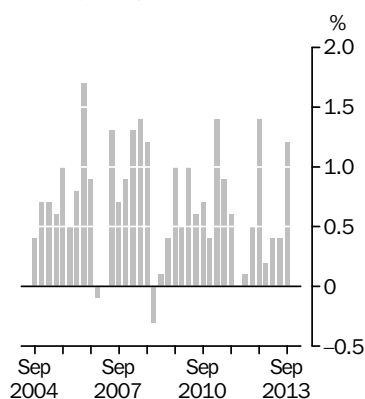


CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

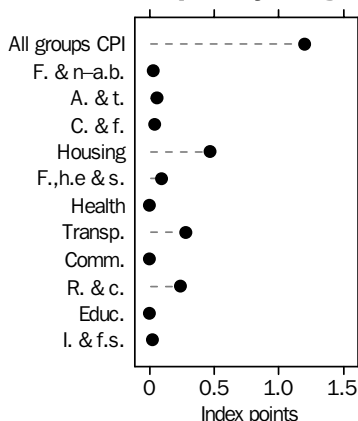
AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 23 OCT 2013

All Groups CPI
Quarterly change



Contribution to quarterly change



KEY FIGURES

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES

	<i>Jun Qtr 2013 to Sep Qtr 2013</i> % change	<i>Sep Qtr 2012 to Sep Qtr 2013</i> % change
All groups CPI	1.2	2.2
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	0.2	-0.6
Alcohol and tobacco	0.9	4.0
Clothing and footwear	1.1	0.6
Housing	2.0	4.0
Furnishings, household equipment and services	1.0	0.1
Health	0.0	4.1
Transport	2.4	2.7
Communication	0.1	1.8
Recreation and culture	1.9	0.9
Education	0.0	5.6
Insurance and financial services	0.4	2.9
CPI analytical series		
All groups CPI, seasonally adjusted	1.0	2.3
Trimmed mean	0.7	2.3
Weighted median	0.6	2.3

KEY POINTS

THE ALL GROUPS CPI

- rose 1.2% in the September quarter 2013, compared with a rise of 0.4% in the June quarter 2013.
- rose 2.2% through the year to the September quarter 2013, compared with a rise of 2.4% through the year to the June quarter 2013.

OVERVIEW OF CPI MOVEMENTS

- The most significant price rises this quarter were for automotive fuel (+7.6%), international holiday travel and accommodation (+6.1%), electricity (+4.4%), property rates and charges (+7.9%), water and sewerage (+9.9%) and domestic holiday travel and accommodation (+3.5%).
- The most significant offsetting price fall this quarter was for vegetables (-4.5%).

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 2013	22 January 2014
March 2014	23 April 2014
June 2014	23 July 2014
September 2014	22 October 2014

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

The CPI Analytical series; 'All Groups CPI, seasonally adjusted' and 'Underlying trend series – Trimmed mean and Weighted median' and seasonally adjusted Expenditure Class series have been revised as a result of the Annual Seasonal Re-analysis (ASR). The ASR reviews the seasonal adjustment of these series in more detail than is possible in the quarterly processing cycle. The Appendix of this issue presents the outcomes of the ASR and provides a summary of the changes implemented from the September quarter 2013.

Changes to the seasonally adjusted series do not affect the original CPI index series.

For more information about seasonal adjustment see paragraphs 14 to 17 of the Explanatory notes or refer to *Information Paper: Seasonal Adjustment of Consumer Price Indexes, 2011* (cat. no. 6401.0.55.003).

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

FEATURE ARTICLE THE USE OF TRANSACTIONS DATA TO COMPILE THE AUSTRALIAN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this article is to advise the user community of the significant increase in use of transactions data to compile the Consumer Price Index (CPI). This will occur from the March quarter 2014.

Transactions data provide the ABS with opportunities to improve the quality of statistics produced for the Australian community. Transactions data contain detailed information about the business name and location of the transaction, date and time, quantities, product descriptions, values of products sold as well as their prices.

The use of transactions data to compile key economic statistics such as the CPI has been under investigation internationally for some time. Recently the ABS obtained transactions data from a selection of Australian businesses. These data have been used to assess methods and develop processes to compile the CPI using transactions data. The ABS has now sufficiently resolved the various challenges to be able to commence a phased implementation of transactions data in the Australian CPI.

THE CURRENT CPI DATA SOURCES AND SAMPLING APPROACH

Most prices currently used to compile the CPI are collected by personal visits to selected businesses. These personal visits are made by ABS field officers who observe prices as well as discuss discounts, special offers and volume-selling items with the businesses. The field officers record this information during the visit in handheld computers. The regular personal visits to businesses enable the ABS field officers to actively monitor market developments and observe product quality change.

Prices for a small number of products are currently obtained from transactions data. These prices are used to compile the CPI. Automotive fuel prices, for example, are obtained for a sample of electronic funds transfer transactions in each capital city. Prices from businesses across all areas of each capital city are obtained each day, including weekends and public holidays. Prices are recorded for a range of automotive fuel types.

The ABS uses non-probability sampling to compile the CPI. This sampling approach selects representative sets of products for regular pricing from a selection of businesses. The price of every variety of good and service purchased by the consumer is needed to construct a perfectly accurate CPI. This would mean collecting a full set of prices from every outlet. As this is not feasible in practice, most prices are sampled from a selection of outlets in a sample of locations chosen to be representative of the CPI population.

TRANSACTIONS DATA *Definition*

The 2008 System of National Accounts defines a transaction as “an economic flow that is an interaction between institutional units by mutual agreement.”¹ Transactions data are a description of the interactions of institutional units buying and selling products on terms mutually agreed by the buyer and seller.

Transactions data have a number of characteristics. The data provide detailed information about the business name and location of the transaction, date and time, quantities, product descriptions, values of products sold as well as their prices.

In the case of retail outlets, transactions data are often obtained by ‘scanning’ the bar codes for individual products at electronic points of sale.

1 2008 System of National Accounts, p39, [3.7]

FEATURE ARTICLE THE USE OF TRANSACTIONS DATA TO COMPILE THE AUSTRALIAN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX *continued*

The benefits of using transactions data to compile the CPI

The ABS initiative to include transactions data in the CPI is driven by three key reasons.

They are:

- i. To improve the accuracy of the CPI;
- ii. To reduce data collection costs; and
- iii. To position the ABS to expand the range of consumer price measures.

I. IMPROVING THE ACCURACY OF THE CPI

The accuracy of the CPI is improved when transactions data are used to:

- Increase the frequency of price observations. Average transaction prices experienced by consumers over a period such as a week or a month can be calculated;
- Increase product and business coverage. Transactions data enables the ABS to cost effectively increase the coverage of products sampled.
- Inform sampling decisions. Transactions data provide revenue and quantity information. This provides valuable information to identify business outlets to include in CPI samples.
- More frequently update weighting information. This is obtained from quantity information contained in the transactions dataset.

II. REDUCING DATA COLLECTION COSTS

Collecting 'shelf' prices by personal visit to businesses is a significant cost in producing the Australian CPI. Obtaining a consistent and timely supply of transactions data from businesses would reduce the work involved in data collection.

III. TO POSITION THE ABS TO EXPAND THE RANGE OF CONSUMER PRICE MEASURES

The ABS, subject to available funding, will examine transactions data to determine whether additional consumer price measures can be produced from transactions data. For example, regional and monthly temporal price indexes may be able to be produced from the data for selected product groups. Spatial price indexes may also be able to be produced.

Using transactions data in the CPI

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Using transactions data to compile the CPI has received considerable attention from price statisticians internationally. Typical of very large datasets, there are challenges associated with their use. Various methods have been examined internationally over the previous decade to determine how best to utilise such a large volume of very detailed, high frequency data to compile the CPI. Most recently the 'Rolling Window GEKS' (RWGEKS)² approach has emerged as the leading methodology.

