

Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP)

Second quarter 2008

1. Introduction

The Index of Industrial Production shows the evolution of the volume of output of the Industrial Sector which covers “Mining and quarrying”, “Manufacturing” and “Electricity, gas and water supply” and accounts for around 22% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The index compiled on a quarterly basis is one of the most important industrial short-term indicators, which aims at measuring, on a quarterly basis, the changes in the volume of industrial output.

This issue of “Economic and Social Indicators” presents the quarterly indices for the period 2003 to second quarter 2008 with weights based on the results of the 2002 Census of Economic Activities and year 2002 as base period.

The indices are given separately for the three sections, namely, “Mining and quarrying”, “Manufacturing” and “Electricity, gas and water supply”. Within “Manufacturing”, estimates by broad group, namely, enterprises formerly holding an EPZ certificate, Non-EPZ and “Sugar milling” as well as by main industrial grouping are given. Wherever possible, the annual averages of the quarterly indices have been worked out and included in the tables. It is to be noted that, due to incomplete data, indices for the second quarter of 2008 are provisional and published at section and broad group level only. They are therefore subject to revision in future issues of the Economic and Social Indicator of QIIP.

The published indices are not seasonally adjusted. The user is therefore advised to base comparisons for a particular quarter of a year on the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

The objectives of the QIIP, data sources and methodology used in the compilation of the index as well as the limitations of the index are given at annex.

2. The overall index - Industrial Sector

In the second quarter of 2008 the overall index of industrial production was 14.6% higher than the previous quarter, and 5.2% higher than the corresponding quarter of 2007. In the year ending second quarter 2008, i.e., third quarter 2007 to second quarter 2008, real industrial output went up by 3.6% compared to the corresponding period a year before. This is explained mainly by increases in the real output of EPZ (+8.1%), and “Electricity, gas and water supply” (+4.4%), partly offset by declines of 7.4% in “Sugar milling” and 5.8 % in “Mining and quarrying” (Table 1). The long-term trend (4-quarter moving average), as shown graphically by chart 1, shows that the upward tendency as from the first quarter of 2006 is maintained.

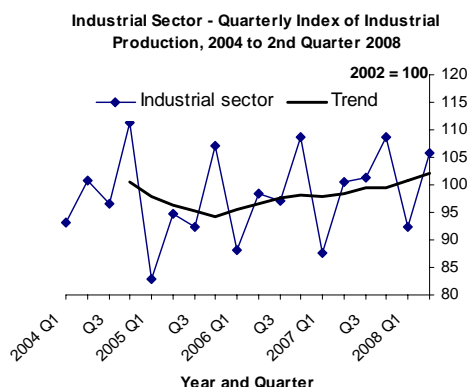


Chart 1

3. Changes by section

3.1 Mining and quarrying

“Mining and quarrying”, is restricted to activities relating to quarrying of decorative stones, sand and salt extraction and represents only 0.3% of the output of the industrial sector. In the second quarter of 2008, real output increased by 7.1% compared to the previous quarter and by 3.2% compared to the corresponding quarter of 2007. In the year ending second quarter 2008, real output went down by 5.8% (Table 1).

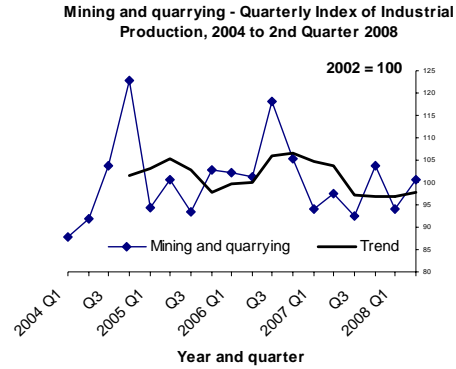


Chart 2

3.2 Manufacturing

Manufacturing output, which covers the production of a wide range of goods, represents 89% of the output of the industrial sector. For analysis purposes, “Manufacturing” is broken down into the following broad groups:

- Sugar milling representing around 5% of manufacturing output
- EPZ (55%)
- Non-EPZ (40%)

