Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services and Corporate Affairs

Central Statistics Office

Republic of Mauritius

HOUSING AND POPULATION CENSUS 2000

Analysis Report

VOLUME III - Population Data Evaluation and Projections

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2000
HOUSING AND POPULATION CENSUS

REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

ANALYSIS REPORT

VOLUME III – POPULATION DATA EVALUATION AND PROJECTIONS

FOREWORD

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

A series of table reports covering housing and living conditions, demographic and fertility characteristics, economic characteristics, educational characteristics, household characteristics, geographical and migration characteristics and disability 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.

The present report is the third of the series and covers population data evaluation and projections. The projections are up to year 2040 and are based on specified assumptions.

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

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

H. Bundhoo
Director of Statistics

Central Statistics Office
Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services and Corporate Affairs
Port Louis

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Chapter 1 - Introduction

1.1 Background

The Republic of Mauritius consists of the Island of Mauritius, the Island of Rodrigues and a number of small outer islands. The total land area is around 2,040 square kilometres, the Island of Mauritius occupying 1,865 square kilometres. The country has successively been a Dutch, French and British colony before gaining independence on 12 March 1968 and finally becoming a Republic on 12 March 1992.

The population of Mauritius consists largely of descendants of indentured labourers from the Indian subcontinent and of slaves from Africa who were brought to work on sugar-cane plantations. About two-thirds of the population are of Indian origin, slightly less than one-third is of mixed African and European descent while a small Chinese community is also present.

At the 2000 Census, the population of the Republic was enumerated at 1,179,137 of whom 583,949 were males and 595,188 females. The population of the Island of Mauritius was 1,143,069 while that of Rodrigues and Agalega was 35,779 and 289 respectively. There were no permanent residents in Saint Brandon, the island being a fishing post.

1.2 History of Census taking

Mauritius has a long history of Census taking which dates back to the 18th century. The first complete census was taken in 1735. Since then, numerous complete censuses or partial counts of the population have been undertaken, although the Archives of Mauritius has printed copies of Census reports since 1851 only.

From 1851 to 1931, censuses have been taken every ten years. With the outbreak of the Second World War, the one due in 1941 had to be postponed to 1944. The first census to be taken after the war, was in 1952 and the ten-yearly programme was subsequently resumed. The one due in 1982 had to be postponed to 1983 due to parliamentary elections. The one due in 1993 was preponed to 1990 due to a pressing need for up-to-date data, particularly on the characteristics of the labour force. The decennial programme resumed with the taking of the 2000 census.

1.3 Analysis and appraisal of previous Censuses

The 1952 Census seems to be the first census for which data evaluation has been carried out. The 1962 and 1972 censuses were evaluated by experts appointed under the United Nations Programme of Technical Co-operation. For the 1983 and the 1990 censuses, evaluation and analysis of sectoral data have been undertaken by local staff under the guidance of Dr. K.V. Ramachandran of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa while the 2000 Census data evaluation and analysis are being carried out by local staff.

The main findings of the 1990 evaluation report on demography were:

(i) An under-enumeration of 1,329 males and 786 females at ages 0-5 years

(ii) Digit preference was insignificant

(iii) Mortality has improved since 1983, the improvement being more for females than for males

(iv) Birth and death registration was found to be satisfactory for several decades prior to census

1.4 The 2000 Census

1.4.1 Introduction

The 2000 Census was the seventeenth census for Mauritius. It was conducted according to the provisions laid down in the Statistics Act 1951.

1.4.2 The Census cartography

For the 2000 Census, the 1990 Census maps served as base. As from 1992, an intense map updating exercise was carried out, with particular attention given to newly developed areas. Thus in 2000, updated maps were produced for the purpose of Census fieldwork. The Island of Mauritius was divided into 3,472 enumeration areas and Rodrigues into 93. Special arrangements were made for enumeration of small population in Agalega and Saint Brandon. The average number of households in the enumeration area was about 90 in urban and 80 in rural areas.

1.4.3 The Housing Census

The Housing Census was conducted from February to April 2000. During the census, buildings, housing units, households and non-agricultural establishments were enumerated. For all residential and partly residential buildings, information was collected on the characteristics of buildings, the amenities existing in each housing unit and the number of persons by sex in each household. For commercial and industrial establishments, hotels and boarding houses, the activities carried out and the number of persons engaged at the time of enumeration were recorded. For the first time the housing census collected information on number of fruit trees of bearing age by type, on the premises.

1.4.4 The Population Census

The population census was conducted between mid-June and mid-July 2000. It counted all persons present on the premises on the night of 2-3 July 2000 as well as usual residents who were temporarily absent on census night. It was thus possible to obtain a count of the de facto or present population as well as the de jure or resident population. Foreign visitors who were present on census night were excluded from the count of residents.

The census collected a wide range of information about the demographic, cultural, geographical, educational and economic characteristics of the population.

1.5 The vital registration system

1.5.1 Historical note

The registration of vital events in Mauritius dates back to the 17th century. The first general order requiring the clergy to keep a register of baptism, marriages and burials was passed in 1667 when Mauritius was under the French rule. Several decrees and Royal Declarations promulgated subsequently came to consolidate the system. By 1799, the responsibility for the registration of vital events was transferred from the clergy to the Municipalities. In 1803, it was decreed that each district should have a Civil Commissioner responsible for the keeping of registers of births, deaths and marriages. As for still births, a register was kept as from 1807. In 1808, the laws relating to Civil Status were brought together under the " Code Napoleon", the provisions of which were added to and partly amended or repealed by the British Administration which began in 1810. However, it was only in 1890 that all the French and English laws were drawn up into a single ordinance. This ordinance with some amendments is now in force and is known as the Civil Status Act No. 23 of 1981.

1.5.2 The present system

The Civil Status Branch was with the Registrar-General's Department up to the 1st of April 1984. It was then transferred to the Prime Minister's Office and renamed the Civil Status Division. It is responsible for all matters relating to Civil Status in Mauritius, including the registration of births, deaths and marriages. The registration of these vital events are carried out through 47 Civil Status Offices (including the Central Civil Status Office in Port Louis) in the Island of Mauritius, two in Rodrigues, one in Agalega and one in Saint Brandon.

After registration of vital events in special registers, the civil status officers transcribe relevant information on vital registration cards. The vital registration cards are submitted to the Central Statistics Office on a monthly basis through the Central Civil Status Office. These cards are coded by officers of the Central Statistics Office and then sent to the Central Information Systems Division (CISD) for data capture and tabulation.

A computerisation system is currently being implemented at the Civil Status Division. Under the system, all vital events are registered on-line on a computer and printed certificates are delivered. Until now, this computerisation process is complete in 13 Civil Status Offices including the Central Civil Status Office. As regards the remaining offices, vital registration data are input into the computer system within two weeks following the reference month. The Central Statistics Office has already engaged discussion with responsible officers of the Central Civil Status Office in order to obtain the vital data in soft copies, thus eliminating the need for the data capture operation.

1.5.3 Events registered

The events registered by the Civil Status Office are: live births, still births, marriages and deaths. The vital registration cards for the recording of these events are shown at Appendix I.

1.5.4 Coverage of vital registration

Evaluation of the 1952, 1962, 1972, 1983 and 1990 censuses has shown that the registration of live births and deaths has been complete for many decades.

As regards live births, a delay of 45 days is allowed for registration. Therefore not all births occurring in a month are registered in the same month. This is however of no concern, since data on live births are tabulated both by date of registration and by date of occurrence. More refined fertility analysis is usually based on births occurred during a particular year.

As far as death is concerned, the need for a permit before burial or cremation ensures complete registration.

The registration of marriages however is not complete since only civil marriages are reported. There are a few marriages celebrated in the Muslim community according to religious rites only and which are not registered. These unions are recorded only if the parties decide to marry civilly. Since the time lag between the religious marriage and its civil registration may vary considerably, the number of civil marriages registered in a given month may give a false picture of the actual number of unions contracted during that month. The figure includes unions contracted for the first time as well as unions contracted previously but legalised for the first time. It excludes unions contracted in a given month on a consensual basis. Therefore the marriage statistics obtained from vital registration system are only useful for studying marriage trends, but are not as useful for studying marriage as a demographic event which requires the number of unions actually contracted at a particular time, irrespective of their legal basis.

As regards still births, it is possible that in the past, a few infant deaths have been reported as still births especially among births delivered at home by untrained persons. However, the extent of such mis-reporting is nowadays negligible since fewer births are being delivered in the absence of trained medical personnel.

1.6 International passenger traffic

1.6.1 Introduction

Migration is one of the main components of population change. It is therefore important to evaluate migration data in terms of coverage and reliability. Data on international arrivals and departures of passengers are collected by the Passport and Immigration Office, when passengers go through immigration control.

1.6.2 Data collection and compilation system

Every person entering or leaving the country has to fill in an international embarkation/disembarkation card (shown in appendix II). The information on the card is checked against the passenger's passport when he/she goes through the immigration control. The information is then keyed into the computer to update the database at the Passport and Immigration Office.

In the case of foreigners, they have to fill in the disembarkation card in duplicate on entering the country. One card is used for immigration control on arrival, while the second one is retained by the passenger, who has to present it to the immigration control while leaving the country.

Prior to 1994, the batches of embarkation/disembarkation cards were submitted to the Central Statistics Office and a 10% systematic sample of the cards was drawn. Data from the sampled cards were then transcribed in coded form on special data sheets which were then sent to the CISD for data capture and processing. A series of tabulations were produced subsequently.

As from 1994, with the computerization of the Passport and Immigration Office, passenger traffic data are submitted to the Central Statistics Office on diskettes. Only the place of residence of the Mauritian resident has to be coded prior to data processing.

The Passport and Immigration Office also used to keep a register of official emigrants, defined as people who have a permit to emigrate to another country. Statistics of immigrants were also compiled. Since 1994, such data are no longer available.

1.6.3 Coverage

It is believed that data on international migration for the country as a whole is complete for the last decades. There are only two international points of entry or exit in the country, the Port Louis harbour and the Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam International Airport at Plaisance and both points are subject to immigration control.

Passengers travelling between Mauritius and Rodrigues are not required to fill in the embarkation/disembarkation card as is the case for international travel. Only a list of the names of passengers entering and leaving Rodrigues is kept. Thus very little information is available on the characteristics of the passenger while no distinction is made between residents and non-residents.. It is therefore difficult to quantify the movement of residents between the two islands.

1.6.4 Quality of data

There are many problems associated with the data on international traffic:

(i) From the passenger traffic data, the records for residents are filtered out using the field "country of residence". For the past several years, the data thus obtained has shown net in-migration, which is inconsistent with net migration figures estimated from the Census. Investigation by officers of the Passport and Immigration Office has shown that Mauritians settled abroad and

holders of double passports sometimes use one passport while entering the country and another passport while leaving resulting in the person being counted as a visitor in one of the directions of travel.

(ii) The sex of the passenger is not explicitly asked on the embarkation/disembarkation card. It has been deduced from the title (Mr., Mrs. or Miss) which itself is very often not indicated. Therefore guesswork is called for in cases where the title is not defined.

(iii) No information on emigrants is available from the computerised passenger traffic system.

Chapter 2 - Evaluation of Data

2.1 Introduction

Evaluation or appraisal means the measurement of achievement against goals. Evaluation techniques are often necessary to determine whether the data collection was properly done and that the data are of acceptable quality.

A census, being a massive data collection exercise involving thousands of field interviewers, errors may creep in at any stage of data collection and processing. An evaluation of the census data is desirable to assess the quality the data. Evaluative studies probe into the qualitative and the quantitative aspect of the data. Errors being probed fall into two broad headings - coverage and content errors. According to the United Nations, good census practice requires a careful consideration, and an evaluation of the completeness and accuracy of census results.

The three main objectives of the evaluation are:

(i) To identify the types and sources of errors or biases in order to know which groups, items or methodology produce the errors.

(ii) To measure the accuracy of the data.

(iii) To adjust the data by taking into account the varieties and amount of errors present.

Broadly, two methods are available for census evaluation, the direct and the indirect method. The direct method involves the comparison of information collected in a census with data from other sources such as post-enumeration sample surveys or re-enumeration. This method has not been used for the 2000 census evaluation. Instead, the indirect method consisting of external and internal consistency checks has been used.

2.2 Coverage error

2.2.1 Introduction

Coverage error is a non-sampling error that may occur in various forms, namely:

- Omitting a unit that should have been included.
- Including a unit more than once
- Including a unit that should not have been included.

In spite of the fact that massive efforts were made in providing good training and up-to-date cartographic maps to the field staff as well as introducing checks and controls throughout the fieldwork, such errors may still occur.

2.2.2 Balancing equation by sex

The balancing equation is one of the methods used for detecting coverage errors.

Table 2.1 compares the 2000 enumerated population of the Republic of Mauritius, with the expected population based on the previous census, vital statistics and international migration data. Table 2.1- Balancing equation by sex, 2000 Census - Republic of Mauritius

	Both sexes	Male	Female
Enumerated resident population, 1990 Census	1,056,660	527,760	528,900
Add live births July 1990 - June 2000	211,689	107,543	104,146
Less deaths July 1990 - June 2000	75,245	43,225	32,020
Add Arrivals of Mauritian Residents July 1990 - June 2000	1,111,526	628,974	482,552
Less Departures of Mauritian Residents July 1990 - June 2000	1,120,857	630,400	490,457
Expected population at 2000 Census	1,183,773	590,652	593,121
Enumerated resident population at 2000 Census	1,178,848	583,756	595,092
Excess of enumerated over expected	-4,925	-6,896	1,971
Excess as a % of enumerated 2000 population	-0.42	-1.18	0.33

The table indicates a net deficit of 4,925 persons (-0.42%), that is a deficit of 6,896 males (-1.18%) and an excess of 1,971 among females (0.33%). Similar calculations for the 1990 census showed a net deficit of 474 (-0.04%) with an excess of 719 for males (0.14%) and a deficit of 1,193 (-0.23%) for females. Though the coverage errors seem to be more pronounced in the 2000 census, they are acceptable when compared to international norms.

2.2.3 Growth rate

An analysis of inter-censal growth rates can also help in the evaluation of the census data. Table 2.2 gives the average annual growth rate for the last four inter-censal periods.

Table 2.2-Population annual growth rates (%), 1962-2000 - Republic of Mauritius

Intercensal period	Net growth rate(%)			Natural growth rate(%)
	B. Sexes	Male	Female	B. Sexes
1962-1972	1.97	1.94	2.00	2.39
1972-1983	1.48	1.43	1.52	1.81
1983-1990	0.79	0.83	0.75	1.30
1990-2000	1.10	1.01	1.19	1.22

The natural growth rate shows a smooth decline over time depicting essentially a fall in fertility registered over the years. However, the same smooth decline is not observed with net growth rate. This is due to the fact that during the period 1983-1990 significant increase in out-migration, especially among females was registered and hence a relatively low growth rate.

The net growth rate when compared by sex, generally indicates higher values for females; this is essentially due to lower mortality among females. However, despite this, the situation was different in 1983-90 mainly due to more out-migration of females.

