#### **REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS**

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

#### STATISTICS MAURITIUS

### 2011

## HOUSING AND POPULATION CENSUS

**REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS** 

ANALYSIS REPORT

Volume X – Housing and Household Characteristics

August 2017

#### FOREWORD

Statistics Mauritius conducted a Housing and Population Census in year 2011. Census 2011 was the eighteenth for the Island of Mauritius and the eighth for the Island of Rodrigues.

A series of table reports covering housing and living conditions, demographic and fertility characteristics, geographical and migration characteristics, educational characteristics, household characteristics, economic characteristics, and disability was published during the following year. Analysis and evaluation of the census data are currently being carried out and the results published in a series of analytical reports.

This report, which is the tenth of the series, covers the housing and living conditions of households as collected at the 2011 Housing and Population Census. Projections of households and housing requirements up to year 2036 based on certain specified assumptions are also included.

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

I would like here to thank members of the public for their understanding and co-operation during Census 2011. My thanks also go to all persons and staff who contributed in one way or another to the production of this report.

Y. Cassimally (Ms.) Ag. Director of Statistics

Statistics Mauritius Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Port Louis Mauritius

August 2017

#### Contents

1. Intro	oduction	1
2. Higl	hlights	1
3. Buil	dings	2
3.1	Residential and partly residential buildings	3
3.2	Non-residential buildings	7
4. Hou	sing Units	8
5. Ame	enities available to households	11
6. Livi	ng space	14
7. Cha	racteristics of households	16
7.1	Household type	16
7.2	Household size	
7.3	Head of household	19
7.4	Family nucleus	21
7.5	Headship rates	21
8. Proj	ection of households	24
9. Esti	mation of housing requirements	27
10. Exp	planatory Notes, Terms and Definitions	
10.1	Contact persons	
10.2	List of Tables	
10.3	List of Figures	
10.4	Terms and definitions	
10.5	Annexes	

#### Housing and Household Characteristics

#### 1. Introduction

This report analyses data on housing, households and population as collected at the 2011 Housing and Population Census in the Republic of Mauritius, excluding Agalega. Forecasts on the number of households and housing requirements up to year 2036 are also included. This release also highlights the broad trends and changes relating to housing and household characteristics over the last censuses.

People need a house to fulfill their basic needs for shelter. An adequate house should offer space for people to carry out their daily activities such as cooking, eating, bathing and sleeping. Overall, housing and living conditions of people in Mauritius have improved over time. The majority of households in the country lives in a house and has access to basic sanitary facilities, but some households still lack certain amenities.

#### 2. Highlights

Out of the 277,938 residential and partly residential buildings enumerated in the Republic of Mauritius in 2011, 44% were buildings with one or more storeys.

Housing and living conditions improved from 1983 to 2011 with higher proportions of households having access to piped water inside the housing unit (from 40% to 94%); flush toilet (from 48% to 96%) and kitchen inside the housing unit (from 49% to 96%).

The percentage of households using gas for cooking purposes increased noticeably from 5% in 1983 to 98% in 2011.

The proportion of households with 3 or more persons per room decreased from 11% in 1990 to 2% in 2011, indicating the availability of more space for living over time.

The proportion of one-person households increased from 6% in 2000 to 10% in 2011 while nuclear households decreased from 69% of all private households to 65%.

Average household size decreased from 3.9 in 2000 to 3.5 in 2011 and is expected to decrease further to 2.8 in 2036.

#### 3. Buildings

At the 2011 Housing Census, 311,417 buildings were enumerated in the Republic of Mauritius. A building may be used wholly for residential, partly for residential and partly for commercial, for commercial and industrial or other non-residential purposes. There were some 277,938 residential and partly residential buildings, excluding 729 detached rooms, and 18,374 non-residential buildings, representing a share of around 90% and 6% respectively of all buildings.

Building Type	Number	%
Under Construction	13,025	4.2
Wholly Residential	261,541	84.0
Partly Residential	17,126	5.5
Hotels and Institutions	1,351	0.4
Non-Residential*	18,374	5.9
All Buildings	311,417	100.0

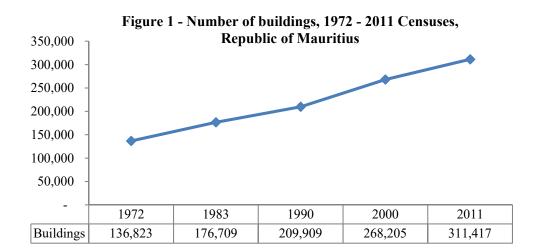
 Table 1 - Number of buildings by type, 2011 Census, Republic of Mauritius

\* Commercial, industrial, warehouse, bank, cinema, office, etc.

Also, some 13,025 buildings were under construction and not habited.

#### Building stock has more than doubled between 1972 and 2011

The number of buildings has increased from 136,823 in 1972 to 311,417 in 2011, representing an increase of around 128%.



#### 3.1 Residential and partly residential buildings

#### Mauritians are more likely to live in buildings made up of one housing unit

The majority of buildings used for residential purposes consisted of buildings used as one housing unit.



#### Figure 2 - Distribution (%) of wholly and partly residential buildings by type, 1972 - 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

In 2011, the proportion of buildings used wholly as one housing unit; that is separate houses, stood at 77%, compared to 75% in 1972. It is to be noted that it peaked at 82.1% in 1990. Block of flats and semi-detached buildings is on the rise; its share has increased, almost fourfold, from 4.5% in 1972 and 16.2% in 2011.

#### Number of crudely subdivided and improvised buildings on the decline

A drop in the number of "other buildings" which includes improvised housing units and building crudely subdivided into smaller housing units was observed.

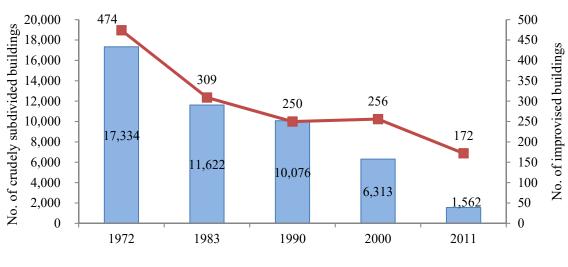


Figure 3 - Number of crudely subdivided and improvised buildings, 1972 - 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

The number of buildings which were crudely subdivided into smaller housing units has decreased drastically from 17,334 in 1972 to 1,562 in 2011. Moreover, the number of buildings occupied as improvised housing unit which was 474 in 1972, decreased to reach 172 in 2011, representing a drop of 64%.

#### More storeyed buildings are being constructed

Over time, there has been a general tendency towards vertical extension of buildings by constructing one or more storeys to residential and partly residential buildings. In 1972, around 3% of the buildings had one or more storeys and such buildings accounted for around 44% of buildings in 2011.

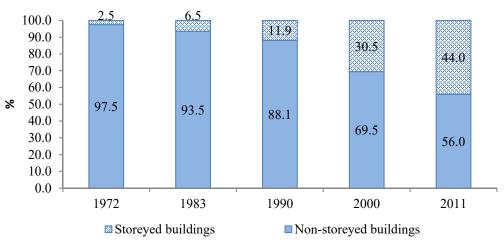
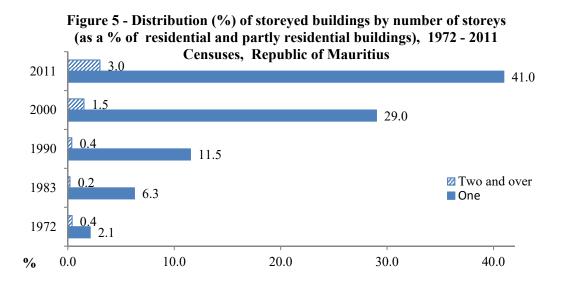


Figure 4 - Distribution (%) of non-storeyed and storeyed buildings, 1972 - 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

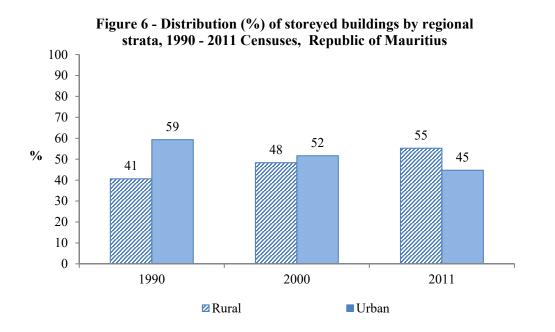
#### Buildings with one storey are more common

From 1972 to 2011, buildings with one storey have increased significantly from 2.1% to 41% of all residential and partly residential buildings. The proportion of buildings with more than one storey is also on the rise.



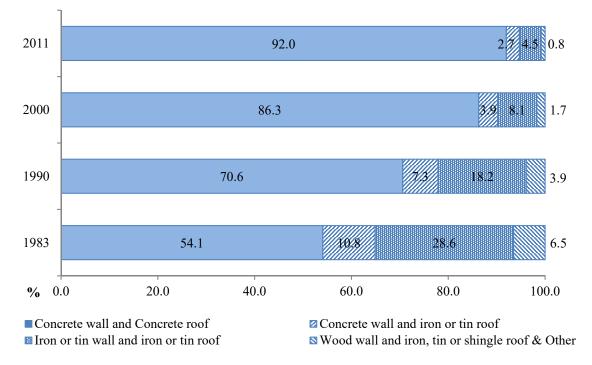
#### More storeyed buildings in rural than in urban regions

In 1990, the tendency to construct in height was greater in urban areas (59%). However, this tendency was reversed in recent years with rural areas having a higher share of storeyed buildings (55%) in 2011 than urban areas (45%).



#### Concrete remains the predominant construction material used

In 2011, concrete was the main construction material used for residential and partly residential buildings. Out of 277,938 residential and partly residential buildings enumerated, about 92% had concrete walls and concrete roof, and the remaining were built of concrete wall and iron or tin roof, iron or tin wall and roof or wood wall and iron, tin or shingle roof. Also, the majority (95%) of buildings which were still under construction but inhabited, had concrete roof and walls.



#### Figure 7 - Distribution (%) of construction materials used, 1983 - 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

During the intercensal period 1983 to 2011, the share of wholly concrete buildings has risen from 54% in 1983 to 92% in 2011. Yet in 2011, there were still around 5% of the buildings made of iron or tin wall and roof, and around 1% had wood walls and iron, tin, shingle roof and other.

#### Age of building

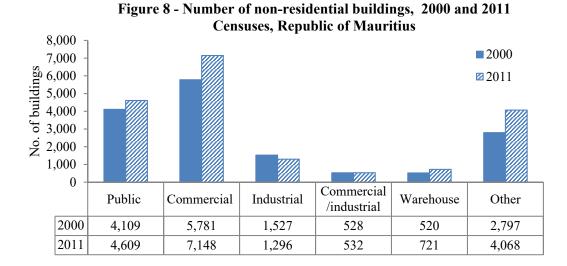
As in previous censuses, data on year of completion of the building was collected at the 2011 Housing Census to assess the age of the existing stock of residential and partly residential buildings. The share of buildings which were built before 1970 was only 11% while the share of those constructed between 1970 to 1989 and 1990 to 2009 was 28% and 48% respectively.

