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Afghanistan	Canada	G	L
Albania	Cayman Islands	Gabon	Latvia
Algeria	Central African	Gambia	Lebanon
Andorra	Republic	Georgia	Lesotho
Angola	Chad	Germany	Liberia
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Argentina	China, Hong Kong SAR	Grenada	Luxembourg
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Belize	of the Congo	Iran (Islamic Republic	Morocco
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Bolivia (Plurinational	Dominican Republic	Israel	Namibia
State of)	E	Italy	Nepal
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Brazil	Equatorial Guinea	Jordan	Nicaragua
Brunei Darussalam	Estonia	K	Niger
Bulgaria	Eswatini	Kazakhstan	Nigeria
Burkina Faso	Ethiopia	Kenya	North Macedonia
Burundi	F	Kiribati	Norway
C	Fiji	Kosovo	O
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Pakistan  
Palau  
Panama  
Papua New Guinea  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Philippines  
Poland  
Portugal  
Q  
Qatar  
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Republic of Korea  
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Rwanda  
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Saint Kitts and Nevis  
Saint Lucia  
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  
Samoa  
San Marino  
Saudi Arabia  
Sao Tome and Principe  
Senegal  
Serbia  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Singapore  
Slovakia  
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South Africa  
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Sudan  
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Uganda  
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Uruguay  
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Area Name	Afghanistan
FAOSTAT metadata update	21/02/2020
Data description	The CPI is an average of change in prices of goods and services of the commodity basket based on the Household Budget Survey conducted in 1987. For Afghanistan, the CPI for the capital city, Kabul and the national CPI are calculated separately.
Classification system	The Afghan CPI is based on the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP/HBS) and is broken down by category on a five-digit level.
Statistical concepts and definitions	The prices include sales tax, if applicable.
Institutional coverage	The national CPI, selected among the most important regions, representing all private households residing permanently in urban areas of Afghanistan and about 15% of the entire population.
Item coverage	The consumption basket includes 202 important goods and services, typically consumed by urban middle and low-income households.
Reference Area	CPI for the capital city Kabul only covers this city itself. However, the national CPI covers the capital city, Kabul and other five cities namely: Herat, Kandahar, Jalalabad, Mazar-e-Sharif, and Khost.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly and annually.
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected from markets and shops in the middle and low income areas between the 20th and 30th days of the Solar month (10th-20th of the month).
Aggregation and consolidation	Separate indices are first calculated for each item in each of the six urban areas using the ratio of the current period's average price to the previous period's average price. The national index represents the weighted arithmetic average of indices relating to the urban areas. Elementary indices are aggregated to several levels using the modified Laspeyres formula and the fixed-weights proportional to consumption expenditures.
Documentation on methodology	A comprehensive sources and methods document is published and updated regularly in "Technical Notes" in the last section of the Afghanistan Statistical Yearbook.
Weight sources	The Kabul consumer basket with its commodity composition and weights has been used in the other cities for the aggregation of items to expenditure groups and the overall index.

Weight detail	<p>Major groups relative weights in the national CPI are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages: 58.84%</li> <li>2. Cigarettes and tobacco: 1.77%</li> <li>3. Clothing and footwear: 9.06%</li> <li>4. Housing and related items: 16.46%</li> <li>5. Household furnishing and appliances: 7.17%</li> <li>6. Health: 1.68%</li> <li>7. Transport: 2.15%</li> <li>8. Communication: 0.97%</li> <li>9. Education: 1.30%</li> <li>10. Miscellaneous goods and services: 0.60%</li> </ol>
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Area Name	Albania
Data description	Consumer Price Index (CPI) is defined as the measure of the average change of prices of a fixed basket of goods and services, which is purchased by households and which aims to satisfy the households' needs. Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) comprises all products and services purchased in monetary transactions by households within the territory of a country.
Classification system	The classification of goods and services of CPIs and HICPs follows the European Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (ECOICOP). Based on this classification the expenditures are classified in 12 main groups
Statistical concepts and definitions	CPI/HICP measure price change in a representative basket of goods and services typically consumed in Albania and are calculated according to a harmonized methodology and sets of regulations. CPI and HICP are Laspeyre index type.
Institutional coverage	<p>For CPI: private households within or out the territory of a country; by resident households.</p> <p>For HICP: households within the territory of a country; those by both resident and non-resident households, and Albanian and non-Albanian.</p>
Item coverage	CPI comprises all products and services purchased in monetary transactions by private households within or out the territory of a country; by resident households. The CPI excludes interest and credit charges, considering them as financing costs rather than consumption. HICPs cover the prices paid for goods and services in monetary transactions. The prices measured are 4 those actually faced by consumers. The HICPs exclude interest and credit charges, considering them as financing costs rather than consumption expenditure.

Reference Area	Albania has 12 prefectures and for CPI and HICP calculations 11 prefectures are used and Kukës prefecture is covered by Dibër Prefecture. The regional statistical office of 11 cities used to collect the price are Berat, Diber, Durres, Elbasan, Fier, Gjirokastër, Korçë, Lezhë, Shkodër, Tiranë, Vlorë.
National index reference period	The reference period for CPI and HICP is December 2015 = 100.
Dissemination Frequency	CPI and HICP are disseminated on monthly basis.
Frequency of data collection	Prices of most goods and services are collected each month between the 10th and 25th of the month by full-time price collectors employed by INSTAT. However, in the case of fresh vegetables and fruits price collection is done 2-3 times a month, and average price is used for calculation. Air-fair tickets and sea-fair tickets are collected in two months in advanced. Prices for some products such as; university tariffs, price of school books, dormitory tariffs are collected one time in the year.
Adjustment	No seasonal adjustment is performed.
Aggregation and consolidation	Aggregated index and total index are calculated using Laspeyres formula. The relative prices are aggregated geographically to form product indices on items for whole Albania. Aggregation over items then gives the CPI of Albania.
Documentation on methodology	The CPI Metadata is published at INSTAT website: <a href="http://www.instat.gov.al/media/375641/cpi_quality_report.pdf">http://www.instat.gov.al/media/375641/cpi_quality_report.pdf</a>
Weight sources	Weights for CPI: The Final Monetary Consumption Expenditures are used for calculation of CPI weights. The main sources of final expenditures are HBS data. CPI in year t is based in expenditures of year t-1. Additional sources for calculation of weights for imputed rents, alcoholic beverages and tobacco are National Accounts data. The item weights are expressed as a share of total expenditure on all goods and services falling within the scope of the index. Weights are updated every year based on HBS data and other sources. Weights for HICP: HICP weights are calculated in accordance with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2454/97 and Council Regulation (EC) No 1688/98. The HICP weights reflect the structure of the FMCE (domestic concept). 11 National accounts are the main source of data for construction of the HICP weights at the highest levels of aggregation. HICP in year t is calculated with weights of year t-2.

Area Name	Algeria
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FAOSTAT metadata update	12/02/2020
Classification system	In order to ensure a better coverage of all products, a carving-up of goods and services is made. Different classifications are distinguished: 3 categories (food, manufactured goods and services); 8 groups (food, clothing, housing and service charges, furniture, health, transport, communications and education, culture, leisure and the diverse groups); 63 subgroups, 261 articles and 791 varieties. These groupings while meeting a need of homogenization by types of consumer spending are very similar to those recommended by the international classifications for the needs of the national accounting system.
Statistical concepts and definitions	In terms of the nature of recorded prices, it consists in prices paid by the consumer to acquire a property or a service, whatever the taxes or others which may be keeping down in this price. The prices made out are either those displayed by the merchants, or those declared by these latters. They are taken down by the interviewers from the points of sale.
Institutional coverage	The reference population consists of all households, of all sizes and all socio-professional categories.
Item coverage	3 categories (food, manufactured goods and services); 8 groups (food, clothing, housing and service charges, furniture, health, transport, communications and education, culture, leisure and the diverse groups); 63 subgroups, 261 articles and 791 varieties.
Reference Area	The index refers to the city of Algiers as well as a representative national sample of 17 towns and villages representative of the entire national territory.
National index reference period	2001 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The frequency of observations varies by type of product and the timing of price observations. Products whose prices often change are observed more frequently. For example, the fruit and vegetable questionnaire covers 58 varieties, which are surveyed 3 times a week; the poultry, meat and eggs questionnaire gathers information twice a week. For other varieties, the periodicity is either monthly or quarterly.
Documentation on methodology	The monthly publications on the Consumer price index (CPI) in "Statistical Data" redraw the main characteristics of this indice. In the same way, the annual publication "Statistical Collection" gives a more detailed idea about the methodology used for the index calculation.

Weight sources	The composition of the baskets for the base year is established on the basis of national surveys of household expenditure and consumption.
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Area Name	Andorra
FAOSTAT metadata update	21/02/2020
Data description	The consumer price index is a measurement tool to estimate, between two periods, the change in prices of goods and services consumed by residents in Andorra. The CPI measures the effect of changes in consumption that are just a result of price changes.
Classification system	COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption of Purpose).
Institutional coverage	Resident households of nationals.
Reference area	Nation-wide.
National index reference period	2001 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The set of prices are collected monthly except for housing prices and household services, which are collected quarterly. In the case of the fees or controlled prices, there is need to know when the price changes, so that the price calculation period (Pi) is determined in proportion to the days when every price is in force during the quarter.
Aggregation and consolidation	Aggregation of elementary series to higher level series is by Laspeyre's formula.
Documentation on methodology	Publications and websites where methodological information can be found: The methodological document of the CPI can be found at <a href="http://www.estadistica.ad/serveiestudis/web/index.asp">http://www.estadistica.ad/serveiestudis/web/index.asp</a>
Weight sources	Weights reference period: March 2001 Family Budget Survey. Frequency of weight updates: Annual.

Area Name	Angola
FAOSTAT metadata update	12/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an indicator that records changes in the prices of a selected group of goods and services representing

	household consumption expenditures in a given period of time and geographic area.
Classification system	Household expenditures were grouped into classes, groups, subgroups, products and varieties of consumption based on the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) produced by the United Nations, so as to ensure international comparability.
Statistical concepts and definitions	CPI compilation is based on the collection of market prices.
Item coverage	Based on the results of the 2009-2010 IBEP, a basket of 240 goods and services was selected, of which 81 are food and 159 are non-food items.
Reference area	The CPI series, available since January 1991, covers only the Province of Luanda. The 2008-2009 survey covered the entire country for the first time.
National index reference period	December 2010 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	The Luanda CPI is published monthly.
Frequency of data collection	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	In November 1991 the National Statistics Institute published "Methodology of the Consumer Price Index of Luanda," Series A, Methodology No. 1. The first monthly CPI bulletins that are published after the introduction of a new CPI series include a methodological note explaining the main differences from previous CPI series.
Aggregation and consolidation	The geometric mean is used to calculate average prices and elementary price indexes. The Laspeyres formula is used as the higher-level reference formula to calculate the CPI. The reference period of the CPI series is December 2010.
Weight sources	From January 2011 onwards, the weights for the CPI of Luanda are based on the results taken from the first nationwide Household Expenditure and Income Survey (IBEP), which was conducted between May 2008 and June 2009. A sample of nearly 12.200 households (around 1.390 in the Luanda Province) was drawn with the help of probabilistic sampling techniques.
Weight detail	The weighting structure by class of consumption is as follows: Food and non-alcoholic beverages: 43.95% Alcoholic beverages and tobacco: 2.66% Clothing and footwear: 6.5% Housing, water, electricity, and fuels: 12.5%



	<p>Furniture, household equipment, and home maintenance: 5.98%</p> <p>Health: 3.4%</p> <p>Transportation: 7.93%</p> <p>Communications: 3.33%</p> <p>Leisure, recreation, and culture: 2.24%</p> <p>Education: 2.45%</p> <p>Hotels, Cafés, and Restaurants 3.03%</p> <p>Misc. goods and services: 6.03%</p>
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Area Name	Anguilla
FAOSTAT metadata update	11/02/2020
Data description	The CPI is a measure used for the general level of retail prices in the Anguilla economy. Its change from one period to another (inflation rate) indicates the general price movement.
Classification system	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).
Statistical concepts and definitions	The Anguilla Consumer Price Index (AXACPI) has been rebased to the year 2010, a revision of the old series based on December 2000. The new CPI series based on expenditure patterns of 2008 were derived from the 2008/09 Household Income and Expenditure survey which was one of the components of a Country Poverty Assessment exercise (CPA).
Institutional coverage	Resident households of nationals.
Item coverage	799 consumer basket goods and services from over 130 markets and business outlets.
Reference Area	Nation-wide.
National index reference period	2010 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Quarterly
Frequency of data collection	Price surveys are conducted quarterly. Prices are collected on Wednesday of the first week of the last month of the quarter.
Documentation on methodology	Available at the Government of Anguilla Statistics Department's website: <a href="http://www.gov.ai/statistics">www.gov.ai/statistics</a>
Weight sources	Household expenditure surveys. Frequency of weight updates: Above 5 years.

Area Name	Antigua and Barbuda
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FAOSTAT metadata update	11/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a statistical indicator of the relative changes in the general level of prices of a fixed basket of consumer goods and services purchased by private households to meet their day-to-day needs.
Classification system	The compilation of CPI time series is based on the Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose structure (COICOP) by recalculating the index using the COICOP structure to 2018.
Item coverage	The new basket covers 466 items for 68 subgroups compared with 398 items for 29 subgroups. Some new items are included e.g. Telephone and Internet data, Accommodation abroad, Medical and Health Insurance, whereas some items are excluded e.g. Pork Roast, Candy local, Mortgage payments.
Reference area	Barbuda is not covered in the HIES, hence data are not collected on Barbuda using the basket.
National index reference period	January 2019 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Data collection is done for two weeks of each month, commencing on the second Tuesday. Vegetable prices collections are done monthly and for a specific selection of items prices are collected quarterly and semi-annually.
Aggregation and consolidation	At the lower level, item variety relatives are aggregated to elementary aggregate indexes using a geometric mean, as was done previously; at the upper level, elementary aggregate indexes are aggregated to published aggregates using a weighted arithmetic mean (a Young index), as was done previously.
Adjustment	No seasonal adjustment is performed.
Weight sources	The weight reference period has been updated from 2001 to 2006, the new weights are now based on the 2006 Household Budget Survey.
Weight detail	Summary of sector weight: Food and non-alcoholic beverages / 179.4 Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics /20.2 Clothing & footwear / 36.0 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels / 280.6 Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance / 68.4

	<p>Health / 13.7</p> <p>Transport / 151.1</p> <p>Communication / 87.0</p> <p>Recreation and culture / 32.0</p> <p>Education / 14.4</p> <p>Restaurants and hotels / 41.5</p> <p>Miscellaneous goods and services / 75.3</p> <p>Total weights / 1000</p>
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Area Name	Argentina
FAOSTAT metadata update	03/02/2020
Data description	The consumer price index (CPI) measures the price changes of a set of goods and services representative of the population's consumption patterns, relative to the base period December 2016.
Classification system	Specific country classification based on the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP). The classification system comprises 12 Divisions, 38 groups, 61 classes and 609 varieties.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Prices recorded always correspond to payments in cash (taxation included) for goods and services delivered. Special offer prices and discounts are recorded if they are offered to any potential customer and if no supply restrictions are applied.
Item coverage	In order to establish each item's relative weight, the purchase of consumer goods and services was considered according to its definition in the SNA, with the exception of the home owners' equivalent rent and the Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM). Not included are investments, loan amortizations, taxes, donations and money gifts. Goods and services purchased as gifts are considered as consumed by the purchasing household.
Reference area	The current price collection takes place in 39 urban agglomerations of all provinces of the country. These agglomerations include the capitals of 22 provinces. Additionally, there is information on 17 districts. In addition to these agglomerations, there is the collection of prices in the City of Buenos Aires and 24 districts of the Greater Buenos Aires area, which make up the current coverage of the CPI-GBA.
National index reference period	December 2016 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly

Frequency of data collection	Monthly. Price are recorded throughout every month's working days by price-collectors visiting each of the informant commercial outlets at least once a month. Each of the supermarkets is visited twice a month. As for public utilities' service rates, special calculations are carried out taking into account the number of days under each service rate.
Documentation on methodology	Metodología del índice de precios al consumidor IPC: Base diciembre 2016=100. - 1a ed. - Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires: Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos - INDEC, 2019, <a href="https://www.indec.gob.ar/ftp/cuadros/economia/metodologia_ipc_nacional_2019.pdf">https://www.indec.gob.ar/ftp/cuadros/economia/metodologia_ipc_nacional_2019.pdf</a>
Aggregation and consolidation	Aggregation: Indices of elementary groups (varieties) are aggregated by using a Laspeyres type formula, with weights from the reference period (December 2016).
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The weights assigned to the various goods and services were based on the information obtained from the National Household Expenditure Survey carried out in 2004/05. The relative weights and the base period for price comparisons are updated when new household expenditure surveys are carried out.

Area Name	Armenia
FAOSTAT metadata update	03/02/2020
Data description	The CPI determines the overall level change of fixed-market basket of goods prices and services tariffs over time and determines indicators of that value ratio during the reporting period compared to the base period.
Classification system	A national version of statistical classification of Individual Consumption by Purposes is used, which corresponds to COICOP.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Consumer price (tariff), which is the final selling price, includes VAT, excise tax, sales and other types of taxes and duties.
Institutional coverage	All types of households, regardless of their income source and level.
Item coverage	470 commodities and services (1076 representatives). Both products from domestic origin and imports are included. Nonmonetary expenditures, goods and services made for own final consumption, and second-hand durable goods are not included. Moreover, the expenditures of non-resident population are not included. The COICOP groups 12.2, 12.4 and 12.5 are not included.

Reference area	Observations are implemented in Yerevan and in 10 cities representing all 10 marzes of the Republic of Armenia.
National index reference period	2014 December = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Price data are collected three times per month and provided to the central office before the 23rd-24th day of a current month.
Documentation on methodology	Brief methodological commentary on indicators is published in the Socioeconomic Position of Armenia monthly informational reports, in the Statistical Yearbooks of Armenia, and in greater detail in topical publications.
Aggregation and consolidation	Modified Laspeyres formula with fixed weights is used to aggregate basic indices by item groups and Republic of Armenia as a whole.
Adjustment	No calculation is made for seasonally adjusted indices.
Weight sources	The weights for goods and services that are used to aggregate indices are calculated on the basis of results Integrated Living Conditions Survey of Households of the preceding year.
Current weights	Time period of current weights: 2014. Frequency of weight updates: Weights are updated every year based on available data and takes into account a possibility of their assessment. The new reweighted index is linked to the historical one.

Area Name	Aruba
FAOSTAT metadata update	12/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in the general level of prices over time using a constant basket of goods and services; this basket represents a mix of commodities purchased by the average household.
Classification system	The index uses a fixed base Laspeyres formula, using a weighted Geometric Mean of Price Relatives.
Item coverage	The sample of goods and services consists of 452 items, 12 Sectors and 47 groups of products.
Reference area	The CPI covers all areas of Aruba. Aruba has no division of rural or urban areas.
National index reference period	December 2006 = 100

Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Depending on the type of outlet prices are collected monthly, quarterly or semi-annual.
Adjustment	No seasonal adjustment is made.
Weight sources	The weights are derived from the 2006 Household Budget and Expenditure survey.
Weight detail	CPI: 10,000 Food and non-alcoholic beverages: 1125.3 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco: 81.9 Clothing and footwear: 625.9 Housing: 2553.3 Household operations: 741.3 Health: 235.8 Transport: 1815.4 Communications: 706.3 Recreation and culture: 891.2 Education: 83.0 Restaurants and hotels: 373.7 Miscellaneous goods and services: 767.0

Area Name	Australia
FAOSTAT metadata update	03/02/2020
Data description	The Australian CPI measures the pure price change in a selected basket of goods and services (of constant quantity and quality) typically purchased by Australian households.
Classification system	The commodity classification used in the Australian CPI is a demand-based classification that is different from the international Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP). The Australian CPI Commodity Classification (CPICC) is based on the concept of household utility. It groups items together which are substitutable. It is conceptually different to the internationally accepted COICOP classification. For example, in the CPICC, restaurant meals are considered substitutes to eating at home and are covered by the “food” group whereas in COICOP they are considered a service and are grouped with other similar services under “Restaurants and Hotels.” At the higher level there is a broad correspondence between CPICC and COICOP.

Statistical concepts and definitions	Prices used are actual transaction prices, including taxes but net of any unconditional subsidies or discounts. "Specials" and sale prices are recorded if they are temporary reductions. Rebates and free gifts are treated on a case by case basis. Prices are adjusted accordingly where bonus quantities, prepayments or early payment discounts and over-valuation during trade-ins are offered. No adjustments are made to prices in cases where the price is linked to cheap finance or discount bulk purchases, or where entitlement to prizes in competitions are linked to product purchases. Any concessions available to particular groups of the population (such as age pensioners) are also taken into account where significant.
Institutional coverage	The reference population of the Australian CPI is all metropolitan private households.
Item coverage	The types of items selected for pricing are goods and services actually acquired by the reference population in the weighting base period. These items are determined mainly from the ABS Household Expenditure Survey. The items are structured into 11 major commodity groups, which are broken down into 33 sub-groups which in turn, are further broken down into 87 expenditure classes. Items excluded are expenditure on gambling, income taxes, cash gifts, mortgage interest payments, consumer credit charges and expenditure on illegal activities.
Reference area	Households in the six Australian State capital cities, plus Darwin and Canberra. Approximately 65 percent of private households are located in these eight cities. Research has shown that price movements (as opposed to price levels) in regions outside these capital cities closely mirror those in the capital cities.
National index reference period	2011-12 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Quarterly
Frequency of data collection	The majority of prices are collected on a quarterly basis from selected retail outlets. Prices of items that are considered to be volatile are collected more frequently. In a small number of cases, e.g. education fees, annual prices are used as the prices are set once a year only.
Documentation on methodology	Details of methodology and sources are released in Australian Consumer Price Index: Concepts Sources and Methods (Catalogue No. 6461.0). Copies of this publication are available free of charge on the ABS Internet website ( <a href="http://www.abs.gov.au">http://www.abs.gov.au</a> ).
Aggregation and consolidation	A modified Laspeyres price index formula is used.

Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	<p>The source of the weights for the items published is based on the ABS Household Expenditure Survey (HES). Some adjustments are made to items known to be underreported in the HES (the most notable being tobacco and alcohol) or that are known to have other anomalies. In years where HEC data is not available, the CPI expenditure class weights are updated using Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) data from the Australian National Accounts. At the unpublished levels, continuous sample reviews/maintenance ensures that weights are updated to reflect contemporary expenditure patterns.</p> <p>Time period of current weights: One year (2003-04).</p> <p>Frequency of weight updates: Weights for published items are updated at approximately 6-yearly intervals and are generally linked to the availability of HES data. HFCE data from the Australian National Accounts is used to update the expenditure patterns in inter-HES years. The most recent updated weights were introduced in the December quarter 2017.</p>
Current weights	The value weights are adjusted to reflect the price levels of the reference base period.

Area Name	Austria
FAOSTAT metadata update	12/02/2020
Data description	The CPI and the HICP is an average measure of change in prices and services bought in Austria for the purpose of consumption by all Austrian households, foreign visitors and residents in institutional households.
Classification system	Consumption of products classified by COICOP and COICOP/HICP (Classification of individual consumption by purpose adapted to the needs of the HICP). The HICP has 12 divisions, 39 groups, 85 classes, the CPI has 40 groups and 86 classes. For both indices the single harmonised COICOP classification at five-digit level (ECOICOP classification) is available starting with January 2016.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Transaction prices actually paid by consumers including taxes less any general discounts, rebates or subsidies. Individual discounts or rebates are not reflected in the CPI/HICP. Service charges proportional to the transaction value are also included (e.g. financial transactions).
Institutional coverage	CPI and HICP cover all private household expenditures in the economic territory. Special estimates are done for non-residents' expenditure in the economic territory of the country (only in HICP) and for institutional households (HICP and CPI).



Item coverage	12 COICOP divisions, 769 products for CPI, 757 products for HICP. Starting with 2020 the owner occupied housing expenditures are excluded from the CPI. House construction goods and services and major repairs are included, purchase of a house and other real estate (land prices, housing agents) are not included. For HICP owner-occupied housing is excluded, only regular maintenance and repairs are included according to regulation 1749/96.
Reference area	Covers entire country. The price data are collected in 19 regions (regionally) and centrally mainly for tariffs and difficult product groups (e.g. cars, some electronic devices).
National index reference period	Calendar year 2015 = 100 for CPI and for HICP.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Monthly. Data are collected in the week that contains the Wednesday which is between the 6th and 12th of each month. For fruits, vegetables and energy products prices are collected in a second week which contains the Wednesday which is between the 20th and 26th of each month. Exceptions are prices for rents, for which a quarterly average is calculated. They are collected on a quarterly basis in a separate survey (Microcensus survey).
Documentation on methodology	Information concerning the methodology and revisions in the methodology for compiling the consumer price index is published in: Der neue Verbraucherpreisindex 2000, Nationaler und Harmonisierter Verbraucherpreisindex, Verlag Österreich, Wien 2001, available in German only and in various articles. Further detailed methodological information is available upon request.
Aggregation and consolidation	Laspeyres Chain index starting with the year 2011(CPI); before 2011 the CPI was a fixed based index.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	Weights are derived from a household budget survey (HBS), which is carried out every five years. The last one took place in 2014/2015. In combination the data on national household consumption from National Accounts are used. The latest weight period is 2014/2015. Frequency of weight updates: Every year for the CPI and HICP.
Current weights	Time period of current weights: Micro and Macro level Year 2015 price updated to 12 /2019.

Area Name	Azerbaijan
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FAOSTAT metadata update	12/02/2020
Data description	CPI is a relative measure of overall change in the cost of a fixed set of goods and services, or a consumer basket based on average consumption.
Classification system	Consumption of products is classified according to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purposes (COICOP). Institutional units and transactions are classified according to a seven digit national classification system based on the COICOP. This system is consistent with the internationally recommended four-digit system used for the System of National Accounts 1993 (1993 SNA).
Statistical concepts and definitions	Valuation is at purchasers' prices, including production for own consumption. The recorded price includes VAT, excise duty and other direct taxes.
Institutional coverage	The Household Budget Survey covers all resident private households in Azerbaijan, with the exception of those headed by non-Azerbaijani citizens. Households engaged in business are included, with separate data for business activities and private consumption. Excluded are non-private households such as jails, military barracks and boarding schools. The HBS is estimated to cover in excess of 95 percent of all households.
Item coverage	Prices are collected for 520 goods and services (food - 151, non-food - 269 and services - 100) that are collected from 58 cities and regions. The sample is based on export estimates depending on the region of the country. All goods and services are covered in the HBS with the exception of the rental of owner-occupied dwellings.
Reference area	Price observation is conducted in 58 cities and regions of the country, so the index represents price changes for the whole of Azerbaijan.
National index reference period	2010 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected on a decade basis for all food items and monthly for nonfood items and services.
Aggregation and consolidation	Elementary level indexes are calculated using a ratio of weighted arithmetic means of observed commodity prices. A modified Laspeyres formula is used to calculate the aggregate indexes. Regional indices are aggregated on the basis of each region's share in total population. The annual replacement of weights should not affect the quality of indices and their continuity. To this end, indices are linked with one

	another and in this process they form sequential time series that have a fixed reference point as a base.
Documentation on methodology	Summary information on the methodology is published in "Socio-Economic Development", which is published monthly by the State Statistical Committee (SSC), as well as in the "Statistical Bulletin" on a quarterly basis. Information on methodology and sources used to compile the CPI are available on official internet page of State Statistical Committee ( <a href="http://www.stat.gov.az">www.stat.gov.az</a> ).
Adjustment	Seasonal factor is taken into account during the calculation of indices.
Weight sources	Household expenditure survey. The weights are derived from data consistent with household final consumption expenditure, including the production of food for own consumption but excluding the rental of owner-occupied dwellings, although expenditure on building materials is included as a substitute for this item. Frequency of weight updates: Annually. The weights were updated in 2018.
Current weights	The weights for the index is updated each April.

Area Name	Bahamas
FAOSTAT metadata update	12/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a statistical measure of price change through time of a fixed basket of goods and services.
Classification system	Consumption of products is classified according to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purposes (COICOP).
Reference area	Indices are calculated for the two major islands, New Providence and Grand Bahama.
National index reference period	November 2014 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	On a monthly basis collectors visit or call various outlets to record prices of the items in the CPI basket.
Documentation on methodology	(1)The Annual Review of Prices (2)An Overview of the Consumer Price Index Section
Weight sources	Weights were derived from 2013/2014 Household Budgetary Survey.

Weight detail	<p>Individual consumption expenditure by households / weight</p> <p>Food and non-alcoholic beverages / 10.23932</p> <p>Alcohol beverages, tobacco and narcotics / 0.593787</p> <p>Clothing and footwear / 4.498719</p> <p>Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels / 32.16899</p> <p>Furniture, household equipment and routine household maintenance / 4.569686</p> <p>Health / 4.398956</p> <p>Transport / 12.49727</p> <p>Communication / 4.089647</p> <p>Recreation and culture / 2.459282</p> <p>Education / 4.236485</p> <p>Restaurants and hotels / 5.684014</p> <p>Miscellaneous goods and services / 14.56385</p> <p>Total / 100</p>
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Area Name	Bahrain
FAOSTAT metadata update	12/02/2020
Classification system	The CPI market basket aggregation structure is based on Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP). The item selection is in correspondence between the classes of COICOP and the subclasses of the Central Product Classification (CPC).
Statistical concepts and definitions	Market prices are used to value flows and stocks. The actual price of an item available for public sale (not including goods sold under concession terms) and paid for in cash is subject to recording. Furthermore, the deceptive price for the genuine sale of perishable items is recorded.
Institutional coverage	The CPI covers all resident households throughout Bahrain, and separate CPIs are produced for Bahrainis and non-Bahrainis.
Item coverage	Sales of illegal goods and services are excluded.
Reference area	The whole kingdom.
National index reference period	2006 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	Methodology documentation is available and complete in Arabic and English but not published yet.

Aggregation and consolidation	The geometric mean is used to calculate the elementary level indices. To calculate the index the long-term price change from the price reference period is used. Laspeyres formula is used to aggregate elementary indices to higher level.
Weight sources	The CPI base year weights were revised on the basis of HIES 2005-06, replacing the weights based on earlier survey conducted during 1994-95. The HEIS is usually conducted every five years and thereby providing regular revision for CPI.

Area Name	Bangladesh
FAOSTAT metadata update	12/02/2020
Classification system	The indices cover eight commodity groups 1. Food, beverage and tobacco; 2. Clothing and footwear; 3. Rent, fuel, and lighting; 4. Furniture, furnishings, household equipment, and operation; 5. Medical care and health expenses; 6. Transport and communications; 7. Recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services; and 8. Miscellaneous goods and services) and the group indices are also disseminated.
Reference area	National, all urban, all rural, and Dhaka Statistical Metropolitan Area (SMA).
National index reference period	1985-86 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	The methodology and data sources used in the compilation of the consumer price indices are contained in the publication "Sources and Methods of Indices (National Accounts Deflators)", which is available from the contact person noted above.
Aggregation and consolidation	The national CPI is calculated by combining the urban and rural indices using as weights the country-wide urban and rural household expenditure multiplied by the total number of urban/rural households as available from population census data.
Weight sources	The base year is 1985-86 and the basket and weights were determined on the basis of the 1985-86 Household Expenditure Survey, which covered a sample of 5760 households.

Area Name	Barbados
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FAOSTAT metadata update	12/02/2020
Data description	The index of retail prices measures the change in price of a representative sample of goods and services commonly consumed by households in Barbados.
Item coverage	The sample of goods and services consists of 340 items.
National index reference period	July 2001 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	The methodology of the index has been published by the Barbados Statistical Service in May 2002: "Index of Retail Prices Revised (Base: July 2001=100) Methodology: Construction and Computation".
Adjustment	No seasonal adjustment is made.
Weight sources	Weights in the index have been derived from the household budget survey of 1998-1999.
Weight detail	The index of retail prices is published with sub-indices for 9 groups: food, alcoholic beverages and tobacco, housing, fuel and light, household operations and supplies, clothing and footwear, transportation, medical and personal care, education, recreation and miscellaneous. Additional details are given for some groups such as food, clothing and footwear, etc.

Area Name	Belarus
FAOSTAT metadata update	03/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) reflects changes over time in the price of a fixed set of goods and services actually consumed by the population. The Consumer Price Index is solely an indicator of change in prices, and not of the cost of living, since it does not take into account changes in the structure of current consumption of the population.
Classification system	The Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose is used to classify goods and services included in the CPI.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Types of prices: Purchasers' prices, which include trade and transportation margins, as well as imposed taxes less subsidies on products.

Institutional coverage	Only urban households are included in the CPI. Households with high income tend not to participate in the expenditure survey that is used as a basis for weighting the CPI. However, macro-level mathematical adjustments are made for these households. The CPI does not cover persons residing in such institutions as military barracks, prisons, cloisters, residential care facilities, and in student's residence halls.
Item coverage	In order to compute the CPI, prices are collected for 479 goods and services, including 156 food goods, 239 non-food items, and 84 services. Purchases by such households engaged in unincorporated business activity are included in the CPI, but their own-account consumption is not included. Household residential capital formation is not included in the CPI. Goods and services produced for own final consumption are likewise not included in the CPI. Rents are included in the CPI. The CPI does not include secondhand durable goods; weights are not applied to purchases at the secondary market of existing goods, such as used cars, private housing, or other consumer durables. Sales of illegal market goods and services, such as prostitution or drugs, are not included in the CPI. The CPI excludes purchases of financial assets, such as bonds or shares, as they do not refer to any type of goods and are not used to satisfy personal needs of household members. Purchases and sales of foreign currency are not within the CPI coverage.
Reference area	Only urban settlements are covered. Prices are collected in 31 towns that comprise more than 50 percent of the total population of the Republic of Belarus and 77 percent of the total urban population. Rural areas are not covered.
National index reference period	Historical time-series are available with December 1990 = 100, December 1999 = 100, and December 2005 = 100.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The prices for goods and services are recorded within the period from the 10th to the 30th of each month. The prices of perishable goods, such as bread, fruit and vegetables, are collected frequently, usually two to three times a month.
Aggregation and consolidation	The CPI in the Republic of Belarus is compiled in two stages. The first stage is performed in the main statistical departments of regions and MinskCity, where price ratios are aggregated at the elementary levels for one month on the basis of price changes for each of the 479 item groups in each of the six regions and the Minsk-City. The second stage is carried out at the Belstat using a modified Laspeyres formula, where the 479 short-term price indices are aggregated into the national price index.
Adjustment	The data are not seasonally adjusted.

Weight sources	In accordance with the SNA 1993, the results of the sample household living standards survey are used to establish weights for the CPI. The LSHSS is conducted in the Republic of Belarus as a regular sample survey covering 6 000 households. The survey results are extrapolated to the universe of population which includes all non-institutional residents, meaning all residents of the Republic of Belarus except persons residing in such institutions as military barracks, prisons, and residential care facilities and in student's residence halls. The response rate is about 95%.
Weight detail	The weights are revised annually and are introduced into price index in January of the new year.

Area Name	Belgium
FAOSTAT metadata update	03/02/2020
Data description	Measure of change in the retail prices of a fixed set of goods and services used by households, residing in the national territory.
Classification system	European ECOICOP/HICP-classification (in 2017: 229 groups on a 5 digits level, 98 groups on a 4 digits level, 40 groups on a 3 digits level and 12 on a 2 digits level).
Institutional coverage	The reference population is all households residing in the national territory.
Item coverage	Goods and services used by households.
Reference area	Prices are recorded nationwide and for all methods of distribution.
National index reference period	2013 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The prices refer to a particular period in the month, in general the first 3 weeks of the month. The same outlets are visited each month.
Documentation on methodology	A complete description of the methodology and sources is made available on the website of Statistics Belgium. The main purpose of these descriptions is to provide the reader with all the information needed on the various aspects of the index, from the field covered to calculation methods used.



Aggregation and consolidation	Elementary aggregates: lowest level indices are mainly aggregated using the Jevons index for most goods and services. A Dutot index is used for certain products and services such as rents, medical services and pharmaceutical products and passports. Aggregation formula: the calculation of the index follows a standard Laspeyres price index formula with fixed base. Aggregation structure: Using stratification models.
Adjustment	The series are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The weights of the consumption basket used for CPI are in 2018 based on the "Household Budget Survey" organized by Statistics Belgium, covering the period January 2016–December 2016. Geographic weights are based on the population figures also published by Statistics Belgium. Frequency of weight updates: at least every 2 years. And products or services can be introduced or omitted every year. Price updating of the weights occurs every year.
Current weights	Period of current index weight: Household Budget Survey of January 2016–December 2016 (price updated). Population figures on the 1st of January 2016.

Area Name	Belize
FAOSTAT metadata update	12/02/2020
Classification system	The classification of consumption is based on the four-digit level of the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), which was extended by two digits for the coding of individual items.
Statistical concepts and definitions	The CPI is based on the guidelines established by the International Labor Organization (ILO). The CPI is restricted to monetary transactions; therefore, it excludes all own-account consumption (including owner-occupied dwellings) and other nonmonetary transactions such as payments in kind.
Institutional coverage	All family types existing in the urban areas at the time of the 1990 HBS and all income groups are covered.
Reference area	The CPI covers the eight urban areas that were identified at the time of the 1990 Household Budget Survey (HBS). It excludes rural areas as well as urban areas identified since the 1990 HBS.
National index reference period	1990 = 100

Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected quarterly during February, May, August, and November. Price collection is undertaken over one and a half weeks and is scheduled so that the midpoint of the collection period is the 15th day of the month. Household rental prices are collected twice yearly during February and August. The prices for all items, including perishable goods, are collected exclusively during the one-and-a-half-week collection period and price collection procedures are restricted to personal visits to the outlets.
Documentation on methodology	CPI Procedure and Compilation Manual.
Aggregation and consolidation	The elementary indices are based on the arithmetic average of the price relatives. This procedure is necessary in the circumstances due to the heterogeneity of varieties that may be used to represent a specific item. The index uses the modified Laspeyres structure to calculate the district indices. The national CPI is calculated by a two-stage process. At the first stage, the indices for the eight districts are calculated based on the expenditure weights of urban households from the 1990 HBS. The expenditure weights are for the overall sample and not for the individual districts. At the second stage, the national index is calculated as a weighted index of the district index, with the number of households
Weight sources	The CPI weights are based on the HBS that the SIB undertook during June 1990 to May 1991.

Area Name	Benin
FAOSTAT metadata update	12/02/2020
Data description	Since January 1997, the Harmonized Consumer Price Index (IHPC) has been calculated in Benin-as in each of the seven countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) except Guinea Bissauto monitor price trends in the zone.
Classification system	The presentation of the different published indices gives the IHPC for the 10 functions used, with 3 sub items for the most important function, namely "Food, beverages, and tobacco," which is broken down into "bread and cereals," "fish," and "vegetables."
Item coverage	The household basket is made up of 345 varieties monitored at 295 observation points.
Reference area	The IHPC uses as a reference population all the African households in the metropolitan area of Cotonou, the economic capital and largest city in the country.

National index reference period	1996 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	Methodological notes accompany the publication of the IHPC, available from INSAE. However, users may also refer to the document "Harmonized Consumer Price Index of the WAEMU Countries. Theory and Practice".
Weight sources	The weights come from the Household Expenditure Survey conducted in 1996 (EDM 96) in Cotonou.
Weight detail	Food, beverages, tobacco / 39.05 Wearing apparel and footwear / 06.93 Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuel / 09.54 Furniture, household appliances, and maintenance / 05.94 Health / 04.31 Transportation / 10.07 Leisure, shows, culture / 03.28 Education / 02.51 Hotels, cafés, restaurants / 09.79 Other goods and services / 08.58 Overall IHPC / 100.00
Source data type	Survey.

Area Name	Bermuda
FAOSTAT metadata update	12/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a statistical tool used for measuring changes in the general level of prices of consumer goods and services purchased by private households.
Classification system	Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP).
Institutional coverage	Resident households of nationals and resident households of foreigners in the country. However, Institutional households, low income households and high income households are excluded.
Reference area	Urban areas.
National index reference period	April 2006 = 100

Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Food – monthly, Rents – monthly, Clothing & footwear – quarterly, Tobacco & liquor – monthly, Fuel & power – monthly, Household goods (furniture, electronics) semi-annually and quarterly, Household services – annually, Household supply products – monthly, Transport & vehicles (auto/vehicle costs and repair costs) – monthly and semi-annually, Transport & vehicles (fuel) – monthly, Transport & vehicles (government vehicle license, postage rates) – per change, Transport & vehicles (taxi, bus and ferry fares) – per change, Transport & vehicles (airfares and hotel lodging) – monthly, Education, recreation & Reading (cinema) – monthly, Education, recreation & Reading (local schools and overseas university tuition) – annually, Education, recreation & Reading (sporting entry fees, club subscriptions) – annually, Education, recreation & Reading (recreational equipment) – quarterly, Education, recreation & Reading (pet-care) – monthly, Education, recreation & Reading (pleasure boats, fuel and boat repairs) – quarterly, monthly and semi-annually, Education, recreation & Reading (Newspapers and magazines) – quarterly, Health & personal care (Health insurance, doctor, dentist, optician visits) – annually, Health & personal care (Over-the-counter medicines) – monthly, Health & personal care (Prescribed medicines) – quarterly, Health & personal care (Toiletries and cosmetics) – monthly, Health & personal care (Men’s, ladies hairstyling, facial, manicure, body massage) – monthly.
Aggregation and consolidation	Formula to aggregate elementary indices to higher level indices: Sum of the elementary indices for the current period calculated on the base weight.
Adjustment	No seasonal adjustment.
Weight sources	The weights are based on household expenditure surveys. Frequency of weight updates: above 5 years. Weights reference period: 01/05/2004.
Documentation on methodology	Publications and websites where methodological information can be found: Using the Consumer Price Index, <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.bm">www.statistics.gov.bm</a>

Area Name	Bhutan
FAOSTAT metadata update	12/02/2020
Data description	The CPI covers the whole country and all major commodity groups included in the average consumption pattern of a household in Bhutan.

