

**Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development**

**STATISTICS MAURITIUS**

**HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2023  
AND  
THE UPDATED CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

**Republic of Mauritius**

**METHODOLOGICAL REPORT**

**September 2024**

## **FOREWORD**

Statistics Mauritius conducted its eleventh Household Budget Survey (HBS) from January 2023 to December 2023 in the island of Mauritius and Rodrigues. A sample of 7,000 households was selected for this survey.

The main objective of the HBS was to determine the items of household goods and services and their respective weights in the basket for the computation of the monthly Consumer Price Index. The HBS provides data on the distribution of household income and expenditure and are also used for poverty analysis. HBS information also supplement the data used in the household accounts for National Accounting purposes.

This report gives a description of the organisation and execution of the survey and covers the methodology used in weight derivation and computation of the Consumer Price Index. A second report will cover a detailed analysis of data obtained from the survey.

I would like here to thank all the respondents whose co-operation was vital for the success of the survey. My thanks also go to the different organisations, field staff as well as office staff for their valuable contribution in the different phases of the survey undertaking.

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# Part 1

## Survey methodology

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Introduction

Statistics Mauritius (SM) conducted its eleventh Household Budget Survey (HBS) from January 2023 to December 2023 in the Republic of Mauritius. The main objective of the survey was to obtain up-to-date information on the consumption pattern of the Mauritian population mainly with a view to update the basket of goods and services used for the computation of the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI). The survey was carried out on a sample of 7,000 households spread over twelve months at the rate of around 580 households per month.

## 1.2 Objectives

The main objectives of the HBS are:

- (a) to determine the items of household goods and services that will constitute the updated consumer basket of goods and services whose prices are to be collected each month for the computation of the CPI,
- (b) to derive the weight (relative importance) of each item included in the CPI basket,
- (c) to provide data on the distribution of household income and expenditure,
- (d) to supplement the data used in the household accounts for National Accounting purposes,
- (e) to provide information for the nutritional analysis of food consumption, and
- (f) to provide information for poverty analysis

## 1.3 Historical development

The first Household Budget Survey (HBS) was carried out 1961/62 under the guidance of Mr. Wolf Scott, an expert from the International Labour Office (ILO) and the second one in 1975 with the assistance of an Indian Expert, Mr D.S Ramaratnam. As from the third round in 1980/81, HBS have been carried out regularly every five years by SM staff, however, due to COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the latest HBS was conducted six years after 2017, i.e. in 2023.

Table 1.3.1 shows the years during which HBS were conducted, the sample sizes taken and the periods covered by new CPI series for each survey.

**Table 1.3.1 Historical Development of HBS**

Survey Year	Sample Size			Period covered by CPI Series
	Mauritius	Rodrigues	Total	
1961/62	NA	NA	1053	July 1962 to June 1972
1975	2160	240	2400	July 1972 to June 1982
1980/81	3120	240	3360	July 1982 to June 1987
1986/87	4320	480	4800	July 1987 to June 1992
1991/92	5040	672	5712	July 1992 to June 1997
1996/97	5760	480	6240	July 1997 to June 2002
2001/02	6240	480	6720	July 2002 to June 2007
2006/07	6240	480	6720	July 2007 to March 2013
2012	6240	480	6720	April 2013 to March 2018
2017	6520	480	7000	As from April 2018
2023	6520	480	7000	As from April 2024

NA- not available

#### 1.4 Coverage

The HBS 2023 covered all private non-institutional households in the Republic of Mauritius, i.e. in both the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues. Institutional households such as hotels, hospitals, boarding houses and prisons were excluded.

#### 1.5 Legal basis

The HBS 2023 was conducted according to the provisions of the Statistics Act 2000, and its subsequent amendments made in 2011 and 2017. The Statistics Board approved the content of the questionnaires to be used for the survey in October 2022.

Prior to the conduct of the survey, a communiqué was published in the Government Gazette and, in two daily and two weekly newspapers. The communiqué was also posted on the official website of Statistics Mauritius.

The Statistics Act provides for an obligation on the selected households to furnish the required information according to the approved questionnaires and documents. It also lays down strict rules for

SM and its employees (including temporary ones) to ensure that all information collected are kept strictly confidential. All persons employed for the survey had to make a declaration of secrecy before the Acting Director of Statistics. Furthermore, each survey field officer was provided with an identity card signed by the Acting Director of Statistics, which authorised him/her to collect the required data. To safeguard the public against unauthorised persons, the field officers had to produce their identity cards whenever requested to, during the fieldwork.



## **2. SURVEY ORGANISATION AND OPERATIONS**

### **2.1 Introduction**

The organisations, required for the smooth running of the survey, are described in this chapter.

### **2.2 Organisations involved**

The HBS 2023 was conducted by SM with the collaboration of various organisations.

The following organisations were also involved in the planning and execution stages of the survey:

- (a) The Government Printing Office for printing the survey documents;
- (b) The Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development for the budget;
- (c) A private company for data capture;
- (d) Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation and a private radio station for publicity.

### **2.3 Office organisation**

The planning, organisation and execution of the survey rested with the Deputy Director responsible, among others, for price statistics. The preparatory work for the survey started in March 2022 by the Statistician/Senior Statistician who was in charge of CPI.

The HBS unit was set up in November 2022 and was headed by the Statistician/Senior Statistician who was also in charge of CPI unit. She was supported by three Statistical Officer/ Senior Statistical Officers and four Management Support Officers, at the initial set-up stage. In June 2023, the unit was reinforced with three additional Management Support Officers for the launching of editing and coding, validation and processing of questionnaires and data collected. In October 2023, two more Management Support Officers joined the editing and coding team. Moreover, a pool of additional officers was involved in the home assignments exercise and overtime so that the defined plan of work is adhered. The office organisation was made in such a way that HBS unit was able to deliver coded schedules to data capture firm on a fortnightly basis.

## 2.4 Responsibilities of Office Staff

The Statistician/Senior Statistician had the following responsibilities:

- (a) Ensure smooth running of the HBS unit by ensuring proper preparation for fieldworks, sampling of PSU-HBS and households, management of tablets distribution, payment of field staff, timely delivery of coded schedules to data capture firm, etc,
- (b) Monitor the editing and coding works,
- (c) Monitor the recruitment of field staff, and,
- (d) Data validation, tabulation and analysis.

The Statistical Officer/ Senior Statistical Officers assisted the Statistician/Senior Statistician in her tasks.

The Management Support Officers controlled the flow of survey documents and tablets from the field to the office and vice versa. All officers in the HBS unit checked the monthly schedules, edited and coded by the coders before submission to the private company for data capture. They also liaised with the private firm regarding the flow of the coded schedule.

All Statistical Officer/ Senior Statistical Officers and Management Support Officers in the HBS unit were also coders. They were mainly involved in the following duties:

- (a) Editing and validating of the completed questionnaires obtained from fieldwork,
- (b) Consolidating, on a monthly basis, the data on each item of household expenditure from daily records in the expenditure diaries and transferring the consolidated data to a monthly schedule,
- (c) Calculating and recording the totals for each subgroup of expenditure in the monthly schedule.
- (d) Use of National Standard Classification of Education (NSCED-97), National Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities Rev.2 (NSIC Rev. 2) and the National Standard Classification of Occupations (NASCO Rev.1) for coding specific variables in the questionnaires.

One Statistical Officer/ Senior Statistical Officers with the support of Management Support Officers, worked on the correction of invalid records at the validation stage of the survey in parallel with the editing and coding.

## **2.5 Training of office staff on use of tablets and coding**

For this round of HBS 2023, the data collection process was to be done in two ways namely using paper questionnaires and tablets. More on this will be discussed at Section 5 – *Survey documents and use of tablets*.

At the initial stage of the training, in order to get the office staff acquainted with the HBS questionnaires designed in the tablets for data collection, practical training sessions on use of tablets, were conducted prior to the start of the survey. A group of coders also followed inhouse training after familiarising themselves with all the questionnaires and schedules used for the survey. A briefing session on the latest Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) 2018, was conducted by the CPI unit. During training, emphasis was laid on how to scrutinise the questionnaires and schedules for errors, inconsistencies and omissions. After a practical session on coding, a verification exercise was also conducted where the coders were briefed on whether their work was according to the coding guidelines given during the briefing session.

## **2.6 Home Assignment and Overtime**

Home assignments were given to officers of SM so as to complete the coding tasks in time. For HBS 2023, they only had to transcribe the data recorded in the daily questionnaires into the monthly schedules. Most variables were pre-coded and validation checks were in-built, as data collection was conducted using tablets for specific questionnaires.

Around 71% of coding was done through home assignments and the remaining coding was done during office hours and overtime. The officers selected for home assignment were those who have experience in coding HBS schedules or HBS field work. They were remunerated at the rate of Rs 275 per household schedule. Overtime started in September 2023 for HBS staff so that the quota of coded schedules to be delivered to data capture firm, on a monthly basis, was not disrupted.

## **2.7 Field organisation**

Fieldwork, which started in December 2022 till January 2024, was carried out after office hours and especially during weekends when working members of households were deemed more conveniently available. In fact, the reference period for HBS 2023 was from January to December 2023, but for the

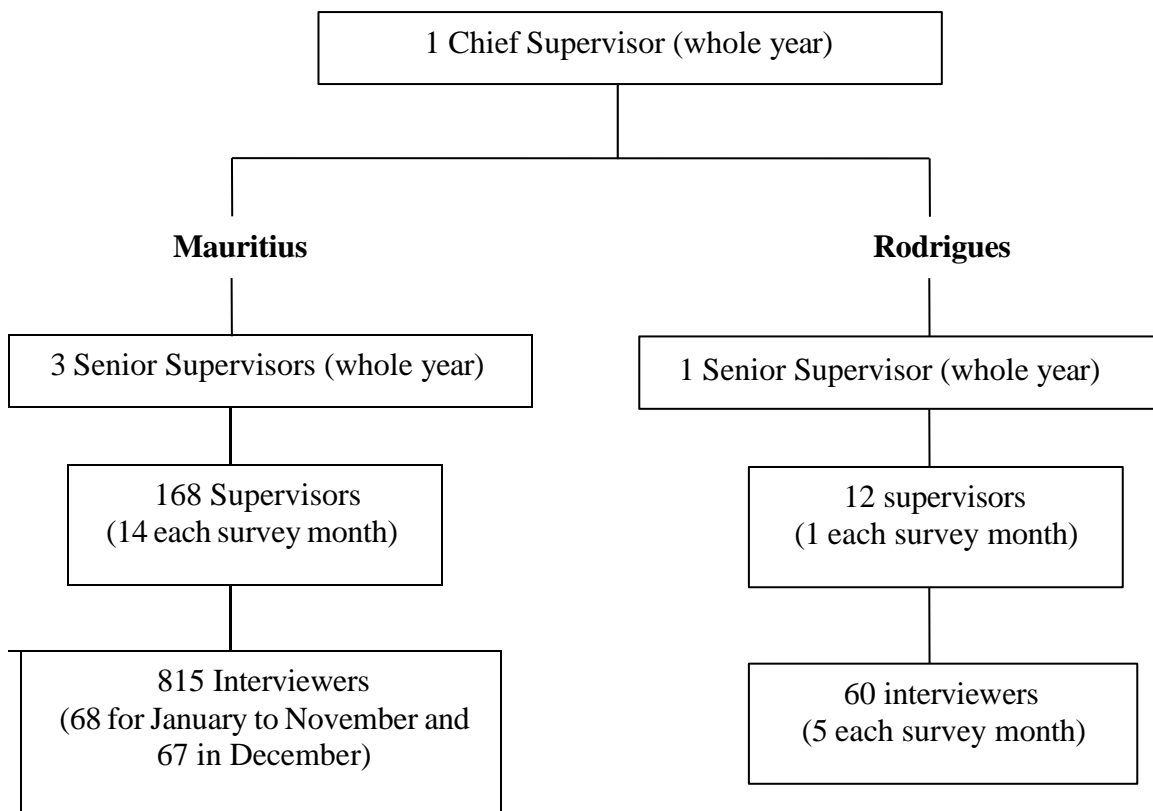


briefing purposes and, identification of selected households, it was advisable to start one month prior. The capture of information on income was done during the next month of the reference month.

Also, at the same time, it ensured better control over the fieldwork due to the simultaneous presence of interviewers and supervisors on the workplace to promptly solve problems and queries. This was one of the main reasons, as to defining the week for HBS fieldwork, from Saturday to Friday. On Saturdays, field staff were more likely to meet the household members allowing timely capture of information, and clearing of queries.

Four grades of field staff were employed for the survey as shown in Figure 2.7.1.

**Figure 2.7.1 Field organisation of the HBS 2023**



## 2.8 Recruitment of field staff

The field staff was recruited from government employees. The Public Service Commission appointed the Chief Supervisor and Senior Supervisors on the recommendation of the Acting Director of Statistics. As

regards the other grades, the Commission delegated its authority to the Acting Director of Statistics for their recruitment. This was done on the advice of a departmental selection board according to pre-defined criteria as approved by the Commission. The selection criteria were:

- (a) Performance in previous Household Budget Surveys, censuses and any other surveys conducted by the Statistics Mauritius;
- (b) place of residence;
- (c) availability outside office hours and;
- (d) other things being equal, preference to
  - i. staff of HBS and CPI units
  - ii. past experience in Household Budget Survey
  - iii. other staff of Statistics Mauritius

## **2.9 Terms of appointment of field staff**

### **2.9.1 Chief Supervisor**

The Chief Supervisor was responsible for the planning and conduct of the survey in the Islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues. She was appointed for a period of 14 months as from December 2022. Her main responsibilities were:

- a) Overall responsibility for administrative control and fieldwork; co-ordination of field and office activities;
- b) Conducting briefing and training sessions for Supervisors and Interviewers;
- c) Control of quality of work of all field staff and deal with problems not specifically covered in instruction manuals;
- d) Conducting sample field checks (on-site);
- e) Synchronize with the Senior Supervisors' tablets, at least once a week;
- f) Sample editing of completed questionnaires and data collected on tablets;
- g) Settling of difficult cases/refusals and queries.

These duties involved about 68 hours of work each month. The Chief Supervisor received a fee of Rs 26,200 and a travelling allowance of Rs 6,675 per month.

### 2.9.2 Senior Supervisor

Four Senior Supervisors were appointed for 14 months as from December 2022 to assist the Chief Supervisor in the conduct of the survey in the Islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues. Each Senior Supervisor in the Island of Mauritius was in charge of 4 to 5 Supervisors and 20 to 25 Interviewers for each survey month. For the Island of Rodrigues, the Senior Supervisor was in charge of 1 Supervisor with 5 Interviewers on a monthly basis.

The main duties of the Senior Supervisors in the Island of Mauritius were:

- a) Conduct/attend briefing and training sessions for Interviewers and Supervisors;
- b) Provide monthly fieldwork programme for supervisory staff;
- c) Ensure that the Supervisors and Interviewers perform their duties satisfactorily, and deal with all problems not specifically covered in instruction manuals;
- d) Organise regular meetings with Supervisors and Interviewers;
- e) Synchronize with the supervisors' tablets, at least once a week;
- f) Ensure proper back-ups of data collected on tablets are done by supervisors, at least once a week;
- g) Control the quality of work of Supervisors and Interviewers;
- h) Conduct sample field checks (on-site);
- i) Sample edit of completed questionnaires and data on tablets;
- j) Settle difficult cases, non-response and deal with unforeseen problems;
- k) Submit a report on the performance of Supervisors working under their supervision;
- l) Carry out other duties that the Acting Director of Statistics may have assigned through the Chief Supervisor.

Senior Supervisors in the Island of Mauritius had to devote about 74 hours of fieldwork per month to the survey. Each Senior Supervisor received a fee of Rs 25,200 and a travelling allowance of Rs 4,240 per month.

The main duties of the Senior Supervisors in the Island of Rodrigues were:

- (a) Monitoring the proper conduct of the survey, especially in between the missions of the Chief Supervisor and Senior Supervisors in Rodrigues;
- (b) Ensure that the Supervisors and Interviewers perform their duties satisfactorily, and deal with all problems not specifically covered in instruction manuals;

- (c) Collecting and editing the questionnaires for completeness and consistency of the data collected on tablets;
- (d) Dispatching all questionnaires and schedules to Statistics Mauritius within the deadline set.

For the Senior Supervisor in Island of Rodrigues, about 37 hours of fieldwork per month was required. She received a fee of Rs 12,600 and a travelling allowance of Rs 4,240 per month.

### **2.9.3 Supervisor**

Fifteen Supervisors were appointed during each survey month (14 Supervisors in Island of Mauritius and 1 for Island of Rodrigues, per month). A Supervisor had to monitor and control the work of 4 to 5 Interviewers. His/her main duties were:

- a) Supervising the work of a group of 4-5 Interviewers;
- b) Mandatorily attend briefing/training sessions with this team of 4-5 Interviewers to ensure that they understand all relevant concepts and instructions;
- c) Conduct practical session of HBS questionnaire filling with the team of Interviewers to ensure proper understanding of use of tablets and filling of HBS questionnaires;
- d) Provide guidance to field staff to resolve CAPI related problems;
- e) Regulating the flow of all documents and tablets between the Senior Supervisor and Interviewers;
- f) Reconnoitring the respective regions allocated with each Interviewer for identification of selected households;
- g) Ensuring that Interviewers adhere all along to the procedures prescribed for the survey, by closely monitoring their fieldwork, and especially during their first interviews so that respondents are convinced to participate in the survey;
- h) Collecting and editing all completed questionnaires and data collected on tablets, verifying control documents and schedules/personal diaries and ensuring their completeness before synchronizing with the Senior Supervisor's tablets and submission of completed schedules/personal diaries and data collected on tablets;
- i) Ensure proper back-ups of data collected on tablets, at least once a week;
- j) Report immediately any issues with regards to the use of tablets and on field to the Senior Supervisors;
- k) Providing help promptly to Interviewers in difficulty and dealing with difficult cases/refusals and queries;

- l) Carrying regular field checks to ensure proper filling of daily diaries, control documents, data collected on tablets and other HBS-related documents;
- m) Synchronize with the Interviewers' tablets, thrice a week;
- n) Completing the control documents as to monitor the quality and consistency of data being collected;
- o) Any other duties associated with fieldwork as directed by hierarchy.

The Supervisor was remunerated as shown from the following table and was also given a travelling depending on the spread of regions allocated.

