

Quarterly National Accounts

Third Quarter 2018

Introduction

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators on Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) presents quarterly estimates of GDP for the first quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2018. 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 over the corresponding period of the previous year by industry group are presented in Tables 1 and 2, and the expenditure components of GDP in Tables 3 and 4. Data in these tables have not been seasonally adjusted, which partly explains the fluctuations in the series (Figure 1).

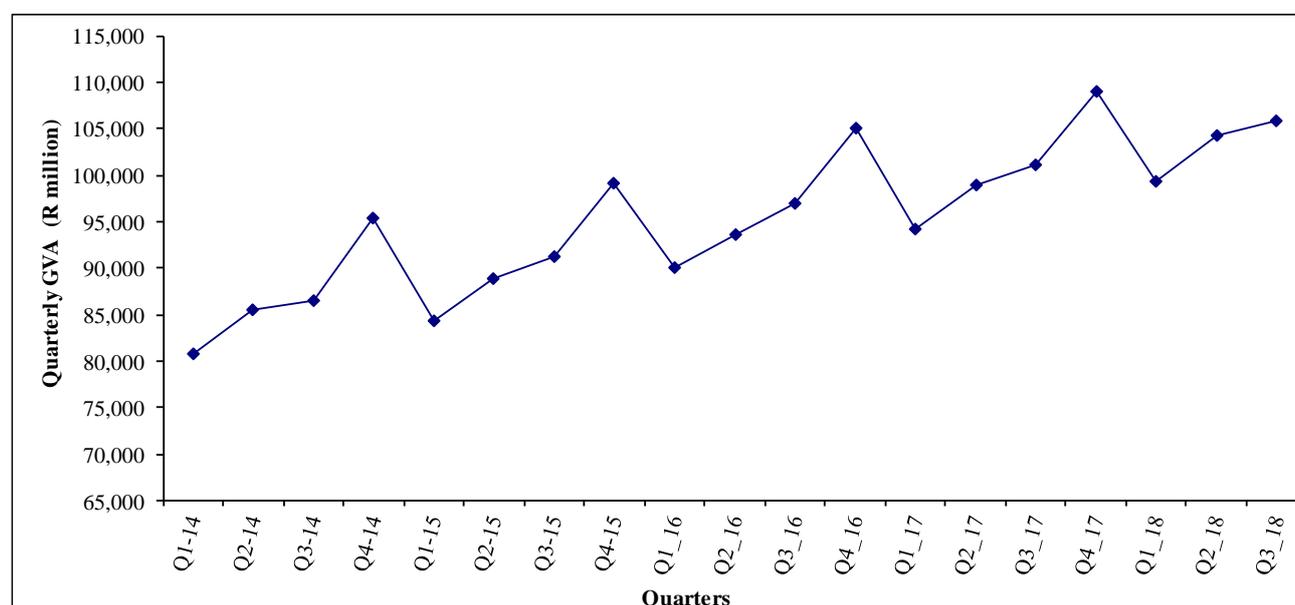
For more meaningful trend analysis, seasonally adjusted estimates of quarterly GDP from the production approach have been worked out. The derived quarter-to-quarter growth rates for first quarter 2014 to the third quarter of 2018, together with some analysis are presented in section 5 of this publication.

Definitions of terminology are given on pages 9 and 10. The data sources and methods used, including the method used for seasonal adjustment are described in the Annex.

2. Quarterly Gross Value Added (GVA) estimates at current prices

Figure 1 shows the quarterly Gross Value Added (GVA) estimates at basic prices for the first quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2018. 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 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 2017, GVA at current basic prices which stood at R 94,155 million in the first quarter, increased to R 98,899 million in the second quarter, R 101,078 million in the third quarter to peak at R 109,129 million in the fourth quarter. It then declined to R 99,412 million in the first quarter of 2018 and picked up in the second and third quarters to reach R 104,369 million and R 105,973 respectively.

Fig 1: Quarterly GVA estimates at current basic prices, Q₁ 2014 – Q₃ 2018



The lower GVA 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 GVA figures during the last quarters could be explained by more activities in “Accommodation and food service activities” due to high tourist arrivals, “Manufacturing” and “Wholesale and retail trade” to meet the high demand for consumption goods for end of year festivities.

Quarterly data series normally indicate that around 23% of the annual GVA is produced in the first quarters, 25% in the second quarters, 25% in the third quarters and 27% in the fourth quarters.

Quarterly GVA at current prices for the third quarter of 2018 is estimated at R 105,973 million compared to R 104,369 million in the previous quarter and R 101,078 million in the corresponding quarter of 2017.

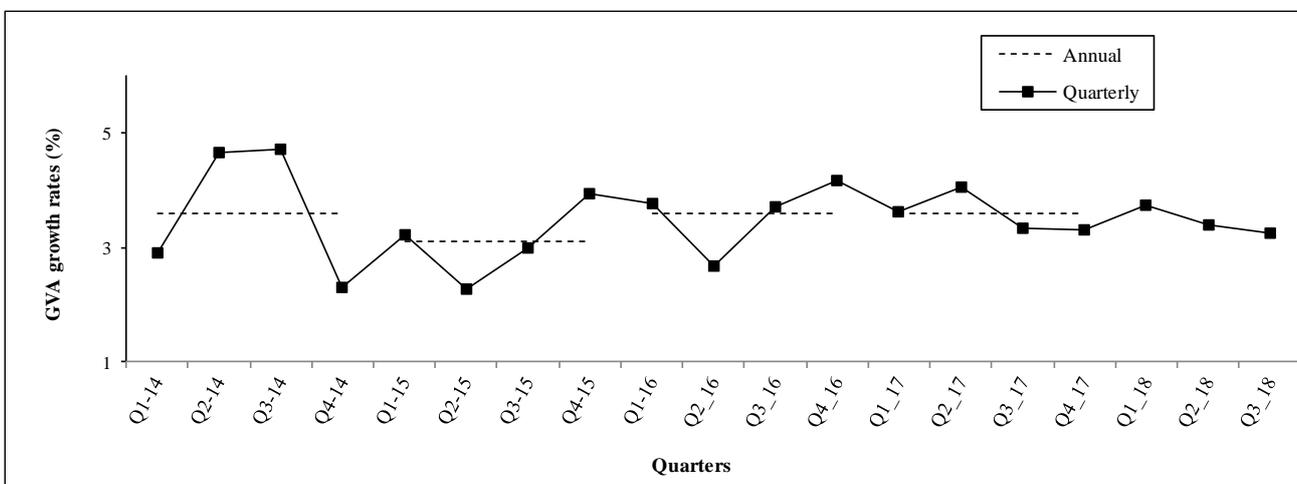
3. Quarterly growth rates (based on data unadjusted for seasonality) – Table 2

3.1 Growth rates, Q₁ 2014 – Q₃ 2018, (year on year change)

Table 2 shows year on year quarterly growth rates by industry group for the period first quarter of 2014 to third quarter of 2018. The rates are based on value added unadjusted for seasonality and represent the percentage change in real value added over the same quarter of the previous year.

Figure 2 shows the year on year quarterly GVA growth rates for the first quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2018 and the annual rates for 2014 to 2017. After a growth of 3.6% in 2014, a lower rate of 3.1% was registered in 2015. Improvement was then noted in 2016 with growth rate of 3.6%. GVA growth rate for 2017 is estimated at 3.6% and the same growth rate is forecasted for 2018.

Fig. 2: GVA growth rates, quarterly (percentage change over corresponding period of previous year) and annual, Q₁ 2014 – Q₃ 2018



The quarterly growth rates show that after a slowdown of the economy in 2014, steady growth was registered in 2015 with 3.2% in the first quarter, 2.3% in the second quarter, 3.0% in the third quarter and 3.9% in the fourth quarter. A slightly lower growth of 3.8% was then registered in the first quarter of 2016, followed by a much lower growth rate of 2.7% in the second quarter. Improvement was then noted with growth rates ranging between 3.3% and 4.2% up to the fourth quarter of 2017. Latest data available for 2018 indicate that a growth of 3.7% in the first quarter was followed by lower growths of 3.4% and 3.2% in the second and third quarters respectively.

3.2 Growth rates, (year-on-year), Q₂ 2018

GVA growth for the second quarter of 2018 over the corresponding quarter of 2017 is maintained at 3.4% as estimated in September 2018. At industry level, the main changes are as follows: growth rates have been revised upwards in “Manufacturing” (0.4% instead of no growth) and “Education (2.3% instead of 2.2%) while lower growths are estimated in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” (-4.3% instead of -3.7%), “Construction” (9.8% instead of 10.1%), “Real estate activities” (3.5% instead of 4.0%), “Professional, scientific and technical activities” (5.2% instead of 5.3%), “Public administration and defence; compulsory social security” (3.8% instead of 3.9%), “Human health and social work activities” (3.7% instead of 3.8%) and “Other service activities” (3.1% instead of 3.2%).