The RWGEKS method builds on the multilateral method of Gini (1931), Eltetö and Köves (1964) and Szulc (1964) (GEKS), which is known from spatial price comparisons and applies this method to price comparisons across time. The GEKS method takes the geometric mean of the ratios of all bilateral indexes (calculated using the same index number formula) between a number of entities. For spatial indexes these entities are

² Ivancic, L., W.E. Diewert and K.J. Fox (2011), Scanner Data, Time Aggregation and the Construction of Price Indexes, *Journal of Econometrics*, Vol. 161, Issue 1, 24-35

FEATURE ARTICLE THE USE OF TRANSACTIONS DATA TO COMPILE THE AUSTRALIAN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX *continued*

Using transactions data in the CPI continued

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE *continued*

generally countries, while for price comparisons across time, the entities are time periods (usually months).

A problem with this approach is that the results for all time periods will change when the observation period is extended and new data are added. By consequence index numbers will be subject to continuous revision, something which is unacceptable for a CPI. The RWGEKS approach was suggested to address this problem.

The RWGEKS approach uses a moving window to continuously update the observation period as data for new periods become available and calculates the price change between the two most recent periods, without the need to revise previous periods. This approach is undertaken as the earlier data in the sample become less and less relevant for later comparisons.

Work is still continuing to resolve some RWGEKS methodological challenges, including quality change associated with disappearing products and their replacements. At this time no single method to incorporate transactions data into the CPI has received international endorsement.

A small number of National Statistics Offices (NSOs) have utilised transactions data to compile their CPI. The use of transactions data varies from replacement of field collected prices³ to implementation of new index construction methods⁴.

The ABS will continue to engage with the international community to contribute to the development of an internationally endorsed methodology to use a large volume of high frequency data to compile the CPI.

THE ABS APPROACH

The ABS will implement transactions data in the Australian CPI in two phases.

The first phase will commence on 1 January 2014. The ABS will replace field collected prices with prices derived from transactions data. ABS field officers will no longer personally visit businesses that have provided the ABS with transactions data.

The price for an individual product is calculated from the transactions data by dividing a product's revenue by the quantity sold. This price is referred to as a product unit value and represents the price experienced by consumers over a period of weeks or months. A product's unit value is more representative of prices paid by consumers over the reference period than point-in-time pricing.

Larger price samples for individual products will be available from transactions data. A unit value price for individual products will be collected from an increased number of business outlets in each capital city.

³ Sammar, M, Norberg, A. and Tongur, C. (2013), 'Issues on the use of scanner data in the CPI', Paper presented to the Thirteenth Meeting of the International Working Group on Price Indices, Copenhagen, Denmark
⁴ van der Grient, H.A. and J. de Haan (2011), Scanner Data Price Indexes: The 'Dutch Method' versus RYGEKS, Paper presented at the Twelfth Meeting of the International Working Group on Price Indices, Wellington, New Zealand.

FEATURE ARTICLE THE USE OF TRANSACTIONS DATA TO COMPILE THE AUSTRALIAN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX *continued*

Using transactions data in the CPI continued

THE ABS APPROACH *continued*

Product unit values obtained from transactions data will be used to compile a range of CPI Expenditure Class indexes. These Expenditure Classes are listed in Attachment 1.

In the second phase, the ABS will assess the suitability of an internationally developed transactions data methodology and implement it as appropriate to compile the CPI.

The ABS is currently examining the RWGEKS method. The ABS will produce experimental indexes using this methodology. Results of this work will be published and discussed with the user community.

Future directions

ABS work has also commenced to determine whether transactions data can be used to compile a range of other macroeconomic statistics in the areas of retail activity and household consumption. Results of this work will be published as they become available.

Attachment 1: Expenditure Classes where some prices will be derived from transactions data

- Bread
- Cakes and biscuits
- Breakfast cereals
- Other cereal products
- Beef and veal
- Pork
- Lamb and goat
- Poultry
- Other meats
- Fish and other seafood
- Milk
- Cheese
- Ice cream and other dairy products
- Fruit
- Vegetables
- Eggs
- Jams, honey and spreads
- Food additives and condiments
- Oils and fats
- Snacks and confectionery
- Other food products n.e.c.
- Coffee, tea and cocoa
- Waters, soft drinks and juices
- Take away and fast foods
- Tobacco
- Garments for men
- Garments for women
- Garments for infants and children
- Glassware, tableware and household utensils
- Tools and equipment for house and garden
- Cleaning and maintenance products
- Personal care products

FEATURE ARTICLE THE USE OF TRANSACTIONS DATA TO COMPILE THE AUSTRALIAN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX *continued*

Attachment 1: Expenditure Classes where some prices will be derived from transactions data continued

- Pharmaceutical products
- Medical and hospital services
- Spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles
- Automotive fuel
- Newspapers, magazines and stationery
- Pets and related products
- Other financial services
- Property rates and charges

References

Eltető, O. and P. Köves (1964) 'On a problem of index number computation relating to international comparison', *Statistikai Szemle*, 42, pp. 507-18.

Gini C. (1931) 'On the circular test of index numbers', *International Review of Statistics*, Vol. 9.

Ivancic, L., W.E. Diewert and K.J. Fox (2011), *Scanner Data, Time Aggregation and the Construction of Price Indexes*, *Journal of Econometrics*, Vol. 161, Issue 1, 24-35.

Sammar, M, Norberg, A. and Tongur, C. (2013), 'Issues on the use of scanner data in the CPI', Paper presented to the Thirteenth Meeting of the International Working Group on Price Indices, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Szulc B. (1964), 'Indices for multiregional comparisons', *Przegląd Statystyczny* 3, *Statistical Review* 3, pp. 239-54.

United Nations, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank and Commission of the European Communities, Brussels/Luxembourg, New York, Paris, Washington D.C., 2008 System of National Accounts.

van der Grient, H.A. and J. de Haan (2011), *Scanner Data Price Indexes: The 'Dutch Method' versus RYGEKS*, Paper presented at the Twelfth Meeting of the International Working Group on Price Indices, Wellington, New Zealand.

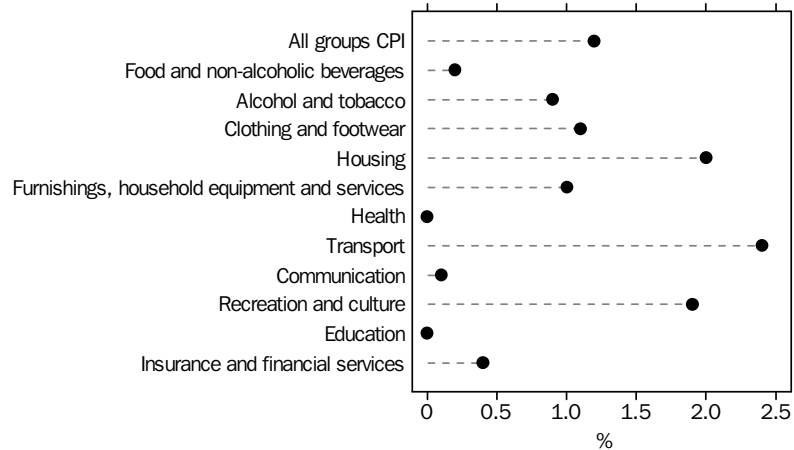
MAIN CONTRIBUTORS TO CHANGE

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). Unless otherwise stated, the analysis uses original, not seasonally adjusted, estimates.

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



HOUSING GROUP (+2.0%)

The housing group rose in the September quarter 2013. The main contributors to the rise were electricity (+4.4%), property rates and charges (+7.9%) and water and sewerage (+9.9%). Utilities prices increased because of a range of factors which varied from state to state. Property rates and charges increased as a result of the annual review of rates charged by local councils.

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2013, the housing group rose 4.0%. The main contributors to the rise were new dwelling purchase by owner-occupiers (+3.2%), rents (+3.2%) and electricity (+6.1%).

