

Quarterly National Accounts

Second Quarter 2015

Introduction

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators on Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) presents quarterly estimates of GDP for the first quarter of 2011 to the second quarter of 2015. 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 components of expenditure 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 2011 to the second quarter of 2015, together with some analysis are presented in section 5 of this publication.

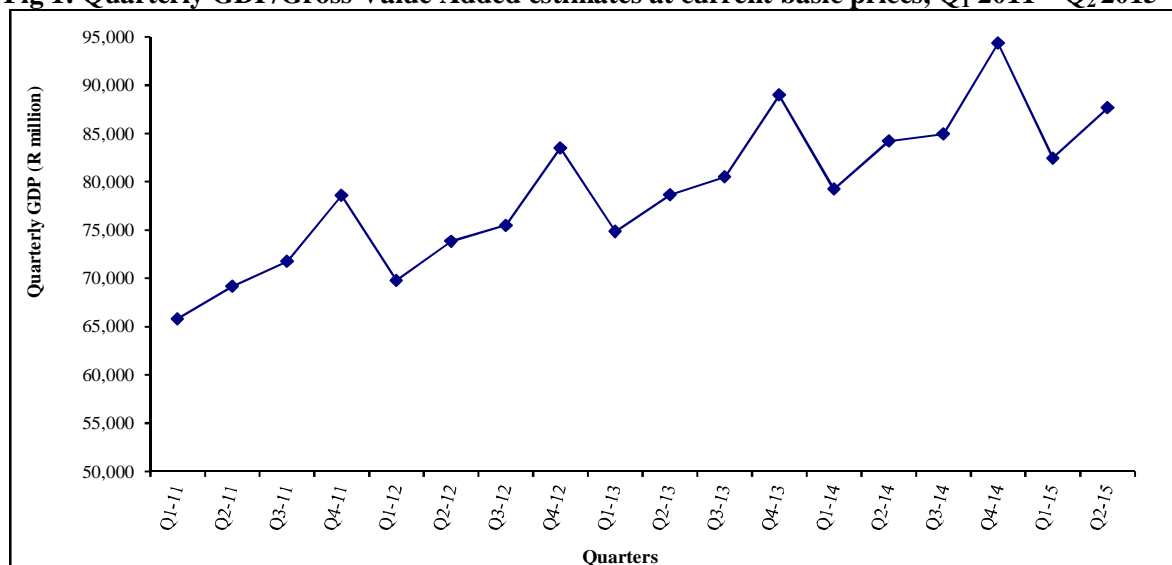
Definitions of terminology are given on pages 9 and 10. The data sources and methods used including the method used for seasonal adjustment are described in the Annex.

2. Quarterly GDP estimates at current prices

2.1 Overall GDP

Figure 1 shows the quarterly GDP/Gross Value Added (GVA) estimates at basic prices for first quarter 2011 to the second quarter of 2015. 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 2014, GDP/GVA at current basic prices which stood at R 79,226 million in the first quarter, increased to R 84,202 million in the second and to R 84,931 million in the third to peak at R 94,349 million in the fourth quarter. It then declined to R 82,455 million in the first quarter of 2015 and picked up in the second quarter to reach R 87,619 million.

Fig 1: Quarterly GDP/Gross Value Added estimates at current basic prices, Q1, 2011 – Q2, 2015



The lower GDP 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 GDP figures during the last quarters could be explained by more activities in “Accommodation and food service activities” due to high tourist arrivals, and “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 GDP is produced in the first quarters, 24% in the second quarters, 25% in the third quarters and 28% in the fourth quarters.

Quarterly GDP/GVA at current basic prices for the second quarter of 2015 is estimated at R 87,619 million compared to R 82,455 million in the previous quarter and to R 84,202 million in the corresponding quarter of 2014.

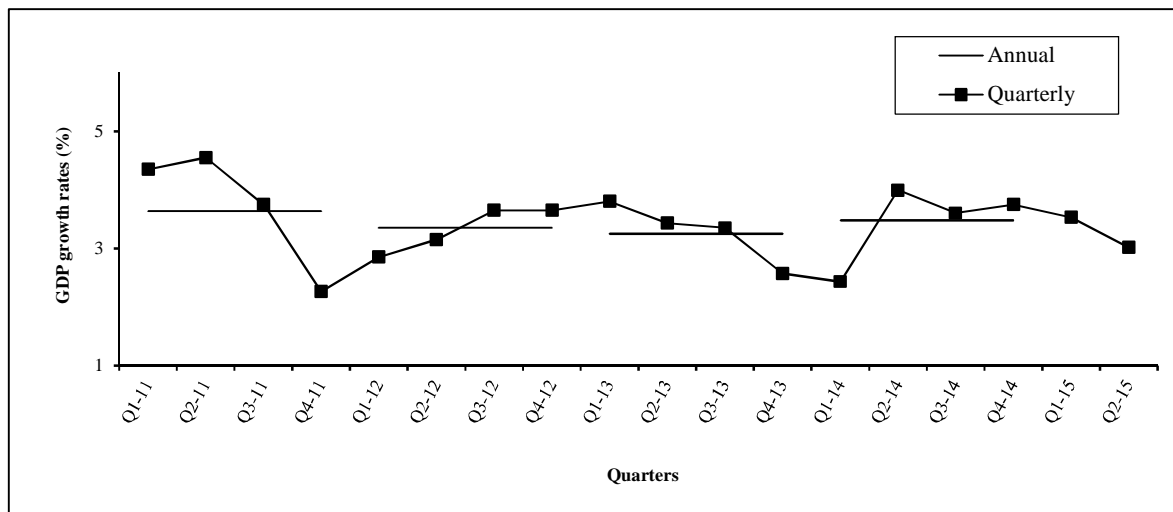
3. Quarterly GDP growth rates (based on data unadjusted for seasonality) – Table 2

3.1 Growth rates, Q₁2011 – Q₂2015, (year on year change)

Table 2 shows year on year quarterly growth rates by industry group for the period first quarter of 2011 to the second quarter of 2015. 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 GDP/GVA growth rates for first quarter 2011 to second quarter 2015 and the annual rates for 2011 to 2014. After a growth of 3.6% registered in 2011, the economy grew at the rate of 3.4%, 3.2% and 3.5% in 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. GDP/GVA growth in 2015 is forecasted at 3.6%, slightly higher than in 2014.

Fig. 2: GDP/GVA growth rates, quarterly (percentage change over corresponding period of previous year) and annual, Q₁ 2011 – Q₂ 2015



Quarterly data indicate that, after registering steady growths in the first two quarters of 2011, the economy slowed down to reach 2.3% in the fourth quarter of 2011. Improvement was subsequently observed till the first quarter of 2013, followed by lower growths reaching 2.4% in the first quarter of 2014. A notable improvement was then registered in the second quarter of 2014.

Thereafter lower growths were observed; with 3.6% and 3.8% in the third and fourth quarters of 2014 respectively and declining further to 3.5% and 3.0% in the first and second quarters of 2015.

3.2 Growth rates, (year-on-year), Q₁ 2015

Based on latest available information, GDP/GVA growth for the first quarter of 2015 over the corresponding quarter of 2014 has been revised downward to 3.5% from 3.7% estimated in June 2015. This downward revision is mainly explained by lower growths in “Manufacturing” (2.0% instead of 2.5%), “Transportation and storage” (3.0% instead of 3.8%), “Accommodation and food service activities” (10.2% instead of 10.8%), “Public administration and defence; compulsory social security” (1.7% instead of 2.3%) and “Human health and social work activities” (3.8% instead of 4.8%) and a more important decline in “Construction” (-8.0% instead of -7.0%).

