	18	19.0	16.1
65 +	32	21.8	12.1	7	5.1	2.6
15 +	86	83.0	82.0	18	20.0	28.0

Among females, there is a continuous rise in participation rates, except for those above the age of 55. The main reason for the increase is the availability of more female oriented jobs with the creation of the Export Processing Zone. Better education must also have played a part in encouraging women to join the labour market with a view to be self-supporting. The deterioration of the economic situation in the late seventies and early eighties is a third reason which may have forced women to look for remunerative work to help their households.

The decrease in the participation rates for those above 55 + may be due to better social and retirement benefits as already mentioned.

2.2.6 Activity rates by marital status, sex and age, 1983

Table 2.14 shows the activity rates by marital status. For females both the 1972 and 1983 data are given, but for males it has not been possible to calculate the 1972 rates because published data are available for females only. This omission is probably due to the fact, confirmed by the 1983 data, that male activity rates are not affected by marital status as much as female activity rates. Still, male activity rates do show some variation with marital status: in 1983 the highest rate of 86 is observed for those in a union followed by 80 for the single; then come the divorced or separated with 72 followed a long way behind by the widowed with a rate of only 29. Differences in age structure of the population in the various marital status categories could partly explain the observed pattern.

Table 2.14 - Activity rates by marital status and sex

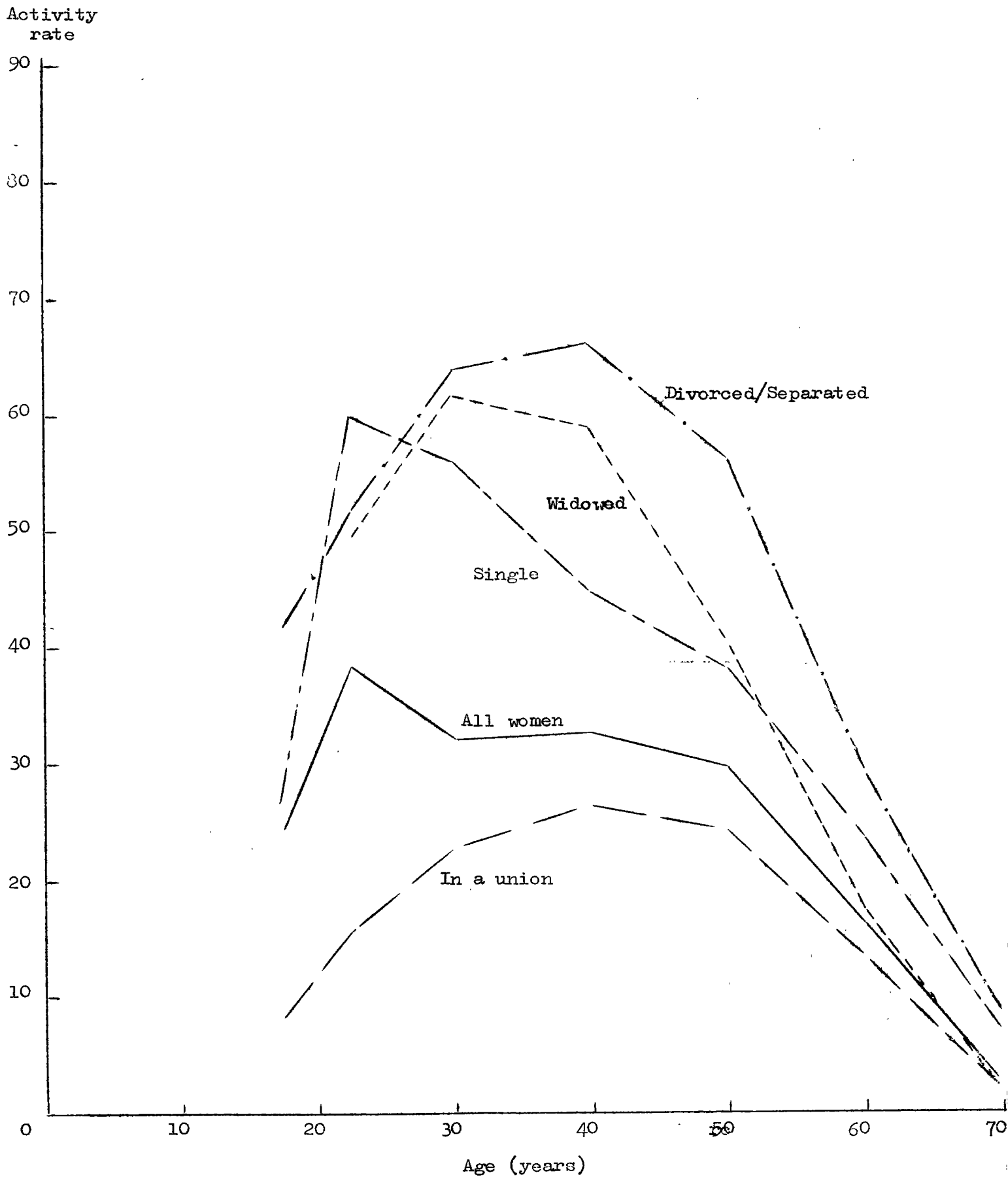
	Male		Female	
	1983	1972	1983	% change
Single	80	25	40	60
In a union	86	16	21	31
Divorced or separated	72	47	57	21
Widowed	29	22	20	- 9
Total	82	20	28	40

For females the highest rate in 1983 is for the divorced or separated (57%); these women are perhaps those in greatest need to work for their means of support. However, the high activity rate for this category could also imply that working women are more prone to divorce and separation than others. The single women come second with a rate of 40%. These relatively young and educated women without family responsibilities would be more interested in and available for work than those in a union who have a rate of only 21%. Apart from the burden of children and household work there may be social pressures for young women to stop work after marriage, notwithstanding the possibility of their re-entry into the labour market later on as a result of economic pressures. The lowest activity rate is for the widowed women (20%) probably because they are the ones whose needs are most likely to be provided for by pension funds and other social welfare schemes, bearing in mind that their age-structure, which is dominated by relatively older women, would tend to depress the participation rate.

Table 2.15 - Activity rates of males and females specific for marital status and age, 1983

<u>Age (yrs)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>In a union</u>	<u>Divorced or separated</u>	<u>Widowed</u>
<u>Males</u>					
15 - 19	61.9	61.7	92.0	-	-
20 - 24	96.0	95.7	98.4	98.6	-
25 - 34	97.8	95.8	98.8	96.3	97.9
35 - 44	96.7	82.5	98.1	90.8	93.7
45 - 54	92.9	73.2	94.5	83.7	86.5
55 - 64	58.0	48.5	59.9	47.1	42.5
65 +	12.1	16.2	13.2	11.3	7.0
15 +	82.1	80.2	85.5	72.2	28.7
<u>Females</u>					
15 - 19	24.2	26.0	8.3	41.7	-
20 - 24	38.5	60.0	15.6	51.9	49.6
25 - 34	32.1	56.1	22.8	64.0	61.8
35 - 44	32.7	44.8	26.4	66.1	59.0
45 - 54	29.6	38.3	24.2	56.3	40.5
55 - 64	16.1	23.7	13.3	29.3	17.6
65 +	2.6	6.0	2.1	8.5	2.2
15 +	27.8	40.2	20.7	56.6	19.5

Figure 2.2 - Female activity rates specific for marital status and age, 1983



A comparison of female activity rates by marital status for 1972 and 1983 (Table 2.12) shows that all categories have shown an increase, except the widowed for whom the 9% decrease could be the result of age structure changes and improved social benefits. The 60% increase for the single women is probably due, as noted before, to improvement in education with expectations going beyond marriage and family raising. The 31% increase in the activity rate of women in a union could be due partly to a decrease in social pressures to stop work after marriage, and partly to the need for additional income earners to help the main breadwinner support a growing family. Divorce and separation is perhaps the only condition which could itself be a result of economic activity, and the 21% increase in the rate can be attributed, in part at least, to an increase in the rate of divorce and separation among working women.

Table 2.15 shows the 1983 activity rates by sex, age-group and marital status whilst Figure 2.2 charts the age specific rates for females in the different marital status categories. The graph for women in a union is the smoothest : starting with a rate of about 8% for the 15 - 19 age-group, the curve rises progressively to reach a peak of around 26% for the age-range 35 - 44, and then declines smoothly back to a level of about 2% for ages above 65 years. The curve for divorced and separated, although much higher than that for women in a union, has roughly the same shape as the latter. As expected, the single women have a marked peak at 20 - 24 years whereas the widowed have a broader plateau extending roughly from 30 to 40 years.

#### 2.2.7 Education and activity

Education and training act both as a depressent and a booster of participation in economic activities. Persons who are undergoing education on a full time basis are perforce prevented from participation in economic endeavours. Thus children in primary and secondary schools do not enter the labour market. Hence in societies where primary and secondary education have been well established as in Mauritius, the participation of these children is quite large in education and consequently low in the labour force. This increases the age at entry into economic activities in areas where education is widespread and where both parents and children appreciate and perceive the value of education as a prelude to productive employment at later ages. At the same time, in many developing societies parents resent sending young children to school even inspite of such education being more or less free, as it takes them away from what they consider as more urgent and remunerative avocations. If there be any cost for such education like those for dresses, books, transportation, food etc, then certainly it acts as a further deterrent for participation of children in schooling in economically backward communities.

There is yet another facet to the problem. In societies where job opportunities are not commensurate with demands, prolongation of education may also be the method of postponing the hard choice of being unemployed. Keeping oneself engaged in further studies perhaps with the hope that with higher education the chances of landing a job may be better, the remuneration higher and the 'so called' prestige larger may also be reasons for parents pushing children into higher and yet higher education.

Another important phenomenon observed in developing societies which are still predominantly agriculture or primary industry based is that children who have been exposed even to rudimentary education feel it beneath their status and dignity to enter into such primary activities which generally would call for manual labour and dirtying of their hands. What they aspire to obtain is some job in an office where they do not have to work with their hands. Thus side by side with availability of job in the agricultural or primary industry sectors, there could be unemployment among youths who are looking for jobs suitable to their 'education and qualification'.

Hence if education is not geared and relevant to the existing circumstances of an area, instead of helping in development, it could hinder progress and create social and economic problems. Mauritius has recognised this fact and now policies and programmes are geared towards matching education with the world of work.

With an initial low participation rate at young ages of those who are educated, generally the activity rates pick up. Especially for females, education opens up avenues for opportunities which they might not or could not take up if they were illiterate or not exposed to sufficient education. Usually women who never went to school or those with very little education, devote their full time and energy into household or family enterprises or just in running the household, bearing and rearing children and such other activities which are not considered as "economic".

Again at older ages, the educated persons who usually have jobs in the organised and formal sectors of the economy are eligible for pension, social security or other old age benefits and hence withdraw from the labour force at relatively young ages. This may also be necessitated by the fact that in many instances there may be statutory ages or duration of service for retirement. Yet another reason could be that the formal sector job unlike those in the informal and usually agricultural operations, demand a high amount of accuracy, agility, dexterity, punctuality and the ability to work under pressure. In agriculture or family

enterprises in the informal sector even an old person could be helpful by, say, looking after cattle, sheep, small children etc. as and when they are able to do so without any necessity for firm commitments.

From the 1983 census data we note from Table 2.16 that for males the activity rate for all ages put together first increases as level of education goes up from nil or pre-primary to primary, followed by a fall for those in secondary level, and then there is an increase for higher education levels. When we look at specific ages, we can see that this reversal of trend is occurring at ages 15 - 24 and it is clear that the large proportion of male children of ages 15 - 24 in secondary school resulting in their being 'inactive' brings forward the observed trend. At other ages, more or less there is an increase or at least stabilisation of the rates. As expected the rates are highest almost near 1 at ages 25 - 44, the peak activity ages. Among males aged 15-24 years the rate is highest for persons with primary education only, probably because those who do not attend schools naturally tend to look for economic pursuits.

On the other hand, among females for all the ages put together, the activity rates show a continuous increase because even at age 15-24 this tendency is exhibited. This could be due to lesser participation of females in secondary education and increased participation of primary school leavers and those with some secondary education in the newly created export promotion industries which have opened up opportunities for their employment. Actually at older ages (45 - 64 years) there is some reversal of trend from very low level of education to primary level and this is because most of the inactive from this group could be housewives who never entered the labour market unlike their uneducated or highly educated sisters. Also unlike males, the females who were born more than 45 years ago, did not have much opportunity for even primary education and much less opportunity or social approval for taking up economic pursuits. Moreover those who went in for primary education could have belonged to social groups who would expect their women to be rather housewives than labourers or otherwise economically active whereas among the uneducated such prejudices may be much less and the economic need correspondingly much higher.

Thus education has played both a positive and negative role in economic activity.

Table 2.16 - Economic activity by educational level, functional age-group and sex, 1983

Male

Educational level	Age	All ages 15 and above		15 - 24 years		25 - 44 years		45 - 64 years	
		Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Inactive
	No. & rate	17,654	3,373	1,274	1,183	1,247	1,968	9,927	837
	Number	17,654	3,373	1,274	1,183	1,247	1,968	9,927	837
	Rate	.498	.095	.394	.366	.129	.203	.623	.052
	Number	96,796	40,519	26,040	1,940	11,556	1,008	28,692	2,883
	Rate	.614	.257	.609	.045	.179	.016	.715	.072
	Number	62,761	34,826	27,864	20,664	6,660	403	5,643	294
	Rate	.521	.289	.438	.325	.136	.008	.828	.043
	Number	4,057	355	159	132	183	32	710	13
	Rate	.844	.074	.308	.256	.055	.010	.857	.016
	Number	4,569	827	175	89	644	40	782	7
	Rate	.810	.147	.453	.231	.150	.009	.926	.008
	Number	5,165	324	877	129	55	105	127	105
	Rate	.324	.062	.213	.025	.055	.010	.127	.016



Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Economic activity by educational level, functional age-group and sex, 1983

Female

Educational level	Age & rate No.	All ages 15 and above		15 - 24 years		25 - 44 years		45 - 64 years			
		Employed	Inactive	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Inactive		
Nil plus Pre-Primary	Number	15,993	62,592	437	332	3,413	7,296	1,210	17,805	319	25,452
	Rate	.199	.778	.104	.079	.816	.277	.046	.677	.009	.754
Primary	Number	26,758	117,872	7,247	5,554	33,894	14,065	3,528	54,281	299	22,008
	Rate	.174	.765	.155	.119	.726	.196	.049	.755	.011	.802
Secondary	Number	21,554	57,454	7,837	12,049	37,125	12,260	2,141	16,320	53	2,737
	Rate	.231	.616	.137	.211	.651	.399	.070	.531	.013	.652
Third level 1st stage	Number	1,441	440	140	67	99	1,140	65	154	2	75
	Rate	.715	.218	.458	.219	.324	.839	.048	.113	.008	.321
Third level 2nd & 3rd stage	Number	1,050	342	81	128	66	878	249	227	1	42
	Rate	.593	.193	.295	.465	.240	.648	.184	.168	.008	.318

## Chapter III

### THE INACTIVE POPULATION

#### 3.1 Introduction

The economically inactive population aged 15 and above is made up mainly of students, persons engaged in household duties and the old or retired. Other categories of inactives include the disabled and the rentiers. The usual pattern among males is for early life to be spent in education, most of adult life in economic activity of one type or another, and late adult life in retirement. In countries where participation in education is low, much of young age and adolescent life also may be spent in economic activity. The usual pattern among females is for early life to be spent, as for males, in education, although, depending on society's perception of the role of women, the amount of time spent in education may be much less than for males. Most of adult life, however, is often spent, unlike for males, in attending to household duties, although the tendency, by and large, is for increasing participation of women in economic activity. Females engaged in household activities often pursue these activities late into adult life until stopped by incapacity or death. The motivation for participation of women in economic activity is varied. In some cases, such participation may be regarded as natural, because the role of women is not perceived as being limited to household duties. This kind of attitude tends to go along with increased education. But women who either regard or accept their roles as being limited to household work, may be driven into activity by the inadequacy of the financial resources of their households. In societies where there exist ample job opportunities for females, women may temporarily exit from economic life to attend to household activities and rear children, only to return to it after a few years.

Disability both among males and females, when it occurs early in life, implies forced inactivity for life. When it occurs among the active, it causes sudden exit from activity into inactivity. People who are in receipt of regular income from sources other than their own involvement in economic activity i.e. the rentiers may choose to stay out of the labour force and enjoy their income.

Over time, the percentage of the total population not engaged in economic activity, as well as its structure, is apt to undergo changes under the operation of various factors. Thus an extension of student life, arising for **example**, out of poor job opportunities which encourage the delay of entry into the labour market, or out of incentives for education such as free education, causes the proportion of inactives to swell. **Earlier retirement**, perhaps encouraged by **improvement** in social security benefits and retirement pensions will also add to the inactive population.

Among the issues of interest to planners and administrators, regarding the economically inactive population, are their age and sex structure, their distribution by inactivity status and by educational attainment. These aspects of the economically inactive population of Mauritius as at June 1983, are examined below.

3.2 Economically inactive population by age and sex

See Active population by age and sex  
p 27 2 2 5

Of the total population aged 15 and above, the number who were not engaged in any economic activity stood in June 1983 at 279,000 (i.e. 45%). In June 1972, this number stood at 240,000, i.e. 48% of the corresponding population. The slight decrease between 1972 and 1983 in the percentage not economically active among the two sexes is the resultant of a slight increase in inactivity among males and a more sizeable decrease in inactivity among females. While the percentage of economically inactive among males aged 15 and over increased from 17.0 to 18.0, that among females decreased from 79.5 to 72.0. Table 3.1 which shows the distribution of the inactive by age-group and sex in June 1972 and June 1983, sheds some more light on the nature of these changes.

It may be observed from Table 3.1, that between 1972 and 1983, the percentage of inactive males in the age-group 15-19 rose from 35.8 to 38.1. This can probably be explained by an increased propensity within that age group, to pursue studies rather than enter the labour market, to which the introduction of free secondary education in 1976 must have contributed. This explanation seems to be borne out by the increase in school enrolment rates which has taken place between 1972 and 1983. At the ages above 50, inactivity has increased among males, the increase being particularly pronounced in the age-group 60 - 64. Earlier retirement is undoubtedly the major cause of this. Improvement in social security and retirement benefits have probably encouraged earlier retirement but it is also likely that over the years people have grown more conscious of the need to prepare for old age and have increasingly had the opportunity to do so, thus paving the way for earlier retirement. Slight increases in inactivity may also be observed between the ages 35 and 49, but within the age-group 20 - 24, a slight decrease is noticeable.

Among females, it may be observed that in the age-group 15 - 19, unlike the case for males, inactivity did not increase but in fact decreased, in spite of the fact that school enrolment rates among females, as for males, increased between 1972 and 1983. Thus the potential increase in inactivity that could have arisen out of the increased school enrolment rates have been more than offset by increased participation in the labour force.

Table 3.1 - Population not economically active (15+) by age and sex, 1972 & 1983

Age-group (years)	Population not economically active				Inactivity rate			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1972	1983	1972	1983	1972	1983	1972	1983
15 - 19	17,994	21,897	42,941	42,611	35.8	38.1	85.1	75.7
20 - 24	2,166	2,137	30,960	32,022	5.4	4.0	78.0	61.3
25 - 29	600	960	21,544	29,786	2.3	2.1	79.9	66.7
30 - 34	520	923	16,513	26,605	2.5	2.4	76.8	68.8
35 - 39	539	733	15,155	18,681	2.6	2.7	74.0	67.1
40 - 44	602	837	12,785	13,769	3.3	4.2	72.3	67.1
45 - 49	947	1,062	13,251	13,441	4.7	5.5	71.9	63.8
50 - 54	1,210	1,446	9,526	11,566	8.3	9.0	72.1	72.1
55 - 59	1,881	3,059	9,482	13,404	14.9	17.7	76.1	76.5
60 - 64	5,386	9,201	8,350	11,939	58.5	77.5	87.2	94.0
65 +	9,743	16,004	16,938	25,030	78.1	87.9	94.8	97.4
Total 15+	41,588	58,259	197,445	238,854	16.9	18.0	79.5	72.0

The decrease in inactivity and the corresponding increase in activity, however, is not restricted to the age-group 15 - 19, but extends to all five-year age-groups up to the age-groups 45 - 49. Various factors may have contributed to these changes in the perception of the role of women in society leading to increased acceptability of the idea of women at work, increased availability of jobs for females and increased education of females. However, as for males, inactivity in the higher age groups, especially at ages above 60, increased between 1972 and 1983, and may be attributed to the same cause, namely, earlier retirement.

### 3.3 Economically inactive population by sex, age and marital status

See Annex 3.1  
by marital state  
P 31  
2.2.6

Table 3.2 gives the distribution of the economically inactive population aged 15 and above by sex, age and marital status as at June 1983. Among inactive males, 27,624 (i.e. 47%) were single, 25,263 (i.e. 43%) in a union, 1,152 (i.e. 2%) divorced or separated and 4,126 (7%) widowed. It must be noted, however, that the different categories of marital state have got different age distributions. The overall inactivity rates of 19.8 among single males, 14.5 among those in a union, 27.8 among the divorced or separated males and 71.3 among widowed males reflect to a large extent, the different age composition of the various categories of marital state. Thus inactivity is low among males in a union because such males are found predominantly in age groups where activity rates are high. On the other hand inactivity is high among widowed males because such males happen to be mostly in the older age groups where, because of retirement, inactivity is high. It may be observed, however, that within the age-group 25 - 44, the inactivity rate among males in a union is noticeably lower than that among males in other marital states, but this needs to be interpreted with great caution. It could be that males in a union have greater motivation to be economically active, but it could also very well be that males in employment enter into unions more readily and this could account for the observed difference equally well.

Among females aged 15 and above, of the 238,442 who were not economically active, 59,157 (24.8%) were single, 141,363 (59.3%) in a union, 5,427 (2.3%) divorced or separated and 32,495 (13.6%) widowed. As for males, the age distribution of the female population in the different marital states are different and this makes it difficult to interpret the differences in the overall inactivity rates for the different marital conditions. The inactivity rates by functional age-group and marital state however, give a clearer picture. Inactivity rates are high in every functional age-group among those in a union, and in many cases substantially higher than the

Table 3.2- Population not economically active by sex, age and marital status, 1983

Male

Age-group (years)	Population				Not economically active				Inactivity rates			
	Single	In a union	Divorced or Separated	Widowed	Single	In a union	Divorced or Separated	Widowed	Single	In a union	Divorced or Separated	Widowed
15 - 24	103,582	6,738	149	20	23,877	128	4	8	23.1	1.9	2.7	40.0
25 - 44	32,122	96,655	1,753	269	1,851	1,443	109	13	5.9	1.5	6.2	4.8
45 - 64	3,233	57,433	1,717	2,192	1,207	11,932	577	1,032	37.3	20.8	33.6	47.1
65 +	822	13,547	518	3,306	689	11,760	462	3,073	83.8	86.8	99.2	93.0
TOTAL	139,759	174,373	4,137	5,787	27,624	25,263	1,152	4,126	19.8	14.5	27.8	71.3

Table 3.2 (cont'd) - Population not economically active by sex, age, and marital status, 1983

Female

Age-group (years)	Population			Not economically active			Inactivity rates				
	Single	In a union	Divorced or Separated	Single	In a union	Divorced or Separated	Single	In a union	Divorced or Separated	Widowed	
15 - 24	76,000	30,955	1,410	47,183	26,547	702	80	62.1	85.8	49.8	53.3
25 - 44	20,195	99,547	7,380	8,800	75,450	2,586	1,833	43.6	75.8	35.0	40.2
45 - 64	2,685	41,548	3,284	1,704	33,233	1,751	13,588	63.5	80.0	53.3	74.3
65 +	1,627	6,266	396	1,470	6,133	388	16,994	90.4	97.9	98.0	97.7
TOTAL	100,507	178,316	12,470	59,157	141,363	5,427	32,495	58.9	79.3	43.5	80.4

- 45 -

corresponding rates among those in other marital conditions. This probably reflects the important role played by women in rearing children, but is probably also a reflection of the important role of man as the breadwinner. The low inactivity rates of divorced or separated women may indicate that, because of the economic independence conferred by employment, women who have got a job are readier to go to the length of divorce and separation in case their marriages go wrong. The result of this would be a relatively higher activity rate and consequently lower inactivity rate among divorced or separated women. However the low inactivity rates among young widows (under 45 years) suggests that the absence of economic support from husband may well be the major cause for the low inactivity rates within that group as well as among the divorced or separated. The relatively high inactivity rate (74.3) among women aged 45 - 64 is probably due to the heavier component of older and retired women in that marital condition. On the other hand the relatively high inactivity rate (62.1%) among single women aged 15 - 24 compared to divorced or separated women (49.8) and widowed women (53.3) can be explained by the heavier component of students among single women in that age-group. Among single women aged 25 - 44, the relatively low inactivity rate (43.6) compared to the rate among women in a union (75.8) is probably explained in part by the fact that the need for some means of subsistence drives many women in that group into activity. However, it could also be that women in employment have a higher propensity to stay single and this could account partly for the difference. Differences in age structure could also be responsible; It may also be observed that for all marital conditions, the inactivity rates among those aged 25 - 44 is less than among those aged 45 - 64. It is worth noting that, while the component of retired women among the latter age-group may account for the major part of these differences, the greater tendency of women in the younger generation to participate in economic activity may also be playing a role.

