

Quarterly National Accounts First Quarter 2006

Introduction

As from 2005, the Central Statistics Office publishes Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) estimates in a new series of Economic and Social Indicators. Besides being one of the requirements for the country to graduate to the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) provide users with up-to-date information for monitoring economic cycles and short-term changes.

This issue which is the fifth of the series presents quarterly estimates of GDP for the period 2002 to the first quarter of 2006. Estimates have been worked out using both the production and the expenditure approach, based on latest available data.

The production data covering value added at current prices and growth rates by industry group are presented in Tables 1 and 2, and the components of expenditure of GDP in Tables 3 and 4. It is to be noted that the quarterly figures have not been adjusted for seasonality, which partly explains the fluctuations in the series (Figure 1).

Definitions of terminology are given on page 7. The data sources and methods used are described in the Annex.

2. Quarterly GDP estimates at current prices

2.1 Overall GDP

Fig 1: Quarterly GDP estimates at current basic prices, Q₁ 2002 – Q₁ 2006

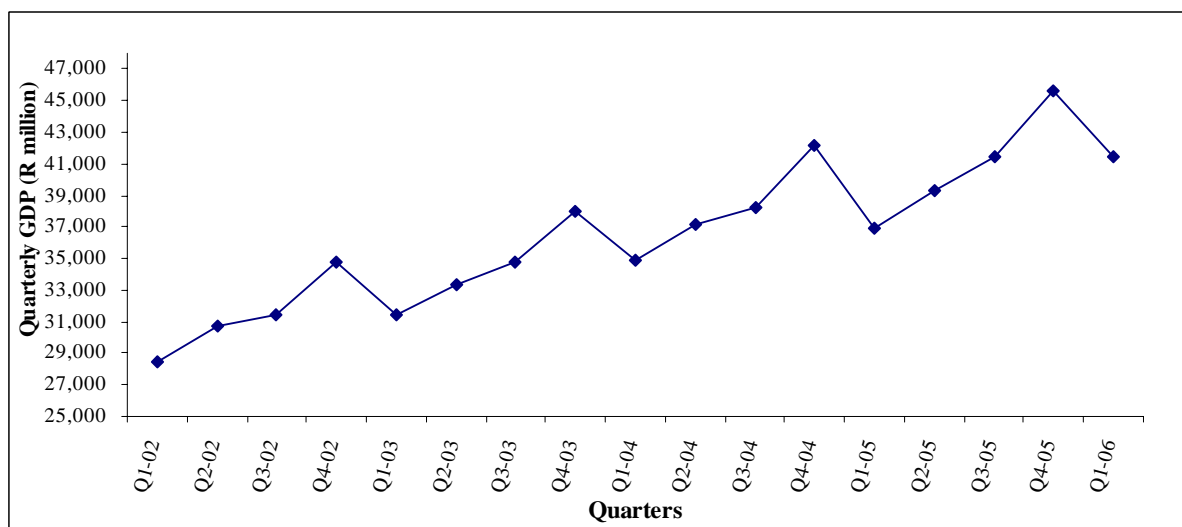


Figure 1 shows the quarterly GDP estimates at basic prices for the period 2002 to the first quarter of 2006. It is observed that throughout the period, the quarterly data follow the same pattern every year. Production is relatively low in the first quarter; it then increases gradually in the two subsequent quarters to peak in the last quarter before declining in the first quarter of the following year. This pattern clearly indicates seasonality in the data. Thus, in 2005, GDP at current basic prices which stood at R 36,915 million in the first quarter, increased to R 39,310 million in the second and to R 41,424 million in the third to peak at R 45,582 million in the fourth quarter. It then declined to R 41,495 million in the first quarter of 2006.

The lower GDP figures observed during the first quarters may be due to lower economic activities resulting from temporary closures of firms during the month of January because of New Year festivities. On the other hand, the higher GDP figures during the last quarters could be explained by more activities in “Hotels and restaurants” due to high tourist arrivals, and in “Non-EPZ Manufacturing” and “Wholesale and retail trade” to meet the high demand for consumption goods for the end-of-year festivities.

Quarterly data for the period 2002 to 2005 indicate that around 23% of the annual GDP was produced in the first quarters, 24% in the second quarters, 25% in the third quarters and 28% in the fourth quarters.

2.2 GDP estimates at current prices by industry group

Analysis of quarterly GDP by industry group shows seasonal movements in the activities of “Manufacturing”, “Wholesale and retail trade”, “Hotels and restaurants” and “Transport, storage and communications”. No clear seasonal patterns are observed in the remaining industry groups.

Quarterly data indicate that activities in EPZ manufacturing industries are usually lowest in the first quarters and highest in the second quarters. Output in Non-EPZ manufacturing industries and “Wholesale and retail trade” is also usually lowest in the first quarters, but highest in the fourth quarters in line with the high demand for consumption goods at the end of the year. Activities of “Hotels and restaurants” are highest in the first and last quarters in line with high tourist arrivals during these quarters, while those in “Transport, storage and communications” are usually lowest during the second quarters and highest during the fourth quarters.

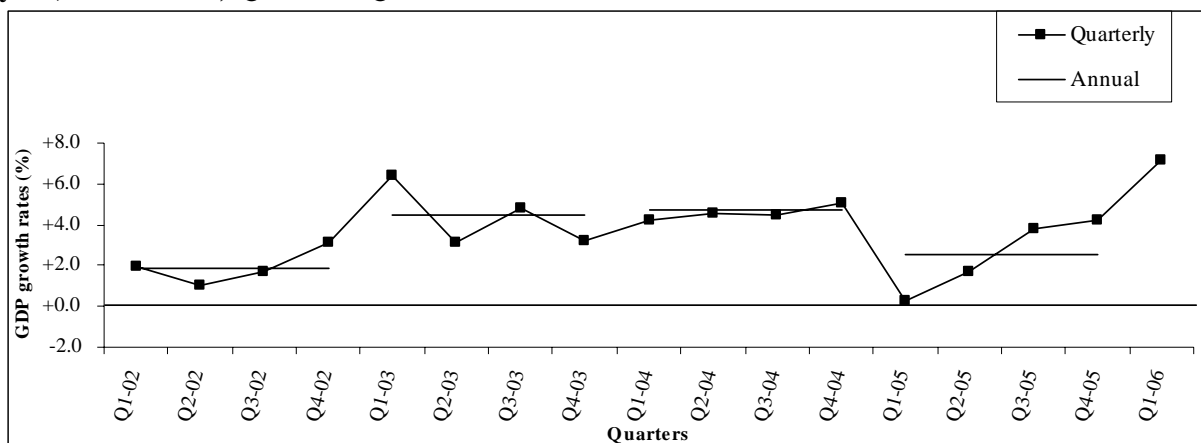
3. Quarterly GDP growth rates (year on year change)

3.1 Growth rates, Q₁2002 – Q₁2006

Table 2 shows quarterly growth rates by industry group for the period 2002 to the first quarter of 2006. It is to be noted that these rates represent the percentage change in real value added over the same quarter of the previous year and hence exclude changes due to seasonal factors.

Figure 2 shows the year on year quarterly GDP growth rates for the period 2002 to the first quarter of 2006 as well as the annual rates for the years 2002 to 2005. The annual GDP at basic prices, which grew by 1.8% in 2002, registered a growth of 4.4% in 2003 and 4.7% in 2004. A slowing down of the economy was then observed in 2005 when a growth of 2.5% was registered.

