



COMPILATION GUIDE

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

[REFERENCE BASE 2005 = 100.0]

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Preface

The Compilation Guide on the Consumer Price Index (Reference Base 2005 = 100.0) aims to educate users of the data on how the Consumer Price Index with the Reference Base 2005 = 100.0 is constructed by the Economic Statistics Division of the Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics (FIBOS).

The guide is in three parts: Part A covers the CPI and the general methodology, Part B provides step by step details on the Reference Base 2005 = 100.0 and Part C provides plans FIBOS has for the next re-base.

To all of you who have helped compile this publication, I extend to you my sincere gratitude.

Your comments and suggestions on the compilation guide will be welcomed.

T Bainimarama
Government Statistician

NOTES

1 Total values are subject to rounding errors.

2 Key to Abbreviations:

CPI	Consumer Price Index
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
FIBOS	Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
VAT	Value Added Tax

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PART A

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Consumer Price Index (CPI) has been re-referenced, re-weighted and linked and now has as its Reference Base, Average 12 months 2005 = 100.0 (Refer Part B). The new Base incorporates price adjusted expenditure data from the 2002-2003 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) of urban households of all races in Fiji that was conducted from March 2002 to February 2003.
- 1.2 History of the previous studies done in chronological order is -
 - 1.2.1 A 'country' index
A 'country' index, based on the expenditure pattern of Indian workers in 1943, earning less than 50 shillings a week, was produced. Prices collected in the towns of Lautoka, Ba, Sigatoka, Nadi, Nausori, Penang and Tavua were used to calculate this index.
 - 1.2.2 A 'town' index
A 'town' index, based on the expenditure pattern of Indian workers in 1943, earning less than 50 shillings a week, was produced. Average prices collected in Suva city were used to calculate this index.
 - 1.2.3 A 'European' index
A 'European' index, based on the expenditure pattern of 23 European families – within the income group of 400 to 600 pounds per annum in 1939 – was produced in 1944.
 - 1.2.4 Retail Price Index
Each of the above mentioned indexes were replaced by a quarterly Retail Price Index in 1959. The Retail Price index was designed to show changes in the cost of consumer goods and services normally purchased by Indian and Fijian workmen on Viti Levu who earned between three pounds and six pence and eight pounds and five shillings per week. Although prices were collected from all the main urban areas of Viti Levu, the weighting pattern of the index was based on the pattern of expenditure of Indian and Fijian workmen in Suva.
 - 1.2.5 CPI July 1968 = 100.0
The first ever CPI for Fiji, based on expenditure patterns obtained from the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) conducted out in March 1968, of 229 families of all races living in urban areas, was produced with a reference base of July 1968 = 100.0. Indexes for 'Central', 'Western' and 'Labasa' were also produced for the first time.

- 1.2.6 CPI January 1974 = 100.0
The second CPI, with a reference base of January 1974 = 100.0, was produced. This was based on the expenditure patterns obtained from the HIES of 641 urban families of all races in 1973.
- 1.2.7 CPI 1979 = 100.0
The third CPI, with a reference base of 1979 = 100.0, was produced. This was based on the expenditure patterns obtained from the HIES conducted from January 1977 to February 1978 of 2,554 urban households of all races throughout Fiji.
- 1.2.8 CPI 1985 = 100.0
The fourth CPI, with a reference base of 1985 = 100.0, was produced. This was based on the expenditure patterns obtained from the HIES conducted from February 1983 to January 1984 of 1,756 urban households of all races throughout Fiji.
- 1.2.9 CPI 1993 = 100.0
The fifth CPI, with a reference base of 1993 = 100.0, was based on the expenditure patterns of 3,000 urban households obtained from the HIES conducted from November 1990 to October 1991.

Each of the indexes prior to the introduction of the first CPI, were very specific in their geographic coverage, levels of income and population groups.

2.0 What is the CPI?

The CPI is an index that measures **changes in the prices** of a fixed representative basket of goods and services that the households purchase during a specified time. In Fiji only urban households are covered. Inclusion of the rural households would be a very costly exercise. In fact most households, including rural, purchase from outlets situated in the urban areas. Therefore it is assumed that including the rural households would not make a significant difference to the CPI.

Changes in the prices of goods and services affect the real purchasing power of consumers' incomes and their welfare. As the prices of different goods and services do not all change at the same rate, a price index can only reflect their average movement.

A price index is typically assigned a value 100.0 in some reference period and the values of the index for other periods of time are intended to indicate the average proportionate, or percentage, change in prices from this price reference period. For Fiji the reference period is currently 2005.

It is important to remember that the CPI measures **price movement** and not **actual price levels**. For instance, if the index for milk is 110.0 in a given period when the corresponding index for butter is 105.0, this does not mean that milk is more expensive than butter. What it means is that the price of milk has increased twice (10 per cent) as much as that of butter (5 per cent) since the base period.

The CPI is often loosely called the cost-of-living index, but strictly speaking this is not correct. No country has yet been able to produce a truly valid cost-of-living index. A true cost-of-living index, among other things, would need to be concerned with changes in standards of living and with the substitutions that consumers tend to make in order to maintain their standard of living in the face of changing market conditions (for instance, buying rice rather than potatoes when potato prices are relatively high) whereas the CPI during periods between revisions assumes the purchase of a constant basket of goods and services and measures price changes in that basket alone. From time to time the CPI basket of goods and services is revised to ensure that it continues to reflect the actual spending habits of the population to which the CPI relates.

3.0 Uses of the CPI and using the CPI

3.1 There are various uses of the CPI. Common amongst them are -

3.1.1 assessing and analysing economic conditions, eg assessing relative trends in prices, dealing with questions of economic growth and fluctuations, inflationary and deflationary pressures in the economy, conditions of supply and demand, cost-price relationship;

3.1.2 measuring price changes/differences affecting employees and other consumers, eg measuring levels of living, purchasing power of incomes;

3.1.3 special analytical purposes, eg indexes used as deflators in analysing national accounting flows or for revaluation of quantum series.

3.2 Using the CPI

Although the CPI is a useful statistical yardstick for a wide variety of purposes, it is not the only measure of price change available and users are encouraged to carefully consider its suitability for their particular needs. For instance, the Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics (FIBOS) also compiles and publishes a Building Materials Price Index.

Assuming that the CPI is thought to be the most appropriate measure to use for the particular purpose in mind, there is still room for some choice. In addition to the well-known 'All Items' CPI at the national level the CPI is also available by Divisions ie Central, Western and Northern and by sections ie food, alcohol and tobacco etc. The 'All items' CPI is also published in seasonally adjusted terms.

FIBOS can also make available, on request, indexes for special groupings of the items included in the index.

4.0 Composition of the CPI basket

The total basket is divided into 9 Sections. These sections are in turn divided into Groups and Sub-groups. For example, the Section on ‘Alcoholic drinks and tobacco’ consists of 2 Groups ‘alcohol’ and ‘cigarettes’. The alcohol group is further divided into seven sub-groups as can be seen below in Table 1 on Classification. Refer Appendix 1 on the 4-digit Classification.

Table 1: CLASSIFICATION

SECTION	GROUP	SUB-GROUP	DESCRIPTION
2			ALCOHOLIC DRINKS AND TOBACCO
	201		Alcohol
		1	Whisky - local
		2	Brandy - imported
		3	Gin - local
		4	Wine - Riesling
		5	Rum – OP Bounty
		6	Beer – Fiji - warm
		7	Beer - draught
	202		Cigarettes

The selection of the expenditure items to be included in the CPI basket is made thus -

4.1 Scope of the CPI

In determining the expenditure items that comprise the basket consideration is given to the primary objective¹ of the CPI, hence its scope. An *inflation* or *acquisitions* index relates to households’ *monetary* expenditure only, while a *consumption* index includes *notional transactions* such as imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings and other non-monetary consumption such as home produced food. Inflation is the preferred basis in Fiji so therefore non-monetary transactions² fall outside the scope.

4.2 Selection of items

4.2.1 Information on the spending habits on specific goods and services [henceforth called the sub-group] of a representative cross-section of urban households in Fiji is obtained from the HIES. A representative sample of urban households (3015 in the 2002-2003 HIES) is interviewed to provide detailed reports on amount of expenditure on each sub-group during a given period. Based on the information obtained, sub-group estimates are made for the total number of urban households in Fiji – 73,010 total urban households for the 2002-2003 HIES

¹ A user meeting is held to assess user requirements.

² This is available from the national accounts implicit price deflator for household final consumption expenditure.

- 4.2.2 From the total sub-group, non-consumption sub-groups and sub-groups whose prices can not be associated with an identifiable and specific commodity or service are taken out, eg
- 4.2.2.1 Income tax since it cannot be clearly associated with the purchase of a specific good;
 - 4.2.2.2 Expenditure incurred for purchasing bonds, shares and other financial assets since they are not consumption expenditure;
 - 4.2.2.3 Licenses eg for fishing etc are classified as taxes. However, payments by households for licenses to own goods and services are included eg driving license, fee for a passport, etc.;
 - 4.2.2.4 Payment of membership fee, religious contributions etc are considered transfers unless some sort of service is received by the subscribers, eg magazines etc.;
 - 4.2.2.5 Gifts are considered transfers;
 - 4.2.2.6 Social security contributions and personal insurance;
 - 4.2.2.7 Mortgage payments;
 - 4.2.2.8 Gambling.

Sub-groups are not excluded from the CPI basket on the basis of moral or social judgements. Some people may, for example, regard the use of tobacco and alcohol as socially undesirable, but these commodities are included in the CPI basket because they represent significant priceable elements in household expenditures.

- 4.2.3 After the exclusion of the sub-groups mentioned in 4.2.2, the remaining sub-groups are adjusted for under-reporting: consumption expenditures relating to each sub-group is checked against consumption expenditure derived using the supply-side information (eg production and imports). Differences that are suspicious are removed eg if for tobacco the data derived using the supply-side information is more than what is obtained from the HIES then supply-side information will be considered more accurate, therefore used.
- 4.2.4 The next step is to identify sub-groups that will comprise the CPI basket, since the basket cannot include every sub-group, but it does need to include all the important kinds of sub-groups. It is also not necessary to include all the sub-groups people buy since many related sub-groups are subject to similar price changes. The idea is to select key representative sub-groups so that the index reflects price changes for a much wider range of sub-groups than is actually sampled.

4.2.4.1 Identification of sub-groups for selection – identification for selection is done using a top-down approach ie expenditure of each sub-group is divided by the total expenditure and multiplied by either 100 or 1000. In Fiji 1000 is used to prevent a lot of items from being excluded.

Example: Expenditure of a sub-group
 ----- X 1000
 Total expenditure of the group

4.2.4.2 Redistribution of excluded sub-group – since excluded sub-groups contribute to the total expenditure, they get proportionately distributed to sub-groups in the same Group.

Example:

Table 2: Redistribution of excluded sub-groups

Description		ExpenditureF\$	Selected item
Group	Sub-group		
Fish	Kawakawa	726,501.10	19.7
	Kawago	393,463.20	10.7
	Sabutu	524,720.56	14.3
	Kacika	11,544.00	0.3
	Kanace	883,919.66	24.0
	Saqa	1,094,625.74	29.7
	Schnapper	46,722.00	1.3
Total Group		3,681,496.26	100.0

Table 1 shows the Group Fish. Sub-group with low weights like Kacika will be excluded, but its weight will be redistributed within the Group and the way it is done is to proportionately distribute its weight to all sub-groups within the Group –

Example: Kawakawa
 ----- X Kacika
 Group expenditure ex Kacika

which is - 726501
 ----- X 11544
 3681496 - 11544

and so forth.....

4.2.4.3 Calculation of weights

After expenditure on excluded sub-groups is distributed proportionately within each respective Group, the weights are then calculated by calculating the proportion of contribution of the selected sub-group to the total expenditure.

For national weights, expenditure of each selected sub-group will be calculated as a proportion of the total expenditure, whereas the divisional weights will be calculated as a proportion of the divisional total expenditures.

The sum of these weights obviously amounts to 1000 whereas weights for each Group and Sub-group will be the sum of all weights within each Group and Sub-group respectively.

Weights are important because, in calculating the CPI, price changes for the various sub-groups are combined using weights. Because the weight for milk is much greater than the weight for curry powder, a 5 per cent rise in the price of milk will have a much greater impact on the CPI than even a 50 per cent increase in the price of curry powder. This reflects the fact that most households spend much more money on milk than they do on curry powder.

Fiji's new basket contains 235 sub-groups. A list of the sub-groups in the CPI basket is given in Table 6, as well as in Appendix I. The CPI basket includes sub-groups ranging from chicken to motorcars and from dental fillings to restaurant meals.

5.0 Collecting the prices

All prices are collected under the provisions of the Statistics Act (Cap 71). This Act not only stipulates the collection of the prices but also protects the confidentiality of the prices submitted by the establishments.

The price collection is carried out by trained and experienced personnel operating out of the offices of the FIBOS. The prices used in the CPI are those that any member of the public would have to pay on the pricing day to purchase the specified sub-group. Government tax eg the value added tax (VAT) attached to the sub-group is included in the price. Sale prices, discount prices and 'specials' are reflected in the CPI so long as the items concerned are of normal quality (that is, not damaged or shop soiled), and are offered for sale in reasonable quantities. To ensure that the price movements reflect the buying experience of the bulk of the urban population, the brands and the varieties of the items which are priced are generally those which sell in greatest volume.

5.1 Geographical coverage

Prices are collected from the urban areas:

5.1.1 Central Division - Nausori, Suva and Lami

5.1.2 Western Division - Nadi, Lautoka and Ba

5.1.3 Northern Division - Labasa

5.2 Outlet coverage

Information on prices is collected from

5.2.1 Retail outlets eg supermarkets, department stores, footwear stores, restaurants, petrol stations, dental surgeries and hairdressers etc.

