

Rebasing of the Consumer Price Index for General Households (2019 as Base Year)

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Introduction

The Department of Statistics (DOS) has rebased the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for general households from the base year of 2014 to 2019. The rebasing exercise is conducted once every five years to reflect the latest consumption patterns of goods and services of resident households. It also provides an opportunity to review the coverage and methodology of the CPI, taking into account recommendations by the International Labour Organisation and the best practices of other countries.

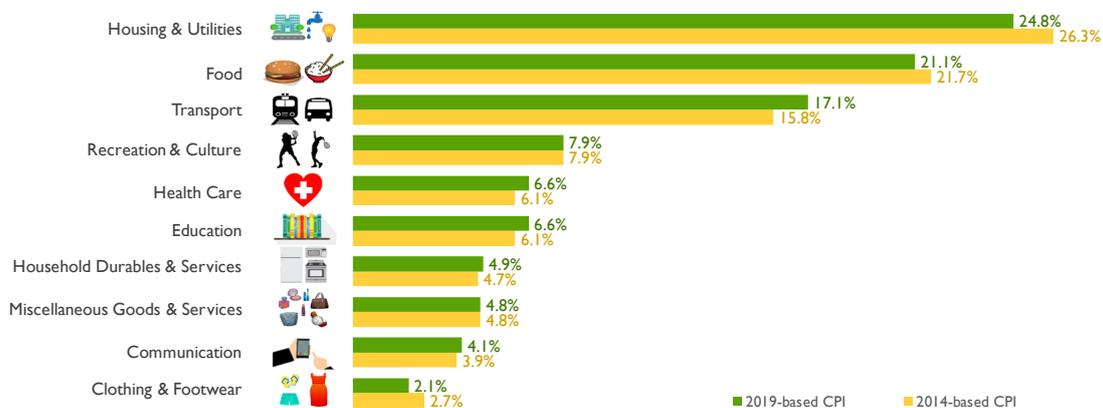
This article presents the latest CPI series for general households with 2019 as its base year, compares the weighting patterns¹ and price movements between the 2019-based and 2014-based CPIs, and highlights the key methodological improvements implemented for the 2019-based CPI.

The 2019-Based CPI Weighting Pattern

The weighting pattern for the 2019-based CPI is derived from the expenditure values obtained from the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) conducted between October 2017 and September 2018, and updated to 2019 values by taking into account price changes between 2017/18 and 2019.

The weighting pattern for the broad categories of goods and services in the 2019-based CPI remained largely similar to that for the 2014-based CPI. Housing & utilities, food and transport continued to be the top three expenditure categories for the 2019-based CPI (Figure 1). Collectively, they made up about 63.0 per cent of the total expenditure weight in the 2019-based CPI, slightly lower than the corresponding 63.8 per cent in the 2014-based CPI.

FIGURE 1 WEIGHTING PATTERN OF CPI, 2014-BASED AND 2019-BASED



¹ The weighting pattern reflects the relative importance of an item in the basket of goods and services consumed by households (i.e., expenditure on the item as a share of total household expenditure). Changes in the prices of items with larger weights will have a relatively greater impact on the index than those with smaller weights.

Top Three Expenditure Divisions

The expenditure share for housing & utilities fell from 26.3 per cent in 2014 to 24.8 per cent in 2019, as a result of smaller shares on imputed rentals on owner-occupied accommodation and electricity.

Food accounted for 21.1 per cent of the total weight in 2019, slightly lower than the 21.7 per cent in 2014. This was due primarily to the slower rate of increase in the households' spending on food excluding food serving services compared to other expenditure items, resulting in a fall in its weight from 7.8 per cent in 2014 to 6.8 per cent in 2019.

In contrast, higher household spending at restaurants, cafes and pubs brought the weight for food serving services up from 13.9 per cent in 2014 to 14.3 per cent in 2019, thereby contributing to more than two-thirds of the total weight for food. Nonetheless, meals at hawker centres, food courts and coffee shops continued to remain the top expenditure group under food serving services.

Reflecting higher expenditures on cars, point-to-point transport services and passenger air travel, the weight for transport climbed to 17.1 per cent in 2019, up from 15.8 per cent in 2014. Expenditure shares on petrol, road tax as well as general car repairs and maintenance were, however, lower.

