

## Labour force, Employment and Unemployment – First Quarter 2015

### Introduction

1. This issue of Economic and Social Indicators (ESI) presents a set of estimates of labour force, employment and unemployment for the first quarter of 2015, based on the results of the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) from January to March 2015. The estimates refer to the Mauritian resident population aged 16 years and above.
2. Annual estimates of labour force including foreign workers derived after integrating data from CMPHS with other sources are given at Annex 3.

### Key figures

	Q1 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015 <sup>1</sup>	Change	
				Q1 2015 - Q1 2014	Q1 2015 - Q4 2014
Labour force	568,500	582,900	579,400	+10,900	-3,500
Employment	523,200	538,900	529,100	+5,900	-9,800
Unemployment	45,300	44,000	50,300	+5,000	+6,300
Unemployment rate (%)	8.0	7.5	8.7	+0.7	+1.2
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (%)	7.4	8.3	8.1	+0.7	-0.2

<sup>1</sup>Provisional

### Forecasts of employment and Unemployment - Year 2015

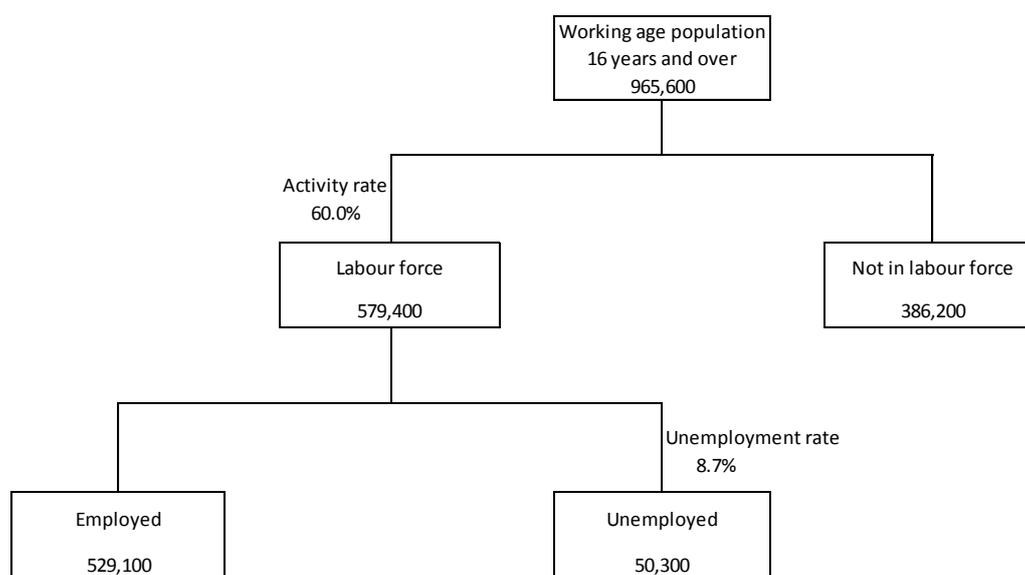
	Year 2014	Year 2015 <sup>1</sup>	Change
Employment	530,900	534,900	+4,000
Unemployment	44,800	46,300	+1,500
Unemployment rate (%)	7.8	8.0	+0.2

<sup>1</sup>Forecast

## Labour market overview, first quarter 2015

3. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 2014, there has been an increase in the labour force (+10,900) with an increase in both employment (+5,900) and unemployment (+5,000).
4. Compared with the previous quarter, labour force shows a decrease (-3,500) with a decrease in employment (-9,800) and an increase in unemployment (+6,300).

Chart 1: The Labour Market, 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2015



## Labour force participation

5. The activity rate for first quarter 2015 was 60.0%, up by 0.6 percentage point from 59.4% in the corresponding quarter one year earlier. The activity rate for male decreased by 0.6 percentage point to 74.2% while that for female increased by 1.8 percentage points to 46.5%.
6. Compared with the previous quarter, the activity rate decreased to 60.0% by 0.4 percentage point. The male activity rate decreased by 0.5 percentage point from 74.7% to 74.2% and female rate decreased by 0.3 percentage point from 46.8% to 46.5%.

