

Household Budget Survey 2006/07 – Main results & Updated weights for the Consumer Price Index

1. Introduction

The Central Statistics Office conducted the eighth Household Budget Survey (HBS) from July 2006 to June 2007 in the Republic of Mauritius. The survey studied the consumption pattern of the Mauritian population with a view to update the basket of goods and services used for the computation of the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI).

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators presents the main results obtained from the survey as well as the weights for the new basket. The new weighting system is given at Annex 1. The methodology used for the survey is at Annex 2.

2. Summary of findings

Income

- (i) Average monthly household disposable income increased by 33.7% from Rs14,232 in 2001/02 to Rs19,025 in 2006/07. After adjusting for inflation between 2001/02 and 2006/07, there was no significant change in household income.
- (ii) Income inequality increased between 2001/02 and 2006/07. The share of total income going to the 20% of households at the lower end of the income range decreased from 6.4% in 2001/02 to 6.1% in 2006/07. On the other hand, the share of the upper 20% of households increased from 44.0% to 45.7%. The rise in income inequality is confirmed by an increase in the Gini coefficient from 0.371 in 2001/02 to 0.389 in 2006/07, almost the same level as in 1996/97 (0.387).
- (iii) There was no change in the average number of income earners per household after adjusting for household size. Thus, in 2006/07 there were 1.8 income earners for an average household size of 3.7 compared to 1.9 in 2001/02 for a household size of 3.9.

- (iv) Wages and salaries remained the principal source of household income accounting for 69.4% of total gross income in 2006/07 against 69.8% in 2001/02.
- (v) Transfer income which consists mainly of pensions and other social security benefits was the next most important source of income; it accounted for 13.2% of total gross income in 2006/07 compared to 10.6% in 2001/02.

Expenditure

- (vi) Average monthly household consumption expenditure increased by 33.3% from Rs11,390 in 2001/02 to Rs15,188 in 2006/07. After adjusting for inflation and the decrease in household size between 2001/02 and 2006/07, there was a real increase of nearly 5% in the consumption expenditure of private households.
- (vii) The largest broad category of household expenditure remained 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' accounting for nearly 30% of total household consumption expenditure in both 2001/02 (Rs 3,401 per month) and 2006/07 (Rs 4,504). Next comes 'Transport' accounting for 15.2% followed by 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' with 9.8%, and 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' with 9.5% of total expenditure.
- (viii) 'Education' saw the highest increase in the household expenditure (87%) followed by 'Communication' (58%) and 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' (48%). The smallest increase was observed in 'Miscellaneous goods and services' (3%).

Relative poverty

- (ix) The proportion of poor households below the relative poverty line (set at the half median monthly household income per adult equivalent) was 8.0% in 2006/07 up from 7.7% in 2001/02.
- (x) The number of poor households increased from 23,700 in 2001/02 to 26,900 in 2006/07.

CPI weights (per 1000)

(xi) Largest increases in CPI weights were registered in the following broad categories of expenditure:

- a) 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels', up by 35 from 96 in 2001/02 to 131 in 2006/07 due to the introduction of interests on housing loan (weight of 37) for the first time in the CPI basket;
- b) 'Transport', up by 8 from 139 to 147 mainly due to an increase in the weights for gasoline, diesel and air transport, partly offset by a significant decline in the weight for bus fare due to the introduction of free bus transport for students and the elderly;
- c) 'Education', up by 8 from 24 to 32, largely due to higher importance of university fees.

(xii) Largest decreases in CPI weights were registered in the following broad categories of expenditure:

- a) 'Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance', down by 16 from 80 to 64 largely due to a decrease in the weight for household bedding, curtain material and the like, and household appliances such as ovens, refrigerators and washing machines;
- b) 'Miscellaneous goods and services' which includes personal care goods and insurance, down by 14 from 54 to 40;
- c) 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages', down by 13 from 299 to 286.

3. Reliability of survey results

Comparison with data from the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) 2006

The HBS results were compared with those of the CMPHS and were found to be consistent in terms of demographic characteristics such as composition by age, sex, marital and activity status as well as household size (Table 1). The slight differences could be due to the difference in the time period to which the figures relate: the HBS for financial year 2006/07 and the CMPHS for calendar year 2006. Different samples at the two surveys may also contribute to the difference.

