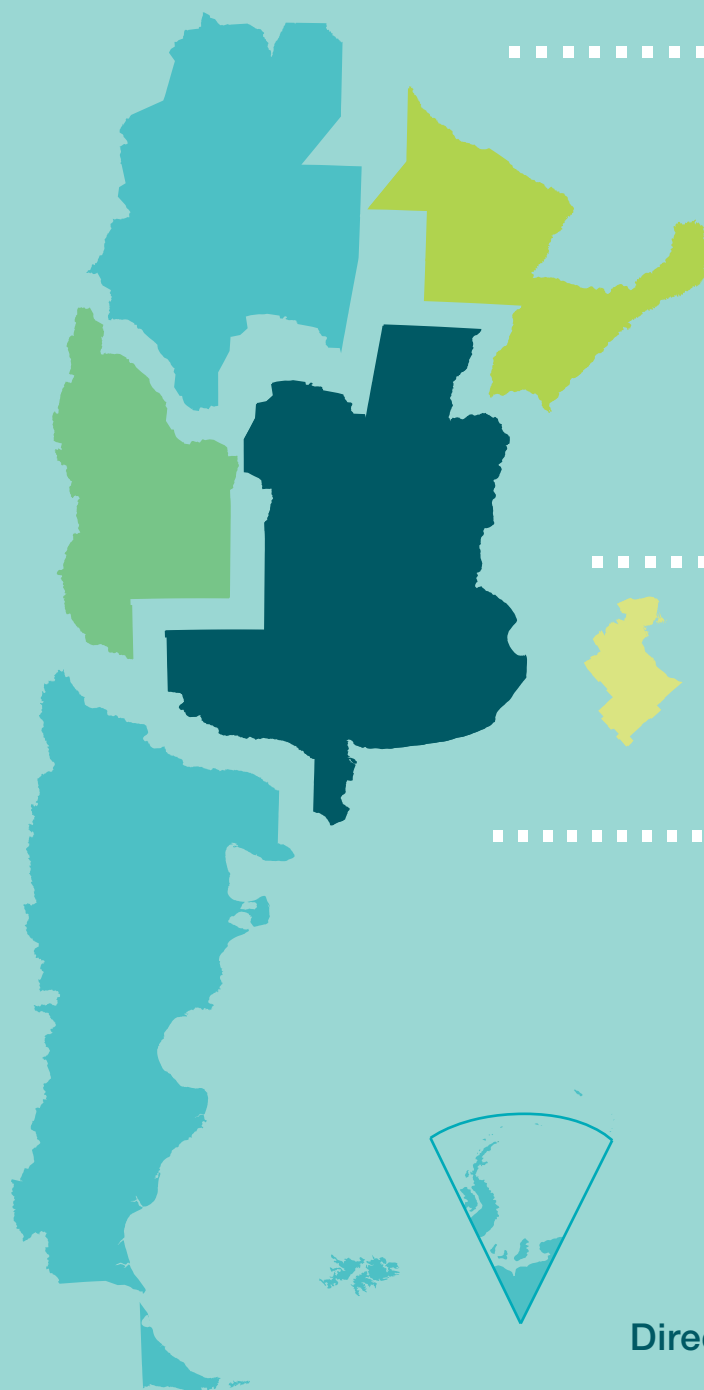


# National Consumer Price Index

## Background and General Characteristics



Economía



Directorate of Consumer Price Indices  
Buenos Aires, 18 May 2017



Ministerio de Hacienda  
Presidencia de la Nación

Instituto Nacional  
de Estadística  
y Censos **indec**

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# 1. Introduction

This document describes the general guidelines for the national Consumer Price Index (CPI), which will begin to be released in July 2017, and will include data corresponding to the January-June 2017 period.

The National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) is responsible for the methodology of this programme, as head of the National Statistical System (NSS), integrated by the Provincial Statistics Offices (PSOs).

The national CPI of Argentina is compiled based on data from the price collection currently performed in all provinces of the country, within the framework of prevailing agreements between INDEC and the PSOs.