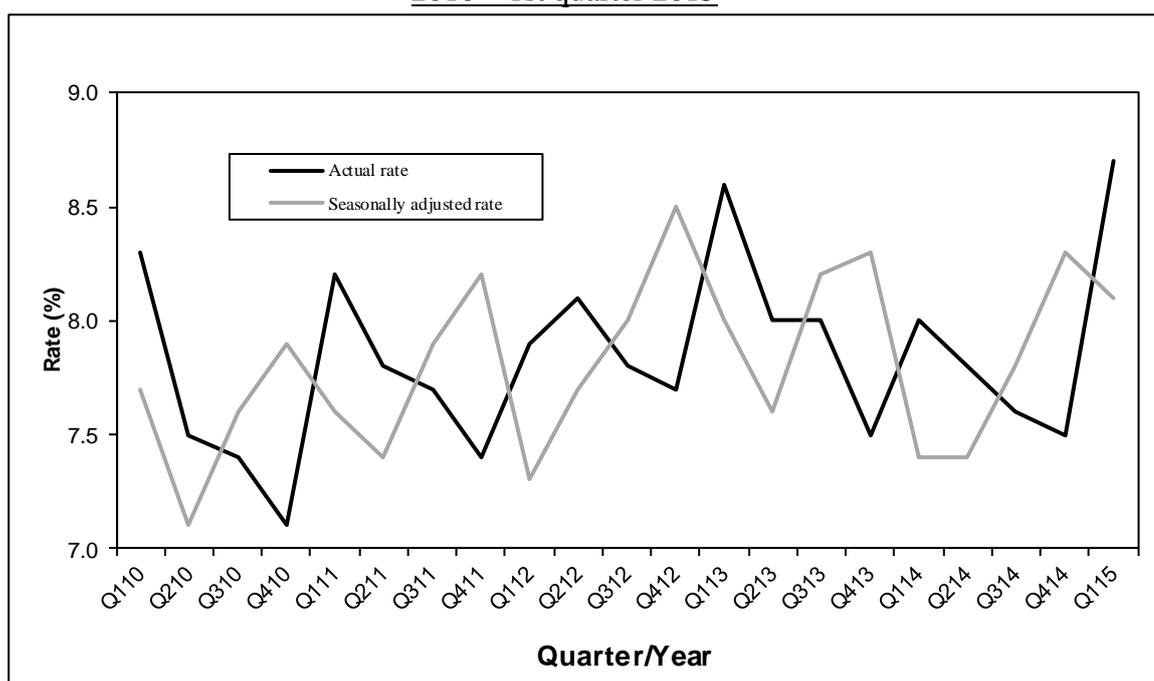
## Employment

7. From first quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015, employment increased by 5,900 to 529,100; male employment decreased by 4,500 to 326,000 and female employment increased by 10,400 to 203,100.
8. Compared with the previous quarter, employment decreased by 9,800 with decrease in both male (-6,900) and female (-2,900) employment.

## Unemployment

9. From first quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015, the number of unemployed persons increased by 5,000 to 50,300. Male unemployment increased by 4,100 while female unemployment increased by 900.
10. The rise in the level of unemployment is in line with the increase of some 6,800 in the number of persons registered as unemployed at the Employment Information Centres of the Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations, Employment and Training.
11. The unemployment rate increased by 0.7 percentage point from first quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015. Male unemployment rate increased by 1.2 percentage points while female unemployment rate decreased by 0.1 percentage point.
12. When compared with fourth quarter of 2014, the total number of unemployed persons increased by 6,300 (+4,700 males and +1,600 females).
13. From fourth quarter 2014 to first quarter 2015, the unemployment rate increased by 1.2 percentage points with increase in both male and female rates of 1.4 percentage points and 0.8 percentage point respectively.