Divisions with Larger Expenditure Shares

Other than transport, the weights for health care and education went up marginally from 6.1 per cent each in 2014 to 6.6 per cent each in 2019. The increases were attributed to higher expenditure on outpatient medical and dental treatment and health insurance, as well as overseas university education respectively.

With higher expenditure shares on mobile & broadband services, the weight for communication edged up from 3.9 per cent in 2014 to 4.1 per cent in 2019.

Similarly, the expenditure shares for household durables & services rose from 4.7 per cent in 2014 to 4.9 per cent in 2019.

Divisions with Smaller or No Change in Expenditure Shares

Similar to housing & utilities and food, the expenditure share on clothing & footwear continued to be the smallest among other divisions, declining to 2.1 per cent in 2019 from 2.7 per cent five years ago.

Meanwhile, the weight for recreation & culture as well as miscellaneous goods & services was unchanged at 7.9 per cent and 4.8 per cent respectively.

Comparison of 2014-Based and 2019-Based CPI-All Items

January to December 2019 was the overlapping period between the two base years. Trends in the 2014-based and 2019-based CPI-All Items over this period were generally similar (Charts 1 to 3).

The differences in magnitudes of change between the two series were due mainly to differences in the weighting pattern, the basket of goods and services, and their associated price changes.

Key Improvements in the 2019-Based CPI

Expanded and Updated Coverage of Items

The number of brands and varieties selected expanded to 6,800 for the 2019-based CPI, up from the 6,600 in the 2014-based CPI.

A number of new and emerging items were introduced in the 2019-based CPI basket. These include food items like avocados and organic vegetables, hiring/rental of clothing, online video streaming, SIM-only mobile plans, private hire car services, home therapy services, and dementia day care services.

Correspondingly, items with expenditure shares that declined over the five-year period (between 2014 and 2019), or were no longer available, were removed from the 2019-based CPI basket. These items include prepaid international calling card, cable broadband services, pre-recorded CDs/DVDs, cordials/squashes, and salted fish.

CHART 1 CPI-ALL ITEMS (2019 AS BASE YEAR)

