

METHODOLOGICAL REPORT
ON
HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2001/02
AND
THE UPDATED CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

FOREWORD

The Central Statistics office conducted its seventh Household Budget Survey from July 2001 to June 2002 in the island 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 monthly Consumer Price Index. It provides data on the distribution of household income and expenditure. It also supplement the data used in the household accounts for National Accounting purposes.

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

I would like here to thank all selected households, Central Information and Systems Division as well as other organisations for their contribution.

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HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2001/2002

Methodological Report

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PART 1
SURVEY METHODOLOGY
HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2001/02

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) conducted its seventh Household Budget Survey (HBS) from July 2001 to June 2002 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.

1.2 Objectives

The main objectives of the HBS are:

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

1.3 Historical development

The first Household Budget Survey (HBS) was taken in 1961/62 under the guidance of Mr. Wolf Scott, an expert from the International Labour Office (ILO). A sample of 1,053 households was covered in Mauritius. Three different Consumer Price Indices with base period January to June 1962, were compiled from the results: one for urban areas, one for rural areas and one for the whole Island of Mauritius.

The second HBS was carried out 14 years later in 1975 with the assistance of an Indian expert, Mr. D. S. Ramaratnam. The survey was conducted from January to December 1975 among a sample of 2,400 households in both the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues. Each month, a sample of 180

households in Mauritius and 20 households in Rodrigues was interviewed. The new basket of goods and services derived from the survey was used to compute one index for the whole country, because the separate urban and rural indices in the previous series did not show significant differences in their movements.

The third HBS was conducted from June 1980 to May 1981. It was the first of a series of HBS taken at regular intervals of about five years and was also the first one conducted by local staff only. A sample of 3,360 households (3,120 in Mauritius and 240 in Rodrigues) was interviewed and the updated basket of goods and services was used to compile the monthly CPI from July 1982 up to June 1987.

The fourth round of the HBS was conducted from July 1986 to June 1987. Compared to previous HBS, this survey had more demanding objectives, especially for the purpose of National Accounting and Food and Nutritional Analysis. A larger sample of 4,800 households (4,320 in the island of Mauritius and 480 in Rodrigues) was selected so as to cater for the additional needs. A new CPI series was calculated for the period July 1987 to June 1992 based on the updated basket.

For the fifth round of the HBS, a sample of 5,712 households was selected and interviewed during the period July 1991 to June 1992. Out of the 5,712 households, 5,040 were from the island of Mauritius and the remaining 672 from the island of Rodrigues. The updated basket of goods and services was used to derive a new CPI series for July 1992 to June 1997.

The sixth round of the HBS, covering 6,240 selected households (5,760 from Mauritius and 480 from Rodrigues) was conducted from July 1996 to June 1997. The CPI based on the new basket covered the period July 1997 to June 2002.

For the latest HBS 2001/02, the total sample size was 6,720, of which 6,240 in the island of Mauritius and 480 in Rodrigues. The updated CPI based on this survey came into effect as from July 2002.

1.4 Coverage

The HBS 2001/02 covered all private non-institutional households in the Republic of Mauritius, i.e. in both the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues. Households of non-residents as well as institutional households such as hotels, hospitals, boarding houses and prisons were excluded.

1.5 Legal basis

The HBS 2001/02 was conducted according to the provisions of the Statistics Act No. 38 of 2000. The regulations were made by the Minister on 24 May 2001 and were published in the Government Gazette as Government Notice No. 57 of 2001.

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 the CSO 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 a magistrate or the Director of Statistics. Furthermore, each survey field officer was provided with an identity card signed by the Director of Statistics, which authorised him/her to collect the required data. To safeguard the public against unauthorised persons, the field officers had to produce their identity cards whenever requested to, during the fieldwork.

Chapter 2

Survey Organisation and Operations

2.1 Organisations involved

The HBS 2001/02 was conducted by the CSO with the collaboration of various organisations, ministries and departments. Meetings were organised with main users such as the Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services and Corporate Affairs and the Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity & Senior Citizen Welfare and Reform Institutions before finalising the questionnaire.

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

- The Government Printing Office for printing the survey documents.
- The State Law Office for advice on legal matters.
- The Ministry of Finance for the budget.
- The Central Information System Division for technical support on data capture and processing.
- The Ministry of Rodrigues and the Administrative Office of Rodrigues for administrative and logistic support during the conduct of the survey in Rodrigues.

2.2 Office organisation

The planning, organisation and execution of the survey rested with the Senior Statistician responsible for price statistics with the assistance of the CPI and Prices units as well as the temporarily created HBS unit.

The HBS unit was set up for a period of around eighteen months. The statisticians of the CPI and Prices units were jointly responsible for this unit which initially comprised a Senior Statistical Officer, 2 Statistical Officers and 10 Clerical Officers. The staff was later increased by 10 Statistical Officers in order to complete the editing and coding tasks in time.

In addition, the Cartography unit provided technical support regarding the production of the primary sampling frame, i.e. the list of enumeration areas (EA's) with their estimated number of households as well as the maps of the EA's selected in the sample.

2.3 Responsibilities of Office Staff

The Statisticians had the following responsibilities in respect of the survey:

- (i) monitoring of the editing and coding work,
- (ii) recruitment of field staff, and
- (iii) data validation, tabulation 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.

An experienced Statistical Officer controlled the flow of survey documents from the field to the office and vice versa. He was involved with the checking of monthly schedules compiled by the coders before submission to CISD and liaised with that organisation regarding the flow of the coded schedules.

The coders were mainly involved in the following duties:

- (i) editing and coding of the completed HBS schedules,
- (ii) consolidating on a monthly basis the data on each item of household expenditure from daily records in the expenditure diaries and transferring the consolidated data to a monthly schedule,
- (iii) calculating and recording the totals for each subgroup of expenditure in the monthly schedule.

Upon completion of the coding tasks, the coders worked on the correction of invalid records at the validation stage of the survey. Some of them provided clerical assistance in the updating of the CPI.

2.4 Training of office staff

Proper training on the compilation work was necessary because of the complex nature of the HBS data. At the initial stage of the training, coders were asked to familiarise themselves with all the questionnaires and schedules used for the survey. They were later briefed on their work according to the guidelines given in the coding instruction manual. During training, emphasis was laid on how to scrutinise the questionnaires and schedules for errors, inconsistencies and omissions.

Besides, most of the coders were offered the opportunity to work as interviewers; the experience that they acquired on the field helped them in their office work.

2.5 Field organisation

Fieldwork was carried out after office hours and especially during weekends when working members of households were deemed more conveniently available for the rather involved interviews. This type of arrangement decreased the number of call-backs. 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. Each month, the field force consisted of the following:

1 Chief Supervisor

2 Senior Supervisors

14 Supervisors (of whom 1 for Rodrigues)

70 Interviewers (of whom 5 for Rodrigues)

1 Co-ordinator who acted as a liaison officer between the office and Rodrigues

Apart from the Chief Supervisor, the Senior Supervisors and the Co-ordinator who worked for the whole duration of the survey, none of the field staff was employed for two consecutive months since the fieldwork for one survey month spanned over some eight weeks.

2.6 Recruitment of field staff

All the field staff was recruited from government employees. The Public Service Commission appointed the Chief Supervisor, the Senior Supervisors and the Co-ordinator on the recommendation of the Director of Statistics. As regards the other grades, the Commission delegated its authority to the Director of Statistics for their recruitment. This was done on the advice of a departmental selection board according to pre-defined criteria as approved by the Commission. The selection criteria were:

- (i) performance in previous surveys and censuses necessitating direct contact with households;
- (ii) place of residence;
- (iii) availability outside office hours;

(iv) other things being equal, preference to staff of the CSO.

2.7 Terms of appointment of field staff

2.7.1 Chief Supervisor

The Chief Supervisor was responsible for the whole field operation. She was appointed for a period of 14 months as from June 2001. Her main responsibilities were:

- (i) to be responsible for fieldwork in the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues;
- (ii) to train field staff;
- (iii) to ensure that the Senior Supervisors performed their duties satisfactorily and to deal with unforeseen problems;
- (iv) to control the quality of the fieldwork.

These duties involved about 60 hours of work each month. The Chief Supervisor received a fee of Rs9,100 and a travelling allowance of Rs4,000 per month.

2.7.2 Senior Supervisor

Two Senior Supervisors were appointed for 14 months as from June 2001 to assist the Chief Supervisor in monitoring the implementation of field procedures and instructions. Each Senior Supervisor was in charge of 7 Supervisors and 35 Interviewers for each survey month. The main duties of the Senior Supervisors were:

- (i) to conduct/attend briefing and training sessions;
- (ii) to ensure that all field staff under their responsibility performed their duties as required and within established time limits;
- (iii) to control the quality and timeliness of the work of their respective Supervisors;
- (iv) to settle difficult cases.

These duties required about 80 hours of fieldwork per month. Each Senior Supervisor received a fee of Rs9,000 and a travelling allowance of Rs4,000 per month.

2.7.3 Supervisor

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

- (i) to attend briefing and training sessions;
- (ii) to make a reconnaissance of his allocated region with his Interviewers;

- (iii) to transcribe the data obtained from the listing of households on a data sheet;
- (iv) to control the quality and timeliness of the work of his Interviewers;
- (v) to control the flow of documents from the office to his Interviewers and back.

Each Supervisor furnished some 100 hours of work, spread over eight weeks. The Supervisor was remunerated at the rate of Rs10,000 for a survey month; he was also given a travelling allowance of Rs2,600 or Rs3,500 depending on the spread of regions allocated to him.

2.7.4 Interviewer

Thirty-five Interviewers were appointed during each survey month. Their main duties were:

- (i) to attend briefing and training sessions;
- (ii) to make a reconnaissance of the allocated region under the guidance of the Supervisor and update the survey maps if necessary;
- (iii) to prepare a list of households with some of their characteristics;
- (iv) to establish contact with eight selected households and fill in the necessary questionnaires;
- (v) to collect expenditure diaries each week from each of the eight selected households and check the information provided therein;
- (vi) to return the completed schedules to the Supervisors and make call-backs to households to correct errors or to obtain missing information if necessary.

