

Labour force, Employment and Unemployment – Year 2014

Introduction

1. This sixth issue of the Economic and Social Indicators presents a set of estimates of labour force, employment and unemployment for the year 2014, based on the results of the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS). The estimates refer to the Mauritian population aged 16 years and above in the Republic of Mauritius; foreign workers are not included.
2. The estimates in this publication are subject to sampling variability that tends to be relatively large in cases where the sample numbers are small.

Key figures

	2013	2014	Change 2013 - 2014
Labour force	571,200	575,700	+4,500
Employment	525,700	530,900	+5,200
Unemployment	45,500	44,800	-700
Unemployment rate (%)	8.0	7.8	-0.2 pt
Activity rate (%)	59.9	59.9	0.0pt

Detailed estimates together with sampling error and confidence interval are given in Table 1 at Annex.

Key points

3. Change from 2013 to 2014

- a. Labour force increased by 4,500 from 571,200 to 575,700.
- b. Activity rate remained unchanged at 59.9%. Male activity rate increased from 75.1% to 75.2% while female activity rate decreased from 45.4% to 45.3%.
- c. Employment increased by 5,200 from 525,700 to 530,900 driven by an increase of 3,600 in female employment and 1,600 in male employment.
- d. Unemployment rate decreased from 8.0% to 7.8%. Male unemployment rate increased from 5.3% to 5.5% while female unemployment rate decreased from 12.2% to 11.4%.

4. Situation in 2014

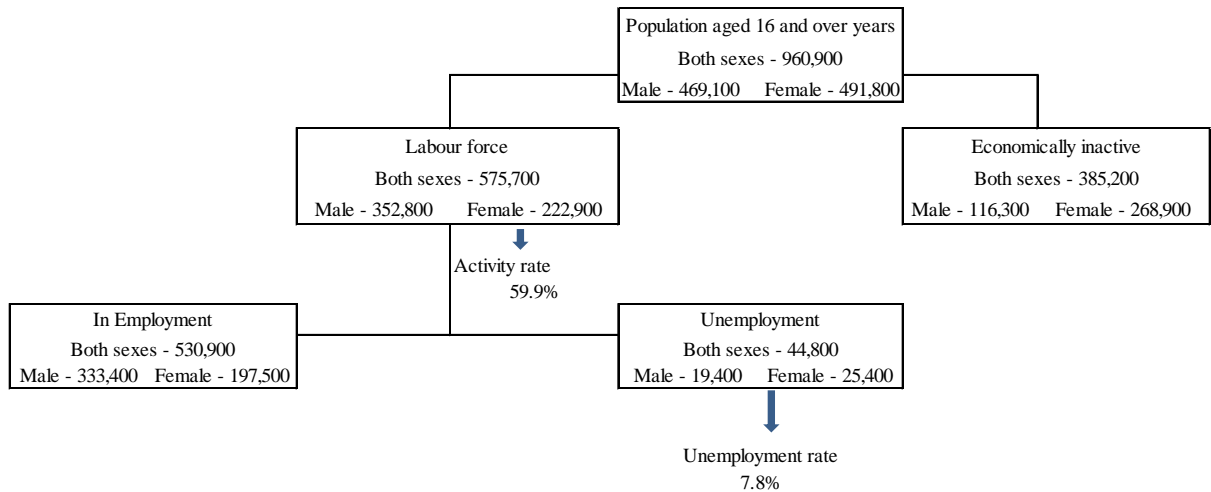
- a. Men comprised nearly two third of the workforce.
- b. Most of the workers were employees.
- c. The tertiary sector was the main source of jobs for Mauritians.
- d. Unemployed women outnumbered unemployed men though they were generally more qualified.

5. Evolution from 2004 to 2014

- a. Men are more economically active than women but the gap is decreasing over time.
- b. Female employment is increasing faster than male employment.
- c. The tertiary sector is becoming increasingly important in terms of employment.
- d. From a high value in 2005, unemployment rate decreased till 2008 after which an upward trend was observed. However, a slight decline is noted in 2014.

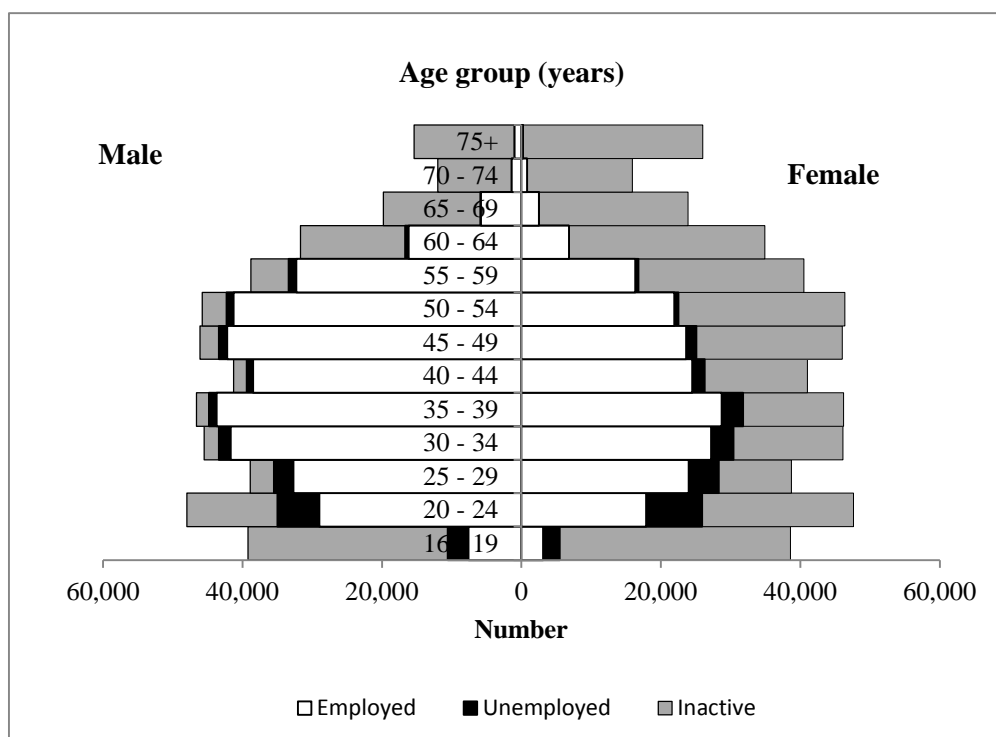
Labour market overview

Chart 1 – The Labour Market, 2014



6. In 2014, the population of working age (aged 16 years and over) numbered 960,900, of whom 575,700 consisted of the labour force (or were economically active) resulting in an activity rate of 59.9%. The number employed totaled 530,900 whilst the number unemployed stood at 44,800; the unemployment rate worked out to 7.8% of the labour force.

Chart 2 – Population structure by age, sex and economic activity, 2014

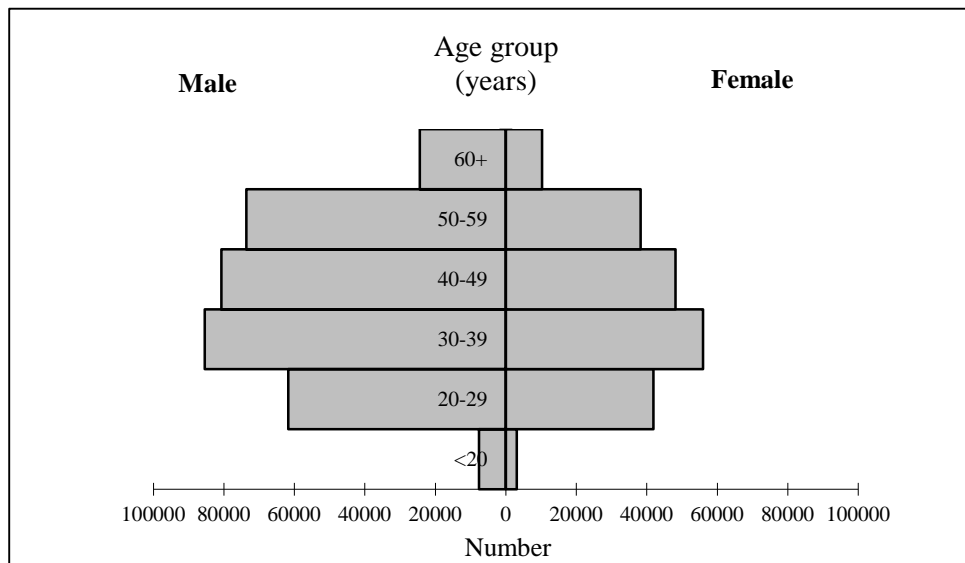


7. The pyramid (Chart 2) and Table 2 indicate that in 2014:
- The number inactive was significantly higher among women than men at all ages;
 - There were fewer women than men among the employed at all ages ;
 - Unemployed women were more numerous than unemployed men at almost all ages except in the age group 16 to 19 years.
 - As from age 25 – 29 years, the number unemployed generally decreased with age.

Employment

8. Total employment stood at 530,900 (333,400 males and 197,500 females) in 2014. The employment to population ratio was around 55% (71% for males and 40% for females).