Classification system	The CPI includes 363 items of goods and services, which are aggregated into 12 major groups.
Institutional coverage	The CPI covers the whole country and all major commodity groups included in the average consumption pattern of a household in Bhutan.
Items coverage	The CPI includes 363 items of goods and services, which are aggregated into 12 major groups.
Reference area	Prices are collected in 23 towns throughout Bhutan with varying periodicity according to the type of item as follows: Food prices: Monthly collection; Non-food prices: Quarterly collection.
National index reference period	2000 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Quarterly
Frequency of data collection	Prices of all agricultural items, being more volatile in nature, are collected monthly, that is, on the 1st Saturday of the month. Prices of all other items are gathered during the first week of the 2nd month of every quarter. School fees and related charges are collected once a year, that is, at the start of the academic year and is used for all succeeding quarters until the next academic year.
Documentation on methodology	The Quarterly CPI Bulletin of the NSB contains some technical notes on the methodology of compilation of the CPI.
Aggregation and consolidation	Prices collected in each town are arithmetically averaged for each town. The CPI is computed using a standard Laspeyres formula with base prices of 2003Q3.
Weight sources	The CPI was developed in 1979 (with December 1979 as the reference period) using the results of the 1979 Household Income and Expenditure Survey to derive the weights. Subsequently, following the Bhutan Living Standards Survey (BLSS) of 2003, the CPI was rebased to the 2000Q3. Detailed item weights are published in the annual Statistical Yearbook of Bhutan.
Weight detail	Food and non-alcoholic beverages / 29.44 Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, narcotics / 2.23 Clothing and footwear / 10.49 Electricity, gas, other fuels / 25.68 Equipment and routine household maintenance / 5.68 Health / 2.94 Transport / 7.06 Communication / 4.10 Recreation and culture / 2.62

	Education / 4.04 Restaurants and hotels / 3.01 Miscellaneous goods and services / 2.72 Total / 100.00
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Area Name	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
FAOSTAT metadata update	12/02/2020
Item coverage	The CPI basket contains 332 items.
Reference area	CPI is prepared at the national level and for the cities of La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, and El Alto.
National index reference period	1991 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly.
Frequency of data collection	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	In April 1994, the INE published the methodology in Consumer Price Index - Methodological Document. Similarly, a summary of the methodology was published in the document Consumer Price Index Yearbook-1995. These documents are available to the public.
Aggregation and consolidation	The index used for calculating the CPI is the Laspeyres index of prices of a fixed basket of goods and services.
Weight sources	The Household Budget Survey (EPF) was conducted in 1990 with the main objective of determining the basket of goods and services that represented the consumption of the reference population.
Weight detail	TOTAL / 100.00 Food and beverages / 49.10 Clothing and footwear / 8.17 Housing / 9.77 Household goods and appliances / 6.69 Health / 3.83 Transportation and communications / 10.80 Education / 4.57 Recreation and culture / 3.31 Miscellaneous goods and services / 3.77

Area Name	Bosnia and Herzegovina
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FAOSTAT metadata update	12/02/2020
Data description	The consumer price index measures the change in prices of a basket of goods representative of the monetary household consumption expenditure of all households resident in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The index is compiled in accordance with the European Union recommended methodology and regulations.
Classification system	Classes, groups and categories refer to the COICOP classification at the 6-digit level. The first four digits are common with all EU countries and the fifth and sixth digits are specific for Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Statistical concepts and definitions	All prices collected are consumers' market prices. These are the prices that a buyer pays when purchasing goods and services. Prices are the prices paid by consumers at the moment of purchase, excluding any surcharge for credit. Prices for services are the prices paid or contracted at the beginning of the service agreement.
Item coverage	The indices are compiled for the total, 12 Divisions, 40 groups, 93 classes, 127 voices of product, and 599 representative positions.
Reference area	The prices are collected in 12 cities (6 in Republika Srpska, 5 in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in Brcko).
National index reference period	2005 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	About 21000 of prices are collected every month. Prices are collected on a bimonthly basis for fresh fruits and vegetables and once in a month for other products by visiting the outlets on the same day of the month for each specific item. Prices are recorded between 5th and 21th day of the month and prices are recorded between 5th and 21th day of the month.
Documentation on methodology	The methodology (short version) available on the Press releases. Full version available on website: <a href="http://www.bhas.ba/metodoloskidokumenti/Metodologija%20tom1%20-%20engleski.pdf">www.bhas.ba/metodoloskidokumenti/Metodologija tom1 - engleski.pdf</a>
Aggregation and consolidation	The elementary aggregates (EAs) for towns in each entity are then weighted to provide entity level indices which are then progressively aggregated to successive 4-digit, 3-digit, and 2-digit levels of COICOP using a Laspeyres formula. Aggregation of towns to entity is done by reference to population share.
Weight sources	HBS surveys are used to obtain CPI weights from household final consumption expenditures. HBS survey is conducted every 5 years.

	Weights are price updated at the end of every year to be in the same one-year-frame with price movements.
Source data type	The consumer price survey is typically a sample survey.

Area Name	Botswana
FAOSTAT metadata update	12/02/2020
Classification system	All items in the CPI basket are classified according to Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).
Statistical concepts and definitions	The prices collected in the retail shops are based on the market prices inclusive of the Value Added Tax (VAT).
Item coverage	The 400 items have been divided into 12 groups, and the groups were further subdivided into 51 sections.
Reference area	Prices are collected every month from representative retail outlets in selected towns (including the two cities of Gaborone and Francistown) and villages throughout the country.
National index reference period	December 2018 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	'Monthly Consumer Price Index is released each month.' This publication is available from the Statistics Botswana Website: <a href="http://www.statsbots.org.bw">http://www.statsbots.org.bw</a>
Aggregation and consolidation	The method used to calculate the indices is the modified Laspeyres formula, which is in line with regional and international recommendations.
Weight sources	The weights for the items are based on the 2015/16 Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey (BMTHS) results, which contain a modular on the Household Income and Expenditure Survey.



Weight detail	<p>Food and non-alcoholic beverages: 13.55</p> <p>Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, narcotics: 4.34</p> <p>Clothing and footwear: 5.95</p> <p>Electricity, gas, other fuels: 17.45</p> <p>Equipment and routine household maintenance: 4.85</p> <p>Health: 3.38</p> <p>Transport: 23.43</p> <p>Communication: 6.94</p> <p>Recreation and culture: 2.82</p> <p>Education: 4.6</p> <p>Restaurants and hotels: 3.66</p> <p>Miscellaneous goods &amp; services: 9.01</p> <p>Total: 100.00</p>
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Area Name	Brazil
FAOSTAT metadata update	12/02/2020
Data description	The Extended National Consumer Price Index (IPCA) is one of a series of indicators currently produced by IBGE's Price Indices Coordination. IPCA measures changes in retail prices, including taxes and it is an inflation index.
Classification system	Although not fully applied, the classification system is broadly based on the COICOP approach (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose) and the prevailing criterion for definition of major groups is end use by household.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Prices of goods and services collected are those actually paid by consumers, including taxes. Discounts on prices are taken into account only when they apply to all consumers.
Institutional coverage	The target population consists of families who earn from one to forty minimum wages, which covers over 90% of families in urban areas within the sixteen areas where data is gathered.
Item coverage	Food and beverage, housing, household goods, clothing, transportation, health and personal care, personal expenses, education, and communication. The groups are divided into 19 subgroups and each subgroup is divided into 52 items. The items are divided into 384 sub-items.
Reference area	Prices are collected in urban areas in metropolitan areas (Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre, Belo Horizonte, Recife, São Paulo, Belém, Fortaleza, Salvador, Vitória, and Curitiba), the municipality of Goiânia, Campo Grande, Rio Branco, São Luís, Aracaju and the capital, Brasília.

National index reference period	As for the historical series of index numbers, the reference period is December 1993 = 100.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Price information is collected daily, with each establishment visited once a month.
Documentation on methodology	Methodology is available on the Internet (IBGE's website: <a href="http://www.ibge.gov.br">www.ibge.gov.br</a> ).
Aggregation and consolidation	Inflation for each sub item (an aggregation of homogeneous products) is then calculated. Average prices of the current month (simple average) are divided by average prices of the previous month for each product. These relative prices are later aggregated through an unweighted geometric mean. At higher levels of aggregation (items, subgroups, groups and overall index), indices are calculated through the modified Laspeyres method.
Adjustment	A seasonally adjusted IPCA index is also made available each month.
Weight sources	The weighting structure of the index is obtained from the Family Budget Survey (POF), the Household Budget Survey. The weights currently being used reflect the 2008/2009 POF. A new Household Budget Survey was carried out between 2017 and 2018 and the new structure should be incorporated in the consumer price indices from January, 2020.

Area Name	Brunei Darussalam
FAOSTAT metadata update	12/02/2020
Data description	The CPI is designed to measure changes over time in the prices in a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by the households over time.
Classification system	The goods and services included in the basket are classified into 11 groups following the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP).
Statistical concepts and definitions	Prices reflect those that consumers would pay on the day of the survey (transacted prices).
Institutional coverage	The target population includes the whole population living in private households.
Item coverage	Consumption expenditure incurred by residents; non-consumption expenditure such as loan repayment, purchase of housing, shares and other financial assets are excluded. The non-consumption expenditures

	such loan repayment, donations, purchase of houses, shares and other financial assets are excluded.
Reference area	All four districts in Brunei Darussalam
National index reference period	2015 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Weekly (food), monthly or quarterly (non-food items), annually (water, gas, electricity).
Aggregation and consolidation	Base-weighted Laspeyres' formula.
Weight sources	The weights for the current series are derived from the expenditure values collected in the Household Expenditure Survey 2015/2016. Frequency of weight updates: The weighting pattern and the CPI basket of goods and services are revised once every five years.
Weight detail	Food and nonalcoholic beverages (1, 883) Clothing and footwear (403) Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels(1, 170) Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance (702) Health (91) Transport (1, 961) Communications (594) Recreation and culture (664) Education (696) Restaurants and hotels (1,069)Miscellaneous goods and services (767) All items (10, 000)

Area Name	Bulgaria
FAOSTAT metadata update	13/02/2020
Data description	The national consumer price index (CPI) measures the general relative change of the prices of goods and services used by households for private (non-production) consumption. The national CPI is used as the official measure of inflation in Bulgaria.
Classification system	CPI calculation is based on the ECOICOP classification – the European Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose, according Regulation (EU) 2016/792 of 11 May 2016 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Statistical concepts and definitions	The concepts and definitions of the national CPI generally follow the recommendations of the European System of Accounts, 1995 (ESA 95) and EU regulations concerning harmonized indices of consumer prices (HICP). Prices used in the CPI are the purchase prices paid by households to purchase individual goods and services in monetary transactions. The goods and services purchased are valued at actual market prices, including VAT, paid by the households regardless of the method of payment. The goods and services, which prices are regulated (fully and partly) also are valued at actual market prices.
Institutional coverage	The CPI covers the expenditures of all resident, non-institutional households within the country and excludes the expenditures of resident (Bulgarian) households abroad as well as these for business purposes. The expenditures of non-residents (foreign citizens) on the economic territory are not included in CPI.
Item coverage	The coverage of CPI is defined as those goods and services which are included in household final monetary consumption expenditure (HFMCCE) as defined in European System of Accounts, 1995 (ESA 95). The following expenditures are excluded from the CPI: imputed rents for owner occupied housing, dwelling purchases, major maintenance and repair of dwellings, life insurance services, pension and obligatory health insurance, gambling, self-production of goods and services, and illegally sold goods and services. While these exclusions depart from ESA 95, they are in agreement with the specific EU regulations for price statistics. The consumer basket for the year 2019 consists of 741 goods and services, divided into four basic groups: Foods - 173; Non-foods - 355; Services - 162; Catering - 51.
Reference area	The CPI covers the entire area of the country. There are no overseas territories. All regions of Bulgaria are covered in the sample. CPI includes 27 district centres (NUTS III) in its sampling framework. Over 50% from population of the country live there and over 65% from sales are realized.
National index reference period	The index reference period is previous year = 100. The price reference period is previous year = 100, i.e. base prices are annual average prices of the previous year. In 2019 CPI is calculated with index, price and weight reference 2018=100. All indices are rebased and published re-referenced to 1995=100.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices of the most of goods and services are collected each month and the price collection period is between 1st and 28th calendar day of the month (prices are not collected during the weekends and public holidays).

Documentation on methodology	The publication Methodology for Statistical Observation of the Consumer Prices is available to users on request (only in Bulgarian) from the contact person. Updated CPI methodology and sources used in preparing statistics are available on the National Statistical Institute website (in Bulgarian/English). In 2016 the updated brochure “Consumer price index and inflation - answers to the most frequently asked questions” (only in Bulgarian) was published.
Aggregation and consolidation	The CPI is the chained Laspeyres-type index which reflects the ‘pure price change’ i.e. the index reflects only the change in prices between the current and the base period.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The annual results of a continuous HBS are the main source for the structure of the expenditures of the households, used as statistical weights at the highest level of the index. Only the expenditures, which follow the concept of HFMCE, are included as weights. The CPI weights for 2019 are based on the HBS data for 2018 and comprise 81.1% of all the final monetary expenditures of households in 2018. Additional data sources (administrative data, data from suppliers, etc.) are used for construction of detailed weights electricity, heat energy, telecommunication services, tobacco, medicines, fuels, new cars, insurance, hotels, books and newspapers. Weights are reviewed and updated annually based on HBS results and other sources and the relevant changes to the weighting structure are introduced.

Area Name	Burkina Faso
FAOSTAT metadata update	13/02/2020
Data description	The Harmonized Consumer Price Index (HCPI) measures the average price movements of goods and services consumed by households between two periods.
Classification system	The HCPI is calculated based on a basket of goods and services classified according to the NCOA classification (derived from COICOP).
Statistical concepts and definitions	The methodology used to compile the index is that of the harmonized index of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU).
Institutional coverage	The index encompasses all types of households, except non-African households and expatriate African households in which a member is employed by an international agency or the diplomatic corps.
Item coverage	Activity not enumerated: Imputed rent; Prostitution.

Reference area	Until September 2018, the calculation of the HICP index only concerned the city of Ouagadougou. Since October 2018, it has been expanded throughout the country by taking into account 4 other regions.
National index reference period	1996 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Aggregation and consolidation	Gross indices are computed from average price ratios for homogenous products and as the average of the indices for heterogeneous products. The formula used for the aggregation of gross indices is the Standard Laspeyres Aggregation.
Documentation on methodology	A brochure providing a summary description of the methodology was published with the release of the first index in February 1991 by INSD. The document under reference is entitled "Harmonized Consumer Price Index of WAEMU Member Countries - Theory and Practice", and has been brought out by WAEMU, with the assistance of AFRISTAT, the European Union, Eurocost, Eurostat and the BCEAO. A notice on the first page of each edition constitutes a methodological note for users.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	Weighting system is derived from a household expenditure survey conducted in the city of Ouagadougou in 1996 covering 1,008 households.
Weight detail	The consumption functions are structured as follows: Food, beverages and tobacco: 33.9 Wearing apparel and footwear: 6.4 Housing, water, electricity, fuel: 10.5 Furniture, household appliances, routine maintenance: 6.7 Health care: 4.2 Transportation: 15.6 Leisure, entertainment and cultural activities: 3.9 Education: 3.4 Hotels, cafes, restaurants: 10.0 Other goods and services: 5.4 Total: 100.0

Area Name	Burundi
FAOSTAT metadata update	13/02/2020

Data description	The general consumer price index (CPI) measures the evolution of the costs of an established basket of goods and services purchased by consumers.
Classification system	The goods and services covered by the CPI are grouped in the following categories: Food, Apparel, Housing, heating, lighting, Household articles and appliances, Medical services and medication, Transportation and communications, Leisure, culture, and education, Other goods and services. These eight groups broadly follow the international classification COICOP. The selection of a product depends primarily on its share in overall consumption and on how representative it is in the group of products to which it belongs.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Prices, except for those that are administered, are generally those noted on the markets. They are actual prices, that is, those at which traders actually sell their merchandise. Discounts and sales are taken into consideration only insofar as all consumers can have access to them and they involve no change whatever in the quality of the product, if the quantities supplied are large and if the operation in question lasts a long time.
Institutional coverage	Excludes high-income households, which represent only a small fraction of the urban population of Bujumbura.
Item coverage	The basket selected for calculation of the CPI contains 163 products, broken down into eight groups. Excludes capital expenditure, consumption of goods produced within the household, and savings expenditure, and the rental value attributed to owner-occupied housing.
Reference area	Covers households in urban Bujumbura. Outside Bujumbura, the ISTEERU collects consumer prices monthly from 17 other urban centers in the country.
National index reference period	1991 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The price collection program adopted depends on the article concerned. Prices of the bulk of products in the food and apparel groups are noted quite often (four times a week). For the others, prices are collected either once a week or once a month (on or about the 15th of the month). The exceptions concern rents and products whose prices are administered. For the latter category, prices are left unchanged until the issuance of a new ordinance. Rents are surveyed on a quarterly basis. The prices noted are the transaction prices actually paid.

Documentation on methodology	There is no publication intended for the public on the methodology and procedures for calculating the CPI. This methodology is available in an internal document: Note des prix à la consommation des ménages de Bujumbura, Présentation de la nouvelle base 1991, Exposé méthodologique, ISTEEDU.
Aggregation and consolidation	Primary indices are compiled for each product and then aggregated for the group and the overall index. The formula for aggregating the prices noted in the primary indices is an average of the price ratios. Synthetic indices (by function, general index) are calculated on the basis of the Laspeyres formula. Calculations are done manually up to the level of weekly price averages.
Weight sources	Weights are derived from the survey of household consumption expenditure (EDCM) in Bujumbura, conducted in 1991. The survey covered a sample of 1,200 households located throughout Bujumbura (Mairie).
Weight detail	The basket selected for calculation of the CPI contains 163 products, broken down into eight groups. These groups, the number of products they contain, and their weight are: Food (63 items) 51.8 Apparel (36 items) 5.3 Housing, heating, lighting (8 items) 30.0 Household articles and appliances (23 items) 4.9 Medical service and medication (7items) 2.0 Transportation and communications (8 items) 6.3 Leisure, culture, and education (10 items) 1.8 Other goods and services (8 items) 1.7

Area Name	Cabo Verde
FAOSTAT metadata update	21/02/2020
Data description	The CPI is based on the relative valuation of a set of goods and services consumed by the households.
Classification system	The classification used was as close as possible to the reality of Cape Verde. It is based essentially on aggregating ten goods and services categories included in the list of items obtained from the 1988/89 IDRF.
Item coverage	The CPI basket contains approximately 220 items for Praia, 205 for Mindelo, and 183 for Assomada.
Reference area	Praia, São Vicente, and Santa Catarina (representing rural areas)



National index reference period	1989 = 100
Dissemination frequency	Monthly and annually
Frequency of data collection	Prices of basket items are collected monthly, on various dates. Prices of perishables and fishery products are collected between the 10th and the 15th of each month; prices of all other products are collected between the 20th and 30th, with the following exceptions: furniture and furnishings—quarterly; housing rents, repairs and other home services—semiannually; goods and services with administered prices set by the government. Changes in these prices are taken from the Official Gazette issues in which they are published; seasonal products (perishables)—collected twice a month, between the 10th and the 15th and between the 20th and the 30th of each month.
Documentation on methodology	The Consumer Price Index Annual Bulletin (Boletim Anual do Índice de Preços no Consumidor) includes a chapter with methodological information and the main concepts used.
Aggregation and consolidation	The INE adopted a Laspeyres-type index to calculate the CPI.
Weight sources	The National Index results from a weighted average with weights based on the population of each consumption area (1990 Census).

Area Name	Cambodia
FAOSTAT metadata update	13/02/2020
Classification system	The 2006 based CPI will be classified according to COICOP, with 10 major groups and 36 sub-groups.
Item coverage	CPI covers 8 major commodity groups that are disaggregated into 21 subgroups, 57 broad expenditure classes, 85 expenditure classes and 225 elementary aggregates (227 for Phnom Penh).
Reference area	The CPI is compiled for Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kandal, Siem Reap, Sihanouk Ville, Other Urban, Phnom Penh, and Urban.
National index reference period	July to December 2000 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	The Phnom Penh CPI series are compiled and published monthly. In addition, quarterly and annual Phnom Penh CPI are estimated and published. The CPI series for other provincial cities, Other Urban, Phnom Penh, and Urban are compiled and published on a quarterly basis.

Frequency of data collection	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	The methodology that is being used for CPI compilation is documented in "Cambodian Prices Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods Manual 2005" (April 2005) and the quarterly "Consumer Price Index, Cambodia" publication, which are available at the Prices Statistics Bureau. Brief methodological notes on the CPI were attached to the respective monthly bulletins until 1996.
Weight sources	The new Cambodia, Phnom Penh and Provinces CPI series to be released later in 2007 are based on the expenditure weights using the 2004 CSES household expenditure data. The 2004 weights have been price adjusted for 2006 expenditure, with October to December 2006 as the base period.
Weight detail	These commodity groups are: Food, beverages and tobacco (3 sub-groups, 16 broad expenditure classes, 40 expenditures classes, with 97 items for Phnom Penh and 95 items for other cities); Clothing and footwear (4 sub-groups, 11 broad expenditure classes, 11 expenditures classes, and 28 items); Housing and utilities (2 sub-groups, 5 broad expenditure classes, 9 expenditures classes, and 21 items); House furniture and household operation (2 sub-groups, 7 broad expenditure classes, 7 expenditures classes, and 31 items); Medical care (3 sub-groups, 4 broad expenditure classes, 4 expenditures classes,, and 13 items); Transport and communications (2 sub-groups, 4 broad expenditure classes, 4 expenditures classes, and 12 items for Phnom Penh and 11items for other cities); Recreation and education (2 sub-groups, 7 broad expenditure classes, 7 expenditures classes, and 13 items); and Personal care and effects (3 sub-groups, 3 broad expenditure classes, 3 expenditures classes, and 13 items).

Area Name	Cameroon
FAOSTAT metadata update	13/02/2020

Data description	Three main consumer price indices for Cameroon are disseminated to the public: a final household consumption price index for Yaoundé representing the average weighted changes in the prices of a sample of 263 goods; a final household consumption price index for Douala representing the average weighted changes in the prices of a sample of 266 goods in Douala; the final household consumption price index for all Cameroon (National Price Index—INP).
Classification system	The breakdowns of the indices by product are published in seven categories, based on the local version of COICOP: Food; Beverages and Tobacco; Clothing and Footwear; Household Expenses; Health and Personal Care; Transport and Communication; Education and Leisure. The indices are also published according to other categories: A - Articles sold in markets / Articles sold in stores / Services and other; B - Tradable goods / Non-tradable goods; C - Local goods / Imported goods: D – Formal sector goods / Informal sector goods / Foodstuffs / Services and other; E – Controlled goods / Non-controlled goods; F – Underlying index / Petroleum products / Foodstuffs. The indices for each town are published by groups of products, subgroups of products, items and varieties.
Institutional coverage	The survey size was 1,733 households.
Reference area	Three CPI are produced: for Yaoundé (capital city), Douala and for Cameroon.
National index reference period	December 1993 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	The three indices (Yaoundé, Douala and the national index) of final household consumption prices are produced on a monthly basis. The national index is published quarterly.
Documentation on methodology	A detailed description of the methodology is provided in the following documents: Méthodologie générale de l'indice national des prix (General Methodology of the National Price Index), INS paper, 1987. Comprendre les indices des prix à la consommation finale des ménages (Understanding the final household consumption price indices), INS paper, January 1998. Complément méthodologique au calcul de l'indice national des prix à la consommation finale des ménages au Cameroun (Methodological companion to calculating the national index of final household consumption prices in Cameroon), INS paper 26/06/1998. These documents are not disseminated but are available to the public for consultation at the INS.

Aggregation and consolidation	The National Price Index (INP) is a weighted average of the prices indices of the five major towns: Yaoundé, Douala, Bafoussam, Bamenda, and Garoua. The indices of each town are weighted by the urban population (estimated by the Cameroonian Household Survey of 1996—ECAM) of the five main regions of Cameroon where towns are located. The survey size was 1,733 households.
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Area Name	Canada
FAOSTAT metadata update	13/02/2020
Data description	An indicator of the changes in consumer prices experienced by Canadians through time and obtained by comparing the cost of a fixed basket of commodities purchased in a particular year. Since the basket contains commodities of unchanging or equivalent quantity and quality, the index reflects only pure price movements.
Classification system	The Commodity Classification System was developed by the Consumer Prices Division in partnership with the Survey of Household Spending and Standards Division. It is based on the Standard Commodity Classification.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Prices reflect those that consumers would pay on the day of the survey, including sales taxes. (Exception: Owned accommodation which is on a user-cost basis). Unconditional subsidies and discounts are reflected; rebates are considered on a case by case basis.
Institutional coverage	The target population includes all Canadian families and individuals living in urban and rural private households. Persons living in collective households and on Indian reserves, officials representing of foreign countries and their families, and residents of Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut outside Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit are excluded.
Item coverage	The goods and services included in the CPI basket are those considered to be consumer items and with a retail price. Excludes income taxes, charitable donations, contributions made to pension plans, and consumer savings and investments. Life insurance and health services provided under publicly funded health insurance programs are also excluded. There are 8 major components and 177 basic classes (item categories) in the fixed baskets. Prices are collected for approximately 700 specifications.
Reference area	The index covers all provinces of Canada, and the territorial cities of Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Iqaluit. The target population consists of families and individuals living in urban and rural private households.

National index reference period	2002 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The frequency of data collection depends on the nature of the item. Many specifications are priced monthly, but others are priced less frequently. Collection is spread over the first three weeks of the month.
Documentation on methodology	More detailed information can be found in "The Canadian Consumer Price Index Reference Paper". "Your Guide to the CPI," an explanatory booklet aimed at interested members of the public, was released in 1996. These publications are available at the following Statistics Canada website addresses: "The Canadian Consumer Price Index Reference Paper" (Catalogue no. 62-553-X): <a href="https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/catalogue/62-553-X">https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/catalogue/62-553-X</a> "Your Guide to the CPI" (Catalogue no. 62-557-X): <a href="https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/catalogue/62-557-X">https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/catalogue/62-557-X</a>
Aggregation and consolidation	Laspeyres methodology in which fixed weights are used to aggregate basic class indices to higher levels.
Adjustment	The data for the overall index (All-items), as well as certain more disaggregated indices, are seasonally-adjusted. Seasonally adjusted indices are published for All-items, 8 major components and 5 special aggregates only.
Weight sources	The weights are derived from the 2017 Survey of Household Spending. Weights are generally revised every two years. From time to time, the base period of the CPI may be updated. Weights for basic classes (item categories) are based on the Survey of Household Spending. Weighting at lower levels (sub-basic classes) may be obtained from other sources.
Current weights	Based on 2017 annual expenditure patterns. Weighting for sub-basic classes may be updated at any time.

Area Name	Cayman Islands
FAOSTAT metadata update	21/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the change in the average price level of consumer goods and services purchased by private households.
Classification system	COICOP (Classification of individual consumption by purpose) with 12 divisions

Institutional coverage	Resident households of nationals.
Reference area	Nation-wide.
National index reference period	The reference period for most items is every second month of the quarter.
Dissemination frequency	Quarterly
Frequency of data collection	Prices of most of the items are collected once a quarter. Prices for vegetables and fruits, fish, meat and gas are collected monthly.
Documentation on methodology	Publications and websites where methodological information can be found: Brief methodology can be found at Eso website <a href="http://www.eso.ky">www.eso.ky</a> .
Aggregation and consolidation	The CPI is computed using Lowe's formula.
Weight sources	Weights reference period: 2007 Survey of Living Conditions/Household Budget Survey (HBS) updated in 2008. Frequency of weight updates: Above 5 years.

Area Name	Central African Republic
FAOSTAT metadata update	13/02/2020
Institutional coverage	The expenditure considered is that of households headed by a worker or employee. The Division of Statistics and Economic and Social Studies (DSEES) calculates two household consumer price indices: one for national households and the other for expatriate households.
Item coverage	The coverage does not include direct taxes, social security contributions, interest paid on debts, insurance premiums, goods and services produced by consumers on their own behalf, real estate purchases, or expenditure on major building maintenance. Self-consumed products are also excluded.
Reference area	The consumer price index is available only for the capital (70% of urban population).
National index reference period	1981 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Products on the markets are monitored twice a month (first and second half); the other products are surveyed only once a month.

Documentation on methodology	A methodology document giving a full and detailed description of the index compilation methodology is available from the national expert responsible for the price index at the DSEES.
Aggregation and consolidation	The index is of the Laspeyres type.
Adjustment	The index is not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The weight factors are derived from the 1975 consumption budget survey, which covered a sample of 5,000 households throughout the country.

Area Name	Chad
FAOSTAT metadata update	13/02/2020
Classification system	The classification used is based on COICOP.
Institutional coverage	The reference population consists of all Chadian households in N'Djamena.
Item coverage	The basket contains 332 food and nonfood products and services consumed in N'Djamena.
Reference area	The geographic coverage for the HICP is limited to N'Djamena.
National index reference period	2005 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	Summary methodological information is published each month with the HICP and is available on the NSO website.
Aggregation and consolidation	A number of composite indices are prepared on the basis of component indices. The composite indices are of the Laspeyres type.
Adjustment	Indices are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The weights for the HICP are derived from the second Investigation into Consumption and the Informal sector in Chad (ECOSIT2) undertaken in 2003-2004. Data were obtained from 1,024 national households in N'Djamena.

Weight detail	<p>All items: 100</p> <p>Food and non-alcoholic beverages: 46.18</p> <p>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco: 3.08</p> <p>Clothing and footwear: 10.88</p> <p>Rent, water, gas, electricity, and fuel: 13.31</p> <p>Furniture, household appliances and household maintenance: 4.23</p> <p>Health: 2.73</p> <p>Transport: 6.36</p> <p>Communication: 2.35</p> <p>Leisure and culture: 3.55</p> <p>Education: 0.96</p> <p>Restaurants and hotels: 4.63</p> <p>Other goods and services: 1.74</p>
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Area Name	Chile
FAOSTAT metadata update	04/02/2020
Data description	The prices collected are transaction prices actually paid by consumers including taxes less discounts and rebates. The CPI measures developments in the general level of prices of goods and services bought by Chilean households.
Classification system	The index uses a national classification, the Clasificación del Consumo Individual por Finalidades (CCIF), which is compatible with COICOP up to the class level.
Statistical concepts and definitions	The index includes indirect taxes, charges, fees and subsidies of goods and services offered to households, but disregards discount prices for bulk purchases, gifts, donations, licenses and direct taxes. The index covers also used cars, financial transactions and some form of insurance, but does not consider own account production and goods and services sold illegally.
Institutional coverage	All private households residing permanently in the fifteen regional capitals and conurbation areas of Chile.
Item coverage	The index covers 368 items distinguished into the 12 divisions.
Reference area	The index covers all regional capitals and their conurbations within the borders of Chile.
National index reference period	2009 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly



Frequency of data collection	Monthly. Prices are collected from the first working day until the last working day of the month.
Documentation on methodology	Metadata for CPI is available on the INE website, which includes information on concepts, definitions, classifications, data sources, compilation methods, and other relevant methodological aspects and procedures.
Aggregation and consolidation	The method to aggregate elementary indices to higher levels involves use of geometric means. The consumer price index is a Laspeyres chain-linked index.
Adjustment	The series are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	Weights are derived from the 2006-2007 Household Budget Survey. Weights are updated nearly every ten years.

Area Name	China
FAOSTAT metadata update	21/02/2020
Data description	The official CPI of China measures the change in the level of prices for a specified basket of goods and services normally purchased by urban and rural residents.
Classification system	The classification follows the COICOP international standards. These items are revised for representativeness.
Institutional coverage	Households from both urban and rural areas.
Item coverage	262 item-groups have been selected as representative items of consumer purchases from the household surveys. Each representative item consists of around 2-10 varieties (certain special items have 15-25 varieties each).
Reference area	The CPI survey covers approximately 500 areas throughout the country, including around 200 counties and around 300 cities.
Dissemination frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices for most items are collected at least two times during the month in shops and markets in selected areas. Prices of perishable items – fruits, vegetables, eggs, poultry, meat and fish – are collected six times every month and prices of industrial products are collected two times a month. Where prices are still supervised by the government, such as rent, electricity, public transportation, and drinking water the information on such prices is collected once a month.
Documentation on methodology	Brief notes on methodology are published in the annual NBS publication China Statistical Yearbook. Methodological notes are also published in the

	NBS publication China Monthly Economic Indicators and posted on the official NBS website. Detailed information on methodology and sources used to compile the index is available in Chinese on request from the contact person.
Aggregation and consolidation	The current CPI is a chained Laspeyres price index.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The primary source of information for the index weights are the urban and rural household surveys that are conducted every five years and cover around 160,000 households. The expenditure weights for each representative item are the share of each item-group in the household surveys. The current weights are for the year 2015. The weights are fully revised every five years to update them to the latest results of the household surveys. In the index calculation, the weights are price-updated every month. Similar procedures are used for urban and rural areas.

Area Name	China, Hong Kong SAR
FAOSTAT metadata update	21/02/2020
Data description	The CPIs measure the relative change over time in the total cost of a specified basket of consumer goods and services generally purchased by households in Hong Kong. Three series of CPIs, each referring to households in a different expenditure range, are compiled in Hong Kong. The CPI (A), CPI (B) and CPI(C) are compiled based on the expenditure patterns of households in the relatively low, medium and relatively high expenditure ranges respectively.
Classification system	Consumer goods and services included in the CPIs are classified into a hierarchical system which consists of four levels, namely, section, group, sub-group and item.
Statistical concepts and definitions	The prices recorded in the CPI are the actual transaction prices (i.e. prices actually paid by the consumers), including taxes (if any) and less any discounts or rebates. Discounts or other measurable promotional offers for items which are in good condition and available in reasonable quantities to all customers are taken into account in deriving the actual transaction prices.
Institutional coverage	The CPI covers the "expenditure" of all households in Hong Kong, excluding only (i) marine population, (ii) households receiving public assistance, (iii) collective households such as those living in hospitals,

	prisons and homes for the aged, and (iv) households in the highest or lowest expenditure brackets which together accounted for some 10% of households.
Item coverage	There are nine commodity/service sections, 94 groups, 241 sub-groups and 984 items. In compiling the expenditure weights, only expenditures on commodities and services (including receipts in kind from employers) purchased by households for final consumption are covered. Betting, income tax, endowment policy premiums, mortgage payments, investments and savings are excluded.
National index reference period	2014/15 = 100
Dissemination frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	As regards the price data, they are collected at different frequencies depending on the price variability of the products concerned. Prices of selective fresh food items sold at market stalls are collected twice a week and those of supermarket items with more volatile price movements once a week. Other items are priced monthly, bi-monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually, or as changes occur in the case of some public services.
Documentation on methodology	A description of the methodology and sources used to compile the CPIs is included in the Monthly Report on the Consumer Price Index, the Annual Report on the Consumer Price Index and the Report on the Household Expenditure Survey and the Rebasing of the Consumer Price Indices. Download versions of the publications are available free of charge at the website of the C&SD ( <a href="http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/quicklink/index.jsp">http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/quicklink/index.jsp</a> ).
Aggregation and consolidation	The CPI is a base-weighted Laspeyres' type of index. And the CPI indices are compiled by aggregating the elementary item indices.
Adjustment	Data are seasonally adjusted
Weight sources	The expenditure weights for compiling the CPI in Hong Kong are based on the household expenditure patterns obtained from the Household Expenditure Survey (HES). The indices are re-based with the revision of the weights every five years.

Area Name	China, Macao SAR
FAOSTAT metadata update	13/02/2020

Data description	The Composite CPI reflects the impact of price changes on the general households; the CPI-A relates to about 50% of households, which have an average monthly expenditure of MOP10, 000 to MOP29, 999 (US\$1,250 – US\$3,749); the CPI-B relates to about 30% of households, which have an average monthly expenditure of MOP30, 000 to MOP54, 999 (US\$3,750 – US\$6,875).
Classification system	The classification list is based on Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) with minor modifications to cater for the situation of Macao.
Item coverage	The CPI basket comprises 761 items of goods and services for price collection.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
National index reference period	10/2013 - 9/2014=100
Frequency of data collection	Prices of fresh food are collected twice a week due to frequent price changes, while price collection for other sections of goods and services is carried out on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis depending on the stability of the prices.
Documentation on methodology	Detailed methodology and different stages of the CPI compilation are included in a publication entitled Rebasing of Consumer Price Index (10/2013 - 9/2014=100).
Aggregation and consolidation	The current CPI is a chained Laspeyres index that measures the price changes of a representative “basket” of goods and services purchased by households between two periods.
Weight detail	The CPI basket of goods and services includes a total of 11 sections, namely Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages; Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco; Clothing & Footwear; Housing & Fuels; Household Goods & Furnishings; Health; Transport; Communication; Recreation & Culture; Education; and Miscellaneous Goods & Services, which are further disaggregated into 42 classes, 90 groups, 162 subgroups, 225 items and 761 goods or services.

Area Name	Colombia
FAOSTAT metadata update	04/02/2020
Data description	The CPI is an indicator that measures the variation in the price of a basket of goods and services that is representative of household consumption in the country.

Classification system	Thematic Classification: Index numbers, variations, contributions and participations for the total and by geographical domain, by aggregation levels relating to the nomenclature used (division, group, class and subclass of expenditure) and by income levels (poor, vulnerable, middle class and high income); according to the sizes of the local market.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Prices include taxes and VAT.
Reference area	The index covers the country's thirty two department capital cities and twenty-four municipalities of influence.
National index reference period	December 2018 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The periodicity of price collection depends on the characteristics of the good. Therefore, there are three types of periodicity in the CPI price collection system: 1. Less than one month: The month is divided into three 10-day periods, and one third of the sample of enterprises is visited in each period. Although the sources are visited monthly, the prices are obtained in three different periods during the month (unprocessed foods); 2. Monthly: Such items as public utilities, airline tickets, etc., as the rates and prices change monthly; 3. More than one month: Bimonthly for household cleaning supplies; quarterly for clothing and footwear; every four months for rents; every six months for education services; every year for education services (just schools).
Documentation on methodology	A description of the methodology is available for consultation on the DANE Internet website ( <a href="http://www.dane.gov.co">http://www.dane.gov.co</a> ).
Adjustment	The data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The weights of the CPI were last revised in 2008, with data from the 2006-2007 Income and Expenditure Survey.

Area Name	Comoros
FAOSTAT metadata update	21/02/2020
Classification system	The classification follows the COICOP international standards.
Institutional coverage	The reference population is comprised of all of the African households residing in the city of Moroni.

Item coverage	The consumer basket includes 180 products tracked at 41 observation points (rising to around 300 in the near future) spread throughout the city of Moroni.
Reference area	The city of Moroni.
National index reference period	1999 = 100
Dissemination frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Price surveys are performed so as to allow for the dissemination of the CPI within the two weeks following the month to which the index applies.
Documentation on methodology	A brief methodological description accompanies the publication of the CPI.
Aggregation and consolidation	The CPI is a Laspeyres-type index.
Weight sources	The weights for the index are derived from the Consumption Budget Survey (EBC) carried out in 1995.
Weight detail	<p>Groups / Weights</p> <p>Overall Index / 10,000</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages / 6673</li> <li>2. Cigarettes and tobacco / 130</li> <li>3. Clothing and footwear / 483</li> <li>4. Housing, water, gas, electricity, and other fuels / 1,539</li> <li>5. Household furnishing and appliances / 208</li> <li>6. Health / 135</li> <li>7. Transport / 246</li> <li>8. Communications / 12</li> <li>9. Recreation and culture / 45</li> <li>10. Education / 392</li> <li>11. Restaurants and hotels / 6</li> <li>12. Miscellaneous goods and services / 131</li> </ol>

Area Name	Congo
FAOSTAT metadata update	13/02/2020
Data description	The CPI is a weighted average of changes in the prices of a sample of 232 products per city, covering all household consumption in accordance with the COICOP adapted for the Congo. They include food products, beverages and tobacco, clothing, household expenses, hygiene and health, transportation, recreation.

Classification system	The CPI is published according to the seven categories of the local version of COICOP: food products, beverages and tobacco, clothing, household expenses, hygiene and health, transportation, and recreation.
Reference area	Brazzaville.
National index reference period	December 1997=100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	A brief note on the methodology for calculating the CPI was produced by the CNSEE before the war. The note no longer exists; however, the price unit staff is in the process of completing a new methodological note for the harmonized CPI.
Aggregation and consolidation	The CPI is a Laspeyres type index.
Adjustment	The index is published without adjustments for seasonal variations.
Weight sources	The weighting coefficients were established based on the results of budget/consumption surveys in 1997 for Brazzaville.

Area Name	Cook Islands
FAOSTAT metadata update	13/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index covers price changes of the basket of goods and services consumed by all households on Rarotonga (the main island).
Classification system	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) uses the following commodity classification for its basket with the weights given in parenthesis: Food (29.4); Housing (13.2); Household operation (17.4); Apparel (4.7); Transport (18.5); Tobacco and Alcohol (8.1); and Miscellaneous (8.7). All 205 items on which prices are collected are classified into these groups.
Item coverage	The All Groups index covers 205 items.
Reference area	The index applies to the island of Rarotonga only.
National index reference period	December 31 2006 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Quarterly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected during the week, in which, the mid-point of each quarter falls.

Documentation on methodology	Summary methodological information is published each quarter with CPI data and are available on the Cook Islands Statistics Office (CISO) website, <a href="http://www.mfem.gov.ck">www.mfem.gov.ck</a>
Aggregation and consolidation	The formula used in computing the CPI is the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives, a variant of the Laspeyres formula with fixed base year period weights.
Weight sources	The current weighting pattern is based on the 2005 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES).
Weight detail	2006 weights: Food 29.4; Housing 13.2; Household operation 17.4; Apparel 4.7; Transport 18.5; Tobacco and alcohol 8.1; Miscellaneous 8.7; Total 100.0.

Area Name	Costa Rica
FAOSTAT metadata update	04/02/2020
Data description	The CPI measures the average percentage change recorded by the prices of a set of goods and services between two specific periods.
Classification system	The classification system used for the CPI is a slightly modified national version of COICOP. Although certain sub-components of COICOP have been moved from one major group to another, but the national version of COICOP can be mapped easily into the international version of COICOP.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Both market basket weights and monthly prices used in the compilation of the CPI are valued at market prices, including sales tax and applicable discounts. All socio-economic strata are represented in the CPI.
Item coverage	The COICOP-based national classification and coding system used for the CPI is composed of 12 Divisions or major groups, 33 sub-groups, 58 classes, 93 sub-classes, 315 articles, and 529 varieties.
Reference area	The geographic coverage of the CPI base in June 2015 is National Urban and consists of the urban districts of the six planning regions of the country and all rural districts are excluded.
National index reference period	June 2015 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly



Documentation on methodology	In addition to the monthly bulletin that provides a brief description of the CPI, the INEC publishes one major methodological document. The document is entitled Methodology of the Consumer Price Index. This document presents the methodology in compiling the new CPI in great detail. Comprehensive metadata on the CPI are available on the INEC's website and in hard copy format. .
Aggregation and consolidation	Elementary aggregates are estimated using the geometric means. The index is compiled using the short-term formulation of the Laspeyres index formula for higher level aggregates.
Adjustment	The index undergoes no adjustment to reflect the seasonal behavior of the items included in the index.
Weight sources	The list of goods and services included in the CPI market basket and their corresponding index weights were derived from the National Survey of Households' Income and Expenses 2013 (ENIGH 2013 for its acronym in Spanish) that was conducted during the period October 2012 through October 2013. This survey covered households from all socio-economic groups in both the urban and rural sectors of the entire country. The sample of 7 020 households was selected using a sampling frame based on the 2011 Population Census.