Around 79% of the 2000 stock of buildings survived to 2011 while 64% of the 1990 stock of buildings survived to 2011.

#### 3.2 Non-residential buildings

#### Commercial buildings on the rise

From 2000 to 2011, the number of non-residential buildings increased from 15,262 to 18,374, representing an increase of around 20%.

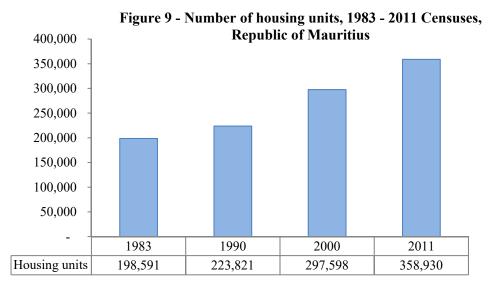


# The number of commercial buildings has increased by 1,367 while the number of industrial buildings dropped by 15%, from 1,527 to 1,296. Other buildings, particularly those used by the services sector like cinemas, banks, beauty parlours, etc. increased significantly by around 45%.

#### 7

#### 4. Housing Units

As at 2011 Housing Census, 358,930 housing units were enumerated in residential and partly residential buildings in the Republic of Mauritius. From 1983 to 2011, the number of housing units has nearly doubled from 198,591 to 358,930.



#### Drop in the proportion of housing units in urban regions

The number of housing units was higher in rural (209,025) than in urban (149,905) regions in 2011, as in 2000.

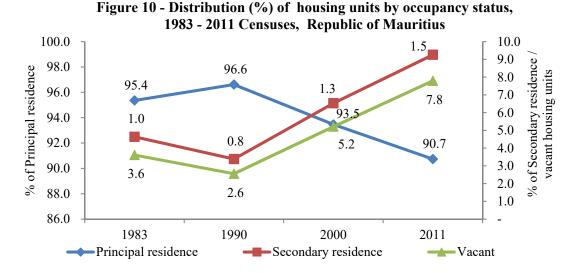
Table 2 - Distribution of housing units by regional strata, 2000 and 2011 Censuses,
Republic of Mauritius

Region	2000		2011		
Kegion	Number	%	Number	%	
Urban	131,889	44.3	149,905	41.8	
Rural	165,709	55.7	209,025	58.2	

From 2000 to 2011, the proportion of housing units in urban areas decreased from 44% to 42%, while that in rural areas increased from 56% to 58%. Port Louis district registered the lowest growth (4%) in the number of housing units during period 2000 to 2011. In contrast, Black River district registered the largest increase (43%).

#### Vacant houses and houses used as secondary residence are on the rise

At the time of census, a housing unit may be either occupied or vacant. At the 2011 Housing Census, out of the 358,930 housing units, 325,681 were occupied as principal residence, 5,271 as secondary residence and 27,978 were vacant. From 1990 onwards, the proportion of secondary residence and vacant housing units showed an increasing trend while the proportion of principal residence decreased.



A large number of secondary residence and vacant housing units were enumerated in two coastal regions. Flic en Flac Village Council Area (VCA), situated in the district of Black River, had the largest number of secondary residence (880) and vacant housing units for rent and sale (1,578), followed by Grand Baie VCA, with 608 secondary residence and 831 vacant housings for rent and sale.

#### The vast majority of houses are privately owned

At Census 2011, 99% of housing units enumerated were owned by private households, same proportion as at Census 2000.

Ownarshin -	2000		2011		
Ownership –	No.	%	No.	%	
Private	294,849	99.1	355,521	99.1	
Mortgage	47,040	15.8	44,265	12.4	
Non mortgage	237,666	79.9	278,924	77.7	
Not Stated	10,143	3.4	32,332	9.0	
Public	1,192	0.4	1,068	0.3	
Not Stated	1,557	0.5	2,341	0.6	
Total	297,598	100.0	358,930	100.0	

Table 3 - Distribution of housing units by ownership and mortgage status, 2000 and 2011
Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

Around 78% of housing units were reported as private and non-mortgaged in 2011 compared to 80% in 2000. The proportion of private and mortgaged housing units decreased from 16% to 12% during the period 2000 to 2011. Mortgage status for some 9% of the housing units in 2011 could not be determined mainly because these housing units were either vacant or occupied by tenants, who were unable to provide the relevant information.

#### 5. Amenities available to households

#### Availability of household amenities has improved over the years

There has been a general improvement in the availability of basic amenities to households over the years. In 2011, out of the 342,279 private households enumerated at the Housing Census, around 96% had access to flush toilet compared to 48% in 1983. However, only 22% of households had flush toilet connected to the sewerage system in 2011.

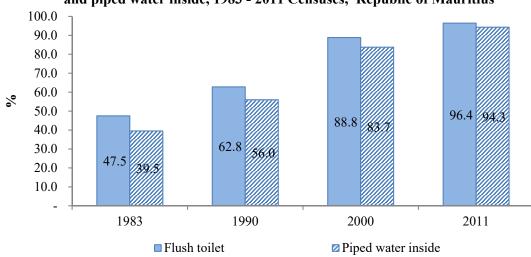
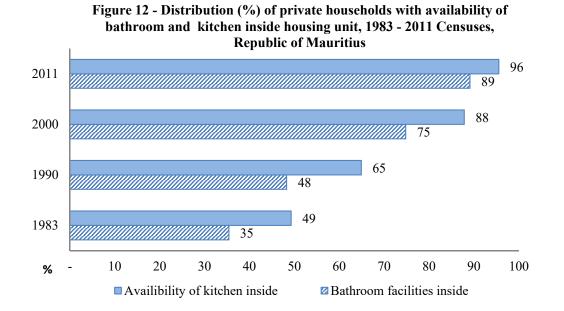


Figure 11 - Distribution (%) of private households with flush toilet and piped water inside, 1983 - 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

Also, 94% of households had access to piped water inside the house as compared to only 40% in 1983.



There has been a significant improvement in the availability of kitchen inside the housing unit from 49% of households in 1983 to 96% in 2011, with a corresponding decrease in the availability of kitchen outside the housing unit from 45% to 4% during the same period.

Similarly, the proportion of households having bathroom inside the housing unit increased from 35% in 1983 to 89% in 2011. Among these households, 98% had running water inside bathroom in 2011 compared to 83% in 1983.

#### Most households used Liquefied Petroleum Gas for cooking purposes

In 2011, the majority of private households used Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) as principal fuel for cooking purposes while the use of kerosene is almost negligible.

Table 4 - Distribution (%) of private households by type of fuel used for cooking purposes,1983 - 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

Type of fuel	1983	1990	2000	2011
LPG	5.1	50.3	91.5	97.5
Electricity	5.2	1.5	0.5	0.3
Kerosene	34.8	21.7	3.4	0.1
Wood and Charcoal	54.6	26.3	4.5	1.9
Other & Not Stated	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
All households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

During the period 1983 to 2011, there has been a major shift towards the use of LPG by households for cooking purposes, from 5% in 1983 to 98% in 2011, while the proportion of households using wood, charcoal and other fuel dropped drastically during that same period.

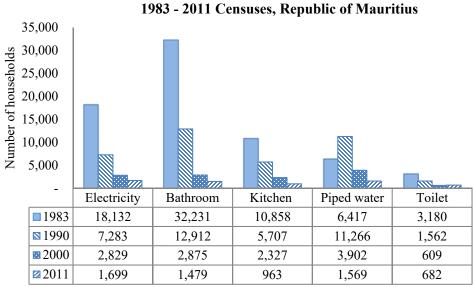
#### Solid waste are generally collected on a regular basis

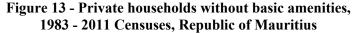
Around 96% of the 342,279 private households had their refuse collected regularly by authorised collectors in 2011, while 2% households had their refuse collected irregularly. There were some 2,400 households who dumped their refuse on the roadside or in their backyard, and some 3,600 households have reported using an ash pit to dispose of their refuse. It is to be noted that in 2011, around 400 households reported using refuse to make compost.

However, over the years, there has been a marked improvement in the mode of disposal of refuse. The proportion of households who dumped their refuse on the roadside or in their backyard, declined from 37% in 1983 to less than 1% in 2011 while, those using an ash pit to dispose of their refuse fell from 32% to 1% during the same period.

#### However, some households still lack basic facilities

For decent and comfortable living, a household needs in addition to a dwelling, access to electricity, bathroom, kitchen, piped water and toilet facilities. Data from the last censuses indicated a general improvement in the availability of these amenities. Yet, there were still some households lacking some of the basic amenities.





In 2011, some 1,699 private households as compared to 18,132 in 1983 still lived in housing units without electricity. There were also some households without toilet facilities though the number dropped from 3,180 in 1983 to 682 in 2011. Households without electricity and toilet facilities were mostly located in Rodrigues and Port Louis district.

#### 6. Living space

#### The number of persons per room is decreasing

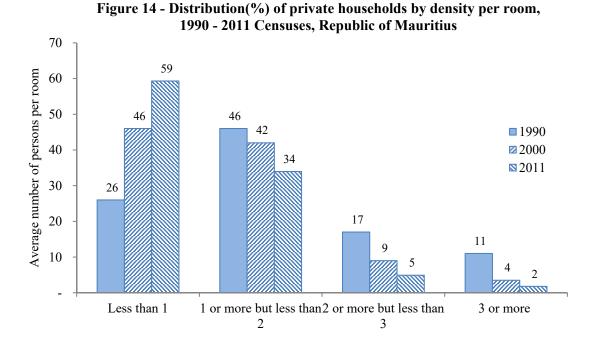
The density of occupation of a household can be measured by various indicators, one of which is the number of households per housing unit. This indicator provides information on the extent to which household share their housing unit with other households. As at 2011 Census, there were 1.05 households per housing unit as compared to 1.08 in 1983, indicating that 8% of housing units were shared in 1983 against 5% in 2011.

Selected indicators	1983	1990	2000	2011
Number of households per housing unit	1.08	1.09	1.07	1.05
Average no. of persons per housing unit	5.2	4.9	4.2	3.7
Average no. of rooms per housing unit	3.6	4.0	4.6	4.8
Average no. of persons per room	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.8
Household size	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.5

#### Table 5 - Selected indicators, 1983 - 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

A better measure of the density of occupation is the average number of persons per room used for living purposes. This ratio has decreased from 1.5 to 0.8 between 1983 and 2011, confirming the improvement in the living space available to occupants of housing units.

The amount of space available to an occupant of a housing unit depends on whether the person lives in an urban or rural region. The density of occupation given by the average number of persons per room was lower in urban areas, that is, 0.74 compared to 0.81 in rural areas in 2011. The corresponding figures for 2000 were 0.87 and 0.94 respectively.



The percentage of households with less than one person per room increased from 26% in 1990 to 59% in 2011 while households with 3 or more persons per room decreased from 11% to 2%, indicating the availability of more space for living purposes over time.

