

REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

STATISTICS MAURITIUS

2011
HOUSING AND POPULATION CENSUS

REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

ANALYSIS REPORT

Volume IV – Migration

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Contents

1. Introduction..... 1

2. Highlights..... 1

3. Internal Migration..... 3

4. Commuting to work..... 7

5. International migration..... 10

6. Notes..... 14

 6.1 Contact person 14

 6.2 List of Tables..... 14

 6.3 List of Figures..... 14

 6.4 Annexes..... 15

2011 Population Census Migration Report

1. Introduction

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another in search of better opportunities. It involves a change in the place of usual residence either to another region within the same country (internal migration), or to another country (international migration).

Another important part of people's movement is related to activities of daily life, mainly commuting to and from work, and can also be of interest to users.

This report gives an overview of migration, both internal and international, in the Republic of Mauritius and includes a section on commuting to work based on data collected at the 2011 Population Census.

Most of the migration statistics are based on data collected through the question on place of usual residence 5 years ago (Figure 1) and on place of current usual residence. It is to be noted that 0.6% of the census population did not state their usual address in 2006. These people have been excluded from this analysis, and therefore the migration numbers may undercount, though to a little extent, the actual number of migrants between 2006 and 2011.

Figure 1.
Reproduction of the Question on Usual Address five years ago from 2011 Population Census

P11A P11B

Usual address 5 years ago (on 03.07.2006)

State # : If usual address 5 years ago is elsewhere in the Republic of Mauritius, write the person's address.

1. Here
2. Elsewhere in the Republic of Mauritius
3. Outside the Republic of Mauritius
4. Not born

If usual address 5 years ago is outside the Republic of Mauritius, write the country.

If usual address 5 years ago is «Here» or «Not born», leave blank.

1 2 3 4

Who is a migrant?

According to the UN, a long term migrant is a person who moves to a place other than his or her residence for a period of at least a year (12 months) so that the place of destination effectively becomes his or her new place of usual residence.

For the purpose of this analysis, a migrant is defined as a person aged 5 years or more who reported his/her place of residence 5 years ago as being located in another place compared to his/her usual place of residence at Census 2011. It is to be noted that these persons may have done more than one migration during the 5 year period and that inversely the person who did return migrations (from A to B and thereafter from B to A) does not appear as migrant even if he/she moves twice during that period.

2. Highlights

Internal migration

- Between 2006 and 2011, nearly 92,000 people moved region within the country, of whom, 89,808 within the island of Mauritius; and 2,178 between the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues.
- Port Louis district registered the highest net loss (-2,960 or -2.6%) while Black River district the highest net gain (+2,559 or +4.0%).
- Richelieu VCA registered the highest net migration gain (+2,803 or +59.9%) among all MWVCAs, while St Hubert recorded the largest net loss (-254 or -7.9%).
- People aged 16-29 years were the most mobile age group.

Commuters

- At Census 2011, 17,000 people worked at home, 68,000 had no fixed place of work and nearly 202,000 workers commuted to another district daily with Port Louis district attracting the highest number of commuters (66,800).

International migration

- Nearly 25,000 persons reported that they were living abroad in 2006, of whom 5,300 were Mauritians and 19,500 of foreign nationality. Most of these immigrants came from Asia (66%).
- There was a net loss of more than 29,000 Mauritian citizens between 2000 and 2011 while at the same time, there was a net gain of some 9,000 non-Mauritians.

3. Internal Migration

Internal migration is here defined as the movement of people within the country from one Municipal Ward (MW) or Village Council Area (VCA) to another.

GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY

Between 2006 and 2011, some 92,000 people or 8% of the population moved within the country...