#### 3.4 Economically inactive population by inactivity status and sex

Table 3.3 shows the distribution of the economically inactive population aged 15+ by functional categories and sex. It may be noted that among males the main reasons for inactivity were education, 20,950 (i.e. 36.0%) of the inactives being students, and retirement which accounted for 26,383 (45.3%) of the inactive male population. A sizeable number (5,060 i.e. 8.7%) were out of the labour force on account of permanent disability.



Among females, far and away, the largest share of the inactives was made up of **homemakers**, traditionally called housewives, who numbered 199,980 i.e. 83.7% of inactive females aged 15+. It is important to note that any future increase in female activity must be expected to stem mainly from that group, as more and more women join the labour market. Students accounted for 17,695 (i.e. 7.4 %) of inactive females aged 15 and over. Inactivity on account of disability was much less important among females than among males, involving only 2,720 women, a mere 1.1% of the inactive females. [ It is noted that females have lower mortality than males and generally they are better off in health than men in societies with high /life at birth.

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Tables 3.4 and 3.5 show the inactive population by functional categories, age-group and sex for 1972 and 1983. The tables enable study of the changes between these two dates, in the relative importance of the different reasons for inactivity. It may be observed immediately that inactivity for reasons other than education, household duties and retirement are only marginal. The proportion of males aged between 15 and 24 who were inactive because of education has remained practically unchanged between 1972 and 1983. However this apparent inertia stems from the lumping together of the age-groups 15 - 19 and 20 - 24 and conceals a noticeable increase in the proportion of students among males aged 15 - 19 from 31.2% to 34.5%, accompanied by a reduction in the proportion of students among those aged 20 - 24 from 3.2% to 1.9%. Among females aged 15 - 24, the overall participation in education has increased from 12.0% to 16.2%, but this overall increase is made up of a substantial increase in participation from 20.5% to 30.3% among females aged 15 - 19 and a slight decrease from 1.3% to 1.1% among those aged 20 - 24. Involvement in household activities among females aged 15 - 24 has decreased from 68.8% to 51.4%, and therefore increased participation in education cannot account for the whole of the reduced involvement in household work. Clearly this reduction derives in large part from the increased proportion of women aged 15 - 24 joining the ranks of the economically active.

Within the age-group 25 - 44, the main observation of interest is the reduction in the proportion of housewives from 75.0% to 65.9%. This latter reduction is smaller than the corresponding

reduction in the age-group 15 - 24, partly because there is no reduction within the age-group 25 - 44 deriving from increased participation in education, but also possibly, because women of the older generation are less ready to join the ranks of the economically active than younger women.

Within the age-group 45 - 64, the proportion of women declaring themselves as housewives has increased slightly. On the other hand, a slight decrease in the proportion of retired women was registered within the age-group. Both these observations are contrary to expectation and it is possible that there may have been some reporting errors. In particular, some women who should have reported themselves as retired may have declared themselves to be housewives, possibly because many women after retirement become engaged in household duties. The impression of the possibility of reporting errors is even stronger when the distribution by inactivity status of women in the age-group 65+ is examined. Instead of a reduction in the proportion of housewives in that age-group, and an increase in the proportion of retired women, the reverse is observed, the proportion of homemakers rising from 40.1% to 52.3% and that of retired women falling from 47.1% to 39.6%. However the expected changes among males both in the age-group 45 - 64 and 65+ are indeed verified, the proportion of retired men among those aged 45 - 64 rising from 11.2% to 17.4%, and that among those aged 65+ rising from 68.3% to 81.5%.

Table 3.3 - Population 15+ not economically active by functional categories and sex, 1983

Functional categories	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Student	38,645	13.0	20,950	36.0	17,695	7.4
Homemaker	201,197	67.7	1,217	2.1	199,980	83.7
Inmate of an institution	686	0.2	281	0.5	405	0.2
Permanently disabled	7,780	2.6	5,060	8.7	2,720	1.1
Rentier	1,228	0.4	775	1.3	453	0.2
Retired person or pensioner	41,515	14.0	26,383	45.3	15,142	6.3
Other	5,553	1.9	3,200	5.5	2,353	1.0
Not stated	491	0.2	385	0.6	106	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>297,105</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58,251</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>238,854</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3.4 - Population not economically active by functional categories, age-group and sex, 1972

Age-group (years)	Sex	Total population in age- group	Population not economically active															
			Student		Homemaker		Inmate of an Institution		Permanently disabled		Rentier		Retired		Other		Not stated	
			Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
15 - 24	Male	90,376	16,919	18.7	-	-	524	0.6	528	0.6	6	0.0	-	-	2,117	2.3	66	0.1
	Female	90,107	10,825	12.0	62,012	68.8	210	0.2	201	0.2	9	0.0	-	-	588	0.7	56	0.1
25 - 44	Male	86,433	60	0.1	-	-	702	0.8	872	1.0	113	0.1	121	0.1	301	0.3	92	0.1
	Female	86,616	20	0.0	64,924	75.0	302	0.3	325	0.4	86	0.1	75	0.1	154	0.2	111	0.1
45 - 64	Male	56,504	-	-	-	454	0.8	1,716	3.0	468	0.8	6,353	11.2	386	0.7	47	0.1	
	Female	53,688	-	-	35,038	65.3	288	0.5	649	1.2	314	0.6	4,153	7.7	135	0.3	32	0.1
65 +	Male	12,475	-	-	-	183	1.5	509	4.1	378	3.0	8,522	68.3	115	1.2	6	0.0	
	Female	17,864	-	-	7,167	40.1	312	1.7	671	3.8	306	1.7	8,411	47.1	55	0.3	16	0.1

Table 3.5 - Population not economically active by functional categories, age-group and sex, 1983

Age-group (years)	Sex	Total population in age- group	Population not economically active															
			Student		Homemaker		Inmate of an Institution		Permanently disabled		Rentier		Retired		Other		Not stated	
			Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
15 - 24	Male	110,508	20,817	18.8	783	0.7	16	0.0	985	0.9	11	0.0	28	0.0	1,109	1.0	277	0.3
	Female	108,517	17,609	16.2	55,823	51.4	12	0.0	527	0.5	5	0.0	9	0.0	610	0.6	38	0.0
25 - 44	Male	130,845	97	0.1	73	0.1	41	0.0	1,589	1.2	83	0.1	246	0.2	1,269	1.0	55	0.0
	Female	131,694	49	0.0	86,830	65.9	60	0.0	948	0.7	53	0.0	45	0.0	837	0.6	19	0.0
45 - 64	Male	64,603	20	0.0	188	0.3	117	0.2	2,159	3.3	366	0.6	11,262	17.4	611	0.9	45	0.1
	Female	65,811	14	0.0	43,891	66.7	136	0.2	706	1.1	183	0.3	4,918	7.5	478	0.7	24	0.0
65 +	Male	18,214	16	0.1	173	0.9	107	0.6	327	1.8	315	1.7	14,847	81.5	211	1.2	8	0.0
	Female	25,691	23	0.1	13,436	52.3	197	0.8	539	2.1	212	0.8	10,170	39.6	428	1.7	25	0.1

### 3.5 Economically inactive population by education, age and sex

Table 3.6 shows the distribution of the economically inactive population by functional age group and educational attainment, separately for the two sexes for 1983. It must be stressed that educational attainment in that table refers to the highest qualification attained as at the Census date, and the figures tabulated therefore include, especially in the age-group 15 - 24, persons still undergoing education. It must also be remembered that the age-group 45 - 64 includes a large number of retired persons. ) Great care must be taken, not to try to read too much into the table, because there are several factors which combine to give the patterns observed, and it is difficult to extricate the separate influence of each. The effect of the increasing educational attainment of successive generations is present, but it is masked to a certain extent by the grouping of the ages. However a few facts stand out. Inactive males aged 25 - 44, are as expected, few in number. The relatively high proportion of persons with nil educational attainment among these (1956 out of 3,453, i.e. 56.6%) is probably explained by the presence of a sizeable number of handicapped persons within the group, many of whom may have suffered their handicap since early in life and been thus prevented from attending school.

Inactive females within the age-bracket 25 - 44 are of course, larger in number than their male counterparts. Of special interest within this group is the relatively large number of inactive females with educational attainment corresponding to second stage of the second level, i.e. who have completed at least form IV of the secondary cycle. This may be taken to represent to a certain extent, and in a certain sense, a certain amount of wasted formal education. However, it is suspected that there may have been a certain amount of overstatement of educational attainment not only within this age-group but also among other age-groups and not only among females but also among males. This assertion is based on the observation that the number of persons with education preceding the 1st level and the number of those with education up to 1st stage of the secondary level are unrealistically small in relation to the respective next higher level, although it is expected that they should be small because most of those who enter pre-primary education go on to primary education and most of those who enter the 1st stage of the secondary level go on to the 2nd stage. It may be observed, however, that there are few inactive females with education at 3rd level.

Table 3.6 - Population not economically active by sex, functional age group and educational attainment, 1983

Male

Educational attainment	Age-group (years)				
	15 +	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 +
All levels	58,251	24,026	3,453	14,768	16,004
Nil	14,336	1,180	1,956	5,144	6,056
Education preceding 1st level (Pre-primary)	50	3	12	21	14
Education at 1st level (Primary)	20,214 ✓	1,940	1,008	8,547	8,719
Education at 2nd level, 1st stage (Secondary)	2,298	2,260	9	10	19
Education at 2nd level, 2nd stage (Secondary)	20,646 ✓	18,404	394	867	981
Education at 3rd level, 1st stage (Diploma)	399	132	32	105	130
Education at 3rd level, 1st stage (1st University Degree)	194	83	27	42	42
Education at 3rd level, 2nd stage (Post graduate)	51	6	13	13	19
Not definable	63 ✓	18	2	19	24

Table 3.6 (cont'd) - Population not economically active by sex, functional age-group and educational attainment, 1983

Female

Educational attainment	Age-group (years)				
	15 +	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 +
All levels	238,854	74,633	88,841	50,350	25,030
Nil	62,426	3,371	17,733	25,411	15,911
Education preceding 1st level (Pre-primary)	166	42	72	41	11
Education at 1st level (Primary)	117,872	33,894	54,281	22,008	7,689
Education at 2nd level, 1st stage (Secondary)	2,510	2,248	200	40	22
Education at 2nd level, 2nd stage (Secondary)	54,944	34,877	16,120	2,697	1,250
Education at 3rd level, 1st stage (Diploma)	440	99	154	75	112
Education at 3rd level, 1st stage (1st University Degree)	289	61	187	34	7
Education at 3rd level, 2nd stage (Post-graduate)	53	5	40	8	-
Not definable	154	36	54	36	28

Chapter IV

THE EMPLOYED POPULATION

4.1 Introduction

Agriculture which has been the predominant sector of the Mauritian economy, is also the single sector which has provided the largest number of jobs up to the 1970s. At the beginning of this century about 78,000 persons, representing 58% of the working population, were employed in agriculture. In 1972 the number was 70,000, representing 33% of the working population. Although the relative importance of this sector has declined over the years as a result of diversification of the economy, it is still one of the biggest employment generators, ranking second in 1983 and third in 1986. The agricultural sector itself is dominated by a single cash crop, sugar, which currently provides employment to about three quarters of those working in this sector.

The recent efforts at diversification have resulted in a fast expanding manufacturing sector, mainly in the Export Processing Zone, whose capacity to provide jobs almost doubled during the intercensal period 1972-83 and doubled again between 1983 and 1986. Tourism is another sector which has been growing very fast, especially during the last few years. Job opportunities in Government which accounts for 80-90% of employment in Community, Social and Personal Services, have increased substantially over the years and have contributed to a large extent to the 22% increase in this sector. The sectorwise distribution of employment at the 1983 Census was 25% in Community, Social and Personal Services; 24% in Agriculture; 21% in Manufacturing; 11% in Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels, and the remaining 19% in other sectors, as compared to 25%, 33%, 13%, 9% and 20% respectively in 1972. It must be noted however that the profile has changed dramatically since 1983, with Manufacturing occupying the first place and providing roughly 27% of all jobs available in 1986.

The relative importance of sectors which have provided employment to the working population has changed over time partly because of the limited scope for expansion in specific sectors, such as sugar whose market price has been on the decline, and the concerted efforts at developing other sectors considered to be viable, such as manufacturing and tourism. Part of the reason, however, could also be the better education of the population which has tended to increase the expectations and



aspirations of the labour force with a resultant movement away from the traditional agricultural activities to the more attractive office type jobs. Many people, especially women, with some education prefer to work in the newly created manufacturing industries which are perceived to be socially more acceptable than manual labour of the agricultural type. The development of specific industries may also affect the sex distribution of the employed population as has been observed here with the creation of the textile and wearing apparel industries which have not only provided relatively low-wages jobs to females, possibly to the detriment of males, but have even attracted women who would otherwise be inactive into the labour market to compete for jobs. The recent abolition of differential wages for men and women in the Export Processing Zone enterprises has enhanced the chances of male employment in the textile industries and will ultimately lead to a more equitable sex-wise distribution of jobs in the manufacturing sector.

Government is trying to achieve its aim of full employment mainly by encouraging the growth of the manufacturing sector. This almost inevitable change from mainly agricultural to mainly industrial activities needs to be monitored closely to avoid pitfalls and to identify problems in time. Information on the size, structure, education and marital status of the working population are important elements needed for man-power planning and policy making. If the agricultural work force is relatively old and young educated workers are attracted towards non-agricultural jobs then manpower shortage is bound to affect agricultural production. New industries giving preference to young women willing to work for low wages may generate a large number of jobs, but they will bypass the unemployment problem among unskilled males if Government is not forthcoming with appropriate incentives or disincentives before the approval of projects. The labour force in Mauritius is relatively well-educated but the scarcity of technical and management skills may result in low productivity unless facilities for technical training go hand in hand with industrialisation. Just as better education has contributed to dissatisfaction with agricultural jobs, similarly a time may come when the low wages and limited prospects for self-advancement currently prevailing in the manufacturing sector may cause disillusionment. More sophisticated industries may need to be promoted as an answer to the higher expectations of a better educated labour force, but then the

shortage of skilled manpower may act as a drawback unless education and training are geared to the labour market. Marital status is a factor that can act both as an incentive and a deterrent to join the labour force especially among females. The social attitude tending to restrict the role of the woman to the home is changing and the aspiration for a better economic situation may encourage more and more married women to continue to stay in the labour force. This tendency may be accentuated in future by the increased ability to control and reduce fertility and also by possible development of the part-time sector which may be more attractive to married women than full-time work. Employment also depends on the location of industries and enterprises and the availability of good and adequate transport facilities. A concentration of such industries in a few sites may be desirable for the provision of infrastructure facilities, but it may not lead to an optimum distribution of employment opportunities.

The present chapter therefore takes stock of the situation as regards the characteristics of the working population at the 1983 Census. Wherever possible comparisons are made with the 1972 Census to see if it is possible to identify any general trends. However, because of underreporting of employment at the 1983 Census, the findings need to be treated with some caution. Adjustments to the census data are discussed in Chapter 6.

#### 4.2 Employment by age and sex

The number of persons reported to be employed increased by 40,000 from 213,000 at the 1972 Census to 253,000 at the 1983 Census. During the same period the labour force increased by 104,000 from 255,000 to 359,000, which implies a decrease in the employment rate, from 84% in 1972 to 70% in 1983. This decrease in employment rate could be due to one or more of several reasons : failure of employment creation to keep pace with growth of the labour force, with consequent increase in the unemployment rate; possible under-reporting of employment at the 1983 Census with or without over-reporting of employment at the 1972 Census. Given that the actual increase in employment in large establishments only was about 54,000 between 1972 and 1983, and the fact that the 1972 Census data were consistent with other available data, under-reporting of employment at the 1983 Census seems a very likely possibility.

Table 1. Population by age-group and sex - 1972, 1983

Age-group (years)	1 9 7 2		1 9 8 3		Both sexes
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
15 - 19	14,292	4,034	6,402	5,067	13,469
20 - 24	27,929	6,494	22,551	10,681	33,232
25 - 29	23,279	4,795	32,941	11,338	44,279
30 - 34	19,536	4,616	32,975	10,028	43,003
35 - 39	19,323	5,062	23,749	8,036	31,785
40 - 44	16,960	4,729	17,429	6,255	23,684
45 - 49	18,417	5,060	16,583	5,733	22,316
50 - 54	12,773	3,603	13,470	4,300	17,770
55 - 59	10,322	2,927	13,161	4,009	17,170
60 - 64	3,715	1,201	2,587	745	3,332
65 - 69	1,732	574	1,314	384	1,698
70 - 74	649	235	571	161	732
75+	239	99	261	92	353
Total	169,229	43,429	195,694	69,829	252,825

Male employment increased by only 17,000 (from 169,000 in 1972 to 186,000 in 1983) as compared to 23,000 (from 44,000 to 67,000) for females probably because job creation was concentrated mainly in the textile and garments industries which attract a relatively high proportion of female labour. The percentage of the labour force that was employed declined from 83% to 70% for males and from 86% to 72% for females.

The age-wise distribution of employment given in Table 4.1 indicates that the proportion of young persons aged 15-24 years among the employed has declined from 25% in 1972 to 18% in 1983 whilst the proportion aged 60 and above has declined from 4% to 2%. Apart from changes in age-structure, better education opportunities for the young, and better preparation for retirement coupled with better social benefits in the case of the old, may have contributed to these changes. If the two sexes are considered separately it is observed that for those aged 60 and above, the declines have occurred for both males and females, from 4% to 2% for males and from 5% to 2% for females. As regards those aged 15-24, males show a decline from 25% to 17%, whilst no change is observed for females, the percentage remaining at 24% in both 1972 and 1983, probably because the decline due to improved school enrolment was offset by higher participation of young women in employment as a result of the increase in employment opportunities for women in the Export Processing Zone enterprises.

#### 4.3 Employment by marital status, age and sex

Among the 186,000 employed males in 1983, 27% were single, 71% were in a union, 1% divorced or separated and 1% widowed (Table 4.2). This pattern is explained partly by the varying age-structure of the population in the different marital states. The single category would consist of a relatively young population with a large proportion of students and also new entrants to the labour market still in search of a first job; hence it would account for a relatively small proportion of the employed as compared to the category of persons who are married. The widowed population would be concentrated at the older ages with a high proportion of retired, and would therefore contribute very small numbers to the employed labour force. The contribution of the divorced and separated is also small, but here the small numbers themselves would be a more important explanatory factor than age-structure peculiarities.

Table 4.2 - Employed population aged 15 years and over by marital status, age-group and sex, 1972, 1983

Age-group (years)	1 9 7 2					1 9 8 3				
	Single	In a union	Divorced or separated	Widowed	Total	Single	In a union	Divorced or separated	Widowed	Total
<u>Male</u>										
15 - 24	36,297	5,784	122	14	42,217	26,454	4,427	61	6	30,948
25 - 29	9,527	13,500	214	35	23,276	14,010	18,665	240	25	32,940
30 - 44	5,317	49,153	1,023	333	55,826	7,174	65,877	912	184	74,147
45 - 64	1,732	40,645	1,226	1,617	45,220	1,592	42,238	917	1,048	45,795
65+	128	2,101	63	378	2,670	116	1,746	57	227	2,146
Total	53,001	111,183	2,648	2,377	169,209	49,346	132,953	2,187	1,490	185,976
%	31	66	2	1	100	27	71	1	1	100
<u>Female</u>										
15 - 24	8,486	1,533	461	48	10,528	12,123	3,117	391	44	15,675
25 - 29	1,541	2,558	576	120	4,795	4,341	6,036	737	151	11,265
30 - 44	1,261	9,637	1,993	1,513	14,404	3,531	15,476	3,044	2,102	24,153
45 - 64	830	6,308	1,224	4,427	12,789	787	8,054	1,409	4,475	14,725
65+	130	190	37	550	907	104	128	35	367	634
Total	12,248	20,226	4,291	6,658	43,423	20,886	32,811	5,616	7,139	66,452
%	28	47	10	15	100	31	49	9	11	100

Among employed women, of whom there were 66,500 in 1983, 31% were single, 49% were in a union, 9% divorced or separated and 11% widowed. The fact that many married women may opt for, or be forced into, household activities would explain the smaller proportion of employed women who are in a union as compared to men. Thus the higher percentages observed for single, divorced or separated, and widowed, are partly the result of the low percentage for those in a union, since all the figures must add up to 100. However, part of the explanation for the single category could also be that girls stay in education institutions for a shorter period than boys and are therefore more readily available for employment. Furthermore better employment opportunities have been made available, particularly for females, in the manufacturing industries of the EPZ; young, unmarried women free from family responsibilities would be in the best position to avail themselves of these opportunities. The relatively large percentage of employed women who were widowed is attributable, partly at least, to better life expectation of women, resulting in a larger number of employed wives outliving their husbands.

Comparison of the 1983 data with the 1972 data is made difficult by substantial under-reporting of employment at the more recent census and also by the change in the age-structure of the population. However it can still be noted that there has been a decline between 1972 and 1983 in the proportion of employed males who were single, probably because of longer time spent in education. For females any decline due to the same cause seems to have been more than compensated for by an increase in employment of single women as a result of creation of job opportunities in the manufacturing sector. The proportion of employed who were divorced or separated, or widowed, has also declined to a slight extent for males, and more importantly for females, probably due to better provision for such emergencies.

#### 4.4: Employment by educational attainment

Table 4.3 shows for each sex, the percentage distribution of the employed population by educational attainment for 1972 and 1983. The distribution is shown not only for all ages but for some broad age-groups as well. It must be stated that the categories used for educational attainment are very broad and moreover do not imply that the persons in any given

Table 4.3 - Percentage distribution of employed population by educational attainment, age-group and sex - 1972, 1983

Educational attainment	1 9 7 2				1 9 8 3					
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All ages 15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All ages 15+
<u>Male</u>										
Nil	6	15	29	40	17	2	6	22	22	9
Primary	60	60	63	49	61	48	49	63	61	52
Secondary	33	22	6	8	20	49	39	12	13	34
Tertiary	1	3	2	3	2	1	6	3	4	5
<u>Female</u>										
Nil	14	42	60	50	40	3	20	54	40	24
Primary	46	36	33	41	36	46	39	35	51	40
Secondary	39	20	6	8	20	50	34	10	8	32
Tertiary	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	4

category have all completed the whole cycle; for example, the secondary education category includes all persons with some secondary education.

It is observed that the educational level of the working population has increased between 1972 and 1983 for both males and females. Generally speaking the percentage of employed males with no education or only primary education is declining whilst the percentage having some secondary or tertiary education is on the increase. For females in employment the percentage with no education is decreasing whilst the proportion with either primary or secondary or tertiary education is on the increase. With the recent increase in facilities for education it would be expected that the proportion of employed females with primary education only would show a decline as for males. The fact that the proportion shows a slight increase is an indication that many relatively older women with little schooling may have joined the working population between 1972 and 1983.