Table 6 - Distribution (%) of private households by density per room and regional strata,
2000 and 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

Number of persons	Total		Urban		Rural	
per room	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011
Less than 1	46.2	59.3	50.2	63.4	43.0	56.5
1 or more but less than 2	41.7	34.0	39.9	31.3	43.2	35.8
2 or more but less than 3	8.6	4.9	7.1	3.9	9.7	5.6
3 or more	3.5	1.8	2.8	1.4	4.1	2.1
All households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From 2000 to 2011, the percentage of households with less than one person per room increased from 50% to 63% in urban areas and from 43% to 57% in rural areas.

#### 7. Characteristics of households

#### 7.1 Household type

#### Private households still constitute the majority of households

As at 2011 Population Census, 349,421 households were enumerated on Census night in the Republic of Mauritius with a total population of 1,236,975. Private households constituted the majority (348,266) of households enumerated, in which 97% of the population lived. There were also some 10,055 persons present in the 264 institutional households such as convents, hospitals and prisons. The census also enumerated 18,157 foreign workers living in collective quarters which consist of apartments, lodgings or temporary shelters.

Table 7 - Distribution of households and population enumerated on Census night byhousehold type, 2011 Census, Republic of Mauritius

Household type	Households	Population
Private	348,266	1,201,098
Institution	264	10,055
Hotel	101	7,665
Collective quarters	790	18,157
Total	349,421	1,236,975

The number of private households has been increasing at a faster annual growth rate (1.9%) than the population (0.7%) during the period 1983 to 2011. The number of households which was 206,386 in 1983 increased to 348,266 in 2011. During the intervening intercensal years, the growth rate of households peaked at 2.3% during period 1990 to 2000 and then declined to 1.5% during period 2000 to 2011.

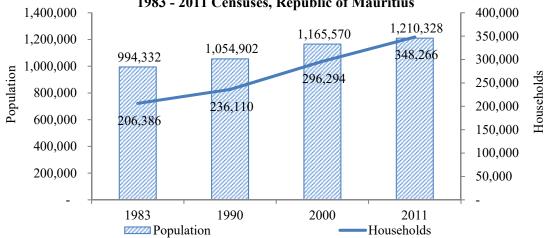


Figure 15 - Number of private households and resident population, 1983 - 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

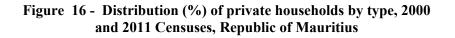
#### Nuclear household remains the main type of households

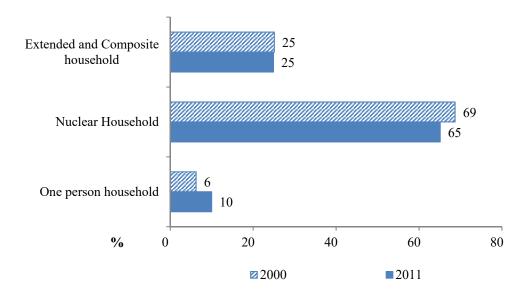
Private households can be categorised by type according to the number of family nuclei they contain and the relationship between members of the household. The relationship could be through blood, adoption or marriage.

Type of households	Number	%
One person household	34,739	10.0
Nuclear household	226,700	65.1
Extended household	85,150	24.4
Composite household	1,677	0.5
All Households	348,266	100.0

Table 8 -	Distribution of private he	ouseholds by type, 2011	Census, Republic of Mauritius
	1		/ <b>I</b>

In 2011, about 65% of private households were of nuclear type while 10% were one-person households.





Nuclear households which constituted around 69% of all private households in 2000, decreased to 65% in 2011, though in terms of numbers it increased from 203,524 to 226,700 during the same period. The number of one-person households almost doubled from 18,484 in 2000 to 34,739 in 2011 while in terms of percentage it increased from 6% to 10%. The percentage of extended and composite households remained around 25% in 2011, as in 2000.

Around 58% of one-person households were female headed in 2011 and out of these, 66% were aged 60 years and over.

#### 7.2 Household size

#### Smaller households are becoming more common

In 2011, the most common household size was 4 and represented around 27% of all private households. Household size 3 and 2 represented around 22% and 19% of households respectively. About 10% of households were one-person households.

From 2000 to 2011, there has been a significant change in the structure of private household in terms of household size.

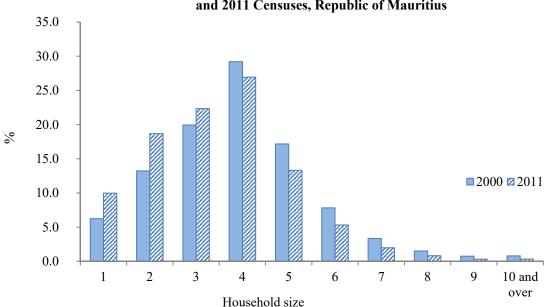


Figure 17 - Distribution (%) of private households by household size, 2000 and 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

The modal household size was 4 in both 2000 and 2011. The increase in the proportion of oneperson households together with a growing share of households with size 2 and 3 resulted in a substantial drop of 10% in the average household size from 3.9 in 2000 to 3.5 in 2011. The decreasing share of larger households has also contributed towards the fall in household size.

#### 7.3 Head of household

#### Majority of household heads were males

In 2011, out of 348,266 private households, 79% were headed by males and the remaining 21% by females. From 2000 to 2011, a change in the sex profile of head of households was observed with female headed households increasing from 18% to 21%.

Table 9 - Distribution of head of households by sex, 2000 and 2011 Censuses,
Republic of Mauritius

Head of	2000		2011			
Household	Number	%	Number	%		
Male	244,492	82.5	275,185	79.0		
Female	51,802	17.5	73,081	21.0		
Total	296,294	100.0	348,266	100.0		

#### A shift in the age of head of household towards higher age groups

During the intercensal period, there has been a shift in the age profile of head of households towards higher age groups as depicted in the chart below.

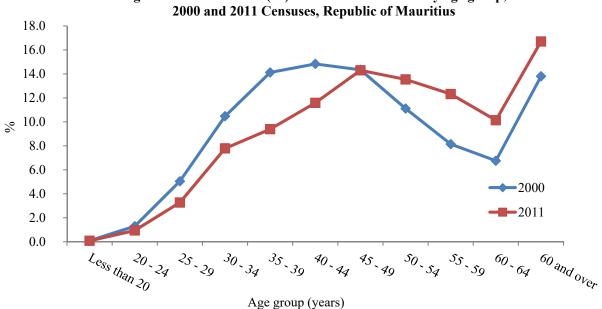


Figure 18 - Distribution (%) of head of households by age group,

Thus, the mean age of household heads has increased from 48 to 51 years.

#### Most heads of households were married

In 2011, the majority of head of households (73%) was married either religiously and/or civilly or lived in a consensual union while 22% were widowed or divorced or separated or unmarried parent and the remaining 5% were single.

The distribution of heads by marital status differed slightly between 2000 and 2011. There has been an increase in the proportion of heads that were single, and widowed or divorced or separated. On the other hand, the percentage of married heads dropped from 78% in 2000 to 73% in 2011.

Marital status –	200	0	2011		
Iviaritai status –	Number	%	Number	%	
Single	11,195	3.8	17,332	5.0	
Married	229,921	77.6	252,679	72.5	
Widowed/Divorced/ Separated/Unmarried parent	55,128	18.6	78,022	22.4	
Not stated	50	0.0	233	0.1	
All Households	296,294	100.0	348,266	100.0	

# Table 10 - Distribution of head of households by marital status, 2000 and 2011 Censuses,Republic of Mauritius

The distribution of marital status of head of households differed largely between males and females. Most of the male head of households in 2011 were married (89%), while the majority of female heads (82%) were widowed, divorced, separated or unmarried parent.

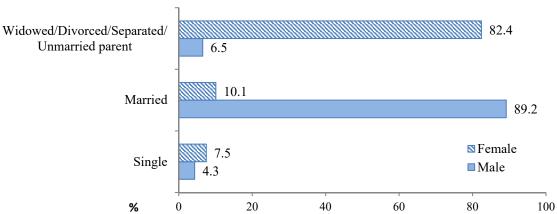
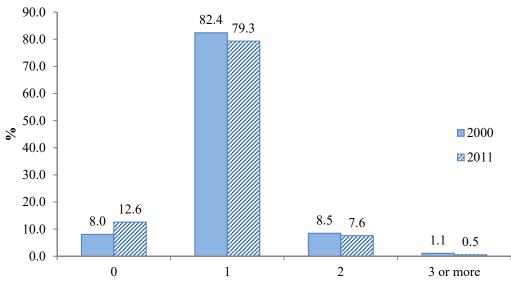


Figure 19 - Distribution (%) of head of households by marital status and sex, 2011 Census, Republic of Mauritius

#### 7.4 Family nucleus

#### Household with no family nucleus is on the rise

Some 334,700 family nuclei were identified among the 348,266 private households enumerated at the 2011 Census. This gives an average of 0.96 family nucleus per household, compared to 1.03 in 2000. From 2000 to 2011, households with zero family nucleus increased from 8% to 13%, indicating a tendency towards households with no family nucleus such as one-person household.



#### Figure 20 - Distribution (%) of households by number of family nuclei per household, 2000 and 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

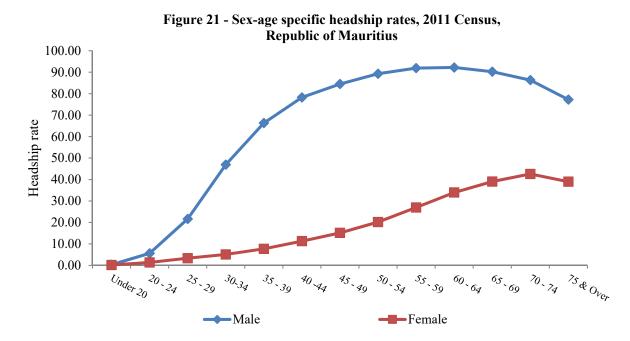
Households with number of family nuclei

On the other hand, the proportion of households with one or more family nuclei has declined, with the majority of households having one family nucleus.

#### 7.5 Headship rates

#### Male headship rate is higher at all ages

The sex-age specific headship rate is equal to the ratio of heads to the total population in the same sex and age category. Headship rates provide useful information on household formation and structure.



The curve for male headship rate rises gradually to form a rounded apex up to age group 60 to 64 and decreases thereafter. The curve shows that around 90% of males in the age groups 50 to 69 are heads of households. On the other hand, the curve for female headship rates is far lower and smoother than that for male.

## The majority of female heads were categorised as widowed, divorced, separated and unmarried parent

Since households are usually formed when a person marries, the marital status of an individual is an important determinant of the incidence of headship. Table 11(a) shows the male headship rates by age and marital status for the Republic of Mauritius, for the 2000 and 2011 Censuses.

