

Migration in Seychelles

A COUNTRY PROFILE 2013



IOM Development Fund
DEVELOPING CAPACITIES IN MIGRATION MANAGEMENT



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of this authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. Omissions and errors remain the responsibility of the authors.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migrants' issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants. This publication was made possible through the financial support provided by IOM Development Fund (IDF).

Publisher: International Organization for Migration (IOM)
17 route des Morillons
P.O. Box 17
1211 Geneva 19
Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 717 91 11
Fax: +41 22 798 61 50
E-mail: hq@iom.int
Website: www.iom.int

© 2014 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Migration in Seychelles:

A COUNTRY PROFILE 2013

Prepared for the
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
by
Professor Michel POULAIN
Anne HERM



IOM Development Fund
DEVELOPING CAPACITIES IN MIGRATION MANAGEMENT



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

CONTENTS

List of tables	
List of figures	
Members of the Technical Working Group (TWG)	vii
Acronym list	ix
Acknowledgements	xi
Foreword	xiii
Map of Seychelles	xv
Executive Summary	1

Part A: Overview of the Population and

Migration Trends in Seychelles..... 5

A.1 International migration data sources in Seychelles.....	5
A.1.1 Censuses as sources of migration data.....	5
A.1.2 Census data in Seychelles.....	7
A.1.3 Sample surveys.....	10
A.1.4 Administrative data within border management systems	11
A.1.5 Residence permits	16
A.1.6 International databases.....	17
A.2 The population of Seychelles: Facts and trends	20
A.2.1 Historical overview of the population of Seychelles	20
A.2.2 Recent population trends: fertility, mortality, population growth and mobility.....	22
A.2.3 Population age and sex composition.....	26
A.2.4 Labour force	31
A.3 Foreign population and international migration in Seychelles.....	34
A.3.1 Evolution of the foreign resident population	35
A.3.2 Legislation pertaining to international migration and foreign population	37
A.3.3 Origins of the non-Seychellois population	43
A.3.4 Age and gender composition of the non-Seychellois population	44
A.3.5 Foreign workers and other categories of foreigners in Seychelles.....	46
A.3.6 International migration	49
A.4 Seychellois living abroad	62

Part B: Effects of Migration in the Republic of Seychelles	67
B.1 Seychelles as a destination country.....	67
B.2 The value added by the Seychellois diaspora today.....	69
B.3 The localization policy and programme and the new quota system	69
B.4 The overall impact of international migration in Seychelles	71
Part C: Conclusions and Recommendations.....	75
C.1 Improvement of migration statistics	75
C.2 The need to develop coherent migration policies in Seychelles	79
C.3 Establishing the institutional framework, allowing continuity of the migration profile exercise and policy development.....	81
Annexes.....	83
Annex 1: Concepts and internationally recommended definitions in the area of international migration statistics.....	83
Annex 2: Brief historical overview of Seychelles	87
Annex 3: Male and female populations, by age group, and sex ratio, 2002 and 2010.....	90
Annex 4: Non-Seychellois living in Seychelles, by country of citizenship	91
Annex 5: Non-Seychellois living in Seychelles, by country of citizenship and sex ratio	92
Annex 6: Age and gender composition and sex ratios among Seychellois and non-Seychellois, 2010	93
Annex 7: Valid residence permit holders, by age and sex	94
Annex 8: Foreign-born, by age group and sex	95
Bibliography	97

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:	Population of Seychelles, 1789–2010	20
Table 2:	Population growth of Seychelles according to 2002–2013 mid-year estimates, with details on the number of births, deaths and estimated net migration.....	23
Table 3:	Life expectancy at birth, 1950–2010	25
Table 4:	Population, by 5-year age group, according to the 1987, 1994, 2002 and 2010 censuses, and 2004, 2008 and 2012 mid-year estimates.....	26
Table 5:	Population age structure indicators	30
Table 6:	Population aged 15 and over, by sex and activity status.....	32
Table 7:	Labour force participation rate, employment rate, unemployment rate and unemployment gender gap	32
Table 8:	Labour force participation rate and unemployment rate, by age group and sex	32
Table 9:	Employed persons, by level of education	33
Table 10:	Employed persons, by occupation and sex	34
Table 11:	Population by nationality status 1987, 1994, 2002 and 2010	36
Table 12:	Seychellois and foreigners, by nativeness or foreignness of birth, 2002 and 2010	36
Table 13:	Relevant international conventions ratified by Seychelles.....	41
Table 14:	Age and gender composition and sex ratio among Seychellois and non-Seychellois, 2010.....	45
Table 15:	Non-Seychellois, by sector of activity, 2010.....	47
Table 16:	Migrant workers in selected construction companies, by age group, 2011	48
Table 17:	Foreign population growth between censuses 2002 and 2010 with details on the number of births, deaths and estimated numbers of immigrants and emigrants	53
Table 18:	Arrivals and departures and net migration estimates, 2002–2012.....	54
Table 19:	Arrivals and departures of Seychellois residents based on disembarkation and embarkation cards, 2008–2012	55
Table 20:	Migrants in Seychelles in 2011 and 2012, by country of citizenship.....	58
Table 21:	Migrants in Seychelles, by age and sex, and net migration.....	59
Table 22:	Immigrants, by type of first residence permit, 2011 and 2012	59
Table 23:	Departures of residents, by purpose of stay abroad, according to data from embarkation cards, 2011 and 2012	60
Table 24:	Departures of residents, by country/region of destination according to data from embarkation cards, 2011 and 2012	61

Table 25: Seychellois-born population and Seychellois living in selected EU Member States.....	63
Table 26: First permits valid for at least 12 months issued by EU Member States, by reason, 2008–2011	63
Table 27: Asylum applications by Seychellois, 2000–2011	64
Table 28: Seychellois refugees, by country of residence, 2000–2012	65

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Extract of the 2002 census questionnaire showing migration-related fields	8
Figure 2: Extract of the 2010 census questionnaire showing migration-related fields	8
Figure 3a: Republic of Seychelles disembarkation card, to be surrendered at arrival	14
Figure 3b: Republic of Seychelles embarkation card, to be surrendered at departure	15
Figure 4: Population growth according to censuses between 1789 and 2010.....	21
Figure 5: Total fertility (average number of children per woman), 1950–2010 ...	24
Figure 6: Age and gender composition of the population, 2002 and 2010.....	27
Figure 7: Children and older persons as proportions of the total population, 1977, 1994, 2002 and 2010	28
Figure 8: Age-specific sex ratios according to the 2002 and 2010 censuses.....	29
Figure 9: Foreigners in Seychelles over time by country of citizenship as enumerated in censuses 1987n 2002 and 2010, and valid residence permit holders on 1 January 2013	44
Figure 10: Population pyramids for foreigners in Seychelles based on the 2002 and 2010 censuses and data on residence permit holders as of 1 January 2011 and 2013.....	46
Figure 11: Migration patterns among Seychellois by year of birth	50
Figure 12: Migration patterns among non-Seychellois by year of birth	52

MEMBERS OF THE TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (TWG)

- Immigration Department: Mr Ronald Fock Tave (Department Head) and Mr Paul Didon (Senior Immigration Officer)
- Ministry of Finance, Trade and Investment: Mrs Brenda Bastienne (Director General, Policy Division)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Mrs Michelle Murray (Director General for International Relations) and Mrs Lindy Ernesta (First Secretary of the ministry and Desk Officer for IOM)
- Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development: Mr Egbert Rosalie (Director General for Employment and Promotion) and Mrs Benilda Cupidon (Director, Labour Migration Section)
- National Statistics Bureau: Mrs Marie-Therese Gopal (Geographic Information Systems Officer)
- Department of Information Communications Technology: Mr Hendrick André (Director, System Design and Sector Development)
- Ministry of Health: Mrs Marie-Christine Clarisse (Programme Manager, Occupational Health)
- Ministry of Education: Ms Dorothy Felix (Research Officer)
- Ministry of Tourism and Culture: Ralph Hissen-Lee, (Manager, Policy and International Cooperation)
- Ministry of Social Affairs, Community Development and Sports: Mrs Jane Larue, (Principal Research Officer) and Mr Serge Violette (Senior Research Officer, Population Unit)
- University of Seychelles: Mrs Marie-France Mouna (Administration and Human Resource Manager) and Mr Michel Denousse (Registrar)
- Liaison Unit of Non-Governmental Organisations of Seychelles (LUNGOS): Mr Pierre Prosper
- Seychelles Seafarers' Association and the Seychelles Apostolat de la Mer: Mr Albert Napier (Chairman)
- National Council for Children: Mrs Ruby Pardiwalla (Director) and Mr Jean-Claude Matombe (Communication Coordinator)
- World Health Organization: Dr Cornelia Atsyor (WHO Liaison Officer)
- United Nations Development Programme: Mrs Preethi Nair (Project Officer) and Mr Roland Alcindor (Programme Manager)

- Central Bank of Seychelles: Ms Audrey Rath (Economist, Research and Statistics Department)
- Mrs Patricia Baquero, National Consultant for the project “Mainstreaming Migration into development Planning through Migration Profiles in the South West Indian Ocean Region”

ACRONYM LIST

ANHRD	Agency for National Human Resource Development
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
GBMD	Global Bilateral Migration Database
GDP	Gross domestic product
GOP	Gainful occupational permit
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HDI	Human Development Index
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITZ	International Trade Zone
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NHRDC	National Human Resources Development Council
NIN	National Identify Number
NPD	National Population Database
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
UAE	United Arab Emirates

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This migration profile for Seychelles would not have been possible without the contributions of a number of people. We would like to thank the international consultant, Professor Michel Poulain and Anne Herm of the *Université catholique de Louvain* (UCL, Belgium) and the Tallinn University (TLU, Estonia); Therese Gopal of the National Statistics Bureau; and Hendrick André of the Department of Information and Communications Technology, for the data collection and analysis, preparation of the statistical compendium and technical recommendations.

We are also grateful to Lalini Veerassamy, Head of Office (IOM Mauritius) and Project Manager, for her technical support and for providing ongoing valuable feedback and suggestions to enhance the quality of this migration profile; Benilda Cupidon and Ronald Fock-Tave, who reviewed the report and provided relevant recommendations; Rudolf Anich (IOM Geneva), for providing technical support; and Davina Gounden (IOM Mauritius), for coordinating and editing the report.

We also wish to thank Patricia Baquero, the national consultant, for her support in coordinating the launch of the project and the technical working group meetings; Adish Maudho (GeoVision Ltd.), for designing the map of Seychelles; members of the technical working group, who provided valuable input to the report at different stages; and last but not least, the late Christian Ithier, for language editing.

FOREWORD

Migration in Seychelles: A Country National Profile is one of the very first of its kind to be developed the Republic of Seychelles. It will give everyone interested in this important field a well-documented insight into the migration situation in Seychelles in its different aspects.

First and foremost, I wish to extend my sincerest gratitude to the International Organization for Migration (IOM); the IOM Office in Mauritius; Michel Poulain, the international consultant; and all the local stakeholders who have, one way or another, made this project possible.

Migration is a topic of interest to almost all countries and communities. In a world defined by profound disparities, migration is a fact of life and governments face the challenge of integrating all its elements into national plans, policies and strategies so that migration becomes, at the end of a day, an opportunity.

Migration is one of the largest components of population change in Seychelles besides births and deaths, and such external and internal movements have a substantial influence on the changing level and composition of the population in general. Accurate measurement of the net flows of people both into and around the country is, therefore, very essential to obtaining reliable population estimates. These estimates are at the heart of decisions around policy development, resource allocation and service delivery nationally, regionally and internationally.

This migration profile for Seychelles will be an important tool for strengthening policy coherence, enhancing evidence-based policymaking and incorporating the subject of migration into national strategic plans. It will also be an important platform to promote discussion and better coordination among all relevant partners. It will also further facilitate information-sharing at the regional and international levels.

The recommendations put forward in this profile should be used as supplementary references in future decision-making.

An important recommendation that has been put forward and which I wish to mention here is that Seychelles should reinforce cooperation with other members of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) in the field of international migration. A similar recommendation has been put forward during the regional meeting of IOC Member States held in Port Louis, Mauritius on 25 and 26

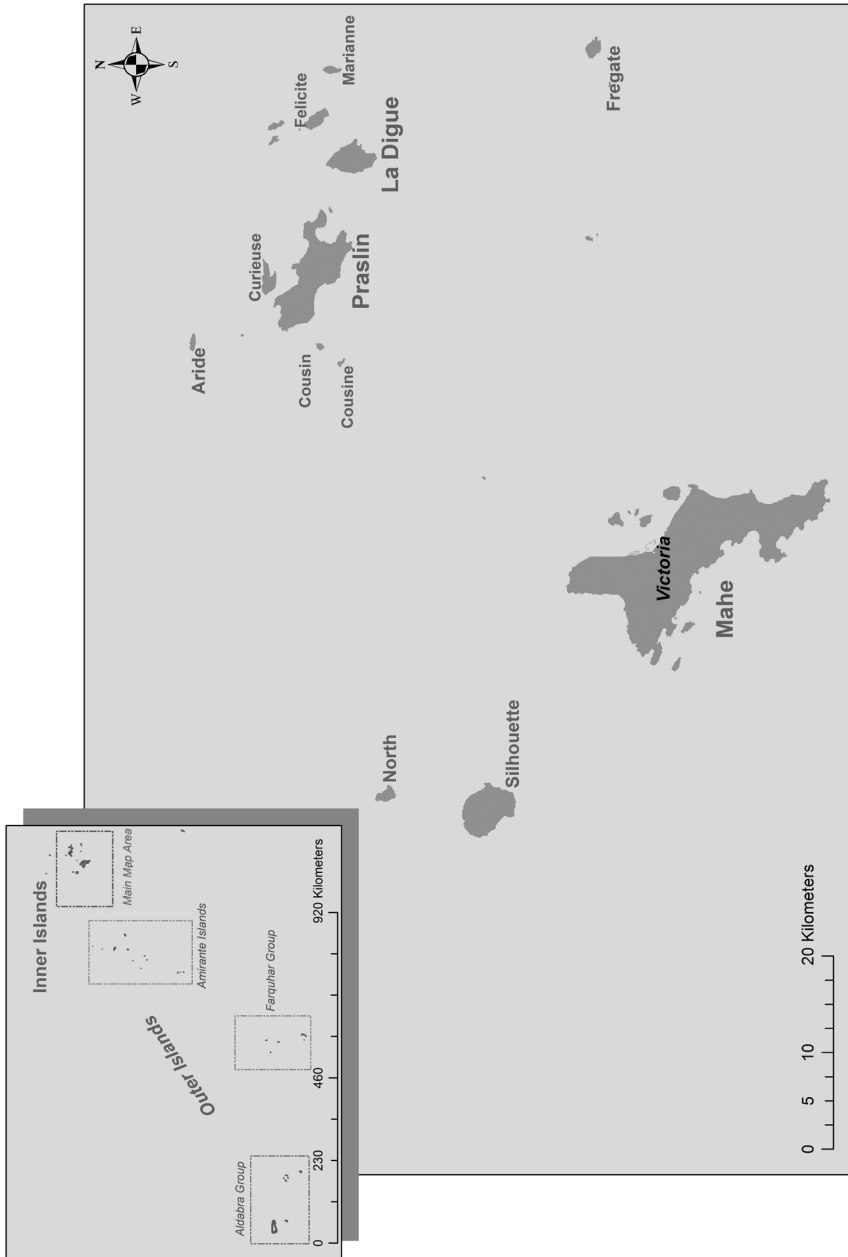
November 2013. There is also not enough understanding of the role of migration in island nations in general, and knowledge in South–South migration is limited.

It is encouraging to note that migration profiles have also been developed for some IOC States, with the support of IOM, at around the same time as this one was being prepared in Seychelles. I hope this will help towards achieving this end. We look forward to working with IOM and other partners in further developing and implementing the recommendations set forth in this document so that migration becomes a positive transformative force for all countries.



Ambassador Maurice Loustau-Lalanne
Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs

MAP OF SEYCHELLES



Prepared by: Adish Maudho (GeoVision Ltd).

Key information for the Republic of Seychelles

Official names	Republic of Seychelles République des Seychelles (French) Repiblik Sesel (Seychellois Creole)
Total area, in sq km	456.6
Capital city, latitude and longitude	Victoria, 4°37'S 55°27'E
Climate	Tropical marine
Independence date	29 June 1976
Political system	Presidential–parliamentary democratic republic
Parliament type	Unicameral (National Assembly)
Administrative divisions	25 districts
Main economic activities	Tourism and fisheries
Official languages	Seychellois Creole, French and English
Population, 2010 (last census)	90,945
Population, 2013 (latest mid-year estimate)	89,949
Population density (per sq km)	199
Life expectancy at birth, 2013	74.2
Labour force (all ages), 2011/2012 estimate ^a	41,670
Labour force activity rate (ages 15–64) ^a	65.0%
Unemployment rate (% of labour force) ^a	4.1%
Religion (main groups)	Christians and small minorities of Hindus and Muslims
Literacy rate (ages 10 and above) ^b	94.4%
Nominal GDP per capita, 2012 (in current USD, provisional)	USD 12,783
Nominal GDP annual growth rate, 2012–2013 (provisional)	16.3%
Gini coefficient (distribution of income), 2006–2007 ^c HBS	39.9
HDI (2012) value and rank among 186 countries, 2012	0.806 (very high human development; rank: 46th)
Currency	Seychelles rupee (SCR)

Source: National Bureau of Statistics.

NOTES:

^a Source: International Labour Organization, 2012 Labour Force Survey. Available from www.ilo.org/dyn/lfsurvey/lfsurvey.list?p_lang=en.

^b Source: 2010 census.

^c Source: Household Budget Survey.

^d Source: United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Indices: A statistical update 2012. Available from <http://data.un.org/Explorer.aspx>.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With a population of about 90,000 inhabitants, Seychelles has no indigenous population; rather, it is composed of people who have immigrated during the last 250 years. Seychelles today may be seen as a multi-ethnic society. Seychelles is classified as a middle-income country, with its income coming mainly from the tourism and fishing industries, two sectors highly dependent on the environment and which, therefore, contribute to the vulnerability of Seychelles to environmental change and other human-induced impacts. In fact, Seychelles has limited natural resources, land space, arable land and fresh water supply, making it vulnerable to the effects of climatic variability and natural disasters. The Government recognizes the fragility of the islands and thus provides significant resources to protect their ecosystems. Nevertheless, Seychelles is characterized by a high level of human development, which was attained through continued public investment in social welfare services, including free education for all up to the post-secondary level, since the country's independence in 1976.

Seychelles has experienced a marked growth of its population since the second half of the twentieth century. The population increase is usually due to large number of newborns, despite the sharp decline in the fertility rate since the mid-1970s, following the introduction of a family planning policy that reduced the number of children per woman from 5.9 to 2.2. A continuous increase in life expectancy has been observed, but with a gender gap fluctuating between 8 and over 10 years – significantly bigger than what is usually observed in developed countries. The population of Seychelles is relatively young, with less than 8 per cent of population aged 65 years old and above. The 2010 census shows a male predominance in the 20–29 age range, and such a situation results in different patterns in international migration for men and women: higher emigration rates for Seychellois women than Seychellois men, as well as higher immigration rates for men than women among non-Seychellois. The report on population projections based on 1994 census data noted that Seychelles was a country of net emigration, but “may become a country of net immigration” (Haub, 2008). The latest data from the 2002 and 2010 censuses, as well as administrative sources based on residence permit and border crossing records up to 2013, confirm this statement. A comparison of the two last censuses shows that in 2010, some additional 3,000 foreigners lived in Seychelles compared to 2002 – the increase due mainly to the increasing number of migrant workers working on new construction sites. The increase in the number of foreigners living in Seychelles became even more pronounced after the 2010 census, with an estimated 6,000 more foreigners by 1 January 2013, the total reaching 14,000 that time. Net

migration, that is, the difference between the numbers of immigrants and emigrants, therefore, provides an interesting picture of Seychellois migration, even if it reduces into a single number the movements of two different sets of individuals. The net migration of Seychellois between the last two censuses shows clear differences between generations. Net migration was negative for generations born between 1980 and 1992 (aged 18 to 30 in 2010). Between generations and in total, there were 1,000 more Seychellois who emigrated compared to those who returned between 2002 and 2010.

When assessing the possible impact of international migration in Seychelles, members of the technical working group considered that the first factor pointed out is linked to the country's small size and population. The national economy is not diversified and relies on only a few sectors, with consequent vulnerability to external shocks from the world economy. The pillars of Seychelles' economy, the tourism and fishing sectors, rely heavily on the international environment. In addition, the country has a high dependence on imports. The small size of the population results in a lack of human resources in the country. Even if the population is well trained and fully employed, it would be challenging for Seychelles to produce the expertise required in some specific areas. Therefore, expertise from outside the country would be needed to compensate for the shortage of highly qualified specialists. To ensure sustained economic growth, low-skilled foreign workers are required in order to respond to local labour demand in key areas such as construction and tourism and related booming sectors. Such immigration is perceived as being quite large in number, but no complete statistical data currently exist to confirm this argument.

Statistical data are key tools towards the knowledge of migration processes and the development of relevant evidence-based policies. Despite its well-developed statistical systems, Seychelles, like many other countries, lacks reliable and detailed statistics in the field of international migration. Producing and analysing statistics on the international migration flows of both nationals and foreigners, and on the stocks of foreigners in the country, including their age and sex composition, countries of origin and duration of stay in or out of the country, should form a specific part of annual statistical programme. A more in-depth investigation of currently available data sources and better use of administrative databases can help to narrow this data gap. The reliability of statistics depends on a critical confrontation of potential data sources. More information is clearly needed to characterize the increasing number of foreign immigrants in the country vis-à-vis the emigration of Seychellois. The Government of Seychelles would benefit by better understanding the nexus between the two phenomena.

The figures presented in this migration profile demonstrate that current international migration trends are rapidly changing in Seychelles and that such changes can have an impact on Seychelles' socioeconomic profile. Members of the technical working group, however, noted that a growing economy where a significant part of the skilled labour force is foreign (i.e. non-Seychellois) should be carefully monitored so that policy does not harm the national labour market. If limited labour market testing is required of employers, a situation may arise wherein the local population is compelled to take up employment in sectors where they do not necessarily want to work and national elites move abroad for employment. (Seychellois do not want to occupy low-skilled positions; for highly skilled positions, foreigners are preferred. As such, highly skilled Seychellois emigrate.) It was pointed out during meetings for the preparation of this migration profile that no economy can prosper without hiring foreign workers, but uncontrolled increases in the numbers of non-Seychellois in the local labour market and of expatriated Seychellois could result in an unacceptable ratio between national and foreign workers. Therefore, specific evidence-based policies need to be developed in order to ensure that such a trend will indeed benefit the country, and specific measures that would enable Seychelles to meet such an objective should be put in place. These include, for example, adequate integration policies and adequate analyses of population growth vis-à-vis international migration, the impact of emigration on Seychelles and the national labour market needs, among others. Consequently, there is a need for an integrated migration policy that aims to focus on ensuring the well-being of Seychelles society and the sustainable development of the country.

PART A: OVERVIEW OF THE POPULATION AND MIGRATION TRENDS IN SEYCHELLES

A.1 International migration data sources in Seychelles

Different data sources can be used to assess international migration and identify the various migrant groups. While censuses are the main source of data, many countries have used other types of data sources, namely, national surveys (such as labour force, household and migration surveys) and administrative registers (such as population, alien and consular registers). In addition, administrative data may be collected by immigration and emigration authorities (such as those enclosed in residence permit, work permit, visa and asylum applications), as well by border control (i.e. based on entry and exit cards and passenger surveys).

All these data sources were analysed during the preparation of this migration profile, to identify all existing and potential avenues for producing migration data for Seychelles. While censuses have been and are still today the most important population data source for migration, administrative data sources should also be used in the future. For example, the National Population Database (NPD) includes data on all Seychellois by birth and/or descent; resident expatriates; and foreigners who have been naturalized and now hold a national identity card with a personal identity code (i.e. the National Identify Number, or NIN). This database has not yet been used for statistical purposes, and it might have to be reviewed first to ensure that it provides reliable data on the usual resident population. This is because some Seychellois and foreign immigrants living in Seychelles, as counted by the last census, have not been added to the NPD and therefore do not possess an NIN, while Seychellois who hold identity cards but are living abroad have been included.

