

ECONOMIC BULLETIN

CPI preview, March quarter 2025 – Thursday 17 April, 10:45am.



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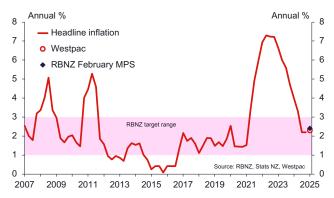
Inflation's contained, but continues to hover above 2%.

- We estimate that New Zealand consumer prices rose by 0.7% in the March quarter.
 That's just slightly lower than we previously expected, reflecting changes in the weightings in the CPI.
- The annual inflation rate is expected to rise to 2.3% (up from 2.2% in the year to December).
- Our forecast for annual inflation is just slightly below the RBNZ's forecast from their March Monetary Policy Statement. However, such a surprise won't be a material concern for the RBNZ's policy stance.
- Core inflation remains comfortably back inside the RBNZ's 1% to 3% target band. However, inflation is set to linger above 2% for some time. Even though domestic price pressures are continuing to ease, a pickup in imported cost pressures is limiting the downside for overall inflation.

Consumer price inflation

	Dec-24 actual	Forecast	
		Westpac	RBNZ (Feb MPS)
Headline inflation			
Quarterly	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%
Annual	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%
Non-tradables inflation			
Quarterly	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%
Annual	4.5%	3.8%	3.8%
Tradables inflation			
Quarterly	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%
Annual	-1.1%	0.2%	0.3%

Annual headline inflation



New Zealand inflation has picked up and continues to hover above the 2% midpoint of the RBNZ's target band.

We expect the March quarter inflation report (out on 17 April) will show that consumer prices rose 0.7% over the past three months. That would see the annual inflation rate rising slightly to 2.3%, up from 2.2% in the year to December.

Underlying the expected modest firming in inflation, domestic cost pressures are continuing to gradually ease, while imported inflation has picked up following earlier softness.

Same-same, but different – updates to the weights in the CPI.

Our updated forecast incorporates Stats NZ's latest updates to the weights of goods and services included in the CPI. This is a technical change Stats NZ makes every few years to ensure that the make-up of the CPI reflects how households' spending patterns have evolved.

Overall, the changes to CPI weights were fairly limited in the latest update. Notably, the weights of the tradable and non-tradable subgroups remained largely unchanged at 42% and 58% respectively. Even so, there were some unders and overs in the updated CPI weights, and that was enough to nudge our forecast for the quarterly inflation rate down just slightly to +0.7% (vs. our earlier estimate of a +0.8% quarterly rise). That change mainly related to import prices, i.e. tradables inflation.

Taking a closer look at the updated CPI weights, there were a few notable changes.

- The weight on rents has increased to 11% (from 10% previously) and the weight on the cost of purchasing a new home has risen to 10% (from 9%).
- The weights of dwelling insurance and local council rates, which have been key drivers of the strength in domestic inflation, have also increased.
- With global travel recovering in the wake of the pandemic, the weights on international airfares and holiday accommodation have increased.
- On the downside, there is now less weight on cigarettes, tobacco, beer and wine prices, with at least some of us embracing healthier lifestyle choices.
- The weight on some imported durable items has also fallen, including used cars.

The shadow of the trade war.

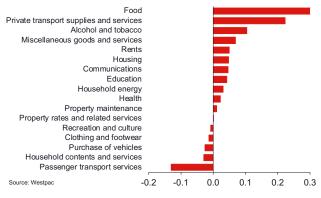
The March quarter CPI update pre-dates the 'Liberation Day' chaos that we've seen in recent days. However, there have still been some big changes in the global outlook that could be reflected in the CPI. Of note, the New Zealand dollar has fallen sharply since late last year following President Trump's election. And while it will take several months for the full impact of that drop to be felt, we could see some limited early impact in the prices of some imported goods.

What's underlying our forecast?

