



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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Monthly Bulletin

25 April 1983

The Consumer Price Index in March 1983

From February to March 1983 the consumer price index for the European Community rose by 0.6 %; this increase is a result of moderate increases in four member countries (0.2 % in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, 0.4 % in Belgium) and of slight decreases in the Federal Republic of Germany (0.1 %) and Denmark (0.2 %). However significant increases were recorded in France and Italy (0.9 %), while in Greece the index rose very sharply (4.8 %) as a result of the devaluation of the drachma, tax increases on tobacco and beverages as well as seasonal influences.

The annual increase for the Community is now at 9.0 % but again this figure varies considerably between member countries. It is interesting to compare the rates of annual increase for the member countries and some third countries as follows :

	less than 5%		between 5% - 10%		over 10%
Netherlands	2.8	Denmark	7.5	Ireland	12.5
F.R. of Germany	3.5	France	9.0	Italy	16.1
United Kingdom	4.6	Belgium	9.0	Greece	23.1
		Luxembourg	9.5		
Japan	2.1	Canada	7.2	Spain	13.4
Austria	3.5	Sweden	8.4	Portugal	20.3
U.S.A.	3.6	Norway	9.2		
Switzerland	4.8				

Starting with this issue Eurostat will discontinue the publication of the EUR-9 index, which will be replaced by the EUR-10 index.

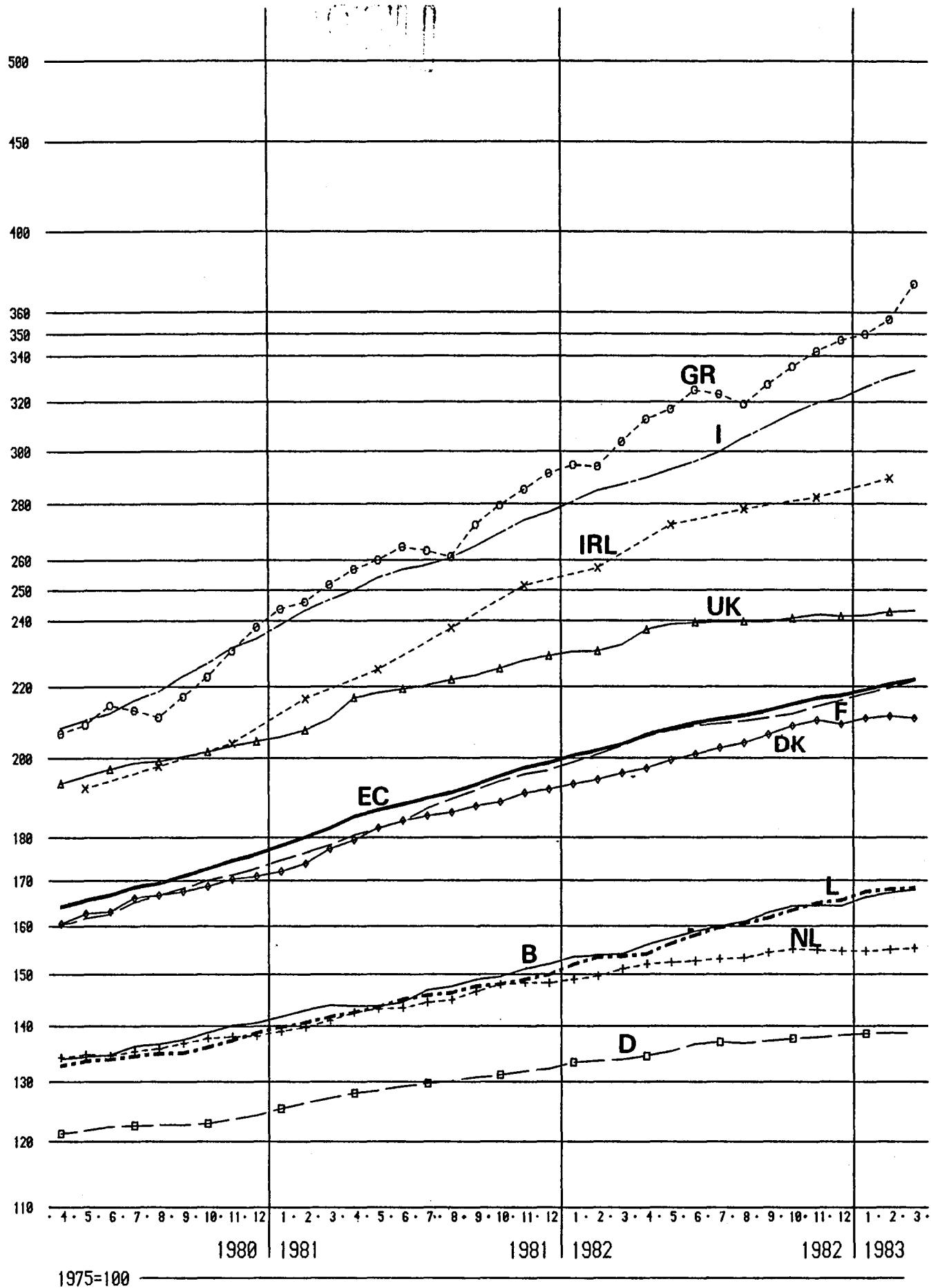
However the EUR-9 series remain available in Eurostat's data bank and can be provided on request.