A.1.1 Censuses as sources of migration data

Censuses are the most important tool for the collection of population data, including those on international migration. Population and housing censuses compute for the usual resident population of a country. Consequently, they tend to be a good source of information on the number of migrants living in a country at a given point in time (the so-called “stock” of migrants). Some countries, such as Comoros, have used their censuses in an attempt to estimate and characterize the stock of emigrants. However, because of their relatively

low frequency (usually carried out every 10 years), censuses have limited use in measuring migrant flows (the number of migrants entering or leaving a country within a given time period). In addition, censuses ask a limited number of questions, which means that obtaining detailed information on migration processes is usually not feasible. Specific surveys on migration are therefore required for the collection – on a sample basis – of more detailed information on migrant population.

The benefits and disadvantages of using censuses for the collection of international migration data are varied. In theory, the census counts the total resident population, thus allowing the retrieval of statistics on all population groups relevant to international migration, irrespective of their citizenship, country of birth or even legal status. Since, international migrants in several countries still constitute only a small proportion of the total population, census is often the only data collection instrument that provides adequate information on international migrants despite the risk of underestimation.

A census provides a snapshot of a country's population at a given point in time and can therefore be the best source of data on migrant population stocks. Censuses may collect data on individuals' countries of birth and citizenship – two possible ways of identifying migrant population groups. Censuses collect basic demographic and socioeconomic data of individuals, thereby allowing for the cross-classification of migration characteristics with variables such as age, sex, employment, education and household composition, among others. Given its nature, a population census is particularly important in collecting stock figures, since information on the country of birth and country of citizenship are usually included. It can also provide data on immigration inflows, when questions relating to past place of residence are asked. However, given that census data is self-reported, its reliability can be questionable. Since a census only takes into account the movements of individuals who are present at the time it is taken, it does not reflect departures or deaths that may have occurred between two consecutive censuses. This can result in an important underestimation of migration flows, as those immigrants who arrived and left between these two censuses cannot be accounted for.

Moreover, a census can only count immigrants who are still living in the country at the time it is taken and excludes those who emigrated prior. Attempts to collect data on emigrants are often unsuccessful once these individuals have left the country, and any information received from remaining family or household members may not always be accurate. By addressing questions to a household member on how many household members have left or are currently abroad, it

may be possible to estimate both emigrant stock and flow. However, relying on information from the family and relatives that emigrants have left behind is likely to result in an underestimation of their true number. One common problem is when there is no one to report on the emigration if all household members have left the country. Consequently, censuses focus more on immigrant population stocks than on migration flows.

Even though the 2008 UN Census recommendations do not recommend including questions to measure emigration flows, it is worth introducing an emigration module in the census questionnaire. Usually, information is collected on people who have been absent for more than a certain minimum period. However, only a few details can be collected and the information refers only to a subset of emigrants.

A.1.2 Census data in Seychelles

The most recent census, the sixth since Seychelles gained independence, was carried out in 2010. More than just a traditional census, the 1994 census was tasked to obtain reliable population figures in light of the revision of the electoral district boundaries, as stipulated in the Constitution; in addition, the data was intended to be used for the validation of the NPD. Census-taking in Seychelles dates back to 1789, and censuses have been conducted almost consistently every 10 years since.

The 2002 census enumerated the total population on a de jure basis and included residents living in Seychelles for at least three months (an extract from the 2002 census questionnaire showing migration-related fields is shown in Figure 2). There was no post-census survey carried out after 2002, which would have identified any under-coverage, but age data was successfully cross-checked with the NPD (Haub, 2008). According to Haub (2008), the quality of the census data is considered high, and respondents have good knowledge of their age – a factor that contributed to the accuracy of the age distributions. The National Statistics Bureau (now the National Bureau of Statistics, or NBS) estimated an undercount of 2.4 per cent, which is well within international standards.

Figure 1: Extract of the 2002 census questionnaire showing migration-related fields

		ALL USUAL RESIDENTS										
PERSON NUMBER	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
	P A V O	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)
1		- - - -					/ /		A			
2		- - - -					/ /					
3		- - - -					/ /					

The last census, undertaken in 2010, implemented all UN recommendations pertaining to population censuses and applied the recommended definition of “usually resident population” (UN, 2008) (the 2010 census questionnaire extract showing migration-related questions is shown in Figure 2). A post-enumeration survey was performed but was not analysed, and no report was disseminated. The degree of under-coverage for the 2010 census is assumed to be about the same as in previous censuses (i.e. 2.4%), and includes equally Seychellois and foreigners. Yet, the census figure was not adjusted to take this under-coverage into account. The mid-year population estimate was revised by considering births and deaths, and back-dating the census result to 1 July 2010.

Figure 2: Extract of the 2010 census questionnaire showing migration-related fields

PERSON NUMBER	P A V O	NATIONAL IDENTITY NUMBER	PRESENT SURNAME	OTHER NAMES	SEX M or F	DATE OF BIRTH (if DOB known skip next question on Age)	AGE (completed years)
	A				B		
1		- - - -				/ /	
2		- - - -				/ /	
3		- - - -				/ /	

PERSON NUMBER	NATIONALITY (if non-Seychellois write Country of nationality)	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD	RELIGION Roman Catholic: RC Anglican: AN 7th Day Adventist: SD Moslem: MO Ba'hai: BA Hindu: HI Religion: NONE Others: <i>write full name</i>	MARITAL STATUS No	DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE AT LAST CENSUS (AUGUST 2002) (Ask of persons born before August 2002; if s/he was overseas, write country name)
	C	D	E		F
1		A			
2					
3					

Both censuses in 2002 and 2010 asked for respondents' NINs as registered in the NPD, as well as their nationality (i.e. citizenship). In 2010 the main demographic data of each household member were obtained directly from their national identity cards, and neither the 2002 nor the 2010 census included any question on place of birth. Nevertheless, the coding scheme followed by the NIN allows the distinction between native Seychellois by birth, by descent, by naturalization and non-Seychellois, as well as foreign-born Seychellois and foreign-born non-Seychellois. Both censuses also asked for respondents' district of residence at the time of the last census (August 1997 and August 2002 for the 2002 and 2010 censuses, respectively). One of the possible answers, "Overseas," meant residence abroad. In 2010 country of last residence was included, enabling the identification of international immigrants. These data were not used by NBS in the census analysis but is available upon request.

The cohort component method is used for intercensal annual population estimates; specifically, the annual calculations are based on the last census results, with adjustments based on vital registration data (i.e. births and deaths), obtained from the Civil Status Office, and the migration balance. The latter is estimated as the difference between the number of arrivals and the number of departures, as reported through the embarkation and disembarkation cards collected by the Immigration Division at Mahé International Airport and seaports of entry. According to Haub (2008), both vital statistics and border data collection are considered satisfactory in terms of quality, and, accordingly, mid-year estimates are considered reliable. Annual population estimates are disaggregated by age and sex, thus allowing for the partition of the population into various age groups. Stock data on foreign-born persons and foreign nationals are only available as part of the census results.

The most requested data are published in ad hoc publications. The Population and Housing Census 2010 Report presents the results of the population and housing census conducted in August 2010. The main objective of the census was to provide policymakers, planners and researchers with up-to-date data on the population's size and demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. The Census Atlas is another NBS publication based on the census results. It presents a series of thematic maps for the 25 districts of the three main inhabited islands, Mahé, Praslin and La Digue. All publications are available electronically on the NBS website.

As previously mentioned, the last population census (i.e. in 2010) implemented the UN-recommended definition of usual resident population. In addition, the enumerated population identified short-term visitors and short-term absentees at the time of the census. For the purpose of the current migration profile, individual census records were processed in order to maximize the use of all census data collected on topics related to migration.

A.1.3 Sample surveys

Sample surveys are designed to collect data on a limited number of persons that are believed to be representative of the population as a whole. Because only a sample of the population is interviewed, such surveys are less costly and can be conducted more frequently. Household surveys, such as censuses, are rich statistical data collection tools and they allow more flexibility for the application of internationally recognized definitions and customized questions which are designed to meet specific needs of data users.

Sample surveys can include, for instance, questions on country of birth, citizenship, citizenship at birth and/or parents' country of birth, which may then be used to obtain general information on foreigners and on persons who have immigrated between two censuses. Estimates of recent immigration flows can also be obtained by asking questions about the year of immigration and the country of residence one year prior to the survey date. However, such questions bring information on only one part of all migration, that is, the last immigration.

The limitations of sample surveys involve mainly time frame issues, sample size, sampling design and the fact that some population groups, such as recent migrants, cannot be reached. Sample sizes for such surveys are relatively small, and these surveys tend to be voluntary, leading to both sampling and non-sampling errors. Compared to cross-sectional surveys, which are conducted at a single point in time like censuses, longitudinal surveys are more suitable

for tracking migration processes over time. However, they are more difficult to organize than cross-sectional surveys, which are used to measure historical data by asking retrospective life history questions.

Household surveys are increasingly being used to estimate immigration flows and stocks, as well as emigration data (actual, intended or return), particularly in countries where other sources for regular/annual data are non-existent. Household surveys are carried out frequently – in many cases, annually – and they generally attempt to cover the entire resident population, thus including all groups relevant to international migration. In many countries, people living in group homes or institutions such as nursing homes and refugee camps, may be left out.

In Seychelles, the only statistical sample survey that includes information related to international migration is the Labour Force Survey (LFS). NBS carried out and published Labour Force Survey 2011/2012, which collected data on employment, unemployment and working conditions and, in particular, information on nationality, which resulted in the following categories: British, Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Kenyan, Malagasy, Mauritian, Seychellois and Sri Lankan. However, the Labour Force Survey 2002/2012 did not cover persons living in collective households and workers' camps, thus excluding most migrant workers. To fill this gap, a special data collection exercise was carried out to obtain data on international migrant workers in 10 construction enterprises which had foreign workers living in "institutional dwellings."

A.1.4 Administrative data within border management systems

Most countries have in place a border management system which functions in the collection of administrative and statistical data from all entering and departing travellers. As regards administrative data, the status of an arriving or departing person is established on the basis of documented evidence (such as a passport, visa or residence permit). Statistical data, on the other hand, are gathered via standardized forms (e.g. arrival and departure forms) filled out by arriving and departing passengers.

As per international recommendations, migrants at any border should be identified according to their country of usual residence. Such a criterion seems best for differentiating a migrant from any other travellers. The UN recommends gathering the following information from any arriving or departing traveller: intended duration of stay, country of (usual) residence, country of citizenship and purpose of stay. The intended duration of stay in the country

of destination is a key detail that distinguishes migrants from other travellers, as well as long-term migrants from short-term ones. In the case of foreigners, intended duration of stay may be checked against the validity of visas or permits. For returning citizens, intended duration of stay in Seychelles provides the only means of identifying among them returning long-term international migrants (duration of absence is at least 12 months). Therefore, obtaining information on purpose of stay is one way of identifying the various categories of travellers. The UN strongly recommends that foreigners be classified according to the reason for their admission, as established by the receiving State (the intentions, desires or expectations of the migrant foreigner involved should not be the basis for classification). Departing citizens may be classified according to the formal reasons for their admission by the receiving State or according to their own stated purpose for moving abroad, with the latter clearly being more practical.

Passenger cards (or border cards) are used for the collection of data on departures and arrivals through international borders. These data are used both for administrative purposes and in producing statistics. Border control systems obviously cannot generate data on stocks of immigrant or foreign populations residing in the country, nor can they always provide accurate data on migration flows, unless the majority of border crossings take place through official entry points. Moreover, it is important for administrative systems to be able to distinguish between international migrants and all other international travellers (who are mostly tourists and businesspersons). Such systems are effective under specific geographical conditions (limited number of national border posts) and only if they are fully developed. In Seychelles, these conditions are met; therefore, an analysis of these administrative data, which allow producing statistical figures on international migrants, was carried out in the preparation of this migration profile.

Upon arrival or departure in Seychelles, travellers are requested to fill out disembarkation or embarkation forms, which are used to produce migration and tourism statistics. Disembarkation cards (Figure 3a) are filled out by all categories of travellers, including returning residents (both nationals and foreigners) and short-term foreign visitors to the country. It also serves as the application for the visitor's permit. A special section of the disembarkation card labelled "Visitors only" includes questions on the purpose and intended length of the visit. Another section, "Residents only," requests for the NIN of returning residents and a special tick box is used to identify any new residents. The validity of the self-declared visitor or resident status is checked at the border crossing by the relevant authorities. Up to November 2012, returning residents were required to declared the number of days of their absence from Seychelles. Thereafter,

when the Immigration Department was streamlining the disembarkation card, this question was removed to make the disembarkation form more concise; at any rate, returning resident's last departure date is normally available from the immigration database.

The embarkation card (Figure 3b), which is filled out at departure only by residents and Seychellois citizens (i.e. foreign visitors are exempted), asks for the purpose of the trip abroad. If departure is temporary, a distinction is made between those who intend to leave for less than one year and those who will be away for a longer period of time. For those leaving permanently, a question is asked on the duration of their stay in Seychelles (less or more than one year).

Migration statistics are produced by NBS and are included in the annual tourism and migration statistics publication. The distinction between international migrants and visitors is made by considering residence status. To be specific, international immigrants include returning residents and new residents. All Seychellois residents (i.e. both citizens and non-citizens) are identified at departure and classified as leaving either permanently (i.e. to seek residence elsewhere) or temporarily, that is, for an intended period of at least one year. All foreign visitors are excluded from the count, even if their stay in Seychelles lasted up to 12 months. While short-term departures (lasting between 3 to 12 months) are counted as emigration, all foreign visitors are excluded from the count, even if their stay in Seychelles lasted up to 12 months. Information collected from the embarkation and disembarkation cards can help to distinguish between Seychellois and foreigners, but statistics do not differentiate between short-term migrations of Seychellois and foreigners.

Intended length of stay is asked only of visitors and not of arriving residents, such that it is not possible to strictly apply the one-year rule recommended by the UN recommendations for international migration statistics (UN, 1998). Also, according to information from Seychelles' Immigration Department, it is possible for a foreigner to arrive as a visitor and leave as a resident (which mostly happens when the assignment is for short emergency cases, which rarely happen). Until the present, no migration statistics have been produced based on other administrative data sources.

Figure 3a: Republic of Seychelles disembarkation card, to be surrendered at arrival


REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES									
 APPLICATION FOR VISITOR'S PERMIT AND DISEMBARKATION CARD DEMANDE DE TITRE DE SEJOUR ET CARTE DE DEBARQUEMENT IMMIGRATION DECREE SECTION 6 & 9 FORM NIM/ 2A									
5396721									
<i>Please write in capital letters / Ecrivez en lettre majuscules</i>									
Surname / Nom :									
Given Names / Prénoms :									
Nationality / Nationalité :									
Sex / Sexe: <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F									
Date of Birth / Date de naissance :	Date: _____ Month: _____ Year: _____ <small>Date: mois: Année:</small>								
Passport Number / Numéro de Passeport :									
Place of Issue / Lieu d'émission :									
Date of Issue / Date d'émission :	Date: _____ Month: _____ Year: _____ <small>Date: mois: Année:</small>								
Expiry Date / Date d'expiration :	Date: _____ Month: _____ Year: _____ <small>Date: mois: Année:</small>								
Occupation / Profession :									
Port of Embarkation: <small>Port ou aéroport d'embarquement :</small>									
Flight No. / No. de Vol :									
Address in Seychelles: <small>Adresse aux Seychelles :</small>									
VISITORS ONLY / VISITEURS SEULEMENT									
Present Residence / Résidence actuelle :	Town / Ville: _____ Country / Pays: _____								
Purpose of Visit / But du voyage :	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Holiday: / Vacances:</td> <td>Business: / Affaires:</td> <td>Transit: / Transit:</td> <td>Visiting Friends or Relatives: / Visite aux amis ou à la famille:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others: / Autres:</td> <td colspan="3">If others, specify: / Autres, précisez:</td> </tr> </table>	Holiday: / Vacances:	Business: / Affaires:	Transit: / Transit:	Visiting Friends or Relatives: / Visite aux amis ou à la famille:	Others: / Autres:	If others, specify: / Autres, précisez:		
Holiday: / Vacances:	Business: / Affaires:	Transit: / Transit:	Visiting Friends or Relatives: / Visite aux amis ou à la famille:						
Others: / Autres:	If others, specify: / Autres, précisez:								
First trip to Seychelles? / Premier séjour aux Seychelles?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Yes / OUI</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> No / NON</td> <td>Packaged Tour? / Voyage organisé?</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Yes / OUI</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> No / NON</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / OUI	<input type="checkbox"/> No / NON	Packaged Tour? / Voyage organisé?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / OUI	<input type="checkbox"/> No / NON			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / OUI	<input type="checkbox"/> No / NON	Packaged Tour? / Voyage organisé?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / OUI	<input type="checkbox"/> No / NON					
Intended length of stay in Seychelles: / Durée prévue du séjour aux Seychelles:	_____								
Next destination / Prochaine destination: _____									
RESIDENTS ONLY / RESIDENTS SEULEMENT									
Returning Resident / Résident rentrant :	New Resident / Nouveau résident :								
National Identity Number: / No. de la carte d'identité nationale: _____									
Signature: _____ <small>(To be signed by all / Doit être signé par tous)</small>	Date: _____ Month: _____ Year: _____ <small>Date: mois: année:</small>								

Figure 3b: Republic of Seychelles embarkation card, to be surrendered at departure

2126790

REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES
EMBARKATION CARD/CARTE D'EMBARQUEMENT/CART
L'ANBARKASYON

RESIDENTS & SEYCHELLES CITIZENS ONLY/RESIDENTS
ET CITOYENS DES SEYCHELLES SEULEMENT/REZIDAN
EK SITWAYEN SESEL SELMAN

1. SURNAME/NOM/SINYATIR 2. SEX/SEXE/SEKS

3. GIVEN NAMES/PRENOMS/NON

4. DATE OF BIRTH/DATE DE NAISSANCE/DAT NESANS
DAY MONTH YEAR
JOUR MOIS ANNEE
ZOUR MWA LANNEN

5. NATIONALITY/NATIONALITE/NASYONALITE

6. PASSPORT NO./NUMBER DU PASSPORT/NIMERO
PASPOR

PLACE AND DATE OF ISSUE/LEU ET DATE
D'EMISSION/LANDWA EK DAT DELIVRE

7. IDENTITY NUMBER/NUMERO D'IDENTITE/NIMERO
IDANTITE

8. OCCUPATION/PROFESSION/PROFESYON

9. FLIGHT NUMBER/NUMERO DE VOL/NUMERO VOL
AVYON

10. COUNTRY OF DESTINATION/PAYS DE DESTINATION/
PEI KOT OU PE ALE

(TICK ONE/INDIQUEZ S.V.P./INDIKE S.V.P.)
11. PURPOSE OF TRIP/OBJET DU VOYAGE/RET OU VOYAZ
BUSINESS/AFFAIRES/BIZNES HOLIDAY/VACANCES/
VAKANS
MEDICAL TREATMENT/SOINS MEDICAUX/TRETMAN
DOKTE
EDUCATION/ETUDES/LEH/KASYON
END OF CONTRACT/FIN DE CONTRAT/L'AFEN KONTRA
EMIGRATION/EMIGRATION/LEMIGRASYON
OTHER (SPECIFY) AUTRE (PRECISER)/OT REZON

12. IS YOUR DEPARTURE TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT/VOTRE
DEPART EST IL TEMPORAIRE OU PERMANENT/ESKI OU PE
AL NET OUBVEN POU EN SERTE/LETAN?
TEMPORARY/TEMPORAIRE PERMANENT/PERMANENT
POU EN SERTE/LETAN NET

13. IF TEMPORARY, EXPECTED LENGTH OF STAY ABROAD/SI
TEMPORAIRE, DUREE DE VOTRE SEJOUR A L'ETRANGER/SI
POU EN SERTE/LETAN, KONBYEN LETAN OU POU RESTE
DEOR?
LESS THAN ONE YEAR ONE YEAR OR MORE
MOINS D'UN AN UN AN OU PLUS
MWEN KI ENAN EN AN OU PLUS

14. IF PERMANENT, STATE PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN
SEYCHELLES/SI PERMANENT, DECLAREZ LA PERIODE DE
VOTRE RESIDENCE AUX SEYCHELLES/POU TOU LETAN,
KONBYEN LETAN KI OU'N RESTE/SESEL?
LESS THAN ONE YEAR ONE YEAR OR MORE
MOINS D'UN AN UN AN OU PLUS
MWEN KI ENAN EN AN OU PLUS

15. ADDRESS IN SEYCHELLES/ADRESSE AUX SEYCHELLES/
L'ADRES DAN SESEL

SIGNATURE/SINYATIR DATE/DAT

BON VOYAGE

During the preparation of this migration profile for Seychelles, an innovative attempt was carried out to produce data on international migrants as fits the UN recommended definition. This exercise was based on data extracted from the border crossing database by using an ad hoc methodology. (This database covers the period from 1995 to 2013 and includes 3.5 million entries and a slightly lower number of exits through national borders.) On this database, all movements pertaining to the same person can theoretically be linked based on passport information, if a foreigner, or the NIN, if Seychellois. The duration of stay within Seychelles or abroad can be computed based on recomposed individual trajectories, and international migrants, who may either be Seychellois nationals or foreigners, can be identified according to the following criteria:

An international immigrant is a person who:

- (a) Crossed the border and entered Seychelles, and has cumulated a minimum of 183 days of residence in the country during the 12 following months;
- (b) Was not a usual resident of Seychelles upon entering, which means that he or she has a total of at least 183 days of residence outside the country during the 12 months prior to the entry.

An international emigrant is a person who:

- (a) Crossed the border and left Seychelles, and was resident of another country for a minimum of 183 days during the 12 following months;
- (b) Was a usual resident of Seychelles when leaving, which means that he or she spent a total of at least 183 days of residence in the country during the 12 months prior to departure.

While data in the border crossing database in Seychelles was suitable for applying with that method, some specific administrative decisions affected the reliability of the data analysis. For example, a discrepancy between immigration and emigration data could appear due to the fact that some foreign seamen arriving in Seychelles by air and leaving by fishing boats could be considered as immigrants at arrival but not as emigrants at departure.

A.1.5 Residence permits

The authority issuing residence permits to foreigners can usually provide information on immigration flows and stocks of foreigners in Seychelles. Residence permit records provide information on foreigners authorized to live in the country by virtue of such residence permit, and foreigners who do not require residence permits (e.g. diplomats); those residing in the country without permission (e.g. those overstaying in the country after the expiry of their residence permits) are excluded. What occurs often is that the departure of foreigners is not always recorded in the residence permit database. Emigration flows can, however, be estimated based on permit expiry dates. However, since no data are provided on the following country of residence, information on the destinations of emigrants can only be determined via “proxy” variables, such as country of citizenship or country of birth. What occurs often, therefore, is that the departure of foreigners is not always recorded in the residence permit database. Emigration flows can, however, be estimated based on permit expiry dates. However, since no data are provided on the next country of residence, information on the destinations of emigrants can only be determined via “proxy” variables, such as country of citizenship or country of birth.

Due attention should be paid to applicable regulations on entry and length of stay in the country when using residence permit data, as the legal framework can have direct impact on the coverage and reliability of the produced statistical data on migration. Discrepancies between the number of residence permits issued and de facto immigrations may also arise because of non-arrivals, early departures or double counts due to the simultaneous validity of multiple

permits. However, despite the fact that residence permit records only contain foreigners, they can still provide important information on migration flows and therefore represent a valuable, cost-effective source on international migration statistics. Therefore, such a data source should be used to estimate several basic indicators for the migration-related population, such as the stock of foreigners, new immigrants and changes in the status of resident foreigners.

It is recommended that certain conceptual and methodological aspects be resolved before producing migration figures based on residence permit records. For instance, it is important to define the conditions under which a person receiving a residence permit is classified as a migrant, and clear guidelines should be developed on how to differentiate between short- and long-term migrants. In this respect, close cooperation between national statistical institutes and the Ministry of Home Affairs, Environment and Transport, which administers and maintains the residence permit database, is an important prerequisite.

