

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(Base period: January – December 2017 = 100)

3rd Quarter 2018

1. INTRODUCTION

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators presents the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the third quarter 2018. The methodology used for computing the CPI and the inflation rate is given in the technical note at Annex.

2. KEY POINTS

2.1 The overall CPI

The Consumer Price Index, which stood at 102.8 in June 2018, registered a net decrease of 0.8 point (or -0.8%) to reach 102.0 in September 2018 (Table 1a).

On a monthly basis, the CPI decreased by 0.2 point in July and by 0.7 point in August and then increased by 0.1 point in September.

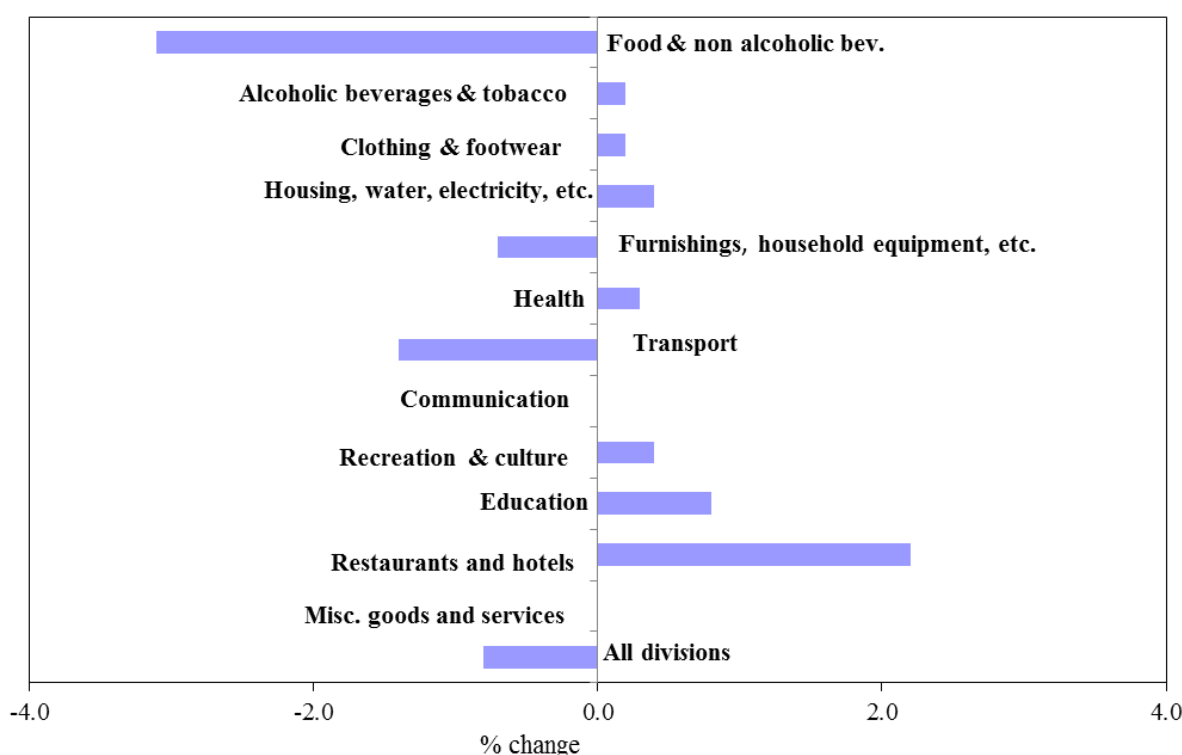
2.2 Overview of CPI movements

The main contributors to the net decrease of 0.8 point in the CPI from June to September 2018 (Table 2) were:

- (a) vegetables (-0.8 point), traders' rice (-0.1 point), cooking gas (-0.1 point), gasolene (-0.1 point) and air tickets (-0.1 point); partly offset by
- (b) interest rates on housing loan, meat, prepared foods and some other goods and services, which each accounted for +0.1 point.