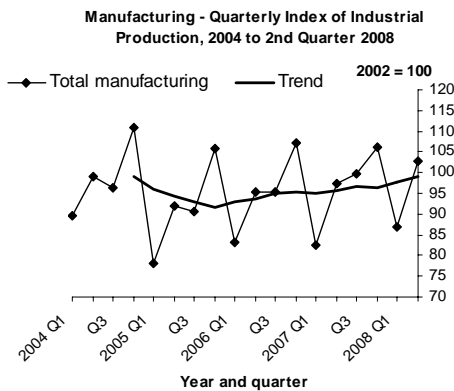


Chart 3

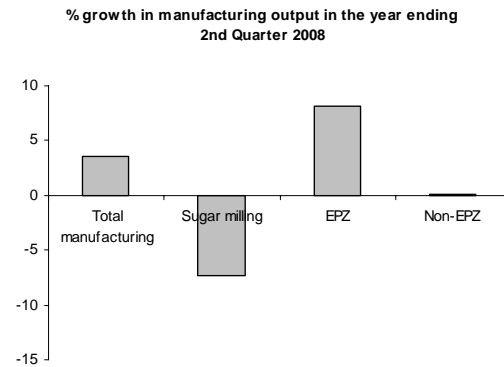


Chart 4

Manufacturing output in the second quarter of 2008 increased by 18.2% compared to the previous quarter, and went up by 5.6% when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2007 (Table 1). In the year ending second quarter 2008, it grew by 3.5%. This is explained by increases of 8.1% in EPZ and 0.1% in Non-EPZ, partly offset by a decrease of 7.4% in “Sugar milling”. The performances of the EPZ and the Non-EPZ excluding “Sugar milling” by detailed industry group up to first quarter 2008 are analysed separately in Section 4. As mentioned in the introduction, due to incomplete data, indices for the second quarter of 2008 are provisional and published at section and broad group level only.

3.3 Electricity, gas and water supply

“Electricity, gas and water supply” accounts for around 11% of the output of the industrial sector. In the second quarter of 2008, real output of this section receded by 4.2% when compared to the previous quarter but increased by 2.6% when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2007. In the year ending second quarter 2008, it went up by 4.4% (Table 1).

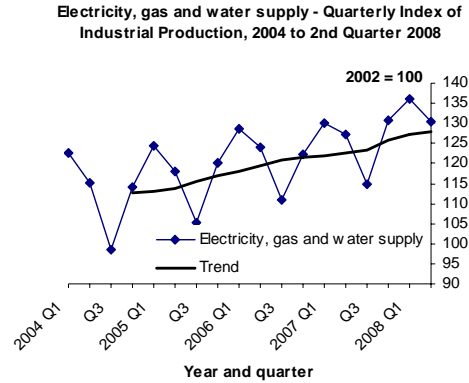


Chart 5

4. Changes by broad group

4.1 EPZ

Real output of the EPZ increased by 17% in the second quarter of 2008 compared to the previous quarter and by 4% when compared to the corresponding quarter, a year before. In the year ending second quarter 2008, it is estimated to have gone up by 8.1% (Table 1).

Indices by main industrial grouping for the second quarter of 2008 are not available. However, an indication of the annual performance at this level can be obtained by comparing the detailed indices available for year ending first quarter 2008 to the corresponding quarter of 2007 (Table 3). Real output of “Wearing apparel”, the most important industrial grouping within the EPZ, grew by 4.5% and that of “Textiles” by 18.1%. These two sub-groups account for 86.6% of the total weight allocated to the EPZ. Moreover, the production of chemicals and man-made fibres grew by 94.3%, “Food products” by 26.1% and “Optical instruments, watches and clocks” by 5.3%. Details of changes at sub-group level are shown in Chart 7.

