

Household Budget Survey 2012 – Preliminary results

&

Updated weights for the Consumer Price Index

1. Introduction

Statistics Mauritius conducted the ninth Household Budget Survey (HBS) from January to December 2012 in the Republic of Mauritius. The survey studied the consumption pattern of the population living in private households in Mauritius with a view to updating the basket of goods and services used for the computation of the monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Following the recommendation of an IMF mission in 2008, the coverage of the Household Budget Survey has been extended to include private households comprising foreigners.

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators presents the main preliminary results obtained from the survey as well as the weights of the new basket. While the new basket has been derived from the consumption expenditure of private households comprising Mauritians and foreigners, income and expenditure estimates and poverty indicators relate to Mauritian households only.

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 53.9% from Rs 19,080 in 2006/07 to Rs 29,360 in 2012. After adjusting for inflation and decrease in household size between 2006/07 and 2012, a real increase of 22.3% was observed in household income.
- (ii) Median monthly household disposable income increased by 48.8% from Rs14,640 in 2006/07 to Rs 21,790 in 2012.
- (iii) Income inequality increased between 2006/07 and 2012. The share of total income going to the 20% of households at the lower end of the income range decreased from 6.1% in 2006/07 to 5.4% in 2012. On the other hand, the share of the upper 20% of households increased from 45.6% to 47.4%. The rise in income inequality is confirmed by an increase in the Gini coefficient from 0.388 in 2006/07 to 0.413 in 2012.
- (iv) The average number of income earners per household after adjusting for household size increased between 2006/07 and 2012. Thus, in 2012 there were 2.0 income earners for an

average household size of 3.5 compared to 1.9 income earners in 2006/07 for a household size of 3.7.

- (v) Wages and salaries remained the principal source of household income accounting for around 70% of total gross income for both 2006/07 and 2012.
- (vi) Transfer income which consists mainly of pensions and other social security benefits was also an important source of income. In 2012, it accounted for 13.8% of total gross income slightly higher than in 2006/07.

Expenditure

- (vii) Average monthly household consumption expenditure increased by 51.7 % from Rs 15,770 in 2006/07 to Rs 23,930 in 2012. After adjusting for inflation and decrease in household size between 2006/07 and 2012, the real increase worked out to 20.6%.
- (viii) The largest broad category of household expenditure remained 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages' accounting for 27.3% of total household consumption expenditure in 2012 (Rs 6,540 per month) compared to 28.5% in 2006/07 (Rs 4,500 per month). Next comes 'Transport' accounting for 15.2% followed by 'Housing, water, electricity and other fuels' with 12.0% and 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' with 9.6% of total expenditure.
- (ix) 'Education' saw the highest increase in household expenditure (111.8%) followed by 'Health' (102.1%) and 'Communications' (63.2%). The smallest increase was observed in 'Clothing and footwear' (35.0%).

Relative poverty

- (x) The proportion of poor households below the relative poverty line (set at the half median monthly household income per adult equivalent) was 9.4% in 2012 up from 7.9% in 2006/07.
- (xi) The number of poor households increased from 26,400 in 2006/07 to 33,800 in 2012.

CPI weights (per 1000)

- (xii) Largest increases in CPI weights were registered in the following broad categories of expenditure:
 - a. 'Education', up by 13 from 32 in 2006/07 to 45 in 2012 mainly due to higher weight for university fees from 10 to 19;

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

3. Reliability of survey results

Comparison with data from Population Census 2011

The HBS results were compared with those of the Census 2011 and were found to be consistent in terms of demographic characteristics such as composition by age, sex, marital and activity status as well as household size (Table 1). The slight differences are due to differences in the time period to which the figures relate, and also to errors due to sampling for the HBS.

Table 1 - Comparison of HBS 2012 with Census 2011 and HBS 2006/07

Demographic characteristics of household members	HBS 2006/07	Census 2011	HBS 2012
	(%)	(%)	(%)
SEX			
Male	49.4	49.4	48.9
Female	50.6	50.6	51.1
Both sexes	100	100	100
AGE			
Under 5 years	7.4	5.9	5.4
5 – 14 years	16.3	14.8	14.8
15 – 59 years	65.9	66.6	66.2
60 years and above	10.4	12.7	13.6
Total	100	100	100
MARITAL STATUS			
Married	46.3	46.8	47.0
Divorced / Separated / Widowed	8.8	10.6	9.8
Single	44.9	42.6	43.2
Total	100	100	100
ACTIVITY STATUS (16 yrs & above)			
Economically active	57.4	58.7	57.6
Students	7.6	7.8	9.1
Other	35.0	33.5	33.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
HOUSEHOLD SIZE			
Average household size	3.7	3.5	3.5

