## SECTION IV.-RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND PURCHASING•POWER OF MONEY.

1. General,-In normal circumstances properly computed indexnumbers of food and groceries, and house-rent combined, form one of the best possible measures of those variations in the "purchasing-power of money" which affect the cost of living: in short, the variations of the cost of a "composite unit," consisting of appropriate quantities of suitably chosen commodities, and including also house rent, reflect the variations in the cost of living. The main investigations, carried out as to retail prices and purchasing-power of money are of a threefold nature and consist of :-
(i.) Quarterly variations in the purchasing-power of money in thirty towns.
(ii.) Annual variations in the purchasing-power of money in 150 towns.
(iii.) Fouseholders' Budget Inquiries.

It is principally with the first of these that this Section deals. In previous Reports of this Branch of the Bureau the restalts of comprehensive investigations into the subjects of Prices and Price-Indexes for past years were published, and an account was given of the methods used in the collection of the data and the computation of the results. A discussion of the theory upon which the calculation of the indexnumbers is based was furnished in Appendixes to Report No. l, issued in December, 1912. In Appendix I. to Report No. 9, an endeavour was made to set forth the essentials of the problem and of its solution, with sufficient illustration to enable anyone who, being qualified to form . a competent opinion, will give the matter serious attention.

For the computations of the index-numbers the "aggregate expenditure" method is adopted, i.e., the average price for each commodity included is multiplied by its respective "mass unit." The "mass-unit" represents the relative extent to which each commodity is used or consumed, and is regarded as constant over the period under review. By taking the aggregate expenditure for any one year as bese, the index-number for the relative aggregate expenditure for any other year is readily calculated. Certain aspects of this method, not dealt with in previous Reports, are discussed on pages 19 and 20 of Labour Report No. 6:

In order to illustrate clearly the method adopted it will be wellto take a simple numerical example. Suppose that in 1901 the average price of buttor was 1 s . 3d. per 1b., of bread was 3 d . per 2 lb . loaf, of mutton was 3d. per lb., and of milk was 4 d . per quart; and suppose that in 1911 the prices of these four commodities were 1 s .6 d . for butter, 4d. for bread, 5d. for mutton, and 5d. for milk. Now the total quantities of each of these commodities consumed in Australia per annum are approximately 90 million lb . of butter, 470 million $2-\mathrm{lb}$. loaves of bread, $330 \mathrm{million} \cdot \mathrm{lb}$. of mutton', and 300 million quarts of milk. Therefore, the actual expenditure of the people of Australia on these commodities in 1901 and 1911 respectively would be as follows:-

Compatation of Index-Numbers: Illustrative Example of Aggregate Expenditure Method.

| Particulars. | Unit. | Quantities consumed. (0,000,000 ornitted.) | Prices. |  | Total Expenditure. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1901. | 1911. | 1001. | 1011. |
| Butter <br> Bread <br> Mintton <br> Mijk | lb.2lb. Joatloquart | 9473830 | a.1515334 | $\begin{gathered} d . \\ 18 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ |  | (0,000,000 ${ }_{\text {omitted. }}^{\text {d. }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | (0,000, 185 | (0,00,001182 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 141 | 188 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 109 | 185 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 120 | 150 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 495 | 685 |

The relative aggregate expenditure was 495 in 1901 ; and rose to 665 in 1911; in other words, the index-number in 1901, taking the expenditure in 1911 as the base $(=1000)$ was ${ }^{495} \times 1000=$ 744 , and the index-number in 1911, taking the expenditure in 1901 as
 have been obtained directly by taking the reciprocal of the result previously obtained. If now, instead of only four commodities, a representative group of fifty or more were treated in this way for a series of years, the numbers thus obtained would furnish a satisfactory index of the variations in price from year to year.
2. Changes in Cost of Commodities, Standard of Living, and Expenditure on Living.- A change in the "Cost of Living" may occus cither in the standard of living or in the purchasing-power of nwoney, or in both; both affect the expenditure on living, which expenditure itself depends on three things, viz. :-
(i.) The particular cominodities consumed;
(ii.) The relative quantities of the commodities consumed; and
(iii.) The price of these commodities.

To avoid confusion as to the significance of the results given in this Bection, the conception of what is meant by "cost of living" ought to be clearly apprehended, for evidently a change in any one of the above may produce a change in the expenditure, on living. In order to obtais index-numbers which ars independent of (arbitrary) variations of (i) and (ii.) above, and which unequivocally reflect the variations caused by prire alone, 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 Vlli ; 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. In the places indicated it has been shewn that in order to avoid all confusion between "changes in the regimen" (i.e, change in the standard of living) which is at the disposal of the individual, and "changes in prices," which are not at his disposal, it is necessary to adopt thic "aggregate expenditure" method; that is, to ascertain the cost of a definite regimen or what may be called the cost of a definite "composite unit." To be of the highest general value, the "composite unit" must be one applicable to the whole community. It has also been shewn that what has been called the method of "aggregate expenditures,"
i.e., the estimation of the cost of this composite unit, as the basis of the method, is, as said, the only unequivocal method, and technically is perfectly satisfactory, while any other method is technically less satisfactory, or introduces some change of regimen. Variations in quantity or in the items of the composite unit introduce ambiguity; for the resulting change in the price of the composite unit is partly due to change of the unit and partly due to change of the prices of its constituent items.

Notwithstanding the very explicit statement of the purpose and scope of these investigations given in the various Labour Reports, evidence is continually coming to hand that misunderstanding in regard thereto is-still prevalent. Many persons, having noticed the obvious fact that a different regimen gives a very different aggregate cost, have imagined that deductions as to the " purchasing-power of money" vary enormonsly with change of regimen. This phase of the matter has been dealt with fully in previous publications of the Labour and Industrial Branch, and in particular in Labour Bulletin No 14, pp. 127 to 130, published in October, 1916. It is there demonstrated, by basing the deductions upon various widely differing regimens, that the mode of investigating the purchasing-power of money adopted is not vitiated by employing a fixed regimen; on the contrary, it has reached a high degree of precision as compared with any alternative which has been suggested. Again, it should be observed that any proposed change of regimen must be freed from the effect of a change in the standard of living, otherwise the results are confused, that is, they embody two things, viz.: (a) change in price, and (b) change in standard of living. The conclusion therein arrived at may be repeated here, viz.: That once a standard of living, or living wage, has been fixed, the tables published by the Commonwealth Statistician can be legitimately used as shewing the variations in the cost of living. The only appropriate criticism which could be applicable would be that the regimen used as a basis for estimation has ceased to be representative of the usage of the community to such an extent that the calculations founded on it are misleading. If then, under these circumstances a change is made, certain safeguards are necessary which have been indicated in Labour Report No. 1, Appendixes VIII. and IX., and which have further been dealt with in Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9.
3. Commodities and Requirements Included.-The 47 items of expenditure included are divided into four groups, viz., (i.) groceries and bread, (ii.) dairy produce, (iii.) meat, and (iv.) house-rent. These items cover about 60 per cent. of the total expenditure of a normal family. There are very cogent reasons for the restriction of the inquiry to the items mentioned. If the comparisons are to be satisfactory, confusion must not arise between changes in standard of living and changes arising from a variation of the purchasing-power of money. In order to avoid such confusion the items selected are such as are sensibly identical and identifiable in the various localities. The most important group of expenditure which is not included is clothing, the cost of which amounts to about 13 per cent. of the total expenditure.

Up to the present it has not been considered advisable to extend the investigations to cover clothing, fuel and light and other miscellaneous expenditure, and it has been assumed that the cost of these branches of
expenditure has varied proportionately with the cost of food, groceries and rent. Recently, however, as the result of a recommendation made by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, the Government has authorised the Bureau to extend its investigations to cover the whole of the ordinary expenditure of a household, and steps are being taken to give effect to the recommendation made. It is hoped at an early date to publish index-numbers shewing variations in clothing, fuel and light, and other principal items of miscellaneous expenditure.

It should be remembered, however, that the index-numbers computed for food, groceries and rent in the past can be accepted in general as a near approximation of the variation in the whole ordinary houschold cxpenditure. It is only in abnormal times that results based upon the obst of food, groceries and rent can be vitiated to any great extont.

Q The question of procedure in abnormal circumstances was Enfficiently referred to in Report No. 6, pp. 20 to 22.
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\& The following tabular statement gives particulars of the commodities and items included, the units of measurement for which prices care collected, and the mass-units shewing the relative extent to which each item is used or consumed.


It may here be pointed out that both in the collection of the data and computation of the results great oare is exercised, and that there is reason to believe that the price-indexes are based upon more extensive data than any which have been obtained in similar investigations in other parts of the world.

In order to give some idea of the thorough manner in which the work has been periormed, it may be mentioned that. with regard to the 46 commodities and house rent included in this inquiry, nearly 11,000 prices and quotations are received and tabulated for the 30 towns dealt with each month. This amounts to 130,000 per annum. The complete scheme in regard to the determination of the price-indexes shewing the purchasing power of money provides for the collection and analysis of over 150,000 separate prices and quotations each year, but owing to the difficulty in getting in all the returns regularly it was necessary to provide for a larger number of returns than was actually required.

When it is understood that this inquiry goes back for the capital towns as far as 1901, and the wholesale price inquiry ( 80 commodities) as far as 1871, some idea may be gathered as to the magnitude of the work involved. All the returns received are carefully examined, and in cases where the accuracy of any price or quotation is open to doubt, special inquiries are made from the person furnishing the quotation. Each return as received is compared with the previous return from the same dealer and with all other returns received for the same period. It is believed, therefore, that a high degree of accuracy is obtained in the investigations, and it is evident that personal impressions or results, not based upon an equally systematic and equally extensive inquiry, cannot be allowed weight.

## 4. Other Investigations as to Price-Indezes and Cost of Living. -

 While this report is concerned principally with variations in price-indexes on the lines indicated in the preceding paragraphs, it will not be out of place to refer briefly to other cognate investigations which have been carried out. These consist, as already indicated, of (i.) Annual Variations in the price index-numbers for 150 Towns, (ii.) the cost of living according to Householders' Budget Inquiries, (iii.) special inquiries as to the cost of food, groceries and house rent in various towns and localities in the several States, and (iv.) the investigation by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage.(i.) Price-Indexes in 150. Towns.-The investigation as to variation in price-indexes in 100 towns was carried out for the months of November 1913 and November 1914. For subsequent years the number of towns from which returns are collected annually has been increased from 100 to 150. The results of the November 1913 investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5, pp. 26 to 33; of the November 1914 investigation in Labour Bulletin No. 8, pp. 231 to 240 ; of the November 1915 investigation in Labour Bulletin No. 12, pp. 352 to 361 ; of the November 1916 investigation in Labour Report No. 7, pp. 393 to 402 ; of the November 1917 investigation in Labour Report No. 8 pp .47 to 57 ; of the November 1918 investigation in Labour Report No. 9, pp. 52 to 62 ; of the November 1919 in Labour Report No. 10, pp. 55 to 65 ; and of November 1920 in present issue, pp. 56 to 66 . Prior to 1912 investigations were made concerning the price-indexes in the capital towns only, but during 1912 and subsequent years these investigations have been extended to 30 towns. On pages $65-6$ hereinafter comparisons are made to test the accuracy with which the results obtained from these inquiries reflect the conditions obtaining throughout the States and Commonwealth. . It will be seen on examination that the table reveals the fact that there is
but little variation in the results obtained from the different sources indicated. This approximation between the various results indicates that the index-numbers published for the capital towns only, for the years prior to 1912 and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years, probably reflect, with a substantial degree of accuracy, the variations in the purchasing-power of money, not only in each State separately, but also throughout the Commonwealth as a whole.
(ii.) Householders' Budget Inquiries.- The first of thesẹ was held iv 1910-11, and covered a period of twelve months. Tue results of that, investigation were published in December, 1911.* A second was held during 1913 for the month of November only. The results of this second investigation are given in a special report, entitled "Labour Report, No. 4, Expenditure on Living in the Commonwealth, November, 1913." In September 19]7 the Govermment of Western Austradia appointed a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the cost of the necessaries of life in that State. Under the authority of this Commission a budget inquiry was instituted, and stops were taken to abtain from householders, budgets shewing their weekly axpenditure in detail. The Commonwealth Statistician (M.r. G. H. Knibbs) was requested to undertake the necessary analysis of the returns, and the budgets were accordingly forwarded by the Commission to this Bureau. The report, when completed, was forwauded to the Western Australian Government, and at the request of that Government was published in Labour Report No. 9, pp. 63-71.
(iii.) Special Investigations as to the cost of Food, Groceries and House Rent in Towns and Localities not included in the 150 Tonens Investigation.-During 1919 and 1920 the question of the cost of living in certain country towns and districts in the several States, as compared with the cost in the towns ordinarily covered by the-investigations of the Bureau, arose in connection with Arbitration Court proceedings. In order to furnish reliable information special inquiries as to the cost of food, groceries and houso rent were made. Forms were issued direct from the Burean to retailers and house agents situated in considerably. over 100 towns and localities in New Sonth Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. From the data collected, index-numbers were computed, and the results were submitted to the tribunals concerned. The principal incuiry of this special nature during the period covered districts in which timber workers are mainly employed.
(iv.) Investigation by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage.In December 1919 the Commonwealth Government appointed a Commission consisting of three representatives of employers' organisations, and three representatives of the Federated ITrade Unions, with an independent chairman, to enquire into-

[^0][^1]2. The actual cost of living during each of the last five years.
3. How the basic wage may be antomatically ndjusted to the rise and fall from time to lime of the purchasing-power of money:

This Commission issued two reports; the first in November 1920, and the second in April 1921.

