#### CHAPTER I.—RETAIL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES.

#### § 1. Collection of Information as to Retail Prices.

Retail prices of food and groceries and average rentals of houses for years extending back to the year 1901 were collected by the Commonwealth Statistician, and in some cases have been recorded by the Statisticians of various States for earlier years.

Retail prices of a more extensive range of commodities (including clothing) and certain services in common demand have been ascertained at frequent and regular intervals since 1923 for each of the six capital cities and for twenty-seven of the more important towns of Australia. Comparable information is available for the month of November in each year from 1914 to 1922 for each of the six capital cities.

The range of items for which retail price data is obtained was considerably extended in 1948 and in later years.

The retail prices of food and groceries in approximately two hundred towns throughout Australia were collected as at November of each year from 1913 to 1942, when collection was discontinued.

The manner in which the main body of commodity prices used in the retail price indexes are ascertained and certain methods adopted to ensure their accuracy and comparability from period to period are briefly as follows:—

- (i) Representative and reputable retailers are selected for each city and town covered by the indexes and are required to furnish information as to prices (monthly in respect of food and groceries and quarterly in respect of other items). Prices for each item are obtained where practicable from ten or more retailers in each of the capital cities, and from five or more retailers in each of the provincial towns. Whenever necessary, supplementary information is obtained from other retailers.
- (ii) Information is collected under authority of the Census and Statistics Act 1905-1949, which requires that information be supplied accurately and promptly and ensures that particulars supplied by individual retailers will not be divulged to any other person or Government authority. Penalties are provided against failure to supply information, against supplying false information and against failure to answer truthfully any question asked by an authorized officer in respect of the contents of any return.
- (iii) The actual collection of information is carried out by qualified Field Officers of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics working under the supervision of the Statisticians of the respective States. These Field Officers have very wide powers of investigation, including entry of premises and inspection of goods, records, etc.
- (iv) The Field Officers not only receive and check returns but visit the retail shops concerned, whenever necessary, to obtain requisite information. In respect of some articles, where variation of quality may be considerable, Field Officers are equipped with samples of the goods used for price comparisons. In such cases the Field Officers visit every retail informant at each quarterly collection and personally inspect the relevant goods and prices thereof.

- (v) Before each quarterly collection Supervising Field Officers review the standards of the whole of the items for which prices are collected, after making extensive inquiries among manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. These Supervising Field Officers periodically accompany Field Officers at their price collections and check their work. This not only ensures accuracy and assiduity but also that all Field Officers work on uniform lines and that, as far as care and effort can make it possible, prices are recorded for representative goods of constant quality.
- (vi) The lists of items and the standards thereof are revised from time to time to keep them in harmony with changing conditions. Where such changes become necessary, suitable adjustments are made in computing the retail price indexes to ensure that they reflect changes in price with due precision and that they are not vitiated by the influence of other changes. Because of rapidly changing conditions since 1948, prices have been ascertained for an extended list of items. The purpose of this is to ensure that the indexes are kept representative of changes in current patterns of household expenditures and reliable within their definitions.
- (vii) Returns of rents for unfurnished houses of four and five rooms are made at the middle of each quarter by a representative number (ranging up to 30) of house agents in each city and town covered by the indexes. In addition, in the capital cities, particulars have been obtained as to costs of building new houses, rates and other charges for local government services including water supply and sewerage, prices of materials for repairs and maintenance, and weekly payments for houses let by State Housing authorities. These have been used together with rents of privately owned houses to provide a broadly based housing component in the Consumer Price Index.

### § 2. Nature of Retail Price Indexes.

1. General.—The basic principle of a retail price index is relatively simple. It is to select commodities representative of the field to be covered and to combine their prices at regular intervals in accordance with their relative importance in that field. The aim is to measure the degree of change in prices for the selected field taken as a whole.

In practice the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

Basically in the simplest method of compiling retail price indexes the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed quantity or "weight", the product being an "expenditure". The sum of these products for all items at any given date represents an "aggregate expenditure". The "aggregate expenditures" for successive periods are converted into an index by representing the aggregate of a selected or "base" period by an appropriate number (e.g., 100 or 1,000), and calculating index numbers to that base by the proportion which the aggregate of each period bears to the aggregate of the base period. A useful alternative method is to calculate for each item a ratio or "price relative", showing the price of that item relative to its price in the selected or base period, and to combine all these price relatives into a single index using fixed "expenditure weights". Applied to the same basic data, both methods yield the same result. The mathematical formulae are convertible one to the other.

Weighting.—Weighting is the process by which the prices of commodities are combined into an index in accordance with their relative importance in the field to be covered; which field, in the case of retail price indexes, is usually that of household expenditure.

Obviously, price changes of major items affect household expenditure more than do price changes (in like ratio) of minor items. A 10 per cent, rise in the price of butter, for example, will have a greater effect on household expenditure than a 10 per cent, rise in the price of sardines. Items are therefore assigned appropriate "weights" which are used as multipliers in the computation of the index. These may be "quantity weights" obtained from estimates of household consumption, or "expenditure (i.e. value) weights" obtained from estimates of the relative importance of the items in household expenditure.

Present-day retail price indexes usually embrace a wide and complex range of goods and services. It is customary to assist users of price indexes by describing the weights, whatever their source, in the form of percentages contributed by the items to the total index in base period (or in some other specified significant period).

The period from which the weighting pattern is derived does not necessarily coincide with the reference base adopted in calculating and presenting index numbers. Frequently, for example, data extending over several years is used as the basis of weighting, in order to smooth out short-term fluctuations in consumption. The purpose is to establish a weighting pattern that is broadly representative of consumption over the period covered by the index. In practice, the effect of small, or even substantial, differences in weighting is often slight, and is only likely to be of moment when the commodities affected show a price movement markedly different from that of other commodities.

- 3. The List of Items.—The list of items must be a selected list because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. Some items which it would be desirable to include must be excluded because comparative prices cannot be accurately ascertained for them at different times. It is deemed better to limit the list to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. Similarly, many items of small aggregate or individual importance are excluded. The list therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a basic wage regimen, nor is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. It does not imply that any particular goods or any selected grades or quantities of these goods should enter into determination of a basic or living wage. The lists used are simply selected items combined in certain proportions for the purpose of measuring price variations. The items are representative of the fields covered, and the proportions approximate to those in average consumption so far as can be ascertained.
- 4. Essential Features.—Apart from clear thinking, common sense and sound arithmetic, the prime essentials in compiling a retail price index are therefore—
  - (a) that prices be accurately ascertained at regular intervals for goods of constant grade and quality;
  - (b) that the list of items be as representative as possible of the field to be covered:
  - (c) that the weights be in approximate proportion to quantities actually used in the selected field.

5. Effects of Changing Conditions on Indexes.—Technological development and changes in fashion render it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. Such substitutions help to keep the indexes representative of current conditions and are not injurious to an index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The indexes continue to measure, as nearly as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralized by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the prices of the new items as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

The problem of maintaining an index adequately representative of current usage has intensified since 1950 because of major changes in the pattern of household expenditure and in modes of living. In consequence the Consumer Price Index was devised as a series of linked indexes. (See paras. 1 and 2 of § 5 commencing on page 6.)

#### § 3. Purpose and Use of Retail Price Indexes.

- 1. General.—Retail price indexes are designed to measure the extent of changes in price levels only. While they may be used as indicating proportionate variations in cost of a constant standard of living, they do not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, nor the absolute cost of changes in the standard of living. Strictly speaking they measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the selected list of items included in the index. In a broad sense, they measure proportionate change in retail price levels within the field they represent. (See also "(i) General" on page 8.)
- 2. Price Indexes for Individual Cities.—Retail price indexes measure average variations in prices for specified cities individually. They measure proportionate changes from one time to another and not differences in price levels as between cities nor comparative costs of living in different cities. The problems of measuring comparative retail price levels and comparative living costs between cities at any point of time are matters for separate consideration apart from retail price indexes.
- 3. Price Indexes and Purchasing Power.—Retail price indexes are sometimes used as a measure of change in the "purchasing power of money". Strictly speaking, such a measure relates only to purchasing power over the list of items of the index combined in their specified proportions. The validity of its use in any broader sense or in dealing with a particular problem is a question for judgment by prospective users, on the facts of the case, and in the light of the definition of the index. It is impossible to compile a single general measure that will show, for all purposes and in all classes of transactions, the change in the value of money from one time to another.
- 4. Use of Price Indexes by Industrial Tribunals.—Retail price indexes are sometimes used by industrial tribunals and other authorities for the adjustment of wages. These authorities themselves decide, however, what use (if any) they make of available indexes or whether they desire the Statistician to compile a special index or adapt an existing index to suit their purposes. It is not the practice for the Statistician to express any view as to whether such tribunals should use retail price indexes in their deliberations. In the normal course of his duties the Statistician compiles and publishes various price indexes, states what they measure, explains how they are constructed, and gives evidence or public information when required. His function in this regard is frequently

misunderstood. It is sometimes erroneously supposed that certain basic wages are determined by ascertaining the aggregate cost of the list of items included by the Statistician in a retail price index, or by calculating separate components of the wage from the aggregate cost of the items in separate groups of such an index. The actual position is briefly as follows:—

- (i) Tribunals determine a basic wage in the light of relevant evidence, presented by the parties, usually covering a wide range of economic conditions. This may, or may not, include evidence on changes in price levels.
- (ii) In some cases it may be provided by statute or by judgment of the tribunal that the total wage thus determined shall be adjusted for price change in ratio to the overall movement in a specified retail price index.

The practices followed in the past and at present in Commonwealth jurisdiction and in the various States are described in Chapter III.

#### § 4. Previous Retail Price Indexes.

- 1. General.—Five series of retail price indexes have been compiled at various times for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician prior to 1960. Each of these was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of indexes more directly relevant to current conditions. The respective indexes were:—
  - (i) The "A" Series Index (covering food, groceries and house rents) was first compiled in 1912 with the year 1911 as base = 1,000. It was discontinued in June, 1938. From 1913 to May, 1933, this index was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. Some other tribunals continued to use it until 1938 in certain localities.
  - (ii) The "B" Series Index (covering food, groceries and rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses) was first compiled in 1925 and continued until the December Quarter, 1953. It was the food and rent constituent of the "C" Series Index and was designed to replace the "A" Series Index for general statistical purposes. The "B" Series Index was not used by industrial tribunals in connexion with the adjustment of wages. Its publication was discontinued as from the December Quarter, 1953.
  - (iii) The "C" Series Index (covering food and groceries, rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. It was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for purposes of quarterly wage adjustments from May, 1934 to August, 1953. Some State tribunals continued to use or consider it in their proceedings until it was discontinued. It was last issued on its original basis for December Quarter, 1960. For certain transitional purposes a "C" Series Index was issued for March, June and September Quarters of 1961. This was calculated by varying the index numbers of December Quarter, 1960 in ratio to movements shown by the new Consumer Price Index. Section III of the Appendix to this Labour Report describes these transitional arrangements.
  - (iv) The "D" Series Index, derived by combining the "A" and "C" Series Indexes, was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from May, 1933 to May 1934, and then discontinued.

(v) The Interim Index (covering food and groceries, rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1954 with the year 1952-53 as base = 100. As its title indicated, it was constructed as a transitional index. Its compilation was discontinued following its replacement by the Consumer Price Index in June Quarter, 1960.

An index of retail price movements from 1901 to 1960 is shown on page 41 of this Labour Report. It is derived by linking together successive indexes (the "A" Series, the "C" Series, and the new Consumer Price Index) available for that period.

2. The "Court" Index.—In 1937 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration introduced a "Court" Index for the purpose of its system of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage within its jurisdiction. A "Court" Index (Second Series) was created by the Court in 1946 and a "Court" Index (Third Series) in November, 1950, to provide for automatic adjustment of the increased amounts of adjustable basic wage then determined by the Court at those dates. By decision of the Court the "Court" Index ceased to be issued by the Industrial Registrar as at the December Quarter, 1953. These "Court" Indexes were an arithmetical conversion of the "C" Series Retail Price Index.

#### § 5. Consumer Price Index.

1. Introduction.—This new retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospectively to September quarter, 1948. The first bulletin on the index, S.B. 837 of 12th August, 1960, was reproduced (with minor changes) in the Appendix to Labour Report No. 47, 1959. The ensuing pages describe the index in some detail amplifying the "Description of the Consumer Price Index" published in S.B. 891 in January, 1961.

For current statistical purposes the Consumer Price Index has replaced both the "C" Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in official statistical publications of the Bureau. The Interim Retail Price Index has been discontinued and its last issue was for March quarter, 1960. The "C" Series Retail Price Index on its original basis was last issued for December quarter, 1960, but was continued on a special basis for certain transitional purposes until September quarter, 1961.

The title "Consumer Price Index" is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that the new index differs in definition or purpose from previous retail price indexes. A longer but more completely descriptive title would be "Consumer Series Retail Price Index Numbers". For practical purposes the terms "retail prices" and "consumer prices" are synonymous. The Consumer Price Index is designed to measure quarterly variations in retail prices of goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage earner households in the aggregate. (See "(i) General" on page 8.)

Investigations revealed that the incidence and frequency of changes in the pattern of household expenditure since 1950 were such as to render it necessary to construct not one but a series of new indexes introducing additional items and changes in weighting patterns at short intervals between 1949 and 1960. For this period, to obtain a continuously representative measure of retail price change, these now necessarily replace the types of indexes which had a constant list of items and a constant set of weights and kept them unchanged for extensive periods. The Consumer Price Index therefore consists of a sequence of four short term Retail Price Indexes chain linked at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, and March quarter 1960, into one series with reference base year 1952-53 = 100.0.

2. Origin.—The list of component items and the weighting pattern of the "C" Series Retail Price Index, first adopted in 1921, were slightly revised by Conference of Statisticians in 1936, but otherwise continued almost unchanged until the index was discontinued in 1960. The reasons for this, and the circumstances which led to the present Consumer Price Index, appear from ensuing paragraphs.

From the outbreak of war in 1939 to late in 1948, periodic policy changes in regard to various war-time controls (including rationing) caused recurrent changes in consumption and in the pattern of expenditure. This rendered changes desirable but made it impracticable either to produce a new index, or to revise the old one, on any basis that would render the index more representative than it already was of the changing pattern of household expenditure in those years. When commodity rationing had virtually ceased in the latter part of 1948, action was taken by the Statistician to collect price data of about 100 additional items and to gather information as to current consumption and expenditure patterns. This was done to facilitate review of the component items and weighting system of the "C" Series Retail Price Index, in the light of the new pattern of wage earner expenditure and consumption that appeared to be then emerging. But there supervened, in the next few years, conditions which caused wide price dispersion coupled with a very rapid rise in prices and a new sequence of changes in consumption and in the pattern of wage earner expenditure. Under these conditions it was not possible to devise any new weighting pattern likely to be more continuously representative of conditions then current than was the existing "C" Series Index on the 1936 revision.