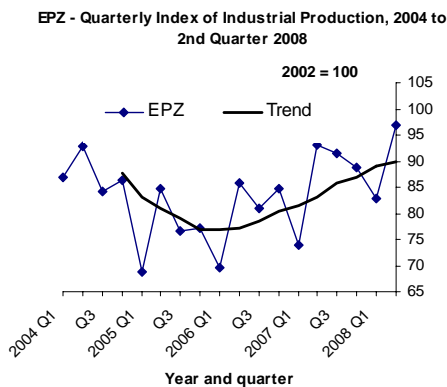


Chart 6

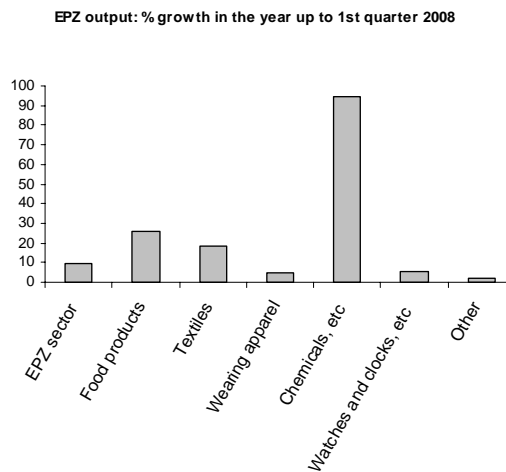


Chart 7

4.2 Non-EPZ excluding “Sugar milling”

The index for the Non-EPZ refers to large establishments only (see methodology at annex). Provisional estimate of real output of large Non-EPZ establishments shows an increase of 18.3% in the second quarter of 2008 compared to the previous quarter and an increase of 7.5% compared to the corresponding quarter of 2007. For the year ending second quarter 2008, the index showed a slight increase of 0.1% (Table 1).

An indication of the annual performance at sub-group level is obtained by comparing the detailed indices available for the year ending first quarter 2008 with the year ending first quarter 2007 (Table 4). Increases were registered in “Food products excluding sugar” (+3%), “Textiles” (+0.7%), “Wearing apparel” (+17.6%), “Publishing and printing” (+9.6), “Non-metallic mineral products” (+8.6%) and “Other manufacturing” (+12.4%). Decreases were noted in: “Beverages and tobacco” (-23.2%), “Chemicals and man-made fibres” (-2.2%) and “Basic metals and metal products” (-21.8%).

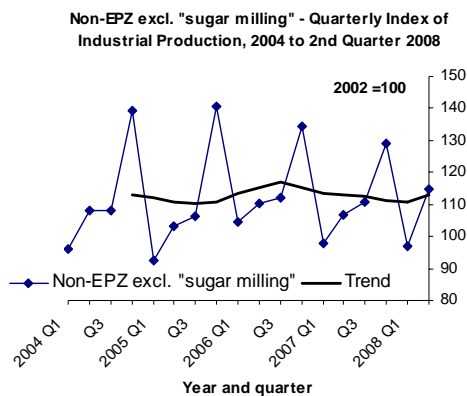


Chart 8

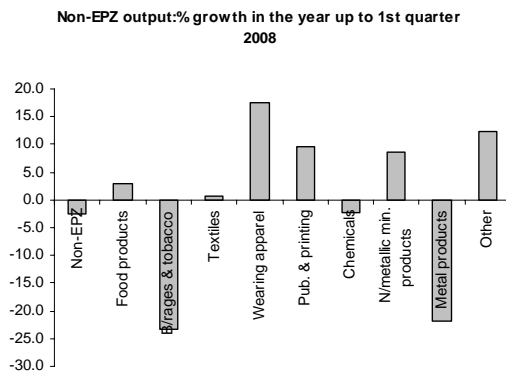


Chart 9

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Table 1: Index of industrial production by section - annual and quarterly indices, 2003 to 2nd Quarter 2008 Year 2002 = 100