An Interviewer furnished around 110 hours of work during eight weeks for one survey month. He was paid a fee of Rs8,300 inclusive of travelling expenses.

2.7.5 Co-ordinator

One co-ordinator was appointed for 12 months as from July 2001 in order to monitor the proper conduct of the survey in Rodrigues, especially in between the missions of the Chief Supervisor and the Senior Supervisors. His main duties were as follows:

- (i) to liaise between the CSO, the Rodrigues Administration and the field staff in Rodrigues;
- (ii) to attend briefing and training sessions;
- (iii) to select the sample of households to be surveyed each month in Rodrigues;
- (iv) to check the schedules obtained from the Supervisor in Rodrigues for completeness and dispatch them to the CSO without delay.

The duties of the Co-ordinator involved an average of 30 hours of work for each survey month.. The Co-ordinator was paid a monthly fee of Rs3,000.

2.8 Training of field staff

The Chief Supervisor and the two Senior Supervisors conducted all 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 three formal training sessions of three to four hours each on three different days. The training sessions were held mostly during weekends at the CSO head office with all the field staff.

The first session was held around four weeks prior to the reference month. During this session, the interviewers and supervisors were briefed on the objectives, methodology and confidential aspects of the survey. They were given instructions on how to perform the listing exercise particularly on the use of maps, block formation and the filling in of the listing schedule. Further, since this was the first contact with some of the field staff, certain administrative procedures such as the issue of Identity Cards, Instruction manuals and other field documents were carried out.

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

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

In addition to the above, Supervisors were given a separate training on how to carry out their duties, especially with regards to supervision and quality control. They were given instructions on how to complete the data sheets from the listing schedules for selection of a sample of households in each

enumeration area and were requested to ensure the timely transmission of the survey documents to the office.

2.8.2 Island of Rodrigues

In Rodrigues, it was decided to brief field staff for two survey months at one go, given the small number of field officers (1 Supervisor and 5 Interviewers) working there each month and the cost for missions from CSO Mauritius to Rodrigues. Thus six missions were arranged during the survey period in June, August, October and December 2001 as well as in February and April 2002. Each mission lasted for about seven days during which briefing sessions were held and the completed schedules for previous months were checked. Further, the Co-ordinator was given specific instructions regarding the distribution of survey documents to the Supervisors and the selection of the sample of households to be surveyed in each enumeration area.

2.9 Calendar of activities

The various activities involved in the survey were organised as follows:

Activity	Period
Cabinet approval for the conduct of the survey	October 2000
Planning and preparatory work for the survey	August – October 2000
Sampling design	October - December 2000
Questionnaire design	January – March 2001
Approval and gazetting of regulations	May 2001
Field, editing and coding instructions	March – April 2001
Discussion with CISD for processing	March 2001
Printing of documents (questionnaire, instructions, etc.)	June 2001
Recruitment and training of temporary office staff	January – March 2001
Recruitment and training of field staff for July 2001	May – June 2001
Collection of data for the first reference month (July 2001)	June – August 2001
Collection of data for the last reference month (June 2002)	May – July 2002
Publication of preliminary results	November 2002
Updating of CPI	November 2002
Publication of Methodological Report	September 2003

2.10 Survey cost

Estimates of the budget in the planning phase were based on expenditure incurred at the previous HBS. The project value of the Household Budget Survey was estimated at Rs 12 million but the actual budget was higher because the rates paid to field staff were increased so as to be in line with other surveys. A breakdown of the project value and the expenses incurred as at June 2003 is given below.

	Rupees ('000)	
	Project Value	Actual Expenditure
1. Personnel expenses	9,404.0	10,871.0
Office staff	1,624.0	1,839.6
Field staff	7,780.0	9,031.4
2. Non-Personnel expenses	2,130.0	2,154.5
Travelling	600.0	835.3
Office requisites and stationery	350.0	326.3
Equipment and furniture	150.0	169.9
Printing of documents	300.0	400.0
Data processing	200.0	293.9
Workshop on the HBS & CPI	-	8.3
Publicity	300.0	-
Training of staff	80.0	-
Mission to Rodrigues	150.0	120.8
3. Contingencies	466.0	-
Total	12,000.0	13,025.5

2.11 Publicity

A publicity campaign was organised in both the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues with a view to enlisting the co-operation of the public. It was felt that greater awareness among the public on the purpose and usefulness of the survey would contribute in a better response rate and more reliable data.

In the island of Mauritius, the campaign started on 6 July 2001, with the issue of communiqués in French in the local newspapers and on radio. On 11 July 2001, the Director of Statistics made interventions on radio in Creole and Bhojburi; he talked on the objectives of the survey and the reasons for updating the CPI basket. This was followed by coverage of the HBS in the news on MBC TV on 31 July 2001 during which the Director of Statistics briefly explained the survey objectives and the uses of the CPI, and an Interviewer was shown on the field. During the remaining months of the survey period, communiqués were released in the local newspapers from time to time.

In Rodrigues, interventions were made by the Chief Supervisor or Senior Supervisor during radio news at each of their missions there.

Furthermore, the members of the Consumer Price Index Advisory Committee were asked to motivate the public through their respective organisations. A workshop on the CPI and the HBS was also held in August 2001 for representatives of workers and consumers during which they were briefed on the CPI methodology and were requested to motivate their members in respect of the survey.

Chapter 3

Concepts and definitions

3.1 Introduction

The concepts and definitions used in the 2001/02 HBS are based on ILO recommendations.

3.2 Household

The household was the unit of enquiry in the HBS. The concept of household is the same as that used in the 2000 Housing and Population Census which defines a household as either:

- (i) 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
- (ii) 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.

3.3 Income

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

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

- (i) Employee income
- (ii) Income from self-employment or entrepreneurial income
- (iii) Property income
- (iv) Transfer income
- (v) 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

- (i) money derived from sale of property and possessions,
- (ii) withdrawals from savings,
- (iii) loans obtained,
- (iv) repayments of loans by other households,
- (v) cash gifts from other households,
- (vi) capital transfers such as inheritances, lump sum, etc.

3.3.1 Disposable income

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

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

3.3.2 Employee income

Gross employee income refers to all regular income from paid employment including travelling allowance, rent allowance, bonuses and gratuities as well as any income received in kind. It is to be noted that income derived by employees from subsidiary or parallel business 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. It is to be noted that the end of year bonus was reported by employees covered in December; for those covered in other survey months the end of year bonus was assumed to be the same as the wages plus extra remuneration.

3.3.3 Income from self-employment

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

3.3.4 Property income

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

3.3.5 Transfer income

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

3.3.6 Other income

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

3.4 Expenditure

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

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

- (i) money expenditure on goods and services intended for consumption by the household,
- (ii) 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:

- (i) investment related expenditures such as purchase of land, houses, major house repairs, etc.,
- (ii) expenditure associated with business,
- (iii) direct taxes, social security contributions, life insurance premiums,
- (iv) the rental value of owner-occupied and free housing units,

- (v) services received free from the state such as education and health.

3.5 Comparison of expenditure against income

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

- (i) the income data do not refer to the actual income obtained during the survey month but are estimates of the monthly equivalent income.

This is so for employee income, which has been adjusted for end of year bonus (see paragraph 3.3.2). Further, income from self-employment was derived on the basis of the income during the previous accounting period, which may be earlier than the survey month. Similarly, property income derived from interests and dividends could also relate to an earlier time period than the survey month.

- (ii) The expenditure data do not refer to the actual payments made during the survey month.

HBS expenditure data relate to consumption expenditure and exclude non-consumption expenditure such as debt repayments, payment of income tax, etc. Further, 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). For instance, own-produced goods and goods received free were valued and considered as expenditure. Also, 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.

- (iii) 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.
- (iv) A household's expenditure during the survey month may well be untypical of its average monthly expenditure.
- (v) A household's expenditure in a particular 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.

Chapter 4

Sampling Methodology

4.1 Introduction

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

4.2 Sampling design

A total sample of 6,720 households was selected for the HBS 2001/02. The national sample comprised 2 separate samples, one of 6,240 for the island of Mauritius and another of 480 for Rodrigues. The sampling fraction used for Rodrigues was larger because of the smaller number of households in this island. The national sample was thus not self-weighting.

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

The HBS 2001/02 spanned over 12 months to account for seasonal fluctuations in consumption. At the same time, the fieldwork was spread to a more manageable size. Each month, 560 households were surveyed of which 520 in the island of Mauritius and 40 in Rodrigues.

4.3 Sampling frame

The primary sampling frame used for the HBS was generated on the basis of data collected from the 2000 Housing and Population Censuses. A list of some 3,565 EA's was obtained. It was updated for the purpose of the survey by assuming that around half of the housing units that were under construction and that newly built flats and apartments, which were vacant at Census 2000, would be occupied during the HBS. Some adjustments were also made so as to bring the average size of each E.A. to around 100 households. This was done by splitting EA's containing 150 households or more. The frame thus obtained consisted of a list of some 3,609 EA's (ignoring EA's with no households) with their respective number of households.

The second frame was constructed on the basis of data collected during the HBS 2001/02, more specifically during the listing exercise. For each selected E.A., a list of all private households together with some socio-economic characteristics important for their stratification was made following visits on the field.

4.4 Selection of Enumeration Areas (EA's)

In order to ensure that any variation among regions was represented in the sample, the EA's were selected to be representative of all regions. The EA's in the frame were stratified into geographical district and within each district by urban, semi-urban and rural regions. Thus, 21 regional strata were constituted in the island of Mauritius and 2 in Rodrigues. Within each of the strata thus obtained, a sample of EA's was selected with probability proportional to the number of households in each E.A. The selected EA's (780 in the island of Mauritius and 60 in Rodrigues) were then randomly assigned to the twelve months, July 2001 to June 2002 so as to cater for seasonal variations. **Table 4.1** gives the distribution of enumeration areas by regional stratum.

4.5 Selection of households

A comprehensive listing was undertaken in each selected E.A. A fixed number of 8 households was then selected by systematic random sampling after stratification by household size, religion and consumption expenditure class. The samples were drawn in the office 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 4.1**.

