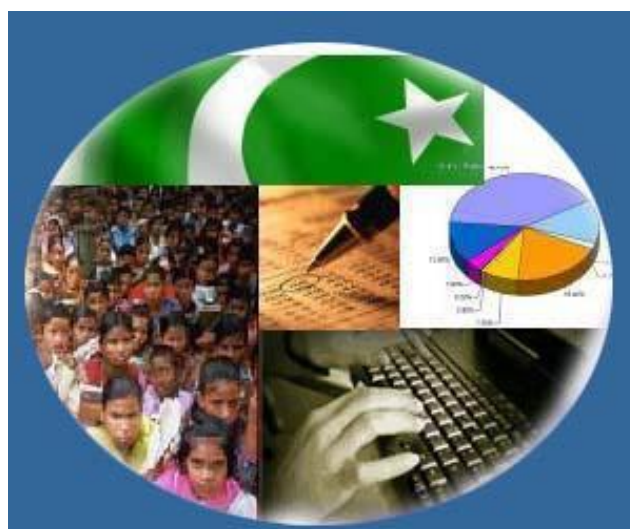




Monthly Review on Price Indices



September, 2009

**Government of Pakistan
Statistics Division
Federal Bureau of Statistics**

PREFACE

The Federal Bureau of Statistics regularly collects price statistics resulting in the monthly release of a Consumer Price Index (CPI) and a Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Sensitive Price Indicator (SPI) on weekly basis. The CPI is the most relevant tool of measuring inflation of consumer goods. The SPI highlights the price movements of 53 essential items of daily use at short interval of time. WPI is designed to measure the price movements at wholesale level. This monthly report provides data on all three indices along with short description of the main findings and with explanation of concepts, methods and items. This report can also be downloaded from the website of FBS. www.statpak.gov.pk .

Views/suggestions/comments are welcome which would contribute to further improvement.

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STRUCTURE

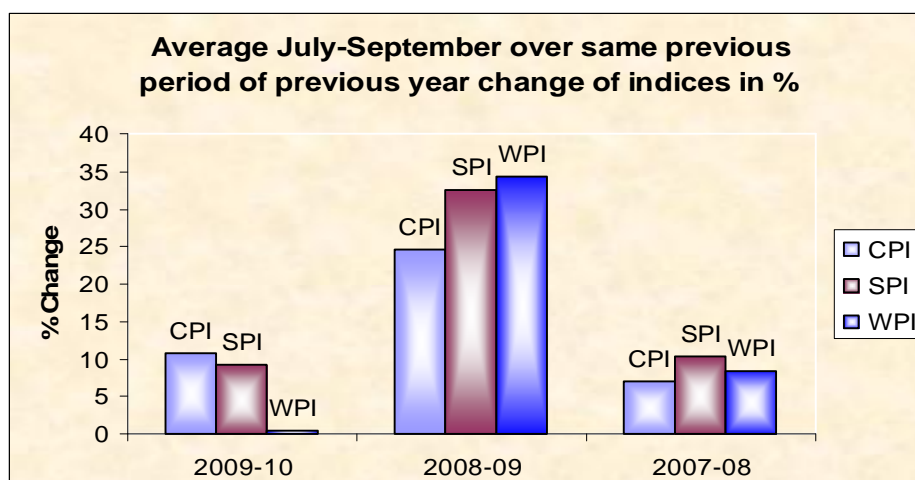
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1. ALL THREE INDICES AT A GLANCE

Average July –September over same period of previous year Change of indices in %

Index	2009-2010	2008-2009	2007-2008
CPI	10.66	24.52	7.07
SPI	9.29	32.62	10.22
WPI	0.49	34.31	8.30

The inflation rates based on CPI, SPI & WPI in 2009-10 increased by 10.66%, 9.29% and 0.49% over 2008-09 respectively. CPI, SPI and WPI in 2008-09 increased by 24.52%, 32.62% and 34.31% respectively over 2007-08 and in 2007-08 the CPI, SPI and WPI increased by 7.07%, 10.22% and 8.30% respectively over 2006-07. An analysis of data for three years for the same period indicates that SPI & WPI in 2009-10 were lower as compared to last two years except CPI which was higher as compared to 2007-08.

