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(Base: July 1986-June 1987 = 100)
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MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
PORT LOUIS
MAURITIUS

THE UPDATED CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(Base : July 1986 - June 1987 = 100)

I - Construction of the Index

Introduction

The main purpose of the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) compiled by the Central Statistical Office is to measure the relative change in the aggregate level of prices of goods and services purchased by private households. It is important to note that the CPI does not measure the absolute level of aggregate prices, but the relative change in prices. Furthermore, it is not necessary to price all items of goods and services purchased by households in order to follow the general movement of prices over time. It is sufficient to select a representative sample of commodities to serve as indicators and to follow the price movements of these commodities only. The CPI is a combined measure of the change in prices of a selection of such commodities relative to the prices prevailing at a base period.

Changes in prices of different commodities do not all have the same degree of importance to households. A small increase in the price of rice may be viewed with more concern than a higher increase in the price of gasoline. Hence due consideration must be given to the relative importance of different commodities when computing the CPI. One way in which the relative importance, or weight, of a given item is assessed is to find out how much of total household consumption expenditure is devoted to that item. In Mauritius, like in many other countries this is obtained through a household budget survey during which a sample of households are interviewed to determine the amount of money that they spend on different kinds of goods and services.

The amount of money spent on a given item depends on the quantity purchased and the price of the item. Since both the quantity purchased and the price paid change over time, the weights of different items in the market basket of goods and services purchased by households also change. Hence it is necessary to revise the weights from time to time and this is done by conducting a fresh household budget survey every five years or so. A survey conducted in 1980-81 produced the weights which have been used for calculating the monthly CPI for the period July 1982 to June 1987. A new survey was conducted in 1986-87 to revise the weights and a new series of CPI based on these weights will be computed for the period starting July 1987.

The 1986-87 Household Budget Survey

The 1986-87 Household Budget Survey, whose main purpose was to update the weights used for the computation of the CPI, was conducted during the period extending July 1986 to June 1987. Such surveys are usually spread over one complete year to take care of seasonal fluctuations in consumption and expenditure patterns resulting, for example, from the availability or non-availability of certain commodities at different periods of the year. The 1986-87 Survey covered a representative sample of 4,800 households, of which 480 in Rodrigues, as compared to a sample size of 3,600 for the previous survey including 240 in Rodrigues. The cost of the survey is around Rs 1.7 million.

The response rate was high. The majority of households falling in the sample co-operated in providing the necessary information. Many of those households who were reluctant to co-operate finally agreed to do so once they were explained the purpose of the survey, the legal requirement to furnish the information, and the legal requirement that the information be kept confidential. There were 121 households (118 in Mauritius and 3 in Rodrigues) in the initial sample who had to be replaced at the beginning of the survey month mainly because of recent death in the household or migration of the household. However, there were 31 households (29 in Mauritius and 2 in Rodrigues) who dropped out when the survey work was well advanced and these could not be replaced. The main causes of these drop-outs were again death and migration. Thus the number of co-operating households was 4,291 in Mauritius and 478 in Rodrigues. The response rate based on the original sample and excluding replacements is therefore 97.5%, but if the replacements are taken into account then the rate becomes 99.4%.

The Consumer Price Index Advisory Committee

As for previous surveys, a Consumer Price Index Advisory Committee was set up to represent the interest of employers, workers, traders, and Government. The function of the Committee is to supervise the construction of consumer price indices and it has to be kept fully informed of the methods and techniques used in the conduct of the Household Budget Survey. The Committee met six times during the period May 1986 to October 1987 under the chairmanship of the Director of Statistics.

The Updated Weighting System

The results of the survey have been used to calculate a series of weights for updating the CPI. As explained before the weight to be attached to each item or group of items is the relative expenditure of private households on that item or group. In the past the expenditure pattern of the top 5% of households having the largest incomes were not considered when deriving the weights. This time however, consultation with the Consumer Price Index Advisory Committee indicated that it would be desirable to include the expenditure patterns of all households in deriving the weights. The effect of this change in the CPI will be marginal if evident at all. The weights, expressed per 1,000, are given in Table 1 for major commodity groups and in the Annex for detailed commodity items. It must be mentioned here that the classification of commodities has been done according to the international classification of household goods and services. Table 1 shows as expected, that by far the largest weight is taken by the major group "Food and non-alcoholic beverages" which accounts for 41.9% of all expenditure incurred by households on consumer goods and services. Next comes "Housing and household operations" with 13.5% followed by "Transport and Communication" (9.3%), "Clothing and footwear" (8.4%), "Alcoholic beverages and tobacco" (7.2%), "Recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services" (6.0%), "Fuel and light" (5.7%), and "Medical care and health expenses" (3.0%).

