



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 6,800 goods & services are collected from 4,200 outlets

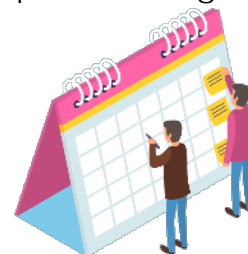
Prices are collected from a **wide range of retailers and service providers** commonly patronised by households.



Prices are obtained via **postal/email enquiries, electronic returns, webscraping 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 **9%** 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