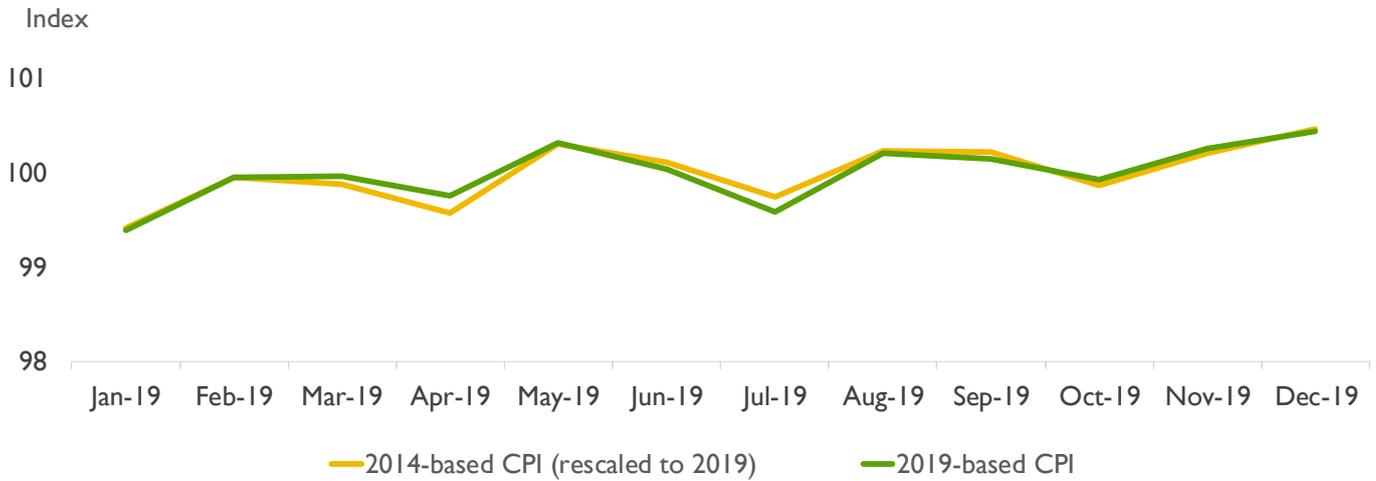


CHART 2 MONTH-ON-MONTH PERCENT CHANGE (%) IN CPI-ALL ITEMS

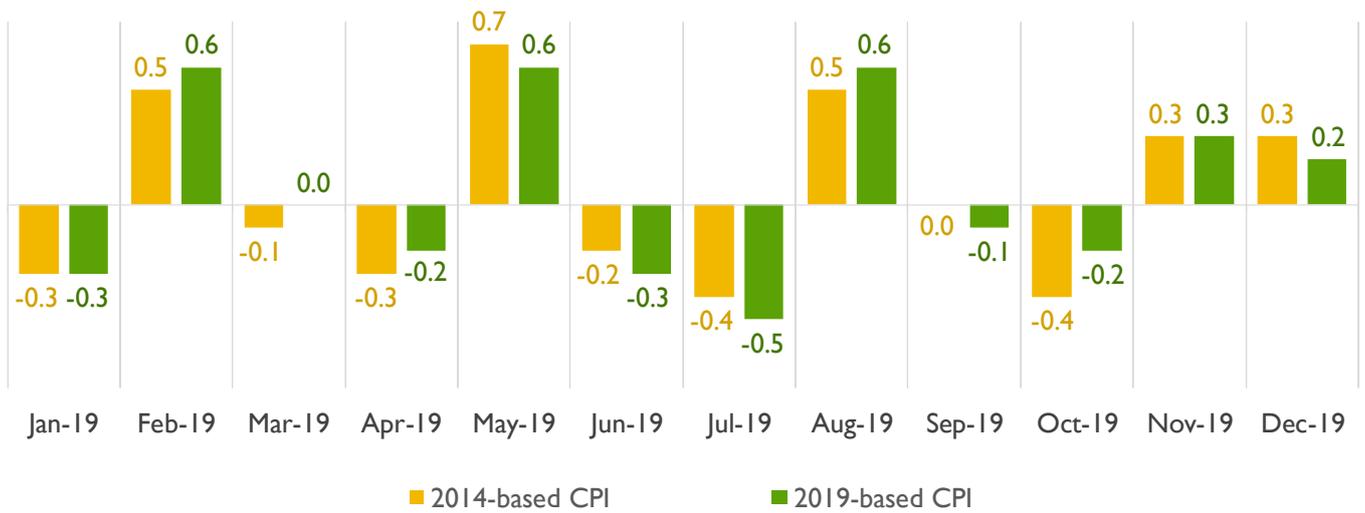
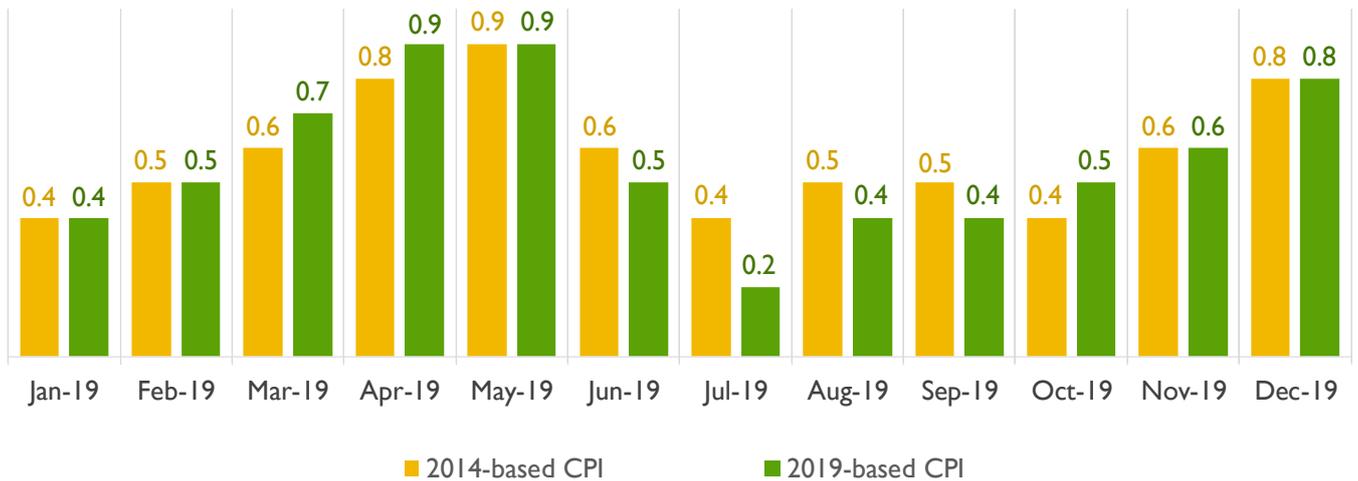