Table 1 also compares the weights obtained from the 1986-87 survey with those obtained from the previous survey in 1980-81 and which were used for calculating the CPI up to June 1987. It is observed that generally speaking "Food and non-alcoholic beverages",

"Transport and Communication", and "Housing and household operations" have seen their share decline between the two surveys. In the first case the 25 point decline is due mainly to a reduction in the consumption of colas and sparkling drinks. For "Transport and Communication" the reduction by 7 points is attributable mainly to only marginal increases in bus and taxi fares, whilst reduced expenditure on house repair, probably due to absence of cyclones in the recent past, could explain the 3-point decline for "Housing and household operations".

It must be noted however that since the total weight adds up to 1,000, the above declines are also partly attributable to increases for other groups. Increased consumption of alcohol and tobacco has caused the share of "Alcoholic beverages and tobacco" to rise by 13 points per 1,000, whereas relatively large expenditures on television and video are largely responsible for the 16-point increase in "Recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services". The 8-point increase for "Miscellaneous goods and services" is attributable mostly to increased consumption in bars and restaurants.

Table 1 - Comparison of weights by major commodity group, 1980-81, 1986-87

Major Commodity Group	1980-81	1986-87
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	444	419
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	59	72
3. Clothing and footwear	83	84
4. Fuel and light	61	57
5. Housing and household operations	138	135
6. Medical care and health expenses	29	30
7. Transport and communication	100	93
8. Recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services	44	60
9. Miscellaneous goods and services	42	50
T O T A L	1,000	1,000

Selection of items to be priced

It was stated earlier that the CPI measures the general movement of prices over time, but that it is not necessary to collect prices of all commodity items in order to follow that movement. It is sufficient to price regularly a representative sample of commodities to serve as indicators. The basis for selecting this sample of commodities is the household budget survey itself, since it provides information on all items of goods and services bought by households during a twelve month period. A sample of such commodity items to be used for pricing purposes has been selected along the following lines.

The international classification of goods and services has been used to classify all items of household consumption into 9 major groups, 37 commodity groups, 100 commodity sub-groups and 238 item classes. Thus the major commodity group "Alcoholic beverages and Tobacco" has 2 commodity groups (alcoholic beverages, tobacco); 5 commodity sub-groups, of which 4 under alcoholic beverages (whisky, cane spirits, wine, beer and stout) and 1 under tobacco (cigarettes); similarly the number of item classes is seven as listed in the Annexé. Hence each item class includes items which are very much alike and it is not necessary to price all items for the purposes of constructing the CPI. For each class a representative sample of commodity items, called indicators, are selected. For instance for the item class "Whisky" only three brands are priced and changes in the price of these brands are taken to represent changes in the item class "Whisky" as a whole. The identity of the indicators selected for pricing are kept confidential in order to ensure that the prices of these items are not manipulated by anyone. The total number of indicators selected for pricing is 744 distributed among the major groups as shown in Table 2. The number of price quotations collected for each indicator depends on the variability of the price of that item in outlets both within and between localities. A larger number of quotations are collected for those items for which price variations from one outlet to another are large. A total of 3,582 price quotations are collected for the 744 indicators that have been selected.

It is to be noted that both the number of indicators and the number of quotations have been increased as compared to the previous CPI for which 352 indicators and 1,134 quotations were used. The main reason for this is to improve the accuracy of the CPI by including more items and by taking account of wider price differences resulting from the liberalisation of prices of most commodities.

