FOREWORD

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

A series of tabulation reports covering various topics such as housing, demography and fertility, economic characteristics, educational characteristics, household characteristics, geographical and migration characteristics and disability has been published. Analysis and evaluation of the census data are currently being carried out and the results published in a series of analytical reports.

In this report, an attempt is made to evaluate, analyse and compare the educational statistics obtained from the 2000 Census and other surveys in order to delineate the characteristics, prospects and implications of education in Mauritius. The first part presents the educational system and structure in Mauritius and goes on to analyse the available data from censuses and surveys. The second part looks into the evolution of the participation in education and projects the school population for the coming years. Implications of the projections are then presented in terms of teacher and classroom requirements.

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 convey my gratitude to all staff who contributed in one way or another in the preparation of this report.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Historical Background

The Republic of Mauritius lies in the South-West of the Indian Ocean. It comprises the main island of Mauritius, the islands of Rodrigues, Agalega and St Brandon as well as a number of islets. The main island, Mauritius, formerly a colony of France (1715-1810), became a British possession in 1810. It acceded its independence in 1968 and to the status of Republic within the Commonwealth in 1992.

Mauritius has a plural society. As a result of historical factors, its population is made up of descendants of immigrants from three continents - Africa, Asia and Europe. The population of the Republic of Mauritius enumerated at the 2000 Population Census was 1,179,137 (1,143,069 for Mauritius and 36,068 for Rodrigues, Agalega and St. Brandon). However, in view of its small size (2,040 square kilometres), Mauritius faces a high density of 578 persons per square kilometre. The variety of ethnic origins coupled with the Franco-British historical background gives rise to a complex language situation. French Creole is the lingua franca spoken by nearly the whole population, with English being the official language and medium of instruction and French the second language of social and business interaction. Besides these languages, a variety of oriental languages and dialects are spoken by different groups - Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Gujrati, Bhojpuri, Hakka, Cantonese and Mandarin.

The history of education in Mauritius can be traced back to 1767 with the opening of the first school in Port Louis. Education, at that time, was the exclusive right of a few privileged children. The development of popular or mass education was initiated in 1815. The provision of education for the masses progressed slowly, culminating in 1950 with a government sponsored programme of ‘Education for All’. This led to the immediate expansion of the number of both government and aided primary schools so that within ten years, with the increase in the number of primary schools from 131 in 1946 to 313 in 1956, the school enrolment consequently doubled from 43,772 in 1946 to 89,434 in 1956.

At the secondary level, the number of schools increased from 39 in 1946 to 68 in 1956, while enrolment increased from 5,170 to 10,960.

Since the independence in 1968, the government's aim has been to transform the academic system into a modern one. The most acute problem existing in the educational system before the year 2003 was the 'ranking system' leading to the intense competition at the primary level to secure a place in one of the high performing secondary schools. With the new reform, the 'ranking system' was abolished and replaced by the 'grade system'.

1.2 Recent Developments in Education

The education system was principally of the academic type, forsaking the technical and vocational skills necessary for direct employment. It was reviewed at different interval of time. In 1984, a 'White Paper on Education' was prepared. This paper emphasised among other things, the need for a workforce more suitably prepared in terms of vocational and technical skills. With this purpose in view, the Industrial and Vocational Training Board (IVTB) was set up in 1988.

The Education Sector Master Plan (ESMP) was prepared in 1991 with a view to improving the education system and making it more efficient and adaptable to future need and to reducing the low efficiency attributed to repetition and drop-out. In this context, the plan proposed a system of nine years of normal education with, in some cases, three years of vocational/technical education. To enable the achievement of this objective, legislation was passed in 1992 to make primary education compulsory. Thus, more children would leave the formal school system with a higher level of literacy and numeracy while, at the same time, reducing the extent of child labour. To meet the needs of a knowledge based society, more emphasis is now placed on the teaching of Science and Information Technology among others.

In 1998, the 'Action Plan' has brought improvements in the weak areas in our education system. The main concerns were abolishing ranking at the Certificate of Primary Education, introducing a nine-year compulsory education and decentralising the education administration system.

The Government came with new reform plans in education in 2001. The main objectives of the plan are focussed on:

- The provision of providing pre-primary education to all children.
- The renewal of the primary school curriculum.
- The abolition of ranking at CPE for admission to Form I in secondary schools by introducing a fair and objective grading system to eschew the excessive competition of the ranking system.
- An intensive programme of extension, renovation and construction of secondary schools so as to increase the number of State Secondary Schools (SSS) in all regions of the country.
- Regionalisation of admissions to Form I so as to guarantee a fair measure of parental choice within a given geographical region.
- The change in the secondary school structure into Form I-V schools (academic and pre-vocational) and Form VI colleges.
- Transformation of high demand State Secondary Schools into Form VI colleges.
- Compulsory education up to 16 years old as from 2005.

To-date, almost all the above objectives have already been attained.

CHAPTER 2
PRESENT EDUCATION SYSTEM

2.1 Structure

The Mauritian education system consists of the pre-primary, primary, secondary, technical/vocational and tertiary. The pre-primary schools are run by the Pre-School Trust Fund (PSTF), religious organisations and private individuals. Primary and secondary schools are administered by the government, religious bodies and private individuals, but all schools are ultimately monitored by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. The education sector receives funding mainly from government sources. For the financial year 2003/2004, the government recurrent expenditure on education was estimated at Rs. 5,119 million. This represents 14.7 % of the government total recurrent expenditure of Rs. 34,779 million for 2003/2004.

The present education system is based on the British pattern: it consists of two years of pre-primary schooling to ensure a smooth transition to primary schooling. At the end of the primary cycle, usually six years, the Standard VI students sit for the Certificate of Primary Education (CPE) examination which is set by the Mauritius Examinations Syndicate. Passing the CPE examination qualifies these students to a five year secondary education leading to the Cambridge School Certificate (SC) or the General Certificate of Education (GCE-O Level) and an additional two years preparing students for Higher School Certificate (HSC) or General Certificate of Education (GCE-A Level) to get access to tertiary education. Those students who are unsuccessful at the CPE examination and are under 12 years of age are allowed to stay at the primary school for another year to take the examination a second time. However, those who are not successful after the second attempt are enrolled in pre-vocational schools. After three years of pre-vocational education, these students are allowed to follow the National Trade Certificate Foundation course at different Industrial & Vocational Training Board (IVTB) Centres.

Tertiary Education is provided in both private and public institutions and through distance education. The public funded institutions operate under the purview of the Tertiary Education Commission. They are the University of Mauritius (UOM), the University of Technology Mauritius (UTM), the Mauritius Institute of Education (MIE), Mahatma Gandhi Institute (MGI) and the Mauritius College of Air (MCA).

2.2 Pre-primary Education

Pre-primary education, of two years duration, is intended for the four to five years old. However, children in pre-primary schools are now usually in the age-group 3 to 5 years old. The Gross Enrolment Ratio, that is pre-primary enrolment as a percentage of the population aged 4 and 5 years, has been continuously increasing to reach 99% in 2003.

Pre-primary education is mainly provided by private schools which are mostly owned and run by private individuals or Non Government Organisations (NGOs). The pre-primary schools attached to primary schools are managed by the Pre School Trust Fund. In 2003, there were 1,092 schools with an enrolment of 38,620 students. Their personnel consisted of 2,508 teaching staff and 619 non teaching staff.

In order to make pre-primary education accessible to every child, specific measures, some of which listed below, have been undertaken by the Government:

- Since 1996, the Government is partly financing the private pre-primary schools. Each child of ages 4 to 5 years receives a per capita grant of 200 rupees per month.
- Additional pre-primary classes have been added to existing primary schools where infrastructure was available.
- New pre-primary schools were constructed with priority given to deprived areas.
- Free pre-primary classes are being run by the Municipalities and Village Councils.

In order to improve the quality of pre-primary teaching, pre-primary teachers are given teaching training courses at the Mauritius Institute of Education.

2.3 Primary Education

Primary education in Mauritius is free. It was made compulsory in 1993. Children, seeking admission in primary schools, must have already reached the age of five. There is a system of automatic promotion up to the final grade (Standard VI). Students are allowed to stay in primary school until they reach the age of 12 and are given an opportunity to repeat Standard VI in case they fail or perform poorly at the CPE examination at the end of the primary schooling.

In 2003, there were 291 primary schools with an enrolment of 129,616. Among these schools, 221 were administered by government, 51 by Roman Catholic Education Authority, two by the Hindu Education Authority and the remaining 17 were fee paying private schools. Drop-out was negligible and almost all schools are co-educational. Sex disparity is virtually non-existent in primary school as the participation rates for males and females are almost the same. Some 5,620 teachers (General Purpose and Oriental languages teachers) were employed in the primary schools and the overall teacher/pupil ratio was 1:31. The teaching staff was supported by 2,955 administrative and other staff.

2.3.1 New Curriculum

With the Reform Plan of Education in 2001, the Primary School Curriculum was reviewed and new subjects were introduced. The subjects now being taught are English, French, Mathematics, Environmental Studies (EVS)/ Science and Geography-History, Information Technology (IT), Citizenship Education, the Arts, Health & Physical Education. Furthermore, to encourage cultural diversity, the education system provides for instruction in oriental languages, namely Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Arabic and Modern Chinese at the primary level. About 70% of the student population is taught these languages. Of all the subjects taught, only English, French, Mathematics, Science, Geography-History and oriental languages are examinable at the CPE.

As from January 2003, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been introduced as a school subject in all standards of the primary schools. At the end of primary schooling, a child is expected to be computer literate and will be more in a position to participate in a knowledge based society.

Subjects such as the Arts, Health and Physical Education are now given more importance, thus allowing children to express themselves in a more personal and creative way and to make them educationally motivated and successful in school.

In order to ensure that each student is able to write or read a simple sentence correctly in English and French and to do simple mathematical calculations, the National Literacy and Numeracy strategy was introduced in primary schools in 2003.

2.3.2 Zones d'Education Prioritaires (ZEP) Schools

One of the main objectives of Government policy for primary schools is to provide equal opportunities for all students entering primary schools by improving the standards of the low performing schools. In order to upgrade the performance level of those schools with a pass rate of less than 40% at the CPE over a period of five years, several projects have been adopted to these schools, now known as ZEP.

The infrastructure of these ZEP schools has been upgraded so as to create the most favourable conditions for learning to take place. A supplementary meal is also given to all students attending ZEP schools. Moreover, each student in a ZEP school now has a 'Health Card' and medical practitioners visit these schools to provide both preventive and curative health services.

2.3.3 Grade System

In 2002, in order to offer equal access to secondary schools, the CPE Ranking System was replaced by the Grade System which provides an appropriate assessment mechanism. A student who now obtains the minimum pass grade 'E' in the core subjects and an overall of 35% at the CPE examination is admitted to the Form I mainstream to a secondary school. All those who do not achieve the pass grades after two attempts have to join the pre-vocational stream.

Table 2.1 - Number of schools, pupils, teachers and pupil/teacher ratio, 1993 - 2003 - Primary and Secondary Education-Academic

Republic of Mauritius

Year	Primary							Secondary					
	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils			Number of Teachers		Pupil / Teacher Ratio	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils			Total no. of teachers	Pupil / Teacher Ratio
		Govt.	Private	Total	General Purpose	Oriental Language			Govt.	Private	Total		
1993	281	94,958	30,585	125,543	4,263	1,668	29	123	17,664	69,997	87,661	4,160	21
1994	279	93,357	29,810	123,167	3,896	1,587	32	123	18,189	71,392	89,581	4,234	21
1995	279	93,449	29,446	122,895	3,614	1,523	34	123	18,735	72,369	91,104	4,375	21
1996	281	94,583	30,006	124,589	3,727	1,488	33	130	19,479	73,558	93,037	4,564	20
1997	283	97,025	30,084	127,109	3,700	1,500	34	130	20,406	73,433	93,839	4,710	20
1998	285	99,770	30,735	130,505	3,632	1,433	36	133	23,242	71,122	94,364	4,820	20
1999	287	101,672	31,817	133,489	3,692	1,415	36	135	24,185	71,002	95,187	5,014	19
2000	291	102,868	32,369	135,237	3,758	1,420	36	134	25,217	70,231	95,448	5,140	19
2001	293	101,857	32,228	134,085	3,981	1,398	34	136	26,219	71,428	97,647	5,302	18
2002	290	100,387	32,045	132,432	3,870	1,386	34	143	27,319	72,368	99,687	5,553	18
2003	291	97,884	31,732	129,616	4,247	1,373	31	175	30,900	72,947	103,847	5,938	17

2.4 Secondary Education

As at March 2003, secondary and pre-vocational education were offered in 184 schools, 70 of them offering academic education only, 105 both academic and pre-vocational and 9 pre-vocational education only. Out of these 175 schools dispensing secondary education, 63 (47 Form I to V and 16 Form VI) were state administered, while the other 112 were confessional, private aided and non aided. The overall student population in the mainstream and pre-vocational in 2003 numbered 111,173.

The implementation of the reform programmes in 2001 has necessitated several important measures to be taken among which some are:

- The construction of a large number of State Secondary Schools (SSS) in the years to come and the extension in existing SSS together with conversion of SSS Vocational.
- Transformation of the high demand State Secondary Schools into Form VI colleges and all other SSS to Form I to V.
- Admission to Form I on a zonal basis as from January 2003, as Mauritius has been divided into four educational zones while Island of Rodrigues is considered as a separate zone.
- The increase in access for students to Pre-vocational schools as all Form I to V State Secondary Schools and some of the Private Secondary Schools are providing a pre-vocational stream.

Moreover with the amendment of the Education Act, education has been made compulsory up to 16 years as from 2005.

2.5 Technical and Vocational Training

The Industrial and Vocational Training Board (IVTB) was set up in 1988 with a view to providing for, promoting and assisting in the training or apprenticeship of persons who are or will be employed in commercial, technical and vocational fields. Since the country has changed from an agricultural to an industrial economy, it is expected that technically trained manpower will be in greater demand and hence, the necessity to equip young people with these practical skills. So, the ultimate aim of the IVTB is to ensure that all employers get the skilled labour to support the development of their businesses. Since its coming up into operation, the IVTB has directly provided full time and part time training to over 50,000 persons in its training centres.

There are 11 IVTB Training Centres which provide technical and vocational training. These are:

- Sir Kher Jagatsing Training Centre
- Prof. B.S. Upadhyaya Training Centre
- Sir Rampersad Neerunjun Training Centre (East Wing)
- Sir Rampersad Neerunjun Training Centre (West Wing)
- Hotel School of Mauritius
- Bel Air Training Centre
- Mahebourg Training Centre
- Surinam Training Centre
- La Tour Koeing Training Centre
- Professional Drivers Training Centre
- Le Chou Training Centre (Rodrigues)

The minimum qualification required to be enrolled in these centres varies from Form III to School Certificate, depending on the course to be followed. In order to make training more relevant and responsive to the labour market needs and to help in the development of an efficient workforce, the IVTB has identified the need for training in different fields and occupational skills such as: Agriculture, Information Technology, Management, Hotel and Tourism, Textile and Office skills.

Since 2002, private institutions are registered with the Mauritius Qualification Authority (MQA) whose objectives are to develop, implement and maintain a National Qualifications Framework for an effective certification system. The MQA formulates policies for the registration and accreditation of training institutions. It is also responsible for the registration of trainers and approval of training programmes run in these institutions to ensure that courses delivered will meet the needs of the learners and are of high quality.

2.6 Tertiary Education

There have been significant achievements in the tertiary education since the last census in 1990. The main objectives of tertiary education are to produce well qualified graduates and responsible citizens equipped to meet the competitiveness of the national economy. The tertiary education system comprises five institutions namely the University of Mauritius (UOM), the University of Technology, Mauritius (UTM), the Mauritius Institute of Education (MIE), the Mahatma Gandhi Institute (MGI), and the Mauritius College of the Air (MCA). These institutions operate under the purview of the Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) which was set up in 1988 as a decision making mechanism for the development of the tertiary education sector. There are three polytechnics managed by the Technical School Management Trust Fund. They are the Sir Guy Forget Polytechnic (SGF), the Swami Dayanand Institute of Management (SDIM) and the Institute Superieur de Technologie (IST). The Industrial and Vocational Training Board (IVTB) and the Mauritius Institute of Health (MIH) are also suppliers of tertiary education. Moreover, a significant number of students pursue tertiary education in foreign universities.

2.6.1 University of Mauritius

The University of Mauritius (UOM) which was set up in 1972, continues to dominate the tertiary education locally. It keeps on expanding and offering more courses relevant to the demand of the country. The UOM is made up of five faculties namely Agriculture, Engineering, Law and Management, Science and Social Studies and Humanities. For academic year 2003/2004, total enrolment for all level courses offered on full time as well as on a part time basis was 5,745, excluding the joint programmes with the Mauritius Institute of Education and Mahatma Gandhi Institute. Some 3,737 students were studying on a full time basis and 2,008 on a part time basis.

Provision is being made to offer more degree and post degree courses and research to keep pace with the rapid progress in Information Technology.

2.6.2 University of Technology, Mauritius

The University of Technology, Mauritius (UTM) was set up in 2000 and is expected to become a major institution in the tertiary education sector in the years to come. Its main objectives are to ensure a wide access and deliver a whole range of high quality educational programmes on a full time or part time basis. As at October 2003, the student population numbered 984. Some 434 students were studying on a full time basis and 550 on a part time basis.

2.6.3 Mauritius Institute of Education

The Mauritius Institute of Education (MIE) was set up in 1973 as a corporate body under the aegis of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research to provide pre-service and in-service training to teachers, curriculum development and educational research. It continues to play a very important role in the professional development of the teaching force. It is responsible for the training of all primary school teachers and it also organises courses for pre-primary and secondary schools teachers. Pre-service training is being given to all teachers of the primary schools while those in secondary schools receive in-service training to enhance their skills. MIE offers courses at certificate, diploma, degree and post graduate level. It collaborates with the Mahatma Gandhi Institute in the running of courses for teachers of oriental languages. Pre-school teachers are also enrolled for the award of a certificate. For year 2003/2004, there were 4,922 teachers and prospective teachers being trained at the MIE, of whom 1,281 on a full time basis.

2.6.4 Mahatma Gandhi Institute

The Mahatma Gandhi Institute (MGI) was set up in 1970 with the objective of establishing a centre of Indian studies for the promotion of education and culture and of research development. The MGI runs courses at Certificate, Diploma and Degree level. The degree courses are conducted jointly with the University of Mauritius. The courses are offered mainly in the following broad areas namely the Performing Arts, Fine Arts and Indian languages. For the academic year 2003/2004, number enrolled at the Mahatma Gandhi Institute was 2,002, of whom 56 were studying on a full time basis.

2.6.5 Mauritius College of the Air

The Mauritius College of the Air (MCA) under the aegis of Ministry of Education and Scientific Research was set up in 1971 to promote education, arts, science and culture by providing media services at all levels of education. It produces and broadcasts programmes on syllabus-based topics for primary and secondary schools. To facilitate the use of these educational programmes, the MCA holds workshops regularly to train primary and secondary school teachers and head teachers in the utilisation of audio-visual materials. The services provided by this institution help to upgrade the standard of teaching and learning and also to bring opportunities in life long education. It has also been involved in dispensing tertiary level programmes in collaboration with overseas institutions through the distance mode. All courses are offered on a part time basis and the number of students following studies by the distance education mode was 1,695 in September 2003.

2.6.6 Mauritius Institute of Health

The Mauritius Institute of Health (MIH) which was set up in 1989 runs specialised programmes for medical and paramedical personnel, both at the local and the regional level. In 2003, some 113 persons were enrolled on a full time basis in programmes such as Dispenser Training, specialisation in Internal Medicine, Orthopaedics and Paediatrics.

