

Consumer Price Index (CPI) Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF)

O. Prerequisites

O.1 Legal and institutional environment

O.1.1 Responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating Consumer Price Index (CPI) statistics

KNBS draws its mandate for collecting, compiling, analysing, abstracting, and disseminating *Consumer Price Index (CPI) statistics* from the Statistics Act, 2006. Specifically the act identifies KNBS as the principal agency of the government for collecting, analysing and disseminating statistics in Kenya. It permits KNBS to plan, authorize, coordinate and supervise all official statistical programmes that are undertaken within the National Statistical System (NSS).

The Statistics Act can be downloaded from:

<https://www.knbs.or.ke/?wpdmpo=the-statistics-act2006-2>

O.1.2 Data sharing and coordination among data producing agencies

The Statistics Act gives KNBS the responsibility of coordinating and supervising the National Statistical System (NSS). The Act provides for a comprehensive approach to statistical cooperation in Kenya, including access to data for use in production of official statistics

The NSS includes producers and users of statistics and mainly comprises of government Ministries, Departments, and State Agencies (MDAs).

The Statistics Act empowers the Director General of KNBS to share statistics at the request of any person or agency upon payment of any fee that may be applicable, provided the numbers shared are not the raw data about individual persons or entities.

With a view to promote understanding on data requirements, KNBS collaborates and holds regular meetings with several key data providers such as The National Treasury, Central Bank of Kenya, Kenya Revenue Authority, and Ministry of Agriculture.

KNBS has Memoranda of Understanding with key data providers in order to facilitate data sharing and to ensure access to data in a standardized manner. Also the KNBS ICT policy puts emphasis on dissemination of products.

O.1.3 Confidentiality of individual reporters' data

For Purposes of upholding confidentiality, the Statistics Act (Section 22) sets out restrictions on disclosure of details obtained from data providers. It stipulates that KNBS cannot publish, or otherwise make available to third parties, raw data that would enable the identification of individual person or entity that provided it. In this regard, raw data in form of household expenditures as well as retail prices obtained from outlets for use in compilation of the CPI cannot be disclosed to

	<p>third parties.</p> <p>Individuals engaged in any Bureau activity are obliged to sign an oath of secrecy so as to uphold confidentiality of statistics collected.</p> <p>Necessary IT security measures (including use of passwords as well as encryption of data on transit and in the server) are factored into the KNBS Consumer Price Indices' compilation systems. Information is only disseminated in an aggregated manner through Statistical releases and/or on the KNBS website.</p> <p><i>0.1.4 Ensuring statistical reporting</i></p> <p>The Statistics Act (specifically Sections 16, 19 and 21) specifies how data and information should be collected and handled.</p> <p>KNBS policies and practices emphasize the requirement for the authorized persons to clearly explain the purposes of the survey/census to the respondents. During the data collection design, the burden placed on respondents is considered and measures are taken to reduce response fatigue.</p> <p>Every questionnaire indicates contact persons who can provide assistance in responding, as well as information on how to complete the questionnaire and explanations for answering the questions.</p> <p>Also, every paper as well as internet/online questionnaire contains legally required information on the purpose, type, and scope of the survey, obligation to provide information, reporting unit, confidentiality, and other aspects of the survey. In particular, a reference to the Statistics Act is given in surveys and statistical inquiries.</p> <p>CPI data providers (Households and outlets) are always made aware of the importance in CPI in measurement of inflation, indicating macro-economic performance, wage negotiations, pension's indexations and adjustment of supplier prices. This encourages their participation in providing the data. Further, Results of the survey (indices, prices and rates of inflation) are always provided upon request and in conformity with established statistical confidentiality guidelines.</p>
<p><u>0.2 Resources</u></p>	<p><i>0.2.1 Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing are commensurate with statistical programs.</i></p> <p>The CPI is compiled in a unit comprising of Three (3) Price statisticians and over 50 price collectors. The price statisticians have the requisite training in CPI from reputable institutions. They all have the required and sufficient computing skills. The sharing of duties is done in such a way as to maximize their output while ensuring that every staff familiarizes themselves with all the section's activities. For the purposes of monitoring and evaluation, members of staff are appraised semi-annually based on prior agreed targets that are derived from the CPI work programme. All officers are recruited on the basis of professional qualifications, and in an open competition.</p>

