



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF TIMOR-LESTE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE



General Directorate of Statistics

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Technical Note 2018

**Implementation of 2014-15 Expenditure Patterns into the
Timor-Leste Consumer Price Index**

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General Directorate of Statistics

Ministry of Finance

Table of Contents

1. Introduction.....	3
2. Scope, Coverage and Concepts.....	4
3. Derivation of updated expenditure pattern.....	5
4. Analysis of 2014-15 expenditure pattern.....	6
5. Future Development of Timor-Leste CPI.....	8
6. Further Information	9
7. Attachment	

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Timor-Leste Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an important economic indicator. It provides a general measure of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by Timorese households. The CPI is used for a variety of purposes including development and analysis of government economic policy, and estimation of changes in real GDP.
- 1.2 This Timor-Leste CPI has been compiled monthly by the General Directorate of Statistics since 2003. Expenditure patterns from Timor-Leste Living Standards Survey 2000-01 have been used to estimate periods prior to January 2013 (Series 1). These were updated to use the Household Income and Expenditure 2010-11 for all subsequent periods (Series 2). Expenditure patterns for the Timor-Leste Living Standard Survey 2014-15 have now been derived and implemented from September 2018 (Series 3). This ensures the Timor-Leste CPI uses an expenditure pattern from within the last five years as recommended by international best practice.
- 1.3 This summary is a record of the process undertaken to update the CPI expenditure pattern. They are based on the Timor-Leste Living Standard Survey (TL-LSS) 2014-15 and produce some significant changes, particularly for Food, Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance, Alcohol and Tobacco and Communications. The work has been undertaken by Timor-Leste General Directorate of Statistics (GDS) with technical support of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).
- 1.4 Other changes implemented in Series 3 include:
 - 1.4.1 A new and updated basket of goods and services which better reflects current household spending.
 - 1.4.2 Publication of additional geographic detail (Baucau) with plans to expand coverage to all 13 municipalities.
 - 1.4.3 All 35 Expenditure Classes (EC) with back-cast series using historical indexes. The index for Baucau has been back-cast using the Series 2 Ex.-Dili index.
 - 1.4.4 Removal of own account products and transfer consistent with international best practice.
 - 1.4.5 Implementation of new index reference period (August 2018=100)
- 1.5 Implementation of Series 3 commenced in the September 2018 CPI publication. The work has been undertaken by Timor-Leste General Directorate of Statistics (GDS) with technical support of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

2. Scope, coverage and concepts

- 2.1 International best practice is followed as closely as practical in the new series of the Timor-Leste CPI. The ILO CPI Manual (2004) has been the primary reference, followed by ILO Resolution II: Resolution Concerning CPI (2003). The CPI diverges from international best practice in several instances due to practical difficulties (eg. exclusion of house purchases due to lack of data)¹.
- 2.2 The Timor-Leste CPI is intended to primarily be a measure of inflation and therefore covers monetary expenditures by resident households. It therefore excludes non-monetary expenditures such as own account production and goods or services received from employers as payment in kind. It also excludes transactions associated with cost of living indexes, such as imputed rent for owner-occupied housing.
- 2.3 The CPI uses an acquisitions approach, meaning that it is focused on the acquisition of goods and services, as opposed to, for example the use of goods. The implication of this approach is in the measurement of durable household items (eg. refrigerators) which are used over many years, rather than consumed at once or over a shorter period. Accordingly, CPI considers durable household items to be consumed during the period in which they are acquired.
- 2.4 The CPI measures changes in the price of a fixed basket of consumption goods and services acquired by households. A consumption good or service is defined as “one that members of households use, directly or indirectly, to satisfy their own personal needs and wants”. The CPI excludes financial assets (eg. bank deposits), business-related goods and services (eg. commercial aircraft), and non-financial assets (eg. land). Payments made, or exchanges of goods and services, for which nothing is received in return, are also out of scope. These transfers include income taxes, some fees and licences, fines, and gifts.
- 2.5 Second-hand goods purchased from households are excluded, while those purchased from non-residents are valued using the purchasers’ price. This is primarily an issue for motorcycle and cars.

