



## INFLATION DOWN

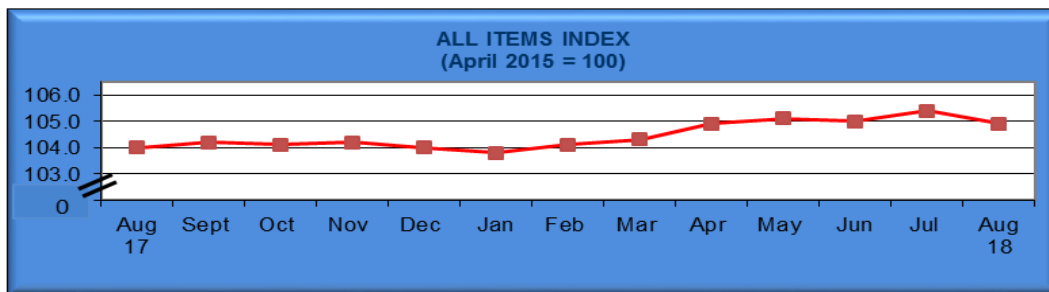
Consumers paid 0.9 per cent more in August 2018 than they did a year ago for the basket of goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). This is the lowest level since June 2016 when the rate of inflation was measured at 0.8 per cent.

Between July 2018 and August 2018, the average cost of goods and services in the CPI decreased 0.5 per cent. The all-items index fell to 104.9 in August. This means that the basket of goods and services that cost \$100.00 in April 2015 now costs \$104.90.

## YEAR-TO-YEAR ANALYSIS

The Health & Personal Care sector was the largest contributor to the year-over-year increase, rising 3.6 per cent. The major driver in this sector was the average cost of health insurance.

The Education, Recreation, Entertainment & Reading and Food sectors also contributed to the rise in the annual rate of inflation, as price shifts in these sectors were 2.3 per cent and 1.4 per cent, respectively.



**Inflation Rate**  
**0.9%**

The compilation of the CPI involves the processing of several thousand price quotations. The Department of Statistics wishes to acknowledge the cooperation of the business community in supplying the required price data.

SUMMARY STATISTICS					
Period	Monthly		Period	Quarterly	
	Index	Annual per cent Change		Index	Annual per cent Change
<b>2017</b>			<b>2016</b>		
Aug	104.0	+2.3	Q1	100.2	+1.3
Sept	104.2	+1.5	Q2	101.2	+1.0
Oct	104.1	+1.4	Q3	102.2	+1.6
Nov	104.2	+2.0	Q4	102.3	+1.8
Dec	104.0	+1.9	<b>2017</b>		
<b>2018</b>			Q1	102.3	+2.1
Jan	103.8	+1.6	Q2	103.1	+1.9
Feb	104.1	+2.0	Q3	104.0	+1.8
Mar	104.3	+1.8	Q4	104.1	+1.8
Apr	104.9	+2.0	<b>2018</b>		
May	105.1	+1.7	Q1	104.1	+1.8
Jun	105.0	+1.6	Q2	105.0	+1.8
Jul	105.4	+1.4			
Aug	104.9	+0.9			

**MONTH-TO-MONTH ANALYSIS**

**Household Goods, Services & Supplies**

Following the 0.1 per cent decrease in July, the Household Goods, Services & Supplies sector rose 0.2 per cent in August. The average cost of water delivery increased 9.0 per cent.

**Tobacco & Liquor**

The Tobacco & Liquor sector rose 0.2 per cent in August. Increases were reported in the average cost of cigarettes and spirits, up 0.8 per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively.

**Health & Personal Care**

The Health & Personal Care sector was unchanged for the month.

**Clothing & Footwear**

The Clothing & Footwear sector reported no price movement in August.

**Education, Recreation, Entertainment & Reading**

The Education, Recreation, Entertainment & Reading sector declined 0.1 per cent for the month. The average cost of pet food fell 1.0 per cent.

**Rent**

Rental properties not subjected to rent control fell 0.8 per cent, which led to the Rent sector declining 0.4 per cent in August.

