# REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS <br> Ministry of Finance and Economic Development STATISTICS MAURITIUS <br> 2011 HOUSING AND POPULATION CENSUS 

## REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

## ANALYSIS REPORT

Volume III - Population Ageing and the Old Persons in Mauritius

June 2014

## Contents

1. Introduction ..... 1
2. Highlights .....  1
3. Population Ageing ..... 2
4. Implications of an ageing population .....  7
5. Old persons in Mauritius ..... 12
6. Old institutionalised persons ..... 22
7. Notes ..... 24
7.1 Contact person ..... 24
7.2 List of Tables. ..... 24
7.3 List of Figures ..... 24
7.4 Annexes ..... 25

# Population Ageing and the Old Persons in Mauritius 

## 1. Introduction

The Mauritian population is undergoing an ageing process. Old persons, who made up $5 \%$ of the population in 1962, now make up $13 \%$ and are projected to reach $30 \%$ in the next forty years. In terms of numbers, the seniors are now 157,000 and will reach 369,000 in forty years. This 'Senior booming' will affect all spheres of Mauritian life and calls for policy measures to address a number of issues in sectors like health, housing, family and residential care, social welfare and employment.

This report presents the past and projected demographic changes in Mauritius from 1962 to 2051 with focus on population ageing. It also covers the characteristics of old persons based on the 2011 Census.

## What is Population ageing?

Population ageing is a change in the age structure of the population resulting in an increasing proportion of old persons in the population. It usually occurs when the number of births decreases and when people live longer.

Who are old persons?
Old persons or seniors are defined as those aged 60 years and above.

## 2. Highlights

- The Mauritian population is continuing to age. Half of the population was below the age of 18 years in 1962; currently half is below 35 years and is projected to reach 46 years in forty years.
- The population of old persons is growing in size and in proportion. They were 37,600 (5\% of the total population) in 1962, are 157,000 (13\%) currently and is projected to reach 369,000 (30\%) in forty years.
- An ageing population will result in
- fewer children leading to lesser demand for primary and secondary schools,
- fewer and older workers but more pensioners, putting more pressure on the smaller workforce to cater for the rising needs of an increasing number of pensioners.
- Out of 157,000 old persons enumerated at Census 2011, some 27,000 (17\%) were disabled and 2,100 lived in institutions.


## 3. Population Ageing

The Mauritian population is ageing ...
Population ageing is increasing continuously since the 1960's with an increase in the median age (the age that divides the population into two numerically equal groups, one of which is of younger and the other of older persons) from 18 years to 34 years currently.

Figure 1 - Median age, 1911-2011


In 1962, the population had a young age structure with a large proportion of the total population under the age of 15 (45\%), which explains the large base of the pyramid. By 2011, the proportion of the child population aged under 15 years decreased to $21 \%$ while that of old persons increased to $13 \%$ from $5 \%$.


## ... and is projected to continue ageing

Latest population projections indicate that the ageing process will continue and the median age will keep on increasing from 34 years currently to 46 in the next forty years, i.e. on average by 0.3 years every year.

Figure 2 - Projection of the median age, 2011-2051


By 2051, the population age structure will shift to an inverse pyramidal form with higher proportions of old persons than children.


As a result, the number of old persons per 100 children will increase dramatically from 61 currently to 216 in the next forty years.

Population ageing in Mauritius is currently at par with countries such as China and will in the next twenty years attain the current level of countries like France and Switzerland.

Figure 3 - Median age by country for 2011


The population of old persons is growing in size ....
The number of old persons which was 37,562 in 1962 increased more than fourfold to 156,506 in 2011. It is expected to increase by $136 \%$ to reach 369,215 in forty years.

Figure 4 - Number of old persons, 1962-2051


## ... and in proportion

In 1962, old persons made up $5 \%$ of the total population. This proportion increased to $13 \%$ in 2011 and is likely to reach $30 \%$ in the next forty years.

