## Wholesalz Prịees.

## CHAPTER I.-PRICES.

## § 1. Wholesale Prices.

1. General.-Information regarding variations in wholesale prices in Melbourne for 1926 and previous years is given herein. The investigation, commenced in 1912, included the collection of prices for years back to 1861 and the computation of index-numbers in connexion therewith. A statement of the results obtained and an explanation of the methods of collection and computation adopted will be found in Labour Report No. 1, pp. 43 to 66.

The data upon which the investigation is based were obtained mainly from reports of Melbourne market prices published in the ordinary press and in special trade reviews. In any case of doubt as to the reliability of the figures, the records thus obtained were verified by reference to well-known business firms dealing in the articles in question. Every care was taken to ensure that the prices quoted for each article referred to a uniform quality, and, in cases where several sources of information were utilized for obtaining prices of single commodities, special precautions were taken to ensure substantial continuity of quality or grade. In most cases, monthly prices were obtained (but where daily or weekly quotations were available, these were adopted), and arithmetic averages for the several years were computed. In regard, however, to a few commodities, such as coal, tea, cotton and wool, since monthly prices were not available for back years, yearly averages, based in each case on reliable data, were secured.

It was at first intended to obtain records on the lines indicated for a uniform list of commodities for the capital city in each State. Owing, however, to the large amount of work involved, and to the difficulty experienced in obtaining regularly the prices of anything like a uniform representative list of commodities from the information published in some of these cities, this idea has for the present been abandoned.
2. Basis.-Retail prices have the advantage that a comparatively small list of commodities suffices to represent a large proportion of the average expenditure. They are, however, subject to the difficulty that their variations depend largely upon local conditions, and it is, therefore, necessary to collect the data over a wide area. Wholesale prices, on the other hand, are fixed usually at one or two centres, but a much larger list of commodities must be covered.

The index-numbers up to the year 1911 are based on the prices of 80 commodities, but since that year the number has been increased to $92 . *$ The methods followed for the computation of the wholesale price indexnumbers are the same as those adopted in regard to retail prices. The commodities included, the units of measurements for which the prices are taken, and the mass-units indicating the relative extent to which each commodity in the units of measurement specified is used or consumed, are shown in the following statement.

[^0]
## Helboutne Wholesale Prices-Commodities included, Units of Heasurement, and " Mass-Units."


group II.

| Branbogs | ** | doz. | 110 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cornsacks |  |  | 250 |
| Woolpacks |  | each | 200 |
| Leather- |  |  |  |
| Waxed Kip . | . | tb. | 600 |
| Waxed Split |  | " | 600 |
| Ltght Crop . . |  | " | 600 |
| Cotton | Taw . | " | 24,000 |
| Wool | Graazy.. | " | 12,200 |
| Twine | Reaper and | * | 150 |
| Tallow | Binder Mutton Prime | ton | 14 |

Groop III.


Grout Iv.

| Ham |  | lb. | 800 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bacon |  | " | 3,200 |
| Cbeese |  | " | 1,500 |
| Butter $\quad$. | Best Fresh. | $\cdots$ | 9,500 |
| Lari . . .. | Bulk ... | " | . 200 |
| Eggs .. .. | Ordinaty | doz. | 1,800 |
| Honey. - . | . . . | lb. | 600 |
| Benswax Miu** |  |  | 40 |
| Condensed Mille |  | ' doz. Ib. | 160 |

Group V.


Grour VI.

| Beef | . | A veruge quality | 100 lbs. | 390 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mutton | $\ldots$ | ") | lb. | 39,000 |
| Veal | . | * |  | 2,000 |
| Lamb | . | " | " | 5,000 |
| Pork | . | " |  | 3,700 |

Group VII.


Group VIII.

| Crenm of Tartar | In kegs | 1 b . | 400 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| carbonate of |  | ton ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\pm$ |
| Saltpetre .. | Reflned | 区" |  |
| Solphur ${ }^{\text {Coptic }}$ | .. | \% | 1 |
| caustie sods $\because$. Alum | Lump .. | cwt. | $t$ |
| Cyanide of $\mathrm{Po}+$ tasssum | Lump.. | 1 b . | 570 |

3. Index-Numbers.-Index-numbers have been computed for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups combined. These indexnumbers are shown in the following table -

Melbourne Wholesale Prices-Index-Numbers, 1861 to 1928, Computed with Year 1911 as Base ( $=1,000$ ).


Note.-The flgures given in this table ate comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reveralble,

The index-numbers in each case have been computed with the prices in the year 1911 as base; in other words, they show the amount which would have had to be expended in each of the years specified in order to purchase what would have cost $£ 1,000$ in 1911 distributed in purchasing the relative quantities (indicated by the mass-units) of the several commodities included in such group, and in all groups respectively. Thus, in the last column the cost of the relative quantities of the various commodities was 1,229 in 1871, and 974 in 1901, as compared with 1,000 in 1911 and 1,832 in 1926. In other words, prices were lower in 1911 than in either 1871 or 1926, and the pur-chasing-power of money in 1911 was accordingly greater. Again, prices were higher in 1911 than in 1901, and the purchasing-power of money in the former year was therefore less.

The general index-number for the year 1926 shows a decrease of 0.7 per cent. compared with that for 1925. In Groups II., VI., and VII. decreases of $19.6,12.7$, and 2.7 per cent. respectively were recorded. All other groups showed increases ranging from 11.4 per cent. in the case of Group III. (Agricultural Produce) to 0.5 per cent. in Group V. (Groceries).

The index-numbers for the full period from 1871 to 1911 (and for 1861 and 1866) are given in Report No. 1, page 48.
4. Quarterly Variations in Price Levels.-The following table gives the index-numbers for the four quarters of 1926 and the first quarter of 1927 : -

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|  |  |  |  |  |  | \% | Jono |  |  |  |
| \% |  | cosy |  | aiv | \% |  |  |  |  |  |
| wexunx xown |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

6. Seasonal Fluctuations.-In order to show the seasonal fluctuations in wholesale prices, index-numbers have been computed for each quarter of the year 1926. These are given in the following table, first, computed with the year 1911 as base, and secondly, with the average prices for the year 1926 as base. Corresponding figures for purchasing-power of money (retail prices of food, groceries and cost of house rent) have been included for comparative purposes.

Melbourne Wholesale and Retail Prices-Quarterly Index-Numbers, 1926.

| Parthulars. | Jon. to March. | Apzil to Јиле. | July to sept. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | Whole Year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wholesals, Price Index-Numbers with 1911 as base $(=t, 000)$ <br>  1026 as base $\{=1,000$ ).. <br> Retall Price (Food, Groceries, and Cost, of House Ren艹̈t) | 1,841 | 1,892 | 1,832 | 1,764 | 1,032 |
|  | 1,841 | 1,80 | 1,82 | 1.704 |  |
|  | 1,005 | - 1,033 | 1,000 | 068 | 1,000 |
| Retail Price ( Index-Numbers with average for 1926 as base ( $=1,000$ ) | 988 | 1,029 | 906 | 987 | 1,000 |

The results show a greater variation in wholesale prices than in retail prices, but in both instances the prices were lowest in the fourth quarter and bigbest in the second quarter.
7. Prices, 1925 and 1926.-In Section 1, Appendix, details are given of the average prices of the particular brands of commodities used in computing the index-numbers in the years 1925 and 1926. Corresponding information for previous years as far back as 1871 was given in the Appendixes to previous Reports.

## § 2. Retail Prices-Food, Groceries, and Rent.

1. General,-In normal circumstances changes in the cost of living due to variations in prices and not to alteration in standard can best be measured by means of index-numbers of prices. A "composite unit," consisting of appropriate quantities of the commodities which enter into general consumption in Australia, and including housing accommodation, has, therefore, been adopted, and a comparison of the value of this composite unit at the prices ruling at any given date with the value determined by means of the prices ruling at some basic date furnishes the retail price indexnumber for the given date, and indicates the proportionate increase or decrease in the amount of money necessary to purchase such a composite unit. This method of computation is usually known as the "aggregate expenditure method." There are other methods of computing index-numbers, "but probably none so satisfactorily combines simplicity of procedure with accuracy
of result. Investigations concerning retail prices are made by this Bureau in respect of the following matters:-
(i.) Monthly variation in the cost of food and groceries in 30 towns.
(ii.) Quarterly variations in retail prices and house rent in 30 towns.
(iii.) Quarterly variations in retail prices of clothing and miscellaneous expenditure in 30 towns.
(iv.) Annual variations in retail prices and house rent in 200 towns:
(v.) Intermittent Housebolders' Budget Inquiries.

In earlier reports the results of comprehensive investigations concerning prices and prices-indexes for past years were published, and an account was given of the methods used in the collection of data and the computation of results. A discussion of the theory upon which the calculation of the index-numbers is based was furnished in Appendixes to Report No. 1, issued in December, 1912. In Appendix 1, to Report No. 9, an endeavour was made to set forth the essentials of the problem and of its solution.

For further particulars concerning the "aggregate expenditure method" of index-numbers, reference may be made to Report No. 6, jages 19 and 20, and to Report No. 12, pages 22 and 23.
2. Cost of Commodities, Standard of Living, and Expenditure on Living. -A change in the " cost of living" may be due to a change in the standard of living, or in the retail price level, or in both; the expenditure on living depends thus on three factors, viz.:-
(i.) The nature of the commodities consumed;
(ii.) The quantities of the commodities consumed; and
(iii.) The prifes of these commodities.

A change in any one of these may produce a clange in the expenditure on living. In order to obtain index-numbers that will satisfactorily measure variation in price level, it is necessary that the particular series of commodities selected, and the relative quantities of these, remain constant. This phase of the subject is dealt with more fully in Labour Report No. 1, Appendix VIII. ; in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 17-18; in Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 27 to 46 ; in Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 127 to 130 ; and in Part II. of Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9.

Notwithstanding the explicit statement of the purpose and scope of these investigations given in the various Labour Reports, misunderstanding in regard thereto is still prevalent. Many persons, having noticed that a different regimen gives a very different aggregate cost, have thought that the computed price-indexes must vary considerably with change of regimen. In Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 127 to 130 , it is shown, by calcnlations based on widely different regimens, that the mode adopted of investigating retail price level is not vitiated by employing a fixed regimen. Where a standard of living, or living wage, has been fixed, the tables can be used as a basis to
determine the variations in the cost of living until such time as the regimen used as a basis for estimation has ceased to be fairly representative of the usage of the community. Should a change be necessary, certain safeguards which have been indicated in Labour Report No. 1, Appendixes VIII. and IX., and further dealt with in Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9 must be applied.
3. The Composite Unit., The 47 items making up the " composite unit" may be divided into four groups, viz., (i.) groceries and bread, (ii.) dairy produce, (iii.) meat, (iv.) housing. The cost of these items covers about 60 per cent. of the total expenditure of a normal family.

Special investigations have been made with reference to variations in the cost of the items and services included in the balance of expenditure, and the results are given in $\S 3$ of this Chapter.