3. MOVEMENT OF CPI SUB-INDICES

Percentage change in CPI sub-indices from June to September 2018



The changes in the sub-indices (Table 3) for the twelve divisions of consumption expenditure from June to September 2018 were as follows:

<i>Food and non-alcoholic beverages (-3.1%)</i>	The decrease of 3.1% was mainly the result of lower prices of vegetables (-17.9%), traders' rice (-3.8%), partly offset by higher prices of meat (+2.4%) and powdered milk (+1.2%).
<i>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (+0.2%)</i>	The increase of 0.2% was mainly due to higher prices of whisky (+1.1%) and, beer and stout (+0.2%).
<i>Clothing and footwear (+0.2%)</i>	The increase of 0.2% was mainly due to higher prices of some ready-made clothing (+0.2%).
<i>Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (+0.4%)</i>	The increase of 0.4% was mainly due to higher interest rates on housing loan (+3.5%), mitigated by lower prices of cooking gas (-5.5%).
<i>Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance (-0.7%)</i>	The decrease of 0.7% was mainly due to lower prices of some furniture (-3.0%).
<i>Health (+0.3%)</i>	The increase of 0.3% was the effect of higher prices of medicinal products (+1.0%).
<i>Transport (-1.4%)</i>	The decrease of 1.4% was mainly due to lower prices of gasoline (-2.2%), air tickets (-4.3%) and motor vehicles (-0.4%).
<i>Communication</i>	Unchanged
<i>Recreation and culture (+0.4%)</i>	The increase of 0.4% was mainly the result of higher prices of some audio visual equipments (+3.4%).
<i>Education (+0.8%)</i>	The increase of 0.8% was mainly due to higher university fees (+0.6%) and other tertiary education fees (+15.7%).
<i>Restaurants and hotels (+2.2%)</i>	The increase was mainly due to higher prices of prepared food (+2.4%) and higher charges in bars and restaurants (+1.8%).
<i>Miscellaneous goods and services</i>	Unchanged

4. INFLATION RATE

The headline inflation rate was 3.7% for year 2017 compared to 1.0% for year 2016 (Table 5). On the basis of trends in previous years and recent price changes, the headline inflation rate for calendar year 2018 is forecasted at around 3.3%.

The headline inflation rate excluding 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' was 2.5% for year 2017 compared to 0.4% for year 2016.

The headline inflation rate for the twelve months ending September 2018 works out to 3.5% compared to 3.2% for the twelve months ending September 2017.

The headline inflation rate excluding 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' for the twelve months ending September 2018 works out to 3.1% compared to 2.0% for the twelve months ending September 2017.

5. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF INFLATION RATE

The table below compares the inflation rate (as measured by the percentage change in the average CPI for a given year relative to the previous year) of Mauritius with those of our main trading partners and some countries in the region for year 2017.

Table 1 -Inflation rate (%) of selected countries, year 2017

Country	Inflation rate (%)	Country	Inflation rate (%)
France	1.2	Australia	2.0
United Kingdom	2.7	United States	2.1
China	1.6	Botswana	3.3
India	3.6	Mauritius	3.7
Japan	0.5	Seychelles	2.9
Singapore	0.6	South Africa	5.3

Source – World Economic Outlook Database, October 2018

Note :

- (i) This publication is available on the website of Statistics Mauritius at <http://statsmauritius.govmu.org> From the homepage, choose “Publications” followed by “Economic and Social Indicators”, then “Consumer Price Index”.
- (ii) The monthly CPI is also available on our website. It is posted within 5 working days after the reference month.
- (iii) More detailed information on CPI can be made available upon request.

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Table 1A - Monthly Consumer Price Index, January 2013 - September 2018

<u>Month</u>	<u>(Base : Jan to Dec 2012 = 100)</u>						<u>(Base : Jan - Dec 2017 = 100)</u>
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2018</u>
January	102.0	107.2	107.9	108.3	110.2	117.0	
February	102.7	108.5	110.7	110.1	111.5	119.3	
March	103.1	107.7	110.1	111.1	112.5	120.0	
April	103.4	107.7	110.0	110.2	113.4		103.8
May	103.3	106.8	107.3	108.2	114.6		103.6
June	103.4	106.8	107.2	108.4	115.3		102.8
July	103.6	106.8	107.4	108.5	114.3		102.6
August	103.3	107.2	108.4	109.4	114.4		101.9
September	103.5	106.5	108.6	109.6	113.4		102.0
October	103.9	105.9	107.5	109.1	112.9		
November	105.0	105.9	107.0	109.4	113.3		
December	105.3	105.5	106.9	109.4	114.0		
<i>Yearly average</i>	<i>103.5</i>	<i>106.9</i>	<i>108.3</i>	<i>109.3</i>	<i>113.3</i>		
<i>Annual change (%) (Inflation rate)</i>	+ 3.5	+ 3.2	+ 1.3	+ 1.0	+ 3.7		