Figure 5 - Old persons as a proportion of the total population, 1962-2051


The population of old persons is becoming older ....
Persons aged 60 to 74 years made up $84 \%$ of all old persons in 1962. This proportion declined to $76 \%$ in 2011 and is projected to decline further to $67 \%$ by 2051. By contrast, the proportion of the oldest persons aged 75 years and over which constituted $16 \%$ of old persons in 1962, increased gradually to $24 \%$ in 2011 and is expected to reach $33 \%$ in 2051.

Figure 6 - Distribution (\%) of old population by broad age group, 1962-2051


In 2011, there were 96 centenarians ( 13 men and 83 women) in the Republic of Mauritius. Although the proportion of people who live beyond the age of 100 is still very small, their number is growing rapidly. A significant increase in the absolute number of persons in this age group is projected to take place over the next forty years.
... and old women will continue to outnumber old men
Women live longer than men. As a result, old women outnumber old men. This was so in the past 50 years and is likely to persist in the future.

Figure 7 - Old population by sex, 1962-2051


## 4. Implications of an ageing population

An ageing population will have several implications for government policy and the economy in a wide range of areas.

There will be fewer children...

Figure 8 - Actual and projected number of students,
2011 and 2031

... resulting in lesser demand for schools

With the decreased primary and secondary school population, part of the current school infrastructure as well as budget on primary and secondary education could be used for other purposes.

There will be fewer women of child bearing age...

Figure 9 - Number of women of child bearing aged 15-49 years, 2011-2051

... resulting in fewer births

Figure 10 - Number of live births, 2011-2051


Consequently, government expenditure on maternal (pre-natal and post-natal) and child care is likely to go down. Such 'savings' could be redeployed towards the provision of health care to the increasing number of old people, possibly in the field of gerontology.

## There will be fewer workers...

Figure 11 - Number of workers, 2011-2051

... as the number of persons entering working age declines while those exiting increases sizably.


3 persons entering working age for 1 person exiting

2051


Less than 1 person entering working age for 1 person exiting

This decreasing workforce will pose a challenge to the high-income economy status at which Mauritius is aiming and will call for policy measures to, among others, boost labour productivity and increase the workforce.

## Expenditure on pensions will increase dramatically

The Government of Mauritius dispenses numerous benefits to support the old persons, one of which is the payment of a Basic Retirement Pension (BRP) to every Mauritian citizen aged 60 years and over.

Population ageing has a direct impact on government expenditure for the payment of BRP. In 2011, Government expenditure on BRP was Rs. 7,171 million. It is projected that this amount will almost double to reach around Rs.13,733 million in 2031 and Rs. 17,097 million in 2051, assuming current pension rates.

Figure 12 - Actual and projected number of Retirement Pension Beneficiaries and cost, 2011-2051


[^0]
## There will be more pressure on the labour force to support a rising number of pensioners

In 2011, there were 5 persons of working age (15-59 years) for each old person (aged 60 years and over). This pensioner-support ratio will fall gradually to 3 in 2031 and 2 in 2051. Such a declining ratio will put a heavier economic load on a relatively smaller base of people of working age.


## 5. Old persons in Mauritius

## Age and sex distribution

At the 2011 Census, there were 156,506 old persons aged 60 years and above resident in the country, of whom 68,267 men and 88,239 women. Centenarians were 96 in number and were mostly women ( 83 women against 13 men).

Table 1 - Number of old persons by age group and sex, 2011 Census

| Sex | $\mathbf{6 0 - 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 - 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{9 0}$ and <br> above | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Male | 53,975 | 13,660 | 632 | 68,267 |
| Female | 64,181 | 22,121 | 1,937 | 88,239 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 1 8 , 1 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{3 5 , 7 8 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 5 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 6 , 5 0 6}$ |

## Marital status

In 2011, out of a resident population of 156,506 old persons, the majority were either married/living with a partner (55\%) or widowed (36\%).