Comparison with data from other sources

The expenditure data from the HBS were also checked against estimates derived from other sources such 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 2012 expenditure data on some items with data from other sources

Item	Estimated private household consumption per annum based on the HBS 2012	Estimated national consumption per annum based on data from other sources
Rice (govt.imported)	12,500 tons	16,000 tons
Rice (trader's)	35,000 tons	40,000 tons
Flour (inc. flour for bread)	100,000 tons	125,000 tons
Tea	1,250 tons	1,470 tons
Sugar	9,500 tons	22,000 tons
Chicken	20,000 tons	46,000 tons
Potato	23,500 tons	28,000 tons
Cooking Oil	Rs 975 Mn	Rs 1,900 Mn
Onion	10,700 tons	15,100 tons
Powdered milk	Rs 2,000 Mn	Rs 3,000 Mn
Rum & Cane Spirits	Rs 550 Mn	Rs 3,500 Mn
Beer & Stout	Rs 530 Mn	Rs 3,300 Mn
Wine	Rs 200 Mn	Rs 540 Mn
Cigarettes	Rs 1,800 Mn	Rs 5,800 Mn
Electricity	Rs 3,900 Mn	Rs 4,200 Mn ¹
Water	Rs 800 Mn	Rs 725 Mn ¹
Waste Water	Rs 170 Mn	Rs 140 Mn ¹
Gasolene	Rs 4,500 Mn	Rs 6,700 Mn
LPG - cooking gas	Rs 1,500 Mn	Rs 1,400 Mn

1 - Domestic consumption only

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. Data at past surveys indicate that people tend to underreport on what they actually consume on these items. Accordingly, it has been found necessary to adjust the expenditure data on alcoholic beverages and cigarettes before deriving the CPI weights. It has been estimated from other sources that household consumption of alcoholic beverages and cigarettes represents about 80% of total sales on the country; on this basis an adjustment of Rs 1,683 has been made for the average monthly household consumption expenditure. The COICOP divisions affected are ‘Alcoholic beverages and tobacco’ and ‘Restaurants and Hotels’ since the latter includes alcoholic drinks and cigarettes consumed in bars and restaurants.

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 income - 2001/02, 2006/07 & 2012 HBS

Measures of Income	2001/02	2006/07	2012
Average monthly household income (Rs)	14,230	19,080	29,360
95% Confidence Interval for average monthly income			
Lower limit	13,950	18,590	28,670
Upper limit	14,510	19,570	30,040
Median monthly household income (Rs)	11,150	14,640	21,790
Gini Coefficient	0.371	0.388	0.413
Income share			
Percentage of total income going to:-			
Lowest 20% of households	6.4	6.1	5.4
Highest 20% of households	44.0	45.6	47.4
Ratio of highest 20% to lowest 20%	6.9	7.4	8.8

From the reported figures, the average monthly household disposable income was Rs 29,360 in 2012 against Rs 19,080 in 2006/07, showing a 53.9% increase. Over the same period, the price of goods and services, as measured by the CPI increased by 33.0% and the average household size decreased by 5.4% from 3.7 to 3.5 persons. After adjusting for price increases and smaller household size, there was a real increase of 22.3% in the income of households.

The median monthly household income was Rs 21,790 in 2012, indicating that 50% of households derived an income less than Rs 21,790 and that the other 50% had an income greater than Rs 21,790. Compared to a figure of Rs 14,640 for 2006/07, the median income increased by 48.8%.

Table 4 shows the distribution of households by income class. The proportion of households having income less than Rs 10,000 per month decreased from 26% in 2006/07 to 14% in 2012. Similarly, the proportion of households receiving between Rs 10,000 and Rs 20,000 decreased from 42% in 2006/07 to 30% in 2012. However, the share of households having a monthly income between Rs 20,000 and Rs 40,000 rose from 24% in 2006/07 to 35% in 2012. The increase in the share of households with a monthly income above Rs 40,000 was even higher, from 8% in 2006/07 to 21% in 2012.

The dispersion of the income distribution 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 further away from the equality line in 2012 as compared to 2006/07, thus indicating further 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 6.1% in 2006/07 to 5.4% in 2012. On the other hand, the share of the upper 20% of households increased from 45.6% to 47.4%.