Table 4.1 : Distribution of sampled households by regional stratum

Regional stratum		Total No. of EA's	No. of EA's selected	No. of households selected
Port Louis	Urban	351	78	624
	Semi-urban	30	7	56
	Rural	8	2	16
	Total	389	87	696
Pamplemousses	Semi-urban	115	26	208
	Rural	266	59	472
	Total	381	85	680
R. du Rempart	Semi-urban	90	20	160
	Rural	216	48	384
	Total	306	68	544
Flacq	Semi-urban	95	21	168
	Rural	274	61	488
	Total	369	82	656
Grand Port	Semi-urban	123	27	216
	Rural	206	46	368
	Total	329	73	584
Savanne	Semi-urban	81	18	144
	Rural	136	30	240
	Total	217	48	384
Plaines Wilhems	Urban	894	199	1,592
	Semi-urban	115	26	208
	Rural	48	11	88
	Total	1,057	236	1,888
Moka	Semi-urban	82	18	144
	Rural	155	35	280
	Total	237	53	424
Black River	Urban	7	2	16
	Semi-urban	72	16	128
	Rural	136	30	240
	Total	215	48	384
Rodrigues	Semi-urban	1	1	8
	Rural	108	59	472
	Total	109	60	480
Republic of Mauritius		3,609	840	6,720

4.6 Final sample size, losses and replacement

Out of the 6,720 households selected in the initial sample, 430 had to be replaced. This was due to various reasons namely major illness of household members, long absences from the country, inability to contact the head or other responsible members of the household, etc. In making these replacements the stratification criteria were strictly respected. Further, 2 households had to be dropped in the course of the survey because of death in the household. These households could not be replaced since the survey work was well advanced. Finally, 6,718 households were successfully interviewed as per the details below:-

	Republic of Mauritius	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues
Number of households initially selected	6,720	6,240	480
of which successfully interviewed	6,290	5,823	467
Number of replacements	430	417	13
Number of drop-outs	2	2	0
Number of households covered in final sample	6,718	6,238	480

Chapter 5

Survey documents

5.1 Introduction

The 2001/02 HBS necessitated the use of five questionnaires to collect all the necessary information from private households. Copies of each of these questionnaires are given at Appendix A. The questionnaires are: -

- (i) HBS 1 – Listing schedule
- (ii) HBS 2 – Household schedule
- (iii) HBS 3 – Daily record of the household expenditure
- (iv) HBS 4 – Income schedule
- (v) HBS 5 – Point of purchase questionnaire

5.2 HBS 1 - Listing schedule

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

- name of head of household
- size of the household
- number of income earners
- occupation of main income earner
- average monthly household expenditure and
- religion

The above data were used to classify households in socio-economic strata so as to select a representative sample of eight households in each E.A. for interview and follow-up.

5.3 HBS 2 - Household schedule

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

- demographic and educational characteristics
- activity status of each household member
- characteristic of the dwelling
- fuel used for cooking

- household possessions
- regular expenses and
- irregular expenses over the past 12 months.

5.4 HBS 3 - Daily record of household expenditure

The HBS 3 schedule was the most important document used for data collection. It was used to record detailed daily household expenditure on every item purchased during the whole survey month. When consolidated, this provided itemwise expenditure for the whole month for each household. Though meant to collect data on expenditure, the following information was also collected: -

- goods and services obtained free or at reduced prices
- consumption of own produced goods
- sale of own produced goods from housegarden, and
- goods consumed from own shop, tabagie, store, etc.

Since expenditure was incurred by any member of the household, a pocket pad was provided to each and every member aged 15 years and above. At the end of each day, the head of the household consolidated the data for all his members onto the diary (HBS 3 schedule).

5.5 HBS 3B schedule

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

5.6 HBS 4 - Income schedule

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

- employee income
- income from self-employment
- property income
- other receipts
- transfer income

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

5.7 HBS 5 - Point of purchase questionnaire

This questionnaire was used to collect information on the type of outlets where households usually purchase consumption goods and services and was completed at the end of each survey month. The relevant and important outlets and regions for the collection of price quotations to be used for the computation of monthly Consumer Price Index are derived therefrom.

5.8 Control document

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

- expenditure on reported goods and services on a weekly basis
- weekly and cumulative weekly total household expenditure
- income by source for each income earner and
- total household income

5.9 Instruction manuals

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

- objectives and uses
- duties of field staff
- interviewing techniques
- concepts and definitions
- filling in of all HBS schedules

To ensure uniformity in the editing and coding of the HBS data another instruction manual, the coding instruction manual containing all the relevant codes was supplied to each member of the editing and coding team.

Chapter 6

Data collection

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 Listing of households

The fieldwork commenced with the reconnaissance and block formation of the allocated enumeration area (EA's) by the Supervisor and the Interviewer, followed by the listing of all private households therein as per the HBS1 schedule. This exercise was usually carried out between the 1st and 10th of the month preceding the survey reference month. On the basis of the collected information, eight households were selected in each EA for interviewing and follow up.

6.3 Interviewing of households

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

- During the first contact, about 10 days prior to the beginning of the survey month, the Interviewer met the head of household and explained about the nature and objectives of the survey. During the same visit he/she filled in the HBS 2 schedule, explained the method of completion of the expenditure diaries (HBS 3 schedule) and handed the first week diary to the head. The head of the household was requested to fill in the diary everyday and to include all expenditures made by all members whether at home or away from home.
- During the first week of the survey month, the Interviewer regularly visited the household in order to ensure that the diary was properly filled in.
- At the end of each week of the survey month, the Interviewer returned to the selected households to collect the completed diaries for the past week and remit diaries for the coming week while at the same time settling queries, if any, on the data provided. More frequent visits were made to those households who could not themselves fill in the diaries.
- At the end of the last week of the reference month, the household was interviewed on the HBS5 schedule regarding points of purchase.

- Data on income were collected during the first week of the following month at the last stage of the survey after all other schedules have been verified and collected. The income schedule HBS4 was filled in for all members of the household who received any type of income. In the case of income, great care and tact was needed on the part of the interviewers since respondents are usually reluctant to reveal their actual income.

6.4 Supervision and control

The Household Budget Survey involved the collection of a huge amount of data. Therefore, to ensure the quality of the data, field supervision and control were vital.

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.

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

Chapter 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. Schedules HBS3 (expenditure diaries) were consolidated into a monthly expenditure schedule, which contained item wise expenditure during the survey month.

7.2 Data capture

Data entry and processing went on in parallel with the field work and was completed by August 2002. The coded schedules were sent to the Central Information Systems Division (CISD) for data capture using the software Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS). The monthly data files were sent back to the Central Statistics Office (CSO) where automated data consistency checking procedures were run on the input data using the same software. Any errors identified by these programs were corrected by a team at the CSO. Additional consistency checks and cleaning continued until August 2003 to produce a cleaner data set that will be used for detailed analysis.

7.3 Tabulation

Prior to tabulation, analytical weights were introduced in the data set since the HBS 2001/02 sample was not self-weighting¹. The relative weights, which adjusted for the over representation of Rodrigues, were 26 for the island of Mauritius and 10 for Rodrigues².

Tables on consumption expenditure by division, group, class and item were given priority. These tables were used for the derivation of CPI weights, the main objective of any Household Budget Survey. Using this new system of weights, the updated Consumer Price Index with base period July 2001 to June 2002 came into operation as from July 2002.

¹ these weights were calculated separately and written into the data file so that each record had its own weight.

² calculation of population estimates such as averages and proportions was done automatically by the software using these weights

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

7.4 Reporting of results

The preliminary results of the HBS 2001/02 survey were published in November 2002 in the Economic and Social Indicator, Issue No. 394, “Household Budget Survey 2001/02 – 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 by the CSO on the HBS 2001/02, and covers the methodology used to:

- conduct the survey,
- derive the weights for the updated basket of goods and services, and
- compute the Consumer Price Index

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

Chapter 8

Reliability of survey data

8.1 Sources of error

Sample surveys are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors. Sampling errors arise because information is collected from a sample of households. Non-sampling errors can arise whether the estimates are derived from a sample or from a complete enumeration, the main sources being non-response, errors in reporting and recording, and in data processing. Every effort was made to reduce these errors in the HBS. The emphasis on representativeness, reliability and accuracy began right from the survey design stage and characterised every aspect of the survey exercise and data processing.

8.2 Representativeness of sample

In order to check the extent to which the sample of households surveyed in the HBS was representative of all households throughout the country, some demographic data (age, sex, marital status, activity status) obtained from the survey were compared with those obtained at the 2000 Census (**Table 8.1**). It is observed that the HBS results are consistent with the Census results; the slight differences observed might be accounted for by the difference in the time period to which the figures relate.

Further checks were made with data collected at the 2001 Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey (CMPHS) conducted by the CSO. As shown in **Table 8.2**, both surveys yield concordant results as regards household size and tenure. However, the estimates for household income were higher for the HBS than for the CMPHS. This is explained by the fact that the HBS collected income data at a more disaggregated level and thus underreporting is expected to be less for the HBS than for the CMPHS.

Table 8.1 – Comparison of HBS2001/02 with Census 2000

Demographic characteristics of household members	Census 2000 (%)	HBS 2001/02 (%)
SEX		
Male	49.5	49.7
Female	50.5	50.3
Both sexes	100.0	100.0
AGE		
Under 5 years	8.0	7.8
5 – 14 years	17.2	17.0
15 – 59 years	65.7	66.0
60 years and above	9.1	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0
MARITAL STATUS		
Married	44.9	45.7
Divorced / Separated / Widowed	7.8	7.9
Single	47.1	46.4
Other	0.2	-
Total	100.0	100.0
ACTIVITY STATUS (12 years & above)		
Economically active	54.9	52.6
Students	12.3	13.7
Homemaker	23.2	23.6
Other	9.7	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 8.2 - Comparison of HBS 2001/02 with CMPHS 2001

Household characteristics	CMPHS 2001	HBS 2001/02
SIZE		
Average household size	3.9	3.9
INCOME		
Average monthly household income (Rs)	12,340	14,232
TENURE (%)		
Owned	86.2	85.7
Supplied free	6.7	5.5
Rented	7.1	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0

8.3 Comparison of expenditure data with data from other sources

Before using the survey results to derive the CPI weights, they were checked against estimates derived from other sources such as production, imports, exports and local sales (**Table 8.3**). It is to be noted however, that these data may have different coverage, i.e. they may include consumption by non-private households such as hotels and consumption by small businesses and trade. Also, it has not been possible to get data for financial year 2001/02 for all the tabulated items; in these cases the calendar year 2001 figures have been used for comparison purposes.

