

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

STATISTICS MAURITIUS

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2012

AND

THE UPDATED CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Republic of Mauritius

METHODOLOGICAL REPORT

March 2015

FOREWORD

Statistics Mauritius conducted its ninth Household Budget Survey from January 2012 to December 2012 in the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues. A sample of 6,720 households was selected for this survey.

The main objective of the Household Budget Survey 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 survey provides data on the distribution of household income and expenditure which is used for poverty analysis. It also supplements 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 detailed analysis of the survey data is presented in another report entitled, “Household Budget Survey 2012 – Analytical Report”, which is published together with this report.

I would like to thank all participating households whose co-operation was vital to the success of the survey. My thanks also go to the various organisations, the field staff as well as the office staff for their valuable contribution.

L.F Cheung Kai Suet (Ms)

Director of Statistics

Statistics Mauritius

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Port Louis

Mauritius

March 2015

Contact persons:

(1) Mr Sanjev Bhonoo
Statistician
sbhonoo@govmu.org

(2) Mr Rajive Ajodhea
Statistician
rajodhea@govmu.org

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

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2012

Methodological report

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Part 1

Survey methodology

1. INTRODUCTION

Statistics Mauritius (SM) conducted its ninth Household Budget Survey (HBS) from January 2012 to December 2012 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 6,720 households spread over twelve months at the rate of 560 per month.

1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the HBS are to:

- a) 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) Derive the weight (relative importance) of each item in the CPI basket;
- c) Provide data on the distribution of household income and expenditure;
- d) Supplement the data used in the household accounts for National Accounting purposes;
- e) Provide information for the nutritional analysis of food consumption; and
- f) Provide information for poverty analysis.

1.2 Historical development

The first Household Budget Survey was taken in 1961/62 and the second one in 1975. As from the third round in 1980/81, HBS have been carried out regularly every five years.

Table 1.2 shows the years during which HBS were conducted, their respective sample size and period covered by new CPI series for each survey.

Table 1.2 - 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 1981
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 Mar 2013
2012	6240	480	6720	As from April 2013

NA- not available

1.3 Coverage

The HBS 2012 covered all private non-institutional households in the Republic of Mauritius, including households comprising foreigners. Institutional households such as hotels, hospitals, boarding houses and prisons were excluded.

1.4 Legal basis

The HBS 2012 was conducted according to the provisions of the Statistics Act 2000 (Amended). The regulations were made by the President of the Republic on 15 July 2011 and were published in the Government Gazette as Government Notice No. 64 of 16 July 2011.

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 during the fieldwork.

2. SURVEY ORGANISATION AND OPERATIONS

2.1 Organisations involved

The HBS 2012 was conducted by SM with the collaboration of various organisations:

- a) The Government Printing Office for printing the survey documents;
- b) The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development for the budget;
- c) The Central Information System Division for technical support; and
- d) Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation for TV spot.

2.2 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, which started in April 2011, was under the responsibility of an experienced Statistician.

The HBS unit was set up in October 2011 and was headed by the experienced Statistician who was, in January 2012, supported by a newly appointed Statistician. Initially, the unit comprised a Senior Statistical Officer and 2 Statistical Officers; two Statistical Officers joined the unit in January 2012. A group of 20 editors and coders was in place in May 2012.

2.3 Responsibilities of Office Staff

The experienced Statistician had the overall responsibilities of the survey, at the same time coaching the other Statistician in various tasks including survey operations, data processing and analysis.

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

Experienced Statistical Officers controlled the flow of survey documents from the field to the office and vice versa. They checked the monthly schedules edited and coded by other statistical officers before submission to the private firm for data capture. They also liaised with the private firm for the flow of the questionnaires.

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 into the expenditure diaries and transferring the consolidated data to a monthly schedule; and
- c) Calculating and recording the totals for each subgroup of expenditure in the monthly schedule.

One third of the questionnaires were coded through outsourcing to officers after office hours. Such arrangements were necessary as this exercise started in May 2012 instead of February 2012 as scheduled.

Three officers worked on the correction of invalid records at the validation stage of the survey in parallel with the editing and coding exercise.

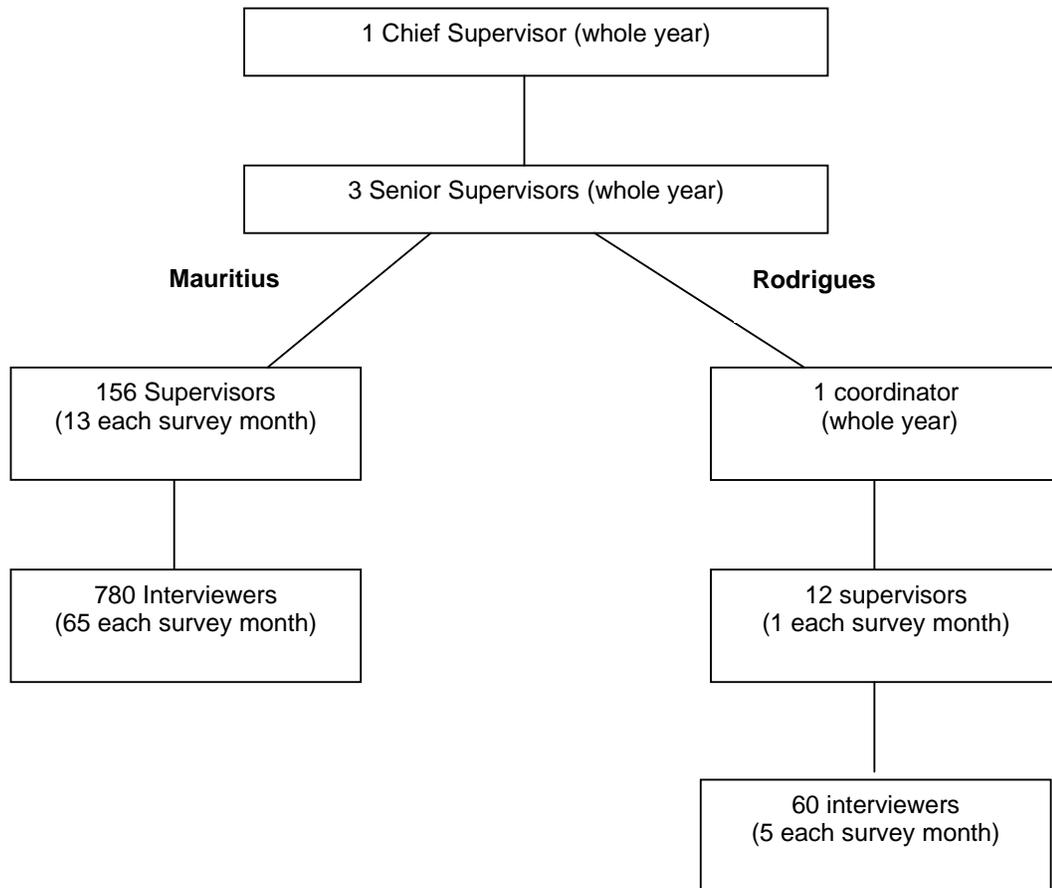
2.4 Training of office staff

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

2.5 Field organisation

Fieldwork, which started in December 2011 to end in December 2012, 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 2.5.

Figure 2.5- Field organisation of the HBS 2012

2.6 Recruitment of field staff

The field staff was recruited from government employees. The Public Service Commission appointed the Chief Supervisor, the Senior Supervisors and the Co-ordinator (for the Island of Rodrigues) 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 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.

2.7 Terms of appointment of field staff

2.7.1 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 2011.

His main responsibilities were:

- a) Conducting briefing and training sessions for Supervisors and Interviewers;
- b) Controlling the quality of the 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 58 hours of work each month. The Chief Supervisor received a fee of Rs 16,500 and a travelling allowance of Rs 6,500 per month.

2.7.2 Senior Supervisor

Three Senior Supervisors were appointed for 14 months as from December 2011 to assist the Chief Supervisor in the conduct of the survey. 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) Organising 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 Chief Supervisor;

These duties required about 58 hours of fieldwork per month. Each Senior Supervisor received a fee of Rs 14,500 and a travelling allowance of Rs 5,500 per month.

2.7.3 Supervisor

Fourteen Supervisors were appointed during each survey month. A Supervisor had to monitor and control the work of 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 regions allocated to them;
- d) Ensuring that Interviewers adhere to the procedures prescribed for the survey, by closely monitoring their fieldwork, and specially their first interviews;
- e) Collecting and editing all completed documents and ensuring their completeness before submitting them to the Senior Supervisor;
- f) Providing help promptly to interviewers in difficulty, dealing with difficult cases, etc;
- g) Completing the control document to monitor the quality and consistency of data being collected; and
- h) Carrying out other duties the Director of Statistics may assign through his/her immediate supervising officer.

Each Supervisor furnished some 70 hours of work, spread over eight weeks. The Supervisor was remunerated at the rate of Rs 16,500 for a survey month; he was also given a travelling allowance of Rs 3,800 or Rs 4,600 depending on the spread of regions allocated to him.