5.2.2 Authorities concerned for bus fares, electricity and gas charges, telephone charges and land and water rates.

5.2.3 A sample of households and the Housing Authority for rents.

5.3 Price quotations

In total, over 5, 212 separate price quotations are collected.

5.4 Frequency of price collection

The vast majority of the sub-groups are priced monthly, usually in the middle of each month except some items, such as:

5.4.1 Payments to house-girls³, hotel accommodation, transport fee eg driving licence, land and water rates etc are priced once each year in mid-January. Education fee is also priced once a year but it is done in mid-February.

5.4.2 House rent collections are done quarterly: mid March, June, September and December.

6.0 Quality Adjustments

Since the CPI aims to measure the price change of a constant basket of goods and services over time, identical or equivalent items are priced in successive time periods. However, products do change; their components or ingredients may change, resulting in improvement or degradation in quality. As the characteristics of products are altered, the people responsible for the CPI attempt, through the use of judgement backed by sound technical knowledge, to evaluate the effects of quality change

³ Maids, who do housework that involves cleaning the house, cooking, etc..

separately from price change. For example, a 10 per cent increase in an item's selling price is not a true price increase if the quality of the item has increased by say 3 per cent. The 'pure' price increase in such a case is about 7 per cent. Failure to make such adjustments can result in bias in the index, providing incorrect signals to policy and other uses and leading to bias in the national accounts volume estimates, that is, economic growth.

The need to take account of changes in quality, to ensure that the index reflects only pure price change, sometimes poses difficult or even insoluble problems. For example, while it is fairly easy to monitor changes in bus ticket prices, it is difficult to attach a dollar value to changes in the frequency and punctuality of the service.

There are different types of changes that can occur:

- 6.1 A product is presented in new packaging. This may be assessed as cosmetic only, not resulting in any substantive difference in the product quality. On the other hand, if the new packaging provides some increased benefits to consumers, for example, less breakage, more convenient for storage, longer life of contents), then it would be considered to be an enhancement;
- 6.2 Selling in different size lots, for example, changing from 1kg packets of rice to 1.5kg packets. This would require an office adjustment based on matching the new and old product prices on a common unit, example, per kg.
- 6.3 A change in technical characteristics, for example, increased durability of men's shoes through the use of stronger thread. This is the most complicated. There are two classes of methods that can be used.
 - 6.3.1 The first class is known as explicit or direct method and involves placing a dollar value on the difference in quality and then directly adjusting the price of the new product by this estimated difference in value. This will involve consultation with retailers, manufacturers, or importers. Every effort should be made to use this method, especially for heavily weighted products.
 - 6.3.2 A more practical approach where it is not feasible to use the explicit or the direct method is to use an implicit or indirect method. This method can be used when prices for the old and new product are available in the same period is overlap pricing. The price for the old product is used to calculate the index for the overlap period and the price for the new product used for the next period. The assumption is that the price difference between the new and old product is equal to the value of the quality difference.

Alternatively, in cases where there is no overlap in sales of the old and new products – which is quite common – linking (or splicing) should be used. A price for the old product is estimated for the current period (when the new product has appeared), to impute an overlap price. The overlap price is estimated by using the movement in prices of similar

products for the current period, commonly the rest of the products in the same elementary aggregate.

7.0 Imputation of Missing Prices

Consistent methods should be used to handle missing prices, whether they are temporarily missing or unavailable, or because the product is seasonal (refer 9.0 on Seasonal Adjustment) and not sold all year round.

For temporarily missing prices, it is not possible to be prescriptive as the preferred treatment can depend on the particular circumstances. However, as a general rule, prices should be imputed on the basis of the movement in prices of similar products sold by the same outlet or other outlets. In some cases, it may be appropriate to repeat the last reported price (e.g. if the price history of the product indicates that it is very stable and only changes once a year).

For products that are out-of-season, prices generally should be imputed using the price movements of products that are in-season (including those sold all year round).

It is important that replacements are selected on a timely basis for products that become permanently unavailable.

For a given commodity, consistent techniques are used over time.

8.0 Calculating the CPI

8.1 The following are involved in the calculation of the CPI:

- 8.1.1 Once the prices are gathered, they are carefully examined for accuracy and validity before they enter into the CPI calculations. This involves careful checks of price levels in the current period and of price changes since the previous pricing period; field staff make additional on-the-spot checks where necessary.
- 8.1.2 Once accuracy is ascertained, an average price; that is, the average price charged by the sampled establishments selling the specified good or service is calculated for each sub-group.
- 8.1.3 Having calculated the average price for each sub-group, the next step is to calculate the price relative (or ratio) of each sub-group. The price relative is obtained by dividing the average price of each sub-group in the current period by the average price of each corresponding sub-group in the base period.
- 8.1.4 The price relative of each sub-group is then multiplied by the base weight of each sub-group to get the current weight for each sub-group.
- 8.1.5 The current weight for each sub-group is divided by the base weight of each sub-group and then multiplied by a 100 to get the index for each sub-group for the current period.

The group and section index and the all items index are calculated in the similar way.

The following example shows how this is done, *in principle*, for the Bakery products group:

EXAMPLE

TABLE 3: CALCULATING THE CPI

Bakery Products	Base Weight (%) (1)	Average prices in		Price Relative (3) ÷ (2) (4)	Current Weight (4) x (1) (5)
		Base period (cents) (2)	Current month (cents) (3)		
Bread - long loaf	14.9	54.0	57.0	1.0556	15.7278
Bread - sliced	1.4	90.0	76.0	0.8444	1.1822
Breakfast crackers	4.3	92.0	78.0	0.8478	3.6457
Sweet Biscuits	1.9	177.0	162.0	0.9153	1.7390
Bun - small	3.6	122.0	130.0	1.0656	3.8361
TOTAL	26.1				26.137

The index for the group, Bakery products will be $26.137 \div 26.1 * 100 = 100.2$.

8.2 Index formula

The Laspeyers Formula is used to calculate the Consumer Prices Index.

In technical terms this procedure is known as base weighted [Laspeyers] index expressed as:

$$I_n = \left[\frac{\sum_{1-x} (P_n)}{\sum_{1-x} (P_o) Q_o} \right] \times 100$$

Where:

- In = Index for current period
- 1-x = Sub-group (commodity)
- Σ = The sum of
- Pn = Price per unit in current period
- Po = Price per unit in base period
- PoQo = Weight in the base period

The above formula is used to calculate the Central, Western and Northern indices separately. These Divisional indices are combined into a National Urban Index by calculating a weighted average of indices by each section of

the CPI based on the proportion of Divisional population to total urban population. The proportions are as follows:

$$\text{CPI} = 0.655 I_c + 0.271 I_w + 0.074 I_n$$

Where I_c , I_w and I_n are the Divisional Central, Western and Northern Indices.

8.3 Calculating Index Change

Movements in price indexes from one period to another can be expressed either as percentage changes or as changes in 'index points'. It is important not to confuse the two approaches. Percentage changes are useful for people wishing to measure price change without reference to the base period of the index, for example, from one month to another or between corresponding months in successive years. Changes in index points, on the other hand, are affected by the level of the index in relation to its base period. The following examples illustrate both methods of measuring change:

TABLE 4: CALCULATING THE INDEX CHANGE

A CPI 2007
[reference base 2005 = 100.0]

<u>Month</u>	<u>Index</u>
January	104.4
February	105.7
March	106.2
April	106.7
May	108.4
June	108.8
July	108.6
August	107.7
September	106.8
October	107.8
November	108.6
December	109.7

B POINTS AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE

<u>Example</u>	<u>Points change</u>	<u>Percentage change</u>
1. From 2005 to January 2007	$104.4 - 100.0 = +4.4$	$\frac{4.4}{100} \times 100 = +4.4\%$
2. From March 2005 to June 2005	$108.8 - 106.2 = +2.6$	$\frac{2.6}{106.2} \times 100 = +2.4\%$

9.0 Seasonal adjustment

Agricultural products in Fiji are subject to seasonal variation. Other than the headline CPI, a seasonally adjusted CPI is also released. The fixed weight approach is used for seasonally adjusting the CPI. In the fixed weight approach, all the seasonal products are assigned the same weight every month and imputed prices are used in the out of season months. The major advantage to this approach is that it is consistent with the fixed-basket index formula and also that it reflects changes in prices and not quantities.

10.0 Data dissemination

The CPI is released on the last working day of each month. An Advance Release Calendar posted on the FIBOS Website gives information on the date the CPI is going to be released. Data are disseminated via:

- *Monthly press release*: contains tables and commentary.
- *Website*: The same data that is released to the media is posted to the FIBOS Website www.statsfiji.gov.fj on the first working day of every month.
- *Key Statistics*: this is a quarterly publication of the FIBOS and includes the same table that is posted on the FIBOS website.
- *Email*: Data is sent in Portable Document Format (PDF) on request by users.

11.0 Periodic re-basing (re-weighting) of the CPI

Like any other longstanding and important statistical series, the CPI is re-based from time to time in order to ensure it continues to be relevant to current conditions. Over time, household spending habits change and the range of available goods and services also changes.

In Fiji, the CPI re-basing has usually been carried out at approximately ten yearly intervals. Following each revision, the new series are not linked to the old to form a continuous series (except for the reference base 2005 = 100.0). It is possible to carry out such linking in such a way that the resulting continuous series reflect only price variations and not differences between old and new baskets. Any user wishing to link CPI index numbers on different reference bases can seek advice on the linking method from the FIBOS.

11.1 Rolling Sample Reviews

Rather than bundling the activity into a rebase (and until such time a rebase is done), an ongoing program of rolling reviews of each index component is done. The focus is on ensuring the sample of outlets and products remaining representative of current activity within a dynamic market. The rolling sample reviews are done by way of:

- 11.1.1 pro-actively monitoring the samples of outlets, to ensure they remain representative and comprehensive;

11.1.2 Selecting replacement products and prices as necessary and splicing new products into the index using overlapping prices, to ensure samples of products continue to be representative volume sellers, and that the product and transaction specifications are tight and include all the price-determining characteristics.

Priority is given to items that have

- 11.1.2.1 a large weight in the index,
- 11.1.2.2 have rapid technical change, and
- 11.1.2.3 that are transacted in a volatile market.

For a longer term strategy refer Part C.

12.0 The CPI in perspective

The CPI is designed to provide a broad measure of changes in retail prices encountered by urban households as a group and should not be expected to exactly reflect the experience of any one particular household with respect to changing prices. For instance, particular households within the group may not purchase every single item in the lengthy list of consumer goods and services priced for the CPI. Similarly, specific households may have very different spending patterns from the group average.

The CPI is really an attempt to reflect, each month, the combined price movement of millions of retail transactions which have taken place during the period. Any such statistical indicator is bound to have limitations for particular uses. But the CPI is regarded as a good general measure of the effect of price change on the purchasing power of the dollar for urban households overall.

PART B

13.0 CPI Methodology: Reference Base 2005 = 100.0

The CPI has always been regarded as an important economic indicator. It should be revised once every 5 years to update the consumption pattern of households. But due to resources constraints this has never been done. The latest revision is based on the results of the HIES conducted between March 2002 and February 2003.

This methodology presents the step by step re-basing of the CPI series using the updated weighting pattern.

13.1 The Re-Weighting, Re-Referencing, and Linking the Index

The following are the detailed steps involved in deriving the updated weighting pattern for the 2005 Base Year:

- 13.1.1 the 2002-2003 HIES data was adjusted for under-reporting, especially on tobacco, alcohol and kava by reference to production, imports and retail sales data;
- 13.1.2 the adjusted HIES expenditure data was allocated to the elementary expenditure classes of the CPI at the national and divisional level;
- 13.1.3 the HIES-based values were re-valued to the prices of the selected reference base period for the new index, June 2008 using CPI component indices or proxies (i.e. June 2008 CPI component indices/corresponding 2002 CPI component indices);
- 13.1.4 elementary expenditure aggregates were derived, and the values combined successively to higher levels in the index hierarchical structure to enable group and all groups levels to be published;
- 13.1.5 weighting patterns in terms of 1000 were calculated and loaded onto the processing system;
- 13.1.6 the combining weights were calculated for each of the three regions;
- 13.1.7 list of index items were finalised: major new items for pricing (e.g. imported second hand cars, mobile phones) were included and old items were dropped;
- 13.1.8 price collection for the new items (from June 2008) was initiated and collection for the dropped items was discontinued.

13.2 Re-referencing the old index from 1993 to 2005, compiling the new re-weighted index on a reference base of June 2008, and linking to the old (re-referenced) index.

13.2.1 after June 2008 compilation had been completed, as a one-off exercise, the old series was re-referenced from 1993=100.0 to 2005=100.0 for each published group and all groups index numbers, at the divisional and national levels, ready for inclusion in the July 2008 publication. This involved multiplying each index number by the factor of 100.0/2005 index number.

13.2.2 the new index for July 2008 was compiled (and for all subsequent months), on a June 2008 reference period.

13.2.3 the July 2008 prices were loaded (the prices for June 2008 had already been loaded for the normal, ongoing CPI compilation);

13.2.4 missing prices, if any, were imputed;

13.2.5 average prices and then price relatives for July 2008 were calculated (i.e. July 2008 prices divided by June 2008 prices);

13.2.6 elementary indices for the elementary expenditure aggregates, including splicing new items into the most relevant elementary aggregate were calculated;

13.2.7 input and output editing were undertaken;

13.2.8 upper-level indices using the new elementary expenditure and higher level weights were calculated;

13.2.9 link factors were applied to the new July 2008 indices at the publication group and all groups level, and divisional level, to link the new series (with June 2008 as the link month) to the old series (re-referenced from 1993 = 100.0 to 2005=100.0). The link factors for each published group and all groups index were: old June 2008 index number (re-referenced to 2005)/100.0;

level 13.2.10 the same link factors applied to the new indices at the publication for July 2008 and all subsequent months.

