



# Hot Off The Press

LATEST STATISTICS FROM STATISTICS NEW ZEALAND



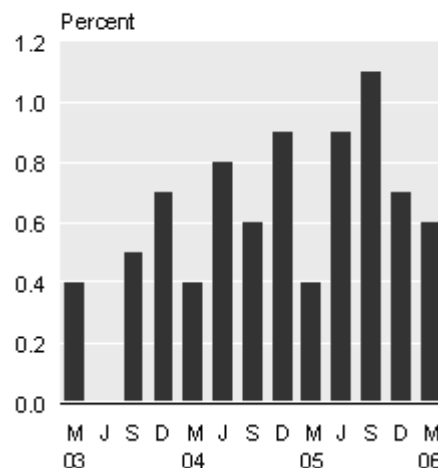
Embargoed until 10:45am – 27 April 2006

## Consumers Price Index – March 2006 quarter Revised 27 April 2006 – See attached Erratum

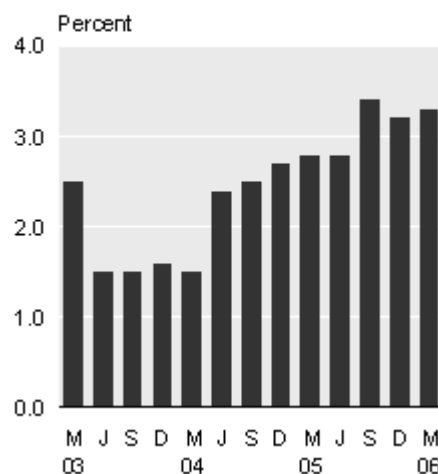
### Highlights

- **The Consumers Price Index (CPI) rose 0.6 percent** in the March 2006 quarter.
- **Housing prices were up 0.8 percent**, reflecting higher prices for the purchase and construction of new dwellings.
- **Food prices increased 1.0 percent**, driven by higher prices for grocery food, soft drinks and confectionery.
- **Recreation and education prices rose 1.2 percent**, with tertiary tuition the major contributor.
- **The CPI rose 3.3 percent** from the March 2005 quarter to the March 2006 quarter.
- **The September 2006 quarter release of the CPI will be later than usual**, due to the reweighting of the index.

**Consumers Price Index**  
Quarterly percentage change



**Consumers Price Index**  
Annual percentage change



Brian Pink  
Government Statistician

There is a companion Media Release published – [Consumers Price Index: March 2006 quarter](#).

19 April 2006

Cat 64.902 Set 05/06 – 173

# Commentary

## Consumers Price Index quarterly movement

The Consumers Price Index (CPI) recorded a 0.6 percent increase in the March 2006 quarter. This follows increases of 0.7 percent and 1.1 percent in the December 2005 and September 2005 quarters, respectively.

Seven of the nine groups in the CPI recorded increases in the March 2006 quarter. The most significant upward contributions came from the housing, food, and recreation and education groups. Less significant upward contributions came from the personal and health care, tobacco and alcohol, household operation, and credit services groups. The other two groups in the CPI recorded decreases, the most significant contribution coming from transportation, with apparel providing a less significant contribution.

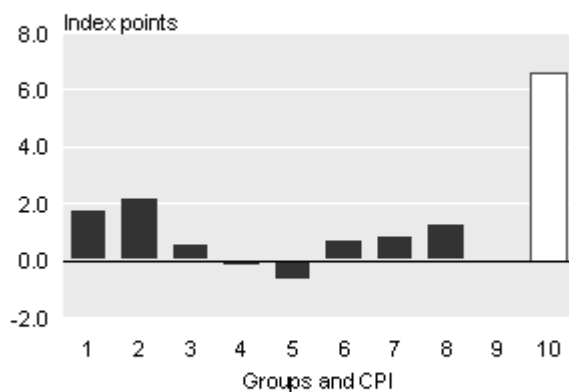
The most significant individual upward contributions to the movement in the CPI came from price increases for petrol (up 5.1 percent) and the purchase and construction of new dwellings (up 1.0 percent). The most significant individual downward contribution came from lower prices for international air travel (down 12.3 percent).

### Index Points Contribution

Group	December 2005 quarter to March 2006 quarter
Housing	2.19
Food	1.78
Recreation and Education	1.27
Personal and Health Care	0.88
Tobacco and Alcohol	0.72
Household Operation	0.56
Credit Services	0.04
Apparel	-0.18
Transportation	-0.67
All Groups CPI	6.58

### Points Contribution to Consumers Price Index

March 2006 quarter



1 Food; 2 Housing; 3 Household operation; 4 Apparel;  
 5 Transportation; 6 Tobacco and alcohol;  
 7 Personal and health care; 8 Recreation and education;  
 9 Credit services; 10 All groups.

## Distribution of item-level movements

The table below outlines the distribution of price movements in the December 2005 and March 2006 quarters. The CPI has been partitioned into those national item-level indexes that increased, showed no change, or decreased.

**Distribution of Item-level Index Movements**

<b>National Item-level Index Movements</b>	<b>September 2005 quarter to December 2005 quarter</b>	<b>December 2005 quarter to March 2006 quarter</b>
Increase in price		
Number of items	383	373
Percentage of all items	57.0	55.5
Percentage of expenditure weight	66.6	70.7
Index points contribution	14.8	14.2
Weighted average price increase (percent)	1.9	1.7
No change in price		
Number of items	84	112
Percentage of all items	12.5	16.7
Percentage of expenditure weight	7.6	10.4
Decrease in price		
Number of items	205	187
Percentage of all items	30.5	27.8
Percentage of expenditure weight	25.8	18.9
Index points contribution	-6.5	-7.6
Weighted average price decrease (percent)	2.2	3.4

The distribution of item-level movements shows that:

- In the March 2006 quarter, the expenditure weight of items that increased in price was significantly greater than the expenditure weight of items that decreased in price.
- From the December 2005 quarter to the March 2006 quarter, the weighted average price decrease rose, however the expenditure weight of items that decreased fell.
- From the December 2005 quarter to the March 2006 quarter, the weighted average price increase and the expenditure weight of items that increased remained largely unchanged.

This has resulted in an increase of 0.6 percent in the CPI in the March 2006 quarter, following a 0.7 percent increase in the December 2005 quarter.

## CPI annual movement

From the March 2005 quarter to the March 2006 quarter the CPI rose 3.3 percent. This compares with rises of 3.2 percent in the year to the December 2005 quarter and 3.4 percent in the year to the September 2005 quarter.

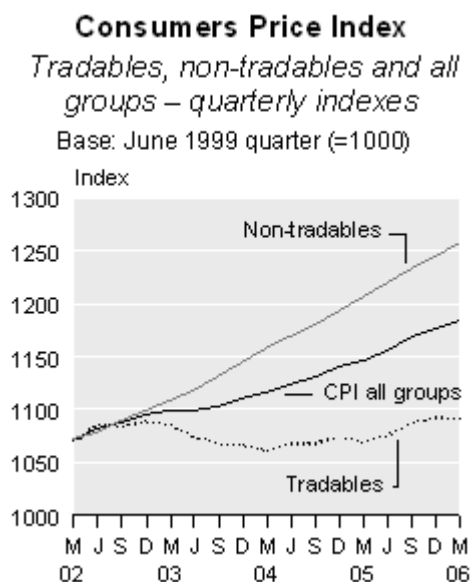
All nine groups in the CPI recorded annual increases from the March 2005 quarter. The most significant upward contributions came from the housing group (up 5.4 percent) and the transportation group (up 6.4 percent). This is the fifteenth consecutive quarter that the housing group has made the most significant upward contribution to the annual movement.

The annual increase in the CPI was influenced by higher prices for petrol (up 23.5 percent) and the purchase and construction of new dwellings (up 5.9 percent). The most significant annual decrease came from used cars (down 4.6 percent).

## CPI all groups tradable and non-tradable component series

In the March 2006 quarter, the non-tradable component increased 1.0 percent, following a 1.0 percent increase in the December 2005 quarter. The tradable component decreased 0.1 percent in the March 2006 quarter, following an increase of 0.5 percent in the December 2005 quarter. Within the tradable component, the fall in international airfares more than offset the rise in petrol prices.

From the March 2005 quarter to the March 2006 quarter, the non-tradable component increased 4.1 percent and the tradable component increased 2.1 percent.



## Housing

The housing group increased 0.8 percent in the March 2006 quarter, following increases of 1.2 and 1.6 percent in the December 2005 and September 2005 quarters, respectively.

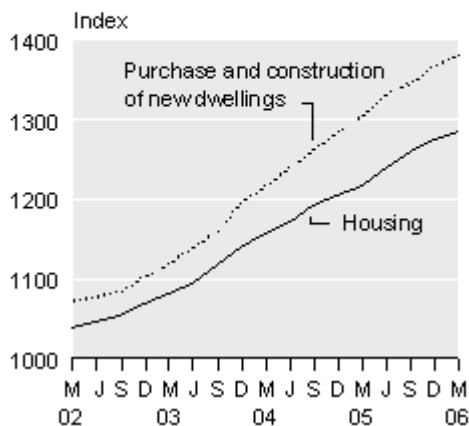
Higher prices for the purchase and construction of new dwellings made the most significant contribution to the housing group, increasing 1.0 percent. This follows increases of 1.6 percent and 1.0 percent in the December 2005 and September 2005 quarters, respectively. Construction prices have increased for 28 consecutive quarters. In the March 2006 quarter, 39 percent of surveyed construction prices increased, compared with 55 percent in the December 2005 quarter. Respondents were asked to indicate reasons for any reported changes in their construction prices. Of respondents reporting increases in the March 2006 quarter, 97 percent cited higher prices for construction components, 75 percent cited higher prices for fittings, 73 percent cited increased sub-contractors' charges and 57 percent cited increased labour costs. If construction prices had not changed from the December 2005 quarter, the CPI would have increased 0.5 percent.