TRANSPORT GROUP (+2.4%)

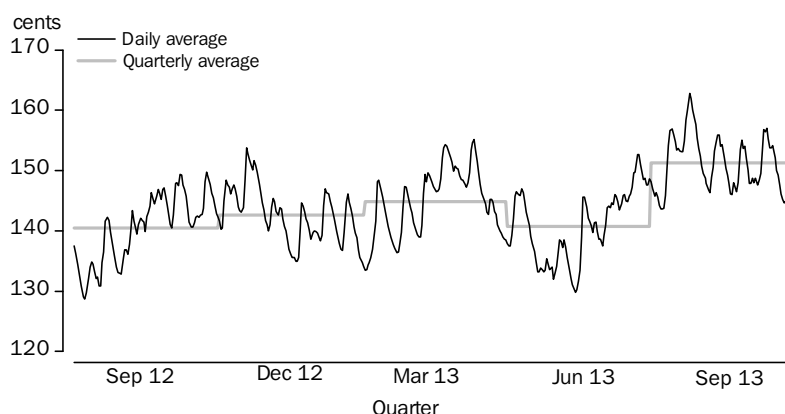
The transport group rose in the September quarter 2013. The main contributor to the rise was automotive fuel (+7.6%).

The average monthly price of automotive fuel fell in May (-1.1%), rose in June (+5.0%), July (+5.0%), fell in August (-0.8%), and rose in September (+0.3%).

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*

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



TRANSPORT GROUP (+ 2.4%) *continued*

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2013, the transport group rose 2.7%. The main contributor to the rise was automotive fuel (+8.3%). The rise was partially offset by a fall in motor vehicles (−3.2%).

RECREATION AND CULTURE GROUP (+ 1.9%)

The recreation and culture group rose in the September quarter 2013. The main contributors to the rise were international holiday travel and accommodation (+6.1%) and domestic holiday travel and accommodation (+3.5%). The rise was partially offset by falls in games, toys and hobbies (−1.8%) and audio, visual and computing equipment (−0.8%).

International holiday travel and accommodation prices increased 6.1% primarily due to increased airfare prices to most destinations coinciding with the shoulder/peak season in Asia, Europe and 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 (August for travel in September).

Domestic holiday travel and accommodation increased 3.5% primarily due to airfare price increases. Higher jet fuel prices contributed to airfare price rises.

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2013, the recreation and culture group rose 0.9%. The main contributor to the rise was domestic holiday travel and accommodation (+6.8%). This increase was partially offset by a fall in audio, visual and computing equipment (−11.3%).

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

The furnishings, household equipment and services group rose in the September quarter 2013. The main contributors to the rise were child care (+3.4%), household textiles (+3.8%) and other non-durable household products (+1.2%).

Child care (+3.4%) recorded a rise this quarter mainly due to price rises at most child care providers, which was partially offset by an increase in the maximum rate of Child Care Benefit (CCB) from 1 July 2013.

MAIN CONTRIBUTORS TO CHANGE *continued*

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

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2013, the furnishings, household equipment and services group rose 0.1%. The main contributor to the rise was child care (+8.8%). The increase was partially offset by a fall in furniture (-3.9%).

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO
GROUP (+0.9%)

The alcohol and tobacco group rose in the September quarter 2013. The main contributors to the rise were tobacco (+1.3%) and wine (+1.0%), partially due to the effects of the federal excise tax increase from 1 August 2013.

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2013, the alcohol and tobacco group rose 4.0%. The main contributor to the rise was tobacco (+9.2%).

CLOTHING AND
FOOTWEAR GROUP
(+1.1%)

The clothing and footwear group rose in the September quarter 2013. Rises in all categories, with the exception of garments for infants and children, drove this movement.

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2013, the clothing and footwear group rose 0.6%. The main contributors to the rise were accessories (+5.1%) and garments for men (+3.0%). This increase was partially offset by a fall in garments for women (-2.2%).

FOOD AND
NON-ALCOHOLIC
BEVERAGES GROUP
(+0.2%)

The food and non-alcoholic beverages group rose in the September quarter 2013. The main contributor to the rise was fruit (+3.2%), take away and fast foods (+0.6%) and restaurant meals (+0.5%). The rise was partially offset by a fall in vegetables (-4.5%). The fall in vegetables was mainly due to favourable growing and weather conditions.

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2013, the food and non-alcoholic beverages group fell 0.6%. The main contributor to the fall was vegetables (-10.7%). The fall was partially offset by rises in take away and fast foods (+2.0%) and restaurant meals (+1.4%).

INSURANCE AND
FINANCIAL SERVICES
GROUP (+0.4%)

The insurance and financial services group rose in the September quarter 2013. The main contributor to the rise was other financial services (+1.3%).

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2013, the insurance and financial services group rose 2.9%. The main contributors to the rise were other financial services (+3.0%) and insurance (+4.0%).

COMMUNICATION GROUP
(+0.1%)

The communication group rose in the September quarter 2013 due to a rise in the price of telecommunication equipment and services (+0.1%).

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2013, the communication group rose 1.8%. The main contributor to the rise was telecommunication equipment and services (+1.7%).

EDUCATION GROUP
(0.0%)

The education group recorded no movement in the September quarter 2013.

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2013, the education group rose 5.6%. The main contributors to the rise were tertiary education (+6.5%) and secondary education (+5.4%).

MAIN CONTRIBUTORS TO CHANGE *continued*

HEALTH GROUP (0.0%)

The health group recorded no movement in the September quarter 2013. A positive movement was recorded for medical and hospital services (+0.4%), which was offset by a fall in pharmaceutical products (-1.1%).

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2013, the health group rose 4.1%. The main contributor to the rise was medical and hospital services (+5.6%), which rose mainly as a result of the increases in private health fund insurance premiums effective from 1 April 2013.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE EXPOSURE – TRADABLES AND NON-TRADABLES

The tradables component (see Table 8) of the All groups CPI rose 1.2% in the September quarter 2013. 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 1.0% rise in the tradeable goods component were automotive fuel, fruit and tobacco. The most significant offsetting falls in the tradable goods component were for vegetables and motor vehicles. The rise in the tradable services component of 6.1% was driven by international holiday travel and accommodation.

The non-tradables component of the All groups CPI rose 1.1% in the September quarter 2013. 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 1.5% mainly due to electricity and water and sewerage. The most significant offsetting fall was for poultry. The non-tradable services component rose 1.0% mainly due to increases in property rates and charges, domestic holiday travel and accommodation and rents. The only offsetting fall in the non-tradable services was for insurance.

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2013, the tradables component fell 0.1%, while the non-tradables component rose 3.6%. This compares to a fall of 0.7% and a rise of 4.3% respectively through the year to the June quarter 2013.

A detailed description of which expenditure classes are classified as tradable and non-tradable in the CPI 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 2013, the All groups CPI, seasonally adjusted rose 1.0%, compared to the unadjusted All groups CPI which recorded a rise of 1.2%.

The trimmed mean rose 0.7% in the September quarter 2013, compared to a revised rise of 0.6% in the June quarter 2013. Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2013, the trimmed mean rose 2.3%, similar to a revised rise of 2.3% over the twelve months to the June quarter 2013.

The weighted median rose 0.6% in the September quarter 2013, compared to a rise of 0.6% in the June quarter 2013. Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2013, the weighted median rose 2.3%, similar to a revised rise of 2.5% over the twelve months to the June quarter 2013.

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.

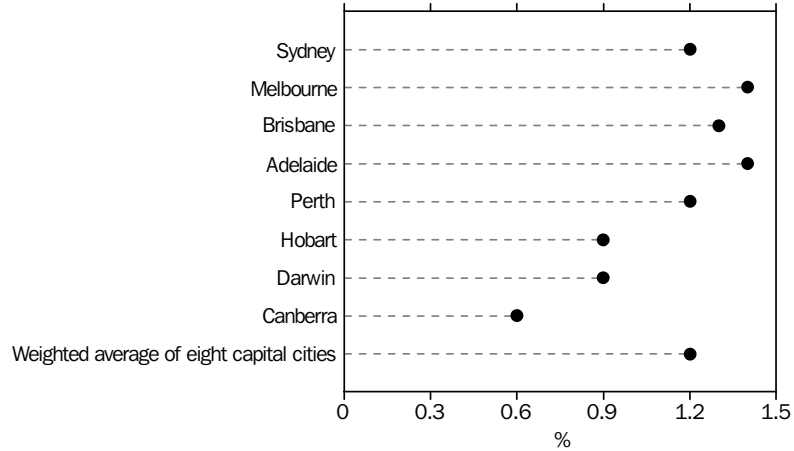
Revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates can be the result of the application of concurrent seasonal adjustment, described in paragraph 15 of the Explanatory Notes.

