

Quarterly National Accounts Third 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 presents quarterly estimates of GDP for the period 2003 to the third 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 pages 7 and 8. 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 2003 – Q₃ 2006

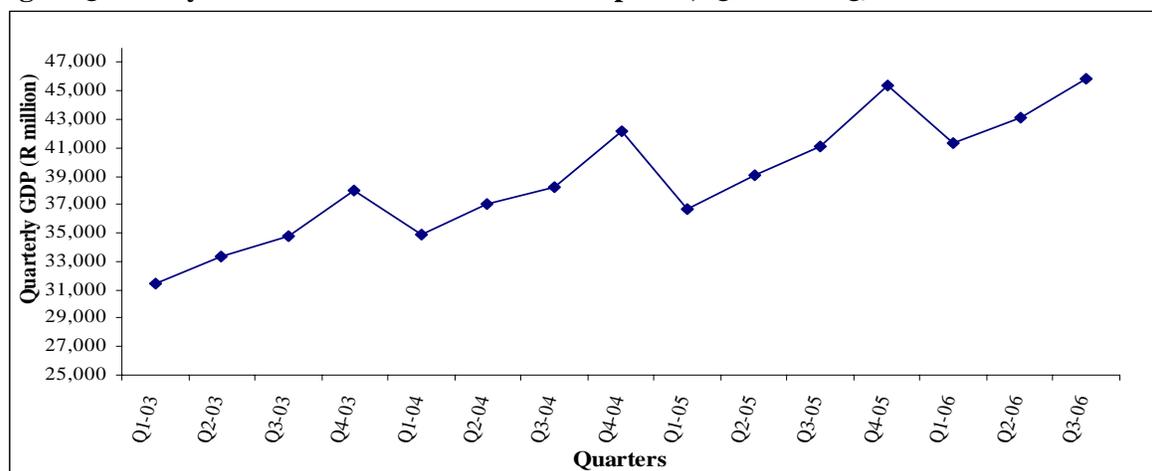


Figure 1 shows the quarterly GDP estimates at basic prices for the period 2003 to the third quarter of 2006. It is observed that throughout the period, the quarterly data follow the same pattern every year. Production is relatively low in the first quarter; it then increases gradually in the two subsequent 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 36,643 million in the first quarter, increased to R 39,033 million in the second and to R 41,101 million in the third to peak at R 45,399 million in the fourth quarter. It then declined to R 41,373 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 end of year festivities.

Quarterly data for the years 2003 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.

Quarterly GDP at current prices for the third quarter of 2006 is estimated at R 45,800 million compared to R 43,080 million in the previous quarter and to R 41,101 million in the corresponding quarter of 2005.

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. 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.

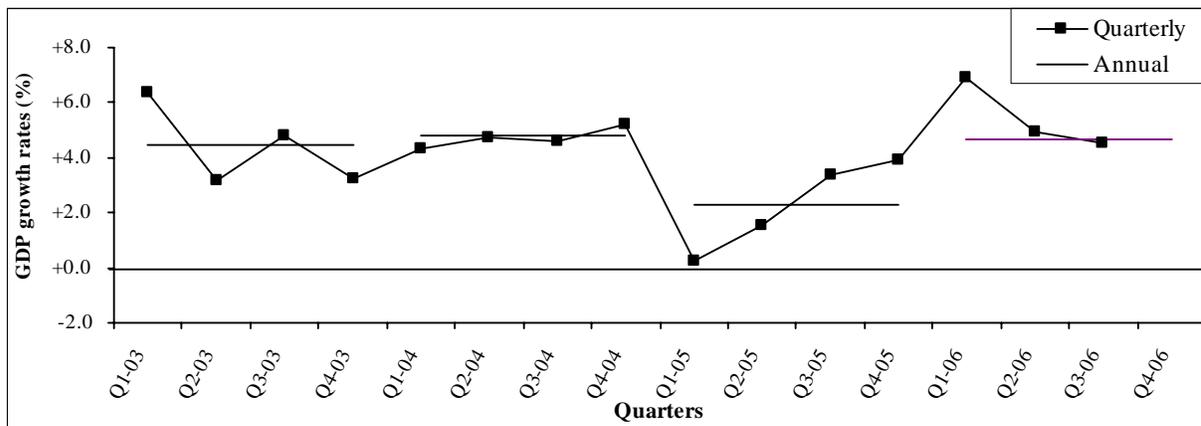
3. Quarterly GDP growth rates (year on year change)

3.1 Growth rates, Q1 2003 – Q3 2006

Table 2 shows quarterly growth rates by industry group for the period 2003 to the third 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 2003 to the third quarter of 2006 as well as the annual rates for the years 2003 to 2006. The annual GDP at basic prices which grew by 4.4% and 4.8% in 2003 and 2004 respectively declined in 2005 when a growth of only 2.3% was registered. Improvement is expected in 2006 with an estimated growth of 4.7%.