	Number of hours (approx.)	Interviewing exercise (Rs)	
		Fees per month	Travelling allowance
Supervisor:			
with 4 interviewers	70	22,100	3,800 - 4,300
with 5 interviewers	80	25,300	4,200 - 4,800

#### 2.9.4 Interviewer

73 interviewers were appointed each month from January to November 2023 and 72 interviewers in December 2023. Their main duties were:

- a) Mandatorily attend training/briefing sessions;
- b) Study the instruction manuals well prior to fieldwork;
- c) Reconnoitring the region assigned to him/her (accompanied by the Supervisor) and make sure that he/she is able to read the features and boundaries of the map so that the selected households are identified easily and able to carry out the fieldwork in a satisfactory manner;
- d) Contact and interview the relevant members of eight selected households to complete the schedules - HBS 2, 4 and 5 on tablets;
- e) Make regular visits to the selected households to ensure that all details of expenditure are being properly entered in the appropriate schedules HBS 3A and 3B (In case no one in the household can fill in the diaries, the Interviewer should call at more frequent intervals and fill in the diaries from information obtained from the household members);

- f) Collect and scrutinize all completed schedules (HBS 3A and 3B) at the end of each week to make sure they are complete and correct, and deliver fresh ones for the following week in the reference month;
- g) Edit all completed questionnaires and data collected on tablets before submission and synchronizing with the supervisor's tablets;
- h) Synchronize with tablets of the supervisor at least thrice weekly;
- i) Make call-backs to household to correct errors or obtain missing information if necessary;
- j) Filling the control documents as to monitor the quality and consistency of data being collected;
- k) Contact and interview relevant members of the selected households so as to complete schedules HBS 4 and HBS 5;
- l) Scrutinize all completed schedules, preferably at the conclusion of each interview, to ascertain their completeness and correctness;
- m) Review questionnaires with queries from supervisory staff and re-submit;
- n) Submit all relevant documents to the Supervisor within prescribed delay, after thorough editing;
- o) Any other duties associated with fieldwork as directed by hierarchy.

An Interviewer working for a specific reference month, required around 90 hours of work spanned over two and a half months and was paid a fee of Rs 23,000 inclusive of travelling expenses for interviewing exercise. A remuneration of Rs 910 per month was exceptionally given to Interviewers working in certain regions where there was difficulty in identifying suitable officers to work as Interviewers. Therefore, suitable officers living in other regions had to be appointed to work in these regions.

## **2.10 Training of field staff**

The Chief Supervisor and the respective designated Senior Supervisors conducted all training sessions to the field staff in the Islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues.

### **2.10.1 Island of Mauritius**

For each survey month, the training was organised in two formal training sessions of three to five hours each on different days. The training sessions were held during weekends.

The first session was held around two weeks prior to the reference month. During that session, the interviewers and supervisors were briefed on the objectives, methodology and confidential aspects of the survey. Further, since it was the first contact with some of the field staff, certain administrative procedures

such as the issue of Identity Cards, Instruction manuals, tablets and IT accessories, and other field documents were carried out. During that important session, the field staff were also explained how to create and maintain a good rapport with the respondents in view of the time required by the selected households for keeping a daily record of their expenses over one month. They were also briefed on interviewing techniques, the filling in of the household schedule HBS2 on tablet and emphasis was laid on the expenditure diaries HBS3A and 3B; details and specifications needed for each item of expenditure were thoroughly explained. They were explained how to monitor the expenditure through the control document. All field staff were appraised in detail on how to make use and safeguard the tablets, on synchronisation process and much emphasis was laid on verification of questionnaires and data collected by respective Supervisors and editing of questionnaires and data collected on tablets, prior to submission to office.

The second session was held at the end of the survey month and dealt with the income schedule HBS4 and the point of purchase questionnaire HBS5. Interviewers were briefed on how to fill in these documents on tablets and were requested to be tactful when asking questions about income. They were also explained on how to do probing in cases where the income and expenditure data showed discrepancies.

A question-and-answer session was conducted during the second briefing, to ensure that Interviewers were able to clear their queries and understand better on how to report the data while ensuring consistencies.

### **2.10.2 Island of Rodrigues**

In Rodrigues, it was decided to brief field staff for two survey months at one go, given the small number of field officers (1 Supervisor and 5 Interviewers) working there each month and the cost for missions from Mauritius to Rodrigues. Thus, six missions were arranged during the survey period in December 2022 as well as February, April, June, August, and October 2023. Each mission lasted for about four days during which briefing sessions were held and the completed schedules for previous months were checked. Further, the Senior Supervisor there was given specific instructions regarding the distribution of survey documents and tablets to the Supervisors, and checking of completed questionnaires and data collected on tablets.

### **2.11 Calendar of activities**

The various activities involved in the survey was organised as shown in the Gantt chart in Figure 2.11.1.





## 2.12 Survey cost

Estimates of the budget in the planning phase were based on expenditure incurred at the previous HBS. The project value of the Household Budget Survey was estimated at around Rs 50 million. A breakdown of the project value and the expenses incurred as at June 2024 is given below:

		Rupees ('000)	
		Project Value	Actual Expenditure
<b>1</b>	<b>Personnel expenses</b>	<b>36,507</b>	<b>28,659</b>
	Office staff	5,985	-
	Field staff	27,000	26,685
	Overtime payments for office attendant	22	15
	Overtime payments for office staff	-	1,151
	Home Assignment	3,500	808
<b>2</b>	<b>Non-Personnel expenses</b>	<b>13,503</b>	<b>7,264</b>
	Travelling	1,671	1,230
	Office equipment, stationery and furniture	957	744
	Tablets for data collection	6,000	1,869
	Printing of documents	200	200
	Data processing	2,000	1,304
	Publicity	2,000	1,684
	Mission to Rodrigues	300	153
	Freight cost to Rodrigues	60	80
	Fieldwork Rodrigues by Cartography	230	-
	Other miscellaneous expenses	85	-
<b>3</b>	<b>Contingencies</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>128</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50,285</b>	<b>36,051</b>

Some major differences were noted in the project value and actual expenditure of some items namely on purchase of tablets, office staff and, fieldwork related costs in Rodrigues by Cartography Unit. Actually, expenditures for the performance of overtime by HBS and non-HBS staff, were borne in lieu of allowances paid to office staff for additional work. Given that tablets were majorly used for data collection during HBS 2023, fewer survey documents were printed by the Government Printing Office, compared to previous HBS 2017.

The costs of publicity, comparatively to last HBS 2017, were much higher due to broadcasting of a television advertisement in Rodrigues.

### **2.13 Publicity**

Publicity helps to enlist the co-operation of the public and create greater awareness on the purpose and usefulness of the survey in order to achieve better response and more reliable data.

Press communiqués was issued in French in two daily and two weekly local newspapers on the 12<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> of December 2022, respectively.

There was also a television advertisement on HBS which was broadcasted on the local television during peak hours namely during ‘Samachar’, French News, ‘Zurnal Kreol’ and also in ‘Zournal Rodrigues’ from December 2022 to November 2023. The spot was done in French, Kreol and Bhojpuri to reach a wide range of audience. Posters were given to Interviewers and they were asked to affix them in the vicinity of the selected regions.

A communiqué informing the public about the conduct of the HBS from January to December 2023, was also uploaded on the official website of Statistics Mauritius.

Moreover, pamphlets with explanation on HBS and CPI were given to respondents for better understanding of the aim, purpose and usefulness of the survey.

Furthermore, members of the Consumer Price Index Advisory Committee were asked to motivate the public through their respective organisations.



### **3. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The concepts and definitions used in the 2023 HBS are based on International Labour Organisation (ILO) recommendations.

#### **3.2 Household**

The household was the unit of enquiry in the HBS. The concept of household is the same as that used in the 2022 Housing and Population Census which defines a household as either:

- (a) a one-person household, that is, a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household; or
- (b) a multi-person household, that is, a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and have a common budget to a greater or lesser extent; they may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both.

Households living in housing units have been referred to as private households to distinguish them from households in communal households such as collective quarters, hotels, infirmaries, hospitals and other institutions.

The general criterion used in identifying the members of a multi-person household was the existence of common housekeeping arrangements. Under this definition, two or more families living in one housing unit constituted one household if they had common housekeeping arrangements; otherwise, they were considered as separate households. In cases of varying housekeeping arrangements, a group of persons who shared at least one meal a day was considered as one household.

#### **3.3 Income**

During the survey, income was collected from all household members earning an income. In line with ILO recommendations, income is defined as receipts (both in cash and in kind) which are regular and recurring.

Gross income is defined as the sum of the following types of income:

- (a) Employee income
- (b) Income from self-employment or entrepreneurial income
- (c) Property income
- (d) Transfer income
- (e) Other income such as value of goods produced by households for their own consumption.

Receipts which are non-regular or non-recurring, were excluded from income, these are:

- (a) money derived from sale of property and possessions,
- (b) withdrawals from savings,
- (c) loans obtained,
- (d) repayments of loans by other households,
- (e) cash gifts from other households (one-off),
- (f) capital transfers such as inheritances, lump sum, etc.

### **3.3.1 Disposable income**

The disposable income is obtained as the gross income less compulsory deductions such as income tax (P.A.Y.E.) and contributions to pensions and social security schemes.

Unless otherwise stated, disposable income has been used as the analytical income measure since it is close to the total receipts available for consumption expenditure during the accounting period.

### **3.3.2 Employee income**

Gross employee income refers to all regular income from paid employment including travelling allowance, rent allowance, bonuses and gratuities as well as any income received in kind. It is to be noted that income derived by employees from subsidiary or parallel business was also included as employee income. However, employer's contributions to social security, pensions and insurance schemes on behalf of employees were excluded.

Estimates of monthly employee income refer to the monthly equivalent income. Estimates are based on the last pay; in cases where the period covered was not monthly, the pay was adjusted to a monthly equivalent income. In addition, the amount received as end of year bonus was divided by twelve to obtain the equivalent average monthly income.

### **3.3.3 Income from self-employment**

Income from self-employment is defined as the net income derived from self-employment in household enterprises, business, trade, crop cultivation and independent professional activities.

### **3.3.4 Property income**

Property income relates to receipts derived from ownership of assets and includes interests, dividends as well as rent of land. This definition is in accordance to the System of National Accounts 2008. As regards, receipts from rental, the net values are recorded.

### **3.3.5 Transfer income**

Transfer income consists of pensions, social contribution income allowances like the Social Contribution (CSG) Income Allowance and other social security benefits from government and private organisations as well as inter household transfers such as alimony, child support and, regular financial support from parents and relatives.

### **3.3.6 Other income**

Goods produced by households for their own consumption were valued at the market prices prevailing during the reference period. The imputed income thus obtained was considered as “other income”.

## **3.4 Expenditure**

During the Household Budget Survey, households recorded expenditure data for the survey month on a daily basis in diaries. The HBS expenditure data refer to the cost of acquiring goods and services during the reference period, regardless of whether the household paid for or consumed them during that period.

The estimates of household expenditure refer to consumption expenditure which includes:

- (a) money expenditure on goods and services intended for consumption by the household,
- (b) consumption of goods and services which are either own-produced, received free or at reduced price by the household. These were valued at prevailing market prices.

Non-consumption expenditure as well as certain types of goods and services received free was excluded; these are:

- (a) investment related expenditures such as purchase of land, houses, major house repairs, etc.,
- (b) expenditure associated with business,

- (c) direct taxes, social security contributions, life insurance premiums,
- (d) the rental value of owner-occupied and free housing units,
- (e) services received free from the state such as education and health.

### **3.5 Comparison of expenditure against income**

The HBS provides information about both expenditure and income but it would be misleading to consider the difference between income and expenditure as a measure of savings for the following reasons:

- (a) the income data do not refer to the actual income obtained during the survey month but are estimates of the monthly equivalent income. This is so for employee income, which has been adjusted for end of year bonus (see paragraph 3.3.2). Further, income from self-employment was derived on the basis of the income during the previous accounting period, which may be earlier than the survey month. Similarly, property income derived from interests and dividends could also relate to an earlier time period than the survey month.
- (b) The expenditure data do not refer to the actual payments made during the survey month.
  - i. HBS expenditure data relate to consumption expenditure and exclude non-consumption expenditure such as debt repayments, payment of income tax, etc.
  - ii. Expenditure was collected on an acquisition basis, i.e. the cost of some goods acquired during the survey month was considered as expenditure regardless of whether the household paid for them during the month (see paragraph 3.4).
  - iii. Own-produced goods and goods received free were valued and considered as expenditure.
  - iv. In the case of hire-purchased goods acquired during the survey month, the total value of the goods was considered as expenditure even though the total amount was not paid during that month.
- (c) The income and expenditure data do not necessarily relate to a common reference period whereas expenditure data refer to consumption expenditure during the reference month, income data could relate to a previous time period for the reasons mentioned in (a) above.
- (d) A household's expenditure during the survey month may well be untypical of its average monthly expenditure.
- (e) A household's expenditure in a particular month may not necessarily be paid from the income received during the same month. It could also have been paid from non-regular receipts (which

are not considered as income) such as inheritances, lump-sum receipts and money withdrawn from savings or obtained by way of loan.

Consequently, caution needs to be exercised when comparing expenditure with income at the household level. This is also true for comparisons of average expenditure statistics with average income statistics for groups of households.





## **4. SAMPLING METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Introduction**

Ideally to get the necessary information for the whole country, all private households should have been surveyed. However, because of the large resources that would have been needed, statistical methods were used to survey a sample of households. From the data collected, estimates have been worked out for the whole country.

### **4.2 Sampling design**

A sample of 7,000 households, out of an estimated total of 368,800 was selected for the HBS 2023. The national sample comprised 2 separate samples, one of 6,520 (out of 355,700) for the island of Mauritius and another one of 480 (out of 13,100) for Rodrigues. The sampling fraction used for Rodrigues was larger because of the smaller number of households in the island. Similar to 2017 HBS, for this 2023 round of HBS, there has been oversampling of households with Relative Development Index (RDI) below 0.73 in the island of Mauritius in order to cater for poverty analysis.

It is to be noted that oversampling of low RDI did not affect the overall results of the survey, as it has been considered with the weight done at the level of PSU.

Each sample was selected through a 2-stage design with probability proportional to size. At the first stage, Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) were selected with probability proportional to size; this was followed by selection of households within the selected PSU's.

The HBS 2023 spanned over 12 months to account for seasonal fluctuations in consumption. Each month from January to November 2023, 584 households were surveyed of which 544 in the island of Mauritius and 40 in Rodrigues. In December 2023, 536 households were surveyed in island of Mauritius and 40 in Rodrigues.

### **4.3 Sampling frame**

The frame for the first stage sampling was built from the list of Enumerations Areas (EAs) obtained from the Housing and Population Census 2022. The EAs with less than 50 households were merged with adjacent ones, all EAs with more than 50 households but less than around 200 households were considered as a cluster and, some EAs with more than around 200 households were split into smaller

clusters. In this way, the whole country was split into homogenous clusters of size greater than 50 households but less than around 200 households. These resulting clusters constituted the PSUs for the first stage sampling and were referred as PSU-HBS. Finally, the frame obtained consisted of a list of 3,542 PSU-HBS for the Republic of Mauritius, of which 3,445 PSU-HBS were formed in the Island of Mauritius and 97 PSU-HBS in the Island of Rodrigues.

The sampling frame for the second stage was also obtained from Housing and Population Census 2022. For each selected PSU-HBS, a list of all private households together with some socio-economic characteristics relevant for their stratification was built.

#### **4.4 Selection of PSU-HBS**

In order to ensure that any variation among regions was included in the sample, the PSU-HBS were selected to be representative of all regions. The PSU-HBS were stratified by geographical district and a proxy RDI. It is to be noted that the RDI is a composite index that measures the relative development for administrative regions with the purpose to differentiate the level of development across regions. The index is based on 12 variables encompassing housing and living conditions, literacy and education as well as employment. A proxy RDI was calculated using provisional Housing Census 2022 data which was still being validated at the time of sampling phase for HBS 2023.

Thus, 45 regional strata were constituted in the island of Mauritius and 1 in Rodrigues. Within each of the strata, a sample of PSU-HBS was selected with probability proportional to the number of households in each PSU-HBS.

A sample of 875 PSU-HBS was selected. The selected PSU-HBS (815 in the island of Mauritius and 60 in Rodrigues) were randomly assigned to the twelve months, January 2023 to December 2023.

For the HBS 2023 round, it was observed that in the island of Rodrigues, out of the 60 selected PSU-HBS, there was 3 PSU-HBS which were sampled twice due to its size.

Table 4.4.1 gives the distribution of the PSU-HBS by regional stratum.

Table 4.4.1 Distribution of sampled households by regional stratum (Geographical District and Relative Development Index)

District	Relative Development Index															ALL RDI's	
	RDI 0			RDI 1			RDI 2			RDI 3			RDI 4				
	Total no. of clusters	Selected no. of clusters	No. of households selected	Total no. of clusters	Selected no. of clusters	No. of households selected	Total no. of clusters	Selected no. of clusters	No. of households selected	Total no. of clusters	Selected no. of clusters	No. of households selected	Total no. of clusters	Selected no. of clusters	No. of households selected	Total no. of clusters	No. of households selected
P. Louis	22	12	96	130	26	208	124	23	184	62	12	96	17	3	24	355	608
Pamplemousses	9	5	40	47	13	104	126	32	256	146	35	280	40	8	64	368	744
Riv. Du Rempart	7	4	32	53	14	112	93	21	168	118	29	232	41	9	72	312	616
Flacq	8	4	32	78	19	152	139	35	280	110	26	208	36	8	64	371	736
G. Port	7	3	24	77	16	128	117	28	224	102	25	200	24	5	40	327	616
Savannes	9	4	32	44	9	72	81	18	144	59	14	112	10	3	24	203	384
P. Wilhems	11	6	48	96	21	168	316	68	544	368	87	696	255	58	464	1046	1920
Moka	1	1	8	33	7	56	59	14	112	111	28	224	27	6	48	231	448
B. River	18	9	72	58	14	112	69	13	104	53	12	96	34	8	64	232	448
Rodrigues	41	25	200	54	34	272	2	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	480
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>1384</b>	<b>1126</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>1129</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>2144</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>3542</b>	<b>7000</b>

#### **4.5 Selection of households**

The list of households for each PSU-HBS was stratified according to household size, religion and average monthly household expenditure. A fixed number of 8 households were then selected by systematic random sampling after stratification by household size, religion and expenditure class. The samples were drawn by the HBS team and each interviewer was supplied with the list of the pre-selected households.

A total of 7,000 households were selected of which 6,520 in the island of Mauritius and 480 in Rodrigues. The distribution of the sampled households by regional stratum is given in Table 4.4.1.

#### **4.6 Final sample size and replacement**

Out of the 7,000 households selected in the initial sample, around 26% had to be replaced. The replacement figures were lower compared to 28% in HBS 2017, mainly because the listing of households was based on the Housing and Population Census which was conducted in 2022.

Most of the replacements were due to change in household size, non-contacts and households moved away. Other reasons for replacement were major illness of household members, long absences from the country and refusal to participate in the survey.

