



Fiji Household Income
and
Expenditure Survey
1973

Bureau of Statistics
Suva, Fiji

September, 1974

PREFACE

Put in the very simplest terms, the primary objective of a household income and expenditure survey is to gather information on how people normally spend their money i.e. on what particular goods and services. This data is important for the efficient planning of the economy. It is also important that this data be continuously updated because with the rising income, and hence the rising standards of living, the pattern of expenditure changes. This is particularly true in the case of an open economy like that of Fiji and one which is rapidly developing its own secondary industry. New products have been introduced on an increasingly greater scale than previously and many older products have lost their former popularity. The 1973 Household Budget Survey was therefore designed to assess these changes. A more important purpose of the Survey however, was that of determining the weights to be used for the new consumer prices index, a set of weights that would be more representative of the current pattern of expenditure among the people. This new index is to be based at January 1974, that is, to coincide with the commencement of Phase Three of the Prices and Incomes policy so that it would be simpler to gauge the price movements along with the changes in the wage rates.

I should like to thank all those families who helped in the survey by keeping records of their expenditure over a period of time. Without their cooperation this survey would not have been so successful. The field staff performed their duties well. The clerical staff of the Bureau of Statistics displayed customary enthusiasm in analysing the data from the Survey. I am grateful to all of them.

This Survey was organized by Mr. H.N. Shankar, Statistician. His efforts call for grateful appreciation.

M.A. Sahib
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

August, 1974.

INTRODUCTION

Late in 1973 the Bureau of Statistics conducted over a six week period, an income and expenditure survey of 641 households living in the principal urban centres of Fiji. The survey was based on a random selection of households living in the city of Suva, the town of Lautoka and the townships of Nausori, Ba and Nadi in Viti Levu, and in Labasa, the major town on the island of Vanua Levu.

2. General Description

In 1973, reliance on the 1966 Census of Population data for a sampling frame was considered no longer appropriate because of changes in the households structure during the intervening years. It was nevertheless used as a bench-mark for estimating population in 1973. A list of electricity consumers, supplemented by a list of squatters, that is, dwellers in unauthorised structures were used as a frame to draw the sample. The 795 households that actually comprised the sample were selected from a possible total of 6,625 listed urban households. Some 641 households, however, were enumerated.

The selection was made using a table of random numbers. This approximate 10 per cent sample contained all ethnic groups and all income levels. Although the sampling frame excluded several of the smaller towns it nevertheless included more than 80 per cent of the estimated total number of urban households in Fiji in 1973.

3. Classification

The planning procedure and survey methods adopted in the survey were designed to facilitate the classification and tabulation of the survey results according to the general recommendations contained in the International Labour Office's Report on the "Meeting of Experts on the Scope, Methods and Uses of Family Expenditure Surveys". The emphasis of the 1973 Survey in Fiji was primarily on expenditure rather than income. In the original enumeration schedules, however, household income was classified in a manner which provided fairly comprehensive data on the basis of standard classification of household income (S.H.I.C.). Some general information relating to the different sources of gross household income is included in the summary tables contained in this report. Details of household expenditure are also broadly defined according to the standard classification of household expenditure (S.H.E.C.)

4. Tabulation

The following tables are included in this report:

- 1). Household by size and racial groups
- 2). Households by sex, age and racial groups
- 3). Suva - households by sex, age and racial groups
- 4). Expenditure by quartile income groups

- 5). Expenditure in percentages by quartile income groups
 - 6). Households by race, age and sex
 - 7). Suva - households by race, age and sex
 - 8). Households by main sources of income and total income by racial groups
 - 9). Main sources of income in percentages by racial groups
 - 10). Comparison of consumption weights for 1968, 1972 and 1973
 - 11). Estimates of the income elasticities of demand
5. Historical background

Previous household budget surveys in Fiji were conducted on a relatively small scale. These exercises included a survey conducted in 1944 covering only 23 European families whose gross income fell within the range of £400 - £600 per annum. Another small survey was carried out a year later in 1943 to determine the expenditure pattern of Indian workmen living in Suva and other urban areas of Viti Levu who were earning less than £2. 10. 0 per week.

The first survey which included 23 European households was used to compile a European "Cost of Living Index Number".

The Survey of the Indian workers in 1943 was in fact a much larger one. Its coverage extended to 100 households comprising 525 persons in the city of Suva and another 100 Indian workers comprising of 582 persons on the island of Viti Levu. Based on the results of this survey a "town index" and a "country index" were prepared.

In 1959 a statistician from New Zealand Department of Statistics conducted a week long survey of 100 Fijian and 100 Indian workmen living in Suva and earning between \$6 - \$17 per week. Although the households enumerated were not random selection and there were stipulations on racial composition, income range and geographical representation, the results obtained from this exercise was used as the basis for determining weights for a general Retail Prices Index. This index which had the first quarter of 1960 as base i.e. January - March 1960 = 100 became the official prices index and it ran until the last quarter of 1968.

In 1965, a United Nations statistical expert conducted a nationwide household budget survey which included some 734 households. The result of this survey, unfortunately were never published for a certain reasons although it is known that some results e.g. aggregate consumption data were later used for national income estimations.

In 1968 another survey of consumer expenditure was conducted in Fiji, this time by the Bureau of Statistics. Some 229 households from six principal urban centres of Fiji were enumerated. The results were used to determine the weights for the current Consumer Prices Index which was based at July 1968, i.e. July 1968 = 100.0

In 1972 another budget survey was conducted to revise the weights used for the Consumer Prices Index.

6. Objectives of the Survey

A household expenditure survey is basically an inquiry through which the spending habits of the householders are gauged. The principle objective of the 1973 survey therefore, was essentially to determine the general pattern of expenditure of different families living in the urban areas of Fiji. It also provided the opportunity to check the continued validity of the weights now used in the CPI. As the country develops, household income rises. Also new products come into the market continuously. These factors tend to change the spending habits of the people and in order that the price index compiled should reflect the true situation, such surveys become necessary from time to time.

7. Organisation of the Survey

The survey was planned and organised by the Bureau of Statistics. Three statisticians and 20 field enumerators were responsible for the planning and conduct of the survey. The interviews with households were conducted in the evenings and over the weekends when it was relatively easy to find the members of the households at home.

8. Expenditure on the Survey

The cost of the entire project was estimated at around \$3,000. This sum included remunerations to the enumerators who were working part-time on the exercise, their travel costs as well as that of professional and technical staff who also claimed subsistence when working away from Suva. There was little or no expenditure for any special equipment or survey gear.

