

Bahrain

A: Identification

Title of the CPI: Consumer Price Index

Organisation responsible: Central informatics Organisation

Periodicity: Monthly

Index reference period: 2006 = 100

Weights reference period: 2006

Main uses of CPI: Indexation of wages, pensions and/or social security payment, indexation of rents, contracts and/or other payments, main inflation indicator used for monetary policy , macroeconomic modelling and other analytic uses.

B: CPI Coverage

Geographical Coverage

Weights: Nation-wide

Price collection: Nation-wide

Population coverage: Resident households of nationals.

Population groups excluded: Institutional households.

C: Concepts, definitions, classifications and weights

Definition of the CPI and its objectives: The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the changes in the price of a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by the majority of the households over time. The types and specifications of the goods and services in the CPI basket as well as their quantities are kept constant at the base period. This ensures that any changes in the index reflect solely price changes over time.

Classification: COICOP (Classification of individual consumption by purpose). The item selection is in correspondence between the classes of COICOP and the subclasses of the Central Product Classification (CPC).

Sources of weights: Household expenditure surveys.

Frequency of weight updates: Above 5 years.

Price updating of weight reference period to the index reference period: No, not needed.

D: Sample design

Sampling methods:

Outlets: Judgmental sampling

Products: Judgmental sampling

E: Data Collection

Methods of Price Collection

- Personal data collection
- Mailed questionnaires for prices of services like education, telecommunication.
- Internet for prices of services like education, telecommunication.
- Administrative data for control prices.

Treatment of:

Black market prices: Sales of illegal goods and services are excluded in the price collection.

Missing or faulty prices: Prices for temporarily missing items or seasonally unavailable items are appropriately handled by imputing their prices based on the change of similar product's prices.

Period for allowing imputed missing prices: Imputation of a missing price is allowed up to 3 months.

Disappearance of a given type or quality from the market: If the products become permanently unavailable, they are replaced in the sample.

Quality differences: The adjustment for quality differences is made whenever any physical characteristics are changed. The overlap or link to show no change methods are applied for imputing the prices for the above two cases.

Treatment of seasonal items and seasonality

Treatment of housing

F: Computation

Formula used for calculation of elementary indices: The ratio of geometric mean prices (Jevons index) (Direct form)

Formula to aggregate elementary indices to higher level indices: Laspeyre's formula is used to aggregate elementary indices to higher level.

G: Editing and validation procedures

H: Documentation and dissemination

Timeliness of dissemination of the CPI data: The index is published on the 21st day following the reference month.

Level of detailed CPI published

Paper publication: All items CPI, Division-level (12 Divisions)

Online: All items CPI, Division-level (12 Divisions)

Documentation

Publications and websites where indices can be found: The CPI is published in the newspaper on a monthly basis and also in 'Bahrain in Figures' published by CIO. Annual Statistical Bulletin

I: Other Information

Completed by ILO in 2013.