



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

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Monthly Bulletin

24 August 1982

Consumer Price index : July 1982

The Community consumer price index rose by 0,6 % from June to July 1982, the lowest monthly increase so far in 1982.

This monthly increase is due to a decrease of 0,5 % in Greece (mainly because of seasonal effects in prices for food and clothing), to a zero change in the U.K. and low increases in F.R. of Germany (0,2 %), France (0,3 %) and in the Netherlands (0,5 %). For the other countries, however, the rate of inflation was above the Community average : Belgium 0,7 %, Denmark 0,8 %, Luxembourg 1,0 % and Italy 1,6 %.

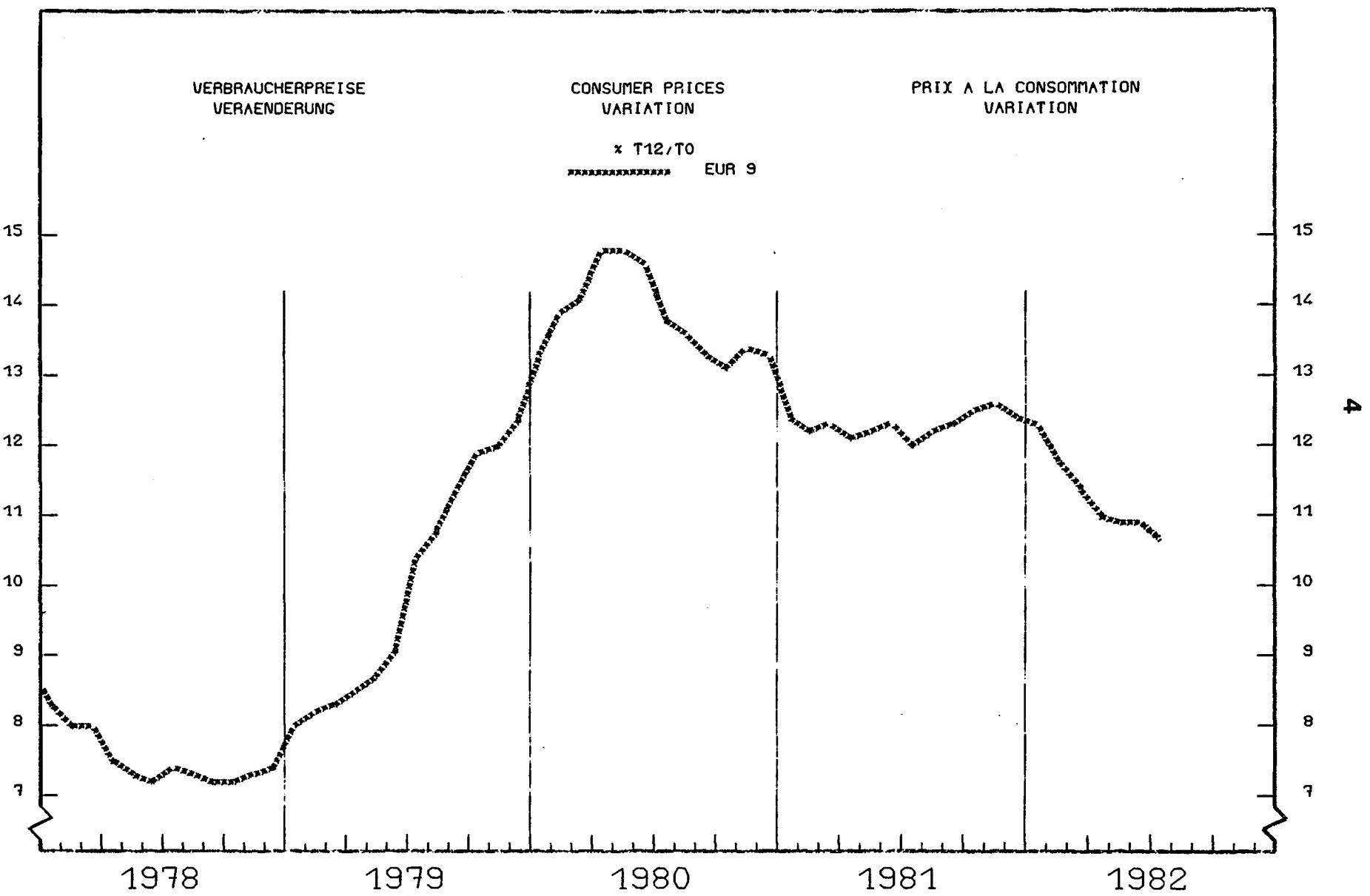
The rate of increase of the consumer price index for the Community in July 1982 compared with the index for July 1981 is 11,1 %. For the first seven months of 1982 compared with the corresponding period of 1981 the increase is 11,7 %. For each of the countries the rates of increase compared with the same period of 1981 are :

