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Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

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REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

ANALYSIS REPORT

VOLUME X – POPULATION AGEING AND THE ELDERLY

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FOREWORD

The Central Statistics Office conducted a Housing and Population Census in year 2000. Census 2000 was the seventeenth for the Island of Mauritius and the seventh for the Island of Rodrigues.

A series of table reports covering housing and living conditions, demographic and fertility characteristics, geographical and migration characteristics and disability was published during the following year. Subsequently, the census data were evaluated and analysed, and the results are published in a series of analytical reports.

The present report is the tenth and last of the series. It presents a profile of the elderly as reported at Census 2000 supplemented with data from the Household Budget Survey 2001/02 and Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey 1999. It also deals with population ageing and examines the implications of the changing age-structure of the population.

It is hoped that the report will be useful to the public in general and to policy makers, planners and researchers in particular

I would like here to thank all staff who contributed in one way or another in the preparation of this report.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES**1. Definition of terms**

<i>The elderly</i>	The population aged 60 years and above
<i>Total fertility rate</i>	The average number of children born to a woman assuming that she survives to the end of her child-bearing age and is subjected to a fixed schedule of age-specific fertility rates.
<i>Crude death rate</i>	The number of deaths occurring in a year per 1,000 mid-year population.
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	The average number of years that a new born child would be expected to live if subjected to the mortality conditions expressed by a particular set of age-specific death rates.
<i>Emigrant</i>	A person who has obtained a permit to migrate to another country
<i>Immigrant</i>	A person who has obtained a permit to reside in the country
<i>Median age</i>	The age that divides the population into numerically equal parts of younger and older persons
<i>Index of ageing</i>	The number of elderly persons per 100 children aged below 15 years
<i>Sex ratio</i>	Number of women per 100 men
<i>Household</i>	A household can be a person living on his own and making his own provision for food and other essentials for living. It can also be a group of related or unrelated persons who live together and make common provision for food and other essentials for living.
<i>Income</i>	The income of the elderly refers to his/her individual income. This comprises regular income (in cash or in kind) from all private sources such as employment, self-employment, investments, rent and other direct payments like pensions and social benefits.

<i>Consumption expenditure</i>	Consumption expenditure refers to the acquisition of goods and services for final consumption by the household by means of purchase, own production, or obtained free of charge. It excludes goods and services for other purposes like trade or businesses. In this report, it also excludes the free government services like healthcare and education.
<i>Food consumption ratio</i>	Food consumption as a proportion of the total household consumption expenditure
<i>Youth dependency ratio</i>	The number of young persons aged below 15 years per 100 persons of working age (15 – 59 years)
<i>Elderly dependency ratio</i>	The number of elderly persons per 100 persons of working age (15 – 59 years)
<i>Total dependency ratio</i>	The combined number of young persons (below 15 years) and elderly persons per 100 persons of working age (15 – 59 years)
<i>The oldest old</i>	The population aged 75 years and above
<i>Parent support ratio</i>	The number of persons aged 75 years and over per 100 persons (both men and women) aged 45 to 59 years
<i>Parent support ratio for females</i>	The number of persons aged 75 years and over per 100 women aged 45 to 59 years
<i>Basic Retirement Pension</i>	The pension paid by government to every Mauritian citizen aged 60 years or over. The amount paid in 2000/2001 was:- Rs 1,500 to those aged 60 to 89 years Rs 5,725 to those aged 90 to 99 years Rs 6,500 to those aged 100 and over An additional pension of Rs 1,060 was given to those elderly who were suffering from a severe disability

2. Sources of data

The analysis in this report is based on:

- ❖ Housing and Population Census 2000
- ❖ Household Budget Survey 2001/2002
- ❖ Continuous Multipurpose Survey of 1999
- ❖ Median variant population projections for 2000-2040 prepared by the Central Statistics Office.

Assumptions underlying the population projections are:-

(a) Fertility

A decline in the total fertility rate of the Republic of Mauritius from 1.99 in 2000-2005 to 1.91 in 2020 – 2040 as follows:

Period	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-40
Total fertility rate	1.99	1.94	1.91	1.91	1.91

(b) Mortality

Improvement of the sex and age-specific survival ratios of the Republic of Mauritius from current levels in accordance with the Coale and Guang “New Regional Model Life Tables at High Expectation of Life”. The implied life expectancies at birth are:

Life expectancy at birth (years)

Period	Male	Female
2000-05	68.47	75.57
2005-10	69.76	76.51
2010-15	70.95	77.34
2015-20	72.00	78.04
2020-25	72.94	78.61
2025-30	73.73	79.03
2030-35	74.23	79.33

(c) Migration

The assumed annual net migration for the Republic of Mauritius is:

Sex	2000-05	2005-10	2010-40
Male	-250	-100	0
Female	-200	-100	0
Both sexes	-450	-200	0

HIGHLIGHTS – CENSUS 2000

- ❖ There were 107,500 persons aged 60 and over, of whom 60,950 women and 46,550 men
- ❖ 60% of the elderly women were widowed compared to 13% of elderly men
- ❖ The literacy rate was 55% among the old persons compared to 89% among those aged 12 - 59
- ❖ Among the elderly, 86% of the men were heads of household compared to 35% of the women
- ❖ 8% or 9,000 elderly persons were living alone
- ❖ Nearly 1,100 elderly persons were residing in institutions
- ❖ Some 15,800 old persons were suffering from a disability
- ❖ 11% of the elderly population were in employment
- ❖ 25% of the working elderly were engaged in elementary occupations and another 24% of them were working in the service/trade sector
- ❖ Around 27% of the working elderly were in wholesale and retail trade sector and 25% in agriculture
- ❖ The elderly population is expected to triple in forty years to reach around 350,000
- ❖ It is projected that the elderly will account for approximately 24% of the total population in forty years

1. DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF POPULATION AGEING

1.1 Introduction

Population ageing is a change in the age structure of the population resulting in an increasing proportion of elderly persons in the population. The implications of such a situation are various. On the social side, the housing and health sectors have to make provisions for the special needs of an increasing number of senior citizens. On the economic point of view, there will be increasing pressure on the cost of providing pension, health services and housing facilities.

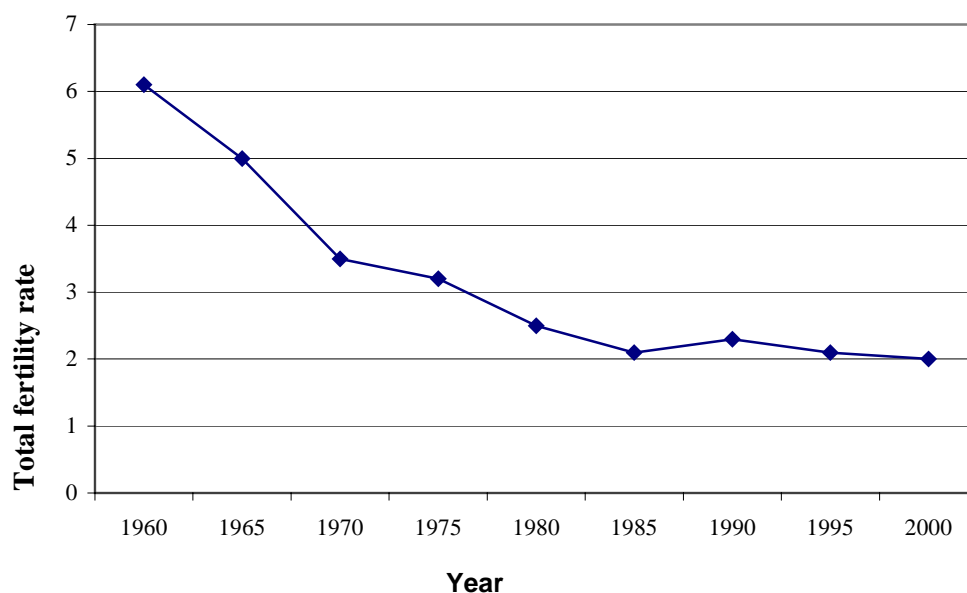
1.2 Demographic background

At Census 2000, 1,178,848 persons (583,756 males and 595,092 females) were enumerated in the Republic of Mauritius. This represents an annual average increase of 1% since 1990 when 1,056,660 persons (527,760 males and 528,900 females) were counted.

During the early sixties, the fertility rate was quite high. The overall fertility rate, which was above 6 births per woman in the reproductive ages at that time, declined to around 3.5 in the early seventies. Another major drop in the fertility rate was observed during the late seventies and the eighties. During that period, the fertility rate decreased from 3.2 to about 2, mostly due to the widespread use of the family planning methods by the population. However, a reverse trend occurred in the early nineties resulting in a small increase in the fertility rate up to around 2.3. Afterwards, the fertility rate stabilized to slightly below 2.

