HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ICP2017 RESULT
HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION: ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION BY HOUSEHOLDS (AICH)

ICP International Comparison Program

1

The ICP is one of the largest statistical initiatives in the world. It is managed by the World Bank under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Commission, and relies on a partnership of international, regional, sub-regional, and national agencies working under a robust governance framework and following an established statistical methodology.

2

The main objectives of the ICP are to:
a. produce purchasing power parities (PPPs) and comparable price level indexes (PLIs) for participating economies;
b. convert volume and per capita measures of gross domestic product (GDP) and its expenditure.

3

The main purpose of PPPs is to convert national accounts aggregates into a common currency unit after accounting for price level differences, thus allowing for comparisons of real expenditure levels of GDP and its component expenditures across economies.

4

These national accounts aggregates include GDP and its main components:
a. Individual Consumption Expenditure by Households (ICEH);
b. Actual Individual Consumption by Households (AICH);
c. Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE); and
d. Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF).

5

Individual Consumption Expenditure by Households (ICEH) & Actual Individual Consumption by Households (AICH):
• Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages,
• Non durable, Semi durable, Durable, Services
• Education, Health, Transportation & Communication Transportation Recreation & Culture Restaurants & Hotels

6

Individual Consumption Expenditure by Households (ICEH) vs Actual Individual Consumption by Households (AICH).

AICH includes ICEH and nonprofit institutions serving households (NPISH) expenditures on behalf of individuals, as well as individual government consumption expenditure on behalf of households.

GDP Expenditure Per Capita Based on PPPs: HK$61,375

The four economies with the highest per capita real GDP are Singapore (HK$564,960); Brunei Darussalam (HK$362,379); Hong Kong, China (HK$360,247); and Taipei, China (HK$283,878).

Real GDP (in PPP terms): HK$232.3 trillion

Among the participating economies of Asia and the Pacific, the People's Republic of China is the largest economy with a real GDP of HK$117.9 trillion, followed by India with HK$48.4 trillion and Indonesia with HK$17.4 trillion.

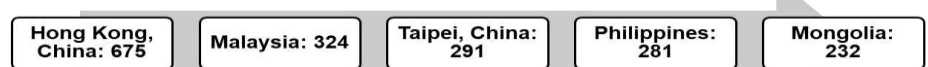## Household Final Consumption: Actual Individual Consumption by Households (AICH)

Per Capita Real Expenditure Indexes on Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages, 2017

Hong Kong, China; **346**

Malaysia; **261**

Taipei, China; **234**

Fiji; **224**

Philippines; **180**

Bread and Cereals

| Philippines: 274 | Taipei, China: 234 | Bangladesh: 232 | Sri Lanka: 219 | Fiji: 205 | Malaysia (8th): 166 |

Meat and Fish

| Hong Kong, China: 675 | Malaysia: 324 | Taipei, China: 291 | Philippines: 281 | Mongolia: 232 |

Fruits and Vegetables

| Fiji: 268 | Taipei, China: 242 | Malaysia: 209 | Thailand: 208 | Hong Kong, China: 186 |

Other Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages

| Hong Kong, China: 351 | Malaysia: 315 | Singapore: 256 | Fiji: 239 | Bhutan: 215 |

Bread and Cereals – The Philippines

- The Philippines is **the biggest market for U.S. soymeal**, as well as having a large feed producing sector of its own.

- Total grains imports are forecast at 8 million tonnes, an unchanged estimates, down from 8.3 million the year before. Wheat imports are put at 7.5 million tonnes, another unrevised figure, down from 7.7 million the year before.

- Philippine production of rice is forecast at 12.6 million tonnes in 2019-20, unrevised from the previous month's report and up from 12.5 million the year before. Rice imports in 2019-20 are put at 2.8 million tonnes, compared with 3 million in 2018-19

Source: https://www.world-grain.com/articles/12902-focus-on-philippines

- As in most Asian countries, the staple food in the Philippines is rice. It is most often steamed and always served with meat, fish and vegetable dishes. Leftover rice is often fried with garlic to make sinangag, which is usually served at breakfast together with a fried egg and cured meat or sausages.

The 7 Most Popular Breads, By Connie Veneracion (Updated on 10/30/19)

While rice may still be the top breakfast item in the rural Philippines, in the urban centers where the pace of life is faster, bread is the number one go-to breakfast. There is a panaderia (bakery) on almost every street corner, most are open before the crack of dawn and later into the night, and bread is baked fresh daily.

