CHAPTER 7 : PRICES

***Summary***

* *Underlying consumer price inflation, though showing some increase, remained moderate in overall terms in 2022. Prices of food and clothing and footwear increased notably, while prices of energy-related items soared.* *Nonetheless, price pressures on other major components remained largely contained. Private housing rentals continued to fall, albeit at a narrowed rate. The underlying Composite Consumer Price Index (Composite CPI)(1), which nets out the effects of the Government’s one-off relief measures to reflect the underlying inflation trend, rose by 1.7% in 2022, up from the 0.6% increase in 2021.*
* *The headline Composite CPI inflation rate averaged 1.9% in 2022, up from 1.6% in 2021. The slightly higher headline inflation rate than its underlying counterpart in 2022 mainly reflected the lower base of comparison for the former due to the rent waiver for tenants provided by the Hong Kong Housing Authority in 2021.*
* *Domestic business cost pressures were largely mild in 2022, as wage growth remained moderate and commercial rentals stayed soft.*
* *External price pressures were intensive in 2022. Inflation in many major economies(2) surged to very high levels as pandemic-induced supply chain bottlenecks and tensions in Ukraine pushed up international energy, commodity and food prices. While the stronger Hong Kong dollar vis-à-vis many major currencies provided some offset against rising inflation in our major trading partners, prices of overall merchandise imports still rose markedly.*

**Consumer prices**

7.1 Underlying consumer price inflation, though showing some increase, remained moderate in overall terms in 2022. Prices of food and clothing and footwear increased notably, while prices of energy-related items soared. Nonetheless, price pressures on other major components remained largely contained. Private housing rentals continued to fall, albeit at a narrowed rate.Domestic business cost pressures were largely mild, as wage growth remained moderate and commercial rentals stayed soft. External price pressures were intensive. Inflation in many major economies surged to very high levels as pandemic-induced supply chain bottlenecks and tensions in Ukraine pushed up international energy, commodity and food prices. While the stronger Hong Kong dollar vis-à-vis many major currencies provided some offset against rising inflation in our major trading partners, prices of overall merchandise imports still rose markedly.



Note : The year-on-year rates of change of the CPIs from the fourth quarter of 2020 onwards are computed from the new 2019/20-based series, and those before are from the old 2014/15‑based series.

7.2 Underlying consumer price inflation, in terms of the year-on-year rate of change in the underlying Composite CPI which nets out the effects of the Government’s one-off relief measures to reflect the underlying inflation trend, rose from 0.6% in 2021 to 1.7% in 2022, with the quarterly figures moving within a narrow range of 1.6% to 1.8%. Meanwhile, the headline Composite CPI rose by 1.9% in 2022, up from a 1.6% rise in 2021. The slightly higher headline inflation rate than its underlying counterpart in 2022 mainly reflected the lower base of comparison for the former due to the rent waiver for tenants provided by the Hong Kong Housing Authority in 2021, and to a lesser extent a lower rates concession cap for domestic tenements in the first quarter of 2022. These factors together outweighed the effect of the Government’s provision of additional electricity charge subsidies in the year.

**Table 7.1 : Consumer Price Indices**

**(year-on-year rate of change (%))**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Composite CPI | | CPI(A) | CPI(B) | CPI(C) |
|  |  | Underlying(a) | Headline |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2021 | Annual | 0.6 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
|  | H1 | \* | 1.0 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
|  | H2 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Q1 | -0.2 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 0.3 | \* |
|  | Q2 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
|  | Q3 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
|  | Q4 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2022 | Annual | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
|  | H1 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
|  | H2 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Q1 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
|  | Q2 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
|  | Q3 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
|  | Q4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **(seasonally adjusted quarter-to-quarter rate of change (%))** | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2021 | Q1 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
|  | Q2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
|  | Q3 | 0.3 | -0.8 | -2.2 | -0.1 | 0.2 |
|  | Q4 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2022 | Q1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
|  | Q2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
|  | Q3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
|  | Q4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 |

Notes : (a) Underlying consumer price inflation is calculated by netting out the effects of all the Government’s one-off relief measures introduced since 2007, including the waiver and the Government’s payment of public housing rentals, rates concessions, the suspension and subsequent abolition of the Employees Retraining Levy, subsidies for household electricity charges, and waivers of examination fees.

(\*) Change within ±0.05%.

