



REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

**1990**  
**HOUSING AND POPULATION CENSUS**  
**OF**  
**MAURITIUS**

*ANALYSIS REPORT*

*VOLUME VI - POPULATION DATA EVALUATION  
AND PROJECTIONS*

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## ***Chapter 1 - Introduction***

### **1.1 Background**

The Republic of Mauritius consists of a group of islands, the main island of Mauritius, Rodrigues and a number of smaller outer islands. The total land area is around 2,040 square km. The country has successively been a Dutch, British and French colony before gaining independence on the 12th March 1968 and finally becoming a Republic on the 12th March 1992.

The population of Mauritius consists largely of descendants of indentured labourers from the Indian subcontinent and of slaves from Africa who were brought in the country to work on sugar-cane plantations. About two-thirds of the population are of Indian origin, slightly less than one-third is of mixed African and European descent whilst a small Chinese community is also present.

At the 1990 Census, the population of the Republic of Mauritius was enumerated at 1,056,827 of whom there were 527,851 males and 528,976 females. The population of the island of Mauritius was 1,022,456, that of Rodrigues was 34,204 and Reunion, Saint-Paul and Saint-Brandon together had a population of only 167 residents. In mid-1994 the population of the Republic grew to 1,097,305 with 549,790 males and 547,515 females.

Mauritius has made significant economic progress between the two last censuses of 1983 and 1990. It has experienced a flourishing economy - its per capita G.N.P at market price increased from Rs12,616 in 1983 to Rs36,792 in 1990, at an annual rate of 8% in real terms. In 1994, the per capita G.N.P stood at Rs57,635. The unemployment rate which stood at 20% in 1983 dropped to 3% in 1990 and below 2% in 1994.

### **1.2 Historical background**

Mauritius has a long history in census taking which dates back to the 18th century. The first complete census was taken in 1735. Since then numerous complete censuses or partial counts of the population have been taken, although the Archives of Mauritius has printed copies of censuses since 1851 only.

From 1851 to 1931 censuses have been taken every ten years. With the outbreak of the Second World War, the one which was due in 1941 had to be postponed to 1944. The first census to be taken after the war was in 1952, and the ten-yearly programme was subsequently resumed with a census in 1962 and another in 1972. The one due in 1982 had to be postponed to 1983 because of parliamentary elections.

If the decennial plan were to be followed, the next census would have been taken in 1993. However it was postponed to 1990 to satisfy a pressing need for detailed up-to-date data particularly on the characteristics of the labour force.

### **1.3 Analysis and appraisal of previous censuses**

The 1952 Census seems to be the first census for which data evaluation has been carried out. The 1962 and 1972 censuses were evaluated by experts appointed under the United Nations

Programme of Technical Co-operation. For the 1983 and the 1990 censuses, evaluation and analysis of sectoral data have been undertaken by local staff under the guidance of Dr. K.V.Ramachandran from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

The main findings of the 1983 evaluation report were

- (i) an underenumeration of 1,103 males and 643 females at ages 0-5 years
- (ii) digit preference was insignificant
- (iii) mortality had improved since 1972 but the improvement was more for females than for males.
- (iv) birth and death registration were found to be satisfactory for several decades prior to the census.

## **1.4 The 1990 Census**

### **1.4.1 Introduction**

The 1990 Census was the sixteenth census for Mauritius. It was taken according to provisions laid down in the Statistics Act 1951.

### **1.4.2 Census Cartography**

For the 1990 Census, the 1983 Census maps served as a base. A detailed map updating exercise with particular attention given to areas where new settlements have developed, was undertaken in 1988 and in 1989 so as to produce the enumeration area maps for the 1990 Census. The island of Mauritius was divided into around 3,100 enumeration areas and Rodrigues into 87. Special arrangements were made for enumeration of the small population in Agalega and Saint Brandon. The average number of households in an enumeration area was about 70 in urban and 80 in rural areas.

### **1.4.3 Housing Census**

The Housing Census was conducted from January to mid-April 1990. During this census, buildings, housing units, households and non-agricultural establishments were enumerated. Information was collected on the characteristics of buildings, the amenities existing in the housing units and the number of male and female members in each household.

### **1.4.4 Population Census**

The Population Census was taken between mid-June and mid-July 1990. It counted all persons present on Census night but in addition, information was collected on usual residents who were absent on Census night. It was thus possible to obtain a count of the resident population which excludes foreign visitors but includes residents who were temporarily absent on Census

night. During the census a wide range of information on the demographic, cultural, geographical, educational and economic characteristics of the population was collected.

## **1.5 The vital registration system**

### **1.5.1 Historical note**

The registration of vital events in Mauritius dates back to the 17th century. The first general order requiring the clergy to keep a register of baptisms, marriages and burials was passed in 1667 when Mauritius was under French rule. Several decrees and Royal Declarations promulgated subsequently came to consolidate the system. By 1799, the responsibility for the registration of vital events was transferred from the clergy to the Municipalities. In 1803 it was decreed that each district should have a Civil Commissioner responsible for the keeping of registers of births, deaths and marriages. As for still births, a register was kept as from 1807. In 1808 the laws relating to Civil Status were brought together under the "Code Napoleon", the provisions of which were added to and partly amended or repealed by the British Administration which began in 1810. However, it was only in 1890 that all the French and English laws were drawn up into a single ordinance. This ordinance with some amendments is now in force as the Civil Status Act No. 23 of 1981.

### **1.5.2 The present system**

The Civil Status Branch was with the Registrar-General's Department up to the 1st of April 1984. It was then transferred to the Prime Minister's Office and renamed the Civil Status Division. It is responsible for all matters relating to Civil status in Mauritius, including the registration of births, deaths and marriages. It exercises supervision over all the Civil Status Offices through the Central Civil Status Office in Port-Louis. There are in all forty-seven Civil Status Offices in the Island of Mauritius, two in Rodrigues and one in each of Agalega and Saint-Brandon.

After the registration of a vital event, the civil status officer transcribes the relevant information on special cards (vital registration cards) which are forwarded to the Central Statistical Office through the Central Civil Status Office. The editing and coding tasks are performed by officers of the Central Statistical Office whilst the processing of the vital statistics is done on computer by the Central Information System Division.

A computerisation plan is currently underway at the Civil Status Division regarding the registration of vital events. In this context, it is expected that the processing of vital statistics will be done more speedily and in greater details.

### **1.5.3 Events registered**

The events registered by the Civil Status Office are: live births, deaths, still births and marriages. The vital registration cards for the recording of such events are shown in Appendix I.

### **1.5.4 Coverage of vital registration**

Evaluation of the 1952, 1962, 1972 and 1983 censuses has shown that registration of live births and deaths in Mauritius has been complete for many decades.

Concerning live births, a delay of 45 days is allowed for registration; therefore not all births occurring in a month are registered in the same month. However this is of no great concern since data on live births are available both by date of registration and date of occurrence. Detailed fertility analysis is made on births occurring within a year rather than on those registered.

As far as deaths are concerned, the need for a permit before burial or cremation ensures complete registration.

The registration of marriages is not complete in Mauritius since only civil marriages are reported. To date there are a few marriages which are celebrated in the Muslim community according to religious rites only and are not registered. These unions are recorded only if and when the parties decide to marry civilly, and since the time lag between a religious marriage and its civil registration may vary considerably, the number of civil marriages registered in a given month gives a false picture of the number of unions contracted in that month. This figure includes registered unions being contracted for the first time and unions contracted previously but being legalised for the first time; it excludes unions contracted in the given month on a consensual basis only. Thus the data on registered marriages although useful for study of marriage trends are not indicated for demographic analysis which would require the total number of unions irrespective of their legal basis rather than the number of unions being legalised for the first time. Data from the 1990 Population Census revealed that of all persons currently in a union, 87% were civilly married, 9% married religiously only and 4% were in consensual union.

As regards still births, it is possible that in the past, a few infant deaths have been reported as still births if the birth of the infant had not yet been registered. However, the extent of such misreporting is negligible during the last two to three decades since fewer births are now occurring in the absence of trained medical personnel.

## **1.6 International passenger traffic**

### **1.6.1 Introduction**

Migration is one of the components of population change. It is thus important to evaluate the movements of persons in and out of the country in terms of coverage and reliability. These data on international passenger traffic are collected by the Passport and Immigration Office when passengers go through Immigration Control.

### **1.6.2 Data collection and compilation system**

Every person entering or leaving the country has to fill in an international embarkation/disembarkation card (shown in Appendix II). The information entered on each card is checked against the passport of the passenger when he goes through Immigration Control. Following this check, the information is keyed into the computer to update the data file of the Passport Office.

In the case of foreigners, at the time of entry into the country, they are required to fill in the disembarkation card in duplicate. One card goes through Immigration Control and subsequently for data entry in the computer. The other is left with the passenger who will present it to the Immigration officer on leaving the country. This information is cross-checked against the data in

the computer. In case the passenger has lost the duplicate card, he will have to fill in another card on leaving the country.

The cards duly checked, are forwarded to the Central Statistical Office in batches. Each batch contains cards for passengers of a specific flight or ship. A 10% systematic sample of cards is then drawn from each batch. The data from the cards sampled are then transcribed in coded form on transcription sheets which are sent to the Central Information System Division for processing on computer. Subsequently various tabulations are obtained.

The Passport and Immigration Office also keeps a register of official emigrants defined as persons who have a permit to emigrate to another country. Statistics on immigrants are also compiled. An immigrant is defined as a person, other than a Mauritian national, who has the authorization to reside in the country for at least 6 months.

### 1.6.3 Coverage

It is believed that data on international migration for the country as a whole is complete for the last two to three decades. There are only two international points of entry or exit in the country; the Port-Louis harbour and the Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam Airport in Plaisance and both of these are subject to immigration control.

However at the level of the main island of Mauritius, there may be underreporting in the passenger traffic from Rodrigues. Because of the absence of control and form-filling, particularly for Mauritians, data on the volume and demographic characteristics of passengers travelling between the two islands may not be as reliable as one would wish.

### 1.6.4 Quality of the data

There are many problems associated with data on international passenger traffic:

- (i) There exists possibility for errors associated with the 10% sampling scheme adopted.
- (ii) The sex of the passenger is not asked explicitly on the embarkation/disembarkation card. It has to be deduced from the title (Mr., Mrs. or Miss) which itself is very often not indicated. Therefore guesswork is called for in cases where the title is not defined.
- (iii) The number of official emigrants is very much underestimated. This is so since there are many persons who do not declare themselves as emigrants either to avoid taxation or because they are not sure whether they will adapt in the receiving country. On the other hand, there are persons who go abroad as tourists but who manage to obtain a residence permit once they are in the foreign country.

## ***Chapter 2 - Evaluation of data***

### **2.1 Introduction**

Evaluation is defined as the measurement of achievement against goals. Evaluative tools are necessary to gauge the success or failure of massive data collection as involved in a census. The 1990 census which dealt with nearly five thousand enumerators, varied types of respondents and a variety of topics provides an ideal ground for evaluation since errors and biases are likely to be introduced at every stage of data collection, compilation and presentation.

The three main objectives of the evaluative study undertaken in this chapter are:

- (i) to identify the types and sources of errors or biases in order to know which groups, items or methodology produced the errors
- (ii) to measure the accuracy of the data
- (iii) to adjust the data by taking into account the varieties and amounts of errors present.

There are broadly two methods used for evaluation, the direct and the indirect methods. The direct methods which involve the comparison of information collected in a census with those from another source such as a post enumeration sample survey or from a re-enumeration have not been used. Instead, the indirect techniques involving external and internal consistency checks have been resorted to.

### **2.2 Coverage error**

#### **2.2.1 Introduction**

Coverage error is a non-sampling error that may be in various forms, namely:

- omitting a unit which should be included
- including a unit more than once
- including a unit that should not be included

To avoid these errors, control checks are introduced at data collection stage. The census results can be checked for consistency at the analysis stage to find out whether in fact the coverage is acceptable or not.

#### **2.2.2 Balancing equation by sex**

The balancing equation is one of the methods used for detecting coverage errors. Table 2.1 compares the 1990 enumerated population of the Republic with the expected population based on the previous census, the vital statistics and international migration data.

Table 2.1 - Balancing equation by sex, 1990 census - Republic of Mauritius

	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Enumerated resident population, 1983 census	999,945	497,920	502,025
Add Live births July 1983 - June 1990	143,063	72,984	70,079
Less Deaths July 1983 - June 1990	47,977	27,547	20,430
Add Arrivals of Mauritians July 1983-June 1990	318,889	194,876	124,013
Less Departures of Mauritians July 1983-June 1990	356,786	211,192	145,594
Expected resident population at 1990 census	1,057,134	527,041	530,093
Enumerated resident population at 1990 census	1,056,660	527,760	528,900
Excess of enumerated over expected	-474	719	-1,193
Excess as a % of enumerated 1990 population	-0.04	0.14	-0.23

The calculations indicate a net deficit of 474 persons (-0.04%) with an excess of 719 males (+0.14%) and a deficit of 1,193 females (-0.23%). In 1983, a similar calculation indicated an excess of 8,239 persons (0.97%) with an excess of 4,635 males (1.10%) and of 3,604 females (0.85%). Thus it looks that the 1990 enumeration is better than the 1983 census. However, the deficit among females and the excess among males could have arisen from the quality of the migration data which enter into the balancing equation.

### 2.2.3 Growth rate

A study of growth rates can also help to check for the consistency of the 1990 enumeration. Table 2.2 gives the net annual growth rate of the population and the natural growth rate during the last four intercensal periods.

Table 2.2 - Population annual growth rate (%), 1962-1990 - Republic of Mauritius

Intercensal period	Net growth rate (%)			Natural growth rate (%)
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
1962-1972	1.97	1.94	2.00	2.39
1972-1983	1.48	1.43	1.52	1.81
1983-1990	0.79	0.83	0.75	1.30

Considering the growth rates for the Republic, it can be noticed that from the 1962 census to the 1983 census, the growth rate has been higher for females than for males. This is due to better improvement in female mortality during these periods. However, despite this continued

more rapid improvement in female mortality, the population growth rate has been lower for females than for males during the last intercensal period. This can be explained by relatively more outmigration of females with a net outmigration rate of 0.5% for males and 0.6% for females during the period 1983-1990.

#### 2.2.4 Age composition

The distribution of the population by sex and broad age-group over time is shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 - Percentage age composition of the population by sex - 1972, 1983 & 1990 censuses  
Republic of Mauritius

Age group	1 9 7 2		1 9 8 3		1 9 9 0	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	12.6	12.4	11.9	11.6	9.3	9.1
5-14	28.2	27.7	21.1	20.5	20.8	20.3
15-44	42.7	42.7	49.9	49.2	52.0	50.3
45-59	11.4	10.6	10.9	10.9	10.6	11.1
60+	5.2	6.6	6.2	7.8	7.3	9.2

It is observed that the age-structure has undergone changes in the same direction both for males and females. From one census to another, there has been

- (i) a decrease in the proportion of children aged 0-4 years and 5-14 years
- (ii) an increase in the proportion of adults aged 15-44 years
- (iii) a decrease in the proportion of male adults aged 45-59 years accompanied by an increase for females in the same age-group
- (iv) a relatively higher increase (around 18%) in the proportion aged 60 years and above.

These observations are in line with the past fertility and mortality experience. The 22% decline in the proportion of children aged 0-4 years from 1983 to 1990 is attributable to a decline in fertility of around 24% from 1978-1983 to 1985-1990 (periods in which the respective cohorts were born). Similarly, the proportion of 5-14 year olds have decreased by 1.2% from 1983 to 1990. This also can be explained by the fall in fertility.

The table also shows a higher proportion of females than males in the old ages. This reflects consistency with mortality data which have shown that improvement in mortality has been better for females than for males during these periods.



Table 2.4 - Mean and median age of the population-Republic of Mauritius

	1 9 8 3		1 9 9 0	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mean age	25.87	26.89	27.82	28.99
Median age	22.31	22.96	25.35	26.08

The population of the Republic is undergoing some ageing. Table 2.4 shows that the mean age of the population has increased by around 2 years and the median by around 3 years from 1983 to 1990. It is also noted that the mean and median age of females are higher than for males - again due to lower mortality of females as compared to males and also to a lesser extent to the increasing proportion of male births. The sex ratio at birth increased from an average of 103.4 males per 100 females in 1972-1983 to 104.1 in 1983-1990. This is possibly due to reduced fertility and the corresponding preponderance of lower parity births because it has been shown that genetically higher fertility favours relatively higher female births.

### 2.2.5 Sex ratio

The sex ratio (no. of males per 100 females) can also be used as a tool for data evaluation.

Table 2.5 - Sex ratio of the population - Republic of Mauritius

Census year	1962	1972	1983	1990
Sex ratio	100.8	100.2	99.2	99.8

From Table 2.5, it is observed that the sex ratio has gradually decreased from 100.8 in 1962 to 99.2 in 1983. This fall is attributed to improved female mortality; from the 1962 situation when female life expectancy was only around 3 years more than for males to the current situation when female life expectancy is more than 7 years higher than for males. From 1983 to 1990 however, the sex ratio increased, i.e. became more favourable to males due to more outmigration of females and the increasing sex ratio at birth.

### 2.2.6 Child-woman ratio

Another tool for data evaluation is through child-woman and dependency ratios. The child-woman ratio is defined as the number of children aged 0-4 years per 1,000 women in the age-group 15-44 years. This is given in Table 2.6 for the last two censuses.

During the intercensal period 1983-1990, the child-woman ratio has declined by 23% for the Republic as well as for the island of Mauritius, and by 35% for Rodrigues. Though Rodrigues has witnessed a sharper decline, its child-woman ratio is still higher than for the island of Mauritius. This can be explained by the fact that in spite of a sharper fall in fertility in Rodrigues in recent years, the level is still higher than in the island of Mauritius.

Table 2.6-Child-woman ratio at the 1983 and 1990 censuses

	1983	1990
Republic of Mauritius	473.7	363.3
Island of Mauritius	463.6	358.4
Island of Rodrigues	831.2	538.3

### 2.2.7 Dependency ratio

The evolution of the dependency ratios from the 1983 to the 1990 census is shown in Table 2.7. The child-dependency ratio (defined as the number of children aged 0-14 years per 1,000 persons aged 15-64 years) has decreased for both males and females but the old-age dependency ratio (the no. of persons aged 65 years and above per 1,000 persons aged 15-64 years) has increased. Together, these have led to a decrease in the total dependency ratio (the sum of the above-mentioned ratios).

Table 2.7- Dependency ratio by sex - Republic of Mauritius

	1 9 8 3			1 9 9 0		
	Child	Old - age	Total	Child	Old - age	Total
Male	522	59	581	459	69	528
Female	512	84	595	454	96	550
Both sexes	517	72	588	457	83	539

The 12% decline of child dependency from 517 to 457 is through a fall in fertility. Even though the decline does not reflect the full impact of the fertility fall, because it affects the denominator as well, it is clear that the ratios are consistent with the census data.

## 2.3 External consistency checks

### 2.3.1 Comparison of Population Census with Housing Census Count

The Housing Census was conducted from February to April 1990 whereas the Population Census was taken in July 1990. At the Housing Census, 236,635 households were enumerated as compared to 236,885 at the Population Census. This minor difference (0.1%), may be due to the creation of new households and to the splitting of households.

