



Consumer Prices for May 2019

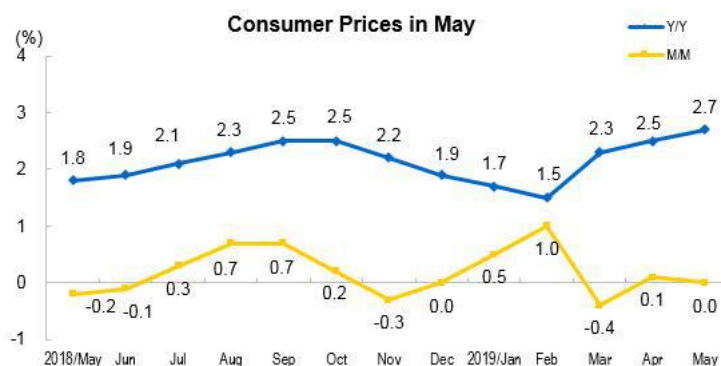
National Bureau of Statistics of China

2019-06-12 14:20

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In May 2019, the consumer price index (CPI) went up by 2.7 percent year-on-year. The prices grew by 2.7 percent in cities and 2.8 percent in rural areas. The food prices went up by 7.7 percent, and the non-food prices increased 1.6 percent. The prices of consumer goods went up by 3.2 percent and the prices of services grew by 1.9 percent. On average from January to May, the overall consumer prices were up by 2.2 percent from the same period of the previous year.

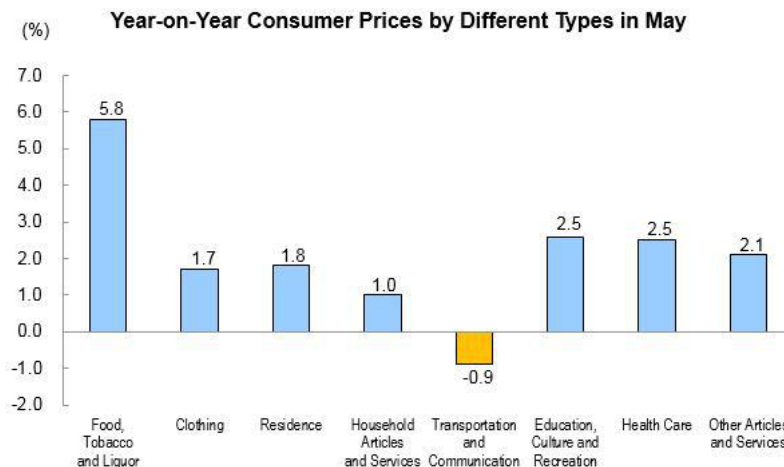
In May, the consumer prices unchanged from the previous month. Of which, prices in cities unchanged and in rural areas increased 0.1 percent. The food prices went up by 0.2 percent, and the non-food prices unchanged from the previous month. The prices of consumer goods increased 0.1 percent, and services down by 0.1 percent.



I. Year-on-Year Changes of Prices of Different Categories

In May, Prices of food, tobacco and liquor went up by 5.8 percent year-on-year, affecting nearly 1.69 percentage points increase in the CPI (Consumer Prices Index). Of which, the prices of fresh fruits up by 26.7 percent, affecting nearly 0.48 percentage point increase in the CPI; fresh vegetables up by 13.3 percent, affecting nearly 0.31 percentage point increase in the CPI; meat, up by 12.5 percent, affecting nearly 0.51 percentage point increase in the CPI (price of pork was up by 18.2 percent, affecting nearly 0.38 percentage point increase in the CPI); eggs up by 8.7 percent, affecting nearly 0.04 percentage point increase in the CPI; poultry, up by 6.4 percent, affecting nearly 0.08 percentage point increase in the CPI; grain, up by 0.5 percent, affecting nearly 0.01 percentage point increase in the CPI; Aquatic products, down by 0.4 percent, affecting nearly 0.01 percentage point decrease in the CPI.

Among the prices of other seven categories, six increased, one decreased year-on-year. Of which, the price of education, culture and recreation, health care, other articles and services, increased 2.6, 2.5 and 2.1 percent respectively; the prices of residence, clothing, household articles and services, increased 1.8, 1.7 and 1.0 percent respectively. The price of transportation and communication decreased 0.9 percent.

