

**Ministry of Finance and Economic Development**

**STATISTICS MAURITIUS**

**HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2017  
AND  
THE UPDATED CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

**Republic of Mauritius**

**METHODOLOGICAL REPORT**

**August 2018**

## **FOREWORD**

Statistics Mauritius conducted its tenth Household Budget Survey (HBS) from January 2017 to December 2017 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.

L. F. Cheung Kai Suet (Ms)  
Director of Statistics

Statistics Mauritius  
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development  
Port Louis  
Mauritius

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Contact persons:

- (1) Mr Sanjev Bhonoo  
Statistician  
[sbhonoo@govmu.org](mailto:sbhonoo@govmu.org)
- (2) Mr Rajive Ajodhea  
Statistician  
[rajodhea@govmu.org](mailto:rajodhea@govmu.org)

Statistics Mauritius  
LIC Building, Port Louis  
Tel : 230-208 1800  
Fax : 230-211 4150  
Email: statsmauritus@govmu.org

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# Part 1

## Survey methodology

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Introduction**

Statistics Mauritius (SM) conducted its tenth Household Budget Survey (HBS) from January 2017 to December 2017 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 583 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.

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

NA- not available

#### 1.4 Coverage

The HBS 2017 covered all private non-institutional and non-residents 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 2017 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 questionnaire to be used for the survey on 1 September 2016.

Prior to the survey a communiqué was published in the Government Gazette and two newspapers on 26 November 2016.

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 Director of Statistics. Furthermore, each survey field officer was provided with an identity card signed by the 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 2017 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 and Economic Development for the budget;
- (c) A private company for data capture
- (d) Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation 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 2016 by the Statistician who was in charge of CPI.

The HBS unit was set up in September 2016 and was headed by one Statistician, supported by one Senior Statistical Officer and one Statistical Officer. The unit was reinforced with six more Statistical Officers in April 2017 for the launching of editing and coding, validation and processing of documents. In May 2017, 19 YEP trainees joined the editing and coding team. Moreover, the recourse of home assignments was needed to complete the task as per the initial plan.

### **2.4 Responsibilities of Office Staff**

The Statistician had the following responsibilities:

- (a) Monitor the editing and coding work,
- (b) Monitor the recruitment of field staff, and
- (c) Data validation, tabulation and analysis.

The Senior Statistical Officer assisted the Statistician in his task. He was also involved in various administrative tasks such as the preparation of appointment letters, survey materials and payment lists for field staff and was assisted by the Statistical Officers.

They also controlled the flow of survey documents from the field to the office and vice versa. They 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.

The coders were mainly involved in the following duties:

- (a) Editing and coding of the completed HBS schedules,
- (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.

Some of the Statistical 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**

At the initial stage of the training, coders familiarised themselves with all the questionnaires and schedules used for the survey. They were later briefed on their work according to the guidelines given in the coding instruction manual. During training, emphasis was laid on how to scrutinise the questionnaires and schedules for errors, inconsistencies and omissions.

## **2.6 Home Assignment**

Home assignments were given to officers of the SM and YEP so as to complete the coding tasks in time. 34% of coding was done through home assignments. 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 440 per household schedule.

SM had recourse to home assignment to complete the coding and validation exercise in time. Around one third of the tasks were done through assignment and it was done by the same staffs who were involved in the exercise during office hours.

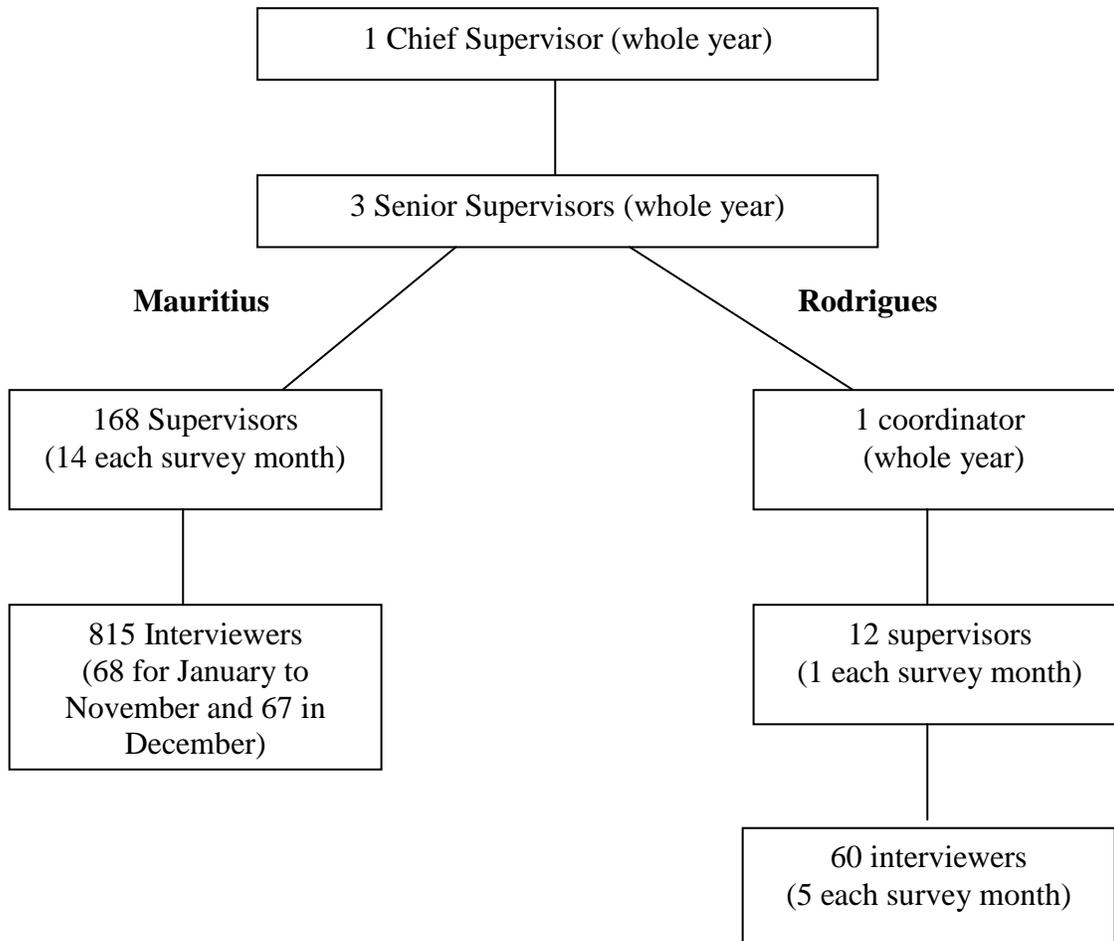
## **2.7 Field organisation**

Fieldwork, which started in December 2016 to end December 2017, was carried out after office hours and especially during weekends when working members of households were deemed more conveniently

available. 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.

Five 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 2017**



## 2.8 Recruitment of field staff

The field staff was recruited from government employees. The Public Service Commission appointed the Chief Supervisor, Senior Supervisors and Co-ordinator on the recommendation of the Director of Statistics. As regards the other grades, the Commission delegated its authority to the 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 censuses and surveys conducted by the Statistics Mauritius;
- (b) place of residence;

- (c) availability outside office hours and for the number of daylight hours to be devoted to the survey;  
and
- (d) other things being equal, preference to the 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. He was appointed for a period of 14 months as from December 2016. His main responsibilities were:

- (a) Conducting briefing and training sessions for Supervisors and Interviewers;
- (b) Controlling the quality of work of the Senior Supervisors and Supervisors, and deal with problems not specifically covered in instruction manuals;
- (c) Carrying out sample field checks;
- (d) Sample editing of completed questionnaires;
- (e) Settling difficult cases and non-response, and dealing with unforeseen problems;
- (f) Carrying out other duties that may be assigned.

