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Beyond the Price Tag: A Deep Dive into Household Spending and Its Effects on CPI.

ABDELHAFIDI m'hamed[1]♦**, ELHADI ali** [2]

[1] Globalization and Economic Policies Laboratory, University of alger 3- (algeria), abdelhafidi.mhamed@univ-alger3.dz

[2] quantitative applications in economic and financial sciences Laboratory, University of kasdi merbah-ouargla (algeria), elhadiali2017@gmail.com

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Abstract

The study "Beyond the Price Tag: A Deep Dive into Household Spending and Its Effects on the CPI" looks into Algerian household spending and inflation from 2000 to 2025. Regression analysis and long-run connection tests are used in this quantitative study using data from the World Bank and the National Statistics Office. The findings indicate statistically significant relationships between household spending, per-capita GDP, and the Consumer Price Index: while growth in per-capita GDP exhibits a complicated, occasionally negative relationship with real welfare—suggesting purchasing power erosion due to inflation—increased household spending is linked to changes in the CPI. The results emphasize the necessity of economic diversification to lessen sensitivity to external shocks, targeted assistance for disadvantaged households, and anti-inflation measures. The study suggests more robustness

Keywords: Household consumption expenditure ,Consumer Price Index (CPI) , Per-capita GDP, Algeria

JEL Classification: E31 ،C3

♦ Corresponding author

1- Introduction

Understanding how households spend their money is essential for grasping the economic landscape of any country, and this is especially true in Algeria. Here, household consumption accounts for a significant share of the economy, influencing everything from job creation to inflation rates. As families juggle rising costs for essentials, examining the relationship between household spending and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) becomes increasingly relevant.

This study, titled **"Beyond the Price Tag: A Deep Dive into Household Spending and Its Effects on CPI,"** aims to explore how different spending habits among households impact the CPI in Algeria over the past 25 years, from 2000 to 2025. By looking at this time frame, we can capture key economic shifts, including times of inflation and changing consumer behaviors.

Our main goals are to understand how household spending correlates with the CPI, identify which categories—like necessities versus luxuries— have the most significant effect, and see how variations in income levels play a role in these trends. By addressing these questions, we aim to offer valuable insights that can help policymakers create strategies to stabilize the economy and alleviate financial pressures for families.

As Algeria navigates a challenging economic climate marked by both local and global uncertainties, knowing how household spending influences inflation is more important than ever. Through this research, we hope to shed light on the intricate ties between consumer choices and economic indicators like the CPI, ultimately contributing to smarter policies that support the well-being of families across the country.

a. Previews studies :

01- M.M. Wafi Salha Suleiman's study" Measuring and analyzing the causal relationship between household consumption expenditure and the inflation rate in Iraq.0202
" sought to quantify the long-term correlation between household consumption and Iraq's inflation rate between 2019 and 2021. The study revealed a two-way causal relationship between household consumption expenditure and the inflation rate using the Wald test created by Toda and Yamamoto.

02- Logan Charbonneau's study, titled "Household Consumption Under Inflationary Pressures: Insights from August 0202," examines the impact of rising prices on household spending patterns in emerging economies. The researcher employed econometric methods, such as fixed and random effect estimates, to assess the effect of inflation on consumer spending behavior, using data from ten countries between 2000 and 2022. The results demonstrate a clear inverse relationship between household spending and inflation, indicating that persistently rising prices reduce the potential for real income and constrain demand for goods and services.

03- "An Econometric Study of Consumer Behavior Patterns in Algeria during the Period 1980-2016," a study by Hisham, examines the idea of consumption, its primary theories, and the variables that affect it. Based on a number of theories, the researcher concludes that consumer behavior is influenced by both economic and non-economic factors. Using an

econometric study and Taylor's model, the researcher statistically investigates household consumption in Algeria between 1980 and 2016. He comes to the conclusion that Algerian household consumption patterns are best explained by Taylor's model.

b. **Objectives**: The main goal of this study, titled **"Beyond the Price Tag: A Deep Dive into Household Spending and Its Effects on CPI,"** is to thoroughly investigate the relationship between household consumption expenditure and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Algeria. This involves examining how fluctuations in what households spend—particularly on essential goods and services—can influence overall price levels and inflation rates in the economy.

