

MAURITIUS

Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

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of
MAURITIUS

ANALYSIS REPORT

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and Migration**

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This report is the fifth 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 Advisor 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), households and housing needs (July 1986), and economic activity (April 1987).

The present report deals with the analysis of population distribution and migration. Most of the proven methods and techniques have been used to determine the pattern of net internal migration especially over the five year period prior to the census date. The report also contains maps depicting more clearly the net movements of the population over the island. Although it has not been possible to elaborate on the causes of internal migration through lack of appropriate information, it is hoped that this first report on migration will be useful to planners and policy makers whose decisions, besides other factors, directly or indirectly influence migration.

I should like to express here once again my thanks to the analysis team and their staff for all the efforts that were put into the analysis and 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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C O N T E N T S

	Page
<u>CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION</u>	
1.1	1
1.2	5
1.2.1	6
1.3	7
<u>CHAPTER II : POPULATION DISTRIBUTION</u>	
2.1	9
2.2	14
<u>CHAPTER III : ESTIMATION OF MIGRATION</u>	
3.1	29
3.2	
3.2.1	32
3.2.2	36
3.2.3	48
3.2.4	59
3.2.5	74
3.2.6	86
3.2.7	89
<u>CHAPTER IV : SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE DATA <u>COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS</u></u>	
4.1	
4.1.1	97
4.1.2	97
4.2	
4.2.1	98
4.2.2	99
4.3	
4.3.1	100
4.3.2	100
REFERENCES	101

LIST OF TABLES

	Page	
2.1	Percentage distribution of population by district - 1952 to 1983	11
2.2	Rate of growth of population by district, 1952-62, 1962-72 and 1972-83 (% average annual geometric growth)	12
2.3	Population of municipalities 1972 and 1983 and their relative growth over 1972-83	13
2.4	Concentration of population by region, 1972	15
2.5	Concentration of resident population by region, 1983	18
2.6	Population in municipal/village council areas by size-class, 1972 and 1983	21
3.1	International arrivals and departures, 1963-86	30
3.2	Age-sex distribution of emigrants, 1984	31
3.3	Estimates of in, out and net migration by district and sex, 1972	35
3.4	Population by usual residence and place of enumeration, 1983 census	38
3.5	Short duration movement between place of usual residence and place of enumeration by district and sex - 1983 census	40
3.6	Population by place of enumeration and by place of usual residence	42
3.7	Mauritian population by place of usual residence in 1983 and place of residence, 1 year before	49
3.8	Inter district migration between 1982 and 1983 by sex (population aged 1 year and above)	51
3.9	Rural urban migration streams by sex between 1982 and 1983 (population aged 1 year and above)	54
3.10	Net migration between 1982 and 1983 by geographical district age-group and sex	55
3.11	Sex ratios and age composition of net migrants between 1982 and 1983 and of total population, 1983	56
3.12	Mauritian population by place of usual residence in 1983 and place of residence 5 years before	57
3.13	Inter district migration between 1978 and 1983 by sex (persons aged 5 years and over)	59
3.14	Rural urban migration streams by sex between 1978 and 1983 (Population aged 5 years and above)	62

M A P S

	Page
2.1 MAURITIUS : Population distribution, 1983	23
2.2 MAURITIUS : Population distribution, Municipal Council Areas, 1983	24
2.3 MAURITIUS : Population density per Km ² by Municipal Council Areas, Village Council Areas and other regions, 1983.	25
3.1 MAURITIUS : Net migration streams between districts, 1978-83	61
3.2 Net migration streams of Mauritian nationals between the town of Port Louis (North) and other regions, 1978-1983	63
3.3 Net migration streams of Mauritian nationals between the town of Port Louis (South) and other regions, 1978-1983	64
3.4 Net migration streams of Mauritian nationals between the town of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill and other regions, 1978-1983	65
3.5 Net migration streams of Mauritian nationals between the town of Quatre Bornes and other regions, 1978-1983	66
3.6 Net migration streams of Mauritian nationals between the town of Vacoas-Phoenix and other regions, 1978-1983	67
3.7 Net migration streams of Mauritian nationals between the town of Curepipe and other regions, 1978-1983	68
3.8 Net inter-regional migration streams of Mauritian nationals, 1978-1983	75

FIGURE

2.1 Concentration of Population by Municipal Council Areas and Village Council Areas, 1972 and 1983	27
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	Page	
3.15	Age distribution of net migrants between 1978 and 1983 by sex and district	70
3.16	Sex ratios and age composition of net migrants between 1978 and 1983 and of total population aged 5 years and above	71
3.17	Net interchange between regions, of migrants 5 years of age and over, 1978-83	72
3.18	Mauritian population by age and sex, 1973 and 1983 and census survival Ratio (C.S.R.)	76
3.19	Estimated Mauritian population by age and sex and geographical district, 1973	78
3.20	Mauritian population by sex, age geographical district, 1983 census	80
3.21	Net inter district migration by age-group and sex 1973 - 1983	82
3.22	Population distribution by age and sex, urban areas - 1972 and 1983	88
3.23	Mauritians in employment by place of usual residence and place of work, 1983 census	90
3.24	Net movements between place of residence and place of work by sex and district of residence	92
3.25	Working nationals by town/district of usual residence, place of work and occupational group	93
3.26	Movers by occupational category, urban-rural residence and sex	94
3.27	Movers by urban-rural residence, urban-rural, place of work, occupational category and sex	95

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The focus

Two of the important assets of a country are its people (human resource) and the land. It is through the proper utilisation and management of these two valuable resources that countries could aim to achieve a satisfactory and fulfilling life for its people. Especially in small countries like Mauritius with limited land resources and a growing population ever aspiring to have an improved standard of living, the way how the land and human resources are utilised, plays an important role in determining whether the country is heading towards progress or otherwise.

Mauritius is essentially an agricultural country with about 97,800 hectares (52.5% of total land area) under sugar cane. Forest reserves and rain water catchment areas, reservoirs, ponds, etc. occupy about 75,000 hectares (40.5) and another 1,500 hectares (less than 1%) is used by public roads (excluding farms roads) and the remaining about 12,000 hectares (6.4%) are built up areas. Since population is increasing and expected to increase in the future, more land will have to be diverted for housing, recreation, infrastructure, industries, etc. to cater to the increased needs, and this will mean a depletion of either agricultural lands or encroachment on forest reserves and the environment. Already substantial amount of land has been diverted to housing construction from prime agricultural land as in Quatre Bornes and Coromandel. Even a few main rural agglomerations or villages like Triolet, Piton, Terre Rouge, Long Mountain in the North; Moka, St. Pierre and L'Avenir in the Centre; Petite Rivière and Richelieu in the West and Centre de Flacq in the East have sprouted on prime agricultural land highly suitable for sugar cane. Migration from Port Louis to the surrounding districts Moka and Pamplémousses is still going on and the competition for land use is acute. Another finding is that land availability and land prices in Port Louis are such that people cannot afford to stay in these places in competition with business, trade, commerce, etc. Out migration of population and in movement of such establishments is the consequence.

The available and limited land resources of the country has several competing demands and these are accentuated by the growth and

distribution of the population and their ever increasing needs for food, shelter, recreation, employment, infrastructure, amenities, water, raw materials, and unpolluted environment. The use of the land should be such as to optimise its returns and to ensure as little damage to the environment and ecology as possible. This will depend upon the quality and type of land available, the types of uses to which it can be put to, the level of technological development and the needs and aspirations of the population. Improper and inappropriate use of land and related resources could result not only in sub-optimal returns, it could also result in irreparable damage and thus jeopardise future generations.

Thus every government is concerned with the appropriateness of land use patterns and this in turn is influenced by population size and distribution. Hence the spatial distribution of population and the use of land and related resources are as important as the quantity and quality of the population and the land in the country. Therefore a proper balance between the land and its people is a pre-requisite in any attempt at management of the two important resources - population and land.

The government of Mauritius has perceived that the spatial configuration of its population is inappropriate and has indicated that policies should be implemented to (i) preserve agriculturally productive land (ii) promote better distribution of housing (iii) develop towns and main villages and (iv) improve inter region and intra region traffic flows. This calls for the adoption of a national housing policy and a national physical plan.

The main goal of a national physical strategy is the creation of a better environment for the population of the country with the following specific objectives "(a) Preservation of agriculturally productive land through a strict development control policy and by increasing overall density within those parts of Mauritius which are already urbanised (b) Identification of industrial estates in both urban and rural settlements to provide an adequate geographic distribution of job opportunities in relation to place of residence (c) Promotion of better living through the adoption of a national housing policy which would include the planned development of housing estates as well as the replacement of slums on land in private ownership (d) Improvement of inter urban and intra urban traffic flows through the formulation of long term road schemes and

short term traffic management projects (e) Provision of further recreational facilities within the frame work of a national policy for outdoor and indoor recreation including plans for development of beaches and inland areas of great landscape value and scenic interest."^{1/} But this is not aimed specifically to adjust patterns of spatial distribution for demographic reasons.

The objectives were further elucidated in the latest development plans. For instance it is stated, "The orderly development of human settlements, efficient distribution of socio-economic activities and the careful exploitation and protection of the national resources form a vital part of the overall development plan of a country. For a country as small as Mauritius, the maximum utilisation of available space and resources is a primary objective. The issues and problems of efficient and rational distribution of investment and resources - which can equitably sustain and support the population and provide for all basic human needs - cut across all sections of the country."^{2/}

Establishment of priorities for the development of particular geographic areas and of towns and main villages will be the first consideration in the physical planning exercise. Identification of industrial zones, new housing zones, improvement of public utilities, development of new roads and designation of additional open spaces are also given due prominence in the plan. Even though the strategy is not primarily aimed at modifying the demographic trends in the island, its full implementation will have demographic consequences and especially in respect of spatial distribution of population. The physical planning strategy is coupled with policies to modernise agriculture and improve the quality of life in rural areas. The rural development programme was initiated to reduce unemployment among male youths by using labour intensive techniques and would ensure growth with social justice and equity. This programme is supported by plans to develop rural infrastructure - housing, markets, health and educational facilities, water supply, sewerage, village halls, etc. These activities even though not directly aimed for demographic changes, will have effects on mortality, migration and fertility.

^{1/} Physical planning and environment - Mauritius 1975-80 Five Year Development Plan for social and economic development, Port Louis 1976.

^{2/} Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, 1984-86 Development Plan, Port Louis 1985.

The policies enumerated above have kept in mind the fact that Mauritius has limited land resources, is lacking in raw materials and mineral resources, has a huge proportion of the arable land under cultivation of sugar cane which contributes substantial amounts through foreign exchange earnings, and that tourism is yet another important source of income and employment and any tampering with these existing realities may endanger the very existence and well being of the country.

Thus it is very important that a study be done on the pattern of settlement of the population and the movements within the country so that appropriate action can be taken to stop any undesirable developments and channel population settlement and land use in a judicious way.

This report is an attempt at analysing and interpreting findings from the only source of such information - the **Census** of 1983. Even though similar data was collected in 1972 and earlier censuses, no indepth analysis and utilisation of the data were attempted.

The basic information on which the study is based are the direct questions on migration, viz place of usual residence a year ago and 5 years ago and place of employment in addition to place of usual residence and place of enumeration (de facto census). Place of birth statistics were not collected in 1983 even though such information was collected in 1972 and earlier enumerations. From the two census age sex distributions, estimates of migration are also worked out which give ideas about the volume and streams of inter censal migration.

Information on population distribution, density and concentration are obtained from geographic identification of individuals and households.

The main thrust of the study is obviously internal migration and the consequent changes in population dispersion and agglomeration. However some analysis of international migration also is given based on information collected at border ports - airport and harbour. It is to be noted that a question on nationality was included in the census.

Before going into the analysis of the data, some historical background which has implications on the existing and unfolding population distribution in the country is given below.

1.2 Location and historical perspective

The island of Mauritius which has a population density of nearly 520 inhabitants per sq. km (in 1983) is situated in the Indian Ocean at about 1,900 km from the east coast of Africa between the latitudes 19°58' and 20°32' South and longitudes 57°17' and 57°46' East.

The island was uninhabited excepting for occasional visits by some Arabs and later by some Europeans. The Dutch were the first to attempt the colonisation of the island in the seventeenth century. They brought some slaves from mainland Africa and the island of Madagascar. Later on, the French took possession of the island in 1715 five years after the Dutch had abandoned it. Soon after their occupation, the French introduced Indians who were working as slaves in the Isle of Bourbon nearby (now Reunion Island) into Mauritius known then as Isle de France. The number of Indian slaves in 1767 has been estimated at 1,000 and Pierre Poivre, a French administrator under Labourdonnais, wanted to import several thousands more. By 1806, the Indian slaves numbered 6,162.

Free Indian labourers had already been introduced by the French governor, Mahé de Labourdonnais, as mentioned in his report for the years 1735-40, but this number of free Indians remained small for a long time even after the British captured the island in 1810. It was only after the abolition of slavery in 1833 resulting in **scarcity** of labour that the British brought in Indians by the thousands in the succeeding years to work on the sugar plantations.

The other main component of the slave population consisting of negroes was imported in great numbers by Labourdonnais from Mozambique and Madagascar. In 1767, the negro slave population reached some 15,000 as compared with the 1,000 Indian slaves mentioned above. Between 1735 and 1767, it can be assumed that more than 20,000 slaves were landed in the island but that number was reduced due to a high mortality rate and a low birth rate because of the great preponderance of male slaves.

As regards the European immigrant population, their number was small and in 1767, Poivre found that there were only some 2,300 whites. Those immigrants did not stay for good and usually went back to France after making a fortune. About 30 years later, their number increased to 6,200 and the main reason for this increase was that they

were no longer **anxious** to go back to France because of the Revolution.

1.2.1 Early population settlement patterns

When the Dutch abandoned the island in 1710, they left behind the rebel slaves whom they were unable to subdue. Those rebels were the first to colonise the interior of the island and were largely responsible for the Dutch failures to settle on high grounds which were relatively safer and better from the health point of view. Thus the Dutch settlers occupied during the first part of the 18th Century three main districts namely Port North-West (now Port Louis), Flacq and Black River. It was reported that many European immigrants under the Dutch occupation and later on, the French too, trying to settle on the Central Plateau were killed by the fugitive slaves who fought with determination for their liberty. Even an expeditionary force of 50 armed men despatched by a Dutch governor in 1648 was unsuccessful in their task to hunt down the fugitives.

The French occupation of the island started in 1715. Seven years after they set foot on the island, they created two small settlements - one in the north west and another in the south east. ~~These~~ two settlements have grown into what are now Port Louis and Mahebourg respectively. They rivalled each other in those days but due to the adverse effects of the south-east trade winds upon the ships in harbour, Mahebourg known then as Port Bourbon became less important. Port Louis, sheltered by the Moka mountain range, was favoured and further developed by the settlers. French settlement in the interior of the island and on the Central Plateau was made possible under the governorship of Labourdonnais through the construction of better roads and stronger buildings as well as because of the severe repression of the rebel slaves.

The emergence of small villages proper followed the abolition of slavery in 1833 that is after the British had occupied the island. The slaves who were proud of their newly acquired freedom left the camps of sugar plantations where they were kept in bondage, to settle on their own small plantations, cultivating vegetables. The result was that labour became scarce on the sugar plantations leading to a massive import of labourers from India. The conditions of work for the free Indian labourers were not much better than those of the former slaves and many of those free Indians left the camps and joined the emancipated free slaves in the growing villages.

1.3 Spatial and temporal aspects of migration

Any study of migration should specify the time reference period and the spatial units considered. Since the census is the only source of information, therefore the time reference is constrained by availability of data. Migration data was collected in respect of residence in 1978 and 1982 that is five years and one year before the census date. Using the 2 census enumerations one could indirectly estimate net migration for the 11 year intercensal period. Since this would involve dealing with unconventional age groups, it was decided to convert the interval into 10 years by carrying forward the 1972 population by age and sex to 1973 i.e. one year ahead so that the interval becomes exactly ten years. Even though some information is lost by this dodge which may also distort the picture slightly, the advantages are many including simplicity of estimations.

In the census a question was asked on migration related to work, and since the query pertains to current residence and place of work it gives a snapshot of the pattern of movements to workplace as of 1983.

Regarding spatial aspects, in Mauritius the 9 districts and the 5 municipalities are reorganised administrative and geographic entities. There are many village councils and other localities well designated but they are too many to be included in a study of migration based on census data. Such detailed studies would call for direct questions on migration, causes of movements, consequences on sending and receiving areas, and characteristics of migrants before and after the move. However it is recognised that the districts are too large and heterogenous and some further breakdown would be useful for meaningful interpretation of results. Thus an attempt was made to delineate smaller regions keeping in mind that (i) their total number be not very large (say 15 - 25) (ii) each region should be built up around a growth pole consisting of one or more agglomerations of say over 5,000 inhabitants and (iii) the regions should not overlap the existing and recognised geographic district boundaries so that combinations of regions would correspond with districts.

A total of 24 regions was accordingly identified of which 4 municipalities i.e. Quatre Bornes, Curepipe, Vacoas-Phoenix, Beau Bassin-Rose Hill in the district of Plaines Wilhems would be separate regions, the district and municipality of Port Louis would be split

into 2 regions (North and South) in view of known differences of settlement and movements within and between these two regions, and the remaining 7 districts would constitute 2 regions each based on identified growth poles in each section. Plaines Wilhems was further subdivided into 4 more regions which are rural and outside the municipalities. The growth poles are those village council areas which have shown a continuous increase in their population size over time and are heading towards rapid urbanisation although legally they are not considered to be urban places as they do not fall within the designated urban (municipal) areas. Other attracting localities within these regions have hotel resorts and industrial enterprises which provide jobs to people in their surroundings.

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Chapter II

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

2.1 Introduction

The spatial distribution of population is as important, if not more so, than its size, growth and structure. Especially in a small country like Mauritius with limited land competing for various types of uses, it is essential that the man-land relationship is very much taken care of; if optimum use of this scarce and valuable commodity is to be ensured.

Not every locality is equally attractive for human settlement. Topography, climate, vegetation, soil conditions, availability of raw materials, water, infrastructure, facilities and several other factors impinge on the spatial distribution of a population. Whereas some of these are not possible to be altered, there are quite a few policy options open for a government to modify several of the above factors in order to attract or repel population.

The policies and programmes at the same time should keep in view that Mauritius is still predominantly dependent on agriculture especially sugar production and there is scope for diversification; tourism is a fast growing and important industry and has great potential for development; and that the newly established and planned export promotion industries should not pollute the environment and should use the one asset of the country that is an educated, disciplined, motivated and relatively cheap labour force. Thus any policy on spatial distribution of population should aim at the twin objectives of income generation with equity by alleviation of unemployment, removal of social injustices and protection and enrichment of the environment. Since an uncontrolled use of land will eventually lead to untold harm and misery for the people, any imbalances currently present or likely to develop should be rectified and removed. As this would need time and require bold decisions, it is imperative that early measures be taken at the highest levels to implement action programmes. In order to ~~enunciate~~ appropriate policies and put them into practice, the administrators need information on the existing situation and their causes and consequences.

This chapter tries to look into some aspects of population distribution and their changes over space and time in the country and some of the possible causes of such patterns.

The present settlement pattern in the country is the result of administrative policies and general development programmes set up by former administrators. Some of the observed patterns are also due to geographical, climatic, economic, cultural and physical factors (soil type, topography, etc.). Also populations tend to cluster around facilities, amenities and resources. However, siting of facilities around population agglomerations to take advantage of economy of scale may also occur. Sometimes financial incentives or disincentives may induce people to settle in one place or other. For instance, provision of tax rebates, cheaper land prices and low cost housing may attract people to some localities and the opposite may motivate people to move out of others. In Mauritius, for instance house rates are payable only in urban areas and not in rural regions. Since most of the urban facilities and amenities are also available in 'rural' areas and roads and transportation are good, the incentives may act as a magnet with no countervailing disincentives.

Thus population distribution in Mauritius has been modified by several factors. We shall take a look at the pattern of population dispersion and agglomeration and study the trend over time so that the future prospects could be discussed and actions taken to modify the situation where ever found necessary.

Before going into population distribution it is necessary to take a look at the growth of population in the designated geographic areas (administrative units comprising the 5 municipalities and the 9 districts), the relative share of the country's population in these areas and the changes over time.

Table 2.1 gives the percentage distribution of the population of the country enumerated in the 9 districts during the past 4 censuses.

Pamplemousses, Plaines Wilheims and Black River showed consistent increase in their share of the total population whereas Grand Port and Savanne showed continuous decrease. Rivière du Rempart, Flacq and Hoka ~~all~~ showed a decline during 1952-62 but thereafter there were consistent

Table 2.1 - Percentage distribution of population by districts -
1952 - 1983

Geographical district	Year			
	1952	1962	1972	1983
Port Louis	16.86	17.59	16.22	13.83
Pamplemousses	8.12	8.20	8.32	9.36
Rivière du Rempart	8.04	7.82	8.13	8.38
Flacq	11.34	10.72	10.78	11.14
Grand Port	10.05	10.01	9.77	9.64
Savanne	7.04	6.80	6.45	6.08
Plaines Wilhems	29.84	30.54	31.31	31.44
Moka	5.57	5.46	5.88	6.33
Black River	2.67	2.72	3.16	3.81

increases. Port Louis on the other hand showed an opposite pattern of an increase during 1952-62 and then a fall thereafter.

Even though birth and death rates may not be the same in all districts, it is considered that relatively higher or lower birth rates would be associated with similar higher and lower death rates as well resulting in not very dissimilar growth rates. Thus since there may not be much difference between the districts in natural growth the emerging pattern of growth rate as shown in Table 2.2, and as can be derived from Table 2.1, has been caused by migration (internal and partly international).

It is recognised that international migration (emigration) is mostly from the 5 municipalities, that is from Port Louis and urban Plaines Wilhems. Therefore part of the change in population size may have been induced by emigration. For instance MATIM ^{1/} estimated that the 5 municipalities lost 34,400 migrants to other countries but gained 28,500 from other districts. Of this gain from internal migration, 23,400 went into the 4 municipalities of Plaines Wilhems. The magnitude of emigration is not very high; the annual figure is around 3,000 - 4,000 for the whole country which accounts only for 0.3% of the population but about a quarter of the annual increase in population. Hence emigration

^{1/} MATIM : Mission d'Aménagement du Territoire à l'Ile Maurice

may have only limited influence on population size in any given district since as noted above most of the external migration which usually originates in urban areas is compensated by movements from the rural areas into the urban localities vacated by the emigrants.

Table 2.2.- Rate of growth of population by district, 1952-62, 1962-72 and 1972-83 (% average annual geometric growth)

Geographical district	Period		
	1952-62	1962-72	1972-83
Port Louis	3.56	1.11	- 0.02
Pamplemousses	3.23	2.09	2.50
Rivière du Rampart	2.83	2.34	1.74
Flacq	2.54	2.00	1.74
Grand Port	2.73	1.58	1.31
Savanne	2.76	1.35	0.94
Plaines Wilhems	3.36	2.20	1.48
Moka	2.91	2.69	2.12
Black River	3.29	3.49	3.16
Mauritius	3.12	1.94	1.44

From the above table we note that Port Louis showed a decreasing and recently a negative (declining) growth rate whereas Pamplemousses and Black River showed the highest growth during the recent period. It is therefore obvious that migration has been increasing during the recent years and selective in terms of spatial location.

Taking a look at the urban areas we see yet another dimension of the migration patterns. The urban population in contrast with other African and developing countries has indicated a decline for its level in 1972 to 1983 and this tendency has been evident even from earlier periods. However the picture of 'urban' and 'rural' in the context of Mauritius may not be very much comparable with other countries because here the distinction between the two may not be as significant and as a matter of fact many 'rural' localities in Mauritius will have all 'Urban' characteristics excepting for the fact that they are administratively not so designated.

Table 2.3 presents the results and we can see that on the

Table 2 3 - Population of municipalities 1972 and 1983 and their relative growth over 1972-83

Municipal Council area	Population		Proportion		Intercensal average annual increase 1972-83 %
	1972	1983	1972	1983	
Port Louis	133,996	133,702	36.7	33.2	-0.02
Beau Bassin/Rose Hill	80,318	90,577	22.0	22.5	1.10
Quatre Bornes	50,770	63,682	13.9	15.8	2.08
Vacoas/Phoenix	47,638	53,090	13.1	13.2	0.99
Curepipe	51,956	62,200	14.2	15.4	1.65
Urban Population	364,678	403,251	44.1	41.7	0.92
Rural Population	461,521	563,612	55.9	58.3	1.83
Total Population	826,199	966,863	-	-	1.44

whole the urban population has not grown as fast as the total population, so much so that the urban proportion fell from 44.1% in 1972 to 41.7% in 1983 implying that the rural population grew faster and increased from 55.9% in 1972 to 58.3% in 1983.

Within the urban areas we note that Port Louis actually declined by 0.2% and took only 33.2% of the total urban population in 1983 as against 36.7% in 1972. All the other towns gained and grew almost as fast as the total population (1.43% for the 4 towns together as against 1.44% for Mauritius). But within this group Quatre Bornes grew at the highest rate followed by Curepipe and the other two towns moved forward at much lower rates than the total population.

It may be mentioned that it was during the period immediately after independence in 1968 that Quatre Bornes and Curepipe started attracting population not only from Port Louis but also from other districts especially from the south east, west and north east.

It is also to be noted that there are localities with very dense and large populations coexisting with isolated low density small communities who may be also experiencing out migration and further

depletion of their populations. Hence it will be interesting to look at population dispersion and agglomeration at lower spatial units and see where they are located, and how they have changed.

2.2 Population distribution and agglomeration

As seen earlier, population is concentrated in 5 localities (urban municipality areas) with around 42% population living in only around 5% of the total land area and hence having high densities of 3,000 to as high as 6,800 persons per sq km. Slightly more than 49% of the population were living in the 98 village council areas (VCA) and the remaining 9 % fell outside municipal council areas (MCA) and VCA's mainly on sugar estates and in areas just outside the limits of some of the VCA's.

Tables 2.4 and 2.5 give the VCA's, MCA's and other localities with their size of population, land area, and population density for 1972 and 1983 respectively. Table 2.6 shows the distribution of localities by size classes and corresponding population in 1972 and 1983. It is obvious from Table 2.6 that during the period there has been a general upgrading of the localities in respect of population so much so that all the towns are now having population over 50,000 and only three localities have population less than 1,000. Out of the 98 VCA's more than a third (33) have population over 5,000 and constitute 65% of the VCA population or around a third of the total population of Mauritius. It is therefore clear that population is getting more and more nucleated and concentrated in a few localities. Many VCA's also have quite a high population density (Table 2.5). For instance 40 VCA's have a density of over 1,000 per sq km and up to even 9,600 in Mahebourg VCA which in turn is well above the 6,800 of Beau Bassin/Rose Hill, the most densely populated among the MCA's. However, it should be pointed out that the entire area of Mahebourg VCA (1.5 sq km) which constitutes 0.08% of the total area of Mauritius is occupied mostly by residential localities. On the other hand the northern and western part of Beau Bassin/Rose Hill with about 13 sq km have not yet reached their full capacity whilst another large portion is occupied by trade, business and industry.