3.3 Growth rates, (year-on-year), Q₂ 2015

GDP/GVA growth rate for the second quarter of 2015 over the corresponding quarter of 2014 is estimated at 3.0%. Growths were registered in all sectors except “Mining and quarrying” and “Construction”. Growth by industry group was as follows:

“Agriculture, forestry and fishing” picked up by 2.2% in the second quarter of 2015 after a contraction of 3.8% in the previous quarter. The growth rate of 2.2% was due to growths of 1.8% in “Sugarcane” and 2.3% in “Other agriculture”.

“Manufacturing” grew by 0.7% in the second quarter of 2015, lower than the growth of 2.0% noted in the previous quarter. The growth of 0.7% was the result of growths of 2.0% in “Sugar”, 2.2% in “Food (exc. sugar)” and 3.6% in “Other manufacturing”, partly offset by a decline of 3.1% in “Textile”.

“Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” grew by 1.2% in the second quarter, lower than the rate of 3.7% noted in the last quarter.

“Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” grew by 3.3% in the second quarter compared to a lower growth of 2.6% in the previous quarter.

“Construction” continued in its declining trend with a negative growth of 5.4% in the second quarter of 2015 after the decline of 8.0% of the first quarter.

“Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” grew by 2.8% in the second quarter of 2015, slightly lower than the growth of 2.9% in the first quarter.

“Transportation and storage” grew by 2.6% in the second quarter of 2015, lower than the growth of 3.0% in the previous quarter.

“Accommodation and food service activities” registered a growth of 5.5% in the second quarter of 2015, after the growth of 10.2% in the previous quarter.

“Information and communication” grew by 8.2% in the second quarter following the growth of 7.7% in the first quarter.

“Financial and insurance activities” grew by 4.6% in the second quarter of 2015, lower than the growth of 6.0% in the previous quarter.

“Real estate activities” grew by 2.2%, same as in the first quarter of 2015.

“Professional, scientific and technical activities” grew by 6.0% in the second quarter of 2015 compared to 5.8% in the previous quarter.

“Administrative and support service activities” registered a growth of 6.0% in the second quarter of 2015 after a lower growth of 5.6% in the previous quarter.

“Public administration and defence; compulsory social security” grew by 3.4%, higher than the growth of 1.7% in the first quarter of 2015.

“Education” grew by 2.0% in the second quarter of 2015 after a growth of 3.1% in the previous quarter.

“Human health and social work activities” grew by 3.0% in the second quarter of 2015 after a growth of 3.8% in the first quarter.

“Arts, entertainment and recreation” registered a growth rate of 4.8%, slightly lower than the growth of 4.9% in the first quarter of 2015.

“Other service activities” grew by 4.5% in the second quarter of 2015, higher than the growth of 4.2% in the previous quarter.

3.4 Contribution of industry groups to GDP/GVA growth, second quarter 2015

The contribution of an industry to GDP/GVA growth depends on two factors, namely, its share in the economy and the change in its real value added. From Table A and Figure 3, it is observed that the 3.0% growth in GDP during the second quarter of 2015 was mainly due to:

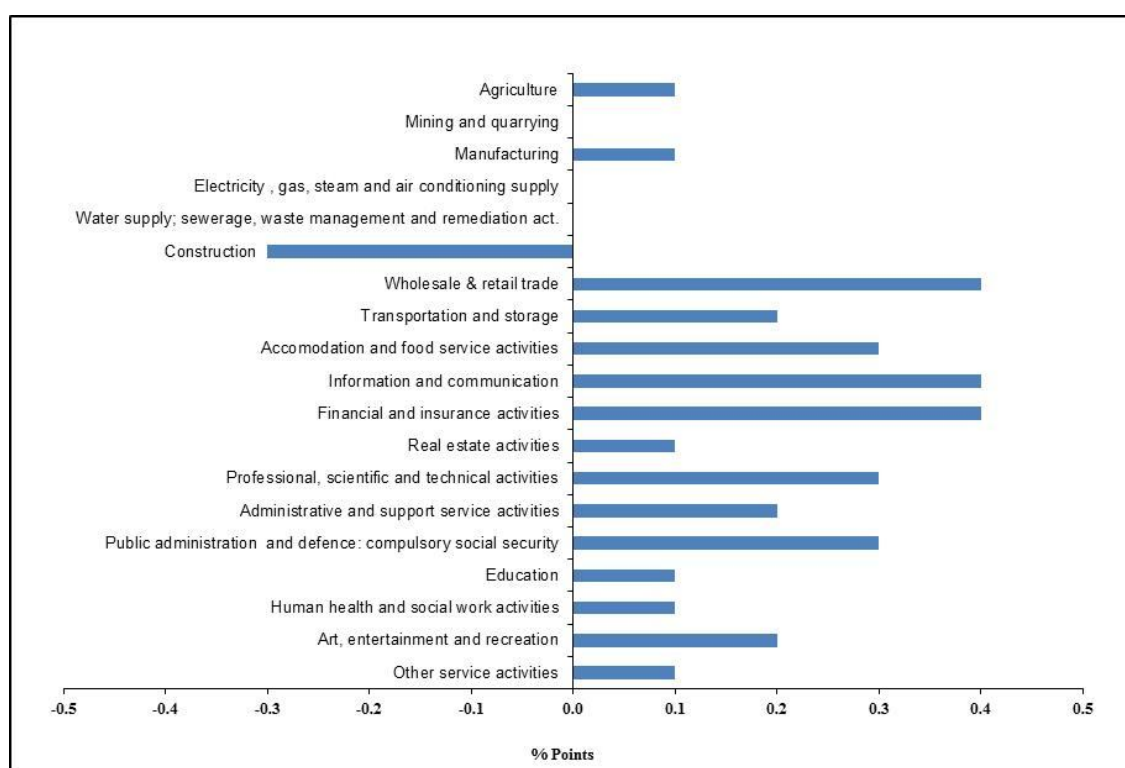
- (i) “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles”, “Information and communication” and “Financial and insurance activities” each contributing 0.4 percentage point;
- (ii) “Accommodation and food service activities”, “Professional, scientific and technical activities” and “Public administration and defence; compulsory social security” each contributing 0.3 percentage point;
- (iii) “Transport and storage”, “Administrative and support service activities” and “Arts, entertainment and recreation” each contributing 0.2 percentage point; and
- (iv) “Construction” registering a negative contribution of 0.3 percentage point.

Table A: Contribution of industry groups to GDP/GVA at basic prices growth (percentage point), Q₁ 2013 – Q₁ 2015

Industry	Contribution to GDP growth									
	Q1 2013	Q2 2013	Q3 2013	Q4 2013	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	-0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	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
Construction	-0.1	-0.2	-0.7	-1.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Transportation and storage	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Accomodation and food service activities	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.3
Information and communication	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Real estate activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Education	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Human health and social work activities	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
Art , entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
GDP at basic prices published	3.8	3.4	3.4	2.6	2.4	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.0

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

Fig 3: Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth rate, second quarter 2015



4. Quarterly GDP by expenditure

4.1 Quarterly expenditure components at current prices

During the second quarter of 2015, final consumption expenditure which comprises consumption expenditure of private households and general government, amounted to R 87,493 million, representing 88.4% of the quarterly GDP at market prices. Final consumption of households estimated at R 72,033 million, represented 72.8% of the quarterly GDP and that of general government estimated at R 15,459 million, the remaining 15.6% (Table 3).

