

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(Base period: July 2006–June 2007 = 100)

2nd Quarter 2011

1. INTRODUCTION

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators presents the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the second quarter of 2011. The methodology used for computing the CPI and the inflation rate is given in the technical note at Annex.

2. KEY POINTS

2.1 The overall CPI

The Consumer Price Index, which stood at 127.4 in March 2011, registered a net increase of 0.4 point (or 0.3%) to reach 127.8 in June 2011 (Table 2a).

On a monthly basis, the CPI increased by 0.2 point in April, remained the same in May and then increased by 0.2 point in June 2011.

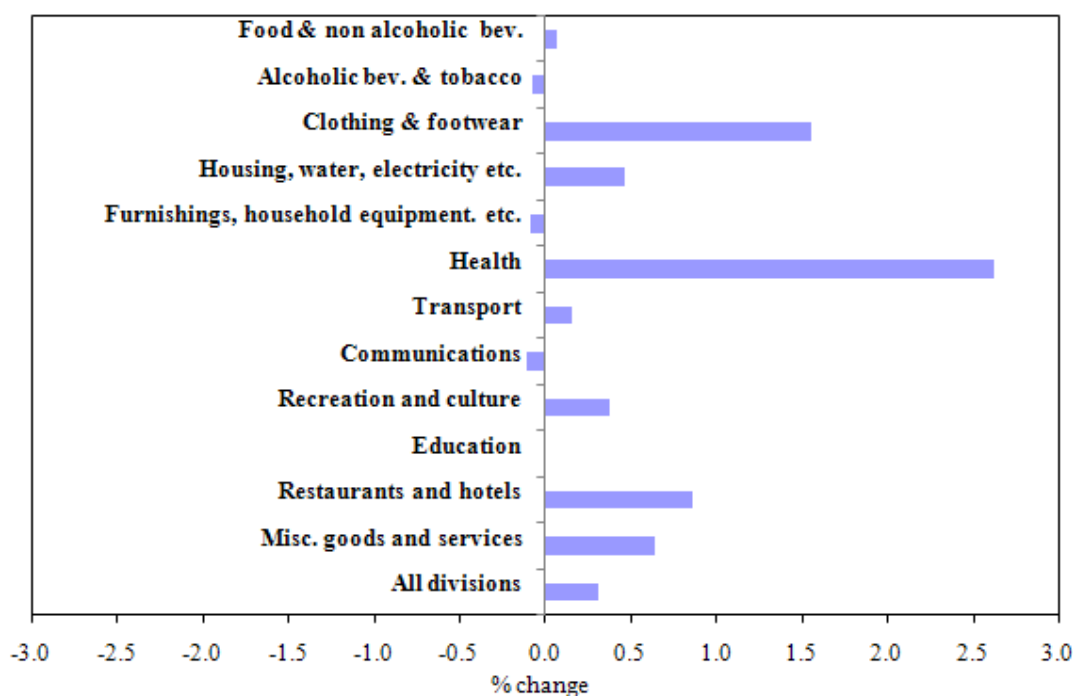
2.2 Overview of CPI movements

The main reasons for the net increase in the CPI from March to June 2011 (Table 3) were:

- (a) higher food prices mainly meat, milk and a variety of other food products;
- (b) higher prices of ready made clothing;
- (c) higher interest rates on housing loans;
- (d) higher clinic fees;
partly offset by
- (e) lower prices of vegetables, fruits and rice;
- (f) continued effect of price decrease of gasoline as from 30 March 2011.

3. MOVEMENT OF CPI SUB INDICES

Figure 1: % change in CPI sub indices between March and June 2011



The changes in the sub-indices for the twelve divisions of consumption expenditure during the second quarter of 2011 were as follows:

<i>Food and non-alcoholic beverages (+0.1%)</i>	The rise of 0.1% was the result of higher prices of meat (+1.7%) and milk (+2.4%) partly offset by lower prices of vegetables (-2.6%), fruits (-5.1%) and rice (-2.0%),
<i>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (- 0.1%)</i>	The fall of 0.1% was mainly attributable to price decreases of wine (-0.6%).
<i>Clothing and footwear (+ 1.6%)</i>	The increase of 1.6% was mainly due to higher prices of some ready-made garments (+1.8%).
<i>Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (+0.5%)</i>	The rise of 0.5% was essentially the result of higher interest rates on housing loans (+2.6%).
<i>Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance (-0.1%)</i>	The decline of 0.1% was largely due to lower prices of some washing materials and softeners (-0.4%).
<i>Health (+2.6%)</i>	The increase of 2.6% was mainly due to higher clinic fees (+9.8%).
<i>Transport (+0.2%)</i>	The 0.2% increase was the result of higher prices of motor vehicles (+1.2%), air tickets (+1.4%), and higher sea fare (+19.9%). These increases were partly offset by lower prices of gasoline (-1.2%) and diesel (-1.3%)
<i>Communication (-0.1%)</i>	The fall of 0.1% was mainly the effect of lower internet connection fees (-3.1%).
<i>Recreation and culture (+0.4%)</i>	The increase of 0.4% was essentially due to higher admission fees to some recreational parks (+11.9%).
<i>Education</i>	Unchanged
<i>Restaurants and hotels (+0.9%)</i>	The rise of 0.9% was the result of price increases of some prepared foods (+1.3%) and cakes and snacks (+1.3%).
<i>Miscellaneous goods and services (+ 0.6%)</i>	The rise of 0.6% was mainly attributable to price increases of some goods for personal care and hygiene (+0.9%).

4. INFLATION RATE

The inflation rate for financial year 2010/11 is 5.1%, while that for financial year 2009/10 was 1.7% (Table 6).

For calendar year 2010, the inflation rate was 2.9%.

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 the latest available year, mainly 2010.

Table 1 - Inflation rate (%) of selected countries, year 2010

Country	Inflation rate (%)	Country	Inflation rate (%)
France	1.7	Australia	2.8
United Kingdom	3.3	United States	1.6
China	3.3	Botswana	7.0
India	13.2	Mauritius	2.9
Japan	-0.7	Seychelles	-2.4
Singapore	2.8	South Africa	4.3

Source – World Economic Outlook database, April 2011.

Note :

- (i) This publication is available on the website of the Central Statistics Office at <http://statsmauriti.us.gov.mu>. 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 2a - Monthly Consumer Price Index, January 2003 - June 2011

<i>Month</i>	<i>(Base : July 2001 - June 2002 = 100)</i>					<i>(Base : July 2006 - June 2007 = 100)</i>				
	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>
January	105.5	109.7	116.1	123.1	133.9		109.6	115.3	118.2	125.8
February	105.7	110.1	116.7	123.5	134.9		110.7	115.8	118.6	126.7
March	105.6	110.1	117.1	124.2	136.1		110.8	116.1	118.8	127.4
April	105.8	110.4	117.1	124.0	137.5		111.9	116.2	119.3	127.6
May	106.5	110.7	117.2	124.3	138.1		113.0	116.2	119.1	127.6
June	106.9	111.3	117.3	126.2	138.8		113.4	117.1	119.9	127.8
July	107.5	112.5	118.0	129.9		103.7	115.6	117.8	120.2	
August	107.4	112.7	118.0	130.9		104.1	116.3	117.5	120.6	
September	107.9	113.1	117.3	131.7		105.3	116.7	117.8	120.7	
October	108.3	114.6	118.2	132.3		106.8	117.2	117.3	121.0	
November	108.4	114.7	118.8	133.3		107.6	116.5	117.3	121.9	
December	108.9	115.0	119.5	133.7		108.2	115.5	117.2	124.4	
Yearly average	107.0	112.1	117.6	128.1		103.8	113.9	116.8	120.2	
<i>Annual change (%) (Inflation rate)</i>	+3.9	+4.7	+4.9	+8.9		+8.8	+9.7	+2.5	+2.9	

Table 2b - Comparative Monthly Consumer Price Index , January 2003 - June 2011 ^{1/}

<u>Month</u>	<u>(Base : July 2006 - June 2007 = 100)</u>								
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
January	78.6	81.7	86.5	91.7	99.7	109.6	115.3	118.2	125.8
February	78.8	82.0	87.0	92.0	100.5	110.7	115.8	118.6	126.7
March	78.7	82.0	87.2	92.5	101.3	110.8	116.1	118.8	127.4
April	78.8	82.3	87.2	92.4	102.4	111.9	116.2	119.3	127.6
May	79.3	82.4	87.3	92.6	102.9	113.0	116.2	119.1	127.6
June	79.6	82.9	87.3	94.0	103.4	113.4	117.1	119.9	127.8
July	80.1	83.8	87.9	96.8	103.7	115.6	117.8	120.2	
August	80.0	83.9	87.9	97.5	104.1	116.3	117.5	120.6	
September	80.4	84.2	87.3	98.1	105.3	116.7	117.8	120.7	
October	80.7	85.4	88.1	98.5	106.8	117.2	117.3	121.0	
November	80.7	85.4	88.5	99.3	107.6	116.5	117.3	121.9	
December	81.1	85.6	89.0	99.6	108.2	115.5	117.2	124.4	
Yearly average	79.7	83.5	87.6	95.4	103.8	113.9	116.8	120.2	
Annual change (%) (Inflation rate)	+3.9	+ 4.7	+ 4.9	+ 8.9	+ 8.8	+ 9.7	+ 2.5	+ 2.9	