The population count at the Housing Census was 1,048,088 as against 1,056,660 at the Population Census. Here again, there is consistency between the two enumerations, allowance being made for some growth between the two periods.

### 2.3.2 Comparison of Population Census with Education Statistics

Data on primary and secondary enrolment by age and sex as at 30 June 1990 is available from a survey conducted by the Ministry of Education. This is compared with the corresponding census data in Table 2.8. The pre-primary school population aged 5-9 years which stood at 4,610 males and 4,320 females is not included.

Table 2.8 - Comparison of 1990 census data on school population by age-group and sex with statistics from the school system - Republic of Mauritius

Age-group	Male			Female		
	Census data	School statistics	% difference	Census data	School statistics	% difference
5-9	46,752	48,253	-3.1	45,507	47,147	-3.5
10-14	44,446	42,595	4.3	44,236	42,976	2.9
15-19	18,098	17,458	3.7	16,395	16,547	-0.9
5-19	109,296	108,306	0.9	106,138	106,670	-0.5

As seen from the table, the census shows a deficit of 3.1% for males and 3.5% for females for the age-group 5-9 years. Overall however, there is some over-reporting of school attendance at the census for males whilst for females there is under-reporting. In both cases, the percentage difference between data from the two sources is very small, 0.9% for males and 0.5% for females. It can thus be concluded that there is compatibility between the two sets of data.

### 2.3.3 Comparison of census data with population estimates

The 1983 census population has been survived to obtain the expected 1990 population by sex and age by making use of (i) vital registration data on births and deaths by sex and age, and (ii) international migration data by sex and age.

However since migration data is not available by age for Rodrigues, the comparison will be restricted to the island of Mauritius only. Tables 2.9(a) and 2.9(b) compare the enumerated resident population with the expected Mauritian population. The tables show that the census population is larger than the expected population except for a few age-groups. At the young ages 0-9 years, the deficit noted both for males and females are probably due to underenumeration. At the ages 10-14, 45-49 and 60-64 years for males and 35-39, 40-44, 50-54 and 65-69 years for females, the deficit may have resulted from some age-reporting errors. Despite these discrepancies, the enumerated 1990 census population shows consistency with the expected 1990 population.

**Table 2.9(a)-Comparison of 1990 enumerated population with expected population based on 1983 census data by age and sex**

*Island of Mauritius - Males*

Age (Years)	Enumerated	Expected	Difference
Under 1	10,088	10,522	-434
1	9,884	10,285	-401
2	9,301	9,583	-282
3	8,867	9,058	-191
4	8,691	9,025	-334
<b>(0 - 4)</b>	<b>46,831</b>	<b>48,473</b>	<b>-1,642</b>
5	9,028	9,348	-320
6	9,404	9,330	74
7	9,701	9,765	-64
8	10,589	10,869	-280
9	11,289	11,357	-68
<b>(5 - 9)</b>	<b>50,011</b>	<b>50,669</b>	<b>-658</b>
10	11,983	12,266	-283
11	11,240	11,593	-353
12	11,136	11,018	118
13	10,555	10,353	202
14	9,794	9,712	82
<b>(10 - 14)</b>	<b>54,708</b>	<b>54,942</b>	<b>-234</b>
15	10,332	10,304	28
16	9,924	9,716	208
17	8,773	8,681	92
18	9,045	8,828	217
19	9,157	9,113	44
<b>(15 - 19)</b>	<b>47,231</b>	<b>46,642</b>	<b>589</b>
20	10,058	9,903	155
21	9,197	8,667	530
22	10,315	9,624	691
23	10,125	9,571	554
24	11,089	10,716	373
<b>(20 - 24)</b>	<b>50,784</b>	<b>48,481</b>	<b>2,303</b>
25	10,845	10,527	318
26	10,874	10,497	377
27	10,653	10,672	-19
28	10,321	10,231	90
29	9,758	9,596	162
<b>(25 - 29)</b>	<b>52,451</b>	<b>51,523</b>	<b>928</b>

**Table 2.9(a)-Comparison of 1990 enumerated population with expected population based on 1983 census data by age and sex**

*Island of Mauritius - Males*

Age (Years)	Enumerated	Expected	Difference
30	9,991	9,456	535
31	9,146	9,133	13
32	9,035	8,621	414
33	9,412	9,126	286
34	9,019	9,404	-385
<b>(30 - 34)</b>	<b>46,603</b>	<b>45,740</b>	<b>863</b>
35	8,151	8,363	-212
36	7,901	7,958	-57
37	8,290	7,832	458
38	7,731	7,530	201
39	8,364	8,327	37
<b>(35 - 39)</b>	<b>40,437</b>	<b>40,010</b>	<b>427</b>
40	7,361	7,171	190
41	6,156	6,221	-65
42	5,995	6,167	-172
43	5,425	4,834	591
44	4,520	4,117	403
<b>(40 - 44)</b>	<b>29,457</b>	<b>28,510</b>	<b>947</b>
45	5,227	5,220	7
46	4,837	4,964	-127
47	3,706	3,786	-80
48	3,838	3,958	-120
49	3,611	3,573	38
<b>(45 - 49)</b>	<b>21,219</b>	<b>21,501</b>	<b>-282</b>
50	4,020	3,720	300
51	3,371	3,449	-78
52	3,561	3,575	-14
53	3,569	3,479	90
54	3,371	3,230	141
<b>(50 - 54)</b>	<b>17,892</b>	<b>17,453</b>	<b>439</b>
55	3,424	3,628	-204
56	3,504	3,455	49
57	3,073	2,901	172
58	2,606	2,507	99
59	2,612	2,570	42
<b>(55 - 59)</b>	<b>15,219</b>	<b>15,061</b>	<b>158</b>

**Table 2.9(a)-Comparison of 1990 enumerated population with expected population based on 1983 census data by age and sex**

*Island of Mauritius - Males*

Age (Years)	Enumerated	Expected	Difference
60	2,843	3,002	-159
61	2,817	2,847	-30
62	2,855	3,013	-158
63	2,881	2,867	14
64	3,030	2,825	205
<b>(60 - 64)</b>	<b>14,426</b>	<b>14,554</b>	<b>-128</b>
65	2,717	2,775	-58
66	2,529	2,401	128
67	2,085	1,976	109
68	2,019	1,886	133
69	1,712	1,657	55
<b>(65 - 69)</b>	<b>11,062</b>	<b>10,695</b>	<b>367</b>
70	1,460	1,188	272
71	1,326	1,314	12
72	1,198	1,096	102
73	1,251	1,319	-68
74	1,072	1,106	-34
<b>(70 - 74)</b>	<b>6,307</b>	<b>6,023</b>	<b>284</b>
75	977	1,051	-74
76	1,016	1,056	-40
77	667	639	28
78	607	580	27
79	548	558	-10
<b>(75 - 79)</b>	<b>3,815</b>	<b>3,884</b>	<b>-69</b>
80	405	352	53
81	337	283	54
82	322	282	40
83	240	230	10
84	210	177	33
<b>(80 - 84)</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>190</b>
85+	680	565	115
Not stated	29	0	29
<b>ALL AGES</b>	<b>510,676</b>	<b>506,050</b>	<b>4,626</b>

**Table 2.9(b)-Comparison of 1990 enumerated population with expected population based on 1983 census data by age and sex**

*Island of Mauritius - Females*

Age (Years)	Enumerated	Expected	Difference
Under 1	9,908	10,322	-414
1	9,543	9,836	-293
2	9,159	9,425	-266
3	8,719	8,722	-3
4	8,618	8,480	138
<b>(0 - 4)</b>	<b>45,947</b>	<b>46,785</b>	<b>-838</b>
5	8,564	8,904	-340
6	9,065	9,176	-111
7	9,528	9,386	142
8	10,374	10,755	-381
9	10,912	11,127	-215
<b>(5 - 9)</b>	<b>48,443</b>	<b>49,348</b>	<b>-905</b>
10	11,708	11,676	32
11	11,161	11,355	-194
12	10,850	10,949	-99
13	10,174	10,188	-14
14	9,791	9,591	200
<b>(10 - 14)</b>	<b>53,684</b>	<b>53,759</b>	<b>-75</b>
15	10,063	9,787	276
16	9,775	9,912	-137
17	8,378	8,364	14
18	9,039	8,925	114
19	8,727	8,672	55
<b>(15 - 19)</b>	<b>45,982</b>	<b>45,660</b>	<b>322</b>
20	9,545	9,325	220
21	8,842	8,759	83
22	10,049	9,557	492
23	9,602	9,480	122
24	10,656	10,448	208
<b>(20 - 24)</b>	<b>48,694</b>	<b>47,569</b>	<b>1,125</b>
25	10,627	9,971	656
26	10,510	10,118	392
27	10,132	10,140	-8
28	10,180	10,155	25
29	9,127	9,215	-88
<b>(25 - 29)</b>	<b>50,576</b>	<b>49,599</b>	<b>977</b>

**Table 2.9(b)-Comparison of 1990 enumerated population with expected population based on 1983 census data by age and sex**

*Island of Mauritius - Females*

Age (Years)	Enumerated	Expected	Difference
30	9,741	9,330	411
31	8,953	8,881	72
32	8,835	8,672	163
33	8,820	9,142	-322
34	8,451	8,502	-51
<b>(30 - 34)</b>	<b>44,800</b>	<b>44,527</b>	<b>273</b>
35	8,049	8,097	-48
36	7,645	8,244	-599
37	8,166	8,208	-42
38	7,392	7,370	22
39	7,890	7,894	-4
<b>(35 - 39)</b>	<b>39,142</b>	<b>39,813</b>	<b>-671</b>
40	7,279	7,331	-52
41	6,221	6,388	-167
42	6,156	6,436	-280
43	5,238	5,142	96
44	4,795	4,535	260
<b>(40 - 44)</b>	<b>29,689</b>	<b>29,832</b>	<b>-143</b>
45	5,623	5,056	567
46	4,918	4,858	60
47	3,937	3,869	68
48	3,996	3,833	163
49	3,628	3,833	-205
<b>(45 - 49)</b>	<b>22,102</b>	<b>21,449</b>	<b>653</b>
50	4,203	4,265	-62
51	3,523	3,747	-224
52	3,867	3,964	-97
53	3,688	3,908	-220
54	3,693	3,736	-43
<b>(50 - 54)</b>	<b>18,974</b>	<b>19,620</b>	<b>-646</b>
55	3,662	3,872	-210
56	3,476	3,592	-116
57	3,233	3,039	194
58	2,741	2,546	195
59	2,904	2,737	167
<b>(55 - 59)</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>15,786</b>	<b>230</b>



**Table 2.9(b)-Comparison of 1990 enumerated population with expected population based on 1983 census data by age and sex**

*Island of Mauritius - Females*

Age (Years)	Enumerated	Expected	Difference
60	3,231	2,922	309
61	2,997	2,971	26
62	3,097	3,102	-5
63	3,130	3,040	90
64	3,292	3,122	170
<b>(60 - 64)</b>	<b>15,747</b>	<b>15,157</b>	<b>590</b>
65	3,186	3,183	3
66	2,742	2,873	-131
67	2,374	2,357	17
68	2,272	2,103	169
69	2,124	2,305	-181
<b>(65 - 69)</b>	<b>12,698</b>	<b>12,821</b>	<b>-123</b>
70	1,889	1,945	-56
71	1,553	1,640	-87
72	1,636	1,587	49
73	1,590	1,665	-75
74	1,372	1,247	125
<b>(70 - 74)</b>	<b>8,040</b>	<b>8,084</b>	<b>-44</b>
75	1,118	1,433	-85
76	1,443	1,449	-6
77	1,107	1,100	7
78	943	947	-4
79	913	911	2
<b>(75 - 79)</b>	<b>5,924</b>	<b>5,840</b>	<b>84</b>
80	809	818	-9
81	630	693	-63
82	670	643	27
83	537	534	3
84	464	440	24
<b>(80 - 84)</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>3,128</b>	<b>-18</b>
<b>85+</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>364</b>
<b>Not stated</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>ALL AGES</b>	<b>511,780</b>	<b>510,585</b>	<b>1,195</b>

## 2.4 Content error

### 2.4.1 Digit preference

Age being an important characteristic in demography, it is important that it be correctly reported and recorded. However, owing to deliberate misstatement or ignorance on the part of respondents there often are deficiencies in the age reported.

The age and sex distribution of the Republic and of the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues are shown in figures 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 respectively. For the Republic and the island of Mauritius, there does not seem to be any age heaping though slight preference for digit 0 both for males and females is observed. In the island of Rodrigues also, age-reporting seems to be relatively good from the graph. There however seems to be a preference for the digit 9.

The graphical method used above cannot quantify the magnitude of preference for digits. Consequently, two indices have been used to assess the degree of digit preference. These are the Myer's Index and the Preference Pattern Index (PPI). Both indices involve the calculation of the percentage of the population,  $P(i)$  having age ending in  $i$  where  $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 9$ . In the ideal situation where there is no digit preference,  $P(i)$  equals 10 for each  $i$ . The index is thus computed as the sum of the absolute deviations of  $P(i)$  from 10, i.e

$$\text{Index} = \sum_{i=0}^9 |P(i) - 10|$$

where  $P(i)$  is adjusted for a growing population in the case of Myer's index

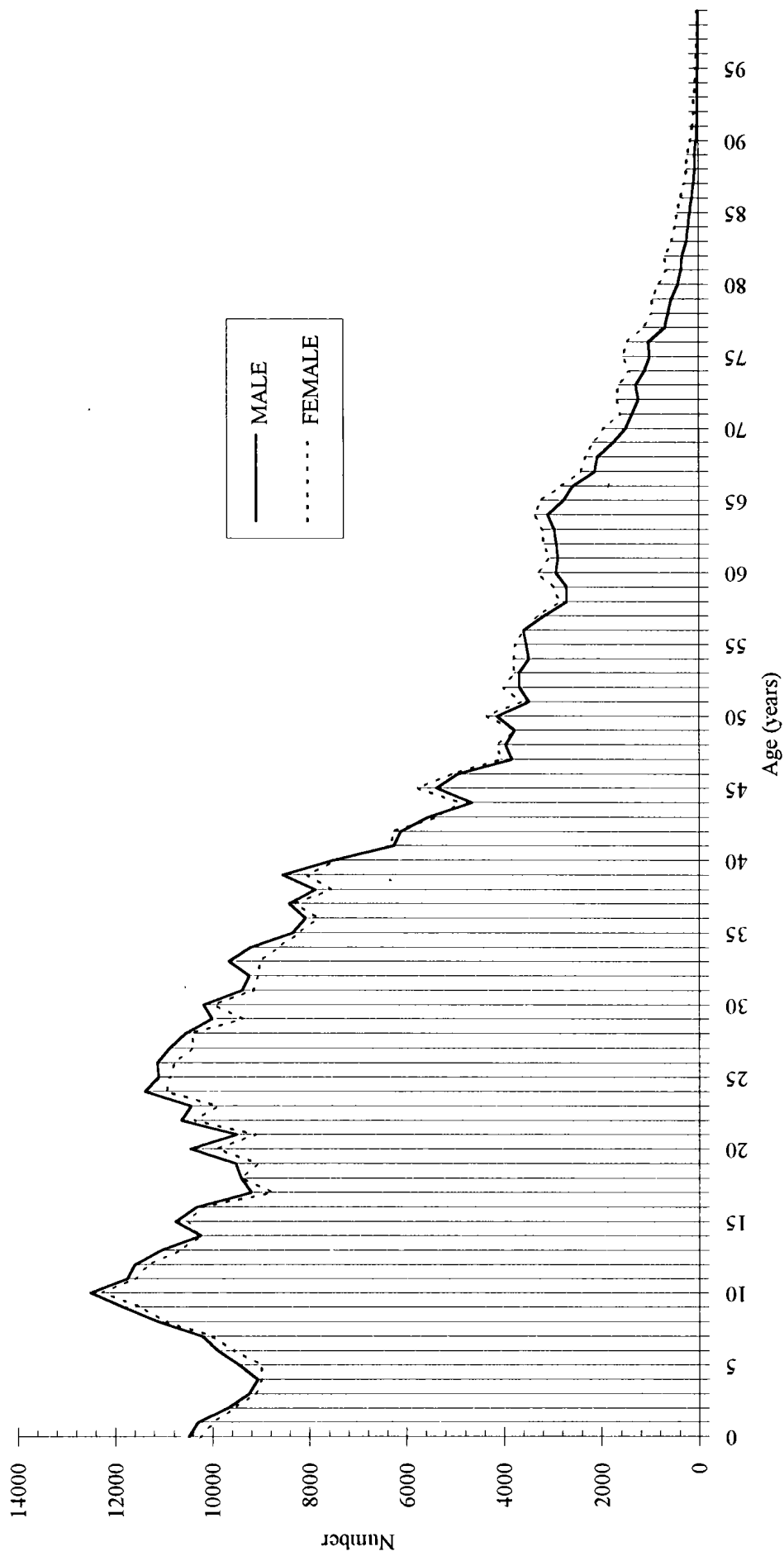
$P(i)$  is adjusted for both a growing population and migration in the case of P.P.I.

The indices can therefore lie between 0 (for no digit preference) and 180 (for absolute digit preference). From Table 2.10, it is clear that there is no marked digit preference in age-reporting at the census. Both indices show that age is more accurately reported for males than for females in the Republic and the island of Mauritius. In the island of Rodrigues however, age-reporting seems to be better for females.