Analysis of quarterly data from 2011 to 2014 shows seasonality in household consumption expenditure with highest consumption occurring during the fourth quarters. In 2014, it is noted that household consumption expenditure during the fourth quarter represented 28% of the yearly total compared to 23%, 24% and 25% in the first, second and third quarters respectively.

“Exports of goods” is observed to be normally highest during the fourth quarters. However, in 2014 the figure for the third quarter was highest. “Exports of services” which comprises mainly tourist earnings and revenue of the national airline from foreign travellers is usually highest during the first and fourth quarters except for 2014 when the figure recorded for the second quarter was higher than for the first quarter.

Imports of goods are highest in the fourth quarters, mainly explained by high consumption at the end of the year.

There is no distinct seasonal pattern in the data for general government consumption expenditure, Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) and imports of services.

4.2 Growth rates (year-on-year) of expenditure components, Q₂ 2015

Analysis of year on year quarterly GDP by expenditure shows that total final consumption expenditure in real terms increased by 3.5% in the second quarter of 2015, higher than the 2.2% registered in the first quarter of 2015 (Table 4). Final consumption expenditure of households grew by 2.9% compared to 2.6% in the previous quarter while that of general government grew by 6.7% compared to a growth of 0.4% in the first quarter of 2015.

Investment picked up by 0.6% in the second quarter of 2015 after a decline of 0.4% in the first quarter. The growth of 0.6% was the net result of an increase of 8.2% in “Machinery and equipment” and a decline of 3.5% in “Building and construction work”.

The decline of 3.5% in “Building and construction work” in the second quarter is due to contractions of 23.1% in “Non-residential building” and 1.8% in “Other construction work”, partly offset by a positive growth of 9.6% in “Residential building”.

The growth of 8.2% in “Machinery and equipment” is the result of growths of 5.8% in “Passenger car” and 12.2% in “Other machinery and equipment”, partly offset by a contraction of 15.9% in “Other transport equipment”

Exports of goods and services contracted by 3.6% in the second quarter of 2015 after a growth of 15.4% in the first quarter. The contraction of 3.6% was the combined effect of a contraction of 9.8% in export of services and a growth of 2.7% in export of goods.

Imports of goods and services grew by 4.6% in the second quarter of 2015 compared to a growth of 14.0% in the previous quarter. The growth of 4.6% is explained by growths of 4.9% in imports of goods and 4.1% in imports of services.

5. Seasonally adjusted quarterly GDP

Table B and Figure 4 show the year-on-year quarterly GDP/GVA growth rates based on unadjusted data and the quarter-to-quarter growth rates based on seasonally adjusted data for first quarter 2010 to second quarter 2015.

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 2011; however the quarter-to-quarter seasonally adjusted data show a turning point as early as the first quarter of 2011.

Quarter to quarter GDP/GVA growth rates based on seasonally adjusted data show that the economy improved by 1.6% in second quarter of 2015 compared to 0.5% in the first quarter.

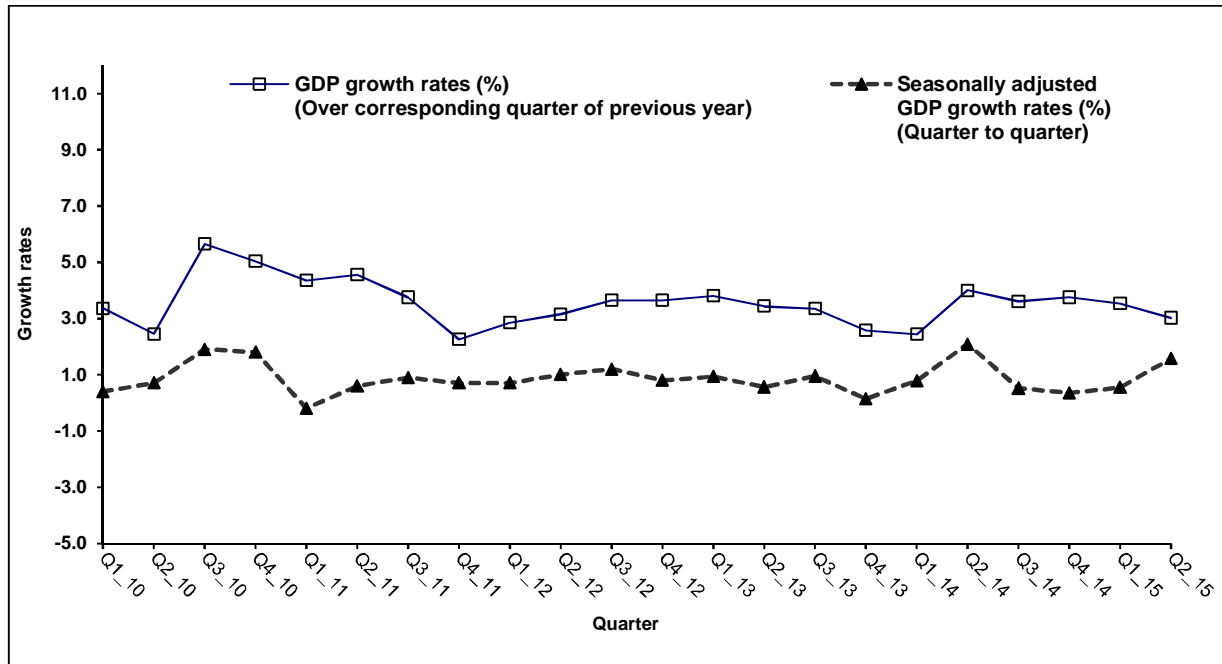
Users may consult the website of Statistics Mauritius (<http://statsmauritius.govmu.org>) for seasonally adjusted growth rates by industry group.

Table B: Quarterly GDP/GVA growth rates, Q₁ 2010 – Q₂ 2015

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_10	3.4	0.4	Q1_13	3.8	0.9
Q2_10	2.5	0.7	Q2_13	3.4	0.6
Q3_10	5.7	1.9	Q3_13	3.4	0.9
Q4_10	5.0	1.8	Q4_13	2.6	0.1
Q1_11	4.4	-0.2	Q1_14 ¹	2.4	0.8
Q2_11	4.6	0.6	Q2_14 ¹	4.0	2.1
Q3_11	3.8	0.9	Q3_14 ¹	3.6	0.5
Q4_11	2.3	0.7	Q4_14 ¹	3.8	0.4
Q1_12	2.9	0.7	Q1_15 ¹	3.5	0.5
Q2_12	3.2	1.0	Q2_15 ²	3.0	1.6
Q3_12	3.7	1.2			
Q4_12	3.6	0.8			

1/ Revised 2/First estimate

Figure 4: GDP/GVA growth rates (over corresponding quarter of previous year and quarter to quarter), Q₁ 2010 – Q₂ 2015.