In making these replacements, the stratification criteria were strictly respected. Finally, 7,000 households were interviewed.

In future rounds of the survey, there is need to consider possibility to encourage participation of households in SM surveys, may be, through giving a shopping voucher to respondent, chance to participate in lucky draws, conducting of publicity campaigns in schools, area community centres, and via interactive discussion panels on national televisions and on private radios to make the general public aware of the importance of HBS. This is very important as data collection exercise is becoming more and more difficult.

## **5. SURVEY DOCUMENTS AND USE OF TABLETS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

The 2023 HBS necessitated the use of four questionnaires to collect all the necessary information from private households. Copies of each of these questionnaires are given at Appendix 2.

The questionnaires are: -

- (a) HBS 2 – Household schedule
- (b) HBS 3A and 3B – Daily record of the household expenditure
- (c) HBS 4 – Income schedule
- (d) HBS 5 – Point of purchase questionnaire

For this 11<sup>th</sup> round of HBS, the listing schedules (frame) of all households in each PSU-HBS, were based on the Housing and Population Census 2022. Details like name and address of head of household, size of the household, number of income earners, average monthly household expenditure, religion and contact details were obtained.

These details were also required to classify households in socio-economic strata so as to select a representative sample of eight households in each cluster for interview and follow-up.

#### **5.1.1 Use of tablets**

For HBS 2023, tablets were used to capture information on HBS 2, 4 and 5. This was the first time Statistics Mauritius made use of tablets to collect data for HBS.

The Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) was used to design the required HBS questionnaires on tablets.

### **5.2 HBS 2 - Household schedule**

This schedule was used to collect information on the characteristics of the selected households and their members. Data collected on the HBS 2 schedule covered:

- (a) demographic and educational characteristics of household members
- (b) activity status of each household member

- (c) characteristics of the dwelling
- (d) selected regular expenditure incurred
- (e) fuel used for cooking and bathing
- (f) household possessions
- (g) irregular expenses over the past 12 months
- (h) financial situation of household
- (i) shopping behaviour of the household
- (j) health situation of the head and household members and,
- (k) quality of life.

### **5.3 HBS 3A and 3B - Daily record of household expenditure**

Both questionnaires namely HBS 3A and 3B, were the most important documents used for data collection. Both served the same purpose that is to record detailed daily household expenditure on every item purchased during the whole survey month. The only difference was the number of days that each of these questionnaires covered. The HBS 3A covered a 7-days (a week) period whilst the HBS 3B a 4-days period.

When all information recorded in these questionnaires for a specific month are consolidated, an item-wise expenditure for the whole month for each household is obtained. Although the main aim was to collect data on expenditure, the following information was also collected: -

- (a) goods and services obtained free or at reduced prices
- (b) own consumption goods from house garden
- (c) consumption of own produced goods
- (d) sale of own produced goods from house garden, and
- (e) goods consumed from own shop, tabagie, store, etc.

Since expenditure was incurred by any member of the household, a pocket pad was provided to each and every member aged 16 years and above. At the end of each day, the head of the household consolidated the data for all his members onto the HBS 3A or HBS 3B diaries.

#### **5.4 HBS 3C Schedule**

The HBS 3A and 3B was accompanied by a form HBS 3C which comprised an introductory letter addressed by the Acting Director of Statistics to the head of the selected household, explaining the purpose of the survey and seeking for his co-operation and a set of instructions with examples for filling in the expenditure diary HBS 3A and 3B.

#### **5.5 HBS 4 - Income schedule**

The HBS 4 schedule was used to collect data on the income of each income earner of the household. This schedule was completed at the end of the reference month. Information collected included employment characteristics such as industry, occupation, employment status as well as: -

- (a) employee income
- (b) income from self-employment
- (c) property income
- (d) other receipts (like withdrawal from savings, inheritances, etc.)
- (e) transfer income

Besides income, information relating to debt repayment was also collected in this schedule.

#### **5.6 HBS 5 - Point of purchase questionnaire**

This questionnaire was used to collect information on the type of outlets where households usually purchase consumption goods and services and was completed at the end of each survey month. The relevant and important outlets and regions for the collection of price quotations to be used for the computation of monthly Consumer Price Index are derived there from. In addition, information relating to usage of public services and frequency of purchase of groceries were collected.

#### **5.7 Control document**

The main purpose of the control document was to check and monitor the quality of the data for each household. The control document was to be filled in by the field staff in respect of each responding household. The data collected as per the HBS schedules were recorded in summary form in this document. The following information was summarised in the “**Control Document**”:

- (a) expenditure on reported goods and services on a weekly basis
- (b) weekly and cumulative weekly total household expenditure



- (c) income by source for each income earner and
- (d) total household income

## **5.8 Instruction manuals for fieldwork and use of tablets**

An instruction manual, “**Instruction for field work**” was made available to each of the field staff for reference. The manual was meant to help the field staff in the successful performance of their duties. Its aim was to set field work procedures, standardise the method of data collection and summarise the instructions received during briefing and training sessions. It covered various aspects of the survey namely:

- (a) objectives and uses
- (b) duties of field staff
- (c) interviewing techniques
- (d) concepts and definitions
- (e) filling in of all HBS schedules

An instruction manual on the ‘**Use of tablets**’ was also provided to Interviewers at the beginning of the survey. This manual explains the different specification of the tablets and also how to access the different HBS questionnaires namely HBS 2, 4 and 5 on tablets. Much emphasis was laid on how to share the collected data, especially from Interviewer to Supervisors and to Senior Supervisors using the synchronisation option in tablets.

## **6. DATA COLLECTION**

### **6.1 Introduction**

A hybrid data collection method was used whereby both hard-copies of approved questionnaires and tablets were the main tools in the data collection process. As mentioned earlier, Statistics Mauritius (SM) has for the first time administered the Household Budget Survey 2023 by using Computer Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) technique. A tablet was used to capture information directly for better accuracy and faster processing of the data.

Data collection for the HBS was carried out in various stages. It took about eight weeks to collect all the data needed for each survey month.

### **6.2 Interviewing of households**

Each Interviewer was allocated eight households and had to maintain contact with them over a series of visits as follows:

- (a) During the first contact, about 10 days prior to the beginning of the survey month, the Interviewer met the head of household and explained about the nature and objectives of the survey. During the same visit he/she filled in the HBS 2 schedule on tablet, explained the method of completion of the expenditure diaries (HBS 3A and 3B schedules) and handed the first week diary to the head. The head of the household was requested to fill in the diary every day and to include all expenditures made by all members whether at home or away from home.
- (b) During the first week of the survey month, the Interviewer regularly visited the household in order to ensure that the diary was properly filled in.
- (c) At the end of each week of the survey month, the Interviewer returned to the selected households to collect the completed diaries for the past week and remit diaries for the coming week while at the same time settling queries and solving all inconsistencies, if any, on the data provided. More frequent visits were made to those households who could not themselves fill in the diaries.
- (d) At the end of the last week of the reference month, the household was interviewed on the HBS5 schedule regarding points of purchase. Information was captured on tablets.
- (e) Data on income were collected on tablets during the first week of the following month at the last stage of the survey after all other schedules have been verified and collected. The income schedule HBS4 was filled in digitally for all members of the household who received any type of

income. In the case of collection information on income, great care and tact was needed on the part of the interviewers since respondents are usually reluctant to reveal their actual income.

### **6.2.1 Handling the Tablet**

Each field staff working for HBS was entrusted a tablet for field work purposes only. The following rules were applied when it comes to handling tablets. Supervisors had to ensure that these strict rules are well adhered to by their respective Interviewers.

- a) The tablet has Statistics Mauritius authorized software installed; Interviewers should not tamper with the security features installed on the tablet.
- b) The tablet should be kept in good working order and Interviewers should notify Statistics Mauritius (via the immediate supervisor) immediately in writing, of any defect or malfunction during normal use. In case of theft, the nearest police station and the immediate supervisor should be informed immediately in writing.
- c) Installation of other software was not allowed as any data corruption or configuration errors caused by the installation of unauthorized software may require complete reformatting of the tablet and result in loss of data.
- d) Tablets should NOT be used for connecting to social media or streaming on YouTube etc.
- e) Ensure the confidentiality and security of the information or other sensitive data on the tablet.
- f) Unauthorised person should not be allowed to use the tablet.
- g) Return the tablet, including the case, accessories and peripherals upon completion of the survey.

### **6.3 Supervision and control**

During the Household Budget Survey, a huge amount of data are collected thus, field supervision and control were vital to ensure the quality of the data. Supervisory staff was required to exercise close and continuous control throughout the data collection process. They had to ensure that the interviewers adhered to instructions and procedures prescribed all along the survey.

Supervisors had to accompany their interviewers during the first few interviews to consolidate the interviewers' understanding of the instructions and also ensure that the Interviewers understand how to

make use of the tablets. Less experienced interviewers were identified early and given special attention. Completed questionnaires and data collected on tablets were examined, as soon as possible, so that any mistake/misunderstanding could be cleared promptly and effectively. Also, backups of data collected were regularly done by Senior Supervisors to ensure that no data are lost.

Supervisors had to synchronise with Interviewers and Senior Supervisors for sharing of data collected and ultimately conduct thorough verification and validation of the information reported. All the expenditures recorded in the diaries by Interviewers were thoroughly looked into by supervisory staff. The items which were not clear or inconsistent were subject to queries and were cleared out by Interviewers.

Any difficulties met by an interviewer were reported immediately to the concerned Supervisor who was responsible to deal with such cases as quickly as possible.



## **7. DATA PROCESSING AND REPORTING**

### **7.1 Introduction**

The chapter deals with the processing (editing, coding, data capture and validation) of data. The process involved in tabulations is also explained.

### **7.2 Editing and coding**

The completed schedules were checked for completeness and consistency at the office. Schedules HBS2 (Household schedule), HBS4 (Income schedule) and HBS5 (Point of Purchase questionnaire) were collected on tablets and due to inbuilt validation checks, the data were edited and validated directly thereon.

Schedules HBS3A and 3B (expenditure diaries) were consolidated into a monthly expenditure schedule, which contained item wise expenditure during the survey month. A coding instruction manual containing all the relevant codes was supplied to each member of the editing and coding team.

### **7.3 Data capture and validation**

Data entry and processing went on in parallel with the field work and was completed by February 2024. The data capture was outsourced to a private firm after successful completion of pilot exercise and testing of application using HBS coded questionnaires. The data files were sent back to Statistics Mauritius (SM) for acceptance and automated data consistency checking procedures were run on the input data using the software Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro). Errors identified by these programs were corrected by a team at SM. Additional consistency checks and cleaning continued until July 2024 to produce a cleaner data set that will be used for detailed analysis.

### **7.4 Tabulation**

Prior to tabulation, analytical weights were introduced in the data set since the HBS 2023 sample was not self-weighting. The weight at PSU-HBS level was applied to the data. The calculation of population estimates such as averages and proportions was done automatically by the software using these weights.

Tables on consumption expenditure by division, group, class and item were given priority. These tables were used for the derivation of CPI weights - the main objective of any Household Budget Survey. Using this new system of weights, the updated Consumer Price Index with base period January to December 2023 was published as from April 2024.

A series of tabulations have been produced from the HBS data using CSpPro, Stata and Microsoft Excel. They will be published in a second volume of this report, which will cover demographic characteristics, household consumption expenditure and income distribution.

### **7.5 Reporting of results**

The preliminary results of the HBS 2023 survey were published in April 2024 in the Economic and Social Indicator, Issue No 1786, “Household Budget Survey 2023 – Main Results”.

The present report is the first of a set of two volumes to be published by SM on the HBS 2023, and covers the methodology used to:

- (a) conduct the survey,
- (b) derive the weights for the updated basket of goods and services,
- (c) compute the Consumer Price Index.

The second report will be on the analysis of the results.

## **8. RELIABILITY OF SURVEY DATA**

### **8.1 Introduction**

Every sample survey is subjected to two types of errors, namely sampling errors and non-sampling errors.

### **8.2 Sources of non-sampling errors and controls**

Non-sampling errors arise from various sources. In contrast to sampling errors, these errors are difficult to measure but are usually reduced by putting in place quality controls at various stages of the survey. Below are the possible sources of non-sampling errors in HBS 2023 together with the respective controls.

#### **8.2.1 Questionnaire design**

While conducting any survey, sources of errors in the design of a questionnaire are mainly layout of the questionnaire wordings including ambiguous and vague words and phrases, non-exhaustiveness of pre-coded answers and so on.

The above possible errors were minimised with the support of the technical group, which comprised professional Statisticians at SM. The relevancy of the topics was ensured by taking on board the views of different Ministries and other main data users.

#### **8.2.2 Data Collection**

During the data collection stage, possible sources of errors are non-response, interviewers' bias, respondents' bias, lack of understanding of concept and definitions by both respondent and field staff, lack of supervision on field, errors of recording in the schedule and in tablets, etc.

The above errors were reduced by:

- (a) Intensive training of field staff who were provided each with a detailed instruction.
- (b) Incorporating checks in the questionnaire and in tablets to ensure consistency of information provided.
- (c) Providing supervisory staff with a diary in which they had to fill in their itineraries, problems encountered and solution thereof.



- (d) Interviewers being accompanied by their supervisors during the first few interviews and attend difficult cases.
- (e) Re-interviews being carried out to clear out queries if any.
- (f) Intensive editing and consistency checks being carried out at office where outliers were flagged and reported to supervisory staff for call backs if necessary.
- (g) Assessment reports for each officer by their immediate supervisors, to identify low performers who will not be recruited for subsequent surveys.

### **8.2.3 Data Processing**

Coders at the office were subjected to an intensive training by the Statistician in charge of the CPI and HBS Unit. In addition, team leaders (experienced Statistical Officers/Senior Statistical Officers) carried out sample verifications of the questionnaire ensuring consistency in the editing and coding process. At the data processing stage, after data capture, computer editing consisting of checks on totals, range checks and other consistency checks were carried out. There were also validation reports which helped in the process.

## **8.3 Sampling errors**

The HBS 2023 estimates were based on a sample of possible observations. Hence, they were subjected to sampling variability and estimates could differ from the figures that would have been produced if information had been collected from all households in the population.

### **8.3.1 Representativeness of the sample**

The HBS results were compared with those of the Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey (CMPHS) 2023 and Housing and Population Census 2022, and were found to be consistent in terms of demographic characteristics such as composition by age, sex, marital status and activity status as well as household size (Table 8.3.1). The slight differences could be due to differences in sampling errors and also the objectives of the two surveys and census are not the same. The results of HBS 2023 were also compared with those of HBS 2017 to observe the evolution in selected demographic characteristics.

**Table 8.3.1 – Comparison of HBS 2023 with HBS 2017, Housing and Population Census 2022 and, CMPHS 2023**

<b>Demographic characteristics of household members</b>	<b>HBS 2017 (%)</b>	<b>CENSUS 2022<sup>1</sup> (%)</b>	<b>CMPHS 2023 (%)</b>	<b>HBS 2023 (%)</b>
<b>SEX</b>				
Male	49.0	49.3	48.8	49.1
Female	51.0	50.7	51.2	50.9
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>AGE</b>				
Under 5 years	4.4	4.7	5.1	4.1
5 – 14 years	13.5	10.6	11.0	10.7
15 – 59 years	64.5	65.1	63.3	63.0
60 years and above	17.6	19.6	20.6	22.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>				
Married	46.9	46.7	45.1	48.1
Divorced / Separated / Widowed	11.1	11.5	12.8	11.7
Single	42.0	41.8	42.1	40.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>ACTIVITY STATUS (16 yrs &amp; above)</b>				
Economically active	56.9	56.9	58.4	55.5
Students	8.3	7.4	7.8	8.0
Other	34.9	35.7	33.8	36.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLD SIZE</b>				
<b>Average household size</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>

<sup>1</sup>Provisional

#### **8.4 Comparison of expenditure data with data from other sources**

The expenditure data from the HBS were also checked against estimates derived from other sources such as data on production, imports, exports and local sales (Table 8.4.1), allowance being made for different coverage, consumption by non-private households such as hotels (alcoholic beverages and tobacco) and industries.

From the Table 8.4.1, it can be observed that the difference between the estimated annual household expenditure as compared to annual national consumption on ‘Government Imported’ rice is high. Main reason can be the shift in consumption pattern of households. Most of the latter prefer ‘Trader’s rice’ over ‘Government Imported rice’. This conclusion is reflected in the estimated annual household versus national consumption on ‘Trader’s rice’ which are in line.

The household expenditure data on sugar and chicken are also less than the sales figure. This is mainly due to the fact that a large quantity of sugar goes in manufacture of sweet products and beverages for the informal sector while an important quantity of fresh chicken is used in fast food. Moreover, the difference between estimated private household consumption and national consumption based on production data of some other items such as cooking oil, potatoes and onion can be explained by their use in the preparation of food by vendors in the informal sector.

As shown in Table 8.4.1, there are large differences between the estimates for expenditure on alcoholic beverages and cigarettes derived from the HBS and from expenditure data on local sales. Data at past surveys indicate that people tend to underreport on what they actually consume on these items. Accordingly, it has been found necessary to adjust the expenditure data on alcoholic beverages and cigarettes before deriving the CPI weights. It has been estimated from other sources that household consumption of alcoholic beverages and cigarettes represents about 80% of total sales on the country; on this basis an adjustment of Rs 3,362 has been made for the average monthly household consumption expenditure. The COICOP divisions affected are ‘Alcoholic beverages and tobacco’ and ‘Restaurants and accommodation services’ since the latter includes alcoholic drinks consumed in restaurants.

**Table 8.4.1 – Comparison of HBS 2023 expenditure data on some data from other sources**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Estimated private household consumption per annum based on the HBS 2023</b>	<b>Estimated national <sup>1</sup> consumption per annum based on data from other sources, 2023</b>
Rice (govt. imported)	9,900 tons	26,500 tons
Rice (trader's)	31,400 tons	35,300 tons
Flour (inc. flour for bread)	85,000 tons	101,000 tons
Tea	1,200 tons	1,640 tons
Sugar	7,000 tons	33,100 tons
Chicken	17,000 tons	55,000 tons
Cooking Oil	Rs 1,300 Mn	Rs 1,900 Mn
Potato	20,000 tons	25,000 tons
Onion	15,000 tons	18,000 tons
Powdered milk	Rs 2,500 Mn	Rs 2,200 Mn
Rum & Cane Spirits	Rs 1,200 Mn	Rs 5,000 Mn
Beer & Stout	Rs 1,200 Mn	Rs 7,500 Mn
Wine locally produced	Rs 270 Mn	Rs 1,200 Mn
Cigarettes	Rs 2,500 Mn	Rs 11,500 Mn
Electricity (domestic)	Rs 5,500 Mn	Rs 6,600 Mn
Water (domestic)	Rs 940 Mn	Rs 840 Mn
Waste Water (domestic)	Rs 190 Mn	Rs 180 Mn
Gasolene	Rs 11,800 Mn	Rs 15,000 Mn
LPG - cooking gas	Rs 1,500 Mn	Rs 2,600 Mn

<sup>1</sup> - Consumption of households, tourist and also used in industries



# Part 2

## The updated CPI

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## **9. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

### **9.1 Introduction**

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of changes over time in the general level of prices of goods and services, which the private consumer buys or pays for.

