

CHAPTER I.—PRICES.

Section 1.—Wholesale Prices.

I. General.—The information given in this chapter refers to Melbourne wholesale prices. An index of Sydney wholesale prices is compiled by the Government Statistician of New South Wales, and published in the *Year Book* and the *Monthly Bulletin of Business Statistics* of that State.

The scope of the wholesale price index can best be understood by an examination of the list of commodities included which is given on page 10. This list is, to a large extent, comparable with that used in the compilation of the "Economist" and "Statist" index-numbers of Great Britain, but differs largely from that used for the wholesale price index-numbers of the United States (Bureau of Labour) or Canada (Department of Labour).

The items for computing the Melbourne wholesale price index comprise chiefly basic materials which in the form of raw material, food, or as a source of power, enter into production for home consumption. The purpose of the index, therefore, is to measure the changes in the price of these particular materials rather than the changes in prices generally. As Australia does not, to any extent, manufacture from imported raw materials commodities for export, the local consumption appears to give the most appropriate weighing. Any lack of uniformity in the variations of the index-numbers for these wholesale prices and for retail prices would indicate broadly the changes in the relation of manufacturing and distributing charges to the cost of basic materials.

The index-number of Melbourne wholesale prices was first computed in 1912, and has been continued on the same lines since that year. It was resolved, however, at the Conference of Statisticians at Brisbane in 1930 that the time had come to revise and extend the items included in order to bring the index into line with the changed conditions. An investigation to that end is now in progress, and it is hoped that the results will shortly be available.

2. Commodities in Groups.—The commodities are divided into eight groups, as set out on page 10. The descriptions of the groups are given below with the proportional cost of the consumption of each group for the year 1935. These proportions may be used with fair accuracy as "weights" to combine any group index-numbers at the present time, but would give unsatisfactory results if used for a time when prices were relatively much different, as in 1929.

Groups of Commodities.

Group.	Description.	Percentage of Aggregate Cost (1935).
I.	" Metals and Coal "	15
II.	" Cotton, Wool ", also jute, leather, &c.	14
III.	" Agricultural Produce "	26
IV.	" Dairy Produce "	9
V.	" Groceries "	18
VI.	" Meat "	10
VII.	" Building materials " (mostly timber)	7
VIII.	" Chemicals " (excluding fertilizers)	1

It will be noticed that the group "Chemicals" is practically negligible.

The index relates chiefly to basic materials, but a certain proportion of Australian manufacturing costs enters into all groups. The amount is small in Meat (VI.), Agricultural Produce (III.), and Cotton, Wool (II.), and greater in others, but the difference is not sufficient to justify any inference

Melbourne Wholesale and Retail Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers, 1935.

Particulars.	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Whole Year.
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with 1911 as base (= 1,000)	1,457	1,456	1,491	1,479	1,469
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with average for 1935 as base (= 1,000)	988	991	1,015	1,007	1,000
Retail Price (Food, Groceries, and Cost of Housing) Index-Numbers with average for 1911 as base (= 1,000)	1,493	1,412	1,431	1,435	1,426
Retail Price (Food, Groceries, and Cost of Housing) Index-Numbers with average for 1935 as base (= 1,000) .. .	988	994	1,008	1,011	1,000

The table furnishes little variation in the two sets of prices. In the third quarter the wholesale index rose more steeply but in the fourth fell slightly below the retail figure which had risen gradually throughout the year.

6. Prices, 1934 and 1935.—In Section I. of the Appendix, details are given of the average wholesale prices of the particular grades of commodities used in computing the index-numbers in the years 1934 and 1935. Corresponding information for previous years was given in the Appendices to preceding Reports. In Report No. 1 (1912), prices are given for each year from 1871 to 1911.

§ 2. Retail Prices.

I. General.—The methods adopted for the computation of retail price index-numbers have been described in earlier issues of this Report. For the principles involved, the reader is recommended to consult the Appendix to Labour Report No. 9.

2. The New Composite Unit.—The constitution of the "composite unit" used until the end of June, 1932, is published in Labour Report, No. 23, and preceding issues, together with the reasons for its replacement by the new one appearing below. In accordance with the general principles of procedure in changing the regimen (see Labour Report No. 9, Appendix I., Part II., pars. 14 and 18) the index was taken as determined by the old regimen for the June quarter of 1932, and the new regimen is used to measure variations in the price-level after that date. The breach of continuity is very slight, and the index-number may be regarded as recording as accurately as possible the changes in retail prices throughout the whole period since 1911. In the old regimen, the weights represented in millions the annual total consumption for Australia in the years 1906 to 1910. In the new regimen, the weights are, approximately, the annual average consumption per head for household purposes during the years 1927 to 1929. Small adjustments in the crude average consumption have been made in two ways. Consumption by factories, when the product did not go into household use in Australia, was deducted. On the other hand, the weights given to some foods, such as dried apricots and canned peaches, cover also the consumption of other similar foods. The following table gives the new regimen, and the weights of corresponding items of the old regimen, reduced for comparison to the same basis of annual consumption per head. In the last column, the approximate relative importance of the items making up the new regimen is shown for the third quarter of 1932. The relative importance will, of course, change slightly with variation of prices, and revised figures will be published from time to time as may be necessary.

Retail Prices—“New Composite Unit.”(a)

(COMPARISON OF “NEW” AND “OLD” MASS UNITS AND PERCENTAGE COST OF EACH ITEM.)

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	“New” Regimen Mass Units (per capita).	(b) “Old” Regimen Mass Units (per capita).	(c) Cost of Items in “New” Regimen as Percentage of Aggregate—Melbourne, 3rd Quarter, 1932.
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GROUP I.—GROCERIES (INCLUDING BREAD).

1. Bread ..	2 lb. loaf	100	109.86	5.8
2. Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb. bag	2	2.58	1.0
3. " self-raising ..	2 lb. pkt.	12	..	1.0
4. Tea ..	lb.	8	7.04	2.9
5. Sugar ..	"	100	107.98	6.5
6. Rice ..	"	8	11.74	0.4
7. Sago ..	"	1	1.88	0.1
8. Jam, apricot ..	1½ lb. tin	8	17.14	1.2
9. Golden Syrup ..	2 lb. tin	1	..	0.1
10. Oatmeal ..	lb.	8	8.22	0.3
11. Raisins, seeded ..	"	5	3.29	0.7
12. Currants ..	"	2	3.29	0.2
13. Apricots, dried ..	"	1	..	0.2
14. Peaches, canned ..	2 lb. tin	3	..	0.5
15. Pears, canned ..	"	1	..	0.2
16. Salmon, in tins ..	lb. tin	3	..	0.7
17. Potatoes ..	14 lb.	9	15.02	1.1
18. Onions ..	lb.	14	15.96	0.9
19. Soap, household, ordinary ..	"	16	15.02	1.2
20. Candles ..	"	1	3.76	0.2
21. Kerosene ..	gallon	1	3.99	0.3

GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.

22. Milk, fresh ..	quart	72	70.42	6.3
23. Butter, factory ..	lb.	30	22.30	7.6
24. Cheese, mild ..	"	4	3.52	0.7
25. Milk, condensed, sweetened ..	tin	5	..	0.7
26. Eggs, fresh ..	dozen	6	4.23	1.3
27. Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	10	7.51	2.1
28. Ham, rashers, uncooked ..	"	2	1.88	0.4

GROUP III.—MEAT.

29. Beef, sirloin ..	lb.	18		
30. " ribs ..	"	22		
31. " steak, rump ..	"	11		
32. " steak, stewing ..	"	20	107	90.85
33. " sausages ..	"	7		
34. " corned round ..	"	14		
35. " brisket with bone ..	"	15		
36. Mutton, leg ..	"	20		
37. " shoulder ..	"	15		
38. " loin ..	"	18	79	77.93
39. " chops, loin ..	"	16		
40. " chops, leg ..	"	10		
41. Pork, leg ..	"	2		
42. " loin ..	"	2	9	8.69
43. " chops ..	"	2		
44. " sausages ..	"	3		

GROUP IV.—HOUSING.

45. House Accommodation ..	week	52	52	38.1
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(a) See Appendix X. for revised regimen adopted from September Quarter, 1936. (b) The mass units given for the “Old” regimen are obtained by dividing the “total consumption” weights of the “Old” regimen by the mean population of Australia for the years 1906 to 1910. (c) Relative importance of items, “New” regimen.

Foods of some importance, such as fresh fish, and fruit and vegetables, other than potatoes and onions have not been included in the new regimen, owing to the fact that comparable prices for a standard grade for these items cannot be obtained, while a further difficulty arises from the seasonal character of the production and consumption thereof. The inclusion of such items, therefore, would impair the accuracy and stability of the index, and even if accurate information could be obtained, the index would probably not be materially affected by their inclusion. In the old regimen certain omissions were made partly on account of the difficulty of securing comparable prices. Some of the joints of meat, for example, were not only insufficiently standardized, but anomalies in price were not uncommon. On this account, they have been deleted, and the total weight given to meat is distributed amongst the more standardized joints.