Fig. 2: GDP growth rates, quarterly (percentage change over corresponding period of previous year) and annual, Q₁ 2002 – Q₁ 2006



Quarterly data indicate a slowing down of the economy as early as in the second quarter of 2003 when a growth of 3.2% was registered compared to a high growth of 6.4% in the previous quarter. After improvements till the last quarter of 2004 when a growth of 5.1% was noted, the economy dipped during the first quarter of 2005 to register a growth of only 0.3%. It then improved by 1.7% in the second quarter, 3.8% in the third quarter and 4.3 % in the fourth quarter. This upward trend continued during the first quarter of 2006 as indicated by the growth rate of 7.2%.

3.2 Fourth quarter 2005

Based on latest available information, GDP growth for the fourth quarter of 2005 over the corresponding quarter of 2004 now works out to +4.3% instead of +4.7% as estimated in March 2006. This downward revision is mainly due to a lower growth of +3.6% in non EPZ manufacturing industries compared to the earlier estimate of +6.5%, and a more severe contraction in the construction sector resulting in a growth rate of -2.7% instead of -0.2% estimated earlier.

3.3 First quarter 2006

GDP growth rate for the first quarter of 2006 over to the corresponding quarter of 2005 is estimated at +7.2%. Growths were registered in all sectors except “Construction” (Table 2).

“Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing” grew by 2.2% at the first quarter of 2006 compared to 0.2% at the last quarter of 2005. The growth in “Sugarcane” was +2.0%, almost the same as in “Other agriculture” (+2.5%).

After a decline of 2.0% during the fourth quarter of 2005, “Manufacturing” picked up in the first quarter of 2006 with a growth of 6.6%. This is due to growths of +2.0% and +12.1% in sugar manufacturing and non EPZ manufacturing industries respectively, partly offset by a small contraction of -0.4% in the EPZ sector.

“Electricity, gas and water supply” grew by a further 9.1% in the first quarter of 2006 after the 11.4% growth registered in the fourth quarter of 2005.

“Construction” which registered a negative growth of 2.7% in the fourth quarter of 2005 contracted further by 4.9% during first quarter of 2006. This is the net result of a negative growth in investment in “Non residential building” (-35.1%) and increases in “Residential building” (+14.1%) and “Other construction work” (+31.0%).

“Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” grew by 18.4% compared to 5.3% during the previous quarter, mainly due to high import and export activities with respect to cellular phones and computer spare parts by Freeport operators.

“Hotels and restaurants” registered a growth of 5.6% during the first quarter of 2006 compared to 7.2% in the previous quarter.

“Transport, storage and communications” grew by a further 8.1% in the first quarter of 2006 following a +7.0% growth in the last quarter of 2005.

“Financial intermediation” grew by 4.6% in the first quarter of 2006 against 11.5 % in the previous quarter. This is mainly due to lower activities in commercial banks during the first quarter of 2006.

“Real estate, renting and business activities” grew by a further 8.0% in the first quarter of 2006 following a growth of 7.1% in the fourth quarter of 2005.

“Public administration and defence; compulsory social security” registered a growth of 4.2% in the first quarter of 2006 same as in the previous quarter.

“Education” grew by only 3.2% in the first quarter of 2006 compared to 6.1% in the last quarter of 2005, mainly due to lower enrolment in pre-primary and primary schools.

The growth rate in “Health and social work” in the first quarter of 2006 was 6.4% compared to 4.9% at the last quarter of 2005.

“Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons” continued on an increasing trend with a growth of 10.9% after a high growth of 9.4% in the fourth quarter of 2005.

3.4 Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth, first quarter 2006

Table A: Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth (percentage point), Q₁ 2004 – Q₁ 2006

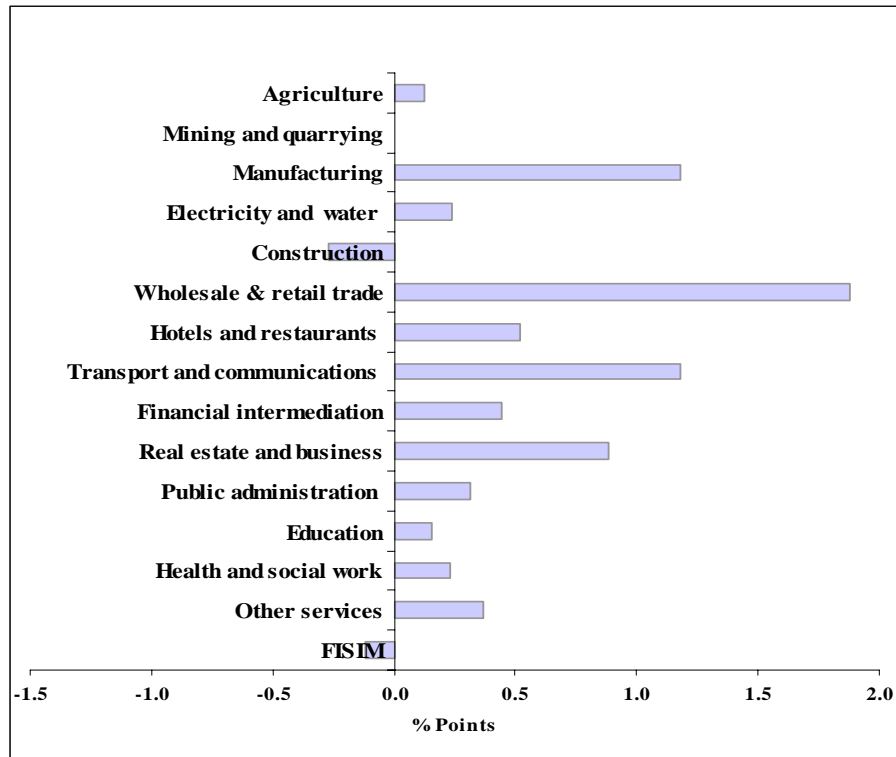
Industry	Contribution to GDP growth								
	Q ₁ 2004	Q ₂ 2004	Q ₃ 2004	Q ₄ 2004	Q ₁ 2005	Q ₂ 2005	Q ₃ 2005	Q ₄ 2005	Q ₁ 2006
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.1
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.8	0.1	-0.8	0.0	-2.2	-1.3	-0.8	-0.4	1.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
Construction	0.7	-0.7	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	-0.8	1.3	0.9	1.0	-0.3	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.9
Hotels and restaurants	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5
Transport, storage and communications	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.2
Financial intermediation	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Education	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Health and social work	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
FISIM	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1
GDP at basic prices	4.2	4.6	4.5	5.1	0.3	1.7	3.8	4.3	7.2

Contribution of an industry to the GDP growth is calculated as the product of its share in the economy and the year on year growth rate.

The contribution of an industry to GDP growth depends on two factors, namely, its share in the economy and the change in its real value added. From Table A and Fig 3, it is observed that the main contributors to the 7.2% growth in GDP during the first quarter of 2006 were “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” (1.9 percentage points), “Manufacturing” and “Transport, storage and communications” (1.2 percentage points each) and “Real estate, renting and business services” (0.9 percentage point).

Contributions of the other industry groups ranged from 0.1 to 0.5 percentage point except for “Construction” whose contribution was -0.3 percentage point.