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 2013.

The housing group was the most significant positive contributor to the All groups quarterly movement, recording rises in all eight capital cities. The largest movement was recorded in Brisbane (+2.4%) mainly due to increases in electricity and water and sewerage.

The transport group was the second most significant positive contributor to the All groups quarterly movement, recording rises in all capital cities mainly due to increases in automotive fuel. The largest movements were recorded in Adelaide (+3.5%) and Hobart (+3.1%).

The recreation and culture group was also a positive contributor to the All groups quarterly movement, recording rises in all capital cities. The largest movement was recorded in Darwin (+3.2%) driven by price rises in domestic holiday travel and accommodation.

There were no negative contributors to the quarterly movement of the All groups for the weighted average of eight capital cities.

Over the twelve months to the September quarter 2013, the All groups CPI rose in all capital cities with the largest positive movement recorded in Darwin (+3.4%) mainly due to relatively higher increases in the housing group. Canberra (+1.7%) recorded the smallest rise over the 12 months to the September quarter 2013.

CAPITAL CITIES COMPARISON *continued*

ALL GROUPS CPI *continued*

ALL GROUPS CPI, All groups index numbers and percentage changes

	INDEX NUMBER(a)	PERCENTAGE CHANGE	
	<i>Sep Qtr 2013</i>	<i>Jun Qtr 2013 to Sep Qtr 2013</i>	<i>Sep Qtr 2012 to Sep Qtr 2013</i>
Sydney	104.3	1.2	2.1
Melbourne	104.0	1.4	2.4
Brisbane	103.8	1.3	2.2
Adelaide	103.7	1.4	2.0
Perth	104.2	1.2	2.6
Hobart	102.6	0.9	2.0
Darwin	105.5	0.9	3.4
Canberra	103.1	0.6	1.7
Weighted average of eight capital cities	104.0	1.2	2.2

(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>
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
2012–13	102.6	102.2	102.0	102.1	102.2	101.2	103.1	101.9	102.3
2009									
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
December	102.3	102.0	101.9	102.1	101.9	101.0	102.0	101.8	102.0
2013									
March	102.7	102.4	102.0	102.1	102.4	101.3	103.7	101.9	102.4
June	103.1	102.6	102.5	102.3	103.0	101.7	104.6	102.5	102.8
September	104.3	104.0	103.8	103.7	104.2	102.6	105.5	103.1	104.0

(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)									
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
2012-13	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.2	3.1	1.9	2.3
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from corresponding quarter of previous year)									
2009									
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
December	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.0	2.5	1.7	2.2
2013									
March	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.0	3.8	2.2	2.5
June	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.8	3.9	2.2	2.4
September	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.0	3.4	1.7	2.2
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)									
2009									
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
December	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2
2013									
March	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.4
June	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4
September	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.2

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>
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
2012–13	100.5	103.9	99.5	104.9	100.8	106.9
2009						
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
December	100.8	102.8	101.0	104.1	101.0	104.6
2013						
March	100.0	104.4	97.1	105.4	99.7	107.7
June	100.1	105.8	99.7	106.0	100.7	109.8
September	100.3	106.7	100.8	108.1	101.7	109.8

(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>
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
2012–13	101.1	101.7	99.1	105.9	102.8	102.3
2009						
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
December	101.2	101.9	99.8	103.0	102.7	102.0
2013						
March	101.7	101.9	99.0	108.9	103.4	102.4
June	100.8	102.3	98.2	108.8	103.7	102.8
September	103.2	102.4	100.1	108.8	104.1	104.0

(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)						
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
2012–13	0.5	3.9	-0.5	4.9	0.8	6.9
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from corresponding quarter of previous year)						
2009						
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
December	0.3	3.5	0.6	4.4	0.8	7.7
2013						
March	1.6	3.7	-1.5	5.1	0.6	6.1
June	1.1	4.0	-0.3	5.3	0.1	6.6
September	-0.6	4.0	0.6	4.0	0.1	4.1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)						
2009						
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
December	-0.1	0.2	0.8	0.2	-0.6	-0.9
2013						
March	-0.8	1.6	-3.9	1.2	-1.3	3.0
June	0.1	1.3	2.7	0.6	1.0	1.9
September	0.2	0.9	1.1	2.0	1.0	0.0

	<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 financial year)						
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
2012–13	1.1	1.7	-0.9	5.9	2.8	2.3

	<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)						
2009						
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
December	2.0	1.6	-1.7	6.1	3.1	2.2
2013						
March	1.4	1.5	-0.5	5.8	2.9	2.5
June	-0.5	2.2	-0.1	5.7	2.7	2.4
September	2.7	1.8	0.9	5.6	2.9	2.2

	<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)						
2009						
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
December	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.2
2013						
March	0.5	0.0	-0.8	5.7	0.7	0.4
June	-0.9	0.4	-0.8	-0.1	0.3	0.4
September	2.4	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.4	1.2

Quarters	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra	Weighted average of eight capital cities
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES									
2011									
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
December	100.9	101.3	100.6	100.2	100.1	100.1	100.8	99.9	100.8
2013									
March	99.9	99.9	100.6	99.7	100.2	98.6	100.3	99.7	100.0
June	100.1	100.1	100.7	99.5	99.7	99.0	100.8	100.1	100.1
September	100.3	100.6	100.5	100.0	99.5	99.0	100.7	100.4	100.3
ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO									
2011									
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
December	102.5	102.6	103.5	102.8	102.5	103.7	104.1	103.5	102.8
2013									
March	104.2	104.0	105.4	104.8	103.9	105.4	105.8	104.7	104.4
June	105.5	105.8	106.6	106.2	105.2	106.9	105.9	105.7	105.8
September	106.2	106.5	107.6	107.4	106.4	108.0	105.8	106.8	106.7
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR									
2011									
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
December	101.0	99.9	103.8	99.6	103.2	97.8	99.9	98.4	101.0
2013									
March	95.3	98.0	98.5	95.6	99.2	97.3	98.9	97.1	97.1
June	98.4	98.8	100.6	100.7	103.6	100.7	99.5	98.8	99.7
September	99.8	99.2	101.9	102.2	105.6	99.7	99.2	99.1	100.8
HOUSING									
2011									
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
December	105.1	102.4	104.5	105.4	104.5	101.8	103.4	104.2	104.1
2013									
March	105.9	105.2	104.0	105.8	105.8	101.7	107.5	104.5	105.4
June	106.6	105.7	105.1	104.9	107.2	102.0	109.0	104.8	106.0
September	108.5	108.1	107.6	106.5	109.3	102.8	110.2	105.6	108.1

(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									
2011									
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
December	100.3	102.3	101.0	100.3	100.3	99.0	102.1	102.7	101.0
2013									
March	100.7	99.2	99.2	98.7	99.3	98.6	102.1	100.7	99.7
June	100.8	100.5	100.4	100.2	100.7	100.3	103.2	103.2	100.7
September	102.2	101.4	101.1	101.7	101.6	100.8	103.7	103.3	101.7
HEALTH									
2011									
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
December	104.5	104.6	104.3	106.2	104.7	105.1	101.5	103.1	104.6
2013									
March	107.5	107.7	107.8	108.0	108.2	107.3	104.0	107.7	107.7
June	110.0	109.3	110.2	111.1	109.5	110.1	106.2	108.9	109.8
September	109.9	109.1	109.8	111.6	109.7	110.0	107.8	108.5	109.8
TRANSPORT									
2011									
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
December	100.6	102.5	100.2	100.6	100.9	101.9	100.7	101.1	101.2
2013									
March	101.3	103.0	101.0	100.9	100.8	102.0	104.5	101.0	101.7
June	101.1	101.4	99.8	99.7	100.3	101.2	104.5	100.9	100.8
September	102.8	104.3	102.2	103.2	102.6	104.3	105.5	102.6	103.2
COMMUNICATION									
2011									
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
December	101.9	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.7	101.9	101.8	101.9	101.9
2013									
March	101.8	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.7	101.9	101.8	101.9	101.9
June	102.3	102.4	102.4	102.3	102.1	102.3	102.2	102.3	102.3
September	102.4	102.5	102.4	102.4	102.2	102.4	102.3	102.4	102.4