During the preparation of this migration profile for Seychelles, the residence permit database was examined in order to identify potential ways of deriving migration statistics from these data. According to this method, an immigrant is a foreigner who has been holding a first residence permit for a period of at least six months. An emigrant is a foreigner who has been holding a residence permit for at least six months, who have reached to the end of the validity of the permit and has not applied for a renewal. Residence permit records for the period 2011–2013 were used for the identification of annual migration flows and stocks of foreigners. The residence permit database appeared to be the appropriate source for such data even if the possession of a residence permit by a person does not necessarily mean that the person has stayed for the entire validity period in the country. While the residence permit database was a promising source for reliable data on incoming flows, a few problems had to be solved before the data were ready for aggregations, such as the cleaning of duplicate records. In order to adhere to the internationally recommended definition on international migration, only residence permits with a cumulative duration of validity exceeding 180 days were considered.

A.1.6 International databases

Where particular national data were missing or difficult to collect, UN and other international databases were explored in order to collect such data for this migration profile. These data concerns mainly nationals living abroad and some indicators used for assessing a country's level of socioeconomic development.

Figures pertaining to international migration available on various international databases may differ from their country-produced counterparts for reasons that are not necessarily identifiable. These figures remain useful, however, not only because they serve as a comparative tool, but also because they include data on emigration and the diaspora, which are usually difficult to collect by each national statistical office. Emigration data can only be obtained if immigration data in receiving countries are likewise collected. However, this is possible only if the country of origin (or citizenship) provides enough details. The diaspora can be characterized through statistics from their countries of actual (or current) residence, namely, immigrants' country of citizenship or birth. Some detailed databases also provide data on remittances sent by emigrants to their families back home, and asylum-seekers and refugees by country of origin.

The main bodies compiling statistical databases in the field of international migration are as follows:

1. The United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD, New York) collects data on international migration flows and migrant stocks for all the countries of the world. These data are organized in a unique database and are accessible on the Internet at <http://data.un.org>. In order to provide a global perspective on international migration, UNSD prepares an annual report that features estimates of migrant stocks, either by considering data produced by the countries themselves or, if such is not available, by using ad hoc models.
2. The United Nations Population Division in New York publishes an annual table entitled "International Migration Wall Chart," the most recent update is available on the Internet, at <http://esa.un.org/unmigration/wallchart2013.htm>, and in CD-ROM. A number of reports on migration (e.g. *International Migration Policies, World Migration Figures and International Migration*) are available from www.un.org/development/desa/population.
3. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP, New York) publishes the Human Development Report every year. The report includes a large number of statistics on various aspects of human development and is available at <http://hdr.undp.org>.
4. The International Labour Organization (ILO, Geneva) collects and analyses a large number of statistics on labour migration on all countries which are accessible from <http://laborsta.ilo.org>.

5. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, Geneva) collects and analyses data concerning asylum, refugees and displaced persons around the world. These are accessible from <http://popstats.unhcr.org>.
6. The World Bank (Washington, D.C.) proposes data on remittances sent by emigrants to their country of origin, as well as various indicators related to development. The Global Bilateral Migration Database includes data on stocks of migrants by country of origin and destination countries of migrants and is accessible from <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/global-bilateral-migration-database>. Some basic information on remittances and development indicators can be found in the *Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011*, from <http://econ.worldbank.org/>.
7. Eurostat (Statistical Office of the European Communities, Luxembourg) collects data on international migration from Member States of the European Economic Area and European Union candidate countries. The database is accessible from <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/data/database>.

More precisely, the Eurostat database includes data on the following:

- data on migration and citizenship that includes information on population by country, citizenship and country of birth, migrations flows by citizenship, country of birth and country of previous and next residence, as well as data on acquisition of citizenship;
 - data on residence permits issued to citizens of non-EU countries by citizenship, duration of validity of permit and motive of issuance;
 - data on asylumseekers, decisions taken at the first stage of asylum procedure and final decision; statistics on national immigration legislation including data on non-EU citizens who are illegally present in the territory of the EU or who were refused entry, and on repatriation of non-EU citizens whose presence is not authorized.
8. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD, Paris) also makes publicly available a database on immigrants to Member States at www.oecd.org/migration/mig/oecdmigrationdatabases.htm. The database, named “Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries” (DIOC-E), also includes data on 68 non-Member States, among which is Seychelles.

A.2 The population of Seychelles: Facts and trends

A.2.1 Historical overview of the population of Seychelles

According to historians, there had been no attempt to settle on the islands of Seychelles until 1770, when “15 Frenchmen, 7 slaves, 5 south Indians and one African woman from Réunion” were sent there to establish spice plantations (Singer and Langdon, 2004). The first census in Seychelles in 1789 identified 591 inhabitants, among whom were 69 French colons and 487 African slaves (Table 1).

Table 1: Population of Seychelles, 1789–2010

Census year	Population size	Annual growth rate for the intercensal period (%)
1789	591	-
1803	2,121	-
1807	2,759	1.9
1821	5,782	5.4
1830	8,500	4.4
1840	4,360	-6.5
1851	6,841	4.2
1861	7,580	1.0
1871	11,179	4.0
1881	14,191	2.4
1891	16,440	1.5
1901	19,237	1.6
1911	22,691	1.7
1921	24,523	0.8
1931	27,444	1.1
1941	32,564	1.7
1947	34,632	0.5
1960	41,425	3.0
1971	54,695	2.6
1977	61,898	2.1
1987*	68,598	1.0
1994	74,331	1.2
2002	81,755	1.2
2010	90,945	1.3

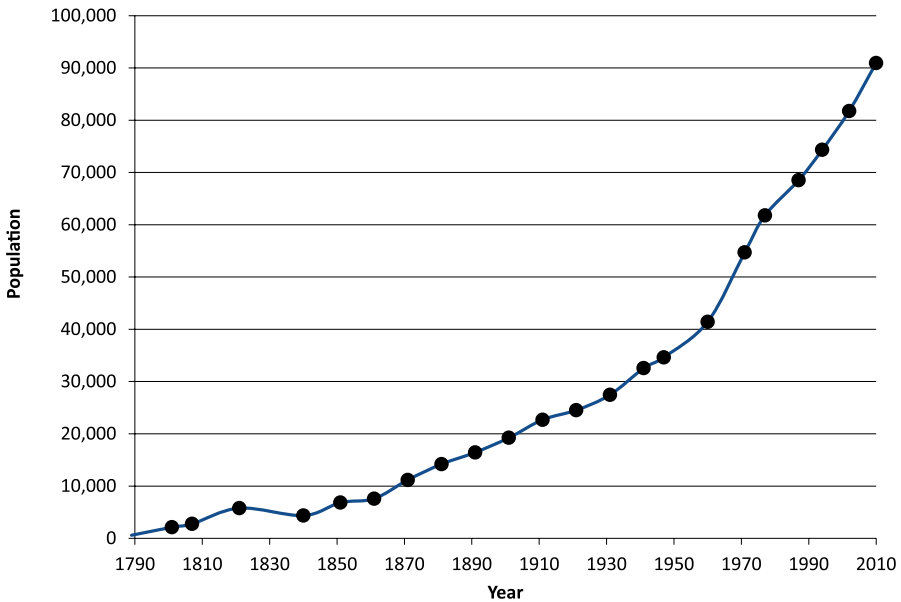
Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2010 census).

NOTE: *This figure for 1987 was the result of a population count (i.e. “a mini-census”).

During the last decade of the eighteenth century, the population increased significantly and the succeeding census in 1803 indicated 2,121 persons, including 1,820 slaves. The islands remained under French occupation until they were ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Paris in 1814. The abolition of slavery in 1834 resulted in a significant drop in the number of inhabitants from 8,500 in 1830 to 4,360 in 1840.

From the mid-nineteenth century until 1911, when the milestone of 20,000 inhabitants was reached, growth was due mostly on natural increase. Population growth was generally declining until 1947, when 34,632 inhabitants were enumerated; the population growth rate picked up again, and the population rose to 54,695 in 1971. The first census after independence took place in 1977, when the population reached 61,786. The most recent censuses still register a population increase but after World War II, the growth rate from 1977 onwards slowed down (Table 1 and Figure 4).

Figure 4: Population growth according to censuses between 1789 and 2010



Source: National Bureau of Statistics.

A.2.2 Recent population trends: fertility, mortality, population growth and mobility

As shown in Figure 5, Seychelles has experienced a marked growth of its population during the second half of the 20th century. During the first decade of the twenty-first century, the change in population size was more variable, and population growth was positive only during the years 2006, 2007 and 2008, as well as 2012 (Table 2). An analysis of this recent evolution of the population should take into consideration the results of the 2002 and 2010 censuses. NBS estimated that the 2002 census, which puts the population at 81,755 persons, could have underestimated the population by about 2.4 per cent. The adjusted 2002 census figure, backdated to 1 July 2002 and taking into account demographic changes (i.e. deaths and both positive and negative migration), was 83,723. Accordingly, the mid-year calculated population figure (80,821) was underestimated by 2,902 persons (3.6%); this figure was added retrospectively on 1 July 2002. NBS considered the 2010 census as more reliable because the rules for identifying the usual resident population recommended by the UN were strictly applied. The 2010 census population figure was backdated to 1 July 2010 and taking into account demographic changes (from 90,945 to 89,770). Accordingly, the closing balance for the 2010 census was 89,770 (adjusted census figure). Taking away 86,525 (the calculated mid-year population based on 2000 census and demographic events) from this figure results in 3,245, which represents the 3.6 per cent underestimation of the mid-year figure that was added retrospectively to the 2010 mid-year figure.¹

The mid-year estimates subsequently provided by NBS for the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 were updated based on the results of last census, but should still be considered underestimated, as the plausible under-coverage of the 2010 census was not taken into consideration. Based on the 2010 census data and constant natural and migration increase, the population on 1 July 2013 could be estimated around 93,000 inhabitants, a figure that will be reconsidered further when assessing the impact of more recent international migration flows.

¹ In a recent publication on population projections (NBS, 2014) the 2010 mid-year adjustment after the census was fixed to 90,827, which is 1,057 persons more than the 89,770 published earlier (NBS, 2013). The new figure sounds more plausible, but is not yet used for correcting mid-year estimates. Accordingly, the underestimation is about 5 per cent, and 4,302 persons should be added to the mid-year figures starting 2010.

Table 2: Population growth of Seychelles according to 2002–2013 mid-year estimates, with details on the number of births, deaths and estimated net migration

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Beginning-of-year population	80,727	82,176	81,991	82,447	82,717	83,942	85,307	87,139	87,122	88,090	88,273	89,919
Mid-year population	80,821	82,781	82,475	82,858	84,600	85,033	86,956	87,298	86,525	87,441	88,303	89,949
Mid-year population adjusted for census	83,723	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	89,770	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Year-end population	82,176	81,991	82,447	82,717	83,942	85,307	87,139	87,122	88,090	88,273	89,919	n.a.
Number of births	1,481	1,498	1,435	1,536	1,467	1,499	1,546	1,580	1,504	1,625	1,645	n.a.
Number of deaths	647	668	611	673	664	630	662	684	664	691	651	n.a.
Natural change	834	830	824	863	803	869	884	896	840	934	994	n.a.
Estimated net migration	-2,299	-1,029	-384	-611	410	471	922	-941	-3,134	-790	629	n.a.
Total change*	-1,465	-199	440	252	1,213	1,340	1,806	-45	-2,294	144	1,623	n.a.

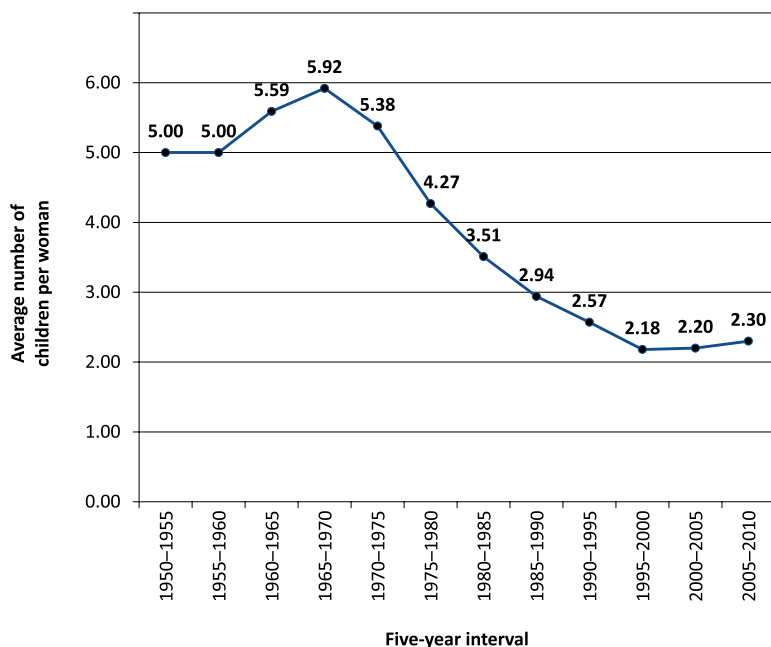
Source: National Bureau of Statistics.

Note: The "total change" differs from the difference between the population figures at the end and the beginning of each year because the population at the end of the year includes a statistical adjustment.

An increase in the population is usually due to positive natural change. The annual balance of births and deaths fluctuates between 800 and 1000, and the annual natural growth rate is about 1 per cent during the 2002–2012 period. Birth rates are relatively high, above 18 per cent. The total fertility rates estimated by the UN started to decline sharply from the mid-1970s (Figure 5), with a drop from 5.9 to 2.2 children per woman, which could be considered as a result of the family planning policy.

In parallel to the decrease in fertility, a continuous increase in the life expectancy has been observed in Seychelles (Table 3). According to Bovet and Gedeon (2013), the improvement in life expectancy during the past two decades in Seychelles is consistent with marked socioeconomic development during the interval, fairly low HIV incidence compared to other countries in the region, and progressive health policy which included free access to health care for all individuals. However, with a difference in life expectancy fluctuating between 8 and over 10 years during the last decades, the gender gap is significantly bigger than usually observed in developed countries (5 to 7 years).

Figure 5: Total fertility (average number of children per woman), 1950–2010



Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013).

Table 3: Life expectancy at birth, 1950–2010

Interval	Both sexes	Male	Female	Gender gap
1950–1955	57.96	55.70	60.13	4.43
1955–1960	59.41	57.12	61.65	4.53
1960–1965	62.85	60.09	65.61	5.52
1965–1970	64.40	61.34	67.54	6.20
1970–1975	67.00	63.71	70.45	6.74
1975–1980	69.04	65.42	72.89	7.47
1980–1985	70.36	66.56	74.46	7.90
1985–1990	71.10	67.27	75.33	8.06
1990–1995	70.59	65.83	75.87	10.04
1995–2000	71.38	66.89	76.37	9.48
2000–2005	72.11	67.86	76.82	8.96
2005–2010	72.41	68.05	77.27	9.22

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013).

Due to relatively small figures and the instability of recorded migration flows based on arrivals and departures at national borders (computed as a part of tourism statistics), the annual population growth rate is largely fluctuating and therefore cannot be fully relied. As will be explained in the next section, which is devoted to international migration, the international migration flows are difficult to estimate. One way to assess the level of migration is to look at the approximate population growth rate in recent years and compare that to the rate of natural increase (i.e. crude birth rate minus the crude death rate) that is deemed to be accurately measured. With a national population growth of about 1.3 per cent per year and a natural increase rate of 1 per cent, the implied rate of net immigration is a positive 0.3 per cent that represents a positive annual migration balance of approximately 300 net international migrants.

A.2.3 Population age and sex composition

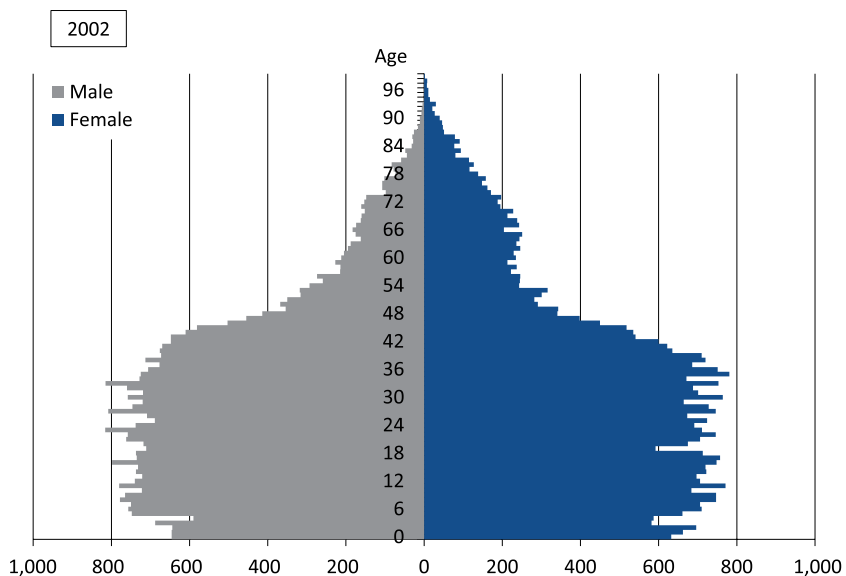
The population of the Seychelles is relatively young, as less than 8 per cent of the population is aged above 65 years old (Table 4). The crude death rate is low due to the large portion of young adults in the population. The population does not show any signs of ageing up to now (Figure 6). However, the last 25 years has witnessed a decrease in the total number of children aged 0 to 15 years from 25,000 to 20,000, explaining the progressive decrease of the percentage of children in the total population (Figure 7). The comparison of age composition observed in the two last censuses shows that the reduction in the size of newborn generations during the last decade, while there has been an increase in the number of adults aged 40 and over (Figure 6).

Table 4: Population, by 5-year age group, according to the 1987, 1994, 2002 and 2010 censuses, and 2004, 2008 and 2012 mid-year estimates

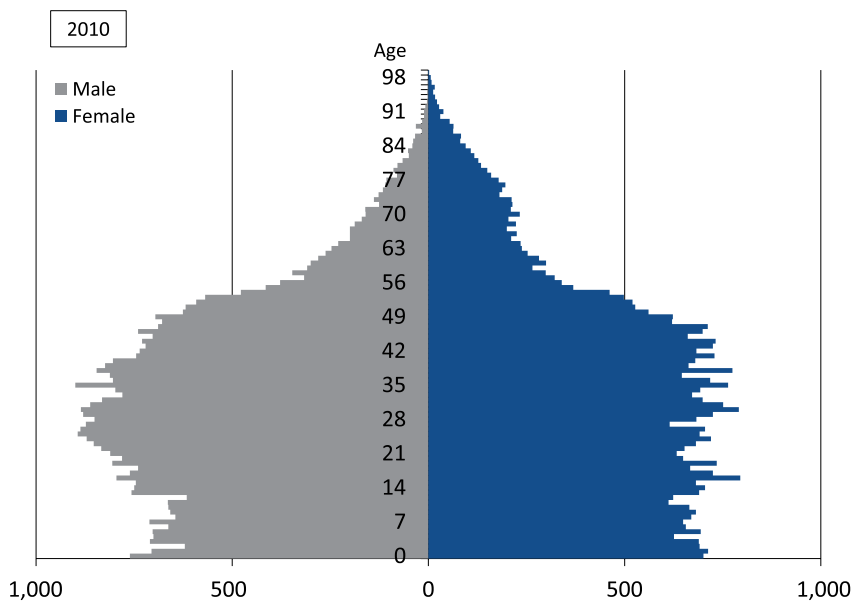
Age group	1987 census	1994 census	2002 census	2004 mid-year estimate	2006 mid-year estimate	2008 mid-year estimate	2010 census	2012 mid-year estimate
TOTAL	68,598	74,331	81,755	82,475	84,600	86,956	90,945	88,303
0–4	7,784	7,658	6,373	6,779	7,023	7,531	6,919	7,079
5–9	7,809	7,595	7,369	6,638	6,102	5,897	6,731	6,503
10–14	7,476	7,414	7,280	7,331	6,981	6,324	6,745	6,107
15–19	7,403	7,243	7,243	7,455	7,258	7,041	7,452	7,090
20–24	7,131	6,727	7,321	7,085	8,008	8,677	7,487	6,305
25–29	6,233	6,784	7,207	7,033	7,108	6,886	7,804	6,752
30–34	4,550	6,650	7,357	7,047	7,885	8,072	7,764	7,183
35–39	3,335	5,320	7,142	6,733	6,564	7,016	7,752	7,098
40–44	2,635	3,589	6,185	6,523	6,207	6,185	7,285	6,997
45–49	2,539	2,869	4,357	5,302	6,204	6,572	6,823	6,965
50–54	2,513	2,433	3,078	3,223	3,479	4,215	5,453	5,865
55–59	2,256	2,382	2,352	2,671	3,057	3,285	3,361	4,452
60–64	1,964	2,207	2,152	2,121	2,089	2,399	2,628	2,918
65–69	1,605	1,819	2,003	2,047	2,085	2,010	2,021	2,175
70–74	1,301	1,434	1,691	1,732	1,789	1,965	1,763	1,828
75 and over	1,978	2,131	2,587	2,755	2,761	2,881	2,957	2,986
Unknown age	86	76	58	0	0	0	0	0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 6: Age and gender composition of the population, 2002 and 2010



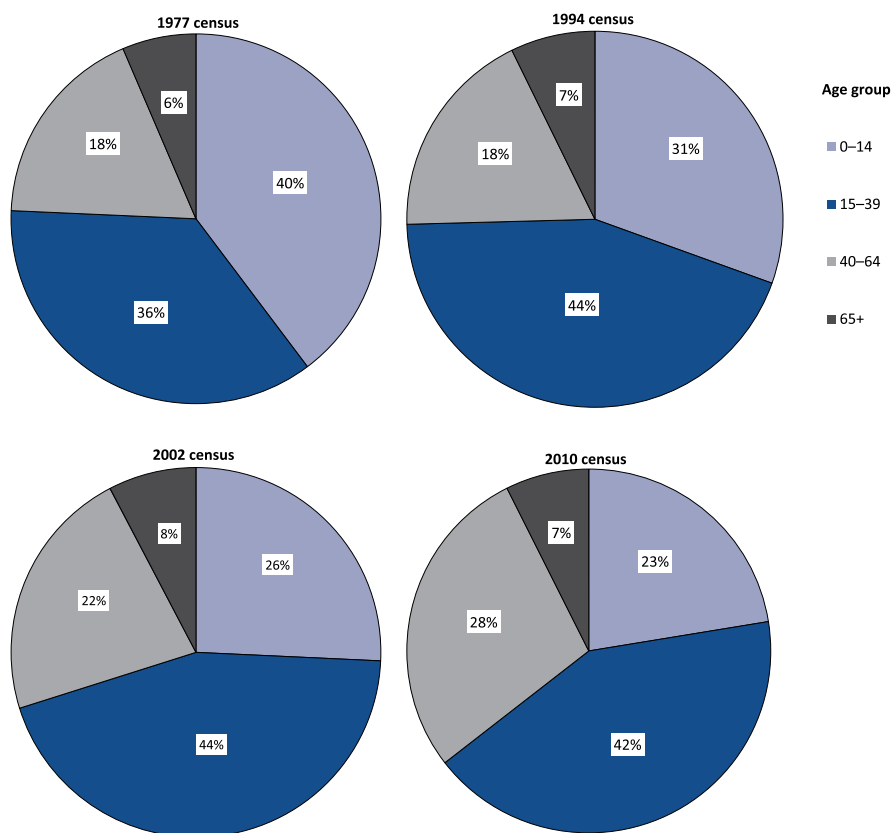
Source: National Bureau of Statistics.



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

NOTE: See Annex 3 for related graphs.