The two reports read together shew that according to the standard fixed by the Commission the cost of living for the family postulated was at the lst of November, 1920, as follows:-

| Particulars.' | MeJboume | Sydney. | Brisbene. | Adclaide. | Perth. | Hobart. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kent .. <br> Food . <br> Clouling <br> Miscel- <br> daneons | $\begin{array}{ccc}4 & s . & d \\ 1 & i j & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { i } & \text { s. } & \text { cl. } \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lcr}4 & 8 . & \text { d. } \\ 0 & 17 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}8 & s & d \\ 0 & 19 & 15\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { i } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 0 & 19 & \\ & 19 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { i } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 0 & 19 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | 26 | $\underline{9} 669$ | 231 | $\underline{\square} 7 \underline{2}$ | $2 \quad 411$ | 2 \$ 11 |
|  | 190 | 170 | 160 | 183 | 179 | 192 |
|  | 1010 | 1 1, 4 | 101 | 1 1* | 123 | 01910 |
|  | 5166 | 5171 | F 6 | ) 161 | 51811 | 51611 |

The corrosponding cost of the articles and services included (which are all fully set out in the first report) for the years 1.914 to 1920 are as follows:-

| Years. | Melbourne | Syduey. | Brislome. | Adeluide. | Perth. | Holsart.' |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | \& s. d. | f s. d. | $\pm$ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1014 | 378 | 31211 | 340 | 31112 | 3129 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 6 & 9\end{array}$ |
| 1915 | 3169 | 416 | 3113 | 3190 | 3171 | 3151 |
| 1916 | 3175 | 446 | 31310 | 3197 | 412 | 3156 |
| 1917 | 4.22 | 488 | 3193 | $\begin{array}{llll}4 & 3 & 2\end{array}$ | $4 \quad 4 \quad 2$ | $\checkmark 4410$ |
| 1918 | 4810 | 4148 | 400 | 41011 | $4 \begin{array}{lll}4 & 9 & 2\end{array}$ | 486 |
| 1919 | 4185 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 5 \\ \\ 5\end{array}$ | 41510 | $5 \quad 2 \quad 6$ | 500 | 50 |
| 1980 | 5166 | 5171 | 562 | 5161 | 51311 | 516 LI |

With regard to Clause 3 reference has already been made (see p. 26) to the recommendations of the Commission and the steps being taken to carry them out.
5. Purchasing-Power of Money. General Results of Investigation in each Metropolitan Town, 1901 to 1920.-Index-numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities (and for house-rent) included in the investigation, as well as the weighted average for all groups together, are shewn for the capital town of each State in the tables given bereinafter. In these tables the weighted aggregate expenditure for the whole of the capital towns in 1911 is talken as base $(=1,000)$, and the figures for that year (as well as other years) for the individual towns shew the relative purchasing-power of money as between the respective towns. The result is that the index-numbers given herein are comparable in all respeots, that is to say, they shew not only the variations from year to year in each town, but they also furnish comparisons as to the relative cost in the different towns, either in any given year or as between one year and another and one town and another.

## Retail Price Index-Numbers** in Metropolitan Towns, 1901 to $\mathbf{1 9 2 0 .} \dagger$

It is, of course, obvious that the Index-numbers given in the geparate parte of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to shew the relative cost of (asy) hounerent. and groceries and food, since the weighted average cost for the six towns akked together in 1911 in each case is made equal to 1000 , although the costis, of course, not the same.



GROUP IV,-HOUSR RDNT.

| 8ydney .. | 858 | 911. | 988 | 1,090 |  | 1,246 | 1,279 |  |  | 1,215 | 1,262 | 1,289 | 1,415 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mejbourne | 739 | 804 | 916 | 1,970. | 1,016 | 1,089 | 1,128. | 1,08S | 1,089 | 1,124 | 1,180 | 1,283 | 1,405 |
| Brisbane | 488 | 575 | 700 | 767 | 8804 | - ${ }^{2} 8$ | 1882 | '859 | 1,847 | '859. | , 905 | 1983 | L,081 |
| Adelaido | 029 | 812 | 1,018 | 1,112 | 1,160 | 1,125 | 1,040 | 932. | 930 | 950 | 1,029 | 1,108 | 1,216 |
| Porth | 801 | 684 | . 698 | - 810 | 880 | 1928 | 914 | 848 | 869 | 874 | -885 | 916 | 986 |
| Hobart | 607. | 708 | 776 | 805. | 829. |  | 914 |  |  | 951 | 066 | I,134 | 373 |
| WolghtedA verage** | 751 | 816 | 919 | 1,000 | 1,063 | 1,118 | 1,135 | 1,081 | 1,081 | 1,098 | 1,140 | 1,215 | 1,333 |

ALI GROUPS COMBINED,-GROORRIER, FOOD, AND HOUBE RERT,

| 87dney | 893 | 926 | 095 | 1,031 | 1, | 8 | A | 323 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Melbourne | 870 | 875 | 942 | 1,950 | 1,055 | 1,051 | 1,105 | 1,277 | 1,3 |  |
| Brishane | 769 | 794 | 877 | 915 | ,979 | 1960 | ${ }^{\prime} 997$ | 1,162 | 1,188 | 1,181 |
| Adelaide | 864 | 894 | 1,008 | 1,058 | 1,157 | 1,121 | 1,143 | 1,250 | 1,285 | 1,245 |
| Perth | 1,027 | 086 | 1,023 | 1,126 | 1,154 | 1,128 | 1,143 | 1,222 | 1,206 | 1,246 |
| Hobart | 800 | 886 | 951 | 954 | 1,042 | 1,053 | 1,090 | 1,233 | 1,278 | 1,301 |
| WoightedAvorage* | 880 | 897 | 970 | 1,000 | 1,101 | 1,104 | 1.140 | 1,278 | 1,324 | 1,318 |



Note, - At to bazis of indiox-numbers, see somarke on pravious pags.

* For sall caplas towne.
$\uparrow$ Indax-aumbers tor years $1902-8$ are given in Labour Report No 6, p. 26.
* As the price index-number increases, the purchasing-power of money diminisites.

The index-numbers for the last three groups (Food and Groceries, House Rent, and Food, Groceries and House Rent combined) are shewn, for each capital town, together with the weighted average of the six towns considered as a whole, in the graphs on pages 31 to 34 . The paragraphs on pages 35 to 36 brie fly indicate the general nature of the variations in each group.

GRAPHS SHEWING THE PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY,* METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1901 to 1920.

SYDNEY.


- Based upon a congtant " composite udit."

32 Retail Priges, House Rent, and Purchasing-Powier of Money. GRAPHS SHEWING PURCHASING.POWER OF MONEY, METROPOLTTAN TOWNS 1901 TO 1920.
MELBOORNE.



GRAPHS SMEWING PUMCHASING-POWJER OF MONEY, METROPOLITAN TOWNS 1001 To 1020.

ADELAIDE.




PURCHASING.POWER OF MONEY, WEIGHTED AVERAGE SEX CAPITAL TOWNS 1901 to 1220.

(i.) Groceries ( 18 Commodities).-It may be seen that the indexnumber for this Group was higher in 1920 than in 1919 in all the capital towns, the aggregate effect ripon the weighted average index-number shewing an increase. The increase in the weighted average indexnumber for all towns in 1920 compared with 1919 amounts to 25.0 per cent., compared with 1911 to 103.9 per cent., and compared with 1901 to 123.6 per cent. The average cost in 1920 of the commodities included in this group was greatest in Brisbane and least in Melbourne.
(ii.) Dairy Produce (7 Commodities).-The index-numbers for this group were higher for 1920 than for 1919 in all the towns. The weighted average index-number for all towns in 1920 was 25.8 per cent. higher than in 1919, 92.8 per cent. higher than in 1911, and-104.0 per cent. higher than in 1901. The average cost in 1920 of the commodities in this group was highest in Hobart and lowest in Brisbane.
(iii.) Meat (21 Cuts or Joints of Butcher's Meat).-The index-numbers for this group were higher in 1920 than in 1919 in all the capital towns. The weighted average index-number for all towns taken together in 1920 was 15.9 per cent. higher than in 1919 ; 139.0 per cent, higher than in 1911, and 117.1 per cent. higher than in 1901 . The average cost for 1920 of the commodities included in this gronp was greatest in Hobart and least in Brisbane.
(iv.) Groceries and Food (Groups I., II., and III. combined).*The index-numbers for this combined group shew the aggregate effect upon the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers of movements in prices of commodities, apart from variations in house rent. There was an increase in 1920 compared with the immediately preceding year in all the towns. During the whole of the period covered by the table on page 30 the index-numbers were higher in Perth than in any other capital town up to and including 1914. The disparity between that town and the remaining towns was greater in the earlier years of the period, and less in the later years, and for 1915 the index-number for Perth, while still higher than for all the towns except Adelaide, shews less divergence from the weighted average than for any other year. In 1916 the index-number for Perth was again higher than for any other town, but in 1917 it was lower in that town than in Sydney or Hobart. In 1918 the indexnumber for Perth was lower than in all the towns except Melbourne, and in 1919 was higher than in all the towns except Sydney. In 1920 the index-number for Perth was the lowest of the 6 capital towns. Taking the weighted average for all the towns the prices of the 46 items of food and groceries specified on page 26 were 22.4 per cent. higher in 1920 than in 1919; 110.1 per cent. higher than in 1911 ; and $116: 2$ per cent. higher than in 1901: The average cost of these items for 1920 was greatest in Hobart and least in Perth.
(v.) House Rent.-Except in Adelaide, where rents remained stationary from 1901 to 1904, and declined in 1913, and in Perth, where they decreased from 1903 to 1907, and again in 1908-9 and 1914, there was a uniform increase in each of the metropolitan towns from 1901 to 1914. The abnormal conditions arising out of the war has resulted in entirely changed conditions for the years 1915 to 1920 . It will be seen that

[^2]for 1915 there was a decrease in the cost of housing accommodation in all the towns except Hobart, where there was a small increase. In 1916 Melbourne and Perth shew slight increases, Sydney, Brisbane and Adelaide slight decreases, while the index-number for Hobart was the same for 1916 as for 1915 . In 1917, 1918 and 1919 there was an inerease in the average rentals in all the towns, and in 1920 there was a further increase. The weighted average index-number for 1920 is 9.7 per cent. higher than for $1919,33.3$ per cent. higher than in _1911, and 77.5 per cent. higher than in 1901. The greatest increase since 1901 has occurred in Brisbane (117.4 per cent.), followed in the order named by Hobart (105.8 per cent.), Adelaide, ( 93.3 per cent.), Melbourne, ( 91.7 per cent.), Sydney ( 64.9 per cent.), and Perth ( 24.3 per cent.).
(vi.) Price Index-numbers for Food, Groceries and House Rent combined. -The weighted average index-numbers for the combinod expenditure upon the 46 items of food and groceries and housing accommodation shew an increase of 18.2 per cent. in 1920 compared with 1919 ; 78.5 compared with 1911 , and 102.8 compared with 1901 . Reference to the graph on page 34 will shew that the weighted average price indexnumber was lower in 1904 than in any other year during the period covered by the investigations. The index-number rose in 1905 and 1906, and fell in 1907. There was a substantial rise in 1908, followed by a slight decline in 1909. Further rises occurred in 1910 and 1911, and again in 1912, when the increase was very considerable ( 10.1 per cent.). The indexnumber for 1913 was practically the same as for 1912, but in 1914 there was a rise of 3.2 per cent., in 1915 of 12.1 per cont., and a further rise in 1916 of 3.6 per cent. - The index-number for 1917 was 0.5 per cent. lower than for 1916 , but in 1918 there was a rise of 3.3 per cent. The index-mumber for 1919 shews a rise of 10.9 per cent., and there was a further sharp xise of 18.2 per cent. for 1920 , which is the highest recorded.