A Conference of Statisticians considered the matter in June, 1953, and resolved (in part) as follows:—

- "(a) That, in view of the persistence of recurrent changes in the pattern of consumer expenditure in the post-war period, it is undesirable to make a general revision of the list of items and weighting system of the "C" Series Retail Price Index at present, unless industrial tribunals expressly desire some revision for special purposes.
  - (b) That an Interim Retail Price Index be compiled with putative weights and components representative, as nearly as may be, of the post-war pattern of consumer usage and expenditure."

The "C" Series Index continued to be compiled on its pre-war basis without significant change in procedures. The Interim Retail Price Index (1952-53 base year) was introduced in 1954 and continued until March quarter, 1960.

This Interim Index was a transitional index designed to measure retail price variations on the "C" Series model in terms of post-war consumption weights, as emerging in the early 1950's. It embraced a wider range of commodities and services than did the "C" Series Index, but it did not take into account successive major changes in the pattern of expenditure and modes of living that began to occur early in 1950 and through to 1960. These changes could not, in fact, be detected and measured promptly, and incorporated into an index, concurrently with their happening in those years. Nor was it envisaged as desirable to adopt fundamentally new procedures in price index construction until it was fully evident that far reaching procedural changes were necessary to meet the situation that had developed between about 1950 and 1960.

In this period home owning largely replaced house renting, the use of the motor car greatly increased and partly replaced use of public transport, and various items of electrical household equipment and television came into widespread use. The impact of these (and other) changes in usage upon the

pattern of household expenditure was heightened by disparate movements in prices. Together they rendered nugatory the attempt to meet the situation by devising a single Interim Retail Price Index. As studies progressed and new data became available, it was clear that no single list of items and no single set of fixed weights would be adequately representative as a basis for measuring retail price changes at all times throughout the post-war period. In consequence, the situation was met by compiling the Consumer Price Index constructed as a chain of linked indexes with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at short intervals during the period 1950–1960.

3. Purpose, Scope, and Composition.—(i) General.—The Consumer Price Index is a quarterly measure of variations in retail prices for goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditures of wage earner households. The weighting pattern relates to estimated aggregates of wage earner household expenditures and not to estimated expenditures of an "average" or individual household of specified size, type, or mode of living. In this way it is possible to give appropriate representation to owner-occupied houses as well as rented houses and to include motor cars, television sets, and other major expenditures which relate to some households and not to others.

Consumer (retail) price indexes are sometimes loosely called "cost of living indexes" and are thought to measure changes in the "cost of living". Neither the Consumer Price Index, nor any other retail price index, measures those changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living. Changes of that kind are matters for consideration apart from price indexes. But the change in prices of goods and services is a very important part of the change in the cost of living and this part is measured by consumer (retail) price indexes. (See also § 3, para. 1 on page 4.)

The Consumer Price Index covers a wide range of commodities and services arranged in the following five major groups:—

Food

Clothing and Drapery

Housing

Household Supplies and Equipment

Miscellaneous.

These groups do not include every item of household spending. It is both impracticable and unnecessary for them to do so. Prices are collected regularly for specified quantities and qualities of a large and representative selection of commodities and services. Movements in the prices of these items, when combined in suitable proportions, provide a representative measure of price change as affecting a high proportion of the expenditure of wage earner households.

The index is designed only to measure the proportionate change in prices as combined in the individual groups and the total of the groups in the index. Minor sub-groups of the index or any specially selected items do not necessarily provide comprehensive and valid measures of price changes within their own particular fields. Nor would they necessarily measure the relative influence of those classes of items in aggregate variations in prices. These are separate problems beyond the functions of the Consumer Price Index.

(ii) Composition and Weighting.—A comprehensive view of the present composition and weighting of the Consumer Price Index is given in the table on page 9 and a more detailed table including the list of items and their weightings appears on pages 31 to 37. The weights shown are those comprised in the index for the six State capital cities combined. Broadly, they are in proportion to estimated consumption in 1956-57 (see "(iii) Basis of Weighting" on page 11)

valued at the relevant prices of March quarter, 1960. They indicate the relative influence given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change in the index from March quarter, 1960 (i.e. from the beginning of the current linked series).

# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX. Composition and Weighting Pattern as at March Quarter, 1960 FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

Grou	p, Section, etc.				Percentage	Weight.
	р, ресцой, все.				Section, etc.	Group.
Food—					i	32.1
Cereal Products-Bread, flo	our, biscuits, ri	ce, and b	reakfast i	oods	4.1	
Dairy Produce-Milk, chee	se, butter and	eggs			7.5	
Potatoes, Onions, Preserved						
Potatoes and onions, ca	anned and dri	ed fruits	s, and ca	nned	1 1	
vegetables					1.9	
Soft Drink, Ice Cream and					40	
Other (except Meat)-Suga	ır, jam, marga	arine, tes	, coffee,	baby	1	
foods, and sundry cannot Meat—Butcher's (Beef, mu Processed (Bacon, s	d and other fo	ods			4.2	
Meat—Butcher's (Beef, mu	tton, lamb an	d pork)		٠,	8.8	
Processed (Bacon, s	maligoods and	i canned	meat)		1.6	
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—					( !	19.0
Men's Clothing Women's Clothing Boys' Clothing Girls' Clothing	• •			٠.	4.5	
Women's Clothing					7.4	
Boys' Clothing	• • •	• •			0.6	
Girls' Clothing		• •			0.9	
Piecegoous, etc.— woot, cor	uon, anu rayo	a cioin, n	iursery sq	uares	}	
and knitting wool Footwear—Mcn's, women'					[ 1.t ]	
					34	
Household Drapery—Bedc	lothes, towels,	tableclo	th, etc.	• •	4.1	
Housing-						10.7
Rent—Privately owned hos Government owned Home Ownership—House Rates	ises				2.0	
Government owned	houses				0.9	
Home Ownership—House	price		• •		4.7	
Rates					2.1	
Kepana	and Manifer	ance			1.0	
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND E	QUIPMENT				i )	13.2
Fuel and Light—Electricity Gas Other (Fin		• •		• •	1.9	
Gas		•• 、	• •	• •	1.5	
Other (Fi	rewood and ke	rosene)			0.8	
Household Appliances—Re	efrigerator, wa	ishing m	achine, st	oves,		
radio set, television set,		r, electri	ic iron, et	с	4.5	
Other Household Articles-	-				}	
Floor Coverings		**	:	• •	0.5	
Kitchen and Other Utens	sils, Gardenini	gand Sm	all Tools	• • •	1.0	
Household Sundries (Ho	usehold soaps,	etc.)			1.1	
Personal Requisites (Toil	et soap, cosmo	-	•		1.0	
Proprietary Medicines	• •	• •	• •	• •	0.8	
School Requisites		• •	• •	••	0.1	
Miscellaneous—					l i	25.0
1 ransport—Fares—1 rain			••	• •	1.6	
I ram a	na ous	• •	• -	.,	2.8	
Private Motori	ng—Car purci	iase	• •		3.0	
Transport—Fares—Train Tram a Private Motore Tobacco and Cigarettes Beer	Car opera	tion	• •	• •	3.9	
Todacco and Cigarettes	• •	• •	• •	• •	3.9	
Beer	* * *		• •		4.1	
Del vices—Hall diessing (Ha	ncuis, wave, e	ic.j	• •	• •	0.9	
Drycleaning Shoe Repairs		• •		• •	0.5	
Shoe Repairs	6.	• •	• •		0.3	
Postal and Telepi	none Services	• •	• •		0.8	
Uther—Radio and Television	on operation	• •	• •		1.6	
Cinema Admission		• •	• •		0.6	
Other—Radio and Television Cinema Admission Newspapers	• •	• •	• •		1.0	
Total					100.0	100.0

(iii) Index Numbers Compiled.—The index has been compiled for each quarter from September quarter 1948, and for each financial year from 1948-49. (See tables on pages 20 to 30.)

"All Groups" index numbers, and Group index numbers for each of the five major Groups, are compiled and published regularly for the six State capital cities separately and combined. The reference base for each of these indexes is: Year 1952-53 = 100.0. Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted merely to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

The separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn as to differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

The index for the six capital cities combined is a weighted average of individual city indexes. The relative weighting of the various cities is determined by their populations at 1954 Census. These were as follows:—

				Population.
Sydney			 	1,863
Melbourne			 	1,521
Brisbane	• •		 	5.2
Adelaide			 	484
Perth			 	349
Hobart		• •	 • •	95
Total			 	4,817

4. Structure.—(i) A Chain of Linked Indexes.—Substantial changes occurred in consumer usage and patterns of expenditure following the 1939-45 War. In order to keep the weighting pattern representative of current expenditures it became necessary to construct indexes with additional items and changes in the weighting pattern at intervals, rather than on the basis of a list of items and set of weights that remained unchanged throughout the whole period covered. Four new series for short periods (namely, from the September quarter of 1948 to the June quarter of 1952, from the June quarter of 1952 to the June quarter of 1956, from the June quarter of 1956 to the March quarter of 1960 and from the March quarter of 1960 onwards) were therefore constructed and linked to form a continuous retail price index series to be known as the Consumer Price Index. During each period between links the items and weighting remained unchanged. At times of linking the weighting pattern was altered and new items that had become significant in household expenditure were introduced. (See table on page 12.)

Under this method, in effect, average percentage price movements are assessed on one pattern up to the time of the link and on another pattern thereafter. The process of linking ensures that the series reflects price variations only and not differences in cost of the old and new lists of items. The introduction of new items and weights by linking does not, of itself, raise or lower the level of the index.

- (ii) Comparison of the Four Linked Series.—The Consumer Price Index is a chain of "fixed weight aggregative" indexes, with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, and March quarter 1960. The principal changes are:—
  - (a) the introduction of private motoring (June quarter 1952) and of television (March quarter 1969):
  - (b) altered proportions of houses under the various modes of occupancy (June quarters 1952 and 1956); and
  - (c) changes in weights of fuel and fares (June quarters of 1952 and 1956) and of private motoring (June quarter 1956).

It is envisaged that future links will be made in the index when significant changes in the pattern of household expenditure render it necessary to do so.

The table on page 12 indicates group and sub-group weighting patterns in the index as at the beginning of each linked period together with the proportionate contribution of specified sections as at the end of each of the first three linked periods. The differences between the proportions as at the beginning and end of each linked period reflect disparate price movements over that period. The differences in proportions between the end of one period and the beginning of the next reflect changes in composition or weighting.

(iii) Basis of Weighting.—For most of the items included in the index, the weights used are based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1952-53 to 1956-57, which for these items is broadly representative of the whole period for which the index has been compiled. In some important fields, no single set of items and weights was adequately representative throughout the whole period. Weights relevant to short-term conditions in these fields were therefore used in each of the four linked series which constitute the Consumer Price Index. The principal fields affected are Fuel and Light, Transport, Household Appliances, and Housing.

The resultant sets of index weights are broadly typical of the patterns of consumption of:—

1948-49: for periods up to June quarter 1952;

1952-53: for periods from June quarter 1952 to June quarter 1956:

1956-57: for periods from June guarter 1956.

The weighting of the index from the beginning of the current linked series (i.e. March quarter, 1960) is representative of a 1956-57 pattern of consumption as adjusted to incorporate television in the index from March quarter, 1960.

The sets of weights used for the successive periods covered by the index have been derived from analyses of statistics of production and consumption, the general Censuses of 1947 and 1954, the Censuses of Retail Establishments of 1948-49, 1952-53 and 1956-57 and the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments; from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial, and other relevant sources; and from special surveys.

In the main, the weights for items are derived from estimates of average household consumption or expenditure for the community as a whole. The principal exceptions are:—

(a) The proportionate weighting of the various modes of occupancy of houses, and the weighting generally in the Housing Group, is as estimated for wage and salary earner households (in the individual cities).

		Percentage Contribution to Total Index (Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities).								
Group, etc.	First Lin	ked Series.	Second Linked Series.		Third Linked Series.		Fourth Linked Series.			
	June Quarter, 1949.(a)	June Quarter, June Quarter, 1949.(a) 1952.		June Quarter, 1956.	June Quarter 1956.	March Quarter, 1960.	March Quarter, 1960.			
Food Group	Per cent.	Per cent. 35.7	Per cent. 33 6	Per cent. 34.3	Per cent. 33.7	Per cent. 33.0	Per cent. 32.1			
Clothing and Drapery Group	22.8	23.0	21.6	20.0	19.7	19.5	19.0			
Housing Group— Home Ownership Rent of Privately Owned Houses Rent of Government Owned Houses	5 4 5.7 0.3	$     \begin{bmatrix}       5 & 1 \\       3 & 9 \\       0.2     \end{bmatrix}     9.2 $	$ \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 0.7 \end{bmatrix} 9.4 $	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} 10.5$	7.8 1.8 0.9}10.5	8.1 2.0 0.9}11.0	$     \begin{bmatrix}       7 & 8 \\       2 & 0 \\       0.9     \end{bmatrix}     10.7 $			
Household Supplies and Equipment Group— Fuel and Light Household Appliances Other Household Supplies	3 5 4 2 5.4 13.1	3.7 3 6 4.9}12.2	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 3 & 8 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 4.6 \end{array}\right\}$	3.7 2 8 4.4}10.9	4.3 2.7 4.6	$     \begin{bmatrix}     4.3 \\     2.5 \\     4.7     \end{bmatrix}     11.5 $	4 2 4 5 4.5}13.2			
Miscellaneous Group— Transport—Fares (rail, tram and bus) Private Motoring Tobacco and Cigarettes Beer Services, Cinema, Radio and Television Licences, and Newspapers	6 3 (b) 5.6 4.6 4.9 21.4	6 1 (b) 4.5 4.2 5.1	4.4 6 1 4 2 4.0 5 0	4 8 5.8 4 3 4.5 4.5 4.9	3.7 7.4 4.2 4.4 4.4 4.8	4.5 7.1 4.0 4.2 5.2 25.0	4 4 6.9 3 9 4.1 5.7			
Total	100.0	100.0	100 0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			

<sup>(</sup>a) Originally compiled as start of first linked series. This series subsequently taken back (on this basis) to September quarter, 1948.

(b) Not included.

- (b) The weights for private motoring, tobacco and cigarettes, beer and some services have been adapted to accord with notional estimates of expenditure by wage earner households.
- (c) Local weights for the individual cities are used for some items.

A common pattern of consumption for all cities is used as the basis of weighting in most fields of the index. But there are some important exceptions. Local weights for individual cities are used for the following:—

(a) Housing: As described above.

- (b) Fuel and Light, and Fares: The weight for each item included is as estimated from particulars of consumption, revenue, etc., in the individual cities. For each item the several price series used, and their combining weights, are representative of local usage.
- (c) Meat: In Brisbane and Hobart (only) the sub-sections beef, mutton, lamb and pork are combined in local proportions.
- (d) For some minor items in one or more cities.

Basic data for many of the item weights were obtained initially from particulars of quantities consumed. Refinements were made where necessary so that item weights would reflect the approximate relative importance of the items (sometimes including similar items not directly priced) in terms of expenditure. Group and section weights were checked as far as possible against independent estimates of expenditure. Nevertheless, the index is essentially a combination of selected items under various headings and not a dissection of total household expenditure into its component parts. The weights should not be regarded as direct estimates of the pattern of household expenditure. They differ from estimates of that kind because:—

(a) Some items carry the weight of others not directly priced.