Table 1.1 - Total fertility rate, Republic of Mauritius, 1960-2002

Period	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-02
Total fertility rate	6.1	5.0	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0

Figure 1 -Total fertility rate, Republic of Mauritius, 1960 - 2000

At the beginning of the century, the mortality rate was quite high with 37 deaths per 1,000 population. This figure has gone down throughout the years to reach nearly 7 deaths per 1,000 population in 2000, mostly due to better health services and an increase in standard of living. Consequently, life expectancy at birth for both men and women improved. As shown in table below, life expectancies at birth which were 32 years for men and 34 years for women in the mid forties, have gone up to 68 and 75 years respectively in the period around 2000.

Table 1.2- Life expectancy at birth by sex, Republic of Mauritius, 1942 - 2002

Period	Male	Female
1942-1946	32.2	33.8
1951-1953	49.8	52.2
1961-1963	58.7	62.0
1971-1973	61.0	65.9
1982-1984	64.4	71.7
1989-1991	65.6	73.4
1995-1997	66.4	74.4
1999-2001	68.2	75.3
2000-2002	68.4	75.3

In the sixties, emigration had an impact on the size of the population. Between 1960 and 1964, some 3,600 persons left the country. Significant increases in the number of long-term emigrants were noted in the period around 1968, the year when Mauritius acceded to independence, with an average annual departure of 2,000. This situation continued till the mid seventies, after which the number of emigrants declined to around some 500 annually. However, with a sharp rise in unemployment during the eighties, emigration again rose to more than 2,000 annually. During the nineties, with the improvement of the economic conditions, a decline in the number of persons settling abroad was noticed as shown in table below.

From the beginning of the century till the eighties, immigration was negligible. Since 1990, the number of immigrants has been growing, the majority of them being foreign workers coming to work for a period not exceeding three years. The number of foreign workers which was nearly 1,000 in 1990 increased to 14,600 in 2000.

Table 1.3 - Average annual official long-term emigrants by sex, 1960-1994

Year	Male	Female	Both Sexes
1960-1964	458	260	718
1965-1969	1,015	1,123	2,138
1970-1974	909	1,178	2,087
1975-1979	159	291	450
1980-1984	748	332	1,080
1985-1989	1,096	1,140	2,236
1990-1994	447	371	818

1.3 Age structure of the population

The age structure of the population has undergone significant changes since the beginning of the century. Table 1.4 gives a few indicators of the population structure.

Table 1.4 -Selected age-indicators, Republic of Mauritius, Censuses of 1911-2000

	1911	1921	1931	1944	1952	1962	1972	1983	1990	2000
Median age (years)	21.8	21.8	21.0	21.6	20.2	17.6	19.0	22.6	25.7	29.0
% aged 60 yrs & over	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.9	7.0	8.3	9.1
% aged below 15 yrs	36.2	36.6	37.7	35.4	40.4	45.3	40.4	32.5	29.7	25.2
Index of ageing ^{1/}	12.8	12.6	13.6	15.2	13.7	11.9	14.7	21.6	27.9	35.2

^{1/} Number of persons aged 60+ per 100 children aged 0-14 years

The index of ageing, which compares the total number of elderly persons with the number of children below 15 years, was around 13 in the twenties and grew to around 15 in the forties. The index declined to 14 in the fifties and to 12 in the sixties, indicating that some rejuvenation took place. Afterwards, with a rapid ageing of the population, the index increased to around 28 in 1990 and 35 in 2000. A similar trend in the median age (the age that divides the population into two numerically equal groups, one of which is of younger and the other of older persons) was noted. The median age was 29 years in 2000 compared to 18 years in 1962.

Based on population projections for the next forty years, summary indicators of the future age structure of the population have been computed and are presented in Table 1.5. The results indicate a continued growth of the elderly population. The index of ageing which was 35 in year 2000 will more than double after 20 years to attain 77 in year 2020 and is expected to reach 108 in 2040. Correspondingly, the median age which was 29 years in 2000 will increase by nearly 11 years to about 40 years in 2040. The most significant increase will occur between 2000 and 2020 with an increase of 6 years.

Table 1.5 - Selected age-indicators based on population projections, Republic of Mauritius, 2000-2040

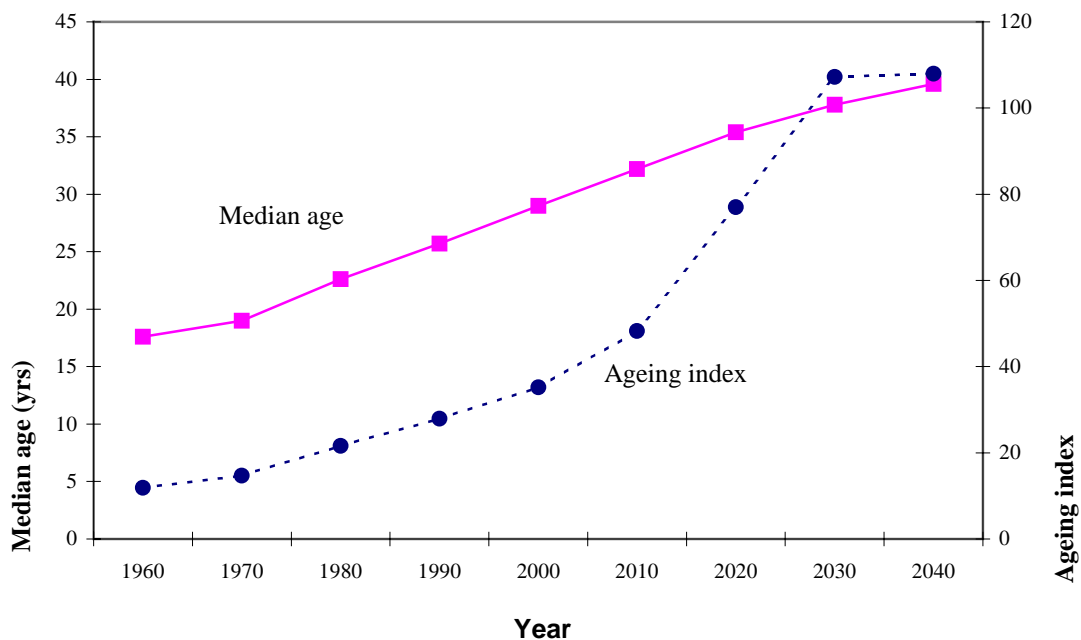
	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
Median age (years)	29.0	32.2	35.4	37.8	39.6
>= 60 years (%)	9.1	11.0	15.9	20.7	23.5
0 - 14 years (%)	25.7	22.7	20.6	19.3	18.4
Index of ageing ^{1/}	35.2	48.3	77.0	107.2	108.0

←————— *Projected estimates* —————→

^{1/} Number of persons aged 60+ per 100 children aged 0-14 years

The trends in the ageing index and in the median age of the population are illustrated in the figure below.

Figure 2 - Evolution of the median age and of the ageing index, Republic of Mauritius, 1960 - 2040



The change in the population age structure is illustrated in Figure 3 which indicates a continuous decline in the proportion of the population under 15 years and a rise in those aged 60 and above.