13.3 In summary, it was “business as usual” for the CPI compilation up to, and including, June 2008. After June 2008 compilation was completed, the old time series was re-referenced from 1993 to 2005 up to June 2008.

13.4 From July 2008, and for every subsequent month and year, link factors were/will be applied to each published group and all groups index, to link the new June 2008 based indices to the old indices (re-referenced to 2005 from 1993).

13.5 The publication of the re-referenced and linked series from July 2008 conforms to the established CPI timetable. Monthly indices have been published from January 2005 to illustrate that the percentage changes remain the same as previously published. Refer 14.0 Results.

14.0 Results

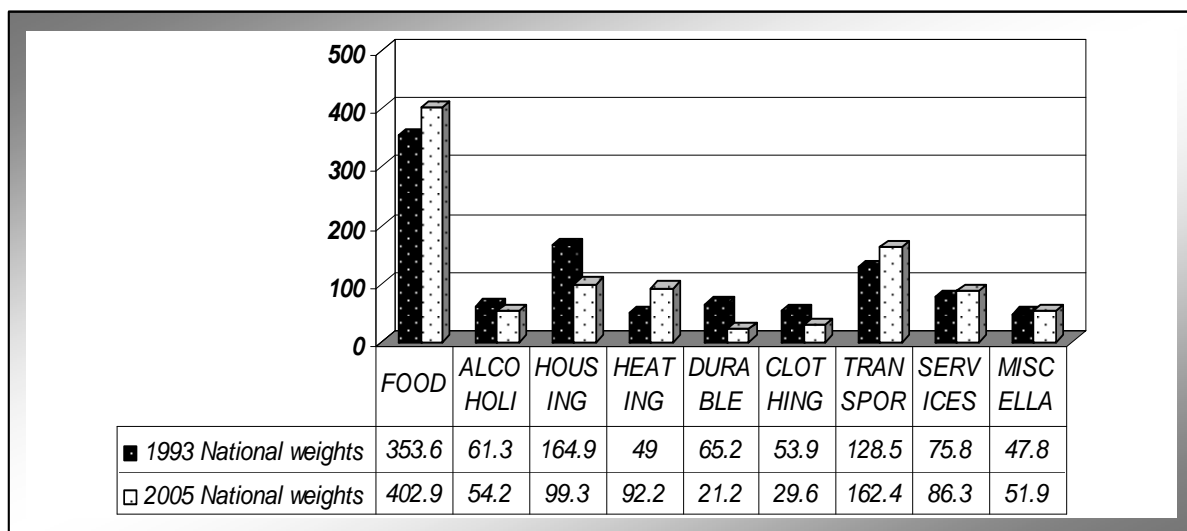
**TABLE 5 2005 NATIONAL WEIGHTS BY SECTIONS AND GROUPS
COMPARED WITH THE 1993 WEIGHTS**

<u>Section and Group</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>1993 National weights</u>	<u>2005 National weights</u>	<u>% change</u>	<u>% Weights of sub-section to all items (1993)</u>	<u>% Weights of sub-section to all items (2005)</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1	FOOD	353.6	402.9	13.9			
101	Bakery Products				24.1	29.0	20.3
102	Wheat Products				25.2	28.6	13.5
103	Cereal				31.1	42.6	37.0
104	Fresh Meat				51.5	36.2	-29.7
105	Preserved Meat				19.3	18.4	-4.7
106	Fresh Fish				7.9	11.8	49.4
107	Vegetable and Root crop				81.0	60.3	-25.6
108	Preserved fruits				0.5	0.5	0.0
109	Fruit				9.4	11.9	26.6
110	Fruit Juice				6.4	9.3	45.3
111	Mineral Water				0.0	3.5	-
112	Yagona				12.0	34.6	188.3
113	Dairy Products				32.6	50.6	55.2
114	Fats and Oils				14.1	17.9	27.0
115	Tea, milo				6.1	6.8	11.5
116	Spices				2.1	2.1	0.0
117	Top Dressings				14.9	14.1	-5.4
118	Confectionery				7.1	9.0	26.8
119	Restaurant				7.1	15.7	121.1
2	ALCOHOLIC DRINKS AND TOBACCO	61.3	54.2	-11.6			
201	Alcohol				36.8	26.3	-28.5
202	Cigarettes				24.5	27.9	13.9
3	HOUSING	164.9	99.3	-39.8			
301	Rent and rates				150.5	98.9	-34.3
302	Repair Items				14.4	0.4	-97.2
4	HEATING AND LIGHTING	49.0	92.2	88.2			
401	Heat and Light				49.0	92.2	88.2
5	DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	65.2	21.2	-67.5			
501	Furniture				10.3	3.1	-69.9
502	Electrical				9.4	4.2	-55.3
503	Non Electrical				2.8	1.3	-53.6
504	Grocery				5.1	1.1	-78.4
505	Soft Furniture				2.7	0.7	-74.1
506	Duty free				22.5	4.5	-80.0
507	Jewellery				4.7	5.8	23.4
508	Travel and sports				5.7	0.5	-91.2
509	Garden tools				1.9	0.0	-
6	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	53.9	29.6	-45.1			
601	Men's				17.0	10.0	-41.2
602	Women's				16.1	10.8	-32.9
603	Children				4.6	1.5	-67.4
604	Material				4.5	0.0	-
605	Footwear men				5.9	3.1	-47.5
606	Footwear children				3.4	2.3	-32.4
607	Footwear women				2.4	1.9	-20.8
7	TRANSPORT	128.5	162.4	26.4			
701	Motor Cars				25.1	1.6	-93.6
702	Second Hand				0.0	1.7	0.0

<u>Section and Group</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>1993 National weights</u>	<u>2005 National weights</u>	<u>% change</u>	<u>% Weights of sub-section to all items (1993)</u>	<u>% Weights of sub-section to all items (2005)</u>	<u>% Change</u>
703	Service and parts				35.7	44.9	25.8
704	License and fees				67.7	114.2	68.7
8	SERVICES	75.8	86.3	13.9			
801	Education				26.6	41.4	55.6
802	Other Educational services				5.4	0.8	-85.2
803	Medical fees				5.8	8.5	46.6
804	Commercial				24.7	17.7	-28.3
805	Entertainment				2.7	8.8	225.9
806	Domestic				1.4	0.8	-42.9
807	Hairdressing				0.8	1.3	62.5
808	Laundry				1.9	0.1	-94.7
809	Other Services				6.5	6.9	6.2
9	MISCELLANEOUS	47.8	51.9	8.6			
901	Stationery				5.2	4.1	-21.2
902	Medical goods				15.9	13.7	-13.8
903	Toiletries				11.5	15.9	38.3
904	Laundry				6.9	14.9	115.9
905	Other household goods				6.4	3.3	-48.4
906	Toys and hobbies				1.9	0.0	-

Graphically,

GRAPH 1 SECTION WEIGHTS: 2005 COMPARED WITH 1993



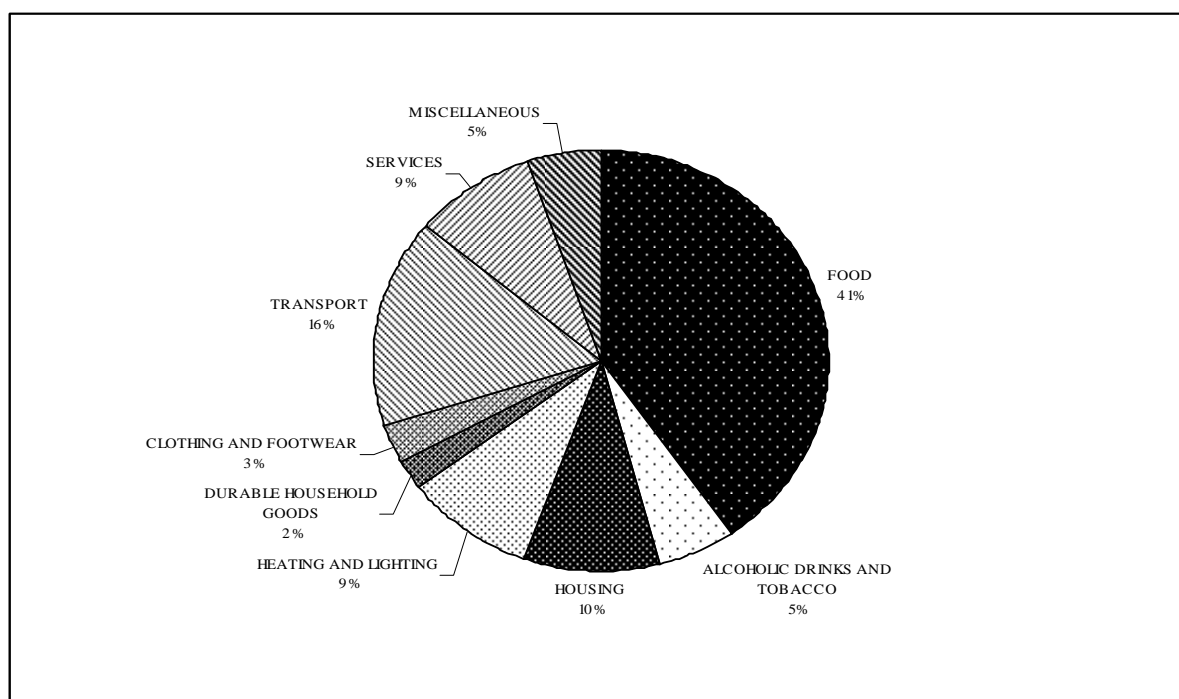
From the graph above, some of the interesting observations are:

- higher expenditure on food, heating and lighting, transport, services and miscellaneous, and
- lower expenditure on alcoholic drinks and tobacco, housing, durables and clothing.

Generally, higher prices of goods and services eg the rising cost of food and mineral fuel, compels consumers to cut back on non-essentials eg alcohol and tobacco. Health consciousness also leads people to cut back on consumption of alcohol and tobacco.

The decline in the housing weight indicates that there are more home owners now.

GRAPH 2 PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL WEIGHT IN 2005



The highest expenditure by far was on food. It contributed 41 per cent to the total weight.

TABLE 6 SUB-GROUP: WEIGHTS AND PRICING CENTRES BY DIVISIONS

Sub-group	Description	Unit	Weights			Number of pricing outlets		
			Central	Western	Northern	Central	Western	Northern
	FOOD							
	BAKERY PRODUCTS							
1.101.1	Bread - long loaf	400 g	13.7	11.3	10.5	17	12	5
1.101.2	Bread - sliced	400 g	5.3	5.2	4.7	17	12	5
1.101.3	Bun - small sweet	1 dozen	4.0	3.2	3.0	16	10	5
1.101.4	Breakfast Crackers	375 g	5.1	4.5	4.9	18	12	5
1.101.5	Sweet Biscuit	250 g	2.6	2.2	3.4	18	12	4
	GROUP 101 TOTAL		30.7	26.4	26.5			
	WHEAT PRODUCTS							
1.102.1	Sharps	4 kg	1.2	4.1	9.4	18	12	4
1.102.2	Flour, plain	4 kg	19.2	22.7	24.5	18	12	4
1.102.3	Baking powder	200 g	0.7	0.5	0.8	18	12	5
	GROUP 102 TOTAL		21.1	27.3	34.7			
	CEREAL							
1.103.1	Rice - all kinds	5 kg	29.5	35.3	50.3	18	12	5
1.103.2	Noodles	85 g	3.6	4.5	5.1	18	12	4
1.103.3	Breakfast cereals	375 g	5.3	3.0	2.6	16	12	5
	GROUP 103 TOTAL		38.4	42.8	58.0			
	FRESH MEAT							
1.104.1	Stewing beef	1 kg	1.0	0.8	0.6	9	4	2
1.104.2	Mince beef	1 kg	1.6	0.4	0.3	10	7	3
1.104.3	Goat chop - imported	1 kg	0.3	1.3	1.0	10	6	1
1.104.4	Lamb Neck	1 kg	4.4	5.7	5.5	23	14	4
1.104.5	Chicken - frozen	1 kg	22.0	21.9	21.8	18	14	4
1.104.6	Chicken pieces	500 g	4.9	3.4	4.3	18	11	4
1.104.7	Chicken - live	1 kg	1.8	1.3	1.0	2	3	1
	GROUP 104 TOTAL		36.0	34.8	34.5			
	PRESERVED MEAT							
1.105.1	Beef sausage	1 kg	1.8	1.7	1.6	14	9	3
1.105.2	Lamb sausage	1 kg	1.9	1.8	1.7	16	10	5
1.105.3	Chicken sausage	1 kg	0.9	1.0	0.7	23	12	5

