

主要统计指标解释

**居民消费价格指数** 是反映一定时期内居民所消费商品及服务项目的价格水平变动趋势和变动程度的相对数。居民消费价格水平的变动率在一定程度上反映了通货膨胀（或紧缩）的程度。编制居民消费价格指数的目的，在于分析消费品价格和服务价格变动对社会经济和居民生活的影响，满足各级政府制定政策和计划、进行宏观调控的需要，以及为国民经济核算提供参考依据。

**商品零售价格指数** 是反映市场商品零售价格的变动趋势和变动程度的相对数。编制商品零售价格指数，其目的在于掌握商品价格的变动趋势，为国家宏观调控和国民经济核算提供参考依据。

**工业生产者出厂价格指数** 反映工业企业产品第一次出售时的出厂价格的变化趋势和变动幅度。

**工业生产者购进价格指数** 反映工业企业产品作为中间投入产品的购进价格的变化趋势和变动幅度。

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

**Consumer Price Indices** are relative figures reflecting the trend and degree of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by households during a given period. The rate of change of Consumer Price Index (CPI) reflects the degree of currency inflation (or deflation) to a certain extent. The purpose of compiling CPI is analyzing the effect of the price changes of consumer goods and services on the social economy and household livelihood, meeting the needs of all levels of governments to make policies and plans and carry out macroeconomic control, and providing reference for national accounting.

**Retail Price Indices** are relative figures reflecting the trend and degree of changes in retail prices of commodities during a given period. The purpose of compiling RPI is obtaining the trend of the price changes of goods, and providing reference for macroeconomic control and national accounting.

**Producer Price Indices for Industrial Products** reflect the trend and degree of the general ex-factory prices of all manufactured products in the first sale.

**Purchasing Price Indices for Industrial Producers** reflect the trend and degree of the purchasing prices of industrial products as intermediate inputs.