Figure 3 - Distribution (%) of the population by broad age-group, Republic of Mauritius, 1962 - 2040

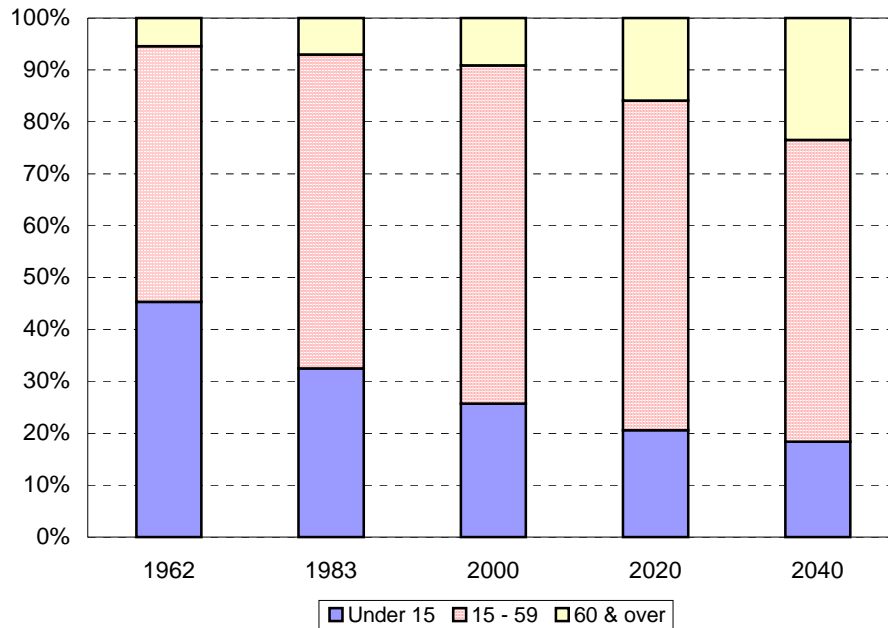
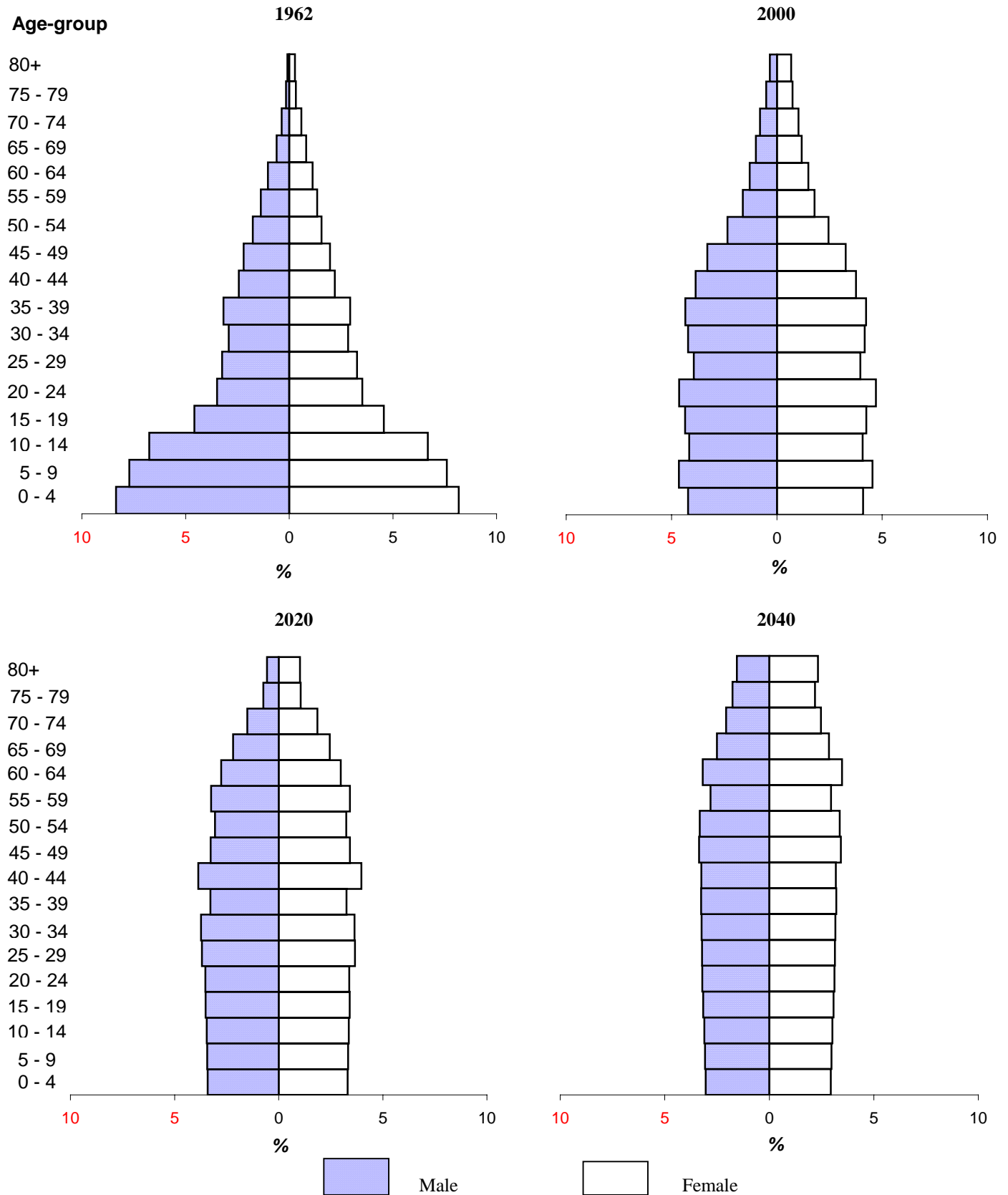


Figure 4 illustrates the past and projected population age structure. In 1962, there was a young age structure with a large percentage of the entire population under the age of 15, which explains the large base of the pyramid. With the fertility decline in the 70's and 80's, the base became almost rectangular for the ages below 40 years in 2000. By 2040, the population pyramid takes the shape of a pillar, as the older component of the population will become increasingly important.

Figure 4 - Population pyramids, Republic of Mauritius, 1962 - 2040
(Percentage of total population by sex)



2. THE ELDERLY POPULATION

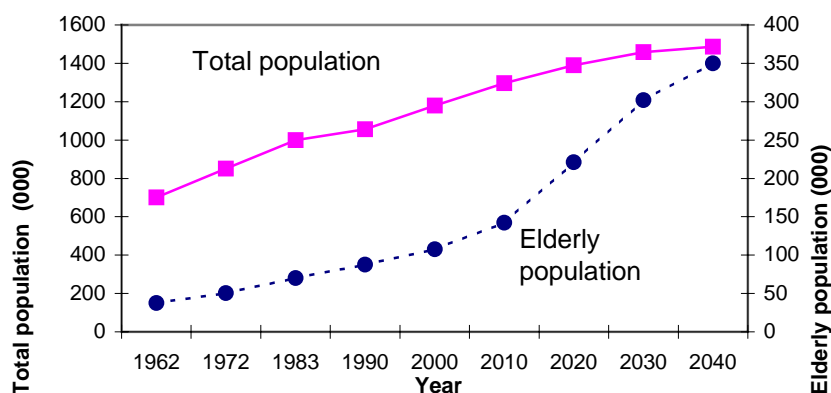
2.1 Introduction

Out of a total population of 1,178,848, some 9% or 107,500 persons were elderly, i.e. aged 60 years and over, in the Republic of Mauritius. The elderly population was predominantly female and comprised 60,950 women against 46,550 men.

2.2 Growth of the elderly

The elderly population increased from 37,600 in 1962 to 107,500 in 2000, i.e. an annual growth of 2.8%. During the same period, the total population increased from 514,700 to 1,178,800 with an annual growth of 1.7%.

Figure 5 - Evolution of total and elderly population, Republic of Mauritius, 1962 - 2040



According to population projections, the elderly population will more than triple in forty years time from 107,500 in 2000 to nearly 350,000 in 2040. Most of this growth will occur in the period from 2010 to 2030 when the annual growth will average 3.8% compared to 2.8% during 2000-2010 and 1.5% during 2030-2040.

The elderly will account for 23.5% of the total population in 2040 compared to 9.1% in 2000 and 5.4% in 1962.

2.3 Age and sex distribution of elderly population

Table 2.1 - Elderly population by broad age group and sex -

Republic of Mauritius, 1962 -2040

Both Sexes

Age group (Years)	1962	1983	2000	Projection	
				2020	2040
60-74	31,604	56,924	80,559	177,161	240,046
75+	5,958	13,304	26,933	43,711	109,746
60+	37,562	70,228	107,492	220,872	349,792
Total (all ages)	699,954	999,945	1,178,848	1,390,397	1,486,039

Male

Age group (Years)	1962	1983	2000	Projection	
				2020	2040
60-74	13,943	26,423	36,550	82,055	111,053
75+	1,747	4,450	9,994	16,745	46,266
60+	15,690	30,873	46,544	98,800	157,319
Total (all ages)	351,368	497,920	583,756	683,164	727,568