Compared with 1911, the base year of the period, the weighted average purchasing-power-of-money index-number shews an increase of 78.5 per cent. for 1920. It may further be seen that, except for the year 1909, from 1901 to 1912 inclusive, the index-number for Perth was higher than for any other capital town. From 1913 to 1920 the index-number for Sydney was the highest, and for 1920 the index-number for Perth was lower than for any other town. Attention has already been drawn to the fact that the increase in prices of food and grocerics during 191.n and subsequent years was considerably less in Perth than in the remaining towns. The result of this is to alter the relative cost of food, groceries, and house rent combined in the several towns.
6. Index-numbers Shewing Variations in Cost of Food, Groceries and House Rent, 1912 to 1920.-In the following tables, index-numbers are given shewing variations in the cost of food and groceries ( 46 commodities), in thirty of the more important towns throughout the Commonwealth at yearly and quarterly periods from 1912 to 1920. Index-numbers for food and groceries are also given for each month of 1920 . In addition, index-numbers shewing for these years the quarterly and yearly variations in house rents and in the combined cost of food, groceries and house rent, are given. 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 :-

Food and Groceries（46 Commodities），Price Index－Numbers＊for Each of Thirty Towne， with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base（ $=1000$ ）．

|  | N．S．W．－Index－Numbers． |  |  |  |  |  | Victoria－Index．numbers， |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 蓸 } \\ & \text { 䁾 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 关产 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 䆜 } \\ & \text { 突 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 熍 } \\ & \text { 学 } \\ & \text { 倉 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 宏 |  |
| 1912 | 2，24 | 1，134 | T．352 | 1，128 | 1，083 | ［1，134 | 1，082 | 1，110 | 1，112 | 1，086 | 1，057 | 1，086 |
| 1913 | 1,131 | 1，127 | 1，343 | 1，151 | 1，053 | 1,139 | 1，024 | 1，028 | 1，057 | 1,049 | 1，043 | 1，028 |
| 1914 | 1，156 | 1，142 | 1，383 | 1，174 | 1，094 | 1，164 | 1，091 | 1，086 | 1，098 |  | 1，074 | 1，091 |
| 1015 | 1，390 | 1，389 | 1，042 | 1,388 | 1，336 | 1，404 | 1，411 | 1,443 | 1，42e | 1,393 | 1，485 | 1，414 |
| 1016 | 1，520 | 1，5u8 | 1，810 | 1，532 | 1，406 | 1，53 | 1，462 | 1，466 | 1，453 | 1，464 |  |  |
| 1917 | 1，540 | 1,587 | 1，778 | ， 490 | 1，483 | 1，348 | 1，412 | 1，40］ | 1,407 | 1，＋14 | 1， $2 \times 2$ | 1，412 |
| 1918 | 1，78： | ${ }_{1}^{1,804}$ | 1，752 | 1，524 | ${ }_{1}^{1.504}$ | 15 | 1，466 | ${ }_{1}^{1.441}$ | ${ }_{1} 1.548$. | 1．445 | 3，413 | 1，463 |
| 1880 | 2，148 | 2，146 | 2，298 | 2.185 | 2，113 | 2， 188 | 2，056 | 2，080 | 9，009 | 1，985 | 2，0＊5 | 2,052 |
| 2 1st | 1，0 | 1，0 | 1，295 | ，033 | 995 | 1，0 | 988 | 1，001 | 998 | 1，0 | 976 | － |
| 2nd | 1.0 | 1，099 | 1，328 | 1，070 | 1，056 | 1，100 | 1，069 | 1，056 | 1，102 | 1，056 | 1，042 | 1，069 |
| 3 rd | 1,1 | 1，195 | 1．375 | 1，154 | 1， 130 | 1，201 | 1，156 | 1，170 | 1，176 | 1，132 | 1，115 |  |
| 4th | 1，176 | 1，180 | 1，4i0 | 1，258 | 1，144 | 1，187 | 1，113 | 11 | 1，175 | 1，154 | 1，097 |  |
| 3 1st Qtr． | 1，136 | 1，124 | 1，329 | 1，189 | 1，060 | 1，143 | 1，036 | 1，055 | 1，101 | 1，085 | 1，051 |  |
| 2 zd | 1，158 | 1，147 | 1，381 | 1，189 | 1，083 | 1，166 | 1，040 | 1,049 | 1，093 | 1，072 | 1，087 | 1，046 |
| 3 rl | 1，128 | 1，124 | 1，321 | 1，118 | 1，036 | 1，134 | 1，021 | 1，013 | 1，037 | 1，030 | 1，037 | 1，022 |
| 4th | 1，104 | 1，112 | 1，343 | 1，109 | 1，034 | 1，114 | 999 | 996 | 999 | 1，000 | 1，018 | 999 |
|  | 1,1 | 1，1 | 1，340 | 1，134 | 1，005 | 1，153 | 1，02 | 1，0 | 1，043 | 1，038 | 1，034 |  |
| 2nd | 1，163 | 1，153 | 1，429 | 1，201 | 1，121 | 1，173 | 1，118 | 1，090 | 1，115 | 1，133 | 1，073 | 1，118 |
| 3rd | 1，154 | 1，148 | 1，393 | 1，177 | 1，005 | 1，163 | 1，101 | 1，118 | 1，109 | 1，099 | 1，089 | 1，102 |
| 4th | 1，150 | 1，154 | 1，376 | 1，184 | 1，092 | 1，164 | 1，115 | 1，113 | 1，126 | 1，126 | 1，100 | 1，118 |
| 1015 18t Qtr． | 1，2 | 1， | 1，488 | 1， | 1，1 | 1，241 | 1，186 | 1，20 | 1,2 | 1，1 |  |  |
| 2nd | 1，28 | 1，293 | 1，60 | 1，299 | 1，254 | 1，300 | 1，382 | 1，411 | 1，389 |  |  |  |
| 3 rc | 1，536 | 1，506 | 1，721 | 1，518 | 1，458 | 1，540 | 1，584 | 1，627 | 1，634 | 1,567 |  |  |
| 4 ch | 1，530 | 1，522 | 1，753 | 1，512 | 1，455 | 1，537 | 1，491 | 1，631 | 1，493 | 1，489 | 1，539 | 1，494 |
|  | 1, | 1， | 1,7 | 1，5 | 1，4 | 1 | 1，5 | 1，503 | 1，5 |  |  |  |
| 2nd | 1，517 | 1；496 | 1，827 | 1，545 | 1，479 | 1，528 | 1，483 | 1，501 | 1，479 | 1，506 | 1，484 | 1，485 |
| 3rd＂ | 1.510 | 1，509 | 1，816 | 1，532 | 1，468 | 1，523－ | 1，448 | 1，449 | 1,417 | 1，449 |  | 1，447 |
| 4th＂＇ | 1，485 | 1，494 | 1，817 | 1，511 | 1，462 | 1，500 | 1，407 | 1，412 | 1，411 | 1，400 | 1，408 | 1，407 |
|  | 1.499 | 1，518 |  | 1，522 | 1，403 | 1.513 | 1，395 | 1，400 | 1，395 |  | 1，415 |  |
| 2nil | 1，506 | 1，528 | 1，800 | 1，481 | 1，471 | 1，520 | 1，412 | 1，403 | 1，425 | 1，438 | 1，435 | 1，414 |
| 3 ral | 1，688 | 1，548 | 1，748 | 1．460 | 1，487 | 1，587 | 1，419 | 1，392 | 1，415 | 1，418 | 1，435 | 1，417 |
| Atth | 1，586 | 1.555 | 1，754 | 1，496 | 1，506 | 1，651 | 1，422 | 1，408 | 1，395 | 1，416 | 1，430 | 1，419 |
| 81.5 | 1，55．3 | 1，562 | 1，783 | 1，481 | 1，502 | 1，561 | 1，447 | 1，433 | 1，484 | 1，453 | 1，448 | 1，446 |
| 2 nd | 1，540 | 1，574 | 1，828 | 1，526 | 1，521 | 1，561 | 1，478 | 1，450 | 1，483 | 1，475 | 1，506 | 1，477 |
| 3 rd | 1，514 | 1,529 | 1，705 | 1，509 | 1，487 | 1，522 | 1，449 | 1，422 | 1，427 | 1，496 | 1，501 | 1，445 |
| 4 tb | 1，579 | 1，599 | 1，692 | 1，689 | 1，508 | 1，585 | 1，490 | 1，450 | 1，429 | 1，426 | 1，515 | 1，482 |
| 18 | 1，70 | 1，727 | 1，789 | 1，737 | 1，619 | 1.707 | 1，566 | 1，580 | 1，498 | 1.528 | 1，555 | 1，557 |
| 2ncl | 1.770 | 1，774 | 1，849 | 1.743 | 1，056 | 1，772 | 1，574 | 1，533 | 1，526 | 1，541 | 1.562 | 1，567 |
| 3rd | 1，766 | 1，812 | 1，000 | 1.756 | 1，683 | 1，774 | 1，605 | 1.583 | 1，580 | 1.582 | 1，607 | 1，599 |
| 4th | 1，893 | 1，901 | 2，060 | 1，887 | 1，785 | 1，899 | 1，734 | 1，701 | 1，648 | 1，699 | 1，603 | 1＇724 |
| 1920 1st Qtr． |  | 1，98 | 2，117 | 1，04 | 1，863 | 1，90 |  | 1，754 |  |  | 1，718 |  |
| 2 n （ | 2，101 | 2，009 | 2，384 | 2，085 | 2，040 | 3，112 | 2，026 | 2，039 | 1，981 | 1，957 | 1，937 | 2，000 |
| 3 rat | 2，300 | 2，230 | 2，538 | 2，412 | 2， 2 205 | 2，305 | 2，289 | 2，297 | 2，228 | 2，175 | 2，238 | 2，280 |
| 4th＂， | 2，328 | 2，267 | 2，547 | 2，205 | 2，282 | 2，290 | 2，190 | 2，228 | 2，130 | 2，128 | 2，246 | 2，187 |
| 1920 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jamuary February | ＋ 2,056 | 1，971 | 2，114 | 1，947 | 1，861 | 1，968 | 1，674 | 1，750 | 1,669 1,675 | 1，685 | 1,681 1,710 | 1，680 |
| March | 2，004 | 2，005 | 2,150 | 1，951 | 1，883 | 2,008 | 1，758 | 1，778 | 1，741 | 1，760 | 1，762 | 1，758 |
| April | 206 | 2，071 | 2，286 | 2，083 | 2，002 | 2，069 | 1，017 | 1，033 | 1，874 | 1，858 | 1，849 | 1，912 |
| May | 2，052 | 2，079 | 2，378 | 2，007 | 2，016 | 2，068 | $\underline{0} 5$ | 2，037 | 1，937 | 1,935 | 1，945 | 2，001 |
| June | 2，192 | 2，148 | 2,484 | 2，155 | 2.101 | 2.198 | 2,153 | 2，146 | 2，133 | 9，077 | 2，018 | 2，146 |
| Aucuest | 2，314 | 2，213 | 2，516 | 2，475 | 2，276 | 2，316 | 2， 260 | 2，284 | 2，218 | e， 140 | 2，203 | 2，253 |
| September | 2,333 | 2， 2,05 | 2，571 | 2，498 | 2，346 | 2，343 | 2，307 | $\underline{4}, 352$ | 2，273 | 2，236 | 2，306 | 2，305 |
| October | 9，230 | 2，304 | 2，579 | 2，327 | 2，315 | 2,253 | 2，244 | 2，316 | 2，200 | 2，159 | 2，296 | 2，243 |
| November | 2，191 | 2，259 | 2，553 | 2，887 | 2，287 | 2，214 | 2，182 | 2，216 | 2，114 | 2，102 | 2，244 | 2，177 |
| December | 2，173 | 2，239 | 2，508 | 2，271 | 2，244 | 2，104 | 2，145 | 2，153 | 2，077 | 2，125 | 2，197 | 2，141 |