	Industrial sector	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing					Electricity, gas and water supply
			Total	Total exc. sugar milling	Sugar milling ¹	EPZ	Non-EPZ ²	
NSIC Rev. 3	10 - 37, 40, 41	10 - 14	15 - 37	15-37 exc. 1542	1542	15 - 37	15 - 37	40, 41
Weight	1000	3	890	845	45	486	358	108
Annual								
2003	100.3	101.0	99.4	99.1	103.7	94.0	106.1	108.2
2004	100.4	101.5	99.0	98.3	110.5	87.6	112.8	112.6
2005	94.3	97.8	91.6	91.2	99.8	76.8	110.6	116.8
2006	98.1	106.6	95.2	95.2	96.9	80.3	115.3	121.6
2007	99.6	96.9	96.5	97.1	83.7	86.8	111.2	125.6
Quarterly								
2003 Q1	89.6	97.0	86.2	87.5	63.8	84.4	91.6	117.5
Q2	100.3	90.3	99.3	100.0	86.4	98.7	101.7	109.2
Q3	100.0	94.5	100.5	99.1	126.1	95.8	103.6	96.1
Q4	111.3	122.2	111.5	110.0	138.6	97.1	127.6	110.0
2004 Q1	93.2	87.8	89.6	90.8	67.9	87.0	96.0	122.5
Q2	100.7	91.9	98.9	99.3	92.0	92.9	108.1	115.1
Q3	96.6	103.7	96.3	94.3	134.3	84.2	107.9	98.6
Q4	111.3	122.7	110.9	108.9	147.6	86.5	139.4	114.1
2005 Q1	83.0	94.5	78.0	78.9	61.3	68.8	92.6	124.3
Q2	94.8	100.6	92.0	92.5	83.1	84.7	103.0	117.9
Q3	92.3	93.4	90.7	89.1	121.3	76.5	106.1	105.1
Q4	107.2	102.7	105.7	104.2	133.5	77.2	140.8	120.1
2006 Q1	88.1	102.2	83.1	84.4	59.5	69.6	104.4	128.7
Q2	98.5	101.1	95.3	96.1	80.7	85.8	110.2	124.2
Q3	97.2	118.1	95.4	94.2	117.8	81.1	112.0	111.0
Q4	108.7	105.2	107.1	105.9	129.5	84.8	134.4	122.1
2007 Q1	87.6	93.9	82.4	84.1	51.4	73.9	97.9	130.1
Q2	100.6	97.5	97.4	98.9	69.7	93.1	106.7	127.1
Q3	101.4	92.4	99.8	99.7	101.7	91.6	110.8	114.7
Q4	108.8	103.7	106.2	105.9	111.8	88.7	129.1	130.7
2008 Q1	92.3	93.9	87.0	88.8	54.2	82.7	97.0	136.1
Q2	105.8	100.6	102.8	104.4	73.5	96.8	114.7	130.3
% change, latest quarter over: ³								
previous quarter	14.6	7.1	18.2	17.6	35.6	17.0	18.3	-4.2
same quarter a year ago	5.2	3.2	5.6	5.6	5.5	4.0	7.5	2.6
% growth in output in the year to: ³								
2nd quarter 2008	3.6	-5.8	3.5	4.1	-7.4	8.1	0.1	4.4

¹ figures for 2005 to 2008 are provisional

² large, i.e establishments with 10 or more employees

³ provisional

Table 2: Index of industrial production by main industrial grouping - manufacturing, 2003 to 1st quarter 2008

