

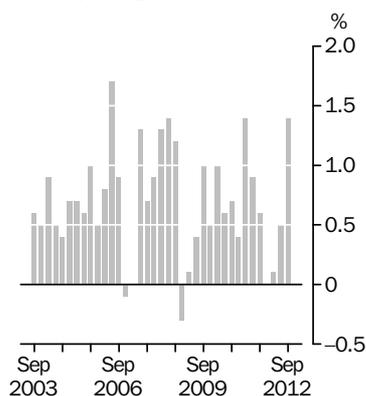
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

AUSTRALIA

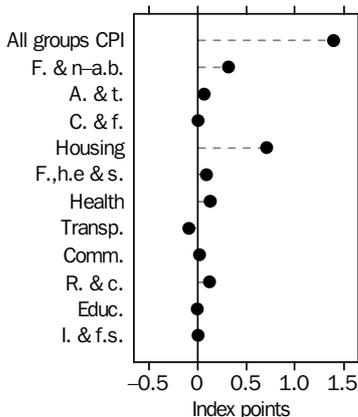
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Note:
New index reference
period: 2011-12=100.0
See page 2.

All Groups CPI
Quarterly change



Contribution to quarterly change



KEY FIGURES

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES

	<i>Jun Qtr 2012 to Sep Qtr 2012</i>	<i>Sep Qtr 2011 to Sep Qtr 2012</i>
	<i>% change</i>	<i>% change</i>
All groups CPI	1.4	2.0
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1.9	-1.1
Alcohol and tobacco	0.9	4.3
Clothing and footwear	0.2	-0.8
Housing	3.2	4.7
Furnishings, household equipment and services	1.0	1.5
Health	2.4	7.2
Transport	-0.8	1.3
Communication	0.5	1.4
Recreation and culture	0.9	-1.5
Education	0.1	6.1
Insurance and financial services	0.2	2.3
CPI analytical series		
All groups CPI, seasonally adjusted	1.2	2.0
Trimmed mean	0.7	2.4
Weighted median	0.8	2.6

KEY POINTS

THE ALL GROUPS CPI

- rose 1.4% in the September quarter 2012, compared with a rise of 0.5% in the June quarter 2012.
- rose 2.0% through the year to the September quarter 2012, compared with a rise of 1.2% through the year to the June quarter 2012.

OVERVIEW OF CPI MOVEMENTS

- The most significant price rises this quarter were for electricity (+15.3%), international holiday travel and accommodation (+6.6%) and medical and hospital services (+4.5%).
- The most significant price falls this quarter were for automotive fuel (-3.9%) and motor vehicles (-1.0%).

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
December 2012	23 January 2013
March 2013	24 April 2013
June 2013	24 July 2013
September 2013	23 October 2013

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

From the September quarter 2012, all index numbers will be calculated on a new index reference period of 2011–12. This will result in the index numbers for each index series being reset to 100.0 for the financial year 2011–12. Period-to-period percentage changes may differ slightly to those previously published due to rounding and the re-referencing. These differences do not constitute a revision. Re-referencing conversion factors are available from the ABS website in the 'Downloads' tab of this issue as 'Table 17 – CPI conversion factors, from index reference period 1989–90 to 2011–12'. Further information on re-referencing can be found in Appendix 1 of this issue, and in Chapter 12 of *Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2011* (cat. no. 6461.0).

Appendix 2 of this issue contains an article describing the treatment of child care services in the Australian Consumer Price Index.

ROUNDING

Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in this publication are due to rounding.

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics
CPI Consumer Price Index
n.e.c. not elsewhere classified

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

INTRODUCTION OF CARBON PRICING

INTRODUCTION OF CARBON PRICING

On 1 July 2012, the Australian Government introduced a \$23 per tonne carbon price on greenhouse emissions, to be paid directly by Australia's largest greenhouse gas emitting companies, together with compensation and incentive packages. Carbon pricing changes the relative prices of high and low emission-intensive goods. The extent that any carbon costs translate into general increases in prices depends on a range of factors. Carbon pricing will be occurring at the same time as normal variations in prices are occurring driven by productivity, the terms of trade or changing preferences. The extent to which businesses pass on the carbon price will depend on their consideration of issues such as operating costs, margins, and other economic factors (such as degree of competition).

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) released an *Information Paper: Recording emissions reduction schemes in ABS statistics* (cat. no. 5257.0.55.001) on 30 July 2012. This information paper summarises the nature of emissions permits measures introduced under the Clean Energy Act 2011, and how the ABS expects to include estimates of various carbon credit schemes in economic and environment statistics, commencing with the September quarter 2012.

The ABS will not be able to quantify the impact of carbon pricing, compensation or other government incentives and will not be producing estimates of price change exclusive of the carbon price or measuring the impact of the carbon price. Any changes in the prices charged by companies for their outputs, paid by companies for their inputs or paid by consumers, will be reflected in the suite of price indexes compiled and published by the ABS. Further information on the expected impacts of the introduction of carbon pricing is available in the publication *Strong Growth, Low Pollution – Modelling a Carbon Price* (The Treasury, 2011).

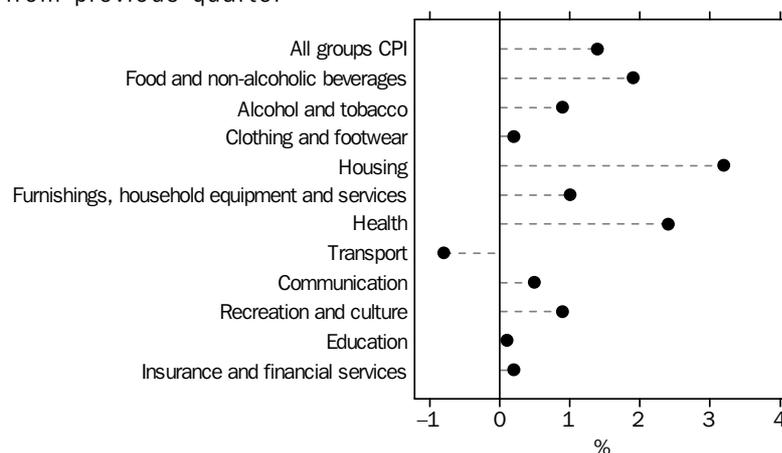
MAIN CONTRIBUTORS TO CHANGE

MAIN CONTRIBUTORS TO CHANGE

CPI GROUPS

The discussion of the CPI groups below is ordered in terms of their absolute significance to the change in All groups index points for the quarter (see tables 6 and 7).

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES, Percentage change from previous quarter



HOUSING GROUP (+3.2%)

The housing group rose in the September quarter 2012. The main contributors to the rise were electricity (+15.3%), gas and other household fuels (+14.2%), property rates and charges (+5.8%) and new dwelling purchase by owner-occupiers (+0.9%). Many residential utility providers have cited investment in infrastructure and the introduction of carbon pricing as some of the influences driving price increases in the September quarter 2012. The ABS will not be able to quantify the impact of carbon pricing, compensation or other government incentives and will not be producing estimates of price change exclusive of the carbon price or measuring the impact of the carbon price.

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2012, the housing group rose 4.7%. The main contributors were electricity (+18.5%), rents (+4.0%), gas and other household fuels (+18.9%) and new dwelling purchase by owner-occupiers (+1.2%).

FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES GROUP (+1.9%)

The food and non-alcoholic beverages group rose in the September quarter 2012. The main contributors to the rise were vegetables (+10.5%), fruit (+9.7%), take away and fast foods (+0.9%) and bread (+2.9%). The rise in vegetable and fruit prices was mainly due to unfavourable growing and weather conditions. This rise was partially offset by falls in lamb and goat (-2.3%) and other meats (-1.3%).

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2012, the food and non-alcoholic beverages group fell 1.1%. The main contributor to the fall was fruit (-31.0%). The fall was partially offset by rises in vegetables (+10.2%) and take away and fast foods (+3.0%).

HEALTH GROUP (+2.4%)

The health group rose in the September quarter 2012 with all capital cities registering a rise. The main contributor was medical and hospital services (+4.5%), which rose mainly as a result of means-testing reforms of the Private Health Insurance rebate effective from 1 July 2012. The major offset was pharmaceuticals (-2.6%), which was driven by a greater proportion of consumers exceeding the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme safety net compared to the June quarter 2012 causing a fall in prices.

MAIN CONTRIBUTORS TO CHANGE *continued*

HEALTH GROUP (+2.4%) *continued*

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2012, the health group rose 7.2%. The main contributor to the rise was medical and hospital services (+9.5%).

RECREATION AND CULTURE GROUP (+0.9%)

The recreation and culture group rose in the September quarter 2012. The main contributors to the rise were international holiday travel and accommodation (+6.6%) and sports participation (+2.4%). The most significant offset was recorded in domestic holiday travel and accommodation (-1.3%).

The rise in international holiday travel and accommodation was attributable to increased airfares to most surveyed destinations, coinciding with the shoulder/peak season in Asia and continuing peak season in Europe and North America.

In the CPI, airfares are collected in advance (at the time of payment), but are only used in the CPI in the quarter in which the trip is undertaken. International airfares are collected two months in advance (July for travel in September) and domestic airfares are collected one month in advance (July for travel in August).

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2012, the recreation and culture group fell 1.5%. The main contributor to this fall was audio, visual and computing equipment (-13.8%).

FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES GROUP (+1.0%)

The furnishings, household equipment and services group rose in the September quarter 2012. The most significant contributors were furniture (+1.8%) and child care (+2.0%).

Child care (+2.0%) recorded a rise this quarter, primarily due to price rises at most providers which were partially offset by an increase in the maximum rate of Child Care Benefit (CCB) from 1 July 2012. For further information, see Appendix 2 of this issue.

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2012, the furnishings, household equipment and services group rose 1.5%. The main contributors to the rise were child care (+10.0%) and other household services (+6.4%).

TRANSPORT GROUP (-0.8%)

The transport group fell in the September quarter 2012. The main contributors to the fall were automotive fuel (-3.9%) and motor vehicles (-1.0%). The fall was partially offset by rises in maintenance and repair of motor vehicles (+2.4%) and other services in respect of motor vehicles (+2.1%).

The average monthly price of automotive fuel fell in May (-3.2%), June (-6.4%) and July (-2.9%) and rose in August (+5.7%) and September (+2.3%).

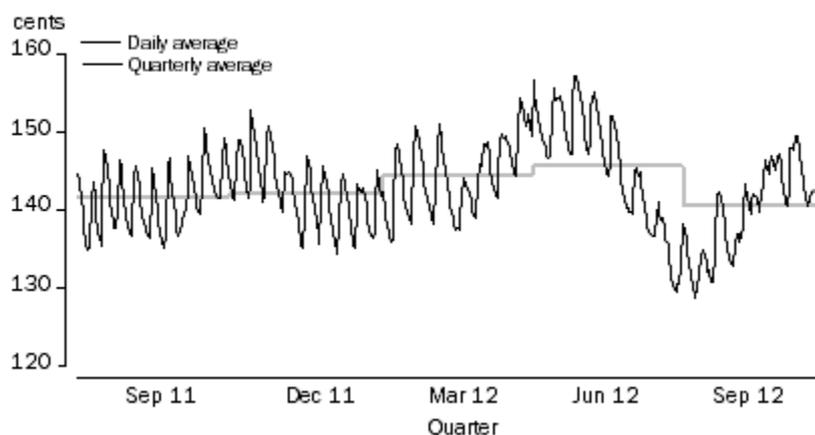
The following graph illustrates the movement of the average daily prices for unleaded petrol for the weighted average of eight capital cities over the last fifteen months.

MAIN CONTRIBUTORS TO CHANGE *continued*

TRANSPORT GROUP

(-0.8%) *continued*

AVERAGE PRICE OF UNLEADED PETROL (91 Octane), cents per litre



Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2012, the transport group rose 1.3%. The main contributors to the rise were other services in respect of motor vehicles (+6.4%) and maintenance and repair of motor vehicles (+3.7%). The rise was partially offset by a fall in motor vehicles (-1.5%).

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO GROUP (+0.9%)

The alcohol and tobacco group rose in the September quarter 2012. The main contributors to the rise were tobacco (+1.1%) and beer (+0.9%), partially due to the effects of the federal excise tax increase from August 2012.

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2012, the alcohol and tobacco group rose 4.3%. The main contributors to the rise were tobacco (+5.8%) and beer (+4.6%).

COMMUNICATION GROUP (+0.5%)

The communication group rose in the September quarter 2012 due to a rise in the price of telecommunication equipment and services (+0.6%).

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2012, the communication group rose 1.4%. The main contributor to the rise was telecommunication equipment and services (+1.4%).

CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR GROUP (+0.2%)

The clothing and footwear group rose in the September quarter 2012. The main contributors to the rise were garments for men (+2.8%), garments for infants and children (+2.0%) and footwear for infants and children (+1.4%). Accessories (-3.0%) and garments for women (-0.2%) recorded partially offsetting falls.

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2012, the clothing and footwear group fell 0.8%. The main contributor to the fall was accessories (-4.0%).

INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES GROUP (+0.2%)

The insurance and financial services group rose in the September quarter 2012. The main contributor to the rise was insurance (+2.6%), which rose mainly due to increases in premiums for house and household contents insurance. The rise was partially offset by a fall in other financial services (-0.9%).

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2012, the insurance and financial services group rose 2.3%. The main contributor to the rise was insurance (+6.8%).

MAIN CONTRIBUTORS TO CHANGE *continued*

EDUCATION GROUP (+0.1%)

The education group rose in the September quarter 2012. The main contributor to the rise was preschool and primary education (+0.3%).