The degree of inequality in income can also be measured by the Gini coefficient that ranges between 0 (complete equality) and 1 (complete inequality). Data from past two surveys show that the Gini coefficient increased from 0.388 in 2006/07 to 0.413 in 2012, confirming the increase in income inequality.

Table 4: Distribution (%) of households by income class - 2001/02, 2006/07 & 2012 HBS

Monthly Household Disposable Income (Rs)	2001/02 HBS		2006/07 HBS		2012 HBS	
	Households (%)	Total Income (%)	Households (%)	Total Income (%)	Households (%)	Total Income (%)
Under 4,000	6.8	1.3	3.8	0.5	2.2	0.2
4,000 to < 5,000	3.5	1.1	2.6	0.6	1.3	0.2
5,000 to < 6,000	5.0	1.9	2.8	0.8	1.6	0.3
6,000 to < 7,000	6.6	3.0	3.9	1.3	2.4	0.5
7,000 to < 8,000	6.8	3.5	3.9	1.5	2.1	0.5
8,000 to < 9,000	7.3	4.4	4.6	2.1	2.2	0.6
9,000 to < 10,000	6.7	4.5	5.1	2.5	2.6	0.9
10,000 to < 12,000	11.8	9.0	10.6	6.0	5.7	2.1
12,000 to < 14,000	9.2	8.3	9.9	6.7	6.1	2.7
14,000 to < 16,000	7.3	7.6	9.1	7.1	6.3	3.2
16,000 to < 18,000	5.5	6.5	6.8	6.0	6.0	3.5
18,000 to < 20,000	4.3	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.9	3.8
20,000 to < 25,000	7.6	11.8	10.3	12.1	13.4	10.2
25,000 to < 30,000	4.4	8.5	6.7	9.5	9.6	8.9
30,000 to < 35,000	2.5	5.8	3.8	6.5	7.1	7.8
35,000 to < 40,000	1.5	3.9	3.0	5.8	5.0	6.3
40,000 to < 45,000	1.0	3.0	1.9	4.2	4.0	5.8
45,000 to < 50,000	0.6	2.1	1.4	3.6	3.2	5.2
50,000 to < 60,000	0.7	2.6	1.6	4.4	4.7	8.8
60,000 to < 70,000	0.4	2.0	1.0	3.4	2.4	5.3
70,000 & above	0.6	3.5	1.9	10.0	6.2	23.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 1 - Lorenz curves, 2006/07 & 2012 HBS

