



ANNUAL INFLATION RATE RISES

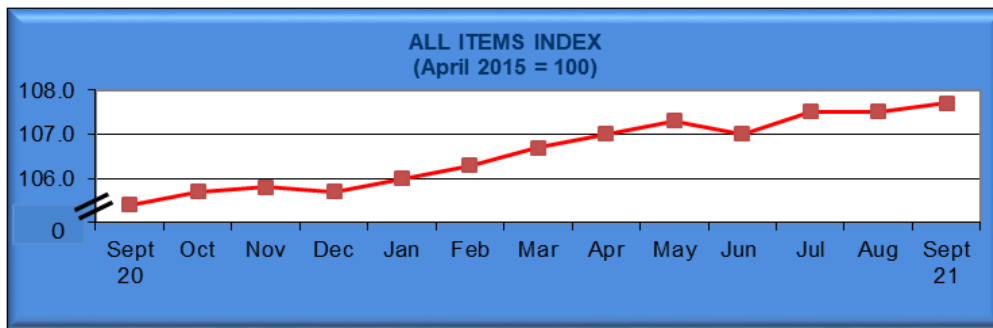
Consumers paid 2.2 per cent more in September 2021 than they did a year ago for the basket of goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). This level of inflation rose 0.6 percentage points from the August 2021 annual inflation rate of 1.6 per cent.

Between August 2021 and September 2021 the average cost of goods and services in the CPI increased 0.2 per cent. The all-index rose from 107.5 to 107.7. This means that the basket of goods and services that cost \$100.00 in April 2015 now costs \$107.70.

YEAR-TO-YEAR ANALYSIS

The Transport & Foreign Travel sector continued to be the largest contributor to the twelve-month increase in the CPI (+10.7 per cent). Annual average increases were reported in the cost of airfares (+19.2 per cent), overseas hotels accommodations (+18.7 per cent), premium fuels (+15.8 per cent) and mixed fuels (+14.7 per cent).

The Education, Recreation, Entertainment & Reading sector (+2.1 per cent) and Rent sector (+1.6 per cent) also impacted strongly on the annual rate of inflation.



Annual Inflation Rate +2.2%

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
2020			2019		
Sept	105.4	-0.7	Q1	105.3	+1.2
Oct	105.7	-0.2	Q2	105.7	+0.7
Nov	105.8	-0.1	Q3	106.4	+1.1
Dec	105.7	+0.3	Q4	105.7	+0.7
2021			2020		
Jan	106.0	-0.3	Q1	106.1	+0.8
Feb	106.3	+0.2	Q2	105.8	+0.1
Mar	106.7	+0.8	Q3	105.5	-0.8
Apr	107.0	+0.9	Q4	105.7	Nil
May	107.3	+1.4	2021		
June	107.0	+1.2	Q1	106.3	+0.2
July	107.5	+2.2	Q2	107.1	+1.2
Aug	107.5	+1.6	Q3	107.6	+2.0
Sept	107.7	+2.2			

MONTH-TO-MONTH ANALYSIS

Education, Recreation, Entertainment & Reading

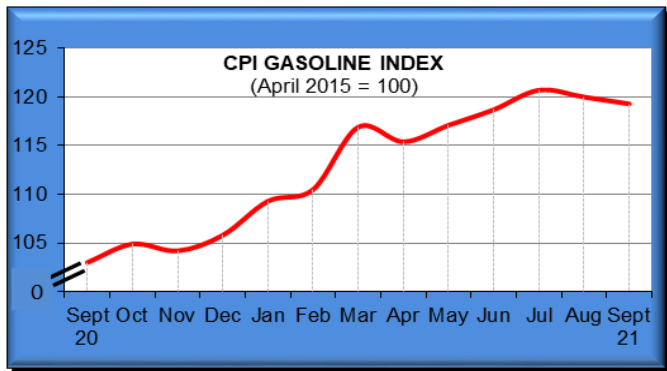
The Education, Recreation, Entertainment & Reading sector jumped 1.2 per cent for the month. The average cost of tuition fees for local and overseas schools increased 1.9 per cent and 1.8 per cent, respectively.

Food

The Food sector grew 0.3 per cent. Price changes occurred in the average cost of frozen spare ribs (+4.3 per cent), fresh and frozen sirloin/stewing beef (+2.7 per cent) and cheddar cheese (+1.0 per cent).

Transport & Foreign Travel

Following the 1.8 per cent decline in August, the Transport & Foreign Travel sector inched up 0.2 per cent in September. The rise was attributed to the increase in the average cost of car rentals (+15.6 per cent) and foreign hotel lodging (+4.5 per cent).



Tobacco & Liquor

The Tobacco & Liquor sector increased 0.2 per cent as the average cost of wines and beer increased 0.5 per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively.

Health & Personal Care

Despite the average cost of prescribed medicines climbing 2.0 per cent, the Health & Personal Care sector was static in September.

Fuel & Power

The Fuel & Power sector was unchanged from the previous month.

Clothing & Footwear

The Clothing & Footwear sector reported no price movement for the month.

Household Goods, Services & Supplies

The Household Goods, Services & Supplies sector was static in September. The increase in the average cost of bedlinens (+3.7 per cent) was partially offset by the decrease in the average cost of detergents and bleaches (-2.0 per cent).

Rent

The Rent sector was down 0.4 per cent for the month. The average cost of properties not subject to rent control dipped 0.9 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: <https://www.gov.bm/department/statistics>.

