

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT**

**CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE**

**HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2006/07**

**and**

**THE UPDATED CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

**METHODOLOGICAL REPORT**

## **FOREWORD**

The Central Statistics Office conducted its eighth Household Budget Survey (HBS) from July 2006 to June 2007 in the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues. A sample of 6,720 households was selected for this survey.

The main objective of the HBS is to obtain data on the consumption expenditure of private household in order to determine the items of household goods and services and their respective weights for the computation of the monthly Consumer Price Index. The HBS also provides data on the distribution of household income and expenditure and is widely used, in that respect, for poverty analysis.

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

I would like here to thank all the selected households, the Government Printing Office, the Central Information and Systems Division as well as other organisations for their collaboration.

H. Bundhoo  
Director of Statistics

Central Statistics Office  
Ministry of Finance and Economic Empowerment  
Port Louis  
Mauritius  
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**Contact person:**

Mr S. Bhonoo,  
Statistician,  
CPI Unit,  
Central Statistics Office,  
LIC Building, Port Louis  
Tel : 212 2316/17  
Fax: 211 4150  
Email: [cso\\_cpi@mail.gov.mu](mailto:cso_cpi@mail.gov.mu)

# HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2006/2007

## Methodological Report

### CONTENTS

#### PART 1: Survey Methodology

#### **Chapter 1: Introduction**

1.1	Introduction	9
1.2	Objectives	9
1.3	Historical development	9
1.4	Coverage	10
1.5	Legal authority and confidentiality	10

#### **Chapter 2: Survey Organisation and Operations**

2.1	Organisations involved	12
2.2	Office organisation	12
2.3	Responsibilities of office staff	12
2.4	Training of office staff	13
2.5	Home Assignment	13
2.6	Field organisation	14
2.7	Recruitment of field staff	15
2.8	Terms of appointment of field staff	15
	2.8.1 Chief Supervisor	15
	2.8.2 Senior Supervisor	15
	2.8.3 Supervisor	16
	2.8.4 Interviewer	16
	2.8.5 Co-ordinator	17
2.9	Training of field staff	17
	2.9.1 Island of Mauritius	17
	2.9.2 Island of Rodrigues	18
2.10	Calendar of activities	18
2.11	Survey cost	20
2.12	Publicity	21

**Chapter 3: Concepts and definitions**

3.1	Introduction	22
3.2	Household	22
3.3	Income	22
	3.3.1 Disposable income	23
	3.3.2 Employee income	23
	3.3.3 Income from self-employment	23
	3.3.4 Property income	24
	3.3.5 Transfer income	24
	3.3.6 Other income	24
3.4	Expenditure	24
3.5	Comparison of expenditure against income	25

**Chapter 4: Sampling Methodology**

4.1	Introduction	27
4.2	Sampling design	27
4.3	Sampling frame	27
4.4	Selection of Clusters	28
4.5	Relative Development Index	28
4.6	Selection of households	28
4.7	Final sample size, losses and replacement	30

**Chapter 5: Survey documents**

5.1	Introduction	31
5.2	HBS 1 – Listing schedule	31
5.3	HBS 2 – Household schedule	32
5.4	HBS 3 – Daily records of household expenditure	32
5.5	HBS 3B schedule	32
5.6	HBS 4 – Income schedule	33
5.7	HBS 5 – Point of purchase questionnaire	33
5.8	Control document	33

5.9	Instruction manuals	34
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## **Chapter 6: Data collection**

6.1	Introduction	35
6.2	Listing of households	35
6.3	Interviewing of households	35
6.4	Supervision and control	36

## **Chapter 7: Data Processing and Reporting**

7.1	Editing and coding	37
7.2	Data capture	37
7.3	Tabulation	37
7.4	Reporting of results	38

## **Chapter 8: Reliability of survey data**

8.1	Introduction	39
8.2	Sources of non-sampling errors and control	39
	8.2.1 Questionnaire design	39
	8.2.2 Data collection	39
	8.2.3 Data processing	40
	8.2.4 Sampling frame	
8.3	Sampling Errors	40
	8.3.1 Representativeness of the sample	41
8.4	Comparison of expenditure data with data from other sources	43

## **Chapter 9: Problems and Recommendations**

9.1	Introduction	45
9.2	Office Organisation	45
	9.2.1 Accommodation	45
	9.2.2 Temporary staff	45

9.2.3	Editing and coding	45
9.2.4	Collection of documents	45
9.3	Field Organisation	
9.3.1	Field staff recruitment	46
9.3.2	Travelling allowances	46
9.3.3	Training of fieldstaff	46
9.4	Questionnaire design/Data capture	47
9.5	Publicity	47

## **PART 2: THE UPDATED CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

### **Chapter 10: Introduction to the Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

10.1	Introduction	51
10.2	Measurement of the CPI	51
10.3	Uses of the CPI	51
10.4	Misconceptions about the CPI	52
10.5	Reviews of the CPI – The CPI Advisory Committee	53

### **Chapter 11: Determination of the CPI basket**

11.1	Introduction	55
11.2	Expenditure data used	55
11.3	Treatment of certain items of expenditure	56
11.4	The updated weighting system	56
11.5	Comparison with the previous weighting system	58
11.6	Item indicators and price quotations	59
11.7	Updating of item indicators	61

### **Chapter 12: The price collection system**

12.1	Sources of price data	62
12.2	Method of price collection	62
12.3	Special problems	63

## **CONTENTS (cont'd)**

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Chapter 13: Computation of the CPI</b>	
13.1 Formula	65
13.2 Calculating the CPI	65
13.3 Treatment of certain items	67
13.4 Reliability of the CPI	68
<b>Chapter 14: Interpretation and dissemination of the CPI</b>	
14.1 Analysing changes in index numbers	69
14.2 Index numbers for periods longer than months	70
14.3 Indicators based on the CPI	70
14.3.1 Inflation	71
14.3.2 Purchasing power	71
14.4 Linking of indices	72
14.5 Release of the CPI	72
<b>Appendix 1 - Survey questionnaires</b>	
<b>Appendix 2 - Weighting system for 2001/02 and 2006/07 CPI</b>	

# Part 1

## Survey methodology

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 Introduction

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) conducted its eighth Household Budget Survey (HBS) from July 2006 to June 2007 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 objectives of the HBS are:

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

### 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) and the second in 1975 with the assistance of an Indian Expert, Mr D.S Ramaratnam. As from the third round in 1980/81, HBS have been carried out regularly every five years by local staff.

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

**Table 1.3.1 Historical Development of HBS**

Survey Year	Sample Size			Period covered by CPI Series
	Mauritius	Rodrigues	Total	
1961/62	NA	NA	1053	July 1962 to June 1972
1975	2160	240	2400	July 1972 to June 1981
1980/81	3120	240	3360	July 1982 to June 1987
1986/87	4320	480	4800	July 1987 to June 1992
1991/92	5040	672	5712	July 1992 to June 1997
1996/97	5760	480	6240	July 1997 to June 2002
2001/02	6240	480	6720	July 2002 to June 2007
2006/07	6240	480	6720	July 2007 to June 2012

NA- not available

#### **1.4 Coverage**

The HBS 2006/07 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 2006/07 was conducted according to the provisions of the Statistics Act No. 38 of 2000. The regulations were made by the Minister on 14 April 2006 and were published in the Government Gazette as Government Notice No. 41 of 2006.

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 2006/07 was conducted by the CSO with the collaboration of various organisations.

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

- (a) The Government Printing Office for printing the survey documents,
- (b) The State Law Office for advice on legal matters,
- (c) The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development for the budget,
- (d) The Central Information System Division for technical support on data capture and processing.

#### **2.2 Office organisation**

The planning, organisation and execution of the survey rested with the Deputy Director responsible, among others, for price statistics. He was assisted by Statisticians of the CPI and Prices units as well as the temporarily created HBS unit.

The HBS unit, set up for a period of around eighteen months, was headed by the Statistician of the Prices unit supported by the Statistician of the CPI unit. Initially, the unit comprised a Senior Statistical Officer, 10 Statistical Officers and 2 Clerical Officers. The staff was later increased by 3 Statistical Officers. As the number of coding staff was not enough, home assignments were given to selected staff to complete the coding tasks on time.

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

#### **2.3 Responsibilities of Office Staff**

The Statistician had the following responsibilities:

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

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

Experienced Statistical Officers controlled the flow of survey documents from the field to the office and vice versa. They checked the monthly schedules edited and coded by the coders before submission to CISD. They also liaised with the CISD regarding the flow of the coded schedule

The coders were mainly involved in the following duties:

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

Upon completion of the coding tasks, the coders worked on the correction of invalid records at the validation stage of the survey.