Year 2002 = 100

	Main industrial grouping									
	Total manufacturing	Food products inc. sugar	Beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Wearing apparel	Publishing and printing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	metallic mineral products	metals and metal products	Other
NSIC Rev. 3	15 - 37	151 - 154	155, 160	17	18	22	23 - 25	26	27, 28	19 - 21, 29 - 37
Weight	1000	155	89	62	431	39	67	37	36	84
Annual										
2003	99.4	109.5	97.7	97.7	90.4	112.9	121.6	101.7	112.8	99.0
2004	99.0	115.8	92.0	92.2	80.5	115.4	106.5	93.5	193.4	117.0
2005	91.6	119.7	84.0	80.8	68.7	107.0	82.0	83.2	222.2	111.0
2006	95.2	129.9	87.0	80.0	70.0	100.0	81.4	79.8	274.3	126.4
2007	99.2	129.5	65.1	91.3	73.4	96.9	95.2	86.7	240.5	138.1
Quarterly										
2003 Q1	86.2	89.1	84.8	84.7	83.0	95.6	91.8	90.1	95.1	86.1
Q2	99.3	99.2	87.6	96.1	97.4	109.3	109.4	104.1	120.9	99.5
Q3	100.5	117.8	92.2	103.0	90.6	106.4	125.3	102.0	115.0	96.7
Q4	111.5	131.9	126.0	107.0	90.6	140.2	159.9	110.6	120.1	113.6
2004 Q1	89.6	93.7	78.6	87.3	80.7	104.5	97.6	86.5	142.0	102.1
Q2	98.9	113.2	87.0	105.5	85.2	118.9	100.1	100.0	147.7	113.3
Q3	96.3	126.1	89.5	90.4	75.3	99.7	109.7	90.5	156.8	123.2
Q4	110.9	130.2	113.0	85.8	80.6	138.6	118.5	97.0	327.1	129.5
2005 Q1	78.0	90.4	72.0	71.5	62.6	95.5	69.0	65.1	170.0	97.6
Q2	92.0	108.5	75.7	82.9	76.4	104.6	78.7	86.7	209.8	114.3
Q3	90.7	127.6	75.1	82.5	67.7	96.9	77.6	84.9	210.7	111.3
Q4	105.7	152.4	113.4	86.4	68.2	130.8	102.8	96.2	298.2	120.8
2006 Q1	83.1	111.7	74.2	68.1	60.4	96.7	70.2	73.9	253.4	112.4
Q2	95.3	121.2	74.3	78.3	76.4	92.4	78.9	83.5	264.3	128.5
Q3	95.4	135.7	85.2	82.0	70.4	88.7	81.4	79.4	292.4	121.8
Q4	107.1	150.9	114.3	91.7	73.0	122.2	94.9	82.3	287.1	142.9
2007 Q1	82.4	103.8	58.4	73.9	64.1	77.2	77.1	73.8	249.4	116.5
Q2	97.4	122.8	61.0	95.3	80.0	96.4	87.2	82.3	245.8	138.9
Q3	99.8	135.5	57.2	90.1	78.4	101.7	104.3	87.6	250.1	141.5
Q4	106.2	155.8	83.7	105.7	71.0	112.4	112.0	103.2	216.7	155.3
2008 Q1	87.0	115.3	53.1	89.1	66.2	88.9	122.6	73.2	160.0	127.0
% change, latest quarter over:										
previous quarter	-18.1	-26.0	-36.6	-15.7	-6.7	-20.8	9.5	-29.1	-26.2	-18.2
same quarter a year ago	5.6	11.1	-9.1	20.6	3.3	15.2	59.1	-0.8	-35.9	9.0
% growth in output in the year to:										
1st quarter 2008	2.7	3.5	-23.2	16.7	4.2	5.0	28.3	8.6	-20.2	10.4

Table 3: Index of industrial production by main industrial grouping - EPZ, 2003 to 1st quarter 2008
Year 2002 = 100