Chart 2: Actual and seasonally adjusted unemployment rate by quarter, 1st quarter 2010 – 1st quarter 2015



14. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the first quarter of 2015 was 8.1%, higher than the rate of 7.4% at the first quarter of 2014 but was lower than the rate of 8.3% at the fourth quarter of 2014.
15. The main characteristics of the unemployed as at first quarter 2015 were as follows:
- (i) The 50,300 unemployed comprised 23,500 males (47%) and 26,800 females (53%).
  - (ii) Around 23,300 (46%) of them were aged below 25 years.
  - (iii) Around 30,900 (61%) of the unemployed were single. Among males, the majority (75%) was single while among females, half (50%) was ever married.
  - (iv) Some 7,500 or 15% had not reached the Certificate of Primary Education (CPE) level or equivalent and a further 14,900 (30%) did not have the Cambridge School Certificate (SC) or equivalent.
  - (v) Around 34,500 (69%) had been looking for work for less than one year and the remaining 15,800 (31%) for one year or more.
  - (vi) About 33,200 (66%) had working experience and 17,100 (34%) were looking for a job for the first time.
  - (vii) Around 20,500 (41%) were registered at the Employment Service.
  - (viii) There were 11,000 (22%) young persons aged 16 to 24 years, not yet married and looking for a first job. Some 3,500 (31%) of them had not passed SC.
  - (ix) Ever married (including widowed, divorced or separated) unemployed persons aged 25 to 44 years and having worked before numbered 9,200. Among them, about 5,900 (64%) had not passed SC.
  - (x) 5,800 or 11% of the unemployed were heads of households.
  - (xi) 7,100 (14%) lived in households with no employed persons.

### **Economically inactive population**

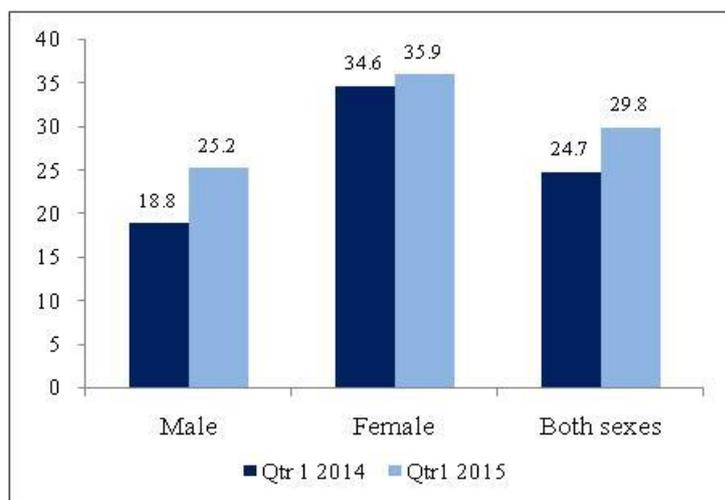
16. The number of persons aged 16 years and over, not forming part of the labour force (inactive population) was estimated at 386,200 at first quarter 2015.
17. The inactive population was made up of 121,600 males and 264,600 females. Among inactive males, around 45% were 'retired or old persons' and 30% were students. Among females, 59% were homemakers. 'Retired or old persons' and students each represented 16% of inactive females.

## Youth Unemployment

### Change from Quarter 1 2014 to Quarter 1 2015

18. At first quarter 2015, youth unemployed aged 16 to 24 years numbered 23,300 (11,200 men and 12,100 women) compared to 18,400 (8,700 men and 9,700 women) at the corresponding quarter in 2014.

