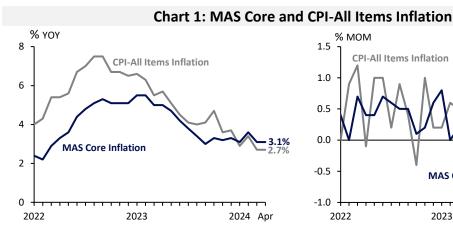




# **Consumer Price Developments in April 2024**

### **Summary**

- MAS Core Inflation came in at 3.1% on a year-on-year (y-o-y) basis in April, unchanged from March.
  - o An increase in electricity & gas and retail & other goods inflation was offset by lower services and food inflation.
  - On a month-on-month (m-o-m) basis, core CPI rose by **0.4%**.
- CPI-All Items inflation also remained stable at 2.7% y-o-y in April, unchanged from March.
  - o An increase in private transport costs was offset by lower accommodation inflation, even as core inflation remained unchanged.
  - o On a m-o-m basis, CPI-All Items edged up by **0.1%**.



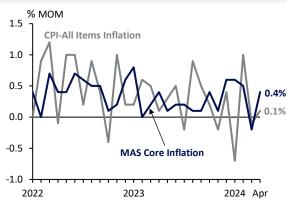
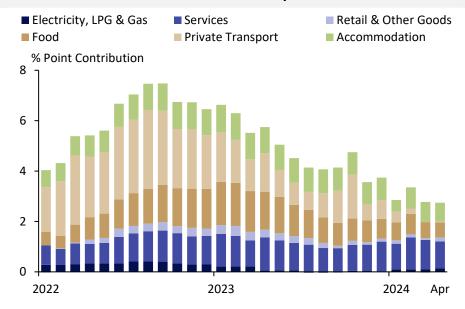


Chart 2: % Point Contribution to Year-on-year CPI-All Items Inflation



<sup>\*</sup> Private transport and accommodation are excluded from the MAS Core Inflation measure. Source: MAS, MTI estimates

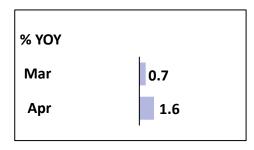
# CPI-All Items inflation was unchanged at 2.7% y-o-y in April.

#### **CPI-All Items**



CPI-All Items inflation was unchanged as the fall in services, food and accommodation inflation was broadly offset by the increase in private transport costs and higher inflation for electricity & gas and retail & other goods.

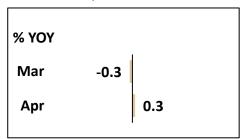
### **Retail & Other Goods**



Retail & other goods inflation rose due to the hike in water prices<sup>1</sup>, a steeper increase in the prices of personal effects, and a smaller decline in the prices of clothing & footwear.

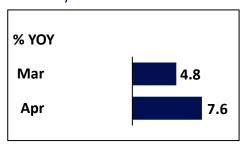
The "water price" component of the CPI-All Items basket comes under the "retail & other goods" category.

### **Private Transport**



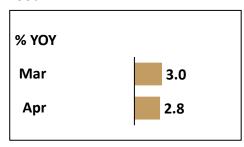
Private transport costs increased as car prices fell at a slower rate and petrol prices rose more steeply.

### **Electricity & Gas**



Electricity & gas inflation picked up on account of larger increases in electricity and gas tariffs.<sup>2</sup>

### Food



Food inflation edged down as the prices of noncooked food and food services rose at a slower pace.

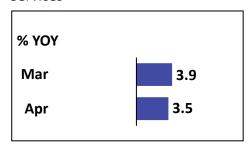
#### Accommodation



Accommodation inflation eased on account of smaller increases in housing rents and the cost of housing maintenance & repairs.

While electricity and gas tariffs for the period of April to June 2024 are lower than that for the period of January to March 2024, they were higher in y-o-y terms in April 2024 due to the low base in April 2023.