The CPI was first compiled by Statistics Mauritius (formerly Central Statistics Office) in 1961. Three sets of indices were calculated, one for urban areas, one for rural areas and one for the whole country. However, only one index is being compiled for the whole country since 1976, as there were no major differences among the regional indices.

The CPI is reviewed from time to time in order to account for changes in the consumption pattern of the population. The first revision took place in 1976 and subsequently the CPI has been revised every five years, in line with the recommendation of the ILO. The methodology explained in this report refers to the eleventh CPI series based on the 2023 Household Budget Survey.

### **9.2 Measurement of the CPI**

The CPI is measured by computing the average change over time in the cost of a fixed market basket of consumer goods and services. As prices change, the total cost of the basket also changes and thus the CPI is a measure of the change in the cost of this fixed basket. It provides a way to compare what this basket costs at a given period relative to a base period.

The cost of the CPI basket is assigned a value of 100 in the base period and the costs in other periods are expressed as percentages of the cost in the base period. For example, if the CPI is 110, this means that there has been an increase of 10% in the cost of the basket since the base year; similarly, an index of 95 means a 5% decrease in the cost of the basket. The base period for the current CPI series is the calendar year 2023 (January to December 2023 = 100).

### **9.3 Uses of the CPI**

(a) The CPI is the most widely used measure of inflation. It plays a major role in formulating the monetary and fiscal policy of government. It is often used to assess the effectiveness of government economic policy.



- (b) The CPI is commonly used for adjustment of wages, pensions and social security benefits to compensate for erosion of purchasing power as prices increase. Furthermore, many financial arrangements make use of the CPI. For instance, payments associated with private contracts, insurance premiums, rent, alimony, etc. are often indexed on the CPI.
- (c) The CPI is also resorted for the conversion of a series measured at current prices to a constant price series. Such conversion which is known as deflation, gives a better indication of changes in real terms (volume) by adjusting for price changes. For example, the CPI is often used to deflate the value of the rupee to calculate its purchasing power.
- (d) The price data collected for CPI purposes can also be used to compile other indices, such as the price indices used to deflate household consumption expenditures in national accounts.

#### **9.4 Misconceptions about the CPI**

- (a) The CPI is not a measure of actual price level; it indicates the rate at which prices change between two periods. For example, if the price index in April 2024 was 107.1 for biscuits and 104.8 for butter (Base 2023 = 100), this does not mean that the price of biscuits was higher than that of butter, rather the indices indicate that prices for biscuits rose by 7.1% and those for butter by 4.8% between year 2023 and April 2024.
- (b) The CPI does not reflect the price experience of individual households. It is designed to measure price changes experienced by all private households in aggregate. For example, it would be unusual to find a household paying rent for its dwelling and also paying a housing loan for the same property. However, both rent and interest rates on housing loan are included in the CPI since they are important items in the spending pattern of private consumers as a whole.
- (c) The CPI is often confused with a cost-of-living index, which is much broader in concept. A cost-of-living index reflect the changes in buying patterns that consumers make to adjust to relative price changes, e.g., buying canned tomatoes rather than fresh tomatoes when prices of fresh tomatoes go up. The CPI, on the other hand, is constructed by reference to a fixed basket of goods and services that does not reflect changing consumer preferences and substitutions made when prices change.

## 9.5 The CPI Advisory Committee

The CPI basket is reviewed every five years in order to account for changes in consumption patterns. At each review, a CPI Advisory Committee is set up to bring together representatives of workers, employers, traders, consumers and government for consultation and advice on the revision and updating of the CPI. For the 2023 HBS, the Committee was chaired by the Acting Director of Statistics and comprised members from the following organisations:

- Statistics Mauritius
- Confédération des Travailleurs du Secteur Publique et Privé (CTSP)
- National Trade Union Confederation (NTUC)
- Congress of Independent Trade Unions (CITU)
- Mauritius Labour Congress (MLC)
- Confédération Syndicale de Gauche – Solidarité (CSGS)
- Confederation of Free Trade Union (CFTU)
- Mauritius Trade Union Congress (MTUC)
- All Employees Confederation (AEC)
- Confederation of General Trade Unions
- Trade Union Consultative Congress (TUCC)
- Consumer Advocacy Platform
- Association des Consommateurs de l’Ile Maurice (ACIM)
- Association pour la Protection de l’Environnement et des Consommateurs (APEC)
- Ministry of Labour, Human Resource Development and Training
- Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Protection
- Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
- Ministry of Health and Wellness
- Prime Minister's Office
- Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI)
- Business Mauritius
- Bank of Mauritius
- University of Mauritius

The 2023 CPI Advisory Committee held its first meeting in September 2022, followed by a second meeting in April 2024. During these meetings, discussions were held on the 2023 Household Budget Survey methodology, the survey results and methodology to be adopted for the revised CPI series. The main decisions made by the committee were as follows:

- The CPI series would be constructed in line with ILO recommendations; and
- The system of weights would be derived from HBS data adjusted for underreporting of expenditure.
- The latest Classification of Individual Consumption to Purpose (COICOP) 2018 would be used to codify the expenditure of items reported during the Household Budget Survey 2023.

## **10. DETERMINATION OF THE CPI BASKET**

### **10.1 Introduction**

The composition of the CPI basket is based on the expenditure pattern of private households comprising Mauritians and Non-Mauritians in the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues during the year 2023. It has been determined in accordance with latest ILO and SADC recommendations.

### **10.2 Expenditure data used**

Detailed expenditure information given by households during the Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2023 provided the starting point for determining the CPI basket.

The survey data were first checked for consistency against data from other independent sources (data on production, imports, exports and local sales) and were found to be in line, except for alcoholic beverages and cigarettes. Some adjustments were thus made to the HBS data for underreporting of alcoholic beverages and cigarettes.

Since the CPI is designed to reflect price movements of goods and services entering consumption, only household consumption expenditure was used to derive the CPI weights. Besides, as the interest of the index is for prices paid for goods and services bought on the market, imputed values of consumption (such as consumption of own-produced goods as well as goods and services received free) were excluded. The following items, which did not fall within the scope of the CPI, were thus excluded:

- (a) income tax, savings, life insurance premiums, loan repayments and social security contributions;
- (b) investment-related items such as purchase of land, houses, shares, etc.;
- (c) expenditure associated with gambling;
- (d) goods and services received free from government (such as education and health) and from other sources;
- (e) consumption of own-produced goods and services e.g., vegetables grown and consumed by the household, rental value of owner-occupied and free housing; and
- (f) travelling expenses to work (since these are intermediate expenses for the employer).

### **10.3 Treatment of certain items of expenditure**

#### **(a) Hire purchases**

Certain infrequently purchased goods, such as household appliances, furniture, IT equipment etc. acquired through hire purchase or credit sales agreements during the survey reference month were valued at their cash price, i.e., interests charged were not included.

#### **(b) Second-hand purchases**

At the data collection stage, second-hand goods purchased, which consist mostly of motor vehicles, were covered and their expenditure was captured. For the updating of the CPI basket of goods and services of 2023, imported second hand motor vehicles were included in the basket.

#### **(c) Infrequently purchased items**

For infrequently purchased or more expensive items, data were collected over a recall period of one year instead of the usual reference month in order to obtain more reliable expenditure estimates for deriving weights. The following items were concerned: workmen's wages, furniture, household electrical appliances, private hospital services, purchase of motor vehicles, road tax, transport cost by air and sea, home and motor vehicle insurance, university fees and online shopping.

### **10.4 Use of Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (COICOP) 2018**

The COICOP is the international reference classification of household expenditure. Prior to the Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2023, Statistics Mauritius was using the COICOP 1999 to classify the different expenditure of items of goods and services however, as from now, the expenditure of items of goods and services will be classified according to the UN COICOP 2018.

The CPI is disseminated at the aggregate level and disaggregated by the COICOP divisions for the whole country. The UN COICOP 2018 is at four levels with 15 divisions, 63 groups, 186 classes and 338 sub-classes, however, the national CPI is disseminated at 13 divisions only, each representing a specific set of commodities. Division 14 - 'Individual consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHS)' and Division 15 - 'Individual consumption expenditure of general government' do not fall under the scope of CPI.

Below, we highlight the main changes between the COICOP 1999 and COICOP 2018:

- a) As mentioned earlier, for the purpose of CPI, there are 13 major divisions under COICOP 2018 whilst COICOP 1999 had only 12 divisions. The Division 12 - ‘Insurance and Financial Services’ under COICOP 2018 was previously a sub-class under Division 12 – ‘Miscellaneous goods and services’ in COICOP 1999. Division 13 under COICOP 2018 is termed as ‘Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods’ and consist of items which were initially categorised under Division 12 – ‘Miscellaneous goods and services’ in COICOP 1999.

At item indicator (lowest level), the main changes in COICOP 2018 were:

- b) Items falling under sub-class – ‘Electric Accessories such as power sockets, switches etc’, now fall under Division 04 – ‘Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels’, instead of Division 05 – ‘Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance’.
- c) ‘Postal Services’ previously in Division 08 – ‘Communication’ is now under Division 07 – ‘Transport’.
- d) ‘Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and vision, Information Processing Equipment, Recording Media and repair charges’ previously falling under Division 09 – ‘Recreation, sport and culture’ now fall under Division 08 – ‘Communication’.
- e) ‘TV licence’ and ‘subscription to cable TV’ previously falling under Division 09 - ‘Recreation, sport and culture’ now falls under Division 08 – ‘Communication’.
- f) ‘Religious items’ previously falling under Division 05 - ‘Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance’ now fall under the new Division 13 - ‘Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods’.
- g) Items like ‘Insurance and financial services’ previously in Division 12 under COICOP 1999 remains under new Division 12 - ‘Insurance and Financial Services’ but the remaining items (example are religious services, photocopy services, legal services etc.) has been transferred to new Division 13 - ‘Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods’.

Note that further to these revisions in the classification of commodities from COICOP 1999 to COICOP 2018, data for certain categories like ‘Recreation, sport and culture’, ‘Insurance and financial services’ and ‘Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services’, are strictly not comparable.

### 10.5 The updated weighting system

The items constituting the CPI basket have been selected on the basis of the importance of household consumption expenditure on them. The basket includes all important items on which consumption expenditure is significant, i.e., accounting for at least 0.1% of total household consumption expenditure. Each item's relative importance, which is called the 'weight', is the expenditure share of the item. Weights are usually expressed as a figure per 1000. They determine the impact that a particular price change will have on the overall consumer budget. For instance, a 10% increase in the price of bread will have a much greater impact on the average budget of consumers than a 10% increase in the price of biscuits, because people spend more on bread than on biscuits. In the current CPI basket, the weight for bread (10) is greater than that for biscuits (6).

The weights of the divisions are given in **Table 10.5.1**.

**Table 10.5.1 – Weights by COICOP Division**

<b>Division of consumption expenditure (COICOP)</b>	<b>Weight</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	250
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	106
Clothing and footwear	41
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	100
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	48
Health	49
Transport	159
Information and Communication	70
Recreation, sports and culture	20
Education services	32
Restaurants and accommodation services	52
Insurance and financial services	41
Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>1000</b>

An expenditure class is a grouping of similar items. For example, ‘*potato*’ is an item in the “*vegetables*” class, falling in group “*Food*” and division “*Food and non-alcoholic beverages*”.

## 10.6 Comparison with the previous weighting system

Appendix 1 shows the weight (expressed per 1000) of different items on the basis of household expenditure at the 2017 and 2023 Household Budget Surveys. There have been important shifts in the weights of some broad categories of expenditure and commodities as follows:

- a) The highest weight in the CPI is that of the COICOP division ‘Food and non-alcoholic beverages’ which registered an increase from 249 to 250, largely due to increases in the number of items falling under the Group – Food (for example, pre-cooked food).
- b) The weight for ‘Alcoholic beverages and tobacco’ decreased from 110 in 2017 to 106 in 2023. Weight for whisky decreased from 9 in 2017 to 8 in 2023, and that of Rhum went down from 12 in 2017 to 9 in 2023;
- c) ‘Clothing and footwear’ witnessed a decrease in its weight from 46 in 2017 to 41 in 2023 as the weight for ‘Ready-made garments’ went down from 35 in 2017 to 31 in 2023;
- d) ‘Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels’ had a lower share of expenditure in the overall CPI basket in 2023, compared to 2017 (weight fell from 112 in 2017 to 100 in 2023) mainly due to lower weight for ‘Water Charges’ (from 7 in 2017 to 5 in 2023), ‘Electricity’ (from 37 in 2017 to 30 in 2023) and ‘Cooking gas’ (from 10 in 2017 to 9 in 2023);
- e) Households gave less importance to items under ‘Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance’ as its weight decreased from 58 in 2017 to 48 in 2023.
- f) The weight for ‘Health’ had an increase from 38 in 2017 to 49 in 2023 mainly due to higher weight for ‘Hospital services’ (from 9 in 2017 to 15 in 2023) and ‘Pharmaceutical products’ (from 10 in 2017 to 16 in 2023). It is to be noted that prices for this division increased by 31.4% during that period.
- g) The weight for ‘Transport’ rose from 147 to 159, mainly due to higher weight of gasoline (from 46 in 2017 to 64 in 2023) and also inclusion of newer items like ‘Car Rental’ (weight was negligible in 2017 and 1 in 2023) and ‘Passenger transport by light rail’ (weight was nil in 2017 and 1 in 2023).
- h) The weight for ‘Information and Communication’ rose from 66 in 2017 to 70 in 2023, as items like ‘Internet access services’ (weight rose from 16 in 2017 to 29 in 2023) and ‘Bundled



telecommunication services' (weight was negligible in 2017 and 9 in 2023) are gaining more importance in the CPI basket.

- i) The weight for 'Recreation, sport and culture' remained unchanged at 20 in 2017 and 2023.
- j) The weight for 'Education' has decreased from 50 in 2017 to 32 in 2023 due to downward shift in weight for 'University fees' from 33 in 2017 to 18 in 2023, mitigated by higher weight for 'Early childhood and primary education', from 4 in 2017 to 5 in 2023.
- k) The weight for 'Restaurants and accommodation services' decreased from 53 in 2017 to 52 in 2023.
- l) 'Insurance and financial services' and 'Personal Care, social protection and Miscellaneous goods and services' have a share of 4.1% and 3.2%, respectively in 2023, compared to a share of 2.2% and 2.9% in 2017, respectively.

It is to be noted that a downward shift in the weight of a commodity does not necessarily imply that the actual (absolute) expenditure on that commodity has decreased. In fact, in most cases, the actual expenditure has increased. A decrease in weight means a decrease in the share of expenditure on that item relative to total consumption expenditure.

### **10.7 Item indicators and price quotations**

After determining the items that form part of the CPI basket, the next step is to select item indicators, i.e., those brands and varieties that are to be priced for each item.

For practical reasons, it is not possible to price all item types, varieties and brands being purchased by consumers. Besides, it is not necessary to do so since many related products are subject to similar price changes. It is sufficient to select representative item brands that will serve as item indicators. For example, for the item 'Powdered milk – full cream', only 6 brands are priced and price changes in these brands are taken to represent changes in price for the item as a whole.

Following the recommendations of the ILO Consultant in 2005, the present number of price quotations for each item is to arrive at an optimum number of price quotations that will generate to a more accurate and cost-effective index. The number of price quotations for a given item has been determined according to the coefficient of variation of the prices. When the coefficient of variation was high, there were more price quotations; alternatively, if the coefficient of variation was low, fewer price quotations

were used. Also, items which carried more weight had a greater impact on the overall CPI than those with lesser weight; therefore, more price quotations were used for items which carry more weight.

The item indicators are selected after consultations with retailers, manufacturers, importers and other authorities concerned. They are usually those that sell in greatest volume and they should be stable on the market. The detailed specifications of the item indicators are kept confidential to ensure that their prices are not artificially affected. The total number of item indicators is around 1,299.

For each price indicator, prices are collected in one or more outlets depending on the variability of the price for that indicator among outlets. In all, 8,743 price quotations are obtained in respect of 1,299 item indicators from 614 outlets. The distribution of the item indicators and quotations by COICOP division of consumption expenditure is given in Table 10.7.1.

**Table 10.7.1 – Structure of the Consumer Price Index, 2023**

<b>Division</b>	<b>No. of groups</b>	<b>No. of classes</b>	<b>No. of sub classes</b>	<b>No. of items</b>	<b>No. of item indicators</b>	<b>No. of price quotations</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	2	15	54	114	390	5,411
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2	4	4	7	32	288
Clothing and footwear	2	3	9	20	105	355
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	5	9	9	11	33	353
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	6	9	21	41	145	631
Health	4	7	7	12	84	390
Transport	3	7	17	25	90	144
Information & Communication	2	9	11	14	136	110
Recreation, sports and culture	5	10	16	20	84	210
Education services	5	5	5	7	37	70
Restaurants and accommodation services	2	2	3	9	43	201
Insurance and financial services	2	5	6	7	30	30
Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	4	7	11	19	90	550
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>8,743</b>

### **10.8 Updating of item indicators**

In the CPI basket, items remain fixed but indicators may change depending on the emergence/popularity of new brands and the disappearance of older ones. In order to adequately reflect these changes, the price indicators are reviewed every year after consultation with the sellers.

## **11. THE PRICE COLLECTION SYSTEM**

### **11.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides an overview of methodology used for the collection of prices. The selection of commodities to be priced and the selection of outlets are also presented.

### **11.2 Sources of price data**

Information on prices is regularly obtained from a representative sample of regions and outlets.

The regions for price collection have been selected so as to represent both the urban and rural areas. For non-perishable goods, prices are collected on a monthly basis in the nine geographical districts of the island of Mauritius and in Rodrigues.

Prices of fresh fruits, vegetables, meat and fish are collected on a weekly basis from 9 markets in Port-Louis, Rose Hill, Quatre-Bornes, Vacoas, Rose-Belle, Flacq, Goodlands, Pamplemousses and Port Mathurin.

Prices are obtained on a regular basis from various sources such as shops, supermarkets, pharmacies, motor vehicle dealers, private schools, etc. Items like water charges, waste water charges, electricity charges, bus and light-rail fare, road tax and telephone charges are collected from the authorities concerned. Information on rent is obtained from a rent survey among 100 households paying rent.