2.7.4 Interviewer

Seventy Interviewers were appointed during each survey month. Their main duties were:

- a) Attending training sessions;
- b) Reconnoitering allocated regions and locating the 8 selected households;
- c) Conducting interviews in 8 selected households, so as to complete the HBS 2 - Household Schedule for each household;
- d) 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;
- e) Regular collecting and scrutinizing all completed diaries (**HBS 3** and personal diaries) to ensure completeness and correctness, and delivering fresh ones to each selected household;
- f) 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;

- g) Verifying all completed schedules, *preferably at the conclusion of each interview*, to ascertain their completeness, making additional enquiries if necessary; and
- h) Submitting completed schedules and other relevant documents to the Supervisor within prescribed delays.

An Interviewer furnished around 85 hours of work during eight weeks for one survey month. He was paid a fee of Rs 15,500 inclusive of travelling expenses.

In certain regions there was difficulty in identifying suitable officers to work as Interviewers. Therefore, suitable officers living in other regions were appointed to work in these regions. Interviewers working in such exceptional cases had a travelling allowance of Rs 1,500 per month.

2.7.5 Co-ordinator

One co-ordinator was appointed for 12 months as from January 2012 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. Her main duties were as follows:

- a) Liaising between SM, the Rodrigues Administration and the field staff in Rodrigues;
- b) Attending briefing and training sessions;
- c) Collecting and editing the questionnaires for completeness and consistency of the data collected; and
- d) Dispatching all questionnaires and schedule to Statistics Mauritius within the deadline set.

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 7,500 inclusive of travelling.

2.8 Training of field staff

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

2.8.1 Island of Mauritius

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

The first session was held some ten days before the survey month. During this session, the interviewers and supervisors were briefed on the objectives, methodology and confidential aspects of the survey. The field staff was 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. Administrative procedures such as the issue of Identity Cards, Instruction manuals and other field documents were also carried out at the briefing session.

The second session was held at the end of the survey month and dealt with the income schedule HBS4, 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 how to do probing in cases where the income and expenditure data showed discrepancies.

2.8.2 Island of Rodrigues

In Rodrigues, the field staff was briefed for two survey months at one go, given the small number of field officers (1 Supervisor and 5 Interviewers) working each month and the cost of the missions to Rodrigues. Thus six missions were arranged during the survey period in December 2011, February, April, June, August, and October 2012. Each mission lasted for four days during which briefing sessions were held and the completed schedules for previous months were checked.

2.9 Calendar of activities

The various activities involved in the survey were organised as shown in the Gantt chart in Table 2.9.

2.10 Survey cost

The project value of the 2012 Household Budget Survey was estimated at Rs 33 million. A breakdown of the project value and the expenses incurred as at June 2013 is given below.

Table 2.10 – HBS 2012 project value and actual expenditure (Rs.)

		Rupees ('000)	
		Project Value	Actual Expenditure
1.	Personnel expenses	23,470	17,198.7
	Office staff	4,440	0.0
	Field staff	18,520	16,722
	Overtime payments for office attendant	100	41.2
	Home Assignment	410	435.5
2.	Non-Personnel expenses	7,805	4,295.3
	<i>of which</i>		
	Travelling	1,800	1,047.9
	Office equipment, stationery and furniture	1,090	789.6
	Office accommodation	1,560	0.0
	Printing of documents	780	0.0
	Data processing	1,670	1,649.9
	Publicity	705	706.5
	Mission to Rodrigues	200	101.4
3.	Contingencies	1,725	-
	Total	33,000	21,494

Some 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 they were already on the office establishment. Also, existing office premises were used for accommodation. The printing of survey documents was carried out at no cost by the Government Printing Office.

2.11 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 were issued in French in local newspapers on 13 and 14 December 2011.

For the first time, a television spot on HBS was televised. The spot was done in English, French and Bhojpuri and was shown twice monthly from December 2011 to December 2012 in each of the three languages.

Posters on HBS were also distributed to public institutions namely Area Community Health Centres and Public Hospitals around Mauritius at the beginning of the survey.

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

3. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The concepts and definitions used in the 2012 HBS are based on the International Labour Organisation (ILO) recommendations.

3.1 Household

The household was the unit of enquiry at 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 constitute one household if they have common housekeeping arrangements; otherwise they were considered as separate households. In cases of varying housekeeping arrangements, a group of persons who share at least one meal a day was considered as one household.

3.2 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; and
- 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; and
- f) capital transfers such as inheritances, lump sum, etc.

3.2.1 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.

3.2.2 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. Income derived by employees from subsidiary or parallel business were 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 months to obtain the equivalent average monthly income.

3.2.3 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.

3.2.4 Property income

Property income relates to net receipts derived from ownership of assets and includes interests, dividends as well as rent of buildings, land, machinery and equipment.

3.2.5 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, parental support and, goods and services from charities.

3.2.6 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”.

3.3 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; and
- 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 were 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; and
- e) services received free from the state such as education and health.

3.4 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 saving 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 3.2.2). 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, as illustrated below:
 - 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; and
 - 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 (i) 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

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.

4.1 Sampling design

A sample of 6,720 households, out of an estimated total of 357,100, was selected for the HBS 2012. The national sample comprised 2 separate samples, one of 6,240 (out of 345,200) for the island of Mauritius and another of 480 (out of 11,900) for Rodrigues. The sampling fraction used for Rodrigues was larger because of the smaller number of households in the island.

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 2012 spanned over 12 months to account for seasonal fluctuations in consumption. Each month, 560 households were surveyed of which 520 in the island of Mauritius and 40 in Rodrigues.

4.2 Sampling frame

The frame for the first stage sampling was built from the list of Enumerations Areas (EAs) obtained at the Housing and Population Census 2011. The EAs with the 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. The frame thus obtained consisted of a list of 3,048 PSU-HBS.

The sampling frame for the second stage was obtained from the 2011 Housing Census listings. For each selected PSU-HBS, a list of all private households together with some socio-economic characteristics relevant for their stratification was built.

4.3 Selection of PSU-HBS

In order to ensure that any variation among regions was included in the sample, the PSU-HBS were selected to be representative of all regions. The PSU-HBS were stratified by geographical district and a composite development index based on the Housing Census 2011 data. The variables that constituted the index were selected with the purpose to differentiate the level of development across regions. Since the 2011 Population Census was still under processing, a proxy Relative Development Index (RDI) based on 2011 Housing Census Data was constructed for the sampling purposes.

It is to be noted that the RDI is a composite index that measures the relative development for administrative 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, 36 regional strata were constituted in the island of Mauritius and 3 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 840 PSU-HBS was selected. The selected PSU-HBS (780 in the island of Mauritius and 60 in Rodrigues) were randomly assigned to the twelve months, January to December 2012.

Table 4.3 gives the distribution of the PSU-HBS by regional stratum.

Table 4.3 - Distribution of sampled households by regional stratum (Geographical District and Relative Development Index)

District	Relative Development Index												ALL RDI's		
	RDI 1			RDI 2			RDI 3			RDI 4					
	Tot. no. of clusters	Selected no. of clusters	No. of hholds. selected	Tot. no. of clusters	Selected no. of clusters	No. of hholds. selected	Tot. no. of clusters	Selected no. of clusters	No. of hholds. selected	Tot. no. of clusters	Selected no. of clusters	No. of hholds. selected	Tot. no. of clusters	Selected no. of clusters	No. of hholds. selected
P. Louis	122	32	256	107	26	208	65	14	112	21	5	40	315	77	616
Pamplemousses	65	18	144	97	28	224	103	30	240	38	9	72	303	85	680
Riv. Du Rempart	64	17	136	92	24	192	84	23	184	22	5	40	262	69	552
Flacq	130	36	288	118	33	264	60	16	128	9	2	16	317	87	696
G. Port	89	22	176	95	27	216	77	19	152	15	3	24	276	71	568
Savannes	50	13	104	81	22	176	37	9	72	2	1	8	170	45	360
P. Wilhems	84	20	160	232	57	456	346	94	752	279	73	584	941	244	1952
Moka	36	9	72	75	20	160	62	16	128	28	7	56	201	52	416
B. River	75	22	176	39	11	88	36	9	72	31	8	64	181	50	400
Rodrigues	77	57	456	3	2	16	2	1	8	0	0	0	82	60	480
Grand Total	792	246	1968	939	250	2000	872	231	1848	445	113	904	3048	840	6720

* clusters refer to PSU-HBS

4.4 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 6,720 households were selected of which 6,240 in the island of Mauritius and 480 in Rodrigues. The distribution of the sampled households by regional stratum is given in Table 4.3.

4.5 Final sample size and replacement

Out of the 6,720 households selected in the initial sample, 26% had to be replaced. The replacement figures were high compared to the previous HBS, explained mainly by the large number of households which have moved or changed size. As mentioned previously, the listings of households for the selected PSU-HBS were obtained from the 2011 Housing Census while at previous HBS, fresh listing of households was constructed. Other reasons for replacement were major illness of household members, long absences from the country, inability to contact head or other responsible member of household and refusal to participate in the survey.

In making these replacements the stratification criteria were strictly respected. Finally, 6,720 households were interviewed.

5. SURVEY DOCUMENTS

The 2012 HBS necessitated the use of five questionnaires to collect all the necessary information from private households. Copies of the questionnaires are found at Appendix 2. The questionnaires are: -

- a) HBS 1 –Listing Schedule;
- b) HBS 2 – Household schedule;
- c) HBS 3 – Daily record of the household expenditure;
- d) HBS 4 – Income schedule; and
- e) HBS 5 – Point of purchase questionnaire.