The index-numbers computed on the basis of food, groceries, and housing in the past can be accepted as a fair reflection of the variation in the whole ordinary household expenditure in normal times. The question of procedure in abnormal circumstances was referred to in Labour Report No. 6, pp. 20 to 22 .

The constitution of the "composite unit" is shown hereunder. The "mass-units" represent, to the nearest $1,000,000$, the proportionate consumption by the Australian community of the articles included.

Retail Prices.-Composite Unit.

| Commodity or Service. | Uult of Quantsty. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { "Masg } \text { Masg } \\ & \text { Onlt." } \end{aligned}$ | Commodity or Service. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Untt of } \\ \text { Quantity } \end{gathered}$ | "Mage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| group I.-Groozatrs (includina Brbad). |  |  | Group III--Meat. |  |  |
| 1. Bread | 2 lb . loas | 408 | 26. Beef, elrtotn .. | lb. |  |
| 3. Flour, ominary | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{lb} \mathrm{ib}^{\text {bagz }} \text { b }}$ | ${ }_{30}^{11}$ | 28. Beef, flapk | " | ${ }_{12}^{82}$ |
| 4. Coffeo $\because$. | . | 2 | 29. Beet, shin $\quad \therefore$ | " | 14 |
|  | ", | ${ }_{50}$ |  | " | ${ }_{68}^{24}$ |
|  | ". | 8 |  | " | ¢989 |
| 8. ${ }^{\text {8. }}$ Oammeal .: | " | ${ }_{35}^{79}$ |  | " | ${ }^{39}$ |
| 10. Ratsing :. | ",' | 14 |  |  | 11 |
| 21. Gurrants .. | " | 14 | 36. Beef, brisket, without |  |  |
| 13. Bluec $\because$ | dos. $\mathrm{Bq9}$. | \% | 36. Mutton, log $\quad \because$ | , | ${ }^{2}$ |
| 15. Candles .. |  | ${ }_{64}^{16}$ | 38. Mutton, shoulder ... | " | ${ }^{62}$ |
| 15. Poatitoes $:$ : | $14^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{lbs}$. | ${ }_{64}^{64}$ | 38. Mutton, neck $\quad \therefore$ | ", | ${ }_{40}^{30}$ |
| 18. Onions |  | ${ }_{17}^{68}$ | 40. Mutton, chops, 1oin ${ }^{\text {4, }}$ |  | ${ }_{6}^{62}$ |
| 18. Kerosene |  |  | 41. Mutton, chope, leg | " | ${ }_{91}^{16}$ |
| group il.-Datry Prodeots. |  |  |  | " | 8 |
| 19. Milk <br> 90. Butter <br> 21. Checse <br> 23. Bicon, middte <br> 24. 1kaeon, Bhoukder <br> 25. Ham , |  |  | 46. Port, chops |  | 8 |
|  | . | 15 | Group Iv.-Housima. |  |  |
|  | dozen | 18 |  |  |  |
|  | 6. | 16 | House Accommmoda. |  |  |
|  | " | 8 |  | week | 304 |

Thus inquiry so far as the capital cities are concerned goes back to 1901, and all possible precautions have been taken to ensure accuracy.
4. Other Investigations.-(i.) General.-These are concerned with (1) Annual variations in the price index-numbers for 200 towns, (2) the cost
of living according to householders', budget inquiries, (3) special inquiries as to the cost of food, groceries, and housing in various towns and localities, and (4) the investigation by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage.
(ii.) Price-Indexes for 200 Towns.-An investigation as to variation in price-indexes for 100 Australian towns was carried out for the months of November, 1913, and November, 1914. From 1915 to 1922 the number of towns from which returns were collected annually was increased from 100 to 150 , and from November, 1923, the number was further raised to 200. The results of the investigations for November of each year from 1913 to 1922 were published in various issues of the Report. Prior to 1912 investigations were made concerning the price-indexes in the capital cities only, but for 1912 and subsequent years monthly inquiries have been extended to 30 . towns. The general agreement of the various results shows that the index-numbers published for the capital cities only, for the years prior to 1912, and for the 30 towns for 19$] 2$ and subsequent years, fairly indicate the variations in the cost of food, groceries, and housing in each State and throughout Australia.
(iii.) Householders' Budgets.-The first collection of these was made in 1910-11, and the results, which covered a period of twelve months, were published in December, 1911. A second was made during 1913 for the month of November only, and results were given in a special report, entitled "Labour Report, No. 4, Expenditure on Living in the Commonwealth, November, 1913." In September, 1917, the Government of Western Australia appointed a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the cost of the necessaries of life in that State. Under the authority of this Commission budgets were obtained from householders showing their weekly expenditure in detail. The Commonwealth Statistician undertook the necessary analysis of the returns' and the report, when completed, was forwarded to the Western Australian Government, at whose request it was published in Labour Report No. 9, pp. 63-72.
(iv.) Special Investigations.-During recent years, in connexion with Arbitration Court proceedings, the question has been raised of the cost of living in certain country towns and districts as compared with the cost in the towns usually covered by the investigations of the Bureau. In order to ascertain the necessary particulars, inquiries were made in over 10010 wns and localitios, and index-numbers were computed and submitted to the tribunals concerned.
(v.) Investigations by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage.-In December, 1919, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Commission consisting of three representatives of Employers' Organizations, and three representatives of the Federated Trade Unions, with an independent Chairman. The terms of the Commission and other particulars in regard to findings, etc., are given on page 28.
5. Retail Prices-Capital Cities, $190 \%$ to 1926.-(i.) General.-Index numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities and services included in the investigation, as well as the weighted average for all groups together, are shown for the capital city of each State in the next table. In this table the weighted aggregate expenditure for the whole of the capital cities in 1911 for each group or combination is taken as base ( $=1,000$ ), and the figures for the separate cities give the relative cost of the regimen. These index-numbers are comparable in all respects within the limits of a group or combination, since within such limits they show not only the variations from year to year in each city, but comparisons also as to the relative cost in the different cities for the same year or for different years:-

## Retail Price Index-Numbers-Capital Cities, 1907 to 1826.

The index-numbers glven in the separate groups of the table cannot be compared with each ottier in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing, ind food and groceries, since the weighted average cosi for the six cities tanen together in 1961 in each group or combination is made equal to $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}$.


Groupa I., M., and III, Gombined.--Food and Groderigs.

|  |  | 936 | 089 | 1,166 | 1,898 | 1,703 | 1,820 | 1,732 | 1,785 | 1,867 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sydiney | $\stackrel{+}{+}$ | 925 | 985 | 1,091 | 1,901 | 1,644 | 1,802 | 1,684 | 1,748 | 1,774 |
| Briabane | + | 047 | 1,018 | 1,078 | 1,812 | 1,608 | 1.693 | 1,690 | 1,734 | 1,788 |
| Adelalde | . | 951 | 1,020 | 1,215 | 1,903 | 1.723 | 1,823 | 1,701 | I,840 | 1,869 |
| Perth | $\ldots$ | 1,197 | 1,346 | 1,302 | 1,995 | 1.776 | 1,828 | 1.891 | 1,988 | 1,866 |
| Hobart | .. | 1,010 | 1,058 | 1,212 | 2,025 | 1,704 | 1,863 | 1,849 | 1,810 | 1,868 |
| WFeighted A verage (a) | ** | 955 | 1,000 | 1,144 | 1,902 | 1,684 | 1,805 | 1,732 | 1,785 | 1,829 |

Ggoup IV.-Housing (Weighted Aybrage 4 AND 6 ROOMS).

| Sydney | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 909 | 1,145 | 1,243 | 1,617 | 1,680 | 1,739 | 1,831 | 1,870 | 1,820 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Melbourne | $\ldots$ | + | 744 | 931 | 1,027 | 1,340 | 1,448 | 1,584 | 1,574 | 1,604 | 1,695 |
| Brisbane | + | . | 468 | 610 | 762 | 1,030 | 1,128 | 1,151 | 1,457 | 1,165 | 1,383 |
| Adelaide | $\ldots$ | . | 835 | 1,155 | 1,071 | 1,322 | 1,377 | 1,450 | 1,540 | 1,576 | 1,816 |
| Perth | $\ldots$ | . | 749 | 857 | 963 | 1,209 | 1,256 | 1,294 | 1,311 | 1,340 | 1,400 |
| Hobart |  |  | 681 | 739 | 847 | 1,441 | 1,359 | 1,508 | 1,502 | 1,649 | 1,628 |
| Welghted Avcrate ( $A$ ) |  | $\ldots$ | 813 | 1,000 | 1,082 | 1,410 | 1,486 | 1.558 | 1,615 | 1,647 | 1,677 |

ALL Groups Combingd.-FOod, Groderies, and Housing.

| Sydtey |  |  | 948 | 1,048 | 1,188 | 1,798 | 1,694 | 1,790 | 1,769 | 1,817 | 1,85? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Melbourne | . | * | 857 | 934 | 1,067 | 1,690 | 1,671 | 1,702 | 1,643 | 1,694 | 1,744 |
| Brisbane |  |  | 765 | 885 | 959 | 1,519 | 1,427 | 1,490 | 1,490 | 1,521 | 1,617 |
| Adelalde |  |  | 908 | 1,070 | 1,101 | 1,687 | 1,593 | 1,683 | 1,697 | 1,741 | 1,736 |
| Perth |  |  | 1,029 | 1,182 | 1,175 | 1,700 | 1,581 | 1,627 | 1,673 | 1,714 | 1,717 |
| Hobast |  | + | 870 | 988 | 1,075 | 1,806 | 1.031 | 1,728 | 1,753 | 1,750 | 1,778 |
| Weighted | rage (a) | ** | 000 | t,000 | 1,121 | 1,717 | 1,610 | 1,710 | 1,088 | 1,733 | 1,772 |

Node--As to basis of index-nuembert, ses remanits on pages 13 to 16.
(a) For all capital cities.
(ii.) Groceries ( 18 Commodities).-The index-number for this group was higher in 1926 than in 1925 in all the capital cities. The increase for all cities in 1926 compared with 1925 amounts to 5.0 per cent. ; compared with 1911 there has been an increase of 88.6 per cent. The average cost in 1926 of the commodities included was highest in Sydney and lowest in Melbourne.
(iii.) Dairy Produce (7 Commodities).-TThe index-numbers for this group were higher for 1926 than for 1925 in all the capitals. The index-number for all the cities in 1926 was 7.3 per cent. higher than in 1925 , and 71.7 per cent. higher than in 1911. The average cost in 1926 of the commodities was highest in Sydney and lowest in Brisbane.
(iv.) Meat (21 Cuts or Joints of Butcher's Meat).-The index-numbers for this group were lower in 1926 than in 1925 in all the capital cities. The index-number for all the cities in 1926 was 5.6 per cent. lower than in 1925 ; and 85.2 per cent. higher than in 1911. The average cost for 1926 of the commodities included was highest in Hobart and lowest in Brisbane.
(v.) Food and Groceries (Groups I., II., and III. combined).-The indexnumbers for this group show the aggregate effect of movements in prices of the commodities included, apart from variations in house rent. There was an increase in 1926 as compared with 1925 in all the cities except Perth. Taking the weighted average for all the capitals, the prices of the 46 items of food and groceries specified on page 15 were 2.5 per cent. higher in 1926 than in 1925, and 82.9 per cent. higher than in 1911. The average cost of these items for 1926 was highest in Adelaide and lowest in Melbourne.
(vi.) Housing.-The cost of housing increased in three capital cities during 1926, viz.; Melbourne, Brisbane, and Perth, and decreased in Sydney, Adelaide, and Hobart. The weighted average increase for the six capitals in 1926 compared with 1925 was 1.8 per cent. The increase in cost in 1926 compared with 1911 for the six capitals considered as a whole was 67.7 per cent. In 1926 the cost of housing was greatest in Sydney and lowest in Brisbane.
(vii.) Food, Groceries, and Housing combined.-The weighted average index-numbers for the combined expenditure upon these items show an increase of 2.3 per cent. in 1926 compared with 1925 , and an increase of 77.2 per cent. compared with 1911.