	<p>The CPI section has sufficient computing resources and back-up procedures are utilized to ensure security of data. Work plans are developed in consideration of the resource availability and cost-benefit analysis so as to maximize on outputs and outcomes.</p> <p><i>0.2.2 Measures to ensure efficient use of resources are implemented</i></p> <p><i>Annual budgetary process/performance contract</i> Planning of resources is carried out on an annual basis. Funds are allocated by the National Treasury for the Consumer Price Index and other on-going statistical activities as well as for ad hoc surveys and development projects. Work is carried out and reviewed on the basis of the Performance Contract with the ministry; and efficient use of resources is followed up on a quarterly basis.</p> <p><i>Work programme</i> KNBS activities are guided by the Strategic Plan. An annual schedule of activities (work plan) is then drawn from the Strategic Plan. The annual work plan includes itemized budget which guide the timing of the activities as well as optimization of resources.</p>
<p><u>0.3 Relevance</u></p>	<p><i>0.3.1 Monitoring user requirements</i></p> <p>Being a measure of price changes, the CPI is used by many organisations, including the Government, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), international agencies, the business community (including investors) and researchers. Specifically, the CPI is widely used in Kenya As the main estimator of the rate of inflation; as a macroeconomic indicator; as a tool in wage negotiation and indexation; as a deflator of expenditure and As a determinant in the supplier price variations.</p> <p>KNBS gets into frequent consultations with institutions such as universities, COMESA, EAC, KIPPRA, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Central Bank of Kenya, Ministry of Finance, IMF, World Bank, MEFMI, UNECA, experts on statistics and on economic and social subjects, and individual researchers. KNBS monitors data needs from such data users to inform its plans for further developments of the CPI.</p> <p>For special subjects, expert committees are constituted mainly from key stakeholder institutions to advise the KNBS management on different statistical domains. Stakeholders' workshops are held in which users and data providers are given a chance to articulate their interests, representatives of the KNBS can explain methodology and clarify the feasibility of proposals in discussions with the parties concerned.</p> <p>Views of users of official statistics are also collected through frequent data request by emails, letters, telephone calls and office visits. Ad-hoc and periodic user satisfaction surveys are also conducted. KNBS also organizes for dissemination workshops during which participants are</p>

	<p>allowed to ask a few questions or make comments regarding official statistics and such feedback is used to enrich KNBS understanding of users' needs.</p>
<p><u>0.4 Quality management</u></p>	<p><i>0.4.1 Processes in place to focus on quality</i></p> <p>KNBS has an established Quality Policy that has been in place since 2008. This policy is published at the KNBS website and is made publicly available in all the Bureau offices. This can be downloaded from</p> <p>http://www.knbs.or.ke/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=23:policies-manuals&Itemid=599</p> <p>The KNBS Quality Policy states commitment to providing quality statistics and associated services effectively and efficiently. The CPI, retail prices and inflation numbers are among the most common statistical services offered regularly by KNBS. The Bureau therefore has adopted a customer and results-focused attitude that is aimed and promptly and accurately addressing data requests on CPI, prices and inflation statistics. Besides, the top management of KNBS is committed to the Quality Management System (QMS), modelled on the ISO 9001:2015 international standards, and always strive to provide the necessary resources to achieve all the set objectives and to ensure effective communication and implementation of the QMS.</p> <p>To keep it abreast with prevailing circumstances, this Quality Policy shall be reviewed at least once every three years.</p> <p><i>0.4.2 Quality monitoring</i></p> <p>As noted above the quality policy dictates that internal audits are to be carried out on a regular basis and there is an internal auditor in place for this purpose. A dedicated quality team is also in place to support and monitor the implementation of the principles within the quality policy.</p>
<p>1. Integrity</p>	
<p><u>1.1 Professionalism</u></p>	<p><i>1.1.1 Impartiality of statistics</i></p> <p>The Statistics Act 2006 provides for the organization of KNBS as a semi-autonomous government agency. KNBS is headed by a Director General, who is authorized to direct the statistical systems in the institutions of the State, and is required to act on the basis of professional independence, and scientific considerations.</p> <p>The Consumer Price Index statistics are produced in adherence to the internationally accepted standards, guidelines and good practices, and are always published at the last working day of the month. This release day is clearly set out in the KNBS service delivery charter which can be downloaded via the link;</p> <p>https://www.knbs.or.ke/?wpdmpro=service-delivery-charter</p>