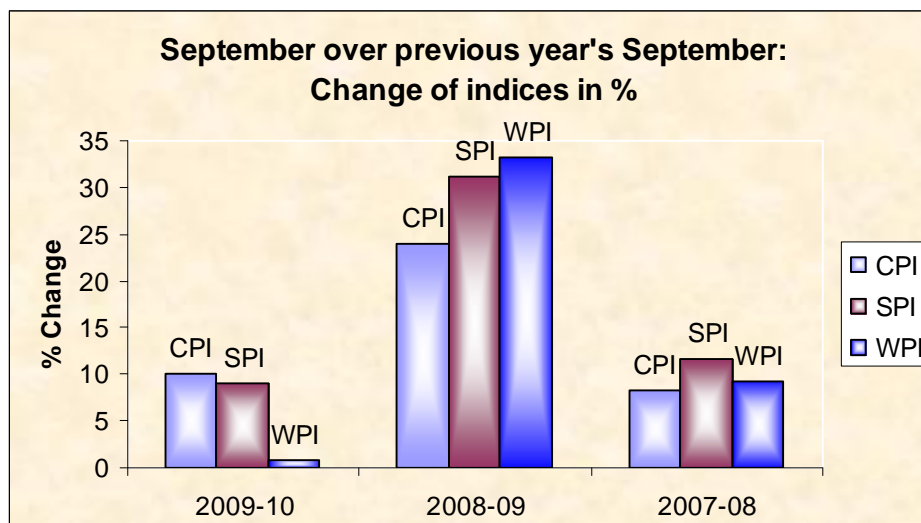


September over corresponding month of previous year Change of indices in %

Index	2009-2010	2008-2009	2007-2008
CPI	10.12	23.91	8.37
SPI	9.09	31.08	11.65
WPI	0.72	33.20	9.28

The inflation rates based on CPI, SPI & WPI in September, 2009 increased by 10.12%, 9.09% and 0.72% over September, 2008 respectively. CPI, SPI and WPI in September, 2008 increased by 23.91%, 31.08% and 33.20% respectively over September, 2007 and in September, 2007 the CPI, SPI

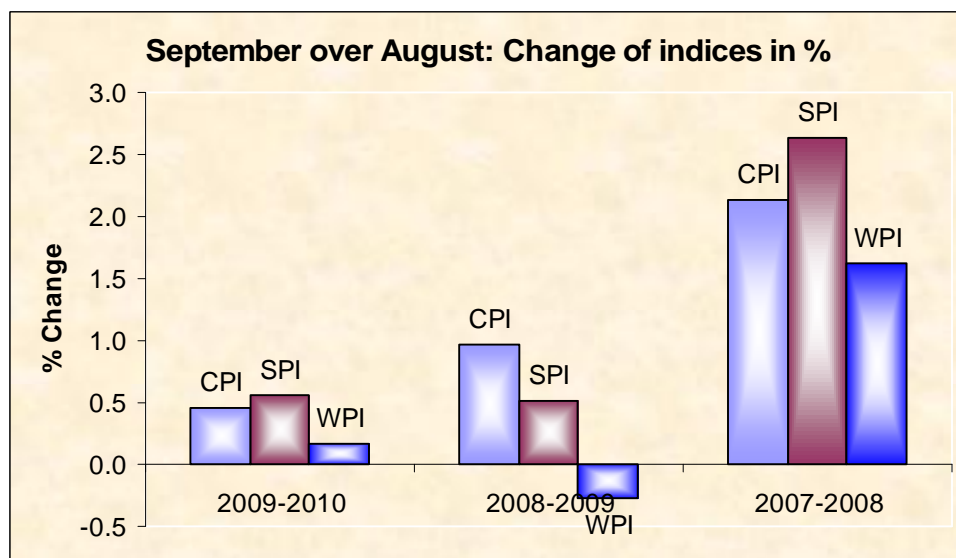
and WPI increased by 8.37%, 11.65% and 9.28% respectively over September, 2006. An analysis of data for three years for the same period indicates that SPI & WPI in September, 2009 were lower as compared to last two years except CPI which was higher as compared to September, 2007.



September over previous month August: change of indices in %

Index	2009-2010	2008-2009	2007-2008
CPI	0.45	0.97	2.13
SPI	0.56	0.51	2.63
WPI	0.17	-0.27	1.62

The inflation rates based on CPI, SPI & WPI in September, 2009 increased by 0.45%, 0.56% and 0.17% over August, 2009 respectively. During September, 2008 CPI and SPI increased by 0.97% and 0.51% respectively but WPI decreased by 0.27% over August, 2008 and CPI, SPI & WPI in September, 2007 increased by 2.13%, 2.63% & 1.62% over August, 2007 respectively.