Table 1 – Comparison of HBS 2006/07 with CMPHS 2006

Demographic characteristics of household members	CMPHS 2006 (%)	HBS 2006/07 (%)
SEX		
Male	49.6	49.4
Female	50.4	50.6
Both sexes	100.0	100.0
AGE		
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
Total	100.0	100.0
MARITAL STATUS		
Married	45.8	46.3
Divorced / Separated / Widowed	8.3	8.8
Single	45.9	44.9
Total	100.0	100.0
ACTIVITY STATUS (12 years & above)		
Economically active	54.5	50.4
Students	15.7	15.1
Other	29.8	34.5
Total	100.0	100.0
HOUSEHOLD SIZE		
Average household size	3.7	3.7

Comparison with data from other sources

The expenditure data from the HBS were also checked against estimates derived from other sources such as the Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS), as well as data on production, imports, exports and local sales (Table 2), allowance being made for different coverage, consumption by non-private households such as hotels (alcoholic beverages and tobacco) and industries.

Table 2 - Comparison of HBS 2006/07 expenditure data on some items with data from other sources

Item	Estimated private household consumption per annum based on the 2006/07 HBS	Estimated national consumption per annum based on data from other sources
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
Soft drinks	Rs 720 mn	Rs 1,350 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

4. Adjustment of expenditure data for deriving CPI weights

Alcoholic beverages and cigarettes

As shown in Table 2, 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 Rs938 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.

Interest on housing loan

Further to a request from users to consider, among others, expenditure on loans in the CPI, an ILO mission was fielded in Mauritius in 2005. On the advice of the ILO expert, the interest component of housing loan has been included in the CPI basket.

Based on data collected from the HBS 2006/07, an average of Rs 960 per household was spent each month on housing loan repayment. The interest component is estimated at Rs 581 per month per household. It may be noted that these are national averages for the CPI basket. The proportion of households contracting a housing loan was around 25% and these households were disbursing around Rs 3,850 on average per month as loan repayment of which Rs 2,350 interest.

5. Household Income

During the survey, income data was collected from all household members who were deriving an income. Table 3 shows some selected measures of monthly household

disposable income computed from the data. Disposable income is defined as the income (both in cash and in kind) derived from employment, property and transfers (mainly pensions and other social security benefits) after deduction of income taxes and social security contributions.

Table 3 - Selected measures of monthly household disposable income - 1996/97, 2001/02 & 2006/07 HBS

Measures of Income	1996/97	2001/02	2006/07
Average monthly household disposable income (Rs)	10,179	14,232	19,025
95% Confidence Interval for average monthly household disposable income			
Lower limit	9,921	13,952	18,534
Upper limit	10,436	14,510	19,515
Median monthly household disposable income (Rs)	7,870	11,150	14,580
Gini Coefficient	0.387	0.371	0.389
Income share			
Percentage of total income going to:-			
Lowest 20% of households	5.9	6.4	6.1
Highest 20% of households	46.2	44.0	45.7
Ratio of highest 20% to lowest 20%	7.8	6.9	7.5

From the reported figures, the average monthly household disposable income was Rs 19,025 in 2006/07 against Rs 14,232 in 2001/02, showing a 33.7% increase over the five-year period. Over the same period, the price of goods and services, as measured by the CPI increased by 34.3% and the average household size decreased by 5% from 3.9 to 3.7

persons. After adjusting for price increases and smaller household size, there was a real increase of nearly 5% in the income of households.

The median monthly household income was Rs 14,580 in 2006/07, indicating that 50% of households derived an income less than Rs 14,580 and that the other 50% had an income greater than Rs 14,580. Compared to a figure of Rs 11,150 for 2001/02, the median income increased by 30.8%.

Table 4 shows the distribution of households by income class. It is observed that the proportion of households earning less than Rs 10,000 per month decreased from 66% in 1996/97 to 43% in 2001/02 and 27% in 2006/07. The proportion of households receiving between Rs 10,000 and Rs 20,000 gradually increased from 26% in 1996/97 to 38% in 2001/02 and 42% in 2006/07, whilst the share of those having a monthly income above Rs 20,000 rose from 8% in 1996/97 to 19% in 2001/02 and 31% in 2006/07.

