



# Economic and Social Indicators

**Issue No 1853**

**Consumer price Index**

**1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2025**

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# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(Base period: January – December 2023 = 100)

1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2025

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators presents the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the first quarter 2025. The methodology used for computing CPI and inflation rate is given in the technical note at Annex.

## 2. KEY POINTS

### 2.1 Overall CPI

The Consumer Price Index, which stood at 103.5 in December 2024, registered a net increase of 3.3 points (or +3.2%) to reach 106.8 in March 2025 (Table 1A).

On a monthly basis, the CPI increased by 1.5 points in January, by 0.7 point in February and by 1.1 points in March.

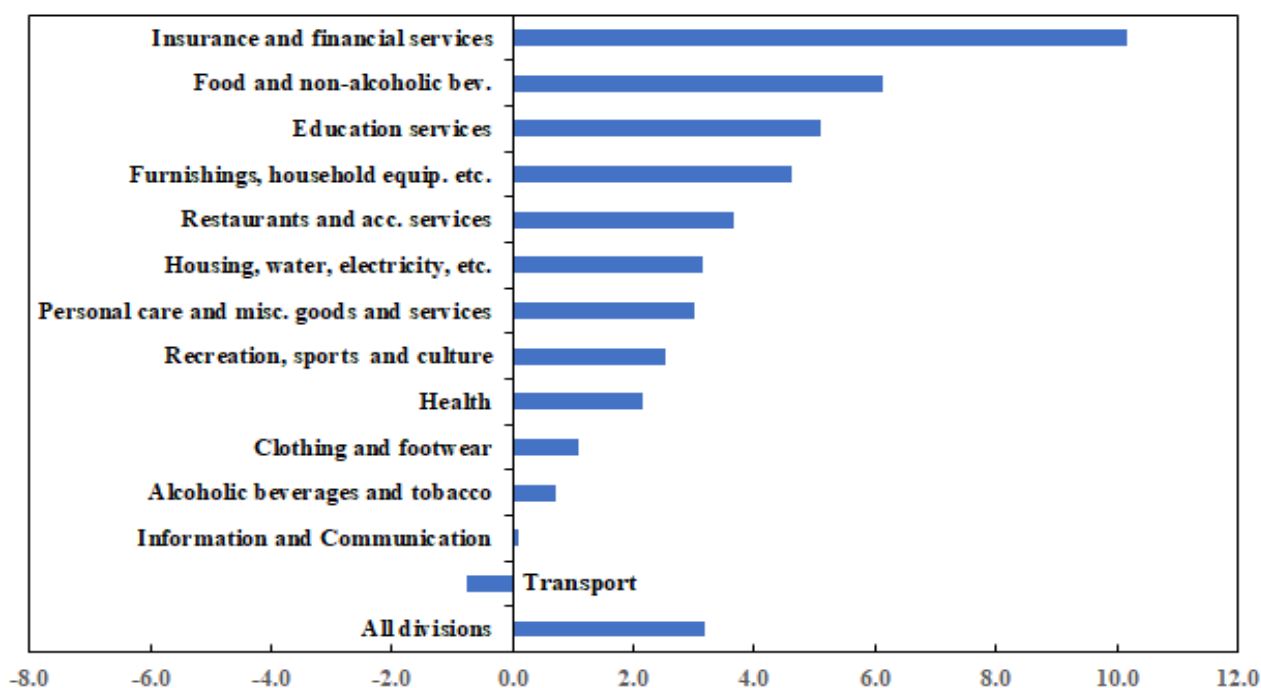
### 2.2 Overview of CPI movements

The main contributors for the net increase in CPI from December 2024 to March 2025 (Table 2) were:

- (a) higher prices of vegetables (+1.1 points), ginger (+0.3 point), culinary herbs (+0.1 point) and powdered milk (+0.1 point);
- (b) higher prices of whisky (+0.1 point);
- (c) higher workman's wages (+0.2 point) and higher interest rates on housing loans (+0.1 point);
- (d) higher charges for domestic services (+0.1 point);
- (e) higher private tuition fees for secondary education (+0.1 point);
- (f) higher prices of prepared meals in international fast foods (+0.1 point) and in snacks (+0.1 point);
- (g) higher charges for home insurance (+0.2 point) and health insurance (+0.2 point);
- (h) higher prices of other goods and services (+0.7 point);  
partly offset by
- (i) continued effect of lower prices of gasoline (-0.2 point).