3.3 Growth rates, (year-on-year), Q₃ 2018

GVA growth rate for the third quarter of 2018 over the corresponding quarter of 2017 is estimated at 3.2%. Growth was registered in all sectors except in “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” and “Manufacturing”. Growth by industry group was as follows:

“Agriculture, forestry and fishing” declined further by 0.4% after a contraction of 4.3% in the previous quarter as a result of a decline of 11.1% in “Sugarcane”, partly offset by a growth of 1.9% in “Other agriculture”.

“Manufacturing” contracted by 0.7% compared to a growth of 0.4% in the previous quarter. The decline of 0.7% resulted from contractions of 19.3% and 8.0% in “Sugar” and “Textile” respectively, partly offset by growths of 1.1% and 4.0% in “Food (exc sugar)” and “Other Manufacturing” respectively.

“Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” registered a lower growth of 2.1% compared to 4.4% observed during the second quarter of 2018.

“Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” registered growth of 2.0%, lower than the growth of 4.4% in the previous quarter.

“Construction” expanded by 8.5%, after a growth of 9.8% in the previous quarter.

“Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” grew by 3.7%, higher than the growth of 3.4% in the second quarter of 2018.

“Transportation and storage” grew by 3.3% lower than the 3.5% growth registered in the previous quarter.

“Accommodation and food service activities” further grew by 4.0%, after that of 1.5% observed in the previous quarter.

“Information and communication” grew by 5.3%, slightly lower than the growth of 5.6% observed in the second quarter of 2018.

“Financial and insurance activities” registered a lower growth of 5.0% after that of 5.5% in the previous quarter.

“Real estate activities” registered a growth of 2.7%, lower than the growth of 3.5% during the second quarter of 2018. Growth in real estate activities is mainly driven by changes in ‘Ownership of dwellings’ which grew by 2.7% in the third quarter of 2018 compared to 3.4% during the previous quarter.

“Professional, scientific and technical activities” maintained the growth of 5.2% achieved in the previous quarter.

“Administrative and support service activities” further grew by 6.0% after a growth of 5.7% in the previous quarter.

“Public administration and defence; compulsory social security” grew by 2.1%, lower than the growth of 3.8% registered in the previous quarter.

“Education” registered a lower growth of 2.1% compared to 2.3% observed in the previous quarter.

“Human health and social work activities” grew by 3.3% after a growth of 3.7% in the second quarter of 2018.

“Arts, entertainment and recreation” registered growth rate of 4.9% after that of 5.0% in the previous quarter.

“Other service activities” grew by 3.6%, higher than the rate of 3.1% in the previous quarter.

3.4 Contribution of industry groups to GVA growth, third quarter 2018

The contribution of an industry to GVA growth depends on two factors, namely, its share in GVA and the change in its real value added. From Table A and Figure 3, it is observed that the 3.2% growth in GVA during the third quarter of 2018 was mainly due to:

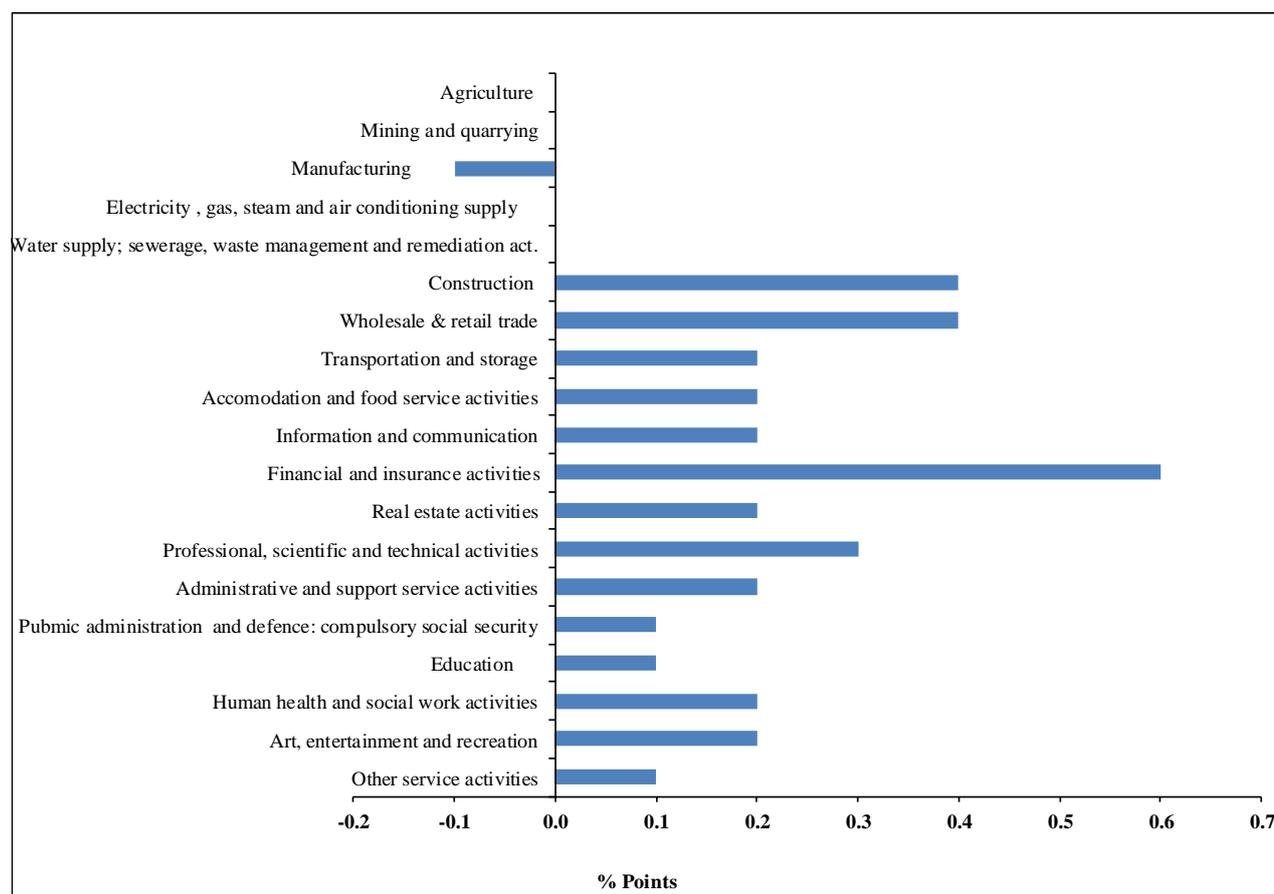
- (i) “Financial and insurance activities” contributing 0.6 percentage point;
- (ii) “Construction” and “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” each contributing 0.4 percentage point;
- (iii) “Professional, scientific and technical activities” contributing 0.3 percentage point.

Table A: Contribution of industries to GVA growth (percentage point), Q1 2015 –Q3 2018

Industry	Contribution to GVA growth														
	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Water supply;sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Transportation and storage	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Accomodation and food service activities	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Information and communication	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pubmic administration and defence: compulsory social security	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.1
Education	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Human health and social work activities	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Art , entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
GVA at basic prices	3.2	2.3	3.0	3.9	3.8	2.7	3.7	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.2

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

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding

Fig 3: Contribution of industry groups to GVA growth rate, third quarter 2018

4. Quarterly GDP by expenditure

4.1 Quarterly expenditure components at current prices

During the third quarter of 2018, final consumption expenditure which comprises consumption expenditure of households and general government, amounted to R 110,700 million, representing 93% of the quarterly GDP at market prices. Final consumption of households estimated at R 93,016 million, represented 79% of the quarterly GDP and that of general government, estimated at R 17,684 million, 15% of the quarterly GDP (Table 3).

Analysis of quarterly data shows seasonality in household consumption expenditure with highest consumption occurring during the fourth quarters. In 2017, it is noted that household consumption expenditure during the fourth quarter represented 28% of the yearly total compared to 23% in the first quarter, 24% in the second quarter and 25% in the third quarter.

Data prior to 2014 show that “Exports of goods” were highest during the fourth quarters. However, this seasonal pattern is not that obvious in following years. “Exports of services” which comprises mainly tourist earnings and revenue of the national airline from foreign travellers are normally 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. Import of services are generally highest in the fourth quarters.

There is no distinct seasonal pattern in the data for general government consumption expenditure and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF).

4.2 Growth rates (year-on-year) of expenditure components, Q₃ 2018

Analysis of year on year quarterly GDP by expenditure shows that total final consumption expenditure in real terms increased by 3.2% in the third quarter of 2018 when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2017 (Table 4). Final consumption expenditure of households grew by 3.4% while that of general government grew by 2.2%.

Investment (Gross fixed capital formation) grew by 12.9% after a growth of 5.9% in the second quarter of 2018. The 12.9% growth in the third quarter of 2018 resulted from growths of 17.8% and 10.3% in “Machinery and equipment” and “Building and construction work” respectively.