Port Louis, the capital, ranks last among the MCA's in density but is still leading in terms of population size for a single administrative locality. This is partly due to the vast areas unsuitable for habitation running to the ridge of the mountain range forming its inland

Table 2.4 - Concentration of population by region, 1972

Region (Municipal and village Council area)	Population density per Km ²	% of Population	Cumulative % of population	% of area	Cumulative % of area
Mahebourg V.C.A.	9,696.1	1.85	1.85	0.08	0.1
Beau Bassin/Rose Hill M.C.A.	6,172.1	9.72	11.6	0.70	0.8
Piton V.C.A.	4,358.1	0.46	12.0	0.05	0.8
Curepipe H.C.A.	3,581.7	6.29	18.3	0.78	1.6
Quatre Bornes M.C.A.	3,554.8	6.14	24.5	0.77	2.4
Vacoas/Phoenix M.C.A.	3,540.0	5.76	30.2	0.72	3.1
Souillac V.C.A.	3,519.4	0.41	30.6	0.05	3.1
Port Louis M.C.A.	3,398.2	16.21	46.8	2.12	5.3
Chemin Grenier/Chamouny V.C.A.	2,716.8	1.42	48.3	0.23	5.5
Rivière des Anguilles V.C.A.	2,597.4	0.84	49.1	0.14	5.6
Comp Diable V.C.A.	2,357.9	0.36	49.5	0.07	5.7
Rose Belle V.C.A.	2,252.5	0.97	50.4	0.19	5.9
Goodlands V.C.A.	2,088.2	1.52	51.9	0.32	6.2
Cottage V.C.A.	1,957.3	0.26	52.2	0.06	6.3
Henrietta V.C.A.	1,944.0	0.35	52.6	0.08	6.4
Saint Pierre V.C.A.	1,873.5	1.15	53.7	0.27	6.6
Plaines des Papayes V.C.A.	1,813.3	0.47	54.2	0.12	6.7
L'Escalier V.C.A.	1,732.4	0.70	54.9	0.18	6.9
Surinam V.C.A.	1,686.8	0.67	55.5	0.18	7.1
Esperance Trébuchet V.C.A.	1,567.8	0.19	55.7	0.05	7.2
Central Flacq V.C.A.	1,522.5	1.25	57.0	0.37	7.5
The Vale V.C.A.	1,437.8	0.30	57.3	0.09	7.6
Triplet V.C.A.	1,403.3	1.60	58.9	0.51	8.1
Morcellement St. André V.C.A.	1,299.4	0.45	59.3	0.15	8.3
Plaine Magnien V.C.A.	1,264.7	0.68	60.0	0.24	8.5
Poudre d'Or Hamlet V.C.A.	1,251.7	0.18	60.2	0.06	8.6
Long Mountain V.C.A.	1,240.7	0.91	61.1	0.33	8.9
New Grove V.C.A.	1,222.6	0.77	61.9	0.28	9.2
Bananes V.C.A.	1,207.9	0.05	61.9	0.02	9.2
Bon Accueil V.C.A.	1,195.0	1.89	63.8	0.70	9.9
Montagne Blanche V.C.A.	1,132.1	0.62	64.4	0.24	10.1
Bambous V.C.A.	1,081.7	0.54	65.0	0.22	10.4
Moka V.C.A.	1,080.4	0.67	65.6	0.27	10.6
Union Park V.C.A.	1,031.8	0.29	65.9	0.13	10.8
Melrose V.C.A.	1,027.4	0.16	66.1	0.07	10.8
Grand River South East V.C.A.	1,023.6	0.25	66.3	0.11	10.9
Bel Air Rivière Sèche V.C.A.	1,001.1	1.26	67.6	0.56	11.5

Table 2.4 - Concentration of population by region, 1972 (cont'd)

Region (Municipal and village council area)	Population density per Km ²	% of Population	Cumulative % of population	% of area	Cumulative % of area
Ecroignard V.C.A.	991.0	0.39	68.0	0.17	11.7
Camp de Masque Pavé V.C.A.	913.2	0.39	68.4	0.19	11.9
Calebasses V.C.A.	908.3	0.28	68.7	0.14	12.0
Grand Bois V.C.A.	897.0	0.63	69.3	0.31	12.3
Rivière du Rempart V.C.A.	810.2	0.90	70.2	0.49	12.8
Bois Chéri V.C.A.	786.6	0.29	70.5	0.16	13.0
Grand Gaube V.C.A.	770.4	0.75	71.2	0.43	13.4
Pamplousses V.C.A.	760.2	0.58	71.8	0.34	13.7
St. Julien V.C.A.	758.0	0.30	72.1	0.18	13.9
Belle Vue Maurel V.C.A.	735.9	0.79	72.9	0.48	14.0
Petit Raffray V.C.A.	735.6	0.87	73.8	0.53	14.9
Petite Rivière V.C.A.	722.8	0.66	74.4	0.41	15.3
Fond du Sac V.C.A.	718.6	0.44	74.9	0.27	15.6
Camp de Masque V.C.A.	715.3	0.26	75.1	0.16	15.8
Mare La Chaux V.C.A.	712.8	0.17	75.3	0.10	15.9
Médine Camp de Masque V.C.A.	652.3	0.57	75.9	0.39	16.3
Nouvelle France V.C.A.	648.1	0.54	76.4	0.37	16.6
Roches Noires V.C.A.	643.2	0.74	77.2	0.51	17.1
Camp Thorel V.C.A.	621.8	0.20	77.4	0.14	17.3
Old Grand Port V.C.A.	602.5	0.24	77.6	0.17	17.4
Dagotière V.C.A.	599.7	0.43	78.0	0.32	17.8
Terre Rouge V.C.A.	594.6	1.31	79.3	0.98	18.7
D'Epinauy V.C.A.	574.6	0.48	79.8	0.37	19.1
Camp Itahier V.C.A.	574.4	0.35	80.2	0.27	19.4
Espérance V.C.A.	562.0	0.15	80.3	0.12	19.5
St. Julien d'Hotman V.C.A.	547.8	0.26	80.6	0.21	19.7
Pailles V.C.A.	544.3	0.33	80.9	0.27	20.0
Grand Baie V.C.A.	537.2	0.59	81.5	0.48	20.5
Mare d'Albert V.C.A.	520.3	0.35	81.8	0.30	20.8
Trou d'Eau Douce V.C.A.	501.6	0.38	82.2	0.33	21.1
Poste de Flacq V.C.A.	599.7	0.38	82.6	0.34	21.4
Baie du Cap V.C.A.	468.6	0.36	83.0	0.34	21.8
L'Avenir V.C.A.	464.4	0.23	83.2	0.21	22.0
Quatre Cocos V.C.A.	455.2	0.36	83.6	0.35	22.3
Poudre d'Or V.C.A.	452.6	0.30	83.9	0.29	22.6
Quatre Soeurs V.C.A.	437.1	0.27	84.1	0.27	22.9
L'Aventure V.C.A.	414.1	0.36	84.5	0.39	23.3

Table 2.4 - Concentration of population by region, 1972 (cont'd)

Region (Municipal and village council area)	Population density per Km ²	% of population	Cumulative % of population	% of area	Cumulative % of area
Carre Tabac V.C.A.	402.8	0.20	84.7	0.23	23.5
Rivière des Creoles V.C.A.	378.4	0.16	84.8	0.19	23.7
Quartier Militaire V.C.A.	370.0	0.66	85.5	0.80	24.5
Grève Cocur V.C.A.	365.3	0.27	85.8	0.33	24.8
Alvin V.C.A.	359.0	0.36	86.1	0.44	25.3
Lebastopol V.C.A.	352.6	0.45	86.6	0.57	25.8
Caseville V.C.A.	351.5	0.12	86.7	0.15	26.0
Trois Boutiques V.C.A.	345.2	0.46	87.2	0.59	26.4
Lespailles V.C.A.	334.6	0.25	87.4	0.33	26.8
Pointe aux Piments V.C.A.	328.9	0.33	87.7	0.44	27.4
Le Air (South) V.C.A.	314.6	0.20	87.9	0.28	27.6
Rivière du Poste V.C.A.	310.1	0.20	88.1	0.29	27.9
Marin V.C.A.	308.4	0.17	88.3	0.24	28.2
St. Hubert V.C.A.	292.7	0.28	88.6	0.43	28.5
Grand Sable V.C.A.	273.7	0.19	88.8	0.31	28.9
Allebague V.C.A.	239.5	0.21	89.0	0.39	29.3
Angomah V.C.A.	233.3	0.18	89.2	0.34	29.6
Cambous Virieux V.C.A.	198.0	0.12	89.3	0.27	29.9
Plaines Wilhems ^{1/}	196.7	3.21	92.5	7.24	37.1
La Laura - Malenga V.C.A.	188.6	0.10	92.6	0.24	37.4
Long Arpents V.C.A.	174.1	0.11	92.7	0.29	37.7
Grande Rivière Noire V.C.A.	168.5	0.18	92.9	0.48	38.2
Memencia V.C.A.	155.7	0.15	93.0	0.42	38.6
Bois des Amourettes V.C.A.	141.9	0.16	93.2	0.49	39.1
Arsenal V.C.A.	128.9	0.15	93.4	0.50	39.6
Case Noyale - La Gaulette V.C.A.	119.2	0.22	93.6	0.83	40.4
Luny V.C.A.	105.9	0.12	93.7	0.49	40.9
Grand Port ^{1/}	71.2	1.32	95.0	8.21	49.1
Carre Chicose V.C.A.	54.7	0.04	95.1	0.29	49.4
Rivière du Rempart ^{1/}	50.6	0.46	95.5	4.03	53.4
Avanne ^{1/}	50.3	1.33	96.8	11.77	65.2
Amplencousses ^{1/}	49.0	0.49	97.3	4.44	69.6
Oké ^{1/}	45.8	0.96	98.3	9.34	79.0
Camarel V.C.A.	39.6	0.06	98.4	0.70	79.7
Black River ^{1/}	39.2	0.84	99.2	9.51	89.2
Leic en Elac V.C.A.	32.8	0.09	99.3	1.24	90.4
Lucq ^{1/}	32.7	0.71	100.0	9.58	100.0

^{1/} Rest of district

Table 2.5 - Concentration of resident population by region, 1983

Region (Municipal and village council area)	Population density per Km ²	% of Population	Cumulative % of population	% of area	Cumulative % of area
Mahebourg V.C.A.	9,628.1	1.57	1.6	0.08	0.1
Beau Bassin-Rose Hill M.C.A	6,842.2	9.23	10.8	0.70	0.8
Piton V.C.A.	4,913.0	0.45	11.3	0.05	0.8
Quatre Bornes M.C.A	4,426.5	6.56	17.8	0.77	1.6
Curepipe M.C.A.	4,310.2	6.48	24.3	0.78	2.4
Vacoas-Phoenix M.C.A.	3,949.8	5.51	29.8	0.72	3.1
Souillac V.C.A.	3,454.5	0.34	30.1	0.05	3.2
Port Louis M.C.A.	3,384.5	13.84	44.0	2.12	5.3
Chemin Grenier-Chamouny V.C.A	3,186.9	1.43	45.4	0.23	5.5
Rivière des Anguilles V.C.A.	2,929.0	0.81	46.2	0.14	5.6
Rose Belle V.C.A.	2,771.8	1.02	47.2	0.19	5.8
Goodlands V.C.A.	2,531.8	1.58	48.8	0.32	6.2
St. Pierre V.C.A.	2,388.6	1.26	50.1	0.27	6.4
Camp Diabie V.C.A.	2,313.8	0.30	50.4	0.07	6.5
Plaines des Papayes V.C.A.	2,311.7	0.52	50.9	0.12	6.6
Cottage V.C.A.	2,219.8	0.25	51.2	0.06	6.7
Henrietta V.C.A.	2,150.6	0.33	51.5	0.08	6.8
Surinam V.C.A.	2,107.3	0.72	52.2	0.18	6.9
L'Escalier V.C.A.	1,972.6	0.68	52.9	0.18	7.1
Central Flacq V.C.A.	1,925.0	1.36	54.2	0.37	7.5
Esperance Trébuchet V.C.A.	1,904.9	0.20	54.4	0.05	7.5
Triolet V.C.A.	1,824.1	1.79	56.2	0.51	8.0
The Vale V.C.A.	1,690.7	0.30	56.5	0.09	8.1
Bambous V.C.A.	1,665.9	0.71	57.2	0.22	8.4
Morcellement St. André V.C.A.	1,625.5	0.48	57.7	0.15	8.5
Plaine Magnien V.C.A.	1,570.3	0.72	58.4	0.24	8.7
Poudre d'Or Hamlet V.C.A	1,517.3	0.18	58.6	0.06	8.8
Bananes V.C.A.	1,488.8	0.05	58.7	0.02	8.8
Bon Accueil V.C.A.	1,483.0	2.01	60.7	0.70	9.5
Long Mountain V.C.A.	1,458.8	0.92	61.6	0.33	9.9
Montagne Blanche V.C.A.	1,416.9	0.66	62.3	0.24	10.1
New Grove V.C.A.	1,357.9	0.73	63.0	0.28	10.4
Moka V.C.A.	1,330.6	0.71	63.7	0.27	10.6
Bel Air - Rivière Sèche V.C.A.	1,288.0	1.39	65.1	0.56	11.2
Union Park V.C.A.	1,286.3	0.31	65.4	0.13	11.3
Ecroignard V.C.A.	1,276.1	0.43	65.8	0.17	11.5
Melrose V.C.A.	1,252.5	0.17	66.0	0.07	11.6

Table 2.5 - Concentration of resident population by region, 1983 (cont'd)

Region (Municipal and village council area)	Population density per Km ²	% of Population	Cumulative % of population	% of area	Cumulative % of area
Mailles V.C.A.	1,207.2	0.63	66.6	0.27	11.8
Malbasses V.C.A.	1,097.2	0.29	66.9	0.14	12.0
Grand River South East V.C.A.	1,086.5	0.22	67.1	0.11	12.1
Bois Chéri V.C.A.	1,066.2	0.32	67.5	0.16	12.3
Terre Rouge V.C.A.	1,060.0	2.00	69.5	0.98	13.2
Camp de Masque Pavé V.C.A.	1,041.7	0.38	69.8	0.19	13.4
Grand Bois V.C.A.	1,024.8	0.62	70.5	0.31	13.7
Rivière du Rempart V.C.A.	1,010.1	0.96	71.4	0.49	14.2
Complousses V.C.A.	978.1	0.64	72.1	0.34	14.6
Petite Rivière V.C.A.	976.2	0.77	72.8	0.41	15.0
Grand Gaube V.C.A.	950.2	0.80	73.6	0.43	15.4
Petit Raffray V.C.A.	944.1	0.96	74.6	0.53	15.9
Le Vue Maurel V.C.A.	852.1	0.79	75.4	0.48	16.4
Le la Chaux V.C.A.	851.8	0.17	75.6	0.10	16.5
Camp de Masque V.C.A.	850.2	0.26	75.8	0.16	16.7
Le Fond du Sac V.C.A.	837.0	0.44	76.3	0.27	16.9
Agotièrre V.C.A.	813.2	0.50	76.8	0.32	17.3
Le Poste de Flacq V.C.A.	810.0	0.53	77.3	0.34	17.6
Les Roches Noires V.C.A.	792.4	0.78	78.1	0.51	18.1
Le Fond Baie V.C.A.	765.7	0.72	78.8	0.48	18.6
Nouvelle France V.C.A.	761.5	0.54	79.3	0.37	19.0
Le Médine Camp de Masque V.C.A.	735.8	0.55	79.9	0.39	19.4
Camp Thorel V.C.A.	726.8	0.20	80.1	0.14	19.5
Le Grand Port V.C.A.	719.3	0.24	80.3	0.17	19.7
L'Espérance V.C.A.	684.2	0.16	80.5	0.12	19.8
Camp Ithier V.C.A.	653.8	0.34	80.8	0.27	20.1
Le Camp du Camp V.C.A.	642.5	0.42	81.2	0.34	20.4
Le Parc d'Albert V.C.A.	641.4	0.37	81.6	0.30	20.7
Le Pinay V.C.A.	633.3	0.45	82.1	0.37	21.1
Le St. Julien d'Hotman V.C.A.	621.7	0.26	82.3	0.21	21.3
Le Trou d'Eau Douce V.C.A.	620.3	0.40	82.7	0.33	21.6
Le Sudre d'Or V.C.A.	610.2	0.34	83.1	0.29	21.9
Le Quatre Cocos V.C.A.	562.5	0.38	83.4	0.35	22.2
Le Bel Air (South) V.C.A.	546.6	0.30	83.7	0.28	22.5
Le Mascavelle V.C.A.	546.3	0.16	83.9	0.15	22.7
Le Quatre Soeurs V.C.A.	536.1	0.28	84.2	0.27	22.9
Le Avenir V.C.A.	517.6	0.21	84.4	0.21	23.2

Table 2.5 - Concentration of resident population by region, 1983 (cont'd)

Region (Municipal and village council area)	Population density per Km ²	% of population	Cumulative % of population	% of area	Cumulative % of area
Laventure V.C.A.	502.3	0.38	84.8	0.39	23.5
St. Julien V.C.A.	499.4	0.17	84.9	0.18	23.7
Mare Tabac V.C.A.	498.4	0.22	85.2	0.23	24.0
Quartier Militaire V.C.A.	456.9	0.70	85.9	0.80	24.8
Pointe aux Piments V.C.A.	452.6	0.39	86.2	0.44	25.2
Trois Boutiques V.C.A.	447.0	0.51	86.8	0.59	25.6
Sebastopol V.C.A.	426.3	0.47	87.2	0.57	26.1
Rivière des Créoles V.C.A.	421.7	0.15	87.4	0.19	26.5
Crève Coeur V.C.A.	411.0	0.20	87.6	0.33	26.9
Olivia V.C.A.	408.3	0.35	88.0	0.44	27.3
Ripailles V.C.A.	394.7	0.25	88.2	0.33	27.6
Tamarin V.C.A.	378.9	0.18	88.4	0.24	27.9
Rivière du Poste V.C.A.	352.8	0.20	88.6	0.29	28.2
Grand Sable V.C.A.	309.3	0.18	88.8	0.31	28.5
St. Hubert V.C.A.	308.8	0.25	89.0	0.43	28.9
Villebague V.C.A.	277.6	0.21	89.3	0.39	29.3
Congomsh V.C.A.	260.4	0.17	89.4	0.34	29.6
Plaines Wilhems ^{1/}	243.4	3.49	92.8	7.24	36.9
La Laura - Malenga V.C.A.	228.0	0.11	92.9	0.24	37.1
Clemencia V.C.A.	207.2	0.17	93.1	0.42	37.5
Bambous Virieux V.C.A.	204.6	0.11	93.2	0.27	37.8
Cinq Arpents V.C.A.	196.2	0.11	93.3	0.29	38.1
Grande Rivière Noire V.C.A.	187.7	0.17	93.5	0.48	38.7
Bois des Ancrettes V.C.A.	177.9	0.17	93.7	0.49	39.1
Arsenal V.C.A.	177.3	0.17	93.8	0.50	39.6
Cluny V.C.A.	163.2	0.15	94.0	0.49	40.1
Case Noyale - La Goulette V.C.A.	150.0	0.24	94.2	0.83	40.9
Mare Chicose V.C.A.	82.9	0.05	94.3	0.29	41.2
Grand Port ^{1/}	76.8	1.22	95.5	8.21	49.4
Black River ^{1/}	60.0	1.10	96.6	9.51	58.9
Pamplénousses ^{1/}	49.0	0.42	97.0	4.44	63.3
Savanne ^{1/}	47.0	1.07	98.1	11.77	75.1
Moka ^{1/}	43.5	0.78	98.9	9.34	84.5
Rivière du Rempart ^{1/}	42.3	0.33	99.2	4.03	88.5
Flic en Flac V.C.A.	41.8	0.10	99.3	1.24	89.7
Chamarel V.C.A.	39.7	0.05	99.3	0.70	90.4
Flacq ^{1/}	36.3	0.07	100.0	9.58	100.0

^{1/} Rest of district

Table 2.6 - Population in municipal/village council areas by size-class, 1972 and 1983

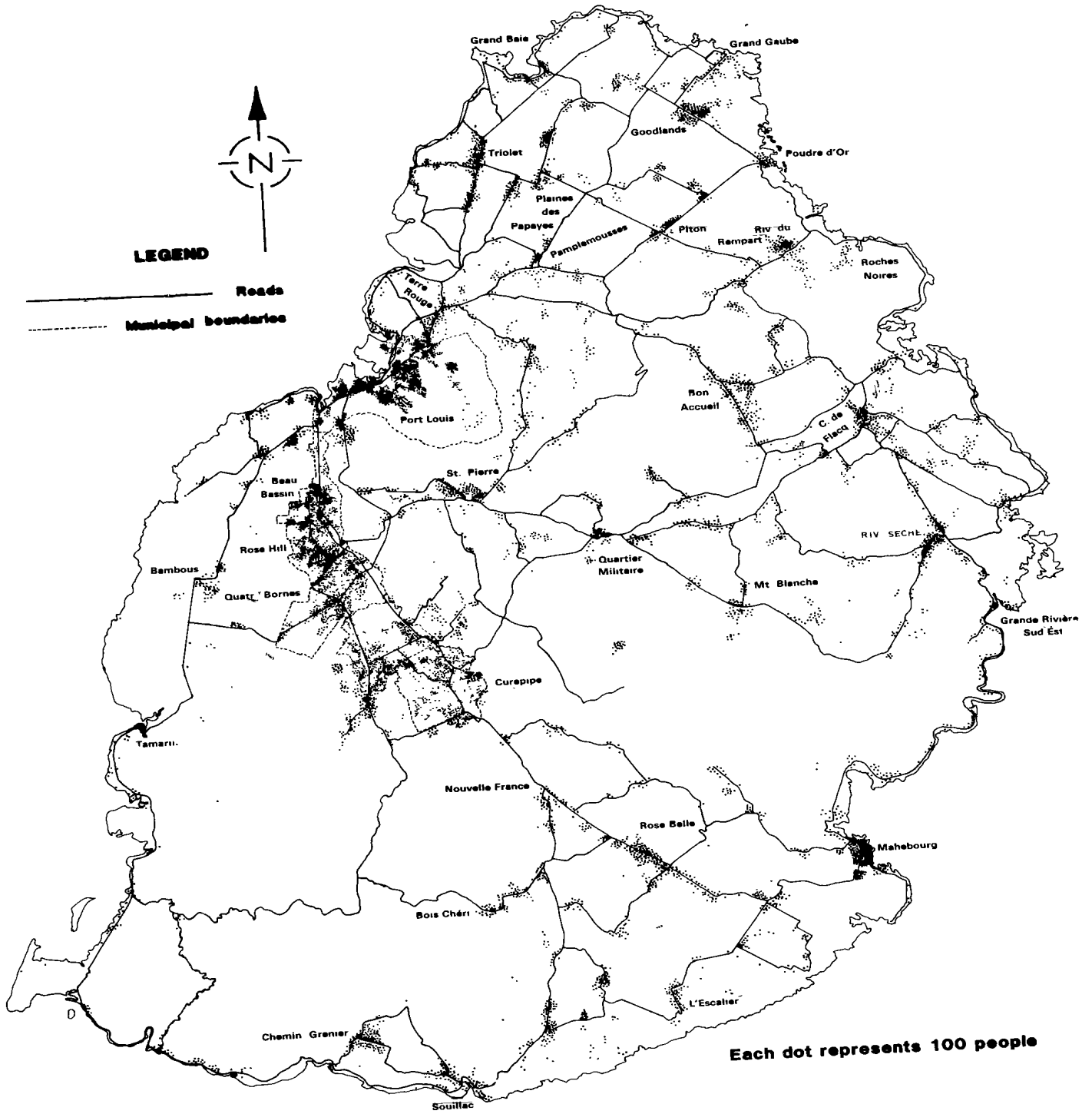
Administrative division and size-class	No. of MCA/VCA's		Population	
	1972	1983	1972	1983
<u>Whole island</u>			<u>826,199</u>	<u>966,863</u>
Municipal areas	5	5	<u>364,678</u>	<u>403,251</u>
100,000 or more inhabitants	1	1	133,996	133,702
50,000 - 99,999 "	3	4	183,044	269,549
Less than 50,000 "	1	-	47,638	-
Village Council areas	<u>98</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>384,548</u>	<u>475,776</u>
20,000 or more inhabitants	-	-	-	-
10,000 - 19,999 "	8	9	100,087	138,450
5,000 - 9,999 "	18	24	115,514	170,002
3,000 - 4,999 "	19	23	72,415	89,514
2,000 - 2,999 "	23	16	57,860	39,991
1,000 - 1,999 "	21	23	<u>31,961</u>	36,325
500 - 999 "	7	2	5,983	1,038
Less than 500 "	2	1	728	456
Population not in municipalities or village council areas			<u>76,973</u>	<u>87,836</u>

boundaries, and partly to the fact that the residential area in the centre is continuously being converted into commercial, business, banking and other non residential uses. The soaring land prices and poorer climatic and living conditions in Port Louis coupled with availability of more attractive (cheaper and climatically more suitable) alternate locations, have made people move out. Also most of the emigrants are from Port Louis. This led to spectacular increases in population densities in surrounding V.C.A.'s with Pailles at the southern entrance increasing its density by 121.8% (from 544.3 in 1972 to 1,207.2 in 1983) and Terre Rouge at the northern entrance increasing its density by 78.3% (from 594.6 in 1972 to 1,060.0 in 1983). The setting up of industrial zones in Plaines Lauzun and in Terre Rouge areas and creation of housing estates undoubtedly contributed to population exodus from Port Louis. This is also true for the population in urban areas of Plaines Wilhems district which may move across the administrative boundaries of the townships to relatively cheaper lands, to rate concessions and to low cost housing units which have been set up for low income groups. Port Louis may have also lost immediately before independence by emigration and in 1968 because of social unrest.