If the percentages in the age-group 15-24 are considered it may be deduced that employed females are better qualified than employed males, although the gap is narrowing. For instance the percentage with some secondary education in 1972 was 33 for males and 39 for females; in 1983 the figure for males was 49% and that for females 50%. However, these percentages should be treated with caution, firstly because most males, whether educated or not, would be interested in work whereas among females those with some education would be more interested than others. Secondly, girls may stop secondary school earlier than boys so that although the percentage of employed women with secondary education may be higher than for males, their level of education need not necessarily be higher.

#### 4.5 Employment by employment status and sex

Table 4.4 shows the employed population by employment status and sex for 1972 and 1983. The figures show that between the two census years, the "self-employed" increased by 24% and "employees" by 19% whereas the remaining main category of "unpaid family workers" declined by 7%. The reason for the decline in the last employment status category could be that this type of worker is on the wane or that it may have been relatively more under-reported than the other two categories. If the two



Table 3.4 - Employed population aged 15 years and over by employment status and sex - 1972, 1983

Employment status	1 9 7 2			1 9 8 3		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Self-employed	26,159	22,581	3,578	32,338	28,257	4,081
(a) with employees	7,857	7,356	501	7,754	7,071	683
(b) without employees	18,302	15,225	3,077	24,584	21,186	3,398
Employee	183,651	145,089	38,562	218,131	156,466	61,665
(a) paid by month	74,605	53,993	20,612	142,946	109,051	33,895
(b) paid by day, week, job <sup>1/</sup>	109,046	91,096	17,970	75,185	47,415	27,770
Unpaid family worker	2,243	1,150	1,093	2,076	1,067	1,009
Not stated	776	516	250	278	204	74
Total in employment	212,829	169,336	43,503	252,823	185,994	66,829

<sup>1/</sup> includes apprentice

sexes are considered together it is observed that these changes have not much affected the relative share of the main employment status categories from one census year to the other. In fact the share of the "self-employed" increased slightly from 12% in 1972 to 13% in 1983, whereas that of "employees" stayed at around 36% over the 11 years.

The sex-wise breakdown indicates that the changes have not always affected men and women in the same way or to the same extent. Male self-employed with employees decreased by 4% whereas females increased by 36%. The apparent stagnation of male self-employed with employees could be due to relatively more under-reporting by males within this category. Although the 36% increase for women may not be important given the small numbers involved, it does give an indication of greater enterprising spirit among women. Self-employment without employees seems to have increased more among males (39%) than among females (10%). The explanation could be that the types of economic activities providing self-employment are changing over the years from the mainly traditional, own-consumption oriented agricultural type to types more in line with industrialisation and modernisation which tend to give more importance to activities such as manufacturing, trade and transport. Naturally it is the women who stand to lose relatively more than the men, who, because of better education and opportunities are better equipped to take advantage of the changes. A second reason could be that women may be preferring paid employment in the manufacturing industries to self-employment in traditional household or agricultural enterprises. Yet a third reason could be that men who are traditionally regarded as breadwinners are more affected by the unemployment problem and may be forced into informal self-employment more than women. However there is also the possibility that there was relatively more under-reporting among females in 1983 because of difficulties in drawing the line between non-economic household duties and self-employment.

As regards employees "paid by the month" their numbers increased by 102% for males, 64% for females, and 92% for the two sexes taken together. The share of employees "paid by the month" among the employed, it will be noted, has also increased from 35% to 57%.

One of the main reasons for the increase in the number and share of of monthly paid employees is the change in status which has occurred among workers in the sugar industry. In fact the ratio of monthly to daily paid employees in large agricultural establishments cultivating sugar cane increased from about 1 to 5 in 1972 to 3 to 1 in 1983. However while the number of employees "paid by day, week, job" decreased by 48% among males, it increased among females by 55%. The effect of this was that while the share of employees "paid by day, week, job" among employed males dropped from 54% to 25%, among females it remained constant at 41%. The main reason why the proportion of employed women paid by day, week or job continued to be high is that most of the jobs created in the manufacturing industries of the Export Processing Zone were and still are on daily rates of pay. In 1983 only 16% of jobs in textiles and wearing apparel (except footwear) were monthly paid.

Once again it is repeated that the above observations must be treated with caution in view of the underreporting of employment in 1983, which would affect some employment status categories more than others. For example the Bi-annual survey of Employment and Earnings, which covers large establishments only, showed 142,000 monthly paid and 51,000 daily paid employees in 1983 against the census figures of 143,000 and 75,000 respectively for the whole country.

#### 4.6 Employment by industry and sex

Table 4.5 shows the sex-wise evolution of employment in the different major industrial sectors between the Censuses of 1972 and 1983. The under-reporting of employment at the 1983 Census requires that some caution be exercised in interpreting the data especially since it is expected that the under-reporting would be affecting some sectors more than others. The point that immediately stands out is that employment has increased in all sectors with the exception of Agriculture and Construction which show decreases of about 8,000 and 1,000 respectively. In fact the share of the primary sector (Industrial Divisions 1 & 2)

Table 4.5 - Employed population aged 15 years and over by major industrial division and sex - 1972, 1983

Major Industrial Division	1 9 7 2			1 9 8 3		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	70,077	53,821	16,256	61,787	46,313	15,474
2. Mining and Quarrying	121	93	28	249	167	82
3. Manufacturing	28,296	23,882	4,414	53,355	33,071	20,284
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	3,145	3,056	89	4,054	3,923	131
5. Construction	20,451	20,305	146	19,219	18,968	251
6. Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	20,297	17,421	2,876	27,069	21,822	5,247
7. Transport, Storage and Communication	14,131	13,753	378	15,926	15,228	698
8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	2,746	2,229	517	6,472	4,867	1,605
9. Community, Social and Personal Services	52,672	34,120	18,552	64,468	41,458	23,010
0. Activities not adequately defined	909	656	253	224	177	47
All industrial divisions	212,839	169,336	43,503	252,823	185,994	66,829

has declined from 33% in 1972 to 24% in 1983, to the advantage of both the secondary (Divisions 3 and 5) and tertiary (Divisions 4, 6-9, 0) sectors. The share of the secondary sector increased from 23% in 1972 to 29% in 1983 whilst that of the tertiary sector rose by a lesser amount from 44% to 47%. In spite of this change, which is due mainly to the creation of textile based industries during the intercensal period, agriculture is still the second most important employment generator after "Community, Social and Personal Services" which include the bulk of persons employed in the public sector.

If the two sexes are considered separately, then the picture does not look the same. For males, the decline in the primary sector (from 32% to 25%) is accompanied by increases in both the secondary sector (from 26 to 28%) and the tertiary sector (from 42 to 47%). For females, on the other hand, the decline in the primary sector (from 37 to 23%) is accompanied by a massive increase in the secondary sector (from 10 to 31%) and a decrease in the tertiary sector (from 53 to 46%). The reason for this pattern of change is that the employment opportunities created by such industrialisation as took place between 1972 and 1983 were in favour of women, a large number of whom may have moved from inactivity or domestic service to manufacturing. Consequently, for males the 1983 sectorwise profile of employment is broadly the same as in 1972: Agriculture still provided the largest number (25%) of employment in spite of a decrease in both absolute and relative terms; Community, Social and Personal Services came second (22%) and Manufacturing (18%) was third. For females in 1983 the first place was still occupied by Services although with a smaller share of employment (34% against 43% in 1972). Manufacturing came second (30%) and Agriculture third (23%) whereas in 1972 Agriculture was second (37%) and Manufacturing (10%) a relatively long distance away at the third place.

#### 4.7 Employment by occupation and sex

Table 4.6 which shows the 1972 and 1983 employed population by major occupation group and sex needs to be treated with the same caution as was required with the breakdown by industry because of the likelihood of selectivity in the under-reporting of employment. As expected from the analysis by industry it is observed that there has been an increase

Table 4.6 - Employed population aged 15 years and over by major occupational group and sex - 1972, 1983

Major Occupational Group	1 9 7 2			1 9 8 3		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
0/1. Professional, Technical and Related Workers	13,366	8,470	4,896	22,278	13,602	8,676
2. Administrative and Managerial Workers	1,206	1,129	77	2,483	2,259	224
3. Clerical and Related Workers	14,699	11,780	2,919	26,618	18,373	8,245
4. Sales Workers	15,607	13,560	2,047	18,368	15,259	3,109
5. Service Workers	24,067	11,718	12,349	23,186	16,216	11,970
6. Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Workers, Fishermen and Hunters	68,281	51,891	16,390	58,800	43,224	15,576
7/8/9. Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers	74,676	70,108	4,568	95,838	76,868	18,970
10. Workers not classifiable by occupation	937	680	257	252	193	59
All occupational groups	212,839	169,336	43,503	252,823	185,994	66,829

between 1972 and 1983 in all occupational groups, except Agricultural occupations which have decreased by 9,500. The largest increase (21,200) has occurred among Production workers mainly as a result of industrialisation. Next come Clerical workers with an increase of 11,900 followed by the Professional and Technical group which has grown by 8,900. Thus whilst the percentage of the employed population engaged in agricultural and related occupations declined from 32% in 1972 to 23% in 1983, the corresponding percentage for clerical and related workers rose from 7 to almost 11% and that for production and related workers from 35 to 38%. The relative share of the other occupational groups did not change very much.

The change in the occupational distribution by sex again shows the effect of an industrialisation process which has favoured employment creation mainly for females. The percentage of employed males engaged in production and related work has remained constant (41%), and the decline from 31% in 1972 to 23% in 1983 observed for agricultural occupations is compensated for by increases in the professional and technical group (from 5% to 7%), the clerical group (from 7 to 10%) and the service workers group (from 7 to 9%) .

For females, the large increase from 11 to 28% in the category of production and related workers has occurred to the detriment mainly of the agricultural workers group whose share has declined from 36% to 23% , and the service workers group which showed a decline from 28% to 18% . It is probable that the manufacturing industries took a large number of women who had, or would otherwise have found employment in private domestic service. It is interesting to note that the proportion of employed women with a professional or technical job increased from 11% in 1972 to 13% in 1983.

#### 4.8 Household level employment

The number of economically active persons in a household is related to the size of the household of which the active persons are members. It is expected that the propensity for economic activity, or the chance of a person in a household being active, would start

with a relatively small figure for one person households, the majority of which would consist of inactive old age pensioners, increase to a peak for 2 or 3 person households dominated by working age adults, then decrease continuously with household size as a result of the presence of more and more inactive members, in particular children. The same general pattern applies also to the employed population when related to household size. Hence if data are available on economic activity and employment at the household level, then their quality can be assessed by comparing the observed pattern of variation with what is expected. It may be possible for instance to check on the reported level of employment as against the reported numbers who are economically active, naturally taking into account the peculiarities of the country being studied. Such household level data from the 1983 census have been correctly tabulated only for persons in employment and not for all active persons. However, in spite of this limitation useful information can still be extracted from the employment data alone.

Table 4.7 shows the number of households and the number of persons employed, by size of household, together with the average number of persons employed.

Table 4.7 - Employment by household size

<u>Household Size</u>	<u>Number of households</u>	<u>Number employed</u>	<u>Average number employed</u>	<u>Propensity for employment<sup>a/</sup></u>
1	11,934	4,131	.346	.346
2	20,030	14,939	.746	.373
3	29,453	30,056	1.020	.340
4	37,674	43,602	1.157	.289
5	33,203	42,511	1.280	.256
6	25,089	36,454	1.453	.242
7	17,183	28,365	1.651	.236
8	10,552	19,719	1.869	.234
9	6,443	13,353	2.073	.230
10+	8,091	20,489	2.532	.230
Total	199,712	253,624	1.270	

<sup>a/</sup> Propensity is defined as ratio of average number employed to household size.

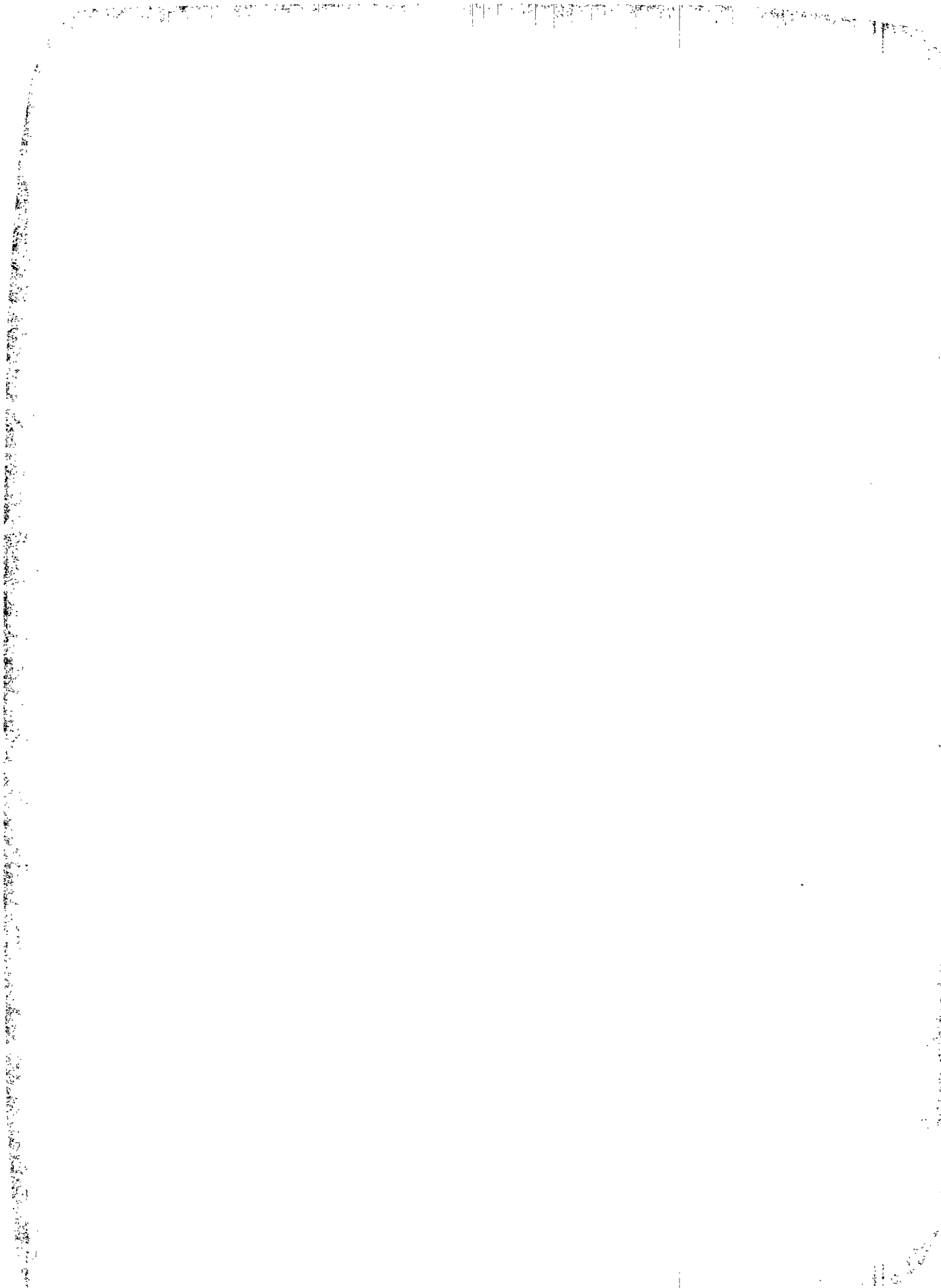


The average number of persons employed in a household is affected by the size of the household, and the rate shows, as it should, a continuous increase from 0.35 for one-person households to 2.53 for households of size ten and above. In order to get the probability of a person in a household being employed, it is necessary to divide the average number employed by the size of household. The results are shown in the last column of the table. The figures can also be interpreted as the average number employed standardized for household size i.e. per member of household.

It is observed that the propensity for employment increases from 0.346 for household size 1 to a peak of 0.373 for size 2, then declines continuously as expected with increasing household size. However, although the decline from one household size to the next looks reasonable for households of sizes 3, 4 and 5, the declines for subsequent sizes are so small as to make the chances almost constant. As explained earlier a faster decline would be expected to occur with increasing household size because the probability of a person being employed would tend to decrease as the household size increases with the coming of more and more inactive children. But it is also possible that the larger households in fact have a larger number of employed members as a result of the older children entering economic activity whilst continuing to live with their parents. In such a case, the observed pattern, although different from that in other developing countries would be the true one for this country. It is unfortunate that household data on economic activity is not available to shed further light on the problem. But the fact that unemployment seems to be over-reported at the census would tend to throw doubt on the hypothesis that the observed pattern is the true one. In fact if unemployment is over-reported to some extent at the expense of employment then not only the observed pattern is questionable but even the observed levels as well.

If the peak of 0.373 for size 2 and the level of 0.230 for size 9 are taken to be correct, then interpolating exponentially between these two points and working backwards from the resulting probabilities gives an estimate of employment which is at least 24,000 more

than the enumerated figure. However if we take that even the value at household size 9 is low and should be higher, then the additional number could be much higher than 24,000. Hence, although the household data on employment may be neither sufficient nor reliable enough to allow detailed analysis they are sufficient to support the hypothesis of some 20,000 to 35,000 employed being reported as unemployed or inactive.



## Chapter V

THE UNEMPLOYED POPULATION5.1 Introduction

Not everyone in a country is engaged in activities which are termed as 'economic'. Some of them are too young or too old to participate whereas there quite a few having other activities like studying or taking care of the family. Also those sick or otherwise physically unable to take part in economic pursuits may find themselves in the 'inactive' group. These various groups are socially and culturally recognised and their 'inactivity' is considered as normal. However, through one reason or other, there are people who are physically and otherwise able and willing to participate in economic pursuits, but who are precluded from it because there are not enough jobs of the 'right type'. These people who are looking for an opening are termed as the 'unemployed'. A large number of them will be usually those who have just attained the age of entry into labour force (say age 12 or above) and may have just finished some education or training. These are 'first job seekers'. But there may be others, who may have left a job due to one reason or the other and be looking for one. The latter type known as 'unemployed who worked before' may have a different profile and problems from the 'first job seekers'. In any case, unemployment is not only a personal frustrating and demoralising episode for the individual but it is a catastrophe and tragedy for the family as well. For the policy maker and administrator, both of these groups have potential political, social and economic ramifications and therefore calls for remedial actions to alleviate the situation.

Some amount of unemployment is bound to occur even when full employment conditions are achieved as there always will be new entrants looking for jobs but studying the labour market and others changing from one job to another. The problem becomes serious when the unemployment situation goes much beyond such marginal 'frictional unemployment' and becomes a massive one involving a large number of persons of whom many may have large families also to support and the waiting period unduly long.

In addition to studying the 'unemployed' it is also necessary to find out the causes of such unemployment and implement actions to modify the situation.

The latest development plan (1984-86)<sup>1/</sup> reiterates the fact which has been in every consideration of planning in Mauritius that "our main resource is our people. It is on their ability, attitudes and skills that the nation's future well being must be based".

<sup>1/</sup> 1984-86 development plan, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Port Louis, 1985

It is known that Mauritius lacks mineral resources and other raw materials, is quite far away and out of the way from major markets and is quite small in size to take advantage of economies of scale. Under such circumstances the main competitive assets include a well educated, bilingual (English and French), motivated and disciplined population with relatively low wages and high productivity in comparison with other countries with a similar level of development.

Even though the population size in the country is quite small, the problem of accelerated and high rates of growth was felt even before independence. This resulted in a high dependency ratio necessitating huge investments of scarce capital in much needed social infrastructure at the cost of productive sectors of the economy. Thus the attention of the government was focussed on the twin factors of controlling the run away population growth and creating adequate employment opportunities to absorb fruitfully the swelling workforce. It is reported that in the late sixties more than 20% of the labour force was either wholly unemployed or engaged in part time employment on occupations which did not yield adequate incomes. A two phased rural development and employment intensive programme to relieve unemployment and improve quality of life in rural areas generally was launched. The first phase 'Travail Pour Tous Programme'; (TPT); was launched in 1971. The 1971-75 plan set out as its main objectives the creation of productive employment, steady and viable economic growth and more equitable distribution of income.

The creation of EPZ certainly alleviated the unemployment problem but at the same time it also absorbed quite a large number of females who may have otherwise been content as housewives i.e. as 'inactive' in the economic sense of the term. Jobs thus created did not very much alleviate the male unemployment problem, but perhaps because large number of females, who otherwise would have been inactive, got employment, this may have had a beneficial effect on many households and improved their economic situations.

Again it is recognised that side by side with unemployment, there is shortage of labour not only in the highly skilled occupations but also in agricultural operations requiring manual labour. In this connection, the phenomenon observed in other developing countries, viz, the aversion of the 'so called educated' persons to manual labour, has also been noted. Thus the dimension of the unemployment problem is such that there is need for reorientation of the education sector.

Another facet of the problem is the active search for jobs by a large number of young females with primary or higher education who in the past may have considered it as their aim and ambition in life to marry and settle down to family life.

As mentioned earlier, the human resources of the country is its main asset and government is very much interested to ensure that this precious asset is fully and fruitfully employed. Therefore any information and details on the size, structure, composition and other characteristics of the unemployed is useful for monitoring appropriate action programmes.

## 5.2 Unemployed population by age and sex

In the 1972 census, 41,782 persons (34,676 males and 7,106 females) were reported as unemployed giving an unemployment rate of 17% for males and 14% for females with a sex ratio of 488 males per 100 females. First job seekers constituted 81% of male and 88% of female unemployed. Around that time, the registered unemployed amounted to 39,000 (32,000 male and 7,000 female). It is known that registration figures are affected by both exclusion of those who even though unemployed may not have registered their names with the agency and the inclusion of persons who are actually employed but registering themselves as unemployed in the hope of getting better jobs or assistance. Whether it is an over or under estimate is not known.

As mentioned earlier, many jobs were created in the EPZ, in tourism and in other sectors but due to large increase in the population and especially among the youth, the number of vacancies did not match with the number of aspirants.

In the 1983 census the number of reported cases of 'unemployed' jumped to 105,955 of whom 79,925 (75%) were males with sex ratio 307. With a labour force reported as 358,778, the unemployment rate works out as 29.5% (30.0% for male and 28.0% for female). In fact, registered unemployed at that period was 73,112 which itself has been considered as on the high side as many were suspected to have registered in the employment agencies in anticipation of some benefits. A sample survey conducted in 1981 revealed that 32.4% of registered unemployed had worked for at least one day during a reference period of two weeks preceding the date of interview.

Table 5.1 gives the age distribution of the unemployed from which it is clear that the vast majority are the young below 25 years of age. However, there are a sizeable number of those beyond age 35 or 40 which implies that these persons may be married and having families to support.

Table 5.1 - Unemployed population aged 15 years and above by age-group and sex - 1983

Age-group	Unemployed			First Job Seekers	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
15 - 19	35,754	27,138	8,616	25,621	8,237
20 - 24	37,911	28,391	9,520	23,225	8,691
25 - 29	14,360	10,807	3,553	7,366	4,284
30 - 34	7,377	5,332	2,045		
35 - 39	3,583	2,473	1,110	755	945
40 - 44	2,174	1,686	488		
45 - 49	2,016	1,640	376	322	196
50 - 54	1,416	1,243	173		
55 - 59	1,165	1,061	104	96	28
60 - 64	111	90	21		
65 - 69	55	47	8	15	15
70 - 74	17	10	7		
75 +	16	7	9		
All ages	105,955	79,925	26,030	57,400	22,396

Table 5.2 - Unemployed population aged 15 years and above by marital status and sex - 1983

Marital status	Both sexes	Male	Female
Single	82,354	62,789	19,565
In a union	20,298	16,157	4,142
Divorced/separated	2,256	801	1,455
Widowed	902	168	734
Other	144	10	134
Total 15 +	105,955	79,925	26,030

As compared with 1972 it seems that the proportion of youths among the unemployed has decreased from around 80% in 1972 to 70% in 1983.

Among these unemployed, 57,400 males and 22,396 females reported themselves as seeking work for the first time i.e. a total of 79,796 out of the 105,955 unemployed giving a proportion of 0.75 with sex ratio of 256 males per 100 females. Out of these, 48,846 males and 16,928 females were less than 25 years of age i.e. 82% were youths looking for their first job. This also indicates that around 9,000 males and 5,000 females aged 25 years and above were looking for their first job, which seems too large.

