

BARBADOS

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

REVISED

(Base: July 2001=100)

METHODOLOGY:

CONSTRUCTION AND COMPUTATION



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FOREWORD

The current revision of the Index of Retail Prices uses the same methodology as the previous version. This document provides in as simple terms as possible an explanation of its scope, purpose and method of construction, to enable users to better understand its uses and limitations.

This Index uses July 2001 as the base period and supersedes the old Index of Retail Prices (May 1994 = 100).

The Index serves as a useful economic indicator to Government, Unions, Industry, Private Entrepreneurs, Researchers and International Organizations. Its construction was made possible through the cooperation of:

- householders, who provided expenditure data from which the weighting pattern was derived;
- shops, markets and other retail outlets, from which prices are collected; and
- persons and organizations, from whom prices for professional services are obtained.

Thanks must be given to all those persons and establishments who supplied information. Without their cooperation the revision would not have been possible.

Thanks must also be expressed to the staff of the Censuses and Surveys Division, who worked dedicatedly in the collection and compilation of data pertaining to this revision. Limited human resources resulted in some delay in processing the increased volume of data collected. During the period July to December 2001, prices were collected for both the old and new Index series simultaneously. The latter involved price collections for new types of items and specifications; in some cases, from new outlets. Price collections for the old Index series were discontinued after the end of the year 2001. From the beginning of the year 2002, the new series only is being used.

The Barbados Statistical Service gratefully acknowledges the co-operation of all involved.

Angela Hunte (Mrs.)
Director of Statistical Service

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The collection of information for the computation of the Index of Retail Prices is a continuous exercise, conducted each month by the Censuses and Surveys Division of the Barbados Statistical Service.

The Index of Retail Prices (IRP) is a measure of changes in retail prices of a fixed list of commodities and services which represent the spending pattern of the majority of households in Barbados. It is normally expressed in percentage terms with reference to a fixed base period.

Such fixed base indices are usually revised at intervals (usually every 10 years). The *base period* of this revision is July 2001 (usually written as **July 2001 = 100**).

Previous Indices of Retail Prices were based on June 1953, October 1965, March 1980 and May 1994.

The sample of commodities and services, as well as the sample of outlets where retail prices are collected and the weights used in the Index, are derived from the last Household Budget Survey (HBS) 1998 - 1999. The sample of goods and services consists of 340 items.

1.1 Scope

In practice, the index does not cover all changes but merely a selection. For example, the prices of the items or articles included in the index are those charged at certain types of outlets which respondents to the HBS reported to be frequently used by them, and not every shop. In other words, the index is an average of a variety of household expenditures which determine the standard of living of the average household in the country.

The current index series covers the whole range of commodities and services that are consumed by private non-institutional households in the island. It is also associated with lower and middle income groups (which accounts for the majority of the resident population).

1.2 Purpose

The Index of Retail Prices or *Consumer Price Index* (CPI), in addition to providing a single measure of the change in the retail prices of a fixed selection of goods and services consumed by the vast majority of the population, also provides a yard stick against which claims for wage increases can be gauged. It is therefore an important economic indicator for employers, both government and private, as well as trade unions. It is for these reasons that the Index must be kept under constant review and every effort must be made to ensure accuracy in data collection as well as calculation. The index is also the basis for calculating the inflation rate for a given period. This is derived by the following formula:

$$\text{InflationRate} = \frac{\text{Average of 12 months IRP (Year 2 - Year 1)}}{\text{Average of 12 months IRP (Year 1)}} \times 100$$

1.3 Basic Problems of Constructing an Index

The basic problems to be considered when constructing an Index are:

- a) the nature of the index - i.e. the functions it is to perform and the choice of suitable prices or values to be included;
- b) determination of the best weighting system;
- c) the selection of the base period.

At best, the index so calculated in the whole exercise performs the task for which it is designed, since every care has been taken to address the above issues.

2.0 DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

Listed in this section are the basic definitions of some key words and concepts, as they apply in the construction of the Index of Retail Prices.

2.1 Index

Everyday sayings, such as “the price of 1 kg. of beef has risen from \$3.50 to \$4.50”, “rent has risen by 100%”, etc., are some of the ways of expressing price changes. The price changes give an indication of the extent to which prices have risen or fallen. It is much more convenient if all price changes can be expressed by a single figure.

An *Index* is the number or figure used for comparing changes between different points of time in the price level of certain household expenditures, which indicate the standard of living of the average household. In any period of time, individual prices move differently. The *average* movement calculated and compared with a *base value (100)* is the index. In most cases, the average price changes are expressed in percentage terms with reference to a particular base period (e.g. *July 2001* is the *base period* of the current revision).

2.2 Basket of Goods and Services

The *Basket of Goods and Services* is a fixed list of commodities and services that are selected for inclusion in the computation of the Index. They originated from the last conducted *Household Budget Survey, 1998 – 1999*, and represent items which are regularly and extensively purchased/utilized by households (consumers).

2.3 Item

An item is the basic unit of the list of commodities and services (*basket of goods and services*), of the kind purchased by household members to be used by the household. For example, flour, tomatoes, poultry feed, house rent, electricity, etc. For reference purposes each item is identified by a five-digit number, with the leftmost digit being the number of the group to which the item belongs - e.g. the item *Rice Packaged* has the number 10101, which means that the item is in *group 1 (Food)*.

2.4 Sub-group

A sub-group is a number of items (commodities and services) which can sometimes serve as alternatives to each other or can perform similar functions. Thus sub-groups usually have more than one (1) item. Items under a sub-group are usually determined by *Household Budget Surveys*. These items constitute the most frequently used ones in any particular category and they may differ from country to country. For example, *Sub-group Fruit* (identification code number 109) has items such as *oranges, bananas, English apples, grapes, etc.*; *Sub-group Medical Fees* (identification number 801) has items such as *doctor's fee, optician's fee, dental fees*. The item *Rice Packaged*, mentioned in the paragraph above, is a part of the *Sub-group 101 (Cereals, Flour, Bakery Products)*.

The 3-digit number assigned to the sub-groups indicate the major-group to which they belong. In the given examples above, sub-groups 101 and 109 belongs to major-group 1 (*Food*); and sub-group 801 belongs to major-group 8, (*Medical & Personal Care*).

2.5 Major-group or Group

A *major-group*, or *group* for short, is an aggregation of a number of sub-groups to form one category of expenditure. A group therefore is made up of a number of sub-groups, each of which has a number of items. For example, *Group 1 (Food)* has:

sub-group 101 (Cereals, Flour, Bakery Products) - which is composed of items *Rice packaged, Rice bulk, Flour, etc.*;

sub-group 102 (Meat) - composed of items *beef, hamburgers, mutton/lamb, etc.*; among others. Group names may differ from country to country, for the same reason given earlier (under section 2.4, *Sub-group*).

2.6 Price Ratio

A *Price Ratio* is the proportion of the sum of the prices of an item, in the current month, to the sum of its corresponding prices in the preceding month - i.e. relating like prices for two (2) months. Note that, for each item, a number of price quotations are collected every month.