9. Time schedule

The 1973 household income and expenditure survey was carried out over a period of five weeks from 1st October to 4th November 1973. Within separate areas chosen for the survey, selected households were grouped in such a manner that each group provided information for a fortnight only.

The timetable according to which households were expected to report is given in Table 1.

TABLE 1 ORIGINAL SAMPLING UNITS :
REPORTING TIMETABLE

URBAN AREAS	FORTNIGHTS				TOTAL
	October 1-14	October 8-21	October 15-28	Oct/Nov 22-4	
Suva	141	141	141	140	563
Lautoka	30	30	30	30	120
Ba	10	10	10	10	40
Labasa	6	6	6	6	24
Nadi	6	6	6	6	24
Nausori	6	6	6	6	24
TOTAL	199	199	199	198	795

However, due to non-response and incomplete records, the information actually collected from households is contained in Table 2.

TABLE 2 ACTUAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING

URBAN AREAS	F O R T N I G H T S				TOTAL
	October 1-14	October 8-21	October 15-28	Oct/Nov 22-4	
Suva	122	120	114	101	457
Lautoka	27	22	17	23	89
Ba	9	9	9	7	34
Labasa	6	6	6	4	22
Nadi	6	4	3	5	18
Nausori	6	5	4	6	21
TOTAL	176	166	153	146	641

By spreading the enumeration a better overall control of the survey by closer supervision and attention to detail was achieved. This plan also allowed a consistent spread of reporting units over peak and lean spending periods e.g. end of the month against other days.

All information gathered through the Survey was processed manually and the preliminary analysis needed for the compilation of a new prices index was available by the first week of January, 1974.

10. Publicity

Official press releases in the three local languages were regularly supplied to the newspapers and the radio. The district administration and the municipal authorities were informed of the purpose of the survey and their help solicited. No major problem arose at any stage of the field work.

11. Planning and Design of the Survey

The survey was planned and conducted in three main phases:

Phase one was concerned with the design, planning and preparation for the survey and the selection of the households.

Phase two dealt with the survey itself, that is, locating sample households, establishing contacts with them and issuing booklets for them to record all expenditure information. Occasionally follow-up visits were necessary to ensure that the information was being recorded consistently and in full. This was followed by visits to collect completed booklets.

Phase three was concerned with the processing and analysis of the results and compilation of the tables. A majority of the tables appearing in this report were available by the end of March.

12. Sample Selection

It was decided to take a statistically random sample of approximately 800 households from the list of electricity consumers as well as squatters so that the sample obtained would be representative not only of the different racial groups living in the towns as a whole but also fairly representative of all the various income groups in these areas. Due to the size of the sample, a test of randomness showed that there were no defects in the use of such a sampling technique, and there was no evidence to show that such a procedure affected the main results of the survey. There is no reason therefore to believe that the figures obtained from this survey are not representative of urban households in general.

The decision to place no restrictions on the racial and income coverage of the survey was particularly important. The ethnic groups in Fiji have different consumption patterns (the diets are but one example of the dissimilarities) and spending habits. Significant income inequalities between racial groups and within races also exist. It is important to take account of this because as is well known, people with high incomes spend their money differently from people with low incomes and this is especially so of those living in the towns.

Some care was exercised to avoid periods of unusual expenditure e.g. Christmas, Diwali, Ramadan etc. etc. but due to the lateness of the survey one or two periods were unavoidable. However, in all such cases the expenditure pattern were manually adjusted to give a picture of what is termed "average normal expenditure".

Six urban centres were selected for the survey, namely, Suva, Nausori, Ba, Nadi, Lautoka and Labasa. The number of the sampling units in each selected areas depended on their size of population. That is the greater the population, the greater were the chances of selection. In more technical terms the sample could be defined as a simple random sample with the probability of selection of the sampling units based on the size of the sample. The grouped sampling units were later broken down into racial sampling units so that the overall racial composition of the population. That is Fijians 42 per cent, Indians 51 per cent and other races 7 per cent.

Table 3 gives the total number of households according to the 1966 Census of Population and the number of households that were selected for the 1973 Budget Survey.

TABLE 3 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE 1966 CENSUS AND 1973 SURVEY - COMPARISON

URBAN CENTRES	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1966 CENSUS	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1973 SURVEY	COVERAGE (%)
Suva	9,035	563	71
Lautoka	1,975	120	15
Ba	624	40	5
Labasa	380	24	3
Nadi	464	24	3
Nausori	291	24	3
TOTAL	12,769	795	100

No distinctions were made as between races, income levels or sizes of households. By means of the use of accepted random sampling methods and as mentioned earlier with the actual selection of the units, proportional to the number of households in each urban centre, 795 households were chosen for the survey. Of the 795 original sampling units or households, 641 completely responded to the survey as is indicated in Table 4.

TABLE 4 NUMBER OF SAMPLING UNITS THAT RESPONDED TO THE 1973 SURVEY

URBAN CENTRES	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN ORIGINAL SAMPLE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT RESPONDED	COVERAGE (%)
Suva	563	457	71
Lautoka	120	89	14
Ba	40	34	5
Labasa	24	22	4
Nadi	24	18	3
Nausori	24	21	3
TOTAL	795	641	100.0

The number of households selected in each urban area according to their racial group is given in Table 5.

TABLE 5 SAMPLE SELECTION BY RACIAL GROUP (1973 SURVEY)

URBAN CENTRES	FIJIAN HOUSEHOLDS	INDIAN HOUSEHOLDS	OTHER HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
Suva	236	287	40	563
Lautoka	50	61	9	120
Ba	17	20	3	40
Labasa	10	12	2	24
Nadi	10	12	2	24
Nausori	10	12	2	24
TOTAL	333	404	58	795
PERCENTAGE (%)	42	51	7	100.0

NOTE: Other households includes Europeans, Part-Europeans, Chinese and other Pacific Islanders.

Responding households according to their ethnic groups are shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6 SAMPLING UNITS THAT RESPONDED BY RACIAL GROUP (1973 SURVEY)

URBAN CENTRES	FIJIAN HOUSEHOLDS	INDIAN HOUSEHOLDS	OTHER HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
Suva	200	234	23	457
Lautoka	42	40	7	89
Ba	14	17	3	34
Labasa	8	12	2	22
Nadi	8	8	2	18
Nausori	9	10	2	21
TOTAL	281	321	39	641
PERCENTAGE (%)	44	50	6	100.0

13. Questionnaire

A fairly comprehensive questionnaire was designed to record a fortnight's expenditure of a household. A copy of this questionnaire is included in the appendix to this report. The questionnaire was essentially in three parts:

Part one was the general household schedule on which the enumerators recorded the location of the households, their addresses and information relating to the general household e.g. name of the head of the households, other relatives, their sex, age, marital status, race and occupation.