Fig. 2: GDP growth rates, quarterly (percentage change over corresponding period of previous year) and annual, Q1 2003 – Q3 2006



The quarterly GDP data indicate a slowing down of the economy in the second quarter of 2003 when a growth of only 3.2% was registered after a high growth of 6.4% in the first quarter. It then improved in the third quarter with a growth of 4.8%, followed by 3.2% in the fourth quarter. A steady growth was then observed till the fourth quarter of 2004 when the economy grew by 5.2%. It slowed down again during the first quarter of 2005 to grow by only 0.2%, but recovered slowly to register a growth of 3.9% in the last quarter of 2005. Growths of 6.9%, 4.9% and 4.5% were then registered in the first, second and third quarters of 2006 respectively.

3.2 *Second quarter 2006*

Based on latest available information, GDP growth for the second quarter of 2006 over the corresponding quarter of 2005 is now revised upwards to 4.9% compared to 4.2% estimated in September 2006. This upward revision is mainly due to higher growths in: “Real estate, renting and business activities” from 5.5% to 6.8%, “Financial intermediation” from 4.1% to 4.4% and “Public administration and defence, etc.” from 4.4% to 4.9%. These were however partly offset by a decline in “Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing” from 0.6% to -0.7%, and lower growths in “Manufacturing” from 3.4% to 2.5%, “Electricity, gas and water supply” from 6.5% to 6.0%, “Wholesale and retail trade, etc.” from 7.2% to 6.5% and “Other community, social and personal service activities, etc.” from 8.2% to 7.8%.

3.3 *Third quarter 2006*

GDP growth rate for the third quarter of 2006 over the corresponding quarter of 2005 is estimated at 4.5%. Growths were registered in all sectors except “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” (Table 2).

“Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing” grew by 7.0% during the third quarter of 2006 after a decline of 0.7% during the second quarter of 2006. The growth of 7.0% was the net result of a high increase of 19.3% in “Other agriculture” mainly attributable to higher production of food crops and fish, and a decline of 3.8% in “Sugarcane”.

“Mining and quarrying” increased by 17.8% in the third quarter of 2006 compared to 5.3% in the second quarter of 2006.

“Manufacturing” grew by 3.6% in the third quarter of 2006 against 2.5% in the previous quarter, mostly explained by a higher growth of 4.8% in “EPZ manufacturing industries” during the third quarter compared to only 0.8% in the second quarter.

“Electricity, gas and water supply” grew by a further 6.3% after the 6.0% growth in the second quarter of 2006.

“Construction” grew by 13.9% compared to a 2.3% growth in the second quarter of 2006, mostly explained by high investment in non residential buildings and in other construction works by both the public and private sectors.

“Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” declined by 2.4% in the third quarter of 2006 after a growth of 6.5% in the previous quarter. The negative growth is mainly explained by lower trade activities in the Freeport compared to the previous quarters of 2006.

After a decline of 0.2% in the second quarter of 2006, “Hotels and restaurants” picked up in the third quarter with a growth of 3.2%, as a result of an increase in the number of tourist arrivals in the third quarter compared to the second quarter.

“Transport, storage and communications” grew by 7.7% in the third quarter of 2006, almost the same as in the previous quarter.

“Financial intermediation” registered a growth of 8.2% in the third quarter of 2006 compared to 4.4% in the second quarter, mainly explained by a higher growth in banking.

“Real estate, renting and business activities” grew by 5.6% in the third quarter, lower than the 6.8% growth registered in the second quarter.

“Public administration and defence; compulsory social security” grew by only 1.2% in the third quarter of 2006 compared to 4.9% in the previous quarter.

“Education” grew by 3.0% in the third quarter of 2006, almost the same as in the second quarter of 2006.

After a high growth of 12.4% in the second quarter of 2006, “Health and social work” registered a lower growth of 5.2% in the third quarter of 2006.

“Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons” grew by 6.2% in the third quarter of 2006, lower than the 7.8% growth registered in the second quarter of 2006.