The current price collection takes place in 39 urban agglomerations of all provinces of the country. These agglomerations include the capitals of the provinces: La Plata, Córdoba, Santa Rosa, Paraná, Santa Fe, San Salvador de Jujuy, Salta, San Miguel de Tucumán, San Fernando del Valle de Catamarca, La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, Corrientes, Posadas, Resistencia, Formosa, Gran Mendoza, San Juan, San Luis, Neuquén, Viedma, Rawson-Trelew, Río Gallegos and Ushuaia. Additionally, there is information on the following districts: Bahía Blanca, Zárate, Campana, Mar del Plata, Tandil, Río Cuarto, Villa María, Concordia, Rosario, Rafaela, Orán, Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña, San Rafael, Comodoro Rivadavia, Puerto Madryn and Río Grande. In addition to these agglomerations, there is the collection of prices in the City of Buenos Aires and the Greater Buenos Aires (GBA) area, which make up the current coverage of the CPI-GBA.

During the end of 2015, as new authorities took over at the Institute, the decision was made to not suspend the price collection in the provinces, even though it would not produce a national or regional indicator. This permitted the review of the data from these sources and its methodological adjustment to the goal of compiling a CPI with national coverage. In this way, the review of information and processes in the different jurisdictions of the country was completed, as was done with GBA in 2016.

## 2. Background

During the last decade, INDEC drove different projects for compiling a national CPI. However, none of them prevailed. In 2005, the first publication of the *National Consumer Price Index - First Stage* was released. It included 8 jurisdictions: the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, the Province of Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Santa Fe, Mendoza, Tucumán, San Luis and Catamarca. This programme also contemplated the future incorporation of the rest of the provinces. However, this project was abandoned in 2008, when INDEC was affected by a severe institutional crisis that lasted until the end of 2015. The last results of this indicator are from March 2008.

The second project, the publication of the National Urban CPI (IPCNU, for its Spanish acronym) began in 2013, but was discontinued in 2015. The lack of methodological accuracy of the processes and its discrepancy with other public and private indicators raised serious questions about its credibility. Among the objections, there were those expressed in the technical reports of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In February 2013, the Fund issued a declaration of censure<sup>1</sup> on Argentine statistics due to inconsistencies detected in the measurement of the CPI and the GDP. As is widely known, the censure was lifted in November 2016<sup>2</sup>, after an IMF review, including various technical visits, of the indicators compiled by the current management of INDEC.

Today, the national CPI programme is particularly relevant to aspects such as the project of accession of Argentina –as a full member– to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the different degrees of exchange with various international bodies (United Nations, World Bank, IMF, ECLAC and IDB, among others), in accordance with best practices, which have been resumed by the Institute.

Thus, it is of fundamental importance to launch a national CPI, co-ordinated by INDEC in terms of collection, review of the basket of goods and services, consistency analysis of collected prices, criteria for data imputation and calculation formulae, with homogeneous methodological definitions for the whole territory.

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<sup>1</sup> See the official press release at <http://www.imf.org/en/news/articles/2015/09/14/01/49/pr1333>

<sup>2</sup> See the official press release at <http://www.imf.org/en/news/articles/2016/11/09/pr16497-argentina-imf-executive-board-removes-declaration-of-censure>

### 3. Geographic dimension of the national CPI

The national CPI is compiled from the price information currently collected in all provinces of the country and has two levels of disaggregation of results:

- Total of the country.
- Regions: Cuyo, GBA, North-east, North-west, Pampas and Patagonia.

INDEC is responsible for the co-ordination, calculation and dissemination of the results at the national and regional levels. The relevance of a national CPI is clear and does not need a lengthy description. At the international level, it was one of the aspects recommended by the IMF technical mission on the expansion of the weight structure of the current CPI-GBA, with the goal of reflecting the consumption structure of the whole country. Additionally, within the framework of the process of accession to the OECD, a noted aspect is the importance placed by the organisation on price indices of national coverage.

The regional disaggregation of the CPI results is relevant for statistical analysis and comparison. Currently, calculations of incidence of poverty and indigence are also performed in the national, regional, provincial and great agglomeration domains, among other disaggregations. This calculation requires information on household income and valuation of consumption baskets for the various geographic areas mentioned.

Thus, having regional measurements of prices –which would allow comparisons of purchasing power parity among regions– is a vital tool for the improvement of poverty and indigence estimates. In this sense, the last available official information on purchasing power parity dates from 2001, and is based on a price survey performed between April and May of that same year.

During 2017 INDEC will continue to perform sessions of training and strengthening of the Institute's technical capacities, with participation of work teams from the Provincial Statistics Offices. In this stage of reconstruction of INDEC and the National Statistical System, it is fundamental to emphasise the technical quality of the indicators produced, not only concerning their methodological and conceptual aspects, but also their mechanisms for data capture, revision, analysis of results and dissemination.

