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VOLUME VII - DISABILITY

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FOREWORD

Statistics Mauritius conducted a Housing and Population Census in year 2011. Census 2011 was the eighteenth for the Island of Mauritius and the eighth for the Island of Rodrigues.

A series of table reports covering housing and living conditions, geographical and migration characteristics and demographic, fertility, disability, educational and economic characteristics was published during the following year. Analysis and evaluation of the census data are currently being carried out and the results published in a series of analytical reports.

This report is the seventh of the series and deals with the socio-economic characteristics of persons with disabilities as reported at Census 2011.

It is hoped that the report will be useful to the public in general, and in particular to policy makers and planners in the implementation and monitoring of policies and programmes for the inclusion of the disabled in mainstream life.

I would like here to thank members of the public for their understanding and co-operation during Census 2011. My thanks also go to all persons and staff who contributed in one way or another to the production of this report.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the socio-economic characteristics of persons with disabilities as reported at the 2011 Population Census.

1.1 Definition

Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others (United Nations).

1.2 Questions asked at Census

1.2.1 Census 2011

To collect data on disabilities at the 2011 Population Census, the United Nations (UN) recommendations as set out in the manual "Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses - Revision 2 of United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) of 2008" was adopted.

The question asked was as follows:

"State if the person has any difficulty to perform a daily-life activity considered normal for his/her age"

If the answer was "Yes", the person was requested to identify as many difficulties as applicable from the following:

- A. Seeing even if wearing glasses
- B. Hearing even if using a hearing aid
- C. Walking or climbing stairs
- D. Remembering, concentrating or acquiring education and learning
- E. Looking after oneself with regard to feeding, personal care and hygiene
- F. Speaking and talking
- G. Manual activities such as gripping and holding
- H. Disturbance of behaviour, including antisocial behaviour, maladjustment and liability to Self-injury
- I. Other difficulties, specify

After identification of his difficulties the person was requested to specify the severity of each difficulty as follows:

- 1. Some difficulty
- 2. A lot of difficulty
- 3. Cannot do at all

A person was counted as a disabled person if he/she had any difficulty to perform a daily-life activity considered normal for his/her age, i.e., regardless of the severity of the difficulty.

Persons were asked to report all disabilities that they had. However, each disabled person was counted only once.

1.2.2 Census 2000

At the 2000 Census, the question set on disability and the recording of the answers were similar to the 2011 Census except for the probing question on degree of severity with "(1) Some difficulty, (2) A lot of difficulty or (3) Cannot do at all". In fact, the severity question was added for the first time in the 2011 Population Census.

1.3 Classification used for tabulation at the 2011 Census

The disability categories selected at the 2000 Census were retained for tabulation of the 2011 Census results. They are as listed below.

MTION: Walking or climbing stairs

MANU: Manual activities such as gripping and holding

MTION & MANU: Walking and Manual activities

EYE: Seeing even if wearing glasses

EAR: Hearing even if using a hearing aid

EYE & EAR: Seeing and Hearing SPCH: Speaking and talking

EAR & SPCH: Hearing and Speaking & talking

LEARN: Remembering, concentrating or acquiring education and learning

BEH: Disturbance of behaviour, including antisocial behaviour, maladjustment and

liability to Self-injury

CARE: Looking after oneself with regard to feeding, personal care and hygiene

Any person not falling in one of the above categories was counted in a residual "Other" category.

At Census 2011, each disabled respondent was asked to report all difficulties that he had in order to perform a daily-life activity considered normal for his/her age. With the use of the scanning and recognition technology, all the disabilities reported were captured. However, for tabulation purposes only the main disability was considered because each disabled person was to be counted only once.

Among the disabilities reported by a respondent, the one which is highest in the above disability list is considered as the main disability. Thus a person who has reported "LEARN: Remembering, concentrating or acquiring education and learning" followed by "CARE: Looking after oneself with regard to feeding, personal care and hygiene" and "MTION: Walking or climbing stairs" disabilities would be classified in the "MTION: Walking or climbing stairs" disability.

Note: During tabulation process figures have been rounded off, where necessary, to the nearest digit for practical reasons. Hence in some tables, there may be slight discrepancies between the sum of the constituent items and the total.

2. HIGHLIGHTS

A. Disabled population

- (i) Almost 1 in 20 persons in the Republic of Mauritius has a disability, that is, some 59,870 disabled persons.
- (ii) Among the 8,435 employed disabled persons, 70% were men and 30% women.
- (iii) Some 98% of the disabled population live in private households. There are some 48,330 private households with at least a disabled member representing 14% of all households.
- (iv) Around 1,160 disabled persons live in institutions, of whom 67% were aged 60 years and above.

B. Disability prevalence

- (i) The 2011 age standardised disability prevalence rate is 40.6 per thousand population against 34.6 in 2000.
- (ii) Almost same level of disability prevails among the male and female population.
- (iii) The prevalence rate of disability rises rapidly with age around 1 in 66 children are disabled, compared to around 1 in 28 for age group 15 to 59 and almost 1 in 6 for 60 years and above.

C. Type of disability

- (i) "Walking or climbing stairs" is the predominant type of disability affecting around 1 in 3 disabled persons.
- (ii) The limitation to look after oneself with regard to feeding, personal care and hygiene affects 1 in 17 disabled persons.

D. Educational characteristics of disabled population

- (i) More disabled persons are now receiving an education. The proportion of those currently attending school or who attended school in the past reached 80% compared to 65% in year 2000.
- (ii) The proportion of disabled persons with secondary education increased from 16% in 2000 to 24% in 2011. However, disparities exist when compared to 50% with secondary education in the overall population.
- (iii) Around 2,650 disabled persons are currently attending or have attended Special Education Needs (SEN) schools in the past.

E. Economic characteristics of disabled population

- (i) The level of economic activity of the disabled population improved from 12.5% in 2000 to 16.7% in 2011, but is much lower than the level among the overall population at 58.7%.
- (ii) "Manufacturing" engages highest proportion (18%) of employed disabled population followed by "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" with 14%.
- (iii) Unemployment level among the disabled population is higher than that of the overall population, 9.3% against 7.5%.

3. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Prevalence of disability

Almost 1 in 20 persons in the Republic of Mauritius has a disability

At the 2011 Population Census, there were 59,868 persons reported as disabled in the Republic of Mauritius compared to 40,790 at the 2000 Population Census. This represents an increase of 46.8% during the inter-censal period. Island-wise, the Island of Rodrigues registered a much higher increase of 83.7%.

Among the disabled population enumerated in 2011, there were more females than males indicating a reverse tendency over 2000 where the males outnumbered the females.

Table 1 - Disabled population by island and sex, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses

		2000			2011				
Island	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes			
Island of Mauritius	20,034	19,606	39,640	28,010	29,746	57,756			
Island of Rodrigues	542	608	1,150	977	1,135	2,112			
Republic of Mauritius	20,576	20,214	40,790	28,987	30,881	59,868			

In 2011, the crude disability prevalence rate, defined as the number of disabled persons per 1000 midyear population, was 48.4 (47.5 for the males and 49.3 for the females). However, to enable comparison with the previous census, standardised rate is more appropriate because it removes the effect of any change in age structure between 2000 and 2011. Using the 2000 population age structure as standard, the 2011 standardised disability prevalence rate works out to 40.6 (40.4 for the males and 40.7 for the females).

In 2000, the disability prevalence rate was 34.6 (35.2 for the males and 34.0 for the females). The figures reveal a higher prevalence of disability among the 2011 population. It is noted that there is more or less equal prevalence between males and females in the Republic of Mauritius during each of the two censuses.