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2012, the education group rose 6.1%. The main contributors to the rise were secondary education (+7.7%) and tertiary education (+4.7%).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE EXPOSURE – TRADABLES AND NON-TRADABLES

The tradables component (see Table 8) of the All Groups CPI rose 0.6% in the September quarter 2012. Prices for the goods and services in this component are largely determined on the world market. The tradables component represents approximately 40% of the weight of the CPI. The most significant contributors to the 0.3% rise in the tradable goods component were vegetables, fruit, furniture, tobacco and garments for men. The most significant offsetting falls in the tradable goods component were for automotive fuel, motor vehicles, pharmaceutical products, accessories, audio, visual and computing media and services and audio, visual and computing equipment. The rise in the tradable services component of 6.6% was driven by international holiday travel and accommodation.

The non-tradables component of the All Groups CPI rose 1.8% in the September quarter 2012. Prices for the goods and services in this component are largely determined by domestic price pressures. The non-tradables component represents approximately 60% of the weight of the CPI. The non-tradable goods component rose 3.0% mainly due to electricity, gas and other household fuels, new dwelling purchase by owner-occupiers, water and sewerage and take away and fast foods. The non-tradable services component rose 1.2% mainly due to increases in medical and hospital services, property rates and charges, rents, insurance and maintenance and repair of motor vehicles. The most significant offsetting falls were for domestic holiday travel and accommodation and other financial services.

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2012, the tradables component fell 1.2% while the non-tradables component rose 4.0%. This compares to a fall of 2.0% and a rise of 3.4% respectively through the year to the June quarter 2012.

A detailed description of which expenditure classes are classified as tradable and non-tradable in the 16th series is shown in Appendix 1 of the September quarter 2011 issue of *Consumer Price Index, Australia* (cat. no 6401.0).

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ANALYTICAL SERIES

In the September quarter 2012, the All groups CPI, seasonally adjusted rose 1.2%, compared to the unadjusted All groups CPI which recorded a rise of 1.4%.

The trimmed mean rose 0.7% in the September quarter 2012, compared to a revised rise of 0.6% in the June quarter 2012. Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2012, the trimmed mean rose 2.4% compared to a rise of 2.0% over the twelve months to the June quarter 2012.

The weighted median rose 0.8% in the September quarter 2012, compared to a rise of 0.7% in the June quarter 2012. Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2012, the weighted median rose 2.6% compared to a revised rise of 2.2% over the twelve months to the June quarter 2012.

MAIN CONTRIBUTORS TO CHANGE *continued*

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
ANALYTICAL SERIES
continued

A detailed explanation of the seasonal adjustment of the All Groups CPI is available in *Information Paper: Seasonal Adjustment of Consumer Price Indexes, 2011* (cat. no. 6401.0.55.003) available on the ABS website. This paper includes a description of the seasonal adjustment method applied, the trimmed mean and weighted median.

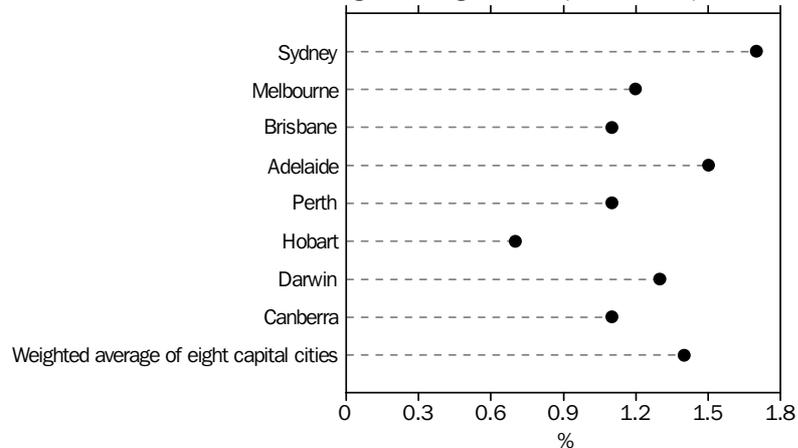
Revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates can be the result of the application of concurrent seasonal adjustment, described in paragraph 15 of the Explanatory Notes.

CAPITAL CITIES COMPARISON

CAPITAL CITIES COMPARISON

ALL GROUPS CPI

ALL GROUPS CPI, Percentage change from previous quarter



At the all groups level, the CPI rose in all capital cities during the September quarter 2012. The largest rises were recorded in Sydney (+1.7%) and Adelaide (+1.5%). The remaining six capital cities recorded rises ranging from 0.7% to 1.3%.

The housing group was the most significant positive contributor to the All groups quarterly movement, recording rises in all capital cities. The largest movement was recorded in Adelaide (+4.6%). The most significant contributor to the rise in the housing group in all capital cities was electricity.

The food and non-alcoholic beverages group was the second largest positive contributor to the All groups quarterly movement, recording rises in all capital cities. The largest movements were recorded in Sydney (+2.7%) and Brisbane (+2.0%) mainly due to increases in vegetables and fruit prices.

The health group was also a positive contributor to the All groups quarterly movement, recording rises in all of the eight capital cities. The largest movements were recorded in Adelaide (+3.5%) and Hobart (+3.0%) driven by increases in medical and hospital services mainly due to the means-testing reforms on the Private Health Insurance rebate. The rises were partially offset by falls in pharmaceutical products for all capital cities.

The transport group was the most significant negative contributor to the All groups quarterly movement, recording falls in all cities with the exception of Darwin (+0.6%). The largest falls were recorded in Melbourne (-1.5%) and Hobart (-1.3%) which were driven by falls in automotive fuel and motor vehicles.

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2012, the All groups CPI rose in all capital cities with the largest positive movements recorded in Sydney (+2.3%) and Darwin (+2.1%). Hobart (+0.7%) recorded the smallest rise over the twelve months to the September quarter 2012.

CAPITAL CITIES COMPARISON *continued*

ALL GROUPS CPI *continued*

ALL GROUPS CPI, All groups index numbers and percentage changes

	INDEX NUMBER(a)	PERCENTAGE CHANGE	
	Sep Qtr 2012	Jun Qtr 2012 to Sep Qtr 2012	Sep Qtr 2011 to Sep Qtr 2012
Sydney	102.2	1.7	2.3
Melbourne	101.6	1.2	1.8
Brisbane	101.6	1.1	1.7
Adelaide	101.7	1.5	1.7
Perth	101.6	1.1	2.0
Hobart	100.6	0.7	0.7
Darwin	102.0	1.3	2.1
Canberra	101.4	1.1	1.6
Weighted average of eight capital cities	101.8	1.4	2.0

(a) Index reference period: 2011-12 = 100.0.

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ALL GROUPS CPI, Index numbers(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Weighted average of eight capital cities</i>
2008-09	92.6	92.7	92.5	92.4	92.8	92.6	92.5	93.0	92.6
2009-10	94.8	94.6	95.0	94.4	95.2	95.0	95.4	95.0	94.8
2010-11	97.6	97.7	98.1	97.5	97.9	97.8	97.9	97.6	97.7
2011-12	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008									
September	92.7	92.9	92.4	92.5	92.9	92.5	92.5	93.0	92.7
December	92.4	92.3	92.2	92.2	92.6	92.3	92.1	92.6	92.4
2009									
March	92.5	92.6	92.4	92.2	92.5	92.5	92.2	92.9	92.5
June	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.7	93.3	93.0	93.2	93.5	92.9
September	93.9	93.4	94.2	93.7	94.0	94.1	95.0	94.3	93.8
December	94.4	94.0	94.5	94.1	94.5	94.7	94.9	94.7	94.3
2010									
March	95.2	95.2	95.2	94.6	95.6	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.2
June	95.6	95.8	95.9	95.3	96.5	95.8	96.2	95.6	95.8
September	96.3	96.3	96.9	96.2	96.9	96.8	97.2	96.3	96.5
December	96.7	96.9	97.4	96.5	97.0	96.9	97.1	96.7	96.9
2011									
March	98.2	98.5	98.6	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.2	98.1	98.3
June	99.2	99.2	99.6	99.0	99.4	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.2
September	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8
December	99.8	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.5	100.1	99.8
2012									
March	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.3	99.9	99.7	99.9
June	100.5	100.4	100.5	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.7	100.3	100.4
September	102.2	101.6	101.6	101.7	101.6	100.6	102.0	101.4	101.8

(a) Unless otherwise specified, reference period of each index: 2011-12 = 100.0.

ALL GROUPS CPI, Percentage changes

<i>Period</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Weighted average of eight capital cities</i>
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous financial year)									
2008-09	3.0	2.8	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.1
2009-10	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.2	2.4
2010-11	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.1
2011-12	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.4
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from corresponding quarter of previous year)									
2008									
September	5.0	4.9	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.0
December	3.7	3.1	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.7
2009									
March	2.4	2.1	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.7	2.4
June	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.5	2.1	1.4
September	1.3	0.5	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.7	1.4	1.2
December	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.1
2010									
March	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.4	3.1	3.5	2.6	2.9
June	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.2	3.1
September	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.9
December	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.8
2011									
March	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.3
June	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.8	3.5
September	3.7	3.6	3.1	4.0	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.4
December	3.2	3.1	2.4	3.6	2.9	3.2	2.5	3.5	3.0
2012									
March	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.6
June	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.2
September	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	0.7	2.1	1.6	2.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)									
2008									
September	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.2
December	-0.3	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3
2009									
March	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
June	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.4
September	1.1	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.9	0.9	1.0
December	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.4	0.5
2010									
March	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0
June	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.6
September	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
December	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.4
2011									
March	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4
June	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9
September	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
December	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.0
2012									
March	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.4	0.1
June	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	-0.4	0.8	0.6	0.5
September	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.4

CPI GROUPS, Weighted average of eight capital cities—Index numbers(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</i>	<i>Alcohol and tobacco</i>	<i>Clothing and footwear</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Furnishings, household equipment and services</i>	<i>Health</i>
2008-09	94.3	84.0	100.9	86.9	97.6	87.9
2009-10	95.8	88.1	100.6	91.9	99.8	92.1
2010-11	99.3	96.7	98.6	96.4	99.7	96.4
2011-12	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008						
September	92.0	82.6	100.3	85.8	96.4	86.4
December	93.9	83.7	100.7	86.5	96.7	85.3
2009						
March	96.0	84.5	100.2	87.3	97.5	89.0
June	95.1	85.3	102.3	88.0	99.6	91.0
September	94.3	85.9	102.6	90.6	100.2	90.1
December	95.7	86.4	102.8	91.3	100.2	89.3
2010						
March	96.7	87.5	98.4	92.6	98.9	93.5
June	96.4	92.7	98.4	93.2	99.8	95.6
September	95.9	95.5	99.7	95.2	100.6	94.9
December	98.0	96.2	97.9	95.8	100.0	93.7
2011						
March	100.9	97.3	97.2	97.1	98.4	97.4
June	102.3	97.9	99.5	97.5	99.8	99.4
September	102.0	98.4	101.0	99.2	100.1	98.4
December	100.5	99.3	100.4	99.7	100.2	97.1
2012						
March	98.4	100.7	98.6	100.3	99.1	101.5
June	99.0	101.7	100.0	100.7	100.6	103.0
September	100.9	102.6	100.2	103.9	101.6	105.5

(a) Unless otherwise specified, reference period of each index: 2011-12 = 100.0.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Transport</i>	<i>Communication</i>	<i>Recreation and culture</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Insurance and financial services</i>	<i>All groups CPI</i>
2008-09	94.1	98.7	101.2	84.5	95.0	92.6
2009-10	94.8	99.0	101.6	89.2	93.0	94.8
2010-11	96.9	98.9	100.5	94.4	96.0	97.7
2011-12	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008						
September	99.6	98.1	101.3	82.2	98.7	92.7
December	92.7	98.5	101.9	82.2	98.4	92.4
2009						
March	91.3	98.9	100.7	86.7	92.2	92.5
June	92.8	99.1	100.7	86.7	90.7	92.9
September	94.6	99.1	101.4	86.8	91.5	93.8
December	93.8	99.1	102.9	86.8	92.2	94.3
2010						
March	95.0	99.0	101.9	91.6	94.1	95.2
June	95.7	98.9	100.1	91.7	94.2	95.8
September	95.1	98.7	100.8	91.8	94.7	96.5
December	95.4	98.7	101.0	91.8	94.3	96.9
2011						
March	97.9	98.8	100.4	97.0	96.7	98.3
June	99.1	99.3	99.8	97.1	98.2	99.2
September	99.2	99.2	100.7	97.1	98.9	99.8
December	99.2	100.3	101.5	97.1	99.6	99.8
2012						
March	100.3	100.4	99.5	102.9	100.5	99.9
June	101.3	100.1	98.3	102.9	101.0	100.4
September	100.5	100.6	99.2	103.0	101.2	101.8

(a) Unless otherwise specified, reference period of each index: 2011-12 = 100.0.