## 3. MOVEMENT OF CPI SUB INDICES

Percentage change in CPI sub-indices from December 2024 to March 2025



The changes in the sub-indices (Table 3) for the thirteen divisions of consumption expenditure from December 2024 to March 2025 were as follows:

<i>Food and non-alcoholic beverages (+6.1%)</i>	The increase was mainly due to higher prices for vegetables (+28.3%), ginger (+88.5%), culinary herbs (+24.8%), powdered milk (+3.8%), chicken (+1.8%) and fruits (+1.8%), partly offset by lower prices of some cereals (-2.9%), frozen semi-prepared fish preparations (-3.7%) and liquid milk (-4.3%).
<i>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (+0.7%)</i>	The increase was due to higher prices of whisky (+8.9%), other cane spirits (+0.6%), beer (+0.1%) and wine (+0.1%).
<i>Clothing and footwear (+1.1%)</i>	The increase was due to higher prices of ready-made clothing (+1.4%), school uniforms (+1.6%), footwear (+0.2%) and clothing materials (+1.9%).
<i>Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (+3.1%)</i>	The increase was mainly due to higher workman's wages (+19.5%) and interest rates on housing loan (+3.6%).
<i>Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance (+4.6%)</i>	The increase was mainly due to higher charges for domestic services (+12.9%) and higher prices of some detergents (+6.3%).
<i>Health (+2.2%)</i>	The increase was due to higher doctors' fees (+4.9%) and clinic fees (+1.7%) together with higher prices of some medicinal products (+1.9%) and adult diapers (+5.2%).
<i>Transport (-0.7%)</i>	The decrease was mainly due to continued effect of lower prices of gasoline (-3.3%), air tickets for international travel (-2.9%) and diesel (-3.4%), partly mitigated by higher prices of motor vehicles (+1.0%), and higher servicing charges of motor vehicles (+5.7%).
<i>Information and Communication (+0.1%)</i>	The increase was mainly due to higher prices for audio-visual equipment (+2.7%) and mobile phones (+0.5%).
<i>Recreation, sports and culture (+2.5%)</i>	The increase was due to higher prices of pet foods (+6.5%), school textbooks (+6.3%) and some toys and games (+6.2%), partly offset by lower prices of some stationeries (-1.8%).
<i>Education services (+5.1%)</i>	The increase was mainly due to private tuition fees for secondary education (+11.5%) and higher fees in primary (+12.2%) and pre-primary school (+13.0%).

*Restaurants and accommodation services (+3.7%)*

The increase was mainly due to higher prices of prepared meals in international fast foods (+7.1%), in snacks (+3.8%) and in restaurant (+4.1%).

*Insurance and financial services (+10.2%)*

The increase was due to higher charges for home (+19.3%), health (+10.5%) and motor vehicle (+2.2%) insurances.

*Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services (+3.0%)*

The increase was mainly due to higher prices of some goods for personal care and hygiene (+2.3%) and higher hairdressing (+8.0%) and nursery fees (+12.7%), partly offset by lower prices of some religious items (-3.1%).

#### 4. INFLATION RATE

The headline inflation rate was 3.6% for year 2024 compared to 7.0% for year 2023 (Table 5).

The headline inflation rate excluding 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' was 3.6% for year 2024, compared to 6.6% for year 2023.

The headline inflation rate for the twelve months ending March 2025 worked out to 2.5%, compared to 5.8% for the twelve months ending March 2024.

The headline inflation rate excluding "Alcoholic beverages and tobacco" for the twelve months ending March 2025 worked out to 2.7%, compared to 5.3% for the twelve months ending March 2024.

#### 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 importing countries and some countries in the region for year 2023. It is to be noted that inflation rates for 2024 for the selected countries are not yet available.