¹ The treatment of house purchase in the CPI varies between countries. While consistently treating these transactions as capital expenditure in the national accounts, many countries include the price of new dwellings in their CPI. The Timor-Leste CPI excludes house purchase due to the practical difficulty in price in collection.

3. Derivation of updated expenditure pattern

3.1 Weights and basket should be reviewed and if appropriate revised as often as accurate at least once every five years. Revisions are important to reduce the impact on the index of product substitutions and to ensure the basket of goods and services and their weights remain representative. The objective is to produce a series of short-term fixed-weighted indexes that are to be regularly linked together to provide a single continuous measure of price change. This strategy ensures that, at any point in time, the expenditure patterns and item coverage of the CPI reflect contemporary behaviour and remain relevant to users.

3.2 The primary data source is the 2014-15 Timor-Leste Living Standard Survey (TL-LSS) conducted by the World Bank over the 13 month period April 2014 to April 2015. TL-LSS expenditure by households comprises the sum of cash expenditure for the benefit of the household and for the benefit of other households, covering all of Timor-Leste's 13 municipalities: (Aileu, Ainaro, Baucau, Bobonaro, Covalima, Dili, Ermera, Lautem, Liquica, Manatuto, Manufahi, RAEOA-Oecusse and Viqueque). The TL-LSS data includes responses to the questionnaire for expenditure on each good and service², sampling weight³ and municipality.

3.3 The following TL-LSS expenditure was excluded when calculating the 2014-15 expenditure pattern:

3.3.1 Gifts (including cultural activities deemed to consist mainly of gifts);

3.3.2 Own account production and expenditure on inputs associated with this activity (eg. food grown and consumed by the same household);

3.3.3 Expenditure on business related goods and services

3.3.4 Imputed rent of owner occupiers

3.3.5 Transfers such as donations (eg. cash gifts given at a wedding) and direct taxes. International best practice includes licences for driving or vehicle registration, however these have been excluded from the Timor-Leste CPI as they cannot be separately identified from the TL-LSS.

3.3.6 Second hand goods purchased from households.

² Goods and services in the TL-LSS have been concorded to the classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) used in the Timor-Leste CPI.

³ The sampling weight for several households was adjusted in several instances where households with relatively large incomes appeared to distort results.

- 3.4 For health, education and some household electrical items, TL-LSS was reported in multiple sections of the questionnaire, often for a different reference period⁴, and could not be reconciled. The expenditure patterns have been derived using the highest of the reported TL-LSS expenditure – this is consistent with the practice used to compile household final consumption expenditure.
- 3.5 Results were compared with the TL-LSS report *Poverty in Timor-Leste 2014*⁵ and Timor-Leste’s national accounts. Confrontation with national accounts uncovered errors in the CPI expenditure pattern calculation, which have been rectified.
- 3.6 Generally, the TL-LSS data was used to derive the expenditure pattern, however in some instances it was necessary to investigate further detail. This was undertaken on the basis of advice from TL-LSS compilers at GDS. In some instances, supplementary data, such as household final consumption expenditure from the national accounts as used to validate and amend the TL-LSS.

4. Analysis of 2014-15 expenditures patterns

- 4.1 The 2014-15 expenditure patterns are shown in attachment 1⁶. These values are disaggregated by municipality and support future development of municipality specific indexes.
- 4.2 Tables 1 and 2 show changes between the expenditure patterns underpinning Series 2 (2010-11) and Series 3 (2014-15). Most significantly, the fall in the significance of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages is compensated for by increases in the significance of other categories. A significant contributor is likely to be the increase in disposable income between 2010-11 and 2014-15. In particular:
- 4.2.1 Food. The decline in the weight of food is mirrored by greater share of income spent on other commodities (Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance, Alcohol and Tobacco and Telecommunications). Another significant contributor is the exclusion of own account production in Series 3.

⁴ All TL-LSS expenditure was converted to annual expenditure. Weekly TL-LSS expenditure was multiplied by 52.14 and monthly expenditure was multiplied by 12.

⁵ Poverty Timor-Leste 2014-15 report published based on the TL-LSS 2014-15.

⁶ These expenditure patterns will not match the expenditure patterns published for the reference month (August 2018). This difference is due to price updating from 2014-15 average prices to those of August 2018.