The growth of 17.8% in “Machinery and equipment” is due to growths of 7.9% and 28.9% in “Passenger car” and “Other machinery and equipment” respectively, partly offset by negative growth of 22.6% in “Other transport equipment”.

The 10.3% growth in “Building and construction work” is the result of 65.6% growth in “Other construction work, partly offset by negative growths of 4.3% and 9.5% in “Residential building” and “Non-residential building” respectively.

Exports of goods and services further contracted by 1.2% after that of 2.3% in the second quarter of 2018. The decline of 1.2% is due to a contraction of 5.7% in exports of services, partly offset by a growth of 4.4% in exports of goods.

Imports of goods and services picked up with a growth of 7.6% after a decline of 4.4% in the previous quarter. The growth of 7.6% is due to growth of 15.2% in imports of goods, partly offset by a decline of 12.2% in imports of services.

5. Seasonally adjusted quarterly GVA

Table B and Figure 4 show the year-on-year quarterly GVA growth rates based on unadjusted data and the quarter-to-quarter growth rates based on seasonally adjusted data for first quarter of 2012 to third quarter of 2018.

As indicated earlier, while the year-on-year growth rates can be used to analyse trends, the quarter to quarter growth rates provide a more meaningful trend analysis with the advantage of being able to detect trend changes much earlier. For example, the year-on-year growth rates show a turning point in the fourth quarter of 2013; however the quarter-to-quarter seasonally adjusted data show a turning point as early as the first quarter of 2013.

Seasonally adjusted data show that the quarter to quarter GVA growth rate was 1.0% in the third quarter of 2018 after a growth of 0.3% in the second quarter of 2018.

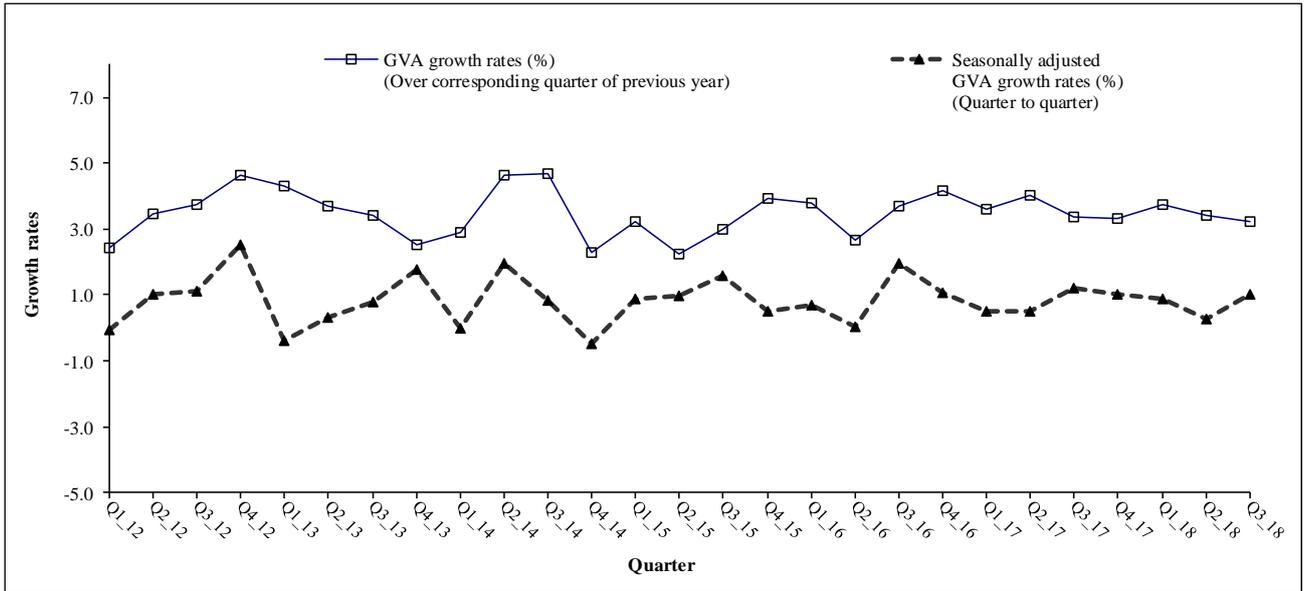
Users may consult the website of Statistics Mauritius (<http://statsmauritius.govmu.org>) for seasonally adjusted growth rates by industry group.

Table B: Quarterly GVA growth rates¹, Q₁ 2012 – Q₃ 2018

Quarter	GDP/GVA growth rates (%) (Over corresponding quarter of previous year)	Seasonally adjusted GDP/GVA growth rates (%) (Quarter to quarter)	Quarter	GDP/GVA growth rates (%) (Over corresponding quarter of previous year)	Seasonally adjusted GDP/GVA growth rates (%) (Quarter to quarter)
Q1_12	2.5	-0.1	Q3_15	3.0	1.6
Q2_12	3.5	1.0	Q4_15	3.9	0.5
Q3_12	3.7	1.1	Q1_16	3.8	0.7
Q4_12	4.6	2.5	Q2_16	2.7	0.0
Q1_13	4.3	-0.4	Q3_16	3.7	2.0
Q2_13	3.7	0.3	Q4_16	4.2	1.1
Q3_13	3.4	0.8	Q1_17	3.6	0.5
Q4_13	2.5	1.8	Q2_17	4.0	0.5
Q1_14	2.9	0.0	Q3_17	3.3	1.2
Q2_14	4.7	2.0	Q4_17	3.3	1.0
Q3_14	4.7	0.8	Q1_18	3.7	0.9
Q4_14	2.3	-0.5	Q2_18	3.4	0.3
Q1_15	3.2	0.9	Q3_18	3.2	1.0
Q2_15	2.3	1.0			

1/ Growth rates for first quarter 2012 to second quarter 2018 have been revised and that of the third quarter of 2018 is a first estimate

Figure 4: GVA growth rates (over corresponding quarter of previous year and quarter to quarter), Q1 2012 – Q3 2018.



Definition of terminology used

1. 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.

2. Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices

Gross Value Added 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).

3. GDP at market prices

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

4. Final Consumption expenditure

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

5. Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)

GFCF 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.

6. 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.

7. Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)

Export Oriented Enterprises comprise enterprises formerly operating with an export certificate and those export manufacturing enterprises holding a registration certificate issued by ex - Board of Investment.

8. 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.

9. Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)

FISIM is the value of services not explicitly charged by financial institutions (banks and similar institutions) and is imputed in respect of all loans and deposits irrespective of source of funds. As recommended by the 2008 SNA, it is allocated to users as follows: intermediate consumption of businesses, final consumption of households and government, and a component of exports of services.

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

**Statistics Mauritius
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
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Table 1 - Gross value added by industry group at current basic prices, Q₁ 2014 - Q₃ 2018

	(R million)									
	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2014				2015			
	2014	2015	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12,778	12,928	2,906	2,748	3,256	3,868	2,788	2,669	3,350	4,121
Sugarcane	3,162	3,144	540	598	764	1,260	534	588	762	1,260
Other	9,616	9,784	2,366	2,150	2,492	2,608	2,254	2,081	2,588	2,861
Mining and quarrying	1,000	893	180	227	244	348	173	233	241	246
Manufacturing	53,274	53,436	9,942	12,770	13,598	16,963	9,972	12,835	14,110	16,519
Sugar	641	583	113	177	177	175	102	161	161	159
Food (exc sugar)	18,663	18,554	3,516	4,240	4,794	6,113	3,500	4,088	4,948	6,018
Textile	16,118	16,700	2,825	4,232	4,205	4,856	2,867	4,397	4,533	4,903
Other	17,852	17,599	3,488	4,122	4,423	5,819	3,503	4,189	4,468	5,439
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5,511	7,083	1,414	1,432	1,324	1,341	1,856	1,742	1,669	1,816
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,340	1,442	356	329	363	293	372	394	338	338
Construction	16,631	16,018	4,184	4,158	4,178	4,111	3,948	3,921	4,077	4,072
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	41,579	43,738	8,869	10,194	10,159	12,357	9,421	10,849	10,820	12,648
of which wholesale and retail trade	38,977	40,968	8,390	9,494	9,564	11,528	8,914	10,114	10,187	11,753
Transportation and storage	21,160	22,612	5,281	4,983	5,387	5,509	5,605	5,401	5,758	5,848
Accommodation and food service activities	21,702	23,520	6,238	5,202	4,163	6,099	6,511	4,986	4,862	7,161
Information and communication	14,948	15,841	3,643	3,633	3,791	3,882	3,934	3,965	3,894	4,048
Financial and insurance activities	41,322	43,599	9,791	10,232	10,285	11,014	10,527	10,781	10,800	11,490
Monetary intermediation	23,309	24,528	5,898	6,154	5,486	5,771	6,377	6,485	5,735	5,930
Financial leasing and other credit granting	2,500	2,545	569	541	660	730	607	552	663	722
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	11,071	11,734	2,314	2,562	2,970	3,224	2,461	2,691	3,143	3,440
Other	4,442	4,792	1,009	975	1,169	1,288	1,081	1,054	1,260	1,398
Real estate activities	21,165	21,923	5,236	5,149	5,582	5,198	5,324	5,249	5,660	5,690
of which Owner occupied dwellings	17,572	18,026	4,345	4,241	4,687	4,300	4,355	4,265	4,690	4,716
Professional, scientific and technical activities	15,923	16,776	3,872	4,005	3,982	4,065	4,089	4,212	4,190	4,285
Administrative and support service activities	9,752	10,391	2,385	2,448	2,442	2,477	2,547	2,603	2,595	2,647
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	21,543	22,419	4,718	5,611	5,478	5,737	4,924	6,002	5,800	5,693
Education	16,562	17,635	4,062	4,209	4,179	4,113	4,342	4,558	4,454	4,282
Human health and social work activities	14,431	15,199	3,521	3,630	3,651	3,630	3,732	3,810	3,893	3,764
Art , entertainment and recreation	11,854	12,369	2,809	3,084	3,069	2,891	2,939	3,207	3,196	3,027
Other service activities	5,537	5,725	1,274	1,421	1,418	1,423	1,321	1,461	1,461	1,482
Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	348,012	363,547	80,681	85,465	86,547	95,319	84,323	88,880	91,166	99,177
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	44,051	46,346	9,834	11,338	10,608	12,271	11,300	11,317	10,982	12,747
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	392,062	409,893	90,515	96,802	97,155	107,590	95,623	100,197	102,148	111,924
Export Oriented Enterprises	20,704	9,471	4,041	5,429	5,502	5,731	4,011	5,574	5,800	5,583