		Main industrial grouping						
		EPZ, manufacturing	Food products	Textiles	Wearing apparel	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Optical instruments, watches & clocks	Other
NSIC Rev. 3		15 - 37	151 - 154	17	18	23 - 25	33	19 - 22, 26 - 32, 34 - 37
Weight		1000	40	99	767	26	11	57
Annual								
	2003	94.0	116.9	94.7	90.5	158.0	83.9	96.7
	2004	87.6	135.5	87.2	80.0	124.1	152.0	108.8
	2005	76.8	154.4	78.4	68.2	76.0	227.5	98.9
	2006	80.3	215.7	79.6	69.7	83.1	311.6	103.4
	2007	86.8	237.3	92.4	73.4	141.5	341.9	105.2
Quarterly								
	2003 Q1	84.4	107.4	84.2	83.0	96.6	87.6	80.8
	Q2	98.7	101.3	95.7	98.0	131.0	85.8	100.0
	Q3	95.8	127.1	103.4	91.0	169.5	77.3	95.6
	Q4	97.1	131.9	95.8	89.9	234.9	85.0	110.3
	2004 Q1	87.0	117.2	83.1	80.7	125.2	100.3	115.3
	Q2	92.9	141.5	101.5	85.1	127.9	118.3	103.4
	Q3	84.2	153.5	85.3	74.8	126.1	184.6	110.4
	Q4	86.5	129.7	78.8	79.3	117.3	204.9	106.0
	2005 Q1	68.8	111.4	67.4	62.0	65.5	219.3	92.0
	Q2	84.7	163.7	81.6	76.0	89.4	239.0	109.6
	Q3	76.5	162.4	81.7	67.3	69.3	227.0	99.6
	Q4	77.2	180.2	82.9	67.5	79.9	224.8	94.4
	2006 Q1	69.6	200.6	66.6	60.1	66.2	337.2	93.9
	Q2	85.8	232.9	78.9	76.2	78.7	300.1	95.9
	Q3	81.1	211.3	81.9	70.3	91.1	300.1	101.6
	Q4	84.8	217.8	90.9	72.2	96.3	309.1	122.2
	2007 Q1	73.9	160.0	74.0	63.7	113.6	368.3	88.1
	Q2	93.1	226.4	98.4	79.9	121.4	308.2	123.4
	Q3	91.6	247.7	91.6	78.3	159.1	387.9	99.1
	Q4	88.7	315.0	105.5	71.7	171.9	303.3	110.3
	2008 Q1	82.7	247.4	89.2	65.1	285.2	345.6	97.8
% change, latest quarter over:								
	previous quarter	-6.8	-21.5	-15.5	-9.2	65.9	13.9	-11.4
	same quarter a year ago	12.0	54.6	20.6	2.2	151.0	-6.2	11.0
% growth in output in the year to:								
	1st quarter 2008	9.4	26.1	18.1	4.5	94.3	5.3	1.8

Table 4: Index of industrial production by main industrial grouping - Non-EPZ¹ (exc. Sugar), 2003 to 1st quarter 2008

Year 2002 = 100

		Main industrial grouping									
		Non-EPZ, manufacturing	Food products exc. sugar	Beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Wearing apparel	Publishing and printing	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals and metal products	Other
NSIC Rev. 3		15-37	151-154	155,160	17	18	22	23 - 25	26	27, 28	19 - 21, 29 - 37
Weight		1000	206	221	20	30	91	130	93	87	124
Annual											
	2003	106.1	111.2	97.7	117.8	88.1	113.2	111.6	101.7	113.3	102.5
	2004	112.8	113.6	92.0	97.9	96.6	112.9	98.1	93.5	132.2	117.0
	2005	110.6	120.0	84.0	70.2	78.8	106.8	79.3	83.2	99.7	103.0
	2006	115.3	129.0	87.0	58.7	72.1	97.9	74.8	79.8	83.4	121.6
	2007	111.2	132.7	65.1	55.3	57.9	97.9	71.7	86.7	73.3	135.3
Quarterly											
	2003 Q1	91.6	100.0	84.8	88.0	82.0	96.9	90.5	90.1	95.4	88.7
	Q2	101.7	106.5	87.6	99.5	78.7	109.9	103.5	104.1	121.2	101.1
	Q3	103.6	110.3	92.2	100.5	77.9	106.5	113.2	102.0	115.4	100.1
	Q4	127.6	127.8	126.0	183.4	113.8	139.6	139.4	110.6	121.0	120.2
	2004 Q1	96.0	102.2	78.6	84.4	78.5	100.8	88.1	86.5	96.5	94.9
	Q2	108.1	117.8	87.0	89.3	83.2	116.2	90.4	100.0	100.4	119.7
	Q3	107.9	114.2	89.5	97.3	89.9	98.7	101.3	90.5	105.4	120.9
	Q4	139.4	120.1	113.0	120.7	134.8	135.9	112.6	97.0	226.4	132.5
	2005 Q1	92.6	98.9	72.0	82.5	74.1	95.0	66.2	65.1	76.2	84.9
	Q2	103.0	106.7	75.7	60.1	77.9	105.0	71.8	86.7	93.0	99.4
	Q3	106.1	120.9	75.1	54.7	73.2	96.7	75.7	84.9	93.6	103.0
	Q4	140.8	153.5	113.4	83.7	90.0	130.5	103.3	96.2	135.8	124.7
	2006 Q1	104.4	124.4	74.2	57.5	63.0	96.0	66.5	73.9	74.0	104.9
	Q2	110.2	120.1	74.3	50.9	69.3	93.9	73.1	83.5	80.5	129.0
	Q3	112.0	126.2	85.2	57.4	62.4	86.4	72.0	79.4	90.2	114.5
	Q4	134.4	145.1	114.3	69.1	93.6	115.4	87.4	82.3	88.6	137.9
	2007 Q1	97.9	124.2	58.4	51.0	70.5	76.7	58.5	73.8	77.0	109.8
	Q2	106.7	132.4	61.0	45.8	70.5	95.5	68.7	82.3	74.7	125.7
	Q3	110.8	129.0	57.2	51.6	68.5	102.8	77.2	87.6	75.9	143.8
	Q4	129.1	145.3	83.7	72.7	104.4	116.8	82.6	103.2	65.6	161.9
	2008 Q1	97.0	124.5	53.1	59.8	104.4	93.1	56.1	73.2	46.7	120.5
% change, latest quarter over:											
	previous quarter	-24.9	-14.3	-36.6	-17.7	0.0	-20.3	-32.1	-29.1	-28.7	-25.6
	same quarter a year ago	-1.0	0.3	-9.1	17.2	48.0	21.5	-4.2	-0.8	-39.3	9.8
% growth in output in the year to:											
	1st quarter 2008	-2.4	3.0	-23.2	0.7	17.6	9.6	-2.2	8.6	-21.8	12.4