2.2.4 Age composition

The distribution of the population by sex and broad age groups for the last four censuses is shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 - Age composition (%) of the population by sex: 1972, 1983, 1990 and 2000 Censuses - Republic of Mauritius

Age Group	1972			1983			1990			2000		
	Male	Female	B.Sexes	Male	Female	B.Sexes	Male	Female	B.Sexes	Male	Female	B.Sexes
0-4	12.6	12.4	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.7	9.3	9.1	9.2	8.2	7.9	8.0
5-14	28.2	27.7	28.0	21.1	20.5	20.8	20.8	20.3	20.5	17.5	16.9	17.2
15-44	42.7	42.7	42.7	49.9	49.2	49.6	52.0	50.3	51.1	51.5	50.0	50.8
45-59	11.4	10.6	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.6	11.1	10.9	14.8	15.0	14.9
60+	5.2	6.6	5.9	6.2	7.8	7.0	7.3	9.2	8.3	8.0	10.2	9.1

The change in the age distribution from one census to another can besummarised as follows:

- A decrease in the proportion of children aged 0-4 and 5-14 over time
- An increase in the proportion aged 15-44 up to 1990 followed by a slight fall in 2000
- A general decline in the proportion of males aged 45-59 followed by a sudden increase in 2000 while among females, a general increase is observed
- A general increase in the proportion aged 60 years and above

The decline in the proportion aged 0-4 and 5-14 is mainly due to a general fall in fertility registered over the years. The jump in the proportion of the population aged 15-44 from about 43% in 1972 to 50% in 1983 is due to births of the high fertility period 1957-1968 entering that age group. Average number of births during that period was around 26,000 annually. Birth cohorts leaving that age group came from relatively low fertility years (1927-1938). Similarly increases registered in 1990 are due to birth cohorts 1968-75 entering that age group, during which 21,500 births were registered annually. The slight fall registered in 2000 could be due to the fact that the disparity in the size of birth cohorts entering and leaving that age group was only slight.

The large increase in the proportion aged 45-59 in 2000 is mainly due to the entrance of post-war baby boomers (born during period 1945-55) into that age group. The tendency towards increasing proportion aged 60+ with time is an indication of an ageing population. The higher proportion of females among the elderly is the consequence of lower mortality among females.

Table 2.4 - Mean and median age of the population - Republic of Mauritius

	1983		1990		2000	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mean age	25.87	26.89	27.82	28.99	30.38	31.67
Median age	22.31	22.96	25.35	26.08	28.74	29.70

The general rise in the mean and median age of the population is also indicative of the process of ageing under way in the population. Both the mean and the median have increased by around 3 years during the intercensal period 1990-2000. It is also noted that the mean and median age are higher for females than for males. This is again due to differential mortality between males and females whereby females live longer than males.

2.2.5 Sex ratio

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. The table below shows a general fall in sex ratio except for the period 1983-1990 when a slight increase was registered.

Table 2.5 - Sex ratio of the population - Republic of Mauritius

Census years	1962	1982	1983	1990	2000
Sex Ratio	100.8	100.2	99.2	99.8	98.1

The trend in sex ratio over the years is influenced by the degree of sex differentials in the three factors affecting the change in population size and structure, namely fertility, mortality and migration. The sex ratio at birth which is usually above 100, indicating more males being born than females, tends to increase the overall sex ratio of the population. Net migration can either increase or decrease the overall sex ratio while a differential in mortality in favour of females depresses the overall sex ratio. The mortality factor usually being the most influential, tends to depress overall sex ratio over time. The different situation noted during the period 1983-1990 was mainly due to higher out-migration of females compared to males.

2.2.6 Child-woman ratio

The child-woman ratio is defined as the number of children aged 0-4 years per 1,000 women in the age group 15-44 years. It is a crude measure of the level of fertility derived from census data. Table 2.6 shows a general decline in the child-woman ratio from 473.7 in 1983 to 363.3 in 1990 and 316.7 in 2000 for the Republic. It declined both in the Island of Mauritius and the Island of Rodrigues over the same period, though the decline in the latter island was sharper. It should however be noted that in spite of the sharper fall in fertility in Rodrigues, the level of the child-woman ratio is still higher than in the Island of Mauritius.

The above observations are in line with the fertility decline registered over the past two decades. In fact, the TFR (defined as the average number of children born to an average woman assuming that she survives to the end of her child-bearing age and is subject to a fixed schedule of age-specific fertility rate) in the Island of Mauritius fell from 2.29 in 1990 to 1.99 in 2000, that is by about 13.1%, while in the Island of Rodrigues it fell from 3.19 in 1990 to 2.70 in 2000, that is by about 15.4%.

Table 2.6 - Child-woman ratio at the 1983, 1990 and 2000 Censuses - Republic of Mauritius

	1983	1990	2000
Republic of Mauritius	473.7	363.3	316.7
Island of Mauritius	463.6	358.4	314.2
Island of Rodrigues	831.2	538.3	399.5

2.2.7 Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio represents the ratio of the combined child population (0-14 years) and the aged population (65+ years) to the population of intermediate age (15-64 years). It is a rough measure of economic burden the productive population has to bear. It can be split into child dependency and old age dependency.

The table below shows the dependency ratios calculated for the last three censuses. The figures indicate a general decline in the total dependency ratio from 588 in 1983 to 539 in 1990 and 460 in 2000. This fall is mainly attributable to a fall in child dependency brought about by a fertility decline. It has also been observed that there has been a continuous increase in the old-age dependency ratio. This is the result of both fertility decline and mortality improvement.

Table 2.7 - Dependency ratio by sex: 1983, 1990 and 2000 Censuses - Republic of Mauritius

Sex	1983			1990			2000		
	Child	Old-age	Total	Child	Old-age	Total	Child	Old-age	Total
Male	522	59	581	459	69	528	373	78	451
Female	512	84	595	454	96	550	364	107	470
B.Sexes	517	72	588	457	83	539	368	92	460

Another salient feature visible in the data is the higher old age dependency among females than among males again due to the fact that women live longer than men.

2.3 External consistency checks

2.3.1 Comparison of Population Census with Housing Census count

The Housing Census was conducted from February to April 2000 while the Population Census was taken at the beginning of July 2000. At the Housing Census, 297,881 private households and 1,168,495 persons were enumerated compared to 296,832 private households and 1,165,570 persons at the Population Census. Thus a minor differences of around 0.3% in the population figures and 0.4% in the household figures are observed.

Given that the Housing Census enumeration covered a period of 3 months (February-April 2000), it may happen that some households who own secondary residences have been counted at both their principal and secondary residences at the Housing Census. However this was not the case with the Population Census, which was taken on a specific census date (night of 2-3 July 2000).

2.3.2 Comparison of Population Census with education statistics

Education statistics is yet another external source of data with which Census data can be compared. Figures from the 2000 survey conducted in March by the Ministry of Education are compared with census data on students currently going to school in table 2.8 below.

Table 2.8 - Comparison of 2000 Census data on school population by age group and sex with statistics from the school system - Republic of Mauritius

Age Group	Male			Female		
	Census data	School Statistics	% diff.	Census data	School Statistics	% diff.
5-9	52,702	56,172	-6.2	51,860	55,147	-6.0
10-14	44,862	43,104	4.1	44,222	42,770	3.4
15-19	25,952	23,192	11.9	25,635	23,095	11.0
5-19	123,516	122,468	0.9	121,717	121,012	0.6

According to the table, deficits of 6.2% among males and 6.0% among females in the age group 5-9 years are noted in the census figures, indicating that there may be some under-enumeration. In the age group 15-19 years, an over-enumeration of about 11% is noted in the census data for both males and females. It should be pointed out that school statistics as regards enrolment in vocational or post-secondary schools are not complete. On the whole however, there is an over- reporting of school attendance at the census of the order of 0.9% and 0.6% among male and females respectively. The discrepancy being relatively small, it can be concluded that there is compatibility between the two sources of data.

2.3.3 Comparison of Census data with population estimates.

The expected population for year 2000 was made by surviving the adjusted 1990 Census figures by age and sex using:

(i) Live births data by sex

(ii) Deaths by age and sex

(iii) International migration data by age and sex

Since data for international migration are not available for Rodrigues, comparison will be restricted to the Island of Mauritius only.

Tables 2.9 (a) and 2.9(b) compare the enumerated resident population with the expected population. The tables show that discrepancies occur mostly in the age bracket 0-9 years and 20-39 years among both males and females. Discrepancies occurring at age 0-9 years are attributable to under-enumeration of young children.

Differences occurring in the age bracket 20-39 years are negative among males and positive among females. This is mainly attributable to the poor quality of passenger traffic data as regards sex ratio of migrants. The sex ratio used in calculating intercensal population estimates was in favour of females, that is there were more females migrating, while census results indicate the contrary. This also leads to population estimates with a higher sex ratio than census figures. Some degree of age mis-reporting may also have contributed to the discrepancies observed.

Despite these discrepancies, the enumerated census 2000 population shows consistency with the expected 2000 population.

Table 2.9(a) - Comparison of 2000 enumerated population with expected population based on 1990 Census data by age and sex, Island of Mauritius - Male

Age (years)	Enumerated	Expected	Difference
0	9,163	9,718	-555
1	9,103	9,547	-444
2	9,095	9,613	-518
3	9,032	9,626	-594
4	9,467	9,731	-264
(0-4)	**45,860**	**48,235**	**-2,375**
5	9,789	10,264	-475
6	9,810	10,340	-530
7	10,555	10,778	-223
8	10,632	11,169	-537
9	10,443	10,759	-316
(5-9)	**51,229**	**53,310**	**-2,081**
10	10,397	10,263	134
11	9,968	9,974	-6
12	9,411	9,538	-127
13	8,909	9,010	-101
14	8,753	8,988	-235

(10-14)	**47,438**	**47,773**	**-335**
15	9,076	9,142	-66
16	9,329	9,360	-31
17	9,616	9,659	-43
18	10,479	10,526	-47
19	10,947	11,206	-259
(15-19)	**49,447**	**49,893**	**-446**
20	11,852	11,900	-48
21	10,914	11,154	-240
22	10,837	11,051	-214
23	10,331	10,502	-171
24	9,391	9,764	-373
(20-24)	**53,325**	**54,371**	**-1,046**
25	9,904	10,288	-384
26	9,456	9,873	-417
27	8,547	8,730	-183
28	8,692	8,983	-291
29	8,791	9,085	-294
(25-29)	**45,390**	**46,959**	**-1,569**
30	9,728	9,967	-239
31	8,852	9,110	-258
32	9,911	10,189	-278
33	9,643	9,994	-351
34	10,605	10,945	-340
(30-34)	**48,739**	**50,205**	**-1,466**
35	10,304	10,667	-363
36	10,517	10,658	-141
37	10,311	10,414	-103
38	9,994	10,035	-41
39	9,377	9,482	-105
(35-39)	**50,503**	**51,256**	**-753**
40	9,463	9,708	-245
41	8,817	8,820	-3
42	8,770	8,716	54
43	9,078	9,013	65
44	8,611	8,606	5
(40-44)	**44,739**	**44,863**	**-124**
45	7,660	7,759	-99
46	7,539	7,448	91
47	7,960	7,813	147
48	7,221	7,233	-12
49	7,960	7,833	127
(45-49)	**38,340**	**38,086**	**254**
50	6,838	6,848	-10

51	5,783	5,654	129
52	5,474	5,483	-9
53	5,000	4,936	64
54	4,073	4,052	21
(50-54)	**27,168**	**26,973**	**195**
55	4,582	4,663	-81
56	4,351	4,238	113
57	3,249	3,201	48
58	3,313	3,299	14
59	3,128	3,071	57
(55-59)	**18,623**	**18,472**	**151**
60	3,314	3,377	-63
61	2,870	2,714	156
62	2,970	2,900	70
63	2,975	2,866	109
64	2,679	2,614	65
(60-64)	**14,808**	**14,471**	**337**
65	2,694	2,571	123
66	2,733	2,597	136
67	2,314	2,257	57
68	1,869	1,862	7
69	1,794	1,799	-5
(65-69)	**11,404**	**11,086**	**318**
70	2,005	1,950	55
71	1,917	1,845	72
72	1,847	1,810	37
73	1,709	1,761	-52
74	1,789	1,792	-3
(70-74)	**9,267**	**9,158**	**109**
75	1,539	1,504	35
76	1,425	1,367	58
77	1,104	1,053	51
78	1,017	1,012	5
79	820	756	64
(75-79)	**5,905**	**5,692**	**213**
80	647	596	51
81	563	530	33
82	457	433	24
83	451	442	9
84	388	382	6
(80-84)	**2,506**	**2,383**	**123**
85+	1,324	1,122	202
N/stated	41	0	41
All Ages	566,056	574,308	-8,252

Table 2.9(b) - Comparison of 2000 enumerated population with expected population based on 1990 Census data by age and sex, Island of Mauritius - Female

Age (years)	Enumerated	Expected	Difference
0	8,965	9,289	-324
1	8,738	9,093	-355
2	8,860	9,286	-426
3	9,007	9,551	-544
4	9,305	9,557	-252
(0-4)	**44,875**	**46,776**	**-1,901**
5	9,603	10,148	-545
6	9,877	10,186	-309
7	10,436	10,714	-278
8	10,222	10,553	-331
9	10,133	10,338	-205
(5-9)	**50,271**	**51,939**	**-1,668**
10	10,093	9,929	164
11	9,646	9,759	-113
12	9,221	9,238	-17
13	8,849	8,654	195
14	8,601	8,548	53
(10-14)	**46,410**	**46,128**	**282**
15	8,730	8,697	33
16	9,032	8,989	43
17	9,404	9,454	-50
18	10,296	10,293	3
19	10,664	10,837	-173
(15-19)	**48,126**	**48,270**	**-144**
20	11,642	11,645	-3
21	11,248	11,094	154
22	11,117	10,780	337
23	10,280	10,102	178
24	9,706	9,687	19
(20-24)	**53,993**	**53,308**	**685**
25	9,949	9,905	44
26	9,625	9,587	38
27	8,391	8,150	241
28	8,900	8,773	127
29	8,791	8,412	379
(25-29)	**45,656**	**44,827**	**829**
30	9,565	9,192	373
31	8,875	8,506	369
32	10,014	9,701	313

33	9,399	9,247	152
34	10,454	10,285	169
(30-34)	**48,307**	**46,931**	**1,376**
35	10,157	10,260	-103
36	10,305	10,151	154
37	9,800	9,785	15
38	9,905	9,840	65
39	8,984	8,818	166
(35-39)	**49,151**	**48,854**	**297**
40	9,194	9,455	-261
41	8,761	8,681	80
42	8,712	8,564	148
43	8,581	8,553	28
44	8,320	8,205	115
(40-44)	**43,568**	**43,458**	**110**
45	7,690	7,810	-120
46	7,516	7,391	125
47	7,897	7,911	-14
48	7,146	7,124	22
49	7,820	7,628	192
(45-49)	**38,069**	**37,864**	**205**
50	7,005	7,020	-15
51	5,994	5,937	57
52	5,933	5,889	44
53	5,125	4,989	136
54	4,499	4,569	-70
(50-54)	**28,556**	**28,404**	**152**
55	5,186	5,325	-139
56	4,681	4,601	80
57	3,684	3,664	20
58	3,690	3,701	-11
59	3,406	3,346	60
(55-59)	**20,647**	**20,637**	**10**
60	3,824	3,865	-41
61	3,308	3,171	137
62	3,406	3,497	-91
63	3,458	3,287	171
64	3,252	3,272	-20
(60-64)	**17,248**	**17,092**	**156**
65	3,277	3,152	125
66	2,930	2,945	-15
67	2,749	2,703	46
68	2,274	2,264	10
69	2,372	2,369	3

(65-69)	**13,602**	**13,433**	**169**
70	2,540	2,620	-80
71	2,338	2,344	-6
72	2,400	2,447	-47
73	2,301	2,432	-131
74	2,375	2,431	-56
(70-74)	**11,954**	**12,274**	**-320**
75	2,254	2,257	-3
76	2,003	1,886	117
77	1,529	1,585	-56
78	1,518	1,450	68
79	1,377	1,303	74
(75-79)	**8,681**	**8,481**	**200**
80	1,117	1,115	2
81	882	848	34
82	886	910	-24
83	871	794	77
84	660	621	39
(80-84)	**4,416**	**4,288**	**128**
85+	3,410	2,953	457
N/stated	73	0	73
All Ages	577,013	575,917	1,096

2.4 Content error

2.4.1 Digit preference

One of the basic but vital information provided by a census is the age profile of the population. It is therefore important to evaluate the accuracy of the age distribution and correct for deficiencies wherever necessary.

