## CHAP'IER II.-WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES.

## § 1. General.

Two indexes of wholesale prices are compiled by the Bureau. These are: (i) The Melbourne Wholesale Price Index; and (ii) The Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index. Particulars of the Melbourne Wholesale Price Index, which is now obsolete, are given in § 3 commencing on page 46 below.

After reviewing the list of items and weighting of the Melbourne Wholesale Price Index, the 1930 Conference of Statisticians resolved that a new index of wholesale prices of basic materials and foodstuffs should be compiled. This index-the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index-which extends back to the year 1928 and is compiled monthly, is a special purpose index and one of a series of wholesale price indexes designed for special purposes.

## 82. Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

1. Price Qüntations.-The prices used in the index have in the main been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from locally' produced building materiats andione on two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as-representative of variations in-wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets.

Commodities in. the index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible and in respect of imported materials as nearly as may be at the point where they first make effective impact on the local price structure. Thus the price of imported goods is not taken at the time of import, but rather on an ex-bond (or into factory) basis.

Broadly, where home-consumption prices exist for local products, they have been used in this index. During the year 1950-51 wool for local manufacture was subsidized and the home-consumption price for wool was used to calculate the index numbers shown in the table on page 47.
2. Comnodities and Grouping.-For purposes of this index "basic" materials (as opposed to certain of the foodstuffs) are commodities in the primary or basic forms in which they first enter into productive processes carried out in Australia. The list of items is divided into seven main groups, each of which is sub-divided into goods which are mainly imported and goods which are mainly home-produced. A full list of these commodities is set out below, showing the quantity-multipliers (weights) for each commodity. The percentage of the total aggregate value in 1960 contributed by each item and group is also shown.
3. Method of Construction,-The index is constructed on the simple aggregative fixed-weights formula. The weights (quantity-multipliers) are based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia. during the period 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive. Changes in usage, changes of category as between " imported" and "home-produced" for some commodities, and changes in the industrial structure have affected the validity of some of the weights in the index.

During 1956, supplies and prices of potatoes and onions fluctuated violently upwards and downwards between abnormally wide limits. These fluctuations were so great as to dominate the movement of the sections of the index in which these items were included, namely, "Foodstuffs and Tobacco", "Goods Principally Home Produced" and "Total All Groups". In the circumstances of the case, neither seasonal adjustment nor conversion of the index to a
"changing weights" formula could be applied to eliminate these transient fluctuations. Accordingly, in order to provide a representative measure of the general trend in wholesale prices, the index was reconstructed as from July, 1936 by omitting potatoes and onions.

Consideration is being given to the enlargement of the index to cover additional groups and to revision of the weighting pattern of the index.

## WHOLESALE PRICE (BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS) INDEX. <br> List of Commodities, Units of Measurement, Quantity-Multipliers, and Percentaoe

 of Total Agoregate in 1960.
(a) Inciudes weights iransferred from deleted articles.

4．Index Numbers．－Index numbers for each group of commodities and or all groups combined for the index of wholesale prices of basic materials

 Materials and Foodstufs）Index and in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics．

WHOLESALE PRICE（BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS）INDEX NUMBERS．

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based on the weighting originally determined. It has some historical significance as a measure of changes in the prices of its component items combined in the proportions in which they were in common use about the year 1910. It is now published on an annual basis for "All Groups" only and is used mainly as an approximate indication of long-term trends since the year 1861, for which it was first compiled. A description of the index and a list of the commodities included in it were published in Labour Report No. 38, 1949, pages 43-45.
2. Index Numbers.-Index numbers for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups combined, are shown in the following table:-

MELBOURNE WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

(a) The lisi of items and weighting of the original Building Materials group of this index are outmoded in respeet of recent years. The movement shown here for this group between 1949 and 1953 has bees calculated in accordance with the movement occurring in the Building Materials group of tho Basic Materials and Foodstufts Index. (b) The "All Grouns" indek numbers for the years 1954, 1935, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 19610 were 5,384, 5,548. 5,916, 5,814, 5,575, 5,394 and 5,857 respectively.