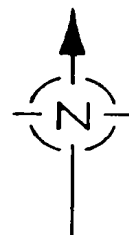
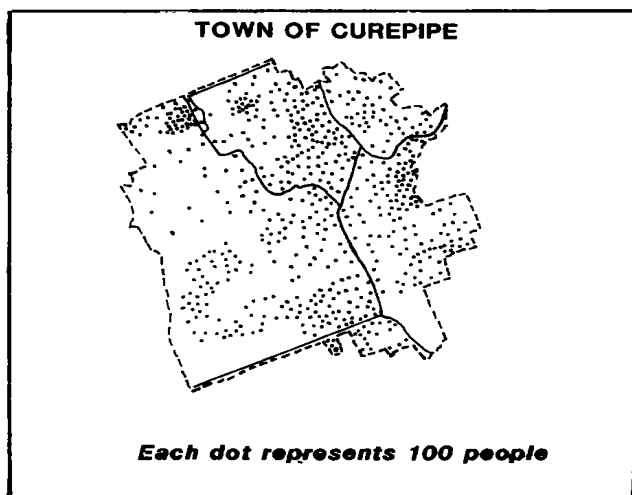
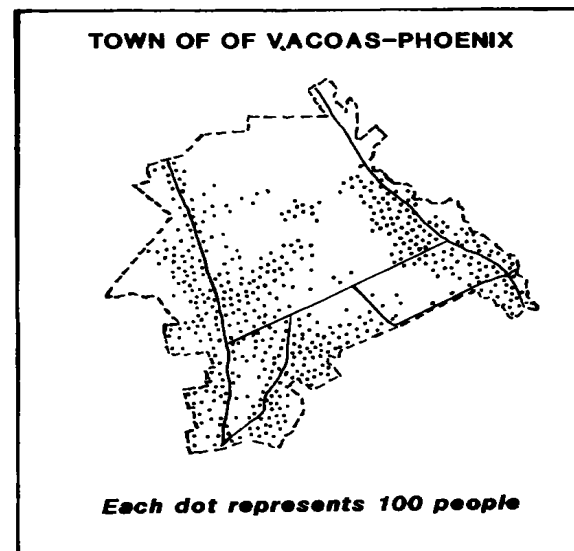
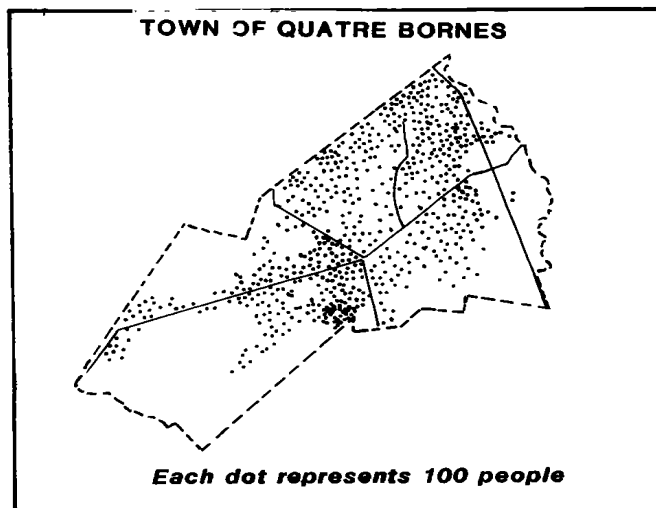
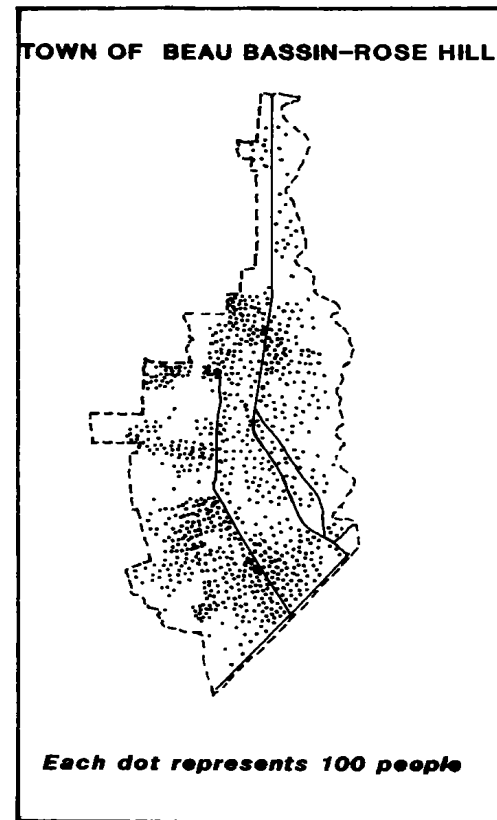
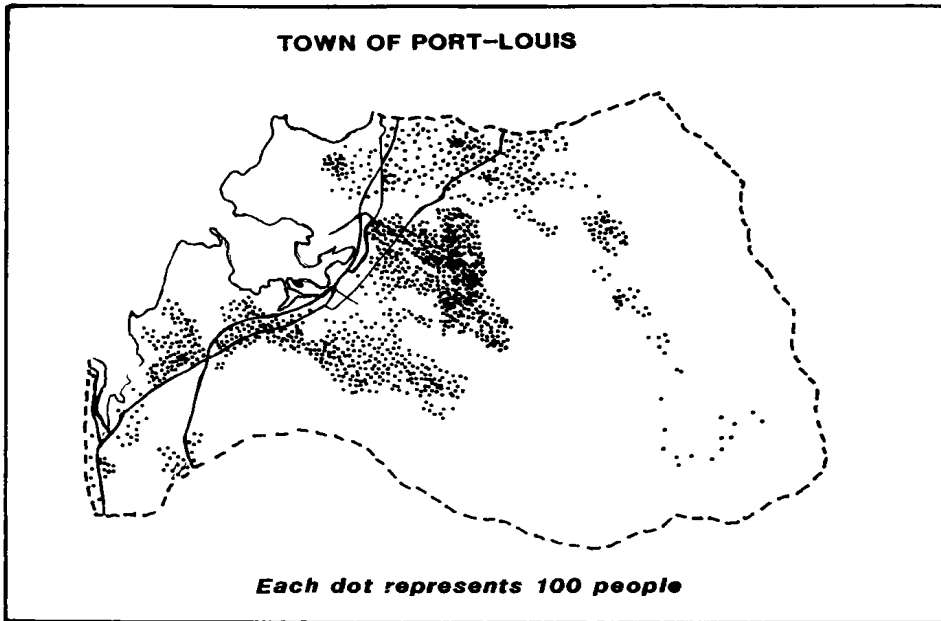
Map 2.1 gives the population distribution picture in the country for 1983. It can be discussed that population is clustered in specific areas in the towns and along the main roads. Vast areas of the country are empty. Terrain, land use pattern, availability of facilities and amenities all have played important roles in the determination of population settlement. This is more clearly depicted by Maps 2.2 and 2.3 showing population density by V.C.A.'s, M.C.A.'s and areas outside them. The highest densities are found around the towns and the lowest in areas which are either sugar plantations, estates, forests, mountains, reservoirs etc. The pattern of population density has not changed much over time.

Although they are not included in this report, there are available maps showing the distribution of schools, hospitals, roads, etc. from which it can be noted that there is a high correlation between these amenities and facilities and population settlement. Whether it is a cause or an effect one cannot discuss. But government policy being oriented towards provision of facilities to where people are, the location of population may not have been as a consequence of availability of these facilities especially since transportation is well developed and people look for other advantages like cheaper and plentiful land, open space, etc. in locating residential places.

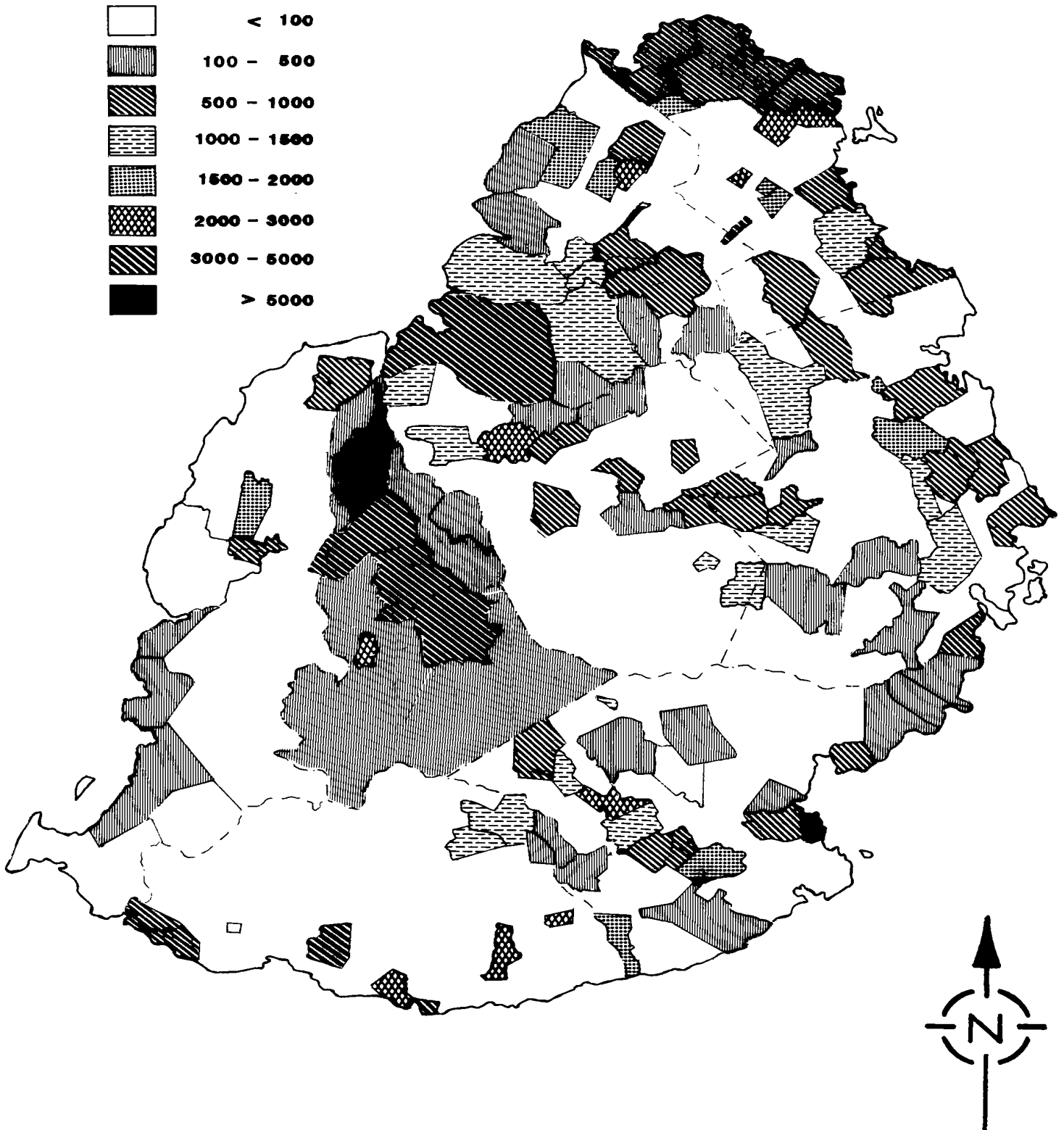
Map 2.1 - MAURITIUS : Population distribution , 1983



Map 2.2 — MAURITIUS : Population distribution , Municipal Council Areas , 1983



**Map 2.3 - MAURITIUS : Population density per Km² by Municipal Council Areas ,
Village Council Areas and other regions , 1983**



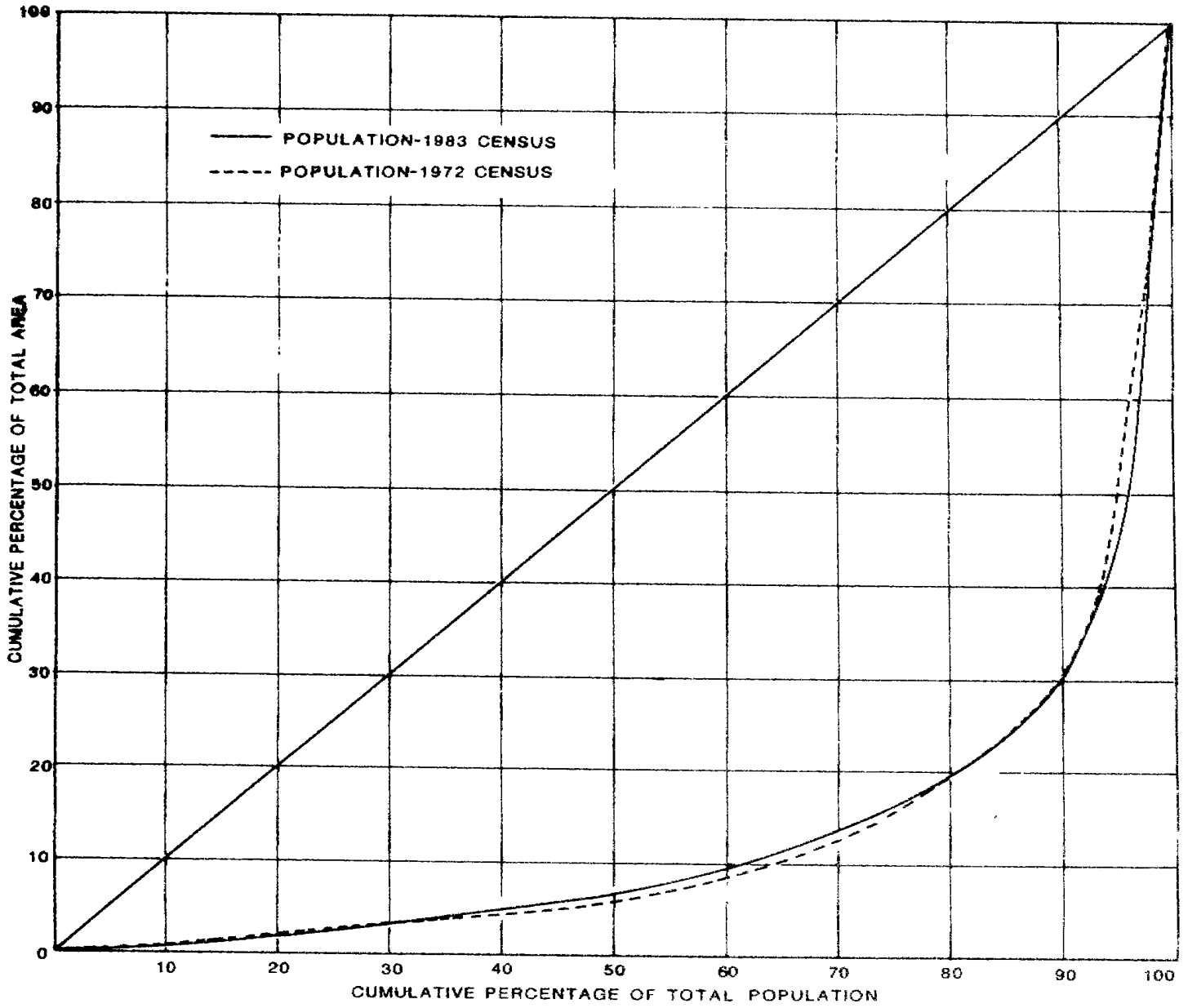
To get a quantitative picture of the concentration or distribution of population the Gini coefficient was calculated based on Tables 2.4 and 2.5. This coefficient was 0.749 in 1972 and 0.748 in 1983, indicating a very marginal improvement in distribution of population. The corresponding Lorenz curve is given in Figure 2.1.

The imperceptible change in Gini coefficient could have been due to reversal of some of the high density areas into lower densities and vice versa. Furthermore the percentage of the total population located in given localities may not have changed very much from 1972 to 1983. For instance only Port Louis, Mahebourg, Souillac, Camp Diable, Chamarel, and St. Julien had a decrease in their densities whereas all others increased theirs and there were very little changes in their rank orders.

Thus we see that there are some variations in the growth patterns of the districts, towns and villages over time but they are not very significant excepting that the towns as a whole are losing in comparison with villages. In Mauritius however it is not very relevant to talk of 'urban - rural' differences because these variations are very marginal and transportation and communication being efficient they are not as serious as in other countries. Actually some of the so called 'rural' areas have all the facilities, amenities and some of the characteristics like high density and large population of 'urban' localities but yet have actually other benefits of 'rural' areas like better environment, less noise and traffic pollution, as well as absence of rates on residential houses.

The pattern and changes of population distribution as seen above is as a result of movement of people from one area to another. In order to quantify these changes it is necessary to estimate the migration. It is also important to know as to when the change occurred between 1972 and 1983 that is how the tempo of migration has varied during the period. Other important factors to be considered are the origin and destination of migrants and their age and sex composition. It would have been very useful to have information on why they moved, what changes have occurred to them since the move, how their move affected the origin and destination areas, what are their problems in destination areas etc. Unfortunately these equally important questions cannot be answered with the data available.

FIG. 2.1 - CONCENTRATION OF POPULATION BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AREAS AND VILLAGE COUNCIL AREAS, 1972 & 1983



Chapter 3 will go into estimation of in, out and net migration by origin and destination, their age and sex composition and period of movement. Some ideas of movement for employment (work place) also will be presented to understand the matching between spatial distribution of population and employment opportunities.

Chapter III

ESTIMATION OF MIGRATION

3.1 International migration

Movements of population between countries termed as international migration affect not only demographic characteristics of receiving and sending areas, they also may have profound socio-economic and other implications because most of the time, such migrants are very selective in terms of skills.

In Mauritius immigration has been negligible since the turn of the century. Like a number of other African countries, Mauritius has taken safeguards against the employment of illegal migrants. Since it is an island country and the borders are easier to police, it is quite easy for the country to monitor all influx into the country. Due to shortage of specific skills in fields where local manpower is insufficient or unavailable, the country has from time to time issued work permits to migrants who are then stipulated to train local counterpart staff for eventual replacement and attainment of self reliance. Dependents are not allowed to seek employment. According to the 1984-86 Development Plan, in June 1984 there were some 300 expatriates working in Mauritius. In addition, there were about 120 technical cooperation experts serving under the various bilateral and multi lateral schemes.

As a tourist attracting country however, there are several thousand visitors who arrive in the country for short sojourn. They are a significant source of foreign exchange earning, and of employment.

In the past, there have been significant rates of emigration and the policy has been in favour of maintaining those rates in view of accelerated population growth endangering the limited land and other resources. Even though the position on emigration has remained much unchanged, for the past decade there has been concern expressed because of drain of skilled manpower and a policy of favouring selective emigration has been pursued. In the National Development Strategy, 1971-80, a comprehensive plan for economic and social development of the country, the government noted that a large number of skilled workers would be required for the implementation of the planned development programme. The policy during this period, therefore, was to improve the quality and change the content of education to include technical and vocational training at all levels. The concern to ensure maximum benefit

from the heavy investment in training strongly influences the country's emigration policy. While allowing some emigration, caution is exercised in selection. Thus discriminating measures have been adopted because it is considered that even a modest outflow of skilled manpower is incompatible with development goals.

Emigration began to play a significant role in reduction of population growth rates in the early 1960's when the annual number of emigrants first reached approximately 1,000. Subsequently it increased reaching an annual average of nearly 3,000 or about 0.4 percent of the population. However just after independence in 1968 a peak of 4,600 emigrants was reported. The number of long term emigrants then dropped back to low levels in the 1970's. Some of this emigration was the result of government's participation in temporary workers schemes which involved sending Mauritians to neighbouring countries such as Botswana, Nigeria, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Of late, there has been emigration to the Gulf countries for temporary periods. There has been sizeable emigration to Australia, Canada and other developed countries especially of skilled persons.

The number of arrivals and departures have been presented in Table 3.1 for the period since 1963. It can be noted that the magnitude of movements has increased tremendously during the period and that emigration has been consistently larger than immigration. Most of the immigrants and emigrants are short duration tourists and other visitors but the net out migration shown by the figures depict the emigration of Mauritians to other countries.

Table 3.1 - International arrivals and departures, 1963-86

Period	Arrival	Departure	Period	Arrival	Departure
1963	18,047	18,299	1975	117,548	120,703
1964	21,221	22,331	1976	139,303	141,148
1965	22,024	24,150	1972	153,208	155,653
1966	26,456	29,301	1978	161,688	163,733
1967	29,321	32,925	1979	182,771	186,864
1968	31,403	35,988	1980	163,230	167,269
1969	35,919	38,929	1981	168,973	174,370
1970	48,819	51,969	1982	166,669	171,991
1971	60,826	63,997	1983	177,665	182,005
1972	77,174	81,493	1984	198,461	202,983
1973	101,184	104,697	1985	212,860	215,000
1974	109,044	113,362	1986	235,640	236,850

For the period 1972-83 there were around 45,000 persons who were reported as having left the country and the sex ratio was 96.

A look at the sex and age composition of the net emigrants given in Table 3.2 for 1984 indicates that generally there are more of females and they are quite uniformly spread through all ages. However there is a peak at age 20-24 as expected of such international migrants who may be going for economic reasons.

The magnitude of emigration is not very large, but if the emigrants are more from some of the skilled groups which are in scarcity in the country, then it may have implications.

Another aspect of international migration is that it has been noted that internal migration acts as a filler up of gaps created by emigrants in specific geographic areas at least in as far as numbers are concerned. For instance most of the excess of arrivals over departures were from the Plaines Wilhems which in turn received the largest number of internal migrants from other districts. Emigration has shown a tendency recently of some abatement perhaps because of difficulties with receiving countries and partly by improved conditions of life in Mauritius itself. What will be the future will be difficult to predict because there are many factors - internal and external - which determine the type and quantity of emigrants. In a recent projection of the population prepared by the Central Statistical Office it was assumed that the net annual loss due to emigration will remain similar to that observed during the period 1972-83 but after 1993 there will not be much significant amount of emigration.

Table 3.2 - Age sex distribution of emigrants, 1984

Age \ Sex	0 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65+	All ages
Male	- 3	- 204	- 1,333	- 29	+ 57	- 1,562
Female	- 72	- 478	- 2,225	- 612	- 36	- 3,423

3.2 Internal migration

3.2.1 Introduction

We have seen that population growth has not been even in the different parts of the island. The 5 municipalities (towns) and certain localities absorbed most of the population and grew much faster than the total population. In Mauritius, there is not much difference between different parts of the country in regard to natural growth of population. First of all, mortality has reached quite low levels and is more or less similar from one area to the other. Recently fertility has also reached low levels and not much geographic variation has been depicted. Even if some differences may exist between areas in regard to levels of fertility and mortality, what is further known is that areas with relatively lower or higher fertility are also those with corresponding lower or higher mortality resulting in very similar natural growth rates. Thus the prime factor for differential growth of population between localities must be migration.

Therefore to study the growth pattern of geographic areas within the country, the role of migration becomes very important. The government of Mauritius has, as already mentioned in the previous chapter, perceived the spatial distribution of population as inappropriate since it is characterised by (i) lack of further development of towns, main villages and recreational facilities and (ii) inadequate geographical distribution of job opportunities in relation to place of residence. Even though the government does not have an explicit policy to adjust patterns of spatial distribution for demographic reasons, there are policies whose objectives are (a) to preserve agriculturally productive land (b) promote better distribution of housing (c) develop towns and main villages and (d) improve inter urban and intra urban traffic flows. A national housing policy and a national physical plan have been adopted and are vigorously being implemented. Government's physical planning strategy is coupled with policies to modernise agriculture and improve the quality of life in the rural areas. The rural development programme, as stated in the Five Year Plan 1975-80, was begun to reduce unemployment among males over 16 years, to increase agricultural production by engaging those unemployed males in productive work using labour intensive techniques, and to ensure that the benefits of the investments reach the poorest segments of the

rural population. It is further supported by plans to develop rural infrastructure like health, education, markets, housing etc.

In order to assess the impact of the policies and measures on the pattern of population movement in the recent years in the island, it is essential that migration data should be collected, analysed and interpreted.

The two important sources of migration data are : census and surveys. In Mauritius no migration survey has been conducted. In the 1972 census, the questions bearing on migration pertained to place of birth and name and location of the establishment where a person might be working. In 1983, the question on place of birth was replaced by two questions, namely, place of residence a year ago and 5 years ago. The question on name and location of establishment was improved by a question on place of work. In addition, since the census was a 'de facto' count whereby people were enumerated where found, there was a question on usual place of residence. Cross tabulation of population by usual residence with place where found would provide information on short duration movements whereas cross tabulation of usual residence with usual residence a year or 5 years ago would provide estimates of migration in the last one or five years. Since two censuses have been taken in the past 11 years, it is possible to estimate *intercensal* not migration by utilising the census age sex distributions by geographic areas under certain assumptions. Movements to work place from usual residence provide yet another dimension of the spatial distribution of population and job opportunities.

Thus we note that in 1983 the number of questions bearing on movement of population was much more than in 1972. According to the recommendations made by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the questions on migration suggested for inclusion in the 1980 round of African censuses included namely : place where present at time of census and/or place of usual residence; place of birth; duration of residence and location of place of work. Even though Mauritius did not collect information on place of birth and duration of residence in the 1983 census, it is known and confirmed by Mauritian data for 1972 that place of birth information may not

be very useful in the context of the socio cultural patterns in the country and moreover by itself cannot provide a time perspective for the movements unless cross tabulated with duration of residence. The questions on usual residence one and five years ago provide time perspective and are more specific questions bearing on migration. Coupled with intercensal migration, it is possible to get the estimates of migration at three important periods, that is, the most recent period of 1 year previous to census, the mid point period between two censuses and the 11 year census interval. Since 11 years period would entail very detailed classifications of populations by age, it is surmounted by carrying either the 1972 population forward or the 1983 population backward by one year to make the interval exactly 10 years so that cohorts by five year age groups fit into one another without recourse to special groupings. Since the 1972 census may be less accurate than the 1983 enumeration (this has been noted to be true by the detailed evaluation of the 1983 census vis à vis the 1972 census), it is considered appropriate to carry the 1972 census figures to 1973 by a simple projection method. Even though some information is lost and may be mutilated by this dodge, the savings in terms of time and efforts are more than commensurate with the meagre improvement expected from the data as it is.

In 1972 apart from the fact that only two questions pertaining to migration were asked, when it came to tabulation, only the place of birth data was tabulated by place of residence at district level. No tables were prepared on place of establishment. In 1983 several tables have been prepared utilising the information on usual place of residence, place of residence one year and five years ago and place of work. Also the tabulation went into further areal classifications beyond the district to show more clearly the pattern of migration. Some of the tables have been presented in Vol. III : Geographical and migration characteristics. Yet more are given in this report.

Thus from the 1983 census one is able to estimate migration during the last one , five and 10 years, movements to work place, and short term movements between usual and actual residence in 1983. The age sex characteristics of movements and the origin and destination of migrants are also estimated.

Before analysing the 1983 data, it is worthwhile to look at the information from the 1972 census. Table 3.3 gives the in, out and net migration between the 9 districts by sex.

Table 3.3 - Estimates of in, out and net migration by district and sex, 1972
(Based on place of birth and place of enumeration)

District	Male			Female		
	in	out	net	in	out	net
Port Louis	17,012	14,569	2,443	20,062	17,207	2,855
Pamplemousses	8,054	8,433	- 379	11,831	12,623	- 739
Rivière du Rempart	4,397	8,706	- 4,309	8,334	12,705	- 4,371
Flacq	6,767	10,664	- 3,897	10,905	15,734	- 4,829
Grand Port	6,015	10,050	- 4,035	9,773	13,091	- 3,318
Savanne	4,269	8,583	- 4,314	6,422	11,218	- 4,796
Plaines Wilhems	28,948	14,183	14,765	36,614	20,662	15,952
Moka	6,112	8,230	- 2,118	9,005	11,233	- 2,228
Black River	4,544	2,700	1,844	4,947	3,473	1,474

From the above table it can be seen that 36,118 males and 117,946 females moved from one district to another, the sex ratio being 73 males for 100 females. For a total male population of 405,159 and a female population of 405,315 for whom the place of birth data within the island was available, the rate of movement per 1,000 population comes out as 212 for males and 291 for females. Since it is not possible to allocate the time perspective of these movements which may have taken place at any time during the lifetime of the persons, it is not possible to calculate the rate of movement per year or any specified duration of time.

Again it is seen that only Port Louis, Plaines Wilhems and Black River are the gaining areas and Savanne, Rivière du Rempart, Grand Port and Flacq are the losers. Whereas Port Louis and Plaines Wilhems gained more females than males, Black River had a slight male excess among net migrants.

In this connection the defects of the place of birth method of estimating net migration should be clearly kept in mind. Firstly as mentioned earlier, the time perspective of the move cannot be identified. Secondly in a 'de facto' census as in Mauritius, the cross tabulation of place of birth with place of residence should be for usual residence in order to eliminate short duration spurious movements. Thirdly the place of birth data may be affected by memory lapse, ignorance especially when a single person reports for all members of the household, reporting of place of birth as the physical place where the birth took place (hospital, grand mother's house etc.) instead of usual residence of mother, reporting of place of birth as the nearest town or large village or better known place, and finally not reporting at all due to no knowledge of exact place of birth. There may yet be another important fact that, as in other patrilineal societies, the wife moves into the household of the husband resulting in large movements of women after marriage. The low sex ratio of migrants observed may be due to such large marriage migration.