	<p>The KNBS has a reputation of professionalism, scientific approach in the compilation of statistics, and being an impartial organization. Competitive recruitment and promotion is based on relevant aptitude and/or expertise in statistics to enhance professionalism, including staff participation in regional and international seminars, courses, and workshops to further knowledge of best statistical practices and providing easy access to professional literature.</p> <p><i>1.1.2 Selection of sources, methodology, and modes of dissemination</i></p> <p>The CPI statistics are produced in adherence to the internationally accepted policies, in particular following <i>the ILO Resolution concerning Consumer Price Indices</i>. Conceptual and methodological compilation of the CPI follows guidelines in the International CPI Manual, 2004 (updated in 2018) as well the COMESA and EAC-HCPI regulations. Whereas, prices are collected from sampled retail outlets, the mode of dissemination of the CPI involves transmission through media reports, the KNBS website, and KNBS publications and in response to data requests.</p> <p><i>1.1.3 Commenting on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics</i></p> <p>The reactions of the media and users of statistics in Kenya to KNBS publications are monitored and evaluated continuously through the Communications Office. Response to erroneous interpretations and misinformation are sent to the media and users as need arise. Erroneous interpretation or inquiries by other users are responded to on an individual basis.</p>
<p><u>1.2 Transparency</u></p>	<p><i>1.2.1 Disclosure of terms and conditions for statistical collection, processing, and dissemination</i></p> <p>The Statistics Act 2006 is available to the public on the KNBS website at the link;</p> <p>http://www.knbs.or.ke/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=23:policies-manuals&Itemid=599.</p> <p>Hard copies of the Act are also available from the KNBS library.</p> <p>When conducting surveys and censuses, KNBS informs respondents of the objectives, noting that the information received would be used for statistical purposes only. In addition, KNBS informs the respondents of their rights and obligations in provision of data being sought. Contact details of the relevant experts (mostly 2) are always provided in case of any inquiries on technical and administrative issues.</p> <p>In all KNBS publications details of the contact persons, addresses, telephone numbers, e-mail addresses, and other relevant information of interest are always provided.</p> <p>Whenever major revisions on methodologies and data sources are done, methodological information on the new statistics is disseminated at press conferences and other events. The information on the topic of</p>

	<p>interest is provided through presentations and information notes. The disseminated information is also uploaded at the KNBS website. An advanced release calendar is published at the website, with publication dates for all key statistics.</p> <p><i>1.2.2 Internal governmental access to statistics prior to release</i></p> <p>KNBS releases statistics in formats and at times convenient to a broad range of users. This promotes widespread access and informed debate. In this respect, the Bureau does not provide data to any institution or external person before its official release. Access to CPI data by government ministries, departments and agencies is normally provided on the same day, after the official release.</p> <p><i>1.2.3 Attribution of statistical products</i></p> <p>All statistics are published at the KNBS website. Information about KNBS is included in all publications with the majority of publications having a forward or introduction from the Director General of the Bureau. All published data are identifiable by KNBS logo or name.</p> <p><i>1.2.4 Advance notice of major changes in methodology, data sources, and statistical techniques.</i></p> <p>Major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques are usually discussed by stakeholders groups, peer reviewers before released to the users in advance, and when changes are introduced. Explanations of new methods and changes in source data and statistical techniques are published at the website and in all relevant print publications. Special publications for preliminary results also make changes transparent. The Bureau makes consultations with various stakeholder groups and has the information peer reviewed before publishing. Major changes are also discussed with users well in advance (over a year, at times) in dedicated seminars.</p>
<p><u>1.3 Ethical standards</u></p>	<p><i>1.3.1 Guidelines for staff behaviour</i></p> <p>All Bureau staff members are bound by the Code of Conduct for KNBS employees, which states that "An employee in whom a position of public trust and authority is vested in shall exercise the trust and authority in the best interest of the people of Kenya".</p> <p>All new members of staff attend an induction programme which includes sensitization on the guidelines and codes of conduct for staff.</p> <p>Further, a strong culture for maintaining ethical standards discourages political interference.</p>
<p>2. Methodological soundness</p>	
<p><u>2.1 Concepts and definitions</u></p>	<p><i>2.1.1 Concepts and definitions follow international standards</i></p> <p>Analytical framework:</p> <p>The overall structure and compilation of Consumer Price Indices</p>

