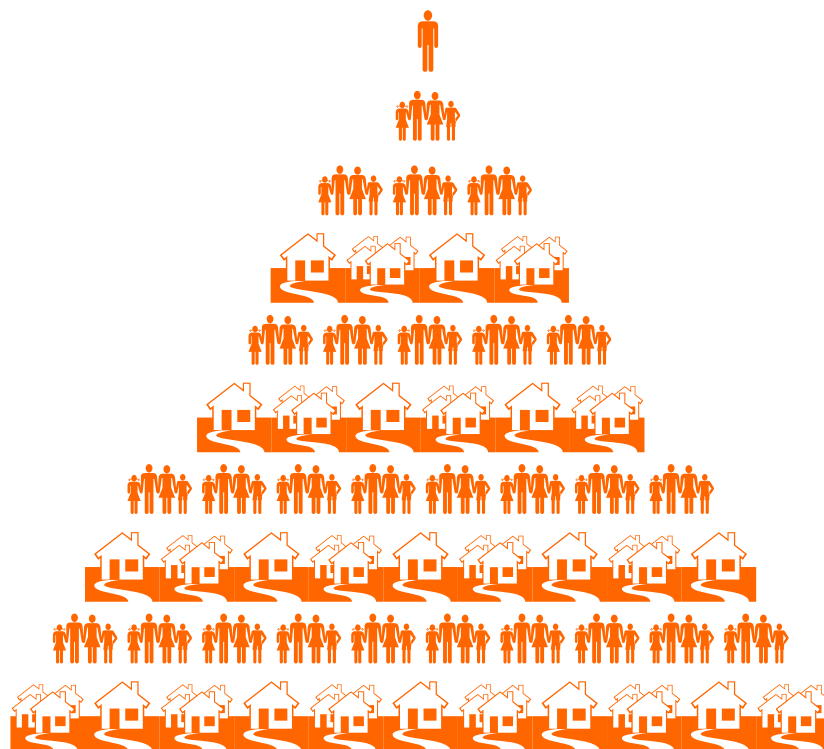




National Population & Housing Census 2002



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Preface

The conventional interval for conducting Population censuses is ten years for most developing countries. This time consuming and costly exercise requires a relatively large task force and considerable resources. The Seychelles experience has shown that the whole operation from planning to results dissemination can last beyond 2 years, in the light of limited human resources coupled with other financial constraints.

While the 1997 mini-census was streamlined to collect data only on selected variables, the 2002 round covered all the usual topics of enquiry plus some additional items included at the request of various organisations. The timing of this census was in accordance with the SADC member states' agreement that each member would conduct either a census or major demographic survey between 2000 and 2003. Other recent censuses previously conducted were in 1997 and 1994.

This report summarises the data collected for Seychelles as a whole with very few tables having information broken down by district. Other detailed tables at regional and district levels will be made available separately. A booklet containing thematic maps of various topics on both population and housing will also be published in the same series.

The first part of this report describes the geography of this country and the history of census taking. The results of the census are presented in the second part and detailed statistical tables are presented in the Appendices in Part 3.

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BASIC DATA

Census Date 26th August 2002

Total land Area	455.0 km ²
Mahe Group	152.5 km ²
Praslin Group	39.8 km ²
La Digue Group	14.6 km ²
Other Islands	248.1 km ²

Population Density 179 per km²

Number of Islands	115
Granitic Islands	42
Coralline Islands	73

Population 81755

Mahe Group	71456 (87.4%)
Praslin Group	7103 (8.7%)
La Digue Group	2104 (2.6%)
Other Islands	1092 (1.3%)
Population Greater Victoria ⁽¹⁾	24994 (30.6%)

Fertility The average number of children born in the lifetime of a woman is 2.0

Mortality Infant mortality rates per 1000 live births:

Males:	19.4
Females:	15.8
Both sexes:	17.6

Population Growth

Crude birth rate: 18.3 per 1000
Crude death rate: 8.0 per 1000
Rate of natural increase: 10 per 1000

Population growth rate per annum (%):

Males:	-2.06
Females:	+1.05

Age Dependency Ratio 50% (2002 census figures)
Child:Woman Ratio 279 per 1000 women

(1) Those living in the central districts which include: English River, Mt Buxton, St Louis, Bel Air, Mt Fleuri, Roche Caiman, Les Mamelles and Plaisance

Life expectancy at birth ⁽²⁾	Males: 66.6 years Females: 75.8 years
Sex Ratio	1006 males per 1000 females
Age	25.7 % of the population is under 15 years 8.9 % of the population is 63 years and above
Nationality	6.1 % of the population is Non-Seychellois
Number of houses	21015
Number of households	20933
Average household size	3.9
% Households having electricity	96
% Households having treated water supply	83
% Population in the Labour Force	53
% Labour Force fully employed	90
% Labour Force seeking jobs	10
% Economically Inactive	45

(2) Deaths centred on 2002 population

Part 1

Chapter 1

1.0 Geography and History

1.1 Location

The Seychelles islands consist of some 115 islands spread over 1,000,000 square kilometres of sea in the middle of the Western Indian Ocean. Forty-two granitic islands account for 245 square kilometres of the total area of 455 square kilometres. Of these, the largest and most populated is Mahé. The rest of the islands are coralline and cover an area of 210 square kilometres.

1.2 Topography

The granitic islands that form the main group are spread around Mahé (the most developed in Seychelles) and all lie within a 56 kilometre radius. The islands are of rugged formation and great scenic beauty and mostly mountainous leaving very little flat land. Mahé lies between 4 and 5 degrees South of the Equator, and between 55 and 56 degrees East of Greenwich. It is about 27 kilometres long and up to 11 kilometres wide. A range of mountain runs down the whole length, most of which is over 300 metres high, rising to the peak of Morne Seychellois at 905 metres.

1.3 The main islands

Mahé is about 1600 kilometres northwest of Mauritius and 925 kilometres north east of Mombassa. The capital is Victoria and the small town boasts an excellent harbour sheltered by a small group of islands offshore. The international airport of the republic spreads across 3 kilometres on the East Coast of Mahé and it is capable of handling the largest passenger aircraft.

Praslin and La Digue are two other islands of major importance in terms of size and permanent population. These two islands are about 8 kilometres apart and lie about 40 kilometres northeast of Mahé. Silhouette Island is slightly larger than La Digue but sparsely populated because of its mountainous terrain.

1.4 The other islands

The sprawl of over 70 coralline islands formed on submerged mountain peaks, provide flatter topography. Some of these can support basic coconut and agricultural activities, while others are mere sand cays that are almost entirely covered at high tide. The exception amongst the coralline islands is Aldabra, the land area of which is almost the same as that of Mahé. Aldabra has a most interesting fauna and flora and forms part of the prestigious Natural World Heritage Sites. The island mainly consists of ragged coral stretches, ranging from 1 to 8 kilometres in width, enclosing a very extensive lagoon. About a dozen of the coralline islands have a resident population. Labour is recruited from Mahé on a contract basis when required.

1.5 Climate

The shade temperature varies little throughout the year, the hottest months being March and April (31 degrees Celsius) and the coolest being July and August (25 degrees Celsius). The Southeast Trade winds blow steadily from May to September and this period is the most pleasant time of the year. From November to April, the wind is mainly from the northwest but is usually very light and the atmosphere very humid. The rainfall varies considerably from island to island and from month to month. December and January are usually the wettest months while June and July, the driest. Much of the rainfall during the wet season comes from torrential downpours that usually last only a few hours before the clouds give way to blue skies. The islands attract very high rainfall of over 2000 millimetres per annum. However, some of the coralline islands have only a few millimetres of rain each year. Over the more recent years, the weather patterns have been subject to environmental phenomena (such as El Nino and El Nina), which have now and then altered the timing of the rainy and drought seasons.

1.6 History

1.6.1 The first settlers

There is some evidence to suggest that the Seychelles islands were known and visited as long ago as the 8th and 9th centuries. More recently in the 15th and 16th centuries pirates occasionally inhabited them, but it was only in 1771 that the first settlers coming from Mauritius established themselves on St Anne Island with their slaves, a total of 28 persons.

1.6.2 History of census taking

At the start of the French Revolution in 1789, the population of Seychelles numbered 591 persons. The first census in Seychelles was carried out in 1791 but there are few records of the results in the country. In 1803 another census was carried out. The details of each settler family and slaves were recorded as well as details of animals and crops. The population had reached 2,121 by then, of which 1,820 were slaves. There were 755 pigs, 281 cattle and 6,248 chickens and the main crops were coffee, cotton and cloves. The population continued to increase as more settlers arrived, and another census appears to have taken place in 1830. The final population at that time was recorded at 8,500 people. From 1830 to 1840, the population of Seychelles fell sharply to 4,360. A number of reasons have been put forward for this decrease, the most plausible being that when the British abolished slavery in 1834 many of the settlers left with their slaves. In 1851 another census was carried out. This time the principal islands were divided into sections and every house was visited. For the other islands however, information had to be obtained from persons owning property on them. The population was recorded as 6,841 rising to 7,580 at the next census in 1861.

Censuses continued to be carried out during the first year of each decade, the rhythm being broken by the Second World War when the 1941 census was postponed until 1947. A new Census Act was drawn up in 1959 for the purpose of the 1960 census. Few maps were available then. With the exception of those in Victoria, the census districts and houses had no means of identification. At this time the Roman Catholic bishop lent maps of Mahé, Praslin and La Digue, sub-divided into parishes. These parishes were of a convenient size for census districts and were used. The 1960 census was done and the population was 41,425 of which 81% lived on Mahé. Details on housing, occupation, literacy, religion and nationality were recorded as well as the usual demographic data. A team of 201 enumerators and supervisors were employed, and these comprised mainly of students and teachers. This census was supplemented by an agricultural census shortly afterwards.

Another census was conducted in May 1971 combining questions on population, employment, housing and agriculture. The data thus collected were processed by computer for the first time. The Roman Catholic parishes were again used as census districts. The results showed 1,500 persons less than had been anticipated. The Census Commissioner at the time put the difference down to errors in the migration figures over the intervening 11 years as the most likely cause but it is now thought that a number of households in certain areas were not covered.

A change of government took place on the 5th June 1977. Mr France Albert Rene became president and formed a new government. The change in government in June caused some delay in the final

preparation of the census to be held in that year. The results of the census reported a population of 61,900 persons.

1.6.3 Revision of district boundaries

A decision was taken to create new district electoral boundaries in 1980/1981. The census office with limited resources conducted a census update exercise with the objective of obtaining social and demographic data of individuals on a district basis. The results were mainly affected by double counting persons migrating to another district and also under counting. As a result, a 6% under enumeration was reported. The census update of 1981/1982 estimated that 63,245 persons or 98% of the population were distributed amongst the three main islands. The estimated total number of households was 13,107 for the three main islands.

1.6.4 The creation of the National Population Database

A population and housing census was conducted in August 1987 with the aim of catering for the changes in the district boundaries and the creation of the National Population Database (NPD). Following that, another census was conducted in 1994, the aim of which was to obtain reliable population figures for the revision of the electoral district boundaries as stipulated in the constitution. Secondly, the data would be used to validate the NPD. Thirdly, the census would provide the primary source of basic population data for administrative and other aspects of economic and social planning, and fourthly it would make available a base for current statistics and a statistical frame for sampling surveys, studies, and research. For the first time, a thorough and detailed mapping exercise was conducted. The exercise subdivided the country into over 400 enumeration areas for better management control in the census enumeration. These maps would later serve as invaluable field tools for subsequent censuses and surveys.

In 1997, the need to revise the electoral district boundaries and update the electoral lists necessitated an urgent population count. The emphasis for an early census was that the exercise would also serve as ground preparatory work for the forthcoming elections that would take place in 1998. The establishment of new housing estates in different parts of the country had spurred considerable internal migration and it was felt that the electoral lists should be amended to reflect such changes. The exercise however took a narrower dimension compared to the usual census taking, in that data were collected for only a selection of the usual census variables.

All persons were listed according to household membership during the 1994 Census including their demographic characteristics but omitting the socio-economic details, which were recorded during field enumeration.

Chapter 2

2.0 2002 Census

2.1 Introduction

In line with the general agreement within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) member countries, each state would conduct either a population census or major demographic survey during the period 2000-2003. Seychelles had planned to carry out its population census in 2003. The activities were earmarked as follows; a comprehensive mapping exercise would be carried out during the course of 2002 to i) update the existing sub-district maps to take into account new housing estates, ii) split enumeration areas that had expanded, into manageable workloads and iii) make available hard copy sets of maps complete with name listings, in preparation for enumeration that would take place in 2003. However, the dates for the census were brought forward to August 2002. This imposed considerable constraints in terms of time for effective preparations. Furthermore, the fact that important resources such as accommodation, transport, a plotter and other accessories for the exercise were yet to be procured, bringing forward the census dates necessitated shortening both the time allocated for as well as the extent of some of the preparatory activities. Eventually the preparation year became itself the census year.

2.2 Mapping

The Geographical Information Systems (GIS) technology currently available allows the mapping of demographic and other attributes onto geographical features in great detail. The possibilities are extensive and various informative thematic maps can be produced. Furthermore, the Census Office had plans to build a housing geo-database (a database containing geographical data) prior to the 2002 census. From the database, area maps would be produced with useful details for ease of enumeration.

The inadequacy of the maps prepared during the 1994 census was highlighted during the execution of the mini census in 1997. In many areas the name listings did not correspond to the house numbering. This posed difficulties in the field for the enumerators, thus it was anticipated that the maps would be edited and updated.

Furthermore, most EA's had expanded into unmanageable workloads due to the increase in new housing estates and it was imperative that a new mapping exercise was needed for the next

population census which was planned for 2003. For this census MISD had the added advantage of making use of electronic data from the Ministry of Land Use and Habitat in the use of orthophoto maps for Mahe, Praslin and La Digue as well as various other geographical data needed to facilitate the process of enumeration.

A complete mapping exercise for Praslin and La Digue was a priority as the 1993/1994 mapping exercise was only partly completed on these islands. With the increase in housing infrastructure during the past 10 years on both islands, a mapping exercise should have been carried out prior to the 2002 census.

However, due to manpower constraints and lack of proper equipment in the GIS unit, this project did not materialise and the mapping activities done for the 2002 census was on a minimal scale. The mapping activities started in April 2002 and the exercise focussed mainly on new housing estates since there was not enough time and resources to cover all areas. The delays in acquiring printing equipment and accessories imposed tremendous pressure on the office staff to complete the maps in triplicate copies for use in the field.

The plotter used for printing area maps arrived in the country towards the end of July and the vehicle that was supposed to be used for fieldwork was only procured after enumeration. Had the census been executed during the year originally planned, it would have been possible to build a geo-database of office buildings, schools, churches, dwelling houses, and this would have reduced orientation problems in the field. The problems encountered during enumeration as a result of using outdated maps increased the number of callbacks.

2.3 Questionnaire

The main topics covered in the census were housing, agriculture, population, employment and education. The questionnaire largely adopted the format of the 1994 Census field tool, with the exception of the housing section, the space for which had to be doubled to accommodate additional questions submitted by various users. Some additions were included after the questionnaire had been circulated among both public and private sector organisations. New attributes included were; age and use of premises, availability of water storage tanks, solar heater, washing machine, mobile phones, computer, access to the internet and methods of household waste disposal.

There were many other requests for data. However, the Census Office felt that these would be best obtained by carrying out specific surveys. The two-page A3-size questionnaires were bound in

batches of 25 sets per booklet with a hard back cover for ease of use in the field. A copy of the questionnaire is available in the appendices.

2.3.1 Identifiers

Basic questions on area location, the enumeration area number, house/map number, form number and name of the head of household provided unique reference data for each household so that the national sampling frame could be updated for future surveys. It was intended that the enumerators would update the maps during enumeration to include new dwellings that were either completed after the mapping exercise or could not be included during the exercise because of time constraint.

2.3.2 Demographic characteristics

The main demographic data for each member of household could be obtained from their national identity cards. Those included names, date of birth, sex, and national identity number, NIN (as registered on the NPD). Other information sought was whether the member of the household was present, absent, visiting or abroad at the time of the census, his/her relationship to the head of household, nationality, marital status and religion. For females aged 15 years or more, two questions on fertility were asked. Those were the number of children ever born alive and details of any children born during the 12 months preceding the census.

2.3.3 Employment and Education

Socio-economic characteristics were enquired of persons aged 12 years and above. Details on literacy, educational attainment, employment status, occupation and place of work were asked of every eligible respondent.

2.3.4 Housing, Agriculture and Fishing

As mentioned earlier, the census form was extended to meet the additional data requirements. The first section on housing characteristics focussed on details about the type and use of dwelling, type of construction, age and repair condition of the building, tenure, size and amenities or other equipment as well as durable goods available or accessible to the households. The second section addressed questions related to economic activities carried out in the household including backyard agricultural activities, fishing and home-based manufacturing.

2.4 Publicity

Various publicity tools were designed with the aim of stimulating the interest of the public and encouraging their co-operation. A poster was designed depicting symbols of the types of information to be collected for the housing and population census. Posters printed in A3 format indicated the dates set for enumeration. These were posted in selected public places such as at bus shelters, and on notice boards in schools, health centres and ministries. A theme song was also composed and sung by a local artist. This was aired on the radio and in the form of a video clip on the National Television, weeks prior to Census enumeration. The national and other local papers also carried educational and informative articles on the exercise to sensitise the public on the importance of responding cooperatively and helping to make the exercise a success. By the time the census started, the public was already aware of what was expected of them. Hence, it can be said that the publicity campaign was effective.

2.5 The Pilot Test

The importance of testing the questionnaire, methodology and operations of a census or survey cannot be over-emphasised. Some problems can usually be foreseen prior to enumeration, while others can only be taken into account after trial runs and field experience. The pilot exercise was carried out over a weekend in Port Glaud, one of the western districts on Mahe. The reason for the selected location was manifold. Praslin region had first been suggested as the testing area. However, due to cost and time-constraints, this option had to be dropped. Secondly, the Census Office had been loaned working and boarding quarters at the Cap Ternay Youth Village, which being located in the Port Glaud District, made it logistically convenient to operate from there without increasing the cost of staff deployment. Furthermore, Port Glaud District commands a vast spread across the west side of Mahe and has both mountainous and flat areas, sparsely and densely populated neighbourhoods. Thus the geographical terrain of the area provided enough variation to test the physical aspect of the exercise. Ten sub-districts were selected out of seventeen for the exercise. By the second day, around 90 to 95 percent of the enumeration had been completed.

The pilot exercise was scheduled to be carried out over two days. Officers worked in pairs to enumerate all households in the designated areas within the two days allocated. From the exercise, it was observed that it would be best to have one enumerator per EA since most areas contained over 60 households. In addition to reviewing the allocation of EAs, the need for reliable transport assistance was emphasised. Other minor amendments were also made to the questionnaire and the field tools were finalised for the main exercise. The Pilot test thus served to highlight areas of weakness that needed strengthening or reviewing.

It took an average of 15 to 20 minutes to enumerate a household, whereas the interview time for institutions (collective worker's residence, orphanages, homes etc.) could go beyond an hour. The wide range of publicity given for the census facilitated the response considerably. Most households needed very little explanation regarding the purpose of the exercise as they were already aware of this.

The staff requirements were identified as follows. A total of 447 EAs were delineated in 25 districts. Two supervisors would be allocated to each district and an additional one would be responsible for the enumeration of institutions, which would be enumerated separately, giving a total of 51 supervisors. Furthermore, each supervisor (on Mahe, Praslin and La Digue) would assist with the enumeration by completing one EA each. Hence if each field assistant were to be assigned an EA, a total of about 397 assistants had to be recruited. However, due to budgetary constraints, it was not possible to recruit the specified number of assistants and this number was cut to about a half. To compensate for this cut in recruitment, the duration of time allowed for enumeration would be increased from 3 to 5 days.

Given that an EA consisted of about 60 households, an assistant would thus have to enumerate around 20 or more households per day on average. Interviewer fatigue seemed imminent, and this arrangement would be impractical especially where houses were far apart involving greater walking distances. Based on this, the final compromise proceeded as follows; field assistants would be assigned 2 EAs each, and one additional assistant would be recruited per district to help out where the workload was heavier. The number of field staff eventually recruited was 8 Zone supervisors, 51 field supervisors and 232 field assistants.

2.6 Recruitment and Training of Census Officers

As has traditionally been the case, the Census Office aimed to recruit teachers and post-secondary students (who would normally be on holiday during that time) for the enumeration exercise. However, with the changes in the polytechnic academic calendar, the semester break no longer coincides with normal school holidays; hence the students were not available for recruitment. As a result, more teachers were recruited as well as other personnel from other public sector organisations.

Training was done in three phases. First about 20 members of staff of the Census Office were trained during a two-day workshop at Cap-Ternay Village between the 22nd and 23rd of July 2002. The first day was dedicated to detailed explanation of the different sections of the questionnaire, concepts and definitions. On the second day, participants followed model interviews and engaged in role-plays among themselves after which a discussion was held to review common problems and iron out any

misconceptions. This first training session was conducted mainly in preparation for the pilot test, which was to take place the following weekend (27th –28th) July 2002.

The second phase involved training of the field supervisors who were mostly schoolteachers and other government officers. To accommodate the different work schedules of participants, they were split in two groups of about 25 supervisors and the 2-day training sessions were held on different dates for each group. In the third training phase, responsibility was given to the supervisors to guide the field assistants through the field tools for data collection, with the Zone supervisors in attendance to clarify or emphasise important issues. The supervisors were encouraged to give a lot of importance to role-plays as a means of assessing the interviewing capabilities of the field assistants. These sessions were held for two days.

The Census office experienced certain problems in the organisation of the training sessions. Some venues for training sessions were confirmed late and recruitment in certain areas was not completed till the day before the training was due. The Census Office had also sought assistance from certain ministries to identify competent personnel to work as field supervisors. Unfortunately, towards the end of July 2002, the office had still not received a list of potential candidates to participate in the exercise. This hindered the planning committee in its efforts to plan a workable training schedule in the short period of time left before the actual census. The last minute rush that followed did not make it possible for the recruited applicants to be carefully screened for competency (especially for the field assistants). As a result, the performance of some of the personnel recruited was not up to the standard required.

Chapter 3

3.0 Organisation of the main census

3.1 Task allocation

The enumeration covered all the districts on Mahe, Praslin and La Digue as well as the inner and outer islands. The country was divided into 8 zones comprising of 3 or four districts each. Table 3.1 below presents details of the work zones and sub-areas. Officers from the Census Office (MISD) assumed the roles of Zone Supervisors and they were each responsible for between 6 to 8 supervisors, and between 25 to 40 field assistants. The supervisor's job entailed enumerator training, public relation maintenance, progress reporting, fieldwork supervision, maintaining summary sheets, equipment control and liaising on a daily basis with the Zone supervisors.

Table 3.1: Staff distribution by Enumeration Zone, 2002 Census

Zone	Districts	Number of EAs	Number of supervisors	Number of field assistants	
				Planned	Actual
North	Belombre	22	2	10	11
	Beau Vallon	23	2	11	12
	Glacis	19	2	9	11
	Anse Etoile	24	2	11	12
Victoria 1	English River	16	2	7	8
	Mont Buxton	15	2	7	8
	St Louis	17	2	8	9
	Bel Air	17	2	8	9
Victoria 2	Mont Fleuri	15	2	7	9
	Plaisance	19	2	9	9
	Roche Caiman	16	2	7	8
	Les Mamelles	17	2	8	9
East	Cascade	18	2	8	10
	Pointe Larue	12	2	5	9
	Anse Aux Pins	22	2	10	11
	Au Cap	20	2	9	10
South	Anse Royale	19	2	9	11
	Takamaka	18	2	8	9
	Baie Lazare	19	2	9	10
West	Anse Boileau	14	2	6	11
	Grand Anse	14	2	6	7
	Port Glaud	24	2	11	7
Praslin / La Digue	Grand Anse	17	2	8	8
	Baie Ste Anne	18	2	8	8
	La Digue	12	2	5	6
Outer islands / Institutions	All outer Islands				
	All Institutions		1		
Total		447	51	204	232

3.2 The census week

The main enumeration began on Thursday 26th August 2002 on Mahé, Praslin and La Digue and it was to be done within five days. Some census officers from the office were sent to some of the other islands by plane a few days before the main census in order to enumerate households there. For most of the outer islands managed by the Island Development Company, questionnaires were sent through their headquarters for their respective managers to complete the details of workers. Institutions were enumerated simultaneously with households during the main census week. After the designated five days, some areas still had a considerable number of households to be covered, so the field teams were given an extra day to complete these areas. Intense publicity over the media continued throughout the enumeration period, which was very effective in raising public awareness. After enumeration, each household was labelled with a 'Census Completed' self-adhesive sticker carrying the numerical identifiers as referenced in their respective questionnaires (i.e EA, Form and House numbers).

3.3 Staff Identification

All census officers were issued with a numbered Identity card appointing him/her as a census officer as delegated by the Census Proclamation Order of 1977. These cards were to be carried at all times and produced at the introduction of interviews and upon request by respondents.

3.4 Coverage

Post enumeration checks by use of auxiliary sources indicated that there were some persons who had not been counted in the main census. These are estimated to be around 2000. Although some of those not enumerated could be complete households that for some reason were not visited, it is likely that most individuals missed were those who were not present at their households at the time of enumeration and their families failed to include them. It was felt that in some areas, the workload was too heavy to be completed in the time given. Possible reasons for this undercount can be explained by the fact that some of the recruited staff were not working conscientiously, and others not owning up that they had not been able to complete the task allocated.

There was a considerable number of callbacks and office staff had to work beyond normal working hours and during weekends to complete partly filled in questionnaires or enumerate those households that were missed out. Callbacks were organised to try and complete enumeration for those missed out altogether. The supervisors had already listed some of them after the main enumeration; while others were only discovered as staff endeavoured to follow up on the callback lists handed in. Among the callbacks, there were also individuals and households that had originally refused to

cooperate during the main census. Most of these cooperated when they were visited for a second time. However, some thirty or so individuals still failed to provide information and hindered the completion of the exercise.

After the main census enumeration, apart from the organisation of callbacks, the Census Office also makes provisions for persons not enumerated to contact the office and make arrangements for interviews. Unfortunately, not all individuals or households not visited make use of this opportunity. Considering the number of refusals, it is felt that some individuals deliberately try to avoid being enumerated and do not cooperate to make the exercise complete.

3.5 Data quality

All forms were returned to the respective zone supervisors at the end of the census week. In certain areas, supervisory checks were not entirely satisfactory. Some of the questions for which data are almost always unsatisfactorily collected are those relating to economic activities, i.e. for individuals seeking work, where the last occupation and industry were not recorded. Another area of concern is the fertility data. In some instances, the questions on fertility were missed out altogether.

Thorough checking of questionnaires by the supervisor should have enabled timely identification of items of non-response. It would seem that part of the problem was again the workload of supervisory staff, notwithstanding the fact that there could have been too much reliance on post-enumeration queries and editing. It is fair to say that cost cutting at enumeration stage resulted in additional post enumeration costs in terms of data editing and cleaning. A lot of queries to complete personal details also had to be done by phone. Four rounds of callbacks that lasted up to April 2003 were done during which over 900 households and more than 3000 persons were re-enumerated.

A post-enumeration survey was envisaged as part of the quality assurance check. However, the limited resources especially in terms of manpower, presented a major hindrance to the practicality of the exercise.

3.6 Coding and Data Entry

Data processing was carried out in two different stages. Most of the coding was undertaken at Cap Ternay Youth Village, where the Census Office was loaned working space to allow some 20 persons to work at a time. Meals were provided on site and assistance was obtained from officers from the Department of Environmental Health to help with the coding which involved allocating selected codes to nationality, occupation, industry, district of residence in the previous census and also circle selected answers for housing data to facilitate data entry. All data capture was carried out at the Census Office and recruited staff from various ministries assisted with the data entry after their normal

working hours. The bulk of the data had been entered by the end of February 2003, and printouts of the data were available in the first week of March 2003. Due to several constraints in terms of logistics, the whole printing exercise took three months to be completed. Manual checking of the printed data against the questionnaires started in March 2003 and took around four months to be completed, whereas computer editing (corrections) started in July 2003 and ended in April 2004. This stage should also have been completed much earlier, but problems with equipment, coupled with the lack of human resources did not make this possible. It is to be noted that the staff who worked on the data processing were themselves also involved in other routine jobs of the office and at certain times during the month, the data processing had to be stalled to allow for other work to be covered. This arrangement in itself did not help to speed up data analysis and subsequently hindered the availability of timely results.

3.7 Costing

The budget allocated for the census is presented in Table 3.2 below. Financial and technical assistance from external organisations had not been sought early enough, hence the 2002 Census was fully funded by the Seychelles Government and the budget managed by the Census Commissioner.