Sub-group	Description	Unit	Weights			Number of pricing outlets		
			Central	Western	Northern	Central	Western	Northern
1.105.4	Beef canned	340 g	2.2	1.8	1.7	18	12	5
1.105.5	Mutton canned	340 g	1.6	1.2	1.3	18	11	4
1.105.6	Fish canned	425 g	8.7	8.5	10.2	18	12	4
	GROUP 105 TOTAL		17.1	16.0	17.2			
	FRESH FISH							
1.106.1	Kanace	1 kg	1.5	1.6	1.5	3	3	1
1.106.2	Saqa	1 kg	1.4	1.8	2.3	3	3	1
1.106.3	Kawakawa	1 kg	1.4	1.2	2.1	3	3	1
1.106.4	Sabutu	1 kg	0.8	1.0	2.0	3	3	1
1.106.5	Walu	1 kg	1.1	0.9	1.2	3	3	1
1.106.6	Crab	1 kg	2.2	1.1	2.5	3	3	1
1.106.7	Prawns - fresh water	1 kg	1.1	0.9	1.8	3	3	1
1.106.8	Kai	1 kg	0.7	1.0	0.6	2	3	1
	GROUP 106 TOTAL		10.2	9.5	14.0			
	VEGETABLE AND ROOT CROP							
1.107.1	Bean - French	1 kg	0.7	0.5	0.4	2	3	1
1.107.2	Bean - long bean	1 kg	2.1	3.7	5.9	2	3	1
1.107.3	Cabbage - English	1 kg	2.8	1.4	1.2	2	3	1
1.107.4	Cabbage - Chinese	1 kg	1.4	1.0	2.5	2	3	1
1.107.5	Carrot - imported	1 kg	1.6	2.2	1.5	2	3	1
1.107.6	Chilly - long green	1 kg	1.5	1.2	1.4	2	3	1
1.107.7	Okra	1 kg	1.2	2.2	1.6	2	3	1
1.107.8	Eggplant	1 kg	2.0	3.5	2.7	2	3	1
1.107.9	Tomato - local	1 kg	2.2	2.5	2.4	2	3	1
1.107.10	Cucumber	1 kg	0.9	0.8	1.0	2	3	1
1.107.11	Rourou	1 kg	0.6	0.7	0.5	2	3	1
1.107.12	Bele	1 kg	0.3	0.5	0.3	2	3	1
1.107.13	Pumpkin	1 kg	1.5	1.5	1.8	2	3	1
1.107.14	Tubua	1 kg	1.4	1.7	2.3	2	3	1
1.107.15	Onion	1 kg	4.6	6.3	6.8	20	15	5
1.107.16	Potato	1 kg	10.4	12.4	15.9	20	15	5
1.107.17	Garlic	1 kg	1.5	1.6	2.9	20	15	5
1.107.18	Dalo	1 kg	7.0	5.5	5.2	2	3	1
1.107.19	Cassava	1 kg	6.0	5.8	4.9	2	3	1
1.107.20	Split peas	1 kg	1.7	2.4	3.2	18	12	4
1.107.21	Blue peas	1 kg	0.7	1.0	1.3	16	12	4
1.107.22	Arhar	1 kg	1.1	1.6	1.9	16	12	3
	GROUP 107 TOTAL		53.2	60.0	67.6			
	PRESERVED FRUITS							
1.108.1	Canned pears	425 g	0.2	0.3	0.4	18	12	4
1.108.2	Canned fruit salad	425 g	0.4	0.3	0.2	11	11	4
	GROUP 108 TOTAL		0.6	0.6	0.6			
	FRUIT							
1.109.1	Banana	1 kg	2.6	1.8	1.7	2	3	1
1.109.2	Lemon - rough skin	1 kg	0.5	0.3	0.7	2	3	1
1.109.3	Melon	1 kg	0.5	0.7	1.2	2	3	1
1.109.4	Pineapple	1 kg	0.7	0.4	0.7	2	3	1
1.109.5	Apple - red	1 kg	2.8	2.0	2.7	15	10	4
1.109.6	Grapes	1 kg	0.7	1.0	0.8	13	9	3
1.109.7	Oranges	1 kg	0.7	0.8	0.5	16	9	3
1.109.8	Pawpaw	1 kg	1.2	0.6	0.4	2	3	1
1.109.9	Coconut - dry	1 kg	1.4	1.6	1.8	2	3	1
	GROUP 109 TOTAL		11.1	9.2	10.5			
	FRUIT JUICE							
1.110.1	Tarumba	500 ml	0.2	0.3	0.1	18	11	5
1.110.2	Just Juice	1 litre	0.2	0.3	0.2	18	11	5
1.110.3	Coco cola	600 ml	3.0	4.1	3.5	18	12	5
1.110.4	Fanta/Sprite	600 ml	2.7	3.8	3.6	18	12	5
1.110.5	Sunquick	330 ml	2.1	2.6	2.0	18	12	5
	GROUP 110 TOTAL		8.2	11.1	9.4			
	MINERAL WATER							
1.111.1	Mineral Water	1 litre	3.2	3.7	2.7	18	12	5
	GROUP 111 TOTAL		3.2	3.7	2.7			
	YAQONA							
1.112.1	Lewena - Unpounded	1 kg	7.4	15.2	14.5	2	3	
1.112.2	Waka - Unpounded	1 kg	15.4	27.5	22.4	2	3	
	GROUP 112 TOTAL		22.8	42.7	36.9			
	DAIRY PRODUCTS							
1.113.1	Butter - Rewa	500 g	9.6	9.3	9.2	18	12	4

Sub-group	Description	Unit	Weights			Number of pricing outlets		
			Central	Western	Northern	Central	Western	Northern
1.113.2	Ghee - imported	2 kg	3.7	2.1	2.0	18	12	5
1.113.3	Eggs - local	660 g	9.5	8.4	7.9	20	15	5
1.113.4	Milk - sterilised [Life]	1 litre	10.1	9.8	9.4	18	12	3
1.113.5	Milk - powdered full cream	500 g	15.0	20.2	18.0	18	12	4
1.113.6	Cheese - Kraft	250 g	1.5	0.9	0.8	18	12	4
	GROUP 113 TOTAL		49.4	50.7	47.3			
	FATS AND OILS							
1.114.1	Vegetable - Vanaspati	750 ml	0.4	3.9	1.4	18	12	4
1.114.2	Soya Bean	750 ml	16.2	15.4	14.8	18	12	4
1.114.3	Coconut oil	750 ml	0.8	0.7	1.5	18	12	4
1.114.4	Margarine	500 g	4.1	3.7	3.4	18	12	5
	GROUP 114 TOTAL		21.5	23.7	21.1			
	TEA, MILO ETC							
1.115.1	Coffee, instant	50 g	1.0	0.7	0.5	17	12	4
1.115.2	Tea	200 g	4.0	4.5	3.7	18	12	4
1.115.3	Milo	200 g	2.4	2.1	2.0	18	12	4
1.115.4	Ovaltine	200 g	0.5	0.6	1.3	18	12	4
1.115.5	Cocoa	100 g	0.6	0.8	0.7	17	12	4
	GROUP 115 TOTAL		8.5	8.7	8.2			
	SPICES							
1.116.1	Haldi	200 g	3.4	2.8	2.1	18	12	4
1.116.2	Curry power	150 g	4.1	3.4	2.9	18	12	4
1.116.3	Mustard seeds	200 g	2.7	2.1	1.5	18	12	4
	GROUP 116 TOTAL		10.2	8.3	6.5			
	TOP DRESSINGS/OTHER FOODS							
1.117.1	Soya - Sunshine/Soy	300 ml	1.1	1.0	0.8	15	12	4
1.117.2	Sauce - Tomato	300 ml	1.3	1.4	1.4	18	12	4
1.117.3	Sugar - brown	2 kg	9.9	9.7	10.2	18	12	4
1.117.4	Salt	1 kg	1.8	1.7	1.6	18	12	4
1.117.5	Jam	235 g	1.4	1.1	1.2	18	12	4
	GROUP 117 TOTAL		15.5	14.9	15.2			
	CONFECTIONERY							
1.118.1	Ice cream	2 litre	3.9	3.6	4.6	18	12	4
1.118.2	Chocolate - milk	100g	1.6	1.0	1.4	14	11	4
1.118.3	Twisties/Bongo	25 g	1.6	1.3	1.4	18	12	4
1.118.4	Topsy	1 pkt	0.5	0.8	1.1	15	6	3
1.118.5	Mixed Bhuja [peas]	200 g	1.7	1.6	1.7	18	12	4
	GROUP 118 TOTAL		9.3	8.3	10.2			
	RESTAURANT							
1.119.1	Restaurant meal	1 serve	12.5	10.4	7.8	14	9	3
	GROUP 119 TOTAL		12.5	10.4	7.8			
	SECTION 1 - FOOD TOTAL		379.5	409.1	428.9			
	ALCOHOLIC DRINKS AND TOBACCO							
	ALCOHOL							
2.201.1	Whisky - local	750 ml	1.5	3.6	1.2	14	12	5
2.201.2	Gin - local	750 ml	3.0	2.7	6.7	15	12	5
2.201.3	Wine - Riesling	750 ml	1.9	1.2	0.6	7	12	4
2.201.4	Rum Op Bounty	750 ml	5.5	5.3	3.7	16	12	5
2.201.5	Beer - Fiji - warm	doz qtrs	18.7	21.4	14.3	16	12	5
	GROUP 200 TOTAL		30.6	34.2	26.5			
	CIGARETTE ETC							
2.202.1	Cigarette	pkt 10	27.4	27.6	21.9	18	12	5
2.202.2	Fiji Twist Tobacco	1 length	0.2	0.9	0.9	2	3	1
	GROUP 201 TOTAL		27.6	28.5	22.8			
	SECTION 2 - ALCOHOLIC DRINKS & TOBACCO		58.2	62.7	49.3			
	HOUSING							
	RENT AND RATES							
3.301.1	Rent - house [Private]	Monthly	46.1	50.2	35.9	100	80	20
3.301.2	Rent - house [Housing]	Monthly	1.8	1.8	1.2	15	9	-
3.301.3	Rent - land	Annual	9.3	2.9	14.3	2	3	1

Sub-group	Description	Unit	Weights			Number of pricing outlets		
			Central	Western	Northern	Central	Western	Northern
3.301.4	Rate - City/land	Annual	8.6	5.4	8.1	2	3	1
3.301.5	Rate - water	23.7 cum	17.4	19.4	16.1	1	1	1
	GROUP 301 TOTAL		83.2	79.7	75.6			
	REPAIR ITEMS							
3.302.1	House paint	4 litre	10.1	7.3	11.2	7	7	4
	GROUP 302 TOTAL		10.1	7.3	11.2			
	SECTION 3 - HOUSING TOTAL		93.3	87.0	86.8			
	HEATING & LIGHTING							
	HEAT AND LIGHT							
4.401.1	Electricity	124.6 units	45.4	40.1	35.8	1	1	1
4.401.2	Gas for cooking	1 kg	26.5	25.8	19.8	2	2	2
4.401.3	Kerosene blue	4.5 litre	24.0	17.8	30.7	5	9	3
	GROUP 401 TOTAL		95.9	83.7	86.3			
	SECTION 4 - HEATING AND LIGHTING TOTAL		95.9	83.7	86.3			
	DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS							
	FURNITURE							
5.501.1	Table - dining with chair	1 set	0.9	0.7	0.9	8	10	5
5.501.2	Sideboard	Each	1.0	0.3	0.9	9	11	4
5.501.3	Wardrobe	Each	0.4	1.1	0.2	10	11	5
5.501.4	Lounge suite - 3 piece	Each	1.3	2.2	1.0	7	10	5
	GROUP 501 TOTAL		3.6	4.3	3.0			
	ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES							
5.502.1	Refrigerator	Each	5.3	2.8	5.2	6	7	3
5.502.2	Washing machine	Each	1.8	2.3	1.7	6	8	3
5.502.3	Sewing machine	Each	0.2	0.5	0.2	6	7	3
5.502.4	Table fan	Each	0.2	0.6	0.3	6	9	4
	GROUP 502 TOTAL		7.5	6.2	7.4			
	NON-ELECTRIC APPLIANCES							
5.503.1	Gas stove	Each	2.2	2.5	7.9	8	8	4
5.503.2	Wick stove	Each	0.3	0.3	0.8	9	10	5
	GROUP 503 TOTAL		2.5	2.8	8.7			
	CROCKERY ETC							
5.504.1	Aluminium pot	1	0.3	0.6	0.5	9	12	4
5.504.2	Enamel plate	1	0.5	0.6	1.2	7	13	5
	GROUP 504 TOTAL		0.8	1.2	1.7			
	SOFT FURNISHING							
5.505.1	Bath towel	68 x 137	0.5	0.6	1.5	9	7	5
	GROUP 505 TOTAL		0.5	0.6	1.5			
	DUTY FREE GOODS							
5.506.1	CD Player	1	1.0	1.0	1.2	10	12	3
5.506.2	DVD Player	1	3.7	4.0	3.4	10	12	3
5.506.3	TV screen	1	3.7	4.2	5.8	9	11	3
5.506.4	Digital Camera	1	0.3	0.2	0.1	10	10	5
5.506.5	Mobile Phone	1	0.2	0.4	0.1	5	9	4
5.506.6	Watch - men	1	0.4	0.5	0.2	6	6	4
	GROUP 506 TOTAL		9.3	10.3	10.8			
	JEWELLERY							
5.507.1	Wedding ring - gold	1	1.5	0.1	0.6	4	6	2
5.507.2	God chain	1	3.0	3.2	2.9	5	6	2
5.507.3	Gold earring	Pair	1.8	2.2	1.7	4	6	2
	GROUP 507 TOTAL		6.3	5.5	5.2			
	TRAVEL & SPORTS GOODS							
5.508.1	Travel and sports bags	1	0.7	0.9	3.2	7	12	5
5.508.2	Ladies hand bag	1	0.2	0.3	0.1	3	11	5
	GROUP 508 TOTAL		0.9	1.2	3.3			
	SECTION 5 - DURABLE		31.4	32.1	41.6			