Compared with 1911, the base-year of the period, the weighted average price index-number showed an increase of 77.2 per cent. for 1926 . In 1907 and 1911, the index-number for Perth was higher than for any other capital city. For the year 1921 the index-number for Hobart was the highest, and for 1920 and 1922 to 1926 inclusive the index-number for Sydney was higher than for any other capital city.
6. Change of Basis for Rent Constituent.-From and after the first quarter of 1925, the basis employed in computing the variations in housing costs has been amended to accord with a resolution of the Conference of Statisticians of Australia and New Zealand, held in Adelaide in August, 1924. The conclusion then reached was that "for purposes of computing price-levels in respect of rent, it is desirable that houses of four and five rooms only be taken into account."
$\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{p}}$ to the present time the practice followed in computing the retail price index-number has been to take into account the rentals of all houses ranging from those of three rooms and under to those of seven rooms and upwards. In respect to rent this practice is, to some extent, a departure from the principle adopted with regard to prices of food and groceries, i.e., that of taking the price of the predominant type of commodity, inasmuch as the rent of houses of other than the predominant type has been included. The Ceusus of 1921 disclosed the fact that while houses having five rooms predominated in some towns, in others the houses of four rooms predominated. Houses of four rooms represented 24 per cent. of the total dwellings, while those of five rooms represented 29 per cent: the two types together representing 53 per cent. of the total. While the tables hitherto published which included rent of all houses will in future be replaced by those including rent of houses of four and five rooms, the preparation of index-numbers for food, groceries and rent of all houses in the 30 towns of the Commonwealth will be continued for the use of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the parties interested in Awards and Variations made by that Court, and the results will be published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics.
7. Retail Prices, Thirty Towns, 1921 to 1926.-The following tables give index-numbers representing the variations in the cost of food and groceries ( 46 commodities), in 30 of the more important towis in Australia at yearly, quarterly, and monthly periods for the years specified. In addition, indexnumbers are given showing for the years specified the quarterly and yearly variations in house rents and in the combined cost of food, groceries, and bousing. As explained on pp. 31 and 32 of Labour Report No. 6, these are now computed to the same base as the index-numbers relating to the six capital cities, which go back to the year 1901.

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| ＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  |





| odrendland－Index－Nusibers， |  |  |  |  |  | Soutn austrama－Indsa－Nombers． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 宮 | 謉 |  |  | 管 |  | 域 |  | 景 | 哀 |  |  |

[^1]Retail Price Index－Numbers 30 Towns 1922 to 1926：Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base（b）$(=1,000)$－conlenued．

| ＊ | Westers a UStralla－Index－Nowibers． |  |  |  |  |  | TASMANIA－TNDEX－NU＊BERS． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 荢 | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{0}{1} \\ & \frac{8}{8} \\ & \text { 坒 } \\ & \text { 4 } \end{aligned}$ | 若 |  |  | 析 | \％ \％ \％ |  | 空 | 宮安 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 兑 } \\ & \frac{8}{9} \\ & \dot{\theta} \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | ＂${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {\％}}$ |  |  |

FOOD AKd Grookrirs（ 46 Conmoditirs）．

| 1022 | 1，776 | 1，995 |  | 1，856 | 1，840 | 1，828 | 1，794 | 1，709 |  |  | 1，842 | 1，774 | 1，884 | 1，688 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 192 | 1，828 | 2，101 | 1，102 | 1，840 | 1，018 | 1，861 | 1，883 | 1，820 | 1，883 | 1，855 | 1，053 | 1，894 | 1，805 | 1，808 |
| 1924 | 2，801 | 2，122 | 1，916 | 1，940 | 1，085 | 1，918 | 1，8419 | 1，830 | 1，879 | 1，864 | 2，016 | 1，253 | 1，732 | 1，738 |
| 1025 | 1，938 | 2，144 | 2，013 | 2，009＇ | 2，037 | 1，085 | 1，810 | 1，795 | 1，821 | 1，849 | 2，046 | 1，817 | 1，785 | 1，791 |
| 1926 | 1，866 | 2，124 | 2，018 | 2，008 | 2，009 | 1，902 | 1，668 | 1，843 | 1，899 | 1，885 | 2，084 | 1，873 | 1，820 | 1，837 |
| 1925 18t Qtr． | 1，905 | 2，156 | 1，950 | 2，004 | 2，043 | 1，987 | 1，786 | 1，774 | 1，744 | 1，833 | 1，906 | 1，791 | 1，737 | 1，742 |
| ？nd | 2，019 | 2，167 | 2，079 | 2，084 | 2，088 | 2，088 | 1，700 | 1，783 | 1，785 | 1，884 | 2，038 | 1，700 | 1，784 | 1，789 |
| 3 rd | 1，940 | 2，149 | 2，039 | 2，001 | 2，094 | 1，969 | 1，821 | 1，801 | 1，859 | 1，804 | 2，071 | 1，898 | 1，810 | 1，818 |
| 4th | 1，548 | 2，114 | 1，985 | 1，945 | 2，003 | 1，868 | 1，845 | 1，823 | 1，805 | 1，863 | 2，078 | 1，850 | 1，810 | 1，818 |
| 3026 | 1，854 | 2，121 | 1，901 | 1，932 | 1，989 | 1，8 | 1，879 | 1，820 | 1，902 | 1，880 | 2，089 | 1，872 | 1，808 | 1，816 |
|  | 1，040 | 2，182 | 2，095 | 2，057 | 2，053 | 1，973 | 1，011 | 1，805 | 1，946 | 1，915 | 2，118 | 1，016 | 1，888 | 1，893 |
|  | 1，801 | 2，138 | 2，010 | 2，037 | 9，012 | 1，000 | 1，800 | 1，862 | 1，806 | 1，889 | 2，085 | 1，871 | 1，820 | 1，827 |
|  | 1，807 | 2，057 | 1，974 | 1，008 | 1，982 | 1，845 | 1，822 | 1，789 | 1，853 | 1，858 | 2，050 | 1，824 | 1，803 | 1，810 |
| 1920. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jnnuary | 1，802 | 2，000 | 1，949 | 1，881 | 1，859 | 1，840 | 1,884 1,876 | 1，819 | 1，910 | 1808 | 2，087 | 1，878 | 1，794 | 1，803 |
| Nebruaty | 1，879 | 2,124 2,150 | 2,007 2,018 | 1,097 1,087 | 1，590 2，010 | 1，910 | 1,870 1.881 | 1.816 1.842 | 1,906 1,802 | 1，881 | 2，076 | 1，884 | 1，786 | 1，794 |
| Alarsit April | 1,881 1,043 | 2,150 2,174 | 2，018 | 1，987 | 2，010 2，003 | 1,917 1,975 | 1,881 1,019 | 1，842 | 1，802 | 1，801 | 2,084 2,109 | 1，878 | 1,842 1,897 | 1,847 1,002 |
| May | 1，962 | 2，101 | 4，108 | 2，069 | 2，060 | 1，093 | 1，913 | 1，004 | 1，962 | 1，918 | 2，127 | 1，920 | 1，893 | 1，808 |
| June | 1，914 | 2，181 | 2，001 | 2，072 | 2，036 | 1，951 | 1，901 | 1，880 | 1，930 | 1，916 | 2，119 | 1，905 | 1，873 | 1，880 |
| July | 1，897 | 2，181 | 2，042 | 2，002 | 2，028 | 1，936 | 1，882 | 1，873 | 1，921 | 1，8190 | 2，101 | 1，800 | 1，841 | 1，849 |
| August | 1，868 | 2，130 | 2，009 | 2，049 | 2，013 | 1，906 | 1，85t | 1，804 | 1，889 | 1，891 | 2，088 | 1，808 | 1，810 | 1，827 |
| Septomber | 1，818 | 9，092 | 1，990 | 2，005 | 1，096 | 1，858 | 1，843 | 1，848 | 1，878 | 1，876 | 2，064 | 1，855 | 1，708 | 1，805 |
| Octoler | 1，812 | 2，048 | 1，975 | 2，003 | 1，088 | 1，848 | 1，814 | 1，810 | 1，862 | 1，847 | 2，027 | 1，894 | 1，775 | 1，789 |
| November | 1，803 | 2，063 | 1，974 | 1，908 | 1，983 | 1，842 | 1，811 | 1，774 | 1，832 | 1，838 | 2，020 | 1，810 | 1，801 | 1，807 |
| jucember | 1，807 | 2，060 | 1，074 | 1，004 | 1，977 | 1，845 | 1，842 | 1，784 | 1，865 | 1，889 | 2，096 | 1，838 | 1，832 | 1，841 |