An Example:

$$\text{Price Ratio for August 2001, of an item} = \frac{(\text{Sum of item's Prices for Aug. 2001})}{(\text{Sum of item's Prices for July 2001})}$$

For instance, if in July 2001 the sum of price quotations for an item totaled \$ 50.00 and the corresponding sum of prices of the same item in August 2001 was \$ 60.00,

then the item's *price ratio for August 2001* is calculated as $(60.00/50.00) = 1.2$.

2.7 Price Relative

A *Price Relative* is a number expressed as a percentage which indicates the movement in price levels from the base period value of 100%. It is the preliminary index which is computed for an item, as its *price ratio* for the current month multiplied by its *price relative* for the previous month. The base period's *price relative* is equal to 100.

E.g. *Price Relative for August 2001, of an item* = $100 \times \text{Price Ratio for Aug. 2001}$

$$= 100 \times \frac{\text{(Sum of Prices for Aug. 2001)}}{\text{(Sum of Prices for July 2001)}}$$

Similarly,

$$\text{Price Relative for Sept. 2001} = 100 \times \text{Price Ratio for Aug. 2001} \times \text{Price Ratio for Sept. 2001}$$

$$= 100 \times \frac{\text{(Sum of Prices for Aug. 2001)}}{\text{(Sum of Prices for July 2001)}} \times \frac{\text{(Sum of Prices for Sept. 2001)}}{\text{(Sum of Prices for Aug. 2001)}}$$

$$= 100 \times \frac{\text{(Sum of Prices for Sept. 2001)}}{\text{(Sum of Prices for July 2001)}}$$

The above illustration shows that the *price relative* of any month can be computed by finding the *price ratio* between that month and the *base month* and multiplying by one hundred (100).

Alternatively, the *Price Relative for September 2001* can be rewritten as follows:

$$\text{Price Relative for Sept. 2001} = \text{Price Relative for August 2001} \times \text{Price Ratio for Sept. 2001}.$$

An Example.

Using the example given under section 2.6 (*Price Ratio*) above, where an item's *price ratio for August 2001* was calculated as 1.2:

$$\text{the Price Relative for August 2001 is computed as } 100 \times 1.2 = 120.0.$$

This is interpreted as a 20% increase (i.e. $120 - 100$) in the item's price level over its average price in the base period.

2.8 Weights

The Index of Retail Prices' weights are average expenditure share (in consumer goods and services) obtained primarily from Household Expenditure Surveys, National Accounts or general Censuses. The value indicates the relative proportion of the average households' total budget that is spent on certain goods and services.

The weights used in the current IRP were derived from the Household Budget Survey 1998 – 1999. This was the most recent information available on household consumption patterns. It is known from past experience, that during normal years, these household consumption patterns do not usually change significantly over short time intervals.

Usually one thousand (1,000) or sometimes one hundred (100) is allocated as the total weight. Each item is assigned a proportion of this total, depending on how much is spent on it compared to the total household expenditures. In this IRP revision, the allocation of the weight for all expenditures is ten thousand (10,000) – this allowed for the inclusion of more items and for the allocation of their weights as whole numbers. The actual size of the weight is unimportant. What is important is its relative proportions among all items.

The bigger the weight of an item (or group) as compared to another, the more significant it will be if there is a change in its average price. For example, in the current IRP of Barbados, *Food* prices are given a weight of 3,379, against a weight of 373 for *Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco*. This indicates that *Food* absorbs roughly nine times as much of the average household's monthly

expenditure as does *Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco*. Therefore a change in the price of *Food* is nine times more significant as the same price change in *Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco*.

2.9 Outlets

Outlets are the places (shops, markets and establishments/institutions) where prices of commodities or services in the *Basket of Goods and Services* are collected periodically.

2.10 Household Budget Survey

The Household Budget Survey is an inquiry of a representative sample of households, selected from throughout the whole country. It seeks to obtain specific data on each household's total income and expenditure, during a stated period. The last survey was conducted in conjunction with the Continuous Household Labour Force Sample Survey (CHLFSS), running for one year over four consecutive quarterly periods – from 23rd April 1998, until the end of March 1999.

Consequently, a similar sampling scheme as the CHLFSS was adopted – i.e. the selection of forty (40) *Enumeration Districts* from four strata of the total population; then, the systematic selection of 15 households from each of these *Enumeration Districts*, to be interviewed each quarter. Thus, the HBS 1998 – 1999 targeted about 2,400 households (or 2 % of the total population of households) for interviewing over the duration of the exercise. Results were obtained for around 85% of the households surveyed.

3.0 WEIGHTING, SELECTION, STRUCTURE AND PRICE COLLECTION

3.1 Weighting

An index based on a simple (*arithmetic*) average of price relatives or aggregate prices is virtually useless without being weighted. The individual price relatives of items, sub-groups and groups have to be weighted, in order to compute a single index number that is indicative of price movements for all items.

The average price for the month, of a particular commodity, is expressed as a price relative of the average price of the previous month. After a price relative is calculated for each item in the *Basket of Goods and Services*, the weights assigned to these items are used to calculate average indices for the sub-groups or groups and finally, for all items. Thus the index is a weighted average of price changes.

3.2 Selection

The HBS of 1998 - 1999 was used to estimate the total annual household expenditure for the entire population. The estimates thus obtained for total annual household expenditure on all items were subsequently used to select the items that are included in the basket of goods and services and to compute their corresponding weights.

The total estimated annual household expenditure on all items (*excluding investment items, such as the purchase of real estate, life and medical insurance*) was considered as 100% (i.e. the whole budget). For the purpose of the index this figure was expressed as 10,000. The estimated expenditure on each item was therefore expressed as its proportion of 10,000 (i.e. its *weight - reference Table I below*).

As indicated earlier it is not practical to use all items in the exercise. Items are therefore chosen to represent various group and sub-group classifications. This was done on the basis of the magnitude of the estimated annual household expenditure on these items and their frequency of occurrence in the HBS. The list of items selected, in their groups and sub-groups, along with their respective weights, are stated in the *Appendix*.

The *selection of outlets* was initially based on the frequency with which such outlets appeared in the Household Budget Survey. Local knowledge was used to supplement survey data in selecting these outlets and they are widely distributed throughout the island. When an outlet closes, a new one of similar size and line of products, is chosen to replace it.

3.3 Structure

The structure used for the *IRP, May 1994=100*, was retained – reference Table I below. There are nine (9) groups, each having a number of sub-groups. However, a few items in some sub-groups may differ from those in the former version.