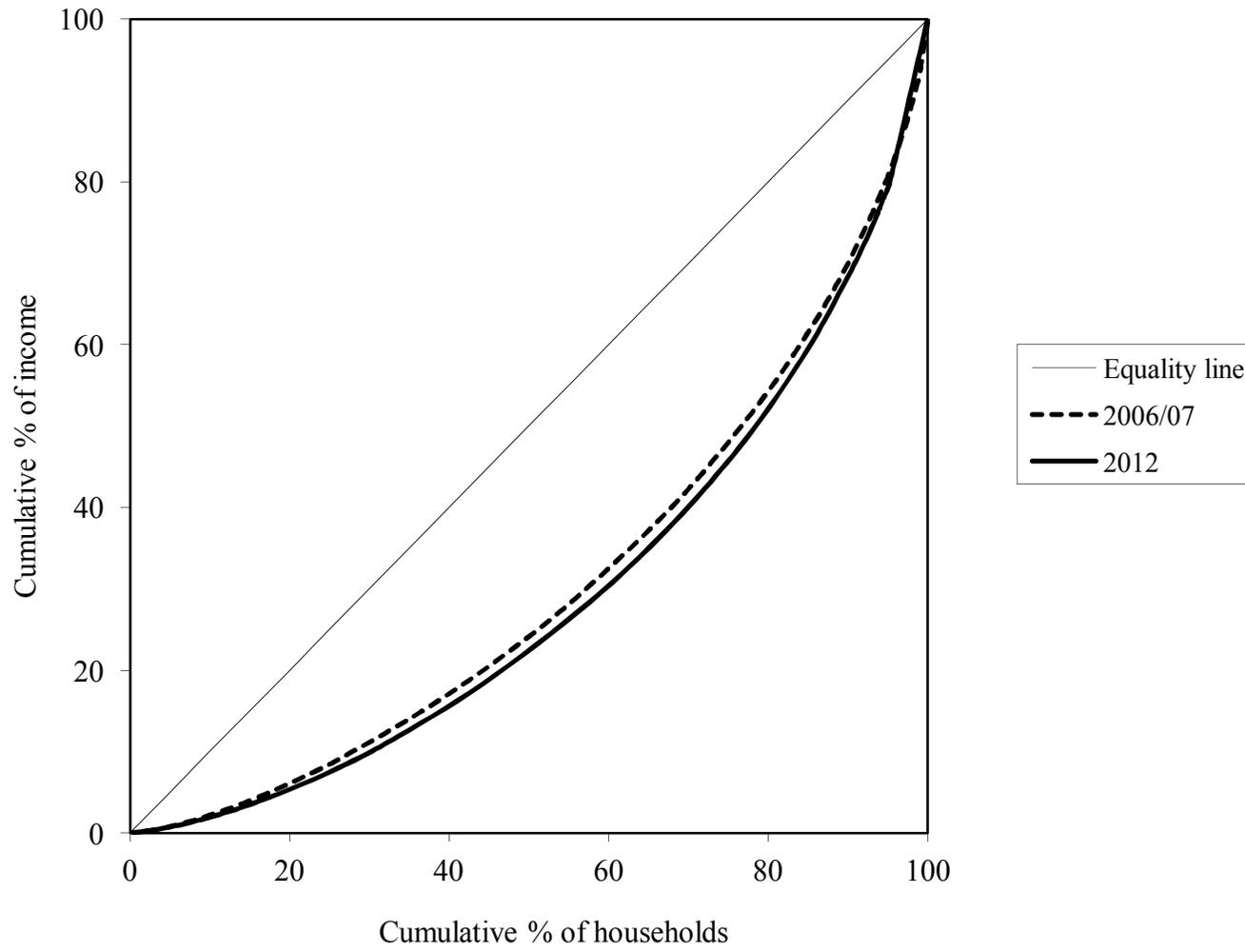


Table 5 - Average monthly household income by source of income, 2001/02, 2006/07 & 2012 HBS

Source of income	Rupees		
	2001/02	2006/07	2012
Wages and salaries	10,260	13,460	21,460
Entrepreneurial	2,590	2,930	4,330
Property	250	430	440
Transfer	1,560	2,630	4,210
Other income	40	10	30
Gross income	14,700	19,460	30,470
Deductions	460	380	1,110
Average monthly household disposable income	14,240	19,080	29,360

Table 5 gives a breakdown of household income by source of income. The table indicates that wages and salaries remained the principal source of household income, accounting for around 70% of total gross income in both 2006/07 and 2012. Wages and salaries increased by 59.4% to Rs 21,460 in 2012 from Rs 13,460 in 2006/07.

Transfer income which consists mainly of pensions and other social security benefits was also an important source of income; it accounted for 13.8% of total gross income in 2012 slightly higher than in 2006/07. Transfer income increased significantly by 60.1% from Rs 2,630 per month in 2006/07 to Rs 4,210 in 2012. 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 17% in the total number of beneficiaries.

In 2012, there were 2.0 income earners for an average household of size 3.5 compared to 1.9 income earners for an average household of size 3.7 in 2006/07. Thus, there was an increase of 11.3% in the average number of income earners per household 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 government 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 51.7% from Rs 15,770 in 2006/07 to Rs 23,930 in 2012. Over the same period, inflation was 33.0% and the average household size decreased by 3.7 to 3.5 persons. After adjusting for price increases and smaller household size, there was a real increase of 20.6% in the consumption expenditure of households.

In 2012, 'Food & non-alcoholic beverages' took the largest share of household consumption expenditure (27%) followed by 'Transport' (15%), 'Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels' (12%) 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 36%.

Expenditure on all categories of consumption goods and services showed increases. The highest increase was observed in 'Education' at 112%, followed by 'Health' (102%) and 'Communication' (63%). The lowest increase was noted in 'Clothing and footwear' (35%).

Table 6 - Average monthly household consumption expenditure by COICOP division - 2006/07 and 2012 HBS

Division	2006/07		2012		Change in expenditure (%) 2006/07 to 2012
	Rs	%	Rs	%	
1. Food & non alcoholic beverages	4,500	28.5	6,540	27.3	45.3
2. Alcoholic beverages & tobacco	1,450	9.2	2,300	9.6	58.6
3. Clothing & footwear	800	5.1	1,080	4.5	35.0
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	2,070	13.1	2,860	12.0	38.2
5. Furnishing, household equipment & routine household maintenance	1,020	6.5	1,450	6.1	42.2
6. Health	470	3.0	950	3.9	102.1
7. Transport	2,310	14.6	3,630	15.2	57.1
8. Communication	570	3.6	930	3.9	63.2
9. Recreation & culture	760	4.8	1,040	4.3	36.8
10. Education	510	3.2	1,080	4.5	111.8
11. Restaurants & hotels	680	4.3	1,090	4.6	60.3
12. Miscellaneous goods & services	630	4.0	980	4.1	55.6
Total	15,770	100.0	23,930	100.0	51.7

7. Relative poverty

Based on income data of the HBS, some main indicators on poverty were compiled using a relative poverty line defined as half median household income per adult equivalent (Table 7). The household income is worked out in terms of 'per adult equivalent' to consider intra-household differentials, by adjusting for household size and age composition as well as economies of scale.

