



Government of Niue



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Statistical Release



NIUE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX Quarter Ending June 2018

Niue ke monuina, Numela ke taki aki



INTRODUCTION

Fakaalofa lahi atu.

It has been 15 years since the Niue Consumer Price Index (CPI) was last rebased (September 2003 - based on the information or results of the 2002 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)). This rebasing activity was one of the expected outcomes of the 2015/16 HIES. It is imperative that we need to do this rebasing because the findings from the 2015/16 HIES clearly highlighted that the basket of goods and services used for the CPI compilation from 2003 has changed dramatically. The earning and spending patterns of consumers have changed in 15 years. Therefore, the Honourable Minister of Statistics together with the Staff of Statistics Niue were very grateful to Mr Rens Hendriks from the Statistics for Development Programme (SDP) of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) for making this rebasing possible. In every sense of the word the process which took place was no easy feat for all concerned but with commitments and perseverance from all parties success prevails and this is the maiden output of it all and many more to follow.

I would also like to take this opportunity, on behalf of the Minister and staff, to acknowledge the great assistance from all the outlets (shops and businesses) that have supported this work. Without their approval and assistance to provide us with the information required this success will not be realised.

Again, we are very happy to put out this statistical release of the new rebased Niue Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the second quarter of 2018 ending 30 June.

There are six main parts with three supporting parts to this release:

- A. Figures at a Glance
 1. The Niue Consumer Price Index (CPI): March Quarter 2018;
 2. Movements: Quarterly Inflation of the CPI;
 3. Movements: Annual Inflation of the CPI
 4. Domestic and Imported Indices and Inflation
 5. Quarterly and Annual Contributions to the CPI;
 6. Main Items which impacts the CPI;
 7. General Information and Acknowledgements
 8. Disclaimer
 9. Metadata

Kia monuina e totouaga. Fakaauae lahi.


KimRay Vaha

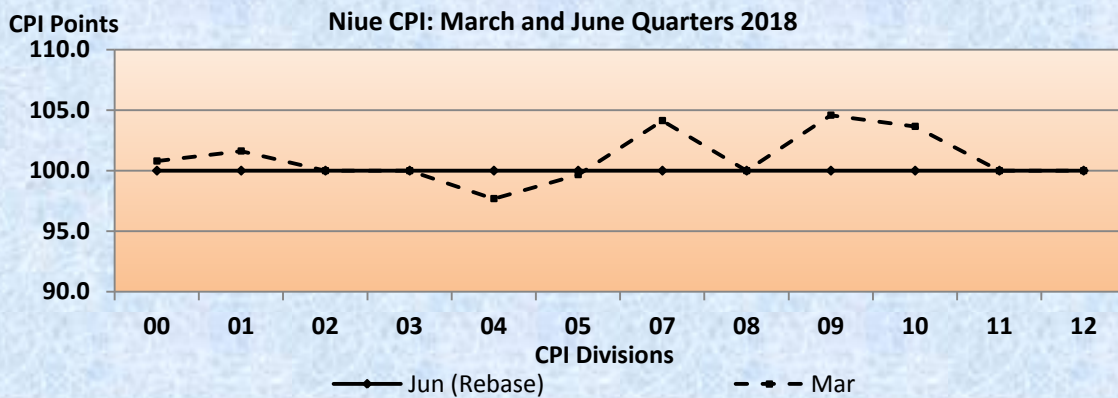
Government Statistician



A. FIGURES AT A GLANCE

Niue Consumer Price Index: June 2018

- **Base Year 2018 = 100 points**
- **June 2018** 100.0 points
- **March 2018** 100.8 points
 - **Movements / Inflation:**
 - Quarterly -0.79%
 - Annually 10.65%
- **Food Index (-1.6 points difference) -0.02%**
 - March 2018 => 101.6 June 2018 => 100.0**
 - **Main movers of CPI this quarter:**
 - Largest positive contribution: Housing, water, electricity, and gas => **0.42%**
 - Largest negative contribution: Transport => **-0.67%**



1. The Niue Consumer Price Index (CPI): June Quarter 2018

Base year: June 2018 = 100

Divisions

00	All groups	07	Transport
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	08	Communication
02	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	09	Recreation and culture
03	Clothing and footwear	10	Education
04	Housing, water, electricity and gas	11	Restaurants and hotels
05	Furnishings and household equipment	12	Miscellaneous goods and services

