

Indexes

Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Price indexes and inflation

Sort by **Relevance**

26 January 2023

Consumer Price Index, Australia

- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.9% this quarter.
- Over the twelve months to the December 2022 quarter, the CPI rose 7.8%.
- The most significant price rises were Domestic holiday travel and accommodation (+13.2%), Electricity (+8.6%), International holiday travel and accommodation (+7.6%) and New dwelling purchase by owner occupiers (+1.7%).

Reference period: December Quarter 2022

22 February 2023

Wage Price Index, Australia

In December quarter 2022 the seasonally adjusted WPI:

- Rose 0.8% this quarter and 3.3% over the year.
- The private sector rose 0.8% and the public sector rose 0.7%.

Reference period: December 2022

27 January 2023

Producer Price Indexes, Australia

Final demand (excluding exports)

- Rose 0.7% this quarter.
- Rose 5.8% over the past twelve months.

Reference period: December 2022

14 March 2023

Total Value of Dwellings

- The total value of residential dwellings in Australia fell \$271.5 billion to \$9,615.9 billion this quarter.
- The number of residential dwellings rose by 45,500 to 10,911,000 this quarter.
- The mean price of residential dwellings fell \$28,700 to \$881,200 this quarter.

Reference period: December Quarter 2022

01 March 2023

Monthly Consumer Price Index Indicator

- The monthly CPI indicator rose 7.4% in the twelve months to January.
- The most significant price rises were Housing (+8.8%), Food and non-alcoholic beverages (+8.2%) and Recreation and culture (+10.2%).

Reference period: January 2023

01 February 2023

Selected Living Cost Indexes, Australia

Living Cost Indexes (LCIs) measures the price change of goods and services and its effect on living expenses of selected household types

Reference period: December 2022

Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology

NSW VIC QLD WA SA TAS ACT NT AUSTRALIA ANTARCTICA

Home > Climate > Forecasts & drivers > Climate Driver Update

Climate Driver Update

Climate drivers in the Pacific, Indian and Southern oceans and the Tropics

Issued: **14 March 2023** Next issue: **28 March 2023**

Overview: Pacific Ocean Indian Ocean Southern Ocean Tropics

Summary: Sea surface

La Niña has ended - ENSO now neutral. El Niño WATCH issued


La Niña has ended in the tropical Pacific Ocean. The El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is now neutral (neither La Niña nor El Niño) with oceanic and atmospheric indicators having returned to neutral ENSO levels.

International climate models suggest neutral ENSO conditions are likely to persist through the southern autumn. However, there are some signs that El Niño could form later in the year. Hence the Bureau has issued an El Niño WATCH. This means there is a 50% chance of an El Niño in 2023.

The Madden–Julian Oscillation (MJO) is currently very strong over the Pacific Ocean but is forecast to move into the Atlantic Ocean in the coming fortnight. This may bring drier conditions to Australia for the latter half of March.

The Southern Annular Mode (SAM) index is currently strongly negative but is expected to return to neutral values over the coming week.

Warmer than average sea surface temperatures persist around south-east Australia, New Zealand and the west coast of Australia, but close to average temperatures prevail around northern Australia.



U.S. Drought Monitor

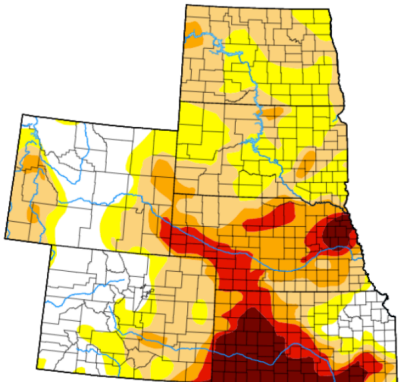
Current Maps Data Summary About Conditions & Outlooks Ag in Drought En Español NADM

High Plains

Map released: Thurs. March 9, 2023
Data valid: March 7, 2023 at 7 a.m. EST

Intensity

- None
- D0 (Abnormally Dry)
- D1 (Moderate Drought)
- D2 (Severe Drought)
- D3 (Extreme Drought)
- D4 (Exceptional Drought)
- No Data



Authors

United States and Puerto Rico Author(s):
Deborah Bathke, National Drought Mitigation Center

Pacific Islands and Virgin Islands Author(s):
Richard Tinker, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

HDI Dimensions and Indicators

DIMENSIONS INDICATORS DIMENSION INDEX

Long and healthy life (Life expectancy at birth, Life expectancy index)

Knowledge (Expected years of schooling, Education index; Mean years of schooling, Education index)

A decent standard of living (GNI per capita (PPP \$), GNI index)