Hodsino（WEIAHTED AVBRAGE 4 AND 6 ROOMS）．

| 1922 |  | 1，250 | 944 |  | 1，114 | 1，251 | 1，180 | 1，360 | 1，176 |  |  | 810 | 1，180 | 1，488 | 1，393 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1923 |  | 1，294 | 943 | 1，12t | 1，154 | 1，344 | 1，252 | 1，503 | 1，247 | 1，200 | 1，238 | 810 | 1，384 | 1，553 | 1，491 |
| 1994 |  | 1，311 | 019 | 1，330 | 1，158 | 1，949 | 1，948 | 1，592 | 1，272 | 1，300 | 1，277 | 810 | 1，449 | 1，615 | 1，551 |
| 1925 |  | 1，340 | 808 | L，403 | 1，167 | 2，398 | 1，293 | 1，644 | 1， 319 | 1，3351 | 1， 2,247 | 810 | 1，595 | 1，647 | 1，380 |
| 1926 |  | 1，469 | 897 | 1，403 | 1，156 | 1，409 | 1，400 | 1，628 | 1，302 | 1，284 | 1，240 | 648 | 1，470 | 1，677 | 1，822 |
| 1925 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1at Qtr. } \\ & \text { 2nd } \\ & \text { 9ed } \\ & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { 4t } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1，385 | 915 | 1，304 | 1，167 | 1，344 | 1，289 | 1，746 | 1，935 | 1，311 | 1，29 | 81 | 1，559 | 1，644 | 1，685 |
|  |  | 1，335 | 300 | 1，411 | 1，167 | 1，413 | 1，289 | 1，717 | 1，321 | 1，311 | 1，804 | 810 | 1，539 | 1，647 | 1，587 |
|  |  | 1，950 | 894 | 1，408 | 1，167 | 1，418 | 1，801 | 1，577 | 1，310 | ］，968 | 1，208 | 810 | 1，448 | 1，644 | 1，588 |
|  |  | 1，339 | 881 | 1，408 | 1，167 | 1，421 | 1，291 | 1，556 | 1，310 | 1308 | 1，181 | 810 | 1，435 | 1，663 | 1，690 |
| 1996 | 1st Qtr． | 1，461 | 910 | 1，396 | 1，141 | 1，410 | 1，994 | 1，624 | 1，309 | 1，288 | 1，245 | 676 | 1，471 | 1，070 | 1，815 |
|  | 2nd | 1，472 | 801 | 1，801 | 1，102 | 1，408 | 1，402 | 1，505 | 1，309 | 1，283 | 1，232 | 676 | 1，452 | 1，679 | 1，024 |
|  | 3 ral ： | 1，476 | 843 | 1，395 | 1，102 | 1，408 | 1，406 | 1，638 | 1，309 | 1，302 | 1，228 | ． 613 | 1，477 | 1，678 | 1，024 |
|  | 4th＂ | 1，466 | 895 | 1，429 | 1，169 | 1，408 | 1，397 | 1，654 | 1，288 | 1，258 | 1，256 | 628 | 1，479 | 1，680 | 1，625 |

Food，Grogeries，and Hogsing．

| 1922 |  | 1，581 | 1，000 |  | 1，577 | 1，019 | 1，585 | 1，631 | 1，509 |  |  | 1，454 | 1，551 | 1，010 | 1，577 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1923 |  | 1，627 | 1，000 | 1，046 | 1，582 | 1，705 | 1，632 | 1，728 | 1，605 | 1，652 | 1，619 | 1，524 | 1，678 | 1，710 | 1，689 |
| 1924 |  | 1，073 | 1，070 | 1，698 | 1，646 | 1，746 | 1，074 | 1，753 | 1，625 | 1，062 | 1，043 | 1，504 | 1，701 | 1，688 | 1.6018 |
| 1925 |  | 1，714 | 1，076 | 1，785 | 1，603 | 1809 | 1，713 | 1，750 | 1，616 | 1，640 | 1，023 | 1，582 | 1，698 | 1，733 | 1，715 |
| 1928 |  | 1，717 | 1，684 | 1，787 | 1，687 | 1，784 | 1，713 | 1，778 | 1，640 | 1，658 | 1，643 | 1，545 | 1，720 | 1，772 | t，756 |
| 1926 | 1st Qtr． | 1，729 | 1，690 | 1，741 | 1，690 | 1，780 | 1，725 | 1，771 | 1，609 | 2.581 | 1，632 | 1.551 | 1，704 | 1，702 | 1，683 |
|  | 2nd | 1．762 | 1，085 | 1，898 | 1，740 | 1，836 | 1，157 | 1，768 | 1，610 | 1，607 | 1，085 | 1，577 | 1，701 | 1，733 | 1，715 |
|  | 9 rd | 1，719 | 1，678 | 1，802 | 1，688 | 1，839 | 1，718 | 1，729 | 1，616 | 1，074 | 1，618 | 1，598 | 1，686 | 1，747 | 1，780 |
|  | 4th | 1，045 | 1，651 | 1，708 | 1，653 | 1，784 | 1，651 | 1，737 | 1，680 | 1，607 | 1，607 | 1，602 | 1，694 | 1，751 | 1，755 |
| 1026 | 1st Qtr． | 1，706 | 1，606 | 1，788 | 1，635 | 1，772 | 1，703 | 1，783 | 1，682 | 1，671 | 1，642 | 1，654 | 1，721 | 1，756 | 1.740 |
|  | and | 1，764 | 1，697 | 1，831 | 1，721 | 1，811 | 1，758 | 1，792 | 1，675 | 1，099 | 1，658 | 1，577 | 1，742 | 1，810 | 1，792 |
|  | 31d＂ | 1，716 | 1，670 | 1，779 | 1，708 | 1，785 | 1，714 | 1，777 | 1，054 | 1，672 | 1，641 | 1，582 | 1，729 | 1，700 | 1，751 |
|  | 4th＂， | 1，670 | 1，621 | 1，770 | 1，683 | 1，767 | 1，677 | 1，759 | 1，509 | 1，630 | 1，632 | 1，516 | 1，695 | 1，757 | 1，742 |

（a）The Towns of MIdland Junction（W，A．），Zoehan（Tas．），and Beaconsfleld（Tas．），were replaced in 1028 by
（隹）See note at head of page 17．Burnle（Tas．），and Devonport（Tas．）． Northam（W．A．），Burnle（Tas．），and Devonport（Tas．）．

In so far as they relate to the capital cities the index－numbers in these tables are comparable in every respect with those given on page 18 for the respective groups，and where they relate to the same period are identical in both tables．
－The index－numbers in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with one another in order to show the relative cost of（say）housing and food and groceries，since the weighted average cost in 1911 is in each case made equal to 1,000 ．

The last columns in each of the tables above refer to the weighted average for the 30 towns．The method of computing these weighted average index－ numbers is explained in Report No．1，page 35．The population weights used in the computations for 1923 and subsequent years were as follows ：－

## Population Weights Used for Different Towns．

| New South Wales． |  | victorta． |  | Queenslind． |  | South Australia． |  | Western Australia |  | Tasmanian |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Town． | 喜 | Town． |  | Town． |  | Town． | 家 | Town． | 突 | Town． | 客 |
| Syduey ．． | 899 | Melbourne | 768 | Brisbane | 210 | Adelalde | 255 | Perth ，etc． | 155 | Ho bart |  |
| Newcastle | 84 | Ballarat ．． |  | Twoomba |  | Kadina，etc | 13 | Kalg＇lie，etc | 19 | Launceston | 24 |
| Broken Flll | 26 | Iendigo ．． | 30 | Rockhan＇tu |  | Pt．Pirle | 10 | Northam |  | Burnle ．．． | ${ }_{5}$ |
| Goulburn <br> Bathurst |  | W＇nambo＇il |  | Warwick |  | Peterbor＇gh |  | （ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bun bury } \\ & \text { Geraldton }\end{aligned}$ |  | Dueenst＇mit | 8 |

The weights used are based on the 1921 Census populations，and repre－ sent，to the nearest 1,000 ，the actual populations at that date．

8．Relative Retail Prices， 30 Towns，Food and Groceries and Housing．－ （i．）General．－The figures in the next table represent the relative index－ numbers for the years 1924 to 1926 for the 30 towns in respect of which particulars are regularly collected，comparing expenditure on food and groceries and housing separately with the total expenditure on food， groceries，and housing．These index－numbers are comparable in all respects． For each year the first column gives the relative expenditure on groceries and food；the second，the relative expenditure on housing；while the remaining．column relates to food and groceries combined with housing．

Index-Numbers, 30 Towps, showing ReIative Expenditare on Food and Groceries and on Housing (4 and 5 rooms) separately, and on these Items combined. Basis of Table = Weighted Average Expenditure on Food, Groceries, and Housing (4 and 5 rooms) in the Six Capital Cities in $1911=1,000$.


Expenditure in each town for food, groceries, and housing was multiplied by a number representing the population of the town, and a weighted result for all towns was thus computed. The weighte used are given on page 23. The relative expenditure in each town for ( $a$ ) food and groceries, (b) housing, and (c) food, groceries, and housing combined, is shown, the base being the
weighted average expenditure in the six capital cities for $1911=1,000$. Therefore, in each horizontal line for each year the sum of the index-number for food and groceries and that for rent is equal to the index-number for food, groceries, and bousing combinod. The items in the table are comparable in all respects, and in addition show the proportionate cost of food and groceries and of housing. For example, taking the last line but one in the table for the year 1926, the weighted average expenditure for all the towns on food, groceries, and housing being $£ 1.756$, the expenditure on food and groceries
 owo latter amounts being $£ 1,756$. In addition to showing the relative cost of food and grocerics and house rent (for different classes of houses) in each fown individually, the table also furnislies comparisons as to the relative cost of these items as between the several towns. Thus, taking food and grocerios only for 1926, commodities which would cost 11,166 in Sydney can be purchased for $£ 1,108$ in Melbourne, or $£ 1,167$, in Adelaide. Again, taking the combined expenditure on food, groceries, and house rent, an expenditure of $\mathfrak{£ 1 , 7 4 4}$ in Melbourne is equivalent to $£ 1,852$ in Sydney, $£ 1,736$ in Adelaide, $£ 1,664$ in Kalgoorlie, or $£ 1,784$ in Geraldton.

The mdex-numbers are reversible, and may be used for comparisons between any of the towns included. Thus, if the average weekly rental of four and five-roomed houses in Melbourne is 22 s .10 d . and the average rental of similar houses in Bendigo is required, the rental in Melboarne must be multiplied by the index-number for housing in Bendigo and divided by the index-number for Melbourne; 22s. $10 \mathrm{~d} . \times \frac{449}{68 C}=16 \mathrm{~s} .1 \mathrm{~d}$.
(ii.) Food and Croceries.-The weighted average of the five towns was below the weighted average for all towns for 1926 in Victoria and Queensland, and above it in the other States.
(iii.) Housing.-As regards housing accommodation, Sydney, Goulburn, Newcastle, Melbourne and Hobart are the most expensive, while Queenstown and Mt. Gambier are the cheapest towns.
(iv.) Food and Groceries and Housing combined.-The average cost of food, groceries, and housing in 1926 was greatest in Sydney, followed by Goulburn, Noweastle and Northam, and was least in Mt. Gambier and Kadina.
9. Retail Price Index-Nunbers in Terms of Currency.-In each section of the next table the average cost for the six capital cities in the year 1911 has been taken as base $=20 \mathrm{~s}$. The figures measure the variations in the cost of the regimen referred to on page 15 from year to year in each city separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several cities in each year (in the horizontal lines). Thus, 21 s. Ork. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to $17 \mathrm{~s} .4 d$. in Brisbane, or 18s. 9d. in Hobart, while 34 s .5 d . in Melbourne for the last quarter of 1926 was equivalent to 15 s . 4 d . in Brisbane in 1907, or 23s. 3d. in Perth in 1911.