- (b) Group and section weights do not necessarily include expenditure on all items that could be classified under the headings used. For example, the Fares sub-section covers only suburban travel by rail, tram and bus. It does not include travel to other cities or towns. The Food Group does not include fresh fruit nor fresh vegetables other than potatoes and onions. In the Housing Group, the expenditure weight for rent of privately owned houses adopts the level of rents of four and five roomed houses let unfurnished and it does not take account of different levels of rents for smaller or larger houses, for furnished houses, or for furnished or unfurnished flats. Home Ownership is represented only by house price, rates, and repairs and maintenance. Costs of land and interest charges on instalment purchase transactions are not included.
- (c) Some fields of expenditure are not represented at all, e.g. hire-purchase charges, and medical, dental, and hospital fees.

Tables showing the item and group weights of the index are provided herein to assist prospective users in an understanding of the index. The weights are designed as suitable for measuring changes in retail prices within the definition of the index, and do not purport to be valid estimates for any other purpose.

5. Prices and Standards.—(i) General.—The manner in which the main body of prices used in the index are ascertained, and methods used to ensure accuracy and the comparability of prices from period to period, are briefly described in §1 on pages 1 and 2 of this chapter. The following paragraphs describe in more detail certain of these aspects. Special features of particular components of the index are also dealt with in para. 6 and para. 7 on pages 15 to 19.

(ii) Bargain and sale prices, etc.—Prices used in the index are those actually being charged for normal cash purchases of new articles. "Bargain" or "sale" prices of imperfect goods or discontinued lines are not used.

Prices of some goods are at times, or generally, subject to special discounts, nominal trade-ins, etc. Unless the proportion of such discounts increases or decreases cumulatively the precision of the price index as a measure of ratio of price change is not materially affected.

Methods of selling are kept under review. Significant changes such as the widespread growth of self-service sales of groceries are taken into account in the index (see "(ii) Groceries" on page 15).

(iii) Specification of Standards.—To maintain comparability, prices must obviously be collected for specified standards of the commodities and services listed. In general, the standards selected are those which command a considerable volume of sales and which appear likely to remain representative.

Specifications for an item define, where applicable, the unit of quantity to be priced, the grade, quality, size, style, etc., and in some cases the brand and the particular line or model of that brand. For items (e.g. some of the staple foods) where significant variations in quality do not normally occur the specifications are fairly simple and define only the quantity and grade to be priced. For some items, a number of brands, etc. are specified as acceptable equivalents. In some cases the officers engaged in collecting prices are equipped with a sample article of the specified standard to ensure uniform treatment at all times.

In the case of many manufactured goods there is a variety of brands and lines spread over a wide range of qualities and prices. For some of these no single standard is sold in sufficient quantity to be representative of the whole field. Some lines have a relatively short life before they are replaced in production by other lines. Where these circumstances exist separate specifications are prepared, and prices are collected separately, for a number of selected lines of various brands. This ensures that information on price changes is available to construct series of price relatives for use in the index.

(iv) Continuity of Standards.—As long as the articles and standards originally specified remain available, and representative, there is no difficulty in compiling continuous price series. In practice, however, it often becomes necessary to alter specifications particularly for those manufactured goods that are subject to fashion changes, technological developments, or frequent changes of model.

When a change in specifications is superficial only, or where an article can be replaced in the index by another of equivalent quality, the prices of the new article are treated as being directly comparable with the former series. That is, the new article is directly substituted for the old because no change in standard is involved.

When a change in standard occurs, the common practice is to neutralize it by the simple device of "splicing" the price series for the new article to the prices series for the old. The level of the price series is not affected at the point of splicing. A continuous price series is built up using the old article for measuring price changes up to the time of the splice and the new article thereafter.

In some cases, simple splicing of the prices of the new article to the existing price series is not a satisfactory way of neutralizing changes in standard. This situation occurs e.g. when the price of a new model of an article reflects not only the extent of modifications but also a degree of price change, upwards

or downwards, for reasons quite distinct from these modifications. In these circumstances a simple splicing of the old and new prices would eliminate the elements of pure price changes as well as the elements of change in standard. It is necessary in such cases to assess the degree of pure price change involved, and reflect this in the price series before splicing.

Maintenance of continuity in prices and standards is based on assessment of relevant facts gathered by the Supervising Field Officers and specialist investigators. Manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and retailers co-operate in this work.

Problems in this field are intensified by the growing complexity of consumer goods and by the wider coverage of the list of items of the Consumer Price Index. However, it is believed that the procedures outlined keep margins of error within relatively small limits, with no cumulative tendency in either direction. These problems continue to receive close attention.

- 6. Notes on Some Index Components.—(i) General.—The procedures already described apply generally throughout the index. The following paragraphs outline certain special features of particular index sections. A comprehensive account of the Housing Group is given in para. 7 on pages 16 to 19.
- (ii) Groceries.—Prices used for groceries are obtained from both service and self-service stores. In each city, the numbers of stores chosen from each type are in approximate proportion to their relative importance in retail grocery sales in that city. Regular checks are made and the proportions are varied when necessary. By these means, due influence is given to each type of store in the averaging of prices.
- (iii) Seasonal Clothing Items.—Normally, summer seasonal and winter seasonal items are priced, in accordance with long standing practice, only in one relevant seasonal quarter. Price changes since the corresponding quarter of the previous year are then taken into the index. Price changes for winter and summer seasonal clothing affect the index in the June and December quarters respectively.
- (iv) Fuel and Light.—Significant changes in the weights for this section, and in the proportionate weightings of its four subsections, were effected as at the links of June quarter, 1952 and June quarter, 1956. Individual city weights are used. Present weightings are as estimated for 1956-57 by analysis of consumption statistics and by special inquiries and surveys. For the pricing of electricity and gas, particulars of rates charged under various domestic tariffs are ascertained each quarter from major distributors in each capital city. These rates are combined according to their estimated relative importance in 1956-57 in accounts of domestic consumers. Prices used are those applying to accounts issued on the 15th of the middle month of the quarter. Where discounts for prompt payment are allowed, prices net of discount are used.
- (v) Household Appliances.—Prices are ascertained for representative models of various brands. The average percentage change in prices of these models is used to vary a basic expenditure weight for each item. Generally, minor modifications in the models are regarded as not significantly affecting standards. Where distinctive and important features are added or removed, the procedures described in "(iv) Continuity of Standards" on page 14 are applied. Prices used in the index are cash prices for new articles, no account being taken of trade-in allowances. Hire purchase charges are not taken into account.

- (vi) Fares.—The item "fares" in the index relates to train, tram and bus fares in the city and suburban areas. It does not include travel beyond the metropolitan area. Separate price indexes are compiled for train fares and for tram and bus fares. These are applied to basic expenditure weights determined for each city individually. Significant changes in weighting were effected at the links of June quarter, 1952 and June quarter, 1956. The present pattern of weighting is as estimated for 1956-57 in each city. For each fares index, changes in fares are ascertained for about 40 selected representative journeys. The list of journeys is revised from time to time to meet changing conditions but corresponding journeys are always used for price comparisons between successive quarters. The journeys are specified as between defined points, usually one in the city and the other in the suburbs. For tram and bus fares, points are selected at representative picking-up and setting-down points whether or not they are section stops. Journeys are chosen to give due representation to the various routes and to both short and long trips. In post-war years, buses have replaced trams on many routes, and government bus services have replaced privately-owned services. These have usually been regarded as cases of replacement by equivalent services and the specified point-to-point journeys have been "priced" in the usual manner. For the index of train fares, prices are obtained for single and return tickets and the various periodical tickets. These are combined in fixed proportions using weights derived from ticket sales.
- (vii) Private Motoring.—New motor cars are priced in the same way as household appliances, and the same procedures are followed in collection and compilation. For the remainder of the sub-section, a basic expenditure weight is distributed over the items represented in accordance with their estimated relative importance.
- 7. The Housing Group.—(i) General.—The Housing Group of the index is constructed as a combination of three sectors comprising three principal modes of occupancy of unfurnished houses. Flats and shares of houses and furnished dwellings are not taken into account because they have not hitherto been relatively numerous in respect of wage earner households. The position will be re-examined in the light of the Census of 1961. The three sectors of households directly represented are:—
  - (a) those renting a house from a private owner;
  - (b) those occupying a house let by a State housing authority under a government rental-housing scheme; and
  - (c) those that own or are purchasing the house which they occupy.

These are combined in appropriate proportions in each city. The combining weights used are in proportion to the numbers of wage and salary earner households in the respective sectors in each city. At times of linking the weights have been changed. For periods up to June quarter 1952, proportions as at 1947 Census were adopted. For periods from June quarter 1956, proportions as at 1954 Census were used. For periods from June quarter 1956, the proportions are as estimated for the year 1956–57. These proportions will be reviewed periodically.

Extensive investigations indicated that no single housing component such as rent or house price was likely to prove fully adequate as a measure of price changes affecting the housing expenditure of wage earner households in the period 1950-1960. Not only were housing price changes highly diverse but modes of house occupancy changed radically. Over a period of about seven to ten years private house renting diminished from a major to a minor mode of house occupancy. It also became evident that private house renting was

unlikely to revive quickly. This made it essential to undertake the task of devising relevant measures of price changes as affecting owner occupied houses. The method herein has been to adopt the practical device of using in the housing component those prices or charges that could be periodically ascertained for goods and services which have an important influence on housing expenditure of wage earner households. Cost of land is not considered to be relevant to the retail price index defined herein, and is excluded. Interest charges present special difficulties of concept and measurement for which no generally acceptable solution has been found. They are not included in the index. It is considered that the resultant items included form a sufficiently broad and representative housing component for a retail price index over the period covered. The elements of the situation may change and will be kept under review.

- (ii) Rent of Privately Owned Houses.—Returns of weekly rents for unfurnished houses of four and five rooms are obtained at the middle of each quarter from house agents in each city. These returns cover an extensive sample of houses (currently numbering about 4,000 for all cities) selected by the Field Officers as being of reasonable standard and suitable for inclusion. Information thus obtained is used to compile measures of percentage price change for rents. The sample is reviewed from time to time. Corresponding groups of houses are used to compare rental charges from quarter to quarter. Separate measures are calculated for categories covering four and five-roomed houses with external walls of brick and wood respectively. Average percentage changes shown by these measures are applied to basic average rentals. Both the basic rentals and the proportionate weights for combining the categories are derived from Census particulars of wage and salary earner households in each city individually. The Census of 1947 provided the basis of weighting used up to the link of June quarter 1952, and the Census of 1954 provided the basis thereafter. Periodically since the Census of 1954 variations in house rents, so ascertained, have been checked by field surveys covering a sample of privately rented houses. Such samples were derived from Census records.
- (iii) Rent of Government Owned Houses.—In most cases, tenancy of a government owned house includes an option to purchase. When the option is taken up, the tenant becomes a purchaser by instalments and is usually regarded as having made some payment of principal on the house by virtue of the weekly payments previously made as "rentals". The index measure here used for government "rents" relates to weekly payments for houses where the option to purchase has not been taken up.

Information on changes of rents for metropolitan houses is obtained each quarter from State Housing authorities. Normally they are the rents actually paid, but no account is taken of rebates granted to certain tenants with small incomes. The measure relates only to those houses let for general housing purposes. Government owned houses used for employee housing by certain government departments are not taken into account.

In the main, "rents" of tenanted Government houses are not varied except at the time of infrequent general reviews (in some cities) or upon review after tenancy changes. However, there have been relatively large increases in numbers of Government-owned rented houses in recent years, and "rents" for the newly completed houses have generally been substantially higher than those for the older houses because of rises in building costs. In these circumstances it is difficult to devise any overall measure of average "price" change in the rents of Government houses. The method adopted has been to average

all rents paid in each of a number of appropriate categories of houses (classified by size and type) and to combine the percentage changes so derived in constant proportions. Within categories the newly built houses are currently of much the same standard as the old. This measure of change in "rents" of Government-owned houses relates to the average of a changing stock of houses. Thus it may not be strictly a measure of price changes only and it may need reconsideration as circumstances alter. New combining proportions were calculated at June quarter, 1952 and June quarter, 1956. Dwellings of inferior standard, e.g. "temporary" and "emergency" dwellings, have been excluded throughout.

- (iv) Home Ownership.—General.—This section covers three important elements in the cost of home ownership, viz., house price; municipal, water and sewerage rates; and repairs. The impact of price changes on the costs that are represented is measured by applying to a basic expenditure weight for each item the percentage movement shown by an index of price change for that item. The three components of the Home Ownership section are described in the following paragraphs.
- (v) House Price.—Few homeowner households are affected in a material sense at any particular time by the current prices of houses, but all are affected at some time or another and in any particular period there are some households that enter into new transactions at current prices. Accordingly the total, and therefore the average, expenditure of home owner households is directly influenced by changes in prices of houses. Because home ownership has become a predominant mode of house occupancy for salary and wage earners, the impact of house price changes, appropriately weighted, is represented in the index. Although obscured by the longevity of houses, the principle followed is closely akin to that employed for other items in the index. A current price is multiplied by a basic average weight. This weight may be analysed into, or compounded from, a normal rate of purchase and a basic average price. For houses, the normal rate of purchase is regarded as being the rate of acquisition of new houses by the community as a whole (in the capital cities) over the period covered by the index. The average annual percentage rate of acquisition of new houses from year to year was calculated by expressing numbers of new houses each year as a percentage of the existing stock of houses at the beginning of the year. This crude rate was refined to give the acquisition rate for a constant population. In the main, the estimates are based on the inter-censal period 1947 to 1954 and are derived from Census data and statistics of new building. The acquisition rate was multiplied by a basic average price to obtain the basic average expenditure weight for the item. A common basic expenditure, derived from costs of houses built in the years 1953-54 to 1956-57, was adopted for all cities.

Prices and other particulars are ascertained each quarter from private and governmental bodies engaged in constructing, or financing the purchase of, houses for home ownership. The prices collected are contract prices, sale prices (adjusted to exclude land), or, in some cases, estimated building costs per square (i.e. per 100 square feet). These are obtained for houses in selected representative categories classified by size, type of construction and material of walls. Houses within each category are believed to be comparable over relatively short periods. But the problem of measuring long term changes in house price for quality is intractable, and it may prove to be impossible to assess the net significance of the many interacting trends (e.g. in style, finish,

fixtures and amenities, height of ceiling, quantity and grade of materials used, etc.) that may affect house "quality". Prices used in the index are therefore approximate. To smooth out random fluctuations in price data for short periods, twelve month (or four-quarter) moving averages are computed.

(vi) Rates.—This item covers rates and charges levied on home owners by local government authorities (including water and sewerage authorities) in each metropolitan area to meet the costs of the various services provided (e.g. water supply, sewerage, garbage disposal, street and footpath maintenance, drainage, street lighting, and health services) as well as amenities (such as parks, gardens, swimming pools and bathing facilities, libraries, etc.) and the costs of administration.