5.1 HBS 1 - Listing schedule

Document HBS1 relates, for each selected PSU-HBS, to the list of all households drawn from the 2011 Housing and Population Census data. The list contains the details listed below, which were used to classify households in socio-economic strata so as to select a representative sample of eight households in each PSU-HBS for interview.

- a) name of head of household;
- b) address of household;
- c) size of the household;
- d) average monthly household expenditure; and
- e) religion.

5.2 HBS 2 - Household schedule

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

- a) demographic and educational characteristics of household members;
- b) activity status of each household member;
- c) characteristics of the dwelling;
- d) fuel used for cooking and bathing;
- e) household possessions;
- f) regular expenses;
- g) irregular expenses over the past 12 months; and
- h) financial situation of household.

5.3 HBS 3 - Daily record of household expenditure

The HBS 3 schedule was used to record detailed daily household expenditure on every item purchased on a weekly basis for the whole survey month. When consolidated, this provided itemwise 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 member aged 10 years and above. At the end of each day, the head of the household consolidated the data for all members onto the diary named HBS 3 schedule.

The HBS 3 schedule was accompanied by a set of instructions (HBS 3B) with examples for recording the expenditure.

5.4 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 survey reference month. It also 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); and
- e) transfer income.

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

5.5 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 the 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 health facilities and frequency of purchase of groceries were collected.

5.6 Control document

The main purpose of the control document was to check and monitor the quality of the data. The control document was filled in by the field staff in respect of each responding household. The data collected in the various questionnaires were summarized in the control document and relate to the following: -

- 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.

5.7 Instruction manuals

An instruction manual, “**Instruction for field work**” was made available to 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; and
- e) filling in of HBS schedules.

6. DATA COLLECTION

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

6.1 Interviewing of households

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

- a) The first contact was made about 10 days prior to the beginning of the survey month, when the Interviewer explained the nature and objectives of the survey to the head of the household. 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 everyday and to include the 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 to ensure that the diary was properly filled in.
- c) At the end of each week of the survey month, the Interviewer collected the completed diaries for the previous week and remit diaries for the coming week. He also settled queries, if any, on the data provided. More frequent visits were made to those households having difficulties to 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 receiving 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.

6.2 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 good quality 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 competent ones were spotted early and given special attention. Completed questionnaires were examined, as soon as possible so that any mistake/misunderstanding could be cleared promptly and effectively.

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

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 difficult cases and settle queries.

7. DATA PROCESSING AND REPORTING

7.1 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. A coding instruction manual containing all the relevant codes was supplied to each member of the editing and coding team.

7.2 Consolidating expenditure data

The weekly expenditure data collected in the schedules HBS3 were consolidated into a monthly expenditure schedule, which contained item wise expenditure for the whole survey month.

7.3 Data capture and validation

Data entry and processing were conducted in parallel with the field work and was completed by February 2013. The data capture was outsourced to a private firm after successful completion of pilot exercise and testing of application using HBS coded questionnaires. Data capture was carried out using the software Census and Survey Processing System (CSPRO). The data files were sent back to Statistics Mauritius for acceptance, and automated data consistency checking procedures were run on the input data using the software Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS). Errors identified by these programs were corrected. Additional consistency checks and cleaning continued until July 2013 to produce a cleaner data set.

7.4 Tabulation

Prior to tabulation, weights were introduced in the data set since the HBS 2012 sample was not self-weighting. These weights were calculated separately and written into the data file so that each record had its own weight. The relative weights, which adjusted for the over representation of Rodrigues, were 25 for the island of Mauritius and 10 for Rodrigues. These weights were used to generate estimates of relevant variables at national level.

Tables on consumption expenditure by division, group, class and item were first produced. These tables were used for the derivation of CPI weights, the main objective of any Household Budget Survey. Using these updated weights, the Consumer Price Index with base period January 2012 to December 2012 was introduced in April 2013.

A series of tabulations have been produced from the HBS using IMPS software, Stata and Microsoft Excel. They are published in the second volume of this report, which covers demographic characteristics, household consumption expenditure and income distribution.

7.5 Reporting of results

The preliminary results of the HBS 2012 survey were published in April 2013 in the Economic and Social Indicators, Issue No. 1035, “Household Budget Survey 2012 – Main results and Updated weights for the Consumer Price Index”.

The present report is the first of a set of two volumes to be published on the HBS 2012. It covers the survey methodology, derivation of weights for the updated basket of goods and services and the computation of the Consumer Price Index.

The second report, being published together with this report, presents the analysis of the results.

8. RELIABILITY OF SURVEY DATA

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

8.1 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 2012 together with the respective controls.

8.1.1 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.

For the HBS 2012, the above possible errors were minimised with the support of the technical group, which comprised professional statisticians. The relevancy of the topics to the users was ensured by taking on board views of Ministries and other main users.

8.1.2 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 fieldstaff who were provided with a detailed instruction manual;
- 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 also in difficult cases;
- e) Re-interviews being carried out to clear out queries, if any and ensure corrections of data collected; and
- f) Intensive editing and consistency checks carried out at office where outliers were flagged and reported to supervisory staff for call backs if necessary.

8.1.3 Data Processing

Editors and coders were intensively trained by the Statistician in charge of the HBS Unit. In addition, team leaders (experienced officers) carried out sample verifications of the questionnaires ensuring consistency in the editing and coding process. After the completion of data capture, computer editing, consisting of checks on totals, range of values and other consistency checks, was carried out.

8.2 Sampling errors

The HBS 2012 estimates are based on a sample of observations. Hence, they are subject to sampling errors; that is estimates could differ from the figures that would have been produced if information had been collected from all households in the country.

8.2.1 Representativeness of the sample

The HBS results were compared with those of the Census 2011 and were found to be consistent in terms of demographic characteristics such as composition by age, sex, marital and activity as well as household size (Table 8.2). The slight differences are due to differences in the time period to which the figures relate and also to errors due to sampling for the HBS.

Table 8.2 – Comparison of HBS 2012 with Census 2011

Demographic characteristics of household members	Census 2011 (%)	HBS 2012 (%)
SEX		
Male	49.4	48.9
Female	50.6	51.1
Both sexes	100	100
AGE		
Under 5 years	5.9	5.4
5 – 14 years	14.8	14.8
15 – 59 years	66.6	66.2
60 years and above	12.7	13.6
Total	100	100
MARITAL STATUS		
Married	46.8	47.0
Divorced / Separated / Widowed	10.6	9.8
Single	42.6	43.2
Total	100	100
ACTIVITY STATUS (16 years & above)		
Economically active	58.7	57.6
Students	7.8	9.1
Other	33.5	33.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Household Size		
Average household size	3.5	3.5

8.3 Comparison of expenditure data with data from other sources

The expenditure data from the HBS were compared with estimates derived from other sources such as data on production, imports, exports and local sales (Table 8.3). It is however noted that these two sets of data have different coverage, that is expenditure from other sources include consumption by non private households such as hotels and consumption by small businesses.

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 cooking oil and onion can be explained by their use in the preparation of food by vendors in the informal sector.

As shown in Table 8.3 there are large differences between the estimates of expenditure on alcoholic beverages and cigarettes derived from the HBS and expenditure data on local sales. Data at past surveys indicate that people tend to underreport 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 1,683 was made to the average monthly household consumption expenditure. The COICOP divisions affected are 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' and 'Restaurants and Hotels' which includes alcoholic drinks and cigarettes consumed in bars and restaurants.

Table 8.3 – Comparison of selected HBS 2012 expenditure data with data from other sources

Item	Estimated private household consumption per annum based on the 2012 HBS	Estimated national consumption per annum based on data from other sources
Rice (govt. imported)	12,500 tons	16,000 tons
Rice (trader's)	35,000 tons	40,000 tons
Flour (inc. flour for bread)	100,000 tons	125,000 tons
Tea	1,250 tons	1,470 tons
Sugar	9,500 tons	22,000 tons
Chicken	20,000 tons	46,000 tons
Cooking Oil	Rs 975 mn	Rs 1,900 mn
Potato	23,500 tons	28,000 tons
Onion	10,700 tons	15,100 tons
Powdered milk	Rs 2,000 mn	Rs 3,000 mn
Rum & Cane Spirits	Rs 550 mn	Rs3,500 mn
Beer & Stout	Rs 530 mn	Rs 3,300 mn
Wine	Rs 200 mn	Rs 540 mn
Cigarettes	Rs1,800 mn	Rs5,800 mn
Electricity (domestic)	Rs3,900 mn	Rs4,200 mn
Water (domestic)	Rs 800 mn	Rs 725 mn
Waste Water (domestic)	Rs 170 mn	Rs140 mn
Gasoline (domestic)	Rs 4,500 mn	Rs 6,700 mn
LPG - cooking gas (domestic)	Rs 1,500 mn	Rs 1,400 mn

Part2

The updated CPI

9. INTRODUCTION TO THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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 ninth CPI series based on the 2012 Household Budget Survey.

9.1 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 2012.

9.2 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.

9.3 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 2013 was 102.3 for biscuits and 108.1 for canned vegetables (Base 2012 = 100). This does not mean that the price of canned vegetables was higher than that of biscuits. Instead, the indices indicate that prices for canned vegetables rose more than those for biscuits between year 2012 and April 2013.
- 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.

