



# SINGAPORE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME GROUP

**July – December and Full Year 2023**

## Overview

### July – December 2023

- In the second half of 2023 (2H 2023), the Consumer Price Index (CPI)-All Items for general households rose by 4.1 per cent on a year-on-year (y-o-y) basis, lower than the 5.6 per cent increase in 1H 2023.
- By household income groups, the CPI-All Items for the lowest 20%, middle 60% and highest 20% income groups increased by 3.7 per cent, 3.9 per cent and 4.4 per cent y-o-y respectively in 2H 2023.
- Excluding imputed rentals on owner-occupied accommodation (OOA), the CPI for the lowest 20%, middle 60% and highest 20% income groups rose by 3.3 per cent, 3.8 per cent and 4.4 per cent y-o-y respectively over the same period.

### Full Year 2023

- For the whole of 2023, the CPI-All Items for general households rose by 4.8 per cent, lower than the 6.1 per cent increase in 2022.
- By household income groups, CPI-All Items inflation for the lowest 20%, middle 60% and highest 20% income groups came in at 4.3 per cent, 4.7 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively in 2023.
- Excluding imputed rentals on OOA, the CPI for the lowest 20%, middle 60% and highest 20% income groups increased by 4.0 per cent, 4.7 per cent and 5.2 per cent respectively over the same period.

## July – December 2023

### Main Contributors to the Change in CPI-All Items for All Household Income Groups, 2H 2023 over 2H 2022

- In 2H 2023, the main expenditure items that contributed positively to the CPI-All Items inflation rates of all three household income groups were food, accommodation, cars, holiday expenses, healthcare services<sup>1</sup>, tuition & other fees, and telecommunication services. The price increases for these items were partially offset by the lower costs of other transport services<sup>2</sup>.

### Comparison of CPI-All Items less OOA Across Household Income Groups

- Among the three household income groups, the lowest 20% income group saw the smallest increase in CPI excluding OOA in 2H 2023, mainly because:
  - Higher car prices had a smaller impact on the group's CPI, given that cars accounted for a smaller share of its expenditure basket as compared to that of the middle 60% and highest 20% income groups; and
  - Healthcare subsidy changes<sup>3</sup> implemented in 2H 2022 dampened the increase in healthcare services costs for the group.

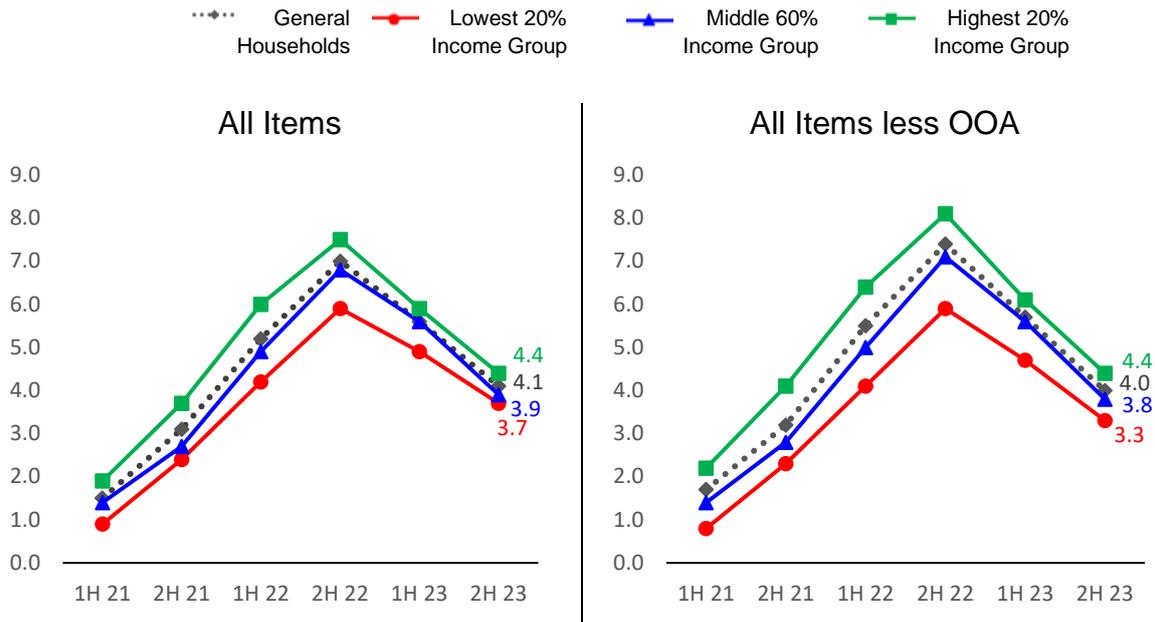
---

<sup>1</sup> Healthcare services include outpatient services, hospital services and health insurance.