2.7 Special Needs Education

Special Schools have been set up to cater for children with certain disabilities. Children with minor disabilities are integrated to the normal stream while those children with specific deficiencies and learning difficulties attend Special Schools. These schools are run by voluntary organisations under the responsibility of Non Government Organisations (NGOs) subsidised by government. Students attending these schools receive several facilities from the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Senior Citizen Welfare and Ministry of Health and Quality of Life. Some of these facilities are:

- Helpful devices such as wheelchairs, hearing aids, low-vision aids, audio-cassettes, brailles transcription, adapted computers and other special equipment.
- Transportation costs are being refunded for disabled children attending Special Schools and also for accompanying parents.
- Disabled children who have passed the Certificate of Primary Education examination are provided with a monthly stipend to encourage them to pursue their secondary studies. Free text books and assistance for the financing of examinations fees are also provided to them.

The impact of this scheme is that more disabled students are attending schools, completing primary and secondary schooling and a few of them are even continuing up to tertiary level.

2.8 Education for Better Living

The Mauritius College of the Air broadcasts programmes via the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation to reach persons from different part of the country. It produces a very large number of education materials for formal and non formal sector using media and distance education. Issues such as health, human values, civics are also included in the programme. Various ministries also have recourse to the media services of the MCA for their programmes.

The Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare conduct training courses for girls and women to enable them to be employed or involved in income generating activities. The courses are run in Social Welfare Centres and Community Centres throughout the country.

Among the courses offered are Home Economics, Crafts, Tailoring, Embroidery, Painting, Basketry and others. It has also a family welfare unit which addresses the need of the society for advice and counsel on problems encountered in everyday life.

Adult literacy programmes are also organised for women. These courses are designed to provide basic skills in writing, reading and numeracy, thus enabling them to cope with their daily life. The teaching is done with the help of materials developed to suit the requirement of the learners.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Food Technology and Natural Resources organises courses for planters. They are taught how to cultivate vegetables, fruits, etc. Special programmes for those involved in fishery are often organised by the Ministry of Fishery.

2.9 E-Education and E-Training

With the introduction of Information and Communication Technology in the Primary School Curriculum, every student is expected to be computer literate. In secondary schools, all Form I to Form III students are taught Computer Studies. Moreover, the number of students taking part in Computer Studies at the Cambridge School Certificate has significantly increased from 231 in 1990 to 3,286 in 2003. At the tertiary level, both public funded and private institutions provide education and training in IT.

The number of teachers trained in Information Technology (IT) has considerably increased with the pre-service training at the National Computer and Information Technology Resource Centre (NCITC) of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. Some non-teaching staff in schools have also benefited from basic courses in computer.

Courses on Computer Awareness and Computer Literacy are dispensed in community centres throughout the country for the general public. Such courses are offered by the Ministry of Women Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare, Ministry of Education and Scientific Research among others, for housewives, school leavers and all persons who are willing to become computer literate.

Education in Mauritius has always been delivered through face to face contact. Now, with the facilities E-Learning and E-Training, more people are likely to benefit from any sort of learning and training without disrupting their normal activities.

CHAPTER 3
EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS

3.1. Introduction

In Mauritius, there are two main sources for collecting information on education: the Annual Survey in schools and the Population Census. Some ad hoc surveys carried out by the Central Statistics Office or other organisations also usually include some questions on school attendance and/or educational attainment. For the 2000 Population Census, questions were set on education; on school attendance and on highest education level attained. Both questions relate to formal education only.

3.2 Annual Surveys

Data are collected regularly from all pre-primary, primary and secondary (academic and pre-vocational) schools through an annual survey. The information collected refers to school infrastructure and facilities; enrolment by sex, age and grade, teaching and non-teaching staff by age, sex, place of residence, qualifications, date of birth and experience. Data on the post-secondary level are collected from tertiary institutions at the beginning of the academic year, that is, August or September. Statistics on examination results are obtained from the Mauritius Examinations Syndicate.

Information is disseminated annually through the Economic and Social Indicators and the Digest of Education Statistics which are publications of the Central Statistics Office. The main data are also presented in the Education Card, an annual publication of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. The Digest of Education Statistics presents detailed data such as:

- Infrastructure: schools, classes, facilities
- Enrolment by age, sex and grade
- Teaching and non-teaching staff by sex, occupational status, qualifications
- Pupil/teacher ratio
- Gross enrolment ratio
- Examination results

Information gathered from the tertiary institutions, polytechnics, IVTB is also included in the report.

3.3 Population Census

The 2000 Population Census (reference night 2-3 July) conducted by the Central Statistics Office included a few questions on education namely:

- school attendance
- primary and secondary education and
- qualifications other than those of the primary and secondary levels.

A question on languages read and written was also included with a view to obtaining the literacy rate.

The information collected on school attendance shows the level of participation in primary, secondary and post-secondary institutions. Those who were attending school had to report the grade being attended and those who had attended school in the past reported the highest grade obtained. A person studying privately on a full time basis or working and studying on part time basis had to report 'past' as school attendance.

Persons aged 12 years and over were required to answer the questions on qualifications other than primary and secondary levels. They were requested to report the field of study as well as the duration of schooling or training for the three highest qualifications obtained.

3.4 Quality of data

Most of the information on enrolment collected from annual surveys is extracted from the school records kept by the management of different institutions. However, information obtained from schools may be subject to discrepancies like misreporting of age, whereas data collected during the 2000 Population Census may be subject to the usual errors like omission, misreporting of age, grade, among others. The Population Census and the Survey being taken at different times, the reference date for census was 2-3 July and for the annual survey, 31st March 2000, the data from the two sources may thus show slight differences.

3.5 Enrolment

According to United Nations, school enrolment refers to enrolment in any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction at any level of education during a well defined and recent period. Data on school enrolment are used to measure the extent of participation in the school systems by persons of school going age.

3.5.1 Primary enrolment by grade

The 2000 Population Census reported 68,317 male and 65,839 female students at the primary level while school survey showed 68,711 males and 66,526 females (Table 3.1). Comparing the two data, it is found that census enumerated 1,081 students (0.8%) less than the survey. Both males and females showed a deficit of 394 and 687 respectively.

Table 3.1 - Comparison of Primary school enrolment by grade and sex from Census and Annual Survey, 2000 – Republic of Mauritius

Grade	Male			Female		
(Standard)	Census	Survey	Diff.	Census	Survey	Diff.
I	10,379	10,773	-394	10,206	10,454	-248
II	10,572	10,740	-168	10,609	10,806	-197
III	11,056	11,285	-229	10,853	10,988	-135
IV	10,877	11,088	-211	10,530	10,718	-188
V	10,925	10,957	-32	10,633	10,769	-136
VI	14,508	13,868	640	13,008	12,791	217
Total	**68,317**	**68,711**	**-394**	**65,839**	**66,526**	**-687**

An analysis by grade shows that apart from Std VI, Census has enumerated fewer students in all other grades. The surplus (for both male and female) at Standard VI can be accounted for by the students studying privately for CPE and might have reported themselves as attending Std VI at the Census and by pre-vocational school students who might have reported as CPE or Std VI.

3.5.2 Secondary enrolment by grade - Academic

The secondary enrolment from Census 2000 figures was 49,638 for males and 49,277 for females (excluding 352 males and 272 females whose grades were not stated). The corresponding figures obtained from school survey were 49,743 males and 50,400 females respectively (Table 3.2). Thus, the Census seems to have registered 1,228 students (105 males and 1,123 females) less.

Table 3.2 - Comparison of Secondary school enrolment by grade and sex from Census and Annual Survey, 2000 – Republic of Mauritius

Grade (Form)	Male			Female		
	Census	Survey	Diff.	Census	Survey	Diff.
I	8,242	8,861	-619	8,405	8,763	-358
II	8,179	8,741	-562	8,284	8,385	-101
III	8,343	8,486	-143	8,139	8,184	-45
IV	8,656	8,238	418	8,531	8,651	-120
V	8,352	8,558	-206	8,395	9,180	-785
VI	7,866	6,859	1,007	7,523	7,237	286
Total	**49,638**	**49,743**	**-105**	**49,277**	**50,400**	**-1,123**

From Table 3.2, it is observed that the difference between census and survey figures is more pronounced for female. A study by grade for male students shows that there has been an under-enumeration in all forms except for Form IV and Form VI. For female students, with the exception of Form VI, all the other Forms have recorded fewer students. The deficit for males in Form III and Form V can be explained by the misreporting of grade in favour of Form IV. Students studying privately for GCE (A) and having been reported as attending school can account for the surplus at Form VI for both males and females. Another reason may be that students currently studying in post secondary institutions, but not yet acquired any qualifications, have been reported as attending Form VI at the census.

3.5.3 Enrolment by single year of age (5-19)

Students in primary and secondary schools are officially between 5 and 19 years old and this analysis pertains to students within this age group. In the 2000 Population Census questionnaire, a question on school attendance was asked to every person aged two years and over. Information was collected on all persons enrolled on a full-time basis in schools and other educational institutions. It is worth noting that children attending Special Need Schools, such as School for the Deaf, School for the Blind Lois Lagesse Trust Fund are covered by the census but not by the survey. Table 3.3 compares the number of pupils enrolled by age in the 2000 Population Census and the 2000 Annual Survey.

Table 3.3 - Comparison of school enrolment by single year of age and sex from Census and Annual Survey, 2000 – Republic of Mauritius

Age (Yrs)	Male			Female		
	Census	Survey	Diff.	Census	Survey	Diff.
5	10,057	12,333	-2,276	9,889	12,140	-2,251
6	10,112	10,642	-530	10,175	10,490	-315
7	10,853	10,936	-83	10,757	11,047	-290
8	10,920	11,200	-280	10,553	10,850	-297
9	10,760	11,061	-301	10,486	10,620	-134
10	10,727	10,482	245	10,390	10,247	143
11	10,034	9,411	623	9,752	9,289	463
(5 - 11)	**73,463**	**76,065**	**-2,602**	**72,002**	**74,683**	**-2,681**
12	8,905	7,915	990	8,785	8,428	357
13	7,929	8,111	-182	7,988	7,706	282
14	7,267	7,185	82	7,307	7,100	207
15	7,005	6,824	181	6,844	6,982	-138
16	6,296	6,134	162	6,422	5,936	486
17	5,374	5,133	241	5,559	5,224	335
18	4,234	3,332	902	4,185	3,429	756
19	3,043	1,769	1,274	2,625	1,524	1,101
(12 - 19)	**50,053**	**46,403**	**3,650**	**49,715**	**46,329**	**3,386**

An analysis by single year of age at primary level (5-11) shows that the Census has enumerated less males and females. However, the difference between census and survey data is significant for age 5 with 2,276 for males and 2,251 for females. This shortage can be accounted by the under-enumeration of students aged five in pre-primary schools.

However, for the age group 12-19, Census figures show an over-enumeration of 3,650 males and 3,386 females. At ages 12 and 13, a surplus of 808 males and 639 females is noted. Part of this over-enumeration for males may be due to attendance in some apprenticeship or pre-vocational courses offered in some institutions not covered by the survey while the surplus for females may be explained by attendance in some Centres/ institutions (run by the Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare) offering courses on Home Economics, Tailoring, Handicraft, Embroidery and others. Over-enumeration for ages 18 and 19 at the census can be explained by students studying full-time outside the formal educational institutions.

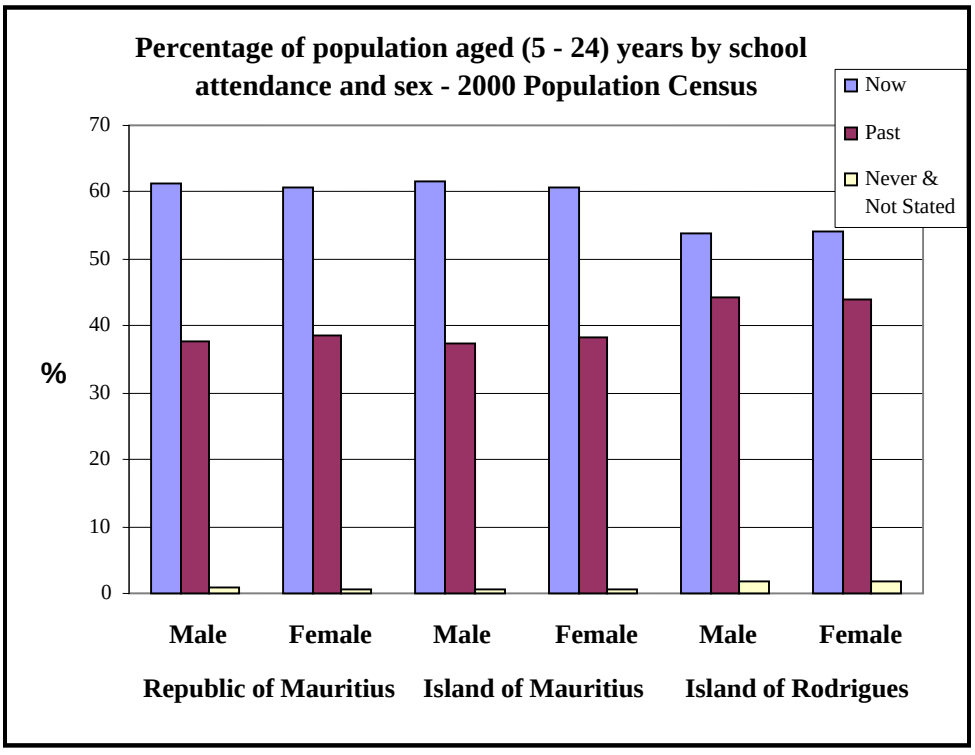
3.6 School attendance

Out of a population of 1,141,248 aged 2 years and over at the time of the 2000 Population Census, 289,751 have reported that they were attending school; 745,198 attended an educational institution in the past and 104,598 have never attended school. Table 3.4 shows a comparison of 1990 and 2000 censuses by school attendance and sex.

Table 3.4 - Percentage of population aged (5-24) years by school attendance and sex, 1990 and 2000 Population Censuses

School Attendance	Republic of Mauritius		Island of Mauritius		Island of Rodrigues	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Male						
Now	55.0	61.4	55.3	61.8	47.5	53.9
Past	43.5	37.8	43.3	37.5	47.6	44.3
Never	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.6	4.9	1.8
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Female						
Now	54.5	60.6	54.7	60.9	49.1	54.1
Past	43.9	38.7	43.8	38.4	46.8	44.1
Never	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.6	4.1	1.8
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Figure 1 - Percentage of population aged (5-24) years by school attendance and sex, 2000 Population Census



During the period 1990-2000, there has been a significant improvement in school attendance for the population aged 5-24 years old for both Island of Mauritius and Island of Rodrigues.

The proportion of males aged between 5 and 24 in the Republic of Mauritius who either attended school in the past or were attending school at the time of the census rose from 98.5% in 1990 to 99.2% in 2000. A similar improvement was observed among females, the proportion increasing from 98.4% to 99.3%. Thus, the population within that age-group who has never been to school fell from 1.4% to 0.7% for males and from 1.5% to 0.6% for females.

The improvement is more marked in the Island of Rodrigues where the population, aged between 5 and 24, who has never been to school dropped from 4.9% to 1.8% for males and from 4.1% to 1.8% for females (Table 3.4)

3.7 School Enrolment by grade

According to United Nations, school enrolment refers to enrolment in any regular educational institutions, public or private, for systematic instruction at any level of education during a well defined and recent time period. For planning purposes, education planners use the current enrolment statistics to show the trend in school population in both absolute and relative terms. They are also effective measure in projecting future school population, under appropriate assumptions.

Table 3.5 - School enrolment by grade and sex, 1990 and 2000 Population Censuses – Republic of Mauritius

Grade	Male		Female	
	Census 1990	Census 2000	Census 1990	Census 2000
Primary				
Std I	9,777	10,379	9,393	10,206
II	10,090	10,572	9,829	10,609
III	10,736	11,056	10,510	10,853
IV	11,529	10,877	11,265	10,530
V	12,065	10,925	11,824	10,633
VI	15,994	14,508	15,011	13,008
Total	**70,191**	**68,317**	**67,832**	**65,839**
Secondary				
Form I	6,902	8,242	6,980	8,405
II	7,580	8,179	7,864	8,284
III	7,267	8,343	7,256	8,139
IV	7,358	8,656	7,245	8,531
V	7,219	8,352	6,177	8,395
VI	4,257	7,866	3,732	7,523
Total	**40,583**	**49,638**	**39,254**	**49,277**

A comparison of primary school enrolment between the 1990 and 2000 Population Censuses, in absolute terms, indicates a decrease for males from 70,191 in 1990 to 68,317 in 2000 and for females, from 67,832 to 65,839. This is due mainly to a fall in population explained by a low fertility rate registered over the last decade.

At the secondary level, important increases are noted at all grades, with significant increases for Form VI. Male enrolment went up by 22%, from 40,583 in 1990 to 49,638 in 2000; whereas female enrolment increased by 26%, from 39,254 to 49,277. It is observed between the two censuses, the number enrolled in Form VI has almost doubled, from 4,257 to 7,866 for males and from 3,732 to 7,523 for females. This may be explained by the fact that students are staying longer in the education system to acquire better standards for job search or for entrance to tertiary education.

3.8 General Enrolment Ratio

The General Enrolment ratio is usually defined as the total enrolment at all levels and ages expressed as a percentage of the total population of school going age. This indicator shows the extent of the participation of the school age population in educational activities. A high rate denotes a high degree of educational participation of the population of a particular age. Enrolment in educational institutions in Mauritius is usually from the age 5 to 24 years. Therefore, this age group is used to calculate the general enrolment rates.

It is noted that the participation of the population aged 5-24 years in education has improved significantly during the period 1990-2000. The general enrolment rate for the Republic of Mauritius at 2000 Census was 70.1% for males and 69.1% for females, against 62.5% and 61.9% respectively at 1990 Census.

3.8.1 Age-Specific Enrolment Ratio

The Age-Specific Enrolment Ratio (ASER) is a purely demographic measure, showing the percentage of children of specific age or age group studying at school, irrespective of level of education.