9.4 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 2012 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)
- Mauritius Labour Congress (MLC)
- Association des Consommateurs de l'île Maurice (ACIM)
- Mauritius Employers' Federation (MEF)
- Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI)
- Mauritius Trade Union Congress (MTUC)
- Shop Owners' Association (SOA)
- Association pour la Protection de L'Environnement et des Consommateurs (APEC)
- Institute for Consumer Protection (ICP)
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
- Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Consumer Protection
- Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relationships & Employment
- Ministry of Health and Quality of life
- Prime Minister's Office
- Bank of Mauritius
- University of Mauritius

The 2012 CPI Advisory Committee held its first meeting in December 2011, followed by a second meeting in April 2013. During these meetings, discussions were held on the 2012 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 coverage of the CPI has been extended to include private households comprising foreigners;
- 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

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 2012. It has been determined in accordance with latest ILO recommendations.

10.1 Expenditure data used

Detailed expenditure information given by households during the Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2012 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).

10.2 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 2012, the net acquisition method was used for derivation of the weight for second hand purchases.

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.

10.3 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 around 0.1% or more 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 (18) 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 as follows:

Table 10.3 – Weights by COICOP Division

Division of consumption expenditure (COICOP)	Weight
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	273
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	96
Clothing and footwear	45
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	120
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	61
Health	40
Transport	151
Communication	39
Recreation and culture	44
Education	45
Restaurants and hotels	45
Miscellaneous goods and services	41
Total	1,000

The divisions are divided into 42 groups and 80 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”.

10.4 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 2006/07 and 2012 Household Budget Surveys.

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

- a) 'Education' registered the highest increase in CPI weight from 32 in 2006/07 to 45 in 2012 mainly due to higher weight for university fees from 10 to 19.
- b) Weight for 'Health' rose from 30 to 40 mainly due to increases in weights of doctors' fees from 7 to 11 and paramedical services (which cover laboratory services, x-rays, physiotherapist services etc.) from negligible to 3.
- c) 'Transport' recorded an increase from 147 to 151 due to increases in weights for vehicles (from 44 to 52) and gasoline (from 36 to 44), partly offset by declines in the weights for travelling expenses by air (from 19 to 16), bus (from 13 to 11) and taxi (from 8 to 6).
- d) Weight for mobile phone calls increased from 8 to 11 and that for internet connection from 3 to 11. Conversely, the weight for fixed telephone calls declined from 17 to 11.
- e) The weight for rum and other cane spirits rose from 15 to 24 between 2006/07 and 2012 while the weight for beer decreased from 24 to 20.
- f) The weight for 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' registered a decrease from 131 to 120. A decrease in the weight for interest payment on housing loan from 37 to 30, as a result of lower interest rates, is noted.
- g) The weight for electricity increased from 33 to 38.
- h) The weight for prepared food increased from 19 to 24 between 2006/07 and 2012 indicating increasing consumption of fast foods.
- i) The weight of newspaper decreased from 7 to 4 indicating lower consumption on this item.

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.

10.5 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 that leads 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. 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 1,020.

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, 7,730 price quotations are obtained in respect of 1,020 item indicators from 500 outlets. The distribution of the item indicators and quotations by COICOP division of consumption expenditure is given in Table 10.5.

Table 10.5 – Structure of the Consumer Price Index, 2012

Division of Consumption Expenditure (COICOP)	No. of groups	No. of classes	No. of items	No. of item indicators	No. of price quotations
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	2	11	49	336	4,866
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2	4	7	32	252
Clothing and footwear	2	4	11	60	307
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	5	8	13	32	335
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	6	10	22	145	530
Health	3	6	13	66	259
Transport	3	8	14	71	228
Communication	2	2	5	20	87
Recreation and culture	4	11	17	92	172
Education	5	5	9	28	66
Restaurants and hotels	2	2	4	31	169
Miscellaneous goods and services	6	9	16	104	461
Total	42	80	180	1,017	7,732

10.1 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

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

11.1 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, QuatreBornes, Vacoas, Mahebourg, Flacq, Goodlands and Pamplémousses. 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 tax, municipal tax, electricity, 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 7,730 price quotations are collected in respect of 1,020 item indicators from some 500 outlets selected to be representative of regions across the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues.

11.2 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 so much 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.

11.3 Selection of commodities

Since, it is not practical to observe the prices of all commodities, a representative set of goods are selected for regular pricing. These items which largely reflect the taste, habits and customs of the population have been selected after consultations with major stakeholders of the retail market and on the basis of preliminary results of Household Budget Survey 2012.

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.

11.4 Selection of outlets for pricing

A representative sample of outlets across the Island of Mauritius and Rodrigues was identified at which the selected commodities are priced at regular intervals.

The selected outlets are those found in regions with high population concentration and with largest sales volume. In other terms they are the outlets where households are more likely to make their purchases.

11.5 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 same products in other outlets within the same period.

However, in cases when a product will no longer be available on the market, then 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

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.

12.1 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

$$I_t = \frac{\sum W_i (P_{it} / P_{i0})}{\sum W_i} \times 100$$

where,

I_t : CPI for period t with reference to a base period 0

P_{i0} : Price of item i at time 0 , i.e. during base period

P_{it} : Price of item i at time t

W_i : Weight of item i

The base period is year 2012, the period during which the latest Household Budget Survey was conducted.

12.2 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 item 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.

12.3 Treatment of certain items

(i) 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.

(ii) Rent

Rent paid by private households also forms part of the CPI basket. A sample of 100 households, representative of the different rent expenditure groups, has been selected from the 427 households reportedly paying rent during the 2012 HBS and is surveyed to collect information on rent. As rent does not change significantly over time, information on rent is collected every quarter.

(iii) 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.

12.4 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 monthly CPI is published with twelve major sub-indices. Disaggregated indices are also produced which make it possible to assess the rationality of the data.

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

12.5 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 7,730 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 4,870 price quotations is more reliable than that for the item *milk* (164 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

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

13.1 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 2012 was 134.6; this indicates that the average price in December 2012 was 34.6% higher than the average price in the base period July 2006 to June 2007.

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 2013 and December 2013:

CPI for July 2013 = 103.6

CPI for December 2013 = 105.3

Change in CPI from July to December 2013 = $103.6 - 105.3 = 1.7$ index points

The percentage change in the CPI from July to December 2013

$$= \frac{1.7 \times 100}{103.6} = 1.6\%$$

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

$$= \frac{105.3 \times 100}{103.6} - 100 = 1.6\%$$

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%.

13.2 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 2013 is calculated as the simple average of the CPI for the months of January to December 2013 as follows:-

Month	CPI
	(Base : 2012 = 100)
January 2013	102.0
February 2013	102.7
March 2013	103.1
April 2013	103.4
May 2013	103.3
June 2013	103.4
July 2013	103.6
August 2013	103.3
September 2013	103.5
October 2013	103.9
November 2013	105.0
December 2013	105.3
Total	1242.5

$$\text{CPI for year 2013} = \frac{1242.5}{12} = 103.5$$

13.3 Indicators based on the CPI

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

13.3.1 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 rising, whereas a negative rate indicates a deflation, that is, price level is decreasing.

If the rate stands at 3.9% in December 2012 and 3.7% in January 2013, 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 the “y” stands for the reference year. The inflation rate can thus be calculated for any twelve-month period. The calculation of the inflation rate is better illustrated with an example. The headline inflation rate for April 2012 means that the level of prices has increased by that percentage during the last twelve months ending April 2012, compared to the twelve months ending April 2011.

Given that the average CPI (Base: 2012 = 100) for the year 2012 is 100.0 and that for the year 2013 is 103.5, the inflation rate for the year 2013 is calculated as follows: -

Change in CPI from 2012 to 2013 = $103.5 - 100.0 = 3.5$ index points

Inflation rate for 2013 = % change in the CPI from year 2012 to 2013

$$= \frac{3.5 \times 100}{100} = 3.5\%$$

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 as $m/(m - 12)$, where m stands for the reference month. Thus, the inflation rate for April 2013 would be CPI for April 2013 compared to the CPI for April 2012. It is generally used by Central Banks for monetary policy decisions.

13.3.2 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 2006/07 = 100) was 113.9 for the year 2008 and 133.0 for the year 2012.

- a) In order to find out the amount of money in 2008 having the same purchasing power as 1 Rupee in 2012, the calculation is: -

$$= \text{R} \left\{ \frac{113.9 \times 1}{133} \right\} = \text{R} 0.856 = 85.6 \text{ cents}$$

This means that, 1 Rupee in 2008 has the same value as 85.6 cents in 2012.

- b) Conversely, in order to find out the amount of money in 2012 having the same purchasing power as 1 Rupee in 2008, the calculation is: -

$$= \text{R} \left\{ \frac{133.0 \times 1}{113.9} \right\} = \text{R} 1.168 = 116.8 \text{ cents}$$

This means that, 1.168 Rupees in 2012 has the same value as 1 Rupee in 2008.

13.4 Linking of indices

The new series of the CPI is not strictly comparable with that ending December 2012 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 1.33. This conversion factor has been calculated as the ratio of CPI for the period January to December 2012 on the old base (133.0) to the CPI for the same period on the new base (100.0)

13.5 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.gov.mu>. 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.

