



REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

1990
HOUSING AND POPULATION CENSUS
OF
MAURITIUS

ANALYSIS REPORT

*VOLUME IV — POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
AND MIGRATION*

October 1994

[Price : Rs 150]

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

1990
HOUSING AND POPULATION CENSUS
OF
MAURITIUS

ANALYSIS REPORT

*VOLUME IV — POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
AND MIGRATION*

CONTENTS

Page

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

1.1	The Focus	1
1.2	Historical background and early population settlement pattern	2
1.2.1	<i>Island of Mauritius</i>	2
1.2.2	<i>Island of Rodrigues</i>	3

CHAPTER II : POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

2.1	Introduction	4
2.1.1	<i>Distribution of population by district</i>	4
2.1.2	<i>Population growth</i>	5
2.2	Population distribution and agglomeration	7

CHAPTER III : INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

3.1	Introduction	19
3.2	International passenger traffic	19
3.3	Permanent International Migration	21
3.3.1	<i>Emigration</i>	22
3.3.2	<i>Immigration</i>	26
3.4	Estimation of Net International Migration	29

CHAPTER IV : INTERNAL MIGRATION AND URBANISATION

4.1	Introduction	30
4.2	Short duration movement - Usual residence versus place of enumeration	31
4.3	Migration during 1985-1990	34
4.4	Intercensal Net Migration	51
4.5	Movement from residence to work place	61
4.6	Urbanisation - Urban/rural differentials	69
4.6.1	<i>Population density</i>	69
4.6.2	<i>Age-Sex differentials</i>	69
4.6.3	<i>Literacy</i>	70
4.6.4	<i>Economic Activity</i>	71
4.6.5	<i>Household characteristics</i>	71

CONTENTS (CONT'D)

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION

5.1	Main findings	72
5.1.1	<i>Population distribution, agglomeration and urbanisation</i>	72
5.1.2	<i>International migration</i>	72
5.1.3	<i>Internal migration</i>	72
5.1.4	<i>Movement between place of usual residence and work place</i>	73
5.2	Suggestions and recommendations	73
5.2.1	<i>Census data</i>	73
5.2.2	<i>Analysis</i>	73
5.2.3	<i>Cartographic equipment</i>	74

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
2.1 Percentage distribution of population by district , 1962 -1990 - Republic of Mauritius	5
2.2 Population growth in intercensal period - Republic of Mauritius	5
2.3 Population of urban\rural areas and their relative growth over 1983-1990 - Republic of Mauritius	6
2.4 Rate of growth of Population by District, 1962-72, 1972-83, 1983-90 - Republic of Mauritius	7
2.5 Population by size-class of Municipal/ Village Council Area - 1983 & 1990	8
2.6 Concentration of population by region, 1983	9
2.7 Concentration of population by region, 1990	12
3.1 Passenger traffic by sex , 1968-1991	20
3.2 Percentage distribution of arrivals by age and sex - 1991	21
3.3 Number of emigrants by sex 1968-1991	22
3.4 Emigrants by age-group and sex - 1981-1990	24
3.5 Number of emigrants by occupation, 1980 - 1991	25
3.6 Official long-term emigrants by district of last residence and sex - 1981-1990	26
3.7 Long term immigration by sex 1968 - 1991	28
3.8 Immigrants by age-group and sex - 1981-1990	28
3.9 Estimation of Net International Migration during 1983-1990	29
4.1 Population by place of usual residence and place of enumeration, 1990 census	31
4.2 Short duration movement between place of usual residence and place of enumeration - 1990 Census	33
4.3 Resident population aged 5 years and over by district of usual residence, district of residence 5 years ago	35
4.4 Inter district 5 year migration between 1985 and 1990 by sex (population aged 5 years and over)	36
4.5 Resident population aged 5 years and over by place of usual residence and place of residence 5 years before	39

LIST OF TABLES (CONT'D)

4.6	Rural urban migration streams by sex between 1985 and 1990 (Population aged 5 years and above)	41
4.7	Sex Ratios and age composition of net migrants between 1985 and 1990 and of total population aged 5 years and above	47
4.8	Age distribution of net migrants between 1985 and 1990 by district and sex	48
4.9	Resident population aged 5 years and over by planning zone of usual residence and planning zone of usual residence 5 years ago	49
4.10	Mauritian Population by age and sex, 1983 and 1990 and Census Survival Ratio	53
4.11	Population by age-group, sex and geographical district, 1983	54
4.12	Present Mauritian population by age-group, sex and geographical district - 1990	56
4.13	Estimated inter censal migration by district and age-group, 1983-1990	58
4.14	Currently employed population, 12 years of age and over, by sex, place of usual residence and place of work	62
4.15	Employed population 12 years of age and over by place of usual residence and place of work - 1990 Census	63
4.16	Net movements between place of residence and place of work by sex , 1990	65
4.17	Working populations by urban/rural district of usual residence, district of work and occupational group - Island of Mauritius	67
4.18	Working population by urban/rural district of usual residence, district of work and industrial group - Island of Mauritius	68
4.19	Population densities of urban/rural regions, 1972, 1983, 1990 - Island of Mauritius	69
4.20	Urban and Rural residents by broad age groups and sex	70
4.21	Illiteracy rates, 1990 census, for urban and rural population aged 12 years and above - Republic of Mauritius	70
4.22	Economic activity status, 1990 census, for urban an rural population	71
4.23	Household characteristics of urban and rural population, 1990 census - Republic of Mauritius	71

MAPS

2.1	Island of Mauritius - Population distribution, 1990	15
2.2	Island of Mauritius - Population distribution, Municipal Council Areas, 1990	16
2.3	Island of Mauritius - Population density per sq. Km by Municipal Council Areas, Village Council Areas and other regions	17
4.1	Net migration streams between districts, 1985-1990	37
4.2	Net migration streams between districts, 1978-1985	38
4.3(a)	Net migration streams between the town of Port-Louis and other regions, 1985-1990 - Republic of Mauritius	42
4.3(b)	Net migration streams between the town of Beau Bassin/Rose Hill and other regions, 1985-1990 - Republic of Mauritius	43
4.3(c)	Net migration streams between the town of Quatre Bornes and other regions, 1985-1990 - Republic of Mauritius	44
4.3(d)	Net migration streams between the town of Vacoas/ Phoenix and other regions, 1985-1990 - Republic of Mauritius	45
4.3(e)	Net migration streams between the town of Curepipe and other regions, 1985-1990 - Republic of Mauritius	46
4.4	Net migration streams between Planning Zones, 1985-1990 - Republic of Mauritius	50

FIGURES

2.1	Concentration of population by Municipal Council Areas, Village Council Areas and other regions, 1990 - Lorenz Curve	18
3.1	Emigration by sex, 1968-1991	23
3.2	Immigration by sex, 1975-1991	27

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The focus

The spatial distribution and mobility of the population of a country occupy important positions in demographic estimation and analysis. They are also valuable inputs for a wide range of social and economic policy decisions.

Two of the important assets of a country are its people (human resource) and the land. Especially in Mauritius with its limited land resources and a growing population ever aspiring to improve their standard of living, the way the land and human resources are utilized, plays an important role in directing the country toward progress.

The island of Mauritius has a total land area of 186,475 hectares of which 48% (90,000 hectares) is under agriculture. Forest reserves, rain water catchment areas, reservoirs and ponds etc. occupy about 37%, (68,010 hectares), built up areas took up another 13% (25,000 hectares) and the rest 2% (3,465 hectares) is being used by roads (including farm roads and footpaths in sugar cane and tea plantation.)

In 1983, the effective area under cultivation of the three main crops (sugarcane, tea and tobacco) was 88,860 hectares. By 1990, this area had been reduced to 85,890 hectares. Despite the fact that the country is heading towards the second phase of industrialisation, the fact remains that it is still dependent on agriculture for its food requirements as well as an important source of income. Hence there is need to ensure that good agricultural land is not used for other purposes.

Policies and development plans at national level have as far as possible tried to optimise the use of the limited land. This is reflected in the National Housing Programme, which is a series of policies set up by the government in 1991 to provide possible solutions for the housing problem which is one of the critical issues that government is facing nowadays. The National Housing Programme is being implemented by The National Housing Development Corporation and has, as target, the construction of around 3000 housing units each year to meet the demand for houses. Yet the locations for these housing units remain a major problem. Although the programme advocates use of state lands for this purpose, the sacrifice of some good agricultural land cannot be avoided because of the excessive cost of, providing the necessary amenities and infrastructure to the occupants.

The optimisation of land resources requires among others, information on how the population is distributed throughout the country as well as the movement of people between regions. Such information is valuable inputs to planners and policy makers when trying to satisfy the pressing needs of people to acquire improved system of sewerage, water works, telecommunication networks,

dumping facilities and so on. This report is an attempt at analysing 1990 census data on (i) population distribution, (ii) international migration, (iii) internal migration, urbanisation and movement from residence to work place. Before going into 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 Historical background and early population settlement pattern

1.2.1 - Island of Mauritius

The island of Mauritius was uninhabited until, in the seventeenth century, the Dutch attempted to colonize the island. They brought slaves from The Malagasy Republic (then Island of Madagascar) and from mainland Africa. However those slaves rebelled against them and settled in the interior of the island, hence inhibiting the Dutch to occupy the high grounds. So during the first part of the 18th century the Dutch settlers occupied three main districts; Port-Louis, Flacq and Black River.

The French took possession of the island in 1715, five years after the Dutch left the island. Soon after their occupation they brought Indian slaves from Bourbon Island (Reunion Island). After seven years they created two small settlements - one in the North West (Port-Louis) and the other in the South East (Mahebourg). Port Louis being sheltered by the Moka Mountain Range, became more convenient for a harbour and hence was favoured and further developed by the settlers.

Free Indian labourers had already been introduced by the French Governor, Mahe de Labourdonnais, as mentioned in his report for the years 1735-40. Under his governorship, a severe repression on the rebel slaves was made possible and consequently French people came to settle on the Central Plateau. He brought Negro slaves from Mozambique and Madagascar in great numbers and by 1767, the number reached 15,000 as compared to 1,000 Indian slaves and 2,300 European immigrants.

The British captured the Island in 1810 and it was only after the abolition of slavery in 1833 that the slaves, proud of their newly acquired freedom, left the camps on sugar cane plantations where they were in bondage, and settled on small plantations, cultivating vegetables. This paved the way for the emergence of small villages. The result was that labour became scarce on the sugar plantations leading to a massive import of free Indian labourers whose condition of work were not much better than those of the former slaves and many of them left the camps and joined the emancipated free slaves in the growing villages. Data collected from the 1861 Population Census shows that the Indo Mauritian population increased from 77,996 in 1851 to reach 192,634 in 1861 (a total increase of 114,638 during the 10-year period).

The Island remained a British Colony until it got its independence in 1968. In 1990, the resident population reached 1,022,456. Port Louis and most of the regions on the Central Plateau developed into 5 Municipal Council Areas representing the urban regions in which 40.5% of the population is

concentrated, whereas 85% of the rural population is concentrated in 100 Village Council Areas.

1.2.2 - Island of Rodrigues

The existence of the Island of Rodrigues was most probably known to Arab and Indonesian sailors since the 13th and 14th centuries. But it was only in 1691 that a group of French Protestant refugees, who had fled religious persecution in Holland, landed there with permanent settlement as their aim. However they left the island 2 years later because of several cyclones.

Rodrigues remained unoccupied until the Superior Council of the Island of Bourbon (now Reunion Island) took possession. Although several French officers were sent there, there were no permanent inhabitants until 1760 when a small settlement, including a number of slaves, started. The British took possession of the island in 1809 and used it as a base to conquer the Island of Mauritius in 1810. In 1814, when the island became officially a British Colony, there were 104 people living there, of which 82 were slaves. At the last census in 1990, its population stood at 34,204 of which 97% were Roman Catholics.

CHAPTER II

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

2.1 Introduction

The population distribution is a very important aspect of the population since it describes the man-land relationship of a country. The uncontrolled use of these two resources (man, land) will undoubtedly lead to untold harm and misery to the people.

For a country like Mauritius where land is scarce, policies have to be set up to attract or repel population in regions so that the optimal use of land can be reached. The country is still dependent on Agriculture and, by 1990, 44% of the land was under sugar cane plantation. Despite the fact that buildings need to be erected to alleviate the crucial housing problem nowadays (15% of all households are tenants or subtenants, whilst the number of housing units which were occupied by more than one household is 16,652 - accommodating 37,857 households out of a total of 229,367) the sacrifice of agricultural land should be minimized.

The tendency of people to cluster around facilities and amenities is a natural phenomenon. That is why, up to the early sixties of this century, a substantial movement of people was seen to occur from the rural to urban regions. At that time the urban regions were much more developed relative to the rural regions. However appropriate infrastructure has continually been set up in the rural regions to provide facilities such as water, electricity, transport, markets and schools, so that, now, these facilities exist in most of the villages. Consequently, it is noticed, that there has been a gradual reversal in the movement of people since 1962. This preference for people to move to rural regions may also have occurred because they are safer areas as far as health is concerned. This chapter will be dealing with an analysis based on the pattern of population dispersion and agglomeration and study their changes over space and time so that future prospects could be discussed and actions taken to modify the situation whenever found necessary.

2.1.1 - Distribution of Population by district

Before going into population distribution, it is necessary to have a look at the growth of population in the geographical areas, the relative shares of the country's population in these areas and the changes over time.

Table 2.1 gives the % distribution of the population enumerated in each district during the past four censuses.

Table 2.1: Percentage distribution of population by district , 1962 -1990
- Republic of Mauritius

Geographical district	Year			
	1962	1972	1983	1990
Port-louis	17.14	15.75	13.37	12.59
Pamplemousses	7.99	8.10	9.05	9.62
Riviere/Rempart	7.62	7.87	8.10	8.21
Flacq	10.44	10.46	10.76	10.67
Grand Port	9.86	9.49	9.32	9.15
Savanne	6.63	6.23	5.88	5.76
Plaines Wilhems	29.74	30.40	30.40	30.45
Moka	5.32	5.71	6.12	6.17
Black River	2.65	3.08	3.69	4.14
Rodrigues	2.62	2.91	3.31	3.24
Total population (Rep. of Mauritius)	699,954	850,968	999,945	1,056,660

Port-Louis, Grand-Port and Savanne show consistent decrease in their share of the population, whereas Flacq and Rodrigues, after continuous increases from 1962 to 1983, show a slight decrease in 1990. The other districts show consistent increases.

2.1.2 - Population growth

Table 2.2: Population growth in intercensal period - Republic of Mauritius

Country	Average annual rate of increase (%)				
	1901-1944	1944-1962	1962-1972	1972-1983	1983-1990
Island of Mauritius	0.28	2.74	1.94	1.44	0.80
Island of Rodrigues	3.13	2.44	3.05	2.67	0.48
Republic of Mauritius	0.33	2.73	1.97	1.48	0.79

During the first half of the century, as shown in table 2.2, the growth rate of the Island of Mauritius was low (0.28%), mainly due to high fertility, but almost equally high mortality and negligible migration. After that period, successful control of infectious diseases caused mortality rate to fall abruptly; fertility being still high and migration negligible, the growth rate rose rapidly to reach 2.74% during 1944-1962. The adoption of family planning, whose aim was to reduce the birth rate, started showing success by the end of the sixties. This resulted in a fall of the population growth which came Unlike the Island of Mauritius, the Island of Rodrigues had a high population growth rate during

1901-1944. After slight decrease during 1944-1962 the rate escalated again to reach 3.05% during 1962-1972. As in the Island of Mauritius, the effect of the implementation of family planning during the early sixties reduces the rate to 2.67% during 1972-1983 and, after that period there had been an abrupt fall in the rate which came down to 0.48%.

The growth of urban/rural population is tabulated in table 2.3. The population of each of the municipalities and of the total rural area had a decrease in their relative growths compared to the period 1972-1983. However it is to be noted that, although Quatre-Bornes and Vacoas are growing faster than the total population, the total urban population is growing slower. This resulted in a fall in the share of the urban population from 40.3% in 1983 to 39.2% in 1990.

Table 2.3: Population of urban\rural areas and their relative growth over 1983-1990
- Republic of Mauritius

Region	Population		Proportion		Intercensal average annual increase 1983-1990 (%)
	1983	1990	1983	1990	
<i>Urban Areas</i>	403,251	414,242	40.3	39.2	0.38
Port-louis	133,702	132,460	33.2	32.0	-0.13
B.Bassin-R.Hill	90,577	91,518	22.5	22.1	0.15
Quatre-Bornes	63,682	68,398	15.8	16.5	1.02
Vacoas\Phoenix	53,090	56,452	13.2	13.6	0.88
Curepipe	62,200	65,414	15.4	15.8	0.72
<i>Rural Areas</i>	596,694	642,418	59.7	60.8	1.06
Island of Mauritius	563,612	608,214	56.4	57.6	1.09
Island of Rodrigues	33,082	34,204	3.3	3.2	0.48
Republic of Mauritius	999,945	1,056,660			0.80

The growth rate of the ten geographical districts, given in table 2.4, shows that each district had a decrease in their growth rate in the period 1983-1990 compared to the period 1972-1983. Port-louis still shows a negative growth rate both between 1972-1983 and 1983-1990 while high growth rates are found in Black River and Pamplemousses for both periods.

Table 2.4: Rate of growth of Population by District, 1962-72, 1972-83, 1983-90
- Republic of Mauritius

Geographical district district	Period		
	1962-72	1972-83	1983-90
Port-louis	1.11	-0.02	-0.07
Pamplemousses	2.09	2.50	1.68
Riviere/Rempart	2.34	1.74	0.99
Flacq	2.00	1.74	0.66
Grand Port	1.58	1.31	0.53
Savanne	1.35	0.94	0.49
Plaines Wilhems	2.20	1.48	0.81
Moka	2.69	2.12	0.90
Black River	3.49	3.16	2.48
Rodrigues	3.05	2.67	0.48
Rep. of Mauritius	1.97	1.48	0.79

From the last two tables, it is clearly seen that there is much variation among the growth rates of the different regions.

2.2 Population distribution and agglomeration

From data obtained from the 1990 Census it is observed that 39.2% of the population is concentrated in the urban regions which represents around 5% of total area of the Republic of Mauritius, 49.1% is concentrated in the 100 Village Council Areas (VCAs) (31% of total area), 8.5% are found in regions outside Municipal Council Areas (MCAs) and VCAs (59% of total area) and 3.2% found in the Island of Rodrigues (5% of total area). The disparity in population distribution is clearly depicted by the above. It will be interesting also to look at population dispersion and agglomeration at lower spatial units and see where they are located, how they have changed and the possible reasons for such changes.

Table 2.5 shows the distribution of MCAs, VCAs and other regions by size class and corresponding populations in 1990 and 1983. It is obvious from the data, that during the period 1983-1990, there had been a general upgrading of the VCAs in respect of population, so much that 2 of the VCAs (Terre Rouge and Bon Accueil) now has each a population of more than 20,000. 33 out of the 98 VCAs in 1983 had each a population of more than 5,000 and absorbed 65% of the total VCA

Table 2.5: Population by size-class of Municipal/ Village Council Area - 1983 & 1990

Administrative division and size class	No. of M/VCA's		Population	
	1983	1990	1983	1990
Island of Mauritius	103	105	966,863	1,022,456
Municipal Council Areas	5	5	403,251	414,242
100,000 or more inhabitants	1	1	133,702	132,460
50,000 - 99,999 inhabitants	4	4	269,549	281,782
Village Council Areas	98	100	475,776	519,030
20,000 or more inhabitants	-	2	-	44,542
10,000 - 19,999 inhabitants	9	9	138,450	125,064
5,000 - 9,999 inhabitants	24	25	170,002	182,034
3,000 - 4,999 inhabitants	23	24	89,514	93,765
2,000 - 2,999 inhabitants	16	16	39,991	39,070
1,000 - 1,999 inhabitants	23	21	36,325	33,225
500 - 999 inhabitants	2	2	1,038	1,048
200 - 499 inhabitants	1	1	456	282
Population outside M/VCAs			87,836	89,184
Island of Rodrigues	1	1	33,082	34,204

population. In 1990, 36 out of the 100 VCAs were having a population of 5,000 or more and constituted 68% of the total VCA population. This gives evidence that there has been a tendency for people to be more concentrated in a few regions. It is worth pointing out that, at the same time, 3 of the VCAs were having a population of 1,000 or less.

The number of MCAs by size-class has remained the same in 1990 as it was in 1983. However it is important to point out that each of these regions has a population of 50,000 or more and that Port-Louis is the only MCA which has a population of more than 100,000 and constitutes, by itself, 32% of the urban population.

Table 2.6 and Table 2.7 give the concentration of population by regions for 1983 and 1990 respectively. Their most striking feature is that Mahebourg, although a rural region, is the most densely populated region in the Island with a population density of 10,382 per square kilometre in 1990. The next is Beau-Bassin/Rose-Hill (an urban region) with a population density of 6,575 per square kilometre. Port Louis which is leading in terms of population size ranks last among urban regions with a population density of only 3,292 per square kilometre. This is partly accounted for by the vast areas unsuitable for habitation running to the ridge of the mountain range forming its inland

boundaries and partly by the fact that the residential area in the centre is continuously being converted into commercial, business, banking and other non residential uses.

It is also observed from Table 2.7 that, in 1990, 40 out of the VCAs had a population density of more than 1,000 people per square kilometre, whereas in 1983 there were only 37 such VCAs.