Part two referred to the income of the households e.g. whether wage or salary earner, gross income, deductions, net income, overtime payments, other periodic income, etc.

Part three was in the form of a budget booklet. In this booklet, the spending members of the households were to record their expenditures on a daily basis. This booklet was provided with separate columns showing the description, quantity, quality, value etc. of goods and services purchased each day during the week. Each booklet was designed to contain details of expenditure of one person for one week. Every spending member was provided with two of these books, one at the beginning of the first week and the other at the beginning of the second reporting week. Written instructions were also given as to how to fill the booklets.

The completed booklets were collected at the end of each week by the enumerators concerned and checked for omission and clarity. Those booklets proved to be of valuable assistance to investigators as well as the households in accurately recording the expenditures in detail.

14. Training

The canvassing of the households were distributed in such a way that the two-week period for which the information was to be collected was fairly evenly spread over the whole period of the survey for the enumerators concerned.

For the purpose of the survey, the enumerators were grouped into two classes. First the central division covering Suva and Nausori and the second, the Western division including Labasa. A team of four staff members of the Bureau, two for the Central division and two for the Western division including Labasa were responsible for the training of the field enumerators. Thirteen field enumerators were trained for the Central division and seven were trained for the Western division including Labasa. Regular meetings were held before the survey commenced and, more frequently, while the survey was actually in progress. From personal discussions by the statisticians, it was discovered that the enumerators were highly proficient to undertake the exercise and that there was nothing evident to doubt their proficiency. The success of the 1973 budget survey to a large extent was due to this high performance of the enumerators.

15. Analysis of Income
Definition and Concepts

The income of the household was defined as the sum of earnings of all household members engaged in paid employment, property income, pensions, assistance, gifts, interest and dividends, lottery wins and other windfall gains. Also included as part of income were receipts from the sale of home produced goods actually consumed by the family, as well as the imputed rental value of owner occupied housing. All items of income were taken or estimated as "gross" i.e. before deduction of direct taxes (income tax, basic tax, etc.)

16. Composition

Tables are included in this report showing the main sources of income e.g. wages and salaries, self-employment, property, etc. etc. classified by race. In the sample approximately 97 per cent of Fijian households, 70 per cent of Indian households and approximately 80 per cent of other households (mostly Europeans) derived their income from wages and salaries. This information is consistent with other empirical evidences of these various racial groups, viz that Fijians rarely engaged in self-employment as an economic activity where as Indians and other races derive some portion of their income from self-employment. For Indians it may be farms and property holdings and for other races business and investments.

17. Distribution

As is widely known, a distinguishing characteristic of most under-developed countries is that a small part of the population owns a large part of the income. That is to say the income is unequally distributed. Perhaps the best way to show this is by using a Lorenz curve. A Lorenz curve was thus especially drawn for this purpose which graphically demonstrates the disparity of incomes. If all the incomes in the sample were equal, then 20 per cent of the earners would earn 20 per cent of the income and 40 per cent of the earners would earn 40 per cent of the income and so on. These points if they were plotted would all fall on a straight line running from the origin to the last point plotted. This is the line of equal distribution. No country even the most highly developed has even achieved this line. The further the curve swings away from the line of equal distribution, the greater the inequality.

A rough measure of this inequality is given by Gini's coefficient (value given on the graph). A further indication can be found by reading the curve at the point where it lies furthest from the line of equal distribution. This is approximately 72 per cent and 46 per cent co-ordinates on the two axis. This simply means that 72 per cent of the sample earn only 46 per cent of the income.

The main features of the income distribution for the entire sample is given in Tables 7 and 8 below. All figures are expressed in dollars.

TABLE 7 MEASURES OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION

MEASURES RACE	ARITH- METIC MEAN	STANDARD DEVI- ATION (a)	MEDIAN	QUARTILE DEVI- ATION	MODE	CO-EFFI- CIENT OF VARIA- TION (%)
Fijians	100.5	56.9	79.7	37.4	59.9	57.0
Indians	115.3	73.6	96.7	41.7	64.7	63.8
Others	186.3	-	143.7	75.8	122.2	63.8
ALL RACES	107.9	74.9	87.5	40.3	63.6	69.4

NOTE: (a) Using Sheppard's correction for grouped data.

TABLE 8 INCOME BY QUARTILE GROUPS
1973 SURVEY

QUARTILE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	INCOME	AVERAGE INCOME
Q1	188	8,579	45,633
Q2	130	9,222	70,938
Q3	160	17,295	108,094
Q4	163	34,718	212,994
TOTAL	641	69,814	108,914

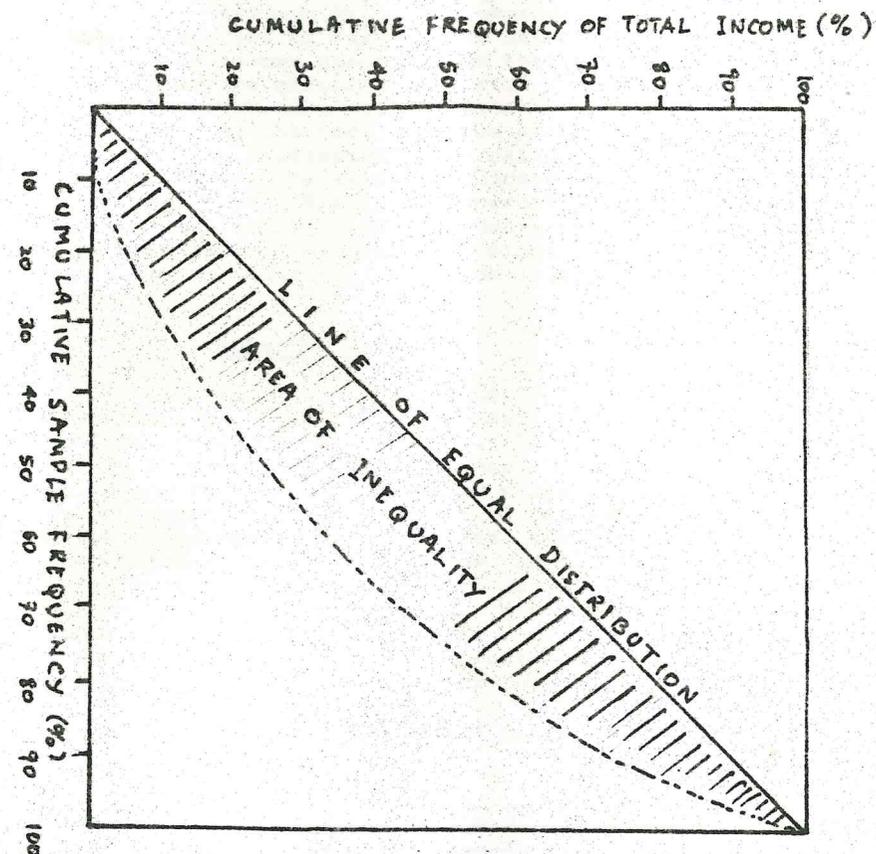
18.