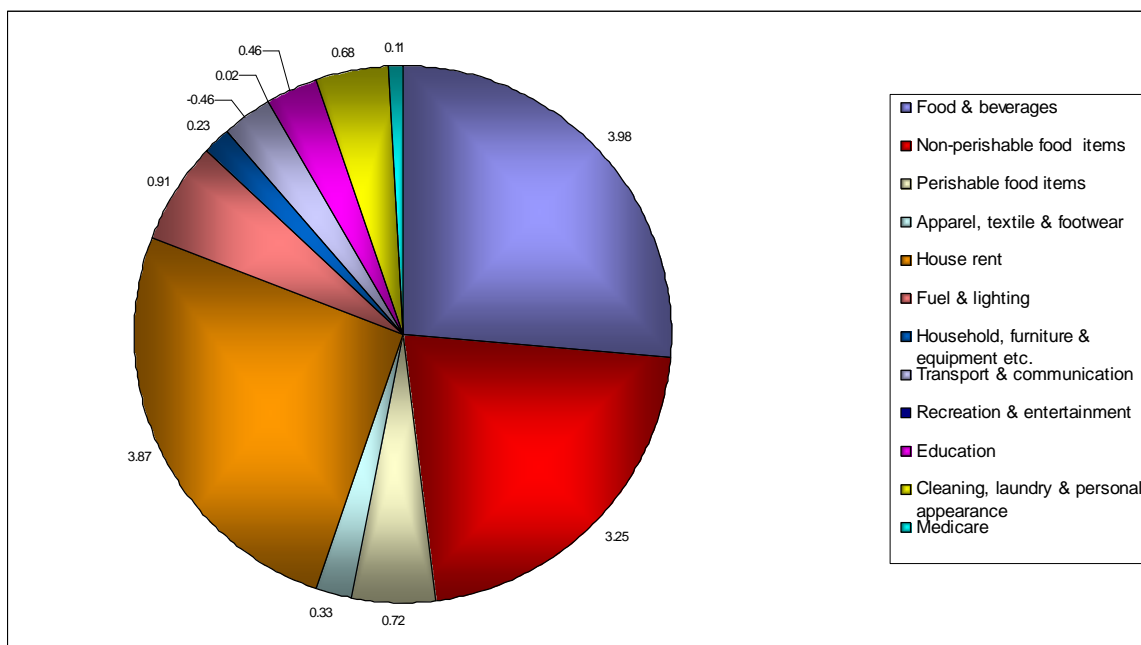
2. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index of September, 2009 has increased by 0.45% over August, 2009, and increased by 10.12% over corresponding month of last year.

Consumer Price Index by Groups of Commodities and Services (2000-01= 100)

Groups	Group Weight in %	Indices			Change Sep, 2009 over ...			
		Sep, 2009	Aug, 2009	Sep, 2008	Aug, 09	Sep, 08	Aug, 09	Sep, 08
					... in %		... in percentage points (impact)	
General	100.00	207.14	206.21	188.10	0.45	10.12	0.45	10.12
Food & beverages	40.34	235.59	234.69	214.13	0.38	10.02	0.15	3.98
<i>Non-perishable food items</i>	35.20	232.86	233.38	212.90	-0.22	9.37	-0.08	3.26
<i>Perishable food items</i>	5.14	254.30	243.72	222.52	4.34	14.28	0.23	0.72
Apparel, textile & footwear	6.10	158.97	157.79	150.58	0.75	5.57	0.04	0.33
House rent	23.43	200.50	198.69	171.70	0.91	16.77	0.21	3.87
Fuel & lighting	7.29	209.16	207.84	185.55	0.64	12.72	0.05	0.91
Household, furniture & equipment etc.	3.29	166.11	165.37	155.01	0.45	7.16	0.01	0.23
Transport & communication	7.32	192.13	194.45	205.24	-1.19	-6.39	-0.09	-0.46
Recreation & entertainment	0.83	121.69	121.65	118.80	0.03	2.43	0.00	0.02
Education	3.45	181.81	181.06	160.26	0.41	13.45	0.01	0.46
Cleaning, laundry & personal appearance	5.88	174.20	172.64	155.94	0.90	11.71	0.05	0.68
Medicare	2.07	150.86	150.64	143.40	0.15	5.20	0.00	0.11

Group impact on the change September 2009 over September 2008 in percentage points (total: 10.12)



The pie chart shows the impact as given in the table above. The impact is the product of weight and price change of the group and is measured in percentage points. By its very nature, the pie chart fails to show lowest impacts. Commodity groups with lowest impact, if any, are shown aggregated with others like in present situation the impact shown by Transport & Communication showing impact of -0.46.