Table 3.2 Breakdown of costs incurred for the 2002 Census

Description	Cost (Rupees)
<u>Staff remuneration</u>	
Zone/Field Supervisors	111,100.00
Enumerators	262,699.00
Coders	16,700.00
Data entry operators	63,038.00
Drivers	6,600.00
Call-backs	51,200.00
Data editing	121,238.00
<u>Printing</u>	
Publicity (posters & stickers)	9,400.00
Field Manual binding	1,575.00
Questionnaires	26,337.50
Report (Census main results)	35,000.00
Atlas (Thematic maps)	26,000.00
<u>Other equipment</u>	
Plotter	64,576.03
Accessories (ink cartridges, stationery etc.)	18,186.25
Clip boards	500.00
Vehicle	267,903.33
Fuel (Mahe)	31,100.00
Other transport costs	40,037.50
Telephone	35,461.01
Meals and accommodation	31,934.80
Total Costs	1,220,586.42

Part 2 Results

Chapter 4

4.0 Demographic and social characteristics

4.1 Population size and composition

4.1.1 Population size

The population was enumerated on a *de jure* basis defined here to include all resident population living in Seychelles for a period of at least 3 months. The 2002 Census enumerated a total of 81,755 persons. However, it is estimated that the census may have undercounted the population by about 2.4%. The differential count from the population estimates at mid-year 2002 (end of June) is 934. Taking into account the number of births that occurred during July and August 2002 (274), this brings the differential down to 660 persons. Granted the undercount, it is concluded that the census count is closer to the true population count than the mid-year estimate. It is not unusual that some persons are missed out during the population census. Previous censuses have undercounted the population by varying degrees ranging between 1 to 5 percent. However, with better cooperation from certain members of the public, a lot of the omissions could have been avoided. Reasons for the undercount are as explained in Chapter 3 (see "Coverage" at paragraph 3.4). Table 4.1 presents a population count series from censuses conducted between 1971 and 2002. Annual inter-censal growth rates are also given in the ultimate column.

Table 4.1 Population counts from censuses 1971 – 2002 and growth rates,

Census year	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total Population	Annual Growth rates (%)
1971	50.2	49.8	54, 695	..
1977	49.6	50.4	61, 898	2.08
1987	50.3	49.7	68, 598	1.03
1994	50.1	49.9	74, 331	1.15
1997	50.5	49.5	75, 876	0.69
2002	49.8	50.2	81, 755	1.50

4.1.2 Sex and age composition

Of the 81,755 persons, 41, 004 (50.2%) were males and 40, 751 (49.8%) were females, which gives us a slightly higher male population than that of female or a sex ratio of 101 males per 100 females.

With the exception of the 1977 census, all population counts since 1971 have recorded a higher female proportion than that of male (see Table 4.1).

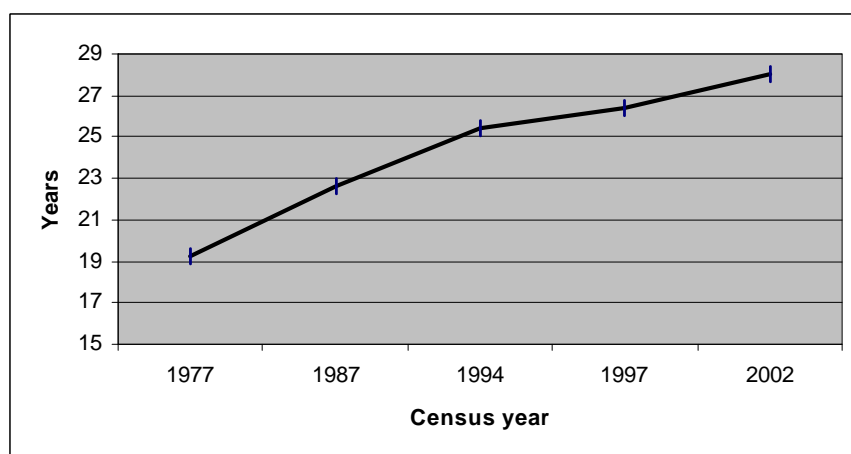
With regards to age composition, there were 6,378 children aged less than 5 years and they make up 7.8% of the population. One out of every 5 persons (or 20%) of the total population was aged less than 12 years. The cut off point of 12 years is of interest here because it is usually adopted to qualify an individual as being eligible to answer socio-economic questions. On the other hand, if one adopts the international standard definition for child population, those aged between 0 and 14 years represent 25% or one quarter of the population. The elderly population (using 63 years as the cut-off point) accounts for around 9% of the population. Again this cut-off point is of interest because the population in this age group are eligible for social security benefit. However, adopting the international definition for the elderly, the population aged 65 years or more amount to 6,326 persons or about 7.7% of the population (see Table 4.2). The remaining 67% of the population fall in the working ages (15-64 years by standard definition).

Table 4.2 Population by selected broad age groups, 2002 Census

Age group (years)	Population	% of total
Under 12	16, 699	20.4
Under 15	21, 022	25.7
Working ages (15-64)	54, 494	66.7
Elderly (63 or more)	7, 156	8.9
Elderly (65 or more)	6, 326	7.7

The median age of the population was about 28 years in 2002 as compared to 26 years in 1997 and 23 years in 1987. Although still in the intermediate category, our population continues to age steadily and is fast approaching what would be termed an 'old' population whereby the median age exceeds 30 years (see Chart 4.1).

Chart 4.1 Seychelles Median Age, 1977 - 2002



For a more detailed view of the changing population structure, the reader is referred to Charts 4.2a to Chart 4.2d. The population pyramids depict clearly the narrowing base at younger ages with the general structure slowly approaching that of a developed country.

4.2 Population distribution

4.2.1 Distribution and density

Seychelles has a total land area of 455.4 km². With the current population of 81,755 persons, this gives an overall density of about 180 persons per square kilometre. However, over half the land area is accounted for by outer islands which are mostly uninhabited. In order to obtain a more realistic picture of the population distribution, it is useful to look at the population by district. However, one should bear in mind that there are wide areas within administrative boundaries that include reserve areas, such as national and marine parks, and also undeveloped reclaimed land and industrial sites. Disregarding this factor would grossly underestimate the actual density of certain areas. Table 4.3 presents the population distribution by district. For the reasons mentioned above, two sets of density estimates have been provided. One set provides estimates of the population density based on the total land area and the ultimate column gives estimates after taking into account the uninhabited areas. The differences are very high in areas like Cascade, Mont Fleuri, Pointe Larue and Roche Caiman.

Population density maps are also provided on pages 23 – 27, and these give a better picture of the distribution of the population. The maps depict population density separately for regions Central, East, West, North and Praslin/La Digue.

Table 4.3 Population distribution and density by district, 2002 Census

District	Population	% of total	Total Area (km ²)	Nominal Density (km ²)	⁽¹⁾ Inhabited Area (km ²)	Real Density (km ²)
Anse Aux Pins	3564	4.4	2.5	1426	1.8	1980
Anse Boileau	4036	4.9	12.0	336	8.0	505
Au Cap	3215	3.9	8.3	387	4.7	684
Anse Etoile	4394	5.4	6.0	732	3.2	1373
Anse Royale	3687	4.5	7.1	519	7.1	519
Bel Air	2919	3.6	4.4	663	2.6	1123
Baie Lazare	2984	3.6	12.1	247	11.0	271
Belombre	3622	4.4	9.4	385	3.6	1006
Baie Ste Anne	3736	4.6	25.5	147	19.2	195
Beau Vallon	3816	4.7	4.5	848	3.5	1090
Cascade	3448	4.2	10.2	338	2.0	1724
English River	3612	4.4	1.2	3010	1.2	3010
Glacis	3592	4.4	6.8	528	4.2	855
Grand Anse Mahe	2594	3.2	15.7	165	8.2	316
Grand Anse Praslin	3367	4.1	16.2	208	7.5	449
La Digue	2104	2.6	14.7	143	4.4	478
Les Mamelles	2391	2.9	1.7	1406	1.5	1594
Mont Buxton	3110	3.8	1.2	2592	1.2	2592
Mont Fleuri	3598	4.4	5.7	631	1.4	2570
Other Islands	1092	1.3	240.1	5	-	-
Plaisance	3414	4.2	3.4	1004	1.6	2134
Port Glaud	2184	2.7	26.7	82	5.4	404
Pointe Larue	2717	3.3	3.5	776	1.4	1941
Roche Caiman	2673	3.3	1.1	2430	0.4	6683
St Louis	3277	4.0	1.4	2341	1.4	2341
Takamaka	2609	3.2	14.2	184	9.1	287
Total	81755	100.0	455.4	180	115.6	707

Note: ⁽¹⁾ Excludes national parks, marine park islands and large parts of reclaimed non-residential areas.

The district with the highest population is Anse Etoile (in North Mahe) with 4,395 persons, followed by Anse Boileau (in West Mahe) with 4,036 persons. These are also the only two districts whose population exceed 4,000. On the other hand, the least populated district is La Digue (Island) with 2,104 persons followed by Port Glaud (in West Mahe) with 2,184 persons. With regards to population density however, we have a completely different set of districts at the extremes. Using the 'real' density, Roche Caiman (on the East Coast of Mahe) is at the high extreme with 6,683 persons/km², followed by English River (in town) with over 3,000 persons/km². Baie Ste. Anne inhabitants (on Praslin Island) enjoy the most sparsely populated area with only 195 persons/km² followed by Baie Lazare (in Southwest Mahe) with a density of 271 persons/km² (see Table 4.3).

4.3 Other Demographic attributes

4.3.1 Nationality

Table 4.4 Population by Nationality status 1987, 1994 and 2002 (percentage)

Nationality status	1987	1994	2002
Seychellois by birth	95.2	94.1	90.3
Seychellois by descent	2.0	2.3	2.4
Seychellois by registration	0.7	0.7	1.1
Non-Seychellois	2.1	2.4	6.1
Nationality not reported	0.0	0.5	0.0
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons	68598	74331	81755

Table 4.4 shows a decline in the proportion of Seychellois by birth and a significant increase in that of naturalised Seychellois and non-Seychellois over the last decade and a half. The proportion represented by the Seychellois-born residents has decreased from 95.2% in 1987 to 94.1% in 1994 to 90.3% in 2002. In other words, one in every 10 current residents is not Seychellois-born. The actual number of non-Seychellois recorded was 4,974. Table 4.5 provides a breakdown of non-Seychellois by main Nationalities.

There are more than 1,500 Indian nationals living in Seychelles and they represent almost one third of the total expatriates. The second largest non-Seychellois resident group is from Madagascar (401) followed by Mauritians (389), Thai (358) and Sri Lankans (357), each representing between 7 to 8 percent of the expatriates living in Seychelles (see Table 4.5).

Table 4.5 Non-Seychellois population by main nationalities 2002 Census

Nationality (Country of)	Population	%
India	1547	31.1
Madagascar	401	8.1
Mauritius	389	7.8
Thailand	358	7.2
Sri Lanka	357	7.2
Philippines	304	6.1
South Africa	280	5.6
Kenya	253	5.1
Indonesia	173	3.5
United Kingdom	133	2.7
France	118	2.4
Other Europe	207	4.2
Other Africa	193	3.9
Other Asia	108	2.2
Latin America & The Caribbean	76	1.5
Australia	44	0.9
North America	24	0.5
Middle East	9	0.2
Total	4974	100.0

4.3.2 Religion

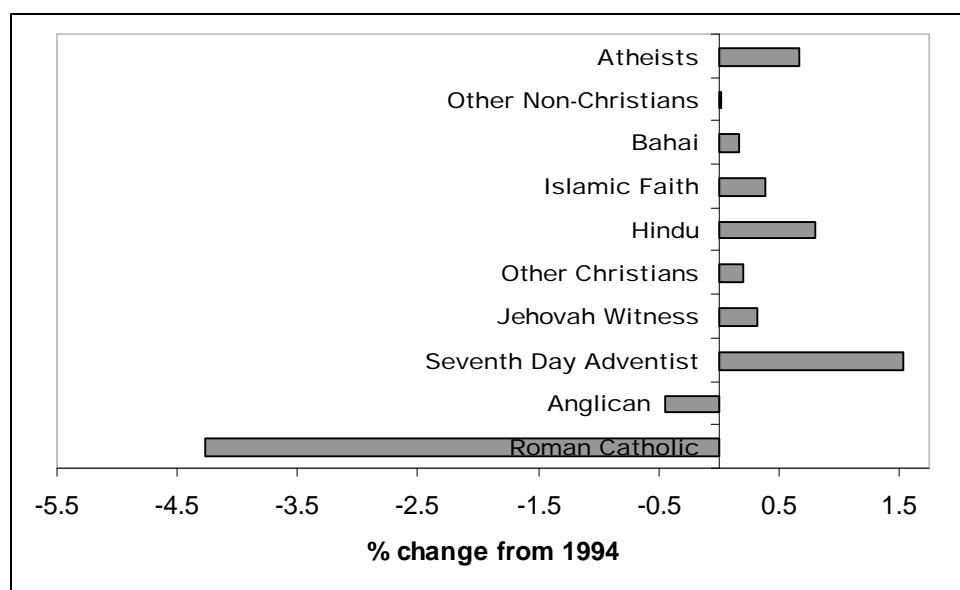
Christianity continues to be the dominating faith in the Seychelles. However, the last decade has seen significant changes in terms of inter-denomination shifts. The majority of Seychellois are Roman Catholics representing 82.3% of the population (see Table 4.6). Anglicans account for 6.4% and other Christian denominations grouped together represent 4.5% of the population giving a total representation of over 90% for all Christians. Non-Christians account for 5.3% of the total population and those include Hindu, Islamic Faith, Bahai and atheists.

Table 4.6 Seychelles Population by Religious Belief, 1994 and 2002 Census

Religion	2002		1994		Change in relative importance
		(%)		(%)	(%)
Roman Catholic	67280	82.3	64349	86.6	-4.3
Anglican	5220	6.4	5072	6.8	-0.4
Other Christians	2291	2.8	946	1.3	1.5
Seventh Day Adventist	907	1.1	584	0.8	0.3
Jehovah Witness	508	0.6	306	0.4	0.2
Hindu	1700	2.1	953	1.3	0.8
Islamic Faith	866	1.1	506	0.7	0.4
Atheists	511	0.6	338	0.5	0.2
Bahai	392	0.5	338	0.5	0.0
Other Non-Christians	820	1.0	244	0.3	0.7
Not reported	1260	1.5	695	0.9	
Total	81755	100.0	74331	100.0	
Total Christians	76206	93.2	71257	95.9	-2.7
Total Non-Christians	4289	5.2	2379	3.2	2.0

A closer look at the inter-denomination changes suggests a *decline* in the relative representation of Roman Catholics and Anglicans. The proportion of these two most important denominations have decreased by 4.3% and 0.4% respectively, whereas the Seventh Day Adventist (SDA) and Jehovah Witness have increased by 0.3% and 0.2% respectively in their proportional representation. It is interesting to note that data from the previous two censuses (1994 and 1987) showed decreases of 2% and 0.2% for the Roman Catholics and Anglicans respectively. Another significant phenomenon worth of note is the representation of 'Other Christians' (excluding SDA and Jehovah Witness). The absolute number of Other Christians has more than doubled between 1994 and 2002 (see Table 4.6). Official auxiliary information indicates that over the last few years, there has been a surge of new Christian denominations forming in Seychelles. Secondary data confirms that there are at least 20 other Christian denominations besides the ones listed above. Chart 4.3 gives a graphical presentation of the changes within all the major religious groups. (The category 'non-reported' has been omitted).

Chart 4.3 Changes in religious affiliation between 1994 and 2002



4.3.3 Fertility

Fertility is one area where Seychelles usually has relatively good quality data compared to other African developing countries. This is primarily due to a solid mechanism in the vital registration system. However, fertility data collected during censuses have been found to be less accurate than those obtained through administrative processes especially data sought through parity questions relating to teenage females. Fertility questions are usually addressed to females aged 15 years or more. However, since there are young mothers aged less than 15 years; data for this group are also included.

Comparison with secondary data suggests that there has been a tendency among interviewers to omit the fertility questions which were placed at the ultimate columns on the questionnaire, at least for young female teenagers. For this reason, data on number of children for females aged less than 15 have not been captured as can be seen in Table 4.7. There were at least 8 babies born to young mothers less than 15 years who gave birth during 2001 and 2002, none of which is reflected in the data presented below. Hence the category with parity level '0' for females aged less than 15 years actually includes a number of 'not reported' cases. Although there are relatively few young mothers aged less than 15 years, data for this age group is very useful in providing some indication of the minimum level of teenage-pregnancy and for gauging effects of family planning education programs or such similar indicators.

Females aged 15 years or more account for about 75% of total females. According to the data, 11,189 females or 37% of this group have never borne any children. Although the census does not contain data to prove otherwise, this figure seems a little too high given that over 65% of these women are above 20 years. In other words, it is unlikely that one third of the female population aged more than 20 years have not borne any children. It would be wise therefore to be cautious about making serious fertility assumptions based on the census data alone. It would be recommendable to review the format of the questionnaire (specifically with regards to the fertility questions) in an effort to induce more awareness in the collection of such data during future censuses. A review of experiences from past censuses has revealed a serious weakness in this particular area. It might even be worth addressing fertility questions on a separate page in future censuses so that it becomes more obvious to the interviewers.

Table 4.7 Female population by number of children ever born, 2002 Census

No. of children ever born	Age group				Total	% of total
	Less than 15 years	15 years or more	% of 15 years or more	Age not reported		
0	10310	11189	37	16	21515	53
1 – 2		9710	32	1	9711	24
3 – 4		5471	18	1	5472	13
5 – 6		2144	7	0	2144	5
7 or more		1909	6	0	1909	5
Total	10310	30423	100	18	40751	100

4.3.4 Marital Status

Table 4.8 presents a comparison of marital status by sex for persons aged 15 years or more. 42.6% of this age group were single (never married) and 26.8% were legally married while 21.3% of them were living in common law relationship (cohabiting). Compared to 1994, the highest decline in the relative proportions can be observed among individuals who are married (-2.2%). Most of the other categories have recorded slight increases. Among the same population segment (aged 15 years and over), around 93% fall in the category single, married or cohabiting.

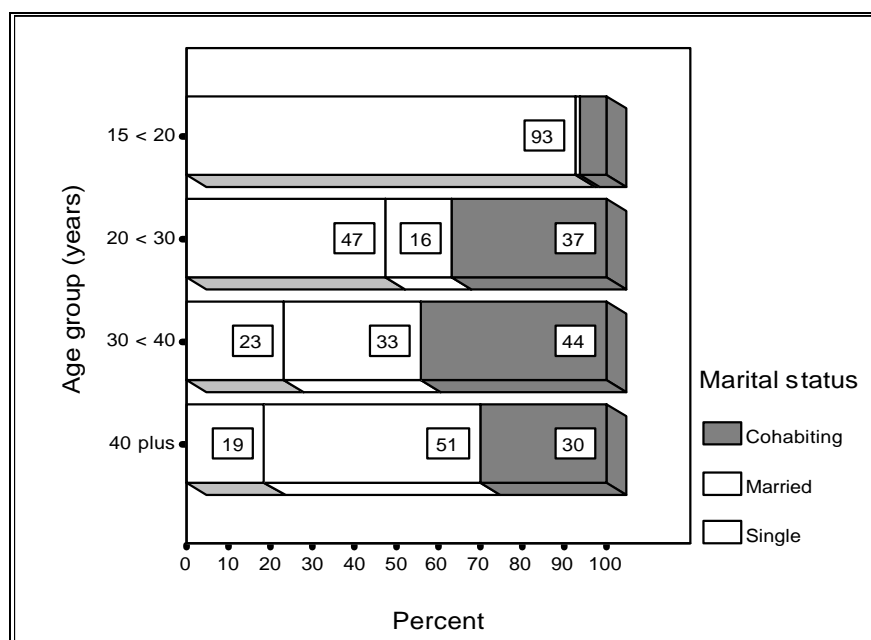
Table 4.8 Population aged 15 years and over by marital status, 1994 and 2002

Marital status	1994		2002		1994*	2002	% change
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both sexes		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Single	45.2	40.3	44.3	41.0	42.8	42.6	-0.2
Married	28.7	29.3	26.5	27.0	29.0	26.8	-2.2
Cohabiting	20.9	20.9	21.3	21.2	20.9	21.3	+0.4
Separated	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.6	+0.4
Divorced	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.6	+0.2
Widowed	1.0	5.2	1.1	5.5	3.1	3.3	+0.2
Not reported	2.0	1.1	4.4	1.5	1.6	2.9	+1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

* Figures for 'both sexes' have been adjusted for errors reported in 1994

For a closer look at the age pattern of the population in these three categories of marital status, reference is made to Chart 4.4 below. The family formation patterns observed in 1994 have not altered in 2002. Between the ages 20 to 40 years, a higher proportion of the population live in common-law unions than observed at older ages. Of the population aged 40 years or more, over half are married compared to 16% and 33% among age groups 20 to 30 and 30 to 40 years respectively. Nevertheless, a significant 30% of individuals in the older ages are cohabiting.

Chart 4.4 Population aged 15 years and over of selected marital status by age group, 2002 Census



Chapter 5

5.0 Socio-Economic characteristics

Questions relating to socio-economic status were enquired of the population aged 12 years or more. These addressed the subjects of educational attainment and literacy, work status, occupation and industry. Originally this 12-year old cut-off point was set to try and measure child-labour. The first four data columns of Table 5.1 present information for all persons for whom such information was sought. However, 90% of the population between 12 and 14 years are students so the economic analyses will focus on the population aged 15 years or more. Table 5.1 gives a breakdown of the population eligible to answer socio economic questions.

Table 5.1 Population aged 12 years or more by economic status, 2002 census

Work status	Population aged 12 years or more				Population aged 15 years or more	
	No. of persons	%	Female	Male	No. of persons	%
Employee (Government)	12437	19.1	7824	4613	12091	19.9
Employee (Parastatal)	5680	8.7	2280	3400	5930	9.8
Employee (Private)	15666	24.1	6883	8783	15694	25.8
Employer	441	0.7	131	310	441	0.7
Self-Employed	4843	7.4	793	4050	4843	8.0
Unpaid family worker	607	0.9	466	141	594	1.0
Part-time job seeker	1145	1.8	558	587	1142	1.9
Unemployed job seeker	3166	4.9	1619	1547	3159	5.2
Student	8473	13.0	4347	4126	4589	7.6
Other Inactive	11652	17.9	7236	4416	11563	19.0
Not reported	946	1.5	429	517	674	1.1
Total	¹ 65056	100.0	32566	32490	60720	100.0
Total employees	33783	51.9	16987	16796	33715	55.5
Working population	40819	62.7	18935	21884	40735	67.1
Total job seekers ²	4311	6.7	2177	2134	4301	7.1
Total economically active	43985	67.6	20983	23948	43894	72.3
Inactive population	20125	30.9	11583	8542	16152	26.6

¹ Includes 13 persons whose ages were not reported

² Includes partial jobseekers

5.1 Labour force and economic status

The 'Labour Force' includes all persons from age 15 onwards who are either employed or unemployed (seeking work). Employed persons include those persons who were engaged in the supply of labour for any number of hours for payment in cash or in kind, plus unpaid family workers. Unemployed persons are defined as individuals who were not working but were actively seeking work. Of the 60,720 persons aged 15 years or more, 43,894 or 72% were in the labour force (See Table 5.1). The inactive population aged 15 years or more include full-time students, pensioners and other individuals who are neither employed nor seeking work (e.g. the disabled, housewives etc.) This group accounted for 26.6% of the population aged 15 years or more while the working population make up 67% of the same age group. A comparison of the labour force composition for the last two complete censuses is presented in Table 5.2. Over a period of 8 years, the labour force increased by one and a quarter times its size. The unemployment rate decreased from 10.1% in 1994 to 7.2% in 2002. Note however, that there are a number of individuals for whom economic status has not been reported, hence it is likely that the number of unemployed persons is slightly higher than what is estimated here.

Table 5.2 Composition of the labour force, 1994 and 2002 Census

Economic Group	1994		2002	
		%		%
Labour force	34871	100.0	43894	100.0
Employed ¹	31329	89.8	40735	92.8
Under-employed	1074	3.1	1142	2.6
Unemployed	3542	10.1	3159	7.2

¹ Including partially employed

5.2 Age dependency

Over a period of 25 years, the child dependency ratio has decreased steadily from 74 children per 100 population of working age in 1977 to 39 in 2002, whereas the elderly dependency ratio has been constant at 12 per hundred population of the working age group. This is yet another indication towards an ageing population.

Table 5.3 Age dependency – 1977 - 2002

Population	Census years			
	1977	1987	1994	2002
Aged 0-14	24540	23069	22667	21022
Aged 15-64	33250	40559	46204	¹ 54452
Aged 65 or more	3983	4884	5396	6281
Child dependency ratio (%)	74	57	49	39
Elderly dependency ratio (%)	12	12	12	12

¹ Age not reported Included (58 cases)

5.3 Labour force participation

Table 5.4 presents labour participation rates for both males and females for the 1994 and 2002 censuses. It can be observed that male participation is consistently higher than that of females throughout all age groups. The total participation rate in 2002 was 77.2% for males and 67.4% for females.

Table 5.4 Labour participation rates by sex, 1994 and 2002

Age group	Male		Female		Total	
	1994	2002	1994	2002	1994	2002
15 < 20	32.3	40.5	30.4	32.0	31.4	36.3
20 < 25	88.9	89.8	82.6	84.5	85.8	87.2
25 < 30	93.7	93.5	87.1	88.8	90.3	91.2
30 < 35	93.8	94.6	85.4	89.7	89.6	92.2
35 < 40	94.0	93.4	82.6	89.9	88.7	91.7
40 < 45	92.2	92.6	78.8	87.4	86.2	90.1
45 < 50	90.7	91.0	73.6	84.1	82.8	87.8
50 < 55	86.1	86.3	64.6	78.2	75.2	82.6
55 < 60	76.0	79.7	52.4	66.2	63.4	73.0
60 < 65	52.6	51.5	30.3	40.3	40.7	45.3
65 +	6.1	9.4	3.3	3.0	4.9	5.5
Total	68.1	77.2	56.1	67.4	62.1	72.3

In general, the overall participation rates have increased from 62.1% in 1994 to 72.3% in 2002. Although in 2002, male participation rates are still higher than those of their female counterparts, the gender gap has narrowed as can be observed in Charts 5.1a and 5.1b.

Chart 5.1a Labour participation, 1994

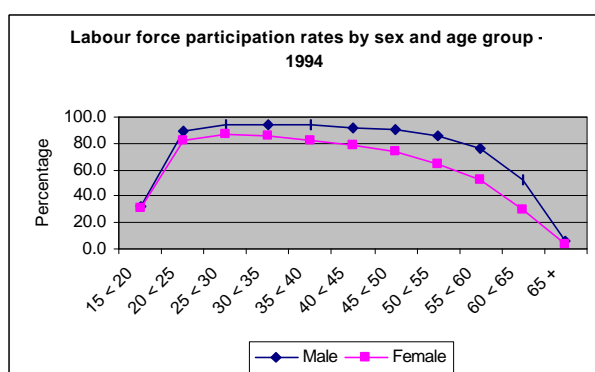
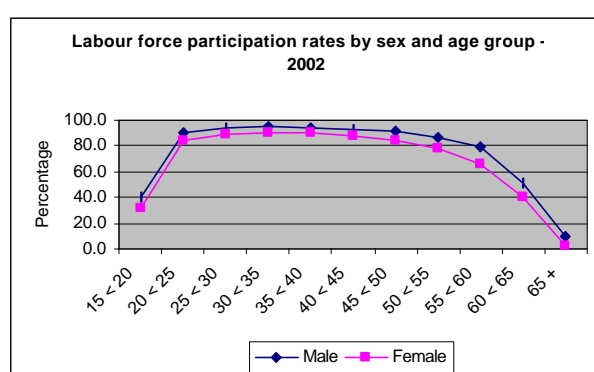


Chart 5.1b Labour participation, 2002



5.4 Employment status (hours worked)

Employed persons were asked to specify their condition of employment, i.e. whether they were full-time, part time or casual workers. Full-time workers included individuals who worked for 5 hours or more per day on a regular basis, whereas part-timers worked for less than 5 hours per day on a regular basis. Any other workers were categorised as casual workers. Table 5.5 presents a distribution of the working population by their condition of employment. The left side of the table compares employment condition within each gender, whereas the right side looks at the sex composition of each category of working condition. The percentage distribution within sex is quite similar for male and female workers, with the majority of workers employed on a full time basis. However, within each type of condition, there is a large proportional disparity between the sexes. Male participation is dominant among casual workers (82%) and full time workers (53%), whereas female workers account for the larger share of part-time workers (60%).