### **11.3 Method of price collection**

Prices are collected by trained officers of Statistics Mauritius according to strict procedures. The prices used in the CPI are those that any member of the public would be paying to purchase the specified good or service in specific outlets and regions. Any value added tax (VAT) or excise duty attached to the products is included. Promotional prices are taken into account so long as the products concerned are of normal quality. However, no account is taken of black-market prices.

The frequency of price collection varies as necessary to obtain reliable price measures. Prices of non-perishable goods are collected monthly, from the 10th to the 20th of each month. For perishables whose prices vary many times during a month, price collection is done on a weekly basis. In contrast the

amount charged for rent does not change significantly over time; consequently, information on rent is collected every quarter by surveying 100 households paying rent.

The prices that are considered in the CPI computation should be comparable over time. They refer to the same quantity and quality of each item, to the same sellers and even to the same method of pricing. For instance, prices of fresh vegetables are collected in a particular market within the same time period and on the same day of the week.

Once the prices have been collected, they are carefully examined for consistency and validity before they are entered into the CPI calculation. Individual price quotations are compared with prices in the previous period to check for their accuracy and to verify any large movements. Random field checks are also made to ensure that price collection is done properly.

#### **11.4 Selection of commodities**

Since, it is not practical to observe the prices of all commodities, a purposive sampling is used whereby a representative set of goods are selected for regular pricing. These items which represent the taste, buying habits and customs of the people have been selected in the light of the Household Budget Survey 2023 results.

Varieties and brands of products with the largest selling share or with the most commonly used packaging sizes were then selected. This process involved extensive consultations with retailers, manufacturers and importers.

The following factors were taken into consideration when selecting the commodities:

- The more important the expenditure class, the larger the number of items priced;
- The more homogeneous the price range, the fewer the number of price indicators required; and
- To ensure constant quality over time, packaged brand-name commodities are priced rather than commodities without brand name.

## 11.5 Selection of outlets for pricing

Again, purposive sampling has been used to select a representative sample of outlets, across the Islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues, at which the selected commodities are priced at regular intervals.

The following factors were taken into consideration when selecting the commodities:

- The representative items and varieties were selected on the basis of regional distribution of the population and sales volume; and
- As far as possible, the sample of outlets selected cover the main areas in which households from the population are known to make their purchases.

## 11.6 Special problems

### (a) Non-availability

Whenever a product is no longer available in an outlet, the price collector enquires about its non-availability with the seller. If this non-availability is likely to be temporary, then the missing price is imputed on the basis of the price change of similar products in other outlets within the same period.

However, in cases where a product is no longer available on the market, it is replaced by the nearest similar product and price adjustments are made for the difference in the quality of the substitute. When substitution is done, the base price of the substitute is imputed. This is done by assuming that the substitute follows the same price change as the replaced product from the base period to the latest overlap period when both prices are available. Usually, substitutes are priced to cater for this situation though their prices do not enter the CPI computation unless and until a replacement is done.

Replacement items is sought for items that have disappeared from the market – appropriate adjustments for quality changes are made by collecting prices for an overlap period or by consulting the selling unit. The item is replaced by a similar one within the same price range in the third month.

### (b) Quality changes

It is often observed that the quality of certain products that are being priced, change over time; their components or size may change. It is then necessary to separate the effect of a quality change from the underlying price changes, since the CPI measures only ‘pure’ price changes. A common adjustment

technique is to determine which feature of a product causes the quality to change. If, for example, air conditioning becomes a regular feature in the newer model of a car, then we need to price models with that feature. In order to compare prices of older and newer models, a quality adjustment needs to be made. After consultation with the suppliers, the value of air conditioning is estimated and is added to the price of the older model. The prices of the two cars then become comparable since the price of air conditioning is included in both.

## 12. COMPUTATION OF THE CPI

### 12.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview on the calculation of consumer price indices including the elementary aggregates, the averaging of these using the relative values of the elementary aggregates as weights, to obtain higher level indices, and the construction of the consumer price index itself from a weighted average of the higher-level indices.

### 12.2 Formula

The Consumer Price Index is computed according to the Laspeyres Formula as a weighted average of price relatives of individual items. The weights are fixed and correspond to the base period expenditures. The Laspeyres index measures the cost of a basket of goods and services at different points in time, relative to the cost of the same basket in the base period.

The following formula is used for computing the Consumer Price Index at time  $t$

$$\mathbf{I}_t = \frac{\sum \mathbf{W}_i (\mathbf{P}_{it}/\mathbf{P}_{i0})}{\sum \mathbf{W}_i} \times 100$$

Where,

$\mathbf{I}_t$  : CPI for period  $t$  with reference to a base period  $0$

$\mathbf{P}_{i0}$  : Price of item  $i$  at time  $0$ , i.e. during base period

$\mathbf{P}_{it}$  : Price of item  $i$  at time  $t$

$\mathbf{W}_i$  : Weight of item  $i$

The base period is year 2023, the period during which the latest Household Budget Survey was conducted.

It is to be noted that, although the weights are expressed in terms of expenditure shares, it is not the expenditure shares of goods and services that are held constant from period to period; it is the quantities that are kept constant.



### 12.3 Calculating the CPI

The calculation is performed at different levels of aggregation and starts at the lowest one, which is the aggregation of homogeneous price quotations for each item indicator. The first step is to calculate a "price relative" for each price quotation in an item indicator. A price relative is the ratio of the price charged in the current period for a good or service to the price charged during the base period. The price relatives for each item indicator are averaged for the sample of outlets from which the prices are collected. The average price relatives are then multiplied by one hundred to convert them into an index number. An example is given below:

*Calculating the lowest level index for a given item indicator, X*

	Base price (Rs)	Current price (Rs)	Price relative
	(1)	(2)	(2)/(1)
Outlet A	50.00	55.00	1.1000
Outlet B	52.00	57.00	1.0962
Outlet C	51.00	56.30	1.1039
Geometric average of price relatives			1.1000

$$\text{Index number of item indicator} = 1.1000 * 100 = 110.00$$

The index numbers for indicators are then weighted and averaged to give a composite index for the item to which they represent as illustrated below:

*Calculating the composite index for a given item*

Item indicator	Weight (per 1000)	Index number	Weight * Index number
X	3	110.00	330.00
Y	3	120.00	360.00
Z	4	125.00	500.00
Total	10		1190.00

$$\text{Composite index for item} = 1190.00/10 = 119.00$$

Once index numbers for each item have been calculated, they are combined to obtain index numbers for each class using their appropriate weights. Similarly, class index numbers are combined to form group index numbers and group index numbers are combined to form division index numbers. The overall combination yields the 'all divisions' index number, i.e. the overall CPI.

In line with ILO recommendations, the geometric mean is used for computing the lowest level indices. This formula is more appropriate because it is less prone to bias and provides a better representation of household purchasing behaviour than the arithmetic mean.

## **12.4 Treatment of certain items**

### **(a) Items based on tariff**

Certain items in the CPI basket, e.g., electricity, water, waste water, bus and light rail fares are based on a set of tariff. For each of these items, a separate index is computed by taking into consideration the tariff structure. The indices then enter into the calculation of the overall CPI.

### **(b) Rent**

Rent paid by private households also forms part of the CPI basket. A representative sample of 100 households has been selected from the 347 households reportedly paying rent during the 2023 HBS and is surveyed to collect information on rent. As rent does not change significantly over time, information on rent is collected every quarter instead of every month.

### **(c) Illegal or undesirable goods and services**

In Mauritius, gambling is excluded from CPI, as it is difficult to establish the service or utility that households derive from gambling, and thus to determine an appropriate price measure. Recreational drugs and prostitution are also excluded as it is very difficult to obtain estimates of prices and expenditures, or to measure quality change.

## **12.5 Control procedures used to ensure the quality of data**

### **(a) Price Collection**

Supervisors regularly visit the outlets to verify that the prices reported are correct and relate to the relevant products. All prices used for the CPI are edited to ensure that they correspond to the same item. Comparisons are made over the month and across the regions. Major discrepancies in data collected are subject to more control from supervisory staff.

**(b) Processing**

The thirteen sub-indices published with the monthly CPI make it possible to assess the reasonableness of the data. Cross-checks are done with selected items of the Producer Price and the Import Price Indices. Unusual movements in the index are investigated regularly.

The CPI is compiled in a Java-based application. A parallel processing is done in Microsoft Excel to ensure correctness of CPI.

**12.6 Reliability of the CPI**

The statistical reliability of the CPI depends, among other factors, on the number of price quotations observed. For instance, the reliability of the overall CPI is relatively high since it is based on as many as 8,740 price quotations – Around 9.8% increase in the number of price quotation between last base year 2017 and current base year 2023.

The estimation of consumer price indices at higher levels of aggregation and over longer time periods can also be considered accurate for most practical purposes. This is so, because the greater the number of price quotations that are included in the calculations, the lesser the risk of sampling errors. Thus,

- (a) the price index for a division is likely to be more reliable than that of its constituent item classes, e.g. the price index *for Food and non-alcoholic beverages* which is based on 5,411 price quotations is more reliable than that for the item *milk* (171 price quotations); and
- (b) the price index for a given year is likely to be more reliable than the monthly price indices in that year.

## 13. INTERPRETATION AND DISSEMINATION OF THE CPI

### 13.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the analysis of consumer price index and the computation of inflation rate. The dissemination of consumer price index is also given.

### 13.2 Analysing changes in index numbers

A price index for a particular period represents the average price in that period relative to average price in the base period which, by convention has been set to 100. For example, the CPI for the month of December 2023 was 132.0; this indicates that the average price in December 2023 was 32% higher than the average price in the base period January 2017 to December 2017.

However, users may wish to make comparisons between two periods. This is done by computing price movements from one period to another, which can either be expressed in terms of changes in index points, or as percentage changes. The following example illustrates these calculations for the CPI between July 2023 and December 2023:

CPI for July 2023 = 131.3

CPI for December 2023 = 132.0

Change in CPI from July to December 2023 =  $132.0 - 131.3 = +0.7$  index point

The percentage change in the CPI from July to December 2023

$$= \frac{+0.7 \times 100}{131.3} = +0.5\%$$

An alternative more convenient formula for calculating the percentage change is: -

$$= \frac{132.0 \times 100}{131.3} - 100 = +0.5\%$$

It is better to calculate price changes in terms of percentage since the percentage change allows comparisons in movements that are independent of the level of the index. For instance, a change of 5.0 index points from an index number of 125.0 to 130.0, is equivalent to a percentage change of 4.0%

while a change of 5.0 points from an index of 150.0 to 155.0 is equivalent to a percentage change of 3.3%.

### 13.3 Index numbers for periods longer than months

The CPI is compiled and published on a monthly basis; however, its use is not restricted to the measurement of price changes between months. The CPI for periods longer than a month can be calculated as the simple average of the relevant monthly indices. For example, the CPI for the year 2023 is calculated as the simple average of the CPI for the months of January to December 2023 as follows:

<b>Month</b>	<b>CPI</b>
	(Base: 2017=100)
January 2023	128.5
February 2023	130.5
March 2023	131.1
April 2023	131.0
May 2023	131.2
June 2023	131.7
July 2023	131.3
August 2023	131.7
September 2023	131.6
October 2023	131.5
November 2023	131.9
December 2023	132.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1574.0</b>

$$\text{CPI for the year 2023} = \frac{1574.0}{12} = 131.2$$

### 13.4 Indicators based on the CPI

The CPI is used to calculate the inflation rate and the purchasing power among other indicators.

#### 13.4.1 Inflation

Changes in the CPI are the most commonly used measure of inflation which is the percentage change in the level of prices of goods and services from one period to another. As prices goes up, i.e. inflation occurs and every rupee buys a smaller amount of good or service. A positive inflation rate means general level of price is increasing, whereas a negative rate indicates a deflation, that is, price level is decreasing.

If the rate stands at 5.0% in May 2024 and 4.5% in June 2024, it does not mean that price level is decreasing but rather the general price level is rising at a decreasing rate.

In Mauritius, the headline inflation rate is calculated by comparing the average index for the most recent 12-month period compared with the preceding 12-month period. We may refer to this as  $y/(y-1)$ , where “y” stands for the reference year. The inflation rate can thus be calculated for any twelve-month period. The calculation of the inflation is better illustrated with an example. The headline inflation rate for December 2023 means that the level of prices has increased by that percentage during the last twelve months ending December 2023, compared to the twelve months ending December 2022.

Given that the average CPI (Base: 2017 = 100) for the year 2022 is 122.5 and that for the year 2023 is 131.2, the inflation rate for the year 2023 is calculated as follows: -

Inflation rate for 2023 = Percentage change in the CPI from year 2022 to 2023

$$= \frac{131.2 \times 100}{122.5} - 100 \approx 7.0\%$$

The headline inflation rate is more appropriate for adjusting wages, salaries and pensions to compensate for loss of purchasing power.

Another commonly used method of calculating the inflation rate is the so called ‘year on year’ method. The year-on-year inflation rate is the percentage change in the CPI comparing the latest month with the same month one year ago. It is also referred in general as  $m/(m - 12)$ , where “m” stands for the reference month. Thus, the inflation rate for April 2024 would be CPI for April 2024 compared to the CPI for April 2023. It is generally used by Central Banks for monetary policy decisions.

There is also the CORE1 and CORE2 indices and headline and year-on-year inflation rates. The CORE1 index excludes food, beverages and tobacco components and mortgage interest on housing loan from overall CPI. CORE2 index excludes food, beverages and tobacco, mortgage interest on housing loan, electricity, gas, other fuels and items whose prices are controlled from overall CPI. The headline and year-on-year CORE1 and CORE2 inflation rates are computed using the same methodologies explained earlier.

### 13.4.2 Purchasing power

The purchasing power indicator is suitable for measuring monetary erosion related to household consumption. As prices rise, the rupee buys fewer goods and services, hence its purchasing power declines. For this reason, the CPI which measures changes in the general price level, is often used to estimate the purchasing power of the Mauritian rupee.

For example, the CPI (Base 2017 = 100) was 103.2 for the year 2018 and 131.2 for the year 2023.

- (a) In order to find out the amount of money in 2018 having the same purchasing power as 1 Rupee in 2023, the calculation is: -

$$= \text{Rs } \left\{ \frac{103.2 \times 1}{131.2} \right\} = \text{Rs } 0.787 = 78.7 \text{ cents}$$

This means that, 1 Rupee in 2018 has the same value as 78.7 cents in 2023.

- (b) Conversely, in order to find out the amount of money in 2023 having the same purchasing power as 1 Rupee in 2018, the calculation is: -

$$= \text{Rs } \left\{ \frac{131.2 \times 1}{103.2} \right\} = \text{Rs } 1.271 = 127.1 \text{ cents}$$

This means that, 1.271 Rupees were needed in 2023 to buy the same amount of goods obtained with 1 Rupee in 2018.

### **13.5 Linking of indices**

The new series of the CPI is not strictly comparable with that ending December 2023 as they have different base periods and weighting patterns. However, a rough comparison between the old and the new indices can be made by multiplying the new index by the conversion factor 1.311723. This conversion factor has been calculated as the ratio of CPI for the period January to December 2023 on the old base (131.2) to the CPI for the same period on the new base (100.0).

### **13.6 Release of the CPI**

The CPI is compiled on a monthly basis and is released within 5 working days after the reference month on Statistics Mauritius website <https://statsmauritius.govmu.org/SitePages/Index.aspx>. The monthly CPI is also published in the government gazette.

Data and analysis on the CPI are released in the quarterly issues of the Economic and Social Indicators on the CPI, which are available in printed form and on the website.

Historical time-series data on the CPI as well as a table on the purchasing power of the rupee are contained in the Annual Digest of Statistics, which is available on Statistics Mauritius website.

Also, historical CPI series as from 1975 are available on the website.





# Appendix 1

Weighting system of 2017 & 2023

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**Weighting system - 2017 and 2023 Consumer Price Index**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL DIVISIONS</b>	<b><u>1000</u></b>	<b><u>1000</u></b>
<b>DIVISION 01 - FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES</b>	<b><u>249</u></b>	<b><u>250</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Food</u></b>	<b><u>232</u></b>	<b><u>231</u></b>
Class 1 - Bread, cereal and cereal products	<b>51</b>	<b>44</b>
Rice (Govt. imported)	1	1
Rice (Trader's)	15	14
Flour (Govt. imported)	1	1
Other flour	1	1
Bread	14	10
Biscuits	5	6
Pastry	3	3
Breakfast cereals	4	3
Pasta products	4	3
Other cereal and grain mill products	3	2
<b>Class 2 - Meat</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>41</b>
Fresh beef	4	4
Frozen beef	2	2
Mutton	5	6
Goat & Venison	1	1
Pork	1	1
Fresh chicken	14	15
Frozen chicken	6	3
Beef liver	2	1
Mutton and chicken liver	2	1
Pork and chicken sausages	2	2
Canned meat	2	2
Frozen semi-prepared meat preparations	2	3

<b>Class 3 - Fish and other seafood</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>
Fresh fish	8	7
Frozen fish	6	6
Salted fish	1	1
Canned fish and other processed sea food	4	4
Frozen semi-prepared fish preparations	2	2
Fresh octopus	1	1
Other sea products	4	4
<b>Class 4 - Milk, cheese and eggs</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>
Liquid milk	2	2
Powdered milk - full cream	14	13
Powdered milk - skimmed	1	1
Processed & other Cheese	4	4
Milk preparations	4	4
Fresh eggs	3	4
<b>Class 5 - Oils and fats</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>
Cooking oil	7	9
Butter	1	1
Margarine and ghee	3	3
<b>Class 6 - Fruits and nuts</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>
Fresh fruits - local	3	3
Fresh fruits - imported	7	10
Dried fruits	1	2
<b>Class 7 - Vegetables</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>
Tomatoes	6	6
Other fresh vegetables	20	19
Onions	4	4
Garlic	1	1
Potatoes	6	6

Pulses	3	3
Preserved vegetables	3	3
Frozen semi-prepared vegetarian food	1	3
<b>Class 8 - Sugar, confectionery and desert</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
Sugar	3	2
Jam & Honey	-	1
Chocolate and Cocoa based food products	2	3
Ice cream	2	1
Sweets/confectionery	1	1
<b>Class 9 - Food products not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>
Pre-cooked food	1	1
Baby milk powder and cereals	1	2
Ginger & Culinary herbs	3	4
Other food products n.e.c	5	5
<b><u>Group 2 - Non-alcoholic beverages</u></b>	<b><u>17</u></b>	<b><u>19</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Fruit juice</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>
Fruit juice and syrup	5	4
<b>Class 2 - Coffee</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Coffee	1	1
<b>Class 3 - Tea</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
Tea	2	4
<b>Class 5 - Mineral waters</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Mineral waters	1	2
<b>Class 6 - Soft drinks</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
Soft drinks	6	6
<b>Class 9 - Other non- alcoholic drinks</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Other non-alcoholic drinks	2	2

