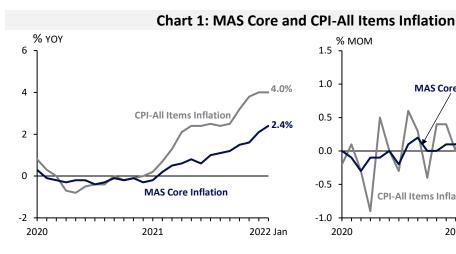




Consumer Price Developments in January 2022

Summary

- MAS Core Inflation rose to 2.4% on a year-on-year (y-o-y) basis in January 2022, from 2.1% in December 2021.
 - o This was driven by higher inflation for food and electricity & gas, as well as a slower pace of decline in the cost of retail & other goods.
- CPI-All Items inflation came in at 4.0% y-o-y in January, unchanged from the preceding month.
 - o This was due to a moderation in private transport inflation offsetting higher core and accommodation inflation.
- On a month-on-month (m-o-m) basis, CPI-All Items remained the same (i.e., 0.0%) while core CPI picked up by 0.4% in January.



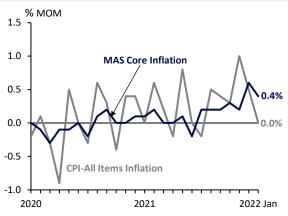
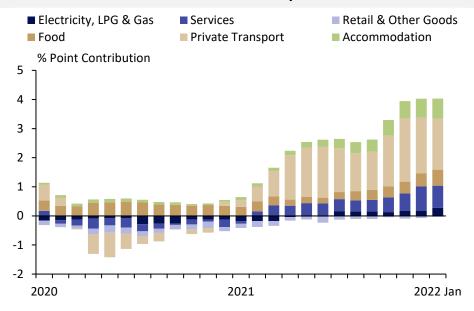


Chart 2: % Point Contribution to Year-on-year CPI-All Items Inflation

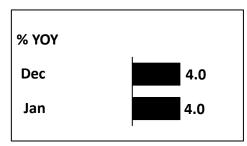


^{*} Private transport and accommodation are excluded from the MAS Core Inflation measure.

Source: MAS, MTI estimates

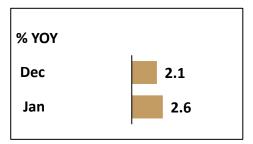
CPI-All Items inflation remained at 4.0% y-o-y in January.

CPI-All Items



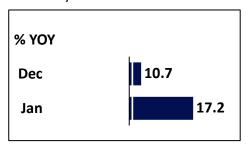
CPI-All Items inflation was unchanged, as lower private transport inflation offset the increase in core and accommodation inflation.

Food



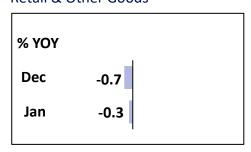
Food inflation picked up, reflecting higher inflation for both non-cooked food and prepared meals.

Electricity & Gas



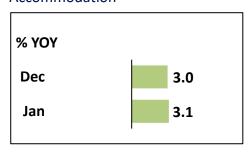
Electricity & gas inflation rose due to a steeper increase in electricity and gas tariffs.¹

Retail & Other Goods



The cost of retail & other goods fell at a slower pace as the prices of clothing & footwear and personal care products registered smaller declines, while that of medical products and household durables picked up more strongly.

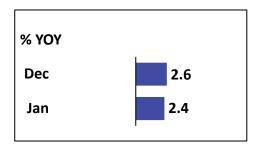
Accommodation



Accommodation inflation edged up due to a larger increase in housing rents.

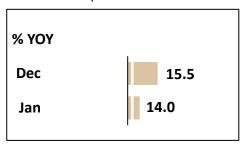
Due to higher fuel costs, the electricity tariff for households (inclusive of GST) was raised to 27.22 cents per kilowatt hour (kWh) for Q1 2022, from 25.80 cents per kWh in the preceding quarter. Similarly, the gas tariff for households (inclusive of GST) was revised upwards to 21.62 cents per kWh from 20.37 cents per kWh over the same period. On a y-o-y basis, the electricity tariff rose by 22.6% in January, while the gas tariff increased by 17.3%.

Services



Services inflation dipped as inflation for holiday expenses and airfares² fell, while telecommunication services fees declined more sharply. The pace of increase in domestic & household services costs also eased.

Private Transport



Private transport inflation fell on account of a smaller increase in car prices.

With the introduction of Vaccinated Travel Lane (VTL) flights, the actual airfares for such flights are being progressively incorporated into the CPI, compared to the previous approach of imputing them using the overall change in CPI-All Items when there were no flights due to COVID-19. Airfares CPI fell sequentially in January, reflecting a moderation in base fares as well as lower cost of mandatory COVID-19 tests arising from the relaxation of testing requirements under the VTLs. This led to the smaller y-o-y increase in the cost of airfares in January as compared to December 2021. Nonetheless, as overseas travel was still limited, the airfares CPI for January remained largely imputed. For more details, please refer to the Technical Note in the Department of Statistics' release titled "Singapore Consumer Price Index for January 2022".