Table 1 - (cont'd) Gross value added by industry group at current basic prices, Q₁ 2014 - Q₃ 2018

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2016 ¹				2017 ¹				2018		
	2016 ¹	2017 ¹	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ²
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13,860	14,154	2,950	2,935	3,638	4,337	2,990	3,260	3,671	4,234	2,728	2,719	3,379
Sugarcane	3,324	2,517	575	635	806	1,308	429	473	610	1,006	318	350	450
Other	10,536	11,637	2,376	2,300	2,831	3,029	2,561	2,787	3,061	3,229	2,411	2,369	2,929
Mining and quarrying	908	960	177	237	239	255	191	245	247	278	197	269	275
Manufacturing	53,906	54,201	10,353	12,760	14,362	16,432	10,140	13,028	14,561	16,472	10,286	13,268	14,548
Sugar	805	599	141	223	222	220	105	166	165	163	68	108	107
Food (exc sugar)	19,049	19,233	3,653	4,089	5,146	6,161	3,359	4,103	5,312	6,458	3,416	4,239	5,232
Textile	15,887	15,573	3,024	3,907	4,567	4,389	2,960	4,093	4,428	4,092	2,901	4,101	4,273
Other	18,165	18,796	3,533	4,541	4,428	5,662	3,716	4,667	4,656	5,759	3,901	4,821	4,935
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8,427	6,778	2,220	2,005	2,003	2,199	1,770	1,573	1,644	1,790	2,220	1,988	2,046
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,490	1,550	386	402	357	345	387	383	378	403	412	409	403
Construction	16,027	17,377	3,675	3,630	4,396	4,327	3,905	3,975	4,812	4,685	4,394	4,506	5,375
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45,914	48,990	9,894	11,414	11,319	13,288	10,548	12,261	12,169	14,012	11,278	13,112	13,012
of which wholesale and retail trade	43,005	45,844	9,361	10,642	10,652	12,351	9,976	11,431	11,441	12,996	10,657	12,212	12,223
Transportation and storage	24,332	25,879	6,040	5,827	6,207	6,257	6,464	6,193	6,547	6,674	6,851	6,537	6,906
Accommodation and food service activities	26,727	28,864	7,454	5,746	5,483	8,043	8,032	6,223	5,860	8,750	8,927	7,041	5,983
Information and communication	16,387	16,989	4,066	4,116	3,949	4,256	4,218	4,273	4,075	4,423	4,433	4,512	4,287
Financial and insurance activities	46,614	48,260	11,280	11,565	11,544	12,225	11,973	12,284	11,730	12,274	12,096	12,479	12,356
Monetary intermediation	26,489	28,463	6,920	7,031	6,204	6,334	7,348	7,640	6,757	6,717	7,826	8,042	7,266
Financial leasing and other credit granting	2,604	2,721	619	571	680	734	636	603	734	747	649	618	792
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	12,461	11,767	2,597	2,859	3,323	3,682	2,771	2,866	2,851	3,279	2,390	2,603	2,830
Other	5,060	5,309	1,144	1,104	1,337	1,475	1,218	1,174	1,387	1,531	1,231	1,216	1,467
Real estate activities	22,813	23,927	5,667	5,454	5,858	5,835	5,938	5,693	6,143	6,153	6,241	5,976	6,385
of which Owner occupied dwellings	18,663	19,379	4,628	4,410	4,826	4,798	4,794	4,551	5,012	5,021	4,978	4,745	5,190
Professional, scientific and technical activities	17,917	19,570	4,368	4,510	4,479	4,560	4,765	4,921	4,891	4,993	5,233	5,355	5,268
Administrative and support service activities	11,118	12,205	2,720	2,786	2,789	2,822	2,997	3,059	3,054	3,096	3,316	3,341	3,308
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	24,878	25,361	5,512	6,486	6,495	6,385	5,696	6,685	6,483	6,497	5,701	7,077	6,751
Education	18,944	19,703	4,678	4,848	4,803	4,615	4,894	5,014	4,988	4,807	5,116	5,258	5,244
Human health and social work activities	16,501	17,782	4,058	4,109	4,163	4,171	4,353	4,516	4,507	4,405	4,629	4,788	4,765
Art , entertainment and recreation	13,161	14,301	3,142	3,365	3,391	3,263	3,413	3,668	3,677	3,543	3,737	3,978	3,942
Other service activities	5,979	6,409	1,386	1,514	1,524	1,554	1,483	1,645	1,643	1,638	1,616	1,754	1,739
Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	385,902	403,262	90,025	93,709	97,000	105,167	94,155	98,899	101,078	109,129	99,412	104,369	105,973
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	48,864	54,203	11,615	12,663	11,007	13,580	12,796	13,973	11,689	15,745	13,457	16,071	12,441
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	434,765	457,465	101,639	106,372	108,007	118,747	106,951	112,872	112,767	124,874	112,869	120,441	118,414
Export Oriented Enterprises	20,125	19,867	4,262	4,952	5,643	5,268	4,158	5,120	5,711	4,878	4,324	5,130	5,449

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 2 - Gross Value Added-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2014 - Q₃ 2018