Table 1: Niue CPI by Divisions relative to June-18=100

Years	Divisions/ Quarters	00	01	02	03	04	05	07	08	09	10	11	12
2011	Mar	84.1	92.6	40.7	98.8	96.5	100.3	94.0	129.3	107.0	96.4	57.0	87.6
	Jun	84.6	94.9	40.7	97.8	96.5	99.6	90.9	129.3	107.9	99.4	61.1	91.4
	Sep	87.1	95.7	43.1	99.3	97.7	98.5	104.0	129.3	109.9	99.4	57.4	88.4
	Dec	85.5	94.4	43.1	99.9	97.0	101.0	95.7	129.3	109.0	99.4	57.4	88.5
2012	Mar	86.3	94.4	43.6	98.9	96.8	105.3	98.2	129.3	108.8	99.4	60.5	89.6
	Jun	87.2	96.1	43.6	98.4	97.1	108.1	100.1	129.3	107.4	99.9	60.5	90.1
	Sep	87.8	97.0	43.8	102.3	97.1	106.5	100.0	129.3	108.4	99.9	63.0	92.0
	Dec	87.0	96.3	43.8	103.5	97.0	103.9	100.3	106.4	107.9	99.9	62.4	90.4
2013	Mar	86.3	97.2	43.8	104.8	97.1	105.1	93.7	106.4	109.9	99.9	62.4	90.5
	Jun	85.9	97.5	43.8	102.7	96.8	103.8	91.3	106.4	106.6	100.5	64.3	91.0
	Sep	86.3	94.8	43.8	102.3	97.9	103.9	96.4	106.4	108.2	100.5	64.3	90.9
	Dec	85.5	92.4	46.1	101.4	98.0	103.3	90.9	106.4	106.6	100.5	68.6	90.9
2014	Mar	86.0	94.3	46.1	100.9	98.2	102.0	90.9	106.4	106.2	100.5	70.7	90.6
	Jun	85.8	94.7	46.1	101.1	98.3	101.6	88.7	106.4	106.1	101.1	70.7	90.6
	Sep	86.2	95.9	46.1	101.9	98.2	103.0	88.9	106.4	105.7	101.1	70.7	90.8
	Dec	87.3	97.0	50.9	101.6	98.1	102.7	89.5	106.4	105.2	101.1	70.7	90.8
2015	Mar	87.5	98.7	50.9	101.0	98.0	102.9	89.1	99.7	104.8	101.1	70.7	90.8
	Jun	87.9	97.4	50.9	100.3	97.8	101.9	90.0	99.7	104.8	101.7	79.3	90.8
	Sep	88.2	98.4	50.9	101.5	97.6	101.6	89.4	99.7	103.9	101.7	79.3	94.6
	Dec	87.8	97.6	50.9	94.1	97.7	102.2	88.1	99.8	103.8	101.7	79.3	100.9
2016	Mar	88.2	95.9	50.9	94.1	97.6	102.1	89.9	99.8	104.3	101.7	87.0	100.7
	Jun	88.5	96.0	50.9	93.3	97.6	101.5	89.6	99.8	106.4	102.2	90.1	100.7
	Sep	89.6	99.7	50.9	94.4	97.4	102.6	90.2	99.8	106.0	102.2	90.1	100.2
	Dec	89.7	99.9	51.0	94.8	97.7	104.0	90.2	99.8	103.9	102.2	90.1	101.1
2017	Mar	90.2	101.5	51.0	94.6	97.7	104.1	90.4	99.8	104.3	102.6	90.1	101.1
	Jun	90.4	100.7	51.0	99.0	97.7	104.3	90.1	99.8	104.0	102.6	93.6	101.7
	Sep	92.1	100.6	51.0	99.6	97.8	101.6	103.8	99.8	103.6	102.6	93.6	90.1
	Dec	101.1	102.2	100.0	100.8	97.8	100.6	106.3	99.8	103.5	103.7	98.9	99.7
2018	Mar	100.8	101.6	100.0	100.0	97.7	99.7	104.1	100.0	104.6	103.7	100.0	100.0
	Jun	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2. Movements: Quarterly inflation of the CPI: June Quarter 2018