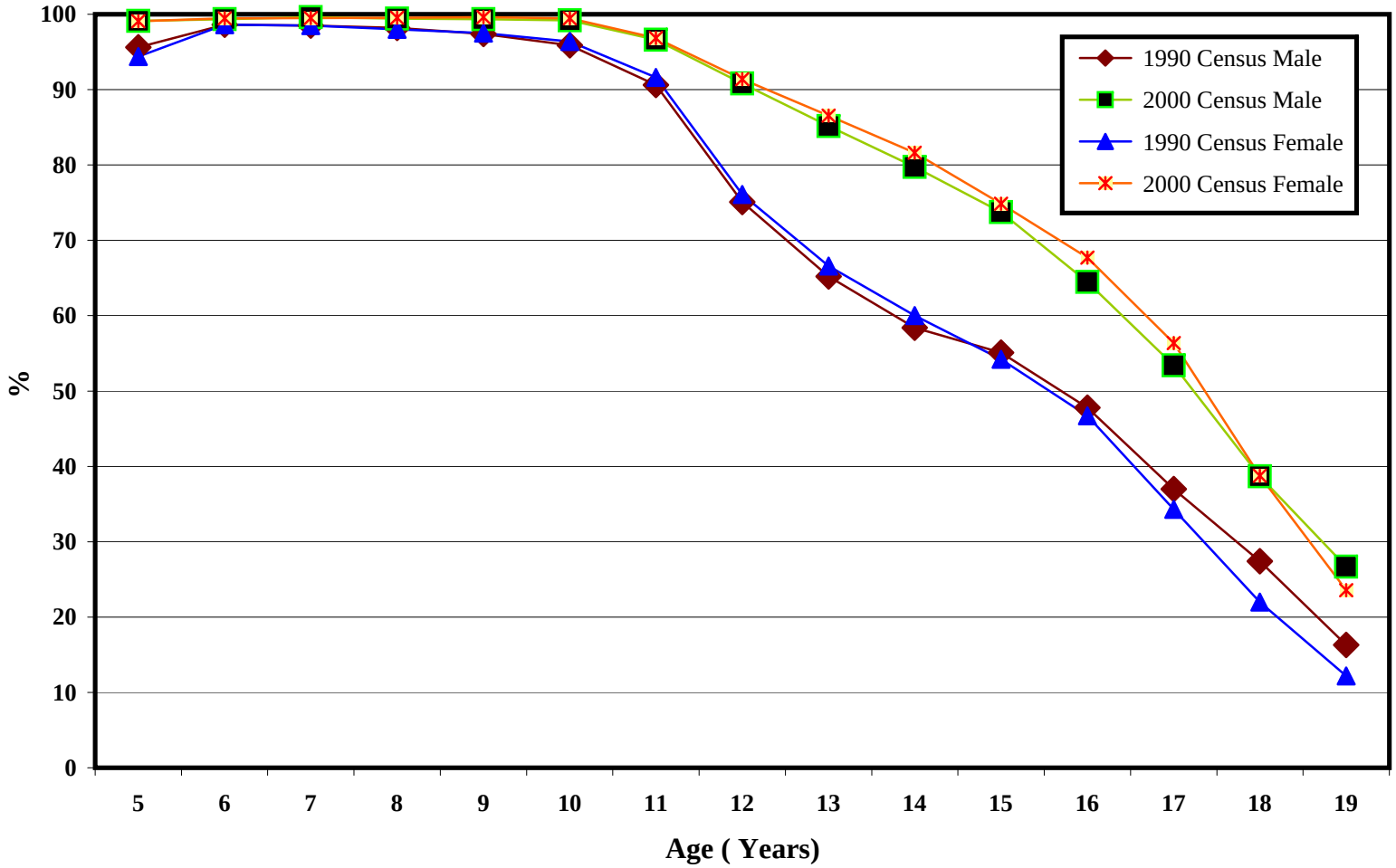
Table 3.6 - Age Specific Enrolment Ratios (%) by sex, 1990 and 2000 Population Censuses – Republic of Mauritius

Age (yrs)	1990 Census		2000 Census		% Increase 1990 to 2000	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
5	95.6	94.4	99.1	99.1	4	5
6	98.6	98.6	99.3	99.4	1	1
7	98.5	98.5	99.6	99.5	1	1
8	98.2	98.0	99.4	99.5	1	2
9	97.4	97.5	99.3	99.6	2	2
10	95.9	96.4	99.2	99.5	3	3
11	90.6	91.6	96.6	96.8	7	6
12	75.1	76.1	90.8	91.4	21	20
13	65.2	66.6	85.1	86.5	31	30
14	58.4	60.0	79.8	81.6	37	36
15	55.1	54.2	73.7	74.9	34	38
16	47.8	46.7	64.5	67.7	35	45
17	37.0	34.3	53.4	56.4	44	64
18	27.4	22.0	38.7	38.8	41	76
19	16.3	12.2	26.7	23.6	64	93

The Age-Specific Enrolment Ratios for Republic of Mauritius given in Table 3.6 show an increase in the enrolment rates at all ages for both males and females in the year 2000. Given the already high level of enrolment ratio attained in 1990, slight increases are observed at young ages (5-11 years). In year 2000, for the age group 5-11, with the exception at age 11 years old, the rates attained at these ages were higher than 99% for both males and females. There are substantial increases after the age of 11 years old, the percentage increase being more important for ages 12-17.

The enrolment ratio at the age of 12 which is the transition age between primary and secondary schooling is much lower than enrolment ratio at age 11. This is mainly due to withdrawal of children from school after the CPE examinations. For the age 12 years, there was an increase from 75.1% to 90.8% for male and 76.1% to 91.4% for females. This is partly explained by higher CPE pass rates registered in year 2000 compared to year 1990 and by enrolment of CPE failed students in Pre-vocational schools. The data revealed the significant improvement in participation at secondary and higher level of education. Besides, female participation has increased more than male. Thus, the enrolment ratio for males aged 19 has gone up by 64% compared to an increase of 93% for females.

Figure 2 - Age Specific Enrolment Ratio (%) by sex, 1990 and 2000 Population Censuses - Republic of Mauritius



3.8.2 Age - Grade distribution (%)

For the planning of school resources and facilities, it is necessary to have, in addition to Age-Specific enrolment ratios, the distribution by age and grade. Enrolment by grade is very useful to planners for the projections of school infrastructure (classes, laboratory, equipment), the number of teachers and students.

Table 3.7 shows the age-grade distribution of the population aged 5-19 years in school at the time of Census in 2000. This table has been prepared from raw data and therefore contains certain inconsistencies as to compatibility between age and grade attended. However, these cases are very few and do not affect the quality of data on grade attending.

The enrolment rate at ages 6-10 was nearly 100% for both males and females. A decrease is observed from age 11. Ages 11 and 12 years represent the transition from primary to secondary school where many students drop out of the school system. At ages 13 to 17, the female enrolment rates are higher than that of males and at the age of 18, the enrolment rates are almost the same with 38.7% for males and 38.8% for females. After the age 18, the proportion of females who continue higher education in schools is relatively lower, with 23.6%.

Table 3.7 - Age/Grade distribution (%) of population aged (5-19) years attending school by sex, 2000 Population Census Republic of Mauritius - Male

Age	Pre-primary	Primary						Secondary						Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	F I	F II	F III	F IV	F V	F VI	
5	48.8	48.1	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.1
6	1.7	51.3	44.1	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.3
7	0.2	2.4	50.3	43.8	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.6
8	0.2	0.1	3.1	51.3	42.8	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.4
9	0.1	0.1	0.4	3.6	48.9	43.8	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.3
10	-	-	-	0.3	4.7	50.6	42.5	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	99.2
11	-	-	-	-	0.6	4.3	63.6	26.9	0.7	-	-	-	-	96.6
12	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	20.8	40.8	27.2	1.0	-	-	-	90.8
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	12.3	40.9	25.5	0.7	-	-	85.1
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	1.9	13.1	39.6	21.9	0.6	-	79.8
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	0.4	3.5	16.3	36.2	13.8	1.5	73.7
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.1	0.7	5.0	19.5	28.0	9.9	64.5
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.3	8.2	21.7	21.2	53.4
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.1	0.3	2.5	11.3	23.8	38.7
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.2	0.7	4.2	20.7	26.7

Note: Figures presented in this table are obtained from raw census data

Table 3.7 - Age/Grade distribution (%) of population aged (5-19) years attending school by sex, 2000 Population Census (cont'd)

Republic of Mauritius - Female

Age	Pre-primary	Primary						Secondary						Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	F I	F II	F III	F IV	F V	F VI	
5	49.5	47.5	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.1
6	1.7	50.6	44.4	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.4
7	0.2	2.3	50.9	43.7	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.5
8	0.1	0.2	3.2	51.6	42.3	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.5
9	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.3	49.8	43.8	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.6
10	-	-	-	0.4	4.7	51.4	41.9	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	99.5
11	-	-	-	-	0.6	3.9	61.2	29.7	1.0	-	-	-	-	96.8
12	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	17.2	42.8	29.5	1.0	-	-	-	91.4
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	10.9	43.4	27.6	0.7	-	-	86.5
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.7	11.7	41.2	24.7	0.6	-	81.6
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.4	2.4	14.1	38.8	16.3	1.9	74.9
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.5	4.0	18.6	31.5	12.3	67.7
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.1	7.1	22.1	25.2	56.4
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.2	1.7	10.7	25.6	38.8
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.4	3.5	18.9	23.6

Note: Figures presented in this table are obtained from raw census data

3.8.3 Level - Specific Enrolment Ratio

The Level-Specific Enrolment Ratio, most commonly known as the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is usually used for planning for specific levels. It is the enrolment at a given school level expressed as a percentage of population in that particular age-group corresponding to that level. Although, it is a crude measure of participation, it is the most common educational indicator used. For the Republic of Mauritius, the age-group 6-11 is used for the primary level and 12-19 years for secondary level. Although, most children going to primary school are in that particular age group, some 5 years old students may be in the primary level while some 11 years old students may be in Form I. Similarly, some 12 years old students may be in primary schools and some 19 years old students in tertiary institutions. At both primary and secondary levels, the overall participation of males and females are almost the same.

Table 3.8 – Level - Specific Enrolment Ratios (%) by sex, 1990 and 2000 Population Censuses

Level	Republic of Mauritius			Island of Mauritius			Island of Rodrigues		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Primary									
Census: 1990	103.6	104.3	103.0	103.8	104.5	103.1	99.7	98.6	100.7
2000	103.6	104.0	103.2	103.6	103.9	103.2	104.2	105.5	102.9
Secondary									
Census: 1990	49.2	49.4	48.9	50.2	50.5	50.0	24.8	24.4	25.2
2000	62.6	62.1	63.0	63.2	62.8	63.6	48.3	47.2	49.4

Table 3.8 gives the enrolment ratios for primary and secondary levels for both 1990 and 2000 Population Censuses. The primary enrolment ratio has remained more or less at the same level for the Republic of Mauritius and the Island of Mauritius. However, the ratio for Rodrigues went up from 99.7% to 104.2%, mostly explained by higher participation of males.

Significant changes have been registered in the enrolment ratios at secondary level. The ratio increased from 49.2% in 1990 to 62.6% in 2000; with that of Island of Rodrigues almost doubled from 24.8% to 48.3%.

Taking into consideration the present trend and the introduction of 11-year schooling in 2005, it is expected that students' participation in the primary and secondary schools will definitely increase in the forthcoming years.

3.9 Literacy

The United Nations (UN) defines a literate person as someone who can both read and write, with understanding, a short simple statement (in any language) on his/her everyday life. Literacy rate shows the accumulated achievement of primary education of the population, thereby enabling them to apply such skills in daily life and to continue learning and communicating using the written word. Literacy represents a potential for further intellectual growth and contribution to economic, socio and cultural development of society. A person who cannot meet the above criteria is regarded as illiterate. On the other hand, illiteracy indicates the extent of need for policies and efforts in organising adult literacy programmes and quality primary education.

Figure 3 - Literacy and illiteracy rates for population aged 12 years and over by sex, 2000 Population Census

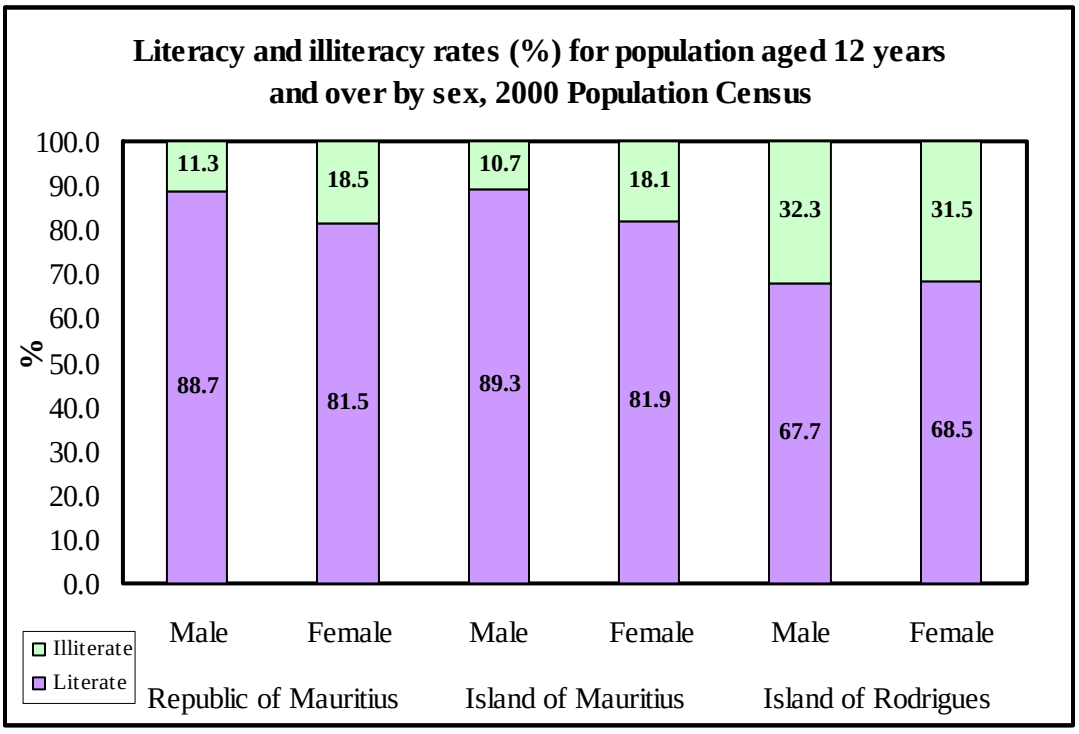


Figure 3 shows the literacy and illiteracy rates for the population aged 12 years and over for the Republic of Mauritius, Island of Mauritius and Island of Rodrigues for the 2000 Population Census. Literacy rate for Island of Mauritius was 89.3% for males and 81.9% for females while for the Island of Rodrigues, it was 67.7% for males and 68.5% for females.

Table 3.9 - Literacy rates (%) by sex, 1990 and 2000 Population Censuses

Census	Republic of Mauritius			Island of Mauritius			Island of Rodrigues		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1990	80.8	85.6	76.1	81.5	86.5	76.7	56.5	55.9	57.2
2000	85.0	88.7	81.5	85.6	89.3	81.9	68.1	67.7	68.5

From Table 3.9, it is observed that there has been an overall improvement in literacy rate for the Republic of Mauritius, Island of Mauritius and Island of Rodrigues. In comparison with the 1990 census data, an improvement of 5% in the level of literacy is observed both for the Republic of Mauritius and for the Island of Mauritius. A more substantial increase of 21% has been registered in literacy rate for Island of Rodrigues.

For the Island of Mauritius, the literacy rate for both sexes which stood at 81.5% in 1990 increased to 85.6% in 2000 while for Island of Rodrigues, it increased from 56.5% to 68.1%. In 2000, the literacy rate in the Island of Mauritius was higher for males than females, 89.3% against 81.9%. However, in the Island of Rodrigues, the rate for females was slightly higher than that of males, 68.5% compared to 67.7%.

Table 3.10 - Literacy rates (%) by age-group and sex, 1990 and 2000 Censuses
Republic of Mauritius

Age Group	1990 Census			2000 Census		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
12 - 19	91.6	90.7	92.5	95.9	95.0	96.7
20 - 24	90.9	90.7	91.1	93.8	93.0	94.5
25 - 44	85.5	89.2	81.8	90.1	90.9	89.4
45 - 54	66.4	77.6	55.8	79.8	87.6	72.2
55 & over	54.2	67.9	43.1	58.6	72.1	47.7
Total	**80.8**	**85.6**	**76.1**	**85.0**	**88.7**	**81.5**

In comparison to the 1990 Census, an improvement in literacy rate was observed for all age-groups for both males and females. It is found that at lower ages, females were more literate than males. Thus, in 2000, the literacy rate for females aged between 12 and 19 was 96.7% against 95.0% for males; for those aged between 20 and 24 years, the rates were 94.5% for females and 93.0% for males. Above the age of 24, the rates for males were higher, with the difference becoming more significant at higher ages.

For instance, in the age group 25-44, the literacy rate for males was 90.9% against 89.4%. However, for those aged 55 and over, the rates stood at 72.1% and 47.7% respectively (Table 3.10).

Table 3.11 - Literacy rates (%) by age group and sex, 2000 Population Census

Age Group	Republic of Mauritius		Island of Mauritius		Island of Rodrigues	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
12 - 19	95.0	96.7	95.5	97.1	83.3	88.9
20 - 24	93.0	94.5	93.6	94.9	75.9	81.4
25 - 44	90.9	89.4	91.4	89.8	69.6	71.1
45 - 54	87.6	72.2	88.2	72.5	57.5	55.3
55 & over	72.1	47.7	73.2	48.2	35.9	29.5
Total	**88.7**	**81.5**	**89.3**	**81.9**	**67.7**	**68.5**

The literacy rates prevailing between the age groups among males and females in 2000 Population Census are shown in Table 3.11 for Republic of Mauritius, Island of Mauritius and Island of Rodrigues. It can be observed that there was no sex disparity for the lower age-groups up to the age of 44. However, above the age of 44, there were marked differences in the literacy rates of males and females in the Island of Mauritius than in the Island of Rodrigues. The literacy rate for males aged between 45 to 54 years was 22% higher than that of males in the Island of Mauritius and only 4% higher in Rodrigues. For the population aged 55 years and over, the rate for males was higher by 52% in the Island of Mauritius and by 22% in Rodrigues.

3.10 Educational Attainment

Educational attainment is usually measured by the highest grade which a person has completed. An analysis of 2000 census data on educational attainment and their comparison with 1990 census figures show that the population of the Republic of Mauritius is becoming more qualified academically and that persons are staying longer in the educational system.

3.10.1 Level attained - Academic

The level attained is measured by the highest academic qualification that a person has achieved. Table 3.12 presents the school attainment of all persons aged five years and over who were not attending school at the time of the 1990 and 2000 Censuses.

Table 3.12 - Population 5 years and over not attending school by educational attainment and sex, 1990 and 2000 Population Censuses – Republic of Mauritius

Educational Attainment	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Nil & Pre-primary	104,976	84,514	31,005	23,432	73,971	61,082
Primary						
Std I - VI but not passed CPE	315,416	313,903	159,083	154,548	156,333	159,355
Passed CPE	42,693	45,587	20,532	22,191	22,161	23,396
Secondary						
Form I - III	64,324	82,975	34,897	43,068	29,427	39,907
Form IV - V but not passed SC	92,305	126,909	51,913	68,581	40,392	58,328
Passed SC or equivalent	75,313	103,437	42,394	54,860	32,919	48,577
Passed HSC or equivalent	22,420	48,920	12,879	24,913	9,541	24,007
University degree or equivalent	10,317	18,986	7,732	13,018	2,585	5,968
Not stated	1,863	2,580	907	1,216	956	1,364
Total	**729,627**	**827,811**	**361,342**	**405,827**	**368,285**	**421,984**

Data in Table 3.12 indicates a general improvement in the educational level of the population between 1990 and 2000. The proportion of population who has never attended school, or has followed only pre-primary education went down from 14% in 1990 to 10% in 2000. Similarly the proportion achieving only primary education fell from 49% to 35% at the expense of secondary education whose proportions improved from 35% to 44%. Besides 12% of the population not attending school in 2000 have passed their School Certificate only compared to 10% in 1990. The respective proportions for Higher School Certificate were 6% and 3%. As far as post secondary education is concerned, 2% have achieved a university degree or equivalent in 2000 against 1% in 1990.

An analysis by sex indicates that the improvement in education attainment among females has been higher than among males. For instance, the proportion of males with no education or pre-primary level only fell from 9% to 6% while that of females fell from 20% to 14%. Similarly, the proportion having passed School Certificate only went up from 12% to 14% among males and from 9% to 12% among females; in the case of Higher School Certificate, the proportion for males increased from 4% to 6% and among females from 3% to 6%.

Table 3.13 - Population 5 years and over not attending school by educational attainment and age-group, 2000 Population Census – Republic of Mauritius

Educational Attainment	Age-group (Years)							
	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 and over	Total
Nil & Pre-primary	411	419	759	1,200	1,435	2,299	77,991	84,514
Primary								
Std I - VI but not passed CPE	171	6,275	20,613	30,662	28,673	33,296	194,213	313,903
Passed CPE	-	669	3,170	4,558	4,223	4,862	28,105	45,587
Secondary								
Form I - III	-	1,183	9,253	13,111	11,640	11,960	35,828	82,975
Form IV - V but not passed SC	-	67	9,862	22,386	19,455	21,120	54,019	126,909
Passed SC or equivalent	-	-	4,860	15,676	13,721	14,543	54,637	103,437
Passed HSC or equivalent	-	-	1,846	12,570	10,076	8,252	16,176	48,920
University degree or equivalent	-	-	8	1,649	3,237	2,553	11,539	18,986
Not stated	-	4	93	242	266	271	1,704	2,580
Total	**582**	**8,617**	**50,464**	**102,054**	**92,726**	**99,156**	**474,212**	**827,811**

In 2000, among the population who had never been to school or achieved only pre-primary education, 92% were aged 35 years and over. Among the holders of a university degree or equivalent, 26% were below 30 years.