Retail Pricas-Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year specified from $180 \%$ to 1926 to purchase in each Capital City what would have cost on the average f1 in 1811 in the Capitals regarded as a whole.

|  | Year. | Sydney. | Melb'ae. . | Brisbane. | Adelaide. | Perth. | Hobart. | Weighted $A$ verage of 6 Capltal Citter. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food ano Grooerles (46 Commoditirs). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | s. $d$. | 8. ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ | s. d. | s. d. | 8. $d$. | s. d. | *. ${ }^{\text {d }}$. |
| 1907 |  | 189 | 18 6 | 1811 | 19 0) | 2311 | $20 \quad 2$ | 191 |
| 1911 | $\cdots$ | 199 | 18 8 | 204 | 205 | 2611 | 212 | 20 0a |
| 1020 |  | 430 | 411 | 41 | 428 | 410 | 433 | 420 |
| 1921 | $\cdots$ | 380 | 380 | 363 | 381 | 40 0 | 406 | 380 |
| 1922 | ${ }^{+}$ | 34 J | 3211 | 32 2 | 346 | 356 | 3511 | 338 |
| 1923 | $\cdots$ | 365 | 361 | 3310 | 366 | 367 | 373 | 361 |
| 1924 | + | 348 | 338 | 3310 | 3510 | 3710 | 370 | 348 |
| 1925 |  | 358 | 350 | 348 | 3610 | 389 | 362 | 358 |
| 1928 | ** | 374 | 356 | 359 | 375 | 374 | 374 | 387 |
| 1926 | 1st Qtt. | 369 | 350 | 356 | 373 | 371 | 377 | $36 \quad 2$ |
|  | 2nd Qtr. | 381 | 372 | 357 | 394 | 3810 | 383 | 379 |
| " | 3rd Qtr. | $37 \quad 3$ | $\begin{array}{ll}35 & 2\end{array}$ | 3511 | 369 | 373 | 372 | 365 |
| " | 4th Qtr. | 373 | 347 | 361 | 362 | $30 \quad 2$ | 365 | 36 |

House Rent (Weighted average 4 and 5 Rooms Combined).

| 1907 |  | 195 | 1411 | 9 | 3 | 168 | 150 | 13 3 | 16 | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1911 |  | 2211 | $18 \quad 7$ |  | 2 | 231 | 172 | 149 | 20 | 0 a |
| 1920 |  | 3010 | $25 \quad 5$ | 20 | 4 | 2410 | 2211 | $28 \quad 5$ | 26 | 11 |
| 1921 |  | 324 | 2610 |  | 7 | 265 | $24 \quad 2$ | 2810 | 28 | 2 |
| 1922 |  | 337 | 2810 |  | 7 | 276 | 251 | 272 | 28 | 9 |
| 1923 | $\cdots$ | 349 | 308 | 23 | 0 | 290 | 2511 | 301 | 31 | 1 |
| 1924 | $\cdots$ | 367 | 318 | 23 | 2 | 3010 | 263 | 3110 | 32 | 4 |
| 1925 | . | 375 | 321 | 23 | 4 | 316 | 2610 | 330 | 32 | 11 |
| 1826 | - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 368 | 3311 | 26 | 8 | 304 | 295 | 327 | 33 | 7 |
| 1926 | 1st Qtr. | 365 | 337 | 26 | 8 | 307 | 293 | 326 | 33 | 5 |
|  | 2nd Qtr. | 367 | 340 | 26 | 8 | 307 | 295 | 3111 | 33 | 7 |
|  | 3rd Qtr. | 367 | 34 ( | 26 | 8 | 300 | 296 | 329 | 33 | 7 |
| " | 4th Qtr. | 307 | 341 | 26 | 8 | 301 | 294 | 331 | 33 | 7 |

Food, Groceries, and House Rent Combined.

| 1907 |  | 190 | 17 | 2 | J5 | 4 | 18 | 2 | 20 | 7 | 17 | 7 | 18 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1911 | $\cdots$ | 210 | 18 | 8 | 17 | 4 |  | 5 | 23 | 3 | 18 | 9 | 20 | Oa |
| 1020 |  | 385 | 35 | 3 | 33 | 3 | 35 | 11 | 34 | 2 | 37 | 8 | 36 | 4 |
| 1921 |  | 3510 | 33 | 10 | 30 | 5 | 33 | 9 | 34 | 0 | 36 | 1 | 34 | 4 |
| 1922 | . | 3310 | 31 | 5 | 28 | 6 | 31 | 10 | 31 | 7 | 32 | 7 | 32 | 2 |
| 1923 |  | 3510 |  | 0 |  | 10 | 33 | 8 | 32 | ${ }^{6}$ | 34 | 7 | 34 | 2 |
| 1924 |  | 355 | 32 | 10 | 29 | 10 | 33 | 11 | 33 | 6 | 35 | 1 | 33 | 9 |
| 1925 |  | 364 | 33 | 11 | 30 | 5 | 34 | 10 | 34 | 3 | 35 | 0 | 34 | 8 |
| 1926 |  | 371 | 34 | 11 | 32 | 4 | 34 | 9 | 34 | 4 | 35 | 7 | 35 | 5 |
| 1926 | Ist Qtr. | 307 | 34 | 6 | 32 | 2 | 34 | 9 | 34 | 1 |  | 8 | 35 | 1 |
| " | 2nd Qtr. | 376 | 36 | 0 | 32 | 2 | [6 | 1 | 35 | 3 |  | 10 | 36 | 2 |
|  | 3rd Qte. | 370 | 34 | 9 | 32 | 5 | 34 | 3 | 34 | 4 | 35 | 7 | 35 | 4 |
| .. | 4th Qtr | 370 | 34 | 5 | 32 | 7 | \%3 | 11 | 33 | 7 | 35 | 2 | 35 | 2 |

(c) Rase of each Section.
10. Price Details, 1926.-The summarized results of price-movements are published quarterly, and the attual prices of food and groceries for each month are published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics. Full information with regard to huuse rents is published annually. In appendexes to Report No. 1, particuiars were given of prices and house rents in the capital cities in each year from 1901 to 1911, and in appendixes to Report No. 2, similar particulars were given of prices and house rents in 1912 for each of the 30 towns from which returns are collected.

Corresponding data for subsequent years were given in the Reporta specified :-1913, Report No. 5; 1914 and 1915, No. 6 ; 1916, No. 7 ; 1917, No. $8 ; 1918$, No. $9 ; 1919$, No. $10 ; 1920$, No. $11 ; 1921$, No. $12 ; 1922$; No. 13; 1923, No. $14 ; 1924$, No. $15 ; 1925$, No. 16 ; and 1926 in this Report.
11. Comparisons with previous years.-The following tables show for each capital city (i.) the total variation per cent. in the cost of food, groceries, and housing combined for 1926, as compared with preceding years; and (ii.), the amount of such variation due to (a) prices of food and groceries, and (b) house rent. The sum of the percentages for any year and city in the second and third sections of the table is equal to the corresponding total percentage in the first section. 'Thus, the total percentage of increase in cost of food, groceries, and house rent in Sydney for 1926 compared with 1907 is 95.27 per cent., of which percentage 61.31 is due to increased cost of food and groceries, and 33.96 to increase in house rents.

Variation per cent. in Price Index-Numbers, Capital Cities, in 1926, compared with years specified.

| Year. | Sydoey. | Melbourae | Brisbane. | Adelatde. | Perth. | Hobart. | Wefghted A verage for 6 Capltal Clttes. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Variation dee to Food, Groorrtes; and Housing (4 and 5 Rooms Combingd).

| 1907 | $\cdots$ | 95.27 | 103.49 | 111.37 | 91.30 | 66.85 | 109.23 | 95.05 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1911 | $\because$ | 76.70 | 86.85 | 80.99 | 62.21 | 47.69 | 89.55 | 75.60 |
| 1914 | $\cdots$ | 55.81 | 63.54 | 68.55 | 49.55 | 46.13 | 65.41 | 56.71 |
| 1921 | $\cdots$ | 3.30 | 3.19 | 6.48 | 2.91 | 0.97 | -1.55 | 2.25 |
| 1922 | $\cdots$ | 9.30 | 11.07 | .13 .28 | 8.95 | 8.60 | 9.04 | 8.83 |
| 1923 | $\cdots$ | 3.46 | 2.52 | 8.56 | 3.14 | 5.48 | 2.92 | 2.69 |
| 1924 | $\because$ | 4.67 | 6.17 | 8.53 | 2.30 | 2.60 | 1.44 | 4.03 |
| 1925 | $\cdots$ | 1.79 | 3.00 | 6.34 | -0.28 | 0.18 | 1.61 | 1.31 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Variation Due to Pricgs of Food and Grocbries.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1907 | $\cdots$ | 61.31 | 61.85 | 68.65 | 63.12 | 40.57 | 60.94 | 61.30 |
| 1911 | $\cdots$ | 52.29 | 56.11 | 55.60 | 49.54 | 27.93 | 53.94 | 52.24 |
| 1914 | $\cdots$ | 37.36 | 40.01 | 46.20 | 35.18 | 29.97 | 38.11 | 38.61 |
| 1921 | $\cdots$ | -1.09 | -4.69 | -1.01 | -1.38 | -4.77 | -5.44 | -2.38 |
| 1922 | $\cdots$ | 6.05 | 5.17 | 7.87 | 5.69 | 3.56 | 2.84 | 5.75 |
| 1923 | $\cdots$ | 1.62 | -1.04 | 3.98 | 1.69 | 1.45 | 0.18 | 1.16 |
| 1924 | $\cdots$ | 4.76 | 3.41 | 4.10 | 2.85 | -0.94 | 0.68 | 3.86 |
| 1925 | $\cdots$ | 2.79 | 0.97 | 2.20 | 1.02 | -2.65 | 9.06 | 1.85 |

Varlation def to House Rents (4 and 5 Rooms Combined).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1907 | $\cdots$ | 33.96 | 41.64 | 42.72 | 28.18 | 26.28 | 41.29 | 33.75 |
| 1911 | $\because$ | 24.41 | 30.74 | 31.39 | 12.67 | 19.76 | 35.61 | 23.36 |
| 1914 | $\because$ | 18.45 | 23.53 | 22.35 | 14.37 | 16.16 | 27.30 | 18.10 |
| 1921 | $\cdots$ | 4.39 | 7.88 | 7.49 | 4.29 | 5.74 | 3.89 | 4.63 |
| 1922 | $\because$ | 3.25 | 5.90 | 5.41 | 3.26 | 5.04 | 6.20 | 3.08 |
| 1923 | $\cdots$ | 1.84 | 3.56 | 4.58 | 1.45 | 4.03 | 2.72 | 1.53 |
| 1924 | $\cdots$ | -0.09 | 2.76 | 4.43 | 0.55 | 3.54 | 0.76 | 0.17 |
| 1925 | $\cdots$ | -1.00 | 2.03 | 4.14 | -1.30 | 2.83 | -0.45 | -0.54 |

[^2]
## § 3. Food, \&c., Clothing and Miscellaneous.

1. General.-The Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, which met in 1919-1920, was appointed to inquire into and report upon the following matters:-
(i) The actual cost of living at the present time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife and three children under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amounts which make up that cost.
(ii) The actual corresponding cost of living during each of the last five years.
(iii) How the basic wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing-power of money.