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

Table A: Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth (percentage point), Q₁ 2005 – Q₃ 2006

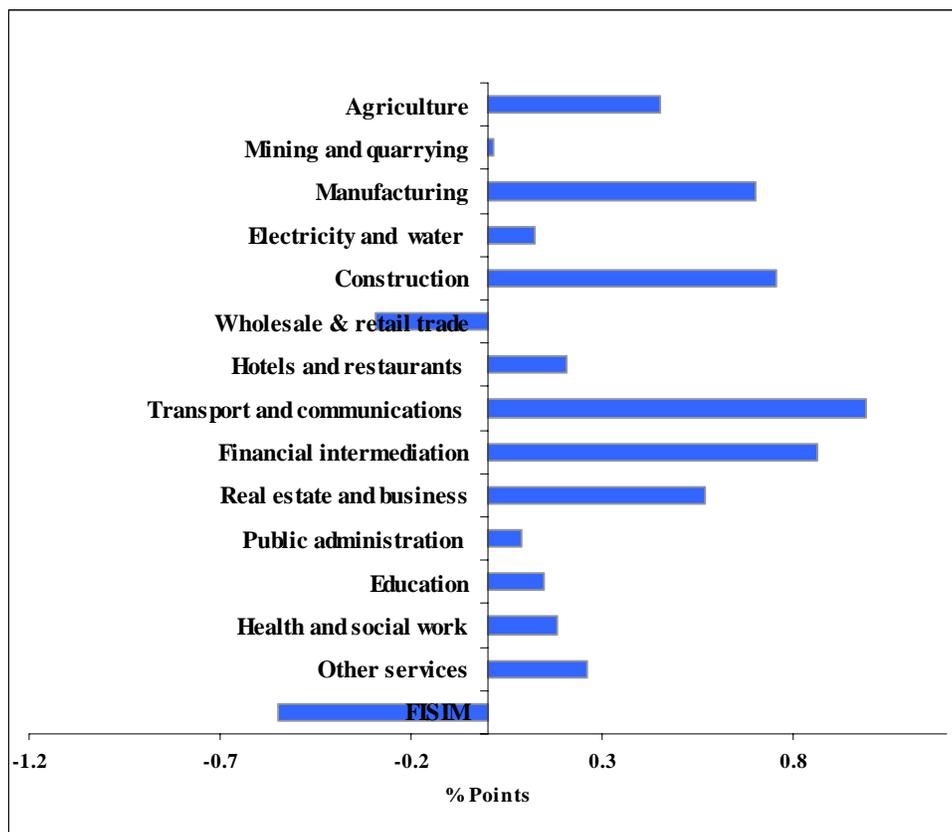
Industry	Contribution to GDP growth						
	Q ₁ 2005	Q ₂ 2005	Q ₃ 2005	Q ₄ 2005	Q ₁ 2006	Q ₂ 2006	Q ₃ 2006
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.4
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	-1.5	-1.4	-0.9	-0.4	1.0	0.5	0.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	-0.1	-0.8	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.7
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	-0.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	2.0	0.8	-0.3
Hotels and restaurants	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2
Transport, storage and communications	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0
Financial intermediation	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
Education	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Health and social work	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
FISIM	-0.1	-0.7	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.5
GDP at basic prices	0.2	1.5	3.4	3.9	6.9	4.9	4.5

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 4.5% growth in GDP during the third quarter of 2006 were “Transport, storage and communications” (1.0 percentage point), "Financial intermediation" (0.9 percentage point), "Construction" (0.7 percentage point), "Manufacturing" (0.7 percentage point), and “Real estate, renting and business services” (0.6 percentage point).

Contributions of the other industry groups ranged from 0.1 to 0.4 percentage point, except “Wholesale and retail trade, etc” whose contribution was negative (-0.3 percentage point) and “Mining and quarrying” whose contribution was marginal.

Fig 3: Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth rate, Q3 2006



4. Quarterly GDP by expenditure

4.1 Quarterly expenditure components at current prices

During the third quarter of 2006, final consumption expenditure, which comprised consumption expenditure of private households and general government, amounted to R 44,215 million, representing 85.8% of the quarterly GDP at market prices. Final consumption of households estimated at R 37,175 million represented 72.1% of the quarterly GDP, and that of general government estimated at R 7,040 million was 13.7% of the GDP (Table 3).

Analysis of quarterly data from 2003 to 2005 shows seasonality in household consumption expenditure with highest consumption occurring during the fourth quarters. During the period 2003

to 2005, it is noted that household expenditure during the fourth quarters represented around 28% of the yearly total, compared to 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.

There is no distinct seasonal pattern in the data for general government consumption expenditure, Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) and imports of services.

4.2 *Quarterly growth rates of expenditure components, third quarter 2006*

Analysis of year on year quarterly GDP by expenditure shows that in the third quarter of 2006, total final consumption expenditure recorded a growth of 5.3% compared to 6.9% in the second quarter (Table 4). Household consumption expenditure grew by 6.2% compared to 7.1% in the previous quarter and that of general government by 1.2% against 6.3% in the second quarter.

After a decline of 6.4% in the second quarter of 2006, investment picked up in the third quarter with a growth of 10.8%, mostly explained by improvement in “Non-residential building” (16.8%) and “Other construction work” (20.5%) due to implementation of projects under the Integrated Resort Scheme (IRS), and in “Machinery and equipment” (9.3%).