Table 5.5 Working population by condition of employment and sex, 2002

Employment condition	% within sex			% within employment condition		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Casual	4.5	1.2	2.9	81.7	18.3	100.0
Part time	3.4	5.8	4.5	40.0	60.0	100.0
Full time	84.8	86.2	85.4	53.2	46.8	100.0
Not reported	7.4	6.8	7.1	55.5	44.5	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0			

5.5 Job seekers

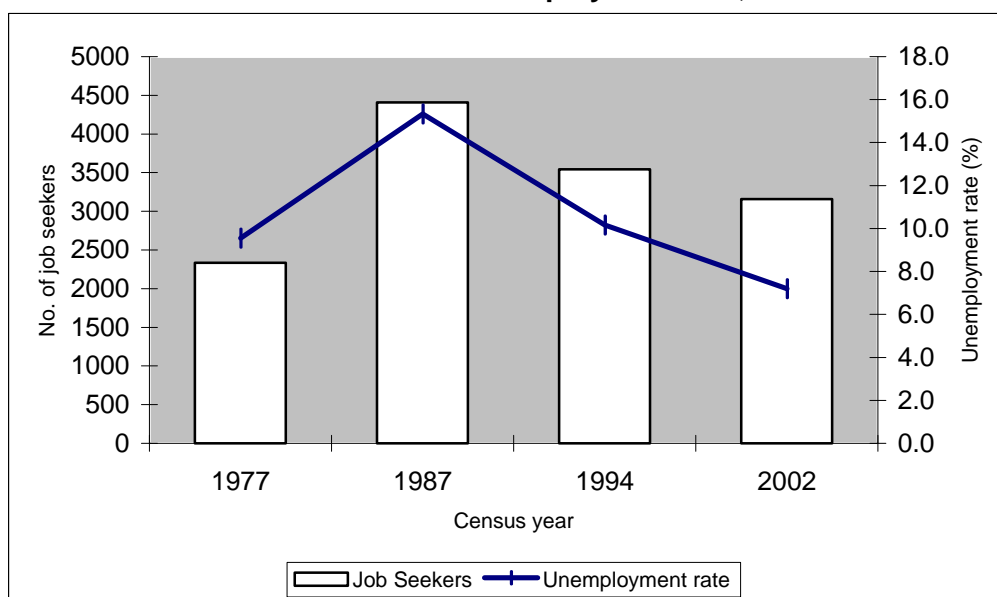
There were 4301 persons who were reported to be actively seeking work at the time of the census. Of these, 2,173 or about half were females. One jobseeker out of four was partially employed (engaged in an economic activity for less than 5 hours per day on a regular basis). The age distribution of job seekers is about the same for males and females, but over 60% are aged less than 30 (see Table 5.6).

Table 5.6 Job seekers by age group and sex, 2002 Census (% within Sex)

Age group	Sex		Total		Under-employed %
	Female	Male	Unemployed %	Number	
Under 20	22.2	23.4	22.8	721	13.7
20<30	40.4	36.9	38.7	1222	29.6
30<40	20.3	18.8	19.6	619	26.5
40<50	11.5	14.4	14.4	407	16.1
50<60	4.5	5.4	4.9	156	10.9
60 or more	1.1	1.1	1.1	34	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Number	1615	1544		3159	1142

Between 1977 and 2002, the unemployment rate has fluctuated between 7% to over 15%. An analysis of census data series for the last 25 years indicates 2002 to have the lowest unemployment rate at 7.2%, and 1987 to have had the highest at 15.3%.

Chart 5.2 Job seekers and unemployment rate, 1977 - 2002



Half of the unemployed population have been seeking work for less than 3 months, and about 10% have sought work for more than two years (Table 5.7). Looking at the figures cumulatively, it can be observed that more than three quarters of the unemployed individuals have been seeking work for no more than one year. Among the cases for whom the length of time seeking work labelled as 'not reported', more than half have reported a length of time of over 4 years. These individuals have been assumed to be 'passive job seekers' and have been separated from the active job seekers. A further question on 'last job occupied' was asked of the unemployed job seekers. However, since there was no response for half of those individuals, it has not been deemed worthwhile to analyse the responses.

Table 5.7 Number of job seekers by length of time seeking work

Time seeking work	Total job seekers	%	Totally unemployed	%
0 < 3 months	2429	56.5	1568	49.6
3 < 6 months	389	9.0	348	11.0
6 < 9 months	464	10.8	409	12.9
9 < 12 months	83	1.9	74	2.3
1 year	360	8.4	313	9.9
2 years	226	5.3	198	6.3
Over 2 years	146	3.4	117	3.7
Not reported	204	4.7	132	4.2
Total	4301	100.0	3159	100.0

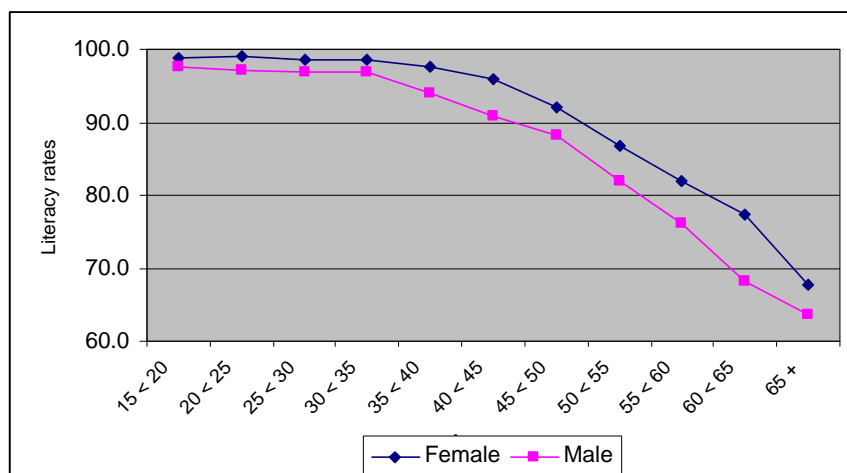
5.6 Literacy

An individual was defined as literate if he or she could read or write a complete sentence in any language. Of the population aged 15 years and above, 91% were reported to be literate. The total literacy rate within sex is almost the same for males and females (90.1% and 91.9% respectively). However, the difference in literacy rate between the two sexes increases as one moves to higher age groups indicating higher rates for females than those for males (see Table 5.8) and with literacy rates also lowering for both sexes. The sex differential pattern can be clearly observed in Chart 5.3

Table 5.8 Literacy rates for persons 15 years or more, 2002 Census

Age group	Both sexes (%)	Female(%)	Male(%)	Sex differentials
15 < 20	98.3	98.9	97.7	1.2
20 < 25	98.1	99.1	97.2	1.9
25 < 30	97.7	98.6	96.8	1.8
30 < 35	97.6	98.5	96.8	1.7
35 < 40	95.8	97.5	94.0	3.5
40 < 45	93.2	95.8	90.9	4.9
45 < 50	90.0	92.1	88.1	4.0
50 < 55	84.2	86.8	81.9	4.9
55 < 60	79.0	81.9	76.1	5.8
60 < 65	73.2	77.4	68.1	9.3
65 +	66.0	67.6	63.5	4.1
Total	91.0	91.9	90.1	1.8

Chart 5.3 Literacy rates for population aged 15 years or more by sex, 2002 Census



5.7 Education

Persons eligible to answer questions about educational attainment were those who were at least 12 years old at the time of the census. There were 65,056 persons aged 12 years or more. Table 5.9 presents this section of the population by the highest educational level attained. If one looks at the cumulative percentage from the highest education level, it can be observed that at least 60% of the relevant group have obtained a minimum of 3 years of secondary education. However, less than one quarter of the same population have gone up to and beyond polytechnic. On the other hand, 4% of the eligible population reported to have had no schooling at all.

Table 5.9 Population aged 12 years or more by educational attainment, 2002 Census

Educational attainment	No. of persons	¹ Cumulative	
		%	%
No schooling	2651	4.1	95.5
Primary	11321	17.4	91.4
Other (e.g. adult learning etc.)	330	0.5	74.0
Secondary 1-2 years	8838	13.6	73.5
Secondary 3 years	6214	9.6	59.9
Secondary 4 years	4564	7	50.3
National Youth Service/Secondary 5 years	11029	17	43.3
Vocational	2177	3.3	26.3
Polytechnic 1-2 years, Teacher Training College	7782	12	23.0
Polytechnic 3-4 years, Form 6	3430	5.3	11.0
Pre-University	1522	2.3	5.7
University (Bachelor)	1490	2.3	3.4
University (MA, MBA, PHD)	742	1.1	1.1
Not reported	2966	4.6	
Total	65056	100	

Note 1: Cumulated from highest to lowest level

Comparing the education level of males to females, Table 5.10 shows a more or less equal attainment for the two sexes at least up to polytechnic level. Beyond this level, there is a clear indication of males dominating the higher educational achievements. Combining the two groups who have reached university level, it can be reported that females represent only 37% of university graduates indicating a gender imbalance at higher levels of education.

Table 5.10 Population aged 12 years or more by educational attainment and sex, 2002 Census (% distribution within sex)

Educational attainment	%			Total Number
	Female	Male	Total	
No schooling	50.2	49.8	100.0	2651
Primary	52.8	47.2	100.0	11321
Other (e.g. adult learning etc.)	51.5	48.5	100.0	330
Secondary 1-2 years	51.7	48.3	100.0	8838
Secondary 3 years	52.2	47.8	100.0	6214
Secondary 4 years	49.6	50.4	100.0	4564
National Youth Service/Secondary 5 years	51.9	48.1	100.0	11029
Vocational	41.0	59.0	100.0	2177
Polytechnic 1-2 years, Teacher Training College	50.9	49.1	100.0	7782
Polytechnic 3-4 years, Form 6	51.7	48.3	100.0	3430
Pre-University	48.7	51.3	100.0	1522
University (Bachelor)	38.0	62.0	100.0	1490
University (MA, MBA, PHD)	34.8	65.2	100.0	742
Not reported	37.0	63.0	100.0	2966
Total	50.1	49.9	100.0	65056

5.8 Occupation

The overall representation of gender within the working population is relatively balanced. However, comparison of distribution across the main occupational sectors shows different patterns for male and female workers. Table 5.11 indicates that among female workers, the most important groups (in terms of proportional representation) are protective and service workers (25%), elementary workers (24%) and professionals and associate professionals (21%) whereas among the male counterparts, the dominant groups in order of magnitude are extraction, building, trade and craft workers (22%) followed by elementary workers (17%) and the professionals & associates (15%) who make up the third most important group. Looking at all workers together, it is observed that one worker out of five (20%) is a labourer, but only one in twenty (5%) are market oriented agriculture and fishery workers.

Table 5.11 Working population by broad occupational groups, 2002 Census

Occupation group	Female	%	Male	%	Total	%
Legislators, Senior officials & Managers	680	3.6	1283	5.9	1963	4.8
Professional & Associate professionals	4032	21.3	3333	15.3	7365	18.1
Clerks	2509	13.3	609	2.8	3118	7.7
Protective & Service workers	4699	24.9	2573	11.8	7272	17.9
Market oriented Agriculture & Fishery workers	451	2.4	1766	8.1	2217	5.4
Extraction, Building, Trade & Craft workers	699	3.7	4721	21.6	5420	13.3
Machine operators and Drivers	196	1.0	2439	11.2	2635	6.5
Elementary workers and Labourers	4592	24.3	3641	16.7	8233	20.2
Others	1036	5.5	1476	6.8	2512	6.2
	18894	100.0	21841	100.0	40735	100.0

A comparison between figures reported for this Census and those of the 1994 Census shows that the distribution of workers among occupational groups is quite similar (Table 5.12). Expatriate workers accounted for 12.5% of legislators and senior officials with about the same proportion working as labourers. However, the highest proportion of non-Seychellois workers can be found among extraction, building, trade and craft workers.

Table 5.12 Working population by broad occupational groups, 2002 Census

Occupation group	% of Total		% with post-secondary education	
	1994	2002	% Non-Seychellois 2002	2002
Legislators, Senior officials & Managers	5.1	4.8	12.5	49.8
Professional & Associate professionals	17.7	18.1	9.3	62.1
Clerks	8.3	7.7	2.3	44.8
Protective & Service workers	16.0	17.9	3.2	17.8
Market oriented Agriculture & Fishery workers	5.6	5.4	10.1	15.4
Extraction, Building, Trade & Craft workers	14.2	13.3	17.8	21.9
Machine operators and Drivers	5.7	6.5	10.7	19.7
Elementary workers and Labourers	20.5	20.2	12.7	8.8
Others ¹	6.9	6.2	7.7	30.5
Total	100.0	100.0	9.7	28.9

Note 1: Others include not reported cases

The last column of Table 5.12 indicates the proportion of workers within each occupational group that have attained the level of education of post secondary and beyond. The distribution is as expected with higher proportions observed among the working groups in professional, legislative and management positions. In contrast, less than one in ten individuals in elementary occupations attained post secondary education.

5.9 Industry

Community and other services remains the single most important industrial sector (see Table 5.13a). This sector absorbs over 38% of the working population and the second largest sector is that of trade (17.4%). A comparison of the distribution of workers within the sex category shows that the predominance of the services sector is more pronounced among female workers (48.8%) than among their male counterparts (29.3%). On the other hand, significantly higher proportions of men than women are engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishery areas and also in the construction and quarrying sector.

Table 5.13a Working population by industry and sex, 2002 Census

Industry	Female	%	Male	%	Total	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	646	3.4	2270	10.4	2916	7.2
Manufacturing	2329	12.3	1953	8.9	4282	10.5
Electricity, Gas and Water	133	0.7	776	3.6	909	2.2
Construction & quarrying	129	0.7	2676	12.3	2805	6.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3805	20.1	3280	15.0	7085	17.4
Transport, Storage and Communication	1090	5.8	2711	12.4	3801	9.3
Finance, Insurance, Real estate and Business services	751	4.0	537	2.5	1288	3.2
Community, Social and Personal Services	9227	48.8	6402	29.3	15629	38.4
Not reported	784	4.1	1236	5.7	2020	5.0
Total	18894	100.0	21841	100.0	40735	100.0

An analysis of the distribution within each industrial sector depicts more clearly the areas in which each gender predominates. Community and other services, finance and business services, trade and manufacturing are female dominated areas of work, whereas agriculture and fishing, public utilities, construction, transport and communication are male dominated sectors (see Table 5.13b).

Table 5.13b Working population by industry and sex, 2002 Census

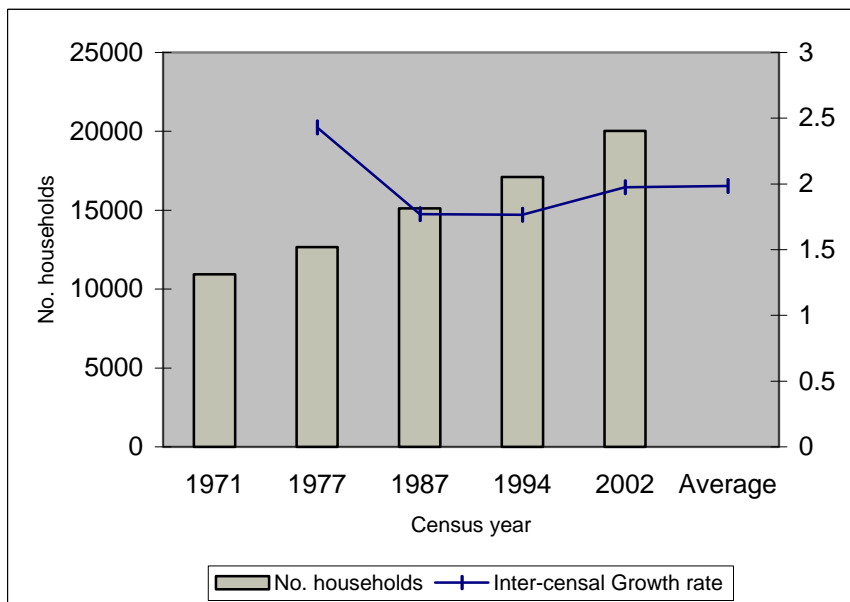
Industry	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)	Total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	22.2	77.8	100.0	2916
Manufacturing	54.4	45.6	100.0	4282
Electricity, Gas and Water	14.6	85.4	100.0	909
Construction and quarry	4.6	95.4	100.0	2805
Wholesale and Retail Trade	53.7	46.3	100.0	7085
Transport, Storage and Communication	28.7	71.3	100.0	3801
Finance, Insurance, Real estate and Business services	58.3	41.7	100.0	1288
Community, Social and Personal Services	59.0	41.0	100.0	15629
Not reported	38.8	61.2	100.0	2020
Total	46.4	53.6	100.0	40735

Chapter 6

6.0 Housing and household facilities

The distribution of domestic dwellings and access to various amenities is useful in assessing the standard of living of the population. In the following chapter, an analysis of the current housing situation and the related household characteristics are presented. The number of households has grown steadily at an average rate of 1.8% annually between 1971 and 2002. In the space of three decades, the actual number of households has increased from about 11000 in 1971 to almost twice this number in 2002. Chart 6.1 shows the growth in household formation from 1971 to 2002.

Chart 6.1 Households and rate of growth, 1971 – 2002.



The total number of households (groups sharing the same cooking pot) enumerated in 2002 was 20,933, whereas the number of occupied dwelling units (houses) was 20,270. Worthy of note here is the fact that certain housing units accommodate more than one household. With the additional 745 vacant houses enumerated, the total housing stock stands at 21,015. Out of the 20,933 households, 19,717 or 94% were living in single family dwelling units while the remaining 1,216 (6%) lived in multi-family units, that is the latter group lived under the same roof and shared certain facilities, but cooked their meals separately. Table 6.1 provides a distribution of households by region for the last three censuses with the percentage increases for the last two.

Figures at district level are not comparable because of the changes in the number of districts and certain boundaries between 1994 and 1997. However, the magnitude of the proportional changes within the regions (Table 6.1) is indicative of household growth rates and provides some indication of the impact of housing developments.

Table 6.1 Housing distribution by region, 1994, 1997 and 2002 Censuses

Region	1994	1997	% change over 1994	2002	% change over 1997
Central	5569	5815	4.4	6302	8.4
East/South	4067	4197	3.2	4948	17.9
West	2330	2447	5.0	2917	19.2
North	3147	3357	6.7	3975	18.4
Praslin/La Digue	1880	1966	4.6	2404	22.3
Other Islands	114	96	-15.8	387	303.1

6.1 Household characteristics

6.1.1 Type of dwelling

For the 2002 census, data on type of dwellings were collected in slightly greater detail than in the previous censuses. The additional breakdown within the category of conventional dwelling types has permitted an insight into the extent to which multiple or clustered housing units are slowly gaining importance in making more efficient use of scarce land for housing development. While the majority of households (81%) are housed in single unit dwellings, over 16% of households dwell in multiple units which include flats and semi-detached houses (see Table 6.2). Multi-purpose type which account for some 2% of all households refer to dwellings that are used for both domestic and commercial purposes. These may either be single or multiple units, although it is now common to find blocks with the top floor used for accommodation and ground floor for commercial purposes. It is also noted that there were 8 households who had no fixed dwelling. These households that added up to a total of 16 individuals who reported not to have a home were mostly 1-person 'households', but a few of them included more than one person. Meanwhile, institutional populations make up less than 1 percent of all households.

Table 6.2 Households by type of dwelling unit, 2002 Census

Type of dwelling	No. of Households	%
Single unit	16966	81.0
Multiple units	3405	16.3
Multi-purpose	435	2.1
Institution	85	0.4
Boat	20	0.1
No home	8	0.0
Not reported	14	0.1
Total	20933	100.0

6.1.2 Construction of dwelling

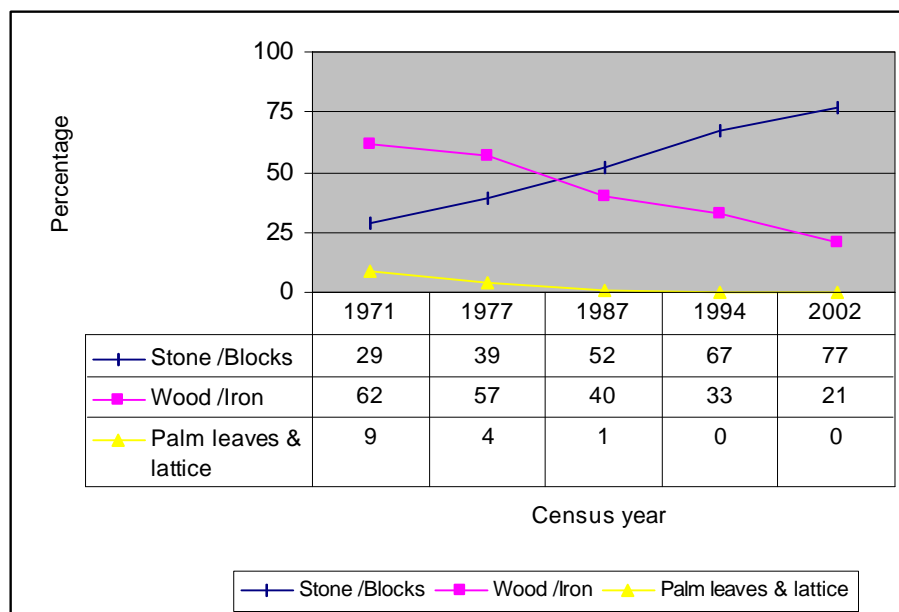
The question of dwelling construction refers to the material of the walls enclosing the dwelling unit and relates to houses rather than households. As reported earlier, there were 21,015 houses (or housing units), out of which 77% were made of stone or block and 21% were either built in wood or iron or a mixture of both (Table 6.2).

Table 6.3 Number of housing units by type and construction of dwelling, 2002 Census

Type of dwelling	Construction of dwelling				Total	%
	Stone / Block	Wood / Iron	Palm / Lattice	Unreported / Not applicable		
Single unit	12248	4071	7	133	16459	78.3
Multiple units	3105	140		14	3259	15.5
Multi-purpose	362	61		2	425	2.0
Institution	61	14	1	9	85	0.4
Boat		20			20	0.1
No home				8	8	0.0
Not reported				14	14	0.1
Vacant houses	379	145	3	218	745	3.5
Total	16155	4451	11	398	21015	
%	76.9	21.2	0.1	1.9		100.0

Chart 6.2 shows the gradual switching of construction material from wood and iron to stone and block. In 1971, less than one third of all dwelling houses were built in stone or block while over 60% were of wood and/or iron. After three decades a reverse of this situation can be observed. It is also evident that dwellings constructed of palm leaves and lattice have almost phased out completely. Data given in percentages are shown in the accompanying table.

Chart 6.2 Trends in construction material for housing, 1971 - 2002



6.1.3 Household size

The household size has decreased continuously from 4.9 in 1977 to 4.5 and 4.3 in 1987 and 1994 respectively. Now with the total population enumerated at 81,755 in 2002, this has fallen to less than 4 persons per household. Table 6.4 traces the decline in the size of families for the last 25 years.

Table 6.4 Household size 1977 - 2002 Censuses

Description / year	Census year			
	1977	1987	1994	2002
Population	61898	68598	74331	81755
Households	12664	15118	17107	20933
of which				
Female headed (%)	-	45	47	49
Household size	4.9	4.5	4.3	3.9

Along with the declining household size, there is a steady increase in female-headed households. However, this does not necessarily conclude that there is a relationship between the sex of the head of the household and the size of the household. While there is a considerable proportion of single parent households (headed mostly by women), a number of households may have declared as head of household the male or female spouse subject to who was responding to the census officer. There were yet others who could not decide who to report as head since both spouses have equal responsibilities. These last remarks notwithstanding, it would be of interest to look at family size in relation to the sex of the head of household.

Table 6.5 Households by size and sex of head, 2002 Census

Household size	% Female	% Male	Total	No. of households*	% of households
1 person	32.7	67.3	100.0	2980	14.3
2 persons	51.6	48.4	100.0	3257	15.7
3 persons	51.5	48.5	100.0	4004	19.2
4 persons	48.0	52.0	100.0	4121	19.8
5 persons	50.5	49.5	100.0	2913	14.0
6 persons	54.9	45.1	100.0	1570	7.5
7 or more persons	60.8	39.2	100.0	1961.0	9.4
All households*	49.1	50.9	100.0	20806	100.0

Note: * Dwellings based in Institutions and boats account for 1% of all households and are excluded

Interestingly, Table 6.5 suggests a predominance of female-headed households among families of all sizes except for the 4-person category. The 1-person households are male-dominated on a ratio 2:1 i.e. there are twice as many males living alone than there are females. The first category of household size somewhat influences the gender balance among heads of households. Given that there is no gender option among the 1-person households, if this category were omitted, the overall proportion of female-headed households comes up to 52%.

6.1.4 Age of dwellings

For the first time in census taking in Seychelles, an attempt has been made to capture data on the age of the buildings that house dwellings. The age of building was split into 5-year intervals to allow for better recollection on the part of the respondents. The analysis of this question will be restricted to domestic dwelling units (i.e. excluding institutions and boats) and those account for 96% of all houses. A number of respondents did not know the age of their dwelling unit. This is expected especially where the inhabitants of the dwelling were either not the owners or the first tenants. Since it is the first time to collect such data in the census, there are no comparative figures. However, it can be observed from Table 6.6, that 23% of all dwelling houses were completed between 1997 and 2002 (i.e. aged between 1 to 5 years) and another 17% were built between 1991 and 1996 (6 to 10 years).

The cumulative figures indicate that half of all dwelling units are not more than 15 years old. Still, more than one quarter of all dwellings are over 20 years. The 'Not applicable' category refers to inhabited housing units that are still under construction. The proportion of dwellings made in stone or blocks by age of dwelling shows that most of the iron or wooden buildings tend to be among the older ones, and 4 out of 5 dwellings (80%) under construction are made of stone or blocks.

Table 6.6 Domestic dwelling units by age of building, 2002 Census

Age of building (years)	No. of Housing units	%	Cum.%	% in stone/block
1-5	4635	23	23.0	84.6
6-10	3428	17	40.0	82.4
11-15	2300	11.4	51.5	80.0
16-20	2243	11.1	62.6	78.0
Over 20	5649	28.1	90.6	71.1
Not known	1529	7.6	} 9.4	75.3
Not applicable	37	0.2		81.1
Not reported	317	1.6		58.0
Total	20138	100	100.0	

6.1.5 State of repair

The condition of the buildings as assessed by the interviewers were categorised as either *good* (completely watertight and solidly built), *poor* (unsound, probably leaking and needing major repairs in the immediate future) or *fair* (anything in-between good and poor). Based on these ratings, Table 6.7 provides a distribution of housing units by their condition of repair. Of the occupied houses, almost 75% were reported to be in good condition and 19% were rated fair while 5% were rated unsound. Among the vacant houses, less than 40% were rated 'good', however, the level of non-reporting for this item was high so the data may not be reflecting an accurate picture insofar as vacant houses are concerned.

Table 6.7 Dwellings by condition of repair, 2002 Census

State of repair	Occupied		Vacant		Population
	houses	%	houses	%	
Good	15008	74.0	270	36.2	58987
Fair	3850	19.0	107	14.4	16375
Poor	1020	5.0	92	12.3	3427
Not reported	392	1.9	276	37.0	*2966
Total	20270	100.0	745	100.0	81755

* includes 56 'not applicable' cases

6.1.6 Tenure

Information on tenure status of dwellings reveals that 66% of households own their dwellings, while 24% rent their accommodation (Table 6.8). Comparison with 1994 data shows a decline in the proportional representation of owner-occupied houses. This may be accounted for by the increases observed in the proportion of households in rented and rent-free accommodation.

Table 6.8 Households by dwelling tenure, 1994 and 2002 Censuses

Tenure	Households		%		% difference
	2002	1994	2002	1994	
Owner occupied	13889	11868	66.3	69.4	-3.1
Rented from government	3518	2462	16.8	14.4	2.4
Rented privately	1441	1154	6.9	6.7	0.2
Rented from private employer	115	266	0.5	1.6	-1.1
Rent free	1545	977	7.4	5.7	1.7
Not reported	425	380	2.0	2.2	-0.2
Total	20933	17107	100.0	100.0	

6.1.7 Water supply and sanitation

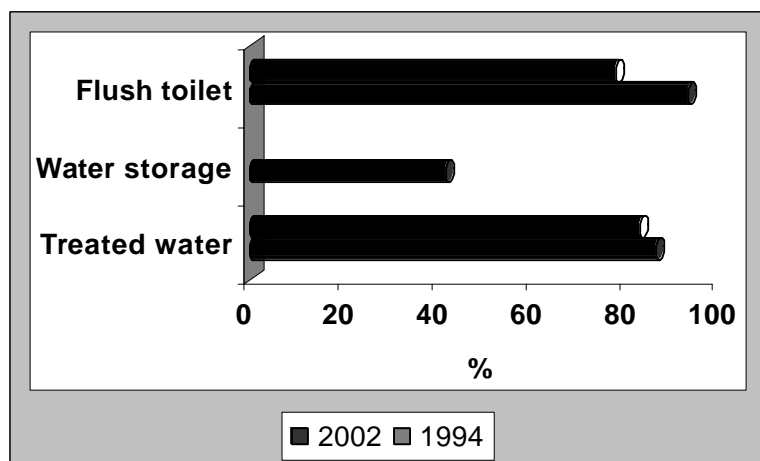
In 2002, around 87% of households reported having access to treated water, and 11% obtained untreated water. The supply in both categories includes water from the Public Utilities Corporation (PUC) and from private sources such as rivers and wells. Comparative figures from 1994 indicate a slight increase in the proportion of households that have access to treated water. Although Table 6.9 shows a significant increase in the proportion of households without treated water, it is likely that a good proportion of these households had been in the not 'reported category' in 1994 (i.e. water source type was not known). A more detailed breakdown of water sources is provided in the relevant section of the appendices.