From the March 2005 quarter to the March 2006 quarter the housing group increased 5.4 percent. The most significant contributions to the annual movement came from higher construction prices (up 5.9 percent), real estate agent fees (up 18.6 percent) and rents (up 2.2 percent). If construction prices had remained unchanged from the March 2005 quarter to the March 2006 quarter, the CPI would have increased 2.8 percent.

### Housing Group and Purchase and Construction of New Dwellings

*Quarterly indexes*

Base: June 1999 quarter (=1000)



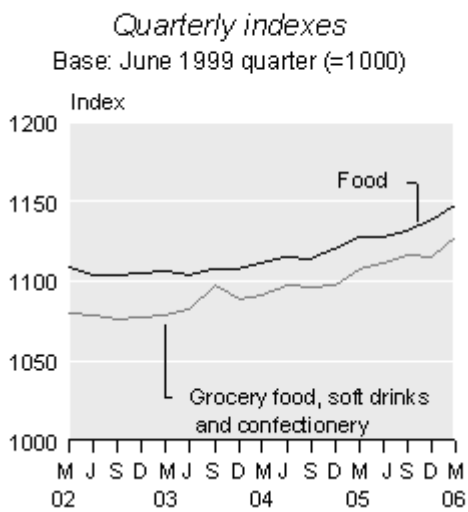
## Food

The food group increased 1.0 percent in the March 2006 quarter. This follows increases of 0.5 percent and 0.4 percent in the December and September 2005 quarters, respectively.

The most significant upward contribution to food prices came from grocery food, soft drinks and confectionery (up 1.2 percent).

From the March 2005 quarter to the March 2006 quarter food prices increased 1.8 percent. The major contributions to the increase came from grocery food, soft drinks and confectionery (up 1.9 percent), restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food (up 2.6 percent), and meat, fish and poultry (up 2.6 percent).

### Food Group and Grocery Food, Soft Drinks and Confectionery



## Recreation and education

The recreation and education group increased 1.2 percent in the March 2006 quarter. This follows increases of 0.8 percent and 0.4 percent in the December and September 2005 quarters, respectively.

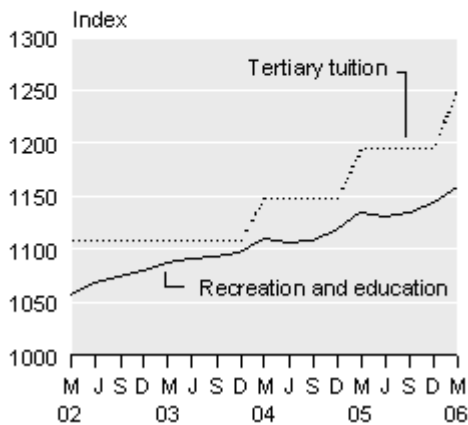
The most significant upward contribution came from tertiary tuition (up 4.6 percent). Tertiary tuition is surveyed annually in the March quarter.

From the March 2005 quarter to the March 2006 quarter the recreation and education group increased 2.1 percent. The major contributions to the increase came from newspapers (up 7.3 percent) and tertiary tuition (up 4.6 percent). The most significant downward contribution came from leisure and recreation supplies (down 2.8 percent).

### Recreation and Education Group and Selected Items

*Quarterly indexes*

Base: June 1999 quarter (=1000)



## Transportation

The transportation group decreased 0.3 percent in the March 2006 quarter, following increases of 1.0 percent in the December 2005 quarter and 3.5 percent in the September 2005 quarter.

The most significant downward contribution came from international air travel prices, which decreased 12.3 percent. This follows the largest recorded increase in international air travel prices (up 12.3 percent) in the December 2005 quarter (records began in the June 1981 quarter). Within international air travel, the most significant downward contributions came from lower prices for routes to Asia, though all routes decreased in price this quarter.

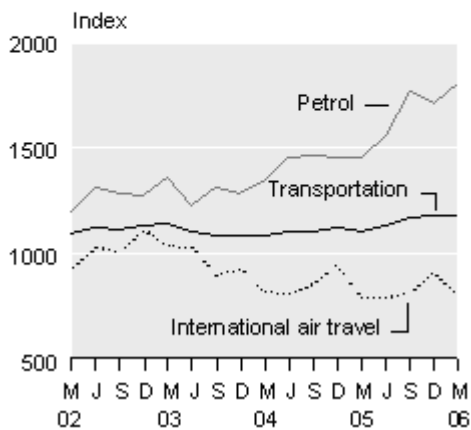
The most significant upward contribution came from higher prices for petrol (up 5.1 percent). If prices for petrol had remained unchanged from the December 2005 quarter, the CPI would have increased 0.4 percent.

From the March 2005 quarter to the March 2006 quarter the transportation group rose 6.4 percent. This is the largest increase in this group since the December 2000 quarter, when it rose 7.0 percent. Higher prices for petrol (up 23.5 percent) contributed significantly to the increase. This is the largest annual increase in petrol prices since the year ended September 2000, when prices increased 31.1 percent. The higher prices for petrol were partly offset by reduced prices for used cars (down 4.6 percent). If petrol prices had remained unchanged from the March 2005 quarter to the March 2006 quarter, the CPI would have increased 2.5 percent.

### Transportation Group and Selected Items

*Quarterly indexes*

Base: June 1999 quarter (=1000)



## Other groups

Upward movements in the March 2006 quarter were also recorded for personal and health care (up 0.9 percent), household operation (up 0.3 percent), tobacco and alcohol (up 0.7 percent) and credit services (up 0.7 percent). Apart from transportation, apparel was the only other group to record a downward movement (down 0.4 percent).

Within these groups significant upward movements were recorded for health care (up 1.1 percent), cigarettes and tobacco (up 2.1 percent) and electricity (up 1.6 percent).

Downward contributions within these groups came from household appliances and furnishings (down 1.1 percent) and footwear (down 1.4 percent).

For technical information contact:  
Cary Milkop or Daniel Griffiths  
Wellington 04 931 4600  
**Email:** [info@stats.govt.nz](mailto:info@stats.govt.nz)

## Release of the reweighted CPI for the September 2006 quarter

The release of the September 2006 quarter CPI will be later than usual, due to the implementation of a three-yearly review of the index. The current review has been shaped by recommendations made by the 2004 CPI Revision Advisory Committee, which met in June 2004 to undertake an independent review of the practices and methods used to compile the CPI.

The September 2006 quarter CPI will be published on 25 October 2006, to allow time to implement changes made as part of the review. The index will be expressed on a new base of the June 2006 quarter (= 1000) and will incorporate:

- an updated basket of goods and services
- an updated expenditure-weighting pattern
- an updated sample of retail outlets
- other changes, such as the adoption of a new expenditure classification.

An information paper on the CPI review will be released on 28 September 2006. The paper will fully document the review, and include:

- the new expenditure weights down to the third level of the new expenditure classification
- details of changes made to the basket of representative goods and services
- the table layout that will be used for the September 2006 quarter Hot Off The Press and subsequent releases
- index time series compiled using the new classification, recast back to 1999 or earlier (and up to the June 2006 quarter inclusive)
- details of progress made towards implementing the CPI Revision Advisory Committee's recommendations.

The information paper will be available on Statistics New Zealand's website and it will be sent to all CPI Hot Off The Press subscribers.

The reweighted Food Price Index (FPI) for July will also be released later than usual, on 25 August 2006. The FPI will be re-expressed on a base of the June 2006 month (=1000). The table layout that will be used for the July 2006 FPI Hot Off The Press and subsequent releases will be included with the June 2006 FPI Hot Off The Press. The August 2006 FPI will be published on 14 September, and the September 2006 FPI on 25 October, the same day as the reweighted CPI for the September 2006 quarter.

Subsequent CPI and FPI releases will be published at the usual times.

For further information or to join the list of interested parties please contact:

Chris Pike or Daniel Griffiths

Wellington 04 931 4600

Email: [info@stats.govt.nz](mailto:info@stats.govt.nz)

# Technical Notes

## What the Consumers Price Index measures

The Consumers Price Index (CPI) measures the rate of price change of goods and services purchased by households. The CPI All Groups Index is prepared quarterly. The food group is the only commodity group of the CPI for which an index is prepared each month.

## Expression base

The CPI has an expression base of June 1999 quarter (=1000). The June 1999 quarter was the final quarter calculated and published on the previous base of December 1993 quarter (=1000).

## Changes in methodology

The total estimated expenditure used in the creation of the weights in 2002 is \$58.6 billion, compared with total estimated expenditure in 1999 of \$44.2 billion, an increase of 33 percent. This is due in part to inflation, population growth and growth in real expenditure, but more significantly to both the introduction of integrated weighting in the Household Economic Survey (HES) and better independent estimates. Integrated weighting is a method of adjusting the statistical output of a survey to match population benchmarks. In particular, it takes account of undercoverage in the survey of specified population groups. This difference should be kept in mind when examining weight changes, as it can have unexpected effects on the relativities between the weights. Consumer expenditure in some areas may have remained relatively static, while the share of the overall weight could decline substantially; household numbers can also have an impact. The number of HES households has increased from 1.16 million in 1997 to 1.37 million in 2001 (17.9 percent). Only 5.0 percent of this increase is real growth in household numbers, with a larger part of the change being due to the benchmarking used as part of the integrated weighting. Independent expenditure estimates calculated as total expenditure aggregates are divided by larger estimated household numbers, producing smaller relative weights.