#### **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 Home Assignment**

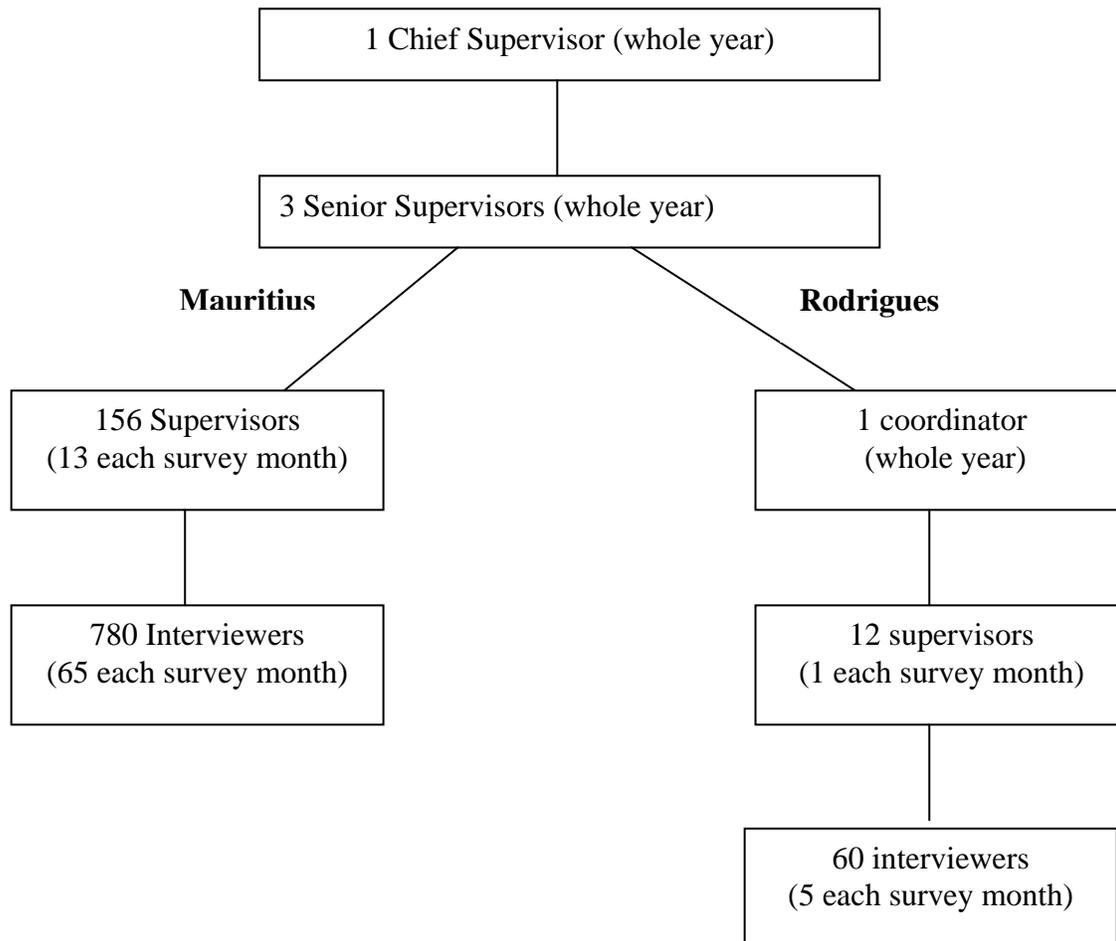
Home assignments were given to officers of the CSO so as to complete the coding tasks in time. 60% of coding was done through home assignments. The officers selected for home assignment were those who have experience in coding HBS schedules or in HBS field work. They were remunerated at the rate of Rs140 per set of questionnaires for a given household.

## 2.6 Field organisation

Fieldwork, which started on May 2006 to end on July 2007, was carried out after office hours and especially during weekends when working members of households were deemed more conveniently available. At the same time, it ensured better control over the fieldwork due to the simultaneous presence of interviewers and supervisors on the workplace to promptly solve problems and queries.

Five grades of field staff were employed for the survey as shown in Figure 2.6.1.

Figure 2.6.1 Field organisation of the HBS 2006/07



## **2.7 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:

- (a) performance in previous surveys and censuses necessitating direct contact with households,
- (b) place of residence,
- (c) availability outside office hours,
- (d) other things being equal, preference to staff of the CSO.

## **2.8 Terms of appointment of field staff**

### **2.8.1 Chief Supervisor**

The Chief Supervisor was responsible for the whole field operation. He was appointed for a period of 14 months as from June 2006. His main responsibilities were:

- (a) to be responsible for fieldwork in the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues,
- (b) to train field staff,
- (c) to ensure that the Senior Supervisors performed their duties satisfactorily and to deal with unforeseen problems,
- (d) to control the quality of the fieldwork.

These duties involved about 60 hours of work each month. The Chief Supervisor received a fee of Rs 13,000 and a travelling allowance of Rs 6,000 per month.

### **2.8.2 Senior Supervisor**

Three Senior Supervisors were appointed for 14 months as from June 2006 to assist the Chief Supervisor in monitoring the implementation of field procedures and instructions. Each Senior Supervisor was in charge of 4-5 Supervisors and 20-25 Interviewers for each survey month. The main duties of the Senior Supervisors were:

- (a) to conduct/attend briefing and training sessions,
- (b) to ensure that all field staff under their responsibility performed their duties as required and within established time limits,
- (c) to control the quality and timeliness of the work of their respective Supervisors,

(d) to settle difficult cases.

These duties required about 75 hours of fieldwork per month. Each Senior Supervisor received a fee of Rs12,000 and a travelling allowance of Rs5,000 per month.

### **2.8.3 Supervisor**

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

- (a) to attend briefing and training sessions,
- (b) to make a reconnaissance of his allocated region with his Interviewers,
- (c) to transcribe the data obtained from the listing of households on a data sheet,
- (d) to control the quality and timeliness of the work of his Interviewers,
- (e) 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 Rs14,500 for a survey month; he was also given a travelling allowance of Rs3,200 or Rs4,000 depending on the spread of regions allocated to him.

### **2.8.4 Interviewer**

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

- (a) to attend briefing and training sessions,
- (b) to make a reconnaissance of the allocated region under the guidance of the Supervisor and update the survey maps if necessary,
- (c) to prepare a list of households with some of their characteristics,
- (d) to establish contact with eight selected households and fill in the necessary questionnaires,
- (e) to collect expenditure diaries each week from each of the eight selected households and check the information provided therein,
- (f) 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 112 hours of work during eight weeks for one survey month. He was paid a fee of Rs13,000 inclusive of travelling expenses.

### **2.8.5 Co-ordinator**

One co-ordinator was appointed for 12 months as from July 2006 in order to monitor the proper conduct of the survey in Rodrigues, especially in between the missions of the Chief Supervisor and the Senior Supervisors. Her main duties were as follows:

- (a) to liaise between the CSO, the Rodrigues Administration and the field staff in Rodrigues,
- (b) to attend briefing and training sessions,
- (c) to select the sample of households to be surveyed each month in Rodrigues,
- (d) 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 Rs5,000.

## **2.9 Training of field staff**

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

### **2.9.1 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. Due to the large amount of field staff every month, the training sessions were held, mostly during weekends, in 2 separate groups simultaneously; one group at the CSO head office and the other group at the CSO office in Rose Hill.

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

The second briefing session was held some ten days before the survey month. During this important session, the field staff were explained how to create and maintain a good rapport with the respondents in view of the time required by the selected households for keeping a daily record of their expenses over one month. They were briefed on interviewing techniques, the filling in of the household

schedule HBS2 and emphasis was laid on the expenditure diaries HBS3; details and specifications needed for each item of expenditure were thoroughly explained. They were explained how to monitor the expenditure through the control document.

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

### **2.9.2 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 May, July, September and November 2006 as well as in January and March 2007. 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.

### **2.10 Calendar of activities**

The various activities involved in the survey were organised as shown in the Gantt chart in Figure 2.10.1.



## 2.11 Survey cost

Estimates of the budget in the planning phase were based on expenditure incurred at the previous HBS 2001/02. The project value of the Household Budget Survey 2006/07 was estimated at Rs 23.8 million. A breakdown of the project value and the expenses incurred as at December 2007 is given below.

	<b>Rupees ('000)</b>	
	<b>Project Value</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>
<b>1. Personnel expenses</b>	<b>17,100.0</b>	<b>14,641.2</b>
Office staff	2,960.0	0.0
Field staff	14,140.0	14,072.8
Home Assignment	0.0	568.4
<b>2. Non-Personnel expenses</b>	<b>4,710.0</b>	<b>2,157.9</b>
<i>of which</i>		
Travelling	1,290.0	903.7
Office equipment, stationery and furniture	795.0	837.3
Office accommodation	1,200.0	164.2
Publicity	100.0	5.1
Training of staff (overtime payments)	50.0	34.0
Mission to Rodrigues	150.0	213.5
<i>( cartography missions)</i>		<i>(108.6)</i>
<b>3. Other expenses</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>4. Contingencies</b>	<b>2,000.0</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,810.0</b>	<b>16,806.4</b>

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

No cost was borne on office staff because the services of 20 Clerical Officers (needed mainly for editing and coding of questionnaire) were not obtained. Instead the office had to have recourse to the services of 8 Statistical Officers and 1 Clerical Officer already on its establishment, and also to home assignment activities for the editing and coding of questionnaire.

As regards office accommodation, the rental of additional office space was not required as the CSO Building of Rose Hill was rehabilitated to accommodate the officers. Unlike the previous HBS, printing of survey documents was carried out at no cost by Government Printer for HBS 2006/07. Similarly, all data capture activities were carried out by CISD staff during office hours and therefore no overtime was paid in that respect.

## **2.12 Publicity**

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

Press communiqués were issued in French in local newspapers on 21 and 22 June 2006. Posters on HBS were given to Interviewers and they were asked to affix them in the vicinity of the selected regions. Pamphlets with explanation on HBS and CPI were given to respondents for better understanding of the aim, purpose and usefulness of the survey.

Also during an Open day organised by the CSO in November 2006 for the Africa Statistics Day, information on HBS and the other surveys were given to the public.

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

## **Chapter 3**

### **Concepts and definitions**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The concepts and definitions used in the 2006/07 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:

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

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

#### **3.3 Income**

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

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

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

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

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

### **3.3.1 Disposable income**

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

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

### **3.3.2 Employee income**

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

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

### **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:

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

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

- (a) investment related expenditures such as purchase of land, houses, major house repairs, etc.,
- (b) expenditure associated with business,
- (c) direct taxes, social security contributions, life insurance premiums,
- (d) the rental value of owner-occupied and free housing units,
- (e) services received free from the state such as education and health.