Table 2: Quarterly inflation by Divisions

Years	Divisions/ Quarters	00	01	02	03	04	05	07	08	09	10	11	12
2011	Mar	0.4%	-0.4%	-0.2%	1.4%	1.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	-1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.2%
	Jun	0.6%	2.5%	0.0%	-0.9%	0.0%	-0.8%	-3.3%	0.0%	0.8%	3.1%	7.1%	4.3%
	Sep	3.0%	0.8%	6.0%	1.5%	1.2%	-1.1%	14.5%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	-6.1%	-3.3%
	Dec	-1.9%	-1.4%	0.0%	0.6%	-0.7%	2.5%	-8.0%	0.0%	-0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
2012	Mar	1.0%	0.0%	1.2%	-0.9%	-0.2%	4.3%	2.6%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.0%	5.4%	1.2%
	Jun	1.0%	1.8%	0.1%	-0.6%	0.3%	2.7%	2.0%	0.0%	-1.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%
	Sep	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%	4.0%	0.1%	-1.5%	-0.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	4.1%	2.1%
	Dec	-0.9%	-0.7%	0.0%	1.2%	-0.1%	-2.4%	0.3%	-	17.7%	-0.5%	0.0%	-0.9%
2013	Mar	-0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.1%	1.1%	-6.6%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
	Jun	-0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	-2.0%	-0.3%	-1.2%	-2.6%	0.0%	-3.0%	0.5%	3.1%	0.5%
	Sep	0.4%	-2.8%	0.0%	-0.4%	1.1%	0.1%	5.6%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%
	Dec	-0.9%	-2.5%	5.5%	-0.9%	0.2%	-0.6%	-5.7%	0.0%	-1.5%	0.0%	6.6%	0.0%
2014	Mar	0.7%	2.0%	0.0%	-0.5%	0.2%	-1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%	3.1%	-0.3%
	Jun	-0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.4%	-2.5%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	Sep	0.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
	Dec	1.2%	1.2%	10.3%	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2015	Mar	0.2%	1.7%	0.0%	-0.6%	-0.1%	0.1%	-0.4%	-6.3%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Jun	0.5%	-1.4%	0.0%	-0.7%	-0.1%	-0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	12.1%	0.0%
	Sep	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	1.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.6%	0.0%	-0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%
	Dec	-0.4%	-0.7%	0.0%	-7.3%	0.1%	0.6%	-1.4%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%
2016	Mar	0.5%	-1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	9.7%	-0.2%
	Jun	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.8%	0.0%	-0.6%	-0.3%	0.0%	2.0%	0.5%	3.5%	0.0%
	Sep	1.2%	3.9%	0.0%	1.2%	-0.2%	1.1%	0.7%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.5%
	Dec	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
2017	Mar	0.5%	1.6%	0.1%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
	Jun	0.2%	-0.8%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.4%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.0%	4.0%	0.5%
	Sep	1.9%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	-2.6%	15.2%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-11.4%
	Dec	9.8%	1.5%	96.1%	1.3%	0.0%	-1.0%	2.4%	0.0%	-0.1%	1.1%	5.6%	10.7%
2018	Mar	-0.3%	-0.5%	0.0%	-0.8%	-0.2%	-1.0%	-2.0%	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%	1.2%	0.3%
	Jun	-0.8%	-1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.3%	-4.0%	0.0%	-4.4%	-3.5%	0.0%	0.0%