**Inflation rate (%) of selected countries, year 2023**

Country	Inflation rate (%)	Country	Inflation rate (%)
France	5.7	Australia	5.6
United Kingdom	7.3	United States	4.1
China	0.2	Botswana	5.1
India	5.4	<b>Mauritius</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Japan	3.3	Seychelles	-1.0
Singapore	4.8	South Africa	5.9

Source – World Economic Outlook Database, October 2024

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 2018 - March 2025

<i><b>Month</b></i>	<i><b>( Base : Jan - Dec 2017 = 100 )</b></i>							<i><b>( Base : Jan - Dec 2023 = 100 )</b></i>	
	<i><b><u>2018</u></b></i>	<i><b><u>2019</u></b></i>	<i><b><u>2020</u></b></i>	<i><b><u>2021</u></b></i>	<i><b><u>2022</u></b></i>	<i><b><u>2023</u></b></i>	<i><b><u>2024</u></b></i>	<i><b><u>2024</u></b></i>	<i><b><u>2025</u></b></i>
January	103.2	103.8	105.9	107.0	114.9	128.5	135.2		105.0
February	105.3	104.4	106.6	107.9	117.6	130.5	138.6		105.7
March	105.9	104.4	107.4	108.5	120.1	131.1	137.6		106.8
April	103.8	104.4	108.8	109.0	121.0	131.0		103.2	
May	103.6	104.4	107.3	109.8	121.6	131.2		102.9	
June	102.8	103.4	105.2	111.4	122.1	131.7		102.6	
July	102.6	103.4	104.9	111.7	124.0	131.3		102.8	
August	101.9	103.7	105.3	111.6	124.4	131.7		103.2	
September	102.0	103.3	106.0	111.7	125.0	131.6		103.4	
October	102.4	102.8	106.1	112.3	125.7	131.5		103.7	
November	102.8	103.1	106.3	113.1	126.8	131.9		104.0	
December	102.4	103.3	106.1	113.3	127.1	132.0		103.5	
<i>Yearly average</i>	<i>103.2</i>	<i>103.7</i>	<i>106.3</i>	<i>110.6</i>	<i>122.5</i>	<i>131.2</i>			
<i>Annual change (%)</i>	<b>+ 3.2</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>+ 2.5</b>	<b>+ 4.0</b>	<b>+ 10.8</b>	<b>+ 7.0</b>		<b>+ 3.6</b>	

Table 1B - Comparative Monthly Consumer Price Index , January 2018 - March 2025 <sup>1/</sup>*(Base: January - December 2023 = 100)*

<b><i>Month</i></b>	<b><i>2018</i></b>	<b><i>2019</i></b>	<b><i>2020</i></b>	<b><i>2021</i></b>	<b><i>2022</i></b>	<b><i>2023</i></b>	<b><i>2024</i></b>	<b><i>2025</i></b>
January	78.7	79.1	80.7	81.6	87.6	97.9	103.0	105.0
February	80.3	79.6	81.3	82.3	89.7	99.5	105.7	105.7
March	80.7	79.6	81.9	82.7	91.6	100.0	104.9	106.8
April	79.2	79.6	82.9	83.1	92.2	99.8	103.2	
May	79.0	79.6	81.8	83.7	92.7	100.0	102.9	
June	78.4	78.8	80.2	84.9	93.1	100.4	102.6	
July	78.2	78.8	80.0	85.2	94.6	100.1	102.8	
August	77.7	79.1	80.3	85.1	94.8	100.4	103.2	
September	77.8	78.8	80.8	85.2	95.3	100.3	103.4	
October	78.1	78.4	80.9	85.6	95.8	100.3	103.7	
November	78.4	78.6	81.0	86.2	96.7	100.6	104.0	
December	78.1	78.8	80.9	86.4	96.9	100.6	103.5	
<b><i>Yearly average</i></b>	<b><i>78.7</i></b>	<b><i>79.1</i></b>	<b><i>81.1</i></b>	<b><i>84.3</i></b>	<b><i>93.4</i></b>	<b><i>100.0</i></b>	<b><i>103.6</i></b>	
<b><i>Annual change (%)</i></b>	<b><i>+ 3.2</i></b>	<b><i>+ 0.5</i></b>	<b><i>+ 2.5</i></b>	<b><i>+ 4.0</i></b>	<b><i>+ 10.8</i></b>	<b><i>+ 7.0</i></b>	<b><i>+ 3.6</i></b>	