Table 6.9 Households by type of water supply, 1994 and 2002 Censuses

Water supply	Households		%	
	2002	1994	2002	1994
Treated	18166	14253	86.8	83.3
Untreated	2385	655	11.4	3.8
Unknown	382	2199	1.8	12.9
Total	20933	17107	100.0	100.0

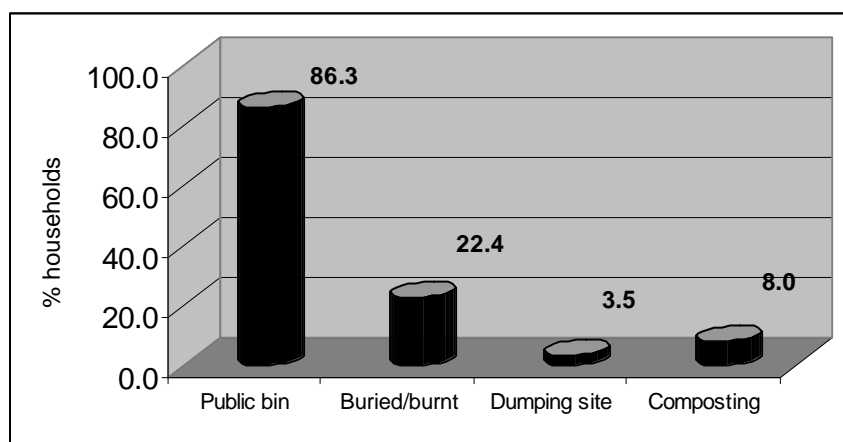
Water storage is one of the new variables for which data was collected in the 2002 census. Households were asked whether they had a water storage tank (with fitted pipe). This information is presented with other water and sanitation questions in Chart 6.3. (Note that data on water storage was not collected in 1994)

Chart 6.3 Water supply and sanitation, 1994 and 2002 Censuses



Another new item included on the census questionnaire for the first time in the census was methods of domestic waste disposal. Here disposal options enquired about were use of public bins, burying/burning, dumping site and composting. These methods are not mutually exclusive and some households do not restrict themselves to only one means of waste disposal. The findings for this question are presented in Chart 6.4 and Table 6.10 below. The most common means of waste disposal is that of public bins. Overall, 86.3% of households make use of public bins. The second most common method among households is burying or burning (22.3%). The data collected also revealed that only 8% of households do composting and 3.5% dispose their domestic waste in a dumping site.

Chart 6.4 Means of domestic waste disposal by households, 2002 Census



Looking at the data on a regional level (in Table 6.10), some variations can be observed among the various areas in the methods being used. For instance, the public bins are more commonly used in the central and northern regions of Mahe and least used on Praslin and other islands, whereas burning or burying as well as composting waste is more popular in the western region of Mahe and least adopted in the town areas for obvious reasons. Dumping waste is the least common method of all, and was reported to be more practiced on Praslin and other islands than on Mahe.

Table 6.10 Methods of domestic waste disposal by region, 2002 Census

Region	Public bin	Buried /burnt	Compos -ting	Dumping site	Number of Households
Central (Mahe)	92.1	10.1	4.4	1.7	6302
East/South (Mahe)	80.5	28.9	7.7	4.8	4948
West (Mahe)	85.2	35.8	15.6	4.1	2917
North (Mahe)	91.3	20.1	8.0	1.7	3975
Praslin/ La Digue & Other Islands	77.2	28.1	9.1	7.1	2791

6.1.8 Lighting and main cooking fuel

The question on energy supply was two-fold. Households were asked to specify the energy used for lighting and that used for cooking. In 2002, 96% of households were using electricity for lighting compared to 90% in 1994 whereas only 7.4% were using electricity for cooking compared to 17% in 1994. The most common fuel for cooking is liquid petroleum gas (LPG). 87% of households now use gas to cook compared to 13% in 1994 and 1.9% in 1987. In 2002, only 2.1% of all households are still using kerosene as cooking fuel compared to 61.3% in 1994 and 63.8% in 1987. A third question relating to energy supply relates to solar heating in households. Only 1,771 or 8.5% of households reported to have a solar heating system.

Table 6.11 Energy for lighting and cooking, 2002 Census

Energy source for lighting		
	Households	%
Electricity	20118	96.1
Candles	430	2.1
Paraffin lamps	69	0.3
Other	16	0.1
Not reported	300	1.4
Total	20933	100
Energy source for cooking		
	Households	%
Electricity	1556	7.4
Gas	18211	87.0
Kerosene	432	2.1
Wood	192	0.9
Charcoal	22	0.1
No cooking	197	0.9
Not reported	323	1.5
Total	20933	100

6.1.9 Other domestic facilities

Since the mid 90's the washing machine has emerged as a facility that is gaining importance in the household. Besides refrigeration facilities (fridge/freezers), it was deemed useful to include this asset as one of the indicators used to measure the standard of living. The results revealed that about 88% of households were either equipped with a fridge or freezer or both, and 43% had a washing machine.

Chapter 7

7.0 Information, Communication and Transport

Data collected on information, communication, entertainment and transport are presented in Tables 7.1 to 7.3. Previous census figures are provided where these are available. Other variables are featuring in the census for the first time. The proportion of households who have access to radio services have been more or less constant over the last 15 years, whereas access to television has rapidly increased from 44% in 1987 to 71% in 1994 and 88% in 2002. It should be noted that for the information and entertainment services, the questions specifically refer to **access** rather than **ownership**. This approach was opted for to cater for shared houses where equipment is accessed across households. For readership of newspapers, 47% of households reported to have access to the daily paper, and 56% get at least one of the weekly newspapers.

Table 7.1 Access to Information services, 1987- 2002 Censuses

	% of households		
	2002	1994	1987
Information services			
Radio	92.2	92.0	91.2
Television	88.1	71.3	44.4
Local weekly newspaper(s)	56.0	-	-
Local daily newspaper	47.4	-	-

63% of households are connected to a fixed line telephone service compared to 41% in 1994, and at least one member in 57% of households have a mobile phone. Households with access to video players have increased from 47% in 1994 to 56% in 2002, while computer sets are available in 12% of homes and 7% of all households have access to the Internet.

Table 7.2 Access to Communication and entertainment, 1994 and 2002 Censuses

	% of households	
	2002	1994
Communication/entertainment		
Telephone (Fixed)	63.3	40.9
Telephone (mobile)	56.7	
Other entertainment ¹	57.7	-
Video player	56.1	47.3
Computer	12.1	-
Internet	7.1	-

Note 1: Includes DVD, VCD players and Hi-Fi's

One out of every four households owned a motorised vehicle in 2002 (taking into account all motorised transport). Comparing figures for the last three major censuses indicates that the ownership of transport by households has been increasing very slowly. 5.6% of households had bicycles and less than 2% owned boats either for business or pleasure.

Table 7.3 Ownership of transport, 1987- 2002 Censuses

	% of households		
	2002	1994	1987
<i>Ownership of transport</i>			
Car ¹	20.6	21.4	16.2
Motorcycle	0.6	-	-
Boat (business)	1.6	-	-
Boat (pleasure)	2.0	-	-
Bicycle	5.6	-	-
Other transport ²	4.0	-	-

Notes 1: 1987 and 1994 included all types of motorised land transport

2: Includes pick-up trucks, vans and other heavy transport

7.1 Spoken Languages

Each household was asked to specify the three main languages used at home in order of the most commonly used. Table 7.4 presents the distribution of households by the importance of each spoken language. It can be observed that the majority of households (92%) speak Creole as a first language, and about 5% of households use English as their first language while French is the most spoken language for less than 1% of all households.

Table 7.4 Households by the languages most commonly spoken, 2002 Census

First language spoken	No. of households	%	Second language spoken	No. of households	%	Third language spoken	No. of households	%
Creole	19221	91.8	English	4577	21.9	French	1782	8.5
English	1022	4.9	Creole	564	2.7	English	177	0.8
French	169	0.8	French	300	1.4	Creole	139	0.7
Tamil	112	0.5	Other	241	1.2	Other	107	0.5
Other	359	1.7	None	15251	72.9	None	18728	89.5
Not reported	50	0.2						
Total	20933	100.0	Total	20933	100.0	Total	20933	100.0

On the other hand, English is more commonly spoken as a second language than Creole but the latter still more common than French as the second language used in the home. It is also noted that almost three quarters of households speak only one language at home. As a third language, French takes the lead ahead of Creole and English. 1782 or 8.5% of households speak French as a third language. Details of other languages spoken are presented in the appendices

Chapter 8

8.0 Informal economic activities

8.1 Agriculture

The last comprehensive agricultural survey that was carried out was in 1978. Two other attempts to obtain up-to-date information in this area were in 1986 and 1998. Both exercises were unsuccessful and incomplete. Basic agricultural information collected during the population and housing census is not, on its own, sufficient to serve as a basis for making policies that will drive the agricultural sector. However, the data collected do provide a glimpse into the less formal and small scale agricultural activities carried out by households and provides an insight into the extent of subsistence agriculture. Furthermore, the list of farming households complements and updates the sampling frame for more specialised and intensive agricultural surveys and censuses.

In the 2002 census, households were asked to specify whether they had carried out any cultivation or livestock rearing in the 12 months preceding the census. 4,685 households or 22.4% of all households had engaged in cultivation, and 3,630 or 17.3% had reared livestock.

Out of the households that had done some farming, 539 or 11.5% grew crops mainly for sale, 607 (13%) sold the surplus and 36 (0.8%) cultivated for their own consumption.

Furthermore, 1321 of these households or 28.2% sold their produce. Of those who sold, 71.2% sold vegetables, 48.1% sold fruits and 50.6% sold root crops (the categories are not mutually exclusive). These figures are also presented in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Farming activities by households, 2002 Census

Number of households that:		
	Households	%
Engaged in farming	4685	22.4
<i>of which:</i>		
cultivated mainly for sale	539	11.5
sold surplus	607	13.0
only for own consumption	36	0.8
Households who sold produce	1321	28.2
<i>of which:</i>		
vegetables	940	71.2
fruits	636	48.1
root crops	669	50.6

As previously mentioned, around 17% or 3,630 households were engaged in livestock keeping. Table 8.2 presents a count of animals that were in stock at the time of the census. There was a total of 1,467 heads of cattle, 406 goats, and 6,073 pigs. The poultry stock was estimated at 87,577 chickens of all types, 3,125 ducks and 478 turkeys. Other households kept various counts of pigeons and rabbits; however, although some of those were consumed for their meat most were being kept as pets.

Table 8.2 Livestock count for all households, 2002 Census

Livestock by type	Count of animals	Livestock by type	Count of birds
<i>Cattle</i>		<i>Poultry</i>	
calves	86	layers	27776
heifers	172	broilers	27873
young bulls	595	local chicks	26953
mature bulls	363	<u>Sub total</u>	<u>82602</u>
cows	251	Imported chicks	4975
<u>Total cattle</u>	<u>1467</u>	ducks	3125
<u>Total goats</u>	<u>406</u>	turkeys	478
<i>Pigs</i>			
sows	995		
boars	498		
piglets	1623		
fatteners	2957		
<u>Total pigs</u>	<u>6073</u>		

8.2 Fishing

There were 2,483 households that reported to have done some fishing in the 12 months prior to the census. This represents around 12% of all households. Table 8.3 shows that the majority (two thirds) of households that did any fishing did so for pleasure, whilst only 22% fished mainly for sale. 5% sold their surplus and 3% gave their surplus to friends or family. Furthermore, 26% of households (engaged in fishing) owned their boat and 63% had fishing gear. It is worth noting that of those who reported that they fished mainly for sale, less than half had their own boat, and a little over two thirds have their own fishing gear (see Table 8.3).

Table 8.3 Households by main purpose of fishing and ownership of boat and fishing gear, 2002 Census

Main purpose of fishing	No. households	% of total	% who own a boat	% who own gear
Mainly for sale	538	21.7	44.8	68.8
Sale of surplus	130	5.2	48.5	67.7
Surplus given away	71	2.9	16.9	70.4
For pleasure	1647	66.3	19.5	61.8
Own consumption	10	0.4	0.0	70.0
Not reported	87	3.5	16.1	31.0
Total	2483	100.0	26.2	62.8

8.3 Other economic activities

An attempt was made to capture data on the number of households engaged in cottage industry activities. The data have not been collected in any great detail, but households were asked if any member had engaged in making or selling handicraft or any other economic activities in the home apart from their main jobs. The answers were recorded separately for handicraft making/selling but the two categories are not mutually exclusive. Only 358 or 1.7% of households reported to have been involved in handicraft making and/or selling. Other activities mentioned by households that engaged in the same included manufacturing of food and non-food items, and also various services, offered as an aside from their normal work. These are summarised in Table 8.4 below. 'Other services' include among others hair cutting, consultancy, grass cutting, child minding, photography and small trading businesses.

Table 8.4 Households engaged in cottage industry activities, 2002 Census

Type of economic activity	Number of households	% of all households
Handicraft making & selling	358	1.7
Manufacturing (food & drinks)	116	0.6
Manufacturing (handiwork and other art)	129	0.6
Maintenance work (electrical, mechanical or other)	9	0.0
Other services	202	1.0

S.I. OF 2002

CENSUS ACT

(Cap 25)

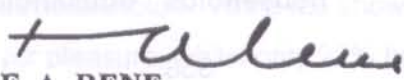
Census Proclamation, 2001

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Census Act, the President hereby makes the following Proclamation -

1. This Proclamation may be cited as the Census Proclamation, 2002. Citation

2. A census shall be taken in Seychelles for the purposes of - Taking of Census
- (a) the enumeration of persons, within Seychelles and the collection of statistics relating to them; and
 - (b) the collection of statistics relating to -
 - (i) agriculture;
 - (ii) communications;
 - (iii) education;
 - (iv) employment; and
 - (v) housing.

MADE this 27th day of February, 2002


F. A. RENE
PRESIDENT

CENSUS ACT

(Cap 25)

Appointment of Census Commissioner

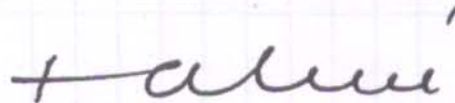
In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Census Act, the President has appointed -

Mr Jude Padayachy

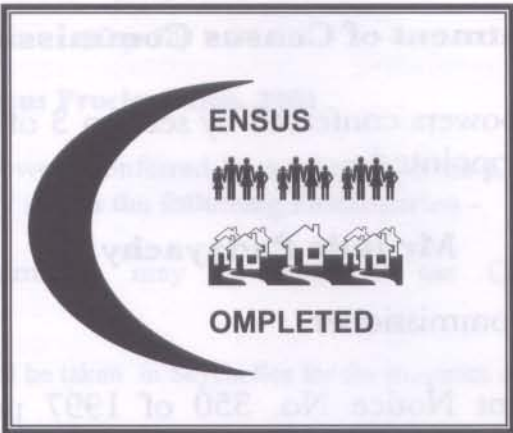
to be the Census Commissioner.

Government Notice No. 350 of 1997 published in the Official Gazette dated 1st September 1997 is hereby revoked.

Made this ..7th.. day of February, 2002.



**F. A. RENE
PRESIDENT**



E. A. BENE
PRESIDENT

E. A. BENE
PRESIDENT

IDENTIFICATION

DISTRICT HNO (From Map)

EA FAMILY NO OF

LOCATION



REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, 2002

FORM NUMBER

CONFIDENTIAL

PART 1: HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

(NOTE: For persons with no NIN, write Mother's Maiden Name and Surname at the back)

PERSON NUMBER	PAVO	ALL USUAL RESIDENTS											POPULATION 12 YRS AND ABOVE (BORN BEFORE AUG 1990)					FEMALES 15+ (BORN BEFORE AUG 1987)				
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
		NATIONAL IDENTITY NUMBER	PRESENT SURNAME	MAIDEN SURNAME	OTHER NAMES	SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	NATIONALITY	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD	RELIGION	MARITAL STATUS	DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE AT LAST CENSUS (AUG 1997) (Ask of persons born before August 1997)	LITERACY (Y or N)	EDUCATION	WORK STATUS	OCCUPATION (TYPE OF WORK)	INDUSTRY (PLACE OF WORK)	MONTHS WANTING WORK (ST 6 & 7)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS (C, P, F)	NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE	DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH (IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS)	
1		- - - -					/ /		A												/ /	1
2		- - - -					/ /														/ /	2
3		- - - -					/ /														/ /	3
4		- - - -					/ /														/ /	4
5		- - - -					/ /														/ /	5
6		- - - -					/ /														/ /	6
7		- - - -					/ /														/ /	7
8		- - - -					/ /														/ /	8
9		- - - -					/ /														/ /	9
10		- - - -					/ /														/ /	10
11		- - - -					/ /														/ /	11
12		- - - -					/ /														/ /	12

SUMMARY: NO. AGED UNDER 15 (Born After August 1987) NO. AGED OVER 15 (Born Before August 1987) TOTAL

A PAVO	I RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	J RELIGION	K MARITAL STATUS	N EDUCATION	O WORK STATUS	S EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
P = PRESENT A = ABSENT V = VISITOR O = OVERSEAS	A = HEAD W = WIFE SPOUSE H = HUSBAND SPOUSE D = DAUGHTER / IN LAW S = SON / IN LAW	P = PARENT B = BROTHER / SISTER / IN LAW G = GRANDCHILD O = OTHER RELATIVE N = NO RELATION	0 = ROMAN CATHOLIC 1 = ANGLICAN 2 = SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST 3 = JEHOVAH'S WITNESS 4 = OTHER CHRISTIANS	5 = BAHAI 6 = HINDU 7 = MUSLIM 8 = OTHER NON CHRISTIANS 9 = NONE	1 = SINGLE 2 = MARRIED 3 = LIVING TOGETHER 4 = SEPARATED 5 = DIVORCED 6 = WIDOWED	0 = NO SCHOOLING 1 = P1 TO P6 2 = F1, F2, P7, P8 / S1, S2 3 = FORM3 / P9 OR S3 4 = FORM4 / S4 5 = NYS ; FORM 5 6 = VOCATIONAL	7 = POLY 1 - 2, TTC 8 = POLY 3 - 4, FORM 6 9 = PRE-UNIVERSITY 10 = UNIVERSITY (Bachelor) 11 = UNIVERSITY (MSc / MBA / PhD) 12 = OTHER	0 = EMPLOYEE - GOVERNMENT 1 = EMPLOYEE - PARASTATAL 2 = EMPLOYEE - PRIVATE 3 = EMPLOYER 4 = SELF EMPLOYED 5 = UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	6 = PARTIALLY EMPLOYED JOB SEEKER 7 = UNEMPLOYED JOB SEEKER 8 = STUDENT 9 = OTHER (RETIRED, ETC)	F = FULL TIME P = PART TIME C = CASUAL

MAIN LANGUAGE USED IN HOME (List in order of importance)

1	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>

INTERVIEWER NO.

DATE / / 2002

SUPERVISOR'S INITIALS

OFFICIAL USE

STATISTICIAN'S INITIALS

CODER'S INITIALS

KB OPERATOR'S INITIALS

IDENTIFICATION

DISTRICT HNO (From Map)
 EA LOCATION

FORM NO:

PART 2 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS - (To be completed for each household)

CONFIDENTIAL

Note: For shared houses, record HU2; HU3; HU4 and HU6 only for family No. 1

HU1 TYPE OF DWELLING

(a) Vacant
 (b) Wholly Residential
 (i) Building used wholly as one housing unit
 (ii) Building containing more than one housing unit (block of flats, semi-detached houses, etc..)
 (c) Partly Residential
 (iii) Building used partly for residential and partly for other purposes (e.g., shop dwelling)
 (d) Institutions
 (iv) (e.g., convent, infirmary, hospital, barrack, hotel)
 (e) Boat
 (f) Other (no home)

HU2 CONSTRUCTION

STONE / BLOCK	<input type="checkbox"/>
WOOD / IRON	<input type="checkbox"/>
PALM / LATTICE	<input type="checkbox"/>

HU3 AGE OF BUILDING

1 - 5 YEARS (1997-2001)	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 - 10 YEARS (1992 - 1996)	<input type="checkbox"/>
11 - 15 YEARS (1987 - 1991)	<input type="checkbox"/>
16 - 20 YEARS (1982 - 1989)	<input type="checkbox"/>
OVER 20 YEARS (BEFORE 1982)	<input type="checkbox"/>
NOT KNOWN	<input type="checkbox"/>
NOT APPLICABLE (Boats, homeless)	<input type="checkbox"/>
NOT COMPLETED BUT INHABITED	<input type="checkbox"/>

HU4 STATE OF REPAIR

GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/>
FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/>
POOR	<input type="checkbox"/>

HU5 TENURE

OWNER OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/>
RENTED FROM GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>
RENTED PRIVATELY	<input type="checkbox"/>
RENTED FROM PRIVATE EMPLOYER	<input type="checkbox"/>
PROVIDED FREE BY EMPLOYER	<input type="checkbox"/>
RENT FREE	<input type="checkbox"/>

HU6 SIZE OF LIVING QUARTERS

NUMBER OF ROOMS
 (excluding bathroom, halls, corridors, veranda, toilet, store)

HU7 WATER SUPPLY

	TREATED	UNTREATED	UNKNOWN
MAINS SUPPLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PRIVATE (River, well)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

HU8 DOMESTIC WATER TANK / RESERVOIR (With pipe fittings)

Available	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>

HU9 TOILET FACILITY

Flush toilet connected	<input type="checkbox"/>
- to sewerage system	<input type="checkbox"/>
- to septic tank	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pit latrine	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>

HU10 SOURCE OF ENERGY

(1) FOR LIGHTING

Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>
Candles	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paraffin Lamps	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, specify	<input type="text"/>

(2) FOR COOKING

Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gas	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paraffin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>
Charcoal	<input type="checkbox"/>
No cooking	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, specify	<input type="text"/>

(3) SOLAR HEATER

Available	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not available	<input type="checkbox"/>

HU11 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES

Does this household have access to any of the following within this dwelling

	YES	NO
Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VCR, VCD, DVD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other equipment eg. Hi-fi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Telephone (fixed)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Telephone (mobile)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Computer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Connection to internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Newspaper (daily)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Newspaper (weekly)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

HU12 OWNERSHIP OF CAPITAL GOODS

Does this household possess any of the following

(i) Transport

	YES	NO
Car	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Motorcycle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bicycle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Boat (business)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Boat (pleasure)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

(ii) Other facilities

	YES	NO
Washing Machine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fridge/Freezer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

HU13 WASTE DISPOSAL

How does this household dispose of domestic waste

Tick all that apply

Public Bin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buried / Burnt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dumping site	<input type="checkbox"/>
Composting	<input type="checkbox"/>

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

HE1 AGRICULTURAL DATA (Crops)

(i) Have you or any members of your household done any farming in the last twelve months

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>

If NO, go to HE2

(ii) Have you sold any agricultural produce in the last twelve months

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>

If NO, go to HE2

If YES, specify

	YES	NO
Vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fruit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Root crops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(iii) Were crops grown (tick one)

	YES	NO
Mainly for sale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sale of surplus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

HE2 AGRICULTURAL DATA (Livestock)

Has the household reared any livestock or poultry in the last twelve months

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>

If NO, go to HE3

If YES, state present stock

LIVESTOCK	No	POULTRY	No
Calves	<input type="checkbox"/>	Layers	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heifers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Broilers	<input type="checkbox"/>
Young Bulls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Local	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mature Bulls	<input type="checkbox"/>	TOTAL	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cows	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chicks	<input type="checkbox"/>
TOTAL CATTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ducks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sows	<input type="checkbox"/>	Turkeys	<input type="checkbox"/>
Boars	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others	<input type="checkbox"/>
Piglets	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Fatteners	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
TOTAL PIGS	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Goats	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

HE3 FISHING

(i) Have you or any members of the household done any fishing in the last twelve months

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>

If NO, go to (ii)

If YES, was it

	YES	NO
Mainly for sale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sale of surplus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surplus given away	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
For pleasure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(ii) Does this household wholly or partly own

	YES	NO
Fishing boat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fishing gear	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

HE4 OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Is any member of this household engaged in the production, mainly for sale, of any of the following

	YES	NO
Making / selling handicrafts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Table P1.1: Seychelles Population By District And Sex, 2002 Census

District	Female	Male	Total
Anse Aux Pins	1822	1742	3564
Anse Boileau	2069	1967	4036
Au Cap	1624	1591	3215
Anse Etoile	2325	2069	4394
Anse Royale	1851	1836	3687
Bel Air	1360	1559	2919
Baie Lazare	1523	1461	2984
Belombre	1891	1731	3622
Baie Ste Anne	1810	1926	3736
Beau Vallon	1914	1902	3816
Cascade	1780	1668	3448
English River	1911	1701	3612
Glacis	1775	1817	3592
Grand Anse Mahe	1328	1266	2594
Grand Anse Praslin	1548	1819	3367
La Digue	1070	1034	2104
Les Mamelles	1205	1186	2391
Mont Buxton	1522	1588	3110
Mont Fleuri	1566	2032	3598
Other Islands	216	876	1092
Plaisance	1778	1636	3414
Port Glaud	1091	1093	2184
Pte Larue	1343	1374	2717
Roche Caiman	1421	1252	2673
St Louis	1671	1606	3277
Takamaka	1337	1272	2609
Total	40751	41004	81755

Source: MISD

Table P1.2 AR: Anse Royale Population By Enumeration Area And Sex, 2002 Census

Enumeration Area	Female	Male	Total
Bougainville	112	117	229
Anse Baleine	91	82	173
Sweet Escott	121	132	253
L'enfoncement	99	106	205
Les Canelles 1	70	55	125
Les Canelles 2	85	98	183
Les Canelles 3	116	115	231
Les Canelles 4	175	172	347
Mont Plaisir, Les Canelles	88	98	186
Mont Plaisir Upper, Les Canelles	89	63	152
Anse Royale, Mont Plaisir	92	95	187
Anse Royale	115	110	225
Mont Plaisir Lower	197	203	400
Mont Plaisir 1	116	117	233
Mont Plaisir 2	103	92	195
Mont Plaisir Upper	61	67	128
Pte Au Sel AR 1	80	68	148
Anse Royale / Fairy- Land	41	46	87
Total	1851	1836	3687

Source: MISD

Table P1.2 BA: Bel Air Population By Enumeration Area And Sex, 2002 Census

Enumeration Area	Female	Male	Total
Bel Eau	89	107	196
Le Chantier, Bel Eau	19	35	54
Bel Air, La Poudriere, Le Chantier	119	121	240
Victoria	88	92	180
Bel Air 1	93	108	201
Bel Air 2	105	88	193
St Louis, Bel Air 1	171	145	316
St Louis, Bel Air 2	65	50	115
St Louis, Bel Air 3	71	57	128
Curio Road 1	117	118	235
Curio Road 2	41	42	83
Sans Soucis 1	107	125	232
Sans Soucis 2	71	75	146
Eau Claire Lane	42	33	75
Rock Lane	72	93	165
St Louis Road	66	67	133
Sans Soucis Val Riche Area	16	13	29
Long Pier	8	190	198
Total	1360	1559	2919

Source: MISD

Table P1.2 BS: Baie Ste. Anne Population By Enumeration Area And Sex, 2002 Census

Enumeration Area	Female	Male	Total
Hogani Bar From Jetty	42	43	85
Anse Marie- Louise	113	126	239
Hogani Bar Top	107	121	228
Joseph Road Baie Ste Anne Central	139	122	261
Baie Ste Anne Central 1	78	74	152
Fond Boffay Right Baie Ste Anne Central	111	114	225
Fond Boffay Left	58	55	113
Baie Ste Anne Central 2	124	167	291
Cap Samy, Marie-Jeanne	122	103	225
Marie-Jeanne Estate	103	94	197
Petit Anse La Blague	49	51	100
Grand Anse La Blague	140	167	307
Cote Dor 1	40	41	81
Cote Dor 2	94	107	201
Cote Dor, Mare Citronelle	170	181	351
Salazie Estate	152	184	336
Anse Possesion, Pasquaire Estate	85	97	182
Upper Anse Boudin, Anse Lazio, Zimbabwe	83	79	162
Total	1810	1926	3736

Source: MISD

Table P1.2 BV: Beau Vallon Population By Enumeration Area And Sex, 2002 Census

Enumeration Area	Female	Male	Total
Sorento, Mare Anglaise	47	40	87
Mare Anglaise 1	57	48	105
Labatie-Jean Gill Area	60	66	126
Mare Anglaise 2	87	84	171
Mare Anglaise 3	111	98	209
Mare Anglaise 4	52	74	126
Beau Vallon 1	31	29	60
Beau Vallon 2	76	87	163
Beau Vallon Central 1	198	180	378
Beau Vallon Central 2	99	110	209
Beau Vallon Pascal Village	100	90	190
Pascal Village 1	94	92	186
Pascal Village 2	136	125	261
Pascal Village 3	137	153	290
Roche Bois Cable And Wireless Area	81	69	150
Beau Vallon 3	40	44	84
Le Niol Lower 1	72	81	153
Beau Vallon , Le Niol	129	126	255
Le Niol Lower 2	57	59	116
Gala Road	89	74	163
Beau Vallon,Mare Anglaise Upper	78	78	156
Labatie, Mont Signal	52	46	98
Labatie-Jean Gill Area	31	49	80
Total	1914	1902	3816