4.2.2 Furnishing, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance. The significance of this group has almost doubled.

4.2.3 Communication. The increase in the significance of communication mainly due to increases in the purchase of recharge cards for cell (mobile) phones.

4.3 One major difference between Series 3 and Series 2 is the weight of Dili and Ex.-Dili. Table 2 below shows that the weight for Dili has fallen from 82% to 39%. Investigation of the Series 2 expenditure pattern suggests that the weight for Dili in Series 2 was calculated as the value of urban expenditure for the whole country, while the significance of Ex.-Dili relates to rural expenditure.

Table 1. Series 2 compared to Series 3 classified according to COICOP

	CPI Series 2	CPI Series 3
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	64.3%	54.1%
ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO	4.9%	7.0%
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	5.9%	7.0%
HOUSING	5.7%	6.3%
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	4.1%	7.9%
HEALTH	0.7%	1.9%
TRANSPORT	6.4%	5.8%
COMMUNICATION	2.3%	4.8%
RECREATION and CULTURE	3.3%	3.5%
EDUCATION	2.3%	1.8%

Table 2. Regional share between series 2 and series 3 CPI

	CPI Series 2		CPI Series 3	
	Dili	Ex.-Dili	Dili	Non-Dili
ALL GROUPS	82%	18%	39%	61%
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	51%	14%	36%	64%
ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO	4%	1%	29%	71%
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	5%	1%	35%	65%
HOUSING	5%	0%	45%	55%
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	4%	0%	35%	65%
HEALTH	1%	0%	44%	56%
TRANSPORT	6%	1%	56%	44%
COMMUNICATION	2%	0%	40%	60%
RECREATION and CULTURE	3%	1%	47%	53%
EDUCATION	2%	0%	68%	32%

5. Future Development of the Timor-Leste CPI

5.1 Series 3 is an extension of the geographic detail and expenditure patterns are now calculated for 13 municipalities with the aims of publishing a CPI for Dili, Baucau and All other Municipalities. Detail for further municipalities is expected to become available over future years as GDS price collection activity expands. It should be noted that while the

scope is all resident households, for practical purposes, price collection is restricted to urban centres.

5.2 Implementation of the 2014-15 expenditure patterns marks a material achievement towards independence of Timor-Leste's GDS. Previous expenditure patterns have been derived with significant technical assistance from GDS partners, most significantly the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Series 3 has been implemented primarily by GDS staff with reduced ABS technical assistance – this reflects the increased capacity developed over recent years.

6. Further Information

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Attachment 1: Series 3 Expenditure Pattern