Pandesal

Pan De Coco

Spanish Bread

Tasty

Ensaymada

Monay

Kababayan

Source: https://www.thespruceeats.com/inside-a-filipino-panaderia-3030321

Meat and Fish – Hong Kong, China

- Hong Kong is **the top receiver of Brazilian beef imports worldwide**, ahead of China, the European Union and the United States, according to data provided by Brazil's Secretariat of Foreign Trade (SECEX).

- The data provided by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) showed that, **the average Hong Kong eats a whopping 102.7kg of pork, beef, poultry and other meat annually**, higher than that of Europe and the United States.

- In a study on Hong Kong and China's water risk by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, Hong Kong was labelled as one of **the biggest per capita users of freshwater in the entire Asian region,** and could slash water wastage by 40% if diets were less meat heavy.

**Meat Consumption in Hong Kong
Lets add up the amounts of each type of meat that they eat per capita, per year:**

**Seafood 71.2 kg/year
Beef 25.82 kg
Pork 67.11 kg
Poultry 54.86 kg**

So that's: 218.99 kg or 219 kg per year/365= 0.599 (0.6) kg/day into pounds is: 1.3 pounds of meat per day.

"In [Hong Kong] people's mindset, meat is the major source of nutrition, and carbohydrates are the main cause of being overweight."

Nutritionist Kathy Ng Yiu-fan

Source:
https://www.chinawaterrisk.org/opinions/why-hong-kong-needs-a-meat-tax/
https://www.carnivoreisvegan.com/hong-kong-long-life-eat-meat/

Seasonal fruit and vegetables

- **Imported fresh ingredients** are often **too expensive** for Fijians and the resorts have been encouraged by successive governments to source more produce locally. The results are slowly being realized, giving Fijians a new source of income.

- The availability of fruit and some vegetables **is determined by the seasons, with local produce extremely cheap** when in abundance – bananas, pawpaw (also known as papaya) and coconuts are available year-round. Expensive imports including apples, oranges and melons bolster lows in productivity.

- There are plenty of tropical fruits like papaya, bananas, pineapple and, of course, coconut. Fijians **also eat a lot of root vegetables** like cassava or taro (sometimes called dalo), and spinach-like greens.

Fruits and Vegetables - Fiji

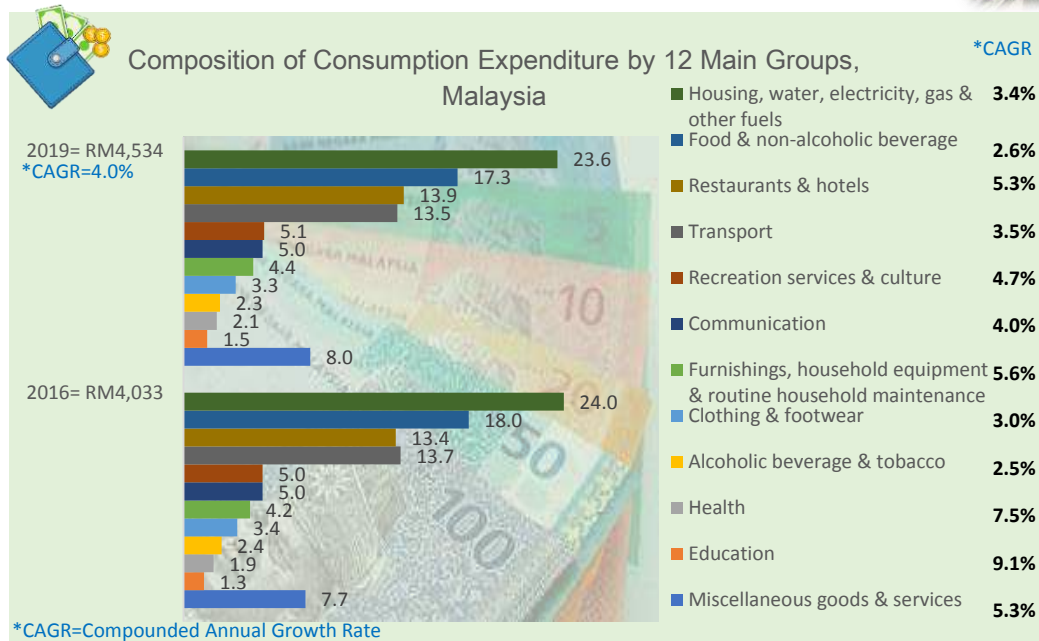The following is a list of fruits grown extensively in Fiji:

January Watermelon, pineapple, vi (Tahitian apple), avocado, vutu (small nut, similar to almond), guava, lemon.
February Pineapple, vi, avocado, guava, lemon, Ivi (Tahitian chestnut).
March Guava, lemon, Ivi, mandarin, orange.
April Guava, lemon, lvi, mandarin, orange.
May Lemon, mandarin, orange, daruka (Fijian asparagus).
June Mandarin, orange, passionfruit, tarawao (small, round and crunchy with a hard seed), dawa (Fijian lychee), watermelon, soursop (large spiky looking fruit with lots of hard seeds, creamy in texture).
July Passionfruit, tarawao (tiny hard, sour fruit), dawa, watermelon, soursop.
August Kavika (wax apple), soursop.
September Mango, pineapple, kavika, soursop.
October Mango, pineapple, kavika, jackfruit.
November Mango, pineapple, jackfruit, vi (Tahitian apple), breadfruit, vutu.
December Watermelon, pineapple, vi (Tahitian apple), breadfruit, avocado, vutu.

Source:
https://www.roughguides.com/fiji/eating-drinking/
https://www.captaincookcruisesfiji.com/blog/the-vegetarians-guide-to-food-in-fiji/

Malaysia Household Expenditure, 2019

- In 2019, the mean monthly household **consumption expenditure rose 3.9 per cent** per annum in tandem with the moderate **growth of mean monthly household income at 4.2 per cent** for the period of 2016 to 2019.

- In terms of value, the **mean monthly household expenditure increased** from RM4,033 in 2016 to **RM4,534** in 2019.

Composition of Consumption Expenditure by 12 Main Groups, Malaysia

*CAGR

2019= RM4,534
*CAGR=4.0%

23.6
17.3
13.9
13.5
5.1
5.0
4.4
3.3
2.3
2.1
1.5
8.0

2016= RM4,033

24.0
18.0
13.4
13.7
5.0
5.0
4.2
3.4
2.4
1.9
1.3
7.7

*CAGR=Compounded Annual Growth Rate

Group	*CAGR
Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	3.4%
Food & non-alcoholic beverage	2.6%
Restaurants & hotels	5.3%
Transport	3.5%
Recreation services & culture	4.7%
Communication	4.0%
Furnishings, household equipment & routine household maintenance	5.6%
Clothing & footwear	3.0%
Alcoholic beverage & tobacco	2.5%
Health	7.5%
Education	9.1%
Miscellaneous goods & services	5.3%

The group of Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels (23.6%); Food & non-alcoholic beverages (17.3%); and Transport (13.5%) remained the major components of household expenditure.

Consumption of Selected Daily Goods

- Selected daily goods include wet and dry items like controlled items such as rice, cooking oil, sugar and milk. Analyses were made for the use of selected daily goods in terms of quantity and cost.

- Findings showed that 96.9 per cent households spent on rice. The average quantity spent was 11.9 kg per household at a cost of RM43.54. This shows that rice is still needed and plays an important role as a staple food for Malaysian households.

- Other goods with high consumption were chicken at 6.5 kg (RM52.41 per month) and white sugar at 2.6 kg (RM7.34 per month).

No.	Goods	Households who spent (%)	Average price (RM)	Unit	Quantity consumed	Cost per month (RM)
1	Rice	96.9	3.65	kg	11.9	43.54
2	Chicken	88.8	8.03	kg	6.5	52.41
3	White sugar	87.4	2.85	kg	2.6	7.34
4	Hen's egg	85.4	0.34	one	46.5	15.82
5	Choy sum	74.2	7.12	kg	0.9	6.48
6	Cooking oil	83.2	4.12	kg	4.8	19.58
7	Big onion	66	4.2	kg	1.5	6.12
8	Condensed milk	63.8	2.82	can	2.9	8.18
9	Indian mackerel fish	57.9	14.26	kg	1.6	23.06
10	Wheat flour	57	1.91	kg	2.6	5.06
11	Round cabbage	55.3	3.65	kg	1.7	6.16
12	Cuttlefish	53.9	25.39	kg	1.1	27.99
13	Prawn	52.4	30.18	kg	1.2	36.3
14	Banana	40.5	4.17	kg	2.0	8.54
15	Beef	38.8	31.95	kg	1.5	47.21
16	Fresh coconut milk	38.1	10.21	kg	1.0	9.91
17	Apple	36.1	1.2	one	10.3	12.32

TO BE CONTINUED...

References:
1. 2017 ICP; Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditure; A Summary Report
2. 2017 ICP; Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditure; Results and Methodology
3. ICP DOSM Newsletter DOSM/BPHPP/2.2021/Series 37
4. ICP DOSM Newsletter DOSM/BPHPP/2.2021/Series 41
5. 2019 DOSM; Household Expenditure Survey Report, Malaysia

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