	<p>(monthly, annual and quarterly) is in accordance with the International CPI manual 2004 (Revised 2018). CPI compilation is also guided by the COMESA and EAC HCPI regulations.</p> <p>Definitions:</p> <p>The Consumer Price Index is a statistical statement that Indicates movements of retail prices for goods and services consumed by Households.</p>
<p><u>2.2 Scope</u></p>	<p><i>2.2.1 Scope is broadly consistent with international standards</i></p> <p>(i). Population Coverage</p> <p>The 2015/16 HBS questionnaire captured expenditures by domestic and foreign residents. Further, results of the INBOUND-OUTBOUND survey were used to capture non-residents' Expenditures.</p> <p>ii. Geographic Coverage of Price collection</p> <p>Currently price collection for the urban CPI is carried out every second and third weeks of the month in the Capital City, Nairobi and in 36 other urban centers. Rural as well as Urban CPI are compiled in the newly rebased CPI. It is only in exceptional COVID-19 times when mixed methods (outlet visits and telephone interviews) were used in price collection. In normal times, price collectors are required to make actual visits and to record actual price observations from the outlets.</p> <p>iii. Products Coverage</p> <p>The CPI generally covers all goods and services for household final consumption within the economic territory of the Republic of Kenya. It therefore includes: seasonal products; goods and services consumed by tourists, foreign visitors and cross border purchases; legal services; financial services; and package holidays among other common goods and services. Since the main use of CPI in Kenya is measurement of inflation, its compilation follows a Household Final Monetary Consumption Expenditure (HFMCE) approach. It therefore excludes non-monetary transactions such as rent for owner occupied houses. Illegal transactions such as Games of chance (Gambling); Prostitution and Black market products are excluded from the CPI.</p>
<p><u>2.3 Classification/sectorization</u></p>	<p><i>2.3.1 Classification/ sectorization is broadly in line with international standards</i></p> <p>The CPI goods and services are categorised into 13 Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) Divisions whose weights (%relative importance to the households) are;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages (32.9%); 2. Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics (3.33%)