The main commodities, which showed an **increase** in their prices during September, 2009 over August, 2009 are as under:-

Food & beverages:- Tomatoes (43.08%), onions (11.77%), eggs (4.17%), fresh fruits (2.95%), gur (2.81%), fish (2.36%) betel leaves & nuts (1.43%) and wheat flour (1.07%).

Apparel, textile & footwear:- Tailoring charges (3.06%) and hosiery (1.03%).

Fuel & lighting:- Bulb & tube (3.09%), firewood (1.85%) and LPG (1.38%).

Cleaning, laundry & personal appearance:- Jewellery (4.08%) and toilet soap (1.91%).

The main commodities, which showed a **decrease** in their prices during September 2009 over August, 2009 are as under:-

Food & beverages:- Sugar (11.22%), besan (5.30%), chicken farm (3.64%), pulse gram (3.52%), cooking oil (2.22%), dry fruits (2.10%), pulse moong (1.55%), vegetables (1.51%) and potatoes (1.06%).

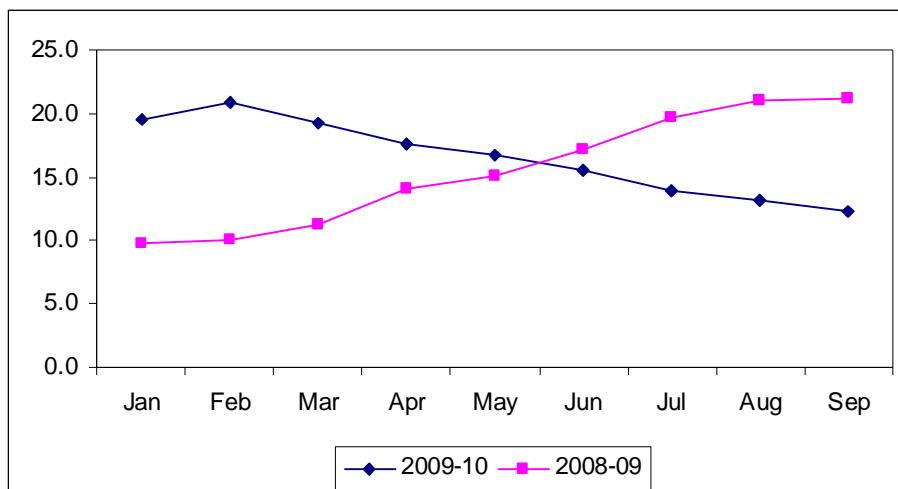
Fuel & lighting:- Kerosene (2.55%).

Transport & communication:- Petrol (5.55%) and diesel (1.85%).

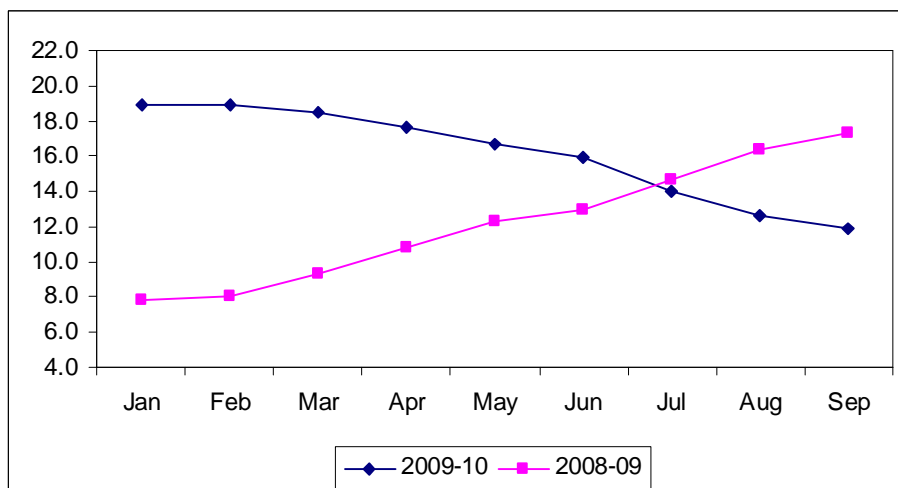
Core inflation of CPI: change over same month of previous year in %