Table 1B - Comparative Monthly Consumer Price Index , January 2013 - September 2018 ^{1/}
(Base: January - December 2017 = 100)

<u>Month</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
January	90.0	94.6	95.2	95.6	97.3	103.2
February	90.6	95.7	97.7	97.2	98.4	105.3
March	91.0	95.0	97.1	98.1	99.3	105.9
April	91.3	95.0	97.1	97.3	100.1	103.8
May	91.1	94.2	94.7	95.5	101.1	103.6
June	91.2	94.3	94.6	95.7	101.8	102.8
July	91.4	94.3	94.8	95.8	100.9	102.6
August	91.1	94.6	95.6	96.5	100.9	101.9
September	91.3	94.0	95.8	96.7	100.1	102.0
October	91.7	93.4	94.9	96.2	99.6	
November	92.7	93.5	94.4	96.6	100.0	
December	92.9	93.1	94.3	96.5	100.6	
<i>Yearly average</i>	<i>91.4</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>100.0</i>	
Annual change (Inflation rate)	+ 3.5	+ 3.2	+ 1.3	+ 1.0	+ 3.7	

^{1/} *The CPI for January 2013 to March 2018, originally based on Jan to Dec 2012, has been converted to the new base January - December 2017=100 using a linking factor of 1.133167. Example: the monthly CPI for January 2018 has been converted to the new base by dividing 117.0 by 1.133167 (=103.2)*

Table 2 - Net contribution of main commodities that affected the index from June to September 2018

Commodity	Contribution to change in overall index point	Percentage change in price index
Vegetables	-0.8	-17.9
Meat	0.1	2.4
Traders' rice	-0.1	-3.8
Mortgage interest on housing loans	0.1	3.5
Cooking gas	-0.1	-5.5
Gasolene	-0.1	-2.2
Air tickets	-0.1	-4.3
Prepared foods	0.1	2.4
Other goods and services	0.1	0.1
Overall	-0.8	-0.8

Table 3 : Monthly sub-indices by division of consumption expenditure, April to September 2018 - (Base: January - December 2017 = 100)

Division	Description	Weight	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Percentage change between June and September 2018
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	248	109.4	108.0	104.2	102.7	100.8	100.9	-3.1
02	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	110	103.9	103.9	104.0	103.8	103.6	104.2	+0.2
03	Clothing and footwear	46	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.7	+0.2
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	112	98.5	98.0	97.6	98.1	98.0	98.1	+0.4
05	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	59	102.2	102.0	102.3	102.4	101.8	101.6	-0.7
06	Health	38	102.8	102.9	103.0	103.2	103.4	103.3	+0.3
07	Transport	147	103.2	105.0	106.5	106.8	105.3	105.1	-1.4
08	Communication	44	102.6	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	-
09	Recreation and culture	42	100.9	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.9	101.0	+0.4
10	Education	50	103.3	103.3	103.3	104.2	104.2	104.2	+0.8
11	Restaurants and hotels	54	101.3	101.7	101.3	101.3	102.4	103.5	+2.2
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	50	101.6	102.6	102.1	102.3	102.0	102.1	-
All Divisions		1000	103.8	103.6	102.8	102.6	101.9	102.0	-0.8

Table 4 - Monthly CPI by division and group of consumption expenditure, April to September 2018*(Base: January - December 2017 = 100)*

Description	Wgt	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18
Division 01 - Food and non alcoholic beverages	248	109.4	108.0	104.2	102.7	100.8	100.9
Group 1 - Food	230	109.9	108.2	104.2	102.5	100.5	100.6
Group 2 - Non-alcoholic beverages	18.0	103.3	104.6	103.6	105.3	103.9	104.3
Division 02 - Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	110	103.9	103.9	104.0	103.8	103.6	104.2
Group 1 - Alcoholic beverages	61	101.1	101.0	101.3	100.9	100.5	101.6
Group 2 - Tobacco	49	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4
Division 03 - Clothing and footwear	46	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.7
Group 1 - Clothing	36	101.7	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	102.0
Group 2 - Footwear	10	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4
Division 04 - Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	112	98.5	98.0	97.6	98.1	98.0	98.1
Group 1 - Actual rentals for housing	10	100.0	100.0	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.4
Group 2 - Mortgage interest on housing loan	31	93.1	91.4	91.4	94.9	94.6	94.6
Group 3 - Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	13	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.6
Group 4 - Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Group 5 - Electricity, gas and other fuels	47	100.0	100.0	98.7	97.6	97.6	97.6
Division 05 - Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	59	102.2	102.0	102.3	102.4	101.8	101.6
Group 1 - Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings	14	102.0	98.4	102.6	103.0	101.8	99.5
Group 2 - Household textiles	5	102.0	101.9	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3
Group 3 - Household appliances	12	101.2	101.7	99.9	100.2	99.1	99.6