Selection of outlets

For the last series of CPI prices of goods and services other than vegetables were collected from outlets in six regions: Port Louis, Rose Hill, Quatre Bornes, Flacq, Mahebourg and Goodlands. It has been decided this time to extend the coverage to four additional regions, St. Pierre, Bambous, Curepipe and Chemin Grenier, to improve on the representativeness of the CPI, and again to take care of the larger region-wise variability in prices as a result of liberalisation.

As regards vegetables, price quotations are obtained from the seven markets in Port Louis, Rose Hill, Vacoas, Curepipe, Flacq, Mahebourg and Goodlands. These outlets are the same as for the previous CPI except for the market of Curepipe which has been added for the new index.

Table 2 - The New C.P.I. Commodity item structure

Major Commodity Group	No. of commodity groups	No. of commodity sub-groups	No. of item classes	No. of indicators	No. of price quotations
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	9	34	74	186	1,938
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2	5	7	18	82
3. Clothing and footwear	2	7	38	60	333
4. Fuel and light	1	4	6	7	27
5. Housing and household operations	9	16	47	263	539
6. Medical care and health expenses	2	9	10	37	136
7. Transport and communication	4	9	11	76	96
8. Recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services	4	7	21	48	181
9. Miscellaneous goods and services	4	9	24	49	250
All Groups	37	100	238	744	3,582

perishables

Pricing of goods and services other than vegetables is done between the 12th and 18th of each month. Perishables such as fresh fruits and vegetables, fish and meat which show greater price fluctuations over time are priced every week of the month.

The number of outlets from which prices are collected has been increased from 168 for the previous index to 222 for the new one. These outlets are spread in the localities listed above and have been chosen after visiting all existing outlets in the region and taking into account the availability in those outlets of the various commodities selected for pricing.

Treatment of rent

Rent paid by households living in rented accommodation also forms part of private household expenditure and has to be considered in the CPI. However since rent does not change so much over time, it is not necessary to collect data on rent every month and this will be done every quarter only. The 1986-87 Household Budget Survey identified 785 rented dwellings and out of these a representative sample of 180 will be surveyed every quarter to obtain data on rent to adjust the rent element in the CPI if necessary.

Treatment of seasonal items

The prices of certain commodities such as fresh vegetables vary with the seasons of the year depending on their greater or lesser availability. The effect of such seasonal fluctuations are accounted for by varying the relative weight of individual items within a group of say vegetables which together have a constant weight in the CPI. The individual item weights for each month are obtained from the monthly expenditure data collected at the household budget survey.

Calculation of the CPI

The CPI is a fixed quantity price index and is the ratio of the costs of purchasing fixed quantities of a set of commodity items of constant quality at two different time periods. This means that the index in fact compares the cost of a fixed market basket of goods and services at a particular time t with the cost of the same basket at a base reference time 0. The formula used for the computation is known as the base weighted laspeyre's formula which may be expressed as:

$$I_{t,0} = \frac{\sum Q_{i0} P_{it}}{\sum Q_{i0} P_{i0}} \times 100$$

Where $I_{t,0}$ is the CPI for period t with reference to a base period 0.

Q_{i0} is the (fixed) quantity of item i at base period 0

P_{i0} is the price of item i at base period 0

P_{it} is the price of item i at time t

\sum is a summation sign

It is to be noted that

$Q_{i0} P_{it}$ is the cost of the fixed quantity of item i
at time t

$Q_{i0} P_{i0}$ is the cost of the fixed quantity of item i
at base period 0

$\sum_i Q_{i0} P_{it}$ is the total cost, at time t , of all items in the
fixed market basket of goods and services

$\sum_i Q_{i0} P_{i0}$ is the total cost, at base period 0, of all items
in the fixed market basket of goods and services

The base period 0 for the updated index has been taken as July 1986 - June 1987. The value of the index for this base period has been equated to 100 so that the value at time t will be relative to July 1986 - June 1987 = 100; this is the reason for the inclusion of the factor 100 in the formula.

Linking of indices with different bases.