## 4. General characteristics of the national CPI

The programme of the national CPI is co-ordinated by INDEC –as head of the NSS– both in the conceptual, technical and methodological aspects; and in the stages of design, collection, analysis, calculation and publication of results. At the same time, it gives support to the PSOs in the following tasks:

- Revision of the geographic coverage of the sample and the collected items.
- Harmonisation of criteria for price collection.
- Design of the strategies of revision and control of consistency of the collected data.
- Revision of the size of each provincial operation (sample of respondents).
- Revision of sample sizes (number of prices per item of the basket).

INDEC is responsible for the definition of methodological criteria for the calculation of the CPI, concerning the calculation formulae for average prices of varieties, imputation criteria, calculation of average prices for special items and aggregation formulae, among others. In this sense, the national CPI will follow the same methodological guidelines that are currently used for the calculation of the CPI-GBA, described in Methodology No 19<sup>3</sup>.

Indeed, the national CPI does not replace the current CPI-GBA, but is an expansion of its geographic coverage. The results of the current CPI-GBA will continue to be published monthly, as they have been since June 2016, and the results of the Cuyo, North-east, North-west, Pampas and Patagonia regions will be added<sup>4</sup>.

The weight structure for the baskets of each region will represent the ratio of household consumption expenditure corresponding to each region based on the 2004/05 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (ENGHo, for its Spanish acronym). Following the same guidelines applied for the weight structure of the CPI-GBA, there will be an update of the expenditures arising from the 2004/05 ENGHo to reflect possible differences in relative prices between 2015 and the time of the survey, and homogenise the criteria for the national CPI and the current CPI-GBA. The details of the weight structure will be presented in the next update of Methodology No 19.

Once the results of each regional CPI have been obtained, the national CPI will be estimated based on the aggregation of the regional price indices. This aggregation is based on the ratio of expenditure of each region compared with the total expenditure of the country, according to the results of the 2004/05 ENGHo (See Table 1). Using similar methodological criteria results in indices that allow comparability among regions and national results, while maintaining the continuity of the CPI-GBA.

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<sup>3</sup> See at [http://www.indec.gov.ar/ftp/cuadros/economia/ipc\\_metodologia19\\_agosto2016.pdf](http://www.indec.gov.ar/ftp/cuadros/economia/ipc_metodologia19_agosto2016.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> The structure of regions established by INDEC also includes the Antarctic region (integrated by the Departamento Antártida Argentina, and Islas Aurora, Georgias del Sur, Orcadas del Sur and Sandwich del Sur) of the Departamento Islas del Atlántico Sur de la Provincia de Tierra del Fuego, Antártida e Islas del Atlántico Sur. Although there is no data collection in this area, it is considered as represented in the national CPI, in order to legitimise the rights of the Republic of Argentina over the Antarctic territories, as pursued under Law No 26651, which states the compulsory use of the bi-continental map of the Republic of Argentina.

**Table 1. Structure of weights by region, according to data from the 2004/05 ENGHo**

Region	Jurisdiction	Weight
		%
GBA	Autonomous City of Buenos Aires and 24 districts of the Greater Buenos Aires area	44.7
Cuyo	Mendoza, San Juan, San Luis	5.2
North-east	Corrientes, Misiones, Chaco, Formosa	4.5
North-west	Catamarca, Jujuy, La Rioja, Salta, Santiago del Estero, Tucumán.	6.9
Pampas	Rest of the Province of Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Entre Ríos, La Pampa, Santa Fe	34.2
Patagonia	Chubut, Neuquén, Río Negro, Santa Cruz, Tierra del Fuego	4.6

Source: ENGHo 2004/05.

## 5. Reference period for the index

In order to achieve homogeneity and comparability of results, a reference period similar to the one for the current CPI-GBA is used. Namely, December 2015=100.

## 6. Classification of the basket of goods and services

One of the most important changes that will come together with the expansion of the geographic coverage of the CPI to include the national level will be the adoption of the new classification for the basket of goods and services. Currently, the items comprised in the CPI-GBA basket can be classified into seven disaggregation levels. The most aggregated results refer to the complete basket, the General Level. The most elementary index that can be defined is the Variety Level. The complete classification hierarchy for the basket is as follows: general level, chapter, division, group, subgroup, product, variety.

As of July 2017, INDEC will adopt the COICOP classification (Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose) of the United Nations, 1999. This classification is the international standard currently used in most countries, and it is used by the OECD for the harmonised dissemination of consumer price statistics of its member countries.

The classification has a first disaggregation level comprised by 12 divisions, unlike the 9 chapters of the current classification.