<sup>1/</sup> The CPI for January 2018 to March 2023, originally based on January to December 2017, has been converted to the new base January - December 2023=100 using a linking factor of 1.311723. Example: the monthly CPI for January 2023 has been converted to the new base by dividing 128.5 by 1.311723 ( $\approx 97.9$ )



**Table 2 - Net contribution of main commodities that affected the index from December 2024 to March 2025**

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Contribution to change in overall index point</b>	<b>Percentage change in price index</b>
Vegetables	+1.1	+28.3
Ginger	+0.3	+88.5
Culinary herbs	+0.1	+24.8
Powdered milk	+0.1	+3.8
Whisky	+0.1	+8.9
Workman's wages	+0.2	+19.5
Interest rates on housing loans	+0.1	+3.6
Charges for domestic services	+0.1	+12.9
Gasoline <sup>1</sup>	-0.2	-3.3
Private tuition fees for secondary education	+0.1	+11.5
Prepared meals in international fast foods	+0.1	+7.1
Prepared meals in snacks	+0.1	+3.8
Home Insurance	+0.2	+19.3
Health Insurance	+0.2	+10.5
Other goods and services	+0.7	+1.2
<b>Overall</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+3.2</b>

<sup>1</sup>Continued effect

**Table 3 : Monthly sub-indices by division of consumption expenditure, December 2024 to March 2025**

*(Base: January - December 2023 = 100)*

Division	Description	Weight	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Percentage change <sup>1</sup> between December 2024 to March 2025
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	250	107.5	108.8	110.6	114.1	+6.1
02	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	106	103.2	103.2	103.8	104.0	+0.7
03	Clothing and footwear	41	104.0	104.9	104.9	105.1	+1.1
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	100	97.7	99.7	100.8	100.8	+3.1
05	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	48	105.3	109.7	109.8	110.1	+4.6
06	Health	49	108.4	110.7	110.5	110.7	+2.2
07	Transport	159	98.4	97.4	97.4	97.6	-0.7
08	Information and Communication	70	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.7	+0.1
09	Recreation, sports and culture	20	104.4	105.6	106.7	107.1	+2.5
10	Education services	32	104.9	109.7	110.3	110.3	+5.1
11	Restaurants and accommodation services	52	108.4	110.9	111.5	112.4	+3.7
12	Insurance and financial services	41	101.5	111.9	111.9	111.9	+10.2
13	Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	32	104.9	106.9	107.5	108.0	+3.0
<b>All Divisions</b>		<b>1000</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>+3.2</b>

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**Note:** Percentage change has been computed from unrounded indices and hence may vary slightly from the change in rounded indices.

Table 4 - Monthly CPI by division and group of consumption expenditure,

*December 2024 to March 2025 (Base: January - December 2023 = 100)*

Item description	Weight	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
<b>DIVISION 01 - FOOD AND NON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>114.1</b>
Group 1 - Food	231	107.2	108.5	110.5	114.3
Group 2: Non alcoholic beverages	19.0	111.0	112.0	111.9	111.7
<b>DIVISION 02 - ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>104.0</b>
Group 1 - Alcoholic beverages	57	106.6	106.7	107.6	108.0
Group 2 - Tobacco	49	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
<b>DIVISION 03 - CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>105.1</b>
Group 1 - Clothing	31	103.8	105.0	105.0	105.3
Group 2 - Footwear	10	104.5	104.7	104.7	104.7
<b>DIVISION 04 - HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>100.8</b>
Group 1 - Actual rentals for housing	10	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2
Group 2 - Mortgage Interest on housing loan	30	91.7	91.7	95.1	95.1
Group 3 - Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	14	111.5	125.9	126.1	126.2
Group 4 - Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	7	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2
Group 5 - Electricity, gas and other fuels	39	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2
<b>DIVISION 05 - FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOSEHOLD MAINTENANCE</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>110.1</b>
Group 1 - Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings	9	103.5	105.5	105.5	105.6
Group 2 - Household textiles	3	105.3	105.6	105.6	106.0
Group 3 - Household appliances	9	104.0	104.8	104.6	104.6

