



HOUSING AND POPULATION CENSUS 2000

Analysis Report
VOLUME IV - Population Distribution & Migration



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HOUSING AND POPULATION CENSUS

ANALYSIS REPORT

VOLUME IV - POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND MIGRATION

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.

This present report is the fourth of the series and covers Population Distribution and Migration. Where necessary figures have been rounded off to the nearest digit, and hence in some tables, there may be slight discrepancies between the sum of the constituent items and the total.

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.

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Director of Statistics.

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Chapter 1 - Introduction

1.1 Location

The Republic of Mauritius is made up of the main Island of Mauritius, the Island of Rodrigues and the Outer Islands. The main island is situated at about 1,900 km from the east coast of Africa between the latitudes 19° 58' and 20°32' South and longitudes 57°17' and 57°46' East. Formerly, a British colony, the country became an independent state in 1968 and acceded to the status of Republic in 1992.

1.2 History of early settlement

1.2.1 Island of Mauritius

The island of Mauritius was visited by Arab seafarers in the 10th century, but remained uninhabited until the 17th century when the Dutch attempted to colonise the island. Slaves were brought in from Madagascar and from mainland Africa mainly Mozambique and Senegal. However, later the slaves rebelled and fled to the dense forest covering the interior part of the island, thereby inhibiting the Dutch settlers to take control of the high grounds so that during the first part of the 18th century, the settlers occupied three main districts, namely Port Louis, Flacq and Black River. Those rebels were the first to colonise the interior part of the island. The Dutch definitely left our shores in 1710, leaving behind the rebel slaves they were unable to subdue.

The French occupation started in 1715. They introduced Indian slaves from Bourbon Island (now Reunion Island) while Negroes slaves were brought in great numbers from Mozambique and Madagascar. By 1767, the Negro slave population reached 15,000 as compared to 1,000 Indian slaves and 2,300 European immigrants. Two small settlements were created on the arrival of the French on the island: one in the North West and another one in the South East. The two settlements have grown into what are now known as Port Louis and Mahébourg respectively. French settlement in the interior of the country and on the Central Plateau was made possible under the Governorship of Labourdonnais through construction of roads and buildings as well as severe repression of the rebel slaves.

The British captured the island in 1810. It was only in 1833 with the abolition of slavery that small villages emerged. The slaves left the camps on the sugar cane plantations where they were in bondage to settle in small plantations cultivating vegetables. This resulted in scarcity of labour on the cane plantations leading to massive import of free Indian labourers.

However, their conditions of work were not much better than those of the former slaves and many of them left the camps to join the free slaves in the growing villages. The 1861 Population Census results indicate that the Indo-Mauritian population had increased from 77,996 in 1851 to 192,634 in that year, representing a total increase of 114,638 for a mere ten year period.

The country remained a British colony until 1968 when it became independent. The first population census to be

taken after independence was in 1972 when a population of 850,968 was enumerated. At Census 2000, the population reached 1,178,848. About 43% of the population lived in the urban areas and 57% in the rural areas.

1.2.2 Island of Rodrigues

The Island of Rodrigues was most probably known to Arab and Indonesian sailors since the 13th and 14th centuries. A first attempt for permanent settlement was made in 1691 by a group of French Protestant refugees fleeing religious persecution in Holland. However, severe cyclones compelled them to abandon Rodrigues two years later. Rodrigues remained unoccupied until it fell under the sphere of the Superior Council of the Island of Bourbon (now Reunion). Although French officers were sent there, it was only in 1760 that a small permanent settlement, including a number of slaves, started.

The British took possession of the island in 1809 and it was from there that they led their war to conquer the Island of Mauritius in 1810. The island became officially a British colony in 1814; only 104 persons, 82 of which were slaves, then inhabited it.

At 2000 Census, its population stood at 35,779.

1.3 The focus

Information on the spatial distribution and movement of the population of a country are important in demographic estimation and analysis. They also constitute valuable inputs for a wide range of social and economic policy decisions.

Human resource and land represent two of the major assets of a country. In small countries like Mauritius with very limited land resources and a population who aspires to improve their standard of living, the way land and human resources are utilized and managed plays an important role in directing the country towards progress.

The surface area of the Island of Mauritius is about 186,500 hectares. According to a UNDP-FAO Survey in 1965 updated with administrative data for 1986, about 90,000 hectares (49% of the total land area) were under sugar cane and other plantations. Forests, scrubs and grazing lands occupied 65,400 hectares (35%), reservoirs, ponds and swamps 2,600 hectares (1%), roads including farm roads and footpaths 3,500 hectares (2%) and built-up areas 25,000 hectares (13%). An update for year 1995 made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change gives the following: agriculture (46%); forests, scrubs and grazing lands (31%); reservoirs, ponds and swamps (1%); roads and footpaths (2%) and built-up areas (20%).

With increases in the population and in the name of development, more and more land is being diverted for housing, infrastructure and industries at the expenses of forest and agricultural lands. The use of land will have to be managed in an optimum way with as little damage as possible to the ecology and the environment so as not to endanger the life of future generations.

The optimisation of land resources requires among others, information on the pattern of population settlement as well as the movement of people between regions. This report attempts at analyzing the 2000 Census data on

- (i) population distribution,
- (ii) international migration,

(iii) internal migration and

(iv) movement from residence to place of work.

The analysis, which will be made in conjunction with information available from other sources, will focus on the residents of the Island of Mauritius and the Island of Rodrigues, the number of residents on the outer islands being negligible.

1.4 Temporal and spatial aspects of migration

Questions asked at Census 2000 concerning migration were

(i) whereabouts on Census night,

(ii) usual address,

(iii) address five years ago and

(iv) place of work

Data collected at the 2000 Population Census allow analysis of short duration movement, i.e. movements between place of residence and place of enumeration, migration in last five years as well as movement to workplace. Intercensal migration will also be analysed using data from the 1990 Census.

As regards the spatial aspects, a look at the various boundaries will place the study in the right perspective. The Republic of Mauritius is made up of the main Island of Mauritius, the Island of Rodrigues and several other islands located at distances greater than 350 Km from the main island.

The main land is divided into nine geographical districts. These divisions, which date back to the time of the French occupation, no longer represent any administrative entity, though they are well known to most people. It should be pointed out that district boundaries are stable, and hence provide a sound basis for comparing spatial distribution and movement of the population between censuses.

The island of Mauritius is divided into nine administrative regions - five Municipal Council Areas (MCA) and four District Council Areas (DCA). The MCAs and DCAs are further broken down into smaller areas, known as Municipal Wards (MW) and Villages or Village Council Areas (VCA) respectively. There are today 20 Municipal Wards and 124 Village Council Areas. Boundaries of Wards at the 2000 Census are according to the Order made by the Governor-General under Section 7 (7) of the Local Government Act 1989 in December 1990 with effect from 1 July 1991 while boundaries of the Villages are as set out in Proclamation No. 15 of 1991 of 20 December 1991 which became operational on 16 June 1992. The major revisions made to the administrative boundaries in 1991 and 1992 comprised the extension of boundaries of Municipal Wards to cover some of outskirt regions and the inclusion of regions that did not fall under any local administration under the administration of Villages. Municipal Wards constitute the urban regions and the Village Council Areas, the rural regions.

The Island of Rodrigues fell under the administration of the Ministry of Local Government, Rodrigues and Rural and Urban Development until 2002, when the island became autonomous. The other islands are administered by the Ministry of External Communications. Rodrigues and the other islands are considered wholly rural.

Chapter 2 – Population Growth and Distribution

2.1 Introduction

The spatial distribution of the population of a country is as important, if not more important than its size, growth and structure since it describes the man-land relationship of a country. If this relationship is left uncontrolled, this will undoubtedly lead to untold harm and misery to the people and therefore any imbalance currently present or likely to develop should be rectified and removed.

In a country like Mauritius with limited land competing for various uses, it is essential that the man-land relationship be given due consideration, if optimum use of this scarce and valuable commodity is to be ensured.

The present settlement pattern in the country is the result of administrative policies and general development programmes set up by former administrations. Some of the observed patterns may have been influenced by topological, climatic, economic and cultural factors. Also, people tend to cluster around facilities and amenities, although siting of facilities around people agglomerations may occur as well. Until the early sixties of the last century, a substantial movement of people was seen to occur from the rural to the more developed urban regions. Lack of amenities such as water and electricity supplies, coupled with limited road network had curtailed development in rural areas. However, actions aiming at improving infrastructure and services, such as extension of water and electricity supplies, expansion of transport network, construction of health institutions and schools in the rural areas had contributed in a counter movement of the population. The counter movement of the population towards the rural regions was observed since 1972.

This chapter tries to look into some aspects of population distribution and changes over space and time in the country and explore possible causes of such patterns.

2.2 Population counts

At the 2000 Census, the present population was 1,179,146 in the Republic of Mauritius whereas the resident population was 1,179,137. The distribution of the resident population by the different islands constituting the Republic of Mauritius was as follows:

	Area (sq.km)	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Island of Mauritius	1,865	1,143,069	566,056	577,013
Island of Rodrigues	104	35,779	17,700	18,079
Agalega, St.				

Brandon & other islands	71	289	193	96
Mauritius	2,040	1,179,137	583,949	595,188

Of the 1,179,137 residents enumerated on Census night, about 7,500 were elsewhere in Mauritius, i.e. not at the place of their usual residence, while about 9,000 were temporarily outside the country.

2.3 Population growth rate

The resident population of Mauritius increased from 1,056,827 in 1990 to reach 1,179,137 at Census 2000. The average annual growth rate observed for the period 1990-2000 was 1.1% compared to 0.79% for the previous intercensal period of 1983-1990 (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 Annual population growth rates during intercensal periods - Republic Of Mauritius

Country	Average annual rate of increase (%)					
	1901-1944	1944-1962	1962-1972	1972-1983	1983-1990	1990-2000
Island of Mauritius	0.28	2.74	1.94	1.44	0.80	1.12
Island of Rodrigues	3.13	2.44	3.05	2.67	0.48	0.45
Republic of Mauritius	0.33	2.73	1.97	1.48	0.79	1.10

During first half of last century, the island of Mauritius witnessed high fertility (crude birth rate of 30-45 per 1,000), an almost equally high mortality (crude death rate of 20-35 per 1,000) and negligible migration. Consequently, population growth rate was low, about 0.28% per annum. After that period, successful control of infectious diseases and the eradication of malaria caused the mortality rate to fall abruptly to about 9 per 1,000 population in 1962. Fertility being still high (crude birth rate that peaked to 50 in 1950 and tapered to about 40 in the early 60's) and migration negligible, the population grew rapidly at the rate of 2.74% per annum during 1944 to 1962.

The escalation in population growth led the country to adopt a policy of family planning which started showing results by the end of the sixties. The average annual growth rate fell successively to 1.94% during 1962 - 1972 and 1.44% during 1972 - 1983 to reach 0.80 % during 1983 - 1990. This reduction in growth is attributable mainly to a fall in fertility particularly in the early sixties and to a small extent to emigration which accounted for a yearly decrease of about 3000 - 4000 persons during 1962 - 1990. Slight increase in fertility and a decrease in migration brought the annual population growth to 1.12% during the intercensal period 1990 - 2000.

Unlike the Island of Mauritius, the Island of Rodrigues had a high population growth rate during 1901 - 1944. After slight decrease during 1944 - 1962, the annual rate picked up to reach 3.05% during 1962-1972. As in the Island of Mauritius, the implementation of family planning during the early sixties reduces the rate to 2.67% during 1972-1983. This was followed by a sharp fall in the rate which came down to 0.48% in the intercensal period of 1983 - 1990. The population growth rate declined only marginally during the period 1990 - 2000 to reach level of 0.45%.

2.4 Population by district

Table 2.2 below gives the percentage distribution of the population for the Republic of Mauritius in the nine districts and Rodrigues for the past five censuses.

Table 2.2 Percentage distribution of population by district, 1962-2000 Republic of Mauritius

Geographical district	Census year				
	1962	1972	1983	1990	2000
	%	%	%	%	%
Port-Louis	17.14	15.75	13.37	12.59	10.85
Pamplemousses	7.99	8.10	9.05	9.62	10.37
Rivière du Rempart	7.62	7.87	8.10	8.21	8.39
Flacq	10.44	10.46	10.76	10.67	10.76
Grand Port	9.86	9.49	9.32	9.15	9.05
Savanne	6.63	6.23	5.88	5.76	5.63
Plaines Wilhems	29.74	30.40	30.40	30.45	30.38
Moka	5.32	5.71	6.12	6.17	6.40
Black River	2.65	3.08	3.69	4.14	5.14
Rodrigues	2.62	2.91	3.31	3.24	3.04
Total population	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The districts of Plaines Wilhems and Port-Louis continued to be the two most populous districts in 2000, accounting together for more than 40% of the country's population. It should however be pointed out that the proportion living in the district of Plaines Wilhems which grew from 29.7% in 1962 to 30.5% in 1990, declined for the first time to 30.4% in 2000, while the proportion of Port-Louis continued to decline reaching 10.9% in 2000, a process which started in the early 60's when the proportion was about 17.1%. The share of the population of Flacq, the third most populous district, stabilised around 10-11% for the past five censuses.

The district of Black River was, at Census 2000, the district with the smallest population share (5.1%), followed by Savanne (5.6%). However, different trends were observed in these two districts: the share of Black River had consistently increased since 1962 while that of Savanne had consistently declined. As regards the Island of Rodrigues, its share of the national population, after continuous increases during the period 1962 – 1983, decreased to 3.2% in 1990 and to 3.0% in 2000.

Table 2.3 shows the population annual growth rates by district for various intercensal periods. Given that there is not much difference between districts in the natural growth, the emerging pattern of growth as shown in table 2.3 is attributable to migration.

Table 2.3 : Annual population growth rates (%) by district, 1962 - 72, 1972-83, 1983-90, 1990-2000

Republic of Mauritius

Geographical district	Period			
	1962-72	1972-83	1983-90	1990-2000
Port-Louis	1.11	-0.02	-0.07	-0.40
Pamplemousses	2.12	2.50	1.68	1.86
Rivière du Rempart	2.31	1.74	0.99	1.31
Flacq	2.00	1.74	0.66	1.18
Grand Port	1.58	1.31	0.53	0.99
Savanne	1.35	0.94	0.49	0.87
Plaines Wilhems	2.20	1.48	0.81	1.08
Moka	2.70	2.12	0.90	1.48
Black River	3.49	3.16	2.48	3.31
Rodrigues	3.05	2.67	0.48	0.45
Republic of Mauritius	1.97	1.48	0.79	1.10

It is noted that Port Louis, which registered the smallest growth during the period 1962-1972, had showed negative growth rates since then. The annual rate registered during 1990-2000 was -0.40%. The highest growth was noted in the district of Black River, which registered annual increase of 3.31% which is well above the national growth rate of 1.10%.

2.5 Population by urban-rural region

The picture of the 'urban' and 'rural' areas in Mauritius is not comparable with other countries given that the difference between the two areas as regards availability of facilities and infrastructure may not be significant today. The proportion of the urban population, in contrast with other African and developing countries, had been declining during the periods 1972-1983 and 1983-1990; however Census 2000 results indicated an increase in the urban population share and a decrease in that of the rural population. This follows changes in boundaries of administrative regions that occurred in 1991 and 1992. In year 2000, 503,045 persons were counted in urban areas, representing 42.7% of the total population of the Republic, and 675,803 persons in the rural areas representing 57.3%. At the 1990 Census, the proportions in the urban and rural regions were 39.2% and 60.8% respectively.

Table 2.4 (a) - Population of urban/ rural areas and their relatives growth, 1990 and 2000 Population Censuses - Republic of Mauritius

Region	Population		Proportion		Intercensal average annual growth rate (%) 1990-2000
	1990 ^{1/}	2000	1990 ^{1/}	2000	
<i>Urban Areas</i> ^{1/}	414,242	503,045	39.2	42.7	1.96
Port-Louis	132,460	144,303	32.0	28.7	0.86
B.Bassin-R.Hill	91,518	103,872	22.1	20.6	1.27
Quatre-Bornes	68,398	75,884	16.5	15.1	1.04
Vacoas/Phoenix	56,452	100,066	13.6	19.9	5.89
Curepipe	65,414	78,920	15.8	15.7	1.89
<i>Rural Areas</i> ^{1/}	642,418	675,803	60.8	57.3	0.51
Island of Mauritius	608,214	640,024	57.6	54.3	0.51
Island of Rodrigues	34,204	35,779	3.2	3.0	0.45
Republic of Mauritius	1,056,660	1,178,848	100.0	100.0	1.10

^{1/} Boundaries prevailing at the time of the respective censuses

Average annual increase in urban areas which, since 1972 had been lower than that in rural regions, was higher in 2000. The average annual increase registered during the period 1990 – 2000 was 1.96% for the urban areas compared to only 0.51% for the rural areas and 1.10% for the country (Table 2.4a)

The urban areas which experienced negative or relatively small population increments during the intercensal period 1983 - 1990 registered increases in the period 1990-2000. The highest increase of the order of 44,000 was observed in Vacoas/Phoenix while the population of Port Louis which had been declining since 1972, increased by about 12,000 during the period 1990 - 2000.

Table 2.4 (b) - Population of Urban /rural areas and their relative growth, 1990 and 2000 Population Censuses - Republic of Mauritius

Region	Population		Proportion		Intercensal average annual growth rate (%) 1990-2000
	1990 ^{1/}	2000	1990 ^{1/}	2000	
<i>Urban Areas</i>	464,177	503,045	43.9	42.7	0.81
Port-Louis	141,504	144,303	30.5	28.7	0.20
B.Bassin-R.Hill	91,941	103,872	19.8	20.6	1.23
Quatre-Bornes	69,505	75,884	15.0	15.1	0.88
Vacoas/Phoenix	88,730	100,066	19.1	19.9	1.21
Curepipe	72,497	78,920	15.6	15.7	0.85
<i>Rural Areas</i>	592,483	675,803	56.1	57.3	1.32
Island of Mauritius	558,279	640,024	52.8	54.3	1.38
Island of Rodrigues	34,204	35,779	3.2	3.0	0.45
Republic of Mauritius	1,056,660	1,178,848	100.0	100.0	1.10

^{1/} To enable like with like comparison, the 1990 figures have been worked out according to the revised boundaries

As mentioned earlier, the current situation is mainly due to alterations brought to boundaries of Municipal Council Areas (MCA) and Village Council Area (VCA) boundaries in 1991 and 1992. To enable like with like comparison, an estimate of the 1990 Census population according to revised boundaries was worked out. Table 2.4(b) compares the 1990 Census urban and rural population worked out according the revised boundaries with the 2000 Census figures. A different picture is obtained. Trends that were observed in the past were more or less respected. We thus note that the share of the urban population declined from 43.9% in 1990 to 42.7% in 2000 and that the annual rate of increase in the urban regions (0.81%) was lower than that in the rural regions (1.32%). In the urban regions, less important population increases were noted. It should however be pointed out that Port-Louis whose population had been declining during the period 1972-1983 and 1983-1990, registered a growth in 2000.

Comparison of the 1990 and 2000 censuses figures by MCA/VCA will be made according to revised boundaries.

2.6 Population distribution and agglomeration

Census 2000 figures indicated that the population was concentrated in the five Municipal Council Areas with around 43% of the total population living in only around 8.3% of the total land area; the remaining 57% were living in 124 Village Council Areas and in Rodrigues which together accounted for 91.7% of the land area. The population densities per sq km in the MCAs, and in the VCAs including the Island of Rodrigues worked out to 3,049 and 375 respectively. The disparity in the population distribution is clearly depicted by the above. It would be interesting to look at population dispersion and agglomeration at lower spatial units to see where they are located, how they have changed and look for possible reasons for such changes.

Table 2.5 - Population by size - class of Municipal / Village Council Area, 1990 and 2000 Population

Administrative division and size class	No. of M/VCA's		Population	
	1990 ^{1/}	2000	1990 ^{1/}	2000
Island of Mauritius	129	129	1,022,456	1,143,069
<i>Municipal Council Areas</i>	5	5	464,177	503,045
with:				
100,000 or more inhabitants	1	3	141,504	348,241
50,000 - 99,999 inhabitants	4	2	322,673	154,804
<i>Village Council Areas</i>	124	124	558,279	640,024
with:				
20,000 or more inhabitants	-	1	-	21,250
10,000 - 19,999 inhabitants	9	13	125,256	174,860
5,000 - 9,999 inhabitants	29	34	206,030	239,750
3,000 - 4,999 inhabitants	29	25	117,846	100,865
2,000 - 2,999 inhabitants	27	29	67,186	71,900
1,000 - 1,999 inhabitants	25	19	38,829	29,762
500 - 999 inhabitants	4	2	2,686	1,228
200 - 499 inhabitants	1	1	446	409
Island of Rodrigues	1	1	34,204	35,779

^{1/} To enable like with like comparison - 1990 figures are according to revised boundaries

Table 2.5 shows the distribution of the MCAs and VCAs, and population therein by size class in 1990 and 2000. Following changes in the administrative area boundaries including the integration of outside regions in administrative areas in 1991 and 1992, the number of VCAs has increased from 100 to 124. Figures from the table show that we are moving towards more populated towns.

At Census 2000, there were three MCAs, namely Port-Louis, Beau-Bassin/Rose-Hill and Vacoas/Phoenix, with more than 100,000 persons compared to only one, namely Port-Louis, in 1990. The population of these three MCAs accounted for about 70% of the total urban population. Out of the 124 VCAs, 48 had each a population of 5,000 or more, constituting 68% of the total VCA population and more than one third of the total population. It is evident that there is a tendency for people to concentrate in few regions.

Table 2.6 and Table 2.7 give the concentration of the population by region for year 1990 according to revised boundaries, and for year 2000. We note there are many VCAs with quite high population density. Thus in 2000, 21 of them compared to 16 in 1990, have a population density higher than 1,000 persons per sq km. Though a rural region, Mahebourg VCA continued to be the most densely populated region of the island with a population density of 7,333 persons per sq km in 2000. This is well above the most densely populated town which is Beau-Bassin/Rose-Hill with a population density of 5,137 persons per square km.

The town of Vacoas/Phoenix is the least densely populated urban region, with a density of 1,857 persons per sq km. It is to be noted that vast area of land has been annexed to this administrative region following the

revision of boundaries in 1991 and 1992.

The town of Port-Louis, which is the leading MCA in terms of population size, is the second least densely populated urban region. Its population and hence the density has increased marginally during the period 1990-2000 even though more and more buildings are being used for commercial and business purposes, and rate of out-migration is high. This may be due to people leaving the center for surrounding VCAs, and for the outskirts regions where housing units in the NHDC housing estates (Vallee des Pretres and Pointe aux Sables) were available. Surrounding VCAs where important increases in population densities were noted are Pailles VCA (from 537 in 1990 to 739 in 2000), Terre Rouge VCA (from 1,182 in 1990 to 1,631 in 2000) and Baie du Tombeau VCA (from 1,086 in 1990 to 1,640 in 2000).

