

Consumer Price Index (CPI) – June quarter 2017

ABS Cat. No. 6401.0

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Canberra CPI was flat in the June quarter 2017

Canberra (Headline)¹

In the June quarter 2017, CPI growth for Canberra was flat. Through the year² to the June quarter 2017, the Canberra CPI rose 2.1 per cent – slightly lower than the Budget 2017-18 estimate of 2½ per cent growth.

Australia³ (Headline)

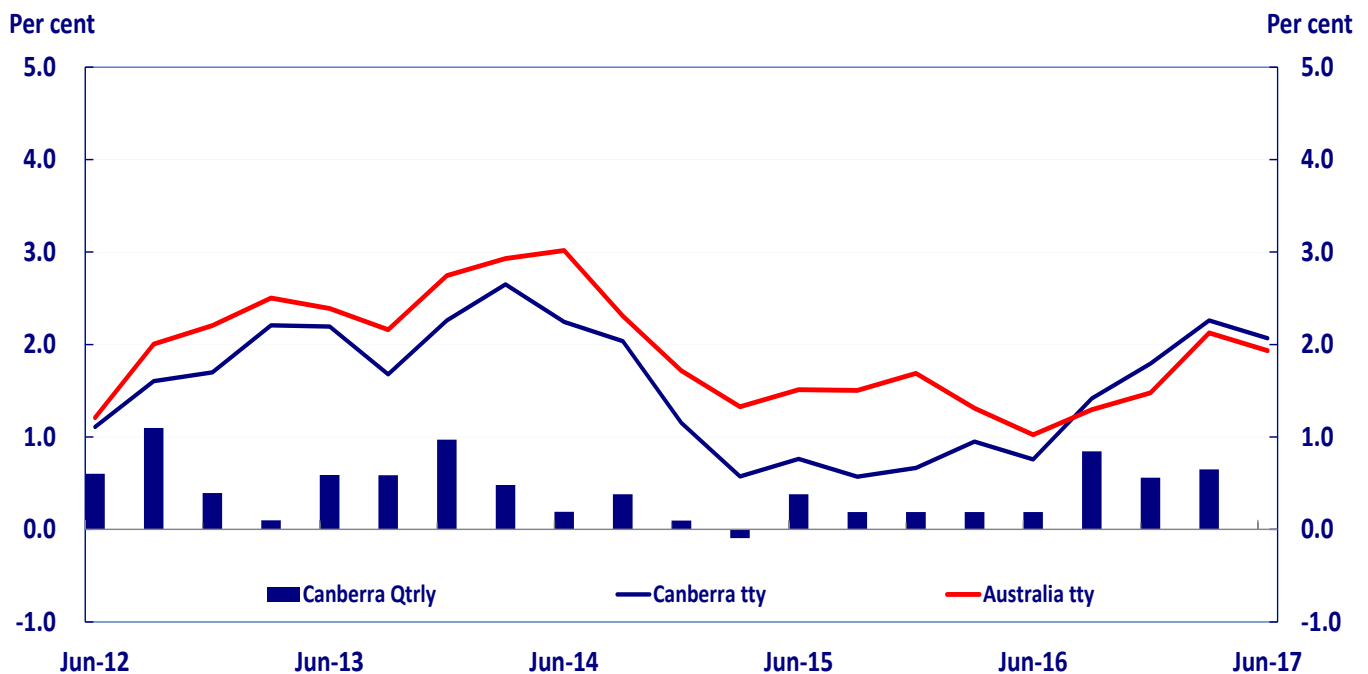
In the June quarter 2017, the CPI rose 0.2 per cent. Through the year to the June quarter 2017, the CPI rose 1.9 per cent.

Consumer Price Index (CPI), Canberra and Australia, June Quarter 2017

	Index	Change (%)	
		Quarter	tty ²
Canberra	108.6	0.0	2.1
Australia	110.7	0.2	1.9

Index reference period: 2011–12 = 100.0.

CPI Movements - Canberra and Australia



Source: ABS Cat. No. 6401.0; Index reference period: 2011–12 = 100.0.

Commentary

Canberra

In the **June quarter 2017**, the main contributors to the CPI in Canberra were *Health* (up 2.8 per cent), contributing 0.2 percentage points to headline CPI growth, and *Alcohol and tobacco* (up 0.9 per cent) and *Housing* (up 0.4 per cent), each contributing 0.1 per cent to CPI growth.