CPI GROUPS, Weighted average of eight capital cities—Percentage changes

	<i>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</i>	<i>Alcohol and tobacco</i>	<i>Clothing and footwear</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Furnishings, household equipment and services</i>	<i>Health</i>
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous financial year)						
2008–09	4.9	5.4	0.9	5.8	1.5	5.1
2009–10	1.6	4.9	-0.3	5.8	2.3	4.8
2010–11	3.7	9.8	-2.0	4.9	-0.1	4.7
2011–12	0.7	3.4	1.4	3.7	0.3	3.7

	<i>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</i>	<i>Alcohol and tobacco</i>	<i>Clothing and footwear</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Furnishings, household equipment and services</i>	<i>Health</i>
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from corresponding quarter of previous year)						
2008						
September	3.4	5.8	0.0	6.7	0.9	5.2
December	5.6	5.8	0.2	6.4	0.4	4.9
2009						
March	5.7	5.6	2.1	5.4	2.0	5.3
June	4.9	4.8	1.3	5.1	2.5	5.1
September	2.5	4.0	2.3	5.6	3.9	4.3
December	1.9	3.2	2.1	5.5	3.6	4.7
2010						
March	0.7	3.6	-1.8	6.1	1.4	5.1
June	1.4	8.7	-3.8	5.9	0.2	5.1
September	1.7	11.2	-2.8	5.1	0.4	5.3
December	2.4	11.3	-4.8	4.9	-0.2	4.9
2011						
March	4.3	11.2	-1.2	4.9	-0.5	4.2
June	6.1	5.6	1.1	4.6	0.0	4.0
September	6.4	3.0	1.3	4.2	-0.5	3.7
December	2.6	3.2	2.6	4.1	0.2	3.6
2012						
March	-2.5	3.5	1.4	3.3	0.7	4.2
June	-3.2	3.9	0.5	3.3	0.8	3.6
September	-1.1	4.3	-0.8	4.7	1.5	7.2

	<i>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</i>	<i>Alcohol and tobacco</i>	<i>Clothing and footwear</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Furnishings, household equipment and services</i>	<i>Health</i>
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)						
2008						
September	1.4	1.5	-0.7	2.5	-0.8	-0.2
December	2.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	-1.3
2009						
March	2.2	1.0	-0.5	0.9	0.8	4.3
June	-0.9	0.9	2.1	0.8	2.2	2.2
September	-0.8	0.7	0.3	3.0	0.6	-1.0
December	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	-0.9
2010						
March	1.0	1.3	-4.3	1.4	-1.3	4.7
June	-0.3	5.9	0.0	0.6	0.9	2.2
September	-0.5	3.0	1.3	2.1	0.8	-0.7
December	2.2	0.7	-1.8	0.6	-0.6	-1.3
2011						
March	3.0	1.1	-0.7	1.4	-1.6	3.9
June	1.4	0.6	2.4	0.4	1.4	2.1
September	-0.3	0.5	1.5	1.7	0.3	-1.0
December	-1.5	0.9	-0.6	0.5	0.1	-1.3
2012						
March	-2.1	1.4	-1.8	0.6	-1.1	4.5
June	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.4	1.5	1.5
September	1.9	0.9	0.2	3.2	1.0	2.4

	<i>Transport</i>	<i>Communication</i>	<i>Recreation and culture</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Insurance and financial services</i>	<i>All groups CPI</i>
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous financial year)						
2008-09	-0.9	0.8	1.1	5.0	1.9	3.1
2009-10	0.7	0.3	0.4	5.6	-2.1	2.4
2010-11	2.2	-0.1	-1.1	5.8	3.2	3.1
2011-12	3.2	1.1	-0.5	5.9	4.2	2.4

	<i>Transport</i>	<i>Communication</i>	<i>Recreation and culture</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Insurance and financial services</i>	<i>All groups CPI</i>
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from corresponding quarter of previous year)						
2008						
September	8.6	0.2	1.6	4.7	9.5	5.0
December	-1.3	0.6	1.3	4.7	7.0	3.7
2009						
March	-4.6	1.0	0.5	5.1	-1.4	2.4
June	-5.9	1.2	0.7	5.0	-6.5	1.4
September	-5.0	1.0	0.1	5.6	-7.3	1.2
December	1.2	0.6	1.0	5.6	-6.3	2.1
2010						
March	4.1	0.1	1.2	5.7	2.1	2.9
June	3.1	-0.2	-0.6	5.8	3.9	3.1
September	0.5	-0.4	-0.6	5.8	3.5	2.9
December	1.7	-0.4	-1.8	5.8	2.3	2.8
2011						
March	3.1	-0.2	-1.5	5.9	2.8	3.3
June	3.6	0.4	-0.3	5.9	4.2	3.5
September	4.3	0.5	-0.1	5.8	4.4	3.4
December	4.0	1.6	0.5	5.8	5.6	3.0
2012						
March	2.5	1.6	-0.9	6.1	3.9	1.6
June	2.2	0.8	-1.5	6.0	2.9	1.2
September	1.3	1.4	-1.5	6.1	2.3	2.0

	<i>Transport</i>	<i>Communication</i>	<i>Recreation and culture</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Insurance and financial services</i>	<i>All groups CPI</i>
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)						
2008						
September	1.0	0.2	1.3	-0.5	1.8	1.2
December	-6.9	0.4	0.6	0.0	-0.3	-0.3
2009						
March	-1.5	0.4	-1.2	5.5	-6.3	0.1
June	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	-1.6	0.4
September	1.9	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.9	1.0
December	-0.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.5
2010						
March	1.3	-0.1	-1.0	5.5	2.1	1.0
June	0.7	-0.1	-1.8	0.1	0.1	0.6
September	-0.6	-0.2	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.7
December	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.4
2011						
March	2.6	0.1	-0.6	5.7	2.5	1.4
June	1.2	0.5	-0.6	0.1	1.6	0.9
September	0.1	-0.1	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.6
December	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0
2012						
March	1.1	0.1	-2.0	6.0	0.9	0.1
June	1.0	-0.3	-1.2	0.0	0.5	0.5
September	-0.8	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.4

CPI GROUPS, Index numbers(a)

Quarters	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra	Weighted average of eight capital cities
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES									
2010									
September	96.1	95.6	95.7	96.6	96.2	96.8	97.4	94.6	95.9
December	98.6	97.9	98.1	98.1	96.8	98.5	97.9	96.8	98.0
2011									
March	101.5	100.5	101.4	101.0	99.6	100.4	100.4	100.2	100.9
June	102.5	102.0	102.5	102.4	102.5	101.6	101.5	102.4	102.3
September	102.3	101.8	101.9	102.4	102.0	101.9	102.2	102.4	102.0
December	100.6	100.7	100.4	100.4	100.6	100.6	99.7	99.8	100.5
2012									
March	98.3	98.3	98.7	98.1	98.4	98.7	98.8	98.2	98.4
June	98.8	99.2	99.0	99.2	99.0	98.8	99.2	99.6	99.0
September	101.5	100.6	101.0	100.3	100.5	100.1	101.0	100.9	100.9
ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO									
2010									
September	95.3	95.4	95.5	95.9	96.4	94.8	93.6	95.5	95.5
December	95.8	96.4	96.5	96.6	96.5	95.6	94.3	96.5	96.2
2011									
March	97.5	96.8	97.5	97.6	97.5	96.7	95.6	97.0	97.3
June	98.3	97.6	98.2	98.3	97.4	97.1	96.6	97.2	97.9
September	98.5	98.1	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.9	97.7	97.6	98.4
December	99.1	99.2	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.1	98.8	99.7	99.3
2012									
March	100.7	100.9	100.3	100.5	100.7	100.5	101.4	100.5	100.7
June	101.7	101.8	101.5	101.4	101.4	101.5	102.2	102.2	101.7
September	102.6	102.4	102.9	102.6	102.2	103.2	103.3	103.7	102.6
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR									
2010									
September	100.9	98.4	100.4	99.5	98.5	100.2	99.3	98.1	99.7
December	97.9	98.0	99.2	96.1	95.9	99.9	99.6	96.6	97.9
2011									
March	97.8	96.4	98.1	95.7	95.5	97.2	100.5	97.8	97.2
June	98.5	98.3	100.5	100.0	102.8	99.9	99.5	101.7	99.5
September	100.3	101.3	102.1	102.2	100.5	98.7	99.5	100.4	101.0
December	99.0	102.6	99.5	101.7	98.2	102.0	100.9	100.6	100.4
2012									
March	99.4	98.1	98.1	97.9	98.3	99.9	99.8	98.5	98.6
June	101.2	98.0	100.3	98.2	103.1	99.4	99.8	100.5	100.0
September	101.7	97.9	102.7	97.3	101.6	97.4	99.3	98.9	100.2
HOUSING									
2010									
September	94.2	95.0	97.4	93.9	96.3	95.3	96.9	96.0	95.2
December	95.0	95.7	97.9	94.3	96.6	95.5	97.7	96.4	95.8
2011									
March	96.0	97.9	98.3	96.9	96.8	97.2	98.1	97.2	97.1
June	96.8	98.0	98.9	96.1	97.2	97.5	98.2	97.4	97.5
September	99.1	99.6	99.6	98.7	98.8	99.8	99.2	99.5	99.2
December	99.8	99.5	99.9	99.9	99.6	100.0	99.5	100.0	99.7
2012									
March	100.1	100.5	100.0	101.1	100.3	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.3
June	101.0	100.4	100.5	100.3	101.3	99.9	101.1	100.4	100.7
September	104.3	103.2	103.7	104.9	103.9	101.6	103.0	103.9	103.9

(a) Unless otherwise specified, reference period of each index: 2011-12 = 100.0.

Quarters	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra	Weighted average of eight capital cities
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES									
2010									
September	100.9	100.7	99.9	101.0	100.5	101.2	100.6	99.0	100.6
December	99.9	100.2	99.9	99.5	100.2	99.7	99.9	99.3	100.0
2011									
March	98.3	98.6	98.4	98.4	98.4	99.0	100.5	97.9	98.4
June	99.9	99.7	100.2	99.9	100.0	99.4	100.0	98.9	99.8
September	100.5	100.0	99.8	100.8	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.3	100.1
December	100.1	100.8	99.5	99.9	100.1	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.2
2012									
March	99.0	99.0	99.3	98.8	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.1
June	100.4	100.3	101.4	100.4	100.5	100.7	101.1	101.1	100.6
September	101.4	102.3	101.3	101.1	101.7	100.1	101.5	100.8	101.6
HEALTH									
2010									
September	94.7	95.0	95.2	94.9	94.7	95.7	95.5	93.8	94.9
December	93.4	94.0	93.5	93.9	94.2	94.2	94.7	92.8	93.7
2011									
March	96.9	97.8	98.1	96.5	97.6	97.7	97.6	97.8	97.4
June	99.3	99.4	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.7	99.0	98.6	99.4
September	98.4	98.2	98.5	98.6	98.3	98.7	99.4	98.4	98.4
December	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.6	97.1	97.4	98.4	96.8	97.1
2012									
March	101.4	101.7	101.6	100.7	101.6	100.9	100.2	101.9	101.5
June	103.1	103.0	102.8	103.1	103.0	103.0	102.0	102.9	103.0
September	105.4	105.3	105.1	106.7	106.0	106.1	102.0	104.6	105.5
TRANSPORT									
2010									
September	95.5	95.1	94.3	93.5	96.4	97.0	93.9	94.6	95.1
December	95.5	95.8	94.7	94.3	95.8	95.6	94.1	95.4	95.4
2011									
March	98.3	98.0	97.0	96.9	98.9	97.8	95.9	97.6	97.9
June	99.2	99.0	98.5	98.7	99.9	99.8	98.3	99.3	99.1
September	99.5	99.1	98.8	98.9	99.6	99.6	98.9	99.1	99.2
December	99.0	98.8	99.6	99.8	99.6	99.5	99.4	100.5	99.2
2012									
March	100.6	99.7	100.8	100.6	100.2	100.3	100.7	99.9	100.3
June	100.9	102.4	100.7	100.7	100.6	100.6	101.0	100.5	101.3
September	100.6	100.9	100.5	100.0	99.6	99.3	101.6	100.1	100.5
COMMUNICATION									
2010									
September	98.7	98.8	98.6	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.7
December	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.7
2011									
March	98.8	98.9	98.9	98.8	98.8	98.9	98.8	98.8	98.8
June	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.3	99.2	99.3
September	99.2	99.3	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.2	99.2
December	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3
2012									
March	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4
June	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
September	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6

(a) Unless otherwise specified, reference period of each index: 2011-12 = 100.0.

<i>Quarters</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Weighted average of eight capital cities</i>
RECREATION AND CULTURE									
2010									
September	101.2	100.7	101.9	100.2	99.9	97.7	104.3	99.6	100.8
December	101.2	100.5	101.8	101.3	101.2	98.9	101.0	100.3	101.0
2011									
March	100.6	100.8	100.4	99.9	99.8	98.4	99.4	99.5	100.4
June	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.1	99.9	98.1	102.1	99.6	99.8
September	100.6	100.5	101.4	101.5	100.1	99.9	103.0	100.8	100.7
December	101.6	101.6	100.9	101.3	101.6	101.1	99.9	102.1	101.5
2012									
March	99.4	99.8	99.0	98.8	100.2	101.8	97.6	98.9	99.5
June	98.4	98.0	98.7	98.4	98.1	97.2	99.5	98.3	98.3
September	99.3	98.8	99.6	99.5	98.9	97.5	102.0	99.3	99.2
EDUCATION									
2010									
September	92.1	91.4	91.7	91.7	91.9	93.8	93.5	92.5	91.8
December	92.0	91.4	91.7	91.7	91.9	93.8	93.5	92.5	91.8
2011									
March	97.4	97.1	96.3	96.9	96.7	97.4	97.2	97.3	97.0
June	97.5	97.1	96.3	96.9	96.7	97.4	97.2	97.3	97.1
September	97.5	97.1	96.3	96.9	96.7	97.6	97.2	97.5	97.1
December	97.6	97.2	96.4	96.9	96.7	97.6	97.2	97.5	97.1
2012									
March	102.4	102.8	103.6	103.1	103.3	102.4	102.8	102.5	102.9
June	102.5	102.8	103.7	103.1	103.3	102.4	102.8	102.6	102.9
September	102.6	102.9	103.8	103.1	103.3	102.5	102.8	102.6	103.0
INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES									
2010									
September	94.7	95.1	94.7	94.0	93.9	96.0	92.8	95.6	94.7
December	94.3	95.0	94.4	93.7	93.2	95.9	92.4	93.8	94.3
2011									
March	96.9	97.4	96.6	95.9	95.6	98.1	94.7	96.2	96.7
June	98.6	98.5	97.9	97.7	97.5	99.8	96.3	97.6	98.2
September	98.6	99.4	98.5	98.9	99.2	99.6	98.3	99.4	98.9
December	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.9	99.5	99.4	99.9	100.4	99.6
2012									
March	100.6	100.3	100.6	100.7	100.4	100.1	100.5	100.6	100.5
June	101.3	100.8	101.3	100.6	100.9	100.9	101.3	99.6	101.0
September	102.9	102.5	96.1	100.6	101.6	101.9	102.0	98.8	101.2

(a) Unless otherwise specified, reference period of each index: 2011-12 = 100.0.