Specifically, the study seeks to assess the impact of household spending on the CPI by analyzing trends over recent years. By evaluating various categories of spending, such as food, housing, and energy, the research aims to identify which areas are most significantly correlated with changes in the CPI. Understanding these dynamics is crucial, especially in a country like Algeria, where inflation has been volatile due to a mix of internal economic pressures and external factors, like global market fluctuations.

Additionally, the study aims to provide insights into consumer behavior, exploring how changes in economic conditions—such as rising prices or changes in disposable income—affect household spending patterns. This understanding can help forecast future trends and inform policymakers about the potential consequences of their economic decisions.

Ultimately, the goal is to arm policymakers with actionable recommendations that can promote sustainable economic growth while effectively managing inflation. By understanding the intricate relationship between household spending and CPI, this research hopes to contribute to a clearer picture of the economic landscape in Algeria, helping to ensure that families can maintain their purchasing power amid rising living costs.

c. Research Questions: **Problematic :**

In Algeria, the interplay between household spending and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is increasingly significant as families contend with rising costs and inflation. Understanding this relationship is crucial for both economic stability and effective policymaking. The main question driving this study is:

How does household consumption affect the CPI?

To explore this question, the study will also consider the following sub-questions:

1. Which categories of household spending have the most significant impact on the CPI?

a. How do essential goods (like food and energy) compare to discretionary spending (like entertainment and luxury items) in influencing the CPI?

b. What role does income level play in determining household spending patterns across different categories?

c. Are there particular demographic groups that exhibit distinct spending behaviors that amplify or mitigate their impact on the CPI?

By addressing these questions, the study aims to uncover the nuances of how consumer behavior influences inflation, providing valuable insights for policymakers looking to enhance economic stability while supporting households.

Research Methodology

In this study, we will employ a quantitative methodology to explore the relationship between household spending and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Algeria. We will primarily rely on data from the **National Office of Statistics (ONS)** to obtain detailed insights into household consumption expenditures and their impact on price levels. Additionally, we will utilize **open data from the World Bank**, which provides important information on overall household consumption expenditures, allowing us to gain a broader perspective and enable international comparisons. Once the data is collected, we will analyze it using statistical techniques, particularly regression models, to determine how household spending affects the CPI, with a focus on identifying which spending categories have the most significant influence.

Time Frame: In this study, we will examine household spending and its effects on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Algeria over a span of 25 years, from 2000 to 2025. This period is particularly relevant as it encompasses significant economic changes, such as fluctuations in inflation, shifts in consumer behavior, and the impact of various local and global events. By analyzing data from these years, we hope to uncover patterns in household spending and how they relate to changes in the CPI. This approach will provide a clearer picture of how families in Algeria have adjusted their spending habits over time, offering valuable insights for policymakers who are tasked with managing economic stability and supporting households in the future.

Here are three concise hypotheses for the study:

d. **Hypothesis**

- **Hypothesis 1:**Higher household spending in Algeria leads to an increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), as greater demand raises prices.
- **Hypothesis 2**: Spending on essential goods like food and energy has a more significant impact on the CPI than spending on luxury or non-essential items.
- **Hypothesis 3**: Increases in household income result in higher spending, which in turn affects the CPI by contributing to inflation.

e. Variables

In our study, we analyzed several key variables to investigate the relationship between household spending and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Algeria. Each variable plays a specific role in understanding economic dynamics:

1. **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**:

- **Type**: Dependent Variable
- **Definition**: The CPI measures the average change over time in the prices paid by consumers for a fixed basket of goods and services. It reflects inflation trends and the cost of living for households in Algeria (economics, 2026).
- **Significance**: As a key indicator of economic health, the CPI helps gauge the purchasing power of consumers. In our research, we examine how fluctuations in household spending influence the CPI, allowing us to assess whether increased demand from households contributes to rising prices.

2. **Household Consumption Expenditure**:

Type: Independent Variable

Definition: This variable captures the total amount spent by households on goods and services during a specific period. It encompasses various categories, including essentials like food and housing, as well as non-essentials like entertainment (Merike Kukk a b, 2025).

Significance: Analyzing household consumption expenditure is vital for understanding consumer behavior. It provides insights into how families prioritize their spending, which in turn can drive demand and affect price levels in the economy.