Fig 3: Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth rate, Q₁ 2006



4. Quarterly GDP by expenditure

4.1 Quarterly expenditure components at current prices

During the first quarter of 2006, final consumption expenditure, which comprised consumption expenditure of private households and general government, amounted to R 41,912 million, representing 88.3% of the quarterly GDP at market prices. Final consumption of households estimated at R 34,893 million represented 73.5% of the quarterly GDP, and that of general government estimated at R 7,019 million was 14.8% of the GDP (Table 3).

Analysis of quarterly data from 2002 to 2005 shows seasonality in household consumption expenditure with highest consumption occurring during the fourth quarters. Household expenditure during the fourth quarters represents around 28% of the yearly figures, compared to around 24% for the other quarters.

“Exports of goods” is observed to be highest during the third quarters, mainly because of sugar exports. “Exports of services” which comprises mainly tourist earnings and revenue of the national airline from foreign travellers is highest during the first and fourth quarters.

Imports of goods are highest in the fourth quarters, mainly explained by high consumption at the end of the year.

No distinct seasonality was observed in the quarterly trends of general government consumption expenditure, Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) and imports of services.

4.2 Quarterly growth rates of expenditure components, first quarter 2006

Analysis of year on year quarterly GDP by expenditure shows that in the first quarter of 2006, total final consumption expenditure recorded a growth of 7.8% compared to 8.2% in the last quarter of 2005 (Table 4). Household consumption expenditure grew 8.6% in the first quarter of 2006, nearly the same as in the last quarter of 2005 while general government expenditure grew by 4.2% compared to 6.1% in the previous quarter.

Investment declined by 2.9% in the first quarter of 2006 compared with the first quarter of 2005. This is due to a negative growth of 6.6% in “Building and construction work” partly offset by a growth of 2.8% in “Machinery and equipment”.

The decline in “Building and construction work” is the net result of an important contraction in investment in “Non residential building” (-35.1%) and growths in “Residential building”(14.1%) and “Other construction work” (+31.0%). The decline in “Non residential building” is mainly explained by lower investments in both government and private projects in the first quarter of 2006 due to delays while the growth in “Residential building” is due to the luxury villas constructed under the Integrated Resort Scheme (IRS) projects.

The growth in “Machinery and equipment” is due to high investments in “Passenger cars” (+20.9%) and in “Other transport equipment” (+68.7%) mitigated by a decline of 8.9% in “Other machinery and equipment”, the most important component of “Machinery and equipment”(Table 4).

Exports of goods and services in real terms grew by 17.0% during the first quarter of 2006 while imports of goods and services grew by 15.5%. The growth in both imports and exports of goods is mainly due to important increases in the transactions of the Freeport, particularly imports and re-exports of cellular phones and computer spare parts. Higher imports of petroleum and food products have also contributed to the growth in total imports during the first quarter.

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Definition of terminology used

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is the aggregate money value of all goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specified period before provision for the consumption of fixed capital.

GDP at basic prices

GDP at basic prices is obtained as the difference between output and intermediate consumption whereby output is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.

The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of taxes on products and inclusive of subsidies on products. The equivalent for imported products is the c.i.f. value, i.e. the value at the border of the importing country.

The purchasers' price is the amount payable by the purchaser exclusive of deductible taxes on products (e.g. deductible value added tax).

GDP at market prices

GDP at market prices is equal to the GDP at basic prices plus taxes (net of subsidies) on products.

Final Consumption expenditure

Final Consumption expenditure refers to the expenditure made on goods and services by households and government.

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)

GDFCF is the net additions to the physical assets of the country in a year. These consist mainly of investment in buildings, plants, machinery and transport equipment, all valued at market prices.

Exports and Imports of goods and services

Exports and imports of goods are measured on an f.o.b. basis. Insurance and freight, which represent the difference between the c.i.f. and f.o.b. values of imports of goods, are recorded as import of services.

Exports and imports of goods are compiled according to the General Trade System, using the national boundary as the statistical frontier. All goods entering the country are recorded in imports and goods leaving the country in exports.

Goods-producing industries

Goods-producing industries comprise "Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas and water supply" and "Construction".

Services industries

Services industries include “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods”, “Hotels and restaurants”, “Transport, storage, communications”, “Financial intermediation”, “Real estate, renting and business services”, “Public administration and defence; compulsory social security”, “Education”, “Health and social work”, “Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons”.

Change in inventories

Change in inventories includes the value of the physical change in inventories of raw materials, work in progress, and finished goods held by producers.

Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)

FISIM is obtained as the difference between interest received and interest paid by banks excluding those received on own funds. As it is difficult to allocate FISIM to the intermediate consumption of different industries, the total value of FISIM is imputed to a nominal industry with negative value added.

Note: Figures in some tables may not add up to the total published due to rounding off.

Table 1 - Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, Q₁ 2002 - Q₁ 2006

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2002 ¹				2003 ¹			
	2002	2003	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	7,911	8,727	1,731	1,660	2,130	2,390	1,897	1,796	2,333	2,701
Sugarcane	3,914	4,508	824	755	1,106	1,229	950	869	1,274	1,415
Other	3,997	4,219	906	905	1,024	1,161	947	927	1,059	1,286
Mining and quarrying	81	84	19	18	19	25	20	19	20	26
Manufacturing	28,227	29,581	5,725	7,194	7,108	8,200	6,329	7,289	7,492	8,470
Sugar	1,270	1,359	195	265	386	424	209	283	413	454
E.P.Z products	13,603	13,171	2,856	3,571	3,517	3,659	2,955	3,429	3,372	3,414
Other	13,354	15,051	2,673	3,358	3,205	4,117	3,165	3,577	3,707	4,601
Electricity , gas and water supply	3,012	3,409	796	739	719	758	855	880	858	816
Construction	7,168	8,269	1,211	1,957	1,846	2,154	1,625	2,571	1,973	2,101
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	14,727	15,466	3,292	3,503	3,470	4,464	3,686	3,434	3,822	4,523
Wholesale and retail trade	13,997	14,621	3,109	3,320	3,287	4,281	3,475	3,223	3,611	4,312
Other	730	845	183	183	183	183	211	211	211	211
Hotels and restaurants	8,923	9,427	2,507	2,082	1,949	2,385	2,302	2,055	2,061	3,009
Transport , storage and communications	16,945	18,499	4,037	3,982	4,307	4,619	4,384	4,192	4,808	5,116
Financial intermediation	11,619	13,828	2,755	2,882	2,975	3,007	3,281	3,602	3,547	3,398
Insurance	3,251	3,745	742	832	841	837	846	969	952	978
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	8,368	10,083	2,013	2,051	2,134	2,171	2,435	2,633	2,596	2,420
Real estate, renting and business activities	11,707	13,026	2,818	2,874	2,982	3,033	3,182	3,223	3,270	3,350
Owner occupied dwellings	5,836	6,473	1,414	1,429	1,493	1,500	1,584	1,602	1,635	1,653
Other	5,871	6,553	1,404	1,445	1,489	1,533	1,599	1,622	1,636	1,697
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8,140	9,409	1,959	2,025	2,089	2,067	2,268	2,281	2,424	2,437
Education	5,603	6,280	1,353	1,432	1,447	1,372	1,457	1,572	1,656	1,596
Health and social work	3,813	4,423	954	945	975	939	1,034	1,073	1,159	1,158
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	4,265	4,839	842	1,101	1,203	1,119	992	1,204	1,341	1,302
FISIM	-6,712	-7,683	-1,598	-1,612	-1,772	-1,730	-1,898	-1,877	-1,934	-1,974
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	125,428	137,583	28,399	30,779	31,447	34,803	31,413	33,313	34,829	38,028
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	17,059	19,806	3,386	4,167	3,899	5,607	4,818	4,403	4,825	5,761
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	142,487	157,390	31,786	34,945	35,346	40,410	36,231	37,716	39,654	43,789