<i>Group, sub-group and expenditure class</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Weighted average of eight capital cities</i>
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.45	0.23	0.33	0.19	0.23	0.23	0.26	0.21	0.32
Bread and cereal products	0.06	0.00	-0.02	0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.01	-0.03	0.02
Bread	0.04	-0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.02
Cakes and biscuits	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.00
Breakfast cereals	0.01	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
Other cereal products	0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Meat and seafoods	0.00	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	0.00
Beef and veal	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Pork	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Lamb and goat	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.00
Poultry	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00
Other meats	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00
Fish and other seafood	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00
Dairy and related products	0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01
Milk	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cheese	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.01
Ice cream and other dairy products	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.00
Fruit and vegetables	0.30	0.16	0.28	0.23	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.23	0.24
Fruit	0.13	0.03	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.13	0.05	0.11	0.09
Vegetables	0.17	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.14	0.12	0.13
Food products n.e.c.	0.04	0.01	0.02	-0.06	-0.02	0.02	-0.03	0.02	0.01
Eggs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Jams, honey and spreads	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00
Food additives and condiments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oils and fats	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Snacks and confectionery	0.02	0.00	0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.02	0.00
Other food products n.e.c.	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.03	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
Non-alcoholic beverages	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.00
Coffee, tea and cocoa	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Waters, soft drinks and juices	0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.00
Meals out and take away foods	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.03
Restaurant meals	0.00	0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01
Take away and fast foods	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03
Alcohol and tobacco	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.07
Alcoholic beverages	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.04
Spirits	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Wine	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01
Beer	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.03	-0.01	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.02
Tobacco	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Tobacco	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Clothing and footwear	0.01	0.00	0.09	-0.04	-0.06	-0.09	-0.02	-0.06	0.01
Garments	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	-0.03	-0.05	0.01	0.00	0.03
Garments for men	0.03	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02
Garments for women	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.03	-0.03	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.01
Garments for infants and children	0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.01
Footwear	0.00	0.04	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.04	0.00	0.00
Footwear for men	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
Footwear for women	0.00	0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	-0.03	0.00	0.00
Footwear for infants and children	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Accessories and clothing services	-0.02	-0.07	0.07	-0.03	-0.01	-0.03	0.01	-0.06	-0.02
Accessories	-0.02	-0.07	0.07	-0.04	0.00	-0.04	0.01	-0.07	-0.02
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing and footwear	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00

<i>Group, sub-group and expenditure class</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Weighted average of eight capital cities</i>
Housing	0.81	0.60	0.73	0.95	0.55	0.33	0.52	0.70	0.71
Rents	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.11	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.06
Rents	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.11	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.06
New dwelling purchase by owner-occupiers	0.13	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.01	-0.21	0.09	0.03	0.08
New dwelling purchase by owner-occupiers	0.13	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.01	-0.21	0.09	0.03	0.08
Other housing	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.09
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.01	-0.04	0.01	0.02
Property rates and charges	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.12	0.05	0.12	0.08
Utilities	0.50	0.49	0.37	0.82	0.32	0.42	0.29	0.52	0.48
Water and sewerage	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.14	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.04
Electricity	0.41	0.27	0.27	0.51	0.24	0.39	0.27	0.34	0.33
Gas and other household fuels	0.07	0.21	0.04	0.16	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.11
Furnishings, household equipment and services	0.09	0.18	-0.01	0.06	0.11	-0.05	0.03	-0.04	0.09
Furniture and furnishings	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.04	-0.08	0.02
Furniture	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.04	-0.09	0.03
Carpets and other floor coverings	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Household textiles	0.00	0.02	-0.02	0.04	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.01
Household textiles	0.00	0.02	-0.02	0.04	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.01
Household appliances, utensils and tools	0.01	0.03	-0.01	-0.03	0.02	-0.06	-0.02	-0.02	0.01
Major household appliances	0.00	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	0.01
Small electric household appliances	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0.02	0.02	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.04	0.00	-0.01	0.01
Tools and equipment for house and garden	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-durable household products	0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.01	0.02	-0.03	-0.02	0.06	0.01
Cleaning and maintenance products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
Personal care products	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
Other non-durable household products	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	-0.02	0.00	0.04	0.01
Domestic and household services	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.04
Child care	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.02
Hairdressing and personal grooming services	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01
Other household services	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01
Health	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.21	0.16	0.18	0.00	0.10	0.13
Medical products, appliances and equipment	-0.04	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03
Pharmaceutical products	-0.04	-0.03	-0.02	-0.04	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Medical, dental and hospital services	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.24	0.19	0.20	0.02	0.12	0.16
Medical and hospital services	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.24	0.19	0.19	0.01	0.11	0.15
Dental services	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Transport	-0.03	-0.19	-0.03	-0.09	-0.11	-0.14	0.07	-0.05	-0.09
Private motoring	-0.04	-0.19	-0.04	-0.09	-0.14	-0.14	0.07	-0.07	-0.10
Motor vehicles	0.00	-0.08	-0.01	-0.03	-0.07	-0.05	-0.02	0.03	-0.04
Spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
Automotive fuel	-0.13	-0.17	-0.12	-0.16	-0.14	-0.11	-0.01	-0.14	-0.14
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	0.08	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.04
Other services in respect of motor vehicles	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.03
Urban transport fares	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Urban transport fares	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01

<i>Group, sub-group and expenditure class</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Weighted average of eight capital cities</i>
Communication	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Communication	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Postal services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telecommunication equipment and services	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Recreation and culture	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.15	0.10	0.03	0.30	0.14	0.12
Audio, visual and computing equipment and services	-0.04	-0.06	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.03	-0.05	-0.04	-0.03
Audio, visual and computing equipment	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02
Audio, visual and computing media and services	-0.01	-0.03	0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02
Newspapers, books and stationery	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Books	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01
Newspapers, magazines and stationery	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Holiday travel and accommodation	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.09	0.02	0.34	0.13	0.11
Domestic holiday travel and accommodation	-0.03	-0.04	-0.02	0.00	-0.07	-0.17	0.23	-0.02	-0.03
International holiday travel and accommodation	0.14	0.16	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.10	0.14	0.15
Other recreation, sport and culture	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.03
Equipment for sports, camping and open-air recreation	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Games, toys and hobbies	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01
Pets and related products	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Veterinary and other services for pets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Sports participation	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03
Other recreational, sporting and cultural services	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Preschool and primary education	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Secondary education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tertiary education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Insurance and financial services	0.08	0.09	-0.32	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.03	-0.04	0.01
Insurance	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.04
Insurance	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.04
Financial services	0.04	0.02	-0.32	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	-0.10	-0.03
Deposit and loan facilities (direct charges)	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Other financial services	0.05	0.02	-0.32	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	-0.09	-0.03
All groups CPI	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.4

Group, sub-group and expenditure class	INDEX NUMBERS(a)			PERCENTAGE CHANGE		CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL CPI (ALL GROUPS) (INDEX POINTS)		CHANGE IN POINTS CONTRIBUTION
	Sep Qtr 2011	Jun Qtr 2012	Sep Qtr 2012	Jun Qtr 2012 to Sep Qtr 2012	Sep Qtr 2011 to Sep Qtr 2012	Jun Qtr 2012	Sep Qtr 2012	Jun Qtr 2012 to Sep Qtr 2012
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	102.0	99.0	100.9	1.9	-1.1	16.17	16.49	0.32
Bread and cereal products	99.9	98.5	99.8	1.3	-0.1	1.67	1.69	0.02
Bread	99.7	98.5	101.4	2.9	1.7	0.56	0.58	0.02
Cakes and biscuits	99.9	98.0	99.1	1.1	-0.8	0.72	0.72	0.00
Breakfast cereals	99.1	98.7	97.8	-0.9	-1.3	0.18	0.18	0.00
Other cereal products	100.5	100.3	99.7	-0.6	-0.8	0.21	0.21	0.00
Meat and seafoods	100.8	99.7	99.7	0.0	-1.1	2.23	2.23	0.00
Beef and veal	99.5	100.8	101.2	0.4	1.7	0.39	0.39	0.00
Pork	101.5	98.9	99.2	0.3	-2.3	0.35	0.35	0.00
Lamb and goat	101.3	99.2	96.9	-2.3	-4.3	0.24	0.24	0.00
Poultry	103.9	97.9	99.5	1.6	-4.2	0.46	0.46	0.00
Other meats	98.4	101.5	100.2	-1.3	1.8	0.39	0.39	0.00
Fish and other seafood	99.9	99.7	99.8	0.1	-0.1	0.40	0.40	0.00
Dairy and related products	100.3	99.6	100.6	1.0	0.3	1.13	1.14	0.01
Milk	99.9	100.0	99.5	-0.5	-0.4	0.42	0.42	0.00
Cheese	101.8	99.0	101.6	2.6	-0.2	0.33	0.34	0.01
Ice cream and other dairy products	99.6	99.6	100.9	1.3	1.3	0.38	0.38	0.00
Fruit and vegetables	115.6	92.0	101.4	10.2	-12.3	2.28	2.52	0.24
Fruit	129.0	81.1	89.0	9.7	-31.0	0.99	1.08	0.09
Vegetables	102.7	102.4	113.2	10.5	10.2	1.30	1.43	0.13
Food products n.e.c.	99.9	100.5	100.9	0.4	1.0	2.17	2.18	0.01
Eggs	99.4	100.9	101.4	0.5	2.0	0.11	0.11	0.00
Jams, honey and spreads	99.8	99.5	99.1	-0.4	-0.7	0.14	0.14	0.00
Food additives and condiments	99.1	100.8	101.1	0.3	2.0	0.31	0.31	0.00
Oils and fats	99.1	99.2	98.6	-0.6	-0.5	0.17	0.17	0.00
Snacks and confectionery	100.8	101.6	101.8	0.2	1.0	0.97	0.97	0.00
Other food products n.e.c.	98.7	98.8	100.4	1.6	1.7	0.47	0.47	0.00
Non-alcoholic beverages	98.3	101.4	101.6	0.2	3.4	1.17	1.17	0.00
Coffee, tea and cocoa	94.8	103.0	103.6	0.6	9.3	0.30	0.30	0.00
Waters, soft drinks and juices	99.5	100.9	100.9	0.0	1.4	0.87	0.87	0.00
Meals out and take away foods	99.1	100.9	101.6	0.7	2.5	5.53	5.56	0.03
Restaurant meals	99.1	100.7	101.0	0.3	1.9	2.85	2.86	0.01
Take away and fast foods	99.1	101.2	102.1	0.9	3.0	2.68	2.71	0.03
Alcohol and tobacco	98.4	101.7	102.6	0.9	4.3	7.28	7.35	0.07
Alcoholic beverages	98.7	101.3	102.0	0.7	3.3	4.83	4.87	0.04
Spirits	98.5	101.2	102.4	1.2	4.0	0.92	0.93	0.01
Wine	99.6	100.7	101.1	0.4	1.5	1.64	1.65	0.01
Beer	98.1	101.7	102.6	0.9	4.6	2.27	2.29	0.02
Tobacco	97.9	102.5	103.6	1.1	5.8	2.45	2.48	0.03
Tobacco	97.9	102.5	103.6	1.1	5.8	2.45	2.48	0.03
Clothing and footwear	101.0	100.0	100.2	0.2	-0.8	3.97	3.98	0.01
Garments	101.1	99.8	100.8	1.0	-0.3	2.48	2.51	0.03
Garments for men	102.3	99.1	101.9	2.8	-0.4	0.73	0.75	0.02
Garments for women	100.3	100.3	100.1	-0.2	-0.2	1.46	1.45	-0.01
Garments for infants and children	101.7	99.2	101.2	2.0	-0.5	0.30	0.31	0.01
Footwear	100.0	100.2	100.5	0.3	0.5	0.62	0.62	0.00
Footwear for men	99.8	99.3	100.7	1.4	0.9	0.14	0.14	0.00
Footwear for women	99.6	100.8	100.2	-0.6	0.6	0.36	0.36	0.00
Footwear for infants and children	101.4	99.7	101.1	1.4	-0.3	0.12	0.13	0.01
Accessories and clothing services	101.5	100.7	98.3	-2.4	-3.2	0.87	0.85	-0.02
Accessories	101.8	100.7	97.7	-3.0	-4.0	0.75	0.73	-0.02
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing and footwear	99.4	100.7	101.9	1.2	2.5	0.12	0.12	0.00