A	Male										
Age	2000 Census					2011 Census					
group	Total	Single	Married	$W/D/S/U^1$	Total	Single	Married	$W/D/S/U^1$			
20 - 24	6.3	1.6	43.5	17.8	5.7	1.7	37.0	23.3			
25 - 29	30.4	4.8	60.3	26.3	22.0	4.7	49.3	27.8			
30 - 39	67.1	13.1	81.0	41.1	56.7	12.8	73.4	43.0			
40 - 49	88.2	26.9	94.4	61.7	82.3	30.8	90.6	63.9			
50 - 59	93.7	43.3	97.1	77.8	91.1	43.6	95.6	78.5			
60+	85.5	46.7	91.6	64.8	87.9	52.8	92.8	70.5			
All ages	<b>64.1</b>	7.7	86.4	59.7	64.4	10.7	84.9	63.6			

Table 11(a) - Age and marital status specific headship rates - Male, 2000 and 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

<sup>1</sup> Widowed/Divorced/Separated/Unmarried parent

It is observed that headship rates vary significantly among marital status categories. It was highest among males in the currently married category aged 40 years and over.

4	Female										
Age		20	00 Census			20	11 Census				
group	Total	Single	Married	W/D/S/U <sup>1</sup>	Total	Single	Married	$W/D/S/U^1$			
20 - 24	0.7	0.4	0.4	13.1	1.4	0.6	1.5	14.0			
25 - 29	1.7	1.6	0.6	23.5	3.4	1.8	1.8	28.0			
30 - 39	4.9	4.8	1.0	50.7	6.3	6.0	2.1	48.7			
40 - 49	13.9	13.3	1.7	75.8	13.4	16.8	2.7	75.5			
50 - 59	25.8	23.9	2.3	74.5	23.4	30.0	3.1	78.1			
60+	34.7	33.1	2.4	51.5	37.9	39.6	3.6	58.7			
All ages	13.0	5.4	1.3	58.6	16.3	8.4	2.6	62.4			

Table 11(b) - Age and marital status specific headship rates - Female, 2000 and 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

<sup>1</sup> Widowed/Divorced/Separated/Unmarried parent

With regard to females, headship rates were highest among widowed, divorced, separated and unmarried parent categories in the age brackets 40 to 59 years.

Also, male headship rates were consistently higher than those of females at almost every age.

#### 8. Projection of households

#### **Projected headship rates**

Several methods for projecting households have been devised and applied by different countries. The headship rate method, which is the most widely used approach, has been adopted to project the number of households. Based on the observed trend on headship rates for the last censuses, i.e. 1972, 1983, 1990, 2000 and 2011, the projected headship rate for each specific age group and sex has been worked out.

The headship rate method requires the classification of the population by sex and age and, if possible, by marital status. Since population projections by sex, age and marital status are not available, the sex-age specific headship rate technique has been used. The sex-age specific headship rate is equal to the ratio of heads to the total population in the same sex and age category. Using the projected headship rates in conjunction with the projected population, for a specific time period, the expected number of head of households for each age and sex class is obtained. The projected number of households in the entire population is obtained by summing over all classes. The projection of households has been carried out separately for Island of Mauritius and Island of Rodrigues.

Age -	2021		2026		2031		2036	
Group	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
20 - 24	5.5	1.2	5.5	1.2	5.5	1.4	5.5	1.4
25 - 29	21.0	3.0	21.0	3.0	21.0	3.0	21.0	3.0
30 - 39	55.4	5.9	55.0	5.5	55.0	5.5	55.0	5.5
40 - 49	80.0	13.0	80.0	13.2	80.0	13.2	83.0	13.4
50 - 59	90.0	23.0	89.0	23.0	89.0	23.0	90.0	23.6
60+	87.0	37.6	87.0	37.7	87.0	38.5	88.0	39.5

Table 12(a) - Sex-age specific headship rates projections, 2021 - 2036, Island of Mauritius

Table 12(b) - Sex-age specific headship rates projections, 2021 - 2036, Island of Rodrigues

Age -	2021		2026		2031		2036	
Group	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
20 - 24	10.2	5.5	10.3	5.6	10.5	5.6	10.5	5.6
25 - 29	35.2	14.0	37.3	15.0	40.0	16.0	40.0	16.0
30 - 39	69.5	20.0	70.0	21.5	70.0	21.5	70.0	21.5
40 - 49	82.0	28.5	85.0	29.5	85.0	29.5	85.0	29.0
50 - 59	92.0	31.0	94.0	32.0	96.0	33.0	96.0	33.0
60+	92.0	50.0	92.0	50.0	92.0	50.0	92.0	50.0

#### Rise in the projected number of households, but at a slower rate

The number of households is expected to grow by around 22% over the next 20 years, from 374,400 in 2016 to 456,400 in 2036 for the Republic of Mauritius. The net addition during the period 2016 to 2036 is around 82,000 households, with an annual growth rate of 1.0%, compared to a population growth of 0.1% during the same period.

Country	Census	Estimates	<b>Projection Year</b>				
Country	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	
Republic of Mauritius	348,266	374,400	398,000	419,100	438,400	456,400	
Island of Mauritius	336,955	362,100	384,800	404,900	423,200	440,300	
Island of Rodrigues	11,311	12,300	13,200	14,200	15,200	16,100	

#### Table 13 - Household projections, 2021 - 2036

#### Household size is expected to decrease

The average household size which was 3.5 in 2011 is expected to fall to 2.8 in 2036. Though the population will be declining, there will still be a growth in the number of households, thus resulting in a fall in household size.

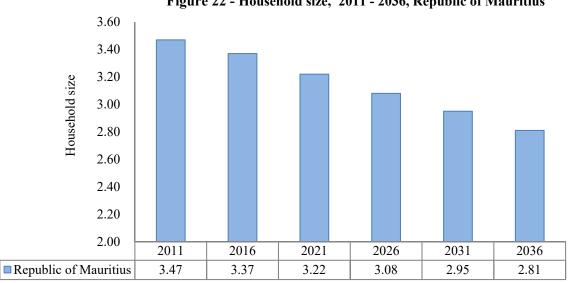
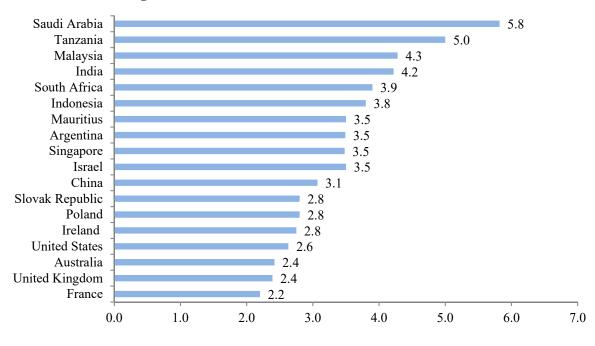
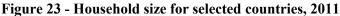


Figure 22 - Household size, 2011 - 2036, Republic of Mauritius

The household size of the Republic of Mauritius in 2011 (3.47) was comparable with that of countries such as Argentina, Singapore and Israel, and by 2036 may attain the current level of countries such as Ireland, Poland and Slovak Republic.





Household size

Source: TekCarta

#### 9. Estimation of housing requirements

The principal components of requirement for new residential units, over the period covered by the estimates, may be expressed as follows:

N = H + B + R + V

where, N = Total housing requirements

H = New Households - Projected requirement for additional units to accommodate the increase in the number of households.

B = Backlog - Accumulated requirement at the beginning of the period for additional units to accommodate every household in a housing unit.

R = Stock Replacement - Requirement for additional units to replace the number of housing units which will be lost from the inventory due to age and vulnerability of the construction materials used.

V = Allowance made in the estimates for vacant dwellings.

#### Inputs required for projecting housing requirements

- (a) Projected population by age group and sex for period 2016 to 2036 based on the 2011 adjusted population.
- (b) Projected headship rate by age group and sex.

While estimating housing requirements, the following assumptions were made:

- (i) One household is to be housed in one housing unit.
- (ii) Accumulated needs of housing (Backlog) at the beginning of the period would be met during the projection period.
- (iii) Number of housing units which will be lost from the inventory would be replaced during the projection period.
- (iv) Vacancy rate of 3% for period 2016 to 2036.

#### Household growth is the largest single driver of demand for new housing unit

As shown in Table 14, the projected housing requirements for period 2016 to 2036 would be 109,200 additional housing units, of which 58,900 for period 2016 to 2026 and 50,300 for period 2026 to 2036.

The table also indicates that around 75% of the housing requirements for period 2016 to 2036 would be due to the formation of new households. Thus, as the number of households in the country increases, additional units would be required to house them.

	Projection Period								
Component	2011 - 2016	2016 - 2021	2021 - 2026	2026 - 2031	2031- 2036	2016 - 2036			
Stock at beginning period	359,000	391,200	418,700	443,600	466,700				
New households	26,100	23,600	21,100	19,300	18,000	82,000			
Backlog	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000			
Stock replacement	3,600	3,500	3,000	2,900	2,600	12,000			
(Dilapidation rate per annum - %)	0.20	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.11				
Vacant stock of additional housing	1,100	900	800	800	700	3,200			
(Vacancy rate - %)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0				
Total housing requirements	35,800	31,000	27,900	26,000	24,300	109,200			

#### Table 14 - Estimation of housing requirements, 2016 - 2036, Republic of Mauritius

As at 2011 Housing Census, the backlog was estimated at around 17,000 units, assuming one household to be housed in one housing unit. This has been included in the estimation of future housing requirements, and the accumulated requirements for housing units have been spread over the projection period.

#### Construction of new housing units to replace some dilapidated buildings

New housing units would be required to replace housing units that would be lost from the inventory due to age and bad conditions. Estimates of the number of housing units required is obtained by applying the assumed dilapidation rate to the stock of buildings at the beginning of the projection period. It is to be noted that, the dilapidation rate has improved from 1.3% in 1990 to 1.0% in 2000. The dilapidation rate has decreased further to 0.4% in 2011 and is expected to continue to decrease due to the use of improved construction materials and techniques.

#### Vacant housing units for rent, sale or under repairs

In the estimation of housing requirements, provisions have to be made for the existence of vacant housing units. As at 2011 Housing Census, the vacancy rate was estimated at around 8%, compared to 5.2% in 2000. The high rate at the 2011 Census, as in 2000, is due to the fact that many secondary residences have been recorded as vacant units since the occupants were staying at their principal residences at the time of enumeration.

The normal vacancy rate in most countries ranges from 2 to 3 per cent. Thus, the rate that is being assumed for the projection period is 3%. The number of additional vacant housing units required to maintain a vacancy rate of 3% during the projection period 2016 to 2036 is expected to be 3,200 housing units.

