

# Labour force, Employment and Unemployment based on the results of the Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey – Year 2013

## Introduction

1. This fifth issue of the Economic and Social Indicators presents a set of estimates of labour force, employment and unemployment for the year 2013, based on the results of the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS). The estimates refer to the Mauritian population aged 16 years and above in the Republic of Mauritius; foreign workers are not included.
2. As from the fourth quarter 2013, labour force, employment and unemployment estimates are published based on population figures revised accordingly to the 2011 population census results. Prior estimates have been revised.
3. The estimates in this publication are subject to sampling variability that tends to be relatively large in cases where the sample numbers are small.

## Key figures

	2012	2013	Change 2012 - 2013
Labour force	556,300	571,200	+14,900
Employment	511,700	525,700	+14,000
Unemployment	44,600	45,500	+900
Unemployment rate (%)	8.0	8.0	0.0 pt
Activity rate (%)	58.8	59.9	+1.1pt

Detailed estimates together with sampling error and confidence interval are given in Table 1 at Annex.

## **Key points**

### 4. Change from 2012 to 2013

- a. Labour force increased by 14,900 from 556,300 to 571,200.
- b. Activity rate increased from 58.8% to 59.9%. Male activity rate increased from 75.0% to 75.1% and female activity rate from 43.4% to 45.4%.
- c. Employment increased by 14,000 from 511,700 to 525,700 driven by an increase of 11,000 in female employment and 3,000 in male employment.
- d. Unemployment rate remained unchanged at 8.0%. Male unemployment rate increased from 5.2% to 5.3% while female unemployment rate decreased from 12.7% to 12.2%.

### 5. Situation in 2013

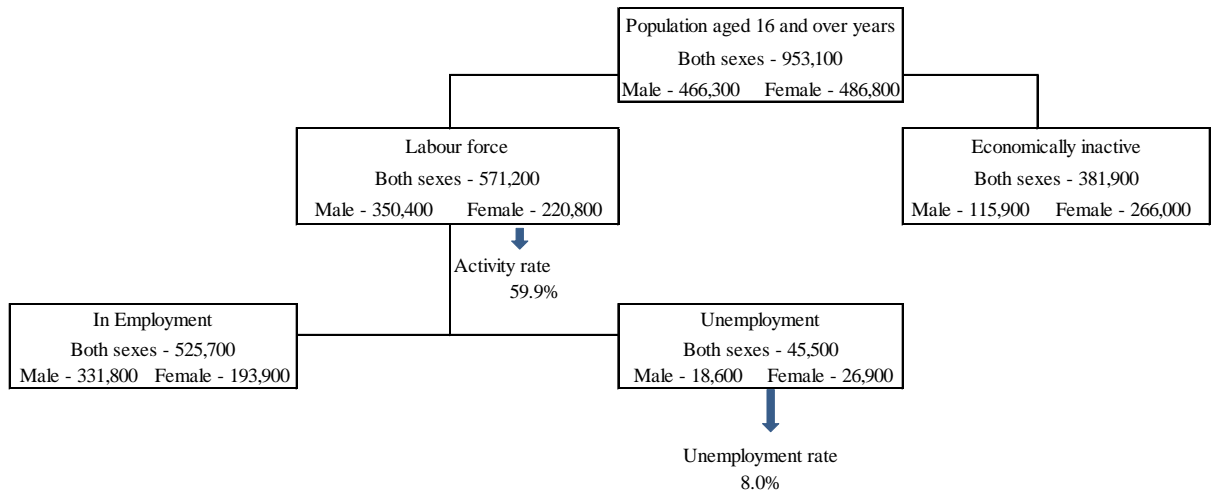
- a. Men comprised nearly two third of the workforce.
- b. Most of the workers were employees.
- c. The tertiary sector was the main source of jobs for Mauritians.
- d. Unemployed women outnumbered unemployed men though they were generally more qualified.

### 6. Evolution from 2004 to 2013

- a. Men are more economically active than women but the gap is decreasing over time.
- b. Female employment is increasing faster than male employment.
- c. The tertiary sector is becoming increasingly important in terms of employment.
- d. After reaching a peak in 2005, unemployment rate decreased till 2008. It then took an upward trend up to 2012 and maintained the same level in 2013.

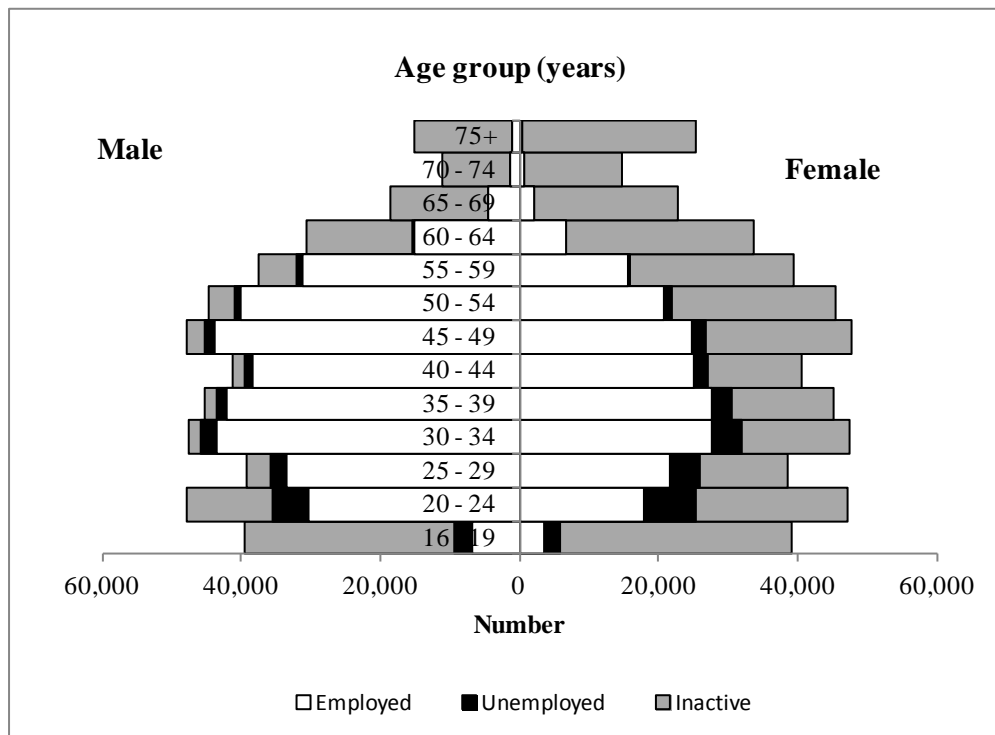
## Labour market overview

Chart 1 – The Labour Market, 2013



7. In 2013, the population of working age (aged 16 years and over) numbered 953,100, of whom 571,200 consisted of the labour force (or were economically active) resulting in an activity rate of 59.9%. The number employed totaled 525,700 whilst the number unemployed stood at 45,500; the unemployment rate worked out to 8.0% of the labour force.

Chart 2 – Population structure by age, sex and economic activity, 2013

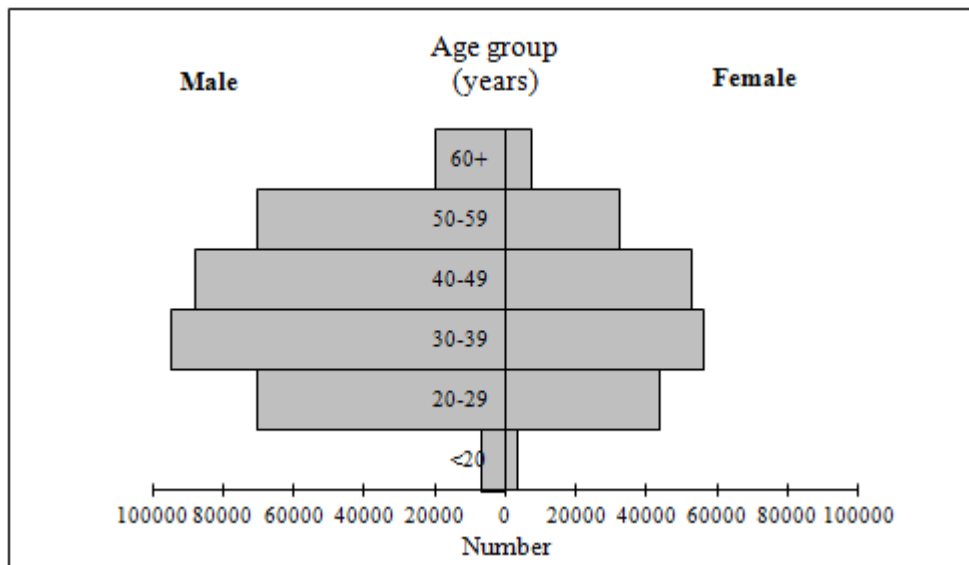


8. The pyramid (Chart 2) and Table 2 indicate that in 2013:
  - i. The number inactive was significantly higher among women than men at all ages;
  - ii. There were fewer women than men among the employed at all ages ;
  - iii. Unemployed women were more numerous than unemployed men at almost all ages;
  - iv. As from age 20 – 24 years, the number unemployed generally decreased with age.

**Employment**

9. Total employment stood at 525,700 (331,800 males and 193,900 females) in 2013. The employment to population ratio was around 55% (71% for males and 40% for females).