Source: MISD

Table P1.2 CA: Cascade Population By Enumeration Area And Sex, 2002 Census

Enumeration Area	Female	Male	Total
Petit Paris 1	80	87	167
Anse Dejeuner	169	189	358
Talbot 1	93	82	175
Talbot 2	70	66	136
Cascade 1	89	112	201
Petit Paris, Providence	110	113	223
Brillant, Petit Paris	152	146	298
Petit Paris 2	52	50	102
Petit Paris 3	55	51	106
Cascade, Petit Paris	118	116	234
Cascade River Side	141	151	292
Cascade 2	71	79	150
Cascade 3	81	64	145
Cascade 4	98	102	200
Cascade (Village St. Andre)	72	74	146
Petit Paris 4	74	62	136
Providence Industrial Estate	255	124	379
Total	1780	1668	3448

Source: MISD

Table P1.2 ER: English River Population By Enumeration Area And Sex, 2002 Census

Enumeration Area	Female	Male	Total
Mont Buxton, La Rosiere	94	76	170
La Rosiere, Mont Buxton	95	96	191
English River, Mont Buxton	125	125	250
Castor Road	111	135	246
English River	334	140	474
Thompson Lane	52	74	126
Union Vale	96	80	176
Majoie, Union Vale	79	138	217
Majoie 1	140	136	276
Majoie 2	152	136	288
Lower Majoie	100	96	196
Quincy Village	116	127	243
Union Vale Estate 1	119	125	244
Union Vale (Ex Prison Area)	69	48	117
Union Vale Estate 2	119	94	213
Village Tresor	110	75	185
Total	1911	1701	3612

Source: MISD

Table P1.2 GL: Glacis Population By Enumeration Area And Sex, 2002 Census

Enumeration Area	Female	Male	Total
Machabee 1	97	111	208
Machabee 2	73	102	175
Carana, Machabee	85	87	172
Fond Des Liane, Machabee, L'ilot	104	109	213
Upper L'ilot 1	98	87	185
Upper L'ilot 2	104	111	215
L'ilot	79	95	174
Glacis, Vista Do Mar Estate	75	70	145
Vista Do Mar Estate	139	138	277
La Gogue	76	86	162
Glacis 1	128	123	251
Glacis 1	69	70	139
Malenga, Sorento	65	73	138
North East Point 1	87	98	185
North East Point 2	131	108	239
North East Point Top	21	28	49
North East Point 3	128	105	233
North East Point 4	41	41	82
Glacis Dan Raket	80	70	150
North East Point Flats	95	105	200
Total	1775	1817	3592

Source: MISD

Table P1.2 GM: Grand Anse Mahe Population By Enumeration Area And Sex, 2002 Census

Enumeration Area	Female	Male	Total
Church Area	106	111	217
Upper Cemetery Area	95	94	189
Upper La Misere School Area	73	77	150
Souvenir	136	119	255
Helvetia	73	89	162
Barbarons (Dauban Estate)	121	114	235
Grand Anse Estate Area	134	134	268
Grand Anse Village	164	142	306
Flats Or School Area	126	107	233
Petit Barbarons	89	76	165
Ma Josephine	63	53	116
Barbarons Estate (Part 1)	71	79	150
Barbarons Estate (Part 2)	77	71	148
Total	1328	1266	2594

Source: MISD

Table P1.2 GP: Grand Anse Praslin Population By Enumeration Area And Sex, 2002 Census

Enumeration Area	Female	Male	Total
Cherimont, Mt Plaisir Estate	118	134	252
Anse Kerlan 1	168	348	516
Anse Kerlan 2	117	223	340
Amitie 1	102	98	200
Amitie 2	102	96	198
Amitie, St Joseph	169	156	325
St Joseph, Grand Anse	39	42	81
Grand Anse Central 1	70	74	144
Grand Anse Central 2	92	87	179
Grand Anse, Bel Air Central	93	93	186
Grand Anse Central 3	90	80	170
Grand Anse- Nouvelle Decouverte 1	95	98	193
Nouvelle Decouverte, Grand Anse 2	37	44	81
Grand Anse- Bel Air	46	46	92
St Sauveur	70	70	140
Consolation	140	130	270
Total	1548	1819	3367

Source: MISD

Table P1.2 LD: La Digue Population By Enumeration Area And Sex, 2002 Census

Enumeration Area	Female	Male	Total
La Passe 1	82	114	196
La Passe 2	285	223	508
La Passe 3	51	54	105
Anse Reunion 1	72	67	139
Anse Reunion 2	82	64	146
Anse Reunion 3	97	104	201
Anse Reunion 4	59	59	118
L'Union Estate, Roche Bois, Grand Anse	103	100	203
Belle Vue 1	84	100	184
Belle Vue 2	46	45	91
La Passe 4	109	104	213
Total	1070	1034	2104

Source: MISD

Table P1.2 LM: Les Mamelles Population By Enumeration Area And Sex, 2002 Census

Enumeration Area	Female	Male	Total
La Louise, Plaisance	52	60	112
La Louise 1	91	82	173
La Louise 2	107	98	205
La Louise 3	71	48	119
Plaisance	88	96	184
Les Mamelles 1	67	71	138
Les Mamelles 2	86	92	178
Les Mamelles 3	83	88	171
Le Misere, Belle Vue, Solitude	37	39	76
La Misere	63	77	140
Les Mamelles 4	72	71	143
Les Mamelles 5	65	57	122
Les Mamelles 6	88	78	166
Les Mamelles 7	65	65	130
Les Mamelles 8	36	35	71
Les Mamelles, Le Rocher	57	52	109
Les Mamelles, Ex School Area	77	77	154
Total	1205	1186	2391

Source: MISD

Table P1.2 MB: Mont Buxton Population By Enumeration Area And Sex, 2002 Census

Enumeration Area	Female	Male	Total
Creve Coeur, Upper Roche Bois	82	87	169
Lower Roche Bois, Belonie	115	154	269
Belonie, Moosa River	87	109	196
Hangard Street	93	94	187
Buton Lane, La Rosiere	70	62	132
Lower Mont Buxton	81	93	174
Mont Buxton 1	82	92	174
Mont Buxton Belonie	109	108	217
Mont Buxton 2	81	98	179
Mont Buxton Greenwich 1	93	115	208
Greenwich Estate	87	71	158
Mont Buxton Greenwich 2	107	97	204
Upper Greenwich	126	112	238
Dan Lenn 1	106	103	209
Dan Lenn 2	203	193	396
Total	1522	1588	3110

Source: MISD

Table P1.2 MF: Mont Fleuri Population By Enumeration Area And Sex, 2002 Census

Enumeration Area	Female	Male	Total
Mont Fleuri, Rochon	131	133	264
Upper Rochon, Lower Rochon	71	85	156
Foret Noire 1	158	143	301
Foret Noire 2	81	75	156
Foret Noire 3	103	105	208
Foret Noire 4	105	114	219
Foret Noire, Beaufond Lane	113	106	219
Corgat Estate 1	86	81	167
Corgat Estate 2	57	115	172
Corgat Estate 3	158	136	294
Corgat Estate 4	69	74	143
Foret Noire 5	118	127	245
Mont Fleuri, Hermitage	133	542	675
Hermitage	138	123	261
Upper Hermitage, Mont Fleuri, Sans Soucis	45	41	86
New Port		32	32
Total	1566	2032	3598

Source: MISD

Table P1.2 OS: Population On Outer Islands By Enumeration Area And Sex, 2002 Census

Enumeration Area	Female	Male	Total
Silhouette	63	73	136
North	23	125	148
Fregate	3	205	208
Alphonse	26	56	82
Assumption	1	6	7
Bird	18	19	37
Coetivy	39	213	252
Darros	9	76	85
Denis	22	56	78
Marie-Louise	1	4	5
Platte	1	2	3
Poivre	2	3	5
Providence	1	5	6
Remire	2	4	6
Farquhar	2	13	15
Desroches	3	16	19
Total	216	876	1092

Source: MISD

Table P1.2 PA: Plaisance Population By Enumeration Area And Sex, 2002 Census

Enumeration Area	Female	Male	Total
Copolia	160	151	311
Belvedere Upper	97	91	188
Plaisance, Kot Baba	98	83	181
Plaisance, La Louise, Chenard Estate	85	80	165
Belvedere, Frichot Estate	59	58	117
La Louise, Frichot Estate 1	85	82	167
La Louise, Frichot Estate 2	136	136	272
La Louise 1	141	106	247
La Louise 2	48	50	98
La Louise, Copolia	130	107	237
Copolia	72	67	139
Fairview	96	96	192
La Misere, Belle Vue, Solitude	17	17	34
Ma Josephine	26	23	49
Rochon Lower	83	76	159
Rochon, Belvedere 1	122	110	232
Belvedere, Rochon 2	141	122	263
Rochon, Belvedere 3	116	116	232
Belvedere, Upper Rochon	66	65	131
Total	1778	1636	3414

Source: MISD

Table P1.2 PG: Port Glaud Population By Enumeration Area And Sex, 2002 Census

Enumeration Area	Female	Male	Total
Des Arpents	94	105	199
Community Centre Area	72	65	137
Foret Noire Area	64	52	116
Forestry Area	79	73	152
Upper Morne Blanc	80	84	164
S.O.S Area	112	116	228
Port Launay Ex-NYS	30	33	63
Port Launay	93	83	176
Belle Vue Area	112	129	241
Beoliere Flats (Dans Limon)	58	65	123
Upper Beoliere Area	93	80	173
Lower Beoliere Area	43	44	87
Port Launay	93	92	185
Port Launay Flats	68	72	140
Total	1091	1093	2184

Source: MISD

Table P1.2 PL: Pointe Larue Population By Enumeration Area And Sex, 2002 Census

Enumeration Area	Female	Male	Total
Pointe Larue 1	168	164	332
Nageon Estate 1	128	122	250
Nageon Estate 2	142	145	287
Nageon Estate 3	128	143	271
Pointe Larue 2	126	167	293
Pointe Larue 3	130	126	256
Pointe Larue 4	106	92	198
Pointe Larue 5	95	81	176
Anse Dejeuner 1	92	80	172
Anse Dejeuner 2	87	110	197
Pointe Larue 6	141	144	285
Total	1343	1374	2717

Source: MISD

Table P1.2 RC: Roche Caiman Population By Enumeration Area And Sex, 2002 Census

Enumeration Area	Female	Male	Total
Lower Plaisance	110	153	263
Plaisance	48	47	95
Les Mamelles Lower 1	1	3	4
Les Mamelles Lower 2	9	14	23
Les Mamelles, Le Rocher	28	27	55
Palmist Avenue	126	92	218
Harmony Street	115	106	221
La Rue Vavangue	127	115	242
Avenue Patatran	140	98	238
Avenue Des Lauriers	139	95	234
Rue Des Cedres	136	120	256
Guy Sinon Road/Aldabra Avenue (Part 1)	143	96	239
Guy Sinon Road/Aldabra Avenue (Part 2)	78	69	147
Guy Sinon Road/Aldabra Avenue (Part 3)	59	80	139
Guy Sinon Road/Aldabra Avenue (Part 4)	154	130	284
Roche Caiman Industrial Estate, AIRTEL & Luxury Flats	8	7	15
Total	1421	1252	2673

Source: MISD

Table P1.2 SL: St Louis Population By Enumeration Area And Sex, 2002 Census

Enumeration Area	Female	Male	Total
Albert Street, Quincy Street	33	32	65
Lodge Street, Malakoff Street	63	80	143
Labourdonnais Street, Hangard Street	90	88	178
Upper Roche Bois	81	70	151
Dardanelles	145	138	283
Upper Belonie	57	73	130
Middle Belonie	112	102	214
Labourdonnais Street	74	75	149
Serret Road	106	100	206
St Louis Bel Air River	94	95	189
Cateau Road	73	90	163
St Louis	147	165	312
Upper St Louis	92	85	177
St Louis Bel Air Road	127	128	255
St Louis (Russian Embassy)	80	72	152
Waterloo Road	131	117	248
Philomel Street, Lodge Street, Market Street	166	96	262
Total	1671	1606	3277

Source: MISD

Table P1.2 TA: Takamaka Population By Enumeration Area And Sex, 2002 Census

Enumeration Area	Female	Male	Total
Anse Forban,Anse Marie Louise Area	17	17	34
Quatre Borne,Intendance Area	62	67	129
Intendance Road Area	41	40	81
Intendance Lower	64	46	110
Quatre Borne, Takamaka Lower	102	69	171
Takamaka Beach Way	66	68	134
Anse Forban	91	104	195
Quatre Borne 1	145	140	285
Quatre Borne 2	99	87	186
Upper Quatre Borne	70	81	151
Quatre Borne	111	103	214
Cemetery, Calorifer Area 1	194	168	362
Cemetery, Calorifer Area 2	113	123	236
Dan Pen-Pen, Takamaka Beach Way	15	17	32
Cap Macon, Bougainville	53	46	99
Bougainville	94	96	190
Total	1337	1272	2609

Source: MISD

P.1.3a: Seychelles Population by Age And Sex, 2002 Census

Age (years)	Female	Male	Total	Age (years)	Female	Male	Total
<1	632	646	1278	52	301	316	617
1	662	646	1308	53	316	318	634
2	696	644	1340	54	243	293	536
3	582	688	1270	55	245	259	504
4	587	590	1177	56	246	274	520
5	661	748	1409	57	222	215	437
6	710	757	1467	58	237	214	451
7	706	750	1456	59	213	227	440
8	747	778	1525	60	235	212	447
9	747	765	1512	61	229	205	434
10	684	722	1406	62	246	195	441
11	771	780	1551	63	236	188	424
12	706	740	1446	64	244	162	406
13	697	721	1418	65	251	175	426
14	722	737	1459	66	204	183	387
15	720	732	1452	67	243	174	417
16	748	798	1546	68	238	162	400
17	757	735	1492	69	213	160	373
18	713	737	1450	70	228	152	380
19	592	711	1303	71	195	161	356
20	675	718	1393	72	188	153	341
21	706	762	1468	73	197	148	345
22	746	758	1504	74	171	98	269
23	711	816	1527	75	162	107	269
24	691	738	1429	76	148	107	255
25	724	689	1413	77	158	102	260
26	673	709	1382	78	138	73	211
27	746	808	1554	79	116	78	194
28	728	746	1474	80	127	83	210
29	664	720	1384	81	115	59	174
30	764	758	1522	82	80	44	124
31	701	719	1420	83	94	48	142
32	688	760	1448	84	77	32	109
33	753	815	1568	85	91	28	119
34	671	728	1399	86	79	30	109
35	781	725	1506	87	51	26	77
36	751	706	1457	88	48	16	64
37	686	677	1363	89	46	11	57
38	720	713	1433	90	40	11	51
39	710	673	1383	91	27	7	34
40	635	676	1311	92	21	6	27
41	622	670	1292	93	30	4	34
42	600	648	1248	94	15	1	16
43	541	648	1189	95	11		11
44	535	610	1145	96	11	1	12
45	518	581	1099	97	7	1	8
46	450	503	953	98	8	1	9
47	398	455	853	99	2		2
48	341	414	755	100	1	1	2
49	343	354	697	101	3	2	5
50	291	368	659	104	1	1	2
51	282	350	632	Not reported	18	40	58
Total	40751	41004	81755				

Source: MISD

P.1.3b: Total Population By Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census

Age group	Female	Male	Total
0 < 5	3159	3214	6373
5 < 10	3571	3798	7369
10 < 15	3580	3700	7280
15 < 20	3530	3713	7243
20 < 25	3529	3792	7321
25 < 30	3535	3672	7207
30 < 35	3577	3780	7357
35 < 40	3648	3494	7142
40 < 45	2933	3252	6185
45 < 50	2050	2307	4357
50 < 55	1433	1645	3078
55 < 60	1163	1189	2352
60 < 65	1190	962	2152
65 < 70	1149	854	2003
70 < 75	979	712	1691
75 < 80	722	467	1189
80 < 85	493	266	759
85 < 90	315	111	426
90 < 95	133	29	162
95 < 100	39	3	42
100 plus	5	4	9
Not reported	18	40	58
Total	40751	41004	81755

Source: MISD

P1.4: Native-born Seychellois By Place Of Registration, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census

		Place of registration				
		Anse				
	Age group	Victoria	Royale	Praslin	La Digue	Total
Female	0 < 5	2941	35	48	12	3036
	5 < 10	3250	90	78	13	3431
	10 < 15	3173	120	104	29	3426
	15 < 20	3067	150	132	47	3396
	20 < 25	2798	246	144	33	3221
	25 < 30	2389	415	226	70	3100
	30 < 35	2128	580	242	121	3071
	35 < 40	2124	596	282	154	3156
	40 < 45	1729	460	246	123	2558
	45 < 50	1228	322	182	87	1819
	50 < 55	837	264	138	68	1307
	55 < 60	671	240	103	53	1067
	60 < 65	679	278	103	65	1125
	65 < 70	661	255	109	72	1097
	70 < 75	569	208	107	66	950
	75 < 80	412	152	98	34	696
	80 < 85	275	117	59	30	481
	85 < 90	177	72	37	24	310
	90 < 95	74	31	17	9	131
	95 < 100	20	8	8	3	39
	100 plus	3	2			5
	Not reported	4	2			6
Total		29209	4643	2463	1113	37428

Source: MISD

**P1.4: Native-born Seychellois By Place Of Registration, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census
(contd.)**

	Age group	Place of registration				Total
		Victoria	Anse Royale	Praslin	La Digue	
Male	0 < 5	2987	35	67	14	3103
	5 < 10	3456	81	85	23	3645
	10 < 15	3335	118	82	30	3565
	15 < 20	3280	132	124	27	3563
	20 < 25	2849	246	134	40	3269
	25 < 30	2408	349	178	75	3010
	30 < 35	2048	563	257	117	2985
	35 < 40	1982	542	245	133	2902
	40 < 45	1796	517	278	115	2706
	45 < 50	1336	360	195	87	1978
	50 < 55	958	285	169	62	1474
	55 < 60	674	229	105	57	1065
	60 < 65	521	219	82	51	873
	65 < 70	461	173	87	68	789
	70 < 75	385	146	69	51	651
	75 < 80	256	103	42	36	437
	80 < 85	156	51	36	16	259
	85 < 90	67	25	9	6	107
	90 < 95	20	5	2	1	28
	95 < 100	2	1			3
	100 plus	4				4
	Not reported	3				3
	Total	28984	4180	2246	1009	36419

Source: MISD

**P1.4: Native-born Seychellois By Place Of Registration, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census
(contd.)**

Age group	Place of registration				Total
	Victoria	Anse Royale	Praslin	La Digue	
Both sexes 0 < 5	5928	70	115	26	6139
5 < 10	6706	171	163	36	7076
10 < 15	6508	238	186	59	6991
15 < 20	6347	282	256	74	6959
20 < 25	5647	492	278	73	6490
25 < 30	4797	764	404	145	6110
30 < 35	4176	1143	499	238	6056
35 < 40	4106	1138	527	287	6058
40 < 45	3525	977	524	238	5264
45 < 50	2564	682	377	174	3797
50 < 55	1795	549	307	130	2781
55 < 60	1345	469	208	110	2132
60 < 65	1200	497	185	116	1998
65 < 70	1122	428	196	140	1886
70 < 75	954	354	176	117	1601
75 < 80	668	255	140	70	1133
80 < 85	431	168	95	46	740
85 < 90	244	97	46	30	417
90 < 95	94	36	19	10	159
95 < 100	22	9	8	3	42
100 plus	7	2			9
Not reported	7	2			9
Total	58193	8823	4709	2122	73847

Source: MISD

P1.5: Population Aged 5 Years Or More By Current District And Place Of Residence At The Last Census (1997)

District	District of residence at last census													Grand Anse Mahe
	Anse Aux Pins	Anse Boileau	Au Cap	Anse Etoile	Anse Royale	Bel Air	Baie Lazare	Belombre	Baie Ste Anne	Beau Vallon	Cascade	English River	Glacis	
Anse Aux Pins	2939	14	12	13	21	11	13	3	6	12	15	5	7	10
Anse Boileau	9	3483	1	4	11		16	1	1	5	6	7		10
Au Cap	428	38	1788	15	83	14	24	21	7	23	42	9	13	16
Anse Etoile	23	13	3	3175	10	33	3	16	4	18	22	39	63	2
Anse Royale	37	10	6	25	2945	6	26	5	34	4	8	7	7	7
Bel Air	8	5	4	19	6	2101	13	2	2	20	8	16	9	5
Baie Lazare	12	30	1	3	20	1	2484	3		22	4	1	5	3
Belombre	14	7	12	16	11	24	1	2436	3	115	14	14	26	4
Baie Ste Anne	15	16	3	4	21	19	7	10	2982	13	6	11	8	5
Beau Vallon	19	13		34	21	26	3	15	7	2828	22	15	25	8
Cascade	40	5	3	10	36	4	8	5	10	11	2451	18	8	8
English River	12	13	1	35	18	41	12	13	4	22	15	2407	32	14
Glacis	16	2	6	43	4	30	4	11	1	38	19	24	2774	9
Grand Anse Mahe	17	34	1	5	14	7	16	8	7	6	16	10	8	2001
Grand Anse Praslin	9	10	7	15	25	10	5	7	50	20	3	14	7	5
La Digue	2			1	6	2		4	2	8	3	5	4	1
Les Mamelles	10	10	8	3	19	11	2	11	6	8	9	11	2	4
Mont Buxton	2	2		11	9	11	3	5	4	12	9	33	5	4
Mont Fleuri	20	20	1	25	22	26	6	7	10	7	14	14	7	13
Other Islands	17	20	3	14	22	9	14	12	7	21	28	13	12	13
Plaisance	11	23	1	11	27	12	4	15	7	13	25	15	9	17
Port Glaud	4	23	1	7	19	7	6	1	4	12	10	4	10	27
Pointe Larue	22	6	11	22	18	8	4	4	2	5	18	6	6	7
Roche Caiman	13	16	2	23	11	9	12	7	4	18	14	26	9	12
St Louis	12	8	2	11	5	13		19	1	19	14	12	15	4
Takamaka	14	12		4	52	1	8		1	4	5	3		4
Total	3725	3833	1877	3548	3456	2436	2694	2641	3166	3284	2800	2739	3071	2213

Source: MISD

P1.5: Population Aged 5 Years Or More By Current District And Place Of Residence At The Last Census (1997) contd.

District	District of residence at last census														Total
	Grand Anse Praslin	La Digue & Inner Islands	Les Mamelles	Mont Buxton	Mont Fleuri	Other Islands	Overseas	Plaisance	Port Glaud	Pointe Larue	Roche Caiman	St Louis	Takamaka	Not reported	
Anse Aux Pins	3	1	4	12	23	1	38	26	5	28	1	15	4	39	3281
Anse Boileau	10	1	1	1	5	4	15	3	5	6	1	1	4	81	3692
Au Cap	11	11	10	28	58	3	93	16	4	87	6	18	28	50	2944
Anse Etoile	4	7	31	55	58	15	274	31	11	12	9	61	3	73	4068
Anse Royale	37	14	9	9	13	2	63	8	7	10	6	12	27	39	3383
Bel Air	9	2	3	27	20	7	309	21	1	4	10	39	1	30	2701
Baie Lazare	2	3		2	3	3	45	6	5	3		2	17	39	2719
Belombre	3	2	16	26	25	3	399	20	7	11		42	13	78	3342
Baie Ste Anne	46	15	3	8	9	3	95	12	12	8	4	5	3	75	3418
Beau Vallon	5	2	14	61	24	6	149	25	2	5	6	128	2	47	3512
Cascade	8	3	5	8	25	4	407	19	3	32	6	17	7	21	3182
English River	11	11	15	86	64	4	298	28	4	27	3	96	13	23	3322
Glacis	6	7	9	27	39	8	106	28	9	9		41	3	29	3302
Grand Anse Mahe	1		13	14	29	1	40	30	37	10	3	15	6	9	2358
Grand Anse Praslin	2334	4	5	5	10		25	14	7	11	4	17	4	473	3100
La Digue	7	1771	8	6	8	5	49	3	2	3		12	4	23	1939
Les Mamelles	1	1	1879	13	12	3	54	63	7	5	20	17	5	20	2214
Mont Buxton	4	2	11	2472	6	6	60	14	3	5	5	104	2	86	2890
Mont Fleuri	5	15	12	12	2436	42	200	35	4	12	9	29	4	370	3377
Other Islands	5	5	6	11	8	183	352	17	6	23	6	11	6	210	1054
Plaisance	4	6	28	14	33	5	55	2719	6	13	5	21	7	49	3155
Port Glaud	7	4	11	7	7		41	22	1694	7		13	10	20	1978
Pte Larue	13	6	7	2	13	8	39	14	2	2212	3	7	5	12	2482
Roche Caiman	4	3	251	22	31	1	73	67	3	8	1722	38	7	42	2448
St Louis	1	4	4	44	25	5	221	11	7	13	6	2529	3	53	3061
Takamaka	1		1	1	5	1	23	2	4	8		12	2227	9	2402
Total	2542	1900	2356	2973	2989	323	3523	3254	1857	2572	1835	3302	2415	2000	75324

Source: MISD

P2.1: Household Population By Relationship To Head Of Household By Marital Status And Sex, 2002 Census

		Marital status								
	Relationship to head of household	Single	Married	Cohabiting	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Not reported	Total	
Female	Head	3356	2333	2424	414	414	1229	60	10230	
	Brother/Sister/In-Law	320	44	66	8	4	18	11	471	
	Daughter/In-Law	12901	628	919	86	76	26	690	15326	
	Grandchild	2960	25	45	4	3	1	257	3295	
	Non-relative	461	44	135	6	5	29	21	701	
	Other relative	918	79	106	12	22	94	77	1308	
	Parent	227	119	21	23	17	238	13	658	
	Wife		4619	2748	10	13		9	7399	
	Not reported	85	13	17		1	3	33	152	
		<i>Female household population</i>	<i>21228</i>	<i>7904</i>	<i>6481</i>	<i>563</i>	<i>555</i>	<i>1638</i>	<i>1171</i>	<i>39540</i>
	<i>Female Institutional population</i>	<i>716</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>1211</i>	
Male	Head	2104	5017	2785	224	203	236	47	10616	
	Brother/Sister/In-Law	750	60	73	24	19	8	27	961	
	Grandchild	3127	11	25	2	6		254	3425	
	Husband		1601	2372	21	15		17	4026	
	Non-relative	911	194	175	18	15	10	39	1362	
	Other relative	1112	92	120	18	15	14	77	1448	
	Parent	71	59	11	15	6	52	6	220	
	Son/In-Law	14518	541	887	59	62	8	776	16851	
	Not reported	85	12	13				59	169	
		<i>Male household population</i>	<i>22678</i>	<i>7587</i>	<i>6461</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>1302</i>	<i>39078</i>
	<i>Male Institutional population</i>	<i>557</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>861</i>	<i>1926</i>	
Both sexes	Head	5460	7350	5209	638	617	1465	108	20847	
	Brother/Sister/In-Law	1070	104	139	32	23	26	38	1432	
	Daughter/In-Law	12901	628	919	86	76	26	690	15326	
	Grandchild	6087	36	70	6	9	1	511	6720	
	Husband		1601	2372	21	15		17	4026	
	Non-relative	1372	238	310	24	20	39	60	2063	
	Other relative	2030	171	226	30	37	108	154	2756	
	Parent	298	178	32	38	23	290	19	878	
	Son/In-Law	14518	541	887	59	62	8	776	16851	
	Wife		4619	2748	10	13		9	7399	
	Not reported	170	25	30		1	3	352	581	
		<i>Total household population</i>	<i>43906</i>	<i>15491</i>	<i>12942</i>	<i>944</i>	<i>896</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>2473</i>	<i>78618</i>
		<i>Total Institutional population</i>	<i>1273</i>	<i>799</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>936</i>	<i>3137</i>
	Total population	45179	16290	12964	954	968	1991	3409	81755	

Source: MISD

P2.2: Household and Institutional Population By Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census

Age group	Household population			Institutional population			Total population
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
0 < 5	3145	3204	6349	14	10	24	6373
5 < 10	3555	3772	7327	16	26	42	7369
10 < 15	3554	3669	7223	26	31	57	7280
15 < 20	3490	3664	7154	40	49	89	7243
20 < 25	3341	3418	6759	188	374	562	7321
25 < 30	3302	3265	6567	233	407	640	7207
30 < 35	3353	3446	6799	224	334	558	7357
35 < 40	3480	3272	6752	168	222	390	7142
40 < 45	2838	3038	5876	95	214	309	6185
45 < 50	1999	2228	4227	51	79	130	4357
50 < 55	1420	1618	3038	13	27	40	3078
55 < 60	1154	1174	2328	9	15	24	2352
60 < 65	1184	942	2126	6	20	26	2152
65 < 70	1131	830	1961	18	24	42	2003
70 < 75	965	694	1659	14	18	32	1691
75 < 80	706	438	1144	16	29	45	1189
80 < 85	472	253	725	21	13	34	759
85 < 90	288	107	395	27	4	31	426
90 < 95	119	27	146	14	2	16	162
95 < 100	33	2	35	6	1	7	42
100 plus	4	4	8	1		1	9
Not reported	7	13	20	11	27	38	58
Total	39540	39078	78618	1211	1926	3137	81755

Source: MISD

P2.3: Head Of Household And Other Members by Relationship, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census

		Relationship to head of household									
		Head	Brother /Sister/ In- Law	Daughter/ In-Law	Grandchild	Non- relative	Other relative	Parent	Wife	Not reported	Total
Female	Age group										
	0 < 5		5	1797	1116	56	155			27	3156
	5 < 10		6	2456	866	67	158			17	3570
	10 < 15		10	2753	578	84	139			14	3578
	15 < 20	47	32	2682	391	112	185		57	24	3530
	20 < 25	257	82	2087	211	284	152		418	38	3529
	25 < 30	630	69	1483	71	295	109		848	30	3535
	30 < 35	1089	57	952	38	271	51		1115	10	3583
	35 < 40	1424	71	606	16	198	39	1	1279	14	3648
	40 < 45	1358	29	263	2	113	26	3	1130	9	2933
	45 < 50	1057	14	124	2	68	11	12	755	7	2050
	50 < 55	780	19	50		27	10	18	524	5	1433
	55 < 60	661	9	26		9	17	21	413	7	1163
	60 < 65	734	17	25		19	15	65	312	3	1190
	65 < 70	750	17	15		25	30	89	220	3	1149
	70 < 75	593	12	4	1	26	37	121	180	5	979
	75 < 80	421	12	10	2	31	38	105	99	4	722
	80 < 85	263	8	5	3	34	46	97	35	2	493
	85 < 90	127	3	2		35	55	75	17	1	315
	90 < 95	46		1		18	28	39		1	133
	95 < 100	11				9	7	11		1	39
	100 plus	3						2			5
	Not reported	1		3		9			3	2	18
	Total	10252	472	15344	3297	1790	1308	659	7405	224	40751

P2.3: Head Of Household And Other Members by Relationship, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census (contd.)