Table 2.6 : Concentration of population by region, 1983

Region (Municipal and village council area)	Population density per sq. Km	% of population	Cumulative % of population	% of area	Cumulative % of area
Mahebourg V.C.A	10817.9	1.57	1.6	0.08	0.1
Beau Bassin/Rose Hill M.C.A	6397.3	9.23	10.8	0.75	0.8
Piton V.C.A	5211.2	0.45	11.3	0.04	0.9
Curepipe M.C.A	4389.5	6.48	17.7	0.76	1.6
Quatre Bornes M.C.A	4023.1	6.56	24.3	0.84	2.5
Vacoas Phoenix M.C.A	3663.9	5.51	29.8	0.78	3.3
Souillac V.C.A	3535.9	0.34	30.1	0.05	3.3
Port Louis M.C.A	3317.1	13.84	44.0	2.16	5.5
Chemin Grenier/Chamouny V.C.A	3174.4	1.43	45.4	0.23	5.7
Rose Belle V.C.A	2873.2	1.02	46.4	0.18	5.9
Riviere des Anguilles V.C.A	2871.9	0.81	47.2	0.15	6.0
Cottage V.C.A	2755.4	0.25	47.5	0.05	6.1
Saint Pierre V.C.A	2333.0	1.26	48.8	0.28	6.4
Goodlands V.C.A	2270.5	1.58	50.3	0.36	6.7
Camp Diable V.C.A	2261.2	0.30	50.6	0.07	6.8
Central Flacq V.C.A	2117.8	1.36	52.0	0.33	7.1
Surinam V.C.A	2115.0	0.72	52.7	0.18	7.3
Henrietta V.C.A	2072.2	0.33	53.0	0.08	7.4
L'Escalaier V.C.A	2038.9	0.68	53.7	0.17	7.5
Esperance Trebuchet V.C.A	1930.3	0.20	53.9	0.05	7.6
Plaines des Papayes V.C.A	1895.3	0.52	54.4	0.14	7.7
Triplet V.C.A	1838.7	1.79	56.2	0.50	8.2
The Vale V.C.A	1789.5	0.30	56.5	0.09	8.3
Morcellement St. Andre V.C.A	1637.0	0.48	57.0	0.15	8.5
Plaine Magnien V.C.A	1548.7	0.72	57.7	0.24	8.7
Bambous V.C.A	1508.9	0.71	58.4	0.24	9.0
Poudre d'Or Hamlet V.C.A	1506.9	0.18	58.6	0.06	9.0
Bon Accueil V.C.A	1444.5	2.01	60.6	0.72	9.7
Montagne Blanche V.C.A	1382.5	0.66	61.3	0.25	10.0
Bananes V.C.A	1376.6	0.05	61.3	0.02	10.0
Union Park V.C.A	1339.1	0.31	61.7	0.12	10.1
Melrose V.C.A	1318.5	0.17	61.8	0.07	10.2

Table 2.6 : Concentration of population by region, 1983 (cont'd)

Region (Municipal and village council area)	Population density per sq. Km	% of population	Cumulative % of population	% of area	Cumulative % of area
New Grove V.C.A	1266.9	0.73	62.6	0.30	10.5
Bel Air Riviere Seche V.C.A	1224.0	1.39	63.9	0.59	11.1
Moka V.C.A	1197.0	0.71	64.7	0.30	11.4
Grand River South East V.C.A	1144.6	0.22	64.9	0.10	11.5
Pailles V.C.A	1139.3	0.63	65.5	0.28	11.8
Ecroignard V.C.A	1103.6	0.43	65.9	0.20	12.0
Calebasses V.C.A	1077.0	0.29	66.2	0.14	12.1
Terre Rouge V.C.A	1038.8	2.00	68.2	1.00	13.1
Camp de Masque Pave V.C.A	1038.7	0.38	68.6	0.19	13.3
Pamplemousses V.C.A	1005.3	0.64	69.2	0.33	13.6
Petite Riviere V.C.A	981.1	0.77	70.0	0.40	14.0
Riviere du Rempart V.C.A	978.5	0.96	71.0	0.51	14.5
Bois Cheri V.C.A	968.5	0.32	71.3	0.17	14.7
Quartier Militaire V.C.A	944.7	0.70	72.0	0.38	15.1
Grand Gaube V.C.A	932.4	0.79	72.8	0.44	15.5
Grand Bois V.C.A	931.8	0.62	73.4	0.34	15.9
Fond du Sac V.C.A	927.0	0.44	73.8	0.25	16.1
Mare La Chaux V.C.A	920.0	0.17	74.0	0.10	16.2
Camp de Masque V.C.A	840.2	0.26	74.3	0.16	16.4
Belle Vue Maurel V.C.A	829.0	0.79	75.1	0.49	16.9
Dagotiere V.C.A	789.7	0.50	75.6	0.33	17.2
Camp Thorel V.C.A	768.7	0.20	75.8	0.13	17.3
Med. Camp de Masque V.C.A	750.1	0.55	76.3	0.38	17.7
Nouvelle France V.C.A	739.0	0.54	76.9	0.38	18.1
Old Grand Port V.C.A	704.1	0.24	77.1	0.18	18.3
Esperance V.C.A	671.2	0.16	77.3	0.12	18.4
Camp Ithier V.C.A	659.2	0.34	77.6	0.27	18.7
Roches Noires V.C.A	646.7	0.78	78.4	0.62	19.3
Trou d'Eau Douce V.C.A	622.4	0.40	78.8	0.33	19.6
Poudre d'Or V.C.A	614.5	0.34	79.1	0.29	19.9
Cascavelle V.C.A	612.7	0.16	79.3	0.13	20.0
D'Epinay V.C.A	610.2	0.45	79.7	0.38	20.4
Poste de Flacq V.C.A	609.4	0.53	80.3	0.45	20.9
Mare d'Albert V.C.A	606.5	0.37	80.6	0.32	21.2
L'Avenir V.C.A	591.4	0.21	80.8	0.19	21.4
Grand Baie V.C.A	588.0	0.71	81.5	0.63	22.0
St. Julien d'Hotman V.C.A	584.5	0.26	81.8	0.23	22.2
Baie du Cap V.C.A	573.6	0.42	82.2	0.38	22.6
Quatre Soeurs V.C.A	552.0	0.28	82.5	0.27	22.9
Bel Air (South) V.C.A	547.1	0.30	82.8	0.28	23.2
Laventure V.C.A	518.0	0.38	83.2	0.38	23.5
Quatre Cocos V.C.A	498.0	0.38	83.6	0.39	23.9

Table 2.6 : Concentration of population by region, 1983 (cont'd)

Region (Municipal and village council area)	Population density per sq. Km	% of population	Cumulative % of population	% of area	Cumulative % of area
St. Julien V.C.A	492.1	0.17	83.7	0.18	24.1
Mare Tabac V.C.A	473.6	0.22	84.0	0.24	24.3
Long Mountain V.C.A	470.8	0.92	84.9	1.01	25.4
Pointe aux Piments V.C.A	445.5	0.39	85.3	0.45	25.8
Trois Boutiques V.C.A	435.8	0.51	85.8	0.61	26.4
Petite Raffray V.C.A	424.6	0.96	86.7	1.17	27.6
Sebastopol V.C.A	418.6	0.47	87.2	0.58	28.2
Ripailles V.C.A	409.1	0.25	87.5	0.32	28.5
Riviere des Creoles V.C.A	404.5	0.15	87.6	0.19	28.7
Olivia V.C.A	390.8	0.35	88.0	0.46	29.1
Creve Coeur V.C.A	382.2	0.26	88.2	0.35	29.5
Riviere du Poste V.C.A	335.9	0.20	88.4	0.30	29.8
Tamarin V.C.A	327.6	0.18	88.6	0.28	30.1
Grand Sables V.C.A	311.3	0.18	88.8	0.31	30.4
St. Hubert V.C.A	307.1	0.25	89.0	0.43	30.8
Villebague V.C.A	276.1	0.21	89.2	0.39	31.2
Congomah V.C.A	256.6	0.17	89.4	0.35	31.5
Rest of Plaines Wilhems	243.0	3.40	92.8	7.24	38.8
La Laura Malenga V.C.A	224.3	0.11	92.9	0.25	39.0
Clemencia V.C.A	207.0	0.17	93.1	0.42	39.5
Cinq Arpents V.C.A	201.1	0.11	93.2	0.28	39.7
Grande Riviere Noire	195.8	0.17	93.4	0.46	40.2
Bambous Virieux V.C.A	193.0	0.11	93.5	0.28	40.5
Bois des Amourettes V.C.A	176.1	0.17	93.6	0.50	41.0
Arsenal V.C.A	173.8	0.17	93.8	0.51	41.5
Cluny V.C.A	158.6	0.15	94.0	0.50	42.0
Case Noyale - La Gaulc	145.6	0.24	94.2	0.85	42.8
Mare Chicose V.C.A	78.3	0.05	94.3	0.31	43.1
Rest of Grand Port	77.0	1.22	95.5	8.17	51.3
Rest of Pamplémousses	61.1	0.42	95.9	3.56	54.9
Rest of Black River	60.9	1.10	97.0	9.35	64.2
Rest of Riv. du Remp.	50.7	0.33	97.3	3.36	67.6
Rest of Savanne	47.8	1.07	98.4	11.55	79.1
Chamarel V.C.A	45.8	0.05	98.4	0.60	79.7
Rest of Moka	42.3	0.78	99.2	9.59	89.3
Flic-en-Flac V.C.A	40.6	0.10	99.3	1.27	90.6
Rest of Flacq	36.9	0.67	100.0	9.41	100.0

Table 2.7 : Concentration of population by region, 1990

Region (Municipal and village council area)	Population density per sq. Km	% of population	Cumulative % of population	% of area	Cumulative % of area
Mahebourg VCA	10382.1	1.42	1.4	0.08	0.1
Town of B.Bassin/R.Hill M.C.A	6575.5	8.95	10.4	0.75	0.8
Piton VCA	5458.7	0.44	10.8	0.04	0.9
Curepipe M.C.A	4592.4	6.40	17.2	0.76	1.6
Quatre Bornes M.C.A	4352.7	6.69	23.9	0.84	2.5
Vacoas/Phoenix M.C.A	3891.4	5.52	29.4	0.78	3.3
Souillac VCA	3848.9	0.35	29.8	0.05	3.3
Chemin Grenier/Chamouny VCA	3305.0	1.40	31.2	0.23	3.5
Port-louis M.C.A	3292.2	12.96	44.1	2.16	5.7
Cottage VCA	3288.6	0.29	44.4	0.05	5.7
Riviere des Anguilles VCA	3020.3	0.80	45.2	0.15	5.9
Rose Belle VCA	2985.4	1.00	46.2	0.18	6.1
Camp Diable VCA	2862.7	0.36	46.6	0.07	6.1
St. Pierre VCA	2485.4	1.26	47.8	0.28	6.4
Goodlands VCA	2446.2	1.61	49.5	0.36	6.8
Surinam VCA	2425.7	0.78	50.2	0.18	7.0
Central Flacq VCA	2151.2	1.30	51.5	0.33	7.3
L'Escalier VCA	2101.2	0.66	52.2	0.17	7.5
Henrietta VCA	2039.7	0.31	52.5	0.08	7.5
Esperance Trebuchet VCA	2031.8	0.19	52.7	0.05	7.6
Plaines des Papayes VCA	2027.0	0.52	53.2	0.14	7.7
Triolet VCA	1991.9	1.82	55.0	0.50	8.2
Plaine Magnien VCA	1840.1	0.81	55.8	0.24	8.5
Morcellement St. Andre VCA	1754.3	0.49	56.3	0.15	8.6
The Vale VCA	1742.2	0.28	56.6	0.09	8.7
Bambous VCA	1707.4	0.76	57.4	0.24	9.0
Poudre d'Or Hamlet VCA	1660.7	0.19	57.6	0.06	9.0
Bon Accueil VCA	1497.7	1.97	59.5	0.72	9.7
Montagne Blanche VCA	1484.3	0.67	60.2	0.25	10.0
Union Park VCA	1438.4	0.32	60.5	0.12	10.1
Bananes VCA	1379.2	0.05	60.6	0.02	10.1
Melrose VCA	1369.5	0.16	60.7	0.07	10.2
New Grove VCA	1352.8	0.74	61.5	0.30	10.5
Terre Rouge VCA	1313.2	2.39	63.9	1.00	11.5
Pailles VCA	1308.0	0.68	64.5	0.28	11.8
Moka VCA	1300.0	0.72	65.3	0.30	12.1
Bel Air - Riviere Seche VCA	1286.5	1.38	66.6	0.59	12.7
Ecroignard VCA	1241.2	0.45	67.1	0.20	12.9
Calebasses VCA	1180.8	0.30	67.4	0.14	13.0
Pamplemousses VCA	1171.5	0.70	68.1	0.33	13.3
Camp de Masque Pave VCA	1105.4	0.38	68.5	0.19	13.5
Grand River South East VCA	1086.9	0.20	68.7	0.10	13.6

Table 2.7 : Concentration of population by region, 1990 (cont'd)

Region (Municipal and village council area)	Population density per sq. Km	% of population	Cumulative % of population	% of area	Cumulative % of area
Quartier Militaire VCA	1078.5	0.76	69.4	0.38	14.0
Petite Riviere VCA	1067.7	0.79	70.2	0.40	14.4
Riviere du Rempart VCA	1042.7	0.96	71.2	0.51	14.9
Fond du Sac VCA	993.5	0.45	71.6	0.25	15.2
Grand Bois VCA	987.6	0.62	72.3	0.34	15.5
Bois Cheri VCA	986.1	0.31	72.6	0.17	15.7
Grand Gaube VCA	980.7	0.79	73.4	0.44	16.1
Mare La Chaux VCA	943.9	0.17	73.5	0.10	16.2
Belle Vue Maurel VCA	886.9	0.79	74.3	0.49	16.7
Dagotiere VCA	843.0	0.50	74.8	0.33	17.0
Nouvelle France VCA	832.5	0.58	75.4	0.38	17.4
Mcd. Camp de Masque VCA	826.5	0.58	76.0	0.38	17.8
Camp de Masque VCA	751.4	0.22	76.2	0.16	18.0
Camp Thorel VCA	748.3	0.18	76.4	0.13	18.1
Grand Baie VCA	712.3	0.82	77.2	0.63	18.7
Camp Ithier VCA	705.7	0.34	77.5	0.27	19.0
Roches Noires VCA	705.5	0.80	78.3	0.62	19.6
Old Grand Port VCA	693.5	0.22	78.6	0.18	19.8
Esperance VCA	686.2	0.15	78.7	0.12	19.9
Trou d'Eau Douce VCA	676.8	0.41	79.1	0.33	20.2
Poste de Flacq VCA	659.5	0.54	79.7	0.45	20.7
Poudre d'Or VCA	655.4	0.34	80.0	0.29	21.0
Mare d'Albert VCA	655.3	0.38	80.4	0.32	21.3
Bel Air (South) VCA	632.1	0.32	80.7	0.28	21.6
St. Julien d'Hotman VCA	630.9	0.26	81.0	0.23	21.8
D'Epinay VCA	624.6	0.44	81.4	0.38	22.2
Laventure VCA	603.2	0.42	81.8	0.38	22.6
L'Avenir VCA	595.9	0.20	82.0	0.19	22.8
Quatre Socurs VCA	589.7	0.29	82.3	0.27	23.0
Baie du Cap VCA	564.8	0.39	82.7	0.38	23.4
Quatre Cocos VCA	548.4	0.39	83.1	0.39	23.8
Pointe aux Piments VCA	543.1	0.45	83.7	0.45	24.2
Mare Tabac VCA	510.3	0.22	83.8	0.24	24.5
Long Mountain VCA	506.2	0.93	84.7	1.01	25.5
St. Julien VCA	504.9	0.17	84.9	0.18	25.7
Petite Raffray VCA	484.6	1.03	85.9	1.17	26.8
Trois Boutiques VCA	465.5	0.52	86.4	0.61	27.5
Riviere des Creoles VCA	450.7	0.16	86.6	0.19	27.6
Sebastopol VCA	436.7	0.46	87.0	0.58	28.2
Ripailles VCA	429.8	0.25	87.3	0.32	28.5
Cascavelle VCA	413.6	0.10	87.4	0.13	28.7
Creve Coeur VCA	408.2	0.26	87.6	0.35	29.0

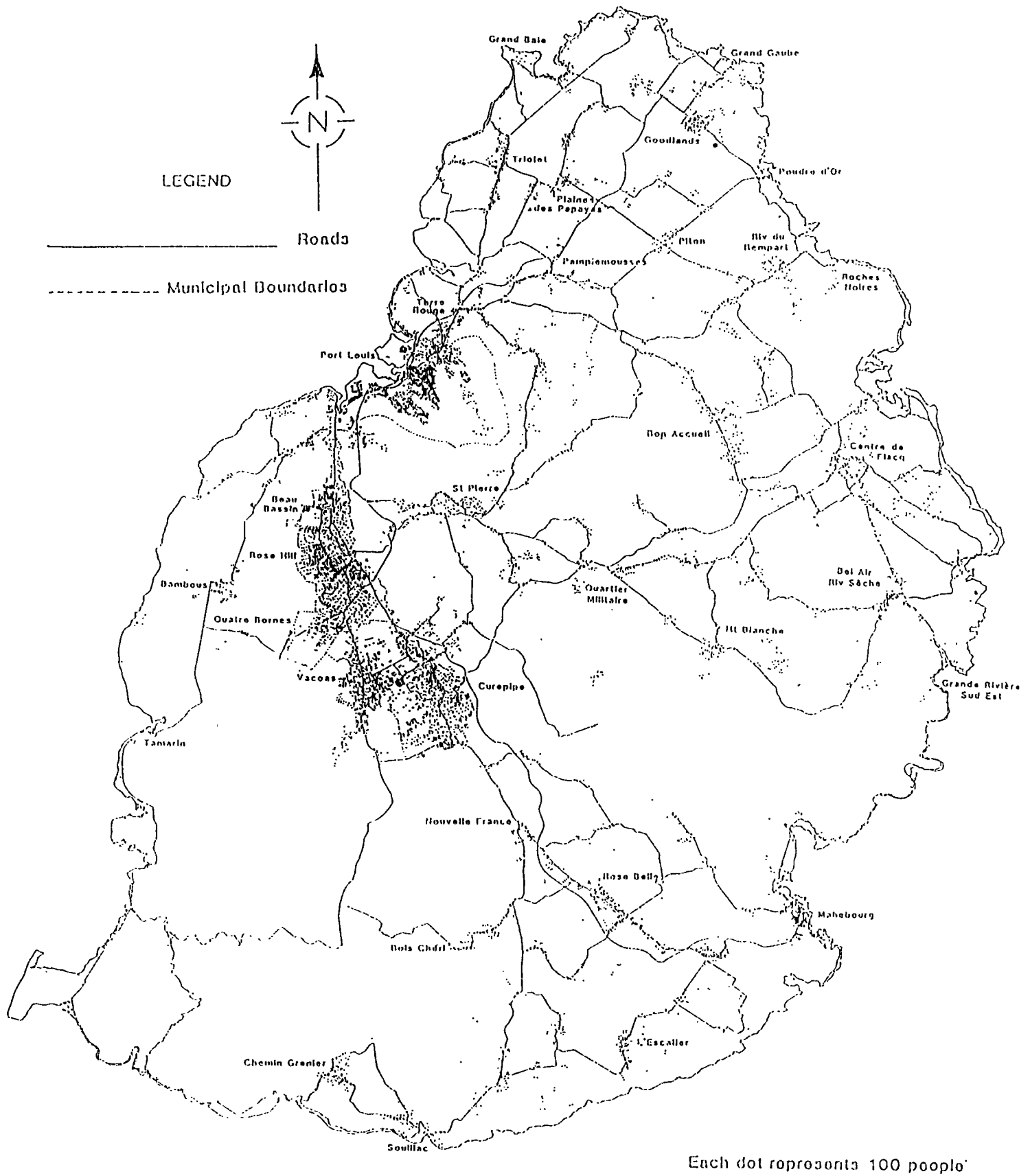
Table 2.7 : Concentration of population by region, 1990 (cont'd)

Region (Municipal and village council area)	Population density per sq. Km	% of population	Cumulative % of population	% of area	Cumulative % of area
Olivia VCA	396.2	0.33	88.0	0.46	29.5
Tamarin VCA	391.4	0.20	88.2	0.28	29.8
Riviere du Poste VCA	335.2	0.18	88.4	0.30	30.1
St.Hubert VCA	334.8	0.26	88.6	0.43	30.5
Grand Sables VCA	313.6	0.18	88.8	0.31	30.8
Villebague VCA	301.7	0.21	89.0	0.39	31.2
Rest of Plaines Wilhems	289.8	3.60	92.6	6.81	38.0
Gros Caillou VCA	270.6	0.35	93.0	0.70	38.7
Congomah VCA	262.8	0.17	93.1	0.35	39.1
Midlands VCA	259.5	0.20	93.3	0.43	39.5
La Laura Malenga VCA	251.7	0.11	93.4	0.25	39.7
Clemencia VCA	220.3	0.17	93.6	0.42	40.2
Grande Riviere Noire VCA	212.7	0.18	93.8	0.46	40.6
Cinq Arpents VCA	207.8	0.11	93.9	0.28	40.9
Bois des Amourettes VCA	192.1	0.17	94.1	0.50	41.4
Bambous Viricux VCA	190.3	0.10	94.2	0.28	41.7
Arsenal VCA	177.4	0.17	94.3	0.51	42.2
Case Noyale - La Gaulette VCA	160.1	0.25	94.6	0.85	43.0
Cluny VCA	154.3	0.14	94.7	0.50	43.5
Rest of Black River	75.6	1.19	95.9	8.65	52.2
Rest of Grand Port	71.5	1.07	97.0	8.17	60.4
Rest of Pamplémousses	59.2	0.39	97.4	3.56	63.9
Mare Chicose VCA	48.8	0.03	97.4	0.31	64.2
Chamarel VCA	46.1	0.05	97.4	0.60	64.8
Flic en Flac VCA	45.1	0.10	97.5	1.27	66.1
Rest of Moka	43.1	0.75	98.3	9.59	75.7
Rest of Savannes	41.3	0.87	99.2	11.55	87.2
Rest of Riviere du Remp.	38.4	0.23	99.4	3.36	90.6
Rest of Flacq	36.1	0.61	100.0	9.41	100.0

Density increases of more than 20% were observed in regions like Camp Diabie, Terre Rouge, Pointe aux Piments and Grand Bay while a decrease higher than 20% was noted in Mare Chicose, Cascavelle and rest of Riviere du Rempart.

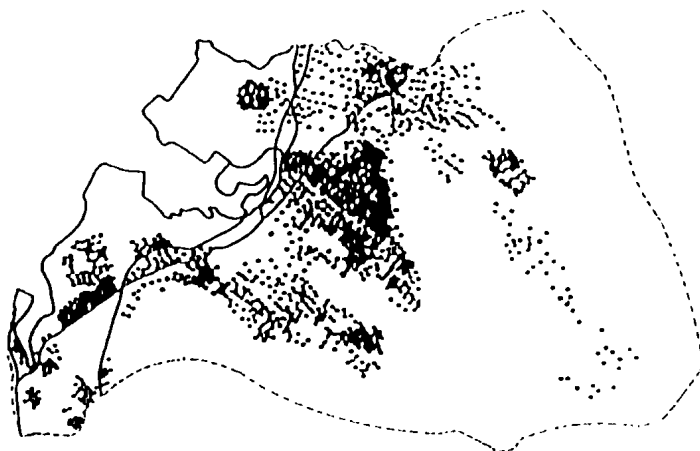
Map 2.1 and 2.2 gives the population distribution picture of the country for 1990. The pattern has remained more or less the same as it was in 1983, since people are still clustering in specific areas in towns and along the main roads. The highest densities are found mainly in and around towns while the lowest densities are found in those regions falling outside the towns and V.C.As (as shown in map 2.3). These latter regions are mainly sugar cane plantations, tea estates, forests, mountains and reservoirs. Therefore the terrain and physical features have constrained population distribution in the country.