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Clothing and Footwear (2.99%) 4. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels (14.61%) 5. Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance (3.74%) 6. Health (2.91%) 7. Transport (9.65%) 8. Information and Communication (7.78%) 9. Recreation, Sport and Culture (1.72%) 10. Education Services (5.56%) 11. Restaurants and Accommodation Services (8.10%) 12. Insurance and Financial Services (2.24%) 13. Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods and Services (4.45%)
<p><u>2.4 Basis for recording</u></p>	<p><i>2.4.1 Principles for valuation</i></p> <p>Valuation:</p> <p>As recommended in International CPI compilation, theory and practice manual, 2004 (Revised 2018), Valuation of household expenditures is as much as possible done at retail prices.</p> <p>Other basis for valuation could be use of wholesale prices. These are however not applicable in CPI since they expenditures pertain to business costs and not final household consumption.</p> <p><i>2.4.2 Recording basis</i></p> <p>The weight reference period for household consumption expenditures was the 12-month period of August 2015 to September 2016. Recording of household transactions for use in generation of CPI weights followed either the acquisition or payment as opposed to the use approach. Thus in the 2015/16 KIHBS household purchases, whether paid for in cash or as accruals, were recorded and taken into account in weight computations. Updates of weights through the KIHBS were done after 10 years, since the previous household budget survey had been carried out in the 2005/06 period. There are however plans to in future be doing these weight updates in periods of less than 5 years.</p> <p><i>2.4.3 Grossing/netting procedures</i></p> <p>During the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS), reported household consumption expenditures were annualized so as to harmonize the 7 day, one month, three month and one year recall periods. The Grossing/netting procedures involved sample weighting and annualizing the survey returns. Guided by the domestic concept, expenditures of Kenyan households outside the economic territory of the country were netted out, while expenditures of non-Kenyan households inside the economic territory of the country were factored in.</p>
<p>3. Accuracy and reliability</p>	
<p>1.1 <u>Source data</u></p>	<p><i>3.1.1 Consumer Price Index sources of data include</i></p>

	<p>A. Weights Final Household Monetary Consumption Expenditure (HFMCCE) data was used in generation of CPI weights. The main source of HFMCCE data was the 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS)</p> <p>B. Prices Price collection for CPI is conducted during the second and third weeks of every month, with prices being obtained from sampled retail outlets which are located in 50 data collection zones. Fourteen of these zones are located in capital city, Nairobi while 36 are in other urban areas. Zones and outlets were purposively sampled. The CSurvey is designed such that one price collector covers all outlets in a specific data collection zone.</p> <p>The price collectors were exposed to a thorough training to increase their competence. During the price collection, supervisors and coordinators are dispatched to ensure quality data collection in the field.</p> <p><i>3.1.2 Source data definitions, scope, classification, valuation, and time of recording</i></p> <p>Weight and prices data for CPI follow definitions, scope, classification and valuation as set out in the CPI compilation theory and practice manual, 2004 (Revised 2018), the accompanying practical guide, COMESA/ EAC HCPI regulations and technical guidance notes. Recording of data in the field follows both the PAPI and CAPI methods as deemed appropriate for the type of data.</p> <p><i>3.1.3 Source data timeliness</i></p> <p>During the 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) Household Consumption Expenditure data was collected over a 12 month weight reference period that started from September 2015 to August 2016. Similarly retail price data is always collected over the second and third weeks of every month.</p>
<p><u>3.2 Assessment of source data</u></p>	<p><i>3.2.1 Source data assessment</i></p> <p>The accuracy of data for use in CPI compilation is routinely assessed. To accomplish this, editing procedures are put in place to identify outliers, misclassifications, and inconsistency with other related data. Trends in the retail prices for instance are always compare and validated against wholesale and producer prices.</p>
<p><u>3.3 Statistical techniques</u></p>	<p><i>3.3.1 Data compilation statistical techniques</i></p> <p>Compilation of CPI follows standards and guidelines as outlined in the International Consumer Price Index Theory and Practice Manual, 2004 (Revised 2018).</p> <p>Data sources for compilation are mainly expenditures from households and prices from outlets. The current sample constitutes</p>

68,546 price observations for 330 elementary aggregates that are obtained on a monthly basis from 7,388 outlets spread in 50 data collection zones.

The CPI constitutes 10 baskets that follow geographic boundaries of former provinces. Due to differences in consumption patterns, Nairobi is divided further into low, middle and upper income baskets. The CPI is designed to measure pure price changes and therefore distinguishes price and quality changes through carrying out adjustment for quality changes.

The Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPI) is compiled for following COMESA and EAC HCPI regulations and Technical Guidance Notes (TGNs). Compilation of Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPI) is done mostly using the same source and type of data as the national CPI. However, the HCPIs are based on COMESA and EAC regulations that are agreed upon and binding to the COMESA and EAC member states.