From this issue Eurostat will also give the consumer price index for Canada, in order to facilitate comparison with another important non-E.C. country.

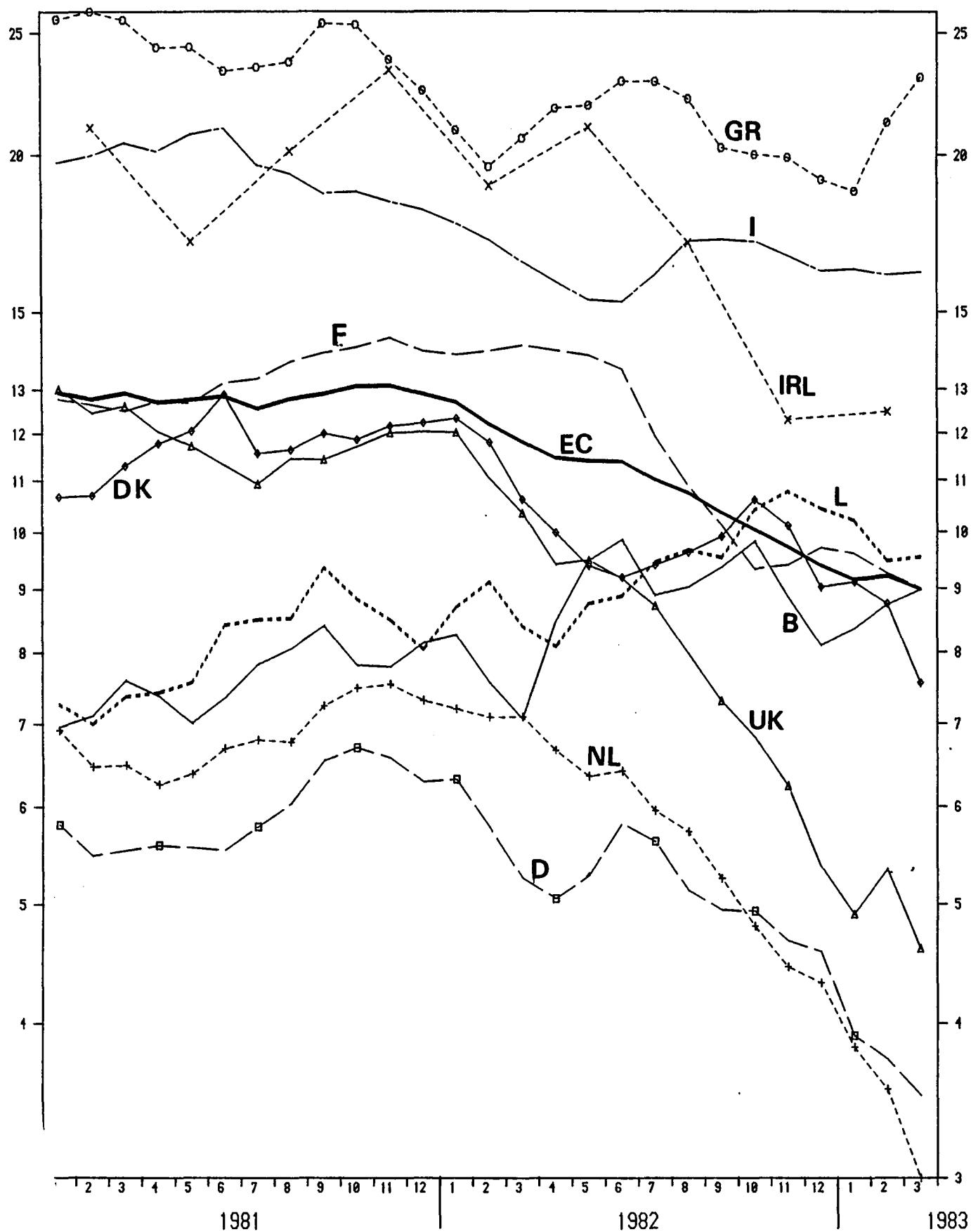
Also available in FR

CONSUMER PRICES
GENERAL INDEX

PRIX A LA CONSOMMATION
INDICE GENERAL



T/T-12



CONSUMER PRICES

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PRIX A LA CONSOMMATION

	SWITZERLAND SUISSE SCHWEIZ	AUSTRIA AUTRICHE OESTERREICH	NORWAY NORVEGE NORGE	SWEDEN SUEDE SVERIGE
PRICE INDICES 1975 = 100 INDICES DE PRIX				
1978	104.1	117.3	128.7	135.0
1979	107.9	121.6	135.0	144.6
1980	112.2	129.3	149.7	164.5
1981	119.5	138.1	170.0	184.4
1982	126.2	145.6	189.3	200.2
1982 F	122.9	143.1	182.3	195.7
1982 M	123.1	144.3	185.3	196.2
1982 A	123.9	145.0	186.2	197.5
1982 M	125.4	145.2	186.5	198.5
1982 J	126.5	145.9	188.4	199.2
1982 A	127.1	146.2	191.4	200.5
1982 S	128.0	146.5	191.5	201.0
1982 O	128.5	146.6	192.8	202.1
1982 N	128.8	147.0	194.2	204.9
1982 D	129.2	147.0	195.7	206.6
1982 D	128.8	147.4	196.5	207.1
1983 J	128.7	148.4	199.5	211.8
1983 F	128.8	149.0	200.4	211.8
1983 M	129.0	149.4	202.4	212.6
RATE OF INCREASE OVER ONE MONTH (T/T-1) TAUX DE CROISSANCE SUR UN MOIS				
82F/82J	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.4
82M/82F	0.2	0.8	1.6	0.3
82A/82M	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7
82M/82A	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
82J/82M	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.3
82J/82J	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.7
82A/82J	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
82S/82A	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.6
82O/82S	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.4
82N/82O	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.8
82D/82N	-0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
83J/82D	-0.1	0.7	1.5	2.3
83F/83J	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0
83M/83F	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.4
RATE OF INCREASE OVER 12 MONTHS (T/T-12) TAUX DE CROISSANCE SUR 12 MOIS				
82/81F	5.2	6.0	11.9	8.9
82/81M	4.7	6.0	11.5	8.7
82/81A	5.5	5.8	11.4	8.7
82/81M	5.9	6.0	11.1	8.5
82/81J	6.2	5.9	10.8	8.5
82/81J	6.0	5.5	11.0	8.3
82/81A	5.2	5.1	11.0	7.7
82/81S	5.5	4.9	10.8	7.5
82/81O	6.2	4.6	11.3	8.3
82/81N	5.8	4.7	11.6	8.8
82/81D	5.5	4.7	11.7	9.6
83/82J	4.9	4.1	10.1	9.7
83/82F	4.8	4.1	9.9	8.2
83/82M	4.8	3.5	9.2	8.4

Methodological Note

1. The consumer price indices presented here are national indices which may appear under different titles in some of the countries. The development of the general index published by EUROSTAT is equivalent to that published by the country.
2. The components of this general index correspond to groupings of the national indices aggregated according to a harmonized classification of the ESA (European System of Integrated Economic Accounts). The price development of these components is equal to the price development of the national indices for the same components of the classification.