Chart 3 – Age-sex structure of the employed population, 2013



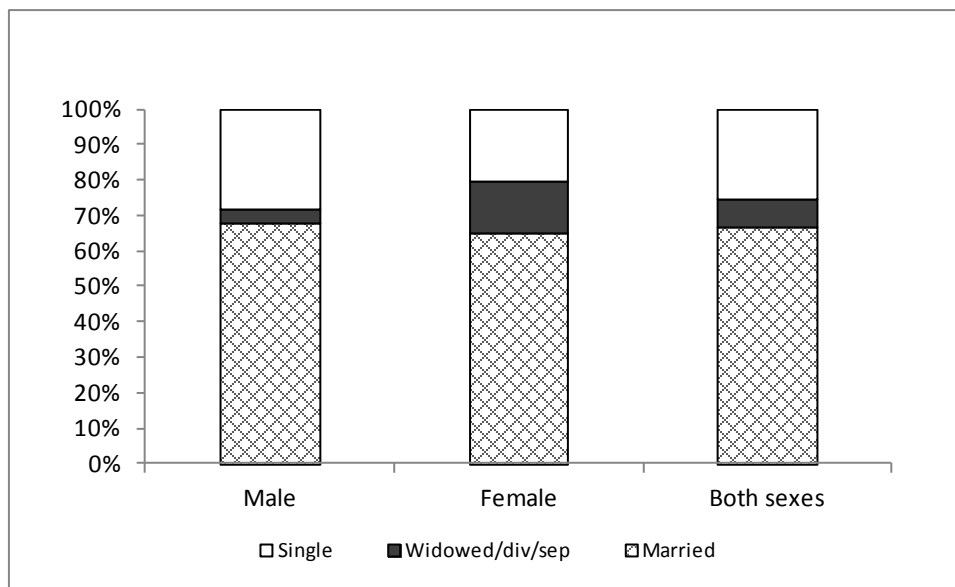
***Men comprised nearly two third of the workforce***

10. Out of every 100 persons in the workforce, 63 are men. The workforce was in the age group 30 to 50 years, and the mean age of a worker was 41 years for men and 40 years for women.

***The workforce is mainly made up of married persons***

11. The workforce was made up mainly of married persons (66.5%), followed by persons in the single state (25.5%). A small proportion of the employed were widowed, divorced and separated (8.0%). Compared to the male workforce, the female workforce consisted of a higher proportion of widowed, divorced and separated persons (14.3% compared to 4.2%) (Table 3).

Chart 4 – Employed population by marital status and sex, 2013



***The workforce is mostly made up of employees***

12. Some 79.1% of the employed were employees while around 18.7% were self-employed (own account workers or employer) and the remaining 2.2% were contributing family workers. The female workforce as compared to the male workforce comprised a higher proportion of employees (84.5% against 75.9% among males) and contributing family workers (4.6% against 0.8%) but a lower proportion of self employed (10.9% against 23.3% among males) (Table 4).

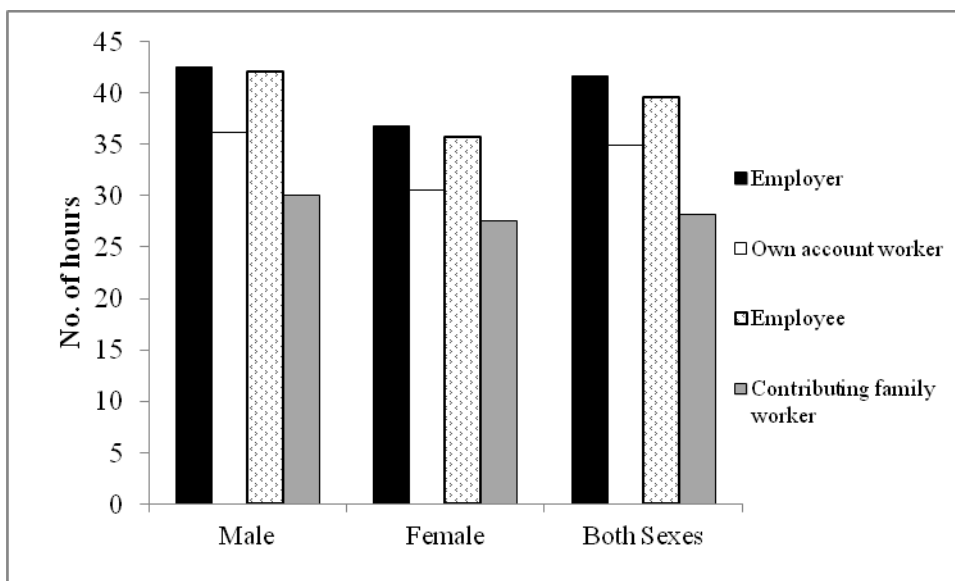
Chart 5 – Employed population by employment status and sex, 2013



*Employers worked longer hours than other categories of workers and earned the highest income*

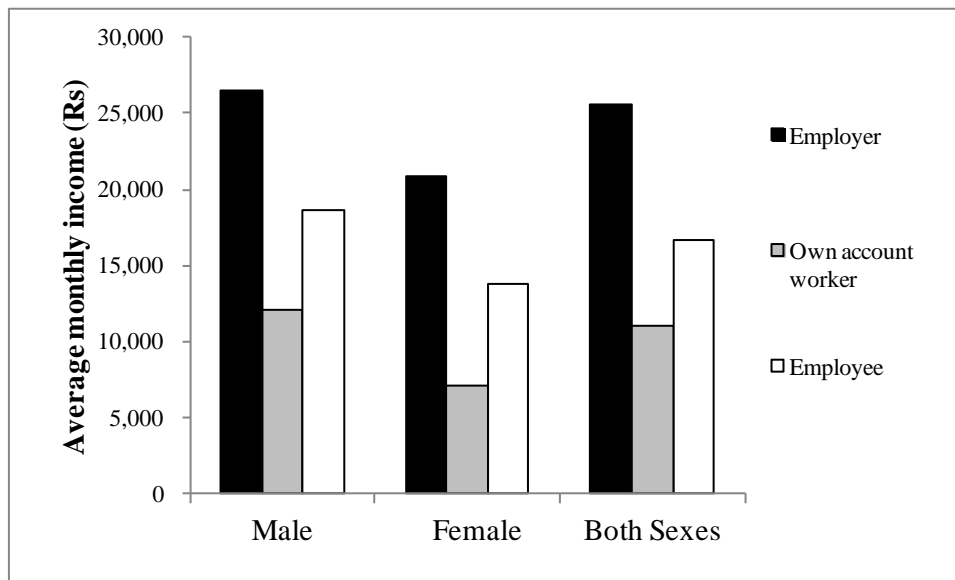
13. On average, an employed person worked 38.8 hours per week. An employer put in 41.7 hours of work compared to 39.6 hours for an employee and 34.9 hours for an own-account worker (Table 5).

Chart 6 – Mean hours of work by employment status and sex, 2013



14. Monthly income from employment, which includes income from paid work and income from business activities, amounted to Rs 16,200. The average monthly income for an employer was Rs 25,600 against Rs 11,000 for an own-account worker while that for an employee stood at Rs 16,700 (Table 6).

Chart 7 – Average monthly income from employment by employment status and sex, 2013

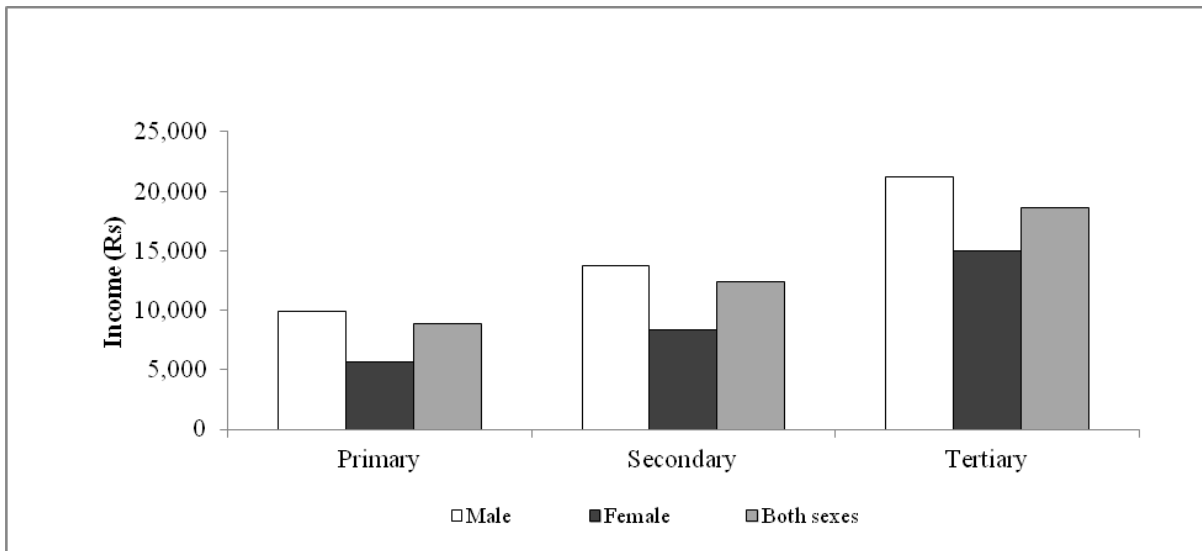


***The tertiary sector provided jobs to 7 out every 10 workers and gave the highest pay***

15. Out of every 100 workers, 66 were employed in the tertiary sector (covering trade, accommodation and food service activities, transportation and storage and all the other service industries), 27 in the secondary sector (covering manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and water supply, sewerage waste management and remediation activities and construction) and 7 in the primary sector (covering agriculture, forestry and fishing and mining & quarrying) (Table 7).

16. Income from employment was highest in the tertiary sector (Rs 18,600), followed by the secondary sector (Rs 12,400) and the primary sector (Rs 8,900) (Table 8).