3. **Per Capita GDP**:

Type: Independent Variable

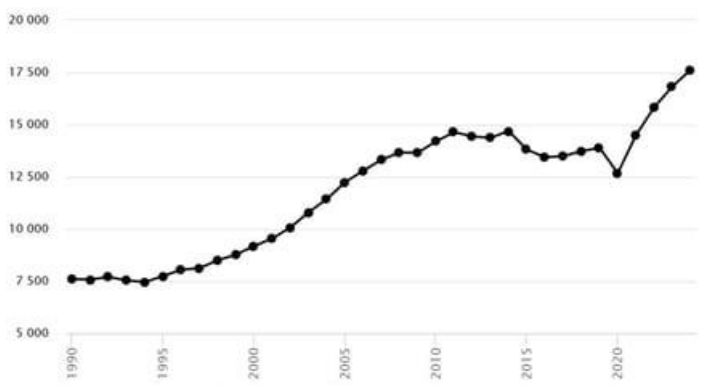
Definition: Per Capita GDP represents the total economic output (GDP) divided by the population, indicating the average income per person in Algeria. It serves as a measure of economic prosperity and living standards (Soumeya BENABDALLAH, 2024).

Significance: This variable is important because it reflects the economic conditions faced by individuals. Higher per capita GDP typically correlates with increased spending power, which can lead to higher household expenditure and influence the CPI. In our study, we will explore how changes in per capita GDP affect household consumption and inflation.

2- Importance of Household Spending in the Economy :

Household spending—accounting for roughly 55% of GDP—is the principal engine of economic activity, driving production, investment and job creation; sustained consumption fuels growth, while sharp declines (from low confidence or high inflation) can trigger slowdowns or recessions) Abdennour Mohammed(2022 ‹. Closely linked to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), household expenditure both shapes and responds to inflation: the CPI tracks price changes for a representative basket of goods and services, and rises in the CPI erode real purchasing power, forcing households to spend more to maintain living standards and thereby dampening real consumption. Because the CPI is used to index wages, pensions and benefits and to guide monetary policy (central banks may raise rates to curb inflation), it is a key mediator between price dynamics and household behavior. In Algeria, where spending on essentials such as food and energy dominates consumption, increases in demand—exacerbated by currency depreciation and global price shocks—have contributed to higher CPI readings; conversely, falling consumer confidence reduces demand and can worsen inflationary pressures, so understanding the interplay between household spending and the CPI is vital for effective policy to stabilize the economy and protect household welfare) economics(2026 ‹.

FIGURE 01: Evolution of GDP per capita enAlgérie



Source : https://ar.tradingeconomics.com/algeria

Analysis of GDP per Capita (PPP) in Algeria (1990-2022)

Over the past three decades, Algeria's GDP per capita has shown a significant upward trend, reflecting a long journey of economic development. Starting at around $7,000 in the early 1990s, the country experienced successes and challenges that echo the lives of its citizens.

Key Milestones (achat, 2026)

1990s: Economic conditions were relatively stable, but growth was slow. Many households felt the pinch, as the benefits of economic policies took their time to materialize. The government was beginning to adjust its approach, but real change was just on the horizon.

2000-2014: This period marked a turning point. With oil prices soaring, Algeria's economy thrived, and GDP per capita soared to about $15,000. For many, this meant better job opportunities and enhanced living standards. Improvements in infrastructure and public services were noticeable, and families could access better healthcare and education.

2015-2020: The party didn't last forever, though. When oil prices dropped, the economy faltered. Many people faced job insecurity, and public services struggled to meet the needs of citizens. This created a sense of uncertainty and frustration among the population, leading to calls for change and reform.

A Glimmer of Hope

With a recovery in 2021 and 2022, there's a renewed sense of optimism. The upward trend in GDP indicates that the economy might be bouncing back. Citizens are hopeful that improved global oil prices and government initiatives will lead to better job prospects and a restoration of public services.

What This Means for People ?

Everyday Impact: Changes in GDP per capita are not just numbers; they can translate to better living conditions, improved education,

and more opportunities for families. A growing GDP can lead to increased wages, better jobs, and a chance for people to invest in their futures.