3. Collection of Data.—Retail prices of the commodities included in the "composite unit" are collected from representative retail establishments in each of the five selected towns in each State (30 towns in all). The addresses of traders are forwarded to the Bureau by the Government Statisticians of each State, and prices of foods included in the regimen are obtained monthly from about ten tradespeople in each town. A careful selection is made from the lists of tradespeople and agents to ensure the supply of representative figures for the district as a whole, and returns are sent back for verification if there is any doubt in regard to the accuracy of the information supplied. The movement in wholesale prices of commodities is used as a check when the indicated movement of retail prices appears to be abnormal.

Misunderstanding has occurred in connexion with the use of the word "predominant" in describing the grade of goods for which prices were quoted. When retailers first made a return of prices, they were asked to quote for the grade most in demand—the "predominant" price—and the prices have been usually so described. But there was no intention that the grade for which a price was quoted should be changed on account of a change in the demand. To change the grade in this way would be contrary to the first principles of making an index of prices, as was laid down very emphatically by Sir George Knibbs in the Appendix to the Labour Report, No. 9, 1918.

The grades and qualities quoted for by the individual retailers have in fact been kept practically constant. Any appreciable change would be detected in the tabulated prices, and the return would be sent back for explanation or amendment. In 1931, with the very sudden fall in real wages and real incomes of all kinds, there was a possibility of considerable changes taking place in the predominant grade for some commodities. Retailers were therefore requested to take special care not to change the grade or quality quoted for, and the word "predominant" has been abandoned, as liable to give rise to misunderstanding. A careful scrutiny of returns has made it certain that there has been no appreciable change of grade in the foods for which prices are recorded.

A return of rents is made at the middle of each quarter by ten or more house-agents in each capital city for brick and wooden houses respectively, classified according to the number of rooms. The return shows the average rent paid for all occupied houses of an average standard. Houses with special advantages or disadvantages, are, therefore, not taken into account. Information on similar lines is collected quarterly in each of the country towns included in the investigation.

4. Change of Base Period.—In the issues of the Labour Report up to the year 1929, the retail prices of food and groceries and cost of housing (four and five rooms) were compared with the weighted average cost in the six capital cities in 1911 = 1,000, while the total household expenditure tabulations, (i.e., food and groceries, rent of four and five rooms, clothing and miscellaneous items) were computed to the weighted average cost in the six capital cities in November, 1914 = 1,000. The desirability of computing retail price indexes to a post-war base was considered by a Conference of Statisticians, and it was resolved that from 1st January, 1930, the average of the five-yearly period—1923-1927—be adopted as base for retail price indexes. Consequently, the index-numbers in the following tables, with the exception of those given in the table showing relative cost in the 200 towns of Australia, have been re-computed to the base specified.

5. Retail Price Index-Numbers and Wage Assessment.—In view of the many "series" of retail price index-numbers which are now associated with the fixation and variation of wages, the following short explanation is considered necessary.

It is desirable to again emphasize the fact that the retail price index-numbers compiled by the Bureau are designed to measure the variations in the cost of the definite regimen of commodities and services covered by each of the series, and do not of themselves "fix" wages. The use made of them by wage-fixing tribunals for the purpose of fixing and adjusting wages, is entirely the responsibility of the tribunals concerned, and not of the Bureau, although the Bureau fully realizes the great importance of the function to which these indexes are applied in this connexion, and takes every care to make them as accurate as possible.

(i) "*A*" Series.—The "*A*" series of indexes covers the items food and groceries and the rent of all houses, with the year 1911 as the base (1,000). This is the series which the Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopted in 1913 to determine the relative basic wage for towns throughout Australia, and to vary what is popularly known as the "Harvester" Basic Wage of 1907—the wage (42s. per week for Melbourne) declared by Mr. Justice Higgins to be sufficient to meet the "normal needs of the average employee, regarded as a human being, living in a civilized community." This series has had very little application since May, 1933, as the result of the adoption by the Court of the "*D*" series at that date, and the "*C*" series in May, 1934. The "*A*" series of indexes are published in Appendix VII. of this Report.

(ii) "*B*" Series.—The "*B*" series covers the items food and groceries and rent of 4 and 5-roomed houses, with the prices ruling in the years 1923-1927 as the base (1,000).

This series is published on pages 18 to 24, but has never been used in connexion with the fixation or adjustment of wages by any Industrial Tribunal.

(iii) "*C*" Series—(See page 25).—The "*C*" series covers all items of household expenditure, viz., food and groceries; rent of 4 and 5-roomed houses; clothing (man, wife and three children); household drapery and hardware; fuel; lighting; and other miscellaneous items, with the year 1923-1927 as base (1,000).

This series was introduced as the result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage of 1920, and the regimen adopted was practically that of the "Indicator" Lists of the Commission.

The series was not used in connexion with the assessment of wages until its partial adoption by the Federal Court in May, 1933, when that Court introduced the "D" series of indexes (for explanation of which see below); but in its judgment of 17th April, 1934, the Court adopted the "C" series as the sole basis of the wages declared in the judgment, and for the future adjustment of such wages.

This series, covering as it does a far wider range of commodities, displays a different relationship between the towns than is shown in the preceding series ("A" and "B"), and has given rise to the sharp differences in the wages allotted to certain country towns compared with the former rates.

(iv) *"D" Series.*—The "D" series is a combination of the "A" and "C" series, and was created by the Commonwealth Court in May, 1933, for the fixation and adjustment of wages of those employees who were subjected to the full 10 per cent. "cut" imposed by the Court in January, 1931.

The series has for its base the "A" series index for each town for the December Quarter of 1929, which is varied according to the ratio of change indicated by the "C" series index for the whole of 1929 and the corresponding "C" index for the town for the Quarter upon which the adjustment is to be made. It will thus be seen that whereas the "D" indexes for each town from the December Quarter of 1929 to date are in the same ratio as the "C" indexes for the same town, the relationship of different towns is that of the "A" series for the December Quarter of 1929, slightly modified by the difference in movement of the "A" series and the "C" series index for each town.

This series has been superseded almost entirely by the judgment of the Court referred to under "C" series, and will only continue to operate in the few industries exempted in the judgment for further consideration.

A set of index-numbers under this series is included in Appendix VIII.

(v) *Food and Groceries.*—The regimen of food and groceries is a component part of each of the series of retail price index-numbers before mentioned, and details of the regimen comprising it will be found in paragraph 2 of this section. An index computed from the prices of food and groceries only is used for the adjustment of old-age and invalid pensions.

(vi) *The "200 Towns" Table.*—This table is tabulated for the month of November each year in respect of 200 of the more important towns of the Commonwealth, and covers the cost of food and groceries combined with the rent of 4 and of 5-roomed houses respectively. This table has been used mostly for arguing relative rates for country towns, but the index-numbers have not been directly employed by Arbitration Tribunals in this connexion. The base of this table is the weighted average cost of food, groceries and rent of all houses in the six capital cities in 1911 = 1,000. The table will be found on page 38.

(vii) *Relative Merits of Series.*—The relative merits of the various series of index-numbers have been much discussed. Prices of all commodities do not change simultaneously, and consequently over short periods there may be differences of some magnitude between the results ascertained from the different series, but over longer periods these differences tend to be much reduced.

Thus, taking the movement of the following retail price indexes for the six capital cities over the two periods 1911 to 1935 and 1929 to 1935, the changes are substantially of the same order:—

			Increase per cent., 1911-1935.		Decrease per cent., 1929-1935
Food and Groceries only..	..	..	44	..	23
Rent of All Houses	..	..	39	..	21
Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses	..	..	37	..	22
Food and Rent of All Houses ("A" Series)			42	..	22
Food and Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses ("B" Series)	..	..	42	..	22
"All Items" of Household Expenditure ("C" Series)	..	..	38*	..	19

* Taken back to 1911 from base 1914 by means of "A" Series Index.

A simple discussion of the retail price index for food and rent, and of its accuracy and adequacy, particularly in connexion with wage adjustment, was given in Labour Report No. 21, Appendix VIII., which is printed also as a separate pamphlet entitled "Wages and Prices."

6. Retail Prices—Capital Cities, 1907 to 1935.—Index-numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities and services included in the investigation, also the weighted average for all groups together, for the capital city of each State are shown in the next table. The index-numbers in the following tables, which have the period 1923-27 as base, can be converted to the old base 1911 by multiplying by 1,000 and dividing by the index-number for 1911.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers—Capital Cities. ("B" Series.)