Sub-group	Description	Unit	Weights			Number of pricing outlets		
			Central	Western	Northern	Central	Western	Northern
	HOUSEHOLD GOODS TOTAL							
	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR							
	MEN'S WEAR							
6.601.1	Trousers - local	Pair	3.2	3.4	3.0	13	10	6
6.601.2	Trousers - jeans imported	Pair	0.6	1.1	0.9	10	10	3
6.601.3	Short local	Pair	1.8	2.0	1.8	12	9	5
6.601.4	Shirt short sleeve - local	1	2.5	3.0	4.8	12	11	6
6.601.5	Shirt long sleeve - local	1	1.6	2.5	2.1	12	12	6
6.601.6	T-shirt [with collar] - local	1	1.9	2.1	1.6	19	18	7
6.601.7	Underpants cotton	Pair	0.3	0.3	0.4	16	12	6
	GROUP 601 TOTAL		11.9	14.4	14.6			
	WOMEN'S WEAR							
6.602.1	Skirt	1	1.2	0.5	1.8	11	5	2
6.602.2	Tops/Blouse	1	1.2	0.9	3.3	21	10	6
6.602.3	Sari -silk	6 meters	1.9	2.2	3.0	8	9	4
6.602.4	Sari - ordinary	6 meters	1.2	1.7	2.9	7	8	3
6.602.5	Salwar Kameez	1 set	2.5	4.0	2.4	15	13	6
6.602.6	Ladies dress	1	2.2	2.1	1.8	21	15	5
6.602.7	Panties	1	0.3	0.6	0.4	17	10	6
	GROUP 602 TOTAL		10.5	12.0	15.6			
	CHILDREN'S WEAR							
6.603.1	School short khaki	Pair	0.4	0.2	0.1	9	8	4
6.603.2	School short other	Pair	0.2	0.2	0.1	8	8	4
6.603.3	School shirt synthetic	1	0.8	0.5	0.3	9	9	4
6.603.4	Napkin cotton	pkt/12	0.3	0.3	0.5	11	9	5
	GROUP 603 TOTAL		1.7	1.2	1.0			
	FOOTWEAR - MEN							
6.605.1	Shoes	Pair	1.2	1.1	1.0	8	6	2
6.605.2	Imported Sandals	Pair	0.7	0.6	0.5	8	6	2
6.605.3	Flip flop	Pair	0.8	0.6	0.8	8	6	2
	GROUP 605 TOTAL		2.7	2.3	2.3			
	FOOTWEAR - CHILDREN							
6.606.1	Boy's shoes	Pair	1.0	0.9	0.9	7	3	2
6.606.2	Boys sandal	Pair	1.6	1.8	1.1	8	5	3
	GROUP 606 TOTAL		2.6	2.7	2.0			
	FOOTWEAR - WOMEN							
6.607.1	Fashion shoes	Pair	1.8	1.9	1.7	8	5	2
	GROUP 607 TOTAL		1.8	1.9	1.7			
	SECTION 6 - CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR TOTAL		31.2	34.5	37.2			
	TRANSPORT							
	MOTOR CARS ETC							
7.701.1	Nissan Sunny	1300 cc	0.8	0.4	0.4	1	1	1
7.701.2	Toyota Corolla	1300 cc	1.0	0.4	0.2	1	1	1
7.701.3	Mazda 323	1300 cc	1.0	0.4	0.2	1	1	1
7.701.4	Mitsubishi Lancer	1300 cc	1.4	0.7	0.4	1	1	1
	GROUP 701 TOTAL		4.2	1.9	1.2			
	SECOND HAND CARS							
7.702.1	Nissan Sunny		0.9	0.7	0.5	1	1	1
7.702.2	Toyota Corolla		0.9	0.7	0.5	1	1	1
7.702.3	Mazda		0.3	0.2	0.2	1	1	1
7.702.4	Toyota G Touring		0.8	0.7	0.5	1	1	1
	GROUP 702 TOTAL		2.9	2.3	1.7			
	SERVICE & PARTS							
7.703.1	Petrol	1 litre	22.2	32.8	19.8	3	3	1
7.703.2	Diesel	1 litre	23.7	24.3	21.4	3	3	1
7.703.3	Tyre - new	1/560x13	0.3	0.4	0.6	6	3	3
7.703.4	Spare parts	1	1.3	1.2	1.7	4	4	4
	GROUP 703 TOTAL		47.5	58.7	43.5			
	LICENCE & FARES							
7.704.1	Driving license	Annual	1.6	1.8	1.8	1	1	1
7.704.2	Wheel tax - car	1500-	2.9	3.4	2.8	1	1	1

Sub-group	Description	Unit	Weights			Number of pricing outlets		
			Central	Western	Northern	Central	Western	Northern
		1750cc						
7.704.3	Third party - car	Annual	3.7	3.8	3.1	1	1	1
7.704.4	Comprehensive insurance	Annual	3.3	1.3	2.6	1	2	2
7.704.5	Bus fare	Stage 1	53.3	50.8	48.7	1	1	1
7.704.6	Taxi fare	Flag fall	32.2	30.5	29.3	1	1	1
7.704.7	Air fare	Adult	7.2	1.1	6.1	2	2	2
	GROUP 704 TOTAL		104.2	92.7	94.4			
	SECTION 7 - TRANSPORT TOTAL		158.8	155.6	140.8			
	SERVICES							
	EDUCATION FEE							
8.801.1	Kindergarten	Per term	2.3	0.6	0.7	5	5	2
8.801.2	Primary	Per term	3.9	2.0	1.9	9	8	3
8.801.3	Secondary	Per term	5.8	3.3	3.0	11	9	3
8.801.4	Tertiary	Per term	38.4	32.7	30.2	2	2	2
	GROUP 801 TOTAL		50.4	38.6	35.8			
	OTHER EDUCATION CHARGES							
8.802.1	Text book	1	2.7	2.0	1.6	4	3	3
	GROUP 802 TOTAL		2.7	2.0	1.6			
	MEDICAL FEES							
8.803.1	Doctors fee	1 visit	1.0	0.8	0.6	7	7	2
8.803.2	Dentists fee	1 visit	2.1	1.0	1.3	4	6	1
8.803.3	Hospital fee	1 visit	0.1	1.3	0.4	1	1	1
8.803.4	Opticians fee	1 visit	6.4	3.5	3.3	4	5	1
	GROUP 803 TOTAL		9.6	6.6	5.6			
	COMMERCIAL CHARGES							
8.804.1	Telephone rents	Monthly	16.5	18.7	19.7	1	1	1
	GROUP 804 TOTAL		16.5	18.7	19.7			
	ENTERTAINMENT							
8.805.1	Cinema ticket	1 Adult	2.2	1.2	0.4	1	5	2
8.805.2	Sports ticket	1 Adult	2.0	2.0	1.8	1	1	1
8.805.3	Holiday expenses	1 Adult	2.7	1.4	1.3	7	9	2
8.805.4	Hire of DVD/VCD	1	1.6	1.4	2.3	6	8	3
8.805.5	Internet Charges		1.8	1.5	1.5	3	6	3
	GROUP 805 TOTAL		10.3	7.5	7.3			
	DOMESTIC SERVICE							
8.806.1	House girl	Week	0.8	0.7	0.6	15	25	9
	GROUP 806 TOTAL		0.8	0.7	0.6			
	HAIRDRESSING							
8.807.1	Gents standard	1 treatment	0.6	0.5	0.4	7	7	2
8.807.2	Ladies blow dry	1 treatment	0.9	0.6	0.5	6	6	2
	GROUP 807 TOTAL		1.5	1.1	0.9			
	LAUNDRY							
8.808.1	Dry Cleaning Charges	Pair	0.5	0.5	0.3	4	5	1
	GROUP 808 TOTAL		0.5	0.5	0.3			
	OTHER SERVICE							
8.809.1	Bank service charge		1.9	1.3	1.2	4	3	3
8.809.2	Interest rate		5.8	4.0	3.9	6	5	5
	GROUP 809 TOTAL		7.7	5.3	5.1			
	SECTION 8 - SERVICES TOTAL		100.0	81.0	76.9			
	MISCELLANEOUS							
	STATIONERY							
9.901.1	Fiji Times & Fiji Post	Copy	3.7	3.1	3.1	5	6	1
9.901.2	Ball point pen	1	0.3	0.3	0.5	11	8	2
	GROUP 901 TOTAL		4.0	3.4	3.6			
	MEDICAL GOODS							
9.902.1	Panadol	Pkt/24	1.0	2.0	1.5	15	16	4
9.902.2	Tetracycline	Pkt/20	2.0	3.1	1.8	5	6	1
9.902.3	Seprine mixture	100 ml	1.0	1.5	0.9	5	6	1
9.902.4	Indral tablets	Pkt/100	1.0	1.5	0.9	5	5	1

Sub-group	Description	Unit	Weights			Number of pricing outlets		
			Central	Western	Northern	Central	Western	Northern
9.902.5	Cough mixture	100 ml	1.0	1.6	0.9	15	13	2
9.902.6	Panadol Elixir	100 ml	1.0	1.6	0.9	4	6	1
9.902.7	Vicks vapour rub	22 g	1.1	1.7	1.0	13	17	6
9.902.8	Band aid	6 cm	2.0	3.3	2.4	14	14	5
9.902.9	Dettol	250 ml	1.0	1.7	1.2	15	17	6
	GROUP 902 TOTAL		11.1	18.0	11.5			
	TOILETRIES							
9.903.1	Tooth paste	110 g	3.0	2.7	2.7	14	17	6
9.903.2	Tooth brush	1	0.7	0.7	1.0	14	17	4
9.903.3	Toilet soap	1	3.8	3.6	3.7	15	17	6
9.903.4	Shampoo	200 ml	0.7	0.5	0.6	13	17	5
9.903.5	Men's Spray	100g	0.5	0.3	0.6	14	17	6
9.903.6	Women Spray	150g	1.2	0.9	1.3	15	17	6
9.903.7	Toilet roll	1	6.4	5.6	5.5	13	16	6
9.903.8	Razor blade	Pkt/5	0.5	0.4	0.3	15	14	6
	GROUP 903 TOTAL		16.8	14.7	15.7			
	LAUNDRY GOODS							
9.904.1	Laundry soap	1 kg	9.4	9.5	10.0	11	11	5
9.904.2	Detergent	500 g	4.2	4.0	4.6	11	11	5
9.904.3	Bleach	750 ml	2.9	1.7	2.7	11	11	5
	GROUP 904 TOTAL		16.5	15.2	17.3			
	OTHER HOUSEHOLD							
9.905.1	Battery	1.5 volts	0.6	0.5	0.7	11	11	5
9.905.2	Insecticide	300 g	0.5	0.4	0.7			
9.905.2	Disinfectant	500 g	0.4	0.4	0.8	11	11	4
9.905.3	Fresh air deodorant	60 g	0.2	0.2	0.3	11	11	5
9.905.4	Steel wool	1 pkt	0.7	0.7	0.7	11	11	5
9.905.5	Safety match	Gross	0.6	0.6	0.7	11	11	5
9.905.6	Incense stick	Pkt/15	0.3	0.2	0.2	10	11	5
	GROUP 905 TOTAL		3.3	3.0	4.1			
	SECTION 9 - MISCELLANEOUS		51.7	54.3	52.2			

TABLE 7 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: NATIONAL
PERCENTAGE CHANGE ON CORRESPONDING PERIOD IN PREVIOUS YEAR

Section		All Items	Food	Alcoholic Drinks & Tobacco	Housing	Heating & Lighting	Durable Household Goods	Clothing & Footwear	Transport	Services	Miscellaneous
Weight		1000.0	402.9	54.2	99.3	92.2	21.2	29.6	162.4	86.3	51.9
Annual Average	2006	2.5	1.8	2.5	2.5	6.6	1.8	1.4	4.4	1.3	2.9
	2007	4.7	9.8	4.0	2.9	-0.9	2.5	2.9	0.4	1.5	7.7
	2008	7.8	11.5	4.0	0.9	12.2	3.6	2.1	12.4	0.4	9.2
2005	January	2.9	1.7	3.8	1.4	19.6	1.7	1.8	4.3	0.5	-1.0
	February	3.5	3.8	3.7	1.4	16.2	-0.4	2.4	5.0	1.6	-2.6
	March	3.0	3.5	3.4	2.6	11.7	-0.5	1.5	3.5	1.6	-3.1
	April	1.3	-1.3	3.6	2.4	11.7	-0.8	1.4	3.7	1.6	-3.4
	May	2.5	1.4	4.4	2.3	14.2	-0.8	1.1	4.3	1.6	-3.6
	June	2.1	1.5	4.3	0.2	14.2	-0.8	1.0	4.2	1.6	-5.1
	July	2.8	3.3	4.1	0.4	17.0	-0.7	1.0	4.6	1.6	-5.0
	August	2.2	1.8	3.7	0.5	14.1	-0.6	0.5	3.7	1.6	-4.1
	September	1.7	-0.1	3.8	0.5	15.3	-1.2	0.8	5.0	1.6	-3.2
	October	1.9	0.3	3.9	0.7	15.3	-1.2	0.4	4.8	1.6	-3.8
	November	1.9	0.6	2.9	0.7	11.6	-1.4	0.3	5.1	1.6	-3.2
	December	2.7	3.1	3.2	0.5	11.6	-0.7	0.3	5.1	1.6	-3.0
2006	January	2.3	3.7	3.5	0.5	1.5	-0.8	0.4	3.5	1.4	-1.6
	February	2.2	3.0	3.1	1.6	1.5	-0.1	0.5	3.6	1.3	-0.1
	March	2.0	1.3	3.8	1.5	5.8	0.2	1.0	4.6	1.3	0.5
	April	1.6	0.0	3.6	1.6	5.8	0.6	1.0	4.6	1.3	1.6
	May	1.5	0.1	2.8	1.6	2.9	1.5	1.2	4.1	1.3	2.0
	June	1.6	-0.5	2.8	3.1	2.9	1.8	1.4	4.1	1.3	3.3
	July	1.8	-1.5	2.6	3.1	3.3	2.8	1.6	7.1	1.3	4.3
	August	2.9	1.9	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.1	1.7	6.9	1.3	4.3
	September	2.8	1.6	2.4	3.8	7.9	3.2	2.1	5.8	1.3	4.6
	October	4.6	4.5	0.7	3.8	20.8	2.8	1.6	6.0	1.3	5.2
	November	3.5	4.6	1.4	3.8	11.0	3.0	2.1	1.4	1.3	5.5
	December	3.1	3.3	1.3	3.9	11.0	3.2	2.4	1.4	1.3	5.5
2007	January	2.6	2.7	2.3	3.9	7.7	3.4	1.8	0.1	1.1	4.6
	February	3.6	5.9	2.7	2.8	7.5	2.7	2.5	-0.1	1.4	4.4
	March	4.7	9.3	2.5	4.0	1.9	2.9	2.8	0.6	1.6	3.9
	April	5.7	12.0	3.5	4.0	1.9	3.3	2.7	0.2	1.6	3.8
	May	6.6	14.2	4.1	4.0	1.0	2.6	2.3	0.3	1.6	7.9
	June	7.1	16.5	4.1	2.5	1.0	2.4	3.3	0.4	1.6	7.6
	July	6.4	14.5	4.0	2.5	1.1	1.7	2.8	0.5	1.6	9.2
	August	5.1	10.7	4.2	2.5	1.1	1.7	3.1	-0.2	1.6	9.7
	September	4.1	8.1	4.1	1.9	-3.8	1.9	2.9	-0.2	1.6	9.7
	October	3.4	8.4	6.1	1.9	-14.1	2.4	3.4	-0.8	1.4	10.3
	November	4.0	7.8	3.4	1.8	-5.1	2.2	3.4	2.0	1.4	10.0
	December	4.3	7.7	7.0	1.7	-6.9	2.2	4.0	2.3	1.4	10.6
2008	January	7.4	10.3	5.6	1.6	7.2	3.0	4.0	12.7	1.4	11.1
	February	7.6	10.7	5.6	1.6	7.4	4.1	3.6	13.2	0.4	11.7
	March	7.5	10.4	5.3	0.3	11.4	3.6	3.1	13.1	0.3	12.7
	April	7.6	10.4	4.1	0.4	12.1	3.5	2.9	14.0	0.3	13.0
	May	5.8	6.3	3.6	0.4	12.6	3.5	3.1	13.0	0.3	10.1
	June	6.9	8.2	3.6	1.1	15.3	3.5	1.6	13.6	0.3	10.3
	July	7.8	12.4	2.5	1.1	12.9	3.5	1.9	11.0	0.3	7.8
	August	9.5	13.9	3.8	1.1	18.4	3.1	1.7	15.6	0.3	8.2
	September	9.8	15.7	4.0	1.0	18.1	3.2	1.6	14.6	0.3	7.2
	October	8.5	14.0	4.4	1.0	14.8	3.2	1.5	11.8	0.4	6.1
	November	7.7	14.1	3.9	1.2	5.1	4.2	0.9	9.7	0.4	7.0
	December	6.6	11.1	2.7	1.3	12.7	4.4	0.2	6.3	0.4	6.4