These duties involved about 65 hours of work each month. The Chief Supervisor received a fee of Rs 23,000 and a travelling allowance of Rs 8,500 per month.

### **2.9.2 Senior Supervisor**

Three Senior Supervisors were appointed for 14 months as from December 2016 to assist the Chief Supervisor in the conduct of the survey in the Islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues. Each Senior Supervisor was in charge of 4 to 5 Supervisors and 20 to 25 Interviewers for each survey month. The main duties of the Senior Supervisors were:

- (a) Conducting/attending briefing and training sessions for Supervisors and Interviewers;
- (b) Ensuring that the Supervisors and Interviewers are performing their duties satisfactorily, and dealing with all problems not specifically covered in instruction manuals;
- (c) Organise regular meetings with Supervisors and Interviewers;
- (d) Controlling the quality of work of Supervisors and Interviewers;
- (e) Conducting sample field checks;
- (f) Sample editing of completed questionnaires;

- (g) Settling difficult cases, non-response, and dealing with unforeseen problems;
- (h) Carrying out other duties the Director of Statistics may assign through the immediate supervising officer.

These duties required about 65 hours of fieldwork per month. Each Senior Supervisor received a fee of Rs 20,500 and a travelling allowance of Rs 7,500 per month.

### **2.9.3 Supervisor**

Fourteen Supervisors were appointed during each survey month. A Supervisor had to monitor and control the work of 4 to 5 Interviewers. His main duties were:

- (a) Attending training and briefing sessions;
- (b) Regulating the flow of all documents between the Senior Supervisor and the Interviewers;
- (c) Reconnoitering with each interviewer the respective regions allocated to them;
- (d) To transcribe the data obtained from the listing of households on a data sheet;
- (e) Ensuring that Interviewers adhere all along to the procedures prescribed for the survey, by closely monitoring their fieldwork, and specially their first interviews;
- (f) Collecting and editing all completed documents and ensuring their completeness before submitting them to the Senior Supervisor;
- (g) Providing help promptly to interviewers in difficulty, dealing with difficult cases, etc.;
- (h) Completing the control document to monitor the quality and consistency of data being collected;
- (i) Carrying out other duties the Director of Statistics may assign through the immediate supervising officer.

Each Supervisor furnished some 90 hours of work, spread over eight weeks and lesser hours of work for months where there was no listing of households. The Supervisor was remunerated as shown from the following table and was also given a travelling depending on the spread of regions allocated.

	Listing and Interviewing exercise (Rs)		Interviewing exercise only (Rs)	
	Fees per month	Travelling allowance	Fees per month	Travelling allowance
Supervisor :				
with 4 interviewers	23,500	4,000-4,800	19,500	3,600-4,400
with 5 interviewers	26,500	5,000-6,000	23,000	4,500- 5,500

#### 2.9.4 Interviewer

73 interviewers were appointed each month from January to November 2017 and 72 interviewers in December 2017. Their main duties were:

- (a) Attending training sessions;
- (b) Reconnoitering allocated regions;
- (c) To prepare a list of households with some of their characteristics;
- (d) Conducting interviews in 8 selected households, so as to complete the HBS 2 - Household Schedule for each household;
- (e) Making regular visits to selected households to ensure that all details of expenditure are being properly entered in the schedule HBS 3 – daily record of household expenditure;
- (f) Regular collecting and scrutinizing all completed diaries (**HBS 3** and personal diaries) to ensure completeness and correctness, and delivering fresh ones to each selected households;
- (g) Contacting and interviewing relevant members of the selected households so as to complete schedules HBS 4 – income schedule and HBS 5- point of purchase questionnaire;
- (h) Scrutinizing all completed schedules, *preferably at the conclusion of each interview*, to ascertain their completeness, making additional enquiries if necessary;
- (i) Submitting completed schedules and other relevant documents to the Supervisor within prescribed delays.

An Interviewer furnished around 100 hours of work during eight weeks for one survey month and was paid a fee of Rs 23,500 inclusive of travelling expenses for listing and interviewing exercise. A remuneration of Rs 20,000 was given when the survey excluded listing of households, as less hour of work was needed.

In certain regions 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. Interviewers working in such exceptional cases had a travelling allowance of Rs 2,000 paid per month.

### **2.9.5 Co-ordinator**

One Co-ordinator was appointed for 14 months as from December 2016 in order to monitor the proper conduct of the survey in Rodrigues, especially in between the missions of the Chief Supervisor and the Senior Supervisors. His main duties were as follows:

- (a) Monitoring the proper conduct of the survey, especially in between the missions of the Chief Supervisor and Senior Supervisors in Rodrigues
- (b) To select the sample of households to be surveyed each month in Rodrigues,
- (c) Ensure that the Supervisors and Interviewers perform their duties satisfactorily, and deal with all problems not specifically covered in instruction manuals
- (d) Collecting and editing the questionnaires for completeness and consistency of the data collected
- (e) Dispatching all questionnaires and schedules to Statistics Mauritius within the deadline set.
- (f) The duties of the Co-ordinator involved an average of 32 hours of work for each survey month. The Co-ordinator was paid a monthly fee of Rs 10,500 inclusive of travelling.

### **2.10 Training of field staff**

The Chief Supervisor and the three 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 to three formal training sessions of three to four hours each on different days. Three sessions were needed when listing of households were carried out afresh and two sessions when listings of households from CMPHS were used. The training sessions were held during weekends at SM.

The first session was held around four weeks prior to the reference month. During this session, the interviewers and supervisors were briefed on the objectives, methodology and confidential aspects of the survey. They were given instructions on how to perform the listing exercise particularly on the use of

maps, block formation and the filling in of the listing schedule. Further, since this was the first contact with some of the field staff, certain administrative procedures such as the issue of Identity Cards, Instruction manuals and other field documents were carried out.

The second briefing session was held some ten days before the survey month. During this important session, the field staff were 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 briefed on interviewing techniques, the filling in of the household schedule HBS2 and emphasis was laid on the expenditure diaries HBS3; details and specifications needed for each item of expenditure were thoroughly explained. They were explained how to monitor the expenditure through the control document.

The third 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 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.