Among the population aged below 20 years who was not attending school in 2000, only 3% had never been to school or had followed pre-primary level only. Of the remaining, 52% have achieved only primary education and the remaining 45% secondary level; 8% having passed School Certificate and 3% Higher School Certificate.

3.10.2 Technical and Vocational Training

In the 2000 Census, 55,022 persons have reported having followed some sort of vocational training compared to 37,889 ten years ago. Table 3.14 shows the population 15 years and over with vocational or technical training by major field of study for the two last censuses.

Table 3.14 - Population 15 years of age and over with vocational or technical training by major field of study and sex, 1990 and 2000 Population Censuses
Republic of Mauritius

Field of Study	1990 Census			2000 Census		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teacher training	7,005	3,898	3,107	9,046	4,321	4,725
Commerce and Business Administration	8,872	3,311	5,561	11,478	5,441	6,037
Mathematics and Computer Science	2,427	1,207	1,220	7,587	3,066	4,521
Medical diagnostic and treatment	2,931	1,521	1,410	4,255	2,178	2,077
Trade, Craft and Industrial Techniques	6,430	5,837	593	8,605	7,961	644
Engineering	1,261	1,237	24	2,740	2,632	108
Home Economics and Domestic Science	968	74	894	807	87	720
Service Trades	1,741	1,296	445	3,195	1,892	1,303
Other	6,254	4,664	1,590	7,309	4,906	2,403
Total	**37,889**	**23,045**	**14,844**	**55,022**	**32,484**	**22,538**

The number of males who had followed some sort of vocational training during the last decade increased from 23,045 to 32,484 (41%) while that for females, increased from 14,844 to 22,538 (52%). While comparing the fields of study for the two censuses, it is noted that there has been a rise in all the fields with the exception of Home Economics and Domestic Science. A marked increased is observed in the fields of Mathematics and Computer Science from 2, 427 to 7,587 and in the fields of Engineering, from 1,261 to 2,740.

In 2000, the fields of study with sex disparity were Trade, Craft and Industrial Techniques (7,961 males against 644 females) and Home Economics and Domestic Science (87 males against 720).

The major field of preference for males seems to be the Trade, Craft and Industrial techniques (25%) and Commerce and Business Administration (17%) while for females, in the fields like Commerce and Business Administration, Mathematics and Computer Science and Teacher Training.

3.10.3 Post-secondary Degree

For the 2000 Population Census, 19,675 persons aged 15 and over with a post-secondary degree were enumerated, while for 1990 Population census, there were 11,379. Within these ten years, the number of degree holders among females has almost doubled, increasing from 2,867 to 6,272 (+119%) compared to an increase of 57% among males (from 8,512 to 13,403).

A comparison of the fields of study for the two censuses shows that studies related to ‘Business Administration and related fields’ are becoming more popular. In fact, in 2000 among the degree holders, 21% have studies Business Administration compared to 13% in 1990. The proportion of those holding a degree in Mathematics and Computer Science has also increased from 6% to 9%, while those with degrees in ‘Medical diagnostic and treatment’ have dropped from 11% to 8% (Table 3.15).

Table 3.15 - Population 15 years of age and over with a post secondary degree by major field of study and sex, 1990 and 2000 Population Censuses – Republic of Mauritius

Field of Study	1990			2000		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Education Science and teacher training	706	449	257	403	221	182
Humanities	1,172	643	529	2,295	977	1,318
Social and behavioural science	1,150	808	342	2,149	1,369	780
Business Administration and related fields	1,457	1,189	268	4,225	3,038	1,187
Mathematics and Computer science	631	479	152	1,817	1,274	543
Medical diagnostic and treatment	1,250	998	252	1,642	1,242	400
Engineering	963	928	35	2,073	1,948	125
Other	4,050	3,018	1,032	5,071	3,334	1,737
Total	**11,379**	**8,512**	**2,867**	**19,675**	**13,403**	**6,272**

An analysis by sex shows that in 2000, the most popular fields of study among female degree holders were: Humanities (21%), Business Administration and Related fields (19%) and Social and Behavioural Science (12%). Among males, the most popular fields were: Business Administration and related fields (23%), Engineering (15%), Social and Behavioural Science (10%), Mathematics and Computer Science (10%).

CHAPTER 4
PROJECTIONS

4.1 Introduction

The Education system and its development have been presented in the previous chapters. For evaluation and analysis purposes, 2000 census data on Education and data currently obtained from schools through surveys have been used. Having described the past and present situation, we now focus our attention on what can be expected in the near future, on projected data relating to education.

4.2 Educational Projection: Methodology

Projections of the future enrolment constitute the starting point of quantitative educational planning. They provide the basis for estimating the number of teachers and classrooms, and for planning for various educational programmes including the provision of school building, teaching facilities and training of teachers.

Projections are usually worked out at both national and regional levels for effective planning. However, detailed data are not available to allow for regional projections. So, projection is attempted for the Island of Mauritius and Island of Rodrigues. The projections for Republic of Mauritius are derived from these results. In practice, projections are developed both through the extrapolation of certain trends and by assuming possible changes in one or more of other relevant factors such as entry and withdrawal age. This compromise allows the planner to take into account expected changes in educational policy during the projection period. Projections are usually conditional and the factors conditioning the results are:

(i) the available data on past trends, namely the annual statistics on enrolment by level of education, sex and age group.
(ii) estimates of population by single year of age and sex.

Two main methods used for the projection of school enrolment, are:

- The Participation Rate Method and
- The Grade Progression Method.

The Participation Rate method is based on the assumed age-sex-specific enrolment rate in combination with the projected population by single year of age and sex. The assumption relating to enrolment rates may continue with the current or recent enrolment rate as observed, or in a modified manner.

In the Grade Progression Method, the number of students enrolled by grade is carried forward to each subsequent calendar year by use of projected grade repetition rates, grade promotion rates and grade dropout rates, thus representing the proportion of children in a given grade who will promote to the next grade in the following year. The application of the Grade Progression Method requires more elaborate data, like enrolment by grade and efficiency of the system (promotion rates and repetition rates).

Projections by both methods have been worked out. In general, projections on enrolment by level of education are much more complete and useful (frequently also more accurate/reliable) than those based on the Participation Rate Method by age.

The estimate on population has been obtained by adding the balance of births, deaths and migration to the 2000 census population adjusted for under enumeration of young children. The enrolment projections presented are based upon the "medium" variant of the Population Projections.

The main assumptions underlying the population projection for the 'medium variant' are:

(i) Fertility (expressed in terms of total fertility)

Projection Variant(Medium)	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15
Island of Mauritius	1.98	1.94	1.90
Island of Rodrigues	2.30	2.15	2.10

(ii) Mortality

Using the model life tables (Coale and Guang, "New Regional Model Life table at High Expectation of Life"), the current mortality level is estimated for a particular age and sex group. The implied life expectancies at birth for the corresponding years are as follows:

Island of Mauritius	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15
Male	68.47	69.76	70.95
Female	75.57	76.51	77.34

Island of Rodrigues	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15
Male	70.39	71.54	72.56
Female	76.91	77.79	78.57

(iii) Migration (average annual net migration)

Island of Mauritius	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15
Male	-150	-50	0
Female	-100	-50	0

Island of Rodrigues	2000-05	2005-10	2010-15
Male	-100	-50	0
Female	-100	-50	0

4.3 Projection of school population

While projecting the school population, estimates have been worked out by using past trends and on expected development in education. Thus, the values of such rates until the last year of the projection period, that is, the year 2015 have been estimated.

Then, interpolating between actual rates and estimated 2015 ones, the rates for the intermediate years have been calculated taking the following factors, among other things, into consideration:

(a) the enrolment rates for lower ages have already attained high levels and it is expected that further increases will be marginal.

(b) no disparity exists between males and females, and hence the rates are assumed to be rather the same.

4.3.1 New Entrants to Primary School

The official admission age to primary school is five years old, that is, a child should have attained five years to be admitted in school in January of the following year. The population of five years old has been projected, based on the 2000 census data. Table 4.1 gives both the projected population and the estimated entrance in primary school from 2005 to 2015 for the Republic of Mauritius.

Table 4.1 - Projection of 5 year old population by sex and estimated Annual Intake, 2005 – 2015, Republic of Mauritius

Year	Male		Female	
	Projected Population	Estimated Intake	Projected Population	Estimated Intake
2005	10,100	10,000	9,650	9,550
2006	10,210	10,110	9,790	9,690
2007	10,130	10,030	9,780	9,680
2008	10,050	9,950	9,770	9,670
2009	9,970	9,860	9,770	9,670
2010	9,910	9,810	9,780	9,680
2011	9,940	9,840	9,660	9,570
2012	9,870	9,780	9,610	9,510
2013	9,810	9,720	9,550	9,450
2014	9,750	9,650	9,480	9,390
2015	9,710	9,610	9,440	9,340

The number of children to be enrolled in Standard I is forecast by applying an estimated intake rate. The 2000 Population Census figures showed that 99% of both males and females aged five years were attending school. Since there is no disparity between males and females, the intake rate is assumed to be 99% for both males and females throughout the projection period. The other one percent may be the disabled (estimated to be 0.2% at 2000 census) and children for one reason or another not attending school. Table 4.1 gives both the projected population and the estimated entrants in primary schools.

4.3.2 Primary and Secondary level projection - Participation Rate Method

The school population is projected for the Primary and Secondary level, that is, for the age-group 5-19 years old. Using the Participation Rate Method, the future enrolment is obtained by multiplying the projected population at each age (Table 4.2) by the corresponding projected enrolment rate (Table 4.3). The results are given in Table 4.4.

4.3.3 Primary and Secondary level projection - Grade Progression Method

When using the Grade Progression Method of projection, actual enrolment by grade obtained from the annual survey in schools for the Primary and Secondary levels for 2003 have been used. The intake rate at the primary level for children aged five years has been taken as 99% throughout the projected period. The projections are calculated by multiplying the enrolment at each grade by the promotion rate in the corresponding grade. Since, there is automatic promotion in the primary level up to Standard V, the progression rate from one grade to the next is assumed to be 99%, taking into account of one percent attrition due to drop out, migration and mortality. At Standard VI, the Certificate of Primary Education examination result is assumed to improve gradually from 2005 to 2015 both for Island of Mauritius and Island of Rodrigues, thus causing the repetition rate to decrease. Tables 4.5(a), 4.5(b) and 4.5(c) present the projected primary school population for the period 2005 - 2015 for the Republic of Mauritius, Island of Mauritius and Island of Rodrigues.

Assumptions based on past trends are used in the projections of secondary school population. All CPE passes will proceed to secondary level - academic stream, while those students, who fail CPE on the second sitting or on first sitting and are over-aged, will proceed to secondary - pre-vocational stream. In the projection for the secondary education, a slight increase in the CPE passes is expected in the projected period.

Promotion rates are assumed to increase gradually and repetition rates to decrease in secondary academic in both Island of Mauritius and Island of Rodrigues.

Assuming a compulsory education up to 16 years in 2005, most students in secondary - academic stream are likely to stay in school up to Form V and those enrolled in pre-vocational schools, up to the National Trade Certificate - Foundation Course (Year IV).

Tables 4.7, 4.9 and 4.10 present the projected secondary school population by sex and grade for the Republic of Mauritius, Island of Mauritius and the Island of Rodrigues for the period 2005 to 2015. These projections are based on current policy and do not take into account any drastic change in the education system.

Since projections based on the Grade Progression Method are more elaborate and useful for planning and policy formulation, it is considered for further analysis, especially to infer the implications regarding the requirements of teachers, classrooms, equipment and others.

Table 4.2(a) - Population by single year of age and sex, 2005 - 2015

Island of Mauritius

Age (Yrs)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
5	9,690	9,800	9,750	9,710	9,660	9,640	9,600	9,530	9,470	9,410	9,360
6	9,530	9,690	9,800	9,750	9,700	9,650	9,640	9,600	9,530	9,470	9,400
7	9,590	9,530	9,690	9,800	9,750	9,700	9,650	9,640	9,590	9,530	9,460
8	9,610	9,590	9,530	9,680	9,790	9,740	9,700	9,650	9,630	9,590	9,530
9	9,710	9,610	9,590	9,520	9,680	9,790	9,740	9,690	9,650	9,630	9,590
10	10,250	9,710	9,600	9,590	9,520	9,680	9,790	9,740	9,690	9,650	9,630
11	10,330	10,250	9,710	9,600	9,590	9,520	9,680	9,780	9,740	9,690	9,640
12	10,760	10,320	10,240	9,700	9,600	9,580	9,520	9,670	9,780	9,740	9,690
13	11,150	10,760	10,320	10,240	9,700	9,600	9,580	9,510	9,670	9,780	9,730
14	10,750	11,150	10,750	10,310	10,230	9,700	9,590	9,580	9,510	9,670	9,780
15	10,370	10,740	11,140	10,750	10,310	10,230	9,700	9,590	9,570	9,510	9,660
16	9,940	10,360	10,740	11,140	10,750	10,300	10,220	9,690	9,590	9,570	9,500
17	9,380	9,930	10,350	10,730	11,130	10,740	10,300	10,220	9,690	9,580	9,570
18	8,880	9,380	9,920	10,340	10,730	11,130	10,740	10,290	10,210	9,690	9,580
19	8,730	8,880	9,370	9,910	10,330	10,720	11,120	10,730	10,290	10,210	9,680
5 - 11	**68,710**	**68,180**	**67,670**	**67,650**	**67,690**	**67,720**	**67,800**	**67,630**	**67,300**	**66,970**	**66,610**
12 - 19	**79,960**	**81,520**	**82,830**	**83,120**	**82,780**	**82,000**	**80,770**	**79,280**	**78,310**	**77,750**	**77,190**
Female											
5	9,270	9,410	9,420	9,430	9,440	9,470	9,320	9,260	9,200	9,130	9,090
6	9,080	9,270	9,410	9,420	9,430	9,430	9,470	9,320	9,260	9,190	9,130
7	9,270	9,080	9,270	9,410	9,410	9,420	9,430	9,470	9,310	9,250	9,190
8	9,540	9,270	9,080	9,270	9,400	9,410	9,420	9,430	9,470	9,310	9,250
9	9,540	9,530	9,270	9,070	9,270	9,400	9,410	9,420	9,430	9,460	9,310
10	10,140	9,540	9,530	9,270	9,070	9,270	9,400	9,410	9,420	9,430	9,460
11	10,180	10,140	9,540	9,530	9,260	9,070	9,260	9,400	9,410	9,420	9,430
12	10,710	10,170	10,140	9,540	9,530	9,260	9,070	9,260	9,400	9,410	9,420
13	10,540	10,700	10,170	10,130	9,540	9,530	9,260	9,070	9,260	9,400	9,410
14	10,330	10,540	10,700	10,170	10,130	9,530	9,530	9,260	9,070	9,260	9,400
15	10,080	10,330	10,540	10,700	10,170	10,130	9,530	9,520	9,260	9,070	9,260
16	9,630	10,070	10,320	10,540	10,700	10,160	10,120	9,530	9,520	9,260	9,060
17	9,210	9,630	10,070	10,320	10,530	10,690	10,160	10,120	9,530	9,520	9,250
18	8,840	9,200	9,620	10,060	10,320	10,530	10,690	10,160	10,120	9,530	9,520
19	8,590	8,830	9,200	9,620	10,060	10,320	10,530	10,690	10,160	10,120	9,530
5 - 11	**67,020**	**66,240**	**65,520**	**65,400**	**65,280**	**65,470**	**65,710**	**65,710**	**65,500**	**65,190**	**64,860**
12 - 19	**77,930**	**79,470**	**80,760**	**81,080**	**80,980**	**80,150**	**78,890**	**77,610**	**76,320**	**75,570**	**74,850**

Table 4.2(b) - Population by single year of age and sex, 2005 - 2015

Island of Rodrigues

Age (Yrs)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
5	410	410	380	340	310	270	340	340	340	340	350
6	360	410	410	380	340	310	270	340	340	340	340
7	330	360	410	410	380	340	310	270	340	340	340
8	330	330	360	410	410	380	340	310	270	340	340
9	340	330	330	360	410	410	380	340	310	270	340
10	360	340	330	330	360	410	410	380	340	310	270
11	370	360	340	330	330	360	410	410	380	340	310
12	340	370	350	340	330	330	360	410	410	380	340
13	350	340	360	350	340	330	330	360	410	410	380
14	390	350	340	360	350	340	330	330	350	410	410
15	400	390	350	340	360	350	340	330	330	350	410
16	400	400	380	350	330	360	350	340	330	330	350
17	380	400	400	380	340	330	360	350	340	330	330
18	390	380	400	390	380	340	330	360	350	340	330
19	350	390	370	390	390	380	340	330	360	350	340
5 - 11	**2,500**	**2,540**	**2,560**	**2,560**	**2,540**	**2,480**	**2,460**	**2,390**	**2,320**	**2,280**	**2,290**
12 - 19	**3,000**	**3,020**	**2,950**	**2,900**	**2,820**	**2,760**	**2,740**	**2,810**	**2,880**	**2,900**	**2,890**
Female											
5	380	380	360	340	330	310	340	350	350	350	350
6	370	380	380	360	340	330	310	340	350	350	350
7	340	370	380	380	360	340	330	310	340	350	350
8	340	340	370	370	380	360	340	330	310	340	350
9	370	340	340	370	370	380	360	340	330	310	340
10	380	370	340	330	370	370	380	360	340	330	310
11	350	380	370	340	330	370	370	380	360	340	330
12	370	350	370	370	340	330	370	370	380	360	340
13	380	370	350	370	370	340	330	370	370	380	360
14	390	380	370	350	370	370	340	330	370	370	380
15	340	390	370	370	350	370	370	340	330	370	370
16	410	340	390	370	370	350	370	370	340	330	370
17	380	410	340	390	370	370	350	370	370	340	330
18	370	370	400	330	380	370	370	350	370	370	340
19	340	370	370	400	330	380	370	370	350	370	370
5 - 11	**2,530**	**2,560**	**2,540**	**2,490**	**2,480**	**2,460**	**2,430**	**2,410**	**2,380**	**2,370**	**2,380**
12 - 19	**2,980**	**2,980**	**2,960**	**2,950**	**2,880**	**2,880**	**2,870**	**2,870**	**2,880**	**2,890**	**2,860**

Table 4.3(a) - Projected Participation Rates by single year of age and sex, 2005 - 2015

Island of Mauritius

Age (Yrs)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
5	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
6	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
7	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
8	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
9	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
10	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
11	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.5	99.0	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.3
12	96.0	97.0	97.5	98.0	98.5	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.3
13	92.5	93.5	94.5	95.5	98.0	98.5	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.2	99.3
14	86.5	88.0	89.0	90.0	91.0	92.0	92.0	93.0	94.0	99.0	99.2
15	81.0	83.0	84.5	86.0	88.0	90.0	91.0	92.0	93.0	94.0	95.0
16	72.5	74.5	76.0	77.5	78.5	80.0	80.0	81.0	82.0	83.0	85.0
17	58.0	59.0	60.0	61.0	62.0	64.0	64.0	65.0	66.0	67.0	68.0
18	43.5	44.5	45.0	45.5	46.0	46.5	47.0	47.5	48.0	48.5	49.0
19	31.5	32.0	32.5	33.0	33.5	34.0	34.5	35.0	35.5	36.0	37.0
Female											
5	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
6	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
7	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
8	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
9	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
10	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
11	98.5	98.5	98.5	99.0	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
12	96.0	97.0	97.5	98.0	98.5	98.6	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2
13	92.5	93.5	94.5	95.5	97.0	98.0	98.0	98.5	99.0	99.0	99.1
14	87.0	89.0	91.0	92.0	93.5	93.5	96.0	96.0	97.0	97.0	98.0
15	82.0	84.0	85.5	88.0	89.0	91.0	92.0	94.0	95.0	96.0	96.0
16	73.0	74.5	76.0	77.5	78.5	79.0	80.0	81.0	83.0	83.0	84.0
17	61.0	62.0	63.0	64.0	65.0	66.0	67.0	68.0	69.0	70.0	72.0
18	43.5	44.5	45.0	45.5	46.0	46.5	48.0	49.0	50.0	51.0	52.0
19	27.5	28.0	29.0	29.5	30.0	30.5	31.0	31.5	32.0	32.5	33.0