		Timor-Leste	AILEU	AINARO	BAUCAU	BOBONARO	COVALIMA	ERMERA	LAUTEM	LIQUISA	MANATUTO	MANUFAHI	OECUSSE	VIQUEQUE	DILU	Regional (All Municipalities Exclude Dilu)
	ALL GROUPS	100.0%	3.1%	4.5%	9.8%	6.9%	4.7%	6.2%	4.7%	3.7%	3.5%	3.6%	4.9%	5.7%	38.7%	61.3%
1	FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	54.1%	3.0%	4.6%	10.3%	6.8%	5.1%	6.8%	4.7%	4.3%	3.4%	3.7%	5.0%	5.8%	36.5%	63.5%
1.1	Bread and cereals (excluding rice)	2.3%	2.7%	4.2%	8.4%	6.5%	3.7%	6.9%	3.5%	2.5%	2.6%	3.5%	6.3%	4.2%	45.0%	55.0%
1.2	Rice	12.5%	4.5%	6.3%	10.4%	7.1%	5.0%	10.6%	6.4%	5.3%	4.3%	4.3%	5.5%	6.1%	24.3%	75.7%
1.3	Meat	8.1%	1.8%	5.6%	11.4%	5.6%	5.1%	4.0%	3.2%	3.8%	3.1%	3.4%	5.4%	6.0%	41.7%	58.3%
1.4	Fish and seafood	3.1%	2.0%	2.3%	9.9%	6.9%	5.3%	2.2%	5.1%	5.1%	2.6%	3.3%	2.9%	4.3%	48.1%	51.9%
1.5	Milk, cheese and eggs	2.2%	3.7%	3.1%	8.1%	5.2%	4.3%	3.5%	3.6%	3.9%	4.0%	3.4%	3.0%	5.0%	49.2%	50.8%
1.6	Oils and fats	3.7%	4.7%	4.1%	8.8%	9.7%	6.7%	11.0%	3.8%	5.6%	3.5%	3.8%	5.1%	5.3%	27.8%	72.2%
1.7	Fruit	1.3%	1.3%	2.8%	9.5%	2.8%	2.1%	1.4%	3.8%	1.8%	2.6%	1.5%	3.2%	6.3%	60.9%	39.1%
1.8	Vegetables	9.3%	1.6%	3.8%	11.3%	6.4%	4.5%	5.5%	4.5%	3.1%	3.1%	3.2%	5.0%	6.1%	41.9%	58.1%
1.9	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionary	4.5%	4.3%	5.0%	10.2%	8.4%	6.2%	10.3%	5.2%	4.4%	3.5%	4.4%	5.5%	6.6%	26.1%	73.9%
1.10	Food products n.e.c.	3.9%	3.0%	4.5%	10.0%	7.2%	5.3%	6.9%	4.7%	2.9%	3.2%	4.1%	5.0%	6.2%	37.1%	62.9%
1.11	Coffee, tea and cocoa	1.8%	2.2%	3.2%	13.7%	9.9%	6.4%	2.6%	6.7%	4.2%	3.9%	4.4%	6.7%	8.3%	28.1%	71.9%
1.12	Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	0.8%	1.0%	2.8%	10.5%	2.9%	5.0%	0.8%	2.2%	16.0%	5.4%	1.3%	0.6%	3.0%	48.4%	51.6%
1.13	Prepared food/meals	0.6%	1.6%	1.2%	0.7%	2.8%	4.9%	3.1%	0.1%	0.5%	1.6%	1.0%	2.1%	1.7%	78.7%	21.3%
2	ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO	7.0%	4.7%	5.0%	10.2%	8.2%	5.9%	8.5%	3.9%	4.6%	3.8%	3.9%	6.3%	5.6%	29.4%	70.6%
2.1	Alcohol	1.7%	3.6%	4.9%	15.7%	5.7%	3.5%	3.3%	2.4%	5.1%	3.7%	2.4%	4.4%	6.7%	38.6%	61.4%
2.2	Tobacco	5.4%	5.1%	5.1%	8.5%	9.0%	6.7%	10.1%	4.4%	4.4%	3.9%	4.3%	6.9%	5.2%	26.5%	73.5%
3	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	7.0%	3.0%	4.2%	20.0%	6.2%	4.2%	5.4%	3.9%	3.6%	3.5%	2.9%	4.1%	4.4%	34.6%	65.4%
3.1	Garments for men	1.2%	2.9%	5.1%	23.4%	8.2%	4.3%	5.8%	3.5%	4.2%	4.1%	2.4%	3.7%	4.0%	28.5%	71.5%
3.2	Garments for women	1.2%	2.4%	5.0%	21.3%	5.5%	4.2%	6.9%	3.9%	4.0%	3.3%	2.9%	5.3%	3.7%	31.6%	68.4%
3.3	Garments for infants and children	2.4%	3.7%	3.5%	15.3%	5.1%	3.5%	5.3%	3.7%	3.0%	3.6%	3.2%	3.6%	5.4%	41.2%	58.8%
3.4	Footwear and clothing accessories	2.2%	2.7%	3.9%	22.8%	6.8%	4.8%	4.6%	4.3%	3.8%	3.2%	2.7%	4.1%	3.8%	32.4%	67.6%