Rates and charges for each year are ascertained from the local authorities for an extensive sample of metropolitan house properties (currently numbering about 5,000 for all cities) on which are houses, of four to six rooms, that were occupied at the Census of 1954 by wage and salary earner households and were owned or being purchased on instalments by the occupier. The sample excludes properties in predominantly rural areas and newly developing areas where changes in the valuations on which rates are assessed are largely associated with provision of additional services and facilities.

Indexes of price change for Rates are calculated from the amounts of rates payable on the sample properties, using identical properties with unchanged services for the comparison between successive periods. These indexes are used to vary basic average amounts of Rates payable on the sample house properties in the base year for each Local Government Area and a weighted average is derived therefrom.

Different practices exist between cities, and between authorities in the same city, as to fiscal or rating years (e.g. some commence in January and some in June), the times of issue of rates notices, and the dates on which rates fall due for payment. Broadly, changes in Rates are reflected in the Consumer Price Index Numbers for the quarter or quarters during which they are normally paid.

. (vii) Repairs and Maintenance.—For the weighting of this subsection estimates of average expenditure by home owners on house repairs and maintenance, and of the relative importance of various items, were obtained by a sample survey in the capital cities during 1956-57. The estimates of expenditure cover actual payments only and do not impute a value to the home owner's labour. Expenditure on alterations and additions is excluded from the index.

Prices used are the retail prices of paints, paint brushes, and certain other materials used for repairs and maintenance. Price series for these are combined in proportion to their relative importance as indicated by the survey. The resultant average percentage price change is applied to the basic expenditure weight for the subsection as a whole.

8. Publication of Consumer Price Index Numbers.—(i) General.—Index numbers for each quarter are first issued in mimeographed statistical bulletins available from the Commonwealth Statistician about three weeks after the end of the quarter. These bulletins contain comment on the index and on significant price movements that have occurred in the quarter under review. Tabular statements of index numbers show current figures together with a summary of index numbers for previous quarters and years.

Tables of Consumer Price Index Numbers up to the latest available date appear regularly in the Labour Report and also in the Digest of Current

Economic Statistics (monthly), Monthly Review of Business Statistics, Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, and Official Year Book.

- (ii) Tabular Statements of Index Numbers.—The tables on pages 20 to 30 show "Group" and "All Groups" Index Numbers of the Consumer Price Index, for the six State capital cities separately and combined, for each quarter from September quarter, 1948, and each year from 1948-49.
- 9. List of Items and Weights.—The table on pages 31 to 37 sets out the List of Items of the Consumer Price Index as from March quarter, 1960. Although the items are enumerated therein in considerable detail, the total number of items listed falls appreciably short of the total number of grades, types, brands, models, etc., for which prices are obtained.

The table also sets out the weights of the groups, sections and items as comprised in the Consumer Price Index for the Six State Capital Cities combined. The weights shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956-57 (as adjusted to incorporate television) valued at relevant prices of March quarter, 1960. They indicate the relative influence given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change in the index from March quarter, 1960 (i.e. from the beginning of the current linked series).

#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS.

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES, SEPARATELY AND COMBINED. (Base of each Index: Year 1952-53 = 100 0.) (a)

Note.—The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They do not compare price levels as between cities.

Period.	Sydney.	Mei- bourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobast.	Six Capital Cities.(b)
Year ended June-	i	[					-
1949	60 5	61.0	62 1	616	60.6	60 7	60.9
1950	65.6	66 2	67 1	66 2	66.2	64.7	66.0
1951	74.5	74 6	75 1	74.7	74.4	73.3	74.6
1952	91.9	91 0	918	914	90.4	90.4	91.4
1953	100 0	100 0	100 0	190 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
1954	101 6	102 0	102 0	102 3	103 0	105.0	102.0
1955	102.3	102 0	102 9	103 5	105.2	104.9	102.6
1956	105.7	108. l	106 3	106 9	107.9	110.2	106.9
1957	112.9	114 0	112 0	III.E	112.9	116.9	113.1
1958	114.5	114 4	114.4	111.9	113.6	117.0	114.2
1959	115.3	116.6	118.2	114.5	114.7	118.7	116.0
1960	117.8	120.0	121.2	118.0	116.9	120.8	118.9
Quarter—				ļ			
1948-49-September	58.7	59.3	60.5	59.8	58.7	58.8	59.2
December	59.4	60.4	61.6	61.1	59.7	59.9	60.2
March	61.2	61.4	62.3	62.1	60.8	61.3	61.4
June	62.6	62.9	63.8	63.2	63.1	628	[ 62.9
1949-50-September	63.8	63.5	65.4	64.5	64.3	63.6	64.0
December	64.6	65.5	66 4	65.4	65.2	64.3	65.1
March	65.9	66.9	67.4	66.3	66.5	64.5	66.4
June	68.0	68.8	69.0	68.7	68.6	66.3	68.4
1950-51-September	69.2	69 6	70.4	69.8	69.7	68.6	69.5
December	72.5	72.1	72.9	72.4	71.6	70.5	72.3
March	75.4	76.1	76.6	75.5	76.0	74.5	75.8
June	80.7	80.7	80 5	81.2	80.3	79.6	80.7
1951-52-September	84 8	84.3	84.5	85.0	84.0	84.1	84.6
December	90.7	90.7	91.2	89.8	88.8	89.3	90.5
March	94.0	92.6	94.8	93.2	92.9	92.5	93.4
June	98 0	96 4	96 8	97.5	96.0	95.5	97.2

# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS—continued. Six State Capital Cities, Separately and Combined. (Base of each Index: Year 1952-53 = 100 0.) (a)

<del></del>	<del></del>						
Period.	Sydney.	Mel- bourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capital Cities.(6)
·Quarter	,						
1952-53-September	988	98 8	994	994	98 6	98 L	98.9
December	99 5	99.3	996	99.0	99 2	98 8	99.4
March	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.2	100.5	100 8	100 4
June	101.2	101.6	100.9	101.4	101.7	102 3	101.4
1953-54—September	101 8	102.2	101.4	102.3	102.5	105 2	102.1
December	1.101	7.101	102.1	102.0	102 1	105.5	101.7
March	101 8	102.0	102.5	102.4	102 9	105 0	102.1
June	101.5	102.0	102.1	102 4	104.3	104.4	102.1
1954-55-September	101.4	101 3	101.8	102.8	104.7	104.2	101.8
December	102 0	101.5	102.4	102.8	104.4	104.1	102.2
March	102.6	102.2	103.3	103.6	105.0	105.2	102.9
June	103 0	103.1	103 9	104.7	106.6	105.9	103.6
1955-56-September	103.7	104.7	104.4	105.2	106.4	107.4	104.5
December	104.7	107.3	104 9	106 0	106 8	109.1	105 9
March	105 5	108 4	106.4	106.5	107.9	110.5	106.9
June	108 8	112 0	109.5	109.9	110 5	113 6	110 2
1956-57-September	112.7	114.1	111.9	111.6	111.7	116.2	112.9
December	112 6	114 2	111.7	111.4	112.3	117.2	113 0
March	112 6	113.3	111.7	110.2	113 2	116 7	112.6
June	113.7	114 2	112 6	111.3	114.2	117.5	113 7
4957-58-September	114.0	114 4	112 8	111.9	114 0	116.7	113.9
December	113 9	114 2	113 7	111.6	113 0	116 9	113.7
March	115 0	114.2	115 0	111.5	113.2	117.1	114.3
June	115.1	114 6	115 9	112.7	114.1	117.3	114 8
1958-59-September	114 8	114.9	116.7	113.5	114 4	117.7	114.9
December	115.2	116 4	117.9	114 2	114 3	118 7	115 8
March	115 5	117.1	119 0	115 0	114 7	119.1	116 3
June	115 8	117.9	119.1	115.3	115.5	119 3	116 8
195960September	116.3	118 2	120.2	116.3	115 9	119.7	117.3
December	117.2	118 8	120 8	116 9	115.7	120.1	118 0
March	118.2	119.8	121.6	118.3	117.1	120 8	119.0
June	119.6	123 0	122 3	120.6	119 0	122 6	121.1
1960-61-September	120 8	124.9	123.6	121 5	119 8	125 8	122 5
December	121 6	125 5	125 1	122 4	120 8	127 1	123 3

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes.

They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

(b) Weighted average.

#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX CAPITAL CITIES. (Base of each index: Year 1952-53 = 100.0.) (a)

Períod.		Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Miscel- laneous.	All Groups.	
Year ende	d June—			<u> </u>				
1949		]	54.1	58.4	72.5	67.0	66.6	60.9
1950		[	58.6	67.4	76.1	71.1	69.6	66.0
1951			68.6	77.8	81.0	78.1	76.3	74.6
1952			89.9	93.5	89.1	92 9	92.3	91.4
1953			100.0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100.0	100.0
1954		., 1	103.5	100.7	104.8	101.6	99.9	102.0
1955	••		104.3	101.0	108.4	101.4	99.9	102.6
1956	• •	- :: 1	110.2	102.0	115.1	101.6	105.9	106.9
1957			115.3	103.9	122 I	105 8	118.0	113.1

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS—continued.

Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities.

(Base of each Index: Year 1952-53 = 100 0.) (a)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Mís- cellaneous.	All Groups.
Year ended June-		107.0	127.3	107.5	119.7	114.2
1958	113.3 115.4	107.0	130 6	107.3	121 2	116.0
1959		108 2		100.7	123.9	118.9
1960	119.8	109.4	135.2	109.8	123.9	110.9
Quarter-					l {	
1948-49September	52.3	55.6	70.9	66.2	65.7	59.2
December	53 5	57.0	72 1	66 5	66 0	60.2
March	54.7	58 8	73.0	67.4	67.3	61.4
June	55 9	62 3	74.1	68 0	67.5	62.9
1949-50September	56 2	64.9	74 8	69.0	68.4	64.0
December	57 3	66.2	75.6	70.4	69.6	65.1
March	59 2	67.5	76.5	71.6	70.0	66.4
June	61.5	71.0	77.6	73.2	70.4	68.4
1950-51-September	62.9	72.2	78 8	73.9	71.0	69.5
December	66 0	75.4	80.2	75.4	74 4	72.3
March .	69.9	77.6	81.6	79.3	79.2	75.8
June	75.5	85.9	83.5	83.7	80.7	80.7
1951-52September.	81.7	89.9	85.6	86.4	82.0	84.6
December	87.6	93 0	87.8	92.0	93 6	90.5
March	91 8	97.1	89.8 93.1	95.5 97.6	96.3 97.1	93.4 97.2
June	98.3 99.8	98.4	96.3	99.3	99.1	98.9
1952–53—September.	98.5	99.8	99.2	99.3	100.1	99.4
December	100 1	100.3	101.3	100 4	100.4	100.4
June .	100.7	101.5	103.1	100.9	100.4	101.4
1953-54September	103.7	100.9	103.5	101.9	100.3	102.1
December	103.2	100.6	104.6	101.3	99 3	101.7
March	103.7	100.8	104.9	101.6	100.1	102.1
June	103.5	100.4	106.2	101.7	100.0	102.1
1954-55-September	102.9	100.4	106.8	101.8	99.7	101.8
December	103.3	100.9	108.0	101.7	99.5	102.2
March .	105.0	100.9	108.7	101.3	100.0	102.9
June	106.1	101.9	110.1	100.6	100.4	103.6
1955-56September	107.9	101.9	111.3	100.7	101.3	104.5
December	108.6	102.1	113.7	100.8	104.8	105.9
March	110.3	102.0	116.8	101.6	105.1	106.9
June .	114.0	102.0	118.5	103.2	112.4	110.2
1956-57—September	119.0	102.3	119.7	103.6	116.0	112.9 113.0
December	112.9	104.2	122.3	107.0	118.6	112.6
March June	112.9	105.6	124.5	107.1	119.3	113.7
1957-58—September	113.4	106.2	125.6	107.6	119.6	113.9
December	112.1	106.7	127.0	108.0	119.6	113.7
March .	113.9	106.7	127.6	107.1	119.6	114.3
June	113.9	108.2	128.8	107.3	119.8	114.8
1958-59September.	113.7	108.2	129.2	107.9	120.1	114.9
December	114.6	108.4	130.4	108.7	121.3	115.8
March	116.3	1 801	130.9	108.9	121.5	116.3
June	117.1	107.9	131.9	109.1	121.9	116.8
1959-60-September	117.9	108.3	132.5	109.4	122.3	117.3
December	118.4	109.2	133.9	109.6	123.0	118.0
March	120.3	109.5	134.8	110.0	123.8	119.0
June	122.6	110.5	139.4	110.2	126.4	121.1
1960-61—September.	126.0	110.7	141.4	110.6	126.7	122.5
December .	126.7	111.5	144.1	111.0	[27.2	123.3
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1

<sup>(</sup>a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: SYDNEY.

(Base of each Index: Year  $1952-53 = 100 \ 0.$ ) (a)

	Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Mis- cellaneous.	All Groups.
Year ended	l June—		i İ			ļ	
1949		52.2	58.0	74.2	67.0	67.7	60.5
1950		56.5	67.2	77.1	71.5	70.8	65.6
1951		67 2	78.1	81.2	78 6	77.7	74.5
1952		90 5	93 4	88 2	93 8	93 5	91.9
1953	}	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100.0
1954		102 2	9 001	105 4	102 2	99.7	101.6
1955		103 2	100 9	108 8	101.8	99.7	102.3
1956		108.7	101.4	114 2	101.3	104 0	105.7
1957		114.2	103 5	120 0	106 5	119.7	112.9
1958		112.8	106 4	126.3	109.3	121.8	114.5
1959		113 4	107.5	130 2	109. I	121.9	115.3
1960		117.5	108.5	133.8	109.6	124.0	117.8
Quarter-							
1948-49-	-September	50.6	55.2	73.0	66.0	65.9	58.7
-2 10 42	December	51.6	56.3	73.7	66.1	66 2	59.4
	March	52.5	58.8	74.6	67.6	69.2	61.2
	June	54 0	61.5	75 6	68.1	69 5	62 6
1949-50-	-September	54.5	64.2	75 8	69.6	70.6	63.8
	December	55.1	65.9	76.5	70 2	708	64.6
	March	56.7	67.7	77.4	72.2	709	65.9
	June	59.5	71.0	78.5	74.1	70.9	68.0
1950-51-	-September	61.3	72.4	79.4	74.4	71.8	69.2
	December	64.6	75.4	80.6	75.8	77.7	72.5
	March	68.8	77.7	81.3	79.0	79.5	75.4
	June	73.9	87.0	83.3	85.3	81.9	80.7
1951-52	—September	81.4	90.7	85.5	87.0	82.8	84.8
	December	87.4	92.7	86.9	91.7	95.7	90.7
	March	92.5	94.1	88.2	97.3	97.5	94.0
	June	100.6	96.1	92.3	99.1	98.0	98.0
195253-	—September	100.3	97.6	95.0	99.6	99.1	98.8
	December	99.1	99.8	98.8	99.4	100.2	99.5
	March	100.0	100.6	102.0	100.3	100.3	100.4
1062 64	June	100.6	102.0	104.3	100.7	100.3	101.2
195354		102.8	100.8	104.5	102.3	100.2	101.8
	December	101.8 102.6	100.3	105.3	101.9	98.9 99.9	101.1
	March	102.6	100.5	105.4	102.2	99.9	8.101 2.101
105455	—September	101.4	100.3	100.3	102.2	99.8	101.3
1934-33	December	102.4	101.0	108.3	102.5	99.6	102.0
	March	104.2	100.7	109.1	101.5	99.8	102.6
	June	104.9	101.3	110.6	100.5	100.0	103.0
1955-56	September	106.3	101.3	111.8	100.5	100.7	103.7
1.55 50	December	106.9	101.5	113.5	100.6	102.7	104.7
	March	108.9	101.3	114.7	101.5	102.8	105.5
	June	112.7	6.101	116.8	102.7	109.6	108.8
1956-57		118.5	101.8	117.5	103.0	116.8	112.7
	December	113.9	103.1	119.2	105.8	119.7	112.6
	March .	112.1	103.9	119.9	108.2	120.3	112.6
	June	112.3	105.0	123.2	108.8	121.9	113.7
1957-58-	-September	112.3	105.6	124.3	109.5	121.9	114.0
	December	110.8	106.1	126.0	109.8	121.9	113.9
	March	114.4	1.601	126.8	108.9	121.7	115.0
	June	113.5	107.6	128.1	109.1	121.7	115.1

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: SYDNEY—continued.