Table 4.3(b) - Projected Participation Rates by single year of age and sex, 2005 - 2015

Island of Rodrigues

Age (yrs)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
5	97.3	97.5	97.8	98.0	98.5	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.2
6	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4
7	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4
8	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4
9	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.4
10	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	99.0	99.2	99.2
11	89.8	90.0	90.5	90.5	90.5	90.5	94.0	95.0	96.0	97.0	98.0
12	81.0	82.0	83.0	84.0	85.0	86.0	90.0	91.0	92.0	93.0	94.0
13	79.0	80.0	81.0	82.0	83.0	84.0	86.0	88.0	90.0	92.0	93.0
14	76.0	77.0	78.0	79.0	80.0	81.0	84.0	86.0	88.0	90.0	92.0
15	73.0	74.0	75.0	76.0	77.0	78.0	81.0	84.0	85.0	86.0	87.0
16	56.0	57.0	58.0	59.0	60.0	61.0	62.0	63.0	64.0	65.0	66.0
17	46.0	47.0	48.0	49.0	50.0	51.0	52.0	53.0	54.0	55.0	56.0
18	33.0	34.0	35.0	36.0	37.0	38.0	39.0	40.0	41.0	42.0	43.0
19	19.0	20.0	21.0	22.0	23.0	24.0	25.0	26.0	27.0	28.0	29.0
Female											
5	97.8	98.0	98.3	98.5	98.8	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.2
6	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4
7	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4
8	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4
9	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	99.0	99.2	99.2	99.4
10	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	99.0	99.2	99.2
11	90.5	90.5	91.0	91.5	92.0	93.0	94.0	94.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
12	86.0	86.0	86.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	90.0	91.0	92.0	93.0	94.0
13	79.0	80.0	81.0	82.0	83.0	84.0	86.0	88.0	90.0	92.0	94.0
14	72.0	73.0	74.0	75.0	76.0	77.0	83.0	85.0	86.0	88.0	90.0
15	69.0	70.0	71.0	72.0	73.0	74.0	75.0	75.0	80.0	82.0	84.0
16	61.0	62.0	63.0	64.0	65.0	66.0	67.0	68.0	69.0	70.0	71.0
17	46.0	47.0	48.0	49.0	50.0	51.0	52.0	53.0	54.0	55.0	56.0
18	31.0	32.0	33.0	34.0	35.0	36.0	37.0	38.0	39.0	40.0	41.0
19	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0	21.0	22.0	23.0	24.0	25.0	26.0

Table 4.4(a) - Projected school population by age and sex, 2005 - 2015
Participation Rate Method - Republic of Mauritius

Age (Yrs)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
5	10,020	10,130	10,060	9,980	9,890	9,840	9,870	9,810	9,740	9,680	9,640
6	9,810	10,030	10,140	10,060	9,970	9,900	9,840	9,870	9,810	9,740	9,680
7	9,860	9,810	10,030	10,140	10,060	9,970	9,890	9,840	9,870	9,800	9,740
8	9,870	9,860	9,810	10,020	10,120	10,040	9,970	9,890	9,840	9,860	9,800
9	9,980	9,870	9,850	9,810	10,010	10,120	10,040	9,970	9,890	9,840	9,860
10	10,530	9,980	9,870	9,850	9,800	10,010	10,120	10,040	9,970	9,890	9,830
11	10,450	10,360	9,820	9,760	9,790	9,740	9,980	10,100	10,030	9,950	9,880
12	10,610	10,310	10,280	9,800	9,740	9,780	9,740	9,950	10,090	10,020	9,940
13	10,600	10,330	10,050	10,070	9,790	9,730	9,770	9,730	9,940	10,080	10,020
14	9,580	10,080	9,830	9,570	9,590	9,200	9,110	9,200	9,250	9,940	10,080
15	8,690	9,200	9,680	9,510	9,350	9,480	9,100	9,100	9,180	9,240	9,530
16	7,440	7,950	8,380	8,830	8,640	8,460	8,400	8,070	8,070	8,160	8,310
17	5,610	6,050	6,400	6,740	7,070	7,040	6,780	6,830	6,580	6,600	6,700
18	3,990	4,300	4,600	4,840	5,070	5,310	5,180	5,030	5,040	4,840	4,830
19	2,820	2,920	3,120	3,360	3,550	3,740	3,930	3,850	3,750	3,770	3,680
5 - 11	**70,520**	**70,040**	**69,580**	**69,620**	**69,640**	**69,620**	**69,710**	**69,520**	**69,150**	**68,760**	**68,430**
12 - 19	**59,340**	**61,140**	**62,340**	**62,720**	**62,800**	**62,740**	**62,010**	**61,760**	**61,900**	**62,650**	**63,090**
Female											
5	9,580	9,720	9,710	9,700	9,690	9,710	9,590	9,530	9,470	9,410	9,370
6	9,380	9,580	9,720	9,710	9,700	9,700	9,710	9,590	9,530	9,470	9,410
7	9,540	9,380	9,580	9,720	9,710	9,700	9,700	9,710	9,590	9,530	9,470
8	9,800	9,530	9,370	9,570	9,710	9,710	9,700	9,700	9,710	9,590	9,530
9	9,840	9,800	9,530	9,370	9,570	9,710	9,700	9,690	9,680	9,710	9,580
10	10,440	9,830	9,800	9,530	9,370	9,570	9,710	9,700	9,690	9,680	9,710
11	10,340	10,330	9,730	9,750	9,490	9,340	9,550	9,680	9,680	9,680	9,670
12	10,600	10,170	10,200	9,670	9,680	9,420	9,310	9,530	9,670	9,670	9,660
13	10,050	10,310	9,890	9,990	9,550	9,620	9,370	9,250	9,510	9,650	9,660
14	9,270	9,650	10,010	9,620	9,750	9,190	9,430	9,170	9,110	9,310	9,550
15	8,500	8,940	9,280	9,680	9,300	9,490	9,040	9,200	9,070	9,000	9,200
16	7,280	7,710	8,090	8,410	8,640	8,260	8,350	7,970	8,130	7,910	7,870
17	5,790	6,160	6,500	6,800	7,040	7,250	6,990	7,080	6,780	6,860	6,850
18	3,960	4,220	4,460	4,690	4,880	5,030	5,270	5,110	5,200	5,010	5,090
19	2,410	2,530	2,740	2,920	3,090	3,230	3,340	3,450	3,330	3,380	3,240
5 - 11	**68,920**	**68,170**	**67,440**	**67,350**	**67,240**	**67,440**	**67,660**	**67,600**	**67,350**	**67,070**	**66,740**
12 - 19	**57,860**	**59,690**	**61,170**	**61,780**	**61,930**	**61,490**	**61,100**	**60,760**	**60,800**	**60,790**	**61,120**

Table 4.4(b) - Projected school population by age and sex, 2005 - 2015
Participation Rate Method - Island of Mauritius

Age (Yrs)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
5	9,620	9,730	9,690	9,640	9,590	9,570	9,530	9,470	9,400	9,340	9,300
6	9,460	9,620	9,730	9,680	9,630	9,590	9,570	9,530	9,470	9,400	9,340
7	9,530	9,460	9,620	9,730	9,680	9,630	9,580	9,570	9,530	9,460	9,400
8	9,540	9,530	9,460	9,620	9,720	9,670	9,630	9,580	9,570	9,520	9,460
9	9,640	9,540	9,520	9,460	9,610	9,720	9,670	9,630	9,580	9,570	9,520
10	10,180	9,640	9,540	9,520	9,450	9,610	9,720	9,670	9,630	9,580	9,560
11	10,120	10,040	9,510	9,460	9,490	9,420	9,600	9,710	9,670	9,620	9,580
12	10,330	10,010	9,990	9,510	9,460	9,490	9,420	9,580	9,710	9,670	9,620
13	10,320	10,060	9,750	9,780	9,510	9,450	9,480	9,420	9,570	9,700	9,670
14	9,290	9,810	9,570	9,280	9,310	8,920	8,830	8,910	8,940	9,570	9,700
15	8,400	8,910	9,420	9,250	9,070	9,210	8,820	8,820	8,900	8,940	9,180
16	7,210	7,720	8,160	8,630	8,440	8,240	8,180	7,850	7,860	7,940	8,080
17	5,440	5,860	6,210	6,550	6,900	6,870	6,590	6,640	6,400	6,420	6,510
18	3,860	4,170	4,460	4,700	4,930	5,180	5,050	4,890	4,900	4,700	4,690
19	2,750	2,840	3,040	3,270	3,460	3,650	3,840	3,760	3,650	3,670	3,580
5 - 11	**68,090**	**67,560**	**67,070**	**67,110**	**67,170**	**67,210**	**67,300**	**67,160**	**66,850**	**66,490**	**66,160**
12 - 19	**57,600**	**59,380**	**60,600**	**60,970**	**61,080**	**61,010**	**60,210**	**59,870**	**59,930**	**60,610**	**61,030**
Female											
5	9,210	9,350	9,350	9,360	9,370	9,400	9,250	9,190	9,130	9,070	9,020
6	9,010	9,210	9,340	9,350	9,360	9,370	9,400	9,250	9,190	9,130	9,070
7	9,210	9,010	9,210	9,340	9,350	9,360	9,370	9,400	9,250	9,190	9,130
8	9,470	9,200	9,010	9,200	9,340	9,350	9,360	9,370	9,400	9,250	9,190
9	9,480	9,470	9,200	9,010	9,200	9,340	9,340	9,350	9,360	9,400	9,240
10	10,070	9,470	9,470	9,200	9,010	9,200	9,340	9,340	9,350	9,360	9,400
11	10,020	9,990	9,400	9,440	9,180	9,000	9,200	9,330	9,340	9,350	9,360
12	10,280	9,870	9,880	9,350	9,390	9,130	8,980	9,190	9,320	9,330	9,340
13	9,750	10,010	9,610	9,680	9,250	9,340	9,080	8,930	9,170	9,300	9,320
14	8,990	9,380	9,740	9,360	9,470	8,910	9,150	8,890	8,790	8,980	9,210
15	8,260	8,670	9,010	9,410	9,050	9,220	8,770	8,950	8,800	8,700	8,890
16	7,030	7,500	7,850	8,170	8,400	8,030	8,100	7,720	7,900	7,680	7,610
17	5,620	5,970	6,340	6,610	6,850	7,060	6,810	6,880	6,580	6,670	6,660
18	3,840	4,100	4,330	4,580	4,750	4,900	5,130	4,980	5,060	4,860	4,950
19	2,360	2,470	2,670	2,840	3,020	3,150	3,260	3,370	3,250	3,290	3,140
5 - 11	**66,470**	**65,700**	**64,980**	**64,900**	**64,810**	**65,020**	**65,260**	**65,230**	**65,020**	**64,750**	**64,410**
12 - 19	**56,130**	**57,970**	**59,430**	**60,000**	**60,180**	**59,740**	**59,280**	**58,910**	**58,870**	**58,810**	**59,120**

Table 4.4(c) - Projected school population by age and sex, 2005 - 2015
Participation Rate Method - Island of Rodrigues

Age (Yrs)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
5	400	400	370	340	300	270	340	340	340	340	340
6	350	410	410	380	340	310	270	340	340	340	340
7	330	350	410	410	380	340	310	270	340	340	340
8	330	330	350	400	400	370	340	310	270	340	340
9	340	330	330	350	400	400	370	340	310	270	340
10	350	340	330	330	350	400	400	370	340	310	270
11	330	320	310	300	300	320	380	390	360	330	300
12	280	300	290	290	280	290	320	370	380	350	320
13	280	270	300	290	280	280	290	310	370	380	350
14	290	270	260	290	280	280	280	290	310	370	380
15	290	290	260	260	280	270	280	280	280	300	350
16	230	230	220	200	200	220	220	220	210	220	230
17	170	190	190	190	170	170	190	190	180	180	190
18	130	130	140	140	140	130	130	140	140	140	140
19	70	80	80	90	90	90	90	90	100	100	100
5 - 11	**2,430**	**2,480**	**2,510**	**2,510**	**2,470**	**2,410**	**2,410**	**2,360**	**2,300**	**2,270**	**2,270**
12 - 19	**1,740**	**1,760**	**1,740**	**1,750**	**1,720**	**1,730**	**1,800**	**1,890**	**1,970**	**2,040**	**2,060**
Female											
5	370	370	360	340	320	310	340	340	340	340	350
6	370	370	380	360	340	330	310	340	340	340	340
7	330	370	370	380	360	340	330	310	340	340	340
8	330	330	360	370	370	360	340	330	310	340	340
9	360	330	330	360	370	370	360	340	320	310	340
10	370	360	330	330	360	370	370	360	340	320	310
11	320	340	330	310	310	340	350	350	340	330	310
12	320	300	320	320	290	290	330	340	350	340	320
13	300	300	280	310	300	280	290	320	340	350	340
14	280	270	270	260	280	280	280	280	320	330	340
15	240	270	270	270	250	270	270	250	270	300	310
16	250	210	240	240	240	230	250	250	230	230	260
17	170	190	160	190	190	190	180	200	200	190	190
18	120	120	130	110	130	130	140	130	140	150	140
19	50	60	70	80	70	80	80	80	80	90	100
5 - 11	**2,450**	**2,470**	**2,460**	**2,450**	**2,430**	**2,420**	**2,400**	**2,370**	**2,330**	**2,320**	**2,330**
12 - 19	**1,730**	**1,720**	**1,740**	**1,780**	**1,750**	**1,750**	**1,820**	**1,850**	**1,930**	**1,980**	**2,000**

Table 4.5(a) - Projection of Primary school population by grade and sex, 2005 - 2015
Republic of Mauritius

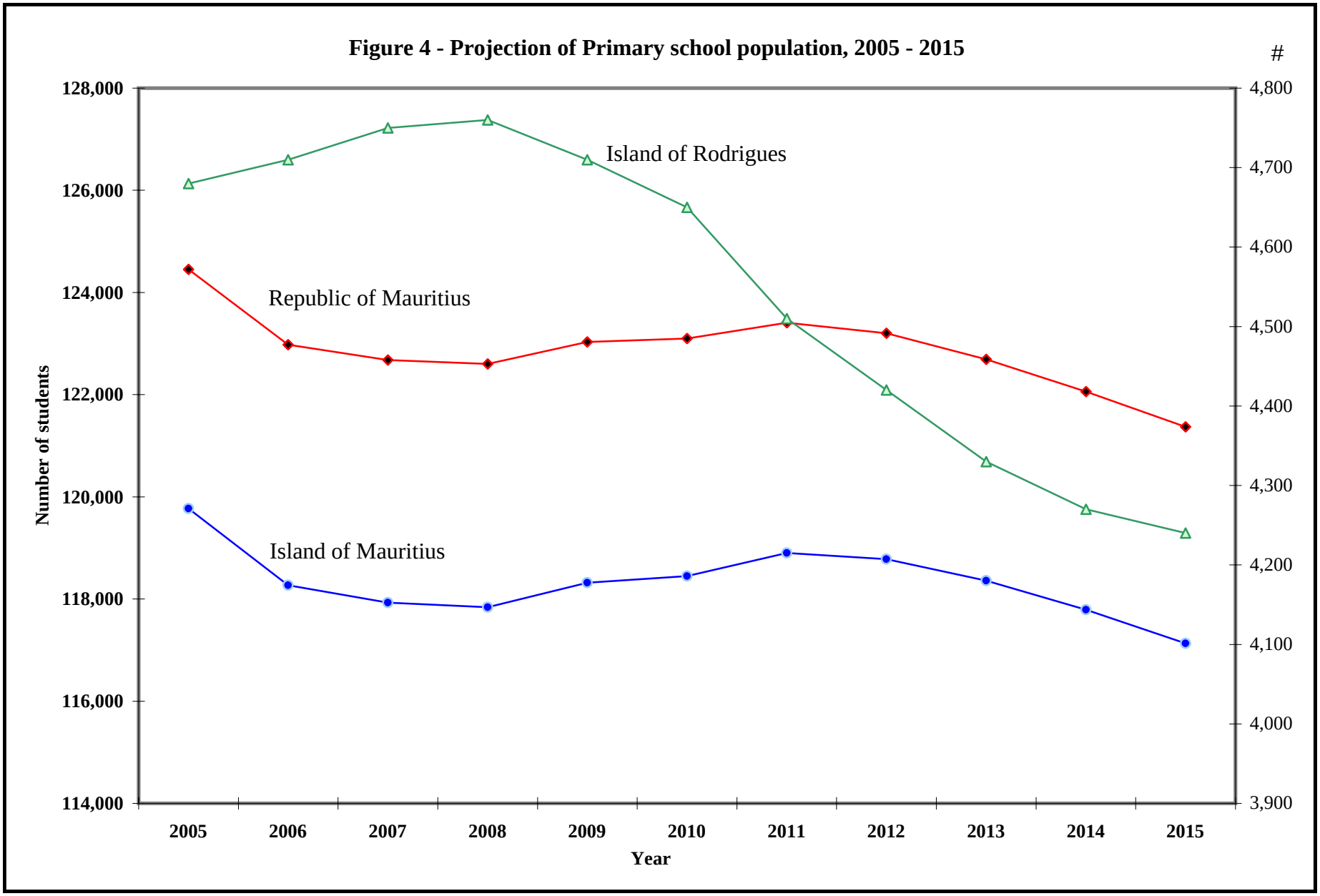
Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
Std. I	9,890	10,100	10,210	10,130	10,050	9,970	9,910	9,940	9,870	9,810	9,750
Std. II	9,930	9,890	10,100	10,210	10,130	10,050	9,970	9,800	9,940	9,870	9,810
Std. III	9,740	9,930	9,890	10,100	10,210	10,130	10,050	9,970	9,800	9,940	9,870
Std. IV	9,980	9,740	9,930	9,890	10,100	10,210	10,130	10,050	9,970	9,800	9,940
Std. V	10,010	9,980	9,740	9,930	9,890	10,100	10,210	10,130	10,050	9,970	9,800
Std.VI	13,660	12,970	12,750	12,490	12,620	12,530	12,730	12,900	12,800	12,690	12,530
Total	**63,210**	**62,610**	**62,620**	**62,750**	**63,000**	**62,990**	**63,000**	**62,790**	**62,430**	**62,080**	**61,700**
Female											
Std. I	9,450	9,650	9,790	9,780	9,770	9,770	9,780	9,660	9,610	9,550	9,480
Std. II	9,620	9,450	9,650	9,790	9,780	9,770	9,770	9,780	9,660	9,610	9,550
Std. III	9,470	9,620	9,450	9,650	9,790	9,780	9,770	9,770	9,780	9,660	9,610
Std. IV	9,970	9,470	9,620	9,450	9,650	9,790	9,780	9,770	9,770	9,780	9,660
Std. V	10,040	9,970	9,470	9,620	9,450	9,650	9,790	9,780	9,770	9,770	9,780
Std.VI	12,690	12,210	12,080	11,560	11,590	11,350	11,520	11,650	11,670	11,610	11,590
Total	**61,240**	**60,370**	**60,060**	**59,850**	**60,030**	**60,110**	**60,410**	**60,410**	**60,260**	**59,980**	**59,670**
Both Sexes											
Std. I	19,340	19,750	20,000	19,910	19,820	19,740	19,690	19,600	19,480	19,360	19,230
Std. II	19,550	19,340	19,750	20,000	19,910	19,820	19,740	19,580	19,600	19,480	19,360
Std. III	19,210	19,550	19,340	19,750	20,000	19,910	19,820	19,740	19,580	19,600	19,480
Std. IV	19,950	19,210	19,550	19,340	19,750	20,000	19,910	19,820	19,740	19,580	19,600
Std. V	20,050	19,950	19,210	19,550	19,340	19,750	20,000	19,910	19,820	19,740	19,580
Std.VI	26,350	25,180	24,830	24,050	24,210	23,880	24,250	24,550	24,470	24,300	24,120
Total	**124,450**	**122,980**	**122,680**	**122,600**	**123,030**	**123,100**	**123,410**	**123,200**	**122,690**	**122,060**	**121,370**