Map 2.1 : Mauritius - Population distribution, 1990



Map 2.2 : Mauritius - Population distribution, Municipal Council Areas, 1990

Town of Port-Louis



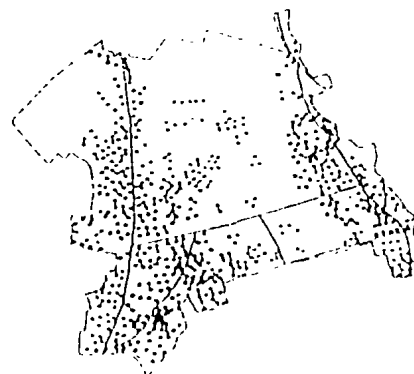
Town of Beau-Bassin/Rose-Hill



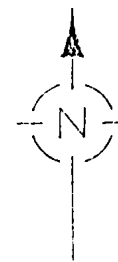
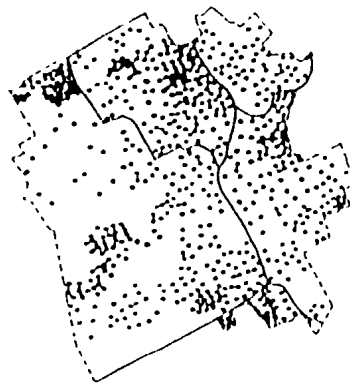
Town of Quatre Bornes



Town of Vacoas/Phoenix



Town of Curepipe



Each dot represents 100 people

Map 2.3 : Mauritius - Population density per sq. km by Municipal Council Areas, Village Council Areas and other regions, 1990

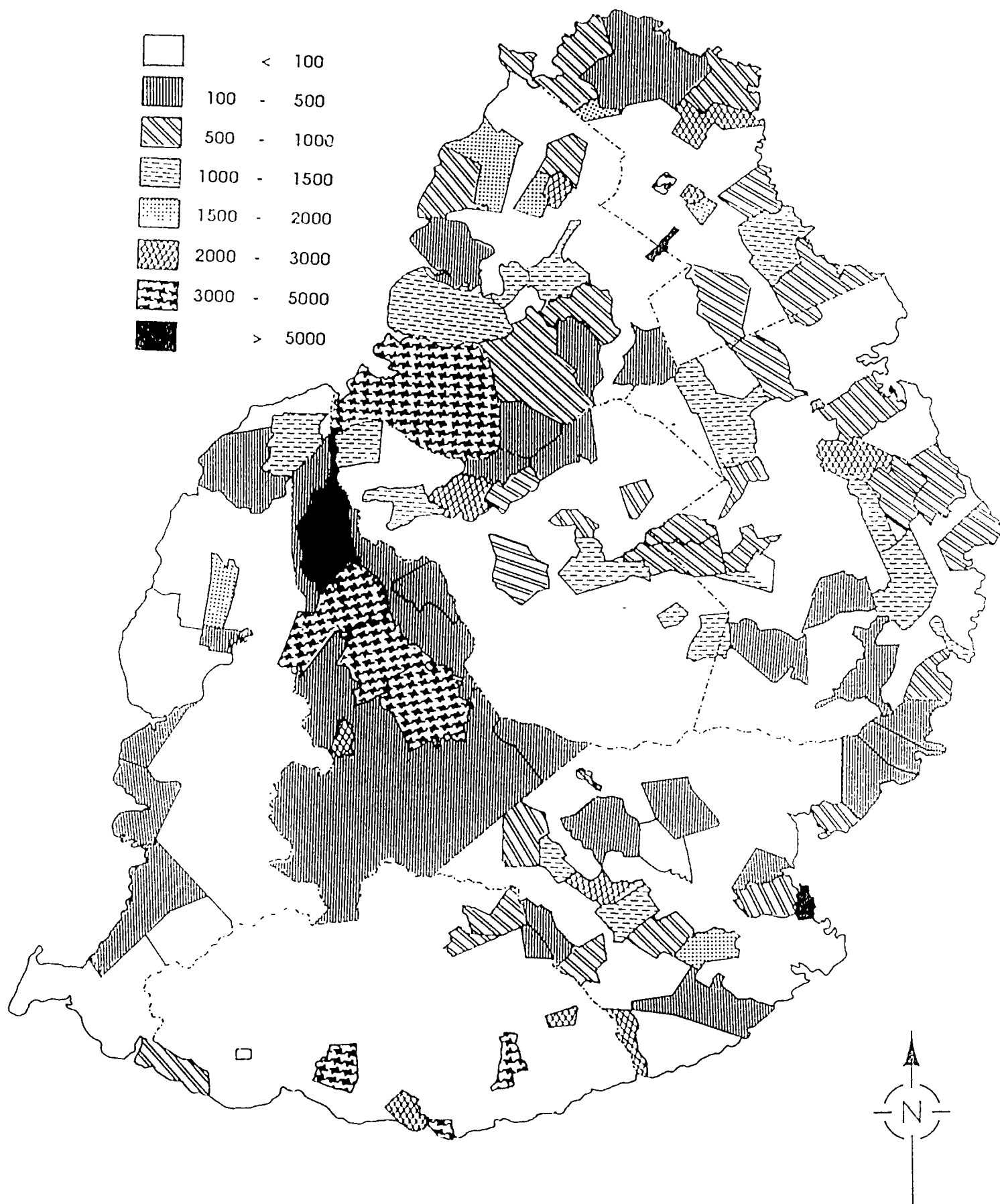
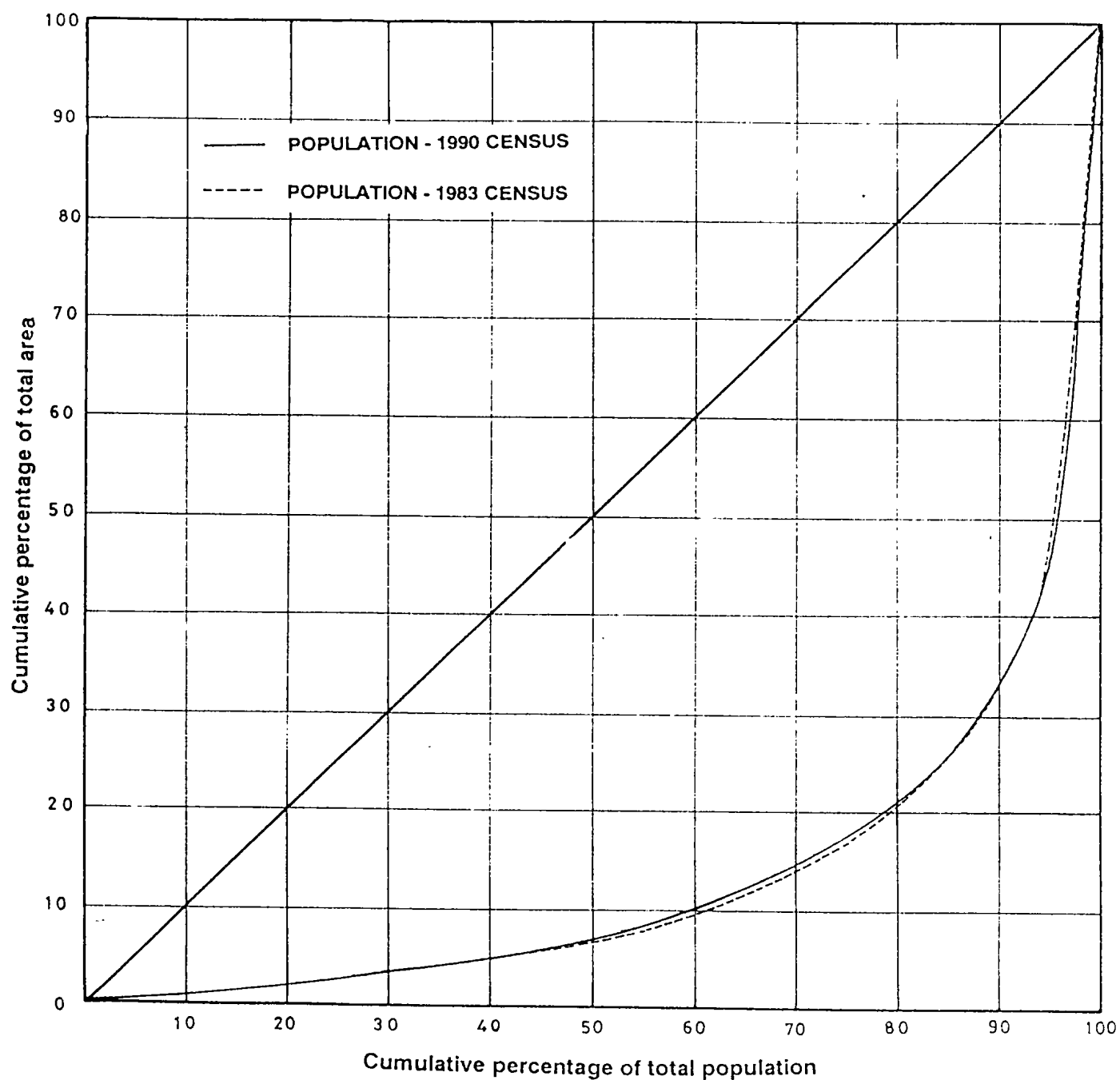


Fig 2.1: Concentration of population by Municipal Council Areas, Village Council Areas and other regions, 1983 and 1990 - Lorenz Curves



A quantitative measure of the concentration of population is given by the Gini Coefficient which happened to be 0.737 in 1990 compared to 0.738 in 1983. This slight decrease in the Gini Coefficient, implies that there had been only marginal improvement in the population distribution. The corresponding Lorenz curves are given in figure 2.1.

CHAPTER III

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

3.1 *Introduction*

International migration which is the movement of people between countries affects not only demographic characteristics of receiving and sending countries, but it has also profound socio-economic and other implications.

In general we have two kinds of international migratory flows:

- (i) temporary migration which includes visitors on short sojourn or temporary workers and professionals who work under contract,
- (ii) permanent migration which involves the movement of people in and out of the country either for a long period of time or on a permanent basis.

This chapter will try to look at the two types of migration separately, since each type has different influences on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the country. Some data, related to the international migration have been used from the 1990 Housing and Population Censuses which has included a question on place of usual residence. Yet most of the analysis is based on the tables produced in the reports 'International Travel and Tourism' which are annual publications of the Central Statistical Office. The tables presented in these reports are based on embarkation/disembarkation cards filled in by all passengers leaving or entering the country. The statistical tables produced in these publications are based on data compiled from a 10% sample of these cards.

3.2 *International passenger traffic*

The climatic conditions of the country together with lovely sandy beaches and beautiful landscape have always attracted tourists to Mauritius as a place to spend their leisure time. This was, since long, perceived by the Government of Mauritius as an important source of income for the country. The Tourist industry was further developed by encouraging investment in that field for the creation and

Table 3.1: Passenger traffic by sex , 1968-1991

Period	Arrivals			Departures			Net overseas migration
	Both Sexes	Males	Female	Both Sexes	Males	Female	
1968	31,403	19,820	11,583	35,988	22,181	13,807	-4,585
1969	35,919	21,552	14,367	38,929	23,127	15,802	-3,010
1970	48,819	29,587	19,232	51,969	31,033	20,936	-3,150
1971	60,826	36,005	24,821	63,997	37,399	26,598	-3,171
1972	77,174	45,587	31,587	81,493	47,837	33,656	-4,319
1973	101,184	59,215	41,969	104,697	61,364	43,333	-3,513
1974	109,044	63,077	45,967	113,362	65,649	47,713	-4,318
1975	117,548	68,654	48,894	120,703	70,368	50,335	-3,155
1976	139,303	80,674	58,629	141,148	81,718	59,430	-1,845
1977	153,208	87,417	65,791	155,653	89,243	66,410	-2,445
1978	161,688	93,087	68,601	163,733	94,850	68,883	-2,045
1979	182,771	105,051	77,720	186,864	110,284	76,580	-4,093
1980	163,230	96,460	66,770	167,269	100,579	66,690	-4,039
1981	168,973	95,293	73,680	174,376	98,066	76,310	-5,403
1982	166,669	93,299	73,370	171,991	95,061	76,930	-5,322
1983	177,665	101,125	76,540	182,005	102,785	79,220	-4,340
1984	198,461	113,201	85,260	202,983	114,203	88,780	-4,522
1985	212,860	120,940	91,920	215,000	119,780	95,220	-2,140
1986	235,640	129,600	106,040	236,850	132,740	104,110	-1,210
1987	293,160	161,030	132,130	294,970	160,670	134,300	-1,810
1988	343,940	186,800	157,140	341,330	187,580	153,750	+2610
1989	379,080	208,860	170,220	385,050	213,230	171,820	-5,970
1990	418,200	232,050	186,150	422,230	233,280	188,950	-4,030
1991	426,680	239,630	187,050	425,620	236,190	189,430	+1060

improvement of hotels and resorts. The 1990 Housing and Population Censuses report that there are around 1100 Mauritians (mostly males) who had been trained in the field of 'Hotel and Restaurant Trade' of which more than 80% have been subjected to a training of more than six months. In addition to this, the number of hotel rooms increased from 2,200 in 1982 to 4,600 in 1990, while the number of tourist nights increased from 1,393,000 to 3,565,000 during the same period, representing average annual increases of 9.7% and 14.6% respectively. The tourist industry has been so highly developed

that it is now considered as the third main source of income of Mauritius after manufacture of wearing apparel and sugar.

From table 3.1, it is seen that there has always been an excess of departures over arrivals except for 1988 and 1991. These figures include also the permanent type of migration (emigration and immigration). Since it is expected that the sum of net temporary migrants to be very small for a long period of time, the excess of arrivals over departures is expected to give estimates of the excess of emigration over immigration and it is observed that it amounts to around 35,000 for the period 1980-1991. Separate data for emigration and immigration being available (analysed in next section), it is good to check whether the two sets of data give consistent estimates for the net permanent migration before any conclusions are reached.

It may also be interesting to note that, in 1991, 42% of the arrivals were from Islands of the Indian Ocean (mainly Reunion Island), 30% from European Countries (mainly France), 16% from African countries (mainly Rep. of S.Africa), 11% from Asian Countries (mainly Singapore) and 1% from Australia; and these shares had remained more or less the same for, at least, the last 10 years at least.

The arrivals constitute mainly of visitors (about 66% in 1990) who came to Mauritius to spend their holidays. The sex ratios of arrivals as well as departures has always been favourable for male, while the age distribution of arrivals and departures given in the table below for 1991 shows that more than 87% of the temporal migration consists of people aged 15+. There are significantly large numbers of young adults and those who are old.

Table 3.2: Percentage distribution of arrivals by age and sex - 1991

Age	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Total
% Male	3.8	8.0	59.6	24.6	4.0	100.0
% Female	3.7	8.2	61.5	21.9	4.8	100.0

3.3 Permanent International Migration

The Passport and Immigration Office of the Police Department, collects data on each emigrant and immigrant. The data is eventually being used by the Central Statistical Office who summarises and produces tables in the report 'International Travel and Tourism' mentioned in the previous section. The tables are hence expected to be based on data related to a complete count of the number of emigrants and immigrants who are defined as follows:

- (i) An emigrant is any Mauritian resident who moves out to settle permanently to work for long period in another country. However, the official number of emigrants is expected to be an underestimate since many potential emigrants may not report themselves as such when leaving the country.
- (ii) An immigrant is any Non-Mauritian resident who comes to stay or work in Mauritius for a period of more than one year.

3.3.1 - Emigration

Data given in table 3.3, supplemented with a graphical representation in figure 3.1 shows the evolution by sex of emigration since 1968.

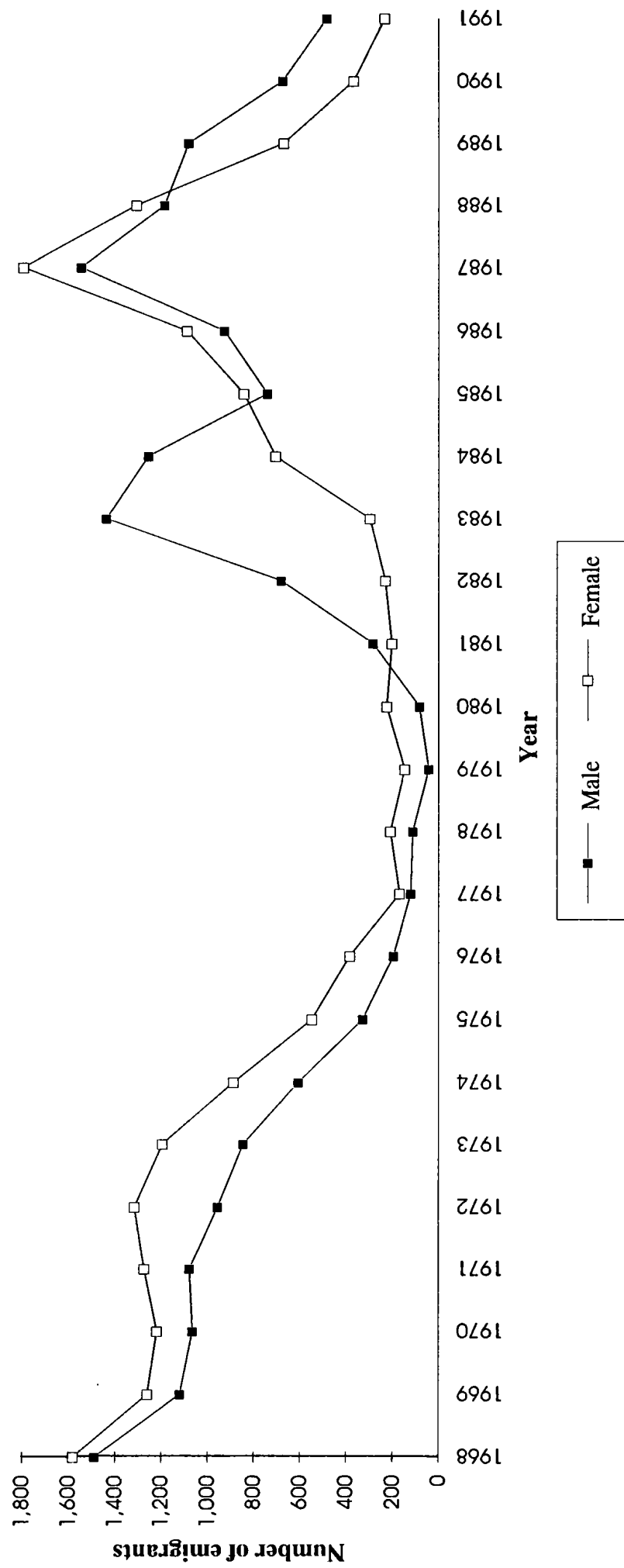
Table 3.3: Number of emigrants by sex 1968-1991

Year	Male	Female	Total	Year	Male	Female	Total
1968	1,487	1,580	3,067	1980	84	224	308
1969	1,119	1,260	2,379	1981	283	202	485
1970	1,063	1,219	2,282	1982	682	231	913
1971	1,078	1,273	2,351	1983	1,437	298	1,735
1972	956	1,315	2,271	1984	1,256	705	1,961
1973	844	1,193	2,037	1985	742	843	1,585
1974	606	888	1,494	1986	927	1,088	2,015
1975	328	546	874	1987	1,545	1,794	3,339
1976	195	384	579	1988	1,186	1,307	2,493
1977	120	170	290	1989	1,082	670	1,752
1978	111	209	320	1990	674	368	1,042
1979	43	148	191	1991	483	232	715

Total yearly emigration, which amounted to around 3,000 in 1968, gradually decreased during the seventies reaching less than 200 in 1979. Thereafter the trend reversed and increasing number of emigrants left the country every year to reach around 3,300 in 1987. After that period the number of emigrants decreased at such an acute rate that it amounted to only 715 in 1991.

This pattern of emigration seems to be highly associated with the economic and social conditions prevailing in the country. The decrease in emigration during the period 1972-1979 could be associated with the decrease in unemployment, since the number of registered unemployed dropped from 34,463 in 1972 to 16,804 in 1978. The rise in emigration during the period 1978 to 1984 could also be explained by the sharp increase in unemployment during the period 1980-1984 (around 70,000 registered unemployed in 1984). Unemployment then decreased at the rate of around 15% annually

Fig 3.1: Emigration by sex, 1968-1991



until 1988, when a decrease of 41% was registered, and it was particularly after that period that emigration started to decline. This also reflects the relative economic growth in the country, especially in recent years.

Some of the emigration was a result of government participation in temporary workers scheme which involved the encouraging of Mauritians to work in other countries. However the policy of the government had also been to send those workers whose skills which were not scarce on the labour market of the country.

The age distribution of the emigrants (Table 3.4) shows that they are mostly from the working age-group.

Table 3.4: Emigrants by age-group and sex - 1981-1990

Period	Age-group										All ages	
	0-4		5-14		15-44		45-54		55+			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Male											
1981-1985	116	2.7	149	3.4	3817	87.2	231	5.3	62	1.4	4375	100.0
1986-1990	301	5.6	436	8.1	4343	80.3	201	3.7	130	2.4	5411	100.0
	Female											
1981-1985	112	4.9	158	6.9	1901	83.5	54	2.4	52	2.3	2277	100.0
1986-1990	296	5.7	463	8.9	4152	79.5	159	3.0	152	2.9	5222	100.0

Table 3.5 gives the official long term emigration by occupation for the period 1980-1991.

The increase in emigration during the period 1982-1987 was mostly a result of migration by maids/domestic servants, waiters, masons, carpenters, labourers, teachers to countries like Botswana, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and so on. It is worth noting that, since 1981, there are more than 4,000 mauritians who have emigrated to Saudi Arabia alone.

During the period 1982-1984, the emigrants consisted of a consistently larger number of males than females. This could be explained by a large number of masons, carpenters and teachers leaving the country during that period to work overseas. However after that period a large number of females emigrated to work as maids, waitresses etc., while the number of emigrants belonging to the class of masons and carpenters dropped substantially due to increasing demands for such categories of workers in the country.

Table 3.5 :Number of emigrants by occupation, 1980 - 1991

Year Occupation	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Accountants	1	3	1	0	12	8	10	24	16	17	12	11
Air hostesses	0	23	2	1	14	9	5	12	6	11	0	0
Cabinet makers	2	1	2	14	10	8	7	25	13	4	2	1
Carpenters	1	2	4	110	40	13	2	17	15	31	14	6
Clerks	5	13	4	14	43	53	74	198	108	102	77	44
Computer operators	0	0	0	0	0	16	11	9	14	10	6	4
Cooks	2	6	27	19	36	12	27	43	37	55	22	37
Doctors	0	2	13	2	42	8	5	9	15	17	9	2
Drivers	0	2	77	35	14	58	27	30	17	21	10	6
Electricians and electrical fitters	6	48	37	38	52	30	26	42	3	22	16	12
Engineers	0	0	0	0	3	8	7	7	2	2	1	3
Labourers	0	0	96	400	253	144	38	25	52	42	50	27
Foremen	0	0	11	39	6	17	14	29	9	1	3	1
Machine operators	0	0	8	5	1	6	14	3	5	52	36	26
Maids / domestic servants	37	9	33	83	196	379	380	481	469	166	119	70
Masons	1	5	54	121	97	33	4	16	9	18	10	5
Mechanics	2	3	17	16	21	20	15	49	12	40	18	22
Nurses	1	3	9	3	285	22	25	35	33	36	7	6
Painters	0	2	31	24	10	17	11	9	17	16	12	9
Plumbers	1	7	9	15	5	9	11	17	12	9	5	2
Salesmen (wholesale and retail)	3	2	10	6	10	4	16	34	45	1	2	1
Seamstresses and tailors	18	21	13	11	17	15	24	52	14	27	9	19
Stenographers and typists	5	8	2	6	19	28	42	117	70	44	32	16
Teachers	2	5	7	283	29	16	53	81	29	73	32	25
Technicians	0	0	0	0	39	33	77	62	80	61	30	22
Waiters	0	11	45	35	100	20	72	105	128	120	103	79
Welders	4	12	11	9	12	5	1	12	6	15	11	3
Others	19	30	122	184	152	120	265	471	531	285	143	62
Occupation NS or NA	196	192	181	197	443	474	752	1325	726	454	251	194
Total no. of emigrants	306	410	826	1670	1961	1585	2015	3339	2493	1752	1042	715

As regards the geographical origin of emigrants, Table 3.6 shows that more than 60% come from the urban regions (Plaines Wilhems and Port Louis).