Aside from changes in consumer expenditure and household numbers recorded in the HES, changes in independent estimates and household numbers have an effect. Data in CPI weights comes from a variety of sources independent of the main source of weights (HES), including retail trade statistics, the census, building consents, data from the national accounts and a variety of government and industry sources.

## Determining the effect of a specified change in a lower-level index

As the CPI and Food Price Index (FPI) have been re-weighted, but not re-expressed, in the June 2002 quarter, the method used to determine the effect that a specified change in a lower-level index would have on a higher-level index to which it contributes needs to be modified for the September 2002 quarter and subsequent quarters.

The index points effect on a higher-level index of a specified percentage change in a lower-level index which contributes to the higher-level index can be determined by following these steps:

1. Adjust the lower-level index for the previous period ( $I_{n-1,low}$ ) by the specified percentage change ( $PC_{n,low}$ ) to derive the index number for the current period:  
$$I_{n,low} = I_{n-1,low} \times (1 + (PC_{n,low} / 100))$$

2. Calculate the index points effect on the higher-level index of the specified change in the lower-level index:  

$$PE(\text{low on high}) = I_{\text{Jun-02,high}} \times (W_{\text{Jun-02,low}} / W_{\text{Jun-02,high}}) \times ((I_{n,\text{low}} - I_{n-1,\text{low}}) / I_{\text{Jun-02,low}})$$
3. Calculate the percentage change in the higher-level index that would be caused by the specified change in the lower-level index:  

$$PC_{n,\text{high}} = (((I_{n-1,\text{high}} + PE(\text{low on high})) / I_{n-1,\text{high}}) - 1) \times 100$$

*Where:*

I = index

n-1 = period n-1

n = period n, where n is the September 2002 quarter or a subsequent quarter (CPI), or the July 2002 month or a subsequent month (FPI)

Jun-02 = June 2002 quarter (CPI) or June 2002 month (FPI)

low = lower-level index

high = higher-level index

W = expenditure weight, expressed as a percentage of the all groups (CPI) or group (FPI) index

PC = percentage change

PE = index points effect

low on high = lower-level index on higher-level index

Note, the period in the terms  $I_{\text{Jun-02,high}}$ ,  $I_{\text{Jun-02,low}}$ ,  $W_{\text{Jun-02,low}}$  and  $W_{\text{Jun-02,high}}$  used in step 2 above remains constant (June 2002 quarter for the CPI and June 2002 month for the FPI), irrespective of what periods n and n-1 are.

*Example:*

The effect that a 5.0 percent increase in the petrol index (which has a weight of 3.12 percent) from the June 2002 quarter to the September 2002 quarter would have on the all groups CPI index can be calculated as follows:

1. Increase the petrol index for the June 2002 quarter by 5.0 percent to derive the index number for the September 2002 quarter:  

$$I_{\text{Sep-02,low}} = I_{\text{Jun-02,low}} \times (1 + (PC_{\text{Sep-02,low}} / 100)) = 1316 \times (1 + (5 / 100)) = 1381.8$$
2. Calculate the index points effect on the all groups CPI index of the 5.0 percent increase in the petrol index:  

$$PE(\text{low on high}) = I_{\text{Jun-02,high}} \times (W_{\text{Jun-02,low}} / W_{\text{Jun-02,high}}) \times ((I_{\text{Sep-02,low}} - I_{\text{Jun-02,low}}) / I_{\text{Jun-02,low}}) = 1082 \times (3.12 / 100) \times ((1381.8 - 1316) / 1316) = 1.69 \text{ index points.}$$
3. Calculate the percentage change in the all groups CPI index that would be caused by a 5.0 percent change in the petrol index:  

$$PC_{\text{Sep-02,high}} = (((I_{\text{Jun-02,high}} + PE(\text{low on high})) / I_{\text{Jun-02,high}}) - 1) \times 100 = (((1082 + 1.69) / 1082) - 1) \times 100 = 0.2 \text{ percent.}$$

## **Distribution of item-level index movements**

The Distribution of Item-level Index Movements table in the Commentary section of this release gives additional information on the distribution of price movements recorded for the current quarter's CPI. The analytical statistics in the table give an indication of how widespread price changes are, and their relative magnitude when compared with previous quarters.

The weighted average price increase and decrease uses unrounded index numbers for the previous and current periods to calculate item-level price movements from the previous period, and these are weighted using previous period expenditure weights. The previous period expenditure weight for an item is calculated by projecting base period expenditure weights by the price change for the item from the base period to the previous period.

Movements based on unrounded index numbers are used to determine whether items have increased, showed no change or decreased in price. Previous period expenditure weights are used to indicate the proportion of the expenditure weight that has increased, showed no change or decreased.

## **Trend measures of price level change**

The CPI captures the broad pattern of price change over the long term, but over shorter horizons the trend in price change may be masked by one-off events.

In particular, the CPI:

- can be subject to temporary influences, such as adverse climatic conditions affecting the prices of fresh fruit and vegetables
- is influenced by other supply disturbances, which, while they affect the cost of living, do not directly affect the underlying inflationary pressures in the economy. For example, supply disturbances for petrol or electricity can have a large impact on the CPI in the short term, and
- some items are subject to seasonality, such as international air fares and rental car hire, which may induce volatile short-term price behaviour.

In order to provide an indication of the trend in the CPI over time, alternative statistics can be calculated that act as a filter for some of the short-term disturbances that may affect the CPI. These alternative statistics are sometimes known as trend measures of price level change, and attempt to isolate the more persistent component of general price level changes.

Statistics New Zealand acknowledges that there is no single statistical series that is always a good guide to the trend in price level change. Several series can be constructed, and to this end we have produced various trimmed mean measures (5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 percent trims), and a weighted median measure (the 50th percentile). Four other weighted percentile measures have also been produced (the 10th, 25th, 75th and 90th weighted percentiles), primarily to highlight the distribution of price changes within a particular time period. Where the distribution of price movements is positively skewed, the weighted median movement will tend to lie below the CPI movement. Where the distribution of price movements is negatively skewed, the weighted median movement will tend to lie above the CPI movement.

The Reserve Bank of New Zealand had been producing a 10 percent trimmed mean and a weighted median for some time. Largely at their request, Statistics New Zealand decided to produce a set of trend measures as analytical tools. We have broadened the range of measures, and have also used a lower level of aggregation and unrounded data in deriving them.

For detailed information regarding the methodology and compilation of trimmed means and weighted medians, an information paper is available on request.

## **Treatment of selected items**

### ***Review of international air travel***

The international air travel subsection of the transportation group was reviewed to ensure it reflected the international travel behaviour of private New Zealand households. In the September 2005 quarter, the broad regions within which routes are priced were re-weighted to reflect the current popularity of these destinations. The new weights were based on external migration passenger volume data .

In the December 2005 quarter, the routes being priced within the broad regions were updated to ensure they appropriately represented the range of destinations travelled.

### ***Excise increase for cigarettes and tobacco***

On 1 December 2005 the annual indexation of the excise duty on cigarettes and tobacco took effect. This increased the excise duty on these products by 3.455 percent, based on the movement from the September 2004 quarter to the September 2005 quarter of the CPI, less credit services. The prices for cigarettes and tobacco are collected monthly, so the December collection of prices reflected the increase in excise. As prices are averaged\* over the three months of the quarter for inclusion in the CPI, the effect of the increase in the excise duty will be spread over both the December 2005 and March 2006 quarters.

\* See Method of aggregating non-food prices from the monthly level to the quarterly level, below.

### ***Seasonal effects – fresh fruit and vegetables***

For items in the fresh fruit section and fresh vegetables section that exhibit a seasonal pattern, special treatment is used to reduce the influence of normal seasonal price fluctuations. This treatment does not completely eliminate the effects of seasonal fluctuations if shifts in seasonal patterns occur. These seasonally adjusted prices are used to calculate the indexes and price movements for fresh fruit and vegetables, which are quoted in the Highlights and the Commentary sections.

## **Method of aggregating non-food prices from the monthly level to the quarterly level**

Prices are collected monthly for a number of non-food items in the CPI, including electricity, cigarettes and tobacco, alcoholic drinks and air travel. These prices are averaged over the quarter for inclusion in the CPI. The method for calculating these averages is firstly to obtain monthly regional average prices for the item by outlet-weighting the prices collected at different outlets within each region. The monthly regional average prices are used to calculate quarterly regional average prices by weighting each monthly regional average price by the number of days in the month in which it was collected. This is called day weighting. All the regions are aggregated to obtain the New Zealand quarterly index by weighting together regional price movements from the base (ie June 1999) quarter to the current quarter, using the regional population weights.

In April 2002, petrol prices changed to weekly collection, usually on Fridays, after previously being collected twice monthly. The CPI petrol price index measures price changes of 91 octane petrol and 96 octane petrol. Within each CPI region, an average price per 10 litres of each of the two types of petrol is calculated from the prices surveyed each week from individual service stations. Monthly regional average prices for each of the two types of petrol are then calculated as the simple averages of the averages for the weeks within each month. Quarterly regional average prices for each of the two types of petrol are then calculated as the day-weighted averages of the averages for the three months within the quarter. Regional price movements from the base (ie June 2002) quarter to the current quarter are then weighted by the regional population weighted share of the national expenditure weight to calculate the national petrol price index for the current quarter.

Since petrol prices are collected either 12 or 13 times within each quarter, a price change that happens after the first price collection of a quarter is reflected only partly in that quarter, with the remainder being reflected in the following quarter. This is also the case for commodities priced monthly, such as cigarettes and tobacco.