(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									
2011									
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
December	99.8	100.0	100.4	99.9	99.1	97.9	99.9	100.1	99.8
2013									
March	98.9	99.1	99.1	98.9	98.9	98.5	99.0	99.1	99.0
June	98.3	98.0	98.7	97.7	98.3	96.0	100.3	98.7	98.2
September	100.5	99.9	100.5	99.3	99.7	98.6	103.5	100.4	100.1
EDUCATION									
2011									
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
December	102.6	102.9	103.8	103.1	103.3	102.5	102.8	102.6	103.0
2013									
March	109.0	108.4	109.5	109.9	108.8	109.5	108.7	106.9	108.9
June	108.6	108.4	109.5	109.9	108.8	109.5	108.7	107.0	108.8
September	108.5	108.5	109.7	109.9	108.8	109.6	108.7	107.0	108.8
INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES									
2011									
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
December	104.9	103.5	97.4	102.3	103.1	104.0	103.5	101.0	102.7
2013									
March	106.6	102.8	98.4	102.1	103.4	104.9	104.0	102.5	103.4
June	106.7	102.7	99.3	102.9	104.1	106.9	104.7	102.2	103.7
September	107.4	103.0	99.9	102.5	104.8	107.4	105.4	100.9	104.1

(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	0.02	0.09	-0.03	0.08	-0.05	-0.01	-0.02	0.04	0.03
Bread and cereal products	0.02	0.03	-0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.02
Bread	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.01	-0.03	0.00
Cakes and biscuits	0.02	0.02	-0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
Breakfast cereals	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Other cereal products	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meat and seafoods	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	0.00	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02
Beef and veal	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01
Pork	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Lamb and goat	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Poultry	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01
Other meats	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01
Fish and other seafood	0.00	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Dairy and related products	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Milk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cheese	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01
Ice cream and other dairy products	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.01
Fruit and vegetables	-0.03	-0.01	-0.04	0.03	-0.10	-0.01	-0.05	0.00	-0.03
Fruit	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.07	-0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.04	0.03
Vegetables	-0.07	-0.04	-0.08	-0.04	-0.08	-0.03	-0.03	-0.05	-0.06
Food products n.e.c.	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.05	0.01
Eggs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jams, honey and spreads	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00
Food additives and condiments	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oils and fats	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Snacks and confectionery	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.05	0.00
Other food products n.e.c.	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01
Non-alcoholic beverages	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.00
Coffee, tea and cocoa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Waters, soft drinks and juices	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01
Meals out and take away foods	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03
Restaurant meals	0.00	0.05	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02
Take away and fast foods	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.02
Alcohol and tobacco	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.09	-0.02	0.07	0.06
Alcoholic beverages	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.02	-0.04	0.04	0.03
Spirits	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Wine	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
Beer	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	-0.06	0.01	0.00
Tobacco	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.03
Tobacco	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.03
Clothing and footwear	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.08	-0.05	-0.01	0.01	0.04
Garments	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	-0.07	-0.03	-0.03	0.01
Garments for men	0.00	-0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	-0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01
Garments for women	0.02	0.04	-0.03	-0.01	0.02	-0.03	-0.02	-0.03	0.01
Garments for infants and children	0.00	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00
Footwear	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.04	-0.04	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.01
Footwear for men	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01
Footwear for women	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.04	-0.04	-0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Footwear for infants and children	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01
Accessories and clothing services	-0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02
Accessories	-0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.01
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing and footwear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01

Group, sub-group and expenditure class									Weighted
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra	average of eight capital cities
Housing	0.46	0.54	0.58	0.32	0.46	0.17	0.30	0.17	0.47
Rents	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.18	-0.01	0.05
Rents	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.18	-0.01	0.05
New dwelling purchase by owner-occupiers	0.14	-0.04	-0.04	0.02	0.14	0.01	0.07	-0.02	0.04
New dwelling purchase by owner-occupiers	0.14	-0.04	-0.04	0.02	0.14	0.01	0.07	-0.02	0.04
Other housing	0.09	0.25	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.12	0.13
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.05	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
Property rates and charges	0.06	0.23	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.12	0.11
Utilities	0.17	0.30	0.54	0.17	0.17	0.10	0.01	0.08	0.25
Water and sewerage	0.02	0.26	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.00	-0.04	0.10
Electricity	0.10	0.00	0.45	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.01	0.07	0.12
Gas and other household fuels	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.06	0.04
Furnishings, household equipment and services	0.12	0.08	0.06	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.09
Furniture and furnishings	0.02	-0.06	0.04	0.05	0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.00
Furniture	0.02	-0.07	0.04	0.05	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.00
Carpets and other floor coverings	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Household textiles	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.04	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Household textiles	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.04	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Household appliances, utensils and tools	0.02	0.03	-0.03	0.03	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.01
Major household appliances	0.01	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	0.01	0.00
Small electric household appliances	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Tools and equipment for house and garden	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00
Non-durable household products	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.02	-0.04	0.02
Cleaning and maintenance products	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal care products	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	-0.03	0.01
Other non-durable household products	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.01	-0.02	0.02
Domestic and household services	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.08	0.04	0.03
Child care	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.03
Hairdressing and personal grooming services	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Other household services	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Health	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.06	-0.02	0.00
Medical products, appliances and equipment	-0.02	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	0.01	-0.04	0.00	-0.03	-0.01
Pharmaceutical products	-0.02	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	0.00	-0.03	0.00	-0.02	-0.01
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Medical, dental and hospital services	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.01
Medical and hospital services	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.01
Dental services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Transport	0.19	0.36	0.28	0.41	0.27	0.33	0.11	0.22	0.28
Private motoring	0.19	0.35	0.28	0.41	0.26	0.33	0.11	0.21	0.27
Motor vehicles	-0.10	0.00	0.05	0.03	-0.01	0.01	-0.06	0.04	-0.02
Spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Automotive fuel	0.26	0.31	0.24	0.30	0.24	0.22	0.12	0.15	0.26
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.01
Other services in respect of motor vehicles	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.03
Urban transport fares	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban transport fares	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	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>
Communication	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Communication	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Postal services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Telecommunication equipment and services	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Recreation and culture	0.26	0.25	0.22	0.19	0.18	0.37	0.38	0.24	0.24
Audio, visual and computing equipment and services	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.04	-0.01	0.02	-0.01
Audio, visual and computing equipment	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	-0.01
Audio, visual and computing media and services	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
Newspapers, books and stationery	0.02	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.00
Books	0.00	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Newspapers, magazines and stationery	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01
Holiday travel and accommodation	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.19	0.17	0.37	0.41	0.23	0.23
Domestic holiday travel and accommodation	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.18	0.30	0.08	0.09
International holiday travel and accommodation	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.20	0.11	0.14	0.14
Other recreation, sport and culture	0.02	0.03	-0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	-0.03	0.01	0.01
Equipment for sports, camping and open-air recreation	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00
Games, toys and hobbies	-0.02	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01
Pets and related products	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Veterinary and other services for pets	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Sports participation	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
Other recreational, sporting and cultural services	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Education	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Education	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Preschool and primary education	0.00	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	0.03	0.02	0.04	-0.01	0.04	0.02	0.03	-0.06	0.02
Insurance	-0.01	-0.03	0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Insurance	-0.01	-0.03	0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.01
Financial services	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.05	0.04
Deposit and loan facilities (direct charges)	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other financial services	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.05	0.04
All groups CPI	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.2