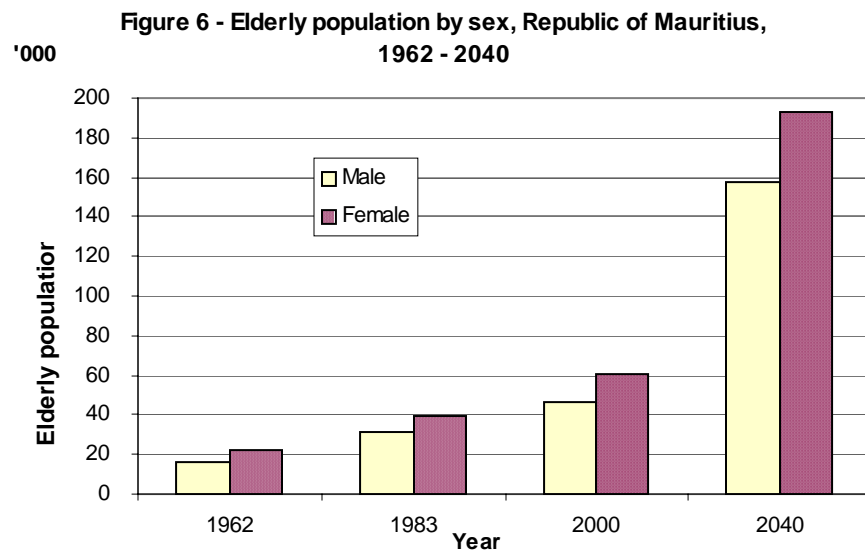
Female

Age group (Years)	1962	1983	2000	Projection	
				2020	2040
60-74	17,661	30,501	44,009	95,106	128,993
75+	4,211	8,854	16,939	26,966	63,480
60+	21,872	39,355	60,948	122,072	192,473
Total (all ages)	348,586	502,025	595,092	707,233	758,471

A study of the change in the age and sex structure of the elderly population over time is important when planning the allocation of social services, since health and other support related problems vary significantly with age and sex during this period of life.

At Census 2000, there were 46,550 men and 60,950 women aged 60 years and over, yielding a sex ratio of 131 women per 100 men. At ages 60 to 74 years, the sex ratio was 120 compared to 170 at the oldest ages 75 years and above, indicating increased predominance of women as age increases.

Table 2.1 gives a breakdown of the elderly population by broad age group and sex. It is interesting to note the continuous growth in the number of elderly men and women over time. As shown in Figure 6, elderly women outnumbered the elderly men over the past 40 years and this is likely to persist in the future due to higher death rates among men.



**Table 2.2 - Sex ratio^{1/} of the elderly population by broad age group,
Republic of Mauritius, 1962 - 2040**

Age group (Years)	<i>Projected ratios</i>				
	1962	1983	2000	2020	2040
60-74	126.7	115.4	120.4	115.9	116.2
75+	241.0	199.0	169.5	161.0	137.2
60+	139.4	127.5	130.9	123.6	122.3

^{1/} Number of women per 100 men

However as shown in Table 2.2, the proportion of women among the elderly has been declining. In 1962, the sex ratio of the elderly declined from 139 women per 100 men to 128 in 1983. It then picked up in year 2000 to 131 women per 100 men. According to projections made, the ratio will decrease and stabilize at around 122 in 2040.

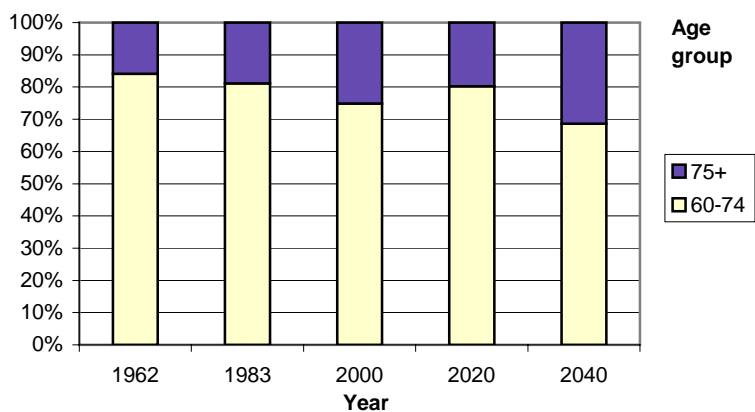
The elderly population is growing older over time as indicated by the change in its age-structure. As shown in Table 2.3, the proportion of the elderly aged 60 to 74 years declined from 84% in 1962 to 75% in 2000; and is projected to decline further to 69% by 2040. Correspondingly, the proportion aged 75 years and over increased from 16% in 1962 to reach 25% in 2000; it is expected to be around 31% by 2040.

**Table 2.3 - Percentage distribution of elderly population by broad age group
Republic of Mauritius, 1962 - 2040**

Age group (Years)	<i>Projected ratios</i>				
	1962	1983	2000	2020	2040
60-74	84.1	81.1	74.9	80.2	68.6
75+	15.9	18.9	25.1	19.8	31.4
60+	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The figure below shows the distribution of the elderly population by broad age group from 1952 to 2040. As it can be seen, there is a gradual decline in the proportion of those aged 60 – 74 years except for the period around 2020. This is the result of the high fertility cohorts of the mid fifties to mid sixties who will be aged 60 years and above in 2020.

Figure 7 - Distribution of the elderly population by broad age group, Republic of Mauritius, 1962 - 2040



3. SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ELDERLY

3.1 Marital status

Marital status among the elderly differs between men and women as they become older. The results of Census 2000 showed that around 80% of the elderly men were currently married and had a living spouse, and 13% of the elderly men were widowers. In contrast, only 33% of the elderly women were currently married and 60% were widows (Table 3.1).

The proportion of married men was significantly higher than that of married women at all elderly age-groups. In the age group 60-74, 84% of the men were married compared to 40% of their female counterparts. The disparity was even bigger for the age group 75 and over, with 65% elderly men being currently married compared to 13% of elderly women. One possible reason is that women tend to marry persons older than themselves, thus the likelihood of women outliving their spouses increases with age. Another reason is that widowed men are more likely to remarry than widowed women.

Thus there are more widowed among women. The proportion of widowed among elderly women was 60%, i.e. nearly five times higher than among males (13%). The likelihood that a woman is widowed increases with age, for instance 52% of women aged (60 – 74) years were widows compared to 80% among women aged 75 years and over. Therefore elderly women are more disadvantaged in terms of companionship and support in their old aged compared to elderly men.

Among the elderly, the persons who were either divorced or separated or have never been married, represented only some 7% for both men and women.

**Table 3.1 - Percentage distribution of the elderly population by marital status, age and sex,
Census 2000**

MALE

Age group (years)	Currently married	Widowed	Other	Total
60 - 74	83.8	9.2	7.0	100
75+	65.1	28.9	6.1	100
Total	79.8	13.4	6.8	100

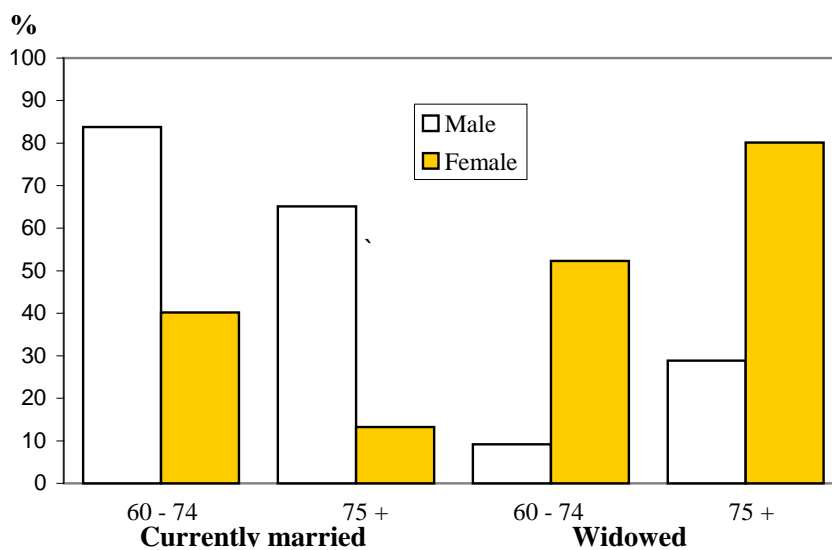
FEMALE

Age group (years)	Currently married	Widowed	Other	Total
60 - 74	40.2	52.3	7.5	100
75+	13.2	80.1	6.7	100
Total	32.7	60.0	7.3	100

BOTH SEXES

Age group (years)	Currently married	Widowed	Other	Total
60 - 74	60.0	32.8	7.3	100
75+	32.4	61.1	6.5	100
Total	53.1	39.9	7.1	100

**Figure 8 - Currently married and widowed elderly (%)
by sex, Republic of Mauritius, Census 2000**



3.2 Educational characteristics

The results of Census 2000 indicated that 76% of the elderly men had attended school in the past compared to 49% of their female counterparts. As regards educational attainment, some 17% of the male elderly have been to secondary school or above as compared to 8% of the female elderly population. Some 58% of the males have attained a primary level compared to 39% of the females.