Digit preference or age heaping is a common error that occurs in age reporting. It is the result of deliberate mis-statement or ignorance of age on the part of the respondent. The figures 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 give the age and sex distribution of the Republic of Mauritius, Island of Mauritius and the Island of Rodrigues. From the graph, it appears that there is a slight preference for the digit 0 among both males and females in the Island of Mauritius as well as in the Republic. For the Island of Rodrigues, however, there seems to be a preference for the digit 9.

To quantify the magnitude of digit preference, two indices have been used and these are the Myer's Index and the Preference Pattern Index(PPI). Both indices involve the calculation of the percentage of the population, P(i) having age ending in i where i =0,1,2……9. In the ideal situation where there is no digit preference, p(i) equals 10 for each i.

The index is thus computed as the sum of absolute deviations of P(i) from 10,

i.e

$$\text{Index} = \sum_{I=0}^{I=9} \left| P(i) - 10 \right|$$

The indices can therefore lie between 0 (no digit preference) and 180 (absolute digit preference). Table 2.10 gives the indices by sex for the Republic of Mauritius, Island of Mauritius and the Island of Rodrigues. The figures show no marked digit preference in age reporting at the Census. Age seems to be more accurately reported among males than among females in the Republic of Mauritius and the Island of Mauritius. A comparison with the digit preference indices computed for the 1990 Census indicates that age reporting was better at the 2000 Census.

Table 2.11 gives the most preferred digits at the 1990 and 2000 Censuses. The table indicates that the preferred digit has shifted from 5 in 1990 to 2 in 2000 while the preference for 0 has persisted. Preference for digit 0 may be due to the tendency to round off ages to years ending in 0. The preference for the digit 2 may be due to a combination of factors namely:

- Increases in the number of births in the periods 1947/48, 1957/58 and 1967/68.
- The year 1968, which was the year of independence being used as a reference year for calculating age for those born around that year.

For the Island of Rodrigues, preference for the digit 9 was recorded in 2000 as well as in 1990. Preference for digit 0 was also noted.

Fig 2.1 - Population by age and sex, 2000 Census Republic of Mauritius

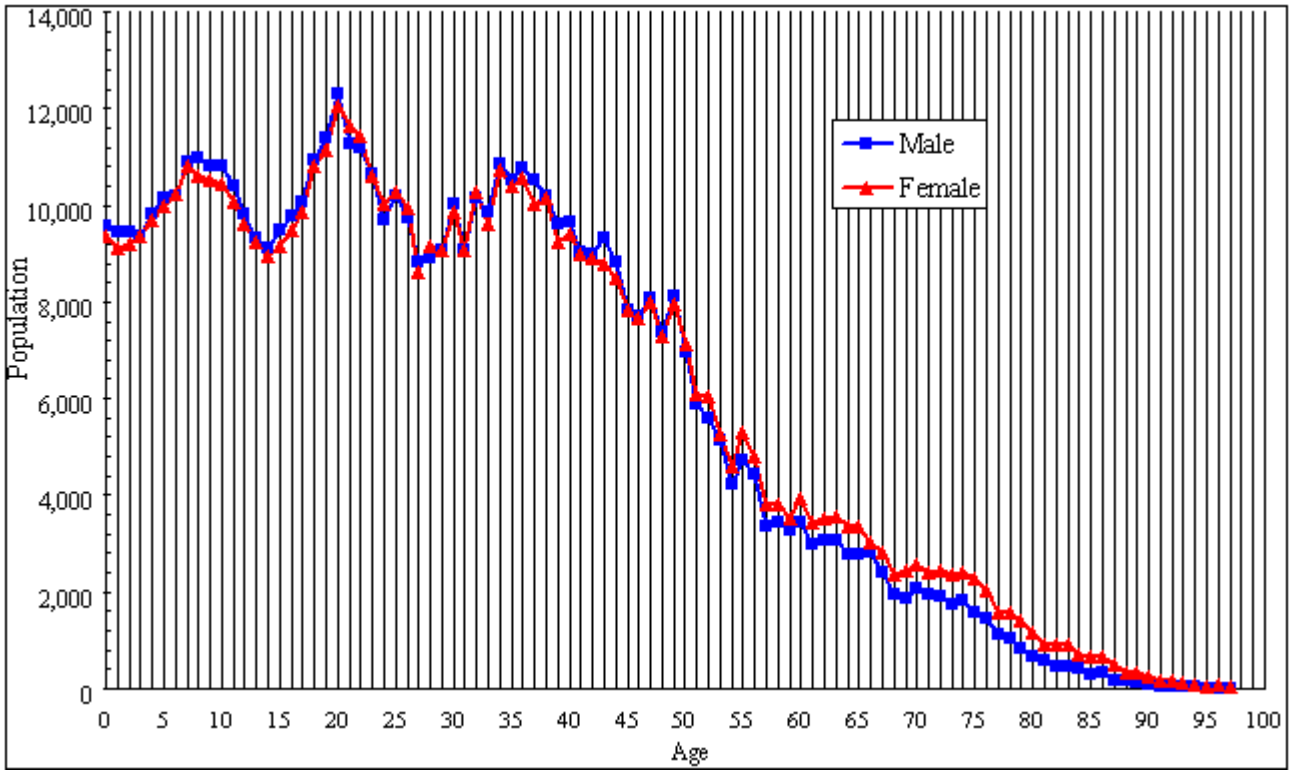

Fig 2.2 - Population by age and sex, 2000 Census Island of Mauritius

Fig 2.3 - Population by age and sex, 2000 Census Island of Rodrigues

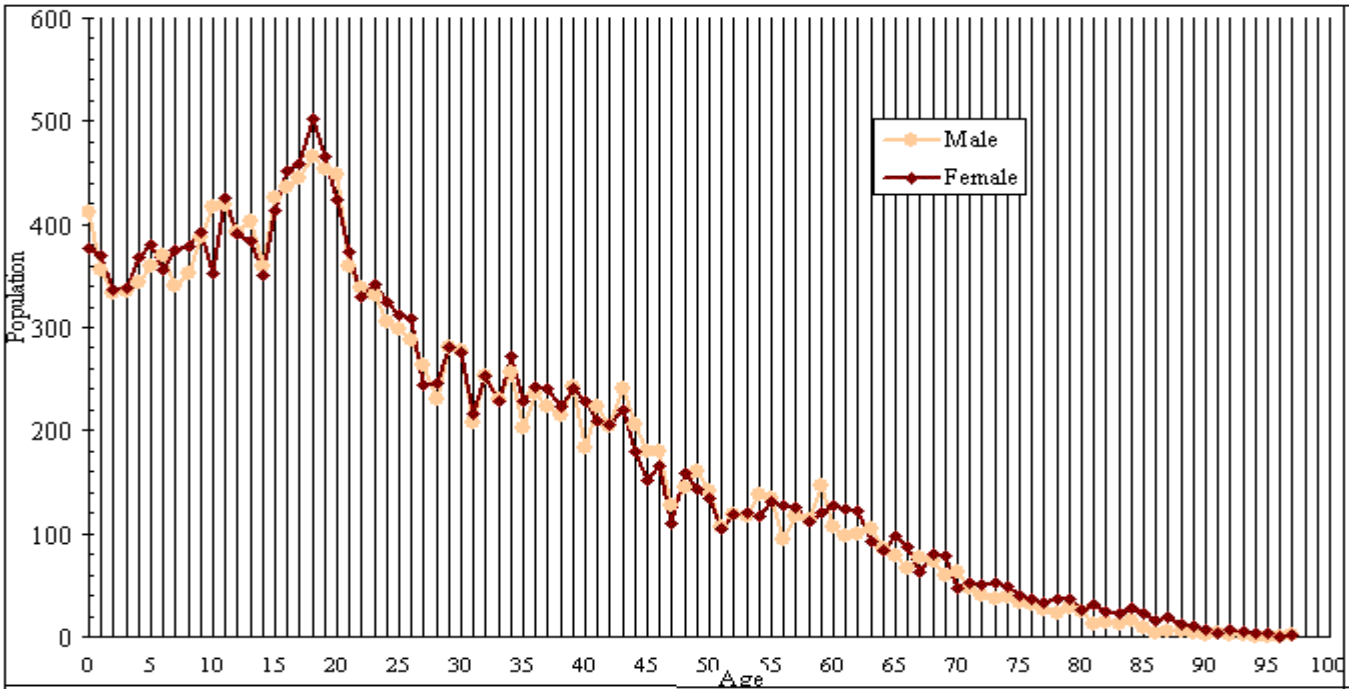

Fig 2.4 - Population pyramid by single year of age - Republic of Mauritius 2000 Census

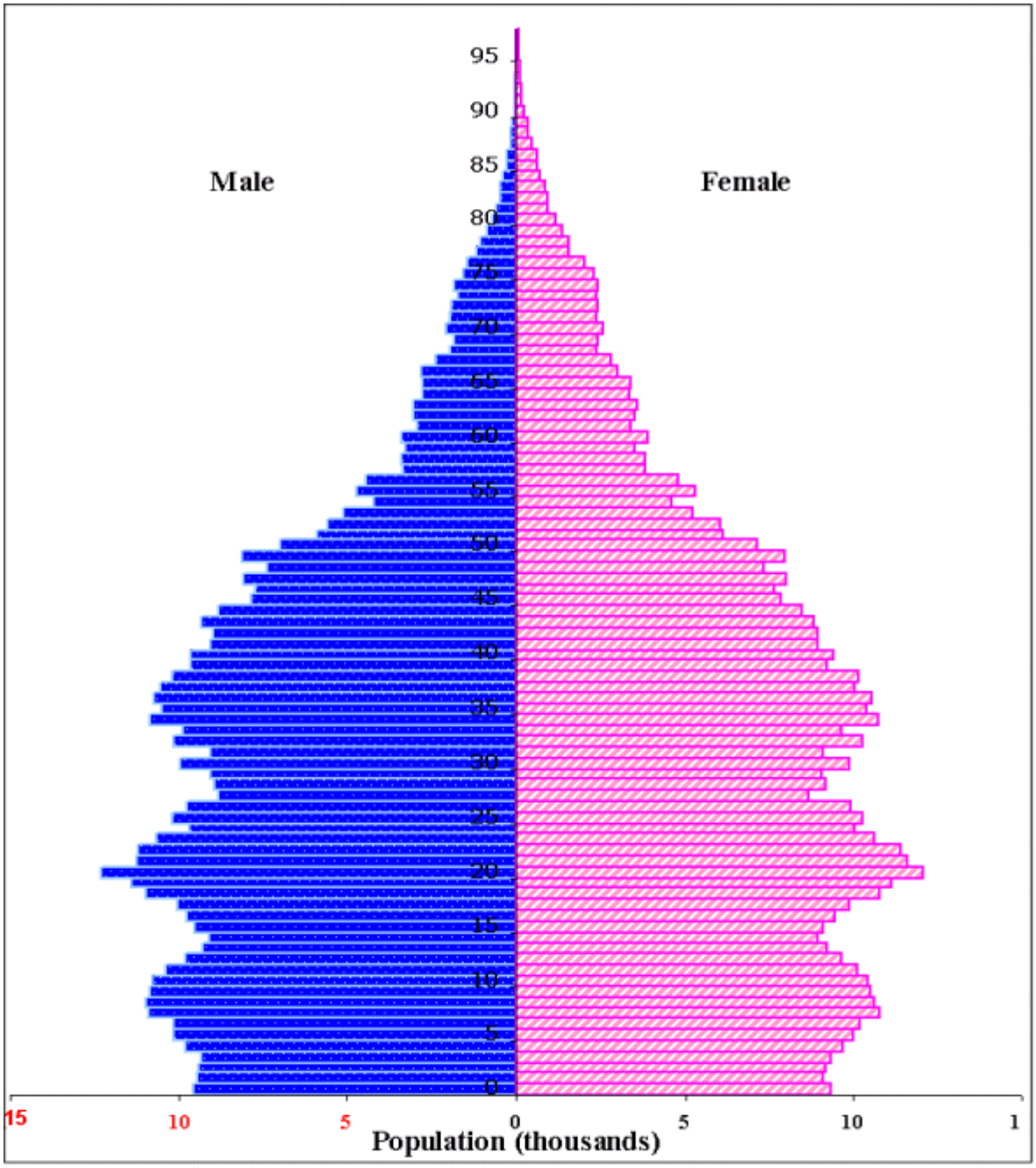

Table 2.10 - Index for digit preference in age data - 2000 Census

Digit	Republic of Mauritius				Island of Mauritius				Island of Rodrigues			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Myer's	P.P.I	Myer's	P.P.I	Myer's	P.P.I	Myer's	P.P.I	Myer's	P.P.I	Myer's	P.P.I
	Individual percentages											
0	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.2	10.5	10.6
1	9.8	9.8	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.0	9.9	9.3	9.2	9.5	9.5
2	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.3	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.9

3	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.2	9.7	9.8
4	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.2	9.7	9.7
5	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.8
6	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.7	10.3	10.3
7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.4
8	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8	10.5	10.2
9	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.0	11.3	11.6	10.9	10.8
2000 Index	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.1	3.6	4.5	4.4	3.9
1990 Index	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.4	4.1	5.2	2.9	4.3

Table 2.11 - Most preferred digits by sex - 1990 & 2000 Censuses

Census Year	Index	Republic of Mauritius		Island of Mauritius		Island of Rodrigues	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1990	Myer's	0,5	5,0	0,5	5,0	3,9	6
	P.P.I	0,5,6	5,0,2	0,6,5	5,0,2	9,3	6,8,9
2000	Myer's	0	0,2	0	0,2	9,0	9,8,0,6
	P.P.I	0,9	0,2	0	0,2	9	9,0,6

2.4.2 Vertical consistency checks for age-reporting error

In a population with no drastic changes in fertility, mortality and migration and where migration is either negligible or does not occur at selective age groups, the percentage change in population in given ages is expected to decrease smoothly with age.

The population pyramid at figure 2.4 shows that for ages 35 and above, there is a smooth decrease with age. For the ages below 35 years, the changes with age are irregular. This is mostly due to variations in number of births over the last few decades. The bulge at around age 20 is the result of high births around the year 1980 while the bulge around the age 8 is due to high births recorded around year 1992.

Table 2.12 - Age ratio, sex ratio and U.N joint scores, 1990 and 2000 Censuses - Republic of Mauritius

	1990	2000
Age Ratio Score:		
Male	5.8	6.0
Female	5.7	5.9
Sex Ratio Score	1.9	2.1
U.N. joint score	17.3	18.3

To quantify the degree of age -sex reporting errors, various indices such as the age ratio score, the sex ratio score and the UN joint score have been calculated for the population aged under 70 years.

The age-ratio score is defined as the average of the sum of absolute deviations of age-ratios from the expected 100. The age ratio is itself defined as the ratio of the population of a given age to half the sum of population in the preceding and following groups and expressed per 100.

The sex ratio score is defined as the average of the sum of absolute deviations of consecutive sex ratios.

The UN age-sex accuracy index or UN joint scores combines indices on accuracy of the age distribution and accuracy in sex ratio to come up with a single index measuring the accuracy of the age-sex distribution of a Census. The census data is considered to be "accurate", "inaccurate " or "highly inaccurate" depending on whether the index is under 20, 20 to 40 or over 40 respectively.

For the 2000 Census, the UN joint score works out to 18.3 thus indicating that the Census data can be considered as accurate. A comparison of the score for the 2000 Census with that for the 1990 Census shows that the age and sex reporting was slightly better in 1990.