The index-numbers given in the separate groups of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of housing, and food and groceries, since each group or combination has its own base, viz., the weighted average cost for the six cities taken together during the five yearly period 1923-1927 for that group or combination.

TOWN.	1907.	1911	1914.	1921.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
GROUP I.—GROCERIES.									
Sydney ..	510	574	627	1,175	912	923	844	851	875
Melbourne ..	461	521	562	1,070	775	791	714	758	821
Brisbane ..	547	624	607	1,205	854	831	771	806	846
Adelaide ..	510	541	598	1,076	753	754	718	782	804
Perth ..	572	720	628	1,103	844	825	761	846	852
Hobart ..	501	566	604	1,087	828	853	789	810	812
Weighed Average (a) ..	499	564	599	1,093	838	845	774	809	846

GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.

Sydney ..	551	574	656	1,080	841	810	758	780	758
Melbourne ..	571	567	635	1,087	804	743	657	718	750
Brisbane ..	495	581	588	983	793	732	686	683	691
Adelaide ..	548	651	705	1,018	758	695	677	690	715
Perth ..	709	733	735	1,152	857	785	731	765	801
Hobart ..	564	587	695	1,091	768	695	641	665	701
Weighed Average (a) ..	563	591	654	1,072	815	764	715	739	758

(a) For all capital cities.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers—Capital Cities—continued.

TOWN.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
GROUP III.—MEAT.									
Sydney	..	519	501	608	960	853	781	764	821
Melbourne	..	557	486	663	1,030	804	722	732	758
Brisbane	..	535	488	610	897	644	599	599	647
Adelaide	..	553	541	784	1,095	876	839	809	832
Perth	..	789	824	851	1,103	802	794	777	798
Hobart	..	668	636	780	1,244	842	809	817	861
Weighed Average (a)	..	558	522	691	1,010	817	753	746	792
GROUPS I., II., AND III. COMBINED.—FOOD AND GROCERIES.									
Sydney	..	523	553	616	1,062	876	852	800	825
Melbourne	..	517	523	610	1,063	791	758	713	748
Brisbane	..	530	569	603	1,014	778	738	699	727
Adelaide	..	532	570	679	1,066	789	761	731	767
Perth	..	670	753	728	1,116	836	804	757	807
Hobart	..	565	592	678	1,133	816	797	757	786
Weighed Average (a)	..	533	559	640	1,064	826	796	751	806
GROUP IV.—HOUSING (WEIGHED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).									
Sydney	..	593	701	760	989	1,026	894	864	869
Melbourne	..	455	569	628	820	867	816	801	808
Brisbane	..	283	373	466	630	686	641	681	691
Adelaide	..	510	708	655	809	755	691	694	700
Perth	..	458	524	589	739	881	810	795	794
Hobart	..	495	452	518	881	901	868	860	865
Weighed Average (a)	..	497	612	662	862	901	817	804	839
ALL GROUPS COMBINED—FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.									
Sydney	..	548	606	687	1,036	929	867	822	840
Melbourne	..	493	539	616	977	818	778	742	769
Brisbane	..	442	500	554	877	743	704	690	713
Adelaide	..	524	618	671	975	777	736	716	742
Perth	..	594	672	679	982	853	805	768	802
Hobart	..	508	542	621	1,044	846	822	792	814
Weighed Average (a)	..	520	578	648	992	852	803	768	792

(a) For all capital cities

7. **Change of Basis for Rent Constituent.**—The preceding table takes into account the rent of houses of four and five rooms only. Up till the end of 1924, the rent of "all houses" was the basis of the index. The "all houses" index is still continued for the use of the Arbitration Court (Appendix VII.). The movements of these two indexes differ little one from the other in the same city, but the index-numbers for "all houses" may be seriously affected between towns by the different proportions of four and five-roomed houses in the total of all houses.

8. **Retail Prices, Thirty Towns, 1931 to 1936.**—The following tables give index-numbers representing the variations in the cost of food and groceries (44 commodities) in 30 of the more important towns in Australia at yearly, quarterly and monthly periods for the years specified. In addition, index-numbers are inserted showing for the years specified the quarterly and yearly variations in house rents and in the combined cost of food, groceries and housing.

In so far as they relate to the capital cities the index-numbers in these tables are comparable in every respect with those given on page 18 for the respective groups, and where they relate to the same period the numbers are identical in both tables.

The index-numbers in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with one another in order to show the relative cost of housing and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost during the five-yearly period, 1923-1927, is in each part made equal to 1,000.

The last two columns in each division of the table on the preceding page refer to the weighted average for the six capital cities and for the 30 towns.

9. Population Weights.—Weighted averages for any combination of towns or States may be calculated approximately by multiplying the index-numbers* of the towns or States included by their population weights, and dividing the sum of the products by the sum of the multipliers. The population weights used in the computations of these weighted averages for 1934 and succeeding years are as follows:—

Population Weights Used for Different Towns.

New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.	
Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.
Sydney ..	1235	Melbourne ..	992	Brisbane ..	300	Adelaide ..	313	Perth, etc.	208	Hobart ..	60
Newcastle ..	105	Ballarat ..	387	W'woombra ..	26	Kadina, etc.	11	Eagle'lie, etc.	17	Lau'ceston ..	33
Broken Hill ..	27	Bendigo ..	29	Rockham'pn	29	Pt. Pirie ..	12	Northam ..	5	Burnie ..	4
Goulburn ..	15	Geelong ..	39	Chrt. Twrs.	7	Mt. Gamb'r ..	5	Bunbury ..	5	Devonport ..	5
Bathurst ..	10	W'nambool ..	9	Warwick ..	7	Peterbor'gh ..	3	Geraldton ..	5	Queenst'wn ..	4
Total ..	1392	Total ..	1107	Total ..	369	Total ..	344	Total ..	240	Total ..	106

The weights used are based on the 1933 Census results, and represent to the nearest 1,000 the actual populations at that date.

The new weights given above make very slight differences in the derived indexes, compared with those obtained from the weights previously in use based upon the 1921 Census, which were published in Labour Report, No. 23.

10. Retail Prices Index-Numbers in Terms of Currency.—In each section of the next table the average cost for the six capital cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 has been taken as base = 100. The figures measure the variations in the cost of—(a) food and groceries; (b) house rent; and (c) food, groceries, and house rent combined, from year to year in each city separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several cities in each year (in the horizontal lines). Thus, by referring to the section of the table relating to food, groceries and house rent combined, it will be seen that 12s. 1d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 10s. in Brisbane, or 10s. 1od. in Hobart, while 16s. 4d. in Melbourne for the December quarter of 1935 was equivalent to 8s. 1od. in Brisbane in 1907, or 13s. 5d. in Perth in 1911.

* The official index-numbers, however, are calculated by similarly operating on the "aggregate expenditures" of the towns concerned, which may produce slightly different results to the above.

II. Price Details, 1935.—The summarized results of price-movements are published quarterly, and the average retail prices of food and groceries for each month are published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics. In Section II. of the Appendix to this Report, the average retail price of each item of the food and groceries group during 1935 is given for the 30 towns included in the investigation. Information with regard to house rents is published quarterly in the Summary, and annually in the Labour Reports. In appendices to Labour Report No. 1, particulars were given of retail prices and house rents in the capital cities for the years 1901 to 1911. In Report No. 2 and subsequent issues detailed information will be found regarding retail prices and rents during each year.

§ 3. Food, Rent, Clothing and Miscellaneous.

THE "ALL ITEMS" INDEX—"C" SERIES).

I. General.—The following section includes the results of investigations into retail price variations of all items ordinarily entering into household expenditure divided into four main groups:—Food and groceries; rent; clothing; and miscellaneous. This series of index-numbers has been designated the "All Items" ("C" Series) index. It has become important because of its adoption by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court from 1st May, 1934, for the fixation and adjustment of wages controlled by that Court.

The tabulation of this series was undertaken by the Bureau following the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage which was appointed in 1919 to inquire into and report upon the following matters:—

- (i) The actual cost of living at the present time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife and three children under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amounts which make up that cost.
- (ii) The actual corresponding cost of living during each of the last five years.
- (iii) How the basic wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing-power of money.

The Commission issued two reports—the first in November, 1920, and the second in April, 1921. These reports show that, according to the standard assumed by the Commission, the cost of living as at the 1st November, 1920, for a family consisting of man, wife, and three children under fourteen years of age, was as follows:—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Living, 1st November, 1920.

Particulars.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Rent ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rent ..	1 2 0	1 0 6	0 17 0	0 19 6	0 19 0	0 19 0
Food ..	2 6 9	2 6 2	2 3 1	2 7 2	2 4 11	2 8 11
Clothing ..	1 7 0	1 9 0	1 6 0	1 8 3	1 7 9	1 9 2
Miscellaneous	1 1 4	1 0 10	1 0 1	1 1 2	1 2 3	0 19 10
Total (a) ..	5 17 1	5 16 6	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

(a) Weighted Average Six Capitals—£5 15s. 8d.