Hence, the poverty line for a 1-adult member household is estimated at Rs 5,660 in 2012 compared to Rs 3,821 in 2006/07. The poverty line for an average household comprising 2 adults and 2 children (aged less than 16 years) worked out to Rs 13,330 in 2012.

Table 7 – Selected summary indicators on poverty, Republic of Mauritius, 2001/02, 2006/07 & 2012 HBS

	2001/02	2006/07	2012
Poverty line: Half median monthly income ¹ per adult equivalent (Rs)	2,804	3,821	5,660
Estimated number of poor households	23,700	26,400	33,800
Proportion of poor households (%)	7.7	7.9	9.4
Estimated number of poor persons	93,200	104,200	122,400
Proportion of poor persons (%)	7.8	8.5	9.8

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 persons increased from 8.5% in 2006/07 to 9.8% in 2012; the number of poor persons rose from 104,200 to 122,400.

The proportion of poor households increased from 7.9% in 2006/07 to 9.4% in 2012; in absolute terms, the number of poor households rose from 26,400 to 33,800.

CORRIGENDUM

Household Budget Survey 2012 – Preliminary results & Updated weights for the Consumer Price Index

Page 14

- (i) Table 7: “Estimated number of poor persons” to read 126,200 for the year 2012 instead of 122,400.
- (ii) 3rd paragraph: to read “The proportion of poor persons increased from 8.5% in 2006/07 to 9.8% in 2012; the number of poor persons from 104,200 to 126,200.”

6 May 2013

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 basis of the household expenditure on the item.

It is noted that consumption of own-produced goods as well as goods and services received free were excluded. Furthermore, data collected over a recall period of one year (instead of the usual reference month) were used for infrequently purchased items such as air tickets, cars, computers and other household durables, in order to obtain more reliable expenditure estimates for deriving the weights.

Also, the coverage of the Household Budget Survey 2012 has been extended to include private households comprising foreigners following the IMF recommendation in 2008. Therefore, the weights have been compiled using the consumption expenditure of private households consisting of Mauritians and foreigners.

The table at Annex 1 shows the weight (expressed per 1000) of different items as a share of total household expenditure at the 2006/07 and 2012 Household Budget Surveys.

It is noted that a decrease in the weight of an item in the CPI basket does not necessarily imply a decrease in the expenditure on that item, but rather indicates that the relative importance of that item with respect to total household expenditure has declined.

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

- (i) 'Education' registered the highest increase in CPI weight from 32 in 2006/07 to 45 in 2012 mainly due to higher weight for university fees from 10 to 19.
- (ii) 'Health' rose from 30 to 40 mainly due to increases in weights of doctors' fees from 7 to 11 and paramedical services (which cover laboratory services, x-rays, physiotherapist services etc.) from negligible to 3.

- (iii) 'Transport' increased from 147 to 151 due to increases in weights for vehicles (from 44 to 52) and gasoline (from 36 to 44), partly offset by declines in the weights for travelling expenses by air (from 19 to 16), bus (from 13 to 11) and taxi (from 8 to 6).
- (iv) Weight for mobile phone calls increased from 8 to 11 and that for internet connection from 3 to 11. Conversely, the weight for fixed telephone calls declined from 17 to 11.
- (v) The weight for rum and other cane spirits rose from 15 to 24 between 2006/07 and 2012 while the weight for beer decreased from 24 to 20.
- (vi) The weight for 'Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels' registered a decrease from 131 to 120. A decrease in the weight for interest payment on housing loan from 37 to 30, as a result of lower interest rates, is noted.
- (vii) The weight for electricity increased from 33 to 38.
- (viii) The weight for prepared food increased from 19 to 24 between 2006/07 and 2012 indicating increasing consumption of fast foods.
- (ix) The weight of newspaper decreased from 7 to 4 indicating lower consumption on this item.