(Base of each Index: Year 1952-53 = 100.0.) (a)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment,	Mis- cellaneous.	Alf Groups.
Quarter—		<u> </u>				
1958-59—September	112-1	107.6	128.5	108.8	122.0	114.8
December	113. I	107.8	130.1	109.1	121.6	115.2
March	114.0	107.5	130.5	109.2	121.7	115.5
June	114.3	107.2	131.5	109.3	122.2	115.8
1959-60-September	115.3	107.5	131.7	109.4	122.6	116.3
December	116.7	108.4	133.2	109.5	123.1	117.2
March	118.4	108.6	133.9	0.011	123.8	118.2
June	119.7	109.4	136.5	109.6	126.4	119.6
1960-61 - September	122.8	109.6	138.0	110.2	126.5	120.8
December	123.5	110.2	139.7	111.4	126.8	121.6

<sup>(</sup>a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: MELBOURNE,

(Base of each Index: Year 1952-53 = 100.0.) (a)

Períod.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Mis- cellaneous,	All Groups.
Year ended June						
****	54.9	58.6	76.0	66.1	.64.4	61. <b>0</b>
4040	59.2	67.5	79.9	69.9	68.3	66.2
****	69.8	77.3	84.5	76.8	74.4	74.6
1050	89.4	93.0	92.0	92.0	90.8	91.0
10.60	100.0	100.0	100:0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10.51	104.4	100.6	102.9	101.2	99.9	102.0
1000	103.9	100.0	102.9	100.6	99.7	102.0
1056	112.2	101.2	113.8	101.6	108.3	108.1
1000	112.2	104.8	122.8	101.0	117.8	114.0
1957 1958	114.3	108.4	127.3	106.2	118.8	114.4
inen	116.1	109.6	129.4	109.2	122.2	116.6
1040	120.8	110.7	135.8	110.9	125.5	120. <b>0</b> -
1960	120.0	110.7	133.0	110.9	123.3	120.0
Quarter—			i			
1948-49-September	53.0	55.7	74.3	65.3	64.0	59.3
December	54.2	57.3	75.6	65.9	64.4	60.4
March	55.7	58.6	76.5	66.3	64.6	61.4
June	56.5	62.7	77.7	67.0	64.6	62.9
1949-50-September	56.4	65.0	78.3	67.2	65.3	63.5
December	57.7	66.4	79.4	70.1	68.8	65.5
March	60.3	67.5	80.3	70.6	69.4	66.9
June	62.5	70.9	81.5	71.8	69.5	68.8
1950-51-September	.63.7	71.7	82.4	72.7	69.6	69. <b>6</b>
December	66.8	75.2	83.6	74.3	71.1	72.1
March	71.1	77.4	84.7	78.4	78.3	76.1
June	77.4	84.8	87.2	81.6	78.6	80.7
1951-52-September	82.9	88.5	88.6	85.7	79.7	84.3
December	87.8	92.5	90.7	92.5	93.1	90.7
March	90.2	93.4	93.0	93.9	95.1	92.6
June	96.8	97.7	95.8	95.8	95.4	96.4
June		97.7	95.8	95.8	95.4	96.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: MELBOURNE—continued.

(Base of each Index: Year 1952-53 = 100.0.) (a)

Period.	, Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Mis- cellaneous.	All Groups.
-Quarter-		ļ				
1952-53-September	99.1	99.0	97.9	99.0	98.7	98.8
December	98.0	99.7	99.6	99.8	100.3	99.3
March	100.2	100.1	100.6	100.4	100.5	100.3
June	102.7	101.2	102.0	100.8	100.5	101.6
1953-54—September .	104.9	100.8	101.9	101.6	100.3	102.2
December	104.4	100.6	102.9	100.8	99.0	101.7
March .	104.1	100.8	103.1	101.2	100.1	102.0
June .	104.1	100.3	103.8	101.2	100.2	102.0
<b>1954</b> –55—September	102.6	100.3	104.0	100.8	99.6	101.3
December	· 102.9	100.9	· 105. r	100.6	99.1	101.5
March	104.3	101.0	105.7	100.6	99.9	102.2
June	105.8	102.4	106.9	100.5	100.0	103.1
1955-56—September	109.5	102.6	108,2	100.4	1.101	104.7
December	110.9	102.8	111.1	100.6	1.801	107.3
· March .	112.0	1 102.9	116.8	101.5	108.5	108.4
June	116.5	102.8	119.0	103.8	115.4	112.0
[1956-57—September.	121.5	103.2	119.9⋅	103.9	146.7	114.1
December	119.2	104.3	122.5	105.1	117.7	114.2
March !	· 114.7	105.0	123.0	106.3	118.4	113.3
June	115.8	106.9	125.6	105.6	118.5	114.2
1957-58—September	¹ 115.ŀ	107.6	126.4	106.1	1·1/8·7	114.4
December	113.8	108.0	127.4	106.7	118.8	114.2
March	<sup>1</sup> 114.0 <sup>1</sup>	108.2	127.5	105.9	118.6	114.2
June	¹ 114. ŀ	109.7	127.9	106.0	F18.9	114.6
1958-59—September	114.0	109.7	128.2	107.7	119.2	114.9
December	114.7	109.8	129. P	109.5	123.1	116.4
March	117.0	109.4	129.4	109.6	123.1	F17.1
June	118.5	109.3	130.9	109.8	F23.5	117.9
1959-60—September	118.8	109.7	131.5	110.2	123.6	118.2
December	119.2	110.6	133.0	110.4	124. l·	118.8
March	120.8	110.9	134.3	110.9	125.3	119.8
June	124.2	111.6	144.3	111.9	128.9	123.0
1960-61'—September	129.1	111.9	147.2	112.3	128.9	124.9
December	129.2	112.7	150.2	112.4	129.2	125.5

(a): Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the mimor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to othe nearest whole number.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: BRISBANE.

(Base of each Index: Year 1952-53 = 100.0.) (a)

Periòd			Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Mis- cellaneous.	All Groups.	
Year ende	d June—	-				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
1949		i	56.4"	59.2	67.1	68.6	69.2	62.1	
1950 <sup>-</sup>		[	60.9	67.9	73.4	72.6	70.3	67.1	
1951			68.6	78.3	80.0	80.1	77'.5'	75.1	
1952			90.1	94.0	88.6	93.1	93.4	91.8	
1953		1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100:0	100.0	
1954		l	103.4	100.9	101.6	" 10∄.7 I	101.7	102.0	
1955		[	104.1	101.3	104.7	102.5	102'.0	102.9	
1956	****		107.7	102.2	110.5	102.6	! 108:0	106.3	
1957	****		111.5	104.7	1.1.8.4	106.5	118.9	112.0	

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: BRISBANE—continued.

(Base of each Index: Year 1952-53 = 100.0.) (a)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Mis- cellaneous.	Ali Groups.
Year ended June-	_					
1958	113.0	107.8	123.9	108.3	120.5	114.4
1959	119.8	109.4	128.4	109.0	123.6	118.2
1960	124.2	111.9	132.6	110.6	125.6	121.2
Quarter-						
1948-49-September .	54.3	56.6	65.2	68.2	69.2	60.5
December	56.1	58.3	66.4	68.3	69.2	61.6
March .	57.0	58.9	67.9	68.7	69.2	62.3
June	58.3	62.8	69.0	69.3	69.2	63.8
1949-50-September December	58 6	65.7 66.6	72.0 72.9	70.8 71.5	70.5 70.2	65.4 66.4
March	60.5 61.8	67.7	73.8	73.4	70.2	67.4
June	62.8	71.5	74.8	74.7	70.3	69.0
1950-51-September.	64.5	72.6	77.0	75.5	71.7	70.4
December	67.2	76.1	79.2	77.2	73.4	72.9
March	69.3	78.4	80.9	82.1	82.3	76.6
June	73 3	86.1	82.7	85.4	82.4	80.5
1951-52—September	78.5	91.1	85.3	86.9	85.5	84.5
December i	89.3	93 4 94 8	87.9	92 6	92.9	91.2 94.8
March June	95.1 97.5	96 8	89.5 91.8	94.6 98.1	97.3 97.8	94.8 96.8
June   1952-53—September	100.0	98.6	98.6	98.9	99.7	99.4
December	98.8	100.2	99.9	99.4	100.0	99.6
March	100 1	100 0	100 6	100.4	100.0	100.1
June	101.1	101.2	100.9	101.3	100.3	100.9
1953-54-September.	102 3	100 9	100.6	102.2	100.4	101.4
December	103 5	100 9	101.3	101.3	102.3	102.1
March June	104.5 103.1	101.0 100.7	102.0 102.5	101.5 101.9	102.0 102.0	102.5 102.1
June 1954–55—September	101.7	100.6	103.4	102.2	101.9	101.8
December	103.2	101.0	104.0	103.1	101.6	102.4
March	105 4	101.0	105.0	102.9	102.2	103.3
June	105 9	102.4	106.2	101.9	102.2	103.9
1955-56September	106.4	102.3	107.6	102.0	103.3	104.4
December	105 4	102.1	108.9	102.2	106.4	104.9
March   June	108.4 110.4	101.9 102.6	112.3 113.2	102.6	106.7 115.7	106.4 109.5
1956-57—September.	115 0	102 9	117.2	104.0	117.4	111.9
December	111.0	104 0	117.7	106.5	119.3	111.7
March	109.4	105.4	118.9	107.6	119.3	111.7
June	110.6	106 6	119.8	108.0	119.7	112.6
1957-58September	109.8	107.0	121.9	108.4	119.7	112.8
December	111.8	107.7	123.0	108.6	119.7	113.7
March June .	115.1 115.4	107.7 108.9	123.6 126.9	107.9	121.0 121.6	115.0 115.9
1958~59—September	116.8	109.1	127.5	108.5	122.2	116.7
December	118.9	109.6	128.1	108.7	123.7	117.9
March	122.0	109.4	128.8	109.2	123.9	119.0
June	121.5	109.6	129.0	109.6	124.6	119.1
1959-60-September	123.4	110.2	131.5	110.1	124.7	120.2
December	123.4	111.4	132.2	110.5	125.6	120.8
March	124.6	112.2	132.7	111.0	125.9	121.6
June 1960-61-September	125.3 126.9	113.9   114.1	134.0 136.1	110.9	126.2 128.3	122.3 123.6
December	130 0	115 0	137.0	110.5	129.5	125.1
Decompos	150 0	1 0	1 .2, 0	1 1.0 /	1 0	1

<sup>(</sup>a) Figures at pearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: ADELAIDE.

(Base of each Index: Year 1952-53 = 100.0.) (a)

				· · · · · -	1	<u></u>	
	Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Mis- cellaneous.	All Groups.
Year ended	d June	56.1	58.3	68.7	69.5	67.2	61.6
1949		60 7	66.8	71.6	72 0	69.5	66.2
1951		70.1	76 6	75 9	79.2	77.6	74.7
1952	•	90.9	93 6	85 0	92 8	92 0	91.4
1953	· ·	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100.0
1954		103.5	101.4	109 9	100 6	99.1	102.3
1955	., .,	106.1	101.7	113 0	100 4	99.1	103.5
1956		110 9	101.6	120 8	1 001	104.1	106.9
1957		114.7	101.7	129 2	103 2	111.6	111.1
1958		111.8	104 4	133 9	104 0	114.2	111.9
1959	••	117.5	105.4	137.1 140.0	105 0	114.6	114.5
1960	••	123.1	106.8	140.0	106.0	118.8	110.0
·Ouarter—			,				
	-September	54.2	55.1	67.0	68.8	66.7	59.8
	December	56 0	56.9	68.3	69.1	67.1	61.1
	March	57.0	58.7	69.2	69.6	67.2	62.1
	June	57.0	62.4	70 2	70.3	67.7	63.2
1949-50-	-September	58 2	65 0	70.3	70.7	68.7	64.5
	December March	60 0	65.8	71.0 71.9	71.5 72.2	68.5 68.6	65.4 66.3
	June	61.5 63.0	66.3 70.0	73.2	73.5	72.3	68.7
1950-51-	-September	64.1	71.4	74 4	75 4	72.5	69.8
1,500-51-	December	67.1	74 2	76 0	76.8	75.7	72.4
	March	70 8	76 4	76 7	80 4	79.2	75.5
	June	78 5	84.4	76 6	84.2	82 8	81.2
.1951 <u>–</u> 52-	-September	83.5	89.4	79 9	86.3	84.2	85.0
	December	88 2	93.3	84 2	91.1	90 7	89.8
	March	92 6 99.2	94 2	86 2 89.7	95 8 97.8	94.9 98.0	93.2 97.5
1052 52	June —September	101.0	97.6 98.7	94.3	99.7	98.0	97.3
1752-55	December	97.8	99 8	99.1	99.1	99 9	99.0
	March	99.7	100 1	102 0	100 3	100 2	100.2
	June	101.5	101.4	104.6	100 9	100 2	101.4
.195354-	-September	103.5	101.7	107.5	100 7	100 0	102.3
	December	103.1	101.6	109.7	100 3	98 3	102.0
	March	103 3	101.5	110 8	100 6	99.4	102.4
1004 00	June	104 2	100.8	111.4	100 8	98. <b>6</b>	102.4
.1934-33-	-September December	105 2 104 8	100 8	111.8	101.1	98.3 98.3	102.8 102.8
	March	106.4	101.8	113 1	100.4	98.9	103.6
	June	108.1	102.6	114.5	99.3	100.7	104.7
-1955–56ر	-September	109.0	101.7	115 8	99.4	101.9	105.2
	December	109.5	101.9	120 5	99.4	102 2	106.0
	March	110.1	101.9	122.7	99.7	102.3	106.5
1054	June	114.9	100.7	124.0	101.7	109.9	109.9
1956-57-	September	119.0	100 8	125 3	101.9	110.6	111.6
	December	115.6	101.2	130.1	103.3	111.6	111.4
	March June	111.0 113.3	101.7	130.5	103.7	112.1 112.2	110.2 111.3
1957_58.	—September	112.9	103.0	130.9	103.8	113.9	111.9
122.00	December	110.7	103.3	133.9	104.1	114 2	111.6
	March	110.5	104.2	134.4	103.7	114.2	111.5
	June	113 0	105 6	135 5	103 8	114.3	112.7
					1	,,,,,	

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: ADELAIDE—continued.