(a) Unless otherwise specified, reference period of each index: 2011-12 = 100.0.

continued

Group, sub-group and expenditure class	INDEX NUMBERS(a)			PERCENTAGE CHANGE		CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL CPI (ALL GROUPS INDEX POINTS)		CHANGE IN POINTS CONTRIBUTION
	Sep Qtr 2011	Jun Qtr 2012	Sep Qtr 2012	Jun Qtr 2012 to Sep Qtr 2012	Sep Qtr 2011 to Sep Qtr 2012	Jun Qtr 2012	Sep Qtr 2012	Jun Qtr 2012 to Sep Qtr 2012
Housing	99.2	100.7	103.9	3.2	4.7	22.87	23.58	0.71
Rents	98.5	101.6	102.4	0.8	4.0	6.95	7.01	0.06
Rents	98.5	101.6	102.4	0.8	4.0	6.95	7.01	0.06
New dwelling purchase by owner-occupiers	99.8	100.1	101.0	0.9	1.2	8.62	8.70	0.08
New dwelling purchase by owner-occupiers	99.8	100.1	101.0	0.9	1.2	8.62	8.70	0.08
Other housing	100.0	100.2	103.0	2.8	3.0	3.37	3.46	0.09
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	100.0	100.4	101.2	0.8	1.2	2.05	2.07	0.02
Property rates and charges	100.0	100.0	105.8	5.8	5.8	1.32	1.40	0.08
Utilities	98.7	101.1	113.4	12.2	14.9	3.93	4.41	0.48
Water and sewerage	99.7	100.3	103.5	3.2	3.8	0.97	1.01	0.04
Electricity	98.3	101.0	116.5	15.3	18.5	2.19	2.52	0.33
Gas and other household fuels	98.5	102.5	117.1	14.2	18.9	0.77	0.88	0.11
Furnishings, household equipment and services	100.1	100.6	101.6	1.0	1.5	9.10	9.19	0.09
Furniture and furnishings	100.9	100.4	101.9	1.5	1.0	1.88	1.90	0.02
Furniture	101.2	100.5	102.3	1.8	1.1	1.60	1.63	0.03
Carpets and other floor coverings	99.8	99.8	99.4	-0.4	-0.4	0.28	0.28	0.00
Household textiles	101.4	99.5	100.3	0.8	-1.1	0.60	0.61	0.01
Household textiles	101.4	99.5	100.3	0.8	-1.1	0.60	0.61	0.01
Household appliances, utensils and tools	102.2	98.8	99.6	0.8	-2.5	1.38	1.39	0.01
Major household appliances	102.7	98.5	99.1	0.6	-3.5	0.47	0.48	0.01
Small electric household appliances	102.4	98.9	99.0	0.1	-3.3	0.23	0.23	0.00
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	103.0	98.3	100.0	1.7	-2.9	0.42	0.43	0.01
Tools and equipment for house and garden	99.6	100.0	100.2	0.2	0.6	0.26	0.26	0.00
Non-durable household products	100.4	100.6	101.0	0.4	0.6	2.85	2.86	0.01
Cleaning and maintenance products	100.4	101.8	101.7	-0.1	1.3	0.30	0.30	0.00
Personal care products	100.1	101.4	101.7	0.3	1.6	1.11	1.11	0.00
Other non-durable household products	100.6	99.7	100.2	0.5	-0.4	1.44	1.45	0.01
Domestic and household services	97.7	102.1	103.8	1.7	6.2	2.40	2.44	0.04
Child care	95.9	103.4	105.5	2.0	10.0	0.75	0.77	0.02
Hairdressing and personal grooming services	99.0	101.0	102.2	1.2	3.2	0.92	0.93	0.01
Other household services	97.8	102.2	104.1	1.9	6.4	0.73	0.74	0.01
Health	98.4	103.0	105.5	2.4	7.2	5.44	5.57	0.13
Medical products, appliances and equipment	98.3	103.3	100.9	-2.3	2.6	1.32	1.29	-0.03
Pharmaceutical products	98.0	103.8	101.1	-2.6	3.2	1.17	1.14	-0.03
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	100.2	99.6	99.7	0.1	-0.5	0.15	0.15	0.00
Medical, dental and hospital services	98.4	102.9	107.0	4.0	8.7	4.12	4.28	0.16
Medical and hospital services	98.4	103.1	107.7	4.5	9.5	3.55	3.70	0.15
Dental services	98.5	101.4	102.4	1.0	4.0	0.57	0.58	0.01
Transport	99.2	101.3	100.5	-0.8	1.3	11.71	11.62	-0.09
Private motoring	99.3	101.2	100.3	-0.9	1.0	10.94	10.84	-0.10
Motor vehicles	100.8	100.3	99.3	-1.0	-1.5	3.18	3.14	-0.04
Spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles	100.0	100.0	100.5	0.5	0.5	0.99	0.99	0.00
Automotive fuel	98.1	101.9	97.9	-3.9	-0.2	3.61	3.47	-0.14
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	99.4	100.7	103.1	2.4	3.7	1.74	1.78	0.04
Other services in respect of motor vehicles	98.6	102.7	104.9	2.1	6.4	1.43	1.46	0.03
Urban transport fares	97.7	102.3	103.4	1.1	5.8	0.77	0.78	0.01
Urban transport fares	97.7	102.3	103.4	1.1	5.8	0.77	0.78	0.01

(a) Unless otherwise specified, reference period of each index: 2011-12 = 100.0.

continued

Group, sub-group and expenditure class	INDEX NUMBERS(a)			PERCENTAGE CHANGE		CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL CPI (ALL GROUPS INDEX POINTS)		CHANGE IN POINTS CONTRIBUTION
	Sep Qtr 2011	Jun Qtr 2012	Sep Qtr 2012	Jun Qtr 2012 to Sep Qtr 2012	Sep Qtr 2011 to Sep Qtr 2012	Jun Qtr 2012	Sep Qtr 2012	Jun Qtr 2012 to Sep Qtr 2012
Communication	99.2	100.1	100.6	0.5	1.4	3.05	3.07	0.02
Communication	99.2	100.1	100.6	0.5	1.4	3.05	3.07	0.02
Postal services	99.5	101.4	101.4	0.0	1.9	0.13	0.13	0.00
Telecommunication equipment and services	99.2	100.0	100.6	0.6	1.4	2.92	2.94	0.02
Recreation and culture	100.7	98.3	99.2	0.9	-1.5	12.27	12.39	0.12
Audio, visual and computing equipment and services	103.5	96.0	94.6	-1.5	-8.6	2.27	2.24	-0.03
Audio, visual and computing equipment	106.8	93.4	92.1	-1.4	-13.8	1.31	1.29	-0.02
Audio, visual and computing media and services	98.8	99.8	98.3	-1.5	-0.5	0.97	0.95	-0.02
Newspapers, books and stationery	99.8	100.4	100.9	0.5	1.1	1.07	1.08	0.01
Books	99.9	100.3	98.3	-2.0	-1.6	0.39	0.38	-0.01
Newspapers, magazines and stationery	99.8	100.5	102.4	1.9	2.6	0.68	0.69	0.01
Holiday travel and accommodation	100.2	97.3	99.6	2.4	-0.6	4.74	4.85	0.11
Domestic holiday travel and accommodation	96.8	97.7	96.4	-1.3	-0.4	2.51	2.48	-0.03
International holiday travel and accommodation	104.0	96.8	103.2	6.6	-0.8	2.22	2.37	0.15
Other recreation, sport and culture	100.0	100.1	100.8	0.7	0.8	4.19	4.22	0.03
Equipment for sports, camping and open-air recreation	100.3	99.7	99.9	0.2	-0.4	0.59	0.59	0.00
Games, toys and hobbies	102.9	97.7	96.3	-1.4	-6.4	0.73	0.72	-0.01
Pets and related products	99.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.4	0.38	0.38	0.00
Veterinary and other services for pets	98.7	100.9	101.7	0.8	3.0	0.41	0.42	0.01
Sports participation	99.5	100.6	103.0	2.4	3.5	0.96	0.99	0.03
Other recreational, sporting and cultural services	98.8	101.3	102.2	0.9	3.4	1.11	1.12	0.01
Education	97.1	102.9	103.0	0.1	6.1	3.35	3.35	0.00
Education	97.1	102.9	103.0	0.1	6.1	3.35	3.35	0.00
Preschool and primary education	97.3	102.7	103.0	0.3	5.9	0.55	0.55	0.00
Secondary education	96.3	103.7	103.7	0.0	7.7	1.34	1.34	0.00
Tertiary education	97.7	102.3	102.3	0.0	4.7	1.46	1.46	0.00
Insurance and financial services	98.9	101.0	101.2	0.2	2.3	5.19	5.20	0.01
Insurance	98.0	102.0	104.7	2.6	6.8	1.49	1.53	0.04
Insurance	98.0	102.0	104.7	2.6	6.8	1.49	1.53	0.04
Financial services	99.2	100.7	99.8	-0.9	0.6	3.70	3.67	-0.03
Deposit and loan facilities (direct charges)	99.8	100.3	99.9	-0.4	0.1	0.75	0.75	0.00
Other financial services	99.1	100.7	99.8	-0.9	0.7	2.95	2.92	-0.03
All groups CPI	99.8	100.4	101.8	1.4	2.0	100.4	101.8	1.4

(a) Unless otherwise specified, reference period of each index: 2011-12 = 100.0.

ANALYTICAL SERIES, Weighted average of eight capital cities(a)

	INDEX NUMBERS(b)			PERCENTAGE CHANGE		CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL CPI (ALL GROUPS CPI INDEX POINTS)		CHANGE IN POINTS CONTRIBUTION
	Sep Qtr 2011	Jun Qtr 2012	Sep Qtr 2012	Jun Qtr 2012 to Sep Qtr 2012	Sep Qtr 2011 to Sep Qtr 2012	Jun Qtr 2012	Sep Qtr 2012	Jun Qtr 2012 to Sep Qtr 2012
All groups CPI	99.8	100.4	101.8	1.4	2.0	100.4	101.8	1.4
All groups CPI, seasonally adjusted	99.7	100.5	101.7	1.2	2.0	..	..	..
Underlying trend series								
Trimmed mean	99.1	100.8	101.5	0.7	2.4	..	..	..
Weighted median	99.1	100.9	101.7	0.8	2.6	..	..	..
International trade exposure series								
Tradables	101.4	99.6	100.2	0.6	-1.2	38.77	39.02	0.25
Non-tradables	98.8	101.0	102.8	1.8	4.0	61.65	62.76	1.11
Goods and services series								
Goods component	100.6	100.0	101.3	1.3	0.7	57.71	58.45	0.74
Services component	98.9	101.0	102.4	1.4	3.5	42.72	43.34	0.62
All groups CPI including								
Deposit and loan facilities (indirect charges)	99.9	100.4	101.6	1.2	1.7	..	..	..
Market goods and services excluding 'volatile items'								
Goods	100.2	100.1	100.6	0.5	0.4	46.71	46.91	0.20
Services	99.1	100.4	101.4	1.0	2.3	30.70	31.02	0.32
Total	99.7	100.2	100.9	0.7	1.2	77.41	77.93	0.52
All groups CPI excluding								
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	99.4	100.7	101.9	1.2	2.5	84.25	85.29	1.04
Alcohol and tobacco	99.9	100.3	101.7	1.4	1.8	93.14	94.43	1.29
Clothing and footwear	99.8	100.4	101.8	1.4	2.0	96.45	97.80	1.35
Housing	100.0	100.3	101.2	0.9	1.2	77.55	78.20	0.65
Furnishings, household equipment and services	99.8	100.4	101.8	1.4	2.0	91.32	92.59	1.27
Health	99.9	100.3	101.6	1.3	1.7	94.98	96.21	1.23
Transport	99.9	100.3	102.0	1.7	2.1	88.71	90.16	1.45
Communication	99.9	100.4	101.8	1.4	1.9	97.37	98.71	1.34
Recreation and culture	99.7	100.7	102.2	1.5	2.5	88.15	89.39	1.24
Education	99.9	100.3	101.7	1.4	1.8	97.07	98.43	1.36
Insurance and financial services	99.9	100.4	101.8	1.4	1.9	95.23	96.58	1.35
Housing, Insurance and financial services	100.1	100.3	101.2	0.9	1.1	72.36	73.00	0.64
Medical and hospital services	99.9	100.3	101.6	1.3	1.7	96.88	98.08	1.20
Food and energy	99.5	100.6	101.6	1.0	2.1	80.53	81.28	0.75
'Volatile items'	99.5	100.6	101.9	1.3	2.4	94.53	95.79	1.26

.. not applicable

(b) Unless otherwise specified, reference period of each index: 2011-12 = 100.0.