HDI Human Development Index

Reports

Published: 13 July 2022

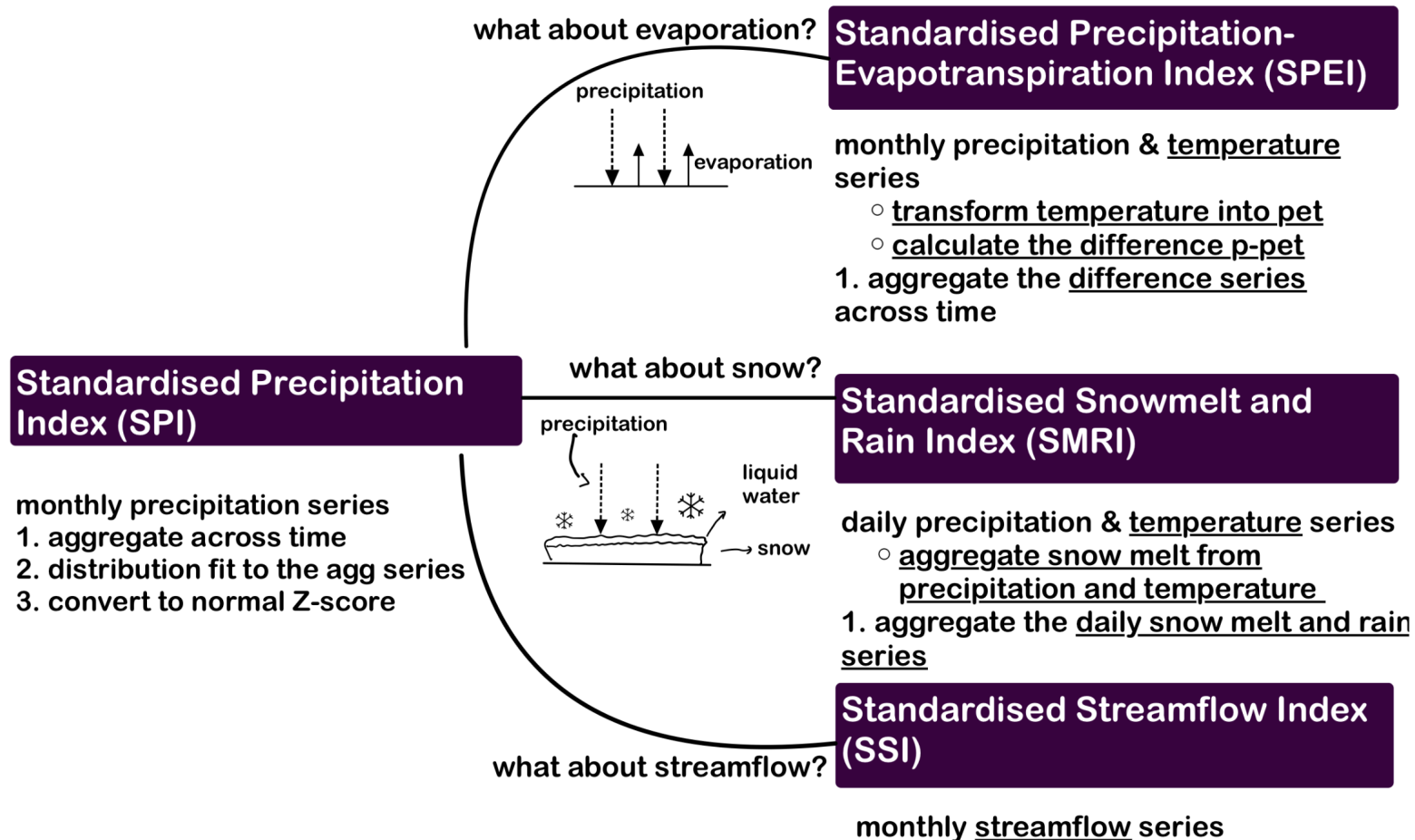
Global Gender Gap Report 2022

Download PDF

Gender parity is not recovering, according to the *Global Gender Gap Report 2022*. It will take another 132 years to close the global gender gap. As crises are compounding, women's workforce outcomes are suffering and the risk of global gender parity backsliding further intensifies.

f t in p

A class of drought indexes



Pipeline envisaged

Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI)

data – precipitation %>%
temporal aggregation %>%
distribution fit %>%
augment

Standardised Snowmelt and Rain Index (SMRI)

data – precipitation
data – temperature %>%
temporal aggregation %>%
temporal aggregation %>%
distribution fit %>%
augment

Standardised Precipitation-Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI)

data – precipitation
data – temperature %>%
variable transformation %>%
dimension reduction %>%
temporal aggregation %>%
distribution fit %>%
augment