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. GDP/Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices

GDP/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 Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)

GDFCF 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 the 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 obtained as the difference between interest received and interest paid by banks excluding those received on own funds. As recommended by the 1993 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
Port Louis
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Table 1 - Quarterly Gross Domestic Product/Gross value added by industry group at current basic prices, Q₁ 2011 - Q₂ 2015

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2011				2012			
	2011	2012	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10,253	10,493	2,152	2,179	2,668	3,255	2,257	2,242	2,675
Sugarcane	3,599	3,696	623	687	875	1,414	637	700	899	1,461
Other	6,655	6,797	1,529	1,492	1,793	1,841	1,620	1,542	1,776	1,859
Mining and quarrying	1,041	1,000	299	274	235	233	203	250	263	284
Manufacturing	48,182	50,537	9,651	12,364	12,505	13,661	9,660	12,201	13,368	15,309
Sugar	1,040	1,071	183	287	286	284	188	296	295	292
Food (exc sugar)	17,230	19,842	3,427	4,281	4,302	5,221	3,878	4,630	5,194	6,141
Textile	14,555	14,722	2,792	3,940	4,101	3,723	2,737	3,613	4,158	4,214
Other	15,357	14,902	3,250	3,856	3,817	4,434	2,857	3,661	3,721	4,662
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4,491	4,092	1,199	1,151	1,095	1,047	1,034	1,040	1,025	993
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	878	1,193	200	232	223	223	311	298	324	260
Construction	18,922	19,033	3,957	4,263	5,040	5,663	4,244	4,523	4,959	5,308
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	33,531	36,808	6,988	7,745	8,364	10,434	7,557	8,817	9,048	11,386
of which wholsale and retail trade	30,957	33,906	6,535	7,066	7,780	9,576	7,043	8,048	8,387	10,430
Transportation and storage	17,424	17,797	4,427	4,008	4,317	4,672	4,447	4,313	4,508	4,529
Accommodation and food service activities	20,207	21,249	5,782	4,366	4,078	5,981	6,689	4,613	3,910	6,037
Information and communication	13,305	13,478	3,167	3,172	3,382	3,585	3,244	3,238	3,401	3,595
Financial and insurance activities	28,964	31,263	6,896	7,050	7,483	7,534	7,337	8,022	7,711	8,193
Monetary intermediation	17,130	18,615	4,354	4,394	4,215	4,167	4,626	5,150	4,324	4,516
Financial leasing and other credit granting	1,741	1,892	396	385	460	500	430	418	500	543
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	8,549	9,094	1,795	1,930	2,400	2,424	1,903	2,086	2,448	2,657
Other	1,544	1,662	351	341	408	443	378	368	439	477
Real estate activities	15,606	16,666	3,821	3,892	3,916	3,976	4,092	4,151	4,177	4,246
of which Owner occupied dwellings	12,719	13,373	3,129	3,171	3,195	3,225	3,300	3,326	3,353	3,394
Professional, scientific and technical activities	12,393	13,882	2,975	3,098	3,098	3,222	3,325	3,464	3,469	3,625
Administrative and support service activities	6,840	7,640	1,648	1,713	1,707	1,772	1,838	1,915	1,910	1,978
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	17,189	17,984	4,086	4,362	4,355	4,386	4,236	4,555	4,548	4,645
Education	12,623	13,413	3,057	3,257	3,236	3,074	3,225	3,473	3,456	3,258
Human health and social work activities	10,584	11,698	2,546	2,711	2,673	2,655	2,809	3,002	3,022	2,865
Art , entertainment and recreation	7,825	8,827	1,800	2,032	2,036	1,958	2,037	2,295	2,297	2,198
Other service activities	5,022	5,566	1,156	1,305	1,306	1,255	1,262	1,425	1,425	1,455
GDP/Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	285,280	302,617	65,807	69,173	71,717	78,583	69,804	73,838	75,495	83,480
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	38,030	41,324	9,245	9,449	8,873	10,463	9,592	9,778	9,990	11,964
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	323,310	343,941	75,052	78,622	80,590	89,046	79,396	83,616	85,485	95,444
Export Oriented Enterprises	17,753	18,834	3,527	4,818	4,932	4,477	3,733	4,739	5,288	5,074

Table 1 - (cont'd) Quarterly Gross Domestic Product/Gross value added by industry group at current basic prices, Q₁ 2011- Q₂ 2015

	(R million)											
	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2013 ¹				2014 ¹				2015	
	2013	2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ²
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10,405	10,853	2,180	2,198	2,640	3,387	2,435	2,324	2,761	3,333	2,328	2,227
Sugarcane	3,238	3,114	554	614	783	1,286	532	588	752	1,241	538	596
Other	7,167	7,739	1,626	1,583	1,857	2,100	1,904	1,735	2,009	2,091	1,790	1,631
Mining and quarrying	990	975	202	240	245	303	168	220	239	347	166	231
Manufacturing	55,020	56,458	10,616	13,016	14,437	16,951	10,537	13,529	14,419	17,973	10,756	13,843
Sugar	958	780	168	265	264	261	137	216	215	213	140	221
Food (exc sugar)	21,194	20,938	4,021	4,808	5,759	6,605	3,949	4,757	5,376	6,855	3,988	4,659
Textile	15,874	16,919	3,000	4,016	4,251	4,608	2,968	4,443	4,413	5,095	3,062	4,697
Other	16,995	17,821	3,427	3,927	4,163	5,478	3,482	4,114	4,415	5,810	3,566	4,266
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4,491	5,288	1,192	1,134	1,082	1,084	1,353	1,374	1,272	1,289	1,438	1,390
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,262	1,310	329	316	340	277	349	322	354	284	360	336
Construction	17,680	16,414	4,297	4,478	4,491	4,414	4,130	4,103	4,123	4,058	3,877	3,962
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	39,705	42,870	8,345	9,666	9,591	12,103	9,020	10,429	10,362	13,059	9,688	11,204
of which wholsale and retail trade	36,464	39,297	7,765	8,800	8,851	11,049	8,370	9,472	9,544	11,910	8,978	10,160
Transportation and storage	18,762	19,886	4,751	4,367	4,748	4,896	4,967	4,685	5,064	5,171	5,212	4,899
Accommodation and food service activities	19,697	21,512	5,990	4,343	3,710	5,654	6,282	4,990	4,155	6,085	5,957	4,720
Information and communication	13,939	14,656	3,370	3,381	3,520	3,667	3,563	3,560	3,722	3,811	3,786	3,814
Financial and insurance activities	32,799	35,293	7,729	8,183	8,209	8,678	8,364	8,785	8,768	9,376	9,080	9,213
Monetary intermediation	19,201	20,679	4,827	5,098	4,550	4,727	5,233	5,459	4,867	5,120	5,737	5,713
Financial leasing and other credit granting	2,063	2,244	469	449	545	600	511	486	593	656	548	495
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	9,740	10,442	2,026	2,239	2,638	2,836	2,183	2,416	2,801	3,041	2,325	2,548
Other	1,795	1,928	407	397	475	515	438	423	507	559	470	458
Real estate activities	17,784	18,922	4,369	4,437	4,446	4,532	4,730	4,744	4,734	4,714	4,913	4,903
of which Owner occupied dwellings	14,071	14,749	3,467	3,503	3,520	3,581	3,699	3,690	3,692	3,667	3,793	3,756
Professional, scientific and technical activities	15,407	17,018	3,712	3,856	3,849	3,991	4,171	4,277	4,258	4,313	4,510	4,625
Administrative and support service activities	8,493	9,418	2,048	2,125	2,120	2,200	2,307	2,366	2,357	2,388	2,495	2,557
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	21,283	22,743	4,871	5,366	5,451	5,595	5,041	5,929	5,798	5,974	5,275	6,294
Education	15,428	16,293	3,758	3,943	3,954	3,773	4,003	4,156	4,125	4,009	4,230	4,425
Human health and social work activities	13,769	15,244	3,413	3,464	3,507	3,385	3,710	3,859	3,882	3,793	4,014	4,120
Art , entertainment and recreation	9,903	10,912	2,294	2,577	2,570	2,463	2,576	2,848	2,833	2,655	2,756	3,049
Other service activities	6,119	6,644	1,374	1,561	1,569	1,615	1,519	1,701	1,705	1,719	1,614	1,807
GDP/Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	322,937	342,708	74,841	78,650	80,478	88,968	79,226	84,202	84,931	94,349	82,455	87,619
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	43,388	44,051	9,591	10,546	10,969	12,282	9,834	11,338	10,608	12,271	11,300	11,317
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	366,325	386,759	84,432	89,195	91,447	101,250	89,059	95,540	95,540	106,620	93,755	98,936
Export Oriented Enterprises	20,010	20,394	3,989	5,112	5,441	5,468	3,981	5,348	5,420	5,645	3,982	5,534