Among the districts in 2011, Rivière du Rempart had the highest disability prevalence with a standardised rate of 58.3 followed closely by Pamplemousses and Port-Louis. Plaines Wilhems with the highest number of disabled persons had the lowest prevalence rate (40.1). It is to be noted that the Island of Rodrigues had a relatively high prevalence rate of 57.5.

3.2 Type of disability

Nearly 1 in 3 disabled persons suffer from "Walking or climbing stairs" disability

Some 18,000 persons reported "Walking or climbing stairs" disability at Census 2011 representing 30.2 % of the total disabled population (Table 2). The next most common disabilities were "Seeing" (15.1%) followed by "Walking and manual activities" (11.9%).

Table 2 - Disabled population by type of disability and sex, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses - Republic of Mauritius

		20	00		2011			
Type of Disability	Male	Female	Both sexes	%	Male	Female	Both sexes	%
Walking or climbing stairs (MTION)	4,996	4,148	9,144	22.4	7,983	10,099	18,082	30.2
Manual activities such as gripping and holding (MANU)	1,321	974	2,295	5.6	1,699	1,372	3,071	5.1
Walking and Manual activities (MTION & MANU)	417	386	803	2.0	3,375	3,725	7,100	11.9
Seeing even if wearing glasses (EYE)	2,977	3,693	6,670	16.4	4,064	4,960	9,024	15.1
Hearing even if using a hearing aid (EAR)	887	1,146	2,033	5.0	952	1,106	2,058	3.4
Seeing and Hearing (EYE & EAR)	322	533	855	2.1	426	594	1,020	1.7
Speaking and talking (SPCH)	1,523	1,107	2,630	6.4	1,109	803	1,912	3.2
Hearing and Speaking & talking (EAR & SPCH)	403	398	801	2.0	369	318	687	1.1
Remembering, concentrating or acquiring education and learning (LEARN)	813	689	1,502	3.7	2,216	2,043	4,259	7.1
Disturbance of behaviour, including antisocial behaviour, maladjustment and liability to Self-injury (BEH)	2,755	2,150	4,905	12.0	3,305	2,607	5,912	9.9
Looking after oneself with regard to feeding, personal care and hygiene (CARE)	1,571	2,412	3,983	9.8	1,801	1,645	3,446	5.8
Other	2,591	2,578	5,169	12.7	1,688	1,609	3,297	5.5
Total	20,576	20,214	40,790	100.0	28,987	30,881	59,868	100.0

The proportion of the disabled population suffering from "Walking or climbing stairs" disability increased from 22.4% in 2000 to 30.2% in 2011 (Figure 1). "Seeing" disability registered a slight decrease in proportion. It should be mentioned that "Walking and Manual activities" disability increased from 803 in 2000 to 7,100 in 2011. In fact, in 2000 there was a sharp fall compared to Census 1990 which may have resulted from under-reporting in this category in favour of "Looking after oneself disability" category which was introduced at Census 2000.

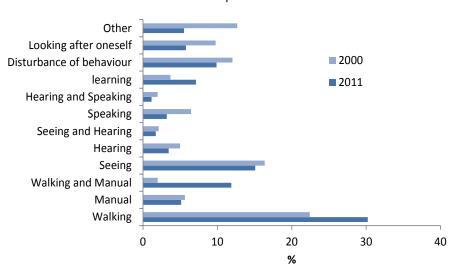


Figure 1 - % distribution of disabled population by type of disability, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses

3.3 Age distribution

On average, a disabled person is older by 3 years in 2011

The age distribution of the disabled population has shifted towards higher age groups as shown in Table 3, resulting in an increase in average age of the disabled population, from 51 years in 2000 to 54 years in 2011. Some 45% of the disabled population were aged 60 years and over in 2011 compared to 39% ten years back. The shift has been more prominent among the female disabled population.

Table 3 - Disabled population by age and sex, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses Republic of Mauritius

Δαρ	Age					20	11		
group	Male	Female	Both sexes	%	Male	Female	Both sexes	%	
0 - 14	1,713	1,218	2,931	7.2	2,264	1,592	3,856	6.4	
15 - 44	7,227	4,980	12,207	29.9	7,543	5,576	13,119	21.9	
45 - 59	5,139	4,734	9,873	24.2	8,767	7,281	16,048	26.8	
60 - 74	4,094	4,585	8,679	21.3	6,411	8,344	14,755	24.6	
75+	2,403	4,697	7,100	17.4	4,002	8,088	12,090	20.2	
All ages	20,576	20,214	40,790	100.0	28,987	30,881	59,868	100.0	

1 in 3 persons aged 75 years and above had a disability in 2011

The disability prevalence (Table 4), which relates the number of disabled person in an age group to its corresponding population, is the most appropriate measure to compare tendency between age groups as well as over time. In 2011, starting with 15 out of 1000 children below 15 years having some form of disability, the prevalence increased rapidly to reach 315 per 1000 persons aged 75 years and above. Prevalence among males was higher than among females for population below 60 years whereas female prevalence was predominant in age groups 60 years and above.

Table 4 – Disability prevalence (per 1000) by age and sex, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses - Republic of Mauritius

Age		2000			2011		
group	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
0 - 14	11.4	8.3	9.9	17.5	12.6	15.1	
15 - 44	24.0	16.7	20.4	26.5	19.9	23.2	
45 - 59	59.7	53.1	56.3	68.2	55.9	62.0	
60 - 74	112.0	104.2	107.7	118.7	130.0	124.8	
75+	239.7	276.4	262.8	279.8	336.1	314.9	
All ages	35.2	33.9	34.6	47.5	49.3	48.4	

Figure 2 illustrates how rapidly disability prevalence increases with age. It is also observed that 2011 followed the same tendency as in 2000 although the prevalence rate was higher throughout all age groups.

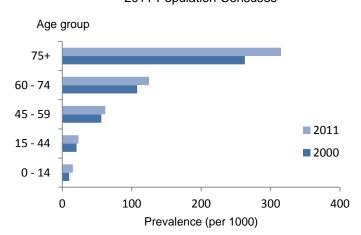


Figure 2 - Disability prevalence by age group, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses

3.4 Type of disability by age

1 in 2 disabled persons affected by "Walking or Manual activities or both" disability

In Table 5, the prevalence of disability has been calculated by broad type of disabilities and age group. All ages together in 2011, "Walking or manual activities or both (MTION / MANU)" disability was most prevalent (22.8 per 1000) followed by "Seeing, hearing and speaking (EYE / EAR / SPCH)" disability (11.9 per 1000). Out of 59,868 disabled persons, 28,253 suffered from "Walking or manual activities or both" disability and 14,701 from "Seeing, hearing and speaking".

