

2011 HOUSING CENSUS – MAIN RESULTS

1. INTRODUCTION

This issue of the Economic and Social Indicators (ESI) presents the main results of the Housing Census carried out in the Republic of Mauritius from 31 January to 19 June 2011. It also includes a summary of the changes that occurred since the 2000 Census. A list of definitions is given at Section 8.3.

2. HIGHLIGHTS

- (i) The 2011 Housing Census counted 311,500 buildings, 356,900 housing units and 341,000 households in the Republic of Mauritius as follows:

| | Buildings | Housing units | Private households | Population ¹ |
|------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Republic of Mauritius | 311,500 | 356,900 | 341,000 | 1,257,900 |
| Island of Mauritius | 297,500 | 344,700 | 329,950 | 1,217,175 |
| Island of Rodrigues | 13,900 | 12,115 | 10,971 | 40,440 |
| Agalega | 100 | 85 | 79 | 285 |

¹ Population in both private and communal households

- (ii) Out of the 311,500 buildings in the Republic of Mauritius in 2011, the majority (264,100 or 84.8%) were wholly residential buildings.
- (iii) Between 2000 and 2011, the housing stock grew by 19.9% from 297,700 to 356,900 housing units.
- (iv) Out of all housing units enumerated in 2011, 90.5% were used as principal residence, 1.7% as secondary residence and 7.8% were vacant.
- (v) The number of private households increased by 14.5% from 297,900 in 2000 to 341,000 in 2011 while the average household size decreased from 3.9 to 3.6.
- (vi) Housing and living conditions improved from 2000 to 2011 with higher proportions of households:
- owning their houses (from 86.5% to 88.9%);
 - having access to electricity (from 99.0% to 99.4%);
 - with piped water inside their house (from 83.7% to 94.2%).
- (vii) In spite of the general improvement in housing and living conditions, some households still lack basic amenities as follows:
- 1,400 households did not have piped water in their premises;
 - 1,700 households did not have electricity; and
 - 600 households did not have a toilet.

- (viii) Rodrigues had less favourable housing and living conditions than the island of Mauritius. In 2011, only around half of the Rodriguan households had basic amenities such as piped water inside their house, flush toilet and bathroom with running water as compared to over 95% of households living in the island of Mauritius.
- (ix) ICT use and access is becoming more common in households. In 2011, the proportion of households having:
- mobile phones was 88.2% up from 28.1% in 2001;
 - computers was 37.6% up from 13.3% in 2001; and
 - internet was 31.7% up from 12.6% in 2002.

3. BUILDINGS

Hotels, guest houses and tourist residences shoot up

The 2011 Housing Census counted 311,500 buildings in the Republic of Mauritius. Most of them (264,100 or 84.8%) were wholly residential buildings used by private households though their share declined from 2000 to 2011 at the expense of partly residential buildings, hotels, tourist residence and guest house as well as non-residential buildings.

Table 1: Number of buildings by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 and 2011 Housing Censuses

| Building Type | Number | | % | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2000 | 2011 | 2000 | 2011 |
| Under construction | 12,100 | 13,100 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| Wholly residential | 229,000 | 264,100 | 85.4 | 84.8 |
| Partly residential | 11,400 | 14,500 | 4.2 | 4.7 |
| Hotels, Tourist residence & Guest house | 400 | 1,100 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Institutions | 100 | 200 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Non-residential | 15,300 | 18,500 | 5.7 | 5.9 |
| All buildings | 268,300 | 311,500 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

The building inventory increased by 43,200 or 16.1% from 2000 to 2011 with buildings categorised as *hotels, tourist residence and guest house* experiencing a much higher growth – almost trebling from 400 to 1,100.

4. HOUSING OVERVIEW

4.1 Residential and partly residential buildings

Housing in storeyed buildings is becoming more common

The number of buildings (residential and partly residential) used for housing increased by 16.3% from 238,900 in 2000 to 277,900 in 2011. Buildings with only ground floor declined by 6.5% (from 166,000 to 155,200) while one-storey buildings grew by 64.5% (from 69,300 to 114,000) and higher-storey ones shot by 141.7% from 3,600 to 8,700, indicating that more people now live in higher rise buildings than in 2000.

Figure 1: Non-storeyed and storeyed residential & partly residential buildings, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 and 2011 Housing Censuses



Separate houses dominate but higher density housing is on the rise

The majority of residential and partly residential buildings was made up of separate houses (buildings comprising only 1 housing unit) although their share decreased from 81.0% in 2000 to 77.6% in 2011. Higher density housing, i.e semi-detached houses (comprising 2 housing units) and block of flats (comprising 3 or more housing units) on the other hand, is on the increase. The proportion of semi-detached houses and block of flats went up from 11.5% to 16.6%.

Table 2: Distribution of residential and partly residential buildings¹ by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 and 2011 Housing Censuses

| Type of Building | Number | | % | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2000 | 2011 | 2000 | 2011 |
| Separate houses | 193,400 | 215,600 | 81.0 | 77.6 |
| Semi-detached houses and block of flats | 27,500 | 46,000 | 11.5 | 16.6 |
| Partly residential buildings | 11,400 | 14,500 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| Other dwelling | 6,600 | 1,800 | 2.7 | 0.6 |
| Total | 238,900 | 277,900 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

¹ Figures exclude detached rooms (1500 for 2000 and 700 for 2011), used by part of household

Houses with iron/tin walls and roof on the decline

As in 2000, concrete is the main type of construction material used for housing. It is becoming even more predominant over time with the proportion of wholly concrete residential and partly residential buildings rising from 86.3% to 92.0%. Conversely, the proportion made of iron/tin walls and roof declined from 8.1% to 4.5% with 6,700 fewer such buildings in 2011.

Table 3: Distribution of residential and partly residential buildings¹ by construction material, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 and 2011 Housing Censuses

| Type of construction materials | Number | | % | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2000 | 2011 | 2000 | 2011 |
| Concrete walls & roof | 206,200 | 255,700 | 86.3 | 92.0 |
| Concrete walls & iron/tin roof | 9,400 | 7,400 | 3.9 | 2.7 |
| Iron/tin walls & roof | 19,300 | 12,600 | 8.1 | 4.5 |
| Wood walls & iron/tin/shingle roof | 2,200 | 1,000 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Other | 1,800 | 1,200 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Total | 238,900 | 277,900 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

¹ Figures exclude detached rooms (1,500 for 2000 and 700 for 2011), used by part of household

4.2 Housing units

Housing stock increases more rapidly in rural regions

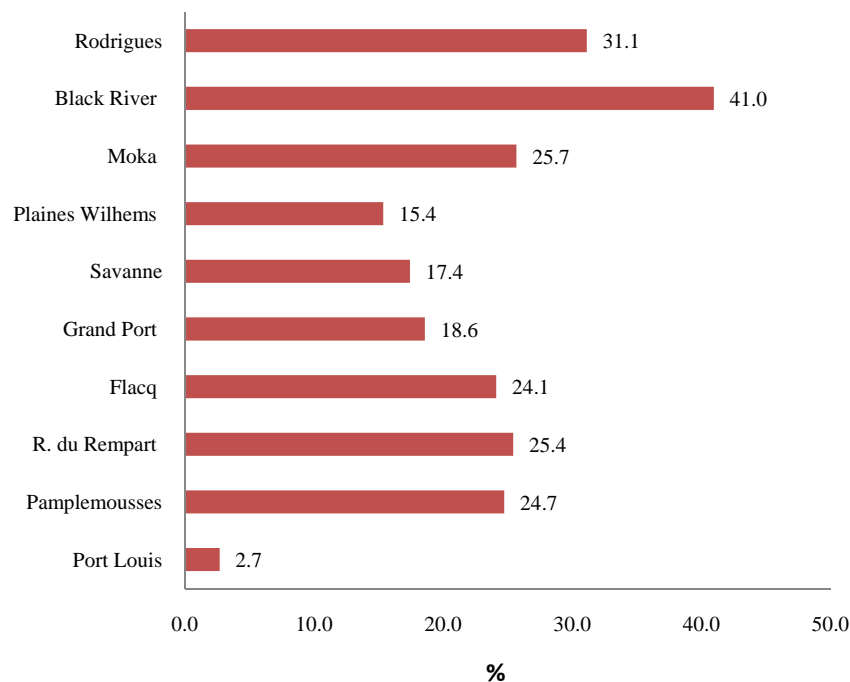
There were 356,900 housing units in the Republic of Mauritius in 2011 up by 19.9% from 297,700 in 2000.

The housing stock increased more in rural than in urban regions. Port Louis, the wholly urban district, registered the lowest growth (2.7%) followed by Plaines Wilhems (15.4%) which is predominantly urban. Black River district which is essentially rural had the highest growth (41.0%).

Albion Village Council Area (VCA) lying in Black River district topped all towns and villages with an increase of 102.3%. Next came Flic en Flac VCA (74.0%), also in Black River. At the other end, the number of housing units decreased in municipal wards 2 (-14.9%) and 5 (- 4.9%) of Port Louis as well as in St Hubert VCA (-11.5%).

A map depicting the change in housing stock from 2000 to 2011 is given at Annex.

Figure 2: Increase (%) in housing units, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 - 2011 Housing Censuses



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

As in 2000, the majority of housing units (323,000 or 90.5% of all housing units in 2011) had people living in them as principal residence. However the share of principal residences had decreased since 2000 (from 93.5% to 90.5%) with secondary residences and vacant houses gaining ground.

Table 4: Distribution of housing units by occupancy status, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 and 2011 Housing Censuses

| Type of occupancy | Number | | % | |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2000 | 2011 | 2000 | 2011 |
| Housing units occupied as: | | | | |
| - Principal residence | 278,200 | 323,000 | 93.5 | 90.5 |
| - Secondary residence | 4,000 | 5,900 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| Vacant housing units | 15,500 | 28,000 | 5.2 | 7.8 |
| Total | 297,700 | 356,900 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Home ownership without mortgage dominates

At Census 2011, 99.0% of all housing units were owned by private households – the same proportion as at Census 2000.

Table 5: Housing units by ownership and mortgage status, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 and 2011 Housing Censuses

| Ownership | Number | | % | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2000 | 2011 | 2000 | 2011 |
| Private | 294,800 | 353,400 | 99.0 | 99.0 |
| Mortgaged | 47,000 | 44,000 | 15.8 | 12.3 |
| Non mortgaged | 237,600 | 277,300 | 79.8 | 77.7 |
| Not known | 10,200 | 32,100 | 3.4 | 9.0 |
| Public | 1,300 | 1,100 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Not stated | 1,600 | 2,400 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Total | 297,700 | 356,900 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Out of the 356,900 housing units enumerated at Housing Census 2011, 77.7% were reported as non-mortgaged and 12.3% as mortgaged. For another 9.0%, the mortgage status could not be determined mainly because the housing units were either vacant or occupied by tenants who were unable to provide the information.

4.3 Households

The number of households increases but household size decreases

The number of private households went up by 14.5% from 297,900 in 2000 to 341,000 in 2011. At the same time, the average household size decreased from 3.9 to 3.6 persons. With fewer persons in each household, more living space was available per person. In fact, the average number of persons per room (used for living purposes) improved from 0.9 in 2000 to 0.8 in 2011.

