



## INFLATION DECLINES SLIGHTLY

Consumers paid 0.8 per cent more in June 2016 than they did a year ago for the basket of goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The level of inflation dropped 0.3 percentage points from the 1.1 per cent measured in May 2016.

Between May 2016 and June 2016, the average cost of goods and services in the CPI increased by 0.5 per cent. The all-items index rose to 101.5 in June. This means that the basket of goods and services that cost \$100.00 in April 2015 now costs \$101.50.

## YEAR-TO-YEAR ANALYSIS

The Fuel & Power sector continued trending downwards, falling 3.1 per cent year-over-year. However, the decrease was softened by a 21.1 per cent increase in the facilities charge.

In addition, the Transport & Foreign Travel sector also had a big impact in the lower inflation rate, as it decreased 7.1 per cent year-over-year.



**Inflation Rate**  
**0.8%**

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>2015</b>			<b>2014</b>		
Jun	100.7	+2.1	Q1	97.5	+1.8
Jul	100.6	+1.9	Q2	98.5	+2.0
Aug	100.4	+1.4	Q3	99.1	+2.1
Sep	100.7	+1.0	Q4	99.3	+2.2
Oct	100.6	+0.6			
Nov	100.5	+1.4	<b>2015</b>		
Dec	100.5	+1.8	Q1	98.9	+1.5
			Q2	100.2	+1.7
<b>2016</b>			Q3	100.6	+1.5
Jan	100.3	+1.7	Q4	100.5	+1.2
Feb	100.2	+1.3			
Mar	100.1	+1.0	<b>2016</b>		
Apr	101.1	+1.1	Q1	100.2	+1.3
May	100.9	+1.1	Q2	101.2	+1.0
Jun	101.5	+0.8			

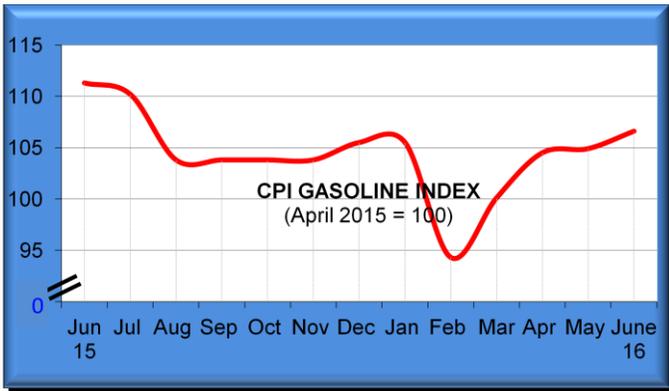
**MONTH-TO-MONTH ANALYSIS**

**Fuel & Power**

The Fuel & Power sector increased 10.4 per cent in June as the facilities charge increased 21.1 per cent.

**Transport & Foreign Travel**

The Transport & Foreign Travel sector increased 1.0 per cent in June, following a 0.3 per cent decline in May. Average costs of air fares and overseas car rental rates increased 3.4 per cent month-over-month.



**Tobacco & Liquor**

The Tobacco & Liquor sector increased 0.8 per cent in June after a 1.5 per cent rise in May. On average, beer prices increased 2.4 per cent while wine prices edged up 0.6 per cent.

**Food**

The Food sector rose 0.2 per cent in June following a 0.3 per cent decrease in May. Average costs at the grocery stores fell 0.3 per cent but were offset by a 1.5 per cent increase in prices for food purchased in restaurants.

**Rent**

The Rent sector was static in June as there was no movement in the cost of rental units not subject to rent controls.

**Education, Recreation, Entertainment & Reading**

The Education, Recreation, Entertainment & Reading sector was unchanged in June, following an increased 0.5 per cent in May. On average, the cost of premium fuels increased 1.5 per cent but was offset by a 0.4 per cent decrease in the average cost of pet upkeep.

**Household Goods, Services & Supplies**

The Household Goods, Services & Supplies sector was static for the third consecutive month.

**Clothing & Footwear**

The Clothing & Footwear sector was unchanged for the second consecutive month.

**Health & Personal Care**

The Health & Personal Care sector decreased 0.1 per cent in June. The average cost of prescribed medicines fell 3.5 per cent.

**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 December, 2014 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 2013 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 February 2013 and January, 2015 is calculated as follows:

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

$$= \frac{100.4 - 98.3}{98.3} \times 100$$

$$= 2.1\%$$

# 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, Entertain. & 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>2011</b>	+2.7	+2.3	+1.1	+5.7	+3.1	+11.3	+2.0	+0.6	+2.6	+7.5
<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>MONTHLY ( per cent)</b>										
<b>2014</b>										
Jun	Nil	+0.2	+0.1	Nil	+0.1	+0.7	+0.5	-1.2	+0.1	+0.1
Jul	Nil	+0.7	Nil	+0.2	+0.1	+1.8	+0.2	-1.4	+0.1	+0.1
Aug	+0.3	+0.7	Nil	Nil	-0.1	+1.3	Nil	+1.4	+0.1	Nil
Sep	+0.7	+0.1	+0.1	Nil	Nil	+0.8	Nil	+4.3	+1.5	+0.1
Oct	+0.3	+0.1	Nil	+0.5	+0.1	-2.6	+0.1	+1.0	-0.1	+1.7
Nov	-0.9	Nil	Nil	Nil	+0.1	Nil	+0.1	-7.2	Nil	Nil
Dec	-0.5	-0.7	Nil	Nil	-0.1	-9.0	Nil	Nil	-0.1	-0.1
<b>2015</b>										
Jan	Nil	1.3	+0.1	+0.2	+0.3	-2.5	+0.4	-1.7	Nil	+0.1
Feb	+0.2	+0.2	Nil	Nil	+0.1	Nil	Nil	+1.9	-0.6	Nil
Mar	+0.2	+0.3	+0.1	Nil	+0.1	+1.3	Nil	+0.7	-0.1	Nil
Apr	+1.0	Nil	+0.2	+0.5	+0.4	Nil	+0.1	+0.4	+0.1	+6.5
May	-0.2	+0.4	+0.1	Nil	Nil	-2.6	Nil	-1.0	Nil	Nil
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
<b>Jun '16</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>103.7</b>
<u>Jun '16</u> <u>Jun '15</u>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.7</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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	June 16
<b>Bermuda</b>	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.5	+0.8
<b>United States<sup>1</sup></b>	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	+1.0
<b>Canada<sup>2</sup></b>	1.5	0.9	2.0	1.1	+1.5
<b>United Kingdom<sup>3</sup></b>	3.2	3.0	2.4	1.1	+1.6

#### Sources:

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

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