Months	Trimmed core inflation		Non-food & non-energy core Inflation	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Jan	9.7	19.6	7.8	18.9
Feb	10.0	20.8	8.1	18.9
Mar	11.3	19.3	9.3	18.5
Apr	14.1	17.6	10.8	17.7
June	15.1	16.7	12.3	16.6
Jun	17.2	15.5	13.0	15.9
Jul	19.7	13.9	14.7	14.0
Aug	21.0	13.1	16.4	12.6
Sep	21.2	12.3	17.3	11.9

**Trimmed Core Inflation Index of CPI 2009-10 and 2008-09 :
change over same month of previous year in %**



**Core Inflation Index Non-Food & Non-Energy of CPI 2009-10 and 2008-09:
change over same month of previous year in %**



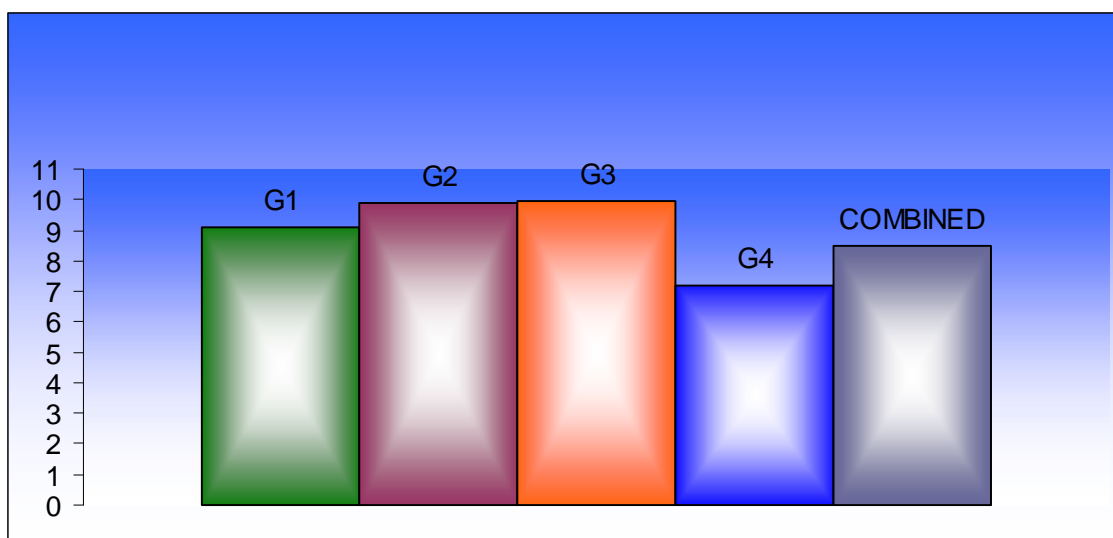
3. SENSITIVE PRICE INDICATOR

The average SPI of September, 2009 increased at 0.56% over August, 2009 for the lowest income group, while it also increased by 0.96% in case of combined all income groups.

Sensitive Price Indicator (2000-01= 100)

<u>INCOME GROUP</u>	Average of month			%change September, 2009 over	
	Sep, 09	Aug, 09	Sep, 08	Aug, 09	Sep, 08
I Lowest	237.02	235.70	217.27	0.56	9.09
II Lowest but one	235.14	233.79	213.96	0.58	9.90
III Highest but one	232.80	231.24	211.75	0.67	9.94
IV Highest	225.77	222.78	210.65	1.34	7.18
V (COMBINED)	227.34	225.18	209.52	0.96	8.51

% Change in SPI September, 2009 over September, 2008 per Income Group



Statement showing city wise average retail prices of 53 essential items being covered in SPI is placed at Appendix-A.