Table I: Weights by Major Groups

No.	MAJOR GROUPS	WEIGHTS July/2001=100		WEIGHTS May/1994=100	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	FOOD	3,379	34%	394	39%
2	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	373	4%	64	6%
3	HOUSING	1,227	12%	168	17%
4	FUEL & LIGHT	634	6%	52	5%
5	HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONS & SUPPLIES	1,014	10%	81	8%
6	CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR	344	3%	50	5%
7	TRANSPORTATION	1,703	17%	105	11%
8	MEDICAL & PERSONAL CARE	585	6%	38	4%
9	EDUCATION, RECREATION AND MISCELLANEOUS	741	7%	48	5%
	ALL ITEMS	10,000	100%	1,000	100%

A modification was made from the previous structure in *Group 6, Clothing and Footwear*, where the sub-groups were expanded. That is, the former sub-groups which were composed of items for males, have now been further classified into sub-divisions for:

- (a) *Items for Men*, and
- (b) *Items for Boys*.

Where formerly the sub-groups were composed of items for females, these have been further classified into sub-divisions for:

- (a) *Items for Women*, and
- (b) *Items for Girls*.

Table II: Number of Sub-Groups and Items by Major Groups

No.	MAJOR GROUPS	No. of Sub-Groups	No. of Items	No. of Items
				May/1994=100
1	FOOD	12	118	93
2	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	3	8	7
3	HOUSING	4	24	12
4	FUEL & LIGHT	5	5	5
5	HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONS & SUPPLIES	8	50	36
6	CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR	14	67	23
7	TRANSPORTATION	6	17	16
8	MEDICAL & PERSONAL CARE	4	27	23
9	EDUCATION, RECREATION AND MISCELLANEOUS	4	24	11
	ALL ITEMS	60	340	226

3.4 Price Collections

After identifying the chosen outlets, field officers of the Censuses and Surveys Division visited each outlet, during the month of July 2001, to achieve the following objectives:

- for each item included in the basket of goods, to determine the particular type that was selling the best or that was most popular, as indicated by the management of the outlet;
- to collect specifications on each type of item chosen (Specifications included unit size, type of container, brand name and make. A unique identification was necessary for each item, to ensure that the prices collected in subsequent periods would refer to an item of the same quality and quantity. Therefore, any price changes would not reflect quality or quantity changes.);
- to collect prices on each type of item chosen.

Generally, price collections are done by visits to the outlets by field staff, weekly, monthly and quarterly. They record the specified data (prices, units, description) onto collection forms. Selected items, representing the sub-groups, are printed clearly on these price collection forms. Approximately 191 outlets are visited.

Prices of perishable food items (e.g. yams, tomatoes, carrots, oranges, etc.) are collected from five (5) main markets on the island, **weekly** on Fridays. If the Friday happens to be a holiday the collections are done a day before (i.e. Thursday). [Two of the markets were subsequently replaced by selected outlets.]

Prices of manufactured or processed food items (e.g. rice, cooking oil, milk, etc.), alcoholic beverages and tobacco, personal effects and other semi-durable or durable items, are collected **monthly** from 101 outlets. Monthly collections are done around the 15th (or Wednesday closest to 15th) of the month.

The cost of **some** services (e.g. house rents, car insurance, labour charges, school fees, etc) which are less likely to have frequent price changes in a short time interval, are collected

quarterly (from 102 outlets - which render services to the general public). These include private and government corporations, medical offices and beauty parlours, to name a few. Quarterly collections are done around the 15th of the middle month (viz. around 15th of February for 1st quarter, 15th of May for 2nd quarter, 15th of August for 3rd quarter and 15th of November for 4th quarter).

Before the field officers go into the field, the price collection forms or lists are updated. Updates usually done are:

- a) Items that are persistently unavailable (for six months) are substituted with new ones of similar quality, unit and price range. This is done by comparing the specifications of the old item with the in-coming one;
- b) Substitution of an old outlet due to closure or otherwise, with a new one. The new outlet to replace the closed one should be in the same environment and with similar items and characteristics;
- c) Modification to items, of the description or change of units.

Price quotations collected from the outlets are the regular or general prices paid by everybody. Discounted prices are not taken unless they apply to all customers.

Quality changes and appearance of new products are treated as new items. Disappearance of a given type or quality from the market is considered as obsolete, provided that this can be ascertained from the manager of the outlet and if ascertained, the closest substitute (in terms of price, unit, description and quality) that is most popular with consumers is used.

3.5 Prices of Special Items/Services

In the case of some special items/services the following pricing technique is adopted: The rates charged on these items/services are usually fixed for a long time before they are changed. They are as follows:

Electricity - the price is based on a fixed amount of kilowatt hours used per month plus the fuel adjustment charge which fluctuates monthly, plus the meter rental, plus Value Added Tax.

Natural gas - the price is based on cubic metre used, plus meter rental, plus Value Added Tax.

Water - a minimum fixed rate for households with one tap in dwelling, plus (in the case of metered households) the price is charged per cubic metre (up to 13 cubic metres).

Medical care - only visits and appointments fees are taken quarterly for doctors and opticians. Dentists' fees are also collected quarterly and are based on extractions only.

In *Other Medical Expenses* (sub-group 802), data relating to the following are different for people from different countries. Prices/fees are taken on the following:

- (a) in the public hospital's private wards, the charge per day;
- (b) For minor surgery in operating theatre;
- (c) For major surgery in operating theatre.

Education (*Sub-Group 901*): Most schools in Barbados are public schools. In the case of private schools, fees are charged per term and at different rates for different form levels. Tuition

fees are collected quarterly from such private institutions. At institutions offering part time studies a registration fee is applicable, plus fees according to the number of subjects taken. (see the *APPENDIX* for the items under *Education*).

4.0 COMPUTATION OF INDEX

The index is calculated monthly, using the base weighted formula (*Laspeyre's chain linked – see below*), after entering the prices from the price collection forms/sheets into a computer worksheet.

4.1 Formula Used

The base period formula put forward by *Laspeyre* is used to compute the monthly index. In the *Laspeyre's Index (L)*, prices are weighted by the *values* associated with the base period (month) before being summed, as follows:

$$Index(L) = \frac{\sum p_1 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0} \times 100 \quad \text{or} \quad \sum \frac{p_1}{p_0} \times W_0 \times 100$$

where **p** = price of an item;

p_1 = Current period (month or year) price;

p_0 = Base period (month or year) price;

q_0 = Base period (month or year) quantity;

\sum denotes the sum, for all items, of their individual products of p and q (or price ratios);

and in the alternative expression,

W_0 is the base period **weight**, which equals

$$\frac{p_0 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0}, \quad (\text{i.e. an item's expenditure / sum of all items' expenditure});$$

$\frac{p_1}{p_0} \times 100$ is the **price relative**.

The Index is therefore the average of a series of such weighted *price relatives*, with a fixed base period. In the Laspeyres (base weighting) system the weighting stays the same as long as the index is in use, which assists comparability from period to period. With the Laspeyres index it is possible to compare over the years the cost of a particular *basket of goods*. There is no need to re-sample each year the goods in the basket. The only disadvantage is that changes in the pattern of purchases are not taken into account. This is why periodic revisions of the index are necessary – e.g. every ten (10) years.

Another method for calculating the index, which is **not used** by the Statistical Service, is the *Paasche's Index* given by the formula:

$$Index(P) = \frac{\sum p_1 q_1}{\sum p_0 q_1} \times 100$$

where

p_1 = Current period (month or year) price

p_0 = Base period (month or year) price

q_1 = Current period (month or year) quantity.