CHART 3 YEAR-ON-YEAR PERCENT CHANGE (%) IN CPI-ALL ITEMS



Use of Hedonics for Quality Adjustment

Methodological changes were introduced in the 2019-based CPI, taking into account recommendations by the International Labour Organisation and best practices of other countries.

One example is the adoption of hedonic regression in the compilation of the CPI for used cars, in order to achieve a more robust quality adjustment between the obsolete and replacement models that may differ in technical specifications, make, age, mileage etc.

The hedonic quality adjustment method is suitable for rapidly changing high-technology products with substantial changes in quality within relatively short periods, and products with inherent qualities that seldom remain constant over time. Used cars in the Singapore CPI basket is a typical example, given their high heterogeneity of attributes.

Greater Use of Online and Electronic Prices

With growing prevalence of internet purchases among households, online price collection for goods and services such as apparels, travel expenses (e.g. air tickets, accommodation), and cinema tickets is increasingly being adopted. Specifically, web crawlers are used to web scrape data from the internet where feasible.

Apart from greater use of online prices, electronic prices of goods and services sold at supermarkets are obtained from major supermarket chains where available. These electronic prices are derived based on actual transactions. Due to the greater number of price quotations, the prices tend to be more reflective of the average monthly prices paid by consumers, thereby improving data quality for the compilation of the CPI.

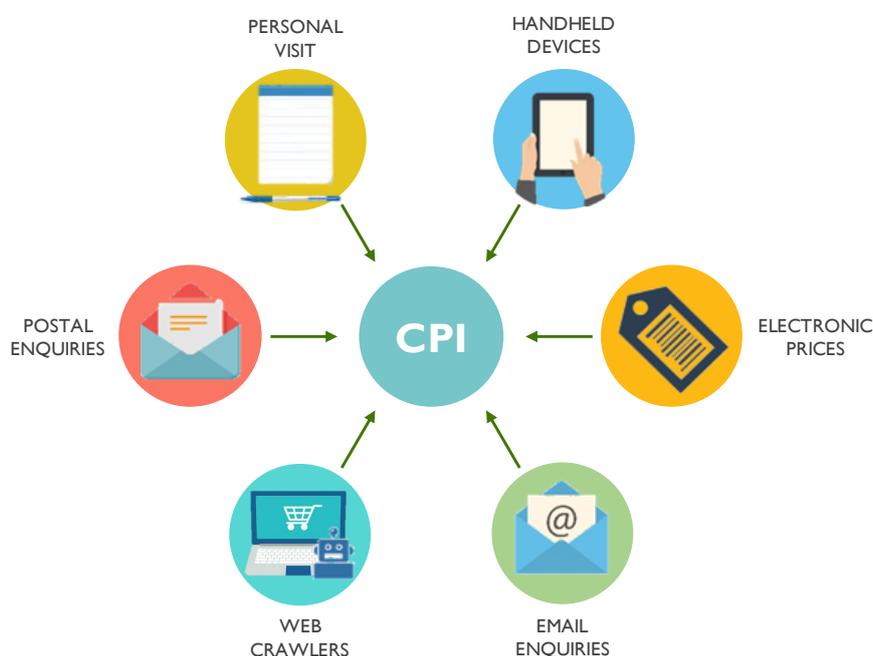
This shift away from the traditional approach of price collection by personal visits (fieldwork) to the use of electronic price data has improved manpower efficiency, as manpower no longer required for fieldwork can be redeployed to support other areas of work, such as data checking and verification.