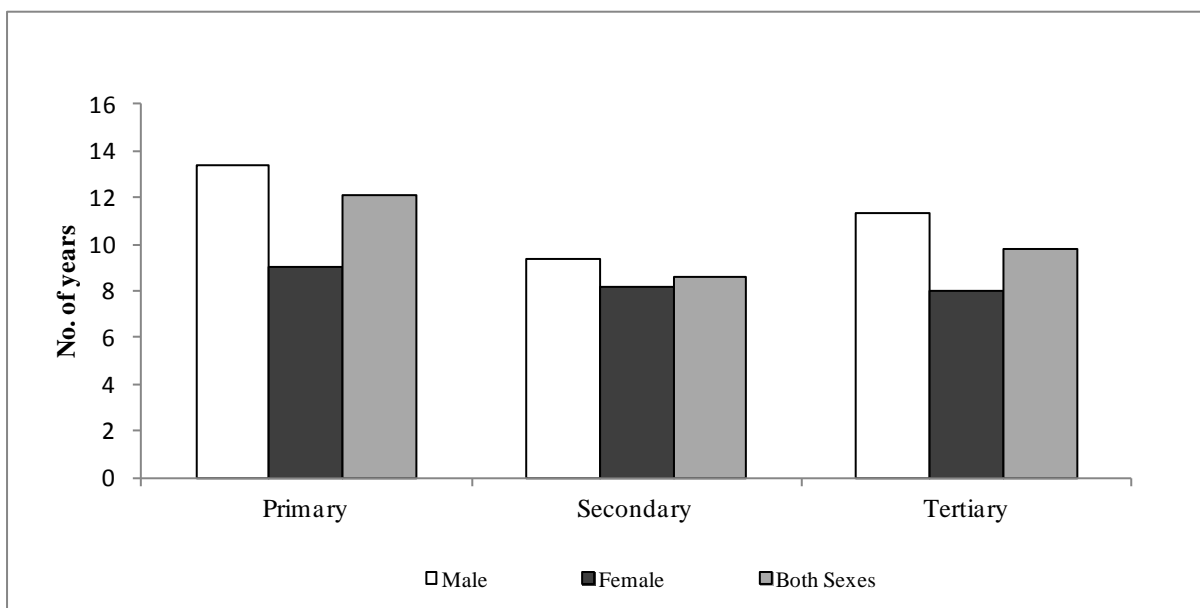
Chart 8 – Average monthly income from employment by industrial sector and sex, 2013



***Workers in the primary sector had the highest length of service but worked for fewer hours***

17. Workers in the primary sector had the highest length of service with their present employer (12.1 years), followed by the tertiary sector (9.8 years) and the secondary sector (8.6 years) (Table 9).

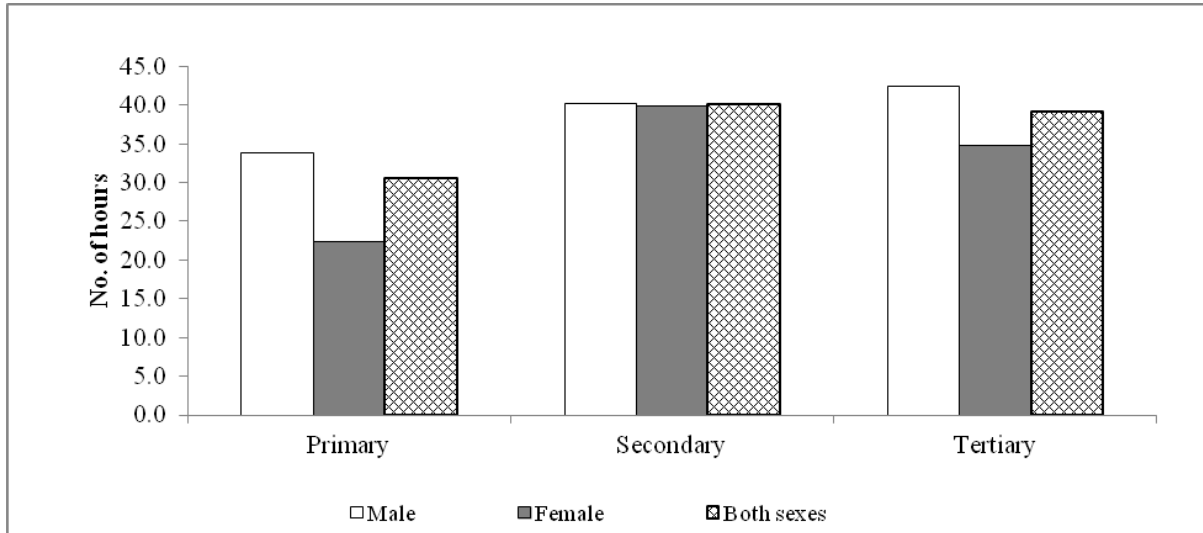
Chart 9 – Mean length of service by industrial sector and sex, 2013





18. Employed persons in the secondary sector had the longest hours of work (40.1 hours per week), followed by those in the tertiary sector (39.1 hours) and the primary sector (30.5 hours) (Table 10).

Chart 10 – Mean hours of work per week by industrial sector and sex, 2013



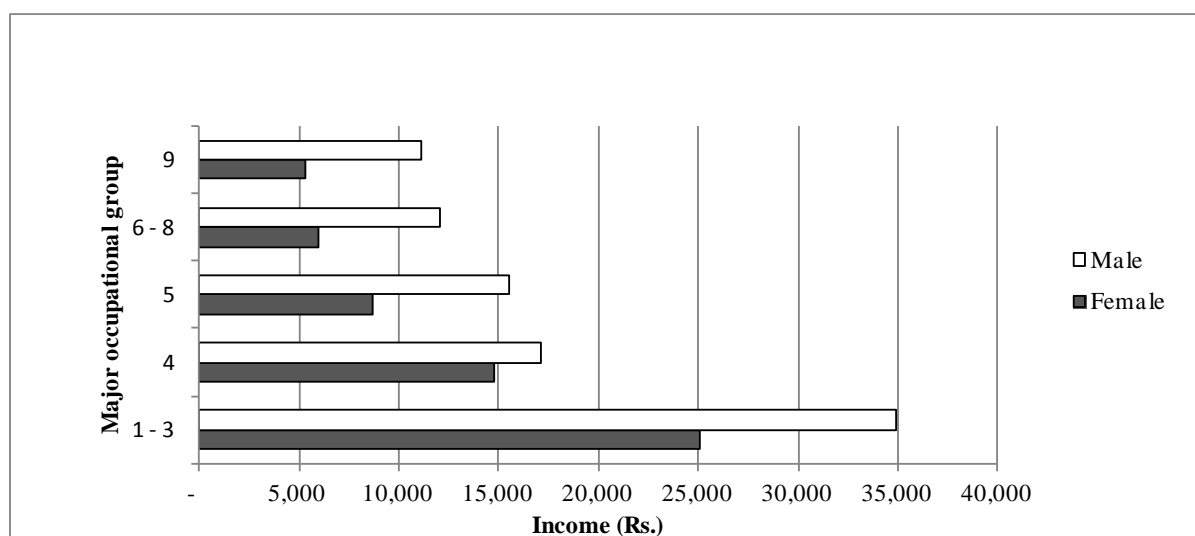
***The Mauritian workforce is distributed across all occupational groups***

19. Around 24.0% of the workforce was engaged in the highest occupational group (ISCO 1-3) which comprised chief executives, senior officials and legislators; professionals; technicians and associate professionals. Clerical and support workers (ISCO 4) made up 8.2% of the workforce; service and sales workers (ISCO 5) 19.9%. Another 31.9% were skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers; craft and related trade workers; plant and machine operators and assemblers (ISCO 6-8). Those engaged in elementary occupations (ISCO 9) made up 16.0% of the workforce. (Table 11).

***Workers engaged in higher occupational groups earned the highest income***

20. Chief executives, senior officials and legislators; professionals; technicians and associate professionals earned the highest income (Rs 30,700), followed by clerical and support workers (Rs 15,700). The lowest income was drawn by those engaged in elementary occupations (Rs 8,200) (Table 12).

Chart 11 – Average monthly income from employment by occupational group and sex, 2013



***1 out of every 4 workers was available for additional work***

21. In addition to their main job and secondary job (if any), 23.7% of the employed population were available for additional work. Employed women were less available for additional work than their male counterparts; 18.9% reported that they were willing to work additional hours against 26.5% for men.

***Some 5% of the employed had secondary jobs***

22. Out of the 525,700 employed, 4.5% held a secondary job. Around 58.1% of the secondary job holders were employers/own account workers. The main sectors in which they were operating were: agriculture (26.9%), construction (11.6%) and wholesale and retail trade and repairs (10.6%).