	Annual growth rate		2014				2015			
	2014	2015	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	+5.0	+0.3	+5.0	+4.4	+3.4	+2.8	-7.0	+1.6	+3.2	+0.8
Sugarcane	-3.5	-3.8	-4.5	-4.4	-3.9	-2.4	-3.8	-4.6	-3.5	-3.7
Other	+6.5	+1.6	+9.0	+8.6	+5.7	+4.4	-7.7	+1.8	+3.9	+4.5
Mining and quarrying	-2.5	-3.4	-9.5	-2.0	-3.0	+3.2	-0.7	-2.9	-5.6	-3.5
Manufacturing	+1.8	+0.1	+0.3	+5.4	+3.9	-2.0	+2.6	-2.6	-0.7	+1.5
Sugar	+0.8	-5.1	+0.8	+0.8	+0.8	+0.8	-5.1	-5.1	-5.1	-5.1
Food (exc sugar)	+2.4	+3.0	-1.2	+3.4	+3.7	+2.6	+7.2	+2.3	+0.6	+3.1
Textile	4.2	-2.8	-2.0	+8.2	+6.5	+2.6	-2.0	-7.2	-0.1	-2.0
Other	1.0	0.2	+4.0	+7.8	+0.8	-12.0	+2.0	-3.2	-2.6	+3.1
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	+4.0	+3.8	+3.7	+6.5	+2.3	+3.4	+4.2	+2.1	+1.7	+6.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	+2.9	+3.0	+5.1	+0.4	+4.0	+2.4	+3.4	+4.2	+1.9	+2.6
Construction	-8.5	-4.9	-6.0	-9.7	-9.3	-9.1	-7.5	-7.5	-2.7	-1.8
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+3.0	+2.8	+2.8	+2.8	+3.0	+3.2	+2.8	+2.5	+3.1	+2.9
of which wholesale and retail trade	+2.9	+2.7	+2.7	+2.8	+2.9	+3.1	+2.8	+2.5	+3.0	+2.6
Transportation and storage	+2.8	+3.4	+2.8	+3.6	+3.3	+1.9	+2.8	+3.8	+2.9	+4.1
Accommodation and food service activities	+6.1	+8.7	+1.0	+11.7	+7.5	+6.0	+9.7	+3.1	+10.1	+10.8
Information and communication	+6.4	+6.9	+6.9	+6.0	+7.0	+5.8	+8.2	+8.7	+5.0	+6.2
Financial and insurance activities	+5.5	+5.3	+6.1	+5.7	+4.8	+5.4	+4.6	+5.0	+5.5	+5.7
Monetary intermediation	+5.5	+5.4	+6.0	+5.6	+4.6	+5.7	+4.2	+5.3	+5.9	+5.7
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+6.5	+6.3	+6.5	+6.7	+6.3	+6.5	+6.5	+6.3	+6.6	+5.8
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	+5.0	+4.6	+5.6	+5.8	+4.1	+5.0	+4.6	+4.0	+4.5	+5.2
Other	+5.9	+5.8	+5.9	+5.5	+6.2	+6.0	+6.5	+5.2	+5.5	+6.0
Real estate activities	+5.2	+4.3	+3.3	+4.6	+16.9	-3.1	+2.3	+2.4	+1.7	+9.8
of which Owner occupied dwellings	+4.9	+4.0	+2.9	+4.3	+18.1	-4.3	+1.8	+2.0	+1.2	+10.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+5.5	+5.1	+5.5	+5.6	+5.6	+5.4	+4.8	+5.0	+5.2	+5.3
Administrative and support service activities	+7.9	+6.7	+7.8	+8.0	+8.0	+7.8	+6.6	+6.8	+6.6	+6.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+5.4	+1.3	+1.1	+9.8	+3.9	+6.2	+1.6	+3.0	+3.0	-2.4
Education	+2.6	+3.1	+2.9	+1.9	+2.0	+3.7	+3.4	+4.1	+2.8	+2.0
Human health and social work activities	+6.7	+3.6	+5.8	+6.7	+6.4	+8.0	+3.8	+3.5	+4.4	+3.0
Art , entertainment and recreation	+6.8	+4.8	+7.0	+6.8	+6.8	+6.8	+4.7	+4.6	+4.8	+5.1
Other service activities	+3.4	+3.0	+3.3	+3.4	+3.4	+3.5	+2.8	+2.8	+2.8	+3.6
Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	+3.6	+3.1	+2.9	+4.7	+4.7	+2.3	+3.2	+2.3	+3.0	+3.9
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+4.8	+6.9	+4.1	+6.5	+4.2	+4.3	+12.1	+1.8	+7.0	+7.1
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+3.7	+3.6	+3.6	+4.9	+4.5	+2.3	+4.1	+2.2	+3.5	+4.3
Export Oriented Enterprises	+2.5	-3.1	+0.9	+5.6	+3.4	-0.4	-3.7	-5.6	-0.9	-2.5

Table 2 - (cont'd) Gross Value Added-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2014 - Q₃ 2018

	Annual growth rate		2016 ¹				2017 ¹				2018		
	2016 ¹	2017 ¹	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ²
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	+3.7	-0.2	+5.8	+4.5	+3.6	+2.4	+3.4	-0.6	-0.4	-1.6	-5.9	-4.3	-0.4
Sugarcane	+5.2	-7.9	+3.6	+5.3	+5.4	+5.6	-7.7	-7.9	-7.6	-8.3	-12.8	-12.2	-11.1
Other	+3.2	+2.3	+6.3	+4.2	+3.2	+0.6	+6.1	+1.4	+1.7	+1.3	-4.5	-2.6	+1.9
Mining and quarrying	+1.0	+1.5	-2.0	+3.3	+0.9	+1.4	+2.7	+1.9	+0.8	+1.2	-0.9	+2.9	+3.0
Manufacturing	+0.3	+1.5	-1.4	-0.3	+0.9	+1.4	+0.3	+2.2	+1.6	+1.5	+1.3	0.4	-0.7
Sugar	+6.6	+2.4	+6.6	+6.6	+6.6	+6.6	+2.4	+2.4	+2.4	+2.4	-19.3	-19.3	-19.3
Food (exc sugar)	+1.4	+0.5	+1.0	+2.3	+1.1	+1.3	-3.3	0.0	+1.2	+2.5	+6.7	+3.4	+1.1
Textile	-5.8	-0.7	-3.5	-14.0	+0.8	-6.4	+0.8	+6.4	-2.7	-5.4	-9.2	-8.7	-8.0
Other	+4.8	+4.5	-2.6	+6.0	+1.9	+11.0	+4.3	+1.3	+6.8	+5.6	+4.1	+4.8	+4.0
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	+4.2	+3.3	+7.0	+4.0	+3.1	+2.3	+4.9	+3.8	+2.4	+2.0	+5.2	+4.4	+2.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	+2.0	+2.7	+1.2	+2.0	+3.8	+1.2	+1.9	-0.7	+2.1	+7.5	+5.1	+4.4	+2.0
Construction	0.0	+7.5	-7.0	-7.3	+7.8	+6.1	+5.7	+8.9	+8.7	+6.6	+9.6	+9.8	+8.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+3.0	+3.1	+3.1	+3.1	+2.9	+3.0	+3.3	+2.9	+2.6	+3.3	+3.9	+3.4	+3.7
of which wholesale and retail trade	+3.0	+2.9	+3.1	+3.0	+2.8	+3.0	+3.2	+2.8	+2.5	+3.2	+3.8	+3.3	+3.6
Transportation and storage	+3.9	+3.7	+3.7	+4.3	+4.1	+3.7	+4.1	+3.6	+3.3	+3.9	+3.9	+3.5	+3.3
Accommodation and food service activities	+9.2	+4.6	+10.8	+4.5	+7.4	+12.3	+3.4	+9.2	+4.3	+3.1	+4.9	+1.5	+4.0
Information and communication	+5.9	+5.5	+6.4	+5.6	+4.8	+6.8	+5.6	+5.6	+5.3	+5.6	+5.8	+5.6	+5.3
Financial and insurance activities	+5.7	+5.5	+5.8	+5.7	+5.6	+5.6	+5.3	+5.9	+5.3	+5.6	+5.7	+5.5	+5.0
Monetary intermediation	+6.0	+6.0	+6.2	+5.7	+6.0	+5.9	+5.4	+6.4	+5.7	+6.3	+6.1	+5.8	+5.3
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+6.5	+6.5	+6.4	+6.6	+6.7	+6.3	+6.0	+6.5	+6.9	+6.5	+6.7	+6.6	+6.1
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	+5.2	+4.9	+5.3	+5.5	+4.7	+5.3	+4.8	+5.2	+5.0	+4.8	+5.1	+4.9	+4.3
Other	+5.0	+3.8	+5.0	+5.3	+4.9	+4.6	+5.1	+4.5	+3.3	+2.7	+4.5	+4.6	+4.4
Real estate activities	+4.1	+3.5	+6.2	+3.9	+3.4	+2.8	+3.4	+2.9	+3.6	+3.5	+3.7	+3.5	+2.7
of which Owner occupied dwellings	+3.9	+3.0	+6.3	+3.7	+3.2	+2.6	+3.1	+2.5	+3.3	+3.1	+3.4	+3.4	+2.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+5.7	+5.3	+5.7	+5.6	+5.8	+5.7	+5.7	+5.3	+5.1	+5.1	+4.8	+5.2	+5.2
Administrative and support service activities	+5.9	+5.8	+5.5	+5.8	+6.6	+5.6	+5.9	+5.9	+5.7	+5.7	+5.6	+5.7	+6.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+2.7	+0.6	+3.8	+0.3	+3.6	+3.4	+1.7	+1.8	-1.4	+0.4	-1.9	+3.8	+2.1
Education	+0.8	+1.8	+1.1	+0.4	+1.2	+0.5	+2.5	+1.2	+1.6	+2.0	+2.2	+2.3	+2.1
Human health and social work activities	+2.4	+4.5	+2.4	+2.0	+1.6	+3.7	+4.1	+6.4	+5.0	+2.6	+4.1	+3.7	+3.3
Art , entertainment and recreation	+4.7	+4.7	+4.8	+4.8	+4.9	+4.5	+5.5	+4.7	+4.0	+4.9	+4.8	+5.0	+4.9
Other service activities	+3.1	+3.1	+2.9	+2.9	+3.2	+3.2	+3.5	+2.9	+3.4	+3.0	+4.0	+3.1	+3.6
Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	+3.6	+3.6	+3.8	+2.7	+3.7	+4.2	+3.6	+4.0	+3.3	+3.3	+3.7	+3.4	+3.2
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+5.7	+5.8	+5.4	+12.9	+1.6	+3.4	+4.1	+6.7	+4.4	+7.8	+7.3	+5.3	+4.0
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+3.8	+3.8	+4.0	+3.8	+3.5	+4.0	+3.7	+4.4	+3.5	+3.8	+4.2	+3.6	+3.3
Export Oriented Enterprises	-5.1	+0.3	-1.9	-11.8	-0.3	-5.6	-3.3	+3.7	+1.8	-2.0	+0.1	-3.5	-10.6