Table 4 (contd.) - Monthly CPI by division and group of consumption expenditure,

December 2024 to March 2025 (Base: January - December 2023 = 100)

Item description	Weight	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Group 4 - Glassware, tableware and household utensils	2	103.05	102.87	103.37	104.20
Group 5 - Tools and equipment for house and garden	2	104.0	104.3	105.2	105.3
Group 6 - Goods and services for routine household maintenance	23	106.7	114.8	115.1	115.5
<b>DIVISION 06 - HEALTH</b>	49	108.4	110.7	110.5	110.7
Group 1 - Medical products, appliances and equipment	20	109.3	111.3	110.8	111.3
Group 2 - Outpatient services	11	108.5	112.9	112.9	112.9
Group 3 - Hospital services	15	108.0	109.9	109.9	109.9
Group 4 - Other Health services	3	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.1
<b>DIVISION 07 - TRANSPORT</b>	159	98.4	97.4	97.4	97.6
Group 1 - Purchase of vehicles	44	103.8	103.8	104.4	104.8
Group 2 - Operation of personal transport equipment	85	93.8	91.8	91.8	92.0
Group 3 - Transport services	30	103.5	103.8	103.3	103.0
<b>DIVISION 08 - INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION</b>	70	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.7
Group 1 - Information and communication equipment	6	99.6	100.3	100.3	100.9
Group 3 - Information and communication services	64	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.7
<b>DIVISION 09 - RECREATION, SPORT AND CULTURE</b>	20	104.4	105.6	106.7	107.1
Group 2 - Other recreational goods	6	100.1	100.6	101.9	102.7
Group 3 - Garden products and pets	4	105.8	108.3	110.3	111.1
Group 4 - Recreational services	2	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7
Group 6 - Cultural services	2	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8

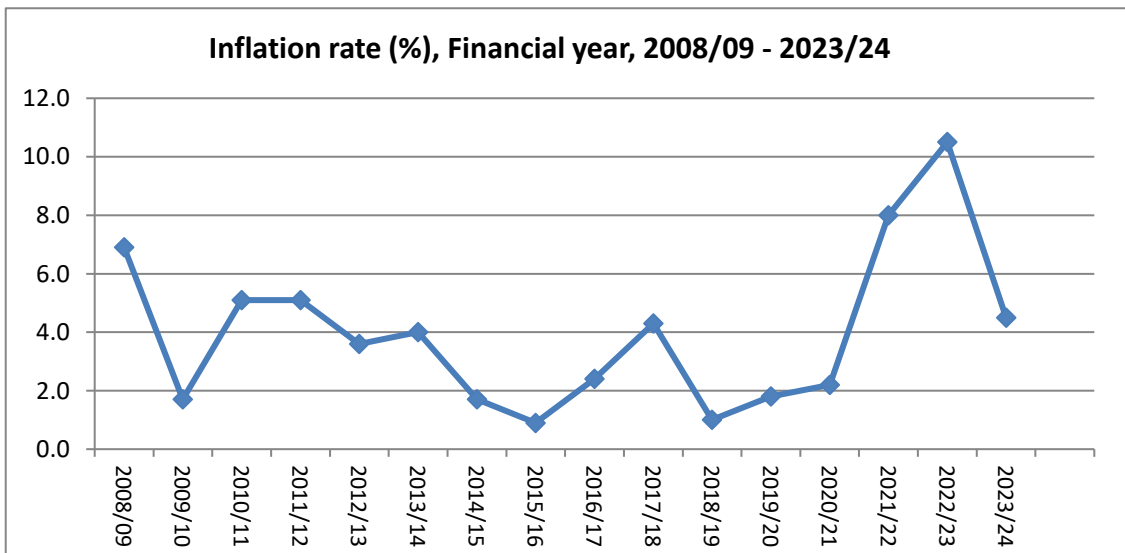
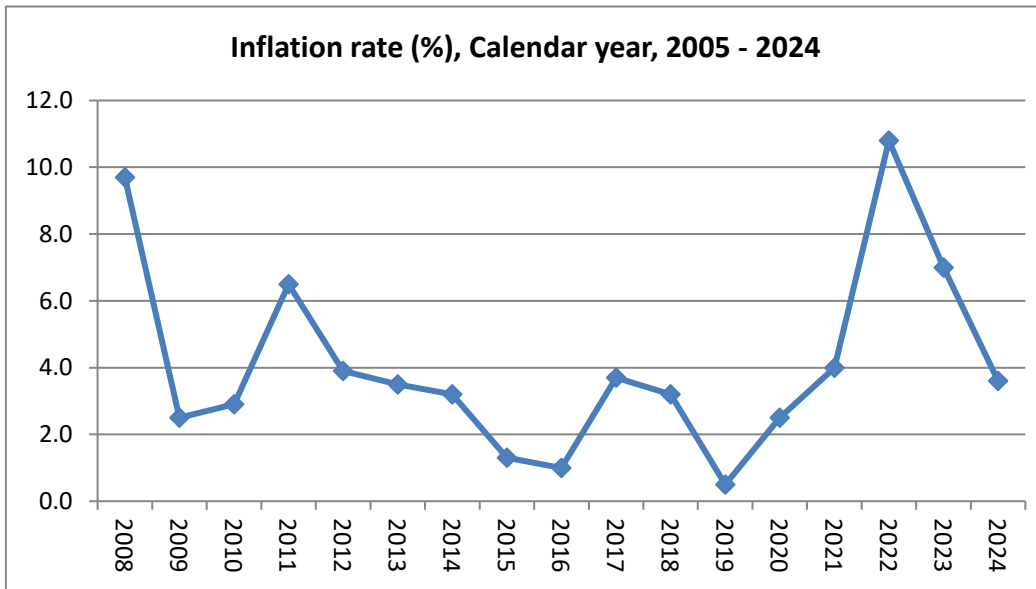
Table 4 (contd.) - Monthly CPI by division and group of consumption expenditure,