3. Movements: Annual inflation of the CPI: June Quarter 2018

Table 3: Annual inflation by Divisions

Years	Divisions/ Quarters	00	01	02	03	04	05	07	08	09	10	11	12
2011	Mar	3.2%	3.9%	21.5%	4.0%	0.0%	4.0%	1.1%	0.0%	-2.3%	1.2%	7.3%	-5.2%
	Jun	3.1%	4.8%	21.5%	-1.8%	1.0%	4.7%	-2.1%	0.0%	-1.0%	3.1%	13.7%	-10.9%
	Sep	4.0%	1.5%	16.1%	-0.1%	2.8%	0.8%	11.7%	0.0%	1.3%	3.1%	0.6%	-10.9%
	Dec	2.0%	1.5%	5.8%	2.5%	1.5%	0.6%	3.7%	0.0%	0.6%	3.1%	0.6%	-0.2%
2012	Mar	2.7%	1.9%	7.2%	0.2%	0.3%	4.9%	4.5%	0.0%	1.6%	3.1%	6.0%	2.2%
	Jun	3.1%	1.3%	7.3%	0.5%	0.6%	8.6%	10.2%	0.0%	-0.5%	0.5%	-1.0%	-1.4%
	Sep	0.8%	1.4%	1.6%	3.0%	-0.6%	8.2%	-3.8%	0.0%	-1.4%	0.5%	9.8%	4.0%
	Dec	1.8%	2.1%	1.6%	3.7%	0.1%	3.0%	4.8%	-17.7%	-1.1%	0.5%	8.8%	2.2%
2013	Mar	0.0%	3.0%	0.4%	5.9%	0.3%	-0.2%	-4.6%	-17.7%	1.0%	0.5%	3.2%	1.1%
	Jun	-1.5%	1.5%	0.3%	4.4%	-0.2%	-3.9%	-8.8%	-17.7%	-0.8%	0.5%	6.4%	1.0%
	Sep	-1.7%	-2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	-2.4%	-3.6%	-17.7%	-0.2%	0.5%	2.2%	-1.2%
	Dec	-1.8%	-4.0%	5.5%	-2.1%	1.0%	-0.6%	-9.3%	0.0%	-1.2%	0.5%	10.0%	0.5%
2014	Mar	-0.3%	-3.0%	5.5%	-3.7%	1.2%	-2.9%	-3.0%	0.0%	-3.4%	0.5%	13.4%	0.1%
	Jun	-0.2%	-2.9%	5.5%	-1.5%	1.5%	-2.2%	-2.9%	0.0%	-0.5%	0.6%	10.0%	-0.4%
	Sep	-0.1%	1.1%	5.5%	-0.4%	0.4%	-0.9%	-7.8%	0.0%	-2.3%	0.6%	10.0%	-0.1%
	Dec	2.1%	5.0%	10.3%	0.2%	0.1%	-0.5%	-1.6%	0.0%	-1.3%	0.6%	3.1%	-0.1%
2015	Mar	1.6%	4.7%	10.3%	0.1%	-0.3%	0.8%	-2.0%	-6.3%	-1.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%
	Jun	2.4%	2.9%	10.3%	-0.8%	-0.4%	0.3%	1.5%	-6.3%	-1.2%	0.6%	12.1%	0.2%
	Sep	2.3%	2.6%	10.3%	-0.5%	-0.7%	-1.3%	0.6%	-6.3%	-1.7%	0.6%	12.1%	4.2%
	Dec	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	-7.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-1.5%	-6.2%	-1.4%	0.6%	12.1%	11.1%
2016	Mar	0.9%	-2.9%	0.0%	-6.9%	-0.3%	-0.8%	0.8%	0.1%	-0.4%	0.6%	22.9%	11.0%
	Jun	0.7%	-1.5%	0.0%	-7.0%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.4%	0.1%	1.5%	0.5%	13.6%	10.9%
	Sep	1.6%	1.3%	0.0%	-6.9%	-0.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.1%	2.0%	0.5%	13.6%	5.9%
	Dec	2.2%	2.3%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%	2.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	13.6%	0.2%
2017	Mar	2.2%	5.9%	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%	2.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	3.5%	0.4%
	Jun	2.1%	5.0%	0.2%	6.2%	0.1%	2.8%	0.5%	0.0%	-2.3%	0.3%	4.0%	1.0%
	Sep	2.8%	0.9%	0.2%	5.4%	0.4%	-1.0%	15.0%	0.0%	-2.3%	0.3%	4.0%	-10.1%
	Dec	12.7%	2.2%	96.3%	6.3%	0.2%	-3.2%	17.8%	0.0%	-0.4%	1.4%	9.8%	-1.3%
2018	Mar	11.8%	0.1%	96.1%	5.7%	0.0%	-4.3%	15.2%	0.2%	0.3%	1.1%	11.0%	-1.1%
	Jun	10.7%	-0.7%	96.1%	1.0%	2.3%	-4.2%	11.0%	0.2%	-3.8%	-2.5%	6.8%	-1.6%

4. Domestic and Imported Indices and Inflation

Table 4: Domestic and Imported Inflation

Year	Quarter	All groups	Domestic	Domestic quarterly change	Domestic annual change	Imported	Imported quarterly change	Imported annual change
2018	Jun	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-