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

Royal Commission on Basic Wage-Cost of Living, ist November, 1820.

| Particulars, | Melbourne. | Sydney. | Brislande. | Adelaide. | Perth. | Hobart. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | \& s. d. | $\mathrm{f}^{8} 8 . d$. | £ s. $d$. | ¢ s.d. | £ 8. d. | \& s. d. |
| Rent | 106 | 120 | 0170 | 0196 | 0190 | 0190 |
| Food | 266 |  | $2 \begin{array}{lll}2 & 3 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 7 & 2\end{array}$ | 2411 | 2811 |
| Clothing | 190 | 170 | 130 | 188 | 179 | $1{ }^{1} 92$ |
| Miscellaneous. | 1010 | 114 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 1\end{array}$ | 123 | 01910 |
| Total | 5166 | 5171 | 562 | 5161 | 51311 | 51611 |

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

Royal Commission on Basic Wage-Cost of Commodities, etc., 1814 to 1820.

| Years. | Melbourne. | Sydney. | Brisbane. | Adelatde. | Perth, | Holvart, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ 3. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | E s. d. | £ s.d. | 1 s. d. | ¢ s. d. | f. s. d. |
| 1914 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 7 & 9\end{array}$ | 31211 | $3 \begin{array}{lll}3 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | 3112 | 3129 | $3{ }^{3} 869$ |
| 1915 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 16 & 9\end{array}$ | 416 | $31] 3$ | 3190 | 3171 | 3151 |
| 1916 | 3175 | 446 | 31310 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 19 & 7\end{array}$ | 412 | 3156 |
| 1917 | $4 \begin{array}{lll}4 & 2 & 2\end{array}$ | 498 | 3193 | 432 | 4.42 | $\begin{array}{llll}4 & 4 & 10\end{array}$ |
| 1918 | 4810 | 4148 | 460 | 41011 | $4{ }^{4} 92$ | 4886 |
| 1919 | 4185 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 5 & 3\end{array}$ | 41510 | 526 | 5009 | 5004 |
| 1920 | 516 G | 5171 | 562 | 5161 | 51311 | 51611 |

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

Reference was made to the findings of this Commission in Report No. 11, pp. 28 and 29. In answer to the third clause of the inquiry, the Commissiou recommended that "a Bureau of Labour should be organized from existing members of the Public Service, which should ascertain from time to time the rise and fall in the purchasing-power of money in relation to the reasouable standard of comfort for the typical family (i.e., such a family as is described in Clause 1)." This suggestion was adopted by the Government, the Commonwealth Statistician was consulted as to methods, and the duty of carrying out the recommendation was entrusted to the Bureau of Census and Statistics.
2. Methods Adopted.-The Commission was concerned principally with ascertaining variations in the cost of the regimen adopted, which is described in the "Indicator List" published in the Report. It appeared, however, that the usefulness of the investigations by this Bureau would have been somewhat limited if confined in the way suggested by the Commission, and it was deeided, therefore, to apply to a more detailed inquiry the method of index-numbers already used in the investigations into variations in the cost of food, groceries and housing. As will be shown later, the index-numbers may be used to measure accurately from time to time the rise and fall in prices in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family as outlined by the Commission, as well as for the determination of variations in any standard fixed by previous investigations or which may be tixed in the future.

The ordinary expenditure of a household has been grouped under four heads-(i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Clothing; (iv) Other Requirements.

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

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

[^3]With regard to miscellaneous expenditure, inquiries were made regarding cost of fuel and light, household utensils, drapery, crockery, and other items in the "Indicator Lists", and the aggregate expenditure thereon has beeu computed in the same manner as that for clothing.

The item "groceries (not food)" has been omitted from miscellaneous expenditure, though it was so described by the Cominission, as the indexnumbers already published by this Bureau cover the articles allowed for under this heading, such as soap, starch. blue, \&c.
3. Base.-For comparative purposes, it was necessary to fix some period as base. In the case of index-numbers for food, groceries, and housing, already published, the year 1911.was selected. For the new index-numbers, covering all items of household expenditure, November, 1914, was adopted owing to the difficulty of securing information with regard to prices of clothing and miscellaneous items for earlier years. While the index-numbers for 1914 in the following tables relate to the month of November, they may he accepted as typical of conditions immediately preceding the war. For baso the weighted average cost for the six capital cities has been taken, and the aggregate expenditure in November, 1914, made equal to 1,000 .
4. Variations-Thirty Towns.-The investigations have been extended to the 30 towns for the months of November, 1921, and May, Angust and November, 1922, and quarterly for the year 1923 and subsequently. The task of securing information for previous years as to prices of clothing and miscellaneous requirements in towns other than the capitals was considered unnecessary. So far as the capitals are concerned, details were already available in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage. Information of this nature is at present collected quarterly for all the towns, and quarterly index. numbers are available.
5. Variations--Nov., 1914, to 4th Quarter, 1926.-TThe following tables give index-numbers for (i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Food, Groceries and Housing Combined; (iv) Clothing; (v) Miscellaneous Requirements; (vi) Food and Groceries, Housing, Clothing and Miscellaneous Requirements combined.


|  |  | 哭 |  |  |  | 解薄 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Brishane． |  |  |  | Sydney． |
|  |  | Toowoombar． | 菷： |  |  | Newcasistle． |
|  |  | Rock |  |  |  | Brosen Eill， |
| － 0 ¢0\％ |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { charters }}$ Sowers． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 卷 } \\ & \text { 畨 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Goulbura． |
|  |  | Warwick． | 箅 |  | 50， | Bathurst． |
|  |  | $\|$Velyghted <br> Average <br> Queensland． | \％ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weighted } \\ & \text { Average, } \\ & \text { N.S.W. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 边 |  | Adelaide． | 先 |  |  | Mellbourne． |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kadifia, } \\ & \text { Maonta, and } \\ & \text { Wallaroo. } \end{aligned}$ wataroo. | 免 |  |  | Balarat． |
| \％ee |  | Port Pirie． | 令 |  |  | Eendigo． |
|  |  | Mt． Gambler． | 云 |  |  | Geelorg． |
|  |  | Peter． borough． |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Warraam－} \\ \text { bool．}}}{ }$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Welghted. } \\ & \text { A. verage. } \end{aligned}$ | 愳 |  | Fita | Weighted Average， Vtctoria． |






-6. Application of Index-Numbers.-The following table shows the manner in which the index-numbers in the preceding tables may be applied to the findings of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage:-

Basic Wage Commission's Findings of 1920.-Cost at November, 1914, 1920, and 4th Quarter, 1828.


The table shows, in the third column, the amount determined by the Basic Wage Commission as the cost of living according to the standard fixed by the Commission in November, 1920. Applying the index-numbers for 4th quarter, 1926, the relative costs of the Commission's standard for that quarter are obtained. In order to check the applicability of the indexnumbers for the determination of variations in the Basic Wage Commission's finding, the relative costs of the standard fixed for November, 1914, have been computed in the same manner. While they do not correspond exactly with the amounts as given in the supplementary Report of the Commission, they are sufficiently near to show that the method adopted by this Bureau for measuring the variations gives results which closely approximate to those of the Commission. The amounts for November, 1914, as found by the Commission, are given on page 28 of this Report. The greatest difference between the results is shown for Sydney, and amounts to 3s. 1d. per week, while for Perth the difference is only 3d. per week.

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

1. General.-To supplement the information collected monthiy for the 30 towns specified in the preceding chapter, a special investigation into prices in 70 additional towns was undertaken in Noveinber, 1913. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to I20. In November, 1923, the number was further increased to 170. Information in regard to prices obtained in November each year will relate, therefore, to 200 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (Section IV., pages 26 to 33), where some description was given of the methods adopted in maling the investigation and in computing the indexnumbers. The results of succeeding investigations have appeared in the Labour Bulleting and Reports of this Bureau.
2. Results-1924 to 1926. -The results of the in vestigation in November, 1926, are set out in the tables on pages 38 to 41. (See end of last column, on page 41.) Aggregate expenditure on food and groceries separately is shown in the form of index-numbers for each year in column A. In columns B and C the corresponding aggregate expenditure on food, groceries. and rent of 4 -rooms, and food, groceries, and rent of 5 -rooms are shown for each year for each town. The index-number 1,687 (see page 41), represents the weighted average expenditure in 200 towns on food, groceries, and rent of 5 -roomed houses; 1,556 represents the average weighted expenditure on $f_{0}$ d, groceries, and rent of 4 -roomed houses in November, 1926. Similarly, in column A, the index-number 1,072 represents the relative weighted average expenditure on food and groceries only for No vember, 1926. The figures given in the table are comparable throughout. Thus, taking the average weighted expenditure for the 200 towns on food, groceries, and rent of 5roomed houses as equal to 1,687 , the expenditure on the same items in Melbourne is 1,714 ; while if 4 -roomed houses were substituted for 5 -roomed the expenditure in Melboume would be represented by 1,550 compared with an expenditure of 1,556 on the average for 200 towas.

The change made in Report No. 13 in the basis on which the index-numbers were computed is continued in this issuc. Previously the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 5 -roomed houses for the 150 towns in each year was taken as base. In the tables on the following pages the same base is taken as in the tables referring to 30 towns and 6 capital cities given in the second paragraph, i.e., the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and housing in the 6 capital cities in 1911 is made equal te 1,000 .

Index-Numbers-Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns for November, 1824, 1925, and 1926, compared with the Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent for all houses in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 as base ( $=1,000$ ).