The literacy rate, which indicates the proportion of people who can read and write, with understanding, a short simple statement (in any language) on his/his everyday life, was 55% among the old persons. The literacy rate was 68% for elderly men and 44% for women.

Table 3.2 - Elderly population (60 years and over) by educational attainment and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 Census

Educational attainment	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Nil and Preprimary	11,334	31,644	42,978	24.3	51.9	40.0
Primary	26,936	24,009	50,945	57.9	39.4	47.4
Secondary	7,000	4,589	11,589	15.0	7.5	10.8
University and equivalent	870	125	995	1.9	0.2	0.9
Not stated	404	581	985	0.9	1.0	0.9
Total	46,544	60,948	107,492	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.3 Position in the household

The head of household is defined as any adult member who is acknowledged as such by other members. Around 57% of the elderly were reported to be heading a household during the Census 2000. Some 18% were parents of the head of household and another 17% were spouses of the head while 8% were related in some other way to the head.

Table 11 shows that 86% of the male elderly were heading a household compared to only 35% of their female counterparts. This suggests that an elderly male was more likely to be heading a household while an elderly woman was more likely to be reported as parent or spouse of the head of household.

Table 3.3 - Distribution (%) of elderly persons in private households by relationship to head and sex, Republic of Mauritius, Census 2000

Living arrangement	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Head	40,084	21,387	61,471	86.1	35.1	57.2
Spouse of head	606	17,181	17,787	1.3	28.2	16.5
Parent of head	3,673	15,482	19,155	7.9	25.4	17.8
Other relative	2,064	6,719	8,783	4.4	11.0	8.2
Non-relative & not stated	117	179	296	0.3	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	46,544	60,948	107,492	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.4 Living arrangements

Table 3.4 - Distribution (%) of elderly persons by living arrangement and sex Republic of Mauritius, Census 2000

Living arrangement	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Living alone ¹	2,116	6,834	8,950	4.5	11.2	8.3
Living with spouse only	8,649	5,823	14,472	18.6	9.6	13.5
Living with spouse & unmarried children	13,827	5,362	19,189	29.7	8.8	17.9
Living with unmarried children only	1,474	6,141	7,615	3.2	10.1	7.1
Extended and composite households	20,478	36,788	57,266	44.0	60.4	53.3
TOTAL	46,544	60,948	107,492	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ The person lives on his/her own and makes his/her own provision for food and other essentials for living but may be sharing the housing unit with other persons.

As shown in Table 3.4, around 53% of the elderly persons were living in either extended or composite households. On the other hand, 31% of them were living either with their spouse only or with spouse and unmarried children. The proportion of those elderly living on their own stood at 8%. Around 11% of elderly women were living on their own compared to only 5% among elderly men. Actually, nearly 8 out of every 10 elderly persons who lived alone were women.

Table 3.5 - Elderly population living in institutions by age group and sex,

Republic of Mauritius, 2000 Census

Age group (Years)	Number			Rate (per 1,000 population)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
60-64	65	78	143	4	4	4
65-69	73	83	156	6	6	6
70-74	78	132	210	8	11	10
75-79	62	126	188	10	14	13
80-84	45	119	164	17	26	23
85+	30	196	226	22	56	46
Total	353	734	1,087	8	12	10

At Census 2000, there were 1,087 persons, aged 60 and over, residing in institutions like infirmaries and retirement homes, representing 1% of total elderly population. There were twice as many female (734) inmates as male (353) in those institutions.

The likelihood of living in institutions is higher among females than among males, the proportion of females being 12 per 1,000 compared to 8 per 1,000 for males. Furthermore, it increases with age for both sexes (the proportion in the age bracket 60-64 being 4 per 1,000 population compared to 46 per 1,000 population for those aged 85 and above). This may be due to the fact that it becomes difficult for the family to look after the older persons as they tend to become more disabled and they need more care and attention.

3.5 Health status

3.5.1 Disability

At the 2000 Population Census, there were 15,757 old persons in the Republic of Mauritius who were reported as being disabled; thus out of every 1,000 elderly some 147 were disabled. These persons were experiencing some limitations in performing a daily-life activity in a manner, because of a long-term physical condition, mental condition or health problem. As shown in the table below, the proportion of disabled persons was slightly higher for elderly women (rate of 152 per 1,000) than men (rate of 139 per 1,000). However, the proportion of the elderly having some disability increases with age for both males and females. About 85 per 1,000 elderly persons in the age-group 60-64 suffered from a disability. This rate rose to 147 per 1,000 for those aged between 70 to 74 years and 263 for the age group 75 years and above.

**Table 3.6 - Elderly population reported as disabled & disability rates by age group and sex
Republic of Mauritius, 2000 Census**

Age group (Years)	Number of disabled			Rate (per 1,000 population)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
60-64	1,413	1,396	2,809	92	78	85
65-69	1,264	1,413	2,677	108	101	104
70-74	1,417	1,776	3,193	149	146	147
75+	2,396	4,682	7,078	240	276	263
Total	6,490	9,267	15,757	139	152	147

3.5.2 Deaths

Some 5,106 deaths were recorded among the elderly in 2000, giving an overall death rate of 48 per 1,000 elderly population. The rate was 56 per 1,000 for males and 41

per 1,000 for females. As shown in Table 3.7, women had lower death rates than men at all age groups.

Table 3.7 - Deaths and death rates of the elderly population by age group and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2000

Age group (years)	Number of deaths			Rate (per 1,000 population) ^{1/}		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
60-64	406	277	683	26.5	15.6	20.6
65-69	523	319	842	44.5	22.8	32.7
70-74	557	478	1,035	58.7	39.2	47.7
75+	1,097	1,449	2,546	109.8	85.5	94.5
Total	2,583	2,523	5,106	55.5	41.4	47.5

^{1/} Based on the enumerated population at 2000 Census

Deaths among the elderly were mainly due to diseases of the circulatory system (of which heart diseases and strokes are major components), accounting for around 59% of deaths of old persons. Next came diseases of the respiratory system, responsible for 11% of deaths, followed by cancer with 9% of deaths.

Figure 9: Main causes of death among the elderly, Republic of Mauritius, 2000

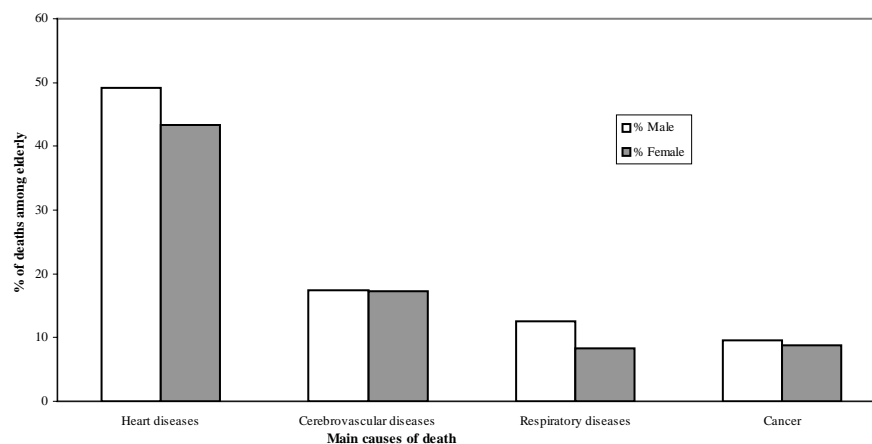


Table 3.8 - Deaths of the elderly by cause and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2000

Cause of death ^{1/}	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Infectious and parasitic diseases	26	42	68	1.0	1.7	1.3
Neoplasms (Cancer)	248	222	470	9.6	8.8	9.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	110	152	262	4.2	6.0	5.1
<i>of which: diabetes</i>	99	141	240	3.8	5.6	4.7
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	5	17	22	0.2	0.7	0.4
Mental disorders	7	2	9	0.3	0.1	0.2
Diseases of nervous system and sense organs	12	13	25	0.5	0.5	0.5
Diseases of the circulatory system	1,467	1,562	3,029	56.8	61.9	59.3
<i>of which: heart diseases</i>	1,268	1,093	2,361	49.1	43.3	46.2
: stroke	450	437	887	17.4	17.3	17.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	322	213	535	12.5	8.4	10.5
Diseases of the digestive system	122	55	177	4.7	2.2	3.5
<i>of which: cirrhosis</i>	37	11	48	1.4	0.4	0.9
Diseases of the genitourinary system	91	73	164	3.5	2.9	3.2
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	2	1	3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	2	5	7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Systems, signs and ill-defined conditions	127	141	268	4.9	5.6	5.3
External causes of injury and poisoning	42	25	67	1.6	1.0	1.3
Total	2,583	2,523	5,106	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} According to the "International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of death", Revision of 1975

3.5.3 Life expectancy

In year 2000, a man at the age of 60 could expect to live a further 16 years on average as compared to an additional 20 years for women.