Two series of CPI which have different base periods and which use different weights are not strictly comparable as they are based on consumption patterns at different time periods. However, a crude method of comparing two contiguous series can be obtained by **reversion** of the most recent series by an appropriate coefficient. Suppose that the present series with base July 1986 - June 1987 = 100 is to be linked with the previous series with base January - June 1982 = 100. It is **necessary** first to calculate the value of the older CPI for the new base period July 1986 - June 1987. This works out to about 124.8. Hence a value of 100 on the new base is equivalent to 124.8 on the old base, so that the CPI for July 1987, which stands at 99.8 on the new base, works out to $99.8 \times \frac{124.8}{100} = 124.6$

when referred to the old base January - June 1982 = 100. Similarly any value of the CPI on the new base can be converted to the old base by multiplying by the coefficient 1.248.

Publication of the CPI

As in the past, the CPI which is computed every month, will be published in the Government Gazette about four weeks after the end of the month to which it relates. Subsequently data series will also be published in the Economic Indicators and the Annual Digest of Statistics.

It is not proposed to publish a series which links the index on the new base with the index on the previous base. The reason as stated above is that comparison is not strictly justified. Furthermore, relative changes in the CPI over the period covered by the new base will be very much the same whichever base is used, and publication of two indices for the same given period may create confusion if one is used by some people and the other by others.

II - Movements of the Index from July to October 1987

The new series of C.P.I. started at a level of 99.8 in July 1987, decreased by 0.7 point to 99.1 in August, increased marginally to 99.2 in September and rose moderately by 0.6 point in October 1987 to reach 99.8, the same level as in July 1987 (Table 3). Moderate price increases in some commodities such as frozen meat and fresh fish have been completely offset by a substantial fall in prices of fresh vegetables.

For the corresponding period of 1986, the index fell by 0.8 point from 124.8 in July to 124.0 in October 1986.

Table 3 - Monthly Consumer Price Index (January 1985-October 1987)

	Base: January-June 1982 = 100			Base: July 1986-June 1987 = 100
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1987</u>
January	119.1	124.0	123.7	
February	120.7	124.2	125.0	
March	121.7	124.7	127.3	
April	121.0	124.6	124.7	
May	121.1	124.5	125.8	
June	121.2	124.6	126.1	
July	121.9	124.8		99.8
August	122.7	125.5		99.1
September	124.2	124.3		99.2
October	124.2	124.0		99.8
November	124.0	123.1		
December	123.6	123.6		

Table 4 shows the evolution of the monthly major commodity group indices from July to October 1987. The "Medical care and health expenses" group has registered a substantial increase from 106.5 in July 1987 to 112.1 in October 1987. However its effect on the overall index is slight due to its relatively small weight. The "Food and non-alcoholic beverages" group, the most important group in the index, shows a slight decrease. The other groups have changed marginally if any at all.

Table 4 - Subindices by Major Commodity Group (Base: July 1986 - June 1987 = 100)

Major Commodity Group	Weight	July 1987	August 1987	September 1987	October 1987
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	419	101.9	99.7	99.8	100.9
2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	72	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.5
3. Clothing and footwear	84	90.5	90.6	90.4	90.4
4. Fuel and light	57	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5
5. Housing and household operations	135	99.4	99.8	100.1	100.5
6. Medical care and health expenses	30	106.5	108.1	108.8	112.1
7. Transport and communication	93	99.9	100.4	100.4	100.5
8. Recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services	60	94.4	94.5	94.6	94.4
9. Miscellaneous goods and services	50	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.9
All Groups	1,000	99.8	99.1	99.2	99.8

The net contributions of the main commodities that have influenced the movement of the index from July 1987 to October 1987 are shown in Table 5. Low prices of fresh vegetables in August and September 1987 have in spite of a price increase in October affected the index favourably by one point. On the other hand two successive increases in the price of frozen mutton in August and September 1987 have caused the index to rise by 0.2 point.

Table 5 - Net contributions of main commodities affecting
the index from July - October 1987

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Change</u>
Frozen beef	+ 0.1
Frozen mutton	+ 0.2
Fresh fish	+ 0.1
Eggs	- 0.1
Fresh fruits	+ 0.1
Fresh vegetables	- 1.0
Medical services	+ 0.1
Other goods and services	+ 0.5
	<hr/>
T O T A L	-
	<hr/> <hr/>

III - Rate of Inflation

The current annual rate of inflation for the twelve months ending October 1987 is 0.2% compared to 2.7% for the twelve months ending October 1986. This rate was 1.8% for calendar year 1986 and 0.7% for financial year 1986-87. On actual price trends the rate of inflation for calendar year 1987 is expected to be around 0.5%.