Table 8.3 shows that the survey data on sugar and chicken are less than the sales figures. This is because a significant quantity of sugar goes in the local manufacture of sweet food and drink items while a significant quantity of chicken is used for preparing fast food. Apart from that, the survey data seem to be in line with data from other sources except for alcoholic drinks and cigarettes. Systematic underreporting of consumption of alcoholic drinks and cigarettes is a common feature in expenditure surveys in many countries because people are reluctant to reveal actual expenditure on these items for various reasons.

Table 8.3 – Comparison of HBS 2001/02 expenditure data on some data from other sources

Item	Estimated private household consumption per annum based on HBS 2001/02	Estimated <i>national</i> consumption per annum based on data from other sources
Rice (govt. subsidised)	39,879 tons	32,200 tons
Rice (trader's)	36,753 tons	28,400 tons
Flour (inc. flour for bread)	66,400 tons	86,700 tons
Tea	1,142 tons	1,429 tons
Sugar	12,960 tons	25,599 tons
Chicken	16,778 tons	26,600 tons
Cooking oil	Rs 406 mn	Rs 596 mn
Potato	23,434 tons	23,272 tons
Onion	10,893 tons	18,554 tons
Powdered milk	Rs 901 mn	Rs 1,068 mn
Rum and Cane Spirits	Rs 223 mn	Rs 976 mn
Beer and Stout	Rs 259 mn	Rs 868 mn
Wine	Rs 124 mn	Rs 340 mn
Cigarettes	Rs 938 mn	Rs 2,485 mn
Soft drinks	Rs 534 mn	Rs 818 mn
Electricity (domestic)	Rs 1,336 mn	Rs 1,779 mn
Water (domestic)	Rs 475 mn	Rs 502 mn
Waste Water (domestic)	Rs 44 mn	Rs 56 mn
Gasoline (domestic)	Rs 1,140 mn	Rs 950 mn
LPG – Cooking gas (domestic)	Rs 593 mn	Rs 690 mn

It is thus necessary to adjust the household consumption expenditure for underreporting of alcoholic beverages and cigarettes. It has been estimated from other sources that household consumption of alcoholic beverages and cigarettes represents about 80% of total sales in the country; on this basis and adjustment of Rs592 has been worked out for the average monthly household consumption expenditure.

Chapter 9: Problems and Recommendations

9.1 Introduction

As in all other surveys, the Household Budget Survey met certain difficulties which had to be solved in time for effectiveness. Some of these remedial actions as well as preventive measures taken so that the final results were not unduly affected are described below.

9.2 Field staff recruitment

The HBS overlapped with the Continuous Multi-Purpose Survey (CMPHS) which is an ongoing survey, and also with the Census of Economic Activities (CEA) for a period of six months. This resulted in a limited number of experienced staff available for the HBS fieldwork. Further, since each survey unit carried out its recruitment process separately, the recruitment task became tedious and time consuming as the list of proposed fieldstaff for each month had to be cross checked with the other two survey units before being finalised. It is thus proposed that a centralised recruitment unit be set up in situations where the CSO is conducting more than two surveys concurrently.

It was also observed that each month as many as 20% of the officers, to whom fieldwork were assigned, declined the offer of appointment. This led pressure on the office staff for promptly finding replacements before the training sessions and the start of the fieldwork. It also happened that a few of the fieldstaff resigned after having started the survey work. In such cases, the replacement proved more difficult as the new Interviewer had to be trained and then introduced to the selected households that had been partly surveyed by the previous recruit. It is proposed that the recruitment for a particular month be started at least one and a half months before the reference month.

For some remote areas, it was not possible to satisfy the selection criteria for recruitment of fieldstaff due to the scarcity of government officers living in those areas. Instead, officers residing in other areas had to be recruited. They were however remunerated at the same rate as their colleagues in spite of additional travelling expenses that they incurred in the course of their work. Allocation of an additional allowance to such officers should be envisaged in future surveys.

9.3 Training of field staff

All training sessions in respect of the island of Mauritius were held in the HBS unit at the CSO in Port Louis. The office space in that unit was limited to comfortably accommodate a monthly field staff of around 80 persons. The trainers had to speak in top voice to make them heard by everyone. For future rounds of the HBS, it is proposed that the fieldstaff for each month be trained in smaller groups.

9.4 Workload allocation

Each Senior Supervisor had to monitor the workload of seven Supervisors in respect of each survey month. This proved to be a heavy workload for the Senior Supervisor, even more so during the period for two consecutive survey months overlapped. In such situations, a Senior Supervisor had to monitor the work and attend to field problems in respect of fourteen Supervisors. It is desirable that a reduce workload be assigned to a Senior Supervisor in future. A Senior Supervisor could be made in charge of at most 4 Supervisors.

9.5 Editing and coding

One SSO, 2 SO's and 10 CO's were supposed to join the HBS unit in March 2001. Since completion of office work for Census 2000 were given priority, the services of the staff were made available later, some in June and some as late as September 2002. This led to significant delays in the coding and editing of the HBS schedules. Thus additional staff had to integrate the HBS unit. It is proposed that the coding team be set well in advance so that the editing and coding exercise might not be affected.

PART 2
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Chapter 10

Introduction to the Consumer Price Index

10.1 Introduction

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

The CPI was first compiled by the Central Statistics Office in 1961. In fact 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 consumption patterns. The first revision took place in 1976 and subsequently the CPI has been revised every five years. The methodology explained in this report refers to the seventh CPI series based on the 2001/02 Household Budget Survey.

10.2 Measurement of the CPI

The CPI is measured by computing the average change over time in the cost of a fixed market basket of consumer goods and services. As prices change, the total cost of the basket also changes and thus the CPI is a measure of the change in the cost of this fixed basket. It provides a way to compare what this basket costs at a given period relative to a reference or 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 financial year 2001/02.

10.3 Uses of the CPI

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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
- (iii) The CPI is also resorted to 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.

10.4 Misconceptions about the CPI

- (i) The CPI is not a measure of actual price levels, it indicates the rate at which prices change between two periods. For example, if the price index in June 2003 was 102.5 for full cream milk powder and 105.7 for flour (Base 2001/02=100). This does not mean that the price of flour was higher than that of milk powder. Instead, the indices indicate that prices for flour rose more than those for milk powder between 2001/02 and June 2003.
- (ii) The CPI does not reflect the price experience of individual households. It is designed to measure price changes experienced by all Mauritian 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 in the spending pattern of Mauritian consumers as a whole.
- (iii) 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. It is to be noted that so far, no acceptable methodology has been devised to compile a true of cost of living index.

10.5 Reviews of the CPI – The CPI Advisory Committee

The CPI is reviewed from time to time in order to account for changes in consumption patterns. The pattern of expenditure of the population changes over time. These changes are small and imperceptible from one year to another but their cumulative effects become significant over a few years. In the long run the basket no longer adequately reflects the actual spending pattern of the population and needs to be revised. The ILO recommends that the basket be revised at least once every 10 years. The CSO undertakes these reviews every five years on the basis of data obtained from the Household Budget Survey.

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 latest review, the Committee Chairman was the Director of Statistics and members were from the following organisations:

- Central Statistics Office
- Federation of Progressive Union (FPU)/ Intersyndicale
- General Workers Federation (GWF)
- Mauritius Labour Congress (MLC)
- Mauritius Trade Union Congress (MTUC)
- National Trade Union Confederation (NTUC)
- Mauritius Employers’ Federation (MEF)
- Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI)
- Chinese Chamber of Commerce
- Shop Owners’ Association
- Association des Consommateurs de l’Ile Maurice (ACIM)

- Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services and Corporate Affairs
- Ministry of Labour and Industrial Relations
- Ministry of Commerce and Cooperatives
- Ministry of Health and Quality of life
- Prime Minister’s Office
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Industry
- Central Information Systems Division
- University of Mauritius

The 2001/02 CPI Advisory Committee first met in June 2001. Subsequent meetings took place in August 2002 and in October 2002. During these meetings, discussions were held on the 2001/02 Household Budget Survey methodology, the survey results and the CPI methodology to be adopted for the next CPI series. The main decisions made by the committee are as follows:

- The seventh CPI series will be constructed in line with ILO recommendations;
- The system of weights will be derived from HBS data adjusted for underreporting of expenditure;
- Lowest level indices for the CPI will be computed according to the geometric average of price relatives instead of arithmetic average of price relatives; and
- The moving average method will be used for treating seasonal products in the CPI computation.

Chapter 11

Determination of the CPI basket

11.1 Introduction

The composition of the CPI basket is based on the expenditure pattern of private Mauritian households during the period July 2001 to June 2002. It has been determined in accordance with latest ILO and SADC recommendations.

11.2 Expenditure data used

Detailed expenditure information given by households during the Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2001/02 provided the starting point for determining the CPI basket.

The survey data were first checked for consistency against data from other independent sources 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:

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

11.3 Treatment of certain items of expenditure

(i) **Purchases on credit**

Goods 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.

(ii) **Second-hand purchases**

Second-hand goods purchased during the survey month were included at the actual price paid.

(iii) **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, furniture, household electrical appliances, private hospital services, purchase of motor vehicles, road tax, transport cost by air and sea, home and motor vehicle insurance.

11.4 The updated weighting system

The items constituting the CPI basket have been selected on the basis of the importance of household consumption expenditure on them. The basket includes all important items on which consumption expenditure is significant. 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 (17) is greater than that for butter (1).