The corresponding cost of the commodities and services included (which are fully set out in the first Report) for the years 1914 to 1920 was as follows:—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Commodities, etc., 1914 to 1920.

Years.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1914	3 12 11	3 7 9	3 4 0	3 11 2	3 12 9	3 6 9
1915	4 1 6	3 16 9	3 11 3	3 19 0	3 17 1	3 15 1
1916	4 4 6	3 17 5	3 13 10	3 19 7	4 1 2	3 15 6
1917	4 9 8	4 2 2	3 19 3	4 3 2	4 4 2	4 4 10
1918	4 14 8	4 8 10	4 6 0	4 10 11	4 9 2	4 3 6
1919	5 5 3	4 18 5	4 15 10	5 2 6	5 0 9	5 0 4
1920	5 17 1	5 16 6	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

In answer to the third clause of the inquiry, the Commission recommended that "a Bureau of Labour should be organized from existing members of the Public Service, which should ascertain from time to time the rise and fall in the purchasing-power of money in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family (i.e., such a family as is described in Clause 1)." After consulting the Commonwealth Statistician as to methods of collection and tabulation, the Government decided that the recommendation would be met by widening the scope of inquiries of this nature already made by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

The results of the investigations by the Bureau into the variations in the cost of living since 1920 according to this standard are given hereafter.

2. Methods and Regimen Adopted.—The Commission was concerned principally with ascertaining variations in the cost of the adopted regimen, which is described as the "Indicator List" contained in the Report. It appeared however, that the usefulness of the investigations by this Bureau would have been somewhat impaired if limited in the manner suggested by the Commission, and it was decided, therefore, to apply to a more detailed inquiry the method of index-numbers already used in the investigations into variations in the cost of food, groceries and housing.

The ordinary expenditure of a household has been grouped under four heads—(i) Food and groceries; (ii) housing; (iii) clothing; and (iv) other requirements (miscellaneous).

It was decided to adopt for food, groceries and house rent, the commodities, method, and weighting already in use, and the commodities and quantities conform very closely with those given in the "Indicator Lists" of the Commission. With regard to housing, the Commission adopted a certain type of 5-roomed house as its standard in determining the amount allowed for house rent, but the figures quoted by this Bureau covering 4 and 5-roomed houses, and not confined to any particular type, fairly represent variations in the rent for the type of house described by the Commission.

Inquiries by this Bureau had been confined to food, groceries and housing. It became necessary, therefore, to investigate the cost of clothing and miscellaneous items. With regard to clothing, the Basic Wage Commission collected a large amount of information as to duration of articles, and this has been used in computing the index-numbers given in the following tables.

With regard to miscellaneous expenditure, inquiries were made regarding cost of fuel and light, household utensils, drapery, crockery and other items in the "Indicator Lists", and the aggregate expenditure thereon has been computed in the same manner as for clothing.

The item "groceries (not food)" has been omitted from miscellaneous expenditure, though it was treated as such by the Commission, as the index-numbers for food and groceries already published by this Bureau cover the articles allowed for under this heading, such as soap, candles, kerosene, &c.

In respect to clothing and a considerable amount of miscellaneous expenditure, it is impossible to lay down the more or less definite grades or qualities of articles, as is the case with food and groceries; but in order to preserve the index as far as practicable as a measure of variations of prices, and not of the "standard of living," retailers have been asked to continue to render the price of the same article for each period in respect of which prices are supplied. The grade or quality of the article originally selected would of course represent the "predominant," or the grade most frequently sold by the particular retailer at that time.

The regimen used for the original tabulation by the Bureau has been somewhat modified to accord with present-day usage, and the following represents the clothing and miscellaneous items adopted from the March Quarter of 1935—the regimen for food and rent (4 and 5 rooms) being the same as that appearing on page 14 of this Report. The grafting of the new regimen to the old followed the lines adopted in the case of food and groceries, particulars of which will be found on page 13.[†]

The Regimen for Clothing and Miscellaneous Items.

Item.	Mass Unit* (per capita).	Item.	Mass Unit* (per capita).
CLOTHING—MEN.			
Suit—		Skirt—	
To measure .. .	.22	Wool-de-chine .. .	.50
Ready-made (tweed) .. .	.22	Tweed .. .	.33
Ready-made (worsted) .. .	.22	Blouse—	
Hat—Felt (Australian) .. .	1.00	Silk .. .	1.38
Socks—		Cotton .. .	2.78
Wool .. .	1.00	Brasserie .. .	4.00
Cashmere (plain) .. .	2.50	Undervest—	
Fancy .. .	2.50	Wool .. .	.50
Tie .. .	2.00	Silk .. .	.50
Collar—Semi-soft, white .. .	6.00	Cotton .. .	1.00
Handkerchief—		Bloomers—	
Cotton .. .	4.00	Winceyette .. .	.33
Linen .. .	4.00	Art Silk .. .	.33
Braces .. .	1.33	Cotton .. .	.33
Shirt—		Nightdress—	
Working .. .	4.00	Winceyette .. .	.33
Best .. .	1.67	Art Silk .. .	.33
Singlet—		Cotton .. .	.33
Wool .. .	.67	Pyjamas—	
Wool and Cotton .. .	.67	Winceyette .. .	.33
Cotton .. .	.67	Art Silk .. .	.33
Underpants—		Cotton .. .	.33
Wool .. .	.67	Princess Slip—Silk .. .	.67
Wool and Cotton .. .	.67	Corsets .. .	1.50
Cotton .. .	.67	Dressing Gown—	
Pyjamas—		Wool .. .	.11
Winceyette .. .	.67	Silk .. .	.11
Cotton .. .	.67	Cotton .. .	.11
Trousers—		Apron—Cotton .. .	4.00
Working (Cotton Tweed) .. .	2.00	Stockings—	
Overcoat—		Silk .. .	1.50
Tweed .. .	.13	Art Silk .. .	1.50
Waterproof .. .	.13	Cashmere .. .	1.50
Umbrella .. .	.33	Lisle .. .	1.50
Pullover .. .	.33	Gloves—	
Boots—		Wool .. .	.50
Best (box calf) .. .	.50	Silk .. .	.50
Working .. .	1.33	Fabric .. .	.50
Repairs (sole and heel) .. .	3.00	Skin .. .	.50
CLOTHING—WOMEN.			
Hat .. .	1.50	Top Coat—	
Costume—Winter .. .	.33	Tweed .. .	.13
Frock—		Velour .. .	1.13
Cotton (Summer) .. .	.17	Golfer—Wool .. .	.33
Silk .. .	.17	Umbrella .. .	.33
Shoes—			
Best (leather) .. .		Beast (leather) .. .	1.00
Second (leather) .. .		Second (leather) .. .	.50
Repairs (Sole and Heel) .. .		Repairs (Sole and Heel) .. .	.200

* The total cost of each group is multiplied by a group "weight" representing the proportion of the population covered by the group.

[†] The revised regimen recommended by the 1936 Conference of Statisticians and adopted from September Quarter, 1936, will be found in Appendix X.

The Regimen for Clothing and Miscellaneous Items—continued.