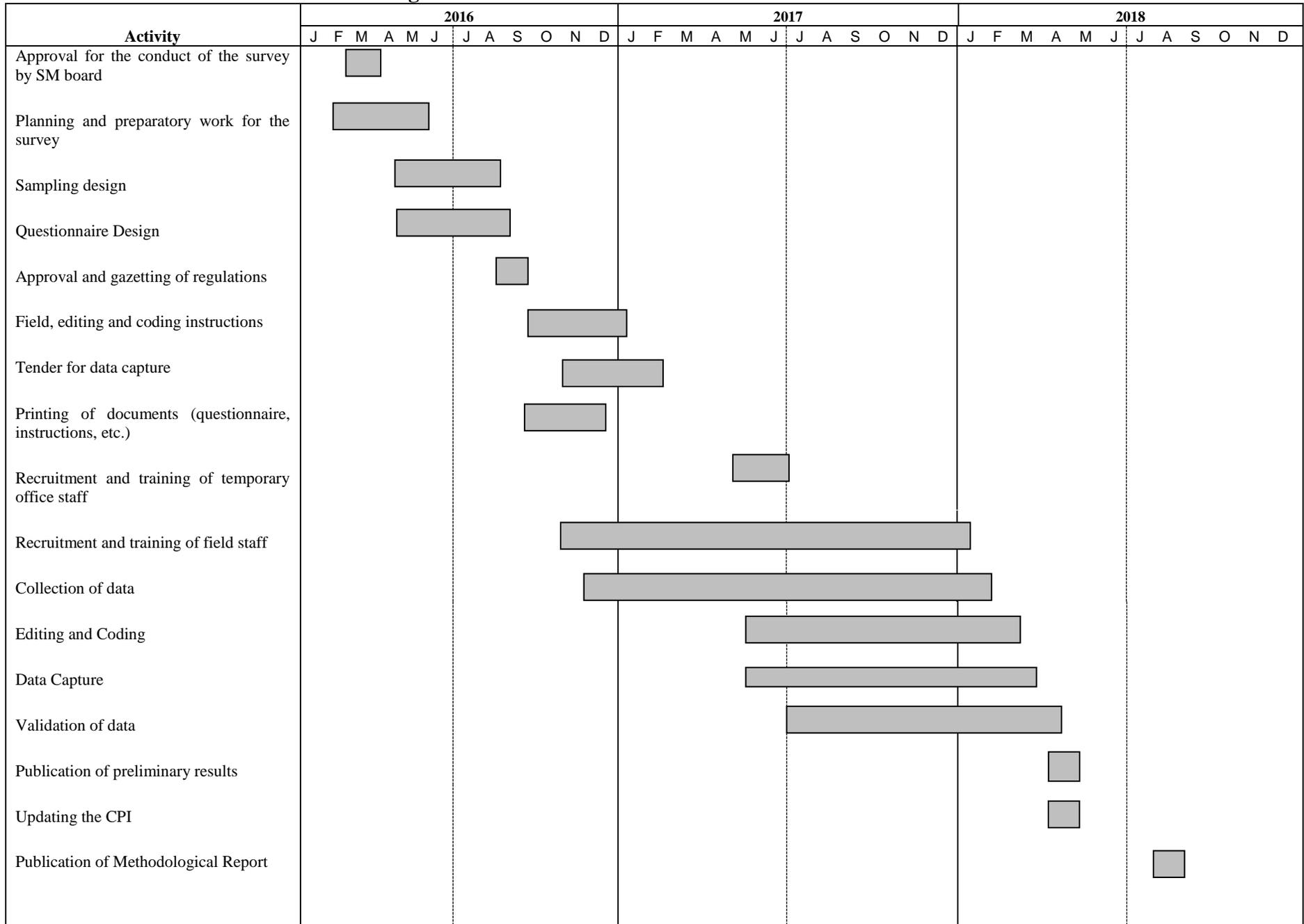
### **2.10.2 Island of Rodrigues**

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 2016 as well as February, April, June, August, and October 2017. Each mission lasted for about four days during which briefing sessions were held and the completed schedules for previous months were checked. Further, the Co-ordinator was given specific instructions regarding the distribution of survey documents to the Supervisors, the selection of the sample of households to be surveyed in each selected Primary Sampling Unit and checking of completed questionnaires.

### **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.

**Figure 2.11.1 - Calendar of activities for HBS 2017- Gantt Chart**



## 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 Rs 43 million. A breakdown of the project value and the expenses incurred as at June 2018 is given below.

		Rupees ('000)	
		Project Value	Actual Expenditure
<b>1.</b>	<b>Personnel expenses</b>	<b>32,374</b>	<b>25,798</b>
	Office staff	5,940	-
	Field staff	25,752	24,547
	Overtime payments for office attendant	242	19
	Home Assignment	440	1,232
<b>2.</b>	<b>Non-Personnel expenses</b>	<b>9,820</b>	<b>4,717</b>
	Travelling	2,073	1,413
	Office equipment, stationery and furniture	1,349	863
	Office accommodation	1,900	-
	Printing of documents	900	-
	Data processing	2,500	1,067
	Publicity	900	1,052
	Mission to Rodrigues	198	99
	Fieldwork Rodrigues by Cartography	-	209
	Other miscellaneous expenses	-	14
<b>3.</b>	<b>Contingencies</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42,934</b>	<b>30,515</b>

Some major differences were noted in the project value and actual expenditure of some items namely on office staff, office accommodation, and printing of documents.

No cost was borne on office staff as 19 YEP trainees were recruited and their allowances were sponsored by Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment. The printing of survey documents was carried out at no cost by Government Printing Office.

### **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 Local newspapers on 26 and 27 November 2016.

There were also a television spot which was broadcasted on the local television during ‘Samachar’, French News and ‘Zurnal Kreol’ from December 2016 to November 2017. The spot was done in French, Kreol and Bhojpuri. Posters on HBS were also distributed to public institutions namely Area Community Health Centres, Public Hospitals and Citizens Advice Bureau. Posters were given to Interviewers and they were asked to affix them in the vicinity of the selected regions.

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 2017 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 2011 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; 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.

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 buildings, land, machinery and equipment. As regards, receipts from rental, the net values are recorded.

### **3.3.5 Transfer income**

Transfer income consists of pensions and allowances from government and private organisations as well as inter household transfers such as alimony, child support, regular parental support and, goods and services from charities.

### **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 acquisitions 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 381,500, was selected for the HBS 2017. The national sample comprised 2 separate samples, one of 6,520 (out of 368,400) 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. For the 2017 round of HBS, the sample for island of Mauritius was further broken into a sample of 384 households for relative development index (RDI) up to 0.67 and 6136 households for RDI greater than 0.67. This was done through an increase in sample size (from 6,720 in 2012 to 7,000 in 2017) to cater for better 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 catered through 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 2017 spanned over 12 months to account for seasonal fluctuations in consumption. Each month from January to November 2017, 584 households were surveyed of which 544 in the island of Mauritius and 40 in Rodrigues. In December 2017, 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 2011. The EAs with less than 50 households were merged with

adjacent ones so that the whole country is split into clusters of size greater than 50 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 2,855 PSU-HBS.

The sampling frame for the second stage was obtained from two sources:

- (a) listing of households for 412 PSU-HBS in Mauritius which were also covered by Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey (CMPHS) in 2016 (The listing exercise was done from December 2015 to August 2016). For each selected PSU-HBS, a list of all private households together with some socio-economic characteristics relevant for their stratification was built. For Rodrigues same approach was done except that the listing of households was carried out in October 2016.
- (b) for the remaining 403 PSU-HBS in Mauritius, listing exercise of households was carried out whereby list of all private households together with some socio-economic characteristics important for their stratification was made in the selected PSU-HBS following visits on the field.

#### **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 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. It is usually calculated on the basis of Housing and Population Census data.

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 2017 to December 2017.

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	18	10	80	75	21	168	124	37	296	40	11	88	13	4	32	270	664
Pamplemousses	7	5	40	47	14	112	91	26	208	129	37	296	25	8	64	299	720
Riv. du Rempart	3	2	16	31	9	72	109	32	256	85	25	200	13	3	24	241	568
Flacq	9	5	40	58	16	128	128	36	288	104	30	240	10	3	24	309	720
G. Port	11	6	48	41	11	88	109	31	248	88	25	200	8	2	16	257	600
Savannes	10	5	40	22	7	56	84	23	184	42	12	96	1	1	8	159	384
P. Wilhems	3	2	16	48	13	104	188	54	432	389	109	872	255	71	568	883	1992
Moka	3	1	8	18	5	40	63	18	144	81	24	192	19	5	40	184	424
B. River	20	12	96	51	16	128	55	15	120	28	8	64	20	5	40	174	448
Rodrigues			0	79	60	480			0			0			0	79	480
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>1376</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>2176</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>2248</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>2855</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 consumption 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 28% had to be replaced. The replacement figures were higher compared to 26% in HBS 2012.

Since the listings of households of 2016 were used for nearly half of the sample, most of the replacements were due to change in household size, households moved away and non-contacts. 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 lotteries or giving a shopping voucher to respondent. This is very important as data collection exercise is becoming more and more difficult.