Table 6 shows the trend in the inflation rate over the last twelve years.

Table 6 - Inflation rate (%), 1975 - 1987

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Inflation Rate</u>	<u>Financial Year</u>	<u>Inflation Rate</u>
1975	14.7	1974 - 75	20.6
1976	13.4	1975 - 76	14.7
1977	9.2	1976 - 77	9.6
1978	8.5	1977 - 78	10.1
1979	14.5	1978 - 79	8.0
1980	42.0	1979 - 80	33.0
1981	14.5	1980 - 81	26.5
1982	11.4	1981 - 82	13.4
1983	5.6	1982 - 83	7.5
1984	7.3	1983 - 84	5.6
1985	6.7	1984 - 85	8.3
1986	1.8	1985 - 86	4.3
		1986 - 87	0.7

Central Statistical Office,
ROSE HILL.

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A N N E X E

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Comparison of weights, 1980-81 and 1986-87

	<u>Weights</u>	
	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1986-87</u>
<u>MAJOR COMMODITY-GROUP I: FOOD & NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES</u>	<u>444</u>	<u>419</u>
<u>Commodity Group 1 : Bread, Cereals, Snacks etc</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>106</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Bread</u>	25	26
Bread	25	26
<u>Subgroup 2 : Rice</u>	36	35
Rice (Govt. imported)	35	31
Rice (traders)	1	4
<u>Subgroup 3 : Flour</u>	9	9
Flour (Govt. imported)	9	9
<u>Subgroup 4 : Flour preparations</u>	6	7
Noodles	-	2
Macaroni	2	1
Biscuits	4	4
<u>Subgroup 5 : Other Cereals</u>	2	4
Baby cereals	1	2
Other cereals	1	2
<u>Subgroup 6 : Prepared meals & snacks</u>	28	25
Prepared meals	4	5
Pastry	10	5
Indian cakes (gateaux piments etc.)	}	6
Indian snacks (dholl puris etc.)	}	8
Other prepared snacks	3	1
<u>Commodity Group 2 : Meat</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>64</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Beef</u>	23	23
Fresh beef	15	11
Frozen beef	8	12

	<u>Weights</u>	
	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1986-87</u>
<u>Subgroup 2 : Mutton</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>
Frozen mutton	9	11
<u>Subgroup 3 : Goat</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>
Fresh goat	8	5
<u>Subgroup 4 : Pork</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Fresh pork	1	1
<u>Subgroup 5 : Poultry</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>21</u>
Fresh chicken	3	3
Frozen chicken	21	18
<u>Subgroup 6 : Meat preparation</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Canned meat	4	3
<u>Commodity Group 3 : Fish</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>35</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Fresh fish</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>12</u>
Fresh fish	16	11
Octopus	2	1
<u>Subgroup 2 : Frozen fish</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>
Frozen fish	7	10
<u>Subgroup 3 : Salted fish</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Snoek	3	2
Bomblas		1
Dried prawns	3	1
Other salted fish		2

	Weights	
	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1986-87</u>
<u>Subgroup 4 : Canned fish</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>
Sardines		3
Pilchards	9	3
Tuna		1
<u>Commodity Group 4 : Milk, cheese and eggs</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Milk</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>36</u>
Fresh milk		4
Pasteurised milk	5	2
Powdered milk - full cream		25
Powdered milk - skimmed	22	1
Baby milk food	7	3
Other milk	-	1
<u>Subgroup 2 : Milk preparations</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Milk preparations	1	1
<u>Subgroup 3 : Cheese</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Processed cheese		3
Other cheese	3	1
<u>Subgroup 4 : Eggs</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
Fresh eggs	6	7
<u>Commodity Group 5 : Oils and Fats</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>31</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Butter</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>
Butter		5
Peanut butter	8	1

