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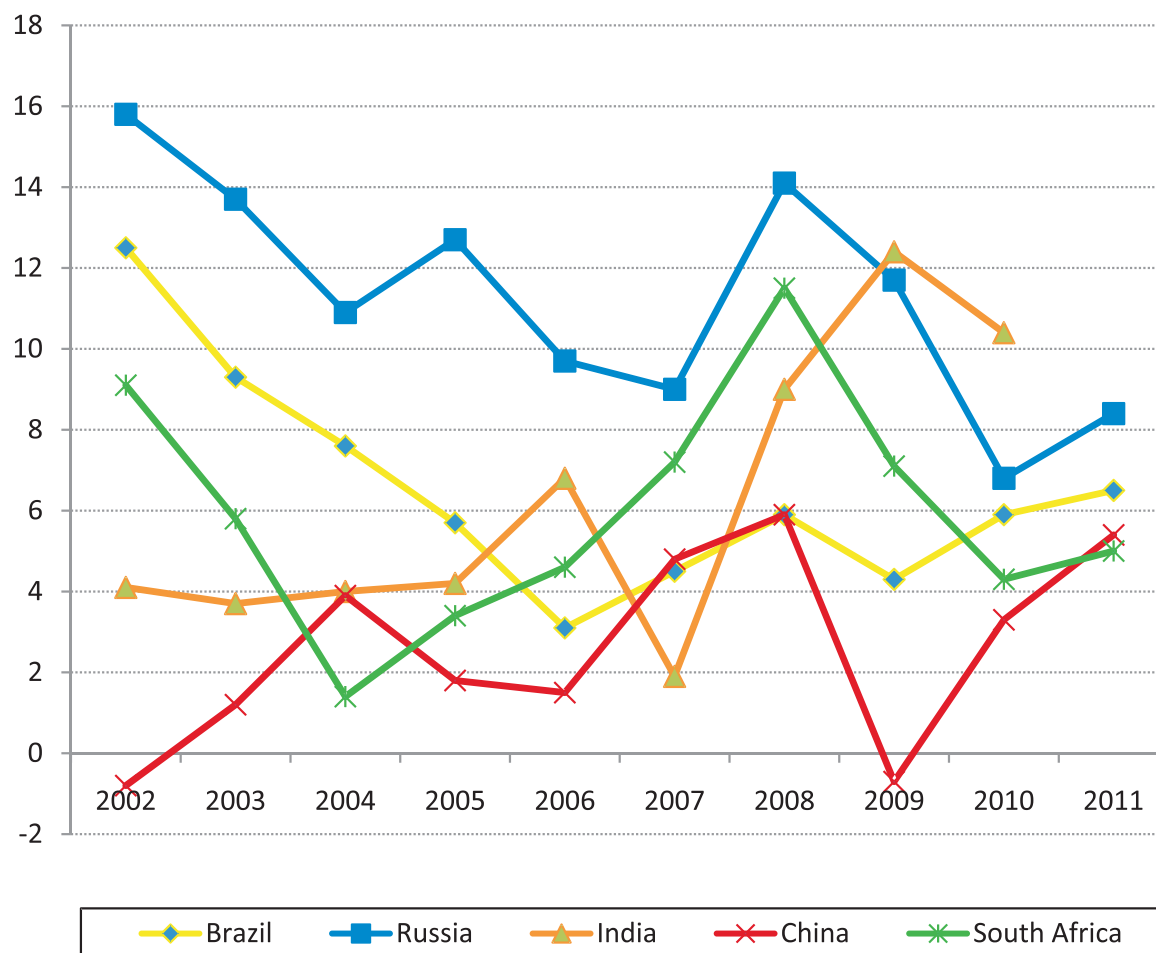
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Graph 6.1 Percentage Change in Consumer Price Index from the previous year



- Consumer Price Indices (CPI) measure changes over time in general level of prices of goods and services that households acquire for the purpose of consumption. It reflects the fluctuations in retail prices pertaining to specific segments of population in the country.
- For different Countries the details are given in the Explanatory Notes