## **5. SURVEY DOCUMENTS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

The 2017 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 3 – Daily record of the household expenditure
- (c) HBS 4 – Income schedule
- (d) HBS 5 – Point of purchase questionnaire

### **5.2 HBS 1 - Listing schedule**

This schedule was used to draw a list (frame) of all households in each selected PSU. The following details were collected for each household:

- (a) name and address of head of household,
- (b) size of the household,
- (c) number of income earners,
- (d) average monthly household expenditure,
- (e) religion.

The above data were used 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.

### **5.3 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) fuel used for cooking
- (e) household possessions
- (f) regular expenses
- (g) irregular expenses over the past 12 months

- (h) financial situation of household and
- (i) quality of life.

#### **5.4 HBS 3 - Daily record of household expenditure**

The HBS 3 schedule was the most important document used for data collection. It was used to record detailed daily household expenditure on every item purchased during the whole survey month. When consolidated, this provided item wise expenditure for the whole month for each household. Though meant 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 15 years and above. At the end of each day, the head of the household consolidated the data for all his members onto the diary (HBS 3 schedule).

#### **5.5 HBS 3B schedule**

The HBS 3 was accompanied by a form HBS 3B which comprised an introductory letter addressed by the 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 3.

#### **5.6 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. It served as a check on the total expenditure of the household. 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.

### **5.7 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.

### **5.8 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

### **5.9 Instruction manuals**

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



## **6. DATA COLLECTION**

### **6.1 Introduction**

Data collection for the HBS was carried out in various stages. It took about six 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, explained the method of completion of the expenditure diaries (HBS 3 schedule) 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, 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.
- (e) Data on income were collected 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 for all members of the household who received any type of income. In the case of income, great care and tact was needed on the part of the interviewers since respondents are usually reluctant to reveal their actual income.

### **6.3 Supervision and control**

As the Household Budget Survey involved the collection of a huge amount of data, 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 accompanied their interviewers during the first few interviews to consolidate the interviewers' understanding of the instructions. Less experienced ones were identified early and given special attention. Completed questionnaires were examined, as soon as possible so that any mistake/misunderstanding could be cleared promptly and effectively.

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.

Supervisors needed to verify and validate all the completed questionnaires. All the expenditures recorded in the diaries by Interviewers were thoroughly looked into. The items which were not clear or inconsistent were subject to queries and were cleared out by Interviewers.

Senior Supervisors closely monitored the work of Supervisors through weekly diaries of fieldwork filled in by the latter. They also helped the Supervisors to resolve some difficult cases and settle queries. They were also required to verify all questionnaires submitted by their Supervisors.

## **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 edited and coded directly thereon. Schedules HBS3 (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 2018. 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 the SM. Additional consistency checks and cleaning continued until July 2018 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 2017 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 2017 was published as from April 2018.

A series of tabulations have been produced from the HBS data using CPro, 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 2017 survey were published in April 2018 in the Economic and Social Indicator, Issue No. 1380, “Household Budget Survey 2017 – Main Results”.

The present report is the first of a set of two volumes to be published by SM on the HBS 2017, 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 2017 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 the SM. The relevancy of the topics to the users was ensured by taking on board views of Ministries and other main 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, 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 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 HBS Unit. In addition, team leaders (experienced 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 edit 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 2017 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) 2017 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 are not the same. The results of HBS 2017 were also compared with those of HBS 2012 to observe the evolution in selected demographic characteristics.

Table 8.3.1 – Comparison of HBS 2017 with HBS 2012 and CMPHS 2017

Demographic characteristics of household members	HBS 2012 (%)	CMPHS 2017 (%)	HBS 2017 (%)
<b>SEX</b>			
Male	48.9	49.2	49.0
Female	51.1	50.8	51.0
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>AGE</b>			
Under 5 years	5.4	5.3	4.4
5 – 14 years	14.8	13.4	13.5
15 – 59 years	66.2	64.8	64.5
60 years and above	13.6	16.5	17.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>			
Married	47.0	46.3	46.9
Divorced / Separated / Widowed	9.8	11.0	11.1
Single	43.2	42.7	42.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>ACTIVITY STATUS (16 years &amp; above)</b>			
Economically active	57.6	59.6	56.9
Students	9.1	8.1	8.3
Other	33.3	32.3	34.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Household Size</b>			
Average household size	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>

#### **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.

The household expenditure data on sugar and chicken are 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 2,428 has been made for the average monthly household consumption expenditure. The COICOP divisions affected are 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' and 'Restaurants and Hotels' since the latter includes alcoholic drinks and cigarettes consumed in bars and restaurants.

**Table 8.4.1 – Comparison of HBS 2017 expenditure data on some data from other sources**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Estimated private household consumption per annum based on the 2017 HBS</b>	<b>Estimated national<sup>1</sup> consumption per annum based on data from other sources, 2017</b>
Rice (govt. imported)	11,000 tons	20,000 tons
Rice (trader's)	32,000 tons	40,000 tons
Flour (incl. flour for bread)	100,000 tons	102,000 tons
Tea	1,000 tons	1,565 tons
Sugar	9,500 tons	37,000 tons
Chicken	20,000 tons	46,200 tons
Cooking Oil	Rs 900 Mn	Rs 1,400 Mn
Potato	21,000 tons	25,500 tons
Onion	14,000 tons	17,400 tons
Powdered milk	Rs 2,100 Mn	Rs 2,200 Mn
Rum & Cane Spirits	Rs 1,200 Mn	Rs 4,500 Mn
Beer & Stout	Rs 900 Mn	Rs 5,800 Mn
Wine locally produced	Rs 130 Mn	Rs 924 Mn
Cigarettes	Rs 2,200 Mn	Rs 8,100 Mn
Electricity (domestic)	Rs 5,000 Mn	Rs 5,630 Mn
Water (domestic)	Rs 900 Mn	Rs 775 Mn
Waste Water (domestic)	Rs 240 Mn	Rs 160 Mn
Gasoline (domestic)	Rs 6,000 Mn	Rs 10,200 Mn
LPG - cooking gas (domestic)	Rs 1,400 Mn	Rs 1,300 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 tenth CPI series based on the 2017 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 2017.

### **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 2018 was 101.4 for biscuits and 114.5 for butter (Base 2017 = 100), this does not mean that the price of butter was higher than that of biscuits, rather the indices indicate that prices for butter rose more than those for biscuits between year 2017 and April 2018.
- (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 municipal tax on this property. However, both rent and municipal tax 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 measures changes over time in the amount that consumers need to spend to reach a certain standard of living. In addition to price changes, this index takes into account changes in other factors that affect consumers' well-being such as safety, education, water quality, proper treatment of public goods, etc. Another difference is that the cost of living index should reflect 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 2017 HBS, the Committee was chaired by the Director of Statistics and comprised members from the following organisations:

- Statistics Mauritius
- Confédération des Travailleurs du Secteur Prive (CTSP)
- National Trade Union Confederation (NTUC)
- Congress of Independent Trade Unions (CITU)
- General Workers Federation (GWF)
- Mauritius Labour Congress (MLC)
- Consumer Advocacy Platform
- Mauritius Trade Union Congress (MTUC)
- Confederation of Free Trade Unions (CFTU)
- Trade Union Consultative Congress (TUCC)
- Association des Consommateurs de l’Ile Maurice (ACIM)
- Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI)
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
- Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Consumer Protection
- Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relationships & Employment
- Prime Minister’s Office
- Business Mauritius
- Bank of Mauritius
- University of Mauritius

The 2017 CPI Advisory Committee held its first meeting in November 2016, followed by a second meeting in April 2018. During these meetings, discussions were held on the 2017 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.

## **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 foreigners in the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues during the year 2017. 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) 2017 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 2017, 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: municipal rates, 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 and university fees.

### 10.4 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 butter, because people spend more on bread than on butter. In the current CPI basket, the weight for bread (14) is greater than that for butter (1).

The commodities in the basket are classified according to the UN COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose) with 12 divisions each representing a specific set of commodities. The weights of the divisions are given in **Table 10.4**.