#### **10. Explanatory Notes, Terms and Definitions**

#### **10.1** Contact persons

Mrs. N. Gujadhur, Statistician, (Email: <u>ngujadhur@govmu.org</u>)

Mr. C. Arianaick, Senior Statistician (Email: carianaick@govmu.org)

#### **Statistics Mauritius**

Tel: (230)208 1800

Fax: (230)211 4150

Website: http://statsmauritius.govmu.org

#### 10.2 List of Tables

- Table 1 Number of buildings by type, 2011 Census, Republic of Mauritius
- Table 2 Distribution of housing units by regional strata, 2000 and 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Table 3 Distribution of housing units by ownership and mortgage status, 2000 and 2011Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Table 4 Distribution (%) of private households by type of fuel used for cooking purposes, 1983 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Table 5 Selected indicators, 1983 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Table 6 Distribution (%) of private households by density per room and regional strata, 2000 and 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Table 7 Distribution of households and population enumerated on Census night by household type, 2011 Census, Republic of Mauritius
- Table 8 Distribution of private households by type, 2011 Census, Republic of Mauritius
- Table 9 Distribution of head of households by sex, 2000 and 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Table 10 Distribution of head of households by marital status, 2000 and 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Table 11(a) Age and marital status specific headship rates Male, 2000 and 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Table 11(b) Age and marital status specific headship rates Female, 2000 and 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Table 12(a) Sex-age specific headship rates projections, 2021 2036, Island of Mauritius

Table 12(b) - Sex-age specific headship rates projections, 2021 - 2036, Island of Rodrigues

Table 13 - Household projections, 2021 - 2036

Table 14 - Estimation of housing requirements, 2016 - 2036, Republic of Mauritius

#### **10.3** List of Figures

- Figure 1 Number of buildings, 1972 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 2 Distribution (%) of wholly and partly residential buildings by type, 1972 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 3 Number of crudely subdivided and improvised buildings, 1972 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 4 Distribution (%) of non-storeyed and storeyed buildings, 1972 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 5 Distribution (%) of storeyed buildings by number of storeys (as a % of residential and partly residential buildings), 1972 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 6 Distribution (%) of storeyed buildings by regional strata, 1990 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 7 Distribution (%) of construction materials used, 1983 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 8 Number of non-residential buildings, 2000 and 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 9 Number of housing units, 1983 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 10 Distribution (%) of housing units by occupancy status, 1983 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 11 Distribution (%) of private households with flush toilet and piped water inside, 1983 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 12 Distribution (%) of private households with availability of bathroom and kitchen inside housing unit, 1983 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 13 Private households without basic amenities, 1983 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 14 Distribution (%) of private households by density per room, 1990 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 15 Number of private households and resident population, 1983 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 16 Distribution (%) of private households by type, 2000 and 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius

- Figure 17 Distribution (%) of private households by household size, 2000 and 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 18 Distribution (%) of head of households by age group, 2000 and 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 19 Distribution (%) of head of households by marital status and sex, 2011 Census, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 20 Distribution (%) of households by number of family nuclei per household, 2000 and 2011 Censuses, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 21 Sex-age specific headship rates, 2011 Census, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 22 Household size, 2011 2036, Republic of Mauritius
- Figure 23 Household size for selected countries, 2011

Percentages and rates have been rounded to one decimal place although they have been calculated to many decimal places. Consequently, rounding errors may occur in some of the tables.

#### **10.4** Terms and definitions

#### Building

A building is any independent free-standing structure, comprising one or more rooms and other spaces, covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundations to the roof. Dividing walls, rather than external walls, are quite common in densely built commercial areas of mainly urban regions. A building may be used or intended for residential, commercial, industrial or for the provision of services.

#### Crudely subdivided buildings

Crudely subdivided buildings are buildings which were designed to be used as one housing unit but have been crudely subdivided (e.g. by simply locking of doors between adjacent rooms) into smaller housing units for occupation by more than one household.

#### Building occupied as improvised housing unit

An improvised housing unit is an independent makeshift shelter built without any predetermined plan for the purpose of human habitation, or a structure that has not been built for human habitation, but is used for that purpose (e.g. longère, garage, tent).

#### Housing Unit

A housing unit is a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by one household, or one not intended for habitation, but occupied for living purposes by a household at the time of the census. Although intended for one household, a housing unit may be occupied by more than one household or by part of a household.

The idea of separation implies that the person or group of persons in the unit can isolate themselves from other persons in the community for the purposes of shelter, sleeping, preparing and taking their meals. The idea of independence implies that the occupants of the housing unit can come in or go out of their abode without passing through the premises of somebody else.

#### Principal residence

An occupied housing unit is considered as a principal residence when it is the main place of abode of its occupants. Hence, if a bungalow ("campement") is occupied all year round by its owner or by a tenant it should be considered as a principal residence.

#### Secondary residence

An occupied housing unit is considered as a secondary residence if the occupants have a principal residence elsewhere.

# Room

A room is defined as a space in a housing unit enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering or at least to a height of two meters, and of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, which is at least four square meters. A room which has been partitioned by means of curtains or pieces of furniture should be counted as a single room.

# Households

A household may be either (i) a one-person household, that is, a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living or (ii) a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and have a common budget to a greater or lesser extent; they may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both.

It follows from the definition that two families living in one housing unit constitute one household if they have common housekeeping.

# Household type

The following household types were enumerated at the 2011 Housing Census:

*Private households* are those which occupy a housing unit. In some cases the household can occupy part of a housing unit or more than a housing unit. Most households are private households.

*Communal households* consist of inmates of institutions such as hospital, prison, home/convent, guests in hotels and boarding houses.

"*Collective quarters*" is used to identify a group of foreign workers living together in one or more apartments, lodgings, etc. Such quarters may have common facilities such as cooking and toilet installations, baths, dormitories which are shared by the whole group. All foreign workers living together in one collective quarter are considered to be members of the same household.

### Types of private households

Private households can be categorised by type according to the number of family nuclei they contain and the relationship between members of the household. The relationship may be through blood, adoption or marriage.

A one-person household is a private household with only one usual resident.

A nuclear household is defined as a private household consisting entirely of a single family nucleus, i.e. a couple with or without unmarried children, or a lone parent with unmarried children.

An extended household is defined as a private household consisting of any one of the following:

- (i) a single family nucleus plus other persons related to the nucleus
- (ii) two or more family nuclei related to each other, without any other persons
- (iii) two or more family nuclei related to each other with other persons related to at least one of the family nuclei
- (iv) two or more persons related to each other, none of whom constitute a family nucleus.

A composite household is defined as a private household consisting of any of the following:

- (i) a single family nucleus plus other persons, some or none of whom being related to the nucleus.
- (ii) two or more family nuclei related to each other plus other persons, some or none of whom being related to any of the nuclei.
- (iii) two or more persons related to each other, none of whom constitute a family nucleus plus other unrelated persons.
- (iv) two or more family nuclei not related to each other
- (v) non-related persons only

# Head of household

The head of a household is any adult member who is acknowledged as head by other members of the household. For communal households, the person in charge is considered as the head for the purpose of supplying the information.

# Family nucleus

A family nucleus is either a couple with or without never-married children, or a lone parent with never-married children.

### Headship rate

The sex-age specific headship rate is equal to the ratio of heads to the total population in the same sex and age category.

### Average household size

The average household size is the average number of people within a private household. It is calculated by dividing the household population by the number of households.

### 10.5 Annexes

- Annex 1 Housing Census questionnaire
- Annex 2 Population Census questionnaire

Annex 1

		ð		3			
				₩ MAURITIL			2011 Housing and
MINISTRY OF FIN				ONOMIC		LOPMENT	Population Census
				G CENSU		C.E. ID	
	١.	LC	CAT	ΓΙΟΝ			
C00 Questionnaire Number of					C04	Block No.	
C01 Geographical District					C05	Building Enumeration No.	
C02 Municipal Ward/Village Council Area					C06	No. of Housing Units in Building	
C03 Enumeration Area					C07	No. of Establishments in Building	
II. TYPE OF BUILDING			D		III. CI	HARACTERISTICS OF BUILD CODED 02 - 08, 10 IN SECTION II	INGS
C08 TYPE OF BUILDING				C09 ST		(S ABOVE GROUND FLOOR	
(A) Under Construction and not Inhabited	01		Skip to SEC.IV			f storeys above ground floor	
(B) Wholly Residential						vrite 00)	
(i) Building used wholly as one housing unit	02			(11	none, v	vite oo)	
(ii) Building containing more than one housing unit				C10 YE	AR O	F COMPLETION	
(a) Semi - detached houses	03			(i)	Before	e 1970	1
(b) Block of flats	04			(ii)	1970-	1984	2
(c) Building intended to be used as one housing unit	05			(iii)	1985-	1989	3
but crudely subdivided into smaller housing units				(iv)	1990-	1994	4
(d) Other wholly residential - specify	06			(v)	1995-	1999	5
(iii) Detected your intended for use hu part				(vi)	2000-	2004	6
<li>(iii) Detached room intended for use by part of a household</li>	07			(vii)	2005-	2009	7
(iv) Building or structure occupied as improvised	0,			(viii)	2010-2	2011	8
housing unit (e.g longère, garage, tent)	08			(ix)	Not kr	nown	9
(v) Homeless	09		Skip to SEC.IV	(x)	Not co	ompleted but inhabited	0
(C) Partly Residential				DE		PAL MATERIAL OF CONSTRUC	
<ul> <li>(vi) Building used partly for residential and partly for other purposes (e.g. shop dwelling)</li> </ul>	10			C11 R0		AL MATERIAL OF CONSTRUC	HON USED
(D) Hotels and Institutions						rete slab	1
(vii) Tourist residence	11		ı	(i) (ii)		r tin sheets	2
(viii) Guest house	12		Skip to	(iii)	Shing		3
(ix) Hotel	13		SEĊ.IV		-	- specify	4
(x) Institution (e.g. convent, infirmary, hospital, barracks)	14		]	(10)	Other	specify	
(E) Non-Residential							
(xi) Public building	15		STOP HERE	C12 W			
(xii) Commercial	16		1	(i)		, concrete, concrete blocks, bricks	1
(xiii) Industrial	17		Cluip to	(ii)		r tin sheets	2
(xiv) Commercial and Industrial	18		Skip to SEC.IV		Wood		3
(xv) Warehouse	19			(iv)	Other	- specify	4
(xvi) Other non residential - specify	20		J				
IV. ADDRESS (C		- -	1	1 and 16 -6	00 of CI		
C13 Apartment/Flat			7 <b>-</b> 12	<del>- anu 10 -</del> 2	0 01 31		
No. and Street/Road/Lane							
Locality/Town/Village							