Table 6.1- Summary of Price Indices

(Percent)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Consumer Price Indices												
(Change from the Preceding Year)												
Brazil	6.0	7.7	12.5	9.3	7.6	5.7	3.1	4.5	5.9	4.3	5.9	6.5
Russia	20.8	21.5	15.8	13.7	10.9	12.7	9.7	9.0	14.1	11.7	6.9	8.4
India ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		4.3	4.1	3.7	4	4.2	6.8	1.9	9	12.4	10.4	
China	0.4	0.7	-0.8	1.2	3.9	1.8	1.5	4.8	5.9	-0.7	3.3	5.4
South Africa	5.4	5.8	9.1	5.8	1.4	3.4	4.6	7.2	11.5	7.1	4.3	5.0

Sources:

Brazil	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, National Consumer Price Indices 2000-2010.
Russia	Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
India	Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment.
China	National Bureau of Statistics of China.
South Africa	Statistics South Africa.

Footnote:

India

- (1) Index number of consumer price of industrial worker: % increase during 2004-2005 & 2005-2006 have been derived based on index series with base: 1982=100. However, % increase during 2007-2008 & 2008-2009 onwards have been derived based on new series w.e.f. January 2006 Index.
- (2) Data are by fiscal year which is from April 1 of current year through March 31 of the next year.

Table 6.2. 1- Selected Data on Price Indices-Brazil

(Percent)

	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Consumer Price Indices (All Items, Preceding Year=100)	106.0	107.6	105.7	103.1	104.5	105.9	104.3	105.9	106.5
Consumer Price Indices Grouped by Urban Area	106.0	107.6	105.7	103.1	104.5	105.9	104.3	105.9	106.5
Consumer Price Indices Grouped									
by Component (Preceding Year=100)	106.0	107.6	105.7	103.1	104.5	105.9	104.3	105.9	106.5
Food and Beverages	103.2	103.9	102	101.2	110.8	111.1	103.2	110.4	107.2
Housing	104.5	107.1	106.4	103.1	101.8	105.1	105.7	105.0	106.8
Rent Residential	97.7	101.5	102.6	103.2	104.5	106.9	106.6	107.4	111.0
Fuels (Domestics)	120.9	106.9	100.4	107.3	100.5	103.3	113	102.1	102.6
Residential Electricity	112.7	109.6	108.0	100.3	93.8	101.1	104.7	103.1	104.0
Household Articles	105.2	105.4	102.7	97.3	97.5	102	103	103.5	100.0
Apparel	104.1	110.0	107.1	105.1	103.8	107.3	106.1	107.5	108.3
Transportation	112.1	111	108.1	103	102.1	102.3	102.4	102.4	106.1
Health and Personal Care	102.6	106.9	106.2	106.0	104.5	105.7	105.4	105.1	106.3
Personal Expenditures	105.7	106.8	107	107.2	106.5	107.4	108	107.4	108.6
Education	104.8	110.4	107.2	106.3	104.2	104.6	106.1	106.2	108.1
Communication	112.9	113.9	106.5	99.8	100.7	101.8	101.1	100.9	101.5

Source:

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, National Consumer Price Indices 2000-2010.

Table 6.2. 2- Selected Data on Price Indices-Russia

(Percent)

	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Consumer Price Indices (All items, Preceding Year=100)	120.8	110.9	112.7	109.7	109.0	114.1	111.7	106.9	108.4
Consumer Price Indices Grouped by Components (Preceding Year=100)	120.8	110.9	112.7	109.7	109.0	114.1	111.7	106.9	108.4
Foodstuffs ₍₁₎	117.5	110.2	112.7	109.3	109.0	119.0	111.6	106.9	110.3
Non-Food Goods	122.7	107.9	106.6	106.3	105.9	108.3	109.6	105.6	106.4
Services	131.8	117.9	122.3	115.3	113.5	114.6	114.5	108.3	108.6
Housing	133.8	129.4	137.8	120.1	113	113.9	114.6	108.3	109.5
Public Utilities	137.4	122.4	132.9	119.8	115.3	116.6	122.3	116.0	113.1
Producer Price Indices (Preceding Year=100)									
Agricultural Products	136.5	127.9	109.6	104.3	118.2	126.7	97.1	106.5	118.6
Industrial Products ₍₂₎	147.1	122.2	118.2	112.4	112.2	121.7	95.7	114.9	117.3