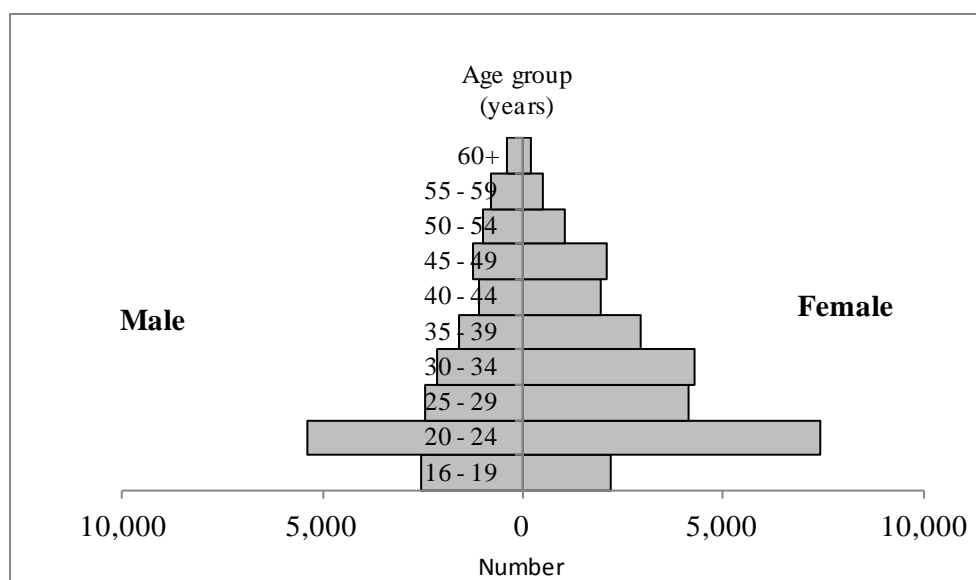
**Unemployment**

23. In 2013, unemployed persons numbered 45,500, comprising 18,600 men and 26,900 women. The unemployment rate was 8.0%, higher among women (12.2%) than among males (5.3%).

***There are more unemployed among women than among men***

24. The unbalanced shape of the pyramid in Chart 12 indicates the predominance of females among the unemployed at all age-groups. Women represented 59% of the total unemployed and they outnumbered men by 8,300.

Chart 12 – Age-sex structure of the unemployed population, 2013



25. The mean age of both unemployed men and women was 31.2 years.

***Unemployment rate is highest among young persons***

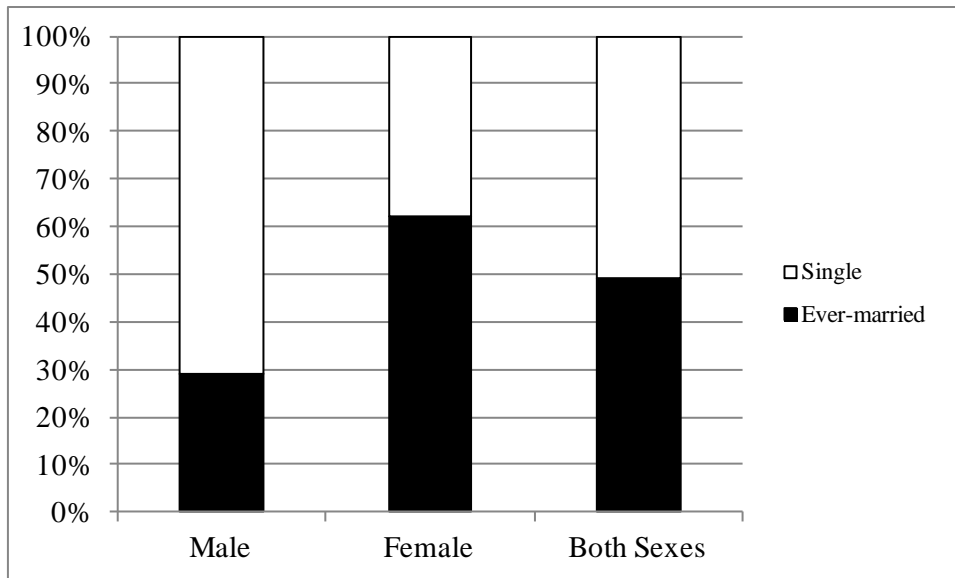
26. Unemployment rate was highest at the lowest age groups and decreased progressively with increasing age. It was 31.8% among those below 20 years and 2.7% at age 50 years and above (Table 13).

27. The disparity between male and female unemployment rate was highest in the lower age group; the difference was nearly 11 percentage points among the unemployed below 20 years and less than 2 percentage points among those aged 50 years and above.

***The unemployed men are mostly single while the unemployed women are mostly ever-married***

28. About 49% of the unemployed were ever-married and the remaining were single. Most of the unemployed men, however, were single (71%) whereas most of the unemployed women were ever-married (62.5%), i.e. currently married, widowed, divorced or separated (Table 14).

Chart 13 – Unemployed population by marital status and sex, 2013



***A high percentage of the unemployed do not hold the School Certificate***

29. Around 58% of the unemployed, representing 26,200 persons, did not hold a Cambridge School Certificate (SC): 18% had not attained the Certificate of Primary Education (CPE) level, 8% held the CPE certificate only, and a further 32% attended secondary school but did not pass the SC. The proportion with SC as highest attainment was 16% and that with Higher School Certificate (HSC) 6%. Unemployed having studied up to the tertiary level numbered some 9,200 and represented 20% of the total unemployed (Table 15).

Chart 14 – Unemployed population by education attainment and sex, 2013



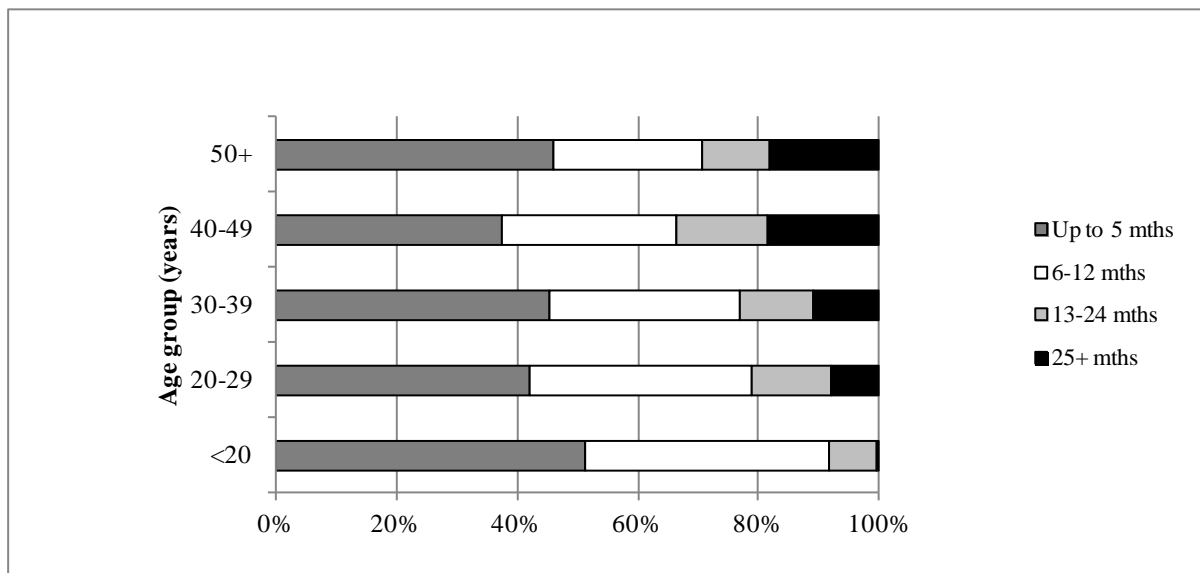
***Unemployed women are generally more qualified than unemployed men***

30. Unemployed women were generally more qualified than their male counterparts; around 46.5% of them possessed the School Certificate or above against 36.6% among males. Similarly, a higher proportion of unemployed women (22.3%) attained tertiary level education as compared to unemployed men (17.2%).

***Women are in unemployment around five months more than men***

31. On average, an unemployed person had been without a job for 12.6 months. Women remained unemployed for 14.8 months compared to 9.4 months for men. The duration of unemployment varies with age (Chart 15). The proportion unemployed for less than six months was highest among those aged under 20 years and over while the proportion unemployed for more than 24 months was highest among those in the upper age groups.

Chart 15 – Duration of unemployment by age group, 2013



***The unemployed is predominantly made up of persons with work experience***

32. Around two thirds of the unemployed had worked in the past. More than half (66.7%) had work experience in the tertiary sector, mainly ‘Wholesale & retail trade’ and ‘Accommodation and food service activities’. Another 29.6% had worked previously in the secondary sector, mainly in ‘Manufacturing’ followed by ‘Construction’. The remaining 3.3% previously worked in the agricultural sector.

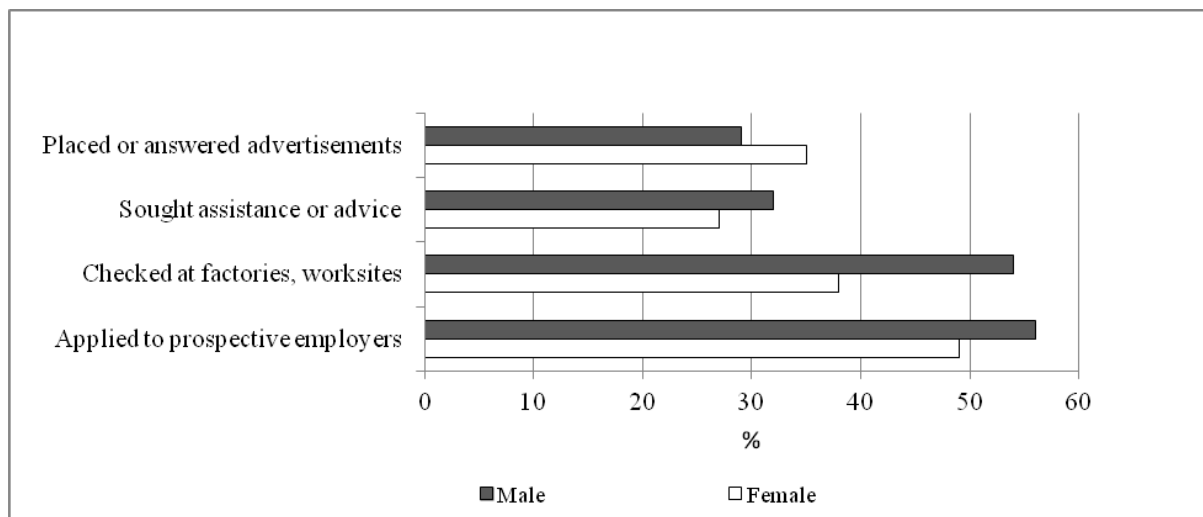
***29% of the unemployed who worked before lost their job following completion of their contract or temporary job***

33. Some 29% of the unemployed lost their job following completion of their contract or temporary job. Another 22% left their job due to non-satisfaction with job while around 12% left due to marriage/household responsibilities. Both closure of establishment and reduction in workforce accounted each for 10% of the job losses.