7.3 Analysed by major component of the underlying Composite CPI, food prices, the component with the largest weight other than housing, increased relatively fast by 3.8% in 2022. Within food prices, prices of basic food rose by 4.5%, as the supply of certain food items from the Mainland was hit by a transportation disruption in the early part of the year. Prices of meals out and takeaway food rose by 3.4% in tandem with the generally stabilised local epidemic situation and relaxed social distancing measures since the second quarter. Prices of electricity, gas and water soared amid elevated international energy prices, and those of clothing and footwear increased notably. But price pressures on other major components remained broadly in check. Prices of transport picked up moderately as the effects of higher motor fuel prices were partly offset by the extension of the Government Public Transport Fare Concession Scheme for the Elderly and Eligible Persons with Disabilities to those aged between 60 and 64 from late February. Meanwhile, prices of miscellaneous services increased mildly, while those of durable goods and miscellaneous goods rose modestly. As for housing, the private housing rental component continued to fall, albeit at a narrowed rate alongside the feed-through of the earlier increase in fresh-letting residential rentals.



Note : The year-on-year rates of change of the CPI from the fourth quarter of 2020 onwards are computed from the new 2019/20-based series, and those before are from the old 2014/15‑based series.





Notes : Energy-related items include electricity, town gas, liquefied petroleum gas and other fuel, and motor fuel.

The year-on-year rates of change of the CPIs from the fourth quarter of 2020 onwards are computed from the new 2019/20-based series, and those before are from the old 2014/15‑based series.

Table 7.2 : Underlying Composite CPI by component

**(year‑on‑year rate of change (%))**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | 2022 | | | | |
| Expenditure component | Weighting (%) | 2021 | Annual | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food | 27.41 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Meals out and takeaway food* | 17.05 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| *Basic food* | 10.36 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 3.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Housing(a) | 40.25 | -0.7 | -0.5 | -1.0 | -0.5 | -0.3 | -0.1 |
|  |  | (0.3) | (0.2) | (-0.3) | (-0.6) | (1.8) | (\*) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Private housing rent* | 35.46 | -1.4 | -0.8 | -1.2 | -0.8 | -0.6 | -0.4 |
|  |  | (-1.3) | (-0.6) | (-0.5) | (-0.8) | (-0.6) | (-0.5) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Public housing rent* | 1.87 | 6.1 | 0.3 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 1.2 |
|  |  | (29.3) | (9.6) | (2.0) | (-0.1) | (45.1) | (2.1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electricity, gas and water | 2.82 | 4.7 | 10.4 | 6.5 | 10.7 | 12.5 | 12.0 |
|  |  | (27.0) | (7.2) | (-2.4) | (2.7) | (14.9) | (14.2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alcoholic drinks and tobacco | 0.49 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing and footwear | 2.42 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durable goods | 4.00 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.4 | -1.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous goods | 3.32 | -3.1 | 0.4 | -0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transport | 6.17 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous services | 13.12 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
|  |  | (0.7) | (1.3) | (1.0) | (1.3) | (1.4) | (1.7) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All items | 100.00 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
|  |  | (1.6) | (1.9) | (1.5) | (1.5) | (2.7) | (1.8) |

Notes : (a) The housing component covers rents, rates, Government rent, management fees and other housing charges. Its sub‑components on private and public housing rents as presented here, however, cover rents, rates and Government rent only. Hence, the combined weighting of private and public housing rents is slightly less than the weighting of the entire housing component.

( ) Figures in brackets represent the headline rates of change before netting out the effects of the Government’s one-off relief measures.

(\*) Change within ±0.05%.

**Costs of factor inputs and import prices**

7.4 Domestic cost pressures were largely mild in 2022. Nominal wage growth remained moderate, though the pace of increase picked up gradually over the course of the year amid improved labour market conditions. Commercial rentals faced by businesses stayed soft. As a proxy, the eight-quarter moving averages of office rentals and shop rentals continued to fall by 2.4% and 0.9% respectively in 2022, despite showing narrowing declines during the year alongside the gradual revival of domestic economic activity.



7.5 External price pressures were intensive in 2022, with inflation in many major economies surging to very high levels. Pandemic-induced supply chain bottlenecks particularly in the first half of the year and tensions in Ukraine pushed up international energy, commodity and food prices. While the stronger Hong Kong dollar vis-à-vis many major currencies provided some offset against rising inflation in our major trading partners, import prices of all major end-use categories still saw notable increases. For 2022 as a whole, prices of overall merchandise imports rose markedly by 8.1%, accelerating from the 5.5% increase in the preceding year. Import prices of fuels soared by 49.8%. Import prices of raw materials and semi-manufactures and those of capital goods registered sharp increases of 7.9% and 7.8% respectively. Import prices of consumer goods and foodstuffs both recorded visible increases of 5.6%.