Life expectancy among women is higher than among men at all ages. However, the gap between male and female life expectancy narrows down at the oldest ages. This gap, which was 4.2 years at age of 60, reduces to 1.6 at age of 80.

**Table 3.9 - Life expectancy at selected ages by sex,
Republic of Mauritius, 2000**

Age (years)	Male	Female	Difference
60	16.1	20.3	4.2
65	13.2	16.6	3.4
70	10.6	13.3	2.7
75	8.4	10.5	2.1
80	6.5	8.1	1.6

3.6 Eldercare and Leisure

3.6.1 Dependence

During the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) conducted in 1999, additional information on the characteristics of elderly was collected, such as the ability to carry out certain specified normal basic activities with or without assistance from another person. The normal activities included eating, dressing and undressing as well as personal hygiene activities (Table 3.10) The activities, which the elderly persons were more liable to receive assistance, were travelling by bus (25%), cleaning the house (24%), buying food (23%) and cooking (23%).

**Table 3.10 - Elderly persons receiving assistance to carry out normal activities
CMPHS 1999**

Activity	% of elderly receiving assistance
Personal hygiene	8.9
Dressing and undressing	8.1
Eating	4.2
Moving about the house	5.3
Moving about outdoors	12.2
Climbing steps	17.4
Travelling by bus	24.9
Buying food	23.0
Cooking	22.6
Cleaning the house	23.7
Managing money	17.3

3.6.2 Leisure activities of elderly

The most popular leisure activities among elderly persons were “daytime sleeping and resting”(87%) and “watching TV and video films”(87%). They spent an average of 13 hours per week in daytime sleeping and resting and 12 hours in watching TV and video film. Quite a large proportion (68%) of elderly also reported visiting friends and relatives. Other activities are given in table below.

Table 3.11 - Elderly persons engaged in specified leisure activities and average number of hours spent per week in these activities, CMPHS 1999

Leisure activity	% of elderly persons engaged in the activity	Average number of hours spent per week
Reading	31.1	6.7
Watching TV/Video films	87.1	11.5
Kitchen/gardening/animal rearing	18.7	5.8
House maintenance/repairs	7.0	3.3
Sewing, knitting ...	9.0	3.4
Visiting friends/relatives	67.5	5.8
Club activity	10.7	4.2
Sleeping/resting	86.8	12.9
Other (cinema/picnic/...)	3.3	7.4

4. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Activity status and employment

During Census 2000, nearly 11% of the elderly population reported to be in employment. However, the majority of the elderly was economically inactive being either retired (46%) or acting as homemakers (35%).

The distribution of the elderly by sex (Table 4.1) shows that a higher proportion of the elderly men were employed (17%) compared to their female counterparts (5%). On the other hand, 61% of the elderly women were acting as homemaker compared to only 1% of the men.

**Table 4.1 - Distribution (%) of elderly persons by activity status and sex
Republic of Mauritius, Census 2000**

Activity status	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Employed	7,947	3,285	11,232	17.1	5.4	10.5
Homemaker	378	36,968	37,346	0.8	60.6	34.7
Retired	35,453	14,074	49,527	76.2	23.1	46.1
Other	2,766	6,621	9,387	5.9	10.9	8.7
TOTAL	46,544	60,948	107,492	100.0	100.0	100.0

Among the employed elderly, about 15% were engaged in elementary occupations and another 24% were service or trade workers. There were also around 16% of the old people who were performing at the administrative, professional or technical level. A more detailed distribution of the elderly by occupation is given in Table 4.2.

Elderly women were less privileged than men with regard to occupation. Barely 10% of the employed elderly women were working at the administrative, professional or technical level compared to 19% of the elderly men. Nearly half of the working elderly women were engaged in unskilled elementary occupations compared to 15% among men.

**Table 4.2 - Distribution (%) of employed elderly population by occupation and sex
Republic of Mauritius, Census 2000**

Occupation	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Legislators	829	115	944	10.4	3.5	8.4
Professionals	354	35	389	4.4	1.1	3.5
Technicians & associate professionals	308	179	487	3.9	5.4	4.3
Clerks	265	123	388	3.3	3.7	3.5
Service workers, shop & market sales workers	1,946	705	2,651	24.5	21.5	23.6
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	1,213	285	1,498	15.3	8.7	13.3
Craft and related trade workers	1,066	130	1,196	13.4	3.9	10.7
Plant machine operators and assemblers	744	102	846	9.4	3.1	7.5
Elementary occupations	1,208	1,586	2,794	15.2	48.3	14.9
Not stated	14	25	39	0.2	0.8	0.3
TOTAL	7,947	3,285	11,232	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.3 shows the percentage distribution of the working elderly population by sector of employment. Wholesale and retail trade, and agriculture were the two most popular sectors for elderly people respectively attracting 27% and 23% of elderly workers. Then followed the manufacturing sector(13%) and community services(13%).

An analysis by sex reveals that elderly women (30%) were much more likely than men (6%) to be engaged in community services. In contrast, elderly men (31%) were more likely to be working in the trade sector than women (17%).

**Table 4.3 - Distribution (%) of employed elderly population by industry and sex
Republic of Mauritius, Census 2000**

Industry	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	1,689	857	2,546	21.2	26.1	22.7
Mining & Quarrying	15	3	18	0.2	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing	1,048	388	1,436	13.2	11.8	12.8
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	47	5	52	0.6	0.1	0.5
Construction	456	5	461	5.7	0.1	4.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods	2,452	565	3,017	30.9	17.2	26.8
Hotels and Restaurants	184	75	259	2.3	2.3	2.3
Transport, Storage and Communications	591	10	601	7.4	0.3	5.3
Financial Intermediation	93	12	105	1.2	0.4	0.9
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	449	37	486	5.6	1.1	4.3
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	119	26	145	1.5	0.8	1.3
Education	158	147	305	2.0	4.5	2.7
Health and Social Work	171	129	300	2.2	3.9	2.7
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	461	998	1,459	5.8	30.4	13.0
Not Stated	14	28	42	0.2	0.9	0.4
TOTAL	7,947	3,285	11,232	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.4 gives the distribution of the elderly by employment status. It is observed that about 49% of the working old people were employees. Another 48% were self-employed and 3% were unpaid family workers helping in family business.

It is worth pointing out that elderly men were more likely to work on their own or involved in family business (58%) rather than being an employee (41%). In contrast, elderly women were more likely to be employees (68%) than being either self-employed or working as unpaid family worker in family business (30%).

**Table 4.4 - Distribution (%) of employed elderly persons by employment status and sex
Republic of Mauritius, Census 2000**

Employment status	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Self employed	4,523	818	5,341	56.9	24.9	47.6
Employee	3,270	2,242	5,512	41.2	68.3	49.1
Unpaid family worker	111	175	286	1.4	5.3	2.5
Other	43	50	93	0.5	1.5	0.8
TOTAL	7,947	3,285	11,232	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.2 Income

Household gross income consists of receipts, both in cash or in kind, that are regular and recurring and accrue to members of the household. It is made up of employee income, self-employment or entrepreneurial income, property income and transfer income.

Based on Census results, the average monthly income of an elderly person was Rs 3,050 in 2000, whereas data collected from the latest Household Budget Survey (HBS) indicated that this figure was around Rs 4,300 in 2001/02. Since it is expected that the income statistics derived from the HBS are more reliable than the Census, the analysis that follows is based on the HBS results.

These results show that the average monthly income of an elderly person was around Rs 4,300 during the financial year 2001/2002 (Table 4.5). However, there is a big difference between the average monthly income for elderly men which was around Rs 6,200, as compared to Rs 2,700 for their female counterparts. This is due to the fact that a greater proportion of men were still in employment after the age of 60. Moreover, more elderly

men had worked in the past and were thus benefiting from additional income as retirement pension.