## **Standard and non-standard series**

From the introduction of the rebased CPI series with base June 1999 quarter (=1000), index series that contribute to the hierarchical structure of the overall CPI are known as standard series. For example, the rented dwellings index, combined with the home ownership index contribute to the housing index, which in turn contributes to the all groups index. Components of this pyramid-like structure are known as standard index series. In addition, a selection of non-standard series published in the Hot Off The Press release tables and additional series are publicly available on INFOS.

Examples of these non-standard series include:

All groups CPI less food

All groups CPI plus interest

Interest

All groups CPI – including non-seasonally adjusted fruit and vegetables.

On INFOS, the 1993-based CPI series have been given different identifiers (ie starting with CPXQ; eg CPXQ.SE9A). The CPI on the base of June 1999 quarter (=1000) has adopted the identifiers starting with CPIQ (eg CPIQ.SE9A). For periods prior to the June quarter, index numbers are unrounded, so that originally published percentage movements are preserved. A full listing of series on the base June 1999 quarter (=1000) is available on request.

## **Tradable and non-tradable non-standard series**

The tradable and non-tradable component series which appears in Tables 3.01, 3.02 and 3.03 allows users to decompose CPI goods and services into two components: one contains goods and services that are imported or in competition with foreign goods, either in domestic or foreign markets (tradables); and the other contains goods and services that face no foreign competition (non-tradables). Movements in the tradables component (tradable inflation) demonstrate how international price movements and exchange rates are impacting on movements in consumer prices. The non-tradables component shows how domestic demand and supply conditions are affecting consumer prices.

To determine the tradable/non-tradable split, Statistics New Zealand adopted a two-stage model that built on work undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. CPI subsections were classified as tradable when exports or imports were of significant size relative to industry output. These subsections were judged to be very likely to have significant international price pressures due to foreign competition in domestic markets, or goods and services facing competition in international markets. Items with little or no imports or exports, which would face little or no international competition, were classified as non-tradable. This represented the first stage of the two-stage model adopted by Statistics New Zealand.

The second stage involved using specified criteria to identify goods and services that may not have been appropriately classified by the above output approach. Further analysis was undertaken on those goods and services. To establish the final classification, information was considered on significant price movements, any correlation with exchange rates, supporting trade data, significant world events and the regulatory environment within which prices are set.

For detailed information regarding the methodology, an information paper is available: [Consumers Price Index Tradable and Non-tradable Series – Information Paper.](#)

## **Points effect tables**

Tables 8.01 and 8.02 list selected group, subgroup, section and subsection points effects and percentage changes from the previous quarter and from the same quarter of the previous year. These tables have been included to provide a broader perspective of the categories contributing to the movement in the CPI. The listed categories are not a complete list; however, each quarter the tables are reviewed to ensure that the significant contributing categories to the current quarterly movement are included. The annual data are for the same categories as the quarterly categories.

## **Average retail prices in the CPI**

Included in this Hot Off The Press is a selection of average retail prices for the current and previous quarter. These weighted average prices are calculated using movements of an appropriate index within the CPI, and applying these movements to the base period average price. They are therefore not a statistically accurate measure of average transaction prices at the stated time, but do provide a reliable indicator for relative movements in the price levels when compared with average prices for earlier periods.

## **Information paper – Implementation of the 1999 Review of the Consumers Price Index**

For detailed information regarding the methodology and compilation of the June 1999 quarter rebased Consumers Price Index, an information paper titled Implementation of the 1999 Review of the Consumers Price Index is available.

### **Pricing coverage**

Prices are collected in 15 urban areas by field staff, postal surveys or from the Internet. The pricing areas are Whangarei, Auckland, Hamilton, Tauranga, Rotorua, Napier-Hastings, New Plymouth, Wanganui, Palmerston North, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, Timaru, Dunedin and Invercargill.

These prices are assumed to represent the price movements of goods and services across New Zealand. Prices are collected weekly, monthly, quarterly or annually, depending on the expected frequency of price changes exhibited by the good or service. Weekly surveys are conducted for fresh fruit and vegetables, and motor fuels. Monthly surveys are limited to the following commodities: food, non-food groceries, electricity, gas, tobacco, alcoholic drinks, newspapers, Internet, cellphones, rental cars and domestic and international air travel. Some items are monitored throughout the quarter, eg telephone call charges. Mortgage interest is also surveyed monthly, but has been excluded from the CPI calculations from the June 1999 quarter rebase.

### **International comparisons of consumer price indexes**

To provide a better basis for international comparisons, the Seventeenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians adopted a resolution which called for countries to "if possible, compile and provide for dissemination to the international community an index that excludes housing and financial services" in addition to the all-items index. This information is presented in Table 4. This data is calculated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information supplied by the source country.

## More information

For more information, follow the [link](#) from the Technical notes of this release on the Statistics New Zealand website.

## Copyright

Information obtained from Statistics New Zealand may be freely used, reproduced, or quoted unless otherwise specified. In all cases Statistics New Zealand must be acknowledged as the source.

## Liability

While care has been used in processing, analysing and extracting information, Statistics New Zealand gives no warranty that the information supplied is free from error. Statistics New Zealand shall not be liable for any loss suffered through the use, directly or indirectly, of any information, product or service.

## Timing

Timed statistical releases are delivered using postal and electronic services provided by third parties. Delivery of these releases may be delayed by circumstances outside the control of Statistics New Zealand. Statistics New Zealand accepts no responsibility for any such delays.

### ***Next release ...***

*Consumers Price Index: June 2006 quarter* will be released on 17 July 2006.

Statistics New Zealand: The first source of independent information for your key decisions.

# Erratum

## Revision to the Consumers Price Index: March 2006 quarter

An error in processing has resulted in the publication of incorrect figures in the *Consumers Price Index: March 2006 quarter* information release issued on 19 April 2006. The error arose in calculating the net effect of subsidies provided to child care providers, following recent changes in government policy. All figures are now correct, and incorporate revisions to the following indexes – 'CPI all groups', 'recreation and education', and 'child care'.

The impact on the CPI 'all groups' index is small, resulting in a revision of half an index point. As a consequence of rounding procedure, the published index has been revised by one index point. The increase in the CPI from the December 2005 quarter has been revised downward to 0.6 percent, from 0.7 percent. The change from the March 2005 quarter to the March 2006 quarter has been revised downward to 3.3 percent, from 3.4 percent.

In the normal course of business, minor errors of this sort are shown as a correction to the index levels in the following quarter. However, given that the error in child care has resulted in a change in the higher-level indexes, this correction has been made promptly, and Statistics NZ hopes this will help avoid disruption to the wide range of users of the 'all groups' CPI.

We regret any inconvenience this error may have caused.

The Tables, Highlights and Commentary sections have been changed to reflect these revisions.

Brian Pink  
Government Statistician

For comment contact:  
Ian Ewing  
Deputy Government Statistician  
For technical information contact:  
Daniel Griffiths  
Acting Consumer Price Index Outputs Project Manager  
Wellington 04 931 4600  
Email: [info@stats.govt.nz](mailto:info@stats.govt.nz)

## Tables

The following tables can be downloaded from the Statistics New Zealand website in Excel 97 format. If you do not have access to Excel 97 or higher, you may use the Excel file viewer to view, print and export the contents of the file.

### List of tables

1. Consumers price index, food group and all groups – index numbers and percentage changes
- 2.01. Consumers price index, groups and subgroups – index numbers
- 2.02. Consumers price index, groups and subgroups, percentage change from previous quarter
- 2.03. Consumers price index, groups and subgroups, percentage change from same quarter of previous year
- 3.01. Consumers price index, selected groupings – index numbers
- 3.02. Consumers price index, selected groupings, percentage change from previous quarter
- 3.03. Consumers price index, selected groupings, percentage change from same quarter of previous year
4. International comparisons of consumer price indexes, excluding housing and credit services – index numbers and percentage changes
5. Consumers price index, weighted average retail prices of selected items
6. Consumers price index, expenditure weights
7. Consumers price index, population weights
- 8.01. Consumers price index, groups, subgroups, sections and subsections, points effect and percentage change from previous quarter
- 8.02. Consumers price index, groups, subgroups, sections and subsections, points effect and percentage change from same quarter of previous year

**Consumers Price Index: March 2006 quarter**

Table 1

**Consumers Price Index**

*Food group and all groups – index numbers and percentage changes<sup>(1)</sup>*

Base: June 1999 quarter (=1000)