Table 3.6: Official long-term emigrants by district of last residence and sex - 1981-1990

Geographical	1981-1985			1986-1990		
District	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Port Louis	926	450	1,376	1,025	1,056	2,081
Pamplemousses	237	98	335	450	255	705
Riviere du Rempart	312	125	437	345	230	575
Flacq	332	94	426	403	312	715
Grand Port	187	124	311	277	352	629
Savannes	171	101	272	185	196	381
Plaines Wilhems						
Urban	1,704	998	2,702	2,323	2,427	4,750
Rural	204	75	279	40	63	103
Moka	132	94	226	167	135	302
Black River	88	50	138	127	121	248
Not stated	107	70	177	72	80	152
Whole Island	4,400	2,279	6,679	5,414	5,227	10,641

3.3.2 Immigration

In Mauritius immigration has been negligible since the turn of the century. Being an island, it is easy to monitor all influx into the country and to take safeguards against the employment of illegal immigrants. Also since the country has been trying hard to reduce its population growth, the control of immigration plays an important role in its strategy. Yet, for development purposes, now and then, due to shortage of some specific skills, work permits are issued to migrants to come and work or train the local people.

Fig 3.2: Immigration by sex, 1968-1991

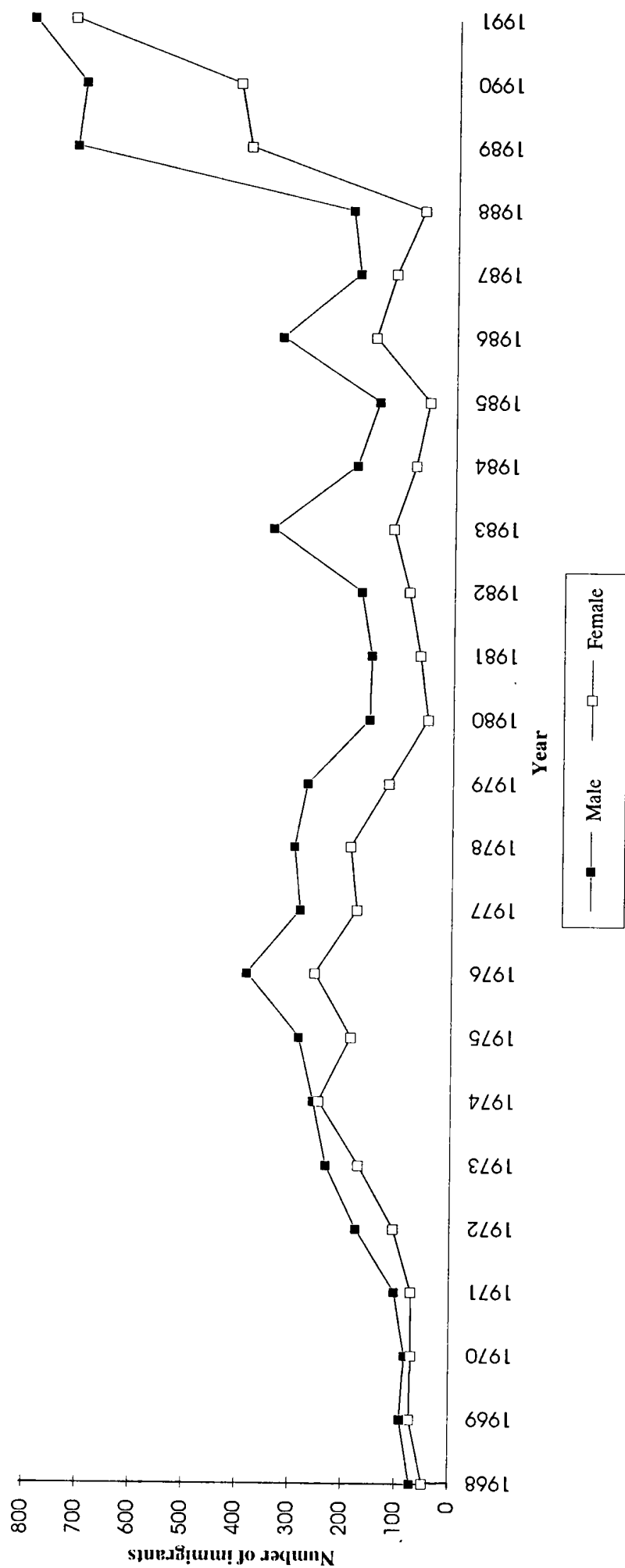


Table 3.7: Long term immigration by sex 1968 - 1991

Year	Male	Female	Both sexes	Year	Male	Female	Both sexes
1968	71	47	118	1980	157	47	204
1969	91	73	164	1981	154	63	217
1970	83	70	153	1982	174	85	259
1971	103	71	174	1983	340	115	455
1972	176	105	281	1984	184	74	258
1973	233	172	405	1985	143	49	192
1974	258	247	505	1986	326	151	477
1975	285	187	472	1987	181	114	295
1976	384	256	640	1988	196	62	258
1977	284	178	462	1989	715	389	1104
1978	296	190	486	1990	700	410	1110
1979	272	120	392	1991	798	721	1519

The number of immigrants, by sex, is shown in Table 3.7 and in Figure 3.2 for the period 1968-1991. Soon after independence (1968), immigration was low (less than 200 annually). A gradual increase is seen from 1972 to 1975. Then after a low and mildly declining trend from 1975 to 1988, the number of immigrants increased considerably in 1989 by a rate as high as 300%. This sudden increase could be a consequence of the shortage of labour in the Textile and the Construction industries prevailing in the country at that period where workers consisting mainly of masons and production workers were brought in from countries like China, Sri Lanka, India etc.

From table 3.8, which displays the age/sex distribution of the immigrants for 1991, it is observed that the sex ratio had always been favourable to male. Also a good proportion of the immigrants were aged 15-54 which shows that most of the immigrants were in the working age group.

Table 3.8: Immigrants by age-group and sex - 1981-1990

Period	Age-group										All ages	
	0-4		5-14		15-44		45-54		55+			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male												
1981-1985	74	7	120	12	584	59	118	12	93	9	989	100
1986-1990	103	5	200	9	1,402	66	298	14	106	5	2,109	100
Female												
1981-1985	52	14	80	21	197	51	28	7	28	7	385	100
1986-1990	94	8	116	10	765	68	105	9	44	4	1,124	100

3.4 Estimation of Net International Migration

Using data available from Tables 3.3 and 3.7 an estimate of emigration over immigration is around 12,000. This is much smaller than the estimate obtained from total arrivals and departures which amounts to 21,500 (excess of departure over arrivals) over the same period. So it seems that there might be some problems in the data collection of either one or both methods.

An estimate of Net International Migration, during the intercensal period, had however been possible by making use of population figures from the 1983 and 1990 censuses and data on births and deaths available at the Civil Status Offices. The methodology was as follows: An estimate of the 1990 population (mid-year) was reached by adjusting the 1983 Census population (by sex) with live births and deaths during the period 1983-1990. In arriving at this estimate international migration was completely ignored, such that the increase in population during the reference period was accounted solely by natural growth. The difference between this estimate and the actual resident population obtained from the 1990 Population Census gave an estimate of Net International Migration during 1983-1990.

From the above method it was estimated that, on average, there had been an excess of departures over arrivals of around 2,300 males and 3,300 females annually during the intercensal period. For details please see Table 3.9.

Table 3.9: Estimation of Net International Migration during 1983-1990

	Pop 1983	Live Births 83-90	Deaths 83-90	Estimated 1990 Pop	Actual 1990 Pop	Net I. Mig 83-90	Ave. Annual Net I. Mig.
Male	497,920	73,227	27,547	543,600	527,760	15,840	2,263
Female	502,025	70,444	20,430	552,039	528,900	23,139	3,306
B.Sexes	999,945	143,671	47,977	1,095,639	1,056,660	38,979	5,568

CHAPTER IV

INTERNAL MIGRATION AND URBANISATION

4.1 Introduction

It is noticed, from the analysis in the previous chapters, that the overall rate of growth of the population of the country has decreased in the period 1983-1990. However it is also observed that the population growths in the different regions of the country showed marked differences. This cannot be explained solely by the natural growths, and internal migration must be a contributory factor.

The movement of people within a country is a phenomenon in which the distance of moves may vary from a few metres to many kilometres and in which the duration of stay at destination may vary from a few hours to many years. A considerable part of these movements is incidental to carrying on the activities of daily life - movement to and from place of work, shopping, visits and so on. However they are to be distinguished from the type of mobility that involves a sustained or permanent sojourn at the place of destination. It is the latter type of mobility that is envisaged by the concept migration. The essential character of migration is that it involves a change in the place of abode or place of 'usual residence' - a taking up of life in a new or different place (or locality) and also for a certain minimum period of time.

The two important sources of data related to movement of people are censuses and surveys. In Mauritius, surveys on these issues have never been conducted. In the 1972 census questions bearing on migration pertained to place of birth only. However, this information by itself, cannot provide a time perspective for the movements unless cross tabulated with duration of residence. In the 1983 census, the question on place of birth was replaced by two questions namely, place of residence one year ago and place of residence five years ago, in addition to the usual question on place of residence. So when cross tabulated with place of usual residence information on short duration movements have been obtained. In the 1990 census the same questions were repeated except for the one on 'place of residence one year before'. This question was dropped because the number of persons who had reported having changed their residence during the previous year was relatively small at the 1983 census.

So using the data collected from the 1990 census, this chapter will try to analyse:

- (i) short duration movements (between place of residence and place of enumeration),
- (ii) migration during 5 years (1985-1990),
- (iii) intercensal migration (1983-1990).

4.2 Short duration movement: Usual residence versus place of enumeration

The census counted all persons present on census night in all private households and communal establishments, but, unlike preceding censuses, information was also collected on usual residents who were absent on census night. Hence it is possible, for the first time, to obtain a count of the resident population in any area as well as the population present in that area. Previous census counts relate only to the more easily measurable but rather less realistic concept of 'de facto' population, that is the population present in an area on census night.

Table 4.1 gives the population in the Republic by place of enumeration and place of usual residence by district and sex.

Table 4.1: Population by place of usual residence and place of enumeration, 1990 census

BOTH SEXES

Place of usual residence	Place of enumeration										
	Port-Louis	Pamplemousses	Riviere/Rempart	Flacq	Grand-Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues	TOTAL
Port-Louis	131123	85	32	26	17	11	723	73	104	39	132233
Pamplemousses	137	100900	62	27	4	5	258	21	17	46	101477
Riviere/Rempart	45	137	85989	16	7	2	164	22	7	24	86413
Flacq	43	94	42	112016	20	7	281	37	19	40	112599
Grand-Port	23	18	18	25	95906	45	352	20	20	16	96443
Savanne	23	15	10	8	35	60250	221	7	33	13	60615
Plaines-Wilhems	224	119	82	83	69	51	318094	96	193	177	319188
Moka	37	23	1	17	19	9	145	64579	5	10	64845
Black-River	37	9	3	2	5	3	157	12	43406	8	43642
Rodrigues	73	55	17	12	8	13	100	27	30	32870	33205
All districts	131765	101455	86256	112232	96090	60396	320495	64894	43834	33243	1050660
Outside Mauritius	382	780	337	477	242	37	1429	72	753	52	4561
Not stated	164	8	0	0	2	4	77	0	2	4	261
TOTAL	132311	102243	86593	112709	96334	60437	322001	64966	44589	33299	1055482

**Table 4.1: Population by place of usual residence and place of enumeration, 1990 census
(cont'd)**

MALE

Place of usual residence	Place of enumeration										
	Port-Louis	Pamplemousses	Riviere/Rempart	Flacq	Grand-Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues	TOTAL
Port-Louis	65055	34	15	14	6	4	510	42	78	21	65779
Pamplemousses	66	50680	31	12	3	4	176	12	17	34	51035
Riviere/Rempart	27	47	42844	7	4	0	107	9	7	13	43065
Flacq	27	30	25	55989	8	5	185	11	15	29	56324
Grand-Port	9	7	11	15	47995	20	214	11	17	10	48309
Savanne	10	9	4	3	16	30124	122	2	30	9	30329
Plaines-Wilhems	110	70	47	44	32	24	158246	41	154	108	158876
Moka	23	11	1	4	6	4	99	32046	4	7	32205
Black-River	16	4	2	1	2	2	105	7	21775	3	21917
Rodrigues	30	31	7	6	6	4	53	13	17	16280	16447
<i>All districts</i>	<i>65373</i>	<i>50923</i>	<i>42987</i>	<i>56095</i>	<i>48078</i>	<i>30191</i>	<i>159817</i>	<i>32194</i>	<i>22114</i>	<i>16514</i>	<i>524286</i>
Outside Mauritius	185	469	183	236	125	20	754	40	394	41	2447
Not stated	52	4	0	0	1	2	41	0	1	1	102
TOTAL	65610	51396	43170	56331	48204	30213	160612	32234	22509	16556	526835

FEMALE

Place of usual residence	Place of enumeration										
	Port-Louis	Pamplemousses	Riviere/Rempart	Flacq	Grand-Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues	TOTAL
Port-Louis	66068	51	17	12	11	7	213	31	26	18	66454
Pamplemousses	71	50220	31	15	1	1	82	9	0	12	50442
Riviere/Rempart	18	90	43145	9	3	2	57	13	0	11	43348
Flacq	16	64	17	56027	12	2	96	26	4	11	56275
Grand-Port	14	11	7	10	47911	25	138	9	3	6	48134
Savanne	13	6	6	5	19	30126	99	5	3	4	30286
Plaines-Wilhems	114	49	35	39	37	27	159848	55	39	69	160312
Moka	14	12	0	13	13	5	46	32533	1	3	32640
Black-River	21	5	1	1	3	1	52	5	21631	5	21725
Rodrigues	43	24	10	6	2	9	47	14	13	16590	16758
<i>All districts</i>	<i>66392</i>	<i>50532</i>	<i>43269</i>	<i>56137</i>	<i>48012</i>	<i>30205</i>	<i>160678</i>	<i>32700</i>	<i>21720</i>	<i>16729</i>	<i>526374</i>
Outside Mauritius	197	311	154	241	117	17	675	32	359	11	2114
Not stated	112	4	0	0	1	2	36	0	1	3	159
TOTAL	66701	50847	43423	56378	48130	30224	161389	32732	22080	16743	528047

It is noted that more than 98% of the people enumerated in any particular district were usual residents of that district. Pamplemousses and Black River had the highest proportion of non-residents during census night. A good proportion of this movement was most probably towards institutions (hospitals etc.), hotels and seaside bungalows. However it is observed that, unlike 1983 census when there was an equal number of males and females who were away from their residences, the sex ratio of the movers for the 1990 census was slightly favourable for males.

Table 4.2: Short duration movement between place of usual residence and place of enumeration - 1990 Census

District	Male			Female			Both Sexes		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Port-Louis	318	724	-406	324	386	-62	642	1110	-468
Pamplemousses	243	355	-112	312	222	90	555	577	-22
Riviere\Rempart	143	221	-78	124	203	-79	267	424	-157
Flacq	106	335	-229	110	248	-138	216	583	-367
G - Port	83	314	-231	101	223	-122	184	537	-353
Savanne	67	205	-138	79	160	-81	146	365	-219
P - Wilhems	1571	630	941	830	464	366	2401	1094	1307
Moka	148	159	-11	167	107	60	315	266	49
Black River	339	142	197	89	94	-5	428	236	192
Rodrigues	234	167	67	139	168	-29	373	335	38
TOTAL	3252	3252	0	2275	2275	0	5527	5527	0

As table 4.2 shows, Plaines Wilhems, Moka, Black River and Rodrigues have more incoming than outgoing visitors, whilst Port-Louis had the highest number of outgoing visitors.

However we must keep in mind that the total volume of movement indicated in the data is very small - only 0.52% of the population were enumerated in a district other than the one in which they resided. Compared to 1983 census this volume has decreased (0.57% in 1983, excluding Rodrigues). This could be explained by the fact that, census night in 1983 was a Saturday whereas that of 1990 was a Sunday and people would prefer to spend Saturday night outside their homes rather than Sunday night.

4.3 Migration during 1985-1990

In Mauritius, in the 1990 Population Census, one question was asked on usual residence 5 years ago. Place of usual residence at a fixed prior date is simple and specific and is considered more useful for analysis of current migration than place of birth or place of previous residence where the time element is not specified. Since projections are usually made in five year age groups and at five year intervals, the choice of a prior date as five years becomes advantageous. An important lacuna, however, of this question is that movements within the five year interval are not considered. Furthermore children born within the interval are excluded.

From Table 4.3, it can be calculated that 17,204 males and 27,365 females moved from one district to the other, during the five year period. With an average estimated population of around 517,100 males and 519,300 females for the period 1985-1990, the annual average rate of migration comes to 0.67% for males and 1.05% for females. Taking into account mortality and return migration, these figures would be slightly increased, but would still be lower than the corresponding rates for the period 1978-1983 (0.88% for males and 1.29% for females).

The sex ratio of the migrants comes to 63 males per 100 females which shows that females migrate more than males. This is to be expected since, generally women move to the residence of their husband after marriage. The sex ratio of 5 year migrants was 68 males per 100 females at the 1983 census.

Table 4.3: Resident population aged 5 years and over by district of usual residence,
district of residence 5 years ago

BOTH SEXES

Residence in 1990	District of residence 5 years ago										
	Port Louis	Pamplé- mousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savannes	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rod. & Outer Is.	Total
Port Louis	114651	1182	380	419	204	244	1720	205	328	529	119862
Pamplémousses	2606	84718	1043	668	141	124	1034	210	173	466	91183
Riv. du Rempart	398	1087	75084	715	105	74	594	174	63	79	78373
Flacq	290	468	488	99377	309	121	705	449	74	49	102330
Grand Port	162	120	101	439	84720	601	1148	167	59	70	87587
Savannes	143	80	43	98	509	53250	685	86	107	64	55065
P. Wilhems	3852	1175	727	1408	1849	1364	277436	1382	867	448	290508
Moka	1258	256	167	807	220	159	1239	54771	87	226	59190
Black River	1333	215	74	135	83	166	1836	122	34873	194	39031
Rod.+Out Isl	70	42	10	29	11	18	127	7	6	29888	30208
Total	124763	89343	78117	104095	88151	56121	286524	57573	36637	32013	953337

MALE

Residence in 1990	District of residence 5 years ago										
	Port Louis	Pamplé- mousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savannes	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rod. & Outer Is.	Total
Port Louis	57386	461	136	148	78	98	664	68	135	271	59445
Pamplémousses	1192	43052	356	191	42	36	403	70	81	254	45677
Riv. du Rempart	140	337	38076	197	32	32	217	53	24	39	39147
Flacq	107	97	115	50386	92	42	206	130	20	29	51224
Grand Port	59	30	33	130	42913	191	377	62	23	34	43852
Savannes	54	28	19	27	100	27014	223	17	42	35	27559
P. Wilhems	1654	479	283	544	746	555	139030	541	365	211	144408
Moka	577	70	46	272	78	49	452	27726	28	110	29408
Black River	650	90	28	49	25	59	864	50	17715	96	19626
Rod.+Out Isl	32	15	7	19	5	10	63	3	2	14917	15073
Total	61851	44659	39099	51963	44111	28086	142499	28720	18435	15996	475419

FEMALE

Residence in 1990	District of residence 5 years ago										
	Port Louis	Pamplé- mousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savannes	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rod. & Outer Is.	Total
Port Louis	57265	721	244	271	126	146	1056	137	193	258	60417
Pamplémousses	1414	41666	687	477	99	88	631	140	92	212	45506
Riv. du Rempart	258	750	37008	518	73	42	377	121	39	40	39226
Flacq	183	371	373	48991	217	79	499	319	54	20	51106
Grand Port	103	90	68	309	41807	410	771	105	36	36	43735
Savannes	89	52	24	71	409	26236	462	69	65	29	27506
P. Wilhems	2198	696	444	864	1103	809	138406	841	502	237	146100
Moka	681	186	121	535	142	110	787	27045	59	116	29782
Black River	683	125	46	86	58	107	972	72	17158	98	19405
Rod.+Out Isl	38	27	3	10	6	8	64	4	4	14971	15135
Total	62912	44684	39018	52132	44040	28035	144025	28853	18202	16017	477918

Table 4.4 - Inter district 5 year migration between 1985 and 1990 by sex
(population aged 5 years and over)

District	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Port Louis	5211	10112	-4901	2059	4465	-2406	3152	5647	-2495
Pamplemousses	6465	4625	1840	2625	1607	1018	3840	3018	822
Riv.du Remp.	3289	3033	256	1071	1023	48	2218	2010	208
Flacq	2953	4718	-1765	838	1577	-739	2115	3141	-1026
Grand Port	2867	3431	-564	939	1198	-259	1928	2233	-305
Savanne	1815	2871	-1056	545	1072	-527	1270	1799	-529
Plaines Wilhems	13072	9088	3984	5378	3469	1909	7694	5619	2075
Moka	4419	2802	1617	1682	994	688	2737	1808	929
Black River	4158	1764	2394	1911	720	1191	2247	1044	1203
Rodrigues	320	2125	-1805	156	1079	-923	164	1046	-882