***The most popular method of job search was ‘applied to prospective employers’ and ‘checked at factories, worksites’***

34. The unemployed usually had recourse to more than one method of job search. The most common method was ‘applied to prospective employers’ (52%) followed by ‘checked at factories, worksites, etc’ (44%). Around 39% were registered at the Employment Service. Less than 10% had taken steps to start a business of their own (Table 16).

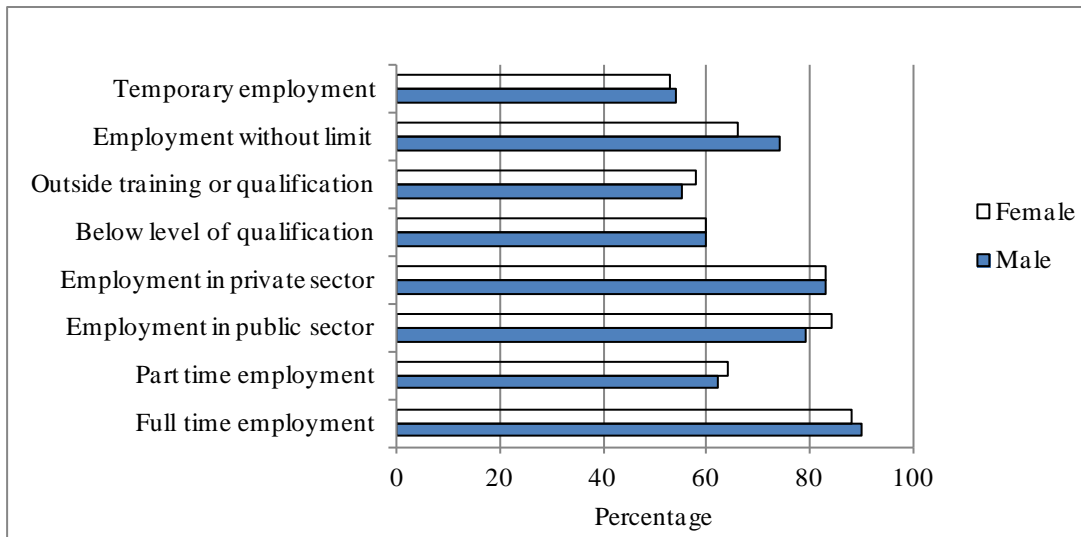
Chart 16 – Unemployed population by method of job search and sex, 2013



***The unemployed were more willing to accept full time rather than part time employment***

35. The unemployed were more likely to accept full time employment (89%) rather than part time employment (63%). They showed a slight preference for work in the private sector; 83% would take up a job in the private sector against 82% in the public sector. Only 53% were willing to accept a temporary job. The proportion who would accept a job below or outside their level of qualification or training was around 57% (Table 17).

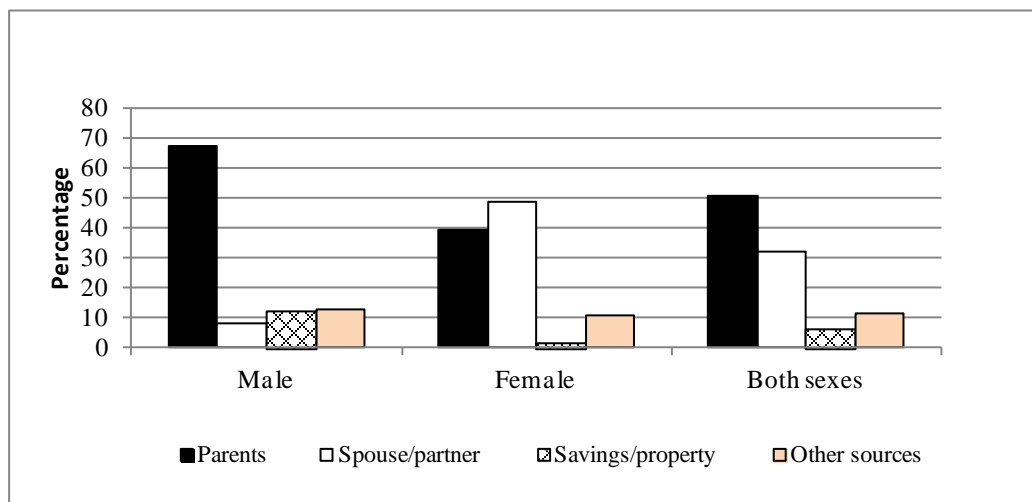
Chart 17 – Unemployed population by type of job willing to accept and sex, 2013



***The unemployed relied mainly on their parents and spouse for financial support***

36. The main source of income support for the unemployed to meet their daily needs was their parents (50.9%) followed by their spouse/partner (31.9%). Other sources of support were from other relatives, savings and pensions.

Chart 18 – Unemployed population by main source of income to meet daily needs and sex, 2013



## **Inactive population**

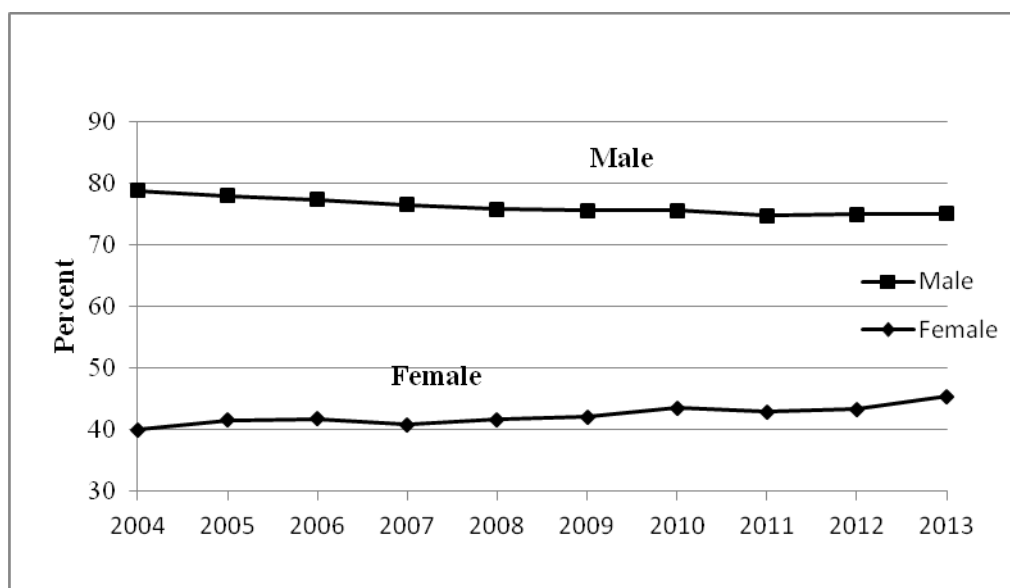
37. The number of persons aged 16 years and over not forming part of the labour force (inactive population) stood at 381,900 (115,900 males and 266,000 females) (Table 18). Some 9,000 of them were classified as inactive although they were not working and were available for work; the main reason being that they were not actively looking for work. Those persons have not been classified as unemployed since they did not satisfy all the three criteria for unemployment i.e not working, looking for work and available for work. About 44% of these inactive did not look for work because they either believed that suitable jobs were not available or did not know where to look for work.
38. The inactive population comprised 37.9% homemakers, 21.3% students, 26.4% retired or old persons and 8.4% sick or disabled persons.

## **Evolution from 2004 to 2013**

### ***Male activity rate is higher than for females but the gap is decreasing over time***

39. During the period 2004 to 2013, male activity rate was consistently higher than female activity rate (Chart 19). However, the gap was narrowing over time as the activity rate for men has been constantly decreasing over the years while that of females has been generally increasing (Table 19).

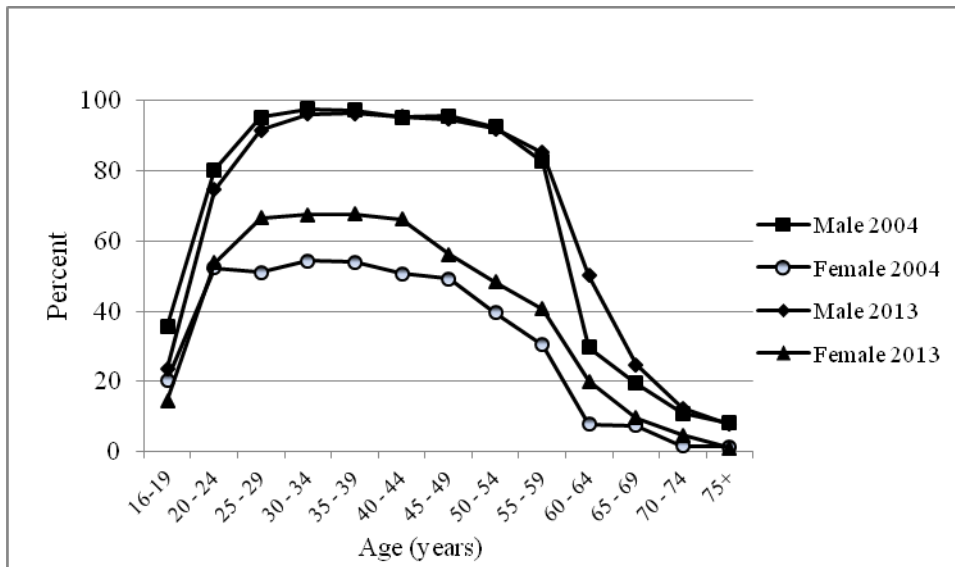
Chart 19 – Activity rate by sex, 2004 - 2013





40. Over the years, the shape of the curve for female activity rate by age (Chart 20) has been tending towards that of the male. Increases in activity rate were noted for females aged 20 years and over, being more pronounced for women aged 20-49 years.