(a) Refer to paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes for a description of these series.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>Hong Kong</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Korea, Republic of</i>	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>Taiwan</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>United States of America</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>
2008-09	94.1	92.6	91.4	86.4	101.8	91.2	91.4	97.3	93.7	92.9	96.0	86.5
2009-10	95.9	94.3	92.7	89.6	99.9	93.5	92.5	97.3	94.9	94.2	96.7	90.0
2010-11	98.3	98.1	96.3	95.7	99.9	97.1	96.2	98.4	97.4	96.8	98.1	95.0
2011-12	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008												
September	94.0	92.9	92.8	86.0	103.2	90.7	91.9	98.8	94.9	96.0	96.5	86.5
December	93.4	92.1	91.3	86.5	102.3	90.5	92.5	98.9	93.0	92.0	95.8	86.2
2009												
March	94.1	92.4	90.8	86.6	100.8	91.3	91.1	95.4	92.6	91.1	95.6	85.9
June	94.7	92.9	90.6	86.5	100.8	92.3	90.1	96.0	94.2	92.3	96.0	87.3
September	95.1	94.2	91.0	88.4	100.5	92.7	91.1	97.4	94.4	93.3	96.4	88.1
December	95.5	94.1	92.3	88.8	99.9	92.8	92.1	97.5	94.5	93.8	96.6	89.2
2010												
March	96.1	94.4	93.5	89.8	99.5	93.7	92.7	96.9	95.0	94.4	96.7	90.4
June	96.7	94.5	93.9	91.3	99.8	94.6	93.9	97.2	95.5	95.1	97.1	92.3
September	97.0	95.6	94.2	94.0	99.6	95.5	94.8	97.6	95.9	95.1	97.4	92.5
December	97.5	97.9	95.3	95.7	100.1	96.3	95.5	98.7	96.6	95.5	97.7	93.8
2011												
March	98.9	98.9	97.2	96.3	99.6	98.0	97.0	98.3	97.6	97.1	98.4	95.9
June	99.9	99.8	98.4	96.6	100.2	98.6	97.5	99.1	99.3	99.4	99.0	97.9
September	100.1	100.1	98.4	98.7	99.9	100.0	98.7	99.1	99.4	99.7	99.5	98.5
December	99.9	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.5	100.3	99.5	99.3	99.6	99.7
2012												
March	99.7	100.1	100.6	100.4	100.0	100.2	100.4	99.7	100.1	100.2	100.2	100.3
June	100.3	100.2	101.4	101.3	100.2	100.2	101.3	100.9	101.0	100.9	100.8	101.4
September	101.2	100.3	nya	103.3	nya	100.4	nya	nya	nya	102.2	101.2	101.6

nya not yet available

(a) Unless otherwise specified, reference period of each index: 2011-12 = 100.0

<i>Period</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>Hong Kong</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Korea, Republic of</i>	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>Taiwan</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>United States of America</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous year)												
2008–09	2.5	3.2	1.1	9.0	0.6	4.3	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	3.8
2009–10	1.9	1.8	1.4	3.7	-1.9	2.5	1.2	0.0	1.3	1.4	0.7	4.0
2010–11	2.5	4.0	3.9	6.8	0.0	3.9	4.0	1.1	2.6	2.8	1.4	5.6
2011–12	1.7	1.9	3.8	4.5	0.1	3.0	4.0	1.6	2.7	3.3	1.9	5.3

PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from corresponding quarter of previous year)

2008												
September	3.9	5.3	5.0	13.6	2.6	5.6	5.0	1.9	2.8	6.8	2.7	5.9
December	2.4	3.0	2.1	11.5	1.2	4.6	4.0	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	4.2
2009												
March	2.1	2.8	-0.5	7.7	-0.2	4.2	0.8	-3.5	0.7	-0.8	0.3	3.0
June	1.4	1.6	-1.9	3.5	-1.2	3.1	-1.5	0.6	0.2	-2.4	0.2	2.2
September	1.2	1.4	-1.9	2.8	-2.6	2.2	-0.9	1.5	-0.5	-2.8	-0.1	1.8
December	2.2	2.2	1.1	2.7	-2.3	2.5	-0.4	0.1	1.6	2.0	0.8	3.5
2010												
March	2.1	2.2	3.0	3.7	-1.3	2.6	1.8	-0.6	2.6	3.6	1.2	5.2
June	2.1	1.7	3.6	5.5	-1.0	2.5	4.2	0.3	1.4	3.0	1.1	5.7
September	2.0	1.5	3.5	6.3	-0.9	3.0	4.1	0.4	1.6	1.9	1.0	5.0
December	2.1	4.0	3.3	7.8	0.2	3.8	3.7	1.1	2.2	1.8	1.1	5.2
2011												
March	2.9	4.8	4.0	7.2	0.1	4.6	4.6	-0.4	2.7	2.9	1.8	6.1
June	3.3	5.6	4.8	5.8	0.4	4.2	3.8	0.8	4.0	4.5	2.0	6.1
September	3.2	4.7	4.5	5.0	0.3	4.7	4.1	0.0	3.6	4.8	2.2	6.5
December	2.5	1.7	4.4	4.0	-0.4	3.4	4.2	1.2	3.0	4.0	1.9	6.3
2012												
March	0.8	1.2	3.5	4.3	0.4	2.2	3.5	-0.6	2.6	3.2	1.8	4.6
June	0.4	0.4	3.0	4.9	0.0	1.6	3.9	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.8	3.6
September	1.1	0.2	nya	4.7	nya	0.4	nya	nya	nya	2.5	1.7	3.1

PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)

2008												
September	0.6	1.6	0.4	2.9	1.2	1.3	0.4	5.3	1.0	1.5	0.7	1.3
December	-0.6	-0.9	-1.6	0.6	-0.9	-0.2	0.7	2.0	-2.0	-4.2	-0.7	-0.3
2009												
March	0.7	0.3	-0.5	0.1	-1.5	0.9	-1.5	-0.1	-0.4	-1.0	-0.2	-0.3
June	0.6	0.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	1.1	-1.1	-1.0	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.6
September	0.4	1.4	0.4	2.2	-0.3	0.4	1.1	-1.4	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.9
December	0.4	-0.1	1.4	0.5	-0.6	0.1	1.1	-1.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.2
2010												
March	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.1	-0.4	1.0	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.3
June	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	2.1
September	0.3	1.2	0.3	3.0	-0.2	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2
December	0.5	2.4	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.4
2011												
March	1.4	1.0	2.0	0.6	-0.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.7	0.7	2.2
June	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.0	1.7	2.4	0.6	2.1
September	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.2	-0.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6
December	-0.2	-0.5	1.1	0.8	-0.2	-0.4	0.8	1.6	0.1	-0.4	0.1	1.2
2012												
March	-0.2	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6
June	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.1
September	0.9	0.1	nya	2.0	nya	0.2	nya	nya	nya	1.3	0.4	0.2

nya not yet available

EXPLANATORY NOTES

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE CPI

1 The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditure by the CPI population group (i.e. metropolitan households). This 'basket' covers a wide range of goods and services, arranged in the following eleven groups:

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages
- Alcohol and tobacco
- Clothing and footwear
- Housing
- Furnishings, household equipment and services
- Health
- Transport
- Communication
- Recreation and culture
- Education
- Insurance and financial services.

2 Capital city indexes used by the CPI are based on the 2006 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) statistical divisions. The capital city indexes measure price movements over time in each city individually. They do not measure differences in retail price levels between cities.

3 Further information about the CPI is contained in *Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2011* (cat. no. 6461.0). An updated version reflecting the changes made during the 16th series review was released on 19 December 2011.

PRICES

4 The frequency of price collection by item varies as necessary to obtain reliable price measures. Prices of some items are volatile (i.e. their prices may vary many times each quarter) and for these items frequent price observations are necessary to obtain a reliable measure of the average price for the quarter. Each month prices are collected at regular intervals for goods such as milk, bread, fresh meat and seafood, fresh fruit and vegetables, alcohol, tobacco, women's outerwear, project homes, motor vehicles, petrol and holiday travel and accommodation. For most other items, price volatility is not a problem and prices are collected once a quarter. There are a few items where prices are changed at infrequent intervals, for example education fees where prices are set once a year. In these cases, the frequency of price collection is modified accordingly.

5 In order to facilitate a more even spread of field collection workload, the number of items for which prices are collected quarterly is distributed roughly equally across each month of each quarter. In all cases, however, individual items are priced in the same month of each quarter. For example, items for which prices are collected in the first month of the September quarter, July, are also priced in the first month of subsequent quarters, namely October, January and April.

WEIGHTING PATTERN

6 There are 87 expenditure classes (that is, groupings of like items) in the 16th series CPI and each expenditure class has its own weight, or measure of relative importance. In calculating the index, price changes for the various expenditure classes are combined using these weights.

7 Changes in the weighting pattern have been made at approximately six yearly intervals to take account of changes in household spending patterns. The CPI now comprises sixteen series of price indexes which have been linked to form a continuous series. The current and historical weighting patterns for the CPI for the weighted average of the eight capital cities are published in *Consumer Price Index: Historical Weighting Patterns (1948 to 2011)* (cat. no. 6431.0). The 16th series weighting pattern for the weighted average of eight capital cities and for each of the eight capital cities, as well as each city's percentage contribution to the weighted average, are also published in the

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

WEIGHTING PATTERN *continued*

Consumer Price Index: 16th Series Weighting Pattern (cat. no. 6471.0). Both publications are available on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

ANALYSIS OF CPI CHANGES

8 Movements in indexes from one period to another can be expressed either as changes in index points or as percentage changes. The following example illustrates the method of calculating changes in index points and percentage changes between any two periods:

All groups CPI: Weighted average of eight capital cities. Index numbers:

June Quarter 2012	100.4 (see Table 1)
less June Quarter 2011	99.2 (see Table 1)
Change in index points	1.2
Percentage change	$1.2/99.2 \times 100 = 1.2\%$ (see Table 2)

9 Percentage changes are calculated to illustrate three different kinds of movements in index numbers:

- movements between consecutive financial years (where the index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the quarterly index numbers)
- movements between corresponding quarters of consecutive years
- movements between consecutive quarters.

10 Table 7 provides a detailed analysis, for the weighted average of eight capital cities, of movements in the CPI since the previous quarter, including information on movements for groups, sub-groups and expenditure classes. It also shows the contribution which each makes to the total CPI. For instance, the dairy and related products sub-group contributed 1.13 index points to the total All groups index number of 100.4 for the June Quarter 2012. The final column shows contributions to the change in All Groups index points by each group, sub-group and expenditure class.

ANALYTICAL SERIES

11 Various series are presented in Table 8 in this publication to assist users analyse the CPI. Some of the analytical series are compiled by taking subsets of the CPI basket, and most are self explanatory, such as 'All groups CPI excluding Food and non-alcoholic beverages'. (A complete list of CPI groups, sub-groups and expenditure classes is contained in Tables 6 and 7). Other series and their composition are described below:

- *All groups CPI, seasonally adjusted*: Comprises all components included in the All groups CPI, seasonally adjusted where seasonality has been identified at the weighted average of eight capital cities level. Seasonal adjustment factors are calculated using the history of price changes up to the current quarter CPI and are revised each quarter.
- *Underlying trend series, 'Trimmed mean' and 'Weighted median'*: These are two analytical measures of trend inflation calculated from the June quarter 2002 using standard ABS seasonal adjustment techniques. For more information see the *Information Paper: Seasonal Adjustment of Consumer Price Indexes, 2011* (cat. no. 6401.0.55.003). The Trimmed mean and Weighted median are calculated using the distribution of expenditure classes each quarter derived as follows:
 - Where CPI expenditure classes are identified as having a seasonal pattern, quarterly price changes are estimated on a seasonally adjusted basis. In the 16th series, 62 out of the 87 expenditure classes are classified as seasonal. A description of which series are seasonal is published in Appendix 1 of the September quarter 2011 issue of *Consumer Price Index, Australia* (cat. no 6401.0).
 - The CPI expenditure classes are ranked from lowest to highest according to the seasonally adjusted percentage change from the previous quarter.
 - The seasonally adjusted relative weight of each expenditure class is calculated based on its previous quarter contribution to the All groups CPI.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ANALYTICAL SERIES *continued*

- The 'Trimmed mean' is calculated by using a weighted average of percentage change from the previous quarter (seasonally adjusted) from the middle 70 per cent of the distribution.
- The 'Weighted median' is calculated using the percentage change from the previous quarter (seasonally adjusted) expenditure class at the 50th percentile of the distribution.
- *International trade exposure series, Tradables component*: Comprises all items whose prices are largely determined on the world market. For more information, see paragraph 12 below.
- *International trade exposure series, Non-tradables component*: Comprises all items not included in the Tradables component.
- *All groups CPI, goods component*: Comprises the Food and non-alcoholic beverages group (except Restaurant meals); Alcohol and tobacco group; Clothing and footwear group (except Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing and footwear); Furnishings, household equipment and services group (except Domestic and household services sub-group); Utilities, Audio, visual and computing equipment and services, and Newspapers, books and stationery sub-groups; and New dwelling purchase by owner-occupiers, Pharmaceutical products, Motor vehicles, Automotive fuel, Spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles, Equipment for sports, camping and open-air recreation, Games, toys and hobbies and Pets and related products expenditure classes.
- *All groups CPI, services component*: Comprises all items not included in the 'All groups CPI, goods component'. A description of which series are goods or services is published in Appendix 1 of the September quarter 2011 issue of *Consumer Price Index, Australia* (cat. no 6401.0).
- *All groups CPI including Deposit and loan facilities (indirect charges)*: One of the outcomes of the 16th series CPI Review was to remove the indirectly measured component of the Deposit and loan facilities index from the headline CPI but to include it in a new analytical series. This index includes the 16th series All groups CPI plus the indirectly measured component of the Deposit and loan facilities index.
- *Market goods and services excluding 'volatile items'*: in addition to the items excluded from the series 'All groups CPI excluding 'volatile items'', also excludes: Utilities, Property rates and charges, Child care, Health, Other services in respect of motor vehicles, Urban transport fares, Postal services, and Education.
- *All groups CPI excluding Insurance and financial services*: Reflecting the changing composition of the CPI, from the September quarter 1989 to the June quarter 1998, comprises the All groups CPI excluding house insurance, house contents insurance, vehicle insurance and mortgage interest charges and consumer credit charges; from the September quarter 1998 to the June quarter 2000 comprises the All groups CPI excluding house insurance, house contents insurance and vehicle insurance; from the September quarter 2000 to the June quarter 2005 comprises the All groups CPI excluding insurance services; from the September quarter 2005 to the June quarter 2011 comprises the All groups CPI excluding Financial and insurance services; from the September quarter 2011 comprises the All groups CPI excluding Insurance and financial services.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ANALYTICAL SERIES *continued*

- *All groups CPI excluding Housing and Insurance and financial services*: Reflecting the changing composition of the CPI, from the September quarter 1989 to the June quarter 1998, comprises the All groups CPI excluding Housing, house contents insurance, vehicle insurance and consumer credit charges; from the September quarter 1998 to the June quarter 2000 comprises the All groups CPI excluding Housing, house insurance, house contents insurance and vehicle insurance; from the September quarter 2000 to the June quarter 2005 comprises the All groups CPI excluding Housing and insurance services; from the September quarter 2005 to the June quarter 2011 comprises the All groups CPI excluding Housing and Financial and insurance services; from the September quarter 2011 comprises the All groups CPI excluding Housing and Insurance and financial services.
- *All groups CPI excluding food and energy*: Comprises the All groups CPI excluding the Food and non-alcoholic beverages group (except Restaurant meals); Electricity, Gas and other household fuels; and Automotive fuel.
- *All groups CPI excluding 'volatile items'*: Comprises the All groups CPI excluding Fruit and vegetables and Automotive fuel.