2.4.3 Diagonal consistency checks

The quality of census data can also be assessed by the analysis of survival ratios. Cohort survival ratio is the ratio of the population of a particular age group at a given census to the population ten years younger in the preceding census (assuming that the two censuses are 10 years apart). The survival ratio is usually below unity unless there is massive in-migration. In a country with no migration, the survival ratio is expected to decrease smoothly with increasing age. However, the survival ratio for age group 5-9 years is normally higher than that for age group 0-4 years, due to higher mortality prevailing at the youngest ages.

Table 2.13 - Intercensal cohort and overall survival ratios 1990-2000 by sex - Republic of Mauritius

Cohort survival ratios			Overall survival ratios		
Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
0-4	0.9719	0.9842	0+	0.9130	0.9369
5-9	0.9815	0.9848	5+	0.9051	0.9309
10-14	0.9639	0.9944	10+	0.8957	0.9244
15-19	0.9495	0.9809	15+	0.8852	0.9140
20-24	0.9531	0.9864	20+	0.8753	0.9041
25-29	0.9615	0.9698	25+	0.8600	0.8891
30-34	0.9598	0.9724	30+	0.8345	0.8704
35-39	0.9479	0.9718	35+	0.7986	0.8441
40-44	0.9225	0.9618	40+	0.7492	0.8071
45-49	0.8777	0.9326	45+	0.6941	0.7636
50-54	0.8288	0.9091	50+	0.6389	0.7182
55-59	0.7495	0.8504	55+	0.5744	0.6609
60-64	0.6431	0.7586	60+	0.5034	0.5970
65-69	0.5350	0.6843	65+	0.4174	0.5175
70-74	0.3988	0.5501	70+	0.3122	0.4083
75+	0.2211	0.3065	75+	0.2211	0.3065
All ages	0.9130	0.9369			

The data in table 2.13 shows a decreasing pattern for ages 30 and above while for younger age groups, the pattern is irregular. One plausible explanation would be the effect of migration at these ages.

The overall survival ratios however decline continuously with age indicating that the census data is of good quality. A comparison of overall survival ratio by sex indicates higher survival ratios among females at all

age groups. This is expected since mortality is lower among females.

2.5 Adjustment for under-enumeration of young children

In order to assess the degree of under-enumeration at the 2000 Census, the enumerated population has been compared with the expected population in 2000. As explained in section 2.3.3, the expected population has been derived by surviving the 1990 census figures on the basis of data on live births, deaths and migration for the inter-censal period July 1990 to June 2000.

The comparison exercise for the Island of Mauritius reveals that the enumerated population in the older age groups is generally lower than the expected population among males (table 2.9(a)) whereas the reverse is true among females (table 2.9(b)). This may be due to the fact that the sex ratio of migrants used in the population estimation was too low. As regards the age bracket 0-9 years, the census figures are systematically lower than expected, indicating possible under-enumeration of young children.

Given the good quality of the data as assessed in the previous sections of the report, it is not necessary to adjust the age data except for the age group 0-9 years. The actual adjustments for that age group (table 2.14) have been obtained as the difference between the expected and the enumerated population; the rationale for this method being that vital registration is complete in Mauritius and that migration has little impact at the youngest ages since it is concentrated in the working age group.

Table 2.14 - Adjustment for under-enumeration of young children, 2000 census - Island of Mauritius

Age	Male	Female	B.sexes
0	555	324	879
1	444	355	799
2	518	426	944
3	594	544	1,138
4	264	252	516
0-4	2,375	1,901	4,276
5	475	545	1,020
6	530	309	839
7	223	278	501
8	537	331	868
9	316	205	521
5-9	2,081	1,668	3,749
0-9	4,456	3,569	8,025

As regards Rodrigues, an independent estimate of the population by single year of age and sex as at mid-2000 is not available. However, in order to assess the degree of under-enumeration of young children for Rodrigues the population aged under 10 years has been estimated by surviving live births occurred in Rodrigues during the period July 1990 to June 2000. It has been found that these estimates do not differ significantly from the census figures. Thus no adjustment has been made.

Chapter 3 - Population Projections

3.1 Introduction

There is little need to emphasize the importance of population projections for countries attempting to plan their economic and social development. The primary needs of the people, which development programmes aim to satisfy cannot be gauged rationally without regard to the expected size and composition of the population, nor can any future development plan be realistic without due consideration given to future labour force which in turn depends on population projections. Therefore it can be said that population projection is a vital tool for planners and policy makers.

Three variants of population projections have been made namely the medium variant projection, the low variant projection and the high variant projection. The medium variant projection is the most probable scenario for the future and therefore is more likely to occur. The low variant and high variant projections give a lower and upper limit respectively to a range of probable scenarios that could occur.

3.2 Methodology

The cohort component method was used for projecting the population of Mauritius. Projections were made for the Island of Mauritius and the Island of Rodrigues separately and the sum of the two yielded projections for the Republic of Mauritius. As the name itself implies, the methodology first requires projections of the components of population growth namely fertility, mortality and migration. Once the future levels and patterns of fertility, mortality and migration are obtained, these are used in conjunction with a base population to obtain the projected population. The base population used was the Census 2000 figure.

The steps involved in the population projections are as follows:

(a) The age and sex specific survival ratios are applied to the base population in order to obtain survivors at the end of the five-year period. Age and sex-specific survival ratios are then applied to these survivors to obtain survivors at the end of the following five-year period and the process is repeated until the end of the projection period.

(b) The expected number of births during a specific five-year period is estimated by applying the projected age-specific fertility rates to the projected female population in the reproductive age groups for that period. The births are disaggregated by sex on the basis of an assumed sex ratio at birth; they are then survived using the appropriate survival probabilities.

(c) The projections that have a migration component are obtained by adjusting the projections, based on fertility and mortality trends for net migration.

3.3 Data requirements

The data required for the projections are:

- The adjusted 2000 Census population by age and sex
- The projected total fertility rate (TFR), the age pattern of fertility and the sex ratio at birth
- The projected age-specific survival ratios
- The projected number of migrants by age and sex

3.4 Fertility assumptions

3.4.1 The Total Fertility Rates (TFR)

In its 2000 revision of population projections of individual countries, the United Nations fertility assumption for the Republic of Mauritius is as follows:

Medium variant projection: TFR reaches 1.90 by 2000-05 and thereafter remains at that level

Low variant projections: TFR reaches 1.80 by 2000-05 and then stabilizes to 1.50 by 2015-20

High variant projections: TFR reaches 2.10 by 2000-05 and then stabilizes at 2.30 by 2010-15

The future assumptions were based essentially on past trends in fertility registered in the country.

The level and trends in fertility in a country is determined by a multitude of socio-economic factors including adult literacy, school enrolment levels, level of female employment, levels of infant mortality and nuptiality as well as the strength of its population policies and programmes.

An analysis of the trend in TFR in the recent past indicates that after peaking at 2.31 in 1992, the TFR has been continuously declining to reach a minimum of 1.96 in 1998. Subsequently, the TFR increased slightly to 2.04 in 1999 and declined marginally to 2.01 in 2000. For the year 2001, up to date fertility data indicate a further decline in fertility thus bringing the TFR further below replacement level. It is clear however that this declining trend is not stable. In these circumstances it would be more reasonable to assume that stabilization to 1.90 would occur a little later than assumed by the UN.

It seems more likely that the TFR will lie within the range 1.90 to 2.15 during the period 2000-05.

In the light of the above, the UN fertility assumptions have been adapted on the basis of the most recent trends for working out our population projections. The fertility assumptions used for the projections are as follows:

Table 3.1 - Assumed TFR, 2000-2040 - Republic of Mauritius, Island of Mauritius and Island of Rodrigues

1. Republic of Mauritius

Projection variant	Projection period				
	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-40
Medium	1.99	1.94	1.91	1.91	1.91
High	2.16	2.26	2.31	2.31	2.31
Low	1.91	1.79	1.69	1.59	1.50

2. Island of Mauritius

Projection variant	Projection period				
	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-40
Medium	1.98	1.94	1.90	1.90	1.90
High	2.15	2.25	2.30	2.30	2.30
Low	1.90	1.79	1.69	1.59	1.50

3. Island of Rodrigues

Projection variant	Projection period				
	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-40
Medium	2.30	2.15	2.10	2.10	2.10
High	2.55	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
Low	2.15	1.90	1.70	1.60	1.60

The TFR in the Island of Rodrigues has been declining from 5.16 in 1983 to 3.19 in 1990 and to 2.38 in

1997. Since then, there has been a slight reversal of the situation whereby the TFR has been gradually increasing to 2.39, 2.49 and 2.61 in 1998, 1999 and 2000 respectively. Provisional figures for 2001 indicate a stagnation of the fertility level.

The fertility assumptions for the island of Rodrigues are based on the observed fertility trends as well as the UN fertility assumptions for medium fertility countries, i.e countries with declining fertility but with TFR still above replacement level. It is therefore assumed that fertility would stabilize to a TFR of 2.1 (replacement level fertility) in the medium variant projections, to a TFR of 1.6 in the low variant projections and to a TFR of 2.6 in the high variant projections.

3.4.2 Age patterns of fertility

The age patterns of fertility assumed for the projections are given in table 3.2. The patterns are those that prevailed during the period 1995-2000. In fact, these patterns have remained unchanged over the last three decades.

Table 3.2 - Percentage distribution of total fertility by age group of mother - Republic of Mauritius, Island of Mauritius and Island of Rodrigues

Age-group (years)	%distribution of fertility		
	Republic of Mauritius	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues
15-19	9.2	9.1	10.8
20-24	30.6	31.0	19.2
25-29	30.5	30.7	24.4
30-34	19.0	18.9	22.5
35-39	8.6	8.3	15.1
40-44	2.0	1.9	7.1
45-49	0.1	0.1	0.9
15-49	100.0	100.0	100.0

Three models are usually adopted for the childbearing pattern; these are the early child-bearing pattern, the intermediate pattern and the late child-bearing pattern. For the Island of Mauritius, the pattern is roughly equivalent to the replacement level intermediate child-bearing schedule characterised by roughly the same maximum fertility in age-groups 20-24 and 25-29. For Rodrigues, the pattern does not match any of the three above-mentioned models.

3.4.3 Age-specific fertility rates

The age specific fertility rates used in the projections have been derived from the projected TFR and the assumed age pattern of fertility. The rates are given in tables 3.3(a) and 3.3(b).

3.4.4 Sex ratio at birth

The projected births have been disaggregated by sex by applying the average sex ratio at birth prevailing during the period 1991-2000. The sex ratios used are 103.45 male births per 100 female births for the Island of Mauritius, 99.40 for the Island of Rodrigues and 103.31 for the Republic of Mauritius.

Table 3.3(a) - Assumed age specific fertility rates (ASFR), 2000- 2040 , Island of Mauritius

Medium variant					
Age-group (years)	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-40
15-19	35.8	35.1	34.4	34.4	34.4
20-24	122.8	120.3	117.8	117.8	117.8
25-29	121.5	119.0	116.6	116.6	116.6
30-34	74.8	73.3	71.8	71.8	71.8
35-39	33.1	32.4	31.8	31.8	31.8
40-44	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2
45-49	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
High variant					
Age-group (years)	**2000-05**	**2005-10**	**2010-15**	**2015-20**	**2020-40**
15-19	38.9	40.7	41.6	41.6	41.6
20-24	133.3	139.5	142.6	142.6	142.6
25-29	131.9	138.1	141.1	141.1	141.1
30-34	81.2	85.0	86.9	86.9	86.9
35-39	36.0	37.6	38.5	38.5	38.5
40-44	8.2	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7
45-49	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Low variant					
Age-group (years)	**2000-05**	**2005-10**	**2010-15**	**2015-20**	**2020-40**
15-19	34.4	32.4	30.6	28.8	27.2
20-24	117.8	111.0	104.8	98.6	93.0
25-29	116.6	109.8	103.7	97.6	92.0
30-34	71.8	67.6	63.9	60.1	56.7
35-39	31.8	29.9	28.3	26.6	25.1
40-44	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.0	5.7
45-49	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

Table 3.3(b) - Assumed age specific fertility rates (ASFR), 2000-2040, Island of Rodrigues

Medium variant					
Age-group (years)	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15	2015-20	2020-40
15-19	49.5	46.2	45.2	45.2	45.2
20-24	88.4	82.7	80.7	80.7	80.7

25-29	112.5	105.2	102.7	102.7	102.7
30-34	103.6	96.9	94.6	94.6	94.6
35-39	69.4	64.8	63.3	63.3	63.3
40-44	32.5	30.4	29.7	29.7	29.7
45-49	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
High variant					
Age-group (years)	**2000-05**	**2005-10**	**2010-15**	**2015-20**	**2020-40**
15-19	54.8	55.9	55.9	55.9	55.9
20-24	98.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
25-29	124.8	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2
30-34	114.9	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.2
35-39	76.9	78.4	78.4	78.4	78.4
40-44	36.0	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7
45-49	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Low variant					
Age-group (years)	**2000-05**	**2005-10**	**2010-15**	**2015-20**	**2020-40**
15-19	46.2	40.9	36.6	34.4	34.4
20-24	82.7	73.0	65.4	61.5	61.5
25-29	105.2	93.0	83.2	78.3	78.3
30-34	96.9	85.6	76.6	72.1	72.1
35-39	64.8	57.3	51.3	48.3	48.3
40-44	30.4	26.8	24.0	22.6	22.6
45-49	3.9	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.9

3.5 Mortality assumptions

Mauritius has experienced a significant improvement in mortality during the last three decades. Table 3.4 below gives the evolution of life expectancy at birth (e0) from 1972 to 2000 and the average annual change.

Table 3.4 - Life expectancy at birth, 1972-2000 - Island of Mauritius

Year	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Average annual change between consecutive periods (years)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1972	61.02	66.02	-	-
1983	64.44	71.78	0.31	0.52
1985	64.45	71.88	0.01	0.05
1986	64.50	71.87	0.05	-0.01
1987	64.74	72.22	0.24	0.35
1988	64.84	72.65	0.10	0.43
1989	65.01	72.96	0.17	0.31
1990	65.62	73.42	0.61	0.46
1991	66.15	73.91	0.53	0.49
1992	66.35	73.87	0.20	-0.04
1993	66.37	73.90	0.02	0.03
1994	66.38	73.96	0.01	0.06
1995	66.49	74.24	0.11	0.28
1996	66.37	74.32	-0.12	0.08
1997	66.56	74.39	0.19	0.07
1998	66.82	74.43	0.26	0.04
1999	67.37	74.62	0.55	0.19
2000	68.09	75.27	0.72	0.65

The figures reveal that the average annual changes are erratic. This may be due to the fact that life tables constructed for inter-censal periods are affected by errors in population estimates by age and sex. If life tables for the census years only are compared this would give a better picture of the situation.

Table 3.5 - Intercensal change in life expectancy at birth, 1972-2000 - Island of Mauritius

Sex	Life expectancy at birth				Average annual increase		
	1972	1983	1990	2000	1972-1983	1983-1990	1990-2000
Male	61.02	64.44	65.62	68.09	0.31	0.17	0.25
Female	66.02	71.78	73.42	75.27	0.52	0.23	0.18

Table 3.5 gives life expectancy at birth (e0) for 1972, 1983, 1990 and 2000 censuses together with the corresponding average annual increases.

It is expected that gains in e0 would decrease with time because of the relatively high levels already achieved. It is however observed that the average annual gain among males is higher during period 1990-2000 than the period 1983-90. This is attributable to a more rapid improvement in mortality among adult males during the former period. The average annual increase among females follows the expected trend.

Three models of mortality improvement were developed by the UN based on the past experience of a variety of countries. These are the "slow", "normal" and "fast" mortality improvement scenarios. The observed annual gains in e0 have been compared with the UN models of mortality improvement to see which model is best suited for Mauritius.