Source:

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes:

- (1) Including alcoholic beverages.
- (2) Aggregated index by kinds of economic activity "mining and quarrying", "manufacturing", "electricity, gas and water production and supply".

Table 6.2. 3- Selected Data on Price Indices-India

(Percent)

	2001-02	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Producer Price Indices Grouped by Economic Activity								
All Commodities (1+2+3)	103.6	103.6	104.3	109.6	108.4	111.0	112.7	117.8
1. Primary Articles	108.9	110.1	113.6	106.5	100.1	111.5	97.9	112.3
2. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	101.8	106.3	102.3	105.6	104.9	106.1	102.4	105.7
3. Manufactured Products	103.6	106.5	104.5	109.5	101.9	108.1	103.8	109.6

Source:

Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment.

Footnotes:

(1) Figure for the year 2000-2001 to 2004-2005 relates to base year 1993-1994=100.

(2) Figure for the year 2005-2006 and onwards relates to base year 2004-2005=100.

Table 6.2. 4- Selected Data on Price Indices-China

	(Percent)								
	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Consumer Price Indices (All Items, Preceding Year=100)	100.4	103.9	101.8	101.5	104.8	105.9	99.3	103.3	105.4
Consumer Price Indices Grouped by									
Urban Area (Preceding Year=100)		103.3	101.6	101.5	104.5	105.6	99.1	103.2	105.3
Consumer Price Indices Grouped by									
Rural Area (Preceding Year=100)		104.8	102.2	101.5	105.4	106.5	99.7	103.6	105.8
Consumer Price Indices Grouped by									
Components (Preceding Year=100) ⁽¹⁾									
Food		109.9	102.9	102.3	112.3	114.3	100.7	107.2	111.8
Tobacco, Liquor and Articles		101.2	100.4	100.6	101.7	102.9	101.5	101.6	102.8
Clothing		98.5	98.3	99.4	99.4	98.5	98.0	99.0	102.1
Garments		98.3	98.1	99	99.4	98.3	97.8	99.1	102.4
Household Facilities, Articles and Services		98.6	99.9	101.2	101.9	102.8	100.2	100	102.4
Health Care and Personal Articles		99.7	99.9	101.1	102.1	102.9	101.2	103.2	103.4
Transportation and Communication		98.5	99.0	99.9	99.1	99.1	97.6	99.6	100.5
Recreation, Education and Culture Articles		101.3	102.2	99.5	99	99.3	99.3	100.6	100.4
Housing		104.9	105.4	104.6	104.5	105.5	96.4	104.5	105.3
Rent		103	101.9	102.7	104.2	103.5	101.6	104.9	105.3
Electricity		102.0	101.9	101.7	102.1	100	100	100	99.9
Gas		102.3	103.1	104.5	102.4	101.6	102.8	102.8	104.2
Producer Price Indices									
By Components of Supply									
Industrial Products ⁽¹⁾	102.8	106.1	104.9	103	103.1	106.9	94.6	105.5	106
Agricultural Products ⁽²⁾		114.0	101.1	100.1	113.3	114.4	96.0	105.0	110.6
By Stage of Processing									
Raw Materials ⁽³⁾	105.1	111.4	108.3	106	104.4	110.5	92.1	109.6	109.1

Source:

National Bureau of Statistics of China.