December 2024 to March 2025 (Base: January - December 2023 = 100)

Item description	Weight	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25
Group 7 - Newspapers, books and stationery	6	104.5	106.4	107.5	107.3
<b>DIVISION 10 - EDUCATION SERVICES</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>110.3</b>
Group 1 - Early childhood and primary education	5	112.4	126.4	126.4	126.4
Group 2 - Secondary education	1	104.7	116.0	116.0	116.0
Group 3 - Post-secondary and non-tertiary education	1	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8
Group 4 - Tertiary education	18	103.3	103.3	104.3	104.3
Group 5 - Education not defined by level	7	103.7	113.9	113.9	113.9
<b>DIVISION 11 - RESTAURANTS AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>112.4</b>
Group 1 - Food and beverage serving services	50	108.5	111.1	111.7	112.6
Group 2 - Accommodation services	2	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6
<b>DIVISION 12 - INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>111.9</b>
Group 1 - Insurance	40	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Group 2 - Financial Services	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>SOCIAL PROTECTION AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>108.0</b>
Group 1 - Personal care	23	110.6	111.3	111.3	111.3
Group 2 - Other personal effects	5	110.6	111.3	111.3	111.3
Group 3 - Social protection	2	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
Group 9 - Other services	2	101.0	102.1	102.1	102.1
<b>All Divisions</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>106.8</b>

**Table 5 - Headline inflation rate (%), 2008 - 2024**

<i>Calendar year</i>	<i>Inflation rate</i>	<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Inflation rate</i>
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	3.2	2018/19	1.0
2019	0.5	2019/20	1.8
2020	2.5	2020/21	2.2
2021	4.0	2021/22	8.0
2022	10.8	2022/23	10.5
2023	7.0	2023/24	4.5
2024	3.6		



## Technical note

### 1. Methodology used for the computation of the Consumer Price Index (Base period: January - December 2023 = 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 2023. The composition of the current CPI basket has been derived from the 2023 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 13 divisions, 44 groups, 92 classes and 173 subclasses.

**(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 8,740 price quotations are collected in respect of around 1,300 item indicators from some 610 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, Rose Belle, 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 2023, 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 “Household Budget Survey”.

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