Table 3.6 - U.N working model for mortality improvement, annual gains in life expectancy at birth according to selected initial levels of mortality assuming "fast", "normal" and "slow" improvements

Initial level	Fast Improvement		Normal Improvement		Slow Improvement	
(e0 in years)	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
60.0-62.5	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.40	0.40
62.5-65.0	0.46	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.40
65.0-67.5	0.40	0.50	0.30	0.46	0.30	0.40
67.5-70.0	0.30	0.46	0.24	0.40	0.20	0.30
70.0-72.5	0.24	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.16	0.24
72.5-75.0	0.20	0.30	0.16	0.24	0.10	0.20
75.0-77.5	0.16	0.24	0.10	0.20	0.06	0.16

Comparison of observed e0 and expected e0 under "normal" and "slow" mortality improvement scenarios are given in table 3.7.

The figures show that improvement in mortality for females during the period 1983-2000 approximately matches the UN "low mortality improvement" scenario. Among males however, improvement registered during the same period does not match with the gains even under the UN "low mortality improvement" scenario. An analysis of survival ratios during the last two decades was made to better understand the source of the problem.

A detailed analysis of the figures indicates a deterioration in survival ratio among males in the age bracket 25-54 years during period 1983-90 while the deterioration shifted to age 15-24 years in 1990-2000. When the evolution in survival ratio is taken globally between 1983 and 2000, very little improvement is registered between ages 10 to 44 years. Among females, although almost no deterioration in survival ratio is registered during the period 1983-2000, improvement is rather slow in the age bracket 20-59 years, particularly in the age bracket 45-59 years.

The pattern of higher mortality among adult males compared to females observed in the past, still persists though to a lesser extent.

Table 3.7 - Comparison of observed e0 with expected e0 under UN "normal" and "slow" mortality improvement scenarios

(a) Normal improvement scenario								
Male								
		1972		1983		1990		2000
	Actual e0:	61.02	Expected e0	65.62				
			Actual e0:	64.44	Expected e0	66.74		
				-1.18				
					Actual e0:	65.62	Expected e0	68.44
						-1.12		
							Actual e0:	68.09
								-0.35
Female								
		1972		1983		1990		2000
	Actual e0:	66.02	Expected e0	70.62				
			Actual e0:	71.78	Expected e0	73.76		
				1.16				
					Actual e0:	73.42	Expected e0	75.70
						-0.34		
							Actual e0:	75.27
								-0.43
(b) Slow improvement scenario								
Male								
		1972		1983		1990		2000
	Actual e0:	61.02	Expected e0	65.42				
			Actual e0:	64.44	Expected e0	66.74		
				-0.98				
					Actual e0:	65.62	Expected e0	68.32
						-1.12		
							Actual e0:	68.09
								-0.23
Female								
		1972		1983		1990		2000
	Actual e0:	66.02	Expected e0	69.82				
			Actual e0:	71.78	Expected e0	73.38		
				1.96				
					Actual e0:	73.42	Expected e0	75.34
						0.04		
							Actual e0:	75.27
								-0.07

In these circumstances, models of mortality improvement of the UN cannot be used. An alternative procedure for projecting mortality level and pattern which takes into account the existing mortality situation has been adopted.

According to this procedure, the rate of improvement of age specific survival ratios for each sex during the period 1983-2000 is first determined. The rates thus obtained are then used to project survival ratios for each age group in the projection period. This is done by first locating in model life tables (Coale and Guang, "New Regional Model Life table at High Expectation of life") the current mortality level (survival ratio) for a particular age and sex group. The survival ratios for the projection periods are then estimated using the rate of improvement already determined. In case the projected survival ratio attains a value equivalent to level 25 in the model, the survival ratio for the subsequent periods are kept constant. Once the whole set of survival ratios has been determined, the life expectancy at birth for each period is then determined.

Table 3.8 - Life expectancy at birth implied in the mortality assumptions - Island of Mauritius and Island of Rodrigues

	Island of Mauritius		Island of Rodrigues	
Period	Male	Female	Male	Female
2000-05	68.47	75.57	70.39	76.91
2005-10	69.76	76.51	71.54	77.79
2010-15	70.95	77.34	72.56	78.57
2015-20	72.00	78.04	73.45	79.25
2020-25	72.94	78.61	74.18	79.84
2025-30	73.73	79.03	74.74	80.31
2030-35	74.23	79.33	75.13	80.63
2035-40	74.52	79.47	75.33	80.81

The trend in the expectation of life at birth is then analysed to verify whether it progresses smoothly over time. The pattern of mortality by sex in all the projection period is also analysed to verify whether there is a smooth transition with age and over time. In the event that e0 and/or mortality pattern does not progress smoothly, the survival ratios causing the problem are localised and then smoothed. The projection of survival ratios for the Island of Rodrigues was done in a similar fashion. The expectation of life at birth for each set of age-specific survival ratios was then calculated. These are given in the table 3.8 above.

3.6 Migration assumptions

3.6.1 Island of Mauritius

Prior to 1979, the embarkation and disembarkation cards of all passengers were received at the office. They were then coded, processed and then tabulated to yield estimates of net migration.

The large increase in passenger traffic in the seventies made it difficult to cope with the 100% coverage, and as from 1979, only a 10% sample was processed. This manual processing of the passenger traffic cards continued until the end of 1993. Although this system gave acceptable estimates of migration for several years, the continued rapid increase in the volume of passenger traffic seems to have been accompanied by an exacerbation of the inherent problems in reporting, sampling, coding and data capture. In particular, the coding of sex is subject to errors since the question is not explicitly asked, and the answer often has to be deduced from the name. Uncertainties also arise in distinguishing residents from non-residents because of inconsistencies between reported country of residence and permanent address. Hence the reliability of data on net international migration has suffered somewhat.

With the coming into operation of the computerised system at the Passport and Immigration Office in 1994, passenger traffic data were obtained on diskette. The data consisted of records of Mauritian residents which was filtered from records of all arrivals and departures using the field "country of residence" = Mauritius. In the data file for residents, only one field required coding that is "district of residence". Once the data are coded, tabulations of net migration by age of migrants and by district of residence are produced.

The data however show inconsistencies in age distribution as well as distribution by district when compared with the distribution of past emigrants as well as with data prior to 1994. The net overall migration also sometimes seems to be unrealistic.

The only period for which net migration data based on passenger traffic data can be checked against an independent source, is the inter-censal period 1990-2000.

Table 3.9 - Average annual net migration estimated from Census and passenger traffic data - Island of Mauritius

Sex	Intercensal data		Passenger traffic data, 1990-2000	
	1983-1990	1990-2000	Residents	All passengers
Male	-1800	-518	+65	+633
Female	-2800	-294	-587	+3,625
Both Sexes	-4600	-812	-522	+4,258

Table 3.9 gives the estimated average annual inter-censal migration for the Island of Mauritius as well as corresponding estimates based on passenger traffic data. It is observed that there is no consistency between the different sets of figures, both with respect to the total as well as distribution by sex. Passenger traffic data on residents indicate that males are migrating in while females are leaving the country. A different picture is obtained if all passengers are considered, showing an inward movement of 633 males and 3,625 females during the period 1990-2000. Assuming that non-residents coming would eventually leave the country and that arrivals and departures of non-residents would balance out in the long run, net migration of all passengers should eventually converge towards net migration of residents. This is not the case however.

Inter-censal migration is estimated using census data. Data by age and sex for two consecutive censuses are required as well as an appropriate set of age-sex specific survival ratios. The intercensal estimates for period 1990-2000 shown in table 3.9 appear to be more reasonable than estimates based on passenger traffic data, as it shows net out-migration of both males and females. This is in line with intercensal estimates 1983-1990 except that the relative importance of out-migration between the sexes has changed; there is now relatively less out-migration among females. The level of out-migration from one inter-censal period to the next has also decreased considerably (average annual rate of decrease being 18%).

Table 3.10 - Projected average annual net migration, 2000-2040 - Island of Mauritius

Sex	2000-2005	2005-10	2010-40
Male	-150	-50	0
Female	-100	-50	0
Both Sexes	**-250**	**-100**	**0**

Assuming that the fall in migration with time will continue at the same rate in the future, the projected annual net migration is expected to be as shown in table 3.10.

3.6.2 Island of Rodrigues

Migration data for the Island of Rodrigues is given below. It should be noted that figures are available only for all passengers because on the manifest of passengers travelling between the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues, no distinction can be made between residents and non-residents. The passenger traffic data also show inconsistencies as for Mauritius. The passenger traffic data for the two inter-censal periods are highly inconsistent, the data for 1983-1990 showing more females (-150) leaving Rodrigues than males (-100) while the 1990-2000 data showing females leaving Rodrigues (-625) while males are returning back to Rodrigues (+19).

Table 3.11 - Average annual net migration estimated from Census and passenger traffic data -Island of Rodrigues

Sex	Intercensal data		Pass. traffic data (all passengers)	
	1983-90	1990-2000	1983-90	1990-2000
Male	-300	-197	-100	+19
Female	-300	-185	-150	-625
Both Sexes	-600	-382	-250	-606

Inter-censal data however show marked consistency between each other, the 1983-90 data showing equal number of males and females leaving Rodrigues annually (-300) and the 1990-2000 data showing the same balance between the sexes but the tempo has lowered (about 200 of each sex leaving Rodrigues annually).

Table 3.12 - Projected average annual net migration, 2000-2040 - Island of Rodrigues

Sex	2000-2005	2005-10	2010-40
Male	-100	-50	0
Female	-100	-50	0
Both Sexes	-200	-100	0

The projected yearly out-migration, which has been based on the inter-censal data, is shown in table 3.12 below.

3.6.3 Republic of Mauritius

The projected number migrants for the Republic of Mauritius will be the sum of migrants for the Island of Mauritius and the Island of Rodrigues.

Table 3.13 - Projected average annual net migration, 2000-2040 - Republic of Mauritius

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

The age distribution of the migrants was taken to be the same as the that prevailing during the inter-censal 1990-2000 period.

3.7 Implications of the population projections

3.7.1 Population size and growth

According to the medium variant population projections, the population of the Republic of Mauritius will grow from 1,186,873 in 2000 to around 1,486,000 in 2040, at an average annual rate of 0.56%. It is projected that the population of the Island of Mauritius will reach nearly 1,434,000 by 2040 and that of Rodrigues around 52,000.

3.7.2 Sex and age structure

The sex ratio of the population is expected to continuously decline from 98.3 males per 100 females in 2000 to 95.9 in 2040 due to lower mortality prevailing among females.

The projections also indicate a continuation in the process of ageing. The proportion of the population under 15 years of age will be decreasing from 25.7 % (305,288) in 2000 to around 18.4 % (273,261) within the next 40 years. This is the direct consequence of the fall in fertility in the projected period.

The proportion of the elderly aged 60 years and over (i.e eligible for basic retirement pension) is projected to increase from 9.1 % in 2000 to around 23.5% by 2040. In absolute numbers, there will be around 350,000 persons eligible for old age pension in 2040 against some 107,500 in 2000, that is, more than three times in number. The increase in the number of persons aged 60 years and above will mostly be felt as from year 2011. This corresponds to high fertility cohorts born in the 1950's onwards who will be attaining their sixties during that period.

The median age of the population is expected to increase from 29.0 years in 2000 to almost 40 in 2040 indicating a shift to an older population age structure.

3.7.3 Vital rates

The crude birth rate is expected to fall from 16.6 live births per 1,000 population in period 2000-2005 to around 12.2 in period 2035-40. The crude death rate will however increase from 6.9 to almost 11.1 during the same period in spite of improving mortality. This is due to an ageing population whereby there will be higher proportion of population in the older ages giving rise to more deaths.

3.8 Comparing post-1990 Census population projections for year 2000 with 2000 Census figures

The table below compares projected population figures for year 2000 based on post 1990-census projections (base year 1993) with 2000 census figures for the Republic and its component islands.

The figures show that the projected figures for the Republic fall short of the population actually enumerated at the 2000 census by about 0.6%, that is, around 7000 persons were missed. Also, the sex ratio at 2000 census was lower (98.3) than projected (100.1).

Table 3.14 - Comparing projected population figures for 2000 with 2000 Census figures - Republic of Mauritius, Island of Mauritius and Island of Rodrigues

	Source of data	Population	Sex Ratio
Republic of Mauritius	Projections for year 2000	1,180,005	100.1
	2000 census figures	1,186,873	98.3
Island of Mauritius	Projections for year 2000	1,144,634	100.1
	2000 census figures	1,151,094	98.3
Island of Rodrigues	Projections for year 2000	35,370	98.7
	2000 census figures	35,779	97.9

In order to investigate the reasons for these discrepancies, the assumptions used in the projections were analysed to find out to what extent they materialised. It was found that average TFR assumed in the projection for the period 1993-2000 was 2.20 and was higher than the actual TFR of 2.11 prevailing during that period. Similarly, expectation of life at birth assumed for the period 1993-2000 were well above life expectancy actually prevailing during that period (67.7 against 66.9 for males and 75.0 against 74.4 for females). Thus both assumptions tend to overstate the projected figures.

In contrast, the projections assumed higher level of migration than the actual level thus understating the projected figures. The figures assumed were 710 males and 1,130 females outmigrating annually during

the period 1993-2000 as compared to average annual figures of 710 and 483 respectively. The sex ratio of migrants used in the assumption was lower than the actual sex ratio of migrants thus leading to higher sex ratio in the projected population.

It can therefore be concluded that the discrepancies observed were mainly due to the migration assumption while the fertility and mortality assumptions tended to minimize them.

As regards Rodrigues, the projected population figures fall short of the 2000 census figures by about 1.1%, though in terms of numbers it was just around 400. Discrepancies in the sex ratio were much less than observed in the Republic.