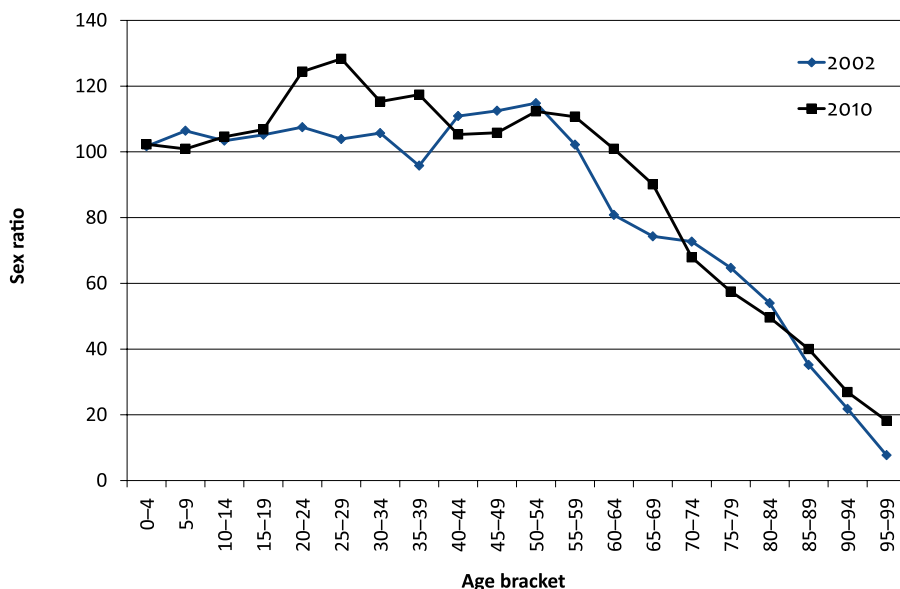
Figure 7: Children and older persons as proportions of the total population, 1977, 1994, 2002 and 2010



Source: National Bureau of Statistics.

In 2002 the age-specific sex ratio – that is, the number of men per 100 women of the same age calculated from census data – shows a male predominance above 15 per cent for those aged between 40 and 54 years. In 2010 a similar phenomenon still existed for the generation aged 50 to 59, while a new generation of male predominance emerged in the 20–29 age range (a quarter more men compared to women) (Figure 8 and Annex 3). This situation reflects different patterns in international migration for men and women. The male predominance observed in 2002 and 2010 could be explained by higher emigration rates among women than men, and/or by higher immigration rates among men than women. The latter hypothesis is more probable, as important immigration rates of men were observed between the two censuses (as explained in section A.3.6 hereafter).

Figure 8: Age-specific sex ratios according to the 2002 and 2010 censuses



Source: National Bureau of Statistics.

According to the 2010 census, the demographic dependency ratio is relatively low, at only 42.5 persons among dependent age groups (i.e. those aged less than 15 years and those 65 years and above) per 100 persons in working age groups (aged 15–64). The low dependency ratio is a combination effect of the population’s smaller number of children compared to adults and small number of elderly persons. The ratio between the numbers of persons in the dependent- and in the working-age populations has decreased during the last decade and, more significantly, starting from 2006 (Table 5). This growth of the working-age population beginning 2006 is due to the simultaneous decrease in the number of children. Elderly dependency ratio (i.e. the ratio of 65-and-above individuals to those less than 15 years old) has also decreased somewhat, even if the number of seniors is slightly increasing.

Table 5: Population age structure indicators

Indicator	1977 census	1987 census	1994 census	2002 census	2004 mid-year	2006 mid-year	2008 mid-year	2010 census	2012 mid-year
Population in working age (15+ years)	37,233	45,443	51,588	60,675	61,727	64,494	67,204	70,550	68,614
Population in working age (15–64 years) ^a	33,250	40,559	46,204	54,394	55,193	57,859	60,348	63,809	61,625
Populations aged 65+ years	3,983	4,884	5,384	6,281	6,534	6,635	6,856	6,741	6,989
Demographic dependency ratio: (0–14) + (65+) / (15–64)	85.8	68.9	60.7	50.2	49.4	46.2	44.1	42.5	43.3
Child dependency ratio: (0–14) / (15–64)	73.8	56.9	49.1	38.6	37.6	34.7	32.7	32.0	31.9
Elderly dependency ratio: (65+) / (15–64)	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.5	11.8	11.5	11.4	10.6	11.3
Seniors' support index: (65+) / (40–64)	36.1	41.0	39.9	34.7	32.9	31.5	30.3	26.4	25.7
Population of working age, 15–39 years.	22,229	28,652	32,724	36,270	35,353	36,823	37,692	38,259	34,428
Population of working age, 40–64 years	11,021	11,907	13,480	18,124	19,840	21,036	22,656	25,550	27,197
Age structure index for the population of working ages ^b	0.50	0.42	0.41	0.50	0.56	0.57	0.60	0.67	0.79
Population aged 5–14 years	16,408	15,285	15,009	14,649	13,969	13,083	12,221	13,476	12,610
Population aged 55–64 years	3,513	4,220	4,589	4,504	4,792	5,146	5,684	5,989	7,370
Demographic labour pressure index ^c	4.67	3.62	3.27	3.25	2.92	2.54	2.15	2.25	1.71
Females of working age, 15–39 years	10,484	14,059	16,135	17,819	17,903	17,452	16,827	17,532	17,240
Females of working age, 40–64 years	5,621	6,074	6,624	8,769	9,742	10,324	11,154	12,336	13,757
Femininity ratio among ages 15–39 years ^d	89	96	97	97	103	90	81	85	100
Femininity ratio among ages 40–64 years ^e	104	104	97	94	96	96	97	93	102

Source: National Bureau of Statistics.

NOTES:

- a The working-age population includes all persons aged 15–64 years according to the UN definition.
- b Ratio of the number of persons aged 40–64 years to the number of persons aged 15–39 years.
- c Ratio of the number of persons aged 5–14 years to the number of persons aged 55–64 years
- d Number of females aged 15–39 years per 100 males in the same age group.
- e Number of females aged 40–64 years per 100 males in the same age group.

A.2.4 Labour force

According to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2011/2012 Report, the estimated working aged population, defined as those aged 15 years and above, was 64,130 in 2012. Females represented more than half of the working-age population. This large share is due to the fact that the official definition of “labour force” in Seychelles includes persons aged 65 years and older (an age group where women outnumber males, while women and men aged 15–64 are equal in number) and excludes foreign workers.²

According to the LFS 2011/2012 Report, the labour force was comprised of 41,670 economically active persons representing 65% of the working-age population. When adding the data on migrant workers from secondary sources³, the total employed population would increase from 41,670 to 50,950 persons, which therefore includes more than 9,000 foreigners being part of the labour force in Seychelles (LFS 2011/2012 Report). Their participation in the labour market will be analysed in the following chapter on migrant population.

Out of the total labour force population, 39,951 were employed and 1,716 were unemployed. Unemployment totals up to 2.7 per cent of the total population aged 15 and over (Table 6) and 4.1 per cent of the labour force (Table 8) with females having a higher unemployment rate (4.5%) than males (3.8%).⁴ As expected, labour participation somewhat higher for males than for females across all age groups, except in the 35–40 group (Table 8).

A comparison of the results of the two last censuses shows that labour force participation and employment have increased and unemployment has decreased (Table 7). According to LFS 2011/2012, 65 per cent of persons of working age participated in the labour force in 2012, and female labour force participation rate (61.9 %) was lower than that of males (68.3%). However these figures can hardly be compared to census results due to high proportion of blank answers and different methodology.

² The labour force statistics excludes most foreigners. More precisely, foreign workers working in the private sector and living in institutional dwellings were not included in the survey sample.

³ Secondary sources here refer to administrative data obtained from construction companies by the National Bureau of Statistics.

⁴ According to the Labour Force Survey, family responsibilities and housework continue to be a main impediment to women from working.

Table 6: Population aged 15 and over, by sex and activity status

Segment	2002		2010				LFS 2011/2012			
	Total	% of total	Female	Male	Total	% of total	Female	Male	Total	% of total
Total (aged 15 and over)	60,675	100.0	33,966	36,584	70,550	100.0	33,290	30,840	64,130	100.0
Economically active	43,894	72.3	23,203	28,980	52,183	74.0	20,610	21,060	41,670	65.0
Working (employed) population	40,735	67.1	21,581	27,589	49,170	69.7	19,688	20,266	39,951	62.2
Unemployed job seeker	3,159	5.2	1,622	1,391	3,013	4.3	925	791	1,716	2.7
Inactive population	16,152	26.6	10,490	7,279	17,769	25.2	10,665	7,242	17,907	27.9
Not reported	629	1.1	273	325	598	0.1	2,016	2,545	4,561	7.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2001 and 2010 census and Labour Force Survey 2011/2012).

Table 7: Labour force participation rate, employment rate, unemployment rate and unemployment gender gap

Year	Labour force participation rate, %	Employment rate, %	Unemployment rate, %	Unemployment gender gap
2002 census	72.3	67.6	7.2	1.05
2010 census	74.0	69.7	5.8	1.17
LFS 2011/2012	65.0	62.3	4.1	1.18

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the National Bureau of Statistics (2002 and 2010 censuses and LFS 2011/2012).

Table 8: Labour force participation rate and unemployment rate, by age group and sex

Labour force participation rate				Unemployment rate			
Age group	Male	Female	Both sexes	Age group	Male	Female	Both sexes
15–19	31.3	25.7	28.5	Less than 25	8.4	14.4	11.1
20–24	80.7	76.9	79.0				
25–29	85.6	81.4	83.6	25–34	1.3	3.9	2.5
30–34	84.8	81.4	83.1				
35–39	82.8	86.1	84.6	35–44	2.4	3.7	3.1
40–44	85.2	83.9	84.5				
45–49	84.3	83.0	83.6	45–54	4.2	0.9	2.6
50–54	82.2	75.9	79.1				
55–59	63.3	59.2	61.1	55–64	3.9	1.1	2.5
60–64	47.8	38.0	42.7				
65 and over	8.5	5.1	6.4	65 and over	4.3	0.0	2.2
TOTAL	68.3	61.9	65.0	TOTAL	3.8	4.5	4.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (Labour Force Survey 2011/2012).

Seychelles' labour force is relatively highly educated, with 47.4 per cent of the employed population having secondary, 22.8 per cent having polytechnic and 6.0 per cent having university education, according to LFS 2011/2012 results (Table 9 and 10).⁵ Still, 31.2 per cent of the 2,387 persons having university or postgraduate level education were employed in occupations for which the qualifications were lower, while a quarter of secondary educated persons occupied elementary jobs.

According to LFS 2011/2012, 62 per cent of employed persons are within the private sector,⁶ mostly as service and sales workers (26%), in the elementary occupations (16%), as craft and related trade workers (12%), and as professionals (11%) (Table 10). In the main industrial sectors, employment was in accommodation and food services (14%), wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage (17%), in accordance with the importance of tourism in the economy of the Seychelles.

Table 9: Employed persons, by level of education

Level of education	Number	% of employed population	% in elementary occupations
No schooling	233	0.6	38.6
Primary	3,358	8.4	25.4
Secondary	18,929	47.4	22.4
Advanced level	774	1.9	2.7
Vocational	3,724	9.3	12.6
Polytechnic	9,125	22.8	6.5
University or postgraduate	2,387	6.0	2.1
Unknown	1,420	3.6	
TOTAL	39,950	100.0	

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (Labour Force Survey 2011/2012).

⁵ These proportions count neither foreign workers nor inactive Seychellois (35%).

⁶ This proportion would increase to 70 per cent when 9,000 foreign workers not covered by LFS 2011/2012 are included.

Table 10: Employed persons, by occupation and sex

Occupation	Active population	Male	Female	Both sexes	of which university or post-graduate education
Total employed (absolute numbers)	39,950	20,260	19,690		
Total employed by occupation (%)		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	2,283	6.7	4.7	5.7	24.8
Professionals	4,322	8.1	13.6	10.8	44.0
Technicians and associate professionals	3,927	9.8	9.9	9.8	11.6
Clerical support workers	2,944	3.1	11.7	7.4	6.6
Service and sales workers	10,288	16.0	35.8	25.8	6.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	1,619	6.6	1.5	4.1	1.0
Craft and related trade workers	4,805	19.4	4.4	12.0	3.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,909	12.6	1.8	7.3	0.7
Elementary occupations	6,494	16.5	16.0	16.3	2.1
Armed forces	359	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (Labour Force Survey 2011/2012).

A.3 Foreign population and international migration in Seychelles

There are two criteria to identify the foreign population living in a given country: (a) by country of birth, which considers the foreign-born population, or (b) by the citizenship or nationality, which distinguishes Seychellois and non-Seychellois. In the first group, a distinction may be made between Seychellois by birth and Seychellois by subsequent acquisition of citizenship. Based on the UN census recommendations (2008), it is important to include in the resident population count both temporary foreign workers and other foreigners who lived in the country for one year or more or have the intention to do so. That rule has been applied by NBS in the 2010 census enumeration, but there was some difficulty in enumerating certain foreign workers, mostly Indians in the construction business and those who live at their workplace. As mentioned previously, the use of administrative data pertaining to residence permits represents an alternative way to assess the number of temporary foreign workers based on the duration of validity of the permits issued.

A.3.1 Evolution of the foreign resident population

Like the other islands in the West Indian Ocean, Seychelles was not inhabited by indigenous population but was historically composed of immigrants. For centuries, Seychelles was visited by only a few navigators, Arab traders and pirates. The first permanent settlement on the territory dates back to 1770. The first post-independence census was conducted in 1977 to estimate the size of the island's population. The results of this census reported that 4 per cent of the population was non-Seychellois, corresponding to about 2,500 persons. The 1987 and 1994 censuses included a question on nationality. The 1,453 foreigners enumerated in 1987 (2.1%) represent a significant decrease compared to 1977. Of the 97.9 per cent of the population in 1987 who were Seychellois, only 95.2 per cent were born in Seychelles, 2 per cent were Seychellois by descent and 0.7 per cent Seychellois through naturalization (Table 11). In the 1994 census, 2,162 non-Seychellois were enumerated; this number increased sharply in 2002 and 2010 to reach 4,974 and 7,798 foreigners, respectively. The number of non-Seychellois recorded in the 2010 census was 58 per cent higher than enumerated in the 2002 census and accounts for 8.6 per cent of the total population.

Table 12 shows a progressive decline from 1987 to 2010 of the proportion of Seychellois by birth and a significant increase of naturalized Seychellois and non-Seychellois over two decades. There is a decrease in the number of Seychellois-born residents, from 95.2 per cent in 1987 to 88.1 per cent in 2010, which means that one in every 10 residents was not Seychellois-born. In 2010 2.1 per cent of Seychellois were nationals by descent, which amounts to about 2,000 residents born abroad to Seychellois parents. The number of naturalized Seychellois increased from 2002 to 2010 by nearly a quarter (from 890 to 1,099 persons). In addition, about 3,000 Seychellois nationals were born abroad in 2010.

According to recent censuses (Table 13), the majority of foreign citizens in the Seychelles are born abroad and only a limited number of them were born in Seychelles. The number of Seychellois born abroad in the total population is clearly larger than the number of foreign citizens born in Seychelles.

Table 11: Population by nationality status 1987, 1994, 2002 and 2010

	1987	1994	2002	2010
Total population, of which:	68,598	74,331	81,755	90,945
non-Seychellois	1,453 (2.1%)	2,162 (2.9%)	4,974 (6.1%)	7,798 (8.6%)
foreign-born	about 3,300 (4.8%)	4,348 (5.8%)	7,852 (9.6%)	10,780 (11.9%)
Proportions of the total population (%)				
All Seychellois	97.9	97.1	93.9	91.4
by birth (born in country)	95.2	94.1	90.4	88.1
by descent	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.1
by naturalization	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and authors' calculations.

Table 12: Seychellois and foreigners, by nativeness or foreignness of birth, 2002 and 2010

Total population of which:	2002			2010		
	Seychellois	Foreigners	Total	Seychellois	Foreigners	Total
	76,681	4,974	81,755	83,147	7,798	90,945
native-born	73,846	57	73,903	80,100	65	80,165
foreign-born	2 835	4,917	7,852	3,047	7,733	10,780
of which:						
Seychellois by naturalization	890			1,099		1,099
Seychellois by descent	1,945			1,948		1,948
Foreigners		4,917			7,733	7,733

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2002 and 2010 censuses) and authors' calculations.

The number of non-Seychellois residents in Seychelles can also be estimated based on the number of valid residence permit holders registered on the residence permit database. On 1 January 2011, there were 8,544 valid permits, a figure that is somewhat higher than the number of foreigners according to the 2010 census on 26 August (7,798), but still comparable. The same figures for 2012 and 2013 display remarkable increases, reaching up to 13,134 and 16,197, respectively. Accordingly, if we assume that every foreigner holding a valid residence permit at a given date may be considered a usual resident of Seychelles at that time, the number of foreigners may have been doubled within a three-year period, with about 17 per cent of non-Seychellois on 1 January 2013. Such hypothesis may lead to an overestimation of foreigners living in the country.

In conclusion, the comparison of the two last censuses shows that in 2010 some additional 3,000 foreigners lived in Seychelles compared to 2002, which is mainly due the increasing number of migrant workers working on new construction sites i.e. mostly new hotels. The increase in the number of foreigners is even more pronounced after the 2010 census, with an estimated 6,000 more foreigners; the estimated number of foreigners living in Seychelles reached 14,000 on 1 January 2013.

A.3.2 Legislation pertaining to international migration and foreign population

A.3.2.1 Regulations pertaining to entry and stay in the Seychelles

Chapter 3 of the Immigration Decree (Decree No.18 of 1979) and Immigration Regulations of 1981 (Statutory Instruments 32 of 1981) regulate on the conditions for entry and stay in the Republic of Seychelles. Amendments to the Immigration Decree and Citizenship Act approved by the National Assembly on 12 November 2013 would put into place more strict conditions for the acquisition of Seychelles citizenship by foreign nationals and issue of permanent residence permits.⁷ Irrespective of nationality of the visitor and family members, there are no visa requirements to enter the territory of Seychelles. At a national border, a visitor's permit will be issued by the Department of Immigration to any foreigner entering in the Republic of Seychelles based on the following documents (<http://www.egov.sc/NonCitizen/Visiting.aspx>):

- (a) A passport valid on the date of entry to and exit from Seychelles;
- (b) Return or onward ticket;
- (c) Proof of accommodation, including contact details;
- (d) Sufficient funds for the duration of the stay.

The visitor's permit is initially valid for a maximum period of one month. It can be extended for a maximum period of three months from the date of issue. Further extensions can be requested not exceeding three months at a time to a maximum period of 12 months. The visitor's permit is issued free of charge for the first three months after which there is a fee of SCR 5,000 for extension covering each period of three months or any part thereof.

⁷ Amendments to the Immigration Decree and Citizenship Act are available from www.sib.gov.sc/attachments/article/512/A%20Quick%20Guide%20to%20the%20New%20Seychelles%20Immigration%20Rules.pdf.

A.3.2.2 Regulations concerning various permits authorizing residence in the Seychelles

The aforementioned Immigration Decree and Immigration Regulations also describe the various types of permit in the Seychelles.

A dependent permit may be issued with a validity of one to five years to a person who is legally married to a Seychellois citizen and this permit grants the right for residence only without the right to take part in any gainful occupation.

A resident permit may be issued to any person who intends to stay in Seychelles for a period that exceeds three months and fulfils the following conditions:

- (a) The applicant is not a prohibited immigrant;
- (b) The applicant has a family or domestic connection with Seychelles;
- (c) The applicant has or will contribute significantly to the economic, social or cultural life of Seychelles.

Such residence permit is issued for a period determined by the Director of Immigration. Similarly to the dependent permit the resident permit does not allow any gainful occupation.

Foreigners who want to work in Seychelles have to apply for a gainful occupation permit. A GOP is issued for a validity period of validity of two years (with possibility of renewal) upon approval by the Ministry of Employment. Civil servants, parastatal staff, embassy personnel, consultants working on government or donor projects are exempted from the requirement of applying for a GOP. A special international trade zone permit may be issued to persons gainfully occupied in the Seychelles International Trade Zone (SITZ) upon agreement with the SITZ authorities.

A student permit can be issued after producing proof of enrolment in an approved educational institution in Seychelles provided that the student has enough funds to cover his or her stay in the country.

A.3.2.3 Regulations concerning the acquisition of citizenship

The Constitution of the Republic of Seychelles, enacted on 21 June 1993, specifies the rules for acquiring Seychellois citizenship. According to Articles 8 and 9, a child born on the territory of Seychelles is a citizen by birth if the father and/or mother is/are citizen(s) of Seychelles. Following Article 10, a child born

abroad of parents who are both citizens of Seychelles may acquire the citizenship by registration (if the child does not have any citizenship) or naturalization (if the child has automatically received another citizenship). Article 12 states that a person who marries a person who is or becomes a citizen of Seychelles shall be eligible to become a citizen of Seychelles by naturalization. Article 13 gives the right to a person who is a citizen of Seychelles to concurrently possess the citizenship of another country. Moreover, renouncing another citizenship that the person may possess is not required as a condition for the acquisition of Seychellois citizenship.

Article 6 of the Citizenship Act (No. 18, dated 12 December 1994) details the conditions for acquiring the citizenship of the Republic of Seychelles either by registration or by naturalization.

A person eligible to become a citizen by naturalization or registration under Article 10 or Article 12 of the Constitution may apply to the minister in the prescribed manner for citizenship by naturalization or registration, and the minister may, if the minister is satisfied that the person is eligible to become a citizen, grant the person citizenship.

For administrative purposes, and with a special interest to the production of statistics, the Citizenship Officer shall maintain a register and record the names of persons who have become citizens by registration or naturalization, those who have renounced their citizenship, those who have been deprived of their citizenship and those who concurrently possess the citizenship of another country.

A.3.2.4 Regulations concerning the employment of a foreigner

As per Article 18 of the Employment Act adopted on 3rd April, 1995, an employer in Seychelles shall not employ a non-Seychellois unless:

- (a) The employer holds a certificate from the competent officer to the effect that: (a) the vacant post for which the non-Seychellois is required has been advertised and (b) that the post requires the qualification demanded for it and no Seychellois holding the qualification is, at present, available for employment in that post; or the minister agrees that there is no unemployed Seychellois available for employment in the vacant post;
- (b) The employer has submitted in respect of the employer's establishment, a detailed manpower plan setting out a training and localisation programme.

An employer who employs a non-Seychellois worker shall ensure that:

- (a) The contract of employment of the worker is attested by a competent officer;
- (b) The worker ceases to be employed upon the expiration of the contract of employment unless the contract is extended or renewed.

Article 67 of the Employment Act stipulates that non-Seychellois workers shall enjoy the same terms and conditions of employment applicable to all Seychellois, but may be given such additional benefits and privileges as the competent officer may authorise.

The Immovable Property Act of 24 April 1963 specifies the restrictions on sales and leases of immovable property to non-Seychellois:

A non-Seychellois may not purchase or acquire by any means whatsoever and whether for valuable consideration or not, except by way of succession or under an order of the court in connection with the settlement of matrimonial property in relation to a divorce proceedings, any immovable property situated in Seychelles or any right therein; lease any such property or rights for any period; or enter into any agreement which includes an option to purchase or lease any such property or rights, without having first obtained the sanction of the minister.

A.3.2.5 Non-Seychellois Welfare Programme

The Non-Seychellois Welfare Programme was instituted to ensure that:

- (a) Migrant workers are treated according to the national labour legislation, which applies to both Seychellois and non-Seychellois workers;
- (b) Provisions are made within the ministry for the Employment Officer to specifically manage and monitor the welfare of migrant workers who come to ply their trade;
- (c) The recruitment procedure of the Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development for migrant workers makes provisions for local employers to justify that migrant workers are being paid a salary according to the minimum wage and that their contract of employment are according with the law.

A.3.2.6 Employment agreements

The following employment agreements have been signed by the Seychelles:

- (a) Protocol on Technical Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Seychelles and the Government of Mauritius in matters relating to Employment (signed 5 April 1990);
- (b) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Seychelles and the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka Concerning the Employment of Sri Lanka Manpower in the Republic of Seychelles (signed 21 August 2012).

A.3.2.7 Other bilateral agreements

- (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Seychelles and the Government of the Republic of Mauritius concerning the Hotel Staff Training Exchange Programme under the second Seychelles-Mauritius Commission and Bilateral Cooperation (signed on 26 December 1992).
- (b) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Seychelles and the Government of the Republic of Mauritius for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect of taxes on income (signed on 11 March 2005).
- (c) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Mauritius and the Government of the Republic of Seychelles on the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone (signed 13 November 2008).