Table 6: Number of private households, household size and number of persons per room, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 and 2011 Housing Censuses

| | 2000 | 2011 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Number of Private households | 297,900 | 341,000 |
| Household size | 3.92 | 3.56 |
| Number of persons per room | 0.91 | 0.79 |

Renting households on the decline

The proportion of private households who rented their houses declined from 9.3% in 2000 to 8.0% in 2011. Conversely, the proportion of households who owned their accommodation went up from 86.5% to 88.9%.

Table 7: Distribution of households by tenure, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 and 2011 Housing Censuses

| Tenure | Number | | % | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2000 | 2011 | 2000 | 2011 |
| Owner | 257,700 | 303,200 | 86.5 | 88.9 |
| Tenant and Sub-tenant | 27,800 | 27,100 | 9.3 | 8.0 |
| Free and Other | 12,400 | 10,700 | 4.2 | 3.1 |
| Total | 297,900 | 341,000 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

In 2011, the average monthly rent for housing was Rs 4,400 up from Rs 2,300 in 2000. After adjusting for inflation, housing rent actually remained at the same level as in 2000.

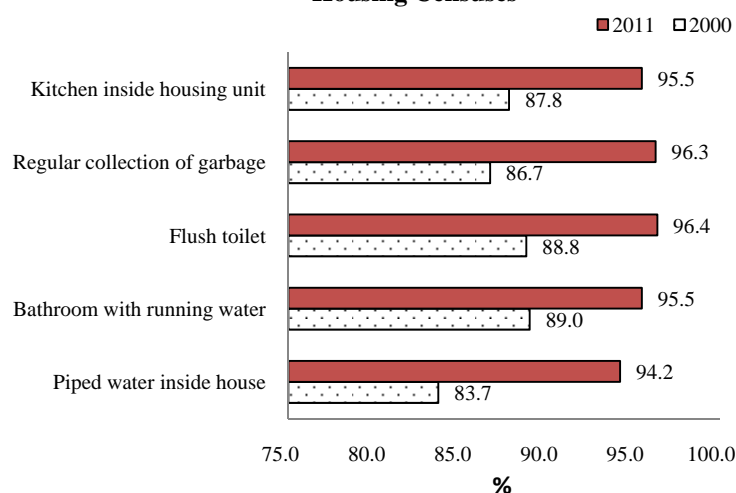
5. HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

Housing and living conditions improve at national level

Compared to 2000, the general housing and living conditions improved in 2011 with a higher proportion of households having:

- piped water inside their houses;
- bathroom with running water;
- flush toilet;
- kitchen inside their houses; and
- their garbage regularly collected by authorised collectors.

Figure 3: Proportion (%) of households with selected amenities, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 and 2011 Housing Censuses

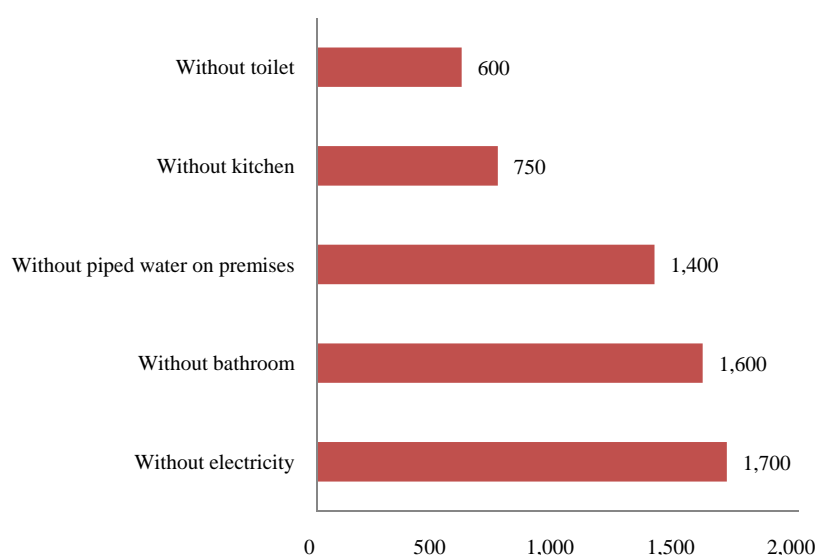


However some households still lack basic amenities

Some households were found to be at the margin of development. Around 150 households lived in improvised shelters. A higher number lacked basic amenities such as:

- piped water in their premises (both inside and outside their house),
- bathroom,
- kitchen,
- electricity, and
- toilet facilities.

Figure 4 : Private households without basic amenities, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 Housing Census



**Table 8: Proportion (%) of households by amenities available, Republic of Mauritius,
2000 and 2011 Housing Censuses**

| Amenities available | 2000 | 2011 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Electricity | 99.0 | 99.4 |
| 2. Water supply | | |
| (i) Piped water inside house | 83.7 | 94.2 |
| (ii) Piped water outside on premises | 14.5 | 5.2 |
| (iii) Public fountain, well, river, etc | 1.8 | 0.6 |
| 3. Refuse disposal | | |
| (i) Collected by authorised collectors | 91.5 | 98.0 |
| (ii) Ash pit on premises | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| (iii) Dumped on premises/roadside | 6.4 | 0.7 |
| (iv) Other | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| 4 Bathroom | | |
| (i) With running water | 89.0 | 95.5 |
| (ii) Without running water | 10.1 | 4.0 |
| (iii) None | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| 5. Toilet | | |
| (i) Flush toilet | 88.8 | 96.4 |
| (ii) Pit latrine | 11.0 | 3.4 |
| (iii) Other and None | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 6. Kitchen | | |
| (i) Inside housing unit | 87.8 | 95.5 |
| (ii) Outside housing unit | 11.4 | 4.2 |
| (iii) None | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| 7. Main fuel for cooking | | |
| (i) Cooking gas (LPG) | 91.5 | 97.6 |
| (ii) Electricity | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| (iii) Wood and charcoal | 4.5 | 1.9 |
| (iv) Kerosene | 3.4 | 0.1 |

6. ICT IN HOUSEHOLDS

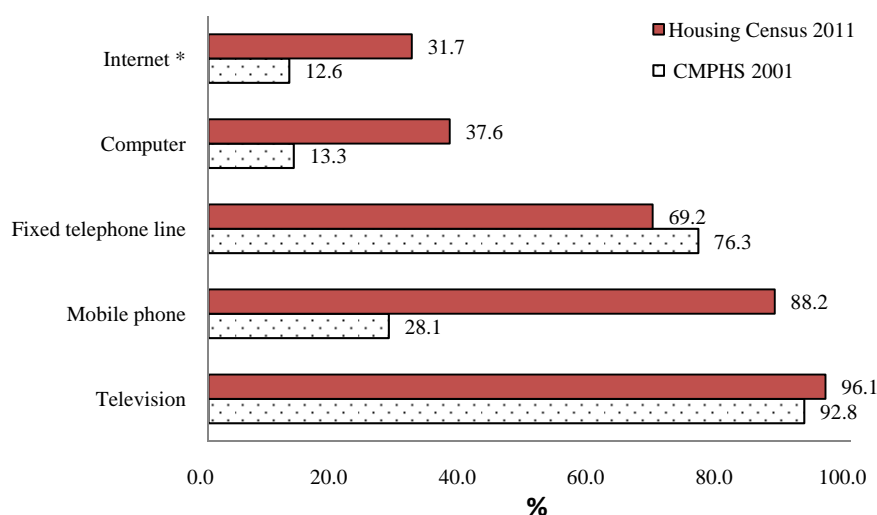
ICT penetration increases

Census 2011 is the first census in the country at which a question on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is asked. Census data indicate that out of all households in 2011:

- 96.1% had a TV set
- 69.2% had fixed telephone
- 88.2% had mobile telephone
- 37.6% had a computer
- 31.7% had an internet connection.

Compared with the situation some ten years ago based on data collected at the Continuous Multi Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS), there has been a significant increase in the availability of all these ICT devices in households except for fixed telephone which is losing ground due to increased popularity of mobile phones.

Figure 5 : Proportion (%) of households with selected ICT devices, Republic of Mauritius, 2001 & 2011



* Figures refer to 2002

7. GENERAL HOUSING AND LIVING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN CONSTITUENT ISLANDS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS IN 2011

The general housing and living characteristics of the islands of Mauritius, Rodrigues and Agalega are summarised in Table 9.

7.1 The islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues

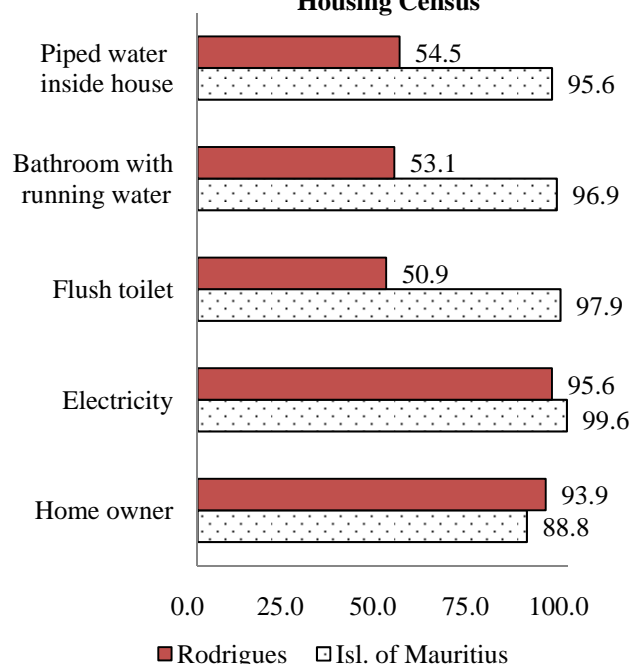
Housing and living conditions are less favourable in Rodrigues

Only around half of Rodriguan households had basic amenities such as piped water inside their house, bathroom with running water and flush toilet as compared to over 95% of households living in the island of Mauritius. Electricity, though available in most Rodriguan households, was still less prevalent than in the island of Mauritius.

However a higher proportion of Rodriguan households were home owners.

The proportion of households owning their homes was 93.9% in Rodrigues against 88.8% in the island of Mauritius.

Figure 6: Proportion (%) of households with amenities, Islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues, 2011 Housing Census



Mobile phones are almost as common in Rodrigues as in the island of Mauritius

Households in the island of Mauritius are more likely to have ICT devices than those in Rodrigues. This is particularly true for:

- fixed telephone (available in 70.0% of households in the island of Mauritius against 45.2% in Rodrigues),
- computer (available in 38.2% of households in the island of Mauritius against 20.4% in Rodrigues), and
- internet (available in 32.2% of households in the island of Mauritius against 17.3% in Rodrigues).

With respect to television and mobile phones, however, the gap is much narrower.

7.2 Agalega

The island of Agalega, with a small population of only 285 persons, enjoys relatively good housing and living conditions. The houses are government-owned and all of them are equipped with flush toilet and bathroom with running water. Out of the 79 private households, 74 are supplied with electricity and 56 have piped water in their premises.

ICT is also prevalent in the island. Mobile phone and television are very common; they are available in more than 70 of the 79 private households. Computer, however, is available in only 9 households but there is no internet connection.