Table 3.15(a) - Projections of the resident population by sex (medium variant) - Republic of Mauritius, 2000 - 2040

Age	2000			2005			2010			2015			2020		
	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female
0-4	98,589	50,019	48,570	99,253	50,324	48,929	96,890	49,135	47,755	94,998	48,182	46,816	95,072	48,226	46,846
5-9	108,949	55,123	53,826	98,388	49,907	48,481	99,087	50,230	48,857	96,760	49,060	47,700	94,895	48,121	46,774
10-14	97,750	49,432	48,318	108,804	55,041	53,763	98,285	49,847	48,438	99,010	50,181	48,829	96,695	49,018	47,677
15-19	102,100	51,676	50,424	97,393	49,216	48,177	108,550	54,886	53,664	98,154	49,760	48,394	98,902	50,108	48,794
20-24	110,902	55,112	55,790	101,234	51,171	50,063	96,895	48,923	47,972	108,326	54,729	53,597	97,987	49,641	48,346
25-29	93,806	46,752	47,054	109,756	54,418	55,338	100,579	50,776	49,803	96,619	48,733	47,886	108,076	54,555	53,521
30-34	99,525	49,968	49,557	92,768	46,067	46,701	109,003	53,919	55,084	100,158	50,472	49,686	96,280	48,484	47,796
35-39	101,956	51,625	50,331	98,434	49,213	49,221	91,985	45,515	46,470	108,314	53,401	54,913	99,603	50,044	49,559
40-44	90,414	45,801	44,613	100,451	50,537	49,914	97,187	48,294	48,893	90,982	44,752	46,230	107,261	52,582	54,679
45-49	77,939	39,136	38,803	88,429	44,363	44,066	98,468	49,071	49,397	95,457	46,990	48,467	89,503	43,617	45,886
50-54	56,945	27,792	29,153	75,409	37,380	38,029	85,860	42,563	43,297	95,903	47,261	48,642	93,214	45,401	47,813
55-59	40,495	19,229	21,266	54,042	25,848	28,194	71,859	34,952	36,907	82,135	39,986	42,149	92,037	44,567	47,470
60-64	33,100	15,302	17,798	37,245	17,153	20,092	49,995	23,231	26,764	66,832	31,651	35,181	76,864	36,544	40,320
65-69	25,771	11,759	14,012	29,284	13,050	16,234	33,370	14,910	18,460	45,255	20,518	24,737	61,011	28,329	32,682
70-74	21,697	9,492	12,205	21,540	9,311	12,229	24,864	10,566	14,298	28,686	12,300	16,386	39,286	17,182	22,104
75-79	14,911	6,047	8,864	16,487	6,701	9,786	16,603	6,730	9,873	19,399	7,791	11,608	22,582	9,216	13,366
80+	12,024	3,947	8,077	14,801	5,045	9,756	17,207	6,000	11,207	18,515	6,540	11,975	21,129	7,529	13,600
All ages	1,186,873	588,212	598,661	1,243,718	614,745	628,973	1,296,687	639,548	657,139	1,345,503	662,307	683,196	1,390,397	683,164	707,233

Table 3.15(b) - Projections of the resident population by sex (medium variant) - Island of Mauritius, 2000 - 2040

Age	2000			2005			2010			2015			2020		
	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female
0-4	95,021	48,239	46,782	95,816	48,610	47,206	93,437	47,414	46,023	91,411	46,395	45,016	91,358	46,376	44,982
5-9	105,259	53,314	51,945	94,830	48,132	46,698	95,658	48,520	47,138	93,313	47,342	45,971	91,313	46,336	44,977
10-14	93,857	47,441	46,416	105,137	53,241	51,896	94,739	48,077	46,662	95,584	48,474	47,110	93,252	47,303	45,949
15-19	97,583	49,451	48,132	93,635	47,296	46,339	104,953	53,123	51,830	94,613	47,994	46,619	95,479	48,403	47,076
20-24	107,327	53,328	53,999	97,047	49,112	47,935	93,304	47,089	46,215	104,735	52,971	51,764	94,451	47,879	46,572
25-29	91,055	45,393	45,662	106,494	52,793	53,701	96,555	48,801	47,754	93,036	46,905	46,131	104,492	52,802	51,690
30-34	97,056	48,743	48,313	90,200	44,813	45,387	105,841	52,353	53,488	96,150	48,509	47,641	92,710	46,666	46,044
35-39	99,664	50,507	49,157	96,042	48,025	48,017	89,463	44,285	45,178	105,170	51,848	53,322	95,615	48,095	47,520
40-44	88,315	44,742	43,573	98,196	49,441	48,755	94,824	47,123	47,701	88,483	43,536	44,947	104,141	51,044	53,097
45-49	76,417	38,343	38,074	86,370	43,333	43,037	96,251	48,002	48,249	93,131	45,846	47,285	87,040	42,428	44,612
50-54	55,730	27,170	28,560	73,928	36,617	37,311	83,853	41,570	42,283	93,735	46,227	47,508	90,936	44,292	46,644
55-59	39,274	18,624	20,650	52,872	25,257	27,615	70,429	34,224	36,205	80,189	39,034	41,155	89,931	43,573	46,358
60-64	32,059	14,809	17,250	36,095	16,595	19,500	48,888	22,682	26,206	65,474	30,972	34,502	75,009	35,652	39,357
65-69	25,009	11,405	13,604	28,341	12,613	15,728	32,321	14,412	17,909	44,239	20,024	24,215	59,757	27,713	32,044
70-74	21,224	9,268	11,956	20,889	9,013	11,876	24,054	10,197	13,857	27,778	11,876	15,902	38,402	16,760	21,642
75-79	14,587	5,905	8,682	16,122	6,538	9,584	16,095	6,510	9,585	18,762	7,514	11,248	21,865	8,895	12,970
80+	11,657	3,830	7,827	14,416	4,925	9,491	16,781	5,861	10,920	17,967	6,354	11,613	20,430	7,285	13,145
All ages	1,151,094	570,512	580,582	1,206,430	596,354	610,076	1,257,446	620,243	637,203	1,303,770	641,821	661,949	1,346,181	661,502	684,679

Table 3.15(c) - Projections of the resident population by sex (medium variant) - Island of Rodrigues, 2000 - 2040

Age	2000			2005			2010			2015			2020		
	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female
0-4	3,568	1,780	1,788	3,437	1,714	1,723	3,453	1,721	1,732	3,587	1,787	1,800	3,714	1,850	1,864
5-9	3,690	1,809	1,881	3,558	1,775	1,783	3,429	1,710	1,719	3,447	1,718	1,729	3,582	1,785	1,797
10-14	3,893	1,991	1,902	3,667	1,800	1,867	3,546	1,770	1,776	3,426	1,707	1,719	3,443	1,715	1,728
15-19	4,517	2,225	2,292	3,758	1,920	1,838	3,597	1,763	1,834	3,541	1,766	1,775	3,423	1,705	1,718
20-24	3,575	1,784	1,791	4,187	2,059	2,128	3,591	1,834	1,757	3,591	1,758	1,833	3,536	1,762	1,774
25-29	2,751	1,359	1,392	3,262	1,625	1,637	4,024	1,975	2,049	3,583	1,828	1,755	3,584	1,753	1,831
30-34	2,469	1,225	1,244	2,568	1,254	1,314	3,162	1,566	1,596	4,008	1,963	2,045	3,570	1,818	1,752
35-39	2,292	1,118	1,174	2,392	1,188	1,204	2,522	1,230	1,292	3,144	1,553	1,591	3,988	1,949	2,039
40-44	2,099	1,059	1,040	2,255	1,096	1,159	2,363	1,171	1,192	2,499	1,216	1,283	3,120	1,538	1,582
45-49	1,522	793	729	2,059	1,030	1,029	2,217	1,069	1,148	2,326	1,144	1,182	2,463	1,189	1,274
50-54	1,215	622	593	1,481	763	718	2,007	993	1,014	2,168	1,034	1,134	2,278	1,109	1,169
55-59	1,221	605	616	1,170	591	579	1,430	728	702	1,946	952	994	2,106	994	1,112
60-64	1,041	493	548	1,150	558	592	1,107	549	558	1,358	679	679	1,855	892	963
65-69	762	354	408	943	437	506	1,049	498	551	1,016	494	522	1,254	616	638
70-74	473	224	249	651	298	353	810	369	441	908	424	484	884	422	462
75-79	324	142	182	365	163	202	508	220	288	637	277	360	717	321	396
80+	367	117	250	385	120	265	426	139	287	548	186	362	699	244	455
All ages	35,779	17,700	18,079	37,288	18,391	18,897	39,241	19,305	19,936	41,733	20,486	21,247	44,216	21,662	22,554

Table 3.16(a) - Projections of the resident population by sex (high variant) - Republic of Mauritius, 2000 - 2040

Age	2000			2005			2010			2015			2020		
	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female
0-4	98,589	50,019	48,570	108,088	54,802	53,286	113,116	57,360	55,756	115,681	58,668	57,013	116,055	58,866	57,189
5-9	108,949	55,123	53,826	98,388	49,907	48,481	107,907	54,699	53,208	112,964	57,272	55,692	115,558	58,595	56,963
10-14	97,750	49,432	48,318	108,827	55,050	53,777	98,295	49,850	48,445	107,822	54,646	53,176	112,889	57,223	55,666
15-19	102,100	51,676	50,424	97,561	49,313	48,248	108,652	54,938	53,714	98,164	49,763	48,401	107,706	54,567	53,139
20-24	110,902	55,112	55,790	101,797	51,469	50,328	97,320	49,146	48,174	108,428	54,781	53,647	97,997	49,644	48,353
25-29	93,806	46,752	47,054	110,435	54,799	55,636	101,442	51,226	50,216	97,043	48,955	48,088	108,178	54,607	53,571
30-34	99,525	49,968	49,557	93,251	46,366	46,885	109,887	54,413	55,474	101,018	50,920	50,098	96,704	48,706	47,998
35-39	101,956	51,625	50,331	98,672	49,342	49,330	92,565	45,858	46,707	109,192	53,891	55,301	100,458	50,488	49,970
40-44	90,414	45,801	44,613	100,530	50,570	49,960	97,458	48,432	49,026	91,557	45,090	46,467	108,127	53,063	55,064
45-49	77,939	39,136	38,803	88,446	44,367	44,079	98,554	49,104	49,450	95,723	47,124	48,599	90,068	43,947	46,121
50-54	56,945	27,792	29,153	75,409	37,380	38,029	85,877	42,567	43,310	95,985	47,292	48,693	93,473	45,530	47,943
55-59	40,495	19,229	21,266	54,042	25,848	28,194	71,859	34,952	36,907	82,150	39,989	42,161	92,118	44,598	47,520
60-64	33,100	15,302	17,798	37,245	17,153	20,092	49,995	23,231	26,764	66,832	31,651	35,181	76,880	36,548	40,332
65-69	25,771	11,759	14,012	29,284	13,050	16,234	33,370	14,910	18,460	45,255	20,518	24,737	61,011	28,329	32,682
70-74	21,697	9,492	12,205	21,540	9,311	12,229	24,864	10,566	14,298	28,686	12,300	16,386	39,286	17,182	22,104
75-79	14,911	6,047	8,864	16,487	6,701	9,786	16,603	6,730	9,873	19,399	7,791	11,608	22,582	9,216	13,366
80+	12,024	3,947	8,077	14,801	5,045	9,756	17,207	6,000	11,207	18,515	6,540	11,975	21,129	7,529	13,600
All ages	1,186,873	588,212	598,661	1,254,803	620,473	634,330	1,324,971	653,982	670,989	1,394,414	687,191	707,223	1,460,219	718,638	741,581

Table 3.16(b) - Projections of the resident population by sex (high variant) - Island of Mauritius, 2000 - 2040

Age	2000			2005			2010			2015			2020		
	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female
0-4	95,021	48,239	46,782	104,156	52,841	51,315	108,626	55,122	53,504	110,880	56,276	54,604	111,133	56,414	54,719
5-9	105,259	53,314	51,945	94,830	48,132	46,698	103,984	52,743	51,241	108,482	55,038	53,444	110,763	56,206	54,557
10-14	93,857	47,441	46,416	105,142	53,245	51,897	94,741	48,078	46,663	103,903	52,693	51,210	108,412	54,993	53,419
15-19	97,583	49,451	48,132	93,675	47,327	46,348	104,973	53,137	51,836	94,615	47,995	46,620	103,791	52,617	51,174
20-24	107,327	53,328	53,999	97,291	49,253	48,038	93,442	47,167	46,275	104,755	52,985	51,770	94,453	47,880	46,573
25-29	91,055	45,393	45,662	106,872	53,024	53,848	96,949	49,020	47,929	93,174	46,983	46,191	104,512	52,816	51,696
30-34	97,056	48,743	48,313	90,515	45,018	45,497	106,341	52,651	53,690	96,543	48,727	47,816	92,848	46,744	46,104
35-39	99,664	50,507	49,157	96,224	48,131	48,093	89,848	44,523	45,325	105,666	52,143	53,523	96,005	48,311	47,694
40-44	88,315	44,742	43,573	98,265	49,469	48,796	95,034	47,236	47,798	88,864	43,770	45,094	104,630	51,333	53,297
45-49	76,417	38,343	38,074	86,387	43,337	43,050	96,328	48,031	48,297	93,337	45,956	47,381	87,414	42,656	44,758
50-54	55,730	27,170	28,560	73,928	36,617	37,311	83,870	41,574	42,296	93,809	46,254	47,555	91,137	44,398	46,739
55-59	39,274	18,624	20,650	52,872	25,257	27,615	70,429	34,224	36,205	80,204	39,037	41,167	90,002	43,599	46,403
60-64	32,059	14,809	17,250	36,095	16,595	19,500	48,888	22,682	26,206	65,474	30,972	34,502	75,025	35,656	39,369
65-69	25,009	11,405	13,604	28,341	12,613	15,728	32,321	14,412	17,909	44,239	20,024	24,215	59,757	27,713	32,044
70-74	21,224	9,268	11,956	20,889	9,013	11,876	24,054	10,197	13,857	27,778	11,876	15,902	38,402	16,760	21,642
75-79	14,587	5,905	8,682	16,122	6,538	9,584	16,095	6,510	9,585	18,762	7,514	11,248	21,865	8,895	12,970
80+	11,657	3,830	7,827	14,416	4,925	9,491	16,781	5,861	10,920	17,967	6,354	11,613	20,430	7,285	13,145
All ages	1,151,094	570,512	580,582	1,216,020	601,335	614,685	1,282,704	633,168	649,536	1,348,452	664,597	683,855	1,410,579	694,276	716,303

Table 3.16(c) - Projections of the resident population by sex (high variant) - Island of Rodrigues, 2000 - 2040

Age	2000			2005			2010			2015			2020		
	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female
0-4	3,568	1,780	1,788	3,932	1,961	1,971	4,490	2,238	2,252	4,801	2,392	2,409	4,922	2,452	2,470
5-9	3,690	1,809	1,881	3,558	1,775	1,783	3,923	1,956	1,967	4,482	2,234	2,248	4,795	2,389	2,406
10-14	3,893	1,991	1,902	3,685	1,805	1,880	3,554	1,772	1,782	3,919	1,953	1,966	4,477	2,230	2,247
15-19	4,517	2,225	2,292	3,886	1,986	1,900	3,679	1,801	1,878	3,549	1,768	1,781	3,915	1,950	1,965
20-24	3,575	1,784	1,791	4,506	2,216	2,290	3,878	1,979	1,899	3,673	1,796	1,877	3,544	1,764	1,780
25-29	2,751	1,359	1,392	3,563	1,775	1,788	4,493	2,206	2,287	3,869	1,972	1,897	3,666	1,791	1,875
30-34	2,469	1,225	1,244	2,736	1,348	1,388	3,546	1,762	1,784	4,475	2,193	2,282	3,856	1,962	1,894
35-39	2,292	1,118	1,174	2,448	1,211	1,237	2,717	1,335	1,382	3,526	1,748	1,778	4,453	2,177	2,276
40-44	2,099	1,059	1,040	2,265	1,101	1,164	2,424	1,196	1,228	2,693	1,320	1,373	3,497	1,730	1,767
45-49	1,522	793	729	2,059	1,030	1,029	2,226	1,073	1,153	2,386	1,168	1,218	2,654	1,291	1,363
50-54	1,215	622	593	1,481	763	718	2,007	993	1,014	2,176	1,038	1,138	2,336	1,132	1,204
55-59	1,221	605	616	1,170	591	579	1,430	728	702	1,946	952	994	2,116	999	1,117
60-64	1,041	493	548	1,150	558	592	1,107	549	558	1,358	679	679	1,855	892	963
65-69	762	354	408	943	437	506	1,049	498	551	1,016	494	522	1,254	616	638
70-74	473	224	249	651	298	353	810	369	441	908	424	484	884	422	462
75-79	324	142	182	365	163	202	508	220	288	637	277	360	717	321	396
80+	367	117	250	385	120	265	426	139	287	548	186	362	699	244	455
All ages	35,779	17,700	18,079	38,783	19,138	19,645	42,267	20,814	21,453	45,962	22,594	23,368	49,640	24,362	25,278

Table 3.17(a) - Projections of the resident population by sex (low variant) - Republic of Mauritius, 2000 - 2040