4	HOUSING	6.3%	2.8%	4.4%	4.1%	5.7%	3.4%	5.6%	5.5%	2.4%	5.6%	3.9%	6.2%	5.1%	45.2%	54.8%
4.1	Actual rentals paid by tenants	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	96.5%	3.5%
4.2	Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	1.0%	3.0%	9.2%	8.2%	3.2%	1.5%	8.8%	12.6%	1.9%	20.9%	9.3%	3.2%	9.6%	8.6%	91.4%
4.3	Water, electricity, gas and other fuels	5.2%	2.8%	3.4%	3.3%	6.3%	3.9%	5.1%	4.1%	2.6%	2.6%	2.9%	6.8%	4.3%	51.9%	48.1%
5	FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	7.9%	2.7%	5.0%	11.0%	7.5%	4.0%	5.5%	5.9%	2.7%	2.5%	3.8%	7.0%	7.4%	35.3%	64.7%
5.1	Household furniture and textiles	1.1%	3.7%	5.2%	1.2%	7.6%	0.7%	0.6%	7.0%	0.3%	5.1%	3.7%	7.8%	10.5%	46.7%	53.3%
5.2	Household appliances	1.0%	3.3%	5.0%	2.7%	9.6%	3.1%	4.3%	5.7%	2.6%	4.0%	4.4%	10.8%	7.9%	36.7%	63.3%
5.3	Goods and services for routine household maintenance	5.7%	2.4%	4.9%	14.3%	7.1%	4.8%	6.6%	5.7%	3.2%	1.7%	3.7%	6.1%	6.7%	32.9%	67.1%
6	HEALTH	1.9%	5.8%	1.4%	6.3%	9.8%	5.4%	6.9%	3.2%	4.3%	2.2%	3.6%	3.4%	3.4%	44.2%	55.8%
6.1	Medical products, appliances and equipment	1.7%	5.9%	1.4%	6.3%	10.4%	5.8%	7.0%	3.0%	3.8%	2.1%	3.4%	3.2%	3.5%	44.3%	55.7%
6.2	Medical and Hospital services	0.2%	5.2%	1.6%	6.4%	5.6%	2.7%	6.2%	4.8%	8.1%	2.9%	5.2%	5.0%	2.6%	43.7%	56.3%
7	TRANSPORT	5.8%	2.8%	3.6%	2.6%	7.0%	4.3%	2.0%	4.4%	1.8%	3.6%	2.9%	3.6%	5.3%	55.9%	44.1%
7.1	Purchase of vehicles	1.2%	4.8%	8.1%	0.1%	11.3%	0.7%	0.3%	2.1%	0.3%	8.9%	2.2%	2.6%	5.0%	53.7%	46.3%
7.2	Operation of personal transport equipment	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	1.7%	4.9%	3.3%	1.9%	4.3%	1.9%	2.6%	3.0%	4.8%	4.0%	62.6%	37.4%
7.3	Transport services	2.3%	2.1%	2.4%	4.7%	7.0%	7.2%	3.2%	5.8%	2.6%	1.9%	3.3%	2.9%	6.9%	50.1%	49.9%
8	COMMUNICATION	4.8%	3.4%	4.6%	9.8%	6.3%	5.1%	5.3%	5.7%	2.9%	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%	6.0%	39.6%	60.4%
8.1	Telecommunication equipment and services	4.8%	3.4%	4.6%	9.8%	6.3%	5.1%	5.3%	5.7%	2.9%	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%	6.0%	39.6%	60.4%
9	RECREATION and CULTURE	3.5%	3.6%	4.3%	5.0%	8.8%	3.5%	5.3%	4.1%	2.4%	3.2%	4.3%	3.5%	5.1%	46.9%	53.1%
9.1	Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	0.3%	4.2%	1.4%	0.7%	8.5%	1.0%	0.4%	8.3%	0.3%	4.7%	3.9%	2.1%	7.6%	56.9%	43.1%
9.2	Recreational items and cultural services	1.9%	3.6%	5.8%	5.1%	9.6%	3.5%	5.7%	4.5%	2.4%	3.4%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	41.3%	58.7%
9.3	Newspapers, books and stationery	1.3%	3.3%	2.9%	6.1%	7.7%	4.2%	6.0%	2.5%	3.0%	2.6%	3.3%	1.6%	4.5%	52.4%	47.6%
10	EDUCATION	1.8%	1.7%	2.7%	5.9%	1.4%	1.7%	3.2%	2.9%	1.0%	2.0%	2.6%	1.6%	5.5%	67.7%	32.3%
10.1	Education	1.8%	1.7%	2.7%	5.9%	1.4%	1.7%	3.2%	2.9%	1.0%	2.0%	2.6%	1.6%	5.5%	67.7%	32.3%