Expenditure

Definitions and Concepts

Family expenditure is the sum of payments incurred during the fortnight of the survey by each spending member of the family irrespective of whether the goods paid for have been delivered or consumed. In some cases, therefore payments included expenditure on interests, commissions, deliveries, etc. and where possible these expenditures were identified as separate payments. Own consumption of home produced food was also valued at market prices. The value of so-called "free" goods and services was included on both the income and expenditure

LORENZ CURVE



$$\begin{aligned} \text{GINI'S COEFFICIENT} &= 34\% \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{\text{AREA OF INEQUALITY}}{\text{TOTAL AREA}} \right) \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

side of the accounts. Other payments which are really savings or investments were excluded. Also excluded were amounts which were or would have been refunded as expenses from business organisations and government.

19. Pattern and Composition

Average household expenditure per fortnight on major categories of expenditure has been classified according to quartile income groups. The table on percentages by quartile income groups illustrates the fact that the percentage of total expenditure will decline as income rises. This is also illustrated by the fact that the group weight for food has declined quite substantially as national income rises. This pattern may well be said to indicate the rising standards of living for Fiji. Similarly expenditure on education tends to increase as incomes rise (students prolong their stay at high schools and universities) since a high level of income is generally correlated with a high level of skills and hence education.

20. Apparent Savings

The "savings" by quartile income groups appear rather unusual. The negative savings or drawings on past savings cannot go indefinitely. In the case of the 1973 survey it was discovered that households in the first, third and fourth quartile saved while households in the second quartile did not. Part of the explanation to this may be that the incomes of the first quartile may have been overstated while that of the second quartile understated. It is generally discovered that in developing economics like Fiji, the third and fourth quartiles normally save while the first and the second quartiles do not. Also self-employed persons are prone to very much wider fluctuations in their regular total monthly income than salary or wage-earners.

Table 9 below gives income, expenditure and savings by quartile groups.

TABLE 9 INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND SAVINGS BY QUARTILE 1973 SURVEY

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	1st QUARTILE	2nd QUARTILE	3rd QUARTILE	4th QUARTILE	TOTAL
Income	8,579	9,222	17,295	34,718	69,814
Expenditure	7,134	10,674	12,766	20,337	50,910
Savings	+1,445	- 1,452	+4,529	+14,381	+18,904

21. From Table 9 it can be seen that the apparent household savings comes to some \$19,000 i.e. about 27 per cent of total income. Although this figure is alarmingly high, there is no other statistical evidence to correct or rectify this. The only other assumption that may be concluded is that the figures on income might have been over-reported while the figures for expenditure were under-reported. Moreover it is extremely difficult to arrive at any meaningful figure on "savings" as the period of the survey related to two weeks only. For more accurate information about savings, income and expenditure will have to be recorded for a considerably longer period.

22. Income Elasticity of Demand

The list of items of expenditure was grouped to correspond with the Input-Output table categories. Average expenditure on each category by income quartile was calculated. From these calculations, the income elasticities were calculated. These elasticities of demand are given in Table 10 that follows.

TABLE 10 INCOME ELASTICITIES OF DEMAND
1973 SURVEY

INPUT/OUTPUT SECTOR	Q1 - Q2	Q2 - Q3	Q3 - Q4	Q1 - Q4
3. Other Agriculture	2.277	-0.445	0.111	0.382
5. Sugar Manufacturing	1.359	-0.340	0.129	0.170
6. Other Food Manufacturing	1.676	-0.269	0.470	0.351
7. Textile, Wood, Printing, Rubber, Plastics	2.259	0.441	0.915	1.155
8. Cement Products	0.000	3.817	0.559	0.988
9. Other Manufacturing	2.162	0.250	0.691	0.860
10. Electricity, Gas, Water	4.894	0.286	0.419	1.366
14. Hotels, Restaurants	2.804	0.332	1.161	1.466
15. Transport	1.942	-0.714	0.144	0.132
16. Communications	1.802	2.147	0.486	1.431
17. Banking & Insurance	1.351	0.273	3.737	2.249
18. Ownership & Dwellings	2.371	-0.149	0.638	0.670
19. Other Services	1.732	1.719	0.668	1.402
21. Education	2.387	0.548	0.698	1.095
22. Health	3.964	-0.954	0.515	0.382
23. Private Non-profit Institutions	2.252	-0.212	0.515	0.545

23. Conclusion

The results of this survey confirmed that the consumption habits of the urban population of Fiji have not only changed but have become more varied with rising incomes over the years.

The Bureau of Statistics compiled on the basis of this survey a new and more comprehensive Consumer Prices Index which is intended to measure the average level of prices of those goods and services normally purchased by the urban community as a whole.

URBAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1973
TEST OF SAMPLE RANDOMNESS

TABLE 1 PERCENTAGE OF RACES IN SAMPLED URBAN AREAS
(1973 SURVEY)

SEX \ RACE	RACE			TOTAL
	FIJIANS	INDIANS	OTHERS	
MALE	28.3	58.7	13.0	100.0
FEMALE	30.7	55.3	14.0	100.0
TOTAL	29.5	57.0	13.5	100.0

TABLE 2 PERCENTAGES OF RACES IN URBAN AREAS
(1966 POPULATION CENSUS)

SEX \ RACE	RACE			TOTAL
	FIJIANS	INDIANS	OTHERS	
MALE	30.1	55.0	14.9	100.0
FEMALE	31.7	53.8	14.5	100.0
TOTAL	30.9	54.4	14.7	100.0

- NOTES:
1. A simple test of proportions shows differences to be insignificant.
 2. Others include Europeans, Part-Europeans, Chinese and Other Pacific Islanders.