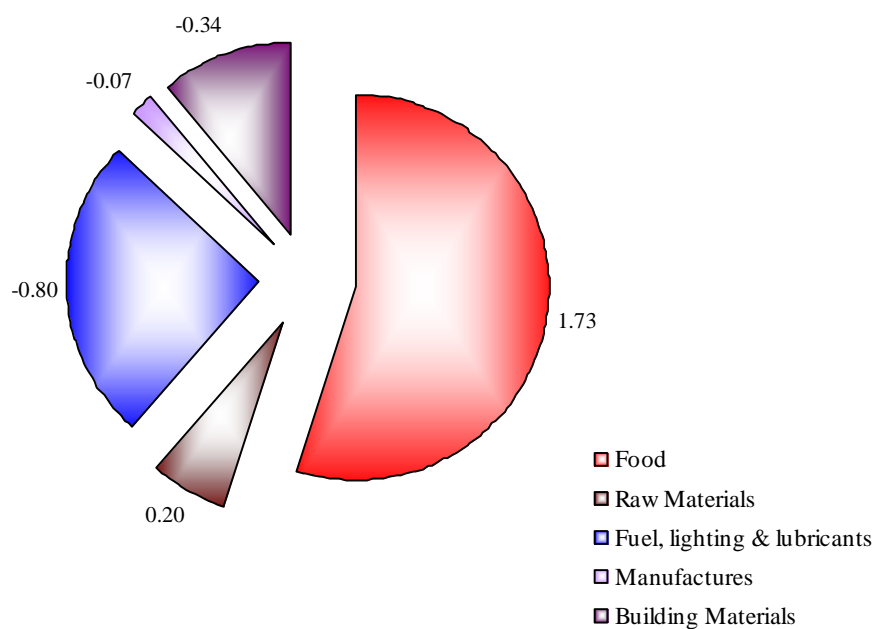
4. WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

The wholesale price index of September, 2009 increased by 0.17% over August, 2009, it increased by 0.72% over the corresponding month of last year as in the following table.

Wholesale Price Index by Commodity Groups (2000-01=100)

Groups	Group Weight in %	Indices			Change September, 2009 over ...			
		Sep, 09	Aug, 09	Sep, 08	Aug, 09	Sep, 08	Aug, 09	Sep, 08
					... in %		... in percentage points (impact)	
General	100.00	212.53	212.16	211.02	0.17	0.72	0.17	0.72
Food	42.12	230.34	229.52	213.62	0.36	7.83	0.15	1.73
Raw Materials	7.99	195.69	197.76	186.88	-1.05	4.71	-0.08	0.20
Fuel, lighting & lubricants	19.29	276.34	275.45	299.99	0.32	-7.88	0.06	-0.80
Manufactures	25.87	144.39	143.57	145.12	0.57	-0.50	0.15	-0.07
Building Materials	4.73	194.80	198.98	226.25	-2.10	-13.90	-0.10	-0.34

WPI-group impact on the change September 2009 over September 2008 in percentage points (in total: 0.26)



For the explanation of impact see CPI

The main commodities which showed an increase in their prices in September, 2009 over August 2009 are as under:-

Food: Tomatoes (32.03%), onions (17.13%), vegetables (4.54%), fresh fruits (4.12%), eggs (2.17%), gram whole (2.13%), vegetables prepared/preserved (2.09%), mash (1.93%), fruit (prepared/preserved) (1.89%), fish (1.53%), fresh milk (1.36%), wheat (1.18%) and meat (1.16%).

Raw materials:- Cotton (1.23%),

Fuel, lighting & lubricants: Furnace oil (5.08%).

Manufactures: Cotton yarn (2.47%), nylon yarn (1.94%), blended yarn (1.33%) and cotton textile (0.75%).

Building materials:- Sanitary wares (2.50%), bricks (1.50%) and glass sheets (1.17%).

The main commodities which showed a decrease in their prices in September, 2009 over August, 2009 are as under:

Food: Sugar refined (7.06%), jowar (3.60%), oil cakes (3.31%), maize (3.29%), beans (2.51%), gram split (1.52%) and bajra (1.01%).

Raw material:- Cotton seeds (5.30%), hides (3.27%) and skins (1.54%).

Fuel, lighting & lubricants:- Motor sprit (5.83%), kerosene oil (4.52%) and diesel oil (1.85%).

Building materials:- Iron bar and sheets (3.52%).

5. CONCEPTS AND METHODS

When prices of most goods and services are rising over time, the economy is said to experience inflation. The percentage increase in the average level of prices over a year is called the inflation rate. Inflation can impose high cost on economies and societies, can disproportionately hurt the poor and fixed income groups, can create uncertainty throughout the economy and can undermine macro economic stability.

Different price indices are used to measure inflation. A price index is a measure of the aggregate price level relative to a chosen base year. In Pakistan a consumer price index (CPI), a sensitive price indicator¹ (SPI) and a wholesale price index (WPI) are compiled. They commonly have the base year 2000-01.

CPI is a main measure of price changes at retail level. It indicates the cost of purchasing a representative fixed basket of goods and services consumed by private households. In Pakistan CPI covers the retail prices of 374 items in 35 major cities² and reflects roughly the changes in the cost of living of urban areas.