Item.	Mass Unit* (per capita).	Item.	Mass Unit* (per capita).
CLOTHING—BOY (10 ½ YEARS).			
CLOTHING—BOY (3 ½ YEARS)—continued.			
Overcoats	.. .	Pyjamas—	
Suit	.. .	Winceyette	.. .. \$1.00
Pants	.. .	Cotton	.. .. 1.00
Jersey	.. .	Boots, Best	.. .. 1.00
Summer Coat	.. .	Shoes	.. .. 2.00
Shirt	.. .	Repairs (Sole and Heel)	.. .. 1.00
Stockings—Golf	.. .		
Hat—		MISCELLANEOUS—HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.	
Straw	.. .	Blankets—	
Soft	.. .	D.B. pair	.. .. .07
Cap	.. .	S.B. pair	.. .. .14
Braces	.. .	Quilt—	
Tie	.. .	D.B.—Marcella	.. .. .07
Singlets—		S.B.—Marcella	.. .. .20
Wool	.. .	Sheets—	
Wool and Cotton	.. .	D.B. pair	.. .. .50
Cotton	.. .	S.B. pair	.. .. 1.00
Pyjamas—		Pillow Slip	.. .. 5.00
Winceyette	.. .	Towel	.. .. 3.00
Cotton	.. .	Table-cloth (White) full	.. .. .20
Boots—		Table Napkin	.. .. 1.00
Best (leather)	.. .	Window Curtains—	
School (leather)	.. .	Silk, pair	.. .. .25
Repairs (Sole and heel)	.. .	Cotton, pair	.. .. .25
CLOTHING—GIRL (7 YEARS).			
Singlet—	.. .	MISCELLANEOUS—HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS.	
Wool	.. .	Cup and Saucer (Stone China)	.. .. 1.00
Wool and Cotton	.. .	Plate, Dinner (Stone China)	.. .. 1.00
Cotton	.. .	Jug, Quart (Stone China)	.. .. 1.00
Bloomers—		Teapot (Brownware)	.. .. .25
Wool	.. .	Toilet Set	.. .. .05
Cotton	.. .	Basin, Pudding (enamelled)	.. .. 1.00
Petticoat—		Dinner Set (Stone China)	.. .. .05
Winter	.. .	Tea Set (Stone China)	.. .. .05
Summer	.. .	Tumbler	.. .. 1.00
Dress—		Kettle—	
Wool	.. .	Enamelled (5-pint)	.. .. .20
Silk	.. .	Aluminium (5-pint)	.. .. .20
Cotton	.. .	Saucepans, Aluminium (3-pint)	.. .. .20
Jumper	.. .	Bucket, Galvanized	.. .. .20
Hat	.. .	Colander, Tin	.. .. .20
Cap	.. .	Dipper, Tin	.. .. .20
Pyjamas—		Broom—	
Winceyette	.. .	Millet	.. .. .13
Cotton	.. .	Soft	.. .. .13
Socks	.. .	Brush—	
Stockings	.. .	Bannister	.. .. 1.00
Top Coat—		Scrubbing	.. .. 1.00
Wool	.. .	Black lead	.. .. 1.00
Waterproof	.. .	Knife—	
Boots—		Table, stainless	.. .. .05
Best (leather)	.. .	Dessert, stainless	.. .. .05
School (leather)	.. .	Spoon—	
Repairs (Sole and heel)	.. .	Tea, whitemetal	.. .. .05
CLOTHING—BOY (3 ½ YEARS).		Dessert, whitemetal	.. .. .05
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS.		Table, whitemetal	.. .. .05
Overcoat	.. .	Fork—	
Suit—		Dessert, whitemetal	.. .. .05
Light	.. .	Table, whitemetal	.. .. .05
Heavy	.. .		
Pants	.. .	MISCELLANEOUS—FUEL AND LIGHT.†	
Pullover—Wool	.. .	Fuel—Wood, cwt.	.. .. 1.50
Blouse Coat	.. .	Light—Electric Lighting, unit	.. .. 2.50
Shirt	.. .		
Socks	.. .		
Stockings—Golf	.. .		
Hat		
Cap		
Braces	.. .		
Singlet—			
Wool	.. .		
Wool and Cotton	.. .		
Cotton	.. .		

* The total cost of each group is multiplied by a group "weight", representing the proportion of the population covered by the group.

† The "mass unit" shown is the amount allowed for a week.

‡ A definite amount per week is allotted for each of these items.

The five divisions into which the group clothing is divided are somewhat arbitrary, but were those adopted by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage 1920. The groups for men and women are regarded as being applicable to persons aged eighteen years of age and upwards. The group for a boy aged ten and a half years is taken as representative of both sexes from nine to seventeen years; the group for a girl aged seven as representative of the cost of boys and girls from four to eight years; and the group for the boy aged three and a half years is representative of the cost of children under four years.

3. Base.—For comparative purposes, it was necessary to fix some time as base. The new series of index-numbers, covering all items of household expenditure, were computed in the first instance from price data relating to the month of November, 1914. This period was adopted owing to the difficulty of securing information regarding prices of clothing and miscellaneous items for earlier periods. While the index-numbers for 1914 in the following tables relate to the month of November, they may be accepted as typical of conditions immediately preceding the war. As a base for comparing different places, the weighted average cost for the six capital cities was taken, and the aggregate expenditure in November, 1914, made equal to 1,000. The index-numbers were computed to this base up to and including the December Quarter, 1929. In accordance with the decision of a Conference of Statisticians that a post-war period should be adopted as base, an alteration was made as from 1st January, 1930, and the index-numbers in the following tables have been computed to a post-war base, viz., the weighted average cost in the six capital cities during the five-yearly period—1923–1927—the average annual aggregate expenditure in this period being made equal to 1,000. This new series may be converted to the 1914 base by multiplying the index-numbers in the various sections by the following multipliers:—Food—1.5601; rent—1.5408; food and rent—1.5528; clothing—1.3263; miscellaneous—1.3351; and all items—1.4556. To convert the 1914 base index-numbers to the 1923–27 base, on the other hand, multiply the former by the following factors:—Food—0.64116; rent—0.64872; food and rent—0.64384; clothing—0.75412; miscellaneous—0.74891; all items—0.68715.

4. Variations—Thirty Towns.—The investigations were extended to the five principal towns in each State for the months of November, 1921, and May, August and November, 1922, and quarterly for the year 1923 and subsequently. It was considered unnecessary to obtain information for previous years regarding prices of clothing and miscellaneous requirements in towns other than the capitals, while so far as the capitals were concerned, details were already available in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage. Information of this nature is at present collected quarterly for all the towns, and quarterly index-numbers are available.

5. Retail Prices—Thirty Towns—Nov. 1914 to March Quarter 1936.—The following tables give index-numbers for (i) food and groceries; (ii) housing; (iii) food, groceries and housing combined; (iv) clothing; (v) miscellaneous requirements; and (vi) food and groceries, housing, clothing, and miscellaneous requirements combined.

Wooling.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns : Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-year period 1923-1927 as base (= 1,000). ("C" Series.)

N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.

VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.

Period.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.
Nov. 1914 (a)	255	1,235	1,337	1,269	1,374	1,261
" 1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Year 1920 ..	931	1,013	801	1,105	957	937
" 1921 ..	935	993	727	1,042	849	846
" 1922 ..	659	611	722	983	798	810
" 1923 ..	743	820	711	948	796	811
" 1924 ..	811	680	935	797	751	839
" 1925 ..	746	810	922	790	751	926
1925 Mar. Qtr.	730	895	667	920	769	802
" June ..	744	812	675	917	789	832
" Sept. ..	753	809	687	917	798	844
" Dec. ..	754	815	690	932	803	893
1926 Mar. Qtr.	756	830	692	930	819	855

QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.

Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.
Nov. 1914 (a)	637	1,173	1,408	1,452	1,568	1,319
" 1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Year 1920 ..	910	1,012	934	826	1,066	923
" 1921 ..	847	874	947	774	858	876
" 1922 ..	813	911	815	759	850	812
" 1923 ..	801	832	764	844	830	846
" 1924 ..	786	807	815	750	840	849
" 1925 ..	772	818	824	761	791	823
1925 Mar. Qtr.	770	851	805	747	843	779
" June ..	774	817	759	759	826	811
" Sept. ..	769	824	765	783	779	824
" Dec. ..	770	836	774	748	772	803
1926 Mar. Qtr.	774	764	930	779	747	857

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.

TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.

Period.	Perth and Fremantle.	Kalgoorlie and Boulder.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.
Nov. 1914 (a)	690	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,232	1,376	1,382	1,454	1,370	1,477
Year 1920 ..	1,002	1,117	938	98	972	1,012
" 1921 ..	911	1,079	944	909	928	1,044
" 1922 ..	843	1,043	825	858	901	1,138
" 1923 ..	819	1,033	791	874	834	930
" 1924 ..	817	767	867	821	881	962
" 1925 ..	825	1,016	776	874	884	958
" 1926 ..	826	1,017	776	891	884	958
1926 Mar. Qtr.	823	1,044	768	890	823	810
" June ..	827	1,055	773	903	832	892
" Sept. ..	820	1,047	776	914	841	903
" Dec. ..	828	1,077	781	931	860	838
1926 Mar. Qtr.	832	1,080	785	931	864	892

(e) For Index-numbers for Capital Cities, Years 1913 to 1920, see page 36.

Miscellaneous.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the Five-Yearly Period 1926-1927 as base (= 1,000). ("C" Series.)