Chart 3 – Age-sex structure of the employed population, 2014



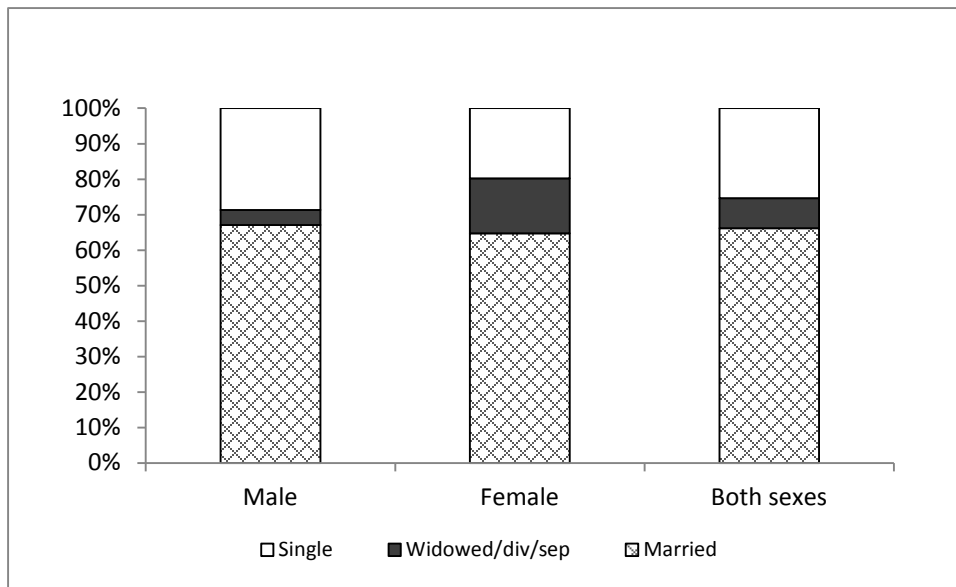
Men comprised nearly two third of the workforce

9. Out of every 100 persons in the workforce, 63 are men. The workforce was in the age group 25 to 54 years (Table 2), and the mean age of a worker was 41 years for men and 40 years for women.

The workforce is mainly made up of married persons

10. The workforce was made up mainly of married persons (66.1%), followed by persons in the single state (25.4%). A small proportion of the employed were widowed, divorced and separated (8.5%). Compared to the male workforce, the female workforce consisted of a higher proportion of widowed, divorced and separated persons (15.5% compared to 4.3%) (Table 3).

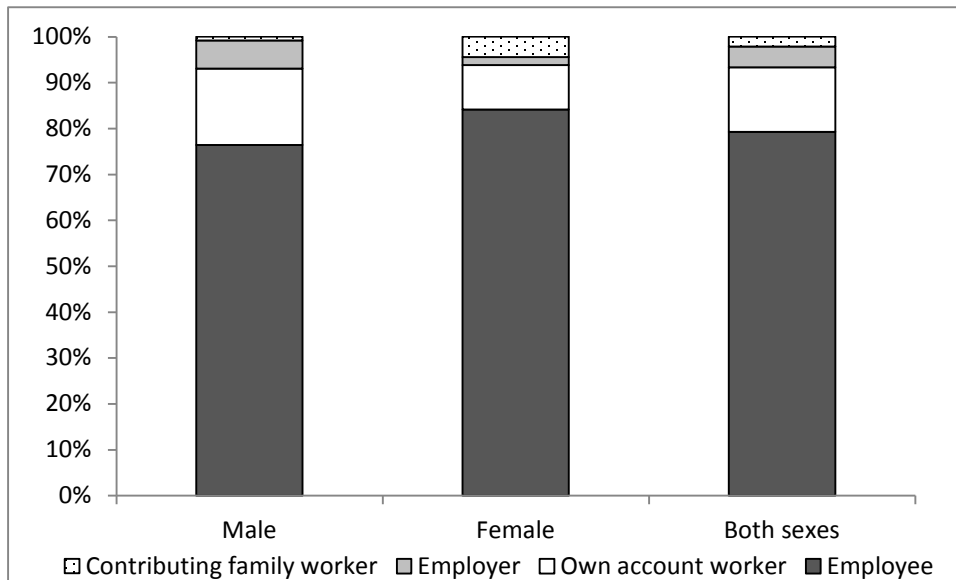
Chart 4 – Employed population by marital status and sex, 2014



The workforce is mostly made up of employees

11. 79.3% of the employed were employees while around 18.5% were self-employed (own account workers or employer) and the remaining 2.2% were contributing family workers. The female workforce as compared to the male workforce comprised a higher proportion of employees (84.1% against 76.4% among males) and contributing family workers (4.5% against 0.8%) but a lower proportion of self-employed (11.4% against 22.7% among males) (Table 4).

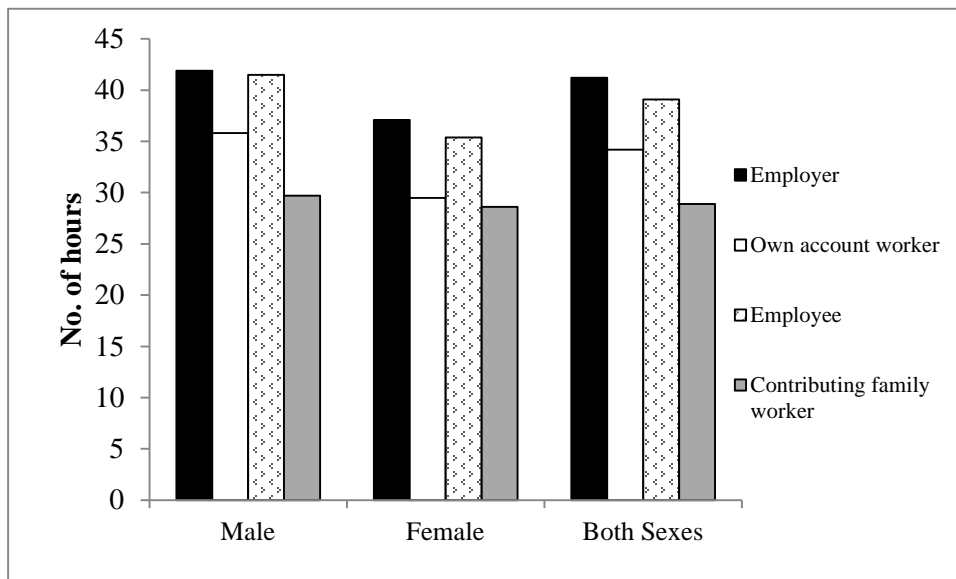
Chart 5 – Employed population by employment status and sex, 2014



Employers worked longer hours than other categories of workers and earned the highest income

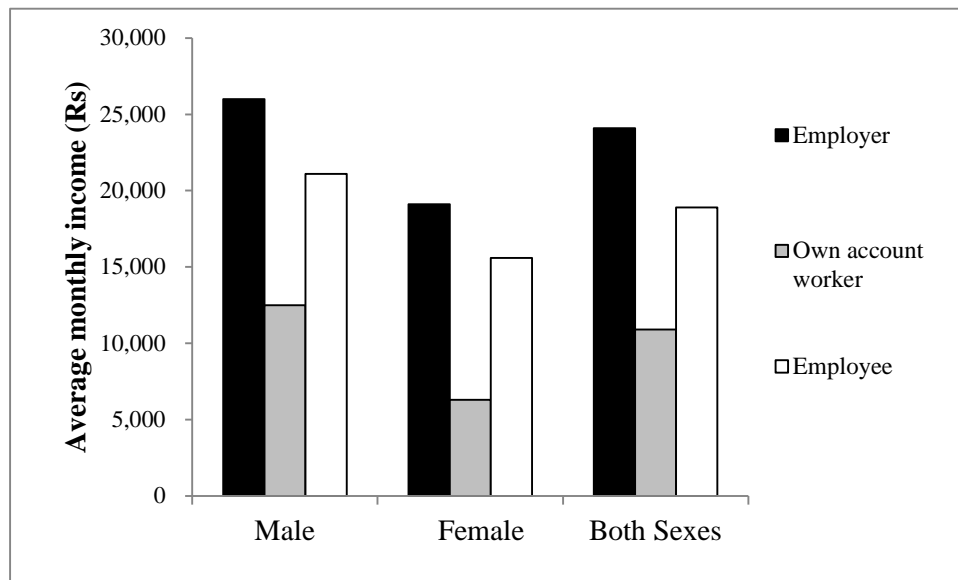
12. On average, an employed person worked 38.3 hours per week. An employer put in 41.2 hours of work compared to 39.1 hours for an employee and 34.2 hours for an own-account worker (Table 5).

Chart 6 – Mean hours of work by employment status and sex, 2014



13. Monthly income from employment, which includes income from paid work and income from business activities, amounted to Rs 18,100. The average monthly income for an employer was Rs 24,100 against Rs 10,900 for an own-account worker while that for an employee stood at Rs 18,900 (Table 6).

Chart 7 – Average monthly income from employment by employment status and sex, 2014

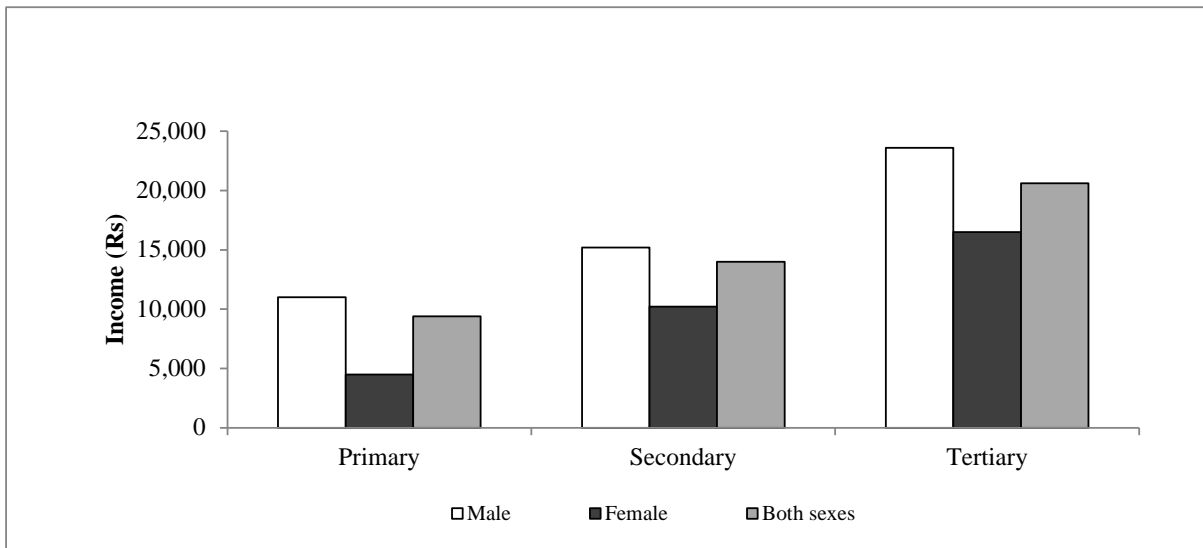


The tertiary sector provided jobs to 7 out every 10 workers and gave the highest pay

14. Out of every 100 workers, 66 were employed in the tertiary sector (covering trade, accommodation and food service activities, transportation and storage and all the other service industries), 26 in the secondary sector (covering manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and water supply, sewerage waste management and remediation activities and construction) and 8 in the primary sector (covering agriculture, forestry and fishing and mining & quarrying) (Table 7).