The two systems (Laspeyre's and Paasche's) give different results, but the differences are not great. With the *Paasche's Index* the relative importance of the items making up the units is continuously changing. Changes in the prices of goods naturally affect the demand for them (cheaper and less needed products may be substituted) and therefore, if prices change, the weights should really change too. Paasche's Index is therefore more accurate but also more expensive to produce as annual usage samples or weights are required.

4.2 Computations

For each item in the basket of goods and services, the sum of all available price quotations from all outlets, for the month (or quarter as the case may be), is expressed as a price ratio to that of the sum of all prices relating to the same item in the preceding month. In cases where the price quotation is not available from an outlet in one of the two months, the price for the other month is not considered in the computation. The idea is to compare *like prices for two months* from the same outlet. In the example given below in table III, the **Price Ratio of Item 20101 (Beer) for Aug/01** is computed as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Sum of all prices for Aug/01, for which both months' prices are available.}}{\text{Sum of all prices for July/01, for which both months' prices are available}}$$

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{1.30 + 1.25 + 1.15 + 1.25 + 1.55}{1.40 + 1.25 + 1.20 + 1.30 + 1.50} = \frac{6.50}{6.65} = \mathbf{0.9777} .$$

Next is the calculation of *Price Relative* for all sub-groups and groups, using the **weighted percentage price relative change method**. Given that the price relative of the preceding month is 100 (*this can be different for all items in periods after the base month*), the price relative of the current month is calculated as the price ratio of the current month multiplied by 100 (*reference Section 2.7 above and the example given below in Table IV*).

Tables III and IV below, describe with examples how price ratios and price relatives, respectively, are calculated for items and for sub-groups. Similarly, the average *weighted percentage price relative change* for sub-groups is used to derive the group indices.

Table III: Calculating Price Ratios (for 2 items)

Item No.	Item Description	Outlet Code	Unit	Previous Month Price (\$) (July/01)	Current Month Price (\$) (Aug/01)	Price Ratio (Aug/01)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) [<i>Sum(6)/Sum(5)</i>]
10101	Rice Packaged: - Texana	1	1750g	5.40	5.50	
	Rice Packaged: - Texana	10	1750g	5.75	6.00	
	Rice Packaged: - Chefway Parboiled	11	1750g	6.00 *	- na - *	
	Rice Packaged: - Indian Girl	12	1800g	- na - *	6.02 *	
	Rice Packaged: - Chefway Parboiled	13	1800g	5.85	5.90	
	Rice Packaged: - Chefway Parboiled	14	3800g	14.60	14.80	
	„ „ - Super Centre, parboiled rice	15	4 kg	15.05	14.95	
	„ „ - Super Centre, parboiled rice	16	4 kg	14.95 *	- na - *	
	Rice Packaged: - Indian Girl	18	4 kg	- na - *	16.00 *	
	„ „ - Chefway Parboiled, long grain	19	4 kg	15.10	15.15	
10101	Sum			61.75	62.30	1.0089
20101	Beer – Heineken	10	250 ml	1.40	1.30	
	Beer – Heineken	12	250 ml	1.25	1.25	
	Beer – Banks	13	275 ml	- na -	- na -	
	Beer – Banks	15	275 ml	1.20	1.15	
	Beer – Banks	20	275 ml	1.30	1.25	
	Beer – Banks	22	275 ml	1.50	1.55	
20101	Sum			6.65	6.50	0.9777

Notes:

na = Not available

* - In adding the prices to compute the *Price Ratio*, note that the prices which are not available for one of the months are excluded.

e.g. *Price Ratio* of Rice Packaged for Aug/01 is computed as $\frac{\text{Sum of all prices for Aug/01, for which both months' prices are available}}{\text{Sum of all prices for July/01, for which both months' prices are available}}$.

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{5.50 + 6.00 + 5.90 + 14.80 + 14.95 + 15.15}{5.40 + 5.75 + 5.85 + 14.60 + 15.05 + 15.10} = \frac{62.30}{61.75} = 1.0089$$

Table IV: Calculating Price Relatives (for Items and Sub-Groups) - using *Weighted Percentage Price Relative Change method*.

Sub-Group No.	Sub-Group and Items Description	Outlet Code *	IRP Weight s	Prices (\$) *		Price Ratio Aug/01 **	<i>Item Index / Price Relatives</i>		% Change from base month	Weighted % Change (Points)
				July/01	Aug/01		July/01	Aug/01		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
								[(7) x (8)]	[(9) - (8)]	[(10) x (4)]
105	MILK, MILK PRODUCTS, EGGS:									
	Milk, Fresh pasteurized	10	48	2.20	2.24	1.0200	100.0	102.0	2.0	96.0
		11		2.30	2.35					
	Milk, Evaporated	10	123	1.80	1.85	1.0405	100.0	104.1	4.1	498.6
		12		1.90	2.00					
	Milk. Sweetened, Condensed	10	27	2.10	2.15	0.9880	100.0	98.8	-1.2	-32.5
		13		2.05	1.95					
	Milk Flavoured	14	12	4.05	3.90	0.9693	100.0	96.9	-3.1	-36.8
		15		4.10	4.00					
	Cheese	15	72	2.50	2.60	1.0098	100.0	101.0	1.0	70.6
		16		2.60	2.55					
	Eggs	15	51	3.75	3.80	1.0000	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
		16		3.60	3.55					
	Baby Food Milk	15	10	5.60	5.65	1.0045	100.0	100.5	0.5	4.5
		16		5.50	5.50					
	Ice Cream	15	10	1.00	1.00	0.9744	100.0	97.4	-2.6	-25.6
		16		0.95	0.90					
	Total Sub-Group 105		353				100.0	101.63 ***	1.63 #	574.8

Notes:

* In this example, only 2 price quotations were used per Item, for illustration purposes only.

** The price ratios were computed in the same way as shown in Table III above.

Average Weighted Percentage Price Relative Change (AWPPRC) from base month = $\frac{\text{Total weighted \% change (column 11)}}{\text{Total weight for sub-group (column 4)}} = \frac{574.8}{353} = 1.63$

*** **Index for Sub-group 105, for Aug/01 = (Base Month Value + AWPPRC) = (100 + 1.63) = 101.63**

Table V: Calculating the All Items Index

GROUPS		WEIGHTS July 2001=100	GROUP INDEX / Price Relatives		% Change from base month	Weighted % Change (Points)
No.	Description		July/01	Aug./01		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
					[(5) - (4)]	[(6) x (3)]
1	FOOD	3,379	100.0	102.3	2.3	7,771.7
2	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	373	100.0	101.4	1.4	522.2
3	HOUSING	1,227	100.0	100.5	0.5	613.5
4	FUEL & LIGHT	634	100.0	100.1	0.1	63.4
5	HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONS & SUPPLIES	1,014	100.0	103.2	3.2	3,244.8
6	CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR	344	100.0	100.9	0.9	309.6
7	TRANSPORTATION	1,703	100.0	100.7	0.7	1,192.1
8	MEDICAL & PERSONAL CARE	585	100.0	99.8	-0.2	-117.0
9	EDUCATION, RECREATION AND MISCELLANEOUS	741	100.0	101.8	1.8	1,333.8
	Total ALL ITEMS	10,000	100.0	101.5 **	1.493 *	14,934.1