Area Name	Côte d'Ivoire
FAOSTAT metadata update	13/02/2020
Data description	On January 1, 1998 the harmonized price index of the WAEMU countries become the sole official index.
Classification system	The West African Consumption Classification (NCOA). The basket is defined on the basis of 10 product headings, 32 groups, 73 subgroups and 105 entries.
Institutional coverage	Two indices are calculated for African households in which the head of household is respectively a laborer, employee or artisan on the one hand or a manager, owner or professional on the other. An index is calculated for European households.
Item coverage	This harmonized index is constructed on the basis of 392 varieties observed at 507 points of sale. Note that the two African indices, labor and management, are constructed on the basis of 227 and 229 varieties respectively recorded at 65 and 62 points of sale.
Reference area	The consumer price indices refer exclusively to the Abidjan area.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly

Documentation on methodology	A methodological note accompanies each publication of the harmonized indices. A 12-page methodological brochure is also available on request. A methodological document for the African labor and European management indices is available on request. The operating manual on the computer application used for each index is also available on request. At the regional level, the document "Harmonized Consumer Price Index of the WAEMU Countries" is available.
Weight sources	The respective weights for the two African household CPIs date back to 1979. The weights for the European household CPI date back to 1960. Weights, dating from 1996, for the CPI as of 2001.
Current weights	Food, beverages and tobacco 32.2% Clothing, apparel and footwear 7.4% Housing, water, electricity, fuel 13.9% Furniture, household equipment, routine maintenance 5.7% Health 4.6% Transportation 9.6% Leisure, entertainment and culture 4.2% Education 1.55% Hotels, cafés, restaurants 12.3% Other goods and services 7.1% TOTAL 100.0%

Area Name	Croatia
FAOSTAT metadata update	04/02/2020
Data description	CPI measures changes in prices of the goods and services acquired, used or paid over time by a reference population (private households) for consumption purposes.
Classification system	The CPI is based on the European Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (ECOICOP) and Regulation (EU) 2016/792 of 11 May 2016 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
Institutional coverage	All private households in the country regardless of residency, type of settlements, position in income distribution or their ethnic and demographic characteristics. Expenditures of non-residents, institutional households and expenditures of residents made abroad are excluded.

Item coverage	All goods and services bought by the reference population for the purpose of final consumption are included in the index. The coverage of goods and services is reviewed regularly in order to ensure the representatively of the basket with respect to the consumer tastes and purchasing practices. Imputed rents, expenditures on dwelling or land and other gross fixed capital formation, expenditures on lotteries and gambling and life insurance are however not included.
Reference area	The CPI covers the whole territory of the Republic of Croatia.
National index reference period	2015 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	A short explanation of the methodology is given in the every issue of the First Release: Consumer Price Indices. More thorough methodological descriptions and definitions are given in annual Statistical Report.
Adjustment	CPI is not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The most important sources of data for calculating weights are the Household Budget Surveys (HBS), conducted on regular basis by CBS since 1998. The data collected by these surveys are supplemented by available administrative data or data obtained directly from suppliers.
Current weights	The CPI weights for 2020 are based on the 2017 HBS data recalculated to December 2019 prices. Every year weights are updated according to changes in prices in previous year.

Area Name	Cyprus
FAOSTAT metadata update	04/02/2020
Data description	Measure of average change in the prices for all goods and services purchased by households for consumption purposes.
Classification system	From January 2016 and onwards, CYSTAT is adopting the ECOICOP (European Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose) classification satisfying relevant Eurostat's Regulation. In other words, the lowest level of detail for the classification used in CPI is COICOP 5-digits.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Since January 1997, price changes are also measured monthly by the HICP (Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices) which is computed for European purposes.
Institutional coverage	The Cyprus CPI aims to cover consumption expenditure of households residing in the country on intending to live in the country for one year.

Item coverage	The Index comprises about 850 goods and services representing the consumption of households.
Reference area	The geographical coverage of the CPI covers the prices of goods and services in Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol and Paphos. Price collection is carried out in the urban areas whereas small towns, villages and the countryside are excluded.
National index reference period	2015 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	In principle, prices are collected between the 4th and 24th calendar day of each month; for certain items namely fruits, vegetables, meat and petroleum products the prices are collected every Thursday of the month.
Aggregation and consolidation	Basic indices are aggregated to higher levels using the Laspeyres formula.
Weight sources	The weights used in the index are based on the Family Budget Survey conducted by the Statistical Service of Cyprus (every 5 years), in which the daily expenditure of the households are recorded. The weights are also revised every five years.

Area Name	Czechia
FAOSTAT metadata update	13/02/2020
Data description	Measure of pure price change in a fixed-market basket of goods and services of constant quality and quality bought by households.
Classification system	COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose).
Statistical concepts and definitions	Collected prices include taxes. Transaction prices (mostly on an acquisition basis, except owner-occupied housing) including special sale prices offered by the selected outlet; money off coupons, loyalty cards, free gifts, trading stamps and free extra products (temporarily available) are ignored.
Institutional coverage	All households including the institutional ones. Separate indices are compiled for (i) households in total, (ii) households of pensioners, and (iii) households living in Prague. Institutional households are included since January 2001.

Item coverage	All goods and services of first quality currently purchased by the reference population. Both products from domestic origin and imports are included; excluded are second hand or in any way impaired goods, but second hand cars are included. The CPI distinguishes 12 divisions; 45 groups, 105 classes, and some 700 representative items. Second hand or in any way impaired goods are excluded, but second hand cars are included.
Reference area	The index covers the entire country, both urban and rural areas.
National index reference period	The main published series take 2015 average = 100. In addition, indices are published that take the previous month = 100, corresponding period of the last year = 100, and December 2019 = 100. Moreover, a twelve month moving average CPI is published that takes the average CPI of the preceding twelve months = 100. At the time of the last revision in 2019, the sample of price items, the sample of shops, and the weighting pattern were revised.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected at least monthly between the first and the 20th day of month. Fuels are collected four times per month.
Documentation on methodology	A brief description of the methodology is published in the methodological explanatory notes section of the monthly publication "Consumer Price Indices (Cost of Living) - detailed breakdown". "Consumer Price Indices (User's methodological manual)" was issued by the Czech Statistical Office in electronic format. It is available in Czech on the CZSO website.
Aggregation and consolidation	Modified Laspeyres formula with the fixed base.
Adjustment	The main CPI data are not seasonally adjusted, but the aggregate data published are seasonally adjusted with CPI (preceding month=100).
Weight sources	Expenditures of total households and the social subgroups according to the 2018 Household Budget Survey (HBS). The weights are based on household expenditures as measured by family budget statistics for 2018. The HBS defines a household as a small group of persons who share the same living accommodation and who jointly take economic decisions. The core of such households is usually a family, but it may also be an individual. Selection of reporting households for the HBS is currently done by purposive quota sampling. Frequency of weight updates: About every two years a comprehensive revision of the fixed weights is carried through.
Current weights	Time period of current weights: calendar year 2018.

Area Name	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FAOSTAT metadata update	21/02/2020
Classification system	Nine large expenditure groups are distinguished. These are “food products, beverages, and tobacco”; “clothing and footwear”; “housing, water, electricity, other fuels”; “furniture, household items, and maintenance”; “health”; “transportation”; “culture, leisure, and entertainment”; “education”; and “other goods and services.”
Item coverage	270 products for Kinshasa, 168 products for Lubumbashi, 147 products for Matadi, and 108 products for Mbandaka.
Reference area	Seven cities (Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Matadi, Mbandaka, Kisangani, Kananga, and Kikwit).
National index reference period	August 1998 = 100
Dissemination frequency	Monthly. However, a weekly brief on the price changes for a sample of 61 staple goods is published for Kinshasa.
Documentation on methodology	In the case of the INS, a detailed presentation of the methodology is furnished in the following documents: 1. “Méthodologie générale de l’indice des prix” (Price Index General Methodology), 2. “Pour comprendre l’indice des prix au Congo” (Understanding Price Indices in the Congo), and 3. “Mettre en place un indice des prix au Congo” (Introducing a Price Index in the Congo). These documents are not published but can be consulted by the public at the INS, by contacting the Director of General Statistics at the INS (see above).
Aggregation and consolidation	The CPI is a Laspeyres-type index.
Weight sources	The weighting coefficients are comparable expenditure from a 1995 household budget and consumption survey for Kinshasa that covered 1,440 households.

Area Name	Denmark
FAOSTAT metadata update	13/02/2020
Data description	The CPI index is a measure of change in the prices of products of constant quantity.

Classification system	The CPI covers the 12 divisions of COICOP.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Basic prices (prices excluding VAT and other commodity related taxes).
Institutional coverage	The private household sector, including people living in institutions, and private foreigners visiting Denmark.
Item coverage	The index covers those products whose price trends are to be estimated and they are all Danish-produced products.
Reference area	Entire country included.
National index reference period	2015 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected monthly, as far as possible the 15th in the month.
Documentation on methodology	The methodology is described in "Documentation of statistics" which can be found at <a href="http://www.dst.dk/documentation">www.dst.dk/documentation</a> .
Aggregation and consolidation	Elementary aggregate indices are combined into sub-indices and into the total CPI by the use of the Laspeyres formula.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The weights, are based on the supply and use tables from national accounts for 2015, and are equal to the sum of the import- and production values for the home market excluding VAT and excise duties. Frequency of weight updates: Every five years. The last update was implemented in January 2019 for weights referring to 2015. The next update will be implemented in January 2024 for weights referring to 2020.
Current weights	Time period of current weights: calendar year 2015.

Area Name	Djibouti
FAOSTAT metadata update	21/02/2020
Data description	The CPI data represent the changes in consumer prices, inclusive of taxes and net of subsidies.
Classification system	The consumption of goods is described using the West African Consumption Classification (NCOA). The basket is broken down into 10 consumption functions, 32 groups, 73 subgroups, and 105 headings. The

	household basket includes 223 varieties. The products are classified in homogenous strata according to their consumption function.
Statistical concepts and definitions	The observed price is the price paid by a consumer who has no particular benefit in making a cash purchase.
Institutional coverage	The type of households covered by the index refers to all resident households in the city of Djibouti, except for expatriate households in which one member works with an international agency.
Item coverage	The household basket includes 223 varieties. The basket is broken down into 10 consumption functions, 32 groups, 73 subgroups, and 105 headings.
Reference area	Only the capital of Djibouti and it is the only urban area covered.
National index reference period	1999 = 100
Dissemination frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Price data is collected regularly every month based on an established calendar and sample of observation dates that remain unchanged.
Documentation on methodology	DISED uses AFRISTAT's methodological notes for compiling indices with the West African Consumption Classification (NCOA). The CPI monthly bulletin includes a short description of the methodology used in compiling the CPI.
Aggregation and consolidation	The index is calculated using the principle of successive aggregation, from the smallest aggregate in the classification (variety) to the largest (function).
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The sources of the weights date back to 1986 and 1996. The weights of the items in the basket of the index were calculated on the basis of the results of two surveys: first, the Djibouti household survey (EDAM) conducted in 1996, and the consumption-budget survey conducted in 1986, adjusted for the results of the 1996 EDAM survey.
Weight detail	The weights by function are as follows: 1. Foodstuffs, beverage and tobacco: 5, 155 2. Items of clothing and footwear: 279 3. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels: 811 4. Furniture, household appliances, and routine household: 770 5. Health:182 6. Transport: 878 7. Leisure, entertainment and culture:39



	8. Education: 137 9. Hotels, cafes, restaurants: 448 10. Other goods and services: 301 Total: 10, 000
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Area Name	Dominica
FAOSTAT metadata update	13/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index measures the change in prices on a set basket of goods and services.
Item coverage	Detailed indices, along with analysis and charts, are published for 11 groups and 44 subgroups of items.
National index reference period	January 2001 = 100.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly, half yearly, annually.
Frequency of data collection	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	The CPI methodology and sources can be obtained from the Central Statistical Office upon request.
Aggregation and consolidation	The index uses a fixed base Laspeyres formula.
Weight sources	The basket index weights are derived from the 1997/1998 Household Expenditure Survey.
Weight detail	The Index is based on eleven broad groups. Group: Number of items, Subgroups, Weight Food: 136, 12, 328.8 Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco: 11, 2, 9.5 Clothing and Footwear: 37, 3, 82.1 Housing: 17, 5, 111.7 Fuel and Light: 4, 2, 58.6 Medical and Health Expenses: 20, 4, 31.6 Furniture and Household Equipment: 52, 8, 93.5 Transportation and Communication: 27, 4, 194.3 Educational Expenses: 18, 1, 29.0 Personal Care Services: 29, 1, 42.5 Miscellaneous/Other: 23, 2, 18.4 Total: 394, 44, 1000.00

Area Name	Dominican Republic
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Classification system	The classification system is according to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).
Item coverage	The national basket of goods and services includes 305 items and 12 groups of products.
Reference area	The geographical coverage of the CPI base December 2010 relates to the four regions defined in the estimation ENIGH 2007: Ozama Region, Northern Region, Eastern Region and Southern Region. Entire national territory. The CPI base December 2010 does not include rural areas.
National index reference period	December 2010 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	Information on concepts, definitions, classifications, data sources, compilation methods, statistical techniques and other relevant methodological aspects and procedures are available on the BCRD website: <a href="http://www.bancentral.gov.do">www.bancentral.gov.do</a> . The rebasing methodology, published by the BCRD when the new CPI series was issued, compares the baskets for 1999 and 2010, and analyzes the main changes made at the group level. It is available on the BCRD website.
Aggregation and consolidation	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is disseminated after being compiled using a Laspeyres index with base December 2010 = 100.
Weight sources	Household expenditure statistics are collected through a regular household budget survey program for compiling CPI expenditure weights. Compilation of consumption expenditures is updated every 10 years. The CPI structure was updated to reflect the results of the ENIGH conducted between January 2007 and January 2008.

Area Name	Ecuador
FAOSTAT metadata update	04/02/2020
Data description	The consumer price index (which covers the urban national area-IPCU) measures the speed at which prices move between two periods, reflecting the behavior of prices of goods and services in the basic household basket over time.

Classification system	Compilers use the "Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP)"-definition of consumption categories to four digits, 2000, UN/OECD.
Institutional coverage	The research covers 67 percent of the total national population and includes upper, middle and low income people.
Item coverage	The basket of goods and services used in the research contains 299 items included in 12 consumption divisions. These are: food and nonalcoholic beverages; alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotic; shoes and clothing; rent, water, electricity, gas and other fuels; households furnishings and operations; medical care; transportation; recreation and culture; education; hotels, cafeterias and restaurants; and other goods and services. The divisions are in turn comprised of 35 groups, 68 class, 98 subclass, 151 products encompassing a total of 299 items.
Reference area	The investigation is conducted in the urban areas of Ecuador and covers 8 cities whose populations exceed 20000 inhabitants. The Insular and Amazonian regions are not taken into consideration for research purposes.
National index reference period	February 2003 - January 2004 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Data are collected either by purchasing the goods directly or by checking the price (research). These purchases or inquiries may take place weekly, every two weeks, monthly, twice or year, or on special occasions, depending on the frequency with which such goods are acquired by most consumers and in light of the dynamics of price change over time. Of the 299 items making up the basic household basket, 54 are purchased every two weeks, 221 are checked each month, and 3 are verified semiannually, while 21 are checked under special circumstances (education).
Documentation on methodology	A description of the methodology used to compile the CPI index introduced in January 2005 is published by INEC on its web site <a href="http://www.inec.gov.ec">http://www.inec.gov.ec</a>
Aggregation and consolidation	The indices are aggregated using the Laspeyres formula.
Adjustment	The data are not seasonally adjusted.

Weight sources	Weights are calculated on the basis of the report on the expenditures of all income households for each area of study through the Income and Expenditure Survey for Urban Area Households. Expenditure weights were calculated for items, products, subclasses, classes, groups, and divisions. The weights include the value of goods and services falling into the categories of self-consumption and self-supply, and the value of the cash remuneration for their marginal volume.
Source data type	Researched prices are retail prices without discounts. If the goods are liable for the VAT, the VAT will be included inasmuch as the final consumer is incurring the VAT within his or her cost. If at the time of the inquiry the item in question is on offer, the offer price is not included, instead the normal price for the previous month is maintained.

Area Name	Egypt
FAOSTAT metadata update	04/02/2020
Data description	CPI measures pure price changes over time in a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by households.
Classification system	The classification of expenditure as adopted in the Household Income, Expenditure, and Consumption Survey, which is based on the COICOP international classification followed in the UN System of National Accounts (SNA 1993). It contains 12 main sections, 47 groups, 116 classes, 479 detailed commodity groups, 945 goods and services.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Prices collected are actual transaction prices, including subsidized products and controlled prices for certain goods and services that are representative for what the majority of consumers are paying. Collectors are instructed to look for product specifications, which include price determining characteristics. In addition, they are to collect transaction actual prices, particularly in the street markets.
Institutional coverage	The index covers all the governorates for both urban and rural areas regardless of income or expenditure level.
Item coverage	All goods and services commonly purchased by target population for consumption purposes. Includes retail taxes, charitable donations and statutory contributions such as employee provident fund and consumer savings and investments built in the price. CPI has 12 sections. These sections are built up from 47 groups, 116 classes, 479 detailed commodity groups, 945 goods and services.

Reference area	All governorates in Egypt. Prices collected in 14,442 retail outlets for price collection represent those most frequented by consumers for purchases of goods and services. Rent information is collected including energy usage, water usage throughout urban and rural centers. Prices are collected through a purposive urban/rural stratified sample of 14,442 outlets. The urban stratum is further stratified into Urban/Rural governorates.
National index reference period	2018/2019 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Items prices are collected monthly for urban and rural governorates from the 1 <sup>th</sup> =28 <sup>th</sup> of each month. For commodity groups characterized by rapid price fluctuation, the prices are collected weekly, examples of such groups are (vegetables, fruits, fresh meat, poultry, fresh fish, birds, eggs).
Aggregation and consolidation	High level indices are compiled by using Modified Laspeyres formula and the weights provided by the HIES.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	Weights for item level are based on the Household Income, Expenditure, and Consumption Survey. Weighting is further disaggregated to lower levels (item specifications) and is achieved through information, which may be obtained from other sources. Weights are updated every two years.

Area Name	El Salvador
FAOSTAT metadata update	04/02/2020
Data description	CPI measures developments in the general level of price changes of goods and services represented by a fixed market basket of representative consumption items bought by Salvadorian households.
Classification system	Individual consumption items in the index follow the classification of the 12 divisions COICOP codes, up to 5 digits (Division, Group, Subgroup and Class).
Item coverage	There are 238 goods and services in the market basket classified in the 12 COICOP divisions. CPI follows goods and services excluding those related to illegal activities, gambling and gifts.
Reference area	Prices are collected in 23 municipalities of 6 departments of the country (Sonsonate, Santa Ana, La Libertad, San Salvador, La Paz y San Miguel).

National index reference period	December 2009 =100
Dissemination Frequency	Prices are collected continuously and on timely basis from outlets over the entire reference month. Price collectors' visit the same outlets on the same day of each month or as close to this day as possible. Most prices are collected monthly.
Documentation on methodology	More detailed information can be found in "Metodología del Índice de Precios al Consumidor de la República de El Salvador", available in Spanish only, which can be consulted for free at DIGESTYC's Website <a href="http://www.digestyc.gob.sv">http://www.digestyc.gob.sv</a>
Aggregation and consolidation	Individual indices are aggregated using Laspeyres modified formula.
Adjustment	The index is not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The weights in the current compilation are derived from the ENIGH, which covers the period from August 2005 to September 2006. The ENIGH covers 4,576 households.
Current weights	August 2005 to September 2006.
Source data type	Actual transactions prices paid by consumers including taxes. However, temporary sales prices, bargain prices, clearance prices and special sales prices are not accepted.

Area Name	Equatorial Guinea
FAOSTAT metadata update	21/02/2020
Classification system	The structure of the basket is based on the African consumption nomenclature (NCAC), which is derived from the international Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose, COICOP. Functional classification: 12 groups, 37 subgroups, 79 types and 126 subtypes.
Institutional coverage	The households account for 58.4% of the national population.
Item coverage	The scope covered by the CPI does not include the following categories defined in the National Household Survey: goods received in kind for self-consumption; own produce; salary in kind; free meals or bonuses; rent charged for own house which is the residence or has been assigned free or semi-free by other homes or institutions; some taxes not considered as consumption, from the point of view of the ENH have also been deleted. Also other expenses such as those destined for lotteries and gambling; exchanges of second-hand goods between homes. Imported semi-

	<p>durable used products (used clothing, used shoes, etc.) except for car accessories.</p>
Reference area	<p>Five major cities: Malabo, Bata, Ebibeyin, Mongomo, and Evinayong. The national CPI is the weighted average of the monthly CPI of those five cities, which are weighted as follows: 35.7% for Malabo, 38.9% for Bata, 10.3% for Ebibeyin, 9.0% for Mongomo and 6.2% for Evinayong.</p>
National index reference period	<p>2008 = 100</p>
Dissemination frequency	<p>Quarterly</p>
Frequency of data collection	<p>Prices are collected for the monthly CPI survey according to a collection schedule established for each month.</p>
Documentation on methodology	<p>INEGE publishes the indexes in detail, including: base year ponderation, price indexes by chapter and city and both monthly and cumulative changes. The published data by city include monthly, cumulative and year-on-year changes. INEGE also publishes the monthly costs of the basic baskets broken down by product group.</p>
Aggregation and consolidation	<p>The Laspeyres index is used to calculate the consumer price index.</p>
Weight sources	<p>The 2008 base year and prices were established taking into account the 2006 household survey, as well as the ponderations. Weighting reference period: December 2006.</p>
Weight detail	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages: 141</li> <li>2. Alcoholic drinks and tobacco: 29</li> <li>3. Clothing and footwear: 46</li> <li>4. Housing, water, gas, electricity, and other fuels: 26</li> <li>5. Household furnishing and appliances: 98</li> <li>6. Health: 24</li> <li>7. Transport: 25</li> <li>8. Communications: 12</li> <li>9. Recreation and culture: 56</li> <li>10. Education: 7</li> <li>11. Restaurants and hotels: 10</li> <li>12. Miscellaneous goods and services: 26</li> </ol> <p>Total: 506</p>

Area Name	Estonia
FAOSTAT metadata update	04/02/2020

Data description	Average measure of change in prices of goods and services bought for the purpose of consumption by Estonian households.
Classification system	According to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) and the European Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose on a 5-digit level (ECOICOP-5).
Institutional coverage	All private Estonian resident households excluding individuals residing in special institutions.
Item coverage	All goods and services bought within the domestic territory by the reference population for the purposes of consumption; the CPI includes more than 700 items.
Reference area	All of Estonia, urban and rural areas.
National index reference period	1997 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	All statistical activities performed by Statistics Estonia are provided with descriptions according to the Euro-SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS). Metadata are presented on the website of Statistics Estonia at <a href="https://www.stat.ee/esms-metadata">https://www.stat.ee/esms-metadata</a>
Aggregation and consolidation	From 2001 within each year the CPI is a fixed quantity (base weight) price index, over periods of more than one year, it is an annually chain linked Laspeyres index.
Adjustment	Indices are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The weights used in the CPI are derived from the quarterly Household Budget Survey, national accounts estimates, administrative data, business statistics data, as well as information received from some enterprises. The frequency of weight updates: Annually from 2001.
Source data type	The CPI measures transaction prices including all taxes. Discounts offered to all customers are taken into account. Loyalty cards, money off coupons, free extra products etc. are ignored.

Area Name	Eswatini
FAOSTAT metadata update	27/02/2020
Institutional coverage	The index covers all households irrespective of their income levels. Institutional households are not included in the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) conducted for the reference year 1995. Also excluded from the weights are five percent of households with the lowest income and five percent of households with the highest income.



Item coverage	There are about 390 products and a total of about 610 varieties that are being selected for the basket of Goods and Services to be priced in all the town / cities and company townships covered in the CPI.
Reference area	The index covers nine (9) urban centers of Swaziland, which are selected purposively. This coverage is representative of the urban population in the country.
National index reference period	January 1996 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	A methodological note is included in the "Consumer Price Index" publication. A more extensive methodological description of the index can be obtained from the CSO.
Aggregation and consolidation	Price indices are calculated using the Laspeyres type chained formulae.
Weight detail	The main commodity groups and weights for the Low, Middle & High and All Income groups are; Food/ 45.5/ 22.9/ 24.5 Alcohol and tobacco/ 1.6/ 0.9/ 0.7 Clothing and footwear/ 6.8/ 11.1/ 10.9 Housing/ 16.3/ 15.9/ 15.9 Fuel and Power/ 10.6/ 5.7/ 5.8 Furniture and appliances/ 1.9/ 8.9/ 8.6 Household Operations/ 5.5/ 4.5/ 4.6 Health care/ 1.3/ 1.7/ 1.7 Transport and communications/ 3.5/ 8.4/ 8.2 Leisure/ 2.0/ 4.4/ 4.4 Education/ 0.7/ 6.2/ 6.0 Personal care/ 0.7/ 0.7/ 0.7 Miscellaneous/ 3.1/ 8.4/ 7.7

Area Name	Ethiopia
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Data description	The CPI measures the average change in the price paid by the consumers for a fixed basket of goods and services. It is based on household expenditure weights of the goods and services in the basket and their current market prices. Twelve CPIs are produced; one for each of the regions in Ethiopia and a CPI at the country level.

Item coverage	The number of items included in the basket for each region varies from 85 to 175, based on region-specific determination of baskets.
Reference area	The CPI is constructed for country as a whole and Regional States including Dire Dawa and the Addis Ababa City Administration.
National index reference period	December 2006 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The price data is collected from the 1st day though 15th days of European Calendar month under consideration.
Documentation on methodology	The document Country and Regional Level Consumer Price Indices describes the detailed methodology.
Weight sources	The CPIs are based on the results of the Household Income, Consumption, and Expenditure (HICES) Survey conducted by the Central Statistical Authority (CSA) in 2004/2005, from which expenditure weights are derived for major household goods and services of that period.
Weight detail	All indices have 11 major groups (weights of the country level CPI in parentheses); food (60.1); beverages (2.0); cigarettes and tobacco (0.5); clothing and footwear (0.3); housing (15.5); furniture and furnishings (4.9); health (1.3); transport and communication (2.0); entertainment and education (1.0); personal care and effects (0.9); and miscellaneous (2.6). Detailed weights for individual food items are available in the monthly CPI release on the NSO website.

Area Name	Fiji
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Data description	The Fijian consumer price index covers price changes of goods and services consumed by all households in the seven urban areas of the Fiji islands (Suva, Lami, Nausori, Lautoka, Nadi, Ba, and Labasa).
Statistical concepts and definitions	The prices are those charged in cash transactions, e.g., reductions for "sales" or "specials" are taken into account.
Classification system	The overall structure of Fiji's CPI closely follow the Fiji Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (FCOICOP) 2010. Fiji's COICOP is derived from the United Nation (UN) Individual Consumption according to Purpose with slight adjustment to suit our local context without affecting any international comparison. Fiji's consumer

	expenditure are subdivided into highest division level; followed by group; class; sub-class; and detailed item level.
Item coverage	It does not cover payments made for income tax, saving and pension funds, life insurance premiums, capital sums of installments or mortgage repayments for houses, major structural additions to houses, subscription to unions, and betting payments.
Reference area	Seven urban areas of the Fiji islands (Suva, Lami, Nausori, Lautoka, Nadi, Ba, and Labasa).
National index reference period	2011 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Majority of the price collection are done on a monthly basis and usually in the middle of each month except for certain items such as house-girls, hotel accommodation, and transport fee which collected once a year in mid-January. Education fees are also price on an annual basis and is collected in Mid-February each year. Housing rent collection usually collected on quarterly basis on mid-March, June, September, and December.
Documentation on methodology	A comprehensive report on the methodology of the current Fijian consumer price index was published by the Fiji Island Bureau of Statistics in November 2013.
Adjustment	The monthly release contains the seasonally adjusted and non-seasonally adjusted price indices.

Area Name	Finland
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Classification system	According to COICOP from January 2005. From beginning of year 2016 updated version of ECOICOP to 5-digit level was implemented into the production of CPI.

Statistical concepts and definitions	<p>The concepts and definitions follow the principles outlined in the (CPI Manual 2004) - Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice 2004 and (SNA 2008) - System of National Accounts 2008. The main exception is the exclusion of illegal goods and services, though this follows HICP practice. Concepts which do not follow international standards are kept under review. For example, (CPI 2005=100), church taxes and labour union membership fees, previously included in consumption expenditure, were excluded from because they contained elements of income transfers, a point similarly taken up by the European Union's HICP legal framework.</p> <p>Consumption expenditure is valued at purchasers' prices. Own-produced consumption is excluded and thus raises no valuation problems. It is believed to constitute a negligible proportion of consumption. List prices are collected from outlets and centralized sources, with appropriate guidelines so that they are representative of transactions prices. Cash discounts, hire purchase or credit terms not taken into account.</p>
Institutional coverage	All private consumption in the territory of Finland, all population groups without regard to nationality or residential status.
Item coverage	Broad coverage including among other things owner occupied housing and public goods and services (net of reimbursements from the government).
Reference area	All of Finland, urban and rural areas.
National index reference period	From the beginning of 2016 reference period is 2015 = 100.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The recording of prices is not on the date in which transaction occur, but for the list prices collected between 10th and 20th of the month. Days are randomly chosen to avoid day of the week effects (seasonal clothing items are collected when in season). For some services (e.g. package holidays, flight tickets) prices are collected several months in advance. These prices are included into the index on the month that consumption can commence. The exception is rents of dwellings that is included into the next month's index due to data gathering procedure.
Documentation on methodology	Documentation on the methodology is published in The Consumer Price Index 2010=100, Handbook for Users, Statistics Finland Handbook No. 39 on the web-site <a href="http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/khi/khi_2012-05-14_men_001_en.html">http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/khi/khi_2012-05-14_men_001_en.html</a> (available also in Finnish).
Aggregation and consolidation	The index is Laspeyres type chain index with annual links.

Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	Weights are derived from the National Accounts. National Accounts from period t-2 (e.g. 2017 the NA is from 2015) updated to December consumption level, covering all households and population groups. Frequency of weight updates: yearly, until 2010 every 5 year.
Current weights	Time period of current weights: t-2 price updated to December t-1.

Area Name	France
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Data description	The consumer price index (CPI) is the instrument used to measure inflation. It estimates the average change in prices of household consumer goods between two given periods. It is a synthetic measurement of "pure" trends in product prices, i.e., at a constant level of quality.
Classification system	The base 2015 index was implemented in January 2016—the eighth generation of the index since 1914, which fully integrates the COICOP nomenclature. The overall index is established to reflect the breakdown defined under the ECOICOP for the first five digits, with some adjustments at the margin.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Promotions and sales are reflected in all sectors. Prices of goods and services are collected with all taxes included, during the period in which they are acquired. Services are recorded during the period in which their consumption may commence.
Institutional coverage	The CPI covers all tradable goods and services consumed on French territory by residents and non-residents (such as tourists) in France excluding Mayotte.
Item coverage	The theoretical field for the CPI is defined as effective tradable monetary household final consumption. As a result of substantial extensions applied primarily in services, the CPI coverage rate increased from 94 percent in 2015 (base 1998) to 97 percent in 2017 (base 2015). The main lack of coverage is illegal consumption.
Reference area	Covering all cities of mainland France and of the overseas départements (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane, Réunion) with a population greater than 2,000.
National index reference period	2015 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly

Frequency of data collection	Monthly price observations are taken over four weeks, for the month in question.
Documentation on methodology	<p>A complete description of methodology and sources was published in the beginning of 1999 about index 1998=100 (about 200 pages); it is always relevant for the new index 2015=100. A short « Presentation of the French Consumer Price Index » (in English) was published in January 2016: <a href="https://www.insee.fr/en/metadonnees/source/s1144">https://www.insee.fr/en/metadonnees/source/s1144</a>.</p> <p>The French methodology is compliant with the following international reference: (CPI Manual 2004) - Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice 2004 (ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, United Nations, and the World Bank), available on the following webpage: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/guides/cpi/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/guides/cpi/index.htm</a></p>
Aggregation and consolidation	<p>Elementary aggregates are produced by crossing between variety and agglomeration. Accordingly, there are 99 agglomerations and just over 1,100 varieties. The varieties are not all represented in each agglomeration. In this case, there are approximately 30,000 micro-indices, for which different formulas are used, depending on whether the variety is homogeneous or heterogeneous.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A homogenous variety covers objects or services that are fairly uniform and considered equivalent. This index is calculated by comparing the average price for a given month with the price for the base period (Dutot index).</li> <li>- Varieties covering items or services too vast to be considered equivalent but having some degree of substitutability are considered heterogeneous. The variety index is obtained by computing the geometric mean of the elementary indices for the different series representative of the variety (Jevons index). The elementary indices are then aggregated using a Laspeyres index sequenced annually in December.</li> </ul>
Adjustment	A seasonally adjusted global index has been published monthly with the definitive index since June 1996.
Weight sources	The CPI includes just over 1 100 household consumption segments. Each of these 1 100 household consumption segments included in the index is weighted to reflect the share of expenditure that the item occupies in effective tradable monetary household final consumption. Weights are derived from national accounts final consumption data of the antepenultimate year. Weight updates are applied during year t to reflect observed trends in the national accounts for year t-2. The figures provided in this connection are updated to reflect price trends in each item for t-1 as against t-2. For approximately one fourth of the weightings, specific volume estimates at December t-1 are prepared based on appropriate specific sources (panels of distributors, industry

	data such as quarterly gross sales for telecommunications, rail transportation, etc.).
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Area Name	French Polynesia
FAOSTAT metadata update	26/02/2020
Data description	The CPI is the instrument for measuring inflation. It measures the average variation in product prices consumed by households between two given periods.
Classification system	COICOP (Classification of individual consumption by purpose).
Institutional coverage	Resident households of nationals and resident households of foreigners in the country.
Item coverage	<p>Consumption expenditure includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food consumed away from home;</li> <li>• Housing maintenance, minor repairs;</li> <li>• Major repairs, conversions and extensions to owner occupied housing;</li> <li>• Purchase of gifts of goods and services given to others outside the household;</li> <li>• Luxury goods;</li> <li>• Non-life insurance premiums (e.g. vehicle, housing, other property, medical), gross of claims;</li> <li>• Life insurance premiums;</li> <li>• Licences and fees (e.g. driver's licence, hunting licence, vehicle registration);</li> <li>• Gambling expenditure, gross of winnings.</li> </ul> <p>Consumption expenditure excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foods produced for own final consumption;</li> <li>• Other goods produced for own final consumption;</li> <li>• Services produced for own final consumption;</li> <li>• Income in-kind receipts of goods;</li> <li>• Income in-kind receipts of services;</li> <li>• In-kind goods received as gifts;</li> <li>• In-kind services received as gifts;</li> <li>• Purchase of owner-occupied housing;</li> <li>• Mortgage repayments;</li> <li>• Mortgage interest;</li> <li>• Second hand goods purchased;</li> <li>• Financial services (including fees for financial advice, brokerage fees);</li> <li>• Interest payments (excluding mortgage interest payments);</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment-related expenditures (e.g. purchase of shares/stocks);</li> <li>• Occupational expenditures;</li> <li>• Other business-related expenditures;</li> <li>• Social transfers in-kind of goods and services from government and No-profit institutions serving households;</li> <li>• Expenditures abroad.</li> </ul>
Reference area	Main cities/metropolitan, areas/regions.
National index reference period	December 2007 = 100
Dissemination frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Food and beverages non-alcohol: monthly; alcoholic beverages, tobacco: monthly; clothing and footwear: monthly; housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels: monthly; furniture, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house: monthly; health: monthly; transport: monthly; communications: monthly; leisure and culture: monthly; education: monthly; hotels, cafes, catering: monthly; other goods and services: monthly.
Aggregation and consolidation	Formula used for calculation of elementary indices: The ratio of geometric mean prices (Jevons index) (Chained form). Formula to aggregate elementary indices to higher level indices: No formula direct aggregation between index levels.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	Sources of weights: 2001 household expenditure surveys. Frequency of weight updates: Annual.

Area Name	Gabon
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Item coverage	Sample of 125 items divided into six consumption functions and 14 headings.
Reference area	The CPI for African households covers only the capital (Libreville), which accounts for about half of the total population. There is no national index.
National index reference period	1975 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	A working document, published in December 1999, on the current CPI (African households) methodology is available from the DGSEE. This is a



	practical guide for the price index unit. It has not been disseminated to the public, but can be consulted at the DGSEE documentation center.
Aggregation and consolidation	The index is a Laspeyres-type index.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The weights of the Libreville index are taken from the 1975 survey on the expenditure of African households in Libreville.

Area Name	Gambia
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Data description	The consumer price index is a weighted average of the change in prices of 135 items.
National index reference period	1974 = 100
Documentation on methodology	The methodology is described in the most recent annual publication on the consumer price index, "Consumer Price Index of The Gambia – 1995", Central Statistics Department, Department of State for Finance & Economic Affairs, Banjul, May 1996.
Weight sources	The selection of items and their weights are based on a survey of the consumption of low income households in the greater Banjul area, conducted in 1968/69 by the Central Statistics Department (CSD).
Weight detail	The major groups covered by the index have the following weights: Food and Drink: 58 % Clothing, Footwear and Household Linen: 18 % Rent: 5 % Fuel and Light: 5 % Miscellaneous (personal and medical care, education, recreation, etc.): 14 % Total: 100 %

Area Name	Georgia
FAOSTAT metadata update	04/02/2020
Data description	Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures average changes in prices of goods and services, purchased by typical city consumer and included in the fixed consumer basket compared to base period.

Classification system	Classification suggested by IMF, based on methodology of ILO, was used; classification "Individual Consumption by Purposes" (COICOP) is used since January 2004.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Main concepts and definitions are based on CPI Manual: theory and practice (2004) and The System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA). Types of prices: price for selling in cash; price for purchase; subsidies and discounts are reflected; agreed selling price is fixed on agricultural markets and fair markets; discounted prices are recorded as temporary decrease of prices.
Institutional coverage	Private households residing permanently in Georgia.
Item coverage	The index includes goods and services, purchased by population for consumption; expenses on direct payments, money gifts, gambling and illegal activities are excluded. Consumer Price Index includes 12 large groups and 305 goods positions.
Reference area	6 largest towns of Georgia (Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Batumi, Gori, Telavi). Data do not cover the territories of Abkhazian Autonomous Republic and Tskhinvali Region, a part of Georgian territory not controlled by the central authorities.
National index reference period	December 2019 = 100
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected monthly, from dates 10 to 20.
Aggregation and consolidation	Simple indices are aggregated to some levels, by means of Laspeires Formula and using fixed weights, which is proportional to consuming expenditures of 2018.
Weight sources	Agreement of expenditures and basic timeline; Weights of 2017 are not price updated.

Area Name	Germany
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Data description	Measure of average change in the prices for all goods and services purchased by households for consumption purposes.

Classification system	The technical (subject-related) breakdown of the units of presentation is based on a version of the Classification of Income and Expenditure of Households (SEA, 2013 edition) - only available in German - that has been adapted to the needs of consumer Price statistics and been broken down even further. The SEA 2013 structure is based on the internationally agreed Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).
Statistical concepts and definitions	In the context of the statistics, selling prices inclusive of VAT and other excise duties (e.g. mineral oil tax, tobacco tax) are recorded for goods and services selected on a representative basis. The survey programme comprises a detailed description of the goods and other characteristics which have a price-determining effect (e.g. type of shop, warranty, mode of shipment, price reductions, type of packaging, unit of quantity, and terms of payment).
Institutional coverage	The German national Consumer Price Index aims to cover consumption expenditure which is incurred: by households, irrespective of nationality or residence status, and in monetary transactions, and on the economic territory of Germany, and on goods and services that are used for the direct satisfaction of individual needs or wants, and in one or both of the time periods being compared.
Item coverage	Consumer price index includes all goods and services that are relevant components of consumption in Germany. However, it does not include, for instance, social contributions (like statutory health insurance premiums), transfers (such as donations or fines) and purchases from other households (for instance second-hand goods).
Reference area	Covers all population groups and all regions of the Federal Republic of Germany.
National index reference period	2015 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	In principle, prices are collected between the 1st and 20th calendar day of each month; the main part of the prices is collected around the 15th of each month.
Documentation on methodology	Methodological papers on the consumer price index are published at irregular intervals in the WISTA - Scientific Journal: The CPI quality report is available at <a href="http://www.destatis.de">www.destatis.de</a> > Methods > Quality > Quality reports.
Aggregation and consolidation	Basic indices are aggregated to higher levels using the Laspeyres formula. Elementary aggregates (EAs): Elementary indices are calculated as ratio of unweighted arithmetic mean of prices.

Adjustment	Indices are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The weights used in the index are based on surveys of household expenditure on goods and services, and are revised at five-yearly intervals. Period of current index weights: Calendar year 2015. Frequency of weight updates: Every 5 years.

Area Name	Ghana
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Data description	The consumer price index measures the change in prices of a fixed basket of goods and services.
Classification system	The commodities are categorized into twelve major groups of the UN recommended Classification of Individual Expenditure by Purpose (COICOP). The commodities are categorized into twelve major groups of the UN recommended Classification of Individual Expenditure by Purpose (COICOP).
Statistical concepts and definitions	Market prices are collected.
Reference area	CPI calculated for ten separate different regions.
National index reference period	2002 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	The CPI is produced monthly.
Frequency of data collection	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	The methodology of the series was described at the time of its release in January 2007.
Aggregation and consolidation	The CPI is compiled using the Laspeyres formula, where prices are compared to a fixed base period, which in the case of Ghana is September 1997.