TABLE 8 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: NATIONAL

Section		Annual Average Inflation Rate %	All Items	Food	Alcoholic Drinks & Tobacco	Housing	Heating & Lighting	Durable Household Goods	Clothing & Footwear	Transport	Services	Miscellaneous	Seasonally Adjusted
Weight			1000	402.9	54.2	99.3	92.2	21.2	29.6	162.4	86.3	51.9	
Annual	2005	2.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average	2006	2.5	102.5	101.8	102.5	102.5	106.6	101.8	101.4	104.4	101.3	102.9	102.5
	2007	4.8	107.4	111.7	106.6	105.5	105.6	104.2	104.4	104.8	102.8	110.8	107.5
	2008	7.7	115.8	124.5	110.9	106.5	118.5	107.9	106.6	117.8	103.2	121.0	115.7
2005	January	2.8	99.6	99.6	99.1	99.7	98.4	100.6	100.5	98.9	98.9	102.0	99.2
	February	3.0	99.9	100.2	99.2	99.8	98.4	100.4	100.4	98.9	100.1	101.2	99.1
	March	3.1	99.4	100.0	98.9	100.0	94.8	100.3	99.9	97.5	100.1	101.1	98.9
	April	2.9	99.3	99.9	99.1	99.9	94.8	100.0	100.1	97.6	100.1	100.5	99.1
	May	2.9	100.1	101.1	99.8	99.9	97.9	99.9	100.0	99.1	100.1	100.4	100.5
	June	2.8	100.0	100.7	99.8	99.9	97.9	99.9	99.9	99.1	100.1	99.4	100.4
	July	2.8	100.2	100.8	100.0	99.9	100.3	99.8	99.9	99.5	100.1	99.5	100.3
	August	2.8	99.6	98.7	99.9	100.1	100.3	99.8	99.9	99.7	100.1	99.5	99.6
	September	2.6	99.8	98.7	99.9	100.1	101.5	99.7	99.9	100.9	100.1	99.5	100.1
	October	2.5	99.6	98.2	99.8	100.1	101.5	99.6	99.9	100.9	100.1	99.2	100.0
	November	2.4	100.9	99.3	101.9	100.1	107.1	99.7	99.9	103.7	100.1	98.9	101.0
	December	2.4	102.0	102.4	102.2	100.2	107.1	99.7	99.9	103.7	100.1	99.0	101.9
2006	January	2.3	101.8	103.3	102.5	100.2	99.9	99.8	100.9	102.4	100.3	100.4	101.5
	February	2.2	102.0	103.3	102.2	101.3	99.9	100.3	100.8	102.4	101.4	101.1	101.3
	March	2.1	101.4	101.3	102.7	101.5	100.3	100.5	100.9	102.0	101.4	101.6	100.9
	April	2.1	100.9	99.9	102.7	101.5	100.3	100.6	101.1	102.1	101.4	102.0	100.7
	May	2.1	101.7	101.2	102.6	101.5	100.8	101.4	101.2	103.1	101.4	102.3	102.0
	June	2.0	101.6	100.1	102.6	103.0	100.8	101.8	101.3	103.2	101.4	102.6	102.0
	July	1.9	102.0	99.3	102.6	103.0	103.6	102.6	101.5	106.6	101.4	103.8	102.1
	August	2.0	102.5	100.6	102.4	103.1	103.6	103.0	101.6	106.6	101.4	103.8	102.8
	September	2.1	102.6	100.3	102.3	103.9	109.5	103.0	102.0	106.8	101.4	104.1	102.9
	October	2.3	104.2	102.6	100.5	103.9	122.6	102.4	101.5	107.0	101.4	104.3	104.6
	November	2.4	104.4	103.8	103.3	103.9	119.0	102.7	102.0	105.1	101.4	104.4	104.5
	December	2.5	105.2	105.8	103.5	104.0	119.0	103.0	102.3	105.1	101.4	104.5	105.1
2007	January	2.5	104.4	106.0	104.9	104.1	107.6	103.2	102.7	102.4	101.4	105.0	104.1
	February	2.6	105.7	109.4	105.0	104.2	107.4	103.0	103.3	102.3	102.8	105.5	105.0
	March	2.9	106.2	110.7	105.2	105.5	102.2	103.4	103.7	102.6	102.9	105.6	105.7
	April	3.2	106.7	111.8	106.2	105.5	102.2	103.9	103.8	102.3	102.9	106.0	106.5
	May	3.6	108.4	115.6	106.8	105.5	101.8	104.1	103.5	103.5	102.9	110.4	108.7
	June	4.1	108.8	116.7	106.8	105.6	101.8	104.2	104.6	103.6	102.9	110.4	109.2
	July	4.5	108.6	113.7	106.7	105.6	104.8	104.3	104.4	107.1	102.9	113.3	108.6
	August	4.7	107.7	111.4	106.8	105.6	104.8	104.7	104.8	106.3	102.9	113.8	108.1
	September	4.8	106.8	108.5	106.6	105.8	105.3	104.9	105.0	106.6	102.9	114.2	107.2
	October	4.7	107.8	111.2	106.6	105.8	105.3	104.9	105.0	106.2	102.8	115.0	108.2
	November	4.7	108.6	111.9	106.8	105.8	113.0	105.0	105.4	107.2	102.8	114.8	108.7
	December	4.8	109.7	114.0	110.7	105.8	110.8	105.2	106.3	107.6	102.8	115.5	109.6
2008	January	5.2	112.1	116.9	110.8	105.8	115.3	106.4	106.8	115.5	102.8	116.6	111.7
	February	5.5	113.8	121.1	110.8	105.8	115.3	107.2	107.1	115.8	103.2	117.9	113.0
	March	5.8	114.2	122.2	110.8	105.8	113.9	107.1	107.0	116.0	103.2	119.0	113.6
	April	5.9	114.8	123.5	110.6	105.9	114.6	107.5	106.8	116.6	103.2	119.8	114.5
	May	5.9	114.7	122.9	110.6	105.9	114.6	107.7	106.7	116.9	103.2	121.5	115.0
	June	5.9	116.3	126.3	110.7	106.8	117.4	107.8	106.3	117.8	103.2	121.8	116.8
	July	6.0	117.1	127.8	109.4	106.8	118.3	107.9	106.4	118.9	103.2	122.1	117.2
	August	6.4	117.9	126.8	110.8	106.8	124.1	108.0	106.6	122.9	103.2	123.1	118.3
	September	6.8	117.3	125.5	110.8	106.9	124.3	108.2	106.6	122.2	103.2	122.4	116.9
	October	7.2	117.0	126.8	111.3	106.9	120.9	108.3	106.5	118.7	103.2	122.0	117.5
	November	7.5	117.0	127.7	111.0	107.0	118.7	109.4	106.4	117.6	103.2	122.8	117.1
	December	7.7	116.9	126.6	113.7	107.1	124.8	109.8	106.5	114.4	103.2	122.9	116.8

TABLE 9 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: CENTRAL DIVISION

Section		Annual Average Inflation Rate %	All Items	Food	Alcoholic Drinks & Tobacco	Housing	Heating & Lighting	Durable Household Goods	Clothing & Footwear	Transport	Services	Miscellaneous
Weight		1000.0	379.5	58.2	93.3	95.9	31.4	31.2	158.8	100.0	51.7	
Annual Average	2005	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2006	2.3	102.2	101.8	102.7	101.4	104.5	101.7	101.6	104.3	101.1	102.2
	2007	4.3	106.6	111.9	106.6	102.9	100.7	104.2	106.0	104.1	102.5	109.1
	2008	7.1	114.2	124.1	110.1	103.1	113.6	108.0	108.7	117.4	102.6	118.8
2005	January	3.4	98.1	100.0	99.0	99.8	98.3	100.6	101.0	99.2	97.1	102.5
	February	3.4	99.7	99.8	99.0	99.8	98.3	100.5	100.6	99.2	100.3	101.4
	March	3.5	99.8	101.2	99.0	100.1	94.5	100.3	100.1	97.3	100.3	101.5
	April	3.3	99.5	100.4	99.1	99.9	94.5	99.9	100.2	97.3	100.3	101.1
	May	3.2	100.2	101.3	99.7	99.9	97.7	99.9	100.1	99.2	100.3	100.5
	June	3.1	99.9	100.5	99.8	99.9	97.7	99.9	100.1	99.4	100.3	99.1
	July	3.0	100.1	100.5	99.9	99.9	100.3	99.9	100.1	99.6	100.3	99.4
	August	2.9	99.7	99.1	99.8	100.2	100.3	99.8	100.1	99.6	100.3	99.4
	September	2.7	99.9	99.1	99.9	100.1	101.5	99.7	99.3	100.8	100.3	99.5
	October	2.5	99.4	97.8	99.9	100.1	101.5	99.8	99.4	100.8	100.3	99.2
	November	2.3	100.3	98.0	102.2	100.1	107.0	99.9	99.4	103.8	100.3	98.9
	December	2.3	102.0	103.0	102.6	100.2	107.0	99.9	99.8	103.8	100.3	99.0
2006	January	2.4	101.5	102.8	102.7	100.1	99.4	100.0	100.7	102.5	100.3	100.5
	February	2.3	101.8	103.4	102.3	100.1	99.4	100.3	100.8	102.5	101.2	101.2
	March	2.1	101.0	100.7	102.8	100.1	99.9	100.5	101.0	101.8	101.2	101.6
	April	2.1	100.1	98.0	102.8	100.1	99.9	100.5	101.2	101.8	101.2	102.2
	May	1.9	101.1	100.4	102.8	100.1	100.4	101.5	101.2	102.9	101.2	102.4
	June	1.8	101.0	99.1	103.0	102.1	100.4	101.9	101.2	102.9	101.2	102.5
	July	1.7	101.8	99.4	102.9	102.1	103.4	102.4	101.9	106.4	101.2	102.4
	August	1.8	102.7	102.0	102.7	102.2	103.4	103.0	102.2	106.4	101.2	102.7
	September	1.9	102.6	101.1	102.6	102.6	104.6	103.1	102.0	106.7	101.2	102.7
	October	2.2	103.9	103.7	100.7	102.5	116.8	102.2	101.8	107.0	101.2	102.9
	November	2.4	104.4	105.4	103.6	102.4	113.4	102.6	102.5	105.0	101.2	102.8
	December	2.3	104.6	105.9	103.7	102.7	113.4	102.9	102.7	105.0	101.2	103.1
2007	January	2.2	103.9	106.3	105.2	102.8	102.1	103.3	103.7	101.9	101.2	103.4
	February	2.3	104.9	108.0	105.3	102.8	101.9	102.9	104.6	101.9	102.5	104.1
	March	2.6	105.4	110.7	105.6	102.8	97.2	103.6	105.1	102.2	102.6	104.1
	April	3.0	105.7	111.3	106.3	102.9	97.2	103.7	105.6	101.7	102.6	104.7
	May	3.5	107.8	116.5	106.8	102.9	96.7	104.0	104.8	102.6	102.6	110.3
	June	4.0	108.6	118.5	106.8	102.9	96.7	104.0	106.4	102.9	102.6	109.4
	July	4.3	107.6	113.7	106.7	102.9	100.0	104.3	106.2	106.5	102.6	111.4
	August	4.4	107.0	112.2	106.8	102.9	100.0	104.5	106.8	105.6	102.6	111.8
	September	4.5	105.7	108.0	106.4	102.9	100.5	105.0	106.9	105.8	102.6	112.1
	October	4.3	107.0	111.9	106.5	102.9	100.5	105.0	106.9	105.2	102.6	112.8
	November	4.2	107.6	112.3	106.7	102.8	107.6	105.1	106.8	106.4	102.6	112.1
	December	4.3	108.4	113.2	110.6	102.8	107.9	104.9	108.3	106.8	102.6	113.2
2008	January	4.7	110.4	115.2	110.7	102.8	110.4	106.5	109.0	115.5	102.6	114.2
	February	5.0	112.5	120.8	110.7	102.9	110.4	107.2	109.3	115.5	102.6	115.1
	March	5.2	112.9	122.1	110.8	103.0	108.9	107.2	109.4	115.7	102.6	116.1
	April	5.4	113.5	123.3	110.6	103.1	109.7	107.6	109.5	116.3	102.6	117.1
	May	5.3	113.3	122.3	110.6	103.1	109.7	107.5	109.0	116.4	102.6	120.0
	June	5.1	114.8	126.1	110.6	103.1	112.7	107.6	108.3	117.5	102.6	120.3
	July	5.2	115.1	127.1	107.9	103.1	113.2	107.7	108.3	118.6	102.6	119.9
	August	5.6	116.2	126.5	109.2	103.1	119.2	107.9	108.1	121.7	102.6	120.8
	September	6.1	115.6	124.8	109.2	103.2	119.3	108.0	108.0	121.4	102.6	121.0
	October	6.5	115.1	125.7	109.6	103.2	116.1	108.1	108.2	118.2	102.6	120.3
	November	6.9	115.6	128.0	109.8	103.3	113.9	110.1	108.4	117.1	102.6	120.2
	December	7.1	115.7	127.2	112.0	103.5	119.9	110.6	108.9	114.4	102.6	120.4