SPI shows the weekly change of price of selected 53 items of daily use consumed by those households whose monthly income in the base year 2000-01 ranged from Rs.3000 to above Rs.12000 per month. SPI also informs about the actual position of supply: whether the commodity is available in market or not. If the commodity is not available, the reason for that is also recorded. SPI is based on the prices prevailing in 17 major cities and is computed for the basket of commodities being consumed by the households belonging to all income groups combined as in CPI.

WPI is designed for those items which are mostly consumable in daily life on the primary and secondary level; these prices are collected from wholesale markets and also from mills at organized wholesale market level. The WPI covers the wholesale price of 106 commodities prevailing in 18 major cities of Pakistan. Through its own staff and voluntary co-operation of government departments, autonomous bodies and private agencies FBS receives the wholesale prices from various areas in Pakistan. The prices are usually reported on monthly basis. WPI covers 425 items, divided in five major commodity groups viz (i) Food, (ii) Raw material, (iii) Fuel, Lighting and Lubricants, (iv) Manufacturing, (v) Building material. So, for many of the commodities more than one specification and markets have been used to have average prices.

¹ In SPI the term "indicator" is used as the number of commodities and the number of cities of price collection is much lower than in the "index" of CPI or WPI. Technically there is no difference between the "indicator" as used here and an index.

² At first 52 cities were proposed for the computation of CPI but finally 35 cities have been selected after availability of the results of Family Budget Survey. Only urban cities have been proposed because of unavailability of the results of survey, items are not being marketed in rural cities and price trend of consumer goods & services remained more or less the same in small rural cities.

Hence, all three indices are needed to quantify inflation for the economy as a whole. In Pakistan as well as in most countries, the main focus for assessing inflationary trends is placed on the CPI, because it closely represents the changes in the cost of living.

Price Indices in Pakistan with common base year 2000-01

Features	CPI	SPI	WPI
Cities covered	35	17	18
Markets covered	71	53	18
Items covered	374	53	425
Commodities covered	92	-	106
No. of commodity groups	10	-	5
No. of price quotations	106,216	11236	1,550
Reporting Frequency	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly
Income Groups (in base year) with separate basket	Four	One (Rs. 3,000 up to above Rs. 12,000 / month)	-

FBS has been collecting retail and wholesale prices, as well as, computing CPI and other price indices since its establishment in 1950. Initially, CPI was computed with base 1948-49 for baskets of industrial workers in the cities of Lahore, Karachi and Sialkot. Continuous efforts have been made, since then, to make it more representative by improving and expanding its scope and coverage in terms of items, category of employees, i.e. target population, cities and markets. But the current CPI series can not fully reflect the recent composition of household expenditures, so it becomes the need of hour to change the base, improve methodology and capture the latest pattern of consumption of people. Therefore, CPI series were computed with 1959-60, 1969-70, 1975-76 and 1980-81 as base year.

It was decided by the Government to monitor the price situation of essential commodities at short interval of time. Therefore, the first series of SPI was started during 1971-72 with base 1969-70. Initially it was being computed only for low income group to measure the effect of price fluctuation of consumers belonging to this income group for the prices of 46 essential items to be collected from 12 major cities. For the current series of SPI with base 2000-01, it comprises of 53 essential items for which the prices are being collected from 17 urban centres of the country for 4 income groups. This indicator is very helpful to make decision by the government in the meetings of Economic Co-ordination Committee (ECC), which is currently being chaired by the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Initially WPI was computed with 1959-60 as base, since then continuous efforts have been made to make it more representative by improving and expanding its scope and coverage in terms of commodities, quotations / markets. Accordingly WPI series were computed with 1969-70, 1975-76, 1980-81, 1990-91 and 2000-2001 as base years.

The base year of price indices usually is to be changed after some years in order to capture the changes in consumption pattern of households. A change of base involves enormous cost, time and work. The time interval between two changes has formerly been ten years. This practice has been followed by most of the developing countries of the region. It is internationally recommended, however, to shorten this period to five years, only.

Some of the items covered in CPI, SPI & WPI are of seasonal nature. These items are not available during off-season or some of these are available at exorbitant rates. Therefore, these weights are equally divided among the weights of remaining items of the same category of the group.

All the three measures of inflation are computed by the following Laspeyres index formula:

$$\text{Index in period } n = \frac{\sum (P_n/P_o) \cdot W_i}{\sum W_i} \times 100$$

Where

P_n = price of an item in the in the nth period

P_o = price of an item in the base period

w_i = weight of the ith item in the base period = $(P_o)(q_o) / \sum (P_o)(Q_o)$

$\sum w_i$ = Total weight of all items.