**Table 9 : General housing and living characteristics, 2011 Housing Census,
Republic of Mauritius and its main constituent islands**

| Number | Republic of Mauritius | Island of Mauritius | Island of Rodrigues | Agalega |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Buildings <i>of which</i> | 311,500 | 297,500 | 13,900 | 100 |
| Residential/ partly residential buildings | 278,600 | 266,325 | 12,200 | 75 |
| Housing units <i>of which</i> | 356,900 | 344,700 | 12,115 | 85 |
| Occupied | 328,900 | 318,100 | 10,725 | 75 |
| Households <i>of which</i> | 342,940 | 331,750 | 11,107 | 83 |
| Private households | 341,000 | 329,950 | 10,971 | 79 |
| Communal households | 1,940 | 1,800 | 136 | 4 |
| Population (Persons) <i>of which in</i> | 1,257,900 | 1,217,175 | 40,440 | 285 |
| Private households | 1,212,700 | 1,172,635 | 39,800 | 265 |
| Communal households | 45,200 | 44,540 | 640 | 20 |
| Average Household size ¹ | 3.56 | 3.55 | 3.62 | 3.35 |
| Proportion (%) of all private households by amenities available | | | | |
| Tenure | | | | |
| Owner | 88.9 | 88.8 | 93.9 | - |
| Tenant and Sub-tenant | 8.0 | 8.1 | 2.0 | 74.7 |
| Free and Other | 3.1 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 25.3 |
| Water supply | | | | |
| Piped water inside house | 94.2 | 95.6 | 54.5 | 70.9 |
| Piped water outside on premises | 5.2 | 4.0 | 39.6 | - |
| Other (public fountain, well, river, etc) | 0.6 | 0.4 | 5.9 | 29.1 |
| Electricity | | | | |
| Available | 99.4 | 99.6 | 95.6 | 93.7 |
| Not available | 0.6 | 0.4 | 4.4 | 6.3 |
| Toilet | | | | |
| Flush toilet | 96.4 | 97.9 | 50.9 | 100.0 |
| Pit latrine | 3.4 | 2.0 | 45.0 | - |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | - |
| None | 0.2 | 0.1 | 4.0 | - |
| Bathroom | | | | |
| With running water | 95.5 | 96.9 | 53.1 | 100.0 |
| Without running water | 4.0 | 2.9 | 36.9 | - |
| None | 0.5 | 0.2 | 10.0 | - |
| Kitchen | | | | |
| Inside housing unit | 95.5 | 96.0 | 79.6 | 97.4 |
| Outside housing unit | 4.2 | 3.8 | 16.2 | 1.3 |
| None | 0.3 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 1.3 |
| Refuse disposal | | | | |
| Regular collection | 96.3 | 97.5 | 60.6 | 98.7 |
| Irregular collection | 1.7 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 1.3 |
| Ash pit on premises | 1.1 | 0.3 | 24.8 | - |
| Dumped on premises/roadside | 0.7 | 0.4 | 8.5 | - |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.0 | - |
| Availability of ICT devices | | | | |
| Television | 96.1 | 96.3 | 88.7 | 90.0 |
| Fixed telephone | 69.2 | 70.0 | 45.2 | 3.8 |
| Mobile phone | 88.2 | 88.3 | 84.1 | 93.8 |
| Computer | 37.6 | 38.2 | 20.4 | 11.3 |
| Internet | 31.7 | 32.2 | 17.3 | - |

¹ refers to private households only

8. NOTES

8.1 Next release on 2011 Housing Census

This is the first publication on the 2011 Housing Census. The figures presented are provisional. A table report containing a comprehensive set of final tables on the housing and living conditions of the country will be published by the end of the year.

8.2 Contact persons

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8.3 Definition of terms

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. A building may be used or intended for residential, commercial and industrial purposes or for the provision of services. It may be a detached housing unit, a block of flats, shop, warehouse, factory, workshop, school, church, etc.

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.

Household

A household is either:

- (i) a one-person household, i.e., a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household; or
- (ii) a multi-person household, i.e., 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.

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 metres. It is of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult. Its area is at least four square metres.

8.4 List of tables

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Figure 4: Private households without basic amenities, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 Housing Census

Figure 5: Proportion (%) of households with selected ICT devices, Republic of Mauritius, 2001 & 2011

Figure 6: Proportion (%) of households with amenities, Islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues, 2011 Housing Census

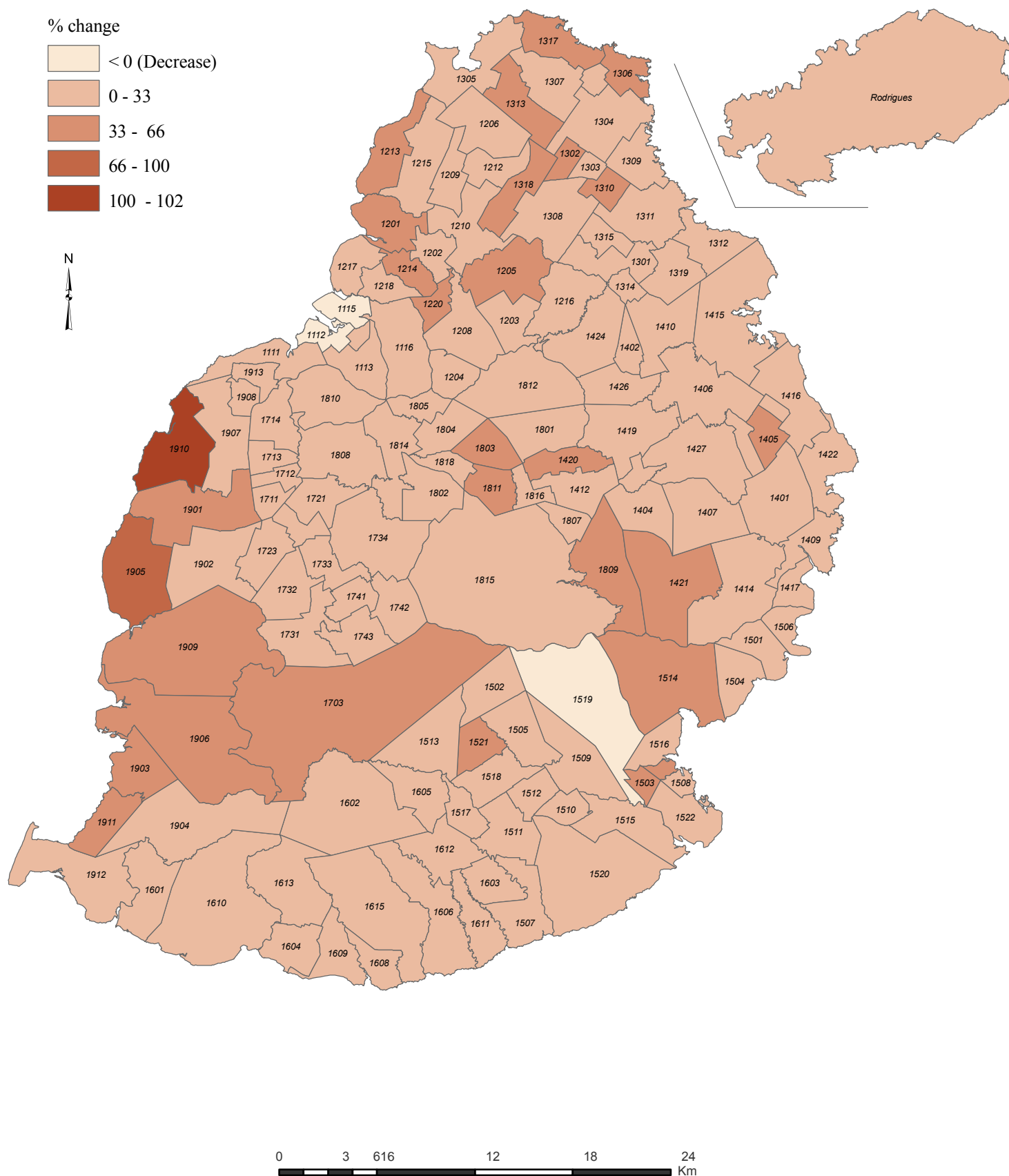
Central Statistics Office

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Port Louis

August 2011

Percentage change in number of housing units by Municipal Wards and Village Council Areas Housing Census 2000 - 2011



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 | Triplet | 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 | Laventure | 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 Gulette |
| 1506 | Grand Sable | 1912 | Le Morne |
| 1507 | L' Escalier | 1913 | Richelieu |

2011 POPULATION CENSUS - MAIN RESULTS

1. INTRODUCTION

This issue of the Economic and Social Indicators (ESI) presents the main results of the 2011 Population Census taken in July 2011. It also includes the main changes that occurred since the 2000 Census.

Statistics Mauritius will next undertake an exhaustive analysis and evaluation of the census data; the results will be published in the course of the year.

Note to users

The data published in this ESI is unadjusted for any net undercount of households and persons. The intercensal comparisons are based on unadjusted data; this reduces the effects of errors on analysis of trends since both censuses are expected to be affected by similar types of errors.

2. HIGHLIGHTS

- (i) The resident population of the Republic of Mauritius enumerated at the 2011 Population Census was 1,233,000 of whom 1,192,300 lived in the island of Mauritius, 40,400 in Rodrigues and 300 in Agalega.
- (ii) From 2000 to 2011,
 - the population of the Republic of Mauritius increased by 4.6% with Rodrigues registering an increase of 12.9%, three times higher than the island of Mauritius (4.3%);
 - the population continued to age as indicated by an increase in the median age of the population from 29 to 34 years;
 - the average household size decreased from 3.9 to 3.5 due to increased incidence of lone parent households and persons living alone;
 - the literacy rate went up from 85% to 90%;
 - the level of education of the population improved - the proportion of people with at least a School Certificate increased from 23% to 35%;
 - the economic activity rate (% of economically active persons over population aged 16 years and above) of the population went up slightly from 59.1% to 59.3% ;
 - the number of employed persons increased from 464,500 to 510,200
 - Port Louis remained the district receiving the highest number of commuters (66,000 daily in 2011 against 60,000 daily in 2000);
 - the proportion of people with disabilities rose from 3.5% to 4.8%;
 - there has been an overall improvement in the level of development of all towns and villages. Wards 1 and 2 of Quatre Bornes still remain among the most developed regions of the country and Le Morne VCA and Rodrigues still remain among the least developed regions.

3. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGE

3.1 Resident population

Census 2011 enumerated a resident population of 1,233,000 of whom 97% (1.19 million) lived in the island of Mauritius and the remaining 3% lived mostly in Rodrigues.

Women outnumbered men; there were 97 men for every 100 women of the Republic.