	Food group				All groups <sup>(2)</sup>		
	Index	Percentage change		Index	Percentage change		
		From previous quarter	From same quarter of previous year		From previous quarter	From same quarter of previous year	
Series ref: CPIQ	SE9B			SE9A			
<b>Quarter</b>							
1998 Mar	974	1.6	2.3	999	0.2	1.3	
Jun	982	0.7	2.7	1004	0.5	1.7	
Sep	995	1.4	3.8	1009	0.5	1.7	
Dec	998	0.3	4.1	1001	-0.8	0.4	
1999 Mar	1006	0.8	3.3	998	-0.3	-0.1	
Jun	1000	-0.6	1.9	1000	0.2	-0.4	
Sep	994	-0.6	-0.1	1004	0.4	-0.5	
Dec	990	-0.4	-0.8	1006	0.2	0.5	
2000 Mar	1004	1.4	-0.2	1013	0.7	1.5	
Jun	1000	-0.4	0.0	1020	0.7	2.0	
Sep	1012	1.2	1.8	1034	1.4	3.0	
Dec	1026	1.4	3.6	1046	1.2	4.0	
2001 Mar	1052	2.5	4.8	1044	-0.2	3.1	
Jun	1060	0.8	6.0	1053	0.9	3.2	
Sep	1079	1.8	6.6	1059	0.6	2.4	
Dec	1095	1.5	6.7	1065	0.6	1.8	
2002 Mar	1108	1.2	5.3	1071	0.6	2.6	
Jun	1103	-0.5	4.1	1082	1.0	2.8	
Sep	1104	0.1	2.3	1087	0.5	2.6	
Dec	1105	0.1	0.9	1094	0.6	2.7	
2003 Mar	1106	0.1	-0.2	1098	0.4	2.5	
Jun	1103	-0.3	0.0	1098	0.0	1.5	
Sep	1107	0.4	0.3	1103	0.5	1.5	
Dec	1107	0.0	0.2	1111	0.7	1.6	
2004 Mar	1111	0.4	0.5	1115	0.4	1.5	
Jun	1115	0.4	1.1	1124	0.8	2.4	
Sep	1113	-0.2	0.5	1131	0.6	2.5	
Dec	1120	0.6	1.2	1141	0.9	2.7	
2005 Mar	1128	0.7	1.5	1146	0.4	2.8	
Jun	1127	-0.1	1.1	1156	0.9	2.8	
Sep	1131	0.4	1.6	1169	1.1	3.4	
Dec	1137	0.5	1.5	1177	0.7	3.2	
2006 Mar	1148	1.0	1.8	1184	0.6	3.3	

(1) Percentage changes are calculated from index numbers which are unrounded prior to the June 1999 quarter.

(2) From the September 1999 quarter residential sections and interest are excluded.

Table 2.01

**Consumers Price Index**  
**Groups and subgroups – index numbers**  
 Base: June 1999 quarter (=1000)

Group or subgroup	Series ref: CPIQ	Quarter				
		2005				2006
		Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar
Fruit and vegetables	SE9B1	1057	1052	1023	1016	1037
Meat, fish and poultry	SE9B2	1211	1189	1210	1245	1243
Grocery food, soft drinks and confectionery	SE9B3	1107	1111	1116	1115	1128
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food	SE9B4	1170	1176	1185	1192	1200
<b>Food group</b>	<b>SE9B</b>	<b>1128</b>	<b>1127</b>	<b>1131</b>	<b>1137</b>	<b>1148</b>
Rented dwellings	SE9C1	996	1002	1012	1014	1018
Home ownership	SE9C2	1306	1333	1359	1378	1392
<b>Housing group<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>SE9C</b>	<b>1218</b>	<b>1239</b>	<b>1259</b>	<b>1274</b>	<b>1284</b>
Energy	SE9D1	1304	1324	1337	1343	1366
Household appliances and furnishings	SE9D2	979	987	977	975	964
Household supplies and services	SE9D3	1029	1027	1030	1030	1035
<b>Household operation group</b>	<b>SE9D</b>	<b>1074</b>	<b>1079</b>	<b>1080</b>	<b>1084</b>	<b>1087</b>
Clothing	SE9E1	1028	1031	1027	1033	1031
Footwear	SE9E2	951	964	969	969	955
<b>Apparel group</b>	<b>SE9E</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>1019</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>1021</b>	<b>1017</b>
Public transport	SE9F1	916	922	943	1021	951
Private transport	SE9F2	1185	1216	1264	1248	1272
<b>Transportation group</b>	<b>SE9F</b>	<b>1108</b>	<b>1131</b>	<b>1171</b>	<b>1183</b>	<b>1179</b>
Cigarettes and tobacco	SE9G1	1438	1439	1439	1451	1482
Alcoholic drinks	SE9G2	1187	1194	1200	1200	1202
<b>Tobacco and alcohol group</b>	<b>SE9G</b>	<b>1269</b>	<b>1274</b>	<b>1279</b>	<b>1282</b>	<b>1291</b>
Personal goods and services	SE9H1	1123	1131	1133	1133	1139
Health care	SE9H2	1282	1293	1309	1317	1332
<b>Personal and health care group</b>	<b>SE9H</b>	<b>1211</b>	<b>1220</b>	<b>1230</b>	<b>1235</b>	<b>1246</b>
Stationery, books, magazines and newspapers	SE9I1	1213	1220	1234	1269	1275
Leisure and recreation	SE9I2	1065	1054	1054	1059	1066
Education and child care	SE9I3	1237	1245	1249	1243	1286
<b>Recreation and education group</b>	<b>SE9I</b>	<b>1134</b>	<b>1131</b>	<b>1135</b>	<b>1144</b>	<b>1158</b>
Financial and credit service charges <sup>(2)</sup>	SE9J2	923	939	962	977	984
<b>Credit services group<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>SE9J</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>984</b>
<b>All groups<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>SE9A</b>	<b>1146</b>	<b>1156</b>	<b>1169</b>	<b>1177</b>	<b>1184</b>

(1) From the September 1999 quarter residential sections are excluded.

(2) Series commenced in the June 1999 quarter.

(3) From the September 1999 quarter interest is excluded.

(4) From the September 1999 quarter residential sections and interest are excluded.

Table 2.02

**Consumers Price Index**  
*Groups and subgroups*  
Percentage change from previous quarter

Group or subgroup	Quarter				
	2005				2006
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar
Fruit and vegetables	1.2	-0.5	-2.8	-0.7	2.1
Meat, fish and poultry	0.6	-1.8	1.8	2.9	-0.2
Grocery food, soft drinks and confectionery	0.8	0.4	0.5	-0.1	1.2
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7
<b>Food group</b>	0.7	-0.1	0.4	0.5	1.0
Rented dwellings	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.4
Home ownership	1.3	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.0
<b>Housing group<sup>(1)</sup></b>	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.8
Energy	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.4	1.7
Household appliances and furnishings	-0.3	0.8	-1.0	-0.2	-1.1
Household supplies and services	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5
<b>Household operation group</b>	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3
Clothing	-0.4	0.3	-0.4	0.6	-0.2
Footwear	-2.6	1.4	0.5	0.0	-1.4
<b>Apparel group</b>	-0.8	0.5	-0.3	0.5	-0.4
Public transport	-9.7	0.7	2.3	8.3	-6.9
Private transport	1.2	2.6	3.9	-1.3	1.9
<b>Transportation group</b>	-1.7	2.1	3.5	1.0	-0.3
Cigarettes and tobacco	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	2.1
Alcoholic drinks	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2
<b>Tobacco and alcohol group</b>	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.7
Personal goods and services	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.5
Health care	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.1
<b>Personal and health care group</b>	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.9
Stationery, books, magazines and newspapers	0.5	0.6	1.1	2.8	0.5
Leisure and recreation	0.9	-1.0	0.0	0.5	0.7
Education and child care	3.7	0.6	0.3	-0.5	3.5
<b>Recreation and education group</b>	1.5	-0.3	0.4	0.8	1.2
Financial and credit service charges <sup>(2)</sup>	3.7	1.7	2.4	1.6	0.7
<b>Credit services group<sup>(3)</sup></b>	3.7	1.7	2.4	1.6	0.7
<b>All groups<sup>(4)</sup></b>	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6

(1) From the September 1999 quarter residential sections are excluded.

(2) Series commenced in the June 1999 quarter.

(3) From the September 1999 quarter interest is excluded.

(4) From the September 1999 quarter residential sections and interest are excluded.

**Consumers Price Index: March 2006 quarter**

Table 2.03

**Consumers Price Index**  
**Groups and subgroups**  
 Percentage change from same quarter of previous year

Group or subgroup	Quarter				
	2005				2006
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar
Fruit and vegetables	-3.2	-2.7	-4.6	-2.7	-1.9
Meat, fish and poultry	3.7	1.7	4.4	3.4	2.6
Grocery food, soft drinks and confectionery	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.9
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6
<b>Food group</b>	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.8
Rented dwellings	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.2
Home ownership	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.6
<b>Housing group<sup>(1)</sup></b>	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.4
Energy	9.4	8.3	7.9	4.4	4.8
Household appliances and furnishings	-1.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.7	-1.5
Household supplies and services	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6
<b>Household operation group</b>	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.2
Clothing	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Footwear	-4.7	-2.9	-1.1	-0.7	0.4
<b>Apparel group</b>	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.3
Public transport	0.7	1.9	-0.3	0.7	3.8
Private transport	2.3	2.9	7.9	6.6	7.3
<b>Transportation group</b>	1.9	2.6	5.8	5.0	6.4
Cigarettes and tobacco	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.1
Alcoholic drinks	4.3	4.1	1.5	1.7	1.3
<b>Tobacco and alcohol group</b>	4.2	4.0	2.2	2.2	1.7
Personal goods and services	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4
Health care	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.0	3.9
<b>Personal and health care group</b>	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.9
Stationery, books, magazines and newspapers	2.4	2.6	2.8	5.1	5.1
Leisure and recreation	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.1
Education and child care	4.5	5.4	5.3	4.2	4.0
<b>Recreation and education group</b>	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.1
Financial and credit service charges <sup>(2)</sup>	4.4	0.8	3.0	9.8	6.6
<b>Credit services group<sup>(3)</sup></b>	4.4	0.8	3.0	9.8	6.6
<b>All groups<sup>(4)</sup></b>	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.3

(1) From the September 1999 quarter residential sections are excluded.

(2) Series commenced in the June 1999 quarter.

(3) From the September 1999 quarter interest is excluded.

(4) From the September 1999 quarter residential sections and interest are excluded.