¹ large, i.e establishments with 10 or more employees

ANNEX

Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP) - Methodology

1 Introduction

The Index of Industrial Production shows the movement of the volume of output of the Industrial Sector. This index was calculated annually and published in the Digest of Industrial Statistics. Following the needs expressed by various institutions, both public and private, the Central Statistics Office decided to compile and disseminate the index on a quarterly basis. The compilation and dissemination of the Quarterly Index of Industrial Production is also one of the requirements of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) towards graduation to the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS).

2 Objectives

The Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP) is one of the most important industrial short-term indicators which aim at measuring, on a quarterly basis, the ups and downs of the volume of industrial output with a special focus on detecting, as early as possible, the turning points of the business cycle. This enables planners, decision makers and the business community at large to be aware of any sign of change in the progress of the economy in order to take appropriate and timely policy measures.

At the office level, the index based on “hard” data, provides useful and reliable inputs for the improvement of the annual production estimates and forecasts as well as estimates of quarterly value added for the Industrial Sector.

3 Concept/Definition

The basic concept of the Index of Industrial Production is the measurement of the change in real value added at basic prices. Given that value added is defined as the difference between output and input, the compilation of the index, on a quarterly basis, is faced with practical difficulties in obtaining the data required on inputs and outputs within a reasonable period. In the absence of detailed data for most of the different industrial groups, an approximation of the index is based on change in deflated turnover, physical output or other indicators of change in real value added generated by industrial enterprises. The indicators used by main industrial grouping/sector are as follows:

Sector/Industrial grouping	Indicators used
Mining and quarrying	Value added deflated by appropriate deflators
Industry groups within manufacturing (excluding sugar milling)	Use of proxy indicators <ol style="list-style-type: none">Volume of productionEmploymentTurnover data deflated by appropriate deflators (for most of the industry groups)Consumption of raw materials
Sugar milling	Value added deflated using the double deflation method. However, until final data

	are obtained quarterly changes are based on proportions of the deflated annual estimate/forecast. The proportions are computed from the latest quarterly cost structure of milling activities (see sections 7 and 8).
Electricity, gas and water supply	Volume of sales as proxy indicator.

The deflators used are the following price indices at detailed level, wherever possible:

- i. Producer Price Index (PPI)
- ii. Export Price Index (EPI)
- iii. Import Price Index (IPI)
- iv. Construction Price Index (CoPI)
- v. Consumers Price Index (CPI)
- vi. Wage Rate Index (WRI)

4 Scope/Classification

The Quarterly Index of Industrial Production covers the Industrial Sector, which comprises:

- Mining and quarrying (NSIC Section C),
- Manufacturing (NSIC Section D), and
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (NSIC Section E)

The activity classification used is the National Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (NSIC) which is compatible to ISIC Rev. 3 recommended by the United Nations. As regards Manufacturing, the index is compiled separately for the EPZ and Non-EPZ sectors. However, for the Non-EPZ sector, because of the non-availability of basic data on small establishments, the index can be considered to refer to large establishments only.