Table 2 - Number of old persons by marital status and sex, 2011 Census

| Marital Status | Male | Female | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Single | 2,722 | 4,910 | 7,632 |
| Married/In a union | 55,213 | 31,422 | 86,635 |
| Widowed | 7,894 | 47,917 | 55,811 |
| Divorced/Separated | 2,239 | 3,320 | 5,559 |
| Unmarried parent | 19 | 435 | 454 |
| Other and not stated | 180 | 235 | 415 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 8 , 2 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 , 2 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 6 , 5 0 6}$ |

## Old men are more likely to be living with a spouse/partner whereas old women are more likely to be living without one

The majority of old men (81\%) were currently married/in a union whereas most women (64\%) were living without a spouse or partner. Women were not only more likely than men to be widowed (since they live longer and tend to marry older men) but also single and divorced/separated/unmarried parent.

Figure 13 - Distribution (\%) of old population by marital status and sex, 2011 Census


## Marital breakdown

From 2000 to 2011, the proportion of old persons who were divorced, separated and unmarried parent increased from $3.0 \%$ to $3.8 \%$.

Figure 14 - Distribution (\%) of old population by marital status, 2000 and 2011 Censuses


- Single - Married/In a union - Widowed ■ Divorced/Separated/Unmarried parent


## Old persons are more likely to live in towns

At the 2011 Census, 75,194 old persons lived in urban areas and 81,312 in rural areas. Their distribution by Municipal Ward and Village Council Area is shown in the map at Annex 1.

The old persons made up $13 \%$ of the total population in 2011. Their proportion however varied by towns and villages (Map at Annex 2); the seniors made up $15 \%$ of the urban population and $11 \%$ of the rural population. The Municipal Wards with the highest proportion of old persons were:

Quatre Bornes Ward 2 - 20.3\%
Quatre Bornes Ward 1 - 19.3\%
Port Louis Ward $2-18.7 \%$
Beau Bassin Ward 2 -16.8\%
Port Louis Ward $4-16.7 \%$

The Village Council Areas having the largest proportion of old persons were:
Flic en Flac $\quad-15.4 \%$

Rivière Des Anguilles - 15.0\%
Moka - 14.7\%
Souillac $\quad-14.6 \%$
Mahebourg - 14.1\%

## Housing types

At the 2011 Census, the proportion of seniors living in separate houses is similar to that of the population under 60 years of age. Also, the share of seniors living in semidetached houses was slightly higher than that of the younger population.

Figure 15 - Distribution (\%) of the population aged 60 years and over and population less than 60 years by building type, 2011 Housing and Population Census


## Living arrangements

In 2011, $98.7 \%$ of old persons lived in private households and $1.3 \%$ resided in institutions like infirmaries and retirement homes. The main characteristics of the institutionalised old persons are discussed in section 6.

Table 3 - Number of old persons by living arrangement and sex, 2011 Census

| Living arrangement | Male | Female | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Living |  |  |  |
| - alone | 4,061 | 13,118 | 17,179 |
| - with spouse only | 18,612 | 12,466 | 31,078 |
| - with spouse and unmarried children | 17,139 | 6,598 | 23,737 |
| - with unmarried children only | 1,573 | 7,044 | 8,617 |
| - in extended and composite households | 26,080 | 47,745 | 73,825 |
| - in institutions | 802 | 1,268 | 2,070 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 8 , 2 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 , 2 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 6 , 5 0 6}$ |

## Old women are more likely to live alone than old men

Among the old who lived in private households, $11 \%$ lived alone. Old women were more likely than men to live alone. Higher female life expectancy, combined with the fact that men are generally older than their spouse, contributes to the higher proportions of women living alone in this age group. In 2011, the proportion of old women living alone was $15 \%$; compared to a lower proportion of $6 \%$ among old men.

Old persons are more likely to live alone and in couple than in the past

Figure 16 - Distribution (\%) of old persons by living arrangement, 2000 and 2011 Censuses


Over half of the old persons of Mauritius lived in extended and composite households in 2000 but over time this type of living arrangement is losing in importance but still most common. The old persons are now more likely to live:

- alone; or
- in couple with or without children; or
- in institution.