[^3]
## Food and Groceries（46 Commodities），Price Index－Numbers＊for Each of Thirty Towns， with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base $(=1000$－cont．

|  | QUEENSLAND－INDEX－NUNBERS． |  |  |  |  |  | SOUTE AUSTRALIA－INDEX－NUABEDS． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 发 } \\ & \text { 釉 } \\ & \frac{0}{4} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 安 } \\ & \text { 2 } \\ & \text { 它 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 1912 | 1，102 | 1，100 | 1，142 | 1，202 | 1，144 | 1，123 | 1，154 | 1，154 | 1，105 | 1，031 | 1，100 | 1，152 |
| 1913 | $\cdot 1,042$ | 1，045 | 1，067 | 1，212 | 1，073 | 1，000 | 1，110 | 1，139 | 1，161 | 1，02L | 1，108 | 1，119 |
| 1914 | 1，078 | 1，088 | 1，145 | 1，266 | 1，088 | 1，109 | 1，215 | 1，210 | 1，247 | 1，062 | 1，208 | 1，212 |
| 1915 | 1，373 | 1，405 | 1，429 | 1，546 | 1，372 | 1，306 | 1， 487 | 1，5015 | 1，500 | 1，385 | 1，504 | 1，480 |
| 1916 | 1，426 | 1，432 | 1，980 | 1，599 | 1，422 | 1,462 | 1，532 | 1，583 | 1，004 | 1，467 | 1，503 | 1，587 |
| 1917 | 1，405 | 1，990 | 1，197 | 1，57． | 1，413 | 1，4\％0 | 1，445 | 1，535 | 1，579 | 1，4ty | 1，5592 | 1，457 |
| 1918 | 1，495 | 1，476 | 1，523 | 1，700 | 1，5133 | 1，517 | 1，553 | 1，508 | 1，628 | 1，487 | 1，590 | 1，55\％ |
| 19111 | 1，76\％ | 1，800 | 1，827 | 1，979 | 1，847 | 1，792 | 1， 719 | 1，706 | 1，744 | 1，580 | 1，731 | 1，716 |
| 1920 | 2，052 | 1，999 | 2，097 | 2，133 | 2，045 | 2，055 | 2，132 | 2，089 | 2，090 | 1，076 | 2，092 | 2，123 |
| 1912 1st Qtr． | 1，095 | 1，115 | 1，106 | 1，295 | 1，182 | 1，122 | 1，100 | 1，108 | 1，162 | 976 | ］，125 | 1，100 |
| 2nd $n$ | 1，095 | 1，100 | 1，148 | 1，294 | 1，150 | 1，112 | 1，147 | 1，147 | 1，202 | 1，017 | 1，184 | 1，145 |
| 3rd ${ }^{\text {－}}$ | 1，105 | 1，088 | 1，125 | 1，283 | 1，159 | 1，122 | 1，102 | 1，178 | 1，201 | 1，063 | 1，190 | 1，188 |
| ＜th＂ | 1，111 | 1，095 | 1，132 | 1，299 | 1，128 | 1，128 | 1，177 | 1，193 | 1，213 | 1，069 | 1，193 | 1，176 |
| 1913 1et Qtr． | 1，036 | 1，018 | 1，064 | 1，233 | 1，079 | 1，055 | 1，123 | 1，140 | 1，155 | 1，018 | 1，109 | 1.122 |
| 2nd＂ | 1，060 | 1，047 | 1，074 | 1，231 | 1，116 | 1，076 | 1，145 | 1，161 | 1，183 | 1，097 | 1，118 | 1，144 |
| 3 rd | 1，040 | 1，054 | 1，052 | 1，192 | 1，058 | 1，056 | 1，117 | 1，187 | 1，162 | 1，099 | 1，117 | 1，118 |
| 4th | 1，035 | 1，058 | 1，078 | 1，191 | 1，041 | 1，055 | 1，090 | 1，119 | 1，142 | 989 | 1，088 | 1，001 |
| 1914 1st Qtr | 1，044 | 1，078 | 1，110 | 1，218 | 1，090 | 1，070 | 1，147 | 1，146 | 1，101 | 1，030 | 1，166 | 1，144 |
| 2nd | 1，068 | 1，053 | 1，1， 125 | 1，255 | 1，073 | 1，082 | 1，250 | 1，252 | 1，255 | 1，066 | 1，991 | 1，248 |
| 3 rd | 1，085 | 1，069 | 1，161 | 1，252 | 1，076 | 1，105 | I， 220 | 1，231 | 1，283 | 1，067 | 1，319 | 1.228 |
| 4th | 1，124 | 1，151 | 1，180 | 1，338 | 1，114 | 1，151 | 1，233 | 1，209 | 1，289 | 1，084 | 1，294 | 1，281 |
| 1915 1st Qtr． | 1，193 | 1，228 | 1，261 | 1，423 | 1，221 | ］，223 | 1，315 | 1，328 | 1，402 | 1，189 | 1，359 | 1，817 |
| 2nd | 1，318 | 1，300 | 1，361 | 1，553 | 1，960 | 1，347 | 1，506 | 1，522 | 1，553 | 1，395 | 1，515 | 1，500 |
| 9 rd | ］，450 | 1，483 | 1，466 | 1.549 | 1，422 | 1，463 | 1，602 | 1，624 | 1，673 | 1，408 | 1，607 | 1，603 |
| 4 th | 1，531 | 1，549 | 1，680 | 1，680 | 1，484 | 1，552 | 1，526 | 1，562 | 1，012 | 1，445 | 1，540 | 1，523） |
| 1916 1st Qtr． | 1，551 | 1，554 | 1，663 | 1，678 | 1，523 | 3，572 | 1.550 | 1，591 | 1，048 | 1，481 | 1，508 | 1，550 |
| 2nd | 1，456 | 1，453 | 1，580 | 1，645 | 1，440 | 1，484 | 1，574 | 1，610 | 1，643 | 1，, 18 | 1，030 | 1，678 |
| 8 r | 1，356 | 1，983 | 1，447 | 1，630 | 1，373 | 1，383 | 1，521 | 1，579 | 1，505 | 1，401 | 1，584 | 1，525 |
| 4th | 1，841 | 1，338 | 1，431 | 1，530 | 1，353 | 1，367 | 1，469 | 1，548 | 1，501 | 1，426 | 1，568 | 1，477 |
| 1017 1st Qtr． | 1，349 | 1，308 | 1，384 | 1，542 | 1，33．7 | 1，364 | 1，476 | 1，564 | 1，583 | 1，419 | 1，500 | 1.485 |
| 9nd | 1，373 | 1，352 | 1，409 | 1，574 | 1，374 | 1，391 | 1，409 | 1，5\％2 | 1，605 | 1，441 | 1，586 | 1，482 |
| 3rd | 1，419 | 1.404 | 1，440 | 1.575 | 1．440 | 1，493 | 1，402 | 1，494 | 1,562 | 1，408 | 1，521 | 1，416 |
| 4th ： | 1，480 | 1，40S | 1，473 | 1，610 | 1，503 | J，492 | 1，432 | 1，511 | 1，575 | 1，419 | 1，539 | 1，444 |
| 1918 1stictur． | 1，447 | 1，406 | 1，483 | 1，865 | 1，443 | 1，486 | 1，514 | 1，571 | 1，080 | 4，463 | 1，596 | 1，529 |
| 2nd ， | 1,482 | 1，448 | 51503 | 1，031 | 1，529 | 1，440 | 1，607 | 1，584 | 1.647 | $1+518$ | 1，603 | 1,604 |
| 3 ral ：＋ | 1，488 | 1，515 | 1，506 | 1，694 | 1，683 | 1，513 | 1，538 | 1， 652 | 1，（6） 2 | 1，488 | 1，506 | 1，541 |
| 4th＂ | 1，562 | 1，614 | 1，599 | 1，758 | 1，042 | 1，589 | 1，554 | 1，507 | 1，683 | 1，485 | 1，504 | 1.557 |
| 1919 19t，Qtr． | 1，707 | 1，790 | 1，778 | 1，888 | 1，779 | 1.739 | 1.659 | 1，647 | 1，710 | 1，43．3 | 1．084 | 1， 051 |
| 2nd＂ | 1，700 | ＇1，768 | 1，782 | 1，080 | 1770 | 1.742 | 1，702 | 1，668 | $1+722$ | 1.544 | 1，702 | 1，096 |
| 8 rd | 1，730 | 1，754 | 1，782 | 2，041 | 1.773 | 1，765 | 1，708 | 1，4841 | 1，713 | 1，580 | 1，712 | 1，703 |
| 4th | 1，809 | 1，808 | 1，979 | 2，047 | 1904 | t，010 | 1，817 | 1.826 | 1，85： | 1.004 | 1，825 | 1，813 |
| 1920 Jst Qts． | 2.917 | 2，013 | 2，047 | 2，168 | 1，077 | 2，038 | 1，880 | 1．872 | 1，853 | 1，010 | 1，883 | 1，877 |
| 2nd | 2，065 | 2，015 | 9.058 | 2，107 | 2，050 | 2，061 | 2，146 | 2，051 | 2，072 | 1，030 | 2，9105 | 2，121 |
| 3 rd | 2，103 | 2，042 | － 2,101 | 2，149 | 2，098 | 2，100 | 2，303 | 2，240 | 2，236 | 2，143 | 9，926 | 2,001 |
| 4th＂， | 2，023 | 1，036 | 2，041 | 2，106 | 2，040 | 2，024 | 2，243 | 2,104 | 2，222 | 2，136 | 2，154 | 2，200 |
| 1920 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 2，093 | $2,000$ | 2，173 | 2，189 | 2.046 | 2，107 | 1，809 | 1，874 | 1，876 | 1，083 | 1，872 | $4,304$ |
| February | 2,036 | 2，020 | 2，0．37 | 2，196 | 1，950 | 2，047 | 1，881 | 1，864 | 1，817 | 1，050 | 1，885 | 1，870 |
| March | 1，922 | 1，929 | 1，970 | 2.120 | 1，034 | 1，944 | 1，907 | 1，878 | 1，807 | F，729 | 1， 808 | 1，897 |
| －April | 2,017 9 | 1，978 | 2,010 2,068 | 2，148 | 1.999 2.045 | － 2,022 | 2，028 | 1,988 2045 | 2，029 | 1，881 | 1，987 | 2，020 |
| May | 2，960 | 2，001 | 2,068 $\mathbf{2 , 0 9 0}$ | 2,082 $\mathbf{2 , 0 9 2}$ | 2，045 | 2,053 2,105 | 2,114 2,267 | 2，045 | 2,056 2,181 | 1，913 | 2，125 | 2，101 |
| Tuly | 2，100 | 2，030 | 2，10t | 2，140 | 2，113 | 2，097 | 2，403 | 2，245 | 2，254 | ¢， 146 | 2，243 | 2，977 |
| August | 2，107 | 2,015 | 2，097 | 2，150 | 2，002 | 2，103 | 2，230 | 2，237 | 2，221 | 2，1＋1 | 2，221 | 2，227 |
| September | 2.108 | 2，051 | 2，108 | 2，158 | 2，089 | 2，102 | 2.270 | 2，230 | 2，298 | ［2，158 | 2，913 | 2，268 |
| Oetober | 2，099 | 2，031 | 2，115 | 2,120 | 2.100 | 2，094 | 2，257 | $\underline{-221}$ | 2，208 | 2，1：6 | 2，200 | 2，251 |
| November． | 1，997 | 1，907 | 2，012 | 2,130 | 2083 | 2，002 | 2.191 | 2.201 | 2.218 | 2，146 | 2，151 | 9,191 |
| December | 1，972 | 1，869 | 1，907 | 2，069 | 2，014 | 1，954 | 2，10 | 2.100 | 2，182 | 2，127 | 2，110 | 2，160 |