**Food**

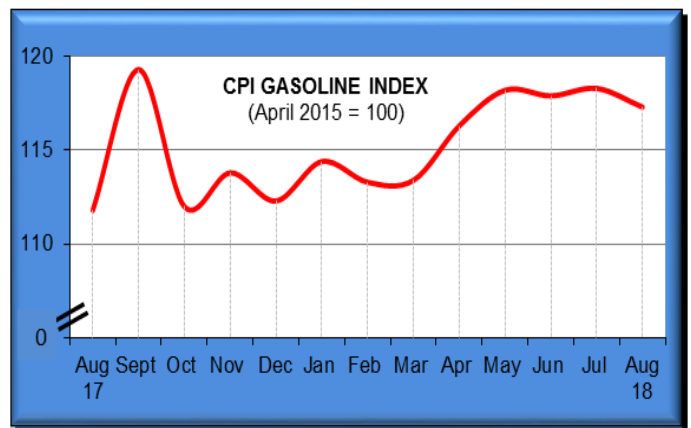
The Food sector dipped 0.3 per cent in August. Price declines were reported in the average cost of cantaloupes (-14.2 per cent), canned baked beans (-13.8 per cent) and grapes (-10.6 per cent).

**Fuel & Power**

The Fuel & Power sector decreased 1.4 per cent in August. The fuel adjustment clause dropped 4.4 per cent for the month.

**Transport & Foreign Travel**

The Transport & Foreign Travel sector lost ground in August, declining 2.3 per cent. The average cost of overseas hotels and air fares slipped 7.0 per cent and 6.2 per cent, respectively.



**COMPUTING PRICE INCREASES**

The Department of Statistics receives calls daily requesting the rate of inflation over specific periods of time. The following calculations are provided to guide users as to how to compute rates of price increases. The monthly index numbers can be obtained from our website [www.gov.bm](http://www.gov.bm).

**A) Month-to-Month Price Change**

The price change between November and October, 2015 is calculated as follows:

$$= \frac{\text{Nov 15 index} - \text{Oct 15 index}}{\text{Oct 15 index}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{100.5 - 100.6}{100.6} \times 100$$

$$= -0.1\%$$

**B) Year-to-Year Price Change**

The price change between December 2015 and December, 2014 is calculated as follows:

$$= \frac{\text{Dec 15 index} - \text{Dec 14 index}}{\text{Dec 14 index}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{100.5 - 98.7}{98.7} \times 100$$

$$= 1.8\%$$

**C) Particular Period Price Change**

The price change between April 2014 and January, 2016 is calculated as follows:

$$= \frac{\text{Jan 16 index} - \text{Apr 14 index}}{\text{Apr 14 index}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{100.3 - 98.3}{98.3} \times 100$$

$$= 2.0\%$$

# BERMUDA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

**APRIL 2015 = 100**

	All Items	Food	Rent	Clothing & Footwear	Tobacco & Liquor	Fuel & Power	Household Goods, Services & Supplies	Transport & Foreign Travel	Education, Recreation, Entertainment & Reading	Health & Personal Care
<b>2013 WEIGHT</b>	1000	115	267	25	31	39	116	130	147	130
<b>ANNUAL AVERAGE ( per cent)</b>										
<b>2013</b>	+1.8	+3.0	-0.3	+0.1	+4.4	-1.9	+0.5	+1.4	+2.5	+8.3
<b>2014</b>	+2.0	+3.1	+0.8	+2.0	+2.4	-2.4	+0.8	+1.7	+1.9	+6.7
<b>2015</b>	+1.5	+2.7	+0.6	+1.3	+1.2	-8.9	+2.1	-1.3	+0.9	+7.8
<b>2016</b>	+1.5	+1.9	+1.0	+0.4	+5.1	-3.3	+1.6	-2.2	+3.3	+4.5
<b>2017</b>	+1.9	+2.2	+0.1	+1.5	+7.8	+7.8	+0.5	+3.6	+2.0	+1.3
<b>MONTHLY ( per cent)</b>										
<b>2016</b>										
May	-0.1	-0.3	+0.1	Nil	+1.5	-5.0	Nil	-0.3	+0.5	Nil
Jun	+0.5	+0.2	Nil	Nil	+0.8	+10.4	Nil	+1.0	Nil	-0.1
Jul	+0.8	+0.3	+1.0	+0.1	Nil	+4.3	+0.1	+2.5	-0.2	Nil
Aug	-0.5	+0.1	+0.1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-4.3	Nil	Nil
Sept	+1.0	+0.1	Nil	Nil	+0.1	+6.0	+0.1	+4.5	+1.1	Nil
Oct	Nil	+0.1	Nil	+0.3	Nil	-0.9	+0.1	Nil	+0.1	+0.1
Nov	-0.5	-0.1	Nil	+0.1	Nil	-2.3	Nil	-2.8	-0.2	Nil
Dec	-0.1	-1.3	+0.1	Nil	-0.4	-3.1	Nil	+1.3	+0.1	Nil
<b>2017</b>										
Jan	+0.1	+2.0	Nil	+1.2	+0.8	-2.3	Nil	-1.2	Nil	Nil
Feb	-0.1	Nil	-0.8	Nil	-0.1	Nil	Nil	+0.8	-0.1	Nil
Mar	+0.4	+0.4	+0.1	Nil	+0.1	+3.9	Nil	+1.9	Nil	Nil
Apr	+0.3	-1.1	Nil	Nil	+2.8	+0.5	+0.1	+1.9	+0.2	+0.2
May	+0.4	+1.7	Nil	Nil	+4.7	+1.8	-0.1	Nil	+0.1	Nil
Jun	Nil	+0.6	+0.1	Nil	Nil	+3.3	+0.2	-1.2	-0.1	Nil
Jul	+0.6	+0.2	Nil	+0.2	+0.7	+3.0	+0.2	+2.4	+0.1	Nil
Aug	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	+0.2	+0.5
Sept	+0.2	-0.1	Nil	Nil	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2	+0.8	Nil
Oct	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	Nil	Nil	-1.4	-0.2	+0.5
Nov	+0.1	+0.1	Nil	Nil	+0.1	-2.1	Nil	+1.2	+0.5	Nil
Dec	-0.2	-0.7	Nil	Nil	+0.1	Nil	Nil	-1.4	+0.1	Nil
<b>2018</b>										
Jan	-0.2	+1.2	Nil	Nil	+0.3	-1.5	-0.1	-1.9	+0.1	Nil
Feb	+0.3	-0.7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	+0.2	+2.6	-0.1	Nil
Mar	+0.2	+0.2	Nil	Nil	-0.2	Nil	Nil	+0.8	+0.5	Nil
Apr	+0.6	+0.3	Nil	+0.1	+0.6	Nil	-1.0	+1.4	+0.4	+2.9
May	+0.2	+1.0	Nil	Nil	+0.2	+3.8	Nil	-1.2	+0.4	Nil
Jun	-0.1	+0.2	Nil	Nil	+0.8	+1.4	Nil	-1.8	-0.1	Nil
Jul	+0.4	+0.1	Nil	+2.5	Nil	+3.9	-0.1	+1.5	-0.1	Nil
Aug	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	Nil	+0.2	-1.4	+0.2	-2.3	-0.1	Nil
<b>Aug '18</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>101.2</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>108.3</b>
<u>Aug '18</u> Aug '17	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+3.6</b>