Table 4 (contd.) - Monthly CPI by division and group of consumption expenditure, April to September 2018*(Base: January - December 2017 = 100)*

Description	Wgt	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18
Group 4 - Glassware, tableware and household utensils	2	99.2	99.6	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Group 5 - Tools and equipment for house and garden	2	101.6	101.9	101.2	101.2	101.6	101.7
Group 6 - Goods and services for routine household maintenance	24	103.3	104.4	103.7	103.6	103.3	103.8
Division 06 - Health	38	102.8	102.9	103.0	103.2	103.4	103.3
Group 1 - Medical products, appliances and equipment	14	100.4	99.9	100.3	100.8	101.2	101.0
Group 2 - Outpatient services	15	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.9
Group 3 - Hospital services	9	102.9	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1
Division 07 - Transport	147	103.2	105.0	106.5	106.8	105.3	105.1
Group 1 - Purchase of vehicles	50	99.1	97.6	98.8	99.0	98.3	98.4
Group 2 - Operation of personal transport equipment	64	107.6	112.1	113.9	112.0	112.0	112.2
Group 3 - Transport services	33	100.8	102.7	103.8	108.7	102.9	101.3
Division 08 - Communication	44	102.6	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1
Group 2 - Telephone and telefax equipment	5	122.7	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0
Group 3 - Telephone and telefax services	39	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Division 09 - Recreation and culture	42	100.9	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.9	101.0
Group 1 - Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	9	99.7	98.0	98.0	98.0	99.7	99.7
Group 3 - Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets	6	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.1	102.3

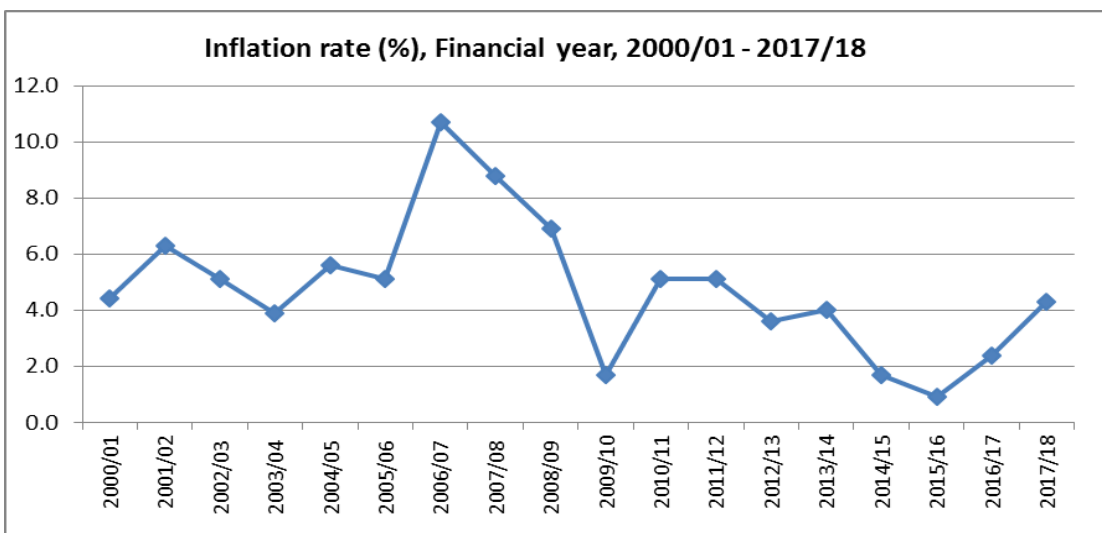
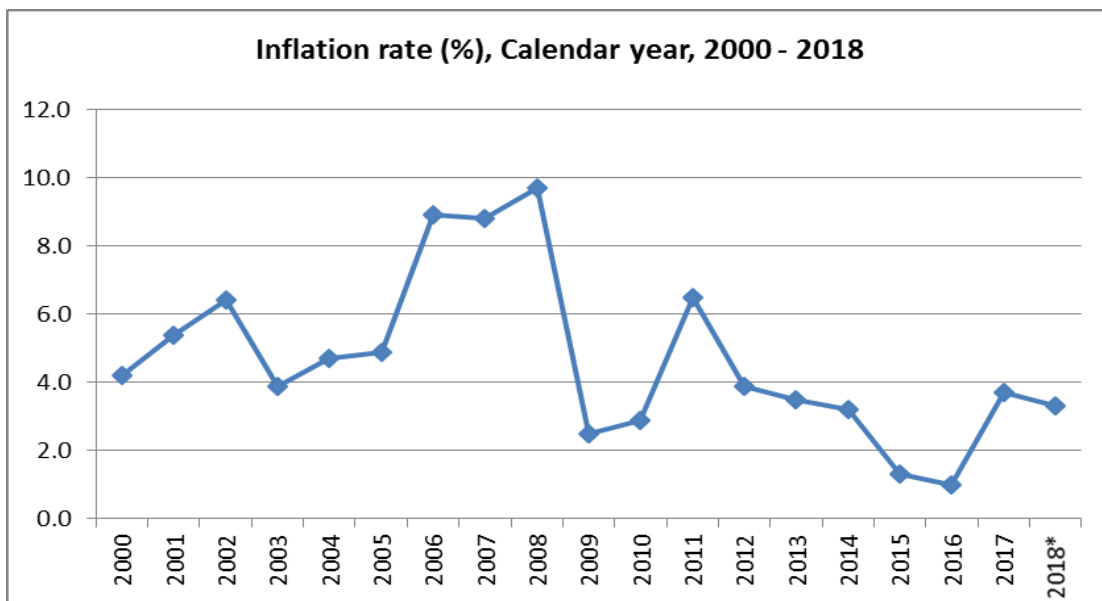
Table 4 (contd.) - Monthly CPI by division and group of consumption expenditure, April to September 2018*(Base: January - December 2017 = 100)*