Table 1 – Resident population, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 Population Census

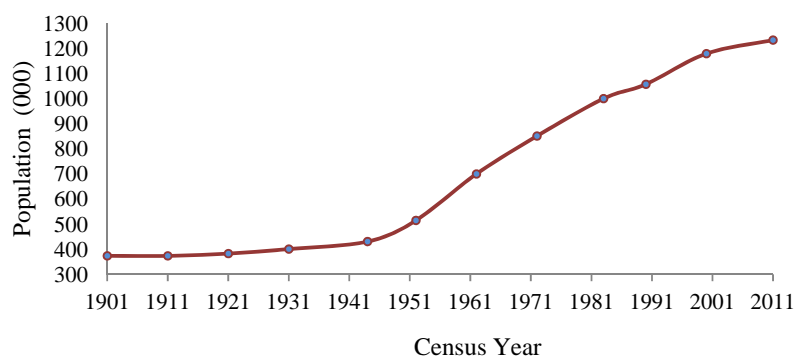
| Island | Male | Female | Both sexes |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Island of Mauritius | 588,300 | 604,000 | 1,192,300 |
| Island of Rodrigues | 19,900 | 20,500 | 40,400 |
| Agalega | 200 | 100 | 300 |
| Republic of Mauritius | 608,400 | 624,600 | 1,233,000 |

3.2 Population change

The population more than trebled over the last 100 years

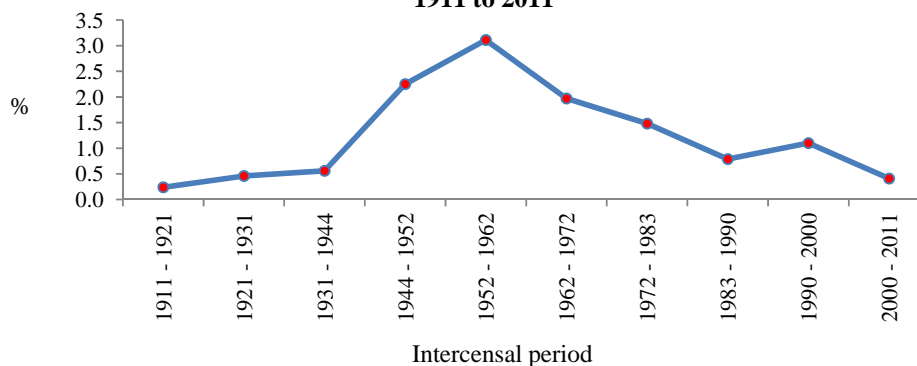
Compared to 100 years earlier when the 1911 Census counted 374,000 persons in the country, the resident population has more than trebled.

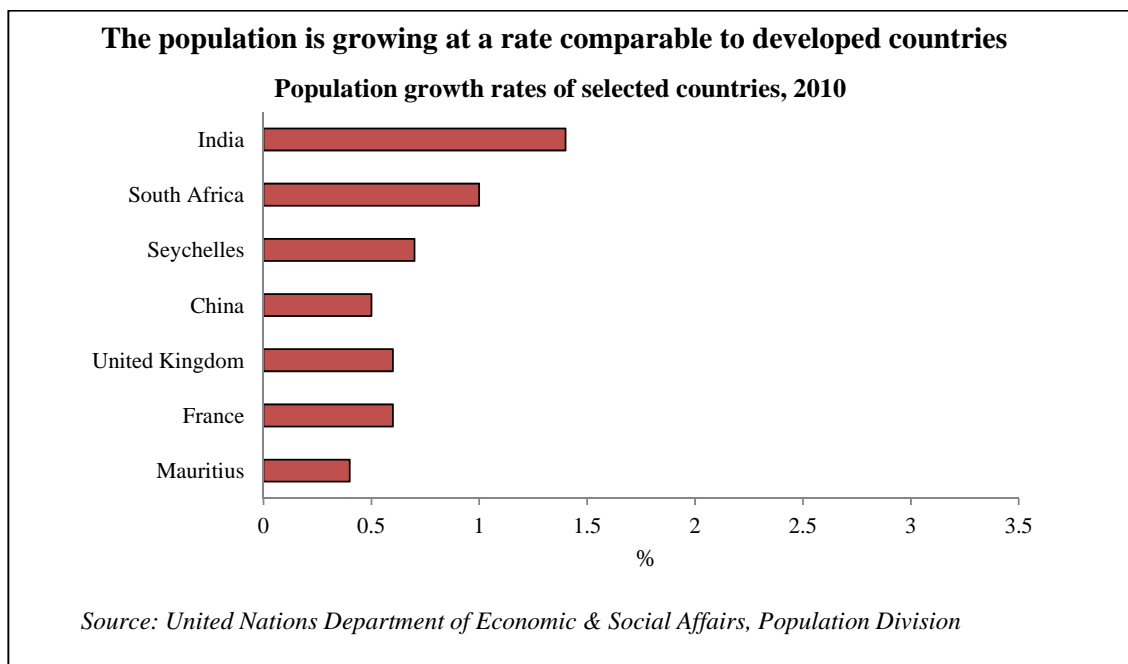
Figure 1 - Population, Republic of Mauritius, 1901 - 2011 Censuses



Compared to 2000, the resident population of the Republic of Mauritius went up by 4.6% at an annual rate of 0.4%. This is the lowest rate since the intercensal period 1911-1921 when an influenza epidemic caused many deaths in 1919. The annual growth rate of 0.4% is comparable to the rate in developed countries.

Figure 2 - Annual growth rate (%) of the population, Republic of Mauritius, 1911 to 2011





Population in Rodrigues increases faster than in island of Mauritius

The intercensal population increase of 4.6% was not uniform throughout the Republic of Mauritius. The island of Rodrigues outpaced the island of Mauritius with a population increase of 12.9% compared to 4.3% for the island of Mauritius. The population of Agalega however went down by 6.9% from 290 to 270.

Table 2 – Population change, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 and 2011 Censuses

| Island | Population Census | | Change | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|------------|
| | 2000 | 2011 | Number | % |
| Island of Mauritius | 1,143,100 | 1,192,300 | 49,200 | 4.3 |
| Island of Rodrigues | 35,800 | 40,400 | 4,600 | 12.9 |
| Agalega | 290 | 270 | -20 | -6.9 |
| Republic of Mauritius | 1,179,190 | 1,232,970 | 53,780 | 4.6 |

Albion registers the highest population growth among all towns and villages

Within the island of Mauritius, 112 Municipal Ward/Village Council Areas (MVCA) registered an increase in their population while 32 registered a population decrease (Annex 1 - map depicting the change in population by Municipal Ward/Village Council Area).

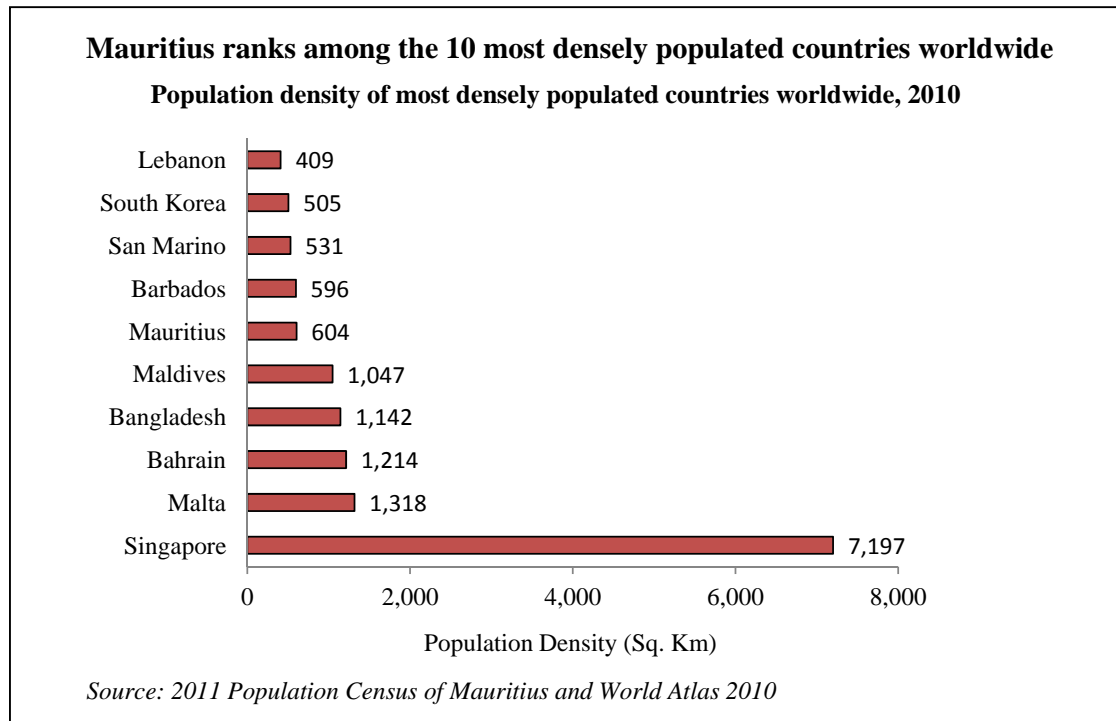
The fastest growing MVCA was Albion which grew by 85% from 2,800 to 5,200. Next came Richelieu with an increase of 76% from 4,500 to 7,900.

Port Louis Ward 2 loses 25% of its population from 2000 to 2011

At the other extreme, Port Louis Ward 2 lost as many as 25% of its population from 16,800 in 2000 to 12,600 in 2011.

3.3 Population density

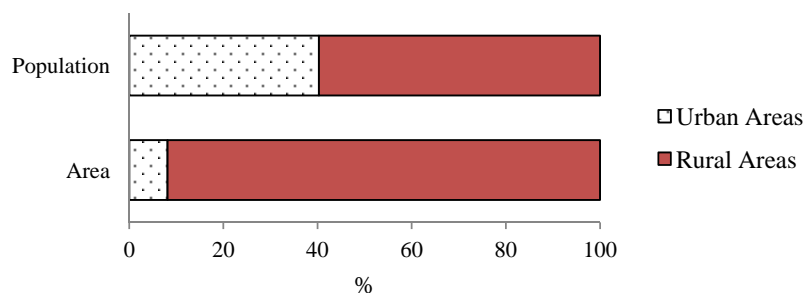
With a total land area of 2,040 sq km, the population density of the Republic increased from 578 to 604 persons per sq km during the period 2000-2011. This high density brought Mauritius among the 10 most densely populated countries worldwide.



Population density is higher in towns

In 2011, the five towns of the country together contained 40% of the population on 8% of the land area of the country. By contrast, the villages contained 60% of the population on 92% of land area. As a result, the population was by far denser in urban regions (3,000 persons per square km) than in villages (400 persons per square km).

Figure 3 - Percentage distribution of population and land area by rural and urban, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 Population Census



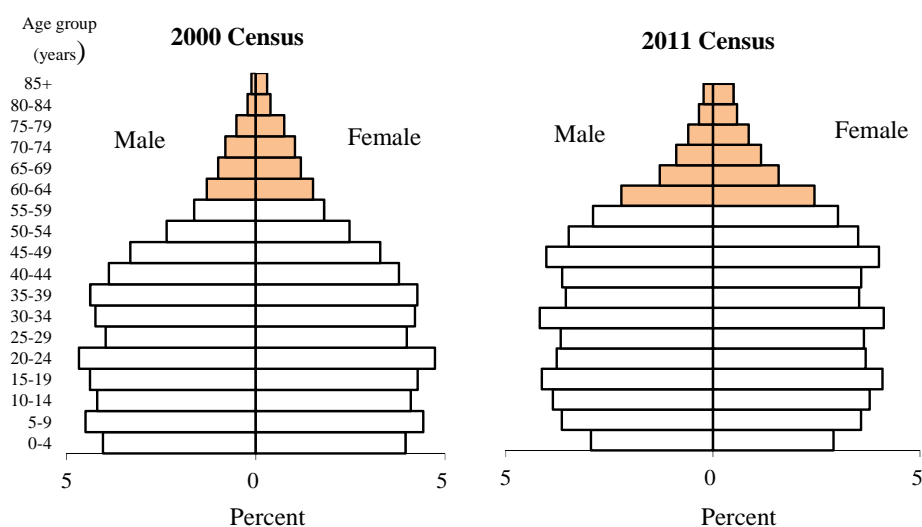
3.4 Age and sex composition

Between 2000 and 2011, the population has undergone various changes in its age and sex composition.