Table 2.6 - Concentration of population by region, 1990 Population Census (Cont'd)

Municipal/Village Council Areas	Population density per sq. km	% of population	Cumulative % of population	% of area	Cumulative % of area
Mahébourg VCA	7,158.22	1.50	1.50	0.12	0.12
Town of Beau-Bassin/Rose-Hill	4,547.03	8.99	10.50	1.10	1.22
Town of Quatre Bornes	3,303.47	6.80	17.29	1.14	2.36
Town of Port-Louis	3,103.16	13.84	31.13	2.48	4.84
Town of Curepipe	3,068.01	7.09	38.22	1.28	6.12
Richelieu VCA	2,858.08	0.38	38.61	0.07	6.20
Le Hochet VCA	1,890.31	0.99	39.60	0.29	6.49
Town of Vacoas/Phoenix	1,646.50	8.68	48.28	2.93	9.42
New Grove VCA	1,440.92	0.76	49.04	0.29	9.71
Triolet VCA	1,378.84	1.82	50.86	0.73	10.44
Rose Belle VCA	1,373.92	1.03	51.90	0.42	10.86
Espérance Trébuchet VCA	1,366.04	0.19	52.09	0.08	10.94
Chemin Grenier VCA	1,263.26	1.07	53.16	0.47	11.41
Ecroignard VCA	1,225.57	0.45	53.62	0.21	11.62
Cottage VCA	1,184.28	0.29	53.91	0.14	11.76
Terre Rouge VCA	1,181.50	0.62	54.53	0.29	12.05
Mare La Chaux VCA	1,151.11	0.17	54.69	0.08	12.13
Amaury VCA	1,145.37	0.25	54.95	0.12	12.25
Baie du Tombeau VCA	1,086.40	0.78	55.72	0.40	12.65
St. Pierre VCA	1,075.82	1.37	57.09	0.71	13.35
Roche Terre VCA	1,043.77	0.24	57.33	0.13	13.48
Petit Bel Air VCA	996.19	0.13	57.46	0.07	13.55
Lalmatie VCA	982.15	0.85	58.31	0.48	14.03
Bon Accueil VCA	972.36	0.44	58.74	0.25	14.28
Surinam VCA	940.17	0.79	59.53	0.47	14.75
Goodlands VCA	928.35	1.65	61.18	0.99	15.74
Grand Gaube VCA	908.13	0.55	61.74	0.34	16.07
Plaine des Papayes VCA	815.68	0.58	62.31	0.39	16.47
Camp de Masque VCA	803.42	0.22	62.53	0.15	16.62
Bel Air Rivière Sèche VCA	788.49	1.39	63.92	0.98	17.60
Quartier Militaire VCA	788.03	0.52	64.43	0.36	17.96
Mare d'Albert VCA	762.49	0.38	64.81	0.28	18.24
Centre de Flacq VCA	725.90	1.43	66.24	1.09	19.33
Morcellement St André VCA	722.84	0.49	66.73	0.38	19.70
Petite Rivière VCA	699.58	0.40	67.13	0.32	20.02

Table 2.6 - Concentration of population by region, 1990 Population Census (cont'd)

Municipal/Village Council Areas	Population density per sq. km	% of population	Cumulative % of population	% of area	Cumulative % of area
Providence VCA	694.00	0.25	67.38	0.20	20.22
Rivière du Rempart VCA	676.49	0.96	68.34	0.79	21.01
Souillac VCA	667.29	0.40	68.74	0.33	21.34
Camp Ithier VCA	660.51	0.34	69.08	0.29	21.63
Notre Dame VCA	653.11	0.28	69.36	0.24	21.87
Médine Camp de Masque VCA	643.82	0.58	69.94	0.50	22.36
Petit Raffray VCA	630.46	0.71	70.64	0.62	22.99
Plaine Magnien VCA	615.12	0.82	71.47	0.74	23.73
Grand Bois VCA	612.26	0.62	72.08	0.56	24.29
L'Escalier VCA	596.05	0.70	72.78	0.65	24.94
Roches Noires VCA	593.21	0.45	73.23	0.42	25.37
Camp Diable VCA	592.97	0.43	73.66	0.40	25.77
Pamplemousses VCA	584.56	0.73	74.39	0.69	26.46
Quatre Soeurs VCA	584.26	0.29	74.67	0.27	26.73
Calebasses VCA	567.87	0.32	74.99	0.31	27.04
Union Park VCA	549.43	0.32	75.31	0.33	27.37
Pailles VCA	537.26	0.71	76.02	0.73	28.10
Grand Baie VCA	519.56	0.87	76.89	0.93	29.02
Pointe aux Piments VCA	517.10	0.50	77.39	0.54	29.57
Verdun VCA	506.76	0.20	77.59	0.22	29.79
Beau Vallon VCA	496.48	0.49	78.08	0.54	30.33
Dagotière VCA	492.57	0.50	78.58	0.57	30.90
Poudre d'Or Hamlet VCA	479.74	0.19	78.77	0.22	31.12
Plaines des Roches VCA	473.82	0.35	79.12	0.41	31.53
Long Mountain VCA	472.25	0.65	79.78	0.77	32.30
Rivière des Anguilles VCA	463.90	0.90	80.67	1.07	33.37
Belle Vue Maurel VCA	456.12	0.44	81.11	0.53	33.91
Moka VCA	437.16	0.77	81.88	0.98	34.89
Bambous VCA	427.15	0.86	82.74	1.12	36.01
Montagne Blanche VCA	419.25	0.72	83.46	0.95	36.96
Crève Coeur VCA	418.78	0.26	83.73	0.35	37.31
Brisée Verdière VCA	411.41	0.64	84.37	0.86	38.17
Trou d'Eau Douce VCA	390.57	0.42	84.79	0.60	38.77

Table 2.6 - Concentration of population by region, 1990 Population Census cont'd

Municipal/Village Council Areas	Population density per sq. km	% of population	Cumulative % of population	% of area	Cumulative % of area
Melrose VCA	390.54	0.16	84.95	0.23	39.00
Poudre d'Or VCA	389.29	0.34	85.29	0.49	39.49
Camp de Masque Pavé VCA	384.33	0.38	85.67	0.55	40.04
Grand Bel Air VCA	379.83	0.11	85.78	0.16	40.20
St. Julien d'Hotman VCA	379.50	0.26	86.04	0.38	40.58
Rivière des Créoles VCA	375.95	0.22	86.27	0.33	40.91
Nouvelle France VCA	366.33	0.58	86.84	0.87	41.79
D'Epinay VCA	361.44	0.45	87.30	0.69	42.48
Grand Sable VCA	359.35	0.18	87.47	0.27	42.75
Rivière du Poste VCA	344.90	0.18	87.65	0.30	43.05
Fond du Sac VCA	341.20	0.45	88.10	0.73	43.78
Piton VCA	336.74	0.56	88.66	0.92	44.70
Amitié VCA	335.98	0.15	88.81	0.25	44.96
Cap Malheureux VCA	319.60	0.32	89.13	0.55	45.50
Laventure VCA	298.41	0.47	89.60	0.87	46.37
The Vale VCA	274.45	0.29	89.89	0.59	46.96
Quatre Cocos VCA	271.46	0.40	90.28	0.81	47.77
Grand River South East VCA	250.38	0.22	90.50	0.48	48.25
L'Avenir VCA	249.18	0.20	90.70	0.46	48.71
La Laura-Malenga VCA	238.86	0.11	90.82	0.26	48.97
Bénarès VCA	233.36	0.20	91.02	0.48	49.45
Chamouny VCA	216.04	0.39	91.41	1.01	50.46
Poste de Flacq VCA	215.45	0.62	92.03	1.61	52.07
Mare Tabac VCA	213.29	0.26	92.30	0.68	52.75
Bois des Amourettes VCA	212.86	0.17	92.47	0.46	53.20
La Gaudette VCA	211.65	0.17	92.64	0.46	53.66
Trois Boutiques VCA	203.11	0.71	93.36	1.94	55.61
Espérance VCA	201.12	0.15	93.51	0.42	56.03
Sébastopol VCA	191.84	0.47	93.98	1.36	57.39
Arsenal VCA	184.30	0.19	94.17	0.57	57.96
St. Julien (Haut de Flacq) VCA	177.17	0.29	94.46	0.91	58.87
Baie du Cap VCA	172.31	0.23	94.68	0.73	59.60
Villebague VCA	171.24	0.22	94.90	0.70	60.30

Table 2.6 - Concentration of population by region, 1990 Population Census (cont'd)

Municipal/Village Council Areas	Population density per sq. km	% of population	Cumulative % of population	% of area	Cumulative % of area
Congomah VCA	163.19	0.17	95.07	0.57	60.87
Mapou VCA	160.14	0.15	95.21	0.51	61.38
Gros Cailloux VCA	154.14	0.25	95.47	0.91	62.29
Ripailles VCA	153.73	0.25	95.72	0.91	63.20
Olivia VCA	142.52	0.34	96.06	1.32	64.52
Britannia VCA	141.94	0.16	96.21	0.62	65.14
Queen Victoria VCA	139.65	0.28	96.49	1.11	66.25
Cluny VCA	132.10	0.14	96.64	0.60	66.85
Bambous Virieux VCA	128.65	0.10	96.74	0.43	67.27
Camp Thorel VCA	116.54	0.20	96.94	0.96	68.23
St. Hubert VCA	115.77	0.39	97.32	1.85	70.08
Bois Chéri VCA	96.64	0.32	97.64	1.85	71.93
Old Grand Port VCA	94.37	0.29	97.93	1.69	73.62
Cascavelle VCA	93.48	0.17	98.10	1.00	74.62
Clémencia VCA	79.08	0.12	98.22	0.83	75.46
Case Noyale VCA	73.05	0.08	98.29	0.57	76.03
Albion VCA	71.67	0.12	98.41	0.94	76.97
Bananes VCA	53.32	0.05	98.47	0.54	77.51
Flic en Flac VCA	50.41	0.10	98.57	1.14	78.66
Bel Ombre VCA	50.41	0.20	98.77	2.23	80.89
Tamarin VCA	48.81	0.23	99.00	2.57	83.46
St. Aubin VCA	44.41	0.13	99.13	1.65	85.11
Le Morne VCA	41.73	0.09	99.22	1.13	86.25
Grande Rivière Noire VCA	40.77	0.17	99.39	2.34	88.58
Midlands VCA	38.59	0.32	99.71	4.58	93.16
Mare Chicose VCA	28.60	0.04	99.75	0.85	94.01
Dubreuil VCA	25.35	0.20	99.95	4.40	98.41
Chamarel VCA	17.68	0.05	100.00	1.59	100.00

Table 2.7 - Concentration of population by region, 2000 Population Census

Municipal/Village Council Areas	Population density per sq. km	% of population	Cumulative % of population	% of area	Cumulative % of area
Mahébourg VCA	7,332.8	1.38	1.38	0.12	0.12
Town of Beau-Bassin/Rose-Hill	5,137.1	9.09	10.47	1.10	1.22
Town of Quatre Bornes	3,606.7	6.64	17.11	1.14	2.36
Town of Curepipe	3,339.8	6.90	24.01	1.28	3.65
Richelieu VCA	3,265.8	0.39	24.40	0.07	3.72
Town of Port-Louis	3,164.5	12.62	37.03	2.48	6.20
Le Hochet VCA	2,586.4	1.21	38.24	0.29	6.49
Town of Vacoas/Phoenix	1,856.9	8.75	47.00	2.93	9.42
New Grove VCA	1,695.9	0.80	47.80	0.29	9.71
Baie du Tombeau VCA	1,639.5	1.05	48.85	0.40	10.11
Terre Rouge VCA	1,631.1	0.76	49.61	0.29	10.40
Triplet VCA	1,572.5	1.86	51.47	0.73	11.14
Rose Belle VCA	1,518.4	1.02	52.49	0.42	11.55
Espérance Trébuchet VCA	1,471.2	0.19	52.68	0.08	11.63
Ecrougnard VCA	1,438.1	0.48	53.16	0.21	11.84
Chemin Grenier VCA	1,357.0	1.03	54.19	0.47	12.31
Cottage VCA	1,336.6	0.29	54.48	0.14	12.45
Bon Accueil VCA	1,309.9	0.53	55.01	0.25	12.70
Mare La Chaux VCA	1,277.9	0.16	55.17	0.08	12.78
Roche Terre VCA	1,273.0	0.26	55.43	0.13	12.90
Amaury VCA	1,194.3	0.23	55.67	0.12	13.03
St. Pierre VCA	1,185.2	1.35	57.01	0.71	13.73
Surinam VCA	1,164.9	0.88	57.89	0.47	14.20
Lalmatie VCA	1,083.0	0.83	58.72	0.48	14.68
Grand Gaube VCA	1,060.9	0.58	59.30	0.34	15.02
Goodlands VCA	1,060.3	1.69	60.99	0.99	16.00
Plaine des Papayes VCA	961.2	0.61	61.60	0.39	16.40
Bel Air Rivière Sèche VCA	901.0	1.42	63.01	0.98	17.37
Quartier Militaire VCA	900.9	0.53	63.54	0.36	17.74
Camp de Masque VCA	893.0	0.22	63.76	0.15	17.89
Mare d'Albert VCA	869.4	0.39	64.14	0.28	18.16
Petit Bel Air VCA	833.7	0.10	64.24	0.07	18.24
Notre Dame VCA	833.7	0.32	64.56	0.24	18.47
Morcellement St André VCA	812.7	0.49	65.05	0.38	18.85
Centre de Flacq VCA	808.1	1.42	66.47	1.09	19.94

Table 2.7 - Concentration of population by region, 2000 Population Census (cont'd)

Municipal/Village Council Areas	Population density per sq. km	% of population	Cumulative % of population	% of area	Cumulative % of area
Providence VCA	797.5	0.26	66.73	0.20	20.14
Petite Rivière VCA	785.4	0.40	67.13	0.32	20.46
Camp Ithier VCA	757.0	0.35	67.48	0.29	20.75
Calebasses VCA	747.0	0.37	67.85	0.31	21.06
Pailles VCA	738.8	0.87	68.72	0.73	21.79
Rivière du Rempart VCA	737.9	0.94	69.67	0.79	22.58
Petit Raffray VCA	732.3	0.74	70.40	0.62	23.21
Plaine Magnien VCA	727.7	0.87	71.27	0.74	23.95
Médine Camp de Masque VCA	726.3	0.58	71.85	0.50	24.45
Grand Bois VCA	715.5	0.65	72.50	0.56	25.01
Pointe aux Piments VCA	692.8	0.60	73.10	0.54	25.55
Souillac VCA	685.6	0.36	73.47	0.33	25.88
Roches Noires VCA	679.1	0.46	73.93	0.42	26.30
Camp Diable VCA	655.3	0.42	74.35	0.40	26.70
L'Escalier VCA	648.3	0.68	75.03	0.65	27.35
Beau Vallon VCA	646.6	0.57	75.60	0.54	27.90
Quatre Soeurs VCA	644.1	0.28	75.88	0.27	28.17
Pamplemousses VCA	633.3	0.71	76.58	0.69	28.86
Union Park VCA	627.3	0.33	76.92	0.33	29.19
Grand Baie VCA	623.2	0.93	77.84	0.93	30.11
Dagotière VCA	622.2	0.57	78.41	0.57	30.68
Bambous VCA	546.7	0.99	79.40	1.12	31.80
Poudre d'Or Hamlet VCA	521.7	0.18	79.58	0.22	32.02
Plaines des Roches VCA	516.7	0.34	79.92	0.41	32.43
Verdun VCA	504.8	0.18	80.10	0.22	32.65
Poudre d'Or VCA	504.2	0.40	80.50	0.49	33.14
Long Mountain VCA	500.8	0.62	81.12	0.77	33.91
Rivière des Créoles VCA	487.0	0.26	81.38	0.33	34.24
Belle Vue Maurel VCA	477.1	0.41	81.79	0.53	34.78
Rivière des Anguilles VCA	474.7	0.82	82.61	1.07	35.85
Trou d'Eau Douce VCA	472.3	0.45	83.07	0.60	36.45
Grand Bel Air VCA	464.2	0.12	83.18	0.16	36.61
Montagne Blanche VCA	462.4	0.71	83.89	0.95	37.56
Moka VCA	459.6	0.72	84.62	0.98	38.54
Cap Malheureux VCA	439.3	0.39	85.01	0.55	39.09

Table 2.7 - Concentration of population by region, 2000 Population Census (cont'd)

Municipal/Village Council Areas	Population density per sq. km	% of population	Cumulative % of population	% of area	Cumulative % of area
Crève Coeur VCA	438.8	0.25	85.25	0.35	39.44
Melrose VCA	436.6	0.16	85.42	0.23	39.67
St. Julien d'Hotman VCA	433.4	0.27	85.69	0.38	40.05
Brisée Verdière VCA	425.7	0.59	86.28	0.86	40.92
Amitié VCA	419.3	0.17	86.45	0.25	41.17
Nouvelle France VCA	415.7	0.59	87.03	0.87	42.04
Camp de Masque Pavé VCA	410.1	0.36	87.39	0.55	42.59
Grand Sable VCA	409.1	0.18	87.57	0.27	42.86
Fond du Sac VCA	392.3	0.46	88.04	0.73	43.60
Rivière du Poste VCA	387.1	0.18	88.22	0.30	43.89
D'Epinay VCA	373.8	0.42	88.64	0.69	44.59
L'aventure VCA	353.2	0.49	89.13	0.87	45.46
Quatre Cocos VCA	351.5	0.46	89.59	0.81	46.27
Piton VCA	321.5	0.48	90.07	0.92	47.19
The Vale VCA	316.1	0.30	90.37	0.59	47.78
L'Avenir VCA	283.4	0.21	90.57	0.46	48.23
Grand River South East VCA	255.3	0.20	90.77	0.48	48.71
La Laura-Malenga VCA	254.6	0.11	90.88	0.26	48.98
Chamouny VCA	250.6	0.41	91.29	1.01	49.98
Bénarès VCA	229.9	0.18	91.47	0.48	50.47
La Gaulette VCA	227.8	0.17	91.63	0.46	50.92
Espérance VCA	227.3	0.15	91.79	0.42	51.34
Arsenal VCA	226.1	0.21	91.99	0.57	51.91
Poste de Flacq VCA	221.1	0.57	92.57	1.61	53.52
Bois des Amourettes VCA	218.7	0.16	92.73	0.46	53.98
Sébastopol VCA	210.0	0.46	93.19	1.36	55.34
Trois Boutiques VCA	205.7	0.64	93.83	1.94	57.28
Mare Tabac VCA	200.8	0.22	94.05	0.68	57.96
Villebague VCA	182.0	0.21	94.26	0.70	58.66
Bambous Virieux VCA	181.4	0.12	94.38	0.43	59.09
St. Julien (Haut de Flacq) VCA	174.9	0.26	94.64	0.91	60.00
Gros Cailloux VCA	173.5	0.25	94.89	0.91	60.91
Congomah VCA	171.6	0.16	95.05	0.57	61.47
Ripailles VCA	170.8	0.25	95.30	0.91	62.38
Baie du Cap VCA	163.8	0.19	95.49	0.73	63.12

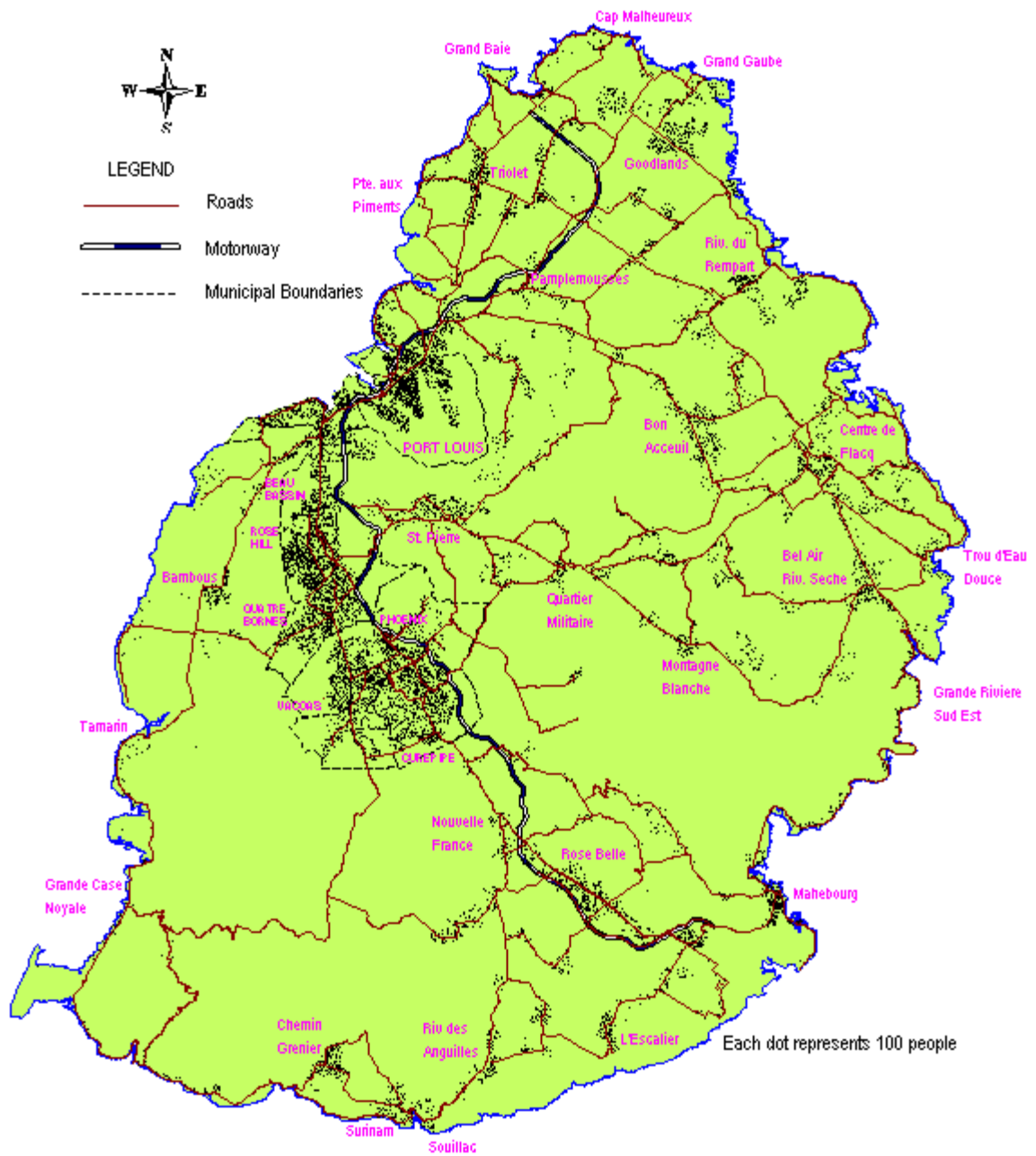
Table 2.7 - Concentration of population by region, 2000 Population Census (cont'd)

Municipal/Village Council Areas	Population density per sq. km	% of population	Cumulative % of population	% of area	Cumulative % of area
Albion VCA	161.9	0.25	95.74	0.94	64.06
Olivia VCA	149.7	0.32	96.06	1.32	65.38
Cluny VCA	137.3	0.13	96.19	0.60	65.98
Queen Victoria VCA	135.3	0.24	96.43	1.11	67.09
Britannia VCA	130.2	0.13	96.56	0.62	67.71
Mapou VCA	125.5	0.10	96.66	0.51	68.22
Case Noyale VCA	125.5	0.12	96.78	0.57	68.79
Camp Thorel VCA	122.5	0.19	96.97	0.96	69.75
Cascavelle VCA	122.4	0.20	97.16	1.00	70.75
St. Hubert VCA	113.1	0.34	97.50	1.85	72.60
Clémencia VCA	109.4	0.15	97.65	0.83	73.44
Bois Chéri VCA	103.0	0.31	97.96	1.85	75.29
Old Grand Port VCA	89.6	0.24	98.20	1.69	76.98
Flic en Flac VCA	82.7	0.15	98.35	1.14	78.12
Tamarin VCA	68.8	0.28	98.64	2.57	80.69
Bananes VCA	60.5	0.05	98.69	0.54	81.23
Bel Ombre VCA	58.5	0.21	98.90	2.23	83.47
Le Morne VCA	54.8	0.10	99.00	1.13	84.60
St. Aubin VCA	51.7	0.14	99.14	1.65	86.25
Midlands VCA	50.6	0.37	99.51	4.58	90.83
Grande Rivière Noire VCA	47.4	0.18	99.69	2.34	93.17
Dubreuil VCA	31.6	0.22	99.91	4.40	97.57
Mare Chicose VCA	26.2	0.04	99.95	0.85	98.41
Chamarel VCA	21.4	0.05	100.00	1.59	100.00

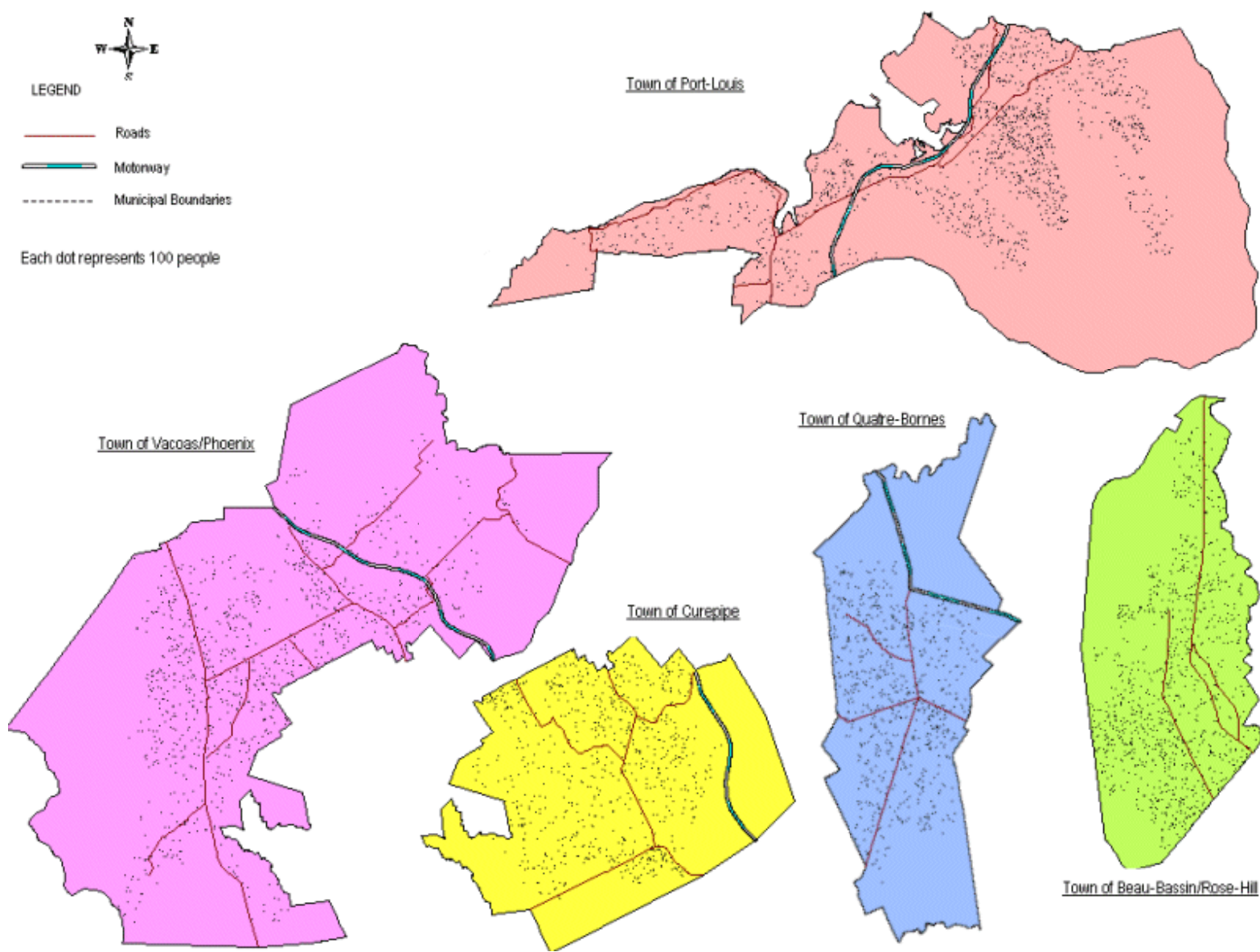
Maps 2.1 and 2.2 show the distribution of the population at Census 2000. The distribution pattern has not changed much since 1990. Physical land features, land use as well as availability of facilities and amenities play an important role in the determination of the population settlement. It can be seen from the maps that people tend to cluster in specific urban regions and along the main roads while vast regions of the country are uninhabited.