The commodities in the basket are classified according to the UN COICOP (Classification of Consumption Expenditure according to Purpose) with 12 divisions each representing a specific set of commodities. The weights of the divisions are as follows:

Division	Weight
1. Food & non alcoholic beverages	299
2. Alcoholic beverages & tobacco	86
3. Clothing & footwear	60
4. Housing , water,electricity,gas & other fuels	96
5. Furnishing,household equipment & routine household maintenance	80
6. Health	28
7. Transport	139
8. Communication	31
9. Recreation & culture	53
10. Education	24
11. Restaurants & hotels	50
12. Miscellaneous goods & services	54
Total	1,000

The divisions are divided into 41 groups and 83 classes. An expenditure class is a grouping of similar items. For example, ‘potatoes’ is an item in the ‘vegetables’ class, falling in group ‘Food’ and division ‘Food and non-alcoholic beverages’.

11.5 Comparison with the previous weighting system

Appendix B shows the weight (expressed per 1000) of different items on the basis of household expenditure at the 1996/97 and 2001/02 Household Budget Surveys.

It is to be pointed out that the 1996/97 and 2001/02 data are not strictly comparable because of revision:

- (i) in the classification of commodities from the 1968 System of National Accounts (SNA) to COICOP, and

(ii) in the methodology adopted for infrequently purchased and expensive items.

For deriving the updated weighting system, expenditure estimates for such items were based on data collected over a recall period of one year instead of the usual reference month. Furthermore, the updated CPI basket does not include goods and services received free as well as own-produced goods. However, general comparisons are valid in spite of the above differences.

Thus, it may be observed from Appendix B that items such as mobile phones and calls, internet, computers, house insurance, university fees, primary and secondary school fees have acquired significant importance as compared to 1996/97. In addition, there have been important changes in the weights of some commodities. These are:

- Rice : The weight of government subsidised rice has decreased from 9 to 5 whereas that for trader's rice has gone up from 13 to 16,
- Chicken : The weight of frozen chicken has declined from 22 to 14 whilst that for fresh chicken has increased from 7 to 11,
- Cigarettes whose weight has gone up from 35 to 48,
- Clothing and footwear whose weight has declined from 79 to 60,
- Furniture with an upward shift from 10 to 17,
- Pharmaceutical goods with a decline from 19 to 13,
- Purchase of vehicles whose weight rose significantly from 28 to 42,
- Passenger transport by air increased from 5 to 13,
- Audio-visual equipment went up from 3 to 9.

As regards alcoholic beverages, the change in the weight is not as drastic as indicated in Appendix B since part of it is explained by the change in classification. In fact, the weight of 53 for 1996/97 refers to all alcoholic drinks purchased outside bars and restaurants i.e. both at home and at the road sides, etc. whereas the weight of 38 for 2001/02 refers to only those alcoholic drinks purchased to be consumed at home. In 2001/02, all alcoholic drinks consumed outside home have been classified under *Restaurants, cafes and the like* in division 11 as per the COICOP classification.

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.

11.6 Item indicators and price quotations

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

For practical reasons, it is not possible to price all item types, varieties and brands being purchased by consumers. Besides, it is not necessary to do so since many related products are subject to similar price changes. It is sufficient to select representative item brands that will serve as item indicators. For example, for the item powdered milk – full cream, only 5 brands are priced and price changes in these brands are taken to represent changes in price for the item as a whole.

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 824.

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, 6,175 price quotations are obtained in respect of 824 item indicators from 370 outlets. The distribution of the item indicators and quotations by COICOP division of consumption expenditure is given in **Table 11.1**.

Table 11.1 – Structure of the Consumer Price index, 2001/02

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	58	243	3,580
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2	4	7	30	200
Clothing and footwear	2	4	10	82	339
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	4	9	13	38	387
Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	6	11	25	99	440
Health	3	5	11	43	201
Transport	3	8	12	58	205
Communication	3	3	7	29	33
Recreation and culture	4	13	23	82	197
Education	5	5	9	22	59
Restaurants and hotels	2	2	4	21	152
Miscellaneous goods and services	5	8	15	77	382
TOTAL	41	83	194	824	6,175

Chapter 12

The price collection system

12.1 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, Curepipe, Vacoas, Mahebourg, Flacq, Goodlands and Pamplemousses. Prices are also collected in Rodrigues.

Prices are obtained from various sources such as shops, supermarkets, pharmacies, motor vehicle dealers, private schools, etc. Items like water charges, waste water 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 150 households paying rent. In all, prices are collected from some 370 outlets of various types.

12.2 Method of price collection

Prices are collected by trained CSO staff 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. Sale and discount 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 18th 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 150 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 calculations. 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.

12.3. Special problems

(i) Non-availability

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

However, in cases 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.

(ii) 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. When this happens, it is 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.

Chapter 13

Computation of the CPI

13.1 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 (reference) 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 July 2001 to June 2002, the period during which the latest Household Budget Survey was conducted.

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

13.2 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 particular good or service 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 each item indicator 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 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.

13.3 Treatment of certain items

(i) Seasonal items

Certain fresh vegetables are subject to seasonal fluctuations; their prices vary considerably from month to month depending on their greater or lesser availability. In order to smooth out the seasonal price variations, a 12-month moving average price is calculated for seasonal fresh vegetables such as tomatoes, French beans (haricot vert), cabbage, chou chou and chillies. Instead of the actual monthly price, the 12-month moving average price is used in the computation of the overall CPI.

(ii) 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, separate indices are computed by taking into consideration the tariff structure. These indices then enter into the calculation of the overall CPI.

(iii) Rent

Rent paid by private households also forms part of the CPI basket. A representative sample of 150 households has been selected from the 559 households reportedly paying rent during the 2001/02 HBS and is surveyed to collect information on rent. As rent does not change significantly over time, information on rent is collected every quarter instead of every month.

13.4 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 6,175 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,

- (i) 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 3,580 price quotations is more reliable than that for the item class *milk, cheese and eggs* (199 price quotations),
- (ii) the price index for a given year is likely to be more reliable than the monthly price indices in that year.

Chapter 14

Interpretation and dissemination of the CPI

14.1 Analysing changes in index numbers

A price index for a particular period represents the average price in that period relative to the average price in the base period which, by convention has been set to 100.. For example the CPI for the month of May 2003 was 105.8 indicates that the average price in May 2003 was 5.8% higher than the average price in the base period July 2001 to June 2002.

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 2002 and May 2003:

CPI for July 2002 = 103.1

CPI for May 2003 = 105.8

Change in CPI from July 2002 to May 2003

$$= 105.8 - 103.1 = 2.7 \text{ index points}$$

$$= \left[\frac{2.7 \times 100}{103.1} \right] = 2.6\%$$

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

$$\left[\frac{105.8 \times 100}{103.1} \right] - 100 = 2.6\%$$

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%.

14.2 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 financial year 2002/03 is calculated as the simple average of the CPI for the months of July 2002 to June 2003 as follows: -

<u>Month</u>	<u>CPI</u>
	(Base: 2001/02 = 100)
July 2002	103.1
August 2002	103.6
September 2002	104.0
October 2002	105.0
November 2002	104.9
December 2002	104.8
January 2003	105.5
February 2003	105.7
March 2003	105.6
April 2003	105.8
May 2003	106.5
June 2003	106.9
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1261.4

$$\text{CPI for financial year 2002/03} = \frac{1261.4}{12} = 105.1$$

14.3 Indicators based on the CPI

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

14.3.1 Inflation

Changes in the CPI is the most commonly used measure of inflation which is the percentage change in the level of prices (as measured by the CPI) from one period to another.

In Mauritius, like in many countries, the rate of inflation is calculated by comparing the average level of prices during a twelve-month period with the average level during the preceding twelve-

month period. The inflation rate can thus be calculated for any twelve-month period; it is more frequently used for calendar and financial years. The calculation of the inflation is better illustrated with an example.

Given that the average CPI (Base: 2001/02 = 100) for the financial year 2002/03 is 105.1 and that for the financial year 2001/02 is 100.0, the inflation rate for the year 2002/03 is calculated as follows: -

Change in CPI from 2001/02 to 2002/03 = 105.1 – 100.0 = 5.1 index points

Inflation rate for 2002/03 = % change in the CPI from 2001/02 to 2002/03

$$= \frac{5.1 \times 100}{100} = 5.1\%$$

14.3.2 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 1996/97 = 100) was 109.5 for the year 1998 and 128.6 for the year 2001.

(i) In order to find out the amount of money in 1998 having the same purchasing power as R1 in 2001, the calculation is: -

$$R \left(\frac{109.5 \times 1}{128.6} \right) = R 0.851 = 85.1 \text{ cents}$$

This means that, R1 in 2001 had the same value as 85.1 cents in 1998.

(ii) Conversely, in order to find out the amount of money in 2001 having the same purchasing power as R1 in 1998, the calculation is: -

$$R \left(\frac{128.6 \times 1}{109.5} \right) = R 1.174 = 117.4 \text{ cents}$$

This means that, R1.174 in 2001 had the same value as R1 in 1998.

14.4 Linking of indices

The new series of the CPI is not strictly comparable with the one ending in June 2002 as both series have different base periods and weighting patterns. However, if needed a rough comparison between the old and the new index can be made by multiplying the new index by the conversion factor 1.3285. This conversion factor has been calculated as the ratio of CPI for the period July 2001 to June 2002 on the old base (132.85) to the CPI for the same period on the new base (100.0)

14.5 Release of the CPI

The CPI is compiled on a monthly basis and is released within 5 working days after the reference month on the CSO 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 Indicator* on the CPI, which are available in printed form and on the CSO 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 the CSO website.

APPENDIX A

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES
HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2001/02

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE
Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services and Corporate Affairs

MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY
2001/02

LISTING SCHEDULE

Reference Month	□ □	Name of Interviewer.....
Geographical District	□ □	Listing completed by Interviewer on Day.... Month..... Year 200.....
Municipal/Village Council Area	□ □	Signature of Interviewer.....
Enumeration Area	□ □	
Urban/Semi-Urban/Rural	□	Name of Supervisor.....
Total number of sheets used	□ □	Listing returned to office on Day.... Month..... Year 200.....
Total number of households listed	□ □ □	Signature of Supervisor.....

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

	1	2	3	4
	□ □ □	□ □ □	□ □ □	□ □ □
Serial No. of selected households	5	6	7	8
	□ □ □	□ □ □	□ □ □	□ □ □

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE
Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services and Corporate Affairs

MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY
2001/02

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Serial number	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Reference Month	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Geographical District		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Municipal/Village Council Area		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Enumeration Area		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Urban/Semi-Urban/Rural		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Population Stratum		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Household Number (1 - 8)		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Address of Household:													

Date of interview: Day..... Month..... Year 200.....