The proportion of women goes up

The proportion of women in the population is on the rise since women live longer than men. In 2000, there were 98 males per 100 females; by 2011 the ratio went down to 97 males per 100 females.

Figure 4 - Population Pyramids, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses



Child population goes down while elderly population increases dramatically

The population is also ageing (Figure 4) as a result of a decreasing number of births and longer life expectancy. Consequently, the proportion of

- the child population aged under 15 years went down from 25% to 20% and
- the elderly population aged 60 years and above increased from 9% to 13%.

At the same time, the median age rose from 29 to 34 years.

4. MARITAL STATUS

Among all persons aged 15 years and above in 2011

- 60% were in a married state or living with a partner, almost the same proportion as in 2000;
- 27% were never married, down from 29% in 2000; and
- The remaining 13% were mostly those who had lost their partner either through death, divorce or separation. This compares with a lower proportion of 11% in 2000.

Table 3 - Distribution of resident population aged 15 years and over by marital status, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses

| Marital Status | Census 2000 (%) | Census 2011 (%) |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Single | 29.2 | 27.4 |
| Married/ In a union | 60.0 | 59.8 |
| Widowed | 7.5 | 8.2 |
| Divorced /Separated | 2.9 | 4.2 |
| Unmarried parent | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Other & not stated | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Marital breakdown is on the rise

Compared to 2000, separated and divorced persons were on the increase both in absolute numbers and in proportion. In 2000, they were 25,800 in number and made up 4% of all ever-married persons. In 2011, they made up 39,000 or 6% of all ever-married persons indicating the increased likelihood of a marital breakdown.

The level of marital breakdown in Mauritius is less than in UK and USA but higher than in Singapore. In 2010, the share of separated and divorced persons among ever-married persons in these countries was 14% in both UK and USA, and 2% in Singapore as compared to 6% in Mauritius in 2011.

Sources: *Statistical Abstract of the United States*,
Office for National Statistics, UK

More unmarried parents

Unmarried parents, made up mostly of unmarried mothers, were on the increase from 2,100 in 2000 to 3,700 in 2011.

5. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The number of households increases but their average size decreases

Census 2011 enumerated 346,000 private households, up by 16.6% from 296,800 at Census 2000. The average household size however decreased from 3.9 to 3.5.

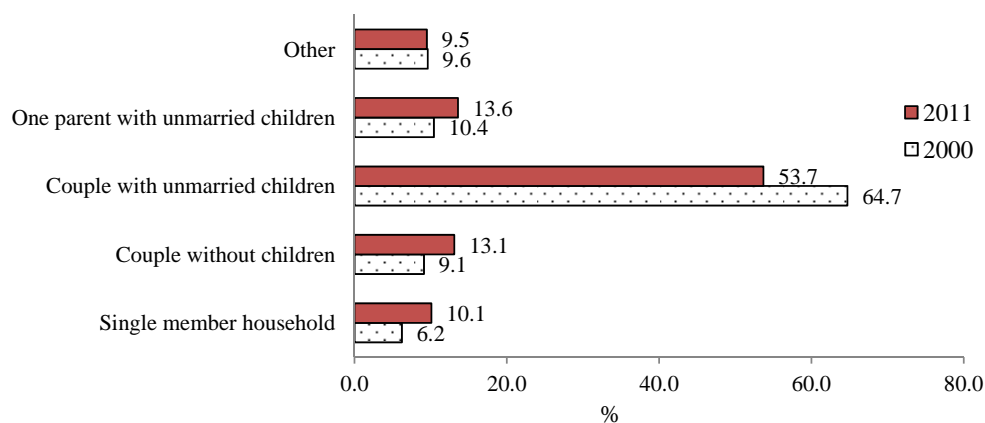
Living arrangements of Mauritians have changed

The typical household comprising a couple with unmarried children which made up nearly two thirds of all private households in 2000 is becoming less common and made up only 54% of all households in 2011.

By contrast, there has been an increase in the following household types:

- Lone parent households with unmarried children - from 30,800 (10.4%) to 47,000 (13.6%);
- Persons living alone (single member households) - from 21,500 (6.2%) to 30,000 (10.1%); and
- Couples without children - from 27,000 (9.1%) to 45,000 (13.1%).

Figure 5 - Proportion of households by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses

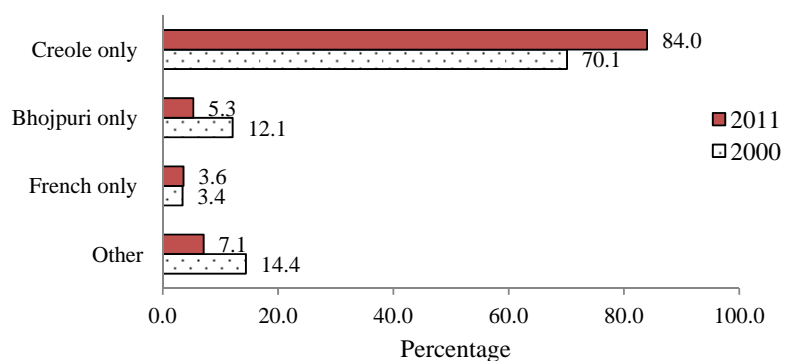


6. LANGUAGE SPOKEN

More people speak Creole at home

More people now speak Creole and fewer speak Bhojpuri and the Asian languages. Out of every 10 Mauritians, 8 reported that they spoke only “Creole” at home in 2011 as compared to 7 in 2000. Bhojpuri which used to be spoken by 12% of the population in 2000 was spoken by only 5% in 2011.

Figure 6 - Proportion of the population by language most often spoken at home, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses



7. EDUCATION

Literacy gap between men and women is narrowing

Between 2000 and 2011, the literacy rate of the population aged 12 years and above improved (Table 4). The improvement was higher among females as indicated by a decrease in the gender gap from 7.2 to 5.0 percentage points.

Table 4 – Literacy Rates, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses

| Sex | 2000 | 2011 | Difference |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Male | 88.7 | 92.3 | +3.6 |
| Female | 81.5 | 87.3 | +5.8 |
| Both Sexes | 85.0 | 89.8 | +4.8 |

The level of education of Mauritians improves

Between 2000 and 2011, the proportion of people aged 16 years and over who have attained

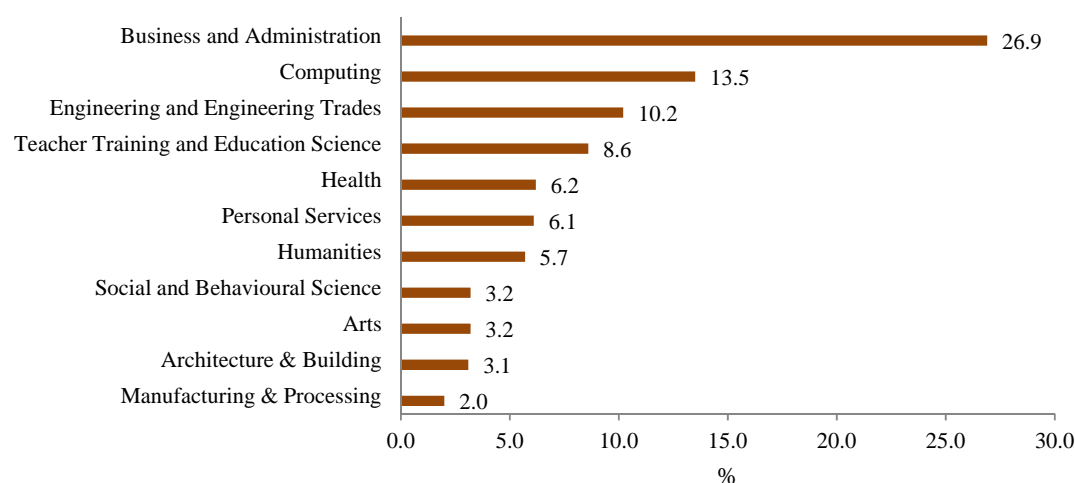
- School Certificate (SC) or higher at the secondary education level increased from 21% to 31%;
- A qualification at the tertiary level went up from 2.3% to 4.9%.

Business Administration & computing the most common fields of study at tertiary level

In 2011, the two most common broad fields of study among people with tertiary education were:

- Business Administration comprising fields such as Management, Accounting, Marketing and Public Administration, reported by 27% of people; and
- Computing comprising fields such as Computing and Information Systems, Computer Programming and Software Engineering, reported by 14% of people.

Figure 7 - Proportion of people with tertiary education by field of study, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 Population Census



8. EMPLOYMENT

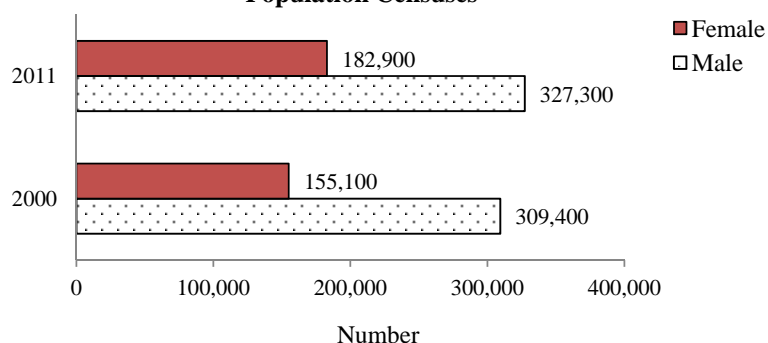
More men are employed but women are catching up

Between 2000 and 2011,

- the number of economically active (employed and unemployed) persons increased from 510,000 to 551,500;
- the economic activity rate (% of economically active persons over population aged 16 years and above) went up slightly from 59.1% to 59.3%;
- the number of employed persons increased from 464,500 (309,400 men and 155,100 women) to 510,200 (327,300 men and 182,900 women) in the Republic of Mauritius.

In 2000, the number of men per 100 women was 199 among the employed persons; by 2011 the ratio fell to 178 indicating that more women are taking jobs.

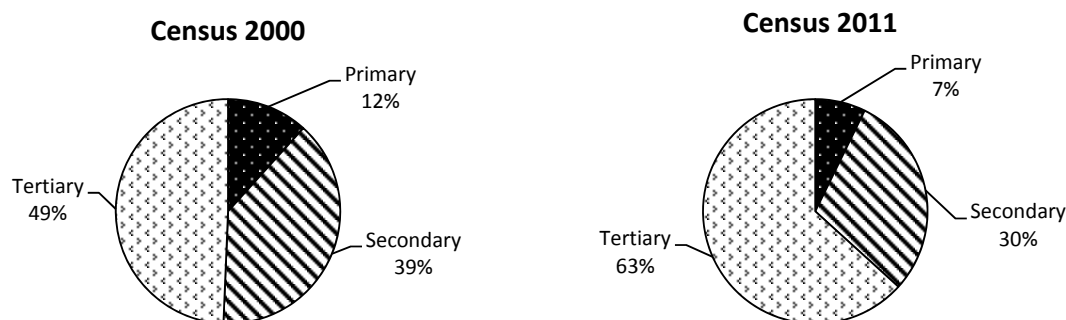
Figure 8 - Employed persons by sex, Republic of Mauritius , 2000 and 2011
Population Censuses



More workers are having jobs in the tertiary sector

The tertiary sector is becoming increasingly important in terms of employment, accounting for 63% of employment in 2011 compared to 49% in 2000. The share of the primary sector (mainly agriculture) dropped from 12% in 2000 to 7% in 2011, while that of the secondary sector (mainly manufacturing and construction) decreased from 39% to 29%.