From table 5.1 it can be noted that most of the youths are first job seekers (94% among males and 96% among females aged 15 - 19 and 82% among males and 91% among females aged 20 - 24).

### 5.3 Unemployment by marital status and sex

Among the large number reported as unemployed, it is important to probe into how many are single or married so that the dimension of the socio economic problem can be gauged. In 1972, 87% of the male and 83% of female unemployed were single and only 12% male and 9% female were in a union. In 1983 (Table 5.2) the corresponding percentages were 79, 75, 20 and 16 respectively. Thus we note that a larger proportion of unemployed are in a union in 1983 than in 1972 accentuating the magnitude of the problem.

### 5.4 Unemployment by educational attainment and sex

In 1972 out of the first job seekers there were only 6% male and female each who had no education. Most of them had primary or secondary education : 57% male, 47% female had primary and 37% male and 46% female had secondary education. This was different in the case of unemployed persons who had worked before (17% males and 32% females had no education; 66% male and 46% female had primary and 17% male and 21% female had secondary education).

In 1983 (Table 5.3) only 4% of males and 7% of females unemployed were with no education whereas 51% of males and 36% of females had primary and 44% of males and 55% of females had secondary education. The education profile of the unemployed has changed considerably over the period. This is due to greater spread of primary and secondary education particularly after 1977 when secondary education became free. As mentioned earlier, females certainly have improved their level of education and at the same time their horizon also seems to have widened in terms of pursuit of economic opportunities.



Table 5.3 - Unemployed population aged 15 years and above by educational attainment and sex, 1983

Educational attainment	Both sexes	Male	Female
Nil	5,166	3,316	1,850
Education preceding 1st level (Pre-primary)	72	57	15
Education at 1st level (Primary)	49,913	40,519	9,394
Education at 2nd level, 1st stage (Secondary education, Form I to III)	426	334	92
Education at 2nd level, 2nd stage (Secondary education, Form IV to VI)	48,650	34,492	14,158
Education at 3rd level, 1st stage (Diploma/1st University degree)	1,567	1,094	473
Education at 3rd level, 2nd stage (Post-graduate)	127	88	39
Not stated	34	25	9
T O T A L	105,955	79,925	26,030

It can be noted that unemployed females are relatively more among the better qualified than males. In fact, with the creation of EPZ, employment opportunities are available mostly to females with education up to primary level as the type of work expected is of manual and mechanical type rather than of intellectual type, requiring more of manual skill, dexterity and precision. Again most females with secondary education are reluctant to accept such manual jobs but at the same time they have become more and more interested and willing to work outside their homes, in offices and establishments. Thus unemployment among females is more acute among educated who are searching for white collar jobs which are not many.

#### 5.5 Unemployment by geographical district and sex

The distribution of population, the labour force and employment opportunities are not uniform over space in the island. There are several districts and localities with very high population concentration and also clustering of industries, enterprises and other employment opportunities. The five municipalities because of their strategic locations and available facilities and amenities have attracted most of the industries, trade, commerce, schools, hospitals, banks, and other establishments and hence people tend to prefer to stay in these areas whereas districts like Flacq, Savanne, Grand Port or Rivière du Rempart with very few of these enterprises naturally have less opportunities for employment and as a result such places tend not only to attract less and less people, they may be even sending people out into the better endowed localities.

Population tend to find their equilibrium but in the process it may so happen that soon it may reach a saturation point i.e. the flocking of people to perceived better opportunity areas may soon result in such areas being flooded by job aspirants with ensuing actual unemployment. At the same time, there is a minimum population size and density required for many types of activities to function efficiently. For instance, location of schools, hospitals, trade, industry etc. all require a minimum population within reasonable distance in order to utilise and service them. Depleting populations would thus result in most of these enterprises to move to areas where they could be carried out more efficiently. Thus the vicious circle of out migration resulting in facilities and amenities being not viable and hence moving out and setting off another chain of out migration is well documented.

The prime consideration in location of most employment creating enterprises is profit. Since such enterprises will then tend to cluster in certain areas to the detriment of other areas and cause disruption of housing, transportation, energy, water, environment and other aspects including the population, it is within the policy options of government to make designated areas more or less attractive for establishment of the enterprises by suitable incentives or disincentives and other measures.

In 1983 out of around 253,000 persons employed, Port Louis and Plaines Wilhems which contains the 5 municipalities had around 49% even though their population was only around 45%. This indicates that opportunities are slightly higher in these areas. At the same time, out of the reported 106,000 unemployed, the 2 districts had 45% i.e. similar to its population size. Actually Table 5.4 shows that whereas Port Louis had a slightly higher proportion of its labour force unemployed, Plaines Wilhems had a much lower proportion (actually the lowest value among all districts). At the same time Rivière du Rempart had 7.3% of the employed, 8.6% of the unemployed and 8.4% of the population, and reported the highest unemployment rate. Black River grew at the highest rate (3.2% p.a.) during 1972-83 even inspite of reporting quite large unemployment and much lower rates of employment opportunities. It is noted that Black River had during the same period the highest growth rate of housing units (3.3% p.a.) which was even higher than growth of population. It is reported that many people from Port Louis and perhaps other areas shifted to Black River because of availability of relatively cheaper residential land, knowing full well that inspite of dearth of local facilities, amenities and opportunities they could still enjoy such necessities from neighbouring Port Louis and Plaines Wilhems because of transportation and communication facilities.

Table 5.4 - Unemployed population aged 15 years and above by geographical district and sex, 1983

Geographical district	Number unemployed			Labour force			% unemployed		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
	Port Louis	11,308	3,540	14,848	37,482	12,718	50,200	30.2	27.8
Pamplemousses	7,524	2,624	10,148	24,274	7,236	31,510	31.0	36.3	32.2
Rivière du Rempart	7,133	1,931	9,064	21,929	5,706	27,635	32.5	33.8	32.8
Flacq	9,486	2,379	11,865	28,559	7,381	35,940	33.2	32.2	33.0
Grand Port	7,405	2,287	9,692	25,143	8,049	33,192	29.5	28.4	29.2
Savanne	5,140	1,692	6,832	16,191	5,875	22,066	31.7	28.8	31.0
Plaines Wilhems	24,145	9,080	33,225	85,852	36,215	122,067	28.1	25.1	27.2
Moka	4,891	1,483	6,374	16,793	5,875	22,668	29.1	25.2	28.1
Black River	2,893	1,014	3,907	9,776	3,815	13,591	29.6	26.6	28.7
TOTAL	79,925	26,030	105,955	265,999	92,870	358,869	30.0	28.0	29.5

## Chapter VI

### Current estimates of labour force, employment and unemployment

#### 6.1 Introduction

It has been shown in earlier chapters that data on employment, unemployment and labour force are available from a variety of sources, each of which, however, having its own limitations and problems. The wealth of data from the decennial census, the survey of large establishments, Central Statistical Office estimates for other than large establishments, preliminary results of the 1986 labour force sample survey, and registration of unemployed, whilst allowing the possibility of checking any estimate that may be forthcoming from any evaluation exercise, also gives rise to the problem of where to start in order to build up a coherent picture of the working age population into its components of employed, unemployed and inactive. The 1983 census seems to give a reasonable estimate of the labour force, but then it grossly overestimates unemployment; the Bi-annual survey of employment gives a reliable time series of employment data, but it covers only "large" establishments; the Central Statistical Office estimates for other than large establishments are available for 1983 only, and then there is no objective way of checking whether they are not subject to double counts, by including for example some people who may be employed in large establishments and at the same time operating their own small enterprise or cultivating their own plot of land; the registration data on the unemployed may give a good indication of long term trends, but whereas a survey has shown that one-third of those registered in 1981 were in fact employed, there is no indication of the extent to which genuinely unemployed do not register with the Employment Service, although it may be surmised that such under registration would be biased towards females. In the light of this situation it has been decided to start from estimates of the labour force and then to go down to employment and unemployment rather than build up the labour force from employment and unemployment data. Hence, estimates of the activity rates are looked into first. The preliminary results from the 1986 Labour Force Sample Survey, although not evaluated will be used as an indication of the upper limit that can be accepted. Given the difference in concepts and definitions between the 1983 Census and the 1986 survey it will also be necessary for comparison purposes, to derive activity rates for 1986 based on the 1983 Census concepts.

It must be stated here that although the presentation below seems to give the impression of a smooth operation going from one step to the next, the actual exercise involved looking at the problem from various angles and studying different scenarios before a decision was reached at every stage.

## 6.2 Estimates of the labour force

The labour force is made up of persons who are employed and those who are unemployed. It is proposed first to derive a set of activity rates which when applied to the total population in appropriate age-groups, will give the labour force in those age-groups. Next, a set of unemployment rates (unemployed as proportion of total population in age-group) will be estimated to give the unemployed population. The main reason for estimating unemployment first, and obtain employment as a difference, is that the figures are much smaller and therefore proved easier to manipulate at the earlier stages of the estimation process. A second reason is that for planners and policy makers the unemployed population is of much greater concern than the employed, not only because of the pool of unutilized resources it represents, but also because of its potential for social unrest .

### 6.2.1 Activity rates by sex and age

(a) Males. Table 6.1 shows for each sex separately, the actual activity rates observed at the censuses of 1972 and 1983, and the labour force sample survey of 1986, together with the adopted rates for 1983 and 1986. It is again pointed out that the 1986 figures should, in theory, give an upper limit to the rates because of the revised concepts which give precedence to economic activity over any other activity. The adopted rates for 1986, however, have been taken to be in line with the concepts used at the 1983 census. There is no **objective** basis for deriving the adopted rates, except that the 1972 observed rates are taken **as reasonably accurate** since none of the studies using the 1972 data seem to question their reliability.<sup>1/</sup> Assumptions about the effects of changes in availability of education facilities and social welfare benefits are implicit.

<sup>1/</sup> For example, D.F. Wilson - **Manpower** Development in Mauritius, 1972-82, Overseas Development Administration

Table 6.1 - Observed and estimated activity rates by age and sex, 1972, 1983, 1986

Age-group (years)	Males				Females					
	Observed		Adopted		Observed		Adopted			
	1972 Census	1983 Census	1986 Survey	1983 1986	1972 Census	1983 Census	1986 Survey	1983 1986		
15 - 19	.642	.619	.563	.500	.500	.148	.243	.363	.21	.28
20 - 24	.945	.960	.951	.950	.950	.218	.387	.545	.38	.48
25 - 29	.976	.978	.982	.975	.980	.199	.333	.524	.34	.46
30 - 34	.973	.976	.981	.975	.980	.230	.312	.517	.33	.45
35 - 39	.972	.973	.983	.975	.975	.258	.329	.520	.34	.46
40 - 44	.965	.958	.969	.960	.960	.276	.329	.509	.34	.46
45 - 49	.952	.945	.936	.940	.940	.281	.312	.428	.32	.37
50 - 54	.916	.910	.903	.900	.900	.278	.279	.362	.28	.30
55 - 59	.851	.823	.852	.825	.825	.239	.235	.350	.24	.25
60 - 64	.413	.225	.448	.300	.300	.126	.060	.174	.06	.06
65 +	.218	.121	.195	.120	.120	.051	.026	.059	.03	.03
15 +	.830	.820	.833	.800	.809	.200	.280	.430	.279	.362

Furthermore it is also assumed that the alleged overreporting of unemployed at the 1983 census may be due not only to employed people reporting themselves as unemployed in the hope of getting some benefits, but also to some inactive persons reporting themselves as unemployed for the same reasons.

As far as males are concerned the high activity rates attained at the different ages do not leave much room for variation and errors in the adopted rates can only be marginal. The 1983 rates have been based on the following considerations:

- (i) The activity rate for the 15 - 19 age-group is reduced from .642 in 1972 to .500 in 1983 to allow for increased enrolment ratios as a result of free secondary education as from 1977. In fact the observed 1983 rate of .619 is higher than the 1986 rate of .563 which should be an upper limit. It is possible that many inactive children may have reported themselves as active (and unemployed) at the 1983 census.
- (ii) For those aged 20 years and above a rate slightly below the 1986 survey figure is adopted.

The 1986 activity rates are taken to be the same as for 1983 for almost all age groups because changes in male activity rates cannot be very important in such a short period as three years.

(b) Females. The following considerations have been taken into account in determining the rates to be adopted for females in 1983:

- (i) Because of the establishment of industries in the EPZ providing jobs mainly for females, and the recent dramatic increase in such jobs, it has been assumed that the activity rates for females would show an increase; more females who would otherwise be inactive would be attracted to the labour market. This applies to most age-groups up to 50 years.
- (ii) For age-group 15-19 the increase in activity rate is taken to be sufficiently large to more than compensate for any reduction due to the introduction of free education in 1977.
- (iii) For women above fifty the rates adopted are almost the same as those observed at the 1983 census.



The most important factor taken into account for deriving the 1986 rates for females has been the large increase in female employment which took place between 1983 and 1986; in fact female employment in large establishments almost doubled during the period. Improvements in the labour market situation must have resulted in an increase in female activity at all ages up to 50 years. However, the adopted activity rates have been kept below the levels observed at the 1986 labour force sample survey, which, as stated earlier, serve as an upper bound.

#### 6.2.2 Unemployment rates by sex and age

(a) Males. Table 6.2 shows the unemployment rates (taken as the proportion of unemployed among the population in a given age-group) for males and females at the censuses of 1972 and 1983 and the labour force sample survey of 1986. The adopted rates for 1983 and 1986 are also shown in the same table.

The 1983 rates obtained from the census seem too high especially for the young age-groups where the over-reporting of economic activity seems to be highest. As mentioned before, many of these persons may not be in the active group at all but may have reported themselves as unemployed in the hope of getting some **benefits**. The adopted rate for the 15 - 19 age-group is therefore much lower than that observed at the 1983 census. For ages 20 and above also the observed rates have been reduced but to a lesser extent than for the 15 - 19 age-group. However, the 1983 adopted rates for 20 years and above have been taken to be higher than the rates observed at the 1972 census in order to reflect the increase in unemployment indicated by the registration data and the relatively small increase in employment in large establishments between 1972 and 1983.

The 1986 rates have all been taken to be lower than the corresponding level in 1983 because of an improvement in the trend shown by the registered unemployed and the **rapid** increase in employment in the last three years. In fact net additions to employment in large establishments during 1983-86 was almost the same as net additions during the 11-year period 1972 to 1983.

(b) Females. The derivation of the unemployment rates for females for both 1983 and 1986 has been prompted by more or less the same **arguments** as those put forward in the case of males. The main difference is that the decrease in unemployment between 1983 and 1986 is less than for males because of the assumption that better education coupled with the expansion of the E P Z during the past three years may have attracted more and more women to look for jobs.

Table 6.2 - Observed and estimated unemployment rates<sup>1/</sup> by age and sex, 1972, 1983, 1986

Age-group (years)	M a l e s			F e m a l e s		
	Observed		Adopted	Observed		Adopted
	1972 Census	1983 Census	1986 Survey	1972 Census	1983 Census	1986 Survey
15 - 19	.357	.473	.22	.068	.153	.147
20 - 24	.249	.535	.31	.055	.182	.189
25 - 29	.087	.242	.19	.021	.080	.099
30 - 34	.050	.136	.10	.015	.053	.072
35 - 39	.041	.092	.08	.011	.040	.083
40 - 44	.038	.085	.08	.008	.024	.051
45 - 49	.037	.085	.08	.006	.019	.034
50 - 54	.036	.077	.07	.005	.011	.014
55 - 59	.032	.061	.05	.004	.006	.017
60 - 64	.010	.008	.01	.001	.002	.007
65 +	.004	.004	.005	-	.001	.002
15 +	.141	.247	.141	.029	.079	.090

1/ Unemployed as proportion of total population in age-group

Table 6.3 (a) - Estimated Mauritian population by economic activity, age-group and sex, 1983

Age-group (years)	Males				Females					
	Mauritian population	Labour force		Inactive	Mauritian population	Labour force		Inactive		
		Total	Employed			Unemployed	Total		Employed	Unemployed
15 - 19	57,300	28,700	16,100	12,600	28,600	56,200	11,800	6,500	5,300	44,400
20 - 24	52,900	50,300	33,900	16,400	2,600	52,100	19,800	12,500	7,300	32,300
25 - 29	44,600	45,500	35,000	8,500	1,100	44,400	15,100	12,400	2,700	29,300
30 - 34	39,000	38,000	34,100	3,900	1,000	38,500	12,700	10,800	1,900	25,800
35 - 39	26,800	26,100	24,000	2,100	700	27,600	9,400	8,300	1,100	18,200
40 - 44	19,800	19,000	17,400	1,600	800	20,300	6,900	6,500	400	13,400
45 - 49	19,200	18,000	16,500	1,500	1,200	19,400	6,200	6,000	200	13,200
50 - 54	16,000	14,400	13,300	1,100	1,600	16,000	4,500	4,400	100	11,500
55 - 59	17,200	14,200	13,300	900	3,000	17,500	4,200	4,200	-	15,300
60 - 64	11,800	3,500	3,400	100	8,300	12,700	800	800	-	11,900
65 +	18,000	2,200	2,100	100	15,800	25,500	800	800	-	24,700
Total	322,600	257,900	209,100	48,800	64,700	330,200	92,200	73,200	19,000	238,000

Table 6.3(b) - Estimated Mauritian population by economic activity, age-group and sex, 1986

Age-group (years)	Males				Females					
	Mauritian population	Labour force		Inactive	Mauritian population	Labour force		Inactive		
		Total	Employed			Unemployed	Total		Employed	Unemployed
15 - 19	51,000	25,500	16,300	9,200	25,500	49,000	13,700	9,300	4,400	35,300
20 - 24	55,700	52,900	39,000	13,900	2,800	54,100	26,000	18,700	7,300	28,100
25 - 29	48,000	47,000	40,300	6,700	1,000	47,400	21,800	19,200	2,600	25,600
30 - 34	42,600	41,700	38,700	3,000	900	40,800	18,300	16,500	1,800	22,500
35 - 39	33,800	32,900	30,900	2,000	900	33,700	15,500	14,300	1,200	18,200
40 - 44	22,800	21,900	20,900	1,000	900	25,200	10,700	10,200	500	12,500
45 - 49	18,900	17,800	17,200	600	1,100	19,700	7,300	7,100	200	12,400
50 - 54	17,500	15,800	15,500	300	1,800	17,600	5,300	5,200	100	12,300
55 - 59	15,700	13,000	12,800	200	2,700	15,700	3,900	3,900	-	11,800
60 - 64	14,000	4,200	4,100	100	9,800	15,100	900	900	-	14,200
65 +	18,900	2,300	2,300	-	16,600	27,300	800	800	-	26,500
Total	339,000	275,000	238,000	37,000	64,000	343,600	124,200	106,100	18,100	219,400

6.2.3 Estimated size of the labour force and the employed and unemployed population

The activity and unemployment rates derived above have been applied to mid-year estimates of the Mauritian population aged 15 years and above to get the size of the labour force and the unemployed population in 1983 and 1986. The employed population has been obtained by subtracting the unemployed from the labour force. Table 6.3 shows the mid-year Mauritian population, the labour force split into employed and unemployed, and the inactive population by age-group and sex for 1983 and 1986. It must be noted that the total shown in the table for the population aged 15 years and above is slightly less than the enumerated population published elsewhere in the report because only the Mauritian population has been included in the present estimates. The 1983 enumerated *de facto* population included about 2,000 males and 2,000 females who were non-Mauritians.

6.3 Reliability of estimates of labour force

6.3.1 Reliability of 1983 estimates

Table 6.4 shows how the above estimates for 1983 compare with the data from the census enumeration for the Mauritian population. The adjusted employment figures are higher than the enumerated figures by 23,000 for males and 6,000 for females whereas the adjusted unemployment figures are 31,000 less for males and 7,000 less for females. The implication of the adjustments is that the 106,000 enumerated unemployed include three categories of people,

Table 6.4 - Comparison of estimated and census data, 1983

	M a l e s			F e m a l e s		
	Adjusted	Enumerated	Difference	Adjusted	Enumerated	Difference
Employed	209,000	186,000	23,000	73,000	67,000	6,000
Unemployed	49,000	80,000	-31,000	19,000	26,000	-7,000
Inactive	64,000	56,000	8,000	238,000	237,000	1,000
Total	322,000	322,000	-	330,000	330,000	-

the really unemployed, those employed but reported as unemployed, and those inactive but reported as unemployed. The composition by sex is as follows:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both sexes</u>
Unemployed	49,000	19,000	68,000
Employed	23,000	6,000	29,000
Inactive	8,000	1,000	9,000
	80,000	26,000	106,000

Although there is no evidence to justify this composition of the enumerated unemployed, the results seem to be plausible. For instance it is to be expected that if certain benefits are to be reaped by the unemployed this status would be attractive not only to those who may wish to hide their employment but also to those who are not interested in employment at all. Hence it seems acceptable that 9,000 of the enumerated unemployed should in fact be considered as inactive. The sex ratio of 9 to 1 in favour of males can be defended on the grounds that inactive women would more easily be included in the "housewife" category than in the "looking for work" which comes further down the list of activity status on the questionnaire.

The estimated size of the unemployed labour force is 5,000 less than the registered unemployed as shown below. It is true that

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both sexes</u>
Estimated unemployed	49,000	19,000	68,000
Registered unemployed	54,000	20,000	73,000
Difference	- 4,000	- 1,000	- 5,000

deficiencies in the registration data make them an unreliable yardstick to assess the estimated value. However there is evidence that many of the registered unemployed are really in employment and there must be quite a number of persons who do not register with the Employment Service because of the much restricted scope in finding employment. The sex distribution of the estimated unemployed turns out to be roughly the same as for the registered unemployed.

As regards employment, the bi-annual survey of employment in large establishments, complemented with the Central Statistical Office estimates in other than large establishments gives a total of 294,000 as compared to the present estimate of 282,000. It is possible that the activity and/or unemployment rates adopted are

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both sexes</u>
Large establishments	139,000	52,000	191,000
Other	76,000	27,000	103,000
Total employment	215,000	79,000	294,000
Present estimate	209,000	73,000	282,000
Difference	6,000	6,000	12,000

underestimating the 1983 level of employment by about 12,000. However, it could also be that the bi-annual survey may be over-estimating employment in large establishments because of over-reporting or double counting. Or, what is more likely, the estimates of employment in other than large establishments may not have made sufficient allowance for people who are employed in large establishments and at the same time engaged in self-employment, particularly in agriculture. If the present estimates are assumed to be acceptable, and the data from the survey of large establishments to be reliable, then the employment in other than large establishments needs to be revised to 91,000 of whom 70,000 would be males and 21,000 females.

### 6.3.2 Reliability of 1986 estimates

Table 6.5 shows the actual results of the 1986 Labour Force Sample Survey compared with the above estimates for 1986. Because of the wider scope and precedence given to economic activity at the survey it is expected that the survey estimates of employment and unemployment would generally be higher than the above estimates based on the census concepts. This appears to be the case for employed and unemployed females and unemployed males. But employed males seem to have been under-reported at the survey; it could be that under-reporting of economic activity of the informal and sporadic type was less among females than among males.

Table 6.5 - Comparison of estimated and survey data, 1986

	Males			Females		
	Estimate	Survey	Difference	Estimate	Survey	Difference
Employed	238,000	235,000	+ 3,000	106,000	117,000	- 11,000
Unemployed	37,000	48,000	- 11,000	18,000	30,000	- 12,000
Inactive	64,000	56,000	+ 8,000	219,000	196,000	+ 23,000
Total	339,000	339,000	-	343,000	343,000	-

6.4 Summary of estimates of labour force, employment and unemployment

Table 6.6 summarises the results of the estimates for 1983 and 1986. These results differ somewhat from the earlier estimates based on the preliminary results of the 1983 census. In particular unemployment is now estimated at 68,000 for 1983 and 55,000 for 1986 as against earlier estimates of 63,000 and 50,000 respectively. Because of revisions of the labour force figures, the unemployment rate is estimated to have declined from 19.4% in 1983 to 13.8% in 1986, whilst the preliminary estimates had indicated a decline from 17.6% in 1983 to 12.7% in 1986.