Chart 3 : Youth Unemployment rate (%), Qtr1 2014 and Qtr1 2015

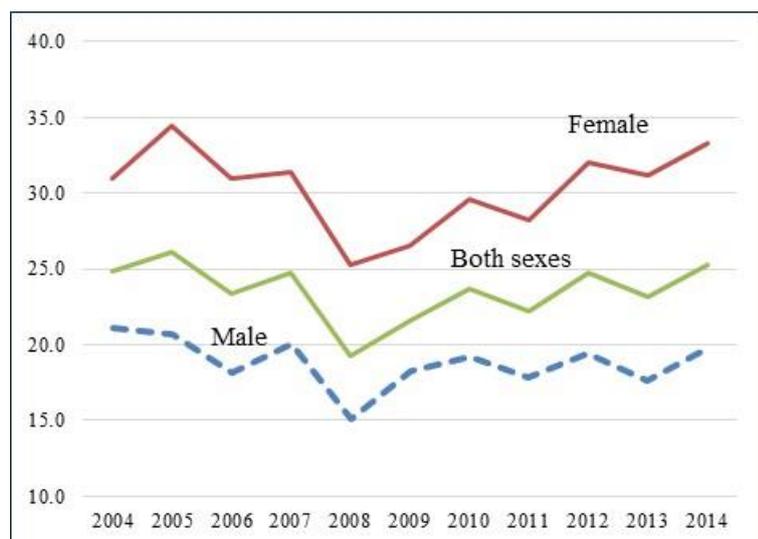


19. Youth unemployment rate rose by 5.1 percentage points, the increase being driven by male youth. The rate among young men increased by 6.4 percentage points compared to 1.3 points among young women.

### Trend in youth unemployment, 2004 to 2014

20. From a rate of around 25% in 2004, youth unemployment dropped to 19% in 2008. Unemployment level then picked up to reach around 25% again in 2014. A similar trend in unemployment was observed for men and women over the past ten years.
21. Youth unemployment rate for women has been consistently higher than that of men. During the period 2005 to 2008, the gap between male and female youth unemployment decreased as a result of a sharper decline in female unemployment rate. The gap then widened due to a higher increase in female unemployment.

**Chart 4 : Youth Unemployment rate (%), 2004 to 2014**



**Some characteristics of youth unemployed, Year 2014**

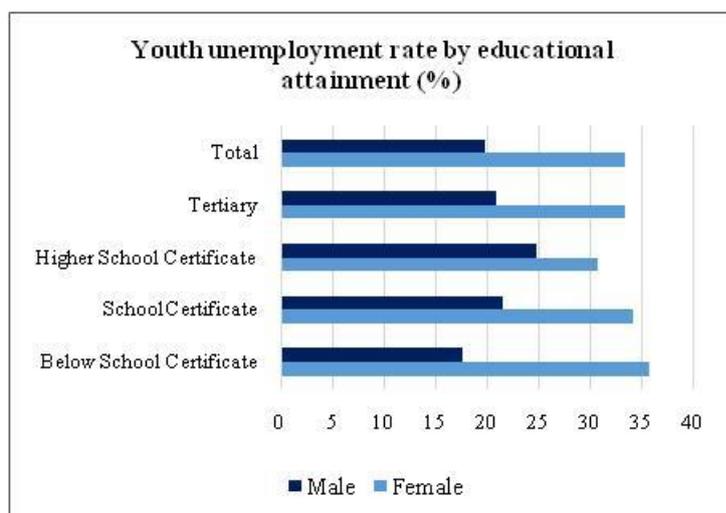
- 22. The young unemployed in 2014 numbered 19,500 of whom 9,000 men and 10,500 women.
- 23. Like in every country in the world, youth unemployment rate in Mauritius is higher than that of adult aged 25 years and above. The youth unemployment rate is nearly six times higher than the adult rate for men and about four times higher for women.

**Unemployment rate (%), 2014**

	Youth	Adult
Male	19.7	3.4
Female	33.3	7.8
Both sexes	25.3	5.1

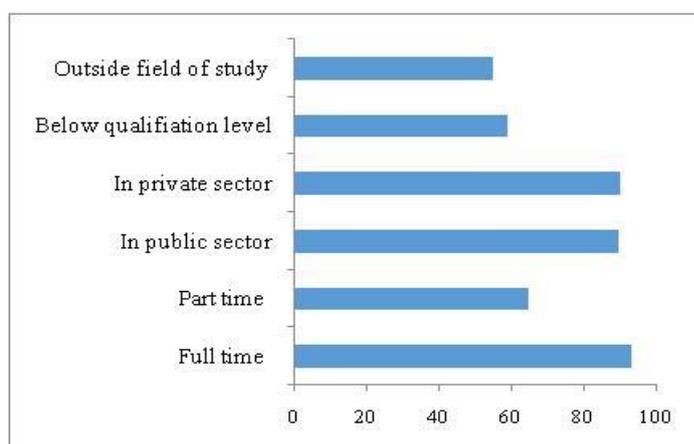
- 24. Youth unemployment among women was higher than that of men across all levels of educational attainment; it was the lowest, at around 30%, among those holding the Higher School Certificate. For male youth unemployment, the rate peaked at nearly 25% among those with the Higher School Certificate and was lowest among those below the School Certificate level.