Contact persons:

(1) Mr Sanjev Bhonoo
Statistician
sbhonoo@mail.gov.mu

(2) Mr Rajive Ajodhea
Statistician
rajodhea@mail.gov.mu

Statistics Mauritius,
LIC Building, Port Louis
tel : 212 2316/17
fax: 211 4150
email: statsmauritus@mail.gov.mu

Statistics Mauritius

30 April 2013

Weighting system - 2006/07 and 2012 Consumer Price Index

	2006/07	2012
TOTAL ALL DIVISIONS	<u>1000</u>	<u>1000</u>
DIVISION 01 - FOOD AND NON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	<u>286</u>	<u>273</u>
<u>Group 1 - Food</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>254</u>
Class 1 - Bread and cereals	71	67
Bread	21	18
Rice (Govt. imported)	3	1
Rice (trader's)	21	20
Flour (Govt. imported)	2	1
Other flour	1	2
Flour preparations	5	4
Biscuits	4	4
Other cereals	4	5
Frozen semi prepared food	5	6
Other prepared food	5	6
Class 2 - Meat	43	41
Fresh beef	7	5
Frozen beef	4	4
Mutton	4	6
Goat & Venison	2	1
Pork & sausages	1	1
Fresh chicken	12	15
Frozen chicken	10	7
Canned meat	3	2
Class 3 - Fish and other seafood	25	24
Fresh fish	7	8
Fresh octopus	1	1
Frozen fish	8	6
Other frozen sea products	3	3
Salted and dried fish	1	1
Canned fish and other processed sea food	5	5

Class 4 - Milk, cheese and eggs	36	35
Powdered milk - full cream	19	18
Powdered milk - skimmed	1	1
Baby milk powder	2	1
Other milk	2	2
Milk preparations	4	4
Processed & other Cheese	5	5
Fresh eggs	3	4
Class 5 - Oils and fats	15	15
Butter	2	1
Cooking oil	9	9
Margarine and ghee	4	5
Class 6 - Fruits	12	11
Fresh fruits - imported	7	7
Fresh fruits - local	3	3
Canned fruits	1	-
Dried fruits	1	1
Class 7 - Vegetables	50	45
Tomatoes	7	6
Potatoes	8	6
Onions	3	4
Garlic	2	2
Other fresh vegetables	21	21
Preserved vegetables	5	3
Pulses	4	3
Class 8 - Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	5	8
Sugar	1	3
Chocolate	1	2
Jam	1	-
Ice cream	1	2
Sweets/confectionery	1	1
Class 9 - Food products not elsewhere classified	8	8
Ginger	1	1
Other food products n.e.c	7	7

<u>Group 2 - Non-alcoholic beverages</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>19</u>
Class 1 - Coffee, tea and cocoa	5	4
Coffee	1	1
Tea	3	2
Food drinks	1	1
Class 2 - Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	16	15
Soft drinks	9	7
Fruit juice and syrup	5	5
Other	2	3
DIVISION 02 - ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	<u>92</u>	<u>96</u>
<u>Group 1 - Alcoholic beverages</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>51</u>
Class 1 - Spirits	19	26
Whisky	4	2
Rum	9	14
Other cane spirits	6	10
Class 2 - Wine	6	4
Wine	6	4
Class 3 - Beer	25	21
Beer	24	20
Stout	1	1
<u>Group 2 - Tobacco</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>45</u>
Class 0 - Tobacco	42	45
Cigarettes	42	45
DIVISION 03 - CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	<u>51</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Group 1 - Clothing</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>34</u>
Class 1 - Clothing materials	2	1
Clothing materials	2	1
Class 2 - Garments	35	32
Ready made clothing - women	16	15
Ready made clothing - men	12	11
Ready made clothing - children	3	4
Other ready made clothing	4	2

Class 5 - Tailoring charges	2	1
Tailoring charges	2	1
<u>Group 2 - Footwear</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>
Class 1 - Shoes and other footwear	12	11
Ladies' shoes	5	5
Men's shoes	4	4
Children's shoes	3	2
DIVISION 04 - HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	<u>131</u>	<u>120</u>
<u>Group 1 - Actual rentals for housing</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>
Class 1 - Actual rent paid by tenants	14	13
Rent	14	13
<u>Group 2 - Mortgage Interest Payment for housing</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>30</u>
Class 1 - Mortgage interest payment for housing	37	30
Mortgage Interest Payment For Housing	37	30
<u>Group 3 - Maintenance and repair of the dwelling</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>
Class 1 - Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	7	6
Cement	1	1
Paints	1	1
Planks	1	-
Ceramic tiles	1	1
Other construction materials	3	3
Class 2 - Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	7	6
Workmen's wages	7	6
<u>Group 4 - Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>
Class 1 - Water supply	10	8
Water charges	10	8
Class 3 - Sewage collection	2	2
Waste water tax	2	2
Class 4 - Other Services Relating to the Dwelling not elsewhere classified	4	2
Municipal tax	4	2
<u>Group 5 - Electricity, gas and other fuels</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>53</u>
Class 1 - Electricity	33	38
Electricity	33	38