Map 2.3 depicts the regional variation in the population density at Census 2000. Density figures for the MCAs and the VCAs have been grouped into eight categories as shown in the legend. The areas are shaded according to these groupings from dark to light shades indicating high to low densities. Highest population densities are found mainly in and around the towns and lowest in areas with sugar plantations, forests, mountains, reservoirs, etc.

Map 2.1 : Mauritius - Population distribution, 2000



Map 2.2 : Population distribution, Municipal Council Areas , 2000



Map 2.3 : Population density per sq. km by Municipal Council Areas and Village Council Areas - Census 2000

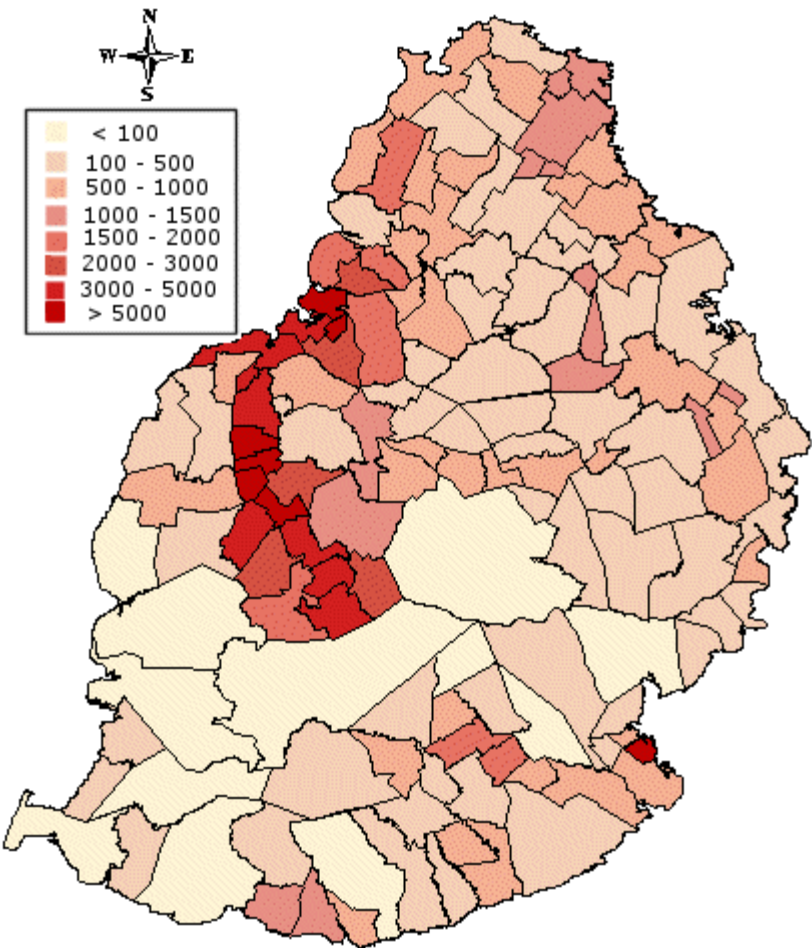
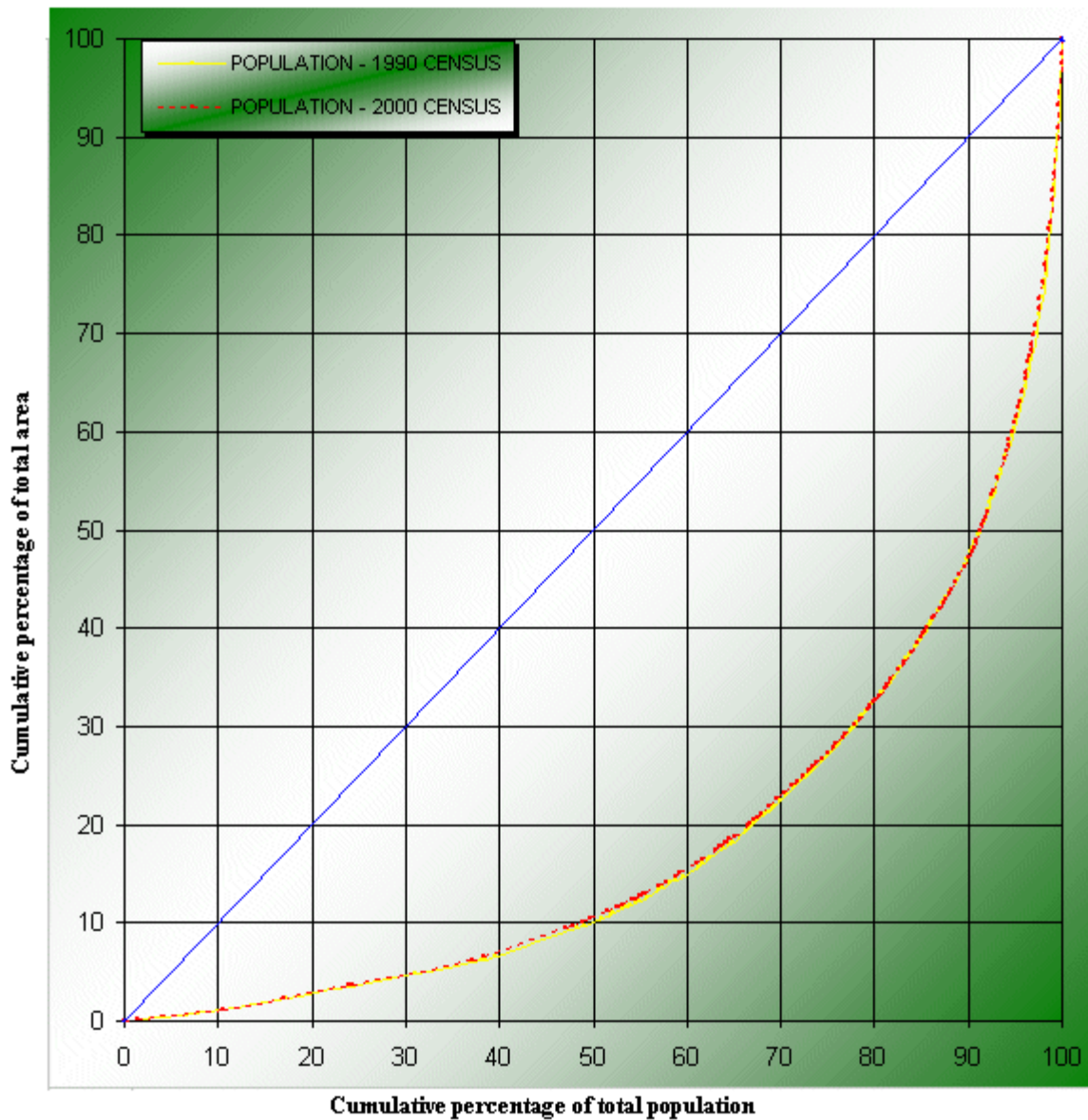


Fig 2.1: Concentration of population by Municipal Council Areas and Village Council Areas , 1990 & 2000 Population Censuses - Lorenz Curves



A quantitative measure of the concentration of the population is given by the Gini Coefficient which worked out to 0.633 in 2000 compared to 0.638 in 1990 (based on current boundaries). This slight decrease in the Gini Coefficient indicates that there had been improvement in the population distribution. The corresponding Lorenz curve is given in Figure 2.1.

Chapter 3 – International Migration

3.1 Introduction

International migration is population movements between countries resulting in change of place of usual residence of the population. It influences not only the demographic characteristics of receiving and sending countries, but also has socio-economic implications.

Due to shortage of specific skills in fields where local manpower was insufficient or unavailable, the country had in the past from time to time recourse to foreign expertise to train local counterparts for eventual replacement. According to the 1984-86 Development Plan, there were about 300 expatriates working in Mauritius and 120 technical cooperation experts serving under various bilateral or multi lateral schemes in June 1984. However, since the past decade, the number of expatriates had been increasing to reach about 16,000 in year 2000. The type of resources the country is now looking for has changed from highly qualified experts to skilled factory workers. Thus, more than 70 % of the expatriates are factory workers of the Export Processing Zone Sector where a shortage of skilled labour is being felt.

Emigration, on the other hand, was quite high in the past and played an important role in the reduction of population growth rates in the early 60's when the number of emigrants was about 1,000 annually. It subsequently increased to culminate to a peak of 3,100 in 1968. Thereafter, the number of long-term migrants dropped to about 200 in 1979. The trend was then reversed; the number of persons leaving the country gradually increased to reach 3,300 in 1987. After that period, the number of emigrants decreased to about 700 in 1991.

The trend in emigration is highly associated with the economic and social conditions prevailing in the country. The decrease noted in the late seventies could be associated with a decrease in unemployment which dropped from 34,500 in 1972 to 16,800 in 1978 while the rise during the period 1978 – 1984 could be due to sharp increases in unemployment which attained a level as high as 70,000 in 1984. Decreases in unemployment thereafter resulted in low emigration figures. It should be mentioned that the immigration policy of receiving countries also has an incidence on the number of persons leaving the country. Part of the emigration was the result of persons taking jobs temporarily in foreign countries.

This chapter attempts to identify migration streams, trends, and patterns.

3.2 Estimation of net international migration

3.2.1 *International passenger traffic*

Table 3.1 gives the number of arrivals and departures based on international passenger traffic. The figures comprise short-term migration movements (temporary visitors) as well as long-term migration movements (permanent migrants). Given that arrivals and departures of temporary visitors would eventually cancel out in the long run, the excess of arrivals over departures would give an estimate of net in-migrants.

Table 3.1 - Passenger traffic by sex, 1983 - 2000

Period	Arrivals			Departures			Net overseas migration
	Both sexes	Males	Female	Both sexes	Males	Female	
1983	177,665	101,125	76,540	182,005	102,785	79,220	-4,340
1984	198,461	113,201	85,260	202,983	114,203	88,780	-4,522
1985	212,860	120,940	91,920	215,000	119,780	95,220	-2,140
1986	235,640	129,600	106,040	236,850	132,740	104,110	-1,210
1987	293,160	161,030	132,130	294,970	160,670	134,300	-1,810
1988	343,940	186,800	157,140	341,330	187,580	153,750	+2,610
1989	379,080	208,860	170,220	385,050	213,230	171,820	-5,970
1990	418,200	232,050	186,150	422,230	233,280	188,950	-4,030
1991	426,680	239,630	187,050	425,620	236,190	189,430	+1,060
1992	475,920	262,660	213,260	472,010	258,320	213,690	+3,910
1993	523,740	280,910	242,830	520,400	281,100	239,300	+3,340
1994	558,136	295,259	262,877	557,575	295,500	262,075	+561
1995	579,993	304,705	275,288	578,481	304,245	274,236	+1,512
1996	672,070	350,561	321,509	663,501	345,892	317,609	+8,569
1997	743,291	378,593	364,698	737,523	379,841	357,682	+5,768
1998	778,574	367,914	410,660	775,998	382,567	393,431	+2,576
1999	823,085	434,667	388,418	809,233	428,234	380,999	+13,852
2000	915,203	480,879	434,324	895,569	469,902	425,667	+19,634

For the period 1983 – 1990, there was an excess of departures over arrivals of about 21,400. A different picture was observed during the period 1990 to 2000 when the number of arrivals exceeded the number of departures by 56,800. Sex ratio of out migrants for the period 1983 – 1990 was slightly in favour of females, 99.2 males per 100 females, while that of in migrants for the period 1990 - 2000 works out to 29.0 males per 100 females.

3.2.2 *Passport and Immigration Office*

Table 3.2 gives the number of emigrants by sex for the years 1968 to 1994 and Table 3.3 the number of immigrants for the years 1968 to 1991. Figures for more recent years are not available. These figures are from the Passport and Immigration Office and are according to the following definitions:

- An emigrant is a Mauritian resident who moves out to settle permanently to stay or work in another country.
- An immigrant is a non-Mauritian who comes to stay or work in Mauritius for a period of more than one year.

There were 15,900 emigrants and 4,100 immigrants during the period 1983 – 1990, i.e. a net out-migration of about 11,800. This is much lower than the figures of migrants based on international passenger traffic statistics of the same period. It is to be expected, as many potential emigrants may not report themselves as such when leaving the country.

Table 3.2 - Number of emigrants by sex, 1968- 1994

Year	Both sexes	Male	Female	Year	Both sexes	Male	Female
1968	3,067	1,487	1,580	1982	913	682	231
1969	2,379	1,119	1,260	1983	1,735	1,437	298
1970	2,282	1,063	1,219	1984	1,961	1,256	705
1971	2,351	1,078	1,273	1985	1,585	742	843
1972	2,271	956	1,315	1986	2,014	931	1,083
1973	2,037	844	1,193	1987	3,339	1,545	1,794
1974	1,494	606	888	1988	2,493	1,186	1,307
1975	874	328	546	1989	1,752	1,082	670
1976	579	195	384	1990	1,042	674	368
1977	290	120	170	1991	715	483	232
1978	320	111	209	1992	437	244	193
1979	191	43	148	1993	1,161	539	622
1980	308	84	224	1994	1,900	882	1,018
1981	485	283	202				

Table 3.3 - Number of immigrants by sex, 1968- 1991

Year	Both sexes	Male	Female	Year	Both sexes	Male	Female
1968	118	71	47	1982	259	174	85
1969	164	91	73	1983	455	340	115
1970	153	83	70	1984	258	184	74
1971	174	103	71	1985	192	143	49
1972	281	176	105	1986	477	326	151
1973	405	233	172	1987	295	181	114
1974	505	258	247	1988	258	196	62
1975	472	285	187	1989	1,104	715	389
1976	640	384	256	1990	1,110	700	410
1977	462	284	178	1991	1,519	798	721
1978	486	296	190				
1979	392	272	120				
1980	204	157	47				
1981	217	154	63				

3.2.3 Census data

An estimate of net international migration during the intercensal period can be worked out based on the population figures of the 1990 and 2000 censuses. The difference between the 2000 population estimates, arrived at by surviving the 1990 census resident population using appropriate age-sex specific survival ratios, and the actual resident population obtained from the 2000 Population Census gives an estimate of net international migration during the period 1990 to 2000.

The intercensal estimates of international migration based on age-sex specific survival ratios for the period 1990 – 2000 appeared to be in line with those for period 1983-1990, except that there was relatively less out-migration among females during the period 1990-2000 than during the previous period.

Table 3.4 - Average annual net migration estimates during the intercensal periods, 1983-1990 and 1990-2000

Sex	Republic of Mauritius	
	1983-1990	1990-2000
Male	-2,100	-715
Female	-3,100	-479
Both sexes	-5,200	-1,194

However, there are discrepancies between the estimates based on censuses' data and those based on international passenger traffic statistics of the same period. It should be noted that international passenger traffic statistics are retrieved from a system which is more geared to the control of movements of persons between Mauritius and foreign countries, rather than providing data on migration.

3.3 Non-residents present in Mauritius on Census night

On the night of Census 2000, there were 7,970 (4,042 males and 3,928 females) non-residents, that is, foreign visitors present in Mauritius compared to 5,542 (3,037 males and 2,505 females) at the 1990 Census. Table 3.5 gives the distribution of the non-residents present on Census night by age group and sex. About 18% of those present were aged less than 20 years; some 60% and 16% were in the age brackets of 20 to 44 years and 45 to 59 years respectively while 6% were aged 60 years and over.

Table 3.5 - Percentage distribution of non residents present in Mauritius on Census night by age group, 2000 Population Census

Age group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0 - 19	17.8	15.1	20.6
20 - 44	60.1	60.6	59.5
45 - 59	16.4	18.2	14.5
60+	5.7	6.1	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The country of citizenship of the 7,970 non-residents who were in Mauritius on the Census night is given in Table 3.6. About 700 of the non-residents reported as being citizens of Mauritius; some 4,900 or 61% were European, mostly French (20%), British (15%) and German (11%) and around 1,300 or 16% were African, mostly South African (12%). The distribution by country is more or less in line with tourist statistics.

Table 3.6 Non resident present in Mauritius on Census night by country of citizenship and sex, 2000 Population Census

Country of citizenship	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Mauritius	699	399	300
Africa	1,305	639	666
<i>Madagascar</i>	59	33	26
<i>Seychelles</i>	24	11	13
<i>South Africa</i>	986	462	524
<i>Other</i>	236	133	103
America, North	108	50	58
Asia	715	331	384
<i>China</i>	278	24	254
<i>India</i>	312	220	92
<i>Other</i>	125	87	38
Europe	4,884	2,508	2,376
<i>France</i>	1,555	794	761
<i>Germany</i>	895	451	444
<i>Italy</i>	464	226	238
<i>United Kingdom</i>	1,220	655	565
<i>Other</i>	750	382	368
Oceania	203	95	108
Other and Not stated	56	20	36
Grand Total	7,970	4,042	3,928

3.4 Residents outside Mauritius on Census night

About 9,100 (5,200 males and 3,900 females) residents were outside Mauritius on the 2000 Census night. In 1990, the number was almost the same. A large majority, 65%, was in the age bracket 20 to 44 years. About 12% were below the age of 20 years; 13% in the age bracket of 45 to 59 years and 10% aged 60 years and over.

**Table 3.7 - Percentage distribution of resident outside Mauritius on Census night by age group, 2000
Population Census**

Age group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0 - 19	11.9	10.5	13.7
20 - 44	65.2	71.3	57.3
45 - 59	12.7	10.5	15.5
60+	10.2	7.7	13.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.5 Non-Mauritian residents

Census 2000 enumerated around 15,500 non-Mauritian residents in the country, 5,700 of whom were males and 9,800 were females, giving a sex ratio of 58 males per 100 females. A majority or 85% of the non-Mauritian residents were in the age group of 20 to 44 years; those in the age brackets 0 to 19 years, 45 to 59 years and above 60 years constituted 7%, 6%, and 2% respectively.

**Table 3.8 - Percentage distribution of non-mauritian resident population by age group and sex, 2000
Population Census**

Age group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0 - 19	6.8	8.5	5.7
20 - 44	85.3	78.9	89.1
45 - 59	5.6	8.9	3.7
60+	2.3	3.7	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Out of the 15,500 non-Mauritian residents, more than 50% came from China and about 20% from India. About 13% and 7% were from European and African countries respectively.

Table 3.9 - Non-mauritian resident population by country of citizenship and sex, 2000 Population Census

Country of citizenship	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Africa	1,122	622	500
<i>Madagascar</i>	563	409	154
<i>Seychelles</i>	58	18	40
<i>South Africa</i>	307	120	187
<i>Other</i>	194	75	119
America, North	90	41	49
Asia	12,220	4,012	8,208
<i>China</i>	8,005	845	7,160
<i>India</i>	3,278	2685	593
<i>Other</i>	937	482	455
Europe	2,034	998	1,036
<i>France</i>	993	504	489
<i>Germany</i>	124	61	63
<i>Italy</i>	106	57	49
<i>United Kingdom</i>	458	196	262
<i>Other</i>	353	180	173
Oceania	62	29	33
Other	15	3	12
Grand Total	15,543	5,705	9,838

As mentioned before, the non-Mauritian residents constituted an important source of skilled labour for our factories. Thus, 12,800 or 82 % of them were in employment. About 11,200 or 87% of those in employment were working in the manufacturing industries. Around 9,900 or 78% were employed as "Plant and machine operators and assemblers" and 1,300 or 10% were employed as "Managers, professionals, and technicians". More than 62% of those employed had a primary level of education; about 23% a secondary level and 6% a tertiary level of education

Table 3.10 - Employed non - mauritian resident population aged 12 years and over by industrial group and sex, 2000 Population Census

Industrial group	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A	34	0.3	27	0.6	7	0.1
B	11,172	87.3	3,609	76.4	7,563	93.5
C	238	1.8	230	4.9	8	0.1
D	478	3.7	312	6.6	166	2.1
E	768	6.0	477	10.1	291	3.6
Not Stated	111	0.9	65	1.4	46	0.6
Total	12,801	100.0	4,720	100.0	8,081	100.0

Industrial Group:

A. Agriculture, mining and quarrying.

B. Manufacturing.

C. Electricity, gas, water and construction.

D. Wholesale and retail trade, hotels & restaurants, transport, storage and communication.

E. Financing, insurance, real estate, business, community, social and personal services.

Table 3.11 - Employed non-mauritian resident population aged 12 years and over by occupational group and sex, 2000 Population Census

Occupational group	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A	1,301	10.2	897	19.0	404	5.0
B	313	2.4	128	2.7	185	2.3
C	9,948	77.7	2,860	60.6	7,088	87.7
D	1,035	8.1	671	14.2	364	4.5
Not Stated	204	1.6	164	3.5	40	0.5
Total	12,801	100.0	4,720	100.0	8,081	100.0

Occupational groups:

A. Senior officials, managers, professionals, technicians & associate professionals

B. Clerks, Service workers, shop & market sales workers,

C. Plant & machine operators and assemblers

D. Other occupations

Table 3.12 - Employed non - mauritian resident population aged 12 years and over by educational attainment and sex, 2000 Population Census

Educational attainment	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pre-primary level	263	2.1	51	1.1	212	2.6
Primary level	7,913	61.8	1,951	41.3	5,962	73.8
Secondary level	2,979	23.3	1,626	34.4	1,353	16.7
Tertiary level	744	5.8	523	11.1	221	2.7
Not Stated	902	7.0	569	12.1	333	4.1
Total	12,801	100.0	4,720	100.0	8,081	100.0

Chapter 4 – Internal Migration

4.1 Introduction

Migration can be defined as a form of mobility between two clearly defined geographic units. The movement of people in space is a phenomenon in which distance of moves may vary from a few metres to many kilometres, and in which the duration of stay at destination may vary from a few hours to many years. A considerable part of the movements is incidental to carrying on the activities of daily life – commuting to and from place of work, shopping, visiting, etc. These types of activities are of interest to certain users; they are, however, to be distinguished from the type of mobility that involves a sustained or permanent sojourn in the place of destination. It is the latter type of mobility that is envisaged by the concept of migration. The essential character of migration is that it involves a change in place of usual residence.