Chart 5 : Youth Unemployment rate (%) by educational attainment, 2014



25. As expected, unemployed youth had been in search of a job for short lapse of time. Half of them have been looking for work for less than six months, and another 20% for six months to one year.
26. Half of the young unemployed have worked before. The main reasons reported by the young to leave their job were completion of contract and dissatisfaction with the job. Also around 15% of the unemployed young women left their job due to marriage or household responsibilities. The young previously worked in the trade and manufacturing sectors and were engaged in accommodation & food service activities. The young men also worked in the construction sector.
27. Among the unemployed, more than 90% were willing to have a full time job against 65% for part time employment. They were equally willing to take employment in the private or public sector, (90%). While 60% of the unemployed youth were willing to work below their qualification level, a slightly lower proportion would work outside their field of study.

Chart 6 : Youth unemployment by type of job willing to accept (%), 2014



28. The most common method to look for a job among the male youth unemployed was to ‘apply to prospective employers’ (71%) followed by ‘check at factories and worksites’ (55%). The female youth unemployed would apply to prospective employers (66%) and answered advertisements (53%). Slightly more than one third of the unemployed young men as well as women would seek assistance to obtain a paid job or start own business.

### International comparison of youth unemployment

Country	Youth Unemployment Rate (%)
South Africa	53.6
Italy	39.7
Namibia	34.1
Sweden	23.8
France	23.7
<b>Mauritius</b>	<b>23.2</b>
United Kingdom	20.3
United States	15.8
Canada	13.8
<b>World</b>	<b>12.6</b>
India	10.5
Singapore	10.3

Note : Figures relate to year 2013 and definition of youth vary across countries

29. The youth unemployment rate in Mauritius is nearly twice the world youth unemployment rate but half that of South Africa. Though the youth unemployment level is higher than those in some developed countries, it is comparable to some other developed countries such as Sweden.

**Selected key labour market indicators**

Indicators	2012	2013	2014	Qtr1 2014	Qtr1 2015 <sup>1</sup>
<b>1. Active and Inactive population</b>					
Active population (Labour force)	556,300	571,200	575,700	568,500	579,400
Male	346,900	350,400	352,800	349,900	349,500
Female	209,400	220,800	222,900	218,600	229,900
Activity rate (%)	58.8	59.9	59.9	59.4	60.0
Male	75.0	75.1	75.2	74.8	74.2
Female	43.4	45.4	45.3	44.7	46.5
Employed	511,700	525,700	530,900	523,200	529,100
Male	328,800	331,800	333,400	330,500	326,000
Female	182,900	193,900	197,500	192,700	203,100
Employment rate (%)	92.0	92.0	92.2	92.0	91.3
Unemployed	44,600	45,500	44,800	45,300	50,300
Male	18,100	18,600	19,400	19,400	23,500
Female	26,500	26,900	25,400	25,900	26,800
Unemployment rate (%)	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.7
Inactive	389,100	381,900	385,200	388,400	386,200
Male	115,800	115,900	116,300	117,700	121,600
Female	273,300	266,000	268,900	270,700	264,600
<b>2. Unemployment rate (%)</b>					
Both sexes	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.7
Male	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	6.7
Female	12.7	12.2	11.4	11.8	11.7
Youth (16 to 24 years)	24.7	23.1	25.3	24.7	29.8
Male	19.4	17.7	19.7	18.8	25.2
Female	32.0	31.1	33.3	34.6	35.8
<b>3. Unemployment rate by education level (%)</b>					
Both sexes	8.0	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.7
Tertiary	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	7.2
Higher School Certificate	11.1	9.4	11.1	10.5	15.6
School Certificate	8.8	8.7	8.9	10.9	8.5
Below SC	7.6	7.9	7.3	8.4	9.8
Youth	24.7	23.1	25.3	24.7	29.8
Tertiary	28.2	26.1	27.7	34.7	28.6
Higher School Certificate	25.0	22.7	27.9	28.7	36.3
School Certificate	26.6	25.4	27.2	28.4	26.5
Below SC	22.8	21.6	22.3	20.6	29.0
<b>4. Duration of unemployment</b>					
Percentage of unemployed for :					
Less than 6 months	45.3	43.5	45.8	47.1	56.8
6 months to less than one year	22.3	18.3	20.3	17.4	11.6
One year or more	32.3	38.1	33.9	35.4	31.5
<b>5. Working hours</b>					
Percentage of employed by weekly actual hours of work					
1 to 9 hours	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.4	3.9
10 to 23 hours	7.6	9.0	9.3	10.0	14.5
<b>6. Working below qualification level</b>					
Employed degree or higher qualification holders engaged as clerical support workers or lower skill occupations					
Number	4,200	5,100	6,600	6,200	7,500
Percentage of employed degree or higher qualification	10.8	12.0	13.9	13.6	15.4
<b>7. Multiple job holders</b>					
Employed with secondary job	21,000	23,900	29,000	26,400	29,300
Percentage of all employed	4.1	4.5	5.5	5.0	5.5
<b>8. Elderly employment (60 years &amp; over)</b>					
Number	27,900	31,850	34,800	31,400	33,200
Percentage of all employed	5.5	6.1	6.6	6.0	6.3