Standardised Streamflow Index (SSI)

data – streamflow %>%
temporal aggregation %>%
distribution fit %>%
augment

The pipeline design (9 modules)

data with spatial (s) and temporal (t) dimensions:

$$x(s; t)$$

- **Temporal processing:** $f_{\psi}(x(s; t))$
- **Spatial processing:** $g_{\theta}(x(s; t))$
- **Variable transformation:** $h_{\tau}(x(s; t))$
- **Scaling:** $[x(s; t) - \alpha]/\gamma$
- **Normalising:** $\Phi^{-1}[x(s; t)]$

- **Distribution fit:** $F_{\eta}(x(s; t))$
- **Benchmarking:** $u[x(s; t)]$
- **Dimension reduction**

$$x_{p^*}(s; t) \rightarrow x_p(s; t)$$

- **Simplification**

$$\begin{cases} C_0 & c_1 \leq x(s; t) < c_0 \\ C_1 & c_2 \leq x(s; t) < c_1 \\ \dots & \\ C_z & c_z \leq x(s; t) \end{cases}$$

Pipeline for two drought indexes - SPI

```
1 idx_spi <- function(.scale, .dist, ...){
2   ...
3   data %>%                                # data contain `prcp`
4     aggregate(.var = prcp,                 # step 1: temporal aggregation
5               .scale = .scale)%>%         #       aggregate `prcp` with time scale
6                                           #       `.scale` to create `.agg`, by default
7     dist_fit(.dist = .dist,               # step 2: distribution fit
8              .method = "lmoms",          #       using L-moment to fit `.dist`
9              .var = .agg) %>%             #       distribution on `.agg`
10    augment(.var = .agg)                  # step 3: normalising
11                                           #       find the normal density for `.agg`
12 }
```

Pipeline for two drought indexes - SPEI

```
1 idx_spei <- function(.scale, .dist, ...){
2   ...
3   data %>%                                # data contain `tavg` and `prcp`
4     var_trans(                             # step 1: variable transformation
5       .method = "thornthwaite",           # using the thornthwaite function
6       .vars = tavg, .new_name = "pet") %>% # on `tavg` to create `pet`
7     dim_red(diff = prcp - pet) %>%        # step 2: dimension reduction
8     aggregate(                             # step 3: temporal aggregation
9       .var = diff,                         # aggregate `diff` with time scale
10      .scale = .scale) %>%                # `scale` to create `.agg`
11     dist_fit(                              # step 4: distribution fit
12       .dist = .dist, .method = "lmoms",   # using L-moment to fit `.dist`
13       .var = .agg) %>%                   # distribution on `.agg`
14     augment(.var = .agg)                  # step 5: normalising
15                                           # find the normal density for `.agg`
16 }
```

Example

```
1 .scale <- c(6, 12, 24, 36)
2 (idx <- queensland %>%
3   init(id = id, time = ym) %>%
4   compute_indexes(
5     spei = idx_spei(
6       .pet_method = "thornthwaite", .tavg = tavg, .lat = lat,
7       .scale = .scale, .dist = c(gev(), loglogistic())),
8     spi = idx_spi(.scale = .scale)
9   ))
```