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 2 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2011 - Q₂ 2015

	Annual growth rate		2011				2012			
	2011	2012	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	+4.1	-0.2	-0.7	+8.0	+3.5	+5.0	-1.1	-0.6	+0.2
Sugarcane	+3.5	-7.3	+3.7	+5.9	+4.4	+1.8	-7.7	-7.9	-7.3	-6.8
Other	+4.4	+3.7	-4.1	+9.3	+2.7	+8.5	+1.9	+2.7	+3.6	+5.9
Mining and quarrying	-18.9	-8.3	+17.2	-21.6	-29.6	-33.2	-34.3	-13.2	+6.3	+16.5
Manufacturing	+0.7	+2.2	+5.3	+6.0	+2.9	-7.2	+0.3	-1.8	+4.4	+4.9
Sugar	+3.8	-6.4	+3.8	+3.8	+3.8	+3.8	-6.4	-6.4	-6.4	-6.4
Food (exc sugar)	-1.4	+7.6	+2.6	+1.0	-6.3	-1.7	+9.0	+2.4	+13.0	+6.8
Textile	+3.0	-1.1	+5.6	+14.9	+8.2	-11.5	-2.8	-8.3	-1.7	+7.3
Other	+0.6	0.0	+7.5	+4.0	+8.6	-10.4	-5.2	+0.5	+1.8	+1.2
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	+4.4	+4.5	+5.1	+5.4	+7.0	+0.6	+2.8	+1.7	+4.7	+8.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	+2.5	+2.2	+4.7	+5.8	-1.9	+1.5	-1.4	+3.1	+3.0	+4.2
Construction	-2.0	-3.0	-2.7	-9.1	+0.7	+2.2	+4.1	+1.8	-5.4	-9.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+3.7	+3.9	+3.4	+4.5	+2.9	+3.8	+4.0	+3.8	+3.8	+4.0
of which wholesale and retail trade	+3.3	+3.5	+3.1	+4.3	+2.5	+3.4	+3.7	+3.4	+3.5	+3.6
Transportation and storage	+2.5	+2.0	+1.3	+1.6	+2.0	+4.8	-1.1	+3.5	+2.1	+3.5
Accommodation and food service activities	+3.5	0.0	+2.2	+2.3	+5.4	4.0	-0.2	+1.0	-0.6	+0.0
Information and communication	+9.0	+8.6	+13.0	+11.4	+6.1	+6.4	+7.1	+9.1	+9.8	+8.5
Financial and insurance activities	+5.6	+5.7	+6.5	+6.4	+4.4	+5.5	+5.9	+6.7	+5.1	+5.5
Monetary intermediation	+6.3	+6.3	+7.5	+7.0	+4.5	+6.4	+6.5	+7.8	+5.3	+5.9
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+6.0	+6.0	+6.4	+8.6	+5.0	+4.3	+6.2	+6.1	+6.0	+5.8
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	+4.5	+4.6	+5.0	+4.5	+4.4	+4.3	+4.7	+4.7	+4.6	+4.6
Other	+3.7	+5.0	+4.2	+6.3	+2.8	+2.0	+5.3	+5.2	+4.9	+4.8
Real estate activities	+2.9	+2.8	+2.9	+3.6	+3.3	+2.0	+2.7	+2.6	+2.7	+3.2
of which Owner occupied dwellings	+1.5	+1.1	+1.5	+2.4	+1.9	+0.4	+1.1	+0.8	+1.0	+1.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+7.3	+7.8	+6.0	+6.8	+8.5	+7.7	+7.7	+7.9	+7.7	+8.0
Administrative and support service activities	+9.2	+7.5	+9.0	+8.9	+9.3	+9.4	+7.5	+7.5	+7.5	+7.6
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	+5.0	+2.2	+5.1	+6.0	+3.2	+5.6	+1.2	+1.9	+2.0	+3.4
Education	+3.9	+2.9	+3.3	+4.9	+3.4	+4.1	+2.4	+3.3	+3.1	+2.8
Human health and social work activities	+6.4	+7.4	+6.6	+8.4	+5.4	+5.6	+7.4	+7.9	+8.4	+5.9
Art , entertainment and recreation	+6.9	+8.5	+7.3	+6.9	+6.9	+6.5	+8.0	+8.1	+8.8	+9.2
Other service activities	+7.8	+6.7	+8.0	+7.9	+7.8	+7.8	+4.9	+5.1	+6.7	+9.7
GDP/Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	+3.6	+3.4	+4.4	+4.6	+3.8	+2.3	+2.9	+3.2	+3.7	+3.6
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+5.6	+2.3	+6.4	+6.7	+6.2	+3.2	+2.4	+1.0	+3.4	+2.4
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+3.9	+3.2	+4.7	+4.9	+4.1	+2.4	+2.9	+3.0	+3.6	+3.5
Export Oriented Enterprises	+6.1	+1.4	+14.3	+12.8	+10.1	-7.9	+3.7	-2.7	+1.9	+3.5

Table 2 - (cont'd) Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2011 - Q₂ 2015

