

## Prices

### Year-on-year Rates of Change in the Consumer Price Indices<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>

	<i>Percentages</i>		
	2005	2009	2010
<b>Composite Consumer Price Index</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+2.4</b>
Food	+1.8	+1.3	+2.4
Housing	+0.1	+3.7	+0.4
<b>Consumer Price Index (A)</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+2.7</b>
Food	+2.1	+1.3	+2.5
Housing	§	+3.6	-0.1
<b>Consumer Price Index (B)</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+2.4</b>
Food	+1.9	+1.3	+2.4
Housing	+0.1	+3.7	+0.7
<b>Consumer Price Index (C)</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+2.1</b>
Food	+1.0	+1.3	+2.5
Housing	§	+3.7	+0.6

**Notes:** (1) The year-on-year rate of change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an indicator of inflation affecting consumers.

(2) Figures are derived based on the 2004/05-based CPI series.

(3) The CPI(A), CPI(B) and CPI(C) respectively cover some 50%, 30% and 10% of households in Hong Kong. The average monthly household expenditure (in HK\$) of these groups during the base period (i.e. Oct. 2004–Sep. 2005) were \$4,000–\$15,499, \$15,500–\$27,499 and \$27,500–\$59,999 respectively. Taking into account the impact of price changes since the base period, the monthly household expenditure ranges of the CPI(A), CPI(B), and CPI(C) adjusted to the price level of 2010 are broadly equivalent to \$4,400–\$17,300, \$17,300–\$31,100 and \$31,100–\$67,900 respectively, and that of the Composite CPI is broadly equivalent to \$4,400–\$67,900. The Composite CPI is compiled based on the expenditure patterns of all these households taken together.

§ Change within  $\pm 0.05\%$ .

### Year-on-year Rates of Change in Other Price Indices

	<i>Percentages</i>		
	2005	2009@	2010@
<b>Implicit price deflator of GDP<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>+0.9</b>
<b>Domestic demand deflator<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>+2.4</b>

**Notes:** (1) The implicit price deflator of GDP is generally used as a broad measure of overall inflation in the economy. It takes account of price changes in both the domestic (final consumption and gross domestic capital formation) and external (exports and imports) sectors.

(2) The domestic demand deflator measures the price changes relating to private consumption expenditure, government consumption expenditure and gross domestic capital formation.

## General Notes

1. Figures in brackets refer to percentage changes over the same period in preceding year and are calculated based on unrounded figures.
2. There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables owing to rounding.

## Symbols

The following symbols are used throughout the booklet :

- # Provisional figures/estimates
- @ Figures are subject to revision later on
- \* Revised figures
- Not applicable
- N.A. Not yet available