5. Quarterly and Annual Contributions to the CPI

Table 5: Quarterly and Annual Contributions to the CPI

Division	Category	Quarterly	Annually
00	All goods	-0.79%	10.65%
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-0.41%	-0.20%
02	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	0.00%	8.30%
03	Clothing and footwear	0.00%	0.03%
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	0.42%	0.46%
05	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	0.01%	-0.21%
07	Transport	-0.65%	1.74%
08	Communication	0.00%	0.00%
09	Recreation and culture	-0.12%	-0.11%
10	Education	-0.04%	-0.03%
11	Restaurants and hotels	0.00%	0.57%
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	0.00%	-0.05%

6. Main Items which impacts the CPI

Table 6a. Largest positive contributions to quarterly inflation at Sub-Class level

Rank	Description	Jun-18
1	Other materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0.0042
2	Buns	0.0019
3	Fresh, chilled or frozen fruit (excludes vegetables cultivated for their fruit such as cucumbers and tomatoes)	0.0008
4	Cheese	0.0007
5	Small electric accessories, e.g. power sockets, bells and alarms	0.0005

Table 6b. Largest negative contributions to quarterly inflation at Sub-Class level

Rank	Description	Jun-18
1	Transport of individuals and groups of persons and luggage by aeroplane and helicopter	-0.0067
2	Fresh, chilled, frozen or dried vegetables cultivated for their leaves or stalks, e.g. asparagus and spinach, for their fruit, e.g. tomatoes and for their roots, e.g. carrots. Includes olives, garlic, pulses, sweet corn, sea fennel and other edible seaweed, mushrooms and other edible fungi	-0.0017
3	Fresh, chilled or frozen meat of sheep	-0.0013
4	Related products, e.g. pet food, fish tanks	-0.0012
5	Bread	-0.0010

Table 6c. Largest positive contributions to annual inflation at Sub-Class level

Rank	Description	Jun-18
1	Cigarettes	0.0808
2	Transport of individuals and groups of persons and luggage by aeroplane and helicopter	0.0114
3	Catering services (meals, snacks, drinks and refreshment) provided by restaurants, cafés, buffets, bars, tearooms, etc. in places providing recreational, cultural, sporting or entertainment services: theatres, cinemas, sports stadiums, swimming pools, sports complexes, museums, art galleries, nightclubs, etc. and on public transport (coaches, boats, aeroplanes etc) when priced separately	0.0057
4	Other materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0.0046
5	Fuels	0.0043

Table 6d. Largest negative contributions to annual inflation at Sub-Class level

Rank	Description	Jun-18
1	Fresh, chilled or frozen seafood, e.g. crustaceans, molluscs and other shellfish, sea snails.	-0.0024
2	Fresh, chilled, frozen or dried vegetables cultivated for their leaves or stalks, e.g. asparagus and spinach, for their fruit, e.g. tomatoes and for their roots, e.g. carrots. Includes olives, garlic, pulses, sweet corn, sea fennel and other edible seaweed, mushrooms and other edible fungi	-0.0021
3	Fresh, chilled or frozen meat of sheep	-0.0015
4	Related products, e.g. pet food, fish tanks	-0.0013
5	Motorised tools and equipment	-0.0013

7. General information and Acknowledgements

What is the Consumer Price Index? Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in the prices of goods and services that households consume. Such changes affect the real purchasing power of consumers' incomes and their welfare. As the prices of different goods and services does not all change at the same rate, a price index can only reflect their average movements? (*ILO Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practices (2004)*)

Uses of the CPI. The CPI was originally introduced to provide a measure of the changes in the living costs faced by workers, so that wages could be related to the changing levels of prices. However, over the years CPI have widened its scope and nowadays widely used as a macroeconomic indicator of inflation or a proxy for a general index of inflation for the economy as a whole. It has become a key statistic for the purpose of economic policymaking.

Imported inflation: What is imported inflation? "Inflation due to increases in the prices of imports. Increases in the prices of imported final products directly affect any expenditure-based measure of inflation.

Increases in the prices of imported fuels, materials, and components increase domestic costs of production, and lead to increases in the prices of domestically produced goods. Imported inflation may be set off by foreign price increases or by depreciation of a country's exchange rate". *Oxford dictionary of Economics*.

Statistics Niue acknowledges the owners and workers of the various retail outlets of Niue who have assisted the staff with the collection of the data necessary to compile the CPI of Niue. Fakaau lahi mahaki, thank you very much. We look forward to your on going support so together we will provide good price statistics for the use of policy makers of Niue and Government in their decisions to make Niue prosperous.