Figure 9 – Employed persons aged 16 years and over by sector^{*}, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses



^{*}Primary sector: Agriculture, mining & quarrying

Secondary sector: Electricity & water, manufacturing & construction

Tertiary sector: Trade, hotels & restaurants, transport & communication, financial services, community, social & personal services

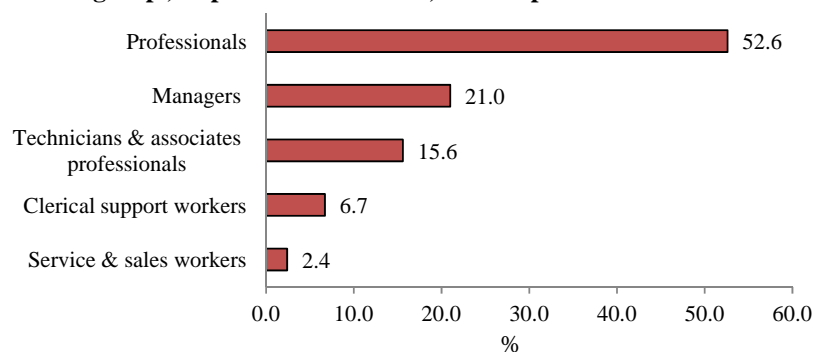
Most common occupations among persons with tertiary education

In 2011, the three most common groups of occupations among persons with tertiary education were: Professionals (53%), Managers (21%) and Technicians/Associate professionals (16%).

Among the Professionals, most persons were engaged in:

- Teaching such as Education Officers and Lecturers;
- Business and administration such as Accountants and Auditors;
- Information and Communication Technology such as Computer Engineer and System Analysts.

Figure 10 - Employed persons holding a tertiary degree by major occupational group , Republic of Mauritius, 2011 Population Census



9. MOVEMENT FROM RESIDENCE TO WORKPLACE

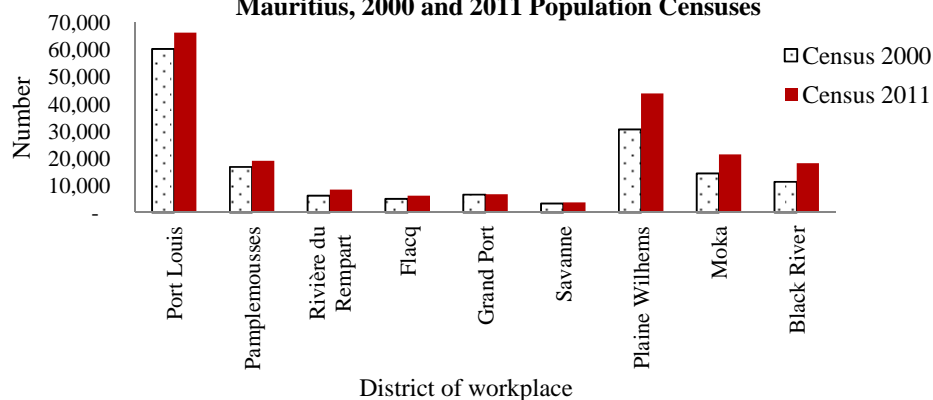
More than 194,000 employed persons commute to another district daily

In 2011, out of a total of 494,400 employed persons in the island of Mauritius, 194,000 or 39% pursued a profession outside of the district they lived in. Moka was the district with the highest proportion of people commuting to workplaces in other districts (58% of its working population).

Between 2000 and 2011

- The proportion of employed persons who are commuting increased from 34% to 39%;
- Port Louis remained the district receiving the highest number of commuters (66,000), though this number is stabilising over time.

Figure 11 - Number of commuters by district of workplace, Island of Mauritius, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses



10. DISABILITY

Disability on the increase

According to Census 2011, some 59,200 people were disabled, up from 40,800 in 2000. In terms of proportion, the disabled made up 4.8% of the population in 2011 compared to 3.5% in 2000.

From 2000 to 2011, disability prevalence increased across all ages (Table 5). The increase was highest among the elderly aged 60 years and over. This is to be expected since the elderly population is getting older and comprises a higher proportion of the oldest old who are more prone to be disabled.

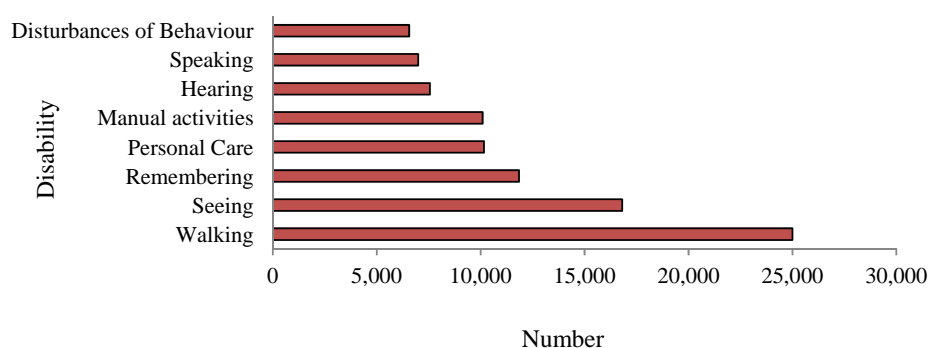
Table 5 - Proportion of people with a disability by age group, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses

| Age Group | Census 2000 (%) | Census 2011 (%) |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Under 15 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| 15-59 | 2.9 | 3.6 |
| 60 and over | 14.7 | 17.5 |
| All ages | 3.5 | 4.8 |

The most common types of disability reported at Census 2011 were:

- Walking or climbing stairs (42% of all disabled);
- Seeing even if wearing glasses (24% of all disabled);
- Remembering, concentrating or acquiring education and learning (20% of all disabled).

Figure 12 - Disabled population by main types of disability, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 Population Census



The types of disability that affect people vary somewhat with age. Among disabled children aged less than 15 years in 2011, the most reported type of disability was linked to 'remembering, concentrating or acquiring education and learning'. By contrast, disabled persons aged 60 years and above were more likely to have difficulties related to 'walking, running and other ambulation activities'.

11. RELATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

The Relative Development Index

The Relative Development Index (RDI) is a composite index that measures the relative achievement of sub-regions of the country in various dimensions of development. The RDI ranges between 0 and 1, where index values near 0 indicate the least developed areas and index values near 1 indicate the most developed areas.

The level of development improved in all regions of the country

From 2000 to 2011, the level of development of the country improved, as indicated by an increase in the national RDI from 0.6710 to 0.7647. All municipal wards and village council areas registered improvements in their RDI (Table 6).

The most developed areas are mostly urban

The five most developed regions were exclusively urban in 2000. In 2011, 2 VCAs, namely Moka and Flic en Flac formed part of the top five areas of the country.

| Top five areas | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Census 2000 | Census 2011 |
| 1. Quatre Bornes, Ward 2 | 1. Quatre Bornes, Ward 2 |
| 2. Quatre Bornes, Ward 1 | 2. Moka VCA |
| 3. Beau Bassin/R.Hill, Ward 4 | 3. Quatre Bornes, Ward 1 |
| 4. Vacoas/Phoenix Ward 3 | 4. Vacoas/Phoenix Ward 3 |
| 5. Curepipe Ward 2 | 5. Flic en Flac VCA |

The least developed areas are exclusively rural

Compared to 2000, four out of five regions of the country still remained among the least five developed regions.

| Bottom five areas | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Census 2000 | Census 2011 |
| 1. Le Morne VCA | 1. Le Morne VCA |
| 2. Island of Rodrigues | 2. Island of Rodrigues |
| 3. Baie du Cap VCA | 3. Case Noyale VCA |
| 4. Bambous Virieux VCA | 4. Bois des Amourettes VCA |
| 5. Case Noyale VCA | 5. Bambous Virieux VCA |

Note: A map of the Island of Mauritius showing the location of municipal wards and villages is at Annex 2). A brief of the RDI methodology can be accessed on the website of Statistics Mauritius at: <http://www.gov.mu/portal/sites/ncb/cso/ei393/intro.htm>

Table 6- Relative development indices¹ for small areas - 2000 & 2011 Censuses

| Municipal Ward & Village Council Area | Census 2011 | | Census 2000 | |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| | Relative development index ¹ | Rank (from most developed to least developed) | Relative development index ^{1,2} | Rank (from most developed to least developed) |
| Albion VCA | 0.7970 | 31 | 0.6448 | 81 |
| Amaury VCA | 0.7299 | 98 | 0.6442 | 85 |
| Amitiee VCA | 0.7475 | 87 | 0.7260 | 15 |
| Arsenal VCA | 0.7160 | 108 | 0.5584 | 120 |
| B. Vue Maurel VCA | 0.7932 | 33 | 0.7043 | 33 |
| Baie du Cap VCA | 0.6380 | 137 | 0.4322 | 143 |
| Baie du Tombeau VCA | 0.7230 | 101 | 0.6975 | 38 |
| Bambous VCA | 0.6505 | 134 | 0.5221 | 129 |
| Bambous Virieux VCA | 0.5969 | 141 | 0.4429 | 142 |
| Bananes VCA | 0.7726 | 59 | 0.6031 | 107 |
| Beau Vallon VCA | 0.7009 | 116 | 0.6005 | 109 |
| Bel Air Riv. Sèche VCA | 0.7170 | 107 | 0.5753 | 113 |
| Bel Ombre VCA | 0.6567 | 132 | 0.5186 | 132 |
| Bénarès VCA | 0.6032 | 140 | 0.5094 | 135 |
| Bois Chéri VCA | 0.7374 | 93 | 0.6102 | 104 |
| Bois des Amourettes VCA | 0.5869 | 142 | 0.4813 | 138 |
| Bon Accueil VCA | 0.7955 | 32 | 0.6813 | 50 |
| Brisee Verdiere VCA | 0.8028 | 26 | 0.6617 | 65 |
| Britannia VCA | 0.6860 | 122 | 0.6148 | 100 |
| Calebasses VCA | 0.8099 | 16 | 0.6759 | 53 |
| Camp de Masque Pavé VCA | 0.7588 | 75 | 0.6206 | 97 |
| Camp de Masque VCA | 0.7733 | 56 | 0.6648 | 61 |
| Camp Diable VCA | 0.7462 | 90 | 0.6220 | 94 |
| Camp Ithier VCA | 0.7513 | 85 | 0.6751 | 56 |
| Camp Thorel VCA | 0.7730 | 58 | 0.7576 | 8 |
| Cap Malheureux VCA | 0.7492 | 86 | 0.6582 | 71 |
| Cascavelle VCA | 0.7119 | 109 | 0.5568 | 121 |
| Case Noyale VCA | 0.5692 | 143 | 0.4602 | 141 |
| Centre de Flacq VCA | 0.7760 | 51 | 0.6735 | 57 |
| Chamarel VCA | 0.6435 | 136 | 0.4969 | 137 |
| Chamouny VCA | 0.7576 | 79 | 0.6455 | 79 |
| Chemin Grenier VCA | 0.7657 | 66 | 0.6471 | 77 |
| Clémencia VCA | 0.6963 | 118 | 0.5667 | 118 |
| Cluny VCA | 0.7101 | 111 | 0.5990 | 110 |
| Congomah VCA | 0.7544 | 82 | 0.6316 | 90 |
| Cottage VCA | 0.7984 | 30 | 0.7135 | 26 |
| Crève Coeur VCA | 0.8068 | 22 | 0.7182 | 23 |
| Dagotière VCA | 0.7860 | 38 | 0.7115 | 28 |
| D'Épinay VCA | 0.8078 | 21 | 0.6597 | 69 |
| DubreuilVCA | 0.6646 | 127 | 0.5711 | 115 |
| Écroignard VCA | 0.7545 | 81 | 0.6534 | 75 |
| Espérance Trébuchet VCA | 0.7737 | 54 | 0.7110 | 29 |
| Espérance VCA | 0.7566 | 80 | 0.6537 | 74 |
| Flic en Flac VCA | 0.8453 | 5 | 0.7242 | 17 |
| Fond du Sac VCA | 0.8119 | 14 | 0.6888 | 42 |
| Goodlands VCA | 0.7623 | 70 | 0.6756 | 54 |