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current market prices, Q₁ 2014 - Q₃ 2018

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2014				2015			
	2014	2015	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Final consumption expenditure	350,457	367,417	80,899	84,439	87,508	97,611	85,171	89,270	93,078
Households	292,343	306,206	67,240	69,871	73,232	82,000	70,717	73,493	77,790	84,206
General Government	58,114	61,211	13,659	14,568	14,276	15,611	14,454	15,777	15,287	15,693
Gross fixed capital formation	73,989	71,155	17,419	17,857	17,925	20,790	17,518	17,769	17,724	18,144
A. Building & construction work	47,016	45,717	11,760	11,667	11,788	11,803	11,146	11,350	11,542	11,680
Residential building	21,532	21,925	5,523	4,782	5,597	5,630	5,450	5,415	5,613	5,447
Non residential building	12,877	10,726	2,917	3,499	3,230	3,231	2,683	2,740	2,703	2,599
Other construction work	12,607	13,067	3,319	3,386	2,960	2,942	3,013	3,195	3,225	3,634
B. Machinery & equipment	26,973	25,438	5,659	6,190	6,137	8,987	6,372	6,420	6,182	6,464
Passenger car	3,630	3,780	819	915	897	999	889	999	961	932
Other transport equipment	4,658	2,216	575	675	672	2,736	633	546	472	565
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	2,645	2,216	575	675	672	723	633	546	472	565
Other machinery and equipment	18,685	19,442	4,265	4,600	4,568	5,252	4,850	4,875	4,750	4,967
Change in inventories	3,152	2,999	363	915	978	895	486	1,683	260	571
Exports of goods and services	191,507	196,184	42,969	47,575	48,824	52,140	47,683	48,922	48,148	51,432
Goods (f.o.b)	94,776	93,290	20,476	24,447	25,254	24,599	22,410	24,825	23,706	22,349
Services	96,731	102,894	22,493	23,128	23,570	27,541	25,273	24,097	24,442	29,083
Less Imports of goods and services	232,464	234,243	50,816	56,566	60,413	64,670	54,370	58,045	59,326	62,502
Goods (f.o.b)	164,170	158,688	34,054	40,001	43,667	46,448	36,694	40,546	39,550	41,898
Services	68,294	75,555	16,762	16,565	16,746	18,222	17,676	17,499	19,776	20,604
Statistical Discrepancies	5,420	9,504	-319	2,582	2,333	823	-864	598	2,265	4,382
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	392,062	409,893	90,515	96,802	97,155	107,590	95,623	100,197	102,148	111,924

Table 3 (cont'd) - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current market prices, Q₁ 2014 - Q₃ 2018

	(R million)												
	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2016 ¹				2017 ¹				2018		
	2016 ¹	2017 ¹	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ²
Final consumption expenditure	386,956	411,463	89,552	93,906	97,247	106,251	94,929	100,296	103,959	112,279	101,283	107,045	110,700
Households	319,809	342,146	73,741	76,363	80,689	89,017	78,351	81,944	87,076	94,775	83,696	87,351	93,016
General Government	67,147	69,317	15,812	17,543	16,559	17,234	16,577	18,352	16,883	17,505	17,586	19,694	17,684
Gross fixed capital formation	74,990	79,499	18,477	17,667	19,769	19,077	18,735	19,380	21,231	20,154	19,236	21,131	24,629
A. Building & construction work	46,408	49,977	10,745	10,621	12,602	12,440	11,415	11,537	13,672	13,354	12,783	13,155	15,535
Residential building	24,859	24,828	5,857	5,600	6,939	6,463	5,852	5,706	6,680	6,590	5,867	5,726	6,588
Non residential building	9,872	12,688	2,124	2,191	2,742	2,815	2,531	2,668	3,853	3,637	3,089	3,316	3,592
Other construction work	11,677	12,461	2,764	2,830	2,921	3,162	3,032	3,163	3,139	3,127	3,827	4,113	5,355
B. Machinery & equipment	28,582	29,522	7,732	7,046	7,167	6,637	7,320	7,843	7,559	6,800	6,454	7,976	9,094
Passenger car	4,326	4,822	1,030	1,063	1,023	1,210	1,153	1,259	1,350	1,060	1,091	1,306	1,503
Other transport equipment	4,531	3,857	1,137	1,043	1,494	857	704	1,308	1,105	740	680	807	883
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	3,033	2,957	668	906	869	590	704	758	755	740	680	782	883
Other machinery and equipment	19,725	20,843	5,565	4,940	4,650	4,570	5,463	5,276	5,104	5,000	4,683	5,863	6,708
Change in inventories	2,837	4,055	1,440	475	981	-59	1,125	225	1,319	1,386	-270	952	784
Exports of goods and services	192,385	194,089	49,323	45,631	46,235	51,196	48,025	47,301	47,515	51,249	48,293	47,541	46,829
Goods (f.o.b)	84,456	80,680	20,965	21,276	21,111	21,104	19,821	20,334	20,513	20,012	18,100	20,238	20,936
Services	107,929	113,409	28,358	24,355	25,124	30,092	28,204	26,967	27,002	31,237	30,193	27,303	25,893
Less Imports of goods and services	233,622	252,109	54,169	56,455	59,741	63,257	58,806	61,591	61,796	69,916	56,741	64,581	67,012
Goods (f.o.b)	156,650	171,824	35,310	38,063	39,645	43,632	39,175	42,045	41,108	49,496	37,366	45,786	48,191
Services	76,972	80,285	18,859	18,392	20,096	19,625	19,631	19,546	20,688	20,420	19,375	18,795	18,821
Statistical discrepancies	11,219	20,467	-2,985	5,149	3,517	5,538	2,943	7,262	540	9,722	1,067	8,353	2,483
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	434,765	457,464	101,639	106,372	108,007	118,747	106,951	112,872	112,767	124,874	112,869	120,441	118,414

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 4 - Expenditure on GDP at market prices- Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2014 - Q₃ 2018

	Annual growth rate		2014				2015			
	2014	2015	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Final consumption expenditure	+2.9	+2.9	+1.6	+3.5	+3.1	+3.4	+2.7	+3.4	+3.5	+2.3
Households	+2.6	+2.9	+1.6	+2.9	+3.1	+2.9	+2.5	+2.9	+3.2	+3.0
General Government	+4.6	+3.1	+1.8	+6.6	+3.1	+6.5	+3.8	+5.7	+4.8	-1.6
Gross fixed capital formation	-5.9	-5.4	-3.3	-4.5	-11.4	-4.2	-0.8	-2.1	-2.9	-14.4
A. Building & construction work	-7.4	-4.0	-5.1	-8.9	-8.4	-7.1	-6.2	-4.0	-3.7	-2.5
Residential building	-8.8	+0.5	-5.5	-19.7	-4.4	-5.2	-2.4	+11.8	-1.3	-4.7
Non residential building	-20.2	-17.8	-25.9	-18.1	-25.1	-10.7	-9.0	-22.7	-17.7	-20.7
Other construction work	+14.1	+2.3	+27.6	+31.0	+9.4	-6.6	-10.2	-6.9	+7.2	+21.7
B. Machinery & equipment	-3.2	-7.8	+0.1	+4.6	-16.5	+0.3	+10.1	+1.4	-1.5	-30.3
Passenger car	-4.2	+1.1	-6.1	+14.1	+6.4	-20.6	+5.9	+6.4	+4.3	-9.6
Other transport equipment	-13.0	-53.8	-11.1	+17.4	-57.3	+6.0	+7.2	-21.3	-31.7	-80.0
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-18.7</i>	<i>-5.7</i>	<i>+18.7</i>	<i>+23.8</i>	<i>-23.2</i>	<i>+6.6</i>	<i>-21.7</i>	<i>-32.1</i>	<i>-24.4</i>
Other machinery and equipment	-0.2	+2.0	+2.7	+1.2	-7.9	+3.5	+11.3	+3.7	+1.7	-7.5
Exports of goods and services	+6.2	+1.8	-2.7	+11.8	+14.4	+2.2	+13.3	+0.0	-2.5	-2.5
Goods (f.o.b)	+12.1	-2.7	+3.3	+18.4	+18.8	+7.7	+15.2	-0.5	-8.4	-13.5
Services	+0.8	+6.3	-7.5	+5.7	+9.8	-2.9	+11.6	+0.5	+4.4	+8.6
Less Imports of goods and services	+3.8	+8.5	-2.8	+4.2	+3.7	+9.1	+15.8	+12.0	+8.0	+0.8
Goods (f.o.b)	+8.0	+8.4	-1.7	+8.4	+9.4	+14.3	+18.6	+12.8	+5.8	0.0
Services	-6.2	+8.8	-5.1	-6.1	-10.1	-3.8	+9.0	+9.7	+14.2	+3.2