Migration is one of the three basic factors affecting change in the population of an area, the other two factors being births and deaths. As mentioned in chapter 2, population growth had been uneven in the various districts of the country and that natural growth rate being more or less similar, the prime factor for differential growth was migration.

Migration occurs more or less continually over time. In order to study its incidence, data need to be compiled with reference to specified period of time. In the 1972 Census, questions on migration pertained to place of birth, and location of establishment where persons worked. However, data on location of establishment were not tabulated while data on place of birth were of limited use since the information collected did not allocate the time perspective of the movements, which could have taken place any time during the lifetime of the persons. In 1983, the question on place of birth was replaced by two questions, namely place of residence one year ago and place of residence five years ago. In addition, a question on place of usual residence was also introduced to complement the de facto count while the question on location of establishment was improved by a question on place of work. Data thus collected allowed analysis of short duration movement, i.e. movements between place of residence and place of enumeration, migration in the last one and the last five years. In 1990, the question on address one year ago was dropped, as results of the 1983 Census indicated that one-year migration was insignificant. No changes were brought to the questions at Census 2000.

This chapter will analyse the 2000 Census data relating to the various types of migration, namely:

- (i) short duration movement (between place of residence and place of enumeration)
- (ii) five-year migration (1995 – 2000)
- (iii) intercensal migration (1990 – 2000)

4.2 Short duration movement: place of usual residence versus place of enumeration

Table 4.1 below shows the population by place of usual residence and place of enumeration by sex, i.e. the short duration movement of the population at Census night. It is observed that short-duration movement between districts was insignificant at Census 2000; less than one percent of the population enumerated in any district reported to be resident of another district. Similar results were obtained at the 1983 and 1990 Censuses.

Table 4.1 - Present population by place of usual residence, place of enumeration and sex, 2000 Population Census

Both Sexes

Place of usual residence	Place of enumeration										
	Port-Louis	Pamplemousses	Riviere du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues	TOTAL
Port-Louis	126,663	65	16	6	7	7	510	27	126	46	127,473
Pamplemousses	91	121,151	55	28	11	3	174	22	29	33	121,597
Riv. du Rempart	28	139	97,981	17	4	-	111	19	9	22	98,330
Flacq	35	61	46	126,115	18	9	151	25	22	13	126,495
Grand-Port	25	18	8	13	106,112	14	207	16	20	30	106,463
Savanne	18	6	1	8	113	65,805	130	12	25	17	66,135
Plaines-Wilhems	194	79	30	23	62	46	353,723	64	279	163	354,663
Moka	82	25	10	33	16	8	151	74,755	32	12	75,124
Black-River	81	13	7	5	12	1	183	12	59,785	21	60,120
Rodrigues	43	24	6	8	9	7	69	10	17	34,728	34,921
All districts	127,260	121,581	98,160	126,256	106,364	65,900	355,409	74,962	60,344	35,085	1,171,321
Outside Mauritius	250	1,833	624	1,547	426	33	853	91	1,460	68	7,185
Not stated	14	5	69	105	-	-	87	-	4	14	298
TOTAL	127,524	123,419	98,853	127,908	106,790	65,933	356,349	75,053	61,808	35,167	1,178,804

MALE

Place of usual residence	Place of enumeration										
	Port-Louis	Pamplemousses	Rivière du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues	TOTAL
Port-Louis	62,770	39	9	2	4	2	391	11	103	18	63,349
Pamplemousses	58	59,846	25	16	4	-	127	11	19	17	60,123
Riv. du Rempart	22	80	48,604	7	3	-	72	7	9	11	48,815
Flacq	24	37	20	63,031	7	4	94	10	19	7	63,253
Grand-Port	19	7	4	3	52,690	7	137	7	19	16	52,909
Savanne	15	4	-	4	46	32,501	79	8	22	11	32,690
Plaines-Wilhems	125	41	12	11	25	15	173,487	31	224	98	174,069
Moka	48	17	5	13	9	4	95	36,870	25	6	37,092
Black-River	40	8	3	4	7	1	103	6	30,070	11	30,253
Rodrigues	19	7	3	3	5	5	32	5	6	17,101	17,186
All districts	63,140	60,086	48,685	63,094	52,800	32,539	174,617	36,966	30,516	17,296	579,739
Outside Mauritius	159	854	337	812	225	18	371	25	760	36	3,597
Not stated	7	2	36	58	-	-	41	-	3	8	155
TOTAL	63,306	60,942	49,058	63,964	53,025	32,557	175,029	36,991	31,279	17,340	583,491

FEMALE

Place of usual residence	Place of enumeration										
	Port-Louis	Pamplemousses	Rivière du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues	TOTAL
Port-Louis	63,893	26	7	4	3	5	119	16	23	28	64,124
Pamplemousses	33	61,305	30	12	7	3	47	11	10	16	61,474
Riv. du Rempart	6	59	49,377	10	1	-	39	12	-	11	49,515
Flacq	11	24	26	63,084	11	5	57	15	3	6	63,242
Grand-Port	6	11	4	10	53,422	7	70	9	1	14	53,554
Savanne	3	2	1	4	67	33,304	51	4	3	6	33,445
Plaines-Wilhems	69	38	18	12	37	31	180,236	33	55	65	180,594
Moka	34	8	5	20	7	4	56	37,885	7	6	38,032
Black-River	41	5	4	1	5	-	80	6	29,715	10	29,867
Rodrigues	24	17	3	5	4	2	37	5	11	17,627	17,735
All districts	64,120	61,495	49,475	63,162	53,564	33,361	180,792	37,996	29,828	17,789	591,582
Outside Mauritius	91	979	287	735	201	15	482	66	700	32	3,588
Not stated	7	3	33	47	-	-	46	-	1	6	143
TOTAL	64,218	62,477	49,795	63,944	53,765	33,376	181,320	38,062	30,529	17,827	595,313

The districts of Black River, Plaines Wilhems and Port-Louis were accommodating the highest proportion of residents of other districts on the night of the Census. In 1990, Pamplemousses, Black River and Port-Louis were the three districts with highest proportion of residents of other districts on the night of the Census. A significant proportion of these movements may be attributable to movement towards institutions (hospitals, etc) as well as to seaside residences.

However, considering residents from outside Mauritius as well, it is found that Black River, Pamplemousses and Flacq had accommodated the highest proportion of non-residents on the night of the census. It is to be noted that these districts have a large number of holiday resorts.

Table 4.2 below shows that the total number of short duration movers was about 4,500 at Census 2000, representing 0.38% of the enumerated population. Compared to 1990, the volume had decreased (5,500 representing 0.52% of the enumerated population in 1990). At the two censuses, about 60% of movers were males and 40% were females.

The districts of Plaines Wilhems, Black River and Rodrigues had more incoming than outgoing visitors, whilst the other districts had more out-going than in-coming visitors.

Table 4.2 - Short duration movement between place of usual residence and place of enumeration, 2000 Population Census

District	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Port-Louis	597	810	-213	370	579	-209	227	231	-4
Pamplemousses	430	446	-16	240	277	-37	190	169	21
Rivière du Rempart	179	349	-170	81	211	-130	98	138	-40
Flacq	141	380	-239	63	222	-159	78	158	-80
Grand Port	252	351	-99	110	219	-109	142	132	10
Savanne	95	330	-235	38	189	-151	57	141	-84
Plaines Wilhems	1,686	940	746	1,130	582	548	556	358	198
Moka	207	369	-162	96	222	-126	111	147	-36
Black River	559	335	224	446	183	263	113	152	-39
Rodrigues	357	193	164	195	85	110	162	108	54
TOTAL	4,503	4,503	0	2,769	2,769	0	1,734	1,734	0

4.3 Migration during 1995 – 2000

Analysis of migration during the five year period (1995-2000) is based on data collected through the question on place of usual residence 5 years ago and on place of current usual residence. An important lacuna of such question is that information on movements during the five-year interval are not captured. Furthermore, since the place of the usual residence 5 year ago was coded at the ward or village level, movements within the same area are not considered.

Table 4.3 gives the population by district of usual residence in 1995 cross tabulated by district of usual place of residence in 2000 by sex. During the five-year period, about 17,900 males and 29,900 females moved from one district to the other. With an average estimated population of around 569,760 males and 578,540 females for the period 1995-2000, the annual average rate of migration comes to 0.63% for males and 1.03% for females. The corresponding rates for 1978 – 1983 were 0.88% for males and 1.29% for females while those

for 1985 – 1990 were 0.67% and 1.05% respectively. It is evident that the tempo of migration had slowed down during the recent years.

At Census 2000, the sex ratio of 5-year migrants works out to 60 males per 100 females compared to 63 males per 100 females at the 1990 Census and 68 males per 100 females at the 1983 Census. This is to be expected since women, when married, move to the residence of their husband.

Table 4.3 - Resident population aged 5 years and over by district of usual residence and district of residence 5 years ago, 2000 Population Census

BOTH SEXES

District of usual residence at Census 2000	District of residence 5 years ago										
	Port-Louis	Pamplemousses	R. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rod. & Outer Is.	Total
Port Louis	111,607	1,363	288	208	159	121	1,423	593	512	253	116,527
Pamplemousses	3,292	102,259	1,079	602	168	133	1,064	353	262	218	109,430
R. du Rempart	338	1,323	85,380	690	106	85	626	205	85	40	88,878
Flacq	234	631	569	111,456	383	115	740	673	109	56	114,966
Grand Port	136	161	120	276	93,584	916	1,103	256	85	54	96,691
Savanne	125	83	70	100	651	57,914	687	109	115	33	59,887
P. Wilhems	3,001	1,125	702	1,014	1,598	1,202	313,260	1,984	1,295	351	325,532
Moka	988	303	169	622	253	140	1,516	63,757	162	87	67,997
Black River	1,907	412	157	161	148	164	2,773	341	47,921	150	54,134
Rod. & Out Isl.	171	141	29	23	57	35	290	66	86	31,269	32,167
Total	121,799	107,801	88,563	115,152	97,107	60,825	323,482	68,337	50,632	32,511	1,066,209

MALE

District of usual residence at Census 2000	District of residence 5 years ago										
	Port-Louis	Pamplemousses	R. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rod. & Outer Is.	Total
Port Louis	55,749	564	108	66	46	34	552	233	211	134	57,697
Pamplemousses	1,526	51,916	322	143	54	48	415	111	95	109	54,739
R. du Rempart	131	397	43,141	150	31	29	232	53	31	18	44,213
Flacq	66	146	130	56,562	87	22	241	160	35	27	57,476
Grand Port	38	46	31	57	47,183	276	392	51	26	24	48,124
Savanne	46	24	19	21	164	29,198	230	26	32	18	29,778
P. Wilhems	1,288	424	262	356	582	465	155,211	765	544	180	160,077
Moka	431	81	36	151	72	35	554	32,348	59	39	33,806
Black River	942	184	51	60	55	64	1,274	152	24,434	68	27,284
Rod. & Out Isl.	87	81	11	10	27	17	145	33	45	15,440	15,896
Total	60,304	53,863	44,111	57,576	48,301	30,188	159,246	33,932	25,512	16,057	529,090

FEMALE

District of usual residence at Census 2000	District of residence 5 years ago										
	Port-Louis	Pamplemousses	R. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rod. & Outer Is.	Total
Port Louis	55,858	799	180	142	113	87	871	360	301	119	58,830
Pamplemousses	1,766	50,343	757	459	114	85	649	242	167	109	54,691
R. du Rempart	207	926	42,239	540	75	56	394	152	54	22	44,665
Flacq	168	485	439	54,894	296	93	499	513	74	29	57,490
Grand Port	98	115	89	219	46,401	640	711	205	59	30	48,567
Savanne	79	59	51	79	487	28,716	457	83	83	15	30,109
P. Wilhems	1,713	701	440	658	1,016	737	158,049	1,219	751	171	165,455
Moka	557	222	133	471	181	105	962	31,409	103	48	34,191
Black River	965	228	106	101	93	100	1,499	189	23,487	82	26,850
Rod. & Out Isl.	84	60	18	13	30	18	145	33	41	15,829	16,271
Total	61,495	53,938	44,452	57,576	48,806	30,637	164,236	34,405	25,120	16,454	537,119

Table 4.4 derived from Table 4.3 shows the net movements between districts during the period 1995-2000. The main loser is the district of Port-Louis, with a net migration outflow of 5,272 persons, followed by Savanne, Grand-Port, Island of Rodrigues, Moka and Flacq. The largest beneficiary is Black River, with a net migration inflow of 3,502, followed by Plaines Wilhems, Pamplemousses and Riviere du Rempart.

Table 4.4 - Net 5 year migration between districts 1995 & 2000 by sex (population aged 5 years and over), 2000 Population Census

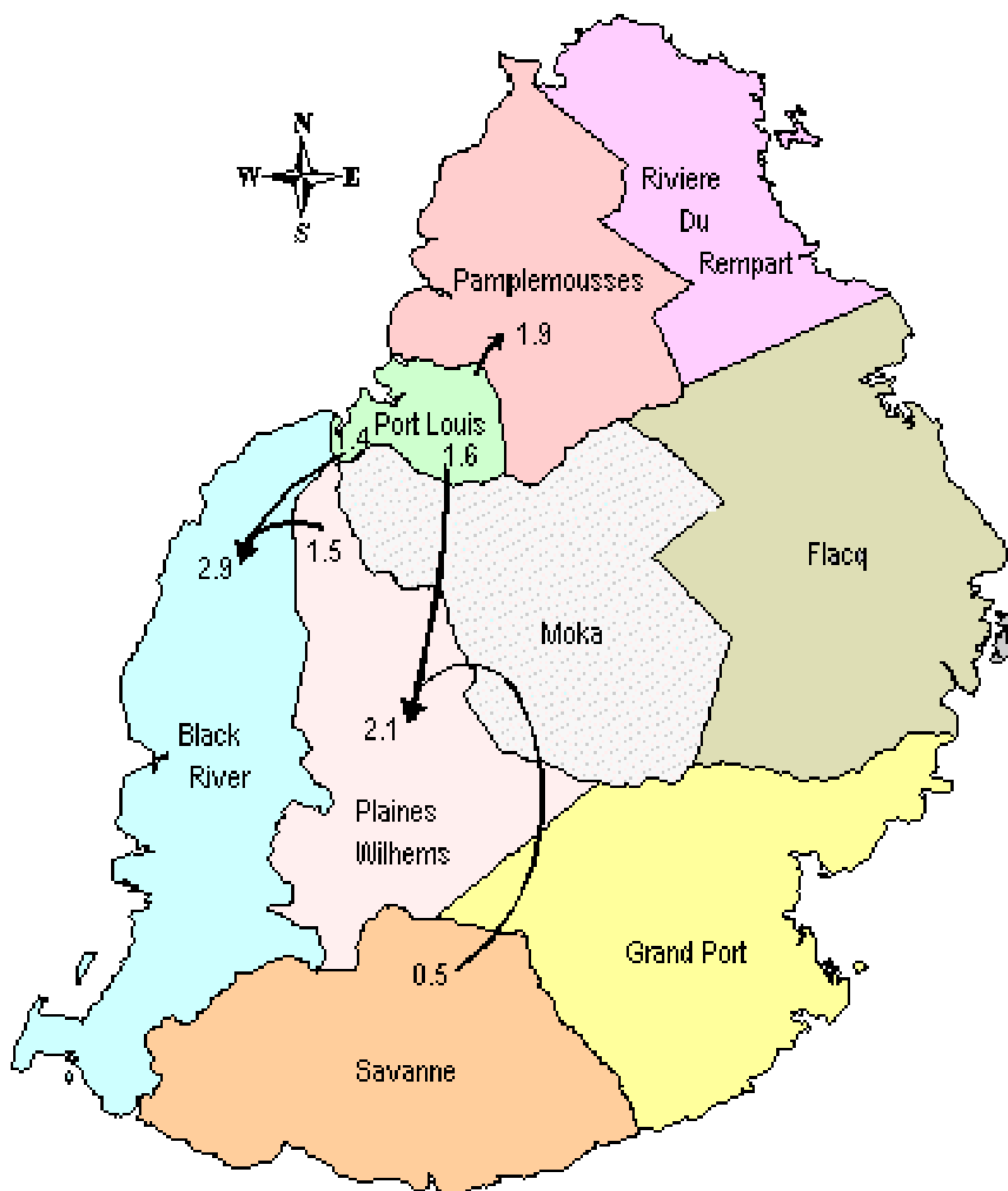
District	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Port-Louis	4,920	10,192	-5,272	1,948	4,555	-2,607	2,972	5,637	-2,665
Pamplemousses	7,171	5,542	1,629	2,823	1,947	876	4,348	3,595	753
Riv. du Rempart	3,498	3,183	315	1,072	970	102	2,426	2,213	213
Flacq	3,510	3,696	-186	914	1,014	-100	2,596	2,682	-86
Grand Port	3,107	3,523	-416	941	1,118	-177	2,166	2,405	-239
Savanne	1,973	2,911	-938	580	990	-410	1,393	1,921	-528
Plaines Wilhems	12,272	10,222	2,050	4,866	4,035	831	7,406	6,187	1,219
Moka	4,240	4,580	-340	1,458	1,584	-126	2,782	2,996	-214
Black River	6,213	2,711	3,502	2,850	1,078	1,772	3,363	1,633	1,730
Rodrigues	898	1,242	-344	456	617	-161	442	625	-183

Maps 4.1 and 4.2 show the migratory flows between districts during the period 1995-2000 and 1985-1990 respectively. During the period 1995-2000, Port-Louis district lost mostly to its surrounding districts, namely, Pamplemousses, Plaines Wilhems and Black River. Black River, the largest beneficiary, gained mainly from Plaine Wilhems and Port-Louis.

The movement of migrants between the five urban areas and the rural regions is given in Table 4.5. Urban regions experienced a net outflow of 1,410 migrants (12,348 persons moving from the rural to the urban region and 13,758 from urban to the rural region) to rural regions during the period 1995 – 2000. Corresponding figures for the period 1985 – 1990 show similar movements; a net outflow of 2,079 migrants from the urban to the rural regions (13,188 from rural to urban regions and 15,267 from urban to rural regions) was noted. Intra-urban movements during the 5-year period of 1995 – 2000 numbered 17,130 against 13,978 during period 1985 – 1990.

The figures of Table 4.5, further summarised in Table 4.6 and supplemented with Maps 4.3 a - e, show the rural/urban migration streams by sex between 1995 and 2000. Thus for males, the first line in Table 4.6 indicates that 970 persons (i.e. 546 + 159 + 147 + 118 from Table 4.5) moved into Port-Louis from other urban regions whilst 1,475 persons (i.e. 885+237+224+129) moved out of Port-Louis to other urban regions. The net migration from Port Louis and the other urban regions works out to -505.

Map 4.1 : Net 5 - Year migration streams between districts, 1995 - 2000 (In thousands excluding less than 500)



Map 4.2 : Net 5 - year migration streams between districts, 1985 - 1990 (In thousands excluding less than 500)

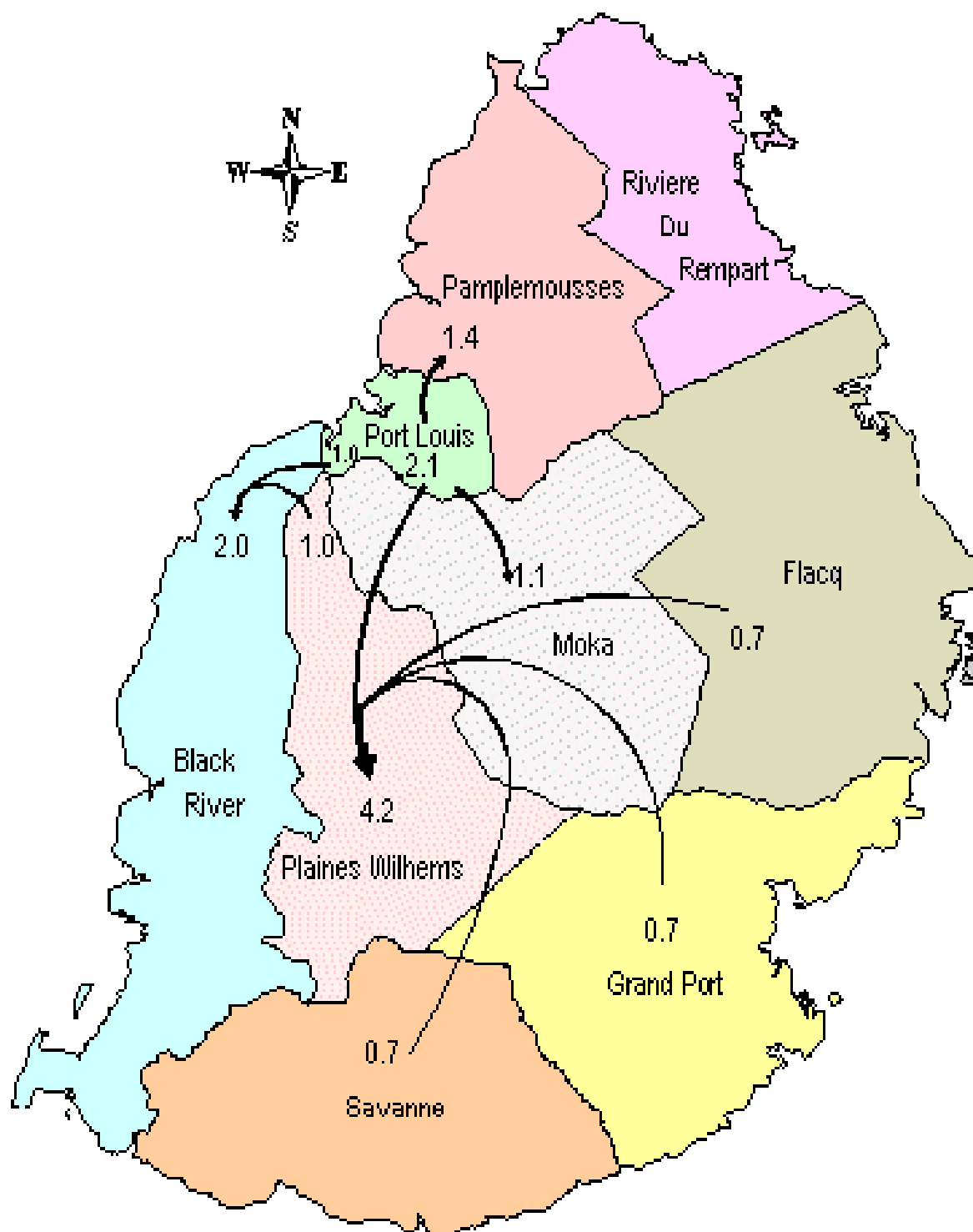


Table 4.5 - Resident population aged 5 years and over by place of usual residence and place of residence 5 years before, 2000 Population Census