	<u>Weights</u>	
	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1986-87</u>
<u>Subgroup 2 : Edible oil and fats</u>	26	25
Cooking oil	24	21
Margarine	1	2
Ghee	1	2
<u>Commodity Group 6: Fruits</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Fresh fruits</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>
Fresh fruits	11	10
<u>Subgroup 2 : Canned fruits</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Canned fruits	2	1
<u>Subgroup 3 : Dried fruits</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Dried fruits	-	1
<u>Commodity Group 7 : Vegetables</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>72</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Fresh vegetables</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>56</u>
Potatoes	12	6
Tomatoes	15	15
Onions	6	4
Garlic	2	2
Ginger	1	1
Chillies	4	2
Other fresh vegetables	24	26
<u>Subgroup 2 : Canned vegetables</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Canned vegetables	1	2

	<u>Weights</u>	
	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1986-87</u>
<u>Subgroup 3 : Pulses and pulse products</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>
Black lentils	6	5
Red lentils	-	1
Broad beans	1	3
Split peas	4	3
Dholl gram	-	1
Dholl embrevade	-	1
Other	2	-
 <u>Commodity Group 8 : Seasonings and condiments</u>	 <u>7</u>	 <u>6</u>
 <u>Subgroup 1 : Seasonings and condiments</u>	 <u>7</u>	 <u>6</u>
Salt	3	2
Currystuff	3	2
Vinegar	1	1
Other	-	1
 <u>Commodity Group 9 : Sugar, food drinks, confectionery, etc.</u>	 <u>53</u>	 <u>45</u>
 <u>Subgroup 1 : Sugar</u>	 <u>9</u>	 <u>8</u>
Sugar while	6	6
Sugar raw	9	1
Other sugar	1	1

	<u>Weights</u>	
	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1986-87</u>
<u>Subgroup 2 : Confectionery</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Chocolate)		1
Jam)		1
Ice cream)	4	1
Sweets)		1
<u>Subgroup 3 : Beverages</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>
Coffee	1	1
Tea	5	5
Food drinks	3	3
Prepared tea	1	3
<u>Subgroup 4 : Soft drinks</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>16</u>
Colas and aerated minerals	26	15
Other	1	1
<u>Subgroup 5 : Squashes and Syrups</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Fruit squashes and syrups	3	5
<u>MAJOR COMMODITY GROUP 2 : ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES & TOBACCO</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>72</u>
<u>Commodity Group 1 : Alcoholic beverages</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>43</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Whisky</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Whisky	2	3
<u>Subgroup 2 : Rum and other cane spirits</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>21</u>
Rum	5	14
Other cane spirits	10	7
<u>Subgroup 3 : Wine</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Wine	3	4

	<u>Weights</u>	
	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1986-87</u>
<u>Subgroup 4 : Beer and stout</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>
Beer	11	13
Stout	2	2
<u>Commodity Group 2 : Tobacco</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Tobacco</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>29</u>
Cigarettes	26	29
<u>MAJOR COMMODITY GROUP 3 : CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>84</u>
<u>Commodity Group 1 : Clothing other than footwear</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>67</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Readymade clothing</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>48</u>
Saree	11	12
Dress	-	5
Chouridar	-	2
Skirt	-	1
Blouse	-	1
Pullover	2	1
Shirt	8	7
Trousers	7	7
Jeans	7	2
Tracksuit	-	1
T-Shirt	-	2
Short	-	2
Jacket	-	1
Ladies underwear	1	1
Men's underwear	3	1
Socks	2	1
Handkerchief	2	1

	<u>Weights</u>	
	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1986-87</u>
<u>Subgroup 2 : Clothing materials</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>16</u>
Suiting	2	1
Khaki/Tussor	5	1
Cotton print	5	4
Shirting white	1	1
Crepe de chine	-	3
Tetron	2	2
Polyester	-	2
Trustee	-	1
Poplin	2	1
Other	8	-
<u>Subgroup 3 : Tailoring charges</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
Tailoring charges (men)	3	2
Tailoring charges (ladies)	2	1
<u>Commodity Group 2 : Footwear</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Ladies' shoes</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>
Sandalettes	-	1
Champals	1	2
Shoes	2	4
<u>Subgroup 2 : Men's shoes</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>
Shoes	8	4
Sport shoes	-	1
Savattes eponges	2	1
<u>Subgroup 3 : Children's shoes</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Shoes	3	2
Sport shoes	-	1
<u>Subgroup 4 : Shoe repair</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Shoe repair	1	1