Description	Wgt	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18
Group 4 - Recreational and cultural services	15	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4
Group 5 - Newspapers, books and stationery	12	102.0	102.1	102.0	102.0	101.8	102.0
Division 10 - Education	50	103.3	103.3	103.3	104.2	104.2	104.2
Group 1 - Pre-primary and primary education	5	105.6	105.6	105.6	106.4	106.4	106.4
Group 2 - Secondary education	10	103.8	103.8	103.8	104.2	104.2	104.2
Group 3 - Post-secondary and non-tertiary education	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Group 4 - Tertiary education	34	102.9	102.9	102.9	103.9	103.9	103.9
Group 5 - Education not definable by level	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Division 11 - Restaurants and hotels	54	101.3	101.7	101.3	101.3	102.4	103.5
Group 1 - Catering services	51	100.8	101.3	101.4	101.4	102.3	103.3
Group 2 - Accommodation services	3	109.7	109.7	100.4	100.4	103.1	107.2
Division 12 - Miscellaneous goods and services	50	101.6	102.6	102.1	102.3	102.0	102.1
Group 1 - Personal care	22	101.7	103.9	102.6	103.2	102.5	102.6
Group 3 - Personal effects, not elsewhere classified	2	100.9	101.4	101.3	101.3	101.4	101.5
Group 4 - Social protection	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Group 5 - Insurance	21	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0
Group 6 - Financial services not elsewhere classified	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Group 7 - Other services not elsewhere classified	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All divisions	1000	103.8	103.6	102.8	102.6	101.9	102.0

Table 5 - Headline inflation rate (%), 2000 - 2018

<i>Calendar year</i>	<i>Inflation rate</i>	<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Inflation rate</i>
2000	4.2	2000/01	4.4
2001	5.4	2001/02	6.3
2002	6.4	2002/03	5.1
2003	3.9	2003/04	3.9
2004	4.7	2004/05	5.6
2005	4.9	2005/06	5.1
2006	8.9	2006/07	10.7
2007	8.8	2007/08	8.8
2008	9.7	2008/09	6.9
2009	2.5	2009/10	1.7
2010	2.9	2010/11	5.1
2011	6.5	2011/12	5.1
2012	3.9	2012/13	3.6
2013	3.5	2013/14	4.0
2014	3.2	2014/15	1.7
2015	1.3	2015/16	0.9
2016	1.0	2016/17	2.4
2017	3.7	2017/18	4.3
2018*	Around 3.3		

*forecast



Technical note

1. Methodology used for the computation of the Consumer Price Index

(Base period: January - December 2017 = 100)

(a) Definition

The **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) is an indicator of changes over time in the general level of prices of goods and services acquired by Mauritian consumers.