Outlook

Global inflation has risen further recently and could stay high for some time before easing in the latter half of the year. In the near term, heightened geopolitical risks and tight supply conditions will keep crude oil prices elevated. Bottlenecks in global transportation and labour shortages in a number of Singapore's major trading partners are also likely to persist. While ongoing external supply constraints should ease in the second half of 2022, leading to some moderation in imported inflation, there remain upside risks to inflation from pandemic-related and geopolitical shocks that could further disrupt global supply chains.

The domestic labour market should continue to tighten and lead to strengthened wage pressures over the course of the year. Cost increases are likely to filter through to higher services prices as private consumption picks up. For the non-core CPI components, car and accommodation cost increases are likely to remain robust in the near term, keeping headline inflation elevated.

All in, MAS Core Inflation is forecast to pick up further in the near term, and could reach 3% by the middle of the year before easing in the second half of 2022 as external inflation recedes. Rising cost of air travel is expected to account for a significant part of the increase in core inflation in the near term. For 2022 as a whole, MAS Core Inflation is projected to average 2–3% while CPI-All Items inflation is forecast to come in within 2.5–3.5%.

MONETARY AUTHORITY OF SINGAPORE
MINISTRY OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

23 February 2022

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 category of the CPI, 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 is meant to reflect the costs to homeowners of utilising the flow of services provided by their homes over an extended period of time. As the cost of using housing services is not directly observed for homeowners, it is proxied by market rentals.

Changes in the CPI imputed rentals on OOA, however, have no direct impact on the monthly cash expenditure of most households in Singapore as they already own their homes. Hence, the CPI less imputed rentals on OOA is compiled as an additional indicator to track households' actual expenditures. Actual rentals paid on rented homes are still included in this measure.

CPI Statistics

Detailed CPI statistics can be found in the Department of Statistics' release titled "Singapore Consumer Price Index for January 2022". 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.sq/-

/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 CPI Less Food **Services** Retail & **Electricity Private** Accommo **Accommo** OOA Other & Gas dation **Transport** dation Goods 7,803 Weights 10,000 6,582 8,250 2,110 1,111 188 1,221 2,197 3,173 100.611 102.579 99.966 97.934 88.085 99.834 2021 Jan 100.440 100.121 100.354 103.249 Feb 101.015 100.321 100.891 101.034 102.900 100.212 97.804 88.085 103.959 101.457 100.357 101.138 101.271 102.657 100.319 98.190 101.597 Mar 101.239 87.984 105.350 101.651 101.021 102.776 92.006 Apr 101.070 100.368 100.175 97.756 108.567 99.007 100.508 101.861 101.962 103.026 97.372 109.159 101.883 100.435 92.002 101.960 May 101.870 100.314 101.777 101.889 103.104 100.407 96.176 91.921 109.661 102.201 Jun 100.542 101.940 101.577 103.246 96.723 93.865 101.672 100.476 109.477 100.721 Jul 100.784 102.071 102.190 103.509 100.674 93.726 109.006 102.801 Aug 102.231 97.113 Sep 102.657 101.012 102.566 102.663 103.725 100.886 97.433 93.844 110.944 102.979 102.950 101.296 97.745 96.638 Oct 103.310 102.927 103.874 101.102 114.168 101.670 103.959 97.011 101.516 104.021 104.079 104.147 98.834 117.520 103.740 Nov 101.505

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". https://www.mas.gov.sg/statistics

104.373

105.197

102.368

102.384

97.392

97.678

99.326

103.199

117.712

117.734

104.569

104.515

Dec

2022 Jan

104.439

104.472

102.084

102.516

104.529

104.897

104.119

102.963

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
2021 Jan	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	-0.3	-1.3	-9.7	1.9	0.5
Feb	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.5	-1.9	-9.8	4.2	0.5
Mar	1.3	0.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	-1.5	-9.7	7.2	0.5
Apr	2.1	0.6	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.1	-1.1	-2.4	12.9	0.7
May	2.4	0.8	2.9	2.7	1.0	1.4	-0.8	-1.9	14.5	0.9
Jun	2.4	0.6	2.8	2.6	0.9	1.4	-1.8	-1.8	14.9	1.1
Jul	2.5	1.0	2.8	2.7	1.1	1.3	-1.2	9.9	12.6	1.4
Aug	2.4	1.1	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.2	-1.0	9.7	10.8	1.7
Sep	2.5	1.2	2.7	2.6	1.6	1.2	-1.0	9.9	10.8	1.9
Oct	3.2	1.5	3.5	3.4	1.7	1.6	-0.4	7.8	14.3	2.5
Nov	3.8	1.6	4.2	4.1	1.9	1.9	-0.9	10.0	17.9	2.7
Dec	4.0	2.1	4.2	4.1	2.1	2.6	-0.7	10.7	15.5	3.0
2022 Jan	4.0	2.4	4.3	4.1	2.6	2.4	-0.3	17.2	14.0	3.1