

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

STATISTICS MAURITIUS

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**2022**  
**HOUSING AND POPULATION CENSUS**

REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

*METHODOLOGY REPORT*

September 2025

## FOREWORD

Statistics Mauritius conducted a Housing and Population Census in year 2022. The 2022 Census was the nineteenth for the Island of Mauritius and the ninth for the Island of Rodrigues.

Following the census, a series of table reports covering housing and living conditions, demographic and fertility characteristics, geographical and migration characteristics, disability, households characteristics, educational characteristics and economic characteristics were published. Data analysis is currently being carried out, and the results will be published in a series of analytical reports and papers during the coming months.

This methodology report is the second in the series and aims to describe how the 2022 Housing and Population Census was organised, conducted and the challenges encountered. It is intended to serve as a valuable resource for census data users and in particular to census planners, researchers and policymakers. The first analytical report '*Population Data Evaluation*' focused on the evaluation of population census data.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to members of the public for their understanding and co-operation during the 2022 Census. I am thankful to all persons and organisations who have contributed in one way or another to the success of the census operation, in particular the census staff.

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## CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 What is a census?

A population census is the total process of planning, collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and disseminating demographic, economic and social data at the smallest geographic level pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country.

A housing census is the total process of planning, collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and disseminating statistical data relating to the number and condition of housing units and facilities as available to the households pertaining, at a specified time, to all living quarters and occupants thereof in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country.

*Source: “Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses - Rev.3” of the United Nations Statistics Division.*

### 1.2 Why conduct a census?

A census provides a complete and comprehensive snapshot of a country as well as groups of people living in specific areas. It provides up-to-date, disaggregated data on the housing conditions, the spatial distribution and the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. It is the only reliable source of information for small geographical areas.

What type of buildings and housing units are we living in? What are the amenities and facilities that are available therein? How many rooms are there in these homes and what is the extent of overcrowding? How many people reside in a particular town or locality? How many children are there? How many women are there? How many are old enough to vote? What is our level of education? Do people possess the skills or qualifications necessary to meet the labour market demands? What types of jobs do people hold? The census provides answers to these critical questions and many others.

Population censuses play a crucial role in providing essential statistics on demographic trends, human settlements, and, other social and economic phenomena to government for planning, policy decisions and the monitoring of programmes. The statistics are also used by the private sector for planning and forecasting demands of their products and services. The academic community uses these data for research.

Population censuses data are also used for generating sampling frames for use in surveys conducted by Statistics Mauritius.

Furthermore, population estimates based on census data are used to determine the allocation of grants to local authorities and to socio-religious organisations.

### **1.3 Historical background**

Census taking in Mauritius dates back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The first complete census for the Island of Mauritius, then known as Isle de France, was conducted in 1735 under the governorship of Mahé de Labourdonnais. Since then, numerous complete censuses or partial counts of the population have been carried out. However, the first printed census report was probably that of 1846, followed by another one in 1851. Since then, and up to 1931, censuses were taken every ten years.

Due to the outbreak of the Second World War, the census scheduled for 1941 was postponed to 1944. After the War, the first census was held in 1952, and the ten-yearly programme was subsequently resumed with censuses taken in 1962 and 1972. The census scheduled for 1982 was postponed to 1983 due to the 1982 parliamentary elections. The following census which was due in 1993, was advanced to 1990 to address urgent needs for up-to-date data, particularly related to the economic characteristics of the population. Census 2000 was conducted as planned to adhere with the ten-yearly programme of census taking for Mauritius. However, the 2010 Census had to be postponed to 2011 in order not to overlap with the 2010 parliamentary elections.

For the 2020 round of Housing and Population Censuses, the census was initially planned for 2021, to adhere to the ten-yearly period as recommended by the United Nations. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the census was postponed to 2022. The 2022 Census was the nineteenth for the Island of Mauritius and the ninth for the Island of Rodrigues.

### **1.4 Methodology**

Census 2022, as the five previous ones, was taken in two distinct rounds: the Housing Census followed by the Population Census. This enumeration procedure was adopted in order to compile a list of names and addresses of head of households during the Housing Census, which then served as a frame for the Population Census.

### **1.5 Census dates**

The Housing Census was conducted between 30 April 2022 and 20 June 2022, and the Population Census took place between 19 June 2022 and 1 August 2022 in respect of all persons alive at midnight on 3 July 2022.

### **1.6 Coverage**

The Housing Census enumerated all buildings, housing units, households, commercial and industrial establishments, hotels, tourist residences or guest houses, fruit trees of bearing age on residential premises, as well as ICT and parking facilities available in every household.

The Population Census enumerated all persons present on census night in all households and communal establishments, as well as usual residents who were away on census night.

Housing and population enumerations were carried out across the Islands of Mauritius, Rodrigues and Agalega. In the case of St Brandon islands, which are fishing stations with no resident population, only the count of persons spending census night there was made.

## **1.7 Budget**

The project value of the census was estimated at Rs. 400 million. However, given the availability of existing infrastructure, services and human resources, the actual census budget amounted to approximately Rs. 353 million.

## **1.8 Legal framework**

Census 2022 was conducted in accordance with provisions of the Statistics Act No. 38 of 2000, amended by Act No. 20 of 2011 and Act No. 10 of 2017. The relevant procedures were guided by the provisions outlined in Sections 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 15 and 21 of the Act. In February 2020, Cabinet agreed to the conduct of a Housing and Population Census in 2021. However, due to an upsurge of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Cabinet decided on 17 July 2020 to defer the census by one year. The revised census dates and the topics to be investigated were approved in October 2021.

In April 2022, the President issued an order to the effect that a Census of Dwellings be taken between 30 April and 20 June 2022 to collect data on every building, and a Population Census between 19 June and 1 August 2022, in respect of all persons alive at midnight on 3 July 2022. The Order was gazetted and published as Government Notice No. 82 of 2022.

The regulations for the Housing Census, prescribing the particulars and information to be collected, were prepared and approved by the Minister of Finance and Economic Development in March 2022. These regulations, issued by the President under Section 9 of the Statistics Act, were published in April 2022 as Government Notice No. 83 of 2022.

## **1.9 Confidentiality of information collected**

The Statistics Act empowers the Director of Statistics to obtain particulars relating to a wide range of topics, while at the same time, laying down strict guidelines to ensure the confidentiality of all data collected. It forbids the publication of particulars in a way that would enable identification of any individual person, undertaking or business. The Act also requires that every person employed in connection with the census to make an oath of secrecy to that effect before the Director of Statistics. Any person who contravenes this Act, shall commit an offence and shall on conviction, be liable to appropriate penalties.



Furthermore, census field officers are issued identity cards, duly signed by the Director of Statistics. Field officers are required to present their identity card before conducting interviews to reassure respondents that they are Census officers authorised to work for the census. Also, any person who refuses or neglects to provide the required information, or knowingly makes false statements, is liable to prosecution.

## CHAPTER 2. CENSUS ORGANISATION

### 2.1 Office organisation

Around 2018, the Census Unit was upgraded in terms of staff and equipment, to plan the next round of the Housing and Population Census, which was carried out in 2022. The unit, which included officers responsible for cartographic work, was led by a Deputy Director. The composition of the unit by grade was as follows:

- 1 Deputy Director
- 1 Principal Statistician
- 5 Statisticians
- 5 Senior Statistical Officers
- 13 Statistical Officers/Temporary Statistical Officers
- 28 Management Support Officers/Youth Employment Programme Officer
- 1 Service To Mauritius Programme Officer
- 1 Office Attendant

The census operation was divided into five phases:

- Preparatory work
- Enumeration
- Data processing
- Dissemination of results, and
- Evaluation and analysis of results.

Each phase had specific tasks, and the responsibility for each task was assigned to Statisticians under the supervision of the Principal Statistician and the Deputy Director. As regards field enumeration, a different organisational structure was set up and implemented (section 2.2).

The tasks within each phase were as follows:

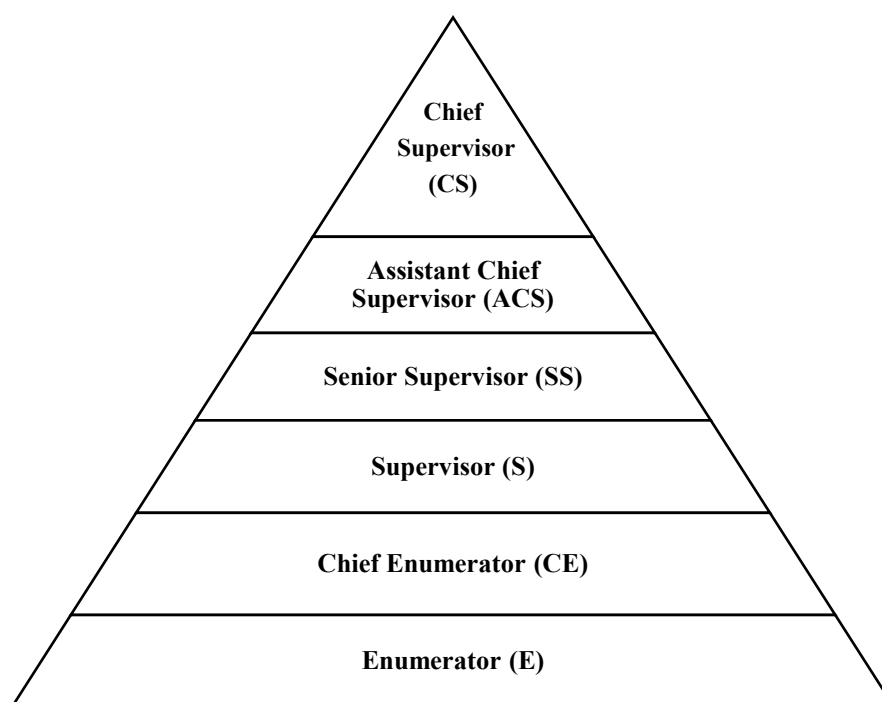
- (i) Preparatory work
  - Project document including calendar of activities
  - Budget
  - Legal Framework
  - Publicity materials and campaign
  - Cartographic work
  - Census questionnaire design, including the CAPI version
  - Technology infrastructure
  - Tabulation plan
  - Instruction manuals for field staff
  - Editing and coding instruction manuals
  - Printing of census documents, including questionnaires
  - Recruitment and training of staff

- (ii) Enumeration
  - Collection of Housing and Population Census data using tablets.
- (iii) Data processing
  - Editing and coding of census records
  - Data validation and cleaning
  - Tabulation
- (iv) Dissemination of results
  - Publication of Housing and Population Census main results
  - Publication of tabulation reports
- (v) Evaluation and analysis of results

Although specific tasks were assigned to each and every staff member of the unit, they were sometimes required to shift to other tasks due to an urgency to complete a specific task within a tight deadline. This included tasks such as preparing publicity materials and campaigns, cartographic work, and recruitment of field staff, among others. Staff were sometimes required to do multiple tasks at the same time.

## 2.2 Field organisation

The Director of Statistics served as the Census Commissioner. He was responsible for overseeing the entire census operation, both in the office and on the field. Field operations were carried out by 6,560 officers operating within a six-layer hierarchical structure which was organised as follows:



The table below shows the number of officers by grade for the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues.

	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Total
Supervisory staff:			
Chief Supervisor	←————→	1 —————→	1
Assistant Chief Supervisor	←————→	4 —————→	4
Senior Supervisor	24	1	25
Supervisor	201	9	210
Chief Enumerator	1,550	46	1,596
Enumerator	4,511	213	4,724
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,291</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>6,560</b>

The Chief Supervisor had an overall responsibility for coordinating all census activities in the Republic of Mauritius. He was supported by four Assistant Chief Supervisors for monitoring the entire field operation and supervising the work of twenty-five Senior Supervisors at the regional level across the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues.

Each Senior Supervisor was responsible for supervising about eight to ten Supervisors and around 65 Chief Enumerators for the Housing Census, and around 200 Enumerators for the Population Census.

A Supervisor had about eight Chief Enumerators and 20 Enumerators working under his or her supervision.

The Chief Enumerator carried out the Housing Census enumeration and supervised the work of about 4 Enumerators at the Population Census.

The Supervisors, Chief Enumerators and Enumerators in the Island of Rodrigues worked under the supervision of a Senior Supervisor who was posted on a full-time basis on the island.

As regards Agalega, two officers from the Mauritius Meteorological Services posted there, were recruited to carry out the Housing and the Population Census enumerations.

Some 6,560 persons were needed for the fieldwork, but only 6,019 were recruited. This was mainly because the available number of Enumerators (4,183) did not meet the required number (4,724). To ensure the timely completion of the Population Census enumeration, 388 Chief Enumerators and 153 Enumerators carried out the work of 541 missing Enumerators in addition to their initial workload.

### 2.3 Calendar of activities

A timetable indicating the sequence of each census operation was prepared and served as a guide for monitoring the progress at each stage.

The calendar with the actual dates of implementation of activities is as follows:

Activities	Date of implementation
<b>A. Preparatory work</b>	
1. <u>Cartographic work</u>	
(i) Cartographic fieldwork	June 2017 - June 2019
(ii) Allocation of workload to field staff	January 2021 - February 2022
(iii) Preparation of census field maps	October 2021 - March 2022
(iv) Updating of geographical codes	October 2021 - March 2022
2. <u>Design of questionnaire</u>	
(i) Discussions with government stakeholders	September 2019 - March 2020
(ii) Final draft of questionnaires	
Housing Census	December 2021
Population Census	February 2022
3. <u>Legal instruments</u>	
(i) Cabinet agreed to the conduct of a Housing and Population Census in year 2021	February 2020
(ii) Cabinet decided to defer the 2021 Census and carrying the census in year 2022	July 2020
(iii) Cabinet approved census dates and topics to be investigated	October 2021
(iv) Cabinet approved regulations for the 2022 Housing and Population Census	December 2021
(v) Cabinet approved order and regulations for the 2022 Housing and Population Census	December 2021

- |       |   |                              |
|-------|---|------------------------------|
| (vi)  | President approved Order and Regulations for the Housing and Population Census and gazetting of Order and Regulations | April 2022                   |
| 4.    | <u>Preparation of census publicity leaflet</u>  | December 2021- February 2022 |
| 5.    | <u>Printing of census questionnaires and documents</u>  |                              |
| (i)   | Census documents (Authorisation cards for field staff, etc.)  | March 2022                   |
| (ii)  | Housing Census questionnaires   | April 2022                   |
| (iii) | Population Census questionnaires  | June 2022                    |
| 6.    | <u>Preparation of Instruction manuals</u>   |                              |
| (i)   | Instruction manual for Supervisory staff  | April 2022                   |
| (ii)  | Instruction manual for Chief Enumerators  | April 2022                   |
| (iii) | Instruction manual for the Population Census field staff  | June 2022                    |
| 7.    | <u>Preparation of editing and coding instructions</u>   |                              |
| (i)   | Housing Census  | June 2022                    |
| (ii)  | Population Census   | July 2022                    |
| 8.    | <u>Preparation of publicity materials and publicity campaign</u>  | August 2021 - July 2022      |
| 9.    | <u>Recruitment of field staff</u>   |                              |
| (i)   | Supervisory staff   | February 2022                |
| (ii)  | Chief Enumerators   | March 2022                   |
| (iii) | Enumerators   | June 2022                    |
| 10.   | <u>Training of field staff</u>  |                              |
| (i)   | Housing Census  | April 2022                   |
| (ii)  | Population Census   | June 2022                    |

11. Training of editors and coders

- |      |                   |             |
|------|-------------------|-------------|
| (i)  | Housing Census    | July 2022   |
| (ii) | Population Census | August 2022 |

**B. Census enumeration**12. Housing Census

- |       |   |                  |
|-------|---|------------------|
| (i)   | Distribution of tablets, documents and materials to field staff   | April 2022       |
| (ii)  | Field reconnaissance  | April - May 2022 |
| (iii) | Enumeration   | May - June 2022  |
| (iv)  | Synchronisation of completed census questionnaires and submission of other documents from field to office | June 2022        |

13. Population Census

- |       |   |                       |
|-------|---|-----------------------|
| (i)   | Preparation of workload of Enumerators                                    | May - June 2022       |
| (ii)  | Distribution of tablets and census materials to field staff               | June 2022             |
| (iii) | Distribution of publicity leaflets to head of households                  | June 2022 (last week) |
| (iv)  | Enumeration/Completion of CAPI questionnaires and synchronising to office | July 2022             |

**C. Processing**14. Design and testing of CAPI for data entry

- |      |                   |                              |
|------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| (i)  | Housing Census    | October 2019 - December 2021 |
| (ii) | Population Census | October 2019 - December 2021 |

15. Installation of CAPI on Tablet

- |      |                   |            |
|------|-------------------|------------|
| (i)  | Housing Census    | March 2022 |
| (ii) | Population Census | April 2022 |

16. Editing and coding

- |      |                   |                            |
|------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| (i)  | Housing Census    | July 2022                  |
| (ii) | Population Census | August 2022 - January 2024 |

17. Data validation and cleaning

- |      |                   |                           |
|------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| (i)  | Housing Census    | August 2022 - April 2023  |
| (ii) | Population Census | September 2022 - May 2024 |

18. Tabulation

- |      |                   |                           |
|------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| (i)  | Housing Census    | January - June 2023       |
| (ii) | Population Census | July 2023 - December 2024 |

**D. Dissemination**19. Publication of results

- |      |  |   |
|------|--|---|
| (i)  | Housing Census   |   |
|      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main results - Economic and Social Indicators issue</li> <li>• Table report</li> </ul>  | <p>November 2022</p> <p>June 2023</p>           |
| (ii) | Population Census  |   |
|      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main results - Economic and Social Indicators issue</li> <li>• Table reports</li> </ul> | <p>November 2022</p> <p>May - December 2024</p> |

**E. Evaluation and analysis**

An analytical report on Population Data Evaluation has been published in March 2025, and a series of reports or papers covering key issues will be released in the coming months.

**2.4 Project budget and expenditure incurred**

Estimates of the budget in the planning phase were based on expenditure incurred at the previous census brought up to the actual value by adjusting for price and population increases during the period 2011-2022. The project value of the Housing and Population Census was thus estimated at Rs. 400 million.

Although the project was initially estimated at Rs. 400 million, the use of existing infrastructure and services, including personnel, and the contribution from the Kenya



National Bureau of Statistics for lending the tablets used for data collection, the actual project budget was reduced to Rs. 353 million.

The breakdown of the project budget and the expenditure incurred to date are given in the table below:

Items		Project budget (Rs. '000)	Expenditure incurred to date (Rs. '000)
1	Salaries of staff	321,200	302,492
	<i>of which field staff fee</i>	<i>290,000</i>	<i>283,882</i>
2	Office accommodation	4,000	1,450
3	Electricity & telephone	1,500	547
4	Furniture	1,800	304
5	Stationery and printing	2,000	1,553
6	Census mapping (equipment and services)	1,700	1,545
7	Travelling & transport	23,000	15,400
	<i>of which field staff travelling allowance</i>	<i>19,000</i>	<i>12,000</i>
8	Publicity	12,000	12,036
9	Pilot Census	300	0
10	Electronic data capture and processing (Equipment, Services & Technical Assistance)	18,500	15,951
11	Rodrigues missions	900	550
12	Dissemination of results	1,500	297
13	Covid-19 protective supplies	1,400	1,105
14	Contingencies	10,200	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>400,000</b>	<b>353,230</b>

It is to be noted that around Rs. 296 million, i.e., around 84% of the Rs. 353 million spent to date, were used for payment of fees and travelling to field staff. The second most important expenditure incurred was electronic data capture and processing, which accounted for about Rs. 16 million, excluding procurement of tablets.