15. Income from employment was highest in the tertiary sector (Rs 20,600), followed by the secondary sector (Rs 14,000) and the primary sector (Rs 9,400) (Table 8).

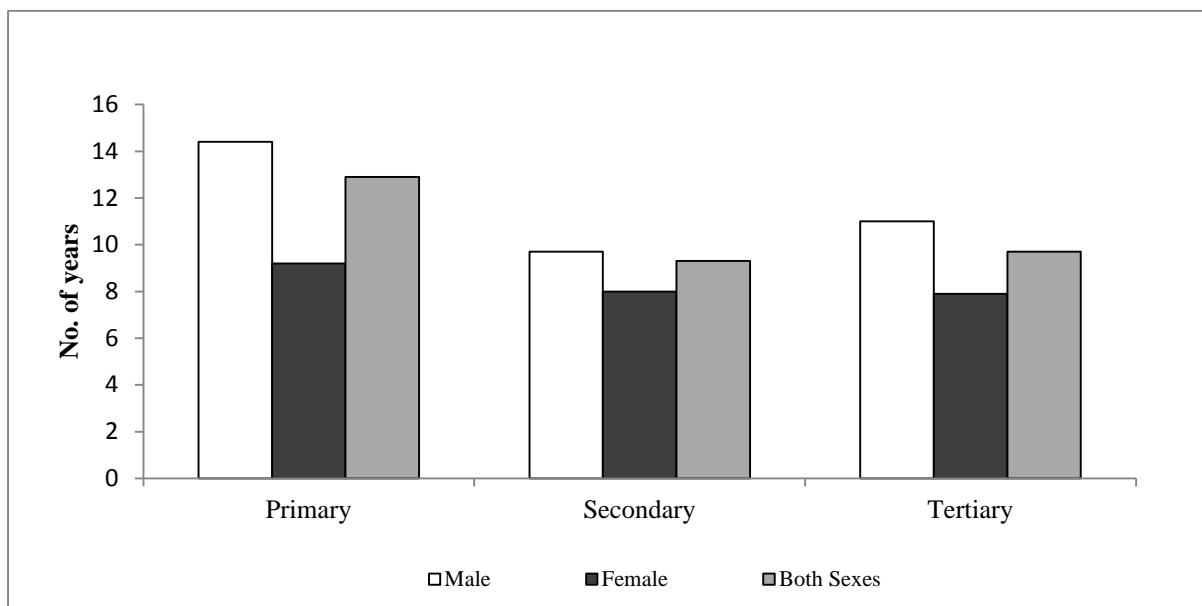
Chart 8 – Average monthly income from employment by industrial sector and sex, 2014



Workers in the primary sector had the highest length of service but worked for fewer hours

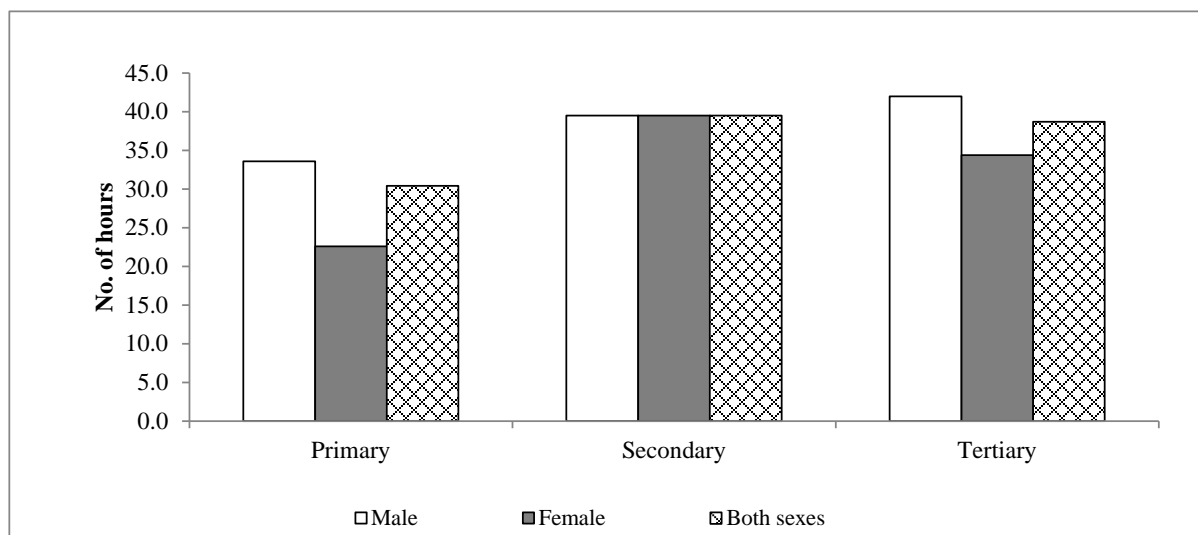
16. Workers in the primary sector had the highest length of service with their present employer (12.9 years), followed by the tertiary sector (9.7 years) and the secondary sector (9.3 years) (Table 9).

Chart 9 – Mean length of service by industrial sector and sex, 2014



17. Employed persons in the secondary sector had the longest hours of work (39.5 hours per week), followed by those in the tertiary sector (38.7 hours) and the primary sector (30.4 hours) (Table 10).

Chart 10 – Mean hours of work per week by industrial sector and sex, 2014



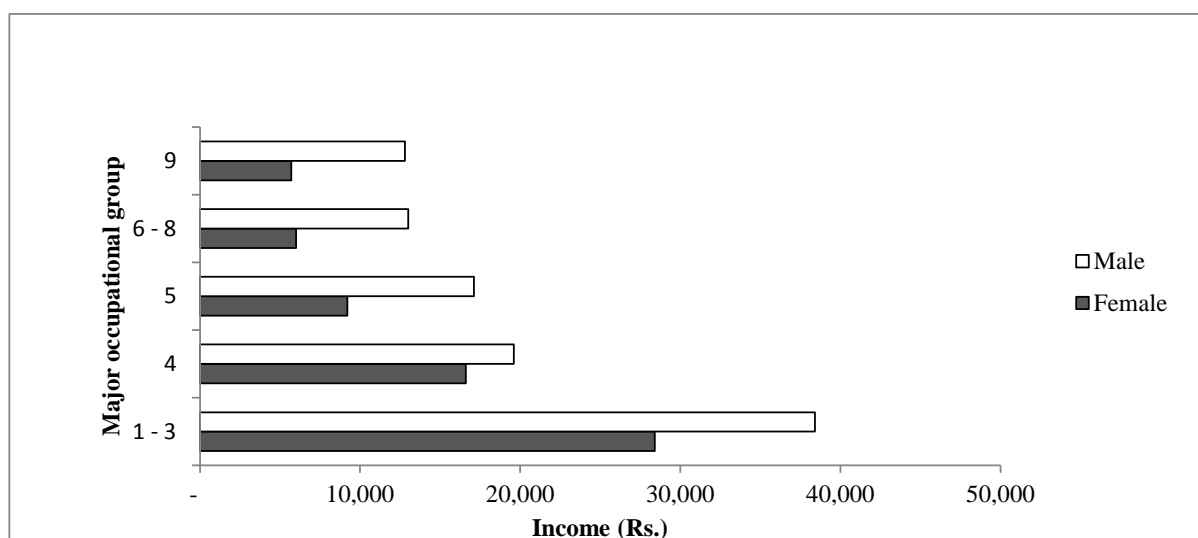
The Mauritian workforce is distributed across all occupational groups

18. Around 24.8% of the workforce was engaged in the highest occupational group (ISCO 1-3) which comprised chief executives, senior officials and legislators; professionals; technicians and associate professionals. Clerical and support workers (ISCO 4) made up 8.3% of the workforce; service and sales workers (ISCO 5) 20.0%. Another 30.8% were skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers; craft and related trade workers; plant and machine operators and assemblers (ISCO 6-8). Those engaged in elementary occupations (ISCO 9) made up 16.1% of the workforce. (Table 11).

Workers engaged in higher occupational groups earned the highest income

19. Chief executives, senior officials and legislators; professionals; technicians and associate professionals earned the highest income (Rs 34,200), followed by clerical and support workers (Rs 17,800). The lowest income was drawn by those engaged in elementary occupations (Rs 9,200) (Table 12).

Chart 11 – Average monthly income from employment by occupational group and sex, 2014



1 out of every 4 workers was available for additional work

20. In addition to their main job and secondary job (if any), 24.4% of the employed population were available for additional work. Employed women were less available for additional work than their male counterparts; 20.1% reported that they were willing to work additional hours against 26.9% for men.

Some 5% of the employed had secondary jobs

21. Out of the 530,900 employed, 5.4% held a secondary job. Around 61.3% of the secondary job holders were employers/own account workers. The main sectors in which they were operating were: agriculture (28.2%), wholesale and retail trade and repairs (11.1%) and construction (10.1%).