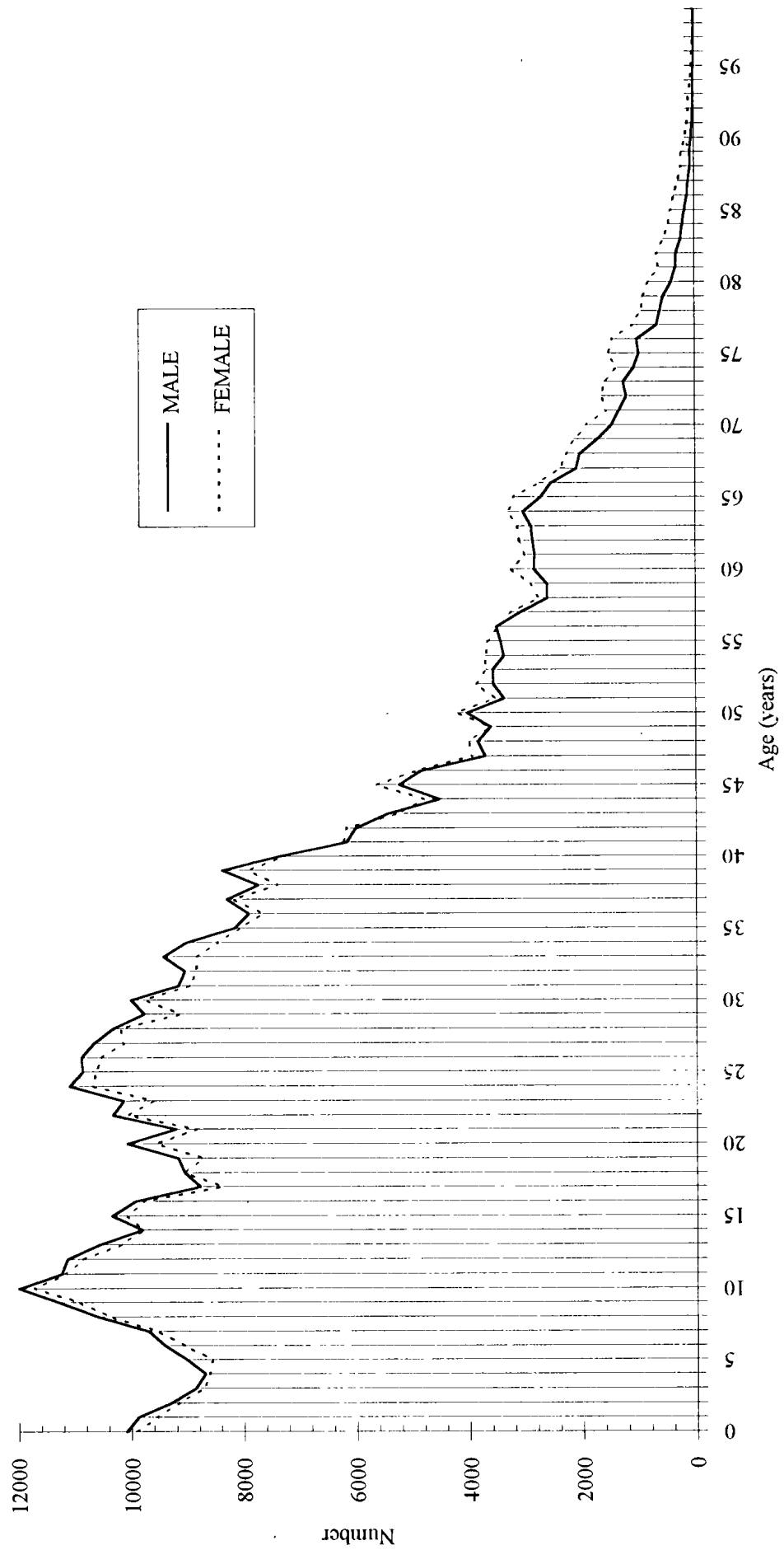
A comparison with the digit preference indices computed for the 1983 census seems to indicate that age-reporting was better in 1983 than in 1990. However, because digit preference was low in 1983, the slight increase noted in 1990 may be due to genuine fluctuations in births, deaths and migration. In fact, the Myer's Index has been computed with the births registered for each of the years July 1920-June 1921 to July 1979-June 1980, i.e for birth cohorts corresponding to ages 10 to 69 in 1990. The result is an index of 1.8 for males and 2.1 for females. The corresponding values for the 1990 population data being only 2.4 and 2.9 for males and females respectively.

Table 2.11 gives the most preferred digits at the 1983 and 1990 censuses. It indicates that preference has shifted from digits 9 and 8 in 1983 to digits 0 and 5 in 1990. Preference for digit 0 in 1990 may be due to a tendency of rounding off ages to years ending in 0. As regards the preference for digit 5 in 1990, this is in line with the preference for 8 in 1983. It is possibly the result of using 1945 as a reference point for reckoning age; in that year two major events happened - there was a violent cyclone and the second world war came to an end. Another reason is the relatively higher number of births in 1944-1945.

**FIGURE 2.1 - POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1990 CENSUS**  
**REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS**



**FIGURE 2.2 - POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1990 CENSUS**  
**ISLAND OF MAURITIUS**



**FIGURE 2.3 - POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1990 CENSUS**  
**ISLAND OF RODRIGUES**

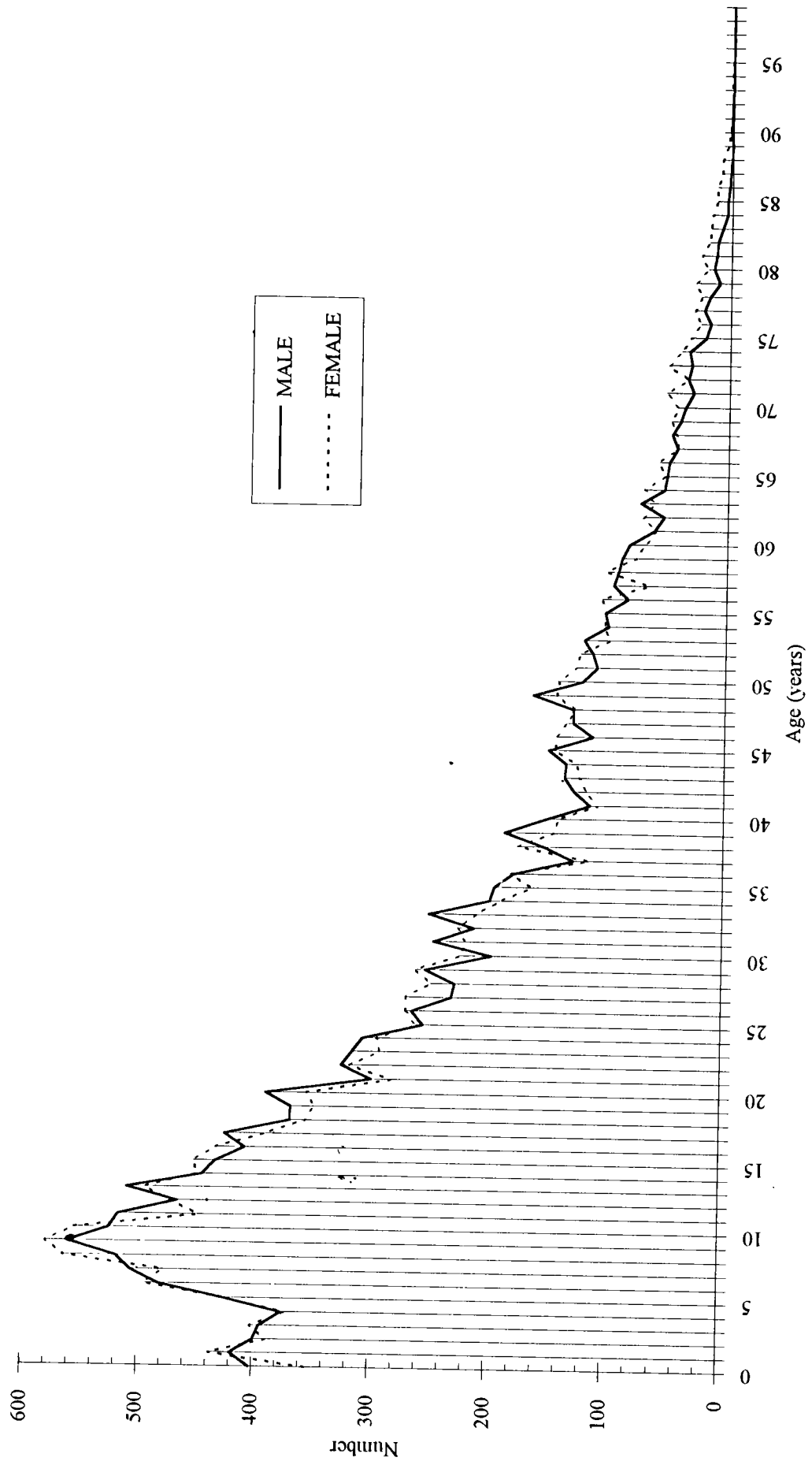


Table 2.10 - Index for digit preference in age data, 1990 census

Digit	Republic of Mauritius				Island of Mauritius				Island of Rodrigues			
	M a l e		F e m a l e		M a l e		F e m a l e		M a l e		F e m a l e	
	Myer's	P.P.I.	Myer's	P.P.I.	Myer's	P.P.I.	Myer's	P.P.I.	Myer's	P.P.I.	Myer's	P.P.I.
0	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2
1	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.2
2	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.3	9.8	9.5	10.2	10.1
3	10.2	10.2	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	9.9	10.0	11.0	10.9	10.0	9.7
4	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	9.9	10.1	10.1
5	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0
6	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.2	10.2	9.6	9.4	10.6	10.7
7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.0
8	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.6
9	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.6	10.9	11.4	10.2	10.4
1990 index	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.4	4.1	5.2	2.9	4.3
1983 index	2.0	2.9	2.3	3.0	2.1	2.9	2.3	3.0	4.5	4.9	3.6	4.2

Table 2.11 - Most preferred digits by sex, 1983 &amp; 1990 censuses

Census year	Index	Republic of Mauritius		Island of Mauritius		Island of Rodrigues	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1983	Myer's	9,8	9,8	9,8	9,8	2,7,6	7,9,2
	P.P.I	9,8	9,8,7	9,8	9,8,7	2,6,7,8	7,9,2
1990	Myer's	0,5	5,0	0,5	5,0	3,9	6
	P.P.I	0,5,6	5,0,2	0,6,5	5,0,2	9,3	6,8,9

#### 2.4.2 Vertical consistency checks for age-reporting error

For a population where there are no drastic changes in fertility and mortality and where migration does not occur by selective age-groups, the percentage of the population in given ages are expected to decline with increasing age.

The population pyramid (Figure 2.4) and Table 2.12 both show the decreasing pattern to be present from the age-group 25-29 onwards. For the younger ages below 30 years however, the percentages do not gradually decrease with increasing age. These are due to variations in the number of births registered during the period July 1960 to June 1990 as shown in Table 2.13.

To quantify the degree of age sex reporting errors, various indices such as the age ratio score, the sex ratio score and the UN joint score have been calculated for the population aged below 70 years.

The age-ratio score is defined as the average of the sum of absolute deviations of age-ratios from the expected 100. (The age-ratio is the ratio of the population in a given age to half the sum of the population in adjacent ages expressed per 100).

Similarly the sex ratio score is defined as the average of the sum of absolute deviations of consecutive sex ratios.

The UN joint score is calculated as the sum of (a) the male age-ratio score, (b) the female age-ratio score and (c) three times the sex ratio score. It defines the age/sex data as accurate for an index lying under 20.

**FIGURE 2.4 - POPULATION PYRAMID BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE**  
**REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS - 1990 CENSUS**

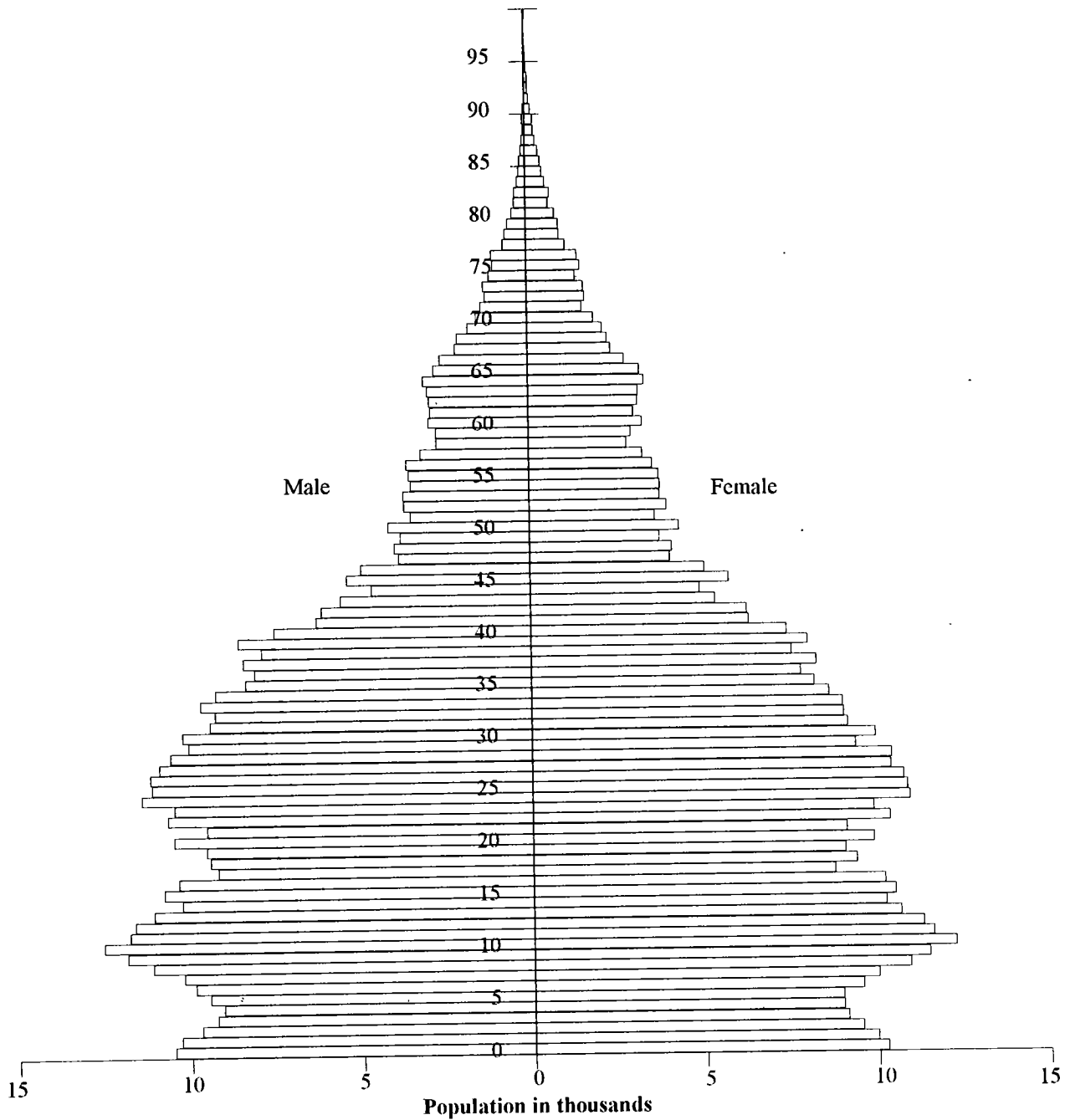




Table 2.12 - Age-distribution (%) by sex at the 1990 census, Republic of Mauritius

Age (Years)	1 9 9 0	
	Male	Female
0-4	9.25	9.06
5-9	9.95	9.64
10-14	10.83	10.61
15-19	9.33	9.07
20-24	9.93	9.50
25-29	10.17	9.81
30-34	9.04	8.67
35-39	7.82	7.55
40-44	5.71	5.73
45-49	4.15	4.31
50-54	3.50	3.70
55-59	2.97	3.12
60-64	2.80	3.04
65-69	2.14	2.45
70-74	1.23	1.56
75-79	0.74	1.15
80-84	0.30	0.61
85+	0.13	0.42
Total	100.00	100.00

Table 2.13 - Births registered, July 1960-June 1990 - Republic of Mauritius

Period	July 1960- June 1965	July 1965- June 1970	July 1970- June 1975	July 1975- June 1980	July 1980- June 1985	July 1985- June 1990
Corresponding age-group in 1990	25-29	20-24	15-19	10-14	5-9	0-4
No. of births	138,380	125,312	110,100	123,000	111,666	102,955

Table 2.14 - Age ratio, sex ratio and U.N joint scores,

1983 and 1990 censuses - Republic of Mauritius

	1983	1990
Age ratio score:		
Male	9.4	5.8
Female	8.9	5.7
Sex ratio score	2.4	1.9
U.N joint score	25.5	17.3

From table 2.14 it can be observed that there is a decrease in all the indices - i.e. showing an improvement in both age and sex reporting from the 1983 census to the 1990 census. The UN joint score for the Republic was 17.3 in 1990, indicating that the data is accurate as compared with a score of 25.5 in 1983 which implies that the data was acceptable.

### 2.4.3 Diagonal consistency checks

Another method to assess the quality of the data is the analysis of survival ratios. Table 2.15 shows the cohort and overall survival ratios by sex for the 7-year period between the 1983 and the 1990 census. The survival ratio is the proportion of persons in a given age-group who have survived from 1983 to 1990. For a population where there is no migration, the survival ratios are expected to decrease gradually with increasing age. However, the survival ratio for age-group 0-4 years is normally lower than for the 5-9 age-group because of higher mortality at the youngest ages.

From Table 2.15, the cohort survival ratios indicate acceptable values from age 30 onwards for males and age 40 onwards for females. However in the young age-groups, the decreasing pattern is not observed. This may be due to migration during the intercensal period 1983-1990.

The overall survival ratios decline continuously as expected from the youngest to the oldest ages thus indicating that the data is good. A comparison between the male and female overall survival ratios indicate more favourable mortality for females except for the young ages 0-10 years. However, from available life-table survival ratios, female mortality is better at the ages 0-10 years as well. This apparent contradiction may be due to more outmigration of females than males.

Table 2.15 - Intercensal cohort and overall survival ratios 1983-1990 by sex.

Republic of Mauritius

Cohort survival ratios			Overall survival ratios		
Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
0 - 4	0.9732	0.9707	0+	0.9237	0.9216
5 - 9	0.9832	0.9780	5+	0.9171	0.9151
10 - 14	0.9567	0.9492	10+	0.9076	0.9064
15 - 19	0.9213	0.9081	15+	0.9002	0.9003
20 - 24	0.9355	0.9188	20+	0.8956	0.8987
25 - 29	0.9714	0.9340	25+	0.8857	0.8939
30 - 34	0.9640	0.9541	30+	0.8630	0.8839
35 - 39	0.9620	0.9588	35+	0.8327	0.8647
40 - 44	0.9297	0.9401	40+	0.7988	0.8413
45 - 49	0.9036	0.9400	45+	0.7670	0.8190
50 - 54	0.8639	0.9402	50+	0.7254	0.7859
55 - 59	0.8100	0.8810	55+	0.6779	0.7415
60 - 64	0.7235	0.8041	60+	0.6023	0.6781
65 - 69	0.6370	0.7560	65+	0.5234	0.6160
70 - 74	0.4919	0.6249	70+	0.4207	0.5269
75+	0.3348	0.4466	75+	0.3348	0.4466
All ages	0.9237	0.9216			

**2.5 Adjustment for underenumeration**

The 1990 population estimate by sex and age is not available for Rodrigues and hence for the Republic as well. For the island of Mauritius, this estimate is available on a 'Mauritian de facto' basis and it has been used for comparison with the 1990 enumerated population. As shown in Tables 2.9(a) and 2.9(b), the difference between the expected and the enumerated population is erratic. This is mainly due to deficiencies inherent in the migration data. Consequently a graphical approach has been resorted to and on the basis of the graph, it has been decided to adjust for the ages 0-5 years only. The actual marginal adjustments which have been obtained by smoothing are given in Table 2.16.

Table 2.16 - Adjustment for underenumeration of children -  
1990 census, Island of Mauritius

Age	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0	347	234	113
1	434	141	293
2	443	282	161
3	194	191	3
4	334	334	0
5	363	147	216
Total	2,115	1,329	786

For Rodrigues, no adjustment was done because of the non-availability of population estimates by single year of age. However it is not expected that there were massive errors in the data requiring large scale adjustments. The reported figures seem quite consistent

Thus for the Republic, the adjustment is not very serious as the data are considered quite reliable.