13.6 Impact of introducing new weight on CPI

13.6.1 The 2012 based CPI series

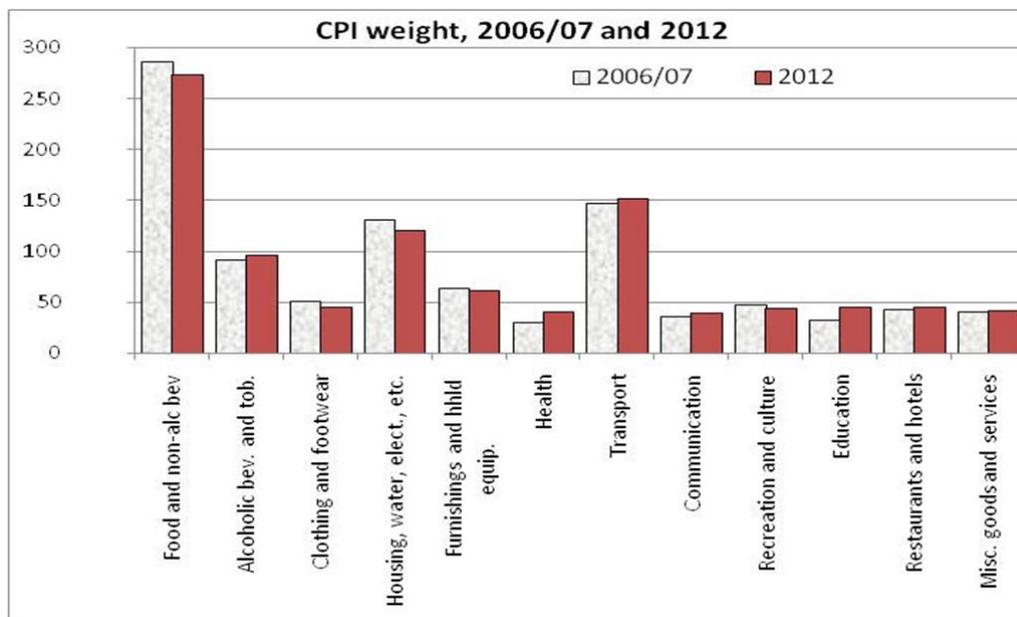
The International Labour Organisation recommends that the composition of goods and services as well as the weighting pattern for the CPI be revised every five years in order to reflect changes in the expenditure of private households. The weight of the CPI has been revised using the results of Household Budget Survey 2012 and the previous revision was done in 2006/07.

Table 13.6.1 shows the weighting pattern for 2012 based CPI together with the corresponding weighting pattern for 2006/07.

Table 13.6.1 - CPI: Distribution of weight by COICOP division, 2006/07 & 2012

Division	Consumption expenditure group	2006/07	2012
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	286	273
02	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	92	96
03	Clothing and footwear	51	45
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	131	120
05	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	64	61
06	Health	30	40
07	Transport	147	151
08	Communication	36	39
09	Recreation and culture	48	44
10	Education	32	45
11	Restaurants and hotels	43	45
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	40	41
Total		1,000	1,000

Figure 13.6.1 - Distribution of weight by COICOP division, 2006/07 & 2012



Major changes in the weight that occurred from 2006/07 to 2012 are as follows:

- a) 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages', was down by 13 from 286 to 273, with main decreases in bread and cereals (-4), vegetables (-5) and soft drinks (-2);
- b) 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' up by 4 from 92 to 96;
- c) 'Clothing and footwear', down by 6 from 51 to 45;
- d) 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels', down by 11 from 131 to 120 largely due to a decrease in the weight for mortgage interest payment for housing (from 37 to 30);
- e) 'Health', up by 10 from 30 to 40 mainly due to increases in the weights for doctors' fees from 7 to 11 and paramedical services (laboratory services, x-rays, physiotherapist services etc.) from negligible to 3;
- f) 'Transport', up by 4 from 147 to 151 mainly due to an increase in the weights for purchase of vehicles (from 44 to 52) and gasoline (from 36 to 44) partly offset by declines in the weights for travelling expenses by air (from 19 to 16), bus (from 13 to 11) and taxi (from 8 to 6); and
- g) 'Education', up by 13 from 32 in 2006/07 to 45 in 2012 mainly due to higher weight for university fees from 10 to 19.

13.6.2 The impact of the new weight on CPI and inflation rate

To facilitate comparison of price changes over time and assess the impact of new weight on inflation rate, the CPI values by major division using 2006/07 weight and those based on 2012 weight were compared for the period January to December 2013. The basket of 2012 was thus used for the exercise. The inflation rates by major division were also compared.

The following results for CPI value and inflation rate for year 2013 were obtained:

Table 13.6.2 - Consumer price index and inflation rate, 2013

Division	Consumer Price Index		Inflation rate (%)		
	wt 2012	wt 200607	wt 2012 (A)	wt 200607 (B)	difference (A-B)
01	103.5	103.6	3.6	3.7	-0.1
02	110.8	110.4	10.8	10.4	0.4
03	104.1	104.2	4.2	4.3	-0.1
04	100.5	100.4	0.5	0.4	0.1
05	102.6	102.5	2.7	2.6	0.1
06	103.8	103.1	3.9	3.2	0.7
07	102.9	101.7	2.9	1.7	1.2
08	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
09	101.2	102.7	1.2	2.7	-1.5
10	101.8	102.4	1.8	2.4	-0.6
11	106.1	106.5	6.2	6.5	-0.3
12	102.4	102.3	2.4	2.4	0.0
Total	103.5	103.3	3.5	3.4	0.1

The inflation rates of 2013 based on the 2012 updated weights were higher for some expenditure groups, with the largest differences in Divisions: 02-Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, 06-Health and 07-Transport :

- a) 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' has known price increases of 10.8% with 2012 weight while price increases registered using weight of 2006/07 would have been 10.4%, that is, a difference of 0.4 percentage point. This is mainly due to higher weight of rum and cane spirits and cigarettes in 2012.
- b) 'Health' has known price increases of 3.9% with weight of 2012 while price increases registered from 2006/07 weight would have been 3.2%, that is, a difference of 0.7 percentage point. This is mainly explained by higher weight for doctor services in 2012.
- c) 'Transport' has known price increases of 2.9% with weight of 2012 while price increases registered from 2006/07 weight would have been 1.7%, that is, a difference of 1.2 percentage points. This difference is mainly the effect of higher weight for purchase of motor vehicles and gasoline in 2012.

On the other hand, the inflation rates were lower for some other expenditure groups, with the largest differences in Divisions: 09-Recreation and culture, 10-Education and 11-Restaurants and hotels :

- a) 'Recreation and culture' has known price increases of 1.2% with 2012 weight while price increases registered from 2006/07 weight would have been 2.7%, which is a difference of -1.5 percentage points. This difference is mainly the effect of lower weight for textbooks and newspapers in 2012.
- b) 'Education' has known price increases of 1.8% with 2012 weight while price increases registered from 2006/07 weight would have been 2.4%, which is a difference of -0.6 percentage point. This is mainly explained by lower weight for school fees in 2012.
- c) 'Restaurants and hotels' has known price increases of 6.2% with the weight of 2012 while price increases registered from 2006/07 weight would have been 6.5%, which is a difference of -0.3 percentage point. This difference is mainly accounted to lower weight for cakes and snacks and expenditure in bars and restaurants in 2012.

Overall, the inflation rate for 2013, based on the updated weight of 2012, was 3.5% compared to 3.4% if the weight of 2006/07 would have been used. The impact of bringing updated weight on the inflation rate of 2013 was negligible, in spite of the fact that the CPI and inflation rate have gained in precision.

Appendix 1

Weighting system of 2006/07 & 2012

Weighting system - 2006/07 and 2012 Consumer Price Index

	2006/07	2012
TOTAL ALL DIVISIONS	<u>1000</u>	<u>1000</u>
DIVISION 01 - FOOD AND NON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	<u>286</u>	<u>273</u>
<u>Group 1 - Food</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>254</u>
Class 1 - Bread and cereals	71	67
Bread	21	18
Rice (Govt. imported)	3	1
Rice (trader's)	21	20
Flour (Govt. imported)	2	1
Other flour	1	2
Flour preparations	5	4
Biscuits	4	4
Other cereals	4	5
Frozen semi prepared food	5	6
Other prepared food	5	6
Class 2 - Meat	43	41
Fresh beef	7	5
Frozen beef	4	4
Mutton	4	6
Goat & Venison	2	1
Pork & sausages	1	1
Fresh chicken	12	15
Frozen chicken	10	7
Canned meat	3	2

Class 3 - Fish and other seafood	25	24
Fresh fish	7	8
Fresh octopus	1	1
Frozen fish	8	6
Other frozen sea products	3	3
Salted and dried fish	1	1
Canned fish and other processed sea food	5	5
Class 4 - Milk, cheese and eggs	36	35
Powdered milk - full cream	19	18
Powdered milk - skimmed	1	1
Baby milk powder	2	1
Other milk	2	2
Milk preparations	4	4
Processed & other Cheese	5	5
Fresh eggs	3	4
Class 5 - Oils and fats	15	15
Butter	2	1
Cooking oil	9	9
Margarine and ghee	4	5
Class 6 - Fruits	12	11
Fresh fruits - imported	7	7
Fresh fruits - local	3	3
Canned fruits	1	-
Dried fruits	1	1