Footnotes:

- (1) Producers' prices of industrial products refer to the price of industrial products when they leave factories.
- (2) Price indices for agricultural products refer to that for food processing industry of agricultural products.
- (3) Purchasing price indices for raw materials, fuels, and power.

Table 6.2. 5- Selected Data on Price Indices-South Africa

	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Consumer Price Indices (All Items, 2008=100) ⁽²⁾	62.3	77.5	80.1	83.8	89.8	100.0	107.1	111.7	117.3
Consumer Price Indices Grouped by Urban Area	62.3	77.5	80.1	83.8	89.8	100.0	107.1	111.7	117.3
Consumer Price Indices Grouped by Rural Area ⁽³⁾		76.6	78.4	82.2	88.6	100.0	107.7	111.0	117.0
Consumer Price Indices Grouped by Component (2008=100)									
Housing Indices ⁽⁴⁾	72.0	80.8	82.2	85.7	94	100.0	107.9	115.0	122.7
Food Indices ⁽⁵⁾	52.4	71	72.5	77.3	85.4	100.0	109.2	110.1	118.1
Electricity ⁽⁶⁾	56.6	72.8	76.7	80.0	86.3	100.0	127.1	153.8	181.7
Gas and Other Fuels Indices ⁽⁷⁾									
Clothing Indices	110	107	104.2	97.7	90.8	100.0	105.2	107.2	110.1
Rent Indices	60.8	88.8	92.9	94.6	98.0	100.0	106.1	111.4	117.4
Producer Price Indices (2000=100)									
By Components of Supply									
Domestic Supply	100	127.7	132.4	142.6	158.2	180.9	180.8	191.7	..
Agricultural Products	100	128.6	120.4	142.6	176.5	188.0	189.7	187.0	..

Source:

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes:

- (1) Break in series, all indices prior to 2008 not official indices. Linking factors used to calculate continuous time series.
- Linking factors:
- Consumer Price Indices (all items, preceding year=100)
 - Consumer Price Indices Grouped by Urban Area
 - Consumer Price Indices Grouped by Rural Area
 - Housing Indices
 - Food Indices
 - Electricity
 - Clothing Indices
 - Rent Indices
- (2) Base year : 2008 = 100
- (3) All items headline measure from 2000 to 2008 based on primary areas, currently based on primary and secondary areas.
- (4) Includes all housing, i.e. rental, owners equivalent rent, utilities and maintenance. Electricity excluded (2000-2007). Change in method of calculation in owner-occupied housing from 2008.
- (5) Food only (does not include non-alcoholic beverages).
- (6) Includes electricity and other solid and liquid fuels.
- (7) Included under electricity and other fuels.

Explanatory Notes:

General

The retail price is defined as money cost to the consumer of a specified unit of sale which is inclusive of all taxes but excludes all rebates, discount etc.

Consumer Price Indices (CPI), the retail price indicates time fluctuations of prices on goods and services purchased by the consumers for nonproduction consumption within a specified period of time. It measures a ratio of value of a fixed basket of main goods and services at the prices of the current period as related to its value at the prices of the base period. CPI is calculated monthly on the basis of statistical data collected while observing price changes in retail trade and service establishments and also in commodity, mixed and food markets and as well as on data of actual structure of consumer expenditures of households for the previous year.

Producer Price Indices: It represent bulk transactions generally at the early stage of trading. The price pertaining to bulk transactions may have divergent nomenclatures e.g. farm harvest prices, wholesale prices, procurement prices, support prices, administered prices, import prices, forward prices etc. Wholesale price Index relates to the transactions at the primary stage which broadly correspond to producer prices

Brazil

The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) is the government organization responsible for the computation of the Extended National Consumer Price Index (IPCA), which is the official and main inflation indicator of the country. IPCA is used by the Central Bank of Brazil in order to monitor objectives set in the inflation goals system. It is released every month and refers to families in the urban localities of the areas, with monthly income, from any source, ranging from 1 (one) to 40 (forty) minimum salaries. The geography coverage of the index involves the biggest 11 areas of the country, which represent 32% of the Brazilian urban population.