Table 4.5(b) - Projection of Primary school population by grade and sex, 2005 - 2015
Island of Mauritius

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
Std. I	9,530	9,690	9,800	9,750	9,710	9,660	9,640	9,600	9,530	9,470	9,410
Std. II	9,600	9,530	9,690	9,800	9,750	9,710	9,660	9,530	9,600	9,530	9,470
Std. III	9,380	9,600	9,530	9,690	9,800	9,750	9,710	9,660	9,530	9,600	9,530
Std. IV	9,640	9,380	9,600	9,530	9,690	9,800	9,750	9,710	9,660	9,530	9,600
Std. V	9,650	9,640	9,380	9,600	9,530	9,690	9,800	9,750	9,710	9,660	9,530
Std. VI	13,110	12,430	12,250	11,980	12,130	12,030	12,170	12,320	12,250	12,190	12,080
Total	**60,910**	**60,270**	**60,250**	**60,350**	**60,610**	**60,640**	**60,730**	**60,570**	**60,280**	**59,980**	**59,620**
Female											
Std. I	9,080	9,270	9,410	9,420	9,430	9,440	9,470	9,320	9,260	9,200	9,130
Std. II	9,280	9,080	9,270	9,410	9,420	9,430	9,440	9,470	9,320	9,260	9,200
Std. III	9,110	9,280	9,080	9,270	9,410	9,420	9,430	9,440	9,470	9,320	9,260
Std. IV	9,590	9,110	9,280	9,080	9,270	9,410	9,420	9,430	9,440	9,470	9,320
Std. V	9,660	9,590	9,110	9,280	9,080	9,270	9,410	9,420	9,430	9,440	9,470
Std. VI	12,140	11,670	11,530	11,030	11,100	10,840	11,000	11,130	11,160	11,120	11,130
Total	**58,860**	**58,000**	**57,680**	**57,490**	**57,710**	**57,810**	**58,170**	**58,210**	**58,080**	**57,810**	**57,510**
Both Sexes											
Std. I	18,610	18,960	19,210	19,170	19,140	19,100	19,110	18,920	18,790	18,670	18,540
Std. II	18,880	18,610	18,960	19,210	19,170	19,140	19,100	19,000	18,920	18,790	18,670
Std. III	18,490	18,880	18,610	18,960	19,210	19,170	19,140	19,100	19,000	18,920	18,790
Std. IV	19,230	18,490	18,880	18,610	18,960	19,210	19,170	19,140	19,100	19,000	18,920
Std. V	19,310	19,230	18,490	18,880	18,610	18,960	19,210	19,170	19,140	19,100	19,000
Std. VI	25,250	24,100	23,780	23,010	23,230	22,870	23,170	23,450	23,410	23,310	23,210
Total	**119,770**	**118,270**	**117,930**	**117,840**	**118,320**	**118,450**	**118,900**	**118,780**	**118,360**	**117,790**	**117,130**

Table 4.5(c) - Projection of Primary school population by grade and sex, 2005 - 2015
Island of Rodrigues

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
Std. I	360	410	410	380	340	310	270	340	340	340	340
Std. II	330	360	410	410	380	340	310	270	340	340	340
Std. III	360	330	360	410	410	380	340	310	270	340	340
Std. IV	340	360	330	360	410	410	380	340	310	270	340
Std. V	360	340	360	330	360	410	410	380	340	310	270
Std. VI	550	540	500	510	490	500	560	580	550	500	450
Total	**2,300**	**2,340**	**2,370**	**2,400**	**2,390**	**2,350**	**2,270**	**2,220**	**2,150**	**2,100**	**2,080**
Female											
Std. I	370	380	380	360	340	330	310	340	350	350	350
Std. II	340	370	380	380	360	340	330	310	340	350	350
Std. III	360	340	370	380	380	360	340	330	310	340	350
Std. IV	380	360	340	370	380	380	360	340	330	310	340
Std. V	380	380	360	340	370	380	380	360	340	330	310
Std.VI	550	540	550	530	490	510	520	520	510	490	460
Total	**2,380**	**2,370**	**2,380**	**2,360**	**2,320**	**2,300**	**2,240**	**2,200**	**2,180**	**2,170**	**2,160**
Both Sexes											
Std. I	730	790	790	740	680	640	580	680	690	690	690
Std. II	670	730	790	790	740	680	640	580	680	690	690
Std. III	720	670	730	790	790	740	680	640	580	680	690
Std. IV	720	720	670	730	790	790	740	680	640	580	680
Std. V	740	720	720	670	730	790	790	740	680	640	580
Std.VI	1,100	1,080	1,050	1,040	980	1,010	1,080	1,100	1,060	990	910
Total	**4,680**	**4,710**	**4,750**	**4,760**	**4,710**	**4,650**	**4,510**	**4,420**	**4,330**	**4,270**	**4,240**



Refer to Island of Rodrigues only

Table 4.6(a) - Projected Promotion and Repetition Rates by grade and sex, 2005 - 2015
Island of Mauritius

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
Promotion Rates											
Form I	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
Form II	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98
Form III	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
Form IV	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82
Form V	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47
Form VI(L)	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
Repetition Rates											
Form I	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Form II	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Form III	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Form IV	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Form V	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Form VI(L)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Form VI(U)	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
Female											
Promotion Rates											
Form I	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
Form II	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98
Form III	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
Form IV	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87
Form V	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51
Form VI(L)	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
Repetition Rates											
Form I	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Form II	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Form III	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Form IV	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Form V	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
Form VI(L)	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Form VI(U)	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12

Table 4.6(b) - Projected Promotion and Repetition Rates by grade and sex, 2005 - 2015
Island of Rodrigues

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
Promotion Rates											
Form I	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
Form II	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89
Form III	0.78	0.79	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.86
Form IV	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.85
Form V	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.36
Form VI(L)	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.94
Repetition Rates											
Form I	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Form II	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Form III	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14
Form IV	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15
Form V	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
Form VI(L)	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
Form VI(U)	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
Female											
Promotion Rates											
Form I	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98
Form II	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90
Form III	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.89
Form IV	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.82
Form V	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.31
Form VI(L)	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.92
Repetition Rates											
Form I	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Form II	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10
Form III	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11
Form IV	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18
Form V	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
Form VI(L)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Form VI(U)	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34

Table 4.7(a) - Projection of Secondary school population by grade and sex, 2005 - 2015
Academic stream - Republic of Mauritius

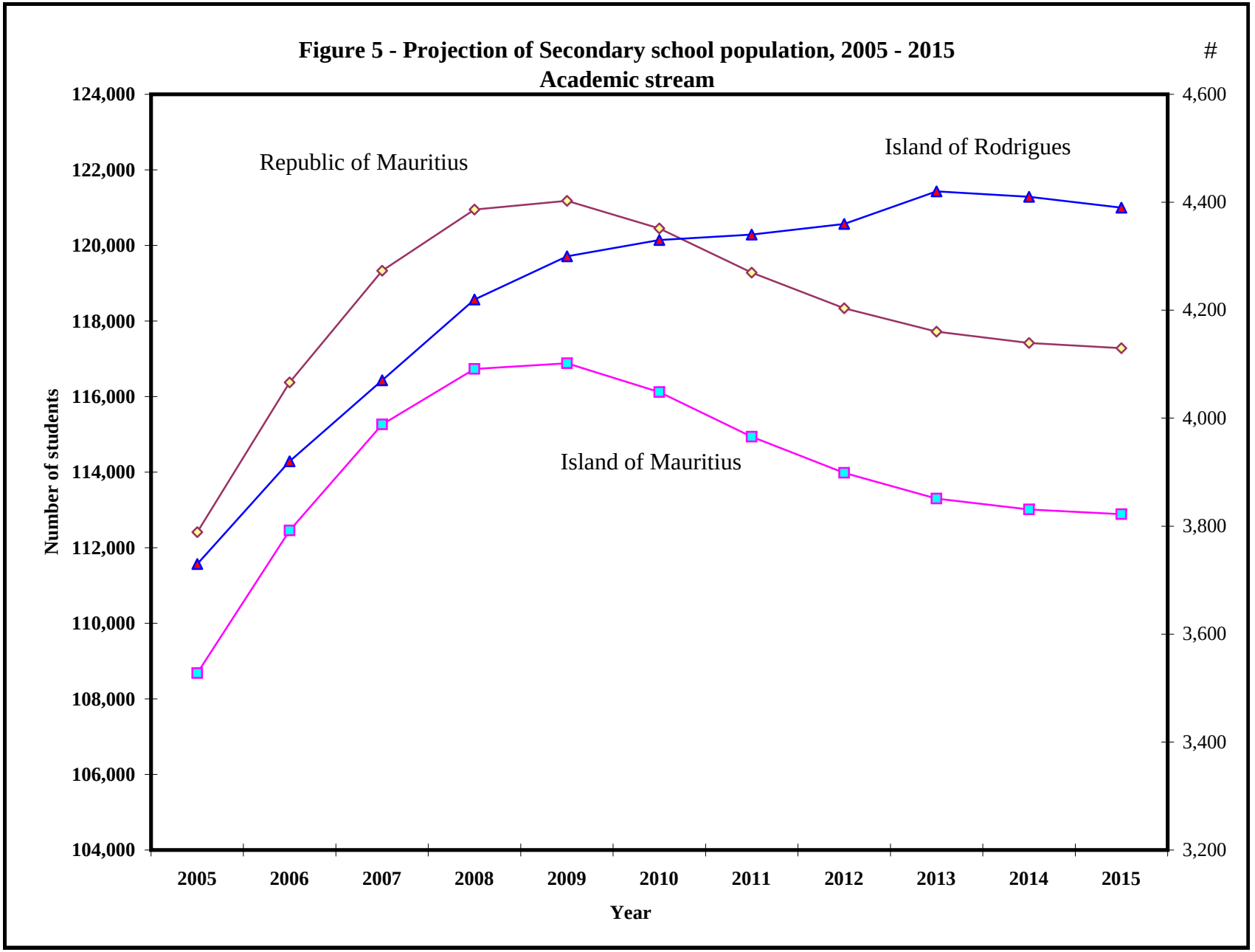
Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
Form I	8,610	8,640	8,330	8,210	8,100	8,180	8,140	8,330	8,440	8,440	8,380
Form II	8,480	8,800	8,890	8,550	8,330	8,170	8,240	8,200	8,390	8,500	8,510
Form III	9,200	8,730	8,980	9,070	8,760	8,610	8,440	8,510	8,470	8,630	8,760
Form IV	9,550	10,340	10,140	10,440	10,560	10,280	10,090	9,800	9,800	9,770	9,920
Form V	9,750	10,290	11,160	11,200	11,560	11,760	11,580	11,420	11,140	11,070	11,030
Form VI(L)	3,990	4,500	4,850	5,370	5,400	5,570	5,670	5,680	5,610	5,470	5,440
Form VI(U)	4,210	4,560	5,120	5,570	6,160	6,300	6,480	6,580	6,610	6,550	6,420
Total	**53,790**	**55,860**	**57,470**	**58,410**	**58,870**	**58,870**	**58,640**	**58,520**	**58,460**	**58,430**	**58,460**
Female											
Form I	9,610	9,340	9,010	8,920	8,610	8,620	8,410	8,550	8,650	8,720	8,680
Form II	9,620	9,690	9,440	9,120	8,970	8,650	8,700	8,490	8,620	8,720	8,790
Form III	10,110	9,930	10,030	9,840	9,510	9,340	8,980	9,020	8,800	8,920	9,030
Form IV	10,220	10,880	10,810	10,900	10,720	10,380	10,180	9,800	9,790	9,600	9,680
Form V	10,170	11,020	11,870	11,960	12,110	11,930	11,650	11,360	10,980	10,890	10,700
Form VI(L)	4,410	4,910	5,420	5,940	5,990	6,130	6,050	6,020	5,870	5,730	5,680
Form VI(U)	4,480	4,750	5,280	5,860	6,400	6,530	6,670	6,580	6,550	6,410	6,260
Total	**58,620**	**60,520**	**61,860**	**62,540**	**62,310**	**61,580**	**60,640**	**59,820**	**59,260**	**58,990**	**58,820**
Both Sexes											
Form I	18,220	17,980	17,340	17,130	16,710	16,800	16,550	16,880	17,090	17,160	17,060
Form II	18,100	18,490	18,330	17,670	17,300	16,820	16,940	16,690	17,010	17,220	17,300
Form III	19,310	18,660	19,010	18,910	18,270	17,950	17,420	17,530	17,270	17,550	17,790
Form IV	19,770	21,220	20,950	21,340	21,280	20,660	20,270	19,600	19,590	19,370	19,600
Form V	19,920	21,310	23,030	23,160	23,670	23,690	23,230	22,780	22,120	21,960	21,730
Form VI(L)	8,400	9,410	10,270	11,310	11,390	11,700	11,720	11,700	11,480	11,200	11,120
Form VI(U)	8,690	9,310	10,400	11,430	12,560	12,830	13,150	13,160	13,160	12,960	12,680
Total	**112,410**	**116,380**	**119,330**	**120,950**	**121,180**	**120,450**	**119,280**	**118,340**	**117,720**	**117,420**	**117,280**

Table 4.7(b) - Projection of Secondary school population by grade and sex, 2005 - 2015
Academic stream - Island of Mauritius

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
Form I	8,350	8,350	8,050	7,950	7,840	7,920	7,880	8,030	8,130	8,150	8,110
Form II	8,200	8,510	8,570	8,240	8,040	7,880	7,960	7,920	8,070	8,170	8,190
Form III	8,880	8,420	8,670	8,740	8,430	8,300	8,140	8,210	8,170	8,310	8,420
Form IV	9,240	10,020	9,830	10,120	10,230	9,950	9,770	9,490	9,500	9,470	9,600
Form V	9,410	9,940	10,800	10,830	11,180	11,360	11,180	11,030	10,760	10,700	10,660
Form VI(L)	3,910	4,400	4,740	5,250	5,270	5,430	5,520	5,530	5,460	5,330	5,300
Form VI(U)	4,120	4,460	5,000	5,430	6,000	6,130	6,300	6,390	6,410	6,350	6,220
Total	**52,110**	**54,100**	**55,660**	**56,560**	**56,990**	**56,970**	**56,750**	**56,600**	**56,500**	**56,480**	**56,500**
Female											
Form I	9,280	8,990	8,660	8,560	8,260	8,300	8,070	8,210	8,300	8,380	8,360
Form II	9,250	9,320	9,050	8,720	8,570	8,260	8,340	8,120	8,240	8,340	8,420
Form III	9,730	9,550	9,660	9,450	9,110	8,940	8,590	8,650	8,430	8,540	8,650
Form IV	9,870	10,480	10,400	10,490	10,300	9,950	9,740	9,380	9,390	9,190	9,270
Form V	9,750	10,590	11,390	11,450	11,590	11,400	11,110	10,810	10,430	10,360	10,170
Form VI(L)	4,320	4,800	5,300	5,800	5,840	5,970	5,880	5,850	5,690	5,550	5,510
Form VI(U)	4,370	4,630	5,140	5,700	6,220	6,330	6,460	6,360	6,320	6,170	6,010
Total	**56,570**	**58,360**	**59,600**	**60,170**	**59,890**	**59,150**	**58,190**	**57,380**	**56,800**	**56,530**	**56,390**
Both Sexes											
Form I	17,630	17,340	16,710	16,510	16,100	16,220	15,950	16,240	16,430	16,530	16,470
Form II	17,450	17,830	17,620	16,960	16,610	16,140	16,300	16,040	16,310	16,510	16,610
Form III	18,610	17,970	18,330	18,190	17,540	17,240	16,730	16,860	16,600	16,850	17,070
Form IV	19,110	20,500	20,230	20,610	20,530	19,900	19,510	18,870	18,890	18,660	18,870
Form V	19,160	20,530	22,190	22,280	22,770	22,760	22,290	21,840	21,190	21,060	20,830
Form VI(L)	8,230	9,200	10,040	11,050	11,110	11,400	11,400	11,380	11,150	10,880	10,810
Form VI(U)	8,490	9,090	10,140	11,130	12,220	12,460	12,760	12,750	12,730	12,520	12,230
Total	**108,680**	**112,460**	**115,260**	**116,730**	**116,880**	**116,120**	**114,940**	**113,980**	**113,300**	**113,010**	**112,890**

Table 4.7(c) - Projection of Secondary school population by grade and sex, 2005 - 2015
Academic stream - Island of Rodrigues

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
Form I	260	290	280	260	260	260	260	300	310	290	270
Form II	280	290	320	310	290	290	280	280	320	330	320
Form III	320	310	310	330	330	310	300	300	300	320	340
Form IV	310	320	310	320	330	330	320	310	300	300	320
Form V	340	350	360	370	380	400	400	390	380	370	370
Form VI(L)	80	100	110	120	130	140	150	150	150	140	140
Form VI(U)	90	100	120	140	160	170	180	190	200	200	200
Total	**1,680**	**1,760**	**1,810**	**1,850**	**1,880**	**1,900**	**1,890**	**1,920**	**1,960**	**1,950**	**1,960**
Female											
Form I	330	350	350	360	350	320	340	340	350	340	320
Form II	370	370	390	400	400	390	360	370	380	380	370
Form III	380	380	370	390	400	400	390	370	370	380	380
Form IV	350	400	410	410	420	430	440	420	400	410	410
Form V	420	430	480	510	520	530	540	550	550	530	530
Form VI(L)	90	110	120	140	150	160	170	170	180	180	170
Form VI(U)	110	120	140	160	180	200	210	220	230	240	250
Total	**2,050**	**2,160**	**2,260**	**2,370**	**2,420**	**2,430**	**2,450**	**2,440**	**2,460**	**2,460**	**2,430**
Both Sexes											
Form I	590	640	630	620	610	580	600	640	660	630	590
Form II	650	660	710	710	690	680	640	650	700	710	690
Form III	700	690	680	720	730	710	690	670	670	700	720
Form IV	660	720	720	730	750	760	760	730	700	710	730
Form V	760	780	840	880	900	930	940	940	930	900	900
Form VI(L)	170	210	230	260	280	300	320	320	330	320	310
Form VI(U)	200	220	260	300	340	370	390	410	430	440	450
Total	**3,730**	**3,920**	**4,070**	**4,220**	**4,300**	**4,330**	**4,340**	**4,360**	**4,420**	**4,410**	**4,390**



Refer to Island of Rodrigues only

Table 4.8(a) - Projected Promotion Rates by year of schooling and sex, 2005 - 2015
Pre-vocational stream - Island of Mauritius

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
Year I	0.90	0.92	0.94	0.96	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Year II	0.85	0.90	0.92	0.94	0.96	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Year III	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.92	0.94	0.96	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Female											
Year I	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Year II	0.90	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Year III	0.75	0.90	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Table 4.8(b) - Projected Promotion Rates by year of schooling and sex, 2005 - 2015
Pre-vocational stream - Island of Rodrigues

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
Year I	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00
Year II	0.85	0.85	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.99	1.00
Year III	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.97	1.00
Female											
Year I	0.90	0.92	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00
Year II	0.80	0.84	0.86	0.88	0.90	0.92	0.95	0.96	0.98	0.99	1.00
Year III	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.82	0.84	0.85	0.90	0.94	0.96	0.98	1.00

Table 4.9(a) - Projection of Secondary school population by year of schooling and sex, 2005 - 2015 - Pre-vocational stream - Republic of Mauritius