As a result of changes in household expenditure patterns over time, it was deemed necessary that the CPI be rebased. The new CPI would reflect a new base, weights, outlets, item varieties and other attributes. This was also viewed as a good opportunity to bring in as other improvements in the index so as to align it with internationally accepted best practices as well as the COMESA and EAC HCPI.

3.3.1.1 Key steps in the CPI rebasing process were:

A. Generation of weights for the new CPI

- *Cleaning of the 2015/16 KIHBS Data:* Household expenditure data was collected over the period September 2015 to August 2016. A considerable amount of data cleaning was done by KNBS staff with the help of ICT experts from the World Bank. Besides the prices, other variables were also cleaned and validated in preparation for CPI weight computations.
- *Sample weighting and reconciliation of household expenditures from Recall and from Diary:* In the 2015/16 KIHBS both Recall and Diary methods were applied in capturing data from households. These two sets of data were then sample-weighted and harmonised with a view to correcting for understatements of household expenditures.
- *Application of the domestic concept.* This requires netting out expenditures of Kenyans outside the economic territory of the country as well as inputting expenditures of non-residents inside the country. Against every item in the KIHBS questionnaire, Households were asked to state whether the item was purchased in or outside Kenya. This information was useful in netting out expenditures of Kenyans outside the country. However, alternative sources particularly the inbound outbound survey was also used in inputting expenditures of non-residents inside the country.

- *Use of other data sources to take care of under-reporting in KIHBS.* Some household expenditure items like beer are always under-reported in a HBS. KNBS utilised the national accounts commodity flow and other alternative sources to correct such understatements.

- *Determination of baskets and weights for new CPI*

KIHBS expenditure data was validated, before being used in construction of baskets for the CPI. A similarity analysis of counties in terms of household expenditures using Euclidean distances was also carried out with assistance of experts from the Statistics Sweden. Expenditure shares (weights), were then computed for 10 baskets that included; Nairobi low, middle and upper income groups, and 7 other clusters of counties.

B Rebasing of CPI

- *Review of COICOP Classifications:* All commodities in the constructed baskets were put into the respective COICOP sub-classes, classes, groups and divisions.
- *Sample of towns and outlets:* At least 3 Representative towns (zones) for each basket were selected using expenditures as the selection criteria. This resulted in 50 data collection zones 14 of which are in Nairobi and 36 in other urban areas
- *Data capture systems:* CAPI data capture systems have in the past proved to be very effective in price collection. This is on account of their positive attributes including; geo-referencing, image capture/storage, background computations and timely data submissions. KNBS and the Statistics Sweden worked on a CPI CAPI data capture system for use in the new CPI.
- *Data compilation systems.* An initial data compilation system in STATA was used by the CPI team to work out new CPI. The FoxPro system will also be reviewed so as to make it usable in the new CPI.
- *Sample of outlets:* As in the outgoing CPI, price collectors were instructed to recruit 3 different common varieties from 3 different outlets for each basket elementary aggregate in the data collection zones assigned to them. These outlets should be the ones most frequented by households in the selected towns (zones).
- *Parallel data collection for old and new CPI:* For the period starting October 2018, data for the old and new CPI was collected and analysed separately. Whereas the old CPI would still be published, the new one was for internal use only. However, after March 2019, the old CPI was be dropped and the new one adopted for official publications.
- *Price collector's manual:* A detailed instructions manual for price collectors was developed with both CPI and CAPI