## 2.5 Publicity

The census publicity is essential for raising awareness of the population about the coming census, highlighting the need for their full participation to make it a success. To achieve this, a publicity campaign was launched for the 2022 Housing and Population Census.

The campaign was held through multiple channels to inform the public about the exercise, and their civic responsibility to provide the required information as per the census questionnaire. Several media channels collaborated with the office to raise awareness, inform and educate the public widely about the census activities before, during and after the census field exercises. Special publicity spots were also designed to educate children about the 2022 Census, with the expectation that they would share same with their parents.

The publicity campaign began in the last week of April 2022, with radio and television spots airing during peak hours to reach a wide audience. These spots were broadcast in two languages: Bhojpuri and Creole. The frequency of the spots increased in May 2022, when the Housing Census enumeration started. These spots were also aired more frequently during the final week of June and the month of July 2022 for the Population Census. The Director of Statistics, along with senior technical staff from the Census Unit, made brief statements on radio and television to explain the objectives of the census, emphasising the confidentiality of the collected information, and encouraging public cooperation.

In addition to media spots, local newspapers extensively covered the census activities.

More specifically, the publicity materials included:

(i) Census logo and motto

The logo for the 2022 Housing and Population Census was designed in the colours of the Mauritian flag, and depicts both the housing units and the population. The census motto “*Sak sitwayen konte, Ed nou pou kont ou*” became the brand for the census publicity campaign and appeared in all forms of communication and promotion material.

(ii) Coverage in national and local media stations

- Spots highlighting the importance of the census, the dates of the data collection and the co-operation expected from the public were aired both before and during the Housing and Population Census.
- Coverage in news on national television and radio station prior to census night on the importance of census taking.
- Intervention of the Director on radio and television in the context of both the Housing and the Population Census.

(iii) Mauritius Post

Mauritius Post contributed to the publicity campaign by using a specially designed rubber stamp for the census at selected offices, as well as on specific categories of mail. The Mauritius Post also offered its digital advertising services for airing census video clips. These clips were shown in 23 post

offices where digital advertising is available. The Housing Census video was aired during the last week of April 2022 and in May 2022, while the Population Census video was aired in June and July 2022.

(iv) Coverage in newspapers

- Press communiqué on the census.
- Newspaper articles informed the public about the importance of the census, the types of questions to be asked, the methods used for census enumeration and data capture, among other details.

(v) Distribution of Census Leaflets

Leaflets containing information on the 2022 Population Census were distributed to head of households to increase awareness and understanding.

(vi) Sensitisation in primary and secondary schools

Two educational videos were produced to raise awareness of the census among school-aged children. This also aimed to inform their parents, who were responsible for providing accurate information to census interviewers. The videos emphasised the importance of the census and were broadcast during school days in both primary and secondary institutions to ensure maximum contact with students. Furthermore, the videos were aired on the educational channel of the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation to reinforce the message beyond the classroom environment.

(vii) Census Website

The 2022 Census webpage was regularly updated on the office's website. It included commonly asked questions and answers about the census. The videos were also posted on the website of Statistics Mauritius. Further campaigns were conducted through private websites to reach a broader audience.

(viii) Census hotline

A toll-free hotline (800 85 00) was established from July to August 2022. This allowed the public to call the Census Unit for any clarifications on particular census-related issues, or to submit any complaints if deemed necessary.

(ix) Census posters

Posters promoting the census were displayed in main public buildings as well as in some 100 Mauritius Post Offices to raise public awareness on census taking.

## **CHAPTER 3. CENSUS CARTOGRAPHY**

### **3.1 Geographical, Administrative and Electoral Constituency divisions**

The Republic of Mauritius is made up of the main Island of Mauritius, the Island of Rodrigues and several small islands located at distances greater than 350 kms from the main island.

The Island of Mauritius is divided into nine districts, a geographical boundary that dates back to the time of the French colonial period. The Island of Mauritius is also divided into twelve administrative regions, comprising five Municipal Council Areas (MCAs) and seven District Council Areas (DCAs). These MCAs and DCAs are further divided into smaller areas, known as Municipal Wards (MWs) for urban regions and Village Council Areas (VCAs) for rural areas. There are 30 MWs, which constitute the urban regions, and 130 VCAs, constituting the rural regions.

The Island of Rodrigues and the other islands are administered by the Rodrigues and Outer Islands Division of the Prime Minister's Office.

In addition, there exists a third division, the electoral constituency divisions which is used for the parliamentary elections. The Island of Mauritius is divided into twenty electoral constituencies, while the Island of Rodrigues constitutes one electoral constituency.

### **3.2 Census enumeration divisions**

Given the existence of various types of boundaries, that is, geographical, administrative and electoral boundaries, and the overlapping of one type on the other, a census mapping that takes into consideration all existing boundaries would be a complex and almost impossible task.

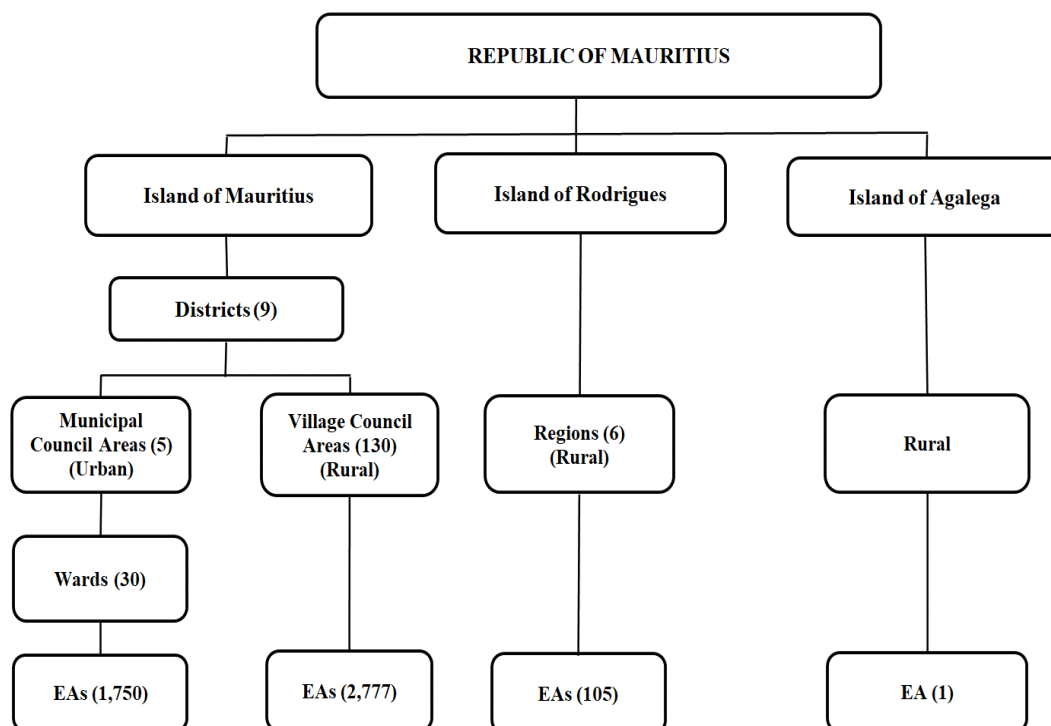
For the 2022 Census, the Municipal Wards and Village Council Areas, which constitute administrative regions where data is most relevant, were used as base units for subdividing the country into census Enumeration Areas (EAs). When splitting MWs and VCAs into Enumeration Areas, care was taken to provide well-defined clusters with easily identifiable boundaries such as roads, lanes, rivers, etc.

Each Enumeration Area was outlined, as far as possible, to contain an equal number of households. On average, EAs contained about 85 households in rural regions and about 95 households in urban regions, although the number varied between 0 in uninhabited areas and 390 households in some densely populated areas.

The Island of Rodrigues was first divided into six regions, and then each region was divided into Enumeration Areas, each with an average of 125 households. The number of households in each EA ranged from 19 to 354.

In all, there were 4,527 Enumeration Areas in the Island of Mauritius, 105 in Rodrigues and one in Agalega.

Below is a chart showing the census enumeration divisions used at 2022 Census.



### 3.3 Mapping

The work of the Cartography Unit of the office consists of the ongoing process of updating maps after field visits. Although maps used for the 2011 Census and other intercensal surveys were available, these maps needed further updating to account for recent changes and new developments.

For the 2022 Census, the Digital Mapping System, first established for the 2011 Census, was used extensively for updating and producing field maps. The availability of digital maps enhanced data quality by providing fieldworkers with more accurate and up-to-date geographical information. At the same time, it considerably reduced the manual effort previously required to prepare operational maps. All field maps, including those for Supervisors and Enumerators, were generated using ArcGIS software.

The preparation of census enumeration maps required various source documents. For the Island of Mauritius, enumeration maps were produced at different scales on A3 paper size. Automatic scaling in ArcGIS software was used for map production to cater both for dispersed and densely populated areas. Maps for compact regions were supplemented with enlarged versions to provide greater detail. For the Island of Rodrigues, A2-size maps were used to account for the island's contrasting topology.

Base maps in digital format, as well as plans of morcellement plots, were provided by the Ministry of Housing and Lands. Additional sources of information included social housing projects completed by the National Housing Development Company Ltd and satellite imagery from Google Maps and the Google Earth Pro application.

At the beginning of 2017, an inventory of existing maps was carried out to assess progress achieved. To ensure that the enumeration maps were ready by the end of 2020, field visits were carried out almost daily to keep the maps updated, with special attention given to areas where there had been considerable development, such as new settlements. Moreover, officers from the Cartography Unit were also requested to provide estimates of the number of households in the different regions they covered, since these estimates were important in the allocation of workloads to the field staff working for the census enumeration. Updating of maps was done as and when field visits to the various regions were completed.

The next major task was the production of the Supervisory Area maps, Chief Enumerator Location maps and Enumeration Area maps. In these maps, the relevant boundaries such as Geographical Districts, Municipal Wards or Village Council Areas and Enumeration Areas were clearly marked together with the main ground features of the regions to facilitate field work. The Enumeration Area maps provided maximum field details to facilitate the work of field staff. In contrast, the Supervision Area maps which showed agglomeration of Enumeration Areas falling under a Supervisor's control, were less detailed than the Enumeration Area maps. Map scales were tailored according to the population density and spatial dispersion of each region, thus enhancing legibility and usability by providing the appropriate level of details required for field operations. Where necessary, inset maps of Enumeration Areas were also provided.

### 3.4 Geographical coding system

A hierarchical structure was used to code geographical division so that tables can be generated at any defined geographical level, and subsequently summed up to higher levels. The structure used for the 2022 Census was the same as that for the 2011 Census, and consisted of the following levels:

- (i) Island code:
  - a one-digit code representing the island (1-3)
- (ii) District code:
  - a one-digit code representing the district (1-9)
- (iii) Municipal Ward or Village Council Area code:
  - a two-digit code identifying the Municipal Ward or Village Council Area
- (iv) Enumeration Area code:
  - a two-digit code identifying the specific enumeration area.

Thus, the two-digit codes for Municipal Wards or Village Council Areas, when associated with the relevant district and island codes, gave a unique four-digit identifier for each Municipal Ward or Village Council Area. Similarly, each Enumeration Area was uniquely identified by a six-digit code comprising the island code (1 digit), the geographical district

code (1 digit), the Municipal Ward or Village Council Area code (2 digits) and the Enumeration Area code (2 digits).

In some cases, boundaries of a Village Council Area extended across two or three geographical districts. In these cases, the same hierarchical coding procedure was applied to each part of the VCA, i.e., with each part of the VCA being assigned the code corresponding to the district in which it was located. A total of about 30 VCAs had boundaries that extended over two or three districts.

## CHAPTER 4. CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES

### 4.1 Questionnaire design

The design and contents of the census questionnaire were determined on the basis of the following factors:

- (i) Data requirements  
The data collected adhered to the United Nations recommendations and, also took on board the requirements from data users.
- (ii) Method of enumeration  
For the 2022 Census, Chief Enumerators and Enumerators conducted field interviews and completed the questionnaires using tablets.
- (iii) Data capture and processing techniques  
For the first time, Statistics Mauritius made use of tablets for census data collection, with the Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) method. This method allowed the enumerator to fill in a census questionnaire available on tablet with responses from the head of household.

### 4.2 Contents of questionnaire

The contents of the questionnaire were determined as follows:

- (i) The data needs of main stakeholders from Government Ministries and Departments were taken into consideration. As from 2019, heads of Ministries and Departments were invited through a circular letter to submit their data requirements for demographic, social and economic data considered essential for administration, planning and policy-making, which could be collected at the census. The topics were retained after considering:
  - the usefulness and importance of the data to the nation;
  - the cost of collecting and processing data on a given topic. If reliable data could be obtained more affordably through alternative methods, the topic was not selected.
  - respondent willingness and ability to provide accurate and complete answers during the census. Sensitive and controversial issues, as well as questions that were too complicated or difficult for the average respondent were avoided.



- (ii) Questions and concepts from the previous census were reviewed for relevance, retaining only those found applicable for the current census.
- (iii) The latest “UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Rev.3” were reviewed to assess whether new or revised questions were needed.
- (iv) In September 2021, a pilot census was conducted to test the proposed questions. Based on observations and feedbacks made during field interviews, adjustments were made to the wording and sequence of some questions, and the questionnaire was finalised.

#### 4.2.1 The Housing Census questionnaire

The Housing Census questionnaire retained most of the topics and items covered in the 2011 Census, with the exception of the section on “Agriculture”. New questions were also added in the questionnaire. It collected data on the type of building, year of completion, principal materials of construction used, and whether the building was occupied or vacant. There were also sections to collect data on the availability of amenities, such as toilet facilities, kitchen, bathroom, among others within the housing unit. The questionnaire was also used to capture data on the number of households and persons residing in the housing unit, if occupied, along with the sex of the residents. Some new items were added based on the reasons provided in the “Remarks” column below.

SNo.	Topics/Items	Remarks
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Location and characteristics of buildings</b>	
(a)	Location	
	- <i>Physical address</i>	
	- <i>Global Positioning System (GPS) Coordinates</i>	<i>New - To construct a Geographical Information System database</i>
	- <i>Whether building part of a gated community</i>	<i>New</i>
(b)	Type of building (Whether residential, commercial, hotels, etc.)	
(c)	Number of housing units in building	
(d)	Number of storeys	
(e)	Year of completion	
(f)	Principal material of construction used	
(g)	Whether building has been affected by severe flooding and if building next to a river or canal	<i>New - For an up-to-date database on areas affected by flood</i>

SNo.	Topics/Items	Remarks
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Characteristics of housing units and households</b>	
(a)	Occupancy (Occupied: principal, secondary; Vacant: for rent, sale, etc.)	
(b)	Ownership (Private: mortgaged, non-mortgaged; Public)	
(c)	Water supply	
(d)	Availability of electricity	
(e)	Toilet facilities	
(f)	Bathing facilities	
(g)	Availability of kitchen	
(h)	Refuse disposal facilities	
(i)	Availability of other amenities and household appliances	<i>New - Introduced following request from Ministries</i>
	- Room heater, Compost bin. Rain water harvest tank/absorption pit, oven, four wheeled vehicle, purpose of use of internet, type of parking facility.	
(j)	Access to outdoor space for recreational activities	<i>New - International recommendations for studies on well-being</i>
(k)	Number of households in housing unit	
(l)	Type of household	
(m)	Number of persons in household	
(n)	Tenure (Owner-occupied, tenant, etc.)	
(o)	Number of rooms in housing unit	
(p)	Average monthly household expenditure	
(q)	Monthly rent for tenant	
(r)	Principal fuel used for cooking	
(s)	Principal fuel used in bathroom	
(t)	Availability of ICT facilities	

SNo.	Topics/Items	Remarks
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Commercial and industrial establishment, hotel, tourist residence and guest house</b>	
(a)	Name and address of establishment or working proprietor or manager	
(b)	Main activity (Retail shop, shoe repair, etc.)	
(c)	Business Registration Number	
(d)	Number of persons engaged	

SNo.	Topics/Items	Remarks
<b>1.4</b>	<b>Fruit trees/Kitchen garden on premises</b>	
(a)	Number of fruit trees of bearing age	
(b)	Availability of kitchen garden	

A copy of the 2022 Housing Census paper questionnaire is at Appendix II.

The Housing Census paper questionnaire was designed to collect data for a single building, one housing unit, up to two households, and one commercial or industrial establishment, guest house or tourist residence per form. However, with the tablet version of the Housing Census questionnaire using CAPI, there were no limitations on the number of dependencies (housing units, households, establishments) that could be triggered for each building.

#### 4.2.2 The Population Census questionnaire

The 2022 Population Census questionnaire included topics covered in the 2011 Population Census. The night of 3 - 4 July 2022 was designated as census night, serving as the reference point for all questions in the Population Census questionnaire. The questionnaire was used to collect data on all usual household members, visitors, guests, or servants who spent the census night in the household. It collected data on socio-demographic characteristics such as sex, age, marital status, fertility, difficulty in performing activities, literacy and education, economic activities, among others. New questions were also introduced regarding emigration, physical activity and medical check-up of each person, based on the reasons mentioned in the “Remarks” column.

SNo.	Topics/Items	Remarks
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Demographic and social characteristics</b>	
(a)	Surname and other names of members of household	
(b)	National identity card number of household members	<i>To set up a statistical population database</i>
	Reasons for National identity card number if not provided.	
(c)	Relationship to head of household	
(d)	Sex	
(e)	Date of birth and Age	
(f)	Marital status	
(g)	Citizenship	
(h)	Disability	
(i)	Religion	
(j)	Linguistic group (Language spoken by forefathers)	
(k)	Language usually spoken at home	

SNo.	Topics/Items	Remarks
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Geographical and migration characteristics</b>	
(a)	Address where present on census night	
(b)	Usual address	
(c)	Usual address 5 years ago	
(d)	Whether person living continuously in the country for most of the past or next 12 months	<i>To obtain information on usual residents.</i>
(e)	For Mauritians who emigrated:	<i>New - To obtain an estimate of the number of Mauritians living abroad</i>
	- Country of residence	
	- Date of departure to live abroad	
	- Reason for departure from Mauritius	
	- Educational attainment	
	For person who came to live in Mauritius	
	- Country of birth	
	- Year of arrival	
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Education and training</b>	
(a)	Literacy (In which languages can the person, with understanding, both read and write a simple statement in his or her everyday life)	
(b)	School attendance	
(c)	Level of primary/secondary/tertiary education	
(d)	Highest qualification and field of study	
(e)	Vocational and technical training including field of study	
(f)	Type of institutions	
<b>1.4</b>	<b>Economic characteristics (Current economic activity)</b>	
(a)	Number of hours worked for pay, profit or family business	
(b)	For persons who did not work:	
	Whether they had a job, business, family enterprise, agricultural holding or farm at which they did not work because of illness, injury, holiday, etc.	
(c)	For the unemployed persons:	
	- Whether they had looked for work	
	- Whether they were available for work	
	- When they had worked for the last time	

SNo.	Topics/Items	Remarks
(d)	For the employed persons and the unemployed persons who had worked before:	
	- Type of establishment (e.g. Government, Parastatal bodies, Household enterprises, etc.)	
	- Industry (e.g. agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, construction, trade, services, etc.)	
	- Place of work (locality)	
	- Occupation (e.g. fisherman, tailor, bus driver, accounts clerk, etc.)	
	- Employment status (e.g. self-employed, employee paid by the month, apprentice, etc.)	
	- Length of service with present or most recent employer	
1.5	Health including Disability	
	- Practice of physical activity	New
	- Medical check-up	
1.6	Fertility	
(a)	Age at first marriage	
(b)	Number of children ever born	

A copy of the 2022 Population Census paper questionnaire is at Appendix III.