1/ revised estimates

Table 1(cont'd) - Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, Q₁ 2002 - Q1 2006

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2004 ¹				2005 ¹				2006 ²
	2004	2005	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9,663	9,448	2,089	2,102	2,607	2,865	2,061	1,970	2,557	2,860	2,167
Sugarcane	5,094	4,871	1,073	982	1,440	1,599	1,026	939	1,377	1,529	1,015
Other	4,569	4,578	1,016	1,120	1,168	1,266	1,035	1,031	1,181	1,331	1,152
Mining and quarrying	87	88	19	19	23	27	21	22	21	23	23
Manufacturing	31,799	31,986	6,806	7,797	7,861	9,335	6,552	7,741	7,994	9,698	7,362
Sugar	1,536	1,469	236	320	467	513	226	306	447	491	223
E.P.Z products	13,134	12,100	3,138	3,487	3,211	3,298	2,671	3,267	3,089	3,073	2,794
Other	17,129	18,418	3,433	3,990	4,183	5,523	3,656	4,168	4,459	6,135	4,345
Electricity , gas and water supply	3,663	3,378	917	916	886	945	956	818	807	796	873
Construction	8,835	9,038	1,913	2,472	2,194	2,256	2,029	2,415	2,249	2,346	2,022
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	17,327	19,417	3,600	4,078	4,394	5,254	3,773	4,705	5,128	5,810	4,771
Wholesale and retail trade	16,350	18,292	3,356	3,834	4,150	5,010	3,492	4,424	4,847	5,529	4,450
Other	977	1,125	244	244	244	244	281	281	281	281	321
Hotels and restaurants	11,302	12,426	3,120	2,581	2,347	3,255	3,415	2,634	2,599	3,778	4,336
Transport , storage and communications	19,982	22,097	4,875	4,475	5,097	5,535	5,345	5,067	5,693	5,992	5,795
Financial intermediation	14,876	16,756	3,316	3,850	3,763	3,946	3,576	4,268	4,325	4,587	4,002
Insurance	4,200	4,675	827	957	1,188	1,228	915	1,050	1,333	1,377	1,025
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	10,676	12,081	2,489	2,894	2,575	2,718	2,661	3,218	2,993	3,210	2,977
Real estate, renting and business activities	14,669	16,589	3,573	3,654	3,658	3,784	4,072	4,141	4,118	4,260	4,563
Owner occupied dwellings	7,247	8,177	1,744	1,786	1,846	1,872	1,994	2,022	2,066	2,096	2,175
Other	7,422	8,412	1,829	1,868	1,813	1,913	2,078	2,119	2,052	2,164	2,388
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	10,579	11,460	2,568	2,704	2,679	2,629	2,732	2,901	2,955	2,872	2,944
Education	7,086	7,780	1,670	1,778	1,856	1,781	1,837	1,975	2,007	1,960	1,973
Health and social work	5,107	5,584	1,235	1,273	1,343	1,255	1,365	1,399	1,454	1,366	1,529
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	5,390	6,050	1,104	1,363	1,524	1,399	1,242	1,533	1,708	1,567	1,390
FISIM	-7,818	-8,866	-1,870	-1,911	-1,960	-2,078	-2,060	-2,279	-2,193	-2,334	-2,255
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	152,546	163,231	34,936	37,150	38,271	42,189	36,915	39,310	41,424	45,582	41,495
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	23,173	23,177	5,163	5,689	5,722	6,600	5,445	5,863	5,471	6,398	5,985
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	175,718	186,408	40,099	42,839	43,993	48,788	42,361	45,173	46,895	51,980	47,480

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 2 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q1 2002- Q1 2006

	Annual growth rate		2002 ¹				2003 ¹			
	2002	2003	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-16.3	+1.9	-9.3	-25.6	-12.0	-17.1	+1.8	-0.3	+0.6	+4.5
Sugarcane	-25.0	+3.7	-15.1	-31.6	-20.7	-29.7	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7
Other	-6.1	+0.1	-3.3	-20.2	-1.4	+0.7	0.0	-3.3	-2.6	+5.2
Mining and quarrying	-49.0	+1.0	-54.0	-57.3	-57.4	-17.9	+0.5	+2.4	+0.2	+1.1
Manufacturing	-2.4	0.0	-4.1	-2.2	-1.0	-1.7	+3.3	-5.6	+1.3	+1.4
Sugar	-25.0	+3.7	-18.8	-26.0	-16.5	-32.9	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7
E.P.Z products	-6.0	-6.0	-5.9	-7.0	-5.6	-5.5	-3.4	-9.9	-4.6	-5.3
Other	+4.2	+5.8	-1.3	+5.6	+6.2	+5.4	+10.5	-1.4	+7.6	+7.2
Electricity , gas and water supply	+1.5	+8.2	+0.8	+0.9	+0.8	+3.5	+10.8	+5.9	+8.0	+8.0
Construction	+6.3	+10.2	-14.4	+20.5	+5.5	+10.4	+26.2	+24.0	+3.4	-6.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+3.2	+1.2	+10.0	-3.1	-1.3	+7.7	+8.2	-5.3	+6.0	-2.9
Wholesale and retail trade	+3.0	+0.8	+10.0	-3.6	-1.8	+7.7	+8.2	-6.0	+6.0	-3.3
Other	+8.3	+8.3	+8.7	+8.3	+8.8	+7.8	+8.3	+8.0	+7.8	+8.7
Hotels and restaurants	+3.1	+3.0	+7.4	-3.8	+1.2	+6.0	-3.5	+6.7	+3.7	+5.9
Transport , storage and communications	+7.7	+6.6	+6.1	+11.6	+4.9	+8.5	+5.2	+1.5	+9.1	+9.7
Financial intermediation	+5.8	+11.7	+8.0	-0.1	+6.2	+9.5	+8.9	+17.2	+11.4	+9.4
Insurance	+5.0	+5.0	+6.1	+5.8	+4.8	+3.2	+5.5	+4.7	+4.3	+5.5
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	+6.1	+14.3	+8.7	-2.3	+6.7	+12.1	+10.1	+22.1	+14.2	+11.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+5.9	+6.6	+5.7	+5.7	+6.3	+5.8	+7.4	+6.8	+5.6	+6.5
Owner occupied dwellings	+6.3	+5.9	+6.5	+6.3	+6.2	+6.1	+5.6	+6.0	+6.1	+6.1
Other	+5.5	+7.2	+4.9	+5.1	+6.4	+5.5	+9.3	+7.6	+5.1	+6.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+6.1	+5.6	+4.1	+5.2	+8.1	+6.8	+12.6	+8.6	+0.4	+1.0
Education	+6.1	+4.8	+6.4	+6.1	+6.3	+6.4	+4.1	+4.5	+3.8	+5.6
Health and social work	+9.0	+6.8	+11.8	+8.5	+9.1	+6.5	+3.7	+7.5	+6.3	+9.6
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+6.5	+6.3	+3.1	+5.9	+9.9	+6.0	+9.4	+1.6	+4.2	+10.9
FISIM	+9.6	+7.6	+14.7	+1.5	+13.2	+9.5	+5.8	+7.2	+2.5	+15.1
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+1.8	+4.4	+1.9	+1.0	+1.7	+3.1	+6.4	+3.2	+4.8	+3.2
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+2.1	+3.5	-5.4	-5.5	-1.5	+19.2	+20.4	-12.0	+17.7	-4.4
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+1.9	+4.3	+1.2	+0.3	+1.4	+4.8	+7.7	+1.5	+6.0	+2.3