The March quarter is expected to see some large price movements in a few specific areas:

- Food prices (18% of the CPI) are set to be the largest upside contributors to quarterly inflation, with prices up 1.7% over the quarter. That's mainly due to a large 3% rise in grocery food prices, with higher prices for items like milk and cheese as dairy prices have risen. There have also been increases in the cost of chocolate and other snack foods.
- Despite easing over the past few weeks, **petrol prices** (4% of the CPI) were around 5% higher in the March quarter than they were in the final months of 2024.
- The March quarter also saw the annual increase in the tobacco excise tax, with cigarette and tobacco prices up 3.8%.
- Balanced against those price rises, the March quarter saw a seasonal 9% fall in international airfares, which now account for 2% of the CPI.

Contributions to March quarter inflation forecast (percentage points)



How do our forecasts compare to the RBNZ's assumptions?

Our forecast for a 0.7% quarterly rise in consumer prices is just below the RBNZ's last published forecast for a 0.8% rise from their February MPS. We're expecting slightly softer tradables inflation than the RBNZ. However, a result in line with our forecast is unlikely to be a major concern for the RBNZ, especially given the broader changes in the economic environment in recent weeks.

Annual inflation well contained, but still above 2%.

More important than the quarter-to-quarter swings in specific areas is the underlying trend in consumer prices. We're forecasting that the annual inflation rate will rise to 2.3% – up slightly from 2.2% in the year to December, but still comfortably within the RBNZ's 1% to 3% target band.

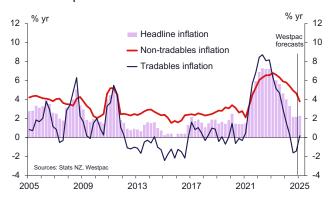
We also expect that the various measures of 'core' inflation will also point to well contained underlying inflation pressures. For instance, we expect that CPI excluding food and fuel costs will fall from 3.1% to 2.5%. Similarly, we expect that trimmed mean inflation will remain around 2.4%. (Core inflation measures smooth through the quarter-to-quarter volatility in inflation, and instead track the underlying trend in prices.)

In terms of the big CPI groups, we expect that domestically oriented non-tradables prices will rise 0.9% over the quarter. That would see annual non-tradables inflation slowing to 3.8%, down from 4.5% last quarter and the lowest rate since 2021. Underlying that easing in domestic inflation has been the softness in economic activity, which has seen muted growth in wages and service sector prices. We've also seen an easing in rents and subdued increases in the cost of new housing. Price changes on this front will be a key focus for the RBNZ.

But even with that softness in domestic activity, overall non-tradables inflation has been easing only gradually over the past year due to lingering strength in costs like insurance premiums. However, we're now seeing signs that such pressures are moderating, and this will be a key area to watch in the March figures.

On the imported front, we expect tradable prices will rise by 0.6% in the March quarter. That would leave tradable prices up 0.2% over the past year. That's still low, but would be up from the sharp falls we saw last year when consumer demand was very weak.

Inflation components



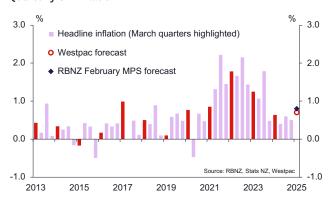
Where could we be surprised?

The risks around our inflation forecast are two-sided.

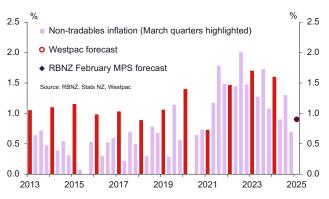
- On the upside, increases in food prices could be even larger than we have assumed. Stats NZ will release updated information on food prices and other costs on Tuesday 15 April, two days before the full CPI release.
 We'll review our forecast when that data is released.
- On the downside, with subdued household demand, we could see greater than expected softness in the prices of imported goods, such as household furnishings, motor vehicles and apparel.

 It will also be worth keeping a close eye on rents and construction costs. These are the two largest components of the CPI, and feedback we've heard on both of these fronts has been soft. In particular, rental inflation could be much softer than we usually see at this time of year.

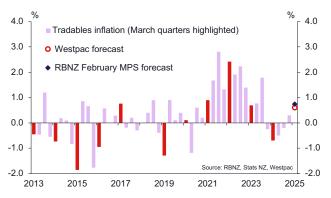
Quarterly CPI inflation



Quarterly non-tradables inflation



Quarterly tradables inflation



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