TABLE 3 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE ORIGINAL
SAMPLE BY RACE AND URBAN AREAS

URBAN CENTRES	HOUSEHOLDS			TOTAL
	FIJIAN	INDIAN	OTHER	
Suva	236	287	40	563
Lautoka	50	61	9	120
Ba	17	20	3	40
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TOTAL	333	404	58	795

TABLE 4 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT RESPONDED TO
THE SURVEY BY RACE AND URBAN AREAS

URBAN CENTRES	HOUSEHOLDS			TOTAL
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Nadi	8	8	2	18
Nausori	9	10	2	21
TOTAL	281	321	39	641

TABLE 6

SIWA - RACE, SEX AND AGE GROUP OF SAMPLE

RACE AND SEX AGE GROUP	FIJIANS			INDIANS			OTHERS			TOTAL		
	MALE	FEM.	TOTAL	MALE	FEM.	TOTAL	MALE	FEM.	TOTAL	MALE	FEM.	TOTAL
0 - 9	166	141	307	126	119	245	17	10	27	309	270	579
10 - 19	148	149	297	202	197	399	15	15	30	365	361	726
20 - 29	80	111	191	105	117	222	7	12	19	192	240	432
30 - 39	75	76	151	76	69	145	9	9	18	160	154	314
40 - 49	53	45	98	55	49	104	5	6	11	113	100	213
50 - 59	28	28	56	38	38	76	6	-	6	72	66	138
60 - 69	7	3	10	17	18	35	-	-	-	24	21	45
70+	3	4	7	7	7	14	-	-	-	10	11	21
TOTAL	560	557	1,117	626	614	1,240	59	52	111	1,245	1,223	2,468

17.

TABLE 5

RACE, SEX AND AGE GROUP OF SAMPLE

RACE AND SEX AGE GROUP	FIJIANS			INDIANS			OTHERS			TOTAL		
	MALE	FEM.	TOTAL	MALE	FEM.	TOTAL	MALE	FEM.	TOTAL	MALE	FEM.	TOTAL
0 - 9	242	188	430	192	182	374	37	14	51	471	384	855
10 - 19	199	209	408	282	268	550	27	30	57	508	507	1,015
20 - 29	146	112	258	174	135	309	16	17	33	336	264	600
30 - 39	100	98	198	108	104	212	10	15	25	218	217	435
40 - 49	66	59	125	79	70	149	10	9	19	155	138	293
50 - 59	34	33	67	46	45	91	9	2	11	89	80	169
60 - 69	13	7	20	22	24	46	2	1	3	37	32	69
70+	5	8	13	11	13	24	1	1	2	17	22	39
TOTAL	805	714	1,519	914	841	1,755	112	89	201	1,831	1,644	3,475

16.

TABLE 7 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE

HOUSEHOLD SIZE	RACE			TOTAL
	FIJIAN	INDIAN	OTHER	
1	12	5	1	18
2	14	14	3	31
3	26	43	6	75
4	46	41	6	93
5	50	81	4	135
6	37	34	7	78
7	23	31	2	56
8	24	19	3	46
8+	49	53	7	109
TOTAL	281	321	39	641

TABLE 8 SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD BY RACIAL GROUPS

RACE	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF PERSONS			AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE
		MALE	FEM.	TOTAL	
Fijians	281	805	714	1,519	5.4
Indians	321	914	841	1,755	5.5
Others	39	112	89	201	5.2
TOTAL	641	1,831	1,644	3,475	5.4

TABLE 9 GROSS INCOME BY RACES
(Per Fortnight)

INCOME GROUP (\$)	RACES			TOTAL
	FIJIAN	INDIAN	OTHERS	
0 - 24	7	3	-	10
25 - 49	54	36	1	91
50 - 74	71	79	4	154
75 - 99	45	49	4	98
100 - 124	31	48	7	86
125 - 149	23	30	5	58
150 - 174	20	20	6	46
175 - 199	6	21	1	28
200 - 224	5	11	-	16
225 - 249	4	7	-	11
250 - 274	6	2	3	11
275 - 299	1	2	-	3
300 - 324	1	5	2	8
325 - 349	4	2	-	6
350 - 374	1	2	-	3
375 - 399	1	1	1	3
400 - 424	1	3	5	9
TOTAL	281	321	39	641

TABLE 10 INCOME GROUPS BY QUANTILES BY RACE
(\$)

RACE	1st QUANTILE (0 - 57)	2nd QUANTILE (58 - 88)	3rd QUANTILE (89 - 137)	4th QUANTILE (138+)
Fijians	84	74	65	58
Indians	68	82	84	87
Others	2	4	13	20
TOTAL	154	160	162	165

NOTE: Median = 87.5)
Mean = 107.9) per fortnight.

TABLE 12
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN PERCENTAGES
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE AND RACE

RACE	TYPE OF INCOME				TOTAL
	Wages and Salaries	Self Employment	Property	Other Income	
Fijians	97.0	-	-	3.0	100.0
Indians	70.0	18.0	11.0	1.0	100.0
Others	80.0	-	20.0	-	100.0

TABLE 13
CLASSIFICATION IN PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL
INCOME OF ALL RACES IN SAMPLE

RACE	TYPE OF INCOME			
	Wages and Salaries	Self Employment	Property	Other Income
Fijians	45.8	-	-	67.6
Indians	43.4	100.0	71.2	32.4
Others	10.8	-	28.8	-
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 11

GROSS HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY RACE (FORTNIGHTLY)
(\$)

RACE	TYPE OF INCOME	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SAMPLE	NO. OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	TYPE OF INCOME				TOTAL INCOME	AVERAGE INCOME PER PERSON
				WAGES AND SALARIES	SELF EMPLOYMENT	PROPERTY	OTHER INCOME		
Fijians		281	1,519	26,077	-	-	806	26,883	17.69
Indians		321	1,755	24,702	6,328	3,872	386	35,288	20.11
Others		39	201	6,114	-	1,529	-	7,643	38.02
TOTAL		641	3,475	56,893	6,328	5,401	1,192	69,814	20.9

NOTE: Property Income includes actual and imputed transfers of income accruing from the ownership of financial assets, agricultural and other land, patents, copyrights, concessions and similar intangible assets.