1/ revised estimates

Table 2 (cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2002- Q1 2006

	Annual growth rate		2004 ¹				2005 ¹				2006 ²
	2004	2005	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+6.0	-5.3	+7.3	+12.7	+6.2	+0.2	-6.9	-7.9	-6.9	+0.2	+2.2
Sugarcane	+6.5	-9.2	+6.5	+6.5	+6.5	+6.5	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	+2.0
Other	+5.4	-1.0	+8.1	+17.9	+6.0	-5.9	-4.7	-6.8	-4.5	+10.4	+2.5
Mining and quarrying	+0.4	-3.6	-9.7	+1.9	+9.7	0.0	+7.9	+9.3	-9.6	-16.0	+7.9
Manufacturing	+0.3	-5.5	+3.9	+0.5	-3.7	+0.1	-11.1	-6.2	-4.1	-2.0	+6.6
Sugar	+6.5	-9.2	+6.5	+6.5	+6.5	+6.5	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	+2.0
E.P.Z products	-6.8	-12.3	+3.2	-5.6	-12.7	-11.0	-21.2	-9.8	-8.4	-10.0	-0.4
Other	+6.0	0.0	+4.5	+6.2	+4.3	+8.3	-1.8	-2.8	-0.2	+3.6	+12.1
Electricity , gas and water supply	+4.0	+4.5	+4.2	+5.4	+2.6	+3.7	+0.4	+0.6	+6.1	+11.4	+9.1
Construction	+0.5	-5.0	+12.7	-9.2	+3.7	-0.1	-2.8	-9.7	-4.1	-2.7	-4.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+5.7	+5.2	-7.0	+13.0	+8.3	+8.2	-2.9	+7.1	+9.9	+5.3	+18.4
Wholesale and retail trade	+5.5	+5.0	-7.8	+13.2	+8.3	+8.2	-3.5	+7.1	+10.0	+5.1	+19.2
Other	+8.5	+8.0	+8.8	+8.9	+8.7	+7.7	+6.9	+6.8	+8.7	+9.8	+6.8
Hotels and restaurants	+2.4	+5.6	+2.4	-3.3	+2.0	+6.9	+6.5	+2.4	+5.2	+7.2	+5.6
Transport , storage and communications	+8.3	+8.1	+9.8	+6.6	+8.3	+8.5	+8.1	+10.0	+7.8	+7.0	+8.1
Financial intermediation	+4.3	+7.0	+2.9	+7.0	+0.4	+6.7	+0.7	+5.1	+10.7	+11.5	+4.6
Insurance	+5.0	+5.0	+3.6	+4.6	+5.8	+6.1	+4.3	+5.1	+6.1	+4.6	+5.0
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	+4.0	+7.8	+2.7	+7.8	-1.6	+7.0	-0.5	+5.2	+12.5	+14.1	+4.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	+6.6	+6.4	+7.4	+7.8	+5.5	+5.6	+6.0	+6.0	+6.6	+7.1	+8.0
Owner occupied dwellings	+5.3	+4.8	+5.4	+5.3	+5.3	+5.2	+5.0	+4.8	+4.9	+4.9	+4.1
Other	+7.9	+8.0	+9.5	+10.4	+5.8	+6.0	+7.1	+7.2	+8.4	+9.3	+11.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+4.3	+5.3	-2.1	+3.7	+8.1	+8.0	+4.4	+5.0	+7.8	+4.2	+4.2
Education	+6.4	+6.1	+3.4	+4.3	+9.3	+8.4	+6.3	+7.7	+4.6	+6.1	+3.2
Health and social work	+7.4	+5.9	+6.1	+6.5	+11.4	+5.4	+7.2	+6.9	+4.6	+4.9	+6.4
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+7.6	+7.9	+6.9	+9.1	+9.6	+4.5	+6.1	+7.1	+8.7	+9.4	+10.9
FISIM	-0.4	+6.3	-1.2	+0.8	-1.1	-0.2	+2.3	+11.8	+6.9	+4.5	+2.2
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+4.7	+2.5	+4.2	+4.6	+4.5	+5.1	+0.3	+1.7	+3.8	+4.3	+7.2
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+12.3	-6.3	+4.1	+25.0	+16.1	+6.4	-6.0	-3.4	-11.5	-4.7	-3.0
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+5.6	+1.3	+4.2	+6.5	+5.6	+5.2	-0.4	+1.1	+2.1	+3.3	+6.1

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q₁ 2002 - Q₁ 2006

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2002 ¹				2003 ¹			
	2002	2003	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Final consumption expenditure	106,619	118,452	25,819	25,869	25,961	28,970	28,052	28,055	29,556	32,789
Households	86,764	96,179	20,997	20,709	21,172	23,886	22,806	22,432	23,985	26,957
General Government	19,855	22,272	4,822	5,160	4,789	5,084	5,246	5,623	5,571	5,833
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	30,710	34,483	5,487	8,150	8,033	9,040	7,088	9,833	8,516	9,046
A. Building & Construction work	18,400	21,740	3,034	4,958	4,809	5,599	4,209	6,839	5,180	5,512
Residential building	6,955	7,620	1,566	1,322	1,876	2,191	1,641	1,868	2,298	1,812
Non residential building	7,074	7,966	912	1,698	2,174	2,290	1,333	2,555	1,807	2,272
Other construction work	4,371	6,154	557	1,938	759	1,118	1,235	2,416	1,075	1,428
B. Machinery & equipment	12,310	12,743	2,453	3,192	3,224	3,441	2,879	2,993	3,337	3,534
Passenger car	1,601	1,813	300	476	326	499	434	446	447	487
Other transport equipment	1,323	1,768	303	406	288	326	301	419	626	423
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	958	698	303	41	288	326	-769	419	626	423
Other machinery and equipment	9,386	9,162	1,850	2,310	2,610	2,616	2,144	2,129	2,264	2,625
Change in inventories	822	2,433	-1,203	662	-283	1,646	1,992	-51	88	404
Exports of goods and services	88,301	88,716	20,078	21,092	23,244	23,887	20,553	19,682	23,345	25,136
Goods (f.o.b)	53,893	53,022	11,053	13,009	15,091	14,740	11,779	11,637	14,870	14,736
Services	34,408	35,694	9,025	8,083	8,153	9,147	8,774	8,045	8,475	10,400
Less Imports of goods and services	83,964	86,694	18,395	20,828	21,609	23,132	21,454	19,802	21,851	23,586
Goods (f.o.b)	60,222	61,411	12,574	15,040	15,439	17,169	15,438	13,845	15,437	16,690
Services	23,742	25,283	5,821	5,788	6,170	5,963	6,016	5,957	6,414	6,896
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	142,487	157,390	31,786	34,945	35,346	40,410	36,231	37,716	39,654	43,789