Notes:

$$* \text{ Average Weighted Percentage Price Relative Change (AWPPRC) for All Items (for Aug/01)} = \frac{\text{Total weighted \% change (column 7)}}{\text{Total weight for All Items (column 3)}} = \frac{\mathbf{14,934.1}}{\mathbf{10,000}} = \mathbf{1.493}$$

$$** \text{ Index for All Items (for Aug/01)} = (\text{Base Month Value} + \text{AWPPRC}) = (100 + \mathbf{1.493}) = \mathbf{101.5}$$

4.3 Calculating the Index for All Items

After computing the group indices, the same method (i.e. the average *weighted percentage price relative change*, for groups) is used to derive the *All Items Index* – see *Table V*.

$$\text{All Items Index} = 100 + \frac{\text{Total weighted group percentage price relative change (column 7)}}{\text{Total weight for All Items (column 3)}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i.e. All Items Index (August 2001)} &= 100 + \frac{14,934.1}{10,000} = 100 + 1.493 \\ &= \mathbf{101.5} \end{aligned}$$

The weighted average of all groups gives the index for *All Items*, which is also a measure of changes in the cost of living.

Annual indices are generated by aggregating the 12 months indices and then averaging.

4.4 Changing the base of an Index

It is sometimes necessary to change the base of an index. This may be necessary to keep the index relevant to current conditions. Consider the following example of an annual price index series with base year 1994.

Years	OLD Base 1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	NEW Base 2001
Old Index	100.0	104.0	108.0	109.0	112.0	120.0	125.0	130.0
New Index	76.9	80.0	83.1	83.8	86.2	92.3	96.2	100.0

Suppose we want to change the base year from 1994 to 2001. Each index must be recalculated by expressing it as a percentage of the value in 2001 (i.e. the *new base*). This is done as follows:

$$\text{New Index} = \frac{\text{Old Index based on Old Base}}{\text{Index of New Base Year (based on Old Base)}} \times 100$$

Years

$$1994: - \frac{100.0}{130.0} \times 100 = \mathbf{76.9} \text{ (OLD BASE);}$$

$$1995: - \frac{104.0}{130.0} \times 100 = \mathbf{80.0}$$

$$1996: - \frac{108.0}{130.0} \times 100 = \mathbf{83.1}$$

$$1997: - \frac{109.0}{130.0} \times 100 = \mathbf{83.8}$$

		130.0			
1998:	-	$\frac{112.0}{130.0}$	x 100	=	86.2
1999:	-	$\frac{120.0}{130.0}$	x 100	=	92.3
2000:	-	$\frac{125.0}{130.0}$	x 100	=	96.2
2001:	-	$\frac{130.0}{130.0}$	x 100	=	100.0 (NEW BASE)

Note that the *New base* becomes **100**.

5.0 PUBLICATION

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APPENDIX: List of Items and their Weights, by Groups and Sub-groups

<i>Group & Sub-Group</i>	<i>Group, Sub-Group and Item Description</i>	<i>Weights</i>	<i>Approximate No. of Price Quotations</i>	<i>Code *</i>
1	FOOD			
101	Cereals, Flour and Bakery Products	514	234	
	Rice Packaged	84	14	<i>M</i>
	Rice Bulk	6	5	<i>M</i>
	Flour of Wheat	27	14	<i>M</i>
	Meal (Corn Flour)	12	14	<i>M</i>
	Corn Flakes	45	14	<i>M</i>
	Quaker Oats	9	14	<i>M</i>
	Cream of Wheat	14	14	<i>M</i>
	Macaroni	54	14	<i>M</i>
	Spaghetti	16	14	<i>M</i>
	Chow Mein	16	14	<i>M</i>
	Bread-White, Sliced	50	15	<i>M</i>
	Bread-Whole Wheat	22	15	<i>M</i>
	Bread-Bran Sliced	28	15	<i>M</i>
	Bread- Coconut	5	14	<i>M</i>
	Buns	49	15	<i>M</i>
	Biscuits, (Unsweetened)	71	15	<i>M</i>
	Biscuits, (Sweetened)	6	14	<i>M</i>
102	Meat (Fresh, Salted, Chilled, Frozen and Canned)	738	214	
	Beef	20	13	<i>M</i>
	Hamburgers	28	14	<i>M</i>
	Mutton Lamb	83	14	<i>M</i>
	Pork	42	13	<i>M</i>
	Chicken Backs, Necks.	15	8	<i>M</i>
	Chicken Wings	29	10	<i>M</i>
	Turkey Wings	7	12	<i>M</i>
	Chicken Nuggets	5	11	<i>M</i>
	Chicken Whole	299	13	<i>M</i>
	Meat Fresh, Chilled or Frozen	19	9	<i>M</i>
	Pork Salted	17	14	<i>M</i>
	Bacon	14	14	<i>M</i>
	Sausages Not Canned	48	14	<i>M</i>
	Sausages Canned	13	14	<i>M</i>
	Corn Beef	52	14	<i>M</i>
	Ham , Sliced	16	13	<i>M</i>
	Luncheon Meat Canned	31	14	<i>M</i>

Group & Sub-Group	Group, Sub-Group and Item Description	Weights	Approximate No. of Price Quotations	Code *
103	Fish (Fresh, Salted, Chilled, Frozen, Canned)	271	116	
	Flying Fish, Fresh. Chilled. Or Frozen	71	14	<i>W,M</i>
	Dolphin, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	53	14	<i>W,M</i>
	King Fish	11	12	<i>W,M</i>
	Bill Fish	6	11	<i>W,M</i>
	Salted Fish	28	13	<i>M</i>
	Sardines	43	13	<i>M</i>
	Mackerels, Prepared, Preserved	7	14	<i>M</i>
	Salmon, Prepared. Preserved	4	11	<i>M</i>
	Tuna	48	14	<i>M</i>
104	Butter and Other Cooking Fats and Oils	107	83	
	Table Butter	19	14	<i>M</i>
	Cooking Butter	16	14	<i>M</i>
	Margarine	14	14	<i>M</i>
	Peanut Butter	4	13	<i>M</i>
	Corn oil for cooking	22	14	<i>M</i>
	Vegetable oil and Fats	32	14	<i>M</i>
105	Milk, Milk Products and Eggs	353	106	
	Milk, Fresh. Pasturised	48	14	<i>M</i>
	Milk, Evaporated	123	13	<i>M</i>
	Milk. Sweetened, Condensed	27	13	<i>M</i>
	Milk Flavoured	12	14	<i>M</i>
	Cheese	72	14	<i>M</i>
	Eggs	51	14	<i>M</i>
	Baby Food Milk	10	13	<i>M</i>
	Ice Cream	10	11	<i>M</i>
106	Juices and Other Non - Alcoholic Beverages	256	160	
	Orange Juice concentrate	66	14	<i>M</i>
	Pineapple Juice	6	14	<i>M</i>
	Fruit Juices - other	30	13	<i>M</i>
	Coffee, Roasted Incl. Ground	12	14	<i>M</i>
	Milo	17	13	<i>M</i>
	Horlicks	8	13	<i>M</i>
	Chocolate Drinks	9	14	<i>M</i>
	Tea	30	14	<i>M</i>
	Flavoured or Coloured Sugar Syrups	10	12	<i>M</i>
	Flavouring Preps. Fro. Beverages	11	13	<i>M</i>
	Aerated Beverages	51	13	<i>M</i>
	Malt Beverages	6	13	<i>M</i>