Old men are more educated than old women
Table 4 - Number of old persons by educational attainment and sex, 2011 Census

| Educational Attainment | Male | Female | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Nil and Preprimary | 7,199 | 29,240 | 36,439 |
| Primary | 34,767 | 42,800 | 77,567 |
| Secondary | 22,565 | 14,513 | 37,078 |
| University degree or equivalent | 2,887 | 644 | 3,531 |
| Not stated | 849 | 1,042 | 1,891 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 8 , 2 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 , 2 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 6 , 5 0 6}$ |

In 2011, there were 155 men aged 60 years and over with education at the secondary level for every 100 women of the same age and education level. Among old persons holding a post secondary degree, the ratio was much higher at 448 men per 100 women.

Figure 17 - Distribution (\%) of old persons with tertiary education by field of study, 2011 Census


Old persons with tertiary education were 3,531 in number in 2011. They were mostly qualified in Humanities, Business Administration and Health (Medicine).

## Old persons are becoming more educated

In 2011, the proportion of old persons with secondary education or higher was $26 \%$, up from $12 \%$ in 2000. By contrast, the proportion with education attainment below primary decreased from $40 \%$ to $24 \%$.

Figure 18 - Distribution (\%) of old persons by educational attainment, 2000 and 2011 Censuses


Only $26 \%$ among seniors have attained a secondary level or higher as compared to $66 \%$ among the younger population 25 to 49 years.

Figure 19 - Distribution (\%) of population aged 25-49 years and
60 years and over by educational attainment, 2011 Census


However, in the next forty years, the educational attainment of seniors will be improved.

## Labour force

Table 5 - Number of old persons by economic activity status and sex, 2011 Census

| Activity status | Male | Female | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Employed | 15,277 | 6,384 | 21,661 |
| Homemaker | 130 | 50,307 | 50,437 |
| Retired | 48,824 | 23,391 | 72,215 |
| Other | 4,036 | 8,157 | 12,193 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 8 , 2 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 , 2 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 6 , 5 0 6}$ |

At Census 2011, the majority of the seniors was economically inactive being either retired (46\%) or homemakers (32\%), and only $14 \%$ were in employment.

Old persons are much less likely to be unemployed than the youth
The unemployment rate among persons aged 60 years and over was $2 \%$ as compared to $5 \%$ among adults aged 25 to 59 years, and $25 \%$ among the youth (aged 16-24 years).

Old workers are more likely to hold professional/managerial/technical jobs but are also more likely to be engaged in elementary occupations.

Figure 20 - Distribution (\%) of old employed population and total employed population by major occupational group, 2011 Census


## Disability

At the 2011 Census, there were 26,837 seniors ( 10,407 men and 16,430 women) who reported that they had a difficulty to perform a daily life activity considered normal for their age. Thus, the proportion of disabled persons among seniors was $17 \%$ ( $15 \%$ among men and $19 \%$ among women).

Table 6 - Number of old disabled persons by age group and sex, 2011 Census

| Age group | Male | Female | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $60-64$ | 2,512 | 2,871 | 5,383 |
| $65-69$ | 2,055 | 2,734 | 4,789 |
| $70-74$ | 1,844 | 2,739 | 4,583 |
| 75 and over | 3,996 | 8,086 | 12,082 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 0 , 4 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 , 4 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 , 8 3 7}$ |

Table 7 - Proportion of old disabled persons by type of disability and sex, 2011 Census

| Disability by <br> type | Percentage |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total |
| Hearing | 38.2 | 39.1 | 38.8 |
| Walking | 19.6 | 19.7 | 19.7 |
| Remembering | 17.7 | 59.2 | 58.1 |
| Personal Care | 22.9 | 22.6 | 19.1 |
| Speaking | 12.5 | 9.2 | 10.5 |
| Gripping | 20.6 | 19.0 | 19.6 |
| Behaviour | 50.5 | 39.9 | 44.0 |

For Census 2011, each person reported multiple difficulties he/she encountered in performing a daily life activity. The most common type of disability reported by both old women and men was "walking or climbing stairs" followed by "disturbances of behaviour, including antisocial behaviour, maladjustment and liability to self injury".