**Table 2. First level of classification of the CPI basket of goods and services. Comparison between COICOP and current classification**

COICOP divisions	IPC-GBA chapters
01- Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1- Food and beverages
02- Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2- Clothing
03- Clothing and footwear	3- Housing and basic services
04- Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	4- Household equipment and maintenance
05- Household equipment and maintenance	5- Medical attention and health expenses
06- Health	6- Transport and communication
07- Transport	7- Recreation
08- Communication	8- Education
09- Recreation and culture	9- Miscellaneous goods and services
10- Education	
11- Restaurants and hotels	
12- Other goods and services	

**Nota:** the names in this COICOP version are the international COICOP names, which are slightly different from the national COICOP names, but equal in concept.

The use of one classification system or the other does not alter in any way the results of the general level of the Consumer Price Index.

As an example, Table 3 presents the disaggregation of the CPI basket for the new classification system:

**Tabla 3. Disaggregation of the basket by COICOP classification**

National COICOP	Name	Example
0	General Level	General Level CPI
01	Division	Food and non-alcoholic beverages
01.1	Group	Food
01.1.4	Class	Milk, dairy produce and eggs
<i>01.1.4.1</i>	Subclass	Milk
<i>01.1.4.1.001</i>	Variety	Refrigerated whole milk



Up to the class level, the coding of the national COICOP matches the international COICOP structure, which facilitates international comparability of the CPI. After that, the breakdown at the subclass and variety levels is part of the national adaptation necessary to guarantee the local representation of the classification. This task was undertaken by the Co-ordinating unit of the National Nomenclature System, under the Directorate of Statistical Methodology<sup>5</sup> of INDEC.

As shown in Table 2, the COICOP classification system differs slightly from the current CPI-GBA classification system. Among the main re-groupings we can highlight the case of the current Chapter 1 (Food and beverages), which would be now represented in Division 01 (Foods for consumption at home) partly represented in Division 02 (Alcoholic beverages and tobacco) and in Division 11 (Restaurants and hotels). The current Chapter 6 (Transport and communication) will be separated into Divisions 07 and 08, respectively. The current Chapter 9 (Miscellaneous goods and services) will be partially represented in Division 02 (Alcoholic beverages and tobacco) and Division 12 (Other goods and services). For the purposes of the national CPI, the basket of goods and services will represent local consumption patterns –in terms of the determination and specification of varieties– up to the subclass level for all regions.

## 7. Structure of weights

The same guidelines adopted for the CPI-GBA will be applied. The base information for the determination of the baskets and their corresponding weights arises from the 2004/05 ENGHo. Once the initial structure of weights is determined based on consumption expenditure of the survey, the same procedure for weight updating as for the CPI-GBA is used. To this end, there is an assumption that the quantities consumed at the time of the survey are constant, and the prices are updated to December 2015. In this way, hybrid weights are used for the compilation of the national CPI.

## 8. Methodological document

The appropriate publication of the update of Methodology No 19 will have information on the expansion of the geographic coverage to include the national level.

## 9. Modelo de informe técnico

The following contains the model for the national CPI Technical Report.

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<sup>5</sup> On 15 May 2017, the hierarchy of the directorate was raised to National Directorate of Statistical Methodology, following Administrative Provision 305/2017 on INDEC's organisation structure.

Buenos Aires, xx July, 2017

## Consumer Price Index

June 2017

The General Level of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which represents the total of households of the country, registered a variation of xx% in xxx compared with the previous month. Table 1 shows a summary of the price variation for each division of the CPI basket.

**Table 1. Consumer Price Index.**  
Variation in xxx, by division. National total and regions.

General level and divisions	National	Geographic region of the country					
		GBA	Pampas	Notheast	Northwest	Cuyo	Patagonia
<b>General Level</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Clothing and footwear	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Housing, water, gas, electricity and other fuels	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Household equipment and maintenance	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Health	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Transport	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Communication	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Recreation and culture	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Education	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Restaurants and hotels	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Other goods and services	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x

**Table 2. Consumer Price Index.**  
Variation in xxx compared to December 2016, by division. National total and regions.

General level and divisions	National	Geographic region of the country					
		GBA	Pampas	Notheast	Northwest	Cuyo	Patagonia
<b>General Level</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Clothing and footwear	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Housing, water, gas, electricity and other fuels	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Household equipment and maintenance	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Health	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Transport	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Communication	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Recreation and culture	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Education	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Restaurants and hotels	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Other goods and services	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x

Goods presented a variation of xx%, while services presented a variation of xx% compared to the previous month.