TABLE 14

EXPENDITURE IN DOLLARS BY QUARTILE
INCOME GROUPS (1973 SURVEY)

ITEMS	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	TOTAL EXPEND- ITURE (\$)
	QUARTILE (\$)	QUARTILE (\$)	QUARTILE (\$)	QUARTILE (\$)	
FOOD AND BEVERAGES					
1. Fresh Fish	178.03	309.77	381.49	529.0	1398.29
2. Eggs	57.0	106.82	101.7	123.0	388.52
3. Fruits & Vegetables	591.1	876.21	736.0	773.2	2566.71
4. Sugar	113.94	138.86	140.0	160.57	553.37
5. Baking Products, Pulses and Cereals	912.0	961.37	1080.9	1035.0	3917.58
6. Meat and Canned Fish	577.0	854.54	827.0	1669.2	3393.47
7. Milk, Cheese & Butter	270.61	480.68	430.0	590.0	1771.29
8. Oils and Fats	206.52	288.41	394.21	529.0	1418.14
9. Confectionery	156.67	192.27	178.0	223.8	750.74
10. Beverages	199.39	405.91	483.2	1037.65	2126.15
11. Other Food	14.24	42.8	64.0	41.0	1176.75
12. Tobacco	249.24	224.32	191.0	285.0	949.56
13. Meals	88.45	149.55	216.36	467.97	919.33
	3610.5	5031.15	5223.86	7464.39	21329.9
CLOTHING					
14. Clothing and Footwear	405.92	448.64	611.5	814.0	2280.06
HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD OPERATION					
15. Kerosene	57.0	96.14	102.0	122.1	377.24
16. Furniture & Furnishings	373.3	758.41	1357.23	2951.4	5440.34
17. Cleaning Materials	49.85	85.45	115.73	183.2	434.23
18. Pottery and Glass	14.24	10.68	38.2	60.23	123.35
19. Other Household Articles	85.45	128.18	178.4	305.0	697.03
20. Electricity/Water	178.03	459.32	650.0	930.46	2217.81
21. House Insurance	7.62	9.21	12.72	61.0	90.55
22. Rent	1146.52	1837.28	2085.51	3439.0	8508.31
23. Domestic Services	7.12	8.31	370.0	525.93	911.36
24. City/Town Rates	14.24	32.0	150.5	244.22	440.96
	1933.37	3424.98	5060.29	8822.54	19241.18
TRANSPORT					
25. Petrol	149.55	235.0	365.9	691.77	1442.22
26. Public Transport	505.00	726.37	560.0	651.1	2442.47
27. Vehicle Maintenance	8.68	29.26	38.57	81.4	157.91
28. Licences	6.7	10.0	13.0	20.3	50.00
	669.93	1000.63	977.47	1444.57	4092.6
MISCELLANEOUS					
29. Toiletries & Medicine	84.45	128.18	114.0	285.0	612.63
30. Stationery and Books	49.84	65.0	90.0	244.35	449.19
31. Other	7.12	20.2	25.4	61.0	113.72
32. Postage and Telephone	7.20	11.0	27.1	40.7	86.0
33. Repairs and Recreation	128.18	158.37	51.0	163.0	500.55
34. School Fees	220.76	353.0	560.4	957.0	2091.16
35. Medical Fees	8.55	21.3	13.0	20.35	63.2
36. Subscriptions	6.68	11.46	12.0	19.86	50.0
	513.78	768.51	892.9	1791.26	3966.45
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	7133.5	10673.91	12766.02	20336.76	50910.19

NOTE: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

TABLE 15

EXPENDITURE IN % BY QUARTILE INCOME GROUPS
(1973 SURVEY)

ITEMS	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	WEIGHTS
	QUARTILE (%)	QUARTILE (%)	QUARTILE (%)	QUARTILE (%)	
FOOD AND BEVERAGES					
1. Fresh Fish	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.6	20
2. Eggs	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	7
3. Fruits and Vegetables	8.3	8.2	5.8	3.8	68
4. Sugar	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.8	6
5. Baking Products, Pulses and Cereals	12.8	9.0	8.5	5.1	71
6. Meat and Canned Fish	8.1	8.0	6.5	8.2	66
7. Milk, Cheese and Butter	3.8	4.5	3.4	2.9	36
8. Oils and Fats	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.6	20
9. Confectionery	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.1	2
10. Beverages	2.8	3.6	3.8	5.1	56
11. Other Food	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	12
12. Tobacco	3.5	2.1	1.5	1.4	20
13. Meals	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.3	16
	50.7	47.1	41.1	36.7	400
CLOTHING					
14. Clothing & Footwear	5.7	4.2	4.8	4.0	49
HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD OPERATION					
15. Kerosene	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	10
16. Furniture & Furnishings	5.2	7.1	10.7	14.5	82
17. Cleaning Materials	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	10
18. Pottery and Glass	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	2
19. Other Household Articles	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	22
20. Electricity and Water	2.5	4.3	5.1	4.6	54
21. House Insurance	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	9
22. Rent	16.1	17.2	16.4	16.9	146
23. Domestic Services	0.1	0.1	2.9	2.6	8
24. City/Town Rates	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.2	17
	27.1	32.1	39.8	43.4	360
TRANSPORT					
25. Petrol	2.1	2.2	2.9	3.4	28
26. Public Transport	7.0	6.8	4.4	3.2	44
27. Vehicle Maintenance	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	5
28. Licences	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	7
	9.3	9.4	7.7	7.1	84
MISCELLANEOUS					
29. Toiletries and Medicine	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.4	22
30. Stationery and Books	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	21
31. Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	4
32. Postage and Telephone	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	9
33. Repairs and Recreation	1.8	1.5	0.4	0.8	18
34. School Fees	3.1	3.3	4.0	4.7	15
35. Medical Fees	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	17
36. Subscriptions	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1
	7.2	7.2	6.6	8.8	107
(%) Weights	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	7133.5	10673.91	12766.02	20336.76	50,910.19

TABLE 16- EXPENDITURE IN DOLLARS BY QUARTILE INCOME GROUPS
(1968 Survey)