Table 6.6 - Mauritian population aged 15 years and above by activity status and sex, 1983, 1986

	1983			1986		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Employed	209,000	73,000	282,000	238,000	106,000	344,000
Large establishments	(139,000)	(52,000)	(191,000)	(152,000)	(79,000)	(231,000)
Other	(70,000)	(21,000)	(91,000)	(86,000)	(27,000)	(113,000)
Unemployed	49,000	19,000	68,000	37,000	18,000	55,000
Labour force	258,000	92,000	350,000	275,000	124,000	399,000
Inactive	64,000	238,000	302,000	64,000	219,000	283,000
Total	322,000	330,000	652,000	339,000	343,000	682,000



6.5 Some measures derived from tables of economically active life

Tables of economically active life have been worked out for males and females separately using the activity rates and life tables for the census years 1972 and 1983. For 1983 the activity rates used are the adopted ones rather than those obtained from the census itself. The derived measures of active life and estimates of annual entries are given in Table 6.7. The crude participation rate is the active population per 1,000 total population aged 10 years and over. The crude entry, death and retirement rates are the number of entrants, deaths and retirements respectively per 1,000 persons in the labour force. The replacement rate is the result of subtracting the crude death rate and the crude retirement rate from the crude entry rate. The replacement ratio is the number of new entrants for every 100 withdrawals due to death or retirement.

It must be noted that the results for females are generally not satisfactory because there is great variability in both the age at which women enter the labour force for the first time and the age at which they retire from the labour force. Furthermore, some women move into and out of the labour force several times because of marriage and child-bearing and for other reasons.

Table 6.7 - Measures from working life tables, 1972, 1983

	M a l e		F e m a l e	
	1972	1983	1972	1983
Crude participation rate	830	797	166	245
Crude entry rate	47.9	40.7	47.0	41.3
Crude death rate	5.8	5.2	5.0	2.5
Crude retirement rate	8.9	10.2	14.1	13.5
Replacement rate	33.2	25.3	27.9	25.3
Replacement ratio	327	265	246	259
Expectation of life at birth (years)	60.8	64.4	59.7	71.2
Expectation of active life at birth	37.3	37.3	9.8	13.5
Expectation of life at age 15	51.7	51.8	49.7	58.5
Expectation of active life at age 15	43.8	38.7	10.6	14.0

It is observed that for males aged 15 the expectation of life was around 52 years in both 1972 and 1983, whereas their average expected active life declined from 44 years in 1972 to 39 years in 1983, thus increasing the expected number of years spent in inactivity or leisure from 8 to 13 years. For females aged 15, the expectation of life increased by about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  years from 50 years in 1972 to  $58\frac{1}{2}$  years in 1983. This increase is shared by both the expected active life and the expected inactive life: in fact the first increased from  $10\frac{1}{2}$  to 14 years and the second from 39 to  $44\frac{1}{2}$  years.

Other estimates derived from the working life tables indicate that in 1972, for every 100 male entrants into the labour force there were 19 retirements from the labour force and 12 losses due to death, implying a net addition of 69. In 1983, for every 100 entrants there were 25 retirements and 13 deaths giving a net addition of 62. The replacement ratio, which is the number of entrants for every 100 withdrawals due to retirement or death, decreased from 327 in 1972 to 265 in 1983.

As regards females, for every 100 entrants in 1972 there were 30 retirements and 11 losses due to death, giving a net addition of 59. In 1983, for every 100 entrants there were 33 retirements and 6 losses due to death, giving a net addition of 61. The replacement ratio increased from 246 in 1972 to 259 in 1983.

#### 6.6 Estimated employment by industry, occupation and sex, 1983

An attempt is made in Table 6.8 to distribute the 1983 estimated employed population according to the major industrial divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification of industrial activities. The raw census data, the employment figures for large establishments, information from administrative sources, in particular licences required for various activities, and preliminary results from the 1985 Census of Economic Activities, have been utilised in arriving at the adopted estimates for 1983.

It must be noted that the large establishments data for "Community, Social and personal services" include all persons in Government service, although a number of them, especially males, should more appropriately be classified under other industry headings. Thus, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources employed about 5,300 males in 1983 and it is perhaps reasonable to allocate 3,000 of them to Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing assuming that they would be labourers working in "establishments" engaged predominantly in Agriculture. Similarly the Ministry of Works was employing about 6,500 males of whom about 4,000 may be allocated

Table 6.8 - Estimated employment by major industry group, and sex, 1983

Major industrial group	Male			Female		
	Large establishments	Census enumeration	Adopted estimate	Large establishments	Census enumeration	Adopted estimate
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing 1465	40,700	46,313	53,000	13,500	15,474	17,000
2. Mining and quarrying 18	100	167	167	80	82	82
3. Manufacturing 678	15,500	33,071	33,100	21,900	20,284	24,000
4. Electricity, gas and water 245	4,100	3,923	4,100	100	131	100
5. Construction 655	4,300	18,968	20,000	100	251	300
6. Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels 1455	7,000	21,822	26,000	1,900	5,247	6,000
7. Transport, storage and communication 1230	7,200	15,228	19,000	500	698	700
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services 1890 1327 + 560	3,400	4,867	4,900	1,300	1,605	1,700
9. Community, social and personal services	50,300 1/	41,458	48,700	12,900	23,010	23,000
0. Activities not adequately defined	6,200 2/	177	33	20	47	100
Total	138,800	185,994	209,000	52,300	66,829	73,000

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133

1/ 3,000 to be allocated to Group 1 and 4,000 to Group 5

2/ 2,000 to be allocated to Group 1 and 4,000 to Group 5

281,848

Table 6.9 - Estimated employment by major industry and occupation groups and sex, 1983

Male

Major industrial group	Total in employment	Major occupational group							I
		0/1 Professional, Technical and related workers	2 Administrative and Managerial workers	3 Clerical and Related workers	4 Sales workers	5 Service workers	6 Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Workers, Fishermen and Hunters	7/8/9 Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers	
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	53,000	272	71	578	115	1,030	46,800*	4,134	-
2. Mining and quarrying	167	-	6	2	1	3	5	150	-
3. Manufacturing	33,100	722	888	2,403	728	1,125	1,061	26,173	-
4. Electricity, gas and water	4,100	182	13	615	9	223	22	3,036	-
5. Construction	20,000	268	67	701	50	480	150	18,274*	-
6. Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	26,000	361	249	2,093	17,800*	2,720	224	2,553	-
7. Transport, storage & communication	19,000	384	192	3,920	163	509	32	13,800*	-
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	4,900	771	381	2,459	369	370	60	490	-
9. Community, social and personal services	48,700	10,645	392	5,630	175	12,700*	1,615	17,543*	-
0. Activities not adequately defined	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Total	209,000	13,605	2,259	18,401	19,410	19,160	49,979	86,153	33

\* Cells most affected by adjustments

Table 6.9 (cont'd) - Estimated employment by major industry and occupation groups and sex, 1983

Female

Major industrial group	Total in employment	Major occupational group							X
		0/1 Professional, Technical and related workers	2 Administrative and Managerial Workers	3 Clerical and Related Workers	4 Sales Workers	5 Service Workers	6 Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Workers, Fishermen and Hunters	7/8/9 Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers	
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	17,000	18	2	110	4	21	16,681*	164	-
2. Mining and quarrying	82	-	-	2	-	1	6	73	-
3. Manufacturing	24,000	161	99	1,298	114	665	251	21,412*	-
4. Electricity, gas and water	131	7	-	100	1	3	1	19	-
5. Construction	251	4	3	173	2	17	2	50	-
6. Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	6,000	60	25	1,330	3,705*	650	30	200	-
7. Transport, storage & communication	698	22	13	568	10	39	1	45	-
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1,700	64	15	1,553*	15	27	6	20	-
9. Community, social and personal services	23,000	8,340	67	3,180	35	10,535	123	720	-
0. Activities not adequately defined	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138
Total	73,000	8,676	224	8,314	3,886	11,958	17,101	22,703	138

\* cells most affected by adjustments

to "Construction". The group described as "Activities not adequately defined" consists mainly of workers in the Development Works Corporation (DWC) and the projects executed by this organisation in 1983 indicate that it is reasonable to allocate 2,000 persons to "Agriculture" and 4,000 to "Construction".

It is observed that the 23,000 males who are considered employed in addition to the enumerated 186,000, are distributed mainly among the following five industrial divisions : Agriculture (6,700), Construction (1,000), Wholesale and Retail Trade (4,200), Transport (3,800) and Community, Social and Personal Services (7,200). For females, the additional 6,000 are distributed mainly among Agriculture (1,500), Manufacturing (3,700), Wholesale and Retail Trade (800).

Table 6.9 distributes the estimated employment figure for each industry among the various major occupational groups. The basic distribution is that obtained at the 1983 Census and those figures that are most affected by the adjustments are shown with an asterisk. For males, the 6,700 additions to Agriculture have all been allocated to Occupational Group 6 (Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Workers); the 1,000 additions to construction are allocated to Group 7/8/9 (Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers) which also gets the 3,800 additions to Transport, and 4,000 of the 7,200 additions to Community, Social and Personal Services, the remaining 3,200 going to Occupational Group 5 (Service Workers). The 4,200 additions to Wholesale and Retail Trade are allocated to Group 4 (Sales Workers). For females the 1,500 additions to Agriculture are allocated to Occupational Group 6, the 3,700 in Manufacturing to Group 7/8/9 and the 800 in Wholesale and Retail Trade to Occupational Group 4.

## 6.7 Projections of the Labour Force

In this section an attempt is made to give an indication of the growth of the labour force in the next two decades by applying to the projected Mauritian population, a set of activity rates which are thought likely to hold in the future.

Projections of the Mauritian population by age-group and sex are published in the 1985 Digest of Demographic Statistics (CSO) for each of the years 1990, 1995, 2,000 and 2,005. Three variants are available but the one which is most likely to hold (Variant I) is based on the following assumptions:

- (i) Fertility : G.R.R. declines from 0.973 in 1985 to 0.850 in 1995 and remains constant thereafter.
- (ii) Mortality : For both sexes under 30 mortality improves from level 22 to 24 in 2000 A.D. Adult male mortality reaches level 20 whilst that for female reaches level 21 in 2000 A.D.
- (iii) Migration : Net yearly out-migration of 2,000 males and 2,300 females up to 1995 and none afterwards.

The projected figures under Variant I are given in Table 6.10 for ages 15 and above.

Projecting the sex and age-specific activity rates is a more hazardous exercise than projecting the population. What was done in fact was to hold a series of discussions with officials of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development on likely developments in the economic and social fields and in the light thereof, to fix a set of age-sex activity rates for the year 2005. The activity rates for the years between 1986 and 2005 were obtained by linear interpolation. The projected activity rates are shown in Table 6.11.

The general assumptions are an improvement in enrolment for both males and females, which will be accompanied by much bigger improvements in availability of job opportunities because of rapid industrialisation. The result will be an increase in activity rates at almost all ages. This increase will be marginal for males because of the high levels already attained, and more dramatic for females, many of whom are expected to be joining the labour market as a result of improvements in both education and work opportunities. A slight increase in activity is assumed even at old ages because it is thought that improvements in health will encourage old persons to take up some economic activity, though of a light nature, even after retirement from their normal duties. It is believed that this pattern will hold even with improvements in social benefits.

The projected labour force, obtained by applying the assumed activity rates to the projected population, is shown in Table 6.12. It is observed that the net annual addition to the total labour force will be about 9,500 up to the year 1995; it will increase to about 11,300 for the period 1995 - 2000 and then decline to about 8,300 during 2000 - 2005. For males the net annual addition will be about 4,500 during 1986-1995, 5,800 during 1995-2000 and 4,000 during 2000-2005. The corresponding figures for females will be 5,000, 5,500 and 4,300.

Table 6.10 - Projections of the Mauritian working-age population by age-group and sex, 1990-2005

Age-group (years)	Males					Females						
	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005
15 - 19	45,909	53,021	49,869	41,712	44,430	51,643	48,871	40,757	44,430	51,643	48,871	40,757
20 - 24	49,465	42,070	52,846	49,704	48,302	41,129	51,551	48,784	48,302	41,129	51,551	48,784
25 - 29	53,581	47,859	41,906	52,639	51,394	46,403	41,039	51,437	51,394	46,403	41,039	51,437
30 - 34	46,564	52,533	47,646	41,720	45,845	50,285	46,279	40,928	45,845	50,285	46,279	40,928
35 - 39	40,365	45,595	51,737	46,925	39,442	44,723	49,910	45,933	39,442	44,723	49,910	45,933
40 - 44	28,966	39,292	44,625	50,637	30,067	38,843	44,205	49,332	30,067	38,843	44,205	49,332
45 - 49	21,247	27,947	38,069	43,235	21,784	29,213	38,181	43,451	21,784	29,213	38,181	43,451
50 - 54	17,943	20,138	26,643	36,293	18,743	20,991	28,493	37,239	18,743	20,991	28,493	37,239
55 - 59	15,425	16,555	18,730	24,780	15,860	17,673	20,137	27,334	15,860	17,673	20,137	27,334
60 - 64	14,546	13,628	14,809	16,755	15,435	14,764	16,530	18,834	15,435	14,764	16,530	18,834
65 & over	22,509	26,605	28,990	31,155	31,580	36,338	39,172	42,406	31,580	36,338	39,172	42,406
Total	356,520	385,243	415,870	435,555	362,882	392,005	424,368	446,435	362,882	392,005	424,368	446,435



Table 6.11 - Projected activity rates by age-group and sex, 1990 - 2005

Age-group (years)	M a l e s				F e m a l e s			
	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005
15 - 19	.500	.500	.500	.500	.31	.34	.37	.40
20 - 24	.952	.955	.958	.960	.54	.60	.65	.70
25 - 29	.981	.983	.984	.985	.51	.56	.61	.65
30 - 34	.981	.983	.984	.985	.49	.53	.57	.60
35 - 39	.976	.978	.979	.980	.50	.54	.57	.60
40 - 44	.962	.965	.968	.970	.50	.54	.57	.60
45 - 49	.942	.945	.948	.950	.40	.44	.47	.50
50 - 54	.902	.905	.908	.910	.34	.38	.42	.45
55 - 59	.832	.840	.845	.850	.28	.31	.33	.35
60 - 64	.320	.350	.380	.400	.07	.08	.09	.10
65 & over	.140	.160	.180	.200	.03	.04	.04	.05

Table 6.12 - Projected labour force by age-group and sex, 1990 - 2005

Age-group (years)	Males					Females				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005		
	15 - 19	22,955	26,511	24,935	20,856	13,773	17,559	18,082	16,303	
20 - 24	47,091	40,177	50,626	47,716	26,083	24,677	33,508	34,149		
25 - 29	52,563	47,045	41,236	51,849	26,211	25,986	25,034	33,434		
30 - 34	45,679	51,640	46,884	41,094	22,464	26,651	26,379	24,557		
35 - 39	39,396	44,592	50,651	45,987	19,721	24,150	28,449	27,560		
40 - 44	27,865	37,917	43,197	49,118	15,034	20,975	25,197	29,599		
45 - 49	20,015	26,410	36,089	41,073	8,714	12,854	17,945	21,726		
50 - 54	16,185	18,225	24,192	33,027	6,373	7,977	11,967	16,758		
55 - 59	12,834	13,906	15,827	21,063	4,441	5,479	6,645	9,567		
60 - 64	4,655	4,770	5,627	6,702	1,080	1,181	1,488	1,883		
65 +	3,151	4,257	5,218	6,231	947	1,454	1,567	2,120		
Total	292,389	315,450	344,482	364,716	144,841	168,943	196,261	217,656		

It is also interesting to note that all age-groups above 40 years, which consist of survivors of cohorts born during a period of consistently high fertility, show an increase throughout the projection period. The younger age-groups are characterized by fluctuations which are not always in the same direction from one five-year period to the next. The main reason for this is the variation in fertility which has affected the relative size of the cohorts. Thus the 15-19 age-group shows a substantial increase for males between 1990 and 1995 followed by a decrease between 1995 and 2000. The initial increase is due to the fact that the cohort aged 15 -19 in 1995 was born during the middle and late seventies when fertility was temporarily high. Hence the size of the cohort is relatively big compared to the cohort aged 15-19 in 1990 which consists of persons born in the early seventies when fertility was lower. Similarly the decline between 1995 and 2000 is because the persons aged 15-19 in 2000 consist of survivors of a cohort born during the low fertility period of the early eighties.

The projections of the population and labour force imply that the overall activity rate for males will increase slightly from the present level of 81% to attain 83% in the year 2000 and 84% in 2005. For females the activity rate will rise more substantially and at a faster rate, increasing from 36% in 1986 to 46% in the year 2000 and 49% in 2005.

Chapter VII

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

The aim of the present report has been to attempt, for the first time, an analysis of economic data from the decennial census. In the past no such analysis has been possible because of lack of staff on the one hand and lack of expertise on the other. The consequence has been that the 1983 Census has repeated the economic activity questions that were asked in 1972 without a critical evaluation of either the questions or the results which they produced.

Shortcomings of the census questionnaire on the one hand and expectation of possible unemployment benefits on the other have resulted in an over-reporting of unemployment, although the extent of such over-reporting is difficult to quantify. It is estimated that between 20,000 to 35,000 employed may have reported themselves as unemployed. This shift from one category to another distorts the picture presented by both categories. Hence the results of the analysis, especially as regards the characteristics of the employed and unemployed taken separately, must be treated with some caution. However, in spite of this limitation certain general conclusions are still very much valid either as an indication of the success or otherwise of past policy measures, or as a guide for future policy action. The main findings can be summarised as follows:

- (a) Economic activity. The size of the labour force is increasing and will continue to do so during the next two decades partly because of an increase in the working age population and mostly because of increasing participation of particularly young women in economic activity. The labour force is also getting more and more educated, and whilst this trend may delay entry into the labour market it also increases the expectations of the new entrants resulting in a steady movement away from the primary productive sectors such as agriculture. Government's aggressive policy of promoting small scale enterprises and individual entrepreneurship may go some way towards avoiding longer and longer queues for jobs in the services sector. Regionwise disparities in activity rates are tending to level off due probably to policy decisions for equitable distribution of job opportunities and also easy access to jobs via better transport facilities.

- (b) Economic inactivity. The perception of education as a more and more valuable asset coupled with the introduction of free secondary education has resulted in an increase of economic inactivity among the young who are staying longer in education institutions. For females the decrease has been more than compensated for by an increase in activity resulting from the creation of job opportunities mainly for women in the industrial sector. Inactivity among the aged is on the decline because of better retirement and other social benefits and possibly because of better preparation for old age. Although the dependency burden is on the decline, the relative importance of the aged dependents as compared to the young dependents is increasing, and since the needs of the two groups are different, adjustments may be necessary in the allocation of resources.
- (c) Employment. After relative stagnation during the seventies, employment has picked up recently and is on an upward trend. However, the employment that has been made available is mainly of the low-paid manual or mechanical type and has more attraction to young females with relatively low levels of education. As level of education rises and expectations increase, there may set in a tendency away from such jobs just as now we are witnessing a relative aversion to agricultural work. There is also a noticeable tendency for more and more males to accept work in the textile manufacturing industries. They are however still young and may view employment in this sector only as a temporary measure before moving on to more congenial and better remunerated tasks. Should such opportunities be long in coming then job dissatisfaction coupled with inability to enter married life for economic reasons could be cause for frustration.
- (d) Unemployment. As expected in the light of increased job opportunities, the size of the unemployed labour force is on the decline. However, if the age and marital status pattern of the data can be accepted in spite of the overstatement of the level, then two disturbing features need to be pointed out. Firstly, unemployment is decreasing but mainly among the young and single population, not only

because better education opportunities make them stay longer in education but perhaps also because their limited economic needs makes them more willing to accept jobs even though they may be less than acceptable from the point of view of job satisfaction and remuneration. Sooner or later they may want to change to jobs which are more commensurate with their education and expectations especially since the pool of unemployed will continue to be better and better educated. However the scope for mobility may be limited. The second point is the increase since 1972 of the proportion who are married among the unemployed. This group, although much smaller than the single unemployed, would be more vulnerable and may require special attention since they may be having families to support. It is to be noted that 7,300 heads of households were receiving some unemployment hardship relief in 1986 as compared to 5,800 in 1983. But again unemployment relief is viewed only as a stop-gap measure pending a permanent solution.

## 7.2 Suggestions for future action

### 7.2.1 Data Collection

The 1983 Census has repeated the economic activity questions that were asked in 1972 probably to facilitate comparison over time. But because the 1972 Census data were not evaluated and analysed there was no possibility of identifying any shortcomings in 1972 for possible remedial action at the 1983 round. The present analysis has shown that the reliability of the information collected may have been affected, in part at least, by the reference period used, the concepts and definitions and the way the questions were asked. In particular the absence of any explicit criteria for determining who are the unemployed must have resulted in respondents giving their own perception of unemployment which may range from not worked at all during the reference period to worked only one day less than the normal working week. Hence it is important that in the next census care should be taken to clearly define the concepts and criteria for inclusion in the various categories of economic activity (employed, unemployed) and economic inactivity (housewife, retired, disabled, etc.); retired, for example, implies retirement from economic activity, and unless this is made explicit women who are getting old age pension may

report themselves as retired even if they have never been involved in economic activity.

It is appreciated that the investigation of economic characteristics poses problems if done within the context of a population census whose primary aim is to make a count of the population. However, benchmark data are so basic for planning and policy making that necessary steps must be taken to obtain reliable information which would give at least the size of the employed and unemployed labour force by age, sex, industry and occupation even at the risk of omitting the detailed modules on marriage and fertility.

#### 7.2.2 Data processing and tabulation

Some problems have also been encountered with the tabulations produced, in particular those analysing economic activity at the household level where the method of deriving the tables has introduced double counting of households, as for example in the case of the unemployed, who consist of two categories (the first job seekers and those having worked before), both of which may be present within the same household. Furthermore some variables such as marital status have been tabulated only for females presumably because variations may not be important among males. However it is necessary for analytical purposes to look at the global picture as well as the problem areas and care should be taken to ensure that accurate and comprehensive tabulations are produced next time.

One reason for partial and inaccurate tabulation of certain characteristics may have been the difficulties encountered in identifying or constructing appropriate variables from the census questionnaire. For instance there is no straightforward way of extracting the employed from the census questions : it is necessary to look at the answers to two questions in order to decide whether a person is employed or not. The questionnaire should therefore be designed in collaboration with the data processing people who should be clearly briefed on how the different activity status categories are to be extracted from the questionnaire, which may necessitate the introduction of additional codes at the data input or data edit stages to facilitate tabulation.

The subject matter and data processing specialists should work in close collaboration with the aim of completing the system design and the input, edit and tabulation programmes well before the census fieldwork.