[^4]Retail Prices，Houst Rent，anj Pgrchasing－Power of Monfy．
Food and Groceries（46 Commodities），Price Index－Numbers＊for Each of Thirty Towns， with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base（ $=1000$ ）－cont．

|  | WESTERN AUSTRALJA－INDEX－NUNDERS． |  |  |  |  |  | Tasmanialindex－NUMHERS． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 迨 |  |  | 吂 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ब. } \\ & \text { O. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ⿷匚 } \\ & \text { 罳 } \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1012 | 1，345 | 1，077 | 1，370 | 1，403 | 1，410 | 1，418 | 1，100 | 1，125 | 1，302 | 1，201 | 1，289 | 1，182 | 1，129 |  |
| 1918 | 1，267 | 1，607 | 1，301 | 1，362 | 1，386 | 1，344 | 1，164 | 1，073 | 1，268 | 1，181 | 1，291 | 1，149 | 1，095 | 1,140 |
| 1914 | 1，302 | 1，054 | 1，323 | 1，393 | 1，453 | 1，982 | 1，212 | 1，130 | 1，290 | 3，205 | 1，305 | 1，196 | 1，144 | 1，155 |
| 1915 | 1，483 | 1，809 | 1，516 | 1，580 | 1，659 | 1，559 | ，1，445 | 1，406 | 1，571 | 1，512 | 1，581 | 1，450 | 1，416 | 1，428 |
| 1.016 | 1，542 | 1，825 | 1，570 | 1，666 | 1，052 | 1，608 | 1，523 | L，504 | 1，652 | 1，611 | 1，661 | 1，535 | 1，495 | 1，508 |
| 1917 | 1，505 | 1，790 | 1，520 | 1，652 | 1，026 | 1，571 | 1，544 | 1，510 | 1，6is8 | 1，015 | 1，647 | 1．548 | 1，472 | 1，481 |
| 1918 | 1，486 | 1，784 | 1，479 | 1，592 | 1，508 | $1.55 \%$ | 1，635 | 1.575 | 1，732 | 1.625 | 1，729 | 1，626 | 1，514 | 1，523 |
| 1949 | 1，772 | 2，033 | 1，7\％3 | 1，851 | 1，76］ | 1，837． | 1，747 | ＋，708 | 1.855 | 1，732 | 1，883 | 1，749 | 1，716 | 3，722 |
| 1920 | 2，050 | 2，302 | 2，069 | 2，055 | 2，071 | 2,103 | 2，162 | 2，108 | 2，274 | 2，069 | 2，149 | 2，146 | 2.101 | 2． 104 |
| 1912 1st Qts | 1，301 | 1，859 | 1，310 | 1，365 | 1，338 | 1，378 | 1，093 | 1，021 | 1，295 | 1，082 | 1，192 | 1，083 | 1，049 | 1，065 |
| Ond | 1，408 | 3，730 | 1，435 | I，441 | 1，439 | 1，477 | 1,145 | 1，110 | 1，276 | 1，159 | 1，272 | 1，149 | 1，111 | 1，125 |
| 3 rd | 1，368 | 1，671 | 1，406 | 1，433 | 1，435 | 1，485 | 1，235 | 1，171 | 1，329 | 1，237 | 1，341 | 1，226 | 1，186 | 1，194 |
| 4 th | 1，303 | 1，650 | 1，304 | 1，373 | 1，429 | 1，882 | 1，288 | 1，189 | 1，378 | 1，327 | 1，352 | 1，267 | 1，160 | 1，176 |
| $101318 t^{4}$ Qtr． | 1，275 | 1，505 | 1，298 | 1，349 | 1，384 | 1，346 | 1，158 | 1，062 | 1，259 | 1，182 | 1，280 | 1，142 | 1，100 |  |
| 2nd \％ | 1，299 | 1，621 | 1，334 | 1，870 | 1，407 | 1，372 | 1，188 | 1，090 | 1，287 | 1，205 | 1，331 | 1，171 | 1，117 | 1，129 |
| 3rd | 1，248 | 1，622 | 1，298 | 1，359 | 1，387 | 1，334 | 1，170 | 1，086 | 1，266 | 1，194 | 1，289 | 1，157 | 1，091 | 1，101 |
| 4th | 1，245 | 1，590 | 1，274 | 1，328 | 1，388 | 1，323 | 1，139 | 1，051 | 1，259 | 1，143 | 1，262 | 1，125 | 1，070 | 1，082 |
| 1914 18t，Qts | 1.245 | 1，580 | 1，280 | 1，930 | 1，308 | 1，320 | 1，162 | 1，075 | 1，245 | 1，148 | 1，285 | 1，146 | 1，104 | 1，115 |
| 9nd＂． | 1，206 | 1，617 | 1，315 | 1：373 | 1，429 | 1，308 | 1，281 | 1，189 | 1，280 | 1，193 | 1，312 | 1，206 | 1，158 | 1，168 |
| 3rd | 1，336 | 1，693 | 1，356 | 1，431 | 1，482 | 1，417 | 1，212 | 1，143 | 1，294 | 1，232 | 1，311 | 1，201 |  | 1，163 |
| 4 ch | 1，330 | 1，727 | 1，362 | 1，440 | 1，503 | 1，420 | 1，243 | 1，170 | 1，342 | 1，245 | 1，311 | 1，230 | 1，161 | 1，174 |
| 1015 1st Qtr． | 1，420 | 3，747 | 1，473 | 1，483 | 1，596 | 1，496 | 1，293 | 1，225 | 1，377 | 1，302 | 1，404 | 1，283 |  |  |
| 2nd＂ | 1，508 | 1，796 | 1，531 | 1，596 | 1，688 | 1，576 | 1，413 | 1，348 | 1，510 | 1，431 | 1，523 | 1，405 | 1，364 | 1，378 |
| 9rd | 1，546 | 1，882 | 1，571 | 1，054 | 1.711 | 1，623 | 1，541 | 1，528 | 1，713 | 1，647 | 1，479 | 1，659 | 1，554 |  |
| 4 th | 1，460 | 1，812 | 1，488 | 1，686 | 1，641 | 1，542 | 1，534 | 1，523 | 1，684 | 1，668 | 1，717 | 1，555 | 1，512 | 1，524 |
| 19161 st Qtr． | 1，504 | 1，823 |  | 1，810 | 1，678 | 1，578 | 1，593 | 3，544 | 1692 | 1，628 | 1，68 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |
| 2nd | 1，564 | 1，825 | 3，557 | 1，654 | 1，676 | 1，623 | 1，65E | 1，530 | 1，690 | 1，052 | 1，701 | 1，560 | 1，510 | 1，523 |
| 3 rd | 1，580 | 1，851 | 1，629 | 1，737 | 1，656 | 1，644 | 1，489 | 1，475 | 1，635 | 1，605 | 1，654 | 1，507 | 1.479 | 1，492 |
| 4th | 1，520 | 1，794 | 1，568 | 1，056 | 1，598 | 1，584 | 1，452 | 1，456 | 1，503 | 1，559 | 1，600 | 1，474 | 1，446 | 1，459 |
| 1.917 1st Qtr， | 1，500 | 1，735 | 1，526 | 1，048 |  | 1，560 | 1，493 | 1.491 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1017 End ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1，555 | 1，784 | 1，572 | 1，725 | 1，681 | 1，600 | 1，481 | 1，487 | 1，610 | 1,594 | 1，622 | 1，503 | 1，481 | 1,473 |
| 3 r | 1，485 | 1，790 | 1，\＄96 | 1，671 | 1，620 | 1，557 | 1，533 | 1．508 | 1，632 | 1， 1329 | 1，6，09 | 1.540 | 1，487 | 1，493 |
| 4 th | 1，480 | 1，834 | 1，485 | 1，562 | 1，648 | 1，550 | 1，070 | 1，560 | 1，709 | 1，6\％ 0 | 1，708 | 1，640 | 1，491 | 1，800 |
| 1918 1st Qtr． | 1，480 | 1，825 | 1，482 | 1，572 | 1628 | 1，557 | 1，659 | 1，582 | 1，707 | 1，663 | 1，712 | 1，640 | 1，501 | 511 |
| 2ud | 1，535 | 1，792 | 3，520 | 1，657 | 1，634 | 1，593 | 1,645 | 1,584 | 1，748 | 1，636 | 1，790 | 1，635 | 1，697 | 1，536 |
| 3 rd | 1，472 | 1，750 | 1，469 | 1，509 | 1，571 | 1，535 | 1，504 | 1.554 | 1，729 | 1，579 | 1，726 | 1， 509 | 1，491 | 1，501 |
| 4 th | 1，437 | 1，769 | 1，443 | 1，540 | 1，560 | 1，525 | 1，641 | 1，580 | 1，744 | 1，624 | 1，758 | 1，634 | 1，588 | 1，545 |
| $191918 t$ Qtr． | 1，540 | 1811 | 1，521 | 1.588 | 1，594 | 1，598 | 1，698 | 3，609 | 1，797 | 1，637 | 1，839 | 1，679 | 1，689 | 1，844 |
| 9ud | 1，841 | 2，081 | 1，770 | 1.841 | 1，749 | 1，885 | 1，686 | 1，654 | 1，813 | 1，678 | 1,849 | 1，692 | 1，692 | 1，698 |
| 9 gril | 1，913 | 2，145 | 1，866 | 2，034 | 1，874 | 1，961 | 1.730 | 1，710 | 1，850 | 1，713 | 1,872 | 1，738 | 1，709 | 1，718 |
| 4 th | 1，791 | 2，116 | 1，781 | 1，989 | 1，828 | 1，863 | ，1， 884 | 1，860 | 1，961 | 1，900 | 1，978 | 1，880 | 1，823 | 1，829 |
| 1920 1st Qtr． | 1，907 | 2，152 | 1，877 | 1，857 | 1，896 | 1，954 | 1，934 | 1，850 | 2，080 | 1，876 | 1，996 | 1，9］6 | 1，880 | 1，886 |
| 2nd | 2，121 | 2，355 | 2，133 | 2，100 | 2，115 | 2，169 | 4，090 | 2，017 | 2，198 | 2，001 | 2，144 | 9,072 | 2，677 | 2，079 |
| 3 rd | 2，135 | 2，409 | 2，171 | $\frac{2}{2}, 156$ | 2，167 | 2，194 | 12,307 | 2，291 | 2.443 | 2，296 | 2，273 | 2，304 | 2，270 | 2，267 |
| 4th＂ | 2,936 | 2，291 | 2，093 | 2，107 | 2，107 | 2，094 | 2，315 | 2，267 | 2，417 | 2，172 | 2，187 | 2，292 | 2，174 | 2，188 |
| 1920 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jenuary | 1，831 | 2，112 | 1，781 | 1，812 | 1，888 | 1，886 | 1，950 | 1，850 | 2，029 | 1，802 | 1，990 | 1，922 | 1，852 | 1，868 |
| February | 1，896 | 2，137 | 1，887 | 1，836 | 1，894 | 1，943 | 1，918 | 1，898 | 2，039 | 1，802 | 1，988 | 1，904 | 1，881 | 1，882 |
| March | 1，904 | 2，206 | 1，984 | 1，922 | 1，956 | 2，033 | 1，940 | 1，880 | 2，040 | 1，876 | 2，010 | 1，921 | 1，899 | 1，903 |
| April | 2，083 | 2，334 | 2,088 | 2，079 | 2，088 | 2，134 | 2，025 | 1，922 | 2，108 | 1，907 | 2，085 | 1，908 | 2，004 | 2，008 |
| May | 2，121 | 2，811 | 2，138 | 2，190 | 2，112 | 2，160 | 2，095 | 2，034 | 2，188 | 2，038 | 2，182 | 9，080 | 2049 | 2.054 |
| June | 2，161 | 2，421 | 2，179 | 2，120 | 2，145 | 2，214 | ： 2,149 | 9，093 | 2，282 | 2，058 | 2,214 | 2， 138 | 2177 | 2.175 |
| July | 2，182 | 2，459 | 2,106 $\mathbf{2}, 150$ | 2，146 | 2，168 | 2,238 | 12,231 | 2，198 | 2，425 | 2，148 | 2,297 | 2， 2331 | 2，268 | 2，260 |
| August | 9， 113 | \％，375 | 2，150 | 2，142 | 2，184 | 2，171 | 2，298 | 2，270 | 2，444 | 2,253 | 9，293 | $\stackrel{9}{9}, 293$ | 2,256 | 2.254 |
| September | 2，110 | 2，394 | 2，167 | 2，181 | 2， 184 | 2， 174 | 2，395 | 2，405 | 2，478 | 2，276 | 2，225 | 2，387 | 2，287 | 2，283 |
| October． | 2，096 | 2,352 | 2，168 | 2，172 | 2，157 | 2，156 | 2，388 | 2，395 | 2，502 | 2，333 | 2，224 | 2， 283 | 2828 | 2，238 |
| November | 1，990 | 2，276 | 2，073 | 2，070 | 2，074 | 2，057 | 2，316 | 2，274 | 2，408 | 2,102 | 2，163 | 2，287 | 2，162 | 2，170 |
| December | 2，020 | 2，244 | 2,038 | 2，077 | 2，089 | 2，070 | 2，246 | 2，134 | 2，842 | 2，080 | 2，173 | 2，204 | 2，136 | 2，143 |

[^5]

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House Rents. Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns, nith Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base ( $=1000$ ).-cont.