<b>DIVISION 02 - ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO</b>	<b><u>110</u></b>	<b><u>106</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Alcoholic beverages</u></b>	<b><u>61</u></b>	<b><u>57</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Spirits</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>
Whisky	9	8
Rum	12	9
Other cane spirits	4	4
<b>Class 2 - Wine</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
Wine	5	5
<b>Class 3 - Beer</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>
Beer	30	30
Stout	1	1
<b><u>Group 2 - Tobacco</u></b>	<b><u>49</u></b>	<b><u>49</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Tobacco</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>
Cigarettes	49	49
<b>DIVISION 03 - CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>	<b><u>46</u></b>	<b><u>41</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 – Clothing</u></b>	<b><u>36</u></b>	<b><u>31</u></b>
<b>Class 1 – Clothing materials</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Clothing materials	1	-
<b>Class 2 – Garments</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>
Ready-made clothing – Men & Boys	14	12
Ready-made clothing – Women & Girls	18	17
Ready-made clothing – infants	1	1
School uniform	2	1
<b><u>Group 2 – Footwear</u></b>	<b><u>10</u></b>	<b><u>10</u></b>
<b>Class 1 – Shoes and other footwear</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
Men’s shoes	4	5
Ladies’ shoes	4	4
Children’s shoes	2	1

**DIVISION 04 - HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND  
OTHER FUELS**

	<b><u>112</u></b>	<b><u>100</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Actual rentals for housing</u></b>	<b><u>10</u></b>	<b><u>10</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Actual rent paid by tenants</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
Rent	10	10
<b><u>Group 2 - Mortgage Interest Payment for housing</u></b>	<b><u>31</u></b>	<b><u>30</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Mortgage interest payment for housing</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>
Mortgage Interest Payment For Housing	31	30
<b><u>Group 3 - Maintenance and repair of the dwelling</u></b>	<b><u>13</u></b>	<b><u>14</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>
Cement	1	1
Plumbing and electrical fittings	1	1
Paints	1	1
Ceramic tiles	1	1
Other construction materials	2	1
<b>Class 2 - Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>
Workmen's wages	7	9
<b><u>Group 4 - Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling</u></b>	<b><u>11</u></b>	<b><u>7</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Water supply</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>
Water charges	7	5
<b>Class 3 - Sewage collection</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Waste water tax	2	1
<b>Class 4 - Other Services related to the dwelling not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Services related to dwellings	2	1
<b><u>Group 5 - Electricity, gas and other fuels</u></b>	<b><u>47</u></b>	<b><u>39</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Electricity</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>30</b>
Electricity	37	30
<b>Class 2 - Gas</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
Cooking gas (LPG)	10	9



**DIVISION 05 - FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND  
ROUTINE HOSEHOLD MAINTENANCE**

	<b><u>58</u></b>	<b><u>48</u></b>
<b><i><u>Group 1 - Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings</u></i></b>	<b><u>15</u></b>	<b><u>9</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Furniture and furnishings</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>
Furniture	14	8
Furnishings	1	1
<b><i><u>Group 2 - Household textiles</u></i></b>	<b><u>4</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>
<b>Class 2 - Household textiles</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
Curtain material	1	1
Bed linen & Bedding	2	1
Table linen and bathroom linen	1	1
<b><i><u>Group 3 - Household appliances</u></i></b>	<b><u>12</u></b>	<b><u>9</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Major household appliances whether electric or not</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>
Major kitchen appliances	6	4
Major laundry appliances	2	1
Heaters and Air conditioner	3	2
<b>Class 2 - Small electric household appliances</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Small electric household appliances	1	2
<b><i><u>Group 4 - Glassware, tableware and household utensils</u></i></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Glassware, tableware and household utensils</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Glassware	1	1
Other utensils	1	1
<b><i><u>Group 5 - Tools and equipment for house and garden</u></i></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Major tools and equipment</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Major tools and equipment	1	1
<b>Class 2 - Small tools and miscellaneous accessories</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	1	1
<b><i><u>Group 6 - Goods and services for routine household maintenance</u></i></b>	<b><u>23</u></b>	<b><u>23</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Non-durable household goods</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
Laundry soap	1	1

Other washing materials	6	6
Detergents	5	4
Other	3	4
<b>Class 2 - Domestic services and household services</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
Maid	6	6
Gardener	1	1
Babysitter	1	1
<b>DIVISION 06 - HEALTH</b>	<b><u>38</u></b>	<b><u>49</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Medical products, appliances and equipment</u></b>	<b><u>14</u></b>	<b><u>20</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Pharmaceutical products</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>
Analgesics and antalgics	2	3
Tonics and vitamins	1	5
Antibiotics	1	-
Medicine for diabetes	1	2
Medicine for cholesterol and cardiovascular therapy	1	2
Medicines for cough/asthma	1	1
Eye care products	1	1
Other pharmaceutical products	2	2
<b>Class 2 - Other Medical Products</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Medical Products	1	1
<b>Class 3 - Assistive products</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Spectacles	2	2
Adult diapers	1	1
<b><u>Group 2 - Outpatient services</u></b>	<b><u>13</u></b>	<b><u>11</u></b>
<b>Class 2 - Dental services</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Dentists' fees	2	2

<b>Class 3 - Medical services</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>
Doctors' fees	11	9
<b><u>Group 3 - Hospital services</u></b>	<b><u>9</u></b>	<b><u>15</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Hospital services</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>
Clinic fees	9	15
<b><u>Group 4 - Other Health services</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Medical laboratory services</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Medical laboratory services	2	3
<b>DIVISION 07 - TRANSPORT</b>	<b><u>147</u></b>	<b><u>159</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Purchase of vehicles</u></b>	<b><u>50</u></b>	<b><u>44</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Personal Transport</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>44</b>
Personal transport	50	44
<b><u>Group 2 - Operation of personal transport equipment</u></b>	<b><u>64</u></b>	<b><u>85</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
Tyres and tubes	1	1
Parts and accessories	3	3
<b>Class 2 - Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>70</b>
Diesel oil	4	5
Gasolene	46	64
Lubricants	-	1
<b>Class 3 - Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Maintenance and repair charges	4	5
<b>Class 4 - Other services in respect of personal transport equipment</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
Road tax & other transport services	6	5
Car Rental	-	1
<b><u>Group 3 - Transport services</u></b>	<b><u>33</u></b>	<b><u>30</u></b>
<b>Class 2 - Passenger transport services</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>
Passenger transport by light rail	-	1

Passenger transport by bus	9	6
Passenger transport by taxi	6	5
<b>Class 3 - Passenger transport by air</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>
Passenger transport by air, domestic	1	2
Passenger transport by air, international	17	16
<b>DIVISION 08 - INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION</b>	<b><u>66</u></b>	<b><u>70</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Information and communication equipment</u></b>	<b><u>14</u></b>	<b><u>6</u></b>
<b>Class 2 - Mobile telephone equipment</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
Mobile phones	5	2
<b>Class 3 - Information processing equipment</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
Computer	4	2
<b>Class 4 - Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and vision</b>		
<b>    sound and pictures</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
Television set	4	2
Other audio and video set	1	-
<b><u>Group 3 - Information and communication services</u></b>	<b><u>52</u></b>	<b><u>64</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Fixed communication services</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>
Fixed telephone calls	6	3
<b>Class 2 - Mobile communication services</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>
Mobile telephone calls	15	10
<b>Class 3 - Internet access services</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>29</b>
Internet connection	16	29
<b>Class 4 - Bundled telecommunication services</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>
Bundled package (T.V & internet)	-	9
<b>Class 5 - Repair and rental of information and communication equipment</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Fixed telephone rental	2	2
<b>Class 9 - Other information and communication services</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>
Television licence	13	11

<b>DIVISION 09 - RECREATION, SPORT AND CULTURE</b>	<b><u>20</u></b>	<b><u>20</u></b>
<b><u>Group 2 - Other recreational goods</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>6</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Games and toys</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
Video games	-	2
Toy and games	2	1
Celebration articles	-	1
<b>Class 2 - Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreations</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Balls, rackets, shuttlecocks, etc.	1	2
<b><u>Group 3 - Garden products and pets</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>4</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Gardens, plants and flowers</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Decorative plants / flowers, etc.	1	1
<b>Class 2 - Pets and products for pets</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Foodstuff for pets	2	3
<b><u>Group 4 - Recreational services</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>
<b>Class 6 - Recreational and sporting services</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Fitness centres & swimming lessons	1	2
<b><u>Group 6 - Cultural services</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Services provided by cinema, theatres and concert venues</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Cinema admission	1	1
<b>Class 9 - Other cultural services</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
Music lessons	-	1
<b><u>Group 7 - Newspapers, books and stationery</u></b>	<b><u>12</u></b>	<b><u>6</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Books</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>
School textbooks - Primary	1	1
School textbooks - Secondary	5	2
<b>Class 2 - Newspapers and periodicals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
Newspapers - Daily	1	-
Newspapers - Weekly	2	1

<b>Class 4 - Stationery and drawing materials</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
Copy books and other stationeries	3	2
<b>DIVISION 10 - EDUCATION SERVICES</b>	<b><u>50</u></b>	<b><u>32</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Early childhood and primary education</u></b>	<b><u>4</u></b>	<b><u>5</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Early childhood and primary education</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Early childhood education	2	2
Primary education	2	3
<b><u>Group 2 - Secondary education</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Secondary education</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Secondary education	2	1
<b><u>Group 3 - Post-secondary and non-tertiary education</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Post-secondary and non-tertiary education</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Post-secondary and non-tertiary education	1	1
<b><u>Group 4 - Tertiary education</u></b>	<b><u>33</u></b>	<b><u>18</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Tertiary education</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>
University fees	33	18
<b><u>Group 5 - Education not defined by level</u></b>	<b><u>10</u></b>	<b><u>7</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Education not definable by level</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>
Tutoring - primary	1	1
Tutoring - secondary	8	6
Vocational / Technical courses	1	-
<b>DIVISION 11 - RESTAURANTS AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES</b>	<b><u>53</u></b>	<b><u>52</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Food and beverage serving services</u></b>	<b><u>50</u></b>	<b><u>50</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Restaurants, cafés and the like</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>
Expenditure in restaurants	9	8
Expenditure in snacks	17	18
Expenditure in foodcourt	3	3
International fast food	10	11

Other prepared foods	11	10
<b><u>Group 2 - Accommodation services</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Accommodation services</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
Hotels and similar accommodation services	3	2
<b>DIVISION 12 - INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES</b>	<b><u>22</u></b>	<b><u>41</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Insurance</u></b>	<b><u>21</u></b>	<b><u>40</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Funeral Insurance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
Funeral insurance	-	1
<b>Class 2 - Insurance connected with health</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>
Medical insurance	8	15
<b>Class 3 - Insurance connected with the dwelling</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>
House insurance	2	12
<b>Class 4 - Insurance connected with transport</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
Vehicle insurance	11	12
<b><u>Group 2 - Financial Services</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
<b>Class 9 - Other financial Services</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Credit card fee and other financial services	1	1
<b>DIVISION 13 - PERSONAL CARE, SOCIAL PROTECTION AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES</b>	<b><u>29</u></b>	<b><u>32</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Personal care</u></b>	<b><u>22</u></b>	<b><u>23</u></b>
<b>Class 2 - Other appliances, articles and products for personal care</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
Goods for personal hygiene	10	11
Goods for personal care - female	4	4
Goods for personal care - male	2	2
Goods for personal care - babies	3	3

<b>Class 3 -Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Hairdresser - male	1	1
Hairdresser - female	1	1
Beautician services	1	1
<b><u>Group 2 - Other personal effects</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>5</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Jewellery and watches</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Jewellery	1	2
<b>Class 2 - Devotional articles and articles for religious and ritual celebrations</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Religious items	1	1
<b>Class 9 Other personal effects n.e.c</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Other personal effects	1	2
<b><u>Group 3 - Social protection</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Social protection</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Child care services	1	1
Garde malade	-	1
<b><u>Group 9 - Other services</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Other services</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
Religious and funerary services	2	1
Other miscellaneous services	1	1





# Appendix 2

## Survey questionnaires

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REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS



MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY  
2023

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Serial number ... ..	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Reference Month ... ..	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Geographical District ... ..	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
PSU-HBS ... ..	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
RDI-HBS ... ..	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Enumeration Area ... ..	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Population Stratum ... ..	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Household Number (1 - 8) ... ..	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Type of household: Mauritian/Foreigner ... ..	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Selected / Replaced ... ..	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Address of Household .....				

<p>Date of interview: Day..... Month..... Year 20.....</p> <p>Name of Interviewer:.....Sig.....</p> <p>Verified by Supervisor on Day..... Month..... Year 20.....</p> <p>Name of Supervisor:.....Sig.....</p>
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<p><b><u>FOR OFFICE USE</u></b></p> <p>Edited and coded by.....Sig.....</p> <p>Checked by.....Sig.....</p>
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## 1. DEMOGRAPHIC AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Enter the first names of all persons who usually live in the household. Please include babies and usual members who are temporarily absent e.g. students abroad, persons on vacation/business trip etc. However, exclude temporary visitors, servants and lodgers, (except when they will be staying for more than a fortnight in the reference month).

1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
<b>Serial Number</b>	<b>Name and Surname of household member(s)</b>	<b>Relationship to head</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>National Identity Card (NIC) number</b>
	<b>Enter each person in the following order:</b> Head of household Spouse of head Unmarried children of head Married children of head and their families Other relatives Other persons  <b>BABIES MUST BE INCLUDED</b>	<b>1</b> Head <b>2</b> Spouse/Partner <b>3</b> Son/Daughter <b>4</b> Son-in-law/ Daughter-in-law <b>5</b> Grand child <b>6</b> Father/Mother of head <b>7</b> Father/Mother of spouse <b>8</b> Other relative <b>9</b> Other non-relative	<b>1</b> Male <b>2</b> Female <b>3</b> Undetermined	(Not to insist if respondent reluctant/ having difficulty to report)
01		<b>Head</b>		
		<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
02		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
03		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
04		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
05		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
06		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
07		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
08		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
09		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**1. DEMOGRAPHIC AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**  
(cont'd)

Enter the first names of all persons who usually live in the household. Please include babies and usual members who are temporarily absent e.g. students abroad, persons on vacation/business trip etc. However, exclude temporary visitors, servants and lodgers, (except when they will be staying for more than a fortnight in the reference month).

1.6	1.7	1.8
Age	Marital status	Whereabouts in survey month
<p><b>Enter Age in completed years</b></p> <p><i>Estimate an age if not provided by respondent</i></p>	<p><b>1</b> Widowed (not remarried)  <b>2</b> Divorced (not remarried)  <b>3</b> Separated  <b>4</b> Married religiously and civilly  <b>5</b> Married religiously only  <b>6</b> Married civilly only  <b>7</b> In a union but not married religiously or civilly  <b>8</b> Single (never married)  <b>9</b> Unmarried parent  <b>10</b> Other - (Please specify)</p>	<p><b>HERE</b> - If staying more than a fortnight</p> <p><b>NOT HERE</b> - Otherwise</p>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%; display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15%; height: 15px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15%; height: 15px;"></div> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%; display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15%; height: 15px;"></div> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%; display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 15%; height: 15px;"></div> </div>
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## 2. CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING

### 2.1 Type of building (Circle appropriate code)

- |  |  |  |          |
|--|--|--|----------|
| (i) Building used wholly as one housing unit |  |  | <b>1</b> |
| (ii) Building containing > 1 housing unit    | (a) Semi - detached houses   |  | <b>2</b> |
|  | (b) Block of flats   |  | <b>3</b> |
|  | (c) Building intended to be used as one housing unit but crudely subdivided into smaller housing units |  | <b>4</b> |
| (iii) Improvised structure                   |  |  | <b>5</b> |
| (iv) Other (Please specify) .....            |  |  | <b>6</b> |

### 2.2a Principal material of construction used

- |             |  |          |                         |          |                                  |          |
|-------------|--|----------|-------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|----------|
| <b>Roof</b> | (i) Concrete Slab                            | <b>1</b> | (ii) Iron or tin sheets | <b>2</b> | (iii) Shingles (concrete/wooden) | <b>3</b> |
|             | (iv) Other - specify                         | <b>4</b> | .....                   |          |                                  |          |
| <b>Wall</b> | (i) Stone, concrete, concrete blocks, bricks | <b>1</b> | (ii) Iron or tin sheets | <b>2</b> | (iii) Wood                       | <b>3</b> |
|             | (iv) Other - specify                         | <b>4</b> | .....                   |          |                                  |          |

### 2.2b Do you have a problem of leaking roof? Yes 1 No 2

### 2.3 Number of each type of room occupied by the household

	<i>Number</i>		<i>Number</i>
(i) Bedroom	...	(ix) Open verandah	...
(ii) Dining room	...	(x) Lobby	...
(iii) Living room	...	(xi) Bathroom inside	...
(iv) Dining / Living room	...	(xii) Bathroom outside	...
(v) Closed verandah	...	(xiii) Toilet - inside	...
(vi) Study	...	(xiv) Toilet - outside	...
(vii) Kitchen inside	...	(xv) Toilet / bathroom	...
(viii) Kitchen outside	...	(xvi) Other	...

Total number of rooms for living purposes [(i) - (viii)] .....

### 2.4 Type of tenure (Circle appropriate code)

- |                          |          |   |                          |
|--------------------------|----------|---|--------------------------|
| (i) Owned                | <b>1</b> | <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | <b>Skip to Section 3</b> |
| (ii) Supplied free       |          |   |                          |
| - by employer            | <b>2</b> | <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | <b>Go to Qu. 2.5</b>     |
| - by parents / relatives | <b>3</b> | <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | <b>Skip to Section 3</b> |
| - Other (Please specify) | <b>4</b> | <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | <b>Skip to Section 3</b> |
| (iii) Rented             | <b>5</b> | <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | <b>Skip to Section 4</b> |

### 2.5 Beneficiary of supplied free dwelling from employer

(Please insert serial number and name as in 1.1 and 1.2 respectively)

Serial number .....

Name .....



### 3. SELECTED EXPENDITURE FOR OWNED AND FREE ACCOMMODATION ONLY

3.1 Does any member of the household pay any of the following?	Yes/No Or Free	If <b>YES</b> , please indicate amount for latest payment and specify the period covered (monthly, quarterly, half yearly or yearly) <i>For FREE impute amount</i>			
		Amount (Rs)			
1. Syndic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. Waste water tax	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5. MBC - T.V. Licence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6. Private T.V. subscription (Canal +, Netflix, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7. Telephone ( fixed) - Excluding Internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8. Internet Access Fees					
a. Fixed access (e.g ADSL , My-T , Wifi, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
b. Mobile access (e.g Mobile data etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9. Medical insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10. House and contents insurance e.g fire, cyclone, burglary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11. Rent of land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12. Housing loan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3.2 What would be the monthly rent payable for this housing unit, if rented unfurnished?  
Rs .....