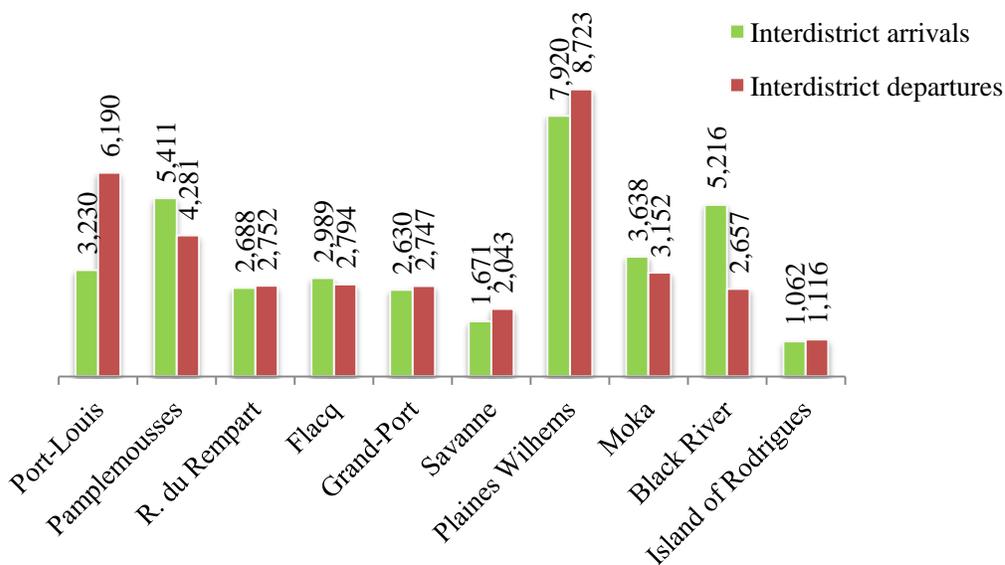
Table 1 - Number of internal migrants^{1/}, 2006 to 2011

Type of move	
Migrants between islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues	2,178
<i>of whom</i>	
<i>from Rodrigues to Island of Mauritius</i>	1,116
<i>from Island of Mauritius to Rodrigues</i>	1,062
Migrants within Island of Mauritius	89,808
<i>of whom</i>	
<i>between districts</i>	36,455
<i>within districts</i>	53,353
TOTAL	91,986

^{1/} aged 5 years or more at Census 2011

..... of whom 36,500 moved to another district

Figure 2: Interdistrict migration flows, 2006-2011



Plaines Wilhems was both the top gainer and loser of internal migrants

This urban district continues to attract people from other districts - mainly from Port Louis, Black River, Moka and Grand Port (Table 2). It is at the same time the district which is losing the highest number of its people, most of whom are moving to Black River, Moka and Grand Port.

Table 2 - Interdistrict migration flows, 2006-2011

Arrivals to district of in 2011	Departures from district of..... in 2006									Rodrigues	Total
	Port-Louis	Pample-mousses	R. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand-Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River		
Port-Louis	-	980	153	140	81	75	808	388	430	175	3230
Pamplemousses	1918	-	1153	498	168	97	873	269	276	159	5411
R. du Rempart	264	971	-	414	124	54	535	162	112	52	2688
Flacq	236	467	462	-	350	128	596	587	125	38	2989
Grand-Port	146	161	105	250	-	540	1139	163	79	47	2630
Savanne	84	76	64	68	549	-	566	98	121	45	1671
Plaines Wilhems	1397	843	498	694	1040	772	-	1111	1200	365	7920
Moka	755	212	141	553	211	143	1289	-	229	105	3638
Black River	1204	412	119	117	162	186	2591	295	-	130	5216
Island of Rodrigues	186	159	57	60	62	48	326	79	85	-	1062
Total	6190	4281	2752	2794	2747	2043	8723	3152	2657	1116	36455

People were more likely to move to neighbouring districts

Most of the movements within the main island of Mauritius were to neighbouring districts (Table 3). People were less likely to move from North to South and vice versa, or from East to West and vice versa.