The Population Census paper questionnaire could cater for one household with up to eight members only. If a household had nine or more members, an additional paper questionnaire was needed. However, the tablet version of the Population Census questionnaire allowed for the collection of data from larger household size within the same population questionnaire without any restrictions.

### 4.3 Census Questionnaires on tablet

The tablets used by field staff for the 2022 Housing and Population Census were provided on loan by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. These tablets were equipped with Statistics Mauritius-authorized CAPI software, developed to ensure optimum conditions for data capture. The US Census Bureau and the UNFPA supported this office in the development of the CAPI application for the census questionnaires. This application determined the question sequence and skips patterns, and also enabled response validation as and when data was being captured, thus providing a more flexible approach to data collection, resulting in enhanced data quality.

Testing of the CAPI questionnaire was done to ensure that it functioned efficiently, and any issues detected were fixed prior to data collection on field. Field staff were provided with detailed instructions on how to ask census questions and complete the Housing and

Population Census questionnaires on tablets through extensive briefing sessions. Moreover, CAPI User Guides were specifically designed to assist field staff with step-by-step guidance for using the tablets for capturing census data.

#### 4.4 Tablet specifications

The tablets used for collecting census data had the following specifications:

Item	Description
Display	7.0" 16M Color
Bearer	2G, 3G, 4G
Processor	Quad-core 1.2 or Higher
Memory	2 GB RAM or Higher
Storage	16 GB or Higher
Camera	At Least 5.0 MP Rear Camera
Connectors/ Interfaces	USB 2.0, 3.5mm Stereo Ear jack
Connectivity	WLAN 802.11 b/g/n@2.4GHz, Bluetooth V4.0
GPS	GPS + GLONASS (With Accuracy of +-5m)
Battery capacity	At least 4000mAh,
Operating System	Latest Android
Screen Protector	Thin Glass protector for 7" Tablet
Cover/Case	Slim Folio case for 7" Tablet

Some portable power banks were also made available to field staff experiencing battery issues to ensure that their devices remained charged throughout the fieldwork.

#### 4.5 Census Paper Questionnaires

While the majority of data collection was done using tablets, a limited number of paper questionnaires for the Housing and Population Census were printed to be used in specific circumstances, such as when tablets were slow, frequently freezing or when conducting interviews in difficult-to-reach regions, or other reasons. During data collection of the Housing or Population Census, field staff were required to select the mode of data collection, specifying whether a tablet or paper questionnaire was used for data collection at the respondent's location. If a paper questionnaire was used, the reason had to be documented in the comment box during data entry on the tablet.

Census field staff had to return all completed paper questionnaires to head office for storage and eventual destruction, given that they contain confidential and personal data of respondents.

The Housing Census questionnaire consisted of one A3 sheet, while the Population Census questionnaire comprised three A3 sheets. If all data were to be collected using paper forms, about 1.6 million A3 sheets would be required to cover the estimated 400,000 households.

#### **4.6 Census leaflet**

A census leaflet was prepared and distributed to all head of households before conducting the Population Census. The leaflet included some frequently asked questions pertaining to the census, along with their answers. Specifically, it clarified the objectives of the census, the importance of the data being collected, and the confidentiality of the information. It also contained the history of census taking in the Republic of Mauritius.

#### **4.7 Printing of census questionnaires and documents**

Paper versions of both the Housing Census and Population Census questionnaires were printed for the following reasons:

- To be used during training of field staff;
- Where the use of tablets could be risky (hot region) and could be a threat to enumerator's safety;
- In case of tablet malfunction during interview.

The Housing and Population Census questionnaires were printed by the Government Printing Department. Given that data collection was mainly done on tablets, a limited number of questionnaires were printed as follows:

- Housing Census questionnaires: 12,000
- Population Census questionnaires: 42,500

In addition, materials such as Identification Cards for field staff and Instruction Manuals for Supervisory staff, Chief Enumerators and Enumerators were printed by the Government Printing Department. However, the printing of 410,000 leaflets was outsourced to a private firm.

## CHAPTER 5. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS, AND CLASSIFICATIONS

### 5.1 Concepts and definitions

The concepts and definitions used in 2022 Census are based on the handbook “Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Rev.3” of the United Nations Statistics Division.

#### 5.1.1 Housing Census

(1) A building was defined as any independent, free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls which extended from the foundations to the roof. Dividing walls, rather than external walls were quite common in densely built-up commercial areas of mainly urban regions.

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

For the purpose of the Housing Census, detached structures such as toilets, bathrooms, kitchens, stores and garages were not counted as separate buildings; they were accounted for, as facilities available to the housing units to which they belonged. However, detached rooms used for living purposes were counted as separate buildings. Similarly, if a garage, store-room or any temporary or improvised structure was being used for living purposes at the time of enumeration, then it was counted as a distinct building.

The following were enumerated at the Housing Census:

- (i) all buildings used at the time of enumeration for residential, commercial, industrial purposes or for the provision of services, including hotels, institutions and public buildings;
- (ii) all buildings intended for purposes mentioned at (i) above, but which were vacant at the time of enumeration;
- (iii) any shelter which, although not in conformity with the definition of a building, was used for habitation purposes at the time of enumeration;
- (iv) buildings under construction;
- (v) any place being used by a homeless person for living or sleeping.

The following were not enumerated:

- (i) all buildings used for agricultural purposes, such as stables for livestock, pens for poultry, greenhouses, tea weighing offices on estates, stores on agricultural establishments, etc.;



- (ii) garages when not used for habitation, commercial or industrial purposes;
- (iii) temporary shelters and improvised housing units that were not occupied at the time of enumeration;
- (iv) buildings being demolished or awaiting demolition;
- (v) dilapidated buildings which were uninhabited and totally uninhabitable at the time of enumeration;
- (vi) embassy buildings except those where Mauritians were residing.

(2) A housing unit was defined as a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by one household, or one not intended for habitation but occupied for living purposes by a household at the time of enumeration. Although intended for one household, a housing unit could however be occupied by more than one household or part of a household. It could also be vacant at the time of the census.

A place of abode was considered separate if surrounded by walls and fences, etc., and covered by a roof, so that a person or a group of persons could isolate himself or herself or themselves from other persons in the community for the purposes of sleeping, preparing and taking their meals, and protecting themselves from the hazards of climate and environment.

Such structure was considered as independent when it had direct access from the street or from a public or communal staircase, passage, gallery or grounds, that is, when the occupants were able to come in or go out of their living quarters without passing through anybody else's premises.

(3) A household was defined either as (i) a one-person household, that is, a person who made provisions for his or her own food or other essentials for living, or (ii) a multi-person household, that is, a group of two or more persons, whether related or not, living together and making common provisions for food or other essentials for living. Cases of persons with varying degree of common housekeeping were considered as one household, if there was any arrangement to share at least one meal a day.

A distinction was made between the various types of households:

- (i) private households, which consisted of single and combined households. A single household was defined as a household in which all its members occupied a single housing unit, while a combined household was defined as a household in which its members were lodged in rooms located in two or more buildings;
- (ii) households in communal establishments such as hotels, infirmaries, hospitals and other institutions such as prison, orphanage, old people's home, convent etc.;
- (iii) households in collective quarters; the members of such households were groups of foreign workers sharing accommodation; and
- (iv) homeless households.

(4) A room was defined as a space in a housing unit enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or to a height of at least two metres, and of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is, at least four-square metres. A room partitioned by curtains or pieces of furniture was counted as a single room.

Rooms for living purposes were distinguished from rooms used for business or professional purposes. Rooms for living purposes included bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, studies, habitable attics and closed verandahs. Kitchens were also considered as rooms for living purposes if they satisfied the room definition. Open verandahs, corridors, lobbies, bathrooms, toilets, stores and garages were not counted as rooms used for living purposes.

Rooms were considered as being used for business or profession if they were exclusively used for that purpose; otherwise, they were counted as rooms for living purposes.

(5) An establishment was defined as a place of work situated in a permanent or semi-permanent structure where an activity was carried out to produce or distribute goods or services. Mobile street vendors or street vendors selling goods on pavements or alongside streets were not considered as establishments.

### **5.1.2 Population Census**

#### **(1) Population base**

The census enumerated all persons present in households on census night, as well as usual residents who were absent on census night. The night of 3 - 4 July was designated as the census night.

In general, “usual residence” is defined for census purposes as the place at which the person lives at the time of the census, and has been there for some time or intends to stay there for some time. It is recommended by the UN that countries apply a threshold of 12 months when considering place of usual residence. The criteria used was the place at which the person has lived continuously for at least the last 12 months, not including temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, or intends to live for at least 12 months.

From the answers to questions on “whereabouts on census night”, “usual address” and “place of residence”, it was possible to make a distinction between the following with reference to the census night:

- (i) usual residents of the household who were present on census night,
- (ii) usual residents of the household who were temporarily absent on census night, and
- (iii) persons not residing in the household, but who spent the census night in the household.

This enables tabulation to be generated based on both the place of usual residence and the place where individuals were present on census night. However, most published tables refer to the resident population, i.e., the population based on place of usual residence, since

this provides a more accurate picture, particularly regarding household characteristics and migration.

The method used to obtain the resident population count consists of identifying all persons responding “Yes” to the question on “Place of residence” (P08 and P09).

(2) The enumerated population consisted of all persons who spent the census night in the household as well as persons who usually lived in the household, but who were absent on census night.

(3) The present population consisted of all persons who spent the census night in the household. Persons who answered “Here” to the question on “Whereabouts on census night” constituted the present population.

(4) The resident population was defined as persons who usually lived in the household, whether they were present or absent on census night. For census purposes, “usual residence” was defined as the place at which the person lived at the time of the census, and has been there continuously for the past 12 months or intended to live there continuously for at least 12 months. Persons who answered “Yes” to the question on “Place of residence” were considered as residents. The resident population also included non-Mauritians working in the country, who reported their usual address as being in Mauritius, as well as their families living with them.

(5) Private households with usual residents were private households with at least one resident member at the time of the census.

(6) The head of household was any adult member, whether male or female, who was acknowledged as such by the other members of the household. For an institution, a hotel or a collective quarter, the person-in-charge was considered as the head.

(7) A family nucleus consisted of either a couple with or without children, or a lone parent with unmarried children. The number of family nuclei was identified from answers to question on relationship to head. Only resident members of the household were considered when identifying the number of family nuclei.

(8) A person with a disability was defined as a person who, at the time of the Census, reported experiencing difficulties (some difficulties/a lot of difficulties/cannot do at all) in performing some activities such as walking, seeing, hearing, etc., due to a health problem.

(9) A person was considered literate, if he or she could, with understanding, both read and write a simple statement in his or her everyday life.

(10) Educational attainment referred to the highest level of education completed for persons not attending school or the level being attended for persons still attending school.

Only persons having a post-secondary degree were considered as having attained the tertiary level. Persons currently attending a post-secondary institution and who had not yet acquired any post-secondary degree were not considered as having attained the tertiary level of education.

(11) The currently active population consisted of the currently employed and the currently unemployed population as defined below.

(12) The currently employed population included all persons aged 16 years and over, who during the reference week of 27 June to 3 July 2022,

- (i) worked for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour, or
- (ii) held a job during the reference week, but did not do any work because of illness, injury, holiday, industrial dispute, off-season inactivity, temporary disorganisation, etc.

(13) The currently unemployed population included all persons aged 16 years and over, who

- (i) did not do any work for pay, profit or family gain during the reference week of 27 June to 3 July 2022, and
- (ii) did not hold a job during the reference week, and
- (iii) took active steps to look for work or set up a business anytime during the four weeks preceding the census night, and
- (iv) were available for work during the week ending 3 July 2022.

## 5.2 Classifications used

The main classifications used for coding were:

- (i) Municipal Wards and Village Council Area codes – in-house developed;
- (ii) Country codes – as per UN classification;
- (iii) National Standard Classification of Education, an adapted version of International Standard Classification of Education, ISCED 2011;
- (iv) National Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, an adapted version of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities - Revision 4;
- (v) National Standard Classification of Occupations, an adapted version of the International Standard Classification of Occupations – 2008.

## **CHAPTER 6. FIELD OPERATION**

### **6.1 Field staff**

#### **6.1.1 Determining the number of field staff**

The number of staff required for the field operation was worked out by the Cartography Unit, on the basis of the expected number of households by region, the workload statistics at the previous census, and the enumeration period.

Estimates of the number of households by region for the 2022 Census were initially based on data from the 2011 Census. These baseline figures were subsequently updated and refined using information drawn from multiple sources, including:

- (i) the household estimates and the population growth rate from the Demography Unit,
- (ii) information collected at intercensal surveys,
- (iii) information gathered on the field by officers of the Cartography Unit.

The number of Chief Enumerators for the housing census enumeration and the number of Enumerators for the population census enumeration were then worked out based on workloads from the previous census. However, factors such as the distribution of households, the topography of the area, the number of special enumeration units such as hotels and institutions, the number of bungalows, vacant housing units, buildings under construction, and establishments were also taken into account to ensure an equitable distribution of workloads.

The number of field officers at higher levels in the hierarchy was determined using staffing ratios from the previous census, while also considering prevailing fieldwork conditions to ensure effective supervision and efficient management of operations.

However, the number of Enumerators was reviewed after the completion of the housing census enumeration, since the exact number of households to be visited was then available.

#### **6.1.2 Procedure for recruitment**

Field staff were recruited from government employees, parastatals, local authorities and other statutory bodies. This time-consuming exercise started as early as year 2019. A circular letter inviting applications from officers interested to work as field staff for the census, was sent to all Government Ministries and Departments, parastatals, local authorities and other statutory bodies.

The Public Service Commission, on the recommendation of the Director of Statistics, appointed the Chief Supervisor, Assistant Chief Supervisors, and Senior Supervisors. As regards the grades of Supervisors, Chief Enumerators and Enumerators, the Commission delegated authority to the Director of Statistics for their recruitment. This process was done on the advice of a selection board and according to pre-defined selection criteria. The composition of the selection board and the selection criteria were as approved by the Commission.

The criteria for selection were as follows:

- (i) Performance in previous censuses and surveys conducted by Statistics Mauritius;
- (ii) Place of residence;
- (iii) Availability to work outside office hours and the number of daylight hours to be devoted to the survey; and
- (iv) Other things being equal, preference to staff of Statistics Mauritius.

### **6.1.3 The field force**

A total of about 6,560 field officers were recruited on a part-time basis for the census field operation. The number of officers recruited by grade was:

- (i) one Chief Supervisor,
- (ii) four Assistant Chief Supervisors,
- (iii) 25 Senior Supervisors,
- (iv) 210 Supervisors,
- (v) 1,596 Chief Enumerators,
- (vi) Some 4,724 Enumerators were needed for the population census enumeration; however, only 4,183 Enumerators were recruited given that, in some regions, the number of applicants did not meet the number of officers needed. To ensure timely completion of the Population Census enumeration, 153 Enumerators were called to carry out an additional workload and 388 Chief Enumerators to work as Enumerator as well.

During the recruitment of Chief Enumerators and Enumerators, the later were assigned to areas close to their residences to minimise travel time and maximise fieldwork. Recruiting locally enhanced respondent cooperation and improved data credibility, while reducing staff commuting costs and time, thereby supporting complete coverage of the assigned Enumeration Areas.

Fieldwork was performed outside office hours, on Saturdays and Sundays. Besides, all field staff took an oath of confidentiality to perform their duties in accordance with the requirements of the Statistics Act.

### **6.1.4 Terms of appointment**

#### **6.1.4.1 Chief Supervisor and Assistant Chief Supervisor**

##### **Chief Supervisor**

The Chief Supervisor was responsible for overseeing the entire field operation and was assisted by four Assistant Chief Supervisors. These officers were appointed for a six-months period, from April to September 2022.

The main responsibilities of the Chief Supervisor were as follows:

- (i) Overall responsibility for administrative control and fieldwork in Mauritius, Rodrigues and the Outer Islands; co-ordination of field and office activities.
- (ii) Recruitment and replacement of field staff.
- (iii) Conducting briefing and training sessions for Assistant Chief Supervisors, Senior Supervisors and Supervisors.
- (iv) Control of quality of work of Assistant Chief Supervisors and Senior Supervisors and ensure that they were performing to satisfaction.
- (v) Carry out regular meetings with Assistant Chief Supervisors and Senior Supervisors to ensure that all problems were being resolved.
- (vi) To use reports generated on CSWeb or Dashboard server for monitoring purposes.
- (vii) To deal with all problems not specifically covered in the instruction manuals as well as unforeseen problems on field.
- (viii) To provide guidance to field staff under his or her responsibility to resolve problems on field as well as CAPI related problems.
- (ix) To use tablet to interview 'high profile' households, if required.
- (x) To carry out and document random checks on the field.

The work of a Chief Supervisor required a total of about 97 hours per month, for a period of six months, from April to September of 2022. The Chief Supervisor received a fee of Rs 37,200 and travelling allowance of Rs 6,675 per month for the six-month period.

### **Assistant Chief Supervisor**

Four Assistant Chief Supervisors were appointed for a period of six months as from April 2022 to assist the Chief Supervisor, and each Assistant Chief Supervisor had the charge of about six to seven Senior Supervisors.

The main responsibilities of the Assistant Chief Supervisor were as follows:

- (i) Overall responsibility for administrative control and fieldwork in Mauritius, Rodrigues and Outer Islands shared among the four Assistant Chief Supervisors; co-ordination of field and office activities.
- (ii) Recruitment and replacement of field staff.
- (iii) Conduct briefing and training sessions for Senior Supervisors, Supervisors and Chief Enumerators.

- (iv) Control of quality of work of Senior Supervisors and ensure that they were performing to satisfaction.
- (v) Carry out regular meetings with Senior Supervisors to ensure that all problems were being resolved.
- (vi) To use reports generated on CSWeb or Dashboard server for monitoring purposes.
- (vii) To provide guidance to field staff under his or her responsibility to resolve problems on field as well as CAPI related problems.
- (viii) To use tablet to interview ‘high profile’ households, if required.
- (ix) Deal with all problems not specifically covered in the instruction manuals as well as unforeseen problems on field.
- (x) To carry out and document random checks on the field.
- (xi) To equitably allocate Enumeration Areas and other census related works among Senior Supervisors and Supervisors.
- (xii) Any other duties associated with fieldwork as directed by hierarchy.

The work of an Assistant Chief Supervisor required a total of about 88 hours per month, for a period of six months, from April to September 2022. The Assistant Chief Supervisor received a monthly fee of Rs. 32,200 and travelling allowance of Rs 5,510 monthly for the six-month period.