1/ revised estimates

Table 3 (cont'd) - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q1 2002 - Q1 2006

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2004 ¹				2005 ¹				2006 ²
	2004	2005	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Final consumption expenditure	136,862	156,334	32,423	32,730	33,945	37,765	36,998	37,736	38,160	43,440	41,912
Households	111,819	128,967	26,375	26,376	27,763	31,305	30,520	30,674	31,407	36,366	34,893
General Government	25,043	27,367	6,047	6,354	6,182	6,460	6,477	7,063	6,753	7,073	7,019
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	37,783	39,441	8,343	9,921	9,724	9,796	8,572	10,793	10,514	9,561	8,590
A. Building & Construction work	23,042	23,325	4,986	6,453	5,732	5,872	5,285	6,220	5,825	5,996	5,174
Residential building	7,911	7,678	2,000	1,899	2,301	1,711	1,764	1,257	2,328	2,329	2,115
Non residential building	10,174	9,627	1,990	2,835	2,456	2,892	2,564	2,627	2,395	2,041	1,740
Other construction work	4,957	6,020	995	1,718	975	1,269	956	2,336	1,102	1,626	1,319
B. Machinery & equipment	14,741	16,115	3,357	3,468	3,992	3,924	3,287	4,573	4,690	3,565	3,417
Passenger car	2,580	2,327	483	531	886	680	518	631	563	616	616
Other transport equipment	1,509	1,731	296	416	397	400	282	464	526	459	465
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	<i>1,290</i>	<i>1,611</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>465</i>
Other machinery and equipment	10,652	12,057	2,578	2,521	2,709	2,844	2,488	3,478	3,601	2,490	2,336
Change in inventories	5,238	2,210	-1,320	3,071	1,152	2,335	-3,513	2,795	1,605	1,323	-1,146
Exports of goods and services	94,859	111,097	22,617	21,167	24,544	26,531	25,276	26,559	28,490	30,772	30,268
Goods (f.o.b)	54,905	63,370	12,222	12,375	15,574	14,734	13,030	14,745	17,882	17,713	15,808
Services	39,954	47,727	10,395	8,792	8,970	11,797	12,246	11,814	10,608	13,059	14,460
Less Imports of goods and services	99,024	122,673	21,964	24,049	25,372	27,639	24,972	32,711	31,874	33,116	32,144
Goods (f.o.b)	70,911	86,822	15,015	17,518	18,218	20,160	17,114	22,853	23,117	23,738	21,951
Services	28,113	35,851	6,949	6,531	7,154	7,479	7,858	9,858	8,757	9,378	10,193
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	175,718	186,408	40,099	42,839	43,993	48,788	42,361	45,173	46,895	51,980	47,480

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 4 - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q1 2002 - Q1 2006

	Annual growth rate		2002 ¹				2003 ¹			
	2002	2003	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Final consumption expenditure	+3.7	+4.7	+2.6	+4.2	+3.6	+4.5	+3.6	+3.3	+6.0	+5.7
Households	+3.3	+5.1	+1.7	+4.3	+3.2	+3.8	+3.2	+2.8	+7.2	+6.8
General Government	+5.8	+3.0	+6.6	+3.8	+5.3	+7.7	+5.0	+5.1	+1.1	+0.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	-0.1	+10.3	-17.0	+20.8	-1.6	-2.7	+42.5	+9.5	+3.3	-2.6
A. Building & Construction work	+5.2	+12.9	-17.5	+19.8	+5.0	+10.3	+30.4	+30.1	+4.2	-5.6
Residential building	-6.4	+4.6	-12.2	-16.7	-3.3	+3.8	-1.4	+33.2	+18.5	-20.6
Non residential building	+15.9	+7.6	-23.2	+37.6	+18.2	+24.9	+36.7	+41.6	-19.8	-5.0
Other construction work	+10.6	+34.5	-21.4	+47.3	-5.6	-1.3	+110.0	+18.0	+37.6	+22.8
B. Machinery & equipment	-6.8	+6.5	-16.3	+22.2	-9.9	-18.1	+57.9	-19.5	+2.1	+2.0
Passenger car	+19.0	+12.2	-6.4	+35.8	-8.3	+56.9	+43.9	-8.4	+37.2	-3.6
Other transport equipment	-47.5	+66.5	-14.9	+64.3	-69.7	-77.3	+349.4	-46.8	+117.4	+27.5
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	-19.9	+32.3	-14.9	-16.7	-46.6	+25.0	+9.9	+4.9	+117.4	+27.5
Other machinery and equipment	+4.0	-5.2	-18.0	+10.3	+15.8	+8.0	+11.3	-12.6	-15.5	-0.1
Exports of goods and services	-12.1	-3.9	-10.5	-7.7	-16.4	-12.9	-3.4	-11.0	-2.7	+1.3
Goods (f.o.b)	-11.5	-5.9	-14.5	-5.1	-13.8	-12.0	+0.4	-14.8	-4.7	-3.8
Services	-13.0	-0.7	-5.1	-11.6	-20.8	-14.2	-8.2	-4.9	+0.9	+9.6
Less Imports of goods and services	-3.2	-3.1	-0.8	-5.6	-9.7	+4.1	+8.7	-11.4	-4.9	-3.6
Goods (f.o.b)	-2.9	-4.3	-3.1	-3.8	-9.3	+5.0	+14.2	-14.3	-6.0	-8.0
Services	-4.2	-0.1	+4.8	-10.1	-10.8	+1.4	-3.6	-3.9	-2.2	+9.3

1/ revised estimates

Table 4 (cont'd) - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2002 - Q1 2006

	Annual growth rate		2004 ¹				2005 ¹				2006 ²
	2004	2005	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Final consumption expenditure	+7.2	+7.1	+5.1	+7.2	+7.5	+8.8	+5.8	+8.0	+6.6	+8.2	+7.8
Households	+7.8	+7.3	+6.1	+9.2	+7.1	+8.8	+6.1	+8.0	+6.8	+8.7	+8.6
General Government	+4.6	+6.1	+1.2	-0.1	+9.4	+8.8	+4.4	+8.0	+5.8	+6.1	+4.2
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+2.2	-2.3	+1.0	-0.4	+8.3	+0.3	-6.8	+0.8	+3.0	-6.3	-2.9
<i>A. Building & Construction work</i>	-0.3	-6.0	+13.4	-10.9	+3.2	-0.9	-2.7	-10.8	-4.9	-4.3	-6.6
Residential building	-2.3	-9.9	+16.6	-4.1	-6.7	-12.3	-18.8	-38.5	-5.1	+27.9	+14.1
Non residential building	+20.1	-12.1	+43.0	+4.9	+26.9	+18.4	+17.7	-14.6	-9.1	-34.2	-35.1
Other construction work	-24.2	+13.0	-22.8	-32.8	-15.3	-17.3	-11.3	+26.1	+6.3	+20.4	+31.0
<i>B. Machinery & equipment</i>	+6.2	+3.4	-12.0	+23.4	+16.0	+2.0	-12.3	+19.9	+13.4	-9.1	+2.8
Passenger car	+39.5	-14.1	+12.0	+19.3	+92.8	+33.3	-1.5	+11.9	-39.3	-11.0	+20.9
Other transport equipment	-40.3	+2.0	-78.4	+50.6	-38.3	-8.6	-11.5	-11.8	+27.7	+13.1	+68.7
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	-16.3	+9.2	-11.5	+4.5	-38.3	-8.6	-11.5	+5.0	+27.7	+13.1	+68.7
Other machinery and equipment	+14.0	+7.8	+27.9	+18.7	+15.8	-2.2	-14.4	+29.9	+29.5	-12.0	-8.9
Exports of goods and services	-0.3	+11.8	+4.9	-0.6	-2.3	-2.8	+1.7	+19.3	+12.7	+14.0	+17.0
Goods (f.o.b)	-3.5	+10.1	-1.2	-1.6	-2.6	-7.9	-3.0	+13.2	+11.4	+18.0	+18.5
Services	+4.3	+14.0	+12.9	+1.0	-1.7	+4.4	+7.2	+27.9	+14.9	+8.9	+15.5
Less Imports of goods and services	+2.8	+6.9	+0.8	+10.6	+0.9	0.0	-7.6	+20.3	+8.5	+6.4	+15.5
Goods (f.o.b)	+3.9	+5.6	-4.0	+15.3	+2.7	+3.2	-7.3	+15.4	+9.5	+4.4	+15.1
Services	+0.1	+10.0	+13.5	-0.6	-3.5	-7.8	-8.1	+33.7	+6.0	+11.7	+16.6