	Age group	Relationship to head of							Son/ In-Law	Not reported	Total
		Head	Brother /Sister/ In-Law	Grandchild	Husband	Non-relative	Other relative	Parent			
Male	0 < 5		3	1100		57	169		1854	28	3211
	5 < 10		4	905		72	154		2636	22	3793
	10 < 15		14	594		83	151		2836	19	3697
	15 < 20	54	49	422	8	116	168		2856	40	3713
	20 < 25	309	99	229	108	308	176		2300	263	3792
	25 < 30	697	122	116	349	427	123		1652	186	3672
	30 < 35	1230	121	30	609	408	117		1104	165	3784
	35 < 40	1557	124	19	656	263	65		723	87	3494
	40 < 45	1681	113	5	626	214	60	1	444	108	3252
	45 < 50	1383	83	4	434	100	55	2	224	29	2314
	50 < 55	1030	58		320	57	35	6	131	8	1645
	55 < 60	764	42	1	248	43	23	7	56	5	1189
	60 < 65	583	41		194	59	30	25	26	4	962
	65 < 70	507	38	2	176	45	36	36	13	1	854
	70 < 75	409	30		162	37	32	41	1		712
	75 < 80	241	12		81	51	26	55		1	467
	80 < 85	162	4		34	23	17	25	1		266
	85 < 90	58	3	1	14	9	10	15	1		111
	90 < 95	11	1		8	3	3	3			29
	95 < 100	1				1		1			3
	100 plus						1	3			4
	Not reported	4	1		1	14			3	17	40
Total		10681	962	3428	4028	2390	1451	220	16861	983	41004

P2.3: Head Of Household And Other Members by Relationship, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census (contd.)

		Relationship to head of household											
Age group		Head	Brother /Sister/ In- Law	Daughter/ In-Law	Grandchild	Husband	Non- relative	Other relative	Parent	Son/ In- Law	Wife	Not reported	Total
Both sexes	0 < 5		8	1797	2216		113	324		1854		55	6367
	5 < 10		10	2456	1771		139	312		2636		39	7363
	10 < 15		24	2753	1172		167	290		2836		33	7275
	15 < 20	101	81	2682	813	8	228	353		2856	57	64	7243
	20 < 25	566	181	2087	440	108	592	328		2300	418	301	7321
	25 < 30	1327	191	1483	187	349	722	232		1652	848	216	7207
	30 < 35	2319	178	952	68	609	679	168		1104	1115	175	7367
	35 < 40	2981	195	606	35	656	461	104	1	723	1279	101	7142
	40 < 45	3039	142	263	7	626	327	86	4	444	1130	117	6185
	45 < 50	2440	97	124	6	434	168	66	14	224	755	36	4364
	50 < 55	1810	77	50		320	84	45	24	131	524	13	3078
	55 < 60	1425	51	26	1	248	52	40	28	56	413	12	2352
	60 < 65	1317	58	25		194	78	45	90	26	312	7	2152
	65 < 70	1257	55	15	2	176	70	66	125	13	220	4	2003
	70 < 75	1002	42	4	1	162	63	69	162	1	180	5	1691
	75 < 80	662	24	10	2	81	82	64	160		99	5	1189
	80 < 85	425	12	5	3	34	57	63	122	1	35	2	759
	85 < 90	185	6	2	1	14	44	65	90	1	17	1	426
	90 < 95	57	1	1		8	21	31	42			1	162
	95 < 100	12					10	7	12			1	42
	100 plus	3						1	5				9
	Not reported	5	1	3		1	23			3	3	19	58
Total		20933	1434	15344	6725	4028	4180	2759	879	16861	7405	1207	81755

Source: MISD

P2.4 Population In Households And Institutions By Household Size, 2002 Census

Household size	Household population	Institutional population	Total population	Total households
1	2994	24	3018	3018
2	6522	8	6530	3265
3	12021	6	12027	4009
4	16484	12	16496	4124
5	14575	40	14615	2923
6	9420	12	9432	1572
7	5929		5929	847
8	3648	8	3656	457
9	2610		2610	290
10	1590	20	1610	161
11	1012	55	1067	97
12	780	12	792	66
13	299		299	23
14	238	28	266	19
15	150	15	165	11
16	128		128	8
17	68	34	102	6
18		36	36	2
19		19	19	1
20	60		60	3
21	42	42	84	4
22		22	22	1
23		23	23	1
24	48		48	2
27		27	27	1
29		29	29	1
32		32	32	1
35		35	35	1
41		41	41	1
42		42	42	1
44		44	44	1
52		52	52	1
69		69	69	1
79		79	79	1
95		95	95	1
99		99	99	1
103		103	103	1
107		107	107	1
137		137	137	1
138		138	138	1
155		155	155	1
186		186	186	1
208		208	208	1
229		229	229	1
246		246	246	1
261		261	261	1
307		307	307	1
Total	78618	3137	81755	20933

Source: MISD

P2.5: Population In Households By Household Size And Number Of Children Less Than 15 Years, 2002 Census

Household size	Persons 15 years or more	Children less than 15 years	Age not reported	Total
1	3016		2	3018
2	6072	454	4	6530
3	9295	2728	4	12027
4	11541	4950	5	16496
5	9967	4645	3	14615
6	6461	2971		9432
7	4103	1825	1	5929
8	2517	1139		3656
9	1785	824	1	2610
10	1121	489		1610
11	710	357		1067
12	575	216	1	792
13	199	100		299
14	183	83		266
15	111	54		165
16	81	47		128
17	71	31		102
18	36			36
19	19			19
20	34	26		60
21	52	32		84
22	22			22
23	21	2		23
24	33	15		48
27	27			27
29	29			29
32	32			32
35	7	28		35
41	41			41
42	37		5	42
44	36		8	44
52	52			52
69	64	5		69
79	79			79
95	95			95
99	99			99
103	103			103
107	105	1	1	107
137	137			137
138	138			138
155	154		1	155
186	186			186
208	198		10	208
229	229			229
246	246			246
261	261			261
307	295		12	307
Total	60675	21022	58	81755

Source: MISD

P2.6: Population In Households By Household Size, Broad Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census

Total population				Female population			Male population		
Age group (years)				Age group (years)			Age group (years)		
Household size	Others	60 or more	Total	Others	60 or more	Total	Others	60 or more	Total
1	1941	1077	3018	415	567	982	1526	510	2036
2	4877	1653	6530	2392	1010	3402	2485	643	3128
3	10833	1194	12027	5456	767	6223	5377	427	5804
4	15450	1046	16496	7718	658	8376	7732	388	8120
5	13613	1002	14615	6798	611	7409	6815	391	7206
6	8640	792	9432	4350	483	4833	4290	309	4599
7	5421	508	5929	2704	283	2987	2717	225	2942
8	3316	340	3656	1675	200	1875	1641	140	1781
9	2361	249	2610	1170	134	1304	1191	115	1306
10	1467	143	1610	751	84	835	716	59	775
11	979	88	1067	483	52	535	496	36	532
12	727	65	792	299	36	335	428	29	457
13	281	18	299	131	7	138	150	11	161
14	250	16	266	117	10	127	133	6	139
15	152	13	165	69	8	77	83	5	88
16	121	7	128	68	6	74	53	1	54
17	92	10	102	41	5	46	51	5	56
18	36		36	1		1	35		35
19	19		19				19		19
20	52	8	60	25	6	31	27	2	29
21	79	5	84	35	3	38	44	2	46
22	22		22				22		22
23	23		23	1		1	22		22
24	46	2	48	17	1	18	29	1	30
27	27		27				27		27
29	29		29	6		6	23		23
32	32		32				32		32
35	35		35	30		30	5		5
41	5	36	41	5	36	41			
42	33	9	42	17	3	20	16	6	22
44	21	23	44	7	11	18	14	12	26
52	52		52	2		2	50		50
69	69		69	10		10	59		59
79	79		79	79		79			
95	95		95				95		95
99	99		99	99		99			
103	102	1	103	74		74	28	1	29
107	107		107	1		1	106		106
137	137		137	20		20	117		117
138	12	126	138		44	44	12	82	94
155	155		155	4		4	151		151
186	186		186	186		186			
208	207	1	208	3		3	204	1	205
229	229		229	157		157	72		72
246	246		246	246		246			
261	261		261				261		261
307	306	1	307	64		64	242	1	243
Total	73322	8433	81755	35726	5025	40751	37596	3408	41004

Source: MISC

P3.1: Population By Marital Status, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census

	Age group	Marital status						Not reported	Total
		Single	Married	Cohabiting	Separated	Divorced	Widowed		
Female	0 < 5	2845						314	3159
	5 < 10	3308						263	3571
	10 < 15	3348	5	15	2	3		207	3580
	15 < 20	3136	27	185	4	7		171	3530
	20 < 25	2225	341	856	14	9	1	83	3529
	25 < 30	1618	724	1083	28	18	9	55	3535
	30 < 35	1295	986	1181	38	49	4	24	3577
	35 < 40	1114	1257	1062	73	97	23	22	3648
	40 < 45	745	1144	810	77	100	34	23	2933
	45 < 50	467	875	490	77	86	46	9	2050
	50 < 55	342	630	273	56	62	62	8	1433
	55 < 60	251	545	198	37	45	82	5	1163
	60 < 65	281	483	134	49	42	193	8	1190
	65 < 70	291	419	98	43	32	254	12	1149
	70 < 75	248	360	46	32	15	273	5	979
	75 < 80	173	219	28	20	15	253	14	722
	80 < 85	123	119	14	8	8	211	10	493
	85 < 90	98	68	6	2	6	132	3	315
	90 < 95	42	23	1	2	1	62	2	133
	95 < 100	11	7		1		17	3	39
	100 plus	2					3		5
	Not reported	9	2	1			1	5	18
	Total	21972	8234	6481	563	595	1660	1246	40751
Male	0 < 5	2931						283	3214
	5 < 10	3513						285	3798
	10 < 15	3414	9	12		4	1	260	3700
	15 < 20	3450	7	48	2	5	2	199	3713
	20 < 25	2817	178	458	8	10		321	3792
	25 < 30	1921	559	920	11	23	1	237	3672
	30 < 35	1417	918	1216	19	26		184	3780
	35 < 40	1015	1125	1161	34	36	1	122	3494
	40 < 45	823	1202	993	46	51	7	130	3252
	45 < 50	545	990	634	46	42	5	45	2307
	50 < 55	387	748	374	41	59	12	24	1645
	55 < 60	239	619	243	33	31	18	6	1189
	60 < 65	237	455	157	38	30	35	10	962
	65 < 70	205	416	120	37	18	45	13	854
	70 < 75	154	371	73	25	16	67	6	712
	75 < 80	115	227	31	22	10	56	6	467
	80 < 85	52	131	12	19	2	48	2	266
	85 < 90	21	51	3	4	2	26	4	111
	90 < 95	6	13	3	1	1	5		29
	95 < 100	2					1		3
	100 plus	2	1				1		4
	Not reported	6	7	1				26	40
	Total	23272	8027	6459	386	366	331	2163	41004

Source: MISD

P3.1: Population By Marital Status, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census (contd.)

		Marital status						Not reported	Total
	Age group	Single	Married	Cohabiting	Separated	Divorced	Widowed		
Both sexes	0 < 5	5776						597	6373
	5 < 10	6821						548	7369
	10 < 15	6762	14	27	2	7	1	467	7280
	15 < 20	6586	34	233	6	12	2	370	7243
	20 < 25	5042	519	1314	22	19	1	404	7321
	25 < 30	3539	1283	2003	39	41	10	292	7207
	30 < 35	2712	1904	2397	57	75	4	208	7357
	35 < 40	2129	2382	2223	107	133	24	144	7142
	40 < 45	1568	2346	1803	123	151	41	153	6185
	45 < 50	1012	1865	1124	123	128	51	54	4357
	50 < 55	729	1378	647	97	121	74	32	3078
	55 < 60	490	1164	441	70	76	100	11	2352
	60 < 65	518	938	291	87	72	228	18	2152
	65 < 70	496	835	218	80	50	299	25	2003
	70 < 75	402	731	119	57	31	340	11	1691
	75 < 80	288	446	59	42	25	309	20	1189
	80 < 85	175	250	26	27	10	259	12	759
	85 < 90	119	119	9	6	8	158	7	426
	90 < 95	48	36	4	3	2	67	2	162
	95 < 100	13	7		1		18	3	42
	100 plus	4	1				4		9
	Not reported	15	9	2			1	31	58
Total		45244	16261	12940	949	961	1991	3409	81755

Source: MISD

P3.2: Population By Religious Belief, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census

		Religion											
		Roman Catholic	Anglican	Seventh Day Adventist	Jehova Witness	Other Christian	Bahai	Hindu	Muslim	Other non-Christian	No religion	Not reported	Total
Female	0 < 5	2622	183	39	22	97	18	50	42	17	30	39	3159
	5 < 10	3046	200	39	21	119	14	39	39	17	21	16	3571
	10 < 15	3107	232	35	23	76	17	22	24	13	16	15	3580
	15 < 20	3004	216	42	33	106	25	16	39	18	15	16	3530
	20 < 25	2850	250	56	30	127	15	35	54	54	19	39	3529
	25 < 30	2860	253	43	20	129	17	65	48	59	19	22	3535
	30 < 35	2927	228	35	28	119	19	60	40	88	18	15	3577
	35 < 40	2964	227	43	39	117	20	60	30	109	25	14	3648
	40 < 45	2423	214	32	30	93	19	48	22	28	9	15	2933
	45 < 50	1708	146	28	12	69	12	28	17	11	13	6	2050
	50 < 55	1224	97	24	6	30	6	16	7	14	5	4	1433
	55 < 60	984	83	16	7	39	4	6	4	8	10	2	1163
	60 < 65	1034	85	17	10	23	6	7	3	4	1		1190
	65 < 70	1005	88	10	8	24	2	4	2		5	1	1149
	70 < 75	864	69	11	4	18	4	3		5	1		979
	75 < 80	637	52	10	1	10		3	3	1		5	722
	80 < 85	449	32	3		6			1	2			493
	85 < 90	273	31	2	2	2		2	2			1	315
	90 < 95	118	12	1		2							133
	95 < 100	36	3										39
100 plus	5											5	
Not reported	14						3				1	18	
Total		34154	2701	486	296	1206	198	467	377	448	207	211	40751

P3.2: Population By Religious Belief, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census (contd.)

		Religion											
		Roman Catholic	Anglican	Seventh Day Adventist	Jehova Witness	Other Christian	Bahai	Hindu	Muslim	Other non-Christian	No religion	Not reported	Total
Male	0 < 5	2674	187	41	29	95	11	39	43	16	38	41	3214
	5 < 10	3207	256	33	20	113	16	46	49	15	20	23	3798
	10 < 15	3147	242	42	27	117	23	32	35	13	9	13	3700
	15 < 20	3162	239	38	21	93	18	33	40	14	19	36	3713
	20 < 25	2892	210	50	12	95	11	122	60	48	28	264	3792
	25 < 30	2715	173	41	13	131	11	225	61	67	38	197	3672
	30 < 35	2771	187	36	27	114	14	306	61	70	36	158	3780
	35 < 40	2796	184	28	24	85	18	133	37	50	32	107	3494
	40 < 45	2547	196	35	16	91	24	144	33	25	24	117	3252
	45 < 50	1889	153	18	6	47	21	70	25	22	16	40	2307
	50 < 55	1379	119	14	4	30	11	32	20	8	12	16	1645
	55 < 60	1000	88	15	1	22	10	13	10	9	18	3	1189
	60 < 65	847	55	9	3	17	2	12	4	7	3	3	962
	65 < 70	710	95	4	6	13	2	8	6	5	2	3	854
	70 < 75	616	64	4	1	9	1	5	2	3	6	1	712
	75 < 80	407	37	7	1	9		4	1		1		467
	80 < 85	238	19	3		4		1			1		266
	85 < 90	95	9	3			1	1	1			1	111
	90 < 95	24	3		1						1		29
	95 < 100	3											3
100 plus	3	1										4	
Not reported	4	2					7	1				26	40
Total		33126	2519	421	212	1085	194	1233	489	372	304	1049	41004

P3.2: Population By Religios Belief, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census (contd.)

		Religion											
		Roman		Seventh	Jehova	Other				Other non-	No	Not	
Age group		Catholic	Anglican	Day	Witness	Christian	Bahai	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	religion	reported	Total
Both sexes	0 < 5	5296	370	80	51	192	29	89	85	33	68	80	6373
	5 < 10	6253	456	72	41	232	30	85	88	32	41	39	7369
	10 < 15	6254	474	77	50	193	40	54	59	26	25	28	7280
	15 < 20	6166	455	80	54	199	43	49	79	32	34	52	7243
	20 < 25	5742	460	106	42	222	26	157	114	102	47	303	7321
	25 < 30	5575	426	84	33	260	28	290	109	126	57	219	7207
	30 < 35	5698	415	71	55	233	33	366	101	158	54	173	7357
	35 < 40	5760	411	71	63	202	38	193	67	159	57	121	7142
	40 < 45	4970	410	67	46	184	43	192	55	53	33	132	6185
	45 < 50	3597	299	46	18	116	33	98	42	33	29	46	4357
	50 < 55	2603	216	38	10	60	17	48	27	22	17	20	3078
	55 < 60	1984	171	31	8	61	14	19	14	17	28	5	2352
	60 < 65	1881	140	26	13	40	8	19	7	11	4	3	2152
	65 < 70	1715	183	14	14	37	4	12	8	5	7	4	2003
	70 < 75	1480	133	15	5	27	5	8	2	8	7	1	1691
	75 < 80	1044	89	17	2	19		7	4	1	1	5	1189
	80 < 85	687	51	6		10		1	1	2	1		759
	85 < 90	368	40	5	2	2	1	3	3			2	426
	90 < 95	142	15	1	1	2					1		162
	95 < 100	39	3										42
	100 plus	8	1										9
	Not reported	18	2					10	1			27	58
Total		67280	5220	907	508	2291	392	1700	866	820	511	1260	81755

Source: MISD

P3.3a: Population By First Spoken Language, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census

	Age group	First language				Total
		Creole	English	French	Other	
Female	Under 10	6345	247	33	105	6730
	10<20	6803	219	19	69	7110
	20<30	6371	317	21	355	7064
	30<40	6378	426	51	370	7225
	40<50	4506	340	32	105	4983
	50<60	2409	131	18	38	2596
	60<70	2241	72	12	14	2339
	70<80	1630	46	17	8	1701
	80<90	773	19	10	6	808
	90<100	167	4		1	172
	100 +	5				5
	Not reported	12	1		5	18
Total		37640	1822	213	1076	40751
Male	Under 10	6591	271	48	102	7012
	10<20	7100	209	24	80	7413
	20<30	6479	349	21	615	7464
	30<40	6118	462	47	647	7274
	40<50	4864	354	39	302	5559
	50<60	2590	154	25	65	2834
	60<70	1688	81	13	34	1816
	70<80	1106	46	15	12	1179
	80<90	363	7	5	2	377
	90<100	31		1		32
	100 +	3	1			4
	Not reported	20	4		16	40
Total		36953	1938	238	1875	41004
Both sexes	Under 10	12936	518	81	207	13742
	10<20	13903	428	43	149	14523
	20<30	12850	666	42	970	14528
	30<40	12496	888	98	1017	14499
	40<50	9370	694	71	407	10542
	50<60	4999	285	43	103	5430
	60<70	3929	153	25	48	4155
	70<80	2736	92	32	20	2880
	80<90	1136	26	15	8	1185
	90<100	198	4	1	1	204
	100 +	8	1			9
	Not reported	32	5		21	58
Total		74593	3760	451	2951	81755

Source: MISD

P3.3b: Population By Second Spoken Language, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census

	Age group	Second language				Total
		Creole	English	French	Other	
Female	Under 10	144	1714	57	4815	6730
	10<20	145	1734	70	5161	7110
	20<30	193	1696	170	5005	7064
	30<40	203	2024	140	4858	7225
	40<50	155	1127	84	3617	4983
	50<60	74	546	39	1937	2596
	60<70	51	455	43	1790	2339
	70<80	22	303	53	1323	1701
	80<90	10	122	21	655	808
	90<100	3	24	7	138	172
	100 +				5	5
	None			4	14	18
Total		1000	9749	684	29318	40751
Male	Under 10	166	1659	66	5121	7012
	10<20	144	1705	85	5479	7413
	20<30	159	1690	57	5558	7464
	30<40	196	1700	66	5312	7274
	40<50	183	1278	65	4033	5559
	50<60	82	582	56	2114	2834
	60<70	48	309	36	1423	1816
	70<80	33	219	26	901	1179
	80<90	5	56	10	306	377
	90<100		3		29	32
	100 +	1			3	4
	None	2	12		26	40
Total		1019	9213	467	30305	41004
Both sexes	Under 10	310	3373	123	9936	13742
	10<20	289	3439	155	10640	14523
	20<30	352	3386	227	10563	14528
	30<40	399	3724	206	10170	14499
	40<50	338	2405	149	7650	10542
	50<60	156	1128	95	4051	5430
	60<70	99	764	79	3213	4155
	70<80	55	522	79	2224	2880
	80<90	15	178	31	961	1185
	90<100	3	27	7	167	204
	100 +	1			8	9
	None	2	16		40	58
Total		2019	18962	1151	59623	81755

Source: MISD

P3.3c: Population By Third Spoken Language, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census

	Age group	Third language				Total
		Creole	English	French	Other	
Female	Under 10	44	38	605	6043	6730
	10<20	24	36	686	6364	7110
	20<30	140	32	683	6209	7064
	30<40	91	66	701	6367	7225
	40<50	46	35	450	4452	4983
	50<60	19	20	230	2327	2596
	60<70	14	25	210	2090	2339
	70<80	19	20	139	1523	1701
	80<90	7	5	55	741	808
	90<100	1	4	14	153	172
	100 +				5	5
	None	1			17	18
Total		406	281	3773	36291	40751
Male	Under 10	27	50	573	6362	7012
	10<20	27	52	673	6661	7413
	20<30	33	50	573	6808	7464
	30<40	41	52	581	6600	7274
	40<50	37	52	477	4993	5559
	50<60	24	27	254	2529	2834
	60<70	13	25	147	1631	1816
	70<80	9	15	110	1045	1179
	80<90	3	4	25	345	377
	90<100			2	30	32
	100 +				4	4
	None				40	40
Total		214	327	3415	37048	41004
Both sexes	Under 10	71	88	1178	12405	13742
	10<20	51	88	1359	13025	14523
	20<30	173	82	1256	13017	14528
	30<40	132	118	1282	12967	14499
	40<50	83	87	927	9445	10542
	50<60	43	47	484	4856	5430
	60<70	27	50	357	3721	4155
	70<80	28	35	249	2568	2880
	80<90	10	9	80	1086	1185
	90<100	1	4	16	183	204
	100 +				9	9
	None	1			57	58
Total		620	608	7188	73339	81755

Source: MISD

P3.4: Population By Nationality, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census

Nationality (Country)	Broad Age group (years)				Total
	Under 15	15 - 64	65 or more	Not reported	
Female population					
Angola		2			2
Argentina	2	1			3
Austria	1	2			3
Australia	5	20			25
Azerbaijan		1			1
Bangladesh	1	9			10
Belgium	3	9	1		13
Canada		1			1
Congo	2	2			4
Switzerland		2	1		3
Cote D'ivoire		2			2
Cameroon		1			1
China	1	52			53
Cuba	1	14			15
Germany	2	19	3		24
Denmark	1	2			3
Algeria		1			1
Spain		2			2
France	18	51	2		71
Gabon		1			1
United Kingdom	10	55	17		82
Ghana		1			1
Guinea	1	5			6
Guinea-Bissau		1			1
Croatia	1	1			2
Haiti		3			3
Indonesia		167		1	168
Ireland		2			2
Israel		5			5
India	61	1177	3	8	1249
British Indian Ocean Territory		2			2
Italy	1	13	4		18
Jamaica		1			1
Kenya	17	69	1		87
Saint Kitts And Nevis	8	14			22
Kuwait		1			1
Lebanon		1			1
Sri Lanka	18	225	2	1	246
Morocco		1			1
Madagascar	6	45			51
Mali		1			1
Mauritania		1			1
Mauritius	8	236	2	9	255
Malawi		30			30

Broad Age group (years)					
Female population					
Nationality (Country)	Under 15	15 - 64	65 or more	Not reported	Total
Malaysia		2			2
Mozambique		2			2
Nigeria	2	18			20
Netherlands		1			1
Norway		1			1
Not Reported		22		3	25
New Zealand		3			3
Oman		1			1
Philippines	5	95			100
Pakistan	1	2			3
Poland		1			1
Portugal		1			1
Romania		1			1
Russian Federation		4			4
Rwanda		3			3
Sweden	2	4	1		7
Singapore		1			1
Slovakia (Slovak Republic)	1	3			4
Sierra Leone		1			1
Swaziland		2	2		4
Thailand	2	83			85
Taiwan, Province Of China		13			13
Tanzania, United Republic Of	10	12			22
Uganda		1			1
United States		8	1		9
Venezuela		1			1
Seychellois	10482	25038	2405	7	37932
Born In Seychelles (Registration Status unknown)	28	1		1	30
Mayotte		1			1
Yugoslavia		3			3
South Africa	9	214	1	10	234
Zambia	1	8			9
Zimbabwe	1	4			5
Total	10712	27806	2446	40	41004

Source: MISD

P3.4: Population By Nationality, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census (contd.)