* See Remarks re House Rents on p. 49.

42 Retal Prioes, House Rent, and Purchasing.Power of Monley.
House Rents. Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base ( $=1000$ )-cont.


Purchasing-Power of Money. (Food, Groceries and House Rent Combined). Price Index-Numbers* for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average for Sly Capital Towns in 1911 as Base ( $=1000$ ).


[^6]Purchasing-Power of Money. (Food, Groceries and Rouse Rent Combined.) Price Index-Numbers* for each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average for Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base ( $=1000$ ),-cont.


[^7]
## Purchasing-Power of Money. (Food, Groceries and House Rent Combined.) Price Index-Numbers* tor each of Thirty Towns, with Weighted Average for Siz Capital Towns in 1911 as Base ( $=1000$ )-cont.



[^8](i.) Food and Groceries ( 46 commodities).-Information as to variations in prices of Group I. (Groceries), Group II. (Dairy Produce), and Groiup III. (Meat) are collected monthly, and in the tables on pp. 37 to 30 the index-numbers for the combined expenditure on the threc groups are given at yearly, quarterly, and (for 1920) at monthly intervals.
(ii.) House Rent.-Information as to variations in housing accommodation is collected quarterly, and index-numbers at yearly and quarterly periods are given in the tables on pp 40 to 42 .
(iii.) Food, Groceries, and House Rent combined.-The tables on' pp. 43 to 45 furnish comparisons in the form of index-numbers of the variations in the combined expenditure on the 46 items of food and groceries and housing accommodation at yearly and quarterly periods for 1912 to 1920 inclusive. It should be observed that the index-numbers in these tables are comparable in every respect in so far as they relate to the capital towns with those given on page 30 for the respective groups, and where they relate to the same period are of course identical in both tables. Thus for the years 1912 to 1920 inclusive, the indexnumbers for the six capital towns are (as they should be) the same in both sets of tables.

The last columns in each of the above tables refer to the weighted average for the thirty 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 are as follows:-

> Population Weights used in Computation of Index-Numbers in different towns in order to arrtve at the Weighted Average for each State and for the Commonwealth, with Weighted Average for all Towns as Base.

(iv.) Care to Avoid Erroneous Comparisons.-It is, of course, òbvious that the index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with each other, in order to show the relative cost of (say) house rent and groceries and food, since the weighted average cost in 191l is in each case made equal to l000, although the cost is, of course, not the same.
7. Relative Cost of Food and Groceries and Housing Accommodation in Different Towns, 1920.-The figures given in the following table shew the relative index-numbers for 1920 in the thirty towns for which particulars are regularly collected. The index-numbers are comparable in all respects, and further, it will be observed that the indexnumbers in the last column of the table are identical for each town with those given in the table on pages 43 to 45 for the year 1920. The first column
gives the relative expenditure on groceries and food. The second, third, fourth, and fifth columns give comparative information with regand to expenditure on house rent for houses of four, five, and six rooms, and for all houses respectively, while the remaining columns give similar information for food and groceries, combined with house rent of each class of house indicated.
1920.-Index-Numbers, shewing Relative Cost in each of Thirty Towns, of Food and Groceries and House Rent (including 4, 5, and 6-roomed Houses, and all Houses), compared with Weighted Average Expenditure on Groceries, Food and Rent (all Housea) in the Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base ( $=\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ ).

| Town. | Groceries and Food. | Hodsb RHNT. |  |  |  | Groobrieg, Food and RENT, INOLUDING HOUSES HAVING- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Four- } \\ \text { roomed } \\ \text { Houses } \\ \text { only. } \end{gathered}$ | Five. roomed Houses only. | Six- roomed Houses only. |  | Four Rooms. | Five <br> Rooms. | Six Rooms. | Al! <br> Houses <br> Weighted Aver. are. |
| Npw South Walms- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sydney .+ .. | 1,206 | 465 | 543 | 639 | 581 | 1,731 | 1,809 | 1,905 | 1,847 |
| Newcastle ${ }^{\text {. }}$, .. | 1,26 $\pm$ | 383 | 515 | \$52 | 502 | 1,627 | 1,774 | 1,916 | 1.766 |
| Broken H川* | 1,412 | 981 | 352 | 438 | 300 | 1,693 | 1,764 | 1,850 | 1,712 |
| Goulbura . | 1,287 | 330 | 429 | 6.54 | 549 | 1,617 | 1,716 | 1,921 | 1,836 |
| Bathurst | 1,245 | 24:3 | 330 | 428 | 370 | 1,488 | 1,575 | 1,871 | 1,615 |
| Welghted Average. | 1,773 | 444 | : 529 | 630 | 560 | 1,715 | 1,800 | 1,901 | 1,881 |
| Victoria- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mallarat | 1,225 | 188 | 275 | \% 370 | 335 | 1,413 | 1,500 | 1,85 | 1,788 |
| Bendigo .. .. | 1,183 | $\because 30$ | .118 | 430 | 352 | 1,418 | 1,501 | 1,313 | 1,535 |
| Geelong + .- | 1,175 | 312 | 418 | 54 | $4+8$ | 1,487 | 1,593 | 1,683 | 1,623 |
| Warrnambool | 1,190 | 323 | 427 | 520 | 441 | 1,522 | 1,626 | 1,719 | 1,640 |
| Weighted Average | 1,200 | 376 | 492 | 616 | i.38 | 1,585 | 1,701 | 1,825 | 1,747 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brisbane | 1,209 | 885 | 374 | 480 | 486 | 1,49t | 1,583 | 1,689 | 1,645 |
| Toowoomba | 1,178 | 245 | 324 | 405 | 398 | 1,423 | 1,502 | 1,588 | 1,57A |
| Rockhampton | 1,217 | 217 | 272 | 305 | 340 | 1,484 | 1,489 | 1,582 | 1.557 |
| Charters Towers | 1,258 | $2+1$ | 306 | 360 | 301 | 1,497 | 1,562 | 1,629 | 1,557 |
| Warwick . . | 1,205 | 208 | 298 | 303 | 303 | 1,413 | 1.504 | 1,508 | 1,568 |
| Welghted Average . . | 1,210 | 269 | 351 | 44) | 409 | 1,470 | 1,561. | 1,0.59 | 1,619 |
| SOUTH AUSTRALA- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adelaide .. | 1,256 | 368 | 488 | 626 | 500 | 1,624 | 1,744 | 1,885 | 1.756 |
| Moonta, etc. | 1,231 | 25.2 | 330 | 438 | 340 | 1,483 | 1,561 ' | 1,669 | 1,571 |
| Port Pirie* | 1,235 | 350 | 420 | 457 | 395 | 1,585 | 1, 55.5 | 1,692 | 1,630 |
| Mit. Gambier | 1,164 | 221 | 282 | 389 | $30+$ | 1,385 | 1,4+6 | 1,533 | 1,468 |
| Peterborough | 1,232 | $289{ }^{-}$ | $37 \%$ | 144 | 37:3 | 1,621 | 1,608 । | 1,676 | 1,607 |
| Welghted Average . . | 1,350 | 356 | 469 | 507 | 478 | 1,606 | 1,719 | 1,847 | 1,728 |
| Wretern atgtralia- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perth, ett. . . . | 1,908 | 346 | 438 | 528 | 409 | 1,554 | 1,646 | 1,786 | 1,617 |
| Katgoorlie, etc. | 1,356 | 360 | 433 | 502 | 350 | 1.716 | 1,764 ' | 1,953 | 1,708 |
| M\|d. Junction, e | 1,219 | 216 | 323 | 402 | 300 | 1,465 | 1,542 । | 1,621 | 1,523 |
| Bunbury | 1.210 | 273 | 829 | 35. | 255 | 1,483 | 1,539 | 1,365 | 1.465 |
| Geraldton | 1,2-20 | 379 | 46.4 | 583 | 401 | 1,599 | 1,634 । | 1,803 | 1,621 |
| Weighted Average ... | 1,239 | 343 | 431 | 514 | 388 | 1,582 | 1,670 ${ }^{\prime}$ | 1,753 | 1,627 |
| Tasmanla - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hobart | 1,273 | 448 | 538 | 618 | 564 | 1,721 | 1.911 | 1,891 | 1,837 |
| Lasumceston | 1,242 | 310 | 441 | 518 | 450 | 1,552 | 1,683 | 1,755 | 1,69\% |
| 7eehan | 1,339 | 164 | 221 | 202 | 104 | 1,503 | 1,560 | 1,601 | 1,493 |
| Beaconstield | 1,219 | 61 | 88 | 97 | 81 | 1,280 | 1,307 | 1,316 | 1,300 |
| Queenstown + | 1,266 | 238 | 3.38 | 362 | 235 | 1,529 | 1,602 | 1,628 | 1,521 |
| Weiglited Average . . | 1,26t | 363 | 461 | 531 | 470 | 1,627 | 1,725 | 1,795 | 1,734 |
| Weighted Average <br> 30 Towes . . | 1,239 | 385 | 484 | 593 | 514 | 1,624 | 1,723 | 1,932 | 1,733 |

[^9]The weighted average for all houses is obtained separately for each of the thirty towns by "weighting" the rent paid fior each class of bouse by the number of houses in each respective class in each town. If houses of only one particular size are included, different results may be obtained. This is evident when it is remembered that the distribution of houses according to number of rooms is substantially different in some of the towns; that is to say, there are a greater number of large, and therefore of relatively more expensive, houses in some towns than in others, and vice versa, and consequently the weighted average rente in the former class of town refer to a larger size of house than in the latter class. Separate results are accordingly given for the several classes of kouses specified in the table.

The figures in the last four columns furnish results for expenditure on groceries and food, combined with expenditure on rent, for each of the three classes of houses indicated, and also for the weighted average for all houses.

Some few words as to the proper interpretation of the proceding table may not be out of place. The total expenditure in each town for food and groceries, as well as the average rental paicl, is multiplied by a number representing the population of the town, and a weighted average expenditure for all towns is thus computed. The weights used are given on page 46. The relative expenditure in each town for (a) food and groceries, (b) house rents, and (c) food, groceries, and house rent combined, is shewn, the base of the table being the weighted average expenditure in the six oapital towns for $1911=1000$. Thus in each horizontal line the sum of the index-number for food and groceries and that for rent of houses of each specified size is equal to the index-number for food, groceries, and house rent combined, taking the corresponding house-rent group. The table is comparable is all respects, and in addition shews the proportionate cost of food and groceries and of rent. For example, taking the last line in the table on the preceding page, it may be seen that taking the weighted average expenditure for all the towns on food, groceries, and average rents to be fl753, the expenditure on food and groceries alone is 21239 (1st column), and the average rental 5514 ( 5 th column), the sum of the two latter amounts being £1753. Again, if it be desired to ascertain the relative expenditure for food and groceries and rent of four-roomed houses, it will be found the figures are $£ 1239$ and $£ 385$, which, together amount to $£ 1624$ ( 6 th column). In addition to shewing the relative cost of food and groceries and house rent (for different classes of houses) in each town individually, the table also furnishes comparisons as to the relative cost of these items as between the several towns. Thus taking food and groceries only (lst column), it may be seen that commodities which would cost $£ 1266$ in Sydney can be purchased for $£ 1211$ in Melbourne, or $£ 1256$ in Adelaide. Again, taking the combined expenditure on food, groceries, and house rent for houses of.five rooms ( 7 th column), it will be seen that an expenditure of $£ 1741$ in Melbourne is equivalent to an expenditure of $£ 1809$ in Sydney, $£ 1744$ in Adelaide, $£ 1794$ in Kalgoorlie, or $£ 1684$ in Geraldton.