The growth of 9.3% in “Machinery and equipment” is the net result of growths of 11.9% and 11.0% in “Passenger car” and “Other machinery and equipment” respectively, partly offset by a decline of 4.5% in “Other transport equipment”.

Exports of goods and services registered a growth of 4.6% in the third quarter of 2006 as a result of growths of 2.8% in exports of goods and 7.6% in exports of services. Imports of goods and services grew by 5.0% explained by growths of 2.4% in imports of goods and 12.2% in imports of services.

**Central Statistics Office
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Port Louis
January 2007**

**Contact Person
Mr. Y.Thorabally,
Statistician,
email: cso_qna@mail.gov.mu
Central Statistics Office
L.I.C Centre
Port-Louis
Tel: (230) 213-5668
Fax: (230) 211-4150**

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 2003 - Q₃ 2006

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2003				2004 ¹			
	2003	2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	8,727	9,829	1,897	1,796	2,333	2,701	2,124	2,134	2,654	2,917
Sugarcane	4,508	5,261	950	869	1,274	1,415	1,108	1,014	1,487	1,652
Other	4,219	4,568	947	927	1,059	1,286	1,016	1,120	1,167	1,265
Mining and quarrying	84	87	20	19	20	26	19	19	23	27
Manufacturing	29,581	31,887	6,329	7,289	7,492	8,470	6,820	7,815	7,888	9,364
Sugar	1,359	1,624	209	283	413	454	250	338	494	543
E.P.Z products	13,171	13,134	2,955	3,429	3,372	3,414	3,138	3,487	3,211	3,298
Other	15,051	17,129	3,165	3,577	3,707	4,601	3,433	3,990	4,183	5,523
Electricity , gas and water supply	3,409	3,546	855	880	858	816	889	876	857	924
Construction	8,269	8,835	1,625	2,571	1,973	2,101	1,913	2,472	2,194	2,256
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	15,466	17,327	3,686	3,434	3,822	4,523	3,600	4,078	4,394	5,254
Wholesale and retail trade	14,621	16,350	3,475	3,223	3,611	4,312	3,356	3,834	4,150	5,010
Other	845	977	211	211	211	211	244	244	244	244
Hotels and restaurants	9,434	11,296	2,304	2,056	2,062	3,011	3,119	2,579	2,346	3,254
Transport , storage and communications	18,498	19,681	4,384	4,192	4,808	5,115	4,799	4,398	5,003	5,482
Financial intermediation	13,828	14,876	3,281	3,602	3,547	3,398	3,316	3,850	3,763	3,946
Insurance	3,745	4,200	846	969	952	978	827	957	1,188	1,228
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	10,083	10,676	2,435	2,633	2,596	2,420	2,489	2,894	2,575	2,718
Real estate, renting and business activities	13,026	14,679	3,182	3,223	3,270	3,350	3,575	3,656	3,663	3,786
Owner occupied dwellings	6,473	7,247	1,584	1,602	1,635	1,653	1,744	1,786	1,846	1,872
Other	6,553	7,432	1,599	1,622	1,636	1,697	1,831	1,870	1,817	1,914
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9,409	10,579	2,268	2,281	2,424	2,437	2,568	2,704	2,679	2,629
Education	6,280	7,086	1,457	1,572	1,656	1,596	1,670	1,778	1,856	1,781
Health and social work	4,423	5,087	1,034	1,073	1,159	1,158	1,230	1,267	1,338	1,251
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	4,839	5,390	992	1,204	1,341	1,302	1,104	1,363	1,524	1,399
FISIM	-7,683	-7,818	-1,898	-1,877	-1,934	-1,974	-1,870	-1,911	-1,960	-2,078
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	137,590	152,367	31,415	33,314	34,831	38,029	34,876	37,079	38,220	42,192
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	19,806	23,173	4,818	4,403	4,825	5,761	5,163	5,689	5,722	6,600
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	157,396	175,539	36,233	37,717	39,656	43,790	40,039	42,767	43,941	48,792

1/ revised estimates

Table 1(cont'd) - Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, Q₁ 2003 - Q₃ 2006