### 3.5 Comparison of expenditure against income

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

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

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

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

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.

- (c) The income and expenditure data do not necessarily relate to a common reference period whereas expenditure data refer to consumption expenditure during the reference month, income data could relate to a previous time period for the reasons mentioned in (i) above.
- (d) A household's expenditure during the survey month may well be untypical of its average monthly expenditure.
- (e) A household's expenditure in a particular month may not necessarily be paid from the income received during the same month. It could also have been paid from non-regular receipts (which are not considered as income) such as inheritances, lump-sum receipts and money withdrawn from savings or obtained by way of loan.

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

## **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, out of an estimated total 335,000 households, was selected for the HBS 2006/07. The national sample comprised 2 separate samples, one of 6,240 (out of 325,000) for the island of Mauritius and another of 480 (out of 10,000) for Rodrigues. The sampling fraction used for Rodrigues was larger because of the smaller number of households in this island.

Each sample was selected through a 2-stage design with probability proportional to size. At the first stage, clusters were selected with probability proportional to size; this was followed by selection of households within the selected clusters.

The HBS 2006/07 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 Census. A list of some 1100 regions was obtained each containing around 350 households. These regions were split into clusters of around 100 households. The frame thus obtained consisted of a list of some 3,050 clusters with their respective number of households.

The second frame was constructed on the basis of data collected during the HBS 2006/07, more specifically during the listing exercise. For each selected cluster, 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 Clusters**

In order to ensure that any variation among regions was represented in the sample, the clusters were selected to be representative of all regions. The clusters in the frame were stratified into geographical district and within each district by Relative Development Index (see 4.5 below). Thus, 33 strata were constituted in the island of Mauritius and 2 in Rodrigues. Within each of the strata thus obtained, a sample of clusters was selected with probability proportional to the number of households in each cluster. The selected clusters (780 in the island of Mauritius and 60 in Rodrigues) were then randomly assigned to the twelve months, July 2006 to June 2007 so as to cater for seasonal variations. **Table 4.1** gives the distribution of the clusters by regional stratum.

#### **4.5 Relative Development Index (RDI)**

The Relative Development Index is a composite index that measures the relative achievement of sub-regions of the country. It is based on 12 variables encompassing housing and living conditions, literacy and education, and employment derived from the 2000 Housing and Population Census.

More information on the Relative Development Index can be obtained on the CSO website

<http://statsmauritius.gov.mu>.

#### **4.6 Selection of households**

A comprehensive listing was undertaken in each selected cluster. A fixed number of 8 households were then selected by systematic random sampling after stratification by household size, religion and consumption expenditure class. The samples were drawn by the Senior Supervisors assisted by the Supervisors 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 ( Geographical District and Relative Development Index)**

Geographical District	Relative Development Index												ALL RDI's No. of households selected
	RDI 1			RDI 2			RDI 3			RDI 4			
	Total No. of Clusters	Selecte d No. of Clusters	<i>No. of household s selected</i>	Total No. of Cluster s	Selecte d No. of Clusters	<i>No. of household s selected</i>	Total No. of Cluster s	Selecte d No. of Clusters	<i>No. of household s selected</i>	Total No. of Cluster s	Selecte d No. of Clusters	<i>No. of household s selected</i>	
Port-Louis	139	39	312	120	32	256	40	11	88	17	4	32	<b>688</b>
Pamplemousses	81	22	176	131	33	264	83	21	168	28	7	56	<b>664</b>
R. du Rempart	62	17	136	116	31	248	62	17	136	8	2	16	<b>536</b>
Flacq	174	43	344	117	30	240	43	12	96	-	-	-	<b>680</b>
Grand Port	115	30	240	92	25	200	61	16	128	-	-	-	<b>568</b>
Savanne	67	18	144	83	21	168	17	5	40	-	-	-	<b>352</b>
Plaines Wilhems	41	11	88	250	67	536	264	72	576	374	100	800	<b>2000</b>
Moka	41	11	88	73	18	144	74	20	160	6	2	16	<b>408</b>
Black River	95	23	184	25	7	56	33	8	64	22	5	40	<b>344</b>
Rodrigues	93	58	464	-	-	-	3	2	16	-	-	-	<b>480</b>
<b>Republic of Mauritius</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>2176</b>	<b>1007</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>2112</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>1472</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>6720</b>

#### 4.7 Final sample size, losses and replacement

Out of the 6,720 households selected in the initial sample, 728 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. Finally, 6,720 households were interviewed as per the details below:-

	<b>Republic of Mauritius</b>	<b>Island of Mauritius</b>	<b>Island of Rodrigues</b>
Number of households initially selected	6,720	6,240	480
of which interviewed from initial sample	5992	5535	457
Number of replacements	728	705	23

## **Chapter 5**

### **Survey documents**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

The 2006/07 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:

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

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

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

- (a) name of head of household,
- (b) size of the household,
- (c) number of income earners,
- (d) occupation of main income earner,
- (e) average monthly household expenditure,
- (f) religion.

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

### **5.3 HBS 2 - Household schedule**

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

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

### **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:

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

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

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

The 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:

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

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

## 5.7 HBS 5 - Point of purchase questionnaire

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

- (a) expenditure on reported goods and services on a weekly basis,
- (b) weekly and cumulative weekly total household expenditure,
- (c) income by source for each income earner,
- (d) total household income.

## 5.9 Instruction manuals

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

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

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 Primary Sampling Unit (PSU'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 in the first two weeks of the month preceding the survey reference month. On the basis of the collected information, eight households were selected in each PSU 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:

- (a) During the first contact, about 10 days prior to the beginning of the survey month, the Interviewer met the head of household and explained 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.
- (b) During the first week of the survey month, the Interviewer regularly visited the household in order to ensure that the diary was properly filled in.
- (c) At the end of each week of the survey month, the Interviewer returned to the selected households to collect the completed diaries for the past week and remit diaries for the coming week while at the same time settling queries, if any, on the data provided. More frequent visits were made to those households who could not themselves fill in the diaries.
- (d) At the end of the last week of the reference month, the household was interviewed on the HBS5 schedule regarding points of purchase.

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

#### **6.4 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.

Senior Supervisors closely monitored the work of Supervisors through weekly diaries of fieldwork filled in by the latter. They also helped the Supervisors to resolve some difficult cases and settle queries.

## Chapter 7

### Data Processing and Reporting

#### 7.1 Editing and coding

The completed schedules were checked for completeness and consistency at the office. Schedules HBS 2 (Household schedule), HBS 4 (Income schedule) and HBS 5 (Point of Purchase questionnaire) were edited and coded directly thereon. Schedules HBS 3 (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 2007. 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 March 2008 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 2006/07 sample was not self-weighting<sup>1</sup>. The relative weights, which adjusted for the over representation of Rodrigues, were 26 for the island of Mauritius and 10 for Rodrigues<sup>2</sup>.

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 2006 to June 2007 came into operation as from July 2007.

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

<sup>2</sup> *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 2006/07 survey were published in October 2007 in the Economic and Social Indicator, Issue No. 664, "Household Budget Survey 2006/07 – 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 2006/07, and covers the methodology used to:

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

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

## **Chapter 8**

### **Reliability of survey data**

#### **8.1 Introduction**

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

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

Non-sampling errors arise from various sources. In contrast to sampling errors, these errors are difficult to measure but are usually reduced by putting in place quality controls at various stages of the survey. Below are the possible sources of non-sampling errors in HBS 2006/07 together with the respective controls.

##### **8.2.1 Questionnaire design**

Sources of errors in the design of a questionnaire are mainly irrelevancy of the topics, layout of the questionnaire wordings including ambiguous and vague words and phrases, non-exhaustiveness of pre-coded answers and so on.

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

##### **8.2.2 Data Collection**

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

The above were reduced by:

- (a) intensive training of fieldstaff who were provided each with a detailed instruction,
- (b) incorporating checks in the questionnaire to ensure consistency of information provided,
- (c) providing supervisory staff with a diary in which they had to fill in their itineraries, problems encounters and solution thereof,
- (d) interviewers being accompanied by their supervisors during the first few interviews and attend difficult cases,

- (e) re-interviews being carried out to clear out queries if any,
- (f) assessment reports for each officer by their immediate supervisors, to sort out poor performers,
- (g) intensive editing and consistency checks being carried out at office where outliers were flagged and reported to supervisory staff for call backs if necessary.

### **8.2.3 Data Processing**

Coders at the office were subjected to an intensive training by the Statisticians in charge of the HBS and CPI unit. In addition, team leaders (experienced Statistical Officers) carried out sample verifications of the questionnaire ensuring consistency in the editing and coding process. At the data processing stage, after data capture, computer edit consisting of checks on totals, range checks and other consistency as well as validation checks were carried out.

### **8.2.4 Sampling frame**

The primary sampling frame used for HBS 2006/07 was constructed from 2000 Housing and Population Census data. As a result, there can be some slight differences due to different time period.

### **8.3 Sampling errors**

The HBS 2006/07 estimates were based on a sample of possible observations. Hence, they were subjected to sampling variability and estimates could differ from the figures that would have been produced if information had been collected from all households in the population.

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

In order to check the representativeness of the sample used for HBS, some demographic data (age, sex, marital status and activity status) and other household characteristics (average household size and average monthly income) were compared with those obtained at the Continuous Multipurpose Survey (CMPHS 2006) which is a survey for estimating Labour Force, Employment and Unemployment (Tables 8.3.1 and 8.3.2)..