**Table 3. Consumer Price Index.**  
Variations compared to the previous month, by goods and services. National total and regions.

General level and divisions	National	Geographic region of the country					
		GBA	Pampas	Notheast	Northwest	Cuyo	Patagonia
<b>Nivel general</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>
Goods	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Services	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x

The incidence of a division in the General Level measures how much the General Level of the index would have varied if the remaining prices had remained constant.

The total sum of incidences of divisions equals the General Level variation of the index.

**Table 4. Incidence of divisions of the CPI General Level. National total and regions.**

General level and divisions	National	Geographic region of the country					
		GBA	Pampas	Notheast	Northwest	Cuyo	Patagonia
<b>General Level</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Clothing and footwear	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Housing, water, gas, electricity and other fuels	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Household equipment and maintenance	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Health	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Transport	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Communication	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Recreation and culture	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Education	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Restaurants and hotels	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Other goods and services	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x

**Table 5. Incidence of goods and services at the General Level of the CPI. National total and regions.**

General level and divisions	National	Geographic region of the country					
		GBA	Pampas	Notheast	Northwest	Cuyo	Patagonia
<b>General Level</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>
Goods	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Services	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x

In order to provide a tool for the analysis of CPI evolution, we present a classification of the goods and services of the basket, which gives rise to three different categories. For this classification, the following criteria are used:

- Goods and services whose prices are subject to regulation or have a high tax component: household fuels, electricity, water and sanitary services, health systems and auxiliary services, public transport of passengers, operation and maintenance of vehicles, mail, postal services, telephone, formal education, and tobacco and its accessories. This category represents xx% of the total CPI basket.
- Seasonal goods and services: fruits, vegetables, outerwear, transport related to tourism and accommodation and excursion tours. This category represents xx% of the total CPI basket.
- Core CPI: rest of the CPI groups. This category represents xx% of the total CPI basket.

**Table 6. Consumer Price Index. Variation compared with the previous month, by category. National total and regions.**

General level and categories	Percentage variation
	Compared to the previous month
<b>General Level</b>	<b>x.x</b>
Seasonal	x.x
Core CPI	x.x
Regulated	x.x

Table 7. Consumer Price Index.

Variation compared with the previous month, by main breakdown. National total and regions.

Main breakdown	National	Geographic region of the country					
		GBA	Pampas	Notheast	Northwest	Cuyo	Patagonia
<b>General Level</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>	<b>x.x</b>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Food	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Bread and cereals	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Meat and its products	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
...	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
...	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
...	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
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	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x

**Table 8. Consumer prices of a set of items of the CPI basket. GBA region.**

Variety	Unit of measurement	Prices		Percentage variation compared to the previous month
		[MONTH] [YEAR]	[PREV MONTH] [YEAR]	
Baguette	kg	xx	xx	xx
Bread	390 g	xx	xx	xx
Sweet, unfilled, packed biscuits	150 g	xx	xx	xx
Packed crackers	250 g	xx	xx	xx
Wheat flour	kg	xx	xx	xx
White rice	kg	xx	xx	xx
Dry pasta	500 g	xx	xx	xx
Beef ribs	kg	xx	xx	xx
Minced meat	kg	xx	xx	xx
Blade steak	kg	xx	xx	xx
Tri-tip steak	kg	xx	xx	xx
Tip roast	kg	xx	xx	xx
Frozen meat patties	4 u pack	xx	xx	xx
Whole chicken	kg	xx	xx	xx
Fresh hake fillet	kg	xx	xx	xx
Viennas	6 u pack	xx	xx	xx
Ham	kg	xx	xx	xx
Polony	kg	xx	xx	xx
Salami	kg	xx	xx	xx
Sunflower oil	1.5-litre bottle	xx	xx	xx
Fresh sachet whole milk	Litre	xx	xx	xx
Whole powdered milk	800 g	xx	xx	xx
White cheese	kg	xx	xx	xx
Pategrás cheese	kg	xx	xx	xx
Sardo cheese	kg	xx	xx	xx
Butter	200 g	xx	xx	xx
Solid yoghurt	195 cc	xx	xx	xx
Dulce de leche	400 g	xx	xx	xx
Chicken eggs	Dozen	xx	xx	xx
Red Delicious apple	kg	xx	xx	xx
Lemons	kg	xx	xx	xx
Oranges	kg	xx	xx	xx
Bananas	kg	xx	xx	xx
Sweet potatoes	kg	xx	xx	xx
Potatoes	kg	xx	xx	xx
Onions	kg	xx	xx	xx
Lettuce	kg	xx	xx	xx
Round tomatoes	kg	xx	xx	xx
Butternut squash	kg	xx	xx	xx
Preserved whole tomatoes	230 g can	xx	xx	xx
Preserved peas	220 g can	xx	xx	xx
Sugar	Kg	xx	xx	xx
Fine salt	500 g	xx	xx	xx
Flan powder	8 servings	xx	xx	xx
Cola	1.5 litres	xx	xx	xx
Non-carbonated water	1.5 litres	xx	xx	xx
Bottled beer	Litre	xx	xx	xx
Table wines	Litre	xx	xx	xx
Ground coffee	500 g	xx	xx	xx
Yerba mate	500 g	xx	xx	xx
Washing soap powder	800 g	xx	xx	xx
Liquid detergent	750 cc	xx	xx	xx
Bar soap	200 g	xx	xx	xx
Bleach	1000 cc	xx	xx	xx
Cotton	100 g	xx	xx	xx
Shampoo	400 cc	xx	xx	xx
Deodorant	125 g	xx	xx	xx
Body soap	150 cc	xx	xx	xx
Disposable nappies	10 u	xx	xx	xx