The dispersion of income can be illustrated by a Lorenz curve, which is a graph showing the income share for any selected cumulative proportion of households. If all incomes were equally distributed, the plot would coincide with the diagonal line known as the line of equality. Figure 1 shows that the Lorenz curve has shifted slightly away from the equality line in 2006/07 as compared to 2001/02, indicating a slight deterioration in the income distribution. Thus, the share of total income going to the 20% of households at the lower end of the income range decreased from 6.4% in 2001/02 to 6.1% in 2006/07. On the other hand, the share of the upper 20% of households increased from 44.0% to 45.7% .

The degree of inequality in income can also be measured by the Gini coefficient that ranges from 0 (complete equality) to 1 (complete inequality). This coefficient increased from 0.371 in 2001/02 to 0.389 in 2006/07 indicating an increase in income inequality.

Table 4: Distribution (%) of households by income class - 1996/97 -2006/07 HBS

Monthly Household Disposable Income (Rs)	1996/97 HBS		2001/02 HBS		2006/07 HBS	
	Households (%)	Total Income (%)	Households (%)	Total Income (%)	Households (%)	Total Income (%)
Under 3000	8.4	1.5	3.5	0.5	2.1	0.2
3000 to < 4000	6.2	2.1	3.2	0.8	1.7	0.3
4000 to < 5000	9.1	4.0	3.5	1.1	2.7	0.6
5000 to < 6000	9.3	5.0	5.0	1.9	2.8	0.8
6000 to < 7000	9.8	6.2	6.6	3.0	3.9	1.3
7000 to < 8000	8.2	6.0	6.8	3.5	3.9	1.5
8000 to < 9000	8.9	7.4	7.3	4.4	4.7	2.1
9000 to < 10000	5.9	5.5	6.7	4.5	5.1	2.5
10000 to < 12000	9.3	10.0	11.8	9.0	10.7	6.1
12000 to < 14000	6.2	7.9	9.2	8.4	9.7	6.6
14000 to < 16000	4.7	6.9	7.3	7.6	9.1	7.2
16000 to < 20000	5.3	9.2	9.8	12.2	12.1	11.3
20000 to < 25,000	3.2	7.0	7.6	11.8	10.5	12.3
25000 to < 30,000	2.1	5.5	4.4	8.5	6.5	9.4
30000 to < 35,000	1.2	3.8	2.5	5.7	3.8	6.4
35000 to < 40,000	0.6	2.2	1.5	3.9	3.0	5.8
40000 & over	1.6	9.8	3.3	13.2	7.7	25.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 1 - Lorenz curves, 2001/02 & 2006/07 HBS