Attachment 2: Series 3 Expenditure Pattern by Municipality

		Timor-Leste	AILEU	AINARO	BAUCAU	BOBONARO	COVALIMA	ERMERA	LAUTEM	LIQUISA	MANATUTO	MANUFAHI	OECUSSE	VIQUEQUE	DILU	Regional (All Municipalities Exclude Dili)
	ALL GROUPS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1	FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	54.1%	51.7%	56.1%	56.8%	53.6%	58.0%	59.6%	54.3%	62.7%	53.1%	54.9%	54.4%	55.5%	51.1%	56.0%
1.1	Bread and cereals (excluding rice)	2.3%	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%	2.2%	1.8%	2.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	2.2%	2.9%	1.7%	2.7%	2.1%
1.2	Rice	12.5%	18.0%	17.6%	13.3%	12.9%	13.3%	21.4%	17.3%	17.9%	15.2%	15.0%	13.9%	13.5%	7.9%	15.5%
1.3	Meat	8.1%	4.7%	10.1%	9.4%	6.6%	8.7%	5.2%	5.5%	8.4%	7.2%	7.6%	8.8%	8.5%	8.7%	7.7%
1.4	Fish and seafood	3.1%	2.0%	1.6%	3.2%	3.1%	3.5%	1.1%	3.4%	4.4%	2.3%	2.9%	1.9%	2.4%	3.9%	2.7%
1.5	Milk, cheese and eggs	2.2%	2.5%	1.5%	1.8%	1.6%	2.0%	1.2%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	2.0%	1.3%	1.9%	2.7%	1.8%
1.6	Oils and fats	3.7%	5.5%	3.4%	3.3%	5.2%	5.2%	6.6%	3.0%	5.6%	3.7%	3.9%	3.8%	3.4%	2.7%	4.3%
1.7	Fruit	1.3%	0.5%	0.8%	1.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	1.4%	2.0%	0.8%
1.8	Vegetables	9.3%	4.8%	8.0%	10.7%	8.7%	8.8%	8.3%	8.9%	7.8%	8.1%	8.2%	9.3%	9.9%	10.1%	8.8%
1.9	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionary	4.5%	6.2%	5.0%	4.6%	5.5%	5.9%	7.5%	5.0%	5.5%	4.5%	5.4%	5.0%	5.2%	3.0%	5.4%
1.10	Food products n.e.c.	3.9%	3.7%	3.9%	4.0%	4.1%	4.3%	4.3%	3.9%	3.1%	3.5%	4.3%	3.9%	4.2%	3.7%	4.0%
1.11	Coffee, tea and cocoa	1.8%	1.3%	1.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%	0.7%	2.6%	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%	1.3%	2.1%
1.12	Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	0.8%	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%	0.1%	0.4%	3.4%	1.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	1.0%	0.7%
1.13	Prepared food/meals	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	1.3%	0.2%
2	ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO	7.0%	10.5%	7.9%	7.3%	8.4%	8.8%	9.6%	5.8%	8.8%	7.6%	7.5%	8.9%	6.9%	5.3%	8.1%
2.1	Alcohol	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%	2.6%	1.4%	1.2%	0.9%	0.8%	2.3%	1.7%	1.1%	1.5%	2.0%	1.6%	1.7%
2.2	Tobacco	5.4%	8.7%	6.1%	4.6%	7.0%	7.6%	8.7%	5.0%	6.4%	5.9%	6.4%	7.4%	4.9%	3.7%	6.4%
3	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	7.0%	6.7%	6.5%	14.2%	6.3%	6.2%	6.1%	5.8%	6.8%	6.9%	5.5%	5.7%	5.3%	6.2%	7.4%
3.1	Garments for men	1.2%	1.1%	1.4%	2.9%	1.5%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	1.4%	1.4%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%
3.2	Garments for women	1.2%	0.9%	1.3%	2.5%	0.9%	1.0%	1.3%	1.0%	1.3%	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%	0.8%	1.0%	1.3%
3.3	Garments for infants and children	2.4%	2.8%	1.9%	3.7%	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	2.4%	2.1%	1.7%	2.3%	2.5%	2.3%