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


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|  |  |  |  |

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

|  | 1024. November. |  |  | 192 s. <br> November. |  |  | 1926. <br> November. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State and Town. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quasasanj-sontinted. | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | ${ }^{0}$ | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | ${ }^{0}$ | A | ${ }^{8}$ | 0 |
| Hughenden .. | 1,101 | 1,583 | 1,682 | 1,197 | 1,734 | 1,866 | 1,278 | 1,723 | 1,930 |
| Invisf.tl | 1,211, | 1,649 | 1,803 | 1,310 | 1,842 | 1,974 | 1,298 | 1,325 | 1,056 |
| Ipswich | ${ }^{963}$ | 1,246 | 1,331 | 1,044 | 1,373 | 1,439 | 1,098 | -1.45t | 1,5*4 |
| Longreach | 1,073 | 1,4+6 | 1,591 | 1,177 | 1.561 | 1,646 | 1,260 | $\cdots$ | 1,760 |
| Mactay | ${ }_{983}^{987}$ | 1,407 | 1,511 | 1,087 | 1,536 | $\underset{1,449}{1,671}$ | 1,094 | 1,576 | 1,730 |
| Mount Morgan | 1,023 | 1,300 | 1,348 | 1,071 | 1,282 | ${ }_{1,321}$ | 1.117 | 1,323 | '1,367 |
| Nambour | 904 | 1,410 | 1,498 | 1,085 | 1,458 | 1,541 | 1,103 | 1,520 | 1;0\%9: |
| Roma | 1,010 | 1,396 | 1,434 | 1,109 | t,408 | 1,545 | 1,135 | 1,534 | 1,644 |
| gtanthorpe .. | 1,075 | 1, ${ }^{1,51}$ | 1,503 | 1,153 | 1,548 | 1,614 | 1,155 | 1,431 | 1,637.51 |
| Townavile | 1,085 | 1,650 | 1,719 1,722 | 1,178 | 1,655 | 1,797 | 1,216 | 4,733 | (1,394 |
|  | 987 | 1,320 | 1,430 | 1,085 | 1,430 | 1,510 | 1,080 | 1,443 | 1,586 |
| South Australla- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adelaide | 1,020 | 1,516 | 1,645 | 1,067 | 1,567 | 1.088 | 1,056 | 1,541 | 1,641 |
| Kadina, ete. | 1,014 | 1,281 | 1,373 | 1,110 | 1,369 | 1,450 | 1,120 | 1,370 | 1,453 |
| Port Pirie | 1,060 | 1,399 | 1,479 | 1,154 | 1,500 | 2,596 | 1,137 | 1,515 | 1,615 |
| Mount Gambler | 994 | 1,233 | 1,316 | 1,040 | 1,261 | 1,362 | 1,062 | 1,322 | 1,369 |
| Peterborough | 1,103 | 1,502 | .1,584 | 1,116 | 1,520 | 1,598 | 1,149 | 1,568 | 1,647 |
| Freelling | 1,083 | 1,374 | 1,445 | 1,105 | -1,473 | 1,539 | 1,073 | 1,497 | 1,586 |
| Gawlor | 1,016 | 1,348 | 1,457 | 1,050 | 1,386 | 1,468 | 1,085 | 1,425 | 1,504 |
| Kapunda | 1,004 | 1,215 | 1,327 | 1,073 | 1,284 | 1,349 | 1,030 | 1,203 | 1,327 |
| Koringa | 1,053 | 1,448 | 1,514 | 1,101 | 1,298 | 1,386 | 1,074 | 1,272 | 1,360 |
| Millicent |  | 1,427 | 1,440 | 986 | 1,290 | 1,388 | 998 | 1,328 | 1,414. |
| Murray Bridge | ${ }_{1}^{1,023}$ | 1,474 | 1,682 | 1, $\mathbf{1 , 2 7 0}$ | 1,491 | 1,543 | 1,099 | ${ }_{1}^{1,543}$ | 1,6+5 |
| Port Augusta | 1,028 | 1, 1,518 | 1,620 | 1,100 | 1,536 | 1,643 | 1,089 | 1,490 | 1,625 |
| Victor Harboür | 1,050 | 1, 1,012 | 1,774 | 1,102 | 1,035 | 1,777 | 1,035 | 1,592 | 1,750 |
| Renmark | 1,116 | 1,613 | 1,749 | 1,231 | 1,708 | 1,310 | 1,206 | 1,65¢ | 1,763 |
|  | 1,024 | 1,494 | 1,016 | 1,074 | 1,545 | 1,661 | 1,065 | 1,524 | 1,323 |
| Westera Auttralta- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perth and Fremantle | 1,114 | 1,527 | 1,018 | 1,085 | 1,497 | 1,609 | 1,062 | 1,510 | 1,6.0 |
| Katgoorlie and Boulder | 1,258 | 1,590 | 1,051 | 1,235 | 1,556 | 1,011 | 1,215 | 1,530 | 1,000 |
| Northan | 1,074 | 1,496 | 1,612 | 1,161 | 1,556 | 1,732 | 1,163 | 1,577 | 1,739 |
| Buabury | 1,137 | 1,507 | 1,601 | 1,184 | 1,504 | 1,598 | 1,177 | 1,521 | 1,679 |
| Geraldton | 1,192 | 1,032 | 1,704 | 1,172 | 1,819 | 1,751 | 1,108 | 1,609 | 1,745 |
| Albany | 1,20+ | 1,408 | 1,609 | 1,230 | 1,532 | 1,626 | 1,188 | 1,505 | 1,002 |
| Bever.ey | 1,132 | 1,366 | 1,423 | 1,119 | 1,884 | 1,472 | 1,137 | 1,435 | 1,519 |
| Bridgetown .. | 1,193 | 1,533 | 1,604 | 1,232 | 1,843 | 1,709 | 1,247 | 1,603 | 1,041 |
| Broome | 1,330 | 1,988 | 2,053 | 1,322 | 1,980 | 2,045 | 1,428 | 2,020 | 2,152 |
| Oarnatvon | 1,184 | 1,710 | 1,776 | 1,329 | 1,823 | 1,921 | 1,301 | 1,705 | 1,926 |
| Collie | 1,172 | 1,567 | 1,688 | 1,236 | 1.598 | 1,684 | 1,205 | 1,596 | 1,039 |
| Green bushes. | 1,242 | 1,440 | 1,486 | 1,251 | 1,435 | 1,474 | 1,257 | 1,454 | 1,507 |
| Katannlog | 1,077 | 1,459 | 1,577 | 1,089 | 1,473 | 1,553 | 1,114 | 1,466 | 1,574 |
| Leonora and Gwalia | 1,809 | 1,557 | 1,597 | 1,354 | 1,512 | 1,551 | 1,379 | 1,560 | 1,643 |
| Mreeekaclarra | 1,384 | 1,627 | 1,693 | 1,430 | 1,803 | 1,759 | 1,409 | 1,672 | 1,733 |
| Narrogin .. | 1,154 | 1,628 | 1,812 | 1,160 | 1,643 | 1,799 | 1,156 | 1.639 | 1,788 |
| Wagln York | -1,185 | 1,492 | 1,537 | 1,144 | 1,467 | 1, 1,875 | 1,123 | 1,479 1,479 | 1,528 |
|  | 1,138 | 1,530 | 1,624 | 1,103 | 1,499 | 1,590 | 1,098 | 1,522 | 1,627 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hobart ${ }^{\text {He}}$ | 1,051 | 1,579 | 1,724 | 1,077 | 1,554 | 1,718 $\mathbf{1}, 619$ | t,036 | 1,574 1,427 | 1,750 1,005 |
| Launceston .: | 1,057 | 1,485 | 1,621 | 1,100 | 1,575 | 1,689 | 1,045 | 1,527 | 1, 1,505 |
| Devonport $\because$ | 1,030 | 1, 1224 | 1,6+1 | 1,098 | 1,501 | 1,351 | 1,033 | 1,512 | 1,592 |
| Queenstown.. | 1,185 | 1,448 | 1,527 | 3,225 | 1,488 | 1,567 | 1,193 | 1,403 | 1,443 |
| Beaconsfleld.. | 1,099 | 1,218 | 1,257 | 1,009 | 1,174 | 1,201 | 1,000 | 1,139 | 1,165 |
| Campbelliowa | 1,045 | 1,259 | ?,383 | 1,094 | 1,208 | 1,34: | 1,031 | 1,295 | 1,316 |
| Demratue $\cdot$ | 1,014 | 1,363 | 1,396 | 1,023 | 1,352 | 1,318 | 1,014 | 1,389 1,309 | 1,428 1.335 |
| Franklin ${ }^{\text {New }}$ Nortols ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,032 | 1,301 | 1,460 | 1,057 | 1,393 | 1, $1,4.9$ | 1,045 | 1,367 | 1,436 |
| Scottadale | 1,039 | 1,336 | 1,418 | 1,060 | 1,367 | 1, 129 | 1,039 | 1,357 | 1,432 |
| Ulverstone | 1,030 | 1,380 |  |  |  | 1,570 | 1,057 | 1,321 | 1, 1,515 |
| Zeetan | 1,154 | 1,364 | 1.430 | 1,256 | 1,45t | 1,519 | 1,232 | 1,450 | 1,515 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { thted Average } \\ & \text { State } \\ & \text { (18 Towns) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1,050 | 1,500 | 1,647 | 1,083 | 1,500 | 1,652 | 1,069 ${ }^{\prime}$ | '1;502 | 1,054 |
| woighted Average for Australia (200 Towna) | 1,012 | 1,472 | 1,597 | 1,077 | 1,649 | 1,675 | $1,072$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Br7, } \\ & 1,559 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,687 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |

(a) Figures not ayallable.

- By deducting the index-number in column A from those in columns B and C , the relative aggregate expenditure on housing is ascertained. Thus for November, 1926, the index-number for food and groceries in Melbourne (column A) is 1,024 . Subtracting this from 1,550 (column B) gives a differcunce of 526 , which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 4 rooms, and from 1,714 (columa C) gives a differeace of 690 , which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 5 rooms. The relative cost of housing can be ascertained similarly for each of the towns included.

3. Comparisons with Quarterly Results.--To determine the accuracy of the figures relating to variations in prices prior to 1912 for the capital cities only, and those since the boginning of 1912 for the 30 towns, the comparisons of the results lave been made amnually.

In the following table, the first line in each division shows the indexnumbers derived from the special inquiry covering 200 towns; the second line gives the results obtained from the returns received for the month of November, 1926 , for the five towns in each State from which regular monthly returns are received; and the last line gives the results obtained from the ${ }^{`}$ November returns for the capital cities only. The capital cities are, of course, included in each of the other two in vestigations, and the five torns in each State are included in the investigation for " all towns":-

Retail Price Index-Numbers-States, 1926.


Rent, 5-Roomed Hougrs.

| All Towns (a) $\because$ | 1,057 | 1,062 | 823 | 907 | 860 | 051 | $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Five Towns in each |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| State | 1,054 | 1,060 | 804 | 901 | 857 | $\mathbf{9 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Capital Citios only | 1,038 | 1,064 | 814 | 903 | 861 | $\mathbf{1 , 0 5 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}$ |

Food and Groceries and Rent.

| All Towns (a) . | 1,036 | 999 | 940 | 962 | 964 | 980 | 1,000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Five Towns in each |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| State |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cepital Cities only | 1,039 | 1,000 | 920 | 962 | 959 | 995 | 1,000 |

(a) Fot tiat of towne Included, see Tables on pagea 88 to 41.