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)	2005 ¹				2006		
	2005	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9,790	2,133	2,036	2,654	2,968	2,180	2,085	2,699
Sugarcane	5,212	1,098	1,005	1,473	1,636	1,024	938	1,375
Other	4,578	1,035	1,031	1,181	1,331	1,156	1,147	1,325
Mining and quarrying	88	21	22	21	23	23	24	27
Manufacturing	32,126	6,574	7,770	8,037	9,745	7,317	8,591	9,174
Sugar	1,609	247	335	489	538	231	313	457
E.P.Z products	12,100	2,671	3,267	3,089	3,073	2,794	3,508	3,649
Other	18,418	3,656	4,168	4,459	6,135	4,293	4,771	5,069
Electricity , gas and water supply	3,355	944	813	804	794	902	811	907
Construction	9,023	2,009	2,398	2,227	2,390	2,048	2,573	2,747
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	19,503	3,825	4,760	5,109	5,808	4,852	5,421	5,556
Wholesale and retail trade	18,378	3,544	4,479	4,828	5,527	4,530	5,099	5,234
Other	1,125	281	281	281	281	322	322	322
Hotels and restaurants	12,423	3,414	2,633	2,599	3,778	4,360	3,069	3,167
Transport , storage and communications	20,616	4,975	4,738	5,294	5,609	5,457	5,086	5,665
Financial intermediation	16,681	3,571	4,193	4,304	4,613	4,080	4,561	5,088
Insurance	4,675	915	1,050	1,333	1,377	1,025	1,163	1,475
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	12,006	2,656	3,143	2,971	3,236	3,055	3,398	3,613
Real estate, renting and business activities	16,609	4,078	4,157	4,116	4,258	4,567	4,690	4,771
Owner occupied dwellings	8,177	1,994	2,022	2,066	2,096	2,177	2,211	2,330
Other	8,432	2,084	2,135	2,050	2,163	2,390	2,479	2,441
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	11,460	2,732	2,901	2,955	2,872	2,945	3,132	3,040
Education	7,780	1,837	1,975	2,007	1,960	1,972	2,118	2,143
Health and social work	5,573	1,362	1,397	1,451	1,363	1,517	1,643	1,585
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	6,050	1,242	1,533	1,708	1,567	1,390	1,718	1,917
FISIM	-8,900	-2,073	-2,292	-2,186	-2,349	-2,236	-2,441	-2,686
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	162,177	36,643	39,033	41,101	45,399	41,373	43,080	45,800
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	23,177	5,445	5,863	5,471	6,398	5,985	5,978	5,735
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	185,354	42,088	44,897	46,572	51,797	47,358	49,058	51,535

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 2 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2003 - Q₃ 2006

	Annual growth rate		2003				2004 ¹			
	2003	2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+1.9	+8.1	+1.8	-0.3	+0.6	+4.5	+9.5	+14.8	+8.5	+2.4
Sugarcane	+3.7	+10.6	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7	+10.6	+10.6	+10.6	+10.6
Other	+0.1	+5.4	0.0	-3.3	-2.6	+5.2	8.1	+17.9	+5.9	-5.9
Mining and quarrying	+1.0	+0.4	+0.5	+2.4	+0.2	+1.1	-9.7	+1.9	+9.7	0.0
Manufacturing	+0.0	+0.5	+3.3	-5.6	+1.3	+1.4	+4.0	+0.6	-3.5	+0.3
Sugar	+3.7	+10.6	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7	+10.6	+10.6	+10.6	+10.6
E.P.Z products	-6.0	-6.8	-3.4	-9.9	-4.6	-5.3	+3.2	-5.6	-12.7	-11.0
Other	+5.8	+6.0	+10.5	-1.4	+7.6	+7.2	+4.5	+6.2	+4.3	+8.3
Electricity , gas and water supply	+8.2	+4.0	+10.8	+5.9	+8.0	+8.0	+4.2	+5.4	+2.6	+3.7
Construction	+10.2	+0.5	+26.2	+24.0	+3.4	-6.4	+12.7	-9.2	+3.7	-0.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+1.2	+5.7	+8.2	-5.3	+6.0	-2.9	-7.0	+13.0	+8.3	+8.2
Wholesale and retail trade	+0.8	+5.5	+8.2	-6.0	+6.0	-3.3	-7.8	+13.2	+8.3	+8.2
Other	+8.3	+8.5	+8.3	+8.0	+7.8	+8.7	+8.8	+8.9	+8.7	+7.7
Hotels and restaurants	+3.0	+2.4	-3.5	+6.7	+3.7	+5.9	+2.4	-3.3	+2.0	+6.9
Transport , storage and communications	+6.6	+8.1	+5.2	+1.5	+9.1	+9.7	+9.6	+6.8	+7.6	+8.5
Financial intermediation	+11.7	+4.3	+8.9	+17.2	+11.4	+9.4	+2.9	+7.0	+0.4	+6.7
Insurance	+5.0	+5.0	+5.5	+4.7	+4.3	+5.5	+3.6	+4.6	+5.8	+6.1
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	+14.3	+4.0	+10.1	+22.1	+14.2	+11.0	+2.7	+7.8	-1.6	+7.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+6.6	+6.7	+7.4	+6.8	+5.6	+6.5	+7.4	+7.8	+5.6	+5.7
Owner occupied dwellings	+5.9	+5.3	+5.6	+6.0	+6.1	+6.1	+5.4	+5.3	+5.3	+5.2
Other	+7.2	+8.0	+9.3	+7.6	+5.1	+6.9	+9.6	+10.4	+6.0	+6.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+5.6	+4.3	+12.6	+8.6	+0.4	+1.0	-2.1	+3.7	+8.1	+8.0
Education	+4.8	+6.4	+4.1	+4.5	+3.8	+5.6	+3.4	+4.3	+9.3	+8.4
Health and social work	+6.8	+7.0	+3.7	+7.5	+6.3	+9.6	+5.8	+5.8	+11.0	+5.1
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+6.3	+7.6	+9.4	+1.6	+4.2	+10.9	+6.9	+9.1	+9.6	+4.5
FISIM	+7.6	-0.4	+5.8	+7.2	+2.5	+15.1	-1.2	+0.8	-1.1	-0.2
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+4.4	+4.8	+6.4	+3.2	+4.8	+3.2	+4.3	+4.7	+4.6	+5.2
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+3.5	+12.3	+20.4	-12.0	+17.7	-4.4	+4.1	+25.0	+16.1	+6.4
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+4.3	+5.7	+7.7	+1.5	+5.9	+2.3	+4.3	+6.6	+5.7	+5.4