**Table 4.5 - Average monthly income of the elderly by source,
Republic of Mauritius, 2001/02 HBS**

Source of income	Rs			%		
	Male	Female	B. Sexes	Male	Female	B. Sexes
Income from employment	1,890	194	955	30.5	7.1	22.3
<i>of which : wages & salaries</i>	684	129	378	11.1	4.7	8.8
<i>self employment</i>	1,206	65	577	19.5	2.4	13.5
Transfer income	3,976	2,452	3,136	64.3	90.0	73.3
Property income	321	79	188	5.2	2.9	4.4
Total	6,187	2,725	4,279	100.0	100.0	100.0

The above table presents data on the various income sources of the elderly population in the financial year 2001/2002. Transfer income, which consists mostly of old age pensions and retirement benefits, represented nearly three quarter of the total income of the elderly. Next came employment income with a share of 22%.

The table also suggests that elderly women were more dependent on transfer income than elderly men. In fact, around 90% of the total income of an average elderly woman was derived from transfers compared to only around 64% for elderly man.

Table 4.6 gives the proportion of the elderly deriving income from various sources. As expected, transfer income was universal among the elderly since they all received old age pension from government during that period. The other most common source of revenue was derived from self-employment followed by property income.

Table 4.6 - Proportion (%) of the elderly receiving income from selected sources, Republic of Mauritius, 2001/02 HBS

Source of income ^{1/}	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Wages and salaries	6.4	2.9	4.5
Income from self-employment	12.7	1.8	6.7
Transfer income	100.0	100.0	100.0
Property income	7.6	2.5	4.8

^{1/} - The percentages do not add to 100 since each person may have more than one source of income

4.3 Expenditure

Since expenditure data was not collected at Census 2000, the HBS 2001/02 data are again used in the analysis. Household consumption expenditure refers to the acquisition, for current use of the household, of goods and services obtained either by purchase, own production or free of charge. It excludes income tax, social security contributions, life and other personal insurance and other outlays considered as transfers not directly related to consumption. It does not include free services provided by the government like health, education, etc. Data was collected during the HBS at household level, i.e. the consumption expenditure data were obtained for the household as a whole. It is therefore not possible to calculate the average expenditure of an elderly person as such. However an idea on the average expenditure of the elderly can be obtained by studying the per capita expenditure of the following types of households:-

- ❖ All elderly households, i.e. with elderly members only
- ❖ Non-elderly households, i.e. without any elderly members
- ❖ Households of mixed type, i.e. containing both elderly and non-elderly members

Table 4.7 compares the pattern of household consumption expenditure for the three types of households. All elderly households were devoting a larger share of their budget on necessities. In fact, 70% of their expenditure was allocated to food, non-alcoholic

beverages, housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels as well as household equipment and health services compared to 51% for non-elderly households and 55% for mixed households.

On the other hand, it can be seen that the all-elderly households spent relatively less on clothing, recreational activities and restaurants/hotels. They allocated about 9% of their budget to these items compared to 16% for households without any elderly. It can therefore be concluded that all-elderly households had to make a more judicious use of their money possibly because of lower financial resources.

Table 4.7 - Distribution (%) of household consumption expenditure by commodity group and household type, Republic of Mauritius, 2001/02 HBS

Commodity group	All-elderly households	Non-elderly households	Mixed households	Total
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	38.6	32.8	34.5	33.4
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.8
Clothing and footwear	2.9	7.0	6.2	6.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	12.7	9.5	10.6	9.9
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	11.3	6.1	6.7	6.4
Health	7.4	2.3	3.1	2.6
Transport	7.3	13.8	12.5	13.3
Communication	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Recreation and culture	4.0	5.1	4.5	4.9
Education	0.1	4.4	2.8	3.9
Restaurants and hotels	2.8	5.9	4.8	5.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	5.3	4.8	6.0	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.4 Standard of living

4.4.1 Tenure

The results of HBS 2001/2002 showed that 90% of the elderly were living in houses either owned by them or by fellow members of the household. Some 7% of them were living in rented accommodation and the rest were provided free of charge.

As shown by Table 4.8, house ownership was highest among the elderly living in mixed households (91%) compared to 79% for those living alone. This may suggest that the elderly living with the younger generation are better off while those living alone are the most economically vulnerable.

Around 14% of the elderly population, who was living alone, rented an accommodation while from those, who were living with another elderly, 8% were living in rented houses.

**Table 4.8 - Total and elderly population (%) by tenure,
Republic of Mauritius, 2001/02 HBS**

Tenure	Total population (all ages)	Elderly persons			
		Total	Living in mixed households	Living with other elderly persons ^{1/}	Living alone
Owned accommodation	87.0	89.8	91.3	87.0	79.0
Supplied free accommodation	4.9	2.9	2.2	5.1	6.6
Rented accommodation	8.1	7.3	6.5	7.9	14.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} in households with elderly persons only

4.4.2 Availability of household items

Another way to assess the living standard of elderly persons is to look at the availability of some selected household goods in their households. Table 4.9 shows the proportion of different types of households with elderly in possession of these items. About 86% of the households with elderly persons had a television set, 76% of them possessed a refrigerator and another 71% were equipped with fixed telephone? These figures however vary significantly depending on the type of living arrangement of the elderly. For instance, the elderly living alone were the most disadvantaged group, as only 63% of them possessed a television set, 39% had a refrigerator and only 36% had a fixed telephone.

Table 4.9 - Total and elderly population (%) having selected items in their household, Republic of Mauritius, 2001/02 HBS

Item	Total population (all ages)	Elderly population			
		Total	Living in mixed households	Living with other elderly persons ^{1/}	Living alone
T.V set	86.7	86.2	89.5	80.0	62.6
VCD/DVD	23.8	17.7	21.9	3.2	0.6
Refrigerator	77.1	75.7	80.6	67.6	39.1
Dish washing machine	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.7
Washing machine	41.2	40.1	43.0	36.1	17.3
Microwave oven	16.3	17.7	19.1	14.9	8.1
Vacuum cleaner	10.6	10.6	11.6	8.2	4.6
Air conditioner	1.6	1.7	1.4	3.2	2.3
Fixed telephone	71.8	70.7	75.9	59.6	35.9
Mobile telephone	27.0	19.8	24.4	3.2	2.9
Personal computer	14.2	10.8	13.3	1.3	1.2

^{1/} in households with elderly persons only

4.4.3 Food consumption

The food consumption ratio can also be used as an indicator of economic well-being. The household food consumption ratio is defined as the amount spent on food consumption as a percentage of total household consumption expenditure.

Table 4.10 - Food consumption ratio of total and elderly population Republic of Mauritius, 2001/02 HBS

	Food consumption ratio ^{1/}					
	0-20%	21-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-100%	Total
Total population	4.9	38.4	47.1	9.1	0.4	100.0
Elderly population	5.1	31.7	48.5	13.7	1.0	100.0
-in mixed households	4.5	35.1	49.1	11.0	0.3	100.0
-living with other elderly persons ^{2/}	6.3	18.2	50.8	24.0	0.6	100.0
-living alone	9.2	20.9	38.5	23.4	7.9	100.0

^{1/} consumption expenditure on food as a percentage of total consumption expenditure

^{2/} in households with elderly persons only

Generally to satisfy its consumption needs, a household will start with the basic needs such as food, housing and clothing. If the financial resources of the household are limited, its total consumption will consist mainly of food items. In such a situation, food consumption expenditure as a percentage of total household consumption expenditure will be very high. Therefore, the higher the share of food expenditure, the worse off is the household economically.

From the data of HBS 2001/2002, some 15% of the households with elderly devoted over 60% of their expenditure on food compared to only around 10% for total population indicating the disadvantaged situation of the elderly. Among them, those living with elderly persons only and those living alone were worst off with around a quarter of them having food expenditure share exceeding 60%.

5. COROLLARIES OF AGEING

5.1 Introduction

Government planning for the allocation of resources is often affected by changes in the numbers and proportions of persons in different age groups. Ageing brings along changes in the age structure of the population and also in the relative number of people who need support from others as well as those who can provide that support. The data presented in this chapter may give an idea of the patterns of social relationships and societal expenditures in the future. However, it must be pointed out that not all elderly people require support and that not all working age people actually work or provide direct support to the older members of their family. Thus these statistics are only rough indicators of the situation; their interpretation depends significantly on the health and economic resources of the old people in the future.

5.2 Societal dependency ratios

The elderly dependency ratio is defined as the number of elderly persons per 100 persons of working age (here defined as those in age-group 15–59 years).