#### **6.1.4.2 Senior Supervisor**

Twenty-five Senior Supervisors were appointed for a period of six months as from April 2022. The Senior Supervisors worked under the supervision of the Chief and Assistant Chief Supervisors, and each Senior Supervisor had the charge of up to 10 Supervisors and 80 Chief Enumerators for the Housing Census and up to 300 Enumerators for the Population Census. The main duties of the Senior Supervisor were as follows:

- (i) To attend briefing and practical sessions for Housing and Population Census questionnaire completion, and work out case studies during practical sessions at home.
- (ii) To study instruction manuals for both the Housing and Population Census.
- (iii) To reconnoiter his or her allocated census area with a view to identifying the boundaries of Geographical Districts, District Councils, Municipal Council Wards, Village Council Areas and census Enumeration Areas.



- (iv) To show to each of his or her Supervisors the boundaries of the enumeration areas allocated to him or her, and to ensure that there was no overlapping or omission.
- (v) To train his or her Supervisors, Chief Enumerators and Enumerators as required after making necessary arrangements regarding the place and time of training sessions.
- (vi) To monitor status of progress of data collection on field, ensuring completeness and quality of work.
- (vii) To use reports generated on CSWeb or Dashboard server for monitoring purposes.
- (viii) To be responsible for the transmission and control of census documents and census equipment from the central office to the field and back.
- (ix) To act as liaison officer between the Chief Supervisor or Assistant Chief Supervisor and the field staff.
- (x) To control the work of his or her Supervisors and Chief Enumerators, and keep the necessary control documents and quality assurance records up to date.
- (xi) To ensure that all staff under his or her responsibility were performing their duties satisfactorily and within the established time limits.
- (xii) To use tablet to interview 'high profile' households, if required.
- (xiii) To carry out and document random field checks.
- (xiv) To provide guidance to field staff under his or her responsibility to resolve problems on field as well as CAPI related problems.
- (xv) To deal with difficult cases and refusals.
- (xvi) To equitably allocate Enumeration Areas and other census related works among Supervisors and Chief Enumerators.
- (xvii) Any other duties associated with fieldwork as directed by hierarchy.

The duties of a Senior Supervisor required some 89 hours per month, for a period of six months, from April to September 2022. The Senior Supervisor was remunerated at the rate of Rs. 30,300 per month and a monthly travelling allowance of Rs. 4,240.

#### **6.1.4.3 Supervisor**

Two hundred and ten Supervisors were appointed for a period of five months as from April 2022. On the average, a Supervisor had to monitor the work of up to nine Chief Enumerators and up to 35 Enumerators.

The main duties of the Supervisor were as follows:

- (i) To attend briefing and practical sessions for Housing and Population Census questionnaires completion, and work out case studies during practical sessions or at home.
- (ii) To study instruction manuals for both the Housing and Population Census.
- (iii) To make a reconnaissance of his or her census area with his or her Senior Supervisor, and become acquainted with the boundaries of the enumeration areas of each of his or her Chief Enumerators; subsequently show to each Chief Enumerator the boundaries of his or her areas to avoid omissions and double counts.
- (iv) To assist the Senior Supervisor in allocating enumeration areas to Chief Enumerators so that the workload was equitably distributed, and also to assist in the distribution of census document and equipment to field staff.
- (v) To follow instructions regarding care, handling and use of equipment including the use of tablets and other accessories.
- (vi) To be responsible for the charging of his or her device to guarantee work continuity.
- (vii) To be present when his or her Chief Enumerators and Enumerators were being trained so that they were able to deal with any problems that might crop up during the fieldwork.
- (viii) To conduct briefing sessions for Chief Enumerators or Enumerators for the Housing and, or Population Census.
- (ix) To conduct practical sessions of Housing Census questionnaires completion with his or her team of Chief Enumerators.
- (x) To accompany each of his or her Chief Enumerators in their first few interviews to ensure that use of CAPI application as well as all concepts were clearly understood.
- (xi) To give appropriate instructions to his or her Chief Enumerators at the Housing Census and his or her Enumerators at the Population Census, and control the quality of their work.
- (xii) To ensure that the Housing Census fieldwork was progressing satisfactorily right from the beginning, and was completed by end of May at latest.
- (xiii) To use field reports generated on his or her tablet for monitoring purposes.
- (xiv) To assist the Chief Enumerator in the allocation of workload for Population Census and submit same to Census Unit.

- (xv) To carry out and document random field checks and keep records of work progress and quality of fieldwork.
- (xvi) To carry out reviews of Housing Census questionnaires completed by Chief Enumerators and Population Census questionnaires completed by Enumerators and Chief Enumerators.
- (xvii) To provide guidance to field staff under his or her responsibility to resolve CAPI-related problems.
- (xviii) To regularly monitor the updating of maps by Chief Enumerators.
- (xix) To deal with difficult cases and refusals.
- (xx) To collect data captured electronically by his or her Chief Enumerators by synchronising with tablets of his or her Chief Enumerators.
- (xxi) For data captured on paper questionnaires, to ensure that same were entered on tablets by the Chief Enumerators or Enumerators.
- (xxii) To synchronise with 'Headquarter' on a daily basis.
- (xxiii) Any other duties associated with fieldwork as directed by hierarchy.

These duties required some 66 hours of work per month, for a period of five months, from April to August 2022. The Supervisor was remunerated at the rate of Rs. 21,120 per month and a monthly travelling allowance varying from Rs. 3,510 to Rs. 4,805, depending on the spread of regions allocated to him or her.

#### **6.1.4.4 Chief Enumerator**

The number of Chief Enumerators recruited for 2022 Census was 1,596. Chief Enumerators were recruited for the Housing Census enumeration from April to June 2022, and for leading a team of up to 4 Enumerators at the Population Census during the months of June and July 2022.

The main duties of the Chief Enumerator were as follows:

##### **At Housing Census**

- (i) Attend briefing sessions for the Housing Census and attend practical sessions for Housing Census questionnaire completion, and work out case studies during practical session or at home, to be reviewed by supervisory staff.
- (ii) Make a reconnaissance of his or her allocated area under the guidance of his or her Supervisor.
- (iii) To study the instruction manuals for both the Housing Census and the Population Census.

- (iv) To follow instructions regarding care, handling and use of equipment including the use of tablets and other accessories.
- (v) To be responsible for the charging of his or her device to guarantee work continuity.
- (vi) Carry out the enumeration of all buildings, housing units and households in his or her area.
- (vii) Collect information on commercial and industrial establishments.
- (viii) Update regularly each Enumeration Area (EA) maps as and when it was being canvassed.
- (ix) Make call backs, if necessary, to obtain missing information and correct errors.
- (x) Scrutinise all completed Housing Census questionnaires, making further enquiries if necessary and adding relevant notes prior to submission to Supervisor.
- (xi) Key in data from paper questionnaires (if any) into CAPI applications on tablets and submit the paper version to hierarchy.
- (xii) Review questionnaires with queries from supervisory staff and re-submit.
- (xiii) Synchronise with tablets of his or her Supervisor at least thrice weekly.
- (xiv) Ensure that the Housing Census fieldwork progressed satisfactorily right from the beginning and was completed by the closing date.
- (xv) Keep any record as directed for control purposes.
- (xvi) Any other duties associated with fieldwork as directed by supervisory staff.

### **At Population Census**

- (xvii) Be in charge of a team of about 4 Enumerators at the Population Census and ensure that they perform their duties in accordance with the instructions given.
- (xviii) Attend briefing sessions for the Population Census and practical sessions for Population Census questionnaire completion, and work out case studies during practical sessions or at home, to be reviewed by supervisory staff.
- (xix) Prepare the workload of each Enumerator, under the direction of the Supervisor, and allocate workload to each Enumerator on tablet.
- (xx) Conduct practical session of Population Census questionnaire completion with his or her team of Enumerators.

- (xxi) Accompany Enumerators for reconnaissance of regions allocated.
- (xxii) Be responsible for the transmission and control of census documents and census equipment from Supervisor to Enumerator and back.
- (xxiii) As a Chief Enumerator, he or she would be required to do part of a workload of Enumerator, i.e., conduct enumeration at the Population Census phase.
- (xxiv) Review Population Census questionnaires completed by his or her Enumerators prior to submission to Supervisor.
- (xxv) Be available on the field on a daily basis in order to control the work of his or her Enumerators, and accompany them during their first interviews.
- (xxvi) Keep any records as directed for control purposes.
- (xxvii) Synchronise with tablet of his or her Supervisor at least thrice weekly.
- (xxviii) Synchronise with tablets of each Enumerator daily.

Chief Enumerators had to furnish about 90 hours of work for the Housing Census and an additional 94 hours for the Population Census. The fee for the whole work was Rs. 60,000 plus a travelling allowance from Rs. 2,810 to Rs. 3,845, which was paid in two equal installments. The first payment was made around June 2022 on completion of duties regarding the Housing Census, and the second around October 2022 on completion of duties regarding the Population Census.

#### **6.1.4.5 Enumerator**

The total number of Enumerators initially intended for the Population Census enumeration was 4,724. However, only 4,183 were recruited due to unavailability of appropriate staff in certain regions.

The main duties of the Enumerator were as follows:

- (i) Attend briefing sessions and practical sessions of Population Census questionnaires completion, and work out case studies during practical sessions or at home, to be reviewed by supervisory staff.
- (ii) Accompany Chief Enumerator for reconnaissance of region allocated.
- (iii) To follow instructions regarding care, handling and use of equipment including tablets and other accessories.
- (iv) To be responsible for charging his or her device to guarantee work continuity.
- (v) Deliver the census information leaflets to around 65 to 80 households, 3 to 4 days before census night, according to a list of households provided and to update the list.

- (vi) After Census night, call on each of the households, interview the head of household and fill in the census questionnaire, with information supplied by them, using tablets.
- (vii) Scrutinise all completed questionnaires, preferably at the conclusion of each interview to ascertain their completeness and correctness, making further enquiries if necessary.
- (viii) Complete editing of all questionnaires (including actions to be taken following notes or remarks added) at home prior to submission to his or her Chief Enumerator.
- (ix) Make call-backs to household to correct errors or obtain missing information, if necessary.
- (x) Daily submission of completed questionnaires via Bluetooth to Chief Enumerator to reduce bottlenecks at the office.
- (xi) Key in data from paper questionnaire (if any) into the CAPI application and submit the paper version to hierarchy.
- (xii) Review questionnaires with queries from supervisory staff and re-submit.
- (xiii) Any other duties associated with fieldwork as directed by supervisory staff.

The Enumerator had to furnish about 71 hours of work between mid-June and end-July 2022. The fee offered to the Enumerator was Rs. 27,300 and was inclusive of travelling expenses.

### **6.1.5 Training of field staff**

A train-the-trainer approach was adopted to train the large number of field staff recruited. Initially, training was dispensed to Senior Supervisors and Supervisors by the Chief Supervisor and Assistant Chief Supervisors. These trained Senior Supervisors and Supervisors then conducted training sessions for the Chief Enumerators and Enumerators at a later stage.

Since the intensity of the COVID-19 pandemic had decreased by April 2022, face-to-face training was organised with social distancing measures in place. All sanitary protocols and restrictions were strictly observed during the training sessions, meetings and fieldwork. Hand sanitisers and face masks were provided to all field staff to ensure their safety.

#### **6.1.5.1 Housing Census**

Training of field staff for the Housing Census started at the beginning of April 2022 with the training of Senior Supervisors and Supervisors. This training of field staff for the Housing Census consisted of six formal sessions, each lasting around five hours, and scheduled on different weekends. The first day was exclusively dedicated to training of

Senior Supervisors and Supervisors, focusing on their specific responsibilities and providing detailed guidance on the following instruction manuals:

- (i) Instructions to Supervisory Staff and
- (ii) Instructions for Chief Enumerators.

Senior Supervisors were provided with detailed instructions on performing their duties, with particular emphasis on supervising fieldwork and ensuring quality control, correctly completing questionnaires using tablets, timely transmission of data using SIM card or Bluetooth, and managing census documents between the field and the office. Guidelines were also provided on effectively training and supporting their field staff.

The subsequent sessions focused on the training of Chief Enumerators, in the presence of Supervisors, conducted by their respective Senior Supervisors. During the five-hour sessions, Senior Supervisors elaborated on the duties of the field staff and the procedures for the housing census enumeration, as set in the instruction manuals. Other information relevant to census taking such as the objectives, the uses of census data, coverage, field organisation, methodology adopted, and the legal and confidential aspects was also given. Additional information was given to equip interviewers so that they could perform efficiently. Emphasis was laid on building and maintaining a good rapport with respondents, while observing COVID-19 sanitary precautions. Moreover, with the use of tablets to collect census data, special training was dispensed to all field staff on how to record the answers of the Housing Census questionnaire on tablets, using the CAPI method.

A half-day debriefing session was conducted for Chief Enumerators before going on field for housing census enumeration. During this session, problems and issues encountered during the testing period on tablets were addressed and solved. Supervisors and Chief Enumerators were then instructed to leave the ‘training mode’ on tablet and real Enumeration Areas were assigned in ‘production mode’ by Supervisors to Chief Enumerators working under their supervision through Bluetooth synchronisation.

In addition to formal training sessions, informal meetings were held where Senior Supervisors and Supervisors ensured that instructions were clearly understood, and that any concerns that could, in one way or another, disrupt the smooth running of the fieldwork were addressed.

Furthermore, a weekly review of field operations was conducted in office by the Chief Supervisor in collaboration with Assistant Chief Supervisors and Senior Supervisors. Prior to each meeting, the Census Unit submitted a report to the Chief Supervisor detailing the enumeration completion rate for each Senior Supervisor. The findings of the report were discussed during the meeting together, and any field issues not covered in the instruction manuals or during training sessions, were raised and discussed. Appropriate instructions and guidance were then promptly provided to the relevant grades of field staff.

#### **6.1.5.2 Population Census**

Training of field staff for the Population Census began in June 2022, starting with a session for Senior Supervisors and Supervisors, and was conducted by the Chief Supervisor and Assistant Chief Supervisors. These two-day training sessions, which lasted around five

hours each, included an in-depth study of the “Instructions for Field staff” manual, with particular emphasis on the Supervisory aspects of fieldwork.

Training for Chief Enumerators was later conducted by the Senior Supervisors while Supervisors provided training to Enumerators. The training of each of these two grades consisted of two sessions, of around five hours each. During the training sessions, the instructions manual was thoroughly studied, and field staff were provided with information such as the objectives of the census, the uses of census data, coverage, field organisation, the legal and confidential aspects of the census. COVID-19 sanitary precautions were also emphasised. Special attention was given to the use of household listing sheets.

Field staff were introduced to the tablet that would be used for the Population Census, and received training on its proper maintenance. Additional instructions covered the features of the CAPI system, receiving assignments from Chief Enumerators and Supervisor, handling with non-contact and missed households and data synchronisation, among other topics. As part of their training, Chief Enumerators and Enumerators were asked to fill in the Population Census questionnaire on tablet using various field scenarios. Any issues encountered during this exercise were promptly addressed and resolved.

Following the formal training sessions, regular meetings were held between the various grades of field staff to:

- monitor progress of fieldwork,
- ensure that instructions were clearly understood and properly followed, and
- resolve any issues that arose during fieldwork.

Weekly meetings between the Chief Supervisor and Assistant Chief Supervisors and Senior Supervisors were also held to review the progress of the Population Census.

## **6.2 Census enumeration**

### **6.2.1 Housing Census**

The enumeration process was organised by Enumeration Area. Within each EA, enumeration was carried out in a systematic way to ensure that all buildings, housing units and households within the area’s boundaries were canvassed. This necessitated careful planning of the enumeration work, including the subdivision of each EA into well-demarcated blocks. Each block was canvassed one after another, until the entire EA was covered.

The Chief Enumerators were required to meet with their Supervisor to synchronise their tablet with that of the Supervisor in order to receive the list of EAs for their work assignment. The transfer of assignment from the Supervisor to Chief Enumerators was carried out via Bluetooth synchronisation.

One or two weeks before the Housing Census, Chief Enumerators conducted field reconnaissance in order to familiarise themselves with the boundaries and features of the EAs assigned to them. With assistance from the Supervisors, they identified clearly defined



boundaries, such as roads, lanes, rivers, mountain sides or cane fields within each EA. The EAs were then subdivided accordingly, and each block within each EA was assigned a unique two-digit code starting with 01.

Chief Enumerators then proceeded to enumerate buildings within each block in an orderly and systematic manner, starting with block number 01 and continuing until the entire EA was covered. Each enumerated building was assigned a unique identification number, consisting of the two-digit block number followed by a three-digit building number. For example, the first building in block 01 was assigned the identification number 01/001, the second 01/002 and so on.

These identifiers were recorded on the tablets and also marked on enumerated buildings with yellow chalk in a clearly visible location. This process allowed Supervisors to easily identify enumerated buildings during their checks and enabled Enumerators to recognise these buildings during Population Census enumeration, ensuring complete coverage of all buildings within the Enumeration Area.

Chief Enumerators were also required to mark their starting point as well as their route of travel for each block on their EA census maps. This was done to facilitate the Supervisors in their control work, and later to help Enumerators to easily locate the households they had to visit during the Population Census.

In the first phase, data on buildings and households were collected on tablet by EA. After completing the fieldwork, Chief Enumerators were requested to synchronise the collected data with their respective Supervisor's tablet daily or at least three times a week, via Bluetooth. Supervisors then transmitted the cleaned data received from their Chief Enumerators via the internet to the central server hosted at the Government Online Centre. A copy of the data file was then downloaded at the 'Headquarter' in the Census unit. This system ensured that housing census data were securely backed up.

For each completed EA, a list of heads of households, including vacant housing units, and housing units under construction together with the addresses were prepared. The number of persons in occupied households was also recorded on the list. This list was later used for the preparation of workloads for Enumerators, and especially, to serve as a frame for the Population Census.

### **6.2.2 Population Census**

For the Population Census, Enumerators received their assignments from their Chief Enumerators' tablets. To obtain the list of households they were responsible to visit during the census, Enumerators had to meet with the Chief Enumerator, and synchronise their tablets via Bluetooth. Once synchronised, the Enumerators received a list of addresses on their tablet, including those of private households, hotels, institutions, and collective quarters that had been enumerated during the Housing Census. These were the households the Enumerators were responsible for visiting in their designated regions, and fill-in the Population Census questionnaires.

In case any buildings or households were missed during the Housing Census, the Enumerator was instructed to create a record for those households and input the relevant details into the tablet. At the same time, the Enumerator was required to record the names

and addresses of any newly formed or split households, or those missed, on a specially designed sheet.

The distribution of census brochures, describing the objectives of the 2022 Population Census, was done during the week preceding the Census night of 3 - 4 July 2022. Enumerators were given specific instructions on how to proceed with the list of households assigned to them. By adding appropriate remarks for each entry on the list during the distribution of brochure, and later during the collection of the population census data, they were able to track their progress of work on the field. Thus, this process allowed them to confirm whether all households had been contacted, if the population flyers had been delivered, and if any households had moved to new addresses, or if previously vacant housing units from the Housing Census, were then occupied.

Special arrangements were made with managers or responsible officers of hotels, institutions and collective quarters to ensure the enumeration of guests or inmates. Since it was difficult to obtain information from individuals staying in hospitals, infirmaries, asylums and prisons, information from administrative records (submitted in excel format by the responsible officer of the institution) was used to answer as many questions as possible. Moreover, the enumeration of foreign workers living in collective quarters was carried out with the assistance of responsible officers from the establishments or companies where the foreign workers were working.