Table 6- Relative development indices¹ for small areas - 2000 & 2011 Censuses

| Municipal Ward & Village Council Area | Census 2011 | | Census 2000 | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| | Relative development index ¹ | Rank (from most developed to least developed) | Relative development index ^{1,2} | Rank (from most developed to least developed) |
| Grand Baie VCA | 0.7581 | 77 | 0.6903 | 41 |
| Grand Bel Air VCA | 0.6748 | 125 | 0.6080 | 105 |
| Grand Bois VCA | 0.7460 | 91 | 0.6375 | 88 |
| Grand Gaube VCA | 0.7194 | 104 | 0.6197 | 98 |
| Grand River South-East VCA | 0.7041 | 114 | 0.5326 | 127 |
| Grand Sable VCA | 0.6567 | 131 | 0.5021 | 136 |
| Grande Rivière Noire VCA | 0.7353 | 96 | 0.5298 | 128 |
| Gros Cailloux VCA | 0.6471 | 135 | 0.4748 | 139 |
| Island of Rodrigues | 0.5570 | 144 | 0.3473 | 144 |
| La Gaulette VCA | 0.7011 | 115 | 0.5530 | 123 |
| La Laura - Malenga VCA | 0.7760 | 50 | 0.6457 | 78 |
| Lallmatie VCA | 0.7858 | 39 | 0.6982 | 36 |
| L'Avenir VCA | 0.8053 | 23 | 0.7128 | 27 |
| Laventure VCA | 0.7820 | 43 | 0.6544 | 73 |
| Le Hochet VCA | 0.7602 | 73 | 0.6633 | 64 |
| Le Morne VCA | 0.4578 | 145 | 0.2583 | 145 |
| L'Escalier VCA | 0.7518 | 83 | 0.6400 | 87 |
| Long Mountain VCA | 0.8094 | 17 | 0.7490 | 12 |
| Mahébourg VCA | 0.7634 | 68 | 0.6647 | 62 |
| Mapou VCA | 0.7576 | 78 | 0.5395 | 126 |
| Mare Chicose VCA | 0.6568 | 130 | 0.5728 | 114 |
| Mare d'Albert VCA | 0.7986 | 29 | 0.7190 | 22 |
| Mare La Chau VCA | 0.7465 | 89 | 0.6753 | 55 |
| Mare Tabac VCA | 0.7793 | 45 | 0.6595 | 70 |
| Medine Camp de Masque VCA | 0.7831 | 41 | 0.6811 | 51 |
| Melrose VCA | 0.7662 | 65 | 0.6514 | 76 |
| Midlands VCA | 0.7595 | 74 | 0.6445 | 83 |
| Moka VCA | 0.8729 | 2 | 0.7536 | 10 |
| Montagne Blanche VCA | 0.7804 | 44 | 0.6573 | 72 |
| Morcellement St André VCA | 0.8298 | 8 | 0.7180 | 24 |
| New Grove VCA | 0.8039 | 25 | 0.7208 | 19 |
| Notre Dame VCA | 0.7518 | 84 | 0.6449 | 80 |
| Nouvelle Decouverte VCA (Ex Ripailles VCA) | 0.8111 | 15 | 0.7053 | 31 |
| Nouvelle France VCA | 0.7920 | 34 | 0.6679 | 60 |
| Old Grand Port VCA | 0.6618 | 128 | 0.5684 | 117 |
| Olivia VCA | 0.6589 | 129 | 0.5123 | 133 |
| Pailles VCA | 0.7467 | 88 | 0.6447 | 82 |
| Pamplemousses VCA | 0.7702 | 60 | 0.6606 | 66 |
| Petit Bel Air VCA | 0.7074 | 112 | 0.6054 | 106 |
| Petit Raffray VCA | 0.7630 | 69 | 0.6819 | 49 |
| Petite Rivière VCA | 0.6852 | 123 | 0.5439 | 125 |
| Piton VCA | 0.7876 | 36 | 0.6880 | 43 |
| Plaine des Papayes VCA | 0.7883 | 35 | 0.7011 | 34 |
| Plaine Magnien VCA | 0.7181 | 105 | 0.6125 | 101 |
| Plaines des Roches VCA | 0.8001 | 27 | 0.7047 | 32 |
| Pointe aux Piments VCA | 0.7389 | 92 | 0.6294 | 91 |

Table 6- Relative development indices¹ for small areas - 2000 & 2011 Censuses

| Municipal Ward & Village Council Area | Census 2011 | | Census 2000 | |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| | Relative development index ¹ | Rank (from most developed to least developed) | Relative development index ^{1,2} | Rank (from most developed to least developed) |
| Poste de Flacq VCA | 0.6535 | 133 | 0.5455 | 124 |
| Poudre d'Or Hamlet VCA | 0.7669 | 63 | 0.7333 | 14 |
| Poudre d'Or VCA | 0.7068 | 113 | 0.6217 | 95 |
| Providence VCA | 0.7641 | 67 | 0.6600 | 68 |
| Quartier Militaire VCA | 0.7245 | 99 | 0.6445 | 84 |
| Quatre Cocos VCA | 0.6967 | 117 | 0.5208 | 130 |
| Quatre Soeurs VCA | 0.6672 | 126 | 0.5112 | 134 |
| Queen Victoria VCA | 0.7233 | 100 | 0.6247 | 92 |
| Richelieu VCA | 0.6115 | 139 | 0.4743 | 140 |
| Riv du Poste VCA | 0.7219 | 102 | 0.6724 | 58 |
| Rivière des Anguilles VCA | 0.7678 | 62 | 0.6923 | 39 |
| Rivière des Créoles VCA | 0.6929 | 120 | 0.5596 | 119 |
| Rivière du Rempart VCA | 0.7737 | 55 | 0.6990 | 35 |
| Roche Terre VCA | 0.7623 | 71 | 0.6604 | 67 |
| Roches Noires VCA | 0.7362 | 94 | 0.6207 | 96 |
| Rose Belle VCA | 0.7668 | 64 | 0.6852 | 47 |
| Saint Aubin VCA | 0.7117 | 110 | 0.6151 | 99 |
| Sébastopol VCA | 0.7359 | 95 | 0.6017 | 108 |
| Souillac VCA | 0.7835 | 40 | 0.6861 | 46 |
| St Hubert VCA | 0.6132 | 138 | 0.5194 | 131 |
| St Julien (Haut de Flacq) VCA | 0.7771 | 49 | 0.6317 | 89 |
| St Julien D'Hotman East VCA | 0.8085 | 20 | 0.7173 | 25 |
| St Pierre VCA | 0.8093 | 18 | 0.7107 | 30 |
| Surinam VCA | 0.7340 | 97 | 0.6121 | 102 |
| Tamarin VCA | 0.7793 | 46 | 0.6872 | 44 |
| Terre Rouge VCA | 0.6850 | 124 | 0.5565 | 122 |
| The Vale VCA | 0.7732 | 57 | 0.6229 | 93 |
| Town of B-Bassin/R-Hill-Ward 1 | 0.7773 | 48 | 0.6770 | 52 |
| Town of B-Bassin/R-Hill-Ward 2 | 0.8089 | 19 | 0.7567 | 9 |
| Town of B-Bassin/R-Hill-Ward 3 | 0.8310 | 7 | 0.7614 | 7 |
| Town of B-Bassin/R-Hill-Ward 4 | 0.8429 | 6 | 0.8015 | 3 |
| Town of Curepipe-Ward 1 | 0.8233 | 12 | 0.7469 | 13 |
| Town of Curepipe-Ward 2 | 0.8295 | 9 | 0.7792 | 5 |
| Town of Curepipe-Ward 3 | 0.8133 | 13 | 0.7674 | 6 |
| Town of Port Louis - Ward 1 | 0.7691 | 61 | 0.6903 | 40 |
| Town of Port Louis-Ward 2 | 0.7609 | 72 | 0.6437 | 86 |
| Town of Port Louis-Ward 3 | 0.7584 | 76 | 0.6636 | 63 |
| Town of Port Louis-Ward 4 | 0.7756 | 52 | 0.6711 | 59 |
| Town of Port Louis-Ward 5 | 0.6888 | 121 | 0.5839 | 111 |
| Town of Port Louis-Ward 6 | 0.6962 | 119 | 0.6121 | 103 |
| Town of Q-Bornes-Ward 1 | 0.8677 | 3 | 0.8025 | 2 |
| Town of Q-Bornes-Ward 2 | 0.8929 | 1 | 0.8545 | 1 |
| Town of Q-Bornes-Ward 3 | 0.7824 | 42 | 0.6975 | 37 |
| Town of Vac/Phoenix-Ward 1 | 0.8254 | 11 | 0.7206 | 20 |
| Town of Vac/Phoenix-Ward 2 | 0.8283 | 10 | 0.7492 | 11 |
| Town of Vac/Phoenix-Ward 3 | 0.8609 | 4 | 0.7949 | 4 |

Table 6- Relative development indices¹ for small areas - 2000 & 2011 Censuses

| Municipal Ward & Village Council Area | Census 2011 | | Census 2000 | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| | Relative development index ¹ | Rank <i>(from most developed to least developed)</i> | Relative development index ^{1,2} | Rank <i>(from most developed to least developed)</i> |
| Town of Vac/Phoenix-Ward 4 | 0.8049 | 24 | 0.7239 | 18 |
| Triolet VCA | 0.7997 | 28 | 0.7199 | 21 |
| Trois Boutiques VCA | 0.7178 | 106 | 0.5710 | 116 |
| Trou D'Eau Douce VCA | 0.7217 | 103 | 0.5797 | 112 |
| Union Park VCA | 0.7741 | 53 | 0.7255 | 16 |
| Verdun VCA | 0.7778 | 47 | 0.6863 | 45 |
| Villebague VCA | 0.7875 | 37 | 0.6835 | 48 |
| Republic of Mauritius | 0.7647 | | 0.6710 | |

Note:

1 - Relative development index (RDI) ranges from 0 (least development) to 1 (most development).