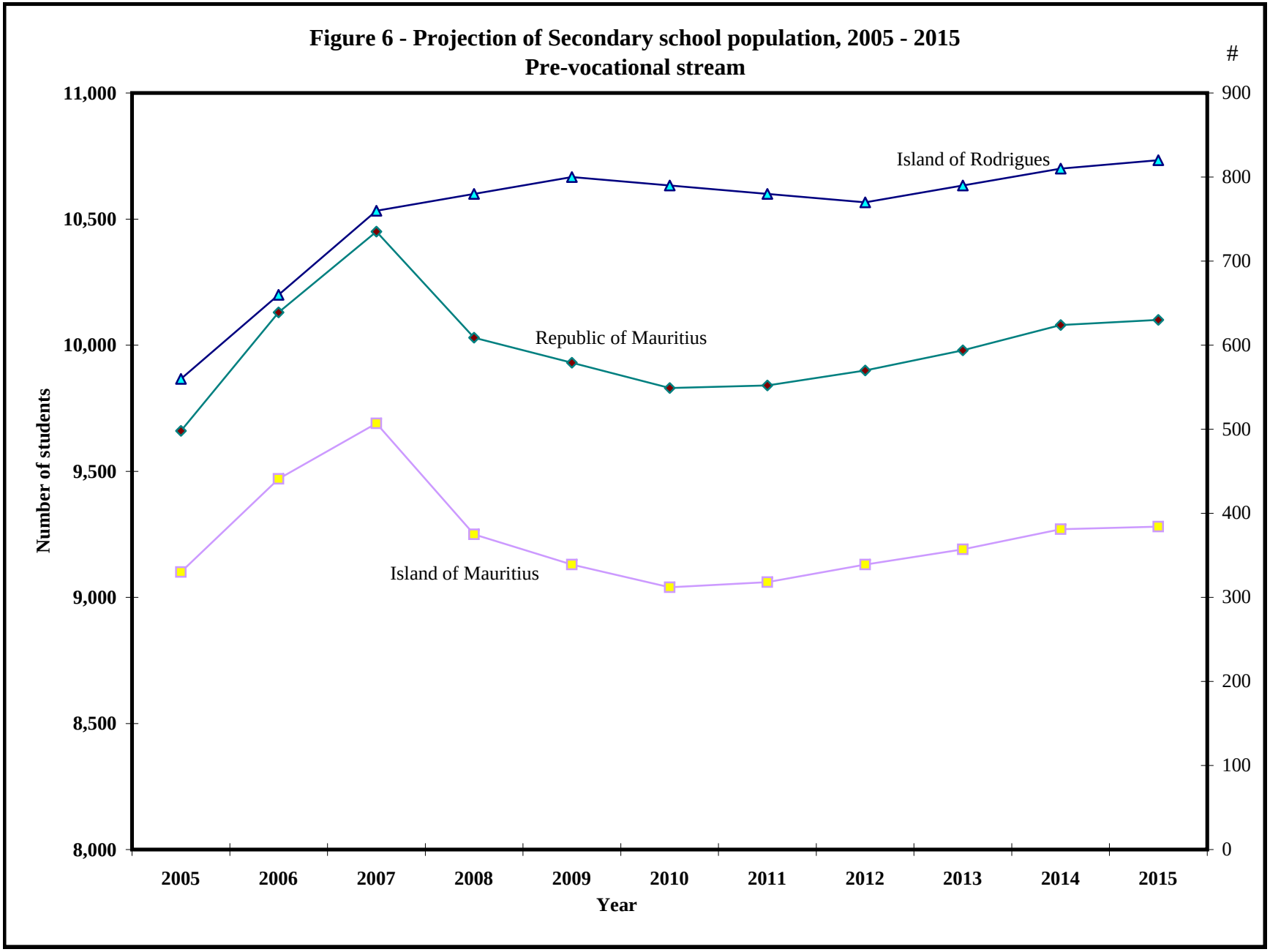
Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
Year 1	1,810	1,750	1,740	1,600	1,590	1,540	1,610	1,590	1,630	1,660	1,640
Year 2	1,990	1,630	1,610	1,630	1,530	1,560	1,540	1,610	1,590	1,630	1,660
Year 3	1,350	1,690	1,460	1,480	1,530	1,470	1,520	1,540	1,610	1,590	1,630
Year 4	810	1,080	1,430	1,310	1,360	1,440	1,410	1,490	1,530	1,600	1,580
Total	**5,960**	**6,150**	**6,240**	**6,020**	**6,010**	**6,010**	**6,080**	**6,230**	**6,360**	**6,480**	**6,510**
Female											
Year 1	1,160	1,100	1,070	1,000	990	930	930	880	900	910	910
Year 2	1,320	1,090	1,060	1,040	980	990	930	920	880	900	910
Year 3	810	1,180	1,030	1,000	1,000	950	970	920	920	870	900
Year 4	410	610	1,050	970	950	950	930	950	920	920	870
Total	**3,700**	**3,980**	**4,210**	**4,010**	**3,920**	**3,820**	**3,760**	**3,670**	**3,620**	**3,600**	**3,590**
Both Sexes											
Year 1	2,970	2,850	2,810	2,600	2,580	2,470	2,540	2,470	2,530	2,570	2,550
Year 2	3,310	2,720	2,670	2,670	2,510	2,550	2,470	2,530	2,470	2,530	2,570
Year 3	2,160	2,870	2,490	2,480	2,530	2,420	2,490	2,460	2,530	2,460	2,530
Year 4	1,220	1,690	2,480	2,280	2,310	2,390	2,340	2,440	2,450	2,520	2,450
Total	**9,660**	**10,130**	**10,450**	**10,030**	**9,930**	**9,830**	**9,840**	**9,900**	**9,980**	**10,080**	**10,100**

Table 4.9(b) - Projection of Secondary school population by year of schooling and sex, 2005 - 2015 - Pre-vocational stream - Island of Mauritius

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
Year 1	1,680	1,620	1,600	1,480	1,480	1,430	1,510	1,480	1,510	1,530	1,520
Year 2	1,870	1,510	1,490	1,500	1,420	1,450	1,430	1,510	1,480	1,510	1,530
Year 3	1,280	1,590	1,360	1,370	1,410	1,360	1,420	1,430	1,510	1,480	1,510
Year 4	790	1,030	1,350	1,230	1,260	1,330	1,310	1,390	1,430	1,510	1,480
Total	**5,620**	**5,750**	**5,800**	**5,580**	**5,570**	**5,570**	**5,670**	**5,810**	**5,930**	**6,030**	**6,040**
Female											
Year 1	1,060	1,000	970	900	890	840	820	790	810	820	820
Year 2	1,250	1,000	960	940	880	890	840	820	790	810	820
Year 3	780	1,130	950	920	910	860	880	840	820	790	810
Year 4	390	590	1,010	910	880	880	850	870	840	820	790
Total	**3,480**	**3,720**	**3,890**	**3,670**	**3,560**	**3,470**	**3,390**	**3,320**	**3,260**	**3,240**	**3,240**
Both Sexes											
Year 1	2,740	2,620	2,570	2,380	2,370	2,270	2,330	2,270	2,320	2,350	2,340
Year 2	3,120	2,510	2,450	2,440	2,300	2,340	2,270	2,330	2,270	2,320	2,350
Year 3	2,060	2,720	2,310	2,290	2,320	2,220	2,300	2,270	2,330	2,270	2,320
Year 4	1,180	1,620	2,360	2,140	2,140	2,210	2,160	2,260	2,270	2,330	2,270
Total	**9,100**	**9,470**	**9,690**	**9,250**	**9,130**	**9,040**	**9,060**	**9,130**	**9,190**	**9,270**	**9,280**

Table 4.9(c) - Projection of Secondary school population by year of schooling and sex, 2005 - 2015 - Pre-vocational stream - Island of Rodrigues

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
Year 1	130	130	140	120	110	110	100	110	120	130	120
Year 2	120	120	120	130	110	110	110	100	110	120	130
Year 3	70	100	100	110	120	110	100	110	100	110	120
Year 4	20	50	80	80	100	110	100	100	100	90	100
Total	**340**	**400**	**440**	**440**	**440**	**440**	**410**	**420**	**430**	**450**	**470**
Female											
Year 1	100	100	100	100	100	90	110	90	90	90	90
Year 2	70	90	100	100	100	100	90	100	90	90	90
Year 3	30	50	80	80	90	90	90	80	100	80	90
Year 4	20	20	40	60	70	70	80	80	80	100	80
Total	**220**	**260**	**320**	**340**	**360**	**350**	**370**	**350**	**360**	**360**	**350**
Both Sexes											
Year 1	230	230	240	220	210	200	210	200	210	220	210
Year 2	190	210	220	230	210	210	200	200	200	210	220
Year 3	100	150	180	190	210	200	190	190	200	190	210
Year 4	40	70	120	140	170	180	180	180	180	190	180
Total	**560**	**660**	**760**	**780**	**800**	**790**	**780**	**770**	**790**	**810**	**820**



Refer to Island of Rodrigues only

Table 4.10(a) - Projection of Secondary school population by grade and sex, 2005 - 2015
Academic and Pre-vocational streams - Republic of Mauritius

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
Form I	10,420	10,390	10,070	9,810	9,690	9,720	9,750	9,920	10,070	10,100	10,020
Form II	10,470	10,430	10,500	10,180	9,860	9,730	9,780	9,810	9,980	10,130	10,170
Form III	10,550	10,420	10,440	10,550	10,290	10,080	9,960	10,050	10,080	10,220	10,390
Form IV	10,360	11,420	11,570	11,750	11,920	11,720	11,500	11,290	11,330	11,370	11,500
Form V	9,750	10,290	11,160	11,200	11,560	11,760	11,580	11,420	11,140	11,070	11,030
Form VI(L)	3,990	4,500	4,850	5,370	5,400	5,570	5,670	5,680	5,610	5,470	5,440
Form VI(U)	4,210	4,560	5,120	5,570	6,160	6,300	6,480	6,580	6,610	6,550	6,420
Total	**59,750**	**62,010**	**63,710**	**64,430**	**64,880**	**64,880**	**64,720**	**64,750**	**64,820**	**64,910**	**64,970**
Female											
Form I	10,770	10,440	10,080	9,920	9,600	9,550	9,340	9,430	9,550	9,630	9,590
Form II	10,940	10,780	10,500	10,160	9,950	9,640	9,630	9,410	9,500	9,620	9,700
Form III	10,920	11,110	11,060	10,840	10,510	10,290	9,950	9,940	9,720	9,790	9,930
Form IV	10,630	11,490	11,860	11,870	11,670	11,330	11,110	10,750	10,710	10,520	10,550
Form V	10,170	11,020	11,870	11,960	12,110	11,930	11,650	11,360	10,980	10,890	10,700
Form VI(L)	4,410	4,910	5,420	5,940	5,990	6,130	6,050	6,020	5,870	5,730	5,680
Form VI(U)	4,480	4,750	5,280	5,860	6,400	6,530	6,670	6,580	6,550	6,410	6,260
Total	**62,320**	**64,500**	**66,070**	**66,550**	**66,230**	**65,400**	**64,400**	**63,490**	**62,880**	**62,590**	**62,410**
Both Sexes											
Form I	21,190	20,830	20,150	19,730	19,290	19,270	19,090	19,350	19,620	19,730	19,610
Form II	21,410	21,210	21,000	20,340	19,810	19,370	19,410	19,220	19,480	19,750	19,870
Form III	21,470	21,530	21,500	21,390	20,800	20,370	19,910	19,990	19,800	20,010	20,320
Form IV	20,990	22,910	23,430	23,620	23,590	23,050	22,610	22,040	22,040	21,890	22,050
Form V	19,920	21,310	23,030	23,160	23,670	23,690	23,230	22,780	22,120	21,960	21,730
Form VI(L)	8,400	9,410	10,270	11,310	11,390	11,700	11,720	11,700	11,480	11,200	11,120
Form VI(U)	8,690	9,310	10,400	11,430	12,560	12,830	13,150	13,160	13,160	12,960	12,680
Total	**122,070**	**126,510**	**129,780**	**130,980**	**131,110**	**130,280**	**129,120**	**128,240**	**127,700**	**127,500**	**127,380**

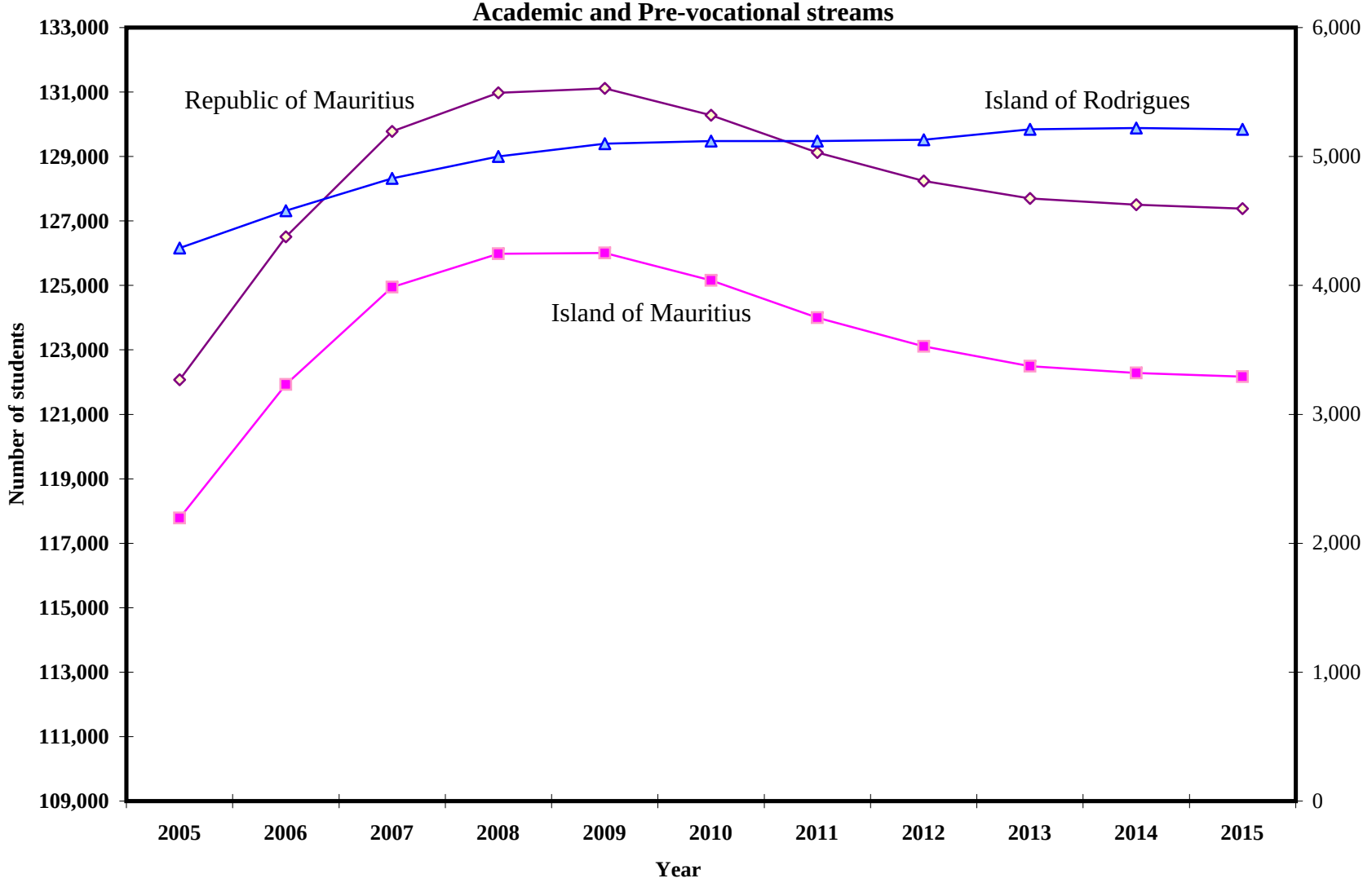
Table 4.10(b) - Projection of Secondary school population by grade and sex, 2005 - 2015
Academic and Pre-vocational streams - Island of Mauritius

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
Form I	10,030	9,970	9,650	9,430	9,320	9,350	9,390	9,510	9,640	9,680	9,630
Form II	10,070	10,020	10,060	9,740	9,460	9,330	9,390	9,430	9,550	9,680	9,720
Form III	10,160	10,010	10,030	10,110	9,840	9,660	9,560	9,640	9,680	9,790	9,930
Form IV	10,030	11,050	11,180	11,350	11,490	11,280	11,080	10,880	10,930	10,980	11,080
Form V	9,410	9,940	10,800	10,830	11,180	11,360	11,180	11,030	10,760	10,700	10,660
Form VI(L)	3,910	4,400	4,740	5,250	5,270	5,430	5,520	5,530	5,460	5,330	5,300
Form VI(U)	4,120	4,460	5,000	5,430	6,000	6,130	6,300	6,390	6,410	6,350	6,220
Total	**57,730**	**59,850**	**61,460**	**62,140**	**62,560**	**62,540**	**62,420**	**62,410**	**62,430**	**62,510**	**62,540**
Female											
Form I	10,340	9,990	9,630	9,460	9,150	9,140	8,890	9,000	9,110	9,200	9,180
Form II	10,500	10,320	10,010	9,660	9,450	9,150	9,180	8,940	9,030	9,150	9,240
Form III	10,510	10,680	10,610	10,370	10,020	9,800	9,470	9,490	9,250	9,330	9,460
Form IV	10,260	11,070	11,410	11,400	11,180	10,830	10,590	10,250	10,230	10,010	10,060
Form V	9,750	10,590	11,390	11,450	11,590	11,400	11,110	10,810	10,430	10,360	10,170
Form VI(L)	4,320	4,800	5,300	5,800	5,840	5,970	5,880	5,850	5,690	5,550	5,510
Form VI(U)	4,370	4,630	5,140	5,700	6,220	6,330	6,460	6,360	6,320	6,170	6,010
Total	**60,050**	**62,080**	**63,490**	**63,840**	**63,450**	**62,620**	**61,580**	**60,700**	**60,060**	**59,770**	**59,630**
Both Sexes											
Form I	20,370	19,960	19,280	18,890	18,470	18,490	18,280	18,510	18,750	18,880	18,810
Form II	20,570	20,340	20,070	19,400	18,910	18,480	18,570	18,370	18,580	18,830	18,960
Form III	20,670	20,690	20,640	20,480	19,860	19,460	19,030	19,130	18,930	19,120	19,390
Form IV	20,290	22,120	22,590	22,750	22,670	22,110	21,670	21,130	21,160	20,990	21,140
Form V	19,160	20,530	22,190	22,280	22,770	22,760	22,290	21,840	21,190	21,060	20,830
Form VI(L)	8,230	9,200	10,040	11,050	11,110	11,400	11,400	11,380	11,150	10,880	10,810
Form VI(U)	8,490	9,090	10,140	11,130	12,220	12,460	12,760	12,750	12,730	12,520	12,230
Total	**117,780**	**121,930**	**124,950**	**125,980**	**126,010**	**125,160**	**124,000**	**123,110**	**122,490**	**122,280**	**122,170**

Table 4.10 (c) - Projection of Secondary school population by grade and sex, 2005 - 2015
Academic and Pre-vocational streams - Island of Rodrigues

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Male											
Form I	390	420	420	380	370	370	360	410	430	420	390
Form II	400	410	440	440	400	400	390	380	430	450	450
Form III	390	410	410	440	450	420	400	410	400	430	460
Form IV	330	370	390	400	430	440	420	410	400	390	420
Form V	340	350	360	370	380	400	400	390	380	370	370
Form VI(L)	80	100	110	120	130	140	150	150	150	140	140
Form VI(U)	90	100	120	140	160	170	180	190	200	200	200
Total	**2,020**	**2,160**	**2,250**	**2,290**	**2,320**	**2,340**	**2,300**	**2,340**	**2,390**	**2,400**	**2,430**
Female											
Form I	430	450	450	460	450	410	450	430	440	430	410
Form II	440	460	490	500	500	490	450	470	470	470	460
Form III	410	430	450	470	490	490	480	450	470	460	470
Form IV	370	420	450	470	490	500	520	500	480	510	490
Form V	420	430	480	510	520	530	540	550	550	530	530
Form VI(L)	90	110	120	140	150	160	170	170	180	180	170
Form VI(U)	110	120	140	160	180	200	210	220	230	240	250
Total	**2,270**	**2,420**	**2,580**	**2,710**	**2,780**	**2,780**	**2,820**	**2,790**	**2,820**	**2,820**	**2,780**
Both Sexes											
Form I	820	870	870	840	820	780	810	840	870	850	800
Form II	840	870	930	940	900	890	840	850	900	920	910
Form III	800	840	860	910	940	910	880	860	870	890	930
Form IV	700	790	840	870	920	940	940	910	880	900	910
Form V	760	780	840	880	900	930	940	940	930	900	900
Form VI(L)	170	210	230	260	280	300	320	320	330	320	310
Form VI(U)	200	220	260	300	340	370	390	410	430	440	450
Total	**4,290**	**4,580**	**4,830**	**5,000**	**5,100**	**5,120**	**5,120**	**5,130**	**5,210**	**5,220**	**5,210**

Figure 7 - Projection of Secondary school population, 2005 - 2015
Academic and Pre-vocational streams



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CHAPTER 5
IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROJECTIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the implications of the projected school population for the period 2005 to 2015. These results will assist educational planners in the formulation of policies and to plan their educational programmes accordingly. The projected school populations are specifically used to estimate the number of teachers, classrooms and school equipment required for the next ten years. Besides the implications of teachers and classrooms, the change in enrolment will also affect the cost of education, the facilities offered, equipment and provision of infrastructure (laboratories, workshops, etc). In the absence of detailed information, the study is restricted to teachers and classrooms only.