Data sources and methods for compiling quarterly GDP estimates

The sources of data for compiling quarterly National Accounts estimates include quarterly production accounts of various organisations, quarterly surveys on income and expenditure among enterprises considered as drivers in specific sectors, quarterly quantity produced, quarterly expenditure of Government from the Accountant General Department, quarterly data from administrative sources such as building permits from local government, foreign trade data from the Customs Department, turnover data from the VAT systems, as well as some indirect indicators such as employment.

When data on both output and input are available, the quarterly value added estimates are computed as the difference between the output and the intermediate consumption (inputs consumed in the process). When the quarterly output only is readily available or is compiled on the basis of quarterly data on quantity produced, the value added is computed using the production structure of the industry obtained at the 2002 Census of Economic Activities or from the latest annual production accounts available. When indicators on quarterly volume produced and price only are available, these are applied to the last quarterly value added figures to have the estimates for the quarter under review.

Constant price estimates take account of effects of prices and provide quarterly growths. Depending on available information, the constant price estimates are computed using the double deflation method or by deflating value added estimates using a price deflator or using a volume indicator

The table below gives the data sources and methods used for the estimation of quarterly GDP estimates at current and constant prices by both the production and expenditure approaches.

Data sources, methods and indicators used for the estimation of quarterly GDP

Production approach

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
A. Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry			
Sugar Cane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual production and price of sugar. - Final annual production accounts. - Survey of sugar factories to have the quarterly cost structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final estimates: Based on the final annual production accounts. Annual gross output and intermediate consumption are allocated to quarters according to cost structure of cane growing furnished by surveyed sugar factories. The value added is thereafter derived. - Preliminary estimates: value added for the year based on expected production and price of sugar is quarterlised using the last quarterly value added structure. Revision is made when final accounts are available about two years later. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final estimates: deflation of the four quarterly estimates of the year by the price deflator of the annual estimate. - Preliminary estimates: deflation of the four quarterly estimates of the year by the price of sugar for the year.
Tea and Tobacco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production and prices of tea from Tea Board. - Quarterly production and prices of tobacco leaves from Tobacco Board. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gross output based on quarterly production and prices. - Value added based on annual production structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by component of Quarterly Producer Price Index-Agriculture (PPI-A).

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
Food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly quantities of food crops from Agricultural Research and Extension Unit (AREU). - Retail prices through the monthly consumer price surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added based on quarterly quantities of food crops produced and producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.
Flowers and Fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports of flowers from Trade Statistics supplemented by an estimate for local sales. - Monthly production of some fruits from AREU. - Quarterly production of other fruits based on the "1985 Survey of fruit trees in backyard" supplemented with data from other sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added based on quarterly sales/quantities produced and PPI-A component/producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by components of quarterly PPI-A/quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.
Livestock, Poultry and Related Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production of poultry from main breeders. - Monthly quantity of livestock slaughtered from the Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA) adjusted for illegal slaughtering. - Retail prices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added based on quarterly quantities produced and on producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.
Government Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure of Central Government from the Accountant General Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment and machinery component of import price index.
B. Fishing			
Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly quantities of fish caught from the Albion Fisheries Research Centre (AFRC) Retail prices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added based on quarterly quantities of fish caught and producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for trade margins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
C. Mining & Quarrying			
Mining & Quarrying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly quantities of salt produced and sand extracted, and their prices through surveys of establishments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2002 Census of Economic Activities (CEA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by change in producer prices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual production accounts of decorative rocks through survey of establishments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual estimates of value added evenly distributed over the 4 quarters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by wage increase due to salary compensation of July of every year.
D. Manufacturing			
Sugar Milling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual production and price of sugar. - Final annual production accounts. - Survey of sugar factories to have the quarterly cost structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final estimates: Based on the final annual production accounts; Annual gross output and intermediate consumption are allocated to quarters according to cost structure of sugar milling activities furnished by surveyed sugar factories. The value added is thereafter derived. - Preliminary estimates: value added for the year based on expected production and price of sugar is quarterlised using the last quarterly value added structure. Revision is made when final accounts are available about two years later. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final estimates: deflation of the four quarterly estimates of the year by the price deflator of the annual estimate. - Preliminary estimates: deflation of the four quarterly estimates of the year by the price of sugar for the year.
EPZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports from Trade statistics. - Quarterly turnover from the Value Added Tax (VAT) Department and the Large Taxpayers' Department (LTD). - Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly value added based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and last annual technical ratio. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume index from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP).
Non – EPZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports from Trade Statistics - Quarterly turnover from the VAT and LTD Departments - Production of excisable goods from Customs and Excise Department - Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Large” establishments (those with 10 persons or more engaged): Quarterly value added estimates based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and last annual technical ratio. - Small establishments: Quarterly value added estimates based on the same quarterly trends as “Large establishments” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume index based on Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP) adjusted for small establishments.
E. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply			
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production accounts from CEB and CWA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on quarterly quantity of electricity and water sold.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production accounts of the IPP (available with one year lag) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added derived from the value of electricity purchased by CEB and quarterly technical ratio of the previous year. 	