The index-numbers are reversible, and may be used for comparisons as to purchasing-power of money as between any of the towns included. Thus if it be ascertained that the average rental of five-roomed
houses in Melbourne is, say, 20s. Id. weekly, and the average rental of the same class of house in Bendigo is required, all that is necessary is to multiply the rental in Melbourne by the index-number for five-roomed houses in Bendigo and divide by the index-number for Melbourne (3rd column), 20 s . Id. $\times \frac{\frac{118}{819}}{83}=12 \mathrm{~s}$. ld., which will be found to be the average rentsl of five-roomed houses in Bendigo (see Appendix II.).
(i.) Food and Aroceries.-As regards food and groceries it may be seen that the weighted average of the five towns was above the weighted average for all towns for 1920 in New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania; equal to the average in Western Australia, and lower in the remaining States. The most expensive towns are Broken Hill in New South Wales, and Kalgoorlie in Western'Australia, Broken Hill being 14.0 per cent., and Kalgoorlie 9.4 per cent. above the weighted average for all towns.
(ii.) House Rent.-It will be seen that for house rents of four-roomed houses, Sydney, Melbourne and Hobart are the most expensive towns. For rentals of five-roomed houses, Sydney, Hobart and Melbourne are highest, while for six-roomed houses, rentals are highest in Melbourne, Newcastle and Sydney. Taking the weighted average of all houses, Sydney, Melbourne and Hobart are the most expensive towns, and comparing house rents of any size of house given or of the weighted average of all houses, Beaconsfield and Zeehan, in Tasmania, are the cheapest.

With reference to house rents in Broken Hill and Port Pirie, it is necessary to observe that for some time after the outbreak of war a number. of houses were occupied at purely nominal or reduced rentals by families of which the wage-earner was out of employment. It was not until the latter half of 1916 that enquiries elicited the fact that normal conditions again obtained. In 1919 and 1920 industrial troubles in Broken Hill catused similar conditions to obtain as in 1914-15. It must be borne in mind, therefore, that for the years $1914,1915,1916,1919$ and 1920 the average rents in these towns have been computed in accordance with special investigations which have been made each quarter.
(iii.) Food and Groceries and House Rent combined.-The last column in the foregoing table shews the relative cost according to average prices of the commodities and housing accommodation in each town during 1920. It may be seen that the average cost was greatest in Sydney, followed by Hobart, Goulburn and Melbourne. The index-number for Sydney was 5.4 per cont., Hobart 4.8 per cent., Goulburn 4.7 per cent., and Melbourne 2.0 per cent. above the weighted average cost for all towns. The cost was least in Beaconsfield and Bunbury, 25.8 and 16.4 per cent. respectively below the weighted average cost for all towns.
8. Purchasing-Power of Money.-In the following table the average cost for the six capital towns in the year 1911 has again been taken as base. This base has been taken as equal to 20s. instead of 1000 as in the former tables. The figures shew the variations in purchasing-power of money. from year to year in each town separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several towns in each year (in the horizontal lines). It may be seen, for instance, that 20s. 7d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 18s. 4d. in Brisbane, or 19s. 1d. in Hobart; or that 35s. 2d. in Melbourne for the second quarter of 1920 was equivalent to 15s. 5 d . in Brisbane in 1901, or 22s. 6d. in Perth in 1913.

Measurement of Change in the Purohasing-Powec of Money.-Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year trom 1901 to 1921 (2nd Quarter) to purchase in saoh Capital Town what would have cost on the Average $£ 1$ in 1911 in the Australian Capitale regardel as a whola.*


* These results are based upon the regimen referred to an pp. $24-6$ lierem, which includes food, groceries and housing accommodation. $\quad$ Basis of Table.
(i.) Groceries and Food only.-The following table has been computed in the same manner as that indicated above, but relates to
groceries and food (46 items) only. The average expenditure for the six capital towns in 1911 has again been taken as the basis of the table ( $=208$.), and the figures are, of course, comparable throughout.
Measurement of Change in the Parchasing-Power of Money.-Groceries and Food only.-Amount necessary on the Avorage in each Year from 1901 to $\mathbf{1 0 2 1}$ (2nd Quarter) to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average \&1 in 1911 tn the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.*


[^10](ii.) House Rent Only.-The following table gives similar particulars for house rent only, the average for the six towns in 1911 being again taken as the basis of the table ( $=20 \mathrm{~s}$.):-

Measurement of Change in the Purchasing-Power of Money.-House Rent.Amount payable on the Averaze in each Year from 1801 to 1821 (2nd Quarter) for Honse Rent in each Capital Town, compared with a Rent of $\$ 1$ in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year \& \& Sydney. \& Melb'no. \& Brisbano. \& Adetside. \& Perth. \& Hobart. \& Woighted Average of CaplasiTown <br>
\hline 1901 \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 17 \\
& 17 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
148
$$ \& $$
8 .
$$ \& $$
8 .{ }_{12}^{8 .}
$$ \& $$
\begin{gathered}
8 . \\
\hline 8
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \& $$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { s. } \\
\text { is } \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$ <br>
\hline 1902 \& \& 173 \& 1411 \& 910 \& 127 \& 1611 \& 13 \& 152 <br>
\hline 1903 \& \& 174 \& 1411 \& 101 \& 127 \& 160 \& 136 \& 15 <br>
\hline 1904 \& \& 175 \& 153 \& 10 \& 127 \& 180 \& 13 6 \& 15 <br>
\hline 1906 \& \& 1710 \& 15.5 \& 10 \& 14 \& 14 \& 13 \& 158 <br>
\hline 1908 \& $\cdots$ \& 1711 \& 15.8 \& 10 \& 15 \& 14 \& 13 \& 1511 <br>
\hline 1907 \& \& 18 4 \& 161 \& 11 \& 163 \& 13 \& 14 \& 164 <br>
\hline 1908 \& \& 18 \& 167 \& 12 \& 175 \& 13 \& 14 \& 1610 <br>
\hline 1909 \& \& 192 \& 1610 \& 13 \& 1810 \& 13 \& 15 \& 17 <br>
\hline 1910 \& \& 1910 \& 18.4 \& 14 \& 20 \& 1311 \& 15 \& 18 <br>
\hline 1911 \& \& 2110 \& 19 \& 15 \& 22 \& 163 \& 16 \& 20 0† <br>
\hline 1912 \& \& 238 \& 20 \& 16 \& 23 2 \& 17 \& 167 \& 21 <br>
\hline 1913 \& \& 2411 \& \& 173 \& $22{ }^{6}$ \& 187 \& 1710 \& 22 <br>
\hline 1914 \& \& 267 \& 22 \& 1.78 \& 2010 \& 183 \& 183 \& 22 <br>
\hline 1915 \& \& 245 \& 21 \& 17 \& 18 \& 170 \& 187 \& 21 <br>
\hline 1916 \& \& 243 \& 21 \& 17 \& 18 \& 17 \& 187 \& 21 <br>
\hline 1917 \& \& 243 \& 22 \& 17 \& 192 \& 17 \& 190 \& 22 <br>
\hline 1918 \& \& 250 \& 23 \& 18 \& 20 \& 178 \& 191 \& 2210 <br>
\hline 1919 \& \& 259 \& 258 \& 19 \& 22 \& 184 \& 228 \& 24 <br>
\hline 1920 \& \& 284 \& 281 \& 21 \& 24 \& 1911 \& 275 \& 26 <br>
\hline lat Q \& - \& 224 \& 198 \& 160 \& 23 \& 17 \& 163 \& 20 <br>
\hline 2 2nd \& " \& 234 \& \& 16 \& 235 \& \& 164 \& 21 <br>
\hline $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 3rd } \\ 4 \text { th }\end{array}\right.$ \& " \& $\begin{array}{ll}24 \\ 24 & 7\end{array}$ \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}18 & 2 \\ 16 & 0 \\ 18\end{array}$ \& $$
\begin{array}{ll}
23 \\
22 \\
12
\end{array}
$$ \& 18
18
18 \& 1610
1611 \& $\begin{array}{rrr}21 & 10 \\ 21\end{array}$ <br>
\hline 19t \& \& \& \& 1610 \& 2211 \& 18 \& 180 \& 22 <br>
\hline 2nd \& " \& 2410 \& 219 \& 172 \& 22 II \& 18 \& 179 \& 22 <br>
\hline 3 rd \& \& 2411 \& 220 \& $17{ }^{3}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}22 & 3\end{array}$ \& 187 \& 178 \& 22 <br>
\hline 4 4h \& " \& . 256 \& 221 \& 1710 \& 2110 \& 1811 \& 180 \& 22 <br>
\hline lat \& " \& 256 \& \& \& \& 18 \& 181 \& 22 <br>
\hline 1914 2nd \& " \& \& 2210 \& \& 21 \& 185 \& 183 \& 23.0 <br>
\hline 1914 3rd \& " \& 258 \& 2211 \& 1710 \& 21 \& 184 \& 185 \& 2211 <br>
\hline 4 4th \& \& \& \& \& 193 \& 1711 \& 186 \& 22 <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {lat }}$ \& " \& 247 \& \& 171 \& \& \& 18 B \& 21 <br>
\hline 15 2nd \& " \& 245 \& ${ }_{21}^{21} 9$ \& 17 \& \& 1611 \& 187 \& 21 <br>
\hline 3rd \& \& 245 \& 217 \& 172 \& 18 \& 1610 \& 187 \& 21 <br>
\hline 4 th \& " \& 243 \& 217 \& 17.2 \& 18 \& 1610 \& 187 \& 21 <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {lst }}$ \& \& $24 \quad 2$ \& 219 \& 1610 \& 18 \& 17 \& 18 E \& 21 <br>
\hline $1816\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 2nd } \\ \text { 3rd }\end{array}\right.$ \& , \& 243 \& 218 \& \& 18 \& 17 \& 18 6 \& 21 <br>
\hline 3 ra \& \& 243 \& 21.9 \& 170 \& 18 \& 17 \& 187 \& 21 <br>
\hline 4 th \& , \& 243 \& 2111 \& 172 \& 188 \& 17 \& 1810 \& 21 <br>
\hline 1st \& , \& 243 \& 223 \& 1710 \& 19 \& 17. \& 1811 \& 2110 <br>
\hline 1917 2nd \& , \& 24

24 \& 223 \& 173 \& 19 \& 17 \& 190 \& 2110 <br>
\hline 3rd \& " \& 242 \& 227 \& 173 \& 19 \& 17 \& 19 1 \& 22 <br>
\hline ${ }^{4}$ th \& \& ${ }^{24}{ }^{4}{ }^{6}$ \& 2210 \& 17 \& 198 \& 17 \& 191 \& 22 <br>
\hline 19t \& " \& 249 \& 231 \& 178 \& 198 \& 17 \& 1810 \& 22 <br>
\hline 1918 2nd \& " \& 251 \& 23 \& 179 \& 20 \& 17 \& 1810 \& 228 <br>
\hline $\left\{\begin{array}{l}3 \mathrm{ld} \\ 4 \mathrm{th}\end{array}\right.$ \& , \& 250 \& 238 \& 185 \& 20 \& 17 \& 194 \& 2211 <br>
\hline \& " \& 25 \& $\begin{array}{ll}24 & 7 \\ 25 & 0\end{array}$ \& 186 \& \& 17 \& \& 23 <br>
\hline 19 2nd \& " \& $25 \quad 7$ \& 256 \& 192 \& 22.3 \& 18 \& 219 \& 24 <br>
\hline 3rd \& ', \& 2510 \& 258 \& 198 \& 223 \& 18 \& 236 \& 24 <br>
\hline 41 h \& , \& 364 \& $2{ }^{26}$ \& 208 \& 22 \& 18 \& 243 \& 25 <br>
\hline 1st \& , \& 274 \& 272 \& 208 \& 23 \& 19 \& 261 \& 25 <br>
\hline 02 2nd \& " \& 284 \& 276 \& $\stackrel{21}{2}$ \& 241 \& 19 \& 270 \& 26 <br>
\hline \& " \& 28
28
29 \& ${ }_{29}^{28}$ \& 21.4 \& $2{ }^{24} 11$ \& 20 \& ${ }_{28}^{28} 3$ \& 2611 <br>
\hline 921 4th \& \& ${ }_{29}^{29} 2$ \& 293 \& 218 \& 25 3 \& 20 \& ${ }^{28} 5$ \& 27 <br>
\hline $1921 \begin{gathered}\text { list } \\ \text { 2nd } \\ \\ \text { den }\end{gathered}$ \& " \& 292 \& 293 \& 21.6 \& 25 \& \& 28 \& 27 <br>
\hline 2nd \& ,. \& 29 \& 296 \& 21 \& 25 \& 2010 \& 290 \& 27 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## 9. Monthly Fluctuations in Retail Prices of Food and Groceries, July,