Weight sources	The weights of this index are based on the household budget survey of 1998/9 (GLSS4) which was conducted from September 1998 to August 1999. Separate weights are computed for the urban and rural areas of the ten regions. However, because of the low number of observations, the two northern-most regions have been combined. Accra region does not have a rural component. Altogether, therefore, 17 sub-sets of indices are compiled. No distinction is made for different income groups. In addition to indices for the individual strata, aggregates for each region as well as the urban and rural strata of the country and a composite national index are prepared.
Weight detail	Overall Ghana: 100.00 Food and non-alcoholic beverages: 44.91 Non-food: 55.09 Alcoholic Beverage, Tobacco and Narcotics: 2.23 Clothing and Footwear: 11.29 Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Utilities: 6.98 Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance: 7.83 Health: 4.33 Transport: 6.21 Communication: 0.31 Recreation and Culture: 3.04 Education: 1.60 Hotels, Cafes and Restaurants: 8.28 Miscellaneous Goods and Services: 2.99

Area Name	Greece
FAOSTAT metadata update	04/02/2020
Data description	Measure of change in the general level of prices for a given quantitative and qualitative composition of goods and services purchased by the contemporary household.
Classification system	The grouping of the items (goods and services), which are included in the Index, was done in accordance with the international COICOP classification (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose) and, in particular, as this was adjusted to the requirements of the Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices - HICP of EU Member States, thus creating the COICOP/HICP (COICOP/HICP rev. Dec.99) classification. After the establishment of COICOP/HICP rev. Dec.99 classification, a system is used in the index, both in the level of main groups (2-digit breakdown), groups (3-digit breakdown) and sub-groups (4-digit breakdown) and in the level

	of species (5-digit breakdown) and variations of species (8-digit breakdown).
Statistical concepts and definitions	The collected prices correspond with the prices actually paid by the consumer and refer to sales "in cash", including all the taxes (included VAT). Special offers and discounts are not taken into account.
Institutional coverage	The Greek Consumer Price Index covers, as regards the weights, private households only, leaving out collective households and nonresident households (tourists) in Greece.
Item coverage	The basket covered by the CPI comprises 800 items (goods and services) from 12 main groups of items.
Reference area	The index covers the entire country. Prices are collected from outlets located in 27 cities of Greece, whose markets are considered as representative centers of wider geographic areas.
National index reference period	2009 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	Detailed methodology and sources used are available in the ELSTAT website: <a href="http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/DKT87/">http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/DKT87/</a> - This special issue is available in Greek and English upon request.
Frequency of data collection	The frequency of price collection varies depending on the nature of the products. Prices of fresh products (fruit and vegetables and fish) and energy products (heating oil, petrol) are collected once a week. For the other products, prices are collected once a month. Weekly prices refer to Tuesday. Monthly prices are collected in a cyclical manner so as to refer to the whole month.
Aggregation and consolidation	Elementary aggregates (EA): The ratio of geometric means of prices of specific items is used for computing all price indices excepts for tariff indices. Index Formula: Fixed base Laspeyres index (2009=100), revised at approximately 6-year intervals.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Weight sources	The weights of items, which are used for the compilation of the Consumer Price Index, are calculated based on the Household Budget Survey. These weights refer to the average structure of consumer expenditure of the individual households in the whole country. The weights of items will be renewed every year, based on the most recent available data from the Household Budget Survey. From December 2013, the weights of items will be renewed every year, on the basis of the most recent available data from the Household Budget Survey. The weights are calculated the share (‰) of the expenditures for each group, subgroup and item (good or service) to the total household expenditure of the average
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Area Name	Grenada
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an index number of the change in the prices through time of a constant basket of goods and services.
Reference area	Prices are collected in rural and urban areas in Grenada, and on the islands of Carriacou and Petit - Martinique.
National index reference period	January 2001 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	The CPI methodology and sources are described in the annual Statistics Department publication "The Consumer Price Index".
Aggregation and consolidation	It is a fixed base Laspeyres formula index.
Weight sources	The weights of the CPI were updated with data from the 1998 Household Expenditure Survey.
Weight detail	<p>Items, subgroup, weight.</p> <p>Food, Drink &amp; Tobacco: 146, 22, 40.7%.</p> <p>Household &amp; Fuel Supplies: 24, 8, 9.5%.</p> <p>Housing &amp; Household Operational Expenses: 20, 7, 17.3%.</p> <p>Household Furniture, Furnishing &amp; Equipment: 31, 6, 2.7%.</p> <p>Personal Care &amp; Health Expenses: 30; 7, 8.6%.</p> <p>Clothing &amp; Expenses: 71, 8, 5.2%.</p> <p>Transportation &amp; Vehicles: 17, 5, 9.1%.</p> <p>Recreational, Reading And Educational Expenses: 21, 6, 4.6%.</p> <p>Miscellaneous: 10, 6, 2.3%.</p> <p>Total: 370, 75, 100.0%.</p>

Area Name	Guatemala
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Data description	The index is compiled on the basis of 422 items of goods and services commonly consumed by households and were selected from the household income and expenditure survey of 1998-99. The base period of the index is December 2000.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Prices include taxes. Discounts are not taken into account, except in cases of total liquidation.
Item coverage	The CPI covers foodstuffs, clothing, housing, furniture and appliances, health, transportation and communications, recreation and culture, education, and miscellaneous goods and services. The CPI consists of 9 divisions, 31 groupings, 55 groups, 159 subgroups, 218 basic expenditures, and 422424 varieties (goods and services).
Reference area	The CPI covers the 8 regions that make up Guatemala: Region I - Metropolitana/ Region II - Norte/ Region III - Nor-oriente / Region IV - Sur-oriente / Region V - Central/ Region VI - Sur-occidente/ Region VII - Nor-occidente/ Region VIII - Petén. The CPI does not cover the rural areas.
National index reference period	December 2000 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	There is a methodology that describes the calculation process but it is not currently available to the public. It is expected to be published toward the end of the year.
Weight sources	A household income and expenditure survey is conducted approximately every 15 years, and it is used to update the weights. The goods and services included in the household shopping basket (422424) were selected based on their relative weight in the overall expenditure and frequency of demand.
Current weights	The CPI uses weights based on the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (ENIGFAM) between March 1998 and April 1999 which covered 7,200 households.

Area Name	Guinea
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FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Classification system	The consumer price index is published as a whole in a breakdown of 7 consumption functions. It also contains 23 consumption groups. The food function is itself subdivided into 11 product groups. A classification secondary to the principal classification makes it possible to analyze the index results according to product origin (local products, imported products).
Institutional coverage	A single index is calculated for households headed by a laborer, private sector employee, independent artisan, unemployed person, pensioner or someone with private means on the one hand and by an executive or businessman on the other.
Reference area	The consumer price index refers to Conakry and the surrounding area only.
National index reference period	December 1991 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Aggregation and consolidation	The methodology for calculating utilizes the Laspeyres price index.
Weight sources	The first weighting of the index dates back to December 1986.
Weight detail	Food (including beverages): 41.9 Clothing (including footwear): 7.0 Health and hygiene: 7.4 Housing and housing fittings: 9.3 Electricity, water, household power: 15.2 Transportation: 12.0 Recreation and culture (including tobacco): 7.2 Total: 100.0

Area Name	Guinea-Bissau
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index measures the average changes between two periods in the prices of goods and services consumed by households.
Institutional coverage	The reference population comprises African households in the Bissau metropolitan area.
Item coverage	The HIPC includes items classified into twelve classes of products.
National index reference period	2008 = 100

Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	Summary metadata (in Portuguese) is published with the monthly HICP release and is available online at the INE website.
Aggregation and consolidation	The formula used to aggregate the basic indices is the Laspeyres formula.
Weight sources	CPI weights are derived from a household budget survey undertaken in March 2008 - February 2009. Data were obtained from 1 008 family households.
Weight detail	The weights are as follows: Food and non-alcoholic beverages 38.4 Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics 1.7 Footwear and clothing 10.6 Total 100.0

Area Name	Guyana
FAOSTAT metadata update	20/07/2011
Data description	The CPI is measured on the basis of the change in monthly cost of a fixed basket of goods and services, based on the relative price movements of each weighted item in the basket. This Index, a proxy for price movements throughout Guyana, is the principal tool used by the government to measure the rate of inflation.
Classification system	The CPI basket of items is categorized in 9 broad categories—namely, Food; Clothing; Footwear and Repairs; Housing; Furniture; Transport and Communication; Medical Care and Health Services; Education, Recreation and Cultural Services and Miscellaneous Goods and Services. This follows the historical International method of Categorization that was developed by the ILO.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Prices are recorded at retail level—inclusive of taxes (e.g. VAT). Thus sale prices at the time of collection will be recorded and used in computation.
Item coverage	The current basket consists of 217 items (goods and services) categorized into 9 groups.
Reference area	Due to logistical reasons primarily, only the Georgetown Consumer Price Index has been compiled since January 2007.
National index reference period	2009 = 100

Dissemination Frequency	The Georgetown Consumer Price Index is disseminated on a quarterly basis.
Frequency of data collection	Weekly and monthly.
Aggregation and consolidation	A weighted Laspeyres' Index is used as the instrument of computation. This approach/measure is in conformity with recommended International standards from such agencies as the United Nations Statistics Division, the IMF and the ILO.
Weight sources	The current basket of consumption items was introduced in January 2010. It was compiled on the basis of consumption patterns derived from the Household Budget Survey of 2006.

Area Name	Haiti
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Classification system	The nomenclature used is COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose), which is consistent with international standards.
Statistical concepts and definitions	The concepts and definitions used for CPI calculation, are in general, consistent with international practices. Prices and weights of CPI follow the concepts of national accounts (SNA 1993). The consumer price index reflects real prices (purchasers' prices) of goods and services that families, staying on the Haiti territory can buy.
Institutional coverage	Final private consumption of families on the whole territory of Haiti.
Item coverage	The CPI does not cover used goods on account of technical difficulties, particularly the requirement to monitor one specific product. Prices are also surveyed for goods sold on the informal market, particularly with respect to foodstuffs.
Reference area	Published data on consumer prices have national coverage divided by region. These data are collected in the ten geographical regions (départements) of Haiti.
National index reference period	August 2004 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Price data for CPI calculation are collected for the entire country, and on a weekly basis in the case of "Food, Beverages, and Tobacco," quarterly in the case of "Rent on Housing," or on a monthly basis for other items.

Documentation on methodology	Publications on the CPI's calculation methodology are produced and disseminated for each generation of indices on the, <a href="http://www.ihsi.ht">www.ihsi.ht</a> .
Aggregation and consolidation	Elementary aggregate indexes are derived from the average prices of each item. Subsequently, the long-term price ratios relative to the base year are calculated, that are aggregated into subgroup and group indexes using Laspeyres formula.
Weight sources	The CPI weights are based on a household budget survey conducted in 2000.

Area Name	Honduras
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Classification system	These 12 groups (which correspond to COICOP divisions) are divided into 35 subgroups (COICOP groups), 78 headings (COICOP classes), 114 subheadings, 207 strata, and 282 products. The CPI fully identifies each product in the basket. The existing consistency between COICOP and the other classifications can be used to reclassify products according to the Central Product Classification (CPC), the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) rev. 2 and 3, and other classifications.
Statistical concepts and definitions	The definition of expenditure of ENIGH households is consistent with the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA93).
Institutional coverage	It covers urban households at all the income levels reported in the survey.
Item coverage	The consumption basket covers all food items and non-alcoholic beverages, alcoholic beverages; tobacco and narcotics; clothing and footwear; housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels; furniture, maintenance and repair of dwellings; health; transport; communications, recreation and culture; education; restaurants and hotels; and personal care.
Reference area	Geographic coverage is national and urban, and is divided into seven regions, covering the eight cities included in the CPI basket. Central metropolitan region (Central District, which covers Tegucigalpa and Comayagüela), rest of the central region (Comayagua), northern metropolitan region (San Pedro Sula), rest of the northern region (La Ceiba), southern region (Choluteca), eastern region (Danlí and Juticalpa) and western region (Santa Rosa de Copán).
National index reference period	December 1999 = 100

Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The prices are obtained by planned visits that price gatherers make on a weekly basis (to municipal markets), on a monthly basis (to commercial enterprises, supermarkets, public utilities, etc.), on a quarterly basis (to optician's offices and various repair shops, cable television services, hotels, etc.), and on an annual basis (to education services).
Documentation on methodology	A detailed description of the methodology for calculating the CPI is made available to the public in the printed document Metodología del Índice de Precios al Consumidor, Diciembre de 1999 = 100 [Consumer Price Index Methodology, December 1999=100], published in October 2000. It is also published on the BCH Web page ( <a href="http://www.bch.hn">www.bch.hn</a> ), which is on the publications menu.
Aggregation and consolidation	The Laspeyres formula is used to estimate the index. Average prices are calculated for each product using a geometric mean. These prices are then used to calculate simple indices of prices by product, which are duly weighted and added up to calculate the index for the stratum. Similarly, indices are calculated for subheadings, headings, subgroups and groups.
Adjustment	The index is not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The selection of products included in the CPI basket and corresponding weights are based on the expenditure data reported by households in the National Survey on Household Income and Expenditure (ENIGH) conducted over a period of 12 months between January 1998 and March 1999 (Survey work was suspended in November and December 1998 as a result of Hurricane Mitch).

Area Name	Hungary
FAOSTAT metadata update	04/02/2020
Data description	Average measure of change in prices of goods and services bought for the purpose of consumption by the households in Hungary. In Hungary, the HICP and the national CPI are almost the same. Taking the view that the two indices should be as similar as possible for the sake of efficiency. The only differences are that: in the CPI the "national" concept is used while the HICP uses the "domestic" concept, the CPI also includes cost of owner-occupied housing (OOH) and gambling while in the HICP it is still does not decided how to deal with OOH, in case of the HICP prices for services shall be entered into the index for the month in which the consumption of the service at the observed prices can commence.

Classification system	The classification of expenditures on consumption products is defined by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office. Besides, the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) is used.
Institutional coverage	All households except institutionalized households.
Item coverage	All goods and services bought by the reference population for the purposes of consumption; own-produced goods, goods received as income in kind, direct taxes, charitable donations, second hand sales (except cars) are excluded. At present the index covers approximately 1000 items be observed monthly. The number of price quotatons for each item varies from 35 to 150, depending on its character. Altogether more than 80,000 prices are collected monthly.
Reference area	In the whole country, all the 19 counties are covered, including the capital city. The localities are selected by the local offices with regard to number of inhabitants in each region (number of selected localities are around 100).
National index reference period	December of the previous year = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	A detailed methodological description of the CPI is issued whenever significant changes are introduced. The latest edition is Consumer Price Statistics published by the HCSO in Hungarian in 2000. Copies in Hungarian only are available to the public on request from the contact person.
Aggregation and consolidation	The price relatives of the representative items are calculated by dividing the average price of the given item in the current month by the average price of the base month. Laspeyres methodology in which fixed weights are used to aggregate base headings indices to higher levels. Over periods of more than one year, it is an annually chained Laspeyres-type index.
Weight sources	The reference base for the weights is two years prior to the current year. In 2020 based on 2018 annual expenditure patterns.

Area Name	Iceland
FAOSTAT metadata update	04/02/2020
Data description	Lowe index, i.e. measures price change in a market basket of consumption goods and services for all households.

Classification system	Consumption of products and aggregation classified according to COICOP-Iceland, an extended version of the standard COICOP.
Institutional coverage	All households, including at least one member in the age between 18 and 74 years.
Item coverage	Scope of consumer items covered including 12 major groups (two-digit coicop), 39 classes (three-digit coicop), 98 sub-classes (four-digit coicop), 570 basic headings (seven-digit coicop), and approximately 3,500 items.
Reference area	Whole country.
National index reference period	The overall index has May 1988 = 100. Series presenting sub-indices have March 1997 = 100 and some sub series have January 2008 = 100.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Monthly price collection, for at least one week during the middle of each month.
Documentation on methodology	When the CPI is re-based the methodology is described and disseminated on the Statistics Iceland websites in Icelandic ( <a href="http://www.hagstofa.is">www.hagstofa.is</a> ) and English ( <a href="http://www.static.e.is">www.static.e.is</a> ).
Aggregation and consolidation	Computation of lowest level indices: Relative of geometric mean prices is used at the elementary index level for calculating 39 percent of expenditures (32 percent of the basic headings). For groceries a weighted relative of geometric mean prices is used for calculating 18 percent of expenditures (52 percent of the basic headings). Lowe or the relative of average prices is used for 38 percent of expenditures (14 percent of the basic headings). Superlative formula is used for calculating 2 percent of expenditures (1 percent of basic headings). Aggregation: Lowe formula is used to aggregate basic item indices to obtain category, group and the total indices.
Adjustment	The index is not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	Main source Household Expenditure Survey (HES), continuous since year 2000. Sample of 1200 households a year. For some categories also retail sales data (e.g. cars); administrative data (e.g. housing, games of chance, insurances).
Source data type	Prices actually paid by the consumer, including taxes less any (unconditional) discounts or rebates.

Area Name	India
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FAOSTAT metadata update	04/02/2020
Data description	<p>The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) 2001=100 is a Laspeyres index covering industrial workers' families in 78 industrial centres throughout the country.</p> <p>The Consumer Price Index for Agricultural/Rural Labourers (CPI [AL/RL]), 1986-87=100 is compiled for 20 States and for All-India. Agricultural labourers segment is a subset of rural labourers. The State indices are Laspeyres indices.</p> <p>The broad based CPI (Rural, Urban, and Combined) with Base 2012=100 is a Laspeyres Index. CPI (Rural) as well as CPI (Urban) is compiled for all 36 States and UTs independently. CPI (Combined) is then worked out for all 36 States and UTs with appropriate expenditure weights</p>
Classification system	The weighing diagrams for the new CPI series have been derived on the basis of average monthly consumer expenditure of an urban/rural household obtained from the Modified Mixed Reference Period(MMRP) data of NSS 68th round consumer Expenditure Survey (2011-12).
Statistical concepts and definitions	<p>1. Data are disseminated for 3 separate consumer price indices: (1) the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI [IW]); (2) the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural/ Rural Labourers (CPI [RL]) and (3) the broad based Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban, and Combined). Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers [CPI (IW)]. Types of prices: The transaction prices actually paid by the consumer including taxes less discount or rebates, are collected for the index numbers. In the case of a few items that are supplied to consumers at "fair price shops" under the scheme of the Public Distribution System of the government, the fair prices administered by the authorities are also collected for the purpose of arriving at weighted average prices of controlled and open market prices of these items. No account is taken of unauthorized or black market prices.</p> <p>2. Consumer Price Index Number for Agricultural/ Rural Laborers [CPI (AL/RL)]. Types of prices: Retail prices used in the CPI calculations are the actual transaction prices charged to consumers and are inclusive of sales tax, excise, tax, octroi tax, etc., paid by the rural labor households. Rebates and discounts commonly allowed to all consumers are also taken into account. No account is taken of unauthorized or black market prices.</p> <p>3. Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban, Combined)  . Types of prices: The retail prices collected are those paid for actual transactions, inclusive of sales tax and other such charges normally payable by the consumer, after accounting for discounts or rebates, if any are allowed. No account is taken of unauthorized or black market prices.</p>



Institutional coverage	<p>Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers [CPI (IW)]: The population covered by these 78 industrial centres is approximately 20 per cent of the total population of India.</p> <p>Consumer Price Index Number for Rural Laborers [CPI (RL)]: The All-India index is compiled as the weighted average of the 20 State indices, based on the estimated consumption expenditure of all rural and agricultural households in each State as a proportion of total consumption expenditure for All-India.</p> <p>Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban, and Combined): The index is compiled for all 36 States and Union Territories of India and covers the entire population of the country.</p>
Item coverage	<p>Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers[CPI(IW)]: The index covers 370 items and approximately 2,70,000 retail price quotes are obtained each month from 20,500 outlets and selected open markets. About 81 per cent of the price quotes are collected every week for price sensitive items. Prices for some commodities (about 18 per cent of the price quotes) are collected on a monthly basis. Prices of items such as house rent, school or college fees and books (about 1 per cent of the price quotes) are collected every six months. The price quotes include all taxes.</p> <p>Consumer Price Index Number for Rural Laborers [CPI (RL)]: The indices for each State covers 85 to 106 items, and 61,005 retail price quotes are collected once a month from selected shops in selected markets serving 600 fixed sample villages, spread over 66 zones and 20 states. The collection of retail prices is staggered over the four weeks of a month, with one quarter of the sample villages being covered every week on a fixed collection day. The price quotes include all taxes.</p> <p>The Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban, and Combined): The index covers an average of approximately 299 items although the number varies from market to market in case of CPI (Urban) and village to village in case of CPI (Rural). The prices are collected every month as per a weekly schedule from 1114 markets in 310 towns and 1181 villages covering all districts of the country. The prices include taxes.</p> <p>All fixed capital formation is excluded. Expenditure on services of illegal market goods and services are also excluded.</p>
Reference area	<p>Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI [IW]) -covering industrial workers' families in 78 industrial centers throughout the country. The Consumer Price Index Number for Agricultural/ Rural Laborers [CPI (AL/RL)] is compiled for 20 States and for All-India. The Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban, and Combined) covers all 36 States and Union Territories of India.</p>

National index reference period	Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI [IW]), 2001=100. Consumer Price Index Number for Agricultural/ Rural Laborers [CPI (AL/RL)], 1986-87=100. Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban, Combined), 2012=100.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	<p>Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers [CPI (IW)]: The items covered in the basket are of three categories with reference to the timing and frequency of price collection for the monthly index, namely, weekly, monthly and half yearly. In respect of the items of the prices of which are perceived to vary frequently, prices are collected on a weekly basis on a fixed day. The prices for the items, which are subject to less frequent changes are collected once in a month. In respect of some items such as school and college fees, house rent etc., the price data are collected on a half yearly basis, which is repeated for the remaining period of the half year.</p> <p>Consumer Price Index Number for Agricultural/ Rural Laborers [CPI (AL/RL)]: The rural retail price data are collected from a sample of 600 villages and 1461 markets. The collection of retail prices is staggered over the four weeks of a month, with one-fourth of the sample covered every week. Prices are collected on the fixed price collection day which may be a "Hat Day" for "Hat" (periodical market) or non-daily markets and any market day for daily markets.</p> <p>The Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban, Combined): The prices are collected every month as per a weekly schedule from 1114 markets in 310 towns and 1181 villages across the country The retail prices for different commodity groups are collected on fixed days of the week as far as possible, such that comparisons between two markets from the same outlet are not affected by differences in the timings of data collection.</p>
Documentation on methodology	<p>Documentation on the methodology and data sources used in compilation of the consumer price indices (Rural, Urban, Combined) is available in the publication "CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: Changes in the Revised Series (Base Year 2012=100)" on the ministry's web site.</p> <p>Documentation on the methodology and data sources used in the compilation of the consumer price indices for industrial workers (CPI IW) and rural labourers (CPI RL) is available from contact person No. 2.</p>
Aggregation and consolidation	<p>Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers [CPI (IW)]: The basic item indices are aggregated to the higher level of classification using the Laspeyres formula.</p> <p>Consumer Price Index Number for Agricultural/ Rural Laborers [CPI (AL/RL)]:The base year fixed basket quantity weight Laspeyres formula is used for compilation of the index. In the first instance, the price relative of each item in respect of each village is</p>

	<p>worked out. A simple average of village-wise price relatives of the items is worked out at the regional level in the State. Regional price relatives, thus derived, are weighted to arrive at the State level price relatives, the weights being the estimated expenditure of all rural/agricultural households in a region as a proportion to expenditure of all the concerned households of all regions in the State. The index from the State level price relatives is worked out by using the Laspeyres formula. The index is first compiled for each State at general as well as at disaggregated level (i.e., group/subgroup/item). The all-India index is compiled as a weighted average of 20 States' indices, weights being the estimated consumption expenditure of all Rural and Agricultural households in each State as a proportion of total consumption expenditure for all-India.</p> <p>Consumer Price Index Number (Rural, Urban, and Combined):  Compilation of CPI numbers for items other than house rent consists of two stages i.e. (i) calculation of price indices for elementary aggregates (item level indices) and (ii) the aggregation of these elementary price indices to higher level indices using the weights associated with each level. Laspeyre's formula is used for aggregation of indices.</p>
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	<p>Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers [CPI (IW)]: The weights for the present series are based on the results of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey conducted during the period from Sept., 1999 to Aug., 2000 in all the 78 centres. The index is re-based once every 10 years by conducting a fresh WCFIES. However, due to various reasons, this schedule could not be adhered to. The latest update of the CPI weights was done in 1999-2000, after a gap of 18 years.</p> <p>Consumer Price Index Number for Agricultural/Rural Laborers [CPI (AL/RL)]: The weights are based on the consumer expenditure data obtained from the central sample data collected by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) during the 38th round conducted in 1983. The weighting diagrams of the CPI (AL/RL) covers the agricultural/ rural labour in 20 major states. The series with base year 1986-87 has been disseminated since November 1995.</p> <p>The previous base of the index was 1960-61=100, which covered only agricultural labourers. Consumer Price Index (Rural, Urban, and Combined): The weighing diagrams for the this new CPI series have been derived on the basis of average monthly consumer expenditure of per household of an urban/rural household obtained from the NSS 68th round Consumer Expenditure Survey data (2011-12).</p>

Area Name	Indonesia
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FAOSTAT metadata update	05/02/2020
Data description	The CPI measures the pure price change in a selected basket of goods and services (of constant quantity and quality) typically purchased by Indonesian households.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Prices include sales taxes.
Institutional coverage	Reference population for the indices: low, middle and high income; pensioners; wage and salary workers types of households, etc.
Item coverage	The index covers between 225 and 462 goods and services classified into seven major groups: (1) food stuff; (2) prepared food, beverage, cigarette, and tobacco; (3) housing, water, electricity, gas and fuel; (4) clothing; (5) medical care; (6) education, recreation, and sport; and (7) transportation, communication and financial services. Each group consists of several subgroup of items, and in addition, some items have several levels of quality or specifications. Items excluded are income taxes, expenditure on illegal activities, and expenditure on gambling.
Reference area	Urban area consisting 82 cities, 33 provincial capital cities, and 49 other big cities. Rural areas are excluded.
National index reference period	2012 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Timing of price observation are daily, weekly, two weekly and monthly. The type of transaction prices is which is paid by consumers including taxes. Prices include sales taxes and are collected each Tuesday for food, clothing, and kerosene items and monthly (on Tuesday closest to the 15th) for most remaining items.
Documentation on methodology	A brief description of the methodology is published in each issue of Monthly Statistical Bulletin: Economic Indicators. More detailed documentation is available on request.
Aggregation and consolidation	The indexes are computed by using Modified Laspeyres. In computation of lowest level indices, it uses average of price relatives.
Adjustment	The data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The source of the weights for items published is based on the 2012 Household Expenditure Survey (HES), which covered 136,080 households in 82 cities (33 provincial capital cities and 49 major cities) throughout Indonesia.

Current weights	Weights are updated every 5 years.
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Area Name	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Data description	The CPI for Iran measures price changes over time for a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by the Iranian households within the reference population.
Classification system	The classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) is used.
Institutional coverage	The reference population of the CPI includes the whole population living in 79 cities in Iran's 31 provinces.
Reference area	79 cities in Iran's 31 provinces.
Item coverage	359 items are covered.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	Select metadata are published in the Time Series Database (TSD) and Economic Statistics Tab on the Central Bank of Iran website: <a href="http://www.cbi.ir">www.cbi.ir</a>
Aggregation and consolidation	The CPI is compiled using the standard Laspeyres formula.
Weight sources	The weights from the 1383 (2004) Household Expenditure Survey conducted by the CBI are used.

Area Name	Iraq
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Data description	The index measures price changes for goods and services consumed by all households in the country, including the three governorates of Kurdistan region.
Classification system	There are 12 major groups in the CPI. The index uses a national adaptation of the COICOP the classification of Individual consumption by purpose at the 7 digit level of detail.
Statistical concepts and definitions	The CPI uses market prices except for rationed goods (selected foodstuffs and fuels, for example) under the Public Distribution System, for which it uses the government-subsidized price. The market and subsidized prices are dealt with separately with certain weight for each.

Item coverage	A Basket of 486 products (Basic Headings) with 332 categories on which prices are collected is included in the CPI which account for 98% of individual monthly expenditure. These items in the CPI basket cover all goods and services consumed by households. Housing is covered only by monetary rental expenditures. Owners' implicit rent is not included, nor are households' acquisitions less disposals of housing units.
Reference area	The geographical coverage of the CPI produced by CSO comprises all urban areas in the 18 Governorates of Iraq. Indices also are produced for Iraq, the regions of Kurdistan, Middle, South, and for 18 governorates of Iraq.
National index reference period	2012 = 100. The previous 2007-based series have been linked to the 2012-based series using a suitable link factor method.
Dissemination Frequency	The CPI is compiled and disseminated monthly. Annual report is compiled too.
Frequency of data collection	Prices of goods and services are recorded in the month in which transactions in these items are made. Prices for Fruits, vegetables and oil products (except Gasoline) items are collected weekly that means Four times in Governorate Qhada center (Governorate capital) and twice in the most important Qhada at the governorate
Documentation on methodology	The most recent issue of a detailed methodology report was in December 2009, after introduction of the 2007 weights in 2008, entitled "CPI Items Basket and Weights of the Base Year 2007." The document was in very wide distribution; it is published in both English and Arabic languages.
Aggregation and consolidation	CPI is calculated for each governorate elementary aggregates using Jevons Formula (The Geometric Mean of long term relatives) while Laspyres is used on higher level aggregates. The national index is calculated as a weighted average of long term relatives of goods and services items, where the product long term relative is the ratio of the national average price of the item in the current month with the national average price in the base year in each governorate.
Weight sources	The weights of the CPI use results from the Iraqi Household Social and Economic Survey (IHSES) of 2012 which cover the whole country including the three governorates of Kurdistan.
Current weights	The weights of the CPI have been recently updated to be 2012 weights this year serves as the base for CPI.

Area Name	Ireland
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FAOSTAT metadata update	05/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index measures in index form changes in the cost of purchasing a fixed representative basket of consumer goods and services by all private households in the country and by foreign tourists on holiday within Ireland. The concepts and definitions for the Harmonized Indices of Consumer Prices (HICP) are based on the 2016 EU Regulation on HICP.
Classification system	Classification System: The Classification for Consumer Prices is COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose).
Statistical concepts and definitions	Cash prices on an acquisition basis; unconditional subsidies and discounts are taken into account; and sales prices are recorded with temporary reductions. All other incentives for example, money off coupons, loyalty cards, etc. are ignored. Prices include taxes such as Value Added Tax (VAT) and excise duties.
Institutional coverage	All private households covering approximately 97% of the total population as well as tourists are covered (domestic concept). It does not cover the expenditure of persons resident in institutions and other non-private households.
Item coverage	616 items are covered by the index. All goods and services bought within the domestic territory by the reference population for the purposes of consumption. There are 12 COICOP groups, 615 item headings and over 1,000 varieties priced. Capital assets/investments, cash gifts, gambling and illegal activities are excluded.
Reference area	Covers the Republic of Ireland. Pricing takes place in 84 cities and towns throughout Ireland.
National index reference period	December 2016 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected monthly, quarterly and yearly. Prices are collected over a period of more than one working week i.e. Monday prior to the second Tuesday of the month up to and including the third Tuesday of the month as laid down by Council Regulation (EC) No 701/2006 regarding the temporal coverage of price collection in the HICP.
Documentation on methodology	A full methodological description of the new series is available in the Consumer Price Index Introduction of Updated Series (Base: December 2016 = 100) booklet which is published on the CSO website <a href="http://www.cso.ie">http://www.cso.ie</a>

Aggregation and consolidation	CPI is a fixed quantity base weight price index. The index expresses the current cost of purchasing a fixed basket of consumer goods and services as a percentage of the cost of purchasing the same identical basket at the base period. In technical terms, the index is calculated as a modified fixed weight Laspeyres type index.
Adjustment	Seasonally adjusted data are not disseminated.
Weight sources	Base expenditures are estimated from the Household Budget Survey carried out every five years. Market share information and information on varieties are researched. Time period of current weights: December 2016=100 - price updated weights from the 2015/2016 Household Budget Survey conducted between February 2015 and February 2016. . Frequency of weight updates: Weights are updated every year since 2012.

Area Name	Israel
FAOSTAT metadata update	05/02/2020
Data description	Measures the change in prices which consumers pay for a fixed market basket of consumption goods and services.
Classification system	Consumption products are classified by branch and economic activity similar to CPC and aggregated to subgroups and groups very similar to COICOP. There are 10 major groups, 147 subgroups and 1357 items.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Consumption is valued including applicable taxes and fees on the products at the time of sale. Cash payments are the basis for the price survey. Monthly installment payment and credit card interest are excluded. Cash transaction price at the time of purchase including discounts (when available to all purchasers) and sales prices. The prices include all indirect taxes, such as VAT and purchase tax.
Institutional coverage	As in the HES, the entire urban and nonurban population falls within the scope of the CPI except for kibbutzim, collective villages, Bedouins living outside of localities, and residents of institutions.
Item coverage	The products which comprise the CPI are all consumption goods, whose value exceeds one thousandth of the total expenditure. It does exclude the following: own-account production of market goods and services, as well as illegal purchases.
Reference area	Domestic coverage: 173 localities.
National index reference period	2018 = 100



Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Most prices collected monthly spread throughout the four weeks of the month.
Documentation on methodology	A comprehensive description of methodology is published in the technical series publication No. 60, Consumer Price Index, which is available in Hebrew, for a fee, from the CBS contact person.
Aggregation and consolidation	The Laspeyeres formula is used in which the item index for the current month is weighted by the base period expenditure weights to derive the higher level indices.
Adjustment	The all Items index is adjusted for seasonality by weighting the adjusted series for clothing and footwear, fruit and vegetables, travel abroad and some others. The technical application of X-12 Arima seasonal adjustment techniques is used separately for each series.
Weight sources	2016/2017 Household Expenditure Surveys (HES) of 9,000 households, annually , in 173 localities in which both a diary was kept for daily expenditures and a recall questionnaire was used for less frequent expenditures. Frequency of weight updates: Weights are updated every two years. The last weight update occurred in January 2019 with the previous update in January 2017; the next one is planned for January 2021.
Current weights	Two years covering the period January 2019 - December 2020; expenditures are price updated to the 2018 average. The base year has changed in past every 5 years, when data on the consumer basket are updated on the basis of Household Expenditure Surveys. As of 1997, Household Expenditure Surveys are conducted annually, thus leading to a policy of more frequent updating.

Area Name	Italy
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Data description	Measure of temporal change in the prices of a basket of goods destined to final private consumption.
Classification system	The ECOICOP (European Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose) for the first four levels is used. Under the four levels, the national nomenclature includes 304 consumption segments, 407 product aggregates, 922 products and 1,507 items.

Statistical concepts and definitions	Real prices of goods and services that families, staying on the Italian economic territory, can buy. Therefore unobservable prices (for example: auto-consumption and imputed rentals of owner occupiers), investments prices (for example: real estate and work of art prices), intermediate consumption prices, taxes and so on, are excluded.
Institutional coverage	Final private consumption of households on the whole Italian economic territory according to ESA 2010. Consumers living in institutional households are covered in the CPI.
Item coverage	In 2019 there are 1,507 items grouped into 230 sub-classes (ECOICOP five-digit level), 102 classes (ECOICOP four-digit level), 43 groups (ECOICOP three-digit level) and 12 divisions (ECOICOP two-digit level). Unobservable prices (for example, auto-consumption and imputed rentals of owner occupiers), investments prices (for example, real estate and work of art prices), intermediate consumption prices, taxes (not connected with the purchase of a product) and so on, are excluded.
Reference area	The Italian economic territory; in particular, concerning the locally collected prices, outlets and tenants in 79 Italian provincial capitals are sampled and then surveyed. An additional group of 15 municipalities participate in the territorial survey with regard to a subset of products (local tariffs and some services).
National index reference period	2015 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Monthly for the majority of the items in the basket. In particular, from the first day to the 21th day of the current month. Twice a month for vegetables, fruit, fresh fish, fuels and heating fuels.
Documentation on methodology	Documentation on survey, product basket, weighting system, statistical techniques and methods, links to press releases and data are available on ISTAT website <a href="http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/17484">http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/17484</a>
Aggregation and consolidation	Aggregate indices are computed using a chained Laspeyres index. Indices for the current year are computed using December of the previous year as a base period.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The sources of weights are the National Accounts, Household Budget Surveys and some ad-hoc sources. There are 407 product aggregates. Frequency of weights updates: Every year.
Current weights	Weights refer to year 2017, price updated to December 2018.

Area Name	Jamaica
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FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index measures changes in the general level of prices of consumer goods and services purchased by private households.
Classification system	The classification system is based on the 12 broad expenditure divisions of the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP).
Statistical concepts and definitions	Prices reflect those that consumers pay during the first full week of the month when the price collection survey is conducted islandwide. These prices incorporate all taxes on products, including value added taxes (the General Consumption Tax – GCT & Special Consumption Tax). Discounts or the discounted prices are collected if they are automatically given to all customers. Where there is an option of buying cash or on hire purchase the cash price of items is recorded.
Institutional coverage	The CPI includes all Jamaican households that are in the Low/Middle income group. This group represents approximately 85 per cent of the total population with the upper income group constituting the remaining 15 per cent. Currently, the CPI does not include the Upper Income group, persons living in collective households, or officials representing foreign countries and their families.
Item coverage	The CPI excludes income taxes, charitable donations such as offerings, contributions made to pension plans, and consumer savings and investments. The underground economy is excluded from the computation of the CPI.
Reference area	All parishes in Jamaica are covered by the CPI. The island is divided into three distinct geographic regions. They are the Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area (GKMA), Other Urban Centres (OUC) and Rural Areas (RA). These indices are then aggregated to arrive at an All Jamaica “All-items” CPI.
National index reference period	December 2006 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The frequency with which price data are collected depends on the item. The price of most commodities is collected monthly, but others such as tuition fees and motor vehicle insurance are collected less frequently.
Documentation on methodology	A detailed statement of methodology is included in the Consumer Price Index Annual Review Publication. Changes in methodology and revisions

	to international classifications are published on STATIN'S website: <a href="http://www.statinja.gov.jm">www.statinja.gov.jm</a>
Weight sources	Weights for all the items are based on the HES. Frequency of weight updates: At the item level weights are updated each month. Higher level weights are based on the HES.
Current weights	Weights for the current series of the CPI are based on the HES that was conducted from June 2004 to March 2005.

Area Name	Japan
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Data description	The index measures monthly changes in the general level of prices of goods and services that households acquire for consumption.
Classification system	The Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) is broadly followed. Classification/sectorization systems used in Japan follows to the ILO Manual's classification of the CPI.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Normal retail prices or service charges for items actually sold in establishments on the survey date; excludes temporary bargain (within a week) prices, prices for installment sales, abnormal prices due to disasters, and prices of second-hand articles.
Institutional coverage	Includes households with two or more persons; excludes one-person households. The supplementary index covering all households including one-person households is calculated monthly. The FIES (weight source of CPI) excludes "one-person households of student", "households which manage restaurants, hotels, boarding houses or dormitories, sharing their dwellings", "households which serve meals to the boarders even though not managing boarding houses as an occupation", "households with 4 or more living-in employees", "households whose heads are absent for a long time (three months or more)" and "foreigner households".
Item coverage	CPI items are selected from all goods and services normally purchased for consumption; cash gifts and remittances are excluded. The shelter service provided by owned houses is incorporated in the index through the imputed rent approach. 585 items are classified into 10 major groups. The CPI excludes non-consumption expenditures (such as income taxes and social security payments) or outgoings other than expenditures (such as savings including deposits, security purchases, and property purchases). Consumption expenditures exclude remittances, money gifts, religious contributions (donations and offerings to temples, churches, and

	offertory) and obligation fees (fees paid to neighborhood association, alumni and union due).
Reference area	The whole country is divided into 167 strata and one municipality is selected from each stratum by using probability sampling method to represent the entire country.
National index reference period	2015 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The prices of goods and services are recorded in the period they are purchased. Prices are, for the large part, surveyed on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the week that includes the 12th of each month. Prices for perishable items, including fresh fruit, vegetables, and fish, are surveyed over three successive days, three times a month—that is, during the week including the 5th, 12th, or 22nd of each month, in each case on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Documentation on methodology	CPI metadata are available at two levels of detail to meet user's needs: the Explanation of the CPI is for experts (in Japanese and English) and an easy-to-read Mechanism and View of the CPI, for ordinary users (in Japanese). The full version of the outline of the CPI is highly comprehensive with detailed appendices.
Aggregation and consolidation	Firstly, indices of items for municipality are calculated. The price relative for an item in a municipality is its average (arithmetic mean) price in the current month divided by its average (arithmetic mean) price in the base year. The elementary aggregate index is therefore a ratio of averages or Dutot index. Its use is justified on the assumption that the specifications used are very tight, along with the fact that the aggregation is only within municipalities for each item. The "elementary aggregate" price relatives are averaged over municipalities using the number of multi-person households in each municipality, as a ratio of the total number of such households, as weights. However, one-person households are excluded. A Laspeyres index using relative expenditure shares as weights is used at the higher level of aggregation. The weights are updated every five years. The SBJ also publishes chain indices as reference indices, as well as indices of total households with one-person households.
Adjustment	Seasonally adjusted indexes are computed to see price trends in the economy. The series include "all items", "all items excluding fresh food", "all items excluding imputed rent", "all items excluding imputed rent and fresh food", "all items excluding food (excluding alcoholic beverages) and energy", "goods", "semi-durable goods", and "goods, excluding fresh

	food". The indices are calculated by using the US Census method (X-12ARIMA). The seasonally adjusted data of the corresponding year are released and revised retrospectively when the data from January to December of the year are available.
Weight sources	The weights are calculated on the basis of average household living expenditures by municipality, derived from the FIES in the base year of the CPI. The FIES on which the weights are based are conducted every month with a sample of households excluding one-person-households of students across the whole country (including both urban and rural areas, covering more than 96% of all households). The data of weights (results of the FIES) are revised in August in the next year of the base year (both the index reference period and the weight reference period are 2015 now).