Class 7 - Vegetables	50	45
Tomatoes	7	6
Potatoes	8	6
Onions	3	4
Garlic	2	2
Other fresh vegetables	21	21
Preserved vegetables	5	3
Pulses	4	3
Class 8 - Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	5	8
Sugar	1	3
Chocolate	1	2
Jam	1	-
Ice cream	1	2
Sweets/confectionery	1	1
Class 9 - Food products not elsewhere classified	8	8
Ginger	1	1
Other food products n.e.c	7	7
<u>Group 2 - Non-alcoholic beverages</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>19</u>
Class 1 - Coffee, tea and cocoa	5	4
Coffee	1	1
Tea	3	2
Food drinks	1	1
Class 2 - Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	16	15
Soft drinks	9	7
Fruit juice and syrup	5	5
Other	2	3

DIVISION 02 - ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	<u>92</u>	<u>96</u>
<u>Group 1 - Alcoholic beverages</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>51</u>
Class 1 - Spirits	19	26
Whisky	4	2
Rum	9	14
Other cane spirits	6	10
Class 2 - Wine	6	4
Wine	6	4
Class 3 - Beer	25	21
Beer	24	20
Stout	1	1
<u>Group 2 - Tobacco</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>45</u>
Class 0 - Tobacco	42	45
Cigarettes	42	45
DIVISION 03 - CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	<u>51</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Group 1 - Clothing</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>34</u>
Class 1 - Clothing materials	2	1
Clothing materials	2	1
Class 2 - Garments	35	32
Ready made clothing - women	16	15
Ready made clothing - men	12	11
Ready made clothing - children	3	4
Other ready made clothing	4	2

Class 5 - Tailoring charges	2	1
Tailoring charges	2	1
<u>Group 2 - Footwear</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>
Class 1 - Shoes and other footwear	12	11
Ladies' shoes	5	5
Men's shoes	4	4
Children's shoes	3	2
DIVISION 04 - HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	<u>131</u>	<u>120</u>
<u>Group 1 - Actual rentals for housing</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>
Class 1 - Actual rent paid by tenants	14	13
Rent	14	13
<u>Group 2 - Mortgage Interest Payment for housing</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>30</u>
Class 1 - Mortgage interest payment for housing	37	30
Mortgage Interest Payment For Housing	37	30
<u>Group 3 - Maintenance and repair of the dwelling</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>
Class 1 - Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	7	6
Cement	1	1
Paints	1	1
Planks	1	-
Ceramic tiles	1	1
Other construction materials	3	3
Class 2 - Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	7	6
Workmen's wages	7	6
<u>Group 4 - Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>
Class 1 - Water supply	10	8
Water charges	10	8

Class 3 - Sewage collection	2	2
Waste water tax	2	2
Class 4 - Other Services Relating to the Dwelling not elsewhere classified	4	2
Municipal tax	4	2
<u>Group 5 - Electricity, gas and other fuels</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>53</u>
Class 1 - Electricity	33	38
Electricity	33	38
Class 2 - Gas	16	15
Cooking gas (LPG)	16	15
Class 3 - Liquid fuels	1	-
Kerosene	1	-
DIVISION 05 - FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	<u>64</u>	<u>61</u>
<u>Group 1 - Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>16</u>
Class 1 - Furniture and furnishings	16	16
Furniture	16	16
Class 2 - Carpets and other floor coverings	1	-
Vinyl, carpets, etc.	1	-
<u>Group 2 - Household textiles</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Class 0 - Household textiles	4	3
Bedding	1	1
Curtain material	2	1
Other	1	1

<u>Group 3 - Household appliances</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>
Class 1 - Major household appliances whether electric or not	7	10
Gas cooker	1	1
Microwave oven	-	1
Refrigerator	3	3
Washing machine	2	2
Solar water heater	-	2
Other	1	1
Class 2 - Small electric household appliances	1	1
Small electric household appliances	1	1
Class 3 - Repair of household appliances	1	1
Repair of household appliances	1	1
<u>Group 4 - Glassware, tableware and household utensils</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Class 0 - Glassware, tableware and household utensils	3	2
Glassware	1	1
Tableware	1	-
Other utensils	1	1
<u>Group 5 - Tools and equipment for house and garden</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Class 1 - Major tools and equipment	1	1
Major tools and equipment	1	1
Class 2 - Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	1	1
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	1	1
<u>Group 6 - Goods and services for routine household maintenance</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>26</u>
Class 1 - Non-durable household goods	20	17
Laundry soap	3	2
Other washing materials	7	8

Floor polish	1	1
Detergents	5	3
Other	4	3
Class 2 - Domestic services and household services	9	9
Maid	8	6
Gardener	1	2
Babysitter	-	1
DIVISION 06 - HEALTH	<u>30</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>Group 1 - Medical products, appliances and equipment</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>
Class 1 - Pharmaceutical products	12	11
Analgesics and antalgics	2	2
Tonics and vitamins	2	2
Antibiotics	1	1
Medicine for diabetes	1	1
Medicine for cholesterol and cardiovascular therapy	1	1
Other medicinal products	4	3
Eye care products	1	1
Class 3 - Therapeutic appliances and equipment	1	3
Spectacles	1	3
<u>Group 2 - Outpatient services</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>17</u>
Class 1 - Medical services	7	11
Doctors' fees	7	11
Class 2 - Dental services	3	3
Dentists' fees	3	3

Class 3 - Paramedical services	-	3
Paramedical Services	-	3
<u>Group 3 - Hospital services</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>
Class 0 - Hospital services	7	9
Clinic fees	7	9
DIVISION 07 - TRANSPORT	<u>147</u>	<u>151</u>
<u>Group 1 - Purchase of vehicles</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>52</u>
Class 1 - Personal Transport	44	52
Personal transport	44	52
<u>Group 2 - Operation of personal transport equipment</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>66</u>
Class 1 - Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	5	4
Tyres and tubes	2	2
Parts and accessories	3	2
Class 2 - Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	46	52
Gasolene	36	44
Autogas	1	1
Diesel oil	8	7
Motor oil	1	-
Class 3 - Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment	6	5
Maintenance and repair charges	6	5
Class 4 - Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	5	5
Road tax & other transport services	5	5

<u>Group 3 - Transport services</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>33</u>
Class 2 - Passenger transport by road	21	17
Bus fare	13	11
Taxi fare	8	6
Class 3 - Passenger transport by air	19	16
Passenger transport by air	19	16
Class 4 - Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	1	-
Passenger transport by sea	1	-
DIVISION 08 - COMMUNICATION	<u>36</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>Group 1 - Postal services</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Class 0 - Postal services	1	-
Postal services	1	-
<u>Group 2 - Telephone and telefax equipment</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Class 0 - Telephone and telefax equipment	1	3
Telephone equipment (incl. mobile phones)	1	3
<u>Group 3 - Telephone and telefax services</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>36</u>
Class 0 - Telephone and telefax services	34	36
Fixed telephone rental	4	2
Fixed telephone calls	17	11
International calls	2	1
Mobile telephone calls	8	11
Internet connection	3	11

DIVISION 09 - RECREATION AND CULTURE	<u>48</u>	<u>44</u>
<u>Group 1 - Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
Class 1 - Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	6	6
Television set	4	5
Other audio and video set	2	1
Class 3 - Information processing equipment	4	6
Computer	4	5
Other	-	1
Class 4 - Recording media	1	-
Tapes, photographic films, etc.	1	-
Class 5 - Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	1	-
Repair services	1	-
<u>Group 3 - Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Class 1 - Games, toys and hobbies	1	2
Toy and games	1	2
Class 2 - Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreations	1	1
Balls, rackets, shuttlecocks, etc.	1	1
Class 3 - Gardens, plants and flowers	1	1
Decorative plants / flowers, etc.	1	1
Class 4 - Pets and related products	1	1
Foodstuff for pets	1	1
<u>Group 4 - Recreational and cultural services</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>
Class 1 - Recreational and sporting services	1	1
Admission tickets	1	-
Fitness centers and lessons in music, swimming etc.	-	1

Class 2 - Cultural services	12	11
Cinema admission	1	1
Hire of video cassettes and CD's	1	-
Television licence	9	10
Other	1	-
<u>Group 5 - Newspapers, books and stationery</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>15</u>
Class 1 - Books	10	8
School textbooks - Primary	3	1
School textbooks - Secondary	5	7
Other	2	-
Class 2 - Newspapers and periodicals	7	4
Newspapers - Daily	3	2
Newspapers - Weekly	3	2
Other	1	-
Class 4 - Stationery and drawing materials	2	3
Copy books and other stationeries	2	3
DIVISION 10 - EDUCATION	<u>32</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Group 1 - Pre-primary and secondary education</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
Class 0 - Pre-primary and primary education	6	7
Pre-primary education	3	2
Primary education	1	3
Private tuition fees - Primary	2	2
<u>Group 2 - Secondary education</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>
Class 0 - Secondary education	13	16
Secondary education	1	2
Private tuition fees - Secondary	12	14

<u>Group 3 - Post-secondary and non-tertiary education</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Class 0 - Post-secondary and non-tertiary education	1	1
Post secondary and non-tertiary education	1	1
<u>Group 4 - Tertiary education</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>
Class 0 - Tertiary education	11	20
University fees	10	19
Other	1	1
<u>Group 5 - Education not definable by level</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Class 0 - Education not definable by level	1	1
Vocational / Technical courses	1	1
DIVISION 11 - RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	<u>43</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Group 1 - Catering services</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>43</u>
Class 1 - Restaurants, cafés and the like	42	43
Prepared foods	19	24
Cakes and snacks	7	4
Expenditure in bars and restaurants	16	15
<u>Group 2 - Accommodation services</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Class 0 - Accommodation services	1	2
Rental of bungalows	1	2
DIVISION 12 - MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	<u>40</u>	<u>41</u>
<u>Group 1 - Personal care</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>21</u>
Class 1 - Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments	2	2
Hairdresser - male	1	1
Hairdresser - female	1	1

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

<u>Group 7 - Other services not elsewhere classified</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Class 0 - Other services not elsewhere classified	3	3
Religious and funerary articles & services	1	2
Other services	2	1

Appendix 2

Survey questionnaires

1. DEM

Enter the first names of all persons who usually live in the household. Please include babies and usual members who are temporarily (except when they will be staying for more than a fortnight in the reference month).