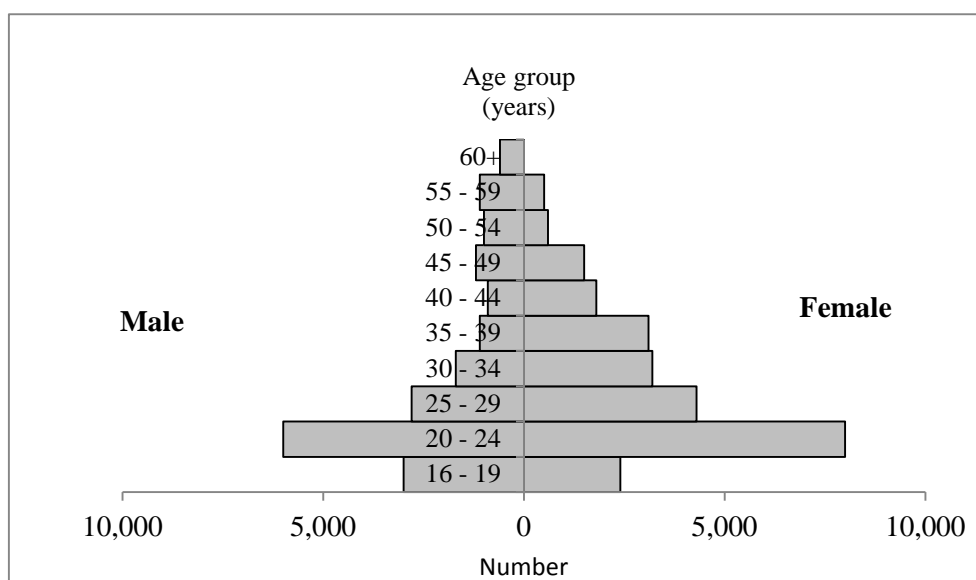
Unemployment

22. In 2014, unemployed persons numbered 44,800, comprising 19,400 men and 25,400 women. The unemployment rate was 7.8%, higher among women (11.4%) than among males (5.5%).

There are more unemployed among women than among men

23. The unbalanced shape of the pyramid in Chart 12 indicates the predominance of females among the unemployed at all age-groups. Women represented 57% of the total unemployed and they outnumbered men by 6,000.

Chart 12 – Age-sex structure of the unemployed population, 2014



Unemployed females are younger than their male counterparts

24. On average unemployed female was more than one year younger than her male counterpart. The mean age of the unemployed male was 31.0 years and that of unemployed female was 29.7 years.

Unemployment rate is highest among young persons

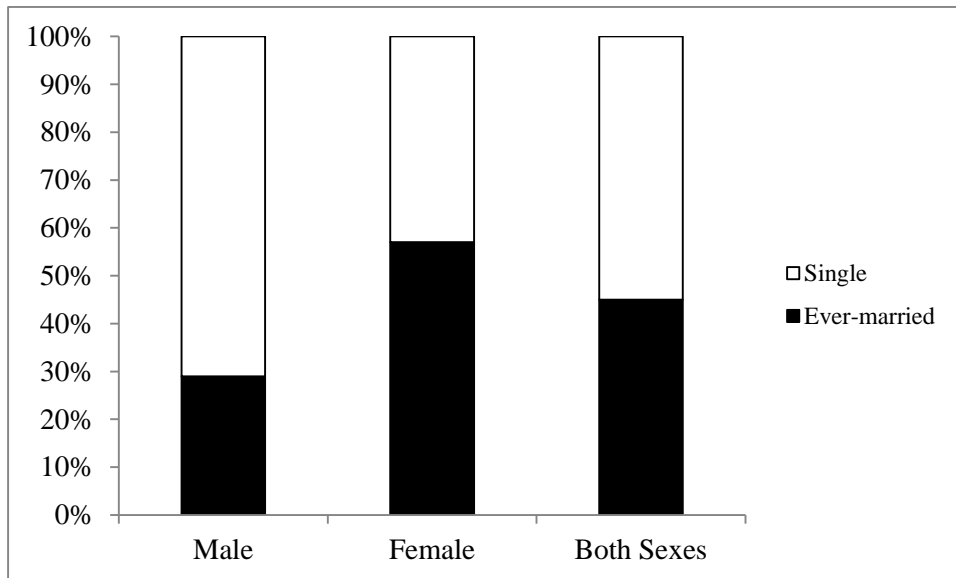
25. Unemployment rate was highest at the lowest age groups and decreased progressively with increasing age. It was 33.8% among those below 20 years and 2.5% at age 50 years and above (Table 13).

26. The disparity between male and female unemployment rate was highest in the lower age group; the difference was nearly 16 percentage points among the unemployed below 20 years.

The unemployed men are mostly single while the unemployed women are mostly ever-married

27. About 45% of the unemployed were ever-married and the remaining were single. Most of the unemployed men, however, were single (71%) whereas most of the unemployed women were ever-married (57%), i.e. currently married, widowed, divorced or separated (Table 14).

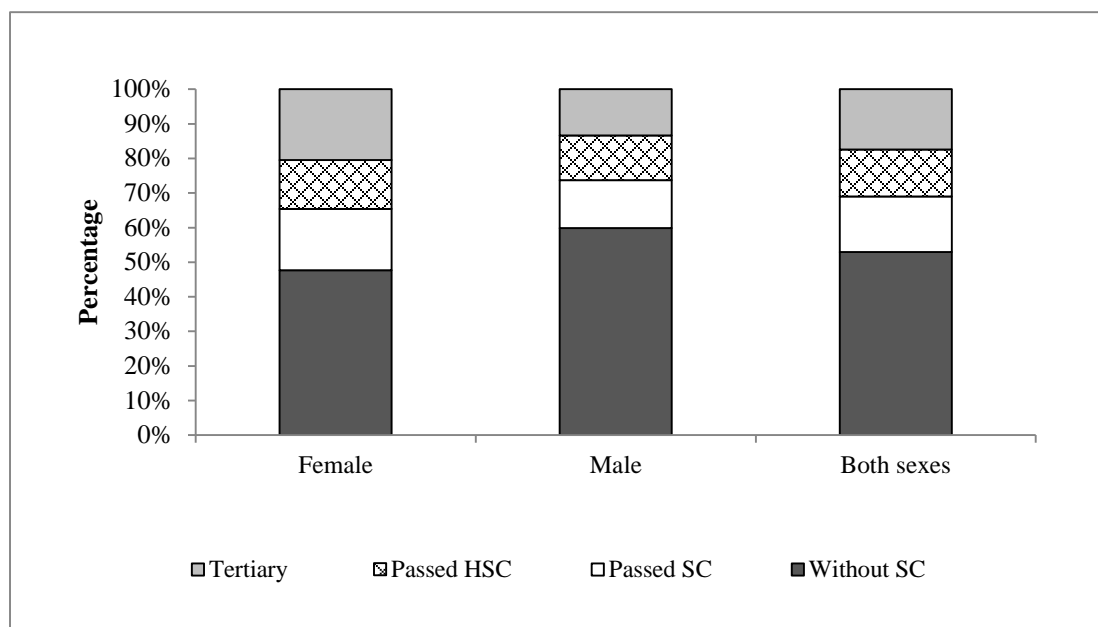
Chart 13 – Unemployed population by marital status and sex, 2014



A high percentage of the unemployed do not hold the School Certificate

28. Around 53% of the unemployed, representing 23,700 persons, did not hold a Cambridge School Certificate (SC): 15% had not attained the Certificate of Primary Education (CPE) level, 6% held the CPE certificate only, and a further 32% attended secondary school but did not pass the SC. The proportion with SC as highest attainment was 16% and that with Higher School Certificate (HSC) 14%. Unemployed having studied up to the tertiary level numbered some 7,800 and represented 17% of the total unemployed (Table 15).

Chart 14 – Unemployed population by education attainment and sex, 2014



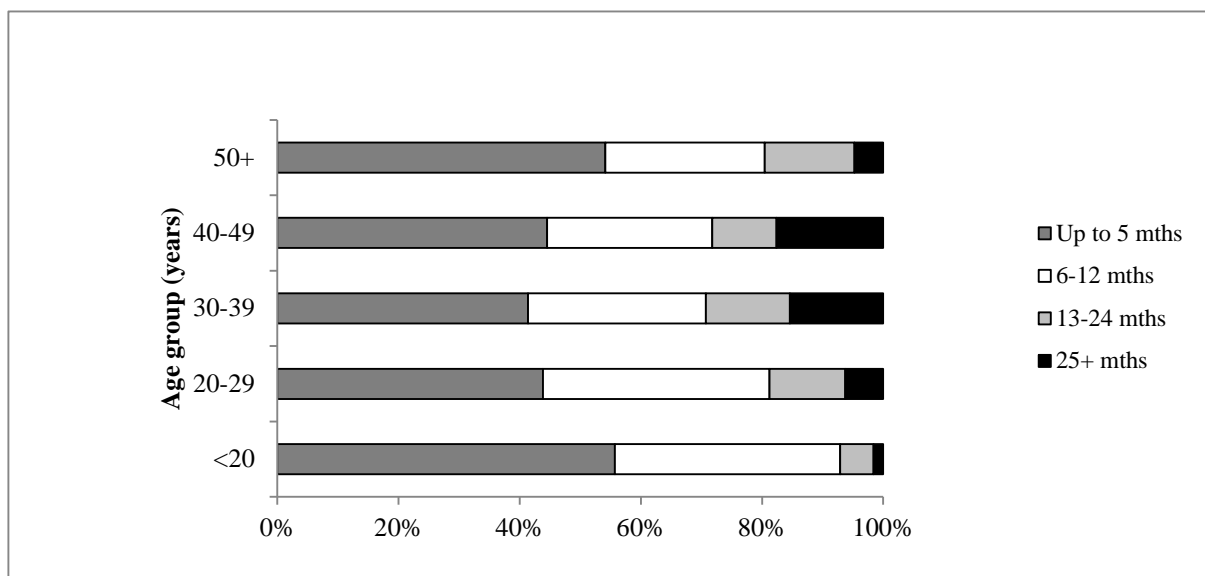
Unemployed women are generally more qualified than unemployed men

29. Unemployed women were generally more qualified than their male counterparts; around 52.4% of them possessed the School Certificate or above against 40.2% among males. Similarly, a higher proportion of unemployed women (20.5%) attained tertiary level education as compared to unemployed men (13.4%).

Women are in unemployment around five months more than men

30. On average, an unemployed person had been without a job for 11.2 months. Women remained unemployed for 13.3 months compared to 8.6 months for men. The duration of unemployment varies with age (Chart 15). The proportion unemployed for less than six months was highest among those aged under 20 years while the proportion unemployed for more than 24 months was highest among those aged 40 to 49 years .