Consequently, the picture emerging from the 1972 census data is not very clear and helpful in the articulation of programmes and policies on spatial distribution of population. However it has given some indications and tendencies which may be useful to planners who can then supplement it by special small scale surveys as was done by MATIM and others carrying out the physical development plans.

The following paragraphs deal with the various types of data pertaining to migration from the 1983 census. An attempt is made to study the volume, age-sex characteristics, origin and destination, timing of moves and the rates of migration, as well as the moves in connection with place of work which is actually a type of commutation rather than migration.

3.2.2 Short duration movements: Usual residence versus place of enumeration

The 1983 census as in the past was a 'de facto' enumeration and included all persons who spent the night of 2-3 July 1983 in the household including those who did not usually live there for example, relatives, visitors, domestic servants, etc; all persons alive on 2 July although they may have died soon after; those on duty on Saturday night

(2 July) and who would come back the next day for example, fishermen nurses, doctors, policemen, watchmen, telephone operators, firemen etc; all persons arriving on Sunday before the collection of the census form, and who had not been enumerated elsewhere; babies born before midnight of Saturday 2-3 July; persons leaving for overseas after midnight of census night (2-3 July). Persons excluded are : those who were usually members household but who were temporarily absent, that is, abroad, visiting relatives or friends, in hospital, or for any other reason; those arriving from abroad after midnight of census night (2-3 July); babies born after midnight of 2-3 July and persons who died before midnight of 2-3 July .

The usual place of residence was obtained as the usual address of every person present on census night. If it was the same as the place where the enumeration was carried out then it was recorded as such. But for persons present on census night but who did not usually live at the address where enumeration was carried out, the place reported as usual place of residence was noted down as precisely as possible. For students who lived away from home on week days or during term time, the home address of parents was taken as usual place of residence. For recent returnees from abroad who had not yet settled down in the country, the place of previous usual residence was noted as usual residence and for those for whom, due to one reason or another (insanity, sickness, etc.), the usual place of residence could not be noted, then it was recorded as unknown. Only 156 males and 21 females were reported with usual place not stated, which is a very tiny proportion of the population and as such can be ignored. Table 3.4 gives the population in the island by place of enumeration and place of usual residence by district and sex.

Table 3.4 gives rise to the in, out and net migration figures by sex as in Table 3.5 . From Table 3.4 it is noted that more than 99% of the people enumerated in any district are usual residents, that is, only less than 1% of the people who are found in a district are reported to be usually living elsewhere. This is but to be expected in the island with its small area, well developed transportation networks, widespread facilities and amenities, and the pattern of independent living arrangements preferred by most

Table 3.4 - Population by usual residence and place of enumeration, 1993 census

Male

Place of residence	Place of enumeration											Total
	Port Louis	Pamplemousses	Rivière du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River			
Port Louis	65,302	40	17	19	15	10	468	21	23	65,995		
Pamplemousses	39	44,983	27	18	6	2	165	15	3	45,258		
Rivière du Rempart	18	47	40,273	25	9	1	103	12	2	40,490		
Flacq	21	42	10	53,532	16	11	168	20	3	53,823		
Grand Port	8	4	7	19	46,350	25	205	7	2	46,627		
Savanne	13	11	3	14	26	29,309	114	9	4	29,503		
Plaines Wilhems	113	52	85	68	76	54	1,48,955	52	62	149,517		
Moka	52	8	10	14	15	8	95	30,245	1	30,448		
Black River	27	10	2	6	5	5	85	3	18,083	18,226		
All districts	65,673	45,197	40,434	53,715	46,513	29,425	150,358	30,384	18,183	479,887		
Outer islands	25	7	-	-	1	1	25	1	5	65		
Foreign	225	46	58	130	53	10	238	38	54	852		
Not stated	132	-	-	-	1	3	20	-	-	156		
Total	65,655	45,250	40,492	53,845	46,573	29,439	150,641	30,423	18,242	480,960		

Table 3.4 (cont'd) - Population by usual residence and place of enumeration, 1983 census

Female

Place of residence	Place of enumeration											Total
	Port Louis	Pamplemousses	Rivière du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River			
Port Louis	67,030	50	16	25	13	11	233	29	33			67,440
Pamplemousses	53	44,832	36	26	9	4	117	19	6			45,102
Rivière du Rempart	28	82	40,218	29	14	5	84	15	4			40,479
Flacq	23	62	32	53,419	9	13	126	31	4			53,719
Grand Port	22	12	12	33	46,339	32	170	14	7			46,641
Savanne	9	2	2	16	27	29,189	119	12	7			29,383
Plaines Wilhems	136	65	96	83	89	65	151,958	72	73			152,637
Moka	56	15	14	28	23	4	85	30,561	2			30,790
Black River	27	6	-	6	10	8	65	5	18,060			18,195
All districts	67,386	45,126	40,426	53,665	46,533	29,331	152,957	30,758	18,204			484,386
Outer islands	21	10	1	3	1	2	22	2	4			66
Foreign	140	43	58	144	49	9	203	8	35			769
Not stated	7	-	-	-	2	1	11	-	-			21
T o t a l	67,554	45,179	40,485	53,812	46,585	29,343	153,273	30,768	18,243			485,242

Table 3.5 - Short duration movement between place of usual residence and place of enumeration by district and sex - 1983 census

District	Male			Female		
	in	out	net	in	out	net
Port Louis	291	613	- 322	356	410	- 54
Pamplemousses	214	275	- 61	294	270	24
Rivière du Rempart	161	217	- 56	208	261	- 53
Flacq	183	291	- 108	246	300	- 54
Grand Port	168	277	- 109	194	302	- 108
Savanne	116	194	- 78	142	194	- 52
Plaines Wilhems	1,403	562	841	999	679	320
Moka	139	203	- 64	197	229	- 32
Black River	100	143	- 43	136	127	9

of the population. The total number of those who are not usually resident in the district where enumerated came out to be only 2,775 males and 2,772 females—that is, almost equal numbers of both sexes. This is also but to be expected where movement for such short duration could be mostly for social purposes like visiting relatives, and participating in cultural, religious, social or family functions when whole families move.

The picture emerging is very interesting when one looks at the origin and destination of the moves. Only Plaines Wilhems has gained from such moves and this could be due to the settlement of a large population in the 4 municipalities and the new housing constructions during the period immediately before the census. Also since the movement could be not only of short duration but also of an instantaneous nature, perhaps the timing of the census also could be responsible for the emerging pattern. For instance, census night was during a week-end when persons are more likely to be visiting relatives for social or religious reasons. Port Louis is the largest loser especially among males. It may be mentioned that during the period since independence, a large number of persons from Port Louis migrated to surrounding districts and a sizeable segment settled in the towns of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, Quatre Bornes, Curepipe and Vacoas-Phoenix.

But some of the relatives especially the older generation preferred to continue to stay in their houses in Port Louis. It may be that these persons could be visiting their offspring in the district of Plaines Wilhems when the census took place and this could be the symptom of very close relations which the people of the island have nurtured from their cultural backgrounds.

However, one must keep in mind that the total volume of movement indicated by the data is indeed very small - only 0.57% of the population are reported as residing in a district other than the one they were enumerated in. Even though at the district level the volume of short duration movement is quite insignificant and more than 99% of the people are enumerated as usual residents in the same district, when one looks at smaller areal units like village council areas, one notes specific localities having significantly larger proportions of persons whose actual place of residence is elsewhere. For instance it is noted that in Port Louis the Ward II has only 97.3% of usual residents among the enumerated population. The VCA (village council area) of Poste de Flacq in Flacq District has only 97.4% of usual residents among the enumerated population (Table 3.6). Similarly in Plaines Wilhems in the municipality of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill - Ward IV and in Quatre Bornes - Ward II the usual residents constitute only 94.5% and 97.5% of the enumerated population respectively. Again in Flic en Flac VCA in Black River only 86.5% of the total population were reported as usual residents. It is known that in the Flic en Flac VCA there are several resorts and bungalows in addition to new constructions which have sprung up there. The reason why the population of Flic en Flac is composed of more sojourners than in other places could be due to the fact that the proportion of tourists in that locality is relatively high as compared to other places, not only because of the small size of the population itself but also because of the big hotel located there. It must be noted that the enumerated population in Table 3.6 includes non-Mauritians as well. This may not give rise to problems of interpretation for the municipalities and big localities where a large number of visitors and other short term residents could be expected, but it does affect sparsely populated smaller localities like Flic en Flac, which also happen to be popular sea-side resorts both for tourists and for Mauritians spending the week-end out of their homes.

Table 3.6 - Population by place of enumeration and by place of usual residence

Place of enumeration or usual residence	Enumerated Population	Usual residents
Whole Island	966,863	966,863
<u>District of Port Louis</u>	<u>133,702</u>	<u>133,464</u>
Port Louis Ward 1	24,052	24,084
Port Louis Ward 2	12,424	12,084
Port Louis Ward 3	25,388	25,394
Port Louis Ward 4	15,710	15,344
Port Louis Ward 5	20,704	20,626
Port Louis Ward 6	35,424	35,473
Port Louis Ward Not Stated	-	459
<u>District of Pamplemousses</u>	<u>90,466</u>	<u>90,397</u>
Arsenal V.C.A.	1,674	1,661
Calebasses V.C.A.	2,809	2,811
Congomah V.C.A.	1,654	1,658
Crève Coeur V.C.A.	2,512	2,527
D'Epinay V.C.A.	4,378	4,362
Fond du Sac V.C.A.	4,249	4,268
Grand Baie V.C.A. 1/	1,068	1,071
Long Mountain V.C.A.	8,830	8,861
Morcellement St. André V.C.A.	4,625	4,631
Pamplemousses V.C.A.	6,061	6,132
Piton V.C.A. 1/	1,070	1,091
Plaine des Papayes V.C.A.	4,979	4,977
Pointe aux Piments V.C.A.	3,719	3,740
Terre Rouge V.C.A.	19,305	19,325
Triolet V.C.A.	17,175	17,221
Villebague V.C.A.	1,998	2,000
V.C.A. not stated	-	11
Rest of District	4,360	4,050

1/ Part in District of Rivière du Rempart

Table 3.6- (cont'd)

Place of enumeration or usual residence	Enumerated Population	Usual Residents
<u>District of Rivière du Rempart</u>	<u>80,993</u>	<u>80,981</u>
Belle Vue Maurel V.C.A.	7,602	7,573
Cottage V.C.A.	2,441	2,444
Espérance Trébuchet V.C.A.	1,878	1,882
Goodlands V.C.A.	15,251	15,267
Grand Baie V.C.A. <u>2/</u>	5,954	5,823
Grand Gaube V.C.A.	7,640	7,667
Petit Raffray V.C.A.	9,282	9,262
Piton V.C.A. <u>2/</u>	3,193	3,203
Poudre d'Or V.C.A.	3,272	3,292
Poudre d'Or Hamlet V.C.A.	1,746	1,754
Rivière du Rempart V.C.A.	9,172	9,238
Roches Noires V.G.A. <u>3/</u>	7,491	7,487
The Vale V.C.A.	2,913	2,908
V.C.A. not stated	-	6
Rest of District	3,158	3,175
<u>District of Flacq</u>	<u>107,670</u>	<u>107,551</u>
Bel Air-Rivière Sèche V.C.A.	13,367	13,412
Bon Accueil V.C.A.	19,366	19,398
Camp de Masque V.C.A.	2,503	2,508
Camp de Masque Pavé V.C.A.	3,644	3,647
Camp Ithier V.C.A.	3,278	3,286
Central Flacq V.C.A.	13,068	13,109
Clémencia V.C.A.	1,607	1,616
Ecroignard V.C.A.	4,128	4,132
Grand River South East V.C.A.	2,156	2,161
Laventure V.C.A.	3,644	3,653

2/ Part in District of Pamplémousses

3/ Part in District of Flacq

Table 3.6 (Cont'd)

Place of enumeration or usual residence	Enumerated Population	Usual Residents
<u>District of Flacq (cont'd)</u>		
Mare La Chaux V.C.A.	1,653	1,655
Médine (Camp de Masque) V.C.A. 4/	4,379	4,380
Montagne Blanche V.C.A. 4/	777	777
Olivia V.C.A.	3,343	3,351
Poste de Flacq V.C.A.	5,232	5,094
Quatre Cocos V.C.A.	3,638	3,649
Quatre Soeurs V.C.A.	2,727	2,734
Roches Noires V.C.A. 5/	-	4
Saint Julien V.C.A.	1,642	1,647
Saint Julien d'Hotman V.C.A. 4/	2,501	2,480
Sébastopol V.C.A.	4,532	4,539
Trou d'Eau Douce V.C.A.	3,867	3,846
V.C.A. not stated	-	3
Rest of District	6,618	6,470
<u>District of Grand Port</u>	<u>93,180</u>	<u>93,289</u>
Bambous Virieux V.C.A.	1,014	1,024
Bananes V.C.A.	531	530
Bel Air (South) V.C.A.	2,869	2,858
Bois des Amourettes V.C.A.	1,634	1,638
Cluny V.C.A.	1,468	1,478
Grand Sable V.C.A.	1,774	1,780
L'Escalier V.C.A.	6,501	6,547
Mahébourg V.C.A.	15,118	15,145
Mare Chicose V.C.A.	456	452
Mare d'Albert V.C.A.	3,596	3,591
Mare Tabac V.C.A.	2,081	2,090
New Grove V.C.A.	7,075	7,088
Nouvelle France V.C.A.	5,209	5,231
Old Grand Port V.C.A.	2,329	2,329
Plaine Magnien V.C.A.	6,935	6,983
Rivière des Creoles V.C.A.	1,462	1,470

4/ Part in District of Moka

5/ Part in District of Rivière du Rempart

Table 3.6 - (Cont'd)

Place of enumeration or usual residence	Enumerated Population	Usual Residents
<u>District of Grand Port (cont'd)</u>		
Rivière du Poste V.C.A. ^{6/}	1,073	1,077
Rose Belle V.C.A.	9,738	9,812
Saint Hubert V.C.A.	2,453	2,457
Trois Boutiques V.C.A.	4,937	4,945
Union Park V.C.A.	3,031	3,033
V.C.A. not stated	-	4
Rest of District	11,846	11,727
<u>District of Savanne</u>		
Baie du Cap V.C.A.	4,044	4,061
Bois Chéri V.C.A.	3,081	3,074
Camp Diable V.C.A.	2,882	2,883
Chemin Grenier-Chamouny V.C.A.	13,735	13,761
Grand Bois V.C.A.	5,961	5,959
Rivière des Anguilles V.C.A.	7,743	7,800
Rivière du Poste V.C.A. ^{7/}	806	805
Souillac V.C.A.	3,319	3,299
Surinam V.C.A.	6,917	6,950
V.C.A. not stated	-	1
Rest of District	10,301	10,301
<u>District of Plaines Wilhems</u>		
<u>Municipality of Beau-Bassin/Rose Hill</u>		
Ward 1	21,744	21,783
Ward 2	18,855	18,882
Ward 3	19,093	18,960
Ward 4	30,885	29,192
Ward not stated	-	220
<u>Municipality of Quatre Bornes</u>		
Ward 1	12,536	12,553
Ward 2	24,044	23,446
Ward 3 ^{8/}	24,307	24,264
Ward not stated	-	183

^{6/} Part in District of Savanne

^{7/} Part in District of Grand Port

^{8/} Part in District of Black River

Table 3.6 - (cont'd)

Place of enumeration or usual residence	Enumerated Population	Usual Residents
<u>District of Plaines Wilhems (cont'd)</u>		
<u>Municipality of Vacoas-Phoenix</u>	<u>53,090</u>	<u>53,152</u>
Ward 1	17,519	17,497
Ward 2	18,722	18,651
Ward 3	16,849	16,830
Ward not stated	-	174
<u>Municipality of Curepipe</u>	<u>62,200</u>	<u>62,524</u>
Ward 1	28,512	28,570
Ward 2	17,233	17,269
Ward 3	16,455	16,417
Ward not stated	-	268
Cinq Arpents V.C.A.	1,045	1,047
Harriette V.C.A.	3,175	3,185
V.C.A. or Ward not stated	-	9
Rest of District	33,019	32,806
<u>District of Moka</u>	<u>61,209</u>	<u>61,249</u>
Camp Thorel V.C.A.	1,926	1,918
Dagotière V.C.A.	4,772	4,798
Espérance V.C.A.	1,518	1,525
L'Avenir V.C.A.	2,076	2,071
La Laura-Malenga V.C.A.	1,030	1,028
Médine (Camp de Masque) V.C.A. 9/	963	959
Melrôse V.C.A.	1,603	1,602
Moka V.C.A.	6,839	6,806
Montagne Blanche V.C.A. 9/	5,595	5,595
Pailles V.C.A.	6,021	6,029
Quartier Militaire V.C.A.	6,748	6,778
Ripailles V.C.A.	2,447	2,448
St. Julien d'Hotman V.C.A. 9/	-	3
St. Pierre V.C.A.	12,065	12,127
V.C.A. not stated	-	6
Rest of District	7,606	7,558

9/ Part in District of Flacq

Table 3.6 - (cont'd)

Place of enumeration or usual residence	Enumerated Population	Usual Residents
<u>District of Black River</u>	<u>36,861</u>	<u>36,381</u>
Bambous V.C.A.	6,859	6,870
Cascavelle V.C.A.	1,538	1,539
Case-Noyale - La Gaulette V.C.A.	2,292	2,319
Chamarel V.C.A.	507	514
Flic en Flac V.C.A.	1,114	964
Grande Rivière Noire V.C.A.	1,736	1,686
Petite Rivière V.C.A.	7,360	7,388
Tamarin V.C.A.	1,732	1,705
Quatre Bornes Ward 3 ^{10/}	2,795	2,773
V.C.A. not stated	-	2
Rest of District	10,928	10,621
<u>Agalega</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Rodrigues</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>126</u>
<u>Outside Mauritius</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,014</u>
<u>Not stated</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>305</u>

^{10/} Major part in District of Plaines Wilhems

3.2.3. Current migration : Place of usual residence last year versus place of present usual residence

Place of usual residence at a fixed prior date is simple and specific and is considered more useful than place of birth or place of **previous** residence because the time element is specified. However, memory lapse could affect reporting of place of residence at a time a few years ago specially if several moves have taken place during a person's life. If the prior date is a historically important one, then many persons may be reported with that duration after the event. If the prior date is one year, then the problem of persons having moved more than one year ago reporting themselves as having moved within the year may occur. So is it with 5 years. All the same, since projections are made in five year age groups and at five year intervals, the choosing of a prior date as five years seems advantageous. The problem of proxy reporting will affect the data as in other cases. An important lacuna of such questions is that persons born within the specified time reference period are excluded.

In Mauritius both the one year and five year prior dates were included in the census. In the case of one year, there was an important event - the General Elections of 11 June 1982 which was almost a year before the census and was thus a landmark to identify those who moved since the 2 July 1982. Of course a few days here and there may have been included or excluded by persons in calculating the one year interval, but it is expected that on the average the error may not be too large. This information gives an idea of the volume, direction and some characteristics of those who moved in the last one year.

It was duly recognised that people may find it difficult to recall what was their usual address five years ago, specially if they moved several times. Probing was used and reference to the age of the members of the household or to events in the family of the respondent were utilised to estimate movements within the five years as closely as possible.

Table 3.7 gives the population by place of usual residence in 1983 cross tabulated by usual residence in 1982 by district and

Table 3.7 - Mauritian population by place of usual residence in 1983 and place of residence 1 year before

Male

Residence in 1983	Residence in 1982														
	Urban areas					Rural areas									
	Port Louis	Beau Bassin/R/Hill	Quatre Bornes	Vacoas/Phoenix	Curepipe	Total urban	Plaines Wilhems rural	Pamplemousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Moka	Grand Port	Savanne	Black River	Total rural
Port Louis	63,420	154	56	49	51	63,730	10	172	53	87	114	34	24	43	542
Beau Bassin/Rose Hill	428	41,550	321	32	51	42,472	31	65	31	45	79	48	27	51	377
Quatre Bornes	11	500	28,906	167	34	29,776	30	41	30	45	73	48	46	75	388
Vacoas/Phoenix	89	72	102	25,053	161	25,477	31	19	12	25	41	52	31	11	275
Curepipe	62	99	74	204	29,236	29,675	72	24	27	40	43	123	57	10	396
Total urban	64,110	42,375	29,459	25,555	29,623	191,130	224	321	153	242	350	305	183	125	1,278
Plaines Wilhems Rural	35	31	61	172	102	407	17,459	14	9	30	22	33	18	15	17,600
Pamplemousses	532	87	33	23	33	758	8	43,083	126	65	32	27	11	16	43,368
Rivière du Rempart	36	21	5	17	13	92	11	94	39,173	80	14	4	11	13	39,400
Flacq	47	22	17	10	30	126	5	62	82	197	53	41	16	17	52,473
Moka	155	73	40	25	20	311	11	32	23	33	29,174	35	11	15	29,387
Grand Port	27	16	24	28	66	161	16	10	14	31	16	45,250	69	9	45,415
Savanne	22	18	18	23	27	108	6	11	12	11	14	56	28,639	12	28,751
Black River	180	119	64	24	40	427	1	25	24	15	22	6	22	15,794	15,909
Total rural	1,024	387	262	320	337	2,390	17,517	43,331	39,453	52,512	29,347	45,452	28,860	15,391	272,303
Total	65,202	42,762	29,721	25,875	29,960	193,520	17,741	43,652	39,606	52,754	29,697	45,757	23,983	16,086	274,281

I/ Excluding cases where place of residence was not stated

Table 3.7 (cont'd) - Mauritian population by place of usual residence in 1983 and place of residence 1 year before

Female

Residence	Residence in 1982													
	Urban areas						Rural areas							
	Port Louis	Beau Bassin/Rose Hill	Quatre Bornes	Vacoas/Phoenix	Curepipe	Total urban	Plaines Wilhems rural	Pamplemousses, Rempart	Flacq	Moka	Grand Port	Savanne	Black River	Total rural
Port Louis	64,566	215	81	71	56	64,989	24	232	120	124	62	29	60	720
Beau Bassin/Rose Hill	490	42,393	346	105	111	43,445	39	54	71	53	61	37	54	457
Quatre Bornes	173	573	29,694	198	97	30,735	51	68	80	80	45	54	85	493
Vacoas/Phoenix	123	94	131	25,040	177	25,565	98	37	39	49	64	59	16	386
Curepipe	82	128	85	240	29,574	30,109	84	33	59	46	145	64	14	471
Total urban	65,434	43,403	30,337	25,654	30,015	194,843	296	454	357	382	377	243	229	2,527
Plaines Wilhems Rural	44	37	61	199	123	464	17,544	17	41	33	49	35	16	17,749
Pamplemousses	630	91	53	35	47	856	9	42,614	122	49	40	14	29	43,086
Rivière du Rempart	79	28	14	20	22	163	5	167	112	23	20	18	20	39,402
Flacq	63	33	26	20	37	179	12	105	51,803	105	62	24	23	52,256
Moka	152	81	40	38	30	341	21	42	114	29,336	57	27	21	29,705
Grand Port	48	16	37	44	77	222	32	24	69	31	44,986	136	12	45,312
Savanne	12	21	10	35	40	118	13	14	16	26	116	28,442	10	28,642
Black River	167	128	76	32	34	437	4	33	20	24	20	25	15,629	15,781
Total rural	1,195	435	317	423	410	2,780	17,640	43,016	52,297	29,677	45,350	28,721	15,760	271,933
T o t a l	66,629	43,838	30,654	26,077	30,425	197,623	17,936	43,470	52,654	30,059	45,727	28,964	15,989	274,460

1/ Excluding cases where place of residence was not stated

sex. For Plaines Wilhems, the 4 towns and the rural areas are separated out to bring out more clearly the migration patterns. It must be noted here that in Mauritius urban areas are taken to be those areas falling within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Councils. All areas outside the boundaries of municipalities are taken to be rural.

Table 3.8 depicting the inter-district movements has been derived from Table 3.7. The derivation of the figures for Plaines - Wilhems is not as straightforward as for the other districts because it is split into four municipalities and also a rural part. Thus the total number of males moving into Plaines Wilhems between 1982 and 1983 is given as 2,096. This figure is obtained from Table 3.7 by adding together persons moving into any MCA or rural area of Plaines Wilhems from each of the remaining eight districts. Thus the numbers from Port - Louis would be (428 + 119 + 89 + 62 + 35), those from Pamplemousses (65 + 41 + 19 + 24 + 14) and so on.

Table 3.8 - Inter-district migration between 1982 and 1983 by sex (population aged 1 year and above)

District	M a l e			F e m a l e		
	in	out	net	in	out	net
Port Louis	352	1,782	- 930	1,143	2,063	- 920
Pamplemousses	1,043	569	474	1,328	856	472
Rivière du Rempart	319	433	- 114	523	624	- 96
Flacq	402	557	- 155	632	851	- 219
Grand Port	326	507	- 181	543	741	- 193
Savanne	220	349	- 129	313	522	- 204
Plaines Wilhems	2,096	1,312	784	2,692	1,708	944
Moka	524	523	1	660	673	- 13
Black River	542	292	250	589	360	229

From Table 3.8 it is noted that a total of 6,324 males and 8,398 females reported as having changed their usual residence in the one year before the census. The sex ratio of the migrants thus comes out as 75 males per 100 females, which is not very different from the

figure of 73 noted for life time migrants reported in 1972. The predominance of marriage migration among the recent migrants could have tilted the sex ratio in favour of females. Moreover in Mauritius, unlike in other developing countries, migration is not selective by sex for economic reasons because firstly the distances are not very large and secondly because of the family ties and availability of accommodation. The volume of migration by sex gives a rate of 1.35% for males and 1.77% for females during the year. This is about 3 times the rate shown by short duration movements and only about 6% of the life time migration shown by the 1972 data. Assuming that lifetime migration pertains to an average of 20-25 years, it can be inferred that the tempo of migration has perhaps accelerated in the recent years. Of course, one has to keep in mind that life time migration omits persons who died in the meanwhile and also those who returned back to their place of birth at the time of census.

As expected, Plaines Wilhems comes out as the prime destination of migrants followed by Pamplemousses and Black River. Port Louis leads among the losers followed by Grand Port, Flacq and Savanne. It is known that since independence, Port Louis has lost its place as a residential district and is becoming more and more a centre for business, trade, commerce, industry, transport, banking and other economic activities with residential houses and localities being converted into business premises, banks, shops etc. As mentioned in the analysis of the housing situation in the island, "Port Louis being the administrative and commercial centre of Mauritius, the available land will be subject to competition from various users - housing, industry, commerce, administration, infrastructure, utilities and amenities. Generally housing cannot outbid the other better off or more powerful competitors. Consequently, the obvious choice is for the people to move into less populated, less developed or cheaper localities. In this case, the neighbouring low density districts of Black River (density 1.4 per sq. km), Pamplemousses (512 per sq. km), Moka (269 per sq. km) and lower Plaines Wilhems could have attracted the migrants. Again after the civil unrest in 1968, it is known that a large number of people moved out into the other districts".