(a) BOTH SEXES																	
Residence in 2000	Residence five years ago																
	Urban areas						Rural areas										Total
	Port Louis	Beau Bassin/ R. Hill	Quatre Bornes	Vacoas/ Phoenix	Cure-pipe	Total	Pample-mousses	Riv. Du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodri-gues & the outer islands	Total	
Port Louis	125,078	1,227	347	415	299	127,366	1,571	332	252	181	133	2	715	378	301	3,865	131,231
B.Bassin/R.Hill	1,941	86,942	1,557	706	518	91,664	400	170	299	216	160	2	474	323	107	2,151	93,815
Quatre Bornes	574	2,053	63,462	831	436	67,356	252	193	227	212	183	13	392	285	65	1,822	69,178
Vacoas/Phoenix	558	708	1,017	85,232	1,364	88,879	308	197	256	488	374	25	486	149	78	2,361	91,240
Curepipe	339	439	473	1,328	67,103	69,682	175	151	212	602	456	38	309	111	95	2,149	71,831
Total urban	128,490	91,369	66,856	88,512	69,720	444,947	2,706	1,043	1,246	1,699	1,306	80	2,376	1,246	646	12,348	457,295
Pamplemousses	3,392	417	197	191	231	4,428	102,259	1,079	602	168	133	11	334	159	218	104,963	109,391
Riv. du Rempart	365	156	141	142	185	989	1,323	85,380	690	106	85	1	203	58	40	87,886	88,875
Flacq	247	179	126	207	208	967	631	569	111,456	383	115	18	658	95	56	113,981	114,948
Grand Port	144	155	181	304	407	1,191	161	120	276	93,584	916	53	247	76	54	95,487	96,678
Savanne	136	117	86	203	267	809	83	70	100	651	57,914	12	105	103	33	59,071	59,880
P. Wilhems (rural)	11	20	15	29	97	172	3	8	38	92	47	3,146	296	12	6	3,648	3,820
Moka	1,029	463	351	404	243	2,490	299	167	618	248	132	8	62,832	114	87	64,505	66,995
Black River	496	723	568	207	273	2,267	195	98	103	119	142	3	209	32,729	102	33,700	35,967
Rodrigues	198	79	36	75	57	445	141	29	23	57	35	5	62	58	31,269	31,679	32,124
Total rural	6,018	2,309	1,701	1,762	1,968	13,758	105,095	87,520	113,906	95,408	59,519	3,257	64,946	33,404	31,865	594,920	608,678
Total	134,508	93,678	68,557	90,274	71,688	458,705	107,801	88,563	115,152	97,107	60,825	3,337	67,322	34,650	32,511	607,268	1,065,973

Table 4.5 - Resident population aged 5 years and over by place of usual residence and place of residence 5 years before, 2000 Population Census (cont'd)

(b) MALE

Residence in 2000	Residence five years ago																
	Urban areas						Rural areas										Total
	Port Louis	Beau Bassin/R. Hill	Quatre Bornes	Vacoas/Phoenix	Curepipe	Total	Pamplemousses	Riv. Du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues and the outer islands	Total	
Port Louis	62,593	546	159	147	118	63,563	653	127	87	53	39	0	294	153	155	1,561	65,124
B.Bassin/R.Hill	885	43,118	698	286	222	45,209	172	71	119	84	65	0	191	133	55	890	46,099
Quatre Bornes	237	926	31,440	337	177	33,117	91	69	82	69	69	2	139	109	30	660	33,777
Vacoas/Phoenix	224	282	427	42,747	581	44,261	91	67	66	179	133	9	173	53	35	806	45,067
Curepipe	129	193	191	601	33,449	34,563	72	56	76	227	182	12	109	49	57	840	35,403
Total urban	64,068	45,065	32,915	44,118	34,547	220,713	1,079	390	430	612	488	23	906	497	332	4,757	225,470
Pamplemousses	1,571	185	77	61	91	1,985	51,916	322	143	54	48	2	108	47	109	52,749	54,734
Riv. du Rempart	145	59	53	44	76	377	397	43,141	150	31	29	0	52	17	18	43,835	44,212
Flacq	72	68	33	60	77	310	146	130	56,562	87	22	4	159	29	27	57,166	57,476
Grand Port	41	58	62	93	159	413	46	31	57	47,183	276	18	50	22	24	47,707	48,120
Savanne	52	50	34	47	98	281	24	19	21	164	29,198	1	26	26	18	29,497	29,778
P. Wilhems (rural)	4	7	5	12	46	74	1	4	15	25	18	1,625	143	7	3	1,841	1,915
Moka	450	180	140	121	94	985	81	36	151	72	34	1	31,863	38	39	32,315	33,300
Black River	236	338	265	86	130	1,055	92	27	37	46	58	1	86	16,707	47	17,101	18,156
Rodrigues	102	37	15	41	28	223	81	11	10	27	17	3	31	29	15,440	15,649	15,872
Total rural	2,673	982	684	565	799	5,703	52,784	43,721	57,146	47,689	29,700	1,655	32,518	16,922	15,725	297,860	303,563
Total	66,741	46,047	33,599	44,683	35,346	226,416	53,863	44,111	57,576	48,301	30,188	1,678	33,424	17,419	16,057	302,617	529,033

Table 4.5 - Resident population aged 5 years and over by place of usual residence and place of residence 5 years before, 2000 Population Census (cont'd)

(c) FEMALE

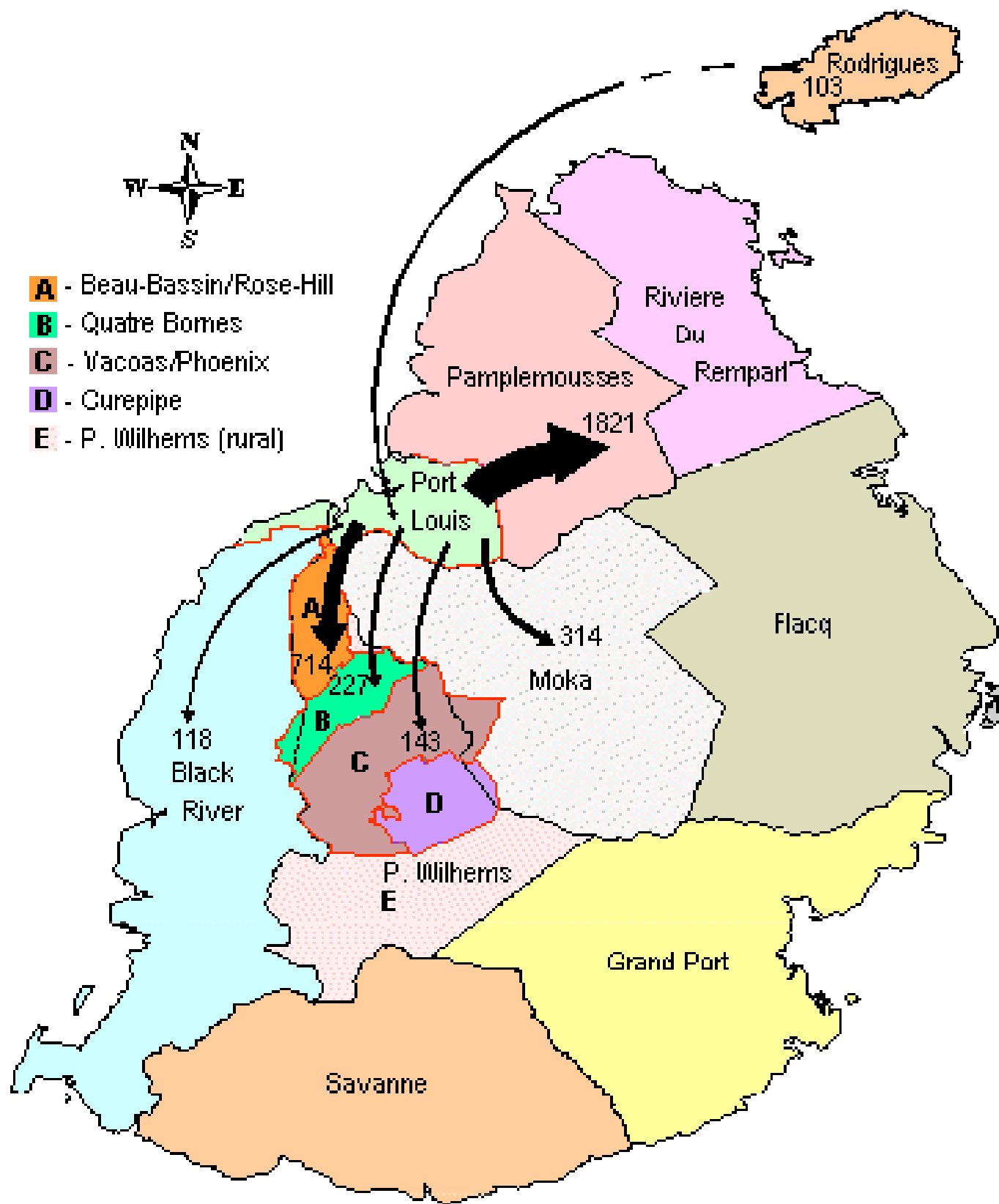
Residence in 2000	Residence five years ago																
	Urban areas						Rural areas										Total
	Port Louis	Beau Bassin/ R. Hill	Quatre Bornes	Vacoas/ Phoenix	Cure- pipe	Total	Pamplé- mousses	Riv. Du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues and the outer islands	Total	
Port Louis	62,485	681	188	268	181	63,803	918	205	165	128	94	2	421	225	146	2,304	66,107
B.Bassin/R.Hill	1,056	43,824	859	420	296	46,455	228	99	180	132	95	2	283	190	52	1,261	47,716
Quatre Bornes	337	1,127	32,022	494	259	34,239	161	124	145	143	114	11	253	176	35	1,162	35,401
Vacoas/Phoenix	334	426	590	42,485	783	44,618	217	130	190	309	241	16	313	96	43	1,555	46,173
Curepipe	210	246	282	727	33,654	35,119	103	95	136	375	274	26	200	62	38	1,309	36,428
<i>Total urban</i>	<i>64,422</i>	<i>46,304</i>	<i>33,941</i>	<i>44,394</i>	<i>35,173</i>	<i>224,234</i>	<i>1,627</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>816</i>	<i>1,087</i>	<i>818</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>1,470</i>	<i>749</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>7,591</i>	<i>231,825</i>
Pamplémousses	1,821	232	120	130	140	2,443	50,343	757	459	114	85	9	226	112	109	52,214	54,657
Riv. du Rempart	220	97	88	98	109	612	926	42,239	540	75	56	1	151	41	22	44,051	44,663
Flacq	175	111	93	147	131	657	485	439	54,894	296	93	14	499	66	29	56,815	57,472
Grand Port	103	97	119	211	248	778	115	89	219	46,401	640	35	197	54	30	47,780	48,558
Savanne	84	67	52	156	169	528	59	51	79	487	28,716	11	79	77	15	29,574	30,102
P. Wilhems (rural)	7	13	10	17	51	98	2	4	23	67	29	1,521	153	5	3	1,807	1,905
Moka	579	283	211	283	149	1,505	218	131	467	176	98	7	30,969	76	48	32,190	33,695
Black River	260	385	303	121	143	1,212	103	71	66	73	84	2	123	16,022	55	16,599	17,811
Rodrigues	96	42	21	34	29	222	60	18	13	30	18	2	31	29	15,829	16,030	16,252
<i>Total rural</i>	<i>3,345</i>	<i>1,327</i>	<i>1,017</i>	<i>1,197</i>	<i>1,169</i>	<i>8,055</i>	<i>52,311</i>	<i>43,799</i>	<i>56,760</i>	<i>47,719</i>	<i>29,819</i>	<i>1,602</i>	<i>32,428</i>	<i>16,482</i>	<i>16,140</i>	<i>297,060</i>	<i>305,115</i>
Total	67,767	47,631	34,958	45,591	36,342	232,289	53,938	44,452	57,576	48,806	30,637	1,659	33,898	17,231	16,454	304,651	536,940

Table 4.6 - Rural-urban migration streams by sex between 1995 and 2000
(population aged 5 years and over), 2000 Population Census

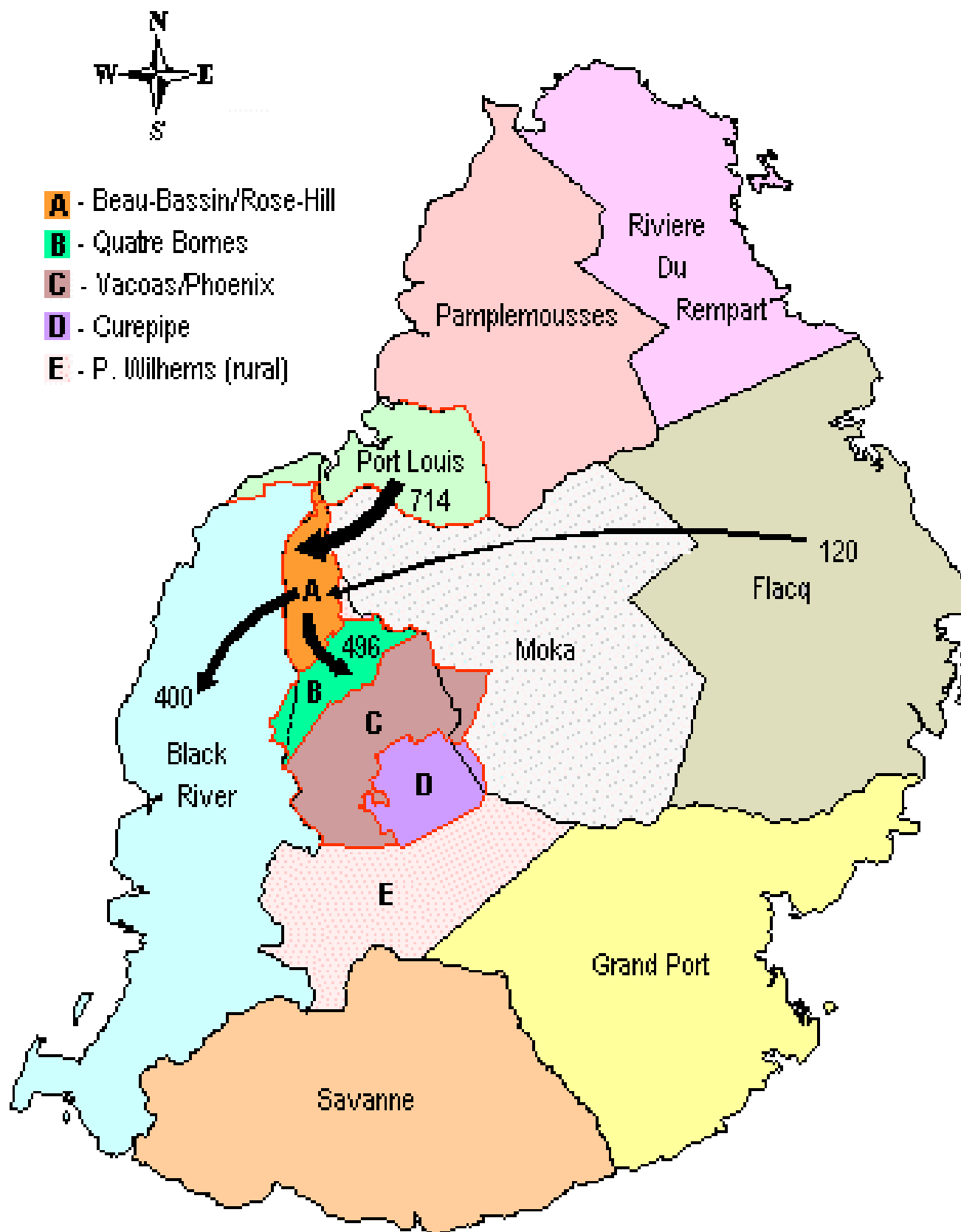
Origin/Destination	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Port Louis urban/other urban	2,288	3,412	-1,124	970	1,475	-505	1,318	1,937	-619
Port Louis urban/rural	3,865	6,018	-2,153	1,561	2,673	-1,112	2,304	3,345	-1,041
Beau Bassin/other urban	4,722	4,427	295	2,091	1,947	144	2,631	2,480	151
Beau Bassin/rural	2,151	2,309	-158	890	982	-92	1,261	1,327	-66
Quatre Bornes/other urban	3,894	3,394	500	1,677	1,475	202	2,217	1,919	298
Quatre Bornes/rural	1,822	1,701	121	660	684	-24	1,162	1,017	145
Vacoas Phoenix/other urban	3,647	3,280	367	1,514	1,371	143	2,133	1,909	224
Vacoas Phoenix/rural	2,361	1,762	599	806	565	241	1,555	1,197	358
Curepipe/other urban	2,579	2,617	-38	1,114	1,098	16	1,465	1,519	-54
Curepipe/rural	2,149	1,968	181	840	799	41	1,309	1,169	140
Pamplemousses/other rural	2,704	2,836	-132	833	868	-35	1,871	1,968	-97
Riv. du Rempart/other rural	2,506	2,140	366	694	580	114	1,812	1,560	252
Flacq/other rural	2,525	2,450	75	604	584	20	1,921	1,866	55
Grand Port/other rural	1,903	1,824	79	524	506	18	1,379	1,318	61
Savanne/other rural	1,157	1,605	-448	299	502	-203	858	1,103	-245
Moka/other rural	1,673	2,114	-441	452	655	-203	1,221	1,459	-238
Black River/other rural	971	675	296	394	215	179	577	460	117
Urban/rural	12,348	13,758	-1,410	4,757	5,703	-946	7,591	8,055	-464
Plaines Wilhems rural/other urban	172	80	92	74	23	51	98	57	41
Plaines Wilhems rural/other rural	502	111	391	216	30	186	286	81	205
Rodrigues/rural	410	596	-186	209	285	-76	201	311	-110

The town of Port Louis lost substantially both to other urban and rural areas. It is noted that the net migration of the town of Port Louis is less than that of the district of Port Louis, though the boundaries of the town of Port Louis extend beyond those of the district. The town of Beau Bassin-Rose Hill gained from urban regions but lost to rural areas. A reverse situation is noted in Curepipe, which gained from the rural areas with slight losses to urban areas. Towns of Quatre-Bornes and Vacoas/Phoenix gained from both rural and urban areas. On the whole, it is observed that urban areas had lost to rural areas.

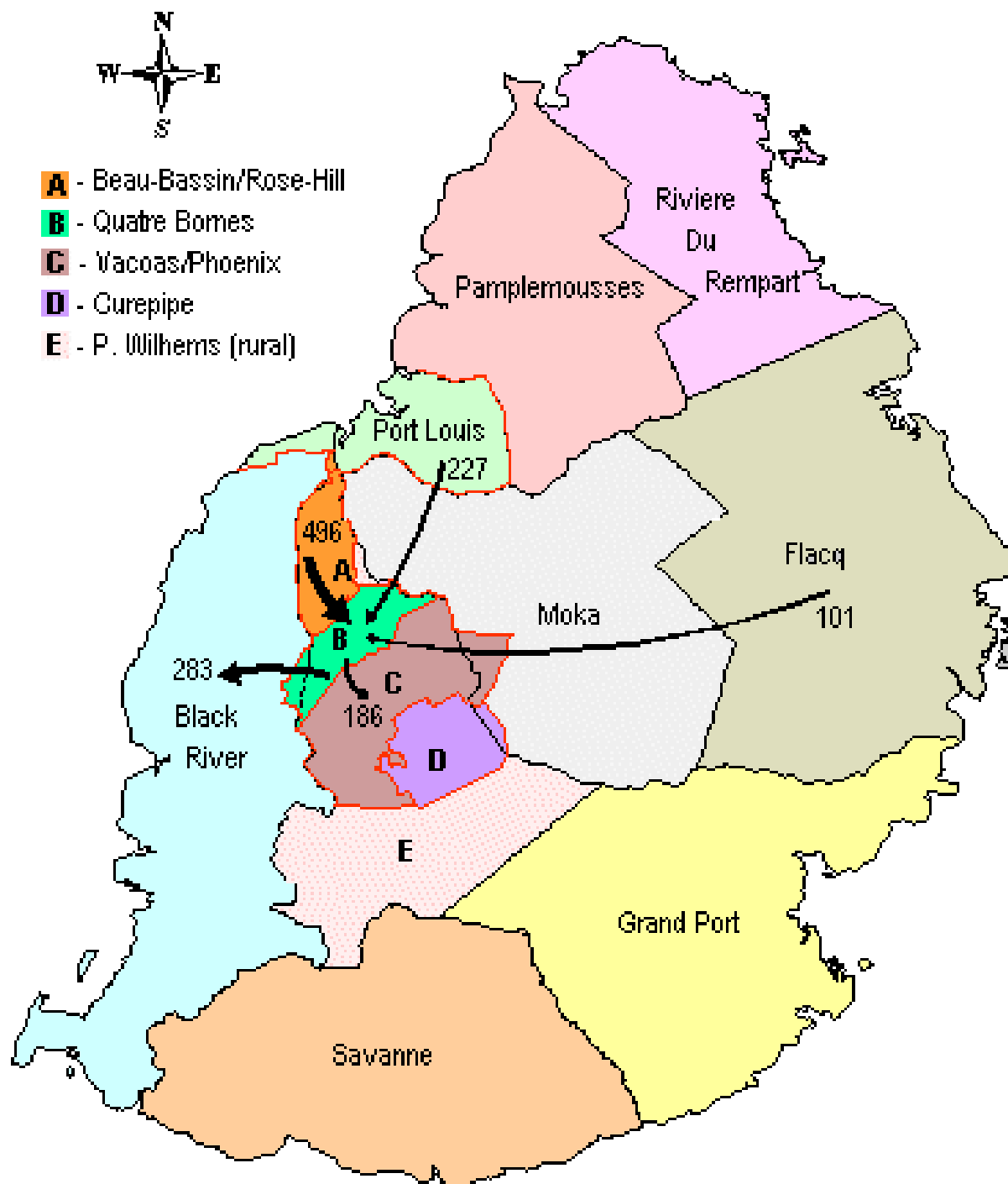
Map 4.3a : Net 5 - year migration streams between town of Port- Louis and other regions, 1995 - 2000 (In units excluding less than 100)



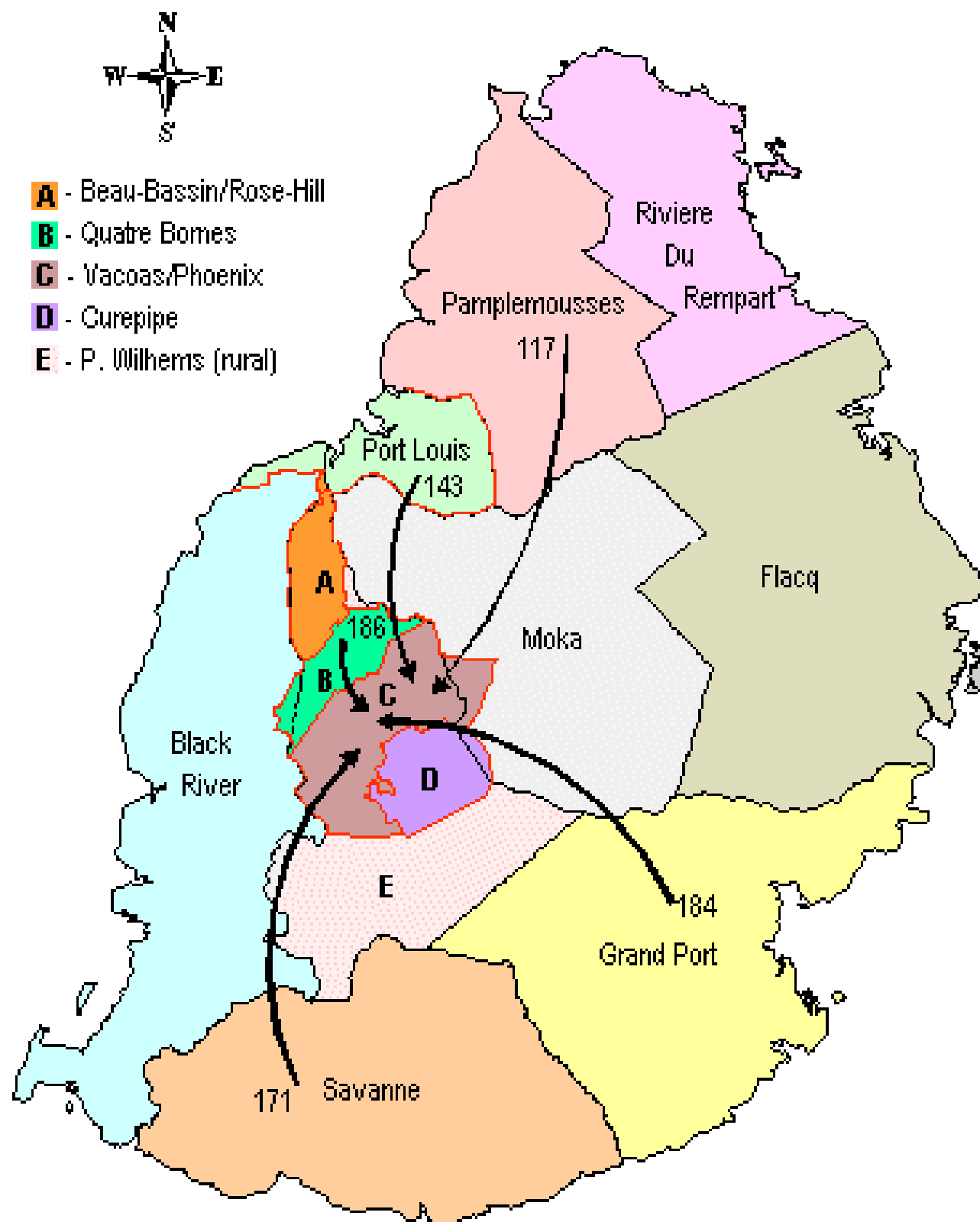
Map 4.3b : Net 5 - year migration streams between town of Beau- Bassin / Rose Hill and other regions, 1995 - 2000 (In units excluding less than 100)