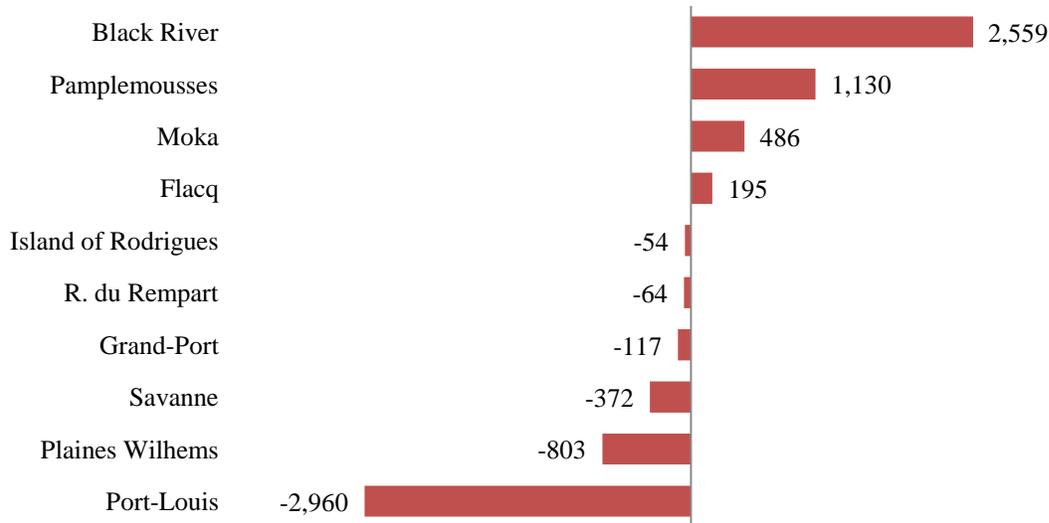
Table 3 - Interdistrict migration flows (%), 2006-2011

Arrivals to district of in 2011	Departures from district of..... in 2006									Rodrigues	Total
	Port-Louis	Pample-mousses	R. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand-Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River		
Port-Louis	-	23%	6%	5%	3%	4%	9%	12%	16%	16%	9%
Pamplemousses	31%	-	42%	18%	6%	5%	10%	9%	10%	14%	15%
R. du Rempart	4%	23%	-	15%	5%	3%	6%	5%	4%	5%	7%
Flacq	4%	11%	17%	-	13%	6%	7%	19%	5%	3%	8%
Grand-Port	2%	4%	4%	9%	-	26%	13%	5%	3%	4%	7%
Savanne	1%	2%	2%	2%	20%	-	6%	3%	5%	4%	5%
Plaines Wilhems	23%	20%	18%	25%	38%	38%	-	35%	45%	33%	22%
Moka	12%	5%	5%	20%	8%	7%	15%	-	9%	9%	10%
Black River	19%	10%	4%	4%	6%	9%	30%	9%	-	12%	14%
Island of Rodrigues	3%	4%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	3%	3%	-	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Also, one-third of all inter-district movements were towards the middle of the island of Mauritius, namely in the districts of Plaines Wilhems and Moka.

Black River district registered the highest net gain and Port Louis district the highest net loss of internal migrants

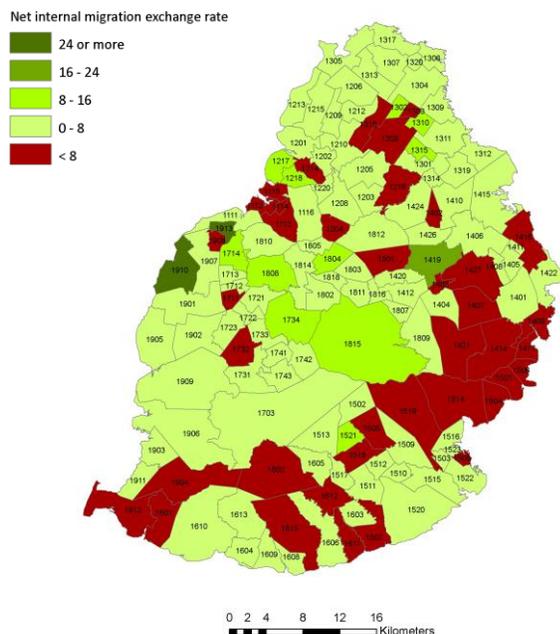
Figure 3 -Net Interdistrict migration, 2006-2011



Black River’s large net gain in population was mainly driven by new housing development projects, particularly in Richelieu and Albion VCAs whereas Port Louis’s net loss is the result of the continued proliferation of commercial buildings at the expense of residential ones. From 2006 to 2011, there were some 350 non residential building permits issued by the Municipality of Port Louis while the net loss of residential ones is estimated at 850.