Table 13: Relevant international conventions ratified by Seychelles

Convention	Date acceded/signed/ ratified
ILO C029: Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)	6 February 1978
ILO C087: Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87)	6 February 1978
ILO C098: Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)	4 October 1999
ILO C100: Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)	23 November 1999
ILO C105: Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)	6 February 1978
ILO C111: Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)	23 November 1999

Convention	Date acceded/signed/ ratified
ILO C138: Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138); minimum age specified as 15 years	7 March 2000
ILO C182: Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)	28 September 1999
ILO C081: Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81)	28 October 2005
ILO C144: Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144)	28 October 2005
ILO C002: Unemployment Convention, 1919 (No. 2)	6 February 1978
ILO C008: Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention, 1920 (No. 8)	6 February 1978
ILO C050: Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936 (No. 50)	6 February 1978
ILO C064: Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939 (No. 64)	6 February 1978
ILO C065; Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939 (No. 65)	6 February 1978
ILO C108: Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958 (No. 108)	6 February 1978
ILO C147: Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 147)	28 October 2005
ILO C149: Nursing Personnel Convention, 1977 (No. 149)	12 October 1993
ILO C150: Labour Administration Convention, 1978 (No. 150)	23 November 1999
ILO C151: Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 (No. 151)	23 November 1999
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	7 March 1978
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	5 May 1992
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	1 March 2011
United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	22 April 2003
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime Preamble, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	22 June 2004
Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	22 June 2004
Slavery Convention	5 May 1992
Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery	5 May 1992
Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others	5 May 1992
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	5 May 1992
Convention on the Rights of the Child	7 September 1990
Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour	28 September 1999

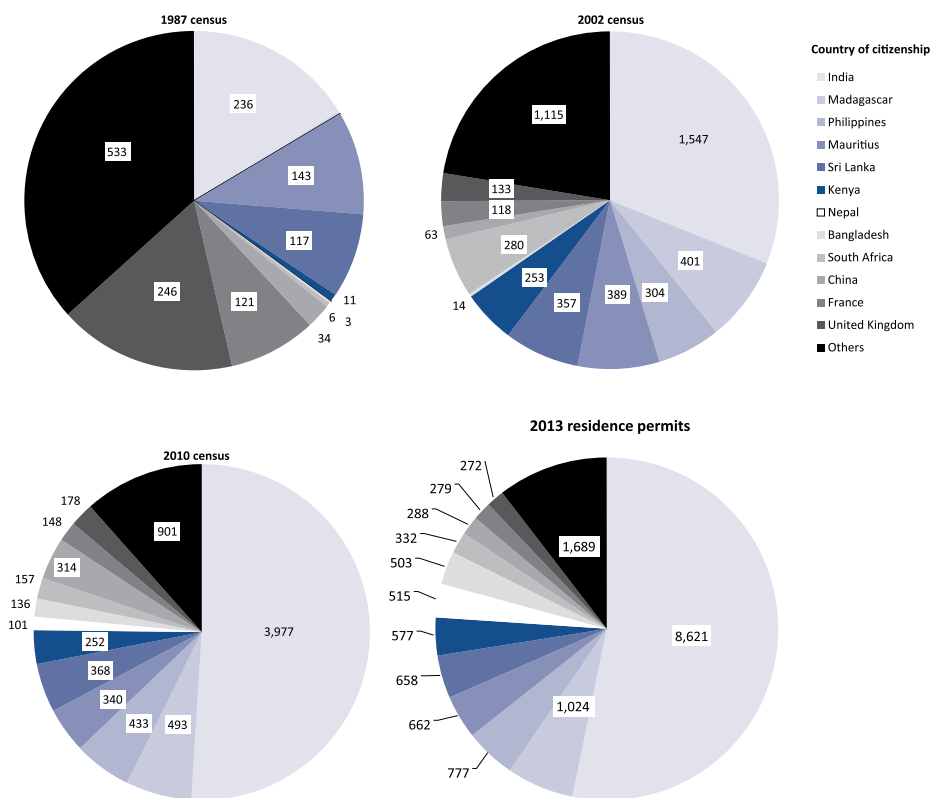
Convention	Date acceded/signed/ratified
Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	15 December 1994
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	23 April 1980
Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees	23 April 1980
African (Banjul) Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights	13 April 1992
Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa	11 September 1980
African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	13 February 1992

A.3.3 Origins of the non-Seychellois population

The geographical origin of foreigners in Seychelles is quite diverse, but the largest number of non-Seychellois comes from India (see detailed figure in Annex 4). Indians represented one third of the foreign population in 1994 and 2002, and their number has increased significantly during the last decade. They represent more than half of non-Seychellois according to the 2010 census, and recent estimates based on the number of residence permits (Figure 9).

The 2010 census enumeration showed that the second biggest group of foreigners after Indians (3 977), come from Madagascar (493), followed by the Philippines (433), Sri Lanka (368) and Mauritius (340), each representing between 5 to 7 per cent of the foreign population living in Seychelles (Annex 4). According to recent estimates based on valid residence permits as of 1 January 2013, the number of these foreign citizen groups could be twice higher compared to 2010 while some others may have more than doubled: Nepal (+410%), Bangladesh (+270%) and Pakistan (+273%). Important increases are also observed among European citizens, particularly those from Germany (+154%), France (+89%), Italy (+83%), Belgium (+67%) and the United Kingdom (+51%).

Figure 9: Foreigners in Seychelles over time by country of citizenship as enumerated in censuses 1987n 2002 and 2010, and valid residence permit holders on 1 January 2013



Sources: National Bureau of Statistics (for censuses) and the Directorate for Information, Communication and Technology (for residence permit data).

A.3.4 Age and gender composition of the non-Seychellois population

The foreign population in Seychelles is predominantly composed of young males (Table 14 and Annexes 5 and 6). The age and sex composition of the foreign population compared in Figure 10 shows an increasing number of young male foreigners from 2002 to 2010. Data based on residence permits on 1 January 2011 and 2013 indicate that this is still the trend. No such trend is found for women. As a consequence, the sex ratio among non-Seychellois was three times that of nationals in 2010 and has doubled between the two last censuses. The population share of non-Seychellois males reached 12.5 per cent in 2010, while for females it was only 4.4 per cent. This male-dominant composition

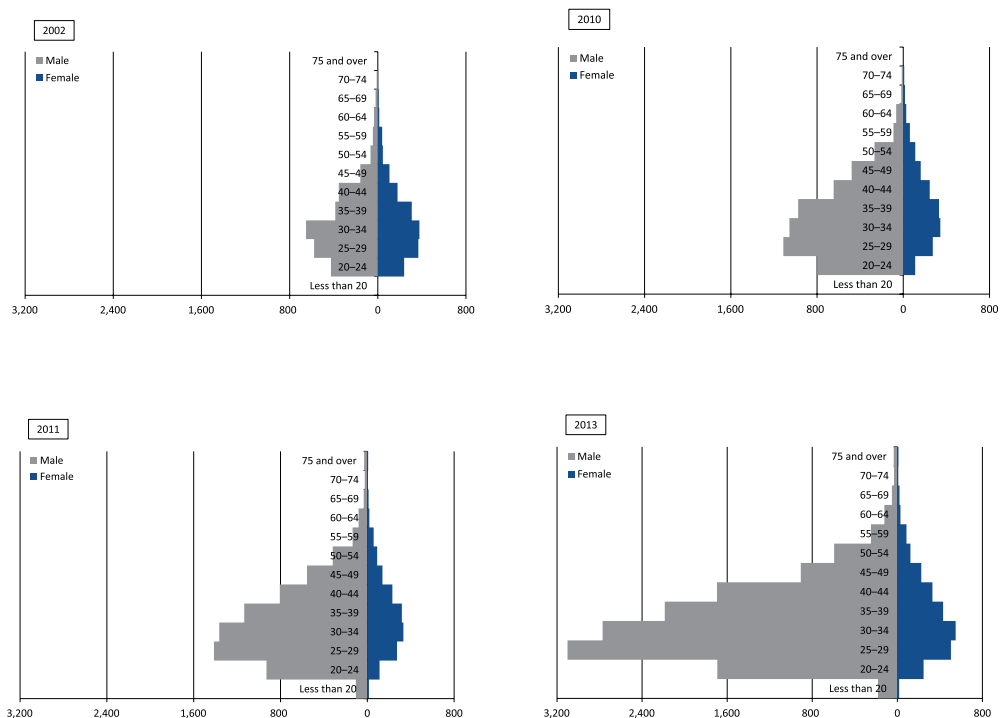
of foreigners is characteristic of all age groups, but is particularly high in the twenties, with more than 600 men per 100 women. While the number of young male foreigners shows an uptrend, the number of foreign females has been relatively stable, even if recent data on residence permits also suggest that there has been an increase in the number of women originating from certain countries (e.g. Madagascar and the Philippines). The distribution of the foreign-born population by age and sex observed in the two last censuses reflects the age and sex structure of non-Seychellois (Annex 8).

Table 14: Age and gender composition and sex ratio among Seychellois and non-Seychellois, 2010

Age	Seychellois				Non-Seychellois				Percentage of non-Seychellois		
	Female	Male	Total	Sex ratio	Female	Male	Total	Sex ratio	Female	Male	Total
0-14	9,881	10,137	20,018	103	186	192	378	103	1.8	1.9	1.9
15-29	9,932	10,335	20,267	104	428	2,048	2,476	479	4.1	16.5	10.9
30-44	9,801	9,403	19,204	96	920	2,677	3,597	291	8.6	22.2	15.8
45-60	7,145	7,320	14,465	102	334	837	1,171	251	4.5	10.3	7.5
60+	5,338	3,848	9,186	72	61	115	176	189	1.1	2.9	1.9
TOTAL	42,097	41,043	83,140	97	1,929	5,869	7,798	304	4.4	12.5	8.6

Source: National Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 10: Population pyramids for foreigners in Seychelles based on the 2002 and 2010 censuses and data on residence permit holders as of 1 January 2011 and 2013



Sources: National Bureau of Statistics (censuses) and the Directorate for Information, Communication and Technology (residence permits).

NOTE: See also Annex 7.

A.3.5 Foreign workers and other categories of foreigners in Seychelles

Past migration flows were different from present ones, which are mainly linked to tourism activities. In 1987, there were 838 non-Seychellois working in Seychelles, with more than half of them (163 women and 339 men) working in social services or for governmental and international bodies. Only a small number was engaged in sectors related to tourism. In 1994 the share of foreigners by activity sector was quite different. More than one third of the total number of foreign workers (481 out of 1207) was working in the construction sector, which is largely associated with the tourism industry, while the number of foreigners directly employed by the tourism sector was still low. In 2002 the total number doubled, but the distribution of foreign workers among occupational

groups was quite similar to that in 1994, according to the 2002 census report. The occupational distribution of foreigners in 2010 might be different, and it cannot be assessed because almost one third of non-Seychellois did not report their sector of activity in the 2010 census (Table 15). Nevertheless, the construction area remained the most important sector for foreigners, followed by manufacturing and food and hospitality services, indicating that foreigners are employed mainly by the tourism industry.

Table 15: Non-Seychellois, by sector of activity, 2010

Industry sector	Female	Male	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	37	61	98
Mining and quarrying	4	87	91
Manufacturing	105	886	991
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	14	24	38
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5	13	18
Construction	242	1,822	2,064
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	55	136	191
Transportation and storage	55	134	189
Accommodation and food service activities	249	549	798
Information and communication	14	37	51
Financial and insurance activities	21	25	46
Real estate activities	14	63	77
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9	28	37
Administrative and support service activities	56	97	153
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	87	157	244
Education	49	77	126
Industry sector	Female	Male	Total
Human health and social work activities	55	106	161
Arts, entertainment and recreation	33	30	63
Other service activities	58	92	150
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and service-producing activities of households for their own use	14	26	40
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies	0	1	1
Unknown/not applicable	753	1,418	2,171
TOTAL	1,929	5,869	7,798

Source: National Bureau of Statistics.

As noted above in the section 2.4 on labour force, according to NBS estimates about one quarter of workers in the labour force, that is, about 9,000 persons, were migrant workers in 2011. LFS 2011/2012 includes migrant workers living

in conventional households who work mostly in the public sector, but does not include people living in institutional dwellings, and, consequently, excludes most of the migrant workers in the construction industry. In order to produce better estimates and to cover foreign workers in institutional dwellings, LFS 2011/2012 introduced an ad hoc data collection of migrant workers' characteristics from a selection of big construction companies which employ foreign workers and accommodate them in institutional dwellings. Data were received on 2,148 migrant workers, which covered about 20 per cent of migrant workers in the country. Migrant workers in the construction industry were predominantly males from Asian countries (96.5% of received answers). Almost two thirds were less than 35 years old, among whom an important part consisted of men younger than 25 years (Table 16). A large majority of these men were reported to be married and most probably had their own families back in their home country. Most of these workers were classified as builders, painters, electricians and metal workers, while about 10 per cent were professionals and 2 per cent were managers. Considering the high rate of non-response from companies (only half of the selected companies sent back answers) and on some specific questions (e.g. less than half answers included information on occupation and income), these data cannot be deemed highly reliable. Nevertheless, they provide useful information on the composition of migrant workers in these companies.

Table 16: Migrant workers in selected construction companies, by age group, 2011

Age group	Number	%
Less than 25	392	23.5
25–29	339	20.3
30–34	354	21.2
35–39	278	16.6
40–44	181	10.8
45–49	75	4.5
50 or over	51	3.1
Not stated	478	
TOTAL	2,148	

Source: National Bureau of Statistics.

The Analysis of Expatriate Employment in Seychelles (NHRDC, 2012), which covers the period from 2001 to 2011, puts the estimate of working foreigners at a somewhat higher number than those based on LFS 2011/2012. According to figures collected from the Immigration Division, the Seychelles International Business Authority, the Department of Public Administration and the commercial parastatal companies (NHRDC, 2012), there were 11,868 foreigners working in Seychelles as of 31 December 2011. According to this report, the number

of employed foreigners increased more than four times since 2001 (when the count was only 2,818). Within the total employed population, the share of foreigners increased from 8 per cent in 2001, to 24 per cent in 2011, and even reaching 26 per cent in 2009. This increase is considered as the result of the constant growth of the local economy, which has been characterized by strong foreign direct investment over the past five years. This increase is beneficial in light of the emigration of Seychellois skilled labour, coupled with the inability of local training institutions to produce workers with the skills required by local industries. In 2011 the industry sector with the highest percentage of foreigners in employment was construction (43%), followed by hotel and food service (22%), and then by manufacturing (12%).

A.3.6 International migration

The report on population projections based on 1994 census data noted that Seychelles was a country of net emigration, but “may have become a country of net immigration” (Haub, 2008). The latest data from the 2002 and 2010 censuses and administrative sources based on residence permits and border crossing up to 2013 confirm this statement.

Between the 2002 and 2010 censuses, the variation in the number of persons within a given generation, with the exception of newborns, were accounted for by international immigrations, emigrations or deaths. Emigrants and immigrants can be identified by comparing individual enumeration records from these two successive censuses. Persons born before 2002 who were enumerated in 2010, but not in 2002, were considered immigrants. Conversely, persons enumerated in 2002, but not in the 2010 census nor were found in death records between the two censuses dates, were considered emigrants. It has to be noted that the number of international immigrations and emigrations during the intercensal period are expected to be higher, as a given person could have migrated more than once during that period. For example, a person who has migrated twice and did one emigration and thereafter a return immigration can neither be counted as an immigrant nor an emigrant as he or she was present at both censuses.

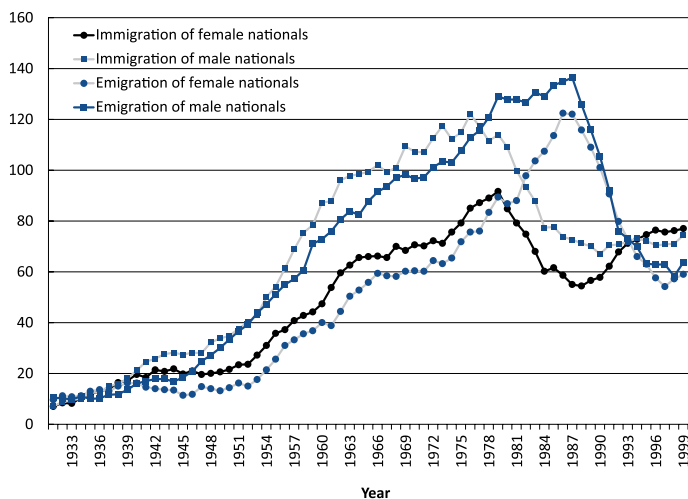
When comparing the absolute numbers of immigrants and emigrants, disaggregated by generation and gender, distinctly for Seychellois and non-Seychellois (Figures 11a and 12a), major differences emerge. For example, among the young generations born after 1988, the number of emigrants is almost similar for both men and women. For those who left Seychelles after the 2002 census, the largest group was born in 1986 and 1987 and therefore

around 23 years old in 2010. This clearly represents young Seychellois who went to study abroad. While analysing the older generations, it was noted that more men emigrated than women. This can be attributed to the increased number of men who emigrated for work compared to women.

Seychellois classified as immigrants are mostly those who have emigrated in the past and decided to return to the country. Among adult generations (including young adults), the number of men is higher than the number of women, which is probably linked to the aforementioned situation before 2002, when there was a higher number of male emigrants. Net migration – that is, the difference between the numbers of immigrants and emigrants – therefore provides an interesting picture of the migration situation in Seychellois, even if this single number is a reduction of two different sets of individuals (Figure 11b). No significant difference exists between men and women, while differences between generations are clear, with negative net migration for generations born between 1980 and 1992 (i.e. those aged 18–30 in 2010). In total, there were 1,000 more Seychellois who emigrated compared to those who returned, with about equal numbers for men and women. More precisely, there were 1,637 male emigrants and 1,115 male returning residents; for women, the figures were 1,413 and 915, respectively. Among older generations, the number of returning Seychellois is higher than the number of emigrants. The positive net migration among those generations is about 300 men and 300 women.

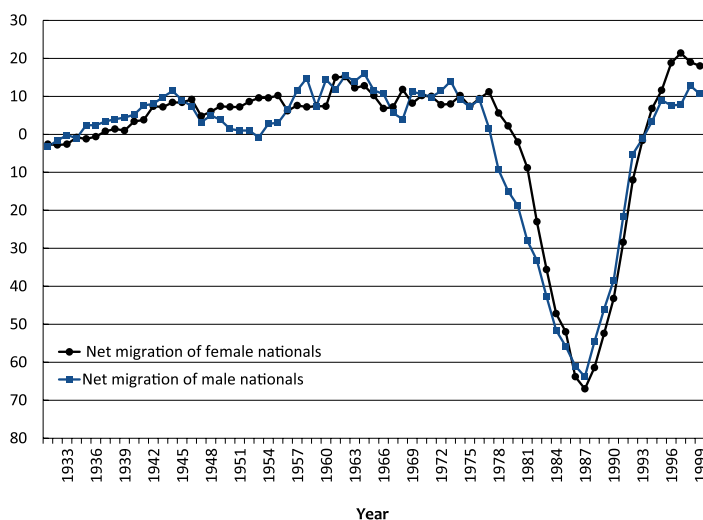
Figure 11: Migration patterns among Seychellois by year of birth

(a) Seychellois emigration and immigration between the 2002 and 2010 censuses



Source: National Bureau of Statistics (census data) and authors' calculations.

(b) Net migration of Seychellois between the 2002 and 2010 censuses

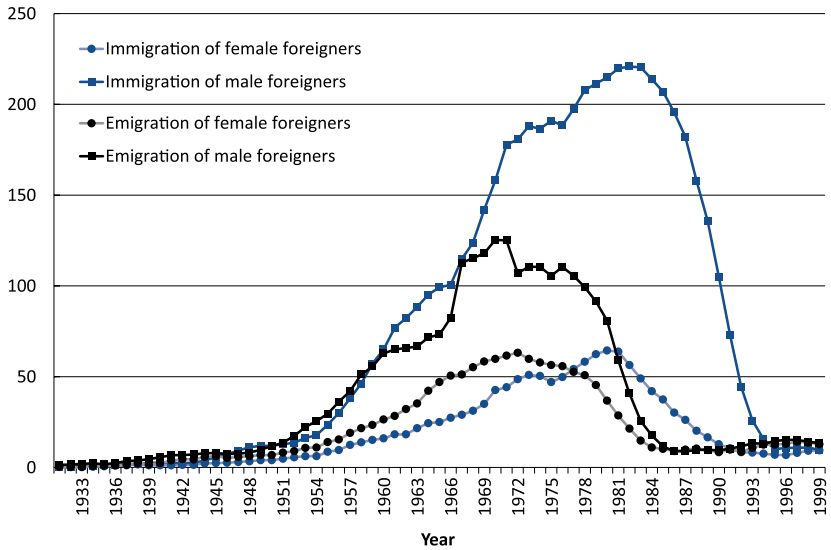


Source: National Bureau of Statistics (census data) and authors' calculations.

A similar analysis was conducted on non-Seychellois immigrants and emigrants (Figures 12a and 12b). The gender and age pattern of non-Seychellois migrants' is entirely different from that of Seychellois. There are significantly more men than women among both immigrants and emigrants, an observation which is consistent with the situation found in the stock of non-Seychellois (see section A.3.4). The large majority of the male immigrants are born between 1970 and 1990, and therefore aged between 20 and 40 years in 2010. The net migration confirms the big difference between men and women. The net migration of male non-Seychellois is positive in most generations, with 2600 more immigrants than emigrants in generations born between 1970 and 1990. Among women we observe a relatively low positive net migration among generations born between 1978 and 1990, while a negative net migration characterizes older generations. In total, the net migration for women is slightly positive, but close to zero.

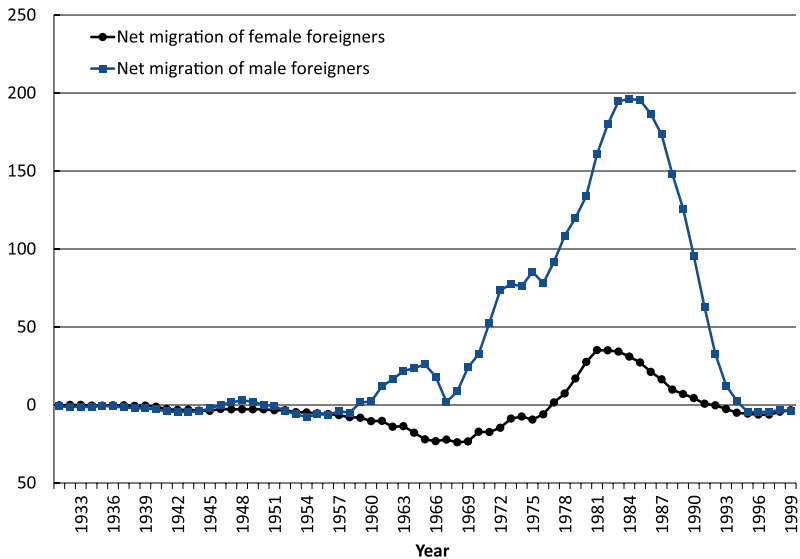
Figure 12: Migration patterns among non-Seychellois by year of birth

(a) Non-Seychellois emigrants and immigrants between the 2002 and 2010 censuses



Source: National Bureau of Statistics (census data) and authors' calculations.

(b) Net migration of non-Seychellois between the 2002 and 2010 censuses



Source: National Bureau of Statistics (census data) and authors' calculations.

A snapshot of the foreign population change between the 2002 and 2010 censuses presented in Table 17 shows that migrations constituted the most important factor to explain the increase of the foreign population between years 2002 and 2010. A positive net migration is mainly observed among Indians, far ahead of Bengalis, Chinese, Filipinos, Nepalese and others. On the other hand, negative net migration was found among Indonesians, South Africans and Thais. These figures indicate that the majority of the non-Seychellois present in the country in 2002 were replaced by newcomers within eight years, and only a small proportion from each of these countries of origin can be counted as permanently settled in Seychelles. This proves that migration was the main driver of the increase in the size of foreign population in the Seychelles between the 2002 and 2010 censuses.