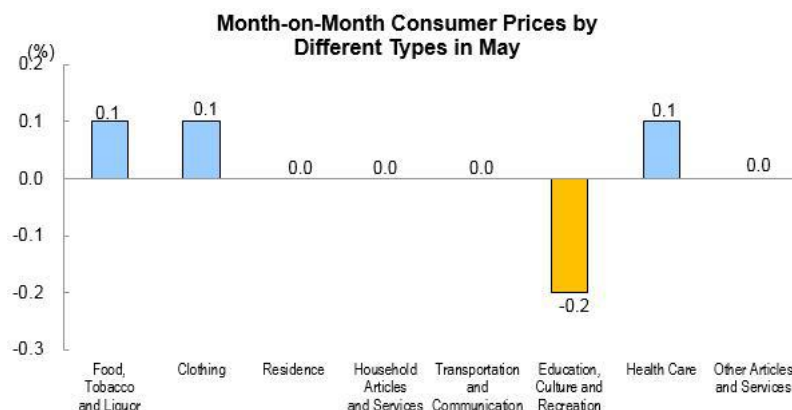


II. Month-on-Month Changes of Prices of Different Categories

In May, Prices of food, tobacco and liquor increased 0.1 percent month-on-month, affecting nearly 0.04 percentage point increase in the CPI. Of which, prices for fresh fruits, up by 10.1 percent, affecting nearly 0.20 percentage point increase in the CPI; eggs, up by 7.6 percent, affecting nearly 0.04 percentage point increase in the CPI; poultry, up by 1.2 percent, affecting nearly 0.01 percentage point increase in the CPI; fresh vegetables

went down by 7.9 percent, affecting nearly 0.22 percentage point decrease in the CPI; meat, down by 0.2 percent, affecting nearly 0.01 percentage point decrease in the CPI (price of pork was down by 0.3 percent, affecting nearly 0.01 percentage point decrease in the CPI); Aquatic products, down by 0.1 percent.

Among the prices of the other seven categories, two increased, one decreased and four unchanged month-on-month. Of which, the prices of clothing and health care, both increased 0.1 percent; the price of education, culture and recreation decreased 0.2 percent; the prices of residence, household articles and services, transportation and communication, other articles and services, all unchanged from the previous month.



Consumer Prices in May

Items	M/M (%)	Y/Y (%)	Average on Jan-May
			Y/Y (%)
Consumer Prices	0.0	2.7	2.2
Of which: Urban	0.0	2.7	2.2
Rural	0.1	2.8	2.2
Of which: Food	0.2	7.7	4.0
Non food	0.0	1.6	1.7
Of which: Consumer Goods	0.1	3.2	2.2
Services	-0.1	1.9	2.1
Of which: Excluding Food and Energy	0.0	1.6	1.8
Of which: Excluding Fresh Vegetables and Fresh Fruits	0.1	2.0	1.8
By Commodity Categories			
I. Food, Tobacco and Liquor	0.1	5.8	3.4
Grain	0.0	0.5	0.5
Cooking Oil	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Fresh Vegetables	-7.9	13.3	10.0
Meat	-0.2	12.5	5.1
Of which: Pork	-0.3	18.2	5.2
Beef	0.1	6.8	7.0
Mutton	-0.1	9.3	10.3
Aquatic Products	-0.1	-0.4	-1.3
Eggs	6.4	8.7	1.1
Dairy products	-0.2	1.4	2.2
Fresh Fruits	10.1	26.7	11.3
Tobacco	0.0	0.5	0.4
Liquor	0.1	1.4	1.7
II. Clothing	0.1	1.7	1.8
Clothing	0.2	2.0	2.0
Clothing Processing Service	0.2	4.4	4.3
Shoes	0.0	1.0	1.1
III. Residence	0.0	1.8	2.0
House Renting	0.0	2.1	2.4
Water, Electricity, and Fuel	-0.1	1.5	1.4
IV. Household Articles and Services	0.0	1.0	1.2
Household Appliances	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1
Household Services	0.1	4.9	5.5
V. Transportation and Communication	0.0	-0.9	-0.8
Transportation Facilities	-0.5	-1.9	-1.8
Fuels for Vehicles	1.9	-1.4	-1.4
Vehicle Use and Maintenance	0.1	2.5	2.6
Communication Facilities	-0.6	-1.5	-0.6
Communication Services	-0.1	-1.2	-1.2
Postal Services	0.0	-0.1	0.3
VI. Education, Culture and Recreation	-0.2	2.6	2.6
Education Services	0.0	3.2	3.3
Tourism	-1.2	3.0	2.8
VII. Health Care	0.1	2.5	2.6
Traditional Chinese Medicines	0.2	5.1	5.8
Western Medicines	0.5	4.9	5.1

Health Care Services	0.0	1.4	1.5
VIII. Other Articles and Services	0.0	2.1	2.0

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. Explanation of date

The total data is the same as the high or low value of the classified data sometimes because of the "rounding" reason.