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Consumer Prices for October 2020

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In October 2020, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) went up by 0.5 percent year-on-year, with an increase of 0.5 percent in urban and 0.4 percent in rural. The food prices went up by 2.2 and the non-food prices unchanged. The prices of consumer goods went up by 0.6 percent, and that of services rose by 0.3 percent. From January to October, on average, the overall consumer prices were up by 3.0 percent from the same period of the previous year.

In October, national consumer prices dropped by 0.3 percent month-on-month. Among them, the prices in urban and rural went down by 0.3 and 0.5 percent; the prices of foodstuff decreased by 1.8 percent while that of non-foodstuff increased by 0.1 percent; that of consumer goods fell by 0.6 percent, while that of services rose by 0.1 percent.

Consumer Prices in October
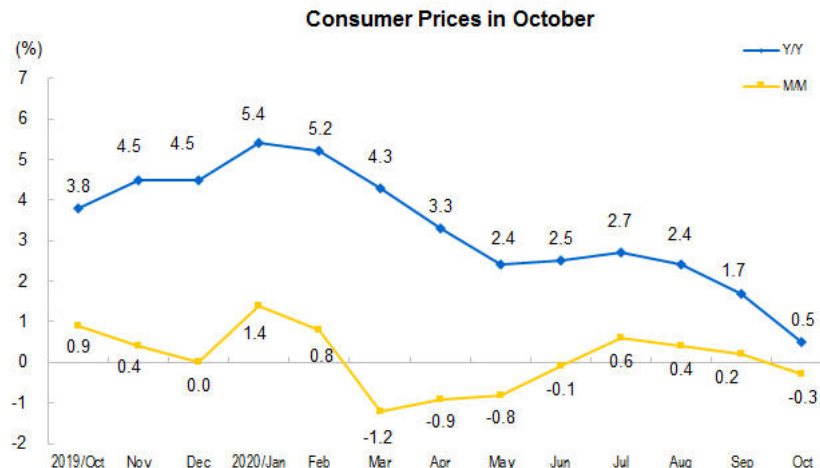
I. Year-on-Year Changes of Prices of Different Categories

In October, prices of food, tobacco and liquor went up by 2.4 percent year-on-year, affecting nearly 0.76 percentage points increase in the CPI. Of which, fresh vegetables rose by 16.7percent, affecting the CPI up by 0.38 percentage point in total; the price of that of aquatic products increased by 2.5 percent, affecting the CPI up by 0.04 percentage point in total; livestock meat price went up by 2.0 percent, affecting nearly 0.14 percentage points increase in the CPI (price of pork was down by 2.8 percent, affecting nearly 0.13 percentage point decrease in the CPI); that of grain rose by 1.5 percent, affecting the CPI up by 0.03 percentage point in total; that of fresh fruits rose by 0.4 percent, affecting the CPI up by 0.01 percentage point in total; that of eggs went down by 16.3 percent, affecting the CPI down by about 0.11 percentage point.

Prices in the other seven categories were 3 up 4 down year on year. In which, the prices of other goods and services, health care, education, culture and entertainment rose by 2.4, 1.5 and 1.1 percent; that of transportation and communications and housing decreased by 3.9 and 0.7 percent; and that of clothing and daily goods and services fell 0.3 and 0.1 percent.

Year-on-Year Consumer Prices by Different Types in October
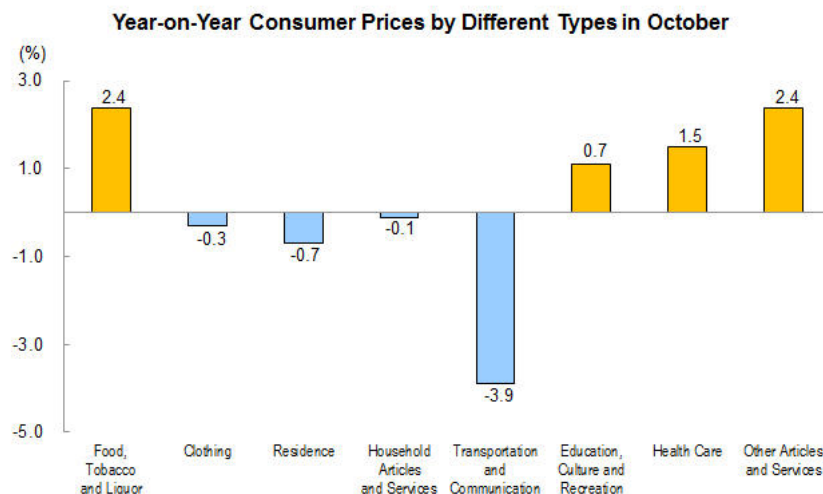
II. Month-on-Month Changes of Prices of Different Categories

In October, food, tobacco and alcohol prices went down by 1.2 percent month-on-month, affecting CPI decrease by 0.39 percentage point. In which, the price of livestock meat dropped by 4.5 percent, affecting nearly 0.34 percentage point decrease in the CPI, of which the price of pork was down by 7.0 percent, affecting nearly 0.34 percentage point decrease in the CPI; that of fresh vegetables dropped by 2.1 percent, affecting CPI down by 0.06 percentage point; that of eggs went down by 1.9 percent, affecting CPI down by 0.01 percentage point; that of aquatic products decreased by 1.2 percent, affecting CPI down by 0.02 percentage point totally; that of fresh fruits rose by 1.8 percent, affecting CPI up by 0.03 percentage point.