 1914, to May, 1921. -The following table has been prepared in order to shew the variations in retail prices of food and groceries since July, 1914, the last month prior to the outbreak of war. Particulars for each town are given in the form of index-numbers for food and groceries in each of the months specified. In the last column the percentage increase is shewn for each town in May, 1921, compared with July, 1914. It is necessary to observe that the index-numbers given in the following table are computed to the same base as those given in the preceding tables in this section, referring to food and groceries only, viz., the weighted average expenditure in the six capital towns for 1911 of food and groceries ( 46 commodities) is made equal to 1000 .Retail Price Index-Numbers** (Food and Groceries), for each of Thirty Towns for the Months specified, with Weighted Average for Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base $(=1000) . \ddagger$

| Particulars. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1020. | 1021. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July. | May. | May. | May. | May. | May. | May. | April. | May |  |
| New South wales- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,183 | 1,288 | 1,509 | L,499 | 1.516 | 1,768 | 2,052 | 1,966 | 1,006 | ${ }_{69.7}^{65.3}$ |
| Broten Efill $\because$ | 1,468 | 1,575 | 1,817 | 1,814 | 1,848 | 1,827 | 2,378 | 2,489 | 2,326 | 58.4 |
| Goulburn | 1,183 | 1,312 | 1,550 | 1,476 | 1,523 | 1,748 | 2,067 | 2,045 | 1,950 | 64.8 |
| Bathurat | 1,097 | 1,243 | 1,479 | 1,473 | 1,521 | 1,663 | 2,016 | 1,982 | 1,925 | 755 |
| * Weightid Averago | 1,105 | 1,283 | 1,522 | 1,514 | 1,560 | 1,770 | 2,088 | 1,983 | 1,927 | 06. 4 |
| Victoris- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Melbourne | 1,106 | 1,386 | 1,485 | 1,409 | 1,486 | 1,584 | 2,007 | 2,013 | 1,961 | 77.8 |
| Bullarat | 1,108 | 1,424 | 1,508 | 1,408 | 1,459 | 1,530 | 2.037 | 2,024 | 1,960 | 77.7 |
| Bendigo | 1,089 | 1,350 | 1,582 | 1,432 | 1,487 | 1,542 | 1,937 | 2,079 | 2,939 | ${ }_{86} 8.3$ |
| Wartnambool | 1,087 | 1,404 | 1,493 | 1,436 | 1,514 | 1,567 | 1,945 | 2,024 | 1,919 | 79.3 |
| *Welghted Average | 1,105 | 1,388 | 1,488 | 1,412 | 1,484 | 1,558 | 2,001 | 2,016 | 1,966 | 77.9 |
| QORENSLAND- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Traw }}^{\text {Brisbane }}$ | 1,041 | 1,326 | 1,491 | 1,375 | 1,480 | 1,755 | 2,001 | 1,755 | 1,734 | 86.4 |
| Rockhampton $\because$ | 1,158 | 1,378 | 1,613 | 1,404 | 1,501 | 1,797 | 2,068 | 1,915 | 1,477 | 68.4 |
| Charters Towers | 1,248 | 1,588 | 1,644 | 1,582 | 1,884 | 1,911 | 2,082 | 3,967 | 1,927 | 54.7 |
| Warwick .. | 1,083 | 1,379 | 1,462 | 1,369 | 1,520 | 1,770 | 2,045 | 1,011 | 1,837 | 69.6 |
| *Weighted Averago | 1,082 | 1,859 | 1,512 | 1,394 | 1,496 | 1,788 | 2,050 | 1,883 | 1,836 | 69.7 |
| SOUTH AusthallaAdelatde | 1,250 | 1,485 | 1,584 | 1,480 | 1,620 | 1,703 | 2,114 | 2,075 | 1,975 | 58.0 |
| Kadira, Moonta, Wallaroo | 1,230 | 1,488 | 1,612 | 1.573 | 1.505 | 1,861 | 2,045 | 2,101 | 2,005 | 83.0 |
| Port Pirio | 1,064 | 1,382 | 1,504 | 1, 1,44 | 1, 1,525 | 1,728 | 2,056 | 2,097 | 2,060 | 89.6 85.1 |
| Peterborough .. | 1,340 | 1,536 | 1,622 | 1,584 | 1,611 | 1,099 | 2,125 | 2,084 | 2,026 | 61.2 |
| *Weighted Average | 1,247 | 1,485 | 1,588 | 1,491 | 1,818 | 1,697 | 2,101 | 2,076 | 1,981 | 58.9 |
| Westrrn Adstralia- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perth and Fiemantie.. | 1,340 | 1,502 | 1,560 | 1,586 | 1,524 | 1,891 | 2,121 | 2,158 | 2,101 | 57.0 |
| Kalgoorlie and Boulder | 1,664 1,354 | 1,808 | 1,814 | 1,799 | 1,791 | 2,188 | 2,311 | 2,337 | 2,315 | 89.1 |
| Bunbury | 1,418 | 1,593 | 1,608 | 1,753 | 1,050 | 1,895 | 2,100 | 2,164 | 2,141 | 61.0 |
| Geraldton | 1,445 | 1,689 | 1,675 | 1,630 | 1,083 | 1,745 | 2,112 | 2,129 | 2,079 | 98.9 |
| *Wetghted Average | 1,412 | 1,573 | 1,608 | 1,836 | 1,585 | 1,946 | 2,160 | 2,195 | 2,148 | 52.1 |
| Tasmanla- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hobart | 1,211 | 1,401 | 1,551 | 1,471 | 1,048 | 1,678 | 2,095 | 2,419 | 2,063 | 70.4 |
| Launceston | 1,144 | 1,345 | 1,538 | 1,478 | 1,588 | 1,645 | 2,034 | 2,039 | 1,9:0 | 74.0 |
| Beaconsfleid | $1{ }^{1,230}$ | 1, 1,581 | 1,683 | 1, 1,587 | 1,7617 | 1,878 | 2,1888 | 2,197 | 2,159 | ${ }_{68.7}^{67.1}$ |
| Queenstown | 1,315 | 1,519 | 1,697 | 1,625 | 1,722 | 1,842 | 2,132 | 2,075 | 2,066 | 67.1 |
| * Weighted Average | 1,201 | 1,399 | 1,566 | 1,494 | 1,638 | 1,684 | 2,080 | 2,090 | 2,041 | 69.8 |
| t Weighted Aver.for Cwith. | 1,164 | 1,372 | 1,524 | 1,473 | 1,539 | 1,690 | 2,054 | 2,017 | 1,957 | 68.1 |

[^11]10. Tables of Prices and House Rents, 1920.-While the summarised results of price-movements are published quarterly, the actual data from which such resulta ane obtained are only published in full annually. In appendixes to Report No. 1, particulars were given of prices and house rents in the metropolitan towns in each year from 1901 to 1911, and in appendixes to Report No. 2, particulars were given of average prices and house rents in 1912 for each of the thirty towns from which returns are collected. In Appendixes I. and II. of Report No. 5 similar particulara were given for the year 1913 ; in Appendixes I. and III. to Report No. 6 particulare were given of average prices for 1914 and 1915 ; in Appendixes II. and IV. of the same Report similar information was given in regard to honse rents. In Appendixes Nos. I and II. of Report No. 7; in Appendixes Nos. I. and II. of Report No. 8; in Appendixes Nos. IV. and V. of Report No, 9; in Appendixes Nos. 1. and 11. of Report No. 10 ; and in Appendixes Nos. I. and II. hereof, information is given in regard to average prices and house rents respectively for the years 1916 to 1920.
11. Increase in Cost of Food and Groceries and House Rent, 1920, compared with previous years.-The following tables have been prepared in order to shew for each capital town (i.) the total increase (or decrease) in the cost of food, groceries, and house rent combined in 1920 compared with each preceding year sinoe 1901, and (ii.) amount of the percontage increase (or decrease) due to variations (a) in prices of food and groceries, and (b) in house rent. The sum of the percentages for any year and town in the last two parts of the table must, of course, equal the corresponding total percentage in the first part of the table. Thus the total percentage of increase in cost of food, groceries, and house rent in Sydney for 1920 compared with 1904 is 111.7 per cent., of which 85.9 per cent. is due to increased cost of food and groceries, and 25.8 per cent. to increase in house rents.

Percentage of Increase in Purchasing-Power-oi-Money Price Index-Numbers in 1920 compared with previous Years 1901 to 1919.


## Percentage of Increase in Purchasing-Power-oi-Monay Price Inder-Numbers in 1820 compared with previous years 1901 to 1819-cont.

| Year. | Sydney. | Melbourne. Brisbane. | Adelaide | Perth. | Hobart.Weighted <br> Average for <br> Capital <br> Towng. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Percentage due to Variations in Cost of Food and Groceries.


Pergentage due to Variation in House Rents.



[^0]:    1. The actual cost of living at the present time according to reasomablo standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a houschold, for a man with a wife and three chitdren under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amounts which make up that eost.
[^1]:    * See Report on an "Inquiry into the Cost of Living in Auatralis, 1910-11," by G. H. Krulbbs, C.M.G., etc., December, 1911 . Owing to the emalt number of budgets returned, the dednctions and tabulationa based thereon are necesgarily restricted

[^2]:    *That is the "composite unit" upon which these index-numbers are computed.

[^3]:    Index－pumbers for each of the months of 1912 1913，1914，and 1915 are given on pp．33－35 of Labour Report No． 6 ；for 1916 on $p$ ． 971.3 of Labour Report，No． 7 ；for 1917 on pp． $32-4$ ， Labour Report No．8；for 1918 on vp． $33-35$ of Labour Report No． 9. ；and for $19190 \mathrm{Opp}, 34$ to 38 of Yabour Report No． 10 ．
    ＊As the price index－uumber lucreases，the purchasing－power of money diminishes．

[^4]:    Index－numberg for each of the monthe of 1913，1913，1914 and 1915 are given on pp．33－5 of Labour Report No． 6 ；for 1916 on pp， $371-3$ Labonr Repott No， $7:$ for 1017 on pp．32－4．Labour Report． No．8；for 19180 pp p．33－35，Jabour Report No． 9 ；and for 1010 on pp． 3638 of Labour Report
    NO． 10.
    ＊See footnote on preceding page．

[^5]:    Endex－numbers for eachot the months of 1912，1913， 1914 and 1915 are given on pp．33－5 of Labour Report，
    No． 6 ；tor 1916 on pp．371－3 of Labour Report No． 7 ；for 1917 on pp．32－4，Labour Report No．8；for
    1918 on－pp． $33-35$－of－Labour Report No． 9 ；and tor 1919 on pp．30－38 of Labour Report No． 10.
    －See footnote on page 37.

[^6]:    *Seefootnote on page 37. i See remarka re House Rent on page 49.

[^7]:    * sce footnote on page 37. $\quad+$ See remarks ss Honse Fent on page 49

[^8]:    Soe footnote on page 37.

[^9]:    * See Remarks on page 49 with reference to houge rents,

[^10]:    *These results are based upon the regimen referred to on pp. 24-6 herein, $\quad \pm$ Basis of Table.

[^11]:    *Average for the flye towns. $t$ Average for thitry towns.
    t See remarks on page 81 of Labour Report No. 8 with reference to chanse of base period.

    * A \& the prios index-number increasas the purcha ing power of money dimitithes.

    Nork,-Corresponding index-numbers for the latervening months are given in Labour Reports Nos. 6, 7, 8,9 and 10, in Labour Bulletins Nos. 17 and 18, and in the Quarterly Summarien of Statistics Nos. 76 to 83