It can be observed that the HBS results for demographic data and average household size are consistent with the CMPHS results. The differences observed might be accounted for by the difference in the time period to which the figures relate. Different samples at the two surveys may also contribute to the difference.

Table 8.3.1 – Comparison of HBS 2006/07 with CMPHS 2006

<b>Demographic characteristics of household members</b>	<b>CMPHS 2006 (%)</b>	<b>HBS 2006/07 (%)</b>
<b>SEX</b>		
Male	49.6	49.4
Female	50.4	50.6
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>AGE</b>		
Under 5 years	7.1	7.4
5 – 14 years	17.1	16.3
15 – 59 years	66.0	65.9
60 years and above	9.8	10.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>		
Married	45.8	46.3
Divorced / Separated / Widowed	8.3	8.8
Single	45.9	44.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>ACTIVITY STATUS (12 years &amp; above)</b>		
Economically active	54.5	50.4
Students	15.7	15.1
Other	29.8	34.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLD SIZE</b>		
Average Household size	3.7	3.7

#### 8.4 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 8.4.1**). 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.

The survey data on sugar and chicken are less than the sales figure. This is mainly due to the fact that a large quantity of sugar goes in manufacture of sweet products and beverages for the informal sector while an important quantity of chicken is used in fast food. Moreover, the difference between estimated private household consumption and national consumption based on production data of cooking oil and onion can be explained by their use in the preparation of food (briani, mine/riz frit, gateau piments etc.) by vendors in the informal sector.

Also, as shown by **Table 8.4.1**, there are large differences between the estimates for expenditure on alcoholic beverages and cigarettes derived from the HBS and from expenditure data on local sales; only 35% of the national consumption is captured at the HBS. Accordingly, it has been found necessary to adjust the expenditure data on alcoholic beverages and cigarettes before deriving the CPI weights. It has been estimated from other sources that household consumption of alcoholic beverages and cigarettes represents about 80% of total sales in the country; on this basis an adjustment of Rs 938 has been worked out for the average monthly household consumption expenditure. The COICOP (Classification of Consumption Expenditure according to Purpose) divisions affected are 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' and 'Restaurants and Hotels' since the latter includes alcoholic drinks and cigarettes consumed in bars and restaurants.

**Table 8.4.1 – Comparison of HBS 2006/07 expenditure data on some data from other sources**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Estimated private household consumption per annum based on the 2006/07 HBS</b>	<b>Estimated national consumption per annum based on data from other sources</b>
Rice (govt.imported)	16,000 tons	16,100 tons
Rice (trader's)	50,000 tons	59,200 tons
Flour (inc. flour for bread)	82,700 tons	111,500 tons
Tea	1,134 tons	1,460 tons
Sugar	7,100 tons	23,800 tons
Chicken	24,000 tons	36,000 tons
Cooking Oil	Rs 582 mn	Rs 930 mn
Potato	23,800 tons	23,600 tons
Onion	13,000 tons	16,300 tons
Powdered milk	Rs 1,142 mn	Rs 1,370 mn
Rum & Cane Spirits	Rs 390 mn	Rs 1,260 mn
Beer & Stout	Rs 442 mn	Rs 1,900 mn
Wine	Rs 150 mn	Rs 360 mn
Cigarettes	Rs 1,190 mn	Rs 2,630 mn
Electricity (domestic)	Rs 2,175 mn	Rs 2,320 mn
Water (domestic)	Rs 673 mn	Rs 530 mn
Waste Water (domestic)	Rs 106 mn	Rs 80 mn
Gasoline (domestic)	Rs 2,346 mn	Rs 2,500 mn
LPG - cooking gas (domestic)	Rs 1,054 mn	Rs 1,250 mn

## **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 Office Organisation**

#### **9.2.1 Accommodation**

The accommodation facilities should be decided in advance. HBS, being a complex survey involves much planning, staff, documents and furniture. It is recommended that the accommodation of the unit be earmarked at the start of the survey for better functioning.

#### **9.2.2 Temporary staff**

There was some delay in the recruitment of temporary staff of the HBS which have subsequently delayed some pre-fieldwork preparations. It is thus proposed that the HBS Unit be set up at least 6-8 months prior to start of fieldwork for proper planning of field and office activities.

#### **9.2.3 Editing and coding**

There were not enough coders to carry out the editing and coding of HBS questionnaires. Thus, in order to complete these tasks on time, experienced officers in HBS coding and fieldwork were given the coding assignment to be carried out at home against payment. A major drawback of such an arrangement was that a higher coding error rate resulted from the schedules coded at home. Consequently, some officers of the unit had to devote more time to verify the questionnaires before data capture and this placed an additional burden on them. It is suggested that for the next HBS, home assignment be planned well ahead to cater for these problems or an alternative solution such as hiring of coders on contract be resorted to.

#### **9.2.4 Collection of documents**

HBS being a 12-month continuous survey and due to lack of staff, it was observed that the unit has had some problems to do the follow-up on documents (other than Household schedules) collected

from Senior Supervisors. It is suggested that next time an officer be responsible for monitoring flow of survey documents including completed questionnaires, maps, diaries, etc. from the Senior Supervisors to the office.

### **9.3 Field Organisation**

#### **9.3.1 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) either 2 Senior Statistical Officers be posted in the unit whereby one will be in charge of recruitment, replacements and payments of fieldstaff, and the other one will be monitoring editing, coding and other day to day running of the unit,
- (b) or a centralised recruitment unit be set up in situations when the CSO is conducting more than one survey concurrently.

#### **9.3.2 Travelling allowances**

For some remote areas, it was not possible to satisfy the selection criteria for recruitment of fieldstaff (interviewers) 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 travelling allowance to such interviewers should be envisaged in future surveys.

#### **9.3.3 Training of field staff**

Formal classroom-type training sessions were held for interviewers together with their supervisors. All training sessions in respect of the island of Mauritius were held at the CSO in Port Louis and Rose Hill.

Furthermore it is suggested that at least one formal training sessions be carried out with supervisors only. It is proposed that visual aids such as LCD projections be used to enhance the quality of the training and to ensure consistency among the briefing sessions. Also , given the large number of trainees per session, trainers had to speak in top voices but found it difficult to sustain the loud voice until the end of the session. It is therefore suggested that microphones be used in future.

#### **9.4 Questionnaire design**

In order to facilitate data capture, it is recommended that the following amendments be made to the questionnaire.

(a) Include filter questions (Yes/No) in the following sections of schedule HBS 2:

- (i) Section 5. Minor Repairs and Maintenance
- (ii) Section 8. Vehicles
- (iii) Section 9. Domestic Services
- (iv) Section 10. Overseas Travelling

(b) Include a column for those receiving free utilities at Section 3 – Owned & free accommodation of schedule HBS 2.

(c) Include a code box in the control document to indicate whether the household has been selected as per initial sample or has been replaced.

(d) Include a code box for “please specify” at HBS 4 for section 2.2.3 (vi) - refund of other loans.

#### **9.5 Publicity**

Publicity is an important issue in surveys since it can increase response rate considerably. There were Press and Radio communiqués in June 2006, web-communiqués on the CSO website, as well as posters and pamphlets. It is suggested that for future HBS rounds, publicity spots be broadcast, at least once a month for the whole survey year, on Radio and TV. To that end, a proper budget has to be earmarked beforehand.

# Part 2

## The updated CPI

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## **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 eighth CPI series based on the 2006/07 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 2006/07.

### **10.3 Uses of the CPI**

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

- (b) The CPI is commonly used for adjustment of wages, pensions and social security benefits to compensate for erosion of purchasing power as prices increase. Furthermore, many financial arrangements make use of the CPI. For instance, payments associated with private contracts, insurance premiums, rent, alimony, etc. are often indexed on the CPI.
- (c) The CPI is also resorted 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**

- (a) 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 December 2007 was 105.7 for biscuits and 125.9 for cooking oil (Base 2006/07=100). This does not mean that the price of cooking oil was higher than that of biscuits. Instead, the indices indicate that prices for cooking oil rose more than those for biscuits between 2006/07 and December 2007.
- (b) 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.
- (c) The CPI is often confused with a cost of living index, which is much broader in concept. A cost of living index measures changes over time in the amount that consumers need to spend to reach a certain *standard of living*. In addition to price changes, this index takes into account changes in other factors that affect consumers' well being such as safety, education, water quality, proper treatment of public goods, etc. Another difference is that the cost of living index should reflect changes in buying

patterns that consumers make to adjust to relative price changes e.g. buying canned tomatoes rather than fresh tomatoes when prices of fresh tomatoes go up. The CPI, on the other hand, is constructed by reference to a fixed basket of goods and services that does not reflect changing consumer preferences and substitutions made when prices change. It is to be noted that so far, no acceptable methodology has been devised to compile a true 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 and in buying habits. The pattern of consumption of a population changes over time, albeit slowly and imperceptibly. However, these small changes cumulate and require a new assessment after a period of years. In Mauritius, this has been done every five years, as recommended by ILO.