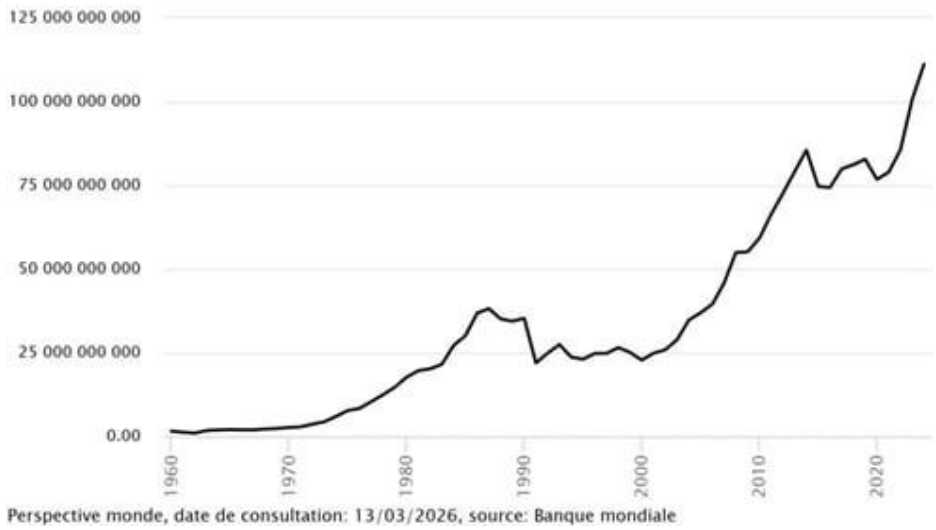
Importance of Resilience: The fluctuations remind us how important it is for Algeria to

diversify its economy. Relying too heavily on oil leaves families vulnerable to global market changes. More diverse industries can create stable jobs and vibrant local economies, benefiting everyone.

Looking Ahead: The challenges faced during the stagnation period have fueled calls for systemic change. Many citizens are eager for reforms that will lead to sustainable growth and equitable distribution of wealth. There's a desire to see resources used to uplift communities, improve education, and invest in healthcare.

The story of Algeria's GDP per capita from 1990 to 2022 is one of resilience, hope, and the pursuit of a better life for its people. As economic indicators show recovery, the focus must shift toward creating a future where all Algerians can thrive, emphasizing sustainable development, inclusivity, and economic diversification. The path ahead is a shared journey—a chance for everyone to contribute to a brighter, more stable economic landscape.

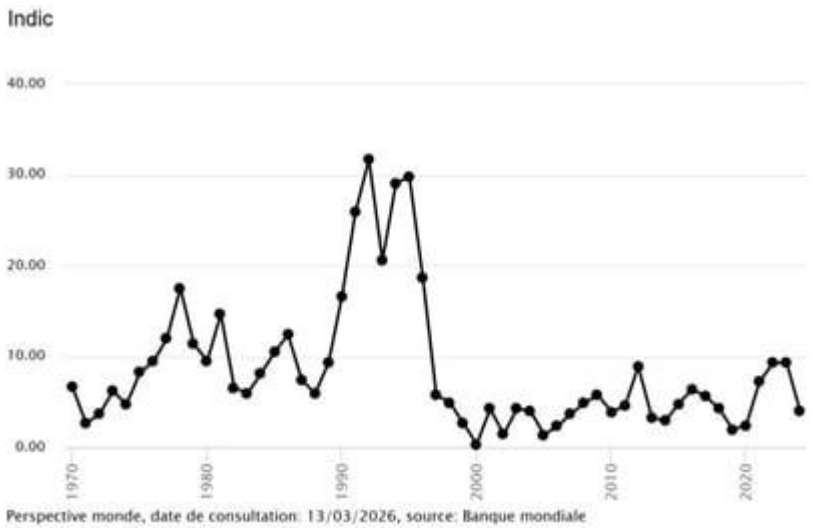
Figure 02: Household Final Consumption Expenditure (current US$)



Individual consumption encompasses all goods and services (referred to as "individual") acquired by households (as opposed to government purchases) to meet the needs of household members. The definition of household consumption specifically targets expenditures that households bear directly (maseconomics., 2026). This includes various household expenses such as food, beverages, clothing, water, electricity and heating, as well as furniture, household appliances, and routine home maintenance. Communication services include internet, telephone, and cable television. It also includes healthcare expenditures such as medications. Finally, it includes household spending on leisure and culture: books, subscriptions, travel, etc. Excluded are healthcare expenditures covered by the government and investments made by households, such as the purchase of a home. Therefore, goods or services not paid for directly by households, even if they benefit from them, such as road infrastructure and security services, are also excluded. This is an important component of GDP.