## ***Chapter 3 - Population projections***

### **3.1 Methodology**

The population projections presented in this chapter have been made by using the 1993 population estimate as base year. The projections have been computed for the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues separately and then added to obtain those for the Republic. The cohort component method has been used for making the projections. This method considers the levels and trends in each of the three major components of population change, i.e fertility, mortality and migration. The steps involved are as follows:

- 1 - The age and sex specific survival rates are successively applied to the base year population to obtain the survivors by sex and age-group at the end of each five-year period.
- 2 - The number of births expected during each five-year period is then estimated. The assumed age-specific fertility rates are multiplied by the corresponding number of females in the reproductive age-groups to obtain the total number of births for that period. The births are then distributed by sex on the basis of the average sex-ratio at birth over the past few years. The survivors from these births are finally calculated by applying the appropriate survival probabilities.
- 3 - Last, the projections incorporating the migration component are obtained by subtracting the expected net outward migrants by age and sex from the projected population based on fertility and mortality assumptions only.

### **3.2 Data requirements**

The data required for the projections are:-

- (1) The base population by five-year age-group and sex. The 1993 population estimate based on the 1990 census population has been taken as base for the present exercise.
- (2) The total fertility rates (TFR), national age patterns of fertility and the sex ratio at birth.
- (3) Life-table survival ratios (derived from data on deaths by age and sex and on population by age and sex) and UN models for mortality improvement.
- (4) The number of migrants by age and sex.

### **3.3 Fertility assumptions**

#### **3.3.1 Total fertility rates (TFR)**

In preparing fertility assumptions for its projections, the United Nations assumes future changes in the total fertility rate (TFR) and a target period at which fertility will stabilize. The period at which stabilization takes place for each country is determined by taking into account

socio-economic factors such as population policies and programmes, adult literacy, school enrolment levels, per capita GNP, infant mortality and nuptiality.

For the Republic of Mauritius, the UN assumptions are based on data up to 1990, and in particular on an observed, TFR of 2.10 for 1985-90. The base year for the UN projections is 1990. The levels at which TFR is assumed to stabilize and the target dates for stabilization are as follows:

- (i) Medium projection: TFR to stabilize at 1.85  
as from 2000 - 05
- (ii) High projection: TFR to stabilize at 2.20  
as from 2000 - 05
- (iii) Low projection: TFR to stabilize at 1.50  
as from 2000 - 05

However, data for more recent years indicate an increase in fertility, the TFR for the period 1988 - 93 being 2.28. In these circumstances it would be more acceptable to assume that stabilization will occur a little later than 2000 - 05.

The base year for the projections is 1993. In order to derive the fertility assumption for the first projection period 1993 - 98, it is desirable to look at the most recent fertility trends. Although the TFR for 1988 - 93 is 2.28, the data for individual years show peculiar fluctuations: a rise from 2.14 in 1988 to 2.23 in 1989 and 2.32 in 1990, then a marginal decrease to 2.30 in 1991, followed by an increase to 2.37 in 1992, and finally a decrease to 2.31 in 1993. Births registered during the first nine months of 1994 indicate a further decrease which is expected to reduce the TFR to a figure between 2.15 and 2.20. In the light of these short-term fluctuations it is difficult to predict the TFR for 1993 - 98. However, it seems unlikely that the annual rate for each of the years 1995 to 1998 will lie outside the range 2.0 to 2.4. Thus the TFR for the period 1993 - 98 is expected to be between 2.10 and 2.35.

In the light of the UN Analysis and the most recent trends, the fertility assumptions for the CSO projections are as shown in Table 3.1

Table 3.1 - Assumed TFR, 1993-2033, Republic of Mauritius

	1993-1998	1998-2003	2003-2008	2008-2013	2013-2033
Medium	2.25	2.05	1.90	1.85	1.85
High	2.35	2.30	2.25	2.20	2.20
Low	2.10	1.90	1.70	1.50	1.50

It may be observed that the medium and low scenarios assume below replacement fertility at some time in the future. This is well within the realm of possibility since European countries are not the only ones having very low levels of fertility. Several other countries have already attained levels well below replacement: in 1985 - 90 Singapore had a TFR of 1.69, Hong Kong 1.36, Japan 1.68, Korea 1.73, Barbados 1.62, and Cuba 1.83.

3.2. The separate assumptions for the Islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues are shown in Table

Table 3.2 - Assumed TFR, 1993-2033, Islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues

*Island of Mauritius*

	1993-1998	1998-2003	2003-2008	2008-2013	2013-2033
Medium	2.25	2.05	1.90	1.85	1.85
High	2.35	2.30	2.25	2.20	2.20
Low	2.10	1.90	1.70	1.50	1.50

*Island of Rodrigues*

	1993-1998	1998-2003	2003-2008	2008-2013	2013-2033
Medium	2.40	2.20	2.10	2.10	2.10
High	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
Low	2.20	2.00	1.80	1.60	1.60

The TFR for Rodrigues has declined from 6.68 in 1972 to 5.16 in 1983 and 3.19 in 1990. The downward trend has continued in more recent years to attain a level of about 2.60 in 1993. The assumptions for Rodrigues have been obtained by reference to the UN analysis whereby "for countries where TFR is above replacement level but under 3, it is assumed that by the target period, TFR will decline and stabilize at 2.1 in the medium variant, to about 1.6 in the low variant and to about 2.6 in the high variant".

The rates for the Island of Mauritius are almost the same as for the Republic because of the small contribution of Rodrigues. In fact Rodrigues accounts for only 2.8% of the child-bearing female population in the Republic.

### 3.3.2 Age- patterns of fertility

The age patterns of fertility assumed for the projections are shown in Table 3.3. The pattern for the Island of Mauritius is that which has prevailed during 1990 - 93. It is roughly equivalent to the replacement level intermediate child-bearing schedule characterized by roughly the same maximum fertility in age-groups 20 - 24 and 25 - 29.

Table 3.3 -Percentage distribution of total fertility by age-group of mother

Age-group (years)	% distribution of fertility		
	Republic	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues
15-19	9.6	9.6	10.8
20-24	32.3	32.5	23.3
25-29	29.4	29.6	22.2
30-34	17.7	17.7	18.2
35-39	8.4	8.2	15.6
40-44	2.4	2.2	8.5
45-49	0.2	0.2	1.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0

The pattern for Rodrigues does not fit in any of the three models (late child-bearing, intermediate, and early child-bearing) usually adopted. However, the pattern shown in Table 3.3, which is based on 1990 - 93 data, has been observed to prevail during the last two decades with only slight variations. Hence the 1990 - 93 pattern has been used for whole projection period.

### 3.3.3 Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR)

The age specific fertility rates used for the projections are derived by applying the age patterns of fertility to the assumed total fertility rates in each scenario. The rates are shown in Tables 3.4(a) and 3.4(b).

### 3.3.4 Sex ratio at birth

The projected births have been divided into male and female births by applying the sex ratio at birth observed during the decade 1984 - 1993. The sex ratio is 1037 males per 1000 females, i.e. 1.037 for the Republic, 1.038 for the Island of Mauritius and 1.024 for Rodrigues.



**Table 3.4(a) - Assumed age specific fertility rates (ASFR) , 1993 - 2033**  
**Island of Mauritius**

*Medium Variant*

Age-group (years)	1993-1998	1998-2003	2003-2008	2008-2013	2013-2033
15 - 19	43.2	39.4	36.5	35.5	35.5
20 - 24	146.3	133.2	123.4	120.4	120.4
25 - 29	133.2	121.4	112.4	109.5	109.5
30 - 34	79.7	72.6	67.3	65.5	65.5
35 - 39	36.9	33.6	31.2	30.3	30.3
40 - 44	9.9	9.0	8.4	8.1	8.1
45 - 49	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7

*High Variant*

Age-group (years)	1993-1998	1998-2003	2003-2008	2008-2013	2013-2033
15 - 19	45.1	44.2	43.2	42.2	42.2
20 - 24	152.9	149.5	146.2	143.0	143.0
25 - 29	139.1	136.2	133.2	130.2	130.2
30 - 34	83.2	81.4	79.7	77.9	77.9
35 - 39	38.5	37.7	36.9	36.1	36.1
40 - 44	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.7
45 - 49	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

*Low Variant*

Age-group (years)	1993-1998	1998-2003	2003-2008	2008-2013	2013-2033
15 - 19	40.3	36.5	32.6	28.8	28.8
20 - 24	136.6	123.4	110.5	97.5	97.5
25 - 29	124.4	112.4	100.6	88.8	88.8
30 - 34	74.3	67.3	60.2	53.1	53.1
35 - 39	34.4	31.2	27.9	24.6	24.6
40 - 44	9.2	8.4	7.5	6.6	6.6
45 - 49	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6

**Table 3.4(b) - Assumed age specific fertility rates (ASFR) , 1993 - 2033****Island of Rodrigues***Medium Variant*

Age-group (years)	1993-1998	1998-2003	2003-2008	2008-2013	2013-2033
15 - 19	51.8	47.5	45.4	45.4	45.4
20 - 24	111.8	102.5	97.9	97.9	97.9
25 - 29	106.6	97.7	93.2	93.2	93.2
30 - 34	87.4	80.1	76.4	76.4	76.4
35 - 39	74.9	68.6	65.5	65.5	65.5
40 - 44	40.8	37.4	35.7	35.7	35.7
45 - 49	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9

*High Variant*

Age-group (years)	1993-1998	1998-2003	2003-2008	2008-2013	2013-2033
15 - 19	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2	56.2
20 - 24	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2
25 - 29	115.4	115.4	115.4	115.4	115.4
30 - 34	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6
35 - 39	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.1
40 - 44	44.2	44.2	44.2	44.2	44.2
45 - 49	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3

*Low Variant*

Age-group (years)	1993-1998	1998-2003	2003-2008	2008-2013	2013-2033
15 - 19	47.5	43.2	38.9	34.6	34.6
20 - 24	102.5	93.2	83.9	74.6	74.6
25 - 29	97.7	88.8	79.9	71.0	71.0
30 - 34	80.1	72.8	65.5	58.2	58.2
35 - 39	68.6	62.4	56.2	49.9	49.9
40 - 44	37.4	34.0	30.6	27.2	27.2
45 - 49	6.2	5.6	5.0	4.5	4.5

### 3.4 Mortality assumptions

Mauritius has experienced an improvement in mortality during the last two decades. However, the gains in life expectancy at birth (eo) have not occurred in a systematic manner. Table 3.5 shows the values of eo for the island of Mauritius for those years in the recent past for which life tables have been worked out.

Table 3.5 - Life expectancy at birth, 1972-1992 - Island of Mauritius

	1972	1983	1985	1987	1989	1990	1991	1992
Male	61.02	64.44	64.45	64.74	65.01	65.62	66.15	66.35
Female	66.02	71.78	71.88	72.22	72.96	73.42	73.91	73.87

It is observed from Table 3.6 that the average annual change is quite erratic. This may be due to the fact that life tables for intercensal years are affected by inherent errors in the estimates of the population by age and sex. If life tables for census years only (i.e. 1972, 1983 and 1990) are considered then these errors are reduced, and the average annual change in eo is as shown in Table 3.7.

Table 3.6 - Average annual change in life expectancy at birth, 1972-1992

Island of Mauritius

	1972-1983	1983-1985	1985-1987	1987-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992
Male	0.31	0.01	0.15	0.14	0.61	0.53	0.20
Female	0.52	0.05	0.17	0.37	0.46	0.49	-0.04

Table 3.7 - Intercensal change in life expectancy at birth, 1972-1990, Island of Mauritius

	Life expectancy at birth			Average annual increase	
	1972	1983	1990	1972-1983	1983-1990
Male	61.02	64.44	65.62	0.31	0.17
Female	66.02	71.78	73.42	0.52	0.23

As expected, recent gains in eo have been smaller probably because of the relatively high levels already achieved. The observed increases can be compared with what the UN considers as "normal" gains for given mortality levels. The gradual decrease in improvements as mortality is reduced according to the UN working models is shown in Table 3.8.

**Table 3.8 - Annual gains in life expectancy at birth (e0) according to selected initial levels of mortality, assuming fast, "normal" and slow improvements**

Initial Level (e0 in years)	Fast improvement		"Normal"		Slow improvement	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
60.0 - 62.5	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.40	0.40
62.5 - 65.0	0.46	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.40
65.0 - 67.5	0.40	0.50	0.30	0.46	0.30	0.40
67.5 - 70.0	0.30	0.46	0.24	0.40	0.20	0.30
70.0 - 72.5	0.24	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.16	0.24
72.5 - 75.0	0.20	0.30	0.16	0.24	0.10	0.20
75.0 - 77.5	0.16	0.24	0.10	0.20	0.06	0.16

Comparison of the observed e0 with expected e0 under the UN "normal" and "slow" mortality improvement scenarios is shown in Table 3.9. It is observed that recent mortality improvement for females can be considered as "normal", but that male mortality does not match up to the gains even under the "slow improvement" scenario. A deeper understanding of the problem can be obtained by analysing the five-year survival ratios for 1972, 1983 and 1990. They indicate that there has been a continuous improvement at all ages for females; however, for males, the survival ratios show decreases for ages 20 to 54 between 1972 and 1983, and for ages 25 to 54 between 1983 and 1990. Hence the pattern of relatively heavy mortality among adult males which has been observed in the past seems to persist.

In these circumstances it was decided that mortality assumptions for the projections would not be based on expected improvements in the life expectancy at birth. Instead, it has been assumed that each sex and age-specific survival ratio will improve from its current level in accordance with the Revised Coale and Demeny West Model Life Tables. This model is expected to represent realistic patterns for relatively high life expectancies as in the case of Mauritius and Rodrigues. The UN working models for mortality improvement (in terms of gains in e0) have been used only to locate appropriate life tables within the "West" family to initialize the process of determining future survival ratios which are consistent with the current levels. The life expectancy at birth for each projection period has been derived from the projected survival ratios. The results are shown in Table 3.10 separately for the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues.

**Table 3.9 - Comparison of observed e0 with expected e0 under UN "normal" and "slow" mortality improvement scenarios**

**(a) "Normal" improvement scenario**

Male

	<u>1972</u>		<u>1983</u>		<u>1990</u>
Actual e0	61.02	Expected e0	65.62		
		Actual e0	64.44	Expected e0	66.99
			<u>-1.18</u>	Actual e0	<u>65.62</u>
					<u>-1.37</u>

Female

	<u>1972</u>		<u>1983</u>		<u>1990</u>
Actual e0	66.02	Expected e0	70.62		
		Actual e0	71.78	Expected e0	73.76
			<u>+1.16</u>	Actual e0	<u>73.42</u>
					<u>-0.34</u>

**(b) "Slow" improvement scenario**

Male

	<u>1972</u>		<u>1983</u>		<u>1990</u>
Actual e0	61.02	Expected e0	65.42		
		Actual e0	64.44	Expected e0	67.04
			<u>-0.98</u>	Actual e0	<u>65.62</u>
					<u>-1.42</u>

Female

	<u>1972</u>		<u>1983</u>		<u>1990</u>
Actual e0	66.02	Expected e0	69.82		
		Actual e0	71.78	Expected e0	73.38
			<u>+1.96</u>	Actual e0	<u>73.42</u>
					<u>+0.04</u>

**Table 3.10 - Life expectancy at birth implied in the mortality assumptions for  
for medium, high and low projections**

*(a) Island of Mauritius*

Period	Medium projection (normal mortality improvement)		High projection (fast mortality improvement)		Low projection (slow mortality improvement)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1988-1993	66.04	73.73	66.04	73.73	66.04	73.73
1993-1998	67.48	74.69	67.56	74.88	67.07	74.52
1998-2003	68.36	75.89	68.51	76.27	68.08	75.53
2003-2008	69.17	76.89	69.34	77.45	68.85	76.38
2008-2013	69.88	77.79	70.09	78.57	69.60	77.13
2013-2018	70.51	78.65	70.82	79.60	70.21	77.81
2018-2023	71.16	79.46	71.53	80.53	70.80	78.43
2023-2028	71.88	80.19	72.34	81.42	71.49	78.97
2028-2033	72.57	80.83	73.25	82.22	72.12	79.46

*(b) Island of Rodrigues*

Period	Medium projection (normal mortality improvement)		High projection (fast mortality improvement)		Low projection (slow mortality improvement)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1988-1993	67.06	73.11	67.06	73.11	67.06	73.11
1993-1998	67.80	74.63	68.07	74.92	67.68	74.48
1998-2003	68.83	76.01	69.35	76.60	68.63	75.70
2003-2008	70.04	77.17	70.68	77.97	69.59	76.68
2008-2013	71.14	78.20	71.76	79.18	70.67	77.53
2013-2018	72.03	79.15	72.75	80.22	71.49	78.25
2018-2023	72.83	79.95	73.58	81.16	72.19	78.92
2023-2028	73.46	80.68	74.29	82.00	72.82	79.47
2028-2033	74.04	81.34	75.04	82.69	73.25	79.97

### 3.5 Migration

#### 3.5.1 Island of Mauritius

Net international migration cannot be obtained from records of official emigrants and immigrants because of systematic under-reporting of emigrants.

Prior to 1979, estimates of international migration were produced by processing all international embarkation and disembarkation cards which every passenger has to fill in. The next excess of departures over arrivals was used as an estimate of net outmigration.

The large increase in passenger traffic in the seventies made it difficult to cope with a 100% coverage, and as from 1979, only a 10% sample of international embarkation and disembarkation cards are processed. Although this system gave acceptable estimates of migration for several years, the continued rapid increase in the volume of passenger traffic seems to have been accompanied by an exacerbation of the inherent problems in reporting, sampling, coding and data capture. In particular, the coding of sex is subject to errors since the question is not explicitly asked, and the answer often has to be deduced from the name. Uncertainties also arise in distinguishing residents from non-residents because of inconsistencies between reported country of residence and permanent address. Hence the reliability of data on net international migration has suffered somewhat. It is to be noted that an error of 1,000 in half a million arrivals or departures per year represents a very tolerable rate of 0.2%, and the data on passenger traffic and tourist arrivals are quite reliable. However, the same error represents an unacceptable 25-50% when related to a net excess of departures over arrivals of the order of 2,000 to 4,000.

It is expected that the computerisation of the Passport and Immigration system as from 1994 will help to ease the problem. In the meantime, great caution has to be exercised in handling the published data on net migration, particularly as from 1988.

The only period for which passenger traffic data can be checked against an independent source is the intercensal period 1983 - 90. An estimate of net migration has been worked out using the population enumerated at the two censuses and allowing for births and deaths during the intercensal period. The results for the Island of Mauritius are shown in Table 3.11 together with estimates from the passenger traffic data.

Table 3.11 - Average annual net migration estimated from census and passenger traffic data, 1983-1990, Island of Mauritius

	Intercensal data 1983-1990	Passenger traffic data, 1983-1990	
		Residents	All passengers
Male	-1,800	-2,400	-1,300
Female	-2,800	-2,900	-1,800
Both Sexes	-4,600	-5,300	-3,100

It is observed that there is no consistency between the different sets of figures both with respect to the total as well as the distribution by sex. There is no way to decide which set is to be considered as the most reliable, since the intercensal estimate itself may be affected by errors of under and overcount, which although not affecting the overall quality of the census data, may nevertheless have a considerable effect on the estimate of migration. Furthermore, strictly speaking, the figures from the passenger traffic system relating to residents only should be very close to those relating to all passengers, since the number of immigrants being negligible during the period considered, arrivals and departures of non-residents are expected to balance out. However, there is a difference of 2,200 between the two totals.

For the period 1990 - 93, only passenger traffic data are available from which the estimates shown in Table 3.12 have been derived.