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**A P P E N D I X**

**1983**

**Housing and Population Census**

**of**

**M A U R I T I U S**

**Economic Characteristics Tables**

**( Island of Mauritius )**

Table A1 - Population 1/12 years of age and over, by type of activity, age-group and sex

Male

Age-group (years)	Total 12 years of age and over	Type of activity							Not economically active	Not stated
		Total economically active		Unemployed			Employed before			
		Total	Employed	First job seekers						
				Total	Employed	Unemployed				
All ages	354,517	269,001	186,817	82,184	59,642	22,542	85,118	398		
12 - 14	29,974	3,037	763	2,274	2,227	47	26,931	6		
15 and over	324,543	265,964	186,054	79,910	57,415	22,495	58,187	392		
15 - 19	57,430	35,539	8,402	27,137	25,621	1,516	21,646	245		
20 - 24	53,063	50,928	22,551	28,377	23,225	5,152	2,103	32		
25 - 29	44,699	43,739	32,941	10,798	5,694	5,104	948	12		
30 - 34	39,225	38,302	32,975	5,327	1,672	3,655	905	18		
35 - 39	26,953	26,220	23,749	2,471	516	1,955	724	9		
40 - 44	19,953	19,116	17,429	1,687	239	1,448	821	16		
45 - 49	15,283	18,221	16,583	1,638	210	1,428	1,047	15		
50 - 54	16,158	14,712	13,470	1,242	112	1,130	1,435	11		
55 - 59	17,278	14,219	13,161	1,058	88	970	3,043	16		
60 - 64	11,877	2,676	2,587	89	8	81	9,198	3		
65 - 69	8,658	1,361	1,314	47	9	38	7,294	3		
70 - 74	5,233	581	571	10	1	9	4,649	3		
75 and over	4,323	268	261	7	5	2	4,053	2		
Not stated (but over 12 yrs)	410	82	60	22	15	7	321	7		

1/ Includes about 1,950 non-Mauritians

Table A1 (cont'd) - Population 1/ 12 years of age and over, by type of activity, age-group and sex

Female

Age-group (years)	Total 12 years of age and over	Type of activity							Not economically active	Not stated
		Economically active		Unemployed			Employed before			
		Total economically active	Employed	Total	First job seekers					
						Total				
All ages	360,777	93,777	67,065	26,712	23,066	3,646	265,891	109		
12 - 14	28,813	909	228	681	666	15	27,902	2		
15 and over	331,964	92,868	66,837	26,031	22,400	3,631	238,989	107		
15 - 19	56,293	13,682	5,067	8,615	8,237	378	42,582	29		
20 - 24	52,221	20,199	10,681	9,518	8,691	827	32,013	9		
25 - 29	44,679	14,893	11,338	3,555	2,800	755	29,782	4		
30 - 34	38,674	12,069	10,028	2,041	1,485	556	26,601	4		
35 - 39	27,828	9,147	8,036	1,111	698	413	18,675	6		
40 - 44	20,512	6,743	6,255	488	247	241	13,764	5		
45 - 49	19,552	6,111	5,733	378	141	237	13,439	2		
50 - 54	16,040	4,474	4,300	174	55	119	11,563	3		
55 - 59	17,516	4,112	4,009	103	21	82	13,397	7		
60 - 64	12,705	766	745	21	7	14	11,927	12		
65 - 69	10,001	392	384	8	3	5	9,600	9		
70 - 74	7,044	168	161	7	4	3	6,870	6		
75 and over	8,646	101	92	9	8	1	8,535	10		
Not stated (but over 12 yrs)	253	11	8	3	3	-	241	1		

1/ Includes about 1,900 non-Mauritians

Table A2 - Population <sup>1/</sup> 15 years of age and over, by type of activity, geographical district and sex

Male

Geographical district	Total 15 years of age and over	Type of activity						Not economically active	Not stated
		Total economically active	Employed	Unemployed		Employed before	Total		
				First job seekers	Total				
All districts	324,578	265,946	186,001	79,945	57,415	22,530	58,240	392	
Port-Louis	46,375	37,474	26,166	11,308	7,165	4,143	8,845	56	
Pamplemousses	29,319	24,269	16,744	7,525	5,685	1,840	5,015	35	
Rivière du Rempart	26,198	21,925	14,790	7,135	5,762	1,373	4,241	32	
Flacq	34,142	28,554	19,067	9,487	7,718	1,769	5,547	41	
Grand Port	30,578	25,138	17,730	7,408	6,007	1,401	5,403	37	
Savanne	19,832	16,188	11,046	5,142	3,908	1,234	3,620	24	
Plaines Wilhems	106,398	85,834	61,684	24,150	15,599	8,551	20,435	129	
Moka	20,058	16,790	11,897	4,893	3,699	1,194	3,244	24	
Black River	11,678	9,774	6,877	2,897	1,872	1,025	1,890	14	

<sup>1/</sup> Includes about 1,800 non-Mauritians

Table A2 (cont'd) - Population <sup>1/</sup> 15 years of age and over, by type of activity, geographical district and sex

**Female**

Geographical district	Total 15 years of age and over	Type of activity						Not economically active	Not stated
		Total economically active	Employed	Unemployed		Employed before	Total		
				First job seekers	Total				
All districts	331,966	92,848	66,815	26,033	22,399	3,634	239,011	107	
Port Louis	47,969	12,716	9,175	3,541	3,009	532	35,237	16	
Pemlemousses	29,587	7,235	4,611	2,624	2,356	268	22,342	10	
Rivière du Rempart	26,514	5,704	3,771	1,933	1,761	172	20,801	9	
Flacq	34,435	7,379	5,000	2,379	2,144	235	27,045	11	
Grand Port	31,148	8,047	5,760	2,287	2,067	220	23,091	10	
Savanne	19,957	5,873	4,181	1,692	1,434	258	14,078	6	
Plaines Wilhems	110,068	36,207	27,127	9,080	7,568	1,512	73,826	35	
Moka	20,429	5,873	4,390	1,483	1,261	222	14,550	6	
Black River	11,859	3,814	2,800	1,014	799	215	8,041	4	

<sup>1/</sup> Includes about 1,800 non-Mauritians

Table A3 - Female population <sup>1/</sup> 15 years of age and over, by type of activity and marital status

Marital Status	Total 15 years of age and over	Type of activity						Not economically active	Not stated
		Economically active			Unemployed				
		Total economically active	Employed	Total	First job seekers	Employed before	Total		
Total	331,975	92,879	66,837	26,042	22,400	3,642	238,989	107	
Single	99,666	40,460	20,890	19,570	18,167	1,403	59,160	46	
Married <sup>2/</sup>	172,000	35,203	31,418	3,785	2,629	1,156	136,789	8	
Consensually married	6,379	1,756	1,394	362	189	173	4,622	1	
Widowed	40,397	7,876	7,141	735	388	347	32,478	43	
Divorced	1,626	892	723	169	105	64	732	2	
Separated	10,874	6,181	4,894	1,287	837	450	4,688	5	
Not stated	1,033	511	377	134	85	49	520	2	

1/ Includes about 1,800 non-Mauritians

2/ Civilly and/or religiously married

Table A4 - Population not economically active by functional categories, age-group and sex

Male

Age-group (years)	Total not economically active	Functional Categories							
		Student	Homemaker	Inmate of an institution	Permanently disabled	Rentier	Retired person or pensioner	Other	
All ages	85,118	42,113	1,359	290	5,178	776	26,309	9,083	
12 - 14	26,931	21,224	152	9	110	-	-	5,436	
15 - 19	21,646	19,800	671	6	500	3	-	666	
20 - 24	2,103	1,017	112	10	485	8	-	471	
25 - 29	948	72	33	5	390	5	-	443	
30 - 34	905	-	18	12	433	18	-	424	
35 - 39	724	-	10	9	335	30	59	281	
40 - 44	821	-	12	15	431	30	129	204	
45 - 49	1,047	-	8	22	516	45	262	194	
50 - 54	1,435	-	15	16	591	67	577	169	
55 - 59	3,043	-	66	35	860	105	1,831	146	
60 - 64	9,198	-	99	44	192	149	8,592	122	
65 - 69	7,294	-	74	34	140	148	6,806	92	
70 - 74	4,649	-	49	40	93	85	4,309	73	
75 and over	4,053	-	50	33	94	82	3,732	62	
<b>Not stated</b> (but over 12 yrs)	321	-	-	-	8	1	12	300	

Table A4 (cont'd) - Population not economically active by functional categories, age-group, and sex

Female

Age-group (Years)	Total not economically active	Functional Categories							Other
		Student	Homemaker	Inmate of an institution	Permanently disabled	Rentier	Retired person or pensioner		
All ages	266,891	36,382	204,598	409	2,801	454	15,128	7,119	
12 - 14	27,902	18,745	4,591	4	77	-	-	4,485	
15 - 19	42,582	17,058	24,832	7	285	2	-	398	
20 - 24	32,013	551	30,991	5	242	3	-	221	
25 - 29	29,782	28	29,225	9	241	8	-	271	
30 - 34	26,601	-	26,033	15	282	11	-	260	
35 - 39	18,675	-	18,220	27	232	13	10	173	
40 - 44	13,764	-	13,352	9	193	21	20	169	
45 - 49	13,439	-	13,026	28	182	30	48	125	
50 - 54	11,563	-	11,059	26	187	33	130	128	
55 - 59	13,397	-	12,124	35	254	51	804	129	
60 - 64	11,927	-	7,682	47	83	69	3,936	110	
65 - 69	9,600	-	5,702	54	107	75	3,532	130	
70 - 74	6,870	-	3,660	59	118	46	2,892	115	
75 and over	8,535	-	4,074	104	314	91	3,746	206	
Not stated (but over 12 yrs)	241	-	27	-	4	1	10	199	



Table 15 - Population in employment by marital status, age-group and sex

Male

Age-group (years)	Total	Single	Married 1/	Consensually married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not Stated
All ages	186,817	50,110	129,354	3,652	1,490	411	1,780	20
12 - 14	763	752	9	2	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	8,402	8,224	125	47	1	1	2	2
20 - 24	22,551	18,230	3,839	416	5	5	53	3
25 - 29	32,941	14,010	18,121	544	25	28	212	1
30 - 34	32,975	4,808	27,215	531	46	57	316	2
35 - 39	23,749	1,530	21,473	411	55	61	216	3
40 - 44	17,429	836	15,853	394	83	63	199	1
45 - 49	16,583	580	15,141	406	150	69	235	2
50 - 54	13,470	453	12,078	401	248	50	238	2
55 - 59	13,161	430	11,621	325	512	51	220	2
60 - 64	2,587	129	2,168	98	138	9	45	-
65 - 69	1,314	67	1,073	39	101	13	21	-
70 - 74	571	28	439	23	67	2	12	-
75 & over	261	21	163	9	59	1	8	-
Not stated	60	12	36	6	-	1	3	2

1/ Civilly and/or religiously married

Table A5 (cont'd) - Population in employment by marital status, age-group and sex

Female

Age-group (years)	Total	Single	Married <sup>1/</sup>	Consensually married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not Stated
All ages	67,065	21,111	31,425	1,394	7,141	723	4,894	377
12 - 14	228	221	7	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	5,067	4,729	229	40	2	3	48	16
20 - 24	10,681	7,394	2,709	139	42	37	303	57
25 - 29	11,338	4,341	5,874	162	151	91	646	73
30 - 34	10,028	2,194	5,902	222	443	150	1,046	71
35 - 39	8,036	909	5,000	228	766	130	954	49
40 - 44	6,255	428	3,935	189	893	91	673	46
45 - 49	5,733	285	3,395	183	1,182	102	558	28
50 - 54	4,300	217	2,278	113	1,266	65	349	12
55 - 59	4,009	184	1,741	92	1,689	45	239	19
60 - 64	745	101	234	18	338	5	46	3
65 - 69	384	52	92	5	209	2	22	2
70 - 74	161	29	22	3	98	1	7	1
75 & over	92	23	6	-	60	1	2	-
Not stated	8	4	1	-	2	-	1	-

<sup>1/</sup> Civilly and/or religiously married

Table A6 - Population in employment<sup>1/</sup> by educational attainment, age-group and sex

Male

Educational attainment	All ages	Age-group (years)										65 and over	Not stated
		12 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over				
Total in employment	186,817	763	8,402	22,551	65,916	41,178	30,053	15,743	2,146	60			
Nil	17,571	19	212	544	2,486	3,935	6,097	3,799	462	17			
Education preceding 1st level (pre-primary)	121	2	6	17	40	24	23	8	1	-			
Education at 1st level	97,486	665	5,228	9,541	30,536	21,482	18,414	10,278	1,317	25			
(i) Standard	1,320	9	32	53	139	302	508	243	34	-			
(ii) Standard	5,227	12	99	181	754	1,279	1,858	947	95	2			
(iii) Standard	10,252	17	220	422	1,744	2,539	3,438	1,712	159	1			
(iv) Standard	9,165	27	290	505	1,844	2,155	2,731	1,442	167	4			
(v) Standard	25,427	324	2,178	2,265	8,480	4,945	4,007	2,263	256	9			
(vi) Standard	43,185	260	2,252	5,191	16,801	9,720	5,147	3,269	538	7			
(vii) Other	2,910	16	157	224	774	542	725	402	68	2			
Education at 2nd level, 1st stage	566	1	51	97	235	134	40	5	3	-			
(i) Form I	104	1	9	24	45	19	6	-	-	-			
(ii) Form II	160	-	18	28	64	37	10	2	1	-			
(iii) Form III	175	-	20	33	73	37	11	-	1	-			
(iv) Other	127	-	4	12	53	41	13	3	1	-			

<sup>1/</sup> including those on sick/vacation leave

Table A6 (cont'd) - Population in employment<sup>1/</sup> by educational attainment, age-group and sex

Male

Educational attainment	All ages	Age-group (years)								65 and over	Not stated
		12 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64			
Education at 2nd level, 2nd stage	62,281	76	2,890	12,005	28,331	13,049	4,354	1,244	273	9	
(i) Form IV	313	-	24	43	144	80	5	1	1	-	
(ii) Form V	19,690	2	285	3,567	9,904	4,018	405	100	1	-	
(iii) Form VI	3,759	1	37	1,273	1,668	489	45	13	-	-	
(iv) Lower Secondary	36,804	73	2,519	6,917	15,913	8,049	682	147	8	-	
(v) Other	1,715	-	25	205	752	413	107	12	-	-	
Education at 3rd level, 1st stage	7,626	-	9	334	3,834	2,111	336	63	1	-	
(i) Award not equiv. to 1st degree (e.g. diploma)	4,066	-	6	219	1,966	1,126	174	40	1	-	
(ii) First University degree	3,550	-	3	115	1,868	985	162	28	-	-	
Education at 3rd level, 2nd stage (Post graduate)	1,011	-	1	3	365	405	63	14	-	-	
Not stated	155	-	5	10	39	38	15	8	8	-	

<sup>1/</sup> including those on sick/vacation leave

Table A6 (cont'd) - Population in employment<sup>1/</sup> by educational attainment, age-group and sex

Female

Educational attainment	All ages	Age-group (years)								65 and over	Not stated
		12 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64			
Total in employment	67,065	228	5,067	10,681	21,366	14,291	10,033	4,754	637	8	
Nil	15,969	17	135	290	2,375	4,898	5,235	2,763	252	4	
Education preceding 1st level (pre-primary)	46	-	8	4	14	2	5	4	1	1	
Education at 1st level	26,943	133	2,949	4,298	8,522	5,543	3,450	1,670	326	2	
(i) Standard I	412	2	7	13	49	144	125	58	9	-	
(ii) Standard II	1,659	3	37	74	343	504	478	184	36	-	
(iii) Standard III	2,855	7	109	221	678	837	642	307	54	-	
(iv) Standard IV	2,590	22	163	212	680	691	518	264	40	-	
(v) Standard V	6,913	73	1,012	1,166	2,311	1,247	693	348	61	2	
(vi) Standard VI	11,682	70	1,561	2,505	4,238	1,925	835	440	108	-	
(vii) Other	832	6	60	102	223	195	159	69	18	-	
Education at 2nd level, 1st stage	158	1	23	47	57	22	7	1	-	-	
(i) Form I	23	-	1	10	7	5	-	-	-	-	
(ii) Form II	44	1	10	13	13	4	-	-	-	-	
(iii) Form III	45	-	11	14	12	4	3	1	-	-	
(iv) Other	46	-	1	10	25	9	1	-	-	-	

<sup>1/</sup> including those on sick/vacation leave

Table A6 (cont'd) - Population in employment/ by educational attainment, age-group and sex

Female

Educational attainment	All ages	Age-group (years)								65 and over	Not stated
		12 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64			
Education at 2nd level, 2nd stage	21,423	26	1,950	5,817	8,977	3,204	1,133	264	52	-	
(i) Form IV	59	1	9	11	21	13	4	-	-	-	
(ii) Form V	9,201	2	256	2,270	4,522	1,314	429	98	10	-	
(iii) Form VI	2,130	-	27	940	661	243	48	10	1	-	
(iv) Lower Secondary	9,205	23	1,649	2,480	2,351	1,439	586	143	34	-	
(v) Other	323	-	9	116	422	195	66	13	7	-	
Education at 3rd level, 1st stage	2,279	-	2	215	1,294	543	176	44	5	-	
(i) Award not equiv. to 1st degree (e.g. diploma)	1,441	-	2	138	773	367	122	35	4	-	
(ii) First University degree	838	-	-	77	521	176	54	9	1	-	
Education at 3rd level, 2nd stage (Post graduate)	212	-	-	4	116	65	21	5	1	-	
Not stated	35	1	-	6	11	7	6	3	-	1	

1/ including those on sick/vacation leave

Table A7 - Population in employment by major industrial division, age-group and sex

Male

Major industrial division <sup>1/</sup>	All ages	Age-group (years)										Not stated
		12 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over			
Total in employment	186,811	762	8,402	22,552	65,913	41,178	30,053	15,747	2,144	60		
1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	46,415	85	1,898	4,394	16,167	10,415	8,278	4,756	403	19		
2. Mining and Quarrying	168	1	17	30	49	30	28	11	2	-		
3. Manufacturing	33,349	273	2,739	6,197	11,259	5,723	4,474	2,341	337	6		
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	3,923	-	10	257	1,220	970	981	483	2	-		
5. Construction	18,989	18	474	1,786	6,900	4,607	3,529	1,617	55	3		
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Restaurants and Hotels	21,946	113	1,519	3,451	6,624	3,676	3,399	2,368	785	11		
7. Transport, Storage and Communication	15,243	8	253	1,698	5,957	3,868	2,414	951	87	7		
8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	4,869	2	83	832	2,069	905	568	330	80	-		
9. Community, Social and Personal Services	41,729	260	1,387	3,875	15,627	10,960	6,350	2,873	389	8		
0. Activities not adequately defined	180	2	22	32	41	24	32	17	4	6		

<sup>1/</sup> Major Industrial Division of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revised Edition, 1968

Table A7 (cont'd) - Population in employment by major industrial division, age-group and sex

Female

Major industrial division <sup>1/</sup>	All ages	Age-group (years)										65 and over	Not stated
		12 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64					
Total in employment	67,058	227	5,067	10,679	21,364	14,292	10,033	4,752	636	8			
1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	15,487	14	126	349	2,980	5,031	4,703	2,235	49	-			
2. Mining and Quarrying	83	1	4	7	27	25	15	4	-	-			
3. Manufacturing	20,357	73	3,774	5,777	7,108	2,410	850	320	45	-			
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	132	1	1	13	60	32	19	6	-	-			
5. Construction	251	-	7	50	128	34	19	12	1	-			
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	5,256	8	238	971	1,745	1,131	714	356	92	1			
7. Transport, Storage and Communication	698	-	6	148	396	92	38	18	-	-			
8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	1,606	1	30	467	845	177	59	20	7	-			
9. Community, Social and Personal Services	23,142	129	872	2,887	8,069	5,354	3,605	1,778	442	6			
0. Activities not adequately defined	46	-	9	10	6	6	11	3	-	1			

<sup>1/</sup> Major Industrial Division of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revised Edition,



Table A8 - Population in employment by major occupational group, age-group and sex

Male

Major occupational group <sup>1/</sup>	Age-group (years)											Not stated
	All ages	12 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over			
Total in employment	186,817	762	8,402	22,552	65,917	41,178	30,053	15,748	2,145			60
0/1. Professional, Technical and Related Workers	13,605	2	64	1,013	6,116	3,902	1,790	586	131			1
2. Administrative and Managerial Workers	2,259	-	-	73	610	681	531	287	77			-
3. Clerical and Related Workers	18,388	9	311	2,952	8,391	3,817	1,904	869	130			5
4. Sales Workers	15,350	86	1,063	2,138	4,160	2,657	2,653	1,930	658			5
5. Service Workers	16,261	39	390	1,794	5,845	3,656	2,598	1,644	290			5
6. Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Workers, Fishermen and Hunters	43,332	91	1,964	4,283	15,026	9,401	7,612	4,529	406			18
7/8/9. Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment operators and Labourers	77,420	532	4,592	10,263	25,704	17,034	12,938	5,884	453			20
X. Workers not classifiable by occupation	202	3	18	36	63	30	27	19	-			6

<sup>1/</sup> Major Occupational Group of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, Revised Edition, 1968

Table A8 (cont'd) - Population in employment by major occupational group, age-group and sex

Female

Major occupational group <sup>1/</sup>	All ages	Age-group (years)										65 and over	Not stated
		12 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64					
Total in employment	67,061	227	5,067	10,680	21,366	14,292	10,033	4,752	636	8			
0/1. Professional, Technical and Related Workers	8,679	3	141	1,195	4,006	2,089	944	254	47	-			
2. Administrative and Managerial Workers	224	-	2	13	88	67	40	12	2	-			
3. Clerical and Related Workers	8,246	1	166	2,313	4,247	1,051	329	120	19	-			
4. Sales Workers	3,115	5	138	487	858	782	512	250	82	1			
5. Service Workers	12,088	116	826	1,105	2,805	2,883	2,517	1,449	383	4			
6. Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Workers, Fishermen and Hunters	15,590	15	124	344	2,924	5,060	4,788	2,280	55	-			
7/8/9. Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers	19,059	87	3,657	5,205	6,426	2,355	894	385	48	2			
X. Workers not classifiable by occupation	60	-	13	18	12	5	9	2	-	1			

Table A5 - Population in employment<sup>1/</sup> by major industrial division, major occupational group and sex

Male

Major industrial division <sup>2/</sup>	Total in employment	Major occupational group <sup>3/</sup>							Workers not Classifiable by Occupation
		0/1 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	2 Administrative and Managerial Workers	3 Clerical and Related Workers	4 Sales Workers	5 Service Workers	Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Workers, Fishermen & Hunters	7/8/9 Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers	
Total in employment	186,821	13,605	2,259	18,388	15,350	16,262	43,334	77,421	202
1. Agricultural, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	46,417	272	71	578	115	1,045	40,223	4,108	5
2. Mining and Quarrying	168	-	6	2	1	3	5	151	-
3. Manufacturing	33,350	722	888	2,403	728	1,125	1,061	26,403	20
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	3,923	182	13	615	9	223	22	2,858	1
5. Construction	18,989	268	67	701	50	472	152	17,276	3
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Restaurants and Hotels	21,946	361	249	2,093	13,748	2,721	224	2,539	11
7. Transport, Storage and Communication	15,243	384	192	3,920	163	507	32	10,041	4
8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	4,869	771	381	2,446	359	363	61	486	2
9. Community, Social and Personal Services	41,730	10,641	390	5,622	171	9,798	1,550	13,525	33
0. Activities not adequately defined	186	4	2	8	6	5	4	34	123

1/ Including 763 males in age-group 12 to 14 years

2/ Major Industrial Division of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revised Edition, 1968

3/ Major Occupational Group of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, Revised Edition, 1968

Table A9 (cont'd) - Population in employment<sup>1/</sup> by major industrial division, major occupational group and sex

Female

Major industrial division <sup>2/</sup>	Total in employment	Major occupational group <sup>3/</sup>							Workers not Classifiable by Occupation
		0/1 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	2 Administrative and Managerial Workers	3 Clerical and Related Workers	4 Sales Workers	5 Service Workers	6 Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Workers, Fishermen & Hunters	7/8/9 Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers	
Total in employment	67,061	8,679	224	8,245	3,115	12,088	15,591	19,059	60
1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	15,488	18	2	110	4	21	15,167	164	2
2. Mining and Quarrying	83	-	-	2	-	1	6	74	-
3. Manufacturing	20,357	161	99	1,298	114	665	251	17,760	9
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	132	7	-	100	1	3	1	20	-
5. Construction	251	4	3	173	2	17	2	50	-
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	5,256	60	25	1,336	2,930	668	31	204	2
7. Transport, Storage and Communication	698	22	13	568	10	39	1	45	-
8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	1,606	64	15	1,458	15	27	6	20	1
9. Community, Social and Personal Services	23,142	8,343	67	3,197	35	10,642	123	720	15
0. Activities not adequately defined	48	-	-	3	4	5	3	2	31

1/ Including 228 females in age-group 12 to 14 years

2/ Major Industrial Division of the International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities, Revised Edition, 1968

3/ Major Occupational Group of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, Revised Edition 1968

