Monthly inflation in September 2018 was 0.1%

Monthly inflation measured by Consumer price index was 0.1% in September 2018, while the annual inflation was 1.9%. This was influenced mostly by increase in prices of: garments; solid fuels; shoes and other footwear; fuels and lubricants for personal equipment; other appliances, articles and products for personal care; etc. Consumer prices in period January-September 2018 compared to the same period of previous year, were higher for 2.9% in average.

Observing the main groups monthly growth of prices was noticed in the following groups: Clothing and footwear (7.2%); Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (1.8%); Miscellaneous goods and service (0.5%); Transport (0.4%), while a drop of prices was recorded in the following groups: Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (-7.2%); Restaurants and hotels (-4.5%); Food and non-alcoholic beverages (-0.7%); Health (-0.7%); Communication (-0.1%); Recreation and culture (-0.1%).

Prices of other products and services mostly remained unchanged.

Positive annual inflation rates in September 2018 were observed in the following groups: Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (6.5%); Transport (6.4%); Restaurants and hotels (4.8%); Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (1.6%); Communication (1.1%); Miscellaneous goods and service (1.1%); Food and non-alcoholic beverages (0.7%); Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance (0.5%), while negative annual inflation rates were observed in the following groups: Recreation and culture (-1.0%); Health (-0.5%); Clothing and footwear (-0.3%).

Chart 1. Annual and monthly rates of inflation (CPI)

(p) - Preliminary data
### Table 1. Inflation rates measured by CPI, in %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Weights</th>
<th>Sep 2018</th>
<th>Sep 2018</th>
<th>Sep 2018</th>
<th>Sep 2018</th>
<th>Jan-Sep 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Ø 2015</td>
<td>Aug 2018</td>
<td>Sep 2017</td>
<td>Sep 2017</td>
<td>Jan-Sep 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00 CPI - total</td>
<td>1000.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01 Food and non-alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>341.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>-7.2</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Clothing and footwear</td>
<td>86.1</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels</td>
<td>154.0</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 Furnishing, household equipment and routine</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06 Health</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 Transport</td>
<td>109.4</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 Communication</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09 Recreation and culture</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Education</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Restaurants and hotels</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>-4.5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Miscellaneous goods and services</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chart 2. Impacts of divisions on the annual inflation rate (in %), September 2018

[Chart showing impacts of divisions on the annual inflation rate, September 2018]
### Table 2. Groups with most important impacts on monthly inflation rate, Sep 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ECOICOP</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Weights</th>
<th>Monthly inflation</th>
<th>Influence in percentage points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0312</td>
<td>Garments</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0454</td>
<td>Solid fuels</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0321</td>
<td>Shoes and other footwear</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0722</td>
<td>Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1213</td>
<td>Other appliances, articles and products for personal care</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0118</td>
<td>Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>-0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0622</td>
<td>Dental services</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>-2.7</td>
<td>-0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0116</td>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>-5.1</td>
<td>-0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0117</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>-5.0</td>
<td>-0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1120</td>
<td>Accommodation services</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>-9.8</td>
<td>-0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0220</td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>-9.8</td>
<td>-0.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3. Groups with most important impacts on annual inflation rate, Sep 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ECOICOP</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Weights</th>
<th>Annual inflation</th>
<th>Influence in percentage points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0722</td>
<td>Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0451</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0117</td>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0220</td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0114</td>
<td>Milk, cheese and eggs</td>
<td>74.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0732</td>
<td>Passenger transport by road</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0830</td>
<td>Telephone and telefax services</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0454</td>
<td>Solid fuels</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0122</td>
<td>Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0561</td>
<td>Non-durable household goods</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0211</td>
<td>Spirits</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1111</td>
<td>Restaurants, cafes and the like</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0113</td>
<td>Fish and seafood</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1120</td>
<td>Accommodation services</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0711</td>
<td>Motor cars</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>-3.4</td>
<td>-0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0911</td>
<td>Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>-4.8</td>
<td>-0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0115</td>
<td>Oils and fats</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>-2.1</td>
<td>-0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0112</td>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td>-0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0111</td>
<td>Bread and cereals</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>-0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0116</td>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>-4.3</td>
<td>-0.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consumer price indices (CPI) are one of the most important macroeconomic indicators and the basis for taking decisions in the area of economy and finance. Since January 2009 they are used as official measure of inflation in Montenegro.

Consumer price index is used for harmonising wages and salaries in accordance with collective contracts, pensions, and social benefits. Also, it is used for deflating certain macroeconomic aggregates in national accounts statistics and for other purposes.

Consumer price index is defined as measure of average price change of fixed good and service basket bought by household for the purposes of satisfying its needs.

Weights used for calculating the consumer price index express a relative importance of selected products and services in total household consumption at the domestic territory.

Product list is regularly revised so that its representative status related to consumption structure and consumer habits is preserved.

Data are published according Statistical Release Calendar.

The influence of certain groups on inflation rate indicates how much that group has influenced on the total inflation rate. The influence depends on weights and inflation rate of given group. The weights represents a relative share of household consumption of certain groups or subgroup of products in the total consumption. Consequently, weights have an important role in the calculation of inflation rate. They represent "importance" of certain product group in the total household consumption in certain reference period. For example, if during certain month prices of bread increases for 10%. this will influence for approx. 0.5% (10*5%=0.5% - since the share of bread in the total expenses is 5%). But, if the prices of medicaments increase 12%, this will increase the inflation for 0.06% (12*0.5%=0.06% - since the share of medicaments in the total expenses 0.5%). This simple example indicates how much large influence have weights on the final number presenting the inflation.

The last published data are considered preliminary, and becomes final within the defined deadline, as forseen by the Statistical Release Calendar.