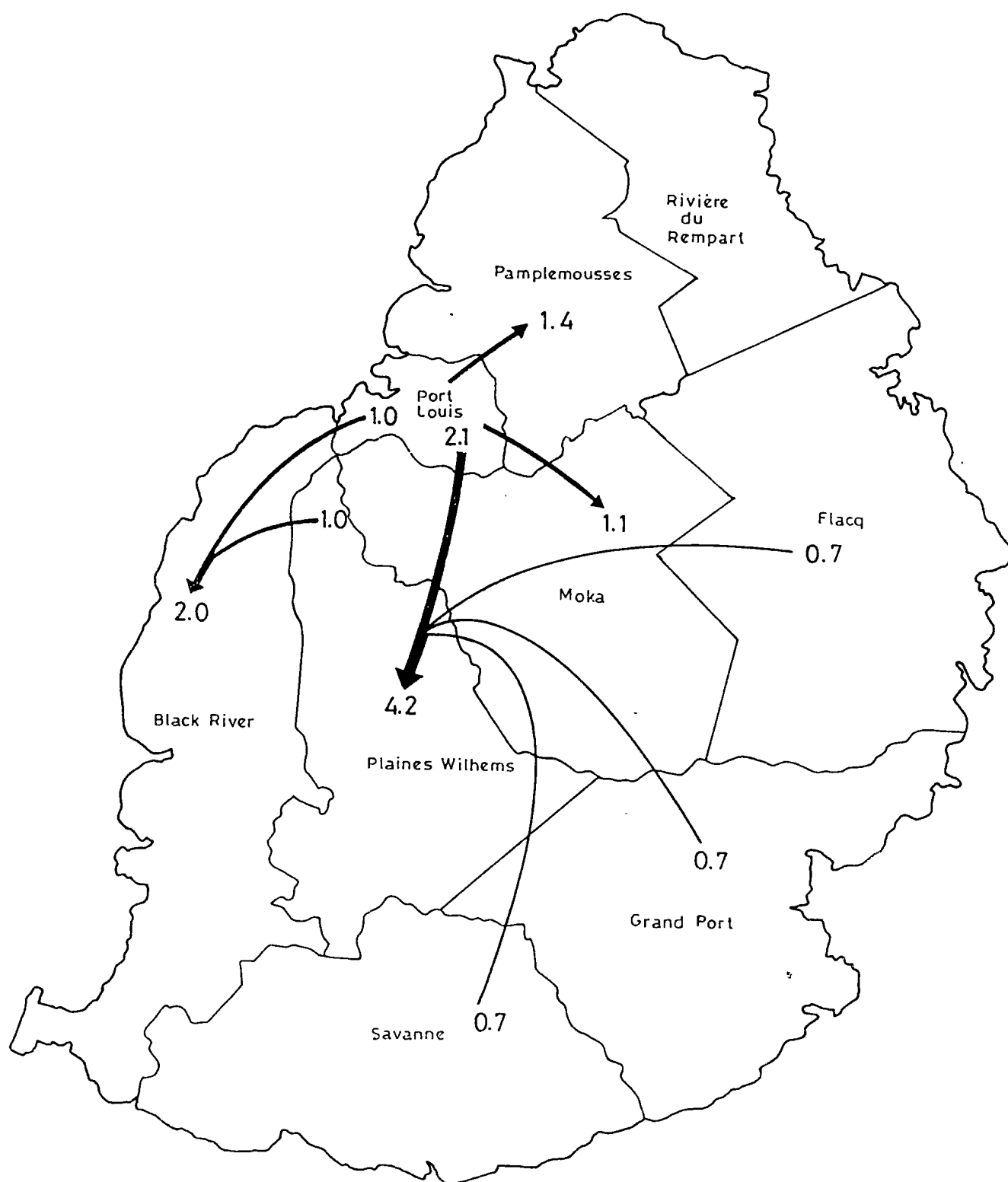
Table 4.4 shows the inter district movements during the period 1985-1990. The major loser is Port-Louis (with a net migration outflow of 4,901 persons) followed by Island of Rodrigues, Flacq, Savanne and Grand-Port. The largest beneficiary is Plaines Wilhems (with a net migration inflow of 3,984) followed by Black River, Pamplemousses and Moka.

Maps 4.1 and 4.2 show the migratory flows between districts during the period 1985-1990, 1978-1983 respectively. Comparing the migratory flows, it is clear that the tempo of migration has slowed down during the recent years although there has not been much difference in the pattern of migration. Port-Louis is still losing mostly to its surrounding districts (i.e) Pamplemousses, Black River, Plaines Wilhems and Moka. Plaines Wilhems, the largest beneficiary is gaining mostly from Port-Louis followed by Flacq, Grand-Port and Savanne.

Table 4.5 presents data which permit an analysis of urban/rural migration.. It shows the movements between districts with Plaines Wilhems further classified into the four towns and remaining rural areas. A total of 13,188 migrants is noted to have moved from the rural to the urban region while 15,267 moved from urban to the rural region.

There is thus a preference for people to move to rural regions. Part of the reason could be that whilst amenities and facilities are available in both urban and in rural regions, land is cheaper and no house rates are applicable in the rural regions.

Map 4.1 - Net 5-year migration streams between districts, 1985-1990
(in thousands excluding less than 500)



Map 4.2 - Net 5-year migration streams between districts, 1978-1983
(in thousands excluding less than 500)

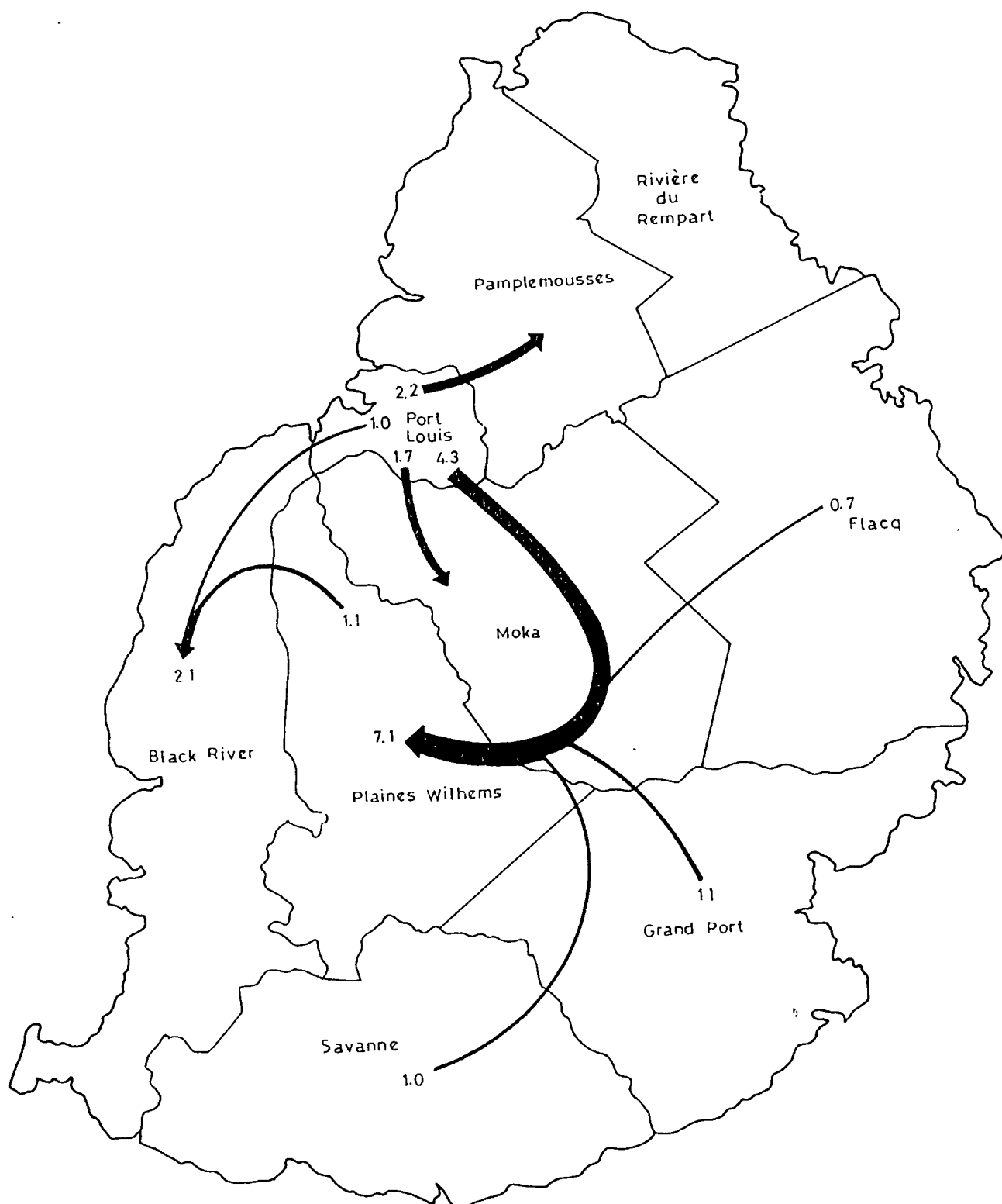


Table 4.5 (a): Resident population aged 5 years and over by place of usual residence and place of residence 5 years before

MALE

Residence in 1990	Residence five years ago																	Total
	Urban areas						Rural areas											
	P.-Louis (urban)	B/Bassin R/Hill	Quatre Bornes	Vacoas/ Phoenix	Curepipe	Total Urban	P. Louis (Rural)	Pample- mousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Sava- nnes	P. Wilhems (Rural)	Moka	Black River (rural)	Rodrigues and outer Is.	Total rural	
Port Louis (urban)	57041	325	119	97	94	57676	98	459	135	148	78	98	28	68	135	259	1506	59182
B/Bassin R/Hill	825	38328	551	168	136	40008	19	144	96	137	87	67	65	124	117	70	926	40934
Quatre Bornes	332	832	27974	301	170	29609	11	117	58	124	125	120	90	145	110	33	933	30542
Vacoas/Phoenix	179	221	286	23675	371	24732	5	60	44	92	138	80	193	92	44	24	772	25504
Curepipe	140	191	145	476	27028	27980	6	111	60	139	329	238	128	133	58	54	1256	29236
Total urban	58517	39897	29075	24717	27799	180005	139	891	393	640	757	603	504	562	464	440	5393	185398
Port Louis (rural)	25	0	0	1	0	26	222	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	237	263
Pamplemousses	1160	162	66	72	83	1543	32	43052	356	191	42	36	20	70	81	254	44134	45677
Riv. du Rempart	138	51	44	43	74	350	2	337	38076	197	32	32	5	53	24	39	38797	39147
Flacq	103	56	51	28	63	301	4	97	115	50386	92	42	8	130	20	29	50923	51224
Grand Port	55	68	46	73	168	410	4	30	33	130	42913	191	22	62	23	34	43442	43852
Savannes	52	43	39	47	86	267	2	28	19	27	100	27014	8	17	42	35	27292	27559
P. Wilhems (rural)	134	126	100	413	371	1144	4	49	26	56	68	56	18116	49	46	34	18504	19648
Moka	494	157	98	80	76	905	83	70	46	272	78	49	41	27726	28	110	28503	29408
Black River (rural)	603	389	226	88	96	1402	46	88	27	45	24	53	22	48	16323	92	16768	18170
Rodrigues	28	26	8	10	16	88	4	15	7	19	5	10	3	3	2	14917	14985	15073
Total Rural	2792	1078	678	855	1033	6436	403	43768	38706	51323	43354	27483	18245	28158	16589	15556	283585	290021
Total	61309	40975	29753	25572	28832	186441	542	44659	39099	51963	44111	28086	18749	28720	17053	15996	288978	475419

Table 4.5 (b): Resident population aged 5 years and over by place of usual residence and place of residence 5 years before

FEMALE

Residence in 1990	Residence five years ago																	Total
	Urban areas							Rural areas										
	P.-Louis (urban)	B/Bassin R/Hill	Quatre Bornes	Vacoas/ Phoenix	Curepipe	Total Urban	P. Louis (Rural)	Pample- mousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Sava- nnes	P. Wilhems (Rural)	Moka	Black River (rural)	Rodrigues and outer Is.	Total rural	
Port Louis (urban)	56886	516	184	171	135	57892	125	720	243	268	126	146	49	135	193	251	2256	60148
B/Bassin R/Hill	1081	38119	651	278	228	40357	23	199	132	202	134	114	104	192	168	89	1357	41714
Quatre Bornes	433	997	27813	424	220	29887	23	175	105	196	176	160	103	211	162	47	1358	31245
Vacoas/Phoenix	270	323	414	22867	488	24362	14	116	69	178	215	138	260	156	62	28	1236	25598
Curepipe	183	272	214	537	26734	27940	6	129	99	184	417	289	183	169	65	47	1588	29528
Total urban	58853	40227	29276	24277	27805	180438	191	1339	648	1028	1068	847	699	863	650	462	7795	188233
Port Louis (rural)	40	0	0	1	0	41	214	1	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	7	228	269
Pamplemousses	1375	212	122	128	117	1954	39	41666	687	477	99	88	52	140	92	212	43552	45506
Riv. du Rempart	248	100	70	84	98	600	10	750	37008	518	73	42	25	121	39	40	38626	39226
Flacq	166	125	106	101	116	614	17	371	373	48991	217	79	51	319	54	20	50492	51106
Grand Port	95	108	111	191	269	774	8	90	68	309	41807	410	92	105	36	36	42961	43735
Savannes	83	67	74	119	148	491	6	52	24	71	409	26236	54	69	65	29	27015	27506
P. Wilhems (rural)	172	162	152	526	464	1476	4	81	41	110	165	117	17273	117	58	31	17997	19473
Moka	580	229	174	158	149	1290	101	186	121	535	142	110	77	27045	59	116	28492	29782
Black River (rural)	628	387	280	90	108	1493	44	121	44	80	54	98	35	68	15817	93	16454	17947
Rodrigues	37	23	12	13	13	98	1	27	3	10	6	8	3	4	4	14971	15037	15135
Total Rural	3424	1413	1101	1411	1482	8831	444	43345	38370	51104	42972	27188	17662	27990	16224	15555	280854	289685
Total	62277	41640	30377	25688	29287	189269	635	44684	39018	52132	44040	28035	18361	28853	16874	16017	288649	477918

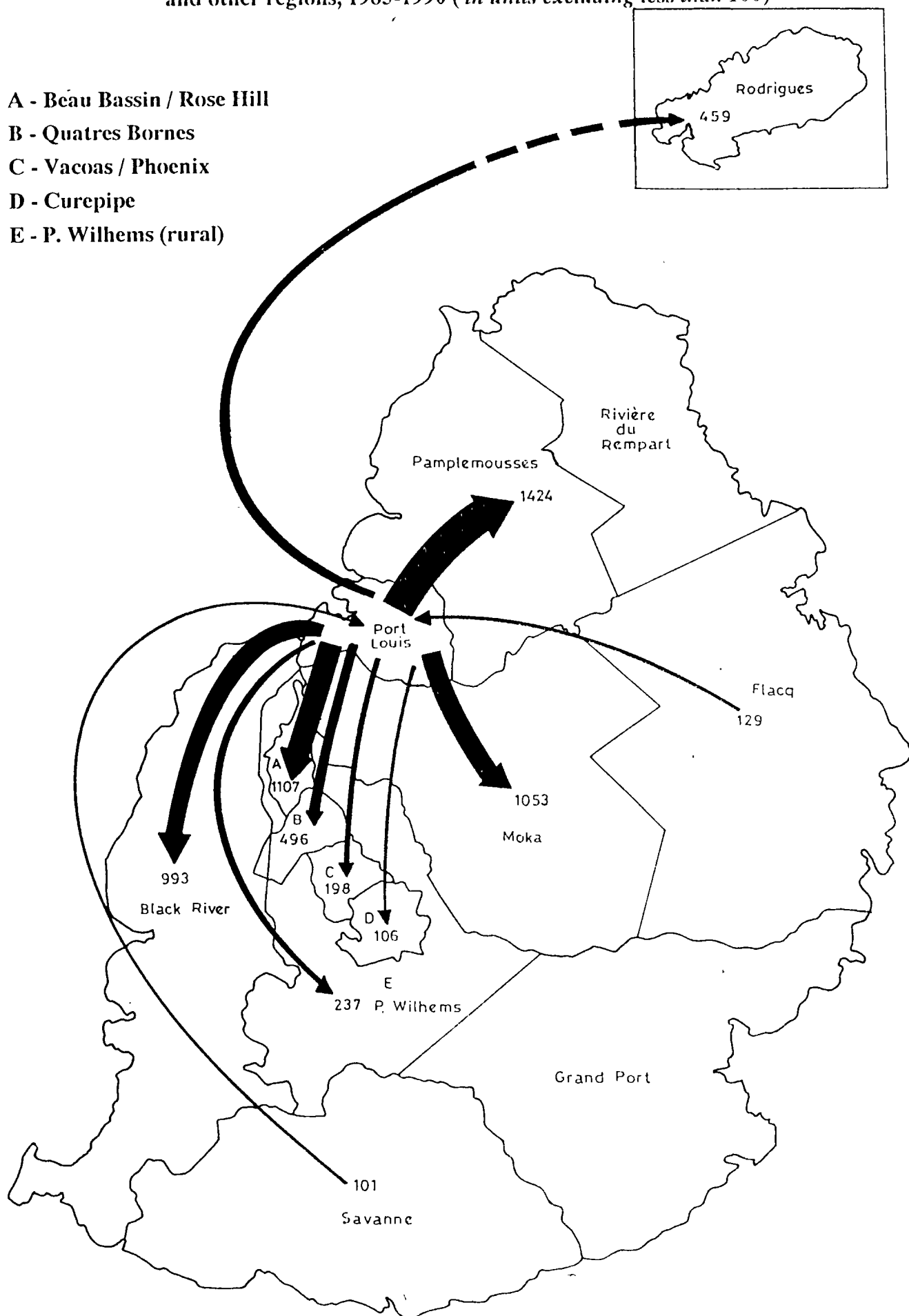
The results of Table 4.5, further summarised in Table 4.6 and supplemented with maps 4.3 a - e, show the rural urban migration streams by sex between 1985 and 1990. Thus for males, the first line in Table 4.6 indicates that 635 persons (i.e. 325 + 119 + 97 + 94 from Table 4.5) moved into Port-Louis from other urban regions whilst 1,476 moved out of Port-Louis to other urban regions.

Table 4.6 - Rural urban migration streams by sex between 1985 and 1990
(Population aged 5 years and above)

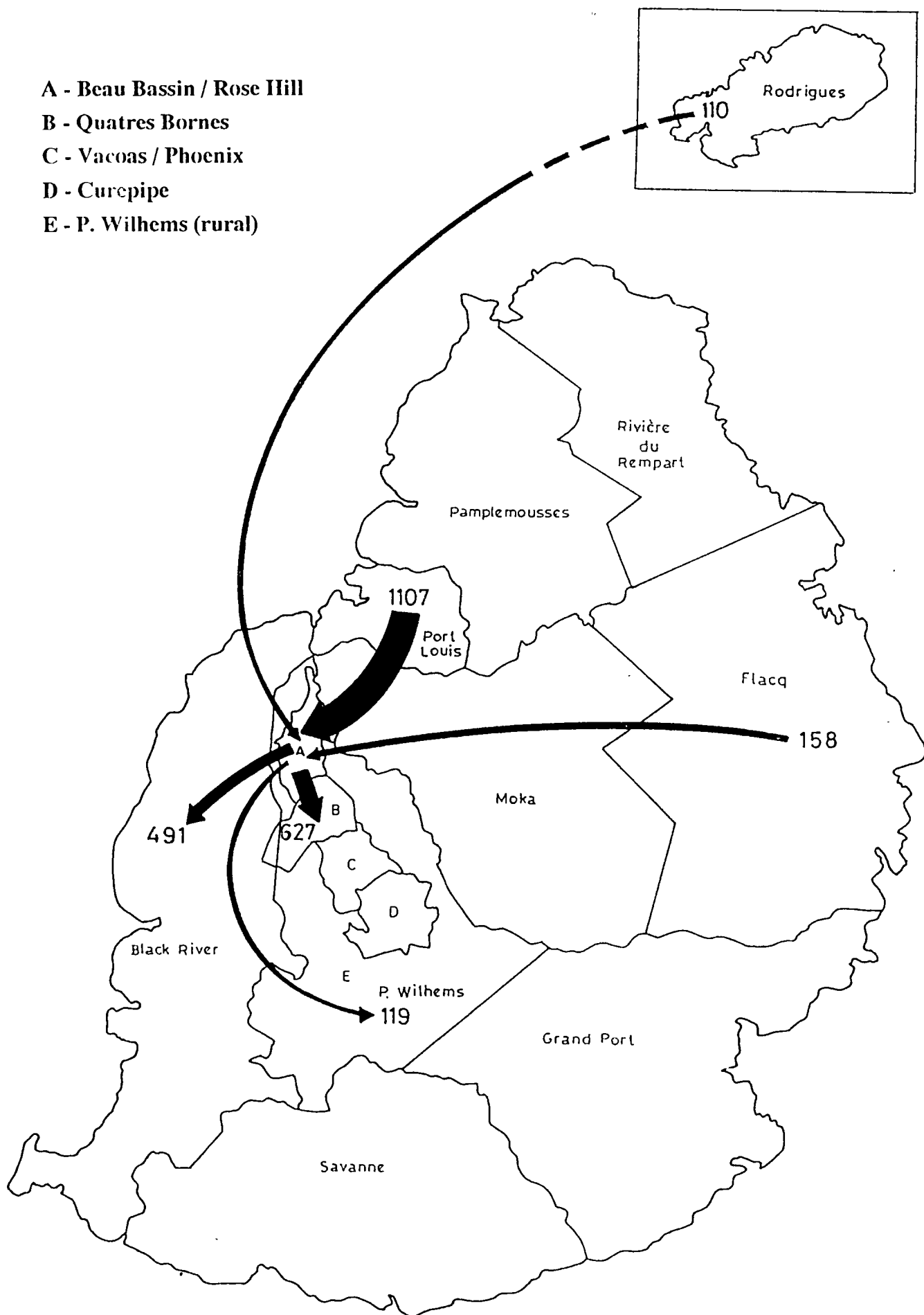
Origin/Destination	Male			Female		
	in	out	net	in	out	net
Port Louis urban/other urban	635	1,476	-841	1,006	1,967	-961
Port Louis Urban/rural	1,506	2,792	-1,286	2,256	3,224	-968
Beau Bassin/other urban	1,680	1,569	111	2,238	2,108	130
Beau Bassin/rural	926	1,078	-152	1,357	1,413	-56
Quatre Bornes/other urban	1,635	1,101	534	2,074	1,463	611
Quatre Bornes/rural	933	678	255	1,358	1,101	257
Vacoas Phoenix/other urban	1,057	1,042	15	1,495	1,410	85
Vacoas Phoenix/rural	772	855	-83	1,236	1,411	-175
Curepipe/other urban	952	771	181	1,206	1,071	135
Curepipe/rural	1,256	1,033	223	1,588	1,482	106
Port Louis rural/other urban	26	139	-113	41	191	-150
Port Louis rural/other rural	15	181	-166	14	230	-216
Pamplemousses/rural	1,082	716	366	1,886	1,679	207
Riviere du Rempart/rural	721	630	91	1,618	1,362	256
Flacq/rural	537	937	-400	1,501	2,113	-612
Grand Port/rural	529	414	115	1,154	1,165	-11
Savanne/rural	278	469	-191	779	952	-173
Moka/rural	777	432	345	1,447	945	502
Black River/rural	445	266	179	637	407	230
Urban/rural	5,393	6,436	-1,043	7,795	8,831	-1,036
Plaines Wilhems Rural/other urban	1,144	504	640	1,476	699	777
Plaines Wilhems Rural/other rural	388	129	259	724	389	335
Rodrigues/rural	68	639	-571	66	584	-518