3.4	Footwear and clothing accessories	2.2%	1.9%	1.9%	5.0%	2.1%	2.2%	1.6%	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%	1.6%	1.8%	1.5%	1.8%	2.4%
4	HOUSING	6.3%	5.5%	6.1%	2.6%	5.3%	4.6%	5.7%	7.4%	4.2%	10.0%	6.9%	7.8%	5.7%	7.4%	5.6%
4.1	Actual rentals paid by tenants	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
4.2	Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	1.0%	1.0%	2.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%	1.5%	2.8%	0.5%	6.2%	2.7%	0.7%	1.7%	0.2%	1.5%
4.3	Water, electricity, gas and other fuels	5.2%	4.5%	4.0%	1.7%	4.8%	4.2%	4.2%	4.6%	3.6%	3.9%	4.2%	7.2%	3.9%	7.0%	4.1%
5	FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	7.9%	6.7%	8.7%	8.8%	8.5%	6.7%	6.9%	9.9%	5.8%	5.6%	8.2%	11.0%	10.2%	7.2%	8.3%
5.1	Household furniture and textiles	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	0.1%	1.2%	0.2%	0.1%	1.6%	0.1%	1.5%	1.1%	1.7%	2.0%	1.3%	0.9%
5.2	Household appliances	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	0.3%	1.5%	0.7%	0.7%	1.3%	0.7%	1.2%	1.3%	2.3%	1.5%	1.0%	1.1%
5.3	Goods and services for routine household maintenance	5.7%	4.3%	6.3%	8.4%	5.9%	5.8%	6.1%	7.0%	5.0%	2.8%	5.9%	7.1%	6.7%	4.9%	6.3%
6	HEALTH	1.9%	3.6%	0.6%	1.2%	2.8%	2.2%	2.2%	1.3%	2.3%	1.2%	1.9%	1.3%	1.2%	2.2%	1.8%
6.1	Medical products, appliances and equipment	1.7%	3.2%	0.5%	1.1%	2.6%	2.1%	1.9%	1.1%	1.7%	1.0%	1.6%	1.1%	1.1%	1.9%	1.5%
6.2	Medical and Hospital services	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
7	TRANSPORT	5.8%	5.1%	4.7%	1.5%	5.9%	5.3%	1.9%	5.5%	2.9%	6.0%	4.7%	4.3%	5.5%	8.4%	4.2%
7.1	Purchase of vehicles	1.2%	1.8%	2.1%	0.0%	1.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	3.0%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	1.6%	0.9%
7.2	Operation of personal transport equipment	2.4%	1.8%	1.3%	0.4%	1.7%	1.7%	0.7%	2.2%	1.2%	1.8%	2.0%	2.3%	1.7%	3.9%	1.5%
7.3	Transport services	2.3%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	2.3%	3.4%	1.2%	2.8%	1.6%	1.2%	2.0%	1.3%	2.7%	2.9%	1.8%
8	COMMUNICATION	4.8%	5.2%	4.9%	4.7%	4.4%	5.1%	4.1%	5.8%	3.7%	5.3%	4.9%	3.5%	5.0%	4.9%	4.7%
8.1	Telecommunication equipment and services	4.8%	5.2%	4.9%	4.7%	4.4%	5.1%	4.1%	5.8%	3.7%	5.3%	4.9%	3.5%	5.0%	4.9%	4.7%
9	RECREATION and CULTURE	3.5%	3.9%	3.4%	1.8%	4.5%	2.6%	3.0%	3.1%	2.3%	3.2%	4.1%	2.5%	3.1%	4.2%	3.0%
9.1	Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%
9.2	Recreational items and cultural services	1.9%	2.1%	2.5%	1.0%	2.6%	1.4%	1.7%	1.8%	1.2%	1.8%	2.6%	1.9%	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%
9.3	Newspapers, books and stationery	1.3%	1.3%	0.8%	0.8%	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.1%	0.4%	1.0%	1.7%	1.0%
10	EDUCATION	1.8%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	0.5%	1.0%	1.3%	0.6%	1.7%	3.1%	0.9%
10.1	Education	1.8%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	0.5%	1.0%	1.3%	0.6%	1.7%	3.1%	0.9%