## More disabled women than men among the old

There are more disabled women than men among the seniors because women live longer than men. They are more numerous at the oldest ages where the likelihood of being disabled is higher. Also, old women are more likely to suffer from a disability than old men at all ages beyond 60 years as is the situation in some countries from Organisation for Economic Corporation and Development (OECD).

Figure 21 - Disability rates of old disabled population by age and sex, 2011 Census


Old persons are more likely to be disabled than in the past

Compared to 2000, the disability rate per 1,000 elderly persons is higher in 2011 at all ages beyond 60 years.

Figure 22 - Disability rates of old disabled population by age, 2000 and 2011 Censuses


## 6. Old institutionalised persons

## Old institutionalised population doubled in ten years

In 2011, the number of persons aged 60 years and over who lived in institutions was 2,070 , twice as many as in $2000(1,087)$. This is the result of an accelerated growth of the old population, combined with increasing labour force participation of women.

## Women were more likely than men to be living in institutions

The old persons living in institutions comprised 802 men and 1,268 women. Taking into consideration that the total of old persons comprised 68,267 men and 88,239 women, $1.4 \%$ of old women lived in institutions against $1.2 \%$ of old men.

Old persons living in institutions are more likely to be widowed or never married

In 2011, around $87 \%$ of old persons living in institutions were single or widowed as compared to only $40 \%$ among those living in private households.

Figure 23 - Proportion (\%) of old persons in institutions and noninstitutions by marital status, 2011 Census


## .. and to be disabled

Old people living in institutions are more likely to suffer from a disability than those living in private households at all ages beyond 60 years.

Figure 24 - Disability rates of seniors in institutions and noninstitutions by age, 2011 Census


Note: Some numbers and percentages used throughout this report may not sum due to rounding.

## 7. Notes

### 7.1 Contact person

Ms N. Gujadhur, Statistician
(Email: ngujadhur@mail.gov.mu)

## Statistics Mauritius

Tel: (230)211 2316/17
Fax: (230)211 4150
Website: http://statsmauritius.gov.mu/

### 7.2 List of Tables

Table 1 - Number of old persons by age group and sex, 2011 Census
Table 2 - Number of old persons by marital status and sex, 2011 Census
Table 3 - Number of old persons by living arrangement and sex, 2011 Census
Table 4-Number of old persons by educational attainment and sex, 2011 Census
Table 5-Number of old persons by economic activity status and sex, 2011 Census
Table 6 - Number of old disabled persons by age group and sex, 2011 Census
Table 7 - Proportion of old disabled persons by type of disability and sex, 2011 Census

### 7.3 List of Figures

Figure 1 - Median age, 1911-2011
Figure 2- Projection of the median age, 2011-2051
Figure 3 - Median age by country for 2011
Figure 4- Number of old persons, 1962-2051
Figure 5 - Old persons as a proportion of the total population, 1962-2051
Figure 6- Distribution (\%) of old population by broad age group, 1962-2051
Figure 7- Old population by sex, 1962-2051
Figure 8 - Actual and projected number of students, 2011 and 2031
Figure 9 - Number of women of child bearing aged 15-49 years, 2011-2051
Figure 10-Number of live births, 2011-2051
Figure 11 - Number of workers, 2011-2051
Figure 12 - Actual and projected number of Retirement Pension Beneficiaries and cost, 2011-2051

Figure 13 - Distribution (\%) of old population by marital status and sex, 2011 Census
Figure 14 - Distribution (\%) of old population by marital status, 2000 and 2011 Censuses

Figure 15 - Distribution (\%) of the population aged 60 years and over and population less than 60 years by building type, 2011 Housing and Population Census