Map 4.3 a - Net 5-year migration streams between the town of Port-Louis and other regions, 1985-1990 (*in units excluding less than 100*)

- A - Beau Bassin / Rose Hill
- B - Quatres Bornes
- C - Vacoas / Phoenix
- D - Curepipe
- E - P. Wilhems (rural)



Map 4.3 b - Net 5-year migration streams between the town of Beau Bassin / Rose Hill and other regions, 1985-1990 (in units excluding less than 100)



Map 4.3 c - Net 5-year migration streams between the town of Quatre Bornes and other regions, 1985-1990 (in units excluding less than 100)

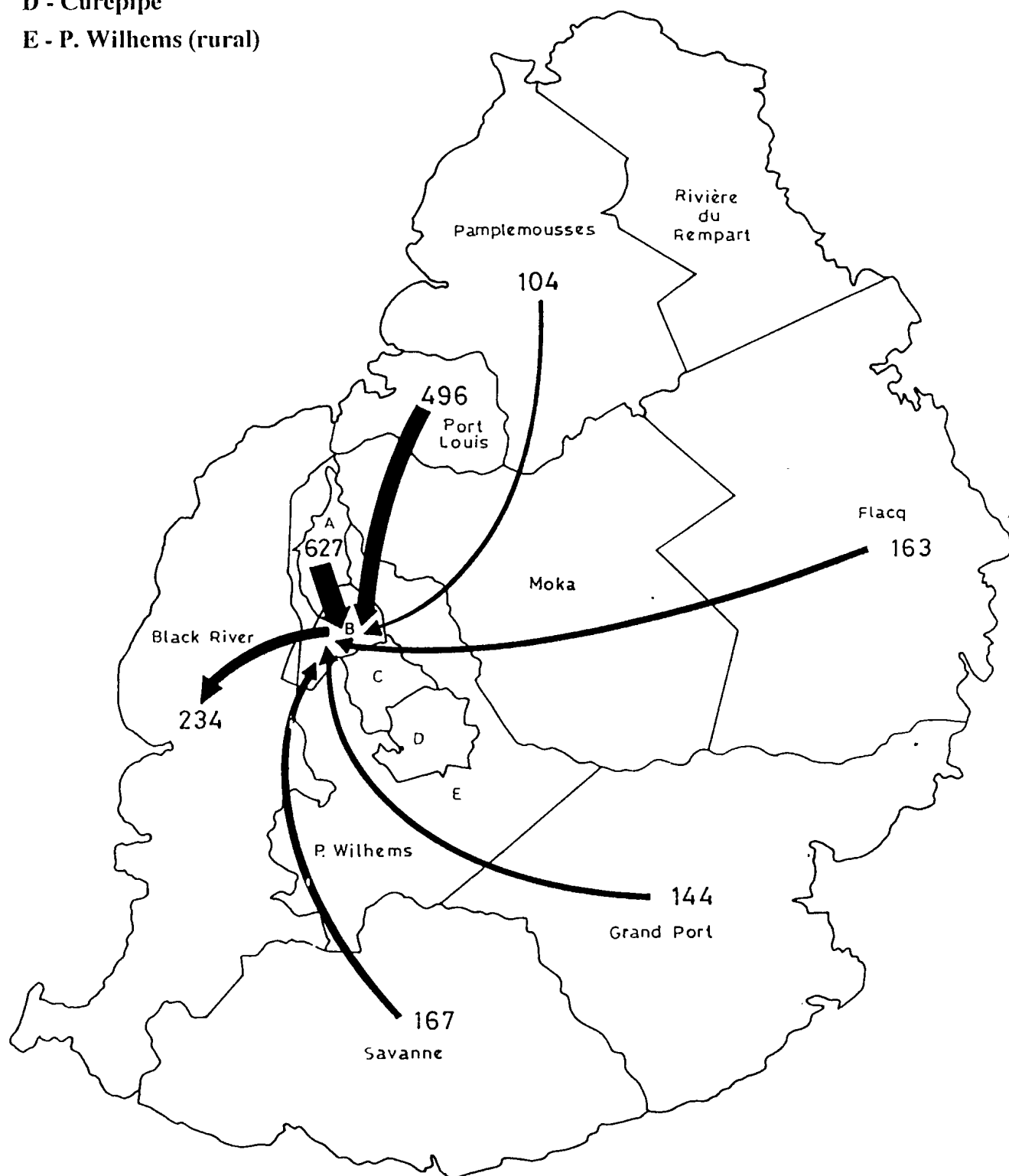
A - Beau Bassin / Rose Hill

B - Quatres Bornes

C - Vacoas / Phoenix

D - Curepipe

E - P. Wilhems (rural)



Map 4.3 d - Net 5-year migration streams between the town of Vacoas / Phoenix and other regions, 1985-1990 (*in units excluding less than 100*)

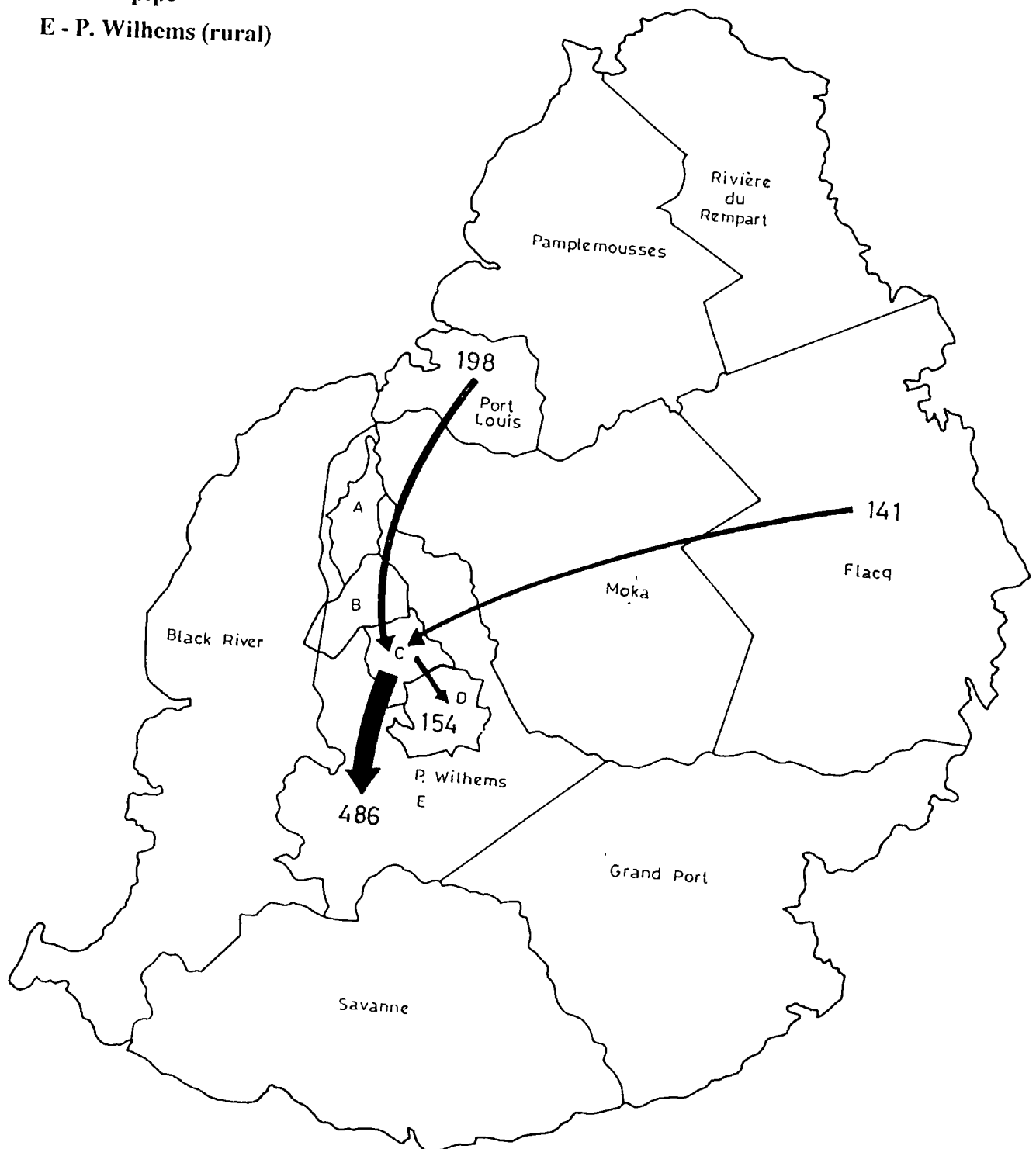
A - Beau Bassin / Rose Hill

B - Quatres Bornes

C - Vacoas / Phoenix

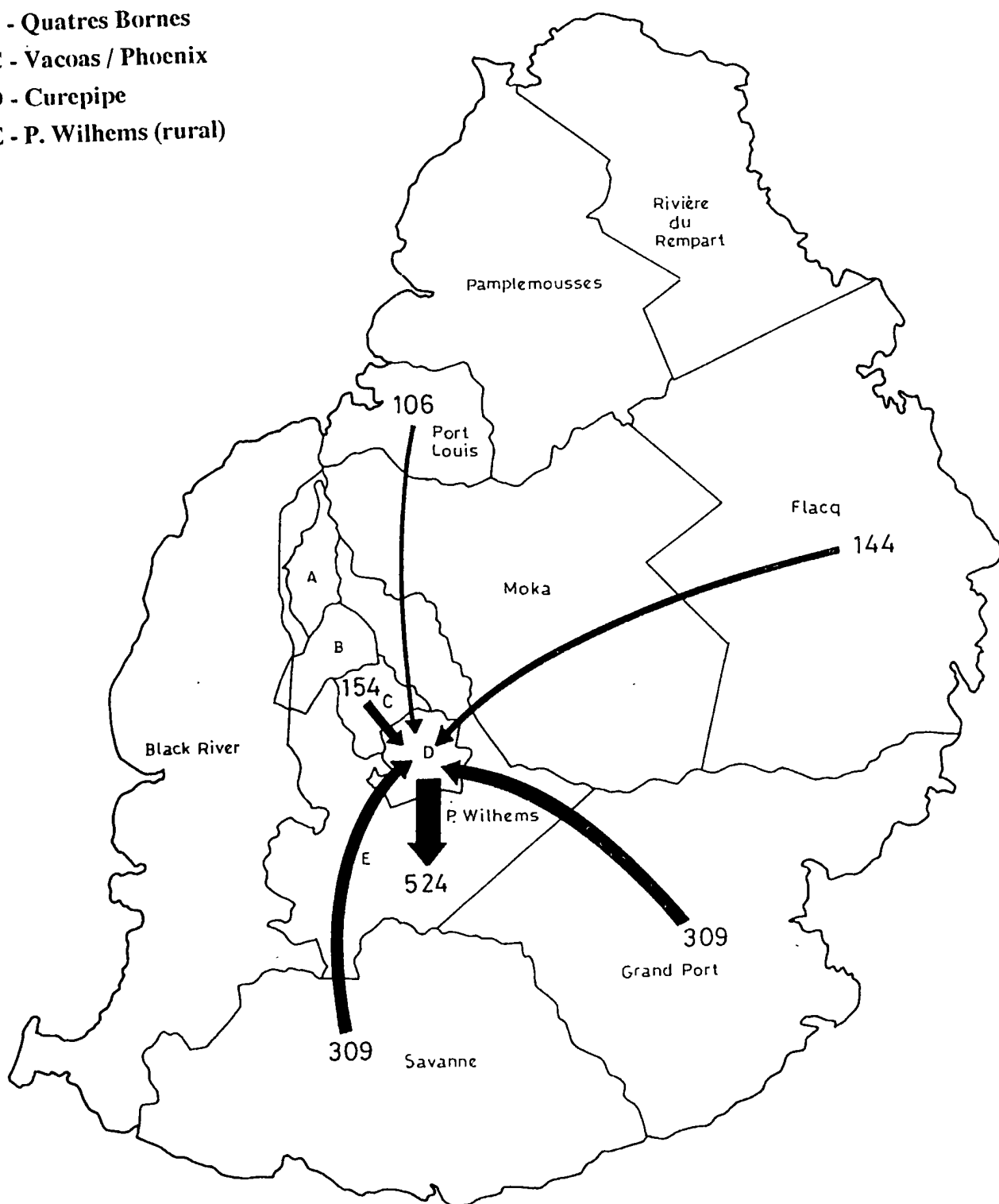
D - Curepipe

E - P. Wilhems (rural)



Map 4.3 e - Net 5-year migration streams between the town of Curepipe and other regions, 1985-1990 (in units excluding less than 100)

- A - Beau Bassin / Rose Hill**
- B - Quatres Bornes**
- C - Vacoas / Phoenix**
- D - Curepipe**
- E - P. Wilhems (rural)**



Port-Louis lost substantially to both urban and rural areas during the 5 years. Beau-Bassin Rose-Hill and Vacoas-Phoenix lost to rural areas but gained from urban regions. Quatre-Bornes and Curepipe gained from both rural and urban.

Among the rural districts Pamplemousses, Plaines Wilhems (rural), Moka and Black River (rural) gained from both rural and urban regions. Flacq, Savanne and Rodrigues lost to both urban and rural regions. Riviere du Rempart and Grand-Port lost to urban but gained from rural regions.

Table 4.7: Sex Ratios and age composition of net migrants between 1985 and 1990 and of total population aged 5 years and above

Age-group (years)		5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	5+
Total population	Sex ratios					
		102.4	103.1	94.5	73.2	99.6
Net migrants		103.0	90.0	93.5	78.5	92.4
Total population	Age composition					
	<i>Male</i>	22.9	57.3	14.8	5.0	100.0
	<i>Female</i>	22.3	55.3	15.6	6.8	100.0
Net migrants	<i>Male</i>	20.5	65.1	11.5	2.9	100.0
	<i>Female</i>	18.4	66.9	11.3	3.4	100.0

The sex ratio of migrants, as shown in Table 4.7 is lower than for the population as expected because relatively more females moved away from their residence five years before census date. The difference is largest for the age-group 15-44 which includes almost all persons of marriageable age. The age distribution of net migrants compared to that of the total population 5+ shows that there are relatively more adults aged 15-44 among net migrants.

The age distribution of net migrants, as shown in Table 4.8, is roughly the same from one district to another except in a few cases where the distribution is distorted by the size of the figures. Except for Pamplemousses and Rodrigues, where there are more males than females (mostly in the 15-44 age groups) among net migrants, the preponderance of females occurs in all the districts.

Table 4.8 - Age distribution of net migrants between 1985 and 1990 by district and sex

District	Male					Female				
	Age groups					Age groups				
	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	All ages	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	All ages
Port Louis	-520	-1439	-345	-102	-2406	-461	-1582	-348	-104	-2495
Pamplemousses	201	692	115	10	1018	151	532	112	27	822
Riv. du Rempart	20	28	3	-3	48	18	203	6	-19	208
Flacq	-182	-472	-70	-15	-739	-211	-719	-74	-22	-1026
Grand Port	-40	-186	-25	-8	-259	-17	-237	-37	-14	-305
Savanne	-92	-347	-80	-8	-527	-115	-327	-72	-15	-529
Plaines wilhems	319	1259	259	72	1909	303	1408	270	94	2075
Moka	182	434	55	17	688	234	614	69	12	929
Black River	274	751	126	40	1191	261	758	140	44	1203
Rodrigues	-162	-720	-38	-3	-923	-163	-650	-66	-3	-882
No. of migrants	996	3164	558	139	4857	967	3515	597	177	5256

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 between areas within districts. This will not only reveal the specific regions which are mostly responsible for the migration flows between districts but will also provide some information about intra-district migration.

The island was demarcated into around three thousand enumeration areas for census purposes and there were the 5 MCAs and 100 VCAs which are administration units. Whereas the enumeration areas and VCAs are too many and may not be meaningful in interpretation of the mass of data, there was the need to study migration at lower levels than the districts. Following the setup of 27 planning zones by the Ministry of Housing in 1992, it has been possible to summarize data pertaining to migration flows between these zones, the result of which is given in Table 4.9. These planning zones have been created to reflect realistic zones of influence or catchment areas for certain land use activities. Thus by studying the migration flows between these zones it will be possible to study migration at lower levels than the districts and also provide useful information to the planners who are actually working on these planning zones.

From the above classification of migration streams (Table 4.09) supplemented with Map 4.4, it is interesting and may be very helpful for physical planners to know which are the specific regions, within districts, which account mostly for the flow of migration between districts, as analysed in the

Table 4.9: Resident population aged 5 years and over by planning zone of usual residence and planning zone of usual residence 5 years ago

Place of usual residence ZONES		Place of usual residence 5 years ago																										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	ROD.
1	113,953	234	190	528	350	54	181	172	267	103	88	171	100	4	7	123	107	93	108	23	72	215	288	287	761	134	512	119,128
2	672	5,055	18	12	14	0	4	13	6	34	10	25	37	1	0	17	19	18	7	0	10	22	33	21	42	65	181	6,337
3	1,060	78	12,699	57	32	13	23	11	20	27	13	17	10	2	1	18	11	5	15	21	76	63	81	171	465	51	74	15,117
4	1,869	49	42	18,250	160	11	90	101	257	16	22	40	39	0	1	23	10	14	25	7	40	54	66	54	162	37	300	21,742
5	241	14	21	117	35,511	101	176	126	280	41	76	89	68	1	3	19	38	14	12	1	10	65	105	59	66	43	60	37,360
6	120	7	3	21	105	9,146	100	72	41	13	32	33	22	4	0	12	13	3	17	7	5	91	33	28	38	10	16	9,995
7	168	2	6	62	216	155	37,646	268	138	42	42	98	45	3	0	14	31	18	6	9	14	55	63	52	72	53	50	39,331
8	83	9	17	21	178	16	220	31,257	141	52	75	231	80	8	3	25	27	7	13	0	2	35	50	34	36	39	23	32,684
9	297	14	20	144	160	26	144	238	27,104	32	79	143	39	0	2	13	37	3	27	8	12	35	48	38	76	44	97	28,882
10	79	14	5	14	38	12	52	58	48	28,502	74	246	158	34	5	40	50	29	30	4	9	65	110	39	88	214	11	30,031
11	77	3	2	20	45	14	39	58	81	47	19,019	248	83	0	0	22	15	0	9	1	9	22	23	13	17	17	8	19,895
12	90	14	18	27	82	8	95	160	72	225	276	42,406	376	4	2	64	42	34	23	4	14	62	77	72	43	69	13	44,376
13	43	1	12	17	35	16	48	65	27	113	76	324	31,000	4	6	132	39	6	15	5	6	33	36	42	35	47	32	32,217
14	5	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	22	11	11	18	2,062	1	21	14	4	12	6	0	32	9	9	5	9	11	2,268
15	3	0	2	1	2	5	1	1	1	4	2	7	10	8	2,870	27	48	16	17	28	7	72	28	9	10	6	13	3,199
16	58	10	12	7	40	21	12	17	24	33	17	77	240	4	17	50,216	391	163	116	8	27	174	103	56	71	64	14	51,994
17	76	5	6	7	30	5	20	28	22	60	18	63	48	5	29	656	41,291	191	129	3	7	228	200	85	94	40	69	43,417
18	25	5	2	0	14	5	2	5	4	8	7	8	15	0	4	142	111	16,397	182	12	4	53	62	27	28	26	25	17,175
19	57	1	9	7	13	2	9	25	15	24	1	17	16	3	5	101	131	462	28,110	34	13	120	92	53	54	20	22	29,418
20	12	0	9	3	2	2	1	1	1	7	3	8	2	4	3	10	7	17	37	5,926	28	69	32	68	36	8	2	6,299
21	88	14	80	26	28	13	9	19	15	78	45	127	119	57	19	424	411	263	220	49	31	60,656	1,239	355	436	162	111	13,904
22	309	12	43	65	69	44	74	73	78	144	65	143	118	20	52	235	293	142	140	49	48	1,167	74,637	866	671	255	91	65,637
23	500	28	51	34	114	26	79	73	77	141	65	143	118	20	52	235	293	142	140	49	48	1,167	74,637	866	671	255	91	80,116
24	706	35	58	37	126	42	57	93	97	172	44	135	97	14	26	161	165	111	139	103	103	357	788	55,951	1,748	209	80	61,656
25	1,983	46	154	81	110	35	77	152	136	102	82	138	88	3	23	133	97	62	94	36	98	353	472	1,156	77,068	215	163	83,159
26	238	35	17	22	56	8	36	29	49	276	24	135	100	21	0	37	46	21	16	6	12	92	156	150	224	25,821	43	27,672
ROD.	59	5	2	16	19	1	0	10	4	1	3	5	19	0	0	4	11	4	10	0	3	29	26	20	49	4	30,022	30,328
Total	122,875	5,691	13,499	19,598	37,554	9,783	39,199	33,127	29,008	30,266	20,210	44,973	32,972	2,268	3,080	52,705	43,488	18,113	29,553	6,404	13,346	64,271	78,960	59,954	82,605	27,679	32,157	953,337

earlier part of this chapter. For instance it may be useful to know that Port-Louis is losing mainly to its adjacent zones, namely, Terre Rouge, Pailles, Petite Riviere/Pointes-aux-Sables, and the urban regions of Plaines Wilhems. It is important to point out that Beau-Bassin/Rose-Hill and Petite Riviere/Pointes-aux-Sables accounted for of 43% of the out migrants from Port-Louis. Curepipe received a substantial number of migrants from the South and South-east regions of the island, mainly from zones of Mahebourg, Rose Belle, Riviere des Anguilles and Chemin Grenier. Migrants from Rodrigues are seen to settle mostly in the zones of Port-Louis, Pailles, Terre Rouge, Beau-Bassin/Rose-Hill and Bambous which are zones mostly found in the North Western part of the island.

As far as intra district migration pattern is concerned, much movement of people is seen to occur between the zones in Plaines Wilhems. Some migration flows are also perceived from Mahebourg to Rose Belle in the Grand Port district and from Riviere des Anguilles to Chemin Grenier in the Savanne district.

4.4 Intercensal Net Migration

So far consideration has been restricted to the direct question bearing on migration, namely those based on usual residence in 1990 and usual residence in 1985. It is now proposed to use the last two censuses age distribution by geographical areas to estimate intercensal net migration. This method will provide yet another estimate of net migration by district for the seven year interval 1983-1990.