**Table 7.3 : Prices of imports by end-use category**

**(year-on-year rate of change (%))**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Foodstuffs | Consumer  goods | Raw materials  and  semi-manufactures | Fuels | Capital  goods | All |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2021 Annual | 2.6 | 2.5 | 7.6 | 39.8 | 2.9 | 5.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H1 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 18.1 | 0.4 | 2.9 |
| H2 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 10.1 | 63.7 | 5.1 | 7.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 3.1 | -9.5 | -1.2 | 1.1 |
| Q2 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 61.5 | 1.8 | 4.7 |
| Q3 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 9.6 | 53.4 | 3.3 | 6.5 |
| Q4 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 10.7 | 74.2 | 6.8 | 9.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2022 Annual | 5.6 | 5.6 | 7.9 | 49.8 | 7.8 | 8.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H1 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 10.2 | 61.9 | 8.3 | 9.7 |
| H2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 41.1 | 7.7 | 6.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 11.9 | 53.0 | 9.2 | 10.6 |
| Q2 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 8.7 | 71.3 | 7.5 | 8.8 |
| Q3 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 56.8 | 8.4 | 8.1 |
| Q4 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 26.8 | 7.1 | 5.8 |





**Output prices**

7.6 Output prices, as measured by the *Producer Price Indices*(3), showed mixed movements across various sectors in the first three quarters of 2022. Output prices for the manufacturing sector continued to increase modestly. Among the selected service sectors, output prices for accommodation services picked up visibly and exhibited accelerated increases over the course of the year, but remained below the pre-pandemic level. Output prices for water transport and air transport continued to surge for the first three quarters combined, but the former increased at a notably moderated pace and the latter turned to a slight decline in the third quarter alongside easing demand. Output prices for land transport posted a visibly faster increase. Meanwhile, output prices for courier services declined further, while those for telecommunications services continued its secular downtrend.

**Table 7.4 : Producer Price Indices for the manufacturing sector**

and selected service sectors

(year-on-year rate of change (%))

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2021 | | | | | 2022 | | | |
| Industry group | Annual | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1-Q3 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 |
| Manufacturing | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.7 | -0.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Selected service sectors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accommodation services | 3.3 | -4.0 | 4.1 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 12.8 | 8.9 | 12.2 | 17.2 |
| Land transport | 2.7 | -5.2 | 1.1 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 10.8 | 9.4 |
| Water transport | 63.2 | 34.4 | 57.0 | 76.6 | 82.2 | 33.5 | 57.0 | 40.0 | 10.2 |
| Air transport | 36.7 | 18.9 | 30.3 | 34.7 | 59.1 | 18.0 | 42.8 | 17.8 | -1.7 |
| Telecommunications | -1.7 | -1.7 | -1.6 | -2.7 | -0.6 | -1.0 | -0.6 | -0.8 | -1.8 |
| Courier services | -1.9 | 2.1 | -1.1 | -3.7 | -4.4 | -4.0 | -4.1 | -4.1 | -4.0 |

**GDP deflator**

7.7 As a broad measure of the overall change in prices in the economy, the increase in the *GDP deflator*(4) picked up to 2.2% in 2022 from 0.7% in 2021. The *terms of trade*(5) edged down by 0.1% for 2022 as a whole. Taking out the external trade components, the domestic demand deflator increased by 2.3% in 2022.



**Table 7.5 : GDP deflator and the main expenditure component deflators**

**(year-on-year rate of change (%))**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2021 | | | | | 2022 | | | | |
|  | Annual# | Q1# | Q2# | Q3# | Q4# | Annual# | Q1# | Q2# | Q3# | Q4# |
| Private consumption expenditure | -0.6 | -1.6 | -0.6 | -0.5 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Government consumption expenditure | 0.6 | -0.1 | \* | 0.6 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 2.6 |
| Gross domestic fixed  capital formation | -2.1 | -5.2 | -3.7 | -1.4 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 0.9 |
| Total exports of goods& | 5.1 | 1.4 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 9.3 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 4.6 |
| Imports of goods& | 4.9 | 1.3 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 10.2 | 8.3 | 6.8 | 4.9 |
| Exports of services& | 14.5 | 8.3 | 15.3 | 17.9 | 17.0 | 7.3 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 4.7 | 1.3 |
| Imports of services& | 9.9 | 4.8 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 3.8 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 1.3 | -1.4 |
| **Gross Domestic Product** | **0.7** | **-0.4**  **<0.8>** | **0.5**  **<0.4>** | **0.7**  **<-0.2>** | **1.8**  **<0.8>** | **2.2** | **1.4**  **<0.3>** | **0.9**  **<0.1>** | **4.0**  **<2.6>** | **2.3**  **<-0.6>** |
| Total final demand& | 3.7 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 3.3 |
| Domestic demand | -0.8 | -1.5 | -1.2 | -0.4 | -0.3 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Terms of trade in goods and services& | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.7 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 |

Notes : Figures are derived based on the series of chain volume measures of GDP. They are subject to revision later on as more data become available.