## Services



Services inflation dipped on the back of a larger decline in airfares and a more modest pace of increase in holiday expenses.

### **Outlook**

Crude oil prices have been volatile in recent months but the global prices of most food commodities, as well as intermediate and final manufactured goods, have remained relatively stable or continued to decline. In addition, inflation for services associated with overseas travel should moderate further over the course of the year as supply conditions in the air transport and hospitality sectors around the world improve. The gradually strengthening S\$ trade-weighted exchange rate should also continue to temper Singapore's imported inflation in the months ahead.

On the domestic front, increases in unit labour costs are expected to slow over the course of the year in tandem with the cooling labour market. Nonetheless, businesses are likely to continue passing through the earlier increases in labour and other business costs to consumer prices, albeit at a reduced pace.

MAS Core Inflation is expected to stay on a gradual moderating trend over the rest of the year and step down more discernibly in Q4 2024, as import cost pressures continue to decline and tightness in the domestic labour market eases.

Private transport inflation is expected to moderate from last year amid the larger projected COE supply this year. Accommodation inflation should also continue to ease as the supply of housing units available for rental increases over the course of the year.

For 2024 as a whole, both headline and core inflation are projected to average 2.5–3.5%. Excluding the transitory effects of the 1%-point increase in the GST rate to 9%, headline and core inflation are expected to come in at 1.5–2.5%.

However, risks to the inflation outlook remain. Fresh geopolitical shocks and adverse weather events around the world could put upward pressure on global energy and food commodity prices, as well as shipping costs. Domestically, a stronger-than-expected labour market could also lead to a re-acceleration in wage growth. Conversely, an unexpected weakening in the global economy could induce a greater easing of cost and price pressures.

MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE

MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

23 May 2024

### **Annex: Price Indicators**

#### **CPI-All Items**

The CPI is commonly used as a measure of consumer price changes in the economy. It tracks the change in prices of a fixed basket of consumption goods and services commonly purchased by the general resident households over time.

The CPI covers only consumption expenditure incurred by resident households. It excludes non-consumption expenditures such as purchases of houses, shares and other financial assets and income taxes etc.

The CPI-All Items provides a comprehensive overview of the prices of consumer goods and services. Nevertheless, useful information can also be revealed by complementary CPI series derived by excluding specific items in the All Items basket. For example, two other CPI series reported on a monthly basis are the CPI less imputed rentals on owner-occupied accommodation and the MAS Core Inflation.

#### **MAS Core Inflation**

The Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) monitors a core inflation measure that excludes the components of "Accommodation" and "Private Transport". These items are excluded as they tend to be significantly influenced by supply-side administrative policies and are volatile. Core inflation is meant to capture the generalised and persistent price changes that are driven by underlying demand conditions. It thus provides useful information for monetary policy which has the objective of ensuring price stability in the medium term.

### CPI less imputed rentals on owner-occupied accommodation

Accommodation, one of the groups in the Housing & Utilities expenditure division, comprises "rented and owner-occupied accommodation", as well as "housing maintenance & repairs".

A significant share of the Accommodation group is "owner-occupied accommodation (OOA)" cost, which reflects the costs to homeowners of utilising the flow of services provided by their homes over an extended period of time. Given that the cost of using housing services is not directly observed for homeowners, it is computed based on the imputed rental concept under the rental equivalence method, i.e., proxied by market rentals. As for the CPI for "housing maintenance & repairs", it takes into account the rebates for service & conservancy charges (S&CC) disbursed to households living in HDB flats in the applicable months.

Imputed rentals have no impact on the cash expenditures of most households in Singapore as they already own their homes, while the inclusion of S&CC rebates results in some volatility in the monthly CPI. As such, the CPI for "All Items less accommodation" and "All Items less

imputed rentals on owner-occupied accommodation" are compiled and published as additional indicators. For "All Items less imputed rentals on owner-occupied accommodation", actual rentals paid on rented units are still included in the measure.