8. Disclaimer

Statistics Niue gives no warranty that the information or data supplied contains no errors. However, all care and diligence has been used in processing, analysing, and extracting the information. Therefore, Statistics Niue shall not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the customer consequent upon the direct or indirect use of the information supplied in this publication.



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9. NIUE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) METADATA

1. INTRODUCTION:

Statistics Niue (SN) the national statistics office of Niue is responsible for the collection, processing and dissemination of Niue Consumer Price Index and calculation of the Core inflation. Part of these responsibilities of SN is the issuing of metadata used to produce the CPI and the quality checks and other consistency checks are done in the processing of the data.

The compilation of the Niue Consumer Price Index was based on the methodology and guidelines stipulated in the United Nations International Labour Office (ILO) Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practices (2004), the United Nations Systems of National Accounts 1993 and the United Nations Practical Guide To Producing Consumer Price Indices (2009).

2. CATERGORIES COVERED BY THE METADATA:

- About the Data
- Dissemination of the Data

2.1 About the Data

2.1.1. Concepts/Definitions

Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in the prices of goods and services that households consume. Such changes affect the real purchasing power of consumers' incomes and their welfare. As the prices of different goods and services do not all change at the same rate, a price index can only reflect their average movement. (*ILO Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practices (2004), p1*)

Core inflation is defined as the rate of change of headline CPI. It aims to capture the permanent component of the inflationary process that can be influenced by government relevant policy. In principle, headline inflation, which refers to the rate of change in the overall CPI, aims to capture changes in peoples' cost of living based on the movements of the average price of a specified basket of commodities and services consumed by a typical Niuean household. Core inflation serves as a useful complement to headline inflation by providing information about the long-term direction of consumer price movements and serving as an indicator of future inflation.

2.1.2. Unit of Measure

The CPI is expressed in points and the inflation rate is expressed in percent.

2.1.3. Reference Period

The initial reference period for the new Niue Consumer Price Index was 1990 (=100 points) and was revised in 2000 to account for the changes of the commodities in the 'CPI basket', and was further rebased in 2003 (=100 points) after the 2002 Household Income and Expenditure. It is once again rebased in 2018 (=100 points) following the 2015/16 Household Income and Expenditure Survey.

2.1.4. Coverage/Scope

The classification of the “CPI basket” when rebased was changed from the old classification to the new one which takes into account the purpose of the product or service and group them accordingly. The new classification used in the compilation is the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP).

In the old classification products and services bought and used by consumers were identified in these broad groups:

01. Food
02. Tobacco and Alcohol
03. Household Operations
04. Housing
05. Clothing and Fabrics
06. Transport and Communications
07. Miscellaneous

In the new classification (COICOP) the 7 broad groups were defined to these broad groups:

01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages
02. Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics
03. Clothing and footwear
04. Housing, water, electricity and gas
05. Furnishing and household equipment
07. Transport
08. Communication
09. Recreation and culture
10. Education
11. Restaurant and hotels
12. Miscellaneous goods and services

The commodity prices are collected from *forty three (43) in-country outlets, 13 more from the old collections*. Most of them are privately owned and operated with a few owned by government and they were located in the capital or main center Alofi. A number of prices of certain commodities are brought over from Statistics New Zealand. These products are bought by consumers from New Zealand that are generally not sold in Niue.

2.1.5. Limitations

One of the limitations of the CPI was the exclusion of the prices of small outlets in the villages where consumer also purchased the same commodities.

Core inflation is computed at the national level only.

2.1.6. Source and Frequency of Data

Source of data

CPI and core inflation is derived from unadjusted/original data generated from prices of commodities collected from selected outlets.

Frequency of conduct

CPI and core inflation is computed/generated quarterly.

2.2. Dissemination of the data

2.2.1. Periodicity of dissemination

Published every quarter.

2.2.2 Mode and Schedule of Dissemination.

Format/Mode Schedule for the current year

- Hard copy

Statistical release: Seven to fourteen days after the reference month

- Electronic

E-mail: Seven to fourteen days after the reference month

Website: Seven to fourteen days after the reference month (The office is experiencing problems uploading information to the web server hence this option is unavailable).

2.2.3 How to Access

A release on the Quarterly CPI and core inflation is posted at the NSO website (www.spc.int/prism/country/nu/stats). This contains summary tables on the CPI and core inflation. Copies of the release can also be download from the same website or obtained by request from the Statistics Niue Office, Fale Gahua Fakatufono Niue.