On the other hand, the loss of population and the slow growth in housing in Savanne and Grand Port (22.6 and 15.6 percent change in 11 years as compared with 36.3 in Pamplemousses, 29.0 in Rivière du Rempart, 27.8 in Plaines Wilhems, 27.6 in Moka and 43.1 in Black River)

went hand in hand. Of course it is not very easy to decipher whether slow growth in population was a cause or a consequence of slow growth in housing. But it is known that people took advantage of the tax and other concessions in the rural districts surrounding Port Louis and constructed their residences in the adjoining rural areas or towns from where they could continue enjoying all the benefits of Port Louis. The well developed network of roads and transportation aided this movement. Furthermore, educational, health and other facilities are reasonably well distributed in the country and movement from one place to another does not deprive the people of modern necessities.

Looking at the origin and destination of the migrants it is noted that Port Louis lost mostly to the municipality of Beau Bassin - Rose Hill, to the neighbouring district of Pamplemousses and to another neighbour - Black River. However, Beau Bassin lost in turn to Quatre Bornes and to Black River. Quatre Bornes also gained from neighbouring Vacoas-Phoenix and Curepipe but lost slightly to neighbouring rural parts of Plaines Wilhems. But from every other rural district there was some movement into Quatre Bornes. Actually, for more than the past 10 years, Quatre Bornes has attracted migrants from every part of the island. Moka on the other hand gained from Port Louis, but lost to the 4 towns in Plaines Wilhems. However on the whole Moka gained from other rural districts. Similarly Black River gained from Port Louis, but lost a little to Quatre Bornes and on the whole gained from other rural districts.

Thus the pattern of movement depicted by the current migration data is indicative of a shift of population from Port Louis and the outlying rural districts of Grand Port, Flacq and Savanne into Quatre Bornes, Curepipe and into Black River, Pamplemousses and Moka. Table 3.3 gives some further refinement on the migration pattern as it goes into the towns separately and studies rural urban movements.

From Table 3.9 it is clear that Port Louis lost both to other urban and rural areas substantially. Beau Bassin gained a few males but lost heavily on females mostly to other urban areas in Plaines Wilhems. It is very interesting to see that there was a net urban to rural movement unlike in other developing countries. But then it must be emphasised that in Mauritius there is often not much difference between urban and rural areas. Coupled with perhaps much lower natural growth rate, the urban population declined from 44.2% in 1972 to 41.7% in 1983 with urban, rural growth rates of respectively 0.92% and 1.84% per year. The urban rural population distribution will be considered in more details later.

Table 3.9 - Rural urban migration streams by sex between 1982 and 1983 (population aged 1 year and above)

Origin/Destination	Male			Female		
	in	out	net	in	out	net
Port Louis/other urban	310	698	- 388	423	868	- 445
Port Louis/rural	532	1,049	- 517	696	1,151	- 455
Beau Bassin/other urban	922	825	97	506	1,010	- 504
Beau Bassin/rural	346	356	- 10	418	398	20
Quatre Bornes/other urban	370	553	- 183	1,041	643	398
Quatre Bornes/rural	358	201	157	442	256	186
Vacoas-Phoenix/other urban	424	502	- 78	525	614	- 89
Vacoas-Phoenix/rural	194	148	46	288	224	64
Curepipe/other urban	439	387	52	535	441	94
Curepipe/rural	324	229	95	387	287	100
Pamplemousses/rural	277	234	43	463	385	78
Rivière du Rempart/rural	216	271	- 55	360	421	- 61
Flacq/rural	271	285	- 14	441	453	- 12
Grand Port/rural	149	169	- 20	294	315	- 21
Savanne/rural	106	143	- 37	187	244	- 57
Moka/rural	202	151	51	298	258	40
Black River/rural	114	82	32	152	115	37
Urban/rural	1,754	1,983	- 229	2,231	2,316	- 85
Plaines Wilhems rural/ other urban	407	224	183	464	296	168
Plaines Wilhems rural/ other rural	141	58	83	205	96	109

Hence it can be noted that on the whole the sex ratio of migrants was favourable to females. An examination of the age composition of migration would give an idea of who the migrants are. Table 3.10 gives the broad age group of net migrants by district. From this table it is noted that there are slightly more males among those aged 1-14 but much less males among adults. It is known that in the population itself there is a slight excess of males among the child and young ages, but there is a dearth of males at the older ages. Table 3.11 gives the sex ratio of the population and of net migrants by broad age groups. It can be noted that whereas at ages below 15 there is not much difference between net migrants and total population in regard to sex ratio, there is a marked

Table 3.10- Net migration between 1982 and 1983 by geographical district, age group and sex

Districts	Age groups													
	Male						Female						Not stated	All ages
	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 59	60 +	Not stated	All ages	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 59	60 +		
Port Louis	- 100	- 151	- 483	- 113	- 50	0	- 897	- 93	- 136	- 497	- 109	- 59	0	- 894
Pamplemousses	+ 32	+ 92	+ 277	+ 58	+ 28	0	+ 487	+ 60	+ 97	+ 265	+ 36	+ 21	0	+ 479
Rivière du Rempart	- 17	- 28	- 58	- 1	- 6	0	- 110	- 16	- 28	- 24	- 14	- 10	0	- 92
Flacq	+ 2	- 26	- 110	- 2	- 10	0	- 146	- 5	- 16	- 163	- 18	- 11	0	- 213
Grand Port	- 10	- 47	- 108	- 9	- 5	0	- 179	- 20	- 47	- 109	- 8	- 7	- 1	- 192
Savanne	- 12	- 13	- 84	- 12	- 6	0	- 127	- 10	- 29	- 127	- 18	- 12	0	- 196
Plaines Wilhems	+ 78	+ 152	+ 463	+ 51	+ 38	0	+ 782	+ 75	+ 139	+ 552	+ 105	+ 70	- 1	+ 940
Moka	- 13	- 4	+ 26	+ 4	- 3	0	+ 10	- 14	- 2	+ 21	- 7	- 2	+ 1	- 3
Black River	+ 57	+ 49	+ 134	+ 27	+ 18	0	+ 285	+ 35	+ 33	+ 148	+ 36	+ 18	+ 1	+ 271
Outer islands	- 17	- 24	- 57	- 3	- 4	0	- 105	- 12	- 11	- 66	- 3	- 8	0	- 100

shortage of males among migrants aged 15-59. Since marriage migration could be substantial and among this group it is the female who moves, such abnormal sex ratio can be explained by the phenomenon of wives moving into husbands' households.

Table 3.11 - Sex ratios and age composition of net migrants between 1982 and 1983 and of total population, 1983

Age group (years)	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 59	60 +	1 +.	
	<u>Sex ratios</u>						
Total population	101.9	102.4	100.5	99.2	78.2	99.1	
Net migrants	96.2	104.3	91.6	78.7	79.2	91.9	
	<u>Age composition</u>						
Total population	(Male	9.6	21.4	51.3	11.2	6.4	99.9
	(Female	9.5	20.7	50.5	11.2	8.1	100.0
Net migrants	(Male	10.3	18.2	56.9	9.3	5.4	100.1
	(Female	9.8	16.1	57.1	10.8	6.3	100.1

It is also seen that the net migration is affecting the young adult age-group 15-44 more than the older ages above 45. Similarly the proportion aged 1-4 years is slightly more for net migrants than for the total population whereas the proportion aged 5-14 is much less for migrants as compared to the whole population. This pattern could be due to the fact that the recent migrants consist predominantly of newly married couples without children, and also some recently married couples with very young children, moving into new homes. Migration of older couples with older children aged 5-14 seems to have been relatively less. This pattern is to be expected if it is surmised that young adults, with or without very young children, have a greater need to move to new permanent abodes than older families, many of whom would have had sufficient time and resources to acquire permanent housing.

Migration is very much influenced by temporal aspects and the picture emerging from the data of recent migration may not be fully representative of that existing in the island say during the past 5 or 10 years. In order to study the pattern of migration for longer periods, use is made of data from the question on usual residence 5 years ago.

Male

Residence in 1983	Residence in 1978														Total rural
	Urban areas							Rural areas							
	Port Louis	E/Sassin R/Hill	Quatre Bornes	Vacoas Phoenix	Curepipe	Total urban	Plaines Wilhems Rural	Pample- mousses	Rivière du Rempart	Flacq	Moka	Grand Port	Savanne	Black River	
Port Louis	55,754	433	138	106	108	56,539	21	587	139	261	211	81	145	1,584	
Beau Bassin/ Rose Hill	1,723	34,554	1,060	284	206	37,827	44	161	92	177	186	86	122	999	
Quatre Bornes	539	1,386	23,649	366	222	26,162	65	152	83	171	200	148	141	1,076	
Vacoas/Phoenix	246	294	357	21,144	415	22,456	223	79	32	58	119	137	31	863	
Curepipe	249	289	253	792	24,230	25,813	179	97	76	136	145	309	57	1,382	
Total Urban	58,511	36,956	25,457	22,692	25,181	168,797	532	1,076	422	803	861	761	496	5,904	
Plaines Wilhems Rural	87	146	189	959	574	1,955	13,820	29	19	71	94	77	33	14,255	
Pamplemousses	1,660	226	74	90	116	2,166	21	36,231	453	219	100	45	56	37,217	
Rivière du Rempart	158	66	39	34	49	346	12	338	34,303	232	46	17	31	35,011	
Flacq	157	91	41	52	75	416	12	173	162	45,764	134	44	46	46,462	
Moka	1,040	236	111	83	84	1,554	35	115	55	281	24,412	71	59	25,113	
Grand Port	63	80	56	83	148	430	30	26	27	100	39,932	255	25	40,445	
Savanne	51	45	61	50	76	283	15	20	17	36	31	25,338	35	25,658	
Black River	652	464	221	73	114	1,524	11	66	28	31	35	65	12,653	12,919	
Total Rural	3,868	1,354	792	1,424	1,236	8,674	13,956	36,998	35,064	46,734	24,902	25,912	12,938	237,080	
T o t a l	62,379	38,310	26,249	24,116	26,417	177,471	14,488	38,074	35,486	47,537	25,763	26,673	13,434	242,984	

1/ excluding cases where place of residence was not stated

Table 3.12 (cont'd) - Mauritian population^{1/} by place of usual residence in 1983 and place of residence 5 years before

Female

Residence in 1983	Residence in 1978														Total
	Urban areas							Rural areas							
	Port Louis	B/Bassin R/Hill	Quatre Bornes	Vacoas/ Phoenix	Curepipe	Total urban	Plaines Wilhems Rural	Pample- mousses	Rivière du Rempart	Flacq	Moka	Grand Port	Savanne	Black River	
Port Louis	56,352	569	201	197	151	57,470	57	787	267	373	287	222	124	173	2,290
Beau Bassin/ Rose Hill	1,907	35,122	1,099	343	263	38,734	58	196	130	242	262	174	116	137	1,315
Quatre Bornes	691	1,587	23,870	463	286	26,897	132	210	142	226	265	176	181	187	1,519
Vacoas/Phoenix	344	407	472	20,704	503	22,430	300	121	88	106	167	231	197	44	1,254
Curepipe	328	399	311	949	24,069	26,056	216	121	90	175	188	482	365	75	1,712
Total Urban	59,622	38,084	25,953	22,656	25,272	171,587	763	1,435	717	1,122	1,169	1,285	983	616	8,090
Plaines Wilhems Rural	139	180	228	998	633	2,178	13,406	74	51	133	150	196	143	43	14,196
Pamplemousses	1,880	293	125	159	161	2,618	47	34,732	819	491	195	151	73	94	36,602
Rivière du Rempart	300	92	92	83	75	642	21	683	33,459	506	120	90	36	54	34,969
Flacq	273	138	90	116	128	745	42	391	396	44,591	329	262	99	69	46,179
Moka	1,139	277	183	155	120	1,874	61	200	129	496	23,816	183	98	95	25,078
Grand Port	158	111	111	183	247	810	89	94	89	264	120	39,097	490	35	40,278
Savanne	57	74	96	128	125	480	44	44	32	64	65	395	24,766	54	25,464
Black River	639	477	240	84	96	1,536	23	122	51	63	54	63	91	12,344	12,811
Total Rural	4,585	1,642	1,165	1,906	1,585	10,883	13,733	36,340	35,026	46,608	24,849	40,437	25,796	12,788	235,577
T o t a l	64,207	39,726	27,118	24,562	26,857	182,470	14,496	37,775	35,743	47,730	26,018	41,722	26,779	13,404	243,667

^{1/} excluding cases where place of residence was not stated

3.2.4. Migration during the past 5 years

Table 3.12 gives the data on place of usual residence 5 years ago against usual address in 1983 by sex and district (with some further classification of Plaines Wilhems into the 4 towns and remaining rural areas). From this table it has been possible to derive table 3.13 showing the in, out and net movements between districts by sex.

Table 3.13 - Inter district migration between 1978 and 1983 by sex (persons aged 5 years and over)

District	M a l e			F e m a l e		
	in	out	net	in	out	net
Port Louis	2,369	6,625	- 4,256	3,408	7,855	- 4,447
Pamplemousses	3,152	1,843	1,309	4,488	3,043	1,445
Rivière du Rempart	1,054	1,183	- 129	2,152	2,284	- 132
Flacq	1,114	1,773	- 659	2,333	3,139	- 806
Grand Port	943	1,597	- 654	1,991	2,625	- 634
Savanne	603	1,335	- 732	1,173	2,013	- 835
Plaines Wilhems	7,088	3,880	3,208	9,293	5,761	3,532
Moka	2,255	1,351	904	3,136	2,202	934
Black River	1,790	781	1,009	2,003	1,060	943

From the above table it is noted that a total of 20,368 males and 29,982 females, giving a sex ratio 0.68, moved during the five year period 1978-83. With an average estimated population of around 463,000 males and 466,000 females, the annual average rate of migration comes to 0.88% for males and 1.29% for females. These are lower than what was shown by the data on recent migration. Accounting for mortality and return migration, the 1978-83 figures would be slightly increased but it is unlikely that they would be as high as those shown by 1982-83 data. Thus it looks that there has been some escalation in the tempo of migration in recent years.

The sex ratio of migrants between 1978 and 1983 is 0.63 which is much lower than the figure of 0.75 for recent migrants. This is but to be expected because among these migrants of the past 5 years, there will be a large proportion of wives who moved into the husbands' households. Also in a five year period, mortality effect on males could be quite considerable keeping in mind the large male-female differential in adult mortality.

As noted for recent migrants, the major loser is Port Louis followed by Savanne Flacq and Grand Port. The largest beneficiary was Plaines Wilhems with Pamplémousses, Black River and Moka also gaining population during the period.

Map 3.1 shows the migratory flows between districts during the period 1978-83. It can be noted that Port Louis is losing population to Pamplémousses, Plaines Wilhems, Moka and Black River but gains from Flacq. Pamplémousses gained from Rivière du Rempart which in turn lost to Plaines Wilhems. Plaines Wilhems also gained from Grand Port, Savanne and Moka but lost to Black River. Flacq lost also to Moka in addition to Port Louis and Plaines Wilhems. On the whole, Plaines Wilhems gained from almost every other district excepting Pamplémousses but lost to Black River. The movement is towards the central part of the country from the south and east and also to the west (Black River).

In order to delve a little deeper into the migration flows Table 3.14 and maps 3.2 to 3.7 show the movements between urban and rural areas.

As with data of recent migration Port Louis lost both to urban and rural areas substantially during the 5 years between 1978-83. Beau Bassin-Rose Hill lost to rural areas and to a certain extent to other urban areas as well even though it gained some females. Quatre Bornes and Curepipe gained both from urban and rural areas

Map 3.1 - MAURITIUS : Net migration streams between districts , 1978 - 83

(In thousands excluding less than 500)

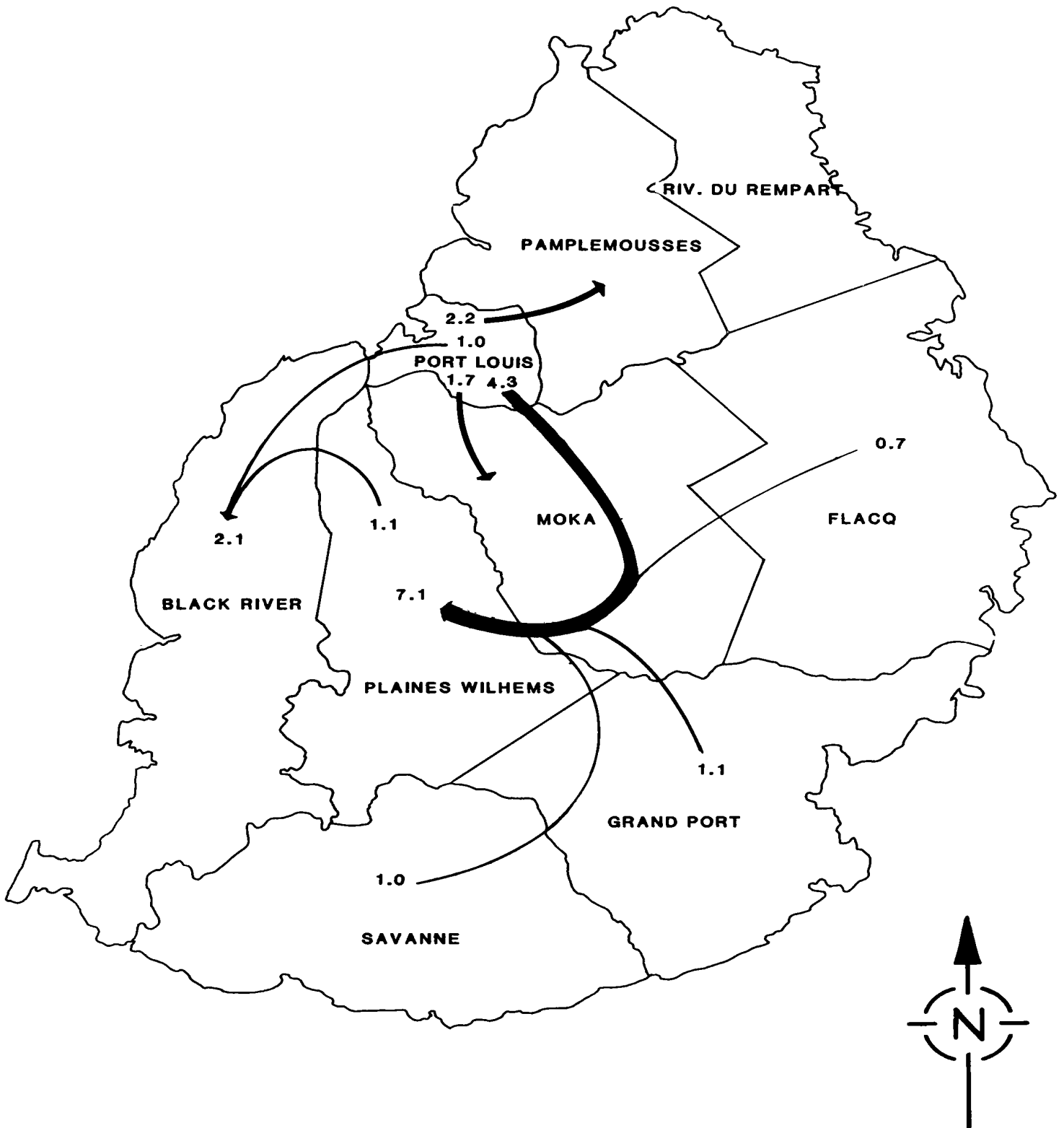
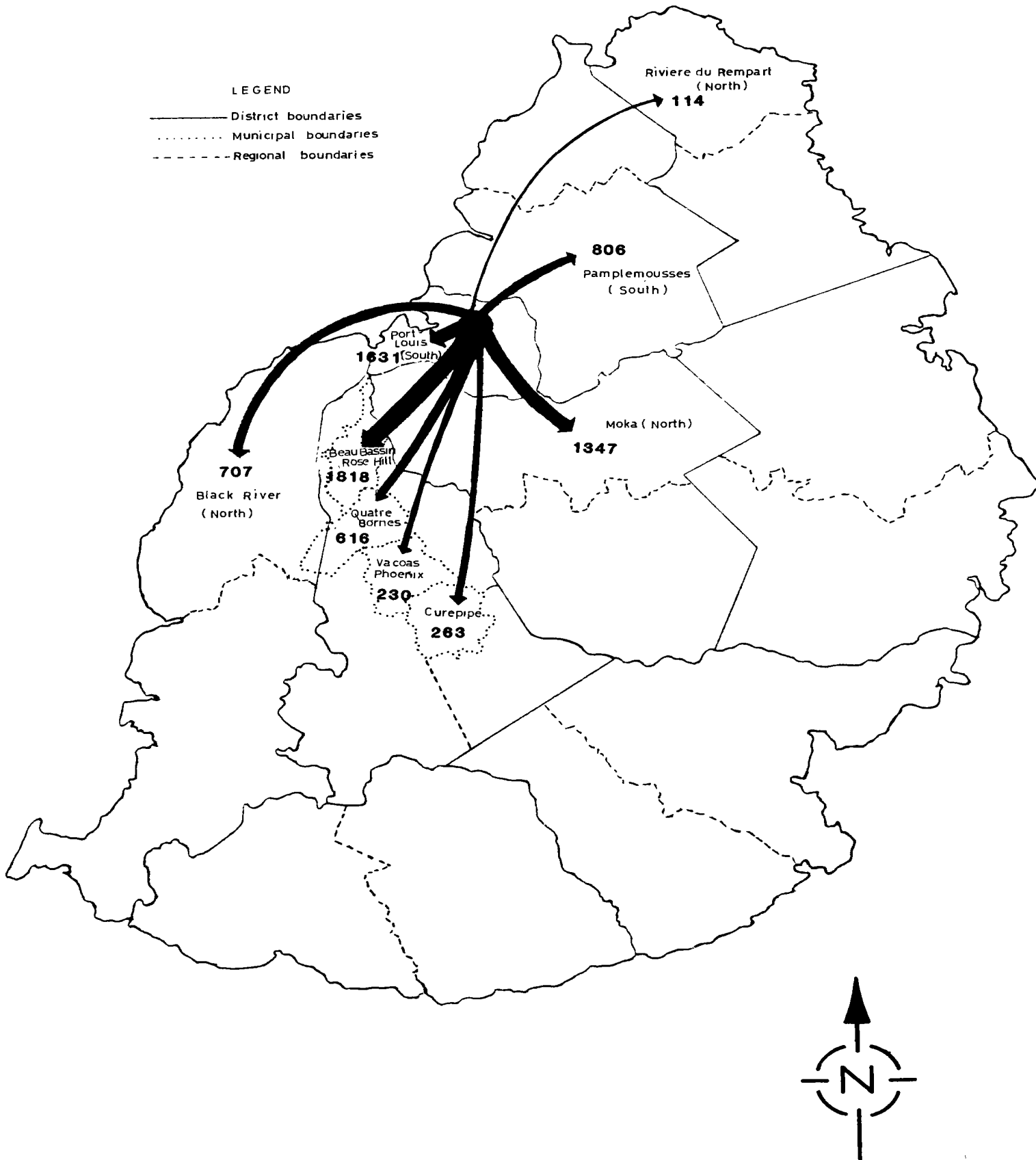


Table 3.14 - Rural urban migration streams by sex between 1978 and 1983
(Population aged 5 years and above)

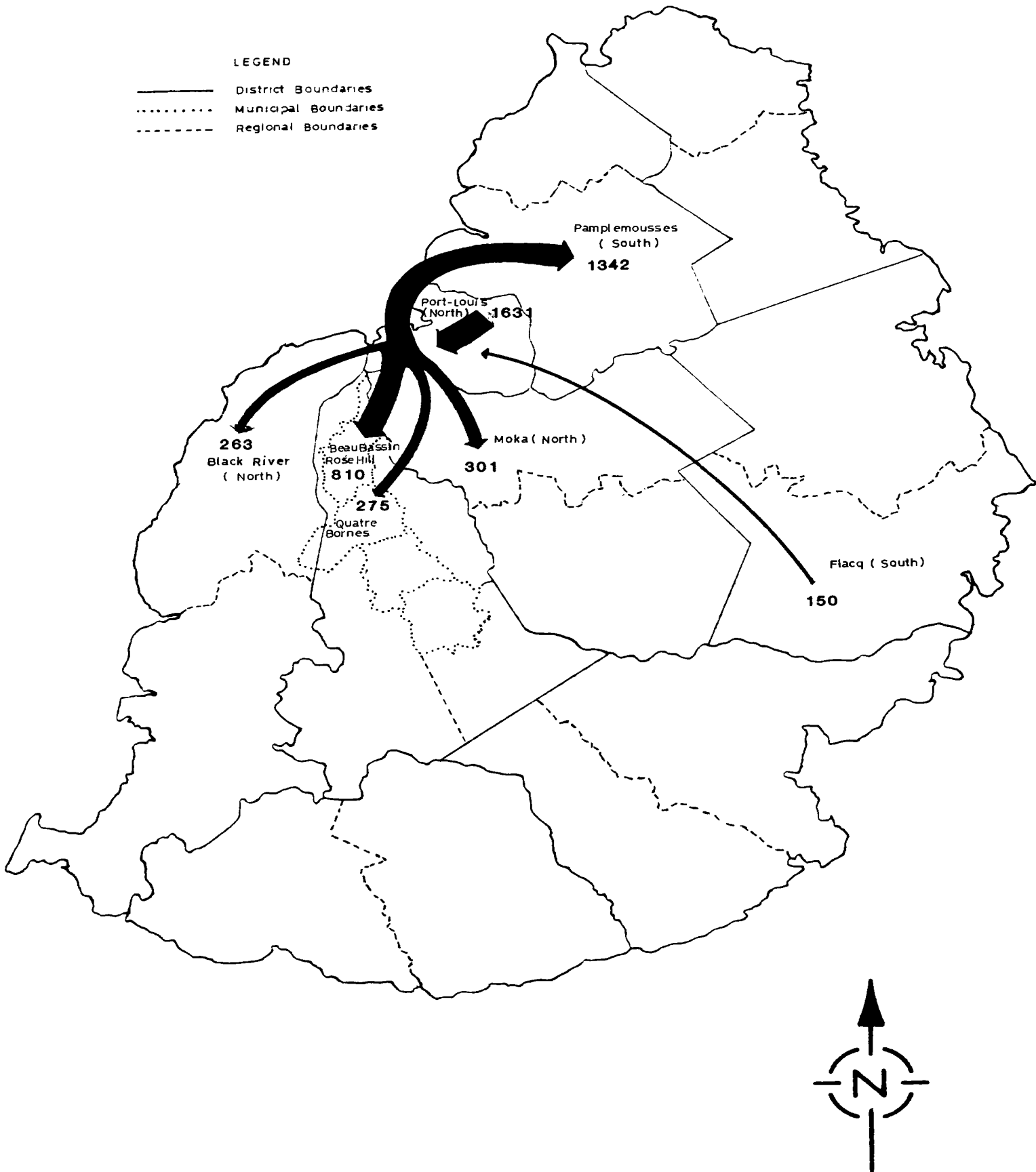
Origin/Destination	M a l e			F e m a l e		
	in	out	net	in	out	net
Port Louis/other urban	785	2,757	-1,972	1,118	3,270	-2,152
Port Louis/rural	1,584	3,868	-2,284	2,290	4,585	-2,295
Beau Bassin/other urban	3,273	2,400	873	3,612	2,962	650
Beau Bassin/rural	999	1,354	-355	1,315	1,642	-327
Quatre Bornes/other urban	2,513	1,808	705	3,027	2,083	944
Quatre Bornes/rural	1,076	792	284	1,519	1,165	354
Vacoas Phoenix/other urban	1,312	1,548	-236	1,726	1,952	-226
Vacoas Phoenix/rural	863	1,424	-561	1,254	1,906	-652
Curepipe/other urban	1,583	951	632	1,987	1,203	784
Curepipe/rural	1,382	1,236	146	1,712	1,585	127
Pamplemousses/rural	965	738	227	1,823	1,534	289
Rivière du Rempart/rural	696	742	-46	1,489	1,516	-27
Flacq/rural	686	899	-213	1,546	1,884	-338
Grand Port/rural	483	532	-49	1,092	1,144	-52
Savanne/rural	305	497	-192	654	887	-233
Moka/rural	666	396	270	1,201	883	318
Black River/rural	255	252	3	444	401	43
Urban/rural	6,436	10,629	-4,193	8,853	13,061	-4,208
Plaines Wilhems rural/ other urban	1,955	532	1,423	2,178	763	1,415
Plaines Wilhems rural/ other rural	435	136	299	790	327	463

whereas Vacoas-Phoenix lost to both urban and rural areas, although more to rural than to urban. Among the rural districts, Pamplemousses