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

**Skip to Section 5**

#### 4. SELECTED EXPENDITURE FOR RENTED ACCOMMODATION ONLY

4.1 Have you rented your accommodation unfurnished? (YES / NO)	
4.2 How much rent did you pay for your accommodation last month? (Exclude any charges such as electricity, water, etc.)	

4.3 Does any member of the household pay any of the following?	Yes/No or Free	If YES, please state the amount for latest payment and specify the period covered (monthly, quarterly, half yearly or yearly)			
		Amount (Rs)		Period	
1. Syndic					
2. Water					
3. Waste water tax					
4. Electricity					
5. MBC - T.V. Licence					
6. Private T.V. subscription (Canal +, Netflix, etc.)					
7. Telephone ( fixed) - Excluding Internet					
8. Internet Access Fees a. Fixed access (e.g ADSL , My-T , Wifi, etc.) b. Mobile access (e.g Mobile data etc.)					
9. Medical insurance					
10. Home contents insurance					

4.4 Do you sublet any room? (YES / NO) (if no skip to section 5)	
---	--

4.4.1 Do you sublet any room to the following? - [Multiple responses possible]	
1 Mauritians	
2 Visitors, short term stay (less than 1 month)	
3 Visitors, short term stay (1 month or more)	
4.5 State amount of monthly rent charged to the following - [Multiple responses possible]	
1 Mauritians	
2 Visitors, short term stay (less than 1 month)	
3 Visitors, short term stay (1 month or more)	

**5. MINOR REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE**

**5.1 Has any member of the household undertaken any minor repairs and/or maintenance to your housing unit during the past 12 months?** (Do not include any additions and other major changes)

Yes      1                      No                      2                      *if no, skip to section 6*

Nature of work	Yes/No	If <b>YES</b> , please indicate the amount spent on											
		Workman's wages						Materials and fittings					
1. Repainting													
2. Water proofing of roofs, walls etc.													
3. Electricity													
4. Plumbing													
5. Woodwork													
6. Floor covering													
<u>Carpet (moquette)</u>													
<u>Linoleum (carpet)</u>													
<u>Ceramic tiles</u>													
<u>Wood - parquet laminated</u>													
<u>Wood flooring</u>													
Other (Please specify)													
7. PVC and Aluminium Openings													
8. Other ( Please specify )													
(i).....													
(ii) .....													

## 6. FUEL USED FOR COOKING AND BATHING

### 6.1 What type/s of fuel do you use for:-

(Please insert 1 for most frequently used, 2 for second, etc....., nil for not used)

	Cooking	Bathing
1. Electricity	.....	.....
2. LPG (Gas)	.....	.....
3. Kerosene	.....	.....
4. Charcoal	.....	.....
5. Wood	.....	.....
6. Solar energy	.....	.....
7. Other (Please specify)	.....	.....

### 6.2 Applicable for households using LPG (gas), please complete the table below

Purpose	Capacity of cylinder most often used ( 5 / 6 / 12 kg) for cooking & bathing	Duration of a cylinder (months)	Cost of a cylinder (Rs)			
Cooking only			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
Bathing only			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
Both cooking and bathing			<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			

## 7. HOUSEHOLD POSSESSIONS

### 7.1 Does any member of the household own any of the following items? Yes 1 No 2 (If YES, please indicate the number of units owned for each item)

	Number		Number
1. Television incl. smart TV	.....	11. Air conditioner	.....
2. Refrigerator	.....	12. Room heater	.....
3. Dishwashing machine	.....	13. Fixed telephone	.....
4. Washing machine	.....	14. Mobile telephone incl. smart phones	.....
5. Dryer machine	.....	15. Laptop (incl. PC)	.....
6. Washer/dryer machine	.....	16. Electric shower	.....
7. Gas cooker (plaque a gas)	.....	17. Gas shower	.....
8. Gas /electric oven	.....	18. Solar water heater	.....
9. Microwave oven	.....	19. Domestic water tank/ reservoir	.....
10. Vacuum cleaner	.....	20. Water Pump	.....

## 8. VEHICLES

**8.1 Does any member of the household own or has under his/her custody any of the following?**

Yes      1                      No      2

Type of vehicle	Yes/No	If <b>YES</b> , insert number of vehicles available for		For vehicles used solely for household purposes, please state the latest payment made in past 12 months			
		Household use only	both business and hhold. use	Road tax		Insurance (Rs)	
				Amount (Rs)	Period covered		
1. Car	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Van	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Double Cab	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Lorry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Motorcycle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Minibus/bus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**8.2 Has any member of the household bought any motor vehicles during the past 12 months for household and personal use?**

Yes      1                      No      2

(If YES, mention the type of vehicle bought and the buying price excluding insurance and registration fee)

Type of vehicle	Indicate whether NEW, Imp. Reconditioned or Second Hand	Buying price (Rs) excluding insurance and registration fee
(i)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**8.3 Has any member of the household sold any motor vehicles (used for household or personal purposes) during the past 12 months?**

Yes      1                      No      2

(If YES, mention the type of vehicle sold and the selling price)

Type of vehicle	Selling price (Rs)
(i)	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii)	<input type="checkbox"/>





Item	Amount paid (Rs)
<b>4. Health related goods and services</b> <i>(e.g Doctor's fees, dental &amp; clinic charges, laboratory services, spectacles, etc.)</i> <i>Note : Include only irregular expenditure not recurrent ones</i>	
<b>5. Educational expenses</b> <i>(e.g textbooks, exams &amp; registration fees, dictionaries, etc.) - for university fees, specify the university name and whether local or abroad.</i>	
<b>6. Expenditure in hotels and bungalows in Mauritius</b> <i>(e.g. rental of bungalows, accomodation services, etc.)</i>	
<b>7. Online shopping</b> <i>(ready-made garments, gadgets, electronics appliances, furniture etc.)</i>	
<b>8. Other expenses</b> <i>( eg. Domestic water tank, Solar water heater, mobile phones, wedding, funeral, credit card fees etc.)</i>	



## 12. CREDIT CARD / FINANCIAL SITUATION OF HOUSEHOLD

12.1 Does any member of the household own a credit card?

Yes 1 No 2 If no, skip to question 12.4

12.2 How many members in your household own a credit card ? .....

12.3 For what purpose does your household mostly use the credit card?

Purchase of groceries	Yes 1	No 2
Purchase of major household appliances	Yes 1	No 2
Online shopping	Yes 1	No 2
Purchase of other items	Yes 1	No 2

12.4 What do you think of the financial situation of your household?

*[Qui ou penser lors situation financière ou famille?]*

Good <i>[korek]</i>	1
Can manage with some difficulty <i>[capave débrouiller mais avec impé difficulté]</i>	2
Bad <i>[dans problème]</i>	3
Very bad <i>[dans mauvais problème]</i>	4

**If Good (1), skip to question 12.6**

12.5 In the event, your household faces financial difficulties, how do you meet your expenses?

*[Si ou famille ena difficultés financière, couma ou fer pou dépense?] - Multiple answers possible*

Borrowing from friends/relatives <i>[prend preter avec camarades/familles]</i>	1
Buying on credit <i>[acheter lor crédit]</i>	2
Using credit card <i>[servi carte de crédit]</i>	3
Contracting loans from financial institutions, e.g. banks <i>[prend loan avec institution couma la banque ]</i>	4
Other <i>(Please specify)</i>	5

12.6 How does your household meet its daily basic needs for food?

*[Comment ou famille débrouiller pou gagne manger de base de tous les jours?]*

Without any difficulty <i>[sans problème]</i>	1
With some difficulty <i>[avec impé difficulté]</i>	2
With much difficulty <i>[avec beaucoup difficulté]</i>	3
Cannot meet daily basic needs <i>[pas capave]</i>	4

- 12.7** During the past twelve months, has your household been in arrears (i.e. unable to pay bills) due to financial difficulties?

*[Durant 12 derniers mois, eski ou famille pas finne reussi paye bill (e.g. CWA, CEB ...) acoz difficultés financières?]*

**Yes**      1                      **No**              2                      **If no, skip to question 13.1**

	Number of times			
	1	2	3+	9
CEB bills	1	2	3+	9
CWA bills	1	2	3+	9
Housing loan	1	2	3+	9
Hire purchased goods, e.g. household appliances, furniture etc.	1	2	3+	9
Rent (applicable to rented households)	1	2	3+	9

Not applicable - 9

### 13. SHOPPING BEHAVIOUR

- 13.1.** When do members of your household usually purchase groceries ? (multiple answer possible)

*[Kan eski ou famille abitier acheter ration du mois?]*

First week of the month	1
Second week of the month	2
Third week of the month	3
Fourth week of the month	4
When needed (on/off purchases)	5
Other (specify) .....	6

### 14. HEALTH

- 14.1.** Do you (or any other household member) have any chronic disease ? Chronic disease refers to conditions that tend to be of long duration and require ongoing medical attention. (multiple answer possible)

*[Eski ou (ou bien kit membre de la famille) ena kit maladie depuis assez longtemps et pe bizin suivre ene traitement medical? ]*

Yes, respondent	1
Yes, other household member/s	2
No	3
No answer	4

**14. HEALTH (contd.)**

- 14.2.** Do you (or any member of the household) have any health problem(s) **or disability** that reduce (or prevent) the ability to carry out daily activities? [More than one answer possible]  
*[Eski ou (ou bien kit membre de la famille) ena kit problem de sante (ou bien invalidite) qui empeche ou ou li faire ban activites de tous les jours? ]*

Yes, respondent	1
Yes, other household member/s	2
No	3
No answer	4

**15. QUALITY OF LIFE**

*(applicable for members aged 16 years and above - use Kish grid at Page 16 to select appropriate member)*

- 15.1** On a scale from 0 to 10, how satisfied you feel about specific aspects of your life? Zero means you feel “not at all satisfied” and 10 means “completely satisfied”. [ *En général, qui quantité ou satisfait avec* ]

<i>Serial number of selected member</i>												
Your financial situation? <i>[ou situation financière]</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA
Your accommodation? <i>[condition dans lakaz, cote ou pe resté]</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA
Your health? <i>[ou la santé]</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA
The education that you have had? <i>[ou nivo l'éducation]</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA
Your work situation, if working? <i>[condition / l'environnement dans ou travail ]</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA
The amount of time you have to do things you like doing? <i>[le temps ki ou ena pour faire bne zafaire ki ou content ]</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA
Your personal relationships? <i>[eski ou ena au moins ène personne avec qui ou capave confier ou meme]</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA
The facilities/amenities in the region where you live? <i>[facilité ki ena dan ou région kot ou habiter]</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA
Quality of environment in your neighbourhood? <i>[l'environnement kot ou resté]</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA
The safety in your neighbourhood? <i>[eski kot ou resté li en sécurité]</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA
Your life nowadays? <i>[avec ou lavie aster la]</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NA

Not applicable -NA

**15. QUALITY OF LIFE (contd.) - SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER**

**Step 1** – List eligible persons (16 years and over) in descending order of age (oldest to youngest) in the table below.

Household no. : .....

No.	Name	Age	Serial No. as per Q <u>1.1</u>
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

No. of eligible household members: .....

**Step 2** – Identification of eligible member for Question 15.1 using Kish Grid.

**Kish Grid**

No. of eligible people	Household number							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	2
4	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
5	1	2	3	4	5	3	4	5
6	6	5	4	3	2	1	3	6
7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	4
8	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
9	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
10 or more	1	10	9	8	7	6	5	4



REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS



MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2023

DAILY RECORD OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Week No. [ ]

This diary starts on Saturday (Day ..... Month ..... Year 20....)
and ends on Friday (Day ..... Month ..... Year 20....)

Please read all instructions and look at the examples before you start completing your diary.
All the particulars you give in this diary will be treated in strict confidence.
Please do not put your name or address on it.
The information asked for is collected under the Statistics Act.
Your cooperation is sought in completing and returning this diary.
If you have any questions or difficulty in completing this diary, please do not hesitate to seek the help of the authorised officer or contact Statistics Mauritius.
{ Telephone Nos. : 208-1800 (P. Louis)}

Serial Number ... .. [ ][ ][ ][ ]

Reference Month ... .. [ ][ ]

Geographical District .....

PSU-HBS .....

Enumeration Area .....

Household Number (1 - 8) .....



**CONFIDENTIAL**

Quantity and Unit	Description of item	Amount paid		Office use
		Rs	Cs	
	<i>Take away meals brought home</i>			
	<i>Meals, snacks and drinks bought and consumed away from home Bought at workplace, snacks, street vendors, bars, restaurants, cinemas etc.</i>			
	<i>Cleaning materials, cosmetics, stationery, etc.</i>			
	<i>Ready made clothing, clothing material and footwear</i>			
	<i>Education and health services (school fees, tuition fees, doctors' fees, medicines etc.)</i>			
	<i>Any other payments including financial services (credit card fee, money transfer fee, food delivery charges, pet food, mobile charges, alimony etc.)</i>			

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE DAY .....**





**CONFIDENTIAL**

Quantity and Unit	Description of item	Amount paid		Office use
		Rs	Cs	
	<i>Take away meals brought home</i>			
	<i>Meals, snacks and drinks bought and consumed away from home</i>			
	<i>Bought at workplace, snacks, street vendors, bars, restaurants, cinemas etc.</i>			
	<i>Cleaning materials, cosmetics, stationery, etc.</i>			
	<i>Ready made clothing, clothing material and footwear</i>			
	<i>Education and health services (school fees, tuition fees, doctors' fees, medicines etc. )</i>			
	<i>Any other payments including financial services (credit card fee, money transfer fee, food delivery charges, pet food, mobile charges, alimony etc.)</i>			

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE DAY .....**



**CONFIDENTIAL**

Quantity and Unit	Description of item	Amount paid		Office use
		Rs	Cs	
	<i>Take away meals brought home</i>			
	<i>Meals, snacks and drinks bought and consumed away from home</i>			
	<i>Bought at workplace, snacks, street vendors, bars, restaurants, cinemas etc.</i>			
	<i>Cleaning materials, cosmetics, stationery, etc.</i>			
	<i>Ready made clothing, clothing material and footwear</i>			
	<i>Education and health services (school fees, tuition fees, doctors' fees, medicines etc.)</i>			
	<i>Any other payments including financial services (credit card fee, money transfer fee, food delivery charges, pet food, mobile charges, alimony etc.)</i>			

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE DAY .....**



**CONFIDENTIAL**

Quantity and Unit	Description of item	Amount paid		Office use
		Rs	Cs	
	<i>Take away meals brought home</i>			
	<i>Meals, snacks and drinks bought and consumed away from home</i>			
	<i>Bought at workplace, snacks, street vendors, bars, restaurants, cinemas etc.</i>			
	<i>Cleaning materials, cosmetics, stationery, etc.</i>			
	<i>Ready made clothing, clothing material and footwear</i>			
	<i>Education and health services (school fees, tuition fees, doctors' fees, medicines etc. )</i>			
	<i>Any other payments including financial services (credit card fee, money transfer fee, food delivery charges, pet food, mobile charges, alimony etc.)</i>			

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE DAY .....**



**CONFIDENTIAL**

Quantity and Unit	Description of item	Amount paid		Office use
		Rs	Cs	
	<i>Take away meals brought home</i>			
	<i>Meals, snacks and drinks bought and consumed away from home</i>			
	<i>Bought at workplace, snacks, street vendors, bars, restaurants, cinemas etc.</i>			
	<i>Cleaning materials, cosmetics, stationery, etc.</i>			
	<i>Ready made clothing, clothing material and footwear</i>			
	<i>Education and health services (school fees, tuition fees, doctors' fees, medicines etc.)</i>			
	<i>Any other payments including financial services (credit card fee, money transfer fee, food delivery charges, pet food, mobile charges, alimony etc.)</i>			

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE DAY .....**





**CONFIDENTIAL**

Quantity and Unit	Description of item	Amount paid		Office use
		Rs	Cs	
	<i>Take away meals brought home</i>			
	<i>Meals, snacks and drinks bought and consumed away from home</i>			
	<i>Bought at workplace, snacks, street vendors, bars, restaurants, cinemas etc.</i>			
	<i>Cleaning materials, cosmetics, stationery, etc.</i>			
	<i>Ready made clothing, clothing material and footwear</i>			
	<i>Education and health services (school fees, tuition fees, doctors' fees, medicines etc.)</i>			
	<i>Any other payments including financial services (credit card fee, money transfer fee, food delivery charges, pet food, mobile charges, alimony etc.)</i>			

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE DAY .....**



**CONFIDENTIAL**

Quantity and Unit	Description of item	Amount paid		Office use
		Rs	Cs	
	<i>Take away meals brought home</i>			
	<i>Meals, snacks and drinks bought and consumed away from home</i>			
	<i>Bought at workplace, snacks, street vendors, bars, restaurants, cinemas etc.</i>			
	<i>Cleaning materials, cosmetics, stationery, etc.</i>			
	<i>Ready made clothing, clothing material and footwear</i>			
	<i>Education and health services (school fees, tuition fees, doctors' fees, medicines etc. )</i>			
	<i>Any other payments including financial services (credit card fee, money transfer fee, food delivery charges, pet food, mobile charges, alimony etc.)</i>			

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE DAY .....**



### C. GOODS OR SERVICES OBTAINED FREE OR AT REDUCED PRICES

- During the week, household members may have obtained, from employers, friends or relatives & other sources, items of goods/services free or at reduced prices such as meat, meals, vegetables, clothing, tailoring services etc.
- **Please record these items below:**
- Give an estimate of the quantity and of the price of the goods or services according to the price you would pay for them (retail market value).
- Record the day when the goods were received, not when they are used.
- Include also any expenditure which will be refunded completely or partly refunded to your household by employers.
- Include gifts obtained from somebody outside the household.
- Include goods and services obtained free from relatives/socio-religious organisations.
- Include any winnings obtained by any member of the household.