Area Name	Jordan
FAOSTAT metadata update	05/02/2020
Classification system	The compilation is not conducted according to the COICOP methodology (12 sectors); a more detailed classification with 37 sectors is used instead. Expenditure activities are classified according to the COICOP in 2006. Groups are classified by this survey.
Statistical concepts and definitions	All prices are based on market valuation.
Institutional coverage	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Jordan covers price changes for goods and services consumed by all households in the country.
Reference area	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Jordan covers price changes for goods and services consumed by all households in the country including all main urban centers and cities at the governorate level in the Kingdom.
National index reference period	2006/2007 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly

Frequency of data collection	<p>The prices of the CPI basket items are collected through each month as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prices of footwear and clothing are collected during the first 10 days of every month</li> <li>2. Prices of services and housing are collected during the second 10 days.</li> <li>3. Prices for food collected from 20 to 30 of each month.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prices of Fruit and vegetable are collected every week (four times per month).</li> <li>• Prices of Clothing and Footwear are collected quarterly.</li> <li>• Prices of Rents are collected semi-annually.</li> <li>• Prices of some goods collected yearly such as education, cars, computers, and some governorate taxes.</li> </ul>
Documentation on methodology	<p>Information on concepts, definitions, data sources and statistical techniques is disseminated to the public. All deviations from internationally accepted standards are documented.</p> <p>Tables are presented in both summarized and details in DOS publications. A comprehensive consumer prices index sources and methods document in Arabic is available upon results.</p>
Aggregation and consolidation	<p>The monthly CPI data are compiled as the Laspeyres index.</p>
Weight sources	<p>The weights for the basket items and the geographic weights at item level are derived from the quinquennial Household Income and Expenditure survey. The base period is changed every 5 years. Weights are updated, as the result of each new Household Income and Expenditure survey becomes available every five years.</p>
Weight detail	<p>The monthly CPI are consistent with the following groups and disseminated every month:</p> <p>Food: Cereals and Products; Meats , Poultry and Eggs; Fish; Dairy Products; Oils and Fats; Fruits; Vegetables; Dry and Canned Legumes; Spices; Nuts; Sugar and Confectionaries; Tea, Coffee and Cacao; Other; Food Items; Beverages; Alcohols; Cigarettes.</p> <p>Nonfood: 1. Clothing and Footwear a. Clothing; Men's Clothing; Women's Clothing; Girls, Boys and; Children's exp. Clothing and Tailoring exp. b. Footwear; Men's Footwear; Women's Footwear; Girls Footwear; Boy's and Children's Footwear. 2. Housing. Housing and Related exp. Rents; Monthly rents for rented house units; House rep., Garbage and water. a. House repair b. Garbage and Water; Fuels and Electric. House Furnishing; Household Appliances; House Utensils; Cleaning Materials. 3. Other Good and Services; Transportation; Education; Medical Care; Personal Care; Recreation; Others.</p>

Area Name	Kazakhstan
FAOSTAT metadata update	05/02/2020
Data description	The indicator of retail price changes in a fixed-market basket of goods and services of constant quantity and quality acquired by the population for individual consumption.
Classification system	Expenditures for the consumption of goods and services by households correspond to SNA 1993, and their aggregation is produced according to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose [COICOP].
Statistical concepts and definitions	Registration of the prices paid in cash on the day the survey is conducted, including taxes but excluding additional amounts for their delivery.
Institutional coverage	CPI includes aggregated data of the final consumption of households according to the SNA 1993 definition (all resident municipal and rural households).
Item coverage	The scope of consumer goods and services is broken down into groups based on the areas of their use by households, in accordance with COICOP, covering 508 items, of which 167 are prodovolstvenneye tovari and 256 are not; as well 85 paid services. Each item includes a minimum of 8-10 different types from each price collection point.
Reference area	The survey includes all oblast centers (14), the state capital of the city of Almaty, rayon centers and towns of oblast-level importance (27).
National index reference period	1995 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Aggregation and consolidation	CPI includes aggregated data of the final consumption of households according to the SNA 1993 definition (all resident municipal and rural households). And CPI is obtained by using the modified Laspeyres formula.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	Sources used for aggregation weights are the data of expenditure surveys for 1,200 households covering 0.5 percent of the total households.
Current weights	The interval of time between weight updates is one year.
Source data type	Survey.

Area Name	Kenya
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020



Data description	The indices are designed to measure changes in the general level of retail prices of goods and services consumed by Kenyan urban households.
Item coverage	In total there are 206 commodities in the CPI basket. Nairobi's lower income has 185 items, Nairobi middle upper, 210 items while rest of urban towns have 216 items.
Reference area	In addition to Nairobi the new Kenya CPI also covers other urban areas in the rest of Kenya.
National index reference period	October 1997 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	Methodology for the Kenya CPI is contained in the Users' Guide for the Consumer Price Index (Published in January 2002).
Aggregation and consolidation	The indices are calculated from item index to group index according to the modified Laspeyres formula.
Weight sources	The Kenya CPI launched in April 2002 is based on the 1993/94 Urban Household Budget Survey (UHBS).

Area Name	Kiribati
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Reference area	The Retail Price Index only covers retailed items on South Tarawa the capital island of Kiribati and the index calculation goes up to the month of January 2003. Although the RPI only reflects changes in prices of goods and services in South Tarawa this implies to the rest of the islands given that government provide freight subsidy policy in which effectively equalized prices sold on outer islands.
National index reference period	1996 = 100
Frequency of data collection	The RPI is compiled monthly and the results passed to the Planning Division, but the RPI is not released in the form of an official publication other than as a component of the Annual Abstract.

Area Name	Kuwait
FAOSTAT metadata update	17/02/2020
Item coverage	The basket contains about 1118 items representing 8 major categories of household expenditure.
Reference area	Survey data covers all of Kuwait's provinces.

National index reference period	2000 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Data for most items are collected monthly, except for services, which are collected every three months, and rents, which are collected annually. The annual rent data are interpolated into the monthly data at a constant rate of increase.
Documentation on methodology	Methodological notes regarding methods of compiling price data, including the formula for tabulating the basket weights, are available upon request.
Weight sources	The weights used to compile the Consumer Price Index are based on data from the Household Expenditure Survey of 1999/2000. Detailed weight information for individual food items are available from the NSO online in the monthly CPI publication.
Weight detail	Category/Relative Weight in the CPI (2000=100) Food:18.3% Housing: 26.7% Transport & Communication: 16.1% Household goods & services: 14.7% Clothing & footwear: 8.9% Other goods & services: 9.9% Education & Medical care: 4.7% Beverage & Tobacco: 0.7% Total: 100.0%

Area Name	Kosovo
FAOSTAT metadata update	29/02/2020
Classification system	The tabulation and publication of the CPI is based on the COICOP classification.
Statistical concepts and definitions	The calculation of the CPI is based on market prices included taxes, trade and transportation margins (final consumption prices).
Item coverage	From January 2005 prices were monitored for around 198 articles and services, while from January 2007 is added the subgroup of the package holiday with the code 09.6. Prices are monitored for about 210 items and services. As the number of items and the collection of prices increased, CPI is calculated approximately with 2700 prices by January 2009. Whereas from January 2010 it has been added the subgroups of the

	energy and central heating (Central District) with the code 04.5.5, household services (child care and domestic services) with the code 05.6.2, other services related to personal transport device renting the garages, etc..with the code 07.2.4, Transfer of passenger through rail with the code 07.3.1, photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments with the code 09.1.2, information processing equipment with the code 09.1.2, gardens, plants and flowers with the code 09.3.3, pet and other things related to veterinary and other services for pets with the code 09.3.4 /5, cultural services with code 09.4.2, insurance related to housing with code 12.5.2, other insurance with the code 12.5.5. And the prices are monitored from this period for about 370 items and services. As the number of price collection items and increase of the prices mentioned, CPI is calculated approximately with 4800 prices in each month.
Reference area	Prices are collected in seven regional centers of Kosovo: Gjakova, Gjilan, Mitrovica, Peja, Prizren, Prishtina and Ferizaj (i.e. in urban and rural areas of ten municipalities) for the period May 2002-December 2004. From January 2005 price collection has expanded to three new centers: Istog, Podujeva and Suha Reka.
Dissemination frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected during the period 10th - 20th of each month.
Documentation on methodology	CPI metadata are available in the SOK publication "Consumer Price Index", which is also published on the web.
Aggregation and consolidation	The methodology for calculating the CPI in Kosovo has been changed in 2006. Mid geometric lower level is used as a new method for surveys of the items. At the level of items is used Lasper Index type. The same method is used for higher aggregations.
Weight sources	Preliminary weights were used in the calculation of the CPI during May 2002-December 2003. The weights were calculated by using quarterly data from the Household Budget Survey (HBS) referring to the period of June - August 2002. Since January 2004, weights are used based on the information for a year from the HBS referring to the period June 2002-May 2003. In January 2007- December 2008, specific weights are used from the HBS data of 2003 and 2004. Since January 2009-December 2009 specific weights are used from the HBS data of 2005 and 2007. The CPI specific weights from January 2010 are used as data from HBS (Household Budget Survey) and NA (National Accounts) data by expenditure approach of 2008.

Area Name	Kyrgyzstan
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FAOSTAT metadata update	05/02/2020
Data description	The CPI measures the change in the overall level of prices for goods and services in a fixed consumer basket purchased by population for non-product consumption.
Classification system	The classification of individual consumption by purpose, which corresponds to COICOP, is used in the calculation.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Consumer (retail) prices, cash prices actually paid by the buyer.
Institutional coverage	All households residing in the country. People living in specialized institutions are excluded.
Item coverage	All goods and services purchased by the population which have a price, with the exception of goods for production purposes, gifts, and donated items. A total of 371 representative goods (services) are tracked, which are classified into 12 main COICOP groups at the place of purchase at more than 2000 enterprises.
Reference area	7 oblasts and the city of Bishkek and Osh.
National index reference period	2016 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	A comprehensive description of sources and methods for collecting, processing, and compiling the CPI is available in the quarterly bulletin Price Indices of the Kyrgyz Republic (I-III Quarters 1998) and also in Methodological Provisions of the order on Supervision over Consumer Prices and CPI Calculation (2007). Copies of these publications are available from NSC for a fee.
Aggregation and consolidation	The Laspeyres formula is used to combine elementary indices. When constructing an index the average value for the previous year is equal to 100 and the current prices are taken as a ratio of the prices for that year.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	Data on the structure of consumer spending of the population from a sample household survey for the base year (2016) are used as weights.
Current weights	Period of current weights: from January 2018 change for weights of 2016.
Weight detail	New articles are normally presented at the time weights are replaced. Since January of 2018 weights for 2016 are used, taken as a ratio of the prices for that year and applied to 100. Data for December of the previous year are taken as a reference point for current indices.

Area Name	Latvia
FAOSTAT metadata update	14/02/2020
Data description	CPI measures developments in the general level of prices of goods and services represented by a fixed basket of consumption items bought by Latvian households. The CPI generally follows internationally accepted concepts and definitions as specified in the international CPI Manual (2004) and for the 2008 SNA.
Classification system	Individual consumption items in the index follow the European Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (ECOICOP).
Institutional coverage	The CPI covers all resident population of the country including persons living in institutional households (social care institutions, children's homes, prisons, etc.). The CPI does not cover expenses of non-resident travelers.
Item coverage	The CPI covers the prices paid for goods and services in monetary transactions. The CPI excludes illegal goods and services, gifts, expenditure on the owner-occupied housing, as well as interest and credit charges. In 2020, the CPI "basket" contains 516 goods and services for which prices are regularly recorded. Approximately 2 thousand various trade outlets and market service establishments are surveyed. In total, about 25 thousand prices are observed each month. Illegal goods and services, gifts, expenditure on the owner-occupied housing, as well as interest and credit charges are excluded.
National index reference period	December 2015 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The prices are collected once per month between the 4th and 20th of the reference month. Fuels for personal transport (throughout the year) is priced 4 times per month.
Documentation on methodology	Detailed CPI metadata description is available on the CSB website: <a href="https://www.csb.gov.lv/en/statistics/statistics-by-theme/economy/cpi/tables/metadata-consumer-price-index">https://www.csb.gov.lv/en/statistics/statistics-by-theme/economy/cpi/tables/metadata-consumer-price-index</a>
Adjustment	The index is not seasonally adjusted.

Weight sources	The weights used in the compilation are annual average weights derived mainly from the National Accounts T-2 and Household Budget Survey (HBS). Additional sources for the calculation of weights are administrative data, branch statistics data, as well as information provided by enterprises and retailers.
Aggregation and consolidation	Statistics disseminated is annually chain linked Laspeyres type index (2015=100) (Prior to June 1992 the monthly CPI, which was introduced in January 1991, used the Paasche formula).
Source data type	The prices collected are purchaser prices actually paid by consumers, including taxes. The discounts referred to all consumers for qualitative goods and services are taken into account.

Area Name	Lebanon
FAOSTAT metadata update	21/07/2011
Data description	The consumer price index (CPI) covers the change in prices of goods and services purchased by households.
Classification system	The current CPI basket is divided into 12 divisions according to "The Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose" as published by UN. To insure a better description and price collection of products in the Lebanese market CAS added one digit level on the international COICOP.
Institutional coverage	The index covers the consumption of all goods and services bought by resident households in Lebanon. The only exclusions are people in institutions (prisons, hospitals, army, etc.) and consumption of illegal goods and services.
Item coverage	Among the items within the scope of national accounts household consumption, the CPI does not cover games of chance, costs for life insurance, costs for pension premiums, and Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.
Reference area	Prices are collected from all regions in Lebanon.
National index reference period	December 2007 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The prices for food items prices are collected on a monthly basis and nonfood items prices are collected on quarterly basis.
Documentation on methodology	Summary documentation of sources and methods are available on the Central Administration of Statistics website.

Aggregation and consolidation	CPI is computed in Lebanon by using the geometric Laspeyers equation.
Adjustment	CPI is not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	Weights are derived from the "National Survey of Household Living Conditions", conducted in 2004-2005, covering the totality of the Lebanese territory.
Weight detail	<p>The basket represents the following 12 major groups of household expenditure.</p> <p>GROUP WEIGHT</p> <p>Food and non-alcoholic beverages: 19.9</p> <p>Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics: 2.1</p> <p>Clothing and footwear: 6.2</p> <p>Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels (including rents): 25.7</p> <p>Furnishing, Household Equipment &amp; Routine Household Maintenance: 3.9</p> <p>Health: 6.8</p> <p>Transport: 12.3</p> <p>Communication: 4.8</p> <p>Recreation and culture: 3.7</p> <p>Education: 7.7</p> <p>Restaurants and Hotels: 2.7</p> <p>Miscellaneous Goods &amp; Services: 4.2</p> <p>Total: 100.0</p>

Area Name	Lesotho
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	The consumer price index (CPI) measures the changes in cost of a fixed basket of goods and services purchased by the private consumer, and it is the official measure of inflation in the country.
Classification system	The classification used is according to Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).
Item coverage	The CPI basket of goods and services contains about 220 basic price items collected from about 720 outlets. The items are divided into 12 divisions, 36 groups and 75 classes.
Reference area	The geographic scope of the CPI is urban and rural, covering all the twelve main urban towns of Lesotho (Botha Bothe, Leribe, Berea, Maseru, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing, Qacha's Nek, Mokhotlong, Thaba Tseka, Semonkong and Maputsoe) and forty five selected rural areas.
National index reference period	March 2010 = 100

Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Market prices of all food and non-food items are collected from markets in all twelve urban towns and rural areas of Lesotho during the first week of every month. Prices for water, electricity and telephone charges, are collected on annual basis, in January every year, but they are also collected when there happens to be changes in such charges. Government health centers are visited once when there happens to be a change in hospital fees. Schools are visited once at the beginning of the year. For the rest of the items, prices are collected on monthly basis.
Documentation on methodology	In each publication of the CPI monthly report a description of the data compilation methodology and data sources is given.
Aggregation and consolidation	The formula used in calculating the price indices is modified Laspeyres index with basic price observations being processed through geometric mean.
Weight sources	The CPI basket of goods and services is derived from the results of the 2002/03 Household Budget Survey (HBS).The revision of the basket of goods is done every five years, which is after publication of the latest HBS results. HBSs used to be conducted every five years.
Current weights	Detailed weights for individual food items are available online from the NSO in the monthly CPI publication.
Weight detail	Weights for the 12 main groups: Food and non- alcoholic beverages: 38.1% Alcoholic beverages and tobacco: 1.2% Clothing and footwear: 17.4% Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels: 10.6% Furnishings, household equipment & routine maintenance of house: 9.4% Health: 1.9% Transport: 8.5% Communications: 1.2% Leisure, entertainment and culture: 2.4% Education: 2.7% Hotels, cafes and Restaurants: 0.7% Miscellaneous goods and services: 5.8%

Area Name	Liberia
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/20/2020



Data description	The Monrovia Consumer Price Index (MCPI) measures the changing cost of a fixed basket of goods and services purchased by households and is the official measure of inflation in the country.
Classification system	The old nomenclature of 8 consumers' functions has been replaced by the new nomenclature which contains 12 consumers' functions (COICOP).
Institutional coverage	Households of two or more persons and headed by urban wage earners and clerical workers whose monthly income do not exceed US\$250.00 per month in 1964.
Item coverage	The MCPI basket of goods and services contains 79 consumers' items, 32 of which are food and 47 nonfood items.
Reference area	Presently, the CPI covers Monrovia only. It will be extended to the entire country after the HIES which is scheduled for January 2014.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Market prices consisting mainly food items are collected from two general markets by actual purchases for three consecutive days during the first and second week of the month.
Documentation on methodology	A description of the data compilation methodology and data sources is published in the publication "Monrovia Consumer Price Index Survey: Methods and Procedures", December 1982.
Weight sources	The MCPI basket of goods and services is derived from the 1964 survey of Households.

Area Name	Libya
FAOSTAT metadata update	26/02/2020
Data description	The CPI for Libya measures price changes over time for a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by Libyan households within the reference population.
Classification system	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) is used.
Institutional coverage	Urban households in Tripoli.
Reference area	Tripoli
Dissemination frequency	Monthly

Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected on a timely monthly basis. Food prices are collected 4 times each month (once per week); clothing prices are collected 2 times each month; prices of other goods/services are collected 1 or 2 times each month depending upon price volatility (the more volatile the price of the item, the greater the frequency of collection).
Documentation on methodology	A brief overview of the CPI methodology is published in the quarterly publication, Annual Retail Price and CPI Bulletin.
Aggregation and consolidation	Currently, elementary indexes are calculated using the relative of average prices (Dutot). Upper level indexes are compiled using the Lasperyes formula.
Adjustment	Data is not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The weights, based on expenditure data collected during the 2003 Household Expenditure Survey (HES)

Area Name	Lithuania
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/20/2020
Data description	CPI is a relative indicator reflecting the overall change in prices for consumer goods and services purchased by households to satisfy their consumption needs over a certain period of time.
Classification system	Products are classified into 12 divisions, 38 groups and 95 classes of COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose).
Statistical concepts and definitions	The prices are transactions prices actually paid by consumers including taxes less discounts and rebates; prices regulated by state and municipal authorities and market prices are collected.
Institutional coverage	All households residing in the country, except for non-residents and institutional households. Expenditure of non-residents and institutional households are excluded. Expenditure of residents made abroad are excluded.
Item coverage	Goods and services purchased by households in the territory of the country to satisfy consumer needs. Goods and services purchased for production, profit and capital formation are not included. The life insurance is excluded from the CPI.
Reference area	18 territorial units (cities and towns) representing the whole country.
National index reference period	2015 = 100. Price reference period is December of the previous year.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly

Frequency of data collection	Every month price collection is started for all products from the 1st working day of the month. Prices of all representative goods and services are registered on the 1st–20th of each reference month (for 13 working days). Prices of seasonal food products and fuel are additionally collected on the 21st–30th of the reference months (for 3 working days).
Documentation on methodology	CPI metadata in Lithuanian: ( <a href="https://osp.stat.gov.lt/documents/10180/586325/Metodika_2012_DI169.pdf">https://osp.stat.gov.lt/documents/10180/586325/Metodika_2012_DI169.pdf</a> ) and in English ( <a href="https://osp.stat.gov.lt/documents/10180/250665/VKI_metodika_en.pdf">https://osp.stat.gov.lt/documents/10180/250665/VKI_metodika_en.pdf</a> ) is provided on the Official Statistics Portal. A brief description of the methodology is published in the Statistical Yearbook of Lithuania. A complete description of the methodology used to compile the CPI is published on the Official Statistics Portal (as separate documents in Lithuanian and English) ( <a href="https://osp.stat.gov.lt/kainu-indeksai-pokyciai-ir-kainos">https://osp.stat.gov.lt/kainu-indeksai-pokyciai-ir-kainos</a> ).
Aggregation and consolidation	Each territorial unit in which prices are surveyed, is attributed a certain zone of the country's territory. A comparative share of the population number of each zone in the total population of the country is determined. Lowest level price indices of each representative product in each territorial unit are weighted by the share of the number of population, and the price index for a product is obtained at the national level. Individual product indices at the national level are aggregated using Laspeyres formula and reference period weights to obtain higher level price indices for COICOP categories and the total CPI.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The weights used in the current compilations are average annual weights derived mainly from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). Additional sources include - domestic and foreign trade, industry, transport and services, energy statistics data (for detailing of products weights), domestic trade, services' and transport statistics data (for adjustment of households expenditure). Data of some enterprises and other institutions are used for detailing products and for adjustment of households expenditure, as well as for preparation of sub-weights for tariff sub-indices. Frequency of weight updates: The weights are reviewed and updated each year.

Area Name	Luxembourg
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FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	Measure of changes in the retail prices of a fixed set of goods and services consumed by households on the national territory.
Classification system	Both CPIs (NICP and HICP) are covering the categories of the Revised European COICOP-classification (a standard system from the United Nations for the classification of individual consumption by purpose adapted to the needs of the HICP).
Statistical concepts and definitions	The consumer price index measures the changes over time in the price of a fixed basket of goods and services. The national index relates to the consumption of resident households on the national territory, whereas the HICP is based on the whole consumption expenditure (residents as well as nonresidents) on the national territory. The prices collected try to stick as much as possible to the real transaction prices paid by the consumers including taxes like VAT or Eco-taxes less any discounts or rebates when those are identifiable. Sales prices are also taken into account. Some prices are not directly observed in shops such as prices for package holidays and second-hand cars which are collected from catalogues or from the internet.
Institutional coverage	HICP covers all private households in the economic territory irrespective of income or activity, including persons living in institutional households. The measure of the consumption expenditures of foreign households, their distinction from business expenditure, and the measure of domestic household consumption expenditure abroad are made according to the concepts and methods of National Accounts.
Item coverage	The prices of about 7700 consumer goods and services on average per month are surveyed in about 680 outlets. They are classified in 12 major divisions. The divisions are further sub-divided into groups (3-digit), classes (4-digit) and sub-classes (5-digit). At present, owner-occupied housing is not included in the CPI.
Reference area	The HICP covers the entire area of the country. Considering the small size of the country there is no further division of the territory for the need of the price collection. The prices are mainly collected in the largest urban centers.
National index reference period	2015 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly

Frequency of data collection	The frequency of data collection is monthly. All the prices are collected between the 1st and 21st of each month. Prices for car fuel, heating fuel and gas are recorded daily from the 1st to the 21st of each month. Scanner data files received from the retailers cover the first 2 weeks of each month.
Documentation on methodology	Because the methods used for producing the HICP and the NICP are identical, methodological notes concerning the HICP are not published while for the NICP a methodological description is published in: Bulletin du Statec No 2/2003 : Indice des prix à la consommation – Développements méthodologiques de 1990 à 2003, published in French The consumer price index data are produced according to the methodology specified in: 1. Council Regulation (EC) No 2494/95 of 23 October 1995 concerning harmonized indices of consumer prices and subsequent Council / Commission regulations laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation No 2494/95. 2. Règlement grand-ducal du 20 décembre 1999 concernant l'établissement de l'indice des prix à la consommation. 3. CPI Manual 2004 - Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice 2004 (ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, United Nations, and the World Bank) Please refer to the Sources and methods page for the consumer price index on the statistics portal.
Aggregation and consolidation	The aggregation formula used is of Laspeyres type. Indices of basic groupings are aggregated according to the subdivisions of the revised COICOP classification. The Luxembourg consumer price index is, since 1999, an annually chained Laspeyres-type index.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The weights used in the index are annually updated and derived from national accounts (NA) final private consumption data. Household Budget Survey results are integrated in the NA results. There are presently 309 item weights at national level at the lowest level of aggregation. The weights applied are fixed over the year, but for “fruits” and “vegetables” the composition of the respective baskets is adapted to take account of seasonal changes. Frequency of weights updates: The frequency of weights update is annual. The weights scheme is annually fixed for the next 12 month by a national regulation after consultation of the social partners.
Current weights	Time period of current weights: The present weight reference period (for Y=2019) is the year 2017, these weights are updated by December Y-1 prices (December 2018 for Y=2019).

Area Name	Madagascar
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Classification system	Products are classified in accordance with the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), using 10 functions, 33 groups, and 104 items.
Item coverage	Depending on the province, the household basket includes 338-382 representative products monitored at 219-280 points of sale, constituting 1,200-3,300 series.
Reference area	This index is based on price data reported in four major urban centers of Madagascar (Antananarivo, Antsiranana, Fianarantsoa, and Toamasina).
National index reference period	2000 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	In March 2003, INSTAT published a practical guide for the collection, processing, and calculation of consumer price indices (Guide pratique pour la collecte, le traitement et le calcul des indices des prix à la consommation), primarily for staff involved in the process of preparing the consumer price index (CPI), but also available to the public on request. A methodological note on price indices (Note Méthodologique sur les indices des prix) is also available.
Aggregation and consolidation	The consumer price index is a Laspeyres index. Calculated using the principle of successive aggregation, it ranges from the most detailed level of the classification (representative products) to the highest level (function).
Adjustment	The index is not subject to any seasonal adjustment.
Weight sources	The weights for the 104 items are derived from a national survey conducted in 1999 on health, education, and household expenditure. The survey was conducted with a sample of 5,120 households representative of the overall population.

Weight detail	<p>The weights by function are listed below:</p> <p>Food, beverages and tobacco 49.5</p> <p>Clothing and footwear 6.8</p> <p>Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels 18.6</p> <p>Furnishings, household equipment, and routine maintenance 4.5</p> <p>Health 2.4</p> <p>Transport 8.4</p> <p>Recreation, shows, and culture 2.5</p> <p>Education 3.8</p> <p>Hotels, cafés, and restaurants 1.6</p> <p>Other goods and services 1.7</p>
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Area Name	Malawi
FAOSTAT metadata update	26/02/2020
Data description	The consumer price index (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed basket of goods and services.
Classification system	The commodities are basically categorized into seven major groups: food costs; beverages and tobacco; clothing and footwear; housing; household operations; transportation; miscellaneous.
Item coverage	Illegal transitions are excluded.
Reference area	No exceptions. All districts of Malawi.
National index reference period	2000 = 100
Dissemination frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected monthly and this is spread throughout the month since the rural areas have specific "market days" and this has to coincide with the marketing exercise.
Documentation on methodology	The methodology is briefly described in the Quarterly Statistical Bulletin and in the Statsflash.
Aggregation and consolidation	The CPI is compiled using the Laspeyres formula, where prices are compared to a fixed base period, which in the Malawi case is 2000.
Weight sources	The current weights are based on the expenditure patterns of households derived from the results of the Integrated Household Survey (IHS) that was conducted from October 1997 to around November 1998. Separate weights are computed for low, medium and high-income households for the four major urban areas. For rural areas, which are predominantly low

	income, only one set of weights is computed; prices are collected from six predominantly rural markets from each of the three regions of the country.
Weight detail	Weights in the Composite National Consumer Price Index are as follows: Food costs: 58.1% Beverages and Tobacco: 5.9% Clothing and footwear: 8.5% Housing: 12.1% Household operations: 4.1% Transportation: 5.1% Miscellaneous: 6.2% Total: 100.0%

Area Name	Malaysia
FAOSTAT metadata update	06/02/2020
Classification system	The classification of expenditure as adopted in the Household Expenditure Survey (HES), which is based on United Nations "Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP).
Statistical concepts and definitions	Prices reflect those that consumers would pay on the day of the survey (transacted prices) including sales taxes. Types of prices included in price collection: Normal cash price / transacted price; Discounted price; Price tag for Supermarket and Departmental Stores; Special offer price / cheap sales price; Price with gifts.
Institutional coverage	The target population includes the whole population living in urban and rural private households.
Item coverage	All goods and services commonly purchased by target population for consumption purposes. Excludes income taxes, charitable donations and statutory contributions such as employee provident fund and consumer savings and investments. Life insurance is also excluded.
Reference area	All states in Malaysia.
National index reference period	2010 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Items are priced monthly except for perishable items which are on the weekly basis in urban centers. Collection is spread over the week in which the 15th of the month falls. Prices are collected monthly except for the perishable items which are collected on a weekly basis. However, Rent information is collected



	through Rent Survey conducted on a quarterly basis throughout urban and rural areas.
Documentation on methodology	A brief description of the methodology and data sources is published in each issue of the monthly "Consumer Price Index ". The report is available from the Strategic Communication and International Division of DOSM. Detailed description of the methodology and data sources would be made available to user upon request.
Aggregation and consolidation	Fixed base Laspeyres formula.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The weights used in the index are derived from the household expenditure survey. The weights are normally revised every 2 years
Current weights	Currently based on 2016 household expenditure patterns. Weighting for item specifications may be updated at any time.

Area Name	Maldives
Data description	The CPI for Maldives measures price changes over time for a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by Maldivian households within the reference population.
Institutional coverage	The target population includes the whole population living in urban and rural private households regardless of size, income, or expenditure level.
Reference area	The price collection of the CPI covers the population of Malé and four islands.
Classification system	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) is used.
National index reference period	June 2012 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	All items are priced on a monthly basis in the selected 4 islands as well as Male' throughout the month. Only fish prices are collected weekly twice.
Documentation on methodology	A review of CPI and guide is available on the NBS website: <a href="http://statisticsmaldives.gov.mv/cpi/">http://statisticsmaldives.gov.mv/cpi/</a>
Aggregation and consolidation	Elementary indices – elementary aggregate indexes calculated using the Jevons (or unweighted geometric mean) formula with imputation for missing prices. The elementary aggregate indexes are aggregated using the 'expenditure aggregate' approach where the expenditure aggregates

	are the price updated estimates of total monthly household expenditure in each region derived from the 2009-10 HIES. Upper level indices – using the two-stage (modified) Laspeyres approach and the long-term price index is produced by chaining together the month-to-month measures of price change.
Weight sources	Weights are based on the 2009/10 HIES Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), reflect expenditures of urban and rural households in the reference population.

Area Name	Mali
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	In Mali, prior to 1998, a national consumer price index was prepared on the basis of the five indices for the regional capitals. This index has not been used since January 1998; the Harmonized Consumer Price Index (H-CPI) is the official index in effect in the seven member states of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU).
Classification system	The classification used is that of the harmonized index NCOA (West African Nomenclature), which draws heavily on COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose/SNA Rev. IV of 1993).
Institutional coverage	This reference population excludes non-African households and expatriate African households in which a member is employed by an international organization.
Item coverage	The household basket includes 321 varieties monitored at 402 points of sale. The basket is defined by 10 functions, 32 groups, 73 subgroups, and 105 items.
Reference area	The scope of coverage is the consumption of households resident in the Bamako metropolitan area.
National index reference period	1996 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	Publications included a methodological note updated in December 1999. There is a user's guide and a 316-page methodological document, published by WAEMU, and entitled "Harmonized Consumer Price Index of the WAEMU Member Countries, Theory and Practice." A guide to the CHAPO software prepared by Eurocost also exists. CHAPO (harmonized price calculation by computer) is the software used for processing the index in the seven WAEMU countries.

Aggregation and consolidation	The H-CPI is a Laspeyres index. It is calculated using the principle of successive aggregates, moving from the most detailed classification (varieties) to the broadest (function).
Adjustment	The index has not been seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The weights of the 10 functions are taken from a survey conducted in 1996 on the expenditure of 1,008 households in the Bamako metropolitan area.
Weight detail	The weights of the functions are as follows: Food, beverages and tobacco 50.01 Wearing apparel and footwear 5.29 Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuel 11.69 Furniture, household appliances, and routine maintenance 7.02 Health 2.04 Transportation 10.91 Leisure, shows, and culture 3.86 Education 1.65 Hotels, cafés, restaurants 2.00 Other goods and services 5.53

Area Name	Malta
FAOSTAT metadata update	06/02/2020
Data description	The Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is used to measure inflation.
Classification system	The items weights for the HICP are classified using the COICOP classification that is consistent with international guidelines.
Statistical concepts and definitions	All prices are inclusive of indirect taxes, such as value added taxes and excise taxes. Sale prices are included, provided that the same item was available before the sale period and will continue to be available after the sale period; and the sale price is simultaneously available to all individuals residing (temporarily or permanently) in Malta.
Institutional coverage	The HICP covers all monetary transactions involving goods and services consumed by residents and nonresidents (e.g. tourists) in Malta and Gozo.
Item coverage	Representative goods and services consumed within the Maltese economic territory, and consistent with the Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE).The HICP covers more than 440 commodities. Union fees are exclude from the HICP. Expenditure of residents abroad is excluded from the index. .
National index reference period	2015 = 100

Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected over several working days towards the middle of the calendar month to which the index pertains. However, in the case of fresh vegetables, fresh fruit and fresh fish, two price readings are recorded over a period of more than one working week.
Documentation on methodology	Current information on sources and methods of the HICP are made available on the NSO website. On the website there are further information about the HICP such as the composition of the seasonal indices, etc.
Aggregation and consolidation	The arithmetic means are used in the compilation of the elementary aggregates. Aggregation formula is via a fixed base Laspeyres formula.
Weight sources	The sources of the weights are national accounts data and the Household Budgetary Survey. There are more than 400 weights at national level for the HICP. Frequency of weights update: Weights at COICOP four and five-digit level are updated on an annual basis whereas weights at a more detailed level are revised at least once every 7 years.

Area Name	Mauritania
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/12/2020
Data description	As of January 2004, the National Statistics Office (ONS) produces and disseminates a new household consumer price index called the Harmonized Consumer Price Index (HCPI).
Classification system	Household consumption is described on the basis of the Classification of West African Consumption (NCOA), which is similar to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).
Item coverage	The basket is described using the 12 consumption functions, 40 groups, 75 subgroups, and 120 items. The Mauritanian household basket contains 622 varieties representing overall household consumption. The theoretical scope of the HCPI is "household consumption" for the purposes of the national accounts. Only insurance services, education and outreach subsidiary services, sanitation services, and certain cultural and leisure goods are not represented.
Reference area	Nouakchott and its suburbs.
National index reference period	2014 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly

Frequency of data collection	The surveys are taken weekly. Each homogenous variety of the HCPI is observed 30 times per month. Manufactured goods (heterogeneous varieties) are surveyed at least four times, except for rates [tarifs], which are noted only once a month.
Documentation on methodology	The ONS has published a statement and leaflet describing the HCPI methodology. In addition, there is a “Note Méthodologique sur l’IHPC” [Statement of Methodology on the HCPI]. Furthermore, the HCPI is established according to the methodology used by the WAEMU member states, as described in “Indice Harmonisé des Prix à la Consommation des Pays Membres de l’UEMOA – Théorie et Pratique” [Harmonized Consumer Price Index of WAEMU Member Countries: Theory and Practice]. All of these documents are available from the ONS on request.
Aggregation and consolidation	The HCPI is a Laspeyres index. It is calculated using the principle of consecutive additions, from the most detailed level of the classification (the variety) to the broadest (the function).
Weight sources	The budget coefficients used to weight the indices of the 101 consumption items come from a household expenditure survey taken in 2002 of 1,008 households representative of the population of Nouakchott and its suburbs.
Weight detail	The weightings obtained are: Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco 54.1 Clothing and footwear 5.8 Housing, water, electricity, fuel 13.6 Furniture, household equipment, regular maintenance 6.2 Health 1.5 Transportation 10.2 Leisure, performance events, culture 1.6 Learning 0.6 Hotels, cafes, restaurants 1.8 Other goods and services 4.6

Area Name	Mauritius
FAOSTAT metadata update	06/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the change in the level of prices of a fixed basket of goods and services that the private consumer buys. Goods produced by households and utilised for their own consumption as well as those received free, are excluded.

Classification system	The commodities in the basket are classified according to the UN COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose) at four levels with 12 divisions, 42 groups, 80 classes and 180 items.
Statistical concepts and definitions	The observed prices are transaction prices, that is, those that any member of the public would be paying to purchase the specified goods or service in specific outlets and regions.
Institutional coverage	All non-institutional households in the Republic of Mauritius are represented in the CPI.
Item coverage	Four levels with 12 divisions, 42 groups, 80 classes and 180 items. Goods produced by households and utilised for their own consumption as well as those received free, are excluded. Second hand goods are not included in the CPI except for reconditioned motor vehicles. Also excluded are direct taxes such as income tax; social security contributions; life insurance premiums; saving bank deposits; disbursement for investments such as purchase of land, houses and major house repairs; gambling losses; and cash grants to other households.
National index reference period	2017 = 100
Frequency of data collection	The collection of prices for non-perishables is done between 12th and 20th of each month, whilst for perishables weekly price collection is done.
Weight sources	The weights are kept fixed and updated every five years after the conduct of another HBS. The weight of certain items, in particular expenditures on alcoholic beverages and tobacco, was adjusted for underreporting using information from additional sources.
Current weights	The weight of all goods and services in the basket were determined from results on expenditure from the Household Budget Survey 2017.

Area Name	Mexico
FAOSTAT metadata update	06/02/2020
Data description	The National Consumer Price Index (INPC) is designed to measure the evolution over time of prices of a constant market basket of goods and services taken as representative of the consumption basket of urban households.
Classification system	INEGI is using COICOP disaggregated in twelve groups using 299 elementary aggregates.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Cash prices for selected items, VAT and other indirect taxes are included, and prices of items on non-conditional sales are recorded.

Institutional coverage	All households in urban cities with more than 15,000 inhabitants and geographical areas with less than 15,000.
Item coverage	All goods and services bought by the population for consumption purposes (not for re-sale) including taxes. Covers 8 main groups, 17 subgroups, 36 sub-subgroups, 77 sets of generic products and 299 generic products.
Reference area	Sample of 55 cities selected to represent small, medium and large cities, and grouped in 32 states and seven regions of the country.
National index reference period	2013 = 100
Frequency of data collection	Food and beverage prices are collected weekly; non-alimentary products and services, every two weeks. Rents each six months distributed prorata per month.
Documentation on methodology	INPC webpage have the metadata using DDI format in the link: <a href="http://www3.inegi.org.mx/rnm/index.php/catalog/493">http://www3.inegi.org.mx/rnm/index.php/catalog/493</a> The methodological concepts and techniques used to compile the index are disclosed as document, use the link: <a href="https://www.inegi.org.mx/app/biblioteca/ficha.html?upc=702825104177">https://www.inegi.org.mx/app/biblioteca/ficha.html?upc=702825104177</a>
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	2014 National Survey of Income and Expenditure Household (ENIGH, in Spanish) and the 2012 and 2013 House Hold Expenditure Survey (HES), using a sample of 27,655 households and the 2005 Count Population and Housing. Frequency of weight updates: Between 2 and 3 years, after the HES.

Area Name	Mongolia
FAOSTAT metadata update	06/02/2020
Data description	In January 2008, CPI estimation improved its methodology and extended it to the national CPI.
Classification system	The national aggregate indices were compiled for main 12 groups and 3 digit of COICOP.
Item coverage	In 2016, NSO has updated base year, weights and baskets. The items of basket increased to 344 (in provinces to 238).
Reference area	The prices are collected between the 22nd and 28th in Ulaanbaatar city, between 15th and 18th in provinces and soums, every month, in steady hours.
National index reference period	2015 = 100

Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The prices of the main 28 food commodities are collected and disseminated every week and averaged for the calculation of the monthly CPI. The prices of the items in the main basket (344 items) are collected between the 22nd and 28th of the reference month and the CPI is calculated monthly.
Documentation on methodology	The NSO published its own methodology for the compilation of the CPI, which is developed in accordance with ILO's recommended methodology. Brief technical notes accompany releases in the "Monthly Statistical Bulletin" and "The Mongolian Statistical Yearbook." The "Compendium of Selected Methodology and Classification Descriptions" contains a more detailed methodology description of the CPI calculation by district.
Aggregation and consolidation	The basic index formula used for the compilation of the CPI is a modified Laspeyres index formula.
Weight sources	CPI weights derived from the 2015 HH-Socio-Economic Survey results.
Weight detail	Weight in the national total is: Major Components - Weights Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages - 26.1 Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco - 4.4 Clothing, Footwear, and Cloth - 16.6 Housing, Water, Electricity, and Fuels - 9.3 Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Tools - 4.9 Health - 3.6 Transport - 14.4 Communication - 4.4 Recreation and Culture - 3.1 Education - 4.8 Restaurants and Hotels - 3.0 Miscellaneous Goods and Services - 5.4 Total CPI - 100

Area Name	Montenegro
FAOSTAT metadata update	27/02/2020
Data description	CPI is defined as the measure of the average change of prices of a fixed basket of goods and services, which is purchased by households and which aims to satisfy the households' needs. The national CPI is used as official measure of the inflation in Montenegro.



Classification system	The classification used in the calculation of the CPI is based on the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).
Statistical concepts and definitions	Prices used in the CPI are consumer (market) prices paid by customer for purchase of individual goods or services in monetary transactions including all taxes and discounts if they are available to all customers.
Institutional coverage	The target statistical population is the final household monetary consumption within the economic territory of Montenegro. Consumption of all private households permanently residing in Montenegro is covered. Neither consumption of the collective households, nor non-resident consumption is covered.
Item coverage	CPI covers the whole household sector, more precisely the goods and services that are acquired by households. Imputed rents, expenditures on dwelling or land and other gross fixed capital formation, expenditures on lotteries and gambling and life insurance are excluded.
Reference area	The CPI covers the whole territory of the Republic of Montenegro. Prices are collected in five locations (municipalities) namely: Podgorica, Niksic, Bijelo Polje, Bar, Budva, throughout the country sampled on the basis of the size of population and the representativeness for the major trade centers.
National index reference period	2015 = 100
Dissemination frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected on a monthly basis.
Documentation on methodology	Methodological notes are given in the Monthly Release on Consumer Price Index, Monthly Statistical Review as well as in the Statistical Yearbook.
Aggregation and consolidation	The CPI is calculated as a Laspeyres type index. Elementary aggregates indices are calculated as a ratio of geometric means of the current and the price reference period of all prices within an elementary aggregate.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	Weights present the share of the selected goods and services in the overall household's consumption. Household Budget Survey (HBS) is the main source for weights construction used for calculation of the CPI. Calculation of weights is done in two steps. The first step involves the calculation of participation of the main divisions, groups and classes of COICOP/HICP. Starting point for the calculation of weights on this level is the Household Budget Survey for year t-2. The obtained structure is

	corrected by growth of prices in previous (t-1) year, in order to ensure the calculation of the index structure of the reference period. The second step involves calculation of weights for individual products using all available sources. Weights are price-updated annually to December of the previous year. Moreover, Weights are constant whole year.
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Area Name	Morocco
FAOSTAT metadata update	06/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the relative change in the consumer prices of products consumed by the population.
Classification system	The classification used for the Consumer price index is very similar to the new version of the COICOP (12 Divisions and 88 major product groups).
Statistical concepts and definitions	The prices observed are retail prices, all taxes included.
Institutional coverage	The reference population of the index is the population total.
Item coverage	The basket of the index is made up of a representative sample of products consumed by the reference population. The basket of the index contains 478 items and 1067 representative products.
Reference area	The consumer price index covers the entire urban environment, represented by the 17 largest cities: Agadir, Casablanca, Fez, Kénitra, Marrakesh, Oujda, Rabat, Tétouan, Meknès, Tangier, Laâyoune, Dakhla, Guelmim, Settat, Safi, Beni Mellal and AL hoceima.
National index reference period	2006 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are recorded in a direct monthly survey. The periodicity of the recording of prices is either weekly for fresh produce or monthly.
Documentation on methodology	A 15-page detailed methodological note is available upon request. The metadata are available with varying levels of detail. In addition to the methodological note, a methodological summary of the CPI is included with the figures published each month.