Table 10 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: WESTERN DIVISION

Section		Annual Average Inflation Rate %	All Items	Food	Alcoholic Drinks & Tobacco	Housing	Heating & Lighting	Durable Household Goods	Clothing & Footwear	Transport	Services	Miscellaneous
Weight		1000.0	409.1	62.7	87.0	83.7	32.1	34.5	155.6	81.0	54.3	
Annual Average	2005	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2006	2.9	102.9	101.1	102.1	103.3	108.5	102.5	101.0	104.7	102.0	104.5
	2007	6.1	109.2	111.9	106.8	109.3	113.5	105.8	100.7	106.5	104.1	115.2
	2008	8.8	118.8	125.7	111.7	112.0	126.6	109.9	101.9	119.3	105.4	125.9
2005	January	2.2	100.7	101.7	99.4	99.9	98.4	100.3	99.6	98.3	106.1	101.2
	February	2.4	100.0	101.2	99.4	100.0	98.4	100.1	99.6	98.1	99.4	100.6
	March	2.4	98.6	97.9	98.9	100.0	95.0	100.4	99.6	98.1	99.4	100.2
	April	2.2	98.6	97.9	98.9	100.0	95.0	100.4	99.6	98.1	99.4	100.2
	May	2.1	98.9	101.9	100.0	100.0	97.9	99.9	99.8	98.6	99.4	100.2
	June	2.2	100.4	101.9	100.0	100.0	97.9	99.9	99.8	98.6	99.4	100.2
	July	2.3	100.6	101.9	100.5	100.0	100.1	99.7	99.6	99.3	99.4	99.7
	August	2.3	99.4	98.1	100.3	100.1	100.1	99.9	99.7	100.3	99.4	99.7
	September	2.2	99.7	98.0	100.3	100.1	101.3	100.1	99.9	101.4	99.4	99.7
	October	2.3	99.7	98.4	99.9	99.9	101.3	99.7	100.0	101.4	99.4	99.6
	November	2.1	101.7	101.1	101.1	99.9	107.3	99.8	101.4	103.9	99.4	99.4
	December	2.0	101.4	100.2	101.2	99.9	107.3	99.8	101.5	103.9	99.4	99.4
2006	January	1.8	101.9	102.7	102.4	99.9	100.3	99.9	101.6	100.4	100.1	100.7
	February	1.6	101.6	100.9	102.3	102.4	100.3	100.5	101.0	102.5	102.2	101.2
	March	1.7	101.4	100.0	102.5	102.7	100.7	100.7	101.0	103.0	102.2	102.0
	April	2.0	101.9	101.1	102.4	102.7	100.7	101.1	100.9	103.0	102.2	102.0
	May	2.2	102.2	101.2	102.0	102.9	101.2	101.6	101.2	104.0	102.2	102.5
	June	2.2	102.2	101.1	101.8	103.4	101.2	102.0	101.4	104.1	102.2	103.0
	July	2.1	102.7	99.7	101.8	103.5	103.9	103.8	100.7	107.4	102.2	106.4
	August	2.2	102.4	99.0	101.7	103.5	103.9	103.8	100.7	107.3	102.2	106.8
	September	2.3	102.5	98.9	101.7	104.2	104.3	103.8	101.4	107.4	102.2	106.9
	October	2.5	105.0	101.7	100.5	104.5	130.9	104.3	100.6	107.3	102.2	107.1
	November	2.6	104.7	101.4	103.1	104.6	127.2	104.4	100.7	105.4	102.2	107.4
	December	2.9	106.3	105.9	103.2	104.6	127.2	104.4	101.3	105.2	102.2	107.5
2007	January	3.1	105.4	105.7	104.7	104.5	115.5	104.4	100.6	103.6	102.2	109.0
	February	3.4	106.9	109.6	104.4	104.5	115.3	104.3	100.7	103.6	104.3	109.1
	March	3.7	107.7	111.0	104.6	109.9	110.1	104.3	100.7	103.9	104.3	109.3
	April	4.0	108.9	113.9	106.5	109.9	110.1	105.6	99.9	104.0	104.3	109.3
	May	4.3	109.7	114.9	107.2	109.9	109.7	105.7	100.3	104.7	104.3	111.7
	June	4.7	109.5	114.0	107.1	110.0	109.7	106.1	100.5	105.2	104.3	113.6
	July	5.2	110.8	115.0	107.0	110.0	112.5	106.1	100.3	108.4	104.3	118.2
	August	5.6	109.4	111.0	106.7	110.1	112.5	106.4	100.3	108.1	104.3	119.0
	September	5.9	109.3	110.1	107.2	110.8	113.0	106.3	100.5	108.7	104.3	119.5
	October	5.8	109.3	110.2	107.1	110.8	113.0	106.3	100.5	108.5	103.9	120.8
	November	6.0	110.5	111.5	107.5	110.8	121.4	106.4	102.3	109.2	103.9	121.3
	December	6.1	112.5	116.2	111.0	110.8	119.1	107.3	102.2	109.6	103.9	121.3
2008	January	6.6	115.8	121.0	111.3	110.8	123.6	107.3	102.2	116.0	103.9	121.9
	February	7.0	116.8	122.5	111.3	110.9	123.6	108.8	102.3	117.2	105.6	123.4
	March	7.2	117.0	123.6	110.9	110.7	122.0	109.0	101.5	117.2	105.6	124.4
	April	7.3	118.0	125.8	110.6	110.7	122.7	109.2	100.9	118.1	105.6	125.0
	May	7.3	117.9	124.7	110.9	110.6	122.7	110.1	101.5	118.8	105.6	125.6
	June	7.5	119.1	126.8	111.0	112.9	125.4	110.2	101.7	119.3	105.6	125.8
	July	7.5	120.2	128.7	110.8	112.9	127.0	110.5	101.9	120.6	105.6	127.3
	August	7.8	121.0	127.4	112.2	112.9	131.4	110.5	102.6	124.8	105.6	128.4
	September	8.2	120.4	126.5	112.2	112.9	131.7	110.5	102.8	124.2	105.6	128.4
	October	8.6	120.1	127.7	112.7	113.0	128.7	110.6	102.2	120.5	105.6	126.1
	November	8.8	118.8	125.7	111.7	112.0	126.6	109.9	101.9	119.3	105.4	125.9
	December	8.8	118.8	125.7	111.7	112.0	126.6	109.9	101.9	119.3	105.4	125.9

Table 11 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: NORTHERN DIVISION

Section		Annual Average Inflation Rate %	All Items	Food	Alcoholic Drinks & Tobacco	Housing	Heating & Lighting	Durable Household Goods	Clothing & Footwear	Transport	Services	Miscellaneous
Weight		1000.0	428.9	49.3	86.8	86.3	41.6	37.2	140.8	76.9	52.2	
Annual Average	2005	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2006	3.9	103.9	104.1	102.3	111.2	111.2	99.0	99.8	104.1	99.3	103.7
	2007	4.0	108.1	110.6	106.1	115.0	120.5	98.9	102.6	105.9	100.1	109.5
	2008	8.6	117.4	124.2	111.9	117.3	130.0	100.9	104.0	116.2	100.0	121.2
2005	January	-0.8	99.3	96.6	98.7	98.5	98.8	101.0	117.7	99.2	100.8	101.8
	February	0.0	98.8	97.5	99.0	98.5	98.8	100.9	99.0	99.2	99.9	102.3
	March	0.7	98.7	98.5	99.3	99.0	96.9	100.9	98.9	97.8	99.9	101.2
	April	1.1	99.0	99.4	99.3	100.0	96.9	100.4	98.9	97.9	99.9	100.7
	May	1.5	99.0	98.3	100.1	100.3	98.6	100.3	97.9	99.3	99.9	99.9
	June	1.5	99.1	98.3	100.1	100.3	98.6	100.3	97.9	99.3	99.9	99.9
	July	1.7	100.0	100.5	100.0	100.3	99.9	100.1	98.4	99.8	99.9	100.1
	August	2.1	100.0	100.5	100.0	100.3	99.9	100.1	98.4	99.8	99.9	100.1
	September	2.4	99.6	98.6	100.1	100.5	100.5	98.5	98.2	100.8	99.9	99.6
	October	2.9	100.8	101.8	99.8	100.5	100.5	98.6	98.6	101.1	99.9	98.5
	November	3.1	102.3	103.6	101.7	100.8	105.4	100.0	97.8	102.9	99.9	97.7
	December	3.4	103.3	106.4	102.1	100.9	105.4	98.9	98.3	102.9	99.9	98.2
2006	January	3.5	104.1	109.3	102.3	101.6	101.2	99.1	98.4	101.9	100.0	99.4
	February	3.8	105.2	111.0	102.3	109.9	101.2	99.2	98.8	102.0	99.3	99.2
	March	4.0	104.8	110.0	102.6	109.9	101.6	99.4	99.1	101.6	99.3	100.9
	April	4.3	105.4	111.2	102.7	109.9	101.6	99.2	99.5	101.6	99.3	101.8
	May	4.5	104.4	107.7	102.7	109.9	101.8	99.7	99.7	102.5	99.3	101.6
	June	4.9	103.9	105.7	102.8	110.7	101.8	99.8	99.9	103.1	99.3	103.0
	July	4.8	101.9	97.8	103.0	110.7	103.3	100.0	99.9	105.8	99.3	106.5
	August	4.6	101.1	95.6	102.8	110.7	103.3	100.0	99.4	105.9	99.3	106.9
	September	4.5	102.7	99.3	102.2	115.2	103.7	98.2	100.8	106.1	99.3	106.5
	October	4.4	103.5	97.8	99.8	115.1	141.2	97.7	100.6	106.1	99.3	106.5
	November	4.2	103.7	98.5	101.9	115.1	136.6	97.9	100.7	105.9	99.3	106.9
	December	3.9	106.4	105.6	102.5	115.1	136.6	97.8	100.6	106.1	99.3	105.3
2007	January	3.6	105.5	105.7	104.4	115.8	126.2	98.2	100.2	103.8	99.3	104.9
	February	3.5	110.7	120.5	104.4	115.8	126.0	98.2	100.4	102.4	99.7	105.1
	March	3.2	106.7	110.6	104.5	114.8	116.7	98.3	101.5	102.6	100.3	105.1
	April	2.7	106.6	110.2	104.9	114.8	116.7	98.6	101.9	102.6	100.3	105.4
	May	2.6	108.0	111.8	105.8	114.8	116.4	98.3	103.2	104.8	100.3	107.2
	June	2.5	108.2	111.7	106.8	114.8	116.4	98.4	102.9	105.5	100.3	108.7
	July	2.9	108.5	109.9	106.1	114.9	118.2	98.5	103.2	108.5	100.3	112.0
	August	3.3	107.3	106.9	106.1	114.9	118.2	99.6	103.4	107.7	100.3	112.3
	September	3.5	107.6	107.4	106.2	114.9	118.4	100.0	103.9	107.9	100.3	112.7
	October	3.6	108.1	109.2	106.2	114.9	118.4	99.5	103.9	107.4	100.0	113.1
	November	3.9	109.3	110.5	106.3	114.9	127.2	99.2	103.8	108.6	100.0	113.6
	December	4.0	110.7	112.9	111.2	114.9	127.4	100.0	102.9	109.1	100.0	114.2
2008	January	4.6	114.0	117.8	110.5	115.5	126.4	100.7	102.9	114.3	100.0	118.3
	February	4.5	114.7	119.4	110.5	115.0	126.4	100.7	103.4	114.3	100.0	119.3
	March	5.0	115.0	119.6	110.9	115.0	125.7	100.1	103.7	114.6	100.0	124.1
	April	5.5	114.7	118.5	111.0	115.0	126.2	99.9	103.7	115.2	100.0	124.8
	May	5.8	115.9	122.4	110.5	115.0	126.2	99.9	103.9	114.9	100.0	120.6
	June	6.3	118.2	126.8	110.9	118.7	127.8	101.1	104.1	115.9	100.0	120.3
	July	6.6	119.5	129.3	111.3	118.8	129.3	101.0	104.0	117.2	100.0	120.2
	August	7.1	120.1	127.1	112.6	118.8	137.5	100.6	104.5	122.2	100.0	121.1
	September	7.6	119.8	126.4	112.8	119.0	138.2	101.3	104.3	120.2	100.0	121.4
	October	8.1	119.7	128.6	112.8	119.1	132.9	101.6	104.2	116.9	100.0	121.4
	November	8.4	118.8	127.4	112.7	119.0	129.7	101.7	104.4	115.8	100.0	121.7
	December	8.6	118.8	127.2	116.2	119.0	133.1	102.1	104.3	112.8	100.0	121.7

PART C

15.0 Longer Term Strategy

A full and comprehensive rebase has been planned for 2010. The following main broad steps will be followed:

- 15.1 The finalization of the 2008-09 HIES expenditure data around December 2009/January 2010.
- 15.2 The new CPI 9-digit Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) based classification will be used for the coding of the commodity expenditure data collected in the HIES, and introduced into the index as part of the rebase. The COICOP class level is not sufficiently detailed or homogeneous for CPI product and outlet sampling, or compilation of elementary price indices. Hence a detailed, tailored classification has been developed (and market tested) specifically for CPI use.
 - 15.2.1 A concordance has been designed between the new 9 digit classification and the old 4 digit classification to support the revaluation of the 2008-09 HIES data to the prices of the selected new reference base period using a “best fit” approach.
- 15.3 All the items and samples will be reviewed, new items introduced and ones of diminished importance deleted. Re-valued weights, based on the 2008-09 HIES results will be incorporated.