^{1/} The CPI for January 2003 to June 2007, originally based on July 2001-June 2002, has been converted to the new base July 2006 - June 2007=100

Table 3 - Net contribution of main commodities that affected the index between March and June 2011.

Commodity	Contribution to change in overall index point	% change in price index
Vegetables	-0.2	-2.6
Meat	+0.1	+1.7
Milk	+0.1	+2.4
Fruits	-0.1	-5.1
Rice	-0.1	-2.0
Other food products	+0.2	+0.9
Ready made clothing	+0.1	+1.8
Mortgage interest on housing loan	+0.1	+2.6
Clinic fee	+0.1	+9.8
Gasolene	-0.1	-1.2
Personal transport	+0.1	+1.2
Other goods & services	+0.1	+0.2
All commodities	+0.4	+0.3

Table 4 : Monthly sub-indices by division of consumption expenditure, January - June 2011*(Base: July 2006 - June 2007 = 100)*

Division	Description	Weight	January 2011	February 2011	March 2011	April 2011	May 2011	June 2011	% change between March and June 2011
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	286	139.0	140.6	141.7	141.2	141.4	141.8	+ 0.1
02	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	92	137.8	137.9	138.1	137.8	138.0	138.0	- 0.1
03	Clothing and footwear	51	128.3	128.5	128.5	128.9	129.1	130.5	+ 1.6
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	131	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.6	107.6	107.8	+ 0.5
05	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	64	121.9	122.0	121.9	122.1	122.1	121.8	- 0.1
06	Health	30	126.1	126.1	125.9	129.2	129.0	129.2	+ 2.6
07	Transport	147	123.0	125.7	127.7	128.2	127.8	127.9	+ 0.2
08	Communication	36	95.2	95.1	95.1	94.9	94.9	95.0	- 0.1
09	Recreation and culture	48	105.2	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.7	105.7	+ 0.4
10	Education	32	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	-
11	Restaurants and hotels	43	136.9	138.0	139.9	140.9	140.9	141.1	+ 0.9
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	40	124.0	124.0	123.8	124.2	124.9	124.6	+ 0.6
All Divisions		1,000	125.8	126.7	127.4	127.6	127.6	127.8	+ 0.3

Table 5 - Monthly CPI by division and group of consumption expenditure, July 2010 - June 2011

(Base: July 2006-June 2007=100)