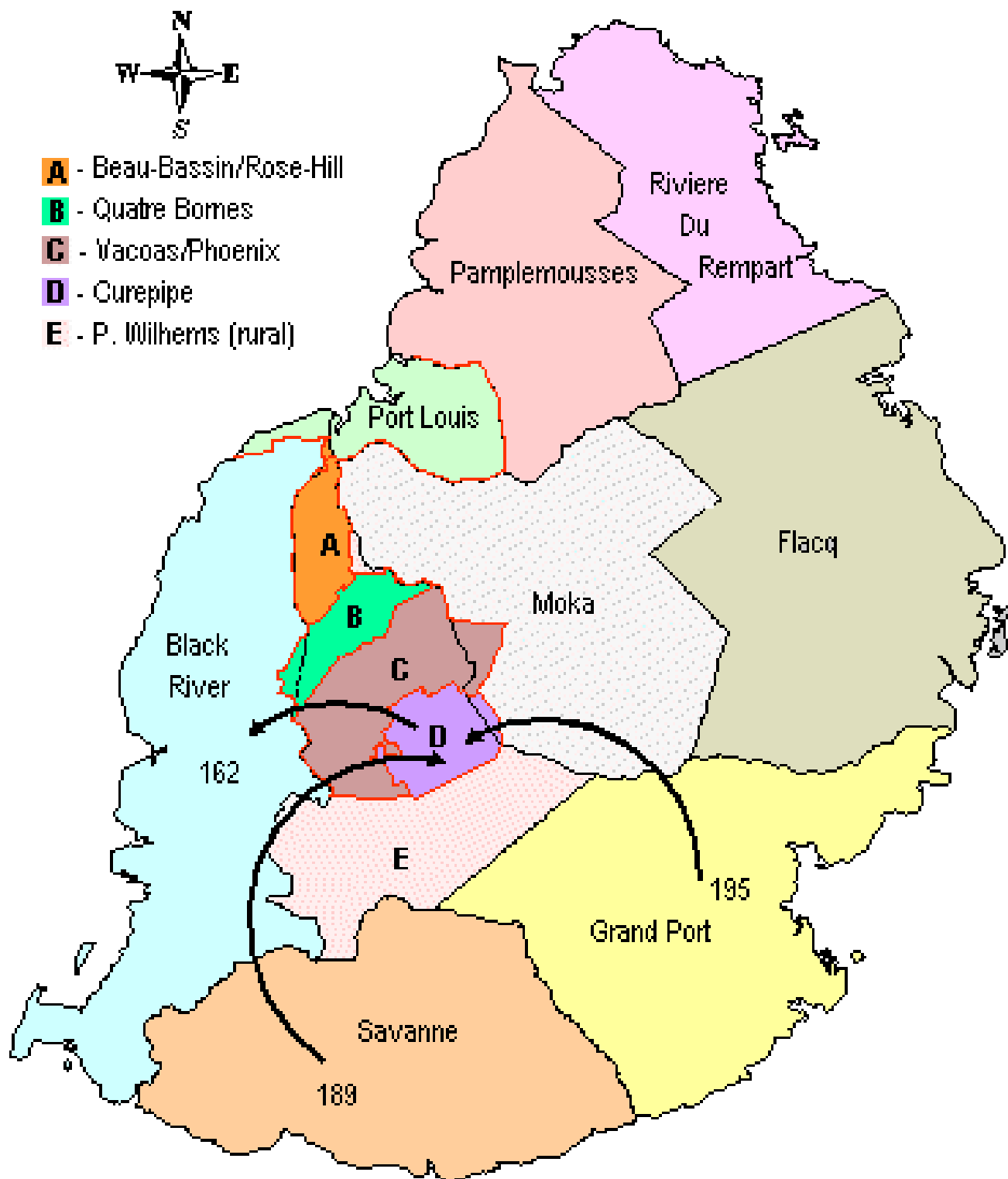
Map 4.3c : Net 5 - year migration streams between town of Quatre Bornes and other regions, 1995 - 2000 (In units excluding less than 100)



Map 4.3d : Net 5 - year migration streams between town of Vacoas/ Phoenix and other regions, 1995 - 2000 (In units excluding less than 100)



Map 4.3e : Net 5 - year migration streams between town of Curepipe and other regions, 1995 - 2000 (In units excluding less than 100)



Among rural areas, Black River-rural and Plaines Wilhems-rural gained from both urban and other rural regions while Savanne and Rodrigues lost to both urban and other rural areas. Rivière du Rempart, Flacq and Grand Port lost to urban but gained from rural regions. A reverse situation is noted in the districts of Pamplemousses and Moka.

Table 4.7 - Sex ratio and age composition of total population in 2000 and of net migrants between 1995 and 2000 (population aged 5 years and above), 2000 Population Census

Age-group (years)		5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	5+
Total population		Sex ratios				
		102.0	101.1	94.8	72.4	97.8
Net migrants		93.0	88.4	96.0	83.4	90.1
Total population	Age composition					
	Male	19.1	56.1	18.9	5.8	100.0
	Female	18.3	54.3	19.5	7.9	100.0
Net migrants	Male	19.1	61.0	15.5	4.5	100.0
	Female	18.5	62.2	14.5	4.8	100.0

Table 4.7 gives the sex ratio of the population and the net migrants by broad age group. The sex ratio of net migrants comes to 90 males to 100 females as compared with a sex ratio of 98 males to 100 females for the total population aged 5 years and above. This indicates that relatively more females moved away from their residence five years before census date. The difference is largest for the age-group 15-44 which includes mostly all persons of marriageable age.

As expected, comparison of the age distribution of net migrants with that of the total population aged 5 years and above shows that the proportion of adults aged 15-44 is higher among net migrants, while the proportion of the old-age population among migrants is relatively smaller. This indicates that the propensity to migrate is higher among the population of the age group 15 – 44 years and smaller for the old population.

The age distribution of net migrants, as shown in Table 4.8, is roughly the same from one district to another, except in a few cases where the distribution is distorted by the size of the figures. The preponderance of females occurs in most of the districts except in Pamplemousses, Flacq and Black River, where there are more males than females among net migrants.

Table 4.8 - Age distribution of net migrants between 1995 and 2000 by district and sex,
2000 Population Census

District	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	All ages	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	All ages	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	All ages
Port Louis	-1,066	-3,082	-880	-244	-5,272	-556	-1,485	-451	-115	-2,607	-510	-1,597	-429	-129	-2,665
Pamplemousses	257	966	281	125	1,629	112	539	156	69	876	145	427	125	56	753
Riv. du Rempart	-16	248	66	17	315	4	56	37	5	102	-20	192	29	12	213
Flacq	18	-139	-47	-18	-186	-8	-64	-28	0	-100	26	-75	-19	-18	-86
Grand Port	-112	-264	-7	-33	-416	-37	-128	-1	-11	-177	-75	-136	-6	-22	-239
Savanne	-145	-588	-161	-44	-938	-64	-248	-73	-25	-410	-81	-340	-88	-19	-528
Plaines wilhems	387	1,367	214	82	2,050	173	553	64	41	831	214	814	150	41	1,219
Moka	-77	-227	-21	-15	-340	-23	-112	19	-10	-126	-54	-115	-40	-5	-214
Black River	704	2,112	559	127	3,502	389	1,054	283	46	1,772	315	1,058	276	81	1,730
Rodrigues	50	-393	-4	3	-344	10	-165	-6	0	-161	40	-228	2	3	-183
Total	1,428	4,693	1,141	354	7,616	688	2,202	559	161	3,610	740	2,491	582	193	4,006

4.4 Intercensal net migration

So far, consideration has been restricted to the direct question bearing on migration, namely that based on usual residence at a given prior date. It is now proposed to use data from the last two censuses on age distribution and geographical areas to arrive at an estimate of intercensal net migration. This method will provide yet another estimate of net migration by district for the ten year interval 1990-2000.

The basic information required is the number of persons classified by age and sex as enumerated in each district at the 1990 and 2000 Censuses and a set of survival ratios which can be applied to the population of the 1990 Census in order to derive an estimate of the number of persons expected to survive at the 2000 Census. The difference between the enumerated population at the 2000 Census and the expected population gives an estimate of net migration for each district of the country.

The assumptions underlying the Survival Ratio technique are:

- (i) the population is affected only by births and deaths and not by external migration;
- (ii) the specific mortality rates are the same for each district as for the Republic of Mauritius;
- (iii) fertility as measured by child woman ratio is same for all districts of migration;
- (iv) the ratio of the degree of "completeness" for enumeration in each district (i.e. the proportion that any age-sex group bears to the true population) to that of the Republic is the same for the same cohort in both censuses.

Table 4.9 gives the 1990 population of the Republic by age and sex along with the 2000 population and the calculated Census Survival Ratios (C.S.R.). Table 4.10 gives the age sex distribution by district in 1990 and Table 4.11 gives the figures for 2000.

The 2000 expected population by age group, district and sex is obtained by multiplying the 1990 population by the corresponding survival rates. Comparing the expected with the enumerated, one gets the net migration by age and sex as given in Table 4.12. The method provides only net migration of those aged 10 years and above in 2000 as it is possible to survive only those who are alive at the earlier census for the ten years. To obtain the estimated net migrants at younger ages, use is made of the child woman ratios based on the latter count. Two types of child woman ratios based respectively on children aged 0-4 and 5-9 corresponding to women in the reproductive ages 15-44 and 20-49 are calculated. To obtain the migrant children, one must keep in mind that there are two streams of women who migrated during the 10 years; those aged 15-44 who moved during 1990-1995 and those aged 15-44 who moved during 1995-2000. Again, there are two possibilities - the women may have brought a child with them or they had the child after the move in which case the child is not a migrant.

In 2000, a child aged 0-4 could be a migrant only if it was brought by the woman aged 15-44 during the second half of the decade, whereas a child aged 5-9 in 2000 could have either come with a woman aged 15-44 during 1990-1995 or with a woman aged 20-49 during 1995-2000. Thus the chances for a child aged 0-4 to be a migrant is only 1/4. However for a child aged 5-9 to be a migrant there are two possibilities. He could have come with his mother when he was aged 0-4 during the first half of the decade or he could have come when he was already between ages 5-9 during the second half of the decade. Thus, the chance for him to be a migrant is 3/4. To obtain migrant children aged 0-4, the child woman ratio based on children 0-4 is multiplied by estimated net migrant women aged 15-44 and this result is further multiplied by 1/4. Similarly children aged 5-9 are obtained by multiplying the child woman ratio based on children aged 5-9 by net migrant women aged 20-49 and then multiplying the result by 3/4. Using the result already obtained, that is, net migrant women aged 15-44 and 20-49, the child migrants are estimated and entered in Table 4.13.

From the estimates obtained in Tables 4.12(a) and (b), it is observed that Port-Louis and Grand Port lost male and female populations at all ages. Port Louis, the main loser, lost 8,759 males and 9,681 females. At the same time Plaines Wilhems and Black River gained male and female populations at all ages. For the other districts, although some reverses are seen to occur in certain age-groups (which may be due to problems in the data, methodology, assumptions, etc), it is observed that on the whole Rodrigues, Grand Port, Flacq and Savanne lost population while Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart and Moka gained population.

Considering net loss figures only, one can note that a total of around 13,400 males and 15,500 females of all ages moved from one district to the other during the intercensal period. The number of persons aged 5 years and over who moved during the period 1990-2000 worked out to around 13,000 males and 15,100 females, giving an average annual figure of about 1,300 males and 1,510 females during the intercensal period. Comparing this estimate with that of the 5-year migration where a net loss of about 720 males and 780 females (Table 4.4) is observed annually, it is clear that the tempo of migration should have decreased in the recent years.

Table 4.9 - Population by age and sex, 1990 and 2000 and Census Survival Ratio (C.S.R.)

MALE

Age in 1990	1990 Population	Age in 2000	2000 Population	C.S.R 1990-2000
0 - 4	50,005	10 - 14	49,432	0.9885
5 - 9	52,649	15 - 19	51,675	0.9815
10 - 14	57,174	20 - 24	55,112	0.9639
15 - 19	49,241	25 - 29	46,752	0.9495
20 - 24	52,429	30 - 34	49,968	0.9531
25 - 29	53,692	35 - 39	51,625	0.9615
30 - 34	47,717	40 - 44	45,802	0.9599
35 - 39	41,286	45 - 49	39,136	0.9479
40 - 44	30,128	50 - 54	27,792	0.9225
45 - 49	21,909	55 - 59	19,230	0.8777
50 - 54	18,463	60 - 64	15,302	0.8288
55 - 59	15,689	65 - 69	11,759	0.7495
60 - 64	14,759	70 - 74	9,492	0.6431
65 - 69	11,302	75 - 79	6,048	0.5351
70 - 74	6,480	80 - 84	2,584	0.3987
75+	6,164	85 +	1,363	0.2211

FEMALE

Age in 1990	1990 Population	Age in 2000	2000 Population	C.S.R 1990-2000
0 - 4	48,473	10 - 14	48,318	0.9968
5 - 9	51,201	15 - 19	50,423	0.9848
10 - 14	56,106	20 - 24	55,791	0.9944
15 - 19	47,968	25 - 29	47,054	0.9809
20 - 24	50,242	30 - 34	49,557	0.9864
25 - 29	51,897	35 - 39	50,331	0.9698
30 - 34	45,879	40 - 44	44,614	0.9724
35 - 39	39,928	45 - 49	38,803	0.9718
40 - 44	30,311	50 - 54	29,153	0.9618
45 - 49	22,804	55 - 59	21,266	0.9326
50 - 54	19,578	60 - 64	17,798	0.9091
55 - 59	16,476	65 - 69	14,012	0.8504
60 - 64	16,089	70 - 74	12,205	0.7586
65 - 69	12,953	75 - 79	8,864	0.6843
70 - 74	8,270	80 - 84	4,549	0.5501
75+	11,511	85 +	3,528	0.3065

Table 4.10 - Population¹ by sex, age-group and geographical district, 1990 Population Census

(a) MALE

District Age	Port Louis	Pample- mousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues	Total
0 - 4	6,526	5,071	4,069	5,230	4,526	2,885	14,490	2,922	2,247	2,037	50,005
5 - 9	6,283	5,313	4,403	5,743	4,854	2,941	14,862	3,289	2,463	2,497	52,649
10 - 14	6,484	5,769	4,850	6,736	5,487	3,383	15,754	3,596	2,651	2,463	57,174
15 - 19	5,735	5,079	4,485	6,081	4,794	2,669	13,031	3,169	2,190	2,007	49,241
20 - 24	6,415	5,018	4,505	6,075	5,217	3,305	14,621	3,418	2,212	1,642	52,429
25 - 29	6,989	5,141	4,311	5,703	5,011	3,353	16,567	3,271	2,108	1,238	53,692
30 - 34	6,234	4,608	3,843	5,055	4,254	2,803	15,026	2,871	1,910	1,111	47,717
35 - 39	5,059	4,270	3,377	4,392	3,564	2,156	13,331	2,520	1,769	847	41,286
40 - 44	3,634	2,963	2,591	3,006	2,605	1,662	9,895	1,957	1,145	669	30,128
45 - 49	2,668	2,125	1,889	2,068	1,822	1,144	7,402	1,300	802	689	21,909
50 - 54	2,496	1,495	1,402	1,676	1,575	1,074	6,489	1,038	648	570	18,463
55 - 59	2,223	1,198	1,141	1,399	1,408	903	5,512	879	557	469	15,689
60 - 64	2,111	1,199	1,002	1,323	1,399	822	5,167	855	548	332	14,759
65 - 69	1,614	968	723	1,071	944	686	4,008	662	386	239	11,302
70 - 74	924	588	488	549	594	368	2,237	355	204	173	6,480
75 +	953	542	389	484	491	364	2,241	353	192	155	6,164
All ages	66,351	51,347	43,470	56,591	48,545	30,520	160,635	32,456	22,032	17,139	529,087

(b) FEMALE

District Age	Port Louis	Pample- mousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues	Total
0 - 4	6,165	4,755	4,018	5,168	4,396	2,858	13,941	2,934	2,264	1,975	48,473
5 - 9	6,181	5,273	4,179	5,735	4,710	2,837	14,140	3,201	2,395	2,549	51,201
10 - 14	6,316	5,621	4,850	6,664	5,371	3,238	15,360	3,714	2,554	2,418	56,106
15 - 19	5,739	4,781	4,451	5,890	4,529	2,661	12,684	3,138	2,113	1,982	47,968
20 - 24	6,195	4,933	4,411	5,641	4,757	3,085	14,407	3,215	2,053	1,544	50,242
25 - 29	6,750	4,883	4,288	5,381	4,820	3,158	16,150	3,171	1,977	1,317	51,897
30 - 34	5,632	4,584	3,801	4,879	4,136	2,554	14,556	2,798	1,862	1,075	45,879
35 - 39	4,905	3,989	3,322	4,165	3,505	2,167	12,805	2,597	1,689	783	39,928
40 - 44	3,848	2,844	2,523	3,013	2,651	1,791	9,966	1,897	1,157	620	30,311
45 - 49	2,991	1,982	1,821	2,191	1,954	1,319	7,679	1,394	772	700	22,804
50 - 54	2,847	1,568	1,388	1,747	1,846	1,180	6,623	1,087	689	602	19,578
55 - 59	2,405	1,301	1,119	1,517	1,438	870	5,827	955	585	459	16,476
60 - 64	2,318	1,319	1,058	1,477	1,399	949	5,609	1,010	609	341	16,089
65 - 69	1,831	1,124	896	1,252	1,121	733	4,559	750	433	254	12,953
70 - 74	1,121	712	600	790	721	482	2,895	427	292	229	8,270
75 +	1,745	862	756	894	957	561	4,487	558	387	304	11,511
All ages	66,993	50,532	43,482	56,406	48,314	30,443	161,685	32,846	21,833	17,154	529,686

¹adjusted for underenumeration of young children

Table 4.11 - Population by sex, age-group and geographical district, 2000 Population Census

(a) MALE

District Age	Port Louis	Pample- mousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues	Total
0 - 4	5,522	5,377	4,437	5,939	4,829	2,845	13,313	3,227	2,751	1,780	50,019
5 - 9	6,016	5,894	4,663	6,314	5,181	3,200	15,485	3,483	3,077	1,808	55,122
10 - 14	5,649	5,248	4,023	5,148	4,406	2,768	14,430	3,028	2,740	1,990	49,432
15 - 19	5,502	5,505	4,318	5,623	4,726	2,866	14,690	3,362	2,857	2,225	51,675
20 - 24	5,626	5,905	4,749	6,599	5,197	3,250	15,351	3,657	2,993	1,783	55,112
25 - 29	4,713	5,084	4,382	5,759	4,508	2,524	12,651	3,238	2,533	1,359	46,752
30 - 34	5,125	5,280	4,500	5,725	4,902	3,020	14,163	3,371	2,655	1,225	49,968
35 - 39	5,612	5,257	4,203	5,483	4,710	3,103	16,162	3,293	2,683	1,118	51,625
40 - 44	5,054	4,705	3,779	4,879	3,928	2,560	14,727	2,787	2,322	1,059	45,802
45 - 49	4,184	4,125	3,171	4,132	3,311	1,950	12,933	2,482	2,054	793	39,136
50 - 54	2,881	2,874	2,392	2,741	2,393	1,496	9,256	1,855	1,281	622	27,792
55 - 59	2,087	1,915	1,668	1,794	1,538	959	6,632	1,167	864	605	19,230
60 - 64	1,898	1,291	1,131	1,315	1,252	814	5,603	859	646	493	15,302
65 - 69	1,501	954	815	992	933	610	4,412	662	525	354	11,759
70 - 74	1,250	762	604	800	874	520	3,510	548	399	224	9,492
75 - 79	789	509	421	525	483	350	2,274	345	209	142	6,047
80 - 84	346	218	177	211	193	144	984	138	96	78	2,585
85+	209	123	81	108	85	71	535	68	44	39	1,363
All ages	63,964	61,028	49,516	64,088	53,451	33,052	177,113	37,570	30,731	17,700	588,212

(b) FEMALE

District Age	Port Louis	Pample- mousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues	Total
0 - 4	5,221	5,228	4,167	5,726	4,694	2,730	13,107	3,190	2,719	1,788	48,570
5 - 9	5,925	5,691	4,542	6,094	5,095	3,109	15,328	3,335	2,826	1,881	53,826
10 - 14	5,331	5,047	4,040	5,097	4,257	2,737	14,131	3,027	2,747	1,902	48,318
15 - 19	5,370	5,475	4,121	5,642	4,557	2,734	14,284	3,183	2,764	2,291	50,423
20 - 24	5,378	6,194	4,940	6,359	5,151	3,057	16,240	3,866	2,812	1,791	55,791
25 - 29	4,638	5,290	4,368	5,257	4,289	2,542	13,657	3,181	2,438	1,392	47,054
30 - 34	4,859	5,611	4,429	5,333	4,532	3,081	14,537	3,298	2,631	1,244	49,557
35 - 39	5,575	5,055	4,164	5,091	4,533	3,080	15,949	3,216	2,492	1,174	50,331
40 - 44	4,731	4,673	3,748	4,650	3,912	2,385	14,399	2,854	2,220	1,040	44,614
45 - 49	4,141	4,046	3,274	4,049	3,391	2,042	12,604	2,618	1,907	729	38,803
50 - 54	3,226	2,857	2,459	2,897	2,534	1,680	9,684	1,855	1,366	593	29,153
55 - 59	2,510	1,949	1,709	2,074	1,809	1,196	7,213	1,319	870	616	21,266
60 - 64	2,300	1,445	1,245	1,577	1,607	1,058	6,248	1,020	750	548	17,798
65 - 69	1,813	1,149	936	1,236	1,221	754	5,107	818	569	408	14,012
70 - 74	1,576	1,015	801	1,111	1,051	690	4,418	760	533	249	12,205
75 - 79	1,155	748	580	827	732	506	3,307	486	342	182	8,865
80 - 84	576	362	299	434	367	251	1,700	244	183	132	4,548
85+	474	277	227	261	272	149	1,440	167	143	118	3,528
All ages	64,800	62,114	50,053	63,718	54,008	33,780	183,355	38,441	30,313	18,079	598,661

Table 4.12 - Estimated 1990 - 2000 inter censal migration by sex, district and age-group

(a) MALE

District Age	Port Louis	Pample- mousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues
0 - 4	-234	116	11	-52	-35	-14	143	30	111	-74
5 - 9	-793	384	44	-179	-111	-49	462	112	360	-229
10 - 14	-802	235	0	-22	-68	-84	106	139	519	-23
15 - 19	-665	291	-4	-14	-39	-21	102	134	440	-226
20 - 24	-625	344	74	107	-92	-11	165	191	438	-591
25 - 29	-733	262	124	-14	-44	-10	279	229	454	-546
30 - 34	-989	498	207	-64	-70	-130	228	113	547	-340
35 - 39	-1,108	314	58	0	-108	-121	233	148	656	-72
40 - 44	-930	282	90	27	-155	-131	304	31	489	-7
45 - 49	-612	78	-30	-31	-67	-94	296	93	377	-10
50 - 54	-471	141	2	-32	-10	-37	128	50	225	5
55 - 59	-254	50	10	-21	-61	-45	135	26	160	0
60 - 64	-170	52	-31	-74	-53	-76	225	-1	109	21
65 - 69	-165	56	-40	-57	-122	-67	282	3	108	3
70 - 74	-107	-9	-40	-51	-26	-9	187	-2	47	11
75 - 79	-75	-9	34	-48	-22	-17	129	-9	2	14
80 - 84	-22	-16	-18	-8	-44	-3	92	-4	15	9
85+	-2	3	-5	1	-24	-9	39	-10	2	5
All ages	-8,759	3,071	486	-534	-1,151	-927	3,536	1,272	5,057	-2,053

(b) FEMALE

District Age	Port Louis	Pample- mousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues
0 - 4	-228	113	11	-51	-34	-14	139	29	107	-72
5 - 9	-774	375	43	-175	-109	-48	452	109	352	-224
10 - 14	-814	307	36	-54	-125	-112	235	103	491	-67
15 - 19	-717	282	6	-5	-81	-60	359	31	405	-219
20 - 24	-903	605	118	-267	-190	-163	967	173	272	-614
25 - 29	-992	600	3	-520	-154	-69	1,215	103	365	-552
30 - 34	-1,252	745	79	-231	-160	38	327	127	606	-279
35 - 39	-971	319	5	-128	-141	17	287	141	575	-103
40 - 44	-746	216	52	-95	-110	-99	245	133	409	-5
45 - 49	-626	170	46	1	-15	-63	160	94	266	-32
50 - 54	-475	122	32	-1	-16	-42	99	31	253	-3
55 - 59	-280	101	11	31	-13	-34	52	19	150	-37
60 - 64	-289	20	-17	-11	-71	-15	227	32	124	1
65 - 69	-232	43	-16	-54	-2	14	152	6	71	18
70 - 74	-182	14	-2	-9	-10	-30	163	-6	71	-10
75 - 79	-98	-21	-33	-30	-35	4	188	-27	46	8
80 - 84	-41	-30	-31	-1	-30	-14	107	9	22	6
85+	-61	13	-5	-13	-21	-23	65	-4	24	25
All ages	-9,681	3,993	338	-1,613	-1,316	-711	5,437	1,104	4,610	-2,161

4.5 Movement from residence to work place

One of the main goals of the national physical strategy is the improvement of inter urban and intra urban traffic flows through the formulation of long term road schemes and short term traffic management projects. Roads leading to the city have reached their traffic bearing capacity. At peak hours, bumper to bumper traffic is a common occurrence between the capital and the urban areas such as Quatre-Bornes, Beau Bassin/Rose-Hill etc.