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:

- 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
- Mauritius Alliance of Women (MAW)
- Association des Consommateurs de l'Ile Maurice (ACIM)
- Institute for Consumer Protection (ICP)
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
- Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment
- Ministry of Industry, SME's, Commerce and Cooperatives
- Ministry of Health and Quality of life

- Prime Minister's Office
- Central Information Systems Division
- Bank of Mauritius
- University of Mauritius

The 2006/07 CPI Advisory Committee first met in June 2006. Subsequent meetings took place in August 2007 and in October 2007. During these meetings, discussions were held on the 2006/07 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 were as follows:

- The eighth CPI series would be constructed in line with ILO recommendations;
- The system of weights would be derived from HBS data adjusted for underreporting of expenditure;
- The interest component of housing loan would be considered in the CPI. The compilation will be done according to the recommendations of an ILO mission in Mauritius fielded from 28 August to 2 September 2005 to look into the concerns of users on the treatment of purchase of a house, hire purchased goods and expenditure on loans in the CPI as well as on the frequency of reviewing the CPI basket.

## **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 2006 to June 2007. 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) 2006/07 provided the starting point for determining the CPI basket.

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

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

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

It is to be noted that for infrequently purchased items such as air tickets, cars, computers and other household durables, data collected over a recall period of one year (instead of the usual reference month) was used in order to obtain more reliable expenditure estimates for deriving the weights.

### **11.3 Treatment of certain items of expenditure**

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

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

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

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

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

For infrequently purchased or more expensive items, data were collected over a recall period of one year instead of the usual reference month in order to obtain more reliable expenditure estimates for deriving weights. The following items were concerned: municipal rates, 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, i.e. accounting for around 0.1% or more of total household consumption expenditure. Each item's relative importance, which is called the 'weight', is the expenditure share of the item. Weights are usually expressed as a figure per 1000. They determine the impact that a particular price change will have on the overall consumer budget. For instance, a 10% increase in the price of bread will have a much greater impact on the average budget of consumers than a 10% increase in the price of butter, because people spend more on bread than on butter. In the current CPI basket, the weight for bread (21) is greater than that for butter (2).

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:

<b>Division of consumption expenditure (COICOP)</b>	<b>Weight</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	286
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	92
Clothing and footwear	51
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	131
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	64
Health	30
Transport	147
Communication	36
Recreation and culture	48
Education	32
Restaurants and hotels	43
Miscellaneous goods and services	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>

The divisions are divided into 43 groups and 84 classes. An expenditure class is a grouping of similar items. For example, ‘potato’ is an item in the “vegetables” class, falling in group “Food” and division “Food and non-alcoholic beverages”.

### 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 2001/02 and 2006/07 Household Budget Surveys.

It is to be pointed out that the 2001/02 and 2006/07 data are not strictly comparable because of the introduction of the mortgage interest payment (weight=37) in the CPI. However, general comparisons are valid.

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

- (a) The weight for 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' declined from 299 in 2001/02 to 286 in 2006/07.
- (b) The COICOP division of expenditure 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' registered the highest increase in CPI weight from 96 in 2001/02 to 131 in 2006/07 mainly due to the introduction of interests on housing loan (weight of 37) for the first time in the CPI basket.
- (c) The weight for the COICOP division 'Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance' registered a decrease from 80 to 64 largely due to a decrease in the weight for household bedding, curtain material and the like (from 9 to 4) and household appliances (from 12 to 7) such as ovens, refrigerators and washing machines.
- (d) The weight for 'Transport' increased from 139 to 147 mainly due to an increase in the weights for gasoline (from 27 to 36), diesel (from 4 to 8) and air transport (from 13 to 19) partly offset by a significant decline in the weight for bus fare (from 26 to 13) due to the introduction of free bus transport for students and the elderly.
- (e) The weight for 'Education' rose from 24 to 32 largely due to higher importance of university fees (from 3 to 10).
- (f) The weight for beer doubled from 12 to 24 between 2001/02 and 2006/07.
- (g) Items of communication such as mobile phone calls (increase from 4 to 8) and internet connection (increase from 2 to 3) are acquiring higher importance in the new CPI basket.
- (h) The weight for 'Expenditure in bars and restaurants' declined from 25 to 16 between 2001/02 and 2006/07.

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 1,080.

For each price indicator, prices are collected in one or more outlets depending on the variability of the price for that indicator among outlets. In all, 7,657 price quotations are obtained in respect of 1,080 item indicators from 400 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, 2006/07**

<b>Division of consumption expenditure (COICOP)</b>	<b>No. of groups</b>	<b>No. of classes</b>	<b>No. of items</b>	<b>No. of item indicators</b>	<b>No. of price quotations</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	2	11	58	364	4,761
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2	4	7	36	276
Clothing and footwear	2	4	10	98	355
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	5	10	14	38	356
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	6	11	25	140	516
Health	3	5	11	57	213
Transport	3	8	13	66	235
Communication	3	3	7	19	94
Recreation and culture	5	13	23	108	218
Education	5	5	9	24	61
Restaurants and hotels	2	2	4	28	165
Miscellaneous goods and services	5	8	13	102	407
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>7,657</b>

### **11.7 Updating of item indicators**

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

## **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, Q. Bornes, Vacoas, Mahebourg, Flacq, Goodlands and Pamplémousses. Prices are also collected in Rodrigues.

Prices are obtained from various sources such as shops, supermarkets, pharmacies, motor vehicle dealers, private schools, etc. Items like water charges, waste water tax, municipal tax, electricity, bus fare, road tax and telephone charges are collected from the authorities concerned. Information on rent is obtained from a rent survey among 100 households paying rent. In all, prices are collected from some 400 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 to obtain reliable price measures. Prices of non-perishable goods are collected monthly, from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> of each month. For perishables whose prices vary many times during a month, price collection is done on a weekly basis. In contrast the amount charged for rent does not change so much

over time; consequently information on rent is collected every quarter by surveying some 100 households paying rent.

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

Once the prices have been collected, they are carefully examined for consistency and validity before they are entered into the CPI 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**

#### **(a) 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.

**(b) Quality changes**

It is often observed that the quality of certain products that are being priced change over time; their components or size may change. 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 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 2006 to June 2007, 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**

#### **(a) 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.

#### **(b) 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.

#### **(c) Rent**

Rent paid by private households also forms part of the CPI basket. A representative sample of 100 households has been selected from the 546 households reportedly paying rent during the 2006/07 HBS and is surveyed to collect information on rent. As rent does not change significantly over time, information on rent is collected every three months instead of every month and is assumed to be the same for the two successive months until next data collection.

### 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 7,657 price quotations.

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

- (a) the price index for a division is likely to be more reliable than that of its constituent item classes, e.g. the price index for *Food and non-alcoholic beverages* which is based on 4,761 price quotations is more reliable than that for the item *milk* (163 price quotations),
- (b) 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 December 2007 was 108.2; this indicates that the average price in December 2007 was 8.2% higher than the average price in the base period July 2006 to June 2007.

However, users may wish to make comparisons between two periods. This is done by computing price movements from one period to another, which can either be expressed in terms of changes in index points, or as percentage changes. The following example illustrates these calculations for the CPI between July 2007 and December 2007:

CPI for July 2007 = 103.7

CPI for December 2007 = 108.2

Change in CPI from July to December 2007

$$= 108.2 - 103.7 = 4.5 \text{ index points}$$

$$= \frac{4.5 \times 100}{103.7} = 4.3\%$$

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

$$= \frac{108.2 \times 100}{103.7} - 100 = 4.3\%$$

It is better to calculate price changes in terms of percentage since the percentage change allows comparisons in movements that are independent of the level of the index. For instance, a change of 5.0 index points from an index number of 125.0 is equivalent to a percentage change of 4.0% while a change of 5.0 points from an index of 150.0 is equivalent to a percentage change of 3.3%.

### 14.1 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 2006/07 is calculated as the simple average of the CPI for the months of July 2006 to June 2007 as follows: -

<b>Month</b>	<b>CPI</b>
	(Base : 2006/07 = 100)
July 2007	103.7
August 2007	104.1
September 2007	105.3
October 2007	106.8
November 2007	107.6
December 2007	108.2
January 2008	109.6
February 2008	110.7
March 2008	110.8
April 2008	111.9
May 2008	113.0
June 2008	113.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1305.1</b>

$$\text{CPI for financial year 2006/07} = \frac{1305.1}{12} = 108.8$$

### 14.2 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

Change 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 corresponding previous 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: 2006/07 = 100) for the financial year 2006/07 is 108.8 and that for the financial year 2007/08 is 100.0, the inflation rate for the year 2006/07 is calculated as follows: -

Change in CPI from 2006/07 to 2007/08 = 108.8 – 100.0 = 8.8 index points

Inflation rate for 2007/08 = % change in the CPI from 2006/07 to 2007/08

$$= \frac{8.8 \times 100}{100} = 8.8\%$$

### 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 2001/02 = 100) was 107.0 for the year 2003 and 128.1 for the year 2006.

(i) In order to find out the amount of money in 2003 having the same purchasing power as Rupee 1 in 2006, the calculation is: -

$$= \text{Rupee } \left\{ \frac{107.0 \times 1}{128.1} \right\} = \text{Rupee } 0.835 = 83.5 \text{ cents}$$

This means that, Rupee 1 in 2006 had the same value as 83.5 cents in 2003.

(ii) Conversely, in order to find out the amount of money in 2006 having the same purchasing power as Rupee 1 in 2003, the calculation is: -

$$= \text{Rupee } \left\{ \frac{128.1 \times 1}{107.0} \right\} = \text{Rupees } 1.197 = 119.7 \text{ cents}$$

This means that, Rupees 1.197 in 2006 had the same value as Rupee 1 in 2003.