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 2012	Jun Qtr 2013	Sep Qtr 2013	Jun Qtr 2013 to Sep Qtr 2013	Sep Qtr 2012 to Sep Qtr 2013	Jun Qtr 2013	Sep Qtr 2013	Jun Qtr 2013 to Sep Qtr 2013
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100.9	100.1	100.3	0.2	-0.6	16.35	16.38	0.03
Bread and cereal products	99.8	100.9	101.9	1.0	2.1	1.70	1.72	0.02
Bread	101.4	102.3	102.0	-0.3	0.6	0.58	0.58	0.00
Cakes and biscuits	99.1	99.9	101.8	1.9	2.7	0.73	0.74	0.01
Breakfast cereals	97.8	99.8	102.0	2.2	4.3	0.18	0.19	0.01
Other cereal products	99.7	101.3	102.1	0.8	2.4	0.21	0.21	0.00
Meat and seafoods	99.7	100.1	99.1	-1.0	-0.6	2.24	2.22	-0.02
Beef and veal	101.2	100.2	97.6	-2.6	-3.6	0.39	0.38	-0.01
Pork	99.2	100.7	100.8	0.1	1.6	0.36	0.36	0.00
Lamb and goat	96.9	86.9	86.6	-0.3	-10.6	0.21	0.21	0.00
Poultry	99.5	105.3	104.0	-1.2	4.5	0.49	0.48	-0.01
Other meats	100.2	99.6	97.4	-2.2	-2.8	0.38	0.37	-0.01
Fish and other seafood	99.8	102.0	102.9	0.9	3.1	0.41	0.41	0.00
Dairy and related products	100.6	97.0	98.2	1.2	-2.4	1.10	1.11	0.01
Milk	99.5	96.7	97.2	0.5	-2.3	0.41	0.41	0.00
Cheese	101.6	96.3	98.8	2.6	-2.8	0.32	0.33	0.01
Ice cream and other dairy products	100.9	97.9	99.0	1.1	-1.9	0.37	0.38	0.01
Fruit and vegetables	101.4	93.8	92.7	-1.2	-8.6	2.33	2.30	-0.03
Fruit	89.0	81.3	83.9	3.2	-5.7	0.99	1.02	0.03
Vegetables	113.2	105.9	101.1	-4.5	-10.7	1.34	1.28	-0.06
Food products n.e.c.	100.9	100.5	101.1	0.6	0.2	2.17	2.18	0.01
Eggs	101.4	104.2	104.6	0.4	3.2	0.11	0.11	0.00
Jams, honey and spreads	99.1	100.2	100.2	0.0	1.1	0.14	0.14	0.00
Food additives and condiments	101.1	100.5	101.3	0.8	0.2	0.31	0.31	0.00
Oils and fats	98.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	1.4	0.17	0.17	0.00
Snacks and confectionery	101.8	101.5	101.8	0.3	0.0	0.97	0.97	0.00
Other food products n.e.c.	100.4	98.0	99.3	1.3	-1.1	0.46	0.47	0.01
Non-alcoholic beverages	101.6	102.6	103.0	0.4	1.4	1.18	1.18	0.00
Coffee, tea and cocoa	103.6	102.7	103.1	0.4	-0.5	0.29	0.30	0.01
Waters, soft drinks and juices	100.9	102.5	103.0	0.5	2.1	0.88	0.89	0.01
Meals out and take away foods	101.6	102.7	103.2	0.5	1.6	5.63	5.66	0.03
Restaurant meals	101.0	101.9	102.4	0.5	1.4	2.88	2.90	0.02
Take away and fast foods	102.1	103.5	104.1	0.6	2.0	2.74	2.76	0.02
Alcohol and tobacco	102.6	105.8	106.7	0.9	4.0	7.58	7.64	0.06
Alcoholic beverages	102.0	102.9	103.5	0.6	1.5	4.91	4.94	0.03
Spirits	102.4	103.7	105.1	1.4	2.6	0.95	0.96	0.01
Wine	101.1	102.6	103.6	1.0	2.5	1.67	1.69	0.02
Beer	102.6	102.7	102.7	0.0	0.1	2.29	2.29	0.00
Tobacco	103.6	111.7	113.1	1.3	9.2	2.67	2.70	0.03
Tobacco	103.6	111.7	113.1	1.3	9.2	2.67	2.70	0.03
Clothing and footwear	100.2	99.7	100.8	1.1	0.6	3.96	4.00	0.04
Garments	100.8	99.6	100.1	0.5	-0.7	2.48	2.49	0.01
Garments for men	101.9	104.3	105.0	0.7	3.0	0.76	0.77	0.01
Garments for women	100.1	97.2	97.9	0.7	-2.2	1.41	1.42	0.01
Garments for infants and children	101.2	99.5	98.9	-0.6	-2.3	0.30	0.30	0.00
Footwear	100.5	98.1	100.7	2.7	0.2	0.61	0.62	0.01
Footwear for men	100.7	97.6	101.3	3.8	0.6	0.13	0.14	0.01
Footwear for women	100.2	98.4	100.5	2.1	0.3	0.35	0.36	0.01
Footwear for infants and children	101.1	97.8	100.9	3.2	-0.2	0.12	0.13	0.01
Accessories and clothing services	98.3	101.2	103.0	1.8	4.8	0.87	0.89	0.02
Accessories	97.7	100.8	102.7	1.9	5.1	0.75	0.76	0.01
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing and footwear	101.9	103.7	104.5	0.8	2.6	0.12	0.13	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 2012	Jun Qtr 2013	Sep Qtr 2013	Jun Qtr 2013 to Sep Qtr 2013	Sep Qtr 2012 to Sep Qtr 2013	Jun Qtr 2013	Sep Qtr 2013	Jun Qtr 2013 to Sep Qtr 2013
Housing	103.9	106.0	108.1	2.0	4.0	24.07	24.54	0.47
Rents	102.4	105.1	105.7	0.6	3.2	7.19	7.24	0.05
Rents	102.4	105.1	105.7	0.6	3.2	7.19	7.24	0.05
New dwelling purchase by owner-occupiers	101.0	103.7	104.2	0.5	3.2	8.93	8.97	0.04
New dwelling purchase by owner-occupiers	101.0	103.7	104.2	0.5	3.2	8.93	8.97	0.04
Other housing	103.0	104.0	107.8	3.7	4.7	3.50	3.63	0.13
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	101.2	102.8	103.7	0.9	2.5	2.10	2.12	0.02
Property rates and charges	105.8	105.8	114.2	7.9	7.9	1.40	1.51	0.11
Utilities	113.4	114.5	121.0	5.7	6.7	4.45	4.70	0.25
Water and sewerage	103.5	102.9	113.1	9.9	9.3	1.00	1.10	0.10
Electricity	116.5	118.4	123.6	4.4	6.1	2.56	2.68	0.12
Gas and other household fuels	117.1	118.2	123.9	4.8	5.8	0.89	0.93	0.04
Furnishings, household equipment and services	101.6	100.7	101.7	1.0	0.1	9.11	9.20	0.09
Furniture and furnishings	101.9	98.5	98.5	0.0	-3.3	1.84	1.84	0.00
Furniture	102.3	98.4	98.3	-0.1	-3.9	1.56	1.56	0.00
Carpets and other floor coverings	99.4	99.4	99.9	0.5	0.5	0.28	0.28	0.00
Household textiles	100.3	94.5	98.1	3.8	-2.2	0.57	0.59	0.02
Household textiles	100.3	94.5	98.1	3.8	-2.2	0.57	0.59	0.02
Household appliances, utensils and tools	99.6	95.6	96.4	0.8	-3.2	1.33	1.34	0.01
Major household appliances	99.1	94.6	93.9	-0.7	-5.2	0.45	0.45	0.00
Small electric household appliances	99.0	93.5	94.7	1.3	-4.3	0.22	0.22	0.00
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	100.0	95.2	98.3	3.3	-1.7	0.41	0.42	0.01
Tools and equipment for house and garden	100.2	99.8	99.7	-0.1	-0.5	0.26	0.26	0.00
Non-durable household products	101.0	100.6	101.3	0.7	0.3	2.85	2.87	0.02
Cleaning and maintenance products	101.7	101.0	100.4	-0.6	-1.3	0.29	0.29	0.00
Personal care products	101.7	99.8	100.1	0.3	-1.6	1.09	1.10	0.01
Other non-durable household products	100.2	101.1	102.3	1.2	2.1	1.46	1.48	0.02
Domestic and household services	103.8	107.1	108.8	1.6	4.8	2.52	2.55	0.03
Child care	105.5	111.0	114.8	3.4	8.8	0.81	0.84	0.03
Hairdressing and personal grooming services	102.2	103.5	103.9	0.4	1.7	0.94	0.94	0.00
Other household services	104.1	107.9	108.8	0.8	4.5	0.77	0.78	0.01
Health	105.5	109.8	109.8	0.0	4.1	5.80	5.80	0.00
Medical products, appliances and equipment	100.9	102.8	101.7	-1.1	0.8	1.31	1.30	-0.01
Pharmaceutical products	101.1	103.2	102.1	-1.1	1.0	1.16	1.15	-0.01
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	99.7	100.0	98.9	-1.1	-0.8	0.15	0.15	0.00
Medical, dental and hospital services	107.0	112.0	112.3	0.3	5.0	4.49	4.50	0.01
Medical and hospital services	107.7	113.3	113.7	0.4	5.6	3.90	3.91	0.01
Dental services	102.4	104.0	104.2	0.2	1.8	0.59	0.59	0.00
Transport	100.5	100.8	103.2	2.4	2.7	11.66	11.94	0.28
Private motoring	100.3	100.4	103.0	2.6	2.7	10.86	11.13	0.27
Motor vehicles	99.3	96.9	96.1	-0.8	-3.2	3.06	3.04	-0.02
Spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles	100.5	100.4	100.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.99	0.99	0.00
Automotive fuel	97.9	98.5	106.0	7.6	8.3	3.49	3.75	0.26
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	103.1	105.3	105.6	0.3	2.4	1.82	1.83	0.01
Other services in respect of motor vehicles	104.9	107.4	109.3	1.8	4.2	1.49	1.52	0.03
Urban transport fares	103.4	106.8	107.2	0.4	3.7	0.81	0.81	0.00
Urban transport fares	103.4	106.8	107.2	0.4	3.7	0.81	0.81	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 2012	Jun Qtr 2013	Sep Qtr 2013	Jun Qtr 2013 to Sep Qtr 2013	Sep Qtr 2012 to Sep Qtr 2013	Jun Qtr 2013	Sep Qtr 2013	Jun Qtr 2013 to Sep Qtr 2013
Communication	100.6	102.3	102.4	0.1	1.8	3.12	3.12	0.00
Communication	100.6	102.3	102.4	0.1	1.8	3.12	3.12	0.00
Postal services	101.4	104.4	104.4	0.0	3.0	0.13	0.13	0.00
Telecommunication equipment and services	100.6	102.2	102.3	0.1	1.7	2.99	2.99	0.00
Recreation and culture	99.2	98.2	100.1	1.9	0.9	12.27	12.51	0.24
Audio, visual and computing equipment and services	94.6	89.1	88.7	-0.4	-6.2	2.11	2.10	-0.01
Audio, visual and computing equipment	92.1	82.4	81.7	-0.8	-11.3	1.15	1.14	-0.01
Audio, visual and computing media and services	98.3	98.8	98.8	0.0	0.5	0.96	0.96	0.00
Newspapers, books and stationery	100.9	102.7	102.9	0.2	2.0	1.10	1.10	0.00
Books	98.3	98.0	96.5	-1.5	-1.8	0.38	0.38	0.00
Newspapers, magazines and stationery	102.4	105.4	106.6	1.1	4.1	0.71	0.72	0.01
Holiday travel and accommodation	99.6	98.4	103.0	4.7	3.4	4.79	5.02	0.23
Domestic holiday travel and accommodation	96.4	99.5	103.0	3.5	6.8	2.56	2.65	0.09
International holiday travel and accommodation	103.2	97.2	103.1	6.1	-0.1	2.23	2.37	0.14
Other recreation, sport and culture	100.8	102.1	102.5	0.4	1.7	4.28	4.29	0.01
Equipment for sports, camping and open-air recreation	99.9	97.4	97.6	0.2	-2.3	0.58	0.58	0.00
Games, toys and hobbies	96.3	95.3	93.6	-1.8	-2.8	0.71	0.70	-0.01
Pets and related products	100.0	101.1	102.2	1.1	2.2	0.39	0.39	0.00
Veterinary and other services for pets	101.7	103.7	104.5	0.8	2.8	0.42	0.43	0.01
Sports participation	103.0	105.4	107.2	1.7	4.1	1.01	1.03	0.02
Other recreational, sporting and cultural services	102.2	106.0	106.5	0.5	4.2	1.17	1.17	0.00
Education	103.0	108.8	108.8	0.0	5.6	3.54	3.54	0.00
Education	103.0	108.8	108.8	0.0	5.6	3.54	3.54	0.00
Preschool and primary education	103.0	106.9	107.2	0.3	4.1	0.57	0.57	0.00
Secondary education	103.7	109.3	109.3	0.0	5.4	1.42	1.42	0.00
Tertiary education	102.3	109.0	109.0	0.0	6.5	1.55	1.55	0.00
Insurance and financial services	101.2	103.7	104.1	0.4	2.9	5.33	5.35	0.02
Insurance	104.7	109.7	108.9	-0.7	4.0	1.60	1.59	-0.01
Insurance	104.7	109.7	108.9	-0.7	4.0	1.60	1.59	-0.01
Financial services	99.8	101.3	102.2	0.9	2.4	3.72	3.76	0.04
Deposit and loan facilities (direct charges)	99.9	100.4	100.2	-0.2	0.3	0.75	0.75	0.00
Other financial services	99.8	101.5	102.8	1.3	3.0	2.97	3.01	0.04
All groups CPI	101.8	102.8	104.0	1.2	2.2	102.8	104.0	1.2