<i>Group & Sub-Group</i>	<i>Group, Sub-Group and Item Description</i>	<i>Weights</i>	<i>Approximate No. of Price Quotations</i>	<i>Code *</i>
107	Sugar Confectionery and Preserves	67	52	
	Jams ,Marmalades etc. of Citrus Fruits	4	12	<i>M</i>
	Brown Sugar	53	13	<i>M</i>
	White Sugar	6	13	<i>M</i>
	Natural Honey	4	14	<i>M</i>
108	Vegetables and Other Ground Provisions	415	310	
	Potatoes not sweet, Fresh or Chilled	69	14	<i>W,M</i>
	Pigeon Peas, Dried, Skinned, Split	9	14	<i>M</i>
	Split Peas Dried, Skinned, etc	9	14	<i>M</i>
	Black-eyed Peas, Dried, Skinned, Split	6	13	<i>M</i>
	Other Peas, Dried Skinned, Split	9	11	<i>M</i>
	Tomatoes, Fresh, Chilled	36	17	<i>W,M</i>
	Garlic, Fresh, Chilled	5	13	<i>W,M</i>
	Onions, Fresh, Chilled	51	14	<i>W,M</i>
	String Beans, Fresh, Chilled	28	14	<i>W,M</i>
	Carrots, Fresh, Chilled	55	17	<i>W,M</i>
	Beets, Fresh ,Chilled	4	14	<i>W,M</i>
	Sweet Peppers, Fresh Chilled	16	14	<i>W,M</i>
	Cabbage, Fresh, Chilled	25	17	<i>W,M</i>
	Okra, Fresh , Chilled	11	17	<i>W,M</i>
	Cucumbers, Fresh, Chilled	19	17	<i>W,M</i>
	Pumpkins, Fresh, Chilled	5	13	<i>W,M</i>
	Lettuce	6	13	<i>W,M</i>
	Sweet Potatoes	22	17	<i>W,M</i>
	Yams	8	16	<i>W,M</i>
	Vegetables, Prepared, Preserved	5	11	<i>M</i>
	Canned Corn	12	9	<i>M</i>
	Broccoli	5	11	<i>W,M</i>
109	Fruit	190	104	
	Oranges, Fresh Dried	60	16	<i>W,M</i>
	Grapefruits, Fresh, Dried	4	13	<i>W,M</i>
	Bananas	25	16	<i>W,M</i>
	Plantains, Fresh	12	13	<i>W,M</i>
	English Apples, Fresh	52	13	<i>W,M</i>
	Grapes, Fresh	31	12	<i>W,M</i>
	Raisins	4	10	<i>M</i>
	Nuts, Roasted (other)	2	11	<i>W,M</i>

<i>Group & Sub-Group</i>	<i>Group, Sub-Group and Item Description</i>	<i>Weights</i>	<i>Approximate No. of Price Quotations</i>	<i>Code *</i>
110	Other Food (Condiments)	100	122	
	Eschalots, Fresh, Chilled	4	7	<i>M</i>
	Black Pepper	7	13	<i>M</i>
	Curry Powder	10	13	<i>M</i>
	Spices - other	5	11	<i>M</i>
	Tomato Ketchup and Tomato Sauce	30	14	<i>M</i>
	Sauce and Mixed Condiments etc. other	3	12	<i>M</i>
	Food Preparations - Other, Not elsewhere stated	5	11	<i>M</i>
	Table Salt	12	14	<i>M</i>
	Mayonnaise	15	14	<i>M</i>
	Pepper Sauce	9	13	<i>M</i>
111	Meals Bought Away From Home	314	11	
	Lunches	283	7	<i>M</i>
	Dinner	31	4	<i>M</i>
112	Animal Feed	54	17	
	Food for Pets	16	11	<i>M</i>
	Poultry Feed	19	3	<i>M</i>
	Cattle Feed	19	3	<i>M</i>
Total Group 1, FOOD		3,379	1,529	

2 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO

201	Beer and Stout	177	24	
	Beer	162	12	<i>M</i>
	Stout	15	12	<i>M</i>
202	Wines and Spirits	125	49	
	Sparkling Wines	35	10	<i>M</i>
	Fermented Beverages - Other (e.g. Perry)	5	8	<i>M</i>
	Whiskey	19	10	<i>M</i>
	Rum	52	11	<i>M</i>
	Gin	14	10	<i>M</i>
203	Tobacco	71	9	
	Cigarettes	71	9	<i>M</i>
Total Group 2, ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO		373	82	

* *M* = Monthly; *W* = Weekly; *Q* = quarterly (re. frequency of Price Collections)

<i>Group & Sub-Group</i>	<i>Group, Sub-Group and Item Description</i>	<i>Weights</i>	<i>Approximate No. of Price Quotations</i>	<i>Code *</i>
3	HOUSING			
301	Rent Insurance Taxes and Mortgages	641	37	
	Mortgage Interest	57	4	<i>Q</i>
	House Insurance	119	14	<i>Q</i>
	House Rent - government	10	10	<i>Q</i>
	House Rent - private	377	7	<i>Q</i>
	Property Taxes	78	2	<i>Q</i>
302	Water Charges	229	2	
	Water	229	2	<i>Q</i>
303	Building Materials	206	76	
	Coniferous wood, Planed, Tongued, etc.	82	5	<i>M</i>
	Wood - Green Heart	10	2	<i>M</i>
	Paints (not Stated)	15	7	<i>M</i>
	Paints - Emulsion	6	6	<i>M</i>
	Paints - Gloss	6	6	<i>M</i>
	Building Cement - (Grey)	13	5	<i>M</i>
	Galvanized Sheets and Ridge Caps	22	11	<i>M</i>
	Windows	25	6	<i>M</i>
	Doors	12	6	<i>M</i>
	Ceramic Sinks	3	6	<i>M</i>
	Vinyl and Vinyl Tiles	5	8	<i>M</i>
	Pitch Pine and Deal	7	8	<i>M</i>
304	Repair and Maintenance	151	27	
	Labour charges - Masons	45	7	<i>Q</i>
	Labour charges - Carpenters	52	8	<i>Q</i>
	Labour charges - Painters	24	3	<i>Q</i>
	Labour charges - Electricians	5	3	<i>Q</i>
	Labour charges - Plumbers	3	1	<i>Q</i>
	Labour charges - Labourers	22	5	<i>Q</i>
Total Group 3, HOUSING		1,227	142	