2 - Revised: The 2000 RDI has been recomputed to enable comparison between 2000 and 2011.

12. NOTES

12.1 Contact persons

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12.2 Definition of terms

Resident population

The resident population is a count of all usual residents of a country at the time of the census. For census purposes, “usual residence” is defined as the place at which the person lives at the time of the census, and has been there continuously for the past 12 months or intends to live there continuously for at least 12 months.

Median age

The age which divides the population into two equal-size groups, one of which is younger and the other older than the median.

Household

A household is either:

- (i) a one-person household, i.e., a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household; or
- (ii) a multi-person household, i.e., 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.

Literacy rate

A literate person is one, who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement on his or her everyday life.

Educational attainment

For persons not attending school, this refers to the highest level of education completed, whereas for persons attending school it refers to the standard, form or course being attended.

Employment

Employed population refers to persons aged 16 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.).

Disability

Any limitation to perform a daily life activity in a manner considered normal for persons of their age.

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Figure 12: Disabled population by main types of disability, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 Population Census

12.4 Annexes

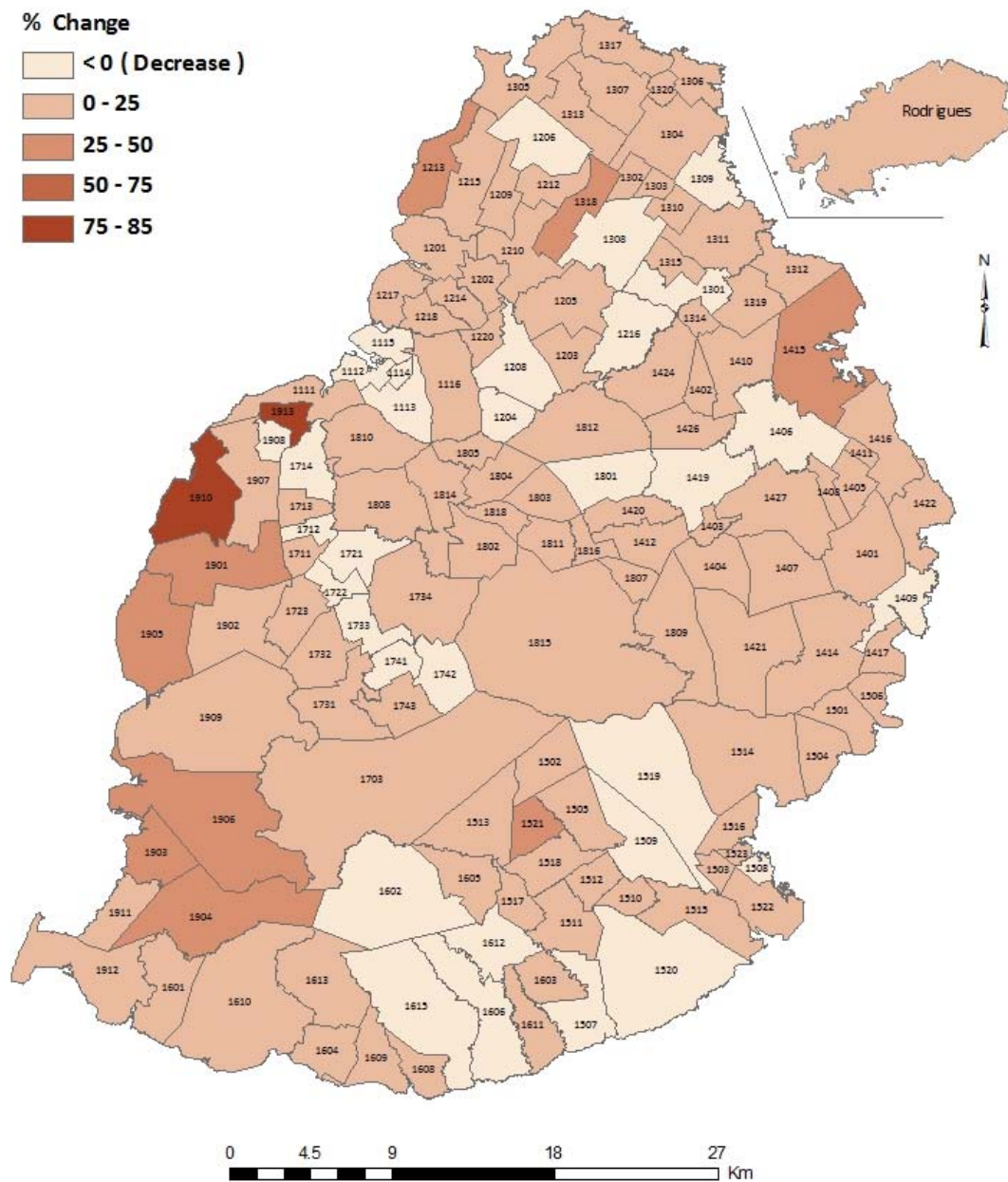
Annex 1: Map showing percentage change of population by Municipal Wards and Village Council Areas, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses

Annex 2: Map showing Relative Development Index (RDI) by Municipal Wards and Village Council Areas, 2011 Population Census

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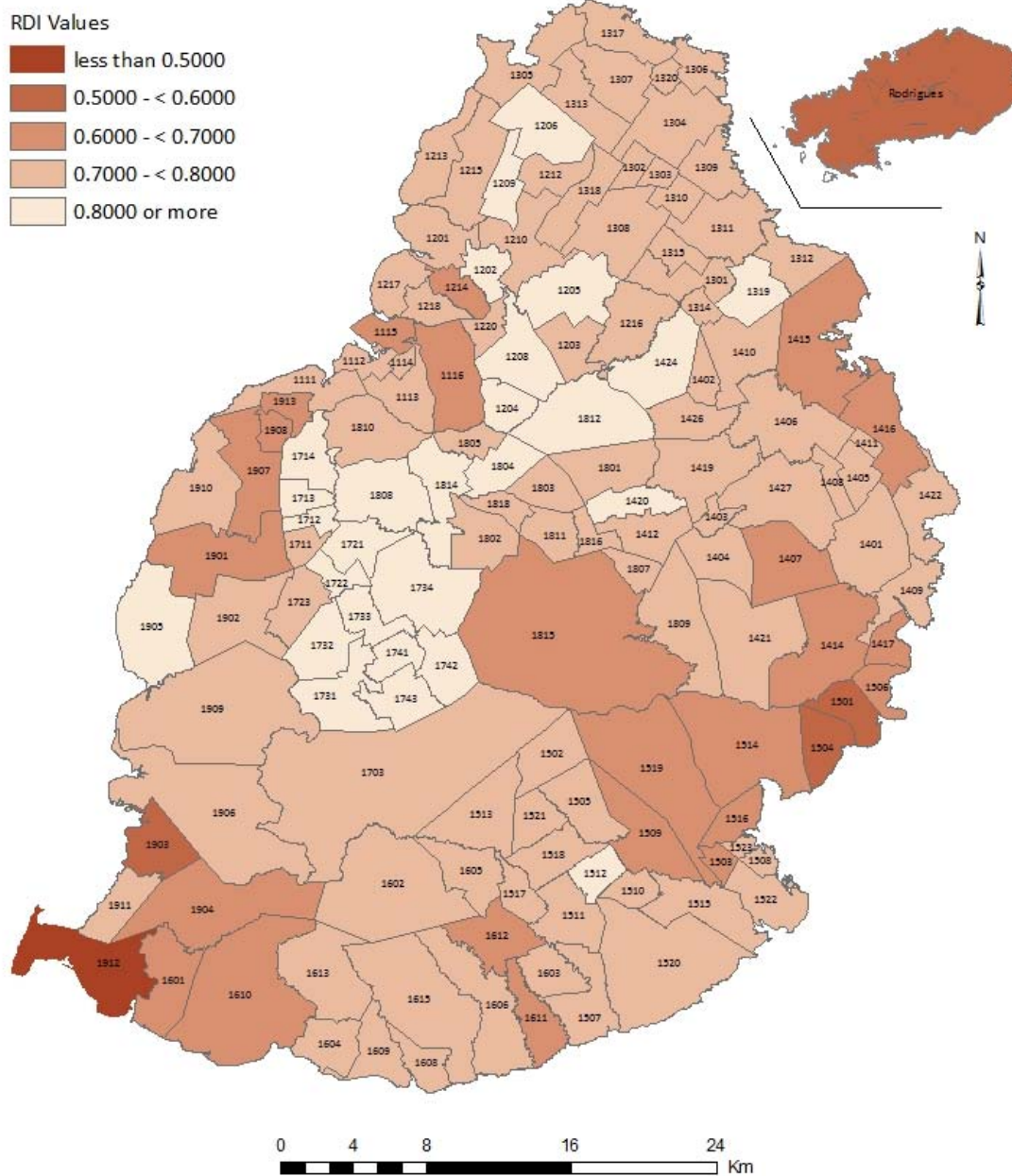
Annex 1

Percentage change of population by Municipal Wards and Village Council Areas Population Census 2000 - 2011



Annex 2

Relative Development Index (RDI) by Municipal Wards and Village Council Areas Population Census 2011



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 | Laventure | 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 Gulette |
| 1506 | Grand Sable | 1912 | Le Morne |
| 1507 | L' Escalier | 1913 | Richelieu |

About Census 2011

The 2011 Housing & Population Census will be carried out by the Central Statistics Office in two distinct rounds: the Housing Census from 31 January 2011 to June 2011 followed by the Population Census from 20 June to 31 July 2011 in respect of all persons alive on the night of 3 - 4 July 2011. The main objective of the Housing and Population census is to provide up-to-date and disaggregated data on the housing conditions, the spatial distribution, and the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the Mauritian population.

Historical Background

Census taking in Mauritius dates back to the 18th Century. The first complete census for the Island of Mauritius, then known as Isle de France, was taken in 1735 under the governorship of Mahé de Labourdonnais. Since then, numerous complete censuses or partial counts of the population have been made. However, the first census report to be printed was probably that of 1846. The 1846 census was followed by another one in 1851. Since then, and up to 1931, censuses have been taken every ten years. With the outbreak of the Second World War, the one due in 1941 had to be postponed to 1944. The first census after the War was taken in 1952, and the ten-yearly programme was subsequently resumed with a census taken in 1962 and another one in 1972. The one scheduled for 1982 was postponed to 1983 because of the 1982 parliamentary elections. The following census which was due in 1993 was advanced to 1990 to satisfy an urgent need for up-to-date data, particularly on the economic characteristics of the population. Census 2000 was the seventeenth for the Island of Mauritius and the seventh for the Island of Rodrigues. The next round of the census will thus be the eighteenth for the Island of Mauritius and the eighth for that of Island of Rodrigues.

The Pilot Census

A pilot census was carried out from 3 to 15 September 2010 to rehearse methodologies, procedures and processes that will be implemented during Census 2011, in particular the scanning technology that the office is planning to use for the first time for data capture.

Coverage of the 2010 Pilot Census

The pilot census covered a sample of 100 households in the island of Mauritius selected to be representative of geographical location, building and household types. During the pilot census, both the Housing Census questionnaire and the Population Census questionnaire were administered.

Response rate for the Pilot Census

99 out of 100 households who were contacted during the pilot housing and population census readily agreed to this voluntary exercise representing a response rate of 99%.