**Table 10.4 – Weights by COICOP Division**

<b>Division of consumption expenditure (COICOP)</b>	<b>Weight</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	248
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	110
Clothing and footwear	46
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	112
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	59
Health	38
Transport	147
Communication	44
Recreation and culture	42
Education	50
Restaurants and hotels	54
Miscellaneous goods and services	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>

The divisions are divided into 42 groups and 83 classes. 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”.

### **10.5 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 2012 and 2017 Household Budget Surveys.

There have been important shifts in the weights of some broad categories of expenditure and commodities as follows:

- (a) The weight for the COICOP division ‘Food and non-alcoholic beverages’ registered a decrease from 273 to 248 largely due to a decrease in the group food (from 254 to 230).
- (b) The highest shift in the CPI weights was registered in the COICOP division of expenditure ‘Alcoholic beverages and tobacco’ from 96 in 2012 to 110 in 2017 mainly due to higher weight for beer from 20 to 30. It is to be noted that prices for that division increased by 42.4% during that period.
- (c) The weight for ‘Miscellaneous goods and services’ rose from 41 to 50 mainly due to the weight of medical insurance (8 in 2017 compared to negligible in 2012).
- (d) The weight for ‘Restaurants and hotels’ increased from 45 to 54 mainly due to an increase in the weights for purchase of prepared foods (from 24 to 28) and, cakes and snacks (from 4 to 9).
- (e) Items of communication such as mobile phone calls (increase from 11 to 15) and internet connection (increase from 11 to 16) are gaining higher importance in the new CPI basket.
- (f) The weight for “Education” grew from 45 to 50 between 2012 and 2017, mainly due to an increase in university fees from 19 to 33, partly offset by decrease in the weight for primary and secondary tuition fees (from 16 to 9).

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.

## **10.6 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 5 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 1,093.

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, 7,959 price quotations are obtained in respect of 1,093 item indicators from 520 outlets. The distribution of the item indicators and quotations by COICOP division of consumption expenditure is given in Table 10.6.

**Table 10.6 – Structure of the Consumer Price Index, 2017**

<b>Division of consumption expenditure (COICOP)</b>	<b>No. of groups</b>	<b>No. of 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	11	54	380	4991
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2	4	7	32	286
Clothing and footwear	2	4	11	60	302
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	5	9	14	32	336
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	6	10	22	145	514
Health	3	6	15	71	271
Transport	3	8	14	75	242
Communication	2	2	7	26	119
Recreation and culture	4	12	19	102	183
Education	5	5	9	30	68
Restaurants and hotels	2	2	4	32	183
Miscellaneous goods and services	6	10	18	108	464
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>7,959</b>

### 10.7 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 in the nine geographical districts of the island of Mauritius and in Rodrigues.

Perishable items such as fresh vegetables, fruits, meat and fish are priced in the following markets: Port Louis, Rose Hill, Quatre Bornes, Vacoas, Mahebourg, Flacq, Goodlands and Pamplemousses. Prices are also collected in Rodrigues.

Prices are obtained from various sources such as shops, supermarkets, pharmacies, motor vehicle dealers, private schools, etc. Items like water charges, waste water charges, municipal rates, electricity charges, bus 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.

Price collection is done on a regular basis. Each month, around 7,960 price quotations are collected in respect of 1,090 item indicators from some 520 outlets selected to be representative of regions across the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues.

### **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 12th 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 some 100 households paying rent.

The prices that enter 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, habits and customs of the people have been selected in the light of the Household Budget Survey 2017 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 2017, 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 fares, municipal rates 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 417 households reportedly paying rent during the 2017 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 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 twelve 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 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 7,960 price quotations.

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 4,990 price quotations is more reliable than that for the item *milk* (218 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 2017 was 114; this indicates that the average price in December 2017 was 14% higher than the average price in the base period January 2012 to December 2012.

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 2017 and December 2017:

CPI for July 2017 = 114.3

CPI for December 2017 = 114.0

Change in CPI from July to December 2017 =  $114.0 - 114.3 = -0.3$  index point

The percentage change in the CPI from July to December 2017

$$= \frac{-0.3 \times 100}{114.3} = -0.3\%$$

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

$$= \frac{114.0 \times 100}{114.3} - 100 = -0.3\%$$

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 is equivalent to a percentage change of 4.0% while a change of 5.0 points from an index of 150.0 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 2017 is calculated as the simple average of the CPI for the months of January to December 2017 as follows:

<b>Month</b>	<b>CPI</b>
	(Base: 2012=100)
January 2017	110.2
February 2017	111.5
March 2017	112.5
April 2017	113.4
May 2017	114.6
June 2017	115.3
July 2017	114.3
August 2017	114.4
September 2017	113.4
October 2017	112.9
November 2017	113.3
December 2017	114.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1359.8</b>

$$\text{CPI for the year 2017} = \frac{1359.8}{12} = 113.3$$

### 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 4.7% in May 2018 and 4.3% in June 2018, 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 2017 means that the level of prices has increased by that percentage during the last twelve months ending December 2017, compared to the twelve months ending December 2016.

Given that the average CPI (Base: 2012 = 100) for the year 2016 is 109.3 and that for the year 2017 is 113.3, the inflation rate for the year 2017 is calculated as follows: -

Inflation rate for 2017 = Percentage change in the CPI from year 2016 to 2017

$$= \frac{113.3 \times 100}{109.3} - 100 = 3.7\%$$

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 2018 would be CPI for April 2018 compared to the CPI for April 2017. It is generally used by Central Banks for monetary policy decisions.

### 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 2012 = 100) was 103.5 for the year 2013 and 113.3 for the year 2017.

- (a) In order to find out the amount of money in 2013 having the same purchasing power as 1 Rupee in 2017, the calculation is: -

$$= \text{Rs } \left\{ \frac{103.5 \times 1}{113.3} \right\} = \text{Rs } 0.913 = 91.4 \text{ cents}$$

This means that, 1 Rupee in 2013 has the same value as 91.4 cents in 2017.

- (b) Conversely, in order to find out the amount of money in 2017 having the same purchasing power as 1 Rupee in 2013, the calculation is: -

$$= \text{Rs } \left\{ \frac{113.3 \times 1}{103.5} \right\} = \text{Rs } 1.095 = 109.5 \text{ cents}$$

This means that, 1.095 Rupees were needed in 2017 to buy the same amount of goods obtained with 1 Rupee in 2013.

### 13.5 Linking of indices

The new series of the CPI is not strictly comparable with that ending December 2017 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 1.133167. This conversion factor has been calculated as the ratio of CPI for the period January to December 2017 on the old base (113.3) 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 <http://statsmauritius.govmu.org>. 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 in printed form and on Statistics Mauritius website.