Table 3.12 - Average annual net migration estimated from passenger traffic data  
1990-1993, Island of Mauritius

	Residents	All passengers
Male	-1,000	+1,600
Female	-1,700	-500
Both Sexes	-2,700	+1,100

Once again the total as well as the sex composition of the 2 sets are inconsistent, even if allowance is made for an average annual number of 204 immigrants (67 males and 137 females) among the "all passengers" category. The data for all passengers look particularly doubtful, showing an annual net inward movement of 1,600 males against a yearly net outward movement of 500 females.

Comparison of the 1990 - 93 data for residents with the 1983 - 90 intercensal estimate of net migration shows an average annual decrease of about 10%. Comparison of the same 1990 - 93 data for residents with the corresponding data for 1983 - 90 gives an annual decrease of about 13%. Thus in spite of the discrepancies it can be surmised that outmigration has declined by about 10 - 13% per year during 1990 - 93 as compared to the period 1983 - 90.

Assuming that (i) the 1990 - 93 data for residents are acceptable (particularly since the sex composition is close to that observed for the intercensal estimate), and that

(ii) the improved economic conditions in the country as well as stringent control in receiving countries will cause the decrease in outmigration to proceed at a slightly faster rate of 15% per annum,

then the annual net migration for the Island of Mauritius is expected to be as shown in Table 3.13 for the medium and low variant projections. The sex ratio is taken to be roughly the same as that observed in the 1990 - 93 passenger traffic data on residents; this figure is also close to the ratio observed in the intercensal estimate. The high variant projections assume net international migration to be nil throughout the projection period.



Table 3.13 - Projected average annual net migration, 1993-2033, Island of Mauritius

	1993-1998	1998-2003	2003-2008	2008-2033
Male	-600	-300	-100	NIL
Female	-1,100	-500	-200	NIL
Both Sexes	-1,700	-800	-300	NIL

### 3.5.2 Island of Rodrigues

The available migration data for Rodrigues is shown in Table 3.14. Separate information for residents only is not available and the data refer to all passengers. Once again inconsistencies are observed as for Mauritius.

Table 3.14 - Average annual net migration estimated from census and passenger traffic data, 1983-1990 and 1990-1993, Island of Rodrigues

	Intercensal data	Passenger traffic data	
	1983-1990	1983-1990	1990-1993
Male	-300	-100	-150
Female	-300	-150	-250
Both Sexes	-600	-250	-400

It must be noted that Rodrigues being a part of the Republic of Mauritius, there is no strict immigration control between the two islands; it is possible that some movements, particularly of males may not be reflected in the statistics. Informal discussions with knowledgeable persons indicate that, for the period 1983 - 90, the intercensal estimate gives a better picture with respect to both the total outmigration as well as the sex composition.

The 1990 - 93 average derived from passenger traffic records shows an increase when compared to the 1983 - 90 average from the same source, but a decrease when compared to the intercensal estimate. It is therefore difficult to arrive at a reliable estimate for 1990 - 93 and to predict what will happen in the future. However, expected tightening of controls in receiving countries point towards a decrease in outmigration from Rodrigues. But the rate of decrease will be less than that for Mauritius since migration from Rodrigues to the mainland will not be subject to the same controls as in other receiving countries.

It is therefore assumed that the net yearly outmigration for Rodrigues is around 500 (250 males and 250 females) for the period 1990 - 93, and that the projected figures will be as shown in Table 3.15 for the medium and low variant projections. The sex ratio is taken to be the same as for the presumably more reliable intercensal estimate. The high variant projections assume net international migration to be nil throughout the projection period.

**Table 3.15 - Projected average annual net migration, 1993-2033, Island of Rodrigues**

	1993-1998	1998-2003	2003-2008	2008-2033
Male	-200	-150	-100	NIL
Female	-200	-150	-100	NIL
Both Sexes	-400	-300	-200	NIL

### 3.5.3 Republic of Mauritius

The projected migration figures for islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues will add up to the assumptions shown in Table 3.16 for the Republic of Mauritius.

**Table 3.16 - Projected average annual net migration, 1993-2033, Republic of Mauritius**

	1993-1998	1998-2003	2003-2008	2008-2033
Male	-800	-450	-200	NIL
Female	-1,300	-650	-300	NIL
Both Sexes	-2,100	-1,100	-500	NIL

The age distribution of net outmigration is taken to be the same as for excess of departures over arrivals for the intercensal period 1983 - 90. The reason for using this period is that the data are considered to be more reliable than for the recent years; it was also possible to use the estimates of outmigrants obtained from the census data of 1983 and 1990 for cross-checking purposes.

## 3.6 Projection results

For the period 1993-2033, three variants of projections have been prepared for each of the island of Mauritius and Rodrigues - the medium, the high and the low variant. The differences between them have already been mentioned in the assumptions above. The medium variant projections are the most likely to occur.

Projections for the Republic have been obtained by adding those of the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues. The results are shown in Tables 3.17(a) to 3.19(c). The implications for the medium variant projections are given in Tables 3.20(a) to 3.21(c).

### **3.7 Implications of the population projections**

#### **3.7.1 Population size and growth**

According to the population projections under the medium variant, the resident population of the Republic will grow at a rate of 0.67% annually from 1,097,300 in 1993 to 1,435,100 in 2033. The projected population of the island of Mauritius in 2033 will be around 1,386,800 and that of Rodrigues around 48,300.

#### **3.7.2 Sex and age structure**

The sex ratio of the population is expected to decline continuously from 100.4 in 1993 to 94.7 in 2033 basically because of lower female mortality.

The proportion of the population below 15 years of age is expected to decrease from around 29% (315,800) in 1993 to 19% (267,100) in 2033 whilst the proportion aged 60 years and over (i.e eligible for old-age pension) will increase from 8% to 21%. In absolute number, there will be around 308,200 persons eligible for old-age pension in 2033 against 91,200 in 1993.

The population will also be undergoing some ageing and the median age will increase from 27 years in 1993 to 39 years in 2033 for the Republic and the main island. For Rodrigues, there will be a larger increase in the median age from 20 years in 1993 to 35 years in 2033.

#### **3.7.3 Vital rates**

It is expected that by 2033 the crude birth rate will decline to 12.2 from the 1993 rate of 19.2. The crude death rate, on the other hand, will increase from 6.5 to 9.5 in 2033 in spite of assumed mortality improvements. This is so because of the increased number of deaths due to old-age resulting from the gradually ageing population.

Table 3.17(a) - Projections of the resident population (medium variant) - Republic of Mauritius, 1993 - 2033

Age	1 9 9 3			1 9 9 8			2 0 0 3			2 0 0 8			2 0 1 3		
	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female
0-4	108,191	54,960	53,231	106,401	54,181	52,220	98,984	50,409	48,575	92,277	47,012	45,265	90,250	45,973	44,277
5-9	94,412	48,150	46,262	107,512	54,632	52,880	105,962	53,963	51,999	98,716	50,280	48,436	92,135	46,941	45,194
10-14	113,252	57,246	56,006	93,246	47,710	45,536	106,847	54,360	52,487	105,610	53,817	51,793	98,630	50,238	48,392
15-19	106,157	53,722	52,435	110,614	56,169	54,445	91,810	47,071	44,739	106,087	54,010	52,077	105,435	53,711	51,724
20-24	92,612	47,703	44,909	103,301	52,539	50,762	108,958	55,403	53,555	90,943	46,650	44,293	105,779	53,809	51,970
25-29	105,593	54,249	51,344	90,338	46,721	43,617	101,902	51,856	50,046	108,079	54,927	53,152	90,586	46,398	44,188
30-34	98,680	50,541	48,139	103,938	53,393	50,545	89,315	46,149	43,166	101,144	51,395	49,749	107,566	54,569	52,997
35-39	86,003	43,961	42,042	97,157	49,602	47,555	102,746	52,610	50,136	88,504	45,608	42,896	100,464	50,922	49,542
40-44	74,972	37,903	37,069	84,356	42,839	41,517	95,633	48,521	47,112	101,325	51,571	49,754	87,462	44,835	42,627
45-49	52,934	25,984	26,950	72,939	36,506	36,433	82,358	41,418	40,940	93,622	47,078	46,544	99,364	50,137	49,227
50-54	37,967	18,438	19,529	50,886	24,582	26,304	70,346	34,655	35,691	79,660	39,465	40,195	90,804	45,024	45,780
55-59	35,284	16,931	18,353	35,857	17,013	18,844	48,270	22,770	25,500	66,947	32,238	34,709	76,061	36,872	39,189
60-64	27,887	13,125	14,762	32,233	14,965	17,268	32,992	15,121	17,871	44,630	20,321	24,309	62,141	28,906	33,235
65-69	27,202	12,564	14,638	24,297	10,926	13,371	28,372	12,545	15,827	29,258	12,744	16,514	39,856	17,227	22,629
70-74	16,665	7,320	9,345	22,244	9,636	12,608	20,088	8,434	11,654	23,721	9,753	13,968	24,727	9,987	14,740
75-79	10,833	4,356	6,477	12,244	4,953	7,291	16,604	6,560	10,044	15,269	5,805	9,464	18,340	6,806	11,534
80+	8,661	2,637	6,024	10,508	3,503	7,005	12,501	4,275	8,226	16,582	5,642	10,940	17,999	5,885	12,114
All ages	1,097,305	549,790	547,515	1,158,071	579,870	578,201	1,213,688	606,120	607,568	1,262,374	628,316	634,058	1,307,599	648,240	659,359

Table 3.17(a) - Projections of the resident population (medium variant) - Republic of Mauritius, 1993 - 2033 (cont'd)

Age	2 0 1 8			2 0 2 3			2 0 2 8			2 0 3 3		
	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female
0-4	91,797	46,755	45,042	91,769	46,739	45,030	89,407	45,533	43,874	86,250	43,922	42,328
5-9	90,127	45,912	44,215	91,686	46,701	44,985	91,666	46,689	44,977	89,314	45,488	43,826
10-14	92,067	46,911	45,156	90,070	45,887	44,183	91,635	46,679	44,956	91,620	46,669	44,951
15-19	98,480	50,149	48,331	91,937	46,834	45,103	89,953	45,819	44,134	91,526	46,616	44,910
20-24	105,147	53,522	51,625	98,226	49,981	48,245	91,714	46,685	45,029	89,744	45,678	44,066
25-29	105,387	53,531	51,856	104,773	53,254	51,519	97,890	49,738	48,152	91,411	46,464	44,947
30-34	90,189	46,122	44,067	104,941	53,219	51,722	104,344	52,951	51,393	97,508	49,468	48,040
35-39	106,905	54,111	52,794	89,677	45,766	43,911	104,390	52,840	51,550	103,826	52,593	51,233
40-44	99,434	50,179	49,255	105,931	53,420	52,511	88,931	45,240	43,691	103,592	52,283	51,309
45-49	85,918	43,708	42,210	97,877	49,065	48,812	104,436	52,361	52,075	87,784	44,430	43,354
50-54	96,513	48,032	48,481	83,618	41,997	41,621	95,526	47,343	48,183	102,141	50,691	51,450
55-59	86,875	42,152	44,723	92,577	45,126	47,451	80,472	39,668	40,804	92,218	44,915	47,303
60-64	70,894	33,229	37,665	81,215	38,092	43,123	86,869	40,975	45,894	75,832	36,257	39,575
65-69	55,790	24,654	31,136	63,933	28,448	35,485	73,651	32,806	40,845	79,261	35,585	43,676
70-74	33,953	13,554	20,399	47,877	19,540	28,337	55,360	22,792	32,568	64,315	26,562	37,753
75-79	19,446	7,073	12,373	27,158	9,791	17,367	38,749	14,336	24,413	45,170	16,838	28,332
80+	21,097	6,644	14,453	23,854	7,325	16,529	31,139	9,494	21,645	43,625	13,613	30,012
All ages	1,350,019	666,238	683,781	1,387,119	681,185	705,934	1,416,132	691,949	724,183	1,435,137	698,072	737,065

Table 3.17(b) - Projections of the resident population (medium variant) - Island of Mauritius, 1993 - 2033

Age	1 9 9 3			1 9 9 8			2 0 0 3			2 0 0 8			2 0 1 3		
	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female
0-4	104,475	53,059	51,416	103,120	52,528	50,592	95,607	48,707	46,900	88,867	45,290	43,577	86,766	44,210	42,556
5-9	90,339	46,118	44,221	103,888	52,781	51,107	102,751	52,347	50,404	95,386	48,603	46,783	88,731	45,222	43,509
10-14	108,077	54,662	53,415	89,374	45,773	43,601	103,374	52,581	50,793	102,500	52,249	50,251	95,303	48,563	46,740
15-19	101,682	51,502	50,180	105,904	53,824	52,080	88,286	45,313	42,973	102,846	52,350	50,496	102,329	52,146	50,183
20-24	89,257	45,964	43,293	99,309	50,566	48,743	104,616	53,246	51,370	87,663	45,018	42,645	102,548	52,157	50,391
25-29	102,993	52,950	50,043	87,345	45,163	42,182	98,185	50,022	48,163	103,926	52,866	51,060	87,318	44,775	42,543
30-34	96,520	49,501	47,019	101,539	52,198	49,341	86,476	44,672	41,804	97,537	49,619	47,918	103,431	52,520	50,911
35-39	84,133	43,002	41,131	95,116	48,624	46,492	100,440	51,465	48,975	85,735	44,169	41,566	96,878	49,159	47,719
40-44	73,648	37,226	36,422	82,570	41,924	40,646	93,659	47,579	46,080	99,072	50,455	48,617	84,721	43,414	41,307
45-49	51,670	25,353	26,317	71,680	35,864	35,816	80,633	40,538	40,095	91,700	46,165	45,535	97,146	49,042	48,104
50-54	36,678	17,811	18,867	49,681	23,987	25,694	69,140	34,047	35,093	77,990	38,622	39,368	88,929	44,143	44,786
55-59	34,284	16,444	17,840	34,646	16,434	18,212	47,132	22,218	24,914	65,801	31,669	34,132	74,459	36,075	38,384
60-64	27,131	12,732	14,399	31,316	14,531	16,785	31,873	14,602	17,271	43,573	19,823	23,750	61,067	28,388	32,679
65-69	26,655	12,315	14,340	23,636	10,595	13,041	27,558	12,176	15,382	28,254	12,298	15,956	38,898	16,794	22,104
70-74	16,292	7,151	9,141	21,786	9,436	12,350	19,529	8,164	11,365	23,023	9,449	13,574	23,856	9,616	14,240
75-79	10,563	4,251	6,312	11,965	4,835	7,130	16,254	6,417	9,837	14,836	5,609	9,227	17,789	6,583	11,206
80+	8,413	2,558	5,855	10,228	3,419	6,809	12,194	4,179	8,015	16,209	5,526	10,683	17,534	5,727	11,807
All ages	1,062,810	532,599	530,211	1,123,103	562,482	560,621	1,177,707	588,273	589,434	1,224,918	609,780	615,138	1,267,703	628,534	639,169

Table 3.17(b) - Projections of the resident population (medium variant) - Island of Mauritius, 1993 - 2033 (cont'd)

Age	2 0 1 8			2 0 2 3			2 0 2 8			2 0 3 3		
	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female
0-4	88,292	44,981	43,311	88,302	44,984	43,318	85,987	43,802	42,185	82,825	42,189	40,636
5-9	86,649	44,152	42,497	88,186	44,929	43,257	88,204	44,936	43,268	85,898	43,759	42,139
10-14	88,666	45,193	43,473	86,594	44,128	42,466	88,137	44,908	43,229	88,160	44,917	43,243
15-19	95,157	48,477	46,680	88,541	45,120	43,421	86,481	44,063	42,418	88,031	44,848	43,183
20-24	102,049	51,964	50,085	94,912	48,316	46,596	88,325	44,977	43,348	86,280	43,928	42,352
25-29	102,166	51,887	50,279	101,685	51,704	49,981	94,586	48,081	46,505	88,032	44,764	43,268
30-34	86,933	44,507	42,426	101,733	51,584	50,149	101,268	51,409	49,859	94,216	47,819	46,397
35-39	102,792	52,076	50,716	86,438	44,162	42,276	101,198	51,215	49,983	100,764	51,060	49,704
40-44	95,881	48,436	47,445	101,852	51,406	50,446	85,718	43,652	42,066	100,424	50,674	49,750
45-49	83,216	42,311	40,905	94,371	47,351	47,020	100,409	50,379	50,030	84,609	42,866	41,743
50-54	94,344	46,971	47,373	80,972	40,640	40,332	92,087	45,675	46,412	98,188	48,761	49,427
55-59	85,068	41,315	43,753	90,481	44,114	46,367	77,912	38,371	39,541	88,883	43,318	45,565
60-64	69,387	32,499	36,888	79,504	37,321	42,183	84,880	40,038	44,842	73,397	35,051	38,346
65-69	54,810	24,199	30,611	62,548	27,801	34,747	72,068	32,119	39,949	77,414	34,745	42,669
70-74	33,114	13,191	19,923	47,011	19,154	27,857	54,126	22,238	31,888	62,889	25,967	36,922
75-79	18,747	6,797	11,950	26,477	9,517	16,960	38,038	14,040	23,998	44,144	16,406	27,738
80+	20,498	6,451	14,047	23,076	7,083	15,993	30,276	9,231	21,045	42,688	13,323	29,365
All ages	1,307,769	645,407	662,362	1,342,683	659,314	683,369	1,369,700	669,134	700,566	1,386,842	674,395	712,447

Table 3.17(c) - Projections of the resident population (medium variant) - Island of Rodrigues, 1993 - 2033

Age	1 9 9 3			1 9 9 8			2 0 0 3			2 0 0 8			2 0 1 3		
	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female
0-4	3,716	1,901	1,815	3,281	1,653	1,628	3,377	1,702	1,675	3,410	1,722	1,688	3,484	1,763	1,721
5-9	4,073	2,032	2,041	3,624	1,851	1,773	3,212	1,616	1,596	3,330	1,677	1,653	3,404	1,719	1,685
10-14	5,175	2,584	2,591	3,872	1,937	1,935	3,473	1,779	1,694	3,110	1,568	1,542	3,327	1,675	1,652
15-19	4,475	2,220	2,255	4,710	2,345	2,365	3,524	1,758	1,766	3,241	1,660	1,581	3,106	1,565	1,541
20-24	3,355	1,739	1,616	3,992	1,973	2,019	4,342	2,157	2,185	3,280	1,632	1,648	3,231	1,652	1,579
25-29	2,600	1,299	1,301	2,993	1,558	1,435	3,717	1,834	1,883	4,153	2,061	2,092	3,268	1,623	1,645
30-34	2,160	1,040	1,120	2,399	1,195	1,204	2,839	1,477	1,362	3,607	1,776	1,831	4,135	2,049	2,086
35-39	1,870	959	911	2,041	978	1,063	2,306	1,145	1,161	2,769	1,439	1,330	3,586	1,763	1,823
40-44	1,324	677	647	1,786	915	871	1,974	942	1,032	2,253	1,116	1,137	2,741	1,421	1,320
45-49	1,264	631	633	1,259	642	617	1,725	880	845	1,922	913	1,009	2,218	1,095	1,123
50-54	1,289	627	662	1,205	595	610	1,206	608	598	1,670	843	827	1,875	881	994
55-59	1,000	487	513	1,211	579	632	1,138	552	586	1,146	569	577	1,602	797	805
60-64	756	393	363	917	434	483	1,119	519	600	1,057	498	559	1,074	518	556
65-69	547	249	298	661	331	330	814	369	445	1,004	446	558	958	433	525
70-74	373	169	204	458	200	258	559	270	289	698	304	394	871	371	500
75-79	270	105	165	279	118	161	350	143	207	433	196	237	551	223	328
80+	248	79	169	280	84	196	307	96	211	373	116	257	465	158	307
All ages	34,495	17,191	17,304	34,968	17,388	17,580	35,982	17,847	18,135	37,456	18,536	18,920	39,896	19,706	20,190