<sup>1</sup>Provisional

The following tables together with the web version of this publication can be downloaded from Statistics Mauritius website at <http://statsmauritius.govmu.org> From the homepage, click on ‘Statistics by subject’ followed by ‘labour’ then select the appropriate publication under the heading ‘Publications – Economic and Social Indicators’.

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## **NOTES**

### **Release of Labour Force data**

Labour Force statistics are compiled and published in the “Economic and Social Indicators” in March, June, September and December according to an advance calendar posted on the website of Statistics Mauritius (<http://statsmauritius.govmu.org>). This issue provides data for the first quarter 2015 compared to the same quarter a year ago and the previous quarters.

However, where appropriate, historical series are also provided for the main indicators.

### **The CMPHS Survey methodology**

#### **Data collection**

Face to face interviews of household members are carried out by qualified interviewers recruited by the office.

#### **Frequency of data collection**

Data collection is carried out monthly except in 2004 when it 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 has graduated on 28 February 2012.

#### **Scope and coverage of collection**

All private Mauritian households in the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues are covered.

#### **Sampling method**

A Stratified two-stage sampling design is used. 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.

## **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.

## **Questionnaire**

The CMPHS questionnaire comprises three modules: 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.

## **Estimation and reliability of results**

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, 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 and are given in the tables that follow.

Estimated labour force, employment and unemployment by sex, 1st quarter 2014 – 1st quarter 2015

		Estimates	Standard Error	95% confidence interval	
				Lower limit	Upper limit
<b>Both Sexes</b>					
<b>Labour force</b>					
	2014 Q1	568,500	9,700	549,400	587,700
	Q2	572,400	11,900	549,100	595,800
	Q3	573,300	12,100	549,500	597,100
	Q4	582,900	13,800	555,700	610,100
	2015 Q1 <sup>1</sup>	579,400	9,700	560,400	598,600
<b>Employment</b>					
	2014 Q1	523,200	9,100	505,300	541,100
	Q2	527,900	10,800	506,700	549,200
	Q3	529,700	11,800	506,500	552,900
	Q4	538,900	13,100	513,000	564,800
	2015 Q1 <sup>1</sup>	529,100	8,900	511,600	546,800
<b>Unemployment</b>					
	2014 Q1	45,300	2,800	39,900	50,800
	Q2	44,500	3,100	38,300	50,700
	Q3	43,600	2,600	38,400	48,800
	Q4	44,000	3,300	37,600	50,400
	2015 Q1 <sup>1</sup>	50,300	3,000	44,400	56,400
<b>Unemployment rate, %</b>					
	2014 Q1	8.0	0.5	7.1	8.9
	Q2	7.8	0.5	6.8	8.7
	Q3	7.6	0.5	6.7	8.5
	Q4	7.5	0.5	6.5	8.6
	2015 Q1 <sup>1</sup>	8.7	0.5	7.7	9.6
<b>Activity rate, %</b>					
	2014 Q1	59.4	0.7	58.1	60.7
	Q2	59.7	0.7	58.4	61.0
	Q3	59.6	0.7	58.2	60.9
	Q4	60.4	0.7	59.1	61.8
	2015 Q1 <sup>1</sup>	60.0	0.6	58.9	61.2