Table 17: Foreign population growth between censuses 2002 and 2010 with details on the number of births, deaths and estimated numbers of immigrants and emigrants

Country of citizenship	Population, 2002	Population, 2010	Newborns after 2002*	Deaths, before 2010**	Immigrants (present in 2010)	Emigrants (present in 2002)	Net migration
Total Foreigners	4,974	7,798	36	30	7,095	4,277	2,818
Bangladesh	14	136	0	0	136	14	122
China	63	314	0	2	312	59	253
France	118	148	0	0	128	98	30
India	1,547	3,977	10	2	3,843	1,421	2,422
Indonesia	173	87	0	0	86	172	-86
Madagascar	401	493	1	0	407	316	91
Mauritius	389	340	1	4	289	335	-46
Nepal	0	101	0	0	101	0	101
Philippines	304	433	0	3	297	165	132
South Africa	280	157	1	0	140	264	-124
Sri Lanka	357	368	5	1	323	316	7
Thailand	358	147	0	0	83	294	-211
United Kingdom	133	178	4	7	144	96	48
Other countries	837	919	14	11	806	727	79

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (census data) and authors' calculations.

NOTES:

*Children born in Seychelles after 2002 and enumerated in 2010.

** Persons enumerated in 2002 who died in Seychelles before the 2010 census date.

As explained in section 1.4, NBS produces the annual international migration flows statistics using data on arrivals and departures collected from embarkation and disembarkation cards (Table 18). These data are processed and published independently by two statistical teams – the Tourism Statistics and Population Statistics Units.⁸ Migration estimates are produced mainly to calculate annual population change. Therefore, NBS does make a distinction between visitors and migrants based on self-reported information. Only arrivals of residents and new residents and departures of residents are included in the estimation of the net international migration appearing in the last line of Table 2. As is usually the case in countries where international migration statistics are computed based on border crossing figures, these figures do not match the ones obtained by comparing two successive censuses. Border crossing statistics for Seychelles show a large negative net migration between censuses 2002 and 2010, while data from the two censuses enumeration indicate a positive net migration. The latter estimate may be considered more reliable.

Table 18: Arrivals and departures and net migration estimates, 2002–2012

Year	All movements, including visitors			Migrations (residents and new residents only)		
	Arrivals	Departures	Balance	Arrivals	Departures	Net migration
2002	182,508	180,553	1,955	50,262	52,561	-2,299
2003	170,716	170,767	-51	48,678	49,707	-1,029
2004	168,666	168,054	612	47,901	48,285	-384
2005	180,499	180,347	152	51,845	52,456	-611
2006	196,102	192,906	3,196	55,475	55,065	410
2007	219,949	217,966	1,983	58,676	58,205	471
2008	213,953	211,600	2,353	55,001	54,079	922
2009	205,480	203,787	1,693	47,939	48,880	-941
2010	230,181	229,899	282	55,652	58,786	-3,134
2011	250,826	248,827	1,999	56,350	57,140	-790
2012	262,068	256,997	5,071	54,034	53,852	182
2012				52,584	51,955	629

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (annual population and tourism statistics).

Table 19 shows detailed data for the years 2008 to 2012 that are part of published tourism statistics. Two groups of residents are distinguished among arriving residents: (a) Seychellois and foreigners usually living in the country (returning residents) and (b) foreigners entering the country with the intention

⁸ The number of migrations used in the annual population estimation is similar to the figure published along tourism statistics, except for 2012. As of July 2012, seamen entering the country to join fishing vessels and exiting thereafter have been excluded from migration figures.

to reside for at least 12 months in Seychelles therefore considered under the “usual residence” category as new residents. Data on departure is related only to residents, and a distinction is made between those leaving temporarily or permanently, but without distinguishing between nationals and foreigners. Accordingly, annual net migration cannot be calculated separately for Seychellois and non-Seychellois.

During the five-year period from 2008 until 2012, some 28,000 Seychellois returned to the country, and the arrival of new residents who intended to stay more than a year in the country were recorded. In addition, about 20,000 short-term migrants declared their intention to stay in the country for less than a year. Among these 28,000 arrivals, about 17,000 were new immigrants and 19,000 were returning Seychellois. On the other hand, more than 30,000 departures of residents with the intention to stay abroad for longer than one year were recorded, among which were 19,000 foreigners. About 14,000 additional departures were registered for residents intending to stay abroad for a period between 3 and 12 months. According to these figures, the net migration is negative. Yet, the results of the analysis of census data do not confirm this, and the reliability of the migration data derived from embarkation and disembarkation cards is therefore questionable. As the distinction between visitors and residents is based on self-reported information, it is possible that a significant number of new residents, and probably also a few residents, enter as visitors and exit as residents. Consequently, these persons are counted in the international migration flows only as emigrants and not as immigrants.

Table 19: Arrivals and departures of Seychellois residents based on disembarkation and embarkation cards, 2008–2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total, 2008– 2012
Total number of arrivals, including visitors	213,953	205,480	230,181	250,826	262,068	1,162,508
Total arrivals of Seychelles' residents and new immigrants (non-visitor arrivals) of which:	55,001	47,939	55,652	56,350	54,034	268,976
Long-term immigrants (for 1-year stay or longer)	7,280	6,333	5,816	4,543	3,728	27,700
Returning residents (both nationals and foreigners) after an absence of 1 year or longer	2,273	2,186	2,176	2,388	1,424	10,447
New immigrants (foreigners only) intending to stay for more than 12 months in Seychelles	5,007	4,147	3,640	2,155	2,304	17,253

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total, 2008– 2012
Short-term immigrants (for stay of 3–12 months)	3,214	2,646	3,747	5,320	5,640	20,567
Total number of immigrants (not living in Seychelles during the last 3 months)	10,494	8,979	9,563	9,863	9,368	48,267
Returning residents after short absence (absence of less than 3 months)	44,507	38,960	46,089	46,487	44,666	220,709
Total number of departures including visitors	211,600	203,787	229,899	248,827	256,997	1,151,110
Total number of departures of Seychelles residents (non-visitor departures) of which:	54,079	48,880	58,786	57,140	53,852	272,737
Long-term emigrants leaving the country (for 1 year or more)	5,872	6,146	6,387	6,364	6,175	30,944
Seychellois leaving the country permanently	1,042	912	1,047	1,015	882	4,898
Non-Seychellois resident for more than 12 months in Seychelles and leaving the country permanently	3,534	4,043	4,130	3,956	3,738	19,401
Persons leaving the country temporarily for a year or more (intention to return after 1 year or more)	1,296	1,191	1,210	1,393	1,555	6,645
Short-term emigrants (all other resident leaving the Seychelles for less than 1 year)	2,087	1,872	5,142	2,896	2,338	14,335
Total emigrants (residents leaving the country for at least 3 months)	7,959	8,018	11,529	9,260	8,513	45,279
Short-term departures of residents (for less than 3 months)	46,120	40,862	48,467	47,880	45,339	227,458
Net long-term migration	2,535	961	-756	603	855	4,198
TOTAL BALANCE	922	-941	-3 134	-790	182	-3,761

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2012 migration and tourism statistics).

The analysis of the data displayed in Table 19 shows that the Total Balance (last line), which is computed as the difference between arrivals and departures of residents (including new residents) and used by NBS to estimate net migration as shown in Table 2, is largely negative (-3,761 for the years 2008 to 2012). Net migration may also be estimated by getting the difference between Total Immigrants (48,267) and Total Emigrants (45,279), which yields a positive number (+2,988). The latter estimate seems to better reflect the level of net international migration in Seychelles during the years 2008 to 2012.

In the problematic context, administrative databases may serve as useful tools for estimating the number of international migrations and confirming the positive net migration figure. The border crossing database, for example, allows the identification of immigrants and emigrants based on their de facto duration of stay inside or outside of country. The successive border crossings of each traveller between 2010 and 2013 have been linked by the Department of Information and Communications Technology in order to reconstruct individual trajectories. The 10,209 foreigners who did not cross the national border in 2010 and those who entered in Seychelles in either 2011 or 2012 and stayed for at least 183 days in the country can be considered international immigrants (Table 20). On the contrary, the 4,115 foreigners who left Seychelles in 2011 and 2012 after residing for at least six months in the country and stayed abroad thereafter for at least another six months can be considered international emigrants. Data from the border crossing database allows us to estimate the positive net migration of foreigners during the years 2011 and 2012; the estimate is placed at around 6,000. The same methodology has been applied to Seychellois to estimate how many left the country in 2011 and 2012 for more than six months and how many returned after living abroad for more than six months. A total of 314 emigrants (161 women and 153 men) and 200 return immigrants (96 women and 104 men) were identified. These figures confirm that international migrants among non-Seychellois are very high, with a net migration that is largely positive. Comparatively, international migrants are rare among Seychellois, and the positive net migration observed between the two last censuses has probably become negative in recent years.

Data on first residence permits issued to foreigners and the expiry of any permits without renewal can help to estimate the number of international migrants among non-Seychellois. As per the UN recommendations on international migration statistics, permits issued with a validity of more than six months and permits not renewed during the six months following expiry dates were considered. During the years 2011 and 2012, 11,636 first residence permits were issued with a validity of at least six months; 3,894 such residence permits were not renewed (Table 20). If we consider that these figures correspond to 11,636 foreign immigrants and 3,894 foreign emigrants, the positive net migration would be 7,652, and the same number of foreigners should be added at the end of 2012 to explain that the foreign population in Seychelles doubled within two years. Of course, it may be that some foreigners holding a first residence permit have either never arrived in Seychelles or stayed shorter than six months in the country. In both cases, a first residence permit is not considered international immigration, hence the number of first permits being higher than the estimated number of immigrants observed at border crossings.

If we consider that one new residence permit out of five is not considered as proper immigration (i.e. those who did not immigrate into Seychelles country or stayed in the country for less than six months), the figure based on residence permits would match the one based on border crossing data. The composition of immigration and emigration flows by foreigners' countries of origin, shown in Table 20, confirms the consistency between border crossing and residence permit data. Both sources suggest that one foreign immigrant out of two during the years 2011 and 2012 is an Indian citizen, and the next largest groups of immigrants, each with several hundreds of persons, are from other Asian countries (Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines and Sri Lanka) or from two of Seychelles' neighbouring countries, Madagascar and Mauritius. Immigrants from Kenya and South Africa are relatively significant in number, while some hundreds of immigrants originate from a few European countries, namely France, Germany and the United Kingdom.

In conclusion, both data extracted from the border crossing database and the residence permit database confirm the large positive net migration of foreigners since the 2010 census and puts the estimate of the number of foreigners living in Seychelles on 1 January 2013 at about 14,000.

Table 20: Migrants in Seychelles in 2011 and 2012, by country of citizenship

Country of citizenship	Border crossing database			Residence permit database		
	Immigrants	Emigrants	Net migration	Immigrants	Emigration	Net migration
Bangladesh	384	149	235	451	165	286
China	302	153	149	261	231	30
France	332	93	239	180	64	116
Germany	311	66	245	78	21	57
India	4,533	1,638	2,895	6,519	2,016	4,503
Indonesia	150	90	60	212	140	72
Kenya	344	80	264	358	96	262
Madagascar	465	81	384	481	62	419
Mauritius	185	70	115	487	227	260
Nepal	405	111	294	392	75	317
Philippines	302	147	155	334	109	225
South Africa	143	60	83	233	111	122
Sri Lanka	536	235	301	504	155	349
United Kingdom	214	172	42	169	65	104
Others	1,603	970	633	977	447	530
TOTAL	10,209	4,115	6,094	11,636	3,984	7,652

Source: Department of Information Communication Technology and authors' calculations.

NOTE: Data is based on administrative data sources on border crossings and residence permits.

The database of residence permits can provide information on the age and sex structure of foreign migrants and confirms the predominance of young male adults (Table 21). Information on the purpose of immigration can also be obtained that is not easily available in other data sources (Table 22). While only six categories of persons can be classified according to information collected from applicants, these data confirm that a large majority (95%) of residence permits are issued to foreign workers.

Table 21: Migrants in Seychelles, by age and sex, and net migration

Age group	Immigrants		Emigrants		Net migrations	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Less than 20	255	12	47	2	208	10
20–24	1,681	240	395	24	1,286	216
25–29	2,612	361	847	69	1,765	292
30–34	2,074	280	732	80	1,342	200
35–39	1,520	159	572	64	948	95
40–44	1,101	98	455	35	646	63
45–49	576	76	298	27	278	49
50–54	318	42	165	19	153	23
55–59	109	18	69	15	40	3
60+	88	16	61	8	27	8
TOTAL	10,334	1,302	3,641	343	6,693	959

Source: Department of Information Communication Technology and authors' calculations.

NOTE: Data is based on administrative data sources on border crossings and residence permits.

Table 22: Immigrants, by type of first residence permit, 2011 and 2012

Type of first residence permit held	Female		Male	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Dependent permit (marriage)	69	42	47	34
Exempted (diplomats)	5	22	15	269
Gainful Occupation Permit (work permit)	371	317	4,300	5,348
International Trade Zone (ITZ)*	79	368	44	178
Resident permit (retired or property)	11	10	29	30
Self-employed	2	6	7	9
Unknown			15	9
TOTAL	537	765	4,457	5,877

Source: Department of Information Communication Technology and authors' calculations.

NOTE: *Includes tuna processing.

Data on the purpose of emigration is collected on the embarkation card when leaving the country and presented in Table 23. Among Seychellois who travelled abroad in 2011 and 2012, with the exception of those who went on short-term visits, a large majority (70%) travelled with the intention to take up residence in another country (classified as emigration). The other two main groups left for education reasons (13%) and employment. The latter, even if relatively small in number, increased by 60 per cent in 2012 from 2011.

Data from embarkation cards also provide other valuable information on the country of destination of Seychellois, even if it may be inaccurate, as the actual final destination may be different from the declared one. According to declarations more than half of emigrated Seychellois directed to Europe, most of them to the United Kingdom (27% of all emigrants), while France and Italy were second and third favourite destinations (8% and 6% of all emigrants, respectively) (Table 24). Asia is the next important continent of destination, with the highest number of Seychellois travelling to Dubai (in the United Arab Emirates) and Qatar. Less than 10 per cent of Seychellois emigrants left for countries of three other continents – among which Australia, Canada, Mauritius and South Africa receive almost equal shares.

Table 23: Departures of residents,* by purpose of stay abroad, according to data from embarkation cards, 2011 and 2012

Purpose of stay abroad	2011			2012		
	Seychellois	Foreigner	TOTAL	Seychellois	Foreigner	TOTAL
Holiday	185		185	130	3	133
Emigration	1,705	828	2,533	1,674	883	2,557
Business	34	3	37	31	1	32
Education	309	13	322	325	11	336
Medical treatment	1	0	1	0	0	0
Employment	148	2	150	240	0	240
End of contract	0	6,006	6,006	0	5,131	5,131
Others	26	0	26	38	46	84
TOTAL	2,408	6,852	9,260	2,438	6,075	8,513

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2012 migration and tourism statistics).

NOTE: *Including departures of residents for a period between 3 and 12 months.

Table 24: Departures of residents,* by country/region of destination according to data from embarkation cards, 2011 and 2012

Destination	2011			2012		
	Seychellois	Foreigners	TOTAL	Seychellois	Foreigners	TOTAL
Europe	1,314	1,166	2,480	1,221	1,150	2,371
France	193	330	523	101	289	390
Germany	96	120	216	97	138	235
Italy	172	61	233	198	69	267
United Kingdom	692	407	1,099	640	434	1,074
Scandinavia	23	59	82	14	40	54
Others	138	189	327	161	180	341
Destination	2011			2012		
	Seychellois	Foreigners	TOTAL	Seychellois	Foreigners	TOTAL
Africa	262	813	1,075	240	743	983
Kenya	26	117	143	24	101	125
Madagascar	3	28	31	3	53	56
Mauritius	107	290	397	81	351	432
Reunion	21	39	60	21	23	44
South Africa	85	189	274	76	129	205
Others	20	150	170	35	86	121
Middle East	290	153	443	472	57	529
Qatar	41	11	52	72	1	73
United Arab Emirates (Dubai)	174	116	290	302	38	340
Others	75	26	101	98	18	116
Asia	188	4,348	4,536	139	3 705	3,844
India	42	2 742	2 784	50	2 626	2,676
Singapore	81	81	162	13	16	29
East Asia, excluding Singapore	60	753	813	68	612	680
Indian sub-continent, excluding India	5	772	777	8	451	459
Oceania	176	163	339	211	230	441
Australia	168	157	325	190	224	414
Others	8	6	14	21	6	27
Americas	178	209	387	165	190	355
Canada	96	83	179	83	73	156
Others	82	126	208	82	117	199
TOTAL	2,408	6,852	9,260	2,438	6,075	8,513

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (Tourism Statistics Unit).

A.4 Seychellois living abroad

According to Haub (2008), it was estimated that between 20,000 and 30,000 Seychellois were living abroad in 2008 and often return for long or short visits in their home country. Available data from countries of destination do not confirm such large numbers. The number of Seychellois by birth or by citizenship was less than 5,000 in the European Union, among whom only a few hundreds were considered long-term residents by EU Member States (Table 25). However, the numbers of people originating from Seychelles can be much higher, as many Seychellois in the diaspora may have obtained citizenship of destination country and thus have double citizenship. These numbers do not provide any information on the year of departure from the home country.

Relatively few destination countries have conveyed information on international databases on immigration from Seychelles to these countries. Data on the issuance of first long-term residence permits (for at least 12 months) in the European Union shows that United Kingdom has become the most important European destination country for Seychellois in recent years, potentially increasing the size of the existing diaspora in the country (Table 26). During the period 2008–2011, 510 residence permits were granted by the United Kingdom to Seychelles citizens. The second and third largest numbers of permits were issued by Italy and France. One third of those in the United Kingdom and France applied for residence permits for education purposes. Other data sources used in European countries for estimating migration flows may give somewhat different number of Seychellois immigrants – for example, the United Kingdom reported more than 1000 Seychellois immigrants in 2005 based on border survey results (which could be overestimated due to a small number of Seychellois in the sample), while Italy registered 20–30 Seychellois immigrants annually during the last decade, according to the Eurostat database. Other countries reported only a few Seychellois immigrants. It is also worth noting that in Europe, data is available only for Seychellois emigrants for a 10-year period.

Table 25: Seychellois-born population and Seychellois living in selected EU Member States

Country of current residence	Country of birth			Country of citizenship		
	1999	2005	2011	1999	2005	2010
Austria	-	30	-	-	16	-
Belgium	-	-	85	0	-	17
Denmark	19	18	18	9	10	10
France	383	541	-	119	197	-
Germany	-	-	-	201	200	201
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	15	-	-	7
Italy	-	-	-	621	628	617
Netherlands	80	79	90	10	7	4
Spain	48	40	45	19	29	25
Sweden	41	56	63	30	35	19
United Kingdom	2,744	2,078*	-	1,508**	956	-

Source: Eurostat.

NOTES:

* 2004; ** 2001

Table 26: First permits valid for at least 12 months issued by EU Member States, by reason, 2008–2011

Issuing country	Reason for permit application				
	TOTAL	Family	Education	Employment	Others
Austria	1	1	0	0	0
Belgium	3	2	0	0	1
Cyprus	5	4	0	1	0
Czech Republic	2	1	1	0	0
Denmark	1	0	1	0	0
Finland	3	1	1	1	0
France	86	39	30	5	12
Germany	16	12	3	0	1
Greece	2	0	1	0	1
Hungary	4	2	2	0	0
Ireland	18	1	15	0	2
Italy	100	31	0	35	34
Poland	1	1	0	0	0
Romania	1	1	0	0	0
Spain	3	3	0	0	0
Sweden	8	7	1	0	0
United Kingdom	510	116	189	122	83

Source: Eurostat.

Data collected by the UNHCR indicate that a few Seychellois have applied for asylum between the years 2000 to 2012, mainly in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. During this 12-year period, 45 cases were accepted and 129 refused, which represented an average of 15 and 43 per cent, respectively, of applicants during that period (Table 27). The number of applications has dropped to less than 10 during the last five years. According to UNHCR, the number of Seychellois refugees abroad is hardly over 50, with the majority of them living in North America (United States and Canada) (Table 27). However, there is no information on either asylum-seekers or refugees living in Seychelles during the period 2000–2012.

Table 27: Asylum applications by Seychellois, 2000–2011

Year	Pending start of year	Applied during year	Positive decisions	Rejected	Closed	Pending end of year
2000	1	18	1	2	4	12
2001	14	36	9	17	3	21
2002	29	12	15	16	0	17
2003	17	16	1	20	3	24
2004	19	21	7	25	2	10
2005	11	11	8	13	0	10
2006	12	6	2	9	4	8
2007	5	10	0	2	2	11
2008	11	7	1	3	0	16
2009	10	8	0	7	2	9
2010	10	4	1	11	3	4
2011	4	9	0	4	4	4

Source: United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees.

Table 28: Seychellois refugees, by country of residence, 2000–2012

Year	Canada	United States	Germany	United Kingdom	Kenya	Denmark	France
2000	0	4	0	15	0	4	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	4	9
2002	0	31	2	0	0	4	7
2003	0	26	2	0	0	4	6
2004	0	32	3	0	0	4	5
2005	1	34	1	0	0	4	0
2006	4	40	12	1	0	4	0
2007	8	40	6	1	0	0	0
2008	8	39	5	1	0	0	0
2009	10	37	1	1	0	0	0
2010	10	37	1	1	0	0	0
2011	10	29	1	1	1	0	0
2012	10	15	*	*	0	0	0

Source: United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees.

NOTE: * Less than five persons.

PART B: EFFECTS OF MIGRATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES

The discussion which took place during the preparation of this migration profile helped to identify the effects that international migration can have on the development of Seychelles. A questionnaire gathering the opinions of the members of the technical working group contributed to the identification of these challenges. The following statement incorporates the synthesis of the discussions, answers gathered by the aforementioned questionnaire, as well as information collected from several published reports (see bibliography) and other key informant interviews.

B.1 Seychelles as a destination country

The first fact pointed out is linked to the small size of the country and its small population size. The national economy is not diversified and relies on only a few sectors, resulting in vulnerability to external shocks occurring in the world's economy. The pillars of the economy in Seychelles, the tourism and fishing sectors, rely heavily on the international environment, while the country shows a high dependence on imports. The small size of the population results in a lack of human resources in the country. Even if the population is well trained and fully employed, it would be challenging for Seychelles to produce the expertise required in some specific areas. Therefore, the expertise from outside the country would be needed to compensate for the shortage of highly qualified specialists. As expressed during discussion, international and even national companies tend to rely more on foreign specialists to fill positions with high responsibilities. This can have a negative impact on the motivation of young educated Seychellois to find jobs in the country. Nevertheless, there is thus far no concrete data supporting this opinion but clearly the situation needs to be studied. Foreigners are required to fill in the gaps in the labour market and their presence is considered as bringing valuable expertise from outside. However at the same time, this situation can create competition for highly skilled Seychellois where foreigners are preferred to nationals. Better testing of the labour market situation would be needed to help in clarifying this situation.

To ensure sustained economic growth, foreign low-skilled workers will be required to respond to labour demands in key areas like construction and tourism and other related booming sectors. Such immigration is perceived as being quite large in number, but currently no complete statistical data exist to confirm this argument. According to the responses to our opinion survey,

foreign workers are well accepted or at least tolerated, and considered being needed because of the shortage of the local labour force in the wake of the rapid development of the economy. The large number of Asians from the Indian sub-continent (i.e. India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal), as well as from China, is perceived as representing cheaper manpower and more efficient in the labour force compared to Seychellois, as they devote themselves only to work and have no responsibilities outside of their jobs. They supplement the country's workforce in different sectors of the economy. The opinion emerging from the discussion during the preparation of the present migration profile is that the need for cheap labour force will continue in the future, as Seychellois are unwilling to occupy low-skilled heavy work positions in the growing construction and tourism sectors. In order to ensure a positive economic growth, additional foreign workers will be required. The general opinion is that no economy can prosper without hiring foreign workers but uncontrolled increase in number of non-Seychellois in the labour market can result in an unacceptable ratio between the numbers of national and foreign workers reaching an unaccepted level.

When assessing the possible long-term impact of immigration in the Seychelles, the technical working group members considered that there could be some effects in the future of the inflow of immigrants in Seychelles, for example, the risk associated with various religious backgrounds, as well as the implications on the education and health systems. Yet, temporary workers are considered to have no long-term implication to society in any way. The foreigners engaged in the construction industry often hold short-term contracts and after one or two years are expected to return to their respective home countries if their contracts are not renewed. Moreover, if any impact exists, it may disappear after the construction boom ends. Regarding Indian immigrants, who represent one of the larger immigrant groups, the opinion is that less than 10 per cent will stay permanently in the country, either due to marriage to a Seychellois or after inviting their families to join them. On the other hand, foreigners employed in the tourism and health services will probably stay longer, as they tend to reunite with their families in Seychelles and acquire Seychellois citizenship. Such rapid changes in Seychelles' foreign population composition may have long-term consequences on educational, religious and cultural profiles and patterns.