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.				VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.			
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.
Nov. 1914 (a)	766	995	1,102	937	980	1,011	1,021	775
" 1921 ..	1,009	995	1,102	937	980	1,011	1,021	1,033
Year 1930 ..	1,040	935	1,041	980	924	1,029	973	922
" 1931 ..	1,033	996	1,055	982	924	1,029	973	935
" 1932 ..	996	901	984	863	893	986	923	915
" 1933 ..	988	913	985	871	879	979	916	910
" 1934 ..	973	921	988	871	864	974	904	886
" 1935 ..	976	937	984	868	867	970	922	880
1935 Mar. Qtr.	976	930	900	876	873	971	934	896
" June "	976	934	985	867	868	974	931	883
" Sept. "	975	921	944	864	861	968	924	881
" Dec. "	975	927	949	865	860	960	922	883
1936 Mar. Qtr.	977	907	949	865	860	919	880	929

Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.				SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.			
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adeelaide	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.
Nov. 1914 (a)	728	944	953	1,002	1,009	988	958	770
" 1921 ..	944	953	1,002	1,009	1,009	958	1,023	1,065
Year 1930 ..	931	943	966	973	912	931	1,019	901
" 1931 ..	923	933	897	974	898	922	987	969
" 1932 ..	907	917	884	969	898	902	948	939
" 1933 ..	900	909	881	973	897	901	944	944
" 1934 ..	909	907	876	967	891	900	937	944
" 1935 ..	904	909	877	1,015	929	905	973	941
1935 Mar. Qtr.	922	911	881	989	914	919	939	934
" June "	912	911	876	1,007	924	912	937	929
" Sept. "	896	908	876	1,023	935	899	971	944
" Dec. "	886	904	876	1,039	943	891	947	901
1936 Mar. Qtr.	886	903	878	1,038	944	891	961	948

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX.								
TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.								
Period.								
Perth and Fremantle.								
Kalgoorlie and Boulder.								
Northam.								
Bunbury.								
Geraldton.								
Weighted Av'ge, W.A.								
Hobart.								
Launceston.								
Burnie.								
Devonport.								
Queenstown.								
Weighted Av'ge, Tas.								
Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.								
Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.								

(a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, Years 1913 to 1920, see page 36.

Total Household Expenditure.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923–1927 as base (= 1,000). ("C" Series.)

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Dandenong.	Bendigo.	Gippsland.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 (a)	712	..	..	..	..	..	671	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,016	1,041	975	1,033	947	1,042	1,003	992	1,002	1,019	1,034	1,003
Year 1930 ..	1,026	991	973	1,039	959	1,022	956	909	926	917	939	958
" 1931 ..	922	888	882	922	867	918	846	808	833	822	860	843
" 1932 ..	867	840	834	877	820	863	813	776	808	794	838	811
" 1933 ..	832	819	806	843	801	830	789	760	780	772	812	787
" 1934 ..	842	831	819	852	807	841	801	781	811	782	826	801
" 1935 ..	852	856	819	866	814	852	824	803	820	824	850	824
1935 Mar. Qtr.	840	845	822	861	801	840	820	795	813	819	849	819
" June ..	844	852	818	854	813	844	820	797	824	822	850	820
" Sept. ..	861	857	821	855	817	860	827	806	826	826	849	827
" Dec. ..	863	869	816	871	824	862	828	812	816	828	851	828
1936 Mar. Qtr.	863	863	819	871	833	862	828	800	808	823	848	826
QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.												
Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Iodina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 (a)	611	..	..	..	..	..	699	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	923	949	973	1,025	994	941	989	998	1,025	1,029	948	992
Year 1930 ..	850	885	868	883	882	863	952	885	927	918	980	948
" 1931 ..	798	816	806	827	843	801	837	801	834	831	884	826
" 1932 ..	764	776	779	794	777	768	802	772	791	816	848	801
" 1933 ..	751	778	732	762	757	753	789	747	762	800	832	787
" 1934 ..	762	785	759	759	761	764	806	758	778	800	832	804
" 1935 ..	780	785	776	789	769	780	820	763	789	809	833	817
1935 Mar. Qtr.	773	789	764	771	768	774	814	758	784	802	839	811
" June ..	776	790	770	778	760	776	819	759	789	804	833	816
" Sept. ..	787	776	776	798	771	783	823	767	791	811	833	820
" Dec. ..	784	784	795	809	777	785	825	767	791	818	828	822
1936 Mar. Qtr.	787	782	799	816	775	788	823	761	794	811	829	820
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.												
Period.	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Avg. W.A.	Hobart.	Lancaster.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.
Nov. 1914 (a)	707	..	..	..	..	..	687	..	..	..	..	687
" 1921 ..	1,008	1,048	1,030	1,045	1,056	1,020	1,070	1,067	1,003	904	1,031	1,013
Year 1930 ..	977	986	969	966	1,029	979	956	949	918	920	949	971
" 1931 ..	885	937	878	877	951	891	873	865	837	831	881	873
" 1932 ..	840	949	844	832	904	852	844	832	811	800	875	830
" 1933 ..	811	937	814	824	851	825	825	817	775	773	867	804
" 1934 ..	830	973	825	843	866	842	837	828	780	787	876	817
" 1935 ..	834	1,011	829	865	886	848	849	834	792	801	873	831
1935 Mar. Qtr.	833	1,003	821	859	879	846	846	834	786	803	877	824
" June ..	837	1,011	831	870	887	851	850	834	790	793	878	827
" Sept. ..	833	1,009	832	864	887	847	850	830	794	795	871	826
" Dec. ..	831	1,019	830	868	889	847	850	837	790	807	866	843
1936 Mar. Qtr.	834	1,021	828	872	894	850	854	835	794	804	865	838

(a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, Years 1915 to 1920, see page 36.

Total Household Expenditure.**THE " ALL ITEMS " INDEX—(" C " SERIES).**

Six Capital Cities, 1915-1920.—Index-Numbers showing for the Six Capital Cities the Expenditure on Food and Groceries, Housing (4 and 5 rooms), Clothing and Miscellaneous Household Expenditure : Weighted Average Expenditure in the Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base of each Section (=1,000).

Period.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capitals. (a)
FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
Nov. 1915 ..	844	835	860	858	819	858	842
" 1916 ..	833	791	748	835	854	807	812
" 1917 ..	877	798	825	805	828	949	836
" 1918 ..	877	843	882	862	816	918	861
" 1919 ..	1,073	975	1,069	1,012	987	1,041	1,026
" 1920 ..	1,225	1,220	1,117	1,225	1,113	1,293	1,209
HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS).							
Nov. 1915 ..	780	611	472	574	581	571	659
" 1916 ..	791	625	467	573	592	574	665
" 1917 ..	797	657	492	606	602	586	685
" 1918 ..	832	699	526	656	619	614	722
" 1919 ..	866	744	604	707	650	746	768
" 1920 ..	980	807	634	783	718	904	851
FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING.							
Nov. 1915 ..	825	756	722	758	734	756	777
" 1916 ..	818	732	648	742	761	724	760
" 1917 ..	848	748	707	734	748	820	782
" 1918 ..	861	792	756	789	746	810	812
" 1919 ..	1,000	893	904	904	867	936	934
" 1920 ..	1,138	1,074	945	1,068	973	1,155	1,082
CLOTHING.							
Nov. 1915 ..	805	797	690	821	760	833	792
" 1916 ..	903	870	779	919	849	940	881
" 1917 ..	1,009	976	899	1,049	980	1,041	992
" 1918 ..	1,102	1,103	1,025	1,066	1,135	1,200	1,097
" 1919 ..	1,237	1,213	1,192	1,303	1,277	1,344	1,238
" 1920 ..	1,323	1,422	1,274	1,384	1,359	1,430	1,365
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Nov. 1915 ..	798	770	756	803	822	770	786
" 1916 ..	808	784	766	832	869	780	802
" 1917 ..	889	879	836	883	926	865	882
" 1918 ..	988	950	931	988	1,035	945	972
" 1919 ..	1,059	1,016	968	1,035	1,120	1,006	1,036
" 1920 ..	1,209	1,181	1,139	1,200	1,262	1,124	1,194
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE.							
Nov. 1915 ..	816	768	721	780	755	776	782
" 1916 ..	836	773	698	798	800	783	795
" 1917 ..	892	823	773	832	832	879	847
" 1918 ..	938	890	848	887	885	923	905
" 1919 ..	1,065	988	981	1,018	1,005	1,042	1,022
" 1920 ..	1,193	1,172	1,054	1,164	1,111	1,213	1,166

(a) Weighted Average of each Section = 1,000.

Total Household Expenditure.

THE " ALL ITEMS " INDEX—" C " SERIES.

Relative Expenditure on Food and Groceries, Housing (4 and 5 Rooms), Clothing, and Miscellaneous Household Expenditure in 32 Towns. Basis of Table—Weighted Average Expenditure in Six Capital Cities, during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 = 1,000.