(&) Figures are compiled based on the change of ownership principle in recording goods sent abroad for processing and merchanting under the standards stipulated in the *System of National Accounts 2008*.

(#) Revised figures.

< > Seasonally adjusted quarter-to-quarter rate of change.

(\*) Change within ±0.05%.

**Notes :**

(1) The Consumer Price Indices (A), (B) and (C) are compiled with reference to the average expenditure patterns for different groups of households as obtained from the Household Expenditure Survey. Then, by aggregating the expenditure patterns of all the households covered by the above three indices, a Composite CPI is compiled.

In May 2021, the Census and Statistics Department updated the base period and expenditure weights for compiling the CPIs. CPI figures quoted in this report refer to the 2019/20-based series unless otherwise stated.

The expenditure ranges of the households covered in the 2019/20-based CPIs are shown below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Approximate proportion of  households covered | Average monthly expenditure range during Oct 2019 to Sep 2020 |
|  | (%) | ($) |
| CPI(A) | 50 | 6,500 to 27,999 |
| CPI(B) | 30 | 28,000 to 48,499 |
| CPI(C) | 10 | 48,500 to 91,999 |

The weightings of the various components in the 2019/20-based CPIs are as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Expenditure  component | Composite CPI | CPI(A) | CPI(B) | CPI(C) |
|  | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) |
| Food | 27.41 | 32.71 | 26.76 | 21.89 |
| *Meals out and takeaway food* | *17.05* | *18.87* | *17.27* | *14.55* |
| *Basic food* | *10.36* | *13.84* | *9.49* | *7.34* |
| Housing | 40.25 | 40.46 | 40.77 | 39.24 |
| *Private housing rent* | *35.46* | *33.43* | *37.22* | *35.44* |
| *Public housing rent* | *1.87* | *4.95* | *0.55* | *--* |
| *Management fees and other housing charges* | *2.92* | *2.08* | *3.00* | *3.80* |
| Electricity, gas and water | 2.82 | 3.85 | 2.57 | 1.92 |
| Alcoholic drinks and tobacco | 0.49 | 0.76 | 0.41 | 0.27 |
| Clothing and footwear | 2.42 | 1.78 | 2.51 | 3.08 |
| Durable goods | 4.00 | 3.29 | 3.94 | 4.97 |
| Miscellaneous goods | 3.32 | 3.31 | 3.48 | 3.10 |
| Transport | 6.17 | 4.52 | 6.38 | 7.89 |
| Miscellaneous services | 13.12 | 9.32 | 13.18 | 17.64 |
| All items | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

(2) The table below presents the year-on-year rates (%) of consumer price inflation in selected economies.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2021 | | | | | 2022 | | | | |
|  | Annual | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Annual | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Selected developed economies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| US^ | 3.6 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Canada | 3.4 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 6.7 |
| EU | 2.9 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 9.2 | 6.5 | 8.8 | 10.3 | 11.0 |
| Japan | -0.2 | -0.5 | -0.7 | -0.2 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selected major emerging economies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mainland China | 0.9 | \* | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 1.8 |
| Russia | 6.7 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 13.8 | 11.6 | 17.0 | 14.3 | 12.2 |
| India | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.1 |
| Brazil | 8.3 | 5.3 | 7.7 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 9.3 | 10.7 | 11.9 | 8.6 | 6.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selected Asian economies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hong Kong | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 1.8 |
| Singapore | 2.3 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 6.6 |
| Taiwan | 2.0 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Korea | 2.5 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.2 |
| Malaysia | 2.5 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| Thailand | 1.2 | -0.5 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 5.8 |
| Indonesia | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| Philippines | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 3.4 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 7.9 |
| Vietnam | 1.8 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 4.4 |
| Macao | \* | -1.0 | -0.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 |

Notes: (\*) Change within ±0.05%.

(^) Refers to core CPI inflation.

(3) The Producer Price Indices are designed to reflect changes in the prices of goods and services received by local producers. Producer prices refer to the transacted prices, net of any discounts or rebates allowed to the buyers. Transportation and other incidental charges are not included.

(4) The implicit price deflators of GDP and its main expenditure components are derived by dividing GDP at current prices by the corresponding chained-dollar figures. The rate of change in the GDP deflator may differ substantially from that in the Composite CPI over the same time span. The Composite CPI covers consumer price inflation in particular. Yet the GDP deflator is a much broader measure of inflation for the entire economy, and takes into account all the price changes related to consumption, investment, exports and imports. Also, the rate of change in the GDP deflator may differ appreciably from that in the total final demand deflator, depending on the movement in the prices of final demand and imports. Likewise, the rate of change in the GDP deflator may differ appreciably from that in the domestic demand deflator, depending on the movement in the prices of imports and exports.

(5) The terms of trade is defined as the ratio of the prices of total exports to the prices of total imports.