Figure 16 - Distribution (\%) of old persons by living arrangement, 2000 and 2011 Censuses

Figure 17 - Distribution (\%) of old persons with tertiary education by field of study, 2011 Census

Figure 18 - Distribution (\%) of old persons by educational attainment, 2000 and 2011 Censuses

Figure 19 - Distribution (\%) of population aged 25-49 years and 60 years and over by educational attainment, 2011 Census

Figure 20 - Distribution (\%) of old employed population and total employed population by major occupational group, 2011 Census

Figure 21 - Disability rates of old disabled population by age and sex, 2011 Census
Figure 22 - Disability rates of old disabled population by age, 2000 and 2011 Censuses

Figure 23 - Proportion (\%) of old persons in institutions and non-institutions by marital status, 2011 Census

Figure 24 - Disability rates of seniors in institutions and non-institutions by age, 2011 Census

### 7.4 Annexes

Annex 1 - Population of 60 years and above by Municipal Ward and Village Council Area, 2011 Census

Annex 2 - Population of 60 years and over as a proportion of total population by Municipal Ward and Village Council Area, 2011 Census

Annex 3 - Population Census questionnaire

## Population of 60 years and above by Municipal Ward and Village Council Area, 2011 Census



Population of 60 years and over as a proportion of total population by Municipal Ward and Village Council Area, 2011 Census