Chart 15 – Duration of unemployment by age group, 2014



The unemployed is predominantly made up of persons with work experience

31. Around two thirds of the unemployed had worked in the past. Nearly two third (65.5%) had work experience in the tertiary sector, mainly ‘Wholesale & retail trade’ and ‘Accommodation and food service activities’. Another 30.5% had worked previously in the secondary sector, mainly in ‘Manufacturing’ followed by ‘Construction’. The remaining 4.0% previously worked in the agricultural sector.

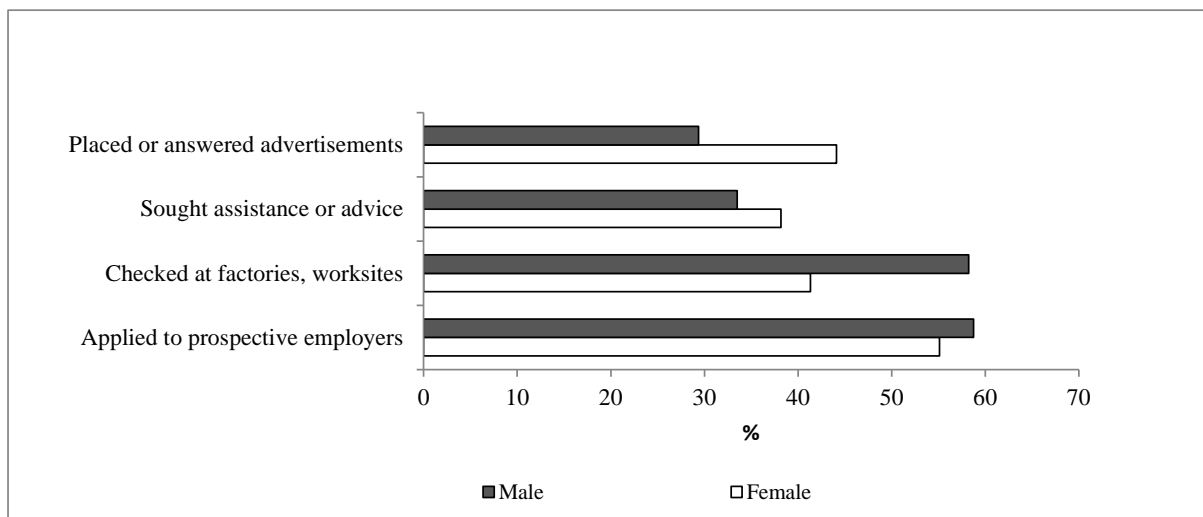
31% of the unemployed who worked before lost their job following completion of their contract or temporary job

32. Some 31% of the unemployed lost their job following completion of their contract or temporary job. Another 20% left their job due to non-satisfaction with job while around 11% left due to marriage/household responsibilities. Closure of establishment and reduction in workforce accounted for 21% of the job losses.

The most popular method of job search was ‘applied to prospective employers’ and ‘checked at factories, worksites’

33. The unemployed usually had recourse to more than one method of job search. The most common method was ‘applied to prospective employers’ (57%) followed by ‘checked at factories, worksites, etc’ (49%). Around 36% were registered at the Employment Service. Around 5% had taken steps to start a business of their own (Table 16).

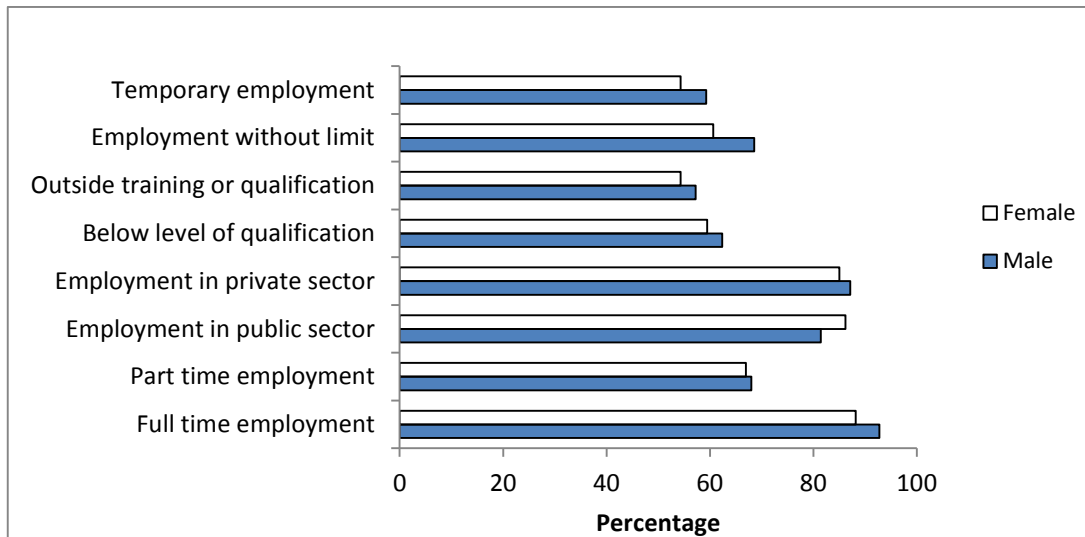
Chart 16 – Unemployed population by method of job search and sex, 2014



The unemployed were more willing to accept full time rather than part time employment

34. The unemployed were more likely to accept full time employment (90%) rather than part time employment (67%). They showed a slight preference for work in the private sector; 86% would take up a job in the private sector against 84% in the public sector. Only 56% were willing to accept a temporary job. The proportion who would accept a job below or outside their level of qualification or training was around 56% (Table 17).

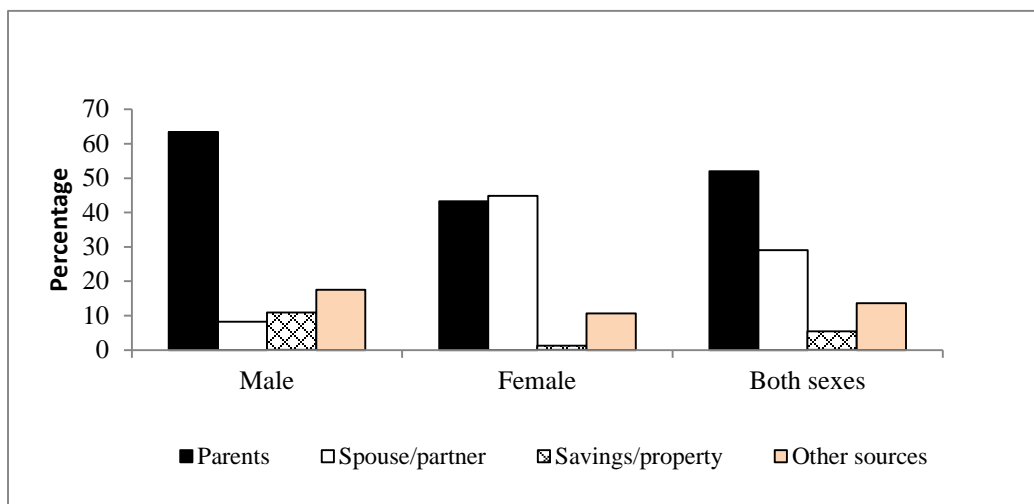
Chart 17 – Unemployed population by type of job willing to accept and sex, 2014



The unemployed relied mainly on their parents and spouse for financial support

35. The main source of income support for the unemployed to meet their daily needs was their parents (52%) followed by their spouse/partner (29%). Other sources of support were from other relatives, savings and pensions.

Chart 18 – Unemployed population by main source of income to meet daily needs and sex, 2014



Inactive population

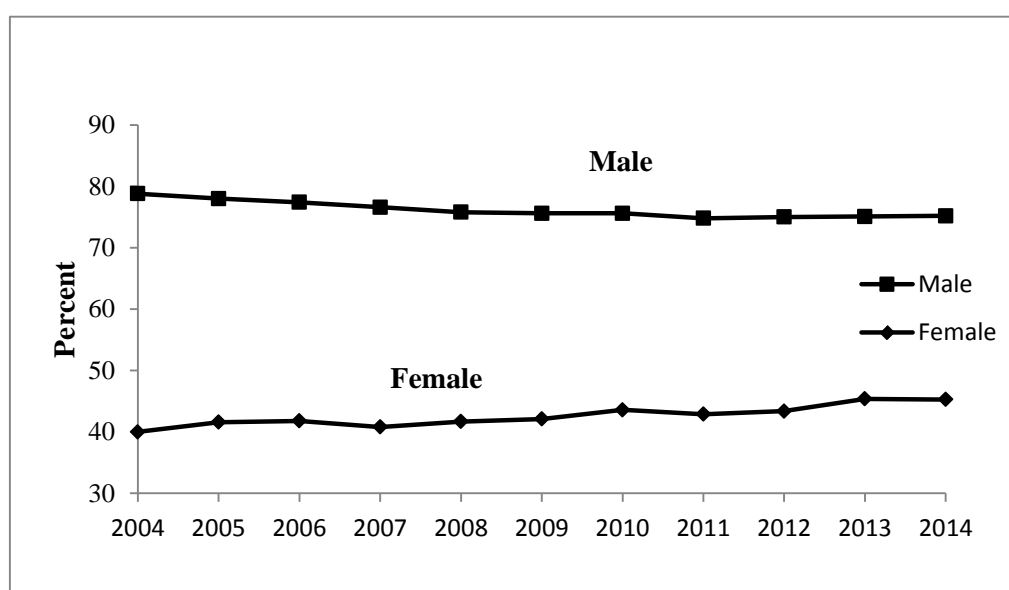
36. The number of persons aged 16 years and over not forming part of the labour force (inactive population) stood at 385,200 (116,300 males and 268,900 females) (Table 18). Some 12,200 of them were classified as inactive although they were not working and were available for work; the main reason being that they were not actively looking for work. Those persons have not been classified as unemployed since they did not satisfy all the three criteria for unemployment i.e not working, looking for work and available for work. About 39% of these inactive did not look for work because they either believed that suitable jobs were not available or did not know where to look for work.
37. The inactive population comprised 42% homemakers, 20.8% students, 23.9% retired or old persons and 8.2% sick or disabled persons.