Table 5 - Disability prevalence rate (per 1000) by age group and broad type of disability $^{1/}$, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses - Republic of Mauritius

	Age group	MTION / MANU	EYE / EAR / SPCH	LEARN/BEH / CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
	0 - 14	2.1	3.8	2.6	1.3	9.9
	15 - 44	5.0	5.0	7.2	3.2	20.4
2000	45 - 59	20.2	14.3	12.0	9.7	56.3
2000	60 - 74	37.9	41.1	18.2	10.6	107.7
	75+	75.1	111.2	63.7	12.8	262.8
	All ages	10.4	11.0	8.8	4.4	34.6
	0 - 14	3.8	4.0	2.8	4.5	15.1
	15 - 44	6.7	5.2	8.8	2.5	23.2
2011	45 - 59	27.0	15.4	19.4	0.2	62.0
2011	60 - 74	70.4	34.5	17.5	2.3	124.8
	75+	212.8	68.9	22.4	11.0	314.9
	All ages	22.8	11.9	11.0	2.7	48.4

^{1/} Broad type of disability as follows:

Walking or climbing stairs (MTION) MTION / MANU -Manual activities such as gripping and holding (MANU) Walking and Manual activities (MTION & MANU) Seeing even if wearing glasses (EYE) Hearing even if using a hearing aid (EAR) EYE / EAR / SPCH -Seeing and Hearing (EYE & EAR) Speaking and talking (SPCH) Hearing and Speaking & talking (EAR & SPCH) Remembering, concentrating or acquiring education and learning (LEARN) Disturbance of behaviour, including antisocial behaviour, maladjustment and liability to Self-injury LEARN/BEH/CARE (BEH) Looking after oneself with regard to feeding, personal care and hygiene (CARE) Other

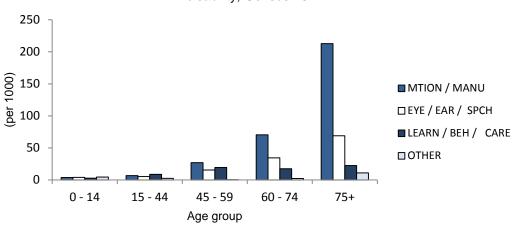


Figure 3 - Disability prevalence by age group and broad type of disability, Census 2011

At Census 2011 as shown in Figure 3, "Walking and/or Manual activities (MTION / MANU)" disability predominated among the population aged 45 years and above, whereas in age group 15 to 44 years "Learning, disturbance of behaviour, looking after oneself (LEARN / BEH / CARE)" was the most frequent disability.

There has been a shift in the predominant disability from "Seeing, hearing and speaking (EYE /EAR / SPCH)" registered at Census 2000 (Figure 4) to "Walking and/or Manual activities (MTION / MANU)" at Census 2011 (Figure 3).

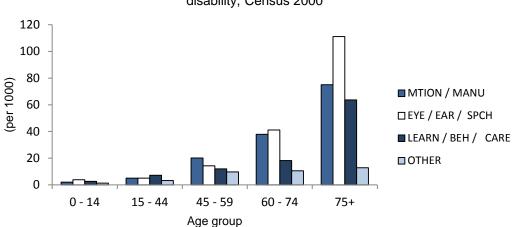


Figure 4 - Disability prevalence by age group and broad type of disability, Census 2000

3.5 Disabled population in private households

In 2011, some 98% of disabled persons lived in private households

Of the 59,868 persons with disabilities, 58,647 (98.0%) were living in private households, 1,163 (1.9%) were residing in institutions and the remaining in other households. There were 48,329 private households with at least a disabled member representing 13.9% of all households enumerated in 2011 against 33,987 or 11.5% of all households in 2000.

In 2011, there were 5,295 disabled persons living alone compared to 2,266 in 2000. Furthermore, some 2,049 two-member and 370 three-member households comprised entirely of disabled members.

A breakdown by household size (Table 6) showed that two-member household was the most common type of households with disabled persons (9,968) followed by four-member household (9,588) and three-member household (9,395).

Table 6 - Private households with disabled members by size of household, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses - Republic of Mauritius

		2000	2011					
Household size	All households	Households with disabled persons		All	Households with disabled persons		Disabled	
	nousenoids	Number	%	households	Number	%	population	
1 person	18,484	2,266	6.7	34,740	5,295	11.0	5,295	
2 persons	39,184	4,768	14.0	65,045	9,968	20.6	12,017	
3 persons	59,082	5,522	16.2	77,814	9,395	19.4	11,547	
4 persons	86,512	6,840	20.1	93,801	9,588	19.8	11,815	
5 persons	50,851	6,112	18.0	46,337	7,083	14.7	8,719	
6 persons	23,179	4,121	12.1	18,500	3,943	8.2	5,024	
7 persons	9,918	2,195	6.5	6,884	1,687	3.5	2,296	
8 persons	4,495	1,015	3.0	2,874	736	1.5	1,006	
9 persons	2,209	545	1.6	1,112	308	0.6	410	
10+ persons	2,380	603	1.8	1,159	326	0.7	518	
Total	296,294	33,987	100.0	348,266	48,329	100.0	58,647	

In contrast with Census 2000, when the predominant household size was four-member, Census 2011 registered the two-member household as the most common type of households with disabled members. Comparison at Figure 5 shows that the one-member and two-member households are much more likely to contain a disabled person in 2011 than in 2000. This is explained by the fact that in the overall population, more elderly person (31%) are living alone or in couple on their own in 2011 compared to 22% in 2000.

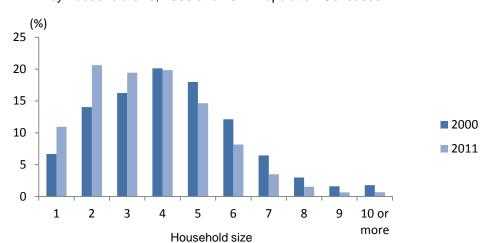


Figure 5 - Percentage distribution of households with disabled members by household size, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses

3.6 Disabled persons in communal households

Nearly 67% of the disabled inmates were 60 years and above

The number of disabled persons living in institutions was 1,163 representing a decrease of 15.7% over corresponding figure of 1,380 at Census 2000. This disabled population consisted mostly of old persons some 66.9% were aged 60 years and above compared to 44.8% in private households. Only 2.6% of the institutional population was below 15 years of age against 6.4% in total disabled population.

The most common marital status representing 41.4% of the disabled population in institutions was "single" compared to 28.7% in the total disabled population. Among those reported as single, a large proportion (76.7%) were 45 years and above. Similarly the next marital status was "widowed" with 32.1% of which 98.4% were 45 years and over.

Some 545 or 46.9% of the disabled residing in institutional households were suffering from "Walking or manual activities or both (MTION / MANU)" disability (Table 7) and another 318 or 27.3% were suffering from "Learning, disturbance of behaviour, looking after oneself (LEARN / BEH / CARE)" disability. A cross analysis by age shows that inmates affected by "MTION / MANU" disability were more numerous among the old aged.

Table 7 - Disabled population in institutions by age group and broad type of disability ^{1/}, 2011 Population Census - Republic of Mauritius

Age group	MTION / MANU	EYE / EAR / SPCH	LEARN / BEH / CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
0 - 14	3	5	17	5	30
15 - 44	26	13	58	32	129
45 - 59	63	27	97	39	226
60 - 74	156	44	77	32	309
75+	297	80	69	23	469
All ages	545	169	318	131	1,163

^{1/} Broad type of disability as follows:

Walking or climbing stairs (MTION) MTION / MANU Manual activities such as gripping and holding (MANU) Walking and Manual activities (MTION & MANU) Seeing even if wearing glasses (EYE) Hearing even if using a hearing aid (EAR) EYE / EAR / SPCH -Seeing and Hearing (EYE & EAR) Speaking and talking (SPCH) Hearing and Speaking & talking (EAR & SPCH) Remembering, concentrating or acquiring education and learning (LEARN) Disturbance of behaviour, including anti-social behaviour, maladjustment and liability to Self-injury LEARN/BEH/CARE-(BEH) Looking after oneself with regard to feeding, personal care and hygiene (CARE) Other

4. SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Marital status

Fewer disabled females (30%) are married compared to males (60%)

It has been found more appropriate that analysis pertaining to marital status of the disabled be limited to population aged 20 years and above. Thus among the 54,142 disabled persons aged 20 years and above enumerated in 2011, 11,498 were single, 24,732 were married, 14,313 were widowed and 3,460 were divorced or separated. The corresponding percentages by marital status are given in Table 8.

Disaggregated figures by sex show that, in 2011, the proportion of married among the disabled males (59.5%) was much higher than the corresponding proportion among the disabled females (33.2%) while the proportion of widowed was more important among females (43.1%) than among the males (8.0%). This may be explained by higher proportion of elderly among disabled female population, 53% against 36% among disabled male population, as women tend to live longer.