* *M = Monthly; W = Weekly; Q = quarterly (re. frequency of Price Collections)*

Group & Sub-Group	Group, Sub-Group and Item Description	Weights	Approximate No. of Price Quotations	Code *
4	FUEL & LIGHT			
401	Electricity	423	3	
	Electricity	423	3	<i>M</i>
402	Kerosene	7	1	
	Kerosene	7	1	<i>M</i>
403	Natural Gas	16	2	
	Natural Gas	16	2	<i>Q</i>
404	Bottled Gas	185	5	
	Bottled Gas	185	5	<i>Q</i>
405	Other Fuel - Matches	3	12	
	Other Fuel - Matches	3	12	<i>M</i>
	Total Group 4, FUEL & LIGHT	634	23	
5	HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONS & SUPPLIES			
501	Furniture and Soft Furnishings	233	54	
	Drapes & curtains	24	3	<i>M</i>
	Carpets Not of vegetable Materials	8	4	<i>M</i>
	Chairs and Seats of Wood	14	4	<i>M</i>
	Mattresses	10	5	<i>M</i>
	Bed Stead	11	5	<i>M</i>
	Bed	35	4	<i>M</i>
	Ward Robes	18	5	<i>M</i>
	Chest of Drawers	4	5	<i>M</i>
	Dining Room Suite	33	5	<i>M</i>
	Living Room Suite	56	5	<i>M</i>
	Kitchen Cabinet	5	5	<i>M</i>
	Small Furnishings	15	4	<i>M</i>
502	Household Appliances	314	73	
	Gas Stoves	65	6	<i>M</i>
	Domestic Clothes - Washing Machines	50	6	<i>M</i>
	Domestic Electric Refrigerators	146	6	<i>M</i>
	Domestic Deep Freezers	21	6	<i>M</i>
	Vacuum Cleaners	7	7	<i>M</i>
	Room Fans	5	8	<i>M</i>
	Blenders	2	8	<i>M</i>
	Electric Irons	1	5	<i>M</i>
	Electric Stoves	7	6	<i>M</i>
	Micro-wave and Toasters	10	15	<i>M</i>

<i>Group & Sub-Group</i>	<i>Group, Sub-Group and Item Description</i>	<i>Weights</i>	<i>Approximate No. of Price Quotations</i>	<i>Code *</i>
503	Radio, T.V., Hi-Fi Equipment and Supplies	170	49	
	Colour Television Sets	110	6	<i>M</i>
	Portable Radios	10	7	<i>M</i>
	Video Recorders	26	6	<i>M</i>
	Primary Cells and Primary Batteries	1	10	<i>M</i>
	Cassettes and Video Tapes	1	12	<i>M</i>
	Compact Disc	1	2	<i>M</i>
	CD Player	21	6	<i>M</i>
504	Household Linens	9	11	
	Bed Linen	7	6	<i>M</i>
	Bath Towels	2	5	<i>M</i>
505	Washing Soaps and Detergents	156	74	
	Liquid Bleach	35	13	<i>M</i>
	Soap Powder (Detergent)	82	13	<i>M</i>
	Laundry Soap (Bars)	3	12	<i>M</i>
	Liquid Detergent	15	11	<i>M</i>
	Spray Starch	3	12	<i>M</i>
	Toilet Cleaners	18	13	<i>M</i>
506	Other Cleaning and Scouring material	8	63	
	Scouring Powder and other such Items	1	12	<i>M</i>
	Disinfectants and Antiseptics	4	16	<i>M</i>
	Broom Bodies and Handles	1	10	<i>M</i>
	Steel Wool Scouring Pads	1	12	<i>M</i>
	Mops	1	13	<i>M</i>
507	Glassware, Cutlery, and Crockery	2	17	
	Tableware Dishes, Plates etc.	1	6	<i>M</i>
	Kitchen or Tableware (e.g. Spoons, Forks etc.)	1	11	<i>M</i>
508	Other Household Supplies	122	91	
	Insecticides	68	14	<i>M</i>
	Herbicides	5	3	<i>M</i>
	Mosquito Coil and Vape Mat	4	25	<i>M</i>
	Paper Towels and Napkins	23	25	<i>M</i>
	Aluminum Foil	20	13	<i>M</i>
	Plastic Bags	2	11	<i>M</i>
Total Group 5. HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONS & SUPPLIES		1,014	432	

* *M* = Monthly; *W* = Weekly; *Q* = quarterly (re. frequency of Price Collections)

<i>Group & Sub-Group</i>	<i>Group, Sub-Group and Item Description</i>	<i>Weights</i>	<i>Approximate No. of Price Quotations</i>	<i>Code *</i>
6	CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR			
601 (A)	Outer-wear for Men	53	61	
	Suits	7	7	<i>M</i>
	Trousers	21	11	<i>M</i>
	Jeans	5	9	<i>M</i>
	Shorts	2	11	<i>M</i>
	Shirts	15	13	<i>M</i>
	T-shirts	3	10	<i>M</i>
601 (B)	Outer-wear for Boys	48	27	
	Suits	6	2	<i>M</i>
	Trousers	20	6	<i>M</i>
	Jeans	5	3	<i>M</i>
	Shorts	1	5	<i>M</i>
	Shirts	14	6	<i>M</i>
	T-shirts	2	5	<i>M</i>
602 (A)	Under-wear for Men	3	31	
	Briefs	1	10	<i>M</i>
	Under- Garments	1	8	<i>M</i>
	Socks	1	13	<i>M</i>
602 (B)	Under-wear for Boys	3	17	
	Briefs	1	6	<i>M</i>
	Under- Garments	1	4	<i>M</i>
	Socks	1	7	<i>M</i>
603 (A)	Night-wear for Men	1	7	
	Pajamas	1	7	<i>M</i>
603 (B)	Night-wear for Boys	1	4	
	Pajamas	1	4	<i>M</i>
604 (A)	Outer-wear for Women	46	79	
	Skirt Suits	7	7	<i>M</i>
	Suits - Costumes	2	5	<i>M</i>
	Dresses	18	9	<i>M</i>
	Skirts	4	9	<i>M</i>
	Blouses	5	10	<i>M</i>
	Slacks	1	7	<i>M</i>
	Shorts	1	6	<i>M</i>
	Jeans	6	9	<i>M</i>
	Shirts	1	7	<i>M</i>
	Stockings and Panty Hose	1	10	<i>M</i>