The primary offsetting factors in the June quarter 2017 were a decline in *Transport* prices (down 1.7 per cent) and a fall in *Recreation and culture* (down 1 per cent) each detracting 0.2 percentage points from headline CPI growth. The decrease in *Transport* was due a 5.9 per cent fall in the price of *Automotive fuel*, while the decline in *Recreation and culture* was driven by a 4.2 per cent decline in *domestic holiday travel and accommodation*.

Through the year to the June quarter 2017, the primary contributors to price growth in the ACT were *Housing* (up 2.1 per cent) contributing 0.5 percentage points to headline CPI growth and *Alcohol and tobacco* (up 5.1 per cent) contributing 0.4 percentage points to growth.

Low inflation results for tradeable goods and services are holding down overall inflation in the ACT, while non-tradeable inflation is consistent with the recent solid growth in the ACT economy.

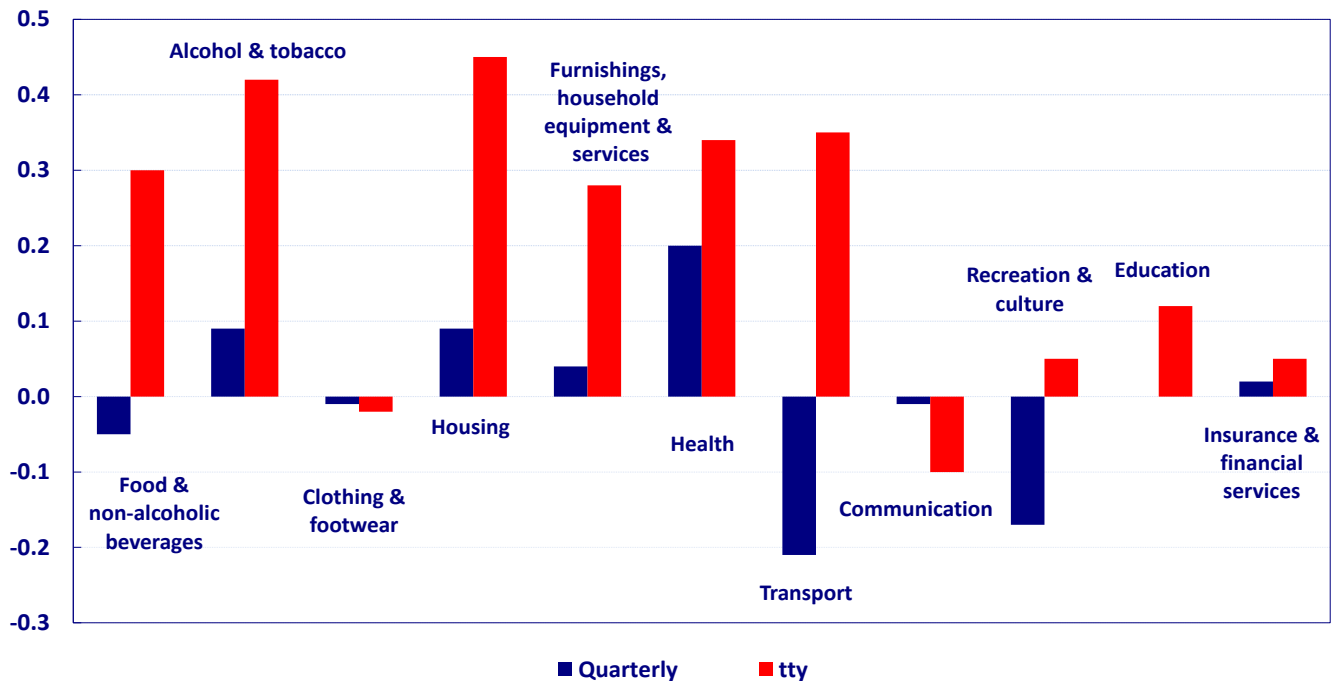
Australia

In the **June quarter 2017**, *Health* (up 2.7 per cent) contributed 0.2 percentage points to inflation, and *Housing* (up 0.3 per cent) contributed 0.1 percentage points to growth. These groups were the most significant positive contributors to headline CPI growth in the June quarter.