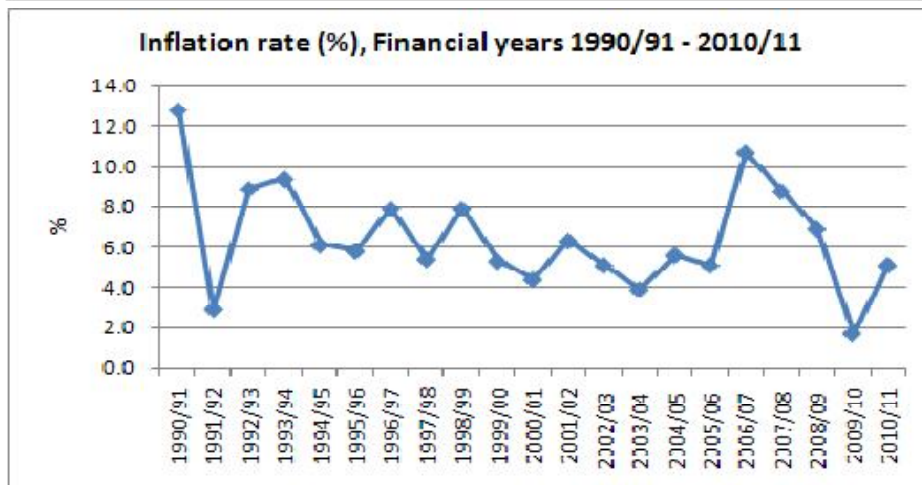
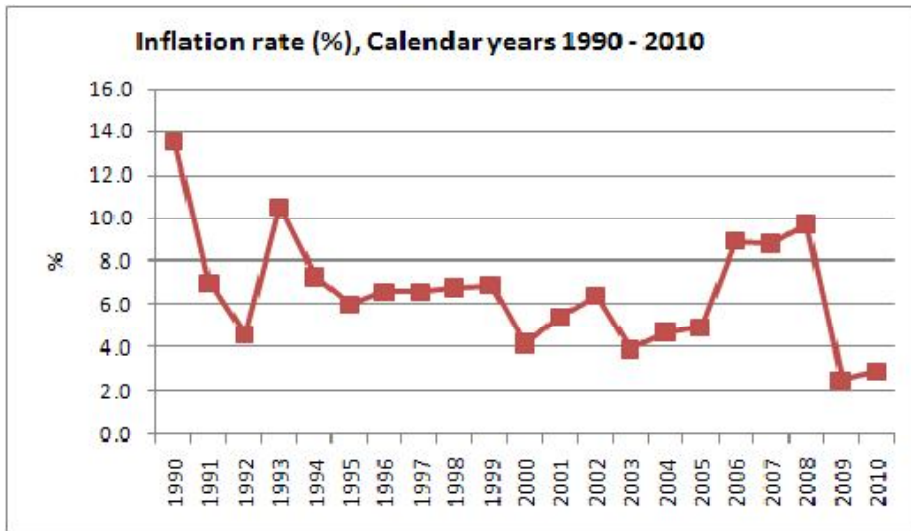
Description	Weight	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11
Division 01 - Food and non alcoholic beverages	286	134.1	133.9	135.1	135.4	136.3	137.0	139.0	140.6	141.7	141.2	141.4	141.8
Group 1 - Food	265	135.0	134.8	136.1	136.3	137.2	138.1	140.0	141.4	142.5	141.9	142.1	142.4
Group 2 - Non-alcoholic beverages	21	123.2	122.3	123.2	123.3	124.4	123.3	126.1	130.4	131.0	132.4	132.4	134.0
Division 02 - Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	92	117.5	117.4	117.6	117.7	124.7	137.4	137.8	137.9	138.1	137.8	138.0	138.0
Group 1 - Alcoholic beverages	50	115.2	114.9	115.4	115.6	122.0	134.2	134.9	135.1	135.5	135.0	135.4	135.3
Group 2 - Tobacco	42	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	127.9	141.2	141.2	141.2	141.2	141.2	141.2	141.2
Division 03 - Clothing and footwear	51	124.2	124.2	124.4	126.8	126.9	127.5	128.3	128.5	128.5	128.9	129.1	130.5
Group 1 - Clothing	39	124.3	124.4	124.9	127.6	127.5	128.3	129.3	129.5	129.6	130.0	130.2	131.8
Group 2 - Footwear	12	123.8	123.6	122.9	124.1	124.7	125.0	125.0	125.1	125.0	125.3	125.3	126.3
Division 04 - Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	131	105.7	105.5	105.4	104.2	103.7	107.2	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.6	107.6	107.8
Group 1 - Actual rentals for housing	14	107.5	107.5	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0
Group 2 - Mortgage interest on housing loan	37	77.7	75.6	75.6	70.9	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	68.2	69.5	69.5	70.0
Group 3 - Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	14	115.5	118.1	118.1	118.2	118.6	118.6	119.3	119.5	119.5	119.5	119.5	119.6
Group 4 - Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	16	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2
Group 5 - Electricity, gas and other fuels	50	124.1	124.3	124.1	124.2	124.2	133.2	133.4	133.4	133.6	133.5	133.5	133.5
Division 05 - Furnishings, household equipment and routine household	64	120.2	120.4	120.9	120.8	120.4	120.7	121.9	122.0	121.9	122.1	122.1	121.8
Group 1 - Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings	17	110.7	111.2	111.1	111.5	110.8	111.0	111.1	111.5	112.3	111.7	111.7	112.0
Group 2 - Household textiles	4	116.6	116.4	116.5	117.0	117.4	117.7	118.7	119.1	119.1	118.6	119.0	120.1
Group 3 - Household appliances	9	112.9	113.2	113.8	113.3	113.7	112.4	114.8	114.4	114.4	114.7	113.9	114.5
Group 4 - Glassware, tableware and household utensils	3	114.9	115.6	115.4	116.2	116.9	116.9	116.8	116.8	115.9	116.5	116.0	116.4
Group 5 - Tools and equipment for house and	2	120.0	120.0	119.7	120.0	119.8	119.8	120.1	120.2	121.8	122.4	122.1	122.4
Group 6 - Goods and services for routine household maintenance	29	129.0	129.1	130.0	129.7	128.9	129.9	131.4	131.6	131.0	131.5	131.7	130.6