A) Month-to-Month Price Change

The price change between February 2020 and January 2020 is calculated as follows:

$$= \frac{\text{Feb 20 index} - \text{Jan 20 index}}{\text{Jan 20 index}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{106.1 - 106.3}{106.3} \times 100$$

$$= -0.2\%$$

B) Year-to-Year Price Change

The price change between March 2020 and March 2019 is calculated as follows:

$$= \frac{\text{Mar 20 index} - \text{Mar 19 index}}{\text{Mar 19 index}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{105.9 - 105.6}{105.6} \times 100$$

$$= 0.3\%$$

C) Particular Period Price Change

The price change between February 2020 and March 2018 is calculated as follows:

$$= \frac{\text{Feb 20 index} - \text{Mar 18 index}}{\text{Mar 18 index}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{106.1 - 104.3}{104.3} \times 100$$

$$= 1.7\%$$

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
2013 WEIGHT	1000	115	267	25	31	39	116	130	147	130
ANNUAL AVERAGE (per cent)										
2016	+1.5	+1.9	+1.0	+0.4	+5.1	-3.3	+1.6	-2.2	+3.3	+4.5
2017	+1.9	+2.2	+0.1	+1.5	+7.8	+7.8	+0.5	+3.6	+2.0	+1.3
2018	+1.4	+2.1	+0.2	+1.5	+4.3	+5.8	-0.2	+0.3	+2.1	+3.1
2019	+1.0	+2.7	+0.9	+1.9	+3.8	+1.1	Nil	-3.0	+0.4	+3.4
2020	Nil	+4.5	-1.8	+0.9	+2.3	-1.8	+0.3	-4.6	+1.1	+2.8
MONTHLY (per cent)										
2019										
Jul	+0.9	+0.4	+2.1	+0.2	-0.6	Nil	Nil	+2.7	+0.2	+0.1
Aug	-0.2	-0.1	+0.2	Nil	+0.2	Nil	+0.1	-1.7	-0.3	Nil
Sept	-0.4	+0.2	-0.2	Nil	+1.1	Nil	Nil	-3.0	+0.4	Nil
Oct	-0.2	-0.1	-0.9	+0.5	-0.3	-4.2	+0.1	+0.8	+0.1	+0.4
Nov	Nil	+0.5	-0.2	Nil	-0.7	-2.7	Nil	+0.9	Nil	Nil
Dec	-0.5	-0.1	Nil	Nil	+0.2	-1.5	-0.4	-2.8	Nil	Nil
2020										
Jan	+0.9	+0.8	+0.9	Nil	-0.4	Nil	+0.3	+2.2	+0.1	Nil
Feb	-0.2	Nil	-0.5	Nil	+0.8	Nil	+0.1	-0.7	Nil	Nil
Mar	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	Nil	+0.6	Nil	Nil	-0.6	-0.1	Nil
Apr	+0.1	+0.8	-0.3	+0.5	+0.8	Nil	+0.1	-1.7	+0.1	+1.2
May	-0.2	+0.7	-0.9	Nil	-0.5	Nil	Nil	+0.1	Nil	Nil
Jun	-0.1	+0.2	-0.5	Nil	+0.1	Nil	Nil	-0.4	+0.1	Nil
Jul	-0.5	+0.1	-0.4	Nil	-0.2	-3.4	+0.1	-1.9	Nil	Nil
Aug	+0.6	+0.5	+0.3	Nil	+0.3	Nil	+0.1	+0.2	+1.7	+0.8
Sept	-0.4	+0.3	-1.3	Nil	+0.9	Nil	+0.1	-1.3	+0.1	Nil
Oct	+0.3	+0.1	+1.2	+0.2	-0.6	Nil	+0.3	+0.1	+0.1	Nil
Nov	+0.1	-0.2	-0.2	Nil	+0.1	Nil	+0.2	+1.5	-0.2	Nil
Dec	-0.1	-0.3	+0.5	Nil	-0.6	Nil	+0.7	-2.2	-0.1	Nil
2021										
Jan	+0.3	+0.1	+0.5	+0.5	+0.3	+1.0	Nil	+1.5	-0.1	Nil
Feb	+0.3	+0.3	Nil	Nil	-0.8	Nil	Nil	+2.2	+0.2	Nil
Mar	+0.4	+0.3	+0.2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	+2.2	Nil	Nil
Apr	+0.3	Nil	Nil	-0.6	+0.1	+1.5	+0.3	+0.7	Nil	+1.1
May	+0.3	-0.1	-0.7	Nil	-0.1	+0.2	+0.3	+3.7	+0.1	Nil
Jun	-0.3	+0.5	-0.3	Nil	-1.3	-14.1	Nil	+0.8	+0.9	+0.7
Jul	+0.5	+0.1	+0.2	+1.1	+0.1	+2.8	Nil	+1.5	+0.1	Nil
Aug	Nil	+0.5	+0.6	Nil	+0.3	Nil	+0.1	-1.8	+0.1	Nil
Sept	+0.2	+0.3	-0.4	Nil	+0.2	Nil	Nil	+0.2	+1.2	Nil
Sept '21	107.7	115.6	100.2	108.0	124.0	96.9	105.2	101.5	113.1	117.5
Sept '21 Sept '20	+2.2	+1.4	+1.6	+1.3	-2.3	-9.3	+1.8	+10.7	+2.1	+2.0

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 & 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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	Sept 21
Bermuda	+1.9	+1.4	+1.0	Nil	+2.2
United States¹	+2.1	+2.4	+1.8	+1.2	+5.4
Canada²	+1.6	+2.3	+1.9	+0.7	+4.4
United Kingdom³	+3.6	+3.3	+2.6	+1.5	+4.9

Sources:

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

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