- 浩林山

V. FOR ALL HOUSING L	INITS (CODED 02 - 06, 08,10 of SECTION II)
CHU1 SERIAL NO. OF HOUSING UNIT	HU6 TOILET FACILITIES (Main only) Not shared Shared
CHU2 NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IN HOUSING UNIT	<ul> <li>(i) Flush toilet connected to sewerage system 1</li> <li>(ii) Flush toilet connected to absorption pit 3</li> <li>4</li> <li>(iii) Flush toilet connected to septic tank 5</li> </ul>
HU1 OWNERSHIP       Mortgaged       Non mortgaged       Not kr.         (i) Private, Owner-occupied       1       3       5       6         (ii) Private, Non owner-occupied       2       4       6       6         (iii) Private, Non owner-occupied       2       4       6       6         (iii) Public       7       7       7         HU2 OCCUPANCY       1 <th1< th="">       1<!--</th--><th>(iv) Pit latrine - water seal       7       8         (v) Pit latrine - other       9       10         (vi) Other       11       11         (vii) None       12       12         HU7 BATHING FACILITIES (Main only)       Not shared       Shared         (i) Bathroom inside with running water       1       2         (ii) Bathroom inside without running water       3       4</th></th1<>	(iv) Pit latrine - water seal       7       8         (v) Pit latrine - other       9       10         (vi) Other       11       11         (vii) None       12       12         HU7 BATHING FACILITIES (Main only)       Not shared       Shared         (i) Bathroom inside with running water       1       2         (ii) Bathroom inside without running water       3       4
(iii) Vacant, for rent3(iv) Vacant, for sale4(v) Vacant, provided by employer5(vi) Vacant, under repairs6(vii) Vacant, other :	(iii) Bathroom outside with running water       5       6         (iv) Bathroom outside without running water       7       8         (v) None       0       0         HU8 AVAILABILITY OF KITCHEN (Main only)       Not shared       Shared         (i) Kitchen inside housing unit       1       2
HU3 WATER SUPPLY (Main only)(i) Piped water, inside housing unit1(ii) Piped water, outside, on premises2(iii) Piped water, outside, public fountain3(iv) Tank-wagon (camion-citerne)4(v) Well/River5(vi) Other :6HU4 DOMESTIC WATER TANK/RESERVOIR (Main only)(i) Available, roof1(ii) Available, ground/underground2(iii) Available, other :3(iv) Not Available4HU5 AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITYYes(i) From CEB1(i) Photovoltaic2(ii) Photovoltaic3(iii) Wind turbine/Eolienne3(iv) Other :4	(ii) Kitchen outside housing unit       3       4         (iii) None       0       4         HU9 REFUSE DISPOSAL (Main only)       1         (i) Regular collection by authorized collector       1         (ii) Irregular collection by authorized collector       2         (iii) Ash pit on premises       3         (iv) Dumped on premises       4         (v) Dumped on the roadside       5         (vi) Refuse used for compost       6         (vii) Other :       7         HU10 AVAILABILITY OF OTHER AMENITIES       Yes         (i) Solar Water Heater       1         (ii) Air conditioner       3         (iv) Residual Current Device (RCD or disjoncteur)       4         HU11 IS THERE A KITCHEN GARDEN?       Yes         If «Yes» state area       1         (i) Less than 1 perche       1         (ii) 1 perche and less than 2 perches       2
HU12 FRUIT TREES Is there a fruit tree of bearing age on your premises? <i>Yes No</i> If «Yes», state No. of fruit trees of bearing age on premises (i) Lemon (ii) Mandarin (v) Guava (vi) Mango (ix) Longane (x) Avocado	(ii) 1 perches and less than 3 perches       3         (iii) 2 perches and less than 3 perches       3         (iv) 3 perches and less than 4 perches       4         (v) 4 perches and less than 5 perches       5         (vi) 5 perches or more       6         (iii) Orange       (iv) Other citrus         (vii) Pawpaw       (viii) Coconut         (xi) Litchi       (xii) Bilimbi

37

(xv) Grenadine

(xxiii) Tamarind

(xix) Fruit de Citère

(xvi) Grapes

(xx) Corrosol

(xxiv) Others

(xiv) Coeur de Boeuf

(xviii) Jackfruit

(xxii) Olive

(xiii) Atte

(xvii) Banana

(xxi) Fruit à pain

VI. HOUSEHOLDS (CODED 02-14 of SECTION II)										
HH01 Household No.										
HH02 Household Type	<b>OOOOO</b> 1 2 3 4 5	6 7	<b>OOO O O O O O O O O O</b>	<b>D O O</b> 5 6 7						
	1. Single 2. Combined 3. Part o	f household 4. Institutiona	al 5. Hotel population 6. Colle	ective quarters 7. Homeless						
HH03 Name of head of hous	ehold									
Title (e.g. MR, MS, DR, HON, etc.)										
Surname of Head of Household										
Other Names										
HH04 No. of persons										
Total										
Male										
Female										
HH05 No. of rooms										
For living purposes										
For business or professional purposes										
HH06 Tenure	1 2 3 4 5		1 2 3 4	5						
	1. Ow	vner 2. Tenant 3. Su	b-tenant 4. Free 5. Othe	r						
HH07 Monthly expenditure (Rs)										
Rent										
Average Household expenditure										
HH08 Principal fuel used										
For Cooking*		•								
	1 2 3 4 5	6	1 2 3 4	5 6						
In Bathroom**										
	1 2 3 4 5	al fuel used	1 2 3 4	5						
*For Cooking: 1. LPG 2. Electricity 3. Kerosene		**In	Bathroom: PG 2. Electricity 3. Solar 4	. None 5. Other						
HH09 Availability of :	Yes	No	Yes	No						
(i) Refrigerator										
(ii) Washing machine										
(iii) Radio										
(iv) TV										
<ul><li>(v) Fixed telephone line</li><li>(vi) Mobile phone</li></ul>										
(vi) Mobile phone (vii) Computer										
(viii) Internet via ADSL										
(ix) Internet via other devices										
HH10 Land										
cultivation >= 5 perches										
(Mainly for commercial purposes)	Yes No Ski	ip SEC.VII	Yes	No Skip SEC.VII						

		VII. AGRICULTURE	
	-	es any land $>= 5$ perches on own account mainly for commercial purposes (	excluding kitche
	cane, tea and tobacco)		
Household Number	Surname of planter		
	Other names		
Household Member	Location of field		
	Area (perches)		
	Crop 1 : Description	Туре т	2 3
	Crop 2 : Description	Туре т	2 3
	Crop 3 : Description		2 3
Household Number	Surname of planter		
Nulliber	Other names		
Household Member	Location of field		
	Area (perches)		
	Crop 1 : Description	Туре т	2 3
	Crop 2 : Description		2 3
	Crop 3 : Description		2 3
Household	Surname of planter		
Number	Other names		
Household Member	Location of field		
	Area (perches)		
	Crop 1 : Description	Туре т	2 3
	Crop 2 : Description		2 3
	Crop 3 : Description		2 3
	pecify e.g Vegetables (Tomato, Potato	to, etc), Flowers (Anthurium, Gerbera, Rose, etc), Fruits (Litchi, Mango, Stra	
	ields; 2:Greenhouse - hydroponic; 3:0	ESTABLISHMENTS, HOTEL, GUEST HOUSE AND TOURIST RES	DENCE
		tablishment, including those relating to small crafts)	
	o. of establishment of		
E01 Name o	f establishment or working proprie	etor/manager	
E02 Main ac	tivity in which the establishment is	s engaged	
E03 Busines Registration		E04 No. of persons engaged at the time of enumeration	

COMMENTS AND FULL DETAILS OF UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES

.....

ົ	<u> </u>
	u.
ັ	0

.....

.....

IN STRICT CONFIDENCE



REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS MINISTRY OF FINANCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE

POPULATION CENSUS (Night 3 - 4 July 2011)

Completion of	the Questionnaire								
Confidentiality The census is being carried out under the Statistics Act 2000 which guarantees the confidentiality of personal Information.	3. If you make a mistake, cross out the wrongly shaded check box, shade the appropriate box and circle it.								
Who should be counted in this questionnaire? - All persons present in the household on the Census night 3 - 4 July 2011 whether they are members of the	4. Write legibly in CAPITAL letters and keep each letter within 1 box; only leave a box to keep a space between words								
household, visitors, guests, boarders or servants. - All persons who usually live in the household but were away on census night. - All persons who arrive on the premises and join the household on Monday 4 July 2011 without having been	SECONDARY EDUCA								
enumerated elsewhere.	ΤΙΟΝ								
How to complete the questionnaire? 1. Use a BLACK ballpoint pen of 0.7 mm diameter.	<ol><li>If you make a mistake, darken totally the wrong entries and continue the entries like this:</li></ol>								
2. Shade check boxes like this	PRI # MARY								
1 2 3 4									
Name, Address and	Particulars of Household								
G/DIST M/VCA EA BLOCK NO. BUILDING NO. HU NO. HH NO.	HH TP I. No. of Persons - Housing Census: Total Male Female								
SURNAME	II. No. of Persons - Population Census: Total Male Female								
OTHER NAMES									
NAME OF APARTMENT/FLAT	III. Discrepancies: Yes No								
NO. & STREET/ROAD/LANE	If -Yes-, state reason(s):								
LOCALITY	1. Deceased								
TOWN/VILLAGE	2. Marriage 5. Other 3. Split Households								
Iv. Number of questionnaires completed for this household: v. Barcode of	the first questionnaire for this household:								
Remarks:	Enumerator ID:								
Name of Enumerator:	ature of the Enumerator:								

R

2011 Housing and Population Census

COMPLETE A LINE FOR EVERY PERSON PRESENT ON CENSUS NIGHT (3 - 4 JULY 2011) AND ALSO FOR EVERY PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES IN THE HOUSEHOLD BUT WAS ABSENT ON CENSUS NIGHT

P01	P02A	P02B	P03	P04	P05	P06				
Person Number	i Surname ii Other names	National ID Card Number	Relationship to head	Sex	ex Age		Date of	birth		
	Write the (i) surname and (ii) other names in the following order:	Write the ID number.	State if:	State if:	Write the	Write the day, month and				
	Head of household Spouse of head Unmarried children of head Married children of head and their families Other relatives of head Other persons BABIES MUST BE INCLUDED	(applicable for Mauritian citizens)	1 Head 2 Spouse 3 Son/Daughter 4 Son-In-law/ Daughter-In-law 5 Grand child 6 Father/Mother of head 7 Other relative of head 8 Non relative of head	M: Male F : Female	age in completed years.	year of	f birth.			
	i									
	a		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	MF		DD	мм	YYYY		
	i									
			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	MF		DD	ММ	YYYY		
	i									
	a		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	MF		DD	мм	YYYY		
	i									
			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	MF		DD	мм	YYYY		
	i									
	<b>i</b>		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	MF		DD	мм	YYYY		
	i									
	a		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	MF		DD	мм	YYYY		
	i									
			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	MF		DD	ММ	YYYY		
	i									
			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	MF		DD	мм	YYYY		
								Dave		

P01	P07A	P07B	P08		
Person		Citizenship	Whereaboets on Census	P09A	P09B
Number	Chata 24 the energy's		night	Shaha Maranal	Usual address
	State if the person's citizenship is:	if non-Mauritian, specify the country of citizenship.		address is: 1 Here	For persons whose usual address is not «Here».
	1 Mauntian, born in Island of	Mauritius	2 Elsewhere	2 Elsewhere	Write the person's usual address.
	<ol> <li>Mauritian, born in Rodrigue</li> <li>Mauritian, born in Diego Gi</li> </ol>		In the Republic of Maunitius	in the Republic of Mauritius	For persons on visit to Mauritius, write the country of residence.
	4 Mauritian, born in Agalega/	St. Brandon	3 Outside	3 Qutside	
	5 Mauritian by descent 6 Mauritian by registration		Republic of Mauntius	the Republic of Mauntius	
	7 Mauritian by naturalisation 8 Non-Mauritian			if usual address is •Here- go to P10A	
	12345678				
	12345578		123	123	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8			1 2 3	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		123	1 2 3	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		123	123	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		1 2 3	1 2 3	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		123	1 2 3	
	12345678			123	
	12345678		1 2 3	123	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		1 2 3	1 2 3	