Out of 144 MW/VCAs, 105 recorded net gains and 38 recorded net losses

Figure 4: Net Migration rate (%) by Municipal Ward and Village Council Area, 2006 - 2011



The top gainers were Richelieu and Albion VCAs largely as a result of new housing estates while St Hubert, Britannia and Petite Riviere VCAs recorded the highest losses mainly due to the demolition of the ‘camps sucriers’ (housing estates for sugar industry workers) and relocation of the people under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) to other regions such as Mahebourg, Riviere des Anguilles and Albion VCAs.

Table 4 - Net internal migration rates^{1/} by MW/VCA : most important gains and losses

Net gains – top ten areas			Net loss – bottom ten areas		
MW/VCA	Population, change, 2006-2011	Net internal 5-year migration rate (%)	MW/VCA	Population change, 2006-2011	Net internal 5- year migration rate (%)
1. Richelieu	2,803	59.9	1. St. Hubert	-254	-7.9
2. Albion	1,202	33.5	2. Britannia	-97	-7.5
3. St. Julien Village	402	18.9	3. Petite Rivière	-274	-6.0
4. Amitié	258	13.7	4. Piton	-270	-5.5
5. Union Park	550	13.5	5. Baie Du Cap	-122	-5.2
6. Poudre D' Or Hamlet	258	13.2	6. Grand River South East	-77	-3.7
7. Dubreuil	306	12.9	7. Mapou	-53	-3.6
8. L' Avenir	285	12.6	8. St. Aubin	-44	-3.4
9. Le Hochet	1,210	9.4	9. Benares	-58	-2.7
10. Cottage	337	9.3	10. Bois Des Amourettes	-47	-2.6

^{1/} Net internal migration rate = number of net internal migrants / population in 2006

CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNAL MIGRANTS

Moves within the Republic of Mauritius

Compared to the resident population aged 5 years and over (Table 5), internal migrants were more likely to be:

- females;
- in the age bracket 16 to 44 years; and
- married or in a union.

Table 5 - Resident population and internal migrants by selected characteristic, 2011 Census

	Resident population ^{1/}	Internal migrants ^{1/}	Resident population ^{1/}	Internal migrants ^{1/}
	Number		%	
Sex				
Male	573,773	38,598	49%	41%
Female	589,347	55,620	51%	59%
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,163,120</u>	<u>94,218</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Age				
5 to 15 years	201,900	16,818	17%	18%
16 to 44 years	545,982	58,770	47%	62%
45 to 64 years	316,074	14,795	27%	16%
65 years and over	99,164	3,835	9%	4%
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,163,120</u>	<u>94,218</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Marital Status				
Single	453,682	29,464	39%	31%
Married/In a union	578,232	54,632	50%	58%
Widowed, Divorced/Separated	120,888	9,430	10%	10%
Other	10,318	692	1%	1%
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,163,120</u>	<u>94,218</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

^{1/} aged 5 years and over

4. Commuting to work

In 2011, nearly 202,000 workers commute to work in another district...

Out of a total of 502,200 workers in the island of Mauritius, nearly 202,000 or 40% commuted to work in another district. Workers living in Moka district (55% of its working population) were more likely to work in another district followed by Black River (47%) and Pamplemousses (47%). As expected, workers residing in the district of Port Louis district, which harbours the capital city with main commercial and business centres, were least likely to work in another district.

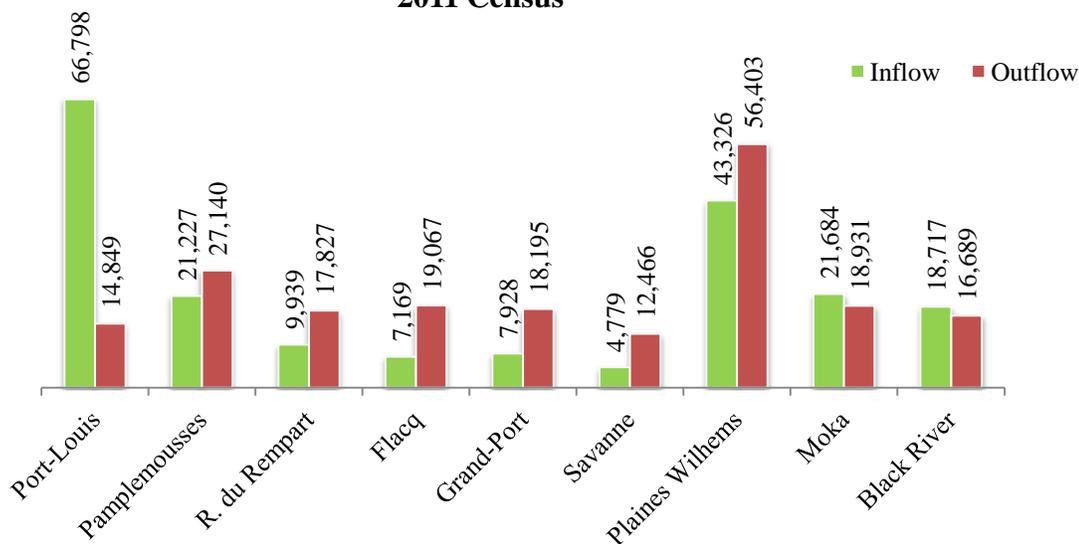
Table 6 - Employed population^{1/} and outflow of workers by district, 2011 Census