Age	2000			2005			2010			2015			2020		
	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female
0-4	98,589	50,019	48,570	95,157	48,248	46,909	89,263	45,269	43,994	84,214	42,715	41,499	79,133	40,143	38,990
5-9	108,949	55,123	53,826	98,388	49,907	48,481	94,998	48,158	46,840	89,143	45,199	43,944	84,123	42,661	41,462
10-14	97,750	49,432	48,318	108,804	55,041	53,763	98,285	49,847	48,438	94,924	48,111	46,813	89,084	45,161	43,923
15-19	102,100	51,676	50,424	97,393	49,216	48,177	108,550	54,886	53,664	98,154	49,760	48,394	94,822	48,042	46,780
20-24	110,902	55,112	55,790	101,234	51,171	50,063	96,895	48,923	47,972	108,326	54,729	53,597	97,987	49,641	48,346
25-29	93,806	46,752	47,054	109,756	54,418	55,338	100,579	50,776	49,803	96,619	48,733	47,886	108,076	54,555	53,521
30-34	99,525	49,968	49,557	92,768	46,067	46,701	109,003	53,919	55,084	100,158	50,472	49,686	96,280	48,484	47,796
35-39	101,956	51,625	50,331	98,434	49,213	49,221	91,985	45,515	46,470	108,314	53,401	54,913	99,603	50,044	49,559
40-44	90,414	45,801	44,613	100,451	50,537	49,914	97,187	48,294	48,893	90,982	44,752	46,230	107,261	52,582	54,679
45-49	77,939	39,136	38,803	88,429	44,363	44,066	98,468	49,071	49,397	95,457	46,990	48,467	89,503	43,617	45,886
50-54	56,945	27,792	29,153	75,409	37,380	38,029	85,860	42,563	43,297	95,903	47,261	48,642	93,214	45,401	47,813
55-59	40,495	19,229	21,266	54,042	25,848	28,194	71,859	34,952	36,907	82,135	39,986	42,149	92,037	44,567	47,470
60-64	33,100	15,302	17,798	37,245	17,153	20,092	49,995	23,231	26,764	66,832	31,651	35,181	76,864	36,544	40,320
65-69	25,771	11,759	14,012	29,284	13,050	16,234	33,370	14,910	18,460	45,255	20,518	24,737	61,011	28,329	32,682
70-74	21,697	9,492	12,205	21,540	9,311	12,229	24,864	10,566	14,298	28,686	12,300	16,386	39,286	17,182	22,104
75-79	14,911	6,047	8,864	16,487	6,701	9,786	16,603	6,730	9,873	19,399	7,791	11,608	22,582	9,216	13,366
80+	12,024	3,947	8,077	14,801	5,045	9,756	17,207	6,000	11,207	18,515	6,540	11,975	21,129	7,529	13,600
All ages	1,186,873	588,212	598,661	1,239,622	612,669	626,953	1,284,971	633,610	651,361	1,323,016	650,909	672,107	1,351,995	663,698	688,297

Table 3.17(b) - Projections of the resident population by sex (low variant) - Island of Mauritius, 2000 - 2040

Age	2000			2005			2010			2015			2020		
	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female
0-4	95,021	48,239	46,782	91,944	46,646	45,298	86,212	43,748	42,464	81,310	41,268	40,042	76,314	38,739	37,575
5-9	105,259	53,314	51,945	94,830	48,132	46,698	91,792	46,559	45,233	86,097	43,681	42,416	81,223	41,216	40,007
10-14	93,857	47,441	46,416	105,137	53,241	51,896	94,739	48,077	46,662	91,721	46,515	45,206	86,041	43,645	42,396
15-19	97,583	49,451	48,132	93,635	47,296	46,339	104,953	53,123	51,830	94,613	47,994	46,619	91,622	46,448	45,174
20-24	107,327	53,328	53,999	97,047	49,112	47,935	93,304	47,089	46,215	104,735	52,971	51,764	94,451	47,879	46,572
25-29	91,055	45,393	45,662	106,494	52,793	53,701	96,555	48,801	47,754	93,036	46,905	46,131	104,492	52,802	51,690
30-34	97,056	48,743	48,313	90,200	44,813	45,387	105,841	52,353	53,488	96,150	48,509	47,641	92,710	46,666	46,044
35-39	99,664	50,507	49,157	96,042	48,025	48,017	89,463	44,285	45,178	105,170	51,848	53,322	95,615	48,095	47,520
40-44	88,315	44,742	43,573	98,196	49,441	48,755	94,824	47,123	47,701	88,483	43,536	44,947	104,141	51,044	53,097
45-49	76,417	38,343	38,074	86,370	43,333	43,037	96,251	48,002	48,249	93,131	45,846	47,285	87,040	42,428	44,612
50-54	55,730	27,170	28,560	73,928	36,617	37,311	83,853	41,570	42,283	93,735	46,227	47,508	90,936	44,292	46,644
55-59	39,274	18,624	20,650	52,872	25,257	27,615	70,429	34,224	36,205	80,189	39,034	41,155	89,931	43,573	46,358
60-64	32,059	14,809	17,250	36,095	16,595	19,500	48,888	22,682	26,206	65,474	30,972	34,502	75,009	35,652	39,357
65-69	25,009	11,405	13,604	28,341	12,613	15,728	32,321	14,412	17,909	44,239	20,024	24,215	59,757	27,713	32,044
70-74	21,224	9,268	11,956	20,889	9,013	11,876	24,054	10,197	13,857	27,778	11,876	15,902	38,402	16,760	21,642
75-79	14,587	5,905	8,682	16,122	6,538	9,584	16,095	6,510	9,585	18,762	7,514	11,248	21,865	8,895	12,970
80+	11,657	3,830	7,827	14,416	4,925	9,491	16,781	5,861	10,920	17,967	6,354	11,613	20,430	7,285	13,145
All ages	1,151,094	570,512	580,582	1,202,558	594,390	608,168	1,246,355	614,616	631,739	1,282,590	631,074	651,516	1,309,979	643,132	666,847

Table 3.17(c) - Projections of the resident population by sex (low variant) - Island of Rodrigues, 2000 - 2040

Age	2000			2005			2010			2015			2020		
	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female	B. sexes	Male	Female
0-4	3,568	1,780	1,788	3,213	1,602	1,611	3,051	1,521	1,530	2,904	1,447	1,457	2,819	1,404	1,415
5-9	3,690	1,809	1,881	3,558	1,775	1,783	3,206	1,599	1,607	3,046	1,518	1,528	2,900	1,445	1,455
10-14	3,893	1,991	1,902	3,667	1,800	1,867	3,546	1,770	1,776	3,203	1,596	1,607	3,043	1,516	1,527
15-19	4,517	2,225	2,292	3,758	1,920	1,838	3,597	1,763	1,834	3,541	1,766	1,775	3,200	1,594	1,606
20-24	3,575	1,784	1,791	4,187	2,059	2,128	3,591	1,834	1,757	3,591	1,758	1,833	3,536	1,762	1,774
25-29	2,751	1,359	1,392	3,262	1,625	1,637	4,024	1,975	2,049	3,583	1,828	1,755	3,584	1,753	1,831
30-34	2,469	1,225	1,244	2,568	1,254	1,314	3,162	1,566	1,596	4,008	1,963	2,045	3,570	1,818	1,752
35-39	2,292	1,118	1,174	2,392	1,188	1,204	2,522	1,230	1,292	3,144	1,553	1,591	3,988	1,949	2,039
40-44	2,099	1,059	1,040	2,255	1,096	1,159	2,363	1,171	1,192	2,499	1,216	1,283	3,120	1,538	1,582
45-49	1,522	793	729	2,059	1,030	1,029	2,217	1,069	1,148	2,326	1,144	1,182	2,463	1,189	1,274
50-54	1,215	622	593	1,481	763	718	2,007	993	1,014	2,168	1,034	1,134	2,278	1,109	1,169
55-59	1,221	605	616	1,170	591	579	1,430	728	702	1,946	952	994	2,106	994	1,112
60-64	1,041	493	548	1,150	558	592	1,107	549	558	1,358	679	679	1,855	892	963
65-69	762	354	408	943	437	506	1,049	498	551	1,016	494	522	1,254	616	638
70-74	473	224	249	651	298	353	810	369	441	908	424	484	884	422	462
75-79	324	142	182	365	163	202	508	220	288	637	277	360	717	321	396
80+	367	117	250	385	120	265	426	139	287	548	186	362	699	244	455
All ages	35,779	17,700	18,079	37,064	18,279	18,785	38,616	18,994	19,622	40,426	19,835	20,591	42,016	20,566	21,450

Table 3.18(a) - Projected demographic rates (medium variant) - Republic of Mauritius, 2000 - 2040

	2000 - 2005	2005 - 2010	2010 - 2015	2015 - 2020	2020 - 2025	2025 - 2030	2030 - 2035	2035 - 2040
Average annual growth rate (%)	0.94	0.83	0.74	0.66	0.54	0.41	0.26	0.11
Crude birth rate	16.6	15.5	14.5	14.0	13.5	12.9	12.5	12.2
Crude death rate	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.8	9.9	11.1
Age specific fertility rates:								
Age of woman (years)								
15 - 19	36.4	35.5	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8
20 - 24	121.5	118.8	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.5
25 - 29	121.2	118.6	116.1	116.1	116.1	116.1	116.1	116.1
30 - 34	75.6	74.0	72.6	72.6	72.6	72.6	72.6	72.6
35 - 39	34.0	33.3	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8
40 - 44	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
45 - 49	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total fertility rate	1.99	1.94	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91
Gross reproduction rate	0.98	0.96	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
Net reproduction rate	0.96	0.94	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
Mean female population (15-49) years	340,027	347,382	350,228	348,877	349,063	345,423	339,858	337,633

Table 3.18(b) - Projected demographic rates (medium variant) - Island of Mauritius, 2000 - 2040

	2000 - 2005	2005 - 2010	2010 - 2015	2015 - 2020	2020 - 2025	2025 - 2030	2030 - 2035	2035 - 2040
Average annual growth rate (%)	0.94	0.83	0.72	0.64	0.53	0.40	0.24	0.09
Crude birth rate	16.5	15.4	14.4	13.9	13.4	12.8	12.4	12.1
Crude death rate	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.5	8.1	8.9	10.0	11.2
Age specific fertility rates:								
Age of woman (years)								
15 - 19	35.8	35.1	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4
20 - 24	122.8	120.3	117.8	117.8	117.8	117.8	117.8	117.8
25 - 29	121.5	119.0	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.6
30 - 34	74.8	73.3	71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8
35 - 39	33.1	32.4	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8
40 - 44	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
45 - 49	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total fertility rate	1.98	1.94	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
Gross reproduction rate	0.97	0.95	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
Net reproduction rate	0.95	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
Mean female population (15-49) years	330,041	336,793	339,062	337,160	336,881	332,930	327,355	325,161

Table 3.18(c) - Projected demographic rates (medium variant) - Island of Rodrigues, 2000 - 2040

	2000 - 2005	2005 - 2010	2010 - 2015	2015 - 2020	2020 - 2025	2025 - 2030	2030 - 2035	2035 - 2040
Average annual growth rate (%)	0.83	1.02	1.23	1.16	1.04	0.91	0.79	0.67
Crude birth rate	19.2	18.3	17.9	17.5	16.6	15.6	14.9	14.5
Crude death rate	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.5	7.0	7.7
Age specific fertility rates:								
Age of woman (years)								
15 - 19	49.5	46.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2
20 - 24	88.4	82.7	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7
25 - 29	112.5	105.2	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7
30 - 34	103.6	96.9	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6
35 - 39	69.4	64.8	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3
40 - 44	32.5	30.4	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7
45 - 49	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Total fertility rate	2.30	2.15	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Gross reproduction rate	1.15	1.08	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
Net reproduction rate	1.12	1.05	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.05
Mean female population (15-49) years	9,986	10,589	11,166	11,717	12,182	12,493	12,503	12,472

Table 3.19(a) - Distribution of the resident population by selected age group, age indicators and dependency ratio - Republic of Mauritius, 2000 - 2040 (medium variant)

Age group (Years)	2000		2005		2010		2015		2020		2025		2030		2035		2040	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Under 5	98,589	8.3	99,253	8.0	96,890	7.5	94,998	7.1	95,072	6.8	94,061	6.6	92,641	6.4	91,057	6.2	89,702	6.0
Under 15	305,288	25.7	306,445	24.6	294,262	22.7	290,768	21.6	286,662	20.6	283,894	19.9	281,580	19.3	277,597	18.8	273,261	18.4
15 - 59	774,082	65.2	817,916	65.8	860,386	66.4	876,048	65.1	882,863	63.5	878,384	61.5	875,023	60.0	877,027	59.4	862,986	58.1
15 - 64	807,182	68.0	855,161	68.8	910,381	70.2	942,880	70.1	959,727	69.0	965,094	67.5	960,122	65.8	957,425	64.8	958,421	64.5
15 & over	881,585	74.3	937,273	75.4	1,002,425	77.3	1,054,735	78.4	1,103,735	79.4	1,144,843	80.1	1,177,005	80.7	1,200,076	81.2	1,212,778	81.6
60 & over	107,503	9.1	119,357	9.6	142,039	11.0	178,687	13.3	220,872	15.9	266,459	18.6	301,982	20.7	323,049	21.9	349,792	23.5
65 & over	74,403	6.3	82,112	6.6	92,044	7.1	111,855	8.3	144,008	10.4	179,749	12.6	216,883	14.9	242,651	16.4	254,357	17.1
All ages	1,186,873	100.0	1,243,718	100.0	1,296,687	100.0	1,345,503	100.0	1,390,397	100.0	1,428,737	100.0	1,458,585	100.0	1,477,673	100.0	1,486,039	100.0
Mean age		30.9		32.2		33.5		34.8		36.1		37.3		38.4		39.3		39.9
Median age		29.0		30.4		32.2		33.9		35.4		36.5		37.8		39.0		39.6
Dependency ratio		470.4		454.4		424.3		427.0		448.7		480.4		519.2		543.4		550.5

Table 3.19(b) - Distribution of the resident population by selected age group, age indicators and dependency ratio - Island of Mauritius, 2000 - 2040 (medium variant)

Age group (Years)	2000		2005		2010		2015		2020		2025		2030		2035		2040	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Under 5	95,021	8.3	95,816	7.9	93,437	7.4	91,411	7.0	91,358	6.8	90,332	6.5	88,949	6.3	87,381	6.1	85,998	6.0
Under 15	294,137	25.6	295,783	24.5	283,834	22.6	280,308	21.5	275,923	20.5	272,876	19.7	270,456	19.2	266,508	18.7	262,194	18.3
15 - 59	752,421	65.4	794,784	65.9	835,473	66.4	849,242	65.1	854,795	63.5	849,195	61.4	844,693	59.9	845,578	59.3	831,002	58.0
15 - 64	784,480	68.2	830,879	68.9	884,361	70.3	914,716	70.2	929,804	69.1	933,891	67.6	927,668	65.8	923,716	64.7	923,606	64.4
15 & over	856,957	74.4	910,647	75.5	973,612	77.4	1,023,462	78.5	1,070,258	79.5	1,109,288	80.3	1,139,398	80.8	1,160,476	81.3	1,171,416	81.7
60 & over	104,536	9.1	115,863	9.6	138,139	11.0	174,220	13.4	215,463	16.0	260,093	18.8	294,705	20.9	314,898	22.1	340,414	23.7
65 & over	72,477	6.3	79,768	6.6	89,251	7.1	108,746	8.3	140,454	10.4	175,397	12.7	211,730	15.0	236,760	16.6	247,810	17.3
All ages	1,151,094	100.0	1,206,430	100.0	1,257,446	100.0	1,303,770	100.0	1,346,181	100.0	1,382,164	100.0	1,409,854	100.0	1,426,984	100.0	1,433,610	100.0
Mean age		31.0		32.3		33.6		34.9		36.2		37.5		38.5		39.4		40.0
Median age		29.2		30.6		32.4		34.1		35.5		36.7		37.9		39.1		39.7
Dependency ratio		467.3		452.0		421.9		425.3		447.8		480.0		519.8		544.8		552.2

Table 3.19(c) - Distribution of the resident population by selected age group, age indicators and dependency ratio - Island of Rodrigues, 2000 - 2040 (medium variant)