P01	P10A	P10B	P10C	P10D	P11A	P11B
Person Number	Place of	residence	Reason for living abroad	Reason for staying in the Republic of Mauritius		Usual address 5 years ago (on 03.07.2006)
	State if the person lived in	State if the person intends	For Mauritian citizens who replied «No» at both P10A and	For non-Mauritian citizens who replied «No» at both P10A and	State if : 1. Here	If usual address 5 years ago is elsewhere in the Republic of Mauritius, write the person's address.
	the Republic of Mauritius continuously	to live in the Republic of Mauritius	P10B, state if: 1. Working abroad	P10B, state if : 1. Working	2. Elsewhere in the	If usual address 5 years ago is outside the Republic of Mauritius, write the country. If usual address 5 years ago is «Here» or «Not born», leave blank.
	for the <u>past</u> 12 months.	continuously for <u>at least</u> 12	<ol> <li>Studying abroad</li> <li>On medical treatment</li> <li>Other</li> </ol>	2. Studying 3. On medical treatment 4. Other	Republic of Mauritius 3. Outside the	E double doubles 5 years ago is «nere» of «nere born», here barne.
	Y: Yas N: No	months. Y: Yas N: No		STOP HERE if «On medical treatment» or «Other»	Republic of Mauritius	
	lf «Yes» go to P11A	If +Yes+ go to P11A		treatments or «Other»	4. Not born	
	ΥN	YN	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
	ΥN	YN	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
	ΥN	ΥN	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1234	
	ΥN	ΥN	1 2 3 4	1234	1234	
	ΥN	ΥN	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1234	
	ΥN	ΥN	1 2 3 4	1234	1234	
	ΥN	ΥN	1234	1234	1234	
	ΥN	ΥN	1234	1234	1 2 3 4	

P01 Person	P12 A					P12B Disabil				
Number	State if the person has any difficulty to perform a daily-life activity considered normal for his/her age. Y: Yes N: No If «No» go to P13	If «Yes» at f A Seeing even if wearing glasses	P12A, state the se B Hearing even if using a hearing aid	verity of <u>all</u> appl C Walking or climbing stairs	Cable difficulties of D Remembering, concentrating or acquiring education and learning			2. A lot of diffic G Manual activities such as gripping and holding	A Canno H Disturbances of behaviour, including antisocial behaviour, maladjustment and liability to self injury	l Other difficutties, specify
	Y N	000 123	000 123	123	1 2 3	123	000 123	123	000 123	
	Y N	000	000 123	1 2 3	000 123	000 123	000 123	123	000 1 2 3	
	Y N	000 123	000 123	123	1 2 3	123	000 123	000 123	000 123	
	U U Y N	000 123	000	0010 123	000 123	123	000	000 123	000	1 2 3
	O O Y N	U D D 1 2 3	000 1 2 3	000 123	000 123	000 123	000	000 123	000	1 2 3
	Y N	1 2 3	0 0 0 1 2 3	123	1 2 3	123	000 123	000 123	123	
	U O Y N	000 123	000	01010 1 2 3	000 123	0 0 0 1 2 3	000	000 123	00 <b>0</b> 1 2 3	
	U U Y N	123	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	0 0 0 1 2 3	<b>1</b> 2 3	0 0 0 1 2 3	1 2 3	

			FO	R PERSONS NOT	SINGLE AT P13							
P01	P13		P14	P15	P16	P17						
Person Number	Marital s	status	Age at first marriage	Whether married more than once	Number of children ever born	Religion						
	State if:		Write the age	State if:	For women not «Single»	Write the religion as reported by the person.						
	0 Widowed (not remarried) 1 Divorced (not remarried) 2 Separated 3 Married religiously and civilly 4 Married religiously only 5 Married civilly only	<ol> <li>In a union but not married religiously or civilly</li> <li>Single (never married)</li> <li>Unmarried parent</li> <li>Other - specify</li> </ol>	in completed years.	Y:Yes N:No	at P13, write the number of children ever born (excluding still births).	If the person has no religion, write «NO RELIGION».						
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			Y N								
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			Y N								
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			Y N								
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			Y N								
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			Y N								
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			Y N								
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			Y N								
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			Y N								

FOR PERSONS AGED 2 YEARS AND OVER P01 P18 P19 P20 Person Languages of forefathers Language usually spoken Languages read and written Number State the language(s) in which the person can, with understanding, both read and write a simple statement in his/her everyday life. Write the language(s) spoken by the person's ancestors. Write the language usually or most often spoken by the person at home. Up to two answers are possible. 0 None European languages: 1 Creole 6 English For children not yet able to For census purposes, consider creole and bhojpuri as languages. Oriental languages: 7 French speak, write the language 2 Bhojpuri 8 Other European languages spoken by the mother. 3 Indian languages STOP HERE FOR CHILDREN 4 Chinese languages 9 Other languages - specify UNDER 2 YEARS 5 Other Oriental languages 0) (11) 0123456789 0123456789 0123456789 0123456789 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0123456789 0123456789 0123456789

	FOR PERSONS AGE	D 2 YEARS AND OVER		]																	
P21		P22																			
School attendance State if the person is now attending/ has attended/ has never attended an educational Institution: 1 Now-Full Time 2 Now-Part Time 3 Past 4 Never 5 Child not yet at school (CNYS)	If « <u>Now</u> » attending school, w If attended school in the « <u>Pa</u> If «Never» or «CNYS», write « 0 Nil 1 Pro-primary 11 Standard I 12 Standard II 13 Standard II 14 Standard IV 15 Standard IV 15 Standard V 16 Std VI or equix not passed	write the Standard or Form bein stay, write the highest level com wow for Nil. 21 Form I 23 Form II 24 Form II 25 Form V or equiv not passed 26 Form V or equiv not passed 27 Form VI or equiv passed 28 Form VI or equiv passed 28 Form VI or equiv passed	r Form being attended as listed below: at level completed as listed below: 31 Form I Pravoc 32 Form II Pravoc 33 Form III Pravoc 98 Spacialised schools for w - not w - passed w - not 50 Unknown w - passed ix - passed			) cour yand TIRC/ OMA	othe rse and Secon ATE	r thar d (11) fiel	n thos id of stux vels) froi (II) (II)	e of t by if the ma univ MARK LAND	P23 he Pri persor versity, v etting surve	BA Interny is « <u>No</u> vocation	and s	Secondary levels - Now lowing a course (other than those of hnical school, professional body, etc.							
00000														(4)							
000000 12345																					
000000 12345																					
000000 12345																					
000000 12345																					
000000 1 2 3 4 5																					
000000 12345																					
00000 12345																		Page.8			
	School attendance         State if the person is now attending has attended has never attended an educational institution:         1       Now-Puil Time         2       Now-Part Time         3       Past         4       Never         5       Child not yet at school (CNYS)         1       2       3       4         1       2       3       4         1       2       3       4         1       2       3       4         1       2       3       4         1       2       3       4         1       2       3       4         1       2       3       4         1       2       3       4         1       2       3       4         1       2       3       4         1       2       3       4         1       2       3       4         1       2       3       4         2       3       4       5         1       2       3       4       5         1       2       3       4       5	P21       Primary         School attendance       I -Mow- attending school, virattended school in the -P2         Insattended has never attended an educational institution:       I -Mow- Part Time         1 Now-Part Time       Standard II         2 Now-Part Time       Standard II         3 Past       Never         5 Child not yet at school (CNYS)       Standard IV         1 2 3 4 5       Primary not known         1 2 3 4 5       Primary not known         1 2 3 4 5       Primary not known         1 2 3 4 5       Primary not known	P21     P22       School attendiance     Primary and Secondary education       State if the person is now attending an educational institution:     If +Now-editector in the -page, write the highest level com it +Now-er or -CNYS, write +0b for NL       1 Now-Full Time 3 Past 4 Never     0 Ni     21 Form I       1 Now-Full Time 3 Past 4 Never     1 Pappinary     22 Form II       5 Child not yet at school (CNYS)     12 Standard II     23 Form V or oppix - not passed       1 2 3 4 5     5       1 2 3 4 5     5       1 2 3 4 5     5	School attendance       Primary and Secondary education         State if the person is now attending? Institution:       If -blow- attending school, write the Standard or Form being attended as listed below: If allowed rules to Strokt.         1 Now-Full Time 3 Past       0 Nil Pro-primary       21 Form 1       31 Form 1 Provo 32 Form 10       31 Form 1 Provo 39 Spacialised attools for Nil.         1 Now-Full Time 3 Past       1 Standard II       23 Form 10       32 Form 10       33 Form 11 Provo 39 Spacialised attools for the standard II         2 Now-Past Iter       1 Standard II       25 Form Vor segaix - not passod       39 Spacialised attools for the standard Vor 38 Form Vor segaix - not passod       39 Spacialised attools for the standard Vor 38 Form Vor segaix - passod       30 Form 10 Provo 39 Spacialised attools for the standard Vor 38 Form Vor segaix - passod       30 Form 10 Provo 39 Spacialised attools for the standard Vor 38 Form Vor segaix - passod       30 Form 10 Provo 30 Form Vor segaix - passod         1 2 3 4 5       5       5       5       5       5         1 2 3 4 5       5       5       5       5         1 2 3 4 5       5       5       5       5         1 2 3 4 5       5       5       5       5         1 2 3 4 5       5       5       5       5         1 2 3 4 5       5       5       5       5         1 2 3 4	P21     P22       School stiendance     Primary and Secondary education       State if the person     If -box-attending school, write he Standard or Porn being attended as listed before: If -box-attended school for N.       never attended an educational institution:     If -box attended school for N.       1     N       2     Now-Part Time 3       3     Paprimary 22       2     Somdard II       2     Somdard II       2     Somdard II       2     Somdard II       3     Paprimary 23       3     Paprimary 24       2     Somdard II       2     Somdard II       2     Somdard II       3     Paprimary 23       3     Paprimary 24       3     Paprimary 25       3     Paprimary 25       3     Paprimary 25       3     Paprimary 25       3     Paprimary 25       3     Paprimary 25       4     Never       5     Paprimary 25       3     Paprimary 25       4     Never       5     Particle As the Paprimary 25       1     2       3     4       5       1     2       4     5       1	P21     P22       School stiendard     Primary and Secondary education       It -kow attending chook, write he Standard or Porn being attended as listed below: it -kow attended of he -gas, write +o. for Nil.     It -kow attending chook, write he Standard or Porn being attended as listed below: it -kow attended of he -gas, write +o. for Nil.       1 Now-Full Time 2 Now-Part Time 3 Patt 4 Never     Standard II     22 Form I     31 Form I Prooc     32 Form I Prooc       1 2 3 4 5     Standard II     22 Form I     Bandard III     23 Form I Prooc       1 2 3 4 5     Standard III     23 Form I Prooc     32 Form I Prooc       1 2 3 4 5     Standard III     23 Form I Prooc     32 Form I Prooc       1 2 3 4 5     Standard III     23 Secondary, not known     31 Form I Prooc       1 2 3 4 5     Standard III     23 Secondary, not known     31 Form I Prooc       1 2 3 4 5     Standard III     Standard III     31 Form I Prooc       1 2 3 4 5     Standard III     Standard III     Standard III	P21     P22       State If the person is now attended an educational metwor attended an educational institution: 1 Now-Full Time 2 Now-Part Time 3 Past 4 Never     If -kice- attending chock, write the Standard or Form being educade as lated below: If -kice- or -CNYS, write -0.5 for NL.       1 Now-Full Time 3 Past 4 Never     0 Ni 1 Poppimary 1 Standard II 2 S	P21     P22       School stlendary is now attended an educational methander an educational methaneer a ducational an educational an educat	P21     P22       State if the period is now atteined of these meet stated of these meet stated and up at the standard or Form being attended as lated below: if shows atteined or charts, write do for M.     State if the period is atteined of the standard or Form being attended as lated below: if shows atteined or charts, write do for M.     State if the period is atteined or charts, write do for M.       1 Now-Full Time 3 Past 4 Newer     21 Form I 1 Now-Full Time 3 Past 5 Child not yet at school (CNYS)     23 Form I 1 Standard II 1 Standard II 1 Standard II 1 Standard II 1 Standard II 1 Standard II 1 2 3 4 5     31 Form I Praco 3 Form I Praco 9 Unice Primary and Secondary te school (CNYS)     01 CENTRICATE 9 Diverse of Presons 9 Unice Primary and Secondary te 9 Diverse of Presons 9 Divers	P21     P22       School attendance     P12       School attendance     P13       State If the period     If -b22e standing school, write the Standard or Form being attended as laked below: ratematic or-cCHDs, write the Standard or Form being attended as laked below: ratematic or-cCHDs, write the Standard or Form being attended as laked below: ratematic or-cCHDs, write the Standard or Form being attended as laked below: ratematic or-cCHDs, write the Standard or Form being attended as laked below: ratematic or-cCHDs, write the Standard or Form being attended as laked below: ratematic or-cCHDs, write the Standard or Form being attended as laked below: ratematic or-cCHDs, write the Standard or Form being attended as laked below: ratematic or-cCHDs, write the Standard or Form being attended as laked below: ratematic or-cCHDs, write the Standard or Form brance 3 Form If Pace 3 Form If	P21     P22       School alterAdnoor     Primary and Secondary education       Is a time draw a standardy has attended and the back or problem bain attended to the -2mit has	P21     P22       School stitundard     Primary and Secondary education       is now attending has attended in education in advaced or CNNS, write be have an education in advaced or CNNS, write be have an education in advaced or CNNS, write be have an education in advaced or CNNS, write be have a education in advaced in advaced or CNNS, write be have a education in advaced in advaced or CNNS, write be have a education in advaced in advaced or CNNS, write be have a education in advaced in advaced or CNNS, write be have a education in advaced in advaced or CNNS, write be have a education in advaced or CNNS, write is in advaced or CNNS, write be have a education in advaced in advaced or CNNS, write be have a education in advaced in advaced or CNNS, write is in a	P21     P22       School Siller/damo     Primary and Secondary education       Is the Ift beyond setting in the set standard of the being almodel as field below. If almodel school II the -2mg, with be interpret level completed as field below. If almodel school II the -2mg, with be interpret level completed as field below. If almodel II the -2mg, with a be interpret level completed as field below. If almodel II the -2mg, with a be interpret level completed as field below. If almodel II the -2mg, with a be interpret level completed as field below. If almodel II the -2mg, with a be interpret level completed as field below. If almodel II the -2mg, with a be interpret level completed as field below. If a bandger interpret level completed as field below. If a bandger interpret level interpret level completed as field below. If a bandger interpret level completed as field below. If a bandger interpret level interpret lev	P21     P22       School Stituctures     Primary and Secondary education       Is but if the period     Primary and Secondary education       If advect difficulty as attended in the Carpet, with the highest two completed as listed backs:       If advect difficulty as attended in the Carpet, with the highest two completed as listed backs:       If advect difficulty as attended in the Carpet, with the highest two completed as listed backs:       If advect difficulty as attended in the Carpet, with the highest two completed as listed backs:       If advect difficulty attended in the Carpet, with a state difficulty as a form if we apple, with a backgroup of the period as backs at the back at the back at the backgroup of the period as backs at the backgroup of the period as backs at the backgroup of the period of the period at the backgroup of the period at the backgroup of the period of the period of the peri	P21     P22       School Stitunction     Pintary and Scoontary education       Is the if the person is now attending an attended or in the -back, write he kipset well completed as hield balow. If +back or -CrXN, write he kipset well completed as hield balow. If +back or -CrXN, write he kipset well completed as hield balow. If +back or -CrXN, write he kipset well completed as hield balow. If +back or -CrXN, write he kipset well completed as hield balow. If +back or -CrXN, write he kipset well completed as hield balow. If +back well if the status of the -back or -CrXN. If +back or -CrXN, write he kipset well completed as hield balow. If the printing of the printing	P21     P22       School attandams     Primary and Secondary of combined at lated batter relevance decody with the Standard or Com being attand at a lated batter relevance or ACVPs, with the Standard or Com being attand at a lated batter relevance or ACVPs, with the Standard or Com being attand at a lated batter relevance or ACVPs, with the Standard or Com being attand at a lated batter relevance or ACVPs, with the Standard or Com being attand attandard in the -Gast, with the Standard or Com being attand attandard standard in the -Gast, with the Standard or Com sectional interview or ACVPs, with the Standard or Com attandard in the -Gast, with the standard or Com attandard in the -Gast or Com attandard in the -Gast or Com attandard in the -Gast or Com at	P21     P22       School attandance     Primary and Secondary aduation       I was attended in the -Sack, with the higher law of orm being attended as liked batwar in development of a consective and attended as liked batwar in development of a consective and attended as liked batwar in development of a consective and attended as liked batwar in development of a consective and attended as liked batwar in development of a consective and attended as liked batwar in development of a consective and attended as liked batwar in development of a consective and attended as liked batwar in development of a consective and attended as liked batwar in development of a consective and attended by a co	P21     P22       School alternations     Primary and Scoondary oducation       I does altended as an adtaction in ow attactions     I does alternations getoo, write the Standard or Form being altended as liked before if alternations of the -2m2, write the Standard or Form being altended as liked before if alternations     Educational if alternations       1 does Hull Time 2 hower 1 if alternations     2 if cmi i is alternations			