Aggregation and consolidation	<p>The calculation formula currently used is the chained Laspeyres formula. This new formula consists of calculating the index in three stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Calculation of the change from the preceding month (<math>V_t/t-1</math>),</li> <li>-Calculation of the index vis-à-vis the most recent month of revision of the weights (which constitutes an intermediate base) (<math>I_t/s</math>),</li> <li>-Calculation of the index vis-à-vis the base year (2006).</li> </ul> <p>The final index is the product of these three factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Alignment of expenditure periods and base periods: no alignment.</li> <li>-Linkage of the revised index and the old index: chain index.</li> </ul>
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	<p>2013-2014 national household consumption and expenditure survey. Frequency of revision of weights: 5 years on average following the household consumption and standard of living surveys and the household standard of living surveys.</p>

Area Name	Mozambique
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Classification system	All goods and services included in the CPI are grouped according to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).
Statistical concepts and definitions	Relevant prices for CPI compilation are ready payment transaction prices, that is, all prices that consumers actually have to pay in order to purchase a consumption product. Prices are defined and collected according to most typical quantities sold for each product.
Item coverage	The CPI basket includes those products with the greatest significance in the consumption of resident households. As a first rule, a product is considered significant if its expenditure weight is greater than or equal to 1 per 1.000 of total expenditure. Presently, the CPI for Maputo includes 210 products, the CPI for Beira 190 products, and the CPI for Nampula 167 products.
Reference area	Maputo, Beira and Nampula. These three cities are the most significant urban centres in population and economic terms in the southern, central, and northern regions, respectively.
National index reference period	December 2004 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly

Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected throughout the month on normal working days. Fresh product prices are collected on a weekly basis and non-perishable product prices on a monthly basis.
Documentation on methodology	A section containing brief methodological notes is provided in each CPI publication (in Portuguese). A more complete CPI methodology, available only in Portuguese, can be provided upon request.
Aggregation and consolidation	The arithmetic mean of values is used to calculate basic CPI indices (Dutot formula). To aggregate the indices, the Laspeyres formula is used.
Adjustment	The index is not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	Weights used in the CPI are derived from a national Survey of Household Units (IAF) which is carried out, on average, every five years. Present CPI weights are primarily based on information taken from the IAF that took place between July 2002 and June 2003.
Weight detail	COICOP DIVISION: MAPUTO, BEIRA, NAMPULA, MOZAMBIQUE (MAPUTO-BEIRA-NAMPULA AGGREGATE) Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages: 51.85, 56.71, 61.41, 55.48 Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics: 2.13, 2.44, 2.12, 2.21 Clothing and Footwear: 4.69, 4.37, 4.87, 4.65 Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels: 13.26, 12.67, 11.35, 12.63 Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance: 5.39, 4.76, 5.59, 5.27 Health: 3.28, 1.91, 3.18, 2.94 Transport: 10.15, 7.88, 3.60, 7.91 Communication: 2.40, 1.42, 0.65, 1.72 Recreation and Culture: 2.71, 2.51, 2.55, 2.64 Education: 1.01, 1.88, 1.17, 1.26 Restaurants and Hotels: 1.60, 2.29, 2.42, 1.97 Miscellaneous Goods and Services: 1.53, 1.16, 1.09, 1.32 Total: 100.00, 100.00, 100.00, 100.00

Area Name	Myanmar
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Institutional coverage	The present CPI covers urban household residents in the 80 townships included in the 2006 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES).
Item coverage	A number of expenditure categories are not represented in the CPI. These are, for example, motor vehicles and postal and

	telecommunication services. Although the weights for these were probably small in the past, they are expected to increase over time.
Reference area	The index covers the urban area including 80 townships.
Aggregation and consolidation	The CPI is compiled using the standard Laspeyres formula. The procedure used to aggregate over items at the individual township level is straightforward. The weighting base period (month in which the HIES was conducted) expenditure estimates for all items and aggregations of items are converted to weight form (parts per hundred). For each reference period for which the index is compiled (daily, weekly, and monthly) the base period weight for each elementary aggregate is updated by multiplying by the ratio of the reference period average price to the base period average price (to deliver the reference period index points contribution). Price indexes for higher level items are derived by summing reference period index points contributions, dividing by the base month index points contribution (weight) and multiplying by 100.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Price collection takes place across the entire month. In seven townships in Yangon and three in Nay Pyi Taw, the prices are collected daily. For the other townships, the prices are collected weekly.
Documentation on methodology	Key definitions are mentioned in Selected Monthly Economic Indicators, CSO. However, no detailed metadata are prepared.
National index reference period	2006 = 100

Area Name	Namibia
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	The Namibia Consumer Price Index measures the rate at which the prices of consumer goods and services are changing from month to month, year to year and since last December i.e. inflation.
Institutional coverage	The CPI population coverage includes all Namibian households.
Item coverage	The NCPI covers 267 commodities collected from approximately 650 outlets/shops in 8 different towns/Localities in Namibia with approximately 7000 monthly price quotations collected. Seasonal item are not included in the basket.
Reference area	Eight different towns / localities in Namibia.

National index reference period	December 2012 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Some item prices are collected annually (school fees), quarterly (durable goods and services, including rent, funerals services, etc.) and monthly for non-durable goods.
Documentation on methodology	There is no document on detailed methodology available for the public on the NCPI. However, a summary on methodology accompanies the NCPI estimates that are disseminated.
Aggregation and consolidation	The computation of the NCPI is based on the long-term Laspeyres price index formula, using fixed weights.
Weight sources	The weights are those derived from the National Household Income and Expenditure Survey (NHIES) of 2009/2010.
Weight detail	Goods and services are classified in 12 main groups with the following weights: Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages (16.45%); Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco (12.59%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels (28.36%); Clothing and Footwear (3.05%); Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance (5.47%); Transport (14.28%); Communication (3.81 %); Recreation and Culture. (3.55 %); Health (2.01 %); Miscellaneous Goods and Services (5.39 %), Hotels, Cafes and Restaurant (1.39 %); Education (3.65%); The main groups are subdivided into 65 subgroups.

Area Name	Nepal
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	The National Urban Consumer Price Index (NUCPI) measures the change in the level of prices of a fixed basket of consumer goods and services.
Institutional coverage	The index refers to urban areas defined as government municipalities (about 13 percent of total population) and represents urban households.
Item coverage	The consumer basket consists of 410 items of goods and services grouped into 22 major consumption groups and sub-groups.
Reference area	The index refers to urban areas defined as government municipalities (about 13 percent of total population) and represents urban households. Separate indices for Kathmandu valley, urban Hills, and urban Terai (southern plain land) are also compiled.
National index reference period	2005/06 = 100

Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected in a regular pricing cycle (weekly, monthly, quarterly; July/October/January/April; half yearly; and annually).
Documentation on methodology	A description of methodology is published in the NRB's "Quarterly Economic Bulletin", Vol. XXXIV, No. 3-4, 2001.
Aggregation and consolidation	The index is compiled using Modified Laspeyres formula. The regional indices are obtained by aggregating town level indices using expenditure weights, and the national index is obtained by aggregating regional indices using population weights.
Weight sources	The composition of the present CPI basket is derived from the household budget survey conducted over the twelve-month period, mid-November 2005 – mid-November 2006, and with a sample size of 5095 private households.
Weight detail	Cereals grains & their products 14.81 Legume Varieties 2.01 Vegetables 5.65 Meat & fish 5.70 Milk products and egg 5.01 Ghee and oil 2.70 Fruits 2.23 Sugar & Sweets 1.36 Spices 1.46 Soft drinks 0.96 Hard drinks 1.72 Tobacco products 0.85 Restaurant & hotel 2.35 Clothing & footwear 8.49 Housing & utilities 10.87 Furnishing & household equipment 4.89 Health 3.25 Transport 6.01 Communication 3.64 Recreation and culture 5.39 Education 8.46 Miscellaneous goods & services 2.17 Total 100.00
Source data type	Prices refer to the price paid by purchasers on the pricing day (including VAT).

Area Name	Netherlands
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	The index measures monthly changes in the general level of prices of goods and services bought for consumption on the Dutch territory and abroad by resident households.
Classification system	In general, the Netherlands CPI classification is on a COICOP basis, but several deviations are made that are not prescribed international standards. Two artificial divisions are added. In CPI tables, COICOP division 13 includes consumption based taxes and government services and COICOP division 14 includes expenditure by Dutch residents abroad. Together, using the 2016 relative importance values, these two artificial divisions comprise about eight percent of the overall CPI.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Consumption expenditure is valued at purchasers' prices, which include trade and transportation margins and applicable taxes less subsidies on products. The prices of certain second-hand goods, e.g. used cars, are included in the index. Donations and savings are excluded.
Institutional coverage	The CPI covers expenditures on the Dutch territory and abroad from the net disposable income of all Dutch resident. CPI includes urban and rural households, households whose primary activity is farming or fishing, and households of all sizes and income levels. Households whose major activity involves an unincorporated business activity and who can separate records on business and private consumption purchases are also included in national accounts consumption and therefore in the CPI. Among the items within the scope of national accounts household consumption, the CPI does not cover games of chance, costs for life insurance, costs for pension premiums, and Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured. People living in the Dutch Caribbean are not covered in the index.
Item coverage	The CPI excludes the sales of illegal market goods and services for consumption. Own-account production of market goods for own final consumption is in scope, using national accounts estimates. Savings are excluded. Payments which have a large savings component, like premiums for life insurance and pension plans, are also excluded. Included in the CPI are premiums for private health care insurance and direct health care payments that are not covered by insurance. Health care under social insurance is excluded. The CPI excludes second-hand goods, with one exception, that used car prices are included in the CPI.
National index reference period	2015 = 100



Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices of most products are collected monthly. All price collection takes place within the publication month. In a small number of cases, when prices are known to change only once or a few times per year, price collection is less frequent; examples are quarterly pricing for magazines, motorcycles, and some repairs. The average prices for package tours are measured twice a year: in the summer season and in the winter season. Housing rents are collected only in July, as noted above.
Documentation on methodology	A great deal of specific information on CPI definitions and methods is available on the CBS website, including analytical and background papers. Many of these are in Dutch only but some are also in English. Press releases and StatLine tables contain helpful metadata on sources and definitions.
Aggregation and consolidation	Item price indices are computed as the ratio of current period average over that of the base year. A Laspeyres formula is used to compute the aggregate indices.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The main source for the CPI expenditure weights is the household consumption data from the national accounts produced by the CBS. Frequency of weights updates: the weight reference period was updated in 2006 and from that year it is updated yearly.

Area Name	New Caledonia
FAOSTAT metadata update	26/02/2020
Data description	The index of consumer prices is a measure of the evolution, over time, of general level prices of goods and services consumed by households resident in the territory. It is the economic indicator of inflation in a country.
Classification system	COICOP (Classification of individual consumption by purpose) with 12 divisions.
Institutional coverage	Resident households of nationals.
Item coverage	Consumption expenditure excludes: mortgage repayments, gambling expenditure, gross of winnings.
Reference area	Nation-wide.
National index reference period	December 2010 = 100

Dissemination frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Frequency with which prices are collected: Prices of items are collected monthly and for fresh produce twice a month.
Documentation on methodology	Publications and websites where methodological information can be found: A brief methodology can be found at <a href="http://www.isee.nc/ipc/ipc.html">http://www.isee.nc/ipc/ipc.html</a>
Weight sources	Weights reference period: 2008 Consumer Expenditure Survey and Household Budget Consumption (BCM). Frequency of weight updates: Every 3-5 years.

Area Name	New Zealand
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	The consumer price index (CPI) is a measure of the price change of goods and services purchased by private New Zealand households.
Classification system	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP), but modified for New Zealand use.
Statistical concepts and definitions	The price recorded is the price consumers pay for the specified quantity and quality of the good or service. Special and sale prices are accepted where there is a genuine reduction in price for a commodity which is not obsolete or of inferior quality.
Institutional coverage	The population coverage of the CPI relates to the expenditure of private New Zealand-resident households, irrespective of their income and geographic location. The reference population covers approximately 98 percent of the usually-resident population.
Item coverage	The index is calculated for 11 groups, 44 subgroups, 105 classes, 176 sections, 215 subsections, 487 items and 686 subitems. The classification used is the New Zealand Household Expenditure Classification (NZHEC), based on the international standard The index is calculated for 11 groups, 44 subgroups, 105 classes, 176 sections, 215 subsections, 487 items and 686 subitems. The classification used is the New Zealand Household Expenditure Classification (NZHEC), based on the international standard Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP).
Reference area	Prices are collected in 15 urban areas accounting for about 69 percent of New Zealand's total resident population.
National index reference period	The national reference period is Q2 2006=100.

Frequency of data collection	Weekly for fresh fruit and vegetables, motor fuels; Monthly for food and non-food groceries, eating out, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, airfares; Annual for seasonal fashion items, school uniforms, primary, secondary and tertiary education, road user charges, local authority rates, water rates, cheque duty, solid fuel, outdoor furniture; Quarterly for the remainder of the basket.
Documentation on methodology	Methodological information can be found here: <a href="http://www.stats.govt.nz/tools_and_services/services/newsletters/price-index-news/CPIsources-and-methods.aspx">http://www.stats.govt.nz/tools_and_services/services/newsletters/price-index-news/CPIsources-and-methods.aspx</a>
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Aggregation and consolidation	Elementary aggregates (EAs): A geometric mean of price relatives (or Jevons formula) is used to obtain EAs. Index formulae: The index is calculated using the price relative form of the base weighted Laspeyres formula.
Weight sources	Household expenditure surveys, national accounts, consumer surveys, industry data, other government departments, New Zealand census, retail trade survey and customs data. Frequency of weight updates: Every 3-5 years.

Area Name	Nicaragua
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Item coverage	The prices of 322 products.
Reference area	The cities selected were: Estelí, León, Managua, Masaya, Granada, Juigalpa, Matagalpa, Puerto Cabezas, and Bluefields.
National index reference period	1999 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	In January 2001, the INEC published the methodology in “Metodología para el Cálculo del IPC de Nicaragua” (Methodology for Calculating Nicaragua’s CPI). A summary methodology that contains basic CPI concepts and its interpretation was published by the CBN in the Boletín Económico, Volume II, Number 2, April - June 2000. These documents are available on the web pages of the CBN ( <a href="http://www.bcn.gob.ni">www.bcn.gob.ni</a> ) and the INEC ( <a href="http://www.inec.gob.ni">www.inec.gob.ni</a> ).
Frequency of data collection	Weekly

Aggregation and consolidation	Each month, the Central Bank of Nicaragua (CBN) produces and disseminates Laspeyres-type consumer price indices.
Weight sources	The Household Income and Expenditure Survey (EIGH) carried out in 1998-1999 in 17 departmental capitals and two of the country's autonomous regions were used to select the products to be included in the various baskets and corresponding weights.

Area Name	Niger
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index measures the average changes between two periods in the prices of goods and services consumed by households.
Classification system	HICP goods and services are classified according to the Nomenclature of African Western Consumption (NCOA), adopted in March 1995, directly derived from international nomenclature COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose).
Institutional coverage	Coverage comprises African households of the urban area of Niamey whose members do not work in an international institution.
National index reference period	2008 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	Summary metadata (in French) is published with the monthly HICP release and is available online at the NSO website.
Weight sources	HICP weights are derived from a survey of household undertaken over a 12 month period.
Weight detail	The weights are as follows: Food and non-alcoholic beverages 39.8 Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics 0.8 Footwear and clothing 9.5 Total 100.0

Area Name	Nigeria
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	The Nigerian Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in the average level of retail prices paid by consumers.

Item coverage	A total of 834 items (goods and services) are included in the CPI basket. Prostitution, social protection, financial services and investment goods are excluded.
Reference area	The index covers the entire national territory and each state is divided into two sectors namely Urban and Rural.
National index reference period	November 2014 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The periodicity and timeliness of the data collection survey is adequate for the timely dissemination of the CPI approximately every two weeks after the reference month.
Documentation on methodology	The major methodological document covering the consumer price index is "Consumer Price Index, Development of Methodology in Nigeria" published by the Federal Office of Statistics and available from the information office in Abuja or upon request via email.
Aggregation and consolidation	The standard Laspeyres index number formula is adopted in computing the CPI.

Area Name	North Macedonia
FAOSTAT metadata update	29/02/2020
Classification system	The tabulation and publication of the CPI is based on the National Uniform Classification System as well as on the COICOP. The index has been available in the COICOP format since 2001.
Statistical concepts and definitions	The CPI are based on market prices including taxes, trade and transportation margins, and applicable discounts.
Item coverage	Although paid rent is included in the CPI market basket, imputed rent for owner-occupied housing is not reflected in the CPI weights.
Reference area	Rural areas and smaller towns and cities are not covered.
Dissemination frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected once a month between 1st and 25nd of the month. By exception, agricultural products, fish and eggs are monitored twice a month as their prices vary significantly because of their seasonality. Similar case is the fuel prices, where the average price is compiled considering the level of prices during the whole reporting month weighted with the number of days by each price.

Documentation on methodology	<p>The chapters in the “Statistical Yearbook” contain data on: concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources and statistical techniques for certain statistics.</p> <p>Each publication contain comprehensive documentation on the methodologies followed for the scope, sources, definitions, used classifications and compiling techniques for the concrete subject). These publications are accessible in electronic form free of charge:  <a href="http://www.stat.gov.mk/PublikaciiPoOblasti_en.aspx">http://www.stat.gov.mk/PublikaciiPoOblasti_en.aspx</a></p> <p>Some methodological notes are also published in the monthly/quarterly/press releases including the annotation of differences from internationally accepted standards if any.</p> <p>In addition, with the planned redesign of the web site, methodological notes from the press releases will be available in a more organized manner.</p>
Aggregation and consolidation	<p>The CPI is computed by applying the Laspeyres index formula with price relatives that compare national level monthly average prices at the product level with corresponding national level annual average prices for the previous year. The city level average prices are equally weighted geometric means. The national level average prices are computed using city level average prices and city weights based on total retail sales in the base period. These city weights are held constant for three years. The annual average prices at the national level are simple arithmetic averages of the monthly national average prices.</p>
Weight sources	<p>The weights for the CPI market basket are determined in accordance with the recommendations of the 1993 SNA and the new CPI Manual. Prior to 2000, the CPI was computed using market basket weights derived from the 1993 HBS and retail sales data augmented with agricultural survey data for the period 1991–93. These weights were introduced as part of the index revision in January 1995. The January 1995 index had a reference base of 1994 = 100; however, the weights were not updated from 1993 to 1994. For each year after 1995, the market basket weights were updated for price change when the reference base was changed to the next year. Except for the initial weights not being updated for price change between the HBS survey year and the reference period for the first year of the new index, this methodology produced a CPI arithmetically identical to a Laspeyres index with long-term price relatives.</p>

Area Name	Norway
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FAOSTAT metadata update	06/02/2020
Data description	The CPI measures actual sales price, including charges, fees and subsidies of goods and services offered to households.
Classification system	Two standard classifications are in use in the CPI: COICOP (Classification of individual consumption by purpose) and classification by delivery sector.
Statistical concepts and definitions	The calculation includes sales prices, charges, fees and subsidies of goods and services offered to households, but disregards discount prices for bulk purchases.
Institutional coverage	The CPI covers all consumer goods and services offered to all private households in Norway. Residents in Institutional Households are not included in the index.
Item coverage	All consumer purchases are covered. The CPI has a sample of approximately 800 specifications that represents the whole spectrum of goods and services. The sample is selected based on information from the household budget survey and branch information, market research data etc. Illegal goods and services are excluded.
Reference area	The CPI covers the whole Norway.
National index reference period	2015 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected on the 15th of each month. The main part of the prices is collected by means of questionnaires, which are sent to the outlets on the 10th of each month, and returned to Statistics Norway the first working day after the 15th. Some prices are collected less frequently as price changes occur on a regular basis.
Documentation on methodology	A comprehensive description of the methodology and sources used to compile the CPI is published in Official Statistics of Norway series volume Konsumprisindeksen 1995-2000. The report is not translated to English. Copies are available from the Information and Publishing Division of Statistics Norway (Fax: 47 21 09 46 27). The report is also available on the Internet.
Aggregation and consolidation	The aggregation from the representative item level and up till the All-item index is based on the Laspeyres formula. The Norwegian CPI is a chained Laspeyres price index with new sets of weights incorporated into the index each January
Adjustment	The All-item index is seasonally adjusted (X12ARIMA).

Weight sources	The weights used in the CPI are derived from the National accounts data on households final consumption expenditures. A preliminary version of National Accounts from year t - 2 (where t is the index year) is used as the weight source. At the lower levels of the index scanner data and annual retail trade statistics are mainly used as a weight sources.
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Area Name	Oman
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	The consumer price index (CPI) measures the change in prices of goods and services purchased by households of the Sultanate.
Classification system	The 392 items in the index are classified according to the national classification that closely follows the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).
Item coverage	The CPI basket consists of 392 items (goods and services) representing 12 major categories of household expenditure.
Reference area	The CPI has broad geographical scope. It covers all regions and governorates, except Musandam Governorate and Al-Wusta region, due to the small population size in these two areas relative to the rest of regions and governorates.
National index reference period	2012 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The price quotes are collected on a monthly basis, except for services and rents, for which the quotes are collected every three months and for the contracted period. The price quotes of fresh fish and fruits and vegetables are collected on a weekly basis. The price quotes of fruits and vegetables are collected on Sunday of each week. Those of meat and poultry and frozen fish are collected on the 1st three days of the reference month. The price quotes of 'other food items' (such as milk, eggs, rice, etc.) are collected from the outlets (in this case the supermarkets) from the 10th to the 20th day of the reference month. Those of non-food items (such as clothes, electronic items, etc.) are collected from the 20th day to the end of the reference month. The price data on services, such as restaurants, hair cutting, etc. are collected on a quarterly basis.
Documentation on methodology	Brief methodological notes on the CPI, including the formula for tabulating the basket weights are published in the "Consumer Price Index Bulletin."



Aggregation and consolidation	The CPI is a Laspeyres type index that uses the annual base year expenditure weights from the Household Expenditure Survey of the Sultanate.
Weight sources	The process of the compilation of the weights for the CPI series on the basis of 2012 as base year, depending upon Household Expenditure and Income Surveys of 2008/2009, 2009/2010, and 2010/2011. The updating of the selected goods and services weights in the goods and services basket for the base year 2012 through their prices in 2012.

Area Name	Pakistan
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	The consumer price index (CPI) measures changes in the cost for households of buying a representative fixed basket of goods and services.
Classification system	Prices for 374 representative items are collected of which the manufacture items are classified according to the Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification.
Statistical concepts and definitions	The collected prices reflect actual transactions and are valued inclusive of taxes.
Institutional coverage	Indices are published cross classified by four income groups and four occupational categories combined (industrial workers, commercial employees, government employees, self-employed and employers).
Item coverage	In Pakistan the CPI covers the retail prices of 374 items.
Reference area	The series cover 35 urban centers (large, medium, and small) that represent about 68% of the total population.
National index reference period	January 2000 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	For 53 essential items, weekly prices are collected. The prices of other items are collected once a month, but more frequently if large price swings are noted.
Documentation on methodology	FBS's "Brochure of Federal Bureau of Statistics, 2001-2000" publishes methodology statements for various statistics compiled and disseminated by FBS, including methodology for price indices.
Aggregation and consolidation	The CPI is compiled using Laspeyre's index formula.
Adjustment	Seasonally adjusted data are not published

Weight sources	Weights for the indices were derived from the 2000-01 Family Budget Survey, which had a sample size of 42000 households and recorded expenditures over the period of a year (that is, 10000 households were surveyed in each quarter).
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Area Name	Palau
FAOSTAT metadata update	26/02/2020
Data description	The CPI, being an index of prices, measures the rate of change in the cost of living and, therefore, the rate of inflation in Palau.
Classification system	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP): (1) Food and Beverages; (2) Alcohol, Tobacco and Betel nut; (3) Clothing and Footwear; (4) Housing; (5) Household Operations; (6) Transportation; (7) Health, Personal Care, Education and Services; (8) Leisure and Entertainment.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Market prices are used in the CPI.
Reference area	The CPI covers the prices in Koror, which is the former capital of Palau. Rural areas are outside the CPI's coverage.
National index reference period	June 2008 quarter = 100.
Dissemination frequency	Quarterly
Frequency of data collection	Consumer prices are collected in the second and third weeks of the middle month of each quarter.
Documentation on methodology	The OPS has published metadata for the CPI in its publication, Consumer Price Index of the Republic of Palau.
Aggregation and consolidation	The CPI is computed as a Laspeyres average of market prices.
Weight sources	The weights are based on a Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) conducted in 2006.

Area Name	Panama
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index that covers the country is the National Urban CPI.

Classification system	The districts of Panama and San Miguelito comprise 9 divisions, 42 groupings, 33 groups, 27 subgroups. The remaining urban areas are presented with 9 visions, 43 groupings, 31 groups, and 27 subgroups.
Reference area	The CPI is prepared for Panama City only.
National index reference period	October 2002 = 100
Frequency of data collection	The data are compiled every month, except for rent, repairs on women's footwear, plumbing services, garbage collection, building management fees, laundry services, eyewear, general doctor's visits, etc., which are collected quarterly. Collection is semiannual and applies to one reference month for water and electrical power. Collection is annual and applies to one referencemonth for education, automobile purchases, domestic services, passports, notary services, etc.
Documentation on methodology	The methodology is published on the Internet on the Contraloría's web page <a href="http://www.contraloria.gob.pa/direcciones/estycenso">http://www.contraloria.gob.pa/direcciones/estycenso</a> . It will also be presented in the bulletin Situación Económica-Índice de Precios al por Mayor y al Consumidor. This bulletin is published quarterly.
Weight detail	The relative weight of each group in the index is as follows: Food and beverages 32.2 Clothing and footwear 9.7 Housing, water, electricity and gas 10.3 Furniture, household equipment and routine household maintenance 9.9 Health 3.3 Transport 13.0 Recreation, leisure and cultural services 6.9 Education 4.8 Miscellaneous goods and services 9.9 Total 100.0

Area Name	Papua New Guinea
FAOSTAT metadata update	26/02/2020
Data description	The CPI for Papua New Guinea measures price changes over time for a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by the Papua New Guinean households within the reference population.
Classification system	For CPI compilation, a list of items (also known as the 'regimen') has been drawn up from the Household Expenditure Survey (HES). This regimen is used in compilation of the index. The prices of the regimen are collected from a total of 240 specifications, which represented 124 items. These

	items were further divided into groups and sub-groups: food; drinks, tobacco and betel nut; clothing and footwear; rent council charges, fuel and power; household equipment and operation; transport and communication; miscellaneous.
Institutional coverage	Urban wage earners' households.
Reference area	Urban areas in Papua New Guinea.
National index reference period	1977 = 100
Dissemination frequency	Quarterly
Frequency of data collection	Prices of various commodity groups are collected with a varying frequency. Thus, fruit and vegetable prices are collected weekly. Food prices are collected monthly. School fees are collected annually. All other prices are collected quarterly. Source data on prices for a reference quarter are collected in the first month of the following quarter.
Documentation on methodology	Metadata on CPI have been published on the NSO's website: <a href="http://www.nso.gov.pg">www.nso.gov.pg</a> , as well as in the NSO's quarterly publication, Consumer Price Index.
Aggregation and consolidation	The CPI is compiled using the standard Laspeyres formula.

Area Name	Paraguay
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	The national consumer price index is based on a representative sample of the prices of goods and services consumed by urban households at the national level.
Item coverage	The basket index includes 450 products (goods and services) were selected on the basis of their relative importance in the total consumption expenditure of households, representing 80.4 percent of total consumer spending expanded the coverage area CPI.
Reference area	The CPI measures the change in prices of a basket representative of the final consumption expenditures of the urban households of the Greater Asunción Area (i.e., Asunción, Luque, Fernando de la Mora, Lambaré, San Lorenzo, and Capiatá).
National index reference period	December 2007 = 100

Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected monthly, with the exception of the prices of fruits and vegetables in the metropolitan area, which are collected weekly.
Documentation on methodology	In mid-2008, the "Consumer Price Index (CPI) Methodology - Base Period: December 2007", was published by the Department of National Accounts and Domestic Market. This document is available to the public on the web page of the Central Bank of Paraguay <a href="https://www.bcp.gov.py/notas-metodologicas-i131">https://www.bcp.gov.py/notas-metodologicas-i131</a>
Aggregation and consolidation	The aggregate indices are calculated with base-year fixed weights, using the Laspeyres formula.
Weight sources	The source for the selection of products in the basket and for the weights used is the Household Budget Survey (income and expenditure). The Paraguayan CPI is a fixed-quantity index with the weights' reference period (i.e., 2005-2006) preceding the prices' reference period (i.e., December 2007). These weights are updated according to changes in prices between the weights' reference period and the prices' reference period. The 1992 base CPI was linked to the December 2007 base CPI.
Weight detail	The relative weights of the main groups of consumption categories in the national CPI are: Food 32.0 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco 1.2 Clothing 4.9 Hosting, maintenance repair & Service for housing 8.9 Furniture & home accessories 7.7 Health expenditures 4.1 Transport 14.8 Communications 3.4 Recreation and culture 6.1 Education 4.0 Restaurant and hotels 5.5 Miscellaneous Expenditures 7.3 Total 100.0

Area Name	Peru
FAOSTAT metadata update	06/02/2020
Data description	The CPI shows average prices of goods and services normally consumed by households of the various social strata in Lima.

Classification system	The INEI classifies the set of goods and services in the consumption basket into eight major groups, the evolution of which is representative of all consumer goods and services. In addition, the BCRP groups the CPI items into two components: inflation excluding food and energy and food and energy.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Food: Prices actually paid by the consumer, including taxes, and collected at retail establishments; Rents: Prices paid by selected households in the sample; Public utilities: Tariffs are collected from the utility companies (water, electricity, telephone, and transportation); Medical services: Fee data are collected from public and private health establishments; and Education: Enrollment and monthly fee data are collected from public and private schools, universities, nonuniversity centers of higher learning, etc.
Institutional coverage	All households, by income level.
Item coverage	The data cover from the most detailed breakdown, in 532 pertinent varieties, up to successively more aggregated data, under 174 headings, in 55 subgroups, in 31 groups, and in eight major groups. On average, 41,000 prices are compiled every month, as noted at 7,800 commercial establishments, 42 markets, six supermarkets, 617 rented housing units, etc.
Reference area	Lima Metropolitana.
National index reference period	2009 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The prices of products sold in retail markets are recorded every Thursday and Saturday. The prices of products sold in establishments of other types, as well as rental prices, are recorded once a month. Public utility prices are updated every time the rates are adjusted by the utility companies.
Documentation on methodology	The INEI's Boletín Mensual: Indicadores de Precios de la Economía (Monthly Bulletin: Indicators of Prices in the Economy) and its website contain a description of the methodology and sources used in calculation of the CPI.
Aggregation and consolidation	The CPI is compiled using Laspeyre's index formula.
Weight sources	The national family budget survey (ENAPREF), carried out between May 2008 and April 2009 and consisting of a sample of 6900 single-family homes in Lima.
Current weights	Base period of current weights: 2009.

Weight detail	The weights were updated previously in 1979, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1994 and December 2001.
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Area Name	Philippines
FAOSTAT metadata update	06/02/2020
Data description	CPI is a single number used to measure changes in the average retail prices of a market basket or collection of goods and services commonly purchased by an average Filipino household.
Classification system	Product classification used in the CPI follows Philippine Standard Commodity Classification (PSCC) that is derived from the international classification, Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).
Institutional coverage	Institutionalized people are excluded from the households, but otherwise all resident households are included. This includes households of all income levels and urban and rural households.
Item coverage	Transactions covered by the CPI also broadly meet the household final consumption defined in the 1993 SNA Also, as is customary, gifts and contribution to others and some other disbursements are excluded, as well as illegal market goods and services. Durable consumer goods bought on second hand markets are left out of the price collection.
Reference area	This survey of retail prices is undertaken simultaneously in all provincial capitals or cities where the PSA provincial offices are located and in about 600 municipalities.
National index reference period	2006 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected through personal interviews from selected stalls in public markets, sari-sari stores, supermarkets and service shops all over the country. In the National Capital Region, four price quotations are collected from each sample market for each of the commodity. Price collection for food is carried in 13 markets. For the non-food commodities, 13 markets are surveyed and the price collection is carried out on the first five days of the month and during the middle of each month. For the provinces, two price quotations are collected in the provincial capital, while four other price quotations are collected from the municipalities outside the capital during the first five days of the month. However, only two price quotations are collected from the provincial capital during the middle of each month. For selected cities, six price

	quotations are collected in each market during the first five days of the month and during the middle of each month.
Documentation on methodology	The index methodology is found in the "CPI User's Manual" and may be requested from the office of the National Statistician for proper action of the PSA, PSD. A primer on the CPI and the rebasing activity are also available on the PSA's website: <a href="http://www.psa.gov.ph/business/price-indices">http://www.psa.gov.ph/business/price-indices</a>
Aggregation and consolidation	The Consumer Price Index is computed using the Laspeyres formula.
Weight sources	The weights for the index are derived from the 2006 FIES data. There is no fixed interval for rebasing the index - so far, the CPI has used 1966, 1972, 1978, 1988, 1994 and 2000 and 2006 as its base years. Rebasing also depends on the availability of the FIES data, used as the index weights. Official data with 2006 as the base year was released starting on July 5, 2011.
Current weights	Weights used in the current CPI series were derived from the results of the 2000 Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES). The weight is computed as the proportion of expenditure on a specific group of items to total national expenditure.

Area Name	Poland
FAOSTAT metadata update	06/02/2020
Data description	The indices are average measure of change in prices of a constant basket of consumer goods and services bought for consumption purposes by the households in Poland.
Classification system	Before 1999, national classification of expenditures applied for Household Budget Survey. From 1999 onwards, data are compiled in accordance with the 12 divisions of the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP). From 2014: a more detailed 5-digit European Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose prepared by Eurostat (ECOICOP).
Statistical concepts and definitions	Prices reflect those that consumers pay on the day of the survey and taxes (e.g. value added tax and excise tax).
Institutional coverage	All private households residing permanently in Poland, excluding institutional households and foreign households.



Item coverage	All goods and services bought within the domestic territory by the reference population for the purposes of consumption. Expenditures for cash gifts, life insurance, imputed rents, and illegal activities are excluded. There are about 1,500 representative items.
Reference area	Entire area of the country. Prices are collected in 207 price survey regions.
National Index reference period	The previous period (monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, annual indices)
Frequency of data collection	Collection is spread over between the 5th and 22nd day of the month. Prices of goods and services are collected once a month. Fresh fruit and vegetables are priced twice a month. More frequent data collection than twice a month is applied to some categories (e.g. fuels, some transport services).
Documentation on methodology	The Prices in the National Economy and the Statistical Bulletin publish information on methodological changes on the GUS website. In addition, major changes in methodology are announced about six months in advance in the Programme of Statistical Surveys of Public Statistics. General information on methodology as well as on CPI data (including information on important changes in methodology) is disseminated to all external users in the form of publications and by reference to this metadata (IMF SDDS). More detailed information is prepared and disseminated on request free of charge.
Aggregation and consolidation	Aggregation Laspeyres formula is applied for calculating price indices to higher levels of aggregation using weights from previous year.
Weight sources	The CPI weights are derived from average annual expenditures primarily taken from the monthly Household Budget Survey based on a sample of approximately 37,000 households per year (using the method of monthly rotation with a quarterly cycle). Some adjustments for expenditures on alcoholic beverages, tobacco and catering are made using retail trade data and national accounts estimates. Frequency of weight updates: Annually.
Current weight	The reference period for current weights is the previous calendar year (in 2020 data from 2019).

Area Name	Portugal
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	The index measures the monthly changes in the general level of prices of goods and services bought by private households.

Classification system	<p>The consumption of products is classified according to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP). Since January 2013 Statistics Portugal has adopted the harmonized European Union COICOP at five digit level.</p> <p>The CPI covers the whole household sector, more precisely the goods and services that are acquired by households.</p>
Statistical concepts and definitions	<p>The CPI covers the prices paid for goods and services in monetary transactions. Prices included are the transaction prices actually paid by households for individual goods and services. It includes all indirect taxes minus subsidies on products, reductions and discounts applied to consumers in general and it excludes interest and credit charges, regarding them as financing costs rather than consumption expenditure.</p>
Institutional coverage	<p>The index covers all households irrespective of income, except institutional households, since the weight for this category is under the limit from the criteria of inclusion.</p>
Item coverage	<p>All individual goods and services considered to be representative of the residents' Household Final Monetary Consumption Expenditure (HFMCCE) structure.</p>
Reference area	<p>The index covers the entire country of Portugal (seven regions, including the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira). ).</p>
National index reference period	<p>2012 = 100</p>
Dissemination Frequency	<p>Monthly</p>
Frequency of data collection	<p>Most prices are collected on a monthly basis. For a small set of products whose prices change marginally in the short run prices are collected every three months, on a rotation basis, meaning that in each month one third of the sample is collected.</p> <p>Non-processed food items, such as fruits, vegetables and fish, whose price changes in the short run may be substantial, are collected twice or three times per month, in different weeks. Prices for fuels are collected every day.</p> <p>Prices are collected on a yearly basis for those products that change typically once a year (e.g. education fees, social protection, public hospital services, road worthiness test).</p> <p>For some specific and more complex services (e.g. air travel and hotel accommodation) prices are collected prior to the use of those services, two and one month before and in the reference month, always in the same day of the week and for three predefined periods throughout the reference month.</p>

Documentation on methodology	Detailed information about the CPI is available in the CPI 2008 methodology. The January 2018 CPI press release includes information about the major changes introduced in 2018. Information about the annual changes for 2019 is available in the corresponding January press release.
Aggregation and consolidation	The Consumer Price Index is a chained Laspeyres type index.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	National Accounts and the Household Budget Survey are the main source for the weights. Specific data sources are also taken into account in the annual update of weights (e.g. administrative data on medicines, tobacco and fuel sales, new cars, tolls, motorcycles). Weights for each year are price-updated using December of the previous year as the reference period for the updating.

Area Name	Qatar
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	The index measures price changes for goods and services consumed by all households in the country.
Classification system	The market basket includes 8 major groups: Food, beverages and tobacco; Garments and footwear; Rent, fuel and energy; Furniture, textiles and home appliances, Medical care and medical services; Transport and communication; Entertainment, recreation and culture, and Miscellaneous goods and services. Each major group is further broken down into subgroups. The selection of items is based on their relative importance. The CPI is published for 27 categories, but more detailed index can be made available on demand.
Item coverage	The CPI list of representative goods and services contains about 1100 items for which prices are collected.
National index reference period	2001 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Quarterly
Frequency of data collection	The frequency of price collection depends on the item. Prices for vegetables, fruit and fish are collected at least once a week, but most prices are collected quarterly. Some prices are collected semi-annually or annually. The bulk of the prices are collected during the first half of each reference quarter.

Documentation on methodology	Except from a summary documentation of the methodology in the Annual Bulletin of Prices and Index Numbers, which also includes an appendix with a description of the complete compilation process illustrated for a subgroup, there is no publicly available documentation of the methodology.
Aggregation and consolidation	The Laspeyres formula is used in the index calculations. A new Oraclebased database has been developed for storing and organizing the price data before they are fed into Excel worksheets for the calculation of the CPI.
Weight sources	The weights have been derived from a household budget survey (HBS) that was undertaken during October 2000 - September 2001. Documentation for weight basis is found in Results of the Household Expenditure and Income Sample Survey 2000-2001. The SD has compiled a comprehensive compilation guide (in Arabic), which is not published.

Area Name	Republic of Korea
FAOSTAT metadata update	06/02/2020
Data description	Measure of the average change in prices for a fixed-market basket of goods and services of constant quantity and quality purchased by consumers.
Classification system	The Classification used for CPI is the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).
Statistical concepts and definitions	Actual transaction prices exclude abnormal prices such as temporarily irregular prices caused by disaster or similar conditions, discounts due to volume transactions, goods sold on an installment basis and second-hand articles. Sales taxes are included.
Institutional coverage	One-person or more nationwide households, excluding farming and fishery households.
Item coverage	The goods and services included are limited to consumption expenditures and exclude investment items such as stocks, bonds and real estate, but include rent deposits. The index covers 460 items. Recently, the KOSTAT has adopted the COICOP classification. The CPI has 12 major groups: food and nonalcoholic beverage; alcoholic beverage and tobacco; clothing and footwear; housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels; furniture and utensils; health; transport; communication; culture and recreation; education; restaurant and hotels; miscellaneous goods and services. Transactions coverage: Sales taxes are included.

Reference area	38 cities were selected to represent the entire country in Korea. The indexes for 7 Metropolitan cities and 9 provinces are published every month. The indexes for 30 other cities are published every year.
National index reference period	2015 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected three times a month for livestock, agricultural and fisheries products (any one weekday of the week including the early, middle and last ten days of the month), monthly for other goods (any three weekdays of the middle ten days for commodities) and services (any two weekdays of the last ten days for services).
Documentation on methodology	Detailed methodological documentation and information on sources, together with information on the 460 items and their weights, is published in the Annual Report on the Consumer Price Index.
Aggregation and consolidation	Standard Laspeyres aggregation is used.
Weight sources	The weights are derived from the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), which is conducted by Statistics Korea.. Frequency of weight updates: Historically, weights have been updated every 5 years. Beginning in 2013, weights are updated every 2 or 3 years.
Current weights	Time period of current weights: Based on 2016 and 2017 Household Income and Expenditure Survey.