#### **14.4 Linking of indices**

The new series of the CPI is not strictly comparable with the one ending in June 2007 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 1.3426. This conversion factor has been calculated as the ratio of CPI for the period July 2006 to June 2007 on the old base (134.26) 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 1

## Survey questionnaires

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**CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE  
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development**

**MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY  
2006/07**

**LISTING SCHEDULE**

Reference Month ... ..	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Name of Interviewer.....
Geographical District ... ..	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Listing completed by Interviewer on Day.... Month..... Year 200...
PSU Number ... ..	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Signature of Interviewer.....
PSU - RDI ... ..	<input type="text"/>	
Enumeration Area .....		Name of Supervisor.....
Total number of sheets used ... ..	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Listing returned to office on Day.... Month..... Year 200...
Total number of households listed ... ..	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Signature of Supervisor.....

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

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





**1. DEMOGRAPHIC AND OTHER**

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

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



## 2. CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING

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

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (i) 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

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

### 2.4 Beneficiary of supplied free dwelling from employer

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

Serial number .....

Name .....

--	--

### 3. OWNED AND FREE ACCOMMODATION ONLY

#### 3.1

Does any member of the household pay any of the following?	Yes/No	If <b>YES</b> , please indicate amount for latest payment and specify the period covered (monthly, quarterly, half yearly or yearly)	
		Amount (Rs)	Period
1. Municipal Rates		<input type="text"/>	
2. Syndic		<input type="text"/>	
3. Water		<input type="text"/>	
4. Waste water tax		<input type="text"/>	
5. Electricity		<input type="text"/>	
6. Telephone ( fixed)		<input type="text"/>	
Total		<input type="text"/>	
of which international calls		<input type="text"/>	
7. House and contents insurance e.g fire, cyclone, burglary		<input type="text"/>	
8. MBC - T.V. Licence		<input type="text"/>	
9. Private T.V. channel		<input type="text"/>	
10. Rent of land		<input type="text"/>	
11. Housing loan		<input type="text"/>	

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

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

**Skip to Section 5**

#### 4. RENTED ACCOMMODATION ONLY

<b>4.1 Have you rented your accommodation unfurnished? (YES / NO)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
<b>4.2 How much rent did you pay for your accommodation last month?</b> <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>						

<b>4.3 Does any member of the household pay any of the following?</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>If YES, please state the amount for latest payment and specify the period covered (monthly, quarterly, half yearly or yearly)</b>							
		<b>Amount (Rs)</b>		<b>Period</b>					
1. Water		<table border="1"> <tr> <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> </tr> </table>							
3. Electricity		<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>							
4. Telephone ( fixed )		<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>							
Total		<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>							
of which international calls		<table border="1"> <tr> <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> </tr> </table>							
6. MBC - T.V. Licence		<table border="1"> <tr> <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> </tr> </table>							

<b>4.4 Do you sublet any room? (YES / NO)</b> <i>(if no skip to section 5)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
<b>4.5 State amount of monthly rent charged?</b> <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>						

<b>4.6 Total rent paid by selected household (4.2)</b>	Rs .....						
Total rent received for subletting if any (4.5)	Rs .....						
Net rent paid by selected household (4.2 minus 4.5)	Rs ..... <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>						

**5. MINOR REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE**

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

*(Do not include any additions and other major changes)*

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

## 6. FUEL USED FOR COOKING

### 6.1 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 (Please specify) ..... .....

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

Capacity of cylinder most often used for cooking - (5 / 6 / 12 kg)	Duration of a cylinder (months)	Cost of a cylinder (Rs)		

## 7. HOUSEHOLD POSSESSIONS

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

## 8. VEHICLES

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

If YES, please give the following details

Type of vehicle	Yes/No	If YES, insert number of vehicles available for		For vehicles used solely for household purposes, please specify amount paid (Rs) during past 12 months		
		Household use only	both business and household use	Road tax		Insurance
				Amount (Rs)	Period covered	
1. Car	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. Van	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. Double Cab	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. Lorry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5. Motorcycle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6. Minibus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7. Bus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

### 8.2 Has any member of the household bought any motor vehicles during the past 12 months for household or personal use? (If YES, mention the type of vehicle bought and the buying price excluding insurance and registration fee)

Type of vehicle	Buying price (Rs) excluding insurance and registration fee
(i) <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
(ii) <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
(iii) <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>

### 8.3 Has any member of the household sold any motor vehicles (used for household or personal purposes) during the past 12 months? (If YES, mention the type of vehicle sold and the selling price)

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





Item	Amount paid (Rs)
<b>4. Health related goods and services</b> <i>(e.g Doctor's fees, dental &amp; clinic charges, laboratory services, spectacles, etc.)</i>	
<b>5. Educational expenses</b> <i>(e.g textbooks, exams &amp; registration fees, dictionaries, encyclopaedia, etc.)</i>	
<b>6. Expenditure in hotels and bungalows in Mauritius</b> <i>(e.g. rental of bungalows, etc.)</i>	
<b>7. Other expenses (Please specify)</b>	

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE  
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY  
2006/07

DAILY RECORD OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

( 4 - Day Diaries)

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 .....

PSU Number .....

PSU-RDI .....

Enumeration Area .....

Population Stratum .....

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



















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

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

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Cost to household		Office use
			Rs	Cs	Rs	Cs	
		<b>Example</b>					
	1 kg	Fresh fish (Gift from cousin)	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	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	
<b>Example</b>					
2/7	2 kg	Carottes	50	00	
4/7	1	Lettuce	10	00	
4/7	1	Lemon	5	00	

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

### E. CONSUMPTION OF OWN PRODUCED GOODS

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

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Office use
			Rs	Cs	
<b>Example</b>					
4/7	1	Chicken (3 lb)	100	00	
6/7	1 kg	Fish (fresh)	150	00	

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

## 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	
<b>Example</b>					
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)	150	00	

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

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

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

Day	Quantity & Unit	Description of item	Retail value		Office use
			Rs	Cs	
<b>Example</b>					
1/7	1 kg	Rice (Govt.)	7	00	
2/7	1	Coca cola (2 litres)	24	00	
3/7	2	Exercise books	20	00	

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

**CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE**

**Ministry of Finance and Economic Development**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

**FOR**

**FILLING HBS 3**

**(WEEKLY DIARY)**

# How to fill in this diary

**1. Record all purchases and payments effected by members of your household ONLY on a daily basis.**

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

**2. Items to be excluded.**

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

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

**4. Write each item on a separate line.**

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

Column 1: Specify both the quantity and unit

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

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

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

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

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

**6. Please start a new page for each day of the week.**

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

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

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

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

**9. Goods obtained from your backyard/house garden.**

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

**10. Consumption of own produced goods.**

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

**11. Sale of own produced goods from house garden.**

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

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

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

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

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



Quantity & Unit	Description of Item	Amount paid		Office use
		Rs	Cs	
	<b>Take away meals brought home</b>			
1	Rounder (kentucky) fried chicken - regular	60	00	
	<b>Meals, snacks and drinks bought and consumed away from home</b>			
	<i>(1) Bought at work place, canteen, snacks, street vendors, etc.</i>			
1	Pain fourré (poulet)	25	00	
2 pairs	dholl puri	12	00	
	<i>(2) Bought at bars, restaurant, hotel, cinemas etc.</i>			
6 Topettes	Rhum	36	00	
1	Portion fried chicken	40	00	
	<b>Cleaning materials, cosmetics, stationery etc.</b>			
1 bar	Savon (National)	34	50	
1	Exercise book	2	00	
	<b>Clothing, clothing material and footwear</b>			
1 pair	Shoes (ladies)	800	00	
	<b>Any other payments</b>			
	Rent	2000	00	
	Electricity (excluding MBC TV licence)	375	00	
	TV licence (MBC)	100	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 go through this list and check whether you have not forgotten to record any purchases or payments.

<b>FOOD AND DRINK BROUGHT HOME</b>	
<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 &amp; Seasonings</i>	Salt, pepper, vinegar, spices, sauces.
<i>Beverages</i>	Tea, coffee, milo, ovaltine, syrup, fruit juices, orange squash, colas and other aerated minerals, etc.
<i>Meat</i>	Beef, mutton, goat, poultry, pork, bacon, ham, sausages, canned meat
<i>Fish</i>	Fresh, frozen, salted, snoek, bomblas
<i>Vegetables &amp; fruits</i>	Fresh, frozen, canned or dried
<i>Alcoholic drinks</i>	Rum, wine, beer, stout, whisky and other spirits
<b>DAILY SHOPPING ITEMS</b>	
	Newspapers, magazines, matches, cigarettes
<b>TRANSPORT</b>	
<i>Travel</i>	Trips by air, sea, bus, taxi, including travelling to and from work. Purchase of cars, motorcycles, bicycles. Petrol, oil. Repairs, spare parts and other running cost of vehicles, parking tickets (coupons), etc.
<b>TAKE AWAY MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED AWAY FROM HOME</b>	
<i>Prepared meals</i>	Mine frit, riz frit, fried chicken, fish & chips, etc.
<i>Snacks</i>	Pastry, samoussas, rotis, gateau piment, dhol puri, etc.
<b>MEALS, SNACKS AND DRINKS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED AWAY FROM HOME</b>	
<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.

<b>CLEANING MATERIALS, COSMETICS, STATIONERY ETC.</b>	
<i>Cleaning materials</i>	Laundry soap, detergents, washing powder, dish washing liquid, disinfectant, etc.
<i>Household goods</i>	Toilet paper, brooms, brushes, shoe polish
<i>Cosmetics</i>	Deodorants, aftershave lotion, shampoo, perfume, lipstick
<i>Personal care</i>	Toothpaste, brush, comb, sanitary towels, barbers and beauticians
<i>Stationery</i>	Pens, writing paper, envelopes, books, copybook, pencils, rulers, erasers
<b>CLOTHING, CLOTHING MATERIALS AND FOOTWEAR</b>	
<i>Outerwear</i>	Sarees, gowns, skirts, 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.
<b>ANY OTHER PAYMENTS</b>	
<i>Fuel and power</i>	Electricity, gas, kerosene, wood, charcoal.
<i>Home improvements</i>	Paint, wallpaper, tiles, glues, nails, etc.
<i>Housing</i>	Rent, rates, water charges, dry cleaning, domestic servants, gardeners.
<i>Bedding, furniture, curtains and floor covering</i>	Curtain materials, blankets, bedsheets, pillows, towels, carpets, rugs, tiles and vinyl, etc.
<i>Kitchen and dining equipment</i>	Cookers, microwaves, refrigerators, tableware, cutlery, etc.
<i>Household appliances</i>	Vacuum cleaners, iron, electric lamps, etc.
<i>Communication</i>	Postage, telephone, phone cards, cables, telegrams, internet, etc.
<i>Medical care</i>	Medicinal products, doctor's and dentist's fees, clinic fees.
<i>Recreation and entertainment</i>	Radio, television, video sets, musical instruments, cameras, rental of video sets, camera films and developing, cinema, football, casino, night clubs, parties, picnics, sports goods, horse racing, lotteries, football pools, hotels, cafés, bars and restaurants.
<i>Education</i>	School books, school and university fees, private tuition, pre-primary school fees.
<i>Other expenses not elsewhere classified</i>	Pocket money, holiday expenses, gifts, 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 Finance and Economic Development

MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY  
2006/07

INCOME SCHEDULE

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

Serial Number ... .. 

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Reference Month ... .. 

--	--

Geographical District .....

PSU Number .....

PSU-RDI .....

Enumeration Area .....

Population Stratum .....

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

Address of Household .....

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

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

**SECTION 1 -**

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

**SECTION 2 -**

**2.1 What was your last gross cash pay from employment?**

*(Please specify period covered)*

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



**2.2 Deductions**

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

Serial number of person in HBS 2	.....			
	Period	Amount (Rs)		
<b>2.2.1 Income tax (P.A.Y.E.)</b>				
<b>2.2.2 Pensions and Social Security Schemes</b>				
(i) National pension fund or other pension fund				
(ii) Civil Service Family Pension Scheme				
(iii) Other (Please specify) .....				
(iv) .....				
<b>2.2.3 Other Deductions</b>				
(i) Refund of housing loan				
(ii) Refund of car loan				
(iii) Refund of motorcycle loan				
(iv) Refund of computer loan				
(v) Refund of EWF loan				
(vi) Refund of other loan (Please specify) .....				
<b>2.2.4 Total deductions (2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)</b>				
<b>2.3 Net cash earnings for the month</b> [2.1.7 minus 2.2.4]				
<b>2.4 Did you receive any income in addition to your regular employment?</b> (Yes / No) <i>If No, skip to 2.6</i>				
<b>2.5</b> How much did you receive from such sources during the month?				
<b>2.6 Total net income of person in paid employment [2.3 + 2.5]</b>				

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<b>2.7 Total income in kind of person</b>				
<b>2.8 Total net income of person in cash and kind [2.6 + 2.7]</b>				



**SECTION 3 -**

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

**SECTION 4 -**

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



**SECTION 5 -**

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

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

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

**SECTION 6 -**

**6.1 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) Widows' and children pension				
(iii) Handicapped/invalid pension				
(iv) Social aid				
(v) Other government pensions(e.g Unemployment hardship relief)				
(vi) NPF contributory retirement pension				
(vii) Retirement pension from former employer				
(viii) Scholarship grants (students)				
(ix) Maintenance/alimony				
(x) Regular allowance from parents abroad				
(xi) Regular allowance from parents in Mauritius				
(xii) Regular allowance from social/religious organisation				
(xiii) Other regular receipts (Please specify) .....				



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

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

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

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

**SECTION 7 -**

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

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



CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE  
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

MAURITIUS HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY  
2006/07

POINT OF PURCHASE QUESTIONNAIRE

Serial Number ... ..

--	--	--	--

Reference Month ... ..

--	--

Geographical District .....

PSU Number .....

PSU-RDI .....

Enumeration Area .....

Population Stratum .....

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

Address of Household .....

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

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



**2. Usually, where did members of your household go for the following services (paid only)?**

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

Services	Name of establishment	Region	For office use Code				
2.1 Doctors							
2.2 Dentists							
2.3 Motor vehicles repairs							
2.4 Nurseries and kindergartens							
2.5 Hairdressers							
2.6 Beauticians							
2.7 Aerobic classes / Gym							
2.8 Rental of film (video, CD, DVD)							

**REMARKS:-**

.....

.....

.....

.....

## Weighting system - 2001/02 and 2006/07 Consumer Price Index

	2001/02	2006/07
<b>TOTAL ALL DIVISIONS</b>	<b><u>1000</u></b>	<b><u>1000</u></b>
<b>DIVISION 01 - FOOD AND NON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES</b>	<b><u>299</u></b>	<b><u>286</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Food</u></b>	<b><u>274</u></b>	<b><u>265</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Bread and cereals</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>71</b>
Bread	17	21
Rice (Govt. imported)	5	3
Rice (trader's)	16	21
Flour (Govt. imported)	2	2
Other flour	1	1
Flour preparations	5	5
Biscuits	5	4
Other cereals	4	4
Frozen semi prepared food	2	5
Other prepared food	4	5
<b>Class 2 - Meat</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>43</b>
Fresh beef	7	7
Frozen beef	4	4
Frozen mutton	6	4
Fresh goat	2	2
Pork & sausages	1	1
Fresh chicken	11	12
Frozen chicken	14	10
Canned meat	4	3
<b>Class 3 - Fish and other seafood</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>
Fresh fish	8	7
Fresh octopus	1	1
Frozen fish	10	8
Other frozen sea products	3	3
Salted and dried fish	2	1
Canned fish and other processed sea food	6	5

	2001/02	2006/07
<b>Class 4 - Milk, cheese and eggs</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36</b>
Powdered milk - full cream	20	19
Powdered milk - skimmed	2	1
Baby milk powder	2	2
Other milk	3	2
Milk preparations	4	4
Cheese	5	5
Fresh eggs	4	3
<b>Class 5 - Oils and fats</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>
Butter	1	2
Cooking oil	10	9
Margarine and ghee	5	4
<b>Class 6 - Fruits</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>
Fresh fruits - imported	8	7
Fresh fruits - local	4	3
Canned fruits	1	1
Dried fruits	1	1
<b>Class 7 - Vegetables</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>
Tomatoes	9	7
Potatoes	8	8
Onions	4	3
Garlic	2	2
Other fresh vegetables	20	21
Preserved vegetables	4	5
Pulses	4	4
<b>Class 8 - Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
Sugar	2	1
Chocolate	1	1
Jam	1	1
Ice cream	1	1
Sweets	-	1

	2001/02	2006/07
<b>Class 9 - Food products not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
Ginger	2	1
Other food products n.e.c	6	7
<b><u>Group 2 - Non-alcoholic beverages</u></b>	<b><u>25</u></b>	<b><u>21</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Coffee, tea and cocoa</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
Coffee	1	1
Tea	3	3
Food drinks	1	1
<b>Class 2 - Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>
Soft drinks	12	9
Fruit juice and syrup	6	5
Other	2	2

	2001/02	2006/07
<b>DIVISION 02 - ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO</b>	<b><u>86</u></b>	<b><u>92</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Alcoholic beverages</u></b>	<b><u>38</u></b>	<b><u>50</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Spirits</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>
Whisky	5	4
Rum	8	9
Other cane spirits	5	6
<b>Class 2 - Wine</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
Wine	7	6
<b>Class 3 - Beer</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>
Beer	12	24
Stout	1	1
<b><u>Group 2 - Tobacco</u></b>	<b><u>48</u></b>	<b><u>42</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Tobacco</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>42</b>
Cigarettes	48	42
<b>DIVISION 03 - CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>	<b><u>60</u></b>	<b><u>51</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Clothing</u></b>	<b><u>45</u></b>	<b><u>39</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Clothing materials</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
Clothing materials - women	3	1
Clothing materials - men	1	1
<b>Class 2 - Garments</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>35</b>
Ready made clothing - women	19	16
Ready made clothing - men	12	12
Ready made clothing - children	2	3
Other ready made clothing	6	4
<b>Class 5 - Tailoring charges</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Tailoring charges	2	2
<b><u>Group 2 - Footwear</u></b>	<b><u>15</u></b>	<b><u>12</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Shoes and other footwear</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>
Ladies' shoes	5	5
Men's shoes	7	4
Children's shoes	3	3

	2001/02	2006/07
<b>DIVISION 04 - HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS</b>	<b><u>96</u></b>	<b><u>131</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Actual rentals for housing</u></b>	<b><u>12</u></b>	<b><u>14</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Actual rent paid by tenants</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>
Rent	12	14
<b><u>Group 2 - Mortgage Interest Payment for housing</u></b>	<b>-</b>	<b><u>37</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Mortgage interest payment for housing</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37</b>
Mortgage Interest Payment For Housing	-	37
<b><u>Group 3 - Maintenance and repair of the dwelling</u></b>	<b><u>21</u></b>	<b><u>14</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>
Cement	2	1
Paints	3	1
Planks	1	1
Ceramic tiles	2	1
Other construction materials	5	3
<b>Class 2 - Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
Workmen's wages	8	7
<b><u>Group 4 - Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling</u></b>	<b><u>16</u></b>	<b><u>16</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Water supply</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
Water charges	11	10
<b>Class 3 - Sewage collection</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Waste water tax	1	2
<b>Class 4 - Other Services Relating to the Dwelling not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
Municipal tax	4	4
<b><u>Group 5 - Electricity, gas and other fuels</u></b>	<b><u>47</u></b>	<b><u>50</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Electricity</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>
Electricity	32	33
<b>Class 2 - Gas</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>
Cooking gas (LPG)	14	16
<b>Class 3 - Liquid fuels</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Kerosene	1	1