Town.	1934.				1935.				Total Household Expenditure.
	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 and 5 Rooms).	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total Household Expenditure.	Housing (4 and 5 Rooms).	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	
New South Wales—									
Sydney	319	185	172	166	842	325	189	171	852
Newcastle	322	168	187	157	834	333	178	187	856
Broken Hill	354	137	160	168	819	361	137	157	819
Goulburn	315	174	215	148	852	317	183	212	860
Bathurst	310	166	184	147	807	319	165	182	814
Weighted Average	320	182	174	165	841	326	187	173	852
Victoria—									
Melbourne	289	172	185	155	801	303	181	183	824
Ballarat	299	139	194	149	781	314	142	197	803
Bendigo	303	140	214	154	811	313	146	204	820
Geelong	294	157	181	150	782	308	173	194	824
Warrnambool	303	170	212	141	826	316	179	210	830
Weighted Average	290	169	187	155	801	304	178	185	824
Queensland—									
Brisbane	281	147	181	153	762	296	153	178	780
Toowoomba	268	156	207	154	785	283	159	188	785
Rockhampton	296	126	188	149	759	310	127	190	770
Charters Towers	312	109	173	105	759	328	113	175	789
Warwick	283	133	193	152	761	292	137	182	769
Weighted Average	282	145	184	153	764	296	150	180	780
South Australia—									
Adelaide	296	149	195	166	806	302	156	196	820
Kadina, &c.	325	82	191	160	758	332	84	187	793
Port Pirie	307	127	183	161	778	314	133	185	789
Mount Gambier	288	132	218	162	800	300	133	216	809
Peterborough	308	139	222	163	832	314	141	213	833
Weighted Average	298	145	195	166	804	303	153	196	817
Western Australia—									
Perth, &c.	312	169	188	161	830	317	169	190	838
Kalgoorlie, &c.	381	192	238	164	975	378	223	244	1,011
Northam	328	166	177	154	825	330	163	178	829
Bunbury	327	165	199	152	843	328	172	210	865
Geraldton	316	197	189	164	866	327	200	193	886
Weighted Average	318	171	192	161	842	322	173	194	848
Tasmania—									
Hobart	304	184	203	146	837	306	189	208	849
Launceston	296	164	221	147	828	305	166	216	834
Burnie	307	139	193	141	780	321	148	188	792
Devonport	307	145	195	140	787	313	156	190	801
Queenstown	348	150	241	157	876	350	155	227	873
Weighted Average	303	173	209	146	831	308	178	210	841
Weighted Average for 30 Towns	304	169	183	160	816	313	176	182	831
Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities	303	172	181	161	817	312	178	181	832
Townsville (Q.) (a)	318	171	202	160	851	335	167	195	852
Port Augusta (S.A.) (a)	331	128	202	161	822	340	131	189	822

(a) Not included in above Weighted Averages.

§ 4. Retail Price Index-Numbers, 200 Towns.

I. General.—To supplement the information collected monthly for the 30 towns specified in the preceding sections, a special investigation into prices in 70 additional towns was undertaken in November, 1913. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November, 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120. In November, 1923, the number was further increased to 170. Information in regard to prices obtained in November each year relates, therefore, to 200 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (Section IV., pages 26 to 33), and details respecting succeeding investigations are incorporated in the Labour Bulletins and Reports issued by this Bureau.

2. Results—1933 to 1935.—The base of the following table is the cost of food and housing (all houses) in the six capitals in 1911, and is to some extent arbitrary, inasmuch as the element of rent in the base itself differs from that contained in this table, but the index-numbers are comparable throughout.

Column A shows the relative cost of food in the various towns; Column B the relative cost of food and rent of 4-roomed houses; and Column C the relative cost of food and rent of 5-roomed houses. The difference between Columns B and A, and C and A, represents in each case the relative costs of 4-roomed and 5-roomed houses for each town. In comparing rents for various towns therefore, these differences must first be ascertained in order to make the necessary allowance for the differences due to food as between towns. The last-mentioned factor may be ascertained from Column A.

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns for November, 1933, 1934, and 1935, compared with the Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent for all houses in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 as base (= 1,000).

State and Town.	1933. November.			1934. November.			1935. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.		Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.		Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.		Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.
	A	B		A	B		A	B	
New South Wales—									
Albury .. .	788	1,263	1,340	836	1,280	1,364	836	1,311	1,408
Armidale .. .	768	1,122	1,209	817	1,169	1,247	865	1,220	1,273
Ballina .. .	850	1,177	1,282	846	1,175	1,280	855	1,223	1,315
Bathurst .. .	816	1,180	1,233	852	1,217	1,270	887	1,229	1,310
Bega .. .	832	1,183	1,247	866	1,237	1,281	890	1,258	1,320
Berry .. .	857	1,273	1,252	906	1,222	1,301	920	1,315	1,407
Blackheath .. .	843	1,200	1,258	896	1,265	1,295	929	1,310	1,335
Bourke .. .	879	1,208	1,339	892	1,221	1,352	920	1,249	1,328
Bowral .. .	846	1,202	1,298	876	1,229	1,337	893	1,258	1,392
Broken Hill .. .	920	1,253	1,362	973	1,313	1,418	978	1,311	1,418
Casino .. .	817	1,225	1,344	832	1,240	1,359	900	1,352	1,471
Cessnock .. .	799	1,063	1,102	834	1,103	1,146	890	1,171	1,256
Cobar .. .	1,060	1,228	1,297	1,028	1,217	1,278	1,066	1,307	1,329
Cooma .. .	900	1,203	1,335	881	1,204	1,342	943	1,292	1,436
Coonamble .. .	888	1,173	1,248	927	1,254	1,328	965	1,313	1,401

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

State and Town.	1933. November.			1934. November.			1935. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.		Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.		Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.		Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.
	A	B		C	A		B	C	
Western Australia—contd.									
Carnarvon .. .	1,023	1,477	1,587	1,062	1,491	1,621	1,087	1,500	1,646
Collie .. .	702	1,108	1,236	908	1,247	1,329	900	1,285	1,361
Geraldton .. .	804	1,288	1,421	880	1,367	1,497	885	1,368	1,526
Greenbushes .. .	908	1,073	1,112	973	1,121	1,190	996	1,128	1,174
Kalgoorlie and Boulder .. .	975	1,466	1,544	1,047	1,570	1,659	1,033	1,579	1,702
Katanning .. .	810	1,132	1,256	889	1,193	1,305	873	1,202	1,314
Leonora and Gwalia .. .	1,083	1,346	1,412	1,142	1,405	1,464	1,152	1,481	1,546
Meekatharra .. .	1,080	1,541	1,738	1,103	1,585	1,739	1,146	1,606	1,760
Narrabrin .. .	845	1,249	1,379	919	1,367	1,521	909	1,403	1,448
Northam .. .	833	1,237	1,346	890	1,295	1,359	895	1,301	1,401
Perth and Fremantle .. .	779	1,174	1,273	856	1,254	1,344	857	1,259	1,353
Wagin .. .	857	1,112	1,186	860	1,145	1,222	901	1,191	1,267
York .. .	807	1,123	1,176	844	1,180	1,233	905	1,240	1,293
Weighted Average for State (18 Towns) .. .	810	1,209	1,308	878	1,281	1,374	879	1,289	1,387
Tasmania—									
Beaconsfield .. .	784	902	942	843	988	1,054	861	1,058	1,124
Burnie .. .	887	1,155	1,239	864	1,222	1,318	881	1,252	1,339
Campbelltown .. .	820	1,029	1,087	858	1,100	1,154	905	1,156	1,274
Deloaine .. .	796	1,119	1,188	830	1,159	1,185	829	1,158	1,184
Devonport .. .	803	1,212	1,274	879	1,296	1,354	868	1,291	1,355
Franklin .. .	860	1,097	1,156	936	1,173	1,232	943	1,180	1,259
Hobart .. .	797	1,237	1,370	856	1,300	1,435	839	1,288	1,419
Launceston .. .	760	1,163	1,271	827	1,219	1,343	835	1,236	1,343
New Norfolk .. .	825	1,141	1,167	866	1,182	1,234	874	1,242	1,295
Queenstown .. .	916	1,311	1,357	961	1,356	1,415	948	1,347	1,415
Scottsdale .. .	767	1,030	1,123	811	1,047	1,159	822	1,070	1,193
Ulverstone .. .	811	1,052	1,126	853	1,126	1,220	856	1,163	1,231
Zeehan .. .	987	1,185	1,217	1,017	1,214	1,247	993	1,190	1,223
Weighted Average for State (13 Towns) .. .	796	1,200	1,310	855	1,261	1,379	848	1,262	1,373
Territories (a)—									
Canberra .. .	902	1,465	1,574	964	1,530	1,638	980	1,574	1,656
Weighted Averages—									
Australia (200 Towns) .. .	794	1,182	1,288	840	1,236	1,345	868	1,279	1,390
Thirty Towns .. .	790	1,185	1,292	837	1,239	1,349	863	1,278	1,391
Six Capitals .. .	786	1,188	1,295	834	1,241	1,352	860	1,280	1,393

(a) Not included in Weighted Averages.