Class 2 - Gas	16	15
Cooking gas (LPG)	16	15
Class 3 - Liquid fuels	1	-
Kerosene	1	-
DIVISION 05 - FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	<u>64</u>	<u>61</u>
<u>Group 1 - Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>16</u>
Class 1 - Furniture and furnishings	16	16
Furniture	16	16
Class 2 - Carpets and other floor coverings	1	-
Vinyl, carpets, etc.	1	-
<u>Group 2 - Household textiles</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Class 0 - Household textiles	4	3
Bedding	1	1
Curtain material	2	1
Other	1	1
<u>Group 3 - Household appliances</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>
Class 1 - Major household appliances whether electric or not	7	10
Gas cooker	1	1
Microwave oven	-	1
Refrigerator	3	3
Washing machine	2	2
Solar water heater	-	2
Other	1	1
Class 2 - Small electric household appliances	1	1
Small electric household appliances	1	1
Class 3 - Repair of household appliances	1	1
Repair of household appliances	1	1
<u>Group 4 - Glassware, tableware and household utensils</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Class 0 - Glassware, tableware and household utensils	3	2
Glassware	1	1
Tableware	1	-
Other utensils	1	1

<u>Group 5 - Tools and equipment for house and garden</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Class 1 - Major tools and equipment	1	1
Major tools and equipment	1	1
Class 2 - Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	1	1
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	1	1
<u>Group 6 - Goods and services for routine household maintenance</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>26</u>
Class 1 - Non-durable household goods	20	17
Laundry soap	3	2
Other washing materials	7	8
Floor polish	1	1
Detergents	5	3
Other	4	3
Class 2 - Domestic services and household services	9	9
Maid	8	6
Gardener	1	2
Babysitter	-	1
DIVISION 06 - HEALTH	<u>30</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>Group 1 - Medical products, appliances and equipment</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>
Class 1 - Pharmaceutical products	12	11
Analgesics and antalgics	2	2
Tonics and vitamins	2	2
Antibiotics	1	1
Medicine for diabetes	1	1
Medicine for cholesterol and cardiovascular therapy	1	1
Other medicinal products	4	3
Eye care products	1	1
Class 3 - Therapeutic appliances and equipment	1	3
Spectacles	1	3
<u>Group 2 - Outpatient services</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>17</u>
Class 1 - Medical services	7	11
Doctors' fees	7	11
Class 2 - Dental services	3	3
Dentists' fees	3	3

Class 3 - Paramedical services	-	3
Paramedical Services	-	3
<u>Group 3 - Hospital services</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>
Class 0 - Hospital services	7	9
Clinic fees	7	9
DIVISION 07 - TRANSPORT	<u>147</u>	<u>151</u>
<u>Group 1 - Purchase of vehicles</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>52</u>
Class 1 - Personal Transport	44	52
Personal transport	44	52
<u>Group 2 - Operation of personal transport equipment</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>66</u>
Class 1 - Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	5	4
Tyres and tubes	2	2
Parts and accessories	3	2
Class 2 - Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	46	52
Gasolene	36	44
Autogas	1	1
Diesel oil	8	7
Motor oil	1	-
Class 3 - Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment	6	5
Maintenance and repair charges	6	5
Class 4 - Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	5	5
Road tax & other transport services	5	5
<u>Group 3 - Transport services</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>33</u>
Class 2 - Passenger transport by road	21	17
Bus fare	13	11
Taxi fare	8	6
Class 3 - Passenger transport by air	19	16
Passenger transport by air	19	16
Class 4 - Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	1	-
Passenger transport by sea	1	-