ITEMS	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	TOTAL EXPEN- DITURE (\$)
	QUARTILE (\$)	QUARTILE (\$)	QUARTILE (\$)	QUARTILE (\$)	
FOOD AND BEVERAGES					
1. Fresh Fish	64.18	93.08	84.62	91.08	332.96
2. Eggs	16.80	23.07	30.0	39.37	109.23
3. Fruits & Vegetables	196.1	248.6	316.4	364.1	1125.27
4. Sugar	36.73	36.91	47.68	55.86	177.18
5. Bakery Products	250.9	235.9	359.7	469.6	1316.1
6. Meat & Canned Fish	98.72	139.42	215.28	286.92	740.34
7. Milk, Cheese & Butter	81.6	112.03	145.7	191.23	530.57
8. Oils and Fats	62.4	71.9	131.8	172.03	438.1
9. Confectionery	44.07	44.29	57.22	67.04	212.62
10. Beverages	59.6	99.3	160.7	337.0	656.6
11. Other Food	16.79	17.64	22.45	22.79	79.67
12. Tobacco	73.7	80.2	61.8	93.2	308.9
13. Meals	47.01	49.96	62.85	63.81	223.63
	1048.60	1252.30	1696.2	2254.01	6251.17
CLOTHING					
14. Clothing & Footwear	120.6	161.3	159.1	267.3	708.3
HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONS					
15. Kerosene	20.75	27.47	37.22	101.91	187.35
16. Furniture & Furnishings	110.2	82.4	408.8	1096.0	1697.5
17. Cleaning Materials	2.47	4.14	10.13	5.86	22.6
18. Pottery & Glass	2.6	9.5	42.3	-	54.4
19. Other Household Articles	21.09	30.22	55.03	56.28	162.62
20. Electricity/Water	73.48	101.71	143.75	219.92	638.86
21. House Insurance	0.74	1.24	3.04	1.76	6.78
22. Rent	333.14	501.54	760.46	1077.73	2672.87
23. Domestic Services	2.5	21.5	40.1	152.9	217.0
24. City/Town Rates	24.43	36.78	55.77	79.03	196.01
	591.4	816.5	1556.6	2891.39	5855.89
TRANSPORT					
25. Petrol	9.18	5.7	82.65	126.10	223.63
26. Public Transport	106.74	136.35	117.45	179.19	539.73
27. Vehicle Maintenance	1.94	1.2	17.4	26.54	47.08
28. Licences	3.38	2.1	30.45	46.46	82.39
	121.24	145.35	247.95	378.29	892.83
MISCELLANEOUS					
29. Toiletries & Medicine	36.49	27.89	48.55	105.46	218.39
30. Stationery & Books	14.3	17.73	47.56	54.8	134.39
31. Others	15.55	18.49	28.66	63.68	126.38
32. Postage & Telephone	11.86	15.15	38.95	59.71	125.67
33. Repairs & Recreation	25.2	25.5	31.8	109.8	192.3
34. School Fees	38.8	48.17	129.24	148.9	365.11
35. Medical Fees	57.31	43.81	76.25	165.64	343.01
36. Subscription	0.35	0.41	0.64	1.42	2.82
	199.86	197.15	401.65	709.41	1508.07
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2081.7	2572.6	4061.5	6500.4	15216.26

NOTE: * Totals may not add up due to rounding.

TABLE 17 EXPENDITURE IN % BY QUARTILE INCOME GROUPS
(1968 Survey)

ITEMS	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	WEIGHT
	QUARTILE (%)	QUARTILE (%)	QUARTILE (%)	QUARTILE (%)	
FOOD AND BEVERAGES					
1. Fresh Fish	3.1	3.6	2.1	1.4	20
2. Eggs	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	7
3. Fruits & Vegetables	9.4	9.7	7.8	5.6	66
4. Sugar	1.8	1.4	1.2	0.9	10
5. Bakery Products	12.1	9.2	8.9	7.2	75
6. Meat & Canned fish	4.7	5.4	5.3	4.4	51
7. Milk, Cheese & Butter	3.9	4.4	3.6	2.9	34
8. Oils and Fats	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.6	25
9. Confectionery	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.0	12
10. Beverages	2.9	3.9	4.0	5.2	74
11. Other Food	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	27
12. Tobacco	3.5	3.1	1.5	1.4	19
13. Meals	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.0	14
	50.4	48.7	41.8	34.7	434
CLOTHING					
14. Clothing & Footwear	5.8	6.3	3.9	4.1	48
HOUSING & HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONS					
15. Kerosene	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.6	11
16. Furniture/Furnishings	5.3	3.2	10.1	16.9	91
17. Cleaning Materials	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	10
18. Pottery & Glass	0.1	0.4	1.0	-	4
19. Other Household Articles	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	14
20. Electricity/Water	3.5	3.9	3.5	4.9	37
21. House Insurance	-	-	0.1	-	3
22. Rent	16.0	19.5	18.7	16.6	150
23. Domestic Services	0.1	0.8	1.0	2.4	1
24. City/Town Rates	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	11
	28.4	31.7	38.3	44.5	332
TRANSPORT					
25. Petrol	0.4	0.2	2.0	1.9	19
26. Public Transport	5.1	5.3	2.9	2.8	36
27. Vehicle Maintenance	0.1	-	0.4	0.4	4
28. Licences	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	7
	5.8	5.6	6.1	5.8	66
MISCELLANEOUS					
29. Toiletries & Medicine	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.6	18
30. Stationery & Books	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.8	12
31. Others	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	38
32. Postage & Telephone	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	4
33. Repairs & Recreation	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.7	7
34. School Fees	1.9	1.9	3.2	2.3	19
35. Medical Fees	2.8	1.7	1.9	2.5	22
36. Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-
	9.6	7.7	9.9	10.9	120
(%) Weights	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2081.7	2572.6	4061.5	6500.4	15216.2

TABLE 18

COMPARISON OF CONSUMPTION WEIGHTS FOR 1968, 1972, 1973

ITEMS	W E I G H T S				
	1968	1972	1973	1973 BY AREA	
				CENTRAL	WESTERN
FOOD BEVERAGES & CIGARETTES					
Fresh meat	39	44	50	50	52
Fresh fish	20	21	29	20	16
Dalo	7	13	14	14	13
Cassava	9	6	8	8	7
Other vegetables	37	47	37	35	42
Fresh fruits	13	10	11	11	12
Milk, fresh	13	16	16	18	10
Butter	11	11	11	10	12
Eggs	7	7	7	7	7
Sharps, Flour	20	18	22	21	26
Rice	31	25	23	20	32
Bread	20	17	19	19	18
Biscuits	8	15	5	6	3
Oils	14	15	10	10	12
Canned meat and fish	13	9	14	16	10
Ghee and dripping	12	7	8	9	8
Condensed and dried milk	8	7	6	4	9
Sugar	10	7	6	6	5
Beer	19	20	20	19	23
Whisky	29	32	22	22	22
Yaqona	11	5	3	3	4
Other non-alcoholic beer	14	15	11	9	15
Sweets	11	13	3	2	5
Meals	13	10	13	16	2
Other food	29	13	25	25	26
Cigarettes	19	17	20	20	21
	437	420	403	400	412
HOUSING					
House Rent	151	158	142	146	130
Water rate	12	13	13	12	17
Electricity	25	43	48	42	63
City & town rates	11	14	15	17	10
House & Insurance	3	9	11	9	16
	202	237	229	226	236
HOUSEHOLD OPERATION					
Kerosene	11	8	11	10	14
Furniture	11	24	16	17	11
Soft furnishings	-	15	12	13	11
Cleaning materials	10	10	10	10	9
Other household articles	104	47	79	76	90
	136	104	128	126	135
CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR					
Man's clothing	18	14	17	18	16
Women's clothing	18	15	13	14	9
Clothing material	2	3	3	3	2
Boys & Girls clothing	-	6	5	3	8
Footwear	11	9	10	11	10
	49	47	48	49	45
TRANSPORT					
Bus & taxi fares	35	33	42	44	37
Petrol & maintenance of vehicles	23	32	28	33	18
Motor vehicle licence	2	2	3	3	2
Driving licence	1	1	1	1	1
Car Insurance	4	1	4	3	3
	65	69	78	84	61