District	Employed population (no.)		Proportion (%) of employed population working in another district
	Total	Working in another district	
Port-Louis	45,902	14,849	32%
Pamplemousses	58,292	27,140	47%
R. du Rempart	44,699	17,827	40%
Flacq	53,408	19,067	36%
Grand-Port	44,139	18,195	41%
Savanne	28,108	12,466	44%
Plaines Wilhems	157,884	56,403	36%
Moka	34,498	18,931	55%
Black River	35,318	16,689	47%
Total	502,248	201,567	40%

^{1/} aged 16 years & above

In the same vein, the district of Port Louis remained the one receiving the highest number of commuters (66,798) of whom nearly 40% (25,597) came from Plaines Wilhems and 22% from Pamplemousses (14,579).

Figure 5: Inflow and outflow of workers by district, 2011 Census



... and 17,000 worked at home most of the time....

In 2011, 17,000 or 3% of the total employed population aged 16 years and over reported that they worked at home (Table 7). Port Louis district had the highest proportion of people working at home (6% of its working population) followed by Plaines Wilhems (4%). The remaining districts had between 2 and 3% of their employed population working at home.

Table 7 - Employed population^{1/} and people working at home by district, 2011 Census

District	Employed population ^{1/} in 2011	Worked at home	
		Number	%
Port-Louis	45,902	2,615	6%
Pamplemousses	58,292	1,718	3%
R. du Rempart	44,699	1,353	3%
Flacq	53,408	1,180	2%
Grand-Port	44,139	1,047	2%
Savanne	28,108	517	2%
Plaines Wilhems	157,884	6,237	4%
Moka	34,498	1,007	3%
Black River	35,318	999	3%
Total	502,248	16,673	3%

^{1/} aged 16 years and above

... while 68,000 had no fixed place of work

Among all workers aged 16 years and over in the island of Mauritius, 68,000 or 13% had no fixed workplace in 2011 (Table 8).

Table 8 - Number of people^{1/} with no fixed workplace by district of work, 2011 Census

District	Number of people working in the district
Port-Louis	8,122
Pamplemousses	6,581
R. du Rempart	6,628
Flacq	8,388
Grand-Port	6,286
Savanne	3,565
Plaines Wilhems	17,131
Moka	5,114
Black River	5,901
Total	67,716

^{1/} aged 16 years and over

Nearly 40% of these workers worked in the urban districts of

- Plaines Wilhems (25%), mainly in Vacoas/Phoenix Wards 2 & 4, Quatre Bornes Ward 1, Curepipe Ward 2 and Beau-Bassin/Rose-Hill Ward 2; and
- Port Louis (12%), more specifically in wards 1 & 2 (Table 9).

Table 9 - Number of people^{1/} with no fixed workplace by work location, 2011 Census

Top ten areas	
MW/VCA	Number of people working in the MW/VCA
1. Town of Port-Louis - Ward 2	4,362
2. Town of Quatre-Bornes - Ward 1	2,071
3. Town of Port-Louis - Ward 1	1,977
4. Grand Baie VCA	1,967
5. Town of Curepipe - Ward 2	1,857
6. Centre de Flacq VCA	1,644
7. Town of Beau-Bassin/Rose-Hill - Ward 2	1,566
8. Town of Vacoas/Phoenix - Ward 4	1,466
9. Goodlands VCA	1,298
10. Town of Vacoas/Phoenix - Ward 2	1,187

5. International migration

Census 2011 enumerated a resident population of 1,236,817 made up of 1,210,789 Mauritian nationals (of whom 5,657 were abroad) and 26,028 foreigners.