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

	INDEX NUMBERS(b)			PERCENTAGE CHANGE		CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL CPI (ALL GROUPS CPI INDEX POINTS)		CHANGE IN POINTS CONTRIBUTION
	Sep Qtr 2012	Jun Qtr 2013	Sep Qtr 2013	Jun Qtr 2013 to Sep Qtr 2013	Sep Qtr 2012 to Sep Qtr 2013	Jun Qtr 2013	Sep Qtr 2013	Jun Qtr 2013 to Sep Qtr 2013
All groups CPI	101.8	102.8	104.0	1.2	2.2	102.8	104.0	1.2
All groups CPI, seasonally adjusted	r101.6	r102.9	103.9	1.0	2.3	..	..	..
Underlying trend series								
Trimmed mean	101.5	r103.1	103.8	0.7	2.3	..	..	..
Weighted median	101.7	103.4	104.0	0.6	2.3	..	..	..
International trade exposure series								
Tradables	100.2	98.9	100.1	1.2	-0.1	38.50	39.00	0.50
Non-tradables	102.8	105.3	106.5	1.1	3.6	64.28	65.03	0.75
Goods and services series								
Goods component	101.3	101.3	102.5	1.2	1.2	58.44	59.13	0.69
Services component	102.4	104.8	106.1	1.2	3.6	44.34	44.90	0.56
All groups CPI including								
Deposit and loan facilities (indirect charges)	101.6	102.8	103.9	1.1	2.3	..	..	..
Market goods and services excluding 'volatile items'								
Goods	100.6	100.8	101.2	0.4	0.6	47.01	47.22	0.21
Services	101.4	103.1	104.3	1.2	2.9	31.53	31.90	0.37
Total	100.9	101.7	102.5	0.8	1.6	78.54	79.12	0.58
All groups CPI excluding								
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	101.9	103.3	104.8	1.5	2.8	86.43	87.65	1.22
Alcohol and tobacco	101.7	102.5	103.8	1.3	2.1	95.20	96.39	1.19
Clothing and footwear	101.8	102.9	104.2	1.3	2.4	98.82	100.03	1.21
Housing	101.2	101.8	102.8	1.0	1.6	78.71	79.49	0.78
Furnishings, household equipment and services	101.8	103.0	104.3	1.3	2.5	93.67	94.83	1.16
Health	101.6	102.4	103.7	1.3	2.1	96.98	98.23	1.25
Transport	102.0	103.0	104.1	1.1	2.1	91.12	92.09	0.97
Communication	101.8	102.8	104.1	1.3	2.3	99.66	100.91	1.25
Recreation and culture	102.2	103.4	104.6	1.2	2.3	90.51	91.52	1.01
Education	101.7	102.6	103.9	1.3	2.2	99.24	100.48	1.24
Insurance and financial services	101.8	102.7	104.0	1.3	2.2	97.45	98.68	1.23
Housing, Insurance and financial services	101.2	101.7	102.7	1.0	1.5	73.39	74.14	0.75
Medical and hospital services	101.6	102.4	103.7	1.3	2.1	98.88	100.12	1.24
Food and energy	101.6	102.9	103.9	1.0	2.3	82.37	83.19	0.82
'Volatile items'	101.9	103.2	104.3	1.1	2.4	96.96	97.97	1.01