TABLE 18 (Continued)

ITEMS	W E I G H T S				
	1968	1972	1973	1973 BY AREA	
				CENTRAL	WESTERN
MISCELLANEOUS					
Medical	22	22	18	17	22
Toiletries	13	19	23	22	27
School fees	19	18	14	15	12
Postage and telephone	4	6	4	5	3
Repairs	5	6	1	1	1
Other	48	52	54	55	46
	111	123	114	115	111
ALL ITEMS					
	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0

TABLE 19

CONSUMPTION WEIGHTS BY SECTIONS

(1973 SURVEY)

SECTION	WEIGHTS		
	CENTRAL	WESTERN	CENTRAL AND WESTERN
Food	400	412	403
Housing	226	236	229
Household Operation	126	135	128
Clothing & Footwear	49	45	48
Transport	84	61	78
Miscellaneous	115	111	114
TOTAL	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0

TABLE 20

CONSUMPTION WEIGHTS BY SECTIONS

(1968 SURVEY)

SECTION	WEIGHTS		
	CENTRAL	WESTERN	CENTRAL & WESTERN
Food	406	420	410
Housing	198	189	196
Household Operation	168	198	176
Clothing and Footwear	42	44	42
Transport	72	38	63
Miscellaneous	114	111	113
TOTAL	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0

TABLE 21

CONSUMER PRICES INDEX - ANNUAL AVERAGES
(WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF CENTRAL AND WESTERN INDICES)

(Base: July, 1968 = 100.0)

PERIOD	CONSUMER PRICES INDEX	ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE (%)	CENTRAL INDEX	WESTERN INDEX
ANNUAL AVERAGES				
1968	100.2	-	100.1	100.4
1969	103.9	+ 3.7	103.5	104.8
1970	108.2	+ 4.1	108.3	107.9
1971	115.2	+ 6.5	115.3	114.8
1972	125.7	+ 9.1	126.5	123.3
1973	139.8	+11.2	141.2	135.7

TABLE 22

NEW CONSUMER PRICES INDEX - MONTHLY SERIES

(Base: January, 1974 = 100.0)

MONTHS	CONSUMER PRICES INDEX	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (%)	CENTRAL INDEX	WESTERN INDEX
1974				
January	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
February	101.9	+ 1.9	102.1	101.1
March	102.8	+ 0.9	102.9	102.4
April	105.8	+ 2.9	106.2	104.7
May	107.6	+ 1.7	108.2	105.6
June	108.0	+ 0.4	108.9	105.2
AVERAGES	104.4	+ 4.4	104.7	103.2

TABLE 23

CONSUMER PRICES INDEX - MONTHLY SERIES

(Base: July, 1968 = 100.0)

MONTHS	CONSUMER PRICES INDEX	PERCENTAGE CHANGE (%)	CENTRAL INDEX	WESTERN INDEX
1974				
January	146.8	-	147.4	145.2
February	150.3	+ 2.4	150.8	148.9
March	152.2	+ 1.3	152.7	150.6
April	155.9	+ 2.4	156.9	153.0
May	158.4	+ 1.6	159.8	154.4
June	158.8	+ 0.3	160.6	153.6
AVERAGES	153.7	+ 4.7	154.7	151.0

TABLE 24

INCOME ELASTICITIES OF DEMAND

(1973 SURVEY)

INPUT-OUTPUT SECTORS	Q1 - Q2	Q2 - Q3	Q3 - Q4	Q1 - Q4
3. Other Agriculture	2.277	-0.445	0.111	0.382
5. Sugar Manufacturing	1.359	-0.340	0.129	0.170
6. Other Food Manufacturing	1.676	-0.269	0.470	0.351
7. Textiles, Wood, Printing etc.	2.259	0.441	0.915	1.155
8. Cement Products	0.000	3.817	0.559	0.988
9. Other Manufacturing	2.162	0.250	0.691	0.860
10. Electricity, Gas, Water	4.894	0.286	0.419	1.366
14. Hotels & Restaurants	2.804	0.332	1.161	1.466
15. Transport	1.942	-0.714	0.144	0.132
16. Communications	1.802	2.147	0.486	1.431
17. Banking & Insurance	1.351	0.273	3.737	2.249
18. Ownership & Dwellings	2.371	-0.149	0.638	0.670
19. Other Services	1.732	1.719	0.668	1.402
21. Education	2.387	0.548	0.698	1.095
22. Health	3.964	-0.954	0.515	0.382
23. Private Non-profit Institutions	2.252	-0.212	0.515	0.545

NOTE: The list of items of expenditure was grouped to correspond with the Input-Output Table categories.

Bureau of Statistics,
P.O. Box 2024,
Government Buildings,
Suva, FIJI.

1st October, 1973.

Dear Sir/Madam,

FIJI - URBAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1973

Information regarding the spending habits of the population is one of the essential components in the effective planning of the economy. It is also very important that this information be continuously updated. In order to determine and update this change, the Bureau of Statistics is now conducting a household Expenditure Survey, in the urban centres of Fiji. The results from this survey will be used to compile a new series of Consumer Prices Index. The information gathered will also enable us to estimate more accurately the quantity of goods and services consumed by different communities in Fiji.

This Survey is being conducted under the authority of the Statistics Ordinance (Cap. 54) and the information obtained will be treated as strictly confidential. It is emphasized that the information collected will not be divulged to any person or agency but will be used solely within the Bureau. The Bureau of Statistics seeks your co-operation in this survey and hopes that when enumerators visit your household, they will have your co-operation, so that the results could be produced in the shortest possible time.

Finally should you have any difficulty in making regular entries in expenditure booklets left with you, please do not hesitate to telephone the Bureau of Statistics, telephone 25681, Suva.

Yours faithfully,

M.A. Sahib
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