Other seven categories of prices rose 5 and fell 2 month on month. Among them, the prices of education, culture and entertainment, and clothing, increased by 0.6 and 0.4 percent; that of housing, daily necessities and services, and health care all increased by 0.1 percent; that of other supplies and services, transportation and communication decreased by 1.7 and 0.2 percent respectively.

Month-on-Month Consumer Prices by Different Types in October
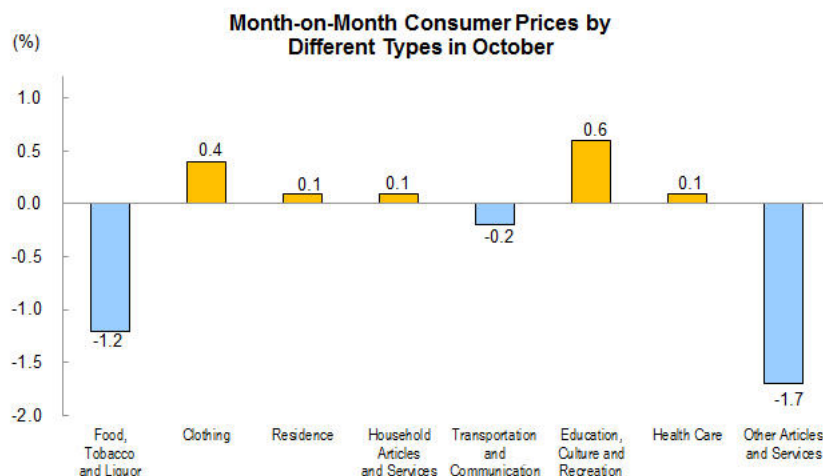
Consumer Prices in October

Items	October		Average on Jan-Oct
	M/M (%)	Y/Y (%)	Y/Y (%)
Consumer Prices	**-0.3**	**0.5**	**3.0**
Of which: Urban	-0.3	0.5	2.8
Rural	-0.5	0.4	3.7
Of which: Food	-1.8	2.2	13.0
Non food	0.1	0.0	0.4
Of which: Consumer Goods	-0.6	0.6	4.4
Services	0.1	0.3	0.6
Of which: Excluding Food and Energy	0.1	0.5	0.9
Of which: Excluding Fresh Vegetables and Fresh Fruits	-0.3	0.1	3.3
By Commodity Categories			
I. Food, Tobacco and Liquor	**-1.2**	**2.4**	**10.0**
Grain	0.1	1.5	1.2
Cooking Oil	0.5	4.7	5.6
Fresh Vegetables	-2.1	16.7	7.1
Meat	-4.5	2.0	50.7
Of which: Pork	-7.0	-2.8	68.5

Beef	0.6	7.0	16.7
Mutton	0.2	3.6	9.6
Aquatic Products	-1.2	2.5	3.3
Eggs	-1.9	-16.3	-8.5
Dairy products	0.3	1.3	0.9
Fresh Fruits	1.8	0.4	-13.7
Tobacco	0.1	0.8	0.8
Liquor	0.5	1.4	2.2
II. Clothing	**0.4**	**-0.3**	**-0.2**
Clothing	0.5	-0.2	-0.1
Clothing Processing Service	0.1	1.7	2.2
Shoes	0.2	-0.7	-0.8
III. Residence	**0.1**	**-0.7**	**-0.4**
House Renting	0.0	-1.1	-0.5
Water, Electricity, and Fuel	0.3	-0.9	-0.7
IV. Household Articles and Services	**0.1**	**-0.1**	**0.0**
Household Appliances	0.0	-1.8	-1.9
Household Services	0.2	2.6	2.7
V. Transportation and Communication	**-0.2**	**-3.9**	**-3.5**
Transportation Facilities	0.0	-2.5	-2.2
Fuels for Vehicles	-2.2	-17.2	-13.4
Vehicle Use and Maintenance	-0.2	1.2	1.5
Communication Facilities	0.2	-1.2	-2.3
Communication Services	0.0	-0.1	-0.4
Postal Services	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6
VI. Education, Culture and Recreation	**0.6**	**1.1**	**1.4**
Education Services	0.0	1.9	2.3
Tourism	2.8	0.6	1.5
VII. Health Care	**0.1**	**1.5**	**1.9**
Traditional Chinese Medicines	0.1	2.0	2.6
Western Medicines	0.0	-0.6	0.8
Health Care Services	0.1	2.2	2.4
VIII. Other Articles and Services	**-1.7**	**2.4**	**4.8**

Annotations:

1. Explanatory Notes

Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an index measuring changes over time in the price level of consumer goods and services purchased by residents, which comprehensively reflects the changes of price level.

2. Statistical Coverage

Consumer Price Index (CPI) covers the prices of goods and services of 8 categories and 262 basic dishvisions which cover the living consumption of urban and rural residents, including food, tobacco and liquor; clothing; residence; household articles and services; transportation and communication; education, culture and recreation; health care; other articles and services.

3. Survey Methods

The prices collection units are selected and determined by sample survey methods, and the original data of consumer prices are collected by specific person in fixed place at fixed time. Data are collected from 88,000 prices collection units in 500 cities and counties of the 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), which cover shopping malls, supermarkets, open fairs, service outlets and Internet E-commerce suppliers.

4. Data Description

Due to "rounding-off", sometimes the aggregate data is the same as the high or low value of the classified data.

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