The implications of school projected population are based on the projections derived by the Grade Progression Method. Fluctuations in the projected number enrolled may be caused by:

(i) the changing number of births and

(ii) the assumptions regarding the efficiency rates.

5.2 Enrolment

5.2.1 Primary Level

On the overall, the primary school population in the Republic of Mauritius is expected to fall from 124,450 in 2005 to 121,370 in 2015 with three distinct phases. Between 2005 and 2008, enrolment will fall at an average annual rate of 0.5% to reach 122,600. From 2008, enrolment will slightly go up by an annual average of 0.2% to 123,410 in 2011 and then, decrease to 121,370 in 2015, representing an average of 0.4%. For the period 2005 to 2015, enrolment of males will fall from 63,210 to 61,700 while that of females from 61,240 to 59,670.

The number of pupils enrolled in primary schools in the Island of Mauritius is expected to decrease at an average annual rate of 0.5% from 119,770 in 2005 to 117,840 in 2008. The trend will then reverse to register an average annual increase of 0.3% to reach 118,900 in 2011, followed by another period characterised by an average annual decline of 0.4% to attain 117,130 by the end of the projection period, that is, 2015. The number of boys attending primary schools is expected to fall from 60,910 in 2005 to 59,620 in 2015 and that of girls from 58,860 to 57,510.

The trend in enrolment in primary schools in the Island of Rodrigues for the coming years is quite different from that of the Island of Mauritius. In fact, enrolment will increase at average annual rate of 0.6% from a figure of 4,680 in 2005 to 4,760 in 2008. From then onwards, it will decrease at an average annual rate of 1.6% to attain 4,240 in 2015. Male enrolment will go down from 2,300 in 2005 to 2,080 in 2015 and female enrolment from 2,380 to 2,160.

5.2.2 Secondary Level - Academic Stream

The school population (academic stream) will increase at an average annual rate of 3.0% to reach 119,330 in 2007. It will then increase at a lesser rate of 0.8% per annum to a peak of 121,180 by the year 2009. From then onwards, the population will decrease at an average annual rate of 0.5% to reach 117,280 in 2015.

The trend in secondary school enrolment in the Island of Mauritius will follow that of the Republic of Mauritius, with a peak of 116,880 in 2009, followed by an average annual decrease of 0.6% to stand at 112,890 in 2015.

In the Island of Rodrigues, however, the projected secondary enrolment follows a different pattern. In fact, the number of students enrolled in secondary schools will increase from 3,730 in 2005 to 4,420 in 2013, with two distinct periods. From 2005 to 2008, enrolment will increase at an average annual rate of 4.2%. The growth will then slow down to an average of 0.9% per annum until 2013 when the enrolment will remain at around 4,400 until the end of the projection period in 2015.

5.2.3 Secondary Level - Pre-vocational Stream

From 2005, the number of students attending the pre-vocational stream of the secondary education in the Republic of Mauritius will increase at an annual average of 4.0% to reach 10,450 in 2007. It will then regress at an annual rate of 2.3% over the period 2007 to 2010 to stand at 9,830 in 2010. As from 2010, the trend will be reversed and an average annual increase of 0.5% is expected until 2015 when the enrolment will be 10,100.

In the Island of Mauritius, enrolment will increase at an annual rate of 3.2% from 9,100 in 2005 to 9,690 in 2007. It will then decrease at an annual rate of 2.3% to reach 9,040 in 2010, followed by an annual increase of 0.5% to attain 9,280 in 2015.

Enrolment in pre-vocational stream in the Island of Rodrigues will increase at a significant annual rate of 16.5% from 560 in 2005 to 760 in 2007. Between 2007 and 2009, enrolment is expected to increase slightly by an annual figure of 20 to attain 800 in 2009, followed by an annual decrease of 10 students during the period 2009 to 2012. From then, enrolment will go up to reach 820 in 2015.

5.3 Teachers requirement

The future school population will have an effect on the number of teachers required. However, the need for teachers does not depend only on trend in future enrolment, but depends also on other factors like government policy concerning pupil/teacher ratio, changes in the educational system, regional changes in demand and supply of teachers. However, the age distribution of the teaching force is of particular concern. The age profile of the teaching force reflects the supply of teachers and its rate of renewal and attrition. So, policies on recruitment and retention of teachers will obviously be influenced by the age composition of the teaching force.

5.3.1 Primary Level

At the Primary level, there are two categories of teachers: -

(i) the General Purpose Teachers who teach the core subjects namely English, French, Mathematics, Environmental Studies/History and Geography and Science.

(ii) the Oriental Language Teachers who teach only oriental languages: Hindi, Urdu Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Modern Chinese, and Arabic.

For the projection of teachers, it is not possible to estimate the future needs of oriental language teachers because such projections would require a series of population projections by religion/mother tongue which are difficult to prepare.

The number of General Purpose Teachers required to cope with the new enrolment has been calculated under four different scenarios as presented in Table 5.1. On the assumption that the pupil/teacher ratio remains constant throughout the projected period, the projected numbers of teachers in primary schools for the next ten years for the Republic of Mauritius, Island of Mauritius and Island of Rodrigues have been estimated. However, any increase in the pupil/teacher ratio would automatically decrease the number of teachers required.

For the Island of Mauritius, the number of teachers required in primary schools will decrease from 3,860 in 2005 to 3,780 in 2015 if a pupil/teacher ratio of 31 is maintained and from 3,420 to 3,350 with a pupil/teacher ratio of 35, representing an annual decrease of 0.2%.

For the Island of Rodrigues, with a pupil/teacher ratio of 25, the expected number of teachers in primary school is expected to fall from 190 in 2005 to 170 in 2015, an average annual decrease of 1.1%. With a pupil/teacher ratio of 27, the demand is expected to fall annually by 0.6%.

Table 5.1 - Projections of number of Primary School teachers, 2005 - 2015

Year	Republic of Mauritius					Island of Mauritius					Island of Rodrigues				
	School Population	No. of teachers based on Pupil/Teacher Ratio				School Population	No. of teachers based on Pupil/Teacher Ratio				School Population	No. of teachers based on Pupil/Teacher Ratio			
		31	32	35	37		31	32	35	37		25	26	27	28
2005	124,450	4,020	3,890	3,560	3,360	119,770	3,860	3,740	3,420	3,240	4,680	190	180	170	170
2006	122,980	3,970	3,840	3,510	3,320	118,270	3,820	3,700	3,380	3,200	4,710	190	180	170	170
2007	122,680	3,960	3,830	3,510	3,320	117,930	3,800	3,690	3,370	3,190	4,750	190	180	180	170
2008	122,600	3,960	3,830	3,500	3,310	117,840	3,800	3,680	3,370	3,190	4,760	190	180	180	170
2009	123,030	3,970	3,850	3,520	3,330	118,320	3,820	3,700	3,380	3,200	4,710	190	180	170	170
2010	123,100	3,970	3,850	3,520	3,330	118,450	3,820	3,700	3,380	3,200	4,650	190	180	170	170
2011	123,410	3,980	3,860	3,530	3,340	118,900	3,840	3,720	3,400	3,210	4,510	180	170	170	160
2012	123,200	3,970	3,850	3,520	3,330	118,780	3,830	3,710	3,390	3,210	4,420	180	170	160	160
2013	122,690	3,960	3,830	3,510	3,320	118,360	3,820	3,700	3,380	3,200	4,330	170	170	160	160
2014	122,060	3,940	3,810	3,490	3,300	117,790	3,800	3,680	3,370	3,180	4,270	170	160	160	150
2015	121,370	3,920	3,790	3,470	3,280	117,130	3,780	3,660	3,350	3,170	4,240	170	160	160	150

However, taking into consideration the number of teachers who leave the profession permanently or temporarily through death, retirement, resignation, movement to other occupations, temporary transfer, study leave, in-service courses, transfer to administrative work or to other levels of education, and other causes, an attrition rate of 1.5% is assumed to take care of this annual loss throughout the projection period as shown in Table 5.2, Table 5.4 and Table 5.6.

Table 5.2 - Additional number of school teachers in Primary schools, 2005 - 2015

Year	Republic of Mauritius		Island of Mauritius		Island of Rodrigues	
	Pupil/Teacher Ratio of 31	Additional number of Teachers	Pupil/Teacher Ratio of 31	Additional number of Teachers	Pupil/Teacher Ratio of 25	Additional number of Teachers
2005	4,020	-	3,860	-	190	-
2006	3,970	10	3,820	18	190	3
2007	3,960	50	3,800	37	190	3
2008	3,960	59	3,800	57	190	3
2009	3,970	69	3,820	77	190	3
2010	3,970	60	3,820	57	190	3
2011	3,980	70	3,840	77	180	-
2012	3,970	50	3,830	48	180	3
2013	3,960	50	3,820	47	170	-
2014	3,940	39	3,800	37	170	3
2015	3,920	39	3,780	37	170	2

An increase in the primary school population implies an increase in the number of teachers required if the pupil/teacher ratio observed is kept constant. However, the population of primary school age has stopped growing or even has started to decline. For the Island of Mauritius, if the pupil/teacher ratio observed in 2003, that is, 31 is maintained and an attrition rate of 1.5% is assumed to take care of the annual loss, some 490 additional teachers will be required by 2015 to counterbalance a comparable growth in the number of school age students.

For the Island of Rodrigues, if the pupil/teacher ratio for year 2003, that is, 25 is maintained and with an attrition rate of 1.5%, an additional of 10 teachers will be required by 2015. However, it should be noted that in 2011 and 2013, there would be a surplus of teachers in primary schools.

5.3.2 Secondary Level

The projection of teachers for the secondary sector is a more complex exercise because the number of teachers will depend on the subjects taught in schools. Such assumptions are not easy and therefore the forecast will be based on overall pupil/teacher ratio. The pupil/teacher ratio for the Island of Mauritius varied between 17 and 18 during the last three years while for the Island of Rodrigues, fluctuated from 22 to 23.

The projected growth in the secondary school population from 2005 to 2015 is expected to increase the demand for additional teachers. The future teacher requirements worked under four different scenarios for the academic stream, with pupil/teacher ratio of 17, 18, 19 and 20 as are presented in Table 5.3.

The number of teachers required for the Island of Mauritius will increase in secondary school at an annual rate of 0.4% from 6,390 in 2005 to 6,640 in 2015 if a pupil/teacher ratio of 17 is maintained. With a pupil/teacher ratio of 20, the demand of teacher is expected to increase at the same rate from 5,430 in 2005 to 5,640 in 2015.

For the Island of Rodrigues, with a pupil/teacher ratio of 22, the expected number of teachers in secondary school is expected to increase from 170 in 2005 to 200 in 2015, an average annual increase of 1.6%. However, if a pupil/teacher ratio of 25 is assumed, the demand is expected to increase annually by 1.8% to reach 180 in 2015.

Table 5.3 - Projections of number of Secondary School teachers, 2005 - 2015 - Academic

Year	Republic of Mauritius					Island of Mauritius					Island of Rodrigues				
	School Population	No. of teachers based on Pupil/Teacher Ratio				School Population	No. of teachers based on Pupil/Teacher Ratio				School Population	No. of teachers based on Pupil/Teacher Ratio			
		17	18	19	20		17	18	19	20		22	23	24	25
2005	112,410	6,610	6,250	5,920	5,620	108,680	6,390	6,040	5,720	5,430	3,730	170	160	160	150
2006	116,380	6,850	6,470	6,130	5,820	112,460	6,610	6,250	5,920	5,620	3,920	180	170	160	160
2007	119,330	7,020	6,630	6,280	5,970	115,260	6,780	6,400	6,070	5,760	4,070	190	180	170	160
2008	120,950	7,120	6,720	6,370	6,050	116,730	6,870	6,480	6,140	5,840	4,220	190	180	180	170
2009	121,180	7,130	6,730	6,380	6,060	116,880	6,870	6,490	6,150	5,840	4,300	200	190	180	170
2010	120,450	7,090	6,690	6,340	6,020	116,120	6,830	6,450	6,110	5,810	4,330	200	190	180	170
2011	119,280	7,020	6,630	6,280	5,960	114,940	6,760	6,390	6,050	5,750	4,340	200	190	180	170
2012	118,340	6,960	6,570	6,230	5,920	113,980	6,700	6,330	6,000	5,700	4,360	200	190	180	180
2013	117,720	6,930	6,540	6,200	5,890	113,300	6,670	6,300	5,960	5,670	4,420	200	190	180	180
2014	117,420	6,910	6,520	6,180	5,870	113,010	6,650	6,280	5,950	5,650	4,410	200	190	180	180
2015	117,280	6,900	6,520	6,170	5,860	112,890	6,640	6,270	5,940	5,640	4,390	200	190	180	180

Table 5.4 - Additional number of school teachers in Secondary schools, 2005 - 2015

Year	Republic of Mauritius		Island of Mauritius		Island of Rodrigues	
	Pupil/Teacher Ratio of 17	Additional number of Teachers	Pupil/Teacher Ratio of 17	Additional number of Teachers	Pupil/Teacher Ratio of 22	Additional number of Teachers
2005	6,610	-	6,390	-	170	-
2006	6,850	339	6,610	316	180	13
2007	7,020	273	6,780	269	190	13
2008	7,120	205	6,870	192	190	3
2009	7,130	117	6,870	103	200	13
2010	7,090	67	6,830	63	200	3
2011	7,020	36	6,760	32	200	3
2012	6,960	45	6,700	41	200	3
2013	6,930	74	6,670	71	200	3
2014	6,910	84	6,650	80	200	3
2015	6,900	94	6,640	90	200	3

For the Island of Mauritius, with a pupil/teacher ratio of 17 and an attrition rate of 1.5%, some 1,260 additional teachers will be respectively required by 2015. As for the Island of Rodrigues, if the pupil/teacher ratio for year 2003, that is, 22 is assumed and with an attrition rate of 1.5%, an additional of 60 teachers will be required by 2015.

For the pre-vocational stream, the future teacher requirements worked under four different scenarios, with pupil/teacher ratio of 17, 18, 19 and 20 are presented in Table 5.5. With a pupil/teacher ratio of 17 for the Island of Mauritius and Island of Rodrigues throughout the projection period, the demand for the number of teachers in pre-vocational school is expected to increase from 540 in 2005 to 550 in 2015, and 30 to 50 respectively. However, if a pupil/teacher ratio of 20 is maintained for Island of Mauritius, the number of teachers which is 460 in 2005, fluctuates to reach the same figure in 2015 while for Island of Rodrigues, an annual increase of 2.9% is observed to reach 40 in 2015.

Table 5.5 - Projections of number of Secondary School teachers, 2005 - 2015 - Pre-vocational stream

Year	Republic of Mauritius					Island of Mauritius					Island of Rodrigues				
	School Population	No. of teachers based on Pupil/Teacher Ratio				School Population	No. of teachers based on Pupil/Teacher Ratio				School Population	No. of teachers based on Pupil/Teacher Ratio			
		17	18	19	20		17	18	19	20		17	18	19	20
2005	9,660	570	540	510	480	9,100	540	510	480	460	560	30	30	30	30
2006	10,130	600	560	530	510	9,470	560	530	500	470	660	40	40	40	30
2007	10,450	620	580	550	520	9,690	570	540	510	490	760	40	40	40	40
2008	10,030	590	560	530	500	9,250	540	510	490	460	780	50	40	40	40
2009	9,930	580	550	520	500	9,130	540	510	480	460	800	50	40	40	40
2010	9,830	580	550	520	490	9,040	530	500	480	450	790	50	40	40	40
2011	9,840	580	550	520	490	9,060	530	500	480	450	780	50	40	40	40
2012	9,900	580	550	520	500	9,130	540	510	480	460	770	50	40	40	40
2013	9,980	590	550	530	500	9,190	540	510	480	460	790	50	40	40	40
2014	10,080	590	560	530	500	9,270	550	510	490	460	810	50	50	40	40
2015	10,100	590	560	530	510	9,280	550	520	490	460	820	50	50	40	40

Table 5.6 - Additional number of school teachers in Pre-vocational schools, 2005 - 2015

Year	Republic of Mauritius		Island of Mauritius		Island of Rodrigues	
	Pupil/Teacher Ratio of 17	Additional number of Teachers	Pupil/Teacher Ratio of 17	Additional number of Teachers	Pupil/Teacher Ratio of 17	Additional number of Teachers
2005	570	-	540	-	30	-
2006	600	39	560	28	40	10
2007	620	29	570	18	40	1
2008	590	-	540	-	50	11
2009	580	-	540	8	50	1
2010	580	9	530	-	50	1
2011	580	9	530	8	50	1
2012	580	9	540	18	50	1
2013	590	19	540	8	50	1
2014	590	9	550	18	50	1
2015	590	9	550	8	50	1

Assuming a pupil/ratio of 17 for the next ten years and with an attrition rate of 1.5%, the demand for teachers is expected to increase by 90 for Island of Mauritius and 30 for Island of Rodrigues. However, a surplus of teachers is expected in 2008 and 2010 for the Island of Mauritius.

5.4 Classrooms

From available data, it is found that there were 4,635 classrooms being used in the primary sector in 2003 with 28 pupils per classroom. If this classroom size is maintained in future, due to a reduction in enrolment, around 240 classrooms will be released in 2010 and some 60 additional classrooms by the year 2015.

In the secondary sector in 2003, there were 3,307 classrooms giving, thus, a pupil/classroom size of 31. Assuming this classroom size remains constant for the coming years, by 2015, some additional 480 classrooms will be needed for the academic stream. For the prevocational streams, with a pupil/classroom size of 25, some additional 80 classrooms will be needed.

5.5 Conclusion

With the implications of compulsory education up to the age of sixteen for all students of the Republic of Mauritius in 2005, major developments are expected in the education system. The school population will definitely increase at secondary level in both academic and pre-vocational streams in the coming years. Thus, with such opportunities, this will enable these prospective students to ease their integration into either the labour market or to pursue further studies.

REFERENCES

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5) Action Plan – For a New Education System in Mauritius - March 1998.

Appendix I

List of Abbreviations

Std	Standard
Std VI R	Standard VI Repeaters
Form VI(L)	Form Six Lower
Form VI(U)	Form Six Upper
CPE	Certificate of Primary Education
SC	Cambridge School Certificate
HSC	Cambridge Higher School Certificate
GCE	General Certificate of Education
SSS	State Secondary School
UOM	University of Mauritius
UTM	University of Technology, Mauritius
MIE	Mauritius Institute of Education
MGI	Mahatma Gandhi Institute
MIH	Mauritius Institute of Health
MCA	Mauritius College of the Air
IVTB	Industrial and Vocational Training Board
MQA	Mauritius Qualification Authority
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IT	Information Technology
PSTF	Pre School Trust Fund
NGOs	Non Government Organisations
ZEP	Zones d'Education Prioritaires
Diff.	Difference