From Census 2000 to 2011, the proportion of disabled population who were single decreased from 27.4% to 21.2% whereas the proportion of married and widowed registered increases.

		2000			2011				
Marital status	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes			
Single	30.3	24.5	27.4	25.6	17.3	21.2			
Married	56.8	29.2	42.9	59.5	33.2	45.7			
Widowed	7.5	40.3	24.1	8.0	43.1	26.4			
Divorced/Separated	4.8	6.0	5.4	6.5	6.3	6.4			
Not stated	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3			
Republic of Mauritius	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			

Table 8 - Percentage distribution of disabled population aged 20 years and above by marital status and sex, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

There was a higher proportion of widowed in the disabled population (26.4%) than in the overall population (9.1%) as illustrated in Figure 6. The disabled widowed were largely (76%) elderly females aged 60 years and over. At the same time, the proportion of married in the disabled population (45.7%) was lower than that of the overall population (65.3%).

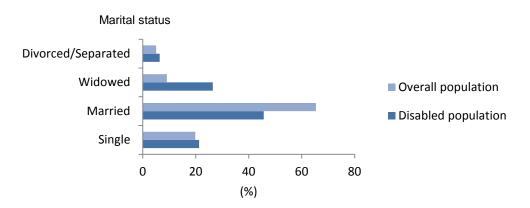


Figure 6 - Percentage distribution of disabled population by marital status compared to overall population, 2011 Population Census

4.2 School attendance

More disabled persons are now receiving an education

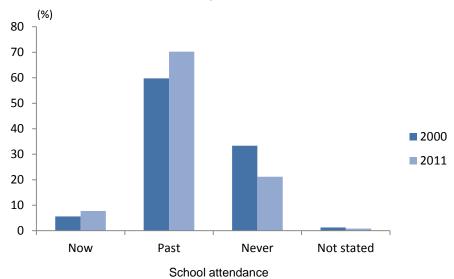
There has been marked improvement in school participation of the disabled during the inter-censal period. Thus, the proportion of disabled who were currently attending school or who attended school in the past reached nearly 80% in 2011 compared to around 65% in 2000.

A gender disparity is however noted in favour of the disabled males characterised by higher proportion who are either currently attending school or who attended school in the past, 86.7% against 69.6% for disabled females. It is noted that the proportion of disabled females who never attended school was more than twice as high as their male counterparts in 2011.

Table 9 - Percentage distribution of disabled population by school attendance and sex, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

School		2000			2011	
attendance	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Now	6.7	4.6	5.6	9.2	6.4	7.7
Past	68.6	50.8	59.8	77.7	63.2	70.2
Never	23.5	43.3	33.3	12.1	29.7	21.2
Not stated	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 7 - School attendance of the disabled population, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses



In 2011, only 7.7% of the disabled population was reported as currently attending school compared to 25.6% in the overall population. Moreover 21.2% of the disabled population never attended school against 5.7% in the overall population. These figures indicate that disabled persons are less likely to attend school than the non-disabled persons. However, as mentioned before, there has been a marked improvement in school participation of the disabled during the inter-censal period.

4.3 **Educational attainment**

Increase in proportion of disabled with secondary education

The educational attainment of the disabled population has improved over the period 2000 to 2011. The proportion of disabled persons with no or primary level education decreased in favour of secondary level of education. Thus, the proportion with no or primary level education decreased from 81.0% to 70.1% whereas the proportion with secondary level education increased from 16.2% to 23.7%.

Table 10 - Percentage distribution of resident population aged 2 years and above by educational attainment and sex, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

(i) Disabled population

		2000			2011			
Educational attainment	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes		
Nil and pre-primary	24.1	44.4	34.2	13.7	31.1	22.6		
Primary	51.9	41.7	46.8	49.1	46.0	47.5		
Std I-VI but not passed CPE	47.0	38.2	42.6	37.1	35.0	36.0		
Passed CPE	4.9	3.5	4.2	12.1	11.0	11.5		
Secondary	21.0	11.3	16.2	29.7	18.1	23.7		
Form I-V but not passed SC	14.6	8.1	11.4	18.8	11.5	15.1		
Passed SC or HSC	6.4	3.2	4.8	10.9	6.6	8.7		
University degree or equivalent	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.9		
Specialised school for the Disabled	n.a	n.a	n.a	5.5	3.4	4.4		
Other & not stated 1/	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.7	0.8	0.8		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

(ii) Overall population

		2011	
Educational attainment	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Nil and pre-primary	6.8	11.0	9.0
Primary	35.4	36.6	36.0
Std I-VI but not passed CPE	27.2	27.2	27.2
Passed CPE	8.2	9.4	8.8
Secondary	51.9	48.5	50.2
Form I-V but not passed SC	28.3	25.1	26.7
Passed SC or HSC	23.6	23.4	23.5
University degree or equivalent	4.4	3.1	3.8
Not stated	1.4	0.8	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

n.a - not available ^{1/} 2000 figures include disabled population having attended specialised schools

A study of educational attainment by gender reveals that disabled females are much more disadvantaged than their male counterparts. In 2011, 31.1% of the disabled females had no formal education or had been only to pre-primary compared to 13.7% for the males. Furthermore, only 18.1% of the females attained secondary level of education against 29.7% of the males.

In 2011, 2,655 disabled persons reported either currently attending or attended Special Education Needs (SEN) schools in the past. Again female participation to SEN schools (3.4%) was lower than male participation (5.5%).

Comparison of educational attainment of the disabled with that of the overall population shows marked differences. Thus the proportion of disabled with no formal education or pre-primary level only was 22.6% compared to 9% in the overall population while the proportion with secondary level education was only 23.7% among the disabled population against 50.2% among the overall population.

4.4 Headship among the disabled

Higher proportion of heads of households among the disabled than in the overall population

At Census 2011, out of 58,647 disabled persons living in private households, 25,301 (16,392 males and 8,909 females) were reported as heads of households. This works out to a headship rate of 43.1%. The rate for males was 57.7% and that for females was 29.5%.

Table 11 - Headship rate (%) among persons with disabilities by sex, 2000 and 2011 Censuses - Republic of Mauritius

Sex	2000	2011
Male	52.3	57.7
Female	22.2	29.5
Both Sexes	37.5	43.1

Between 2000 and 2011 both sexes registered increases in headship rate, however higher increase was observed among females as compared to males.

It is worth noting that the disabled population had a much higher proportion (43.1%) of heads of households in 2011 than the overall population with a headship rate of 28.7%. This is partly explained by higher proportion of elderly among the disabled population than the overall population, 44.8% against 12.6%.

5. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 Activity status

More disabled persons are now in employment

According to last census, there were 55,614 disabled persons aged 16 years and above. Among them 9,299 were economically active and 46,071 economically inactive representing respectively 16.7% and 82.8% of the disabled population. Out of the active population, 90.7% were in employment whereas 9.3% were unemployed.

In the inactive population, the main cause of inactivity was "disability" with 46.8% followed by "retirement" (25.9%) and household duties (23%).

Disaggregated figures on activity status by sex show that the proportion of actives among the disabled males (24.2%) more than doubled that of their female counterparts (9.9%).

Inter-censal comparison between 2000 and 2011 shows improvement in the level of activity of the disabled population. Thus, the activity rate increased from 12.5% to 16.7%. Also, the proportion of the population aged 16 years and above who was employed increased from 11.1% to 15.2%. As a result, the proportion of those who were economically inactive decreased from 85.4% to 82.8%.