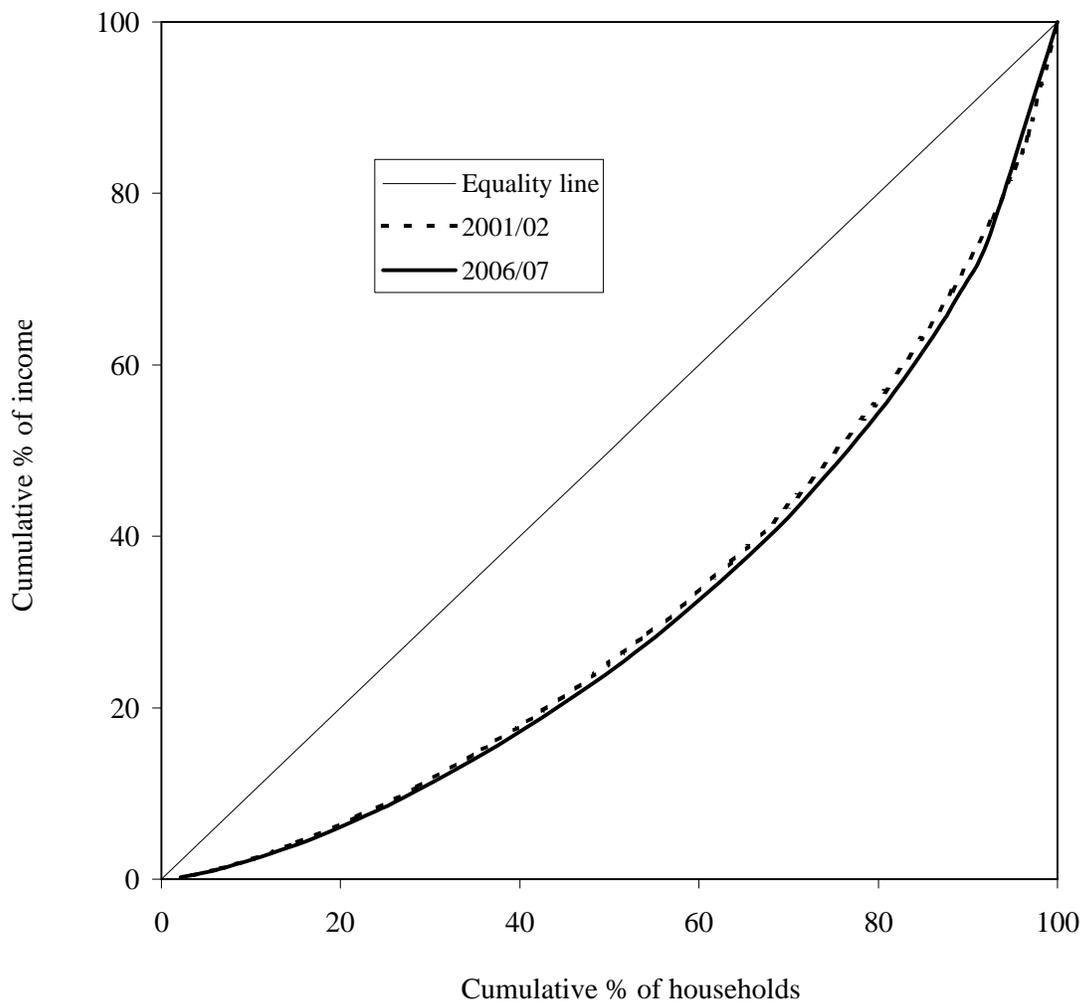


Table 5 - Average monthly household income by source of income, 2001/02 & 2006/07 HBS

Source of income	2001/02	2006/07
Wages and salaries	10,258	13,474
Entrepreneurial	2,592	2,929
Property	246	430
Transfer	1,562	2,559
Other income	35	16
Average monthly household gross income	14,693	19,408
Deductions	461	383
Average monthly household disposable income	14,232	19,025

Table 5 shows that wages and salaries were the main source of income, accounting for nearly 70% of total gross income. It is also observed that wages and salaries increased by 31% from Rs 10,258 in 2001/02 to Rs 13,474 in 2006/07.

Transfer income which consists mainly of pensions and other social security benefits was the next most important source of income; it accounted for 13.2% of total gross income in 2006/07 compared to 10.6% in 2001/02. Transfer income increased significantly by 64% from Rs 1,562 per month in 2001/02 to Rs 2,569 in 2006/07. Part of this increase can be attributed to an increase in the number of beneficiaries of pensions and other social security benefits; in fact there was an increase of around 11% in the total number of beneficiaries.

In 2001/02, there were 1.9 income earners for an average household size of 3.9 whereas in 2006/07 there were 1.8 income earners for an average household size of 3.7. Thus, there was no change in the average number of income earners after adjusting for household size.

6. Household consumption expenditure

Household consumption expenditure has been defined as the value of consumption goods and services acquired during the reference period regardless of whether they were paid for or received free. It does not however include education, health and other services received free from the State as well as the rental value of owner-occupied and free housing.

Table 6 compares the consumption expenditure figures obtained at the last two household budget surveys. Average monthly household consumption expenditure (adjusted for underreporting of alcoholic beverages and tobacco) increased by 33.3% from Rs11,390 in 2001/02 to Rs15,188 in 2006/07. Over the same period, inflation was 34.3% and the average household size decreased by 5% from 3.9 to 3.7 persons. After adjusting for price increases and smaller household size, there was a real increase of nearly 5% in the consumption expenditure of households.

In 2006/07, 'Food & non-alcoholic beverages' took the largest share of household consumption expenditure (30%) followed by 'Transport' (15%), 'Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels' (10%) and 'Alcoholic beverages & tobacco' (10%). The remaining categories of expenditure including clothing, footwear, household equipment and maintenance, health, education, communication and recreation together accounted for the remaining 35%.