Chart 20 – Activity rate by age and sex – 2004 & 2013



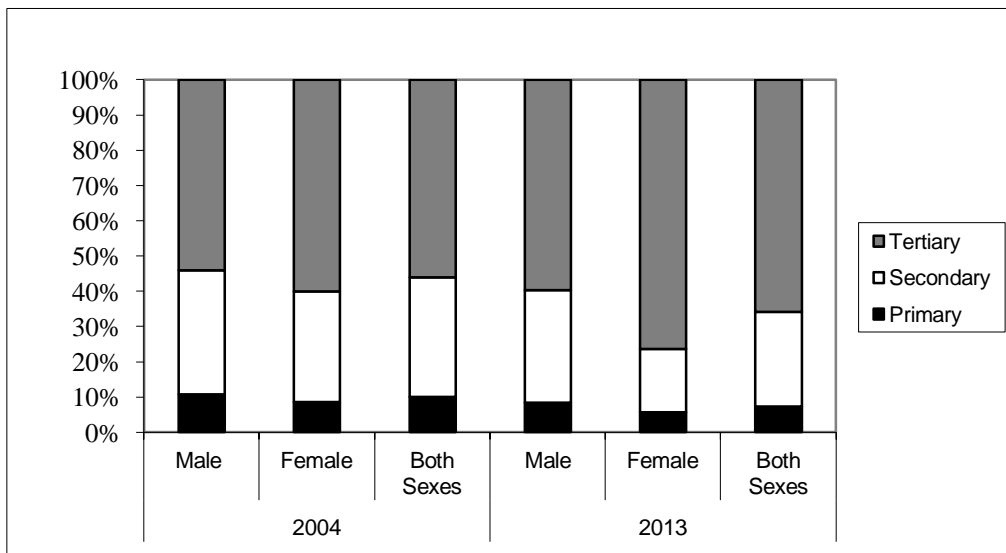
***Female employment is increasing faster than male employment***

41. During the period 2004 to 2013, female employment increased at a faster rate than male employment. On average, female employment increased annually by 3,900 or 2.5% whereas male employment increased by 1,100 or 0.4%.

***The tertiary sector is becoming increasingly important in terms of employment***

42. Over time, the tertiary sector has become increasingly important in terms of employment. From 2004 to 2013, employment in this sector rose from 266,100 to 345,800; its share over total employment also increased from 56% to 66%. In contrast, employment in the primary and secondary sectors has been declining over time. In the primary sector, employment went down from 47,700 in 2004 to 38,900 in 2013 mainly due to a decline in the agricultural sector. In the secondary sector, employment declined from 161,500 to 141,000 mainly due to a decreasing workforce in the manufacturing sector (Table 7).

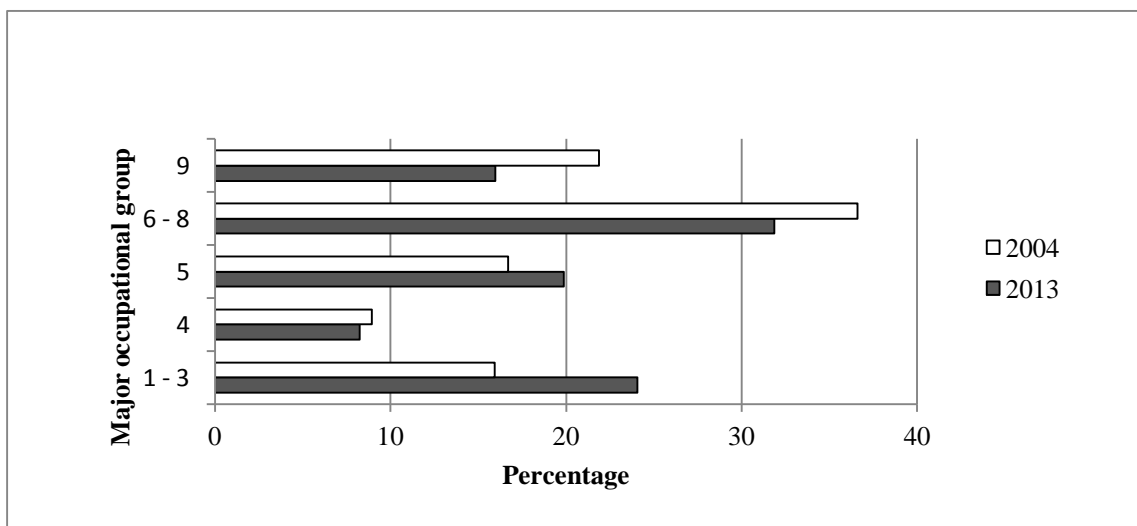
Chart 21 – Employed population by industrial sector and sex, 2004 & 2013



***Mauritian workforce is moving up the occupation ladder***

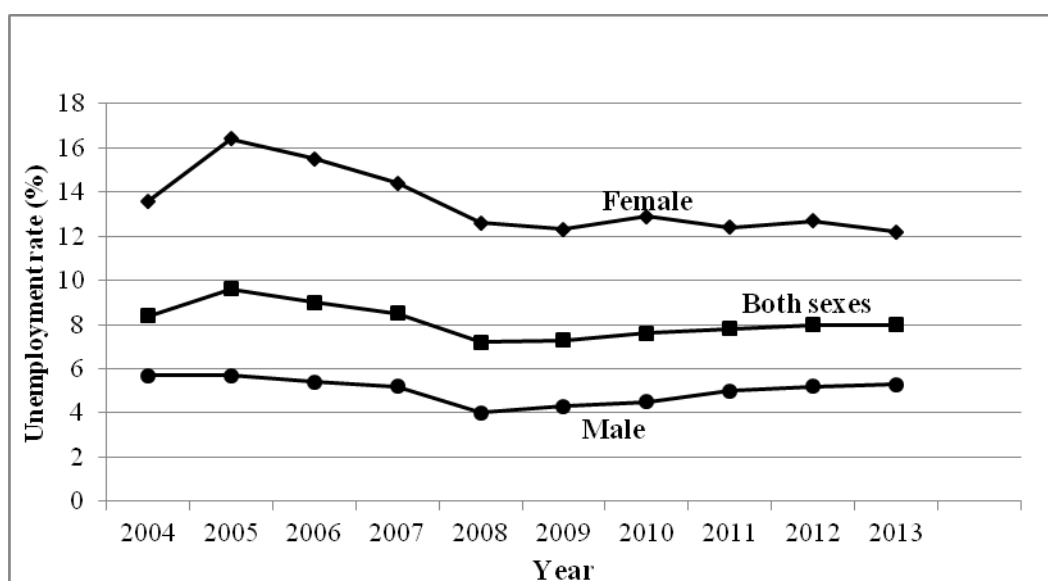
43. The share of employment in the higher occupational groups (ISCO 1-3) comprising legislators, senior officials and managers; professionals; technicians and associate professionals increased from 15.9% in 2004 to 24.0% in 2013. Service workers and shop and market sales workers (ISCO 5) also had a larger share of employment in 2013, 19.9% against 16.7% in 2004. In contrast the share of employment in the lowest occupational group (ISCO 9) representing elementary jobs decreased from 21.9% to 16.0%. Also, skilled agricultural and fishery workers; craft and related trade workers; plant and machine operators and assemblers (ISCO 6-8) were less represented in 2013 (31.9%) compared to 36.6% in 2004 (Table 11).

Chart 22 – Employed population by occupational group, 2004 – 2013



*Unemployment rate has been decreasing since 2005 but has taken an upward trend as from 2009*

Chart 23 – Unemployment rate by sex, 2004 – 2013



44. The unemployment rate increased from 8.4% in 2004, to 9.6% in 2005 after which it started declining. It however rose from 7.3% in 2009 to 8.0% in 2012, and remained at same level in 2013 (Table 20).
45. The change over time was smoother for male than for female. Female unemployment rate increased to attain a peak in 2005, after which it declined till 2009 when it took an up and down movement. The disparity between male and female unemployment rate was lower in 2013 than in 2004.