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Cost to household		Office use
			Rs	Cs	Rs	Cs	
		<b>Example</b>					
	1 kg	Fresh fish (Gift from cousin)	300	00	-	-	
		Car petrol (Employer) (50%)	500	00	250	00	
	1 kg	Milk powder (Socio-religious organisation)	278	00	-	-	

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Cost to household		Office use
			Rs	Cs	Rs	Cs	
		<i>FROM EMPLOYER</i>					
		<i>FROM SOCIO-RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS</i>					
		<i>OTHER (friends, relatives, etc.)</i>					

### D. OWN CONSUMPTION GOODS FROM GARDEN

- If you grow vegetables, fruits, etc. in your backyard or a garden that you possess, your household may have consumed all or part of these during the week.
- **Please record below any such items consumed during the week.**

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Office use
			Rs	Cs	
<b>Example</b>					
2/7	2 kg	Carottes	80	00	
4/7	1	Lettuce	25	00	
4/7	2	Lemons	15	00	

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Office use
			Rs	Cs	

### E. CONSUMPTION OF OWN PRODUCED GOODS

- If you rear livestock (chicken, rabbits, etc.) or catch fish, your household may have consumed these or part of this production during the week.
- **Please record these items consumed during the week below.**

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Office use
			Rs	Cs	
<b>Example</b>					
4/7	1	Chicken (3 lb)	270	00	
6/7	1 kg	Fish (fresh)	300	00	

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Office use
			Rs	Cs	
<b>TOTAL</b>					

## F. SALE OF OWN PRODUCED GOODS FROM GARDEN

- If you grow vegetables, fruits, etc. or rear livestock (chicken, rabbits, etc.) in your backyard or a garden that you possess or catch fish or make handicraft products, your household may have sold all or part of these during the week.
- Please record below any such items sold during the week.

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Office use
			Rs	Cs	
<b>Example</b>					
2/7	1 kg	Brinjal (to neighbour)	140	00	
3/7		Pumpkin leaves (Brède giraumon)	20	00	
3/7	1	Live chicken (approx. 2 kg) (to neighbour)	500	00	

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Office use
			Rs	Cs	
<b>TOTAL</b>					

## G. TAKING FROM OWN SHOP/STORE/TABAGIE

- If you own or run a shop/tabagie/store, your household may have used up items (specially food, drinks, etc.) originally meant for sale/business.
- Please record these items used during the week below.

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Office use
			Rs	Cs	
<b>Example</b>					
1/7	1 kg	Rice (Govt.)	28	00	
2/7	1	Coca cola (2 litres)	75	00	
3/7	2	Exercise books extra large 120 pages	60	00	

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Office use
			Rs	Cs	







REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS



MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2023

DAILY RECORD OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

4-days Diary

Week No.

This diary starts on Saturday (Day ..... Month ..... Year 20....)

and ends on Friday (Day ..... Month ..... Year 20....)

Please read all instructions and look at the examples before you start completing your diary. All the particulars you give in this diary will be treated in strict confidence. Please do not put your name or address on it. The information asked for is collected under the Statistics Act. Your cooperation is sought in completing and returning this diary. If you have any questions or difficulty in completing this diary, please do not hesitate to seek the help of the authorised officer or contact Statistics Mauritius. { Telephone Nos. : 208-1800 (P. Louis)}

Serial Number ... ..

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Reference Month ... ..

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Geographical District .....

PSU-HBS .....

Enumeration Area .....

Household Number (1 - 8) .....



**CONFIDENTIAL**

Quantity and Unit	Description of item	Amount paid		Office use
		Rs	Cs	
	<i>Take away meals brought home</i>			
	<i>Meals, snacks and drinks bought and consumed away from home</i>			
	<i>Bought at workplace, snacks, street vendors, bars, restaurants, cinemas etc.</i>			
	<i>Cleaning materials, cosmetics, stationery, etc.</i>			
	<i>Ready made clothing, clothing material and footwear</i>			
	<i>Education and health services (school fees, tuition fees, doctors' fees, medicines etc.)</i>			
	<i>Any other payments including financial services (credit card fee, money transfer fee, food delivery charges, pet food, mobile charges, alimony etc.)</i>			

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE DAY .....**



**CONFIDENTIAL**

Quantity and Unit	Description of item	Amount paid		Office use
		Rs	Cs	
	<i>Take away meals brought home</i>			
	<i>Meals, snacks and drinks bought and consumed away from home</i>			
	<i>Bought at workplace, snacks, street vendors, bars, restaurants, cinemas etc.</i>			
	<i>Cleaning materials, cosmetics, stationery, etc.</i>			
	<i>Ready made clothing, clothing material and footwear</i>			
	<i>Education and health services (school fees, tuition fees, doctors' fees, medicines etc.)</i>			
	<i>Any other payments including financial services (credit card fee, money transfer fee, food delivery charges, pet food, mobile charges, alimony etc.)</i>			

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE DAY .....**



**CONFIDENTIAL**

Quantity and Unit	Description of item	Amount paid		Office use
		Rs	Cs	
	<i>Take away meals brought home</i>			
	<i>Meals, snacks and drinks bought and consumed away from home</i>			
	<i>Bought at workplace, snacks, street vendors, bars, restaurants, cinemas etc.</i>			
	<i>Cleaning materials, cosmetics, stationery, etc.</i>			
	<i>Ready made clothing, clothing material and footwear</i>			
	<i>Education and health services (school fees, tuition fees, doctors' fees, medicines etc.)</i>			
	<i>Any other payments including financial services (credit card fee, money transfer fee, food delivery charges, pet food, mobile charges, alimony etc.)</i>			

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE DAY .....**





**CONFIDENTIAL**

Quantity and Unit	Description of item	Amount paid		Office use
		Rs	Cs	
	<i>Take away meals brought home</i>			
	<i>Meals, snacks and drinks bought and consumed away from home</i>			
	<i>Bought at workplace, snacks, street vendors, bars, restaurants, cinemas etc.</i>			
	<i>Cleaning materials, cosmetics, stationery, etc.</i>			
	<i>Ready made clothing, clothing material and footwear</i>			
	<i>Education and health services (school fees, tuition fees, doctors' fees, medicines etc.)</i>			
	<i>Any other payments including financial services (credit card fee, money transfer fee, food delivery charges, pet food, mobile charges, alimony etc.)</i>			

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE DAY .....**



### C. GOODS OR SERVICES OBTAINED FREE OR AT REDUCED PRICES

- During the week, household members may have obtained, from employers, friends or relatives & other sources, items of goods/services free or at reduced prices such as meat, meals, vegetables, clothing, tailoring services etc.
- **Please record these items below:**
- Give an estimate of the quantity and of the price of the goods or services according to the price you would pay for them (retail market value).
- Record the day when the goods were received, not when they are used.
- 
- Include also any expenditure which will be refunded completely or partly refunded to your household by employers.
- Include gifts obtained from somebody outside the household.
- Include goods and services obtained free from relatives/socio-religious organisations.
- Include any winnings obtained by any member of the household.

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Cost to household		Office use
			Rs	Cs	Rs	Cs	
		<b>Example</b>					
	1 kg	Fresh fish (Gift from cousin)	300	00	-	-	
		Car petrol (Employer) (50%)	500	00	250	00	
	1 kg	Milk powder (Socio-religious organisation)	278	00	-	-	

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Cost to household		Office use
			Rs	Cs	Rs	Cs	
		<i>FROM EMPLOYER</i>					
		<i>FROM SOCIO-RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS</i>					
		<i>OTHER (friends, relatives, etc.)</i>					

### D. OWN CONSUMPTION GOODS FROM GARDEN

- If you grow vegetables, fruits, etc. in your backyard or a garden that you possess, your household may have consumed all or part of these during the week.
- Please record below any such items consumed during the week.

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Office use
			Rs	Cs	
<b>Example</b>					
2/7	2 kg	Carottes	80	00	
4/7	1	Lettuce	25	00	
4/7	2	Lemons	15	00	

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Office use
			Rs	Cs	

### E. CONSUMPTION OF OWN PRODUCED GOODS

- If you rear livestock (chicken, rabbits, etc.) or catch fish, your household may have consumed these or part of this production during the week.
- Please record these items consumed during the week below.

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Office use
			Rs	Cs	
<b>Example</b>					
4/7	1	Chicken (3 lb)	270	00	
6/7	1 kg	Fish (fresh)	300	00	

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Office use
			Rs	Cs	
<b>TOTAL</b>					

## F. SALE OF OWN PRODUCED GOODS FROM GARDEN

- If you grow vegetables, fruits, etc. or rear livestock (chicken, rabbits, etc.) in your backyard or a garden that you possess or catch fish or make handicraft products, your household may have sold all or part of these during the week.
- Please record below any such items sold during the week.

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Office use
			Rs	Cs	
<b>Example</b>					
2/7	1 kg	Brinjal (to neighbour)	140	00	
3/7		Pumpkin leaves (Brède giraumon)	20	00	
3/7	1	Live chicken (approx. 2 kg) (to neighbour)	500	00	

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Office use
			Rs	Cs	
<b>TOTAL</b>					

## G. TAKING FROM OWN SHOP/STORE/TABAGIE

- If you own or run a shop/tabagie/store, your household may have used up items (specially food, drinks, etc.) originally meant for sale/business.
- Please record these items used during the week below.

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Office use
			Rs	Cs	
<b>Example</b>					
1/7	1 kg	Rice (Govt.)	28	00	
2/7	1	Coca cola (2 litres)	75	00	
3/7	2	Exercise books extra large 120 pages	60	00	

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Office use
			Rs	Cs	





REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS



MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2023

INCOME SCHEDULE

To be filled in for all income earners (employees and self-employed, persons receiving transfer income, property income, etc.)

Serial Number ... ..

Four empty boxes for serial number

Reference Month ... ..

Two empty boxes for reference month

Geographical District .....

PSU-HBS .....

RDI-HBS .....

Enumeration Area .....

Population Stratum .....

Household Number (1 - 8) .....

Address of Household .....

Box for interview details: Date of interview, Name of Interviewer, Verified by Supervisor

Box for office use: Edited and coded by, Checked by

## SECTION 1 -

<b>Serial number of person in HBS 2</b>	.....		
<b>1.1 Name of employer</b>			
<b>1.2 Address of place of work</b>			
<b>1.3 Industry</b> (i.e. type of business/service carried out at place of work)			
<b>1.4 Occupation</b>			
<b>1.5 How many hours have you worked during the past week?</b>			
<b>1.6 What is your employment status?</b> <i>If employer or O.A.W i.e. options 1 to 4, skip to section 3</i>			
<b>1.7 How do you receive your pay?</b> Monthly/Fortnightly/Daily/Piece rate/Other (Please specify .....)			

## SECTION 2 -

**2.1 What was your last gross cash pay from employment?***(Please specify period covered)*

<b>Serial number of person in HBS 2</b>	.....				
	<b>Period</b>	<b>Amount (Rs)</b>			
<b>2.1.1 Wages/salary including extra remuneration</b>					
<b>2.1.2 Overtime</b>					
<b>2.1.3 Travelling Allowance</b>					
(i) Bus					
(ii) Motorcycle					
(iii) Car					
(iv) Commuted/Travel grant					
<b>2.1.4 Rent allowance</b>					
<b>2.1.5 Bonus</b>					
(i) Attendance (monthly)					
(ii) End of year (past 12 months)					
(iii) Productivity (monthly)					
(iv) Sick leave / Annual leave / Local leave refund (past 12 months)					
(v) Other (please specify) .....					
<b>2.1.6 Other cash allowances (Please specify)</b> .....					
<b>2.1.7 Total gross pay before deductions</b>					





## 2.2 Deductions

How much was deducted from your last pay for the following?

Serial number of person in HBS 2	Period	Amount (Rs)
<b>2.2.1 Income tax (P.A.Y.E.)</b>		
<b>2.2.2 Pensions and Social Security Schemes</b>		
(i) Civil Service Family Pension Scheme (FPS) (2%) & Pension Contribution PRB 2013 (6%)		
(ii) Contribution Sociale Généralisée (CSG/ Social Contribution)		
(iii) Life insurance annuities		
(iv) Other Pensions scheme (Please specify)		
<b>2.2.3 Other Deductions (Debt Repayment)</b>		
(i) Refund of housing loan		
(ii) Refund of car loan		
(iii) Refund of motorcycle loan		
(iv) Refund of computer, laptops, printers etc. loan (e.g DBM)		
(v) Refund of education loan (incl. EWF)		
(vi) Refund of personal loan		
(vii) Refund of other loan (Please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
.....		
<b>2.2.4 Total deductions (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)</b>		
<b>2.3 Net cash earnings for the month</b> [2.1.7 minus 2.2.4]		
<b>2.4 Did you receive any income from work in addition to your regular employment? (Yes / No) If No, skip to 2.6</b>		<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>2.5 How much did you receive from such sources during the month?</b>		
<b>2.6 Total net income of person in paid employment [2.3 + 2.5]</b>		
<b>FOR OFFICE USE ONLY</b>		
<b>2.7 Total income in kind</b>		
<b>2.8 Total net income in cash and kind [2.6 + 2.7]</b>		

.....		.....		.....	
Period	Amount (Rs)	Period	Amount (Rs)	Period	Amount (Rs)
2.2.1					
2.2.2					
(ii)					
(iii)					
(iv)					
2.2.3					
(i)					
(ii)					
(iii)					
(iv)					
(v)					
(vi)					
(vii)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.2.4					
2.3					
2.4					
2.5					
2.6					
2.7					
2.8					

## SECTION 3 -

Serial number of person in HBS 2	.....	
<b>3.1 How much income did you derive from your profession, business, trade, etc. for last month or financial year? Please specify period covered in months</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Amount (Rs)</b>
(i) Business		
(ii) Trade		
(iii) Crop cultivation		
(a) Main crop (Please specify) .....		
(b) Other crop (Please specify) .....		
(iv) Other (Please specify) .....		
<b>TOTAL</b>		
<b>3.2 Income Tax paid for last accounting Quarter (Rs)</b>		
<b>3.3 Monthly net income from self employment after Income Tax (3.1 minus 3.2)</b>		

## SECTION 4 -

Serial number of person in HBS 2	.....	
<b>4.1 How much did you receive for the renting of:</b>	<b>Gross rent received last month (Rs)</b>	<b>Expenditure on repairs &amp; improvement during last 12 months (Rs)</b>
(i) Dwellings (residential)		
(ii) Non-residential buildings		
(iii) Machinery and equipment		
(iv) Land		
(v) Other (Please specify) .....		
<b>TOTAL MONTHLY NET RENT</b>		
<b>4.2 Other income from property for the past 12 months</b>	<b>Amount (Rs)</b>	
(i) Dividends received		
(ii) Interest received on savings and fixed deposits		
(iii) Interest received on loans		
(iv) Other (Please specify) .....		
<b>TOTAL</b>		



## 5.1 How much did you receive from the following last month?

Serial number of person in HBS 2	.....		
Income	Amount (Rs)		
(i) Sales of property and possessions (including bonds, shares etc.)			
a) Residents			
b) Non Residents			
(ii) Withdrawals from savings			
(iii) Loans obtained			
(iv) Refund of loans by others			
(v) Gifts (cash only)			
(vii) Other (please specify) e.g inheritances .....			
<b>TOTAL OTHER RECEIPTS (IN CASH)</b>			

*FOR OFFICE USE ONLY*

<b>TOTAL OTHER RECEIPTS (IN KIND)</b>			
<b>TOTAL OTHER RECEIPTS (CASH + KIND)</b>			

## SECTION 6 -

## 6.1 (a) How much did you receive from the following last month?

Serial number of person in HBS 2	.....		
	Amount (Rs)		
(i) Old age pension (Basic Retirement Pension)			
(ii) Basic Widows Pension / Child Allowance			
(iii) Basic Invalid Pension / Carer's Allowance			
(iv) Social aid (e.g medical, spouse, rent allowance,...etc.)			
(v) NPF contributory retirement pension			
(vi) Other government pensions(e.g unemployment hardship relief, food aid, fisherman's allowance, SRM allowances etc.)			
(vii) Retirement pension from former employer			
(viii) Scholarship grants (students)			
(ix) Maintenance/alimony			
(x) Regular allowance from relatives abroad			
(xi) Regular allowance from relatives in Mauritius			
(xii) Regular allowance from social/religious organisation			
(xiii) Other regular receipts (Please specify) .....			

Serial number of person in HBS 2	.....		
	Amount (Rs)		
<b>6.1 (b) How much did you receive as bonus for the above transfer income for the past 12 months?</b>			



**6.2 During the REFERENCE MONTH did any member of the household receive any of the following in kind?**  
(If YES state monetary equivalent in rupees received)

Serial number of person in HBS 2	.....					
		Monetary equivalent (Rs)				
(i) Regular donation from relatives in Mauritius						
(ii) Regular donation from social/religious organisation						
(iii) Other regular donation (Please specify) .....						

**6.3 During the PAST 12 MONTHS did any member of the household receive an allowance on any of the following? (If YES state amount received)**

Serial number of person in HBS 2	.....					
		Amount (Rs)				
(i) Subsidy/refund on examination fees						
(ii) Subsidy/refund on textbooks						
(iii) Other receipts (Please specify) .....						

**6.4 How much have you paid on income tax (PAYE) during the past month? [To exclude what was recorded at questions 2.2.1 and 3.2]**

Income tax (PAYE)						
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## SECTION 7 -

**7.1 How much have you disbursed on the following items last month, if they have not been reported in question 2.2?**

Serial number of person in HBS 2	.....					
		Amount (Rs)				
(i) Housing loan						
(ii) Motor vehicle loan						
(iii) Furniture						
(iv) Audio visual equipment						
(v) Household appliances						
(vi) Education						
(vii) Health purpose (treatment abroad)						
(viii) Personal Loan						
(ix) Other (Please specify) .....						
<b>TOTAL DEBT REPAYMENT</b>						







REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS



MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2023

POINT OF PURCHASE QUESTIONNAIRE

Serial Number ... .. 

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Reference Month ... .. 

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Geographical District .....

PSU-HBS .....

RDI-HBS .....

Enumeration Area.....

Population Stratum .....

Household Number (1 - 8) .....

Address of Household .....

Date of interview: Day..... Month..... Year 20.....

Name of Interviewer:.....Sig.....

Verified by Supervisor on Day.... Month..... Year 20.....

Name of Supervisor:.....Sig.....

**FOR OFFICE USE**

Edited and coded by.....Sig.....

Checked by.....Sig.....



**2. Where do members of your household most often go for health services?**

Private (e.g. paid clinics & doctors)	1
Public (e.g. public hospitals, area health centres)	2
Both	3

**3. Where do members of your household usually go for the following paid services?**

For "Region" indicate whether services are made at Port Louis Centre, Beau Bassin, Rose Hill, Quatre Bornes, Curepipe, Goodlands, Centre de Flacq, Terre Rouge, Triolet, Rose Belle, Chemin Grenier, Surinam, etc.

Services	Name of establishment	Region
3.1 Doctors		
3.2 Dentists		
3.3 Motor vehicles repairs		
3.4 Nurseries and kindergartens		
3.5 Hairdressers		
3.6 Beauticians		
3.7 Aerobic classes / Gym		

For office use Code			

**REMARKS:-**

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