	Annual growth rate		2013 ¹				2014 ¹				2015	
	2013	2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ²
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	+0.4	+3.9	-4.6	-0.1	+4.5	+0.2	+5.4	+4.8	+3.7	+2.8	-3.8	+2.2
Sugarcane	-1.9	-1.7	-1.7	-1.2	-2.2	-2.0	-2.6	-2.6	-2.1	-0.7	+1.6	+1.8
Other	+1.6	+6.5	-7.0	+0.1	+8.3	+1.7	+8.7	+8.3	+5.6	+4.7	-6.8	+2.3
Mining and quarrying	-4.6	-5.0	-2.4	-6.6	-0.7	-8.0	-15.0	-4.8	-5.0	+2.7	+2.0	-1.1
Manufacturing	+4.4	+2.2	+6.0	+4.8	+3.4	+3.8	-2.5	+3.4	+2.7	+3.7	+2.0	+0.7
Sugar	-1.0	+0.6	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.6	+0.6	+0.6	+0.6	+2.0	+2.0
Food (exc sugar)	-0.2	+2.6	-1.5	-1.4	+3.3	-1.4	-1.8	+4.1	+1.7	+4.8	+5.8	+2.2
Textile	+2.6	+1.0	+6.2	+8.0	-2.6	+0.8	-5.6	+4.4	+2.8	+0.5	-1.9	-3.1
Other	+12.7	+3.0	+16.6	+11.4	+9.6	+13.8	-0.1	+3.0	+3.5	+4.4	+1.0	+3.6
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	+4.4	+4.0	+6.5	+2.5	+3.7	+4.5	+3.7	+6.5	+2.3	+3.4	+3.7	+1.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	+2.5	+3.0	+3.0	+1.1	+1.9	+3.9	+5.1	+0.5	+4.0	+2.4	+2.6	+3.3
Construction	-9.4	-8.5	-2.0	-3.1	-11.3	-19.1	-5.9	-9.7	-9.3	-9.0	-8.0	-5.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+3.1	+3.2	+3.7	+3.1	+2.6	+2.8	+3.0	+3.1	+3.2	+3.5	+2.9	+2.8
of which wholsale and retail trade	+2.7	+2.9	+3.4	+2.7	+2.2	+2.3	+2.7	+2.7	+2.9	+3.1	+2.6	+2.5
Transportation and storage	+2.0	+2.5	+2.8	-1.0	+1.6	+4.2	+2.5	+3.2	+2.9	+1.5	+3.0	+2.6
Accommodation and food service activities	+2.5	+4.1	+1.4	+0.3	+6.8	+1.6	-1.2	+8.8	+5.1	+5.2	+10.2	+5.5
Information and communication	+6.9	+6.4	+7.2	+8.0	+7.2	+5.5	+6.9	+6.0	+7.0	+5.8	+7.7	+8.2
Financial and insurance activities	+5.4	+5.4	+5.1	+5.3	+5.7	+5.2	+6.1	+5.7	+4.8	+5.4	+6.0	+4.6
Monetary intermediation	+5.5	+5.5	+5.4	+5.3	+5.8	+5.4	+6.0	+5.6	+4.5	+5.7	+6.4	+4.5
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+6.5	+6.5	+6.2	+6.4	+6.5	+6.8	+6.5	+6.7	+6.3	+6.5	+7.0	+6.2
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	+4.9	+5.0	+4.5	+4.9	+5.7	+4.4	+5.5	+5.7	+4.0	+4.9	+4.8	+4.4
Other	+5.4	+5.5	+5.1	+5.6	+5.4	+5.5	+5.5	+5.1	+5.8	+5.5	+5.9	+4.8
Real estate activities	+2.9	+2.7	+2.9	+3.0	+2.9	+2.8	+2.6	+2.8	+2.9	+2.8	+2.2	+2.2
of which Owner occupied dwellings	+1.4	+1.1	+1.2	+1.4	+1.4	+1.4	+1.0	+1.2	+1.2	+1.2	+0.9	+0.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+7.2	+7.0	+7.4	+7.2	+7.2	+6.9	+6.9	+7.0	+7.1	+7.0	+5.8	+6.0
Administrative and support service activities	+7.4	+7.4	+7.2	+7.1	+7.2	+8.0	+7.2	+7.5	+7.5	+7.4	+5.6	+6.0
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	+2.2	+5.6	+1.2	+1.8	+2.5	+3.1	+2.6	+6.6	+6.3	+6.6	+1.7	+3.4
Education	+2.7	+2.9	+2.7	+2.7	+2.6	+3.0	+2.9	+3.0	+3.0	+2.8	+3.1	+2.0
Human health and social work activities	+6.4	+6.3	+6.3	+5.9	+6.4	+6.8	+6.4	+6.2	+6.2	+6.6	+3.8	+3.0
Art , entertainment and recreation	+8.2	+6.7	+8.0	+8.1	+8.1	+8.4	+6.9	+6.7	+6.7	+6.7	+4.9	+4.8
Other service activities	+6.3	+5.2	+5.1	+5.9	+6.5	+7.4	+5.1	+5.1	+5.1	+5.3	+4.2	+4.5
GDP/Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	+3.2	+3.5	+3.8	+3.4	+3.4	+2.6	+2.4	+4.0	+3.6	+3.8	+3.5	+3.0
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+2.7	+4.7	-0.4	+4.1	+3.0	+4.1	+3.8	+6.0	+4.1	+4.7	+12.4	+2.0
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+3.2	+3.6	+3.2	+3.5	+3.3	+2.8	+2.6	+4.2	+3.7	+3.9	+4.6	+2.9
Export Oriented Enterprises	-3.0	+0.8	-2.2	-0.7	-6.5	-2.1	-1.2	+3.8	+3.1	-3.1	+1.5	-0.2

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current market prices, Q₁ 2011 - Q₂ 2015

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2011				2012			
	2011	2012	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Final consumption expenditure	280,871	300,385	64,829	67,272	70,695	78,075	69,644	71,757	74,501	84,483
Households	237,166	254,468	54,548	56,208	59,766	66,644	58,814	60,363	63,027	72,263
General Government	43,705	45,917	10,281	11,063	10,929	11,432	10,830	11,394	11,474	12,220
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	77,565	79,185	16,536	17,442	20,088	23,500	19,433	19,076	19,891	20,785
<i>A. Building & construction work</i>	<i>53,165</i>	<i>54,406</i>	<i>11,101</i>	<i>11,912</i>	<i>14,101</i>	<i>16,052</i>	<i>12,243</i>	<i>12,893</i>	<i>14,064</i>	<i>15,206</i>
Residential building	22,298	22,044	5,223	4,628	5,694	6,753	4,512	5,126	5,836	6,569
Non residential building	17,699	18,837	3,341	4,225	5,070	5,063	4,611	4,415	4,666	5,146
Other construction work	13,169	13,525	2,537	3,059	3,337	4,236	3,120	3,353	3,562	3,490
<i>B. Machinery & equipment</i>	<i>24,400</i>	<i>24,779</i>	<i>5,435</i>	<i>5,530</i>	<i>5,987</i>	<i>7,448</i>	<i>7,190</i>	<i>6,183</i>	<i>5,827</i>	<i>5,579</i>
Passenger car	3,546	3,953	781	891	854	1,020	875	976	1,003	1,099
Other transport equipment	2,678	2,976	602	562	750	764	888	700	709	679
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	<i>2,678</i>	<i>2,976</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>764</i>	<i>888</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>709</i>	<i>679</i>
Other machinery and equipment	18,176	17,850	4,052	4,077	4,383	5,664	5,427	4,507	4,115	3,801
Change in inventories	6,639	6,081	628	4,342	2,000	-332	-2,503	2,759	3,156	2,669
Exports of goods and services	172,563	187,689	42,968	39,493	43,516	46,586	47,298	48,123	42,726	49,542
Goods (f.o.b)	73,586	79,658	16,986	17,709	19,268	19,623	17,997	20,277	19,697	21,687
Services	98,977	108,031	25,982	21,784	24,248	26,963	29,301	27,846	23,029	27,855
Less Imports of goods and services	214,328	229,399	49,909	49,927	55,708	58,784	54,476	58,099	54,790	62,035
Goods (f.o.b)	141,171	153,471	32,939	33,110	34,956	40,166	35,631	38,530	36,902	42,408
Services	73,157	75,928	16,970	16,817	20,752	18,618	18,845	19,569	17,888	19,627
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	323,310	343,941	75,052	78,622	80,590	89,046	79,396	83,616	85,485	95,444

Table 3 (cont'd) - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current market prices, Q₁ 2011 - Q₂ 2015