Table 5.1 - Dependency ratios - Republic of Mauritius, 2000 - 2040

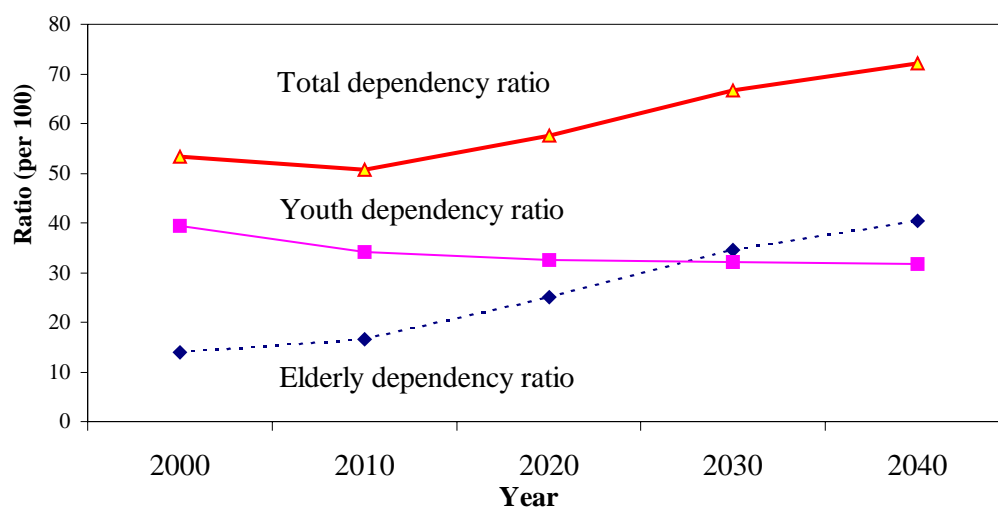
Support ratio	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
Elderly dependency ratio	13.9	16.5	25.0	34.5	40.5
Youth dependency ratio	39.4	34.2	32.5	32.2	31.7
Total dependency ratio	53.3	50.7	57.5	66.7	72.2

This ratio is expected to increase from 14 in 2000 to 41 in the next 40 years mostly due to declining fertility coupled with higher life expectancy. During the period 2020 to 2030, the elderly dependency ratio will witness the biggest rise of ten points when the high fertility cohorts of the 1950's and the 1960's will be 60 years of age and above.

The youth dependency ratio is defined as the number of persons under age 15 per 100 persons of working age. This ratio which was 39 in 2000, is expected to decline to 34 in the next 10 years and to stabilize at around 32 during the period 2020 - 2040.

The total dependency ratio (youth plus elderly dependent ratio) is an indicator of the overall support burden on the working age population. This ratio, which was 53 at Census 2000, is expected to increase to about 58 in 2020. Thereafter, the ratio will rise sharply to reach 67 in 2030 and 72 in 2040, as a result of an increasing number of elderly and a decline in the number of young persons.

Figure 10 - Dependency ratios, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 - 2040



5.3 Parent support ratio

The “oldest old”, i.e. persons aged 75 years and over, are the most likely to have pressing needs for physical and family support in addition to economic support. One indicator to situate the need for family support for the oldest old is the Parent Support Ratio(PSR). The PSR is defined as the number of persons aged 75 years and over per 100 persons in the age group 45 – 59 years.

For the next two decades, the PSR will register only slight changes. However, it is expected to increase by ten points rise is expected during the period 2020 - 2030 and by a further 12 points from 2030 to 2040.

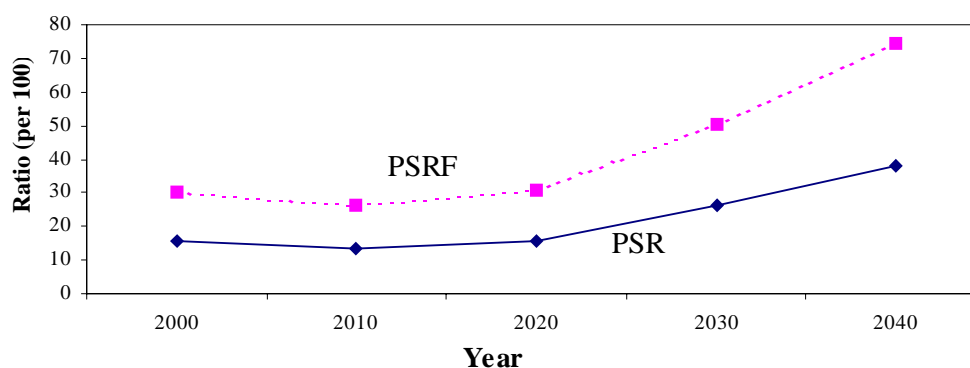
Table 5.2 - Parent support ratios, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 - 2040

Support ratio	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
Parent support ratio (PSR)	15.4	13.2	15.9	26.1	38.0
Parent support ratio for females (PSRF)	30.2	26.1	31	50.6	74.4

Another appropriate indicator is the PSR for females (PSRF), which is relevant to the situation where adult daughters and daughters-in-law are the ones to provide most of the personal care and help to the elderly. The PSRF is defined as the number of persons aged 75 years and over per 100 women 45 to 59 years. In 2000, there were 30 persons aged 75 years and over per 100 women aged 45 to 59 years. This ratio will decline to 26 in 2010, and then will increase slightly to 31 in 2020. Major increases will be noted during the following two decades when the ratio is expected to rise to 51 in 2030 and 74 in 2040.

As shown by Figure 11, the evolution of PSRF and PSR over time is quite similar.

Figure 11 - Parent support ratios, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 - 2040



5.4 Cost of old-age pensions

The ageing problem has a direct impact on the government expenditure for the payment of old age pensions (basic retirement pension). Assuming that the pension rates of 2000/2001 will prevail for the next four decades, it is expected that the Basic Retirement Pensions will double, from Rs 2.5 billion in 2000/2001 to Rs 5.0 billion in 2020/2021. In 2040/2041, this amount is projected at Rs 7.9 billion, which is more than three times than in 2000/2001.

Table 5.3 - Cost of old-age pensions, Republic of Mauritius, 2000/2001 - 2040/41

Financial Year	2000/01	2010/11	2020/21	2030/31	2040/41
	<i>Actual amount</i>	<i>Estimated future costs at 2000/01 pension rates</i>			
Amount (Rs Million)	2,484	3,300	5,000	6,700	7,900

REFERENCES

- 1 Central Statistics Office, 2000 Housing and Population Census of Mauritius
- 2 Central Statistics Office, Household Budget Survey, 2001/2002
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- 5 Central Statistics Office, Digest of Demographic Statistics, 2001
- 6 United Nations, Ageing and the Family, 1994
- 7 International Population Reports - An Ageing World, US Bureau of the Census
- 8 Digest of Health Statistics 2001, Ministry of Health
- 9 Economic and Social Aspects of Population Ageing in Argentina, 1991



REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

**POPULATION CENSUS
MAURITIUS**

GD	MWVCA	EA	U/S/R	CD	LOC
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
BLK NO	BLD NO	HU NO	HH NO	HH TP	FN
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Name:.....					
Address:.....					
.....					

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 institutions: 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 2 - 3 July 2000 and who have not been enumerated elsewhere: the person specified above by whom the return is to be made with respect to the persons present at midnight on 2 July 2000 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 2-3 July 2000 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 3 July 2000 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, 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 3 or 4 July 2000 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 authorised officer:.....

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN BOXES

Complete a line for every person present on Census Night (2 - 3 July 2000) 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
Person number	Surname and other names	Relation-ship to head	Sex	Age	Date of birth	Whereabouts on Census night	Usual address	Citizenship	Usual address 5 years ago
	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.) BABIES MUST BE INCLUDED. For a baby who has not yet been given a name, write surname and 'Baby'.	State if: Head Spouse Son Daughter Son-in-law Daughter-in-law Grand-child Father Mother Nephew Niece, etc. Visitor Lodger Servant, etc. Step children and adopted children should be considered as sons or daughters.	Write: M - for male F - for female	Give age in completed years. E.g., if person was 15 years 11 months on census night, write: '15 years'. For children who have not attained 1 year, write: '0 year'.	Write the day, month and year of birth of the person. Eg. 13 May 1963	If person was here on Census night or was out on night work, write: 'HERE'. If person was elsewhere in the Island of Mauritius, Rodrigues, Agalega or St Brandon, write: 'Elsewhere in Mauritius'; otherwise, write: '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 MD - Mauritian by descent MR - Mauritian by registration MN - Mauritian by naturalisation If not Mauritian, specify the country of citizenship. [STOP HERE for non-Mauritians usually residing outside Mauritius.	Was the person's address 5 years ago (on 2.7.1995) the same as that shown in column 8? If yes, write: 'YES'. If no, write the person's usual address on 2.7.1995. For a child under 5 years, write: 'NOT BORN'.
01		1 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.