The basic information required is the number of persons classified by age and sex as enumerated in each district at 1983 and 1990 Censuses and a set of survival ratios which can be applied to the population of 1983 in order to derive an estimate of the number of persons expected to survive at the 1990 Census. The difference between the enumerated population in 1990 Census and the expected population gives an estimate of net migration for each district of the country. The 1983 Census gives only the "de facto" (or present) population. Hence, to apply the intercensal survival ratio method, it has been necessary to use the "de facto" population at the 1990 Census rather than the resident population considered so far.

The assumptions underlying the Survival Ratio technique are:

- (i) the population is closed, i.e, entered only by births and left only by deaths and therefore is not affected by external migration.
- (ii) the specific mortality rates are the same for each district as for the Republic of Mauritius.
- (iii) fertility as measured by child woman ratio is same for all districts of migration.

- (iv) the ratio of the degree of "completeness" for enumeration in each district (i.e the proportion that any age-sex group bears to the true population) to that of the Republic is the same for the same cohort in both censuses.

Table 4.10 gives the 1983 population of the Republic by age and sex along with the 1990 enumerated population and the calculated Census Survival Ratios (C.S.R.).

Table 4.11 gives the age sex distribution by district in 1983 and Table 4.12 gives the expected figures for 1990. The 1990 expected population by age group, district and sex is obtained by multiplying the 1983 population by the corresponding survival rates. Comparing the expected with the enumerated, one gets the net migration by age and sex as given in Table 4.13. The method provides only net migration of those aged 7 years and above in 1990 as it is possible to survive only those who are alive at the earlier census for the seven years. To obtain the estimated net migrants at younger ages, use is made of the child woman ratios based on the latter 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 7 years ; those aged 15-44 who moved during 1983-1987 and those aged 15-44 who moved during 1988-1990. 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 1990 a child aged 0-1 could be a migrant only if it was brought by the woman aged 15-44 during 1988-1990, whereas a child aged 2-6 in 1990 could have either come with a woman aged 15-44 during 1983-1987 or with a woman aged 20-49 during 1988-1990. Thus the chances for a child aged 0-1 to be a migrant is only $2/14$. However for a child aged 2-6 to be a migrant there are two possibilities: he could have come with his mother when he was aged 0-1 during 1983-1987 or he could have come when he was already between ages 2-6 during 1988-1990. Thus the chance for him to be a migrant is $(5/7 \times 1/2 + 2/7 \times 1) = 9/14$. Thus to obtain migrant children aged 0-1 the child woman ratio based on children 0-4 is multiplied by estimated net migrant women aged 15-44 and this result is further multiplied by $2/14$ and $2/5$ i.e $4/70$. (Note that the factor $2/5$ is obtained from the fact that the age-group 0-1 consists of only 2 ages out of the 5 ages in the 0-4 age group.) Similarly children aged 2-6 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 $9/14$. Using the result already obtained that is, net migrant women aged 15-44 and 20-49, the child migrants are estimated and entered in Table 4.13. Since the age groups were not in the usual conventional five year group, linear interpolation was used for adjustment.

Table 4.10 : Mauritian Population by age and sex, 1983 and 1990 and Census Survival Ratio (C.S.R.)

MALE					FEMALE				
Age in 1983	1983 Population	Age in 1990	1990 Population	C.S.R 1983-1990	Age in 1983	1983 Population	Age in 1990	1990 Population	C.S.R 1983-1990
0 - 4	59672	7 - 11	57236	0.9592	0 - 4	58313	7 - 11	56132	0.9626
5 - 9	54951	12 - 16	53784	0.9788	5 - 9	54040	12 - 16	52714	0.9755
10 - 14	50084	17 - 21	47284	0.9441	10 - 14	48556	17 - 21	45650	0.9402
15 - 19	59265	22 - 26	53355	0.9003	15 - 19	58136	22 - 26	52152	0.8971
20 - 24	54442	27 - 31	50257	0.9231	20 - 24	53571	27 - 31	48958	0.9139
25 - 29	45695	32 - 36	44296	0.9694	25 - 29	45573	32 - 36	42471	0.9319
30 - 34	39873	37 - 41	38496	0.9655	30 - 34	39224	37 - 41	37530	0.9568
35 - 39	27547	42 - 46	26492	0.9617	35 - 39	28364	42 - 46	27205	0.9591
40 - 44	20490	47 - 51	19124	0.9333	40 - 44	21081	47 - 51	19820	0.9402
45 - 49	19746	52 - 56	17835	0.9032	45 - 49	20023	52 - 56	18710	0.9344
50 - 54	16538	57 - 61	14249	0.8616	50 - 54	16395	57 - 61	15264	0.9310
55 - 59	17583	62 - 66	14168	0.8058	55 - 59	17833	62 - 66	15594	0.8745
60 - 64	12087	67 - 71	8720	0.7214	60 - 64	12924	67 - 71	10409	0.8054
64 - 69	8814	72 - 76	5595	0.6348	64 - 69	10197	72 - 76	7734	0.7585
70 - 74	5319	77 - 81	2635	0.4954	70 - 74	7203	77 - 81	4546	0.6311
75+	4364	82 +	1497	0.3431	75+	8750	82 +	3966	0.4533

Table 4.11(a) : Population by age-group, sex and geographical district, 1983

MALE

District Age	Port Louis	Pample- mousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues	Total
0 - 4	7,218	5,741	5,041	6,906	5,659	3,529	16,530	3,690	2,520	2,838	59,672
5 - 9	6,566	5,470	4,745	6,656	5,344	3,252	14,562	3,564	2,354	2,438	54,951
10 - 14	6,008	4,823	4,578	6,257	5,089	2,898	13,183	3,175	1,942	2,131	50,084
15 - 19	7,823	5,196	4,903	6,564	5,818	3,793	17,281	3,772	2,153	1,962	59,265
20 - 24	7,561	4,702	4,277	5,803	5,124	3,474	17,022	3,180	1,829	1,470	54,442
25 - 29	6,326	4,234	3,688	4,929	4,108	2,602	14,260	2,763	1,623	1,162	45,695
30 - 34	5,180	3,950	3,313	4,337	3,592	2,271	12,390	2,524	1,464	852	39,873
35 - 39	3,499	2,533	2,333	2,725	2,463	1,498	9,099	1,777	852	768	27,547
40 - 44	2,847	1,775	1,640	1,907	1,617	1,093	7,062	1,202	643	704	20,490
45 - 49	2,767	1,647	1,518	1,809	1,862	1,194	6,632	1,057	675	585	19,746
50 - 54	2,486	1,198	1,128	1,465	1,509	954	5,788	982	543	485	16,538
55 - 59	2,589	1,407	1,175	1,702	1,696	1,093	5,895	1,038	614	374	17,583
60 - 64	1,779	1,048	843	1,166	1,056	749	4,066	699	387	294	12,087
64 - 69	1,364	743	661	815	842	531	2,866	468	303	221	8,814
70 - 74	877	458	368	452	440	311	1,795	307	171	140	5,319
75 +	710	343	278	337	383	247	1,572	227	140	127	4,364
All ages	65,600	45,268	40,489	53,830	46,602	29,489	150,003	30,425	18,213	16,552	496,471

Table 4.11 (b): Population by age-group, sex and geographical district, 1983

FEMALE

District Age	Port Louis	Pample- mousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues	Total
0 - 4	7,069	5,770	4,757	6,745	5,451	3,402	16,046	3,739	2,516	2,818	58,313
5 - 9	6,549	5,233	4,823	6,710	5,236	3,111	14,200	3,519	2,182	2,477	54,040
10 - 14	5,960	4,654	4,419	5,970	4,806	2,905	12,794	3,111	1,870	2,067	48,556
15 - 19	7,829	5,090	4,918	6,285	5,626	3,594	17,082	3,644	2,125	1,943	58,136
20 - 24	7,419	4,720	4,301	5,674	5,196	3,254	16,524	3,150	1,831	1,502	53,571
25 - 29	6,185	4,342	3,757	4,859	3,987	2,574	14,315	2,808	1,623	1,123	45,573
30 - 34	5,104	3,718	3,275	4,082	3,584	2,323	12,396	2,523	1,451	768	39,224
35 - 39	3,850	2,467	2,307	2,790	2,550	1,703	9,270	1,808	879	740	28,364
40 - 44	3,099	1,698	1,544	2,003	1,839	1,149	7,190	1,165	665	729	21,081
45 - 49	3,047	1,599	1,368	1,801	1,864	1,164	6,743	1,201	652	584	20,023
50 - 54	2,537	1,265	1,040	1,543	1,443	962	5,698	947	526	434	16,395
55 - 59	2,683	1,462	1,208	1,678	1,577	1,091	6,020	1,096	634	384	17,833
60 - 64	1,867	1,097	920	1,320	1,123	764	4,386	732	425	290	12,924
64 - 69	1,522	913	716	901	940	555	3,547	522	331	250	10,197
70 - 74	1,190	519	516	643	582	384	2,557	363	236	213	7,203
75 +	1,302	618	563	720	767	421	3,464	426	261	208	8,750
All ages	67,212	45,165	40,432	53,724	46,571	29,356	152,232	30,754	18,207	16,530	500,183

Table 4.12 (a): Present Mauritian population by age-group, sex and geographical district - 1990 census

MALE

District Age	Port Louis	Pample- mousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues	Total
0 - 1	2,750	2,161	1,656	2,155	1,888	1,207	6,053	1,232	921	830	20,853
2 - 6	6,041	4,765	3,821	4,999	4,326	2,611	13,496	2,833	2,191	2,082	47,166
7 - 11	6,613	5,741	4,857	6,460	5,314	3,318	16,064	3,598	2,667	2,603	57,236
12 - 16	6,130	5,561	4,710	6,526	5,205	3,121	14,400	3,441	2,506	2,183	53,784
17 - 21	5,551	4,799	4,377	5,866	4,752	2,692	12,594	3,066	2,031	1,555	47,284
22 - 26	6,703	5,011	4,353	5,941	5,197	3,398	15,696	3,454	2,332	1,269	53,355
27 - 31	6,573	4,778	3,937	5,244	4,583	3,100	15,926	2,994	1,988	1,134	50,257
32 - 36	5,636	4,281	3,566	4,655	3,857	2,428	14,248	2,656	1,897	1,071	44,296
37 - 41	4,598	3,995	3,217	4,138	3,357	2,121	12,266	2,414	1,632	757	38,496
42 - 46	3,129	2,548	2,281	2,569	2,312	1,432	8,903	1,714	933	670	26,492
47 - 51	2,515	1,680	1,541	1,752	1,506	969	6,714	1,087	699	661	19,124
52 - 56	2,370	1,482	1,366	1,590	1,648	1,074	6,157	984	646	518	17,835
57 - 61	2,039	1,073	995	1,264	1,250	794	5,092	812	510	419	14,249
62 - 66	2,003	1,156	947	1,335	1,294	842	4,971	818	513	288	14,168
67 - 71	1,208	793	587	787	749	515	3,072	516	288	204	8,720
72 - 76	835	509	415	480	507	313	1,904	298	193	141	5,595
77 - 81	400	250	151	208	197	160	956	154	83	76	2,635
82 +	243	114	104	106	109	81	569	93	41	37	1,497
All ages	65,341	50,697	42,882	56,077	48,052	30,177	159,082	32,167	22,070	16,498	523,043

Table 4.12 (b): Present Mauritian population by age-group, sex and geographical district - 1990 census

FEMALE

District Age	Port Louis	Pample- mousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues	Total
0 - 1	2,581	2,078	1,706	2,117	1,862	1,185	5,762	1,236	941	798	20,266
2 - 6	5,875	4,543	3,752	5,031	4,156	2,686	12,971	2,759	2,147	2,080	46,002
7 - 11	6,482	5,706	4,683	6,408	5,265	3,143	15,589	3,635	2,616	2,604	56,132
12 - 16	6,096	5,322	4,733	6,448	5,046	3,005	13,985	3,503	2,378	2,196	52,714
17 - 21	5,473	4,605	4,170	5,521	4,391	2,685	12,321	2,967	1,933	1,582	45,650
22 - 26	6,605	5,149	4,546	5,646	4,863	3,173	15,407	3,313	2,103	1,346	52,152
27 - 31	6,258	4,680	3,956	5,154	4,582	2,896	15,346	2,959	1,898	1,228	48,958
32 - 36	5,247	4,307	3,539	4,458	3,642	2,311	13,601	2,655	1,741	968	42,471
37 - 41	4,604	3,665	3,147	3,904	3,408	2,123	11,985	2,458	1,546	689	37,530
42 - 46	3,459	2,463	2,247	2,667	2,382	1,618	9,011	1,729	970	658	27,205
47 - 51	2,760	1,649	1,497	1,852	1,702	1,102	6,791	1,087	711	669	19,820
52 - 56	2,691	1,543	1,318	1,692	1,753	1,090	6,338	1,110	638	537	18,710
57 - 61	2,223	1,195	980	1,434	1,298	852	5,447	905	557	373	15,264
62 - 66	2,187	1,320	1,049	1,452	1,384	904	5,426	960	593	319	15,594
67 - 71	1,382	908	736	1,031	896	616	3,638	605	358	238	10,409
72 - 76	1,116	653	550	681	656	411	2,822	383	266	196	7,734
77 - 81	690	349	342	358	374	220	1,696	230	152	135	4,546
82 +	589	289	219	268	321	173	1,703	170	124	110	3,966
All ages	66,320	50,425	43,173	56,124	47,984	30,193	159,838	32,665	21,674	16,728	525,124

Table 4.13 (a): Estimated inter censal migration by district and age-group, 1983 - 1990

MALE

District Age	Port Louis	Pample-mousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rod-rigues
0 - 4	-200	147	26	-16	-55	-32	93	21	101	-85
5 - 9	-304	227	29	-107	-100	-59	179	47	209	-120
10 - 14	-302	218	48	-59	-61	-64	172	-5	221	-170
15 - 19	-191	230	59	-20	-42	-51	148	22	199	-356
20 - 24	-252	298	-15	3	-45	-28	143	63	315	-481
25 - 29	-380	396	-31	-55	-105	-71	183	59	337	-333
30 - 34	-460	281	-10	-119	-134	-99	340	10	314	-123
35 - 39	-440	179	7	-79	-117	-81	352	-22	261	-62
40 - 44	-303	140	30	-51	-78	-34	213	-6	156	-67
45 - 49	-180	59	21	-37	-25	-34	134	-19	105	-25
50 - 54	-134	6	1	-37	-22	-23	149	4	62	-5
55 - 59	-113	22	12	-16	-44	-19	130	-9	40	-4
60 - 64	-91	30	9	-21	-64	-34	175	-25	28	-7
65 - 69	-78	31	-13	-47	-37	-31	172	0	13	-10
70 - 74	-49	37	-11	-44	-22	-25	107	5	4	-3
75 - 79	-33	29	-21	-24	-24	-6	74	2	-1	4
80+	-14	7	-7	-12	-22	0	45	10	-5	-1
Total	-3523	2337	136	-742	-993	-689	2808	157	2357	-1847

Table 4.13 (b): Estimated inter censal migration by district and age-group, 1983 - 1990

FEMALE

District Age	Port Louis	Pample- mousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rod- rigues
0 - 4	-195	143	26	-15	-53	-31	91	20	98	-83
5 - 9	-309	175	78	-59	-20	-97	138	33	174	-113
10 - 14	-304	191	59	-92	-29	-71	137	57	228	-176
15 - 19	-195	225	21	-94	-101	-40	229	54	205	-305
20 - 24	-303	442	87	-32	-161	-49	167	43	188	-382
25 - 29	-480	453	69	-15	-173	-67	180	66	214	-246
30 - 34	-519	303	33	-54	-110	-84	254	55	227	-105
35 - 39	-374	169	23	-29	-42	-95	179	42	186	-59
40 - 44	-252	101	26	-6	-47	-49	122	15	139	-49
45 - 49	-186	70	41	-22	-42	7	66	-7	102	-30
50 - 54	-155	50	42	-7	-4	10	34	-11	52	-12
55 - 59	-146	30	23	2	-23	-25	100	9	52	-22
60 - 64	-151	32	0	-10	-15	-47	153	10	50	-22
65 - 69	-137	31	-6	-25	-3	-20	128	10	25	-4
70 - 74	-72	-14	2	-14	-38	-6	121	-2	15	6
75 - 79	-52	-3	13	-30	-19	-17	102	-5	8	3
80+	-25	14	-15	-54	-13	-20	113	-13	5	9
Total	-3854	2413	522	-558	-893	-701	2315	376	1968	-1589

From the estimates obtained in Table 4.13 it is observed that Port-Louis lost population at all ages (3,523 males and 3,854 females). At the same time Plaines Wilhems gained population at all ages (2,808 males and 2,315 females). For the other districts, although some reverses are seen to occur in certain age-groups (which may be due to problems in the data, methodology, assumptions, etc.), on the whole, Rodrigues, Grand Port, Flacq and Savanne lost population, while, Pamplemousses, Black River, Moka and Riviere du Rempart gained population.

Considering the losses one can note that a total of 7,794 males and 7,595 females aged 0 and above are estimated to have moved from one district to the other. Estimation of net migration aged 5+ for the period 1983-1990 turns out to be 7,406 males and 7,218 females. This gives an average loss of 1,058 males and 1,031 females during the intercensal period. Comparing this estimate with that based on the 5-year net losses from Table 4.4, i.e, an average annual loss of 971 males and 986 females during the 5-year period, it is clear that the tempo of migration should have decreased in the recent years.

4.5 Movement from residence to work place

One of the main problem facing the population since a few years is the phenomenon of traffic jams, road accidents and consequent congestion taking place everyday in urban areas. Some section of motorways, specially that from Port-Louis to Plaines-Wilhems have reached their traffic bearing capacity. Traffic delays and unnecessary longer journey times are common for passengers travelling along this route. At peak hours, bumper to bumper traffic is a fairly common occurrence between Port-Louis and other major residential places such as Quatre-Bornes, Beau Bassin/Rose-Hill etc.

Various measures have been implemented by the government to make traffic flow more fluid in certain regions. Notable among them are one-way street systems and limits on traffic movements in congested areas. Recently the introduction of paid parking has been a successful attempt, up to now, in decongesting traffic flow in the city centre.

It is known that the main reason for the traffic problems mentioned above is that too many people converge to the towns each day for work. So temporary schemes will not solve the congestion problem if policies are not adopted for an adequate distribution of job opportunities in relation to place of residence.

To provide useful updated data related to the movement of people from place of usual residence to work place, there was a question in the 1990 Population Census on place of work. Each person was asked the name of the locality and district where he worked most of the time. For persons who worked mainly at home, it was written down '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 travelled a lot, say, 'drivers, salesmen', etc., the place where they reported for work was taken as the place of work.

Table 4.14 gives the working nationals of the Island of Mauritius by sex, place of usual residence and place of work. 91,134 males and 29,541 females, representing 33.1% of male in employment and 24.4% of female in employment respectively, moved from their district of residence to another district for work. This shows that there has been a greater proportion of male movers. Similar data obtained from the 1983 Population Census showed that the corresponding numbers for male and female were 55,169 and 15,441 respectively, representing 29.9% and 23.3% respectively of the male and female working population. This indicates that the movement of people from residence to work place has increased slightly in the recent years. As regards Rodrigues, the movement of workers between the island and the other districts was too small to be considered in this section. In fact only 633 persons moved between Rodrigues and the other districts for work representing only 0.16% of the total workforce of the Republic of Mauritius.

Table 4.14: Currently employed population, 12 years of age and over, by sex, place of usual residence and place of work - Island of Mauritius

BOTH SEXES

District of Usual Residence	Place of Work									Total
	Port-Louis	Pamplemousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand-Port	Savannes	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	
P. Louis	39,400	3,904	569	283	227	42	2,992	570	1,864	49,850
Pamplemousses	9,460	23,943	2,037	280	83	29	1,127	356	458	37,771
R. du Rempart	3,497	4,376	22,041	843	57	15	535	177	166	31,708
Flacq	2,571	1,190	848	31,584	245	24	1,786	2,421	167	40,838
Grand-Port	1,187	135	57	816	28,251	1,253	4,536	283	140	36,658
Savannes	724	72	35	49	1,161	19,165	3,170	154	456	24,985
P. Wilhems	27,474	2,258	800	1,224	2,723	812	84,317	4,410	6,393	130,411
Moka	4,107	306	91	1,145	135	39	3,771	15,601	401	25,595
B. River	3,850	312	85	59	42	72	2,569	176	10,888	18,052
Total	92,269	36,495	26,564	36,282	32,924	21,451	104,803	24,146	20,932	395,867

MALE

District of Usual Residence	Place of Work									Total
	Port-Louis	Pamplemousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand-Port	Savannes	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	
P. Louis	28,793	2,341	431	227	174	37	2,340	425	1,084	35,852
Pamplemousses	7,229	16,212	1,387	231	67	26	962	302	318	26,733
R. du Rempart	3,048	3,347	14,836	735	51	14	477	135	147	22,790
Flacq	2,183	951	574	22,104	210	23	1,538	1,758	142	29,483
Grand-Port	977	123	53	514	18,769	967	3,570	227	126	25,326
Savannes	614	67	31	35	846	12,031	2,491	123	395	16,634
P. Wilhems	20,056	1,913	666	1,003	2,109	649	54,352	3,119	4,807	88,673
Moka	3,087	275	79	886	126	32	2,861	9,867	316	17,529
B. River	2,705	258	72	56	32	50	1,764	141	6,828	11,906
Total	68,692	25,486	18,129	25,790	22,384	13,829	70,356	16,097	14,163	274,926

FEMALE

District of Usual Residence	Place of Work									Total
	Port-Louis	Pamplemousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand-Port	Savannes	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	
P. Louis	10,607	1,563	138	55	53	5	652	145	780	13,998
Pamplemousses	2,231	7,731	650	49	15	3	165	54	139	11,038
R. du Rempart	449	1,029	7,206	108	6	1	58	42	18	8,918
Flacq	388	239	274	9,480	35	1	249	664	26	11,355
Grand-Port	210	12	4	303	9,483	286	965	55	14	11,332
Savannes	109	5	4	13	316	7,134	679	30	61	8,351
P. Wilhems	7,419	345	134	221	613	163	29,965	1,291	1,586	41,738
Moka	1,020	30	12	259	9	7	909	5,734	85	8,066
B. River	1,145	54	13	3	9	22	805	35	4,060	6,146
Total	23,577	11,009	8,435	10,492	10,540	7,622	34,447	8,049	6,769	120,941

Table 4.15(a): Employed population 12 years of age and over by place of Usual residence and place of work - 1990 Census