Table 5 - Monthly CPI by division and group of consumption expenditure, July 2010 - June 2011*(Base: July 2006-June 2007=100)*

Description	Weight	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11
Division 11 - Restaurants and hotels	43	128.0	129.1	129.6	130.3	130.9	136.8	136.9	138.0	139.9	140.9	140.9	141.1
Group 1 - Catering services	42	128.1	129.2	129.6	130.5	130.9	136.6	136.7	137.9	139.9	140.8	140.8	141.1
Group 2 - Accomodation services	1	123.0	124.3	128.5	123.5	130.5	144.2	147.2	140.5	140.5	147.2	147.2	143.9
Division 12 - Miscellaneous goods and services	40	122.5	122.7	122.7	122.9	122.7	122.7	124.0	124.0	123.8	124.2	124.9	124.6
Group 1 - Personal care	23	120.8	121.0	120.8	121.0	120.4	120.3	121.7	121.0	120.6	121.2	122.3	121.6
Group 3 - Personal effects, not elsewhere classified	3	152.5	152.9	153.1	154.6	155.1	155.1	155.8	155.8	155.7	156.1	156.7	157.8
Group 4 - Social protection	1	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4
Group 5 - Insurance	10	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4	121.3	122.9	122.9	122.9	122.9	122.9
Group 7 - Other services not elsewhere classified	3	113.6	113.8	115.6	114.9	116.0	116.7	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	121.0	121.0
All divisions	1000	120.2	120.6	120.7	121.0	121.9	124.4	125.8	126.7	127.4	127.6	127.6	127.8

Table 6 - Inflation rate (%), 1990 - 2011

<i>Calendar year</i>	<i>Inflation rate</i>	<i>Financial year</i>	<i>Inflation rate</i>
1990	13.5	1990/91	12.8
1991	7.0	1991/92	2.9
1992	4.6	1992/93	8.9
1993	10.5	1993/94	9.4
1994	7.3	1994/95	6.1
1995	6.0	1995/96	5.8
1996	6.6	1996/97	7.9
1997	6.6	1997/98	5.4
1998	6.8	1998/99	7.9
1999	6.9	1999/00	5.3
2000	4.2	2000/01	4.4
2001	5.4	2001/02	6.3
2002	6.4	2002/03	5.1
2003	3.9	2003/04	3.9
2004	4.7	2004/05	5.6
2005	4.9	2005/06	5.1
2006	8.9	2006/07	10.7
2007	8.8	2007/08	8.8
2008	9.7	2008/09	6.9
2009	2.5	2009/10	1.7
2010	2.9	2010/11	5.1



Technical note

1. Methodology used for the computation of the Consumer Price Index (Base July 2006 – June 2007 = 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 Mauritian households in a reference period, currently July 2006 to June 2007. The composition of the current CPI basket has been derived from the 2006/07 Household Budget Survey (HBS) data. It has been determined in accordance with latest ILO and SADC recommendations.

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

The commodities in the basket are classified according to the UN COICOP (Classification of Consumption Expenditure according to Purpose) with 12 divisions, 43 groups and 84 classes.

(d) Price coverage

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

Price collection is done on a regular basis. Each month, around 7,800 price quotations are collected in respect of 1,080 item indicators from some 400 outlets selected to be representative of regions across the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues.

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

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

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

(e) Formula for computation of the CPI

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

The formula used for computing the CPI at time t is

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

where,

- I_t : CPI for period t with reference to a base period 0
 P_{i0} : Price of item i at time 0, i.e. during base period
 P_{it} : Price of item i at time t
 W_i : Weight of item i

The base period is July 2006 to June 2007, the period during which the latest HBS was conducted.

2. Inflation

(a) Definition of Inflation

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

(b) Calculating the Inflation Rate

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

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

Note: More information about the concept, computation and use of the CPI is available online in the publication “HBS 2006/07 and updated CPI” [<http://www.gov.mu/portal/goc/cso/ei664/toc.htm>]