Table 4 (cont'd) - Expenditure on GDP at market prices - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q1 2014 - Q3 2018

	Annual growth rate		2016 ¹				2017 ¹				2018		
	2016 ¹	2017 ¹	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ²
Final consumption expenditure	+2.9	+2.9	+2.6	+3.2	+2.7	+3.2	+3.4	+3.0	+2.7	+2.8	+3.5	+3.9	+3.2
Households	+3.0	+3.2	+2.6	+2.8	+2.9	+3.4	+3.4	+3.2	+3.1	+3.2	+3.4	+3.3	+3.4
General Government	+2.9	+1.6	+2.4	+5.1	+1.5	+2.3	+3.3	+2.1	+0.5	+0.4	+3.7	+6.9	+2.2
Gross fixed capital formation	+3.7	+4.7	+3.5	-2.3	+9.8	+3.8	+0.1	+8.1	+6.4	+3.8	-0.2	+5.9	+12.9
A. Building & construction work	+1.5	+6.8	-3.8	-6.3	+9.3	+6.4	+5.7	+7.9	+7.8	+5.8	+8.7	+10.1	+10.3
Residential building	+13.4	-0.9	+7.3	+3.5	+23.7	+18.6	-0.6	+1.2	-4.3	+0.5	-2.7	-3.1	-4.3
Non residential building	-8.0	+27.5	-21.0	-20.0	+1.5	+8.2	+18.6	+20.9	+39.7	+27.3	+18.4	+20.0	-9.5
Other construction work	-10.6	+5.9	-8.5	-11.3	-9.3	-13.1	+9.1	+11.0	+6.8	-2.6	+22.5	+25.6	+65.6
B. Machinery & equipment	+7.7	+1.3	+16.1	+4.7	+10.7	-1.0	-8.1	+8.2	+4.2	+0.5	-14.1	-0.4	+17.8
Passenger car	+11.1	+8.2	+12.3	+2.9	+2.9	+26.4	+9.1	+15.7	+29.4	-15.5	-9.0	+0.3	+7.9
Other transport equipment	+98.5	-17.4	+75.0	+86.2	+208.7	+48.0	-39.7	+21.9	-28.0	-15.9	-6.5	-40.2	-22.6
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+32.9	-5.3	+2.9	+61.7	+79.7	+1.9	+2.1	-18.9	-15.8	+21.4	-6.1	+0.3	+13.7
Other machinery and equipment	-3.4	+3.6	+9.1	-3.7	-7.0	-12.6	-4.6	+3.8	+8.9	+8.5	-16.0	+9.0	+28.9
Exports of goods and services	-3.5	-1.0	-2.4	-8.7	-4.4	+1.2	-0.5	+1.9	-3.3	-2.1	-5.5	-2.3	-1.2
Goods (f.o.b)	-10.5	-5.2	-11.4	-14.4	-11.0	-4.6	-2.6	-5.2	-7.7	-5.1	-12.2	-4.0	+4.4
Services	+2.9	+2.3	+5.8	-2.8	+2.2	+6.0	+1.0	+8.3	+0.5	+0.1	-0.4	-0.9	-5.7
Less Imports of goods and services	+2.6	+2.6	+10.5	+0.7	+3.7	-2.7	-6.3	+6.4	-0.7	+10.7	-10.0	-4.4	+7.6
Goods (f.o.b)	+4.0	+2.1	+13.2	+1.5	+3.9	-1.5	-8.0	+4.5	-1.9	+13.2	-13.4	-3.9	+15.2
Services	-0.4	+3.8	+3.6	-1.7	+3.0	-6.1	-1.5	+12.2	+2.6	+3.1	-1.1	-5.7	-12.2

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

ANNEX

Concepts, data sources and methods for compiling quarterly GDP estimates

1. Concepts and definitions

The quarterly estimates have been compiled according to guidelines provided in the IMF manual entitled “Quarterly National Accounts Manual – Concepts, Data sources and Compilation”, which is itself based on the System of National Accounts (SNA) of the United Nations and are therefore consistent with annual estimates of the National Accounts.

2. Sources of data

The objective of the Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) is to provide the best indication of quarterly movements. Indicators for QNA have therefore been chosen according to their ability to capture the movements in the performance of the various sectors.

The main sources of data for compiling QNA 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, tourism receipts from the Bank of Mauritius, as well as some indirect indicators such as employment.

3. Methods used

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 latest 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 exclude price effects of prices and therefore provide real growths. The constant price estimates are computed using the double deflation method for sectors where information on both inputs and outputs is available. In practice such data are difficult to obtain, hence ‘proxy indicators’ of volume changes are used if available, otherwise value series are deflated by an appropriate price index.

As recommended in the Quarterly National Accounts Manual, the Annual Overlap Technique has been used to derive constant quarterly estimates, instead of the traditional fixed-base year constant price estimates. This technique entails compiling estimates for each quarter at the weighted annual average prices of the previous year. The volume data of QNA are then chain-linked to obtain the constant price series.

4. Seasonal adjustment of quarterly GDP

Value added by sector and total GDP have been seasonally adjusted and are published on the web site of the office. The methodology adopted in the seasonal adjustment exercise is briefly given below. Seasonally adjusted time series has historically been a common practice in analyzing business cycles. Currently this is widely used by a majority of statistical offices, central banks and policy analysts to describe and understand the most recent economic developments.

4.1 Procedures for seasonal adjustment of quarterly GDP

QNA data are subject to seasonal variations which are recurrent within a year pattern. For example, activities of “Wholesale and retail trade” are 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. For meaningful comparison of quarter to quarter growth, particularly for identifying turning points, the seasonal component must be removed from the data.

The procedures for carrying out the seasonal adjustment exercise are as follows:

- (i) The software, Demetra, developed by Eurostat and which includes the X-12 program has been used.
- (ii) Forward adjustment, instead of concurrent adjustment, has been used for quarterly series up to the most recently completed year, that is seasonal factors for the four quarters ahead are estimated using the X-12 procedure. When a new data point becomes available, the seasonally adjusted value of the new data point is obtained by dividing it by the appropriate forward factor if model is multiplicative or subtracting from it the appropriate forward factor if the underlying model is additive.
- (iii) The seasonal adjustment exercise has been reworked using data estimated up to second quarter of 2017. In the light of the new seasonal factors, the seasonally adjusted growth rates have been revised.
- (iv) Direct adjustment of the aggregate GVA has been used to obtain seasonally adjusted GVA.
- (v) Adjustments have been made so that the sums of quarterly seasonally adjusted data are equal to the original yearly totals.

It should be noted that different seasonal adjustment methods, no matter how carefully they have been implemented, do not always yield identical results if applied to the same time series. In addition, even if the same seasonal adjustment method is applied, there may be substantial revisions, particular towards the end of the time series, when new data are included in the calculation and taking account of possible shifts in the seasonal movements. Consequently, seasonally adjusted data remain provisional for longer than unadjusted figures, which are also subject to revisions.

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

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.