12 The International trade exposure series was reviewed and updated for the 16th series. There were five changes of classification. 'Cakes and biscuits' and 'Jams, honey and spreads' were reclassified from non-tradable to tradable. 'Waters, soft drinks and juices', 'Newspapers, magazines and stationery' and 'Pets and related products' were reclassified from tradable to non-tradable. A description of which series are tradable or non-tradable is published in Appendix 1 of the September quarter 2011 issue of *Consumer Price Index, Australia* (cat. no 6401.0). These changes are included from the September quarter 2011. The historical tradable and non-tradable series will not be revised.

ROUNDING

13 The published index numbers have been rounded to one decimal place, and the percentage changes (also rounded to one decimal place) are calculated from the rounded index numbers. In some cases, this can result in the percentage change for the total level of a group of indexes being outside the range of the percentage changes for the component level indexes. Seasonally adjusted estimates are calculated from rounded index numbers. The underlying trend estimates, Trimmed mean and Weighted median, are calculated from unrounded component series. The percentage changes for the seasonal and underlying series (rounded to one decimal place) are calculated from the rounded index numbers.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED INDEXES

14 Seasonally adjusted estimates are derived by estimating and removing systematic calendar related effects from the original series. In most economic data these calendar related effects are a combination of the classical seasonal influences (e.g. the effect of the weather, social traditions or administrative practices such as government charges increasing on 1 July each year) plus other kinds of calendar related variations, such as Easter or the proximity of significant days in the year (e.g. Christmas). In the seasonal adjustment process, both seasonal and other calendar related factors evolve over time to reflect changes in activity patterns. The seasonally adjusted estimates reflect the sampling and non-sampling errors to which the original estimates are subject.

15 The CPI uses a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology to derive the adjustment factors. This method uses the original time series available at each reference period to estimate seasonal factors for the current and previous quarters. Concurrent seasonal adjustment is technically superior to the more traditional method of reanalysing seasonal patterns once each year because it uses all available data to fine tune the estimates of the seasonal component each quarter. With concurrent analysis, the seasonally adjusted series are subject to revision each quarter as the estimates of the seasonal factors are improved. In most instances, the only significant revisions will be to the combined adjustment factors for the previous quarter and for the same quarter in

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED INDEXES *continued*

the preceding year as the reference quarter (i.e. if the latest quarter is September quarter 2011 then the most significant revisions will be to June quarter 2011 and September quarter 2010). The seasonal patterns are also reanalysed on an annual basis or when there are known changes to regular events. This can lead to additional revisions.

16 The ABS applies seasonal adjustment to the expenditure class components of the CPI which are found to be seasonal, and then aggregates the seasonally adjusted and non-seasonally adjusted components to calculate the All groups CPI, seasonally adjusted, Trimmed mean and Weighted median estimates. The seasonally adjusted expenditure class components are available in Table 15 – CPI expenditure class, seasonally adjusted index numbers, weighted average of eight capital cities. The seasonal factors used to derive these seasonally adjusted indexes are available in Table 16 – CPI expenditure class, combined seasonal adjustment factors, weighted average of eight capital cities. For more information about seasonal adjustment of the CPI please refer to *Information Paper: Seasonal Adjustment of Consumer Price Indexes, 2011* (cat. no. 6401.0.55.003).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

17 In analysing price movements in Australia, an important consideration is Australia's performance relative to other countries. However, a simple comparison of All groups (or headline) CPIs is often inappropriate because of the different measurement approaches used by countries for certain products, particularly housing and financial and insurance services. To provide a better basis for international comparisons, the 17th International Conference of Labour Statisticians adopted a resolution which called for countries to 'if possible, compile and provide for dissemination to the international community an index that excludes housing and financial services' in addition to the all-items index.

18 Table 9 presents indexes for selected countries on a basis consistent with the above resolution and comparable to the Australian series 'All groups excluding Housing and Insurance and financial services' (see paragraph 11). However, other than Australia and New Zealand, the countries represented in this table are yet to develop indexes on this basis, so the indexes presented here are consistent with the series previously published for All groups excluding Housing. To facilitate comparisons, all indexes in this table have been converted, where necessary, to a quarterly basis and re-referenced to an index reference period of 2011–12 = 100.0. Index numbers and percentage changes are always published to one decimal place, and the percentage changes are calculated from the rounded index numbers. Index numbers for periods longer than a single quarter (e.g. for financial years) are calculated as the simple arithmetic average of the rounded quarterly index numbers.

19 In producing Table 9, the ABS is grateful for the assistance of the relevant national statistical agencies which have either directly supplied indexes for all items excluding housing and insurance and financial services or data to enable their derivation.

REVISIONS

20 CPI original indexes are revised only in exceptional circumstances, such as to correct a significant error. As is the case with all price indexes, the index reference period (i.e. the period in which the index is set equal to 100.0) will be changed periodically. The index number levels for all periods will be changed by this process and it may also result in differences, due to rounding, between the percentage changes published on the old base and those on the new base. Seasonally adjusted indexes (including the Trimmed mean and Weighted median) for some quarters will be revised as extra quarters are included in the series analysed for seasonal influences (see paragraphs 14 to 16).

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

21 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily *Release Advice* on the website which details products to be released in the week ahead.

22 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications and other data products that are available free of charge from the ABS website:

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

continued

- *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index, 16th Series* (cat. no. 6440.0)
- *Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2011* (cat. no. 6461.0)
- *Information Paper: Introduction of the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index, 2011* (cat. no. 6470.0)
- *Information Paper: Outcome of the 16th Series Australian Consumer Price Index Review, Australia* (cat. no. 6469.0)
- *Consumer Price Index Commodity Classification, Australia, 16th Series, 2011* (cat. no. 6401.0.55.004)
- *Consumer Price Index: 16th Series Weighting Pattern* (cat. no. 6471.0)
- *Consumer Price Index: Historical Weighting Patterns (1948–2011)* (cat. no. 6431.0)
- *Analytical Living Cost Indexes and Pensioner and Beneficiary Living Cost Index: 16th Series Weighting Patterns* (cat. no. 6472.0)
- *Consumer Price Index: Concordance with Household Expenditure Classification, Australia* (cat. no. 6446.0.55.001)
- *Information Paper: Seasonal Adjustment of Consumer Price Indexes, 2011* (cat. no. 6401.0.55.003)
- *Information Paper: Experimental Price Indexes for Financial Services* (cat. no. 6413.0)
- *Information Paper: The Introduction of Hedonic Price Indexes for Personal Computers* (cat. no. 6458.0)
- *Analytical Living Cost Indexes for Selected Australian Household Types* (cat. no. 6463.0)
- *Pensioner and Beneficiary Living Cost Index* (cat. no. 6467.0)
- *House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities* (cat. no. 6416.0)
- *Producer Price Indexes, Australia* (cat. no. 6427.0)
- *International Trade Price Indexes, Australia* (cat. no. 6457.0)
- *Labour Price Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0)

DATA AVAILABLE

23 As well as the statistics included in this publication, there is more detailed data for each capital city available on the ABS website. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

APPENDIX 1 RE-REFERENCING THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

RE-REFERENCING THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

From the September quarter 2012, the ABS harmonised the index reference periods for the Consumer Price Index (CPI) series. These series are now presented on an index reference period of 2011–12 = 100.0.

The ABS has published conversion factors in 'Table 17 – CPI conversion factors, from index reference period 1989–90 to 2011–12' available as a data cube on the 'Downloads' tab of this product. This enables users to convert previously published time series to the new index reference period or to convert index numbers on the new index reference period to an old time series index reference period.

The following examples demonstrate the method used by the ABS to calculate the conversion factors to convert from the old (1989–90 = 100.0) to the new (2011–12 = 100.0) index reference period (and vice versa).

Converting a series to the current index reference period

The conversion of index numbers from an old index reference period to a new index reference period involves a rescaling of the index numbers. The conversion factors that should be applied to the index numbers are calculated by obtaining the ratio of the index numbers on the old index reference period (1989–90 = 100.0) to the new index reference period (2011–12 = 100.0). Index numbers for financial years are calculated as the simple (arithmetic) averages of the four quarterly index numbers for that financial year.

ALL GROUPS CPI, weighted average of eight capital cities, index numbers

Period	INDEX REFERENCE PERIOD	
	1989–90=100.0 (old)	2011–12=100.0 (new)
2010–11		
March quarter 2011	176.7	98.3
June quarter 2011	178.3	99.2
2011–12		
September 2011	179.4	99.8
December quarter 2011	179.4	99.8
March quarter 2012	179.5	99.9
June quarter 2012	180.4	100.4
Financial year 2011–12	(a) 179.7	(b) 100.0

(a) Index number for financial year 2011–12 (index reference period 1989–90 = 100.0) = $(179.4 + 179.4 + 179.5 + 180.4)/4 = 179.7$

(b) Index number for financial year 2011–12 (index reference period 2011–12 = 100.0) = $(99.8 + 99.8 + 99.9 + 100.4)/4 = 100.0$

A conversion factor is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Rounded conversion factor} = 100.0/179.7 = 0.5565$$

$$\text{Index number for the June quarter 2012 (index reference period 1989–90 = 100.0)} = 180.4$$

$$\text{Index number for the June quarter 2012 (index reference period 2011–12 = 100.0)} = 180.4 \times 0.5565 = 100.4$$

The conversion factor may be used to convert any historical *All Groups CPI, weighted average of eight capital cities* index numbers to the new index reference period.

Different conversion factors will be required for each index series.

Converting re-referenced series back to the previous index reference period

Similarly, to convert index numbers on the new index reference period back to the old index reference period will also require rescaling of index numbers. The conversion factors that should be applied are obtained by taking the inverse of the previously described conversion factor.

Using the example above, a conversion factor is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Rounded conversion factor} = 179.7/100.0 = 1.7970$$

$$\text{Index number for the June quarter 2012 (index reference period 2011–12 = 100.0)} = 100.4$$

$$\text{Index number for the June quarter 2012 (index reference period 1989–90 = 100.0)} = 100.4 \times 1.7970 = 180.4$$

The conversion factor may be used to convert any historical *All Groups CPI, weighted average of eight capital cities* index number to the old index reference period. Once again, different conversion factors will be required for each index series.

Seasonally adjusted estimates

Conversion factors for seasonally adjusted estimates, including the weighted median and trimmed mean, are not provided. These series are subject to revision as a consequence of the ABS utilising a concurrent seasonal adjustment method whereby seasonal factors are re-estimated each quarter. The implication of these revisions is that the seasonally adjusted index numbers in the reference period (2011–12 = 100.0) will also be subject to revision which may result in a revision to the conversion factor.

Rounding

Index numbers and percentage changes are always published to one decimal place, with the percentage changes being calculated from the rounded index numbers. A consequence of re-referencing price indexes can be that period-to-period percentage changes may differ slightly to those previously published. These differences do not constitute a revision of the index series and are simply the effect of rounding and the re-referencing. There may be slight differences between user calculations and published values due to the greater level of precision of the values used in calculations performed by the ABS.

It should be noted that a different conversion factor will apply for each index series and capital city and for each analytical series. For example the conversion factor for the Clothing and footwear group for Perth will differ from the factor for the Health group for Perth and for the Clothing and footwear group for Sydney. Conversion factors for converting to the new index reference period are provided in 'Table 17 – CPI conversion factors, from index reference period 1989–90 to 2011–12'.

For further information, contact the *National Information and Referral Service Hotline* on 1300 135 070. The ABS provides further information on re-referencing in *Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2011* (cat. no. 6461.0) and Frequently Asked Questions available at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

APPENDIX 2 CHILD CARE SERVICES IN THE CPI

INTRODUCTION

1 The purpose of this article is to describe how the costs of child care services are treated in the Australian Consumer Price Index (CPI). It provides an outline of the methodology for pricing child care in the CPI and describes the current and previous treatments of the rebates and subsidies, referred to as child care 'benefits', provided by the federal government. This includes the Child Care Rebate (CCR) and Child Care Benefit (CCB).