Table 12 - Percentage distribution of resident population aged 16 years and above by current activity status and sex, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

(i) Disabled population

		2000			2011	
Activity status	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Economically active	18.6	6.4	12.5	24.2	9.9	16.7
Employed	16.6	5.6	11.1	22.2	8.7	15.2
Unemployed	2.0	0.8	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.6
Economically inactive	79.3	91.6	85.4	75.4	89.6	82.8
Household duties	1.0	34.3	17.7	0.4	36.1	19.1
Studies	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.9
Disability	50.6	45.1	47.8	42.3	35.6	38.8
Retired	25.5	9.1	17.3	29.4	14.3	21.5
Other	0.7	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.6
Activity not stated	2.1	2.0	2.1	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(ii) Overall population

		2011	
Activity status	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Economically active	75.5	42.5	58.7
Employed	71.4	37.8	54.3
Unemployed	4.1	4.7	4.4
Economically inactive	23.9	57.1	40.8
Household duties	0.1	39.2	20.0
Studies	7.8	7.8	7.8
Disability	3.1	2.8	2.9
Retired	11.4	5.7	8.5
Other	1.5	1.6	1.5
Activity not stated	0.7	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

However, the level of activity between the disabled population and the overall population differs considerably. Figure 8 shows that the activity rate of the disabled was three times smaller than that of the overall population. The difference in activity level is more pronounced among the female population.

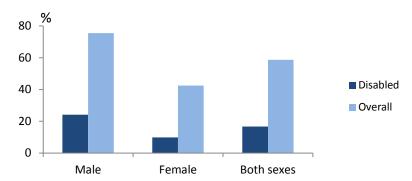


Figure 8 - Activity rate (%) of the disabled and the overall population aged 16 years and above, 2011 Population Census

5.2 Employment by industry

"Manufacturing" engaged 18% of employed disabled population

At Census 2011, there were 8,435 disabled persons in employment, of which 70% were males and 30% females. Table 13 indicates that "Manufacturing" employed the highest number of persons (1,534) followed by "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" employing 1,186 persons, "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" with 1,076 persons and "Construction" with 956 persons. These represent respectively 18.2%, 14.1%, 12.8% and 11.3% of the total employed disabled population.

Table 13 - Employed disabled population aged 16 years and above by industry and sex, 2011 Population Census - Republic of Mauritius

	Perso	ons empl	oyed	%	distributi	on
Industry	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	769	307	1,076	13.0	12.1	12.8
Mining and quarrying	18	3	21	0.3	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing	965	569	1,534	16.4	22.4	18.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	31	4	35	0.5	0.2	0.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	34	5	39	0.6	0.2	0.5
Construction	938	18	956	15.9	0.7	11.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	817	369	1,186	13.9	14.5	14.1
Transportation and storage	494	26	520	8.4	1.0	6.2
Accommodation and food service activities	308	184	492	5.2	7.2	5.8
Information and communication	65	27	92	1.1	1.1	1.1
Financial and insurance activities	64	45	109	1.1	1.8	1.3
Real estate activities	19	7	26	0.3	0.3	0.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	109	18	127	1.8	0.7	1.5
Administrative and support service activities	287	104	391	4.9	4.1	4.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	344	71	415	5.8	2.8	4.9
Education	200	162	362	3.4	6.4	4.3
Human health and social work activities	137	132	269	2.3	5.2	3.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	59	16	75	1.0	0.6	0.9
Other service activities	87	50	137	1.5	2.0	1.6
Activities of households as employers	133	422	555	2.3	16.6	6.6
Activities of extra territorial organisations and bodies	2	-	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Activities not stated	13	3	16	0.2	0.1	0.2
All Activities	5,893	2,542	8,435	100.0	100.0	100.0

The proportions of persons employed by industry in the disabled population were compared with that of the overall population. The differences, where significant, are presented in Table 14.

Table 14 - Percentage distribution of employed disabled and overall population by selected industry, 2011 Population Census - Republic of Mauritius

Industry	Disabled population	Overall population
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.8	7.0
Accommodation and food service activities	5.8	7.6
Financial and insurance activities	1.3	2.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.9	7.2
Activities of households as employers	6.6	3.8

The proportion of persons employed in "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" is higher among the disabled (12.8%) than in the overall population (7.0%). Similarly, "Activities of households as employers" employed 6.6% of the disabled compared to 3.8% in the overall population. However, compared to the overall population, the disabled population were less likely to be engaged in industries such as "Accommodation and food service activities", "Financial and insurance activities" and "Public administration and defence".

5.3 Employment by occupation

A quarter of the employed disabled persons are engaged in "Elementary occupations"

In 2011, the majority of the employed disabled persons were engaged in the following occupational groups: "Elementary occupations" (24.7%), "Craft and related trades workers" (20.1%) and "Service and sales workers" (18%).

The disabled males were predominantly in "Craft and related trades workers" with 26.2% against 5.9% for the females, whereas the females were predominantly in "Elementary occupations" (36.6%) as compared to 19.6% for the males.

Table 15 - Employed disabled population aged 16 years and above by occupation and sex, 2011 Population Census - Republic of Mauritius

	Pers	ons emplo	oyed	%	% distribution		
Occupation	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Managers	242	105	347	4.1	4.1	4.1	
Professionals	216	168	384	3.7	6.6	4.6	
Technicians and associate professionals	346	153	499	5.9	6.0	5.9	
Clerical support workers	257	201	458	4.4	7.9	5.4	
Service and sales workers	1,029	492	1,521	17.5	19.4	18.0	
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	490	120	610	8.3	4.7	7.2	
Craft & related trades workers	1,545	151	1,696	26.2	5.9	20.1	
Plant & machine operators & assemblers	599	219	818	10.2	8.6	9.7	
Elementary occupations	1,155	930	2,085	19.6	36.6	24.7	
Not stated	14	3	17	0.2	0.1	0.2	
All Occupation	5,893	2,542	8,435	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Compared to the overall population where nearly 25% of the employed population worked as Managers, Professionals, Technicians and associate professionals, only 15.6% of the employed disabled held such jobs in 2011. The latter were however more represented among the Elementary occupations, Craft & related trades workers and Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers, accounting for 52% of the employed population against 37.6% for the overall population.

Table 16 - Percentage distribution of employed disabled and overall population by occupation, 2011 Population Census - Republic of Mauritius

Occupation	Disabled population	Overall population
Managers	4.1	5.6
Professionals	4.6	8.6
Technicians and associate professionals	5.9	9.2
Clerical support workers	5.4	8.4
Service and sales workers	18.0	18.6
Skilled agricultural, forestry & fishery workers	7.2	4.0
Craft & related trades workers	20.1	17.6
Plant & machine operators & assemblers	9.7	11.8
Elementary occupations	24.7	16.0
Not stated	0.2	0.2
All Occupation	100.0	100.0

5.4 Unemployment among disabled

The unemployment situation of the disabled has improved

The number of unemployed disabled persons stood at 864 in 2011 compared to 532 in 2000. However the unemployment rate among the disabled decreased from 11.2% at Census 2000 to 9.3% in 2011 showing an improvement in their unemployment situation.

Of the total disabled unemployed in 2011, 60% were men and the remaining 40% women. However, disabled women were more prone to unemployment than their male counterparts, with unemployment rate of 12.0% against 8.1% for men. Furthermore, improvement in unemployment level during the intercensal period has been less prominent among disabled women than disabled men.

Compared to the overall population, the disabled population is more affected by unemployment characterised by a higher unemployment rate of 9.3% against 7.5% in 2011. A similar situation prevailed in 2000.

Table 17 - Unemployment rate (%) of the disabled and overall population aged 16 years and above by sex, 2000 and 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

		2000			2011			
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes		
Disabled population								
No. of unemployed	379	153	532	516	348	864		
Unemployment rate	10.8	12.5	11.2	8.1	12.0	9.3		
Overall population								
Unemployment rate	8.9	10.1	9.4	5.4	11.1	7.5		

6. WASHINGTON GROUP'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) was set up in 2001 following the United Nations International Seminar on Measurement of Disability to address the need for statistical and methodological initiatives at an international level to facilitate the measurement of disability and the comparison of data on disability cross-nationally.