Age group (Years)	2000		2005		2010		2015		2020		2025		2030		2035		2040	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Under 5	3,568	10.0	3,437	9.2	3,453	8.8	3,587	8.6	3,714	8.4	3,729	8.0	3,692	7.6	3,676	7.3	3,704	7.1
Under 15	11,151	31.2	10,662	28.6	10,428	26.6	10,460	25.1	10,739	24.3	11,018	23.7	11,124	22.8	11,089	21.9	11,067	21.1
15 - 59	21,661	60.5	23,132	62.0	24,913	63.5	26,806	64.2	28,068	63.5	29,189	62.7	30,330	62.2	31,449	62.0	31,984	61.0
15 - 64	22,702	63.5	24,282	65.1	26,020	66.3	28,164	67.5	29,923	67.7	31,203	67.0	32,454	66.6	33,709	66.5	34,815	66.4
15 & over	24,628	68.8	26,626	71.4	28,813	73.4	31,273	74.9	33,477	75.7	35,555	76.3	37,607	77.2	39,600	78.1	41,362	78.9
60 & over	2,967	8.3	3,494	9.4	3,900	9.9	4,467	10.7	5,409	12.2	6,366	13.7	7,277	14.9	8,151	16.1	9,378	17.9
65 & over	1,926	5.4	2,344	6.3	2,793	7.1	3,109	7.4	3,554	8.0	4,352	9.3	5,153	10.6	5,891	11.6	6,547	12.5
All ages	35,779	100.0	37,288	100.0	39,241	100.0	41,733	100.0	44,216	100.0	46,573	100.0	48,731	100.0	50,689	100.0	52,429	100.0
Mean age		27.7		29.2		30.6		31.8		32.9		33.9		35.0		36.1		37.0
Median age		23.1		25.1		27.5		29.6		31.2		32.6		34.0		35.2		36.1
Dependency ratio		576.0		535.6		508.1		481.8		477.7		492.6		501.5		503.7		505.9

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Appendix I - Specimens of vital registration cards

Recto

REGISTRATION OF LIVE BIRTHS (1)

Civil Status Office

Serial No

Date of Registration

Surname of child	
Names	

	For Civil Status Office Use	*Stat Codes only*
Ethnical Group		
Sex		
Religion		
District of Residence		
Township (if applicable)		
Date of Birth		
Legitimacy		
District of C.S O.		
No. of Regr. and page		
Plurality		

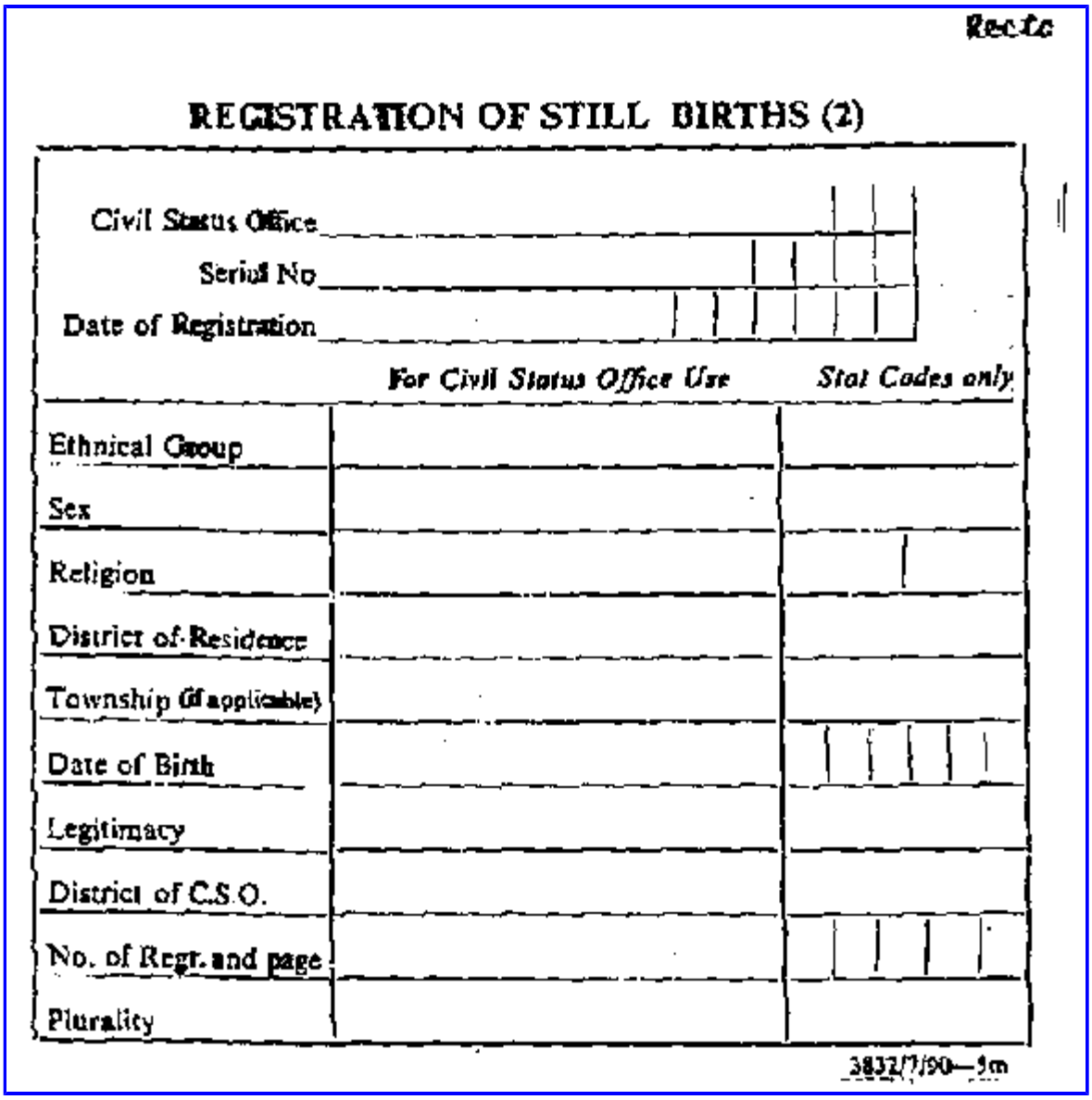
4601/11/94—15m

Verso

Maiden Surname of Mother		
Names		
	For Civil Status Office Use	*Stat Codes only*
Father's Profession		
Mother's Profession		
†Date of Birth of Mother		
Age of Mother		
No. of Previous Live Births		
No. of Previous Still Births		
Month and Year Union Started		M M Y Y
Date of Previous Live Births		
Age of Father		
Place of delivery		

Attendant at birth

†Not to be punched.



Rec'to

REGISTRATION OF STILL BIRTHS (2)

Civil Status Office _____

Serial No _____

Date of Registration _____

	For Civil Status Office Use	*Stat Codes only*
Ethnical Group		
Sex		
Religion		
District of Residence		
Township (if applicable)		
Date of Birth		
Legitimacy		
District of C.S.O.		
No. of Regr. and page		
Plurality		

3832/7/90—5m

verso

Maiden Surname of Mother		
Names		
	For Civil Status Office Use	Stat Codes only
Father's Profession		
Mother's Profession		
†Date of Birth of Mother		
Age of Mother		
No. of Previous Live Births		
No. of Previous Still Births		
Month and Year Union Started		M M Y Y
Date of Previous Live Births		
Age of Father		
Place of delivery		

Attendant at birth

†Not to be punched.

Recto

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES (3)

Civil Status Office _____

Serial No _____

Date of Registration _____

Surname of Husband	
Names	
Surname of Wife	
Names	

For Civil Status Office Use *Stat Codes only*

District of C.S.O.		
No. of Regr. and page		

Verso

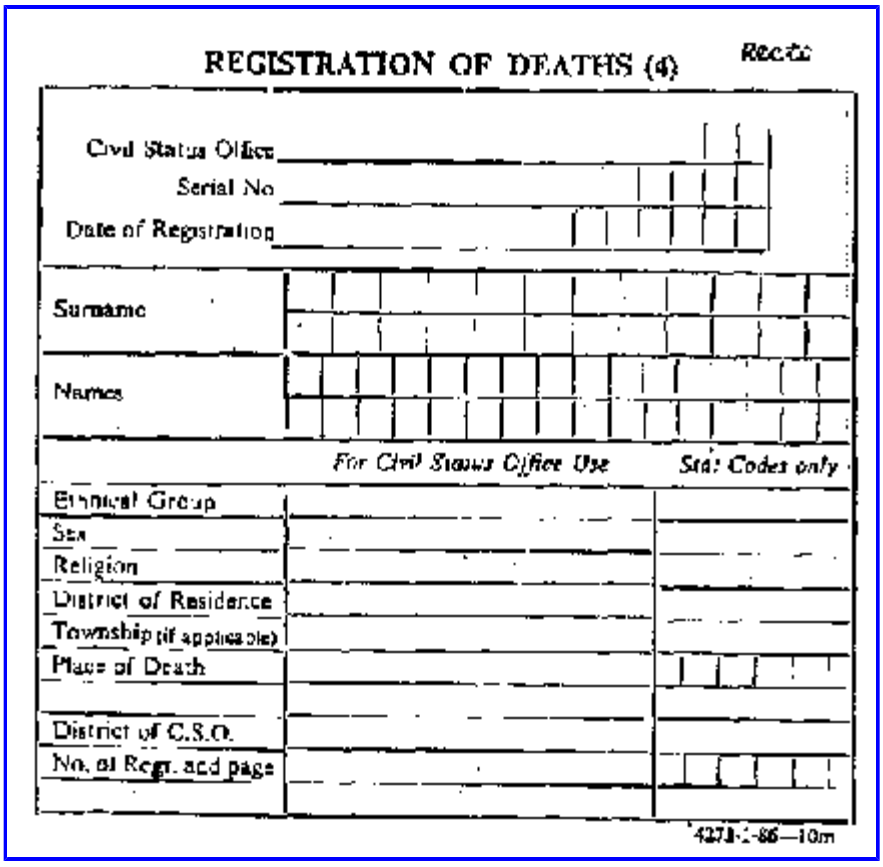
	HUSBAND		WIFE	
	For Civil Status Office use only	*Stat Code only*	*For Civil Status Office use only*	*Stat Code only*
Ethnical Group				
Age				
Religion				
District of Residence				
Township (if applicable)				
Profession				
Marital Status				

HUSBAND AND WIFE

For Civil Status Office use

Month and Year Union Started				M M Y Y
*Register signed by	both (1)	man (2)	woman (3)	neither (4)
No. of Children Legitimated				
Marriage celebration code				

*Please tick appropriate box



REGISTRATION OF DEATHS (4) Recto

Civil Status Office
Serial No
Date of Registration

Surname
Names

For Civil Status Office Use — Stat: Codes only

Ethnical Group		
Sex		
Religion		
District of Residence		
Township (if applicable)		
Place of Death		
District of C.S.O.		
No. of Regr. and page		

4271-2-86—10m

Verso

For Civil Status Office Use		*Stat Codes only*
Date of Death		D D M M Y Y Y
Age at Death		
*Birth Registration	Birth Registered (1) | Birth not registered (2)	
Cause of Death		Group Detailed List Nature of Injury
*Medical Certification	Medically Certified (1) | Not Medically Certified (2)	
Profession		
Birth Place		
Marital Status		
No. of Live Births (women only)		
Live birth identifier		

* Please tick appropriate box

Flight No.....

PLEASE FILL IN BLOCK LETTERS/

WELCOME TO MAURITIUS/*Bienvenue a Maurice*

INTERNATIONAL EMBARKATION AND DISEMBARKATION CARD

Carte internationale d'Embarquement et de Débarquement

1. Mr/*M*
   Mrs/*Mme*.....
   Miss/*Melle* (Surname/*Nom*)

   .....

   (Given names/*Prénoms*)
2. Date and place of Birth
   Date et lieu de naissance.....
3. Nationality
   Nationalité.....
4. Occupation
   Profession.....
5. Permanent address
   Domicile.....

   .....
6. Passport No.. Place and date of Issue
   Numém du passeport, lieu et date d'émission.....

   .....
7. Port of original embarkation
   Lieu d'embarquement d'origine.....
8. Purpose of Journey to Mauritius
   Motif principal du Voyage à Maurice.....
9. Intended length of stay in Mauritius
   Durée probable du séjour à Maurice.....
10. Intended address during stay in Mauritius
    Adresse prévue pendant le séjour à Maurice.....

    .....

FILL THIS PART ON DEPARTURE *Signature*.....

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	FLIGHT NO.

EXCEPT CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS

IN STRICT CONFIDENCE

GD	MWVCA	EA	U/R	CD	LOC

BLK NO	BLD NO	HU NO	HH NO	HH TP	FN

Name:.....
Address:.....
.....

REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

POPULATION CENSUS MAURITIUS

NIGHT OF 2-3 JULY 2000

NOTICE

1. Persons by whom the return is to be made

In the case of:	By:
(i) households:	the *Head of the household* or person for the time being acting as head;
(ii) hotels, clubs, boarding houses:	the *Manager* or other person for the time being in charge of the premises;
(iii) hospitals, infirmaries, asylums, prisons or any other residential institutions:	the *Chief Resident Officer* or other person for the time being in charge of the institution;
(iv) Naval Races, Air forces, the Special Mobile Force or the Police Training School:	the *Commanding Officer* or the officer presently in charge;
(v) ships, barges or other vessels in any port or harbour in Mauritius:	the *Captain*, master or other person for the time being in charge of the vessel;
(vi) persons arriving after midnight on the night 2 - 3 July 2000 and who have not been enumerated elsewhere:	the person specified above by whom the return is to be made with respect to the persons present at midnight on 2 July 2000 in any of the premises mentioned above;
(vii) persons not included in any of the above-mentioned categories:	the person in respect of whom the return is to be made.

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

A household is either (i) a person living on his own or (ii) a group of two or more persons who may or may not be related, but who live together and make common provision for food and other essentials for living.

Two families living in one house constitute one household if they have common housekeeping arrangements, but should be considered as separate households if they have separate housekeeping arrangements and should then be entered on two separate census forms.

2. Persons in respect of whom the return is to be made

(i) All persons who spend census night 2-3 July 2000 on the premises whether they are members of the household, visitors, guests, boarders or servants;

(ii) all persons who arrive on the premises and join the household on *Monday* 3 July 2000 without having been enumerated elsewhere; and

(iii) all temporarily absent members of the household, i.e. all persons who usually live in the household, but who are away on census night, for example, on a business trip, on visitation, in hospital or studying abroad; include them even if you know that they are being enumerated elsewhere.

3. Legal provisions

(i) The Census is taken by the Central Statistical Office under the Statistics Act. Every person is required by law to give to the person responsible for making the return such information as may be necessary to enable the return to be made. No use may however be made of such information by the person to whom it is given except for the purpose of making the return.

(ii) Any person who refuses or neglects to fill in the form or to supply the particulars required therein or who knowingly makes in this form any statement which is untrue in any material particular shall commit an offence under the Statistics Act, and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and to a fine not exceeding Rs 1,000.

(iii) All information obtained in the course of the Census is treated as CONFIDENTIAL. No information about named individuals is ever passed on by the Central Statistical Office to ANY other Government Department or to any other Authority or person. All enumerators and other officers engaged in the taking of the Census are under oath and are liable to prosecution if they improperly disclose any information which has come to their knowledge while performing their duties.

4. Completion of the form

The form should be completely filled in by the person designated in section 1 above. If any difficulty is experienced, guidance should be sought from the enumerator when he calls to collect the form. If the answers are incomplete or inaccurate, the enumerator will ask any questions necessary to enable him to complete or correct the form.

The information should be entered in the space provided using ink or a ball-point pen.

Nothing should be written in the boxes ☐☐ which are reserved for codes.

5. Collection of the form

The form will be collected on 3 or 4 July 2000 by the appointed enumerator.

BEFORE COMPLETING THE CENSUS FORM, PLEASE CONSULT THE GUIDE WHICH IS IN BOTH ENGLISH AND FRENCH

DECLARATION

I declare that the information in this return is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature or mark of the person making the return:..... Signature of authorised officer:.....