	<p>components.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Training of price collectors:</i> Prior to recruitment of outlets and parallel price collection, enumerators were exposed to quality training so that they discharge their duties effectively. <p>C Monthly Retail Price Collection, Compilation and Dissemination of CPI and Inflation Statistics</p> <p>Every month KNBS conducts a retail price survey whose results are used in compilation of Consumer Price Indices and Inflation. The Bureau then compiles and releases the monthly Consumer Price Indices (CPI) and rates of inflation, for at the last working day of every month. These numbers are based on the new CPI whose base period is February 2019. They are generated from a survey of retail prices that targeted a basket of private household consumption goods and services.</p>
<u>3.4 Data validation</u>	<p>3.4.1 Validation of intermediate results</p> <p>Monthly CPI statistics are only published after the retail prices have been validated. Again, quarterly audits of retail price collection as well as data validation workshops are held regularly with a view to clearing specifications and other data issues.</p>
<u>3.5 Revision studies</u>	<p><i>3.5.1 Revision studies and analyses</i></p> <p>During compilation of the CPI and Inflation statistics, KNBS examines and validates the data provided. The data examination mainly focuses on the scale, direction and magnitude. If need to revise already published data arises, data users are informed and explanations discussed in the CPI publications.</p>
4. Serviceability	
<u>4.1 Periodicity and timeliness</u>	<p><i>4.1.1 Periodicity</i> Monthly</p> <p><i>4.1.2 Timeliness</i></p> <p>Monthly CPI and Inflation reports and tables are disseminated during the last working day of the month.</p>
<u>4.2 Consistency</u>	<p><i>4.2.1 Internal consistency</i> Annual CPI data is published in the KNBS Monthly Leading Economic Indicators (LEI), the annual “Economic Survey” and “Statistical Abstract” publications</p> <p><i>4.2.2 Temporal consistency</i></p> <p>Monthly CPI and Inflation statistics are published online at the KNBS website website (http://www.knbs.or.ke/). The website is used to disseminate published time series monthly and annual data.</p>
<u>4.3 Revision</u>	<i>4.3.1 Data Revision Policy</i>

	<p>Monthly data for most recent months are preliminary and are subject to revisions in case of serious errors or omissions. However, incidences of revisions are minimised by ensuring completeness of field data submissions as well as validation of data submitted from the field.</p> <p><i>4.3.2 Identification of preliminary and/or revised data</i> Data released to the press and the publications for the most recent month are always indicated as provisional and could be revised where applicable.</p> <p><i>4.3.3 Dissemination of revision studies and analyses</i> It is indicated in monthly statistical releases that the data for the most recent month are preliminary and could be subject to revision.</p>
<p>5. Accessibility</p>	
<p><u>5.1 Data accessibility</u></p>	<p><i>5.1.1 Statistical presentation</i></p> <p>Monthly CPI release includes the CPI statement and inflation statistics. Data are presented in charts, tables and are explained in text.</p> <p><i>5.1.2 Dissemination media and format</i> New releases and the monthly bulletin, as well as other publications, are available in both hard copy and electronic format. All publications are available via the KNBS website. Data are currently published in pdf format.</p> <p>Monthly CPI statistics: http://www.knbs.or.ke</p> <p>Annual CPI statistics: http://www.knbs.or.ke/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=107:economic-survey-publications&Itemid=1181</p> <p><i>5.1.3 Data published according to a preannounced schedule</i></p> <p>The advance release calendar for the full year is available at the KNBS website, http://www.knbs.or.ke/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=file&id=774&Itemid=1211</p> <p><i>5.1.4 Simultaneous release</i></p> <p>By issuing the press release, the data are released simultaneously to all interested parties. This release is also always availed at the KNBS website.</p> <p><i>5.1.5 Further statistics provided on request</i> In accordance with commitment in the KNBS Service Charter, if a user requests for summarised/compiled statistics which are not in any</p>

	<p>KNBS publications, the same are made available for free. Response to data requests usually takes up to five days and is always done with strict observance to confidentiality. (i.e. in a way that does not expose identity of the raw data providers)</p>
<p><u>5.2 Metadata accessibility</u></p>	<p><i>5.2.1 Dissemination of information, documentation of concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques.</i></p> <p>For CPI statistics, metadata is provided alongside the published statistics and is available at the KNBS website.</p>
<p><u>5.3 Assistance to users</u></p>	<p><i>5.3.1 Dissemination of information on contact points</i></p> <p>Contacts of key KNBS officers are given in all publications, as well as at the KNBS website.</p> <p><i>5.3.2 Availability of documents and service catalogues.</i></p> <p>All soft copy documents are available in pdf format at the KNBS website. Hard copies can also be accessed from the KNBS library.</p>