.. not applicable

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

(b) 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>
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	100.1	100.0	100.0
2012–13	101.4	100.2	103.0	104.7	99.6	100.8	102.7	102.0	100.9	101.5	101.9	103.3
2009												
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	101.1	100.8	101.4
September	101.2	100.3	101.6	103.3	99.5	100.4	102.0	102.4	100.6	101.2	101.2	101.6
December	101.4	99.9	102.4	104.1	99.5	100.7	102.7	102.2	100.5	101.0	101.6	103.1
2013												
March	101.4	100.3	103.6	106.8	99.4	101.3	103.9	101.7	101.0	101.6	102.1	103.8
June	101.7	100.1	104.4	nya	100.0	100.9	102.3	101.7	101.5	102.2	102.5	104.8
September	102.7	nya	nya	nya	nya	101.3	nya	102.3	nya	nya	103.3	nya

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)												
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	3.4	1.9	5.3
2012–13	1.4	0.2	3.0	4.7	-0.4	0.8	2.7	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.9	3.3

PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from corresponding quarter of previous year)

2009												
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	1.7	1.8	3.6
September	1.1	0.2	3.3	4.7	-0.4	0.4	3.3	3.3	1.2	1.5	1.7	3.1
December	1.5	0.3	2.9	4.6	-0.2	1.1	3.2	1.9	1.0	1.7	2.0	3.4
2013												
March	1.7	0.2	3.0	6.4	-0.6	1.1	3.5	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.9	3.5
June	1.4	-0.1	3.0	nya	-0.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.7	3.4
September	1.5	nya	nya	nya	nya	0.9	nya	-0.1	nya	nya	2.1	nya

PERCENTAGE CHANGE (from previous quarter)

2009												
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	0.9	0.6	1.1
September	0.9	0.1	0.2	2.0	-0.7	0.2	0.7	1.5	-0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2
December	0.2	-0.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.7	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.4	1.5
2013												
March	0.0	0.4	1.2	2.6	-0.1	0.6	1.2	-0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
June	0.3	-0.2	0.8	nya	0.6	-0.4	-1.5	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0
September	1.0	nya	nya	nya	nya	0.4	nya	0.6	nya	nya	0.8	nya

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 Autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) modelling can improve the revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values, that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. From the December quarter 2012, the Consumer Price Index uses ARIMA modelling where appropriate for individual time series. The ARIMA model is assessed as part of the annual reanalysis. For more information on ARIMA modelling see Feature article: Use of ARIMA modelling to reduce revisions in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

17 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

18 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.

19 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.

20 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

REVISIONS

21 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 17).

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

22 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.

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

- *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)
- *Selected Living Cost Indexes, Australia* (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)
- *Wage Price Index, Australia* (cat. no. 6345.0)

DATA AVAILABLE

24 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 SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF THE CPI

SEASONALITY OF CPI EXPENDITURE CLASSES

1 The Annual Seasonal Re-analysis (ASR) reviews the seasonal adjustment of CPI series in more detail than is possible in the quarterly processing cycle.

2 Following the 2013 ASR, 57 of the 87 expenditure classes are considered seasonal (see Table 1 of this appendix) and will be seasonally adjusted for the Analytical series; 'All Groups CPI, seasonally adjusted' and 'Underlying trend series - Trimmed mean and Weighted median'. Seasonally adjusted index numbers can be found in 'TABLE 15. CPI: Expenditure Class Index Numbers, Seasonally adjusted, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities' and combined seasonal adjustment factors can be found in 'TABLE 16. CPI: Expenditure Class, Combined seasonal adjustment factors, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities'. These tables can be downloaded from the 'Downloads' tab of this issue on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

3 As a result of the ASR 2013, the following series is no longer seasonally adjusted:

- Cleaning and maintenance products.

4 Changes to the seasonally adjusted series do not affect the original CPI index series.

5 Please refer to the Explanatory notes of this issue or the Information Paper: Seasonal Adjustment of Consumer Price Indexes, 2011 (cat. no. 6401.0.55.003) for more details on the seasonal adjustment of the CPI.

APPENDIX SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF THE CPI *continued*

TABLE 1 – SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF CPI EXPENDITURE CLASSES

CPI expenditure classes	Seasonally adjusted prior to 2013 Annual Seasonal Reanalysis (ASR)	Seasonally adjusted following 2013 ASR
Bread	n	n
Cakes and biscuits	y	y
Breakfast cereals	y	y
Other cereal products	y	y
Beef and veal	y	y
Pork	y	y
Lamb and goat	y	y
Poultry	n	n
Other meats	y	y
Fish and other seafood	y	y
Milk	n	n
Cheese	n	n
Ice cream and other dairy products	y	y
Fruit	y	y
Vegetables	y	y
Eggs	n	n
Jams, honey and spreads	n	n
Food additives and condiments	y	y
Oils and fats	n	n
Snacks and confectionery	y	y
Other food products n.e.c.	y	y
Coffee, tea and cocoa	n	n
Waters, soft drinks and juices	y	y
Restaurant meals	n	n
Take away and fast foods	y	y
Spirits	n	n
Wine	n	n
Beer	n	n
Tobacco	y	y
Garments for men	y	y
Garments for women	y	y
Garments for infants and children	y	y
Footwear for men	n	n
Footwear for women	y	y
Footwear for infants and children	y	y
Accessories	y	y
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing and footwear	n	n
Rents	y	y
New dwelling purchase by owner-occupiers	n	n
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	y	y
Property rates and charges	y	y
Water and sewerage	y	y
Electricity	y	y
Gas and other household fuels	y	y
Furniture	y	y
Carpets and other floor coverings	y	y

APPENDIX SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF THE CPI *continued*

SEASONALITY OF CPI
EXPENDITURE CLASSES
continued

TABLE 1 – SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF CPI EXPENDITURE CLASSES
continued

CPI expenditure classes	Seasonally adjusted prior to 2013 Annual Seasonal Reanalysis (ASR)	Seasonally adjusted following 2013 ASR
Household textiles	y	y
Major household appliances	n	n
Small electric household appliances	y	y
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	y	y
Tools and equipment for house and garden	y	y
Cleaning and maintenance products	y	n
Personal care products	y	y
Other non-durable household products	y	y
Child care	y	y
Hairdressing and personal grooming services	n	n
Other household services	n	n
Pharmaceutical products	y	y
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	n	n
Medical and hospital services	y	y
Dental services	y	y
Motor vehicles	n	n
Spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles	n	n
Automotive fuel	y	y(a)
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	n	n
Other services in respect of motor vehicles	y	y
Urban transport fares	y	y
Postal services	n	n
Telecommunication equipment and services	n	n
Audio, visual and computing equipment	n	n
Audio, visual and computing media and services	n	n
Books	y	y(a)
Newspapers, magazines and stationery	y	y
Domestic holiday travel and accommodation	y	y
International holiday travel and accommodation	y	y
Equipment for sports, camping and open-air recreation	n	n
Games, toys and hobbies	y	y
Pets and related products	y	y
Veterinary and other services for pets	y	y
Sports participation	y	y
Other recreational, sporting and cultural services	y	y
Preschool and primary education	y	y
Secondary education	y	y
Tertiary education	y	y
Insurance	y	y
Deposit and loan facilities (direct charges)	n	n
Other financial services	n	n

(a) In using this seasonally adjusted series, care should be exercised because of the difficulties associated with reliably estimating the seasonal pattern.

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

INTERNET **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS website is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.

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