Statistics Mauritius  
 Ministry of Finance and Economic Development  
 Port Louis  
 May 2014

Contact persons:

- (1) Ms N. Ramjan (Statistician)
- (2) Ms P. Koonjul (Senior Statistical Officer)

CMPHS Unit  
 Statistics Mauritius  
 LIC Centre, Port Louis  
 Tel:(230) 208-1800  
 Fax:(230) 211-4150  
 Email:csso\_cmphs@mail.gov.mu

**List of tables**

- Table 1 - Estimated labour force, employment, unemployment and inactive population by sex, 2012 & 2013
- Table 2 - Labour force, employment and unemployment by age group and sex - 2013
- Table 3 - Employed population by marital status and sex - 2013
- Table 4 - Employed population by employment status and sex - 2013
- Table 5 - Mean hours of work per week by employment status and sex - 2013
- Table 6 - Average monthly income (Rs) from employment by employment status and sex - 2013
- Table 7 - Employed population by industrial sector and sex - 2004 & 2013
- Table 8 - Average monthly income (Rs) from employment by industrial sector and sex - 2013
- Table 9 - Mean length of service by industrial sector and sex - 2013
- Table 10 - Mean hours of work per week by industrial sector and sex - 2013
- Table 11 - Employed population by occupational group and sex - 2004 & 2013
- Table 12 - Average monthly income (Rs) from employment by occupational group and sex - 2013
- Table 13 - Unemployment rate (%) by age group and sex - 2013
- Table 14 - Unemployed population by marital status and sex - 2013
- Table 15 - Unemployed population by educational attainment and sex - 2013
- Table 16 - Unemployed population by method of job search and sex - 2013
- Table 17 - Unemployed population by type of job willing to accept and sex - 2013
- Table 18 - Inactive population by inactivity status and sex - 2013
- Table 19 - Age specific activity rate (%) by sex - 2004 & 2013
- Table 20 - Unemployment rate (%) by sex, 2004 – 2013

**Table 1- Estimated labour force, employment, unemployment and inactive population by sex, 2012 & 2013**

	2012				2013			
	Estimates	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Estimates	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Limit	Upper Limit			Lower Limit	Upper Limit
<b>Labour Force</b>								
Both Sexes	556,300	6,700	543,100	569,500	571,200	7300	556800	585,400
Male	346,900	4,500	338,000	355,700	350,400	4700	341,100	359,600
Female	209,400	3,500	202,600	216,300	220,800	3,700	213,500	228,000
<b>Employment</b>								
Both Sexes	511,700	6,200	499,600	523,800	525,700	6700	512,500	538,800
Male	328,800	4,300	320,300	337,200	331,800	4,400	323,100	340,500
Female	182,900	3,200	176,600	189,200	193,900	3,400	187,200	200,600
<b>Unemployment</b>								
Both Sexes	44,600	1,500	41,600	47,600	45,500	1,600	42,300	48,500
Male	18,100	900	16,300	19,800	18,600	1,000	16,700	20,400
Female	26,500	1,100	24,300	28,800	26,900	1,200	24,500	29,200
<b>Inactive Population</b>								
Both Sexes	389,100	5,300	378,600	399,600	381,900	5600	371000	392900
Male	115,800	2,400	111,000	120,500	115,900	2500	110900	120900
Female	273,300	4,200	265,100	281,500	266,000	4100	258000	274100
<b>Activity rate (%)</b>								
Both Sexes	58.8	0.4	58.1	59.6	59.9	0.4	59.2	60.7
Male	75.0	0.4	74.1	75.8	75.1	0.4	74.3	76.0
Female	43.4	0.6	42.3	44.5	45.4	0.5	44.3	46.4
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>								
Both Sexes	8.0	0.3	7.5	8.5	8.0	0.2	7.5	8.4
Male	5.2	0.2	4.8	5.7	5.3	0.3	4.8	5.8
Female	12.7	0.5	11.7	13.6	12.2	0.5	11.2	13.1

**Table 2 – Labour force, employment, unemployment by age and sex - 2013**

Age group	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
16 - 19	9,400	5,700	15,100	6,800	3,500	10,300	2,600	2,200	4,800
20 - 24	35,600	25,300	60,900	30,200	17,900	48,100	5,400	7,400	12,800
25 - 29	35,800	25,800	61,600	33,400	21,700	55,100	2,400	4,100	6,500
30 - 34	45,700	32,000	77,700	43,600	27,700	71,300	2,100	4,300	6,400
35 - 39	43,700	30,400	74,100	42,100	27,500	69,600	1,600	2,900	4,500
40 - 44	39,400	26,900	66,300	38,300	24,900	63,200			
45 - 49	45,200	26,800	72,000	43,900	24,700	68,600			
50 - 54	41,100	21,900	63,000	40,100	20,800	60,900	4,500	6,000	10,500
55 - 59	32,000	16,000	48,000	31,200	15,500	46,700			
60 - 64	15,300	6,800	22,100	15,000	6,700	21,700			
65 & over	7,200	3,200	10,400	7,200	3,000	10,200			
Total	350,400	220,800	571,200	331,800	193,900	525,700	18,600	26,900	45,500

**Table 3 - Employed population by marital status and sex – 2013**

<b>Marital status</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Married	224,000	126,100	350,100
Widowed / Divorced / separated	14,000	27,800	41,800
Single	93,800	40,000	133,800
<b>All marital states</b>	<b>331,800</b>	<b>193,900</b>	<b>525,700</b>

**Table 4 - Employed population by employment status and sex - 2013**

<b>Employment status</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Employer	16,500	3,000	19,500
Own Account worker	60,800	18,100	78,900
Employee	251,800	163,900	415,700
Contributing family worker	2,700	8,900	11,600
<b>All Employment states</b>	<b>331,800</b>	<b>193,900</b>	<b>525,700</b>

**Table 5 - Mean hours of work per week by employment status and sex - 2013**

<b>Employment status</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Employer	42.5	36.8	41.7
Own account worker	36.2	30.6	34.9
Employee	42.1	35.8	39.6
Contributing family worker	30.3	27.6	28.2
<b>All employment states</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>38.8</b>

**Table 6 - Average monthly income (Rs) from employment by employment status and sex – 2013**

Employment status	Average monthly income (Rs)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Employer	26,500	20,900	25,600
Own account worker	12,100	7,100	11,000
Employee	18,700	13,800	16,700
<b>All employment states</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>16,200</b>

**Table 7 - Employed population by industrial sector and sex - 2004 & 2013**

Industrial Sector	2004			2013		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Primary	34,300	13,400	47,700	27,700	11,200	38,900
Secondary	113,000	48,500	161,500	106,300	34,700	141,000
<i>of which Manufacturing</i>	<i>58,300</i>	<i>47,000</i>	<i>105,300</i>	<i>45,800</i>	<i>32,500</i>	<i>78,300</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<i>48,800</i>	<i>1,100</i>	<i>49,900</i>	<i>52,800</i>	<i>1,300</i>	<i>54,100</i>
Tertiary	173,100	93,000	266,100	197,800	148,000	345,800
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>44,600</i>	<i>23,800</i>	<i>68,400</i>	<i>47,600</i>	<i>32,800</i>	<i>80,400</i>
<i>Accommodation and food service activities</i>	<i>19,100</i>	<i>7,300</i>	<i>26,400</i>	<i>24,000</i>	<i>17,200</i>	<i>41,200</i>
<i>Transportation and storage</i>	<i>25,800</i>	<i>2,200</i>	<i>28,000</i>	<i>31,300</i>	<i>3,900</i>	<i>35,200</i>
<i>Public administration and defence</i>	<i>27,600</i>	<i>7,500</i>	<i>35,100</i>	<i>28,900</i>	<i>10,500</i>	<i>39,400</i>
<i>Education, health and social work</i>	<i>19,100</i>	<i>22,600</i>	<i>41,700</i>	<i>19,700</i>	<i>32,300</i>	<i>52,000</i>
<b>All Sectors</b>	<b>320,400</b>	<b>154,900</b>	<b>475,300</b>	<b>331,800</b>	<b>193,900</b>	<b>525,700</b>

**Table 8 – Average monthly income (Rs) from employment by industrial sector and sex-2013**

Industrial sector	Average monthly Income (Rs)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Primary	9,900	5,700	8,900
Secondary	13,700	8,300	12,400
Tertiary	21,200	15,000	18,600
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>16,200</b>

**Table 9 –Mean length of service by industrial sector and sex -2013**

Industrial sector	Length of service (years)		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Primary	13.4	9.0	12.1
Secondary	9.4	8.2	8.6
Tertiary	11.3	8.0	9.8
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>

**Table 10 - Mean hours of work per week by industrial sector and sex -2013**

Industrial sector	Mean hours of work per week		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Primary	33.8	22.3	30.5
Secondary	40.2	39.9	40.1
Tertiary	42.4	34.7	39.1
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>38.8</b>

**Table 11 – Employed population by occupational group and sex – 2004 & 2013**

ISCO* major occupational group	Occupational group	2004			2013		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
1 - 3	Legislators, senior officials and legislators; professionals; technicians and associate professionals	48,500	27,300	75,800	71,900	54,500	126,400
4	Clerks	17,700	24,700	42,400	16,400	27,000	43,400
5	Service workers and shop sales workers	52,800	26,500	79,300	60,300	44,100	104,400
6 - 8	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; craft and related trade workers; plant and machine operators and assemblers	136,800	37,100	173,900	142,000	25,500	167,500
9	Elementary occupations	64,600	39,300	103,900	41,200	42,800	84,000
	<b>All occupational groups</b>	<b>320,400</b>	<b>154,900</b>	<b>475,300</b>	<b>331,800</b>	<b>193,900</b>	<b>525,700</b>

\* International Standard Classification of Occupations



**Table 12 - Average monthly income (Rs) from employment by occupational group and sex - 2013**

ISCO* major occupational group	Occupational group	Average monthly income (Rs)		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes
1 - 3	Legislators, senior officials and legislators; professionals; technicians and associate professionals	34,900	25,100	30,700
4	Clerks	17,100	14,800	15,700
5	Service workers and shop sales workers	15,500	8,700	12,800
6 - 8	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; craft and related trade workers; plant and machine operators and assemblers	12,100	6,000	11,300
9	Elementary occupations	11,100	5,300	8,200
	<b>All occupational groups</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>16,200</b>