<sup>2</sup> Other transport services include airfares, sea fares and moving services etc.

<sup>3</sup> The changes in government healthcare subsidies provided to households include (i) changes to the subsidy frameworks implemented progressively since September 2022 across the various healthcare settings, such as higher subsidies for lower-income patients for Day Surgery and at Community Hospitals; and (ii) the shift in the basis for means-testing in inpatient settings from individual monthly income to per capita household income to better reflect the means of an income earner with dependants. These changes have collectively benefitted lower-income resident households more than higher-income resident households.

## Change in Key Indicators<sup>4</sup> (Year-on-Year)



## Full Year 2023

### Main Contributors to the Change in CPI-All Items for All Household Income Groups, 2023 over 2022

- In 2023, the main positive contributors to the CPI-All Items inflation rates of the three household income groups were food, cars, accommodation, holiday expenses, tuition & other fees, and telecommunication services. On the other hand, the main negative contributors were petrol and other transport services<sup>2</sup>.

### Comparison of CPI-All Items less OOA Across Household Income Groups

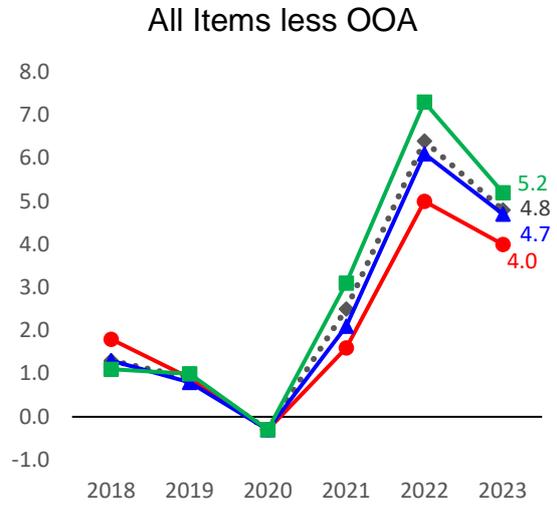
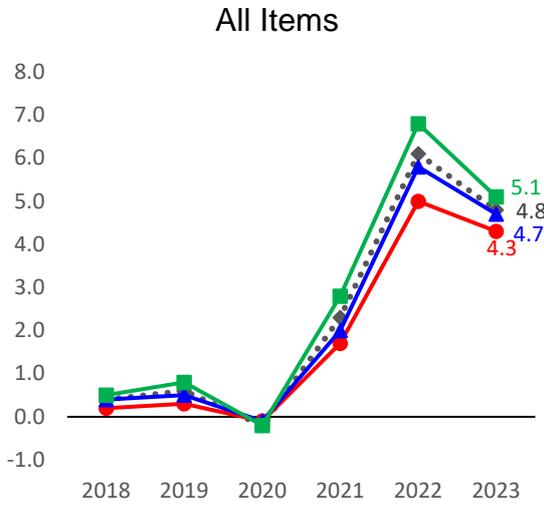
- In 2023, the lowest 20% income group saw the smallest increase in CPI excluding OOA compared to the middle 60% and highest 20% income groups, mainly because:
  - Higher car prices and holiday expenses had a smaller impact on its CPI as compared to the other two income groups, given that cars and holiday expenses accounted for a lower share of its expenditure basket;
  - Healthcare subsidy changes<sup>3</sup> implemented in 2H 2022 reduced healthcare services costs for the group; and
  - Changes in the various education-related government frameworks<sup>5</sup> implemented in 1H 2023 dampened the increase in tuition & other fees for the group.

<sup>4</sup> Longer time series can be found on the SingStat Table Builder (<https://tablebuilder.singstat.gov.sg>). For more information on the coverage of these indicators, please refer to the Technical Note.

<sup>5</sup> The changes in the various education-related government frameworks include (i) enhancement to the MOE Financial Assistance Scheme (FAS); and (ii) lowered fee caps at Anchor Operator (AOP) and Partner Operator (POP) pre-schools, which have been implemented since 1 January 2023. These changes have collectively benefitted lower-income resident households more than higher-income resident households.