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



# Appendix 1

Weighting system of 2012 & 2017

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**Weighting system - 2012 and 2017 Consumer Price Index**

	2012	2017
<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>273</u></b>	<b><u>248</u></b>
<b><i>Group 1 - Food</i></b>	<b><u>254</u></b>	<b><u>230</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Bread and cereals</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>58</b>
Bread	18	14
Rice (Govt. imported)	1	1
Rice (trader's)	20	15
Flour (Govt. imported)	1	1
Other flour	2	1
Flour preparations	4	4
Biscuits	4	5
Other cereals	5	4
Frozen semi prepared food	6	7
Other prepared food	6	6
<b>Class 2 - Meat</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>
Fresh beef	5	5
Frozen beef	4	3
Mutton	6	6
Goat & Venison	1	1
Pork & sausages	1	1
Fresh chicken	15	15
Frozen chicken	7	6
Canned meat	2	2
<b>Class 3 - Fish and other seafood</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>
Fresh fish	8	8
Fresh octopus	1	1
Frozen fish	6	6
Other frozen sea products	3	3
Salted and dried fish	1	1
Canned fish and other processed sea food	5	5

<b>Class 4 - Milk, cheese and eggs</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>
Powdered milk - full cream	18	14
Powdered milk - skimmed	1	1
Baby milk powder	1	1
Other milk	2	2
Milk preparations	4	4
Processed & other Cheese	5	4
Fresh eggs	4	3
<b>Class 5 - Oils and fats</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>
Butter	1	1
Cooking oil	9	7
Margarine and ghee	5	3
<b>Class 6 - Fruits</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
Fresh fruits - imported	7	7
Fresh fruits - local	3	3
Dried fruits	1	1
<b>Class 7 - Vegetables</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>
Tomatoes	6	6
Potatoes	6	6
Onions	4	4
Garlic	2	1
Other fresh vegetables	21	20
Preserved vegetables	3	3
Pulses	3	3
<b>Class 8 - Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
Sugar	3	3
Chocolate	2	1
Ice cream	2	2
Sweets/confectionery	1	1
<b>Class 9 - Food products not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
Ginger	1	1
Other food products n.e.c	7	7

<b><u>Group 2 - Non-alcoholic beverages</u></b>	<b><u>19</u></b>	<b><u>18</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Coffee, tea and cocoa</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
Coffee	1	1
Tea	2	2
Food drinks	1	1
<b>Class 2 - Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>
Soft drinks	7	6
Fruit juice and syrup	5	5
Other	3	3
<b>DIVISION 02 - ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO</b>	<b><u>96</u></b>	<b><u>110</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Alcoholic beverages</u></b>	<b><u>51</u></b>	<b><u>61</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Spirits</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>
Whisky	2	9
Rum	14	12
Other cane spirits	10	4
<b>Class 2 - Wine</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Wine	4	5
<b>Class 3 - Beer</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>
Beer	20	30
Stout	1	1
<b><u>Group 2 - Tobacco</u></b>	<b><u>45</u></b>	<b><u>49</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Tobacco</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>49</b>
Cigarettes	45	49
<b>DIVISION 03 - CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>	<b><u>45</u></b>	<b><u>46</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Clothing</u></b>	<b><u>34</u></b>	<b><u>36</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Clothing materials</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Clothing materials	1	1
<b>Class 2 - Garments</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>
Ready made clothing - women	15	16
Ready made clothing - men	11	12
Ready made clothing - children	4	4
Other ready made clothing	2	3

<b>Class 5 - Tailoring charges</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
Tailoring charges	1	-
<b><u>Group 2 - Footwear</u></b>	<b><u>11</u></b>	<b><u>10</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Shoes and other footwear</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
Ladies' shoes	5	4
Men's shoes	4	4
Children's shoes	2	2
<b>DIVISION 04 - HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS</b>	<b><u>120</u></b>	<b><u>112</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Actual rentals for housing</u></b>	<b><u>13</u></b>	<b><u>10</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Actual rent paid by tenants</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>
Rent	13	10
<b><u>Group 2 - Mortgage Interest Payment for housing</u></b>	<b><u>30</u></b>	<b><u>31</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Mortgage interest payment for housing</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>
Mortgage Interest Payment For Housing	30	31
<b><u>Group 3 - Maintenance and repair of the dwelling</u></b>	<b><u>12</u></b>	<b><u>13</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
Cement	1	1
Paints	1	1
Plumbing fittings	-	1
Ceramic tiles	1	1
Other construction materials	3	2
<b>Class 2 - Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
Workmen's wages	6	7
<b><u>Group 4 - Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling</u></b>	<b><u>12</u></b>	<b><u>11</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Water supply</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
Water charges	8	7
<b>Class 3 - Sewage collection</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Waste water tax	2	2
<b>Class 4 - Other Services Relating to the Dwelling not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Municipal tax	2	2
<b><u>Group 5 - Electricity, gas and other fuels</u></b>	<b><u>53</u></b>	<b><u>47</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Electricity</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>37</b>
Electricity	38	37

<b>Class 2 - Gas</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>
Cooking gas (LPG)	15	10
<b>DIVISION 05 - FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOSEHOLD MAINTENANCE</b>	<b><u>61</u></b>	<b><u>59</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings</u></b>	<b><u>16</u></b>	<b><u>15</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Furniture and furnishings</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>
Furniture	16	14
Furnishings	-	1
<b><u>Group 2 - Household textiles</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>4</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Household textiles</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Bedding	1	2
Curtain material	1	1
Other	1	1
<b><u>Group 3 - Household appliances</u></b>	<b><u>12</u></b>	<b><u>12</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Major household appliances whether electric or not</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
Electric / Gas oven	1	1
Microwave oven	1	1
Refrigerator	3	4
Washing machine	2	2
Solar water heater	2	1
Air conditioner	-	1
Other	1	1
<b>Class 2 - Small electric household appliances</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Small electric household appliances	1	1
<b>Class 3 - Repair of household appliances</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
Repair of household appliances	1	-
<b><u>Group 4 - Glassware, tableware and household utensils</u></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><u>Group 5 - Tools and equipment for house and garden</u></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><u>Group 6 - Goods and services for routine household maintenance</u></b>	<b><u>26</u></b>	<b><u>24</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Non-durable household goods</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>
Laundry soap	2	1
Other washing materials	8	6
Floor polish	1	-
Detergents	3	5
Other	3	4
<b>Class 2 - Domestic services and household services</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
Maid	6	6
Gardener	2	1
Babysitter	1	1
<b>DIVISION 06 - HEALTH</b>	<b><u>40</u></b>	<b><u>38</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Medical products, appliances and equipment</u></b>	<b><u>14</u></b>	<b><u>14</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Pharmaceutical products</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
Analgesics and antalgics	2	2
Tonics and vitamins	2	1
Antibiotics	1	1
Medicine for diabetes	1	1
Medicine for cholesterol and cardiovascular therapy	1	1
Medicines for cough/asthma	-	1
Eye care products	1	-
Other pharmaceutical products	3	3
<b>Class 2 - Other Medical Products</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
Other Medical Products	-	1
<b>Class 3 - Therapeutic appliances and equipment</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Spectacles	3	3
<b><u>Group 2 - Outpatient services</u></b>	<b><u>17</u></b>	<b><u>15</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Medical services</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
Doctors' fees	11	11
<b>Class 2 - Dental services</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
Dentists' fees	3	2

<b>Class 3 - Paramedical services</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
Paramedical Services	3	2
<b><u>Group 3 - Hospital services</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Hospital services</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
Clinic fees	9	9
<b>DIVISION 07 - TRANSPORT</b>	<b><u>151</u></b>	<b><u>147</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Purchase of vehicles</u></b>	<b><u>52</u></b>	<b><u>50</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Personal Transport</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>50</b>
Personal transport	52	50
<b><u>Group 2 - Operation of personal transport equipment</u></b>	<b><u>66</u></b>	<b><u>64</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
Tyres and tubes	2	1
Parts and accessories	2	3
<b>Class 2 - Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>50</b>
Gasolene	44	46
Autogas	1	-
Diesel oil	7	4
<b>Class 3 - Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>
Maintenance and repair charges	5	4
<b>Class 4 - Other services in respect of personal transport equipment</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
Road tax & other transport services	5	6
<b><u>Group 3 - Transport services</u></b>	<b><u>33</u></b>	<b><u>33</u></b>
<b>Class 2 - Passenger transport by road</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>
Bus fare	11	9
Taxi fare	6	6
<b>Class 3 - Passenger transport by air</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>
Passenger transport by air	16	18