	<u>Weights</u>	
	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1986-87</u>
<u>MAJOR COMMODITY GROUP 4 : FUEL AND LIGHT</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>57</u>
<u>Commodity Group 1 : Fuel and power</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>57</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Electricity</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>34</u>
Electricity	32	34
<u>Subgroup 2 : Cooking gas</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
Cooking gas	2	6
<u>Subgroup 3 : Liquified fuels</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>15</u>
Kerosene	26	14
Power alcohol	-	1
<u>Subgroup 4 : Other fuels</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Other fuels	1	2
<u>MAJOR COMMODITY GROUP 5 : HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD</u>		
	<u>OPERATIONS</u>	<u>138</u>
		<u>135</u>
<u>Commodity Group 1 : Gross rent</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Gross rent</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>24</u>
Rent	26	24
<u>Commodity Group 2 : House repairs and rates</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>15</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : House repair materials</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>11</u>
Cement	5	3
Corrugated iron sheets	2	1
Paint	5	4
Planks	4	1
Nails	1	1
Other construction materials	3	1

	Weights	
	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1936-37</u>
<u>Subgroup 2 : Workmen's wages</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
Workmen's wages	4	1
<u>Subgroup 3 : Rates</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Municipal rates	3	3
<u>Commodity Group 3 : Water charges</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>18</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Water charges</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>18</u>
Water charges	11	18
<u>Commodity Group 4 : Furniture and fixtures</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Furniture</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>
Furniture	14	13
<u>Commodity Group 5 : Household textiles and furnishings</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Household textiles and furnishings</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>
Curtain materials	3	2
Bedding	3	4
Other	5	2
<u>Commodity Group 6 : Household appliances</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Cooking appliances</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
Gas stove	-	3
Kerosene stove	3	1
Pressure cooker	-	1
Other	1	1
<u>Subgroup 2 : Other household appliances</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>
Electric iron	2	2
Refrigerator	1	3
Fan	-	1
Sewing machine	-	1
<u>Subgroup 3 : Repairs of household appliances</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>
Repairs of household appliances	7	2

	Weights	
	1980-81	1986-87
<u>Commodity Group 7 : Glassware, tableware and household utensils</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Glassware and tableware</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Glassware	1	1
Tableware	1	1
<u>Subgroup 2 : Household utensils</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Aluminium utensils	4	3
<u>Commodity Group 8 : Non-durable household goods</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : House cleaning supplies</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>
Laundry soap	11	12
Other washing materials	-	1
Floor polish	3	4
Detergents	2	1
Other cleaning materials	1	1
<u>Subgroup 2 : Other household non-durable supplies</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
Matches	1	1
Candles	1	1
Sewing materials	2	1
Electric bulb	1	1
Dry cells	1	1
Toilet paper	1	1
Other	-	1
<u>Commodity Group 9 : Household and domestic services</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Laundry charges</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Laundry charges	1	1
<u>Subgroup 2 : Domestic services</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>
Maid servant	4	7
Gardener	-	3

	Weights	
	1980-81	1986-87
<u>MAJOR COMMODITY GROUP 6 : MEDICAL CARE AND HEALTH EXPENSES</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>Commodity Group 1 : Medical and Pharmaceutical products</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Analgesics and antalgics</u>	3	1
Analgesics and antalgics	3	1
<u>Subgroup 2 : Tonics and vitamins</u>	6	3
Tonics and vitamins	6	3
<u>Subgroup 3 : Antibiotics</u>	1	1
Antibiotics	1	1
<u>Subgroup 4 : Medicines for diabetes, gout, etc.</u>	4	7
Medicines for diabetes, gout, etc.	4	7
<u>Subgroup 5 : Medicines for cardiovascular therapy</u>	-	2
Medicines for cardiovascular therapy	-	2
<u>Subgroup 6 : Other medical products</u>	7	5
Medical ointments	1	1
Other medical products	6	4
<u>Commodity Group 2 : Services of physicians etc.</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Medical practitioners</u>	6	4
Doctor's fee	6	4
<u>Subgroup 2 : Dental services</u>	2	2
Dentist's fee	2	2
<u>Subgroup 3 : Other health expenses</u>	-	5
Other health expenses	-	5
<u>MAJOR COMMODITY GROUP 7 : TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>93</u>
<u>Commodity Group 1 : Personal transport</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Personal transport</u>	-	2
Personal transport	-	2