Russia

CPI is computed for the urban population and it is diffused for the whole population.

Producer Price Indices (PPI) for Industrial Goods are compiled on the basis of recording prices for representative goods produced by 8 thousand basic (key) organizations covered by the survey. Average prices and price indices are calculated for more than 800 (since 2010 year - 1000) representative goods. Producer prices are actual prices for produced goods provided for selling on the domestic market (except indirect taxes). PPI calculated for representative goods shall be gradually aggregated into indices of corresponding types, kinds, classes, divisions of economic activities. Data on the volume of production in value terms of the base period are being used as the weight factors.

INDIA

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial workers measure a change over time in prices of a fixed basket of goods and services consumed by Industrial Workers. These index numbers are utilized for regulation of wages and dearness allowances of millions of employees and workers in the organized sector. It also serves as an indicator of retail prices in the country and is used for measuring inflation rates, formulation of wages and interest policies. The Labour Bureau, an attached office of the M/o Labour & Employment, has been compiling and disseminating Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers since its inception in the year 1946

This index series till 2005 was based on 1982=100. A new series on base: 2001=100 has been released w.e.f. January, 2006 in respect of 78 important centers in which workers belonging to 7 sectors viz. factories, Mines, Plantations, Railways, Public Motor transport Undertakings Electricity Generating and Distributing Establishments and Ports & Docks. The data on Consumer Expenditure have been obtained from an ad-hoc survey "Family Income and Expenditure Survey" conducted during September 1999 to August 2000 in respect of 78 selected centers by the NSSO on behalf of Labour Bureau. The survey was conducted over a period of 12 months in each selected centre. These 78 centres were selected on the basis of their industrial importance in the country and distributed among different states in proportion to the Industrial employment in the State subject to a maximum allotment of 5 centers per state per sector. On the basis of the results thrown up by the survey, the weighing diagrams have been derived in respect of 78 constituent's centers and All -India. The indices are compiled by using price data collected on monthly basis and house rent survey data on half yearly basis. The CPI (IW), numbers at centre and all India levels are released every month (the last working day of the following months).

Producer Price :The present data pertains to the Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India with base 1993-94=100. This series was introduced with effect from 1st April, 2000. The WPI commodity basket has three constituent commodity groups (a) primary articles, (b) fuel, power, light, and lubricants and (c) manufactured products, with respective weights of 22.02 percent, 14.23 percent and 63.75 percent. The (1993-94) series has 435 items for which there are 1918 quotations. All items having large transactions in the economy have been included in this series to the extent feasible.

The existing series is based on ex-factory/ex-mine prices in respect of the manufactured items. In the case of Agricultural commodities, however the prices as quoted in primary wholesale markets are used. The collection of price data is mostly through correspondence. Some of the important sources for collection of price data are as follows.

- (i) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture
- (ii) Agricultural marketing Departments of central and State Governments
- (iii) State Directorates of Economics and Statistics
- (iv) District Statistical Offices
- (v) Registrar of Cooperative Societies and other primary agencies belonging to the State Government
- (vi) The non-official sources are the various Chambers of Commerce Trade Associations, leading manufacturers and business houses.

Index is compiled on the principle of weighted arithmetic mean according to the Laspeyre's formula, which has fixed base year weights operating through the entire life span of the series

China

Consumer Price Indices reflect the trend and degree of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by urban and rural households during a given period. They are obtained by combining consumer price indices of urban household and consumer price indices of rural household. The indices enable the observation and analysis of the degree of impact of the changes in the prices of retailed goods and services on the actual living expenses of urban and rural residents.

Producer Price Indices for Industrial Goods reflect the trend and degree of changes in general exfactory prices of all industrial goods during a given period, including sales of industrial goods by an industrial enterprise to all units outside the enterprise, as well as sales of consumer goods to residents. It can be used to analyze the impact of ex-factory prices on gross output value and value-added of the industrial sector.

