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## **Statistical release:** **Niue Consumer Price Index** **Quarter ending December 2019**

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### **FIGURES AT A GLANCE**

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<b>Base year (June 2018)</b>	<b>100.0 points</b>
<i>Sep-19</i>	106.3 points
<i>Dec-19</i>	104.8 points

#### **Movements/Inflation**

<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>-1.36%</i>
<i>Annually</i>	<i>0.00%</i>

#### **Food Index**

<b>Points difference</b>	<b>-0.60</b>
<b>Percentage change (%)</b>	<b>-0.55</b>
<i>Sep-19</i>	108.2
<i>Dec-19</i>	107.6

#### **Main movers of CPI this quarter:**

- Largest positive contribution:	<i>Other product, e.g. toilet paper: 0.05%</i>
- Largest negative contribution:	<i>Transport of individuals and groups or persons and luggage by aeroplane and helicopter: -1.23%</i>

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# INTRODUCTION

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We are very happy to put out this statistical release for the last quarter of 2019 ending 31<sup>st</sup> December following the 2018 rebased Niue Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The report is structured as followed:

1. Niue Consumer Price Index (CPI): December quarter 2019
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 impact the CPI

## 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.*

### *Acknowledgement*

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 ongoing 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.

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*KimRay Vaha*

***Government Statistician***

# 1. The Niue Consumer Price Index (CPI): December quarter 2019

Base year: June 2018 = 100

## Divisions

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

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

Year	Divisions/ Quarters	0	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12
2011	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
	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
2012	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
2013	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
	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
2014	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
	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
2015	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
	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
2016	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
	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
2017	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
	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
2018	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
	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
	Sep	104.1	102.0	99.3	100.4	105.0	99.9	117.8	100.0	96.9	100.0	100.0	96.6
2019	Dec	104.8	104.0	99.6	100.3	105.4	100.1	117.0	100.6	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.4
	Mar	103.7	105.2	99.7	99.7	105.6	107.2	106.5	101.1	98.2	100.0	103.2	94.6
	Jun	104.6	107.3	99.7	100.1	105.7	105.9	108.5	101.0	96.7	100.0	101.4	95.4
	Sep	106.3	108.2	101.1	100.9	105.6	105.0	115.7	101.0	96.3	100.0	103.2	95.2
	Dec	104.8	107.6	101.1	100.3	105.6	105.2	108.5	101.0	94.6	100.0	103.2	96.6

## 2. Movements: Quarterly inflation of the CPI, December quarter 2019

Table 2: Quarterly inflation by divisions

Year	Divisions/ Quarters	0	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12
2011	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%
2013	Dec	-0.9%	-0.7%	0.0%	1.2%	-0.1%	-2.4%	0.3%	-17.7%	-0.5%	0.0%	-0.9%	-1.7%
	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%
2014	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%
	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%
2015	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%
	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%
2016	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%
	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%
2017	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%
	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%
2018	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%
	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%
	Sep	4.1%	2.0%	-0.7%	0.4%	5.0%	-0.1%	17.8%	0.0%	-3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-3.4%
2019	Dec	0.7%	2.0%	0.3%	-0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	-0.7%	0.6%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
	Mar	-1.0%	1.1%	0.1%	-0.6%	0.2%	7.0%	-9.0%	0.5%	-1.6%	0.0%	3.2%	-4.9%
	Jun	0.8%	2.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	-1.2%	1.8%	-0.1%	-1.5%	0.0%	-1.7%	0.9%
	Sep	1.7%	0.8%	1.4%	0.8%	0.0%	-0.8%	6.7%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%	1.7%	-0.3%
	Dec	-1.4%	-0.6%	0.0%	-0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	-6.2%	0.0%	-1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%