Another point noted from the questionnaires circulated to the technical working group members is the increased number of foreigners living in Seychelles. Comments have associated some emerging social problems with immigrants, for example, unhealthy lifestyles, drugs, crime and violence and the danger for the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. The increase in the use of drugs and alcohol among the Seychellois population was said to be at the same time a cause and a consequence of the increased presence of foreigners.

It was also expressed that large immigration flows could reinforce the negative stereotypes against foreigners.

B.2 The value added by the Seychellois diaspora today

According to World Bank (2011), the emigration of highly skilled Seychellois may have an unexpected impact negative on the country, with its limited human resources. The problem of emigration of skilled Seychellois was highlighted in the Report on Analysis of Expatriate Employment in Seychelles (NHRDC, 2012) and was partially associated with the increased number of foreign workers living in Seychelles. Emigration is perceived as providing better opportunities, ensuring improved well-being and opening doors to better educational opportunities. However, such emigration of Seychellois benefits the country only if it is temporary and does not become permanent, resulting in brain drain due to loss of highly qualified human resources which are needed in the country. Obviously, because of the shortage of Seychellois possessing the required qualifications, some high positions are occupied by foreigners. Despite the fact that educational institutions in Seychelles provide adequate training to young Seychellois, highly skilled professionals still emigrate and probably do not return after finishing studies abroad. Foreign immigrants are thus required to occupy specific positions in the labour market in sectors like education and health. Actions should be taken to introduce incentives for professionals to stay in the country and to favour the return of emigrants, mostly by offering concrete incentives, such as adequate housing facilities. The return of Seychellois who have studied abroad should be favoured, and incentives should be offered to returning Seychellois, given that data showed a significant number of young Seychellois who having emigrated abroad for their studies (incentives may include competitive salaries, with assistance for placement within local companies).

B.3 The localization policy and programme and the new quota system

As mentioned in the Decent Work Country Programme 2011–2025 and the 2014 National Employment Policy, it is imperative that the localization policy be the guide for expatriate recruitment and replacement. Localization is the process whereby contracted foreign workers are replaced by Seychellois. With regards to the localisation policy and programme:

- (a) Employers recruiting non-Seychellois shall have a comprehensive manpower plan incorporating a training programme and a localization plan.

- (b) Employers having engaged non-Seychellois workers shall invest in the training of Seychellois, with a view to eventual replacement by Seychellois.
- (c) The training of the understudy or trainees is firstly the responsibility of the employer. As such the employer shall ensure that provisions for imparting knowledge and skills be an integral part of the contract of employment of non-Seychellois, where appropriate.
- (d) The duration of the employment contracts of non-Seychellois shall be limited to such period, an average of 2 years renewable, to allow for the implementation of the tasks and the training of understudy or trainees, where appropriate. Consideration for the extension and renewal of permits shall, in the main, be based on training efforts made and outstanding tasks of the job.

In addition to such a programme, a new quota system was adopted in May 2014 as part of the Government's strategy to safeguard jobs for Seychellois and facilitate the procedures for recruiting and managing non-Seychellois workers. One major change for employers is the introduction of an entitlement certificate for the foreign worker quota, which means that employers in the sectors of tourism, construction, agriculture, manufacturing, fishing and financial services, can recruit workers from overseas within the quota limit without needing to advertise the job openings in Seychelles, which was the procedure in the past. Therefore, once a company has been issued an "entitlement certificate" (by the ministry responsible for labour), it can proceed to the ministry responsible for home affairs to apply for a gainful occupation permit (GOP) for a prospective foreign hire. For existing establishments, the quota rate is calculated based on the current workforce and the number of rooms, in the case of the tourism industry.

Applicants for the category 2, (which includes the trade and commerce sectors, as well as domestic workers for private elderly homes) and category 3 GOP (domestic workers for individual employers) have to first test the local labour market to fill in their vacancies, and the Labour Ministry has to be satisfied that indeed they cannot find qualified and willing Seychellois to fill those posts before they can apply for a certificate of entitlement to bring in a non-Seychellois worker. No quota rate is applicable to domestic workers for individual workers. The Labour Ministry has developed a guideline which lists the industries which fall under each category, and if an operator wants to recruit foreign labour for an industry which is not listed, it has to follow the normal recruitment procedure, meaning, it has to submit an application to the Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development for consideration before issuance of the GOP by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Environment and Transport.

The 2014 National Employment Policy responds to the preoccupations of the Government of Seychelles to provide productive, non-discriminatory, exploitation-free, decent, safe and healthy work opportunities for citizens of working age. “This will be achieved through building and investment-friendly environment, in addition to managing a labour market [...]” The priorities aim namely to increase quality of training, availability of skills, productivity and the emigration of professionals.

B.4 The overall impact of international migration in Seychelles

What is the best future for the Seychelles society considering the impact of international migration? According to Ambassador Maurice Loustau-Lalanne “Migration is one of the main drivers of the global economy as it contributes significantly to transfer of skills, capacity-building and technology, besides filling labour gaps. Many countries also earn revenue in rather big way through remittances sent by their citizens working in other countries” (Victoria, launch of the Migration Profile Project, 24 January 2013). Members of the technical working group, however, noted a growing economy where a significant part of skilled labour force is non-Seychellois should be carefully monitored so that such a policy does not harm the national labour market. If limited labour market testing is required of employers, a situation may arise wherein the local population is compelled to take up employment in sectors where they do not necessarily want to work and national elites move abroad for employment. (Seychellois do not want to occupy low-skilled positions; for highly skilled positions, foreigners are preferred. As such, highly skilled Seychellois emigrate. It emerged during the meetings for this migration profile that the focus for the future of Seychelles is on working towards a sustainable society with efficient management of economic growth and tourism development, as well as emigration flows of Seychellois and immigration flows of foreigners.

According to the members of the technical working group, immigrants are beneficial for the economy, but they should be selected and limited in number. The general opinion on the impact of the presence of both immigrants and tourists in Seychelles is rather positive, even if certain voices may not be in favour of this statement. For example, it has been expressed that the presence of too many immigrant workers may lead to an over-reliance on foreign labour force, hence encouraging the Seychellois behaviour of “not wanting to work.” A population of 150,000 inhabitants in Seychelles could be problematic for the sustainability of such a small territory. 50,000 foreigners out of the future population of 150,000 is mostly considered as an unacceptable situation. The pressure of tourism

activities and more generally that of the growing economy, if not well managed, may harm the biodiversity and rich ecosystem of Seychelles' islands, thus putting at stake the entire resilience of the inhabited islands. Historical records indicate that dense forests originally covered the islands. Additionally, the pressure that residential development is creating on soil erosion is quite high during and after construction periods. Together, these factors lead to destruction of natural habitats, pollution of the air and water, and disruption of the water cycle.

In recent years, the development of the island has continued with urban and tourism expansion, contributing further to the loss and fragmentation of habitats. The growing economy, urbanization and increasing tourism have all led to a rising demand for water and sanitation, and increased levels of solid wastes and water pollutants. Overall, these factors could lead to pollution and to seasonal and temporary water shortages. With the vulnerability to climate change and associated sea level rise, the coastal infrastructures are likely to be damaged, leading to coastal erosion, a further threat to tourism and urban development. As a whole the balanced migration policy is a key component of the sustainable development of Seychellois society and its future well-being.

Currently, the Government of Seychelles grants more protective orientation to policies that relate to international migration, primarily by strengthening the conditions for foreigners to buy property in Seychelles. Nevertheless, property prices have risen sharply, thus undermining the capacity of nationals to acquire appropriate housing facilities. This is believed to be one of the reasons why Seychellois emigrants do not return. There are cases of Seychellois who have not been able to adequately manage the proceeds of the sale of their properties and are now seeking financial support from the Government. Moreover, it is thought that foreign property owners are less respectful of local rules and culture, possibly resulting in tension between them and locals. The proposed amendment of the State Land and River Reserves Act should ensure that a non-Seychellois is not allowed to buy land on a "freehold" basis. He or she will only be allowed to buy a long-term, non-renewable lease of 70 years. The aim of the initiative is to eliminate unlawful acquisitions of land by foreign nationals. The only exemption to this land policy will be for development of villas in tourism resorts in order to be able to continue to attract foreign direct investment, and therefore maintain the investment and development policy for villa developments. However, there have been some objections in social media against this policy considered as violating the rights of emigrants of Seychellois origin.

Amendments to the Immigration Decree and Citizenship Act, approved by the National Assembly on 12 November 2013, would put into place more strict conditions for the acquisition of Seychelles citizenship by foreign nationals and the issuance of permanent residence permits.⁹ Applicants for Seychellois citizenship will be expected to know, understand and appreciate Seychelles and its Constitution, people, history, culture, aspirations and heritage, and period of residence and marriage will not suffice to obtain citizenship. Persons applying for citizenship will need to be loyal and sincere towards Seychelles and show the contribution they have made towards the development of their adoptive country. This new law will also outline the conditions for the revocation of citizenship when national interest is threatened. A new “permanent residency” status will be introduced that will allow foreign nationals, who have the necessary financial means, to live in Seychelles on a permanent basis, but without enjoying the rights of Seychellois citizens, such as social security, pension and voting rights. They would, however, be able to work and invest in businesses in categories that are not reserved for Seychellois.

⁹ Amendments to the Immigration Decree and Citizenship Act can be downloaded from <http://www.sib.gov.sc/attachments/article/512/A%20Quick%20Guide%20to%20the%20New%20Seychelles%20Immigration%20Rules.pdf>.

PART C: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

C.1 Improvement of migration statistics

Statistical data are key tools for the knowledge of migration processes and the development of relevant evidence-based policies. Despite its well-developed statistical systems, Seychelles, like many other countries, lacks reliable and detailed statistics in the field of international migration. Producing and analysing statistics on international migration flows of nationals and foreigners, and stocks of foreigners in the country, including their age and sex compositions, countries of origin and duration of stay in or out of country, should form a specific part of the annual statistical programme. We believe that with a more in-depth investigation of currently available data sources and a better use of the administrative databases, this data gap can be narrowed. The reliability of statistics depends on a critical evaluation of existing and potential data sources. More information is clearly needed to characterize the increasing number of foreign immigrants in the country vis-à-vis the emigration of Seychellois. The Government of Seychelles would benefit by better understanding the nexus between the country's growing numbers of immigrants and emigrants.

The demand for and the supply of statistical data should be reconciled to support the development of effective policies. Close cooperation is therefore needed between data owners and users for the identification of indicators that describe, in the best manner possible, ongoing processes in the field of migration. Within an action plan, each of these indicators should be assigned to a responsible body, with fixed time frames for regular updates. The comparison of the levels of relevant indicators and the assessment of their trends is one form of concrete support to policy development, bearing in mind that reliability and timeliness are crucial factors in the identification or production of migration indicators today.

Despite the rich current availability of statistical data sources in Seychelles, the first set of recommendations should focus on the census and others more broadly on the production of migration statistics. It is suggested that a thorough analysis of data related to migration be collected by the census and compared with annual migration estimates, as well as analysed to assess the potential impact of migration on Seychelles' socioeconomic profile (i.e. health, environment, labour, etc.). For example, in the 2010 census, additional detailed and more in-depth

analysis based on data collected would have been useful. Such an analysis would include questions on: (a) the place of residence at the last census, (b) nationality and (c) the place of birth, with the distinction between native born and foreign-born. These questions may enlighten on the characteristics of internal migrants, international immigrants and persons with foreign background, and the findings could be disseminated in a special analytical “migration report.”

Concerning the complexity to adequately identify the usual resident population and the problem pertaining to under-coverage of the enumeration, it is suggested that the results of the post-enumeration survey be carefully analysed and individual census records compared with similar data extracted from different administrative databases (i.e. the National Population Database and the residence permit and border control databases).

As far as the next census is concerned, we recommend developing a methodology for adopting a register-based population enumeration. The NPD would serve as a base for the enumeration and an in-depth survey on the demographic and socioeconomic should collect information on the population characteristics traditionally collected by censuses.

From consultations, it was felt that there were doubts about the degree to which the National Population Database (NPD) accurately covers the resident population of the country, as the rules for updating residence status seem to be loose. Therefore, before using the NPD, the completeness and reliability of the database should be carefully considered on the basis of international recommendations on the “usual place of residence.” The enumeration based on the NPD should also consider with extreme caution the situation of temporary foreign workers, visitors, seafarers, Seychellois living abroad and foreign owners of luxury properties living in Seychelles under the new permanent residence permits. There is currently little information available on foreigners who have settled through ownership of resort properties. They might be excluded from census statistics, but are probably included in border crossing data. These foreigners are generally exempted from taxes or duties towards Seychelles, but have access to public services, such as public health and transportation, among others.

As far as the administrative databases are concerned, the residence permit database is worth considering as a source of migration statistics in Seychelles. Data relating to the issuance of residence permits will enable the identification of immigrants (those granted a first residence permit with a validity period of at least six months) and emigrants (those who did not renew their residence

permit within six months after expiry). Based on this information, it is possible to produce data on the age and sex structure of this group of persons, their countries of citizenship and the total duration of the validity of their successive permits (first and renewed). The accuracy of this administrative data should be carefully checked; double counts and records of foreigners who died during their stay in Seychelles should be deleted. In addition, matching records on the residence permit database with those on the border crossing database would allow authorities to determine whether a person who has been issued a residence permit has effectively entered the country, and whether those who have reached the end of validity of their permits have effectively left.

Currently, NBS identifies international migrants based only on arrivals and departures of persons at national borders and the self-declaration on the intended duration of stay in the country or abroad. Such a practice can lead to discrepancies, for example, in cases of dual citizenship. Such an individual may be willing to present either his or her Seychellois or foreign passport at arrival and the other one at departure; this leads to bias in the statistics on international migration. It is important to note, however, that as a small island State, the collection of data on international migration through border points remains an important and reliable tool. In fact, information on arrivals and departures at national border gates is currently collected in two different ways: (a) by using disembarkation and embarkation cards (used by NBS mostly for the purpose of generating tourism, as well as migration, statistics), (b) by recording border crossings, that is, entries and exits, on the immigration database. This sometimes leads to discrepancies, which result from difference in data processing methods. In fact, while comparing the numbers of arrivals and departures (which are used to determine net migration) from these two sources, some discrepancies were noted. Close cooperation between NBS, the authority in charge of border control and the Department of Information and Communications Technology is therefore recommended in order to integrate the border control system with the migration and tourism database. This integrated system should be built to assist the fulfilment of administrative tasks, as well as meet specific statistical data processing needs. Such a project should take advantage of new technologies for passport-reading and interactive database creation; in this regard, the experience of other countries could be helpful. Special attention should be devoted to collecting data on specific groups of persons entering or leaving the country, such as diplomats, other VIPs, seafarers and other persons who enter or leave the country by sea.

The recent increase in the number of temporary foreign workers in Seychelles should be duly considered. In addition to the data collected on the

foreign labour force by LFS 2011/2012 and additional information recently published in the report on foreigners in the Seychellois labour market (NHRDC, 2012), a specific survey covering all foreigners in Seychelles, including those in the labour force, should be developed. The aim of such a survey would aim to collect more information on this increasing foreign population, including the detailed information on their stay in Seychelles. It should help to assess the intentions of foreigners to stay and aid in family reunification. The survey should include other categories of non-Seychellois as well, such as foreign experts and specialist hired in public service, foreigners working for international bodies, migrant workers in private construction and tourism enterprises, as well as foreigners purchasing resort properties. Such a survey should be organized on a continuous basis in order to identify trends and important changes as quickly as possible, to adapt the migration policy accordingly.

The possibility to develop this survey as an extension of the Labour Force Survey should be investigated. In addition to such sample surveys, regular labour market surveys and testing's are crucial in order to better understand the labour short, medium and long term needs and therefore assess the need for foreign workforce and the relevant sectors. Additionally, unemployment data should be better disaggregated in order to identify the level of education where unemployment is more important, especially among youth aged 15 to 24.

There is little information available on the international emigration of Seychellois. While emigration is the main path towards obtaining higher levels of education, only information on the total number of residents emigrating for education-related reasons is published as a part of tourism statistics. According to the World Bank (2011), the emigration rate of the tertiary-educated population exceeds 50 per cent in Seychelles. Limited statistical data on students abroad and their return to Seychelles is only available from the Agency for National Human Resource Development (ANHRD). It would be interesting to obtain emigration figures by educational level and to determine if students obtaining education abroad are registered with any governmental institution and if they get any support for studies abroad. It is thus recommended that the Immigration Department collect data on citizens (aged 15 years and above) emigrating from and returning to Seychelles, disaggregated by age, sex, educational background, profession/job, family and marital status and their reasons for emigrating from or returning to Seychelles. Such data is urgently needed for human resource planning, analysis on the trends of population and, more generally, for population projections. Such disaggregated data will also help the ANHRD to "assess the number, type of human resources, knowledge and skills the country is losing and

gaining through migration – an important component when undertaking human resources planning at a national level. It will help us to prioritize training and also to come up with more specific strategies to reduce the loss of skilled human resources and strategies to assist those that have return to Seychelles. It will also aid to track the movement of tertiary educated graduates.”

Data on international migration flows are collected by both countries of departure and destination. The data-sharing between sending and receiving countries and the use of international databases are two ways of obtaining more information on emigration flows and the number of Seychellois living abroad. Cooperation with neighbouring countries in the Indian Ocean should be stimulated within the framework of the Indian Ocean Commission, and a similar initiative should be taken with the main receiving countries for emigrating Seychellois. Data on Seychellois living abroad could also be collected through Seychelles’ consulates abroad, and developing consular registers would help in this data collection.

NBS recently produced the results of population projections (2014), with a zero net migration assumption. The results for the scenario with a medium fertility assumption show that the population of Seychelles should reach the 100,000 mark in 2020. In fact, that threshold is probably already reached, taken into consideration the plausible under-coverage of the 2010 census and the important positive net migration thereafter. We recommend updating these population projections by revising the population size at the starting point and including variables that predict more realistic levels of net international migration. A distinction between Seychellois and non-Seychellois would also be useful to support migration and population development policies in the future.

C.2 The need to develop coherent migration policies in Seychelles

The figures presented in this migration profile demonstrate that international migration current trends are rapidly changing in Seychelles and this could have an impact on the country’s socioeconomic profile. Therefore, specific evidence-based policies need to be developed in order to ensure that such a trend is indeed benefiting the country; specific measures should be put in place to enable Seychelles to meet such objective. These include, for example, adequate analysis of population growth with respect to international migration, the impact of emigration in Seychelles, adequate integration policies, understanding national labour market needs, among others. Consequently, there is a need for an integrated migration policy in the country. It appears from

the discussion within the technical working group that more attention should be given to immigration by policymakers. Such effort can be noted in recent amendments of the legislation on immigration and citizenship and the report on the employment of foreigners, but it seems crucial that all efforts are joined together in order to develop a migration policy that focuses on the well-being of Seychellois society and the sustainable development of the country.

Among important steps that would need to be implemented are a better-integrated exchange and dissemination of key indicators on international migration and related areas. Such information exchange could take place within a seminar organized with the support of relevant stakeholders and focussed on the following topics (this is a non-exhaustive list):

- (a) Sources and methods for collection of reliable data on international migration in Seychelles, in line with internationally recommended standards;
- (b) Assessment of existing legislations and administrative regulations on foreigners and immigration and their consistency;
- (c) Motives behind international migrations, that is, reasons for the immigration of foreigners and the emigration of Seychellois;
- (d) Effects of international migration, that is, the impact of foreign immigrants on the local economy and on Seychellois society at the short, medium and long term, and the consequences of the emigration of Seychellois;
- (e) Improvement of the existing Integrated Migration System, which includes information on areas related to foreign immigrants and Seychellois emigrants (i.e. border crossing data, residence and work permit data, information from the NPD, information collected from the ministries in charge of tourism, economy, education, health and environment);
- (f) Development of the framework for an integrated migration policy that concerns all migration-related topics and involves all key stakeholders in Seychelles.

Policymakers should reassess the nexus between migration and labour market needs, as well as its impact on the national economy, including the tourism sector. Such needs could subsequently be discussed with selected countries of destination through bilateral arrangement. As mainstreaming an interministerial coordination is essential, a permanent national working group on migration should be established to facilitate the development of a sustainable migration policy in view of the future of the economy of Seychelles and the well-being of

its society. This includes an assessment of the Employment Act, adopted in 1995 and which has established a mechanism of collaboration between the public employment service bureau and employment agencies, especially as regards placement and sharing of statistics.

Even if questions relating to the environment are not directly linked with international migration, the nexus should not be disregarded in the context of a small island State like Seychelles. Rapid population growth, largely due to an increasing number of foreigners, and tourism development, mostly driven by foreign investments, can have an impact of the fragile equilibrium between population size and the amount of natural resources in Seychelles. Special attention should therefore be devoted to environmental policy, including the respect of Seychelles' rich biodiversity and the impact of a possible sea level rise.

A policy should be developed to promote the return of expatriated Seychellois, even if only for short-term skills transfers. The large number of highly educated Seychellois living abroad, as reported by international bodies, should be taken into consideration. Incentives, such as attractive salaries and a high quality of life (including, for example, housing facilities) should be also carefully considered when developing such a policy. Innovative technologies and social media have played a key role in bridging distances and changing diaspora relations with their home countries. The setting up of a "one-stop diaspora portal" could help to incentivize and support diaspora networking, particularly in the context of returning to and/or investing in Seychelles, and in offering information on investments and businesses opportunities, products, job vacancies and volunteer work in the targeted fields and sectors.

C.3 Establishing the institutional framework, allowing continuity of the migration profile exercise and policy development

The present migration is only a first step towards the monitoring of international migration in Seychelles. To ensure a sustainable continuation of this process, a National Task Force for Migration NTFM should be created or prolonged, based on the present composition of the technical working group, and should include high-ranking, responsible officers from all ministries and administrations dealing with migration-related matters in Seychelles. Its primary task should be the preparation of a precise action plan, which includes a timetable for the periodic updating of all indicators and statistical tables included in the migration profile, as well as the detailed planning of its future revisions.

All indicators included in the migration profile should be updated annually, but a more rapid updating (preferably monthly) would be needed for certain basic indicators, for example, those pertaining to the issuance of residence permits and border crossings.

The NTFM should nominate an executive secretariat comprising a small number of persons. Their tasks would be to analyse the updated figures, identify ongoing trends and significant changes in the field of migration, and prepare the materials for discussion in the NTFM. The executive secretariat will be in charge of the revision of the migration, which should take place every two years. The revised migration profile should be presented, discussed and approved by the members of the NTFM.

The migration policy of the country should be regularly assessed in parallel with updated migration profiles. The NTFM should be entrusted to provide recommendations on the revision of some measures or for the introduction of new ones in the policies related to international migration. Such proposals would be a part of the revised version of the migration profile and are confirmed by relevant statistical data in order to ensure the development of an evidence-based policy.

The Seychelles should also reinforce cooperation with the other members of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) in the field of international migration, as recommended during the regional meeting of the IOC held in Port Louis, Mauritius on 25 and 26 November 2013. Closer cooperation is recommended concerning the conditions for admission and stay of nationals of IOC Member States in another IOC country aiming to promote the mobility of workers within the region. As also recommended by the IOC, the countries should consolidate their capacities to produce national migration data, with better harmonization at the regional level. As far as the diaspora is concerned, common action is recommended to mobilize nationals of IOC countries living abroad in view of the development of the “Indianoceanic” region.

ANNEXES

Annex I: Concepts and internationally recommended definitions in the area of international migration statistics

Generally speaking, when producing statistics in the area of international migration, a basic distinction is made between the concept of flow and that of stock. Flow data are related to the events which happen on a continuous basis and are counted during a given period of time which is usually one calendar year, while stock data present the situation of a given population at one point in time. The flow data include the characteristics of the events (immigrations and emigrations), and of the persons involved in these events (immigrants and emigrants), while stock data present the size and characteristics of persons who make up the population at that precise moment. In the case of international migration flows, the events in question are international migrations, and the persons involved in these events are defined as international migrants. For stock, the population groups that are relevant to international migration include all persons who are directly or indirectly linked to such migration.