1.1 Serial Number	1.2 Name of household member (first name only)	1.3 Relationship to head (e.g spouse, son, daughter-in-law, etc.)	1.4 Sex Male - M Female - F	1.5 Identity Number	1.6 Age at last birthday
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 |

2.2 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

2.3 Number of each type of room occupied by the household

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

Total number of rooms for living purposes

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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

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3. OWNED AND FREE ACCOMMODATION ONLY

3.1 Does any member of the household pay any of the following?	Yes/No Or Free	If YES , please indicate amount for latest payment and specify the period covered (monthly, quarterly, half yearly or yearly)			
		Amount (Rs)		Period	
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. 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"/>
7. Internet Access Fees e.g ADSL , My-T , Dial Up , Wifi , etc	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8. House and contents insurance e.g fire, cyclone, burglary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9. MBC - T.V. Licence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10. Private T.V. channel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11. Rent of land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12. Housing loan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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

<input type="text"/>					
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Skip to Section 5

4. 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? <i>(Exclude any charges such as electricity, water, etc.)</i>	

4.3 Does any member of the household pay any of the following?	Yes/No or Free	If YES, please state the amount for latest payment and specify the period covered (monthly, quarterly, half yearly or yearly)	
		Amount (Rs)	Period
1. Water			
2. Waste water tax			
3. Electricity			
4. Telephone (fixed) - Excluding Internet			
Total			
of which international calls			
5. Internet Access Fees e.g ADSL , My-T , Dial Up , Wifi , etc			
6. House and contents insurance e.g fire, cyclone, burglary			
7. MBC - T.V. Licence			
8. Private T.V. channel			

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

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)	Rs	

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 YES , 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			
<u>Carpet</u>			
<u>Vinyl tiles</u>			
<u>Linoleum</u>			
<u>Ceramic tiles</u>			
Wood			
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. Other (Please specify)

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

Purpose	Capacity of cylinder most often used (6 / 12 kg)	Duration of a cylinder (months)	Cost of a cylinder (Rs)		
Cooking					
Bathing					

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)

1. Television	.....	12. Air conditioner	.....
2. Stereo / Hi-fi	.....	13. Heater room	.....
3. VCD/DVD	.....	14. Fixed telephone	.....
4. Refrigerator	.....	15. Mobile telephone	.....
5. Dishwashing machine	.....	16. Personal computer (inc.laptop)	.....
6. Washing machine	.....	17. Electric shower	.....
7. Dryer clothes	.....	18. Gas shower	.....
8. Gas cooker (plaque a gas)	.....	19. Solar water heater	.....
9. Gas /electric oven	.....	20. Water tank	.....
10. Microwave oven	.....	21. Water Pump	.....
11. Vacuum cleaner	.....	22. TNT Decoder (MBC)	.....

Item	Amount paid (Rs)
4. Health related goods and services <i>(e.g Doctor's fees, dental & clinic charges, laboratory services, spectacles, etc.)</i>	
5. Educational expenses <i>(e.g textbooks, exams & registration fees, dictionaries, encyclopaedia, etc.)</i>	
6. Expenditure in hotels and bungalows in Mauritius <i>(e.g. rental of bungalows, etc.)</i>	
7. Other expenses (Please specify, eg. Water tank, Solar water heater, mobile phones, wedding, funeral etc.)	

12. FINANCIAL SITUATION OF HOUSEHOLD

12.1 How does your household meet daily basic needs in food?

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

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

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

[Qui ou penser lors situation financière ou famille?]

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

12.3 How much do you think your household requires to meet its minimum basic needs in terms of food, clothing, housing, health and education?

[Qui plis tigit casse ou penser ou famille bisin pou dépenser lors manger, linge, logement, la santé et l'éducation?]

Item		Amount (Rs)						
		Yearly	Monthly	Office use				
a.	Food per month [manger par mois]							
b.	Clothing per year [linge par an]							
c.	Housing per month (For owners, if they have to rent a house) [logement]							
d.	Health per year [la santé par an]							
e.	Education per year [l'éducation par an]							
Total								

12.4 What is the the minimum amount your household requires monthly for all its living expenses?

[D'après ou , qui plis tigit casse ou famille bisin en tout par mois pou vivre?]

Rs

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13. HOUSEHOLD TYPE

13.1 How do you classify your household?

Mauritian household	1
Foreigners working in Mauritius	2
Other (specify)	3



STATISTICS MAURITIUS

MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2012

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 the Statistics Mauritius. { Telephone Nos. : 4668539 (R. Hill), 2122316/17 (P. Louis)}

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

Reference Month ... [][]

Geographical District

PSU-HBS

RDI-HBS

Enumeration Area

Population Stratum

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>(1) 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>(1) 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>(1) 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>(1) 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>(1) 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>(1) 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>(1) 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	
		Example					
	1 kg	Fresh fish (Gift from cousin)	200	00	-	-	
		Car petrol (Employer) (50%)	500	00	250	00	
	1 kg	Milk powder (Socio-religious organisation)	200	00	-	-	

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

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	
		Example			
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	
		Example			
4/7	1	Chicken (3 lb)	175	00	
6/7	1 kg	Fish (fresh)	200	00	

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

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	
		Example			
2/7	1 kg	Brinjal (to neighbour)	30	00	
3/7		Pumpkin leaves (Brède giraumon)	10	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	
TOTAL					

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	
		Example			
1/7	1 kg	Rice (Govt.)	28	00	
2/7	1	Coca cola (2 litres)	40	00	
3/7	2	Exercise books	30	00	

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

Collected under the provisions of the Statistics Act and in accordance with the sections 22, 24, 25 and 50 of the Data Protection Act



STATISTICS MAURITIUS

**MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY
2012**

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

<p>Date of interview: Day..... Month..... Year 20.....</p> <p>Name of Interviewer:.....Sig</p> <p>Verified by Supervisor on Day.... Month..... Year 20.....</p> <p>Name of Supervisor:.....Sig.....</p>

<u>FOR OFFICE USE</u>
<p>Edited and coded by.....Sig.....</p> <p>Checked by.....Sig.....</p>

SECTION 1 -

Serial number of person in HBS 2	.....	
1.1 Name of employer			
1.2 Address of place of work			
1.3 Industry (i.e. type of business/service carried out at place of work)			
1.4 Occupation			
1.5 How many hours have you worked during the past week?			
1.6 What is your employment status? (employer, own account worker, employee, apprentice) <i>If employer or O.A.W skip to section 3</i>			
1.7 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)*

Serial number of person in HBS 2	Period	Amount (Rs)			
2.1.1 Wages/salary including extra remuneration					
2.1.2 Overtime					
2.1.3 Travelling Allowance					
(i) Bus (refund)					
(ii) Bicycle					
(iii) Motorcycle					
(iv) Car					
(v) Commuted					
2.1.4 Rent allowance					
2.1.5 Bonus					
(i) Attendance					
(ii) End of year					
(iii) Productivity					
(iv) Sick leave refund					
(v) Other (please specify)					
2.1.6 Other cash allowance (Please specify)					
2.1.7 Total gross pay before deduction					

2.2 Deductions

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

Serial number of person in HBS 2			
	Period	Amount (Rs)	
2.2.1 Income tax (P.A.Y.E.)			
2.2.2 Pensions and Social Security Schemes			
(i) National Pension Fund (NPF) or Other Private Pension Fund			
(ii) Civil Service Family Pension Scheme (FPS) & Pension Contribution PRB 2008			
(iii) Life insurance			
(iv) Other (Please specify)			
2.2.3 Other Deductions			
(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 other loan (Please specify)			
2.2.4 Total deductions (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)			
2.3 Net cash earnings for the month [2.1.7 minus 2.2.4]			
2.4 Did you receive any income from work in addition to your regular employment? (Yes / No) If No, skip to 2.6			
2.5 How much did you receive from such sources during the month?			
2.6 Total net income of person in paid employment [2.3 + 2.5]			

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2.7 Total income in kind			
2.8 Total net income in cash and kind [2.6 + 2.7]			

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)					
2.2.4						
2.3						
2.4						
2.5						
2.6						

2.7						
2.8						

SECTION 3 -

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

SECTION 4 -

Serial number of person in HBS 2		.....			
4.1	How much did you receive for the renting of:	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)					
	TOTAL MONTHLY NET RENT					
4.2	Other income from property (Please specify period covered)	Period	Amount (Rs)			
	(i) Dividends received					
	(ii) Interest received on savings and fixed deposits					
	(iii) Interest received on loans					
	(iv) Other (Please specify)					
	TOTAL					

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			
TOTAL OTHER RECEIPTS (IN CASH)			

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TOTAL OTHER RECEIPTS (IN KIND)			
TOTAL OTHER RECEIPTS (CASH + KIND)			

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) Widows' and children pension			
(iii) Handicapped/invalid pension			
(iv) Social aid			
(v) Other government pensions(e.g Unemployment hardship relief, food aid, fisherman's allowance, etc.)			
(vi) NPF contributory retirement pension			
(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)					

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) Other (Please specify) <input type="text"/>					
TOTAL DEBT REPAYMENT					



STATISTICS MAURITIUS

MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2012

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.....