Production approach

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing			
Sugar Cane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual production and price of sugar. - Survey of sugar factories for 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 latest value added structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using PPI-A for output and a weighted price index based on relevant components of the CPI for inputs - Preliminary quarterly changes are based on the annual price deflator.
Tea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production and prices of tea from Tea Board. - Benchmark ratios from Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS 2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output based on quarterly production and prices. - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the ACOPS 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using relevant component of the Producer Price Index. - Agriculture (PPI-A) for output and a weighted price index based on retail prices of relevant inputs for IC.
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. - Benchmark ratios from Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS 2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output is based on quarterly quantities of food crops produced and producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins. - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the ACOPS 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using relevant component of Producer Price Index - Agriculture (PPI-A) for output and a weighted price index based on retail prices of relevant inputs for IC.
Flowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports of flowers from Trade Statistics. An estimate is worked out for locally sold flowers, based on number of weddings, deaths, religious ceremonies, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output is based on quarterly quantities produced and on producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the ACOPS 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using relevant component of Producer Price Index - Agriculture (PPI-A) for output and a weighted price index based on retail prices of relevant inputs for IC.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
Fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly production of some fruits from FAREL. - Quarterly production of other fruits based on CA 2014, supplemented with data from other sources. - Benchmark ratios from Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS 2005) 	<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 using component of PPI-A
Livestock, Poultry and Related Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production of poultry from survey among 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 derived from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation using component of PPI-A.
Government Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure of Budgetary Central Government from the Accountant General Department. - Expenditure for Rodrigues from Rodrigues Regional Assembly. - Expenditure for EBUs and Local Government is estimated. 	<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"> - Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation. - Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items) Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles).
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 derived 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.
B. 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 data collected from quarterly surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation using appropriate component of CPI.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT systems from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly data obtained from the VAT systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation using component of PPI-M.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
C. 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. The estimate is quarterlised using the latest value added structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using PPI-A for output and a weighted price index based on relevant components of the CPI for inputs. - Preliminary quarterly changes are based on the annual price deflator
Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports from Trade statistics. - Quarterly survey of establishments - Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys - Quarterly turnover from VAT systems. 	<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 by industry from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP).
Non – EOE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports from Trade Statistics - Quarterly turnover from the VAT systems, - Production of excisable goods from Customs and Excise Department - Quarterly survey of establishments - Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly value added estimates based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and latest annual technical ratio. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume index by industry from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP)
D. Electricity, Gas, Steam and air conditioning supply			
Electricity, gas and steam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production accounts from Central Electricity Board (CEB) 	<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 sold (All sales by CEB).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production data of the Independent Power Producers 	<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. 	
E. Water Supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities			
Water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production accounts from Central Water Authority (CWA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts of CWA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on quarterly quantity of water sold.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
Sewerage and waste management activities	- Quarterly data from the VAT Department	- Value added based on quarterly turnover obtained from the VAT systems.	- Deflation by appropriate component of consumer price index.
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 	- Quarterly output based on these sources and quarterly value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2013 CEA.	- Deflation by quarterly Construction Price Index.
- G. Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles			
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-EOE sector (local consumption). - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2013 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change in volume of imports derived by deflating imports by sector by relevant IPI components. - Local component – Deflation by overall CPI
Repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Imports of spare parts. - Quarterly VAT data - Road transport statistics (number of vehicles registered and number of accidents) 	- Quarterly estimates based on imports of spare parts, changes in number of vehicles registered and number of accidents.	- Deflation by overall CPI.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
H. Transport and Storage			
Land Transport			
Bus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production accounts of bus companies and bus fleet 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.
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 2013 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using relevant CPI components for output and inputs.
Lorries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly licences of lorries from the National Transport Authority - Lorry charges based on CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output based on the quarterly licences of lorries. - Value added derived using the structure obtained at the 2013 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using relevant CPI components for 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 2013 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"> - Double deflation using airfare index for output and relevant CPI components for inputs.
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 tourist arrivals and number of Mauritian travelling abroad. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts where available. - For other related activities, annual estimates are quarterlised using the quarterly indicators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goods: Volume based on tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded. - Passengers: Volume based on quarterly indicators.
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from the quarterly data obtained from the VAT Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in quarterly export of sugar and relevant components deflated by overall CPI

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
I. Accommodation and food service activities			
Accommodation and food services activities	<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 number of tourist arrivals for 'Accommodation'. - Food service activities deflated by CPI component measuring price of meals in bars and restaurants.
J. Information and communication			
Telecommunication services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT systems from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly turnover obtained from the VAT systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by changes in the price of telephone calls.
Activities related to information and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT systems from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly turnover obtained from the VAT systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by overall consumer price index.
K. Financial and insurance activities			
Financial and insurance activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly surveys of banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Bank: Deflation using a wage rate index. - Banks and similar institutions: Deflation using changes in "FISIM rate" and inflation rate. - Insurance: Volume based on changes in the number of life and non-life insurance policies. - Financial leasing and other credit granting institutions: Price indicator in line with deflator of commercial banks. - Other financial institutions: Deflation using changes in exchange rates and local inflation rate.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
L. Real Estate activities			
Ownership of dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of housing units (HU) from Housing Census - Interest on housing loans from the Bank of Mauritius. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added is compiled annually according to the User Cost Method based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an operating surplus calculated on interest rate on housing loans, • taxes paid on dwellings and • consumption of fixed capital (depreciation of the building). - The annual figure is then quarterlised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimate at constant price based on change in volume of residential building permits.
Real estate activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of building permits of non-residential buildings - Quarterly data from the VAT Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This sector includes agencies involved in the sale of property and an imputed rent of owner occupied non-residential buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by Consumer Price Index.
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities			
Professional, scientific and technical activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT Department - Trends in related sectors - Indirect indicators such as cases lodged in court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This sector covers the units which offer their services to different activities both onshore and offshore including own account professional workers such as lawyers, accountants, notaries , surveyors etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by Consumer Price Index.
N. Administrative and support service activities			
Administrative and support service activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT Department - Trends in related sectors - Indirect indicators such as tourist arrivals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This sector covers units engaged in rental and leasing activities, cleaning activities, travel agencies, call centers and other business support activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by Consumer Price Index.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
O. Public Administration & Defense; Compulsory Social Security			
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure of Budgetary Central Government from the Accountant General Department. - Expenditure for Rodrigues from Rodrigues Regional Assembly. - Expenditure for EBUs and Local Government is estimated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimates are made at cost, that is, Gross output = Value added (VA) + purchase of goods and services (IC) - Value added = Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation. - Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items), Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles). - Goods and services are deflated using quarterly Consumer Price Index.
P. Education services			
Education Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditures related to education (preprimary, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors) incurred by the different levels of the General Government (mainly BCG and EBUs) are used to estimate value added, intermediate consumption and gross output of education in the public sector. - Annual data on enrolment from the Ministry of Education - Enrolment from private schools and Mauritius Institute of Training and Development (MITD) - Percentage change in fees charged for private tuition estimated from the sub-index for "Education" obtained from the CPI Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimate are made at cost, that is, - Gross output = Value added (VA) + purchase of goods and services (IC) - Value added = Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital - Private schools and MITD: annual output is divided by 4. - Private tuition fees: output based on ten months only (February to November and quarterlised accordingly). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation. - Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items), Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles). - Goods and services are deflated by using quarterly CPI. - Volume based on enrolment statistics. - Deflation by CPI component

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
Q. Human health and social work activities			
Health and Social Work activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure related to Health and Social Work incurred by the different levels of the General Government (mainly BCG and EBUs) are used to estimate value added, intermediate consumption and gross output of Health and Social Work in the public sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimate are made at cost, that is, - Gross output = Value added (VA) + purchase of goods and services (IC) - Value added = Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation. - Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items), Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles). - Goods and services are deflated using quarterly Consumer 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 is 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.
R. Art, entertainment and recreation			
Art, entertainment and recreation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT Department - Quarterly data on government revenue from gambling and betting taxes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Includes gambling, sports, amusement and recreational activities - Quarterly gross output derived from VAT systems. - Value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by Consumer Price Index

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
S. Other service activities			
Other service activities	<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"> - Includes activities of membership organizations, units engaged in repair of computers and household goods and other personal service activities - Quarterly gross output derived from the VAT returns. - 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 Consumer Price Index.
T. Activities of households as employers, etc			
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, is divided by 4. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by wage increase due to salary compensation 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 Consumer Price Index.
Final Consumption Expenditure – General Government	<p>Final Consumption Expenditure for the General Government is equal to the value of services produced plus value of goods and services purchased from private producers for free distribution to households plus output of the Central Bank.</p> <p>Quarterly data for Budgetary Central Government is available from the Accountant General Department.</p> <p>Quarterly data for Rodrigues is available from the RRA's finance department.</p> <p>Quarterly data for Extra Budgetary Units and Local Government are estimated.</p> <p>Quarterly data from the Central Bank</p>	<p>- Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation.</p> <p>- Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items), Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles)</p> <p>- Goods and services is deflated using quarterly Consumer Price Index.</p>

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)

Building and Construction

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 other sources, and an estimate for projects for which no permit has been issued. The cost per unit of floor area has been revised in 2009 based on the last revision in the Construction Price Index.	- 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, work in progress of large projects and quarterly data on Government capital expenditure available from the Accountant General Department and MOFED (PSIP).	

Item	Sources & Methodology	Indicator – constant price estimates
Machinery and Equipment		
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.	- A vehicle price index based on seven types of vehicles.
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 2013 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>	- A weighted deflator based on separate deflators for “locally produced goods” and “imported goods”. For the “locally produced goods” PPI components are used whilst for “imported goods” IPI components for “Machinery and equipment” excluding transport equipment are used to construct the deflators.
Exports and Imports of Goods and Services	<p>Data available from the Quarterly Balance of Payments (BOP) of the Bank of Mauritius (BOM) adjusted for import and export of FISIM. For import and export of goods, import and export price indices are used as deflators. For export of services, each component is deflated with concerned output deflators.</p> <p>For import of services, a combined index is compiled based on exchange rate and inflation of trading countries.</p>	- Deflation using respective quarterly price indices.
Allocation of FISIM by sector	The quarterly figure of FISIM calculated from data available on deposits, loans and prevailing rates is distributed by sector following recommendation in the System of National Accounts (SNA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FISIM on loans: Deflated by changes in lending rate and inflation rate. - FISIM on deposits: Deflated by changes in deposit rate and inflation rate. - Import of FISIM: Deflated by changes in weighted exchange rates based on imports.