Table 3.17(c) - Projections of the resident population (medium variant) - Island of Rodrigues, 1993 - 2033 (cont'd)

Age	2 0 1 8			2 0 2 3			2 0 2 8			2 0 3 3		
	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female
0-4	3,505	1,774	1,731	3,467	1,755	1,712	3,420	1,731	1,689	3,425	1,733	1,692
5-9	3,478	1,760	1,718	3,500	1,772	1,728	3,462	1,753	1,709	3,416	1,729	1,687
10-14	3,401	1,718	1,683	3,476	1,759	1,717	3,498	1,771	1,727	3,460	1,752	1,708
15-19	3,323	1,672	1,651	3,396	1,714	1,682	3,472	1,756	1,716	3,495	1,768	1,727
20-24	3,098	1,558	1,540	3,314	1,665	1,649	3,389	1,708	1,681	3,464	1,750	1,714
25-29	3,221	1,644	1,577	3,088	1,550	1,538	3,304	1,657	1,647	3,379	1,700	1,679
30-34	3,256	1,615	1,641	3,208	1,635	1,573	3,076	1,542	1,534	3,292	1,649	1,643
35-39	4,113	2,035	2,078	3,239	1,604	1,635	3,192	1,625	1,567	3,062	1,533	1,529
40-44	3,553	1,743	1,810	4,079	2,014	2,065	3,213	1,588	1,625	3,168	1,609	1,559
45-49	2,702	1,397	1,305	3,506	1,714	1,792	4,027	1,982	2,045	3,175	1,564	1,611
50-54	2,169	1,061	1,108	2,646	1,357	1,289	3,439	1,668	1,771	3,953	1,930	2,023
55-59	1,807	837	970	2,096	1,012	1,084	2,560	1,297	1,263	3,335	1,597	1,738
60-64	1,507	730	777	1,711	771	940	1,989	937	1,052	2,435	1,206	1,229
65-69	980	455	525	1,385	647	738	1,583	687	896	1,847	840	1,007
70-74	839	363	476	866	386	480	1,234	554	680	1,426	595	831
75-79	699	276	423	681	274	407	711	296	415	1,026	432	594
80+	599	193	406	778	242	536	863	263	600	937	290	647
All ages	42,250	20,831	21,419	44,436	21,871	22,565	46,432	22,815	23,617	48,295	23,677	24,618

Table 3.18(a) - Projections of the resident population (high variant) - Republic of Mauritius, 1993 - 2033

Age	1 9 9 3			1 9 9 8			2 0 0 3			2 0 0 8			2 0 1 3		
	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female
0-4	108,191	54,960	53,231	112,734	57,362	55,372	116,301	59,202	57,099	113,798	57,954	55,844	111,803	56,928	54,875
5-9	94,412	48,150	46,262	107,962	54,844	53,118	112,543	57,270	55,273	116,106	59,097	57,009	113,656	57,888	55,768
10-14	113,252	57,246	56,006	94,291	48,081	46,210	107,848	54,784	53,064	112,442	57,220	55,222	116,022	59,060	56,962
15-19	106,157	53,722	52,435	112,995	57,096	55,899	94,107	47,966	46,141	107,663	54,672	52,991	112,273	57,121	55,152
20-24	92,612	47,703	44,909	105,771	53,487	52,284	112,638	56,865	55,773	93,834	47,790	46,044	107,373	54,486	52,887
25-29	105,593	54,249	51,344	92,178	47,401	44,777	105,327	53,181	52,146	112,192	56,552	55,640	93,480	47,537	45,943
30-34	98,680	50,541	48,139	104,950	53,797	51,153	91,685	47,056	44,629	104,822	52,830	51,992	111,702	56,214	55,488
35-39	86,003	43,961	42,042	97,699	49,811	47,888	104,039	53,127	50,912	91,021	46,581	44,440	104,160	52,368	51,792
40-44	74,972	37,903	37,069	84,653	42,943	41,710	96,332	48,785	47,547	102,691	52,106	50,585	89,975	45,793	44,182
45-49	52,934	25,984	26,950	73,124	36,575	36,549	82,757	41,557	41,200	94,375	47,354	47,021	100,742	50,659	50,083
50-54	37,967	18,438	19,529	50,992	24,617	26,375	70,599	34,741	35,858	80,102	39,606	40,496	91,587	45,290	46,297
55-59	35,284	16,931	18,353	35,930	17,040	18,890	48,428	22,818	25,610	67,245	32,324	34,921	76,550	37,006	39,544
60-64	27,887	13,125	14,762	32,285	14,982	17,303	33,088	15,155	17,933	44,818	20,367	24,451	62,485	28,984	33,501
65-69	27,202	12,564	14,638	24,339	10,943	13,396	28,442	12,569	15,873	29,387	12,776	16,611	40,105	17,268	22,837
70-74	16,665	7,320	9,345	22,245	9,636	12,609	20,164	8,449	11,715	23,865	9,775	14,090	24,960	10,016	14,944
75-79	10,833	4,356	6,477	12,285	4,954	7,331	16,704	6,562	10,142	15,457	5,817	9,640	18,675	6,848	11,827
80+	8,661	2,637	6,024	10,563	3,522	7,041	12,706	4,339	8,367	17,029	5,764	11,265	18,729	6,048	12,681
All ages	1,097,305	549,790	547,515	1,174,996	587,091	587,905	1,253,708	624,426	629,282	1,326,847	658,585	668,262	1,394,277	689,514	704,763

Table 3.18(a) - Projections of the resident population (high variant) - Republic of Mauritius, 1993 - 2033 (cont'd)

Age	2 0 1 8			2 0 2 3			2 0 2 8			2 0 3 3		
	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female
0-4	114,640	58,378	56,262	118,292	60,232	58,060	120,830	61,516	59,314	121,723	61,969	59,754
5-9	111,679	56,871	54,808	114,527	58,325	56,202	118,189	60,183	58,006	120,734	61,470	59,264
10-14	113,588	57,859	55,729	111,625	56,847	54,778	114,485	58,307	56,178	118,155	60,168	57,987
15-19	115,867	58,971	56,896	113,451	57,783	55,668	111,509	56,783	54,726	114,383	58,251	56,132
20-24	111,993	56,939	55,054	115,599	58,795	56,804	113,209	57,622	55,587	111,282	56,628	54,654
25-29	106,990	54,210	52,780	111,615	56,664	54,951	115,230	58,523	56,707	112,864	57,366	55,498
30-34	93,089	47,263	45,826	106,564	53,909	52,655	111,196	56,365	54,831	114,823	58,230	56,593
35-39	111,071	55,776	55,295	92,608	46,928	45,680	106,052	53,549	52,503	110,700	56,013	54,687
40-44	103,157	51,638	51,519	110,134	55,106	55,028	91,911	46,431	45,480	105,297	53,003	52,294
45-49	88,430	44,646	43,784	101,634	50,533	51,101	108,697	54,078	54,619	90,839	45,667	45,172
50-54	97,921	48,537	49,384	86,135	42,903	43,232	99,323	48,814	50,509	106,485	52,443	54,042
55-59	87,717	42,404	45,313	94,038	45,603	48,435	83,054	40,582	42,472	96,133	46,429	49,704
60-64	71,456	33,352	38,104	82,153	38,325	43,828	88,422	41,414	47,008	78,499	37,160	41,339
65-69	56,249	24,724	31,525	64,650	28,557	36,093	74,773	33,012	41,761	81,065	36,052	45,013
70-74	34,375	13,591	20,784	48,597	19,602	28,995	56,441	22,953	33,488	66,049	26,974	39,075
75-79	19,952	7,182	12,770	27,993	9,968	18,025	39,992	14,483	25,509	47,146	17,312	29,834
80+	22,334	6,973	15,361	25,556	7,764	17,792	33,635	10,123	23,512	47,385	14,481	32,904
All ages	1,460,508	719,314	741,194	1,525,171	747,844	777,327	1,586,948	774,738	812,210	1,643,562	799,616	843,946

Table 3.18(b) - Projections of the resident population (high variant) - Island of Mauritius, 1993 - 2033

Age	1 9 9 3			1 9 9 8			2 0 0 3			2 0 0 8			2 0 1 3		
	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female
0-4	104,475	53,059	51,416	108,964	55,459	53,505	111,738	56,896	54,842	108,739	55,393	53,346	106,572	54,279	52,293
5-9	90,339	46,118	44,221	104,258	52,949	51,309	108,782	55,371	53,411	111,575	56,818	54,757	108,606	55,331	53,275
10-14	108,077	54,662	53,415	90,223	46,052	44,171	104,149	52,892	51,257	108,685	55,323	53,362	111,495	56,783	54,712
15-19	101,682	51,502	50,180	107,829	54,519	53,310	90,047	45,943	44,104	103,969	52,784	51,185	108,521	55,228	53,293
20-24	89,257	45,964	43,293	101,311	51,279	50,032	107,488	54,301	53,187	89,785	45,776	44,009	103,689	52,606	51,083
25-29	102,993	52,950	50,043	88,837	45,673	43,164	100,883	50,986	49,897	107,060	54,002	53,058	89,445	45,534	43,911
30-34	96,520	49,501	47,019	102,362	52,506	49,856	88,359	45,338	43,021	100,397	50,647	49,750	106,591	53,678	52,913
35-39	84,133	43,002	41,131	95,555	48,781	46,774	101,469	51,847	49,622	87,715	44,876	42,839	99,760	50,201	49,559
40-44	73,648	37,226	36,422	82,813	42,002	40,811	94,216	47,772	46,444	100,149	50,843	49,306	86,700	44,108	42,592
45-49	51,670	25,353	26,317	71,830	35,916	35,914	80,953	40,639	40,314	92,294	46,361	45,933	98,237	49,419	48,818
50-54	36,678	17,811	18,867	49,766	24,013	25,753	69,342	34,109	35,233	78,345	38,722	39,623	89,553	44,330	45,223
55-59	34,284	16,444	17,840	34,705	16,454	18,251	47,259	22,252	25,007	66,043	31,730	34,313	74,862	36,169	38,693
60-64	27,131	12,732	14,399	31,358	14,544	16,814	31,948	14,627	17,321	43,726	19,855	23,871	61,357	28,443	32,914
65-69	26,655	12,315	14,340	23,669	10,608	13,061	27,612	12,194	15,418	28,357	12,320	16,037	39,110	16,821	22,289
70-74	16,292	7,151	9,141	21,786	9,436	12,350	19,594	8,174	11,420	23,146	9,463	13,683	24,058	9,634	14,424
75-79	10,563	4,251	6,312	12,003	4,835	7,168	16,348	6,417	9,931	15,009	5,615	9,394	18,098	6,616	11,482
80+	8,413	2,558	5,855	10,279	3,437	6,842	12,390	4,241	8,149	16,641	5,644	10,997	18,235	5,881	12,354
All ages	1,062,810	532,599	530,211	1,137,548	568,463	569,085	1,212,577	603,999	608,578	1,281,635	636,172	645,463	1,344,889	665,061	679,828

Table 3.18(b) - Projections of the resident population (high variant) - Island of Mauritius, 1993 - 2033 (cont'd)

Age	2 0 1 8			2 0 2 3			2 0 2 8			2 0 3 3		
	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female
0-4	109,360	55,705	53,655	112,937	57,521	55,416	115,310	58,722	56,588	115,925	59,035	56,890
5-9	106,455	54,225	52,230	109,253	55,654	53,599	112,840	57,475	55,365	115,220	58,679	56,541
10-14	108,541	55,303	53,238	106,405	54,203	52,202	109,213	55,637	53,576	112,808	57,461	55,347
15-19	111,345	56,698	54,647	108,409	55,231	53,178	106,293	54,142	52,151	109,115	55,584	53,531
20-24	108,251	55,054	53,197	111,087	56,530	54,557	108,178	55,079	53,099	106,076	53,995	52,081
25-29	103,318	52,340	50,978	107,884	54,788	53,096	110,732	56,269	54,463	107,847	54,834	53,013
30-34	89,069	45,270	43,799	102,906	52,048	50,858	107,478	54,498	52,980	110,339	55,986	54,353
35-39	105,986	53,257	52,729	88,607	44,947	43,660	102,409	51,698	50,711	106,996	54,155	52,841
40-44	98,794	49,493	49,301	105,090	52,612	52,478	87,940	44,469	43,471	101,680	51,169	50,511
45-49	85,199	42,988	42,211	97,326	48,423	48,903	103,711	51,621	52,090	86,910	43,732	43,178
50-54	95,467	47,333	48,134	82,966	41,290	41,676	95,093	46,759	48,334	101,584	50,047	51,537
55-59	85,753	41,490	44,263	91,663	44,453	47,210	79,983	39,038	40,945	92,020	44,455	47,565
60-64	69,863	32,584	37,279	80,287	37,480	42,807	86,159	40,345	45,814	75,566	35,719	39,847
65-69	55,213	24,246	30,967	63,178	27,873	35,305	73,036	32,255	40,781	78,948	35,086	43,862
70-74	33,495	13,212	20,283	47,670	19,191	28,479	55,109	22,356	32,753	64,460	26,305	38,155
75-79	19,214	6,892	12,322	27,261	9,674	17,587	39,210	14,158	25,052	46,009	16,833	29,176
80+	21,688	6,768	14,920	24,705	7,503	17,202	32,673	9,833	22,840	46,321	14,153	32,168
All ages	1,407,011	692,858	714,153	1,467,634	719,421	748,213	1,525,367	744,354	781,013	1,577,824	767,228	810,596

Table 3.18(c) - Projections of the resident population (high variant) - Island of Rodrigues, 1993 - 2033

Age	1 9 9 3			1 9 9 8			2 0 0 3			2 0 0 8			2 0 1 3		
	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female
0-4	3,716	1,901	1,815	3,770	1,903	1,867	4,563	2,306	2,257	5,059	2,561	2,498	5,231	2,649	2,582
5-9	4,073	2,032	2,041	3,704	1,895	1,809	3,761	1,899	1,862	4,531	2,279	2,252	5,050	2,557	2,493
10-14	5,175	2,584	2,591	4,068	2,029	2,039	3,699	1,892	1,807	3,757	1,897	1,860	4,527	2,277	2,250
15-19	4,475	2,220	2,255	5,166	2,577	2,589	4,060	2,023	2,037	3,694	1,888	1,806	3,752	1,893	1,859
20-24	3,355	1,739	1,616	4,460	2,208	2,252	5,150	2,564	2,586	4,049	2,014	2,035	3,684	1,880	1,804
25-29	2,600	1,299	1,301	3,341	1,728	1,613	4,444	2,195	2,249	5,132	2,550	2,582	4,035	2,003	2,032
30-34	2,160	1,040	1,120	2,588	1,291	1,297	3,326	1,718	1,608	4,425	2,183	2,242	5,111	2,536	2,575
35-39	1,870	959	911	2,144	1,030	1,114	2,570	1,280	1,290	3,306	1,705	1,601	4,400	2,167	2,233
40-44	1,324	677	647	1,840	941	899	2,116	1,013	1,103	2,542	1,263	1,279	3,275	1,685	1,590
45-49	1,264	631	633	1,294	659	635	1,804	918	886	2,081	993	1,088	2,505	1,240	1,265
50-54	1,289	627	662	1,226	604	622	1,257	632	625	1,757	884	873	2,034	960	1,074
55-59	1,000	487	513	1,225	586	639	1,169	566	603	1,202	594	608	1,688	837	851
60-64	756	393	363	927	438	489	1,140	528	612	1,092	512	580	1,128	541	587
65-69	547	249	298	670	335	335	830	375	455	1,030	456	574	995	447	548
70-74	373	169	204	459	200	259	570	275	295	719	312	407	902	382	520
75-79	270	105	165	282	119	163	356	145	211	448	202	246	577	232	345
80+	248	79	169	284	85	199	316	98	218	388	120	268	494	167	327
All ages	34,495	17,191	17,304	37,448	18,628	18,820	41,131	20,427	20,704	45,212	22,413	22,799	49,388	24,453	24,935

Table 3.18(c) - Projections of the resident population (high variant) - Island of Rodrigues, 1993 - 2033 (cont'd)

Age	2 0 1 8			2 0 2 3			2 0 2 8			2 0 3 3		
	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female
0-4	5,280	2,673	2,607	5,355	2,711	2,644	5,520	2,794	2,726	5,798	2,934	2,864
5-9	5,224	2,646	2,578	5,274	2,671	2,603	5,349	2,708	2,641	5,514	2,791	2,723
10-14	5,047	2,556	2,491	5,220	2,644	2,576	5,272	2,670	2,602	5,347	2,707	2,640
15-19	4,522	2,273	2,249	5,042	2,552	2,490	5,216	2,641	2,575	5,268	2,667	2,601
20-24	3,742	1,885	1,857	4,512	2,265	2,247	5,031	2,543	2,488	5,206	2,633	2,573
25-29	3,672	1,870	1,802	3,731	1,876	1,855	4,498	2,254	2,244	5,017	2,532	2,485
30-34	4,020	1,993	2,027	3,658	1,861	1,797	3,718	1,867	1,851	4,484	2,244	2,240
35-39	5,085	2,519	2,566	4,001	1,981	2,020	3,643	1,851	1,792	3,704	1,858	1,846
40-44	4,363	2,145	2,218	5,044	2,494	2,550	3,971	1,962	2,009	3,617	1,834	1,783
45-49	3,231	1,658	1,573	4,308	2,110	2,198	4,986	2,457	2,529	3,929	1,935	1,994
50-54	2,454	1,204	1,250	3,169	1,613	1,556	4,230	2,055	2,175	4,901	2,396	2,505
55-59	1,964	914	1,050	2,375	1,150	1,225	3,071	1,544	1,527	4,113	1,974	2,139
60-64	1,593	768	825	1,866	845	1,021	2,263	1,069	1,194	2,933	1,441	1,492
65-69	1,036	478	558	1,472	684	788	1,737	757	980	2,117	966	1,151
70-74	880	379	501	927	411	516	1,332	597	735	1,589	669	920
75-79	738	290	448	732	294	438	782	325	457	1,137	479	658
80+	646	205	441	851	261	590	962	290	672	1,064	328	736
All ages	53,497	26,456	27,041	57,537	28,423	29,114	61,581	30,384	31,197	65,738	32,388	33,350

Table 3.19(a) - Projections of the resident population (low variant) - Republic of Mauritius, 1993 - 2033