Table 3.01

**Consumers Price Index**  
**Selected groupings – index numbers**  
 Base: June 1999 quarter (=1000)

Selected grouping	Series ref: CPIQ	Quarter				
		2005				2006
		Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar
All groups <sup>(1)</sup>	SE9A	1146	1156	1169	1177	1184
All groups less food	SE9NS1000	1149	1161	1177	1185	1191
All groups less housing	SE9NS1010	1130	1137	1148	1155	1160
All groups less household operation	SE9NS1020	1159	1170	1185	1194	1202
All groups less apparel	SE9NS1030	1152	1163	1176	1185	1192
All groups less transportation	SE9NS1040	1154	1161	1169	1177	1186
All groups less tobacco and alcohol	SE9NS1050	1134	1145	1158	1167	1174
All groups less personal and health care	SE9NS1060	1141	1151	1165	1173	1180
All groups less recreation and education	SE9NS1070	1147	1158	1172	1181	1187
All groups less credit services <sup>(2)</sup>	SE9NS1080	1148	1158	1171	1179	1185
All groups less home ownership	SE9NS1090	1120	1127	1138	1144	1150
Central and local government charges <sup>(3)</sup>	SE9NS3270	1191	1200	1228	1237	1252
All groups less central and local government charges <sup>(3)</sup>	SE9NS1120	1142	1152	1164	1172	1178
All groups - goods component <sup>(4)</sup>	SE9NS1130	1150	1160	1170	1173	1182
All groups - services component <sup>(5)</sup>	SE9NS1140	1136	1146	1163	1180	1182
All groups plus interest <sup>(6)</sup>	SE9NS1150	1137	1147	1160	1168	1175
All groups - seasonally unadjusted	SE9NS1160	1148	1157	1171	1180	1186
All groups - tradables component <sup>(7)</sup>	SE9NS6000	1070	1076	1088	1093	1092
All groups - non-tradables component <sup>(8)</sup>	SE9NS6500	1207	1220	1233	1245	1257

(1) From the September 1999 quarter residential sections and interest are excluded.

(2) Prior to the September 1999 quarter, credit services comprised mortgage interest, all hire purchase and generalised credit charges. From the September 1999 quarter, credit services comprise financial and credit service charges. Interest is excluded.

(3) Prior to the September 1995 quarter, central and local government charges comprised Housing New Zealand and local authority rents, local authority rates, electricity, TV licence, motor vehicle relicensing and registration, and prescription charges. From the September 1995 quarter, the definition of central and local government charges changed to include all of the above charges plus postal charges, government credit card charges, tertiary fees, secondary and primary school donations, public hospital charges, medical general practitioners' fees and oral contraceptives. From the June 1999 quarter, the definition of central and local government charges changed to include all of the above charges plus driver licensing fees.

(4) Goods comprise the food group (except restaurant meals), purchase and construction of dwellings, maintenance materials, household operation group (except household and communication services), apparel group, purchase of vehicles, vehicle parts and accessories and vehicle fuels, tobacco and alcohol group, personal and health care group (except personal services and medical and health services), stationery, books, magazines and newspapers, leisure and recreation supplies.

(5) Services comprise all items not included in goods.

(6) From the September 1999 quarter residential sections are excluded.

(7) Tradables are goods and services that are imported or that are in competition with foreign goods and services either in domestic or foreign markets. Tradables component contains the food group (excluding poultry, eggs, bread, cakes, milkshakes, restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food), dwelling maintenance materials, coal, charcoal and firewood, household appliances and furnishings, household supplies, telephone purchase, the apparel group, international air travel, purchase of vehicles, motor vehicle maintenance supplies, petrol and alternative motor fuels, spirits, liqueurs and wine consumed off licensed premises, personal care supplies, personal accessories, medical and health supplies (excluding prescription medicines and oral contraceptives), stationery supplies, magazines and books, and leisure and recreation supplies.

(8) Non-tradables are goods and services that do not face foreign competition. Non-tradables component contains poultry, eggs, bread, cakes, milkshakes, restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food, rented dwellings, purchase and construction of new dwellings, expenses of dwelling purchase, dwelling maintenance services, local authority rates, electricity and gas, household services, insurance, communication services, water and refuse charges, domestic travel, motor vehicle running and maintenance services, cigarettes and tobacco, beer consumed on and off licensed premises, spirits, liqueurs and wine consumed on licensed premises, personal, medical and health services, prescription medicines and oral contraceptives, newspapers, leisure and recreation services, accommodation, education and child care, and the credit services group.

Table 3.02

**Consumers Price Index**  
*Selected groupings*  
Percentage change from previous quarter

Selected grouping	Quarter				
	2005				2006
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar
All groups <sup>(1)</sup>	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6
All groups less food	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.5
All groups less housing	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.4
All groups less household operation	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.7
All groups less apparel	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.6
All groups less transportation	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
All groups less tobacco and alcohol	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.6
All groups less personal and health care	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.6
All groups less recreation and education	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.5
All groups less credit services <sup>(2)</sup>	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.5
All groups less home ownership	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5
Central and local government charges <sup>(3)</sup>	1.0	0.8	2.3	0.7	1.2
All groups less central and local government charges <sup>(3)</sup>	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5
All groups - goods component <sup>(4)</sup>	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.8
All groups - services component <sup>(5)</sup>	-0.1	0.9	1.5	1.5	0.2
All groups plus interest <sup>(6)</sup>	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6
All groups - seasonally unadjusted	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.5
All groups - tradables component <sup>(7)</sup>	-0.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	-0.1
All groups - non-tradables component <sup>(8)</sup>	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0

(1) From the September 1999 quarter residential sections and interest are excluded.

(2) Prior to the September 1999 quarter, credit services comprised mortgage interest, all hire purchase and generalised credit charges. From the September 1999 quarter, credit services comprise financial and credit service charges. Interest is excluded.

(3) Prior to the September 1995 quarter, central and local government charges comprised Housing New Zealand and local authority rents, local authority rates, electricity, TV licence, motor vehicle relicensing and registration, and prescription charges. From the September 1995 quarter, the definition of central and local government charges changed to include all of the above charges plus postal charges, government credit card charges, tertiary fees, secondary and primary school donations, public hospital charges, medical general practitioners' fees and oral contraceptives. From the June 1999 quarter, the definition of central and local government charges changed to include all of the above charges plus driver licensing fees.

(4) Goods comprise the food group (except restaurant meals), purchase and construction of dwellings, maintenance materials, household operation group (except household and communication services), apparel group, purchase of vehicles, vehicle parts and accessories and vehicle fuels, tobacco and alcohol group, personal and health care group (except personal services and medical and health services), stationery, books, magazines and newspapers, leisure and recreation supplies.

(5) Services comprise all items not included in goods.

(6) From the September 1999 quarter residential sections are excluded.

(7) Tradables are goods and services that are imported or that are in competition with foreign goods and services either in domestic or foreign markets. Tradables component contains the food group (excluding poultry, eggs, bread, cakes, milkshakes, restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food), dwelling maintenance materials, coal, charcoal and firewood, household appliances and furnishings, household supplies, telephone purchase, the apparel group, international air travel, purchase of vehicles, motor vehicle maintenance supplies, petrol and alternative motor fuels, spirits, liqueurs and wine consumed off licensed premises, personal care supplies, personal accessories, medical and health supplies (excluding prescription medicines and oral contraceptives), stationery supplies, magazines and books, and leisure and recreation supplies.

(8) Non-tradables are goods and services that do not face foreign competition. Non-tradables component contains poultry, eggs, bread, cakes, milkshakes, restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food, rented dwellings, purchase and construction of new dwellings, expenses of dwelling purchase, dwelling maintenance services, local authority rates, electricity and gas, household services, insurance, communication services, water and refuse charges, domestic travel, motor vehicle running and maintenance services, cigarettes and tobacco, beer consumed on and off licensed premises, spirits, liqueurs and wine consumed on licensed premises, personal, medical and health services, prescription medicines and oral contraceptives, newspapers, leisure and recreation services, accommodation, education and child care, and the credit services group.

Table 3.03

**Consumers Price Index**  
*Selected groupings*  
Percentage change from same quarter of previous year

Selected grouping	Quarter				
	2005				2006
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar
All groups <sup>(1)</sup>	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.3
All groups less food	3.0	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.7
All groups less housing	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.7
All groups less household operation	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.7
All groups less apparel	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.5
All groups less transportation	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
All groups less tobacco and alcohol	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.5
All groups less personal and health care	2.7	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.4
All groups less recreation and education	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.5
All groups less credit services <sup>(2)</sup>	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.2
All groups less home ownership	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.7
Central and local government charges <sup>(3)</sup>	4.6	4.3	5.9	4.9	5.1
All groups less central and local government charges <sup>(3)</sup>	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.2
All groups - goods component <sup>(4)</sup>	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.8
All groups - services component <sup>(5)</sup>	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.8	4.0
All groups plus interest <sup>(6)</sup>	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.3
All groups - seasonally unadjusted	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.3
All groups - tradables component <sup>(7)</sup>	0.8	0.7	1.9	1.7	2.1
All groups - non-tradables component <sup>(8)</sup>	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1

(1) From the September 1999 quarter residential sections and interest are excluded.

(2) Prior to the September 1999 quarter, credit services comprised mortgage interest, all hire purchase and generalised credit charges. From the September 1999 quarter, credit services comprise financial and credit service charges. Interest is excluded.

(3) Prior to the September 1995 quarter, central and local government charges comprised Housing New Zealand and local authority rents, local authority rates, electricity, TV licence, motor vehicle relicensing and registration, and prescription charges. From the September 1995 quarter, the definition of central and local government charges changed to include all of the above charges plus postal charges, government credit card charges, tertiary fees, secondary and primary school donations, public hospital charges, medical general practitioners' fees and oral contraceptives. From the June 1999 quarter, the definition of central and local government charges changed to include all of the above charges plus driver licensing fees.