It is also observed from Table 6 that expenditure on all categories of consumption goods and services showed increases. The lowest increase of 3% was observed in 'Miscellaneous goods and services' and the highest in 'Education' at 89%. The next highest increase was observed in 'Communication' (59%) followed by 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' (48%).

Table 6: Adjusted average monthly household consumption expenditure by COICOP division - 2001/02 & 2006/07 HBS

Division	2001/02 HBS ^{1/}		2006/07 HBS ^{2/}	
	Rs	%	Rs	%
1. Food & non alcoholic beverages	3,401	29.9	4,504	29.7
2. Alcoholic beverages & tobacco	979	8.6	1,448	9.5
3. Clothing & footwear	686	6.0	803	5.3
4. Housing , water,electricity,gas & other fuels	1,094	9.6	1,492	9.8
5. Furnishing,household equipment & routine household maintenance	909	8.0	1,015	6.7
6. Health	321	2.8	466	3.1
7. Transport	1,583	13.9	2,312	15.2
8. Communication	359	3.1	568	3.7
9. Recreation & culture	607	5.3	759	5.0
10. Education	273	2.4	510	3.4
11. Restaurants & hotels	567	5.0	680	4.5
12. Miscellaneous goods & services	610	5.4	631	4.2
Total	11,390	100.0	15,188	100.0

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1/ The expenditure figures for 2001/02 have been revised for infrequently purchased items such as air tickets, household appliances etc. ; the data are now based on a recall period of one year instead of the usual reference month in order to obtain more reliable estimates comparable with HBS 2006/07

2/ Excluding interests on housing loans

7. Relative poverty

Based on income data from the HBS, some summary indicators on poverty were compiled (Table 7) using a relative poverty line defined as the half median household income per adult equivalent, i.e. adjusted for household size and age composition as well as economies of scale.

Table 7 – Selected summary indicators on poverty, 1996/97, 2001/02 & 2006/07 HBS

	1996/97	2001/02	2006/07
Poverty line:- Half median monthly income ¹ per adult equivalent (Rs)	2,004	2,804	3,818
Estimated number of poor households	23,800	23,700	26,900
Proportion of poor households (%)	8.7	7.7	8.0
Estimated number of poor persons	92,700	93,200	106,100
Proportion of poor persons (%)	8.2	7.8	8.7

1- Income refers to employment income, property income, transfer income, income from own produced goods and imputed rent for non-renting households.

The proportion of poor households increased from 7.7% in 2001/02 to 8.0% in 2006/07. In absolute terms, the number of poor households increased from 23,700 to 26,900.

The proportion of poor persons (as distinct from households) increased from 7.8% in 2001/02 to 8.7% in 2006/07; the number rose from 93,200 to 106,100.

8. The updated weights for the CPI

The main purpose of the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) is to measure the relative change in the aggregate level of prices of goods and services purchased by private households. Changes in prices of different commodities do not all have the same degree of importance to households. The relative importance of an item is referred to as the weight of the item in the basket of goods and services consumed by households. It is determined on the basis of the household expenditure on the item.

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.

The table at Annex 1 shows the weight (expressed per 1000) of different items of expenditure on the basis of total household expenditure devoted to them at the 2001/02 and 2006/07 HBS. It is to be noted that interest on housing loans has been included for the first time in the 2006/07 basket.

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.

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

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

	2001/02	2006/07
TOTAL ALL DIVISIONS	<u>1000</u>	<u>1000</u>
DIVISION 01 - FOOD AND NON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	<u>299</u>	<u>286</u>
<u>Group 1 - Food</u>	<u>274</u>	<u>265</u>
Class 1 - Bread and cereals	61	71
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
Class 2 - Meat	49	43
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
Class 3 - Fish and other seafood	30	25
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
Class 4 - Milk, cheese and eggs	40	36
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
Class 5 - Oils and fats	16	15
Butter	1	2
Cooking oil	10	9
Margarine and ghee	5	4
Class 6 - Fruits	14	12
Fresh fruits - imported	8	7
Fresh fruits - local	4	3
Canned fruits	1	1
Dried fruits	1	1
Class 7 - Vegetables	51	50
Tomatoes	9	7
Potatoes	8	8
Onions	4	3
Garlic	2	2
Other fresh vegetables	20	21
Preserved vegetables	4	5
Pulses	4	4
Class 8 - Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	5	5
Sugar	2	1
Chocolate	1	1
Jam	1	1
Ice cream	1	1
Sweets	-	1