Name of Interviewer.....

Verified & checked by Supervisor on Day.... Month..... Year 200....

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

FOR OFFICE USE

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

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

1. DEMOGRAPHIC AND OTHER

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

1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Serial Number	Name of household member (first name only)	Relationship to head (e.g spouse, son, daughter-in-law, etc.)	Gender Male - M Female - F	Age at last birthday	Marital status Married/ in a union - M Widowed - W Divorced - D Separated - SEP Single - S Other (Specify) - O	Whereabouts in survey month HERE - If staying more than a fortnight NOT HERE - Otherwise
	01		Head	1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
02		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
03		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
04		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
05		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
06		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
07		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
08		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
09		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

2. CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING

2.1 Type of building *(Circle appropriate code)*

- (i) Detached house 1
- (ii) Semi-detached house/block of flats/partly-residential building 2
- (iii) Building designed for one housing unit but crudely subdivided into smaller units 3
- (iv) Improvised structure 4
- (v) Other (Please specify) 5

2.2 Number of each type of room occupied by your household

Number

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

Total number of rooms for living purposes

--	--

2.3 Type of tenure *(Circle appropriate code)*

- (i) Owned 1 *Skip to Section 3*
- (ii) Supplied free
 - by employer 2
 - Other (Please specify) 3 *Skip to Section 3*
- (iii) Rented 4 *Skip to Section 4*

2.4 Beneficiary of supplied free dwelling from employer

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

Name

Serial number

--	--

3. OWNED AND FREE ACCOMMODATION ONLY

3.1

Does any member of the household pay any of the following?	Yes/No	If YES , please indicate amount for latest payment and specify the period covered (monthly, quarterly, half yearly or yearly)		
		Period	Amount (Rs)	
1. Municipal Rates				
2. Syndic				
3. Water				
4. Waste water tax				
5. Electricity				
6. Telephone Fixed				
..... Mobile				
7. House and contents insurance e.g Fire, Cyclone, Burglary				
8. MBC - T.V. Licence				
9. Private T.V. channel				
10. Rent of land				
11. Housing loan				

3.2 What would be the rent payable for this housing unit? Rs

--	--	--	--	--

3.3 Has any member of the household undertaken any minor repairs or maintenance to your housing unit during the past 12 months?

(Do not include any additions and other major changes)

Nature of work	Yes/No	If <u>YES</u> , please indicate the amount spent on	
		Workman's wages	Materials and fittings
1. Repainting			
2. Water proofing of roofs			
3. Electricity			
4. Plumbing			
5. Woodwork			
6. Floor covering			
Carpet			
.....			
Vinyl tiles			
.....			
Linoleum			
.....			
Ceramic tiles			
.....			
Wood			
7. Other (Please specify)			
(i)			
(ii).....			

Skip to Section 5

4. RENTED ACCOMMODATION ONLY

4.1 Have you rented your accommodation unfurnished? (YES / NO)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
4.2 How much rent did you pay for your accommodation last month? <i>(Exclude any charges such as electricity, water, etc.)</i>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>						

4.3

Does any member of the household pay any of the following?	Yes/No	If YES , please state the amount for latest payment and specify the period covered <i>(monthly, quarterly, half yearly or yearly)</i>													
		Period	Amount (Rs)												
1. Water			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>												
2. Waste water tax			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>												
3. Electricity			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>												
4. Telephone Fixed Mobile			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>												
5. House and contents insurance e.g Fire, Cyclone, Burglary			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>												
6. MBC - T.V. Licence			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>												
7. Private T.V. channel			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>												

4.4 Do you sublet any room? (YES / NO) <i>(if no skip to section 5)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
4.5 State amount of monthly rent charged? <i>(Exclude any charges such as electricity, water, etc.)</i>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>						

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 - 4.5)	Rs	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>						

5. FUEL USED FOR COOKING

5.1 What type/s of fuel do you use for cooking?

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

1. Electricity
2. LPG (Gas)
3. Kerosene
4. Charcoal
5. Wood
6. Other (specify)

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

Capacity of cylinder most often used (5 / 6 / 12 kg)	Duration of a cylinder (months)	Cost of a cylinder (Rs)			
		<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>			

6. HOUSEHOLD POSSESSIONS

6.1 Does any member of the household own any of the following items?

(If YES, please indicate the number of units owned for each item)

1. Bicycle
2. Television
3. Stereo / Hi-fi
4. Video cassette player/recorder
5. VCD/DVD
6. Refrigerator
7. Dishwashing machine
8. Washing machine
9. Gas / electric oven
10. Microwave oven
11. Vacuum cleaner
12. Air conditioner
13. Fixed telephone
14. Mobile telephone
15. Personal computer

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 <i>(e.g. camera, bicycle, etc.)</i>	

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE
Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services and Corporate Affairs

MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY
2001/02

DAILY RECORD OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Week No. []

This diary starts on Saturday (Day Month Year 200....)
and ends on Friday (Day Month Year 200....)

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 Central Statistics Office.
(Telephone Nos.: 2122316 / 17)

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

Reference Month ... [][]

Geographical District

Municipal/Village Council Area

Enumeration Area

Urban/Semi-Urban/Rural

Population Stratum

Household Number (1 - 8)

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, canteen, snacks, street vendors, etc.</i>			
	<i>(2) Bought at bars, restaurant, hotel, cinemas, etc.</i>			
	<i>Cleaning materials, cosmetics, stationery, etc.</i>			
	<i>Clothing, clothing material and footwear</i>			
	<i>Any other payments</i>			

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, canteen, snacks, street vendors, etc.</i>			
	<i>(2) Bought at bars, restaurant, hotel, cinemas, etc.</i>			
	<i>Cleaning materials, cosmetics, stationery, etc.</i>			
	<i>Clothing, clothing material and footwear</i>			
	<i>Any other payments</i>			

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, canteen, snacks, street vendors, etc.</i>			
	<i>(2) Bought at bars, restaurant, hotel, cinemas, etc.</i>			
	<i>Cleaning materials, cosmetics, stationery, etc.</i>			
	<i>Clothing, clothing material and footwear</i>			
	<i>Any other payments</i>			

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, canteen, snacks, street vendors, etc.</i>			
	<i>(2) Bought at bars, restaurant, hotel, cinemas, etc.</i>			
	<i>Cleaning materials, cosmetics, stationery, etc.</i>			
	<i>Clothing, clothing material and footwear</i>			
	<i>Any other payments</i>			

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, canteen, snacks, street vendors, etc.</i>			
	<i>(2) Bought at bars, restaurant, hotel, cinemas, etc.</i>			
	<i>Cleaning materials, cosmetics, stationery, etc.</i>			
	<i>Clothing, clothing material and footwear</i>			
	<i>Any other payments</i>			

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, canteen, snacks, street vendors, etc.</i>			
	<i>(2) Bought at bars, restaurant, hotel, cinemas, etc.</i>			
	<i>Cleaning materials, cosmetics, stationery, etc.</i>			
	<i>Clothing, clothing material and footwear</i>			
	<i>Any other payments</i>			

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, canteen, snacks, street vendors, etc.</i>			
	<i>(2) Bought at bars, restaurant, hotel, cinemas, etc.</i>			
	<i>Cleaning materials, cosmetics, stationery, etc.</i>			
	<i>Clothing, clothing material and footwear</i>			
	<i>Any other payments</i>			

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
- **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		
		Example				
	1 kg	Fresh fish (Gift from cousin)	100	00	-	
		Car petrol (Employer) (50%)	500	00	250.00	
	2 kg	Milk powder (Socio-religious organisation)	175	00	-	

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

D. OWN CONSUMPTION GOODS FROM HOUSEGARDEN

- If you grow vegetables, fruits, etc. in your backyard, 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	50	00	
4/7	1	Lettuce	10	00	
4/7	1	Lemon	3	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)	75	00	
6/7	1 kg	Fish (fresh)	100	00	

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

F. SALE OF OWN PRODUCED GOODS FROM HOUSEGARDEN

- If you grow vegetables, fruits, etc. or rear livestock (chicken, rabbits, etc.) in your backyard 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)	12	00	
3/7		Pumpkin leaves (Brède giraumon)	10	00	
3/7	1	Live chicken (approx. 2 kg) (to neighbour)	100	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.)	5	00	
2/7	1	Coca cola (2 litres)	19	50	
3/7	2	Exercise books	20	00	

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

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE
Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services and Corporate Affairs

MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY
2001/02

Dear Participant,

Congratulations and thank you for participating in the Household Budget Survey 2001/02 conducted by the Central Statistics Office. This is an undertaking which will provide important statistical data for planning of the country's future. We in turn, will do our level best to make your participation as easy as possible.

This diary is for your convenience in recording, day by day, the details of your household's expenditure before they are forgotten. These details are very important and only you can provide them. This is why we are appealing to you personally. We want to find out about the variety of goods and services consumed in the country and the various amounts being spent for their purchases during the month. The information you have already provided and that from the dairies will provide valuable data on the pattern of expenditure of the Mauritian Household.

Once every Saturday, during the month, your Interviewer, an employee appointed by the Director of the Central Statistics Office, will call at your place to collect the diary completed with details for the week. Kindly help him in this job. You may also ask him for help in case of difficulty in completing the diary.

You are also provided with a file in which to safekeep the diary. You may rest assured that the information you provide will not be given to any third party. This is guaranteed by the Statistics Act, which, while requiring households to furnish the relevant information, puts an obligation on all involved in the work, to treat the information provided in utmost confidentiality. They will only be used for statistical purposes, and details for individuals will not be published nor released to any third party.

Please read all instructions before you start completing your diary.

An example showing how to fill in the dairies is given by way of illustration.

The Director

How to fill this diary

1. Record all purchases and payments for each day over the next week in your diary

- Write down everything you buy (whether cash or credit) on the day you make the purchases.

2. Items to be excluded:

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

3. Fill in your diary each day you make the purchases so that each item is recorded on the day it occurs and also to make sure you don't forget anything.