Use of Handheld Devices for Price Collection

As part of DOS' continual effort to leverage the latest digital tools for the improvement of data collection processes, handheld devices are used to collect prices of hawker food items at cooked food centres, coffee shops and food courts.

This not only minimises data entry and validation efforts, but also improves data quality as erroneous data entries can be detected early via "on the fly" validation checks during price collection. Figure 2 shows the various data collection modes used in the 2019-based CPI.

FIGURE 2 COMBINATION OF DATA COLLECTION MODES IN THE 2019-BASED CPI



Release of More Detailed Information and Visualisations

New and more detailed 2019-based CPI data are published on the SingStat Website (www.singstat.gov.sg/tablebuilder), to better support the research and analytical needs of citizens and businesses. Specifically, a total of 91 CPI categories at class (3-digit) level are published for the 2019-based CPI, compared to 8 categories for the 2014-based CPI. This enables the tracking of price changes at a more detailed level to gain deeper insights to the main drivers of inflation.

To cater to growing interest in hawker food prices, average retail prices for 10 popular hawker food items have been released on the SingStat Website. These food items are carefully selected to ensure that they are fairly homogeneous (e.g. in terms of their serving sizes), with reasonably large number of price quotations to facilitate the computation and comparison of meaningful and robust average retail prices over time.

The Information Paper "[Rebasing of the Consumer Price Index \(2019 as Base Year\)](#)" provides more details on the compilation of the rebased CPI.

Accompanying the Information Paper are new content such as a glossary which explains common CPI terminology used, detailed tables which provide useful comparisons of the weighting patterns between the 2019-based and 2014-based CPIs, as well as an infographic which explains the CPI concept.

Conclusion

The CPI has been rebased from the base year of 2014 to 2019 to reflect the latest consumption patterns of goods and services of resident households.

In addition to improvements in methodologies and price collection, coverage of items and outlets from which prices are obtained are expanded and updated. More detailed data and visualisations are also available to better support research and analyses.

RESOURCES ON THE SINGAPORE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Infographic on the concept of CPI

WHAT IS CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)?
The CPI measures the average price changes in a fixed basket of goods & services commonly purchased by households over time.

Prices of 4,800 goods & services are collected from 4,200 outlets

- Prices are collected from a wide range of retailers and service providers commonly patronised by households.
- Prices are obtained via postal/email enquiries, electronic returns, web scraping websites and administrative data. Prices of perishable food items are collected by field interviewers.
- Items with volatile prices are surveyed weekly. Other items are surveyed monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, yearly or as and when prices change.

The CPI weights are derived from the Household Expenditure Survey

The Household Expenditure Survey collects information on the consumption expenditure of resident households. Households' spending on goods & services varies. The CPI weights reflect the relative importance of each item, averaged for all households.

Every five years, the CPI basket and weights are updated, and the CPI methodology reviewed based on international recommendations.

Interpreting the CPI

CPI measures price movements

- If the CPI for bread is 135 points, it means that price of bread has risen 35% since the base year.
- If the CPI for coffee increased from 92 points to 100 points over 4 years, it means that price of coffee has risen 8% over 4 years or 2% per year.

The CPI for general households is released on the 23rd of every month, or on the following day if the 23rd falls on a Saturday, Sunday or on a public holiday.

View the CPI press releases, reports, and data series from the SingStat Website at www.singstat.gov.sg

SINGAPORE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

Animated infographic on latest CPI data

Consumer Price Index for General Households (2019 as Base Year)

CPI-All Items | Division Level | Additional Indicators

Items: All

Annual CPI-All Items

Line chart showing CPI values over time, with a y-axis ranging from 80 to 100.

Interactive dashboard on CPI time series data

The monthly CPI press release for the latest reference month, as well as historical data series on the CPI are available on the SingStat Website: www.singstat.gov.sg/cpi & www.singstat.gov.sg/tablebuilder.

Do look out for more data visualisations on the CPI!