(b) Measurement of the CPI

The CPI measures price change by comparing, through time, the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services. As prices vary over time, the total cost of the basket also changes and thus the CPI measures the change in the cost of this basket. It provides a way to compare what this basket costs at a given period relative to a reference or base period.

The cost of the CPI basket is assigned a value of 100 in the base period and the costs in other periods are expressed as percentage changes compared to the base period. For example, if the CPI is 110, this means that there has been an increase of 10% in the cost of the basket since the base year; similarly an index of 90 means a 10% decrease in the cost of the basket.

(c) The CPI basket

The CPI basket is based on the expenditures of private households in a reference period, currently January to December 2017. The composition of the current CPI basket has been derived from the 2017 Household Budget Survey (HBS) data. It has been determined in accordance with latest ILO and SADC recommendations.

The items constituting the basket have been selected on the basis of the importance of household consumption expenditure on them. The basket includes all important items on which consumption expenditure is significant, i.e. accounting for around 0.1% or more of total household consumption expenditure. Each item's relative importance, which is called the "weight" (usually expressed on a total of 1000), is the expenditure share of the item. Non-consumption items such as income tax, social security contributions, purchase of land, shares and life insurance are excluded.

The commodities in the basket are classified according to the UN COICOP (Classification of Consumption Expenditure according to Purpose) with 12 divisions, 42 groups and 80 classes.

(d) Price coverage

The prices used in the CPI calculation are those that any member of the public would have to pay to purchase the specified goods or services. Any taxes on products attached to the goods are included.

Price collection is done on a regular basis. Each month, around 8,000 price quotations are collected in respect of 1,093 item indicators from some 520 outlets selected to be representative of regions across the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues.

Prices of non-perishable items are collected monthly in the nine geographical districts of the island of Mauritius and in Rodrigues.

Prices of fresh fruits, vegetables, meat and fish are collected on a weekly basis from 9 markets in Port Louis, Rose Hill, Quatre Bornes, Vacoas, Mahebourg, Flacq, Goodlands, Pamplemousses and Port Mathurin.

Information on rent is obtained from a quarterly rent survey of some 100 rented dwellings.

(e) Formula for computation of the CPI

The CPI is computed according to the Laspeyres Formula as a weighted average of price relatives of individual items. The weights are fixed and correspond to the base period expenditures. The Laspeyres Index measures the cost of a basket of goods and services at different points in time, relative to the cost of the same basket in the base period.

The formula used for computing the CPI at time t is

$$I_t = \frac{\sum W_i (P_{it} / P_{i0})}{\sum W_i} \times 100$$

where,

I_t : CPI for period t with reference to a base period 0

P_{i0} : Price of item i at time 0, i.e. during base period

P_{it} : Price of item i at time t

W_i : Weight of item i

The base period is January to December 2017, the period during which the latest HBS was conducted.

2. Inflation

(a) Definition of Inflation

Inflation is the percentage change in the level of prices (as measured by the CPI) from one period to another.

(b) Calculating the Inflation Rate

The headline inflation rate in Mauritius, like in many other countries, is calculated by using the annual average method, i.e. by comparing the average level of prices during a twelve-month period with the average level during the corresponding previous twelve-month period. This type of inflation rate is more appropriate for adjusting wages, salaries and pensions to compensate for loss of purchasing power. *All inflation rates presented in this publication relate to the headline inflation.*

Another commonly used method of calculating the inflation rate is the so called ‘year-on-year’ method. The year-on-year inflation rate is calculated as the percentage change in the CPI for a given month with respect to the CPI for the corresponding month of the previous year. It is generally used by central banks for monetary policy decisions. Year-on-year inflation rates are not presented in this publication but can be easily calculated through the available monthly CPI.

Note: More information about the concept, computation and use of the CPI is available online in the publication ‘ [HBS 2017 Methodological Report and updated CPI](#) ’