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2013 ¹				2014 ¹				2015	
	2013	2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ²	Q2 ²
	Final consumption expenditure	323,009	341,844	75,253	77,092	80,858	89,807	78,928	82,327	85,470	95,119	83,013
Households	270,261	285,739	62,530	64,152	67,700	75,878	65,720	68,292	71,578	80,150	69,320	72,033
General Government	52,748	56,105	12,722	12,940	13,158	13,928	13,208	14,035	13,892	14,969	13,693	15,459
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	77,618	73,989	17,717	18,481	19,998	21,421	17,419	17,857	17,925	20,790	17,741	18,387
A. Building & construction work	50,111	47,016	12,121	12,627	12,722	12,642	11,760	11,667	11,788	11,803	11,153	11,486
Residential building	23,286	21,532	5,721	5,868	5,787	5,910	5,523	4,782	5,597	5,630	5,540	5,346
Non residential building	15,925	12,877	3,853	4,211	4,261	3,600	2,917	3,499	3,230	3,231	2,544	2,745
Other construction work	10,900	12,607	2,546	2,548	2,674	3,132	3,319	3,386	2,960	2,942	3,068	3,395
B. Machinery & equipment	27,507	26,973	5,596	5,855	7,277	8,779	5,659	6,190	6,137	8,987	6,588	6,901
Passenger car	3,714	3,630	857	796	833	1,229	819	915	897	999	891	995
Other transport equipment	5,247	4,658	629	559	1,534	2,525	575	675	672	2,736	597	581
Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	2,617	2,645	599	559	534	925	575	675	672	723	597	581
Other machinery and equipment	18,545	18,685	4,110	4,500	4,910	5,025	4,265	4,600	4,568	5,252	5,100	5,325
Change in inventories	14,537	15,122	-942	2,644	6,497	6,339	14	2,962	5,479	6,667	1,587	2,143
Exports of goods and services	179,329	199,354	44,662	43,551	42,336	48,780	44,936	50,943	50,866	52,609	49,040	49,994
Goods (f.o.b)	88,048	95,191	20,307	21,668	22,408	23,665	20,467	24,552	25,422	24,750	23,349	27,000
Services	91,281	104,163	24,355	21,883	19,928	25,115	24,469	26,391	25,444	27,859	25,691	22,994
Less Imports of goods and services	228,169	243,551	52,257	52,573	58,242	65,097	52,237	58,549	64,200	68,565	57,625	59,081
Goods (f.o.b)	157,673	164,156	35,917	36,717	40,014	45,025	34,038	40,010	43,673	46,435	36,725	40,564
Services	70,496	79,395	16,340	15,856	18,228	20,072	18,199	18,539	20,527	22,130	20,900	18,517
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	366,325	386,759	84,432	89,195	91,447	101,250	89,059	95,540	95,540	106,620	93,755	98,936

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 4 - Expenditure on GDP at market prices- Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2011 - Q₂ 2015

	Annual growth rate		2011				2012			
	2011	2012	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Final consumption expenditure	+2.6	+2.8	+3.3	+2.4	+2.5	+2.2	+2.9	+2.4	+2.2	+3.5
Households	+2.5	+2.7	+3.0	+1.9	+2.5	+2.6	+2.9	+2.7	+2.1	+3.3
General Government	+2.9	+2.9	+4.9	+4.8	+2.9	-0.4	+3.1	+1.0	+2.9	+4.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+1.4	-0.8	+1.5	-12.3	+1.5	+15.0	+14.4	+5.6	-4.1	-13.8
A. Building & construction work	-2.1	-1.1	-2.0	-10.4	-3.4	+6.6	+7.2	+4.0	-3.9	-8.3
Residential building	+14.1	-4.5	+12.0	+5.5	+12.0	+25.2	-16.0	+6.5	-1.2	-5.8
Non residential building	-21.0	+2.9	-28.0	-23.7	-15.8	-18.3	+34.0	+0.4	-11.4	-1.6
Other construction work	+6.6	-0.8	+25.5	-9.5	-4.2	+22.4	+19.4	+5.3	+2.8	-20.2
B. Machinery & equipment	+9.6	-0.2	+8.7	-16.1	+15.0	+38.1	+29.4	+9.1	-4.8	-26.1
Passenger car	+2.3	+12.2	-1.7	+5.6	-1.6	+5.5	+12.9	+10.2	+18.6	+8.4
Other transport equipment	+10.7	+13.9	+24.9	+3.2	+8.1	+8.8	+50.8	+27.3	-3.4	-9.2
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+10.7	+13.9	+24.9	+3.2	+8.1	+8.8	+50.8	+27.3	-3.4	-9.2
Other machinery and equipment	+11.0	-4.7	+8.7	-21.4	+20.2	+53.4	+29.0	+6.4	-9.6	-35.4
Exports of goods and services	+5.1	+3.2	+12.7	+3.6	+8.4	-2.6	+2.8	+13.9	-4.0	+0.7
Goods (f.o.b)	+2.0	+0.9	+15.3	+1.3	+2.5	-7.4	-1.7	+5.8	-2.3	+1.6
Services	+7.8	+5.0	+10.9	+5.7	+14.1	+1.6	+6.0	+21.2	-5.4	+0.0
Less Imports of goods and services	+6.2	+1.4	+10.1	+3.0	+10.4	+1.8	+4.7	+11.2	-8.2	-1.0
Goods (f.o.b)	+4.1	+2.5	+11.8	-0.7	+4.5	+1.5	+3.2	+10.4	-2.1	-0.8
Services	+10.6	-0.8	+6.7	+11.3	+22.4	+2.4	+7.9	+12.8	-18.8	-1.3

Table 4 (cont'd) - Expenditure on GDP at market prices - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2011 - Q₂ 2015

	Annual growth rate		2013 ¹				2014 ¹				2015	
	2013	2014	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ²
Final consumption expenditure	+2.3	+2.9	+2.8	+2.1	+2.6	+1.8	+1.5	+3.4	+3.2	+3.3	+2.2	+3.5
Households	+2.6	+2.6	+2.7	+2.6	+3.0	+2.1	+1.6	+2.9	+3.1	+2.9	+2.6	+2.9
General Government	+0.7	+4.3	+2.9	-0.5	+0.5	-0.1	+1.4	+6.2	+3.5	+5.9	+0.4	+6.7
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	-3.3	-5.9	-10.7	-4.3	-0.6	+1.9	-3.3	-4.5	-11.4	-4.2	-0.4	+0.6
A. Building & construction work	-10.2	-7.4	-4.1	-4.1	-11.4	-19.1	-5.1	-8.9	-8.4	-7.1	-7.0	-3.5
Residential building	+3.0	-8.8	+22.7	+12.0	-3.0	-12.5	-5.5	-19.7	-4.4	-5.2	-1.7	+9.6
Non residential building	-17.5	-20.2	-19.1	-6.6	-10.6	-31.9	-25.9	-18.1	-25.1	-10.7	-14.5	-23.1
Other construction work	-21.4	+14.1	-20.9	-25.6	-26.5	-12.6	+27.6	+31.0	+9.4	-6.6	-9.4	-1.8
B. Machinery & equipment	+11.7	-3.2	-21.6	-4.4	+25.8	+59.7	+0.1	+4.6	-16.5	+0.3	+13.0	+8.2
Passenger car	-5.0	-4.2	-1.0	-18.4	-16.7	+13.6	-6.1	+14.1	+6.4	-20.6	+5.9	+5.8
Other transport equipment	+80.3	-13.0	-27.2	-17.8	+122.0	+281.4	-11.1	+17.4	-57.3	+6.0	+1.5	-15.9
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	-10.1	-0.9	-31.0	-18.3	-23.0	+39.4	-5.7	+18.7	+23.8	-23.2	+0.9	-16.3
Other machinery and equipment	+3.9	-0.2	-23.9	+0.4	+20.1	+33.2	+2.7	+1.2	-7.9	+3.5	+15.9	+12.2
Exports of goods and services	-5.9	+11.3	-7.9	-11.2	-4.2	-0.2	+0.5	+17.6	+20.7	+7.2	+15.4	-3.6
Goods (f.o.b)	+4.6	+12.6	+4.0	-0.5	+5.9	+8.9	+3.2	+19.1	+19.8	+8.1	+18.4	+2.7
Services	-14.1	+10.0	-15.9	-19.6	-13.3	-7.5	-1.6	+16.2	+21.6	+6.4	+12.8	-9.8
Less Imports of goods and services	-0.4	+8.7	-7.3	-9.4	+6.4	+8.9	+2.6	+10.4	+9.0	+12.1	+14.0	+4.6
Goods (f.o.b)	+4.7	+7.9	-1.6	-3.1	+10.8	+12.6	-0.4	+10.1	+9.7	+11.5	+11.8	+4.9
Services	-10.9	+10.5	-18.2	-22.1	-2.7	+0.8	+9.8	+11.3	+7.3	+13.5	+18.6	+4.1