## DESCRIPTION OF CODES OF MUNICIPAL WARDS AND VILLAGE COUNCIL AREAS

| CODE | REGION | CODE | REGION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1111 | Port Louis Ward 1 | 1508 | Mahebourg |
| 1112 | Port Louis Ward 2 | 1509 | Mare Chicose |
| 1113 | Port Louis Ward 3 | 1510 | Mare D' Albert |
| 1114 | Port Louis Ward 4 | 1511 | Mare Tabac |
| 1115 | Port Louis Ward 5 | 1512 | New Grove |
| 1116 | Port Louis Ward 6 | 1513 | Nouvelle France |
|  |  | 1514 | Vieux Grand Port |
| 1201 | Arsenal | 1515 | Plaine Magnien |
| 1202 | Calebasses | 1516 | Rivière Des Creoles |
| 1203 | Congomah | 1517 | Rivière Du Poste |
| 1204 | Creve Coeur | 1518 | Rose Belle |
| 1205 | D' Epinay | 1519 | St. Hubert |
| 1206 | Fond Du Sac | 1520 | Trois Boutiques |
| 1208 | Long Mountain | 1521 | Union Park |
| 1209 | Morcellement St. André | 1522 | Beau Vallon |
| 1210 | Pamplemousses | 1523 | Petit Bel Air |
| 1212 | Plaine Des Papayes |  |  |
| 1213 | Pointe Aux Piments | 1601 | Baie Du Cap |
| 1214 | Terre Rouge | 1602 | Bois Chéri |
| 1215 | Triolet | 1603 | Camp Diable |
| 1216 | Ville Bague | 1604 | Chemin Grenier |
| 1217 | Baie Du Tombeau | 1605 | Grand Bois |
| 1218 | Le Hochet | 1606 | Rivière Des Anguilles |
| 1220 | Notre Dame | 1608 | Souillac |
|  |  | 1609 | Surinam |
| 1301 | Belle Vue Maurel | 1610 | Bel Ombre |
| 1302 | Cottage | 1611 | Benares |
| 1303 | Esperance Trebuchet | 1612 | Britannia |
| 1304 | Goodlands | 1613 | Chamouny |
| 1305 | Grand Baie | 1615 | St. Aubin |
| 1306 | Grand Gaube |  |  |
| 1307 | Petit Raffray | 1703 | Midlands |
| 1308 | Piton | 1711 | Beau Bassin Ward 1 |
| 1309 | Poudre D' Or | 1712 | Beau Bassin Ward 2 |
| 1310 | Poudre D' Or Hamlet | 1713 | Beau Bassin Ward 3 |
| 1311 | Rivière Du Rempart | 1714 | Beau Bassin Ward 4 |
| 1312 | Roches Noires | 1721 | Quatre Bornes Ward 1 |
| 1313 | The Vale | 1722 | Quatre Bornes Ward 2 |
| 1314 | Amaury | 1723 | Quatre Bornes Ward 3 |
| 1315 | Amitié | 1731 | Vacoas Phoenix Ward 1 |
| 1317 | Cap Malheureux | 1732 | Vacoas Phoenix Ward 2 |
| 1318 | Mapou | 1733 | Vacoas Phoenix Ward 3 |
| 1319 | Plaine Des Roches | 1734 | Vacoas Phoenix Ward 4 |
| 1320 | Roche Terre | 1741 | Curepipe Ward 1 |
|  |  | 1742 | Curepipe Ward 2 |
| 1401 | Bel Air Rivière Sèche | 1743 | Curepipe Ward 3 |
| 1402 | Bon Accueil |  |  |
| 1403 | Camp De Masque | 1801 | Camp Thorel |
| 1404 | Camp De Masque Pavé | 1802 | Dagotiere |
| 1405 | Camp Ithier | 1803 | Esperance |
| 1406 | Centre De Flacq | 1804 | L' Avenir |
| 1407 | Clemencia | 1805 | La Laura Malenga |
| 1408 | Ecroignard | 1807 | Melrose |
| 1409 | Grand River South East | 1808 | Moka |
| 1410 | L'Aventure | 1809 | Montagne Blanche |
| 1411 | Mare La Chaux | 1810 | Pailles |
| 1412 | Medine Camp De Masque | 1811 | Quartier Militaire |
| 1414 | Olivia | 1812 | Nouvelle Decouverte |
| 1415 | Poste De Flacq | 1814 | St. Pierre |
| 1416 | Quatre Cocos | 1815 | Dubreuil |
| 1417 | Quatre Soeurs | 1816 | Providence |
| 1419 | St. Julien Village | 1818 | Verdun |
| 1420 | St. Julien D' Hotman |  |  |
| 1421 | Sebastopol | 1901 | Bambous |
| 1422 | Trou D' Eau Douce | 1902 | Cascavelle |
| 1424 | Brisée Verdière | 1903 | Case Noyale |
| 1426 | Lalmatie | 1904 | Chamarel |
| 1427 | Queen Victoria | 1905 | Flic En Flac |
|  |  | 1906 | Grande Rivière Noire |
| 1501 | Bambous Virieux | 1907 | Gros Cailloux |
| 1502 | Bananes | 1908 | Petite Rivière |
| 1503 | Grand Bel Air | 1909 | Tamarin |
| 1504 | Bois Des Amourettes | 1910 | Albion |
| 1505 | Cluny | 1911 | La Gaulette |
| 1506 | Grand Sable | 1912 | Le Morne |
| 1507 | L' Escalier | 1913 | Richelieu |



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








FOR PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER P23A
Education other than those of the Primary and Secondary levels - Now
Whit the (i) course and (II) teld of study if the person is Noww followfing a course (other than those of
the Pdimary and Secondary levets) troma university, vocationaViechnical school, protessional body, etc.
e.g
(i) CERIITCATE (i) MARKEIING
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { (i) DIPLOMA } & \text { (i) LANDSURVEYNG }\end{array}$
(I) BSC
(II) BIOLOGY
(I)



## FOR PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER

The following questions refer to the person's work during the reference week Monday 27 Jure to Sunday 3 July 2011. If the person Is retred 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.


## Person

## Occupation

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.


## Employment Status

State if the person's employment status is:
1 Self-employed with employees 5 Employee paid by the month 2 Self-employed without 6 Employee paid by day, week, employees
3 Working without pay for spouse or other relative in
his/her farm or business
4 Apprentice/Trainee with or without pay
fortnight, job
7 Member of producers
cooperative
8 Other - specify


Length of Service with employer 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 $\approx 0 \%$.


[^0]:    Source: Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions