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

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

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

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

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

	2001/02	2006/07
DIVISION 06 - HEALTH	<u>28</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>Group 1 - Medical products, appliances and equipment</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>
Class 1 - Pharmaceutical products	13	12
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
Class 3 - Therapeutic appliances and equipment	1	1
Spectacles	1	1
<u>Group 2 - Outpatient services</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
Class 1 - Medical services	8	7
Doctors' fees	8	7
Class 2 - Dental services	1	3
Dentists' fees	1	3
<u>Group 3 - Hospital services</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>
Class 0 - Hospital services	5	7
Clinic fees	5	7

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

	2001/02	2006/07
DIVISION 08 - COMMUNICATION	<u>31</u>	<u>36</u>
<u>Group 1 - Postal services</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Class 0 - Postal services	1	1
Postal services	1	1
<u>Group 2 - Telephone and telefax equipment</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Class 0 - Telephone and telefax equipment	2	1
Telephone and telefax equipment	2	1
<u>Group 3 - Telephone and telefax services</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>34</u>
Class 0 - Telephone and telefax services	28	34
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
DIVISION 09 - RECREATION AND CULTURE	<u>53</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>Group 1 - Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>12</u>
Class 1 - Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	9	6
Television set	4	4
Other audio and video set	5	2
Class 3 - Information processing equipment	4	4
Computer	3	4
Other	1	-
Class 4 - Recording media	1	1
Tapes, photographic films, etc.	1	1
Class 5 - Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	1	1
Repair services	1	1
<u>Group 3 - Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
Class 1 - Games, toys and hobbies	3	1
Toy and games	3	1
Class 2 - Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreations	1	1
Balls, rackets, shuttlecocks, etc.	1	1
Class 3 - Gardens, plants and flowers	1	1
Decorative plants / flowers, etc.	1	1
Class 4 - Pets and related products	1	1
Foodstuff for pets	1	1
<u>Group 4 - Recreational and cultural services</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>
Class 1 - Recreational and sporting services	1	1
Admission tickets	1	1
Class 2 - Cultural services	11	12
Cinema admission	2	1
Hire of video cassettes and CD's	1	1
Television licence	7	9
Other	1	1

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

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

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

Methodology of the Household Budget Survey 2006/07

Scope and coverage of collection	Private Mauritian households in the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues.
Survey period	The survey was carried out on a monthly basis from July 2006 to June 2007.
Data collection method	Face to face interviewing of household members.
Sampling method	Stratified two-stage sampling design. Clusters of around 125 households were stratified by geographical district and within each district by region(according to their level of relative development). At the first stage, a sample of clusters was selected within each stratum with probability proportional to size. The household within each selected cluster were stratified according to household size, expenditure class and religion. At the second stage, 8 households were sampled from each selected cluster.
Sample size	The total sample size was 6,720 private households surveyed at the rate of 560 per month.
Response rate	The initial response rate was 89% before replacing households that were unable or unwilling to participate in the survey. After replacement by households having similar stratification criteria, the response rate was 100%.
Questionnaires	<p>Five different questionnaires were used, namely to collect the necessary information. These were: -</p> <p>HBS 1 - Listing schedule This schedule was used to make a list (frame) of all households in each selected EA. A sample of households was selected from this list for follow-up and interview.</p> <p>HBS 2 - Household schedule This schedule was used to collect information on the characteristics of the selected households and its members.</p> <p>HBS 3 - Daily record of household expenditure This diary was used for collecting detailed daily household expenditure for the whole survey month. When consolidated, this provided item-wise expenditure for the whole month for each household.</p> <p>HBS 4 - Income schedule This schedule was used to collect data on the income of each income earner of the household.</p> <p>HBS 5 - Point of purchase questionnaire This was used to collect information on the outlets where households usually purchase consumption goods and services.</p>