The chart depicting household final consumption expenditure in Algeria from 1960 to 2022 illustrates a clear upward trend, reflecting significant improvements in living standards over the decades. After initial growth following independence, the 1990s were marked by economic challenges and stagnation due to political instability and falling oil prices. However, the early 2000s saw a resurgence as oil revenues soared, allowing families to spend more on education and healthcare, thereby enhancing their quality of life. The recent spike in the 2020s signifies recovery post-pandemic, bringing renewed hope. Yet, rising consumption underscores the need for economic diversification to ensure stability and sustained growth in the future.

Figure 03:Indice of price at the consommation (annual cruissance in %)



Or inflation rate. The price index growth at the consumption (CPI) ensures the yearly variation in order to generate this information at the end of the inflation period. This will also reverse the change made by the price paid by the consumer who can spend a period of time donating to other people and other services. Provided, the basket and services on the basis of the calculations change with the time and changes in consumption habits. One growth of the CPI, without the growth of the return, contains a decrease of the door. Inversion, one of the problems of the CPI or its maintenance, while incomes are on the rise leads to an increase in the purchasing power of households.The graph depicting the annual growth rate of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Algeria from 1970 to 2022 reveals a complex narrative about the country's economic landscape (Dilmi RABAH, 2024).

In the early years, we see relatively stable prices, reflecting a period of economic adjustment following independence. However, the late 1980s bring a noticeable spike around 1990, likely indicative of economic turmoil and the repercussions of political unrest, which created inflationary pressures. Prices fluctuated dramatically in the following years, with peaks and troughs that represent the instability and challenges Algeria faced during the 1990s and early 2000s, particularly amid falling oil prices.

As we move into the 2000s, a marked trend emerges as oil revenues recover, leading to a period of relative stability and decreasing inflation rates. This suggests that as the economy improves due to higher oil prices, the cost of living becomes more manageable for households. The steady rise in the 2010s indicates increasing consumer spending and possibly greater demand for goods and services, hinting at improving living standards.

However, the recent surge in inflation rates in the early 2020s raises concerns. This spike could reflect global economic pressures, supply chain disruptions due to the pandemic, and domestic challenges, such as reliance on imports and fluctuations in the oil market. This situation highlights the need for Algeria to diversify its economy to safeguard against such volatility.

In summary, the CPI growth rate elucidates the interplay of various economic factors and underscores the importance of stability for improving the quality of life for Algerians. The journey from relative stability to inflationary spikes poses a challenge, emphasizing the need for sustained economic reforms and diversification strategies to foster long-term resilience.

Practically speaking, the study aims to quantify how consumer behavior—represented by two variables: final household consumption and per capita GDP—affects the Consumer Price Index, which is the primary indicator of inflation and expresses the average change in prices of a basket of basic goods and services consumed by households.

$$\mathbf{IPC} = \alpha + \beta\mathbf{1CON} + \beta\mathbf{2\ GDPPR} + \varepsilon\ \mathbf{T}$$