<sup>1</sup> Provisional

Estimated labour force, employment and unemployment by sex, 1st quarter 2014 – 1st quarter 2015

Male

		Estimates	Standard Error	95% confidence interval	
				Lower limit	Upper limit
Labour force					
	2014 Q1	349,900	6,200	337,800	362,000
	Q2	354,100	7,600	339,100	369,200
	Q3	353,600	8,200	337,400	369,700
	Q4	351,700	8,600	334,800	368,600
	2015 Q1 <sup>1</sup>	349,500	6,000	337,700	361,300
Employment					
	2014 Q1	330,500	5,700	319,200	341,800
	Q2	334,200	7,100	320,200	348,200
	Q3	335,100	8,100	319,100	351,000
	Q4	332,900	8,400	316,400	349,500
	2015 Q1 <sup>1</sup>	326,000	5,700	314,900	337,200
Unemployment					
	2014 Q1	19,400	1,800	15,900	22,900
	Q2	19,900	2,000	16,000	23,800
	Q3	18,500	1,700	15,200	21,800
	Q4	18,800	1,900	14,900	22,500
	2015 Q1 <sup>1</sup>	23,500	2,100	19,300	27,600
Unemployment rate, %					
	2014 Q1	5.5	0.5	4.6	6.5
	Q2	5.6	0.5	4.6	6.7
	Q3	5.2	0.5	4.3	6.2
	Q4	5.3	0.5	4.3	6.4
	2015 Q1 <sup>1</sup>	6.7	0.6	5.6	7.9
Activity rate, %					
	2014 Q1	74.8	0.8	73.3	76.3
	Q2	75.5	0.7	74.1	77.0
	Q3	75.3	0.8	73.8	76.8
	Q4	74.7	0.8	73.1	76.3
	2015 Q1 <sup>1</sup>	74.2	0.7	72.8	75.6

<sup>1</sup> Provisional

Estimated labour force, employment and unemployment by sex, 1st quarter 2014 – 1st quarter 2015

Female

		Estimates	Standard Error	95% confidence interval	
				Lower limit	Upper limit
Labour force					
	2014 Q1	218,600	5,600	207,500	229,700
	Q2	218,300	6,300	205,900	230,700
	Q3	219,700	5,800	208,200	231,200
	Q4	231,300	6,800	217,900	244,600
	2015 Q1 <sup>1</sup>	229,900	5,800	218,500	241,500
Employment					
	2014 Q1	192,700	5,300	182,200	203,100
	Q2	193,700	5,900	182,000	205,400
	Q3	194,600	5,700	183,500	205,800
	Q4	206,000	6,300	193,700	218,300
	2015 Q1 <sup>1</sup>	203,100	5,500	192,400	213,900
Unemployment					
	2014 Q1	25,900	2,000	22,000	29,900
	Q2	24,600	2,100	20,400	28,700
	Q3	25,100	1,900	21,300	28,900
	Q4	25,200	2,200	21,000	29,500
	2015 Q1 <sup>1</sup>	26,800	2,200	22,500	31,300
Unemployment rate, %					
	2014 Q1	11.8	0.9	10.2	13.6
	Q2	11.3	0.9	9.4	13.1
	Q3	11.4	0.9	9.7	13.1
	Q4	10.9	0.9	9.2	12.6
	2015 Q1 <sup>1</sup>	11.7	0.9	9.9	13.5
Activity rate, %					
	2014 Q1	44.7	0.9	42.9	46.4
	Q2	44.5	1.0	42.6	46.4
	Q3	44.6	1.0	42.6	46.5
	Q4	46.8	0.9	45.1	48.5
	2015 Q1 <sup>1</sup>	46.5	0.9	44.8	48.2

<sup>1</sup> Provisional

## **Definitions**

### **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.

### **Employment**

Employed population consists of Mauritians aged 16 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.).