MALE

Place of Usual Residence	Place of work																
	Urban areas						Rural areas										
	P.-Louis (urban)	B/Bassin R/Hill	Quatre Bornes	Vacoas/Phoenix	Curepipe	Total Urban	P. Louis (Rural)	Pamplemousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savannes	P. Wilhems (Rural)	Moka	B. River (rural)	Total rural	Grand Total
Port_Louis(Urban)	28,050	1,014	386	512	309	30,272	605	2,336	428	224	174	37	113	420	1,074	5,410	35,682
B/Bassin R/Hill	7,528	9,301	1,425	1,094	709	20,058	445	673	197	308	328	65	326	781	1,756	4,879	24,937
Quatre Bornes	4,139	2,069	6,086	1,458	748	14,499	237	381	147	201	325	87	370	675	1,704	4,127	18,626
Vacoas/Phoenix	2,703	807	974	6,638	1,548	12,670	151	271	103	164	425	110	626	510	610	2,970	15,641
Curepipe	3,264	639	610	1,790	8,444	14,747	184	418	149	243	743	305	506	570	496	3,614	18,362
Total urban	45,685	13,830	9,481	11,493	11,758	92,247	1,622	4,079	1,024	1,141	1,996	604	1,941	2,956	5,639	21,001	113,247
Port Louis (rural)	101	2	1	1	0	105	38	5	3	3	0	0	1	5	10	65	170
Pamplemousses	7,032	346	147	302	117	7,944	197	16,212	1,387	231	67	26	50	302	318	18,789	26,733
Riv. du Rempart	2,943	161	73	159	68	3,405	105	3,347	14,836	735	51	14	15	135	147	19,385	22,790
Flacq	2,075	396	175	432	384	3,462	108	951	574	22,104	210	23	151	1,758	142	26,020	29,483
Grand Port	927	237	244	583	2,127	4,118	50	123	53	514	18,769	967	380	227	126	21,208	25,326
Savannes	588	204	164	530	1,456	2,942	26	67	31	35	846	12,031	137	123	395	13,692	16,634
P. Wilhems (rural)	1,385	530	556	2,531	1,898	6,900	112	180	71	88	288	83	3,229	601	444	5,096	11,997
Moka	2,659	915	370	719	522	5,185	428	275	79	886	126	32	335	9,867	316	12,344	17,529
Black River (rural)	2,467	644	286	187	123	3,706	149	248	71	54	31	48	52	123	6,535	7,310	11,017
Total Rural	20,177	3,436	2,015	5,444	6,696	37,768	1,213	21,407	17,105	24,649	20,388	13,224	4,350	13,141	8,434	123,910	161,678
Total	65,862	17,266	11,496	16,936	18,454	130,015	2,835	25,486	18,129	25,790	22,383	13,828	6,291	16,097	14,072	144,911	274,926

Table 4.15(b): Employed population 12 years of age and over by place of Usual residence and place of work - 1990 Census

FEMALE

Place of Usual Residence	Place of work																
	Urban areas						Rural areas										
	P.-Louis (urban)	B/Bassin R/Hill	Quatre Bornes	Vacoas/Phoenix	Curepipe	Total Urban	P. Louis (Rural)	Pample-mousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savannes	P. Wilhems (Rural)	Moka	B.River (rural)	Total rural	Grand Total
Port_Louis(Urban)	10,327	356	80	94	90	10,947	229	1,559	137	55	53	5	31	143	775	2,987	13,934
B/Bassin R/Hill	3,324	5,620	818	278	307	10,347	79	156	51	86	98	10	73	368	893	1,814	12,161
Quatre Bornes	1,688	1,223	3,856	557	498	7,822	56	77	39	59	117	12	107	290	476	1,234	9,056
Vacoas/Phoenix	984	283	546	3,052	952	5,817	29	40	12	26	105	31	217	148	124	731	6,548
Curepipe	960	224	256	978	5,793	8,211	42	56	22	45	237	93	173	239	68	975	9,186
Total urban	17,283	7,706	5,555	4,960	7,639	43,144	435	1,888	261	270	610	151	601	1,188	2,336	7,741	50,885
Port Louis (rural)	29	0	0	0	1	30	22	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	34	64
Pamplemousses	2,203	61	31	31	39	2,365	28	7,731	650	49	15	3	3	54	139	8,673	11,038
Riv. du Rempart	440	22	12	4	14	493	9	1,029	7,206	108	6	1	5	42	18	8,425	8,918
Flacq	382	63	25	65	66	601	6	239	274	9,480	35	1	29	664	26	10,754	11,355
Grand Port	207	37	59	121	711	1,135	3	12	4	303	9,483	286	37	55	14	10,197	11,332
Savannes	106	27	46	74	511	764	3	5	4	13	316	7,134	21	30	61	7,587	8,351
P. Wilhems (rural)	272	172	233	1,461	1,388	3,527	11	17	10	6	58	17	1,218	252	78	1,668	5,195
Moka	831	258	129	213	208	1,639	188	30	12	259	9	7	101	5,734	85	6,427	8,066
Black River (rural)	1,068	282	159	32	46	1,585	54	53	12	3	8	22	19	29	3,952	4,153	5,738
Total Rural	5,537	923	693	2,001	2,985	12,140	325	9,121	8,173	10,222	9,930	7,472	1,434	6,861	4,379	57,917	70,057
Total	22,821	8,629	6,249	6,961	10,624	55,284	760	11,009	8,435	10,492	10,540	7,622	2,036	8,049	6,715	65,658	120,941

Table 4.16: Net movements between place of residence and place of work by sex , 1996

Residence	Place of work	Male			Female		
		in	out	net	in	out	net
Port_Louis(Urban)	Other urban	17635	2221	15413	6956	620	6336
Port_Louis(Urban)	rural	20177	5410	14767	5537	2987	2551
B/Bassin R/Hill	Other urban	4529	10757	-6228	2086	4727	-2641
B/Bassin R/Hill	rural	3436	4879	-1443	923	1814	-891
Quatre Bornes	Other urban	3395	8413	-5018	1699	3966	-2266
Quatre Bornes	rural	2015	4127	-2112	693	1234	-541
Vacoas/Phoenix	Other urban	4854	6032	-1178	1908	2765	-858
Vacoas/Phoenix	rural	5444	2970	2473	2001	731	1271
Curepipe	Other urban	3314	6304	-2990	1847	2418	-571
Curepipe	rural	6696	3614	3082	2985	975	2009
Port Louis (rural)	Urban	1622	105	1517	435	30	405
Port Louis (rural)	Other rural	1175	27	1147	303	12	291
Pamplemousses	Urban	4079	7944	-3865	1888	2365	-477
Pamplemousses	Other rural	5196	2578	2618	1390	942	448
Riv. du Rempart	Urban	1024	3405	-2381	261	493	-231
Riv. du Rempart	Other rural	2269	4549	-2280	968	1219	-252
Flacq	Urban	1141	3462	-2321	270	601	-331
Flacq	Other rural	2545	3916	-1371	742	1274	-532
Grand Port	Urban	1996	4118	-2122	610	1135	-525
Grand Port	Other rural	1619	2439	-820	447	715	-267
Savannes	Urban	604	2942	-2338	151	764	-613
Savannes	Other rural	1193	1661	-468	338	453	-116
P. Wilhems (rural)	Urban	1941	6900	-4959	601	3527	-2926
P. Wilhems (rural)	Other rural	1121	1868	-747	216	449	-233
Moka	Urban	2956	5185	-2229	1188	1639	-451
Moka	Other rural	3274	2477	798	1127	693	433
Black River (rural)	Urban	5639	3706	1932	2336	1585	750
Black River (rural)	Other rural	1898	775	1123	428	201	227

Port-Louis is seen to have the highest influx of workers. Out of a total inflow of 52,869 (39,899 males and 12,970 females), 44,891 (85%) were from its surrounding districts with Plaines Wilhems, contributing 27,474 workers to the city each day, followed by Pamplemousses with 9,460 workers.

Black-River gained on the whole (mostly from Plaines-Wilhems) although a substantial number of residents of this district moved daily to the city. Riviere du Rempart and Flacq lost more to rural regions than to urban, while the other districts lost more to urban than to rural regions.

Table 4.15 gives the place of work of working population by district of residence and sex (with a further breakdown of Plaines-Wilhems into the four towns and the remaining rural areas). From this, Table 4.16 is derived showing the net movements between place of residence and place of work. Thus for males the first line in Table 4.16 indicates that 17,634 workers (i.e $7,528 + 4,139 + 2,703 + 3,264$ from Table 4.15) moved into Port-Louis from other urban regions whilst 2,221 moved out of Port-Louis to other urban regions. It is seen that out of a total of 395,867 employees, 185,299 (46.8%) worked in urban region, while the remaining 210,569 (53.2%) worked in rural regions. It is also observed that 49,908 workers moved daily from rural to urban while 28,747 moved from urban to rural.

Table 4.17 shows the working population by urban/rural districts of usual residence, district of work and occupational groups (Plaines Wilhems and Port-Louis are considered as urban districts). The highest mobility is seen to be experienced by workers belonging to the class of white-collar jobs (group A) such as legislators, senior officials, professionals, associate professionals, technicians and clerks. 48% of workers in this category moved to another district for work, out of which 70% moved to the urban districts. As expected agricultural workers (group C) had the least mobility with only 15% of the workers who moved. Out of these movers 22% shifted to urban districts.

The above is explained by the fact that most of the administrative, commercial, financial and business offices are found in the City, hence pulling each day a large number of office workers from every corner of the island. In fact out of the total number of movers in this occupational category (group A) 22,907 or 60% converged to the City each working day. For the agricultural workers, it is known that agricultural activities are located mostly in rural regions and most of the workers comes from localities near their respective working places. Furthermore some sugar estates provide housing facilities on estate's land, hence minimising the movement of the workers from residence to work place.

Substantial number of movers is also noticed in occupational groups B and D where 31.6% and 27.3% of workers moved respectively from their district of residence to work in another district.

Table 4.17 : Working populations by urban/rural district of usual residence, district of work and Occupational group (1) - Island of Mauritius

Occupational group	Number living in urban districts	Number working in			Number living in rural districts	Number working in		
		Same urban district	Other urban district	Rural districts		Same rural district	Other rural district	Urban districts
A	50,822	26,762	15,951	8,109	28,426	14,093	3,532	10,800
B	59,469	43,396	8,192	7,880	53,232	33,690	6,084	13,458
C	3,131	2,015	79	1,037	11,649	10,495	736	418
D	33,233	24,855	3,481	4,897	50,118	35,739	4,798	9,580
E	33,603	26,793	2,647	4,163	72,183	57,479	6,100	8,604

(1) Occupational groups:

- A. Legislators, senior officials, managers, professionals; associate professionals, technicians and clerks
- B. Service workers, shop & market sales workers, craft & related trades workers
- C. Skilled agricultural & fishery workers
- D. Plant & machine operators and assemblers
- E. Elementary occupations

Table 4.18 shows the working population by urban/rural districts of usual residence, district of work and industrial groups (Plaines Wilhems and Port-Louis are taken as urban districts). Workers in the service sector (business, finance, real estate, community, social etc) are seen to have the highest mobility (39.1% of workers moving from one district to the other). This could be explained by the fact that most of the establishment of this industrial sector are found in the urban regions, mainly in Port-Louis. High mobility is also noticed for workers in construction (group C), where 38.4% of the workers moved from one district to another . On the other hand, as expected, the agricultural sector had the least movement of workers with only 15.7% of workers moving.

The manufacturing sector (group B) absorbed around 130,000 people in employment with 48.9% and 51.1% working in urban and rural districts respectively. 72.3% of the workers worked in their respective district of usual residence. Among the movers, 56.1% went to the urban districts while 43.9% moved to the rural districts.

Table 4.18 : Working population by urban/rural district of usual residence, district of work and Industrial group (2) - Island of Mauritius

Industrial group	Number living in urban districts	Number working in			Number living in rural districts	Number working in		
		Same urban district	Other urban district	Rural districts		Same rural district	Other rural district	Urban districts
A	8,891	5,255	299	3,337	54,408	48,132	4,371	1,905
B	59,110	43,319	6,687	9,104	70,956	50,702	6,711	13,543
C	19,664	13,218	2,980	3,466	22,534	12,797	3,550	6,187
D	38,920	26,844	7,956	4,120	29,428	19,035	2,390	8,003
E	53,677	35,149	12,464	6,063	38,282	20,821	4,225	13,235

(2) Industrial Group:

A. Agriculture, mining and quarrying.

B. Manufacturing.

C. Electricity, gas, water and Construction.

D. Wholesale and retail trade, transport, storage and communication

E. Financing, insurance, real estate, business, community, social and personal services.

This might appear a quite satisfactory distribution of work to such a large mass of workers. However when analysed at lower spatial units it is observed that 58,000 workers (representing 45% of workers in that sector) work in a zone other than their zone of residence.

This section has shown only part of the problems. There is yet another types of movement - children going to schools, housewives moving for shopping etc. These also contribute to traffic bottlenecks because of location facilities and so on. Due to unavailability of data, it has not been possible to study such movement.

4.6 Urbanisation - Urban/rural differentials

4.6.1 - Population density

The urban areas of the Republic of Mauritius are located only in the Island of Mauritius, mainly in the North West (occupying the whole district of Port-Louis) and part of the Central Plateau. These regions are administered by five municipalities, namely, Port-Louis, Beau Bassin/Rose-Hill, Quatre-Bornes, Vacoas/Phoenix and Curepipe. The existing boundaries of the towns in 1990 were delimited as from 1965 and constituted around 5% of the total land area of the Island of Mauritius (1865 Km²). In 1991, a revision of the municipal boundaries was undertaken leading to expansion of the existing towns which now represents around 165 Km² of land area or 8.8% of the total area of the Island.

As observed in chapter II, 1990 census data show that the urban population has been growing slower than the rural population, mostly, because of the negative growth rate of Port-Louis which represents around 32% of the urban population. Table 4.19 below gives the population densities of the urban and rural regions in the last three censuses. For the 1990 Census the densities are also given according to the revised 1991 boundaries.

Table 4.19: Population densities of urban/rural regions, 1972, 1983, 1990
- Island of Mauritius

Region	Population density			
	Boundaries as at 1990			Boundaries as at 1991
	1972	1983	1990	1990
Urban	3698	4089	4200	2816
Rural	261	319	344	328
Total	443	518	548	548

As shown in the Table above, urban regions are much more densely populated than rural regions, mainly because of the vast areas reserved for agriculture together with natural reserves and forests found mostly in the rural regions. Although the new delimitation of the MCA boundaries has substantially decreased the difference in population densities between urban and rural areas, the disparity is still enormous.

4.6.2 - Age-Sex differentials

In addition to the higher density of the urban region, the latter has also other peculiarities as regards age and sex composition of their population.

A study of the age distribution (in broad age-groups) of the urban population compared to the rural population (Table 4.20) shows that the proportion of children aged 0-14 is higher in rural than in urban areas. Whereas the proportion of persons aged 15-49 is roughly the same in both urban and rural areas, the former have a higher proportion of aged population (50+). Although the differences in the proportions are not that substantial it indicates, nevertheless, that the urban areas have a relatively older population.

Table 4.20: Urban and Rural residents by broad age groups and sex
-Republic of Mauritius - 1990

Age -Group	URBAN					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 - 14	57881	28	55845	27	113726	27
15 - 49	114961	56	113090	54	228051	55
50 - 64	22119	11	23670	11	45788	11
65+	11143	5	15534	7	26677	6
All ages	206104	100	208138	100	414242	100
RURAL						
0 - 14	100619	31	99149	31	199769	31
15 - 49	181441	56	175939	55	357380	56
50 - 64	26792	8	28474	9	55266	9
65+	12804	4	17200	5	30004	5
All ages	321656	100	320762	100	642418	100

4.6.3 - Literacy

Illiteracy rates are much higher for females than for males for both urban and rural. However the rates are smaller in urban regions than in rural regions. Details are given in Table 4.21

Table 4.21: Illiteracy rates, 1990 census, for urban and rural population
aged 12 years and above - Republic of Mauritius

Region	Male			Female		
	Population	Number of illiterates	%	Population	Number of illiterates	%
Urban	159,667	13,775	8.6	163,319	25,582	15.7
Rural	242,477	44,188	18.2	242,788	71,488	29.4
Total	402,144	57,963	14.4	406,107	97,070	23.9

4.6.4 - Economic activity

The activity status, as shown in Table 4.22, shows that both urban and rural regions have almost similar rates. However for males, the proportion of active persons is slightly higher in rural than in urban regions, whereas for females the reverse appears to hold.

Table 4.22: Economic activity status, 1990 census, for urban an rural population aged 12 years and over - Republic of Mauritius

MALE

Region	Resident Population	Currently active			Not currently active				
		Employed	Unemployed	Total	Household duties	Studies	Retirement	Other	Total
Urban	159,667	113,563	5,746	119,078	1,609	18,500	13,817	6,431	40,279
%	100.0	71.1	3.6	74.6	1.0	11.6	8.7	4.0	25.2
Rural	242,477	170,902	12,073	182,290	4,285	26,703	16,752	11,762	59,279
%	100.0	70.5	5.0	75.2	1.8	11.0	6.9	4.9	24.4

FEMALE

Urban	163,319	51,023	2,408	53,303	84,859	17,428	3,221	4,381	109,627
%	100.0	31.2	1.5	32.6	52.0	10.7	2.0	2.7	67.1
Rural	242,788	73,281	4,246	77,348	128,100	23,581	7,090	6,489	164,880
%	100.0	30.2	1.7	31.9	52.8	9.7	2.9	2.7	67.9

4.6.5 - Household characteristics

Finally Table 4.23 gives the household characteristics for both of these regions. It is seen that the average household size is higher in rural regions (4.57) than in urban regions (4.20); and so is the average number of family nuclei per household (1.04 in urban compared to 1.07 in rural). This could be due to (i) slightly larger proportion of 1 member households in urban areas, (ii) less incidence of joint/extended families in urban areas and (iii) lower fertility of urban population

Table 4.23: Household characteristics of urban and rural population, 1990 census - Republic of Mauritius

Region	Population Present	Households	Family Nuclei	Average HH size	Ave. number of F.N per HH
Urban	409,453	97,406	101,583	4.204	1.043
Rural	636,958	139,479	149,371	4.567	1.071
Total	1,046,411	236,885	250,954	4.417	1.059

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 - Main findings

5.1.1 - Population distribution, agglomeration and urbanisation

A look at the population distribution throughout the island reveals that people have a tendency to cluster mostly in towns and around main roads. Large discrepancies have been observed between the population densities of the different regions of the country. For example, in 1990, 40% of the population was concentrated in towns which represented only 5% of the total area of the island. However it is encouraging to know that population growth was slower in urban regions than in rural and therefore the urban proportion declined. This is explained by substantial number of people moving from the towns to settle in the rural regions. Analysis at lower spatial unit revealed very interesting features such as Mahebourg, although rural, being the most densely populated among towns and villages, with a population density of more than 10,300 persons per square kilometre, whereas Port-Louis, though having the largest share of population, ranking last among the towns with around 3,300 persons per square kilometre.

5.1.2 - International Migration.

Information related to this type of movement, though available at the Passport and Immigration Office could not be used for estimation purposes since large inconsistencies were found to exist in the data collected. Nevertheless, the information was used to investigate the pattern of International migration over time and it was found that this type of movement is very much influenced by economic and social conditions prevailing in the country.

An estimate of net international migration has, however, been reached by making use of 1983 and 1990 Censuses population figures and data on births and deaths obtained from the Civil Status Office. It was found that there had been, on average, a net out migration of around 2,200 males and 3,300 females each year during the intercensal period, whereas estimates from international passenger traffic records, for the same period, give around 1,500 males and 1,500 females per year.

5.1.3 - Internal migration

The short duration movement which gave a picture at a point in time between place of residence and place of enumeration was investigated and found to be very small (only 0.5% of the population was enumerated in a district other than their district of residence. High influx of people had been found in the coastal regions such as Trou aux Biches, Flic-en-Flac, Pointe de Flacq, Pointe aux Sables, Le Morne.

By comparing the usual residence at the 1990 Census to the usual residence five years before, it has been possible to analyse the movement of people or internal migration during a 5-year period. This has helped in determining that this movement was mostly responsible for the difference in growth rates between different regions of the island. Port-Louis was found to be losing population at such a

rate that it suffered a decrease in its population from 1983 to 1990. The people leaving the city were found to be settling mostly in the surrounding districts or more specifically in the surrounding Zones such as Pailles, Pointes aux Sables, Terre Rouge and Beau-Bassin/ Rose-Hill. However, when compared to the 1983 census it was found that the tempo of migration has decreased slightly. Also, it was noted that the urban population was growing slower than the rural population due to the fact that there were more people leaving the urban region than entering it.

5.1.4 - Movement between place of usual residence and work place

The analysis of this type of movement by cross-examining data related to place of residence to place of work, collected at the 1990 census, indicates that out of 396,000 people (aged 12 and above) in employment around 91,000 males and 30,000 females moved from their district of residence to work in another district. Port-louis was seen to bear the highest influx of workers and out of around 53,000 workers which moved into the City each day 27,000 came from Plaines-Wilhems.

A study about the Industrial group of the movers shows that the Service sector had the highest mobility with 36,000 people (39% of workers in that sector) who moved from one district to the other. Workers from the Agricultural sector experienced the least mobility with only 9,900 or 16% of workers. As for the manufacturing sector, with the largest workforce (130,000), 36,000 (27% of workers in that sector) were found to work in a district other than their district of residence.

Although this might appear a satisfactory distribution of work relative to place of residence, analysis at lower spatial unit indicates that 58,000 workers, representing 45% of people employed in that sector (manufacturing) moved from their zone of residence to work in another zone.

5.2 *Suggestions and recommendations*

5.2.1 - Census data

As suggested in the analysis report on population distribution and migration for the 1983 Housing and Population censuses, the question on usual residence one year ago was dropped in the 1990 census. Information on internal migration was obtained only from data related to the question on usual residence five years before. Since information on the 5-year migration was available at only two points in time (the other being for the period 1978-1983), it had not been possible to study the trend of migration for each district which is an important input for the projection of population by district. So it will be wise to obtain data on internal migration by conducting regular surveys, say, every five years so that the trend of migration over time can be studied. These surveys will also enable the investigation of certain characteristics of the migrants, such as marital status, fertility, education, economic activity, occupation etc., together with information about the cause or reason for the movement.

5.2.2 - Analysis

Revisions of the boundaries of the Municipal Council Areas and Village Council Areas has been carried out in 1991 and 1992 respectively, such that the country is now divided exhaustively into MCAs and VCAs. Very little analysis had been carried out on these new boundaries. It is obvious

that, in the next census, analysis at lower spatial units will be performed on these regions. It is suggested that some tables be produced on the boundaries existing in 1990 to enable some comparison to be possible between the 1990 Census and the next censuses.

It is also suggested that data collected at the Passport and Immigration Office be monitored by the authority concerned so that reliable estimation of International migration can be carried out from this source.

5.2.3 - Cartographic equipment

The Cartographic unit, responsible to provide the office with maps for field workers in Census and Surveys, had been provided with the necessary hardware for the computerisation of its work in 1989. Due to time constraint, the production of maps for the Census had to be done manually and due to unexpected circumstances digitising of maps had not yet started at the time of the analysis so that production of density and migration maps had to be executed manually. So it is suggested that steps be taken to start the digitising of maps as soon as possible so that digitised maps can be produced for the next census.