2. Where do members of your household usually go for the following services (paid only)?

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				
2.1	Doctors							
2.2	Dentists							
2.3	Motor vehicles repairs							
2.4	Nurseries and kindergartens							
2.5	Hairdressers							
2.6	Beauticians							
2.7	Aerobic classes / Gym							
2.8	Rental of film (CD/DVD)							

3. Indicate , where members of your household usually go for the following services (public 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	Dispensary/Area Health Centre							
3.2	Public hospital							

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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STATISTICS MAURITIUS

**INSTRUCTIONS
FOR
FILLING HBS 3**

(WEEKLY DIARY)

How to fill in this diary

1. Record all purchases and payments effected by members of your household ON A DAILY BASIS.

- All purchases (whether cash or credit) should be recorded on the day they are made.

2. Items to be excluded.

- Exclude all payments and purchases made for business or trade.

3. Fill in the diary each day to ensure that no purchase is omitted.

4. Write each item on a separate line.

5. For each item, please give the following details:

Column 1: Specify both the quantity and unit

Example: 1 kg, 6 units, 2 litres, 1 pk 1000 gm

Column 2: A full description of the item, including brand if applicable

Example: Basmati rice (Kohinoor), powdered milk (Red Cow), cooking oil (Raja)

Column 3/4: The exact amount paid (cash or credit) for the purchase in rupees and cents.

In case of goods bought on hire purchase during the month, please specify the **full amount and not the amount paid as deposit or first installment.**

6. Start a new page for each day of the week.

- Do not forget to ring the appropriate day at the left hand corner of the sheet.

7. If the pages provided for one particular day are not enough, please use the additional page provided in Part B.

8. Goods or services obtained free or at reduced prices.

Household members may have obtained from employers, friends, relatives or other sources items of goods/services (e.g vegetables, fish, meals, clothing, etc.) free or at reduced prices. Such items must be recorded in **Part C** of the diary, specify both the quantity and value (retail market price) for items received.

9. Goods obtained from your backyard/house garden.

If you grow vegetables, fruits, etc. in your backyard, please record in **Part D** any such items consumed, stating both the quantity and value (market price).

10. Consumption of own produced goods.

If you rear livestock (chicken, rabbits, etc.) or catch fish, record that part of production (if any) which you consumed in **Part E**, stating both the quantity and retail value.

11. Sale of own produced goods from house garden.

If you grow vegetables, fruits, etc. or rear livestock (chicken, rabbits, etc.) in your backyard or catch fish or make handicraft products, record any sale in **Part F**.

12. Taking from your own shop/store/tabagie.

If you own or run a shop/tabagie/store and take items from there to be used by the household, such items must be recorded in **Part G**.

13. You will find at pages 4 and 5 an example of how to fill in the diary in respect of daily purchases.

14. A list of important and recurrent items of expenditure is given at the end of this document. You may refer to that list to ensure that all your purchases/other payments have been recorded.

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Quantity and Unit	Description of item	Amount paid		Office use
		Rs	Cs	
	<i>Take away meals brought home</i>			
1	Rounder Kentucky chicken-Regular	94	00	
	<i>Meals, snacks and drinks bought and consumed away from home</i>			
	<i>Bought at workplace, snacks, street vendors, bars, restaurants, cinemas etc.</i>			
1	Pain Fourré (poulet)	35	00	
2 pairs	Dholl puri	24	00	
6 topettes	Rhum	90	00	
1 portion	Fried Chicken	44	00	
	<i>Cleaning materials, cosmetics, stationery, etc.</i>			
1 bar	Savon (national)	40	00	
1	Exercise book (60 pages)	12	50	
	<i>Ready made clothing, clothing material and footwear</i>			
1 pair	Shoes (Ladies)	800	00	
	<i>Education and health services (school fees, tuition fees, doctors' fees, medicines etc.)</i>			
	Tuition Fees (Std 6)	600	00	
	<i>Any other payments including financial services (credit card fee, money transfer fee etc.)</i>			
	Rent	3000	00	
	Electricity (excluding MBC TV Licence)	650	00	
	TV Licence(MBC)	100	00	

TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE DAY

REFERENCE LIST OF IMPORTANT ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

Of the hundreds of different things that may be purchased, the following is a list of examples. Please go through this list and check whether you have not forgotten to record any purchases or payments.

FOOD AND DRINK BROUGHT HOME	
<i>Rice, cereals, sugar, etc</i>	Flour, bread, macaroni, noodles, biscuits, cooking oil.
<i>Dairy products</i>	Milk, baby milk & food, butter, cheese, eggs, yoghurt, margarine, ice cream, etc.
<i>Pulses</i>	Lentils , peas, broad beans, split peas etc.
<i>Condiments & Seasonings</i>	Salt, pepper, vinegar, spices, sauces.
<i>Beverages</i>	Tea, coffee, milo, ovaltine, syrup, fruit juices, orange squash, colas and other aerated minerals, etc.
<i>Meat</i>	Beef, mutton, goat, poultry, pork, bacon, ham, sausages, canned meat
<i>Fish</i>	Fresh, frozen, salted, snoek, bomblas
<i>Vegetables & fruits</i>	Fresh, frozen, canned or dried
<i>Alcoholic drinks</i>	Rum, wine, beer, stout, whisky and other spirits
DAILY SHOPPING ITEMS	
	Newspapers, magazines, matches, cigarettes
TRANSPORT	
<i>Travel</i>	Trips by air, sea, bus, taxi, including travelling to and from work. Purchase of cars, motorcycles, bicycles. gasoline, diesel oil. Repairs, spare parts and other running cost of vehicles, parking tickets (coupons), etc.
TAKE AWAY MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED AWAY FROM HOME	
<i>Prepared meals</i>	Mine frit, riz frit, fried chicken, fish & chips, pizza etc.
<i>Snacks</i>	Pastry, samoussas, rotis, gateau piment, dholl puri, etc.
MEALS, SNACKS AND DRINKS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED AWAY FROM HOME	
<i>Bought at workplace, canteen, etc.</i>	Prepared meals, snacks, soft drinks, etc.
<i>Bought at restaurant, bars, hotels, etc.</i>	Beer, rum, whisky, soft drinks, prepared meals, snacks, cigarettes, etc.

CLEANING MATERIALS, COSMETICS, STATIONERY ETC.	
<i>Cleaning materials</i>	Laundry soap, detergents, washing powder, dish washing liquid, disinfectant, etc.
<i>Household goods</i>	Toilet paper, brooms, brushes, shoe polish
<i>Cosmetics</i>	Deodorants, aftershave lotion, shampoo, perfume, lipstick
<i>Personal care</i>	Toothpaste, brush, comb, sanitary towels, barbers and beauticians
<i>Stationery</i>	Pens, writing paper, envelopes, books, copybook, pencils, rulers, erasers
CLOTHING, CLOTHING MATERIALS AND FOOTWEAR	
<i>Outerwear</i>	Sarees, gowns, skirts, shorts, pullovers, churidars, trousers, jeans, raincoats, pyjamas, nightdresses, etc.
<i>Underwear</i>	Slips, brassieres, singlets, etc.
<i>Dress material</i>	Knitting wool, thread, etc.
<i>Footwear</i>	Shoes, boots, sandals, slippers, shoe repair, etc.
ANY OTHER PAYMENTS	
<i>Fuel and power</i>	Electricity, gas, kerosene, wood, charcoal.
<i>Home improvements</i>	Paint, wallpaper, tiles, glues, nails, etc.
<i>Housing</i>	Rent, rates, water charges, dry cleaning, domestic servants, gardeners.
<i>Bedding, furniture, curtains and floor covering</i>	Curtain materials, blankets, bedsheets, pillows, towels, carpets, rugs, tiles and vinyl, etc.
<i>Kitchen and dining equipment</i>	Cookers, microwaves, refrigerators, tableware, cutlery, etc.
<i>Household appliances</i>	Vacuum cleaners, iron, electric lamps, etc.
<i>Communication</i>	Postage, telephone, phone cards, internet fees, mobile calls etc.
<i>Medical care</i>	Medicinal products, doctor's and dentist's fees, clinic fees.
<i>Recreation and entertainment</i>	Radio, television, video sets, musical instruments, cameras, rental of video sets, camera films and developing, cinema, football, casino, night clubs, parties, picnics, sports goods, horse racing, lotteries, football pools, hotels, cafés, bars and restaurants.
<i>Education</i>	School books, school and university fees, private tuition, pre-primary school fees.
<i>Other expenses not elsewhere classified</i>	Cash gifts, money to charity, toys, games, subscription fee to trade unions, legal fees, alimony, funeral expenses, religious ceremonies, jewellery, nursery fees, etc.