(4) Goods comprise the food group (except restaurant meals), purchase and construction of dwellings, maintenance materials, household operation group (except household and communication services), apparel group, purchase of vehicles, vehicle parts and accessories and vehicle fuels, tobacco and alcohol group, personal and health care group (except personal services and medical and health services), stationery, books, magazines and newspapers, leisure and recreation supplies.

(5) Services comprise all items not included in goods.

(6) From the September 1999 quarter residential sections are excluded.

(7) Tradables are goods and services that are imported or that are in competition with foreign goods and services either in domestic or foreign markets. Tradables component contains the food group (excluding poultry, eggs, bread, cakes, milkshakes, restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food), dwelling maintenance materials, coal, charcoal and firewood, household appliances and furnishings, household supplies, telephone purchase, the apparel group, international air travel, purchase of vehicles, motor vehicle maintenance supplies, petrol and alternative motor fuels, spirits, liqueurs and wine consumed off licensed premises, personal care supplies, personal accessories, medical and health supplies (excluding prescription medicines and oral contraceptives), stationery supplies, magazines and books, and leisure and recreation supplies.

(8) Non-tradables are goods and services that do not face foreign competition. Non-tradables component contains poultry, eggs, bread, cakes, milkshakes, restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food, rented dwellings, purchase and construction of new dwellings, expenses of dwelling purchase, dwelling maintenance services, local authority rates, electricity and gas, household services, insurance, communication services, water and refuse charges, domestic travel, motor vehicle running and maintenance services, cigarettes and tobacco, beer consumed on and off licensed premises, spirits, liqueurs and wine consumed on licensed premises, personal, medical and health services, prescription medicines and oral contraceptives, newspapers, leisure and recreation services, accommodation, education and child care, and the credit services group.

**Consumers Price Index: March 2006 quarter**

Table 4

**International Comparisons of Consumer Price Indexes**  
*Excluding housing and credit services – index numbers and percentage changes*<sup>(1)</sup>  
 Base: June 1999 quarter (=1000)

	New Zealand	Australia	Canada	Japan	Germany	United Kingdom	United States
<i>Series ref: ICPQ</i>	<i>SI1A</i>	<i>SI1B</i>	<i>SI1C</i>	<i>SI1E</i>	<i>SI1F</i>	<i>SI1G</i>	<i>SI1H</i>
<b>Quarter</b>							
2004 Mar	1109	1156	1109	941	1062	1067	1104
Jun	1115	1162	1123	945	1071	1074	1121
Sep	1119	1163	1122	945	1074	1072	1124
Dec	1129	1172	1126	950	1074	1079	1135
2005 Mar	1131	1179	1128	940	1079	1080	1139
Jun	1138	1186	1139	944	1084	1090	1157
Sep	1150	1198	1150	941	1092	1092	1175
Dec	1156	1202	1147	944	1093	1099	1184
2006 Mar	1162	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Percentage change from previous quarter</b>							
<b>Quarter</b>							
2004 Mar	0.3	0.9	0.7	-0.3	0.9	0.1	0.9
Jun	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.6
Sep	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.2	0.2
Dec	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.0
2005 Mar	0.2	0.6	0.2	-1.1	0.5	0.1	0.3
Jun	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.6
Sep	1.1	1.0	0.9	-0.3	0.8	0.2	1.5
Dec	0.5	0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.7
2006 Mar	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Percentage change from same quarter of previous year</b>							
<b>Quarter</b>							
2004 Mar	0.3	1.4	0.5	-0.2	1.0	1.3	1.5
Jun	1.1	2.1	2.1	-0.3	2.0	1.2	2.8
Sep	1.5	2.0	1.7	-0.1	2.0	1.0	2.6
Dec	2.1	2.3	2.1	0.7	2.0	1.2	3.6
2005 Mar	2.0	2.0	1.7	-0.2	1.5	1.2	3.1
Jun	2.1	2.1	1.4	-0.1	1.2	1.5	3.2
Sep	2.8	3.0	2.5	-0.4	1.7	1.9	4.6
Dec	2.4	2.5	1.9	-0.7	1.8	1.9	4.3
2006 Mar	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1) Percentage changes are calculated from unrounded index numbers. For New Zealand, index numbers from the June 1999 quarter onwards are rounded.

**Symbol:**

.. figures not available

Table 5

**Consumers Price Index**  
*Weighted average retail prices of selected items*

Item	Unit	December 2005 quarter	March 2006 quarter	Percentage change <sup>(1)</sup>
		\$		
House paint - acrylic, white	4 l	87.40	88.13	0.8
Wallpaper - vinyl, roll	each	36.84	36.88	0.1
Concrete blocks - 390 mm x 190 mm x 190 mm	per 100	296.97	296.81	-0.1
Plasterboard - 2400 mm x 1200 mm x 9.5 mm	per sheet	20.89	21.14	1.2
Spouting/guttering - plastic	per 3 m	27.53	28.14	2.2
Bleach	1.5 l	2.24	2.22	-0.9
Detergent - dishwashing	900 ml	3.23	3.26	0.9
Soap powder	1 kg	4.68	4.70	0.4
Cling food wrap - refill roll	15 m	1.69	1.70	0.6
Electric light bulb, 100 watt	each	1.02	1.01	-1.0
Batteries - heavy duty, size D	twin pack	4.14	4.20	1.4
Pet food - canned	700 g	1.85	1.84	-0.5
Veterinary services - speying a cat		96.17	98.15	2.1
Postage - standardpost, enveloped mail, medium size	each	0.45	0.45	0.0
Socks - men's, wool/nylon	pair	8.50	8.42	-0.9
Panty-hose - 15 denier, average size, supermarket	pair	4.45	4.47	0.4
Wool - hand knitting, double crepe	50 g	5.72	5.76	0.7
Warrant of fitness - private car		41.17	42.08	2.2
Car battery - 12 volts	each	86.06	86.77	0.8
Petrol - 96 octane	10 l	14.50	15.30	5.5
Petrol - 91 octane	10 l	13.93	14.61	4.9
Beer - 355 ml cans	1 dozen	17.76	17.42	-1.9
Whisky - scotch	1125 ml	42.01	42.28	0.6
Wine - cask, white	3 l	18.64	18.61	-0.2
Toilet soap - supermarket, 115 g cake	pk of 4	2.25	2.10	-6.7
Tissues - facial	box of 200	2.66	2.64	-0.8
Toilet paper	4 rolls	2.99	2.99	0.0
Hairdressing services - men's, dry cut		20.18	20.43	1.2
Hairdressing services - women's, shampoo, cut and blow dry		51.12	52.24	2.2
GP services - consultation, adult without community services card		42.11	42.33	0.5
Dental services - examination, 2 X-rays, scale and polish		109.39	111.05	1.5
Optometrist services - examination		59.30	59.57	0.5
Soluble aspirin - supermarket	pkt of 24	3.67	3.68	0.3
Envelopes - 90 mm x 152 mm, supermarket	pkt of 20	1.52	1.52	0.0
Paperback - romantic novel	each	7.06	7.19	1.8
Compact disc - current top 10 album	each	28.12	28.23	0.4
Video tape hire - overnight Friday, new release	2 movies	13.54	13.37	-1.3
Developing and printing - 35 mm colour film	24 prints	17.12	17.11	-0.1

(1) Percentage changes are calculated from weighted average retail prices rounded to the nearest cent.  
They may differ from percentage changes calculated using index numbers on the expression base of 1000.

Table 6

**Consumers Price Index**  
*Expenditure weights*  
Group

Group	Base expenditure weight	
	June 1999 quarter	June 2002 quarter
	Percent <sup>(1)</sup>	
Food	18.17	17.21
Housing	23.04	19.63
Household operation	14.79	15.35
Apparel	3.73	4.69
Transportation	15.43	16.90
Tobacco and alcohol	9.25	8.72
Personal and health care	6.07	8.37
Recreation and education	8.82	8.56
Credit services	0.69	0.58
<b>All groups</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(1) Percentages may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 7

**Consumers Price Index**  
*Population weights*  
Region

Region	Base population weight	
	June 1999 quarter	June 2002 quarter
	Percent <sup>(1)</sup>	
Whangarei	3.78	3.79
Auckland	31.85	32.69
Hamilton	8.07	7.99
Tauranga	4.72	4.80
Rotorua	2.03	2.00
Napier-Hastings	5.09	4.96
New Plymouth	2.74	2.61
Wanganui	1.44	1.38
Palmerston North	3.83	3.72
Wellington	12.03	11.89
Nelson	3.16	3.16
Christchurch	12.21	12.23
Timaru	1.68	1.62
Dunedin	4.54	4.41
Invercargill	2.83	2.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(1) Percentages may not sum to totals due to rounding.