3. The scope of the general index differs according to each country. This can be due to population differences (specific income classes, certain socio-occupational categories, or all households); differences in geographic zones (capital, urban areas, rural areas); or differences in the concepts of expenditure on rent, health, etc. Finally methods of seasonal correction differ from country to country.
4. A fixed base system is used in some countries, while others use a chain system (variable weights). Base years may also differ between countries. For better comparison EUROSTAT has taken 1975 as the base year for all countries.
5. The EUR 10 indices are obtained from the arithmetic average of the national indices weighted by the relative share of each country in real values, as obtained for final household consumption and its components from the comparison in real values of the aggregates for 1975 (1975 has been derived from the new 1980 results).

Note méthodologique

1. Les indices de prix à la consommation présentés ici sont les indices nationaux. Ces indices portent des noms différents dans les différents pays. L'indice général publié par l'EUROSTAT correspond toujours, en évolution, à l'indice général publié par le pays.
2. Les composantes de cet indice général correspondent à des regroupements des indices nationaux agrégés selon une classification harmonisée conforme au SEC (Système Européen des Comptes nationaux). Les évolutions de prix correspondent pour ces regroupements aux évolutions constatées par les indices nationaux pour le même champ de classification.
3. Le champ couvert par l'indice général est différent selon les pays, aussi bien concernant la population concernée (tranche de revenu spécifique, certaines catégories socio-professionnelles, ou l'ensemble des ménages) que en ce qui concerne les zones géographiques concernées (capitale, zones urbaines, ensemble des pays, etc.) ou encore concernant les concepts de dépense pour les loyers, la santé, etc. Enfin les traitements statistiques concernant les corrections des variations saisonnières sont aussi différents selon les pays.
4. Un système de base fixe est utilisé dans certains pays, dans d'autres un système en chaîne est mis en œuvre (pondérations variables). Les années de référence utilisées au niveau national pour présenter les indices, sont différentes selon les pays. Pour faciliter la comparaison l'EUROSTAT a choisi l'année 1975 comme année commune pour la présentation de ces indices.
5. Les indices EUR 10 sont obtenus comme moyenne arithmétique des indices nationaux pondérés par les parts relatives des différents pays en valeurs réelles, telles qu'elles ont été obtenues pour la consommation finale des ménages et ses composantes, lors de la comparaison en valeurs réelles des agrégats du SEC-1975 (1975 a été dérivé des nouveaux résultats pour 1980).