DIVISION 08 - COMMUNICATION	<u>36</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>Group 1 - Postal services</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Class 0 - Postal services	1	-
Postal services	1	-
<u>Group 2 - Telephone and telefax equipment</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Class 0 - Telephone and telefax equipment	1	3
Telephone equipment (incl. mobile phones)	1	3
<u>Group 3 - Telephone and telefax services</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>36</u>
Class 0 - Telephone and telefax services	34	36
Fixed telephone rental	4	2
Fixed telephone calls	17	11
International calls	2	1
Mobile telephone calls	8	11
Internet connection	3	11
DIVISION 09 - RECREATION AND CULTURE	<u>48</u>	<u>44</u>
<u>Group 1 - Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
Class 1 - Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	6	6
Television set	4	5
Other audio and video set	2	1
Class 3 - Information processing equipment	4	6
Computer	4	5
Other	-	1
Class 4 - Recording media	1	-
Tapes, photographic films, etc.	1	-
Class 5 - Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	1	-
Repair services	1	-
<u>Group 3 - Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Class 1 - Games, toys and hobbies	1	2
Toy and games	1	2
Class 2 - Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreations	1	1
Balls, rackets, shuttlecocks, etc.	1	1

Class 3 - Gardens, plants and flowers	1	1
Decorative plants / flowers, etc.	1	1
Class 4 - Pets and related products	1	1
Foodstuff for pets	1	1
<u>Group 4 - Recreational and cultural services</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>
Class 1 - Recreational and sporting services	1	1
Admission tickets	1	-
Fitness centers and lessons in music, swimming etc.	-	1
Class 2 - Cultural services	12	11
Cinema admission	1	1
Hire of video cassettes and CD's	1	-
Television licence	9	10
Other	1	-
<u>Group 5 - Newspapers, books and stationery</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>15</u>
Class 1 - Books	10	8
School textbooks - Primary	3	1
School textbooks - Secondary	5	7
Other	2	-
Class 2 - Newspapers and periodicals	7	4
Newspapers - Daily	3	2
Newspapers - Weekly	3	2
Other	1	-
Class 4 - Stationery and drawing materials	2	3
Copy books and other stationeries	2	3
DIVISION 10 - EDUCATION	<u>32</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Group 1 - Pre-primary and secondary education</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
Class 0 - Pre-primary and primary education	6	7
Pre-primary education	3	2
Primary education	1	3
Private tuition fees - Primary	2	2

<u>Group 2 - Secondary education</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>
Class 0 - Secondary education	13	16
Secondary education	1	2
Private tuition fees - Secondary	12	14
<u>Group 3 - Post-secondary and non-tertiary education</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Class 0 - Post-secondary and non-tertiary education	1	1
Post secondary and non-tertiary education	1	1
<u>Group 4 - Tertiary education</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>
Class 0 - Tertiary education	11	20
University fees	10	19
Other	1	1
<u>Group 5 - Education not definable by level</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Class 0 - Education not definable by level	1	1
Vocational / Technical courses	1	1
DIVISION 11 - RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	<u>43</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Group 1 - Catering services</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>43</u>
Class 1 - Restaurants, cafés and the like	42	43
Prepared foods	19	24
Cakes and snacks	7	4
Expenditure in bars and restaurants	16	15
<u>Group 2 - Accommodation services</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Class 0 - Accommodation services	1	2
Rental of bungalows	1	2
DIVISION 12 - MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	<u>40</u>	<u>41</u>
<u>Group 1 - Personal care</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>21</u>
Class 1 - Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments	2	2
Hairdresser - male	1	1
Hairdresser - female	1	1

Class 3 - Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	21	19
Goods for personal care - female	5	4
Goods for personal care - male	2	2
Goods for personal care - babies	4	3
Goods for personal hygiene	10	10
<u>Group 3 - Personal effects, not elsewhere classified</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Class 1 - Jewellery, clocks and watches	2	2
Jewellery, clocks and watches	2	2
Class 2 - Other personal goods	1	1
Other personal effects	1	1
<u>Group 4 - Social protection</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Class 0 - Social protection	1	1
Nursery fees	1	1
<u>Group 5 - Insurance</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>
Class 2 - Insurance connected with the dwelling	2	2
House insurance	2	2
Class 4 - Insurance connected with transport	8	10
Vehicle insurance	8	10
<u>Group 6 - Financial Services not elsewhere classified</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Class 1 - Financial Services not elsewhere classified	-	1
Credit card fee and other financial services	-	1
<u>Group 7 - Other services not elsewhere classified</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Class 0 - Other services not elsewhere classified	3	3
Religious and funerary articles & services	1	2
Other services	2	1

Methodology of the Household Budget Survey 2012

Scope and coverage of collection	Private households comprising Mauritians and foreigners.
Survey period	The survey was carried out on a monthly basis from January to December 2012.
Data collection method	Face to face interviewing of household members.
Sampling method	Stratified two-stage sampling design. Clusters containing more than 50 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 74% 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>Four different questionnaires were used, namely to collect the necessary information. These were:</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>