Evolution from 2004 to 2014

Male activity rate is higher than for females but the gap is decreasing over time

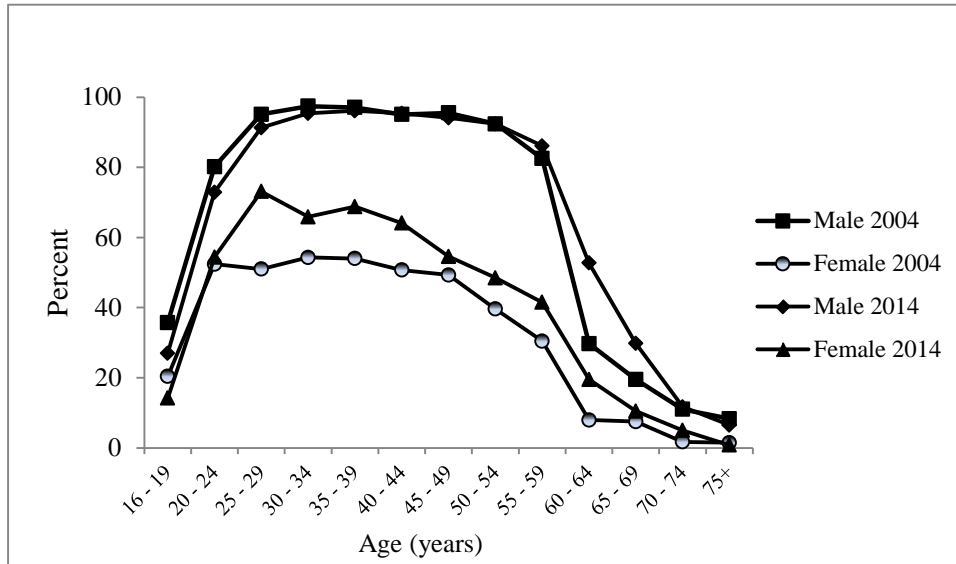
38. During the period 2004 to 2014, male activity rate was consistently higher than female activity rate (Chart 19). However, the gap was narrowing over time as the activity rate for men has been constantly decreasing over the years while that of females has been generally increasing (Table 19).

Chart 19 – Activity rate by sex, 2004 - 2014



39. Over the years, the shape of the curve for female activity rate by age (Chart 20) has been tending towards that of the male. Increases in activity rate were noted for females aged 20 years and over, being more pronounced for women aged 20-49 years.

Chart 20 – Activity rate by age and sex – 2004 & 2014



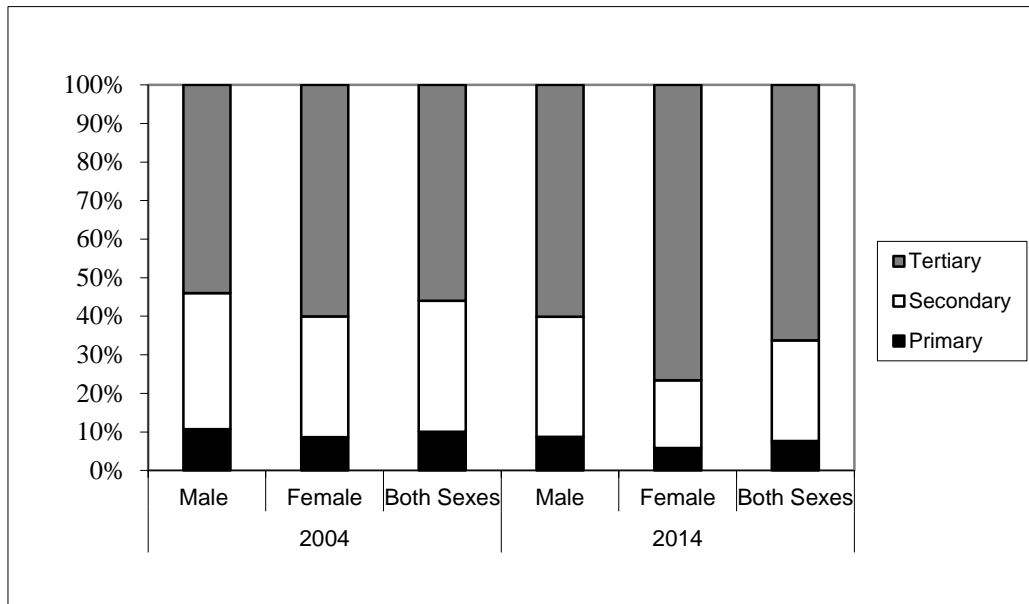
Female employment is increasing faster than male employment

40. During the period 2004 to 2014, female employment increased at a faster rate than male employment. On average, female employment increased annually by 4,300 or 2.5% whereas male employment increased by 1,300 or 0.4%.

The tertiary sector is becoming increasingly important in terms of employment

41. Over time, the tertiary sector has become increasingly important in terms of employment. From 2004 to 2014, employment in this sector rose from 266,100 to 351,900; its share over total employment also increased from 56% to 66%. In contrast, employment in the primary and secondary sectors has been declining over time. In the primary sector, employment went down from 47,700 in 2004 to 40,500 in 2014 mainly due to a decline in the agricultural sector. In the secondary sector, employment declined from 161,500 to 138,500 mainly due to a decreasing workforce in the manufacturing sector (Table 7).

Chart 21 – Employed population by industrial sector and sex, 2004 & 2014



Mauritian workforce is moving up the occupation ladder

42. The share of employment in the higher occupational groups (ISCO 1-3) comprising legislators, senior officials and managers; professionals; technicians and associate professionals increased from 15.9% in 2004 to 24.8% in 2014. Service workers and shop and market sales workers (ISCO 5) also had a larger share of employment in 2014, 20.0% against 16.7% in 2004. In contrast the share of employment in the lowest occupational group (ISCO 9) representing elementary jobs decreased from 21.9% to 16.1%. Also, skilled agricultural and fishery workers; craft and related trade workers; plant and machine operators and assemblers (ISCO 6-8) were less represented in 2014 (30.7%) compared to 36.6% in 2004 (Table 11).

Chart 22 – Employed population by occupational group, 2004 – 2014

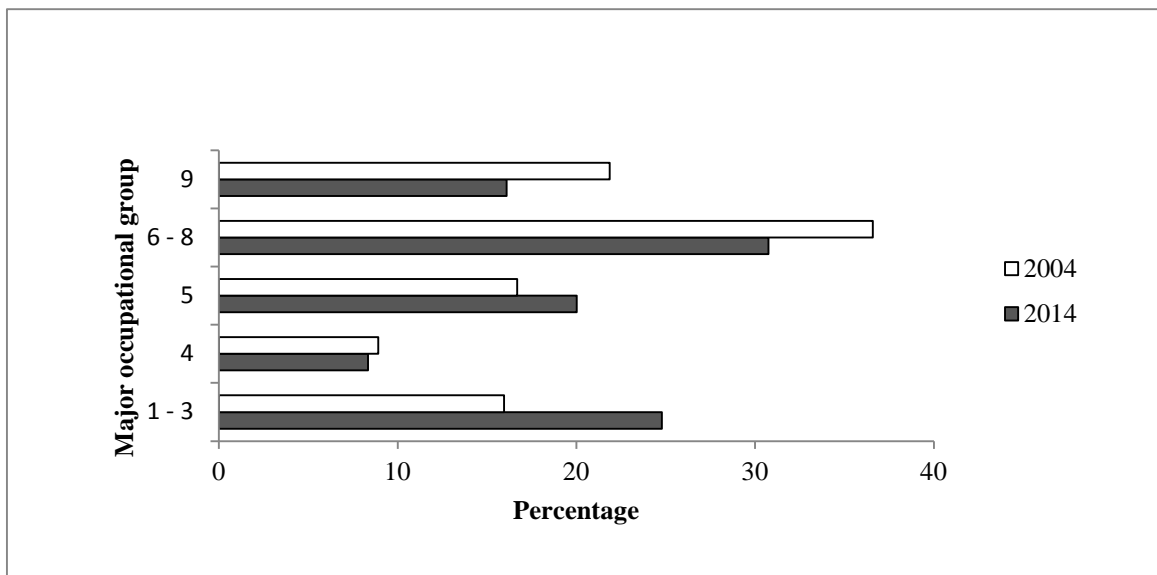
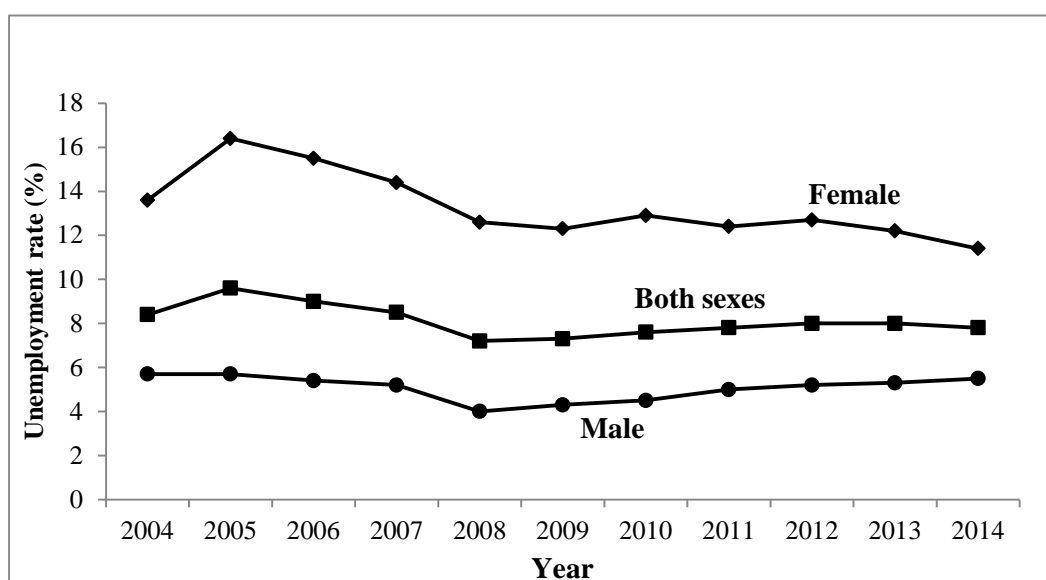


Chart 23 – Unemployment rate by sex, 2004 – 2014



43. The unemployment rate increased from 8.4% in 2004, to 9.6% in 2005 after which it started declining. It however rose from 7.3% in 2009 to 8.0% in 2013 and then declined to 7.8% in 2014. (Table 20).