3. Comparison of Capitals and other Towns.—Three sets of index-numbers for food and rent have been given in the preceding pages, for the six capitals, for the 30 towns, and for the 200 towns. The first two are based on monthly prices of food and quarterly rents, and the third on prices and rents in the month of November. The three series, reduced to a common base (November, 1913 = 1,000) are given for the years 1921 to 1935 in the next table which shows that since 1913 food prices have increased slightly more in the capitals than in the larger groups of towns, while the increase in rents has been generally greater outside the capitals.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers—November—Australia.

Particulars.	1913.	1921.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
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FOOD AND GROCERIES.

All Towns (200) ..	1,000	1,578	1,455	1,349	1,267	1,241	1,312	1,356
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,577	1,454	1,343	1,264	1,240	1,314	1,355
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,588	1,463	1,351	1,270	1,248	1,324	1,365

RENT OF 5-ROOMED HOUSES.

All Towns (200) ..	1,000	1,268	1,541	1,314	1,258	1,261	1,291	1,333
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,271	1,516	1,288	1,233	1,239	1,279	1,304
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,261	1,453	1,229	1,169	1,176	1,182	1,232

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT.

All Towns (200) ..	1,000	1,461	1,488	1,336	1,264	1,249	1,304	1,348
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,458	1,478	1,322	1,252	1,240	1,298	1,336
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,455	1,459	1,301	1,229	1,219	1,269	1,311

The figures in the vertical columns show the cost in November of each year compared with November, 1913, for "All Towns (200)" "Five Towns in each State," and "Capital Cities only" respectively.

4. Rent Reduction Acts.—In New South Wales, the Reduction of Rents Act 1931, came into operation on the 9th October, and the Western Australian Reduction of Rents Act 1931, was assented to on the 18th August. The Acts, which are on practically similar lines, prescribed a general reduction in rents of 22½ per cent., unless the lessor obtains an order permitting him to charge and receive rent under the lease at a higher rate. The order in New South Wales must be obtained from a Court of Petty Sessions, and in Western Australia from a Commissioner appointed by the Governor for the purposes of Part VI. of the Financial Emergency Act 1931. A special circumstance to be considered by the tribunal is the amount by which the rent of the premises, the subject of the lease, may have been reduced since the 30th June, 1930. Any such amount is taken into account in calculating the total proposed reduction, but the lessor may not charge a higher rent than was charged at the commencement of the Act. The measures do not apply to premises which were not leased on 30th June, 1930, unless a lease was entered into earlier than three months before the commencement of the Act. The New South Wales Act expired on 31st December, 1932, but amending Acts in Western Australia have extended the operation of this legislation to the 31st December, 1935.

In Victoria, the Landlord and Tenant (Rent Reduction) Act 1931 was assented to on the 24th December, and provides for reduction of rents payable under long leases by 22½ per cent. Orders for reduction may be made by lower Courts, where the rent under the lease does not exceed £208 per annum.

2. Retail Prices—Australia and other Countries.—The following tables give index-numbers of retail prices, (i) cost of living, including articles other than food, and (ii) foodstuffs only for the years 1929 to 1935, and quarterly for 1935 and 1936. For the countries included, the prices for the year 1929, are taken as base (=100). The figures, which have been taken chiefly from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, and the *Year Book of Labour Statistics*, published by the League of Nations, show merely the fluctuations in prices in each country, and are not strictly comparable horizontally.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in various Countries, with Prices in 1929, as Base (=100).

(i) COST OF LIVING.*

Period.	UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	DENMARK.	FINLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	JAPAN.	NETHERLANDS.	
No. of Towns and Localities.	68-509	Vienna.	59	100	21	Paris.	72	Milan.	Tokio.	Amsterdam.	
1929 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1930 ..	96	100	104	95	92	105	96	97	86	96	
1931 ..	96	96	93	89	85	102	88	89	75	90	
1932 ..	88	97	84	89	84	95	78	86	75	84	
1933 ..	85	95	83	93	82	94	77	82	80	83	
1934 ..	86	93	79	90	80	79	79	79	82	83	
1935 ..	87	94	80	99	81	87	80	..	84	81	
1935—											
March Qtr. ..	86	94	77	98	80	80	80	78	83	81	
June ..	86	94	77	99	80	88	80	78	82	81	
Sept. ..	88	95	81	99	82	84	82	..	84	81	
Dec. ..	90	95	85	100	83	86	80	..	85	81	
1936—											
March Qtr. ..	89	95	..	100	81	87	81	..	87	..	
Period.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	BRITISH INDIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEALAND.	
No. of Towns and Localities.	31	Warsaw.	Madrid.	49	34	51-173	30	Bombay.	60	25	9
1929 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930 ..	97	93	103	97	98	96	96	92	99	98	98
1931 ..	92	85	107	94	93	87	85	74	90	90	94
1932 ..	90	77	103	92	86	79	81	73	82	84	90
1933 ..	89	70	100	91	81	76	78	69	79	79	88
1934 ..	89	66	102	91	80	79	80	65	79	81	87
1935 ..	91	63	99	92	80	81	81	68	80	83	88
1935—											
March Qtr. ..	90	62	102	91	79	81	80	66	80	82	88
June ..	90	62	99	92	79	81	81	68	79	83	89
Sept. ..	91	65	98	92	80	81	81	69	80	83	88
Dec. ..	92	63	98	93	81	81	82	70	81	83	88
1936—											
March Qtr. ..	92	59	..	93	81	82	82	68	80	84	88

* NOTE.—With the following exceptions the index-numbers in the above table are based on the cost of food, housing, clothing and miscellaneous items:—Belgium and Japan, exclusive of housing; Switzerland and British India, exclusive of miscellaneous items; Netherlands and Spain, exclusive of clothing and rent.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Various Countries with Prices in 1929, Base
 (=100)—continued.

(II) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.†

Period.	UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	DENMARK.	FINLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	JAPAN.	NETHERLANDS.
No. of Towns and Localities.	68-509	Vienna.	59	100	21	Paris.	72	Milan.	Tokio.	Amsterdam.
1927 ..	104	98	95	103	99	92	98	98	104	100
1928 ..	102	98	95	102	102	92	98	98	100	103
1929 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930 ..	94	97	96	92	86	104	94	94	85	93
1931 ..	85	89	81	81	77	105	84	82	74	84
1932 ..	82	90	69	79	86	94	74	78	29	74
1933 ..	78	85	69	82	80	92	73	73	29	74
1934 ..	79	83	65	80	78	91	76	70	81	76
1935 ..	81	83	67	94	81	83	77	..	84	73
1935—										
April ..	77	80	61	..	79	..	76	72	81	..
May ..	78	80	62	..	78	84	77	72	82	..
June ..	82	84	65	95	81	..	78	73	80	72
July ..	82	84	66	..	83	..	79	72	81	..
August ..	81	83	67	..	83	80	79	72	85	..
September ..	83	83	71	94	83	..	78	..	87	22
October ..	85	84	73	..	84	..	77	..	86	..
November ..	85	84	75	..	84	82	77	..	86	..
December ..	85	84	73	94	83	..	76	..	87	73
1936—										
January ..	84	84	74	..	81	..	79	..	89	..
February ..	84	83	74	..	81	..	79	..	91	..
March ..	82	81	..	95	81	..	78	..	92	..

† Extracted from I.L.O. Year Book of Labour Statistics.

Period.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	BRITISH INDIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEALAND.	UNION OF SOUTH Africa.
No. of Towns and Localities.	31	War-saw.	Madrid.	49	34	51	30	Bom-bay.	60	25	9
1927 ..	110	105	104	101	101	102	96	103	97	97	103
1928 ..	106	103	97	103	101	98	95	99	98	99	102
1929 ..	109	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930 ..	96	86	103	93	97	91	90	92	98	96	96
1931 ..	88	76	107	86	90	75	79	70	77	83	91
1932 ..	85	67	103	83	80	63	27	70	64	77	83
1933 ..	83	60	100	81	75	64	23	64	63	72	86
1934 ..	84	54	102	81	74	71	75	66	69	76	90
1935 ..	87	51	99	85	73	76	77	63	70	82	88
1935—											
April ..	85	49	104	83	71	78	76	62	63	81	90
May ..	86	50	99	85	71	78	77	63	69	82	90
June ..	87	51	94	86	72	78	77	64	69	82	90
July ..	89	54	97	87	74	76	73	64	71	82	89
August ..	89	53	97	87	74	76	76	64	70	82	88
September ..	89	54	99	87	74	76	79	64	72	83	87
October ..	90	54	98	87	75	77	79	66	72	86	87
November ..	90	54	99	88	76	77	78	66	73	86	87
December ..	90	50	98	88	76	79	78	66	73	84	88
1936—											
January ..	90	49	98	89	76	78	73	64	72	83	88
February ..	92	48	97	89	76	77	78	64	73	82	88
March ..	91	48	..	89	76	76	77	63	70	82	88