Various measures have been implemented by the government to make traffic flow more fluid in certain regions. Notable among them are one-way street systems and reorganization of parking facilities in the city centre. In order to study the movement of people from place of usual residence to work place, a question on place of work was asked at the 2000 Population Census. Each person was asked the name of the locality and district where he worked most of the time. For persons who worked mainly at home, their place of work was reported as "at home"; the locality was then identified from the geographical location of their place of residence. For those who worked as street vendors, the place where they spent most of their time at work was reported. Drivers and salesmen inserted the place where they reported for work as the place of work.

Table 4.13 gives the working population of the Island of Mauritius by sex, place of usual residence and place of work. A total of 109,557 males and 44,906 females, representing 36.3% of males in employment and 29.5% of females in employment respectively, moved from their district of residence to another district for work. Corresponding numbers obtained at the 1990 Population Census were 91,134 males and 29,541 females, representing 33.1% and 24.4% of the male and female working population respectively. This indicates that the movement of people from residence to work place has increased in the recent years.

Port-Louis district had the highest influx of workers with a total of 60,382 persons (42,330 males and 18,052 females) entering the district for work every day. About half (27,534) came from Plaines Wilhems, followed by Pamplemousses (12,045). With an outflow of 12,436 persons (8,246 males and 4,190 females), the net gain was 47,946 for Port-Louis (34,084 males and 13,862 females). Thus, on working days, the district of Port Louis has to cater for the needs of these additional persons in terms of facilities and services.

The district of Plaines Wilhems registered a net loss of 20,115, as a result of an influx of 30,591 and an outflow of 50,706 workers. More than one half of its outgoing workers converged to Port Louis.

Table 4.13 - Currently employed population 12 years of age and over by sex, place of usual residence and place of work, 2000 Population Census - Island of Mauritius

BOTH SEXES

District of usual residence	Place of Work									
	Port Louis	Pamplemousses	Riv. Du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Total
P. Louis	34,263	4,537	611	257	212	38	3,920	1,591	1,269	46,699
Pamplemousses	12,045	29,658	2,845	466	180	47	2,003	888	618	48,750
R. du Rempart	4,480	5,691	25,955	1,027	110	16	883	509	254	38,925
Flacq	3,444	1,828	1,347	35,380	391	54	2,326	2,917	426	48,114
Grand Port	1,749	270	94	590	30,208	1,971	6,139	551	351	41,923
Savanne	936	109	51	46	1,842	19,195	3,809	249	1,094	27,332
P. Wilhems	27,534	3,062	925	1,268	3,497	938	94,903	6,807	6,677	145,609
Moka	4,655	589	194	1,269	220	74	5,541	17,332	569	30,444
B. River	5,539	722	139	101	125	120	5,969	848	12,725	26,289
Total	94,645	46,466	32,162	40,403	36,786	22,452	125,494	31,692	23,983	454,084

MALE

District of usual residence	Place of Work									
	Port Louis	Pamplemousses	Riv. Du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Total
P. Louis	24,411	2,874	455	192	164	25	2,413	1,184	937	32,657
Pamplemousses	8,747	18,747	1,826	344	152	38	1,512	688	526	32,580
R. du Rempart	3,535	4,173	16,537	780	96	12	731	416	230	26,511
Flacq	2,675	1,423	893	24,327	322	46	1,942	2,094	397	34,119
Grand Port	1,263	253	85	433	19,498	1,344	4,532	417	329	28,156
Savanne	710	93	40	32	1,126	11,879	2,834	178	914	17,807
P. Wilhems	18,340	2,370	732	933	2,474	665	57,860	4,715	5,117	93,206
Moka	3,383	476	153	933	179	55	3,809	10,891	460	20,340
B. River	3,676	540	87	67	99	80	3,162	619	8,378	16,710
Total	66,741	30,950	20,809	28,041	24,111	14,144	78,797	21,202	17,289	302,085

FEMALE

District of usual residence	Place of Work									
	Port Louis	Pamplemousses	Riv. Du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Total
P. Louis	9,852	1,663	156	64	48	13	1,507	407	332	14,042
Pamplemousses	3,298	10,912	1,019	121	28	9	491	200	92	16,170
R. du Rempart	945	1,518	9,418	247	14	4	151	93	24	12,414
Flacq	769	405	455	11,053	69	8	384	823	29	13,995
Grand Port	486	17	9	156	10,710	626	1,607	133	22	13,767
Savanne	226	16	11	14	716	7,316	975	71	180	9,525
P. Wilhems	9,194	691	193	335	1,023	273	37,043	2,092	1,560	52,403
Moka	1,271	113	41	336	40	19	1,732	6,442	109	10,104
B. River	1,864	181	52	34	26	40	2,807	228	4,346	9,579
Total	27,904	15,516	11,353	12,361	12,674	8,308	46,697	10,490	6,694	151,998

Table 4.14 gives place of residence and place of work by sex in the rural and urban areas. It is seen that out of a total of 454,084 workers, 224,076 (49.3%) worked in urban region, while the remaining 230,008 (50.7%) worked in rural regions. About 40% of all workers worked in a region other than that where they resided. Thus, 55,579 workers moved daily from rural to urban areas while 31,405 moved from urban to rural areas. A

total of 94,383 workers moved within the urban regions and the rural regions and 272,717 (105,101 in urban areas and 167,616 in rural) worked in their respective region of usual residence.

Table 4.15 derived from table 4.14 shows the net movements between place of residence and place of work. Thus for males the first line in Table 4.15 indicates that 19,228 male workers ($7,518 + 4,062 + 4,097 + 3,551$ from Table 4.14) moved into town of Port-Louis from other urban regions whilst 3,130 ($1,642 + 536 + 596 + 356$) moved out of Port-Louis to other urban regions. The town of Port Louis, which registered the highest influx of workers, gained a total of 59,859 workers, 28,883 of whom came from the four towns namely Beau Bassin/Rose Hill, Quatre Bornes, Vacoas/Phoenix and Curepipe and 30,976 from the rural areas. Rivière du Rempart, Flacq, Grand Port and Savanne lost both to urban and rural areas, whereas Pamplemousses, Moka and Black River lost mainly to urban areas.

Table 4.16 shows the working population by urban/rural region of usual residence, place of work and occupational groups. The highest mobility is observed among workers belonging to the class of white-collar jobs (legislators, senior officials, professionals, associate professionals, technicians and clerks). In fact, 62.7% of the workers in this category moved to another region for work and of them, 71.7% moved to urban regions. This is because most of the administrative, commercial, financial and business offices are found in the towns, mainly in the town of Port Louis, hence pulling each day a large number of office workers from every corner of the island.

Substantial number of workers moving for work is also noticed in the other occupational groups: service workers, shop and sales workers (38%), craft and related trades workers (36%), plant and machine operators and assemblers (34%), and elementary occupations (28%).

As expected, agriculture had the least mobility with only 18% of persons of that sector moving for work. The low movement of workers can be explained by the fact that most of the agricultural workers are either housed in the houses provided by the sugar estates or lived in neighbouring localities.

Table 4.14 - Employed population 12 years of age and over by place of usual residence and place of work, 2000 Population Census

(a) BOTH SEXES

Place of usual residence	Place of work															
	Urban areas						Rural areas									
	Port Louis	B.Bassin/R. Hill	Quatre Bornes	Vacoas/Phoenix	Curepipe	Total	Pamplemousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Total	Grand Total
Port Louis	39,861	3,164	730	781	501	45,036	4,931	690	290	263	43	46	1,912	814	8,989	54,025
B.Bassin/R.Hill	11,581	18,213	2,819	1,813	1,267	35,693	1,212	289	371	590	77	81	2,189	1,718	6,528	42,221
Quatre Bornes	6,248	3,767	11,291	2,683	1,383	25,371	666	197	294	565	118	68	1,558	2,008	5,475	30,847
Vacoas/Phoenix	6,001	2,334	2,660	18,904	4,253	34,152	628	206	276	902	255	283	1,667	1,193	5,410	39,562
Curepipe	5,054	1,339	1,192	3,827	16,832	28,244	561	232	323	1,296	449	136	1,277	727	5,003	33,247
<i>Total urban</i>	<i>68,744</i>	<i>28,818</i>	<i>18,691</i>	<i>28,008</i>	<i>24,235</i>	<i>168,496</i>	<i>7,999</i>	<i>1,614</i>	<i>1,553</i>	<i>3,616</i>	<i>943</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>8,604</i>	<i>6,460</i>	<i>31,405</i>	<i>199,900</i>
Pamplemousses	12,305	909	299	492	280	14,286	29,658	2,845	466	180	47	23	887	357	34,464	48,750
Riv. du Rempart	4,560	308	137	268	159	5,431	5,691	25,955	1,027	110	16	11	509	174	33,494	38,925
Flacq	3,569	637	325	650	638	5,818	1,828	1,347	35,380	391	54	81	2,914	300	42,295	48,114
Grand Port	1,803	478	420	1,108	3,869	7,678	270	94	590	30,208	1,971	270	547	295	34,244	41,923
Savanne	973	274	186	854	2,426	4,713	109	51	46	1,842	19,195	75	245	1,055	22,618	27,332
P. Wilhems (rural)	131	36	36	206	476	886	18	3	11	156	44	382	162	18	794	1,680
Moka	4,823	1,685	865	1,647	1,040	10,061	584	194	1,266	219	73	63	17,187	349	19,936	29,997
Black River	2,811	2,491	813	360	231	6,705	309	58	64	63	110	20	482	9,651	10,757	17,463
<i>Total Rural</i>	<i>30,976</i>	<i>6,817</i>	<i>3,082</i>	<i>5,584</i>	<i>9,119</i>	<i>55,579</i>	<i>38,467</i>	<i>30,548</i>	<i>38,849</i>	<i>33,169</i>	<i>21,510</i>	<i>925</i>	<i>22,934</i>	<i>12,201</i>	<i>198,604</i>	<i>254,183</i>
Total	99,721	35,635	21,773	33,592	33,354	224,075	46,466	32,162	40,403	36,786	22,452	1,540	31,538	18,661	230,008	454,084

Table 4.14 - Employed population 12 years of age and over by place of usual residence and place of work, 2000 Population Census (cont'd)

(b) MALE

Place of usual residence	Place of work															
	Urban areas						Rural areas									
	Port Louis	B.Bassin/R. Hill	Quatre Bornes	Vacoas/Phoenix	Curepipe	Total	Pamplemousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Total	Grand Total
Port Louis	27,833	1,642	536	596	356	30,963	3,152	498	216	202	29	39	1,419	665	6,222	37,185
B.Bassin/R.Hill	7,518	10,400	1,619	1,270	782	21,589	905	212	262	409	58	66	1,524	1,313	4,749	26,338
Quatre Bornes	4,062	2,318	6,734	1,801	832	15,747	494	147	211	403	82	55	1,033	1,572	3,996	19,743
Vacoas/Phoenix	4,097	1,565	1,600	12,824	2,485	22,570	503	174	222	657	186	237	1,169	984	4,132	26,702
Curepipe	3,551	897	772	2,421	9,149	16,791	475	197	238	916	312	105	920	614	3,777	20,568
<i>Total urban</i>	<i>47,062</i>	<i>16,821</i>	<i>11,261</i>	<i>18,912</i>	<i>13,604</i>	<i>107,660</i>	<i>5,528</i>	<i>1,228</i>	<i>1,148</i>	<i>2,586</i>	<i>668</i>	<i>502</i>	<i>6,065</i>	<i>5,148</i>	<i>22,875</i>	<i>130,535</i>
Pamplemousses	8,961	629	233	433	202	10,458	18,747	1,826	344	152	38	15	688	311	22,122	32,580
Riv. du Rempart	3,606	250	109	239	122	4,327	4,173	16,537	780	96	12	10	416	159	22,183	26,511
Flacq	2,788	546	260	574	490	4,660	1,423	893	24,327	322	46	74	2,091	283	29,459	34,119
Grand Port	1,310	369	337	907	2,676	5,599	253	85	433	19,498	1,344	249	413	280	22,557	28,156
Savanne	742	220	142	742	1,663	3,509	93	40	32	1,126	11,879	73	174	880	14,298	17,807
P. Wilhems (rural)	102	27	27	154	290	601	15	3	7	100	31	294	100	17	567	1,168
Moka	3,499	1,160	650	1,130	661	7,101	472	153	930	179	54	54	10,787	309	12,938	20,039
Black River	1,840	1,084	447	254	144	3,769	245	43	40	51	72	16	352	6,582	7,402	11,171
<i>Total Rural</i>	<i>22,849</i>	<i>4,286</i>	<i>2,206</i>	<i>4,434</i>	<i>6,250</i>	<i>40,025</i>	<i>25,422</i>	<i>19,581</i>	<i>26,893</i>	<i>21,525</i>	<i>13,476</i>	<i>785</i>	<i>15,020</i>	<i>8,822</i>	<i>131,525</i>	<i>171,550</i>
Total	69,911	21,107	13,467	23,347	19,853	147,685	30,950	20,809	28,041	24,112	14,144	1,287	21,085	13,971	154,400	302,085

Table 4.14 - Employed population 12 years of age and over by place of usual residence and place of work, 2000 Population Census (cont'd)

(c) FEMALE

Place of usual residence	Place of work															
	Urban areas						Rural areas									
	Port Louis	B.Bassin/R. Hill	Quatre Bornes	Vacoas/Phoenix	Curepipe	Total	Pamplemousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Total	Grand Total
Port Louis	12,027	1,522	193	184	145	14,072	1,780	192	73	60	14	7	493	148	2,768	16,840
B.Bassin/R.Hill	4,063	7,813	1,199	543	485	14,103	308	76	109	181	19	15	665	406	1,779	15,883
Quatre Bornes	2,186	1,449	4,556	882	551	9,624	172	50	83	163	36	13	526	436	1,479	11,104
Vacoas/Phoenix	1,904	770	1,060	6,080	1,768	11,582	125	32	54	246	68	46	498	208	1,278	12,860
Curepipe	1,502	442	420	1,406	7,682	11,453	86	35	85	380	137	31	357	113	1,226	12,679
<i>Total urban</i>	<i>21,683</i>	<i>11,996</i>	<i>7,430</i>	<i>9,096</i>	<i>10,631</i>	<i>60,836</i>	<i>2,471</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>1,030</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>2,539</i>	<i>1,312</i>	<i>8,530</i>	<i>69,365</i>
Pamplemousses	3,344	281	66	59	78	3,828	10,912	1,019	121	28	9	8	199	46	12,342	16,170
Riv. du Rempart	954	57	28	28	37	1,104	1,518	9,418	247	14	4	1	93	15	11,310	12,414
Flacq	781	90	65	75	147	1,158	405	455	11,053	69	8	7	823	17	12,836	13,995
Grand Port	493	108	83	201	1,193	2,079	17	9	156	10,710	626	21	133	15	11,688	13,767
Savanne	231	54	44	112	763	1,204	16	11	14	716	7,316	2	71	175	8,321	9,525
P. Wilhems (rural)	29	9	9	52	185	285	3	0	4	56	13	88	62	1	227	512
Moka	1,325	526	215	517	378	2,960	112	41	336	39	19	9	6,401	40	6,998	9,958
Black River	971	1,407	366	105	87	2,936	63	15	24	12	38	4	130	3,069	3,356	6,292
<i>Total Rural</i>	<i>8,127</i>	<i>2,532</i>	<i>876</i>	<i>1,150</i>	<i>2,869</i>	<i>15,554</i>	<i>13,045</i>	<i>10,968</i>	<i>11,956</i>	<i>11,644</i>	<i>8,033</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>7,913</i>	<i>3,379</i>	<i>67,079</i>	<i>82,633</i>
Total	29,810	14,528	8,306	10,245	13,501	76,390	15,516	11,353	12,362	12,674	8,308	253	10,452	4,691	75,608	151,998

Table 4.15 - Net movements between place of residence and place of work by sex,
2000 Population Census

Residence	Place of work	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
		In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Port Louis (urban)	Other urban	28,883	5,175	23,708	19,228	3,130	16,098	9,655	2,045	7,610
Port Louis(urban)	Rural	30,976	8,990	21,986	22,849	6,222	16,627	8,127	2,768	5,359
B.Bassin/R.Hill	Other urban	10,604	17,479	-6,875	6,421	11,189	-4,768	4,183	6,290	-2,107
B.Bassin/R.Hill	Rural	6,818	6,528	290	4,286	4,749	-463	2,532	1,779	753
Quatre Bornes	Other urban	7,400	14,081	-6,681	4,527	9,013	-4,486	2,873	5,068	-2,195
Quatre Bornes	Rural	3,082	5,475	-2,393	2,206	3,996	-1,790	876	1,479	-603
Vacoas/Phoenix	Other urban	9,104	15,248	-6,144	6,088	9,746	-3,658	3,016	5,502	-2,486
Vacoas/Phoenix	Rural	5,584	5,410	174	4,434	4,132	302	1,150	1,278	-128
Curepipe	Other urban	7,403	11,412	-4,009	4,454	7,641	-3,187	2,949	3,771	-822
Curepipe	Rural	9,119	5,003	4,116	6,250	3,777	2,473	2,869	1,226	1,643
Pamplemousses	Urban	7,999	14,286	-6,287	5,528	10,458	-4,930	2,471	3,828	-1,357
Pamplemousses	Other rural	8,809	4,806	4,003	6,675	3,375	3,300	2,134	1,431	703
Riv. du Rempart	Urban	1,614	5,431	-3,817	1,228	4,327	-3,099	386	1,104	-718
Riv. du Rempart	Other rural	4,593	7,538	-2,945	3,043	5,646	-2,603	1,550	1,892	-342
Flacq	Urban	1,553	5,818	-4,265	1,148	4,660	-3,512	405	1,158	-753
Flacq	Other rural	3,469	6,915	-3,446	2,566	5,132	-2,566	903	1,783	-880
Grand Port	Urban	3,616	7,678	-4,062	2,586	5,599	-3,013	1,030	2,079	-1,049
Grand Port	Other rural	2,962	4,037	-1,075	2,028	3,059	-1,031	934	978	-44
Savanne	Urban	943	4,713	-3,770	668	3,509	-2,841	275	1,204	-929
Savanne	Other rural	2,315	3,424	-1,109	1,598	2,419	-821	717	1,005	-288
P. Wilhems (rural)	Urban	614	886	-272	502	601	-99	112	285	-173
P. Wilhems (rural)	Other rural	544	412	132	492	273	219	52	139	-87
Moka	Urban	8,604	10,061	-1,457	6,065	7,101	-1,036	2,539	2,960	-421
Moka	Other rural	5,746	2,749	2,997	4,234	2,152	2,082	1,512	597	915
Black River (rural)	Urban	6,460	6,705	-245	5,148	3,769	1,379	1,312	2,936	-1,624
Black River (rural)	Other rural	2,549	1,106	1,443	2,240	819	1,421	309	287	22

Table 4.16 - Working population by urban/rural area of usual residence, place of work and occupational group, 2000 Population Census - Island of Mauritius

Occupational group	Number living in urban areas	Number working in			Number living in rural areas	Number working in		
		Same urban areas	Other urban areas	Rural areas		Same rural areas	Other rural areas	Urban areas
Legislators, senior officials, managers	9,608	3,526	4,377	1,705	4,817	2,319	686	1,812
Professionals	8,802	2,292	4,368	2,142	4,391	1,570	928	1,893
Associate professionals & technicians	21,968	7,956	9,728	4,284	17,236	8,072	2,991	6,173
Clerks	22,768	7,892	11,143	3,733	15,764	5,665	2,233	7,866
Service workers, shop & sales workers	29,622	17,693	7,898	4,031	32,732	20,812	3,879	8,041
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	3,493	2,293	472	728	11,662	10,169	903	590
Craft & related trades workers	40,132	23,885	9,479	6,768	48,176	32,474	6,479	9,223
Plant & machine operators and assemblers	30,810	18,189	8,832	3,789	50,759	35,270	5,424	10,065
Elementary occupations	32,275	21,141	6,988	4,146	68,419	51,117	7,435	9,867
Not stated	424	214	129	81	228	137	28	63
Total	199,902	105,081	63,414	31,407	254,184	167,605	30,986	55,593

Table 4.17 shows the working population by urban/rural regions of usual residence, place of work and industrial group. Workers in the Financial and Business services, Electricity, gas and water supply, as well as in the Public administration had the highest mobility, with more than 60% of the workers moving from one region to another. This could be explained by the fact that most of the establishments in these groups are found in the urban regions, namely in Port Louis. Substantial mobility was also noticed among workers in the construction, transport, education and health industries where some 45% of workers were reported as working in a region different from their place of residence. About 36% of workers of the manufacturing industry were in that situation.

Workers in the agriculture industry moved the least with only 19% working in a region different from their place of residence.