The index-numbers for November, 1920 to 1926, computed from the three sets of data mentioned above with 1913 as base ( $=1,000$ ), are shown in the following table:-

Retail Price Index-Numbers-Australia, 1920 to 1926.

| Partioulare. | 1913. | 1920. | 1921. | 1092. | 1923. | 1024. | 1025. | 1926. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Food and Groceries.

| All Towns (a) | 1,000 | 2,002 | 1,578 | 1,558 | 1,689 | 1,581 | 1,683 | 1,675 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Five Towns in each State | 1,000 | 2,007 | 1,577 | 1,564 | 1,688 | 1,581 | 1,679 | 1,670 |
| Capital Cities only | 1,000 | 2,021 | 1,588 | 1,580 | 1,699 | 1,594 | 1,689 | 1,683 |

Rent of 5-Roomed Houses. .

| All Towns $(a)$ | $\ldots$ | 1,000 | 1,228 | 1,268 | 1,347 | 1,433 | 1,494 | 1,526 | 1,571 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Five Towns in each State $\ldots$ | 1,000 | 1,235 | 1,271 | 1,347 | 1,421 | 1,484 | 1,509 | 1,554 |  |
| Capital Cities only | $\ldots$ | 1,000 | 1,225 | 1,201 | 1,336 | 1,374 | 1,439 | 1,455 | 1,496 |

Food, Groceries, and Rent.

| All Towns (a) | 1,000 | 1,709 | 1,461 | 1,478 | 1,592 | 1,548 | 1,623 | 1,636 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Five Towns in eacle State | 1,000 | 1,706 | 1,458 | 1,480 | 1,584 | 1,543 | 1,613 | 1,625 |
| Capital Cities ouly | 1,000 | 1,697 | 1,455 | 1,480 | 1,566 | 1,531 | 1,594 | 1,607 |

[^4]The index-numbers in the first line of each division of the table just given refer to 100 towns for November, 1913 ; to 150 towns for November, 1920 to 1922 ; and to 200 towns for November, 1923, November, 1924, November, 1925, and November, 1926. The genctal closeness of the results is remarkable, and indicates that the index-numbers for the capital citios only for the years prior to 1912, and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years reflect with a substantial degree of accuracy the variations in retail prices for Australia. During the period November, 1913, to November, 1926, the average cost of food and groceries throughout Australia increased 67.5 per centit. ; hớuse" rents increased 57.1 per cent.; the aggregate result showing gn increase of approximately 63.6 per.cent.

## § 5. International Comparison of Price Index-Numbers.

1: 1.: Wholesale Prices-Australia and other Countries.-The following table gives index-pumbers of wholesale prices for the years 1913 to 1926 in Australia and other countries, the prices for the year 1913, the year before the war, being taken as base $(=1,000)$. These figures are obtained chiefly:from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" published by the League of Nations. It must be understood that the figures do not show the relative prices in the various countries, but the fluctuations in prices in each country separately.

## Index-Numbers, Wholesale Prices, Varions Countries 1913 to 1926 (Prices in 1013 as Base $=1,000$ ).



[^5]2. Retal Prices-Australia and other Countries.-The following table gives index-numbers of retsil prices, (a) cost of living, including articles other than food, sud (b) food only for the month of July in each year from 1914 to 1926, and where available, for January, 1927, the prices for July,

1914 being taken as base $(=1,000)$. It must be understood, however, that the figures which have been obtained chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics," published by the League of Nations. show merely the fluctuations in prices in each individual country, and are not comparable hori\%ontally.
Indes-Numbers of Retail Prices in various Countries for the Month of July, 1914 to 19\%6, and January, 192\%, with Prices in July, 1914 as Base ( $=1,000$ ).
(a) $\cos T$ OF Living.

(b) PRICES OF FOODSTUFES.

|  | 度宫 | A OSTREA. |  |  |  |  | Feat |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { No. of Towns } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Localitles. } \end{gathered}$ | 630 | Vienna, | 59 | Whole Country | 100 | 21 | Paris, | 320 | 72 | 6 |
| July 1914 | 1,000 | 1,000 |  | t, 000 | m 1,000 | 1,000 | t,000 | ${ }_{1,000}$ | 1,000 | 8 |
| * 1915 | $1.320{ }^{\text {1 }}$ | 1,00 | $\ldots$ | , | 1,280 |  | 1,200 | 1.230 |  |  |
| \% 1916 | 1,610 | $\cdots$ | + | .. | 1,480 | $\cdots$ | 1,290 | 1,420 | .. | $\cdots$ |
| $\because 1917$ | $\underline{2}, 0.40$ | ., | . | - | 1,600 | + | 1,830 | 1,840 | .. | . |
| - 1918 | 2,100 | . | . | . | 1,870 |  | 2,060 | 2,440 | -• | . |
| - 1918 | 2,170 | . ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  | 2,129) | 10i30 | 2,610 3,780 | 2,890 3,880 | $\because 59$ | $\cdots$ |
| - 1920 | 2,690 |  | 100 |  | 2,530 2,360 | 10,130 13,230 | 3,730 3,060 | 3,880 3,780 | 12,520 14.910 |  |
| * 1921 | 2,260 |  | 1,000 | 13,030 | $\begin{array}{r}2,360 \\ \hline 11,840\end{array}$ | 13,230 <br> 11 <br> 10 | 3,060 2,970 | 3,730 03150 | 14,910 68,360 | 1,760 |
| - 1922 | 1,750 | 3,282,360 | 870 | $\begin{array}{r} 14,300 \\ 0210 \end{array}$ | al, ${ }_{\text {a }} \mathbf{8} 80$ | 11,440 10.020 | 2,970 3,210 | a3,150 43,770 | \% 68,360 | 1,570 |
| $\because 1923$ | 1,650 | 12,911,060 | 1.050 | 0.210 | al, 280 | 10.020 | 3,210 | 43,970 | 46,510,000 | 1,450 |
| " 1924 | 1,640 | 14,362,000 | 1,240 | 9,090 | a2, 000 | 10,500 | 3,600 4,210 | r4,010 | d1,816 | 1,520 |
| " 1925 | 1,680 | $x$ | 1,380 | 9,160 | $a 2,100$ | $11,450$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,210 \\ & 5,740 \end{aligned}$ | 44,510 | 41,638 | 1,520 |
| ) 1926 | 1,610 | $x$ | 1,850 | 8,760 | 1,590 | 11,050 | $: 5,740$ | \% 6100 | 1,453 | 1,460 |
| Jai. 1927 | 1,040 | $\underline{x}$ | 2,080 | 9,140. | 1,560 | 10,980 | 6,920 | 80,470 | 1,507 | 1,470 |

## Inder－Numbers of Retail Prices in Varions Conntries，\＆o．－continued．

（b）PRTCES OF FOODSTUFFS－epatinued．

|  | 家 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 淢 } \\ & \text { 免 } \\ & \text { z } \end{aligned}$ | ZOLAND． |  |  | 思思需 |  | d 3 3 3 |  |  |  | 労 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No．of Towns and Loallties． | Milan． | 81 | Warsaw． | 49 | 33 | Bom． bay． | 9 | 60 | 51 | \＄0 | 25 | Madrid． |
|  |  |  | ［ 1,000 | 1.000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July 1014 | 1，000 | 1，000 | 1，000 |  | 1，000 |  |  | 1，000 | 1，000 | 1，000 | 1，000 | 1，000 |
| ＋ 1915 | ＇ 510 | al ${ }_{\text {a }}+230$ |  | 1，230 |  | $\cdots$ | 1,070 1,100 | 1,040 | （1084 | 1，3188 | 1,124 +1.93 | 1，080 |
| ＂ 1916 | 1,510 2.100 | a 1.530 42,030 |  | 1,340 <br> 1,770 |  | $\cdots$ | 1，100 | 1,140 1,570 | 1，000 | 1，102 | 1,193 1,280 | 1，160 |
| 31917 <br> 1918 | 2，100 | 42,030 $\mathbf{a 2}, 710$ |  | 1，770 |  | $\cdots$ | 1,280 1,340 | 1，570 | 1,430 1,650 | 1，263 | 1，280 | 1,260 1,540 |
| ＂${ }^{\prime \prime} 1910$ | 9，100 | 12，500 | － | 9，180 | ＋ |  | 1，350． | 1.860 | L．R60 | 1，778 | $1+59$ | 1，740 |
| ＂ 1920 | 4，450 | 3.110 |  | 2，870， |  |  | 1.070 | 2270 | 2 160 | 1．0．3 | 1.177 | 1，900 |
| ＂ 1021 | 5，000 | 2，920 | 456，550 | 2，310 | 2，110 | 1，740 | 1，390 | 1，480 | 1，4511 | 1，612 | 1，441 | 1，880 |
| ＊ 1028 | 4，920 | 2，380 | 744 | 1，780 | 1，570 | 1.600 | 1，160 | 1，380 | 1，300 | 1，482 | 1,421 | 1810 |
| － 1929 | 4，900 | 2，180 | 714. | 1，580 | 1，660 | 1.480 | 1，160 | 1，370． | 1，440 | 1，644 | 1，430 | 1，770 |
| \％ 1904 | 5，080 | 2,480 | 1.301 | 1，650 | 1，700 | 1，510 | 1，170． | 1，310 | 1，400 | 1.485 | $1,4 \times 3$ | 1,840 |
| ＂ 1025 | 6，020 | 2，600 | 1，730 | 1．600 | 1，690 | 1，520 | 1，200 | 1，410 | 1，540 | 1，5id | $1,54,9$ | 1，890 |
| Jañ． 1927 | 6,540 6,250 | 1，980 | 2,070 $\mathbf{2 , 4 7 4}$ | 1,570 1,560 | 1，590 | 1,550 1,550 | 1,170 1,160 | 1，400 | 1,580 1,560 | 1，588 | 1，498 | 1,470 1,900 |
| Jat． 1027 | 0.25 | 1，000 | 2，474 | 1，360． |  |  |  |  | 1，600 |  | 81，403 | 1，900 |

[^6]
## CHAPTER II．－WAGES．

## § 1．Operations Under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts and Industrial Legislation．

1．General．－Particulars regarding operations under the Common－ wealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of Iabour，showing the number of boards authorized and constituted，also those which had and which had not made any award or determination in each State，the number and territorial scope of awards or determinations，and the number of industrial agreements in force，were first compiled to the 31st December，1913．＊

These particulars have from time to time been revised，and reviews to the end of approximately quarterly periods bave been published in the periodi－ cal Labour Bulletins and Quarterly Summaries to the 31st December， 1926.

[^7]
[^0]:    - In the computation of the Index-numbers for yeara prior to 1911, the aggregate expenditure on 80 commoditics in 1911 is taken as base $(\approx 1,000)$, while for later years the aggregate expenditure on 92 commodjties in 1911 is taken.

[^1]:    
    

[^2]:    NOTE.-Variations not preceded by a sign represent lnereases, those preceded by a minus (-) represent decreases.

[^3]:    * The bosis of housing aecommodation has been altered in this section to eolform with the bag ls adopted in $\$ 2$ See p. 19.

[^4]:    The flgures in the vertical collumns show merely the increase or docrense in cost in Novernber of each year compared with No vember, 1913, for "All Towns," " Flve Towns to each State," and "Capital Citles only " reapectively.
    (a) See note to preceding table.

[^5]:    a Aprll.
    b A verape for the last five months

[^6]:    a June．$\quad$ J Jnuary，$e$ First half of the year．$d$ Gold mart prices．
    －Slace January，1022， Includiog ofothing．$f$ December．$G A$ verages for years apecifited．$A$ From 1015 for nodith of August．
     of selected week in the middele of the year．in Quarterly tadexes，from 1014 to 1919 ，thitr quaster of each
    
     quarter flgure．y Since 1023 gold prlceai $\quad$ te Exchindug clothing from 1925．$x$ This index number 99 no longer pubhshed．$\quad y$ Base $1913 \approx 1,000$ ．

[^7]:    －Jnformation as to the main provisions of the vartous Aota in force may be found in the Offotal Yeat Book No．16，pages 568 to． 571 ．