44. The change over time was smoother for male than for female. Female unemployment rate increased to attain a peak in 2005, after which it declined till 2009 when it took an up and down movement. The disparity between male and female unemployment rate was lower in 2014 than in 2004.

Statistics Mauritius
 Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
 Port Louis
 May 2015

Contact persons: (1) Ms. N. Ramjan (Statistician)
 Email: nramjan@govmu.org

(2) Ms. P. Koonjul (Senior Statistical Officer)
 Email: pkoonjul@govmu.org

Statistics Mauritius
 LIC Centre, Port Louis
 Tel: 230 2081800 Fax: 230 2114150

List of tables

- Table 1 - Estimated labour force, employment, unemployment and inactive population by sex, 2013 & 2014
- Table 2 - Labour force, employment and unemployment by age group and sex - 2014
- Table 3 - Employed population by marital status and sex - 2014
- Table 4 - Employed population by employment status and sex - 2014
- Table 5 - Mean hours of work per week by employment status and sex - 2014
- Table 6 - Average monthly income (Rs) from employment by employment status and sex - 2014
- Table 7 - Employed population by industrial sector and sex - 2004 & 2014
- Table 8 - Average monthly income (Rs) from employment by industrial sector and sex - 2014
- Table 9 - Mean length of service by industrial sector and sex - 2014
- Table 10 - Mean hours of work per week by industrial sector and sex - 2014
- Table 11 - Employed population by occupational group and sex - 2004 & 2014
- Table 12 - Average monthly income (Rs) from employment by occupational group and sex - 2014
- Table 13 - Unemployment rate (%) by age group and sex - 2014
- Table 14 - Unemployed population by marital status and sex - 2014
- Table 15 - Unemployed population by educational attainment and sex - 2014
- Table 16 - Unemployed population by method of job search and sex - 2014
- Table 17 - Unemployed population by type of job willing to accept and sex - 2014
- Table 18 - Inactive population by inactivity status and sex - 2014
- Table 19 - Age specific activity rate (%) by sex - 2004 & 2014
- Table 20 - Unemployment rate (%) by sex, 2004 – 2014

Table 1- Estimated labour force, employment, unemployment and inactive population by sex, 2013 & 2014

	2013				2014			
	Estimates	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Estimates	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Limit	Upper Limit			Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Labour Force								
Both Sexes	571,200	7,300	556,800	585,400	575,700	6,600	562,700	588,700
Male	350,400	4,700	341,100	359,600	352,800	4,300	344,200	361,300
Female	220,800	3,700	213,500	228,000	222,900	3,600	215,900	229,900
Employment								
Both Sexes	525,700	6,700	512,500	538,800	530,900	6,200	518,800	543,000
Male	331,800	4,400	323,100	340,500	333,400	4,100	325,400	341,400
Female	193,900	3,400	187,200	200,600	197,500	3,300	191,000	204,100
Unemployment								
Both Sexes	45,500	1,600	42,300	48,500	44,800	1,700	41,300	48,100
Male	18,600	1,000	16,700	20,400	19,400	1,100	17,300	21,400
Female	26,900	1,200	24,500	29,200	25,400	1,200	23,100	27,700
Inactive Population								
Both Sexes	381,900	5,600	371,000	392,900	385,200	4,700	375,900	394,500
Male	115,900	2,500	110,900	120,900	116,300	2,500	111,400	121,300
Female	266,000	4,100	258,000	274,100	268,900	3,700	261,600	276,100
Activity rate (%)								
Both Sexes	59.9	0.4	59.2	60.7	59.9	0.4	59.1	60.7
Male	75.1	0.4	74.3	76.0	75.2	0.5	74.3	76.1
Female	45.4	0.5	44.3	46.4	45.3	0.6	44.2	46.5
Unemployment rate (%)								
Both Sexes	8.0	0.2	7.5	8.4	7.8	0.3	7.2	8.3
Male	5.3	0.3	4.8	5.8	5.5	0.3	4.9	6.0
Female	12.2	0.5	11.2	13.1	11.4	0.5	10.4	12.3

Table 2 – Labour force, employment, unemployment by age and sex - 2014

Age group	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Male	Female	Bothsexes	Male	Female	Bothsexes	Male	Female	Bothsexes
16 -19	10,600	5,500	16,100	7,600	3,100	10,700	3,000	2,400	5,400
20 - 24	35,000	25,900	60,900	29,000	17,900	46,900	6,000	8,000	14,000
25 - 29	35,500	28,300	63,800	32,700	24,000	56,700	2,800	4,300	7,100
30 - 34	43,400	30,400	73,800	41,700	27,200	68,900	1,700	3,200	4,900
35 - 39	44,800	31,800	76,600	43,700	28,700	72,400	1,100	3,100	4,200
40 - 44	43,300	28,900	72,200	38,500	24,500	63,000			
45 - 49	42,200	23,600	65,800	42,200	23,600	65,800			
50 - 54	41,300	21,900	63,200	41,300	21,900	63,200			
55 - 59	32,300	16,300	48,600	32,300	16,300	48,600	4,800	4,400	9,200
60 - 64	16,200	6,800	23,000	16,200	6,800	23,000			
65 & over	8,200	3,500	11,700	8,200	3,500	11,700			
Total	352,800	222,900	575,700	333,400	197,500	530,900	19,400	25,400	44,800

Table 3 - Employed population by marital status and sex – 2014

Marital status	Male	Female	Total
Married	223,400	127,700	351,100
Widowed / Divorced / separated	14,300	30,700	45,000
Single	95,700	39,100	134,800
All marital states	333,400	197,500	530,900

Table 4 - Employed population by employment status and sex - 2014

Employment status	Male	Female	Total
Employer	20,300	3,400	23,700
Own Account worker	55,500	19,200	74,700
Employee	254,800	166,100	420,900
Contributing family worker	2,800	8,800	11,600
All Employment states	333,400	197,500	530,900

Table 5 - Mean hours of work per week by employment status and sex - 2014

Employment status	Male	Female	Total
Employer	41.9	37.1	41.2
Own account worker	35.8	29.5	34.2
Employee	41.5	35.4	39.1
Contributing family worker	29.7	28.6	28.9
All employment states	40.5	34.6	38.3

Table 6 - Average monthly income (Rs) from employment by employment status and sex – 2014

Employment status	Average monthly income (Rs)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Employer	26,000	19,100	24,100
Own account worker	12,500	6,300	10,900
Employee	21,100	15,600	18,900
All employment states	19,900	14,800	18,100

Table 7 - Employed population by industrial sector and sex - 2004 & 2014

Industrial Sector	2004			2014		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Primary	34,300	13,400	47,700	29,000	11,500	40,500
Secondary	113,000	48,500	161,500	103,800	34,700	138,500
<i>of which Manufacturing</i>	<i>58,300</i>	<i>47,000</i>	<i>105,300</i>	<i>42,500</i>	<i>31,500</i>	<i>74,000</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<i>48,800</i>	<i>1,100</i>	<i>49,900</i>	<i>53,600</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>55,600</i>
Tertiary	173,100	93,000	266,100	200,600	151,300	351,900
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>44,600</i>	<i>23,800</i>	<i>68,400</i>	<i>46,000</i>	<i>31,800</i>	<i>77,800</i>
<i>Accommodation and food service activities</i>	<i>19,100</i>	<i>7,300</i>	<i>26,400</i>	<i>23,500</i>	<i>15,800</i>	<i>39,300</i>
<i>Transportation and storage</i>	<i>25,800</i>	<i>2,200</i>	<i>28,000</i>	<i>30,400</i>	<i>4,300</i>	<i>34,700</i>
<i>Public administration and defence</i>	<i>27,600</i>	<i>7,500</i>	<i>35,100</i>	<i>31,500</i>	<i>10,500</i>	<i>42,000</i>
<i>Education, health and social work</i>	<i>19,100</i>	<i>22,600</i>	<i>41,700</i>	<i>24,900</i>	<i>39,100</i>	<i>64,000</i>
All Sectors	320,400	154,900	475,300	333,400	197,500	530,900

Table 8 – Average monthly income (Rs) from employment by industrial sector and sex-2014

Industrial sector	Average monthly Income (Rs)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Primary	11,000	4,500	9,400
Secondary	15,200	10,200	14,000
Tertiary	23,600	16,500	20,600
All sectors	19,900	14,800	18,100

Table 9 –Mean length of service by industrial sector and sex -2014

Industrial sector	Length of service (years)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Primary	14.4	9.2	12.9
Secondary	9.7	8.0	9.3
Tertiary	11.0	7.9	9.7
All sectors	10.9	8.0	9.8

Table 10 - Mean hours of work per week by industrial sector and sex -2014

Industrial sector	Mean hours of work per week		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Primary	33.6	22.6	30.4
Secondary	39.5	39.5	39.5
Tertiary	42.0	34.4	38.7
All sectors	40.5	34.6	38.3

Table 11 – Employed population by occupational group and sex – 2004 & 2014

ISCO* major occupational group	Occupational group	2004			2014		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
1 - 3	Managers; Professionals; Technicians and associate professionals	48,500	27,300	75,800	75,700	55,900	131,600
4	Clerical support workers	17,700	24,700	42,400	17,600	26,700	44,300
5	Service and sales workers	52,800	26,500	79,300	59,900	46,400	106,300
6 - 8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers; Craft and related trade workers; Plant and machine operators and	136,800	37,100	173,900	138,800	24,400	163,200
9	Elementary occupations	64,600	39,300	103,900	41,400	44,100	85,500
	All occupational groups	320,400	154,900	475,300	333,400	197,500	530,900