Table 4.17 - Working population by urban/rural area of usual residence, place of work and industrial group,
2000 Population Census - Island of Mauritius

Industrial group	Number living in urban areas	Number working in			Number living in rural areas	Number working in		
		Same urban areas	Other urban areas	Rural areas		Same rural areas	Other rural areas	Urban areas
Agricultural, hunting & forestry	6,742	3,425	1,023	2,294	42,811	36,886	4,377	1,548
Mining & quarrying	30	9	8	13	1,290	1,189	88	13
Manufacturing	56,150	31,695	16,420	8,035	76,824	52,775	8,367	15,682
Electricity, gas & water supply	1,741	657	889	195	1,647	633	304	710
Construction	17,779	9,019	4,962	3,798	24,460	14,422	4,414	5,624
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles & personal & household goods	34,540	21,821	9,742	2,977	24,592	15,364	1,893	7,335
Hotels & restaurants	7,079	2,195	916	3,968	14,190	10,843	2,744	603
Transport , storage & communications	14,918	7,532	5,336	2,050	15,519	9,210	1,357	4,952
Financial intermediation	4,909	1,215	3,433	261	2,366	415	231	1,720
Real estate, renting and business activities	8,205	3,211	3,973	1,021	5,644	2,063	639	2,942
Public administration & defence, compulsory social security	14,226	5,983	6,674	1,569	15,036	4,555	2,089	8,392
Education	11,906	5,099	3,661	3,146	11,266	7,117	2,170	1,979
Health & social work	6,289	2,668	2,641	980	6,352	3,450	1,337	1,565
Other services	15,032	10,399	3,589	1,044	11,958	8,537	956	2,465
Not stated	356	153	147	56	229	146	20	63
Total	199,902	105,081	63,414	31,407	254,184	167,605	30,986	55,593

4.6 Urbanisation - Urban/rural differentials

4.6.1 - Population density

Urban areas are located only in the Island of Mauritius, mainly in the North West. They occupy the whole district of Port-Louis and part of the districts of Plaines Wilhems, Black River and Moka. These regions are administered by five municipalities, namely, Port-Louis, Beau Bassin/Rose-Hill, Quatre-Bornes, Vacoas/Phoenix and Curepipe. The urban area boundaries that prevailed at the 1990 Census were delimited in 1965 and represented about 5% of total land of the Island of Mauritius (1,865 Km²). In 1991, a revision of the urban area boundaries was undertaken, leading to the expansion of the existing towns which now cover around 165 Km² or 8.8% of the total area of the island.

Table 4.18 gives the population density of the urban and rural regions at the last two censuses. Urban regions are much more densely populated than rural regions, mainly because rural regions include vast uninhabited areas, such as agricultural lands, natural reserves and forests. Although the new delimitation of the urban area boundaries of 1991 has brought about substantial decrease in the difference in the population density between urban and rural areas, the disparity is still enormous. Thus, in 2000 the population density in the urban areas stood at 3,049 against 376 in the rural areas. The corresponding figures in 1990 were 2,816 and 328 respectively

Table 4.18 - Population density of urban/rural regions, 1990 and 2000 Population Censuses
Island of Mauritius

Region	Population density	
	1990	2000
Urban	2,816	3,049
Rural	328	376
Total	548	613

4.6.2 - Age-Sex differentials

Table 4.19 gives the age and the sex composition of urban and rural population.

Sex ratio in the urban areas works out to 97 males per 100 females, compared to 99 males to 100 females in the rural population, indicating that there were relatively more females than males in the urban regions than in the rural regions. The age distribution of the urban and rural population indicates that the proportions of children aged 0 – 14 years and of the population in the age bracket 15 –49 years were higher in rural regions while urban regions had higher proportion of persons aged 50 years and above. Although the difference in the proportions is not substantial, it nevertheless indicates that the urban areas have a relatively older population.

Table 4.19 - Urban and rural residents by broad age group and sex, 2000 Population Census
- Republic of Mauritius

Age -Group	Urban region					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 - 14	120,444	23.9	60,799	24.5	59,645	23.4
15 - 49	282,807	56.2	141,544	57.1	141,263	55.4
50 - 64	61,443	12.2	29,288	11.8	32,155	12.6
65+	38,351	7.6	16,213	6.5	22,138	8.7
All ages	503,045	100.0	247,844	100.0	255,201	100.0
Rural region						
0 - 14	176,817	26.2	89,317	26.6	87,500	25.7
15 - 49	393,836	58.3	198,526	59.1	195,310	57.5
50 - 64	69,097	10.2	33,036	9.8	36,061	10.6
65+	36,053	5.3	15,033	4.5	21,020	6.2
All ages	675,803	100.0	335,912	100.0	339,891	100.0

4.6.3 – Literacy

Illiteracy rates of population aged 12 years and above are given in Table 4.20. The 2000 Census results show that around 15% of the population aged 12 years and above were illiterate, i.e. they could not, with understanding, both read and write a simple statement in their every day life. Illiteracy rates were much higher in the rural regions than in the urban regions. Furthermore, the rates were generally higher for females than for males, irrespective of regions, the gap being wider in the rural regions.

Table 4.20- Illiteracy rates of the urban and rural population aged 12 years and above,
2000 Population Census - Republic of Mauritius

Region	Male			Female		
	Population	Number of illiterates	%	Population	Number of illiterates	%
Urban	198,875	14,498	7.3	207,204	26,241	12.7
Rural	262,959	37,644	14.3	268,482	61,772	23.0
Total	461,834	52,142	11.3	475,686	88,013	18.5

4.6.4 - Economic activity

Table 4.21 shows the economic activity status of the urban and rural population aged 12 years and over by sex. At the 2000 Census, the proportion of the active population (proportion of both the employed and unemployed) was higher in the rural regions than in the urban regions while the proportion of inactive was higher in the urban regions as a result of higher proportions of students and retired persons, and lower proportion of persons involved in household duties in the urban regions.

Table 4.21 - Economic activity status of the urban and rural population aged 12 years and over,
2000 Population Census - Republic of Mauritius

BOTH SEXES

Region	Resident population	Currently active			Not currently active					
		Employed	Unemployed	Total	Household duties	Studies	Retirement	Disability	Other & Not stated	Total
Urban	406,079	201,204	18,873	220,077	93,003	53,150	25,886	10,844	3,120	186,002
%	100.0	49.5	4.6	54.2	22.9	13.1	6.4	2.7	0.8	45.8
Rural	531,441	266,429	29,356	295,785	124,628	62,699	28,398	15,473	4,458	235,656
%	100.0	50.1	5.5	55.7	23.5	11.8	5.3	2.9	0.8	44.3

MALE

Urban	198,875	131,432	11,931	143,363	1,247	27,377	19,457	5,856	1,575	55,512
%	100.0	66.1	6.0	72.1	0.6	13.8	9.8	2.9	0.8	27.9
Rural	262,959	180,326	18,692	199,018	1,947	32,273	19,170	8,074	2,477	63,941
%	100.0	68.6	7.1	75.7	0.7	12.3	7.3	3.1	0.9	24.3

FEMALE

Urban	207,204	69,772	6,942	76,714	91,756	25,773	6,428	4,988	1,545	130,490
%	100.0	33.7	3.4	37.0	44.3	12.4	3.1	2.4	0.7	63.0
Rural	268,482	86,103	10,664	96,767	122,681	30,426	9,228	7,399	1,981	171,715
%	100.0	32.1	4.0	36.0	45.7	11.3	3.4	2.8	0.7	64.0

4.6.5 - Household characteristics

Table 4.22 gives the household characteristics for both of these regions. The average household size was higher in rural regions (4.05) than in urban regions (3.87); and so was the average number of family nuclei per household (1.00 in urban compared to 1.04 in rural). This could be mainly due to fewer incidence of extended families in urban areas.

Table 4.22 - Household characteristics of urban and rural population, 2000 Population Census
- Republic of Mauritius

Region	Resident population in private households	Private households	Family nuclei	Average household size	Average number of family nuclei per household
Urban	503,045	130,141	130,603	3.87	1.00
Rural	675,803	166,691	173,886	4.05	1.04
Total	1,178,848	296,832	304,489	3.97	1.03

Chapter 5 - Conclusion

5.1 Main findings

5.1.1 - Population distribution, agglomeration and urbanisation

The 2000 Population Census results reveal that, out of a total population of 1,178,848, 43% were living in urban regions and 57% in rural areas. Population growth rate in the urban regions was much lower than that in the rural regions, the annual rates being 0.81% and 1.32% respectively. This is the result of people moving out of the urban areas to settle in rural areas. However, large gaps were still observed between the urban and rural population densities. Thus, in 2000 the urban population was concentrated in 8.3% of the total land area while the rural population was occupying 91.7% of the land area. The population density in the urban areas worked out to 3049 persons per square km, compared to 375 in rural areas. Analysis at lower spatial unit however shows that several rural areas were among those with high population concentration. Among them was the most densely populated village of Mahebourg with about 7,300 persons per sq km. The concentration of the population as measured by the Gini coefficient indicates a very marginal improvement in the population distribution in 2000 (0.633) as compared to 1990 (0.638).

5.1.2 Internal Migration

Short duration movement between place of residence and place of enumeration was found to be very small. Thus, about 4,500 persons, representing 0.38% of the enumerated population, were counted in a district other than the district of their usual residence. About 60% of the movers were males and 40% were females. Compared to 1990, the volume of short duration movement had decreased; a movement of about 5,500 persons representing 0.52% of the enumerated population was then observed.

Comparison between district of usual residence at the Census and district of usual residence five years ago shows that, about 47,800 persons have changed district of usual residence during the period from 1995 to 2000. About 37% of them were males and 63% were females. The largest net migration outflow was observed in the district of Port Louis with about 5,300 net out-migrants. The district of Black River was the largest beneficiary with a net migration inflow of 3,500. If urban-rural movements are considered, it is found that about 12,300 persons moved from rural to urban regions while about 13,800 moved from urban to rural regions. Intra urban movements were around 17,100.

During the intercensal period, a total of around 13,400 males and 15,500 females of all ages is estimated to have moved from one district to the other.

5.1.3 Movement between place of usual residence and work place

Out of a total of 454,100 workers, about 224,100 aged 12 years and over, or 49%, worked in urban areas and 230,000, or 51%, in rural areas. Around 55,600 workers moved from rural to urban regions for work, 31,400 from urban to rural regions while 272,700 worked in their respective regions of usual residence. The district of Port Louis was seen to receive the highest influx of workers. Out of a total of 94,600 persons working in that district, about 60,400 persons were residents of the other districts. More that 45% of them came from the

district of Plaines Wilhems.

Workers in the Financial and business services, Electricity, gas and water supply, as well as in the Public administration had the highest mobility, with more than 60% of them worked in areas different from the one where they usually reside. About 45% of workers in the construction, transport, education, and health industries were reported as working in a region different from their place of residence. About 36% of workers of the manufacturing industry were in that situation.

5.2 Future Action

Results of the 2000 Housing and Population Census have so far been disseminated in issues of Economic and Social Indicators and in table reports while analysis and evaluation will be published in a series of analytical reports.

It is proposed to develop a census atlas using MAPINFO with the view to ensuring a broader awareness of census data. While the available products are targeted at users with some statistical background, the census atlas will aim at the general public and other non-expert users. The atlas will bring together maps, tables, graphs and charts in an informative, and visually appealing and friendly manner.

The atlas can either be a static pre-prepared map presentation, either in printed or in digital form, where the user can view the content only; or a dynamic digital presentation, based on a thematic mapping interface which combines digital maps and databases and which allows users to produce custom maps of census indicators. Users will, in this case, have to be provided with an easy-to-use package together with the maps and data.

Given that it is the first time the office will be undertaking such an exercise, the atlas will be of static type, and will be available in printed and in digital formats.

IN STRICT CONFIDENCE



REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY
AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

POPULATION CENSUS MAURITIUS

NIGHT OF 2-3 JULY 2000

GD	MWVCA	EA	U/S/R	CD	LOC
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BLK NO	BLD NO	HU NO	HH NO	HH TP	FN
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name:					
Address:					

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;

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.

(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 forces, 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.

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 vacation, 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:

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN BOXES

Complete a line for every person present on Census Night (2 - 3 July 2000) and also for every person who usually lives in the household, but was absent on Census night.
See instructions in Section 2 on front page.

For persons NOT SINGLE in column 12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Person number	Surname and other names	Relationship to head	Sex	Age	Date of birth	Whereabouts on Census night	Usual address	Citizenship	Usual address 5 years ago	Disability	Marital status	Age at first marriage	Whether married more than once	Number of children ever born
	<p>Enter the name (surname first) of every person in the following order:</p> <p>Head of household</p> <p>Spouse of head</p> <p>Unmarried children of head (from eldest to youngest)</p> <p>Married children of head and their families</p> <p>Other relatives of head (father, mother, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, etc.)</p> <p>Other persons (visitor, lodger, servant, etc.)</p> <p>BABIES MUST BE INCLUDED.</p> <p>For a baby who has not yet been given a name, write surname and 'Baby'.</p>	<p>State if:</p> <p>Head</p> <p>Spouse</p> <p>Son</p> <p>Daughter</p> <p>Son-in-law</p> <p>Daughter-in-law</p> <p>Grand-child</p> <p>Father</p> <p>Mother</p> <p>Nephew</p> <p>Niece, etc.</p> <p>Visitor</p> <p>Lodger</p> <p>Servant, etc.</p> <p>Step children and adopted children should be considered as sons or daughters.</p>	<p>Write:</p> <p>M - for male</p> <p>F - for female</p>	<p>Give age in completed years.</p> <p>E.g., if person was 15 years 11 months on census night, write: '15 years'.</p> <p>For children who have not attained 1 year, write: '0 year'.</p>	<p>Write the day, month and year of birth of the person.</p> <p>Eg 13 May 1963</p>	<p>If person was here on Census night or was out on night work, write: 'HERE'.</p> <p>If person was elsewhere in the Island of Mauritius, Rodrigues, Agalega or St Brandon, write: 'Elsewhere in Mauritius'; otherwise, write: 'Outside Mauritius'.</p>	<p>If person usually lives here, write: 'HERE'.</p> <p>If not, write the person's usual address.</p> <p>For persons on visit to Mauritius, write the country of residence.</p>	<p>If of Mauritian Nationality, write:</p> <p>MB - Mauritian born</p> <p>MD - Mauritian by descent</p> <p>MR - Mauritian by registration</p> <p>MN - Mauritian by naturalisation</p> <p>If not Mauritian, specify the country of citizenship.</p> <p>STOP HERE for non-Mauritians usually residing outside Mauritius.</p>	<p>Was the person's address 5 years ago (on 2.7.1995) the same as that shown in column 8?</p> <p>If yes, write: 'YES'.</p> <p>If no, write the person's usual address on 2.7.1995.</p> <p>For a child under 5 years, write: 'NOT BORN'.</p>	<p>Does the person experience any disability (i.e., any limitation to perform a daily-life activity in a manner considered normal for a person of his/her age), because of a long-term physical/mental condition or health problem?</p> <p>Write: 'YES' or 'NO'.</p> <p>If 'YES', insert as many disabilities as applicable as follows:</p> <p>SPCH - speaking and talking disabilities</p> <p>EAR - hearing and listening disabilities even with hearing aid</p> <p>EYE - seeing disabilities even with glasses</p> <p>MTION - walking, running and other ambulation disabilities</p> <p>MANU - manual activity disabilities such as fingering, gripping and holding</p> <p>LEARN - disturbance of ability to learn and acquire education</p> <p>BEH - disturbances of behaviour, including antisocial behaviour, maladjustment and liability to self injury</p> <p>CARE - inability to look after oneself with regard to personal care and hygiene, feeding, etc.</p> <p>OTHER - other disabilities (specify)</p>	<p>Write as applicable:</p> <p>W - widowed (not remarried)</p> <p>D - divorced (not remarried)</p> <p>SEP - separated, whether legally or not</p> <p>MRC - married religiously and civilly</p> <p>MR - married religiously only</p> <p>MC - married civilly only</p> <p>C - in a union but not married religiously or civilly</p> <p>S - single</p> <p>UP - unmarried parent</p> <p>OTHER - other (specify)</p>	<p>Give the age in completed years at which the person married for the first time.</p>	<p>Has the person married more than once?</p> <p>Insert: 'YES' or 'NO'.</p>	<p>For WOMEN not single in column 12, state the number of children ever born (excluding still births).</p> <p>Count all LIVE BORN children, whether they are now alive or dead, whether they are living with her or not.</p>
01		HEAD												
02														
10														

If there are more than 10 persons, continue on a new form. The enumerator will supply you with one if he has not already done so.

		For persons aged 2 years and over					For persons aged 12 years and over					
Person number	16	17	18	19	20	21	22					
	Religion	Linguistic group	Language usually spoken	Languages read and written	School attendance	Primary and secondary education	Qualifications other than those of the primary and secondary levels					
	Insert the person's religion.	State the language spoken by the person's ancestors. If the language of the paternal ancestors is different from that of the maternal ancestors, write both. For census purposes, consider creole, bhojpuri, etc. as languages.	State the language usually or most often spoken by the person in his/her home. For children not yet able to speak, insert the language spoken by the mother. For a person who cannot speak, write the language usually spoken in his/her home. For census purposes, consider creole, bhojpuri, etc. as languages. ⊙ STOP HERE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 2 YEARS	In which language(s) can the person, with understanding, both read and write a simple statement in his/her everyday life? Write 'NONE' for persons (including children) who cannot both read and write any language. For census purposes, consider creole, bhojpuri, etc. as languages.	If now attending school (including pre-primary), college or university, full-time, write: 'NOW'. If has attended school/college/university, full-time in the past, write: 'PAST'. If never attended school/college/university, write: 'NEVER'.	If now attending pre-primary, primary or secondary school, write the standard or form being attended. If attended primary or secondary school in the past, or studied without attending school, write the highest standard or form completed, or the highest primary or secondary school certificate obtained. If never attended school and has no primary or secondary school certificate, write: 'NIL'. ⊙ STOP HERE FOR PERSONS UNDER 12 YEARS	Has the person obtained any qualifications other than those of the primary and secondary levels already reported in column 21? E.g., degrees, diplomas, nursing or teaching qualifications, membership of professional institutions, other professional, educational, technical or vocational qualifications, etc. If 'NO', write 'NONE' in all six columns below. If 'YES', give details for the 3 highest qualifications as follows: - duration of training in full time equivalent months, - title of qualification obtained, major field of study and name of institution awarding the qualification (e.g. BSc Civil Engineering - University of Mauritius; NCC International Diploma in Computer Studies - SITRAC, NTC 1 Hotel management - Hotel School of Mauritius, etc.) If allotted space is not sufficient, write where space is available and link with an arrow.					
		Highest qualification		Second highest qualification		Third highest qualification						
		(1a)	(1b)	(2a)	(2b)	(3a)	(3b)					
		Duration of training in months	Qualification received, major field of study and name of institution awarding the qualification.	Duration of training in months	Qualification received, major field of study and name of institution awarding the qualification.	Duration of training in months	Qualification received, major field of study and name of institution awarding the qualification.					
01												
02												
10												

For persons aged 12 years and over					For persons aged 12 years and over						
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Type of activity				When last worked	Name and type of establishment	Kind of business, industry or service	Place of work	Occupation	Employment status	Length of service with employer	Income
<p>How many HOURS in all did the person work for pay, profit or family gain DURING THE PAST WEEK from Monday 26 June to Sunday 2 July 2000?</p> <p>Include self-employment with or without employees, work without pay in a family enterprise or farm; but exclude housework in the person's own home.</p> <p>If worked for less than 1 hour during the whole week, enter '00' and continue with column 24.</p> <p>Otherwise, enter the number of hours (to the nearest hour) and go to column 28.</p>	<p>Was there a job, business, family enterprise or agricultural holding or farm, at which the person did not work because of illness, injury, holiday, industrial dispute, off-season inactivity, temporary disorganisation, etc.?</p> <p>If there was a job, business, enterprise or farm from which the person was temporarily absent, write 'YES' and go to column 28.</p> <p>If the person did not hold a job, write 'NO' and continue with column 25.</p> <p>Insert 'YES' or 'NO' as appropriate.</p>	<p>Did the person take any active steps to look for work or set up a business of his/her own, any time during the past 4 weeks?</p> <p>For example, did he/she check with employers or at private homes, factories and work sites; place or answer advertisements; seek assistance and advice to set up own business or enterprise; maintain registration with an Employment Exchange, etc.</p> <p>Insert 'YES' or 'NO' as appropriate.</p>	<p>Was the person available for work during the past week?</p> <p>Write 'YES' or 'NO'.</p> <p>If 'NO', give reason as follows: IIII - household duties ST - studies DIS - illness, injury or disability WR - wholly retired OTHER - other (specify)</p>	<p>How many months ago did the person work for the last time, even for a few days?</p> <p>If person never worked, write 'NEVER' and go to column 34.</p>	<p>Questions 28 to 33 refer to the person's job or business during the past week. If person had no job last week, answer for his/her last job. If person had more than one job last week, answer for the job at which he/she worked the most hours.</p> <p>Give the name of the establishment, factory, firm, government ministry, municipal or district council, parastatal body, co-operative enterprise, etc., for which the person worked, including details of branch, division, department, etc.</p> <p>If there is no name, give name of employer.</p> <p>If self-employed, give name of business, shop, agency, etc., or write the person's own name.</p> <p>If employed by a private household as cook, driver, watchman, gardener, household worker, maidservant, etc., write: 'PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD'.</p> <p>Describe FULLY the kind of business, industry or service activities carried on at the person's place of work.</p> <p>Do not use vague terms such as agriculture, repairs, factory, school, shop, etc.</p> <p>Use precise terms such as sugar cane cultivation, tea cultivation, car repairing, bicycle repairing, sugar factory, pullover knitting mill, manufacture of knitted gloves, cutting and sewing underwears, primary school, household furniture shop, household appliances shop, groceries retailer, victualler, etc.</p> <p>If there were more than one activity, describe the industry, business or service in which the person's main occupation was performed.</p> <p>Write the FULL address of the person's place of work, specifying the municipal ward or village council area and/or locality.</p> <p>If worked at home, write: 'AT HOME'.</p> <p>If person had no usual place of work, then give the address of the depot, garage, bus or taxi stand, firm, etc., where the person reported for work.</p> <p>For street vendors, give the address of the place where they worked the most.</p> <p>Describe CLEARLY the work which the person was doing.</p> <p>Do not use vague terms such as clerk, driver, factory worker, supervisor, repair engineer, teacher, etc.</p> <p>Use precise terms such as accounts clerk, filing clerk, school clerk, taxi car driver, lorry driver, bus driver, bus conductor, cabinet maker, car mechanic, telephone operator, pre-primary school teacher, primary school teacher, secondary school teacher, etc.</p> <p>DO NOT HESITATE TO USE CREOLE TERMS IF NECESSARY.</p> <p>Insert as appropriate: SEE - self-employed with employees SEW - self-employed without employees FW - working without pay for spouse or other relative in his/her farm or business A - apprentice/trainee with or without pay EM - employee paid by the month EO - employee paid by day, week, fortnight, job PC - member of producers' cooperative OTHER - other (specify)</p> <p>How long has the person worked for his/her present or most recent EMPLOYER?</p> <p>Give number of completed years.</p> <p>If less than one year, write: 'LESS THAN ONE YEAR'.</p> <p>Please note that length of service with EMPLOYER is required and NOT at your job. Thus for persons in public service give total length of service and NOT time spent in their present grade.</p> <p>For self-employed persons, give the time during which they have been self-employed.</p> <p>State the total cash income in rupees received from all sources by the person for the month of June 2000.</p> <p>Please include: - income from paid employment (wages and salaries, commissions, bonuses, etc. before any deductions) - income from self-employment (gross receipts from trade, business, profession, crop cultivation, etc. less expenses of operation) - income of members of producers' co-operatives - property income (interests, dividends, rent received less current maintenance expenses) - social security benefits (old age pension, widow's pension, invalid pension, child's allowance, unemployment hardship relief, etc.) - other income (retirement pension from a funded pension plan or former employer, life insurance annuity benefit, widow's and children's pension, alimony/maintenance, scholarship grants, gifts and remittances in cash etc.)</p> <p>Where any income is received daily, weekly, fortnightly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly, insert income apportioned on a monthly basis.</p> <p>If no income was received, write: 'NIL'.</p>						
01											
02											
10											

