



RATE OF INFLATION

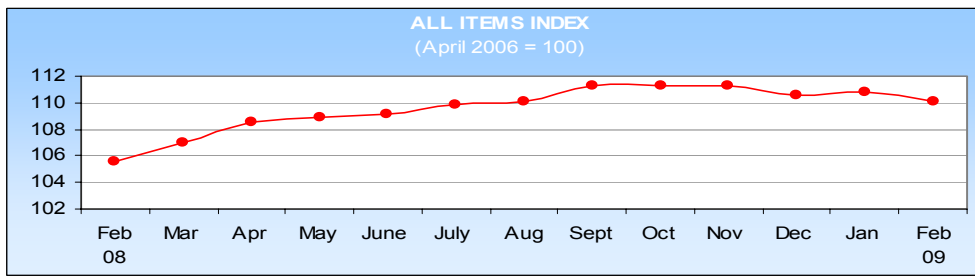
Consumers paid 4.4% more in February 2009 than they did a year ago for the basket of goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The annual rate of inflation contracted 0.8% from the 5.2% measured in January 2009.

Between January 2009 and February of 2009, the average cost of goods and services in the Consumer Price Index fell 0.5%. The all-items index decreased from 110.8 to 110.2 index points in February. This means that the basket of goods and services that cost \$100.00 in April 2006 now cost \$110.20.

YEAR-TO-YEAR ANALYSIS

The Food sector was the largest contributor to the twelve-month increase in the Consumer Price Index. The cost of food items increased 8.3% year-over-year mostly driven by a rise in prices for beef steaks, fresh fruits and fresh vegetables.

The Rent, and Education, Recreation and Reading sectors also had a strong influence on the annual rate of inflation, as price shifts in these sectors were 2.6% and 6.8%, respectively.



**Inflation
Rate
4.4%**

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 % Change		Index	Annual % Change
2008			2006		
Feb	105.6	+3.4	Q2	100.0	+3.3
Mar	107.0	+4.2	Q3	101.0	+3.4
Apr	108.6	+5.3	Q4	101.2	+2.8
May	108.9	+4.7	2007		
June	109.2	+4.4	Q1	102.1	+3.2
July	109.8	+4.7	Q2	103.9	+3.9
Aug	110.1	+5.0	Q3	105.0	+4.0
Sept	111.3	+5.9	Q4	105.5	+4.2
Oct	111.3	+5.6	2008		
Nov	111.3	+5.2	Q1	106.0	+3.8
Dec	110.5	+4.9	Q2	108.9	+4.8
2009			Q3	110.4	+5.1
Jan	110.8	+5.2	Q4	111.0	+5.2
Feb	110.2	+4.4			

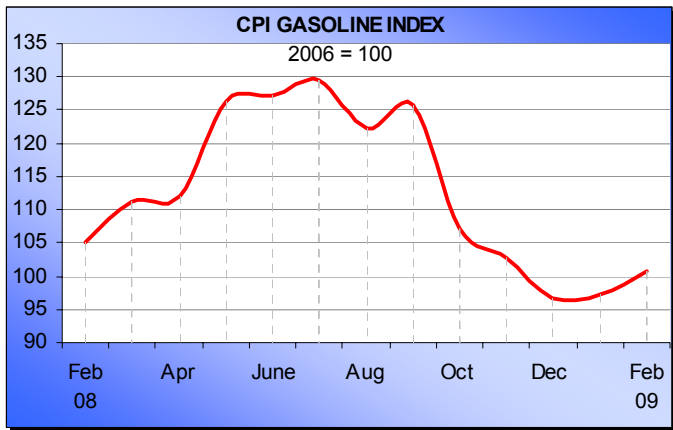
MONTH-TO-MONTH ANALYSIS

Fuel & Power

The Fuel and Power sector plummeted 10.1% in February. Households are now experiencing the delayed effects of lower world prices for a barrel of oil. The fuel adjustment clause fell 20% leading to lower electricity costs.

Transport & Vehicles

In contrast to the annual price movement in this sector, the cost of foreign travel abated during the month of February. Lower airfares and hotel rates caused the Transport & Vehicle sector to decline 1.4% for the month.



Rent

The Rent sector edged up 0.2%. The increase was attributed to the 0.5% rise in rent-controlled properties. Rental units not subject to rent control were unchanged

for the month.

Education, Recreation & Reading

The Education, Recreation & Reading sector slipped 0.4% for the month. This was due in part to lower average costs for entertainment equipment including cameras and personal computers, down 0.5%.

Clothing & Footwear

The Clothing & Footwear sector was unchanged in February.

Tobacco & Liquor

The Tobacco & Liquor sector rose 0.3% reflecting increases in the average price of wines (0.4%) and spirits (0.5%).

Health & Personal Care

The Health & Personal Care prices were unchanged for the month.

Household Goods, Services & Communications

The Household Goods, Services & Communications sector advanced by 0.2%. Consumers paid more for big-ticket appliances such as refrigerators, washers and dryers.

Food

On average, food prices advanced 0.3% in February. Among the main items contributing to the increase were frozen green beans (+5.5%), baby food (+2.9%), and cookies (+3.1%).