	July	January - July
F.R. of Germany	5,6	5,6
France	11,9	13,6
Italy	16,3	16,2
Netherlands	6,2	6,7
Belgium	8,9	8,5
Luxembourg	9,4	8,8
United Kingdom	8,7	10,0
Ireland	.	.
Denmark	9,4	10,0
Greece	22,9	21,5
Community	11,1	11,7

In a number of countries (the U.K., France, Denmark and the Netherlands) the rate of inflation has slackened during 1982. In Belgium and Luxembourg the rate has now increased, probably reflecting the impact of devaluation.

Note : The index for EUR 10 has been recalculated by using the updated weights derived from the 1980 study on purchasing power parities.

1981



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PRIX A LA CONSOMMATION

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	SWITZERLAND SUISSE SCHWEIZ	AUSTRIA AUTRICHE OESTERREICH	NORWAY NORVEGE NORGE	SWEDEN SUEDE SVERIGE
PRICE INDICES 1975 = 100 INDICES DE PRIX				
1977 Q	103.0	113.2	119.0	122.7
1978 Q	104.1	117.3	128.7	135.0
1979 Q	107.9	121.6	135.0	144.6
1980 Q	112.2	129.3	149.7	164.5
1981 Q	119.5	138.1	170.0	184.4
1981 M	118.4	136.9	167.9	182.9
1981 J	119.2	137.8	170.0	183.6
1981 J	119.8	138.6	172.5	185.2
1981 A	121.7	139.4	172.5	186.7
1981 S	121.8	139.7	174.1	188.0
1981 O	121.3	140.6	174.5	189.1
1981 N	122.1	140.3	175.3	189.8
1981 D	122.1	140.8	175.8	189.0
1982 J	122.7	142.5	181.1	193.1
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
RATE OF INCREASE OVER ONE MONTH (T/T-1) TAUX DE CROISSANCE SUR UN MOIS				
81M/81A	0.9	-0.1	0.4	0.6
81J/81M	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.4
81J/81J	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.9
81A/81J	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.8
81S/81A	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.7
81O/81S	-0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6
81N/81O	0.7	-0.2	0.5	0.3
81D/81N	0.0	0.3	0.3	-0.4
82J/81D	0.5	1.2	3.0	2.2
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
RATE OF INCREASE OVER 12 MONTHS (T/T-12) TAUX DE CROISSANCE SUR 12 MOIS				
81/80M	5.9	6.8	15.9	13.2
81/80J	6.4	6.3	13.9	13.3
81/80J	6.5	6.5	14.2	13.4
81/80A	7.5	6.4	13.5	13.6
81/80S	7.5	6.9	13.5	11.3
81/80O	7.2	7.2	12.6	10.4
81/80H	7.0	7.0	12.4	10.1
81/80D	6.6	6.4	11.9	9.2
82/81J	6.1	6.1	12.0	9.5
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