1/ revised estimates

Table 2 (cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2003- Q₃ 2006

	Annual growth rate	2005 ¹				2006		
	2005	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-5.4	-7.2	-8.1	-7.3	-0.3	-1.2	-0.7	+7.0
Sugarcane	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-3.8	-3.8	-3.8
Other	-1.1	-4.8	-7.0	-4.6	+10.3	+2.0	+2.4	+19.3
Mining and quarrying	-3.6	+7.7	+9.1	-9.7	-16.1	+7.2	+5.3	+17.8
Manufacturing	-5.5	-11.1	-6.2	-4.1	-2.0	+5.6	+2.5	+3.6
Sugar	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-3.8	-3.8	-3.8
E.P.Z products	-12.3	-21.2	-9.8	-8.4	-10.0	+0.6	+0.8	+4.8
Other	0.0	-1.8	-2.8	-0.2	+3.6	+9.7	+4.1	+3.2
Electricity , gas and water supply	+3.8	+1.5	+2.5	+6.6	+5.2	+4.5	+6.0	+6.3
Construction	-5.2	-3.7	-10.3	-5.0	-0.9	-2.7	+2.3	+13.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+5.6	-1.6	+8.4	+9.5	+5.3	+18.8	+6.5	-2.4
Wholesale and retail trade	+5.5	-2.1	+8.4	+9.6	+5.1	+19.6	+6.4	-2.6
Other	+8.0	+6.7	+7.2	+8.6	+9.7	+7.2	+7.1	+2.9
Hotels and restaurants	+5.6	+6.5	+2.4	+5.2	+7.2	+6.2	-0.2	+3.2
Transport , storage and communications	+7.6	+7.6	+9.5	+7.4	+6.4	+7.8	+7.6	+7.7
Financial intermediation	+5.3	+0.3	+2.7	+8.6	+9.6	+6.0	+4.4	+8.2
Insurance	+5.0	+4.3	+5.1	+6.1	+4.6	+5.0	+4.8	+5.5
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	+5.4	-1.2	+2.0	+9.5	+11.5	+6.2	+4.0	+9.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+6.5	+6.1	+6.3	+6.4	+7.0	+6.3	+6.8	+5.6
Owner occupied dwellings	+4.8	+4.9	+4.7	+4.8	+4.9	+4.3	+4.3	+4.0
Other	+8.1	+7.3	+7.9	+8.1	+9.1	+8.3	+9.1	+7.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+5.3	+4.4	+5.0	+7.8	+4.2	+4.7	+4.9	+1.2
Education	+6.1	+6.3	+7.7	+4.6	+6.1	+3.0	+2.9	+3.0
Health and social work	+6.1	+7.3	+7.2	+4.8	+5.0	+6.1	+12.4	+5.2
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+7.9	+6.1	+7.1	+8.7	+9.4	+10.4	+7.8	+6.2
FISIM	+6.2	+2.4	+11.6	+6.3	+4.8	+0.1	+1.0	+10.3
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+2.3	+0.2	+1.5	+3.4	+3.9	+6.9	+4.9	+4.5
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	-5.5	-5.1	-2.5	-10.7	-3.8	+3.0	-5.8	-3.5
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+1.2	-0.3	+1.1	+1.9	+3.1	+6.5	+3.8	+3.8