\* International Standard Classification of Occupations

**Table 13 - Unemployment rate (%) by age group and sex – 2013**

Age group (Years)	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Below 20	27.7	38.6	31.8
20 - 29	10.9	22.7	15.8
30 - 39	4.1	11.7	7.2
40 - 49	2.8	7.5	4.6
50 and over	2.2	3.8	2.7
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>

**Table 14 - Unemployed population by marital status and sex – 2013**

Marital status	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Ever married	5,400	16,800	22,200
Single	13,200	10,100	23,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>26,900</b>	<b>45,500</b>

**Table 15 - Unemployment population by educational attainment and sex - 2013**

<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>
<b>Primary</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>11,700</b>
<i>Below CPE</i>	4,100	4,100	8,200
<i>Passed CPE</i>	1,500	2,000	3,500
<b>Secondary</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>24,600</b>
<i>Form I - V but not passed SC</i>	6,200	8,300	14,500
<i>Passed SC</i>	2,500	4,800	7,300
<i>Passed HSC</i>	1,100	1,700	2,800
<b>Tertiary</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>9,200</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>26,900</b>	<b>45,500</b>

**Table 16 - Unemployed population by method of job search and sex - 2013**

<b>Method of job search</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>
Applied to prospective employers	10,400	13,300	23,700
Checked at factories, worksites, etc	10,000	10,200	20,200
Registered at Employment Service*	5,500	12,100	17,600
Placed or answered advertisements	5,400	9,400	14,800
Sought assistance and advice**	6,000	7,200	13,200
<b>All Unemployed</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>26,900</b>	<b>45,500</b>

\* Estimates refer to cases reported in the survey and differ from figures of registered unemployed from Employment Service

\*\* to obtain a paid job or start own business

**Table 17 - Unemployment population by type of job willing to accept and sex - 2013**

Type of job willing to accept	Number		
	Male	Female	Total
Full time employment	16,800	23,600	40,400
Part Time employment	11,600	17,200	28,800
Employment without Limit	13,700	17,700	31,400
Temporary employment	10,100	14,200	24,300
Employment in public sector	14,700	22,700	37,400
Employment in private sector	15,500	22,400	37,900
Below level of qualification	11,200	16,100	27,300
Outside training or qualification	10,300	15,600	25,900
<b>All Unemployed</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>26,900</b>	<b>45,500</b>

**Table 18 - Inactive population by inactivity status and sex - 2013**

Inactivity status	Male	Female	Total
Students	39,100	42,200	81,300
Retired or old persons	52,900	48,000	100,900
Sick or disabled	16,300	15,700	32,000
Homemakers	7,600	144,100	144,600
Other		16,000	23,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,900</b>	<b>266,000</b>	<b>381,900</b>

**Table 19 - Age specific activity rate (%) by sex – 2004 & 2013**

Age group (Years)	2004			2013		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
16-19	35.7	20.4	28.1	23.7	14.6	19.2
20-24	80.2	52.4	66.5	74.5	53.8	64.2
25-29	95.1	51.0	72.8	91.6	66.6	79.2
30-34	97.4	54.3	75.9	96.0	67.5	81.8
35-39	97.1	54.0	75.6	96.3	67.6	82.0
40-44	95.1	50.7	73.2	95.4	66.1	80.9
45-49	95.5	49.3	72.5	94.5	56.2	75.4
50-54	92.4	39.6	65.9	91.9	48.2	69.9
55-59	82.5	30.5	55.1	85.1	40.7	62.4
60-64	29.7	7.9	18.1	50.2	20.2	34.5
65+	13.3	3.6	7.6	16.1	5.1	9.7
<b>All ages</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>59.9</b>

**Table 20 – Unemployment rate (%) by sex, 2004 - 2013**

Year	Unemployment Rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes
2004	5.7	13.6	8.4
2005	5.7	16.4	9.6
2006	5.4	15.5	9.0
2007	5.2	14.4	8.5
2008	4.0	12.6	7.2
2009	4.3	12.3	7.3
2010	4.5	12.9	7.6
2011	5.0	12.4	7.8
2012	5.2	12.7	8.0
2013	5.3	12.2	8.0

## Methodology of the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey

- 1. Data collection:** Face to face interviewing of household members.
- 2. Frequency of data collection:** Monthly except in 2004 when data collection was carried out every quarter. Up to 2005, the reference period for data on labour force was the last week of the survey month. As from 2006, the reference week has been changed to the second week of the survey month so that estimates can be published within one quarter of the reference period, as required by the IMF Special Data Dissemination System (SDDS) to which the country graduated in February 2012.
- 3. Scope and coverage of collection:** Mauritian households in the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues.
- 4. Sampling methodology:** Stratified two-stage sampling design. At the first stage, Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) are selected with probability proportional to size and at the second stage; a fixed number of households is selected from each selected PSU. Prior to 2005, the first stage stratification factors were urban, semi urban and rural geographical locations. As from 2005, the Relative Development Index (RDI) is used as the spatial stratification factor. This index is based on 12 variables encompassing housing and living conditions, literacy and education, and employment derived from the 2011 Housing and Population Census to rank PSUs. A set of RDIs for administrative regions has been published in the series "Economic and Social Indicators" - Issue No. 977. The second stage stratification criteria are community, household size and average monthly expenditure of the household.
- 5. Sample size:** From 1999 to 2003, around 6,500 households were covered each year. In 2004, the sample was increased to 8,640 so that reliable quarterly estimates of labour force, employment and unemployment could be worked out. As from 2005, the sample for the year has been further increased to 11,280. Furthermore, in order to measure quarterly changes, 50% of the households sampled in a quarter are re-interviewed in the following quarter; for example, 50% of the households sampled in the first quarter of 2005 have been re-interviewed in the second quarter of 2005.
- 6. Questionnaire:** The CMPHS questionnaire comprises three modules: (a) a basic module common to all rounds of the survey covering the general characteristics of the population (b) a second module covering labour force with in-depth investigation and a core set of questions which are kept constant at all rounds of the survey and (c) a third module grouping other topics of interest but investigated in less details.

- 7. Estimation and reliability of estimates:** Estimates worked out from household survey data are inevitably subject to sampling variability since they are based on information collected from only a sample of households rather than from all households. The Standard Error (S.E), which is a measure of this variability, is used to set confidence intervals for any estimate (whether a total or a rate) derived from the sample. For example, a 95% confidence interval indicates that there is 95% chance that the upper and lower limits of the interval enclose the true value (which would be obtained if all households had been surveyed). Standard errors and confidence intervals are calculated for the main labour force estimates.
- 8. Implementation of revised classifications:** Statistics Mauritius is using, as from 2012, adapted versions of the following revised classifications:
- a. International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev. 4 of 2007;
  - b. International Standard Classification of Occupations, 2008.

For comparison purposes, employment estimates for previous years have been worked out using the revised classifications. There are changes in the employment estimates at industrial group level; hence they are not strictly comparable. The overall employment estimates are however not affected.

## 9. Definition of terms

1. **Household** : A household is defined as either a person living on his/her own or a group of two or more persons, who may or may not be related, but who live together and make common provision for food and other essentials for living.
2. **Employment**: Employed population consists of Mauritians aged 16<sup>1</sup> years and above (16+) who have worked for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour during the reference week of a month. It includes those who are temporarily absent from work for reasons such as leave with pay, leave without pay and temporary disorganisation of work (bad weather, break down of equipment, lack of order, etc.).
3. **Unemployment** : Unemployed population comprises all Mauritians aged 16+ who are not working but who are looking for work and are available for work during the reference period.
4. **Labour force**: Labour force or active population is made up of employed and unemployed population.
5. **Activity rate**: Activity rate is the ratio (%) of labour force to population aged 16+ (active and inactive population).
6. **Unemployment rate**: Unemployment rate is the ratio (%) of unemployment to labour force.
7. **Inactive population** : Inactive population includes all Mauritians aged 16+, not forming part of the labour force for reasons such as attendance at educational institutions, engagement in household duties, retirement, old age and infirmity/disablement.
8. **Employer**: An Employer is a person who operates his/her own business or trade and hires one or more employees.
9. **Own account worker**: An Own account worker is a person who operates his/her own business or trade but does not hire employees. He/She may be working alone or with the help of contributing family workers.
10. **Employee**: An Employee is a person who works for pay for someone else, even in a temporary capacity.
11. **Apprentice**: An Apprentice is a person being trained for a job or trade and does not receive pay or may just receive some pocket money; an apprentice is considered as an employee.

**12. Contributing family worker:** A Contributing family worker is a person who works without pay in an enterprise operated by a family member.

### **13. Educational attainment**

*Primary:* comprises those who have studied up to a “Standard” between Standard 1 and the Certificate of Primary Education (CPE) or equivalent.

*Secondary:* comprises those who have studied up to a “Form” between Form 1 and the Higher School Certificate (HSC) or equivalent.

*Tertiary:* comprises those who above their secondary educational certificates (SC and HSC or equivalent) also possess either a certificate/diploma (which is above the HSC but below a first degree) or a degree.

### **14. Income from employment**

*Paid employee:* income refers to gross pay, i.e., before tax and other deductions. Gross pay includes all allowances and overtime payments.

*Employer and own account worker:* income refers to the net income obtained after deductions of expenses.

<sup>1</sup> As from year 2007, labour force estimates are based on population aged 16 years and above, following the amendment to the Labour Act in December 2006 whereby the minimum legal working age is 16 years, and the subsequent recommendation by the ILO to be in line with the amended Labour Act