To date the WG has designed for inclusion in Censuses a set of six questions on disability and also introduced a measure of severity of the reported disability as "(1) Some difficulty, (2) A lot of difficulty and (3) Cannot do at all". However, according to WG, only those reporting "(2) A lot of difficulty and (3) Cannot do at all" are to be considered and counted as disabled persons.

Data on measure of severity of disability has been collected, for the first time, at the 2011 Census. At the dissemination stage, a person was counted as a disabled person if he/she had any difficulty to perform a daily-life activity considered normal for his/her age, i.e., regardless of the severity of the difficulty. This allows the comparison of disability statistics with 2000 Census results. However, the availability of data on severity enables the compilation of disability statistics in line with the WG recommendations.

According to WG recommendations, the disabled population numbered 31,978 at the 2011 Census, representing a disability prevalence rate of 25.9 per 1000 mid-year population. Distribution of the disabled population by type of disability shows that "Walking or climbing stairs" is the predominant disability affecting almost a third of the total disabled followed by "Walking and manual activities" disability.

Table 18 - Disabled population¹⁷ based on WG recommendations by type of disability, 2011 Population Censuses - Republic of Mauritius

		1
Type of Disability	Both sexes	%
Walking or climbing stairs (MTION)	10,140	31.7
Manual activities such as gripping and holding (MANU)	1,991	6.2
Walking and Manual activities (MTION & MANU)	6,010	18.8
Seeing even if wearing glasses (EYE)	3,114	9.7
Hearing even if using a hearing aid (EAR)	960	3.0
Seeing and Hearing (EYE & EAR)	488	1.5
Speaking and talking (SPCH)	1,338	4.2
Hearing and Speaking & talking (EAR & SPCH)	625	2.0
Remembering, concentrating or acquiring education and learning (LEARN)	2,536	7.9
Disturbance of behaviour, including antisocial behaviour, maladjustment and liability to Self-injury (BEH)	2,450	7.7
Looking after oneself with regard to feeding, personal care and hygiene (CARE)	1,389	4.3
Other	937	2.9
Total	31,978	100.0

^{1/} including only those who reported "(2) A lot of difficulty and (3) Cannot do at all" as severity of difficulty

7. TOWARDS WELFARE OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The United Nations (UN) General Assembly adopted in December 2006 the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This convention marks a paradigm shift from the previous charity and medical model to the social and human rights model of disability. It has shifted the burden from the person with disability to society which is full of barriers hindering the integration of people with disabilities in mainstream life. The convention aims therefore at removing these handicapping barriers so as to create an inclusive society.

The Republic of Mauritius has signed the convention in 2007 and proceeded with its ratification in 2010. The Government is progressively implementing the provisions of the UN convention in its legislative framework and legal body. For example, the Equal Opportunities Act 2008 expressly prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability. The new Building Control Act 2013 makes provision for enhanced

accessibility for all categories of disabled persons. In the same way, the new Copyrights Bill 2014 makes provision for facilitating access to published works in accessible format to blind persons.

On the other hand, the training and Employment of Disabled Persons Act has been amended in 2012 to reinforce the right of persons with disabilities to training and employment. The Act stipulates that every employer having a total workforce of 35 or more shall employ 3% of disabled persons. It makes provision for non-compliant employers to pay Rs 4,000 for each disabled person not yet recruited to fulfill their 3% quota.

The Government, through the Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions, in conformity with article 33 of the UN convention, has designated several institutions under its aegis to serve as focal points in the coordination and implementation of the recommendations of the Convention. These institutions are:

- (i) The Disability Empowerment Unit is the focal point responsible for monitoring the implementation of the recommendations of the UN Convention and carrying out of government policies on disability.
- (ii) National Council for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (NCRD) acts as the national co-ordinating committee. It groups most of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) operating in the field of disability and advises on policy matters, makes proposals for improving the quality of life of the disabled, co-ordinates the activities of voluntary associations and liaises with national and international organisations.
- (iii) Training and Employment of Disabled Persons Board aims at creating equal opportunities to mainstream persons with disabilities in training and employment. It provides or makes arrangements for provision of vocational training and acts as a facilitator in providing opportunities for work and entrepreneurship to persons with disabilities. The board's objective is to value, support and sustain persons with disabilities to achieve their full potential.

The Ministry also gives financial assistance to persons with disabilities through the Basic Invalid's Pension (BIP). The BIP is payable to any person aged 15 to 59 years if certified by a Medical Board as either permanently or substantially incapacitated to work to a degree of 60% or more for at least 12 months. During 2013, an amount of Rs 1.5 billion was disbursed under this scheme representing pension paid to some 31,000 beneficiaries on a monthly basis.

On the other hand, persons aged 60 and above who are either totally blind or suffer from total paralysis or need the constant care of another person receive a Carer's allowance in addition to their old-age pension. There were some 16,800 such cases in 2013. Other form of assistance provided includes prosthesis, wheelchairs and hearing aids.

8. EXPLANATORY NOTES

8.1 Caution to users

8.1.1 Changes in classification of industry group and occupation

To process the Census 2011 data, Statistics Mauritius used a national version (National Standard Industrial Classification, NSIC Rev 2), of the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), Rev 4. Thus there are differences between industrial classification in Census 2011 and that of previous Census 2000.

Statistics Mauritius also adopted in 2012, a national version (National Standard Classification of Occupation, NASCO-08), of the International Classification of Occupation of 2008 (ISCO 08). This replaces the national version based on ISCO 88 used in Census 2000.

Therefore statistics disaggregated by industry and occupation at Census 2011 are not directly comparable with those of Census 2000.

8.1.2 Comparison of disability data cross-nationally

Due to differences in the concepts and methods used to identify persons with disabilities, prevalence rates should not be compared across countries (recommended by United Nations Statistical Division).

8.2 Inquiries

For further information regarding the statistics presented in this report, please contact:

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E-mail: cso-socsecurity@govmu.org Website: http://statsmauritius.govmu.org

8.3 Definitions

Persons with disabilities

Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others (United Nations).

Disability prevalence rate

The disability prevalence rate is the number of disabled persons per 1000 mid-year population

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.

To note that at Census 2000, a person is a 'resident' if he/she reports his/her place of usual residence as being in Mauritius.

Household

A household is either (i) a one-person household, i.e. a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living, or

(ii) a multi-person household, i.e. a group of two or more persons, whether related or not, living together and making common provision for food or other essentials for living.

Educational attainment

For persons not attending school, educational attainment refers to the highest level of education completed, whereas for persons attending school it refers to the standard, form or course being attended.

Head of household

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

Employment

Employed population refers to persons aged 16 years and above who have worked for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour during the reference week. It includes those who are temporarily absent from work for reasons such as leave with pay, leave without pay and temporary disorganisation of work (bad weather, breakdown of equipment, lack of order, etc.).

Activity rate

The ratio (%) of the economically active population (employed and unemployed) to population aged 16 years and above.

Unemployed population

Unemployed population comprises persons aged 16 years and above who are not working but who are looking for work and are available for work during the reference period.

Unemployment rate

Unemployment rate is the ratio (%) of unemployed population to the active population, i.e., the sum of both the employed and the unemployed.

9. REFERENCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 References

- 1. Principles and recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2, United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), 2008
- 2. Census 2000 Analytical Report on Disability

9.2 Acknowledgements

Statistics Mauritius would like to thank Mr A. Bankur, Head of the Disability Empowerment Unit of the Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions, for his valuable contribution to the preparation of this report.