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q₁ 2003 - Q₃ 2006

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2003				2004 ¹			
	2003	2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Final consumption expenditure	118,452	136,880	28,052	28,055	29,556	32,789	32,427	32,734	33,949	37,770
Households	96,179	111,837	22,806	22,432	23,985	26,957	26,379	26,380	27,767	31,310
General Government	22,272	25,043	5,246	5,623	5,571	5,833	6,047	6,354	6,182	6,460
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	35,553	38,002	8,158	9,833	8,516	9,046	8,343	10,140	9,724	9,796
A. Building & Construction work	21,740	23,042	4,209	6,839	5,180	5,512	4,986	6,453	5,732	5,872
Residential building	7,620	7,911	1,641	1,868	2,298	1,812	2,000	1,899	2,301	1,711
Non residential building	7,966	10,174	1,333	2,555	1,807	2,272	1,990	2,835	2,456	2,892
Other construction work	6,154	4,957	1,235	2,416	1,075	1,428	995	1,718	975	1,269
B. Machinery & equipment	13,813	14,960	3,949	2,993	3,337	3,534	3,357	3,687	3,992	3,924
Passenger car	1,813	2,580	434	446	447	487	483	531	886	680
Other transport equipment	2,838	1,728	1,371	419	626	423	296	635	397	400
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	<i>1,768</i>	<i>1,509</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>626</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>400</i>
Other machinery and equipment	9,162	10,652	2,144	2,129	2,264	2,625	2,578	2,521	2,709	2,844
Change in inventories	1,369	4,822	924	-51	90	405	-1,383	2,776	1,096	2,334
Exports of goods and services	88,716	94,859	20,553	19,682	23,345	25,136	22,617	21,167	24,544	26,531
Goods (f.o.b)	53,022	54,905	11,779	11,637	14,870	14,736	12,222	12,375	15,574	14,734
Services	35,694	39,954	8,774	8,045	8,475	10,400	10,395	8,792	8,970	11,797
Less Imports of goods and services	86,694	99,024	21,454	19,802	21,851	23,586	21,964	24,049	25,372	27,639
Goods (f.o.b)	61,411	70,911	15,438	13,845	15,437	16,690	15,015	17,518	18,218	20,160
Services	25,283	28,113	6,016	5,957	6,414	6,896	6,949	6,531	7,154	7,479
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	157,396	175,539	36,233	37,717	39,656	43,790	40,039	42,767	43,941	48,792

1/ revised estimates

Table 3 (cont'd) - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q₁ 2003 - Q₃ 2006

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)	2005 ¹				2006		
	2005	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ²
Final consumption expenditure	156,385	37,009	37,748	38,174	43,454	42,126	42,979	44,215
Households	129,019	30,532	30,686	31,420	36,381	35,112	35,193	37,175
General Government	27,367	6,477	7,063	6,753	7,073	7,014	7,787	7,040
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	39,541	8,529	10,867	10,450	9,695	8,633	10,494	12,309
A. Building & Construction work	23,289	5,229	6,172	5,760	6,128	5,217	6,693	7,017
Residential building	7,628	1,764	1,257	2,328	2,279	1,947	2,071	2,626
Non residential building	9,627	2,508	2,577	2,320	2,222	1,984	2,633	2,931
Other construction work	6,034	956	2,338	1,113	1,627	1,285	1,990	1,461
B. Machinery & equipment	16,252	3,300	4,695	4,690	3,567	3,417	3,801	5,291
Passenger car	2,327	518	631	563	616	616	649	595
Other transport equipment	1,866	295	586	526	459	465	-284	464
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	<i>1,746</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>466</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>465</i>	<i>491</i>	<i>464</i>
Other machinery and equipment	12,059	2,488	3,478	3,601	2,492	2,336	3,436	4,233
Change in inventories	555	-3,726	2,481	1,119	681	-1,888	2,208	441
Exports of goods and services	110,940	25,155	26,454	28,473	30,858	30,300	28,157	31,301
Goods (f.o.b)	63,219	12,909	14,640	17,865	17,805	15,808	17,371	19,305
Services	47,721	12,246	11,814	10,608	13,053	14,492	10,786	11,996
Less Imports of goods and services	122,067	24,880	32,654	31,643	32,890	31,813	34,780	36,731
Goods (f.o.b)	86,734	17,025	22,797	23,114	23,798	22,080	25,547	26,157
Services	35,333	7,855	9,857	8,529	9,092	9,733	9,233	10,574
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	185,354	42,088	44,897	46,572	51,797	47,358	49,058	51,535

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 4 - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q 2003 - Q₃ 2006