(Base of each Index: Year  $1952-53 = 100 \ 0.$ ) (a)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Mis- cellaneous.	A† . Groups.
Quarter—		<del> </del>	<del></del>			
1958-59—September	114.7	105.7	135.9	104 7	114.6	113.5
December	116.7	105 6	137 0	104 8	114 2	114.2
March	118.7	105 3	137 5	105 I	114 6	115.0
. June	119 8	104 8	137.9	105 3	114 9	115.3
1959-60-September	120 2	105 7	138.7	105 7	1172	116.3
December	120 2	106.5	139.5	105 9	118 2	116.9
March	123.7	107.0	140 3	106 2	1188	F18.3
June	128.1	108 J	141.3	106 0	121.0	120.6
1960-61-September	130.4	108.3	143.4	106 0	121.2	121.5
December	130.6	109.5	149.1	105.6	121.2	122.4
		1	l	l		

<sup>(</sup>a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: . PERTH.

(Base of each Index: Year  $1952-53 = 100 \ 0.$ ) (a)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing,	Household Supplies and Equipment.	'Mis- cellaneous.	Alt Groups,
Year ended June-				į ,	j	
1040	55 0	59.6	62.7	66.5	67.7	60.6
1949	61 0	68 8	66 4	71.1	69 5	66.2
1061	70 0	78 6	74.5	78.1	75 1	74 4
1052	87.2	95 3	87 2	92 7	90.7	90 4
1952	100.0	100 0	100 0	100 0	1000	100 0
1954	106.2	100 0	107 8	102 0	99.5	103.0
1955	109.3	100.1	119.2	102 0	99.5	105.2
1956	111.1	101.4	123 8	102.0	105 5	107.9
1957	116.0	103.1	123.6	104 5	1170	112.9
1958	114.4	105 7	126 0	105.7	118.3	113.6
1959	115.2	107.2	130.3	105.9	118.7	114.7
1960	118.4	108.2	133.5	107.1	120.9	116.9
Quarter—						
1948-49-September	52.9	56.4	60.8	65.8	67.2	58.7
December	54.0	57.9	62 2	65.8 4	67 8	59.7
March	55.5	59.4	63.5	66 8	67.9	60.8
June	57.7	64.7	64.4	67 4	67.'9	63.1
1949-50—September	58.6	66.9	64 7	69.7	68.3	64.3
December	59.9	67.5	65.8	70.3	68.8	65.2
March	61.5	68 6	66.7	71.5	70.3	66.5
June	63.9	72.1	68 3	72.7	70.7	68.6
1950-51-September	65.3	73.5	69.9	73.5	70.8	69.7
December	67.7	76.5	71.4	74.6	70 8	71.6
March	71.2	78.5	77.4	80.4	78.5	76.0
June	75.8	85.9	79.2	83.7	80.2	80.3
1951-52-September	80.6	91.1	81.5	86.4	81.1	84.0
December	85.0	94.9	84.1	91.7	188.9	88.8
March	89.8	95.8	90.3	94.4	95.4	92.9
June	93.4	99.2	92.8	98.1	97.3	96.0

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: PERTH—continued.

(Base of each Index: Year 1952-53 = 100.0.) (a)

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Mis- cellaneous.	All Groups.
Quarter-	_					_
1952-53—September	98.4	99.4	96.1	99.2	98.8	98.6
December	98 2	100 3	99.3	99.0	99.6	99.2
March	100.2	100 0	101.5	100 6	100 8	100 5
June	103.1	100.3	103.1	101.1	100 8	101.7
1953-54—September	104 9	100.4	104 0	102 2	100 6	102.5
December	103 9	100 2	106 2	101.8	99.7	102.1
March	106.7	100 2	106 8	101.9	98.9	102.9
June	109 3	99.2	114 0	102.1	98.8	104 3
1954-55—September	109 4	99 3	116 6	102 4	98.9	104.7
December	107 8	99 8	118 6	102 2	98.8	104 4
March '	108 8	100 0	119.9	102.3	99.1	105.0
June	111.1	101.3	121.8	101.2	101.2	106.6
1955-56-September	109.5	101.3	122.5	101.4	102.4	106.4
December	109 5	101.5	123 8	101.6	103.1	106 8
March	111.6	101.5	124 5	102 1	104.1	107.9
June	113 6	101.4	124 5	102 9	112.4	110 5
1956-57-September	115 6	101.9	124.1	103 5	113 9	111.7
December	114 6	102 4	123 5	104 4	117.3	112 3
March	115 9	103.4	123.4	104 8	118.2	113.2
June	117 8	104-6	123.2	105 3	118.4	114 2
1957-58-September	116.5	105-0	123 9	105 9	118.4	114.0
December	113 0	105 3	125 3	106 2	118.4	113.0
March	113 4	105 4	126 8	105 2	118 2	113.2
June	114 8	106.9	127.9	105 3	118 2	114.1
1958-59—September	115 1	107.0	128.8	105 4	118.4	114.4
December ·	113 8	107 5	130.4	105 7	118.7	114.3
March	114 8	107 2	130 5	106 !	118.9	114.7
June	117.1	106.9	131.4	106 4	118.9	115.5
1959-60-September	117.8	107.3	131.5	106 8	118.8	115.9
December	115.7	107.7	132 6	107 0	120 4	115.7
March	118 4	108 0	134.2	107.4	121.2	117.1
June	121.6	109.6	135.6	107.0	123.3	119.0
1960-61-September	122 9	109.8	137.0	107.4	123.7	119.8
December	122.9	110.8	141.6	107.3	125.6	120.8

<sup>(</sup>a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: HOBART.

(Base of each Index: Year 1952-53 = 100 0.) (a)

	Period.		Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Mis- cellaneous.	All Groups.
Year ende	ed June—	-				,		
1949			56.0	58.0	70.3	68.1	63.1	60.7
1950	,,	1	59.0	-67.8	73.0	70.0	63.5	64.7
1951			67.3	78.4	79.8	77.2	72.6	73.3
1952		l	87.1	94.3	88.3	92.3	91.7	90.4
1953	• • •	l	100 0	100 0	100.0	100.0	100 0	100.0
1954		\	107.9	101.8	107.1	103.0	103.9	105.0
1955	,.	[	107.1	102.0	110.7	103.7	102.0	104.9
1956		[	113.7	103 3	121.9	108.6	106 8	110.2

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS: HOBART—continued.

(Base of each Index: Year 1952-53 = 100.0.) (a)

				. — —		
Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Housing.	Household Supplies and Equipment.	Mís- cellaneous.	Ali Groups.
Year ended June-	·			_		
1957	118 6	106.1	133.3	115.2	118.5	116.9
1958	115.1	108.7	137.3	116 0	119.5	117.0
1959	116.8	109.8	141.3	116.8	121.2	118.7
1960	118.5	110.7	148.5	118.5	123.3	120.8
Quarter-						
1948-49—September	53.6	55.0	67.9	67.5	62.8	58.8
December	54.7	56.9	69.9	67.8	62.9	59.9
March .	57.4	58.0	70 9	68.3	63.1	61.3
June	58. l	62.1	72.6	68.7	63.4	62.8
1949-50-September	58.2	65.0	73.1	68.9	63.7	63.6
December	58.6	66.9	73.4	69.7	63.4	64.3
March	58.5	67.6	74.2	69.6	63.5	64.5
June	60.8	71.8	71.3	71.7	63.5	66.3
1950~51—September	62.7	73 0	76.6	72.1	68.1	68.6
December	64.5	75.5	77.8	74.6	69.1	70.5
March	67.5	78.3	81.5	79.5	76.4	74.5
June	74.5	86.8	83.3	82.4	76.7	79.6
1951-52-September	80.8	90.5	84.4	84.6	82.2	84.1
December	84.7	94 0	87.2	92.9	91.0	89.3
March	89.0	94.8	89.3	94.6	96.5	92.5
June	93.9	97.7	92.1	96.9	96.9	95.5
1952-53September	98.0	99.2	95.3	97.9	98.6	98.1
December	98.6	99.5	98.6	97.7	99.0	98.8
March	100.5	99.9	102.0	101.9	101.1	100.8
June	102.9	101.3	104.1	102.4	101.3	102.3
1953-54—September	108.5	101.7	104.8	102.9 102.6	105.1	105.2
December March .	109.3	101.9	106.1 108.1	102.6	104.2 104.8	105.5 105.0
June	107.0	101.9	109.4	102.9	104.5	103.0
1954-55—September.	106.3	101.3	109.6	103.7	101.3	104.4
December	105.5	101.9	110.4	103.7	101.4	104.1
March	107.7	102.1	110.9	103.6	102.6	105.2
June	108.9	102.6	112.0	103.7	102.8	105.9
1955-56—September.	110.7	102.7	114.4	107.9	103.5	107.4
December	113.6	103.0	8 811	108 0	104.1	109.1
March	114.8	103.1	125.8	108.3	105 2	110.5
June	115.8	104.2	128.7	110 3	114.2	113.6
1956-57-September	119.7	104.6	129.1	114.5	117.2	116.2
December	120.1	105.3	133.4	114.6	118.6	117.2
March	117.1	106 5	134 6	115.2	118.9	116.7
June	117.4	107.8	136 0	116.4	119.1	117.5
1957-58—September	114.8	108.1	136 8	116 4	119.3	116.7
December	115.0	108.5	137.2	115.9	119.3	116.9
March	115 8	108.6	137.3	115.2	119.3	117.1
June	114.8	109.7	138.0	116 4	119.9	117.3
1958-59—September	115.2	109.8	138.8	116.8	120.1	117.7
December	117.0	110.2	141.9	116.5	120.9 121.0	118.7
March	117.8	109.9	141.9	117.2	121.0	119.1
June 1959-60-September	117.3	109.1	144.7	117.2	122.7	119.7
December	117.2	110.4	147.4	117.8	123.2	120.1
March	117.2	110.4	150.1	118.4	123.2	120.1
June	121.4	111.6	151.7	120.1	123.7	122.6
1960-61—September	128.4	111.6	153.7	121.3	125.7	125.8
December	131.7	112.3	155.9	120.3	125.9	127.1
December	1 19111	1 112-3	1 100.9	1 120,3	1 120,0	1 12.11

<sup>(</sup>a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX.

Showing the Weights of the Groups, Sections and Items Comprised in the Index for the Six State Capital Cities Combined.

					Percentage Weights.(a)				
	List of Iten	ns.			Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total.		
F00b							32.069		
Cereal Products—					l i	4.065			
Bread					2.254				
Flour-					! I				
Plain					0.331		٠,.		
Self-raising	,	• •			0.224	• •			
*Biscuits					0.763				
Oats, flaked					0.112		٠.		
Rice					0.071				
<ul> <li>Prepared breakfa</li> </ul>	ist foods				0.310				
Dairy Produce—						7.490			
Milk—						!	İ		
Fresh	••		• •		3.024				
*Powdered	• •	• •	• •	• • •	0.321	• •	٠ ا		
Condensed	•	• •	• •	•	0.147	• •			
Cheese	• •	• •	• •	• •	0.434	• •			
Butter	• •	• •	٠.		2.486				
Eggs	 Danaamisid 1	 Fansia a a .			1.078	1.922	٠٠.		
Potatoes, Onions, I					0.404		j		
Canned fruit Dried fruit	• •	• •	• • •		0.360	• •	٠ .		
*Green peas, cann	٠.	• •	• • •		0.300	••			
			• •	• • •	0.792		···		
Potatoes Onions	••		••	• •	0.193	• • •	i		
*Soft Drink, Ice Cre				• •	0.155	3.955	· · ·		
*Soft drink					0.996				
*ice cream		• • •			0.980	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
*Chocolate confec					1.181	• • •	l		
*Sugar confection					0.798		l ::		
Food-Other (exce					1	4.229	l ::		
Sugar					1.117		l ';		
Jams					0 319		l		
Golden syrup					0 031		ļ .,		
*Honey					0 100		}		
*Meat extract					0 063		l		
*Sandwich spread	ls .				0.184				
*Baked beans, car	nneđ				0 073		] .,		
*Spaghetti, canner	d				0 048		1		
*Margarine .		, .			0 334				
*Sauces					0 224				
*Pickles					0 086		,		
*Sardines					0.069	• •			
*Herrings, canned					0.058				
*Salmon, canned					0.182		٠		
*Soup, canned					0.113				
*Baby foods					0.130				
Tea					0.698				
*Coffee					0.341				
*Cocoa					0.059		,		
Meat—					[	10.408			
Beef							i		
Sirloin roast					0.882				
Rib roast					0.842				

<sup>(</sup>a) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956-57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (See para. 9 on page 20.)

\* Denotes items which were not in the "C" Series Index.

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX-continued. Showing the Weights of the Groups, Sections and Items Comprised in the Index for the Six State Capital Cities Combined.

					Perce	ntage Weigh	ts.(a)
	List of Ite	ems.			Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total.
FOOD—continued.						<del></del>	<del>                                     </del>
Meat-continued.							
Beef—continued.					1		
Steak-							
Rump					0.806	•	
Blade					0.614		
Chuck				• •	0.842	• •	• •
Sausages					0.295	• •	
Corned silversi		• • •		٠,	0.658	•	٠,٠
Corned brisket	• • •		•		0.477	•	
Mutton—							
Leg		• • •	• •	• • •	0.516	• •	• • •
Forequarter	• •	• •	• •	• • •	0.278	,	
Chops—					, , , , ,		
Lọin	- •	• •	• •		0.476		
Leg *Lamb—	• •	•	• •		0.197	• • •	
#1					0.455		
	* *	• •	•			• • •	
*Forequarter	• • •		• • •	•	0.236	- •	•••
*Chops— *Loin					0.460		
41	••	• •	• • •	• •	0.400	• •	
Pork—	• •		•	• •	0.136	•	٠٠.
Leg					0.265		i
Loin				• •	0.184	•	
Chops	••		• • •	•	0.182		• • •
Processed—	••	•	•		0.102	• •	• • •
Bacon		_			0.908	,	
*Cooked corned	beef	·		• • •	0.433		
*Frankfurts					0.132		
*Canned meat		,	• •		0.134	••	
CLOTHING AND DRAP	ERY						19.014
Men's Clothing—						4.472	
Suit	• •				0.624		.,
Overcoat			٠.		0.177		
*Sports coat			•		0.365		٠.
*Sports trousers		•			0.770		
Pullover and card	ligan	٠,	• •		0.303	• •	
Work trousers		• •			0.254		• •
*Overalls	• •	• •	• •		0.193	••	• •
Shirt, ordinary we		• •	• •	• •	0.546	• •	• • •
Shirt, work	• •	• •			0.096	**	• •
Singlets	• •		• •		0.164	• • •	
Underpants	• • •	• •	• • •		0.184		• •
Pyjamas Socks	••	• •	• • •	• •	0.226	٠.	* *
Socks Hat	••	• •	• • •	• •	0.367	• •	••
Handkerchief	••	• • •			0.111		• •
Women's Clothing-	• •	••	* *	• • •	1	7.515	
A .					0.576		• •
Ct : .	• •	• • •	• •	• •	1.163	• •	• •
*Overcoat	• •	• •	• •	٠.	0 855	• •	• •
4 m 1	• •	••	•	• • •	0.194	• •	• • •
11	• •	• • •	• •	• •	0.194	• • •	• • •
Hais	••	• •		• • •	U ZZ4	<u>.</u>	

 <sup>(</sup>a) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956-57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (See para. 9 on page 20.)
 Denotes items which were not in the "C" Series Index.

