



SINGAPORE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

PRESS RELEASE

SINGAPORE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (2004 = 100) NOVEMBER 2009

Highlights

- The consumer price index (CPI) in November 2009 went up by 0.4 per cent over October 2009 due largely to higher costs of housing, food and “recreation & others”. Excluding accommodation costs, the consumer price index rose by 0.5 per cent.
- Compared with November 2008, the consumer price index in November 2009 slipped by 0.2 per cent. Excluding accommodation costs, the consumer price index fell by 0.3 per cent.
- For the period January-November 2009, the consumer price index was 0.2 per cent higher compared with the same period in 2008. Excluding accommodation costs, the consumer price index declined by 0.6 per cent during the same period.

Month-on-Month Changes

The consumer price index in November 2009 rose by 0.4 per cent over October 2009. The increase was attributed mainly to higher costs of housing, food and “recreation & others”. Housing cost went up by 0.2 per cent on account of higher gas tariffs. As a result of dearer vegetables, fruits and rice & other cereals, food prices rose by 0.2 per cent. Costs of “recreation & others” increased by 1.9 per cent owing to higher holiday travel cost. Excluding accommodation costs, the consumer price index moved up by 0.5 per cent.

Seasonally-Adjusted CPI

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the consumer price index in November 2009 was 0.5 per cent higher compared with October 2009. Excluding accommodation costs, the consumer price index rose by 0.6 per cent.

Year-on-Year Changes

Compared with November 2008, the consumer price index in November 2009 declined by 0.2 per cent due primarily to lower cost of housing. The decline of 4.6 per cent in housing cost resulted from lower electricity and gas tariffs. These declines were moderated by higher costs of transport & communication, food and health care which increased by 2.4 per cent, 0.7 per cent and 2.3 per cent respectively. Excluding accommodation costs, the consumer price index was 0.3 per cent lower in November 2009 compared with the same period a year ago.

The consumer price index for January-November 2009 rose by 0.2 per cent compared with the same period of previous year. Excluding accommodation costs, the consumer price index dipped by 0.6 per cent during the same period.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(2004 = 100)

Group	Weights (%)	Index			% Change	
		Nov 2008	Oct 2009	Nov 2009	Nov 2009/ Oct 2009	Nov 2009/ Nov 2008
ALL ITEMS	100	112.0	111.4	111.8	0.4	-0.2
Food	23	116.2	116.8	117.0	0.2	0.7
Clothing & Footwear	4	104.0	105.1	105.4	0.3	1.3
Housing	21	124.2	118.2	118.5	0.2	-4.6
Transport & Communication	22	99.1	101.4	101.5	0.1	2.4
Education & Stationery	8	108.6	109.8	109.8	-	1.1
Health Care	5	112.8	115.3	115.4	0.1	2.3
Recreation & Others	17	110.5	108.7	110.8	1.9	0.2
All Items less Accommodation	86	110.5	109.6	110.2	0.5	-0.3

Note: A technical note on the consumer price index is given in Annex 1.

Singapore Department of Statistics
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TECHNICAL NOTE

Concept and Definition

The consumer price index (CPI) is one of the most useful indicators of inflation. It measures the change in the prices of a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by the majority of households. The types and specifications of goods and services in the CPI basket as well as their weightage are kept constant to ensure that any changes in the index reflect pure price changes.

The weights for the new CPI series are compiled based on the results of the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) conducted from October 2002 to September 2003 and further updated to 2004. In the computation of the index for each item, the average price during 2004 is taken to be 100 index points from which indices of subsequent periods are compared to measure price change. The CPI is compiled on a monthly basis. For longer periods, the index is derived by averaging the monthly indices. Similarly, the whole-year index is calculated by taking the simple average of the 12 months' indices for the year.

Scope and Coverage

The expenditure records of some 5,400 households were used to derive the weighting pattern for the new CPI series for the general population. These index households constituted the middle 90 per cent of all households with two or more persons by expenditure distribution. The remaining 10 per cent of the households in the two extreme ends were excluded for this purpose as their consumption patterns differed significantly from the general households.

The 2004-based CPI basket covers a total of 5,170 brands and varieties.

Measurement of Changes in the Consumer Price Index

To calculate monthly change, the difference between the index of the month and that of the preceding month expressed in percentage term is used. This measures the change in average prices between the two months and serves as a useful short-term indicator of price movement.

To measure the annual changes at one point of time, the index of the month is compared with that of the same month in the preceding year. Likewise, the annual inflation rate for any year is computed by comparing the average for the 12 monthly indices with that of the preceding year.

Consumer Price Index for “All Items Less Accommodation”

Accommodation costs include rental, owner-occupied accommodation, minor repairs & maintenance. Reflecting the very high home ownership rate in Singapore, owner-occupied accommodation accounts for the largest share. Annual Value (AV) is used as the pricing indicator for owner-occupied accommodation, but as the majority of Singaporean households own their housing, there is no impact on the cash expenditure of households. Within minor repairs & maintenance, the rebates for service & conservancy charges (S&CC) which are given to households living in HDB flats in different periods of the year also result in some volatility in the monthly CPI. Hence, the series on 'All Items less accommodation' is compiled as an additional indicator for use by interested users.

Seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index

The data series on CPI and its major components are seasonally adjusted using the X-12 procedure. Seasonal adjustment is the process of estimating and removing seasonal effects from a time series. Users interested in the underlying price trends could refer to the seasonally adjusted data series.