Nationality (Country)	Broad Age group				Total	
	Male population	Under 15	15 - 64	65 or more		Not reported
Argentina		1	2			3
American Samoa		2				2
Austria		2	4			6
Australia		4	10			14
Azerbaijan			2			2
Bangladesh		1	3			4
Belgium			2	1		3
Canada			2			2
Central African Republic			1			1
Congo			1			1
Switzerland			7	1		8
Cote D'ivoire			3			3
China		2	8			10
Cuba			10			10
Czech Republic			2			2
Germany			19	1		20
Denmark		4	18			22
Spain		3	3			6
France		12	34	1		47
Gabon		3				3
United Kingdom		13	36	1	1	51
Guinea		1	6			7
Croatia			2			2
Hungary			1			1
Indonesia			5			5
Ireland		2	4	4		10
India		47	240	7	4	298
British Indian Ocean Territory		1	1			2
Italy		1	9			10
Kenya		20	145	1		166
Cambodia				1		1
Comoros			1			1
Saint Kitts And Nevis		1	2			3
Sri Lanka		24	86		1	111
Lesotho			1			1
Morocco			1			1
Madagascar		6	344			350
Mongolia			1			1
Macau			1			1
Mauritius		9	123	2		134
Maldives			1			1
Malaysia			3			3

Male population					
Broad Age group					
Nationality (Country)	Under 15	15 - 64	65 or more	Not reported	Total
Nigeria	5	6			11
Netherlands				1	1
Not Reported		5			5
New Zealand		2			2
Oman	1				1
Philippines	1	203			204
Pakistan	1	5			6
Reunion		1	1		2
Russian Federation		4	1		5
Sweden		4			4
Slovakia (Slovak Republic)	1	3			4
Sierra Leone		2			2
Swaziland	1	1			2
Thailand	1	272			273
Trinidad And Tobago		1			1
Tanzania, United Republic Of	12	9			21
Ukraine	1	1			2
Uganda		4			4
United States	3	9			12
Uzbekistan		1			1
Wallis And Futuna Islands		11	1		12
Seychellois Born In Seychelles (Registration Status unknown)	10087	24851	3810	11	38759
Yugoslavia	28	1	1		30
South Africa	7	38	1		46
Zambia	1	3			4
Zimbabwe	1	3			4
Total	10310	26588	3835	18	40751

Source: MISD

P3.4: Population By Nationality, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census

Nationality (Country)	Broad Age group (years)				Total
	Under 15	15 - 64	65 or more	Not reported	
Both sexes					
Angola		2			2
Argentina	3	3			6
American Samoa	2				2
Austria	3	6			9
Australia	9	30			39
Azerbaijan		3			3
Bangladesh	2	12			14
Belgium	3	11	2		16
Canada		3			3
Central African Republic		1			1
Congo	2	3			5
Switzerland		9	2		11
Cote D'ivoire		5			5
Cameroon		1			1
China	3	60			63
Cuba	1	24			25
Czech Republic		2			2
Germany	2	38	4		44
Denmark	5	20			25
Algeria		1			1
Spain	3	5			8
France	30	85	3		118
Gabon	3	1			4
United Kingdom	23	91	18	1	133
Ghana		1			1
Guinea	2	11			13
Guinea-Bissau		1			1
Croatia	1	3			4
Haiti		3			3
Hungary		1			1
Indonesia		172		1	173
Ireland	2	6	4		12
Israel		5			5
India	108	1417	10	12	1547
British Indian Ocean Territory	1	3			4
Italy	2	22	4		28
Jamaica		1			1
Kenya	37	214	2		253
Cambodia			1		1
Comoros		1			1
Saint Kitts And Nevis	9	16			25
Kuwait		1			1
Lebanon		1			1

Broad Age group (years)					
Both sexes					
Nationality (Country)	Under 15	15 - 64	65 or more	Not reported	Total
Sri Lanka	42	311	2	2	357
Lesotho		1			1
Morocco		2			2
Madagascar	12	389			401
Mali		1			1
Mongolia		1			1
Macau		1			1
Mauritania		1			1
Mauritius	17	359	4	9	389
Maldives		1			1
Malawi		30			30
Malaysia		5			5
Mozambique		2			2
Nigeria	7	24			31
Netherlands		1		1	2
Norway		1			1
Not Reported		27		3	30
New Zealand		5			5
Oman	1	1			2
Philippines	6	298			304
Pakistan	2	7			9
Poland		1			1
Portugal		1			1
Reunion		1	1		2
Romania		1			1
Russian Federation		8	1		9
Rwanda		3			3
Sweden	2	8	1		11
Singapore		1			1
Slovakia (Slovak Republic)	2	6			8
Sierra Leone		3			3
Swaziland	1	3	2		6
Thailand	3	355			358

Broad Age group (years)					
Both sexes					
Nationality (Country)	Under 15	15 - 64	65 or more	Not reported	Total
Trinidad And Tobago		1			1
Taiwan, Province Of China		13			13
Tanzania, United Republic Of	22	21			43
Ukraine	1	1			2
Uganda		5			5
United States	3	17	1		21
Uzbekistan		1			1
Venezuela		1			1
Wallis And Futuna Islands		11	1		12
Seychellois Born In Seychelles (Registration Status unknown)	20569	49889	6215	18	76691
Mayotte	56	2	1	1	60
Yugoslavia		7			7
South Africa	16	252	2	10	280
Zambia	2	11			13
Zimbabwe	2	7			9
Total	21022	54394	6281	58	81755

Source: MISD

Table P4.1: Female Population Aged 15 Years Or More By Age Group and Number of Children Born Alive, 2002 Census

Age group	Number of children born alive																Not reported	Total			
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 -18					
15 < 20	3283	225	17	5																3530	
20 < 25	2265	970	240	46	6	2															3529
25 < 30	1369	1168	708	218	55	12	4													1	3535
30 < 35	877	918	1012	495	197	60	14	3		1											3577
35 < 40	637	607	1026	821	363	135	36	18	2	2	1										3648
40 < 45	425	313	638	724	475	217	92	28	15	6											2933
45 < 50	287	190	369	399	375	219	124	47	28	5	5	1	1								2050
50 < 55	237	119	243	233	200	152	98	90	31	17	5	5	3								1433
55 < 60	188	87	138	137	122	137	110	102	65	29	28	7	4	5	3	1					1163
60 < 65	261	71	91	94	94	118	123	82	90	71	45	29	8	7	3	3					1190
65 < 70	306	65	68	72	81	85	96	84	82	63	58	37	33	11	6	2					1149
70 < 75	322	77	65	50	40	61	76	64	57	49	47	31	16	12	5	7					979
75 < 80	265	50	54	38	37	39	42	42	43	34	28	15	16	4	8	7					722
80 < 85	210	56	35	24	29	27	28	19	15	11	14	6	9	5	4	1					493
85 < 90	161	35	28	19	12	13	11	6	6	9	4	3	7	1							315
90 < 95	74	13	11	5		4	3	6	3	5	4		3			2					133
95 < 100	20	3	3	3	2	1	1	3	1		1		1								39
100 plus	2	1				1	1														5
Total	11189	4968	4746	3383	2088	1283	859	594	438	302	240	134	101	45	29	23	1				30423

Source: MISD

Table P5.1: Population Aged 12 Years Or More Not attending School By Age Group, Educational Attainment And Sex, 2002 Census

		Age group												
Educational attainment		12 < 15	15 < 20	20 < 25	25 < 30	30 < 35	35 < 40	40 < 45	45 < 50	50 < 55	55 < 60	60 < 65	65 +	Total
Female	No Schooling	9	10	10	16	28	32	47	64	83	106	146	757	1308
	Primary	8	10	46	75	122	308	462	504	560	583	733	2376	5787
	Other eg. Adult learning etc.		3	13	11	18	16	22	13	15	6	9	21	147
	Secondary 1-2 years	37	34	141	146	161	627	877	594	256	112	91	285	3361
	Secondary 3 years	16	69	109	206	434	655	470	208	133	143	62	88	2593
	Secondary 4 years		271	416	199	74	144	197	156	66	26	15	26	1590
	National Youth service/ Secondary 5 years	1	477	1019	1328	1248	576	246	81	46	32	26	47	5127
	Vocational	1	146	233	71	58	98	63	38	27	12	10	9	766
	Polytechnic 1-2 years, TTC		245	728	790	754	555	192	102	61	30	12	24	3493
	Polytechnic 3-4 years, form 6	2	16	361	367	333	248	65	43	23	21	6	17	1502
	Pre-University	1	5	67	94	112	113	76	77	53	23	20	24	665
	University (Bachelor)			32	93	104	93	67	55	37	23	11	13	528
	University (MSc,MBA,PhD)			4	29	49	67	36	32	15	12	5	2	251
	Not reported	12	30	64	54	39	73	89	70	47	28	34	110	650
	Total	87	1316	3243	3479	3534	3605	2909	2037	1422	1157	1180	3799	27768

Table P5.1: Population Aged 12 Years Or More Not attending School By Age Group, Educational Attainment And Sex, 2002 Census (contd.)

		Age group												
Educational attainment		12 < 15	15 < 20	20 < 25	25 < 30	30 < 35	35 < 40	40 < 45	45 < 50	50 < 55	55 < 60	60 < 65	65 +	Total
Male	No Schooling	8	13	17	35	18	48	72	117	127	130	157	559	1301
	Primary	7	25	70	70	124	385	712	615	651	602	554	1325	5140
	Other eg. Adult learning etc.	1	4	14	13	10	23	19	19	5	12	4	18	142
	Secondary 1-2 years	45	83	100	97	105	476	830	672	301	102	55	141	3007
	Secondary 3 years	17	148	159	201	345	417	422	216	172	123	44	64	2328
	Secondary 4 years		462	464	239	105	120	103	59	36	17	13	54	1672
	National Youth service/ Secondary 5 years		367	1014	1143	1245	565	194	81	47	28	17	33	4734
	Vocational	1	155	276	135	96	193	180	53	19	9	5	12	1134
	Polytechnic 1-2 years, TTC		328	879	820	774	437	104	44	21	7	7	15	3436
	Polytechnic 3-4 years, form 6	1	15	302	407	399	202	57	46	16	17	5	17	1484
	Pre-University	1	6	58	107	138	112	86	72	47	35	17	46	725
	University (Bachelor)			28	129	151	184	154	93	61	33	29	31	893
	University (MSc,MBA,PhD)		1	6	46	63	107	91	63	47	22	13	20	479
	Not reported	9	41	191	181	155	178	200	139	77	40	31	87	1329
	Total	90	1648	3578	3623	3728	3447	3224	2289	1627	1177	951	2422	27804

Table P5.1: Population Aged 12 Years Or More Not attending School By Age Group, Educational Attainment And Sex, 2002 Census (contd.)

		Age group													
Educational attainment		12 < 15	15 < 20	20 < 25	25 < 30	30 < 35	35 < 40	40 < 45	45 < 50	50 < 55	55 < 60	60 < 65	65 +	Total	
Both sexes	No Schooling	17	23	27	51	46	80	119	181	210	236	303	1316	2609	
	Primary	15	35	116	145	246	693	1174	1119	1211	1185	1287	3701	10927	
	University (Bachelor)	1	7	27	24	28	39	41	32	20	18	13	39	289	
	University (MSc,MBA,PhD)	82	117	241	243	266	1103	1707	1266	557	214	146	426	6368	
	Other eg. Adult learning etc.	33	217	268	407	779	1072	892	424	305	266	106	152	4921	
	Secondary 1-2 years	0	733	880	438	179	264	300	215	102	43	28	80	3262	
	Secondary 3 years	1	844	2033	2471	2493	1141	440	162	93	60	43	80	9861	
	Secondary 4 years	2	301	509	206	154	291	243	91	46	21	15	21	1900	
	National Youth Service/ Secondary 5 years			573	1607	1610	1528	992	296	146	82	37	19	39	6929
	Vocational	3	31	663	774	732	450	122	89	39	38	11	34	2986	
	Polytechnic 1-2 years, TTC	2	11	125	201	250	225	162	149	100	58	37	70	1390	
	Polytechnic 3-4 years, Form 6			60	222	255	277	221	148	98	56	40	44	1421	
	Pre-University		1	10	75	112	174	127	95	62	34	18	22	730	
	Not reported	21	71	255	235	194	251	289	209	124	68	65	197	1979	
	Total	177	2964	6821	7102	7262	7052	6133	4326	3049	2334	2131	6221	55572	

Source: MISD

Table P5.2: Student Population Aged 12 to 29 Years By Age Group, Educational Attainment And Sex, 2002 Census

	Educational attainment	Age group				Total	
		10 < 15	15 < 20	20 < 25	25 < 30		
Female	No Schooling	2	2			4	
	Primary	137	23	3	2	165	
	University (Bachelor)			24	6	30	
	University (MSc,MBA,PhD)			2	1	3	
	other eg. Adult learning etc.	5	13	2	1	21	
	Secondary 1-2 years	1137	33	1		1171	
	Secondary 3 years	480	143	5	1	629	
	Secondary 4 years	28	622	2		652	
	National Youth Service/ Secondary 5 years		531	5		536	
	Vocational	3	105	11		119	
	Polytechnic 1-2 years, TTC		405	37	5	447	
	Polytechnic 3-4 years, Form 6		105	115	4	224	
	Pre-University		23	33	3	59	
	Not reported	114	115	9	2	240	
		Total	1906	2120	249	25	4300
	Male	No Schooling	3	3	2		8
Primary		163	17	2		182	
University (Bachelor)			1	13	5	19	
University (MSc,MBA,PhD)			1	1	1	3	
other eg. Adult learning etc.		6	10	1		17	
Secondary 1-2 years		1180	38	3		1221	
Secondary 3 years		453	167		1	621	
Secondary 4 years		24	557	5		586	
National Youth Service/ Secondary 5 years			513	4	1	518	
Vocational		1	129	9	1	140	
Polytechnic 1-2 years, TTC			321	21	2	344	
Polytechnic 3-4 years, Form 6			70	67	5	142	
Pre-University			14	24	1	39	
Not reported		143	117	5		265	
	Total	1973	1958	157	17	4105	

Table P5.2: Student Population Aged 12 to 29 Years By Age Group, Educational Attainment And Sex, 2002 Census (contd.)

Educational attainment		Age group				Total
		10 < 15	15 < 20	20 < 25	25 < 30	
Both sexes	No Schooling	5	5	2		12
	Primary	300	40	5	2	331
	Other eg. Adult learning etc.		1	37	11	38
	Secondary 1-2 years		1	3	2	2367
	Secondary 3 years	11	23	3	1	1238
	Secondary 4 years	2317	71	4		1243
	National Youth Service/ Secondary 5 years	933	310	5	2	1068
	Vocational	52	1179	7		259
	Polytechnic 1-2 years, TTC		1044	9	1	799
	Polytechnic 3-4 years, Form 6	4	234	20	1	387
	Pre-University		726	58	7	103
	University (Bachelor)		175	182	9	49
	University (MSc,MBA,PhD)		37	57	4	6
	Not reported	257	232	14	2	505
	Total	3879	4078	406	42	8405

Source: MISD

Table P5.3: Student Population Aged 12 to 29 years, By Educational Attainment, Sex and Age, 2002 Census

Female	Age																		Total
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Educational attainment																			
No Schooling	1	1			1	1													4
Primary	106	27	4	5	3	10	5		1	1		1			1			1	165
University (Bachelor)									5	5	6	7	1	1	2	2	1		30
University (MSc,MBA,PhD)										1		1					1		3
Other eg. Adult learning etc.	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	1			1		1		1				21
Secondary 1-2 years	446	535	156	15	11	1	3	3	1										1171
Secondary 3 years	9	34	437	120	18	3	1	1	2	1	1	1			1				629
Secondary 4 years	4		24	448	145	23	4	2		2									652
National Youth service/ Secondary 5 years				21	367	123	12	8	1	4									536
Vocational	1	1	1		6	59	28	12	6	2	2	1							119
Polytechnic 1-2 years, TTC					11	199	140	55	21	12	2	1	1	3				2	447
Polytechnic 3-4 years, form 6					5	19	32	49	69	26	11	5	4		3	1			224
Pre-University						6	8	9	10	12	6	2	3	1	2				59
Not reported	41	36	37	35	38	19	11	12	4	1	1	2	1	1	1				240
Total	611	635	660	647	608	466	247	152	120	67	30	21	11	6	11	3	2	3	4300

Table P5.3: Student Population Aged 12 to 29 years, By Educational Attainment, Sex and Age, 2002 Census (contd.)

Male	Age																		Total
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Educational attainment																			
No Schooling	1		2	1		1		1		1		1							8
Primary	133	25	5	5	2	4	3	3		2									182
University (Bachelor)								1	1	3	2	2	5	2	2	1			19
University (MSc,MBA,PhD)							1					1					1		3
Other eg. Adult learning etc.	3	3		2	2	2	3	1	1										17
Secondary 1-2 years	465	539	176	23	7	4	2	2	1	1		1							1221
Secondary 3 years	6	38	409	145	19	3											1		621
Secondary 4 years	1		23	394	135	16	11	1	1	2	1	1							586
National Youth service/ Secondary 5 years				18	367	106	17	5	1			2	1		1				518
Vocational		1			1	91	30	7	4	3	2							1	140
Polytechnic 1-2 years, TTC					9	165	108	39	13	1	5		2	1			1		344
Polytechnic 3-4 years, form 6					8	8	19	35	42	19	5		1	1	2	1	1		142
Pre-University						4	5	5	8	9	2	2	3				1		39
Not reported	53	45	45	46	39	21	6	5	2		2		1						265
Total	662	651	660	634	589	425	205	105	74	41	19	10	13	4	5	2	5	1	4105

Table P5.3: Student Population Aged 12 to 29 years, By Educational Attainment, Sex and Age, 2002 Census (contd.)

Both sexes	Age																		Total
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Educational attainment																			
No Schooling	2	1	2	1	1	2		1		1		1							12
Primary	239	52	9	10	5	14	8	3	1	3		1			1			1	347
University (Bachelor)								1	6	8	8	9	6	3	4	3	1		49
University (MSc,MBA,PhD)							1			1		2					2		6
Other eg. Adult learning etc.	6	4	1	5	5	5	6	2	1		1		1		1				38
Secondary 1-2 years	911	1074	332	38	18	5	5	5	2	1		1							2392
Secondary 3 years	15	72	846	265	37	6	1	1	2	1	1	1			1		1		1250
Secondary 4 years	5		47	842	280	39	15	3	1	4	1	1							1238
National Youth service/ Secondary 5 years				39	734	229	29	13	2	4		2	1		1				1054
Vocational	1	2	1		7	150	58	19	10	5	4	1						1	259
Polytechnic 1-2 years, TTC					20	364	248	94	34	13	7	1	3	4			1	2	791
Polytechnic 3-4 years, form 6					13	27	51	84	111	45	16	5	5	1	5	2	1		366
Pre-University						10	13	14	18	21	8	4	6	1	2		1		98
Not reported	94	81	82	81	77	40	17	17	6	1	3	2	2	1	1				505
Total	1273	1286	1320	1281	1197	891	452	257	194	108	49	31	24	10	16	5	7	4	8405

Source: MISD

Table P5.4: Population Aged 12 years or more By Literacy Status, Sex and Age Group, 2002 Census

		Literacy status			
	Age group	Not reported	No	Yes	Total
Female	10 < 15	62	23	2040	2125
	15 < 20	16	22	3492	3530
	20 < 25	10	22	3497	3529
	25 < 30	13	38	3484	3535
	30 < 35	10	43	3524	3577
	35 < 40	8	84	3556	3648
	40 < 45	10	113	2810	2933
	45 < 50	8	154	1888	2050
	50 < 55	7	182	1244	1433
	55 < 60	5	205	953	1163
	60 < 65	6	263	921	1190
	65 +	24	1215	2596	3835
		Total	179	2364	30005
Male	10 < 15	56	27	2115	2198
	15 < 20	44	42	3627	3713
	20 < 25	59	49	3684	3792
	25 < 30	69	47	3556	3672
	30 < 35	65	55	3660	3780
	35 < 40	63	146	3285	3494
	40 < 45	51	244	2957	3252
	45 < 50	22	252	2033	2307
	50 < 55	21	277	1347	1645
	55 < 60	7	277	905	1189
	60 < 65	9	298	655	962
	65 +	19	875	1552	2446
		Total	485	2589	29376
Both sexes	10 < 15	118	50	4155	4323
	15 < 20	60	64	7119	7243
	20 < 25	69	71	7181	7321
	25 < 30	82	85	7040	7207
	30 < 35	75	98	7184	7357
	35 < 40	71	230	6841	7142
	40 < 45	61	357	5767	6185
	45 < 50	30	406	3921	4357
	50 < 55	28	459	2591	3078
	55 < 60	12	482	1858	2352
	60 < 65	15	561	1576	2152
	65 +	43	2090	4148	6281
		Total	664	4953	59381

Source: MISD

Table P6.2: Working Population By Occupation, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census

		Age group										Total	
Occupation		15 < 20	20 < 25	25 < 30	30 < 35	35 < 40	40 < 45	45 < 50	50 < 55	55 < 60	60 < 65		65 +
Female	Armed forces	1		4	2	6	2	2	1				18
	Legislators and senior officials		1	3	3	6	12	11	7	7	3		53
	Corporate managers		7	12	31	44	65	47	32	13	6	6	263
	General managers	4	23	41	39	58	72	49	29	22	19	8	364
	Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals	4	5	12	12	11	9	3	1				57
	Life science and health professionals	3	44	54	37	73	47	26	18	22	8	1	333
	Teaching professionals	18	99	149	212	216	155	108	69	47	20	4	1097
	Other professionals	4	118	129	113	131	73	47	23	12	7	5	662
	Physical and engineering science associate professionals	10	34	55	42	32	21	11	1	2	1		209
	Life science professionals	6	67	75	75	89	56	21	21	14	3	1	428
	Teaching associate professionals	7	37	36	31	44	33	27	24	13	4		256
	Other associate professionals	22	138	142	169	213	152	77	34	12	11	20	990
	Office clerks	61	339	407	338	238	161	57	24	22	9	3	1659
	Customer service clerks	64	256	149	132	112	69	44	16	6	2		850
	Personal and protective service workers	222	531	555	610	635	489	367	270	190	127	16	4012
	Models, salespersons and demonstrators	47	131	122	109	93	83	53	19	13	9	8	687

Table P6.2: Working Population By Occupation, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census (contd.)

		Age group											
Occupation		15 < 20	20 < 25	25 < 30	30 < 35	35 < 40	40 < 45	45 < 50	50 < 55	55 < 60	60 < 65	65 +	Total
Female	Market-oriented skilled agricultural and fishery workers	17	69	83	52	68	54	29	31	25	11	2	441
	Subsistence agricultural and fishery workers	1	1	4	1	1	1		1				10
	Extraction and building trades workers	2	9	4	2	5	1	2	2		1		28
	Metal, machinery and related trades workers		3	4	2	1	1	1	1				13
	Precision, handicraft, printing and related trades workers	8	12	18	9	12	10	5	3	4	6	1	88
	Other craft and related workers	59	66	55	79	101	84	52	38	19	16	1	570
	Stationary-plant and related operators	1	4	6	9	3		1	1				25
	Machine operators and assemblers	2	16	27	21	20	21	11	7	3	3		131
	Drivers and mobile-plant operators		4	5	5	10	11	5					40
	Sales and service elementary occupations	90	236	315	426	477	448	372	272	206	154	12	3008
	Agricultural, fishery and related labourers	14	47	68	78	90	60	55	20	25	6	1	464
	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing & transport	24	187	246	233	210	114	54	35	13	4		1120
	Not reported	78	98	104	145	146	149	111	75	53	33	26	1018
	Total	769	2582	2884	3017	3145	2453	1648	1075	743	463	115	18894

Table P6.2: Working Population By Occupation, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census (contd.)

		Age group											
	Occupation	15 < 20	20 < 25	25 < 30	30 < 35	35 < 40	40 < 45	45 < 50	50 < 55	55 < 60	60 < 65	65 +	Total
Male	Armed forces	16	42	40	31	35	37	19	10	5	2		237
	Legislators and senior officials		2	6	7	14	22	15	11	7	6	4	94
	Corporate managers	1	17	48	60	99	119	81	44	47	12	26	554
	General managers	8	28	55	85	95	119	92	67	39	31	16	635
	Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals	8	51	66	58	63	53	33	14	9	3	6	364
	Life science and health professionals		15	28	26	37	13	19	9	6	2	1	156
	Teaching professionals	7	39	55	99	77	55	26	20	14	5	1	398
	Other professionals	4	50	71	80	92	59	61	33	17	13	12	492
	Physical and engineering science associate professionals	28	174	169	172	157	91	67	26	19	10	1	914
	Life science professionals	5	39	39	30	32	18	7	3	6	3	2	184
	Teaching associate professionals	2	15	10	12	16	11	4	4	1		2	77
	Other associate professionals	5	78	116	117	133	120	75	54	34	9	7	748
	Office clerks	20	67	88	72	68	53	43	27	20	7	3	468
	Customer service clerks	13	34	30	27	14	16	4	1			2	141
	Personal and protective service workers	128	361	345	358	287	293	197	125	114	46	23	2277

Table P6.2: Working Population By Occupation, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census (contd.)

		Age group											
	Occupation	15 < 20	20 < 25	25 < 30	30 < 35	35 < 40	40 < 45	45 < 50	50 < 55	55 < 60	60 < 65	65 +	Total
Male	Models, salespersons and demonstrators	26	64	52	43	37	23	16	13	10	7	5	296
	Market-oriented skilled agricultural and fishery workers	121	222	253	253	234	217	165	124	91	55	20	1755
	Subsistence agricultural and fishery workers		4	1	4	2							11
	Extraction and building trades workers	155	497	471	486	410	444	271	210	95	64	20	3123
	Metal, machinery and related trades workers	96	205	177	175	150	147	96	45	22	23	6	1142
	Precision, handicraft, printing and related trades workers	7	11	15	23	13	16	7	2	5	1	3	103
	Other craft and related workers	29	55	44	40	46	52	34	25	12	13	3	353
	Stationary-plant and related operators	12	28	31	25	23	16	19	7	5			166
	Machine operators and assemblers	24	75	41	57	37	45	26	15	4	7	3	334
	Drivers and mobile-plant operators	23	143	269	388	308	288	221	175	86	26	12	1939
	Sales and service elementary occupations	161	281	255	229	227	192	164	137	123	67	19	1855
	Agricultural, fishery and related labourers	28	56	52	61	62	48	44	42	22	8	2	425
	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing & transport	93	228	237	218	196	153	97	55	50	32	2	1361
	Not reported	120	154	170	185	163	155	111	75	49	30	27	1239
Total		1140	3035	3234	3421	3127	2875	2014	1373	912	482	228	21841

Table P6.2: Working Population By Occupation, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census (contd.)

		Age group											
Occupation		15 < 20	20 < 25	25 < 30	30 < 35	35 < 40	40 < 45	45 < 50	50 < 55	55 < 60	60 < 65	65 +	Total
Both sexes	Armed forces	17	42	44	33	41	39	21	11	5	2		255
	Legislators and senior officials		3	9	10	20	34	26	18	14	9	4	147
	Corporate managers	1	24	60	91	143	184	128	76	60	18	32	817
	General managers	12	51	96	124	153	191	141	96	61	50	24	999
	Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals	12	56	78	70	74	62	36	15	9	3	6	421
	Life science and health professionals	3	59	82	63	110	60	45	27	28	10	2	489
	Teaching professionals	25	138	204	311	293	210	134	89	61	25	5	1495
	Other professionals	8	168	200	193	223	132	108	56	29	20	17	1154
	Physical and engineering science associate professionals	38	208	224	214	189	112	78	27	21	11	1	1123
	Life science professionals	11	106	114	105	121	74	28	24	20	6	3	612
	Teaching associate professionals	9	52	46	43	60	44	31	28	14	4	2	333
	Other associate professionals	27	216	258	286	346	272	152	88	46	20	27	1738
	Office clerks	81	406	495	410	306	214	100	51	42	16	6	2127
	Customer service clerks	77	290	179	159	126	85	48	17	6	2	2	991
	Personal and protective service workers	350	892	900	968	922	782	564	395	304	173	39	6289

Table P6.2: Working Population By Occupation, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census (contd.)

Occupation	Age group											Total
	15 < 20	20 < 25	25 < 30	30 < 35	35 < 40	40 < 45	45 < 50	50 < 55	55 < 60	60 < 65	65 +	
Both sexes Models, salespersons and demonstrators	73	195	174	152	130	106	69	32	23	16	13	983
Market-oriented skilled agricultural and fishery workers	138	291	336	305	302	271	194	155	116	66	22	2196
Subsistence agricultural and fishery workers	1	5	5	5	3	1		1				21
Extraction and building trades workers	157	506	475	488	415	445	273	212	95	65	20	3151
Metal, machinery and related trades workers	96	208	181	177	151	148	97	46	22	23	6	1155
Precision, handicraft, printing and related trades workers	15	23	33	32	25	26	12	5	9	7	4	191
Other craft and related workers	88	121	99	119	147	136	86	63	31	29	4	923
Stationary-plant and related operators	13	32	37	34	26	16	20	8	5			191
Machine operators and assemblers	26	91	68	78	57	66	37	22	7	10	3	465
Drivers and mobile-plant operators	23	147	274	393	318	299	226	175	86	26	12	1979
Sales and service elementary occupations	251	517	570	655	704	640	536	409	329	221	31	4863
Agricultural, fishery and related labourers	42	103	120	139	152	108	99	62	47	14	3	889
Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing & transport	117	415	483	451	406	267	151	90	63	36	2	2481
Not reported	198	252	274	330	309	304	222	150	102	63	53	2257
Total	1909	5617	6118	6438	6272	5328	3662	2448	1655	945	343	40735

Source: MISD

Table P6.3: Working Population By Industry, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census

		Age group										Total	
Industry		15 < 20	20 < 25	25 < 30	30 < 35	35 < 40	40 < 45	45 < 50	50 < 55	55 < 60	60 < 65		65 +
Female	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	25	57	93	92	113	89	69	42	38	24	4	646
	Quarrying		2	1	3	2	1	2	1				12
	Manufacturing	82	340	447	442	418	288	166	79	41	24	2	2329
	Electricity, Gas and Water	6	23	22	20	21	16	14	7	4			133
	Construction	4	14	20	18	21	16	11	5	4	4		117
	Wholesale and Retail Trade	278	666	571	600	569	460	301	175	101	64	20	3805
	Transport, Storage and Communication	29	201	184	177	183	141	94	52	13	15	1	1090
	Finance, Insurance, Real estate and Business services	24	137	118	125	141	95	57	31	13	8	2	751
	Community, Social and Personal Services	244	1066	1338	1437	1578	1252	862	624	478	289	59	9227
	Not reported	77	76	90	103	99	95	72	59	51	35	27	784
Total		769	2582	2884	3017	3145	2453	1648	1075	743	463	115	18894
Male	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	93	239	313	440	321	276	229	156	120	65	18	2270
	Quarrying	3	1	6	6	4	10	4	3	1		2	40
	Manufacturing	111	256	320	318	303	247	170	114	64	39	11	1953
	Electricity, Gas and Water	42	149	108	97	97	105	81	48	30	18	1	776
	Construction	118	435	430	439	339	360	220	156	71	44	24	2636
	Wholesale and Retail Trade	285	641	528	447	385	404	234	137	91	70	58	3280
	Transport, Storage and Communication	64	322	437	465	443	356	282	182	100	43	17	2711
	Finance, Insurance, Real estate and Business services	12	81	82	75	68	82	47	44	28	9	9	537
	Community, Social and Personal Services	287	757	854	949	1022	880	628	444	360	161	60	6402
	Not reported	125	154	156	185	145	155	119	89	47	33	28	1236
Total		1140	3035	3234	3421	3127	2875	2014	1373	912	482	228	21841

Table P6.3: Working Population By Industry, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census (contd.)