Since any international migration changes the population stock figure, it is considered to be a demographic event. International migration flow data consists of the number of international migrations counted for a given country during a given period; considering the origin and destination of the migrants involved, the following two concepts are used for migration flows:

- (a) International immigration flow is the number of international movements in a given country over the course of a specified period, usually a calendar year.
- (b) International emigration flow is the number of international emigrations from a given country over the course of a specified period, usually a calendar year.

Based on the UN recommendations (UN, 1998), the period of at least a year used in the definition of international migrant is consistent with the “at least 12 months” threshold used in the definition of country of usual residence. In practice, it may be based on either intended or actual duration of stay, depending on the data source used. When administrative registers are used, data based on intended duration of stay as reported by migrants at the time of registration may be compared ex post with the actual duration of stay. The latter

may be considered as being more reliable even if only available one year later.

To summarize the criteria for defining a person as an immigrant in a given country, the following conditions must be met:

- (a) entered the country by crossing the State border;
- (b) has been a usual resident of another country before entering;
- (c) transferred his or her usual residence to the receiving country for at least one year.

Similarly, an emigrant of a country must satisfy the following conditions:

- (d) left the country by crossing the State border;
- (e) has been a usual resident of this country;
- (f) transferred his or her usual residence to another country for at least one year.

More recently, the new concept of circular migration has generated a new category of migration movements for the purpose of work or study at all skills levels from one country to another, with voluntary return after a certain period of time. There may be one period abroad or successive periods of time abroad and in the country of origin. It may also involve such mobility of members of the diaspora, moving to the country of origin or ancestry for limited periods of time. Circular migration occurs spontaneously, but may be most beneficial for the migrants and for development, when facilitated (or at least not hindered) by governments and implemented through partnerships among private, government and other agencies, and linked to labour market planning in both host and origin country.¹⁰ Unfortunately, neither the UN nor the ILO proposes any concrete definition for producing statistics on circular migrants and only border crossing data could help to identify circular migrants.

As far as the definition of population stock relevant to international migration is concerned, the key indicators for identifying a person having some personal involvement in international migration are country of birth, current citizenship and mode of acquisition of citizenship (by birth or by naturalization), and international migration experience.

¹⁰ GFMD Background paper prepared for the GFMD Athens Meeting 2009 and accessible at http://www.gfmdathens2009.org/fileadmin/material/docs/workp/working_paper_2_2.pdf.

Country of birth

If a persons' country of birth is different from their country of usual residence, this is the most direct indicator of international migration. Information on country of birth is usually derived from the place of birth. Logically, the two complementary population groups based on country of birth can be defined as follows:

- (a) foreign-born – persons who were born in another country;
- (b) native-born – persons born in the country.

Citizenship

Of all the characteristics pertaining to a migrant, citizenship is probably the most important, as well as the one most often used. Generally, the most basic categorization of international migration flows introduces distinctions – between immigration and emigration, on the one hand, and between citizens of a given country and non-citizens, on the other. Again, logically, the two complementary populations groups based on citizenship can be defined as follows:

- (a) foreigners – persons who do not hold the citizenship of a given country;
- (b) nationals – citizens of a given country.

Both foreigners and nationals can be either foreign born or native born.

An individual's citizenship at birth can be different from the current citizenship at the time of data collection. Additional information is therefore needed on changes of citizenship, in order to distinguish between those who are nationals by birth and those who are nationals by naturalization, whether by declaration, option, marriage or other means. Moreover, special attention should be devoted to those holding several citizenships.

Other key indicators

Several other key indicators relevant to international migration have been suggested by the United Nations in its recommendations. Determining the year of arrival in the country, the total duration of residence in the country or in the country of usual residence one or five year(s) ago (in the country concerned or abroad) can help to distinguish between recently arrived immigrants and those who have been living in the country for a longer period of time. The reason for migration could also bring an additional disaggregation of population groups

relevant to international migration. However, if the reason is self-reported it may be subjective. Only if the reason for migrating is for the purpose of obtaining a residence permit can it be considered as relatively objective and valid information. More detailed population groups can be identified by considering certain characteristics of parents, such as their country of birth or citizenship. Even if these additional indicators helped to identify other population groups relevant to international migration, such as second- and third-generation migrants composing the diaspora, such information is generally not available. To collect data on the diaspora, such questions should be asked in the receiving country, since it is difficult to obtain information about the diaspora in the country of origin.

Country of usual residence

A variety of possible interpretations of the term “country of residence” can result in a lack of clarity in the statistics relating to the usual resident population and international migrations. The country of residence can be interpreted from a legal (*de jure*) or an actual (*de facto*) point of view. As for the legal perspective, the laws and regulations of a given country specify requirements that have to be fulfilled in order to become a resident, and the conditions differ for citizens and non-citizens. In fact, citizens have an unconditional right of residence in their country of citizenship, whereas the rights of foreigners are subject to concrete conditions. Having a legal place of residence in a country does not necessarily mean the physical presence of a person in the territory. Citizens may still be counted as part of the resident population of their country of citizenship even if they have lived abroad for a number of years.

The concept of country of usual residence is based on that of place of usual residence, with the latter being defined as the place where the person spends most of his/her daily rest periods. This definition excludes all places where the person stays for short-term holidays, visits, pilgrimages or business trips. The place of usual residence is a central place in an individual’s life and is often referred to as home – the place from which they begin and end most daily excursions. Accordingly, special attention should be paid to the identification of the country of usual residence, since it may not necessarily be simply deduced by identifying the place of usual residence. However, this consideration is purely theoretical and considering the country of usual residence as the place of usual residence is the most workable method.

Interpreting the meaning of most of his/her daily periods of rest in order to enumerate a given person as usual resident can be done only on the basis

of actual stay. The time criterion for assessing the actual stay of a person in the country is “at least 12 months”, and the country will be considered as the country of usual residence for a given person if the following conditions are met:

- (a) the person lived in the country one year ago;
- (b) during the last year, he/she spent most daily periods of rest in the country (for a cumulated time of more than six months);
- (c) the minimum six months’ daily periods of rest within the country do not include holidays, visits, pilgrimages or business trips.

Using these criteria, the country of usual residence would be defined on the basis of actual stay only. Accordingly, a person who arrived in a given country more than six months but less than one year ago would not be considered a usual resident of that country even if he/she stayed there continuously since immigrating. However, a person who entered the country during the last year could be counted as a usual resident if he/she intends to stay. Persons who entered the country during the last year and intend to spend most of their daily periods of rest within the country for one year starting from the date of arrival would also be considered a usual resident of that country.

The time criterion can be applied to both former and future situations concerning migrations. Former situations may be based on self-reported retrospective information in censuses and surveys or on registered information in administrative databases, and both may suffer from biases resulting from memory problems or false declarations, or due to the fact that only official, legal administrative data are entered into administrative databases. In concrete cases, the reference period for assessing a former situation can be 6 or 3 months and not 12 months, as recommended. In the case of censuses or surveys, retrospective questions may relate to the place of residence five years ago, at the last census, at the time of a significant historical event and also at the time of birth (i.e. the country of birth). In all these variants, existing models may help in estimating the number of migrations and migrants, based on the recommended 12-month criterion.

Annex 2: Brief historical overview of Seychelles

The Republic of Seychelles is an archipelago consisting of 115 islands spread over 1,000,000 square kilometres of sea in the middle of the Western Indian Ocean (see map on p. xv). According to the 2010 census, the total land area of Seychelles is 456.6 sq km, spread over four islands with permanent populations, namely, Mahé, Praslin, La Digue and La Silhouette. The largest and

most populated island is Mahé (about 90% of the total population), where the capital city Victoria is situated (4°37'S 55°27'E).

A French colony until the Napoleonic wars, Britain subsequently won control of all islands via the Treaty of Paris in 1814. Seychelles was administered as a dependency of Mauritius until 1903, when the islands became a distinct British Crown colony. Seychelles achieved almost full self-government after the first universal elections in 1967 and the new Constitution in 1970. Full independence from the United Kingdom was attained in 1976.

The climate in Seychelles is tropical, with maximum temperatures at sea level averaging 29 degrees Celsius. Rainfall can reach over 2,000 millimetres per annum and may cause environmental degradation. Seychelles lies outside the cyclonic belt and, thus, the probability of cyclones in this latitude is extremely low. Even if there are no cases of mass movements as a result of natural disasters or climatic anomalies, the country remains vulnerable to other types of natural disasters, such as climate change.

With a population of about 90,000 inhabitants, Seychelles has no indigenous population but is composed of people who have immigrated during the last 250 years. Seychelles' population is composed mostly of the descendants of French settlers, African plantation workers, British sailors and traders from India, China and Middle East, which qualifies Seychelles today as a multi-ethnic society. French and English are official languages, along with Seychellois creole. The large majority of Seychellois are Christians, while small minorities practice Hinduism (2.4%) and Islam (1.6%).

Most of the population of Seychelles is concentrated on three islands, Mahé, Praslin and La Digue, which also host most of the country's economic activities. Mahé Island is also the major port. The average population density is about 200 inhabitants per sq km, with more than 400 per sq km on Mahé, and is relatively young, with less than 10 per cent of population aged above 65 years of age.

Seychelles is ranked as a middle-income country, as its GDP per capita was estimated at USD 12,118 (current value), with an annual growth of 11.8 per cent in 2011, according to national data.¹¹ This is mainly due to the tourism and fishing industries – two sectors that are highly dependent on the environment and which, therefore, increase the vulnerability of Seychelles to environmental

¹¹ These data may be accessed from www.nsb.gov.sc/statistics/national-accounts.

change and other human-induced impacts.¹² Seychelles' cost of living remains high, as it imports nearly all the goods it requires.

The tourism sector employs nearly a third of the labour force and contributes more than 70 per cent of the country's earnings. The other two largest sectors of activity – manufacturing and construction – represent about 11 per cent of the 39,000-strong workforce. The manufacturing sector includes Indian Ocean Tuna Ltd., one of the world's largest tuna processors, while much of construction activity is for new hotels. Agriculture and forestry only represents 2.6 per cent of employment, with the numbers employed in these sectors actually declining.

Seychelles is characterized by a high level of human development and is ranked 46th out of a total of 186 countries (as per the 2012 Human Development Index) – an achievement made possible by continued public investment in social welfare services since the country's independence in 1976. In addition, education up to the post-secondary level has been free for all since 1981. All children starting age five are required to attend school from the first to the ninth grade. School enrolment through secondary school age is 100 per cent. Higher-ranking graduates of the educational system receive scholarships to study abroad.

Seychelles has limited natural resources, space, arable land and fresh water resources. The country's geographical characteristics make it vulnerable to climatic variability and natural disasters. Almost all of the coastal plains are heavily built or developed today, and reclamation of mangrove areas for additional land is a common practice. More than 90 per cent of the population and almost all economic activities are concentrated on the narrow coastal plateau of Mahé Island, which has an average elevation of 2 m above sea level. The Government recognizes the fragility of the islands and thus provides significant resources to protect their ecosystems.

¹² More information on this subject from the Global Forum for Migration and Development website: www.gfmd.org/en/pfp/policy-tools/migration-profiles/repository/all/item/114-seychelles.

Annex 3: Male and female populations, by age group, and sex ratio, 2002 and 2010

Age group	2002				2010			
	Female	Male	Total	Sex ratio	Female	Male	Total	Sex ratio
TOTAL	40,751	41,004	81,755	100.6	44,033	46,912	90,945	106.5
0-4	3,159	3,214	6,373	101.7	3,420	3,499	6,919	102.3
5-9	3,571	3,798	7,369	106.4	3,351	3,380	6,731	100.9
10-14	3,580	3,700	7,280	103.4	3,296	3,449	6,745	104.6
15-19	3,530	3,713	7,243	105.2	3,604	3,848	7,452	106.8
20-24	3,529	3,792	7,321	107.5	3,337	4,150	7,487	124.4
25-29	3,535	3,672	7,207	103.9	3,419	4,385	7,804	128.3
30-34	3,577	3,780	7,357	105.7	3,606	4,158	7,764	115.3
35-39	3,648	3,494	7,142	95.8	3,566	4,186	7,752	117.4
40-44	2,933	3,252	6,185	110.9	3,549	3,736	7,285	105.3
45-49	2,050	2,307	4,357	112.5	3,316	3,507	6,823	105.8
50-54	1,433	1,645	3,078	114.8	2,568	2,885	5,453	112.3
55-59	1,163	1,189	2,352	102.2	1,595	1,766	3,361	110.7
60-64	1,190	962	2,152	80.8	1,308	1,320	2,628	100.9
65-69	1,149	854	2,003	74.3	1,063	958	2,021	90.1
70-74	979	712	1,691	72.7	1,050	713	1,763	67.9
75-79	722	467	1,189	64.7	873	502	1,375	57.5
80-84	493	266	759	54.0	581	288	869	49.6
85-89	315	111	426	35.2	345	138	483	40.0
90-94	133	29	162	21.8	134	36	170	26.9
95-99	39	3	42	7.7	44	8	52	18.2
100 and over	5	4	9		8	0	8	
Unknown	18	40	58					

Source: National Statistics Bureau.

Annex 4: Non-Seychellois living in Seychelles, by country of citizenship

Country of citizenship	Census 1994	Census 2002 (August)	Census 2010 (August)	2011 (Residence permits on 1st January)	2012 (Residence permits on 1st January)	2013 (Residence permits on 1st January)
TOTAL	2,162	4,974	7,798	8,544	13,134	16,197
Australia	37	39	32	27	37	46
Bangladesh	6	14	136	217	456	503
Belgium	18	16	24	36	50	40
China	32	63	314	258	395	288
Cuba	11	25	27	15	20	22
Denmark	2	25	2	3	5	13
Egypt	1	-	6	29	58	50
France	100	118	148	162	248	279
Germany	22	44	52	74	112	132
India	707	1,547	3,977	4,118	6,626	8,621
Indonesia	-	173	87	179	283	251
Italy	12	28	75	83	121	137
Kenya	14	253	252	315	444	577
Madagascar	19	401	493	605	667	1,024
Mauritius	73	389	340	401	613	662
Nepal	-	0	101	198	337	515
Nigeria	14	31	84	15	23	23
Pakistan	13	9	15	17	56	56
Philippines	-	304	433	555	698	777
United Republic of Tanzania	23	43	13	12	20	21
Russian Federation	44	9	59	64	114	128
South Africa	46	280	157	210	335	332
Sri Lanka	175	357	368	308	505	658
Thailand	-	358	147	95	120	140
United Kingdom	152	133	178	170	231	272
Other	641	315	278	378	560	630

Source: National Statistics Bureau (census data) and the Department of Information Communications Technology (residence permit records).

NOTE: Data are based on the 2002 and 2010 censuses and records of residence permits valid on 1 January 2011, 2012 and 2013.

Annex 5: Non-Seychellois living in Seychelles, by country of citizenship and sex ratio

Country of citizenship	Census 2002			Census 2010			Valid residence permits on 1st January 2013		
	Female	Male	Sex ratio*	Female	Male	Sex ratio*	Female	Male	Sex ratio*
TOTAL	1,957	3,017	154	1,929	5,869	304	2,579	13,618	528
Australia	14	25	179	13	19	146	13	33	254
Bangladesh	4	10	250	2	134	6,700	8	495	6,188
Belgium	3	13	433	13	11	85	11	29	264
China	10	53	530	31	283	913	37	251	678
Cuba	10	15	150	13	14	108	12	10	83
Denmark	22	3	14	1	1	100	1	12	1,200
Egypt	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	50	-
France	47	71	151	59	89	151	86	193	224
Germany	20	24	120	24	28	117	33	99	300
India	298	1,249	419	354	3,623	1,023	269	8,352	3,105
Indonesia	5	168	3,360	20	67	335	73	178	244
Italy	10	18	180	24	51	213	43	94	219
Kenya	166	87	52	142	110	77	297	280	94
Madagascar	350	51	15	369	124	34	729	295	40
Mauritius	134	255	190	118	222	188	138	524	380
Nepal	0	0	-	5	96	1920	8	507	6,338
Nigeria	11	20	182	47	37	79	1	22	2,200
Pakistan	6	3	50	3	12	400	1	55	5,500
Philippines	204	100	49	286	147	51	326	451	138
United Republic of Tanzania	21	22	105	7	6	86	15	6	40
Russian Federation	5	4	80	29	30	103	49	79	161
South Africa	46	234	509	51	106	208	69	263	381
Sri Lanka	111	246	222	86	282	328	23	635	2,761
Thailand	273	85	31	66	81	123	73	67	92
United Kingdom	51	82	161	68	110	162	84	188	224
Others	136	179	137	98	180	196	180	450	307

Source: National Statistics Bureau (census data) and the Department of Information Communications Technology (residence permit records).

NOTE: Data are based on the 2002 and 2010 censuses and the authors' processing of data from records of residence permits valid on 1 January 2011, 2012 and 2013.

* The sex ratio corresponds to the number of men per 100 women.

Annex 6: Age and gender composition and sex ratios among Seychellois and non-Seychellois, 2010

Age group	Seychellois				Non-Seychellois			
	Female	Male	Total	Sex ratio	Female	Male	Total	Sex ratio
TOTAL	42,097	41,043	83,140	97	1,929	5,869	7,798	304
0-4	3,346	3,429	6,775	102	74	70	144	95
5-9	3,295	3,321	6,616	101	56	59	115	105
10-14	3,240	3,387	6,627	105	56	63	119	113
15-19	3,560	3,710	7,270	104	44	138	182	314
20-24	3,227	3,353	6,580	104	110	797	907	725
25-29	3,145	3,272	6,417	104	274	1,113	1,387	406
30-34	3,262	3,102	6,364	95	344	1,056	1,400	307
35-39	3,235	3,211	6,446	99	331	975	1306	295
40-44	3,304	3,090	6,394	94	245	646	891	264
45-49	3,154	3,028	6,182	96	162	479	641	296
50-54	2,457	2,617	5,074	107	111	267	378	241
55-59	1,534	1,675	3,209	109	61	91	152	149
60-64	1,280	1,254	2,534	98	28	66	94	236
65-69	1,047	939	1,986	90	16	19	35	119
70-74	1,041	699	1,740	67	9	14	23	156
75-79	872	490	1,362	56	1	12	13	1,200
80-84	577	286	863	50	4	2	6	50
85-89	343	136	479	40	2	2	4	100
90-94	133	36	169	27	1	0	1	0
95-99	44	8	52	18	0	0	0	0
100 and over	1	0	1		0	0	0	0

Source: National Statistics Bureau (2010 census).

Annex 7: Valid residence permit holders, by age and sex

Age group	2011			2012			2013		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
TOTAL	1,620	6,924	8,544	2,110	11,024	13,134	2,579	13,618	16,197
Less than 20	15	105	120	18	158	176	17	182	199
20–24	113	929	1,042	171	1,457	1,628	247	1,693	1,940
25–29	274	1,413	1,687	390	2,437	2,827	504	3,101	3,605
30–34	333	1,364	1,697	429	2,231	2,660	548	2,771	3,319
35–39	319	1,134	1,453	378	1,716	2,094	430	2,187	2,617
40–44	231	806	1,037	293	1,331	1,624	330	1,696	2,026
45–49	140	555	695	195	778	973	225	908	1,133
50–54	91	318	409	113	491	604	123	594	717
55–59	59	135	194	66	211	277	86	248	334
60–64	19	80	99	23	106	129	29	122	151
65–69	12	33	45	18	43	61	20	51	71
70–74	6	23	29	5	34	39	9	31	40
75 and over	8	29	37	11	31	42	11	34	45

Source: National Bureau of Statistics.

NOTE: Data taken on 1 January 2011, 2012 and 2013.

Annex 8: Foreign-born, by age group and sex

Age group	2002			2010		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
TOTAL	3,323	4,585	7,908	3,534	7,853	11,387
0–5	123	111	234	126	114	240
5–10	140	153	293	119	140	259
10–15	154	135	289	131	126	257
15–20	134	150	284	155	238	393
20–25	308	523	831	194	950	1,144
25–30	435	662	1,097	359	1,269	1,628
30–35	506	795	1,301	442	1,211	1,653
35–40	492	592	1,084	442	1,145	1,587
40–45	375	546	921	417	854	1,271
45–50	231	329	560	384	705	1,089
50–55	126	171	215	288	470	758
55–60	96	124	161	168	221	389
60–65	65	89	126	107	170	277
65–70	52	65	82	75	94	169
70–75	29	61	36	57	58	115
75–80	26	30	56	29	48	77
80–85	12	7	19	16	23	39
85–90	5	4	9	17	14	31
90–95	2	1	3	7	3	10
95–100	0	0	0	1	-	1
100 and over	0	0	0	-	-	-
Not reported	12	37	49	-	-	-

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2002 and 2010 censuses).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

African Development Bank (AfDB)

2011 Seychelles Country Strategy Paper 2011–2015. AfDB, Abidjan, p. 35.

Appleyard, R.T.

1990 International migration and development: Mauritius and Seychelles. In: *Economic Planning and Performance in Indian Ocean Island States* (R.T. Appleyard and R.N. Ghosh), Australian National University, Canberra.

Bovet, P. and J. Gedeon

2013 Life expectancy in Seychelles. *The Lancet*, 382(9886), p. 23.

Gay, J.C.

2004 Tourisme, politique et environnement aux Seychelles (Tourisme, policy and the environment in Seychelles). *Revue Tiers Monde XLV*, 178:319–339.

Government of Seychelles

2012 National Report: Republic of Seychelles: National Preparation for the United Nations. Conference for Sustainable Development, UNCSD, Rio 2012, p.68

Haub, C.

2008 Mission Report: GDDS2 Module on Population Projections – Seychelles, 25 August to 5 September 2008, p. 22.

Lopez-Escartin, N.

1993 Donnée de base sur la population: Seychelles (Population baseline figures: Seychelles). Centre Population et Développement, Paris, p. 11.

Ministry of Health Seychelles

2009 First National Health Accounts 2009, p. 24.

National Human Resources Development Council (HRDC)

2012 Report on Analysis of Expatriate Employment in Seychelles 2011, p. 65.

Republic of Seychelles and the European Community

- 2007 Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative Programme for the Period 2008–2013, p. 82.

Singer, B. and J. Langdon

- 2004 *Cultured Forces: Makers and Defenders of the French Colonial Empire*. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, p. 488.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)

- 1998 Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration Rev. 1. Statistical Papers Series M, No. 58, Rev. 1 UN DESA, New York.
- 2008 Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2. Statistical Papers Series M, No. 67, Rev. 2. UN DESA, New York, p. 420.

United Nations Development Programme

- 2009 Assessment of development results: Evaluation of UNDP contribution – Seychelles, p. 113.
- 2012 Human Development Indices: A statistical update 2012, available from <http://data.un.org/DataMartInfo.aspx>.

World Bank

- 2011 Migration and Remittances Fact Book. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/migration-and-remittances>.

Censuses and statistical surveys by NBS

- Population and vital statistics:
 - Statistical Bulletin No. 1, March 2010: Population and vital statistics 2009, p. 18
 - Statistical Bulletin No. 2, August 2010: Population and vital statistics 2010, p. 11
 - Statistical Bulletin No. 1, March 2011: Population and vital statistics 2010, p. 18
 - Statistical Bulletin No. 2, August 2011: Population and vital statistics 2011, p. 10
 - Statistical Bulletin No. 1, February 2012: Population and vital statistics 2011, p. 18
 - Statistical Bulletin No. 2, August 2012: Population and vital statistics 2012, p. 10
 - Statistical Bulletin No. 1, March 2013: Population and vital statistics end of year 2012, p. 19
 - Statistical Bulletin No. 2, August 2013: Population and vital statistics 2013, p. 14
 - Statistical Bulletin, November 2012: National accounts estimates 2004–2011, p. 22
- Seychelles population projections 2014–2080, p. 50
- Population and Housing Census 2010 Report 2012, p.227
- Labour Force Survey 2011/2012 Report, p. 178
- Migration and tourism statistics 2012–2013, p. 40

17 route des Morillons, P.O. Box 17, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 717 9111 • Fax: +41 22 798 6150
E-mail: hq@iom.int • Website: <http://www.iom.int>