CHILD CARE IN THE CPI

2 As part of calculating the CPI, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) seeks to measure the rate at which the price of child care changes from quarter to quarter. Child care is one of the items in the basket of consumer products that the ABS measures to produce the CPI. The CPI is calculated as a weighted average of the percentage price changes of these items. The composition and weights are based on information gathered via the Household Expenditure Survey (HES), a sample survey conducted periodically by the ABS to determine the expenditure patterns of private households.

3 Weights are assigned to each item to reflect their relative importance to household consumption in Australia. The 16th series CPI weighting pattern, introduced from the September quarter 2011, was determined according to the 2009–10 HES, and assigns average household expenditure on child care a weighting of 0.69% of the All groups CPI. This percentage might appear low to some, but it represents the average outlay across all households, not just those with children.

4 Child care is one of many components that go into the production of the CPI, an important and useful measure of the change in consumer prices over time. The CPI measures the price inflation experienced by households and informs the community about changes to the real purchasing power of consumers' incomes. The CPI assists governmental economists in conducting general economic policy, especially monetary policy, and is also widely used for indexation arrangements in both private and public sectors.

METHODOLOGY FOR MEASURING CHILD CARE

5 In regard to timing, consumption of child care is recognised at the time when the child care service is provided, rather than at the time of payment. This is consistent with the 'acquisitions' approach and the concept that 'a service is acquired at the time that the producer provides it' explained in para 1.151, *Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice*, International Labour Organization, 2004.

6 The price of child care in the CPI is equal to the gross fee payable by the parents, less the amount of subsidies directly related to child care services that they receive. It is measured on an out-of-pocket expenses basis as follows:

Net Child Care Fees = Gross Child Care Fees – Child Care Benefit – Child Care Rebate.

BENEFITS, SUBSIDIES AND REBATES IN THE CPI

7 Subsidies directly related to child care services are in scope of the CPI, to ensure a symmetrical treatment with taxes on products. The ABS follows the advice that 'subsidies should be taken into account, being treated as negative taxes on products' (para 3.135, *Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice*, International Labour Organization, 2004).

8 Following from the acquisitions approach, child care subsidies are in scope of the CPI only where 'they are tied to the level of consumption' of child care services (para 5.7, *Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2011* (cat. no. 6461.0)).

9 For inclusion in the CPI the ABS also requires that the benefit is not an integral component of the income tax system and is available to non-taxpayers as well as taxpayers. The term 'taxpayer' refers to households that are paying income tax.

CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES PROVIDED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

10 The federal government subsidises some of the costs of child care. Two such payment types are discussed below, the Child Care Benefit (CCB) and the Child Care Rebate (CCR).

APPENDIX 2 CHILD CARE SERVICES IN THE CPI *continued*

CHILD CARE BENEFIT (CCB)

11 The CCB is a payment to assist families with children in registered and approved child care, administered by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) and delivered by the Family Assistance Office (FAO). Families can claim up to 24 hours of care per child per week, and up to 50 hours if the parent(s) are studying, working or looking for work.

12 As of January 2005, grandparents who have the primary responsibility for raising a grandchild, can claim up to 50 hours of care per child per week and are eligible to have the full cost of fees covered. This is referred to as the Grandparent Child Care Benefit (GCCB). Eligibility depends upon the grandparent carer receiving an income support payment from Centrelink or Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA).

13 CCB payments depend upon the family's income, the amount of care the family uses, the reason for using care, the number of children in care and the type of care used (approved or registered). From 1 July 2012 the maximum rate of CCB for one child in full-time approved child care centres increased from \$189.00 to \$195.00 per week. For families using registered care the maximum rate of CCB increased from \$31.60 to \$32.60 per week. Payments are based on the family's annual income, and CCB rates reduce on a sliding scale depending on income and the number of children in care. The CCB is not available to high income families whose combined income exceeds a certain limit, for example the income limit is \$142,426 for a family with one child in care. For more information on CCB see: <<http://www.familyassist.gov.au/payments>>.

14 The CCB is considered in scope of the CPI, and has been included in the calculation of child care expenses since the September quarter 2000.

CHILD CARE REBATE (CCR)

15 The CCR was introduced by the federal government in 2004–05 to assist working families with the cost of child care. One important distinction between the CCB and the CCR is that the CCR is not means tested. The CCR scheme provides assistance to families using approved child care for work, training or study-related purposes. Families who use registered care are not eligible to receive the CCR.

16 In the initial design the government offered to pay 30% of out-of-pocket child care expenses, defined as total child care costs minus any Child Care Benefit received. The CCR was initially delivered as a tax offset and fell outside the scope of the CPI according to criteria set out in *Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2011* (cat. no. 6461.0). The original form of the CCR prevented non-taxpayers from accessing the benefit. Legislation stipulated the CCR was a non-refundable tax offset and could only be claimed in the tax return of the following year (Tax Laws Amendment (2005 Measures No. 4) Bill 2005). The ABS viewed this mechanism as being integral to the income tax system and therefore out of scope.

17 The CCR was brought into scope of the CPI on 1 July 2007 due to a change to the administration of the CCR which enabled non-taxpayers to access the benefit. The new design meant that the FAO would pay the CCR payment directly into the bank account of eligible families, after the family's tax returns had been lodged but regardless of tax liability. Consequently, the CCR has been included in the calculation of child care expenses from the September quarter 2007. At that stage $CCR = (Gross\ Child\ Care\ Fees - CCB) \times 30\%$.

18 On 1 July 2008 the CCR was raised to cover 50% of out-of-pocket expenses up to an annual threshold of \$7,500. The CPI calculates the CCR as $(Gross\ Child\ Care\ Fees - CCB) \times 50\%$. CCR payments are made to eligible families at the end of each quarter. From 1 July 2010 the annual cap for the CCR claims increased to \$7,941 per child. Since 1 July 2011 the annual cap for CCR claims has been lowered back to \$7,500 per child, per year and will remain so until 30 June 2014. For more information on CCR, see: <<http://www.familyassist.gov.au/payments>>.

APPENDIX 2 CHILD CARE SERVICES IN THE CPI *continued*

CHILD CARE REBATE (CCR)

continued

19 From July 2011, eligible families receiving the CCB and the CCR can choose to have the CCR paid either fortnightly or weekly directly into a bank account or to the provider of approved child care services and have the amount deducted from the gross child care fees. However, 15% of the CCR entitlement will be withheld until the end of the financial year if this option is chosen. Alternatively, CCR can be paid directly into a nominated bank account either quarterly or at the end of the financial year. For the purpose of compiling the CPI, it is assumed that the household receives the CCR as a direct payment not as a deduction from the gross child care fees.

NET CHILD CARE FEE CALCULATION

20 The ABS calculates net child care fees after calculating the two components, gross fees and child care benefits, separately. To produce an estimate of an average household's gross child care fees payable, the ABS collects prices from a sample of child care centres, including family day-care, and private and community child care centres, in each capital city.

21 The ABS models the value of the average household's CCB and CCR entitlements using a random sample of family profiles from the population of families that receive CCB and CCR. These profiles include a range of attributes such as income, number of children and hours in care for each child, that are necessary to generate the estimate taking account of any change to the annual CCR thresholds. The incomes of the sampled families are indexed quarterly in line with a four-quarter moving average of the wage price index from *Wage Price Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0). The ABS updates the model annually as new CCB and CCR rates and limits apply from each year.

EXAMPLE OF HOW NET CHILD CARE RATES ARE CALCULATED IN THE CPI

22 The following examples illustrate how the CPI measures the changes in a family's out-of-pocket expenses when either the child care fees increase and/or the family receives a pay rise. The maximum CCB that can be claimed from 1 July 2012 is \$195.00 per week for one child in full-time care. In the examples below the family has a combined annual income of \$65,000. Families earning \$65,000 per year are entitled to \$148.90 (76.36% of the maximum) child care benefit. The CCR is 50% of the difference between the child care fees incurred and the CCB.

EXAMPLE 1 - THE FAMILY RECEIVES A 4% PAY RISE

	Period 1	Period 2
Combined household income	\$65,000 per annum	\$67,600 per annum
(% change)		4.0
Gross child care fees	\$300.00 per week	\$300.00 per week
(% change)		0.0
Eligible child care benefit	\$148.90 per week	\$143.90 per week
Eligible child care tax rebate	\$75.55 per week	\$78.05 per week
Net child care fee	\$75.55 per week	\$78.05 per week
(% change)		3.3

EXAMPLE 2 - THE CHILD CARE FEES INCREASE BY \$10 PER WEEK

	Period 1	Period 2
Combined household income	\$65,000 per annum	\$65,000 per annum
(% change)		0.0
Gross child care fees	\$300.00 per week	\$310.00 per week
(% change)		3.3
Eligible child care benefit	\$148.90 per week	\$148.90 per week
Eligible child care tax rebate	\$75.55 per week	\$80.55 per week
Net child care	\$75.55 per week	\$80.55 per week
(% change)		6.6

APPENDIX 2 CHILD CARE SERVICES IN THE CPI *continued*

EXAMPLE OF HOW NET CHILD CARE RATES ARE CALCULATED IN THE CPI
continued

EXAMPLE 3 - THE FAMILY RECEIVES A 4% PAY RISE AND THE CHILD CARE FEES INCREASE BY \$10 PER WEEK

	Period 1	Period 2
Combined household income	\$65,000 per annum	\$67,600 per annum
(% change)		4.0
Gross child care fees	\$300.00 per week	\$310.00 per week
(% change)		3.3
Eligible child care benefit	\$148.90 per week	\$143.90 per week
Eligible child care tax rebate	\$75.55 per week	\$83.05 per week
Net child care	\$75.55 per week	\$83.05 per week
(% change)		9.9

GROSS VERSUS NET PRICES

23 The table below compares the price indexes for gross and net child care fees over the period from the September quarter 2005 to the September quarter 2012. It should be noted that the gross price index has only been prepared from the September quarter 2005.

24 Since the September quarter 2005, the gross child care price index rose 55.4%, higher than the net child care price index which fell 7.8%. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 22.3% over the same period.

25 From the table it can be seen that many components impact on this net price index. In the September quarter 2007 the net price index showed a reduction in 'out-of-pocket expenses' with the impact of the inclusion of the CCR as a rebate for the first time and an additional 10% indexation of the CCB rates on top of the usual annual CPI indexation. The net price index showed another reduction in the September quarter 2008 due to the increase in CCR from 30% to 50%.

26 The net price index generally rises more rapidly than the gross prices charged by the child care providers. This is because over recent years, the Wage Price Index (WPI) has been rising at a faster rate than the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and so family incomes are increasing faster than the income thresholds used in calculating CCB. As a result, the subsidy paid under the CCB becomes a smaller proportion of the overall costs of child care. The CCR does take up some of this gap. The exception to this pattern is in the September quarter of each year, which is the time that fee increases by child care providers usually take effect.

27 In other words, the out-of-pocket expenses (prices after CCB and CCR rebates are taken into account) that form the basis of the net prices recorded in the CPI generally rise more rapidly (on an annual basis) than the gross prices charged by the child care providers.

APPENDIX 2 CHILD CARE SERVICES IN THE CPI *continued*

CHILD CARE TIME SERIES TABLE

	NET CHILD CARE (CPI MEASURE INCLUDING CCB AND CCR)			GROSS CHILD CARE		
	Index Numbers(a)	Percentage Change from previous quarter	Percentage Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	Index Numbers(a)	Percentage Change from previous quarter	Percentage Change from corresponding quarter of previous year
2004						
September	104.9	4.6	10.3	na	na	na
December	107.6	2.6	13.1	na	na	na
2005						
March	111.2	3.3	12.0	na	na	na
June	112.8	1.4	12.5	65.6	na	na
September	114.4	1.4	9.1	67.7	3.2	na
December	118.6	3.7	10.2	68.5	1.2	na
2006						
March	124.5	5.0	12.0	69.8	1.9	na
June	126.8	1.8	12.4	70.1	0.4	6.9
September	130.9	3.2	14.4	72.7	3.7	7.4
December	133.5	2.0	12.6	73.2	0.7	6.9
2007						
March	140.7	5.4	13.0	74.8	2.2	7.2
June	143.1	1.7	12.9	75.0	0.3	7.0
September	95.3	-33.4	-27.2	78.4	4.5	7.8
December	96.5	1.3	-27.7	78.7	0.4	7.5
2008						
March	100.8	4.5	-28.4	80.4	2.2	7.5
June	102.1	1.3	-28.7	80.7	0.4	7.6
September	78.7	-22.9	-17.4	84.1	4.2	7.3
December	79.8	1.4	-17.3	84.5	0.5	7.4
2009						
March	82.2	3.0	-18.5	85.8	1.5	6.7
June	83.0	1.0	-18.7	86.1	0.3	6.7
September	83.7	0.8	6.4	88.5	2.8	5.2
December	84.7	1.2	6.1	89.1	0.7	5.4
2010						
March	87.3	3.1	6.2	90.6	1.7	5.6
June	87.6	0.3	5.5	90.6	—	5.2
September	89.7	2.4	7.2	93.0	2.6	5.1
December	90.7	1.1	7.1	93.5	0.5	4.9
2011						
March	93.3	2.9	6.9	94.8	1.4	4.6
June	94.1	0.9	7.4	95.2	0.4	5.1
September	95.9	1.9	6.9	97.7	2.6	5.1
December	98.4	2.6	8.5	98.9	1.2	5.8
2012						
March	102.3	4.0	9.6	101.4	2.5	7.0
June	103.4	1.1	9.9	102.0	0.6	7.1
September	105.5	2.0	10.0	105.2	3.1	7.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Index reference period 2011–12 = 100.0

na not available

APPENDIX 2 CHILD CARE SERVICES IN THE CPI *continued*

FURTHER INFORMATION

28 For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

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