## WHAT IS THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX?

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a statistical tool used for measuring changes in the general level of prices of consumer goods and services purchased by private households.

The index measures price movements of a given quality and quantity of goods and services. The mix of these consumer goods and services comprising the index, are figuratively thought of as a “shopping basket.” In constructing this “shopping basket”, the selected goods and services are organized first by commodity type. They are then divided into sub-components and assigned to a major expenditure group. The Bermuda CPI is structured into nine expenditure groups or sectors:

- Food
- Rent
- Clothing & Footwear
- Tobacco & Liquor
- Fuel & Power
- Transport & Foreign Travel
- Household Goods, Services & Supplies
- Education, Recreation, Entertainment & Reading
- Health & Personal Care

## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

### Base Period

The time period which is used as a reference point for measuring the price change of goods and services. The base period for the Bermuda CPI is April 2015.

### Price Index Number

A single figure that shows how a set of prices has changed over a specified period of time. An index number on its own means nothing. It must be compared with an index number from another period to have meaning. For example, a comparison of the index number 97.2 for January 2014 with 100.4 for January 2016, reveals that prices have increased by 3.3 percent.

### Laspeyres Equation

The CPI is computed using this statistical equation. This formula calculates the total amount of money a household needs today to purchase the same basket of goods and services that it bought in the base period, April 2015.

## WEIGHTED AVERAGE

A mathematical formula that takes into account the relative importance of an item’s price change compared to the overall change in the sector or CPI.

### Inflation

Inflation is the process of rising prices, resulting in diminishing purchasing power of a given sum of money.

### Cost of Living Index

Many individuals refer to the CPI as a cost-of-living index. The CPI is an index of pure price change only. A cost-of-living index reflects the changes in buying or consumption patterns that consumers would ordinarily make to adjust to any change in the price of a good or service.

### A COMPARISON OF RATES OF INFLATION (%) Selected Countries & Bermuda

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Aug 18
<b>Bermuda</b>	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.9	+0.9
<b>United States<sup>1</sup></b>	0.8	0.7	2.1	2.1	+2.7
<b>Canada<sup>2</sup></b>	2.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	+2.8
<b>United Kingdom<sup>3</sup></b>	2.4	1.0	1.8	3.6	+3.5

#### Sources:

1. US Bureau of Labour Statistics
2. Statistics Canada
3. UK Office of National Statistics

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