Table A10 - Population in employment by employment status, age-group and sex

Male

Age-group (years)	Total in employment	Employment status						Unpaid family worker	Other and not stated
		Self-employed		Employee					
		With employees	Without employees	Paid by the month	Paid by the day, week, job	Apprentice			
All ages	186,815	7,077	21,243	109,145	45,641	2,396	1,098	215	
12 - 14	762	4	48	69	229	377	30	5	
15 - 19	8,401	118	674	1,562	4,230	1,467	337	13	
20 - 24	22,551	503	2,193	10,688	8,321	436	376	34	
25 - 29	32,941	811	2,952	20,878	8,015	69	181	35	
30 - 34	32,975	926	3,010	21,474	7,451	20	64	30	
35 - 39	23,749	765	2,146	16,104	4,677	9	24	24	
40 - 44	17,429	762	2,007	11,362	3,255	8	23	12	
45 - 49	16,583	841	2,231	10,151	3,330	4	13	13	
50 - 54	13,470	792	2,024	7,898	2,724	3	13	16	
55 - 59	13,161	764	2,147	7,453	2,772	2	6	17	
60 - 64	2,587	406	983	803	379	-	11	5	
65 - 69	1,314	215	515	412	163	-	6	3	
70 - 74	571	100	218	186	58	-	7	2	
75 and over	261	68	86	79	21	1	6	-	
Not stated (but over 12)	60	2	9	26	16	-	1	6	

Table A10 (cont'd) - Population in employment by employment status, age-group and sex

Female

Age-group (years)	Total in employment	Employment status							Other and not stated
		Self-employed		Employee			Unpaid family worker		
		With employees	Without employees	Paid by the month	Paid by the day, week, job	Apprentice			
All ages	67,059	684	3,403	34,023	27,704	154	1,019	72	
12 - 14	227	1	5	125	57	29	10	-	
15 - 19	5,067	8	118	1,489	3,322	70	50	10	
20 - 24	10,680	39	244	5,688	4,572	25	100	12	
25 - 30	11,337	80	348	7,232	3,563	12	97	5	
30 - 34	10,028	88	490	5,516	3,772	3	151	8	
35 - 39	8,036	101	489	3,944	3,335	7	152	8	
40 - 44	6,255	99	476	3,045	2,451	3	177	4	
45 - 49	5,732	86	407	2,625	2,504	4	97	9	
50 - 54	4,300	81	319	1,855	1,960	1	80	4	
55 - 59	4,009	54	298	1,585	2,009	-	60	3	
60 - 64	744	23	98	503	90	-	26	4	
65 - 69	384	12	68	247	45	-	10	2	
70 - 74	161	7	26	104	15	-	7	2	
75 and over	91	5	17	61	7	-	1	-	
Not stated (but over 12)	8	-	-	4	2	-	1	1	

Table All - - Population in employment <sup>1/</sup> by employment status, major industrial division and sex

## Male

Major industrial division <sup>2/</sup>	Total in employment	Employment status						
		Self-employed		Employee			Unpaid family worker	Other and not stated
		With employees	Without employees	Paid by the month	Paid by the day, week, job	Apprentice		
Total in employment	186,817	7,077	21,243	109,146	45,641	2,396	1,099	215
1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	46,417	1,392	5,318	16,381	23,069	23	219	15
2. Mining and Quarrying	168	2	15	79	71	1	-	-
3. Manufacturing	33,350	1,269	3,038	18,319	9,442	1,135	130	17
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	3,923	1	2	3,757	159	3	-	1
5. Construction	18,989	355	1,452	12,329	4,705	121	15	12
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	21,946	2,487	7,106	9,336	2,305	88	608	16
7. Transport, Storage and Communication	15,243	730	2,292	8,693	3,445	27	51	5
8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	4,869	190	140	4,330	179	19	2	9
9. Community, Social and Personal Services	41,726	647	1,858	55,890	2,242	972	74	43
0. Activities not adequately defined	186	4	22	32	24	7	-	97

1/ Including 763 males in age-group 12 to 14 years

2/ Major Industrial Division of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revised Edition, 1963

Table A11 (cont'd) - Population in employment 1/ by employment status, major industrial division and sex

Female

Major industrial division 2/	Total in employment	Employment status						
		Self-employed		Paid by the month	Employee		Unpaid family worker	Other and not stated
		With employees	Without employees		Paid by the day, week, job	Apprentice		
Total in employment	67,065	684	3,403	34,024	27,705	154	1,019	76
1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	15,488	141	1,214	1,374	12,587	4	163	5
2. Mining and Quarrying	83	-	-	72	11	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	20,357	106	490	5,597	13,997	76	80	11
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	132	-	-	130	2	-	-	-
5. Construction	251	2	4	223	21	1	-	-
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Restaurants and Hotels	5,256	267	1,076	2,934	236	11	730	2
7. Transport, Storage and Communication	698	5	2	671	16	-	2	2
8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	1,606	9	9	1,570	13	2	3	-
9. Community, Social and Personal Services	23,146	154	601	21,441	820	59	40	31
0. Activities not adequately defined	48	-	7	12	2	1	1	25

1/ Including 228 females in age-group 12 to 14 years

2/ Major Industrial Division of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revised Edition, 1968



Table A12 - Population in employment <sup>1/</sup> by employment status, major occupational group and sex

Male

Major occupational group <sup>2/</sup>	Total in employment	Employment status						
		Self-employed		Employee			Unpaid family worker	Other and not stated
		With employees	Without employees	Paid by the month	Paid by the day, week, job	Apprentice		
Total in employment	186,817	7,077	21,243	109,146	45,641	2,396	1,099	215
0/1 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	13,605	304	373	12,702	182	24	7	13
2 Administrative and Managerial Workers	2,259	436	60	1,725	30	-	7	1
3 Clerical and Related Workers	18,367	89	70	16,969	1,191	26	39	3
4 Sales Workers	15,350	2,209	6,869	4,278	1,381	45	551	17
5 Service Workers	16,260	238	528	13,994	1,396	42	51	11
6 Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Workers, Fishermen and Hunters	43,334	1,315	5,173	13,900	22,708	17	213	8
7/8/9 Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers	77,420	2,484	8,151	45,536	18,729	2,237	231	52
X Workers not classifiable by occupation	202	2	19	42	24	5	-	110

<sup>1/</sup> Including 763 males in age -group 12 to 14 years

<sup>2/</sup> Major Occupational Group of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, Revised Edition, 1968

Table A12 (cont'd) - Population in employment <sup>1/</sup> by employment status <sup>2/</sup> major occupational group and sex

Female

Major occupational group <sup>2/</sup>	Total in employment	Employment status						
		Self-employed		Employee			Unpaid family worker	Other and not stated
		With employees	Without employees	Paid by the month	Paid by the day, week, job	Apprentice		
Total in employment	67,065	684	3,403	34,024	27,705	154	1,019	76
0/1 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	8,679	123	492	7,895	110	17	23	19
2 Administrative and Managerial Workers	224	44	3	165	4	-	7	1
3 Clerical and Related Workers	8,246	25	15	7,861	276	7	60	2
4 Sales Workers	3,115	229	1,054	1,053	108	3	661	2
5 Service Workers	12,090	48	126	10,728	1,119	12	50	7
6 Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Workers, Fishermen and Hunters	15,591	136	1,213	1,350	12,722	4	162	4
7/8/9 Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers	19,060	78	495	4,957	13,356	105	56	13
X Workers not classifiable by occupation	60	1	5	15	10	1	-	28

1/ Including 225 females in age-group 12 to 14 years

2/ Major Occupational Group of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, Revised Edition, 1968

Table A13 - Population in employment 1/ by major industrial division, educational attainment and sex

Male

Educational attainment	Total in employment	Major industrial division 2/										Activities not Adequately Defined
		1 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2 Mining and Quarrying	3 Manufacturing	4 Electricity, Gas and Water	5 Construction	6 Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Restaurants and Hotels	7 Transport, Storage and Communication	8 Finance, Insurance and Real Estate and Business Services	9 Community, Social and Personal Services	X	
Total in employment	186,779	46,408	168	33,344	3,922	18,987	21,944	15,242	4,369	41,726	169	
Nil	17,521	9,638	36	1,582	325	1,833	1,325	731	48	2,073	25	
Education preceding 1st level (Primary)	122	37	-	21	-	15	17	12	2	19	-	
Education at 1st level	97,461	29,385	100	19,229	1,913	12,354	10,468	7,967	897	15,055	92	
(i) Standard I	1,520	633	1	150	23	168	95	56	3	180	1	
(ii) Standard II	5,222	2,270	8	682	126	573	413	324	20	705	1	
(iii) Standard III	10,250	4,053	14	1,526	227	1,404	873	714	46	1,382	11	
(iv) Standard IV	9,164	3,072	13	1,640	195	1,260	846	699	74	1,353	12	
(v) Standard V	25,423	7,888	21	5,189	440	3,309	2,694	1,861	184	3,812	25	
(vi) Standard VI	43,173	10,736	35	9,515	819	5,142	5,138	4,048	542	7,161	37	
(vii) Other	2,909	733	8	527	83	398	409	255	28	462	6	
Education at 2nd level, 1st Stage	586	99	-	122	10	60	64	50	14	167	-	
(i) Form I	104	25	-	34	1	11	13	7	2	11	-	
(ii) Form II	160	32	-	32	5	27	19	15	2	28	-	
(iii) Form III	175	30	-	43	3	16	26	21	6	30	-	
(iv) Other	147	12	-	13	1	6	6	7	4	98	-	

1/ Including 755 males in age-group 12 to 14 years 2/ Major Industrial Division of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revised Edition, 1940

Table A13 (cont'd) - Population in employment by major industrial division, educational attainment and sex

Male

Educational attainment	Total in employment	Major industrial division 2/										Activities not Adequately Defined
		1 Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	2 Mining and Quarrying	3 Manufacturing	4 Electricity, Gas & Water	5 Construction	6 Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Restaurants and Hotels	7 Transport, Storage and Communication	8 Finance, Real Estate, Insurance, and Services	9 Community, Social and Personal Services	X Activities not Adequately Defined	
Education at 2nd level, 2nd Stage	62,237	6,901	32	11,528	1,468	4,391	9,502	6,118	3,109	19,147	41	
(i) Form IV	313	36	-	76	5	27	49	36	10	74	-	
(ii) Form V	19,681	1,278	6	2,487	542	991	2,638	1,551	1,348	8,825	14	
(iii) Form VI	3,758	97	-	315	92	84	363	296	705	1,803	3	
(iv) Lower Secondary	36,796	5,426	25	8,495	770	3,222	6,342	4,121	977	7,435	23	
(v) Other	1,689	64	1	195	59	67	110	114	69	1,009	1	
Education at 3rd level 1st Stage	7,625	305	-	778	150	301	502	325	676	4,544	5	
(i) Award not equivalent to 1st degree (e.g. Diploma)	4,067	154	-	472	106	154	302	161	280	2,411	1	
(ii) First University degree	3,558	151	-	306	82	147	203	142	390	2,133	4	
Education at 3rd level, 2nd Stage (Post-graduate)	1,011	24	-	67	15	25	39	32	115	694	2	
Not stated	116	19	-	18	5	8	24	9	8	22	3	

1/ Including 763 males in age-group 12 to 14 years

2/ Major Industrial Division of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revised Edition, 1968

Table A13 (cont'd) - Population in employment<sup>1/</sup> by major industrial division, educational attainment and sex

Female

Educational attainment	Major industrial division <sup>2/</sup>										Total in employment	Total in employment
	1 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2 Mining and Quarrying	3 Manufacturing	4 Electricity, Gas and Water	5 Construction	6 Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Restaurants and Hotels	7 Transport, Storage and Communication	8 Finance, Real Estate and Insurance, Business Services	9 Community, Social and Personal Services	10 Activities not Adequately Defined		
Total	15,484	83	20,355	132	251	5,256	698	1,605	23,140	41	67,045	
Nil	11,092	39	1,294	2	17	566	10	2	2,958	7	16,001	
Educational preceding 1st level (pre-primary)	12	-	14	-	-	3	-	-	18	-	47	
Education at 1st level	4,123	42	12,424	10	44	1,313	43	34	8,360	18	26,911	
(i) Standard I	183	3	51	-	-	15	1	1	158	-	412	
(ii) Standard II	642	3	303	-	2	70	-	4	622	-	1,654	
(iii) Standard III	845	13	717	1	6	143	3	2	1,116	3	2,849	
(iv) Standard IV	592	4	802	1	3	169	7	2	1,006	1	2,587	
(v) Standard V	918	9	3,421	2	12	404	8	6	2,122	5	6,907	
(vi) Standard VI	812	7	6,835	5	17	913	24	16	3,030	9	11,673	
(vii) Other	131	3	295	1	4	86	-	3	306	-	829	
Education at 2nd level, 1st stage	3	-	79	-	1	11	2	3	67	-	166	
(i) Form I	-	-	19	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	23	
(ii) Form II	1	-	28	-	-	4	-	-	11	-	44	
(iii) Form III	1	-	28	-	-	4	1	-	11	-	45	
(iv) Other	1	-	4	-	1	2	1	3	42	-	54	

<sup>1/</sup> Including 228 females in age-group 12 to 14 years

Table A13 (cont'd) - Population in employment<sup>1/</sup> by major industrial division, educational attainment and sex  
Female

Educational attainment	Total in employment	Major industrial divisions <sup>2/</sup>									
		1 Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	2 Mining and Quarrying	3 Manufacturing	4 Electricity, Gas and Water	5 Construction	6 Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Restaurants and Hotels	7 Transport, Storage and Communication	8 Finance, Real Estate and Insurance, Insu-	9 Community, Social and Personal Services	10 Activities not Adequately Defined
<u>Education at 2nd level, 2nd stage</u>	<u>21,405</u>	233	2	6,435	108	177	2,759	602	1,435	9,638	16
(i) Form IV	59	4	-	19	1	-	9	-	4	22	-
(ii) Form V	9,200	87	1	1,393	63	129	1,055	365	851	5,250	6
(iii) Form VI	2,129	15	-	159	22	20	151	118	339	1,304	1
(iv) Lower Secondary	9,199	123	1	4,810	15	22	1,433	97	179	2,455	9
(v) Other	818	4	-	54	7	6	56	22	62	607	-
<u>Education at 3rd level, 1st stage</u>	<u>2,279</u>	13	-	97	5	12	94	38	115	1,905	-
(i) Award not equiv. to 1st degree (e.g. Diploma)	1,441	5	-	63	3	8	64	27	59	1,212	-
(ii) First University degree	838	8	-	34	2	4	30	11	56	693	-
<u>Education at 3rd level, 2nd stage</u> (Post-graduate)	<u>212</u>	2	-	8	-	-	6	2	8	186	-
<u>Not stated</u>	<u>24</u>	6	-	4	-	-	4	1	1	8	-

<sup>1/</sup> Including 228 females in age-group 12 to 14 years

<sup>2/</sup> Major Industrial Division of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revised Edition, 1968

Table A1.1. Population in employment<sup>1</sup> by major occupational group, educational attainment and sex

Male

Educational attainment	Total in employment	Major occupational group <sup>2</sup>						Total	in employment	Workers not Classifiable by Occupation
		0/1 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	2 Administrative and Managerial and Workers	3 Clerical and Related Workers	4 Sales Workers	5 Service Workers	6 Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Workers, Fishermen and Hunters			
Total in employment	186,779	13,601	2,259	16,388	15,349	16,259	43,327	77,411	185	
Nil	17,621	46	24	189	1,050	1,166	9,422	5,691	33	
Education preceding 1st level (pre-primary)	122	2	1	5	15	4	38	57	-	
Education at 1st level	97,461	727	231	4,387	7,307	7,076	27,856	49,797	90	
(i) Standard I	1,320	3	1	18	72	102	612	511	1	
(ii) Standard II	5,222	19	6	70	294	401	2,184	2,245	3	
(iii) Standard III	10,250	35	16	197	648	730	3,830	4,777	9	
(iv) Standard IV	9,164	50	17	251	577	710	2,930	4,621	8	
(v) Standard V	25,423	126	40	840	1,793	1,615	7,565	13,415	29	
(vi) Standard VI	43,173	470	141	2,878	3,606	3,202	10,046	22,712	38	
(vii) Other	2,909	24	10	133	317	220	689	1,506	2	
Education 2nd level, 1st stage	586	95	5	51	50	36	80	262	-	
(i) Form I	104	-	-	8	10	6	22	58	-	
(ii) Form II	160	5	-	15	14	9	27	90	-	
(iii) Form III	175	2	2	16	22	14	21	98	-	
(iv) Other	147	88	3	12	4	7	10	23	-	

Table A14 (cont'd) - Population in employment/ by major occupational group, educational attainment and sex

Male

Educational attainment	Total in employment	Major occupational group 2/										Workers not Classifiable by Occupation X
		0/1 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	2 Administrative and Managerial Workers	3 Clerical and Related Workers	4 Sales Workers	5 Service Workers	6 Agricultural, Animal Husbandry, and Forestry Workers, Fishermen and Hunters	7/8/9 Production and Related Workers, Transport Equip- ment Operators and Labourers				
Education at 2nd level, 2nd stage	62,237	6,922	1,148	12,812	6,618	7,776	5,795	21,112	54			
(i) Form IV	313	17	3	47	34	48	28	136	-			
(ii) Form V	19,681	3,793	581	6,048	1,857	3,198	930	3,252	17			
(iii) Form VI	3,753	1,200	189	1,560	301	185	74	245	4			
(iv) Lower Secondary	36,796	1,001	334	4,922	4,371	4,275	4,723	17,138	32			
(v) Other	1,639	906	41	235	55	70	40	341	1			
Education at 3rd level, 1st stage	7,625	4,978	737	834	277	184	115	447	3			
(i) Award not equiv. to 1st degree (c.e. Diploma)	4,067	2,546	359	470	151	123	66	344	-			
(ii) First University degree	3,558	2,432	378	406	126	61	49	103	3			
Education at 3rd level, 2nd stage (Post-graduate)	1,011	814	105	42	15	6	8	12	2			
Not stated	116	17	8	11	17	11	13	36	3			

1/ Including 763 males in age-group 12 to 14 years

2/ Major Occupational Group of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, Revised Edition, 1968



Table A14 (cont'd) - Population in employment<sup>1/</sup> by major occupational group, educational attainment and sex

Female

Educational attainment	Total in employment	Major occupational group 2/							Total in employment	Workers not Classifiable by Occupation
		0/1 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	2 Administrative and Managerial Workers	3 Clerical and Related Workers	4 Sales Workers	5 Service Workers	6 Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Workers, Fishermen and Hunters	7/8/9 Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers		
Total	67,046	8,678	224	8,245	3,115	12,088	15,587	19,056	53	
Nil	16,001	50	3	27	435	2,865	11,244	1,368	2	
Education preceding 1st level (pre-primary)	47	-	-	-	2	15	14	16	-	
Education at 1st level	26,911	732	14	335	1,259	7,953	4,185	12,410	23	
(i) Standard I	412	5	-	-	7	154	190	56	-	
(ii) Standard II	1,654	10	-	5	45	649	652	293	-	
(iii) Standard III	2,849	20	2	7	92	1,114	857	755	2	
(iv) Standard IV	2,587	30	1	18	112	1,028	601	796	1	
(v) Standard V	6,907	101	-	54	266	2,100	927	3,450	9	
(vi) Standard VI	11,673	553	11	233	666	2,608	829	6,763	10	
(vii) Other	829	13	-	18	71	300	129	297	1	
Education 2nd level, 1st stage	166	42	6	20	6	20	3	75	-	
(i) Form I	23	1	-	-	-	2	-	20	-	
(ii) Form II	44	4	2	3	3	8	1	26	-	
(iii) Form III	45	2	2	3	3	10	1	27	-	
(iv) Other	54	35	-	16	-	-	1	2	-	

Table A14 (cont'd) - Population in employment<sup>1/</sup> by major occupational group, educational attainment and sex  
Female

Educational attainment	Total in employment	Major occupational group <sup>2/</sup>								X Workers not classifiable by Occupation
		0/1 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	2 Administrative and Managerial Workers	3 Clerical and Related Workers	4 Sales Workers	5 Service Workers	6 Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Workers, Fishermen and Hunters	7/8/9 Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers	X Workers not classifiable by Occupation	
<u>Education at 2nd level, 2nd stage</u>	21,406	5,870	142	7,492	1,379	1,207	132	5,163	21	
(i) Form IV	59	12	-	16	4	5	3	19	-	
(ii) Form V	9,200	3,180	64	4,612	395	234	21	685	9	
(iii) Form VI	2,129	736	40	1,234	45	28	1	45	-	
(iv) Lower Secondary	9,200	1,420	33	1,378	926	924	107	4,401	11	
(v) Other	818	522	5	252	9	16	-	13	1	
<u>Education at 3rd level, 1st stage</u>	2,279	1,789	59	358	30	21	2	20	-	
(i) Award not equiv. to 1st degree (e.g. Diploma)	1,441	1,104	31	265	13	14	1	13	-	
(ii) First University degree	838	685	28	93	17	7	1	7	-	
<u>Education at 3rd level, 2nd stage</u> (Post-graduate)	212	191	6	11	1	2	1	-	-	
<u>Not stated</u>	24	4	-	2	3	5	6	4	-	

1/ Including 228 females in age-group 12 to 14 years

2/ Major Occupational Group of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, Revised Edition, 1968

Table A15 - Population in employment 1/ by number of days worked during week 27th June - 2nd July, employment status and sex

Employment status	Total	Number of days worked						Not stated
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>Male</b>								
Total in employment	183,867	640	2,768	4,741	5,619	38,177	131,869	53
Self employed:								
With employees	6,964	25	128	208	194	596	5,811	2
Without employees	20,516	211	976	1,429	1,138	1,851	14,905	6
Employee:								
Paid by the month	107,790	104	366	934	1,793	29,933	74,650	10
Paid by the day, week, job	44,954	282	1,231	2,060	2,390	5,398	33,591	2
Apprentice	2,377	8	32	51	68	281	1,937	-
Unpaid family worker	1,089	10	30	52	32	90	875	-
Other and not stated	177	-	5	7	4	28	100	33
<b>Female</b>								
Total in employment	66,179	209	821	1,452	1,572	15,823	46,283	19
Self employed:								
With employees	678	3	11	21	15	133	494	1
Without employees	3,362	13	143	231	127	595	2,253	-
Employee:								
Paid by the month	33,569	84	246	484	587	10,445	21,716	7
Paid by the day, week, job	27,340	97	398	675	825	4,523	20,821	1
Apprentice	152	6	4	5	2	53	82	-
Unpaid family worker	1,013	6	18	35	15	56	883	-
Other and not stated	65	-	1	1	1	18	34	10

1/ Including 763 males and 228 females in age-group 12 to 14 years

Table A16 - Households by size of household and number of persons in employment within household

Household size	Total households	Number of persons in employment within household					
		1	2	3	4	5	6 +
All sizes	165,401	105,076	41,270	12,604	4,557	1,396	498
1 person	4,131	4,131	-	-	-	-	-
2 persons	12,442	9,945	2,497	-	-	-	-
3 persons	23,640	17,628	5,608	404	-	-	-
4 persons	32,715	23,358	7,978	1,228	151	-	-
5 persons	29,686	19,937	7,247	1,992	446	64	-
6 persons	22,970	13,731	6,069	2,273	738	140	19
7 persons	15,959	8,110	4,694	2,061	830	220	44
8 persons	9,932	4,254	2,994	1,642	734	233	75
9 persons	6,104	2,126	1,920	1,198	580	202	78
10+ persons	7,822	1,856	2,263	1,805	1,078	537	282

Table A17 - Unemployed (including first job seekers) 15 years of age and over, marital status, & sex: 1990 and sex

Male

Age-group (years)	Total Unemployed	Single	Married <sup>1/</sup>	Consensually married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not stated
All ages	79,945	62,804	14,935	1,226	168	127	675	10
15 - 19	27,138	26,993	93	47	-	-	3	2
20 - 24	28,391	26,258	1,795	243	6	7	74	3
25 - 29	10,807	6,675	3,719	249	9	15	139	1
30 - 34	5,332	1,673	3,305	194	12	30	117	1
35 - 39	2,473	468	1,758	120	16	19	92	-
40 - 44	1,686	271	1,209	116	10	17	63	-
45 - 49	1,640	190	1,238	88	23	17	84	-
50 - 54	1,243	137	932	79	29	11	53	2
55 - 59	1,061	90	787	73	57	9	45	-
60 - 64	90	17	59	7	3	2	2	-
65 - 69	47	10	28	5	2	-	1	1
70 - 74	10	2	6	-	1	-	1	-
75 & over	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated (but over 12)	20	15	4	-	-	-	1	-