## §4．International Comparisons：Wholesale Price Index Numbers．

The following table gives index numbers of wholesale prices during the period 1952 to December， 1960 for Australia and other countries．Except where otherwise noted，the average prices in each country for the year 1953 are taken as base $(=100)$ ．The figures，which have been taken from the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics published by 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．

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES．

（Source：Monshly Bulletin of Statistics of the Statistical Office of the United Nations．） （Base： $1953=100$.

| Period． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{x}{3} \\ & \frac{5}{6} \\ & \frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$ | 䆘 品 品 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ジ } \\ & \text { N } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{4} \\ & \frac{1}{z} \\ & \frac{u}{6} \end{aligned}$ | 萲 | 妥 |  | 交 |  |  |
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| 1953 |  | ． | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | －100－ | 100 | （b） 100 |
| 1954 | ． | ． | 99 | 99 | 130 | 98 | 100 | 98 | 98 | 96 | 110 | （b） 98 |
| 1955 |  | ． | 103 | 101 | 147 | 99 | －103－ | 98 | 101 | 88 | 144 | 101 |
| 1956 |  | ． | 106 | 104 | 176 | 102 | 106 | 102 | 103 | 99 | 136 | 101 |
| 1957 |  | ． | 107 | 106 | 197 | 103 | 106 | 108 | 105 | 104 | 138 | 108 |
| 1958 |  | ＊ | 105 | 102 | 222 | 103 | 105 | 121 | 106 | 107 | 247 | 113 |
| 1959 |  | ＊ | 106 | 101 | 305 | 104 | 105 | 126 | 105 | 111 | （c） | 113 |
| 1960 |  | ． | 112 | 102 | 399 | 104 | 105 | 130 | 107 | 118 | （c） | 113 |
| 1960－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June |  | ＊＊ | 113 | 103 | 377 | 105 | 105 | 130 | 106 | 117 | （c） | 112 |
| Sept． | ＂， |  | 116 | 102 | 404 | 104 | 105 | 128 | 107 | 120 | （c） | ${ }_{112}^{113}$ |
| Dec． | ＂ |  | 112 | 102 | 450 | 104 | 105 | 131 | 108 | 121 | （c） | 112 |
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| Period． |  |  | 安 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{2} \\ & \frac{2}{2} \\ & 3 \\ & \mathbf{3} \\ & \frac{3}{3} \\ & \frac{3}{Z} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 1952 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 100 | 100 | 104 | 101 | －101－ | 101 | 106 | 99 | ＊ | 101 |
| 1953 | ＊ | －－ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | 100 |
| 1934 | $\because$ | ． | 99 | 99 | 101 | 99 | 102 | 93 | 99 | 101 | 100 | 100 |
| 1955 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 100 | 98 | 102 | 100 | 104 | 92 | 103 | 104 | 103 | 101 |
| 1956 | ． | ．． | 102 | 102 | 104 | 104 | 109 | 95 | 108 | 105 | 107 | 104 |
| 1957 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 103 | 105 | 107 | 105 | 113 | 99 | 110 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1958 | ． | ＊ | 101 | 98 | 105 | 108 | 111 | 103 | 107 | 107 | 101 | 108 |
| 1959 | $\cdots$ | － | 98 | 99 | 106 | 110 | 111 | 104 | 108 | 107 | 102 | 108 |
| 1960 | ． | ．． | 99 | 101 | 103 | 110 | 112 | 108 | 111 | 109 | 102 | 109 |
| 1960－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March | Qir． | $\cdots$ | 99 | 101 | 105 | 110 | 112 | 107 | 110 | 108 | 103 | 109 |
| June | ＊＊ |  | 99 | 100 | 103 | 110 | 111 | 106 | 111 | 108 | 102 | 109 |
| Sept． | ； | ． | 99 | 101 | 102 | 110 | 111 | 109 | 111 | 109 | 101 | 108 |
| Dec． | ＂ |  | 99 | 102 | 102 | 111 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 110 | 101 | 109 |

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[^0]:    （a）Imported goods．（b）Home－produced goods only．
    （c）Not available．
    materials and fuel－Base： $1954=100$
    Nore．－The symbol－on each side of an index number（e．g．，－95－）indicates that two series have been linked at that period．The 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 comparablo with each ofher even where they are shown on the same base period．

