



## INFLATION FALLS

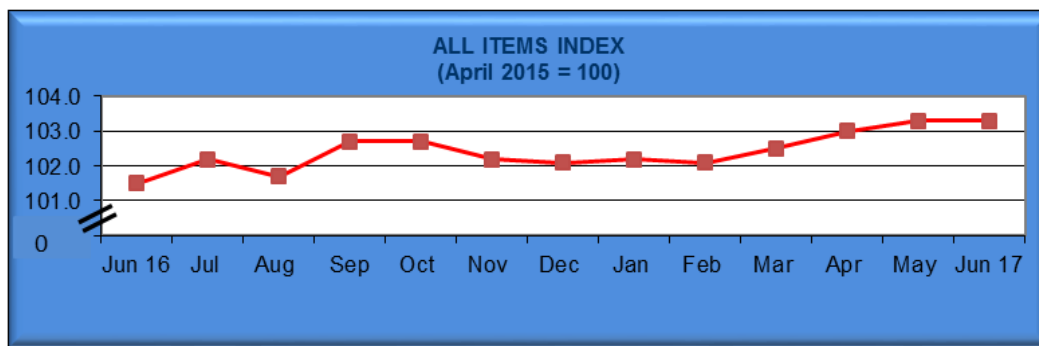
Consumers paid 1.8 per cent more in June 2017 than they did a year ago for the basket of goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The level of inflation decreased 0.6 percentage points from the 2.4 per cent measured in May 2017.

Between May 2017 and June 2017, the average cost of goods and services in the CPI was unchanged. The all-items index remained at 103.3 in June. This means that the basket of goods and services that cost \$100.00 in April 2015 now costs \$103.30.

## YEAR-TO-YEAR ANALYSIS

The Fuel & Power sector was the largest contributor to the year-over-year increase in June. Upward movement in the fuel adjustment rate caused this sector to rise 11.2 per cent.

In addition, the Transport & Foreign Travel sector and the Food sector rose 3.2 per cent and 2.7 per cent, respectively.



**Inflation  
Rate  
1.8%**

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>2016</b>			<b>2015</b>		
Jun	101.5	+0.8	Q1	98.9	+1.5
Jul	102.2	+1.6	Q2	100.2	+1.7
Aug	101.7	+1.3	Q3	100.6	+1.5
Sep	102.7	+2.0	Q4	100.5	+1.2
Oct	102.7	+2.1	<b>2016</b>		
Nov	102.2	+1.7	Q1	100.2	+1.3
Dec	102.1	+1.6	Q2	101.2	+1.0
<b>2017</b>			Q3	102.2	+1.6
Jan	102.2	+1.9	Q4	102.3	+1.8
Feb	102.1	+1.9	<b>2017</b>		
Mar	102.5	+2.4	Q1	102.3	+2.1
Apr	102.8	+1.7	Q2	103.1	+1.9
May	103.3	+2.4			
Jun	103.3	+1.8			

**MONTH-TO-MONTH ANALYSIS**

**Food**

The Food sector increased 0.6 per cent in June. Fuelling the increase were price rises for cantaloupes (+7.6 per cent), peanut butter (+3.7 per cent) and apples (+1.1 per cent).

**Fuel & Power**

The Fuel & Power sector rose 3.3 per cent in June as the fuel adjustment rate increased by 10.5 per cent for the month.

**Rent**

After two months without price movement, the Rent sector increased 0.1 per cent in June. The average rent prices for properties subject to rent control increased by 0.2 per cent.

**Household Goods, Services & Supplies**

The Household Goods, Services & Supplies sector increased 0.2 per cent in June. The average cost of elder care services increased by 7.0 per cent.

**Health & Personal Care**

The Health & Personal Care sector reported no price movement in June.

**Tobacco & Liquor**

Following a 4.7 per cent increase in May, the Tobacco & Liquor sector reported no change in June.

**Clothing & Footwear**

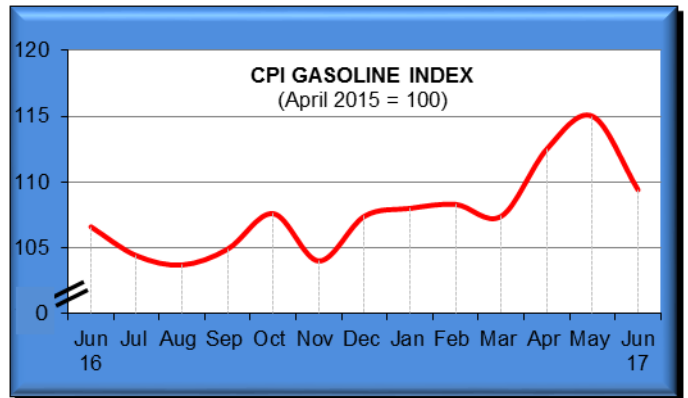
The Clothing & Footwear sector reported no change for month.

**Education, Recreation, Entertainment & Reading**

The Education, Recreation, Entertainment & Reading sector drop by 0.1 per cent in June as the average cost for pet food fell by 0.6 per cent.

**Transport & Foreign Travel**

The Transport & Foreign Travel sector declined by 1.2 per cent in June. The average cost of overseas hotels and premium fuels decreased by 9.5 per cent and 4.9 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>2012</b>	+2.4	+3.5	+0.2	+4.3	+2.5	+9.3	+1.0	+1.6	+2.7	+6.6
<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>MONTHLY ( per cent)</b>										
<b>2015</b>										
Jun	+0.8	+0.1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	+5.9	+0.3	Nil
Jul	-0.1	+0.1	Nil	+0.7	Nil	+4.0	+2.1	-3.6	-0.1	Nil
Aug	-0.2	+0.3	+0.1	Nil	+0.1	Nil	Nil	-1.6	-0.2	+0.1
Sep	+0.3	-0.1	Nil	Nil	+0.2	Nil	+0.3	+0.9	+0.9	-0.1
Oct	-0.1	+0.2	+0.1	Nil	Nil	-1.3	Nil	-1.2	+0.2	+0.5
Nov	-0.1	-0.5	Nil	Nil	Nil	-1.3	Nil	+0.1	Nil	Nil
Dec	Nil	-0.2	+0.1	Nil	+0.3	-2.0	Nil	+0.4	+0.1	Nil
<b>2016</b>										
Jan	-0.2	+1.2	-0.1	+0.1	+0.4	-3.7	+0.1	-1.6	Nil	Nil
Feb	-0.1	+0.6	+0.1	Nil	+1.1	Nil	Nil	-1.4	-0.3	+0.1
Mar	-0.1	-0.1	Nil	Nil	Nil	-0.8	+0.1	-0.7	+0.2	Nil
Apr	+0.9	+0.3	Nil	-0.5	+2.0	-2.6	Nil	+0.8	+2.7	+3.2
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
Sep	+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
<b>Jun '17</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>104.0</b>
<u>Jun '17</u> <u>Jun '16</u>	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+8.2</b>	<b>+11.2</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+0.3</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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	Jun 17
<b>Bermuda</b>	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	+1.8
<b>United States<sup>1</sup></b>	1.5	0.8	0.7	2.1	+1.6
<b>Canada<sup>2</sup></b>	0.9	2.0	1.1	1.4	+1.0
<b>United Kingdom<sup>3</sup></b>	3.0	2.4	1.0r	1.8	+3.5

#### Sources:

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

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