	Annual growth rate		2003				2004 ¹			
	2003	2004	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Final consumption expenditure	+4.7	+7.2	+3.6	+3.3	+6.0	+5.7	+5.1	+7.2	+7.5	+8.8
Households	+5.1	+7.8	+3.2	+2.8	+7.2	+6.8	+6.1	+9.2	+7.1	+8.7
General Government	+3.0	+4.6	+5.0	+5.1	+1.1	+0.6	+1.2	-0.1	+9.4	+8.8
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+10.3	+2.2	+41.9	+9.3	+3.3	-2.6	+1.5	-0.6	+8.3	+0.2
A. Building & Construction work	+12.9	-0.3	+30.4	+30.1	+4.2	-5.6	+13.4	-10.9	+3.2	-0.9
Residential building	+4.6	-2.3	-1.4	+33.2	+18.5	-20.6	+16.6	-4.1	-6.7	-12.3
Non residential building	+7.6	+20.1	+36.7	+41.6	-19.8	-5.0	+43.0	+4.9	+26.9	+18.4
Other construction work	+34.5	-24.2	+110.0	+18.0	+37.6	+22.8	-22.8	-32.8	-15.3	-17.3
B. Machinery & equipment	+6.5	+6.2	+56.5	-19.8	+2.1	+2.0	-11.2	+22.6	+15.9	+2.0
Passenger car	+12.2	+39.5	+43.9	-8.4	+37.2	-3.6	+12.0	+19.3	+92.8	+33.3
Other transport equipment	+66.5	-40.3	+338.4	-47.9	+117.4	+27.5	-77.8	+45.1	-38.3	-8.9
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+32.3	-16.3	-1.0	+0.9	+117.4	+27.5	-1.7	-1.0	-38.3	-8.9
Other machinery and equipment	-5.2	+14.0	+11.3	-12.6	-15.5	-0.1	+27.9	+18.7	+15.8	-2.2
Exports of goods and services	-3.9	-0.3	-3.4	-11.0	-2.7	+1.3	+4.9	-0.6	-2.3	-2.8
Goods (f.o.b)	-5.9	-3.5	+0.4	-14.8	-4.7	-3.8	-1.2	-1.6	-2.6	-7.9
Services	-0.7	+4.3	-8.2	-4.9	+0.9	+9.6	+12.9	+1.0	-1.7	+4.4
Less Imports of goods and services	-3.1	+2.8	+8.7	-11.4	-4.9	-3.6	+0.8	+10.6	+0.9	0.0
Goods (f.o.b)	-4.3	+3.9	+14.2	-14.3	-6.0	-8.0	-4.0	+15.3	+2.7	+3.2
Services	-0.1	+0.1	-3.6	-3.9	-2.2	+9.3	+13.5	-0.6	-3.5	-7.8

1/ revised estimates

Table 4 (cont'd) - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2003 - Q₃ 2006

	Annual growth rate	2005 ¹				2006		
		2005	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹
Final consumption expenditure	+7.1	+7.3	+7.6	+5.8	+7.5	+6.8	+6.9	+5.3
Households	+7.3	+8.0	+7.5	+5.9	+7.8	+7.3	+7.1	+6.2
General Government	+6.1	+4.4	+8.0	+5.8	+6.1	+4.6	+6.3	+1.2
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	-2.4	-7.4	+0.4	+2.3	-5.2	-1.4	-6.4	+10.8
<i>A. Building & Construction work</i>	-6.2	-3.7	-11.5	-5.9	-2.3	-4.9	+3.3	+12.2
Residential building	-10.5	-18.8	-38.5	-5.1	+25.1	+5.0	+56.4	+3.8
Non residential building	-12.1	+15.2	-16.2	-12.0	-28.4	-24.3	-2.4	+16.8
Other construction work	+13.0	-11.3	+26.1	+7.4	+20.5	+27.6	-19.0	+20.5
<i>B. Machinery & equipment</i>	+3.4	-12.3	+20.1	+13.3	-9.4	+3.8	-18.3	+9.3
Passenger car	-14.1	-1.5	+11.9	-39.3	-11.0	+20.9	+5.2	+11.9
Other transport equipment	+2.8	-12.2	-12.1	+26.4	+12.1	+67.8	-117.1	-4.5
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+10.1	-12.2	+5.6	+26.4	+12.1	+67.8	+14.1	-4.5
Other machinery and equipment	+7.8	-14.4	+29.9	+29.5	-12.3	-7.4	-5.9	+11.0
Exports of goods and services	+11.6	+1.8	+19.8	+11.9	+13.6	+16.5	-0.1	+4.6
Goods (f.o.b)	+9.9	-3.4	+13.3	+10.6	+18.0	+18.4	+11.4	+2.8
Services	+14.0	+7.8	+28.8	+14.1	+8.2	+14.5	-14.3	+7.6
Less Imports of goods and services	+6.4	-7.9	+20.0	+7.7	+5.6	+14.9	-5.6	+5.0
Goods (f.o.b)	+5.5	-7.8	+15.1	+9.5	+4.7	+16.4	-0.8	+2.4
Services	+8.4	-8.2	+33.6	+3.1	+8.2	+11.4	-17.0	+12.2

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

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.