* International Standard Classification of Occupations

Table 12 - Average monthly income (Rs) from employment by occupational group and sex - 2014

ISCO* major occupational group	Occupational group	Average monthly income (Rs)		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes
1 - 3	Managers; Professionals; Technicians and associate professionals	38,400	28,400	34,200
4	Clerical support workers	19,600	16,600	17,800
5	Service and sales workers	17,100	9,200	13,900
6 - 8	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers; Craft and related trade workers; Plant and machine operators and assemblers	13,000	6,000	12,000
9	Elementary occupations	12,800	5,700	9,200
	All occupational groups	19,900	14,800	18,100

* International Standard Classification of Occupations

Table 13 - Unemployment rate (%) by age group and sex – 2014

Age group (Years)	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Below 20	28.4	44.3	33.8
20 - 29	12.4	22.7	16.9
30 - 39	3.2	10.1	6.0
40 - 49	2.6	6.3	4.0
50 and over	2.6	2.3	2.5
All Ages	5.5	11.4	7.8

Table 14 - Unemployed population by marital status and sex – 2014

Marital status	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Ever married	5,600	14,400	20,000
Single	13,800	11,000	24,800
Total	19,400	25,400	44,800

Table 15 - Unemployment population by educational attainment and sex - 2014

Educational attainment	Male	Female	Both sexes
Primary	5,000	4,600	9,600
<i>Below CPE</i>	3,800	3,100	6,900
<i>Passed CPE</i>	1,200	1,500	2,700
Secondary	11,800	15,600	27,400
<i>Form I - V but not passed SC</i>	6,600	7,500	14,100
<i>Passed SC</i>	2,700	4,500	7,200
<i>Passed HSC</i>	2,500	3,600	6,100
Tertiary	2,600	5,200	7,800
Total	19,400	25,400	44,800

Table 16 - Unemployed population by method of job search and sex - 2014

Method of job search	Male	Female	Both sexes
Applied to prospective employers	11,400	14,000	25,400
Checked at factories, worksites, etc	11,300	10,500	21,800
Registered at Employment Service*	6,500	9,700	16,200
Placed or answered advertisements	5,700	11,200	16,900
Sought assistance and advice**	6,000	7,400	13,400
All Unemployed	19,400	25,400	44,800

* Estimates refer to cases reported in the survey and differ from figures of registered unemployed from Employment Service

** to obtain a paid job or start own business

Table 17 - Unemployment population by type of job willing to accept and sex - 2014

Type of job willing to accept	Number		
	Male	Female	Total
Full time employment	18,000	22,400	40,400
Part Time employment	13,200	17,000	30,200
Employment without Limit	13,300	15,400	28,700
Temporary employment	11,500	13,800	25,300
Employment in public sector	15,800	21,900	37,700
Employment in private sector	16,900	21,600	38,500
Below level of qualification	12,100	15,100	27,200
Outside training or qualification	11,100	13,800	24,900
All Unemployed	19,400	25,400	44,800

Table 18 - Inactive population by inactivity status and sex - 2014

Inactivity status	Male	Female	Total
Students	38,100	42,100	80,200
Retired or old persons	52,900	39,100	92,000
Sick or disabled	17,100	14,600	31,700
Homemakers	8,200	161,200	161,700
Other		11,900	19,600
Total	116,300	268,900	385,200

Table 19 - Age specific activity rate (%) by sex – 2004 & 2014

Age group (Years)	2004			2014		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
16-19	35.7	20.4	28.1	27.0	14.2	20.7
20-24	80.2	52.4	66.5	72.9	54.4	63.7
25-29	95.1	51.0	72.8	91.3	73.1	82.2
30-34	97.4	54.3	75.9	95.4	65.9	80.6
35-39	97.1	54.0	75.6	96.1	68.8	82.5
40-44	95.1	50.7	73.2	95.4	64.1	79.8
45-49	95.5	49.3	72.5	94.1	54.6	74.4
50-54	92.4	39.6	65.9	92.4	48.5	70.3
55-59	82.5	30.5	55.1	86.1	41.5	63.3
60-64	29.7	7.9	18.1	52.7	19.5	35.3
65+	13.3	3.6	7.6	17.6	5.3	10.4
All ages	78.8	40.0	59.1	75.2	45.3	59.9

Table 20 – Unemployment rate (%) by sex, 2004 - 2014

Year	Unemployment Rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes
2004	5.7	13.6	8.4
2005	5.7	16.4	9.6
2006	5.4	15.5	9.0
2007	5.2	14.4	8.5
2008	4.0	12.6	7.2
2009	4.3	12.3	7.3
2010	4.5	12.9	7.6
2011	5.0	12.4	7.8
2012	5.2	12.7	8.0
2013	5.3	12.2	8.0
2014	5.5	11.4	7.8

Methodology of the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey

- 1. Data collection:** Face to face interviewing of household members.
- 2. Frequency of data collection:** Monthly except in 2004 when data collection was carried out every quarter. Up to 2005, the reference period for data on labour force was the last week of the survey month. As from 2006, the reference week has been changed to the second week of the survey month so that estimates can be published within one quarter of the reference period, as required by the IMF Special Data Dissemination System (SDDS) to which the country graduated in February 2012.
- 3. Scope and coverage of collection:** Mauritian households in the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues.
- 4. Sampling methodology:** Stratified two-stage sampling design. At the first stage, Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) are selected with probability proportional to size and at the second stage; a fixed number of households is selected from each selected PSU. Prior to 2005, the first stage stratification factors were urban, semi urban and rural geographical locations. As from 2005, the Relative Development Index (RDI) is used as the spatial stratification factor. This index is based on 12 variables encompassing housing and living conditions, literacy and education, and employment derived from the 2011 Housing and Population Census to rank PSUs. A set of RDIs for administrative regions has been published in the series "Economic and Social Indicators" - Issue No. 977. The second stage stratification criteria are community, household size and average monthly expenditure of the household.
- 5. Sample size:** From 1999 to 2003, around 6,500 households were covered each year. In 2004, the sample was increased to 8,640 so that reliable quarterly estimates of labour force, employment and unemployment could be worked out. As from 2005, the sample for the year has been further increased to 11,280. Furthermore, in order to measure quarterly changes, 50% of the households sampled in a quarter are re-interviewed in the following quarter; for example, 50% of the households sampled in the first quarter of 2005 have been re-interviewed in the second quarter of 2005.
- 6. Questionnaire:** The CMPHS questionnaire comprises three modules: (a) a basic module common to all rounds of the survey covering the general characteristics of the population (b) a second module covering labour force with in-depth investigation and a core set of questions which are kept constant at all rounds of the survey and (c) a third module grouping other topics of interest but investigated in less details.
- 7. Estimation and reliability of estimates:** Estimates worked out from household survey data are inevitably subject to sampling variability since they are based on

information collected from only a sample of households rather than from all households. The Standard Error (S.E), which is a measure of this variability, is used to set confidence intervals for any estimate (whether a total or a rate) derived from the sample. For example, a 95% confidence interval indicates that there is 95% chance that the upper and lower limits of the interval enclose the true value (which would be obtained if all households had been surveyed). Standard errors and confidence intervals are calculated for the main labour force estimates.

- 8. Implementation of revised classifications:** Statistics Mauritius is using, as from 2012, adapted versions of the following revised classifications:
- a. International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev. 4 of 2007;
 - b. International Standard Classification of Occupations, 2008.

For comparison purposes, employment estimates for previous years have been worked out using the revised classifications. There are changes in the employment estimates at industrial group level; hence they are not strictly comparable. The overall employment estimates are however not affected.

9. Definition of terms

1. **Household** : A household is defined as either a person living on his/her own or a group of two or more persons, who may or may not be related, but who live together and make common provision for food and other essentials for living.
2. **Employment**: Employed population consists of Mauritians aged 16¹ years and above (16+) who have worked for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour during the reference week of a month. 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, break down of equipment, lack of order, etc.).
3. **Unemployment** : Unemployed population comprises all Mauritians aged 16+ who are not working but who are looking for work and are available for work during the reference period.
4. **Labour force**: Labour force or active population is made up of employed and unemployed population.
5. **Activity rate**: Activity rate is the ratio (%) of labour force to population aged 16+ (active and inactive population).
6. **Unemployment rate**: Unemployment rate is the ratio (%) of unemployment to labour force.
7. **Inactive population** : Inactive population includes all Mauritians aged 16+, not forming part of the labour force for reasons such as attendance at educational institutions, engagement in household duties, retirement, old age and infirmity/disablement.
8. **Employer**: An Employer is a person who operates his/her own business or trade and hires one or more employees.
9. **Own account worker**: An Own account worker is a person who operates his/her own business or trade but does not hire employees. He/She may be working alone or with the help of contributing family workers.
10. **Employee**: An Employee is a person who works for pay for someone else, even in a temporary capacity.
11. **Apprentice**: An Apprentice is a person being trained for a job or trade and does not receive pay or may just receive some pocket money; an apprentice is considered as an employee.

12. Contributing family worker: A Contributing family worker is a person who works without pay in an enterprise operated by a family member.

13. Educational attainment

Primary: comprises those who have studied up to a “Standard” between Standard 1 and the Certificate of Primary Education (CPE) or equivalent.

Secondary: comprises those who have studied up to a “Form” between Form 1 and the Higher School Certificate (HSC) or equivalent.

Tertiary: comprises those who above their secondary educational certificates (SC and HSC or equivalent) also possess either a certificate/diploma (which is above the HSC but below a first degree) or a degree.

14. Income from employment

Paid employee: income refers to gross pay, i.e., before tax and other deductions. Gross pay includes all allowances and overtime payments.

Employer and own account worker: income refers to the net income obtained after deductions of expenses.

¹ As from year 2007, labour force estimates are based on population aged 16 years and above, following the amendment to the Labour Act in December 2006 whereby the minimum legal working age is 16 years, and the subsequent recommendation by the ILO to be in line with the amended Labour Act