It is to be noted that 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.

### **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.

### **Labour force**

Labour force or active population is made up of employed and unemployed population.

### **Unemployment rate**

Unemployment rate is the ratio (%) of unemployment to labour force.

### **Inactive population**

Inactive population includes all Mauritians aged 16+ years, 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.

### **Activity rate**

Activity rate is the ratio (%) of labour force to population aged 16+ (active and inactive population).

### **Employer**

An employer is a person who operates his/her own business or trade and hires one or more employees.

### **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.

### **Employee**

An Employee is a person who works for pay for someone else, even in a temporary capacity.

### **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.

### **Contributing family worker**

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

### **Educational attainment**

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

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

*Tertiary:* comprises persons who in addition to 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.

## Annual labour force estimates based on data from different data sources, 2011 - 2015

	Labour force			Employment				Unemployment <sup>1</sup>	
	Mauritians aged 16+ (000s)	Foreign workers (000s)	Total (000s)	in large establishments (000s)	outside large establishments (000s)	Total (000s)	of whom Mauritians (000s)	Number (000s)	Rate (%)
<b>Both sexes</b>									
2011	548.6	23.0	<b>571.6</b>	310.7	218.2	<b>528.9</b>	505.9	42.7	7.8
2012	556.3	24.0	<b>580.3</b>	311.5	224.2	<b>535.7</b>	511.7	44.6	8.0
2013	571.2	26.3	<b>597.5</b>	312.5	239.5	<b>552.0</b>	525.7	45.5	8.0
2014	575.7	28.3	<b>604.0</b>	313.3	245.9	<b>559.2</b>	530.9	44.8	7.8
2015 <sup>2</sup>	581.2	28.3	<b>609.5</b>	313.8	249.4	<b>563.2</b>	534.9	46.3	8.0
Change current year over previous:	5.5	0.0	5.5	0.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	1.5	0.2
<b>Male</b>									
2011	343.3	13.4	<b>356.7</b>	197.8	141.6	<b>339.4</b>	326.0	17.3	5.0
2012	346.9	14.2	<b>361.1</b>	198.3	144.7	<b>343.0</b>	328.8	18.1	5.2
2013	350.4	16.5	<b>366.9</b>	199.1	149.2	<b>348.3</b>	331.8	18.6	5.3
2014	352.8	18.3	<b>371.1</b>	199.1	152.6	<b>351.7</b>	333.4	19.4	5.5
2015 <sup>2</sup>	355.2	18.3	<b>373.5</b>	199.4	153.8	<b>353.2</b>	334.9	20.3	5.7
Change current year over previous:	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.2
<b>Female</b>									
2011	205.3	9.6	<b>214.9</b>	112.9	76.6	<b>189.5</b>	179.9	25.4	12.4
2012	209.4	9.8	<b>219.2</b>	113.2	79.5	<b>192.7</b>	182.9	26.5	12.7
2013	220.8	9.8	<b>230.6</b>	113.4	90.3	<b>203.7</b>	193.9	26.9	12.2
2014	222.9	10.0	<b>232.9</b>	114.2	93.3	<b>207.5</b>	197.5	25.4	11.4
2015 <sup>2</sup>	226.0	10.0	<b>236.0</b>	114.4	95.6	<b>210.0</b>	200.0	26.0	11.5
Change current year over previous:	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	0.6	0.1

<sup>1</sup> Unemployment figures and rate refer to Mauritians

<sup>2</sup> Forecast

**Note:**

1. The above figures have been worked out in order to give a set of comparable labour force estimates obtained from different sources. Users are cautioned in the use of these figures given that there are differences related to the reference period, coverage and methodology. The different sources from which these estimates have been obtained are as follows:

- i CMPHS for Mauritian labour force estimates which are subject to sampling variability as mentioned at Annex 1.
- ii The Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE) carried out in March of each year. Employment figures refer to jobs in large establishments employing 10 or more persons and include both Mauritians and foreign workers.
- iii Employment in 'other than large' establishments has been estimated after reconciling data from CMPHS, SEE and administrative sources.