Data snapshot



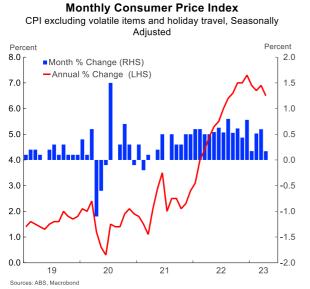
Wednesday, 31 May 2023

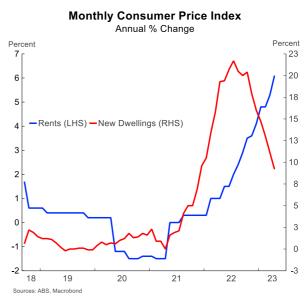


CPI Monthly Indicator

Mixed Signals, Rents Clearly Up

- The monthly consumer price index (CPI) indicator rose 6.8% over the year to April, from the 6.3% in March. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) notes that a "significant contributor to the increase" was the fuel excise cut, which reduced the price of fuel in April 2022.
- When adjusting for volatile items and holiday travel, the seasonally adjusted indicator shows a 6.5% increase in annual terms, down from the 6.9% recorded in March, and down from the peak of 7.3% recorded in December. The seasonally adjusted indicator rose by 0.2% over the month of April, which was the slowest monthly growth rate since July 2021.
- On the other hand, the annual trimmed measure, which dampens the impact of bigger price movements, increased to 6.7% in April, from 6.5% in March.
- Housing (+8.9), food and non-alcoholic beverages (+7.9%) and transport (+7.1%) continue to be the largest contributors to inflation. Prices for holiday travel and accommodation increased over April following significant falls over the March quarter. A seasonal pick-up in demand due to Easter and school holidays supported prices.
- While housing inflation continues to ease from the peak recorded late last year, the
 composition is shifting with rents accelerating to 6.1% in annual terms, the strongest pace
 going back to 2017 (start of the monthly indicator). The cost of new dwelling continues to
 moderate. As the double-digit growth in advertised rents are passed through to the stock of
 rental properties, we expect rents as measured by the CPI to accelerate further.
- What does this mean for the Reserve Bank? We continue to expect that the cash rate will stay on hold next week. In contrast, interest-rate markets have attached a higher probability to a rate hike after today's inflation data.





Today's results make it particularly tricky to get an underlying read given the large impact of
policy, seasonality in the data and many of the services prices that drove inflation over the
March quarter (medical and hospital services, education, financial services – see table) were
not updated for April – they are either updated quarterly or once a year. The June quarter
inflation report will therefore provide a clearer underlying read.

Table 1: Monthly Expenditure class data

	Monthly % Change			Annual % Change	
Index name	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	Apr22 to Apr23	Frequency
Child care	imp	2	imp	5.9	Quarterly
Hairdressing & personal grooming	1.4	imp	imp	6.4	Quarterly
Other household services	1.3	imp	imp	9.4	Quarterly
Medical & hospital services	imp	2.4	0.2	5.8	Quarterly***
Dental services	imp	8.0	imp	3.7	Quarterly
Maintenance & repair of vehicle	0.7	imp	imp	5.5	Quarterly
Other services in respect of motor vehicle	0.5	imp	imp	3	Quarterly
Sports participation	0.7	-0.8	imp	3.8	Quarterly
Other recreational sports & cultural services	0.5	imp	imp	0	Quarterly
Preschool & primary education	-0.7	-0.1	imp	-0.2	Quarterly***
Secondary education	4.9	imp	imp	4.9	Quarterly***
Tertiary education	9.7	imp	imp	9.6	Quarterly***
Insurance	3.5	imp	imp	8.7	Quarterly
Other financial services	imp	1.5	imp	6.6	Quarterly

Notes:

Imp = Imputed, i.e. prices not collected in the month.

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^{*** =} measured quarterly and/or typically changes once per year.

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