**Consumers Price Index: March 2006 quarter**

Table 8.01

**Consumers Price Index**  
*Groups, subgroups, sections and subsections*  
 Points effect and percentage change from previous quarter

Group, subgroup, section or subsection	Percentage of total expenditure (weight) June 2002 quarter <sup>(1)</sup>	From previous quarter	
		Percentage change <sup>(2)</sup>	Points effect <sup>(1)</sup>
Fruit and vegetables	2.08	2.1	0.46
Meat, fish and poultry	3.28	-0.2	-0.05
Grocery food, soft drinks and confectionery	8.21	1.2	1.08
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food	3.63	0.7	0.28
<b>Food group</b>	<b>17.21</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.78</b>
Rented dwellings	5.48	0.4	0.23
Home ownership	14.15	1.0	1.96
Purchase and construction of new dwellings	8.48	1.0	1.18
Expenses of dwelling purchase	1.00	2.6	0.41
Maintenance materials and services	2.12	0.9	0.23
Dwelling insurance and rates	2.55	0.4	0.14
Insurance of dwellings	0.51	2.1	0.14
Local authority rates	2.04	0.0	0.00
<b>Housing group</b>	<b>19.63</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.19</b>
Energy	3.04	1.7	0.71
Electricity	2.73	1.6	0.59
Household appliances and furnishings	4.89	-1.1	-0.53
Household appliances and equipment	2.12	-1.8	-0.35
Furniture	1.34	-0.1	-0.01
Floor coverings	0.41	-1.2	-0.06
Household textiles	0.51	-2.0	-0.10
Dinner and kitchenware	0.32	-1.8	-0.06
Tools, brushes and garden equipment	0.18	2.5	0.05
Household supplies and services	7.12	0.5	0.38
Household supplies	2.05	0.2	0.04
Household services	2.16	0.5	0.13
Household contents insurance	1.04	0.1	0.01
Communication equipment and services	2.92	0.7	0.21
Telephone call charges	1.40	0.0	0.00
Telephone rental and connection	1.07	1.9	0.22
Water and refuse charges	0.30	0.0	0.00
<b>Household operation group</b>	<b>15.35</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.56</b>
Clothing	3.81	-0.2	-0.06
Footwear	0.88	-1.4	-0.13
<b>Apparel group</b>	<b>4.69</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.18</b>
Public transport	4.82	-6.9	-3.43
Land and sea travel	0.87	2.3	0.23
Air travel	3.95	-9.2	-3.66
Domestic air travel	0.84	0.2	0.01
International air travel	3.11	-12.3	-3.68
Private transport	12.08	1.9	2.76
Purchase of vehicles	4.48	-0.1	-0.05
New cars	1.25	-0.9	-0.11
Used cars	3.12	0.1	0.04
Motor vehicle running and maintenance	7.60	2.8	2.82
Relicensing, registration and warrant of fitness	0.94	0.6	0.06
Petrol	3.12	5.1	2.23
Vehicle servicing and repairs	1.14	0.4	0.06
Vehicle insurance	1.30	0.8	0.13
<b>Transportation group</b>	<b>16.90</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.67</b>

**Note:** For footnotes, see end of table.

**Consumers Price Index: March 2006 quarter**

Table 8.01  
continued

**Consumers Price Index**  
*Groups, subgroups, sections and subsections*  
Points effect and percentage change from previous quarter

Group, subgroup, section or subsection	Percentage of total expenditure (weight) June 2002 quarter <sup>(1)</sup>	From previous quarter	
		Percentage change <sup>(2)</sup>	Points effect <sup>(1)</sup>
Cigarettes and tobacco	2.29	2.1	0.60
Alcoholic drinks	6.43	0.2	0.11
Beer	2.81	0.0	-0.01
Spirits and liqueurs	2.08	0.3	0.08
Wine	1.54	0.3	0.04
<b>Tobacco and alcohol group</b>	<b>8.72</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.72</b>
Personal goods and services	3.43	0.5	0.18
Personal care supplies	1.51	-0.3	-0.05
Personal accessories	0.39	1.3	0.05
Personal services	1.53	1.0	0.18
Health care	4.95	1.1	0.70
Medical and health services	4.32	1.2	0.63
Medical insurance	0.15	2.2	0.04
Medical and health supplies	0.62	0.9	0.07
<b>Personal and health care group</b>	<b>8.37</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.88</b>
Stationery, books, magazines and newspapers	1.89	0.5	0.11
Stationery supplies	0.33	0.0	0.00
Newspapers, magazines and books	1.56	0.5	0.11
Newspapers	0.65	0.3	0.04
Leisure and recreation	4.79	0.7	0.39
Leisure and recreation supplies	2.51	0.3	0.08
Leisure and recreation services	1.64	0.5	0.08
Accommodation and board	0.63	2.8	0.23
Education and child care	1.88	3.5	0.77
Tuition and examinations	1.40	4.3	0.72
Primary and secondary school tuition	0.21	5.9	0.16
Tertiary tuition	0.96	4.6	0.52
Child care	0.48	0.8	0.05
<b>Recreation and education group</b>	<b>8.56</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.27</b>
Financial and credit service charges	0.58	0.7	0.04
<b>Credit services group</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.04</b>
<b>All groups</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>6.58</b>

(1) Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

(2) Percentage changes are calculated from rounded index numbers.

Table 8.02

**Consumers Price Index**  
*Groups, subgroups, sections and subsections*  
 Points effect and percentage change from same quarter of previous year

Group, subgroup, section or subsection	Percentage of total expenditure (weight) June 2002 quarter <sup>(1)</sup>	From previous year	
		Percentage change <sup>(2)</sup>	Points effect <sup>(1)</sup>
Fruit and vegetables	2.08	-1.9	-0.42
Meat, fish and poultry	3.28	2.6	0.92
Grocery food, soft drinks and confectionery	8.21	1.9	1.76
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food	3.63	2.6	1.06
<b>Food group</b>	<b>17.21</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.32</b>
Rented dwellings	5.48	2.2	1.37
Home ownership	14.15	6.6	12.19
Purchase and construction of new dwellings	8.48	5.9	6.51
Expenses of dwelling purchase	1.00	14.9	2.15
Maintenance materials and services	2.12	4.5	1.11
Dwelling insurance and rates	2.55	7.3	2.43
Insurance of dwellings	0.51	7.6	0.49
Local authority rates	2.04	7.4	1.94
<b>Housing group</b>	<b>19.63</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>13.56</b>
Energy	3.04	4.8	1.93
Electricity	2.73	4.6	1.67
Household appliances and furnishings	4.89	-1.5	-0.76
Household appliances and equipment	2.12	-3.5	-0.70
Furniture	1.34	-0.5	-0.06
Floor coverings	0.41	0.3	0.02
Household textiles	0.51	-1.4	-0.07
Dinner and kitchenware	0.32	0.9	0.03
Tools, brushes and garden equipment	0.18	1.0	0.02
Household supplies and services	7.12	0.6	0.41
Household supplies	2.05	0.1	0.01
Household services	2.16	1.4	0.35
Household contents insurance	1.04	0.8	0.09
Communication equipment and services	2.92	0.1	0.04
Telephone call charges	1.40	-0.1	-0.01
Telephone rental and connection	1.07	3.8	0.44
Water and refuse charges	0.30	13.6	0.52
<b>Household operation group</b>	<b>15.35</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.10</b>
Clothing	3.81	0.3	0.13
Footwear	0.88	0.4	0.04
<b>Apparel group</b>	<b>4.69</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.17</b>
Public transport	4.82	3.8	1.70
Land and sea travel	0.87	5.9	0.57
Air travel	3.95	3.2	1.13
Domestic air travel	0.84	10.2	0.90
International air travel	3.11	0.9	0.22
Private transport	12.08	7.3	9.92
Purchase of vehicles	4.48	-3.4	-1.52
New cars	1.25	-0.7	-0.09
Used cars	3.12	-4.6	-1.40
Motor vehicle running and maintenance	7.60	12.7	11.44
Relicensing, registration and warrant of fitness	0.94	5.1	0.54
Petrol	3.12	23.5	8.79
Vehicle servicing and repairs	1.14	3.7	0.50
Vehicle insurance	1.30	5.0	0.78
<b>Transportation group</b>	<b>16.90</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>11.62</b>

Note: For footnotes, see end of table.

**Consumers Price Index: March 2006 quarter**

Table 8.02  
continued

**Consumers Price Index**  
*Groups, subgroups, sections and subsections*  
Points effect and percentage change from same quarter of previous year

Group, subgroup, section or subsection	Percentage of total expenditure (weight) June 2002 quarter <sup>(1)</sup>	From previous year	
		Percentage change <sup>(2)</sup>	Points effect <sup>(1)</sup>
Cigarettes and tobacco	2.29	3.1	0.85
Alcoholic drinks	6.43	1.3	0.94
Beer	2.81	1.2	0.41
Spirits and liqueurs	2.08	1.5	0.38
Wine	1.54	0.9	0.15
<b>Tobacco and alcohol group</b>	<b>8.72</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.79</b>
Personal goods and services	3.43	1.4	0.52
Personal care supplies	1.51	-1.6	-0.28
Personal accessories	0.39	1.6	0.06
Personal services	1.53	4.3	0.74
Health care	4.95	3.9	2.33
Medical and health services	4.32	4.0	2.07
Medical insurance	0.15	-2.6	-0.05
Medical and health supplies	0.62	3.4	0.26
<b>Personal and health care group</b>	<b>8.37</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.85</b>
Stationery, books, magazines and newspapers	1.89	5.1	1.15
Stationery supplies	0.33	3.4	0.12
Newspapers, magazines and books	1.56	5.5	1.03
Newspapers	0.65	7.3	0.62
Leisure and recreation	4.79	0.1	0.05
Leisure and recreation supplies	2.51	-2.8	-0.72
Leisure and recreation services	1.64	2.3	0.43
Accommodation and board	0.63	4.3	0.34
Education and child care	1.88	4.0	0.89
Tuition and examinations	1.40	4.7	0.78
Primary and secondary school tuition	0.21	6.3	0.17
Tertiary tuition	0.96	4.6	0.52
Child care	0.48	1.9	0.11
<b>Recreation and education group</b>	<b>8.56</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.10</b>
Financial and credit service charges	0.58	6.6	0.41
<b>Credit services group</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>0.41</b>
<b>All groups</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>37.91</b>

(1) Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

(2) Percentage changes are calculated from rounded index numbers.