

Appendix C2

Provincial-level Pricing of the Urban Basket

All provincial-level retail prices are the retail prices in the corresponding provincial capital.

No retail goods prices at all and no average wages of industrial staff and workers are available for Lhasa/ Tibet; the prices of Xining/ Qinghai were used throughout. What is available for Tibet is the implicit construction price.

No urban living expenditure data are available for Haikou/ Hainan, which prevents the calculation of unit value prices. What are available are the retail prices for Haikou and the construction costs and average wages of industrial staff and workers for Hainan; in all instances of lacking data, the data of Guangzhou/ Guangdong were used.

For Chongqing see notes to the table on the price level of the rural basket across provinces and the appendix on adjustment of the rural CPI.

When the price of a particular commodity in a particular province (provincial capital) is not available, two different solutions are applied. The first is to use, whenever available, the price of another relevant commodity (B) to estimate the missing price (for commodity A); thus, an estimate of the price of A based on the price of B is calculated as the price of B in the particular province (provincial capital), divided by the nationwide price of B, times the nationwide price of A. A second solution is to use the price published for a similar province (provincial capital).

A. Consumer goods (*goumai shangpin*)

1. Foods (*shipin*)

Staples: for each of the six items, the nationwide quantity was priced at the provincial price.

Tobacco: see the rural case.

Spirits (*baijiu*): data are missing for Shanghai, Nanchang (Jiangxi), and Zhengzhou (Henan); data from Nanjing (Jiangsu) in the first case and Wuhan (Hubei) in the second and third case were used instead.

All other alcohol: see the rural case.

Tea leaves: see the rural case.

Lamb: data are missing for Nanchang (Jiangxi), Wuhan (Hubei), and Guiyang (Guizhou); data from Zhengzhou (Henan) in the first and second case and from Kunming (Yunnan) in the third case were used instead.

Poultry: the prices of poultry in Changsha (Hunan) and Guiyang (Guizhou) are assumed to be the same as in Wuhan (Hubei) and Kunming (Yunnan), respectively.

Eggs: the price of eggs in Guiyang (Guizhou) is assumed to be the same as in Kunming (Yunnan).

Fish: the price of fish in Guiyang (Guizhou) is assumed to be the same as in Kunming (Yunnan); for Harbin (Heilongjiang), Changchun (Jilin) was substituted, and for Tianjin, Beijing.

Sugar: see the rural case.

Fresh fruit: the price of fresh fruit in Guiyang (Guizhou) is assumed to be the same as in Kunming (Yunnan).

Sweets: the price of “crisp sweets” (*suxintang*) is used; the Shanghai price of sweets was approximated based on the price of chocolate.

Mixed food cans, other cans: the prices of the two types of cans in Haikou (Hainan) are assumed to be the same as in Guangzhou (Guangdong).

2. Clothing (*yizhuo shangpin*)

Cotton – chemical fiber mix: the price in Chengdu (Sichuan) is assumed to be the same as in Kunming (Yunnan).

Chemical fiber, Nylon, and silk: see the rural case.

Plastic shoes: the price in Shanghai is assumed to be the same as in Nanjing (Jiangsu).

3. Articles for daily use (*riyongpin*)

Fan, cloth stand, radio: see the rural case.

9. Energy: see the rural case.

B. Services (*fei shangpin*)

Gas (*meiqifei*). The price of gas in Taiyuan (Shanxi) is assumed to be same as in Shijiazhuang (Hebei); for Chengdu (Sichuan), Guiyang (Guizhou), and Kunming (Yunnan), the price in Xi'an (Shaanxi) was substituted.