Nearly 25,000 persons living in Mauritius in 2011 reported that they lived abroad 5 years earlier

Among the total resident population aged 5 years and above (1,163,120), 24,799 (2.1%) lived abroad in 2006 of whom 5,290 were Mauritian nationals and 19,509 of foreign nationality (Table 10).

Table 10 - Resident population aged 5 years and over who lived abroad 5 years ago

Country of residence 5 years ago	Mauritian nationals	Foreigners	Total
Asia	315	15,971	16,286
<i>of which</i>			
India	198	6,518	6,716
Bangladesh	-	6,467	6,467
China	36	2,318	2,354
Sri Lanka	-	526	526
Africa	655	2,079	2,734
<i>of which</i>			
Madagascar	146	1,427	1,573
South Africa	204	333	537
Europe	3,058	897	3,955
<i>of which</i>			
France	691	559	1,250
United Kingdom	1,631	194	1,825
Other	1,262	562	1,824
Total	5,290	19,509	24,799

Mauritian nationals coming back to live in the country in period July 2006-June 2011 were mostly living in Europe in 2006.

Residents of foreign nationality came mainly from:

- Asia (66%), essentially from India, Bangladesh and China;
- Europe (16%), essentially from UK and France; and
- Africa (11%), essentially from Madagascar.

These foreign residents came to Mauritius mainly for work and were more likely to be males and in the age bracket 16 to 44 years (Table 11). Those coming from Europe were more likely to be engaged in white-collar jobs (mainly managers and professionals) mainly in the tertiary sector (mainly education, professional, scientific & technical activities, trade, ICT and administrative activities). Their counterparts from Asia and Africa were younger and mostly engaged in blue-collar jobs (mainly plant and machinery operators) in the secondary sector (mainly manufacturing & construction).

Table 11 - Foreign workers by selected characteristic, 2011 Census

	Foreign workers ^{1/} from ...			Foreign workers ^{1/} from ...		
	Europe	Asia	Africa	Europe	Asia	Africa
Sex						
Male	237	8,550	751	68%	58%	53%
Female	109	6,316	654	32%	42%	47%
<u>Total</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>14,866</u>	<u>1,405</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Age						
16 to 44 years	246	14,431	1,313	71%	97%	93%
45 to 64 years	94	429	89	27%	3%	6%
65 years and over	6	6	3	2%	0%	0%
<u>Total</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>14,866</u>	<u>1,405</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Type of occupation *						
White-collar	327	1,094	225	95%	7%	16%
Blue-collar	19	13,772	1,180	5%	93%	84%
<u>Total</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>14,866</u>	<u>1,405</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Sector**						
Primary	3	27	2	1%	0%	0%
Secondary	70	13,812	1,233	20%	93%	88%
Tertiary	273	1,027	170	79%	7%	12%
<u>Total</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>14,866</u>	<u>1,405</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

^{1/} aged 16 years and over

* *White-collar occupations:Managers, professionals, technicians & associate professionals, clerical, service and sales workers
Blue-collar occupations:Agricultural, forestry, fishing, craft & related workers, plant & machinery operators & assemblers and elementary occupations*

** *Primary sector: Agrigulture, forestry & fishing and mining & quarrying.
Secondary sector: Electricity & water, manufacturing & construction
Tertiary sector: Trade, hotels & restaurants, transport & communication, financial services, community, social & personal services*

NET INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION, 2000 - 2011

ESTIMATION OF NET INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OF RESIDENT POPULATION, 2000-2011

Net international migration between Censuses 2000 and 2011 has been estimated by comparing the population by sex and year of birth in both censuses, and considering the number of deaths that occurred between the two censuses, after adjusting for underenumeration and aligning the definition of 'resident population' used at Census 2000 with that of Census 2011.

The estimation process has been done separately for Mauritians and non-Mauritian nationals under the assumptions that the number of deaths of the non-Mauritian population is negligible.

It is estimated that there was a net loss of above 20,000 residents during the period 2000-2011 arising from a net loss of some 29,000 Mauritian nationals and a net gain of 9,000 residents of non-Mauritian nationality.