Age	1 9 9 3			1 9 9 8			2 0 0 3			2 0 0 8			2 0 1 3		
	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female
0-4	108,191	54,960	53,231	98,929	50,275	48,654	91,470	46,556	44,914	82,234	41,860	40,374	72,606	36,973	35,633
5-9	94,412	48,150	46,262	107,506	54,632	52,874	98,497	50,063	48,434	91,198	46,424	44,774	82,095	41,791	40,304
10-14	113,252	57,246	56,006	93,241	47,707	45,534	106,832	54,354	52,478	98,141	49,914	48,227	91,107	46,377	44,730
15-19	106,157	53,722	52,435	110,605	56,160	54,445	91,794	47,060	44,734	106,049	53,984	52,065	97,952	49,792	48,160
20-24	92,612	47,703	44,909	103,297	52,535	50,762	108,932	55,382	53,550	90,909	46,624	44,285	105,719	53,764	51,955
25-29	105,593	54,249	51,344	90,322	46,710	43,612	101,873	51,832	50,041	108,037	54,897	53,140	90,540	46,365	44,175
30-34	98,680	50,541	48,139	103,930	53,393	50,537	89,289	46,135	43,154	101,099	51,363	49,736	107,501	54,525	52,976
35-39	86,003	43,961	42,042	97,148	49,601	47,547	102,730	52,610	50,120	88,470	45,595	42,875	100,402	50,887	49,515
40-44	74,972	37,903	37,069	84,348	42,839	41,509	95,615	48,521	47,094	101,292	51,571	49,721	87,411	44,822	42,589
45-49	52,934	25,984	26,950	72,939	36,506	36,433	82,339	41,418	40,921	93,585	47,077	46,508	99,304	50,136	49,168
50-54	37,967	18,438	19,529	50,886	24,582	26,304	70,334	34,655	35,679	79,619	39,465	40,154	90,730	45,024	45,706
55-59	35,284	16,931	18,353	35,857	17,013	18,844	48,256	22,770	25,486	66,903	32,238	34,665	75,968	36,872	39,096
60-64	27,887	13,125	14,762	32,232	14,965	17,267	32,991	15,121	17,870	44,596	20,321	24,275	62,048	28,906	33,142
65-69	27,202	12,564	14,638	24,297	10,926	13,371	28,370	12,545	15,825	29,234	12,744	16,490	39,766	17,227	22,539
70-74	16,665	7,320	9,345	22,244	9,636	12,608	20,065	8,434	11,631	23,658	9,753	13,905	24,610	9,987	14,623
75-79	10,833	4,356	6,477	12,221	4,953	7,268	16,525	6,559	9,966	15,141	5,804	9,337	18,140	6,806	11,334
80+	8,661	2,637	6,024	10,435	3,472	6,963	12,282	4,209	8,073	16,137	5,538	10,599	17,312	5,733	11,579
All ages	1,097,305	549,790	547,515	1,150,437	575,905	574,532	1,198,194	598,224	599,970	1,236,302	615,172	621,130	1,263,211	625,987	637,224



Table 3.19(a) - Projections of the resident population (low variant) - Republic of Mauritius, 1993 - 2033 (cont'd)

Age	2 0 1 8			2 0 2 3			2 0 2 8			2 0 3 3		
	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female
0-4	72,740	37,048	35,692	70,964	36,142	34,822	67,126	34,184	32,942	62,079	31,612	30,467
5-9	72,493	36,917	35,576	72,633	36,995	35,638	70,867	36,094	34,773	67,040	34,142	32,898
10-14	82,018	41,753	40,265	72,430	36,886	35,544	72,577	36,970	35,607	70,816	36,071	34,745
15-19	90,942	46,272	44,670	81,880	41,665	40,215	72,315	36,814	35,501	72,468	36,902	35,566
20-24	97,657	49,596	48,061	90,682	46,097	44,585	81,653	41,512	40,141	72,121	36,683	35,438
25-29	105,302	53,471	51,831	97,285	49,332	47,953	90,346	45,857	44,489	81,358	41,299	40,059
30-34	90,117	46,071	44,046	104,839	53,152	51,687	96,868	49,044	47,824	89,968	45,595	44,373
35-39	106,812	54,056	52,756	89,574	45,702	43,872	104,244	52,752	51,492	96,348	48,696	47,652
40-44	99,347	50,143	49,204	105,801	53,359	52,442	88,784	45,161	43,623	103,392	52,178	51,214
45-49	85,839	43,693	42,146	97,753	49,030	48,723	104,249	52,292	51,957	87,569	44,330	43,239
50-54	96,405	48,030	48,375	83,488	41,981	41,507	95,331	47,308	48,023	101,855	50,611	51,244
55-59	86,734	42,151	44,583	92,381	45,123	47,258	80,253	39,654	40,599	91,885	44,864	47,021
60-64	70,719	33,228	37,491	80,969	38,090	42,879	86,536	40,971	45,565	75,467	36,241	39,226
65-69	55,582	24,653	30,929	63,612	28,445	35,167	73,199	32,804	40,395	78,656	35,577	43,079
70-74	33,718	13,553	20,165	47,419	19,537	27,882	54,691	22,785	31,906	63,363	26,519	36,844
75-79	19,132	7,058	12,074	26,570	9,738	16,832	37,731	14,248	23,483	43,858	16,744	27,114
80+	20,158	6,495	13,663	22,475	7,055	15,420	29,021	9,075	19,946	40,300	12,935	27,365
All ages	1,285,715	634,188	651,527	1,300,755	638,329	662,426	1,305,791	637,525	668,266	1,298,543	630,999	667,544

Table 3.19(b) - Projections of the resident population (low variant) - Island of Mauritius, 1993 - 2033

Age	1 9 9 3			1 9 9 8			2 0 0 3			2 0 0 8			2 0 1 3		
	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female
0-4	104,475	53,059	51,416	95,925	48,762	47,163	88,405	45,012	43,393	79,321	40,392	38,929	69,972	35,642	34,330
5-9	90,339	46,118	44,221	103,882	52,781	51,101	95,561	48,587	46,974	88,180	44,905	43,275	79,188	40,326	38,862
10-14	108,077	54,662	53,415	89,370	45,771	43,599	103,359	52,575	50,784	95,307	48,486	46,821	88,092	44,860	43,232
15-19	101,682	51,502	50,180	105,895	53,815	52,080	88,270	45,302	42,968	102,810	52,325	50,485	95,123	48,368	46,755
20-24	89,257	45,964	43,293	99,306	50,563	48,743	104,591	53,225	51,366	87,631	44,993	42,638	102,489	52,113	50,376
25-29	102,993	52,950	50,043	87,329	45,152	42,177	98,156	49,998	48,158	103,885	52,837	51,048	87,273	44,743	42,530
30-34	96,520	49,501	47,019	101,531	52,198	49,333	86,451	44,658	41,793	97,493	49,588	47,905	103,367	52,477	50,890
35-39	84,133	43,002	41,131	95,108	48,624	46,484	100,424	51,465	48,959	85,701	44,156	41,545	96,818	49,125	47,693
40-44	73,648	37,226	36,422	82,562	41,924	40,638	93,641	47,579	46,062	99,039	50,455	48,584	84,671	43,401	41,270
45-49	51,670	25,353	26,317	71,680	35,864	35,816	80,614	40,538	40,076	91,664	46,165	45,499	97,087	49,042	48,045
50-54	36,678	17,811	18,867	49,681	23,987	25,694	69,128	34,047	35,081	77,950	38,622	39,328	88,856	44,143	44,713
55-59	34,284	16,444	17,840	34,646	16,434	18,212	47,119	22,218	24,901	65,758	31,669	34,089	74,368	36,075	38,293
60-64	27,131	12,732	14,399	31,316	14,531	16,785	31,873	14,602	17,271	43,541	19,823	23,718	60,977	28,388	32,589
65-69	26,655	12,315	14,340	23,636	10,595	13,041	27,558	12,176	15,382	28,233	12,298	15,935	38,812	16,794	22,018
70-74	16,292	7,151	9,141	21,786	9,436	12,350	19,506	8,164	11,342	22,961	9,449	13,512	23,741	9,616	14,125
75-79	10,563	4,251	6,312	11,944	4,835	7,109	16,178	6,417	9,761	14,713	5,609	9,104	17,595	6,583	11,012
80+	8,413	2,558	5,855	10,156	3,388	6,768	11,978	4,114	7,864	15,771	5,423	10,348	16,862	5,578	11,284
All ages	1,062,810	532,599	530,211	1,115,753	558,660	557,093	1,162,812	580,677	582,135	1,199,958	597,195	602,763	1,225,291	607,274	618,017

Table 3.19(b) - Projections of the resident population (low variant) - Island of Mauritius, 1993 - 2033 (cont'd)

Age	2 0 1 8			2 0 2 3			2 0 2 8			2 0 3 3		
	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female
0-4	70,127	35,727	34,400	68,441	34,866	33,575	64,727	32,970	31,757	59,799	30,458	29,341
5-9	69,863	35,588	34,275	70,025	35,676	34,349	68,348	34,820	33,528	64,645	32,930	31,715
10-14	79,115	40,290	38,825	69,803	35,559	34,244	69,971	35,652	34,319	68,299	34,798	33,501
15-19	87,933	44,759	43,174	78,981	40,205	38,776	69,691	35,489	34,202	69,865	35,586	34,279
20-24	94,837	48,179	46,658	87,681	44,591	43,090	78,761	40,058	38,703	69,505	35,364	34,141
25-29	102,084	51,829	50,255	94,474	47,922	46,552	87,355	44,359	42,996	78,476	39,822	38,623
30-34	86,864	44,458	42,406	101,634	51,519	50,115	94,067	47,641	46,426	86,988	44,104	42,884
35-39	102,702	52,023	50,679	86,338	44,100	42,238	101,056	51,130	49,926	93,563	47,303	46,260
40-44	95,797	48,402	47,395	101,727	51,348	50,379	85,576	43,576	42,000	100,230	50,572	49,658
45-49	83,140	42,298	40,842	94,252	47,318	46,934	100,229	50,314	49,915	84,401	42,770	41,631
50-54	94,240	46,971	47,269	80,848	40,627	40,221	91,900	45,642	46,258	97,915	48,686	49,229
55-59	84,931	41,315	43,616	90,293	44,114	46,179	77,703	38,360	39,343	88,566	43,272	45,294
60-64	69,217	32,499	36,718	79,267	37,321	41,946	84,560	40,038	44,522	73,049	35,040	38,009
65-69	54,608	24,199	30,409	62,239	27,801	34,438	71,631	32,119	39,512	76,834	34,745	42,089
70-74	32,885	13,191	19,694	46,563	19,154	27,409	53,478	22,238	31,240	61,967	25,934	36,033
75-79	18,446	6,785	11,661	25,907	9,469	16,438	37,044	13,960	23,084	42,875	16,329	26,546
80+	19,584	6,308	13,276	21,736	6,822	14,914	28,213	8,825	19,388	39,433	12,663	26,770
All ages	1,246,373	614,821	631,552	1,260,209	618,412	641,797	1,264,310	617,191	647,119	1,256,410	610,407	646,003

Table 3.19(c) - Projections of the resident population (low variant) - Island of Rodrigues, 1993 - 2033

Age	1 9 9 3			1 9 9 8			2 0 0 3			2 0 0 8			2 0 1 3		
	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female
0-4	3,716	1,901	1,815	3,004	1,513	1,491	3,065	1,544	1,521	2,913	1,468	1,445	2,634	1,331	1,303
5-9	4,073	2,032	2,041	3,624	1,851	1,773	2,936	1,476	1,460	3,018	1,519	1,499	2,907	1,465	1,442
10-14	5,175	2,584	2,591	3,871	1,936	1,935	3,473	1,779	1,694	2,834	1,428	1,406	3,015	1,517	1,498
15-19	4,475	2,220	2,255	4,710	2,345	2,365	3,524	1,758	1,766	3,239	1,659	1,580	2,829	1,424	1,405
20-24	3,355	1,739	1,616	3,991	1,972	2,019	4,341	2,157	2,184	3,278	1,631	1,647	3,230	1,651	1,579
25-29	2,600	1,299	1,301	2,993	1,558	1,435	3,717	1,834	1,883	4,152	2,060	2,092	3,267	1,622	1,645
30-34	2,160	1,040	1,120	2,399	1,195	1,204	2,838	1,477	1,361	3,606	1,775	1,831	4,134	2,048	2,086
35-39	1,870	959	911	2,040	977	1,063	2,306	1,145	1,161	2,769	1,439	1,330	3,584	1,762	1,822
40-44	1,324	677	647	1,786	915	871	1,974	942	1,032	2,253	1,116	1,137	2,740	1,421	1,319
45-49	1,264	631	633	1,259	642	617	1,725	880	845	1,921	912	1,009	2,217	1,094	1,123
50-54	1,289	627	662	1,205	595	610	1,206	608	598	1,669	843	826	1,874	881	993
55-59	1,000	487	513	1,211	579	632	1,137	552	585	1,145	569	576	1,600	797	803
60-64	756	393	363	916	434	482	1,118	519	599	1,055	498	557	1,071	518	553
65-69	547	249	298	661	331	330	812	369	443	1,001	446	555	954	433	521
70-74	373	169	204	458	200	258	559	270	289	697	304	393	869	371	498
75-79	270	105	165	277	118	159	347	142	205	428	195	233	545	223	322
80+	248	79	169	279	84	195	304	95	209	366	115	251	450	155	295
All ages	34,495	17,191	17,304	34,684	17,245	17,439	35,382	17,547	17,835	36,344	17,977	18,367	37,920	18,713	19,207

Table 3.19(c) - Projections of the resident population (low variant) - Island of Rodrigues, 1993 - 2033 (cont'd)

Age	2 0 1 8			2 0 2 3			2 0 2 8			2 0 3 3		
	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female	B.sexes	Male	Female
0-4	2,613	1,321	1,292	2,523	1,276	1,247	2,399	1,214	1,185	2,280	1,154	1,126
5-9	2,630	1,329	1,301	2,608	1,319	1,289	2,519	1,274	1,245	2,395	1,212	1,183
10-14	2,903	1,463	1,440	2,627	1,327	1,300	2,606	1,318	1,288	2,517	1,273	1,244
15-19	3,009	1,513	1,496	2,899	1,460	1,439	2,624	1,325	1,299	2,603	1,316	1,287
20-24	2,820	1,417	1,403	3,001	1,506	1,495	2,892	1,454	1,438	2,616	1,319	1,297
25-29	3,218	1,642	1,576	2,811	1,410	1,401	2,991	1,498	1,493	2,882	1,446	1,436
30-34	3,253	1,613	1,640	3,205	1,633	1,572	2,801	1,403	1,398	2,980	1,491	1,489
35-39	4,110	2,033	2,077	3,236	1,602	1,634	3,188	1,622	1,566	2,785	1,393	1,392
40-44	3,550	1,741	1,809	4,074	2,011	2,063	3,208	1,585	1,623	3,162	1,606	1,556
45-49	2,699	1,395	1,304	3,501	1,712	1,789	4,020	1,978	2,042	3,168	1,560	1,608
50-54	2,165	1,059	1,106	2,640	1,354	1,286	3,431	1,666	1,765	3,940	1,925	2,015
55-59	1,803	836	967	2,088	1,009	1,079	2,550	1,294	1,256	3,319	1,592	1,727
60-64	1,502	729	773	1,702	769	933	1,976	933	1,043	2,418	1,201	1,217
65-69	974	454	520	1,373	644	729	1,568	685	883	1,822	832	990
70-74	833	362	471	856	383	473	1,213	547	666	1,396	585	811
75-79	686	273	413	663	269	394	687	288	399	983	415	568
80+	574	187	387	739	233	506	808	250	558	867	272	595
All ages	39,342	19,367	19,975	40,546	19,917	20,629	41,481	20,334	21,147	42,133	20,592	21,541

Table 3.20(a) -Projected demographic rates - Republic of Mauritius, 1993 - 2033

Medium variant

	1993 - 1998	1998 - 2003	2003 - 2008	2008 - 2013	2013 - 2018	2018 - 2023	2023 - 2028	2028 - 2033
<b>Average annual growth rate (%)</b>	1.08	0.94	0.79	0.70	0.64	0.54	0.41	0.27
<b>Crude birth rate</b>	19.2	16.9	15.1	14.2	13.9	13.5	12.8	12.2
<b>Crude death rate</b>	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.5	8.1	8.7	9.5
<b>Age specific fertility rates:</b>								
<b>Age of woman (years)</b>								
15 - 19	43.6	39.7	36.8	35.8	35.8	35.9	35.9	35.9
20 - 24	145.0	132.0	122.4	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.6	119.5
25 - 29	132.4	120.6	111.7	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.0	108.9
30 - 34	79.9	72.8	67.6	65.9	65.9	65.9	65.8	65.9
35 - 39	37.7	34.4	32.1	31.5	31.6	31.7	31.5	31.4
40 - 44	10.5	9.6	9.0	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.0
45 - 49	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Total fertility rate</b>	2.25	2.05	1.90	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86
<b>Gross reproduction rate</b>	1.10	1.01	0.93	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91
<b>Net reproduction rate</b>	1.08	0.98	0.91	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.90
<b>Mean female population (15-49) years</b>	313,881	327,284	334,080	340,370	341,207	340,981	338,924	331,942

**Table 3.20(b) - Projected demographic rates - Island of Mauritius, 1993 - 2033**  
**Medium variant**

	1993 - 1998	1998 - 2003	2003 - 2008	2008 - 2013	2013 - 2018	2018 - 2023	2023 - 2028	2028 - 2033
<b>Average annual growth rate (%)</b>	1.10	0.95	0.79	0.69	0.62	0.53	0.40	0.25
<b>Crude birth rate</b>	19.2	16.8	14.9	14.0	13.8	13.4	12.8	12.1
<b>Crude death rate</b>	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.8	9.6
<b>Age specific fertility rates:</b>								
<b>Age of woman (years)</b>								
15 - 19	43.2	39.4	36.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5
20 - 24	146.3	133.2	123.4	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4
25 - 29	133.2	121.4	112.4	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.5
30 - 34	79.7	72.6	67.3	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5
35 - 39	36.9	33.6	31.2	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3
40 - 44	9.9	9.0	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
45 - 49	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
<b>Total fertility rate</b>	2.25	2.05	1.90	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
<b>Gross reproduction rate</b>	1.10	1.01	0.93	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91
<b>Net reproduction rate</b>	1.08	0.98	0.91	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.90
<b>Mean female population (15-49) years</b>	304,853	317,380	323,648	329,497	329,847	329,212	327,049	320,303

**Table 3.20(c) - Projected demographic rates - Island of Rodrigues, 1993 - 2033**  
**Medium variant**

	1993 - 1998	1998 - 2003	2003 - 2008	2008 - 2013	2013 - 2018	2018 - 2023	2023 - 2028	2028 - 2033
<b>Average annual growth rate (%)</b>	0.27	0.57	0.80	1.26	1.14	1.01	0.88	0.79
<b>Crude birth rate</b>	19.6	19.6	19.0	18.2	17.2	16.1	15.2	14.6
<b>Crude death rate</b>	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.4	6.7
<b>Age specific fertility rates:</b>								
<b>Age of woman (years)</b>								
15 - 19	51.8	47.5	45.4	45.4	45.4	45.4	45.4	45.4
20 - 24	111.8	102.5	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9
25 - 29	106.6	97.7	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2
30 - 34	87.4	80.1	76.4	76.4	76.4	76.4	76.4	76.4
35 - 39	74.9	68.6	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5
40 - 44	40.8	37.4	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7
45 - 49	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
<b>Total fertility rate</b>	2.40	2.20	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
<b>Gross reproduction rate</b>	1.19	1.09	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
<b>Net reproduction rate</b>	1.14	1.05	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
<b>Mean female population (15-49) years</b>	9,029	9,904	10,431	10,873	11,360	11,767	11,874	11,638