COMPUTING PRICE INCREASES

The Department of Statistics receives numerous 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.statistics.gov.bm.

a) Month-to-Month Price Change

The price change between November and December, 2007 is calculated as follows:

$$= \frac{\text{Dec 07 index number} - \text{Nov 07 index number}}{\text{Nov 07 index number}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{105.3 - 105.8}{105.8} \times 100$$

$$= -0.5\%$$

b) Year-to-Year Price Change (annual rate of inflation)

The price change between December, 2006 and December, 2007 is calculated as follows:

$$= \frac{\text{Dec 07 index number} - \text{Dec 06 index number}}{\text{Dec 06 index number}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{105.3 - 101.6}{101.6} \times 100$$

$$= 3.6\%$$

BERMUDA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

APRIL 2006 = 100

	All Items	Food	Rent	Clothing & Footwear	Tobacco & Liquor	Fuel & Power	Household Goods, Services & Communications	Transport & Vehicles	Education, Recreation & Reading	Health & Personal Care
2004 WEIGHT	1000	146	325	37	20	30	140	139	71	92
ANNUAL AVERAGE (%)										
2003	+3.2	+2.0	+1.8	+1.9	+1.4	+4.8	+2.2	+4.5	+5.8	+7.0
2004	+3.6	+2.5	+2.2	+1.9	+5.2	+1.9	+1.6	+4.0	+6.2	+9.1
2005	+3.1	+3.0	+2.8	+2.1	+2.6	+5.6	+1.4	+5.1	+5.1	+2.4
2006	+3.1	+2.0	+3.9	+3.3	+2.1	+9.5	+1.4	+1.2	+3.8	+5.7
2007	+3.8	+3.5	+2.6	+0.2	+1.9	+5.5	+2.2	+6.6	+4.8	+6.8
2008	+4.8	+5.6	+2.4	+2.7	+9.3	+31.8	+2.6	+3.9	+5.1	+6.6
MONTHLY (%)										
2007										
Jan	-0.2	+1.0	+0.2	-2.7	+0.1	+0.1	Nil	-2.0	Nil	+0.1
Feb	+0.7	+0.5	+0.1	+0.1	Nil	-0.6	Nil	+4.0	+0.3	+0.1
Mar	+0.6	+0.3	+0.1	Nil	Nil	-0.7	Nil	+3.6	+0.3	+0.2
Apr	+0.4	+0.6	+0.1	+0.7	+0.5	+0.2	+1.6	-3.4	+0.1	+5.0
May	+0.9	-0.6	+0.1	Nil	Nil	+7.6	Nil	+5.4	+0.2	+0.2
June	+0.6	+1.1	+0.1	Nil	+0.1	+4.5	+0.4	+1.0	+0.3	+0.2
July	+0.3	-0.2	+0.2	+2.3	Nil	+1.9	+0.1	+0.9	Nil	Nil
Aug	Nil	-0.2	+0.1	Nil	+0.4	+4.6	Nil	-2.1	+0.4	+0.1
Sept	+0.2	+0.6	+0.3	Nil	+0.1	+1.5	+0.3	-1.7	+2.4	Nil
Oct	+0.3	+0.4	+0.1	-4.9	+0.1	Nil	+0.1	+1.9	Nil	+0.5
Nov	+0.4	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.5	+1.5	-0.1	+1.5	+0.2	+0.1
Dec	-0.5	-0.7	+0.2	Nil	+1.1	+4.6	Nil	-4.5	+0.1	Nil
2008										
Jan	+0.1	+1.5	+0.2	-0.6	+1.0	+0.1	+0.1	-1.3	-0.1	-0.1
Feb	+0.2	+0.4	+0.2	Nil	-0.2	+2.8	+0.1	-0.2	-0.1	Nil
Mar	+1.3	+0.5	+0.2	Nil	+2.8	+1.2	Nil	+7.6	+0.8	+0.1
Apr	+1.5	+1.0	+0.4	+7.3	+2.9	Nil	+1.0	+2.5	+0.1	+5.1
May	+0.3	-0.1	+0.3	Nil	+1.1	+2.0	-0.1	+0.4	+0.3	+0.2
June	+0.3	+1.5	+0.1	Nil	+0.4	+0.4	+0.5	-0.5	Nil	+0.4
July	+0.5	Nil	+0.3	-0.2	Nil	+8.9	+0.7	Nil	+0.2	+0.1
Aug	+0.3	+1.0	+0.3	Nil	+0.5	Nil	+0.6	-0.4	Nil	+0.1
Sept	+1.1	+0.4	+0.1	Nil	+0.5	+14.0	+0.3	-0.1	+4.4	+0.3
Oct	Nil	+2.0	+0.2	+1.1	+0.2	Nil	+0.1	-3.4	+0.6	+0.6
Nov	Nil	+0.4	+0.2	Nil	+0.9	-0.1	+0.1	-1.1	+0.5	Nil
Dec	-0.7	+0.1	+0.3	Nil	0.5	-3.5	-2.7	-2.7	+0.2	Nil
2009										
Jan	+0.3	+0.9	+0.2	-1.2	+0.5	-2.1	+0.3	+1.5	+0.2	Nil
Feb	-0.5	+0.3	+0.2	Nil	+0.3	-10.1	+0.2	-1.4	-0.4	Nil
Feb '09	110.2	115.2	107.7	104.9	117.3	139.3	104.4	103.3	116.1	115.8
Feb'09 Feb'08	+4.4	+8.3	+2.6	+7.0	+11.1	+8.8	+0.9	+1.9	+6.8	+7.0

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 & Vehicles
- Household Goods, Services & Communications
- Education, Recreation & 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 2006.

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 79.1 for January 1998 with 82.9 for January 2000, reveals that prices have increased by 4.8 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 2006.

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 Consumer Price Index (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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	Feb 09
Bermuda	3.1	3.1	3.8	4.8	4.4
United States¹	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8	0.2
Canada²	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.4
United Kingdom³	2.1	2.3	2.3	3.6	0.0

Sources:

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

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