During the period 2000-2011, there was a net loss of slightly more females than males among Mauritian nationals whereas among residents of foreign nationality, the net influx was concentrated among males.

Table 12 - Estimation of Net International Migration, 2000 – 2011

(a) Resident population of Mauritian nationality

		Total	Male	Female
A	Resident Population of Mauritian nationality at Census 2000 (adjusted for under enumeration and definition of resident population)	1,155,832	573,552	582,280
	<i>Less: Deaths July 2000 - June 2011</i>	92,338	51,739	40,599
B	Expected Resident Population of Mauritian nationality aged 11+ at Census 2011 (assuming no international migration)	1,063,494	521,813	541,681
C	Enumerated Resident Population aged 11+ at 2011 Census (adjusted for underenumeration)	1,034,118	507,905	526,213
D = C-B	Estimate of net international migration of resident population of Mauritian nationality for population aged 11+ at Census 2011	-29,376	-13,908	-15,468

(b) Resident population of non-Mauritian nationality

		Total	Male	Female
E	Resident population of non-Mauritian nationality at Census 2000	15,543	5,705	9,838
F	Resident population of non-Mauritian nationality aged 11+ at Census 2011	24,585	13,279	11,306
G = F-E	Net migration of Resident Population of non-Mauritian nationality from C2000 to C2011 for population aged 11+ at Census 2011	9,042	7,574	1,468

(c) Total Resident population (both Mauritian and non-Mauritian nationality)

		Total	Male	Female
H = D+G	Net migration of resident population from C2000 to C2011 for population aged 11 years & over in 2011	-20,334	-6,334	-14,000

6. Notes

6.1 Contact person

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6.2 List of Tables

Table 1 - Number of internal migrants, 2006 to 2011

Table 2 - Interdistrict migration flows, 2006-2011

Table 3 - Interdistrict migration flows (%), 2006-2011

Table 4 - Net internal migration rates by MW/VCA : most important gains and losses

Table 5 - Resident population and internal migrants by selected characteristic, 2011 Census

Table 6 - Employed population and outflow of workers by district, 2011 Census

Table 7 - Employed population and people working at home by district, 2011 Census

Table 8 - Number of people with no fixed workplace by district of work, 2011 Census

Table 9 - Number of people with no fixed workplace by work location, 2011 Census

Table 10 - Resident population aged 5 years and over who lived abroad 5 years ago by age, sex and nationality

Table 11 - Foreign workers by selected characteristic and citizenship, 2011 Census

Table 12 - Estimation of Net International Migration, 2000 – 2011

6.3 List of Figures

Figure 1 - Reproduction of the question on usual address five years ago from 2011 Population Census

Figure 2 - Interdistrict migration flows, 2006-2011

Figure 3 - Net Interdistrict Migration, 2006 -2011

Figure 4 - Net Migration rate (%) by Municipal Ward and Village Council Area, 2006 - 2011