IN STRICT CONFIDENCE





REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS MINISTRY OF FINANCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE

POPULATION CENSUS (Night 3 - 4 July 2011)

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Confidentiality

The census is being carried out under the Statistics Act 2000 which guarantees the confidentiality of personal information.

Who should be counted in this questionnaire?

- All persons present in the household on the Census night 3 4 July 2011 whether they are members of the household, visitors, guests, boarders or servants.
- All persons who usually live in the household but were away on census night.
- All persons who arrive on the premises and join the household on Monday 4 July 2011 without having been

How to complete the questionnaire?

- 1. Use a BLACK ballpoint pen of 0.7 mm diameter.
- 2. Shade check boxes like this

1 2 3 4

3. If	you make a mistake,	cross out the wrongly	shaded check box,	, shade the appropriate i	box and circle it
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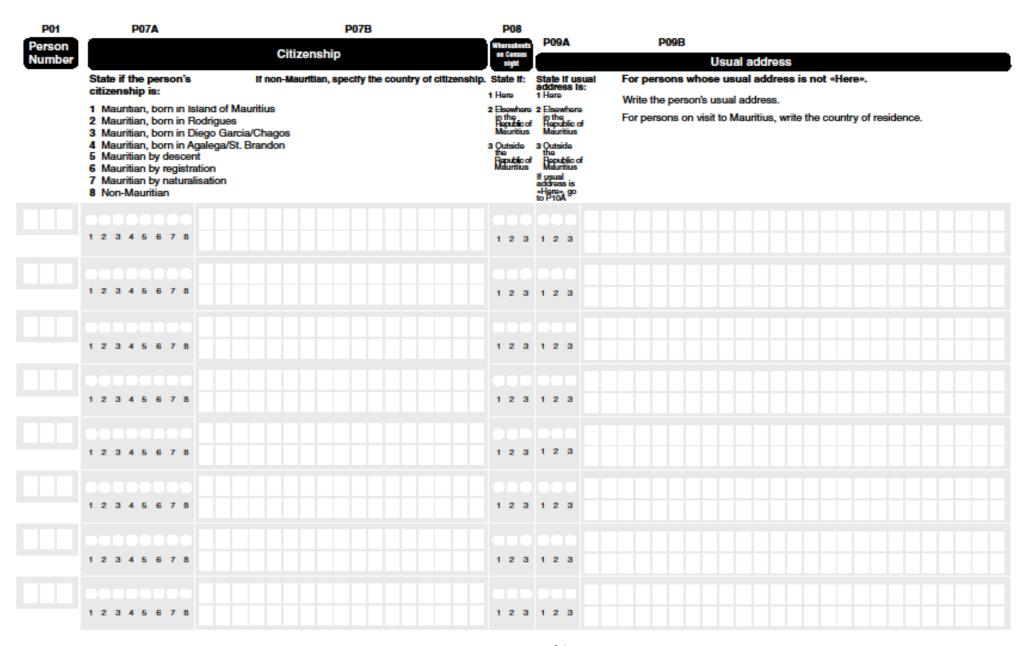
4. Write legibly in CAPITAL letters and keep each letter within 1 box; only leave a box to keep a space between words

S	ŧ	C	0	N	D	A	R	Υ	ŧ	D	и	c	A
T	I	0	N										

5. If you make a mistake, darken totally the wrong entries and continue the entries like this:

					Name, Ad	dress and	l Particul	ars of	Housel	hold					
G/DIST	M/VCA	EA	BLOCK NO.	BUILDING NO.	HU NO.	HH NO.	нн тр					I. No. of Persons - Total	Housing Census Male	remale	
SURNAM	ME											II. No. of Persons Total	- Population Cen Male	sus: Female	
OTHER	NAMES														
NAME O	F APARTM	ENT/FLAT										III. Discrepancies	: Yes No		
NO. & S1	TREET/ROA	AD/LANE										If •Yes», state reason	**		
LOCALIT	ΓY											Deceased Marriage		г	
TOWN/V	ILLAGE											3. Split Households			
lv. Number of	f questionnal	res completed	l for this house	hold:		v. Barcode	of the first q	question	naire for th	nis house	ehold:				
Remarks	k												E	numerator ID:	:
Name of Enur	merator:					Się	gnature of the	Enumer	ator:						

P01	P02A	P02B	P03	P04	P05	P06			
Person Number	i Surname ii Other names	National ID Card Number	Relationship to head	Sex	Age		Date of b	irth	
	Write the (i) surname and (ii) other names in the following order:	Write the ID number.	State if:	State if:	Write the	Write t	onth and		
	Head of household Spouse of head Unmarried children of head Married children of head and their families Other relatives of head Other persons BABIES MUST BE INCLUDED	(applicable for Mauritian citizens)	Head Spouse Son/Daughter Son-In-law/ Daughter-In-law Grand child Father/Mother of head Non relative of head	M: Male age in completed F: Female years.		year of birth.			
			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	M F		DD	ММ	YYYY	
			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	M F		DD	ММ	YYYY	
	i								
	•		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	M F		DD	ММ	YYYY	
	i de la companya de								
	-		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	M F		DD	ММ	YYYY	
	i								
			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	M F		DD	ММ	YYYY	
	i								
	•		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	M F		DD	ММ	YYYY	
	i								
	•		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	M F		DD	ММ	YYYY	
	i								
			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	M F		DD	ММ	YYYY	



P01	P10A	P10B	P10C	P10D	PHA	P11B
Person Number	Place of	residence	Reason for living abroad	Reason for staying in the Republic of Mauritius		Usual address 5 years ago (on 03.07.2006)
	State if the person lived in	State if the person intends	For Mauritian citizens who replied «No» at both P10A and	For non-Mauritian citizens who replied «No» at both P10A and	State if :	If usual address 5 years ago is elsewhere in the Republic of Mauritius, write the person's address.
	the Republic	to live in the Republic of	P10B, state if:	P10B, state if :	2. Elsewhere in the	If usual address 5 years ago is outside the Republic of Mauritius, write the country.
	continuously for the past 12 months.	Mauritius continuously for at least 12 months.	Working abroad Studying abroad On medical treatment Other	Working Studying On medical treatment Other	Republic of Mauritius 3. Outside the Republic of	If usual address 5 years ago is «Here» or «Not born», leave blank.
	Y: Yes N: No	Y: Yas N: No		STOP HERE if «On medical treatment» or «Other»	Mauritius	
	If «Yes» go to P11A	If *Yes* go to P11A		treatments or somers	4. Not born	
	Y N	Y N	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
	Y N	Y N	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
	Y N	Y N	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
	YN	YN	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
	Y N	YN	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
	Y N	Y N	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
	Y N	YN	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
	Y N	Y N	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	

P01 Person	P12 A					P12B Disabil					
Number	State if the person				Icable difficulties	as follows: 1. Sor	ne difficulty		ulty 3. Canno		
	has any difficulty t perform a daily-life activity considered normal for his/her age. Y: Yes N: No	Seeing d even if	B Hearing even if using a hearing aid	C Walking or climbing stairs	Remembering, concentrating or acquiring education and learning	E Looking after oneself with regard to teeding, personal care and hyglene	F Speaking and talking	G Manual activities such as gripping and holding	H Disturbances of behaviour, including antisocial behaviour, maladjustment and liability to	I Other difficulties, specify	
	If «No» go to P13								self injury		
	Y N	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	
	Y N	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	
		000	000	4.0.0	4.0.0		1 2 3	000	1 2 3	400	
	Y N	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	
	Y N	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	
	Y N	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	
	Y N	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	
	Y N	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	
		0.00	000	000	000	0.00	000	000	000	000	
	Y N	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	123	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	