Filling of the Population Census questionnaires on tablet started on the day following the Census night, and continued until the end of July. Enumerators were requested to complete the census questionnaires following the guidelines given in the “Instructions for Field staff” manual, and based on the information provided by the head of households. They were also required to compare the number of persons in each household during the Population Census with the count obtained at the Housing Census. Any discrepancies had to be reported, along with an explanation for the differences.

In the first instance, all completed or partially completed questionnaires were regularly synchronised via Bluetooth between the Enumerator’s tablet and that of the Chief Enumerator. Once all census questionnaires had been completed, checked, reviewed and updated by the Enumerator following the Chief Enumerator’s and Supervisor’s comments, the data were transferred again to the Chief Enumerator’s tablet for onward transmission to the Supervisor. The Supervisor then sent the data received via SIM Card to the server hosted at the Government Online Centre.

### **6.3 Quality assurance of field operation**

The use of CAPI on tablets served as the primary data quality control mechanism, allowing continuous monitoring and real time checks throughout the data collection exercise. However, the quality of collected information relied not only on the training of fieldworkers, but also on the day-to-day control and supervision of the fieldwork.

Supervisors had to accompany each of their Chief Enumerators or Enumerators during their first visits to ensure that interviews were conducted properly, in line with the given instructions, and that all concepts were clearly understood. The tablets of Chief

Enumerators and Enumerators included a feature that allowed Supervisors or Chief Enumerators to enter an accompaniment code for any household where they participated in the interview or conducted quality checks during fieldwork. Surprise or pre-arranged field checks as well as re-interviews, further helped to improve the reliability of the data collected.

Furthermore, Supervisors reviewed completed census questionnaires at an early stage in the enumeration process to ensure that the quality of work was satisfactory. They accessed the completed Housing and Population Census questionnaires, filled out by Chief Enumerators and Enumerators on their tablet, through the “*View Population Census Questionnaires*” option after synchronisation. This feature allowed Supervisors to edit the questionnaires and verify their completeness. If any issues were identified during the review, Supervisors added their comments in the “Add Remarks” section, and synchronised the tablet with the Chief Enumerators for the necessary corrections, ensuring that all queries were cleared.

Moreover, to monitor progress and field performance, Supervisors, Chief Enumerators, and Enumerators used the “*View Reports*” option on their tablets. These reports provided a snapshot of the fieldwork progress. For the Housing Census, the Chief Enumerator's tablet generated a report that displayed the evolution of households enumerated by EA within each Primary Sampling Unit (PSU). It showed the total number of questionnaires expected to be filled in a particular EA, compared to the number of questionnaires actually completed.

On the Enumerator's tablet, the report provided a breakdown of the progress of work for the Population Census, in terms of the total number of households questionnaires assigned, the number of questionnaires completed, the number of households for which no questionnaire has been started, and those for which work had begun. It also included information such as “*Non-contact*”, “*Interview Re-scheduled*”, “*Temporarily away*”, etc. Thus, such information allowed Supervisory staff to track the progress of work throughout the enumeration period, and evaluate staff performance.

At the office, a dedicated CAPI Team, previously trained and equipped with IT expertise, monitored the incoming data for errors, inconsistencies, missing entries and duplicates. Any anomalies detected were promptly reported to the concerned Supervisors for further investigation and correction.

Regular meetings were also held to review the progress of fieldwork, and to resolve any problems encountered on field.

Supervisory staff kept detailed record of their field activities in provided diaries. The day-to-day record outlined the activities carried out, the dates and the places at which the activities were carried out, problems encountered and remedial actions taken. These diaries enabled the Supervisory staff to track the progress of work and to assess the performance of each and every staff working under their supervision. Furthermore, it ensured that supervisory control prevailed throughout the fieldwork.

## **6.4 Monitoring of field operation through dashboard**

The “Mauritius Census Dashboard” served as a key management tool for Supervisory staff, enabling them to visually track and analyse key performance indicators for monitoring the progress of the digital Housing and Population Census. Being web-based, the dashboard was accessible from any device with an internet connection. The dashboard was set up remotely by experts from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the Office for National Statistics - UK with support from census staff at Statistics Mauritius.

The dashboard had various components that allowed Supervisory staff to monitor the total number of buildings, housing units, households, establishments and population enumerated against set targets, broken down by area. Data collected could be viewed by island, district, Municipal Ward or Village Council Area or Enumeration Area, providing a comprehensive and real-time overview of census activities.

## **CHAPTER 7. PROCESSING OF CENSUS DATA**

### **7.1 What is data processing?**

Data processing is the process of converting raw data into usable information. The process consists of various successive phases such as capture, coding, editing, and tabulation. For the 2022 Housing and Population Census, this office had taken advantage of the use of electronic data collection technologies to modernise the process, and improve quality and timeliness of results.

### **7.2 Preparatory tasks**

Since the 2022 Housing and Population Census introduced the electronic questionnaire for data collection, the necessary equipment such as tablets, flip-flap covers, SIM cards and chargers, was prepared and distributed to the field staff. This major task required careful planning and management.

Prior to conducting face-to-face interviews with the respondents, the tablets were pre-loaded with the CAPI application, that contained the census questionnaire. Chief Enumerators and Enumerators were provided with step-by-step guidance throughout the process of data collection and transfer of data to the hierarchy. Entering data directly on tablets eliminated data entry errors and reduced the risk of data loss, as responses were automatically saved in real time, and synchronised to the server on a regular basis. In addition, the devices included error-checking features, such as validation rules and skip logic, to ensure data consistency and completeness.

The following tasks were undertaken to ensure that all tablets were ready to use, secure and well tracked, and that adequate support was provided to field staff in preparing the equipment for the electronic questionnaire:

- Provisioning of tablets
- Security measures for storage and information stored in tablets
- IT technical support
- Planning for distribution and return of the equipment

#### **7.2.1 Provisioning of tablets**

The Government of the Republic of Kenya, through the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), with the support of international partners such as UNFPA and the UK Office for National Statistics (ONS), generously provided Statistics Mauritius with approximately 8,000 tablets on loan, along with the necessary accessories, to facilitate the conduct of the Census using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). Upon receipt, each device was systematically configured with the required software, data security protocols, network access, user guides, and the CAPI application for data entry. Technical specifications were developed to standardise and guide the configuration process, ensuring consistency and operational readiness.

The IT Unit staff at Statistics Mauritius was responsible for the provisioning of all the census tablets. These tablets were preloaded with CSEntry application, electronic census questionnaires and all supporting materials required to facilitate efficient and accurate field data capture. All configurations and IT-related tasks regarding the setup of the census tablets were done by the IT team in the secured census storage area of the office. The IT team also supported the configuration and set up of census servers hosted at the Government Online Centre. This digital approach to census data collection marked a major step forward in modernising statistical operations in Mauritius, enhancing both efficiency and reliability in the process.

### **7.2.2 Security measures for storage of tablets**

Procedures were put in place to safeguard both the tablets and the information stored on these devices. Upon receipt from Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, all tablets and related accessories were securely stored in lockable racks, cupboards and mobile compactors. The storage room was equipped with password-protected doors, and was accessible only to authorised staff. These items were systematically organised into designated compartments, classified and arranged by Senior Supervisor.

### **7.2.3 IT Technical Support**

In addition to the training provided to census field staff, a dedicated system of technical support was established to address any issues encountered during enumeration. A CAPI intervention team, comprising of about 15 field officers with specialised IT expertise, was set up at the office, to resolve problems related to tablets or the CAPI application during data collection.

Prior to commencing interviews, Chief Enumerators and Enumerators ensured that their devices were fully charged.

IT staff worked in close collaboration with the Census team on technical tasks such as tablet configuration, server setup and data backup management. Their support was instrumental in ensuring that all devices were properly prepared and that data infrastructure remained stable and secure throughout the data collection period.

### **7.2.4 Planning for distribution and return of the equipment**

The distribution and return of census equipment represented a big challenge as part of the census operation. In order to effectively manage this process, it was necessary to plan, and track the distribution and collection of all devices.

Supervisory staff were assigned the responsibility for transmission and control of census documents and materials between the office and the field, and back. They were provided with necessary control forms for this task to ensure accountability and accurate tracking throughout the operation.

A Central Automated Control System was also set up to automate and monitor the movement of electronic devices. The system used barcode identifiers to enable tracking and reconciliation of tablets and chargers. Moreover, all field staff were required to sign

an agreement form, acknowledging their responsibility for the proper use, care, and return of all census materials handed over to them.

### **7.3 CAPI census questionnaire on tablets**

The paper-based version of the census questionnaires was converted into a CAPI format using Census and Survey Processing System (CSPRO) version 7.5.2. This platform allowed for an accurate replication of the original questionnaire structure while incorporating automated skip patterns and validation checks to improve data quality in the field.

For deployment on Android devices, the CSPro applications were compiled into a “.pen file”, which packaged all necessary components such as the dictionaries, forms, logic, text, etc. into a single executable format. To compile and prepare the applications, a deployment script was executed from the root directory. This process converted all reference files into the CSPro format, compiled the data entry application, and organised these files into a “Deployment – Mauritius Census” folder. The folder was then transferred to the CSEntry folder on the Android tablet for use during fieldwork.

### **7.4 Data collection and transfer processes**

All the Chief Enumerators and Enumerators were equipped with tablets for census data collection. Chief Enumerators were responsible for covering several Enumeration Areas within a PSU for the housing enumeration, while Enumerators were assigned a specific number of households within each EA for the Population Census.

Supervisory staff were also provided with tablets to verify the quality of work carried out by the Chief Enumerators and Enumerators under their supervision. These tablets enabled Supervisors and Senior Supervisors to monitor the progress of data collection in real time, including daily statistics on households enumerated and overall performance. For security and authentication purposes, a unique access code was issued to each Senior Supervisor, Supervisor, Chief Enumerator, and Enumerator to access their assigned tablets.

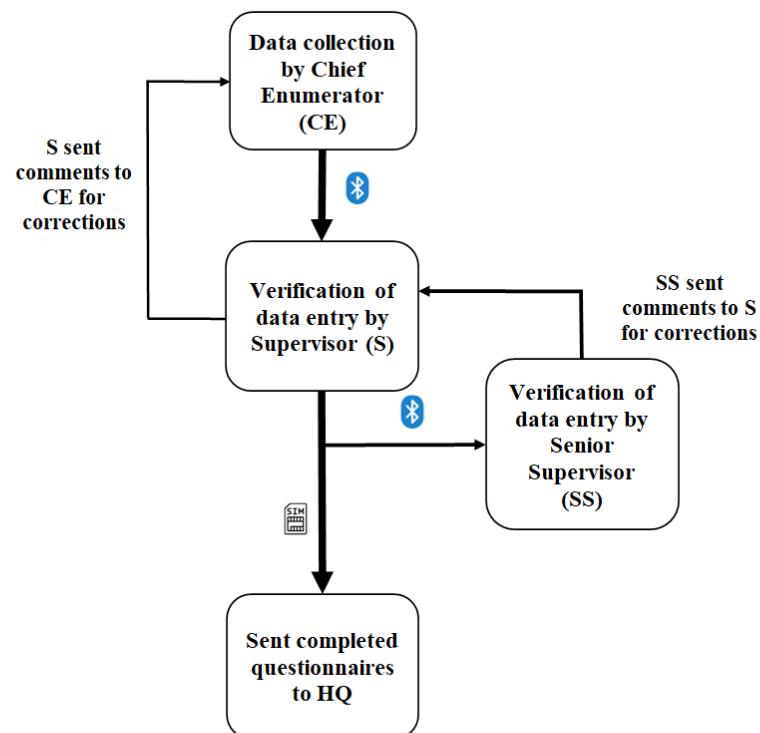
#### **7.4.1 Housing data capture**

Two or three days before the start of the the Housing Census, Chief Enumerators were requested to obtain their workload, that is, the list of EAs from their assigned Supervisors. Thus, they had to meet in person, during which the Supervisor transferred the assignments from his or her tablet to the Chief Enumerator’s tablet via Bluetooth synchronisation.

Once the workload had been successfully transferred and the Chief Enumerator had the workload on tablet, he or she could start enumeration on the scheduled date after having completed the field reconnaissance of the allocated region.

Interviews were typically conducted on a face-to-face basis, with the Chief Enumerator directly entering responses into the Housing Census questionnaire on the CAPI device. The

data collection process was designed to function offline, allowing Enumerators to record responses without requiring an internet connection.



Synchronisation via Bluetooth for transfer of questionnaires from one level of fieldstaff to another



Synchronisation via Sim card (internet) for transfer of questionnaires from Supervisor to CSWeb (Headquarter)

As responses were recorded, the system automatically performed validation checks to ensure data consistency and completeness. If issues such as contradictory answers were detected, the application prompted the Chief Enumerator to address the discrepancies before proceeding. Additionally, the CAPI application facilitated the collection of GPS data for each building, enhancing the accuracy and spatial referencing of the census data.

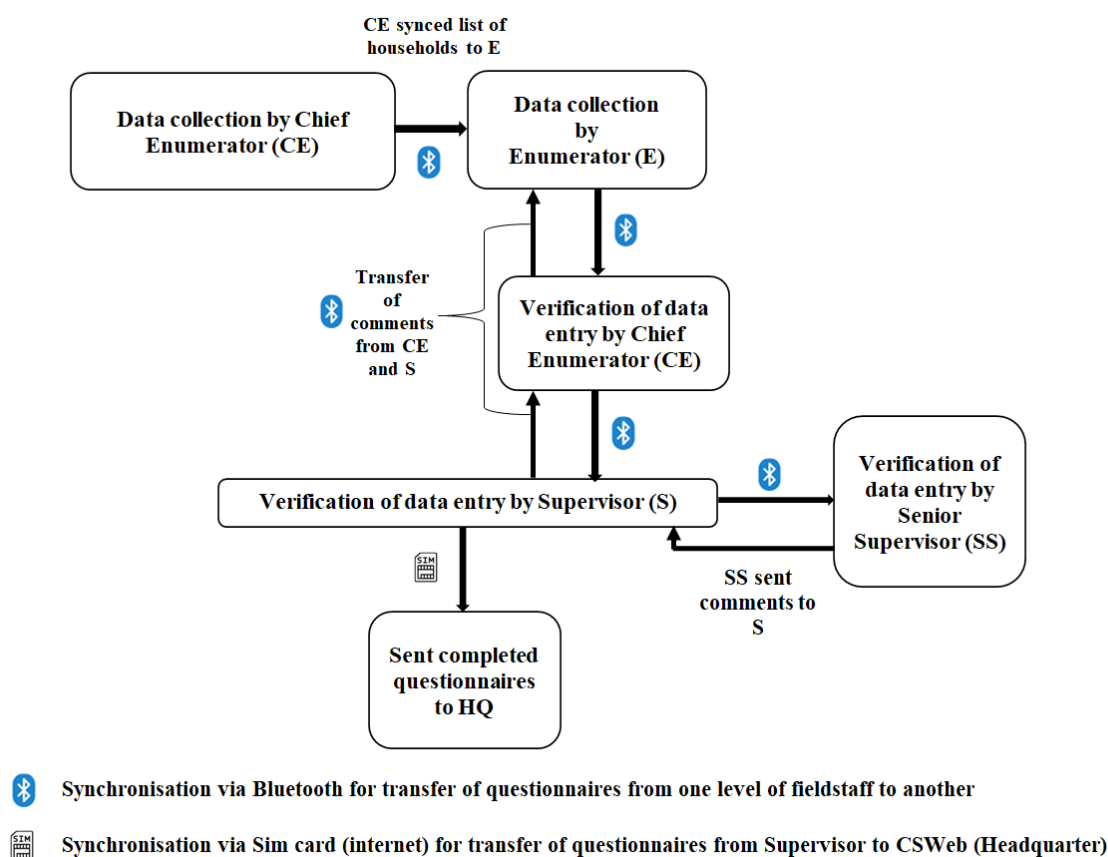
Chief Enumerators started enumeration on 1 May 2022, with the objective of completing the exercise by the end of the month. Based on their assigned regions, they followed a systematic approach where they enumerated each building sequentially, followed by housing units, households and establishments contained within.

After some Housing questionnaires had been completed and initial checks were performed, Chief Enumerators were requested to transfer clean data to their supervisors' tablets at least three times per week via Bluetooth. Supervisors verified the questionnaires and in turn synchronised with the Senior Supervisor. Following further editing and validation of the data by Senior Supervisors, the Supervisor then transmitted the data to the CSWeb server at 'Headquarter' via SIM Card for processing.



### 7.4.2 Population data capture

After the housing enumeration was completed, Enumerators were required to obtain their work assignment from their Chief Enumerator before proceeding with the Population Census data collection. In order to receive the list of households that they needed to visit, and complete the Population Census questionnaires, Enumerators had to meet their Chief Enumerator in person and synchronise their tablets via Bluetooth. Once synchronised, the Enumerator's tablet's 'Menu' displayed both the total number of assigned households and the list of households yet to be visited, ensuring accurate tracking of fieldwork progress.



Data collection for the Population Census started on 4 July 2022. Enumerators or Chief Enumerators administered the questionnaires using tablets to capture details for each household member, as provided by the respondents. Completed Population Census questionnaires were then submitted by the Enumerator to the Chief Enumerator, and the Chief Enumerator to the Supervisor for review and editing via Bluetooth synchronisation between their tablets. This process of data transfer continued through the hierarchy, that is from the Enumerator to the Chief Enumerator, Supervisor and Senior Supervisor and back, until the data was cleaned. Supervisors then synchronised the final data received to the 'Headquarter' using an internet connection.

The Housing Census data collection was conducted from 1 May to 19 June 2022. The Population Census took place from 20 June to 31 July 2022 and data enumeration for the Population Census starting as from 4 July 2022.

During the housing and population census enumeration, the right to modify questionnaire responses was restricted exclusively to the Chief Enumerators and Enumerators. Other field staff did not have the permission to edit or alter any collected data.

## **7.5 Data Quality Assurance**

Ensuring the quality of collected data is of paramount importance in any census exercise. To achieve this objective, a range of quality assurance measures were incorporated throughout the data collection process. One of the primary mechanisms was the use of CAPI on tablets, which enabled real-time monitoring and validation of responses during data collection. To maximise the benefits of CAPI, a batch editing application was developed, containing logic rules, edit specifications, consistency checks, and skip patterns, tailored to the census questionnaires. The CAPI system automatically flagged any discrepancies or illogical responses in the questionnaire. These checks were designed to ensure the accuracy and consistency of the data collected.

In addition to the built-in validation mechanisms, Senior Supervisors and Supervisors played a critical role in maintaining quality standards. They regularly reviewed completed census questionnaires to monitor and enforce quality assurance throughout the enumeration process.

Another key tool for ensuring data quality was geospatial tracking. The geographic coordinates of buildings were automatically recorded, allowing verification that interviews were conducted in the correct locations. Thus, this enhanced data integrity and enabled precise location tracking.

Moreover, the census head office team had the task of downloading data on a daily basis from the server and actively monitored data for all errors and inconsistencies using a batch edit programme. When anomalies were detected, they promptly drew the attention of the Senior Supervisors to investigate and resolve the issues during ongoing fieldwork, thus helping to ensure the collection of quality data.

## **7.6 Data validation and cleaning**

After field data collection was completed, Supervisors forwarded the data, to the server in the “.csdb” format. To ensure the security of the collected information, backup copies of the data files were created from the tablets.

A team of eight officers from the Census Unit who were trained in CSPro, was responsible for reviewing the data to identify and address issues arising from the data collected. The main task carried out were:

- Identifying and removing duplicate responses;
- Correcting invalid entries; and
- Imputing missing information.