	2001/02	2006/07
<b>DIVISION 05 - FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOSEHOLD MAINTENANCE</b>	<b><u>80</u></b>	<b><u>64</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings</u></b>	<b><u>19</u></b>	<b><u>17</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Furniture and furnishings</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>
Furniture	17	16
<b>Class 2 - Carpets and other floor coverings</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Vinyl, carpets, etc.	2	1
<b><u>Group 2 - Household textiles</u></b>	<b><u>9</u></b>	<b><u>4</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Household textiles</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>
Bedding	4	1
Curtain material	3	2
Other	2	1
<b><u>Group 3 - Household appliances</u></b>	<b><u>14</u></b>	<b><u>9</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Major household appliances whether electric or not</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>
Gas stove	1	1
Microwave oven	1	-
Refrigerator	5	3
Washing machine	3	2
Other	2	1
<b>Class 2 - Small electric household appliances</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Small electric household appliances	1	1
<b>Class 3 - Repair of household appliances</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Repair of household appliances	1	1
<b><u>Group 4 - Glassware, tableware and household utensils</u></b>	<b><u>5</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Glassware, tableware and household utensils</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
Glassware	2	1
Tableware	1	1
Plastic utensils	1	-
Other utensils	1	1
<b><u>Group 5 - Tools and equipment for house and garden</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Major tools and equipment</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Major tools and equipment	1	1
<b>Class 2 - Small tools and miscellaneous accessories</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	2	1

	2001/02	2006/07
<b><u>Group 6 - Goods and services for routine household maintenance</u></b>	<b><u>30</u></b>	<b><u>29</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Non-durable household goods</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
Laundry soap	4	3
Other washing materials	8	7
Floor polish	1	1
Detergents	3	5
Other	4	4
<b>Class 2 - Domestic services and household services</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
Maid	8	8
Gardener	2	1

	2001/02	2006/07
<b>DIVISION 06 - HEALTH</b>	<b><u>28</u></b>	<b><u>30</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Medical products, appliances and equipment</u></b>	<b><u>14</u></b>	<b><u>13</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Pharmaceutical products</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>
Analgesics and antalgics	2	2
Tonics and vitamins	3	2
Antibiotics	1	1
Medicine for diabetes	1	1
Medicine for cholesterol and cardiovascular therapy	2	1
Other medicinal products	3	4
Eye care products	1	1
<b>Class 3 - Therapeutic appliances and equipment</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Spectacles	1	1
<b><u>Group 2 - Outpatient services</u></b>	<b><u>9</u></b>	<b><u>10</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Medical services</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
Doctors' fees	8	7
<b>Class 2 - Dental services</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Dentists' fees	1	3
<b><u>Group 3 - Hospital services</u></b>	<b><u>5</u></b>	<b><u>7</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Hospital services</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>
Clinic fees	5	7

	2001/02	2006/07
<b>DIVISION 07 - TRANSPORT</b>	<b><u>139</u></b>	<b><u>147</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Purchase of vehicles</u></b>	<b><u>42</u></b>	<b><u>44</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Personal Transport</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>44</b>
Personal transport	42	44
<b><u>Group 2 - Operation of personal transport equipment</u></b>	<b><u>47</u></b>	<b><u>62</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Tyres and tubes	1	2
Parts and accessories	3	3
<b>Class 2 - Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>46</b>
Gasoline	27	36
Autogas	-	1
Diesel oil	4	8
Motor oil	1	1
<b>Class 3 - Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
Maintenance and repair charges	6	6
<b>Class 4 - Other services in respect of personal transport equipment</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
Road tax	5	5
<b><u>Group 3 - Transport services</u></b>	<b><u>50</u></b>	<b><u>41</u></b>
<b>Class 2 - Passenger transport by road</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>
Bus fare	26	13
Taxi fare	10	8
<b>Class 3 - Passenger transport by air</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>
Passenger transport by air	13	19
<b>Class 4 - Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Passenger transport by sea	1	1

	2001/02	2006/07
<b>DIVISION 08 - COMMUNICATION</b>	<b><u>31</u></b>	<b><u>36</u></b>
<b><i><u>Group 1 - Postal services</u></i></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Postal services</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Postal services	1	1
<b><i><u>Group 2 - Telephone and telefax equipment</u></i></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Telephone and telefax equipment</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Telephone and telefax equipment	2	1
<b><i><u>Group 3 - Telephone and telefax services</u></i></b>	<b><u>28</u></b>	<b><u>34</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Telephone and telefax services</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>34</b>
Fixed telephone rental	4	4
Fixed telephone calls	14	17
International calls	4	2
Mobile telephone calls	4	8
Internet connection	2	3

	2001/02	2006/07
<b>DIVISION 09 - RECREATION AND CULTURE</b>	<b><u>53</u></b>	<b><u>48</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment</u></b>	<b><u>15</u></b>	<b><u>12</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>
Television set	4	4
Other audio and video set	5	2
<b>Class 3 - Information processing equipment</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
Computer	3	4
Other	1	-
<b>Class 4 - Recording media</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Tapes, photographic films, etc.	1	1
<b>Class 5 - Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Repair services	1	1
<b><u>Group 3 - Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets</u></b>	<b><u>6</u></b>	<b><u>4</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Games, toys and hobbies</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
Toy and games	3	1
<b>Class 2 - Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreations</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Balls, rackets, shuttlecocks, etc.	1	1
<b>Class 3 - Gardens, plants and flowers</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Decorative plants / flowers, etc.	1	1
<b>Class 4 - Pets and related products</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Foodstuff for pets	1	1
<b><u>Group 4 - Recreational and cultural services</u></b>	<b><u>12</u></b>	<b><u>13</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Recreational and sporting services</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Admission tickets	1	1
<b>Class 2 - Cultural services</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
Cinema admission	2	1
Hire of video cassettes and CD's	1	1
Television licence	7	9
Other	1	1

	2001/02	2006/07
<b><u>Group 5 - Newspapers, books and stationery</u></b>	<b><u>20</u></b>	<b><u>19</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Books</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>
School textbooks - Primary	1	3
School textbooks - Secondary	4	5
Other	2	2
<b>Class 2 - Newspapers and periodicals</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>
Newspapers - Daily	5	3
Newspapers - Weekly	3	3
Other	1	1
<b>Class 4 - Stationery and drawing materials</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
Stationery	3	1
Other	1	1

	2001/02	2006/07
<b>DIVISION 10 - EDUCATION</b>	<b><u>24</u></b>	<b><u>32</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Pre-primary and secondary education</u></b>	<b><u>8</u></b>	<b><u>6</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Pre-primary and primary education</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
Pre-primary education	3	3
Primary education	1	1
Private tuition fees - Primary	4	2
<b><u>Group 2 - Secondary education</u></b>	<b><u>9</u></b>	<b><u>13</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Secondary education</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>
Secondary education	1	1
Private tuition fees - Secondary	8	12
<b><u>Group 3 - Post-secondary and non-tertiary education</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Post-secondary and non-tertiary education</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Post secondary and non-tertiary education	1	1
<b><u>Group 4 - Tertiary education</u></b>	<b><u>4</u></b>	<b><u>11</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Tertiary education</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>
University fees	3	10
Other	1	1
<b><u>Group 5 - Education not definable by level</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Education not definable by level</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Vocational / Technical courses	2	1
<b>DIVISION 11 - RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS</b>	<b><u>50</u></b>	<b><u>43</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Catering services</u></b>	<b><u>49</u></b>	<b><u>42</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Restaurants, cafés and the like</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>42</b>
Prepared foods	16	19
Cakes and snacks	8	7
Expenditure in bars and restaurants	25	16
<b><u>Group 2 - Accommodation services</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Accommodation services</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Rental of bungalows	1	1

	2001/02	2006/07
<b>DIVISION 12 - MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES</b>	<b><u>54</u></b>	<b><u>40</u></b>
<b><u>Group 1 - Personal care</u></b>	<b><u>25</u></b>	<b><u>23</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Hairdresser - male	1	1
Hairdresser - female	1	1
<b>Class 3 - Other appliances, articles and products for personal care</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>
Goods for personal care - female	6	5
Goods for personal care - male	2	2
Goods for personal care - babies	5	4
Goods for personal hygiene	10	10
<b><u>Group 3 - Personal effects, not elsewhere classified</u></b>	<b><u>7</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>
<b>Class 1 - Jewellery, clocks and watches</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
Jewellery, clocks and watches	4	2
<b>Class 2 - Other personal goods</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
Other personal effects	3	1
<b><u>Group 4 - Social protection</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Social protection</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Nursery fees	2	1
<b><u>Group 5 - Insurance</u></b>	<b><u>12</u></b>	<b><u>10</u></b>
<b>Class 2 - Insurance connected with the dwelling</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
House insurance	4	2
<b>Class 4 - Insurance connected with transport</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
Vehicle insurance	8	8
<b><u>Group 7 - Other services not elsewhere classified</u></b>	<b><u>8</u></b>	<b><u>3</u></b>
<b>Class 0 - Other services not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>
Religious and funerary articles & services	4	1
Other services	4	2