### 3. Movements: Annual inflation of the CPI, December quarter 2019

Table 3: Annual inflation by divisions

Year	Divisions/ Quarters	0	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12
2011	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%
2013	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%
	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%
2014	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%
	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%
2015	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%
2016	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%
2017	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%
	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%
2018	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%
	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%
2019	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%
	Sep	13.0%	1.4%	94.8%	0.8%	7.4%	-1.7%	13.5%	0.2%	-6.4%	-2.5%	6.8%	7.3%
2019	Dec	3.7%	1.8%	-0.4%	-0.6%	7.7%	-0.5%	10.1%	0.8%	-3.6%	-3.5%	1.2%	-0.3%
	Mar	2.9%	3.5%	-0.3%	-0.3%	8.1%	7.5%	2.3%	1.1%	-6.1%	-3.5%	3.2%	-5.4%
	Jun	4.6%	7.3%	-0.3%	0.1%	5.7%	5.9%	8.5%	1.0%	-3.3%	0.0%	1.4%	-4.6%
2019	Sep	2.1%	6.1%	1.8%	0.5%	0.5%	5.1%	-1.8%	1.0%	-0.6%	0.0%	3.2%	-1.5%
	Dec	0.0%	3.5%	1.5%	0.1%	0.2%	5.1%	-7.3%	0.4%	-5.2%	0.0%	3.2%	-2.9%

## 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		
	Sep	104.1	103.8	3.77%		104.2	4.16%	
	Dec	104.8	104.0	0.26%		105.0	0.78%	
2019	Mar	103.7	105.2	1.09%		103.5	-1.42%	
	Jun	104.6	105.1	-0.07%	5.10%	104.5	0.94%	4.45%
	Sep	106.3	105.6	0.46%	1.74%	106.4	1.87%	2.16%
	Dec	104.8	105.6	0.00%	1.48%	104.7	-1.60%	-0.25%

## 5. Quarterly and annual contributions to the CPI

Table 5: Quarterly and annual contributions to the CPI relative to last quarter – December quarter 2019

Division	Category	Quarterly		Annually	
		Sep-19	Dec-19	Dec-18	Dec-19
00	All goods	1.66%	-1.36%	3.68%	0.00%
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.77%	-0.55%	1.78%	3.45%
02	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	1.40%	0.00%	-0.40%	1.48%
03	Clothing and footwear	0.81%	-0.56%	-0.58%	0.06%
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	-0.03%	0.02%	7.74%	0.21%
05	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	-0.81%	0.19%	-0.50%	5.07%
07	Transport	6.69%	-6.22%	10.10%	-7.28%
08	Communication	0.00%	0.00%	0.82%	0.42%
09	Recreation and culture	-0.44%	-1.82%	-3.58%	-5.24%
10	Education	0.00%	0.00%	-3.53%	0.00%
11	Restaurants and hotels	1.73%	0.00%	1.16%	3.17%
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	-0.27%	1.46%	-0.30%	-2.88%

## 6. Main items which impacts the CPI

**Table 6a: Largest positive contributions to quarterly inflation at sub-class level**

Rank	Description	Dec-19
1	Other products, e.g. toilet paper	0.05%
2	Purchase of motor cars with two- or four-wheel drives	0.02%
3	Rice in all forms	0.02%
4	Major laundry appliances	0.01%
5	Butter	0.01%

**Table 6b: Largest negative contributions to quarterly inflation at sub-class level**

Rank	Description	Dec-19
1	Transport of individuals and groups of persons and luggage by aeroplane and helicopter	-1.23%
2	Tea	-0.17%
3	Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures, e.g. television sets, radio sets, personal stereos, including microphones and earphones	-0.04%
4	Shoes for men and boys 3 to 13 years	-0.01%
5	Garments for women and girls 3 to 13 years	-0.01%

**Table 6c: Largest positive contributions to annual inflation at sub-class level**

Rank	Description	Dec-19
1	Cigarettes	0.22%
2	Margarine, including diet margarine	0.14%
3	Bed linen	0.13%
4	Rice in all forms	0.13%
5	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	0.12%

**Table 6d: Largest negative contributions to quarterly inflation at sub-class level**

Rank	Description	Dec-19
1	Transport of individuals and groups of persons and luggage by aeroplane and helicopter	-1.47%
2	Bread	-0.13%
3	Other products, e.g. toilet paper	-0.12%
4	Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures, e.g. television sets, radio sets, personal stereos, including microphones and earphones	-0.12%
5	Tea	-0.10%



# Niue Consumer Price Index (CPI) Metadata

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

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 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:

- 2.1 About the Data
- 2.2 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. Periodicity of dissemination

CPI reports are published every quarter for each respective year.

#### 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 will be posted at the NSO website as soon as the website has been launched. This contains summary tables on the CPI and core inflation. Copies of the release can also be downloaded from the same website or obtained by request from the Statistics Niue Office, Fale Gahua Fakatufono Niue.