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX-continued. SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

					Perce	ntage Weight	ts.(a)
1	ist of It	ems.			Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total
LOTHING AND DRAPE						•	
Women's Clothing-					0.070		
Frocks	• •			• •	0.978		• •
Pullover, cardigan,				• •	0.917	• •	
Slip		•	• • •		0.266	• •	
Undervests		• •			0.126	• • •	
Pantette, etc.		• •			0.356		
Brassiere .	• •		• •	• •	0.315		
*Girdle .					0.254		
Stockings					0.592	• •	
Gloves					0.190		
Nightdress					0.150		
Pyjamas					0.135		٠.
*Umbrella	• •	.,	• •		0.068	.,	
Apron	• •		• •		0.079		
*Handkerchief					0.077		••
Boys' Clothing-					l l	0.571	
Knickers					0.151		
*Shorts		• • •			0.045		
*Raincoat		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	• • •	0.014		٠.
Pullover and cardi					0.075	1	
AL C.	-		••	• •	0.121	••	, ,
G' L	• •	• •	••	• • •	0.029	• •	
Singlets	• •	••	••	• •			
*Underpants	• •	• •	• •	- •	0.028	•••	
Socks	• •	• •	• •	• •	0.056		• •
Pyjamas	• •	• • •	• •	• • •	0.036		• •
*Swim trunks		• •	• •		0.016		• •
Girls' Clothing-					I J	0.945	٠.
Tunic		• •			0.198		
Overcoat	• •		• •		0.092	• •	
*Blazer			• •		0.044		
Pullover, cardigan,	etc.		••		0.133		
Frock			••		0.155		.,
Slip					0.036		
Undervests	, .		• •		0.043		
Pantettes, etc.		••	••	• • •	0.046	- ::	
Pyjamas	• • •	••	••	• • •	0.038		
Socks			•••		0.057		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
A Charles Indiana and	••	••		• •	0.027	••	
TT .	• •	••	••	••	0.027	[	
	• •	• •	• •	•••		1.064	- •
*Piecegoods, etc.—					0.122		
*Rayon	• •	• •	• •	• •	0.132		
*Cotton	• •	• •	• •	• •	0.200		
*Woollen	• •	• •	• •	• •	0.442	• •	• •
*Nursery squares	• •	• •	• •	••	0.039	]	• •
*Knitting wool	• •	• •	• •		0.251		
Footwear—					! ·· [	3.360	
Men's					}	ļ	
Shoes					0.853		
*Stippers					0.036		
*Sandshoes		• •			0.033		
Working boots					0.157		
Women's—					]		
Shoes					1.676		
*Slippers				• • •	0.200		
*Sandshoes					0.049		
Gandanoes		* *			U.V-12	• •	

 <sup>(</sup>a) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956-57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (See para. 9 on page 20.)
 Denotes stems which were not in the "C" Series Index.

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX-continued. SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEK FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

					Perce	ntage Weight	ights.(a)	
Li	st of Ite	ems.			Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total	
CLOTHING AND DRAPER	Yco	ntinued.			·	<del></del>		
Footwear—continued.					}			
Children's—					ĺ			
Boys'		• •			0.185	,		
Girls'			,.		0.171	1		
Household Drapery-						1.087		
Blankets—					1 }			
Double bed					0.156			
Single bed	• •	.,		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0.155			
Bedspread					0.112			
Sheets—	• •	• •	• •	••	0.112		• • •	
**					امرردا			
Double bed	• •	••	• •	••	0.146	••	• •	
Single bed	• •	• •	••	• •	0.075	• •	• •	
Pillow slip	• •	••	• •	••	0.123			
Towel		• •			0.168		• •	
Table cloth					0.023			
Tea towel					0.061			
*Plastic sheeting					0.068			
-								
Housing—					1 ., 1		10.71	
Rent-						2.873		
Private houses					1.966	2.0.5	· ;	
*Government houses	• •	• • •	• •	• •	0.907	!	,,	
*Home Ownership—	• • •	• • •	• •		0.707	7.845		
					4.725		• • •	
•House price	• •	• • •	• •	• •		• •	• • •	
Rates	• •	• •	• • •		2.097			
*Repairs and mainte			• •	• •	1.023		401:-	
Household Supplies at	ND EQ	ULPMENT-	-		.,		13.17	
Fuel and Light					. * *	4.165	٠٠ ا	
Electricity					1.849	**		
Gas	• •		• •		1.510	- +		
Firewood					0.690		١	
Kerosene					0.116			
Household Appliance	s				1	4.454	٠	
Globe, electric	• •				0.039		!	
Iron, electric					0.075		١	
*Toaster, electric					0.049	, -	1	
*Jug, electric					0.031			
*Refrigerator					0.939			
*Washing machine							`.	
*Vacuum cleaner			• • •		1	l ::	l ::	
*Stoves	• •		• •		0.373	] ::	1	
*Radio set	• •				1	l		
*Radio valves	•	• •	• •	• • •	1		1 ::	
*Television set	• •	• • •	• •	٠.	2.005	• • •	ነ ''	
	:	.,	• •	• •		4 554	٠٠.	
Other Household Art	ncies-	·.				4.554		
*Floor coverings—					0.000	}	ļ	
*Carpet	• •		•		0.322	l		
*Linoleum					0.158	[		
*Felt		• •		• •	0.068		ļ	
Kitchen utensils-					1	I	]	
*Cup and saucer						I	}	
Dinner plate					0.069	, .	١	
Jug 🐪					0.021		]	
					0.012			

 <sup>(</sup>a) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956-57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (See para. 9 on page 20.)
 Denotes items which were not in the "C" Series Index.

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX-continued Showing the Weights of the Groups, Sections and Items Comprised in the Index for the Six State Capital Cities Combined.

					Percentage Weights.(a)			
Li	ist of Ite	ms.	•		Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total	
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES A	ND EQU	JIPMENT-	-continue	d.	]			
Other Household Art	icles—c	ontinued.						
Kitchen utensilsc	ontinue	đ.			1			
*Pie dish					0.005			
*Mixing bowl					0.020			
*Casserole					0.011			
Cutlery-								
Knife			,		0.006			
Teaspoon					0.008		. ,	
Dessert spoon					0.011			
Fork			, ,		0.021	I		
Teapot					0.016			
Kettle		, ,		• •	0.015	,,		
Saucepans					0.082			
*Cake tin		- ' ' '	:.		0.004			
*Frying pan					0.007		l .	
*Boiler					0.043	• •		
Other utensils—			• •	•	***	, ,		
Bucket					0.009			
Brooms					0.112			
Scrubbing brush		• •		• •	0.018		• • •	
Polishing mop			• •		0.048	• • •	• • •	
*Gardening and sma	, . Ditaale		• •		0.040	• •	1.	
= A + - A					0.011			
	• •		• •	• •	0.018	• •		
*Hammer		• • •	•		0.012	• •	• • •	
*Spade .	• •	•	• •	• • •		• •	• •	
*Fork		• •		• •	0.008	• •	• •	
*Rake		• • •			0.004		• • •	
*Hoe		• •	• •	• •	0.003	• •	٠,	
*Lawnmower—								
Hand .		• •			0.028			
Power		•	• •	٠.	0.262		• •	
*Hose	• •		* *	•	0.037	**		
Household sundries					l i			
Soap, household			• •		0.184	• •		
*Soap powder					0.252		• •	
*Détergent					0.303	• •		
*Cleanser powder			•		0.050			
*Starch					0.019		• •	
*Steel wool					0.013			
*Matches					0.135			
*Boot polish					0.051			
*Toilet paper					0.057			
*Personal requisites-	_							
*Toilet soap					0.256			
*Toothpaste					0.141	. ,	,	
*Shaving cream					n I			
*Razor blades					} 0.165			
*Hair creams, etc.	,				J i			
*Face powder					וז ו		}	
*Face cream, etc.					0.228		,,	
*Lipstick	, ,	• •			]]			
*Talcum powder					<u>ا</u>		1	
*Deodorant	'.'				0.213		1	
*Antiseptic			• • •	••	"""	:		
*Sanitary napkins				•	17 1		1	
Danimi Juspania		•••	• •		<u>,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,</u>			

 <sup>(</sup>a) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956-57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (See para. 9 on page 20.)
 Denotes items which were not in the "C" Series Index.

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—continued.

Showing the Weights of the Groups, Sections and Items Comprised in the Index for the Six State Capital Cities Combined.

					Percentage Weights.(a)					
L	ist of Ite	ms.			Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total.			
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES A	ND EOI	ЛРМЕПТ—	-continue	d.						
Other Household Art					1 !					
*Proprietary medical		• /			]					
*Adhesive bandas					0.071		٠			
*Cough mixtures			• • •		0.239					
*Tonic		•	••		0.156					
*Aspirin, etc.					0.140	···				
*Cascara		• • •			0.085					
*Ointments		••		• •	0.037					
*Indigestion power					0.062	••	• • •			
*Pills					0.031	• •				
School requisites—	• •	• • •	٠.	• • •	0.031	• •				
Lead pencil					0.016					
Pen holder	٠.	•	•	• •	0.003	• • • •				
Nibs	• •	• •	-	• •	0.003					
•		* *	• •	• •	0.006	• • •				
	• •	• • •		• • •						
Ruler .	• •	* *			0.002	• •	٠,			
Pastels	• •	• •	• •		0.008	•	,			
Blotting paper	• •	• • •	• •	• • •	0.007	• •	,			
Exercise books	• •	• • •	•	• •	0.058	• •				
					] ]		26.02			
MISCELLANEOUS-					1	11 220	25.020			
Transport—						11.270	• •			
Fares—					1 620		,			
Train	• •	• •		• •	1.628	• •				
Tram and bus	• •	• •	• •	• •	2.754	• •	٠.			
*Private motoring—					2 000					
*Motor car	• •	• •	• • •		3.006	• •				
*Petrol	• •		• •	• •	1.463	• •	• • •			
*Oil			• •	• •	0.153	•	٠٠ ا			
*Lubrication serv			* *	• •	0.142					
*Tyres	• •	• •		• •	0.211	• •				
*Tubes		• •	•	• • •	0.012	• •	1			
*Tyre retreading		• •	• •		0.110	• •	• •			
*Battery	• •		• •	• •	0.142	• •	٠٠.			
*Repairs	• •			• •	0.961		}			
*Registration	.,	• •		• •	0.340					
*Third party insu		• •	• •	• •	0.294		• • •			
*Driver's licence		•		• •	0.054	3 037	٠٠ ا			
Tobacco and Cigaret					0.075	3.937				
Cigarettes	• •	• • •			2.875	• •	• • •			
Tobacco—					0.075					
Cigarette	• •	• • •	• •		0.875	• •				
Pipe	• •	• •	• • •	• •	0.134	* *				
Cigarette papers	• •	• •	• •		0.033	4.084				
*Beer—					2.772					
*Draught .	• •	• •	• •		1.312	• • •				
*Bottled	• •	* *	• •	• • •	1	2.536	• • •			
Services—					"	2.330				
*Hairdressing—					0.259		1			
*Man's haircut	• •	• •	• • •	٠.		• •	1			
*Boy's haircut	• •	• • •			0.118	• •				
*Woman's—					0.277					
*Trim		• • •	• •			• •	"			
*Set, shampoo		• • •	• •	- •	0.123	• •				
*Permanent wa	ave				0.110					

<sup>(</sup>a) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956-57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (See para. 9 on page 20.)

• Denotes items which were not in the "C" Series Index.

#### LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX-continued.

Showing the Weights of the Groups, Sections and Items Comprised in the Index for the Six State Capital Cities Combined.

					Perc	entage Weig	h(s.(a)
Li	st of It	<b>e</b> ms	<u></u>	<u></u>	Item or Sub-section.	Section Total.	Group Total.
AISCELLANEOUS—contin	ued.						
Services-continued.							ļ
*Drycleaning—				'			
*Suit			,		0.064		1
*Sports trousers					0.093		1
*Sports coat					0.069		
Frock .					0.166		
*Skirt .					10:027		·]
*Overcoat					0.109		1
*Shoe repairs-					' ' '		1
*Men's					0.164		i
*Women's					0.055		1
*Boys'				* *	0.038		
*Girls'					0.034		1
*Postal services-							4
*Postage					0.232		l
*Telegram		,			0.062		·l .,
*Telephone calls					.0.260		
*Telephone rental					0.276		1
Other-						3.199	l
Radio and television	opera	ation—			ا,		
Radio licence				, , ]	0.245	:	
*Television licence			,		0.334		
*Television mainte	nance				1/003		1
. Cinema admission-							
Adults					٠0.618		
Children		• •		. 1	-0.026		
Newspapers—							1
Morning					0.509	41	
Evening					0.464	• •	,,
Total					100.000	100.000	100.000

<sup>(</sup>a) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1956-57 valued at relevant prices of March Quarter, 1960. (See para, 9 on page 20.)

### § 6. Comparison of Consumer Price Index and "C" Series Retail Price Index.

The principal ways in which the Consumer Price Index differs from the "C" Series Retail Price Index are:—

- (a) The list of items in the new index is more extensive than that of the "C" Series. It includes additional fields of expenditure and provides more intensive coverage of other fields.
- (b) The composition and weighting of the Consumer Price Index relate to the modes of living and patterns of expenditure of the post-war period. The "C" Series related to the pre-war pattern.

<sup>•</sup> Denotes items which were not in the "C" Series Index.

(c) The Consumer Price Index is constructed as a series of linked indexes to keep it continuously representative throughout a period of significant changes in the pattern of household expenditure.

On pages 31 to 37, a list of items of the Consumer Price Index is shown, and those items not included in the "C" Series Index are distinguished. A few items that were in the "C" Series are omitted from the new index. In the various Groups of the Consumer Price Index, the additional sections and items covered may be summarized as follows:—

Food: More processed and packaged foods; lamb; soft drink, ice cream, and confectionery.

Clothing and Drapery: Clothing piecegoods and additional items of clothing and footwear, including casual wear.