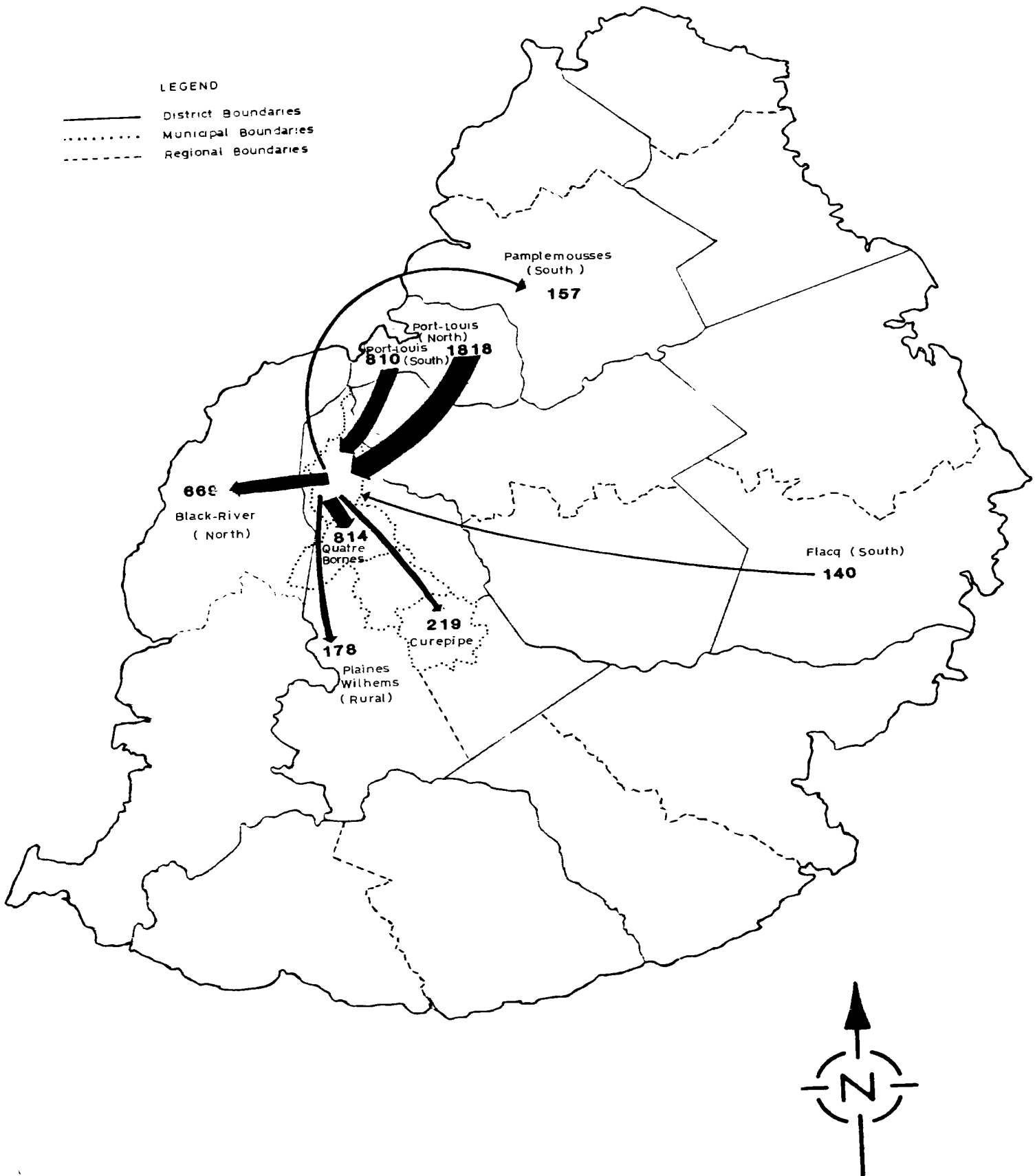
Map 3.2 - Net migration streams of Mauritian nationals between the town of Port-Louis (north) and other regions , 1978 - 1983
(In units less than 100)



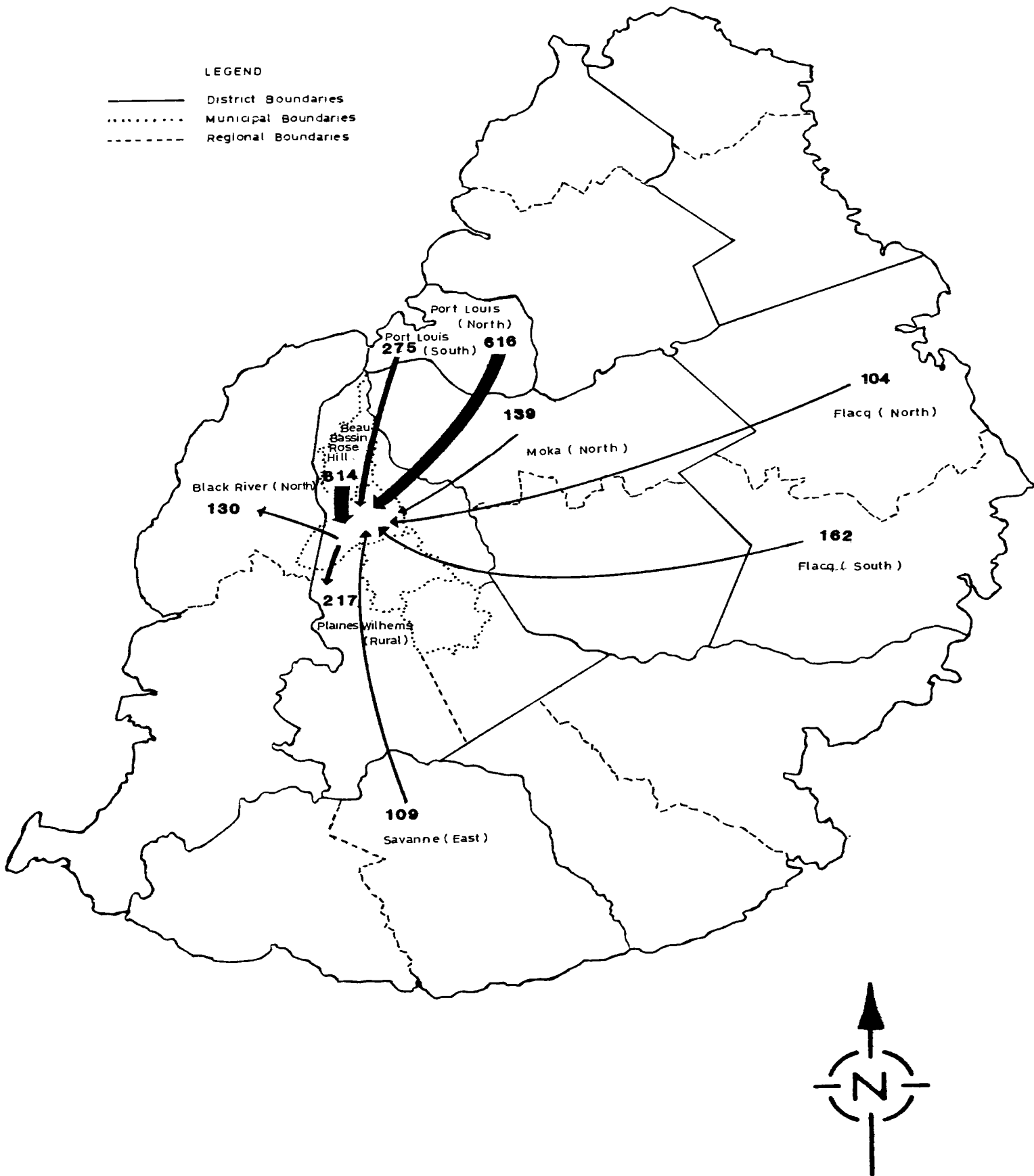
Map 3.3 - Net migration streams of Mauritian nationals between the town of Port-Louis (south) and other regions , 1978 - 83
(In units excluding less than 100)



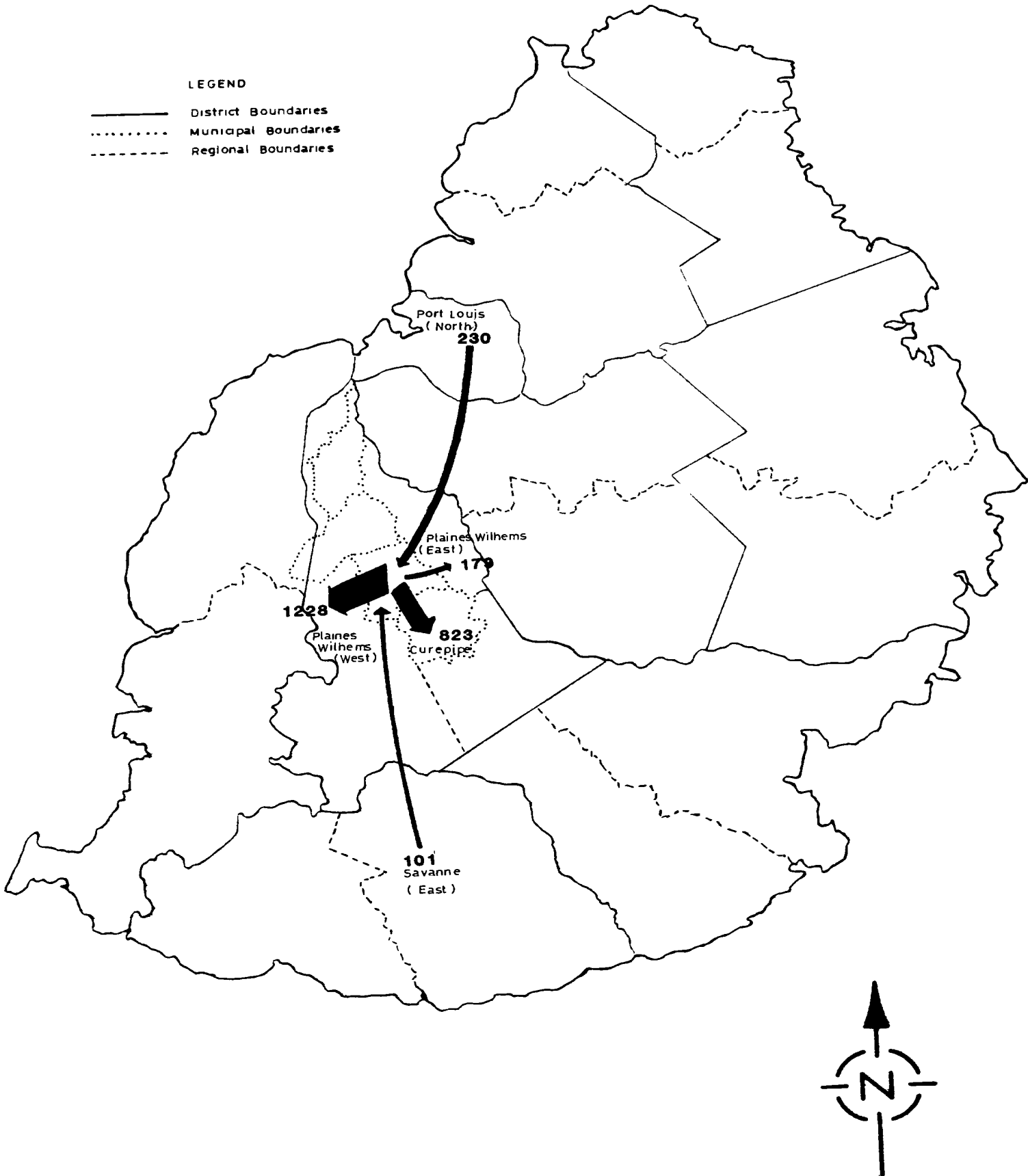
Map 3.4 - Net migration streams of Mauritian nationals between the town of Beau Bassin - Rose Hill and other regions , 1978 - 83
(In units excluding less than 100)



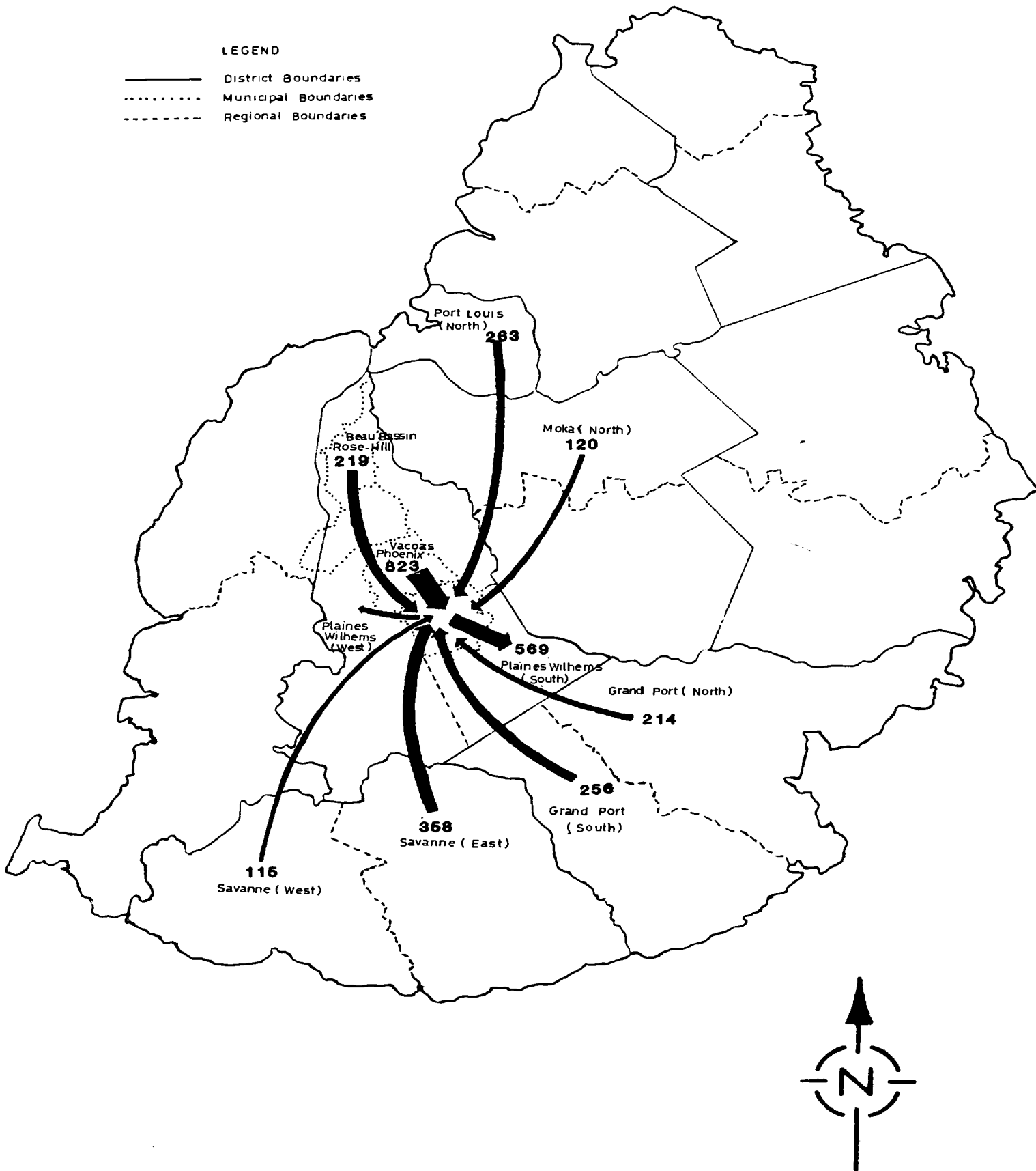
**Map 3.5 - Net migration streams of Mauritian nationals between
the town of Quatre Bornes and other regions , 1978 - 83**
(In units excluding less than 100)



**Map 2.6 - Net migration streams of Mauritian nationals between
the town of Vacoas - Phoenix and other regions, 1978 - 83
(in units excluding less than 100)**



**Map 3.7 - Net migration streams of Mauritian nationals between
the town of Curepipe and other regions , 1978 - 83
(in units excluding less than 100)**



and Moka gained from other rural areas, whilst rural parts of Plaines-Wilhems gained both from other urban and rural areas. Black River did not gain much from other rural areas and hence its net gain came mostly from urban areas, particularly from Port Louis and partly from Beau-Bassin-Rose Hill.

Here also it is observed that urban areas lost on the whole to rural areas and the trend continued in 1982-83 as well, as noted earlier.

Table 3.15 shows the age distribution of net national migrants by district and sex. The sex ratio of net migrants comes to 0.94 as compared with a sex ratio of 0.99 for the total population aged 5 and above. There is a slight improvement in the sex ratio from about 0.92 in the period 1982-83. The preponderance of females among net migrants occurs almost in all districts. Furthermore, the age-composition of net migrants is roughly the same from one district to another except in a few cases where the distribution is distorted by the small size of the figures.

Table 3.15 - Age distribution of net migrants between 1970 and 1983 by sex and district

Male

District	Age groups				All ages	
	5-14	15-44	45-59	60+		Not stated
Port Louis	- 939	- 2,498	- 520	- 239	+ 1	- 4,195
Pamplemousses	+ 298	+ 782	+ 163	+ 92	0	+ 1,335
Rivière du Rempart	- 11	- 89	- 13	- 5	0	- 118
Flacq	- 161	- 423	- 35	- 34	- 1	- 654
Grand Port	- 141	- 448	- 24	- 39	- 1	- 653
Savanne	- 166	- 449	- 64	- 43	+ 2	- 720
Plaines Wilhems	+ 663	+ 2,043	+ 301	+ 185	- 2	+ 3,190
Moka	+ 263	+ 565	+ 63	+ 22	+ 1	+ 914
Black River	+ 246	+ 654	+ 139	+ 69	+ 1	+ 1,109
Outer islands	- 52	- 137	- 10	- 8	- 1	- 208

Female

District	Age groups				All ages	
	5-14	15-44	45-59	60+		Not stated
Port Louis	- 892	- 2,554	- 607	- 335	0	- 4,378
Pamplemousses	+ 366	+ 399	+ 126	+ 88	- 1	+ 1,478
Rivière du Rempart	- 3	- 72	- 25	- 18	0	- 123
Flacq	- 156	- 524	- 74	- 43	0	- 797
Grand Port	- 123	- 422	- 57	- 25	- 1	- 628
Savanne	- 153	- 527	- 77	- 59	- 1	- 617
Plaines Wilhems	+ 615	+ 2,128	+ 456	+ 269	+ 1	+ 3,469
Moka	+ 226	+ 558	+ 98	+ 64	+ 1	+ 947
Black River	+ 171	+ 698	+ 173	+ 75	+ 1	+ 1,118
Outer islands	- 56	- 184	- 13	- 16	0	- 269

The age distribution also indicates that whereas the child and old age populations are proportionately less among net migrants, there are relatively more adults aged 15-44 years among migrants. The sex ratios also are much lower at ages 15 and above but much higher at ages 5-14. Table 3.16 shows the details.

Table 3.16 - Sex ratios and age composition of net migrants between 1978 and 1983 and of total population aged 5 years and above

Age-group (years)	5-14	15-44	45-49	60+	5+	
<u>Sex ratios</u>						
Total population	102.4	100.5	99.2	70.2	98.8	
Net migrants	107.3	95.3	78.1	75.0	94.0	
<u>Age composition</u>						
Total population	(Male	23.7	56.9	12.4	7.0	100.0
	(Female	22.9	55.9	12.3	8.9	100.0
Net migrants	(Male	22.4	61.6	10.3	5.7	100.0
	(Female	19.6	60.8	12.5	7.1	100.0

An important consideration in migration analysis is the areal unit employed to delineate spatial aspects of movements. For meaningful analysis, it is imperative that migration should be studied at as small an areal unit as is feasible within the constraints of available data, the time and resources available for analysis and the peculiar geographic and other situations in the country. Even though the analysis has so far been carried out at district and to a certain extent at the level of MCA's, it is considered relevant and important to study the movements not only between districts and to a certain extent at some intra district levels, but also between areas within districts, that is, intra district migration streams.

As indicated in an earlier chapter, the island was demarcated into several hundred enumeration areas for census purposes and there are the 5 MCA's and 98 VCA's which are administrative units. Whereas the enumeration areas and VCA's are too many and may not be meaningful in interpretation of the mass of data, there was indeed the need to study migration at lower levels than the districts and MCA's. Accordingly, as mentioned in the earlier chapter, the island was divided into 24 units in such a way that combination of such units would form the known MCA's and districts. The division of districts into further units was based on criteria of lumping together adjoining VCA's around known growth poles so that within such units migration may not be very important, but between such areas the picture of movements may throw additional light on the settlement pattern in the island.

Table 3.17 - Net interchange between regions, of migrants 5 years of age and over, 1978 - 83

Regions	Port Louis		B/Bassin E/Hill		Quatre Bornes		Vacoas-Curepipe Phoenix		Plaines Wilhems(rural)		Pamplennes		Riv. du Rempart		Flacq		Moka		Grand Port		Savanne		Black River			
	North		South		West		S/West		N/West		North		North		South		North		South		East		West		South	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y		
Port Louis, (N)	-	1631	1818	616	230	263	43	6	58	-7	806	68	114	28	60	-25	1347	27	-22	28	31	-6	32	707		
Port Louis, (S)	-1631	-	810	275	57	55	13	10	31	-6	1342	-50	-43	-47	-89	-150	301	6	-60	-86	-74	-48	-29	263		
B/Bassin-R/Hill	-1818	-810	-	814	74	219	11	49	178	-14	157	5	6	-70	-50	-140	41	24	-35	-79	-46	-37	13	669		
Quatre Bornes	-616	-275	-814	-	0	56	-14	23	217	-6	-97	-66	-49	-45	-104	-162	-139	-32	-60	-65	-109	-63	3	130		
Vacoas-Phoenix	-230	-57	-74	0	-	823	179	31	1228	-4	33	16	25	-28	2	2	-30	-18	-65	-84	-101	-55	15	67		
Curepipe	-263	-55	-219	-56	-823	-	49	369	198	-4	1	58	-5	-37	-21	-87	-120	-9	-214	-236	-358	-115	6	72		
P/Wilhems(rural), (W)	-43	-13	-11	14	-179	-49	-	-3	28	0	7	-7	2	-14	-31	-26	-26	0	-8	-10	-21	-10	0	-17		
P/Wilhems(rural), (SB)	-6	-10	-49	-23	-31	-569	3	-	12	0	-3	-2	-6	0	-19	-16	-20	-18	-37	-60	-28	-9	-16	-2		
P/Wilhems(rural), (SW)	-58	-31	-178	-217	-1228	-198	-28	-12	-	0	-30	-5	-8	-11	-22	-36	-66	-21	-12	-62	-50	-47	-4	-8		
P/Wilhems(rural), (NW)	7	6	14	6	4	4	0	0	0	-	4	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	5		
Pamplennes, (S)	-806	-1342	-157	97	-33	-1	-7	3	30	-4	-	-26	-13	-190	-65	-41	18	34	-59	-16	-51	-30	-7	29		
Pamplennes, (N)	-68	50	-5	66	-16	-58	7	2	5	-1	26	-	17	-65	-16	-24	-13	-19	-22	-26	-10	-9	-5	21		
Riv. du Rempart, (N)	-114	43	-6	49	-25	5	-2	6	8	0	13	-17	-17	-233	-52	-44	-21	-2	5	2	-2	-8	3	-4		
Riv. du Rempart, (S)	-28	47	71	47	28	37	14	0	11	0	190	65	233	-	4	-88	40	1	-29	16	7	-1	-1	-4		
Flacq, (N)	-60	89	50	104	-2	21	31	19	22	0	65	16	52	-4	-	-210	15	100	-23	16	-11	-4	-7	-9		
Flacq, (S)	25	150	140	132	-2	87	26	16	36	0	41	24	44	88	210	-	14	185	-20	2	-35	7	-3	-2		
Moka, (N)	-1347	-301	-41	139	30	120	26	20	66	-3	-18	13	21	-40	-15	-14	-	150	-12	-68	-7	-17	-22	-36		
Moka, (S)	-27	-6	-24	32	18	9	0	18	21	0	-34	19	2	-1	-100	-185	-150	-	-13	-15	-30	-19	-9	2		
Grand Port, (N)	22	60	35	60	65	214	8	37	12	0	59	22	-5	29	23	20	12	13	-	253	11	27	5	25		
Grand Port, (S)	-28	86	79	65	84	256	10	60	62	0	16	26	-2	-16	-16	-2	58	15	-253	-	-222	0	-3	6		
Savanne, (E)	-31	74	46	109	101	358	21	28	50	-4	5	10	2	-7	11	35	7	30	-11	222	-	158	-2	3		
Savanne, (W)	6	49	37	63	55	115	10	9	47	0	30	9	8	1	4	-7	17	19	-27	0	-158	-	61	5		
Black River, (S)	-32	29	-13	-3	-15	-6	0	16	4	0	7	5	-3	1	7	3	22	9	-5	3	2	-61	-	105		
Black River, (N)	-707	-263	-669	-130	-67	-72	17	2	8	-5	-29	-21	4	4	9	2	36	-2	-25	-6	-3	-5	-105	-		
Outer Islands	29	101	91	26	30	13	0	5	6	0	44	15	13	7	8	6	12	11	5	2	26	4	0	23		
Not stated	268	384	388	238	202	287	31	17	46	0	146	93	90	91	138	54	114	26	92	94	53	42	22	70		
Net gain or loss	-7556	-385	1318	2551	-1443	1989	448	931	2394	-58	2781	271	499	-559	-124	-1135	1472	529	-910	-185	-1136	-306	-53	2120		

Table 3.17 shows the net gains (+) or losses (-) of each of the 24 areal units and their origin/destination. Port Louis is divided into 2 units - A and B which are characterised by terrain, type of activity and residential versus other types of buildings. The district of Plaines-Wilhems has in addition to the 4 towns, 4 rural localities adjacent to the towns but separated from each other. Hence there are 8 sub divisions of this district. Beau Bassin-Rose Hill is denoted by C, Quatre Bornes by D, Vacoas-Phoenix by E and Curepipe by F. Pamplemousses is divided into 2 units - K and L. Similarly Rivière du Rempart has two units M and N, Flacq has P and Q, Moka has R and S, Grand Port has T and U, Savanne has V and W and Black River has X and Y. As mentioned earlier, the division has certain physical geographical connotation and hence is considered useful in the delineation of migration streams.