<b>DIVISION 08 - COMMUNICATION</b>	<b><u>39</u></b>	<b><u>44</u></b>
<b><u>Group 2 - Telephone and telefax equipment</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>5</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Telephone and telefax equipment</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
Telephone equipment (incl. mobile phones)	3	5
<b><u>Group 3 - Telephone and telefax services</u></b>	<b><u>36</u></b>	<b><u>39</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Telephone and telefax services</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>
Fixed telephone rental	2	2
Fixed telephone calls	11	6
International calls	1	-
Mobile telephone calls	11	15
Internet connection	11	16
<b>DIVISION 09 - RECREATION AND CULTURE</b>	<b><u>44</u></b>	<b><u>42</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment</u></b>	<b><u>12</u></b>	<b><u>9</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>
Television set	5	4
Other audio and video set	1	1
<b>Class 3 - Information processing equipment</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>
Computer	5	3
Other	1	1
<b><u>Group 3 - Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets</u></b>	<b><u>5</u></b>	<b><u>6</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Games, toys and hobbies</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Toy and games	2	2
<b>Class 2 - Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreations</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Balls, rackets, shuttlecocks, etc.	1	1

<b>Class 3 - Gardens, plants and flowers</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Decorative plants / flowers, etc.	1	1
<b>Class 4 - Pets and related products</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Foodstuff for pets	1	2
<b><u>Group 4 - Recreational and cultural services</u></b>	<b><u>12</u></b>	<b><u>15</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Recreational and sporting services</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Fitness centers and lessons in music, swimming etc.	1	1
<b>Class 2 - Cultural services</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>
Cinema admission	1	1
Television licence	10	13
<b><u>Group 5 - Newspapers, books and stationery</u></b>	<b><u>15</u></b>	<b><u>12</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Books</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
School textbooks - Primary	1	1
School textbooks - Secondary	7	5
<b>Class 2 - Newspapers and periodicals</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
Newspapers - Daily	2	1
Newspapers - Weekly	2	2
<b>Class 4 - Stationery and drawing materials</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Copy books and other stationeries	3	3
<b>DIVISION 10 - EDUCATION</b>	<b><u>45</u></b>	<b><u>50</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Pre-primary and secondary education</u></b>	<b><u>7</u></b>	<b><u>5</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Pre-primary and primary education</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>
Pre-primary education	2	2
Primary education	3	2
Private tuition fees - Primary	2	1

<b><u>Group 2 - Secondary education</u></b>	<b><u>16</u></b>	<b><u>10</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Secondary education</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>
Secondary education	2	2
Private tuition fees - Secondary	14	8
<b><u>Group 3 - Post-secondary and non-tertiary education</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Class 0 - Post-secondary and non-tertiary education</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
Post secondary and non-tertiary education	1	-
<b><u>Group 4 - Tertiary education</u></b>	<b><u>20</u></b>	<b><u>34</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Tertiary education</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>34</b>
University fees	19	33
Other	1	1
<b><u>Group 5 - Education not definable by level</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Education not definable by level</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Vocational / Technical courses	1	1
<b>DIVISION 11 - RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS</b>	<b><u>45</u></b>	<b><u>54</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Catering services</u></b>	<b><u>43</u></b>	<b><u>51</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Restaurants, cafés and the like</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>
Prepared foods	24	28
Cakes and snacks	4	9
Expenditure in bars and restaurants	15	14
<b><u>Group 2 - Accommodation services</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Accommodation services</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Rental of bungalows	2	3
<b>DIVISION 12 - MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES</b>	<b><u>41</u></b>	<b><u>50</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Personal care</u></b>	<b><u>21</u></b>	<b><u>22</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Hairdresser - male	1	1
Hairdresser - female	1	1
Beautician Services	-	1

<b>Class 3 - Other appliances, articles and products for personal care</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>
Goods for personal care - female	4	4
Goods for personal care - male	2	2
Goods for personal care - babies	3	3
Goods for personal hygiene	10	10
<b><u>Group 3 - Personal effects, not elsewhere classified</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Jewellery, clocks and watches</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Jewellery, clocks and watches	2	1
<b>Class 2 - Other personal goods</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Other personal effects	1	1
<b><u>Group 4 - Social protection</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Social protection</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Nursery fees	1	1
<b><u>Group 5 - Insurance</u></b>	<b><u>12</u></b>	<b><u>21</u></b>
<b>Class 2 - Insurance connected with the dwelling</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
House insurance	2	2
<b>Class 3 - Insurance connected with health</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>
Medical insurance	-	8
<b>Class 4 - Insurance connected with transport</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
Vehicle insurance	10	11
<b><u>Group 6 - Financial Services not elsewhere classified</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Financial Services not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Credit card fee and other financial services	1	1
<b><u>Group 7 - Other services not elsewhere classified</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Other services not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Religious and funerary articles & services	2	2
Other services	1	1



# Appendix 2

## Survey questionnaires

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REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS



MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY  
2017

LISTING SCHEDULE

Reference Month ... ..	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Name of Interviewer.....					
Geographical District ... ..	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Listing completed on Day.... Month..... Year 20....					
PSU-HBS ... ..	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Signature of Interviewer.....
PSU - RDI ... ..	<input type="text"/>							
Enumeration Area .....								Name of Supervisor.....
Total number of sheets used ... ..	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Listing returned to office on Day.... Month..... Year 20....					
Total number of households listed ... ..	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Signature of Supervisor.....				

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

	1	2	3	4
Serial No. of selected households	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	5	6	7	8
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Serial No. of replacement households	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>























**1. DEMOGRAPHIC AND OTHER**

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	1.6	1.7
Serial Number	Name of household member (first name only)	Relationship to head (e.g spouse, son, daughter-in-law, etc.)	Sex Male - M Female - F	Identity Number	Age at last birthday	Marital status Married/ in a union - M Widowed - W Divorced - D Separated - SEP Single - S
	01		Head	1		
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						
11						
12						



## 2. CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING

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

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

### 2.2a Principal material of construction used

**Roof** (i) Concrete Slab 1 (ii) Iron or tin sheets 2 (ii) Shingles 3 (iv) Other - specify 4

.....

**Wall** (i) Stone, concrete, concrete blocks, bricks 1 (ii) Iron or tin sheets 2 (iii) Wood 3  
(iv) Other - specify 4 .....

**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)]** .....

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

- |                          |   |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Owned                | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Skip to Section 3</i> |
| (ii) Supplied free       |   |                          |                          |
| - by employer            | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Go to Qu. 2.5</i>     |
| - by parents / relatives | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Skip to Section 3</i> |
| - Other (Please specify) | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Skip to Section 3</i> |
| (iii) Rented             | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <i>Skip to Section 4</i> |

### 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 <u>YES</u> , please indicate amount for latest payment and specify the period covered (monthly, quarterly, half yearly or yearly) <u>For FREE impute amount</u>			
		Amount (Rs)			
1. Municipal Rates	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. Syndic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. Waste water tax	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5. Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6. MBC - T.V. Licence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7. Private T.V. channel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8. Telephone ( fixed) - Excluding Internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Total -----	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
of which international calls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9. Internet Access Fees e.g ADSL , My-T , Wifi , etc	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10. Medical insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11. House and contents insurance e.g fire, cyclone, burglary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12. Rent of land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13. 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"/>				
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

**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)			
1. Water					
2. Waste water tax					
3. Electricity					
4. MBC - T.V. Licence					
5. Private T.V. channel					
6. Telephone ( fixed) - Excluding Internet					
Total					
of which international calls					
7. Internet Access Fees e.g ADSL , My-T , Wifi , etc					
8. Medical insurance					
9. Home contents insurance					

4.4 Do you sublet any room? (YES / NO) (if no skip to section 5)	
4.5 State amount of monthly rent charged? (exclude any charges such as electricity, water, etc.)	

#### FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

4.6 Total rent paid by selected household (4.2)	Rs .....
Total rent received for subletting if any (4.5)	Rs .....
Net rent paid by selected household (4.2 minus 4.5)	

**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 <u>YES</u> , please indicate the amount spent on											
		Workman's wages						Materials and fittings					
1. Repainting													
2. Water proofing of roofs													
3. Electricity													
4. Plumbing													
5. Woodwork													
6. Floor covering													
Carpet (moquette)													
Linoleum (carpet)													
Ceramic tiles													
Wood - parquet laminated													
Wood flooring													
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="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> </tr> </table>			
Bathing only			<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> </tr> </table>			
Both cooking and bathing			<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%;"></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)

	<i>Number</i>		<i>Number</i>
1. Television	.....	13. Air conditioner	.....
2. Hi-fi system	.....	14. Room heater	.....
3. DVD player	.....	15. Fixed telephone	.....
4. Refrigerator	.....	16. Mobile telephone	.....
5. Dishwashing machine	.....	17. Personal computer (inc.laptop)	.....
6. Washing machine	.....	18. Tablet PC	.....
7. Dryer machine	.....	19. Electric shower	.....
8. Washer/dryer machine	.....	20. Gas shower	.....
9. Gas cooker (plaque a gas)	.....	21. Solar water heater	.....
10. Gas /electric oven	.....	22. Water tank	.....
11. Microwave oven	.....	23. Water Pump	.....
12. Vacuum cleaner	.....		







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 whether local or abroad.</i>	
<b>6. Expenditure in hotels and bungalows in Mauritius</b> <i>(e.g. rental of bungalows, etc.)</i>	
<b>7. Other expenses</b> (Please specify, eg. Water tank, Solar water heater, mobile phones, wedding, funeral, credit card fees etc.)	

## 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. QUALITY OF LIFE

*(applicable for members aged 16 years and above - use Kish grid at Page 14 to select appropriate member)*

- 13.1** Overall, how satisfied are you with? *[ En général, qui quantité ou satisfait avec]*

<i>Serial number of selected member</i>									
Your accommodation? <i>[condition dans lakaz cotte ou pe resté]</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	
The safety in your neighbourhood? <i>[securité dans ou voisinage ]</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	
The public bus transport in your route? <i>[transport publique lor ou la route]</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	
The facilities / amenities in the region where you live? <i>[facilité qui existé dans ou l'endroit par exemple pharmacie, dispensaire, supermarché, bibliothèque, etc.]</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	
Your work situation? <sup>1</sup> <i>[condition / l'environnement dans ou travail ]</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	
Your financial situation? <i>[ou situation financière]</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	
Your health? <i>[ou la santé]</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	
The amount of time you have to do things you like doing? <i>[comié le temps qui ou ena pour faire kit chose qui ou content faire]</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	
Your personal relationship? <i>[eski ou ena au moins ène personne avec qui ou capave confier ou meme]</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	
Your life nowadays? <i>[avec ou lavie aster la]</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	

<sup>1</sup> - *Applicable to working members only*

Very satisfied - 1; Satisfied - 2 ; Somewhat satisfied - 3; Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied - 4; Somewhat dissatisfied - 5; Dissatisfied - 6; Very dissatisfied - 7; Not applicable -9

**13 - 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 1.1
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

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

**Step 2** – Identification of eligible member for Question 13.1 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 2017

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</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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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)	250	00	-	-	
		Car petrol (Employer) (50%)	500	00	250	00	
	1 kg	Milk powder (Socio-religious organisation)	180	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	15	00	
4/7	1	Lemon	5	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)	180	00	
6/7	1 kg	Fish (fresh)	250	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)	40	00	
3/7		Pumpkin leaves (Brède giraumon)	15	00	
3/7	1	Live chicken (approx. 2 kg) (to neighbour)	200	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)	50	00	
3/7	2	Exercise books	30	00	

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





REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS



MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2017

INCOME SCHEDULE

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

Serial Number ... ..

--	--	--	--

Reference Month ... ..

--	--

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.....

## SECTION 1 -

<b>Serial number of person in HBS 2</b>	.....		
<b>1.1</b> Name of employer			
<b>1.2</b> Address of place of work			
<b>1.3</b> Industry (i.e. type of business/service carried out at place of work)			
<b>1.4</b> Occupation			
<b>1.5</b> How many hours have you worked during the past week?			
<b>1.6</b> What is your employment status? (employer, own account worker, employee, apprentice) <i>If employer or O.A.W skip to section 3</i>			
<b>1.7</b> How do you receive your pay? 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 (refund)					
(ii) Bicycle					
(iii) Motorcycle					
(iv) Car					
(v) Commuted					
<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 allowance (Please specify)</b>					
<b>2.1.7 Total gross pay before deduction</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) National Pension Fund (NPF) (3% or max amt.) or Other Private Pension Fund		
(ii) Civil Service Family Pension Scheme (FPS) (2%) & Pension Contribution PRB 2008 (6%)		
(iii) Life insurance		
(iv) Other (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 loan		
(v) Refund of education loan (incl. EWF )		
(vi) Refund of personal loan		
(vii) Refund of other loan (Please specify) .....		
<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>		
<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>		

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<b>2.7 Total income in kind</b>	
<b>2.8 Total net income in cash and kind [2:6 + 2:7]</b>	

SN	Period	Amount (Rs)	Period	Amount (Rs)	Period	Amount (Rs)
2.2.1						
2.2.2	(i)					
	(ii)					
	(iii)					
	(iv)					
2.2.3	(i)					
	(ii)					
	(iii)					
	(iv)					
	(v)					
	(vi)					
	(vii)					
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</b>	<b>How much income did you derive from your profession, business, trade, etc. for last month or accounting 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</b>	<b>Income Tax paid for last accounting Quarter (Rs)</b>							
<b>3.3</b>	<b>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</b>	<b>How much did you receive for the renting of:</b>	Gross rent received last month (Rs)	Expenditure on repairs & improvement during last 12 months (Rs)			Municipal rate for last year (Rs)		
	(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</b>	<b>Other income from property (Please specify period covered)</b>	<b>Period</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>							



## SECTION 5 -

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

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

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

## SECTION 6 -

## 6.1 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, 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) .....			



**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 (including treatment abroad)					
(viii) Personal Loan					
(ix) Other (Please specify) .....					
<b>TOTAL DEBT REPAYMENT</b>					





REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS



MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2017

POINT OF PURCHASE QUESTIONNAIRE

Serial Number ... ..

--	--	--	--

Reference Month ... ..

--	--

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.....

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

**1. Where do members of your household usually buy most of the following goods?**

1. For "Type of outlet", state whether purchases are made at market (bazar), open market (la foire), supermarket, neighbourhood shop, magasin, quincaillerie, tabagie, restaurant, bar, pharmacy, bookshop, street vendor (marchand ambulant), internet etc.

2. For "Region" indicate whether purchases 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.

Goods	Type of store or outlet	Name of store or outlet	Region	For office use Code			
1.1 Groceries							
1.2 Prepared meals							
1.3 Cakes and snacks							
1.4 Pastries							
1.5 Fresh meat							
1.6 Fresh fish							
1.7 Frozen meat and fish							
1.8 Fresh fruits							
1.9 Fresh vegetables							
1.10 Soft drinks							
1.11 Alcoholic drinks (Home use)							
1.12 Alcoholic drinks (Bars, Restaurants, etc.)							
1.13 Cigarettes							
1.14 Ready-made garments							
1.15 Textile materials							
1.16 Footwear							
1.17 Materials for house repairs							
1.18 Furniture and furnishings							
1.19 Household electrical appliances & goods (e.g. refrigerators, rice cookers, oven, hifi, computer etc.)							
1.20 Pharmaceutical products							
1.21 Motor vehicles spare parts							
1.22 Books and other school requisites							

**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	For office use Code			
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						

**4. When do members of your household usually purchase groceries [ration du mois]? (multiple answer possible)**

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

**REMARKS:-**

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 .....  
 .....