## Brief methodological note on the national CPI

The national CPI is an expansion of the geographical coverage of the CPI-GBA, published until June 2017. The results of this region will continue to be published monthly, as since June 2016, and the results of the Cuyo, North-eastern, North-western, Pampas and Patagonia regions will be added. The same methodological guidelines followed for the calculation of the CPI-GBA, described in Methodology No 19, will be used.

The weight structure for the baskets of each region will represent the ratio of household consumption expenditure corresponding to each region based on the 2004/05 Household Income and Expenditure Survey. The same guidelines applied for the weight structure updating of the CPI-GBA will be followed. Once results are obtained for each regional CPI, the national CPI will be calculated based on the aggregation of regional consumer price indices. In this way, there will be comparability among regions and the national territory, and continuity of the CPI-GBA will be maintained.

As of July 2017, INDEC will adopt the COICOP classification (Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose), United Nations, 1999. This classification has a first disaggregation level of 12 divisions: Food and non-alcoholic beverages; Alcoholic beverages and tobacco; Clothing and footwear; Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels; Household equipment and maintenance; Health; Transport; Communication; Recreation and culture; Education; Restaurants and hotels; and Other goods and services.

## Coverage of the national CPI

The Price collection is distributed in 39 urban agglomerations in all provinces of the country. The selection of these agglomerations includes the capitals of the provinces: La Plata, Córdoba, Santa Rosa, Paraná, Santa Fe, San Salvador de Jujuy, Salta, San Miguel de Tucumán, San Fernando del Valle de Catamarca, La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, Corrientes, Posadas, Resistencia, Formosa, Gran Mendoza, San Juan, San Luis, Neuquén, Viedma, Rawson-Trelew, Río Gallegos and Ushuaia. There is also information on the following districts: Bahía Blanca, Zárate, Campana, Mar del Plata, Tandil, Río Cuarto, Villa María, Concordia, Rosario, Rafaela, Orán, Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña, San Rafael, Comodoro Rivadavia, Puerto Madryn and Río Grande. In addition, there is the collection in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires and 24 districts of the Greater Buenos Aires

**Table 9. Consumer Price Index.  
Weights of the basket by division. National total and regions.**

General level and divisions	National	Geographic region of the country					
		GBA	Pampas	Notheast	Northwest	Cuyo	Patagonia
<b>General Level</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
					%		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Clothing and footwear	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Housing, water, gas, electricity and other fuels	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Household equipment and maintenance	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Health	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Transport	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Communication	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Recreation and culture	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Education	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Restaurants and hotels	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x
Other goods and services	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x	x.x

**Table 10. Consumer Price Index. Percentage share of each region in consumption expenditure of households, compared with the national total**

<b>Región geográfica</b>	<b>Porcentaje del gasto en consumo</b>
<b>National Total</b>	<b>100</b>
GBA Region	x.x
Pampas Region	x.x
North-eastern Region	x.x
North-western Region	x.x
Cuyo Region	x.x
Patagonia Region	x.x

#### **Features of the price collection**

Each month, approximately xxx prices are collected from xxx sites. The collection takes place every working day of the month and includes different traditional outlets, supermarkets and hypermarkets, service enterprises, schools and rental households. The survey is performed directly through visits or contact of the price collector with each selected establishment or household.