4. Write each item on a separate line

5. For each item you enter in your diary, please give:

- The weight, number of items or volume as appropriate in the first column (Quantity and Unit)

Example: 1kg, 6 bananas, 2 litres

- A full description of the item

Example : Basmati rice, potatoes, cooking oil

- The exact amount paid (cash or credit) for the purchases in rupees and cents

Example: Rs 10.40, Rs 200.00

How to fill this diary

- 6. Please start a new page in your diary for each day of the week**

- 7. For particular days of the week, if you need more spaces, use Part B on page 16 of the weekly diary to record additional items of the day**

- 8. Goods or services obtained free or at reduced prices.**
 - See part C on page 16

- 9. Goods obtained from your backyard/housegarden**
 - See part D on page 17

- 10. Consumption of own produced goods**
 - See Part E on page 17

- 11. Sales of own produced goods from housegarden.**
 - See Part F on page 18

- 12. Taking from your business (shop, tabagie, etc.)**
 - See Part G on page 18

- 13. A reference list of important items of expenditure is included on the last pages of this document. Please check the list of items for some easily forgotten purchases and/or payments.**

CONFIDENTIAL

A. Record of Daily Expenditure

(Please write each item on a SEPARATE line)

Quantity & Unit	Description of Item	Amount paid		Office use
		Rs	Cs	
	Take away meals brought home			
1	Rounder (kentucky) fried chicken - Regular	40	00	
	Meals, Snacks and drinks bought and consumed away from home			
	<i>(1) Bought at work place, canteen, snacks, street vendors, etc.</i>			
1	Pain fourré (poulet)	20	00	
	<i>(2) Bought at bars, restaurant, hotel, cinemas etc.</i>			
6	Topettes rhum	36	00	
1	Plate (chicken)	40	00	
	Cleaning Materials, cosmetics, stationery etc.			
1 bar	Savon "National"	25	00	
1	Exercise book	2	00	
	Clothing, clothing material and footwear			
1	Pair of shoes (ladies)	500	00	
	Any other payments			
	Rent	2000	00	
	Electricity (excluding MBC TV licence)	375	00	
	T.V. licence (MBC)	75	00	

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 look through this list in case it reminds you of any purchases which you have forgotten to record.

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, dhol, peas, broad beans, etc.
<i>Condiments & Seasonings</i>	Salt, pepper, vinegar, spices, sauces, soups
<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, stamps, cigarettes
TRANSPORT	
<i>Travel</i>	Journeys by air, sea, bus, taxi, including fares to and from work. Purchase of cars, motorcycles, bicycles. Petrol, oil, repairs, spare parts and other running cost of vehicles, parking coupons, etc.
TAKE AWAY MEALS BROUGHT HOME	
<i>Prepared meals</i>	Mine frit, riz frit, fried chicken, fish & chips, etc. Other take away meals
<i>Snacks</i>	Pastry, Indian cakes, dhol 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.

REFERENCE LIST OF IMPORTANT ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

CLEANING MATERIALS, COSMETICS, STATIONERY ETC.	
<i>Cleaning materials</i>	Laundry soap, detergents, washing powder, washing-up 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>Ouertwear</i>	Sarees, dresses, shorts, pullovers, 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 & 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, cables, telegrams
<i>Medical care</i>	Medicinal products, doctor's and dentist's fees, clinic fees
<i>Recreation and entertainment</i>	Wireless, television, video sets, musical instruments, cameras, rental of video cassettes/CD, camera films and developing, cinema, football, casino, night clubs, parties, picnics, sports goods, horse racing, lotteries, 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>	Pocket money, holiday expenses, presents, money to charity, toys, games, subscription fee to trade unions, legal fees, alimony, funeral expenses, religious ceremonies, jewellery, nursery fees, etc.

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE
Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services and Corporate Affairs

MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY
2001/02

INCOME SCHEDULE

[To be filled in for all income earners (Employee and Self-Employed,
persons receiving transfer income, property income, etc.)]

Serial Number

--	--	--	--

Reference Month

--	--

Geographical District

Municipal/Village Council Area

Enumeration Area

Urban/Semi-Urban/Rural

Population Stratum

Household Number (1 - 8)

Address of Household:

Date of interview: Day..... Month..... Year 200.....
Name of Interviewer.....
Verified & checked by Supervisor on Day.... Month..... Year 200....
Name of Supervisor.....Sig.....

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

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) Car			
(iv) 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 or other pension fund						
(ii) Civil Service Family Pension Scheme						
(iii) Other (Please specify)						
(iv)						
2.2.3 Other Deductions						
(i) Refund of housing loans						
(ii) Refund of car loans						
(iii) Refund of motorcycle loans						
(iv) Refund of other loans (Please specify)						
(v)						
2.2.4 Total deductions						
2.3 Net cash earnings for the month [2.1.7 - 2.2.4]						
2.4 Did you receive any income in addition to your regular employment? (Yes / No) <i>If No, skip to 2.6</i>						<input type="checkbox"/>
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 of person						
2.8 Total net income of person in cash and kind [2.6 + 2.7]						

SECTION 3 -

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

Serial number of person in HBS 2			
Income	Period	Amount (Rs)		
(i) Business				
(ii) Trade				
(iii) Crop cultivation				
(a) Please specify main crop				
(b) Other crop (Please specify)				
(iv) Other (Please specify)				
TOTAL				
3.2 Income Tax paid for last accounting Quarter (Rs)				
3.3 Imputed monthly net income from self employment after Income Tax (3.1 - 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 financial 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)				
(v)				
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)				
(ii) Withdrawals from savings				
(ii) Loans obtained				
(iii) Refund of loans by others				
(iv) Gifts (cash only)				
(iv) 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 During the REFERENCE MONTH did any member of the household receive any of the following in cash?
(If **YES** state amount received)**

Serial number of person in HBS 2			
	Amount (Rs)			
(i) Old age pension (Basic Retirement Pension)				
(ii) NPF contributory retirement pension				
(iii) Retirement pension from former employer				
(iv) Widows' and children pension				
(v) Handicapped/invalid pension				
(vi) Social aid				
(vii) Scholarship grants (students)				
(viii) Maintenance/alimony				
(ix) Regular allowance from parents abroad				
(x) Regular allowance from parents in Mauritius				
(xi) Regular allowance from social/religious organisation				
(xii) Other regular receipts (Please specify) (e.g Unemployment hardship relief)				

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 allowance from parents in Mauritius			
(ii) Regular allowance from social/religious organisation			
(iii) Other regular receipts (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 loans			
(ii) Motor vehicle loans			
(iii) Furniture			
(iv) Audio visual equipment			
(iv) Household appliances			
(iv) Other (please specify)			
TOTAL DEBT REPAYMENT			

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE
Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services and Corporate Affairs

MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY
2001/02

POINT OF PURCHASE QUESTIONNAIRE

Serial Number

--	--	--	--

Reference Month

--	--

Geographical District

Municipal/Village Council Area

Enumeration Area

Urban/Semi-Urban/Rural

Population Stratum

Household Number (1 - 8)

Address of Household:

Date of interview: Day..... Month..... Year 200.....
Name of Interviewer.....
Verified & checked by Supervisor on Day.... Month..... Year 200....
Name of Supervisor.....Sig.....

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

2. During the past month, where did members of your household go for the following services ?

(a) For "Region" indicate whether services were obtained 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 Services of Doctors							
2.2 Services of Dentists							
2.3 Motor vehicles repairs							
2.4 Nurseries and kindergartens							
2.5 Services of hairdressers							
2.6 Services of beauticians							
2.7 Aerobic classes / Gym							
2.8 Rental of film (video,CD)							

REMARKS:-

APPENDIX B

WEIGHTS OF THE UPDATED CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Weighting system - 1996/97 and 2001/02 Consumer Price Index

	WEIGHTS	
	1996/97	2001/02
TOTAL ALL DIVISIONS	<u>1000</u>	<u>1000</u>
DIVISION 01 - FOOD AND NON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	<u>334</u>	<u>299</u>
<u>Group 1 - Food</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>274</u>
Class 1 - Bread and cereals	62	61
Bread	19	17
Rice (Govt. subsidised)	9	5
Rice (trader's)	13	16
Flour (Govt. subsidised)	3	2
Other flour	1	1
Flour preparations	5	5
Biscuits	4	5
Other cereals	4	4
Frozen semi prepared food	1	2
Other prepared food	3	4
Class 2 - Meat	57	49
Fresh beef	8	7
Frozen beef	6	4
Frozen mutton	7	6
Fresh goat	2	2
Pork & sausages	1	1
Fresh chicken	7	11
Frozen chicken	22	14
Canned meat	4	4
Class 3 - Fish and other seafood	34	30
Fresh fish	11	8
Fresh octopus	2	1
Frozen fish	10	10
Other frozen sea products	2	3
Salted and dried fish	3	2
Canned fish and other processed sea food	6	6

	WEIGHTS	
	1996/97	2001/02
Class 4 - Milk, cheese and eggs	40	40
Powdered milk - full cream	19	20
Powdered milk - skimmed	2	2
Baby milk powder	3	2
Other milk	4	3
Milk preparations	3	4
Cheese	5	5
Fresh eggs	4	4
Class 5 - Oils and fats	20	16
Butter	3	1
Cooking oil	12	10
Margarine and ghee	5	5
Class 6 - Fruits	17	14
Fresh fruits - imported	10	8
Fresh fruits - local	4	4
Canned fruits	1	1
Dried fruits	2	1
Class 7 - Vegetables	57	51
Tomatoes	11	9
Potatoes	6	8
Onions	4	4
Garlic	1	2
Other fresh vegetables	26	20
Canned vegetables	3	4
Pulses	6	4
Class 8 - Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	12	5
Sugar	3	2
Chocolate	3	1
Jam	2	1
Ice cream	2	1
Sweets	2	-

	WEIGHTS	
	1996/97	2001/02
Class 9 - Food products not elsewhere classified	8	8
Ginger	2	2
Other food products n.e.c	6	6
<u>Group 2 - Non-alcoholic beverages</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>25</u>
Class 1 - Coffee, tea and cocoa	7	5
Coffee	1	1
Tea	4	3
Food drinks	2	1
Class 2 - Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	20	20
Soft drinks	13	12
Fruit juice and syrup	6	6
Other	1	2