Table 3.21(a) - Distribution of the resident population by selected age group, age indicators and dependency ratio

Republic of Mauritius, 1993 - 2033

## Medium Variant

Age group (Years)	1993		1998		2003		2008		2013		2018		2023		2028		2033	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Under 5	108,191	9.9	106,401	9.2	98,984	8.2	92,277	7.3	90,250	6.9	91,797	6.8	91,769	6.6	89,407	6.3	86,250	6.0
Under 15	315,855	28.8	307,159	26.5	311,793	25.7	296,603	23.5	281,015	21.5	273,991	20.3	273,525	19.7	272,708	19.3	267,184	18.6
15 - 64	718,089	65.4	781,619	67.5	824,330	67.9	880,941	69.8	925,662	70.8	945,742	70.1	950,772	68.5	944,525	66.7	935,582	65.2
15 & over	781,450	71.2	850,912	73.5	901,895	74.3	965,771	76.5	1,026,584	78.5	1,076,028	79.7	1,113,594	80.3	1,143,424	80.7	1,167,953	81.4
60 & over	91,248	8.3	101,526	8.8	110,557	9.1	129,460	10.3	163,063	12.5	201,180	14.9	244,037	17.6	285,768	20.2	308,203	21.5
65 & over	63,361	5.8	69,293	6.0	77,565	6.4	84,830	6.7	100,922	7.7	130,286	9.7	162,822	11.7	198,899	14.1	232,371	16.2
All ages	1,097,305	100.0	1,158,071	100.0	1,213,688	100.0	1,262,374	100.0	1,307,599	100.0	1,350,019	100.0	1,387,119	100.0	1,416,132	100.0	1,435,137	100.0
Mean age	28.9		30.1		31.5		32.9		34.4		35.7		37.0		38.2		39.2	
Median age	26.6		28.2		29.6		31.5		33.3		35.1		36.1		37.5		38.9	
Dependency ratio	528.1		481.6		472.3		433.0		412.6		427.5		458.9		499.3		534.0	

**Table 3.21(b) - Distribution of the resident population by selected age group, age indicators and dependency ratio**

**Island of Mauritius, 1993 - 2033**

**Medium variant**

Age group (Years)	1993		1998		2003		2008		2013		2018		2023		2028		2033	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Under 5	104,475	9.8	103,120	9.2	95,607	8.1	88,867	7.3	86,766	6.8	88,292	6.8	88,302	6.6	85,987	6.3	82,825	6.0
Under 15	302,891	28.5	296,382	26.4	301,732	25.6	286,753	23.4	270,800	21.4	263,607	20.2	263,082	19.6	262,328	19.2	256,883	18.5
15 - 64	697,996	65.7	759,106	67.6	800,440	68.0	855,843	69.9	898,826	70.9	916,993	70.1	920,489	68.6	912,864	66.6	902,824	65.1
15 & over	759,919	71.5	826,721	73.6	875,975	74.4	938,165	76.6	996,903	78.6	1,044,162	79.8	1,079,601	80.4	1,107,372	80.8	1,129,959	81.5
60 & over	89,054	8.4	98,931	8.8	107,408	9.1	125,895	10.3	159,144	12.6	196,556	15.0	238,616	17.8	279,388	20.4	300,532	21.7
65 & over	61,923	5.8	67,615	6.0	75,535	6.4	82,322	6.7	98,077	7.7	127,169	9.7	159,112	11.9	194,508	14.2	227,135	16.4
All ages	1,062,810	100.0	1,123,103	100.0	1,177,707	100.0	1,224,918	100.0	1,267,703	100.0	1,307,769	100.0	1,342,683	100.0	1,369,700	100.0	1,386,842	100.0
Mean age	29.1		30.2		31.6		33.0		34.5		35.8		37.1		38.3		39.3	
Median age	26.8		28.4		29.8		31.6		33.4		35.2		36.2		37.6		39.0	
Dependency ratio	522.7		479.5		471.3		431.2		410.4		426.1		458.7		500.4		536.1	

Table 3.21(c) - Distribution of the resident population by selected age group, age indicators and dependency ratio

Island of Rodrigues, 1993 - 2033

Medium variant

Age group (Years)	1993		1998		2003		2008		2013		2018		2023		2028		2033	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Under 5	3,716	10.8	3,281	9.4	3,377	9.4	3,410	9.1	3,484	8.7	3,505	8.3	3,467	7.8	3,420	7.4	3,425	7.1
Under 15	12,964	37.6	10,777	30.8	10,062	28.0	9,850	26.3	10,215	25.6	10,384	24.6	10,443	23.5	10,380	22.4	10,301	21.3
15 - 64	20,093	58.2	22,513	64.4	23,890	66.4	25,098	67.0	26,836	67.3	28,749	68.0	30,283	68.2	31,661	68.2	32,758	67.8
15 & over	21,531	62.4	24,191	69.2	25,920	72.0	27,606	73.7	29,681	74.4	31,866	75.4	33,993	76.5	36,052	77.6	37,994	78.7
60 & over	2,194	6.4	2,595	7.4	3,149	8.8	3,565	9.5	3,919	9.8	4,624	10.9	5,421	12.2	6,380	13.7	7,671	15.9
65 & over	1,438	4.2	1,678	4.8	2,030	5.6	2,508	6.7	2,845	7.1	3,117	7.4	3,710	8.4	4,391	9.5	5,236	10.8
All ages	34,495	100.0	34,968	100.0	35,982	100.0	37,456	100.0	39,896	100.0	42,250	100.0	44,436	100.0	46,432	100.0	48,295	100.0
Mean age	25.1		26.9		28.6		30.1		31.3		32.6		33.8		35.7		36.3	
Median age	19.8		22.5		25.1		27.8		30.2		31.7		33.1		34.3		35.4	
Dependency ratio	716.8		553.2		506.2		492.4		486.7		469.6		467.4		466.5		474.3	

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## Appendix I - Specimens of vital registration cards

Recto

## REGISTRATION OF LIVE BIRTHS (1)

Civil Status Office _____	
Serial No _____	
Date of Registration _____	
Surname of child	
Names	
<i>For Civil Status Office Use</i> <i>Stat Codes only</i>	
Ethnical Group	
Sex	
Religion	
District of Residence	
Township (if applicable)	
Date of Birth	
Legitimacy	
District of C.S.O.	
No. of Regr. and page	
Plurality	

5097/2/87—50m

Verso

Maiden Surname of Mother	
Names	
<i>For Civil Status Office Use</i> <i>Stat Codes only</i>	
Father's Profession	
Mother's Profession	
†Date of Birth of Mother	
Age of Mother	
No. of Previous Live Births	
No. of Previous Still Births	
Month and Year Marriage/Union started	M M Y V
Date of Previous Live Births	
Age of Father	
Place of delivery	

Attendant at birth  
 †Not to be punched.

## REGISTRATION OF STILL BIRTH (2)

Civil Status Office _____							
Serial No _____							
Date of Registration _____							
<i>For Civil Status Office Use</i>				<i>Stat Codes only</i>			
Ethnical Group							
Sex							
Religion							
District of Residence							
Township (if applicable)							
Date of Birth							
Legitimacy							
District of C.S.O.							
No. of Regr. and page							
Plurality							

7187/1/88-5m

Verso

Maiden Surname of Mother													
Names													
<i>For Civil Status Office Use</i>						<i>Stat Codes only</i>							
Father's Profession													
Mother's Profession													
†Date of Birth of Mother													
Age of Mother													
No. of Previous Live Births													
No. of Previous Still Births													
Month and Year Union Started						M	M	Y	Y				
Date of Previous Live Births													
Age of Father													
Place of delivery													

Attendant at birth  
 †Not to be punched.

## REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES (3)

Recto

Civil Status Office _____									
Serial No _____									
Date of Registration _____									
Surname of Husband									
Names									
Surname of Wife									
Names									
<i>For Civil Status Office Use</i>					<i>Stat Codes only</i>				
District of C.S.O.									
No. of Regr. and page									

Verso

	HUSBAND		WIFE	
	<i>For Civil Status Office use only</i>	<i>Stat Code only</i>	<i>For Civil Status Office use only</i>	<i>Stat Code only</i>
Ethnical Group				
Age				
Religion				
District of Residence				
Township (if applicable)				
Profession				
Marital Status				
<b>HUSBAND AND WIFE</b> <i>For Civil Status Office use</i>				
Month and Year Union Started			M	M Y Y
*Register signed by	both (1)	man (2)	woman (3)	neither (4)
No. of Children Legitimated				
Marriage celebration code				
*Please tick appropriate box				

## REGISTRATION OF DEATHS (4)

Civil Status Office _____									
Serial No _____									
Date of Registration _____									
Surname									
Names									
<i>For Civil Status Office Use</i>					<i>Stat Codes only</i>				
Ethnical Group									
Sex									
Religion									
District of Residence									
Township (if applicable)									
Place of Death									
District of C.S.O.									
No. of Regr. and page									

4273-1-86—10m

Verso

<i>For Civil Status Office Use</i>		<i>Stat Codes only</i>	
Date of Death			
Age at Death		D	M
*Birth Registration	Birth Registered (1)	Birth not registered (2)	
Cause of Death		Group	
		Detailed List	
		Nature of Injury	
*Medical Certification	Medically Certified (1)	Not Medically Certified (2)	
Profession			
Birth Place			
Marital Status			
No. of Live Births (women only)			
Live birth identifier			

\* Please tick appropriate box





IN STRICT CONFIDENCE



MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

# POPULATION CENSUS MAURITIUS

Night of 1 - 2 July 1990

## NOTICE

### 1. Persons by whom the return is to be made.

In the case of :

By :

- (i) households : the *Head of the household* or person for the time being acting as head;

The head of a household is any adult member, whether male or female, who is acknowledged as head by the other members.

A household is either (i) a person living on his own or (ii) a group of two or more persons who may or may not be related, but who live together and make common provision for food and other essentials for living.

Two families living in one house constitute one household if they have common housekeeping arrangements, but should be considered as separate households if they have separate housekeeping arrangements and should then be entered on two separate census forms.

- (ii) hotels, clubs, boarding houses : the *Manager* or other person for the time being in charge of the premises;
- (iii) hospitals, infirmaries, asylums, prisons or any other residential institution : the *Chief Resident Officer* or other person for the time being in charge of the institution;
- (iv) Naval Forces, Air Forces, the Special Mobile Force or the Police Training School : the *Commanding Officer* or the officer presently in charge,
- (v) ships, barges or other vessels in any port or harbour in Mauritius : the *Captain*, master or other person for the time being in charge of the vessel;
- (vi) persons arriving after midnight on the night 1-2 July 1990 and who have not been enumerated elsewhere : the person specified above by whom the return is to be made with respect to the persons present at midnight on 1 July 1990 in any of the premises mentioned above;
- (vii) persons not included in any of the above-mentioned categories : the person in respect of whom the return is to be made.

### 2. Persons in respect of whom the return is to be made

- (i) All persons who spend census night 1-2 July 1990 on the premises whether they are members of the household, visitors, guests, boarders or servants;
- (ii) all persons who arrive on the premises and join the household on Monday 2 July 1990 without having been enumerated elsewhere; and
- (iii) all temporarily absent members of the household, i.e. all persons who usually live in the household, but who are away on census night, for example, on a business trip, on vacation, in hospital or studying abroad; include them even if you know that they are being enumerated elsewhere.

### 3. Legal provisions

- (i) The Census is taken by the Central Statistical Office under the Statistics Act. Every person is required by law to give to the person responsible for making the return such information as may be necessary to enable the return to be made. No use may however be made of such information by the person to whom it is given except for the purpose of making the return.
- (ii) Any person who refuses or neglects to fill in the form or to supply the particulars required therein or who knowingly makes in this form any statement which is untrue in any material particular shall commit an offence under the Statistics Act, and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and to a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000.
- (iii) All information obtained in the course of the Census is treated as **CONFIDENTIAL**. No information about named individuals is ever passed on by the Central Statistical Office to ANY other Government Department or to any other Authority or person. All enumerators and other officers engaged in the taking of the Census are under oath and are liable to prosecution if they improperly disclose any information which has come to their knowledge while performing their duties.

### 4. Completion of the form

The form should be completely filled in by the person designated in section 1 above. If any difficulty is experienced, particularly with columns 24 to 37, guidance should be sought from the Enumerator when he calls to collect the form. If the answers are incomplete or inaccurate, the enumerator will ask any questions necessary to enable him to complete or correct the form.

The information should be entered in the space provided using ink or a ball-point pen. Nothing should be written in the boxes ☐ ☐ which are reserved for codes.

### 5. Collection of the form

The form will be collected on 2 or 3 July 1990 by the appointed enumerator.

**BEFORE COMPLETING THE CENSUS FORM, PLEASE CONSULT THE GUIDE WHICH IS IN BOTH ENGLISH AND FRENCH**

### DECLARATION

I declare that the information in this return is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature or mark of the person making the return : .....

Signature of authorized officer : .....

**PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING IN THE BONES**

Complete a line for every person present on Census night (1-2 July 1990) and also for every person who usually lives in the household but was absent on Census night. See instructions in section 2 on front page.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Surname and other names	Relationship to head	Sex	Age	Month and year of birth	Whereabouts on Census night	Usual address	Citizenship	Usual address 5 years ago
Person number	Enter the name (surname first) of every person in the following order: Head of household Spouse of head Unmarried children of head (from eldest to youngest) Married children of head and their families Other relatives of head (father, mother, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, etc.) Other persons (visitor, lodger, servant, etc.) <b>BABIES MUST BE INCLUDED.</b> For a baby who has not yet been given a name, write 'Baby' and surname.	State if: Head Spouse Son Daughter Son-in-law Daughter-in-law Grand-child Mother Father, etc.  Lodger Visitor Servant, etc.	Write: M - for male F - for female	Give age in completed years.  For children who have not attained 1 year, write '0 years'.	Write the month and year of birth of the person.	If person was here on Census night or was out on night work, write 'HERE'  If person was elsewhere, indicate whether he was 'Elsewhere in Mauritius' or 'Outside Mauritius'	If person usually lives here, write 'HERE'.  If not, write the person's usual address.  For persons on visit to Mauritius, write the country of residence.	If of Mauritian nationality, write: MB—Mauritian born MR—Mauritian by registration MN—Mauritian by naturalisation  If not Mauritian, specify the country of which person is a citizen.  <b>STOP HERE</b> for non-Mauritians usually residing outside Mauritius.	Was the person's address 5 years ago (on 1.7.85) the same as that shown in column 8?  If yes, write 'YES'.  If no, write the person's usual address on 1.7.85  For a child under 5 years, write 'not born'.
	01	Head							
	02								
	03								
	04								
	05								
	06								
	07								
	08								
	09								
10									

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

For persons NOT SINGLE in column 12

[illegible]

	16	17	18	19	20
	Religion	Linguistic group	Language usually spoken	Languages read and written	School attendance
	Insert the person's religion.	State the language spoken by the person's forefathers.  Consider creole and bhojpuri as languages	State the language usually or most often spoken by the person in his/her home.  For children not yet able to speak, insert the language spoken by the mother.  Consider creole and bhojpuri as languages.  <b>STOP HERE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 2 YEARS</b>	In which language(s) can the person, with understanding, both read and write a simple statement in his everyday life?  Consider creole and bhojpuri as languages.  Write 'NONE' for persons (including children) who cannot both read and write any language.	If now attending school (including pre-primary), college or university full-time, write 'NOW'  If has attended school in the past, write 'PAST'.  If never attended school, write 'NEVER'.
01					
02					
03					
04					
05					
06					
07					
08					
09					
10					



For persons aged 12 years and over				
24	25	26	27	28
Type of activity				When last worked
<p>How many HOURS in all did the person work for pay, profit or family gain DURING THE PAST WEEK from Monday 25 June to Sunday 1 July 1990?</p> <p>Include self-employment with or without employees; work without pay in a family enterprise or farm, but exclude housework in your own home.</p> <p>If worked for less than 1 hour during the whole week, enter 00 and continue with col.25.</p> <p>Otherwise, enter number of hours (to the nearest hour) and go to col.29.</p>	<p>Was there a job, business, family enterprise or agricultural holding or farm, at which the person did not work because of illness, injury, holiday, industrial dispute, off-season inactivity, temporary disorganisation, etc.?</p> <p>If there was a job, business, enterprise or farm from which the person was temporarily absent, write 'YES' and go to col.29</p> <p>If the person did not hold a job, write 'NO' and continue with col 26.</p>	<p>Did the person take any active steps to look for work anytime during the past 8 WEEKS?</p> <p>For example, did he/she check with employers or at private homes, factories and worksites; place or answer advertisements; seek assistance and advice to set up own enterprise; maintain registration with an Employment Exchange, etc.</p> <p>Write 'YES' or 'NO' as appropriate.</p>	<p>Was the person available for work during the past week?</p> <p>Write 'YES' or 'NO'.</p> <p>If 'NO', give reason as follows: HH-household duties ST-studies DIS-illness, injury or disability WR-wholly retired OTHER-specify</p>	<p>How many months ago did the person work for the last time, even for a few days?</p> <p>If person never worked, write 'NEVER' and stop here.</p>
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				
08				
09				
10				





**For persons aged 12 years and over**

24		25		26		27		28	
Type of activity								When last worked	
<p>How many HOURS in all did the person work for pay, profit or family gain DURING THE PAST WEEK from Monday 25 June to Sunday 1 July 1990?</p> <p>Include self-employment with or without employees; work without pay in a family enterprise or farm, but exclude housework in your own home.</p> <p>If worked for less than 1 hour during the whole week, enter 00 and continue with col.25.</p> <p>Otherwise, enter number of hours (to the nearest hour) and go to col.29.</p>		<p>Was there a job, business, family enterprise or agricultural holding or farm, at which the person did not work because of illness, injury, holiday, industrial dispute, off-season inactivity, temporary disorganisation, etc.?</p> <p>If there was a job, business, enterprise or farm from which the person was temporarily absent, write 'YES' and go to col.29</p> <p>If the person did not hold a job, write 'NO' and continue with col.26.</p>		<p>Did the person take any active steps to look for work anytime during the past 8 WEEKS?</p> <p>For example, did he/she check with employers or at private homes, factories and worksites; place or answer advertisements; seek assistance and advice to set up own enterprise; maintain registration with an Employment Exchange, etc.</p> <p>Write 'YES' or 'NO' as appropriate.</p>		<p>Was the person available for work during the past week?</p> <p>Write 'YES' or 'NO'.</p> <p>If 'NO', give reason as follows: HH-household duties ST-studies DIS-illness, injury or disability WR-wholly retired OTHER-specify</p>		<p>How many months ago did the person work for the last time, even for a few days?</p> <p>If person never worked, write 'NEVER' and stop here.</p>	
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									