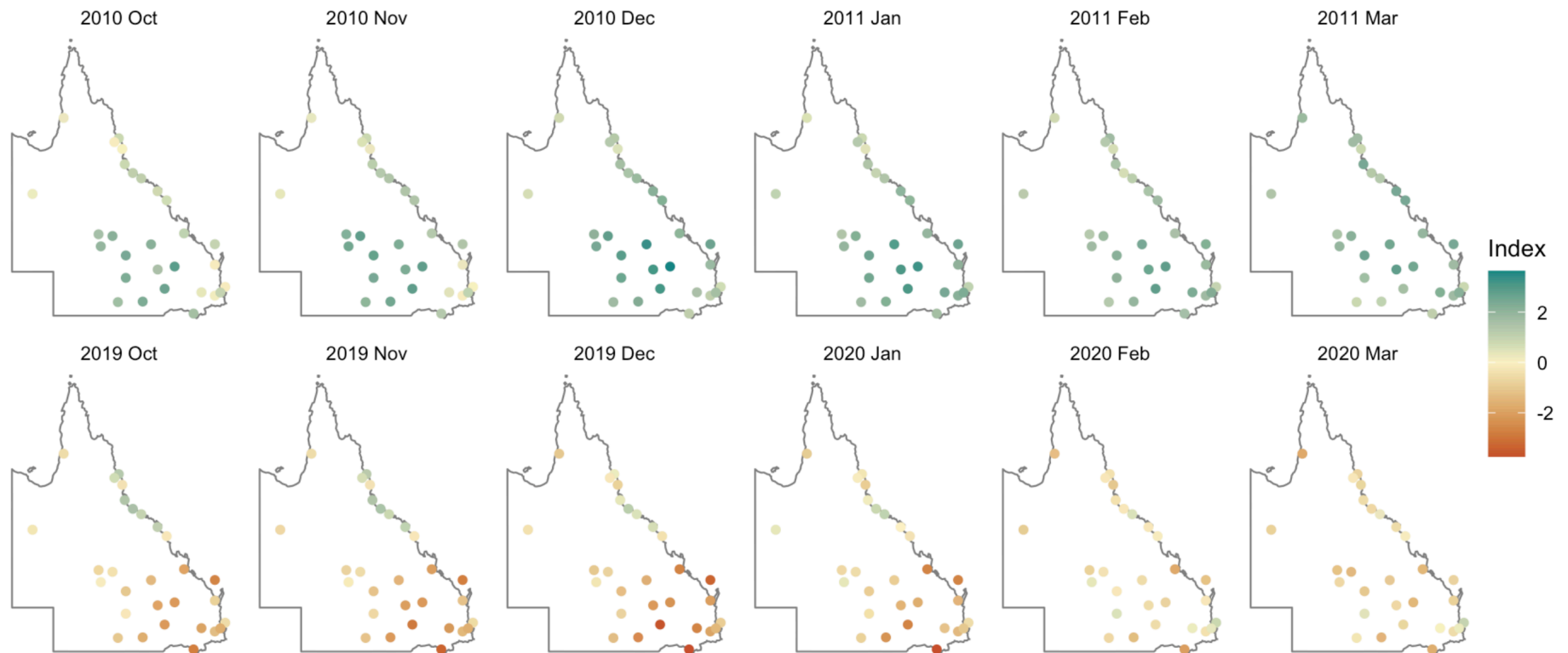
A tibble: 128,586 × 19

	.idx	.period	id	ym	prcp	tmax	tmin	tavg	long	lat	name	pet
	<chr>	<dbl>	<chr>	<mth>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<chr>	<dbl>
1	spei	6	ASN00...	1990 Jun	170	29.7	16.2	23.0	142.	-15.5	KOWA...	86.3
2	spei	6	ASN00...	1990 Jun	170	29.7	16.2	23.0	142.	-15.5	KOWA...	86.3
3	spei	6	ASN00...	1990 Jun	0	23.0	11.8	17.4	139.	-20.7	MOUN...	47.6
4	spei	6	ASN00...	1990 Jun	0	23.0	11.8	17.4	139.	-20.7	MOUN...	47.6
5	spei	6	ASN00...	1990 Jun	794	25.8	18.1	21.9	146.	-16.9	CAIR...	80.3
6	spei	6	ASN00...	1990 Jun	794	25.8	18.1	21.9	146.	-16.9	CAIR...	80.3
7	spei	6	ASN00...	1990 Jun	504	23.0	13.8	18.4	145.	-17.1	WALK...	48.2
8	spei	6	ASN00...	1990 Jun	504	23.0	13.8	18.4	145.	-17.1	WALK...	48.2
9	spei	6	ASN00...	1990 Jun	1970	23.9	16.4	20.2	146.	-17.6	SOUT...	70.3
10	spei	6	ASN00...	1990 Jun	1970	23.9	16.4	20.2	146.	-17.6	SOUT...	70.3

... with 128,576 more rows, and 7 more variables: diff <dbl>, .scale <dbl>,

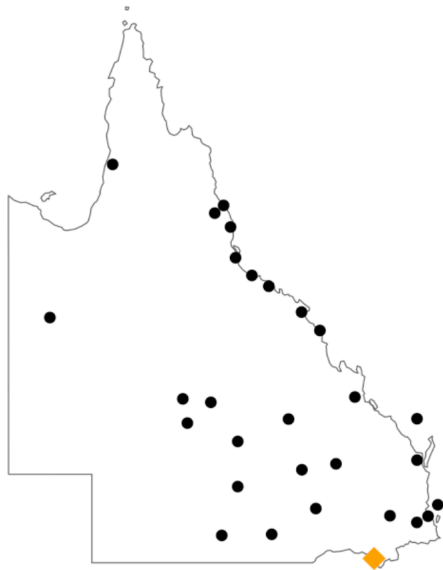
.agg <dbl>, .method <chr>, .fitted <dbl>, .dist <chr>, .index <dbl>

2010 Queensland flood & 2019-20 Australia drought



All time scales agree on an extreme drought in 2019-20 bushfire season

a



b