Area Name	Republic of Moldova
FAOSTAT metadata update	06/02/2020
Data description	Consumer price index measures the evolution of price for goods bought and for tariffs of services used by the population in a certain period (current period), as against previous period (base period). Consumer price index is calculated only for elements entering the population direct consumption, excluding: consumption from own resources, expenditures for investments and accumulation, interests paid for credits, insurance rates, fines, taxes etc.
Classification system	The system used to classify and aggregate CPI items is the Nomenclature for CPI computation at national level, harmonized with COICOP.
Statistical concepts and definitions	The actual price of a product available for sale to the population (not including goods sold under confessional terms) and paid in cash is subject

	to recording. The consumer price includes the VAT, excise tax, sales tax, and other indirect taxes.
Institutional coverage	The reference population for the index is all private households from urban and rural areas (population is presented for the whole of the country, except the left side of river Nistru and municipality Bender).
Item coverage	Sample of goods and services – includes more than 1200 items in total having an important weight in the population consumption. The used nomenclature is divided into 3 aggregation levels: groups, positions and items: major group of food goods contains 91 groups with 385 items; major group of non-food goods contains 156 groups with 644 items; major group of services contains 64 groups with 207 items.
Reference area	Prices are collected from 900 outlets (retail trade and rendering services units to population) from 8 cities of the Republic of Moldova. The territory of Transnistria region (the left side of the Nistru river and municipality Bender) is excluded.
National index reference period	December of previous year = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices for each foodstuff product are recorded twice a month (in the first and in the second half of the month). Prices for non-foodstuff products and services are recorded only once in a month.
Documentation on methodology	The methodology regarding CPI compilation is described in the annual publication “Prices in the Republic of Moldova”, in the quarterly statistical publication “Social and economic developments in the Republic of Moldova” and in the “Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Moldova”. The publications include tables with detailed information on general CPI and indexes by food, non-food groups and services, as well as by main groups of products and services and their specific share in the total basket for calculation of CPI.
Aggregation and consolidation	Laspeyres formula is used to obtain consumer price indices. Aggregated price indices are compiled, using the appropriate weights.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Weight sources	CPI is based on the structure of average monthly expenditures of households used for purchasing of goods and payment of services from Household Budget Survey (from a representative sample of about 5000 households that are annually surveyed). Persons who live in such institutional units as prisons, sanatoriums, old people's homes, hospices etc are not covered in the survey. Frequency of revisions to weights: Weights used for CPI calculations are updated each year.
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Area Name	Romania
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	The national CPI measures the change over time of the prices of consumer goods and services acquired by resident households.
Classification system	CPI calculation is based on a national classification which is built on three main levels: food goods, non-food goods and services. HICP calculation is based on the ECOICOP classification – the European Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose, according Regulation (EU) 2016/792 of 11 May 2016 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
Institutional coverage	The reference population for the index is all private households from urban and rural areas.
Item coverage	The transactions within the scope of the CPI correspond to monetary final consumption of market goods by households. Final consumption expenditure of households (FCEH) consists of the expenditures on all goods and services incurred by households to satisfy their individual needs. Services of owner-occupied dwellings, income in kind, financial intermediation services indirectly measured services, life insurance and pension funding services, and own consumption of good and services are excluded. Moreover, the following items are also excluded in the scope of CPI: social transfers in kind, such as expenditures initially incurred by households but subsequently reimbursed by social security, e.g. some medical expenses; items treated as intermediate consumption or gross capital formation, e.g. expenditure by household owing unincorporated enterprises; all those payments by households which are to be regarded as taxes; voluntary transfers in cash or in kind by households to charities and relief and aid organisations; fines and penalties. The CPI does not cover games of chance and prostitution.
Reference area	The national CPI covers the entire area of the country, without using any regional weights. There are no overseas territories. The sample of localities is representative for the entire territory, the stratification of the index being national. All 42 counties (NUTS 3) are covered in the

	Romanian HICP. The 68 centers of collection are set up by the territorial offices in 42 main urban localities which have been chosen with respect to the number of inhabitants.
National index reference period	The reference period is year t-2 and indices are published as against previous month, December or corresponding month of previous year equal 100.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	The detailed methodology for the CPI is published every January in the monthly publication 'Prices Statistical Bulletin'. A summary of the methodology is also included in this publication in every other month.
Aggregation and consolidation	Computation of lowest level indices: The prices collected are combined as an arithmetic average to give the average monthly price for each variety. At the national level, each item index is computed as the geometric mean of the price ratios of its constituent varieties. Aggregation: To produce the lowest level CPI, the average monthly price for each item is related to its annual average price in the base year. These basic indices are then aggregated using the annual base year expenditure weights from the household budget survey. Thus the CPI is a Laspeyres type index.
Adjustment	No seasonal adjustment is made.
Weight sources	The data source used to calculate the CPI weights is the average monthly households expenditures, obtained from Household Budget Survey. The CPI weights are updated annually.
Current weights	Time period of current weights: the item level (and higher aggregate) weights relates to the t-2 calendar year.
Source data type	Types of prices included: transaction price actually paid including taxes; list prices - units rendering services which have unique tariffs for the country set of the basis of administrative decision (rail, air, river transport, mail and courier services, and s.o) or prices set of the basis of secondary legislation of the National Regulatory Authority in Natural Gaze Sector, Romanian Energy Regulatory Authority (electric and thermal energy, methane gas and s.o.);

Area Name	Russian Federation
FAOSTAT metadata update	06/02/2020
Data description	The consumer price index describes the change over time in the overall level of prices for goods and services purchased by the public for nonproduction consumption.



Classification system	Classification of goods and services by the Общероссийский классификатор стран мира – ОКСМ (OKSM - Russian Classification of Countries of the World), Общероссийский классификатор объектов административно-территориального деления объектов – ОКАТО (OKATO - Russian Classification of Administrative-Territorial Entities) and Классификации индивидуального потребления по целям – КИПЦ (national equivalent of COICOP).
Statistical concepts and definitions	The actual price (tariff) of a product (service) with specific consumer features available for public sale in consumer market (not including goods (services) sold or provided under concessional terms for specific categories of citizens) and paid for in cash or credit cards is subject to recording. The consumer price is the ultimate consumer price including the VAT, excise tax, sales tax, and other indirect taxes as well as costs and profits of distribution network organizations.
Institutional coverage	The consumer price index is compiled for the population with various income levels residing in urban population centers.
Item coverage	Consumer price indices are compiled for three major groups: food, nonfood goods, and services purchased by the public, which in turn are broken down into product subgroups and individual types of representative goods and services. In 2020 a total of 520 goods and services were included in the set of goods and services used to compile the consumer price index. However, prices for goods and services sold or provided on preferential terms to certain categories of the population are not subject to registration. Prices for goods that are sold during the short-term discount period (promotions lasting less than 7 days) are not recorded.
Reference area	Prices are recorded in 282 cities. Consumer price surveys are performed in all of the constituent territories of the Russian Federation. Price information is collected in all of the capitals of the republics, in the kray, oblast, autonomous region and districts' centers, in federally designated cities, and on a sample basis, in rayon centers (cities and urban-type settlements, referred to hereinafter as "cities") selected in light of their representative nature in reflecting the socioeconomic and geographical status of regions and the degree to which the consumer market is saturated with goods and services. Cities are selected for price surveys using the targeted sample method.
National index reference period	December of the previous year is used as the period when the price index = 100.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly

Frequency of data collection	The recording of prices and tariffs for goods and services for compilation of the CPI is performed monthly as of the 21st-25th of the reference month; some adjustments to pricing dates are made when those days fall on a weekend. No price data are collected on an average monthly basis.
Documentation on methodology	Methodological documents on monitoring of consumer prices for goods and services and calculation of consumer price index are available in free public access at the Rosstat official website: <a href="http://www.gks.ru/">http://www.gks.ru/</a> A copy may be ordered from the Information and Publishing Center "Statistics of Russia" (see the Dissemination Formats Page).
Aggregation and consolidation	A modified Laspeyres formula is used to aggregate product indices to obtain price indices for product groups, combined consumer price indices at various levels of aggregation, or total indices.
Adjustment	Consumer price indices are not published with a seasonal adjustment on a regular basis.
Weight sources	Data on consumer spending by the population, derived from household budget surveys, are used as weights in the compilation of the CPI. Additional information is also used to determine the specific weight of individual items in the consumer basket: data on the structure of the retail trade turnover, the output of certain types of products, other sources, and judgments. Frequency of weight updates: Weights are updated annually. Weights revisions are introduced in January of each year.
Current weights	Time period of current weights: Data on actual consumer expenditures of households for two last biased years (8 quarters prior to the last quarter of the previous year) derived from annual household budget sample survey as weights for computation of the CPI. For example, in order to calculate CPI in 2020, weights for the 4th quarter of 2017, year 2018 and 9 months of 2019 are used.

Area Name	Rwanda
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change over time of goods and services purchased by households.
Institutional coverage	The reference population for the CPI consists of all households, urban and rural, living in Rwanda.
Item coverage	The items consist of 12 divisions, 41 groups, 86 classes and 333 Sub-Classes.

Classification system	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) is used.
National index reference period	February 2014 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Data are collected in two phases – the first and third week of each month.
Documentation on methodology	A CPI methodology and data collection manual are available on website: <a href="http://statistics.gov.rw/">http://statistics.gov.rw/</a>
Aggregation and consolidation	The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) uses the Modified Laspeyres formula to calculate the indices.
Weight sources	The current CPI was rebased and published in June 2017. The selected items and their weights were based on expenditure data derived from the Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages (EICV4) conducted in 2013/2014 in both urban and rural areas of Rwanda.

Area Name	Saint Kitts and Nevis
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Item coverage	The items are classified into sections and then into groups or categories. The Consumer Price Index is divided into eleven (11) categories and covers approximately three hundred and twenty nine (329) items.
Reference area	The index covers both St Kitts and Nevis.
National index reference period	January 2001 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Aggregation and consolidation	The Laspeyres base weighted formula is used to derive the All Items Index.
Weight sources	Data on expenditure collected from families and individuals during the Household Income and Expenditure survey (HIES), provided the basis for the 2001 CPI basket. A total of 962 households were interviewed and asked to maintain a diary of all expenditure for a period of two weeks. For the development of the CPI basket, all households from which data was collected, except those with zero income was utilized. This resulted in expenditure data from 894 households being used in the development of the weights of the categories of the CPI basket.

Area Name	Saint Lucia
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FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a unitless index number of the change in the prices through time of a constant basket of goods and services.
Institutional coverage	The index covers all households in the Castries Administrative Area of St. Lucia.
Item coverage	The sample of about 186 items is contained in the "Market Basket" for pricing.
Reference area	Consumer price index for all households in the Castries (capital city) Administrative Area.
National index reference period	April 1984 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected on one to two consecutive days each month, starting on the second Tuesday.
Documentation on methodology	The CPI methodology and sources are described in the annual Department of Statistics publication "The Consumer Price Index."
Aggregation and consolidation	The index uses a fixed base Laspeyres formula.
Weight sources	The index weights are derived from the September-November 1982 Household Budget Survey for the Castries Administrative Area.

Area Name	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an index number of the change in the prices of a constant basket of goods and services through time.
Item coverage	Detailed indices are published for 12 groups.
Reference area	The data covers all of St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
National index reference period	January 2010 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices for the basket of goods and services are collected starting from the first Friday each month.
Aggregation and consolidation	The CPI is a fixed base Laspeyres formula index.

Documentation on methodology	There is a statement of concepts, definition, classification and methodology published in the “St. Vincent and the Grenadines Consumer Price Index 2010” publication and also in the first issue of the January 2011 statistical bulletin Vol.1.
Weight sources	The Index compiled up to December 2009, the index used a weighting diagram from a Household Expenditure Survey conducted in 1996/97, covering urban and rural areas of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The index was rebased as of January 2001, hence the reference base for which the index assumes the value 100 is January, 2001. The present index was rebased using the expenditure shares from a Household Budget Expenditure Survey conducted in 2007/2008.
Weight detail	Group, Number of products, Weight: Food and non-alcoholic beverages, 72, 21.91 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, 7, 3.87 Clothing and footwear, 18, 3.22 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuel, 8, 30.6 Furnishings and household supplies, 18, 6.59 Health, 5, 1.79 Transport, 22, 11.84 Communication, 5, 1.79 Recreation and culture, 11, 3.81 Education, 2, 1.32 Restaurants and hotel, 4, 1.87 Miscellaneous, 5, 4.31 Total, 187, 100

Area Name	Samoa
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Institutional coverage	Households live in Apia, and the surrounding region.
Item coverage	The Samoa Consumer Price Index covers 188 commodities grouped into 12 categories. This index excludes goods and services whose price is regulated, including entire categories of goods such as Alcohol and Tobacco, Education, Communication, as well as individual goods (petroleum and health services).
Reference area	The Samoan CPI relates to the cost of living of Samoan households in Apia, the capital city, and the surrounding region.

Statistical definitions and concepts	Prices are collected at purchaser's prices i.e. actual prices observed at the points of sale, including the Value Added Tax and Goods and Services Tax (VATGST).
Classification system	The Classification of individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) is used.
National index reference period	August 2008 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected at mid-month and every Friday for local produce and fish markets from over 74 establishments for 188 goods and services.
Documentation on methodology	No methodological documentation explaining the sources and methods of calculation of the CPI is made available to the general public. However, the quarterly publication Consumer Price Index publishes the specific COICOP commodities used computing the CPI, their respective weights and the weights of the groupings.
Aggregation and consolidation	The CPI is based on a Laspeyres weighted average index.
Weight sources	The weights assigned to different commodity groups are derived from the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) of 2008.
Weight detail	All items: 1000 Food and non-alcoholic beverages: 502 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco: 97 Clothing and footwear: 17 Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels: 78 Furnishings, household equipment, and maintenance: 31 Health: 16 Transport: 97 Communication: 58 Recreation and culture: 34 Education: 31 Restaurants: 15 Miscellaneous goods and services: 24

Area Name	San Marino
FAOSTAT metadata update	27/02/2020
Data description	CPI measures the price changes of a representative "basket" of goods and services consumed by the general population between two periods.

Classification system	The items on which prices are collected are grouped into 12 divisions (COICOP two-digit level). The CPI index is compiled excluding tobacco.
Statistical concepts and definitions	The CPI index is calculated by using final private consumption of families on the whole territory of San Marino.
Institutional coverage	Families on the whole territory of San Marino.
Item coverage	The CPI basket comprises 1101 items of goods and services for price collection. There are 1,041 items grouped into 562 elementary references, 205 categories, 106 classes (COICOP four-digit level), 38 groups (COICOP three-digit level) and 12 divisions (COICOP two-digit level). Unobservable prices such as auto-consumption, imputed rentals, investment prices, and taxes are excluded.
Reference area	The entire territory of San Marino.
National index reference period	December 2002 = 100
Dissemination frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Price collection is done during the last week of each month for all of the items in the basket.
Documentation on methodology	A comprehensive description of the methodology of CPI is provided in the metadata under the IMF's General Data Dissemination System.
Aggregation and consolidation	Aggregation formula: Laspeyres formula. Aggregation structure: tree structure.
Adjustment	Data is not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	Sources of weights: Italian FOI as the basis. Frequency of weights updates: plans are for a yearly update.

Area Name	Saudi Arabia
FAOSTAT metadata update	07/02/2020
Data description	CPI reflects the changes in the prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services over a specified period of time and is comprehensive and representative of the different categories of the population in the country.

Classification system	COICOP is adopted. Using the results of the Survey of Establishments Census 2010 to give the distribution at the neighborhood level within the pricing cities by economic activity according to the classification (ISIC4) at the level (6,4,2) limits, especially with regard to retail institutions, wholesale and retail together, and services.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Collected prices relate to actual transaction prices. The valuations are consistent with international standards.
Item coverage	The prices are collected for 470 items obtained from the HEIS. They are selected on the basis of their share in household consumption.
Reference area	The prices are collected from 16 cities i.e. 13 regional capitals and additional 3 large cities: Riyadh, & Jeddah, Makkah, & Dammam, Madinah, Abha, Taif, Hafouf, Tabuk, Buraida, Hail, Arar, Sakakah, Al Baha, Jizan and Najran.
National Index Reference Period	2013 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Collectors report the price on the day of collection.
Documentation on methodology	A methodological description is published in the CPI bulletin. Detailed methodology on the CLI has been prepared and may be provided upon request.
Aggregation and consolidation	The modified Laspeyres equation was used in the process of calculating the CPI, which relies on the use of the geometric mean in the relative distribution, in line with the international recommendations in this regard. The first stage: Calculate the monthly change using the Laspeyres equation and this equation will be applied at all levels. The second phase: Calculate the cumulative index using the series system (the previous index multiplied the monthly change extracted in the first stage), and this equation will be applied at all levels.
Weight sources	The expenditure weights for the index are derived from the Household Expenditure and Income Survey (HEIS) conducted in 2013. The HEIS covered 25,000 households. The relative importance of the commodity, which gives each item the importance commensurate with the value of



	what is consumed, and weights were formed at the level of chapters, groups and sections.
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Area Name	Sao Tome and Principe
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index of São Tome and Principe that is currently available is the CPI for the city of São Tome and is compiled and disseminated by the National Statistical Institute (INE).
Classification system	Goods and services are classified based on an adaptation of the COICOP International Nomenclature, comprised of 10 groups of products.
Institutional coverage	The reference population considered for preparing the index consists of households that reside in the City of São Tome (Agua Grande District).
Item coverage	The basket selected for preparation of the price index consists of a sample of 190 products taken from the survey of household groups (1995).
Reference area	The reference population considered for preparing the index consists of households that reside in the City of São Tome (Agua Grande District). The Agua Grande District represented about 30% of the country's total population, with an estimated population of 45,000 inhabitants.
National index reference period	December 1996 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Weekly
Documentation on methodology	There is a methodological document titled "Methodology for calculating the consumer price index in São Tome and Principe," May 1995. The quick reference sheet includes a brief analytical note.
Aggregation and consolidation	A Laspeyres type formula is used to calculate the index.
Weight sources	Development of the current index is based on the composition of a basket of products that results from the Household Cluster Survey (IAF) conducted between June and August of 1995 (3 months) in the City of São Tome. The survey was based on a sample of 312 household groups distributed in 13 census zones in the City of São Tome.

Weight detail	<p>The weighting used for the ten groups in the index structure is as follows:</p> <p>(1) Foodstuffs, beverages and cigarettes..... 71.87%</p> <p>(2) Clothing and footwear..... 5.25%</p> <p>(3) Housing, Energy, and Fuel..... 10.60%</p> <p>(4) Furniture, Electrical Appliances, and Home Articles..... 2.75%</p> <p>(5) Medical Service and Health Expenses..... 1.29%</p> <p>(6) Transportation and Communication..... 6.42%</p> <p>(7) Recreation, Entertainment, and Culture..... 0.73%</p> <p>(8) Education..... 0.42%</p> <p>(9) Hotels, Cafes, and Restaurants..... 0.65%</p> <p>(10) Other Goods and Services..... 0.46%</p>
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Area Name	Senegal
FAOSTAT metadata update	07/02/2020
Data description	The Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) is compiled and disseminated by the National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD). It is used to measure changes between two periods in the prices of goods and services consumed by households.
Classification system	The goods and services used to compile the HICP are classified on the basis of the West African Consumption Classification (NCOA), which is derived directly from the international Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).
Institutional coverage	The reference population for compiling the HICP is made up of households residing in the city of Dakar. However, nonresident households, group households, non-African households and African expatriate households in which one member is employed with an international organization are excluded.
Item coverage	The basket is described using the 12 functions of consumption, 41 groups, 78 sub-groups, 126 items, and 650 varieties. Excluded from the scope of the index are investment operations (purchases of housing or machinery, etc.), financial operations, savings transactions, direct taxes, welfare contributions, interest paid, grants or allowances paid to other households. Also excluded under international conventions are purchases of secondhand goods and home consumption by households. Owing to their scant weight or monitoring difficulties, itinerant sales, health and accident insurance services, subsidiary teaching services, social action services, certain services related to housing (sanitation, insurance), and

	certain leisure and cultural goods (computer hardware, major durable goods, flowers, and pets) are excluded.
National index reference period	2008 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of Data Collection	On the market prices are taken 40 times a month for non-manufactured products and once for manufactured products. At the other points of sale, prices are collected six times a month overall; rental prices are reported quarterly. Rates are collected on the basis of administrative documents or after consulting with the competent agencies (water, electricity, telephone utilities, collective transport, fuel, newspapers, and periodicals).
Documentation on methodology	The methodological guide, which is the reference for compiling the HICP in the WAEMU countries, is available and accessible to all.
Aggregation and consolidation	The formula used to aggregate basic indices is the Laspeyres standard version formula.
Adjustment	A seasonally adjusted index is not published.
Weight sources	The weights of products purchased in bulk are measured at the ANSD Price Bureau.

Area Name	Serbia
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	CPI is defined as the measure of the average change of prices of a fixed basket of goods and services, which is purchased by households and which aims to satisfy the households' needs. The index measures price changes in time and the consumption structure of the base period is used for both of the comparative periods.
Classification system	The Classification of goods and services of individual consumption by purpose, adjusted to the requirements of harmonized Price Index calculation (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose COICOP HICP) is used for the calculation of CPI. From 2016, for calculation ECOICOP 5 digit level is in use.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Prices collected are the market price paid by customers for goods and services and all prices include value added, all taxes and discounts.

Institutional coverage	All private households that are permanently settled on the economic territory of the country are covered. Neither consumption of the collective households, nor non-resident consumption is covered.
Item coverage	Owner occupied housing, Package arrangement, PC and mobile equipment, internet connection are not included.
Reference area	Data cover the territory under the administration of the Government of the Republic of Serbia. From 1999 data for Kosovo and Metohia are not included. Prices are collected in 15 towns that are major administrative and trade centers.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	For agricultural product sold in market places from 15th-21st of the month. For industrial non-food product from 1-10th of the month. For industrial food product from 12th-14th of the month. For services from 14th- 23th of the month.
Documentation on methodology	The methodology for the calculation of the CPI is available in the SORS publication "Communication Price Statistics (CN11)" on the SORS website at <a href="http://www.stat.gov.rs/en-US/publikacije">http://www.stat.gov.rs/en-US/publikacije</a>
Aggregation and consolidation	Elementary aggregate indices at national level are aggregated using Laspeyeres formula to obtain higher level indices.
Weight sources	Weights are the share of the selected goods and services in the overall household's consumption. The main sources of weights are the NA and Household Budget Survey. For 2018, consumption structure of 2016, revised by prices movement in 2017, is used. Weights are constant whole year.

Area Name	Seychelles
FAOSTAT metadata update	07/02/2020
Data description	The CPI is computed according to a fixed basket formula as a weighted geometric average with fixed price base (2014) and a fixed base weight period (2013).
Classification system	Items are grouped into 13 basic divisions using the UN COICOP classification with fish shown separately.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Consumption expenditure is valued at purchaser's prices. The observed/recorded price is the price paid by the consumers and this includes all taxes, duties and markups. Since January 2013, a Value Added

	Tax (VAT) which replaced Goods & Services Tax (GST) was introduced and this is also included in the price.
Institutional coverage	The index relates to the whole country or national level and to all income groups.
Item coverage	The index comprises 166 items with over 300 specific goods and services, for which about 4000 prices are collected each month.
Reference area	The index relates to the whole country.
National index reference period	2014 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected on or around the 15th of every month, over 5 working days. Fish prices are collected every working day from the main fish market in Victoria. Price collection is done in the morning and afternoon on alternate days at around the same time each day. Fruit and vegetables prices are collected weekly from the main Victoria market and also monthly from special stores.
Documentation on methodology	No statement of methodology is published; however the NSB maintains a document on compilation methods that is available on request.
Adjustment	No adjustment is made for seasonality - fish is the only seasonal product in the index.
Weight sources	Weights are based on the expenditure patterns determined in the 2013 Household Budget Survey (HBS), conducted on the three main islands of Seychelles (Mahe, Praslin and La Digue). Items contributing less than 0.1% of total expenditure are excluded. The base period for the index is 2014 = 100. The new index was introduced in January 2015, replacing the former index with weights from the 2006/2007 HBS and price base period of July 2007 = 100.

Area Name	Sierra Leone
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the changing cost of a fixed basket of goods purchased by consumers. It also measures the rate of Inflation.
Classification system	The item classification is based on COICOP.
Institutional coverage	The population covered by the indices is the resident Sierra Leone population as defined by the 1989/90 surveys.

Item coverage	The basket contains 251 items, 150 of which are nonfood and 101 food items.
Reference area	Four CPIs are produced in Sierra Leone – one each for four urban towns namely Freetown, Bo, Kenema and Makeni. The Freetown CPI is the one used officially. However, the broader geographic series is published monthly and is referred to as the Interim National CPI.
National index reference period	2003 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Data are collected in Freetown and all the Regions on every Thursday of the month. Products sold in local units of measurement are weighed at the market and their prices recorded. No purchases are made. However, some compensation is paid to the sellers. For products sold in standard units especially nonfood items, prices are obtain twice a month from the sellers of products weighted.
Documentation on methodology	The description of the methodology and sources of data are published in the Technical Report, which is publicly available.
Aggregation and consolidation	The National Index is computed by aggregating the CPI for the four index towns previously published separately with different base periods.
Weight sources	Weights derived from the results of the 2003/2004 Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey (SLIHS).
Weight detail	The weights of the major groups for the National CPI are as follows: Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverage: 41.9 Alcoholic Beverage, Tobacco and Narcotics: 1.7 Clothing and Footwear: 7.3 Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuels: 13.7 Furnishing, Household Equipment and Household Maintenance: 5.9 Health: 11.4 Transport: 7.8 Communication: 2.0 Recreation and Culture: 1.5 Education: 2.9 Restaurant and hotels: 1.0 Miscellaneous G&S: 3.1 Total: 100.0

Area Name	Singapore
FAOSTAT metadata update	07/02/2020

Data description	Measure of the average change in the prices of a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by the majority of the households over time.
Classification system	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP).
Statistical concepts and definitions	Transaction prices (including taxes) actually paid, except owner-occupied accommodation (based on a rental equivalent approach); special offers and discount prices are considered if they are valid for a sufficiently long period and items are available in reasonable quantities.
Institutional coverage	Resident households (including one-person households). Resident households are defined as households headed by a Singaporean citizen or permanent resident.
Item coverage	All consumption expenditure incurred by resident households; non-consumption expenditure such as loan repayment, income and property taxes and purchase of housing, shares and other financial assets are excluded; the CPI has 39 groups and 152 classes.
Reference area	Whole of Singapore.
National index reference period	2014 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The frequency of data collection depends on the price behaviour of the item. Prices of perishable food items which are more volatile are collected weekly. Most prices are collected monthly, while items with more stable prices are surveyed quarterly, half-yearly or as and when the prices/rates change.
Documentation on methodology	The Information Paper entitled "Rebasing of the Consumer Price Index (Base Year 2014 = 100)" presents the latest CPI series with base year 2014 and compares the weighting patterns and the movements in the All Items CPI between the 2014-based and 2009-based CPIs. This technical paper is available free of charge at <a href="http://www.singstat.gov.sg/find-data/search-by-theme/economy/prices-and-price-indices/publications-and-methodology">www.singstat.gov.sg/find-data/search-by-theme/economy/prices-and-price-indices/publications-and-methodology</a> .
Aggregation and consolidation	Based-weighted Laspeyres formula.
Adjustment	Seasonally-adjusted indices are published at division level.

Weight sources	The weights for the current series are derived from the expenditure values collected in the Household Expenditure Survey (conducted between October 2012 and September 2013) and updated to 2014 values by taking into account price changes between the two periods. The weighting pattern and the CPI basket of goods and services are revised once every five years to reflect the latest consumption pattern and composition of goods and services consumed by resident households. Frequency of weight updates: Every 5 years.
Current weights	Time period: 12 months from January to December 2014.

Area Name	Slovakia
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020
Data description	Average measure of change in prices of goods and services bought for the purpose of consumption by the vast majority of households in the Slovak Republic.
Classification system	The CPI is divided into 12 divisions, 44 groups and 101 classes of the COICOP classification (COICOP 5 version).
Statistical concepts and definitions	Prices actually paid by the population, i. e. including taxes and possible discounts. The discounts are not separately surveyed.
Institutional coverage	From the population aspect the index covers about 90 percent households. It includes the following 5 main groups of population: employees (wage and salary workers): manual workers outside agriculture; non-manual workers. Self-employed: farmers (mainly in co-operatives); pensioners. Institutional households: the separate indices are compiled for: all households (total), employees, pensioners, low-income households.
Item coverage	All goods and services bought by the reference population for the purposes of consumption (see also exceptions to coverage). The CPI calculation is based on consumer basket with 728 representative items. Expenditure on direct taxes, cash gifts, gambling and illegal activities are excluded.
Reference area	The entire territory of the Slovak Republic, i. e. urban and rural areas, but most of the prices are collected in urban areas.
National index reference period	December 2000 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly



Aggregation and consolidation	Elementary indices are aggregated to several levels using the Laspeyres formula.
Documentation on methodology	The monthly Consumer Price Indices in the Slovak Republic publishes methodological explanations and information on data sources.
Adjustment	The seasonally adjusted consumer price indices of food are published in the monthly publication Consumer Price Indices in the Slovak Republic within 30 days after the end of the reference month.
Weight sources	The weights are derived from the 2015 household budget survey, adjusted for the results of the 2017 national accounts data and other administrative sources. The weights are price updated. Frequency of weight updates: Every year.
Current weights	Time period of current weights: Calendar year 2017.

Area Name	Slovenia
FAOSTAT metadata update	07/02/2020
Data description	The CPI measures changes in the level of retail prices of goods and services based on the structure of expenditures of individual residential households intended for final consumption.
Classification system	Since 1997 COICOP/HICP (Classification of individual Consumption by Purpose) has been used. In 2000 the classification has been adapted to the final version of COICOP. Before 1997 national classification has been used.
Statistical concepts and definitions	The CPI has been the official measure of the inflation in Slovenia since January 1, 1998. (Prior to that date the Retail Price Index [RPI] was the official inflation measure.) Prices at which retail sales outlets, agricultural producers and other enterprises sell their products or charge their services to users. At the same time these are final prices, at which users pay for purchased goods and services.
Institutional coverage	The indices cover all individual residential households without reference to the number of household members or income.
Item coverage	The basket for calculating CPI contains 744 representative goods and services, divided into various sub-headings of ECOICOP (the European Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) at 5-digit level. Selected for the basket are products that have the most important share in total consumption and whose changes of prices reflect best changes of prices of related products.
Reference area	CPI covers the entire area of the country.

National index reference period	2015 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices of manufactured products are observed once a month in 3 to 10 trading enterprises. The prices are inclusive of taxes, and are collected from the 1st to the 25th day of the month. As regard Scanner data, prices of the first two weeks of a month enter the index production.
Documentation on methodology	A description of the methodology and sources used to compile the CPI is published on the SURS Internet website <a href="https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/File/DocSysFile/7978">https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/File/DocSysFile/7978</a>
Aggregation and consolidation	Elementary aggregation formula: The average monthly prices of individual products in each settlement are calculated as unweighted arithmetic mean of price quotations. Higher aggregation formula: First, using weighted arithmetic mean formulae, from the average settlement prices for each item, the average national prices are calculated. Then the individual item indices on the base of December of the previous year are calculated. These are then further aggregated using the standard Laspeyres formula.
Weight sources	Weights for calculating the index in a certain year are based on expenditure data of individual households from household budget surveys. With the Household Budget Survey's (HBS) stratification sample slightly over 3,750 households are covered. Data on consumption are continuously monitored, which enables merging of samples of several years according to the new classification (ECOICOP version HBS) and the new method, i.e. with the help of diaries and direct interviewing. These data are supplemented and verified with other statistical and non-statistical sources. Frequency of weight updating: Since 2000 they are revised every year.
Current weights	Weights for calculating the index in a certain year are based on expenditure from household budget surveys as a main data source. These data are supplemented and verified with other statistical and non-statistical sources. In 2019 weights are based on the average of expenditure data for consumer goods from HBS surveys for 2015 recalculated (indexed) to the prices of December 2018, which is also the index base month.

Area Name	Solomon Islands
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020

Data description	The HCPI measures price changes in Honiara.
National index reference period	Q4 2005 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	For fresh foods (primarily fruits and vegetables and meats), the prices are collected every Tuesday of the month; for all other items, they are collected on any one day in the second half of the month.
Documentation on methodology	A note describing the methodology of HCPI was published when the base was changed.
Aggregation and consolidation	The HCPI is based on the weighted Laspeyres' Index which is used as an instrument of computation.
Weight sources	The weights assigned to different commodity groups are derived from the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) of 2005-06. The survey targeted private households whilst collective households in hospital, hotels, prison and educational institutions were excluded. A household is considered in the scope for the survey if the household have resided in the Solomon Islands for the last 12 months or more, or if not, they intend to live in Solomon Islands for the next 12 months. A sample of 4,320 households was planned for the country and about 3,822 households (88.5%) responded favorably satisfying the survey requirements.
Weight detail	The HCPI's commodity basket has the following groups of commodities— weights shown in parenthesis: Food (429), Drinks and Tobacco (47), Clothing and Footwear (38), Housing and Utilities (181), Household operations (47), Transport and Communication (164), Recreation and Others (76), Miscellaneous (18). These weights, adding up to 1000, are split between local items (602) and imported items (398).

Area Name	South Africa
FAOSTAT metadata update	07/02/2020
Data description	The CPI is a current social and economic indicator constructed to measure changes over time in the general level of prices of consumer goods and services that households acquire, use or pay for. The basket contains commodities and services of unchanging or equivalent quantity and quality.
Classification system	Consumer goods and services are based on COICOP.

Statistical concepts and definitions	Prices used are actual transaction prices, including Value Added Tax. Unconditional discounts are reflected. Money off coupons, loyalty cards, free gifts, trading stamps and free extra product are ignored.
Institutional coverage	The target population includes all South African households living in urban areas, which represent approximately 84 percent of private consumption expenditures in South Africa.
Item coverage	The types of items selected for pricing are goods and services purchased by the reference population in the weighting base period. These items are determined mainly from the Income and Expenditure of Households Survey, conducted every five years by Stats SA. Items excluded are income taxes, contributions to pension plans, consumer savings and investments, gambling and expenditure on illegal activities. There are 12 main groups (food and non-alcoholic beverages; alcoholic beverages and tobacco; clothing and footwear; housing; furniture and equipment; health; transport; communication; recreation and entertainment; education; restaurants and hotels; miscellaneous goods and services) and approximately 400 specifications in the fixed basket.
Reference area	The overall CPI is calculated as an aggregate of consumer price indices for the nine provinces in South Africa. In each province prices are monitored in retail and service outlets in two broad geographical areas. These two geographical areas are defined as either "primary" or "secondary" urban areas within each province. There is at least one primary urban area in each province, although two primary urban areas were identified in four of the nine provinces. The other urban areas in each of the provinces consist of two to four urban areas throughout the province. Rural prices are not collected.
National index reference period	December 2016 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The frequency of data collection depends on the nature of the item. Most of the specifications are priced monthly, but others are priced less frequently. Price collection is done within the first three weeks of the month.
Documentation on methodology	A complete description of the methodology used to compile the CPI is published in a pamphlet "Consumer Price Index", as well as in a separate document at the time of rebasing. These publications are available on request from the contact person above, and from the User Enquiry Services of Stats SA. In addition, explanatory notes are published in each issue of the "Statistical Release P0141".

Aggregation and consolidation	Laspeyres formula in which fixed weights are used to aggregate basic product indices to higher group indices and the total.
Adjustment	Indices are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The CPI weights are annual expenditures primarily taken from the Income and Expenditure of Households Survey (IES) or Living conditions survey (LCS) conducted by Stats SA, using samples of 31,500 households. Weightings at lower levels than those in the IES/LCS may be obtained from other sources. Frequency of weight updates: Weights are updated at 5-yearly intervals and are generally linked to the availability of IES/LCS data. The most recent updated weights were introduced in January 2017.
Current weights	Time period of current weights: Based on 2015/16 annual expenditure patterns.

Area Name	South Sudan
FAOSTAT metadata update	26/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index is an index which tracks the price changes of a representative basket of goods and services consumed by households in South Sudan.
Classification system	COICOP (Classification of individual consumption by purpose).
Institutional coverage	Resident households of nationals.
Reference area	Nation-wide.
National index reference period	June 2011 = 100
Dissemination frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected on a monthly basis.
Weight sources	Weights reference period: 2009 National Baseline Household Survey (NBHS). Frequency of weight updates: Above 5 years. Weights for different population groups or regions: Regional weights are computed.

Area Name	Spain
FAOSTAT metadata update	16/02/2020

Data description	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a statistical measurement of the development in the overall prices of goods and services consumed by the population living in family dwellings in Spain.
Classification system	The consumption expenditures have been classified according to the COICOP (Classification Of Individual Consumption by Purpose), a harmonized classification which is used by the HBS (Household Budget Survey).
Statistical concepts and definitions	Retail prices, including sales taxes, and price reductions (since January 2002).
Institutional coverage	All resident in Spain private households. It does not cover the expenditure of institutional households, barracks and other non-private households.
Item coverage	All goods and services bought by the reference population for the purposes of consumption. The CPI has 12 major groups, 43 sub-groups, 101 classes, 219 sub-classes and 479 items. Direct taxes, expenditures on capital assets/investments, donations, gambling and illegal activities are excluded.
Reference area	Price collection takes place in 17 Autonomous Communities, 50 provinces and 2 autonomous cities: Ceuta and Melilla; 177 municipalities.
National index reference period	2016 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Data collection frequency depends on the nature of the item. Most of them are collected monthly (others quarterly) from the 1st to 22nd day of the month. The same outlets are visited once a month, in some cases three times a month (for "unprocessed food" like meat, fish, fruits and vegetables).
Documentation on methodology	The CPI metadata (Specialised Methodological Report), the methodologies for the different CPI base years and specific technical documentation are available on INE Internet website ( <a href="http://www.ine.es">http://www.ine.es</a> ).
Aggregation and consolidation	Each elementary index for a month is multiplied by its importance (weight) and aggregated to higher levels according to the Laspeyres formula. The national index represents the weighted arithmetic average of the indices relating to the different regions.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	Item weights are based on the Household Budget Survey (HBS), which is conducted by the National Statistical Institute. Weights are updated at

	<p>the lowest level every five years and revised for the major components annually.</p> <p>Method used for updating weights: The data for updating weights are obtained yearly from the HBS. Furthermore, other sources of information for supply are used. Furthermore, other sources of information for supply are used.</p>
Current weights	The current weight reference period is December (t-1). These weights are obtained from the HBS data and have been updated to December (t-1).

Area Name	Sri Lanka
FAOSTAT metadata update	07/02/2020
Data description	The CPI measures the change in prices of goods and services normally consumed by households in the urban areas of the Colombo district.
Classification system	COICOP.
Institutional coverage	All Households, i.e. all socio-economic groups, in urban area of Colombo District.
Item coverage	All goods and services bought by the reference population for the purpose of consumption goods and services are classified in to 10 major groups, 95 sub-groups and 373 total number of items. Expenditure on direct taxes, gifts, gambling and jewelries are excluded. Alcohol, Tobacco and narcotics are excluded from the market basket due to the government policy of discouraging their consumption. Moreover, Expenditure related to financial services are unrecorded.
National index reference period	Jan 2006 to Dec 2007.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	<p>The frequency of price data collection of any particular good or service varies depending on the nature of the price commodity.</p> <p>Prices are collected as follows considering the price fluctuations of goods and services: foodstuff weekly; clothing/Footwear monthly; electricity and fuel monthly; housing rent quarterly; Other monthly/quarterly/Bi-annually.</p>
Documentation on methodology	The DCS includes substantial detail of the calculation of the CPI in Monthly Bulletin of Price Statistics and detailed description of the methodology for compilation of the CPI is presented in the DCS annual Bulletin of Selected Retail and Producer Prices.

Weight sources	Expenditure weights were obtained from Household Income and Expenditure survey carried out during 12 months period from July 2006 to June 2007. Base Weights reference period: July 2006 to June 2007. Frequency of weight updates: Normally weights are updated once in five years.
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Area Name	Sudan
FAOSTAT metadata update	17/02/2020
Data description	The CPI measures the changes over time in the cost of a number of items considered to represent the basket of goods consumed by the income group (low, medium and high) specified.
Institutional coverage	The indices are compiled for higher, medium and lower salaried groups separately.
Item coverage	The basket contains 173 items.
Reference area	The consumer price index is compiled and disseminated monthly for Khartoum state and for other states and Sudan total. A weekly index is also compiled for internal use for Khartoum State.
National index reference period	January 1990 = 100 for Khartoum state, January 1992 = 100 for the other states
Dissemination Frequency	The consumer price index is compiled and disseminated monthly for Khartoum state and for other states and Sudan total. A weekly index is also compiled for internal use for Khartoum State.
Documentation on methodology	The complete methodology regarding methods of compiling price data including the formula for tabulating the basket weight was published in 1988 in A User Manual on Consumer Price System, August 1988, Central Bureau of Statistics, Internal Trade Section. The annual publication Consumer Price Indices and Annual Inflation Rates also includes a statement on the methodology employed.
Aggregation and consolidation	A Laspeyres formula is used to calculate the index.
Weight sources	The weights used to compile the CPI are based on data from the household income and expenditure survey of 1978/80.



Weight detail	<p>Category / Higher income group/ Medium income group/ Lower income group</p> <p>Food, Drinks and tobacco/ 56.91/ 63.75/ 65.88</p> <p>Clothing and shoes/ 4.22/ 2.77/ 2.73</p> <p>Housing cost/ 9.43/ 10.75/ 12.02</p> <p>Household operations/ 4.27/ 3.72/ 2.79</p> <p>Health care/ 1.72/ 0.92/ 0.50</p> <p>Transport and communication/ 8.43/ 6.02/ 5.50</p> <p>Entertainment/ 3.07/ 1.71/ 1.13</p> <p>Education/ 1.89/ 1.46/ 0.73</p> <p>Miscellaneous/ 10.06/ 9.08/ 8.72</p> <p>Total/ 100%/ 100%/ 100%</p>
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Area Name	Suriname
FAOSTAT metadata update	17/02/2020
Classification system	The weights used to compile the CPI are based on the framework of the COICOP.
Institutional coverage	CPI covers 85% households: suriname's urban and most of the rural area; families of all sizes and income levels; purchase/sale prices of new and second hand goods are collected. Institutional households (excluded) 1.1% (census 2012).
Item coverage	A total of 297 items are included in the basket.
Reference area	The reference area covers Paramaribo and the surrounding areas of Wanica, Nickerie, Coronie, Saramacc, and Commewijne.
National index reference period	April - June 2009 = 100 The base is changed every 5 years.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The outlets are visited daily, weekly or monthly. Agriculture prices in Paramaribo and Wanica are collected three times a week, in Nickerie, Coronie and Commewijne twice a week and in Saramacca once a week. Fish prices in Paramaribo and Wanica are collected three times a week and in Nickerie twice.
Documentation on methodology	The monthly CPI- sheets or press release, which is available to the public, provides methodological notes. The GBS publication Consumer Price Indexes and Inflation in Suriname since 1954 contains a detailed statement of the methodology in Dutch. The latest information about the methodology regards the HBS 2007/2008 publications (volume I, II and III). The following volumes were

	<p>released: Household Budget Survey 2007/2008 Vol. I (Rev 1): Final results for all 4 strata combined (totals)</p> <p>Household Budget Survey 2007/2008 Vol. II: Final results for all 4 strata combined (the lower 50% and the upper 50%)</p> <p>Household Budget Survey 2007/2008 Vol. III: Results per stratum</p>
Aggregation and consolidation	A basic consumer price index is compiled, in the form of an approximate Laspeyres price index.
Weight sources	<p>The weights used to compile the CPI are based on the 2007/2008 Household Budget Survey (HBS), within the framework of the COICOP. The HBS survey sample size was 3,000 addresses (3,324 households) 120 clusters of 25 addresses each, drawn disproportionately in the 6 districts (4 domains).</p>
Weight detail	<p>Data include the All –items index and 11 Divisions. The Divisions (weights per 1000) are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages (404)</li> <li>2. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (29)</li> <li>3. Clothing and footwear (36)</li> <li>4. Housing and utilities (141)</li> <li>5. Household furnishings (48)</li> <li>6. Health care (26)</li> <li>7. Transportation (117)</li> <li>8. Communication (39)</li> <li>9/10. Recreation, culture, and education (41)</li> <li>11. Food away from home (14)</li> <li>12. Miscellaneous goods and services (107)</li> </ol>

Area Name	Sweden
FAOSTAT metadata update	17/02/2020
Data description	The CPI shows the average change in prices of goods and services available for private consumption in the economic territory of Sweden.
Classification system	In the regular reporting of CPI and HICP, there are 12 main categories and some 90 sub-categories of products in private consumption according to the international standard for Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).
Statistical concepts and definitions	Prices actually paid by consumers including taxes and without any addition of subsidies, unconditional discounts are reflected.