From the table it can be noted that from Port Louis, the greatest loss is from A and this is gained by B, C, D, K, R and Y, that is, the other part of Port Louis itself gained from its neighbour and the towns of Beau-Bassin-Rose Hill, Quatre Bornes, the western part of Pamplemousses, the north western part of Moka and the northern part of Black River. Thus the loss from Port Louis is much more circumscribed and is mostly emanating from the less hospitable and more commercial, business oriented areas. Also the gains are more specific to certain areas within Plaines-Wilhems, Pamplemousses, Moka and Black River. Even though the lower part of Port Louis gained from its other component, it lost to Beau Bassin, western part of Pamplemousses, north-western Moka and northern Black-River. Again Beau Bassin-Rose Hill which gained from Port Louis, however lost to Quatre Bornes and northern Black River. The MCA of Vacoas-Phoenix lost to the adjacent rural part of Plaines Wilhems and to Curepipe. At the same time Curepipe lost to the adjacent rural part of Plaines Wilhems but gained substantially from Vacoas-Phoenix, north-western Grand Port and northern Savanne. Because of the availability of cheaper land and the exemption from municipal taxes in rural areas, people may be moving into adjacent rural localities which thus gives them such financial advantages but at the same time does not deprive them of the proximity of the towns in terms of facilities, amenities, jobs etc. It looks that the incidence of taxes and rates in the towns have acted as disincentives to locate residential places especially since transportation and communication facilities are well developed and educational, health and other amenities are more or less equitably located.

From the above detailed classification of migration streams by smaller and more meaningful geographical units, we conclude that even though the pattern of migration is not very much distorted by the larger units of districts or MCA's utilised in the study, still for planning purposes the picture emerging from the use of smaller areal units are more appropriate. The study clearly shows that the north eastern part of Port Louis is the real loser and the gainers are Quatre-Bornes, Curepipe and specific areas of Pamplemousses, Moka and Black - River. Also other locations of population losses in Grand Port, Flacq, Rivière du Rempart and Savanne are clearly noticeable. This information will be very helpful to the physical planner if it can be supplemented by the causes and consequences of such movements. Unfortunately, with the available data it is not possible to discern either of these. It would be very useful if surveys are carried out both in origin and destination areas on the migrants regarding their reasons for the move, how they have adjusted to the new environment and how the sending and receiving areas have been affected.

Map 3.8 shows the net inter-regional migration during the period 1978-83.

3.2.5 Intercensal net migration : Census survival ratio method

So far consideration has been restricted to the direct questions bearing on migration, namely those based on usual residence at a given prior date. It is now proposed to use the 2 census age distributions by geographic areas to estimate intercensal net migration. As mentioned earlier, since the interval is 11 years, it has been converted to 10 years by the forward projection of the population of 1972 to 1973 to simplify calculations. This method will provide yet another estimate of net migration by district for the ten year interval 1973-83.

Table 3.18 gives the projected 1973 population of the island by age and sex along with the 1983 enumerated population and the calculated census survival ratios.

Map 3.8 - Net inter-regional migration streams of Mauritian nationals , 1978 - 1983
(in units excluding less than 200)

LEGEND
 ————— District Boundaries
 Municipal Boundaries
 - - - - - Regional Boundaries

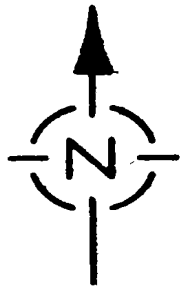
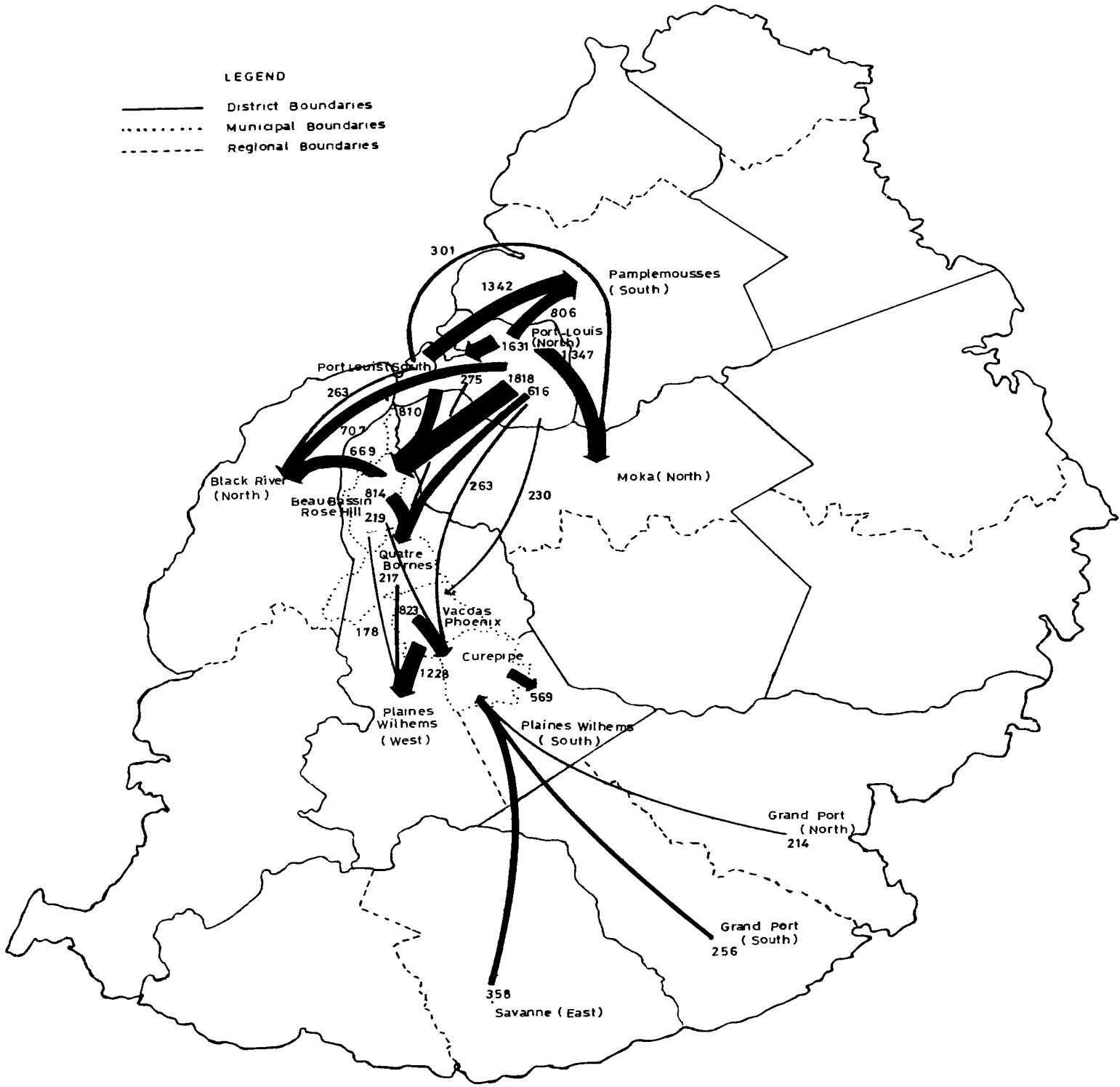


Table 3.18 - Mauritian population by age and sex, 1973 and 1983 and Census Survival Ratio (C.S.R.)

Female						
Age in 1973	Estimated female population 1973	Age in 1983	Estimated female population 1973	Age in 1983	Enumerated female population 1983	C.S.R. 1973-1983
0 - 4	50,340	10 - 14	50,340	10 - 14	46,489	0.9235
5 - 9	58,784	15 - 19	58,784	15 - 19	56,193	0.9559
10 - 14	55,240	20 - 24	55,240	20 - 24	52,069	0.9426
15 - 19	50,573	25 - 29	50,573	25 - 29	44,450	0.8787
20 - 24	39,788	30 - 34	39,788	30 - 34	38,456	0.9665
25 - 29	27,043	35 - 39	27,043	35 - 39	27,624	1.0213
30 - 34	21,558	40 - 44	21,558	40 - 44	20,352	0.9441
35 - 39	20,528	45 - 49	20,528	45 - 49	19,439	0.9469
40 - 44	17,731	50 - 54	17,731	50 - 54	15,961	0.9002
45 - 49	18,493	55 - 59	18,493	55 - 59	17,449	0.9435
50 - 54	13,247	60 - 64	13,247	60 - 64	12,634	0.9537
55 - 59	12,499	65 - 69	12,499	65 - 69	9,947	0.7958
60 - 64	9,602	70 - 74	9,602	70 - 74	6,990	0.7280
65 - 69	6,983	75 - 79	6,983	75 - 79	4,536	0.6496
70 - 74	5,055	80 - 84	5,055	80 - 84	2,475	0.4896
75+	5,872	85+	5,872	85+	1,531	0.2607

Male						
Age in 1973	Estimated male population 1973	Age in 1983	Enumerated male population 1983	Age in 1983	Enumerated male population 1983	C.S.R. 1973-1983
0 - 4	51,387	10 - 14	47,953	10 - 14	47,953	0.9332
5 - 9	60,120	15 - 19	57,303	15 - 19	57,303	0.9531
10 - 14	56,290	20 - 24	52,972	20 - 24	52,972	0.9411
15 - 19	50,349	25 - 29	44,533	25 - 29	44,533	0.8845
20 - 24	40,250	30 - 34	39,021	30 - 34	39,021	0.9595
25 - 29	26,270	35 - 39	26,779	35 - 39	26,779	1.0194
30 - 34	21,222	40 - 44	19,786	40 - 44	19,786	0.9323
35 - 39	20,804	45 - 49	19,161	45 - 49	19,161	0.9210
40 - 44	18,357	50 - 54	16,053	50 - 54	16,053	0.8745
45 - 49	20,189	55 - 59	17,209	55 - 59	17,209	0.8524
50 - 54	14,570	60 - 64	11,793	60 - 64	11,793	0.8094
55 - 59	12,647	65 - 69	8,593	65 - 69	8,593	0.6794
60 - 64	9,234	70 - 74	5,179	70 - 74	5,179	0.5609
65 - 69	6,083	75 - 79	2,677	75 - 79	2,677	0.4401
70 - 74	3,680	80 - 84	1,124	80 - 84	1,124	0.3054
75+	2,737	85+	436	85+	436	0.1593

Using the survival ratios in conjunction with the 1973 population by age and sex gives the expected population at ages 10 and above in the appropriate age groups. Comparing the expected with the observed at each district provides estimates of net migration at the respective age sex groups.

Tables 3.19 gives the age sex distribution by district in 1973 and 3.20 gives the figures for 1983. The 1983 expected population by age group, district and sex is obtained by multiplying the 1973 population by corresponding survival rates. Comparing the expected with the enumerated, one gets the net migration by age and sex as given in table 3.21. The method provides only net migration of those aged 10 years and above in 1983 as it is possible to survive only those who are alive at the earlier census for the ten years. To obtain the estimated net migrants at younger ages, use is made of the child woman ratios based on the later count. Two types of child woman ratios based respectively on children aged 0-4 and 5-9 corresponding to women in the reproductive ages 15-44 and 20-49 are calculated. To obtain the migrant children one must keep in mind that there are two streams of women who migrated during the 10 years—those aged 15-44 who moved during 1973-78 and those aged 15-44 who moved during 1978-83. Again, there are two possibilities - the women may have brought a child with them or they had the child after the move in which case the child is not a migrant.

In 1983 a child aged 0-4 could be a migrant only if it was brought by the women aged 15-44 during the second half of the decade, that is, 1978-83, whereas a child aged 5-9 in 1983 could have either come with a woman aged 15-44 during 1973-78 or with a woman aged 20-49 during 1978-83. Thus the chances for a child aged 0-4 to be a migrant is only a quarter. However for a child aged 5-9 to be a migrant there are two possibilities: He could have come with his mother when he was aged 0-4 during the first half of the decade or he could have come when he was already between ages 5-9 during the second half of the decade. Thus the chance for him to be a migrant is 0.75. Thus to obtain migrant children aged 0-4 the child

Table 3.19 - Estimated Mauritian population by age and sex and geographical district, 1973

Male

Age	District	Port Louis	Pamplemousses	Rivière du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Roche	Black River	Total
0 - 4		7,212	4,623	4,901	6,694	5,614	3,356	13,766	3,241	1,938	51,387
5 - 9		9,117	5,052	5,049	6,826	6,159	4,245	17,923	3,697	2,022	60,120
10 - 14		9,105	4,757	4,511	6,310	5,418	3,000	17,431	3,221	1,734	56,290
15 - 19		8,475	4,391	4,173	5,384	4,746	3,063	15,702	2,815	1,595	50,343
20 - 24		6,443	3,532	3,476	4,411	3,781	2,509	12,254	2,554	1,235	40,250
25 - 29		4,137	2,217	2,308	2,656	2,503	1,520	8,606	1,616	694	26,270
30 - 34		3,520	1,646	1,782	2,094	1,806	1,263	7,303	1,182	621	21,222
35 - 39		3,483	1,630	1,631	1,997	2,038	1,265	6,967	1,151	642	20,004
40 - 44		3,140	1,264	1,222	1,756	1,802	1,199	6,383	1,032	559	18,357
45 - 49		3,368	1,631	1,383	2,056	1,972	1,318	6,652	1,212	597	20,189
50 - 54		2,382	1,284	1,091	1,509	1,413	1,002	4,593	334	462	14,570
55 - 59		2,214	1,083	920	1,296	1,302	825	3,904	696	407	12,647
60 - 64		1,653	807	706	910	902	593	2,836	521	311	9,234
65 - 69		1,042	526	436	601	595	379	1,937	336	231	6,083
70 - 74		711	273	267	373	347	240	1,134	209	121	3,680
75 - 79		302	136	127	153	176	93	535	110	47	1,686
80 - 84		163	60	46	66	73	41	277	25	15	766
85 & over		52	25	10	26	22	14	105	23	8	285
All ages		66,529	34,994	34,039	45,123	40,704	26,776	128,310	24,475	13,239	414,189

Table 3.19 (cont'd) - Estimated Haitian population by age, sex and geographical district, 1973

Female

District Age	Port Louis	Pample- mousses	Rivière du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Mithons	Moka	Diach River	Total
0 - 4	7,172	4,578	4,700	6,510	5,406	3,383	13,516	3,260	1,015	50,340
5 - 9	9,084	4,090	4,952	6,571	6,085	4,039	17,593	3,586	1,002	58,784
10 - 14	8,933	4,698	4,535	6,132	5,523	3,705	16,992	3,148	1,714	55,240
15 - 19	8,624	4,355	4,118	5,439	4,616	3,064	15,031	2,965	1,561	50,573
20 - 24	6,513	3,386	3,270	4,148	3,793	2,466	12,175	2,427	1,210	39,700
25 - 29	4,494	2,067	2,209	2,679	2,400	1,674	9,111	1,568	758	27,040
30 - 34	3,705	1,631	1,642	2,081	1,962	1,295	7,136	1,162	644	21,550
35 - 39	3,619	1,571	1,405	1,947	1,961	1,282	6,960	1,176	607	20,520
40 - 44	3,150	1,297	1,085	1,717	1,590	1,153	6,140	1,058	541	17,731
45 - 49	3,236	1,452	1,292	1,797	1,739	1,165	6,184	1,067	561	18,493
50 - 54	2,132	1,106	995	1,361	1,263	824	4,131	729	390	13,247
55 - 59	2,224	1,036	951	1,179	1,213	740	4,129	653	375	12,499
60 - 64	1,668	729	726	505	396	533	3,335	485	325	9,602
65 - 69	1,229	508	494	629	644	414	2,190	374	201	6,983
70 - 74	820	378	319	488	460	292	1,852	275	143	5,055
75 - 79	547	206	195	265	270	163	1,173	148	76	3,048
80 - 84	318	116	114	154	124	86	692	89	35	1,728
85 & over	215	61	63	69	84	42	493	41	28	1,096
All ages	67,683	34,065	33,065	44,070	40,145	26,320	130,806	24,213	12,874	413,341

Table 3.20 - Mauritian population¹ by sex, age and geographical district, 1933 census

Male

District Age	Port Louis	Pample- mousses	Rivière du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Total
0 - 4	7,218	5,741	5,041	6,906	5,659	3,529	16,530	3,690	2,520	56,834
5 - 9	6,566	5,470	4,745	6,656	5,344	3,252	14,562	3,564	2,354	52,513
10 - 14	6,008	4,823	4,578	6,257	5,089	2,898	13,183	3,175	1,942	47,953
15 - 19	7,823	5,196	4,903	6,564	5,818	3,793	17,281	3,772	2,153	57,303
20 - 24	7,561	4,702	4,277	5,803	5,124	3,474	17,022	3,180	1,325	52,972
25 - 29	6,326	4,234	3,688	4,929	4,108	2,602	14,260	2,763	1,623	44,533
30 - 34	5,180	3,950	3,313	4,337	3,522	2,271	12,390	2,524	1,464	39,021
35 - 39	3,499	2,533	2,333	2,725	2,463	1,498	9,099	1,777	852	26,779
40 - 44	2,847	1,775	1,640	1,907	1,617	1,093	7,062	1,202	643	19,786
45 - 49	2,767	1,647	1,512	1,809	1,862	1,194	6,632	1,057	675	19,161
50 - 54	2,486	1,198	1,128	1,465	1,509	954	5,788	982	543	16,053
55 - 59	2,589	1,407	1,175	1,702	1,696	1,093	5,895	1,038	614	17,209
60 - 64	1,779	1,048	843	1,166	1,056	749	4,066	699	387	11,793
65 - 69	1,364	743	661	815	842	531	2,866	468	303	8,593
70 - 74	877	458	368	452	440	311	1,795	307	171	5,179
75 - 79	444	225	183	211	242	163	975	142	92	2,677
80 - 84	183	86	74	98	100	58	423	67	35	1,124
85 & over	33	32	21	28	41	26	174	18	13	436
All ages	65,600	45,268	40,489	53,830	46,602	29,489	150,003	30,425	18,213	479,919

¹ Adjusted for underenumeration of young children

Table 3.20 (cont'd) - Mauritian population^{1/} by sex, age and geographical district, 1983 census

Female

Age	District	Port Louis	Pamplemousses	Rivière du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Total
0 - 4		7,069	5,770	4,757	6,745	5,451	3,402	16,046	3,739	2,516	55,495
5 - 9		6,549	5,233	4,823	6,710	5,236	3,111	14,200	3,519	2,182	51,563
10 - 14		5,960	4,654	4,419	5,970	4,806	2,905	12,794	3,111	1,870	46,489
15 - 19		7,822	5,090	4,918	6,285	5,626	3,594	17,082	3,644	2,125	56,193
20 - 24		7,419	4,720	4,301	5,674	5,196	3,254	14,524	3,150	1,331	52,069
25 - 29		6,185	4,342	3,757	4,859	3,927	2,574	14,315	2,808	1,623	44,450
30 - 34		5,104	3,718	3,275	4,082	3,584	2,323	12,396	2,523	1,451	38,456
35 - 39		3,850	2,467	2,307	2,790	2,550	1,703	9,270	1,803	879	27,624
40 - 44		3,099	1,698	1,544	2,003	1,839	1,149	7,190	1,165	665	20,352
45 - 49		3,047	1,599	1,368	1,501	1,864	1,164	6,743	1,201	652	19,439
50 - 54		2,537	1,265	1,040	1,543	1,443	962	5,698	947	526	15,961
55 - 59		2,603	1,462	1,208	1,678	1,577	1,091	6,020	1,096	634	17,449
60 - 64		1,867	1,097	920	1,320	1,123	764	4,306	732	425	12,634
65 - 69		1,522	913	716	901	840	555	3,547	522	331	9,947
70 - 74		1,190	519	516	643	502	384	2,557	363	236	6,990
75 - 79		676	350	326	381	418	231	1,776	236	140	4,536
80 - 84		375	176	153	218	223	128	1,005	121	76	2,475
85 & over		249	92	84	121	126	62	603	69	45	1,531
All ages		67,212	45,165	40,432	53,724	46,571	29,356	152,232	30,754	18,207	483,653

^{1/} Adjusted for underenumeration of young children

Table 3.21 - Net inter-district migration by age-group and sex, 1973 - 1983

Male

Age in years	D i s t r i c t									
	Port Louis	Pamplemousses	Rivière du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	
0 - 4	- 325	+ 128	+ 30	+ 3	- 21	- 45	+ 98	+ 61	+ 67	
5 - 9	- 989	+ 363	+ 70	+ 13	- 31	- 106	+ 304	+ 179	+ 191	
10 - 14	- 722	+ 509	+ 5	+ 10	- 150	- 271	+ 334	+ 151	+ 134	
15 - 19	- 867	+ 361	+ 91	+ 56	- 81	- 253	+ 197	+ 248	+ 226	
20 - 24	- 1,007	+ 225	+ 32	- 135	+ 25	- 105	+ 619	+ 149	+ 197	
25 - 29	- 1,170	+ 350	- 3	+ 167	- 90	- 112	+ 373	+ 273	+ 212	
30 - 34	- 1,071	+ 478	- 56	+ 61	- 74	- 161	+ 508	+ 48	+ 267	
35 - 39	- 718	+ 273	- 20	+ 18	- 94	- 60	+ 326	+ 130	+ 145	
40 - 44	- 435	+ 240	- 21	- 45	- 67	- 89	+ 253	+ 100	+ 64	
45 - 49	- 441	+ 146	+ 16	- 30	- 15	+ 29	+ 214	- 3	+ 84	
50 - 54	- 260	+ 93	+ 59	- 71	- 67	- 95	+ 207	+ 80	+ 54	
55 - 59	- 282	+ 17	- 4	- 51	+ 15	- 30	+ 225	+ 5	+ 105	
60 - 64	- 149	+ 9	- 40	- 55	- 88	- 62	+ 343	+ 24	+ 13	
65 - 69	- 140	+ 7	+ 36	- 66	- 43	- 30	+ 215	- 5	+ 26	
70 - 74	- 53	+ 5	- 28	- 58	- 66	- 16	+ 204	+ 15	- 3	
75 - 79	- 15	- 6	- 9	- 53	- 20	- 4	+ 123	- 6	- 10	
80 - 84	- 34	+ 1	- 8	- 16	- 6	- 15	+ 77	+ 3	- 2	
85+	+ 1	- 4	- 8	- 12	- 2	+ 2	+ 26	- 7	+ 2	
Net gain or loss	- 8,677	+ 3,215	+ 142	- 252	- 875	- 1,423	+ 4,653	+ 1,445	+ 1,772	

Table 3.21 (cont'd) - Net int'ch. district migration by age-group and sex, 1973 - 1983

Female

Age in years	D i s t r i c t									
	Port Louis	Pample- mousses	Rivière du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Fort	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	
0 - 4	- 321	+ 125	+ 29	+ 8	- 21	- 44	+ 97	+ 60	+ 65	
5 - 9	- 973	+ 358	+ 69	+ 18	- 30	- 104	+ 299	+ 176	+ 188	
10 - 14	- 663	+ 426	+ 79	- 42	- 106	- 219	+ 311	+ 100	+ 194	
15 - 19	- 355	+ 416	+ 134	+ 4	- 191	- 267	+ 265	+ 214	+ 230	
20 - 24	- 1,001	+ 292	+ 26	- 106	- 10	- 233	+ 639	+ 183	+ 215	
25 - 29	- 1,395	+ 514	+ 138	+ 79	- 70	- 119	+ 400	+ 202	+ 251	
30 - 34	- 1,191	+ 445	+ 114	+ 73	- 32	- 60	+ 242	+ 177	+ 282	
35 - 39	- 749	+ 356	+ 51	+ 54	+ 9	- 7	- 35	+ 207	+ 105	
40 - 44	- 399	+ 158	- 6	+ 38	- 13	- 74	+ 171	+ 66	+ 57	
45 - 49	- 330	+ 111	+ 33	- 43	+ 7	- 50	+ 153	+ 87	+ 77	
50 - 54	- 295	+ 97	+ 63	- 3	+ 12	- 76	+ 172	- 5	+ 39	
55 - 59	- 370	+ 92	- 11	- 18	- 64	- 8	+ 185	+ 89	+ 105	
60 - 64	- 166	+ 42	- 29	+ 22	- 32	- 22	+ 153	+ 37	+ 45	
65 - 69	- 243	+ 89	- 41	- 36	- 25	- 34	+ 260	+ 2	+ 33	
70 - 74	- 24	- 12	- 13	- 16	- 70	- 4	+ 130	+ 10	- 1	
75 - 79	- 120	+ 20	+ 5	- 28	0	- 38	+ 159	- 7	+ 9	
80 - 84	- 26	- 9	- 3	- 21	- 16	- 15	+ 98	- 14	+ 6	
85+	- 32	- 8	- 13	- 6	+ 1	- 14	+ 66	- 3	+ 9	
Net gain or loss	- 9,203	+ 3,512	+ 680	- 23	- 831	- 1,393	+ 3,765	+ 1,583	+ 1,909	

woman ratio based on children 0-4 is multiplied by estimated net migrant women aged 15-44 and this result is further multiplied by 0.25 . Similarly children aged 5-9 are obtained by multiplying the child woman ratio based on children aged 5-9 by net migrant women aged 20-49 and then multiplying the result by 0.75. Using the results already obtained, that is, net migrant women aged 15-44 and 20-49, the child migrants are estimated and entered in Table 3.20.

From the calculations it is noticed that Port Louis lost population at all ages. A total of 8,677 males and 9,203 females were lost. At the same time Pamplemousses, Plaines Wilhems and to a large extent Moka and Black River gained at all ages. Even though in Grand Port and Savanne the net balance was negative there were some reverses which may be due to problems in the data, methodology, assumptions etc. But it is clear that on the whole these were losers.

Considering the losses one can note that a total of 11,228 males and 11,450 females aged 0 and above are estimated to have moved from one district to another. For comparison purposes, we have to estimate net migration for those aged 5+ which come out to be 10,844 males and 11,072 females with a sex ratio of 0.98. The net migration rates for males and females work out to be respectively 2.76% for male 2.80% for female per year. From the age distribution of net migrants it can be noted that relatively there are fewer children but larger proportion of young adults. The sex ratio of children is similar to that of total population but at young adult ages (15-44) there are more females than males as noted in the case of data from the other sources. Thus the indirect estimate of migration from the 2 census age sex distributions confirms the findings from the question on migration during the past one and five years.

It is obvious that the pattern of migration during the past 10 years has more or less remained the same with perhaps some slight escalation of the tempo of movements in the recent years. How far this quickening of the tempo will continue will depend upon various factors like availability of suitable land for housing, the relative

advantages of various locations for residential purposes in terms of amenities, facilities and proximity to employment opportunities, the success or otherwise of rural development strategies, and other socio-economic measures being implemented by the government. With a sizeable fall in fertility and postponement of marriages, the rate of household formation in the island may not be as fast as in the past.