Batch edit programs were developed to detect and correct data issues. The list of identified errors was addressed either through systematic batch corrections or individual reviews carried out by officers within the unit. Structural checks were also applied to ensure logical consistency, for example, verifying that each residential building had at least one associated housing unit and corresponding household record. This cleaning process was repeated, and once validated, the cleaned cases were then concatenated to create a unified data file for each section of the Housing questionnaire.

After finalising the individual data files, a comprehensive data cleaning process was carried out, involving multiple edit checks to ensure data consistency and accuracy. The Statistician responsible for data processing, after consulting with other senior unit staff, provided detailed instructions for correcting the identified errors. This recurrent process continued until all discrepancies were resolved, ensuring the integrity and reliability of the dataset.

Once the data files were cleaned, the individual data files were merged into a single dataset using a program developed by the consultant. However, despite these efforts, some human and computer errors remained inevitable. Therefore, after merging the data file, additional editing was performed to further improve the data quality. To ensure systematic and consistent error correction across all variables, a series of edit routines was developed and applied to clean the merged dataset.

Similarly, the Population Census questionnaire underwent the same data cleaning processes, with the exception that merging of section files was not required since it consisted of a single data file.

## **7.7 Editing and coding of census questionnaires**

The Housing Census questionnaire contained very few open-ended questions requiring coding. In July 2022, a team of 15 editors and coders, supervised by one team leader, carried out the editing and coding of the activities reported by each establishment during the housing enumeration. Additionally, questions with an 'Other' response option were reclassified into existing categories where applicable.

The coding process for the Population Census questionnaires was more complex and time-consuming compared to the Housing Census questionnaires. This was primarily due to the numerous open-ended questions, such as those on citizenship, place of residence, address five years ago, religion, language spoken, educational field of study, industry, place of work, and occupation, that all required manual coding. A team of 35 officers was responsible for this task.

Individual records were exported from CSPro to Excel, and organised by district for coding. After coding was completed, team leaders carried out random checks to verify accuracy. The coded data were then imported back into the database, and frequency checks were also conducted to ensure overall data quality.

## **7.8 Publication of results**

### **7.8.1 Preliminary Tables**

The process of converting data collected into publishable tables began after data cleaning was completed. A preliminary set of publication tables was generated from the cleaned data set, first at Republic level, then at island and Municipal and Village Council Area level. These tables underwent rigorous quality checks to ensure internal consistency within and across tables, as well as alignment with previous census figures and other published data sources. Wherever possible, certain tables were further validated against administrative records. When inconsistencies were identified in some tables, batch edit programmes were repeatedly run on the dataset to correct errors.

After all corrections were implemented and the data validation was completed, a final set of tables was produced for publication. However, some tables may still contain minor inaccuracies that would be too costly and time-consuming to detect and correct.

### **7.8.2 Tabulation**

Tabulation was done using the CSPro Tabulation Application. For the Housing Census, a set of 31 tables was produced. Since all the tables were generated at the same geographical level, namely at the Municipal Ward and Village Council Area, only a single tabulation run was required.

As regards the Population Census tabulation, 112 tables were produced across various geographical levels, requiring a different approach. Tabulation programmes were developed based on specific topics, irrespective of the geographical level at which the tables were to be published. Eight distinct sets of tabulation programmes were developed, each focusing on one of the following topics: demographic characteristics, fertility characteristics, disability, educational characteristics, economic activity and characteristics of the employed and the unemployed, migration characteristics and household characteristics.

Tables within a set of table reports were not all published at the same geographical level. The appropriate geographical level for each table was specified in ‘Area’ option under tally attributes table in the tabulation programme for each specific table, ensuring that all tables were eventually produced at the level needed.

Before publication, the tables generated in CSPro were then exported to Excel, where text editing, table formatting and page adjustments were made and subsequently uploaded to the office website.

The main results of the Housing Census and Population Census were published in November 2022. The Housing Census table report was released in June 2023, followed by the first Population Census table report on “Demographic and Fertility Characteristics” released in May 2024.

## **7.9 Software**

The software used for the editing, validation and tabulation of the census data was CSPro 7.5 of US Bureau of the Census and ICF International, which is specifically designed for census and survey data processing.

## **7.10 Hardware requirements**

The following equipment was available for data capture and processing:

- 8,157 tablets
- 21 Laptops
- 1 high performance computer which served as ‘Headquarter’
- 1 LaserJet printer
- 1 server for data transfer from field to ‘Headquarter’
- 1 web application server (CSWeb)
- 110 power banks

## **CHAPTER 8. DISSEMINATION OF CENSUS RESULTS, EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS**

### **8.1 Dissemination of census results**

The processing and tabulation of the Housing Census data were completed in June 2023 while those of the Population Census data were completed in December 2024. Main results of the (i) 2022 Housing Census and (ii) 2022 Population Census were published in two issues of Economic and Social Indicators, and disseminated in November 2022.

Detailed results were published in seven volumes of table reports. These are:

- Volume I - Housing and Living conditions
- Volume II - Demographic and Fertility Characteristics
- Volume III - Geographical and Migration Characteristics
- Volume IV - Disability
- Volume V - Households Characteristics
- Volume VI - Educational Characteristics
- Volume VII - Economic Characteristics

The above tabulation files have been converted to PDF and Excel formats and posted on the website of the office:

[https://statsmauritius.govmu.org/Pages/Censuses%20and%20Surveys/Census/census\\_2022.aspx](https://statsmauritius.govmu.org/Pages/Censuses%20and%20Surveys/Census/census_2022.aspx)

A list of tables included in the table reports is shown at Appendix I.

### **8.2 Ad-hoc requests for census tables**

The census has collected a vast amount of valuable data, from which numerous and various types of analytical studies can be conducted. While the tables published so far are of general interests, the office is aware that these may not fully meet the needs of specialised users. In this regard, customised tables can be produced upon request, and within reasonable time frame.

### **8.3 Mapping products**

Statistical or thematic maps using census data will also be produced and disseminated. The aim is to enhance the accessibility and relevance of census results to a broader community

and easier to use. These maps will help the general user to visualise the geographical distributions and patterns embedded in the census data. Users may be interested in both the current patterns and changes that have occurred over time, particularly those observed since the last census.

#### **8.4 Evaluation and analysis**

The Office usually publishes unadjusted census data as soon as they are available, followed by a comprehensive analysis and evaluation exercise of the census data. Due to an under-enumeration of children, the resident population enumerated at the census has been adjusted. The first analytical report on ‘Population Data Evaluation’, which was released in March 2025, covered population data evaluation. Other data analysis will be carried out, and the results will be published in a series of analytical reports and papers throughout the year and beyond.

This methodology report is the second in the series, and aims at describing how the 2022 Housing and Population Census was organised, conducted and the challenges that were encountered during the process.

Thematic reports and papers will also be prepared on topics such as Population Ageing and the Elderly in Mauritius, Migration, The situation of Rodriguans living in the island of Mauritius, Disability, Fertility, Mortality and Population Structure, Housing and Household Characteristics, among others.

## **CHAPTER 9. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **9.1 Shortage of staff**

As with previous censuses, shortage of staff was encountered at various stages of the census operation, thus leading to delays on the time schedule.

#### **9.1.1 Field staff**

For the 2022 Census, the office encountered some problems with the recruitment of field staff in certain regions. Initially, field staff were to be recruited from public officers, and circulars were sent to all government departments inviting applications from interested officers. However, the number of applicants of field staff was insufficient. So, recruitment was extended to non-public officers, such as teachers from private-aided schools, postal officers, among others.

Despite this measure, there was still a shortfall of about 540 field officers in the grade of Enumerators. In many regions, the number of applicants fell short of the required number of Enumerators, and it was not feasible to deploy them far from their residences. To ensure the timely completion of the Population Census, it became necessary to assign additional workloads to 153 Enumerators and to solicit 388 Chief Enumerators to also take on the duties of an Enumerator.

#### **9.1.2 Office staff**

The required number of officers to carry out census office work was not made available on time. As a result, the office had to put on hold non-priority statistical tasks and redeploy some of its officers from other units to the Census Unit. The number of staff required for an efficient management of census activities in the office was requested from the Human Resources Unit, but less staff was obtained.

The editing and coding of the 2022 Population Census questionnaires started in August 2022 with a team of 21 officers. By February 2023, the number of coders had decreased to approximately 16. Based on a workforce of 35 officers, the task was initially scheduled for completion in July 2023. However, due to the reduced staffing levels, the process experienced significant delays, and was completed in January 2024, following extensive overtime work.

### **9.2 Publicity campaign**

At the beginning of census operations, it was realised that hiring professional communications personnel for the publicity campaign would be beneficial. However, due to the high cost of hiring a consultant, this was not feasible.

As a result, census publicity had little impact in some parts of the country, despite publicity spots aired on local television and radio stations, as well as the distribution of educational materials like posters and flyers across all regions, before and during the Housing and



Population Census. In certain areas, respondents were completely unaware of the census, and even mistook census field staff for canvassers from the Electoral Commissioner's Office or officers conducting other household surveys. Furthermore, the lack of a strong publicity campaign and public education on the census led to some households showing little interest in participating in the exercise.

### **9.3 Enumeration procedure**

In the previous censuses, Paper-Assisted Personal Interviewing (PAPI) was used during the Housing and Population Censuses. However, for the first time in the 2022 Census, tablets were used as part of the process of a Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing process to capture data through a dedicated CAPI application. This change aimed to ensure more timely and efficient data collection, management, and processing. The tablets used for data collection were received on loan from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

At the beginning of enumeration, some tablets exhibited performance issues, including slow response times, frequent freezing, unexpected reboots, low screen brightness, and configuration problems. In addition, the synchronisation function failed to operate properly on several devices. At that time, due to a shortage of officers with IT or CSPro expertise, personnel from other units within the office were trained and deployed to provide the necessary technical support.

### **9.4 Difficulty to access some households**

The Housing Census which was conducted between 30 April and 20 June 2022, overlapped with the Electoral Census. This canvassing exercise typically carried out by the Electoral Commissioner's Office from January to February, was extended up to June 2022 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. As a result, some members of the public were confused, and needed to be informed that the Housing Census and the Electoral Census were two distinct exercises with different objectives in order to secure their cooperation.

In some regions, particularly in more affluent areas, households were gated, making it more difficult to access respondents. To address this, special letters were mailed to these households, requesting an appointment to carry out the census interview.

### **9.5 Wholly absent households**

Households that were completely absent from Mauritius during both the Housing and Population Census enumerations had their housing units enumerated as 'vacant' and were therefore excluded from the Population Census counts. However, households that were present during the Housing Census but absent during the Population Census enumeration were still included in the Population Census count.

## **9.6 Data processing**

### **9.6.1 Merging of data files**

The Housing Census CAPI application comprised four separate applications, with the building application serving as the activating entry point for the others. To facilitate data cleaning, processing, and tabulation, it was necessary to merge these applications into a single dataset. However, this merging process proved to be challenging, complex and time-consuming.

### **9.6.2 Data file cleaning**

Following data collection, one of the primary challenges was addressing inconsistent or incomplete data. Although the CAPI system incorporated validation rules, various data quality issues still remained such as partial interviews, skipped questions, or unexpected values. These issues required either manual intervention or the use of complex scripts to standardise and correct the data before analysis.

The data received at the office had to undergo batch edit checks to flag all inconsistencies, especially inter-record inconsistencies that were still present in the data. These inconsistencies were reviewed and the necessary amendments made.

Moreover, after the validation process, logical inconsistencies within the dataset were revealed, such as discrepancies between education levels and occupations. Resolving these validation errors required careful review to either correct obvious mistakes or flag some records for further investigation.

### **9.6.3 Coding of Open-Ended responses**

The coding process was another significant challenge and a time-consuming task during the census. Open-ended responses typically required post-collection coding into standardised classifications, using adapted versions of the International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC), International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) and International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). Data exported from the CSPro application were split into smaller Excel files, to facilitate coding of variables such as activity, occupation, educational qualification, and place of work. Once coded, the files were consolidated and re-integrated into the master dataset to ensure consistency and completeness.

## **9.7 Pilot Census**

The pilot census or the “census dress rehearsal” is a process in which all census operations are being tested in detail. It evaluates every phase of the main census, including planning and logistics arrangements, questionnaire design, training procedures, fieldwork operations, publicity, payment systems, data processing, data tabulation and analysis, among others.

A pilot census was initially planned for February to March 2021 to test the methodologies, procedures and processes that would be implemented during the 2022 Housing and Population Census, particularly the CAPI technique, which was to be used for the first time in census data capture. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it was not possible to conduct the pilot census as planned. Instead, a large-scale testing exercise was carried out from August to mid-September 2021, involving office staff.

Training sessions were organised to instruct field staff how to fill in the Housing and Population Census questionnaires on tablet. Some 30 officers from this office participated as field staff in the testing exercise, enumerating buildings in their vicinity, and sometimes acting as respondent for this exercise. After enumeration, some 210 Housing questionnaires and 170 Population questionnaires were captured on tablets. After enumeration, field staff were instructed to transfer the collected data via Bluetooth, and through SIM cards to the 'Headquarter'.

Some issues encountered during the testing exercise were addressed by the officers in the Census Unit, while more complex issues were sent to the Consultant for modifications. However, certain phases of the census process such as editing, coding and validation could not be tested. Although the need for a full pilot census was felt, it could not be conducted due to time constraints.

## **9.8 Unavailability of Consultant on a full-time basis**

Another challenge encountered during the 2022 Census was that a full-time consultant with proven experience in using CSPro for census data processing could not be recruited. US Census Bureau consultants initially recruited to support SM on the various stages of census taking, were unable to provide on-site assistance due to COVID-19 restrictions. The UNFPA consultant recruited could mainly provide technical support virtually, except for a few on-site missions. As a result, assistance from foreign consultants was sought for all data capture and processing issues, primarily through webinars or on-line communications. In some cases, complex issues took much more time to resolve than expected.

## **9.9 Non-response**

Non-response posed a significant challenge during the 2022 Census. The primary sources of non-response were:

- (i) refusals
- (ii) persons or households contacted but unwilling to participate, and
- (iii) non-contacts, referring to eligible persons or households where contact could not be established during data collection.

To mitigate these challenges and ensure a comprehensive data collection, Chief Enumerators and Enumerators made multiple visits and callbacks rather than relying on a single attempt. Supervisors and Senior Supervisors were specifically tasked with managing difficult cases of refusal. In some areas, particularly gated communities, establishing

contact with respondents proved especially challenging. To address this, special letters with specific excerpts from the Statistics Act were sent by post to these households, formally requesting appointments for the census interview.

## **9.10 Recommendations**

For a successful Housing and Population Census for the 2030 round, it will be highly beneficial for planning purposes to draw on the challenges and difficulties encountered during the 2022 Census. These experiences should be carefully documented and regarded as lessons learnt, ensuring that the same shortcomings are not repeated.

Specific recommendations are as follows:

### **Field staff**

Field staff should be recruited well in advance to allow sufficient time for identifying regions with staffing gaps. Where shortages are identified, support from government ministries would be essential to encourage their employees to work in these regions. Moreover, some persons may not fully understand the importance of the census, or the crucial role of the data collected in shaping national policy and guiding resource allocation. Ministries may therefore play a dual role, raising public awareness on the significance of the census, while also encouraging their staff to participate as census fieldworkers.

Public advertisements should be made to recruit field staff, in the first place from public sector employees and if necessary, provisions should be made to recruit non-public sector employees.

### **Office staff**

Provisions should be made for recruiting office staff on a contract basis to ensure the timely availability of the required personnel. Requests for additional staff should be made immediately upon receiving Cabinet approval to conduct a census.

Moreover, since variables such as activity, occupation, place of residence, place of work, address five years ago, citizenship, educational field of study, religion and language spoken require extensive editing and coding, and most importantly, this process involved a large number of coders, automated coding powered by Artificial Intelligence (AI) should be used to reduce manual workload.

### **Publicity**

It is strongly recommended that the costs for hiring professional communications expert be incorporated into the census budget. Entrusting the publicity campaign to a qualified communications professional, would ensure more effective outreach and greater public engagement. At the same time, it would allow the statistical staff to concentrate on their core responsibilities of managing and conducting the census, thereby contributing to the smooth execution of data collection operations.

### **Enumeration procedure**

It is recommended to explore the establishment of a Population Register populated with administrative data to support future censuses. If this is not feasible for the upcoming census, a multi-modal data collection approach should be adopted, in line with best practices for African countries. This approach could include Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI) for online responses, Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI), Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) for door-to-door enumeration, and postal submission of questionnaires where appropriate.

Adopting these strategies would likely increase response rates, reduce operational costs, and shorten the time required for data capture and processing. It is also recommended to procure high performance tablets and equipment with the required specifications to ensure efficient computer-assisted interviews. Implementing these measures will support a more accurate, timely, and cost-effective census, while aligning Mauritius' census methodology with regional and international best practices.

If required, the Housing and Population Census questionnaires would need to be simplified to improve the quality of responses collected through the CAWI platform. Without such simplification, both the call centre team and households could become overburdened by the volume of queries requiring clarification, which could, in turn, negatively affect the overall quality of the data collected.

### **Avoid overlap with other major data collection activities**

Should a census be required for the next round (in the absence of a population register), it is essential to hold prior consultations with the Electoral Commissioner's Office and other relevant ministries to ensure coordination and avoid overlap with the Housing and Population Census. Such coordination is essential to safeguard data quality, optimise resource use, and minimise operational conflicts at the national level.

### **Data Processing**

The Census team should be adequately trained on data processing, debugging and resolving application related issues well before the taking of the next census. Furthermore, the use of AI tools should be promoted to streamline processes and reduce reliance on manual coding of data items such as citizenship, place of residence, address five years ago, religion, language spoken, educational field of study, industry, place of work, and occupation. If the office is going for a multi-modal census, staff should be fully trained on the methodological approach, more specifically on how to manage several methods for data collection to avoid duplication and omission, and eventually merging the data obtained from these different sources for data processing.

### **Conduct of more extensive pilot census**

For the next census round, it is recommended that a comprehensive pilot census be conducted one-year prior the census date. Data collection should be carried out during the same months as the actual Housing and Population Census to ensure comparable conditions. The technology for data capture and processing should be carefully selected well in advance, with appropriate arrangements made to guarantee that it is the most

suitable option, thoroughly tested, and successfully implemented during the pilot. Also, instead of using a purposive sample, a representative sample should be drawn to cover all types of regions as well as both private and communal households. This approach would provide a more rigorous assessment of the various phases of the census process under real field and office conditions, including the testing of data collection, editing, coding, validation and tabulation.

### **Recruitment of Consultants**

Consultants should be engaged to provide support during both the enumeration and data processing phases of the Housing and Population Census. Moreover, a dedicated team of experienced census officers, and population experts should be established within the office, well in advance of the census, to ensure effective planning and management of the census process. These officers from various sectors of expertise would be better equipped to ensure that the data are processed correctly, and identify potential issues in data collection and processing during the census.

## **10. Notes**

### **10.1 Contact Persons**

Mrs. N. Gujadhur, Statistician/Senior Statistician  
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### **2022 Housing and Population Census questionnaires:**

- Appendix II – 2022 Housing Census questionnaire
- Appendix III – 2022 Population Census questionnaire

IN STRICT CONFIDENCE



## REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

STATISTICS MAURITIUS

## 2022 CENSUS OF DWELLINGS (HOUSING CENSUS)

Collected under the provisions of Statistics Act and in accordance with the Data Protection Act



Chief Enumerator ID

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## I. LOCATION

Questionnaire Number: ..... of .....