## Change in Key Indicators (Year-on-Year)

····· General Households    
 —●— Lowest 20% Income Group    
 —▲— Middle 60% Income Group    
 —■— Highest 20% Income Group



Singapore Department of Statistics

23 Jan 2024

For enquiries, please contact:

E SINGSTAT-CPI\_Info@singstat.gov.sg T (+65) 6332 5047

Find us on



Why does the reported inflation differ from my personal experience? Scan to find out

002019

https://singstat.gov.sg

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME GROUP (2019 as base year)												
Household Income Group	Expenditure Division											All Items less Imputed Rentals on Owner-Occupied Accommodation
	All Item	Food	Clothing & Footwear	Housing & Utilities	Household Durables & Services	Health Care	Transport	Communication	Recreation & Culture	Education	Miscellaneous Goods & Services	
Weight Per 10,000												
General Households	10,000	2,110	212	2,484	493	655	1,707	411	789	663	476	8,250
Lowest 20%	10,000	2,325	138	3,424	452	939	933	472	525	406	386	7,529
Middle 60%	10,000	2,324	224	2,466	452	687	1,520	487	749	598	493	8,274
Highest 20%	10,000	1,770	210	2,299	560	544	2,141	292	903	807	474	8,380
Percent Change Over Corresponding Period of Previous Year												
<u>2023 Jul – Dec</u>												
General Households	4.1	4.4	-0.5	3.8	1.5	4.7	5.0	3.4	5.6	2.6	3.2	4.0
Lowest 20%	3.7	4.4	0.1	4.0	1.5	1.3	4.0	3.4	4.6	1.7	5.7	3.3
Middle 60%	3.9	4.4	-0.9	3.9	1.5	4.7	4.2	3.5	5.2	2.6	3.4	3.8
Highest 20%	4.4	4.3	-0.3	3.7	1.6	5.7	5.8	3.3	6.3	2.9	2.5	4.4
<u>2023 Jan – Jun</u>												
General Households	5.6	7.3	5.6	4.8	2.2	4.3	7.8	2.4	6.7	2.9	2.9	5.7
Lowest 20%	4.9	7.3	6.1	5.0	2.2	-1.4	6.4	2.4	7.3	2.0	5.3	4.7
Middle 60%	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.9	2.2	4.4	7.1	2.5	7.0	2.8	3.2	5.6
Highest 20%	5.9	7.3	5.3	4.6	2.2	5.9	8.6	2.3	6.3	3.1	2.1	6.1
<u>2023</u>												
General Households	4.8	5.8	2.5	4.3	1.9	4.5	6.3	2.9	6.1	2.7	3.1	4.8
Lowest 20%	4.3	5.8	3.0	4.5	1.8	-0.1	5.2	2.9	5.9	1.9	5.5	4.0
Middle 60%	4.7	5.8	2.5	4.4	1.8	4.6	5.6	3.0	6.1	2.7	3.3	4.7
Highest 20%	5.1	5.7	2.5	4.2	1.9	5.8	7.2	2.8	6.3	3.0	2.3	5.2
<u>2022</u>												
General Households	6.1	5.3	2.8	5.2	2.0	2.2	16.4	-1.2	4.3	2.1	0.5	6.4
Lowest 20%	5.0	5.6	2.3	5.5	2.1	1.0	13.7	-1.2	4.5	2.6	0.7	5.0
Middle 60%	5.8	5.3	2.8	5.5	2.1	2.2	15.8	-1.3	4.4	2.0	0.6	6.1
Highest 20%	6.8	5.2	2.9	4.8	1.9	2.5	17.3	-1.1	4.4	2.0	0.3	7.3

Please refer to the SingStat Table Builder at <https://tablebuilder.singstat.gov.sg> for longer time series and further breakdown of the CPI data by household income group at expenditure group and class level.

TECHNICAL NOTE

**Consumer Price Index for All Items**

This contains all the expenditure divisions, groups and classes.

**Consumer Price Index for “All Items Less Imputed Rentals on Owner-Occupied Accommodation” (All Items less OOA)**

The Owner-Occupied Accommodation (OOA) cost in CPI comprises rentals that are imputed for owner-occupied homes. Imputed rentals on OOA have no impact on the cash expenditure of owner-occupied households.

**Household Income Group**

Household income group categorises resident households by their monthly household income from all sources (including imputed rentals on owner-occupied accommodation).