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
F. Construction			
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly building permits from Municipalities and District Councils - Quarterly capital expenditure estimates of General Government from Accountant General Department - Maintenance expenditure by Government based on quarterly output of the Ministry of Public Infrastructure from Accountant General Department - Maintenance expenditure by households from latest Household Budget Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly output based on these sources and quarterly value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2002 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by quarterly Construction Price Index.
G. Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, Personal & Household Goods			
Wholesale & Retail Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly imports from Trade statistics - Local production from Agriculture statistics and Industrial statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For imported goods, gross output based on trade margins computed from quarterly imports. For local production, gross output based on trends of production of food crops and production of the non-EPZ sector. - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2002 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI.
Repair Services		Annual estimates divided by 4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI.
H. Hotels & Restaurants			
Hotels & Restaurants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly tourist arrivals from Tourism statistics - Quarterly tourist earnings from Bank of Mauritius - Expenditure on food and accommodation by tourists from Survey of tourist expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gross output based on quarterly estimates of expenditure on food and accommodation derived from quarterly tourist earnings and pattern of expenditure of tourists. - Value added is estimated using the production structure obtained from latest available annual production accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on quarterly tourist arrivals.
- I. Transport, Storage & Communication			
Land Transport			
Bus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production accounts of bus companies from National Transport Authority (NTA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using bus fare for output and relevant CPI components for inputs.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
Taxi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly licences of taxi cars from NTA - Taxi fares from monthly consumer price surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output based on the quarterly number of licences delivered and taxi fare. - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2002 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using CPI relevant components for both output and input.
Lorries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded from Civil Aviation Department and Customs Department - Lorry charges based on CEA and inflation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output based on the quarterly volume of goods transported and lorry charges. - Value added derived using the structure obtained at the 2002 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using relevant CPI components for both output and inputs.
Water transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly number of passengers from Mauritius Shipping Corporation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of passengers and fares charged as per CPI are used to estimate quarterly output. - Value added is derived using the production structure obtained at the 2002 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on number of passengers.
Air transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Air Mauritius Ltd. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by changes in the price of air tickets.
Services allied to transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA) and Cargo Handling Corporation (CHC). - Quarterly indicators such as aircraft landings and take offs, and tourist arrivals and Mauritian travelling abroad. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts where available. - For other activities, annual estimates are quarterlised using the quarterly indicators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded. - Volume based on quarterly indicators.
Telecommunication services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly receipts and expenditure of Mauritius Telecoms Ltd (MT). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by changes in the price of telephone calls.
- J. Financial Intermediation			
Financial Intermediation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly survey among all offshore and commercial banks, and a sample of insurance companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banks: Double deflation using changes in interest rates for output and inflation for inputs - Insurance sector: Volume based on changes in the number of vehicles and life policies.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
K. Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities			
Ownership of dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of housing units (Hu) from Housing Census - Expenditure by household on rent from household budget survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output based on imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings estimated as the product of number of Hu and rent per Hu. - Value added is derived after deducting from the output, expenses on maintenance of residential buildings. 	- Deflation by quarterly Construction Price Index.
Renting and Business services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trends in related sectors. - Indirect indicators such as no. of cases lodged in court and tourist arrivals. 	This sector comprises units which offer their services to different activities, both offshore and onshore. Their output consequently follow that of the respective activity groups.	- Deflation by CPI.
L. Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security			
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	- Expenditure of Central Government from the Accountant General Department.	- Estimates are made at cost, that is, the gross output is equal to the purchase of goods and services, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital; value added is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital.	Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment and machinery component of import price index.
M. Education services			
Education Services	- Expenditure of Ministry of Education from the Accountant General Department.	- Value added for education services provided by Government is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital.	Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment and machinery component of import price index.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual data on enrolment from the Ministry of Education - Enrolment and fees charged from private schools and Industrial Vocational Training Board (IVTB) - Fees charged for private tuition obtained through consumer price surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private schools and IVTB: annual output is divided by 4. - Private tuition fees: output based on ten months only (February to November) are quarterlised accordingly. 	Volume based on enrolment statistics.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
N. Health and Social Work			
Health and Social Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure of Ministry of Health from the Accountant General Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added for health services provided by Government is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment and machinery component of import price index.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual production accounts of clinics. - Quarterly data on admissions in clinics and hospitals from the Ministry of Health. - No. of private medical practitioners from the Ministry of Health. - Fees charged from monthly consumer price surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual value added for private health services are computed using available production accounts of clinics and supplemented with indicators on private practitioners. The estimates are quarterlised using quarterly data on admissions to clinics and hospitals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI component.
- O. Other Community, Social & Personal Services			
Sanitary Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production accounts of Waste Water Authority. - Quarterly surveys among a sample of private companies. - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI.
Amusement and Recreational Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly data from the VAT Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly gross output derived from the VAT returns. - Value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI.
Personal Services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly turnover from the VAT department - Demographic statistics such as births, deaths and marriages - Tourist arrivals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly gross output derived from the VAT returns. - Quarterly value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts. - For companies not registered at the VAT: annual estimates are quarterlised using indirect indicators such as quarterly number of births, deaths, marriages, and tourist arrivals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
P. Private Households with Employed Persons			
Private households with employed persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of employees based on number of household with domestic employees as collected in Household Budget Survey (HBS). - Wage Rate from monthly consumer price surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual estimate based on the number of persons employed and average wage divided by 4. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by wage increase due to salary compensation of July of every year.

Data sources, methods and indicators used for the estimation of quarterly GDP
Expenditure approach

Item	Sources & Methodology	Indicator – constant price estimates
Final Consumption Expenditure - Household (HH)	Annual estimates are quarterlised using Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) and HBS structure adjusted for conceptual difference with national accounts.	- Deflation by CPI.
Final Consumption Expenditure – General Government	Government consumption expenditure is equal to the output (compensation of employees, consumption of capital and value of goods and services purchased) of General Government calculated at cost less goods or services sold plus expenditure on social benefits in kind. All data are available on a quarterly basis at the Accountant General Department, except consumption of capital, which is worked out by dividing the available annual estimate by 4.	- Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment, machinery component of import price index and CPI.

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)		
Building and Construction		
Item	Sources & Methodology	Indicator – constant price estimates
Residential Building	Quarterly investment in residential buildings based on quarterly data on floor area from building permits (with a lag of 1 quarter) and quarterly Construction Price Index, together with quarterly data from National Housing Development Company (NHDC) and an estimate for projects for which no permit has been issued.	- Deflation by quarterly construction price index.
Non-Residential Building and Other Construction Work	Quarterly investment in non-residential buildings and other construction work based on quarterly building permits for non-residential buildings (lag by one quarter) and quarterly Construction Price Index, quarterly data on capitals inputs of companies registered with VAT Department and quarterly data on Government capital expenditure available from the Accountant General Department.	

Machinery and Equipment		
Item	Sources & Methodology	Indicator – constant price estimates
Aircraft	Based on information provided by Air Mauritius Ltd and the Accountant General Department.	Exchange rate of the currency in which asset is purchased.
Marine Vessel	Based on information provided by Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA)	
Transport Equipment	Based on information on registered vehicles provided by National Transport Authority (NTA) classified as final consumption expenditure or investment according to purchasers. For transport equipment for which no registration is necessary, imports statistics are used.	- CPI component for car.
Other Machinery and Equipment.	<p>Estimates are mostly based on quarterly Trade Statistics given that most of the machinery and equipment are imported. The imported machinery and equipment goods are brought to purchasers' prices by adding all duties and taxes, landing cost, transport cost and margins. Duties and taxes are available from Customs Department, landing cost from Mauritius Ports Authority while rates of transport and margin are based on the results of the 2002 CEA. Annual installation cost obtained through surveys is quarterlised according to the quarterly trend of concerned machinery.</p> <p>Local production of machinery is estimated from outputs of companies producing capital goods.</p>	- Quarterly Import Price Index and exchange rate.
Exports and Imports of Goods and Services	Data available from the Quarterly Balance of Payments (BOP) of the Bank of Mauritius (BOM).	- Deflation using quarterly import and export price indices.