	WEIGHTS	
	1996/97	2001/02
DIVISION 02 - ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	<u>88</u>	<u>86</u>
<u>Group 1 - Alcoholic beverages</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>38</u>
Class 1 - Spirits	25	18
Whisky	7	5
Rum	14	8
Other cane spirits	4	5
Class 2 - Wine	5	7
Wine	5	7
Class 3 - Beer	23	13
Beer	22	12
Stout	1	1
<u>Group 2 - Tobacco</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>48</u>
Class 0 - Tobacco	35	48
Cigarettes	35	48
DIVISION 03 - CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	<u>79</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>Group 1 - Clothing</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>45</u>
Class 1 - Clothing materials	6	4
Clothing materials - women	5	3
Clothing materials - men	1	1
Class 2 - Garments	51	39
Ready made clothing - women	25	19
Ready made clothing - men	17	12
Ready made clothing - children	2	2
Other ready made clothing	7	6
Class 5 - Tailoring charges	2	2
Tailoring charges	2	2
<u>Group 2 - Footwear</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>15</u>
Class 1 - Shoes and other footwear	20	15
Ladies' shoes	7	5
Men's shoes	9	7
Children's shoes	4	3

	WEIGHTS	
	1996/97	2001/02
DIVISION 04 - HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	<u>96</u>	<u>96</u>
<u>Group 1 - Actual rentals for housing</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>
Class 1 - Actual rent paid by tenants	16	12
Rent	16	12
<u>Group 3 - Maintenance and repair of the dwelling</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>21</u>
Class 1 - Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	12	13
Cement	2	2
Paints	4	3
Planks	1	1
Ceramic tiles	1	2
Other construction materials	4	5
Class 2 - Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	6	8
Workmen's wages	6	8
<u>Group 4 - Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>
Class 1 - Water supply	13	11
Water charges	13	11
Class 3 - Sewage collection	1	1
Waste water tax	1	1
Class 4 - Other Services Relating to the Dwelling not elsewhere classified	4	4
Municipal tax	4	4
<u>Group 5 - Electricity, gas and other fuels</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>47</u>
Class 1 - Electricity	31	32
Electricity	31	32
Class 2 - Gas	12	14
Cooking gas (LPG)	12	14
Class 3 - Liquid fuels	1	1
Kerosene	1	1

	WEIGHTS	
	1996/97	2001/02
DIVISION 05 - FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	<u>78</u>	<u>80</u>
<u>Group 1 - Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>19</u>
Class 1 - Furniture and furnishings	10	17
Furniture	10	17
Class 2 - Carpets and other floor coverings	2	2
Vinyl, carpets, etc.	2	2
<u>Group 2 - Household textiles</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
Class 0 - Household textiles	8	9
Bedding	3	4
Curtain material	2	3
Other	3	2
<u>Group 3 - Household appliances</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>
Class 1 - Major household appliances whether electric or not	9	12
Gas stove	1	1
Microwave oven	1	1
Refrigerator	3	5
Washing machine	2	3
Other	2	2
Class 2 - Small electric household appliances	3	1
Small electric household appliances	3	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>8</u>	<u>5</u>
Class 0 - Glassware, tableware and household utensils	8	5
Glassware	3	2
Tableware	2	1
Plastic utensils	1	1
Other utensils	2	1
<u>Group 5 - Tools and equipment for house and garden</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Class 1 - Major tools and equipment	-	1
Major tools and equipment	-	1

	WEIGHTS	
	1996/97	2001/02
Class 2 - Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	3	2
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	3	2
<u>Group 6 - Goods and services for routine household maintenance</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>30</u>
Class 1 - Non-durable household goods	23	20
Laundry soap	8	4
Other washing materials	7	8
Floor polish	2	1
Detergents	2	3
Other	4	4
Class 2 - Domestic services and household services	11	10
Maid	9	8
Gardener	2	2

	WEIGHTS	
	1996/97	2001/02
DIVISION 06 - HEALTH	<u>38</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>Group 1 - Medical products, appliances and equipment</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>14</u>
Class 1 - Pharmaceutical products	19	13
Analgesics and antalgics	3	2
Tonics and vitamins	4	3
Antibiotics	2	1
Medicine for diabetes	1	1
Medicine for cholesterol and cardiovascular therapy	3	2
Other medicinal products	5	3
Eye care products	1	1
Class 3 - Therapeutic appliances and equipment	1	1
Spectacles	1	1
<u>Group 2 - Outpatient services</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>
Class 1 - Medical services	10	8
Doctors' fees	10	8
Class 2 - Dental services	2	1
Dentists' fees	2	1
<u>Group 3 - Hospital services</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
Class 0 - Hospital services	6	5
Clinic fees	6	5

	WEIGHTS	
	1996/97	2001/02
DIVISION 07 - TRANSPORT	<u>115</u>	<u>139</u>
<u>Group 1 - Purchase of vehicles</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>42</u>
Personal transport	28	42
<u>Group 2 - Operation of personal transport equipment</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>47</u>
Class 1 - Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	7	4
Tyres and tubes	2	1
Parts and accessories	5	3
Class 2 - Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	28	32
Gasoline	26	27
Diesel oil	1	4
Motor oil	1	1
Class 3 - Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment	6	6
Maintenance and repair charges	6	6
Class 4 - Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	4	5
Road tax	4	5
<u>Group 3 - Transport services</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>50</u>
Class 2 - Passenger transport by road	36	36
Bus fare	27	26
Taxi fare	9	10
Class 3 - Passenger transport by air	5	13
Passenger transport by air	5	13
Class 4 - Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	1	1
Passenger transport by sea	1	1

	WEIGHTS	
	1996/97	2001/02
DIVISION 08 - COMMUNICATION	<u>21</u>	<u>31</u>
<u>Group 1 - Postal services</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Class 0 - Postal services	2	1
Postal services	2	1
<u>Group 2 - Telephone and telefax equipment</u>	-	<u>2</u>
Class 0 - Telephone and telefax equipment	-	2
Telephone and telefax equipment	-	2
<u>Group 3 - Telephone and telefax services</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>28</u>
Class 0 - Telephone and telefax services	19	28
Fixed telephone rental	3	4
Fixed telephone calls	12	14
International calls	4	4
Mobile telephone calls	-	4
Internet connection	-	2

	WEIGHTS	
	1996/97	2001/02
DIVISION 09 - RECREATION AND CULTURE	<u>40</u>	<u>53</u>
<u>Group 1 - Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>15</u>
Class 1 - Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	3	9
Television set	2	4
Other audio and video set	1	5
Class 3 - Information processing equipment	-	4
Computer	-	3
Other	-	1
Class 4 - Recording media	1	1
Tapes, photographic films, etc.	1	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>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Class 1 - Games, toys and hobbies	2	3
Toy and games	2	3
Class 2 - Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreations	2	1
Balls, rackets, shuttlecocks, etc.	2	1
Class 3 - Gardens, plants and flowers	1	1
Decorative plants / flowers, etc.	1	1
Class 4 - Pets and related products	-	1
Foodstuff for pets	-	1
<u>Group 4 - Recreational and cultural services</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>
Class 1 - Recreational and sporting services	-	1
Admission tickets	-	1
Class 2 - Cultural services	11	11
Cinema admission	1	2
Hire of video cassettes and CD's	1	1
Television licence	8	7
Other	1	1

	WEIGHTS	
	1996/97	2001/02
<u>Group 5 - Newspapers, books and stationery</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
Class 1 - Books	6	7
School textbooks - Primary	1	1
School textbooks - Secondary	4	4
Other	1	2
Class 2 - Newspapers and periodicals	9	9
Newspapers - Daily	5	5
Newspapers - Weekly	3	3
Other	1	1
Class 4 - Stationery and drawing materials	5	4
Stationery	4	3
Other	1	1

	WEIGHTS	
	1996/97	2001/02
DIVISION 10 - EDUCATION	<u>26</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>Group 1 - Pre-primary and secondary education</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>
Class 0 - Pre-primary and primary education	11	8
Pre-primary education	5	3
Primary education	-	1
Private tuition fees - Primary	6	4
<u>Group 2 - Secondary education</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>
Class 0 - Secondary education	11	9
Secondary education	-	1
Private tuition fees - Secondary	11	8
<u>Group 3 - Post-secondary and non-tertiary education</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Class 0 - Post-secondary and non-tertiary education	2	1
Post secondary and non-tertiary education	2	1
<u>Group 4 - Tertiary education</u>	-	<u>4</u>
Class 0 - Tertiary education	-	4
University fees	-	3
Other	-	1
<u>Group 5 - Education not definable by level</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Class 1 - Education not definable by level	2	2
Vocational / Technical courses	2	2
DIVISION 11 - RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	<u>47</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Group 1 - Catering services</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>49</u>
Class 1 - Restaurants, cafés and the like	44	49
Prepared foods	15	16
Cakes and snacks	14	8
Expenditure in bars and restaurants	15	25
<u>Group 2 - Accommodation services</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Class 0 - Accommodation services	3	1
Rental of bungalows	3	1

	WEIGHTS	
	1996/97	2001/02
DIVISION 12 - MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	<u>38</u>	<u>54</u>
<u>Group 1 - Personal care</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>25</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	18	23
Goods for personal care - female	5	6
Goods for personal care - male	1	2
Goods for personal care - babies	3	5
Goods for personal hygiene	9	10
<u>Group 3 - Personal effects, not elsewhere classified</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>
Class 1 - Jewellery, clocks and watches	5	4
Jewellery, clocks and watches	4	3
Watches	1	1
Class 2 - Other personal goods	3	3
Other personal effects	3	3
<u>Group 4 - Social protection</u>	-	<u>2</u>
Class 0 - Social protection	-	2
Nursery fees	-	2
<u>Group 5 - Insurance</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>
Class 2 - Insurance connected with the dwelling	-	4
House insurance	-	4
Class 4 - Insurance connected with transport	6	8
Vehicle insurance	6	8
<u>Group 7 - Other services not elsewhere classified</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>
Class 0 - Other services not elsewhere classified	4	8
Religious articles	2	2
Funerary articles and services	-	2
Other services	2	4