Housing is an important element determining migration. According to the study carried out on households and housing, it was estimated that whereas households grew at an annual rate of 2.32% during 1972 to 1983, it will grow only at the rate of 1.88% during 1983 to 2003. This coupled with the fact that construction during the past had been rather lavish for accommodating large families, and that the fall in family size is expected to be from 4.81 in 1983 to 3.89 in 2003, perhaps some of the existing large houses may be able to absorb new households who would share the large building. The average number of rooms per housing unit in 1983 was 3.58 which with an expected family size of 3.89 works out to 1 room per person. In developed countries the maximum density allowed ranges from 1.4 to 2.2 persons per room and hence there is scope for such living arrangements whereby married children may be able to occupy part of the parental homes without the necessity of looking for separate accommodation elsewhere. This may result in less necessity for couples to move into their own homes in other parts of the island and may also be necessitated by economic and other environmental considerations.

There is another aspect namely, government's efforts to develop rural areas and provision of amenities, facilities and infrastructure more equitably throughout the island. This may dampen the flow of migrants from Grand Port, Savanne, Placq and Rivière du Rempart to Quatre Bornes and Pamplémousses, Moka and Black River. Yet another policy of government to develop the towns and main villages may result in less movements from Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, Vacoas-Phoenix, and perhaps Port Louis, to adjoining rural areas, especially since the policy of preserving agricultural land may act as a barrier to settlement in such productive lands as in the past.

3.2.6 Some consequences of migration : growth of towns and urban areas

One of the findings of the analysis has been that unlike in other developing countries, in Mauritius the urban areas have lost population to the rural areas. Especially the capital city- Port Louis- has lost substantially so much so that even though all the other towns together showed a gain, still the loss was much more resulting in a decline in the growth of the urban areas.

Port Louis which had 17.6% of the population of the island in 1962 reduced its share to 16.2% in 1972 and to 13.8% in 1983. Plaines Wilhens even though showed a slight gain from 30.5% in 1962 to 31.3% in 1972 did not show much of an increase in 1983. The proportion remained almost static at 31.4%. Thus the two districts which comprise the urban population, showed very little growth and as a matter of fact, Port Louis showed a lower population figure in 1983 than in 1972.

According to the last four censuses, the urban population increased from 175,110 in 1952 to 316,860 in 1962 to 364,444 in 1972 and to 403,081 in 1983. At the same time the total population also increased from 501,415 in 1952 to 681,619 in 1962 to 826,199 in 1972 and 966,863 in 1983. Thus the proportion urban increased initially from 34.9% in 1952 to 46.5 in 1962 but steadily declined to 44.1% in 1972 and 41.7% in 1983.

The sex ratio of the urban population improved from 97.9 in 1962 to 98.0 in 1972 but fell to 97.9 in 1983. For the country as a whole the sex ratio has been declining steadily from 100.9 in 1962 to 100.2 in 1972 and 99.1 in 1983.

The age structure of the urban population for 1972 and 1983 given in Table 3.22 indicates that not much change has occurred during the 11 year period inspite of the apparent out migration during the interval. As a matter of fact assuming that the urban population has the same growth rate as the national population for the period, the expected male and female urban population

in 1983 comes out to 209,927 and 216,594 respectively, which when compared with the enumerated 199,441 male and 203,640 female population indicates a net out-migration of more than 10,000 males and around 13,000 females in the 11 years. Applying the intercensal (10 year) survival ratios obtained as in section 3.2.5 to the enumerated populations carried forward to 1973 and then to 1983 the net migration came out as - 3,800 males and 5,000 females aged 10 and above. Adding the child migration estimated as around 1000 of each sex, it can be seen that the net out-migration from the urban areas to other parts of the island comes out as 4,800 males and 6,000 females. There is a difference of 5,200 males and 6,000 females in the two estimates. Firstly, the national survival ratios could be underestimating urban survival ratios so much so that the expected populations could be higher than shown by the census survival ratios. Secondly, the population of the country is not closed as assumed in the method. As a matter of fact, there is a sizeable emigration, for example, during 1972 to 1983 a total of 22,000 males and 23,000 females are recorded to have emigrated. This would have depressed the survival ratios. How many originated from urban areas is not known. In a study carried out by MATIM around the early 70's it was estimated that the 5 municipalities lost 34,400 persons during a decade to other countries but gained 28,500 from other parts of the island. Of this gain most, that is, 23,400, went to the towns in Plaines Wilhems.

Thus in addition to internal net out-migration from the towns there is a sizeable net emigration as well which may be of the magnitude as shown by the previous calculations. It looks as if some of the losses to external areas were somewhat compensated by in-migration from outlying districts in the past but in recent years it seems that even the net balance of internal migration is unfavourable to the towns resulting in a double loss to urban areas.

Government's desire to increase density within those parts which are already urbanised and preserve agriculturally productive land seems not to have been realised. Between 1972 and 1983 agricultural land declined from 106.2 thousand hectares to 103.7 thousand hectares whereas at the same time built up area increased from 11.9 thousand

hectares to 14.4 thousand hectares and forest, scrub and grass lands also declined from 64.5 thousand hectares to 64.3 thousand hectares. According to the development plan 1984-86 it is estimated that another 3,200 to 4,000 hectares of highly productive agricultural land will be converted to urban uses. Thus there is urgent need to strictly implement the national physical development plan for the orderly development of human settlements, efficient distribution of socio economic activities and the careful exploitation and protection of the natural resources. With the limited land resources and with no other natural resources, it is essential that action programmes be mounted and monitored continuously.

Table 3.22 - Population distribution by age and sex, urban areas - 1972 and 1983

Age (years)	Male				Female			
	1972		1983		1972		1983	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 - 4	19,199	10.6	21,562	10.8	18,396	10.3	21,071	10.3
5 - 9	24,829	13.8	19,367	9.7	24,487	13.3	19,061	9.4
10 - 14	24,488	13.6	17,616	8.8	23,204	13.9	17,158	8.4
15 - 19	22,475	12.5	23,031	11.5	22,732	12.3	22,922	11.3
20 - 24	17,239	9.6	22,627	11.3	17,704	9.6	22,109	10.9
25 - 29	11,791	6.5	19,116	9.6	12,615	6.9	19,099	9.4
30 - 34	10,078	5.6	16,312	8.2	10,372	5.6	16,273	8.0
35 - 39	9,760	5.4	11,694	5.9	9,878	5.4	12,252	6.0
40 - 44	8,372	4.9	9,293	4.7	8,663	4.7	9,699	4.8
45 - 49	9,264	5.1	8,814	4.4	8,775	4.8	9,164	4.5
50 - 54	6,475	3.6	7,793	3.9	6,154	3.3	7,738	3.8
55 - 59	5,735	3.2	7,876	3.9	5,985	3.2	8,152	4.0
60 - 64	4,227	2.3	5,499	2.8	4,731	2.6	5,877	2.9
65 - 69	2,812	1.6	4,026	2.0	3,501	1.9	4,840	2.4
70 - 74	1,729	1.0	2,573	1.3	2,508	1.4	3,597	1.4
75+	1,348	0.7	2,243	1.1	3,268	1.8	4,628	2.3
Total	180,371		199,441		184,073		203,640	

3.2.7 Movement from residence to work place

Two of the main goals of the national physical strategy are the identification of industrial estates in both urban and rural settlements to provide an adequate geographic distribution of job opportunities in relation to place of residence and improvement of inter urban and intra urban traffic flows through the formulation of long term road schemes and short term traffic management projects.

In order to assess the impact of these policies and to study the pattern of movements, there was a question in the census on place of work. The locality and district of the actual place of work of the person where he worked most of the time was to be noted down. For persons who worked mainly at home, it was written down as 'at home'. For those who worked as, say, street vendors, the place where they spent most of their time in their work was noted. For those who travel a lot like taxi drivers, bus drivers, salesmen, etc. the place where they report for work was taken as the place of work.

Table 3.23 gives the place of work by place of residence of working nationals by sex and by district (with a further breakdown of Plaines Wilhems into the 4 towns and remaining rural localities). From this table, we obtain Table 3.24 which shows the net movements between place of residence and place of work.

From Table 3.23 it is found that there is an influx of 25,000 males and around 8,000 females into Port Louis for work from other parts of the island. With an out flow of about 4,000 males and 2,000 females the net gain to Port Louis is 20,000 males and 6,000 females. With a population (de facto) of about 134,000 this net influx constitutes about 20%. Thus on working days the city will have to cater to another 26,000 persons in terms of amenities, facilities, infrastructure etc. Most of the gain is from the other 4 towns but there is a sizeable influx from rural areas as well. Out of the total net movement of 26,000 around 37% are of rural origin. The 4 towns naturally lost people to Port Louis but they also lost substantial numbers to other rural areas.

Table 3.23 - Mauritianians in employment by place of usual residence and place of work, 1963 census

(All occupation groups)

Male

Usual Residence	P l a c e o f w o r k											Total rural			
	Port Louis	Beau Bassin/Rose Hill	Quatre Bornes	Vacoas/Phoenix	Curepipe	Total urban	Plaines Wilhems/rural	Parple-mousses	Rivière du Rampart	Flacq	Moka		Grand Port	Savanne	Black River
Port Louis	21,624	573	232	232	202	22,063	325	1,175	190	183	759	84	14	328	3,058
Beau Bassin/Rose Hill	5,918	6,429	789	685	535	14,356	468	337	95	259	881	194	73	801	3,105
Quatre Bornes	2,913	1,554	3,706	938	512	9,663	482	201	59	177	645	178	112	1,188	3,042
Vacoas/Phoenix	1,859	557	581	4,547	1,279	6,823	761	141	36	69	471	305	144	323	2,250
Curepipe	2,458	403	306	1,054	6,167	10,388	554	185	70	217	581	548	299	228	2,682
Total urban	34,772	9,556	5,614	7,456	8,695	66,093	2,590	2,039	450	905	3,337	1,309	642	2,868	14,140
Plaines Wilhems Rural	734	307	244	1,414	1,130	3,829	2,232	58	14	40	590	179	119	201	3,433
Pamplemousses	4,411	170	64	123	89	4,857	83	10,216	790	157	334	38	73	153	11,844
Rivière du Rampart	1,739	93	34	77	34	1,977	62	2,002	9,821	456	184	21	14	173	12,733
Flacq	997	179	52	107	199	1,534	392	314	321	14,339	1,632	150	63	45	17,456
Moka	1,639	474	141	227	179	2,660	370	103	30	624	7,911	60	21	77	9,196
Grand Port	496	139	115	218	795	1,763	407	25	7	179	147	14,069	903	46	15,833
Savanne	273	84	66	129	363	915	99	20	2	18	94	288	9,360	136	10,037
Black River	1,179	297	95	92	42	1,705	121	65	12	12	104	15	69	4,200	4,598
Total rural	11,468	1,743	811	2,387	2,031	19,240	3,766	12,803	10,997	16,025	10,996	14,820	10,692	5,031	85,130
T o t a l	46,240	11,299	6,425	9,843	11,526	85,333	6,356	14,842	11,447	16,930	14,333	16,129	11,334	7,899	99,270

Table 3.23 (cont'd) - Mauritian in employment by place of usual residence and place of work, 1963 census

(All occupation groups)

Female

Usual Residence	P l a c e o f w o r k											Total rural			
	Port Louis	Beau Bassin/Rose Hill	Quatre Bornes	Vacoas/Phoenix	Curepipe	Total urban	Plaines Wilhems rural	Pamplemousses	Rivière du Rempart	Fleacq	Moka		Grand Port	Savanne	Black River
Port Louis	7,306	195	54	20	61	7,626	174	607	56	42	277	9	5	138	1,500
Beau Bassin/Rose Hill	2,653	3,470	390	131	252	6,904	199	115	22	75	368	35	14	187	1,015
Quatre Bornes	1,172	616	2,123	292	472	4,675	203	51	13	49	222	37	9	281	365
Vacoas/Phoenix	594	160	251	1,581	1,023	3,614	210	24	2	16	89	78	26	55	500
Curepipe	650	130	143	261	4,347	6,039	193	23	9	26	166	146	66	29	663
Total urban	12,383	4,569	2,961	2,285	6,660	23,858	984	1,020	102	208	1,122	305	120	690	4,551
Plaines Wilhems Rural	156	60	83	469	654	1,622	912	6	5	3	200	43	11	35	1,215
Pamplemousses	965	50	7	11	16	1,049	24	3,167	270	34	44	2	2	7	3,550
Rivière du Rempart	185	14	5	1	6	211	2	418	3,044	60	8	-	2	-	3,534
Fleacq	146	32	18	7	14	217	10	65	45	4,370	213	47	1	-	4,751
Moka	577	99	37	26	41	780	60	15	8	157	3,329	6	2	7	3,592
Grand Port	113	19	58	23	194	407	23	2	1	9	33	5,083	160	2	5,321
Savanne	48	21	30	21	159	279	18	5	2	1	14	71	3,729	42	3,802
Black River	574	118	51	8	22	773	114	33	6	2	37	4	24	1,599	1,819
Total rural	2,764	413	289	566	1,306	5,338	1,171	3,711	3,381	636	3,878	5,256	3,339	1,692	27,664
T o t a l	15,147	4,982	3,250	2,851	7,966	34,196	2,155	4,731	3,483	4,644	5,000	5,561	4,059	2,382	32,215

Table 3.24 - Net movements between place of residence and place of work by sex and district of residence

Residence	Place of work	Male			Female		
		in	out	net	in	out	net
Port Louis	Other urban	13,148	1,239	11,909	5,077	320	4,757
Port Louis	Rural	11,468	3,058	8,410	2,764	1,508	1,256
Beau Bassin- Rose Hill	Other urban	3,127	7,927	-4,800	1,091	3,426	-2,335
Beau Bassin- Rose Hill	Rural	1,743	3,108	-1,365	413	1,015	- 602
Quatre Bornes	Other urban	1,908	5,957	-4,049	838	2,552	-1,714
Quatre Bornes	Rural	811	3,042	-2,231	289	865	- 576
Vacoas-Phoenix	Other urban	2,909	4,276	-1,367	704	2,033	-1,329
Vacoas-Phoenix	Rural	2,387	2,250	137	566	500	66
Curepipe	Other urban	2,528	4,221	-1,693	1,813	1,192	621
Curepipe	Rural	2,831	2,632	149	1,306	663	643
Plaines Wilhems rural	Urban	2,590	3,829	-1,239	984	1,622	- 638
Plaines Wilhems rural	Other rural	1,534	1,201	333	259	303	- 44
Pamplemousses	Urban	2,039	4,857	-2,818	1,020	1,049	- 29
Pamplemousses	Other rural	2,587	1,628	959	544	383	161
Rivière du Rempart	Urban	450	1,977	-1,527	102	211	- 109
Rivière du Rempart	Other rural	1,176	2,912	-1,736	337	490	- 153
Flacq	Urban	905	1,534	- 629	208	217	- 9
Flacq	Other rural	1,486	2,917	-1,431	266	381	- 115
Grand Port	Urban	1,309	1,763	- 454	305	407	- 102
Grand Port	Other rural	751	1,764	-1,013	173	238	- 65
Savanne	Urban	642	915	- 273	120	279	- 159
Savanne	Other rural	1,312	657	655	210	153	57
Black River	Urban	2,868	1,705	1,163	690	773	- 83
Black River	Other rural	831	398	433	93	220	- 127

Rivière du Rempart, Flacq and Grand Port lost heavily both to urban and rural areas whereas Pamplemousses and Savanne lost only to urban areas. Moka and Black River on the whole gained even though Black River lost females to urban and rural areas. A total of 69,762 males and 22,523 females moved from their residence to place of work. This works out to about 37% of all workers reporting on place of work.

Table 3.25 shows the occupational categories of movers and non movers (workers) by rural/urban place of residence. As expected the largest percentage of movers both among males and females and to a large extent in urban areas were those belonging to professional/technical/administrative/managerial/clerical occupations. Agriculture workers had the least mobility especially those resident in urban areas. Production and transport workers had the next highest mobility after the white collar occupations. Among urban females the mobility among white collar jobs was even higher than among males in urban areas. With a sizeable proportion of women reported among white collar occupations this is not to be expected as most of the women are otherwise engaged in home enterprises or are agriculture workers who do not have to move to do their jobs.

Table 3.25 - Working nationals by town/district of usual residence, place of work and occupational group/

Male.

Occupational group	Number living in towns	Number working in			Number living in rural districts	Number working in		
		Same town	Other towns	Rural areas		Same rural district	Other rural districts	Towns
0 - 3	20,419	7,713	9,047	3,659	13,328	5,929	1,829	5,570
4 - 5	17,507	11,446	4,422	1,639	13,757	8,939	1,261	3,507
6	5,340	1,723	497	3,120	37,708	31,653	5,098	957
7 - 9	36,967	21,591	9,654	5,722	39,577	25,797	4,574	9,206
All occupations	80,233	42,473	23,620	14,140	104,370	72,363	12,762	19,240

- 1/ Occupational groups :
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

Table 3.25 (cont'd) - Working nationals by town/district of usual residence, place of work and occupational group^{1/}

Female

Occupational group	Number living in towns	Number working in			Number living in rural districts	Number working in		
		Same town	Other towns	Rural areas		Same rural district	Other rural districts	Towns
0 - 3	12,045	4,536	5,530	1,279	4,912	2,501	595	1,816
4 - 5	9,834	8,067	1,356	411	5,172	3,880	214	1,078
6	1,213	354	75	784	14,317	13,139	1,032	146
7 - 9	10,317	6,378	2,562	1,377	8,601	5,713	590	2,298
All occupations	33,409	19,335	9,523	4,551	33,002	25,233	2,431	5,338

- ^{1/} Occupational groups :
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

Table 3.26 - Movers by occupational category, urban-rural residence and sex

Occupational category	Urban residence				Rural residence			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
A	12,706	38	7,509	44	7,399	22	2,411	14
B	6,061	19	1,767	12	4,768	15	1,292	9
C	3,617	8	859	6	6,055	14	1,178	8
D	15,376	20	3,939	21	13,700	18	2,888	15
Total	37,760		14,074		32,002		7,769	

Table 3.26 shows the movers by occupational category, urban - rural residence and sex. The occupational categories are defined as follows : A = Professional/Technical/Administrative/Managerial/Clerical; B = Sales and Service; C = Agriculture; D = Production/Transport. The percentages are calculated for each sex and occupation category and are related to total workers (movers plus non movers). For instance, occupation categories A, B, C and D have respectively 33,747, 31,264, 43,048 and 76,544. males and 16,957, 15,006, 15,530 and 18,918 female workers.

It is noted that 69,762 males and 22,523 females out of 184,603 male and 66,411 female workers moved from their residence to work place giving a rate of 37.8 for males and 33.9 for females with an overall rate of 36.8%. A total of 92,285 persons are reported as having to move from their residence to workplace out of a total population of 961,824. With the addition of the return to residence from workplace this implies that around 180-190 thousand persons have to move daily to their workplace.

Another way of looking at the immensity of the traffic flows consequent on residences being different from location of jobs is given in Table 3.27.

Table 3.27 - Movers ^{1/} by urban-rural residence, urban-rural place of work, occupational category and sex

Occupational category	Urban residence				Rural residence			
	Urban place of work		Rural place of work		Urban place of work		Rural place of work	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
A	44.3	45.9	17.9	16.4	41.8	37.0	13.7	12.1
B	25.3	13.8	9.4	4.2	25.5	20.8	9.2	4.1
C	9.3	6.2	58.4	64.6	2.5	1.0	13.5	7.2
D	26.1	24.8	15.5	13.3	23.3	26.7	11.6	6.9

1/ The figures are in percentages to total workers of that residence status and sex

It is seen that the largest proportion of movers are those belonging to professional **categories** both in urban and rural areas moving into urban localities. As expected urban females have a slight edge over urban males in their propensity for movement into other urban areas among professional groups. Agriculture being predominantly rural based, naturally the movements from urban areas to rural areas among agricultural workers are considerable but among **rural** dwellers such movements are negligible. Generally transport and production related workers are moving more than sales and service workers perhaps because most of the latter categories may be having their workplaces near their homes especially shopkeepers and those running repair and maintenance establishments.

On the whole it seems that government's desire to bring jobs to the people has not yet fructified because still most of the administrative, commercial, business and trade are still in Port Louis and the other four municipalities. Also because of the tax and rate incentives people have moved out from Port Louis and other towns into adjoining rural districts. There is still further need to disperse the industries, administrative, commercial and business enterprises side by side with encouraging people to settle in the already urbanised parts by increasing overall density as envisaged in the national physical development plan. This would in turn ensure the other aim of the physical development plan of preserving agriculturally productive land.

The laudable aim of promotion of better living through the adoption of a national housing policy which would include the planned development of housing estates as well as the replacement of slums on land in private ownership is worth implementing not only to ease the housing situation but also to alleviate the huge traffic for employment purposes.

Yet another facet of the problem of location of administrative, commercial, business and trade headquarters and the port in Port Louis is the need for people to travel to Port Louis in order to get some of their work done even though they may not be staying or working there. The census question has not netted such travellers whose numbers could be quite substantial. Decentralisation of governmental and other activities could reduce such movements and save not only on petrol and wear and tear on vehicles but also on time and energy. However decentralisation may have its own problems and needs to be viewed in the context of the relatively small size of the country.

Chapter IV

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Census data

4.1.1 Migration questions

At present the census is perhaps the only source of data on internal migration. The two questions that were included at the 1972 census related to the place of birth for all persons and the length of residence for non-Mauritians.

These questions were dropped in 1985 and replaced by three questions on usual address at the time of the census, usual address one year prior to the census date and usual address five years prior to the census date. The main reason for asking these questions was to obtain information on internal migration that would enable adjustments to be made to the population estimates by subregions such as geographical district and municipalities. Such estimates have been based on census benchmark figures which are updated by taking into account live births, deaths and international migration. No adjustments were made for internal migration because no data were available. Hence it was thought necessary to include questions at the census which would make the necessary data available. The three questions mentioned above were chosen because they would give a better picture of the patterns of current internal migration than the 1972 questions which were oriented towards measurement of life time migration and the origin of the immigrant stock in the country. It is proposed to use the results of the present analysis to adjust for internal migration the regional estimates of population that are prepared regularly.

The analysis has shown that the one year migration figures are relatively small and may be more erratic than the five year data. Furthermore, the five year migration rates may be more relevant in adjusting population estimates over a ten year period between two censuses. Hence consideration may be given to the possibility of dropping the question on usual residence one year ago at the next census.

4.1.2 Confounding of localities

During the course of the analysis it has been found that in a very few cases some confusion has occurred as regards the naming of localities; two localities with distinct names have been considered as one locality. For example the village of

Petit Paquet in the north of the island has been confounded with the village of St. François, although these two localities are quite distinct, with the result that the latter seems to have increased in population size whilst the former seems to have disappeared. One possible reason for this is that at the pre-census listing stage the Chief Enumerator may have started with one locality and carried over his listing of households to the next locality without changing the name of the locality on his listing schedule.

This may have happened either because the Chief Enumerator was not very familiar with the localities or because he simply forgot to change the name of the locality particularly since "ditto" marks are used extensively to avoid unnecessary repetition of locality names, etc. Another possibility is that the errors were introduced at the data punching stage. The locality code is made up of 5 digits where the first refers to the district, the next two to the Municipal Ward or Village Council Area and the last two identify the locality. It is therefore not impossible for a puncher dealing with a given batch of schedules containing for example one VCA but two localities to erroneously punch the whole batch to one and the same locality. Hence extra care needs to be taken at the next census to avoid similar mishaps. Fieldstaff could be trained to be thoroughly familiar with their areas and the names of streets and localities within those areas. They could perhaps also be asked to use abbreviations rather than ditto marks to reduce the possibility of confounding one locality with another on the listing schedules. Data punchers could be instructed to use prepunching only after ensuring that this does not lead to errors of the type under discussion.

4.2 Analysis of data

4.2.1 Analysis of migration between regions

In order to get an insight into the migratory pattern of movement of the population and be able to measure to some extent the migration within districts, it has been found necessary to divide the territory into regions which are smaller than the geographical districts. The geographical districts themselves are too big for such analysis whilst the Village Council Areas are too many for cross-tabulation purposes.

The island is made up of 9 geographical districts and each one of them contains at least one well-developed or developing settlement area. As already mentioned, there are 98 village council areas (VCA), 5 municipal council areas (MCA)

and other localities not falling within the boundaries of the above-mentioned administrative areas. Port Louis, being in itself both a district and the capital city has been divided into a northern and southern region. The Plain~~es~~ Wilhems district has been subdivided into 8 regions namely the 4 townships of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill, Quatre Bornes, Vacoas-Phoenix and Curepipe and 4 regions on the outskirts of these towns. As regards the other 7 geographical districts, since not all of the VCA's have an equal power of attracting people for settlement, they have been each divided into two regions containing at least one of the major poles of attraction as follows:

<u>District</u>	<u>Village Council Area</u>
Pamplemousses	Triplet, Terre Rouge
Rivière du Rempart	Goodlands, Rivière du du Rempart
Flacq	Central Flacq, Bel Air
Grand Port	Rose Belle, Mahebourg
Savanne	Chemin Grenier, Souillac
Black River	Bambous, Petite Rivière, Tamarin
Moka	Moka, St. Pierre, Quartier Militaire

However, the above zoning exercise was done only at the analysis stage and there is need to review the matter well in advance of the next census in order not only to improve on the work done but also to facilitate cross-tabulations by the new regions.

4.2.2 Analysis by characteristics of migrants

The present analysis has been restrictive in that only the sex and age characteristics of migrants have been looked at. The tabulation plan for the next census should allow for cross-tabulation by characteristics such as marital status, fertility, education, economic activity and occupation as well, although the tabulations need not be given high priority. As regards the factors which cause people to migrate, it is difficult to investigate them at a census. However, the census may be used as a frame from which a sample of movers could be surveyed in order to collect data on the cause or reason for movement.

4.3 Cartographic preparations

4.3.1 Cartographic equipment

The collection, analysis and presentation of migration data cannot be done efficiently and effectively without relevant maps, both for the fieldwork and for the final report. As regards cartography for census fieldwork, the Central Statistical Office is adequately equipped for the task but the updating, drafting and reproduction of maps, production of choropleth maps, dot maps are very laborious and time-consuming exercises. There is therefore a need for the introduction of automated cartography. The Central Statistical Office is already equipped with an IBM microcomputer. but it is not recommended to make use of the computer printer for drawing maps because of the inherent incapability of such an output derive to draw smooth curved lines. Instead, the acquisition of a plotter whether a drum or flat-bed type would be a good investment together with a digitizer necessary to convert map information into readable language for the computer. The automatic production of graphs and charts which are valuable means in making data more intelligible would permit the rapid production of various types of maps to enhance the value of analytical reports. It is suggested that steps be taken to obtain information on the different software and hardware which are available for the cheap production of graphs and charts in a variety of pictorial designs. The appropriate equipment and materials could then be acquired for the next census exercise.

4.3.2 Cartographic activities

It is suggested that an active intercensal mapping programme should be established involving not only the revision and correction of maps in the light of census data but also the indexing and storage of pre-enumeration maps, the updating of census base maps, and the preparation of maps for publication. The correction and updating of maps will involve fieldwork to correct errors and to take account of the continuous changes that are taking place in the physical aspects of localities as new roads are opened and new residential areas set up. There may also be a need to investigate and identify the boundaries of individual localities where clustering of localities is present so that the names of the localities and their boundaries can be included on the enumeration maps. This would reduce the possibility of confounding one locality with another at the listing stage as has been noted above.

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