<sup>1/</sup> civilly and/or religiously married

Table A17 (cont'd) - Unemployed (including first job seekers) 15 years of age and over by marital status, age-group and sex

**Female**

Age-group (years)	Total Unemployed	Single	Married <sup>1/</sup>	Consensually married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not stated
All ages	26,033	19,568	3,781	361	734	168	1,287	134
15 - 19	8,616	8,323	181	44	1	1	44	22
20 - 24	9,520	8,119	1,001	65	25	23	249	38
25 - 29	3,553	2,050	964	77	69	43	313	37
30 - 34	2,045	716	730	79	146	46	301	27
35 - 39	1,110	218	458	37	166	29	200	2
40 - 44	488	71	217	23	94	9	72	2
45 - 49	376	36	134	19	100	9	74	4
50 - 54	173	12	52	10	66	6	26	1
55 - 59	104	8	34	4	50	2	5	1
60 - 64	21	3	7	1	8	-	2	-
65 - 69	8	3	2	2	1	-	-	-
70 - 74	7	1	1	-	5	-	-	-
75 & over	9	5	-	-	3	-	1	-
Not stated (but over 12)	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> civilly and/or religiously married

Table A13 - Unemployed (excluding first job seekers) 15 years of age and over, by educational attainment, age group and sex

Male

Educational attainment	All ages	Age-group (years)								65 & over	Not stated
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64				
<b>T o t a l</b>	22,530	1,517	5,166	8,773	3,404	2,561	1,055	49	5		
Nil	1,682	40	156	598	348	489	238	13			
Education preceding 1st level (pre-primary)	15	1		9	2	3					
Education at 1st level	14,167	1,014	2,955	5,309	2,231	1,852	771	32	3		
(i) Standard I	151	6	16	24	33	50	21	1			
(ii) Standard II	616	24	66	101	143	199	80	3			
(iii) Standard III	1,319	43	137	336	298	359	141	5			
(iv) Standard IV	1,324	60	175	383	277	293	134	1	1		
(v) Standard V	4,382	473	1,060	1,659	552	441	158	9			
(vi) Standard VI	5,967	380	1,417	2,626	876	442	213	11	2		
(vii) Other	408	28	84	150	52	68	24	2			
Education at 2nd level, 1st stage	72	8	22	32	6	3	1				
(i) Form I	11	1	6	4							
(ii) Form II	24	3	7	11	3						
(iii) Form III	29	4	7	15	1	2					
(iv) Other	8		2	2	2	1					

Table A13 (cont'd) - Unemployed (excluding first job seekers) 15 years of age and over, by educational attainment, age-group and sex

Male

Educational attainment	All ages	Age-group (years)								65 & over	Not stated
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64				
Education at 2nd level, 2nd stage	6,308	454	1,999	2,830	777	204	40	3	1		
(i) Form IV	47	3	13	23	5	3	-	-	-		
(ii) Form V	939	26	307	451	116	27	12	-	-		
(iii) Form VI	101	1	38	46	9	6	1	-	-		
(iv) Lower Secondary	5,145	422	1,616	2,259	642	167	25	3	1		
(v) Other	76	2	25	41	5	1	2	-	-		
Education at 3rd level, 1st stage	257	-	32	173	37	9	5	1	-		
(i) Award not equivalent to 1st degree (e.g. diploma)	111	-	22	56	23	5	5	-	-		
(ii) First university degree	146	-	10	117	14	4	-	1	-		
Education at 3rd level, 2nd stage (Post graduate)	21	-	-	18	2	1	-	-	-		
Not stated	8	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	1		





Table A18 (cont'd) - Unemployed (excluding first job seekers) 15 years of age and over by educational attainment, age-group and sex

Female

Educational attainment	All ages	Age-group (years)							65 & over	Not stated
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64			
Education at 2nd level, 2nd stage	1,157	431	457	99	28	4	-	-		
(i) Form IV	5	1	1	22	1	-	-	-		
(ii) Form V	333	148	141	-	5	-	-	-		
(iii) Form VI	59	43	13	-	1	1	-	-		
(iv) Lower secondary	736	231	292	74	20	3	-	-		
(v) Other	24	8	10	2	1	-	-	-		
Education at 3rd level, 1st stage	98	17	74	6	-	1	-	-		
(i) Award not equivalent to 1st degree (e.g. Diploma)	38	5	29	3	-	1	-	-		
(ii) First university degree	60	12	45	3	-	-	-	-		
Education at 3rd level, 2nd stage (Post-graduate)	8	1	5	1	1	-	-	-		
Not stated	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		

Table A19 - First job seekers 15 years of age and over by educational attainment, age-group and sex

Male

Educational attainment	All ages	Age-group (years)							65 & over	Not stated
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	96		
Total first job seekers	57,415	25,621	23,225	7,366	755	322	96	15	15	
Nil	1,639	555	486	363	121	89	18	2	5	
Education preceding 1st level (pre-primary)	42	22	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	
Education at 1st level	26,360	13,631	8,440	3,593	423	191	69	8	5	
(i) Standard I	104	52	35	9	4	2	2	-	-	
(ii) Standard II	510	211	148	94	33	19	5	-	-	
(iii) Standard III	1,164	508	339	204	55	44	14	-	-	
(iv) Standard IV	1,464	697	442	235	44	35	10	1	-	
(v) Standard V	9,650	5,648	2,781	1,071	91	40	13	3	3	
(vi) Standard VI	12,708	6,132	4,467	1,852	184	46	22	4	1	
(vii) Other	760	383	228	128	12	5	3	-	1	
Education at 2nd level, 1st stage	262	174	69	19	-	-	-	-	-	
(i) Form I	50	37	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	
(ii) Form II	87	47	31	9	-	-	-	-	-	
(iii) Form III	103	74	23	6	-	-	-	-	-	
(iv) Other	22	16	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	

Table A13 (cont'd) - First job seekers 15 years of age and over by educational attainment, age group, and sex

Male

Educational attainment	All ages	Age-group (years)									65 & over	Not stated
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64					
Education at 2nd level, 2nd stage	28,190	11,212	13,926	2,807	189	38	8	5				
(i) Form IV	199	103	76	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(ii) Form V	7,167	1,862	4,466	806	26	4	2	1				
(iii) Form VI	1,401	123	1,180	93	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(iv) Lower secondary	19,215	9,079	8,076	1,854	157	34	6	4				
(v) Other	208	45	128	34	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Education at 3rd level, 1st stage	837	20	276	519	18	3	1	-				
(i) Award not equivalent to 1st degree ( e.g Diploma)	244	19	118	98	6	2	1	-				
(ii) First University degree	593	1	158	421	12	1	-	-				
Education at 3rd level, 2nd stage (Post graduate)	67	-	6	56	4	1	-	-				
Not stated	18	7	8	3	-	-	-	-				

Table 19 (cont'd) - First job seekers 15 years of age and over by educational attainment, age-group and sex

Female

Educational attainment	All ages	Age-group (years)								65 & over	Not stated
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64				
Total first job seekers	22,399	8,237	8,691	4,284	945	196	28	15	3		
Nil	1,219	170	133	493	323	87	12	-	-		
Education preceding 1st level (pre-primary)	12	1	3	7	1	-	-	-	-		
Education at 1st level	7,674	3,080	1,886	2,102	493	90	12	8	3		
(i) Standard I	49	10	13	13	12	1	-	-	-		
(ii) Standard II	216	48	40	75	40	12	1	-	-		
(iii) Standard III	472	121	80	183	64	18	4	2	-		
(iv) Standard IV	451	157	99	133	50	8	3	1	-		
(v) Standard V	2,356	1,094	498	622	117	22	-	2	1		
(vi) Standard VI	3,879	1,557	1,091	1,007	191	24	4	3	2		
(vii) Other	251	93	65	69	19	5	-	-	-		
Education at 2nd level, 1st stage	79	37	29	12	1	-	-	-	-		
(i) Form I	12	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	-		
(ii) Form II	20	10	5	5	-	-	-	-	-		
(iii) Form III	30	20	8	1	1	-	-	-	-		
(iv) Other	17	4	12	1	-	-	-	-	-		

Table A14 (cont'd) - First job seekers 15 years of age and over by educational attainment, age group and sex

Female

Educational attainment	All ages	Age-group (years)								65 & over	Not stated
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 & over			
Education at 2nd level, 2nd stage	13,001	4,938	6,468	1,416	121	19	3	7	-	-	
(i) Form IV	56	34	16	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	
(ii) Form V	5,292	1,700	3,017	553	13	3	2	4	-	-	
(iii) Form VI	1,011	165	796	49	1	-	-	-	-	-	
(iv) Lower secondary	6,519	3,018	2,567	809	106	15	1	3	-	-	
(v) Other	123	21	72	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Education at 3rd level, 1st stage	375	7	164	199	4	1	-	-	-	-	
(i) Award not equivalent to 1st degree (e.g. diploma)	96	7	55	33	-	1	-	-	-	-	
(ii) First University degree	279	-	109	166	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Education at 3rd level, 2nd stage (Post graduate)	31	-	6	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Not stated	8	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 2. Employment status by age group, sex, and marital status, 1970-1974

Male

Age-group (years)	Total	Employment Status						
		Self-employed		Employee			Unpaid family worker	Other and not stated
		With employees	Without employees	Paid by the month	Paid by the day, week, job	Apprentice		
All ages	22,543	486	2,630	5,061	13,062	311	56	937
15 - 19	1,518	16	100	158	1,024	148	6	66
20 - 24	5,167	70	442	1,001	3,330	121	21	182
25 - 29	5,115	91	531	1,289	2,953	26	14	211
30 - 34	3,664	86	438	895	2,043	6	6	188
35 - 39	1,958	47	265	491	1,060	3	5	87
40 - 44	1,448	49	219	360	756	2	-	62
45 - 49	1,430	48	235	344	739	1	1	62
50 - 54	1,132	42	173	279	607	1	2	28
55 - 59	973	33	188	210	498	-	1	43
60 - 64	82	2	23	21	32	1	-	3
65 - 69	38	2	11	9	15	-	-	1
70 - 74	9	-	3	2	3	-	-	1
75 and over	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Not stated	7	-	1	1	2	-	-	3





Table A21 - Unemployed (excluding first job seekers) 15 years of age and over, by major industrial division, educational attainment and sex

Male

Educational attainment	All industrial divisions	Major industrial division <sup>1/</sup>									
		1 Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	2 Mining and Quarrying	3 Manufacturing	4 Electricity, Gas and Water	5 Construction	6 Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	7 Transport, Storage and Communication	8 Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	9 Community, Social and Personal Services	0 Activities not Adequately Defined
<b>Total</b>	22,530	3,765	22	4,181	130	6,759	1,738	2,779	230	2,221	705
<b>Nil</b>	1,682	695	6	160	14	357	100	209	3	97	41
<b>Education preceding 1st level (Pre-primary)</b>	15	4	-	2	-	1	1	3	-	4	-
<b>Education at 1st level</b>	14,167	2,469	13	2,483	64	4,733	918	1,745	59	1,238	445
(i) Standard I	151	51	1	15	-	38	8	19	-	13	6
(ii) Standard II	616	160	1	62	3	209	39	82	1	46	13
(iii) Standard III	1,319	308	2	181	3	452	71	163	5	93	41
(iv) Standard IV	1,324	253	2	189	7	444	80	191	5	111	42
(v) Standard V	4,382	754	3	785	19	1,548	270	476	16	399	112
(vi) Standard VI	5,967	905	3	1,166	32	1,894	415	773	29	542	207
(vii) Other	408	38	1	85	-	148	34	41	3	34	24
<b>Education at 2nd level, 1st stage</b>	72	13	-	17	-	18	5	11	-	8	-
(i) Form I	11	1	-	4	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
(ii) Form II	24	5	-	3	-	9	1	2	-	4	-
(iii) Form III	29	4	-	9	-	6	1	7	-	2	-
(iv) Other	8	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-

<sup>1/</sup> Major Industrial Division of the International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities, Revised Edition, 1968

Table A21 (cont'd) - Unemployed (excluding first job seekers) 15 years of age and over, by major industrial division, educational attainment and sex

Male

Educational attainment	All industrial divisions	Major industrial division 1/									
		1 Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	2 Mining and Quarrying	3 Manufacturing	4 Electricity, Gas and Water	5 Construction	6 Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	7 Transport, Storage and Communication	8 Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	9 Community, Social and Personal Services	0 Activities not Adequately Defined
Education at 2nd level, 2nd stage	6,308	570	3	1,469	45	1,614	688	794	156	766	203
(i) Form IV	47	5	-	11	-	11	5	3	4	6	2
(ii) Form V	939	77	-	209	8	172	127	104	52	157	33
(iii) Form VI	101	4	-	25	1	7	16	4	14	28	2
(iv) Lower secondary	5,145	480	3	1,202	36	1,404	533	676	82	565	164
(v) Other	76	4	-	22	-	20	7	7	4	10	2
Education at 3rd level, 1st stage	257	10	-	48	7	34	24	17	9	95	13
(i) Award not equivalent to 1st degree (e.g. Diploma)	111	4	-	25	3	19	16	10	5	23	6
(ii) First University degree	146	6	-	23	4	15	8	7	4	72	7
Education at 3rd level, 2nd stage (Postgraduate)	21	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	2	12	1
Not stated	8	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2

1/ Major Industrial Division of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revised Edition, 1968

Table A21 - (continued) (excludes first 15 years of age and under) by major industrial division, educational attainment, and sex

Female

Educational attainment	Major industrial division <sup>1/</sup>									
	1 Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	2 Mining and Quarrying	3 Manufacturing	4 Electricity, Gas and Water	5 Construction	6 Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	7 Transport, Storage and Communication	8 Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	9 Community, Social and Personal Services	0 Activities not Adequately Defined
All industrial divisions	648	1	1,561	2	32	295	45	57	932	61
Total	3,634									
Nil	402	-	84	-	1	9	-	-	128	7
Education preceding 1st level (Pre-primary)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Education at 1st level	226	1	916	1	12	71	5	2	461	28
(i) Standard I	7	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	8	-
(ii) Standard II	35	-	23	-	-	4	-	-	35	1
(iii) Standard III	47	1	45	1	2	7	-	-	74	2
(iv) Standard IV	75	-	55	-	1	7	2	-	65	3
(v) Standard V	61	-	289	-	3	19	2	-	130	8
(vi) Standard VI	39	-	475	-	1	34	1	2	141	12
(vi) Other	-	-	52	-	-	2	-	-	10	2
Education above 1st level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Standard I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Standard II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Standard III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A21 (cont'd) - Unemployed (excluding first job seekers) 15 years of age and over, by major industrial division, educational attainment and sex

Female

	All	Major industrial division 1/									
		1 Agriculture, Hunting, Forest try and Fishing	2 Mining and Quarrying	3 Manufacturing	4 Electricity, Gas and Water	5 Construction	6 Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	7 Transport, Storage and Communication	8 Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	9 Community, Social and Personal Services	0 Activities not Adequately Defined
	1,157	20	-	541	1	17	204	37	51	264	22
<u>Education at 2nd level, 2nd stage</u>	5	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
(i) Form IV	333	6	-	105	-	6	64	21	29	93	9
(ii) Form V	59	1	7	-	-	6	6	4	5	35	1
(iii) Form VI	736	13	-	418	1	10	128	11	17	128	10
(iv) Lower Secondary	24	-	8	-	-	1	4	1	-	8	2
(v) Other	98	-	10	-	1	1	7	3	4	70	3
<u>Education at 3rd level, 1st stage</u>	38	-	5	-	-	-	6	-	2	22	3
(i) Award not equivalent to 1st degree (e.g. Diploma)	60	-	5	-	1	1	1	3	2	48	-
(ii) First University degree	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
<u>Education at 3rd level, 2nd Stage</u> <u>(Postgraduate)</u>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Not stated</u>											

1/ Major Industrial Division of the International Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revised Edition, 1968

Table A2. Unemployed (excluding first job seekers) 15 years of age and over, by major occupational group, educational attainment and sex

Male

Educational attainment	Major occupational group <sup>1/</sup>							Workers not Classifiable by Occupation	
	All occupational groups	0/1 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	2 Managerial Workers and Administrative Workers	3 Clerical and Related Workers	4 Sales Workers	5 Service Workers	6 Agricultural, Animal Husbandry, and Forestry Workers, Fishermen & Hunters		7/8/9 Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment, Operators & Labourers
Total	22,530	336	48	1,139	970	843	3,606	14,677	911
Education preceding 1st level (Pre-primary)	1,682	1	-	10	59	76	678	795	63
Education at 1st level	14,167	38	7	354	513	415	2,401	9,864	575
(i) Standard I	151	-	-	1	5	4	51	82	8
(ii) Standard II	616	1	-	6	19	21	151	391	27
(iii) Standard III	1,319	5	1	18	41	38	304	865	47
(iv) Standard IV	1,324	5	1	13	55	36	246	917	51
(v) Standard V	4,382	8	3	68	136	128	731	3,163	145
(vi) Standard VI	5,967	17	2	239	239	175	874	4,152	269
(vii) Other	408	2	-	9	18	13	44	294	28
Education at 2nd level, 1st stage	72	1	-	4	2	1	10	54	-
(i) Form I	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	-
(ii) Form II	24	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	-
(iii) Form III	29	-	-	4	1	-	3	21	-
(iv) Other	8	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	-

<sup>1/</sup> Major Occupational Group of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, Revised Edition, 1968

Table A22 (cont'd) - Unemployed (excluding first job seekers) 15 years of age and over, by major occupational group, educational attainment and sex

Male

Educational attainment	All occupational groups	Major occupational group <sup>1/</sup>								Workers not Classifiable by Occupation
		0/1 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	2 Managerial Workers	3 Clerical and Related Workers	4 Sales Workers	5 Service Workers	6 Agricultural, Animal Husbandry, and Forestry Workers, Fishermen & Hunters	7/8/9 Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators & Labourers	X	
Education at 2nd level, 2nd stage	6,308	176	27	720	382	341	505	3,903	254	
(i) Form IV	47	4	-	4	2	6	5	24	2	
(ii) Form V	939	64	13	220	82	59	69	393	39	
(iii) Form VI	101	21	7	28	14	9	2	15	5	
(iv) Lower Secondary	5,145	77	7	451	282	265	426	3,431	206	
(v) Other	76	10	-	17	2	2	3	40	2	
Education at 3rd level, 1st stage	257	107	11	47	12	10	6	49	15	
(i) Award not equivalent to 1st degree (e.g. Diploma)	111	22	6	19	7	8	2	38	9	
(ii) First University degree	146	85	5	28	5	2	4	11	6	
Education at 3rd level, 2nd stage (Postgraduate)	21	12	3	3	-	-	-	2	1	
Not stated	8	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	2	

<sup>1/</sup> Major Occupational Group of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, Revised Edition, 1968

Table A22 (cont'd) - Unemployed (excluding first job seekers) 15 years of age and over, by major occupational group, educational attainment and sex

Female

Educational attainment	All occupational groups	Major occupational group 1/							Workers not Classifiable by Occupation
		0/1 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	2 Administrative and Managerial Workers	3 Clerical and Related Workers	4 Sales Workers	5 Service Workers	6 Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Workers, Fishermen & Hunters	7/8/9 Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators & Labourers	
<b>Total</b>	3,634	217	7	392	151	672	655	1,458	82
Nil	631	3	-	1	3	125	406	80	13
Education preceding 1st level (Pre-primary)	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Education at 1st level	1,723	22	-	20	35	456	232	919	39
(i) Standard I	22	-	-	-	-	10	7	5	-
(ii) Standard II	98	-	-	-	-	34	35	27	2
(iii) Standard III	178	-	-	1	3	74	49	46	5
(iv) Standard IV	166	1	-	4	2	63	37	56	3
(v) Standard V	512	6	-	3	10	129	61	291	12
(vi) Standard VI	705	14	-	10	19	138	41	468	15
(vii) Other	42	1	-	2	1	8	2	26	2
Education at 2nd level, 1st stage	13	-	1	1	1	1	-	9	1
(i) Form I	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
(ii) Form II	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-
(iii) Form III	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-
(iv) Other	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

1/ Major Occupational Group of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, Revised Edition, 1968

Table 22 (Cont'd) - Members (excluding first job seekers) 15 years of age and over, by major occupational group, educational attainment and sex

Female

Educational attainment	All occupational groups	Major occupational group <sup>1/</sup>							Workers not Classifiable by Occupation
		0/1 Professional, Technical and Related Workers	2 Managerial and Administrative Workers	3 Clerical and Related Workers	4 Sales Workers	5 Service Workers	6 Agricultural, Animal Husbandry and Forestry Workers, Fishermen & Hunters	7/8/9 Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators & Labourers	
Education at 2nd level, 2nd stage	1,157	122	5	350	110	85	17	44	24
(i) Form IV	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-
(ii) Form V	333	44	2	175	30	10	4	59	9
(iii) Form VI	59	22	-	24	5	3	1	3	1
(iv) Lower Secondary	736	52	3	138	74	69	12	376	12
(v) Other	24	4	-	12	1	2	-	3	2
Education at 3rd level, 1st stage	98	63	2	19	1	4	-	4	5
(i) Award not equivalent to 1st degree (e.g. diploma)	38	18	1	10	1	1	-	3	4
(ii) First University degree	60	45	1	9	-	3	-	1	1
Education at 3rd level, 2nd Stage (Post graduate)	8	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Major Occupational Group of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, Revised Edition, 1968



Table A23 - Unemployed 15 years of age and over by marital status, functional age-group, sex and whether had a job before

Male

Age-group (years)	Marital status					
	Total	Single	In a union	Widowed	Divorced and separated	Other and not stated
First job seekers						
Total	57,415	53,690	3,502	23	191	1
15 - 24	48,846	47,878	929	2	32	5
25 - 44	8,121	5,685	2,298	13	123	2
45 - 64	418	104	271	8	34	1
65 & over	15	11	2	-	1	1
Not stated	15	12	2	-	1	-
Worked before						
Total	22,530	9,114	12,659	145	611	1
15 - 24	6,683	5,373	1,254	4	52	-
25 - 44	12,177	3,402	8,372	34	369	-
45 - 64	3,616	330	2,992	104	189	1
65 & over	49	6	39	3	1	-
Not stated	5	3	2	-	-	-
<u>Female</u>						
First job seekers						
Total	22,399	18,167	2,817	388	942	85
15 - 24	16,928	15,607	1,017	21	242	41
25 - 44	5,229	2,522	1,703	301	662	41
45 - 64	224	27	96	61	37	5
65 & over	15	8	1	5	1	-
Not stated	3	3	-	-	-	-
Worked before						
Total	3,634	1,401	1,325	346	513	49
15 - 24	1,208	835	274	5	75	19
25 - 44	1,967	533	882	174	351	27
45 - 64	450	32	165	163	87	5
65 & over	9	1	4	4	-	-
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 24 - Unemployed (excluding first job seekers) by sex, functional age, total and date left previous job

Date left previous job	Male					Female						
	All ages	Age-group (years)				Not stated	All ages	Age-group (years)				Not stated
		15-24	25-44	45-64	65+			15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
All periods	22,529	6,682	12,177	3,616	49	5	3,634	1,208	1,967	450	9	-
Before 1981	6,402	1,302	3,790	1,295	15	-	1,090	263	691	132	4	-
1981	2,502	851	1,271	377	2	1	461	172	244	44	1	-
1982	6,603	2,273	3,459	859	11	1	956	383	475	95	3	-
1983: January	343	259	463	120	1	-	113	52	47	14	-	-
February	692	246	346	99	1	-	116	49	58	9	-	-
March	785	288	398	96	3	-	137	63	59	15	-	-
April	856	261	455	137	3	-	164	62	80	22	-	-
May	1,519	475	784	257	3	-	211	53	116	41	1	-
June	1,871	606	958	297	9	1	333	94	170	69	-	-
Month not stated	48	17	23	8	-	-	11	5	5	1	-	-
Total 1983	6,614	2,152	3,427	1,014	20	1	1,085	378	535	171	1	-
Date not stated	408	104	230	71	1	2	42	12	22	8	-	-