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PRIX A LA CONSOMMATION

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	EUR9	DEUTSCH LAND	FRANCE	ITALIA	NEDER- LAND	BELGIQUE BELGIE	LUXEM- BOURG	UNITED KINGDOM	IRELAND	DANMARK	ELLAS	ESPAÑA	PORTU- GAL	USA	JAPAN
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PRICE INDICES															
1975 = 100															
1955 ♀	39.3	52.0	33.0	36.3	39.0	45.6	51.3	32.0	29.6	32.4	40.8	21.5	28.9	49.8	30.7
1956 ♀	40.5	53.2	33.6	37.5	40.0	46.8	51.6	33.6	30.9	34.4	42.3	22.7	29.8	50.5	30.8
1957 ♀	41.5	54.3	34.5	37.9	41.6	48.3	53.8	34.8	32.1	34.7	43.3	25.2	30.3	52.2	31.8
1958 ♀	43.5	55.5	39.7	39.0	42.2	48.9	54.3	35.9	33.6	35.0	43.8	28.6	30.7	53.6	31.7
1959 ♀	44.2	56.1	42.1	39.0	42.6	49.6	54.5	36.1	33.6	35.5	44.9	30.7	31.1	54.1	32.0
1960 ♀	45.1	56.9	43.8	39.7	43.6	49.7	54.8	36.4	33.7	36.0	45.5	31.4	32.0	55.0	32.9
1961 ♀	46.1	58.3	44.9	40.1	44.2	50.2	55.0	37.7	34.7	37.2	46.4	31.7	32.5	55.5	34.7
1962 ♀	48.1	60.6	47.2	42.4	45.3	50.7	55.5	39.2	36.1	40.0	46.2	33.5	33.4	56.2	37.0
1963 ♀	50.1	62.4	50.0	45.6	46.8	52.0	57.1	40.0	37.0	42.5	47.6	36.4	34.0	56.9	40.2
1964 ♀	51.9	63.8	51.6	48.3	49.5	54.1	58.9	41.4	39.5	43.8	48.0	39.0	35.2	57.6	41.7
1965 ♀	53.9	65.9	53.0	50.5	51.8	56.3	60.9	43.4	41.5	46.5	49.4	44.2	36.4	58.6	44.5
1966 ♀	55.7	68.2	54.4	51.6	54.8	58.7	62.5	45.1	42.7	50.0	51.9	46.9	38.3	60.3	46.7
1967 ♀	57.2	69.4	55.9	53.6	56.7	60.4	64.3	46.2	44.1	54.0	52.8	49.9	40.4	62.0	48.6
1968 ♀	59.0	70.5	58.4	54.2	58.8	62.0	65.9	48.4	46.1	58.2	53.0	52.4	42.8	64.6	51.2
1969 ♀	61.4	71.8	62.3	55.7	63.1	63.9	67.5	51.0	49.6	60.3	54.3	53.5	46.6	68.1	53.9
1970 ♀	64.3	74.3	65.7	58.4	65.9	66.9	70.6	54.2	53.6	64.3	56.0	56.6	49.6	72.1	58.0
1971 ♀	68.2	78.2	69.2	61.2	70.9	70.1	73.9	59.3	58.4	68.0	57.7	61.3	55.5	75.2	61.5
1972 ♀	72.5	82.5	73.4	64.8	76.6	74.1	77.7	63.6	63.5	72.4	60.2	66.3	61.4	77.7	64.3
1973 ♀	78.4	88.2	78.8	71.8	82.8	78.7	82.5	69.4	70.7	79.1	69.5	73.9	69.4	82.5	71.9
1974 ♀	88.3	94.4	89.5	85.5	91.0	88.7	90.3	80.5	82.7	91.2	88.2	85.5	86.8	91.6	89.4
1975 ♀	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976 ♀	110.8	104.3	109.6	116.8	109.0	109.2	109.8	116.5	118.0	109.0	113.3	117.6	120.1	105.7	109.3
1977 ♀	122.4	108.1	119.9	136.6	116.0	116.9	117.2	135.0	134.1	121.1	127.1	146.5	153.0	112.6	118.1
1978 ♀	131.6	111.1	130.8	153.2	120.9	122.1	120.8	146.2	144.3	133.3	143.0	175.4	186.6	121.2	122.6
1979 ♀	144.8	115.6	144.8	175.8	126.1	127.6	126.3	165.8	163.4	146.1	170.3	202.9	231.8	134.9	127.0
1980 ♀	164.8	122.0	164.5	213.1	134.9	136.1	134.2	195.6	193.2	164.0	212.6	234.5	270.2	153.1	137.2
1981 ♀	185.1	129.2	186.5	254.8	144.2	146.5	145.1	218.9	232.6	183.3	264.7	268.6	324.2	168.9	144.0

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 9 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 of ESA (1975).

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 9 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.