I01 Enumeration area 

--	--	--	--	--	--

I02 Block number 

--	--

I03 Building number 

--	--	--

I04 Is the building same as previous?

I06 Address

A Building/Apartment/Flat name: .....

B No. and street/road/lane: .....

C Locality: .....

D Town/Village: .....

Yes 1 No 2

I05 Is the building part of a gated community area?

Yes 1 No 2

## II. BUILDING

## B1 Type of Building (circle appropriate code)

(A) Under construction and not inhabited

01 → Go to SEC V

(B) Wholly residential

(i) Building used wholly as one housing unit

02

(ii) Building containing more than one housing unit

(a) Semi – detached houses

03

(b) Block of flats

04

(c) Building intended to be used as one housing unit but crudely subdivided into smaller housing units

05

(d) Other wholly residential, specify

06

.....

(iii) Detached room intended for use by part of a household

07 → Go to SEC V

(iv) Building or structure occupied as improvised

housing unit (e.g. longère, garage, tent)

08

(v) Homeless

09 → Go to SEC V

(C) Partly residential

(vi) Building used partly for residential and partly for other purposes (e.g. shops, social security office)

10

(D) Hotels and institutions

(vii) Tourist residence / Guest house

11

(viii) Hotel

12

(ix) Institution (e.g. convent, infirmary, hospital, barracks)

13

(E) Non-residential

(x) Public building

14 → End here

(xi) Commercial

15

(xii) Industrial

16

(xiii) Commercial and Industrial

17

(xiv) Warehouse

18

(xv) Other non-residential, specify

19

.....

## III. CHARACTERISTICS OF BUILDINGS

(CODED 02 - 08, 10 IN SECTION II)

B2 Number of storeys above ground floor

--	--

(If none, write 00)

B3 Year of Completion

(i) Before 1985

1

(ii) 1985-1994

2

(iii) 1995-1999

3

(iv) 2000-2004

4

(v) 2005-2009

5

(vi) 2010-2014

6

(vii) 2015-2019

7

(viii) 2020-2022

8

(ix) Not known

9

(x) Not completed but inhabited

10

What is the principal material of construction used for...?

B4 Roof

(i) Concrete slab

1

(ii) Iron or tin sheets

2

(iii) Shingles (concrete/wooden)

3

(iv) Other, specify

4

.....

B5 Walls

(i) Stone, concrete, concrete blocks, bricks

1

(ii) Iron or tin sheets

2

(iii) Wood

3

(iv) Other, specify

4

.....

B5A Has the building ever been affected by severe flooding?

Yes

☐

No

☐

Not known

☐

B5B Is the building located next to a river/canal?

Yes.....1

No.....2

If No, Go to SEC IV

B5C What is the distance (in metres) between the building and river/canal?

--	--

Complete B6 and B7 only after completion of the questionnaire

B6 How many housing units are there in this building?

--	--	--

B7 How many establishments are there in this building? (Including any informal activities)

--	--	--

# IV. HOUSING UNIT *Applicable to type of building (B1) = 02-06, 08 and 10*

**HU1 Serial No. of housing Unit**

--	--	--

**HU2 OCCUPANCY of the housing unit**

- |                                    |   |                  |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| (i) Occupied, Principal residence  | 1 |                  |
| (ii) Occupied, Secondary residence | 2 |                  |
| (iii) Vacant, for rent             | 3 | } Go to<br>SEC V |
| (iv) Vacant, for sale              | 4 |                  |
| (v) Vacant, provided by employer   | 5 |                  |
| (vi) Vacant, under repairs         | 6 |                  |
| (vii) Vacant, other: specify.....  | 7 |                  |

**HU3 OWNERSHIP of the housing unit**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (i) Private, mortgaged                   | 1 |
| (ii) Private, non-mortgaged              | 2 |
| (iii) Private, mortgage status not known | 3 |
| (iv) Public                              | 4 |
| (v) Not known                            | 5 |

**HU4 What is the MAIN water supply for this housing unit?**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (i) Piped water, inside housing unit   | 1 |
| (ii) Piped water, outside, on premises | 2 |
| (iii) Piped water, public fountain     | 3 |
| (iv) Tank-wagon (camion-citerne)       | 4 |
| (v) Rain water                         | 5 |
| (vi) Well/River                        | 6 |
| (vii) Other, specify: .....            | 7 |
| (viii) Not known                       | 8 |

**HU5 Availability of electricity**

Yes No Not Known

- |                          |   |   |   |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|
| A. From CEB              | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| B. Photovoltaic          | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| C. Wind turbine/Eolienne | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| D. Other, specify: ..... | 1 | 2 | 3 |

**HU6 What kind of toilet facility do you use? (MAIN ONE)**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (i) Flush toilet connected to sewerage system | 1 |
| (ii) Flush toilet connected to absorption pit | 2 |
| (iii) Flush toilet connected to septic tank   | 3 |
| (iv) Pit latrine- water seal                  | 4 |
| (v) Pit latrine - other                       | 5 |
| (vi) Other, specify: .....                    | 6 |
| (vii) None                                    | 7 |
| (viii) Not known                              | 8 |

**HU7 Do you share your toilet with other housing units?**

Yes.....1 No.....2

**HU8 What is the MAIN bathroom facility of the housing unit?**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (i) Bathroom inside with running water      | 1 |
| (ii) Bathroom inside without running water  | 2 |
| (iii) Bathroom outside with running water   | 3 |
| (iv) Bathroom outside without running water | 4 |
| (v) None                                    | 5 |
| (vi) Not known                              | 6 |

**HU9 Do you share your bathroom with other housing units?**

Yes.....1 No.....2

**HU10 What is the MAIN type of kitchen you have in this housing unit?**

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (i) Kitchen inside housing unit   | 1 |
| (ii) Kitchen outside housing unit | 2 |
| (iii) None                        | 3 |
| (iv) Not known                    | 4 |

**HU11 Do you share your kitchen with other housing units?**

Yes.....1 No.....2

**HU12 What is the MAIN method used for disposing waste or garbage of the housing unit?**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (i) Regular collection by authorized collector    | 1 |
| (ii) Irregular collection by authorized collector | 2 |
| (iii) Ash pit on premises                         | 3 |
| (iv) Dumped on premises                           | 4 |
| (v) Dumped on the roadside                        | 5 |
| (vi) Refuse used for compost                      | 6 |
| (vii) Other, specify: .....                       | 7 |
| (viii) Not known                                  | 8 |

**HU13 Are the following amenities available in your housing unit?**

	Yes	No	Not known
A. Solar water Heater	1	2	3
B. Water pump	1	2	3
C. Domestic water tank/ reservoir	1	2	3
D. Air conditioner	1	2	3
E. Room heater	1	2	3
F. Compost bin	1	2	3
G. Rain water harvest tank	1	2	3
H. Rain water absorption pit	1	2	3

**HU14 Do you have a kitchen garden within your premises**

**where vegetables, root crops, herbs etc. are grown mainly for self-consumption?**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (i) Yes, Less than or equal to 1 perch / 40 m <sup>2</sup> / 11 toises  | 1 |
| (ii) Yes, More than 1 perch / 40 m <sup>2</sup> / 11 toises but less than 2 perches / 80 m <sup>2</sup> / 22 toises | 2 |
| (iii) Yes, 2 perches / 80 m <sup>2</sup> / 22 toises or more  | 3 |
| (iv) No   | 4 |
| (v) Not known   | 5 |

**HU15 Do you have access to outdoor space for recreational activities?**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (i) Yes, as part of housing unit (e.g. garden, backyard)           | 1 |
| (ii) Yes, adjacent to building (e.g. playground next to apartment) | 2 |
| (iii) Yes, as part of recreational area within a walkable distance | 3 |
| (iv) No  | 4 |
| (v) Not known  | 5 |

**HU16 Do you have fruit trees of bearing age on your premises?**

Yes.....1 No.....2 Not known.....3

**HU17 Fruit trees on the premises: *Applicable if HU16 is Yes***

Fruit trees	Number (Write '0' if none)
(i) Atte	.....
(ii) Avocado	.....
(iii) Banana	.....
(iv) Bilimbi	.....
(v) Coconut	.....
(vi) Coeur de boeuf	.....
(vii) Fruit a pain	.....
(viii) Fruit de citère	.....
(ix) Grenadine	.....
(x) Guava	.....
(xi) Jackfruit (zak)	.....
(xii) Jambalac	.....
(xiii) Lemon	.....
(xiv) Litchi	.....
(xv) Longane	.....
(xvi) Mandarine	.....
(xvii) Mango	.....
(xviii) Olive	.....
(xix) Pamplemousses	.....
(xx) Pawpaw (papaye)	.....
(xxi) Pitaya (dragon fruit)	.....
(xxii) Starfruit (carambole)	.....
(xxiii) Tamarind	.....
<b>Other fruit trees?</b>	Yes.....1 No.....2
<b>Fruit tree 1</b> .....	.....
<b>Fruit tree 2</b> .....	.....
<b>Fruit tree 3</b> .....	.....
<b>Fruit tree 4</b> .....	.....
<b>Fruit tree 5</b> .....	.....

**IV. HOUSING UNIT** *If Type of building (B1) = 02-06,08 and 10*

***Complete HU19 only after completion of the questionnaire***

*HU18 has been deliberately skipped in question numbering*

**HU19** How many households are there in this housing unit? 

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--	--

**V. HOUSEHOLDS** *If type of building (B1) = 01 to 13*

<b>HH1 Household No.</b>																				
<b>HH2 Household type</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Single   2. Combined   3. Part of household   4. Hospital, infirmary, asylum or prison   5. Orphanage, convent, old people's home and others* 6. Hotel population 7. Collective quarters   8. Homeless   9. Vacant   10. Under construction <i>*Others: Includes student dormitories/campus and military institutions (e.g.: SMF and police barracks)</i>																				
<b>HH2L To which main building and housing unit (if applicable) is the part of household linked to?</b> <i>Applicable if HH2=3</i>	<i>E.g.: Building 01-001 &amp; HU 01-001-001</i>										<i>E.g.: Building 01-001 &amp; HU 01-001-001</i>									
<b>HH3: Name of Hotel / Institution</b> <i>Ask if HH2=4, 5 and 6</i>																				
<b>Name and address of head of household / responsible person</b>																				
<i>As per National Identity Card</i>																				
<b>HH3A: Title</b> (e.g. Mr., Mrs., Ms., DR, HON, etc..)																				
<b>HH3B: Surname</b> ( <i>Write in BLOCK LETTERS</i> )																				
<b>HH3C: Other names</b> ( <i>Write in BLOCK LETTERS</i> )  <i>For HH2=3, 9 and 10, write the household type in BLOCK LETTERS in HH3B field and end section V here</i>																				
<b>HH3D: Building/Apartment/Flat no.:</b>																				
<b>HH3E: Building/Apartment/Flat name:</b>																				
<b>HH3F: No. and street/road/lane:</b>																				
<b>HH3G: Locality:</b>																				
<b>HH3H: Town/Village:</b>																				
<b>HH3I: Contact details:</b>																				
(i) Fixed line																				
(ii) Mobile																				
(iii) Email address																				
<b>HH4 No. of persons</b>																				
<b>Total</b>																				
<b>Male</b>																				
<b>Female</b>																				
<b>Undetermined</b> <i>End of SEC V here if HH2= 4-8 and go to Sec VI if applicable</i>																				
<b>HH5 No. of rooms</b> For living purposes																				
<b>HH6 No. of rooms</b> For business or professional purposes																				
<b>HH7 Tenure</b>	1      2      3      4      5 ..... 1. Owner   2. Tenant   3. Sub-tenant   4. Free   5. Other, specify										1      2      3      4      5 ..... 1. Owner   2. Tenant   3. Sub-tenant   4. Free   5. Other, specify									
<b>HH8 What is the monthly expenditure on rent (Rs)?</b> <i>Ask if HH7 = '2' or '3'</i>																				
<b>HH9 What is the average monthly household expenditure (Rs)?</b>																				
<b>HH10 Principal fuel used for Cooking</b> 1. LPG   2. Electricity   3. Kerosene   4. Charcoal 5. Wood   6. Other, specify	1      2      3      4      5      6 .....										1      2      3      4      5      6 .....									

## V. HOUSEHOLDS If type of building (B1) = 01 to 13

<b>HH11 Principal fuel used for Bathing</b> 1.LPG 2. Electricity 3. Solar 4. None 5. Other, specify	1 2 3 4 5 .....	1 2 3 4 5 .....
<b>HH12 Are the following goods or amenities available in your household?</b> <i>Circle the appropriate code</i>	Yes	No
Television	1	2
Refrigerator	1	2
Washing machine	1	2
Gas/Electric oven	1	2
Fixed telephone line	1	2
Mobile phone(s)	1	2
Computer/laptop/tablet	1	2
Internet access through any device	1	2
If Internet access is 'Yes', is it used for: (i) Work from Home? (ii) Educational purposes? (iii) Other purposes? If 'Yes' for Other purposes, Specify	1 1 1 .....	2 2 2 .....
Four wheeled vehicle owned by the household	1	2
If Vehicle ownership is 'Yes', what type of parking facility does the household use? (Multiple responses possible)	Closed garage on premises.....1 Open garage on premises.....2 In the yard.....3 On the street.....4 Other, specify.....5	Closed garage on premises.....1 Open garage on premises.....2 In the yard.....3 On the street.....4 Other, specify.....5
<b>HH13 Are you or any member of your household engaged in any economic activities on the premises? (for e.g. giving tuition, cooking food/snacks, providing accounting services, repairing of motorcycle in your yard or garage, etc...)?</b> <i>Ask if HH6 = '0'</i>	Yes.....1 No.....2	Yes.....1 No.....2

## VI. ESTABLISHMENT

*To be filled for all private establishment (non-agricultural), including those relating to small crafts and any informal businesses at household level*  
**MANDATORY if type of building (B1) = 10-13 or 15-19 and HH13=Yes**

**E1: Serial No. of establishment**

--	--	--

**E2A: Trading name of establishment**

.....  
*Trademark of company as written on the building. For: (i) non-registered businesses, write the name of the person, (ii) Partly residential building with a Public office, write "PUBLIC OFFICE" and (iii) Vacant/closed establishments, write "VACANT"*

**E2B: Registered name of establishment**

.....  
*Write the Legal company name. For: (i) Registered businesses, write 'NOT AVAILABLE' if unavailable at the time of enumeration, (ii) Non-registered business, write "Not applicable", (iii) Partly residential building with a Public office, write "PUBLIC OFFICE", (iv) Vacant/closed establishments, write "VACANT"*

**E3: Main activity in which the establishment is engaged**

.....  
*For: (i) Partly residential building with a Public office, write "PUBLIC OFFICE", and (ii) Vacant/closed establishments, write "VACANT"*

**E4: Business registration number**

.....  
*If BRN is 'Not available', write 'N8' and if BRN is 'Not applicable', write 'N9'*

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**E5: Number of persons engaged at the time of enumeration**

.....  
*For Public offices and Vacant/Closed establishments, write "0"*

--	--	--	--

**E6: Contact details**

(i) Fixed line

(ii) Mobile

(iii) Email address


.....

## COMMENTS AND FULL DETAILS OF UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES

## RESPONSE DETAILS

Chief Enumerator	Supervisor	Visit No.	Visit date	Status at start *	Accompanied by Supervisor	Status at end **

\* Status at start: 1. Available for interview

2. Interview re-scheduled

3. Non-contact

4. Refusal

5. To delete

\*\* Status at end: 1. Completed

2. Partly completed



IN STRICT CONFIDENCE



**REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS**  
**MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**  
**STATISTICS MAURITIUS**  
**2022 CENSUS OF POPULATION (CENSUS NIGHT 3 - 4 July 2022)**

**Confidentiality**

The census is being carried out under the provisions of Statistics Act and in accordance with the Data Protection Act, which guarantees the confidentiality of personal information.

**Who should be counted?**

- Every person who spends Census night 3-4 July 2022 on the household's premises, whether he or she is a member of the household, a visitor, a guest, a boarder or a servant.

- Every person who usually lives in the household, but was away on Census night; e.g.:

a) on night work, staying overnight or temporarily with relatives, friends, staying in secondary residence, resort hotel, in hospital, even if person is being enumerated elsewhere;

b) on vacation outside Mauritius;

c) on business trip;

d) studying abroad;

e) working abroad, provided his/her usual place of residence is still at this address

- Every person who arrives on the premises and joins the household on Monday 4 July 2022 without having been enumerated elsewhere.

**Type of household/institution:**

1. Single
2. Combined
3. Part of household
4. Hospital, infirmary, asylum, prison
5. Orphanage, old people's home, convent and others\*
6. Hotel population
7. Collective quarters
8. Homeless
9. Vacant
10. Under construction
11. Ships, barges or other vessels
12. Naval forces, Air forces, Special Mobile Force or Police training force

\* Others include student dormitories/campus

	Total	Male	Female	Undetermined
No. of Persons at Housing Census (HC)	-----	-----	-----	-----
No. of Persons at Population Census (PC)	-----	-----	-----	-----

Reason for discrepancy	Number		Number
Moved in (E.g. marriage, etc.)	.....	Death	.....
Merged Household	.....	Split household	.....
Birth	.....	Left household (e.g. moved way, marriage, etc.)	.....
Missed member at HC	.....		
Newly formed household	.....		
Household moved in from another address	.....	Other	.....

Questionnaire number

Enumeration Area

Block Number

Building Number

Housing Unit Number

Household Number

First name and surname of head of household: .....

Address

Apartment/Flat (Including Number): .....

Street/Road/Lane Number and Name: .....

Locality: .....

Town/Village: .....

**Response status:**

1. Available
2. Interview re-scheduled
3. Temporarily away
4. Non-contact
5. Moved elsewhere in RoM\*\* *End Here*
6. Moved abroad *End Here*
7. Vacant housing unit *End Here*
8. Refusal
9. Under Construction *End Here*
10. Part of household *End Here*
11. Other

Signature of respondent: .....

Date: \_\_/\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Name of Enumerator: .....

Signature of enumerator: .....

Number of questionnaires completed for this household: .....

Name of Supervisor: .....

**Instruction to Enumerator:**

Write 'End' in the answer box wherever questionnaire ends for a person

Note: \*\*. RoM refers to Republic of Mauritius throughout the questionnaire


## 1. LIST OF INDIVIDUALS

Page 2

FOR EVERY PERSON PRESENT ON CENSUS NIGHT (3 - 4 July 2022), AND ALSO FOR EVERY PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES IN THE HOUSEHOLD BUT WAS ABSENT ON CENSUS NIGHT.