Person Number	P13 Marital		P14 Age at first marriage	P15 Whether married more than once	P16 Number of children ever born	P17 Religion
	State if: 0 Widowed (not remarried) 1 Divorced (not remarried) 2 Separated 3 Married religiously and civilly 4 Married religiously only 5 Married civilly only	6 In a union but not married religiously or civilly 7 Single (never married) 8 Unmarried parent 9 Other - specify	Write the age in completed years.	State if: Y:Yes N:No	For women not «Single» at P13, write the number of children ever born (excluding still births).	Write the religion as reported by the person. If the person has no religion, write «NO RELIGION».
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			Y N		
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			Y N		
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			YN		
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			YN		
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			YN		
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			YN		
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			YN		
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			Y N		

			FOR PERSONS AGE	2 YEARS AND OVER		
P01	P18	P19	P20			
Person Number	Languages of forefathers	Language usually spoken	Languages read and written			
	Write the language(s) spoken by the person's ancestors.	Write the language usually or most often spoken by the	State the language(s) in which the person can, with understanding, both read and write a simple statement in his/her everyday life.			
	Up to two answers are possible.	person at home.	0 None	European languages;		
	For census purposes, consider creole and bhojpuri as languages.	For children not yet able to speak, write the language spoken by the mother.	1 Creole Oriental languages: 2 Bhojpuri 3 Indian languages	6 English 7 French 8 Other European languages		
	(1)	STOP HERE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 2 YEARS	4 Chinese languages 5 Other Oriental languages	9 Other languages - specify		
			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			
			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			
			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			
			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			
			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			
			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			
			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			
			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			

P01		FOR PERSONS AGE	2 YEARS AND OVER							
Person	P21 School attendance	Primary	P22 and Secondary educat	tion	ì					
Number	State If the person		wite the Standard or Form bein		FOR PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER					
	is now attending/ has attended/ has		st», write the highest level com		Education of	thor than those	P23A e of the Primary a	and Secondar	/ lovele - Now	
	never attended	o Nil	21 Form I	31 Form Provoc			by If the person is «Now			
	an educational Institution:	1 Pre-primary 11 Standard I	22 Form II 23 Form III	32 Form II Prevoc 33 Form III Prevoc	•••		n a university, vocations	_	•	
	1 Now-Full Time	12 Standard II 13 Standard III	24 Form IV 25 Form V or equiv not	98 Specialised schools for the handicapped	e.g					
	2 Now-Part Time 3 Past	14 Standard IV 15 Standard V	passed 26 Form V or equiv passed	99 Unknown	(I) CERTIFICATE		MARKETING			
	4 Never	16 Std VI or equiv not passed	27 Form VI or equiv not passed	STOP HERE FOR PERSONS UNDER 12 YEARS	(1) DIPLOMA (1) BSC		LAND SURVEYING BIOLOGY			
	5 Child not yet at school (CNYS)	17 Std VI or equiv passed 19 Primary, not known	28 Form VI or equiv passed 29 Secondary, not known		0	**		(II)		
		-						(-)		
	1 2 3 4 5									
	1 2 3 4 5									
	1 2 3 4 5									
	1 2 3 4 5									
	1 2 3 4 5									
	1 2 3 4 5									
	1 2 3 4 5									
	1 2 3 4 5									
	1 2 3 4 5									
									Page.8	

FOR PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER P23B P01 Education other than those of the Primary and Secondary levels - Past Person Number Highest qualification Second highest qualification Third highest qualification Write the duration of course in HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT, etc. Write the duration of course in months. Write the (I) qualification received, (II) the major field of study. E.g. (I) BSC (II) ECONOMICS, (I) CERTIFICATE (II) COMMUNICATION, etc. Write the (I) qualification received, (II) the major field of study.E.g. (I) DIPLOMA (II) HUMANITIES, (I) CERTIFICATE (II) TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, etc. (i) (1) (1) **(i)** (II) (II) (ii) (1) (1) **(i)** (ii) (II) (II) (II) **(i)** (i) **(i)** (ii) (II) (II) (II)

		FOR PERSONS AGED 12 YEAR]	FOR PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER
P01 Person	P24 Number of hours	P25 Whether temporarily	P26	P27	,	P28
Number	worked during reference week Write the total number of HOURS, the person worked for pay, profit or family gain during the WEEK from Monday 27 June to Sunday 2 July 2011. (If worked for 1 hour or more, go to P29)	state whether there was 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-sesson inactivity, temporary disorganisation, etc. Y: Yes N: No If *Yes* go to P29	State if, during the past 4 weeks, the person took any active steps to look for work or set up a business of his/her own. Y: Yes N: No	State If, duri Y: Yes N: No	Availability for work ing the past 4 weeks, the person was available for work. If «NO», give reason as follows: 1 Household duties 2 Studies 3 Disability, illness, injury 4 Wholly retired 5 Other - specify	When last worked How many months ago did the person work for the last time, even for a few days? Write the number of completed months. If person NEVER WORKED, write +998+ and STOP HERE. Else continue with P29.
		Y N	ΥN	Y N	1 2 3 4 5	
		Y N	ΥN	Y N	1 2 3 4 5	
		Y N	ΥN	Y N	1 2 3 4 5	
		Y N	ΥN	Y N	1 2 3 4 5	
		Y N	Y N	Y N	1 2 3 4 5	
		Y N	ΥN	Y N	1 2 3 4 5	
		Y N	ΥN	Y N	1 2 3 4 5	
		Y N	ΥN	Y N	1 2 3 4 5	

FOR PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER

The following questions refer to the person's work during the reference week Monday 27 June to Sunday 3 July 2011. If the person is retired or had no job during that week, answer for his/her last job. If the person

has more than one job, answer for the job at which he/she worked the most hours. P01 P29 P30 P31A P31B Kind of business, industry or service Name of establishment Place of work Person State If: Write the name of the establishment, firm, government Write FULLY the kind of business, industry or service activities Number If P31A=1, write full address including municipal ward/village Institution, etc., for which the person worked. carried out at the person's place of work. 1 Fixed place of council area/locality. If establishment has no name, give name of employer. work outside If P31A=2, write address where the person reported for work If self-employed, write the name of business shop, agency, Use precise terms such as SUGAR CANE CULTIVATION, SUGAR home or the place where he/she worked the most. MANUFACTURING, CAR REPAIRS, PRIMARY EDUCATION, etc. No fixed place etc., or write the person's own name. If P31A=3, write «HOME». of work If working for a private household(e.g. cook, gardener, etc.), If P31A=4, write the country. write «PŘIVATÉ HOUSEHOLD». 3 Worked at home 4 Worked outside Mauritius 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

FOR PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER

The following questions refer to the person's work during the reference week Monday 27 June to Sunday 3 July 2011. If the person is retired or had no job during that week, answer for his/her last job. If the person has more than one job, answer for the job at which he/she worked the most hours.

P33

Person Occupation **Employment Status** Length of Service with employer Number Write the kind of work/business the person did most of the time. State if the person's employment status is: Write the number of years the person worked/has worked for his/her present 1 Self-employed with employees 5 Employee paid by the month 2 Self-employed without 6 Employee paid by day, week, or most recent employer. Use precise terms such as ACCOUNTS CLERK, SCHOOL CLERK, TAXI employees fortnight, job 7 Member of producers' For self-employed persons, write the CAR DRIVER, LORRY DRIVER, STATISTICIAN, 3 Working without pay for PRE-PRIMARY TEACHER, etc. number of years the person has been in spouse or other relative in cooperative the present business. his/her farm or business 8 Other - specify 4 Apprentice/Trainee with or If worked for less than 1 year, write «0». without pay 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

P01

P32

P34