	Weights	
	1980-81	1986-87
<u>Commodity Group 2 : Expenditure on operation of personal transport</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Parts and accessories</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>
Tyres and tubes	4	2
Parts and accessories	4	3
<u>Subgroup 2 : Repair charges</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Repair charges	1	4
<u>Subgroup 3 : Gasoline, oil etc.</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>19</u>
Gasoline	15	18
Motor oil	1	1
<u>Subgroup 4 : Other expenditure</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Other expenditure	2	1
<u>Commodity Group 3 : Expenditure on purchased transport</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>55</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Bus fare</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>48</u>
Bus fare	61	48
<u>Subgroup 2 : Taxi fare</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>
Taxi fare	10	7
<u>Commodity Group 4 : Communication</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Postal services</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Stamps, air letters etc.	1	1
<u>Subgroup 2 : Telephone and telegraph services</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
Telephone)	5
Telegraph services) 1	1

	Weights	
	1980-81	1986-87
<u>MAJOR COMMODITY GROUP 8 : RECREATION, ENTERTAINMENT</u>		
<u>EDUCATION & CULTURAL SERVICES</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>Commodity Group 1 : Equipment and accessories</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Television, wireless, video, etc.</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>19</u>
Television set (Black & White)	1	1
Television set (Colour)	1	8
Video set	-	6
Radio cassette	1	3
Transistor	-	1
<u>Subgroup 2 : Other recreational goods</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Toys and games	3	3
Cassette tapes	1	1
Sport goods	1	1
<u>Commodity Group 2 : Entertainment</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Cinema, sports, etc.</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
Rental of video cassettes	-	2
Cinema admission	3	1
Football admission	2	1
Film development & printing	1	1
Television licence	2	4
<u>Commodity Group 3 : Books, newspapers and magazines</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Books, newspapers and magazines</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>
Newspapers (dailies)	3	5
Newspapers (weeklies)	2	2
Periodicals	2	2
<u>Commodity Group 4 : Education</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>18</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Pre-primary education</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Pre-primary school fees	4	2

	Weights	
	1980-81	1986-87
<u>Subgroup 2 : Private tuition</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>
Private tuition fees (Primary education)	1	4
Private tuition fees (Secondary education)	6	6
Other	1	2
<u>Subgroup 3 : School textbooks and other school requisites</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>
School textbooks (primary education)	2	1
School textbooks (secondary education)	3	2
Other school requisites	5	1
<u>MAJOR COMMODITY GROUP 9 : MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & SERVICES</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Commodity Group 1 : Personal care and effects</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Barbers and beauticians</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Hairdresser (male)	1	2
Hairdresser (female)	1	1
<u>Subgroup 2 : Goods for personal care (female)</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
Cosmetics	6	3
Other goods	1	1
<u>Subgroup 3 : Goods for personal care (male)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Cosmetics and perfumes	3	1
<u>Subgroup 4 : Goods for personal care (babies)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
Cosmetics and perfumes	3	1
<u>Subgroup 5 : Other goods for personal care</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
Toilet soap	4	5
Toothpaste	3	5
Other	5	2

	Weights	
	1980-81	1986-87
<u>Commodity Group 2 : Goods not elsewhere classified</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Jewellery, watches and other personal goods</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
Jewellery	1	2
Watches	2	1
Other personal goods	4	2
<u>Subgroup 2 : Writing, drawing, equipment and supplies</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Copybooks	1	2
Other	-	1
<u>Commodity Group 3 : Expenditure in Restaurants, Cafés, Bars, Hotels, etc.</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Expenditure in bars and restaurants</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>
Expenditure in bars and restaurants	5	15
<u>Commodity Group 4 : Other services not elsewhere classified</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Subgroup 1 : Expenditures for services not elsewhere classified</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
Religious ceremonies	3	3
Funeral services	-	1
Other services	-	2
<u>TOTAL ALL GROUPS</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>1000</u>