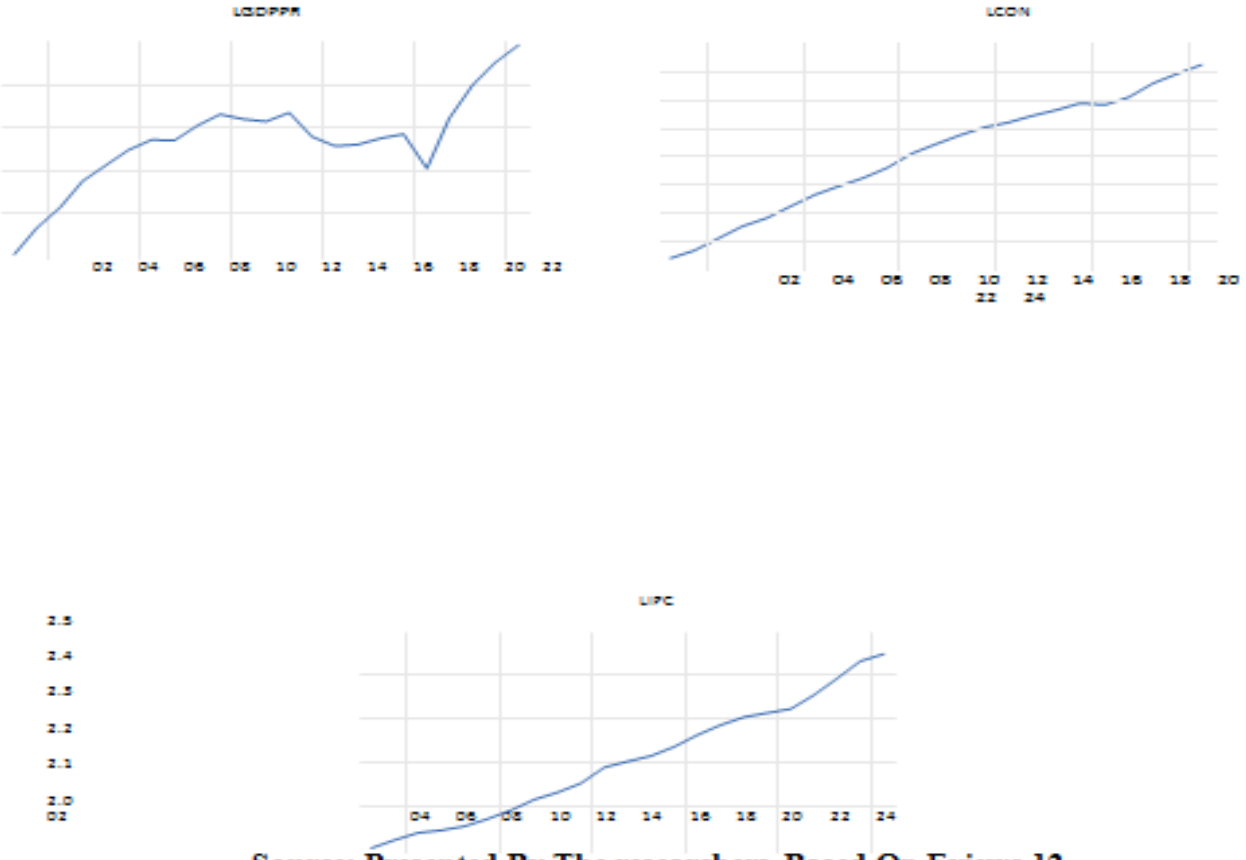
GDPPR : Per Capita GDP represents the share of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for each individual.

IPC : Consumer Price Index (CPI)

CON :Final Consumption Expenditure of Households

The World Bank's open data sources provided us with the data, which covered the years 2002-2024 and had a total of 23 views.

Figure 04 : Graphical representation of the study variables stationary



Source: Presented By The researchers Based On Eviews 12

Source: Presented By The researchers Based On Eviews 12

Table 01: Table of results of the stability study

variables	level			1st défference			décision
	none	Trend and intersept	intersept	none	Trend and intersept	intersept	
Icp	0.9998	0.1190	0.2518		0.0782	0.0028	Stati in first déf
gdppr	0.0261	0.2635	0.1333	0.0027	0.9507	0.1394	Stati in first déf
con		0.2725	0.0645		0.1637	0.0060	Stati in first déf

Levels Equation
Case 2: Restricted Constant and No Trend

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
LCON	0.767434	0.048682	15.76429	0.0001
LGDPPR	-0.770528	0.373560	-2.062661	0.1081
C	-3.305585	1.079554	-3.061991	0.0376

EC = LIPC - (0.7674*LCON -0.7705*LGDPPR - 3.3056)

F-Bounds Test — Null Hypothesis: No levels relationship

Test Statistic	Value	Signif.	I(0)	I(1)
		Asymptotic: n=1000		
F-statistic	3.658311	10%	2.63	3.35
k	2	5%	3.1	3.87
		2.5%	3.55	4.38
		1%	4.13	5
Actual Sample Size	19	Finite Sample: n=35		
		10%	2.845	3.623
		5%	3.478	4.335
		1%	4.948	6.028
		Finite Sample: n=30		
		10%	2.915	3.695
		5%	3.538	4.428
		1%	5.155	6.265

Source: Presented By The researchers Based On Eviews 12

regression equation :

EC = LIPC - (0.7674*LCON - 0.7705*LGDPPR - 3.3056)

Coefficient Estimates :

1. **Coefficients**:
   - **LCON**: −0.7674
   - **LGDPPR**: −0.7702
   - **Constant (C)**: −3.3056
2. **Interpretation**:

The coefficients suggest that for a one-unit increase in LCON and LGDPPR, the dependent variable (presumably LPC) decreases by approximately 0.7674 and 0.7702 units, respectively, assuming all else is equal.