		Age group											
		15 < 20	20 < 25	25 < 30	30 < 35	35 < 40	40 < 45	45 < 50	50 < 55	55 < 60	60 < 65	65 +	Total
Both sexes	Industry												
		Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	118	296	406	532	434	365	298	198	158	89	22
	Quarrying	3	3	7	9	6	11	6	4	1		2	52
	Manufacturing	193	596	767	760	721	535	336	193	105	63	13	4282
	Electricity, Gas and Water	48	172	130	117	118	121	95	55	34	18	1	909
	Construction	122	449	450	457	360	376	231	161	75	48	24	2753
	Wholesale and Retail Trade	563	1307	1099	1047	954	864	535	312	192	134	78	7085
	Transport, Storage and Communication	93	523	621	642	626	497	376	234	113	58	18	3801
	Finance, Insurance, Real estate and Business services	36	218	200	200	209	177	104	75	41	17	11	1288
	Community, Social and Personal Services	531	1823	2192	2386	2600	2132	1490	1068	838	450	119	15629
	Not reported	202	230	246	288	244	250	191	148	98	68	55	2020
	Total	1909	5617	6118	6438	6272	5328	3662	2448	1655	945	343	40735

Source: MISD

Table P6.4: Economically Active Population By Educational Attainment, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census

		Age group						
		Under 20	20 < 30	30 < 40	40 < 50	50 < 60	60 +	Total
Educational attainment								
Female	No schooling	1	9	26	88	120	58	302
	Primary	7	94	373	821	832	326	2453
	Other (e.g adult learning etc.)	1	16	27	33	16	7	100
	Secondary 1-2 years	29	264	716	1273	264	54	2600
	Secondary 3 years	60	268	963	578	203	43	2115
	Secondary 4 years	222	533	200	315	64	12	1346
	National Youth							
	Service/Secondary 5 years	415	2139	1691	295	62	21	4623
	Vocational	137	285	145	89	35	5	696
	Polytechnic 1-2 years, Teacher							
	Training College	220	1442	1241	262	72	10	3247
	Polytechnic 3-4 years, Form 6	11	703	538	92	33	4	1381
	Pre-University	4	142	200	136	64	13	559
	University (Bachelor)		107	167	104	49	16	443
	University (MA, MBA, PHD)		22	105	61	21	4	213
Not reported	21	95	98	139	56	22	431	
Total		1128	6119	6490	4286	1891	595	20509
Male	No schooling	3	27	39	137	197	80	483
	Primary	18	121	459	1219	1034	351	3202
	Other (e.g adult learning etc.)	1	18	28	37	10	7	101
	Secondary 1-2 years	77	176	536	1379	351	46	2565
	Secondary 3 years	135	332	718	600	258	51	2094
	Secondary 4 years	420	658	219	152	41	18	1508
	National Youth							
	Service/Secondary 5 years	336	2051	1734	267	68	20	4476
	Vocational	149	402	279	227	28	5	1090
	Polytechnic 1-2 years, Teacher							
	Training College	308	1648	1176	143	25	10	3310
	Polytechnic 3-4 years, Form 6	14	691	589	97	29	9	1429
	Pre-University	6	154	246	153	75	21	655
	University (Bachelor)		152	330	237	91	38	848
	University (MA, MBA, PHD)	1	49	170	148	63	20	451
Not reported	34	359	316	315	98	51	1173	
Total		1502	6838	6839	5111	2368	727	23385

Table P6.4: Economically Active Population By Educational Attainment, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census (contd.)

		Age group					Total	
		Under 20	20 < 30	30 < 40	40 < 50	50 < 60		60 +
Both sexes	Educational attainment							
	No schooling	4	36	65	225	317	138	785
	Primary	25	215	832	2040	1866	677	5655
	Other (e.g adult learning etc.)	2	34	55	70	26	14	201
	Secondary 1-2 years	106	440	1252	2652	615	100	5165
	Secondary 3 years	195	600	1681	1178	461	94	4209
	Secondary 4 years	642	1191	419	467	105	30	2854
	National Youth							
	Service/Secondary 5 years	751	4190	3425	562	130	41	9099
	Vocational	286	687	424	316	63	10	1786
	Polytechnic 1-2 years, Teacher							
	Training College	528	3090	2417	405	97	20	6557
	Polytechnic 3-4 years, Form 6	25	1394	1127	189	62	13	2810
	Pre-University	10	296	446	289	139	34	1214
	University (Bachelor)		259	497	341	140	54	1291
	University (MA, MBA, PHD)	1	71	275	209	84	24	664
	Not reported	55	454	414	454	154	73	1604
Total	2630	12957	13329	9397	4259	1322	43894	

Source: MISD

Table P6.5: Economically Active Population By Educational Attainment, Industry And Sex, 2002 Census

	Industry	Educational attainment							Total	
		No schooling	Primary	Secondary 1-5 yrs.	Vocational	Polytechnic	Pre-University	University		Not reported
Female	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	37	147	316	17	97	7	13	12	646
	Quarrying		3	6		2	1			12
	Manufacturing	24	387	1442	54	344	16	30	32	2329
	Electricity, Gas and Water	1	11	70	7	39	2	2	1	133
	Construction	1	17	56	2	26	3	4	8	117
	Wholesale and Retail Trade	27	389	2194	204	745	46	48	152	3805
	Transport, Storage and Communication	7	79	402	37	455	43	37	30	1090
	Finance, Insurance, Real estate and Business services	5	32	256	25	347	36	41	9	751
	Community, Social and Personal Services	169	1262	4520	225	2117	363	419	152	9227
	Not reported	18	119	416	24	132	20	35	20	784
	Total	289	2446	9678	595	4304	537	629	416	18894
Male	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	95	448	1143	68	332	42	84	58	2270
	Quarrying		6	21	2	6		4	1	40
	Manufacturing	26	300	951	114	407	41	75	39	1953
	Electricity, Gas and Water	14	134	339	48	187	6	28	20	776
	Construction	50	413	1097	163	393	52	39	429	2636
	Wholesale and Retail Trade	41	318	1488	177	644	105	176	331	3280
	Transport, Storage and Communication	32	338	1259	114	679	99	124	66	2711
	Finance, Insurance, Real estate and Business services	1	38	181	16	154	33	104	10	537
	Community, Social and Personal Services	174	946	2635	261	1399	238	587	161	6401
	Not reported	31	204	647	44	204	25	44	38	1237
	Total	464	3145	9761	1007	4405	641	1265	1153	21841

Table P6.5: Economically Active Population By Educational Attainment, Industry And Sex, 2002 Census (contd.)

	Industry	Educational attainment							Total	
		No schooling	Primary	Secondary 1-5 yrs.	Vocational	Polytechnic	Pre-University	University		Not reported
Both sexes	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	132	595	1459	85	429	49	97	70	2916
	Quarrying	0	9	27	2	8	1	4	1	52
	Manufacturing	50	687	2393	168	751	57	105	71	4282
	Electricity, Gas and Water	15	145	409	55	226	8	30	21	909
	Construction	51	430	1153	165	419	55	43	437	2753
	Wholesale and Retail Trade	68	707	3682	381	1389	151	224	483	7085
	Transport, Storage and Communication	39	417	1661	151	1134	142	161	96	3801
	Finance, Insurance, Real estate and Business services	6	70	437	41	501	69	145	19	1288
	Community, Social and Personal Services	343	2208	7155	486	3516	601	1006	313	15628
	Not reported	49	323	1063	68	336	45	79	58	2021
		Total	753	5591	19439	1602	8709	1178	1894	1569

Source: MISD

Table P6.6: Inactive Population By Functional Group, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census

	Age group	Functional group		Total
		Students	Other inactive	
Female	Under 10		6730	6730
	10<20	4026	1689	5715
	20<30	274	603	877
	30<40	30	649	679
	40<50	8	660	668
	50<60	1	690	691
	60<70		1785	1785
	70<80		1651	1651
	80<90		790	790
	90<100		169	169
	100 +		5	5
	Not reported		10	10
	Total	4339	15431	19770
Male	Under 10		7012	7012
	10<20	3931	1694	5625
	20<30	174	363	537
	30<40	13	336	349
	40<50	2	402	404
	50<60	3	442	445
	60<70		1194	1194
	70<80		1094	1094
	80<90		366	366
	90<100		32	32
	100 +		4	4
	Not reported		1	1
	Total	4123	12940	17063
Both sexes	Under 10		13742	13742
	10<20	7957	3383	11340
	20<30	448	966	1414
	30<40	43	985	1028
	40<50	10	1062	1072
	50<60	4	1132	1136
	60<70		2979	2979
	70<80		2745	2745
	80<90		1156	1156
	90<100		201	201
	100 +		9	9
	Not reported		11	11
	Total	8462	28371	36833

Source: MISD

Table P6.7: Head Of Household By Work Status, Age Group And Sex, 2002 Census

		Age group						Not	Total
		10<20	20<30	30<40	40<50	50<60	60 + reported		
Female	Work status								
	Employee (Government)	8	341	1114	968	566	179	1	3177
	Employee (Parastatal)	1	104	319	237	116	33		810
	Employee (Private)	9	254	638	702	273	88		1964
	Employer		5	17	17	7	4		50
	Self-Employed	1	20	81	112	65	35		314
	Unpaid family worker		10	15	24	29	21		99
	Part-time job seeker	1	26	56	47	42	18		190
	Unemployed job seeker	5	57	110	98	41	8		319
	Student	17	7	10	3		2		39
	Other Inactive	4	56	139	199	296	2544		3238
Not reported	1	7	14	8	6	16		52	
Total		47	887	2513	2415	1441	2948	1	10252
Male	Employee (Government)	3	211	697	729	448	87		2175
	Employee (Parastatal)	5	194	442	388	182	43		1254
	Employee (Private)	11	364	835	822	393	142	3	2570
	Employer		10	44	96	45	26		221
	Self-Employed	1	150	597	769	440	163	1	2121
	Unpaid family worker		2	1	3	6	4		16
	Part-time job seeker	2	17	35	31	32	4		121
	Unemployed job seeker	1	35	65	90	47	9		247
	Student	29	4	4	1				38
	Other Inactive	2	15	54	117	192	1479		1859
	Not reported	1	4	13	17	9	15		59
Total		55	1006	2787	3063	1794	1972	4	10681
Both sexes	Employee (Government)	11	552	1811	1697	1014	266	1	5352
	Employee (Parastatal)	6	298	761	625	298	76		2064
	Employee (Private)	20	618	1473	1524	666	230	3	4534
	Employer		15	61	113	52	30		271
	Self-Employed	2	170	678	881	505	198	1	2435
	Unpaid family worker		12	16	27	35	25		115
	Part-time job seeker	3	43	91	78	74	22		311
	Unemployed job seeker	6	92	175	188	88	17		566
	Student	46	11	14	4		2		77
	Other Inactive	6	71	193	316	488	4023		5097
	Not reported	2	11	27	25	15	31		111
Total		102	1893	5300	5478	3235	4920	5	20933

Source: MISD

Table P6.8: Population In Households By Work Status And Household Size, 2002 Census

	Household size										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	21 +	
Work status											
Employee (Government)	455	1204	2143	2702	2237	1408	1912	329	38	9	12437
Employee (Parastatal)	304	573	919	1145	944	599	859	287	17	33	5680
Employee (Private)	631	1261	2243	2666	2338	1428	2258	435	112	2294	15666
Employer	27	36	99	103	83	39	48	3	1	2	441
Self-Employed	335	508	871	1069	766	462	717	106	8	1	4843
Unpaid family worker	2	50	109	151	107	64	101	18	1	4	607
Part-time job seeker	52	99	158	208	194	137	250	40	3	4	1145
Unemployed job seeker	81	244	460	597	558	417	663	124	17	5	3166
Student	35	258	943	1965	2085	1317	1547	237	23	58	8468
Other Inactive	1074	2236	3971	5707	5092	3430	5303	979	124	449	28365
Not reported	22	61	111	183	211	131	147	31	1	39	937
Total population	3018	6530	12027	16496	14615	9432	13805	2589	345	2898	81755
Total households	3018	3265	4009	4124	2923	1572	1755	216	20	31	20933

Table P6.9: Population By Household Size And Number Of Members Below And Above 15 Years, 2002 Census

Household size	Age group			Total
	Under 15	15 years or more	Not reported	
1		3016	2	3018
2	454	6072	4	6530
3	2728	9295	4	12027
4	4950	11541	5	16496
5	4645	9967	3	14615
6	2971	6461		9432
7 - 10	4277	9526	2	13805
11 - 15	810	1778	1	2589
16 - 20	104	241		345
21 +	83	2778	37	2898
Total	21022	60675	58	81755

Source: MISD

Table H7.1: Households In Occupied Houses By Type Of Dwelling, 2002 Census

Type of dwelling	No. of houses	%	No. of households	%
Single unit	16459	81.2	16950	81.0
Multiple units	3259	16.1	3399	16.2
Multi-purpose	425	2.1	432	2.1
Institution	85	0.4	86	0.4
Boat	20	0.1	20	0.1
No home	8	0.0	18	0.1
Not reported	14	0.1	28	0.1
Total	20270	100.0	20933	100.0

Source: MISD

Table H7.2: Households And Houses By District, 2002 Census

District	No. of houses	%	No. of households	%
Anse Aux Pins	889	4.4	918	4.4
Anse Boileau	907	4.5	930	4.4
Au Cap	885	4.4	902	4.3
Anse Etoile	1070	5.3	1101	5.3
Anse Royale	944	4.7	1009	4.8
Bel Air	727	3.6	750	3.6
Baie Lazare	670	3.3	723	3.5
Belombre	906	4.5	923	4.4
Baie Ste Anne	964	4.8	999	4.8
Beau Vallon	1001	4.9	1018	4.9
Cascade	782	3.9	805	3.8
English River	846	4.2	876	4.2
Glacis	914	4.5	933	4.5
Grand Anse Mahe	662	3.3	680	3.2
Grand Anse Praslin	779	3.8	800	3.8
La Digue & Inner Islands	604	3.0	605	2.9
Les Mamelles	633	3.1	643	3.1
Mont Buxton	770	3.8	810	3.9
Mont Fleuri	839	4.1	865	4.1
Other Islands	384	1.9	387	1.8
Plaisance	841	4.1	887	4.2
Port Glaud	566	2.8	584	2.8
Pte Larue	640	3.2	669	3.2
Roche Caiman	641	3.2	665	3.2
St Louis	789	3.9	806	3.9
Takamaka	617	3.0	645	3.1
Total	20270	100.0	20933	100

Source: MISD

Table H7.3: Households By Type of Dwelling, Sex And Age Group Of Head Of Household 2002 Census

	Age group	Type of dwelling						Not reported	Total
		Single unit	Multiple units	Multi-purpose	Institution	Boat	No home		
Female	15 < 20	27	19					1	47
	20 < 25	165	75	12	3			2	257
	25 < 30	399	220	6	1		1	3	630
	30 < 35	736	335	11	3	1	2	1	1089
	35 < 40	1021	378	19	3		2	1	1424
	40 < 45	1083	256	16	2		1		1358
	45 < 50	876	164	15	1		1		1057
	50 < 55	670	98	10	1		1		780
	55 < 60	579	69	12	1				661
	60 < 65	655	67	10	2				734
	65 < 70	657	84	6	2			1	750
	70 < 75	523	58	12					593
	75 < 80	356	58	5	1			1	421
	80 < 85	238	22	3					263
	85 < 90	112	12	2	1				127
	90 < 95	42	4						46
	95 < 100	9	1	1					11
	100 plus	2			1				3
	Not reported		1						1
	Total	8150	1921	140	22	1	8	10	10252
Male	15 < 20	22	31	1					54
	20 < 25	220	78	5	4		1	1	309
	25 < 30	470	190	27	7	1	1	1	697
	30 < 35	892	266	43	12	11	1	5	1230
	35 < 40	1244	265	36	7		1	4	1557
	40 < 45	1403	208	49	10	6	2	3	1681
	45 < 50	1197	137	36	11			2	1383
	50 < 55	901	95	27	4	1	1	1	1030
	55 < 60	687	57	18	1		1		764
	60 < 65	519	40	19	3		1	1	583
	65 < 70	455	38	12	1		1		507
	70 < 75	366	33	8	2				409
	75 < 80	214	21	5	1				241
	80 < 85	147	13	2					162
	85 < 90	50	5	3					58
	90 < 95	11							11
	95 < 100	1							1
	100 plus								
	Not reported	1	1	1	1				4
	Total	8800	1478	292	64	19	10	18	10681

Source: MISD

Table H7.3: Households By Type of Dwelling, Sex And Age Group Of Head Of Household 2002 Census

	Age group	Type of dwelling						Not reported	Total
		Single unit	Multiple units	Multi-purpose	Institution	Boat	No home		
Both sexes	15 < 20	49	50	1				1	101
	20 < 25	385	153	17	7		1	3	566
	25 < 30	869	410	33	8	1	2	4	1327
	30 < 35	1628	601	54	15	12	3	6	2319
	35 < 40	2265	643	55	10		3	5	2981
	40 < 45	2486	464	65	12	6	3	3	3039
	45 < 50	2073	301	51	12		1	2	2440
	50 < 55	1571	193	37	5	1	2	1	1810
	55 < 60	1266	126	30	2		1		1425
	60 < 65	1174	107	29	5		1	1	1317
	65 < 70	1112	122	18	3		1	1	1257
	70 < 75	889	91	20	2				1002
	75 < 80	570	79	10	2			1	662
	80 < 85	385	35	5					425
	85 < 90	162	17	5	1				185
	90 < 95	53	4						57
	95 < 100	10	1	1					12
	100 plus	2			1				3
	Not reported	1	2	1	1				5
Total	16950	3399	432	86	20	18	28	20933	

Source: MISD

Table H7.4: Households By Type Of Dwelling, Sex And Economic Status Of Head Of Household, 2002 Census

		Type of dwelling							Total
		Single unit	Multiple units	Multi-purpose	Institution	Boat	No home	Not reported	
Female	Work status								
	Employee (Government)	2425	713	32	3		1	3	3177
	Employee (Parastatal)	596	201	9	1		1	2	810
	Employee (Private)	1501	421	28	9	1	3	1	1964
	Employer	38	7	5					50
	Self-Employed	253	36	24			1		314
	Unpaid family worker	82	12	4	1				99
	Part-time job seeker	146	43	1					190
	Unemployed job seeker	226	88	3	1			1	319
	Student	16	22	1					39
	Other Inactive	2824	371	33	7		1	2	3238
	Not reported	43	7				1	1	52
Total		8150	1921	140	22	1	8	10	10252
Male	Employee (Government)	1718	427	25	3		1	1	2175
	Employee (Parastatal)	939	277	14	9	14	1		1254
	Employee (Private)	2089	351	81	35	3	1	10	2570
	Employer	181	15	25					221
	Self-Employed	1845	159	109	2		3	3	2121
	Unpaid family worker	12	2	2					16
	Part-time job seeker	103	15	2				1	121
	Unemployed job seeker	212	30	3		1	1		247
	Student	11	25	1	1				38
	Other Inactive	1641	176	28	9		3	2	1859
	Not reported	49	1	2	5	1		1	59
	Total		8800	1478	292	64	19	10	18
Both sexes	Employee (Government)	4143	1140	57	6		2	4	5352
	Employee (Parastatal)	1535	478	23	10	14	2	2	2064
	Employee (Private)	3590	772	109	44	4	4	11	4534
	Employer	219	22	30					271
	Self-Employed	2098	195	133	2		4	3	2435
	Unpaid family worker	94	14	6	1				115
	Part-time job seeker	249	58	3				1	311
	Unemployed job seeker	438	118	6	1	1	1	1	566
	Student	27	47	2	1				77
	Other Inactive	4465	547	61	16		4	4	5097
	Not reported	92	8	2	5	1	1	2	111
	Total		16950	3399	432	86	20	18	28

Source: MISD

Table H7.5: Homeless Households By Sex And Age Group Of Head Of Household, 2002 Census

Age group	Sex of Head of household		Total
	Female	Male	
20 < 25		1	1
25 < 30	1	1	2
30 < 35	2	1	3
35 < 40	2	1	3
40 < 45	1	2	3
45 < 50	1		1
50 < 55	1	1	2
55 < 60		1	1
60 < 65		1	1
65 < 70		1	1
Total	8	10	18

Source: MISD

Table H7.6: Vacant Houses By Construction Material of Dwelling, 2002 Census

	No. Houses	%
Stone / Block	379	50.9
Wood / Iron	145	19.5
Palm / Lattice	3	0.4
Not reported	218	29.3
Total	745	100

Source: MISD

Table H7.7: Occupied Houses By Age Of Dwelling And Construction Material of Building, 2002 Census

	Construction of dwelling			Not reported	Total
	Stone / Block	Wood / Iron	Palm / Lattice		
Age of building					
1-5 years	3924	705	2	14	4645
6-10 years	2838	598	2	12	3450
11-15 years	1845	453	1	7	2306
16-20 years	1751	484	1	9	2245
Over 20 years	4028	1608	2	21	5659
Not known	1171	369		11	1551
Not applicable		20			20
Not completed, but inhabited	30	6		1	37
Not reported	189	63		105	357
Total	15776	4306	8	180	20270

Source: MISD

Table H7.8: Households By Type Of Water Supply And Type Of Toilet Facilities, 2002 Census

Type of water supply	Toilet facility					Not reported	Total
	Flush (to sewerage system)	Flush (to septic tank)	Pit latrine	None	Other		
Mains supply (treated)	1516	15859	342	134	4	77	17932
Mains supply (untreated)	11	539	98	18		2	668
Mains supply (unknown)		9	8	6			23
Private supply (treated)	1	214	9	6		4	234
Private supply (untreated)	15	1358	276	60		8	1717
Private supply (unknown)		7	2	4			13
None	1	11	8	9		2	31
Other				1		1	2
Not reported	1	16	8	15	1	272	313
Total	1545	18013	751	253	5	366	20933

Source: MISD

Table H7.9a: Households By Type Of Dwelling And Method Of Waste Disposal, 2002 Census

Type of dwelling	Waste disposal (Public bin)			Total
	No	Yes	Not reported	
Single unit	2267	14443	240	16950
Multiple units	223	3169	7	3399
Multi-purpose	73	358	1	432
Institution	4	68	14	86
Boat	1	17	2	20
No home			18	18
Not reported			28	28
Total	2568	18055	310	20933

Source: MISD

Table H7.9b: Households By Type Of Dwelling And Method Of Waste Disposal, 2002 Census

Type of dwelling	Waste disposal (Buried/burnt)			Total
	No	Yes	Not reported	
Single unit	12196	4392	362	16950
Multiple units	3121	246	32	3399
Multi-purpose	381	46	5	432
Institution	48	8	30	86
Boat	18		2	20
No home			18	18
Not reported			28	28
Total	15764	4692	477	20933

Source: MISD

Table H7.9c: Households By Type Of Dwelling And Method Of Waste Disposal, 2002 Census

	Waste disposal (Dumping site)			Total
	No	Yes	Not reported	
Type of dwelling				
Single unit	15933	592	425	16950
Multiple units	3277	89	33	3399
Multi-purpose	378	48	6	432
Institution	52	2	32	86
Boat	17	1	2	20
No home			18	18
Not reported			28	28
Total	19657	732	544	20933

Source: MISD

Table H7.9d: Households By Type Of Dwelling And Method Of Waste Disposal, 2002 Census

	Waste disposal (composting)			Total
	No	Yes	Not reported	
Type of dwelling				
Single unit	15016	1532	402	16950
Multiple units	3239	128	32	3399
Multi-purpose	403	23	6	432
Institution	51	2	33	86
Boat	18		2	20
No home			18	18
Not reported			28	28
Total	18727	1685	521	20933

Source: MISD

Table H7.10: Households By Type Of Energy Used For Lighting, 2002 Census

Type of dwelling	Energy source for lighting					Total
	Electricity	Candles	Paraffin lamps	Other	Not reported	
Single unit	16237	403	64	14	232	16950
Multiple units	3366	20	2	1	10	3399
Multi-purpose	422	6		1	3	432
Institution	74	1	3		8	86
Boat	19				1	20
No home					18	18
Not reported					28	28
Total	20118	430	69	16	300	20933

Source: MISD

Table H7.11: Households By Type Of Energy Used For Cooking, 2002 Census

Type of dwelling	Energy source for cooking								Total
	Electricity	Gas	Kerosene	Wood	Charcoal	No cooking	Other	Not reported	
Single unit	1176	14799	376	178	22	122	25	252	16950
Multiple units	346	2955	50	6		29		13	3399
Multi-purpose	26	380	5	5		9	3	4	432
Institution	8	58	1	3		7	2	7	86
Boat		19						1	20
No home								18	18
Not reported								28	28
Total	1556	18211	432	192	22	167	30	323	20933

Source: MISD

Table H7.12: Households By Tenure And Condition Of Repair Of Dwelling, 2002 Census

Tenure	State of repair					Total
	Good	Fair	Poor	Not applicable	Not reported	
Owner occupied	10209	2845	633		202	13889
Rented from government	2949	448	108		13	3518
Rented privately	1009	301	88		43	1441
Rented from private employer	99	10	4		2	115
Provided free by employer	536	130	35		13	714
Rent free	380	252	165		34	831
Not reported	104	46	23	20	232	425
Total	15286	4032	1056	20	539	20933

Source: MISD

Table H7.13: Households By Tenure And Type Of Toilet Facilities, Water Supply And Availability Of Water Storage Tank, 2002 Census

	Owner occupied	Rented from government	Tenure Rented privately	Rented from private employer	Provided free by employer	Rent free	Not reported	Total
Toilet facility								
Flush (to sewerage system)	576	743	139	8	37	27	15	1545
Flush (to septic tank)	12506	2731	1220	105	633	662	156	18013
Pit latrine	539	18	53	1	35	89	16	751
None	193	3	10		4	42	1	253
Other	5							5
Not reported	70	23	19	1	5	11	237	366
Total	13889	3518	1441	115	714	831	425	20933
Type of water supply								
Mains supply (treated)	11840	3381	1336	108	454	661	152	17932
Mains supply (untreated)	448	43	28	5	87	47	10	668
Mains supply (unknown)	16	1				5	1	23
Private supply (treated)	71	4	16		131	9	3	234
Private supply (untreated)	1425	84	52	1	37	91	27	1717
Private supply (unknown)	8		1			3	1	13
None	21	3				6	1	31
Other	2							2
Not reported	58	2	8	1	5	9	230	313
Total	13889	3518	1441	115	714	831	425	20933
Own water storage tank								
None available	8619	1124	881	73	442	570	123	11832
Not reported	66	5	14		4	7	227	323
Available	5204	2389	546	42	268	254	75	8778
Total	13889	3518	1441	115	714	831	425	20933

Source: MISD

**Table H7.14: Availability Of, And Access to Durable Goods
And Other Facilities In Households, 2002 Census**

	No. of households	%
Access to:		
Radio	19298	92.2
Television	18445	88.1
Fixed telephone line	13246	63.3
Other entertainment equipment	12071	57.7
Cellular phone	11869	56.7
Video player	11737	56.1
Local Weekly newspaper	11717	56.0
Local Daily newspaper	9914	47.4
Computer	2523	12.1
Internet connection	1489	7.1
Ownership of:		
Car	4307	20.6
Bicycle	1180	5.6
Boat for pleasure	423	2.0
Boat for business	331	1.6
Motorcycle	132	0.6
Refrigerator / Freezer	18470	88.2
Washing machine	8982	42.9
Solar heating	1771	8.5

Source: MISD