5 Compilation practices

The weights have been derived (separately for EPZ and Non-EPZ within the manufacturing sector) from value added at basic prices by detailed industry group (mostly at 5-digit level of activity classification) compiled from the 2002 Census of Economic Activities. The index is calculated for each of the lowest level of activity classification and aggregation to the broader level is done as a weighted arithmetic average of the lowest level indices. The reference period for the calculation of the indices is 2002.

6 Data sources

As mentioned previously, use is extensively made of proxy indicators for the calculation of the index and one such indicator is deflated turnover data. Turnover data are mainly obtained from the VAT (Value Added Tax) Department, which is a very important source of secondary data. The sources of data by industry are as follows:

Sector/Industrial grouping	Data sources
Mining and quarrying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of establishments • Deflators used: PPI and WRI
Industry groups within manufacturing (excluding sugar milling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turnover data from VAT Department

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade statistics • Quarterly Stock Survey • Quarterly Survey of Employment among EPZ and Pioneer enterprises • Sales of excisable goods from Customs Department • Deflators used: PPI, EPI and IPI
Sugar milling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on income and expenditure from Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture • Deflators used: PPI, CoPI and CPI
Electricity, gas and water supply	Returns from CEB, CWA and Independent Power Producers (IPPs)

7 Problems/Constraints/Data quality

The practical difficulties in compiling an ideal index showing the evolution of value added at constant prices lead to the use of a number of approximation methods which are listed at section 3. Each of the methods has a number of constraints, the main ones being:

Deflated turnover:

- quality of data from VAT Department. The data refer to a mix of formal “large” responding enterprises/establishments. The output of secondary activities of an enterprise are included in turnover data corresponding to the main activity of the enterprise;
- time-lag between production and sales may lead to a late identification of a turning point in the business cycle;
- ignorance of changes in stocks gives a false picture of true production. However, based on available information from the Quarterly Stock Survey, adjustments are made, wherever possible, to take account of changes in stocks;
- the quality of the index is subject to the precision and relevance of the different price indices used for deflation.
- assumption based on a fixed ratio of value added to gross output when, in fact, the ratio may change as a result of technological changes, productivity changes as well as seasonal variation in the production structure

Consumption of raw materials:

- involves the assumption that output is constant per unit of materials used.

Employment:

- does not take account of changes in labour productivity. Although, in the short term, it is reasonable to assume that labour productivity is relatively constant, this is not true in the long term;

Volume of production:

- does not take account of quality changes

For sugar milling, final quarterly real value added is computed from final annual accounts which are available with a lag of two years. Until then, the deflated annual estimate/forecast of sugar production and the latest quarterly cost structure of sugar milling activities are used

to compute the quarterly estimates. These may be subject to large revisions when final data are obtained with a lag of two years.

8 Appropriateness of the QIIP

In spite of the above constraints/weaknesses, it is observed that the index shows relative consistency and is of reliable quality for the measurement of quarterly and other changes. However, great care should be taken when interpreting small changes that may be insignificant at the more detailed level.

Users are also cautioned in the use of the overall index which includes “Sugar Milling”. For the latest two years, the overall index is affected by the preliminary methodology used for estimating quarterly changes in “Sugar Milling” which is based on fixed proportions of the deflated annual estimate/forecast (see section 7). Moreover, because of climatic conditions, the forecasted annual figure itself is subject to large deviations.

9 Index calculation

The QIIP is calculated according to a modified Laspeyre's index and the formula is:

$$I_t = \frac{\sum W_i (Q_{it}/Q_{io})}{\sum W_i} \times 100$$

with I_t = index for quarter t
 W_i = weight for activity i

(Q_{it}/Q_{io}) = is the growth in real value added of activity i in quarter t relative to the base year as estimated by an appropriate proxy indicator