APPENDIX

Appendix 1 4-Digit Classification

SECTION	GROUP	SUB-GROUP	DESCRIPTION
1			FOOD
	101		BAKERY PRODUCTS
		1.101.1	Bread - long loaf
		1.101.2	Bread - sliced
		1.101.3	Bun - small sweet
		1.101.4	Breakfast Crackers
		1.101.5	Sweet Biscuit
	102		WHEAT PRODUCTS
		1.102.1	Sharps
		1.102.2	Flour, plain
		1.102.3	Baking powder
	103		CEREAL
		1.103.1	Rice - all kinds
		1.103.2	Noodles
		1.103.3	Breakfast cereals
	104		FRESH MEAT
		1.104.1	Stewing beef
		1.104.2	Mince beef
		1.104.3	Goat chop - imported
		1.104.4	Lamb Neck
		1.104.5	Chicken - frozen
		1.104.6	Chicken pieces
		1.104.7	Chicken - live
	105		PRESERVED MEAT
		1.105.1	Beef sausage
		1.105.2	Lamb sausage
		1.105.3	Chicken sausage
		1.105.4	Beef canned
		1.105.5	Mutton canned
		1.105.6	Fish canned
	106		FRESH FISH
		1.106.1	Kanace
		1.106.2	Saqa
		1.106.3	Kawakawa
		1.106.4	Sabutu
		1.106.5	Walu
		1.106.6	Crab
		1.106.7	Prawns - fresh water
		1.106.8	Kai
	107		VEGETABLE AND ROOT CROP
		1.107.1	Bean - French
		1.107.2	Bean - long bean
		1.107.3	Cabbage - English
		1.107.4	Cabbage - Chinese
		1.107.5	Carrot - imported
		1.107.6	Chilly - long green
		1.107.7	Okra
		1.107.8	Eggplant
		1.107.9	Tomato - local
		1.107.10	Cucumber
		1.107.11	Rourou
		1.107.12	Bele
		1.107.13	Pumpkin
		1.107.14	Tubua
		1.107.15	Onion
		1.107.16	Potato
		1.107.17	Garlic
		1.107.18	Dalo
		1.107.19	Cassava
		1.107.20	Split peas
		1.107.21	Blue peas
		1.107.22	Arhar
	108		PRESERVED FRUITS
		1.108.1	Canned pears
		1.108.2	Canned fruit salad
	109		FRUIT
		1.109.1	Banana
		1.109.2	Lemon - rough skin
		1.109.3	Melon
		1.109.4	Pineapple
		1.109.5	Apple - red
		1.109.6	Grapes

SECTION	GROUP	SUB-GROUP	DESCRIPTION
		1.109.7	Oranges
		1.109.8	Pawpaw
		1.109.9	Coconut - dry
	110		FRUIT JUICE
		1.110.1	Tarumba
		1.110.2	Just Juice
		1.110.3	Coco cola
		1.110.4	Fanta/Sprite
		1.110.5	Sunquick
	111		MINERAL WATER
		1.111.1	Mineral Water
	112		YAQONA
		1.112.1	Lewena - Unpounded
		1.112.2	Waka - Unpounded
	113		DAIRY PRODUCTS
		1.113.1	Butter - Rewa
		1.113.2	Ghee - imported
		1.113.3	Eggs - local
		1.113.4	Milk - sterilised [Life]
		1.113.5	Milk - powdered full cream
		1.113.6	Cheese - Kraft
	114		FATS AND OILS
		1.114.1	Vegetable - Vanaspati
		1.114.2	Soya Bean
		1.114.3	Coconut oil
		1.114.4	Margarine
	115		TEA, MILO ETC
		1.115.1	Coffee, instant
		1.115.2	Tea
		1.115.3	Milo
		1.115.4	Ovaltine
		1.115.5	Cocoa
	116		SPICES
		1.116.1	Haldi
		1.116.2	Curry power
		1.116.3	Mustard seeds
	117		TOP DRESSINGS/OTHER FOODS
		1.117.1	Soya - Sunshine/Soy
		1.117.2	Sauce - Tomato
		1.117.3	Sugar - brown
		1.117.4	Salt
		1.117.5	Jam
	118		CONFECTIONERY
		1.118.1	Ice cream
		1.118.2	Chocolate - milk
		1.118.3	Twisties/Bongo
		1.118.4	Topsy
		1.118.5	Mixed Bhuja [peas]
	119		RESTAURANT
		1.119.1	Restaurant meal
2			ALCOHOLIC DRINKS AND TOBACCO
	201		ALCOHOL
		2.201.1	Whisky - local
		2.201.2	Gin - local
		2.201.3	Wine - Riesling
		2.201.4	Rum Op Bounty
		2.201.5	Beer - Fiji - warm
	202		CIGARETTE ETC
		2.202.1	Cigarette
		2.202.2	Fiji Twist Tobacco
3			HOUSING
	301		RENT AND RATES
		3.301.1	Rent - house [Private]
		3.301.2	Rent - house [Housing]
		3.301.3	Rent - land
		3.301.4	Rate - City/land
		3.301.5	Rate - water
	302		REPAIR ITEMS
		3.302.1	House paint
4			HEATING & LIGHTING
	401		HEAT AND LIGHT
		4.401.1	Electricity
		4.401.2	Gas for cooking
		4.401.3	Kerosene blue
			GROUP 401 TOTAL

SECTION	GROUP	SUB-GROUP	DESCRIPTION	
5			DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	
	501		FURNITURE	
		5.501.1	Table - dining with chair	
		5.501.2	Sideboard	
		5.501.3	Wardrobe	
		5.501.4	Lounge suite - 3 piece	
	502		ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES	
		5.502.1	Refrigerator	
		5.502.2	Washing machine	
		5.502.3	Sewing machine	
		5.502.4	Table fan	
	503		NON-ELECTRIC APPLIANCES	
		5.503.1	Gas stove	
		5.503.2	Wick stove	
	504		CROCKERY ETC	
		5.504.1	Aluminium pot	
		5.504.2	Enamel plate	
	505		SOFT FURNISHING	
		5.505.1	Bath towel	
	506		DUTY FREE GOODS	
		5.506.1	CD Player	
		5.506.2	DVD Player	
		5.506.3	TV screen	
		5.506.4	Digital Camera	
		5.506.5	Mobile Phone	
		5.506.6	Watch - men	
	507		JEWELLERY	
5.507.1		Wedding ring - gold		
5.507.2		God chain		
	5.507.3	Gold earring		
508		TRAVEL & SPORTS GOODS		
	5.508.1	Travel and sports bags		
	5.508.2	Ladies hand bag		
6			CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	
	601		MEN'S WEAR	
		6.601.1	Trousers - local	
		6.601.2	Trousers - jeans imported	
		6.601.3	Short local	
		6.601.4	Shirt short sleeve - local	
		6.601.5	Shirt long sleeve - local	
		6.601.6	T-shirt [with collar] - local	
		6.601.7	Underpants cotton	
		602		WOMEN'S WEAR
			6.602.1	Skirt
			6.602.2	Tops/Blouse
			6.602.3	Sari -silk
			6.602.4	Sari - ordinary
			6.602.5	Salwar Kameez
	6.602.6		Ladies dress	
	6.602.7	Panties		
	603		CHILDREN'S WEAR	
		6.603.1	School short khaki	
		6.603.2	School short other	
		6.603.3	School shirt synthetic	
		6.603.4	Napkin cotton	
		605		FOOTWEAR - MEN
			6.605.1	Shoes
			6.605.2	Imported Sandals
	6.605.3		Flip flop	
	606			FOOTWEAR - CHILDREN
			6.606.1	Boy's shoes
		6.606.2	Boys sandal	
	607		FOOTWEAR - WOMEN	
6.607.1		Fashion shoes		
7			TRANSPORT	
	701		MOTOR CARS ETC	
		7.701.1	Nissan Sunny	
		7.701.2	Toyota Corolla	
		7.701.3	Mazda 323	
		7.701.4	Mitsubishi Lancer	
	702		SECOND HAND CARS	
		7.702.1	Nissan Sunny	
		7.702.2	Toyota Corolla	
		7.702.3	Mazda	
		7.702.4	Toyota G Touring	

SECTION	GROUP	SUB-GROUP	DESCRIPTION
	702		SERVICE & PARTS
		7.703.1	Petrol
		7.703.2	Diesel
		7.703.3	Tyre - new
		7.703.4	Spare parts
	703		LICENCE & FARES
		7.704.1	Driving license
		7.704.2	Wheel tax - car
		7.704.3	Third party - car
		7.704.4	Comprehensive insurance
		7.704.5	Bus fare
		7.704.6	Taxi fare
		7.704.7	Air fare
8			SERVICES
	801		EDUCATION FEE
		8.801.1	Kindergarten
		8.801.2	Primary
		8.801.3	Secondary
		8.801.4	Tertiary
	802		OTHER EDUCATION CHARGES
		8.802.1	Text book
	803		MEDICAL FEES
		8.803.1	Doctors fee
		8.803.2	Dentists fee
		8.803.3	Hospital fee
		8.803.4	Opticians fee
	804		COMMERCIAL CHARGES
		8.804.1	Telephone rents
	805		ENTERTAINMENT
		8.805.1	Cinema ticket
		8.805.2	Sports ticket
		8.805.3	Holiday expenses
		8.805.4	Hire of DVD/VCD
		8.805.5	Internet Charges
	806		DOMESTIC SERVICE
		8.806.1	House girl
	807		HAIRDRESSING
		8.807.1	Gents standard
		8.807.2	Ladies blow dry
	808		LAUNDRY
		80.808.1	Dry Cleaning Charges
	809		OTHER SERVICE
		8.809.1	Bank service charge
		8.809.2	Interest rate
9			MISCELLANEOUS
	901		STATIONERY
		9.901.1	Fiji Times & Fiji Post
		9.901.2	Ball point pen
	902		MEDICAL GOODS
		9.902.1	Parasol
		9.902.2	Tetracycline
		9.902.3	Setline mixture
		9.902.4	Indri tablets
		9.902.5	Cough mixture
		9.902.6	Parasol Elixir
		9.902.7	Vicks vapor rub
		9.902.8	Band aid
		9.902.9	Ditto
	903		TOILETRIES
		9.903.1	Tooth paste
		9.903.2	Tooth brush
		9.903.3	Toilet soap
		9.903.4	Shampoo
		9.903.5	Men's Spray
		9.903.6	Women Spray
		9.903.7	Toilet roll
		9.903.8	Razor blade
	904		LAUNDRY GOODS
		9.904.1	Laundry soap
		9.904.2	Detergent
		9.904.3	Bleach
	905		OTHER HOUSEHOLD
		9.905.1	Battery
		9.905.2	Insecticide
		9.905.2	Disinfectant
		9.905.3	Fresh air deodorant

SECTION	GROUP	SUB- GROUP	DESCRIPTION
		9.905.4	Steel wool
		9.905.5	Safety match
		9.905.6	Incense stick

Website: www.statsfiji.gov.fj

FIJI ISLANDS BUREAU OF STATISTICS - INFORMATION CENTRES:

Suva [Head Office]

Postal Address

P O Box 2221
Government Buildings
Suva, Fiji Islands

Phone: [679] 3315822
Fax: [679] 3303656

Location

5th floor Ratu Sukuna House
MacArthur Street
Suva

Email: info@statsfiji.gov.fj

Nadi Office

P O Box 360
Nadi, Fiji Islands

Phone/Fax: [679] 6705959

1st floor G T Plaza
Vunavou Street
Nadi

Email: fibosnadi@connect.com.fj

Ba Office

P O Box 3950
Ba, Fiji Islands

Phone: [679] 6673722
Fax: [679] 6675566

2nd floor Koronubu House
Koronubu Street
Ba

Email: fibosba@connect.com.fj

Labasa Office

P O Box 1900
Labasa, Fiji Islands

Phone/Fax: [679] 8813188

1st floor, Local Timber Building
Damanu Street
Labasa

Email: fiboslabasa@connect.com.fj