Institutional coverage	All households consuming goods and services for the purpose of private consumption in Sweden, i.e. consumption done by people living in institutional households and foreign visitors is included.
Item coverage	All goods and services bought within Sweden for the purpose of private consumption except child care and care of the elderly, fees for hospital care, life insurance and miscellaneous goods and services included in the national accounts for which no methods are developed for index computation.
Reference area	All of Sweden.
National index reference period	The national reference year is 1980 = 100.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The data is collected every month and represents prices for the actual month. Price collection takes place during three weeks: the week that includes the 15th, as well as the weeks before and after this week. The month of December is an exception.
Documentation on methodology	Documentation on methodology (Quality of the statistics) is available on the Statistics Sweden website <a href="http://www.scb.se">http://www.scb.se</a>
Aggregation and consolidation	From 2005, the national Swedish CPI is based on a superlative index formula by the use of Walsh index links for macro-level aggregation and Jevons index formula for elementary aggregation. The Swedish CPI is constructed as a chain index with annual links. The final link is calculated using a Laspeyres index formula and measures the change in price level from the average price level of year t-2 to the price level of the current month.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	Every year there is an update of the weighting figures of product groups and industries. The basis for the weighting figures are the national accounts, the household budget surveys, retail trade statistics and other available market information. Changes in the composition of consumption and other changes on the consumer market are successively taken into account through this procedure.

Area Name	Switzerland
FAOSTAT metadata update	07/02/2020

Data description	Average measure of pure change in prices of goods and services bought for the purpose of consumption by the resident households in Switzerland.
Classification system	As defined by the international product nomenclature COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose).
Statistical concepts and definitions	Cash prices; on an acquisition basis; unconditional subsidies and discounts are reflected; rebates considered on a case by case basis; sale prices recorded if temporary reductions; money off coupons, loyalty cards, free gifts are ignored; rents net of electricity, water, heating charges and caretaking
Institutional coverage	All private households residing permanently in Switzerland.
Item coverage	All goods and services bought by the reference population for the purposes of consumption; expenditure on direct taxes, cash gifts, gambling and illegal activities are excluded; the CPI and the HICP have 12 main groups, 122 groups of goods, 267 index positions and more than 1100 survey positions.
Reference area	All of Switzerland; sample of 11 regions nationwide (town built-up area) selected among the 7 major regions.
National index reference period	December 2015 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Most prices are collected once a month during the first two weeks of the month. Fuel and gasoline prices are collected twice a month (at the beginning and at mid-month). Food and near food prices from the most important retailers are collected for the 2 first weeks of the month using scanner data. In and out of season months are defined for fruits, clothing and some other products. Prices of some services are collected on a quarterly basis.
Documentation on methodology	Methods are presented and summarized in the following publication: FSO: Consumer Price Index (December 2015=100) - Methodological foundations, Neuchâtel 2016. <a href="https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/en/home/statistics/prices/consumer-price-index.assetdetail.1867121.html">https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/en/home/statistics/prices/consumer-price-index.assetdetail.1867121.html</a>
Aggregation and consolidation	Method used to combine basic price observations: Separate indices are first calculated for each price quotation in each outlet using the method of the ratio of geometric mean prices for the current and base period. The national index represents the weighted arithmetic average of indices

	relating to the different types of outlet and regions nationwide (11 regions nationwide). Formula for aggregation: Index positions are aggregated to several levels using the Lowe formula and the fixed-weights proportional to annually reweighted consumption expenditures.
Weight sources	The Household Budget Survey conducted by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (FSO) during January-December T-2 among 3,000 private households of all socio-economic groups. Frequency of weight updates: The Consumer Price Index is designed as a relative chain index which is reweighted annually in December.
Current weights	Time period of current weights: December T-1.

Area Name	Syrian Arab Republic
FAOSTAT metadata update	17/02/2020
Data description	The consumer price index (CPI) compiled by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBStat) measures the price change in a fixed basket of goods and services acquired by households for final consumption purposes.
Classification system	In 2006 Statistics Syria switched to the most recent version of COICOP. The "Food" CPI series in FAOSTAT only covers food within the broader COICOP category "Food and non - Alcoholic Beverages".
Statistical concepts and definitions	The actual negotiated purchase prices are collected.
Institutional coverage	All households are covered, irrespective of income level, family composition, or whether the households are living in urban or rural areas.
Item coverage	In principle, all types of goods and services are represented. The CPI basket includes 414 goods and services items. However, there are 780 priced articles if the different varieties are taken into account.
Reference area	The Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), which is the basis for CPI weights, covers the entire territory of Syria.
National index reference period	2005 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices for certain foodstuffs, such as fruits, vegetables, meat, and eggs, are collected weekly (on Saturdays and Mondays of each week). Prices for the other food items are collected monthly (during 1-14 of each month). Prices for nonfood items are also collected monthly, during 15-23 of each

	month. For certain items, such as electricity, water, and postage stamps, price information is directly received from producers.
Documentation on methodology	There is no document describing in detail the methodology used for compiling the CPI with base year 2000. However, a document was published (in Arabic) on occasion of the introduction of the CPI with base year 1994 and which is essentially still relevant. The Chapter on Prices and Internal Trade in the CBStat's annual Statistical Abstract contains a brief note on the CPI.
Aggregation and consolidation	The resulting lowest level indices are aggregated to weighted indices for categories and the total using the standard Laspeyres index.
Adjustment	Seasonally adjusted indices are not computed.
Weight sources	The source for weights in the CPI basket is the Household Income and Expenditure Survey of 2003-2004. The survey covers all 14 provinces and the entire population is represented (both urban and rural).
Weight detail	<p>Groups Weights</p> <p>Food and non-alcoholic beverages 418.6</p> <p>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco 21.5</p> <p>Clothing and footwear 84.8</p> <p>Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels 220.6</p> <p>Furnishing, household equipment, and routine household maintenance 61.3</p> <p>Health 62.4</p> <p>Transport 31.9</p> <p>Communication 26.9</p> <p>Recreation and culture 17.4</p> <p>Education 9.7</p> <p>Restaurants and hotels 17.7</p> <p>Miscellaneous goods and services 27.7 All items 1000.0</p>

Area Name	Tajikistan
FAOSTAT metadata update	17/02/2020
Data description	The CPI measures price changes of goods and services consumed by households in major cities and rural areas.
Classification system	Since January 1, 2005 the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) is implemented that includes 11 divisions.

Statistical concepts and definitions	Purchasers' prices are imputed for own-account production of goods for own final consumption based on observed market prices. For products mainly sold in informal markets, the price collectors obtain the actual market transaction prices by bargaining with vendors.
Item coverage	The index basket covers a sample of 351 items. Transactions considered for the CPI correspond generally to purchases of goods and services for consumption. Payments in kind by employers, although considered insignificant, are included within the CPI scope. The items covered in the CPI include market goods and services purchased by the population for consumption and own-account production of goods for own final consumption. Thus, in principle, all representative products for the household consumption are covered, including those sold in parallel markets. Expenditures on fixed capital formation, such as cattle are excluded. Excluded from the product scope are the following: imputed rentals of owner-occupied dwellings, luxury products and some durables (e.g., cars), second hand goods, insurance services, and illegal goods.
Reference area	The survey covers the entire country.
National index reference period	The reference period of the index is December of the previous year.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Monthly. For food items the prices are collected during the 20–25th of the reference month, and for other items —during the 15–25th of the reference month.
Documentation on methodology	Goskomstat's monthly publication and the website provide brief methodological notes. More details are provided in the special three-year publication Prices in Tajikistan.
Aggregation and consolidation	Elementary price aggregates are derived using the arithmetic mean of price relative formula. Beginning with 1994, the modified Laspeyres formula is used to aggregate higher level indices.
Adjustment	Seasonal adjustment is made for prices of fruits and vegetables due to their price fluctuations depending on the time of ripening (in green-houses or open air).
Weight sources	The weights in the CPI basket are derived from expenditure data of the annual Household Expenditure Survey (HES). The sample frame for the HES is the population census (the last census was conducted in 2000). The HES is conducted regularly on monthly basis with a sample of 1000 households that are renewed on annual basis.
Current weights	Beginning with 2000, the weighting period has changed annually.

Area Name	Thailand
Data description	CPI measures the average changes in prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed basket of goods and services.
Classification system	The classification system was developed by DTIEI in accordance with the Household Socio-Economic Survey conducted by National Statistics Office (NSO) using COICOP classification.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Cash retail prices (including VAT and excise taxes), discounts are also included; excludes temporary bargain prices, short-term promotion prices.
Institutional coverage	Metropolitan private households with 1-5 persons and with an income range of 12,000 – 62,000 Baht per month which represent the 3rd to 9th decile of the whole population (as of 2015) in 43 provinces including Bangkok Metropolitan Region (4 provinces), Central Region (11 provinces), Northern Region (9 provinces), Northeastern Region (10 provinces) and Southern Region (9 provinces). Fixed basket used for compiling CPI represents consumption pattern of these households.
Item coverage	All goods and services purchased by the reference population for consumption. However, expenditure on income tax, cash gifts, and donations are excluded.
Reference area	Urban areas across the country (including Bangkok).
National index reference period	2015= 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected at the specific time of a month in a frequency that depends on the pattern of price movement. Most prices are collected monthly while prices of fresh food, which are more volatile, are collected weekly, gasoline prices are collected daily, and rentals by house types are collected every 6 months.
Documentation on methodology	Sources of data and descriptions of the methodology in detail are available in Thai and English upon request. Summary of the methodology is available in Thai and English upon request. Explanatory notes are provided in footnotes in MOC monthly report "Consumer Price Index".
Aggregation and consolidation	Modified Laspeyres methodology is used to compute the basic indexes.
Adjustment	No seasonal adjustment is undertaken.



Weight sources	Weights of items are based on Household Socio-Economic Survey; market share and retail trade information are also used. Weights are updated every 4 years.
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Area Name	Timor-Leste
FAOSTAT metadata update	26/02/2020
Classification system	The commodity classification is based on the international standard Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (COICOP).
Item coverage	The CPI basket contains 10 broad groups of goods or services. These groups are divided in turn into 35 expenditure classes. The Timor-Leste CPI does not cover expenses related to insurance or financial services, house purchase expenses, or purchases of second-hand goods.
Reference area	It covers price changes of goods and services consumed across markets in seven districts of Timor-Leste – combining both urban and regional areas. Extensive pricing is done in Dili (urban) and Baucau (regional). Prices for a major expenditure items are also collected in five other rural districts - Ainaro, Suai, Maliana, Oecusse, and Ermera. Districts without available price collection staff are excluded.
National index reference period	December 2012 = 100
Dissemination frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Price data are collected monthly and accurately reflect prices paid by consumers.
Documentation on methodology	A description of the methodology used to construct the CPI is available on the GDS website – A Guide to the Timor-Leste CPI. The purpose of this reference is to provide a broad overview of the CPI; how to use the CPI; and how the CPI is calculated. It takes into account changes made with the introduction of the Series 2 CPI.
Aggregation and consolidation	The compilation methodology is designed around a traditional Laspeyres approach.
Weight sources	The current weights attributed to the groups are based on the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) of 2011. Moreover, separate indexes are published for Urban (Dili), Regional (Ex-Dili), and Timor-Leste. Each index has its own weighting pattern.

Area Name	Togo
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FAOSTAT metadata update	17/020/2020
Data description	The IHPC measures the rate of price increases for the purposes of government agencies, the general public, media, social partners, wage earners, business interests, economists, academics, regional and international organizations.
Classification system	The nomenclature used is the west African nomenclature of Consumption (NCOA), derived from COICOP.
Item coverage	The IHCP does not take into account taxes, social contributions, loan repayments, investment goods and home consumption, savings, interest paid, grants or pensions paid to other households. Also excluded in the calculation of the IHPC are sickness and accident insurance services, social action services, certain goods for leisure and culture (computers, large durable goods, etc.) Due to International conventions and low weight in household consumption in the WAEWU countries, imputed rentals, prostitution, passengers of combined transport and life insurance are excluded.
Reference area	It is an index calculated solely for the city of Lomé.
National index reference period	2008 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Documentation on methodology	A document titled "User Guide" was prepared in 1998 and distributed to users; it is still available from the Statistics Division for the needs of potential users. In addition, the monthly publication of the IHPC includes a text box on its first page advising users of the existence of this document. At the regional level, another document was prepared by the WAEMU Commission. Its title is "Harmonized Consumer Price Index for WAEMU Member Countries – Theory and Practice."
Aggregation and consolidation	At the basic level, the indices are calculated on the basis of average price ratios for homogenous varieties, and as the average of indices for heterogeneous varieties. The formula used to group the basic indices is the Laspeyres standard version. Continuity in the series of indices is provided by linking the old base to the new one for the 12 headings.

Weight detail	<p>Food and non-alcoholic beverages 2,867</p> <p>Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics 83</p> <p>Articles of clothing and shoes 874</p> <p>Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels 1,064</p> <p>Furniture, household goods and household maintenance 356</p> <p>Health 368</p> <p>Transport network 1,230</p> <p>Communications 609</p> <p>Leisure and culture 191</p> <p>Education 199</p> <p>Restaurants and hotels 1,573</p> <p>Miscellaneous goods and services 586</p> <p>Global index 10,000</p>
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Area Name	Tonga
FAOSTAT metadata update	17/02/2020
Data description	CPI covers changes in prices of goods and services in the Tongatapu island.
Item coverage	The CPI contains over 450 priced items items.
National index reference period	2002 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Monthly for most. Produce prices are collected weekly.
Documentation on methodology	The Sources and Methods Paper and associated Working Manual on the 2002 Revision are completed and available in electronic form.
Weight sources	The weights assigned to each items were based on the consumption patterns of household from the HIES 2000/01.

Area Name	Trinidad and Tobago
FAOSTAT metadata update	17/02/2020

Data description	The Index of Retail Prices is a weighted average of the proportionate changes in the prices of a specified set or 'basket' of consumer goods and services between two periods of time. It should be noted that the Index is not strictly a measure of general inflation, since it excludes non-consumer prices. It is also important to note that the Index of Retail Prices is not a Cost of Living Index, since the calculation of the Index of Retail Prices does not involve changing the basket of goods as consumer preferences change (as required in the calculation of a Cost of Living Index). However, the Index of Retail Prices will approximate a Cost of Living Index initially, but this approximation will become less precise with time.
Classification system	The Classification System used is COICOP - Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose.
Statistical concepts and definitions	All prices collected are VAT (Value Added Tax) inclusive and may also include sale prices.
Institutional coverage	The scope of the national index is limited to households earning \$400 to \$4600 per month. The choice of the lower limit effectively eliminates all pensioners. This target group comprises 80% of all the households surveyed.
Reference area	The national index covers both the islands of Trinidad and Tobago.
National index reference period	January 2003 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Price collection commences on the Wednesday following the second Monday of each month and continues for a period of one week.
Documentation on methodology	The Methodology of the Index of Retail Prices is available at the Central Statistical Office, and can be accessed through the contact person.
Aggregation and consolidation	The New Index is using a modified Laspeyres approach.
Weight sources	Item weights for this basket of goods and services were derived from the relative share of expenditure by households on each item, to the total expenditure by households on all items, as captured in the Household Budgetary Survey (1997/1998).
Current weights	The Index of Retail Prices was re-based from September 1993 to January 2003.

Area Name	Tunisia
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FAOSTAT metadata update	07/02/2020
Data description	Measure of price change in a basket of consumer goods and services (constant quality and quantity).
Classification system	Consumption of products classified according to nomenclature.
Statistical concepts and definitions	The type of price included is the consumer price including taxes. These are the prices paid by consumers less any discounts or rebates. For homogeneous products, the monthly price average is calculated based on the data obtained at the different outlets and the various rounds of visits. For heterogeneous products, an average index of the elementary indices is calculated by outlet or by elementary series for the product concerned.
Institutional coverage	Inhabitants of communes (all socio-professional categories).
Item coverage	The index covers 952 goods and services classified by group.
Reference area	Municipalities that are the capitals of governorates (24 governorates). Rural areas are not included.
National index reference period	2000 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Monthly. Fresh products are observed daily in the markets. Department stores are visited weekly. Specialty stores are visited monthly
Documentation on methodology	A full description of the methodology and sources used to prepare the index is published in French in Méthodes Statistiques [Statistical Methods], No. 1, available from the INS.
Aggregation and consolidation	Local indices are calculated using the Laspeyres method, based on monthly prices and indices with the 2000 average as a base. These indices by product and locality are aggregated by region, and weighted according to the population of the locality. Regional indices calculated in this way are aggregated by the share of the products in overall consumption to calculate the national consumer price index.
Adjustment	The CPI is seasonally adjusted. Survey-based adjustments for seasonal effects are made for fresh fruits, vegetables, and fish, and for clothing (out of-season products are not observed).
Weight sources	The weight system is calculated according to the household expenditure structure (obtained from the INS 2000 household consumption survey and adjusted by national accounts data on final consumption). Weights

	<p>for fresh products are obtained from supplies to wholesale markets and statistics from the fisheries board.</p> <p>Products included in the index basket are those with a significant weight in the expenditure structure. Fresh products in the index basket are those most widely sold products in the markets.</p>
Current weights	<p>Current weights refer to the base year 2000 average (12 months). The weight system is updated with each change in the base (since its establishment, the CPI has been calculated on the 1962, 1970, 1977, 1983, 1990, and 2000 bases).</p>

Area Name	Turkey
FAOSTAT metadata update	07/02/2020
Data description	Data measure the price changes over time of a constant market basket of goods and services taken as representative consumption habits for households.
Classification system	COICOP classification.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Cash prices on a payment basis; discounts are covered in the index. The prices include any relevant taxes.
Institutional coverage	All households.
Item coverage	All goods and services bought by the reference population for the purposes of consumption. The index covers 12 major groups, 43 sections and 418 items.
Reference area	Whole country. Price quotes are obtained each month from 28,711 outlets in 26 regions and 81 cities.
National index reference period	2003 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices of fresh fruit, vegetables, fee paid for watching sport games (football), LPG, tube gas, jewelry (gold) and 15 specific items are collected once a week; other prices are collected twice a month, rents and 83 specific items are collected once a month. Prices of petroleum products are collected on daily basis.

Documentation on methodology	Information on the methodology and sources are being prepared. These documents will be available, on request, from the contact person specified in the dissemination formats page.
Aggregation and consolidation	Method used to combine basic price observations: Simple ratio of geometric mean of prices. Formula for aggregation: At the regional level, elementary indices are aggregated to several levels using the Laspeyres formula and the weights proportional to (t-1)-(t-2)-(t-3) consumption expenditures; regional indices aggregated using total regional consumption expenditures to derive the national index.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The items included in the index and the weights are derived from the continuous Household Budget Survey. The continuous Household Budget Survey is conducted by the Turkish Statistical Institute (Turkstat) and covers approximately 40,000 private households of all socio-economic groups. Every year one third of the survey is renewed and the consumption of the previous years are moved the last year by the group of the appropriate CPI sub-groups. Frequency of weight updates: Every year. Weights and item basket are updated every year by means of continuous household budget surveys. Separate indices are calculated for Turkey as a whole and for 26 territorial units for statistics (NUTS-2).
Current weights	Time period of current weights: t-2 (1/3 from t-4, 1/3 from t-3, and 1/3 from t-2). The consumption of the previous years are moved the last year by the group of the appropriate CPI sub-groups.

Area Name	Uganda
FAOSTAT metadata update	17/02/2020
Classification system	The Classification of Individual Consumption by purpose (COICOP) is used to classify the goods and services in the CPI basket. The CPI basket is classified into 8 groups. The 8 groups are: i) Food; ii) Beverages & Tobacco; iii) Clothing & Footwear; iv) Rent, Fuel and Utilities; v) Household & personal goods; vi) Transport & Communication; vii) Education; and viii) Health, Entertainment & other goods and services.
Item coverage	Prices are collected on 276 items that make the basket of goods and services. Imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings is excluded since it is more of an investment rather than consumption expenditure. Expenditures on prostitutes and illegal drugs (Narcotics) are also excluded. Moreover, an activity that does not seem to be a consumption

	expenditure and or not accepted under the Uganda laws. Such as prostitution, dealing with illegal drugs and others.
Reference area	The CPI covers only urban centers, it excludes the rural areas. Prices are collected from 8 main centers (Urban) spread in all of the 4 statistical regions within the country.
National index reference period	June 2006 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Price collection for any particular month is carried out up the end of the week closest to 15th of that particular month. Any price change after the reference date is reflected in the index of the following month. In case of utilities like Electricity, Metered Water and those whose prices are not determined by market forces, administrative prices are used.
Documentation on methodology	Documentation on concepts, scope, classifications and statistical techniques are available and disseminated on request.
Weight sources	The current Consumer Price Index was rebased from (July 1997 to June 1998 = 100) to (July 2005 to June 2006 = 100) using weights calculated from the 2005/2006 Uganda National Household Survey data.

Area Name	Ukraine
Data description	Consumer price index (CPI) characterizes the changes over the time for the general level of prices for goods and services that are bought by the population for non-productive consumption. It is the indicator for changes in values of the fixed set of consumer goods and services during the current period as compared to the base one
Classification system	CPI computation is based on COICOP.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Actual price on goods (services) is registered, including taxes that population pays (VAT, excise-duty and other indirect taxes).
Institutional coverage	The CPI calculation is based on the consumer expenditure structure of all population.
Item coverage	The consumer basket, which is the basis for CPI compilation is common for all regions and includes the goods and services that are the most representative and important for all households. Goods (services), which are bought for accumulation (antiques, works of art, antique jewelry, etc.), investments (purchasing of dwelling, land and other tangible and



	intangible assets), savings, direct tax payments, and contributions to Pension Fund, life insurance, penalties are not included into consumer basket. Sale of goods on credit based on the deferred payments, used goods and goods sold under favorable terms as well as goods (services) produced for own consumption are not included. Moreover, trade in selected goods and services (gambling drugs and prostitution) are not covered.
Reference area	The geographical scale of the survey covers all Ukraine's regions excluding the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (starting from data for June 2014) as well as a part of the temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions (starting from data for January 2015). Observation over changes in consumer prices (tariffs) is not conducted in the rural areas.
National index reference period	2010 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are registered from 1st to the 25th day of each month. Registration of prices for selected goods (with a significant share of expenses for their purchasing in the general consumer monetary expenditure of households and prices that have significant fluctuations during a month) is conducted during a month.
Documentation on methodology	The description of the CPI methodology and data sources are provided in the Methodological provisions on organizing the statistical observation over changes in prices (tariffs) for consumer goods and services and CPI compilations, statistical abstract Consumer Price Indices posted on the SSSU official web site.
Aggregation and consolidation	Laspeyres formula is used for indices aggregation. The aggregation aims to compile the commodity group indices and the general CPI.
Adjustment	Data are not seasonally adjusted.
Weight sources	The weights are calculated on the basis of data from the national accounts at the level of aggregates using the detailed data on structure of actual consumption money expenditure of households (internal concept). The change of the weights structure is made annually. In each region prices are registered for all representative goods (services).

Area Name	United Arab Emirates
FAOSTAT metadata update	17/02/2020

Data description	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) measures the change in the prices of a market basket of goods and services purchased by all types of households.
Classification system	The CPI is compiled using the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose for Household Budget Surveys (COICOP-HBS).
Statistical concepts and definitions	For the HIES and the CPI market basket weights, consumption expenditure is valued at purchasers' prices, which include trade and transportation margins and applicable taxes less subsidies on the goods and services.
Institutional coverage	The CPI index covers all different types of household for both locals and non-local residents. Non-local residents represent approximately 80 percent of the population of the U.A.E.
Item coverage	The index is compiled for 1200 market basket goods and services, 350 main items, 75 groups, and 12 major groups. The rent component of the CPI includes imputed rents for owner occupants as measured by rental equivalence. The CPI does not cover illegal goods.
Reference area	The prices are collected on a monthly basis in all seven emirates (Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Aumalqwain, Ras Khaima, and Fujairah), so the current CPI covers all emirates.
National index reference period	2014 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Monthly. Weekly prices are collected for fish, fruits, and vegetables.
Documentation on methodology	A brief description of the methodology for compiling the CPI is available in Arabic, English, and metadata attached to the monthly report.
Aggregation and consolidation	The CPI is compiled using the current period to base period formulation of the Laspeyres index formula. Monthly Geometric means of prices are compiled for each item in the Emirates included in the national level CPI. The Emirate level monthly average prices are calculated as the geometric mean of the monthly prices. The national level monthly average prices are calculated using the expenditure weighted arithmetic average of the monthly Emirate level average prices. Higher level aggregate indices for both the Emirates and national level CPI are compiled using the 2014/2015 market basket weights.

Weight sources	The current market basket weights are derived from the 2014/2015 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) at the national level. Prior to the year 2014 the index was compiled using market basket weights derived from 2007 HIES data for the national level. It is expected that in the future new weights will be introduced every five years.
Weight detail	The twelve major groups and corresponding weights for the national classification system are: Major Group / Weight (%) Food/ 14.3 Beverage and tobacco/ 0.3 Clothes, textile, footwear/ 3.2 Rent and housing/ 34.1 Furniture and related items/ 5.6 Medical care and health services/ 1.4 Transport/ 14.6 Communication/ 5.4 Education/ 3.2 Recreation/ 7.7 Hotels and Restaurants/ 4.0 Other goods and services/ 6.3 Total/ 100

Area Name	United Kingdom
FAOSTAT metadata update	07/02/2020
Data description	The Retail Prices Index or RPI is a price index defined as an average measure of change in prices of goods and services bought for the purpose of consumption by the vast majority of households in the UK.
Classification system	As defined by the RPI Advisory Committee.
Statistical concepts and definitions	Cash prices; mostly on an acquisition basis, except owner-occupied housing on a user cost basis; unconditional subsidies and discounts are reflected; rebates considered on a case by case basis; sale prices recorded if temporary reductions; money off coupons, loyalty cards, free gifts, trading stamps and free extra product (temporarily available) are ignored. Prices include taxes such as council tax, Value Added Tax (VAT), and insurance tax, as well as duties including, vehicle excise duty, and air passenger duty.

Institutional coverage	All private UK resident households excluding (i) pensioner households in which three quarters or more of income comes from state sources; (ii) high-income households with in the top 4 percent.
Item coverage	All goods and services bought within the domestic territory by the reference population for the purposes of consumption; expenditure on direct taxes, cash gifts, gambling and illegal activities are excluded; the RPI includes over 700 items. However, illegal activities are excluded.
Reference area	All of the UK i.e. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
National index reference period	January 1987 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Most prices collected monthly, some quarterly; collected on index day - usually the second Tuesday of the month.
Aggregation and consolidation	Within each year the RPI is a fixed quantity (base weight) price index, i.e. a Laspeyres-type index; over periods of more than one year, it is an annually chained Laspeyres-type index. Some automatic validation in hand-held computers, collectors asked to provide reasons for large variations; ONS staff carry out monthly audits on randomly selected individual price collections. Automatic validation at ONS; invalidated prices checked by staff.
Adjustment	The index is not seasonally adjusted, although a seasonally adjusted index for the RPI excluding mortgage interest payments, duties and indirect taxation (RPIY) is published monthly.
Weight sources	Quarterly estimates from UK Expenditure Survey covering private households. Market share information used to weight prices from shops who supply price data centrally to the ONS. Frequency of weight updates: Annually.
Current weights	Time period of current weights: four quarters from July 2017 to June 2018.

Area Name	United Republic of Tanzania
FAOSTAT metadata update	17/02/2020
Data description	The national consumer price index (NCPI) measures the changing cost of a fixed basket of goods and services purchased by the private consumer and is the official measure of inflation in the country.
Institutional coverage	The NCPI represents households of all income groups.

Item coverage	The NCPI basket of goods and services is derived from the 2007 Household Budget Survey (HBS) and contains 224 consumer items, 70 of which are food and 154 nonfood items. The index does not incorporate the imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings, narcotics, maintenance and repair of the dwellings, Sewage services, package holidays, prostitution, life insurance, financial and legal services.
Reference area	The NCPI covers 21 urban and rural towns of Mainland Tanzania.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
National index reference period	2010 = 100
Frequency of data collection	NCPI is produced on monthly basis and the inflation rates are published every 08th of the following month.
Documentation on methodology	A description of the data compilation methodology and data sources is documented under User Manual for CPI Compilation Model.
Aggregation and consolidation	Geometric mean is used for elementary aggregates and the Modified Laspeyres formula is used for higher level indices.
Weight sources	The NCPI basket of goods and services is derived from the 2007 Household Budget Survey (HBS).
Weight detail	Major Groups / Weights Food and Non Alcoholic / 47.8 Alcoholic, Tobacco and Narcotics / 3.3 Clothing and Footwear / 6.7 Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other Fuel / 9.2 Furnishing, Housing Equipment and Routine Maintenance of the House /6.7 Health / 0.9 Transport / 9.5 Communication / 2.1 Recreation and Culture / 1.3 Education / 1.7 Restaurants and Hotels / 6.4 Miscellaneous Goods and Services / 4.5 TOTAL / 100.0

Area Name	United States of America
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FAOSTAT metadata update	17/02/2020
Data description	The CPI measures pure price change in a market basket of goods and services of constant quality. The cost-of-living concept is the measurement objective.
Classification system	The classification of expenditures on consumption products is defined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Statistical concepts and definitions	The CPI measures cash transaction prices including any applicable taxes, discounts, and rebates that may apply to the specific products purchased. Cents-off coupons typically are not included because of low rates of redemption.
Institutional coverage	All urban consumer units, which represent about 89 percent of the total population.
Item coverage	Includes all consumption purchases by the reference population; excludes gambling and illegal activities. The CPI has 8 major groups (food and beverages; housing; apparel; transportation; medical care; recreation; education and communication; and other goods and services), 211 item strata, and 305 entry level items. Excludes gambling and illegal activities.
Reference area	All urban areas of 2,500 or more population within the 50 states; excludes U.S. territories. The current CPI geographic sample is based on the 1990 Census of Population. Separate indexes are published for 27 cities and a sample of cities were probability selected to represent the remaining urban areas. Excludes U.S. territories.
National index reference period	1982-84 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices typically are collected throughout the month. Prices are collected monthly for food and energy items in all cities and for all items in the three largest cities. Prices for the remaining items are collected every other month. The housing sample has six panels with each panel contacted once every six months.
Documentation on methodology	Detailed methodological documentation is published in the BLS "Handbook of Methods" (Chapter 17). Copies of the "Handbook" can be obtained from the Division of Consumer Prices and Prices Indexes. (See above for contact details.) Detailed information on how the index is constructed is available on request from the contact person.

Aggregation and consolidation	Method used to combine basic price observations: For most item categories, representing approximately 61 percent of the total expenditure weight, basic indexes are compiled using a geometric mean formula.
Adjustment	Seasonally adjusted indices are also published. Unadjusted indexes are published for item categories; seasonally adjusted indexes are published for those item categories that exhibit stable and significant seasonal patterns. Seasonal adjustment is performed for approximately 45 intermediate components, which are then aggregated to derive the overall change.
Weight sources	The CPI weights are average annual expenditures primarily taken from the Consumer Expenditure (CE) Survey conducted by the Census Bureau using annual samples of approximately 7,000 households for a quarterly interview survey and 5,000 households in a detailed diary survey. Weights for some items such as health insurance are derived from industry sources which are more accurate than the CE. Frequency of weight updates: Historically, weights have been updated approximately once every 10 years. Beginning in 2002, weights are updated every two years.
Current weights	Time period of current weights: average for the calendar years 2013-14.

Area Name	Uruguay
FAOSTAT metadata update	07/02/2020
Classification system	The classifier is the one proposed by 1970 SNA Rev. 3, with a few adaptations: 1. The first item is "Food and Beverages" instead of "Food, Beverages, and Tobacco". 2. The group "Recreation, leisure, and education" was split into two items: "Recreation and recreational services" and "Education" c) tobacco is included in "Other consumption expenditure".
Institutional coverage	The CPI covers a set of aggregates that are consistent with the final consumption expenditure of households. It includes all resident households and families of all sizes and income levels,
Item coverage	Illegal goods are not included in expenditures in view of the difficulties involved in data collection. Purchase/sale prices of used goods are not collected.
Reference area	Montevideo's urban area.
National index reference period	1997 = 100

Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Aggregation and consolidation	<p>A basic consumer price index is compiled, in the form of a Laspeyres price index. Three procedures are employed to calculate elementary indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. For goods and services defined as homogeneous, the average price is calculated as the weighted average by geographical area and respondent. The output index is derived from the comparison between this price and the price in the base period.</li> <li>2. For goods and services defined as heterogeneous, the geometric means of the [price] relatives of respondents is calculated.</li> <li>3. For goods and services defined as special, the average price is derived from the parametrics defined in the base period, as in the case of public utility rates.</li> </ol>
Weight sources	The weights used to compile the CPI were based on the 1994-95 Household Expenditure and Income Survey, within the framework of the 1970 SNA Rev. 3.

Area Name	Vanuatu
FAOSTAT metadata update	17/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used to measure the changes in the prices of goods and services purchased by households in Port Vila and Luganville over a period of time. The separate indices for these two major commercial centres are then combined to create the Vanuatu CPI.
Institutional coverage	The Vanuatu CPI basket has seven expenditure groups and 5 target population groups: ni-Vanuatu in Vila and Luganville, expatriates in Vila and Luganville, and total population in both centres and in aggregate.
Item coverage	There are 760 goods/services items in the basket for Vila, and 680 for Luganville. The CPI basket does not cover areas such as union subscriptions, mortgage repayments and life insurance payments.
Reference area	Vanuatu consumer price index (CPI) covers the two urban centers of Vanuatu: Port Vila and Luganville.
National index reference period	March 2000 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Quarterly
Frequency of data collection	Quarterly



Documentation on methodology	A document has been prepared detailing sources and methods used in the CPI compilation. It has not been published but it has been shared with other Pacific Island countries considering development of a similar Excel-based system.
Weight sources	The CPI weights are derived from urban dwellers expenditure patterns through the 2006 household surveys (however, poor response rates meant that data from other sources e.g., public utility sales, were used to supplement the HIES data in many cases).

Area Name	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
FAOSTAT metadata update	17/02/2020
Data description	The consumer price index (CPI) for the Caracas Metropolitan Area is produced and disseminated by the Central Bank of Venezuela (BCV). The Consumer price index for the Caracas Metropolitan Area CPI is a statistical indicator which measures changes in the prices of a basket of goods and services representative of household consumption in the Caracas Metropolitan Area. This index is the official measure of price movements in Venezuela and is used in policy decision-making. The National Statistics Institute (INE) produces and disseminates a national CPI.
Classification system	The CPI items in the basket of goods and services are classified in thirteen (13) major groups and 38 subgroups in accordance with the United Nations Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).
Statistical concepts and definitions	The type of price is the transaction price.
Item coverage	A report is prepared each month to present the results of the consumer price index by analyzing the behavior of the items (287) in the basket of goods and services.
Reference area	CPI basket for the Caracas metropolitan area
National index reference period	Base 1997 = 100
Documentation on methodology	Technical documents on the methodological aspects of the CPI for the Caracas metropolitan area (base 1997) as well as methodological notes on the Second National Household Budget Survey (ENPF 97-98) are available to the public.
Aggregation and consolidation	The index is calculated using the Laspeyres formula.

Weight sources	The weights are derived from the Second National Household Budget Survey (ENPF) carried out by the BCV in the Caracas metropolitan area during the period January 1997-March 1998.
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Area Name	Viet Nam
FAOSTAT metadata update	17/02/2020
Data description	The consumer price index (CPI) is a relative indicator measuring the trend and level of change in prices over time of a fixed number of goods and services which are represented for end consumption to serve normal lives of the people.
Classification system	The system used to classify and aggregate the CPI is the Vietnam CPI classification. This classification is based on country needs, but takes into account details from other countries.
Statistical concepts and definitions	The enumerators are instructed to collect actual purchaser prices from buyers, but some prices may be those quoted by sellers. Prices for some centrally controlled services, such as electricity, are not collected from provinces.
Item coverage	CPI calculation excludes goods produced by households for their own consumption, imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings and financial services. Moreover land price, goods price selling for production and works with business and manufacturing nature are excluded. CPI also excludes quoted prices, promotion prices or nominal prices (unreal).
Reference area	The CPI covers 63 provinces, the 6 economic regions and the whole country of Vietnam.
National index reference period	2014 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected in 3 times on 1th, 11th and 21th of reference month.
Documentation on methodology	Documents on the methodology for compiling the CPI are available to the PSO.
Aggregation and consolidation	Each PSO uses the Laspeyers formula to calculate the CPI by taking a Geometric Laspeyres of all the groups from level 4 to the aggregate. These basic indices are aggregated using the fixed expenditure weights. Thus the CPI is a Laspeyres type index.

Weight sources	The weights used in calculating CPI is derived from the Vietnam Household Living Standard Survey (VHLSS) and CPI weights survey. From November, 2014, GSO's Consumer Price Index (CPI) have been reviewed the CPI basket and the CPI weights with based year 2014.
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Area Name	Yemen
FAOSTAT metadata update	17/02/2020
Data description	The CPI is an average of pure change in prices of goods and services
Classification system	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) is used.
Institutional coverage	All private households residing permanently in urban areas of Yemen and about 18% of the population.
Item coverage	The goods basket, which used to construct the CPI, contains about (1033) goods and services .These goods and services are broken down from 12 main groups.
Reference area	20 urban areas.
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Prices are collected between the 15th and 18th days of the month. Prices of fruit, vegetables and qat are collected every week in all the capitals of governorates. Prices of other products and services are collected once month. Clothing, fabrics and footwear and other groups such as household cleaning materials, health and other miscellaneous products collected once every three months. Prices of household rent are collected once every three months. School fees collected once a year in September. Electrical and household appliances, transportation and telecommunication, recreation and culture, restaurants, and hotels are collected twice a year in June and December.
Aggregation and consolidation	The Laspeyer's modified formula is used to compile the CPI.
Weight sources	The commodity basket is re-weighted every 5 years based on the Household Budget Survey conducted by the Central Statistical Organization. The last survey was conducted during January-December, 1998 among 13461 private households of all socio-economic groups.

Weight detail	Food and non-alcoholic beverages / 43.81% Alcoholic beverages and tobacco / 14.84% Clothing and footwear / 8.72% Housing and related items / 13.27% Household furnishing and appliances / 4.05% Health / 2.67% Transport / 4.26% Communication / 0.19% Recreation and culture / 0.84% Education / 0.52% Restaurants and hotels / 2.83% Miscellaneous goods and services / 3.99%
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Area Name	Zambia
FAOSTAT metadata update	26/02/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the extent to which retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services change from month to month.
Classification system	The classification system used for compiling the CPI closely follows the UN COICOP system.
Institutional coverage	The CPI is compiled according to three series, namely: Metropolitan Low Income Group: which covers low income households in the highly urbanized areas. Classified by household income, this is the category of urban households in the lower 80 %. Metropolitan High Income Group: These are the households in the top 20 % by household income in the highly urbanized cities. The Non-Metropolitan group: These are the households in the less urbanized towns.
Item coverage	The CPI 'basket' consists of 357 products.
Reference area	Both rural and urban areas of the nation.
National index reference period	1994 = 100
Dissemination frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	Enumerators collect prices from outlets from 1st h – 15th of each month. Prices are collected once per month.
Documentation on methodology	"Methods and Procedures for the compilation of the Consumer Price Index". The manual is obtainable on request from the contact persons.
Aggregation and consolidation	The formula used in calculating aggregated indices is the standard Laspeyres type.

Weight detail	The 8 basic commodity groups and the composite commodity weights are: Food and Beverages (57.1%); Clothing and Footwear (6.8%); Rent and Fuel (8.5%); Furniture and Household goods (8.2%); Medical care (0.8%); Transport and Communication (9.6%); Recreation and Education (4.9%); Other goods and Services (4.1%).
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Area Name	Zimbabwe
FAOSTAT metadata update	17/20/2020
Data description	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Zimbabwe expresses the average price change of a basket of goods and services, of fixed quantity and quality, purchased by a private household, at the comparison period (current period). This is expressed as a percentage of the same basket of goods and services in the base years (2012=100).
Classification system	COICOP classification is being used.
Item coverage	Goods and services are classified in 12 major divisions (major groups). The basket has three hundred and thirty seven (495) items.
Reference area	The CPI is based on sample data in which purchasers (selling) prices are collected from a cross-classification of outlets in nineteen major urban centres in Zimbabwe. These comprise Harare including Chitungwiza, Bulawayo, Hwange, Victoria Falls, Bindura, Mt. Darwin, Mutare, Chipinge, Chinhoyi, Kadoma, Masvingo, Chiredzi, Gweru, Kwekwe, Beitbridge, Gwanda, Marondera and Chivhu. Apart from urban areas prices are also collected in some rural service areas.
National index reference period	2012 = 100
Dissemination Frequency	Monthly
Frequency of data collection	The prices of all items are collected monthly around the 15th of each month. Administered prices which change uniformly across the country like diesel, electricity tariffs, and gasoline are collected centrally in Harare. Special surveys like school fees are carried out three times a year whilst the rent and domestic wages surveys are conducted on quarterly basis.
Documentation on methodology	A complete statement of the methodology for compiling the CPI is presented in the ZIMSTAT monograph that is available on request from the Office.

Aggregation and consolidation	The Modified Laspeyres formula is used for compiling indices at item level, section, and all items level. The formula utilises the short-term price relatives with the previous month's indices as weights.
Weight sources	The weights used in the CPI were compiled from the Poverty, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey (PICES) of 2011/12. The data were collected for the period between June 2011 and May 2012. Thus, the base year for the weights of the index is 2012, and the base for price collection for index compilation is also 2012.
Weight detail	Food and non-alcoholic beverages (33.5%), Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (4.4%), Clothing and footwear (6.0%), Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (17.7%), Furniture, household equipment and maintenance (9.9%), Health (2.2%), Transport (9.8), Communications (3.4%), Recreation and culture (2.1%), Education (5.7%), Restaurants and hotels (1.4) and Miscellaneous goods and services (3.9%) .