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

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 1993 (SNA 93) 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 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 take account of effects of prices and 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 (Concepts, Data Sources and Compilation) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), 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

Statistics Mauritius has decided to increase its current outlay of statistical tables on National Accounts with the presentation of seasonally adjusted time series of quarterly national accounts estimates. However, at present only seasonally adjusted figures of value added by sector and total GDP are available. 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 use 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 2014. In the light of the new seasonal factors, the seasonally adjusted growth rates have been revised.
- (iv) Direct adjustment of the aggregate GDP has been used to obtain seasonally adjusted GDP.
- (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. - 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 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. Revision is made when survey data are available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly changes are based the price deflator of the annual estimates.
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"> - Gross 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 computed price index based on retail prices of 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 computed price index based on retail prices of inputs for IC.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
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 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 computed price index based on retail prices of inputs for IC
Fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly production of some fruits from FAREI. - Quarterly production of other fruits based on the "1985 Survey of fruit trees in backyard" 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 obtained 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 obtained 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.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
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 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 turnover obtained from the VAT systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by change in appropriate producer price.
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 is quarterlised using the latest value added structure. Revision is made when survey data are available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly changes are based on the price deflator of the annual estimates.
Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports from Trade statistics. - Quarterly turnover from the Value Added Tax (VAT) from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA) and the level of stock from quarterly stock surveys. 	<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 from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP).
Non – EOE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports from Trade Statistics - Quarterly turnover from the MRA - Production of excisable goods from Customs and Excise Department - 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 last annual technical ratio. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume index from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP)

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
D. Electricity, Gas, Steam and air conditioning supply			
Electricity, gas and steam	- Quarterly production accounts from Central Electricity Board (CEB)	- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts.	- Volume based on quarterly quantity of electricity sold.
	- Quarterly production data of the Independent Power Producers	- 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	- Quarterly production accounts from Central Water Authority (CWA)	- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts of CWA	Volume based on quarterly quantity of water sold.
Sewerage and waste management activities	- Quarterly data from the VAT Department	- Value added compiled from quarterly turnover obtained from the VAT systems.	- Deflation by 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 Budgetary Central 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 2007 CEA.	- Deflation by quarterly Construction Price Index with base period as second quarter of 2009.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
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. - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2007 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change in volume of imports derived by deflating imports by sector by relevant IPI components.
Repair Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly estimates based on imports of spare parts and on volume indicators such as registration of vehicles from NTA and number of motor vehicles involved in accidents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by Consumer Price Index.
H. Transport and Storage			
Land Transport			
Bus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production accounts of bus companies 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 2007 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using CPI relevant components for inputs and taxi fare for output.
Lorries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly licences of lorries from the National Transport Authority - Lorry charges based on CEA and inflation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output based on the number of quarterly licences of lorries. - Value added derived using the structure obtained at the 2007 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using relevant CPI components for both 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 2007 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.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
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"> - Volume based on tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded. - 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 returns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on quarterly export of sugar - Deflation by Consumer Price Index
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. - Local component 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 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"> - Banks: Double deflation using changes in interest rates for output and inflation for inputs - Insurance sector: Volume based on changes in the number of vehicles and number of life policies. - Other financial: Price indicator in line with deflator of banks

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 - Expenditure by household on rent from household budget survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output based on imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings estimated as the product of number of housing units and rent per housing unit. - Value added is derived after deducting from the output, expenses on maintenance of residential buildings updated from Household Budget Survey 2006/07. 	- Deflation by quarterly Consumer Price Index.
Real estate activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building permit of non residential buildings - Quarterly data from the VAT Department 	This sector includes agencies involved in the sale of property and an imputed rent of owner occupied non-residential buildings	- 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. 	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.	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 	This sector covers units engaged in rental and leasing activities, cleaning activities, travel agencies, call centers and other business support activities	Deflation by Consumer Price Index.
O. Public Administration & Defence; 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. 	- Estimates are made at cost, that is, the gross output is equal to the purchase of goods and services, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital; value added 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).

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
P. Education services			
Education Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure of Ministry of Education from the Accountant General Department. - Expenditure for EBUs is estimated. - Annual data on enrolment from the Ministry of Education - Enrolment from private schools and Industrial Vocational Training Board (IVTB) - 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"> - Value added for education services provided by Government is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital. - Private schools and IVTB: annual output is divided by 4. - Private tuition fees: output based on ten months only (February to November) are 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). - Volume based on enrolment statistics. - Deflation by CPI component
Q. Human health and social work activities			
Health and Social Work activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure of Ministry of Health from the Accountant General Department.. - Expenditure for EBUs is estimated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added for health services provided by Government 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).

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
	<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. 	Annual value added for private health services is computed using available production accounts of clinics and supplemented with indicators on activities of private practitioners. The estimates are quarterlised using quarterly data on admissions to clinics and hospitals.	- 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. 	Includes gambling, sports, amusement and recreational activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly gross output derived from VAT returns. - Value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts. 	- Deflation by Consumer Price Index
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 	- Includes activities of membership organizations, units engaged in repair of computers and household goods and other personal service activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly gross output derived from the VAT returns. - Quarterly 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. 	- 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. 	- Annual estimate, based on the number of persons employed and average wage, is divided by 4.	- Deflation by wage increase based on 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	Government consumption expenditure is equal to the output (compensation of employees, consumption of capital and value of goods and services purchased) of General Government calculated at cost less goods and services sold. Data for Budgetary Central Government and for Rodrigues are available on a quarterly basis at the Accountant General Department and Rodrigues Regional Assembly respectively. Data for EBU's and Local Government are estimated on an annual basis and distributed quarterly. Consumption of capital is an annual estimate and quarterly data is worked out by dividing the estimated annual estimate by 4.	- Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment, machinery component of import price index and CPI.

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)

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.	

Machinery and Equipment

Aircraft	Based on information provided by Air Mauritius Ltd	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.

Item	Sources & Methodology	Indicator – constant price estimates
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 2007 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>	<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.</p>
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 export of goods and services each component is deflated by output deflators while for import of goods and services a weighted index is compiled based on exchange rate and inflation of trading countries</p>	<p>- Deflation using respective quarterly price indices. -</p>
Allocation of FISIM by sector	<p>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) 93.</p>	<p>Deflated by overall FISIM deflator.</p>