rson Imber	Education other than those of the Primary and Secondary levels - Past Highest qualification Second highest qualification Third highest qualification								
in Der			Write the (i) qualification receive	d. (ii) the major field of	Write the Write th	e (i) qualification received, (ii) th	e major field of		
	Write the Write the (I) qualification received, ( duration of study, E.g. (I) MSC (II) STATISTICS, course in HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT, etc	(I) DIPLOMA (II) duration of course in months.	Write the (I) qualification receive study. E.g. (I) BSC (II) ECONOM COMMUNICATION, etc.	IICS, (I) CERTIFICATE (II)	dunation of course in (II) TOW months.	e (I) qualification received, (II) th .g. (I) DIPLOMA (II) HUMANITIE IN AND COUNTRY PLANNING,	S, (I) CERTIFICA , etc.		
	0	6			0				
	(1)				(1)				
	0				0				
	(i)				(1)				
	0				()				
	(1)	(1			Ø				
	0				0				
	(1)	(1			(1)				
	0				0				
	(1)	(1			(1)				
	0				0				
	(1)	(1			(1)				
	0				0				
	(1)	(			(1)				
	0				0				
	(1)	(1			(1)				

	FOR PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER			]	FOR PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER	
P01	P24 Number of hours	P25 Whathas temporarily	P26	P27	- -	P28
Person Number	Write the total number of HOURS, the person worked for pay, profit or family gain during the WEEK from Monday 27 June to Sunday 3 July 2011.	Whether temporarily away from work State whether there was a job, business, family enterprise or agricultural holding or farm, at which the person did not work because of illness, injury, holiday, industrial dispute, off-season inactivity, temporary disorganisation, etc.	Job Search State If, during the past <u>4 weeks</u> , the person took any <u>active steps to look</u> for work or <u>set up a</u> <u>business</u> of his/her own.		Availability for work ing the past 4 weeks, the person was available for work. If «NO», give reason as follows: 1 Household duties 2 Studies 3 Disability, illness, injury 4 Wholly retired	When last worked How many months ago did the person work for the last time, even for a few days? Write the number of completed months. If person NEVER WORKED, write #90#+ and STOP HERE.
	(lf worked for 1 hour or more, go to P29)	Y:Yes N:No If +Yes= go to P29	Y: Yes N: No		5 Other - specify	Else continue with P29.
		Y N	Y N	Y N		
		Y N	U D Y N	Y N		
		Y N	U D Y N	O O Y N		
		Y N	Y N	O O Y N		
		Y N	Y N	Y N		
		Y N	Y N	Y N		
		Y N	Y N	O O Y N		
		Y N	Y N	Y N		
						Page.10

# FOR PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER

The following questions refer to the person's work during the reference week Monday 27 June to Sunday 3 July 2011. If the person is retired or had no job during that week, answer for his/her last job. If the person has more than one job, answer for the job at which he/she worked the most hours.

P01	P29	P30	P31A	P31B
Person Number	Name of establishment Write the name of the establishment, firm, government Institution, etc., for which the person worked. If establishment has no name, give name of employer. If self-employed, write the name of business shop, agency, etc., or write the person's own name. If working for a private household(e.g. cook, gardener, etc.), write *PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD*.	Kind of business, industry or service Write FULLY the kind of business, industry or service activities carried out at the person's place of work. Use precise terms such as SUGAR CANE CULTIVATION, SUGAR MANUFACTURING, CAR REPAIRS, PRIMARY EDUCATION, etc.	<ol> <li>Rxed place of work outside home</li> </ol>	Place of work If P31A–1, write full address including municipal ward/village council area/locality. If P31A–2, write address where the person reported for work or the place where he/she worked the most. If P31A–3, write +HOME+. If P31A–4, write the country.
			1234	
			1234	
			1234	
			1234	
			1234	
			0000 1234	
			1234	
			1 2 3 4	

#### FOR PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER

The following questions refer to the person's work during the reference week Monday 27 June to Sunday 3 July 2011. If the person is retired or had no job during that week, answer for his/her last job. If the person has more than one job, answer for the job at which he/she worked the most hours.

P01	P32	P3	P34	
Person	Occupation	Employme	Length of Service with employer	
Number	Write the kind of work/business the person did most of the time. Use precise terms such as ACCOUNTS CLERK, SCHOOL CLERK, TAXI CAR DRIVER , LORRY DRIVER, STATISTICIAN, PRE-PRIMARY TEACHER, etc.	State if the person's employ 1 Self-employed with employees 2 Self-employed without employees 3 Working without pay for spouse or other relative in his/her farm or business 4 Apprentice/Trainee with or without pay	<ul> <li>7 ment status is:</li> <li>5 Employee paid by the month</li> <li>6 Employee paid by day, week, fortnight, job</li> <li>7 Member of producers' cooperative</li> <li>8 Other - specify</li> </ul>	Write the number of years the person worked/has worked for his/her present or most recent employer.         For self-employed persons, write the number of years the person has been in the present business.         If worked for less than 1 year, write «0».
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		