### **CPI Statistics**

Detailed CPI statistics can be found in the Department of Statistics' release titled "Singapore Consumer Price Index for April 2024". This release also contains further information on the various price indicators published.

https://www.singstat.gov.sq/whats-new/latest-news/cpi-highlights

## **MAS Core Inflation**

A detailed review of MAS Core Inflation can be found in "A Review of the Core Inflation Measure for Singapore".

https://www.mas.gov.sg/-

/media/MAS/resource/publications/staff\_papers/StaffPaperNo51.pdf

Table A.1
Consumer Price Index of Key Categories

Index (2019=100)

	All Items	MAS Core	CPI Less Accommo dation	CPI Less OOA	Food	Services	Retail & Other Goods	Electricity & Gas	Private Transport	Accommo dation
Weights	10,000	6,582	7,803	8,250	2,110	3,173	1,111	188	1,221	2,197
2023 Apr	112.669	108.856	114.019	113.058	114.636	107.085	102.214	113.105	141.854	107.873
May	113.034	108.957	113.615	113.422	115.061	107.072	101.918	113.890	138.723	110.971
Jun	113.576	109.163	114.219	114.002	115.101	107.513	101.811	113.784	141.475	111.293
Jul	113.309	109.383	114.202	113.562	115.293	107.744	101.976	114.494	140.174	110.139
Aug	114.303	109.465	114.845	114.685	115.479	107.829	101.874	114.415	143.849	112.378
Sep	114.880	109.602	115.495	115.312	115.649	108.146	101.423	114.664	147.267	112.694
Oct	115.111	110.033	116.226	115.521	115.855	108.610	101.832	117.147	149.612	111.151
Nov	114.910	110.154	115.369	115.223	116.248	108.809	101.242	117.157	143.478	113.281
Dec	115.343	110.866	115.844	115.684	116.340	110.241	101.191	117.168	142.681	113.562
2024 Jan	114.572	111.531	115.728	114.686	117.532	110.226	102.236	121.122	138.351	110.467
Feb	115.772	112.086	116.232	116.091	118.136	110.746	102.857	121.371	138.576	114.140
Mar	115.662	111.821	116.025	115.904	117.639	110.610	102.535	121.853	138.687	114.373
Apr	115.764	112.219	116.916	115.976	117.839	110.855	103.827	121.752	142.238	111.671

Note: For more information on the CPI items in the "Services" and "Retail & Other Goods" categories in this report, please refer to "MAS Core Inflation and Notes to Selected CPI Categories". <a href="https://www.mas.gov.sg/statistics">https://www.mas.gov.sg/statistics</a>

Table A.2
YOY Inflation for Key CPI Categories

	All Items	MAS Core	CPI Less Accommo dation	CPI Less OOA	Food	Services	Retail & Other Goods	Electricity & Gas	Private Transport	Accommo dation
Weights	10,000	6,582	7,803	8,250	2,110	3,173	1,111	188	1,221	2,197
2023 Apr	5.7	5.0	6.0	5.9	7.1	4.3	2.9	2.7	10.4	4.9
May	5.1	4.7	5.2	5.1	6.8	3.9	2.8	3.3	7.2	4.7
Jun	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.5	5.9	3.6	2.7	3.1	5.8	4.5
Jul	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.0	5.3	3.6	2.6	-1.6	4.8	4.6
Aug	4.0	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.8	3.1	2.0	-1.4	6.3	4.4
Sep	4.1	3.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.1	0.9	-1.4	8.5	4.3
Oct	4.7	3.3	4.9	4.9	4.1	3.4	1.6	1.8	11.7	4.2
Nov	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.0	3.5	1.0	1.5	4.2	4.1
Dec	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	1.1	1.3	5.0	4.1
2024 Jan	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.6	3.3	3.3	1.4	5.3	2.9	2.1
Feb	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.8	4.2	1.2	5.2	1.4	3.9
Mar	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.9	0.7	4.8	-0.3	3.7
Apr	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.5	1.6	7.6	0.3	3.5