3. **Standard Errors**:
   The standard errors are provided alongside the coefficients, which can help assess the reliability of the estimated coefficients. For example:
   The standard error for LCON is 0.04861, meaning the coefficient estimate's precision is reasonably high.
   Similarly, LGDPPR has a standard error of 0.04620.
4. **T-Statistics and P-Values**:
   The t-statistics for both coefficients indicate whether they are significantly different from zero. Generally, a t-statistic greater than 2 (in absolute value) suggests significance at the 5% level.
   The p-values show that both LCON and LGDPPR are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

F-Bounds Test

1. **F-Statistic**:
   The F-statistic is 3.658311. This is an important figure for determining the presence of a levels relationship among the variables.
2. **Hypothesis Testing**:
   The null hypothesis states there is no levels relationship among the variables. The F-statistic will be compared against critical values to make this determination.
3. **Critical Values**:
   The table shows critical values for different significance levels (1%, 5%, and 10%) with both finite and asymptotic samples.
   Based on the provided F-statistic, compare it against the provided critical values:

- If 3.658311is greater than the critical values for the 10% level but less than those for the 5% level, this indicates that there is a relationship at the 10% level but not at the 5%.
- Check the actual sample size vs. the critical values provided for the most accurate assessment.
- If F−statisticF-statisticF−statistic exceeds the critical value at a certain level, you can reject the null hypothesis, indicating a longterm relationship among the variables.
- The negative coefficients suggest inverse relationships between the dependent variable and independent variables.
- Both LCON and LGDPPR are significant predictors of changes in LPC .

Recommendations:

- Consider running further diagnostic tests, such as checking for multicollinearity or conducting additional robustness checks to validate the model.
- Explore the implications of these findings in your specific context (e.g., economic policy, forecasting).

EC=LIPC−(0.7674×LCON−0.7705×LGDPPR−3.3056)

Components of the Analysis Variables Explained:

LIPC: Logarithm of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), reflecting changes in price levels and inflation.

LCON: Logarithm of Final Consumption Expenditure of Households, indicating household spending.

LGDPPR: Logarithm of Per Capita GDP, indicative of economic output per individual.

Coefficient Interpretations:

0.7674 (LCON): A unit increase in household consumption expenditure leads to an expected increase in the economic condition (EC), reflecting positive household spending impacts on welfare.

-0.7705 (LGDPPR): A unit increase in per capita GDP negatively impacts EC. This indicates potential issues where growth may not directly translate to improved economic conditions for individuals.

Constant (-3.3056): This term adjusts the model, representing baseline economic conditions absent of any household consumption or GDP per capita influences.

Analysis of Economic Conditions **Interpreting EC:**

A positive EC suggests that the economic condition of individuals (logged CPI) is favorable when adjusted for consumption expenditures and GDP per capita.

A negative EC may signify that despite rising GDP or household consumption, the real economic conditions are not improving, possibly due to inflation eroding purchasing power.

Household Spending (CON):

If households increase spending (reflected in a rising LCON), it may lead to improved economic conditions—assuming CPI does not rise faster than this spending.

Increased consumption can drive demand, stimulating economic growth, but it raises concerns if consumption is funded by debt, indicating unsustainable growth.

Impact of Inflation (IPC):

The CPI directly influences the EC, with inflation eroding real income. High inflation can offset any growth in GDP or consumption, suggesting that policy interventions may be necessary to control price levels.

If inflation increases (higher LIPC), it could result in a lower EC, indicating declining purchasing power and living standards.

GDP Per Capita:

The negative coefficient related to LGDPPR suggests that growth alone does not guarantee improved economic conditions for individuals. This could indicate rising inequality, where growth benefits only certain sectors or populations.

Conclusion

The EC model provides a nuanced view of how consumption, GDP, and inflation are interrelated. It emphasizes the importance of:

Monitoring inflation: Managing CPI levels is crucial to ensure that economic growth translates to real improvements in living standards.

Balancing growth and consumption: Sustainable economic strategies must foster household spending while ensuring that growth benefits are broadly distributed.

Policy Recommendations: Policymakers should consider interventions that stabilize prices, promote equitable growth, and enhance household consumption power.

This analysis underscores the delicate balance between growth, inflation, and consumption in shaping economic conditions.

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