P00	P01	P02	P03	P04	P05	P06	P07
Person Number	Name of household member	Relationship to head	Sex	Age	Whereabouts on census night	Usual Address (Select 'Here' for a person who usually lives at this address, even if he/she was temporarily away on Census night (e.g., on night work, staying temporarily with relatives, on vacation elsewhere in Mauritius, in secondary residence, in hospital, on business trip, studying abroad, on vacation outside Mauritius))	
	Give the Name and Surname of household member(s) <i>Enter First name and then Surname</i> <i>Enter each person in the following order:</i> <i>Head of household</i> <i>Spouse of head</i> <i>Unmarried children of head</i> <i>Married children of head and their families</i> <i>Other relatives</i> <i>Other persons</i> <b>BABIES MUST BE INCLUDED</b>	What is the relationship of the person to head of household? 1 Head 2 Spouse/Partner 3 Son/Daughter 4 Son-in-law/ Daughter-in-law 5 Grand child 6 Father/Mother of head 7 Father/Mother of spouse 8 Other relative of head 9 Non-relative of head	State if: 1 Male 2 Female 3 Undetermined	Enter Age in completed years <i>Estimate an age if not provided by respondent</i>	Was the person present here on Census Night? 1 Yes, Here 2 No, Elsewhere in the RoM 3 No, Outside the RoM	Does the person usually live here? 1 Yes, Here 2 No, Elsewhere in the RoM 3 No, Outside the RoM <b>If 'Here', GO TO P08</b>	For persons whose usual address is NOT HERE If Elsewhere in the RoM, write the person's usual address and GO TO P10 If Outside the RoM, write the country of residence
01	.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3		1 2 3	1 2 3	.....
02	.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3		1 2 3	1 2 3	.....
03	.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3		1 2 3	1 2 3	.....
04	.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3		1 2 3	1 2 3	.....
05	.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3		1 2 3	1 2 3	.....
06	.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3		1 2 3	1 2 3	.....
07	.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3		1 2 3	1 2 3	.....
08	.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3		1 2 3	1 2 3	.....

## 1. LIST OF INDIVIDUALS (Cont.)

Page 3

P00	P08	P09	P10	P10_S	P11	P12
Person Number	Place of residence		Citizenship		Year of last arrival	Reason for staying in Mauritius
	Did the person live in the RoM continuously for the past 12 months? 1 Yes 2 No  <i>If 'Yes', GO TO P10</i>	Does the person intend to live in the RoM continuously for at least 12 months? 1 Yes 2 No	What is the person's citizenship? 1 Mauritian, born in Island of Mauritius 2 Mauritian, born in Rodrigues 3 Mauritian, born in Diego Garcia/Chagos 4 Mauritian, born in Agalega/St. Brandon 5 Mauritian by descent 6 Mauritian by registration 7 Mauritian by naturalisation 8 Non-Mauritian  <i>If P06=2, END HERE</i>  <i>If P08 or P09 is 'Yes' AND P10=1,2,3,4 or 5, GO TO Individual Questionnaire</i>  <i>If P08 or P09 is 'Yes' AND P10= 6 or 7, GO TO P11</i>  <i>If P09 is 'No' AND P10=1,2,3,4, 5, 6 or 7, GO TO E5</i>  <i>If 'P10= 8, GO TO P10_S</i>	What is the person's country of citizenship?          <i>If P08 or P09 is 'Yes', GO TO P11</i>  <i>If P09 is 'No', GO TO P12</i>	In what year did the person come to live in the RoM?          <i>(Ignore arrival in Mauritius for short/temporary stay)</i>          <i>Write the year</i>          <i>GO TO Individual Questionnaire</i>	Since the person's place of usual residence is abroad, for what reason is he/she presently staying in the RoM? 1 Work/Business 2 Study/Training/Seminar/Workshop 3 Medical treatment 4 Vacation/family visit 5 Other, to specify ....          <i>END HERE</i>
01	Y    N	Y    N	1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8			1    2    3    4    5 Specify: .....
02	Y    N	Y    N	1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8			1    2    3    4    5 Specify: .....
03	Y    N	Y    N	1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8			1    2    3    4    5 Specify: .....
04	Y    N	Y    N	1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8			1    2    3    4    5 Specify: .....
05	Y    N	Y    N	1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8			1    2    3    4    5 Specify: .....
06	Y    N	Y    N	1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8			1    2    3    4    5 Specify: .....
07	Y    N	Y    N	1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8			1    2    3    4    5 Specify: .....
08	Y    N	Y    N	1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8			1    2    3    4    5 Specify: .....



## 2. INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Page 4

Individual questionnaire to be filled with respect to all persons identified as usual resident of RoM, i.e. those who answer 'Yes' at P08 or 'Yes' at P09.

P00	R01_A	R01_A2	R01_B	R02	R02_A	R03	R04
<b>Person Number</b>	<b>National Identity Card (NIC) number</b>	<b>Reason for no NIC number</b>	<b>Date of birth</b>	<b>Place of Birth</b>	<b>Country of Birth</b>	<b>Usual address five years ago</b>	
	<b>Please give the person's NIC number</b>  <i>(Applicable to Mauritian citizens)</i>  <i>(If NIC number is provided, GO TO R02)</i>	<b>If NIC number is not provided, please give reason</b>  1 Unwilling to give 2 Not available 3 Not yet declared 4 Other, to specify ....	<b>Please tell the person's date of birth</b>  <b>(dd/mm/yyyy)</b>  <i>(Applicable if NIC number not provided, i.e. R01_A is unanswered)</i>	<b>Where was the person born?</b>  1 Island of Mauritius 2 Rodrigues 3 Diego Garcia/Chagos 4 Agalega/St. Brandon 5 Abroad  <b>If R02 = 1,2,3 or 4, GO TO R03</b>	<b>In which country was the person born?</b>	<b>Where was the person residing five years ago, on 03.07.2017?</b>  <b>State if:</b>  1 Here (GO TO R06) 2 Elsewhere in the RoM 3 Outside the RoM 4 Not born (GO TO R06)	<b>If usual address 5 years ago is elsewhere in the RoM, write the person's address.</b>  <b>If usual address 5 years ago is outside the RoM, write the country.</b>
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[illegible]

## 2. INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE (Cont.)

Page 6

P00	R07	R08	R09	R10	R11	R12	R13	R14
		FOR PERSONS NOT 'SINGLE' AT R07	FOR WOMEN NOT 'SINGLE' AT R07				APPLICABLE to persons aged 10 years and over	
Person Number	Marital Status	Age at first marriage/union	No. of children	Religion	Language(s) spoken by ancestors	Language usually spoken	Literacy	
	<b>What is the person's marital status?</b> 1 Widowed (not remarried) 2 Divorced (not remarried) 3 Separated 4 Married religiously and civilly 5 Married religiously only 6 Married civilly only 7 In a union but not married religiously or civilly 8 Single (never married) 9 Unmarried parent 10 Other - to specify .... <b>If 'single', GO TO R10</b>	<b>How old was the person when married/ in a union for the first time?</b>  <i>(Age in completed years)</i>	<b>How many live-born children has the person ever had?</b>  <i>(Excluding still birth)</i>	<b>To what religion does the person belong?</b>  <i>Write religion as reported by the person.</i>  <i>If the person has no religion, write 'NO RELIGION'</i>	<b>What is the language spoken by the person's ancestors?</b>  <i>If the language of the paternal ancestors is different from that of the maternal ancestors, write both.</i>  <i>For census purposes, consider Creole, Bhojpuri, etc. as languages.</i>	<b>What is the language that the person usually speaks at home?</b>  <i>For children not yet able to speak, write the language spoken by the mother</i>  <b>END HERE for children under 2 years</b>	<b>Can the person both read and write, with understanding, a simple statement on his/her everyday life?</b>  1 Yes 2 No  <b>If 'NO', GO TO R15</b>	<b>In which languages?</b> 1 Creole 2 Bhojpuri 3 Indian languages 4 Chinese languages 5 Other Oriental languages 6 English 7 French 8 Other European languages 9 Other languages – to specify ...  <i>More than one answer can be circled</i>
01	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Specify: .....						Y N	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Specify: .....
02	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Specify: .....						Y N	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Specify: .....
03	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Specify: .....						Y N	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Specify: .....
04	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Specify: .....						Y N	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Specify: .....
05	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Specify: .....						Y N	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Specify: .....
06	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Specify: .....						Y N	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Specify: .....
07	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Specify: .....						Y N	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Specify: .....
08	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Specify: .....						Y N	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Specify: .....

## 2. INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE (Cont.)

P00	R15	R16	R17	R18
APPLICABLE TO PERSONS AGED 2 YEARS AND OVER				
Person Number	School attendance	Educational Level	Primary Level	Secondary Level
	<b>Has the person ever attended an educational institution?</b> <b>1</b> Yes, Now full time <b>2</b> Yes, Now part time <b>3</b> Yes, in the past <b>4</b> No, never <b>5</b> No, Child not yet at school (CNYS) <b>If R15 = 5, END HERE</b>	<b>What is the highest level of education that the person has attended / is attending?</b> <b>0</b> None <i>If None, GO TO R24 if aged 12yrs or more, ELSE END HERE</i> <b>1</b> Pre-Primary <i>If pre-primary and R15 = 1,2, END HERE</i> <i>If pre-primary and R15 = 3,4, GO TO R24 if aged 12yrs or more, ELSE END HERE</i> <b>2</b> Primary <i>If primary, GO TO R17</i> <b>3</b> Secondary <i>If secondary, GO TO R18</i> <b>4</b> Other than Primary & Secondary <i>If other than primary &amp; secondary, GO TO R17/R18 and R19</i> <b>5</b> Special Education Needs Schools <i>If specialized schools, GO TO R24 if aged 12yrs or more, ELSE END HERE</i> <i>If Unknown, GO TO R24 if aged 12yrs or more, ELSE END HERE</i> <b>6</b> Unknown	<b>What is the highest grade that the person attended / is attending at primary level?</b> <b>11</b> Standard I/Grade 1 <b>12</b> Standard II/Grade 2 <b>13</b> Standard III/Grade 3 <b>14</b> Standard IV/Grade 4 <b>15</b> Standard V/Grade 5 <b>16</b> Standard VI/Grade 6 or equivalent- not achieved <b>17</b> Standard VI/Grade 6 or equivalent-achieved <b>19</b> Primary Unknown <b>If R16=2, GO TO R24 if aged 12yrs or more, ELSE END HERE</b>	<b>State the highest grade the person attended / is attending at secondary level</b> <b>21</b> Form I/Grade 7 <b>211</b> Extended Grade 7 <b>22</b> Form II/Grade 8 <b>221</b> Extended Grade 8 <b>23</b> Form III/Grade 9 or equivalent-not achieved <b>231</b> Form III/Grade 9 or equivalent-achieved <b>232</b> Extended Grade 9 <b>233</b> Extended Grade 9+ <b>24</b> Form IV/Grade 10 <b>25</b> Form V/Grade 11 or prevoc equivalent-not achieved <b>26</b> Form V/Grade 11 or equivalent-achieved <b>27</b> Lower VI/Grade 12 <b>28</b> Form VI/Grade 13 or equivalent-not achieved <b>29</b> Form VI/Grade 13 or equivalent-achieved <b>30</b> Secondary, unknown <b>31</b> Form I prevoc <b>32</b> Form II prevoc <b>33</b> Form III prevoc <b>34</b> Form IV <b>If R16=3, GO TO R24 if aged 12yrs or more, ELSE END HERE</b> (e.g. for Form I/Grade 7 should be recorded as "021")
01	1 2 3 4 5	0 1 2 3 4 5 6		
02	1 2 3 4 5	0 1 2 3 4 5 6		
03	1 2 3 4 5	0 1 2 3 4 5 6		
04	1 2 3 4 5	0 1 2 3 4 5 6		
05	1 2 3 4 5	0 1 2 3 4 5 6		
06	1 2 3 4 5	0 1 2 3 4 5 6		
07	1 2 3 4 5	0 1 2 3 4 5 6		
08	1 2 3 4 5	0 1 2 3 4 5 6		

## 2. INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE (Cont.)

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P00	R19	R20_A	R20_B	R20_C	R21	R22	R23_A	R23_B	R23_C
APPLICABLE TO PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER									
Person Number	Highest Qualification other than Primary & Secondary				Additional Qualification other than Primary & Secondary				
	What is the level of the course that the person followed / is following at a university, vocational/technical school, professional body, etc.?  1 Certificate 2 Diploma 3 Bachelor's degree or equivalent 4 Master's degree or equivalent 5 Doctoral or equivalent 6 Other - to Specify ....	In which field did the person follow this course?	Duration of course in months?  <i>Applicable if course was completed</i>	Name of training institution  <i>Applicable if R19 = 1,2 &amp; 6 (certificate or diploma course and option "Other")</i>	Does the person possess another qualification from a university, vocational/technical school, professional body, etc.?  1 Yes 2 No  <i>If 'NO', GO TO R24</i>	What is the level of this course?  1 Certificate 2 Diploma 3 Bachelor's degree or equivalent 4 Master's degree or equivalent 5 Doctorate or equivalent 6 Other- to Specify ....	In which field did the person follow this course?	Duration of course in months?  <i>Applicable if course was completed</i>	Name of training institution  <i>Applicable if R22 = 1,2 &amp; 6 (certificate or diploma course and option "Other")</i>
01	1   2   3   4   5   6				Y   N	1   2   3   4   5   6 Specify: .....			
02	1   2   3   4   5   6				Y   N	1   2   3   4   5   6 Specify: .....			
03	1   2   3   4   5   6				Y   N	1   2   3   4   5   6 Specify: .....			
04	1   2   3   4   5   6				Y   N	1   2   3   4   5   6 Specify: .....			
05	1   2   3   4   5   6				Y   N	1   2   3   4   5   6 Specify: .....			
06	1   2   3   4   5   6				Y   N	1   2   3   4   5   6 Specify: .....			
07	1   2   3   4   5   6				Y   N	1   2   3   4   5   6 Specify: .....			
08	1   2   3   4   5   6				Y   N	1   2   3   4   5   6 Specify: .....			

## 2. INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE (Cont.)

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P00	R24	R25	R26	R27	R28	R29	R30
APPLICABLE TO PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND OVER							
Person Number	Hours worked during reference week	Whether temporarily away from work	Job search	Availability for work during reference week		Worked in the past	When last worked
	During the reference week, 27 Jun - 03 Jul 2022, did the person do any work for pay, profit or family business, even if it was only for one hour? If <b>YES</b> , write the number of <b>HOURS</b> worked during the week excluding lunch breaks and <b>GO TO R31</b> If <b>NO</b> , write "0".	During the reference week, was the person temporarily absent from a job or business because of illness, injury, holiday, industrial dispute, off-season inactivity, temporary disorganisation or any other reason? 1 Yes 2 No If Yes, <b>GO TO R31</b>	Has the person been looking for work or trying to set up his own business during the past 4 weeks? 1 Yes 2 No If R26 = 'Yes' and R27 = 'Yes', <b>GO TO R29</b> <b>ELSE GO TO R28</b>	Could the person have started to work during the reference week if work was available? 1 Yes 2 No <b>ELSE GO TO R28</b>	Why did the person not start working during reference week even though work was available? 1 Household/family responsibilities 2 Studies 3 Disability 4 Illness/injury 5 Wholly retired/too old 6 Too young to work 7 Parents or spouse not agreeable 8 Got tired/frustrated of seeking work 9 Not interested to work 10 Other, to specify <b>END HERE for those who answer this question</b>	Has the person ever worked in the past, even for a few days? 1 Yes 2 No If 'No', <b>END HERE</b>	When did the person work for the last time? State month and year in this format mm/yyyy
01	<input type="text"/>	Y N	Y N	Y N	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Specify : .....	Y N	
02	<input type="text"/>	Y N	Y N	Y N	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Specify : .....	Y N	
03	<input type="text"/>	Y N	Y N	Y N	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Specify : .....	Y N	
04	<input type="text"/>	Y N	Y N	Y N	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Specify : .....	Y N	
05	<input type="text"/>	Y N	Y N	Y N	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Specify : .....	Y N	
06	<input type="text"/>	Y N	Y N	Y N	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Specify : .....	Y N	
07	<input type="text"/>	Y N	Y N	Y N	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Specify : .....	Y N	
08	<input type="text"/>	Y N	Y N	Y N	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Specify : .....	Y N	

## 2. INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE (Cont.)

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P00	R31	R33	R34	R35	R36	R37	R38	
Person Number	<p>The following questions refer to the person's work during the reference week <b>Monday 27 June to Sunday 3 July 2022</b>. If the person had no job during that week, ask about his/her last job.</p> <p>If the person has more than one job, ask about the job at which he /she worked the most hours.</p>							
	Name of Establishment	Kind of Business, Industry or Service	Type of workplace	Address of workplace	Occupation	Employment Status	Length of Service	
	<p>What is the name of the establishment, firm, government institution, etc. for which the person worked <u>during the reference week</u>?</p> <p>or</p> <p>What is the name of the establishment, firm, government institution, etc. for which the person worked <u>in the past</u>?</p> <p>If establishment has no name, <b>give NAME OF EMPLOYER</b>.</p> <p>If self-employed, write the name of business shop, agency, etc., or <b>write THE PERSON'S OWN NAME</b>.</p> <p>If working for a private household (e.g. cook, gardener, etc.), <b>write "PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD"</b></p>	<p>What is the main business activity carried out at the person's place of work?</p> <p>Write FULLY the kind of business, industry or service activities carried out at the establishment.</p> <p>Use precise terms such as SUGAR MANUFACTURING, PRIMARY EDUCATION, etc.</p>	<p>Does the person work in:</p> <p>1 Fixed place of work outside home</p> <p>2 No fixed place of work/Mobile</p> <p>3 Worked at home</p> <p>4 Worked from home with resident employer</p> <p>5 Worked from home with non-resident employer</p> <p>6 Worked partly from home and partly at place of work</p> <p>7 Worked outside RoM</p>	<p>Give the address of the workplace</p> <p>If R34 =1, write full address including municipal ward/village council area/locality.</p> <p>If R34 =2, write full address where the person reported for work or the place he/she worked the most.</p> <p>If R34 =3, 4 or 5, write "HOME".</p> <p>If R34 =6, write full address of workplace where he/she worked the most.</p> <p>If R34 =7, write the country.</p>	<p>Write the kind of work/business the person did most of the time</p> <p>Use precise terms such as ACCOUNTS CLERK, LORRY DRIVER, PRIMARY TEACHER, ETC.</p>	<p>State if the person's employment status is:</p> <p>1 Self-employed with employees</p> <p>2 Self-employed without employees</p> <p>3 Contributing family worker</p> <p>4 Apprentice/trainees with pay</p> <p>5 Employee paid by the month</p> <p>6 Employee paid by day, week, fortnight, job</p> <p>7 Worker-member of co-operatives</p> <p>8 Other- to Specify ....</p>	<p>Write the number of <u>years</u> the person has worked/ worked for his/her present or most recent employer.</p> <p>For self-employed persons, write the number of years he/she has been in the present business.</p> <p>If worked for <u>less than 1 year</u>, write '0'.</p>	
	01			1 2 3 4 5 6 7			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Specify: .....	
	02			1 2 3 4 5 6 7			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Specify: .....	
	03			1 2 3 4 5 6 7			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Specify: .....	
	04			1 2 3 4 5 6 7			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Specify: .....	
	05			1 2 3 4 5 6 7			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Specify: .....	
06			1 2 3 4 5 6 7			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Specify: .....		
07			1 2 3 4 5 6 7			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Specify: .....		
08			1 2 3 4 5 6 7			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Specify: .....		

R32 has intentionally been skipped in question numbering

### 3. EMIGRATION - HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO LIVE ABROAD

**E1** Has any member/ former member of this household left to live abroad for at least 12 months and is still living there now?

1. Yes

**2. No**

**If 'No', END INTERVIEW**

**For each member/ former member, please record the information below:**

[illegible]