<i>Group & Sub-Group</i>	<i>Group, Sub-Group and Item Description</i>	<i>Weights</i>	<i>Approximate No. of Price Quotations</i>	<i>Code *</i>
604 (B)	Outer-wear for Girls	44	35	
	Skirt Suits	6	3	<i>M</i>
	Suits - Costumes	2	2	<i>M</i>
	Dresses	18	6	<i>M</i>
	Skirts	4	3	<i>M</i>
	Blouses	5	5	<i>M</i>
	Slacks	1	3	<i>M</i>
	Shorts	1	3	<i>M</i>
	Jeans	5	5	<i>M</i>
	Shirts	1	3	<i>M</i>
	Stockings	1	2	<i>M</i>
605 (A)	Under-wear for Women	11	14	
	Panties	4	8	<i>M</i>
	Brassieres	7	6	<i>M</i>
605 (B)	Under-wear for Girls	3	5	
	Panties	3	5	<i>M</i>
606 (A)	Night-wear for Women	1	4	
	Pajamas	1	4	<i>M</i>
606 (B)	Night-wear for Girls	1	4	
	Pajamas	1	4	<i>M</i>
607	Other Clothing and Accessories	38	30	
	Fabrics - for males	2	4	<i>M</i>
	Fabrics - for females	2	4	<i>M</i>
	Polyester and Cotton Fabrics - for males	5	4	<i>M</i>
	Polyester and Cotton Fabrics - for females	5	4	<i>M</i>
	Hand Bag (Leather)	3	5	<i>M</i>
	Watches of all types - for males	2	3	<i>M</i>
	Watches of all types - for females	2	2	<i>M</i>
	Jewelry of Gold	17	4	<i>M</i>
608	Foot-wear	91	105	
	Footwear of outer Soles and Uppers - for males	3	6	<i>M</i>
	Footwear of outer Soles and Uppers - for females	4	4	<i>M</i>
	Slippers of Rubber - for males	1	8	<i>M</i>
	Slippers of Rubber - for females	1	8	<i>M</i>
	Shoes of Leather - for males	29	7	<i>M</i>
	Shoes of Leather - for females	28	9	<i>M</i>
	Sandals - for males	4	10	<i>M</i>
	Sandals - females	4	8	<i>M</i>

<i>Group & Sub-Group</i>	<i>Group, Sub-Group and Item Description</i>	<i>Weights</i>	<i>Approximate No. of Price Quotations</i>	<i>Code *</i>
608	Foot-wear (Cont'd)			
	Boots - for males	1	4	M
	Boots - for females	2	9	M
	Shoes - Boy's Leather	3	7	M
	Shoes - Girls	3	8	M
	Soft Shoes - for males	4	9	M
	Soft Shoes - for females	4	8	M
Total Group 6. CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR		344	423	
7 TRANSPORTATION				
701	Bus and Taxi Fares	386	4	
	Taxi Fares	7	1	Q
	Bus Fares	363	2	Q
	School Bus Tickets	16	1	Q
702	Maintenance and Parts for Motor Vehicles	108	41	
	Service - Tune Up, Grease. Spray	29	10	Q
	Wages to Mechanic	16	5	Q
	New Tyres for Motor Cars	12	5	M
	Batteries	4	12	M
	Car parts - other	47	9	M
703	Petrol and Oils	492	27	
	Gasoline	470	6	M
	Diesel Oil	21	6	M
	Lubricating Oils	1	15	M
704	Licenses	102	2	
	Drivers Licenses Fee (Renew)	24	1	Q
	Vehicle Registration Fee	78	1	Q
705	Insurance and Transport Equipment	502	22	
	Motor Vehicle Insurance	365	14	Q
	Motor Car - Purchase	132	7	M
	Bicycle - Purchases	5	1	M
706	Other Travel Expenses	113	14	
	Travel - Vacation Return Fare	113	14	M
Total Group 7. TRANSPORTATION		1,703	110	

* M = Monthly; W = Weekly; Q = quarterly (re. frequency of Price Collections)

<i>Group & Sub-Group</i>	<i>Group, Sub-Group and Item Description</i>	<i>Weights</i>	<i>Approximate No. of Price Quotations</i>	<i>Code *</i>
8	MEDICAL & PERSONAL CARE			
801	Medical fees	216	16	
	Doctor Fees	141	9	Q
	Optician Fees	30	4	Q
	Dental Fees	45	3	Q
802	Other Medical Expenses	22	6	
	Health Bills - Miscellaneous (Health Services)	10	3	Q
	Hospitalisation - Public	12	3	Q
803	Personal Care	305	223	
	Petroleum Jelly	2	16	M
	Shampoo	14	16	M
	Toothpaste	54	17	M
	Perfumes and Toilet Waters	9	12	M
	Cosmetics and other such products	5	12	M
	Hair Relaxer, Straightener, etc.	4	19	M
	Toilet Soap (cakes)	61	18	M
	Medicated Soap	9	18	M
	Toilet Paper	61	17	M
	Sanitary Napkins of Paper Pulp	22	17	M
	Baby Napkins of paper Pulp	18	16	M
	Razors	2	15	M
	Tooth Brushes	6	17	M
	Antiperspirant	38	13	M
804	Household Remedies and Prescription Drugs	42	70	
	Vitamins and Multi Vitamins	13	20	M
	Antibiotics, Penicillin and other Derivatives	2	3	M
	Cough and Cold Preparations	2	17	M
	Cardiovascular Drugs - e.g. Hypertensive agents	3	2	M
	Eye, Ear Nose and Throat Drugs	1	11	Q
	Eye glasses	16	5	M
	Other Medicaments	3	9	M
	Rubbing Analgesics	2	3	M
	Total Group 8.	585	315	
	MEDICAL & PERSONAL CARE			

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<i>Group & Sub-Group</i>	<i>Group, Sub-Group and Item Description</i>	<i>Weights</i>	<i>Approximate No. of Price Quotations</i>	<i>Code *</i>
9	EDUCATION, RECREATION AND MISCELLANEOUS			
901	Education, Recreation	152	70	
	Cinema	5	10	Q
	Other Recreational and Cultural Activities	5	1	M
	Exercise Books	1	2	M
	Diaries, Receipt Books, Binders etc.	2	4	M
	School Fees Tuition	52	13	Q
	Fees other Tuition	12	11	Q
	Printed Books Booklets and Leaflets	4	3	M
	Newspapers Journals and Periodicals	15	9	Q
	Toys - Other	2	2	M
	Rental of Video Tapes	3	5	Q
	Micro-Computer	45	5	M
	Computer Peripherals	6	5	M
902	Communications	383	3	
	Telephone	374	1	Q
	Internet Use Fee	9	2	Q
903	Writing Material	1	1	
	Pencils	1	1	M
904	Other Services, n.e.c.	205	41	
	TV Subscription	71	1	Q
	Tailoring	1	9	Q
	Dress-making	11	5	Q
	Barber	17	4	Q
	Beauty Shop	42	3	Q
	Funerals	28	6	Q
	Appliance Repairs	5	3	Q
	Weddings	29	3	Q
	Legal Fees	1	7	Q
	Total Group 9. EDUCATION, RECREATION AND MISCELLANEOUS	741	115	
TOTAL ALL ITEMS		10,000	3,171	

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n.e.c. Not Elsewhere Classified