Figure 5 - Inflow and outflow of workers by district, 2011 Census

6.4 Annexes

Annex 1 - Description of codes of Municipal Wards and Village Council Areas

Annex 2 – Concepts and definitions

Description of codes of Municipal Wards and Village Council Areas

CODE	REGION	CODE	REGION
1111	Port Louis Ward 1	1508	Mahebourg
1112	Port Louis Ward 2	1509	Mare Chicose
1113	Port Louis Ward 3	1510	Mare D' Albert
1114	Port Louis Ward 4	1511	Mare Tabac
1115	Port Louis Ward 5	1512	New Grove
1116	Port Louis Ward 6	1513	Nouvelle France
		1514	Vieux Grand Port
1201	Arsenal	1515	Plaine Magnien
1202	Calebasses	1516	Rivière Des Creoles
1203	Congomah	1517	Rivière Du Poste
1204	Creve Coeur	1518	Rose Belle
1205	D' Epinay	1519	St. Hubert
1206	Fond Du Sac	1520	Trois Boutiques
1208	Long Mountain	1521	Union Park
1209	Morcellement St. André	1522	Beau Vallon
1210	Pamplemousses	1523	Petit Bel Air
1212	Plaine Des Papayes		
1213	Pointe Aux Piments	1601	Baie Du Cap
1214	Terre Rouge	1602	Bois Chéri
1215	Triolet	1603	Camp Diable
1216	Ville Bague	1604	Chemin Grenier
1217	Baie Du Tombeau	1605	Grand Bois
1218	Le Hochet	1606	Rivière Des Anguilles
1220	Notre Dame	1608	Souillac
		1609	Surinam
1301	Belle Vue Maurel	1610	Bel Ombre
1302	Cottage	1611	Benares
1303	Esperance Trebuchet	1612	Britannia
1304	Goodlands	1613	Chamouny
1305	Grand Baie	1615	St. Aubin
1306	Grand Gaube		
1307	Petit Raffray	1703	Midlands
1308	Piton	1711	Beau Bassin Ward 1
1309	Poudre D' Or	1712	Beau Bassin Ward 2
1310	Poudre D' Or Hamlet	1713	Beau Bassin Ward 3
1311	Rivière Du Rempart	1714	Beau Bassin Ward 4
1312	Roches Noires	1721	Quatre Bornes Ward 1
1313	The Vale	1722	Quatre Bornes Ward 2
1314	Amaury	1723	Quatre Bornes Ward 3
1315	Amitié	1731	Vacoas Phoenix Ward 1
1317	Cap Malheureux	1732	Vacoas Phoenix Ward 2
1318	Mapou	1733	Vacoas Phoenix Ward 3
1319	Plaine Des Roches	1734	Vacoas Phoenix Ward 4
1320	Roche Terre	1741	Curepipe Ward 1
		1742	Curepipe Ward 2
1401	Bel Air Rivière Sèche	1743	Curepipe Ward 3
1402	Bon Accueil		
1403	Camp De Masque	1801	Camp Thorel
1404	Camp De Masque Pavé	1802	Dagotiere
1405	Camp Ithier	1803	Esperance
1406	Centre De Flacq	1804	L' Avenir
1407	Clemencia	1805	La Laura Malenga
1408	Ecroignard	1807	Melrose
1409	Grand River South East	1808	Moka
1410	L' Aventure	1809	Montagne Blanche
1411	Mare La Chaux	1810	Pailles
1412	Medine Camp De Masque	1811	Quartier Militaire
1414	Olivia	1812	Nouvelle Decouverte
1415	Poste De Flacq	1814	St. Pierre
1416	Quatre Cocos	1815	Dubreuil
1417	Quatre Soeurs	1816	Providence
1419	St. Julien Village	1818	Verdun
1420	St. Julien D' Hotman		
1421	Sebastopol	1901	Bambous
1422	Trou D' Eau Douce	1902	Cascavelle
1424	Brisée Verdrière	1903	Case Noyale
1426	Lalmatie	1904	Chamarel
1427	Queen Victoria	1905	Flic En Flac
		1906	Grande Rivière Noire
1501	Bambous Virieux	1907	Gros Cailloux
1502	Bananes	1908	Petite Rivière
1503	Grand Bel Air	1909	Tamarin
1504	Bois Des Amourettes	1910	Albion
1505	Cluny	1911	La Galette
1506	Grand Sable	1912	Le Morne
1507	L' Escalier	1913	Richelieu

Concepts and definitions

- (a) Enumerated population This category includes all persons who spent census night in the household (whether private or communal) as well as persons who usually live in the household but were absent on census night.
- (b) Present population This category includes all persons who spent census night in the household.
- (c) Resident population The resident population is a count of all usual residents of a country at the time of the census. For census purposes, “usual residence” is defined as the place at which the person lives at the time of the census, and has been there continuously for the past 12 months or intends to live there continuously for at least 12 months.
- (d) Mauritian Citizen This category includes all residents who reported their citizenship as Mauritian by birth, by descent, by registration or by naturalization.
- (e) Currently employed This category includes (i) any person, aged 16 years and over who worked for at least one hour during the week from Monday 27 June to Sunday 3 July 2011, and (ii) any person who held a job during that week although he/she did not do any work. Work means any work for pay, profit or family gain, including self-employment with or without employees as well as work without pay in a family enterprise or farm; but it excludes housework in one's own home.
- (f) Currently active This category consists of the currently employed and the currently unemployed population.
- (g) Currently inactive This category consists of persons who were currently neither employed nor unemployed.