Through the year to the June quarter 2017 the primary contributors to headline CPI growth were *Housing* (up 2.4 per cent) contributing 0.6 percentage points to CPI growth and *Alcohol and tobacco* (up 5.9 per cent) contributing 0.5 percentage points to growth.

Contribution to CPI Growth by Expenditure Group, Canberra

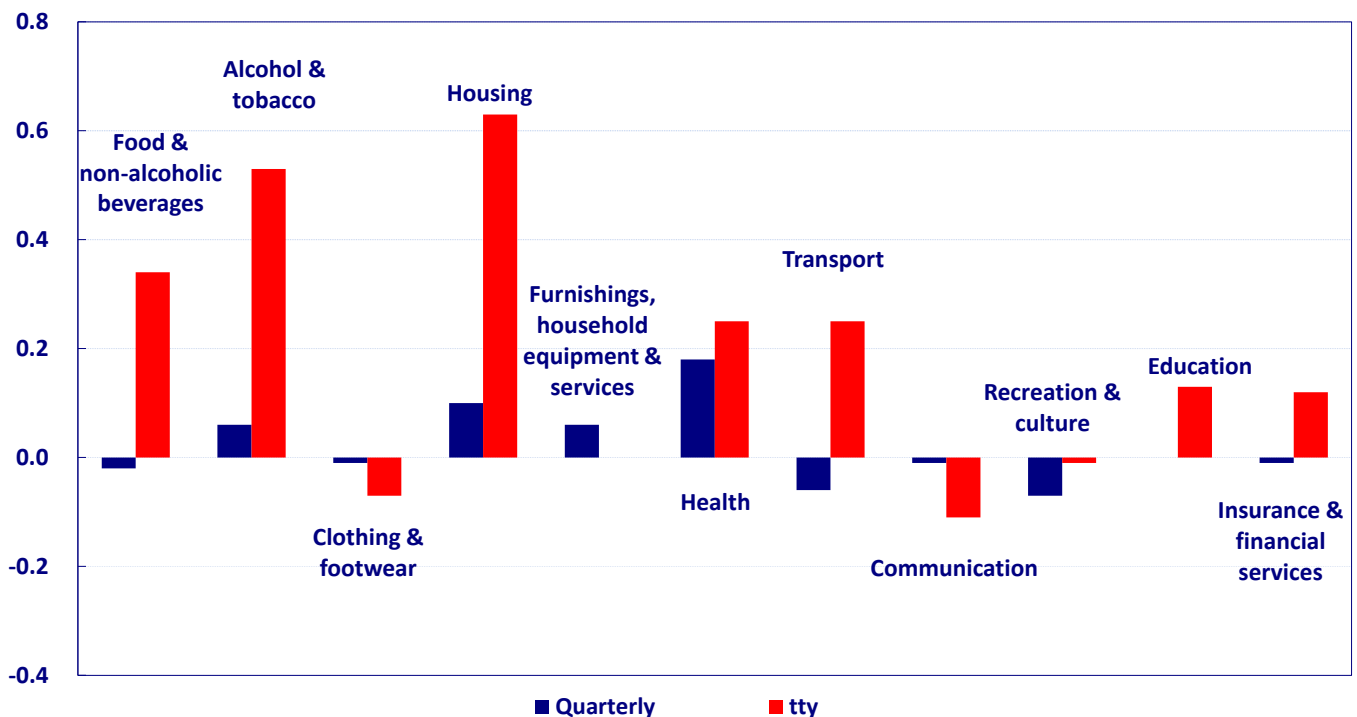
Percentage points



Source: ABS Cat. No. 6401.0; Index reference period: 2011–12 = 100.0.

Contribution to CPI Growth by Expenditure Group, Australia

Percentage points



Source: ABS Cat. No. 6401.0; Index reference period: 2011–12 = 100.0.

- 1 The Headline CPI, or All goods CPI, measures the price change of a basket of goods and services representative of those acquired by metropolitan private households in the eight capital cities. There are also a number of ways to measure CPI to determine the level of underlying inflation, for such purposes as monetary policy making by the Reserve Bank of Australia.
- 2 Through the year (tty) is the change from the same period in the previous year.
- 3 Weighted average of eight capital cities.