Housing: Rents of government-owned houses; home ownership.

Household Supplies and Equipment: Major household appliances; floor coverings; tools; toilet articles; proprietary medicines; and other items.

Miscellaneous: Private motoring; beer; hairdressing; dry cleaning; shoe repairs; and postal, telephone, and television services.

A comparison of the weighting patterns of the Consumer Price Index and the "C" Series, as at the base year of the new index, is given in the table below. The comparison is necessarily approximate only. For example, the distribution of items between Groups is not identical in the two indexes. The table shows the percentage contribution of component parts of the indexes, as at year 1952-53, for the Six State Capital Cities combined.

Components.(a)	Percentage Contribution— Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, 1952-53.						
			" C " Series.	Consumer Price Index.			
Food Group			41.0	33.2			
Clothing and Drapery Group			33.0	21.6			
Housing Group—							
Home Ownership		,,	(b)	6.87			
Rent of Privately Owned Houses			11.3	2.3 > 9.8			
Rent of Government Owned Houses			(b)	0.7			
Household Supplies and Equipment Gro	)UD-		V-1	1			
Fuel and Light	·		4.5	3.97			
Household Appliances			<b>1</b>	3.1 / 11.61			
Other Household Supplies .			} 0.7	4.6			
Miscellaneous Group—				,			
Transport-Fares (rail, tram and bus)			2.8	4.5) }35.4			
Private Motoring		• • •	(b) >14.7	6.1			
Tobacco and Cigarettes .			2.1	4.2 23.8			
Beer			(b)	4.0			
Services, Cinema, Radio Licence and			4.6	5.0			
Total		• •	100.0	100.0			

A similar table, prepared to show the more significant differences in weighting affecting index numbers for recent quarters, is set out below. It relates to March Quarter, 1960, i.e. the commencement of the current linked series in the Consumer Price Index. The percentages shown indicate the relative influence given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change in the indexes from March quarter, 1960.

Components.(a)	Percentage Contribution—Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, March Quarter, 1960.					
			"C" Series.	Consumer Price Index.		
Food Group—						
Meat (Butcher's)			16.5)	8.87		
Potatoes and Onions .			101	1.01		
Soft Drink, Ice Cream, and Confectio			(b) \\ 41.9	4.0 32.1		
Other Food		·	23.5	18.3		
Clothing and Drapery Group			29.6	19.0		
Housing Group						
Home Ownership			(b) )	7.8)		
Rent of Privately Owned Houses			13.3 > 13.3	2.0 > 10.7		
Rent of Government Owned Houses			(b) }	0.9		
Household Supplies and Equipment Gro	oup		-	_		
Fuel and Light	, ,		4.2ๅ	4.2)		
Household Appliances		. [	ا ( 0.7	4.5 }13.2		
Other Household Supplies .		- 1	} V./	4.5		
Miscellaneous Group		ľ		1		
Transport—Fares (rail, tram and bus)		1	3.5 > 15.2	4.4}		
Private Motoring			(b)	6.9		
Tobacco and Cigarettes .			2.1	3.9 125.0		
Beer			(b)	4.1 525.0		
Services, Cinema, Radio and Televisi	on Lie	cences,		1 1		
and Newspapers	• •		ل 4.7	5.7 J		
Total		ľ	100.0	100.0		

<sup>(</sup>a) Listed under Consumer Price Index headings.

The comparison is approximate only but it shows, for example, the main reasons why the two indexes moved differently over the June and September quarters of 1960. In this period prices of meat and rents of privately-owned houses increased much more than prices of other items. Because both these items had greater weight in the "C" Series Index, the "C" Series rose more than the Consumer Price Index.

The following table shows, for certain periods between 1948 and 1960, the Consumer Price Index for each city and the "C" Series Retail Price Index converted to the same base (i.e. year 1952-53 = 100 in each city). Different movements shown in this comparison result from the significantly different lists of items and weighting patterns of the indexes, together with the disparate price changes that have occurred over the period.

<sup>(</sup>b) Not included

## COMPARISON OF MOVEMENTS OF "C" SERIES RETAIL PRICE INDEX AND CONSUMER. PRICE INDEX.(a)

(Base of each Index in each City separately: Year 1952-53 = 100.0.)(b)

-	Syd	lney.	Melb	ourne:	Bris	ba <b>ne</b> .	Adelaide.			
Quarter.	"C" Consumer Price Index.		"C" Consumer Price Index.		" C" Series.	Consumer Price Index.	"C" Series.	Consumer Price Index.		
1948—Sept. 1949 June 1950 " 1951 " 1952 " 1953 " 1954 " 1955 " 1956 " 1957 " 1958 " 1959 " Sept. Dec.	57.5 61.2 67.2 80.6 98.2 101.4 102.0 104.1 109.8 112.5 114.4 115.6 116.5	58.7 62.6 68.0 80.7 98.0 101.2 101.5 103.0 108.8 113.7 115.1 115.8 116.3	58.4 62.5 68.7 82.0 97.1 101.6 102.3 103.9 114.7 114.8 119.7 120.7	59.3 62.9 68.8 80.7 96.4 101.6 102.0 103.1 112.0 114.2 114.6 117.9 118.2	59.6 63.7 68.8 80.9 98.2 100.7 103.0 105.0 109.4 111.2 117.2 121.5 123.5 124.5	60.5 63.8 69.0 80.5 96.8 100.9 102.1 103.9 109.5 112.6 115.9 119.1 120.2	58.4 62.2 67.4 80.8 98.0 101.0 102.3 110.7 111.5 113.9 118.5 120.3	59.8 63.2 68.7 81.2 97.5 101.4 102.4 104.7 109.9 111.3 112.7 115.3 116.3		
1960—March June Sept. Dec.		118.2 119.6 120.8 121.6	122.9 130.8 135.2 137.1	119.8 123.0 124.9 125.5	125.2 126.0 127.6 129.8	121.6 122.3 123.6 125.1	123.6 126.8 128.9 129.7	118.3 120.6 121.5 122.4		

	Per	th.	Hob	art.	Six Capital Cities.(c)				
Quarter.	"C" Series.	Consumer Price Index.	"C" Series.	Consumer Price Index.	"C" Series.	Consumer Price Index.			
1948—Sept. 1949 June 1950 " 1951 " 1952 " 1953 " 1954 " 1955 " 1956 " 1957 " 1958 " 1959 " Sept. Dec. 1960—March June Sept.	57.1 62.6 67.6 81.4 96.1 102.0 110:3 114.4 117.9 122.5 122.4 124.9 126.1 125.8 127.8 130.3 131.2	58.7 63.1 68.6 80.3 96.0 101.7 104.3 106.6 110.5 114.2 114.1 115.5 115.9 115.7 117.1 119.0	57.1 61.7 65.6 79.2 94.4 102.8 105.0 106.6 115.4 118.4 118.6 121.9 123.3 124.4 125.3 127.7 133.3	58.8 62.8 66.3 79.6 95.5 102.3 104.4 105.9 113.6 117.3 119.3 119.7 120.1 120.8 122.6	58.0 62.1 67.8 81.1 97.6 101.4 102.8 105.0 111.8 113.8 115.3 118.4 119.6 120.8 121.9 125.5 128.5	59.2 62.9 68.4 80.7 97.2 101.4 102.1 103.6 110.2 113.7 114.8 116.8 117.3 118.0 119.0 121.1 122.5			

<sup>(</sup>a) In individual cities the two indexes have moved differently as a result of the significantly different lists of items and weighting patterns, together with the disparate price changes that have occurred over the period.

(b) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

(c) Weighted average.

### § 7. Retail Price Index Numbers, 1901 to 1960.

The index numbers shown below are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope. The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the "A" Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the "C" Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and "C" Series Index excluding Rent; and from 1948-49 to 1960, the Consumer Price Index.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, 1901 TO 1960.

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

(Base: Year 1911 = 100.)

	Y	(еат.		Index Number.							
1901		,.		88	1931	•••			145		
1902				93	1932				138		
1903				91	1933				133		
1904				86	1934			.,	136		
1905				90	1935				1:38		
1906				90	1936				141		
1907		4.		90	1937				145		
1908				95	1938				149		
1909		• •		95	1939				153		
1910				97	1940				159		
1911		• •	- ;; [	100	1941				167		
1912			}	110	1942				181		
1913				110	1943				188		
1914 (a)		, .	<del></del>	114	1944	• •			187		
1915 (a)			1	130	1945				187		
1916 (a)				132	1946				190		
1917 (a)				141	1947				198		
1918 (a)				150	1948				218		
1919 (4)				170	1949				<u> 24</u> 0		
1920 (a)			:. I	193	1950				262		
1921·(a)				168	1951				313		
1922 (a)				162	1952				367		
1923			,,,	166	1953	• •		• •	383		
1924				164	1954		• • •		386		
1925		• •		165	1955			• • •	394		
1926			- :: \	168	1956				419		
1927			``.'I	166	1957		• • •	• • •	429		
1928	• •	• • •	:: I	167	1958		• • •		435		
1929	• •	• • •	:: I	171	1959		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	443		
1930	• •		:: I	162	1960	• • •	• •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	459		

(a) November.

#### § 8. International Comparisons: Retail Price Index Numbers.

The following tables give index numbers of consumer (retail) prices for various countries. Except where otherwise noted, the average prices for the year 1953 are taken as base (= 100). The figures, which have been taken from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations, show fluctuations in prices in each country, and do not measure relative price levels as between the various countries included.

#### ENDEX NUMBERS OF CONSUMER (RETAIL) PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(Source: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the Statistical Office of the United Nations.)

(Base: 1953 - 100.)

ALL GROUPS INDEXES.

Per	riod.		ARGENTINA (Buenos Aires).	AUSTRALIA.(a)	Вецотом.(6)	BRAZIL (Sao Paulo).	CANADA.	FRANCE (Paris).	Germany (Western).	India.(b)	Indonesia.(c) (Djakarta).	IRELAND.	ITALY.
1953 1954 1955 1956 1957		::	96 100 104 117 132 165 217 464 590	96 100 101 103 109 112 113 116 120	100 -100- 101 101 104 107 108 110	82 100 118 142 173 206 237 326 439	101 100 101 101 102 106 108 110	101 100 100 101 103 -106- 121 129 134	102 200 100 102 104 107 109 110	97 100 95 90 99 104 109 114	100	95 -100- 100 103 107 112 116 116	98 -100- 103 105 109 110 113 113
1960— March ( June Sept. Dec.	Qtr.		574 588 594 604	117 119 121 122	110 110 110 110	402 423 446 486	110 110 111 112	133 133 134 136	111 112 111 112	114 116 118 117	119 136 145 139	116 117 117 119	115 115 116 116

Period.		JAPAN.	NETHERLANDS.	NEW ZEALAND.	NORWAY.	Pakistan (Karachi).	PHILIPPINES (Manila).	Sweden.	SWITZERLAND.	Union of South Africa.(e)	UNITED KINGDOM.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
1952 1953 1954 1956 1957 1958 1959		94 100 106 105 106 109 109 110	100 100 104 106 108 115 117 119	96 100 103 -107- 111 113 118 123 124	98 100 104 105 109 112 118 -120 121	90 100 98 94 97 106 110 106 113	104 100 99 98 100 102 105 104 109	99 100 d-101- 104 109 113 119 120	101 100 101 102 103 105 107 106 108	97 100 102 105 107 110 -114- 115 117	-97- 100 102 106 5-112- 116 119 120	99 -100- 100 100 102 105 108 109
1960 March Qtr. June ,, Sept. ,, Dec. ,,	::	112 113 114 115	120 121 122 121	123 123 124 125	120 121 121 121	114 113 113 113	105 106 111 113	124 124 124 125	107 108 108 109	116 117 117 117	120 121 121 122	110 011 111 111

<sup>(</sup>a) Consumer Price Index as converted to base 1953 = 100 by Commonwealth Statistician.

(b) Rent is not included.

(c) Base: 1959 = 100.

(d) July-December.

(e) Index for Europeans only.

(f) Linked at January, 1956.

Norg.—Symbol - on each side of an index number (e.g., -95-) indicates that two series have been linked at that period. Symbol——between two index numbers indicates that it is not possible to link two series (because of change in scope, etc.) and therefore the index numbers are not comparable with each other even though they are shown on the same base period.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF CONSUMER (RETAIL) PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—continued.

(Base: 1953 = 100.) FOOD GROUP INDEXES.

Period.		ARGENTINA (Buenos Aires).	AUSTRALIA.(a)	BELOUM.	BRAZIL (Sao Paulo).	CANADA.	FRANCE (Paris).	GFRMANY (Western).	INDIA.	Indonesta (Djakarta).	RELAND.(b)	Ітагу.
1952 .		97	95	99	74	104	102	102	94	94	92	98
1953 1954 1955		100 99 110	100 101 105	-100- 103 102	100 119 142	100 100 100	100 98 99	100 101 103	100 93 85	100 106 141	100 100 104	100 104 106
1956 1957 1958 1959		125 167 230 537	112 111 112 115	104 107 108 109	175 196 220 317	101 105 108 108	101 -102- 121 125	106 108 110 112	97 103 109 115	161 177 258 311	105 109 119 118	111 111 115 112
1960		659	121	109	457	109	127	113	116	c121	116	113
f960— March Qtr. June " Sept. " Dec. "	::	655 660 659 664	118 120 123 124	110 109 109 110	418 436 466 508	107 107 108 112	128 128 128 129	114 115 112 111	114 114 118 116	110 124 127 123	114 117 117 117	114 113 114 114
Period.	!	JAPAN.	NETHERLANDS.	New ZEALAND.	Norway.	Pakistan (Karachi).	Prilippines (Manila).	Sweden,	SWITZERLAND.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.(#)	UNITED KINGDOM.(f)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
1952 1953 1954 1955		94 100 108 103	99 100 104 106	94 700 105 -108-	99 100 108 108	93 100 98 95	106 100 99 98	98 100 d-100- 105	100 100 102 103	95 100 101 104	95 100 103 110	102 -100- 100 98
1956 1957 1958 1959	••	104 107 106 107 111	110 116 116 118 120	114 113 115 116 118	113 113 122 -125- 124	100 113 117 113 123	101 105 111 107 114	113 115 119 121 128	105 106 107 105 106	106 110 -114 114 116	102 105 107 108 107	99 102 107 105 106
March Qtr. June " Sept. " Dec. "		108 110 112 112	122 119 121	115 115 119 121	124 124 123 123	122 121 122 122	106 108 119 122	128 128 128 128	105 106 107	116 117 116	107 108 107	104 106 107 107

<sup>(</sup>a) Consumer Price Index (Food Group) as converted to base 1953 = 100 by Commonwealth Statistician. (b) Base: August, 1953 = 100. (c) Base: 1959 = 100. (d) July-December. (e) Europeans only. (f) Beginning 1956, base: January, 1956 = 100.

NOTE.—Symbol – on each side of an index number (e.g., -95-) indicates that two series have been linked at that period. Symbol——between two index numbers indicates that it is not possible to link two series (because of change in scope, etc.) and therefore the index numbers are not comparable with each other even though they are shown on the same base period.