The formula shows that CPI, SPI and WPI are the summary measure of weighted average of relative prices (current prices over base period prices expressed in percentage). Weight for each CPI item has been developed from Family Budget Survey and represents the percentage expenditure share of a specified item in the total expenditure of the household on all CPI goods and services. Weights of WPI have been derived at aggregate level³. The value of commodities available in the market for sale has been used for deriving weights of commodities. For example, during the base period total production of wheat was 100 MT and farmers has kept 40 MT with them for self consumption. And during the same period import of wheat was 20 MT, then total wheat was available for sale in the market is 80 MT ((100)-(40+20)). Therefore, the weight of an item in WPI is relative of the value of an item to the value of all items available in the market for sale (included in the basket of goods for WPI).

Same methodology is used for computing indices (CPI) for each city and each category of employees and income group using their respective weights and prices. For preparing overall index, average prices of 35 cities and combined weights are used.

³ Primary and secondary level.

6. UTILIZING A PRICE INDEX FOR CALCULATING INFLATION: EXAMPLE

Item	Unit	Weight	Base Price	Price Oct 05	Price Oct 06	Pn1 / Po • Wi	Pn2 / Po • Wi
i		Wi	Po	Pn1	Pn2		
Masoor Pulse	Kg	0.6812	36.97	35.37	39.88	0.6517	0.7348
Moong Pulse	Kg	0.7550	29.89	28.66	28.47	0.7239	0.7191
Mash Pulse	Kg	0.4438	46.47	36.30	36.33	0.3467	0.3470
Gram Pulse	Kg	1.5600	29.32	24.50	27.79	1.3035	1.4786
Σ		3.4400				3.0259	3.2795

$$\text{Index in period n} = \frac{\sum (P_n/P_o) \cdot W_i}{\sum W_i}$$

$\frac{3.0259}{3.44}$	$\frac{3.2795}{3.44}$
87.96	95.33

Inflation November 2006 over November 2005 = $\frac{95.33}{87.96}$ or **8.83 %**.

7. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Price index is a measured summary of the changes in the prices of basket of goods and services over a given base year.

Core inflation is defined as the persistent component of measured inflation that excludes volatile and controlled prices. Core inflation is computed by the two methods (1) Trimmed-mean inflation and (2) Non-food & Non-energy inflation.

Trimmed-mean inflation is computed by three steps:

- (a) All CPI items are arranged in ascending order according to YoY changes in their prices in a given month.
- (b) 20% of the items showing extreme changes are excluded with 10% of the items at the top of the list and 10 % at the bottom of the list.
- (c) The weighted mean of the price changes of the rest of the items is core inflation.

Non-food & Non-energy inflation

It is computed by excluding food group and energy items (kerosene oil, petrol, diesel, CNG, electricity and natural gas) from the CPI basket. In the table on pp.9, monthly core inflation rates have been given for 2005-06 and 2006-07. Analysis of figures shows that both types of core inflation decreased during 2006-07 as compared to 2005-06.

8. COMPLETE TIME SERIES OF INDICES SINCE BASE YEAR

BASE TABLES OF CPI, SPI AND WPI FY 2001-02 TO FY 2009-10

CPI, SPI and WPI on Yearly basis

Period	Indices			% change over		
	CPI	SPI	WPI	CPI	SPI	WPI
2000-01	100	100	100	-	-	-
2001-02	103.54	103.37	102.08	3.54	3.37	2.08
2002-03	106.75	107.06	107.77	3.10	3.58	5.57
2003-04	111.63	114.38	116.29	4.57	6.83	7.91
2004-05	121.98	127.59	124.14	9.28	11.55	6.75
2005-06	131.64	136.56	136.68	7.92	7.02	10.10
2006-07	141.87	151.34	146.18	7.77	10.82	6.94
2007-08	158.90	176.78	170.15	12.00	16.81	16.41
2008-09	191.90	218.16	201.10	20.77	23.41	18.19
2008-09 (Jul-Sep)	185.59	214.89	209.72	24.52	33.62	34.31
2009-10 (Jul-Sep)	205.37	234.84	210.75	10.66	9.29	0.49

CPI, SPI and WPI on Monthly basis

Period	Indices			% change over		
	CPI	SPI	WPI	CPI	SPI	WPI
2001-02						
Jul-2001	101.99	100.49	103.74	1.53	0.62	3.74
Aug-2001	102.61	101.89	103.86	0.61	1.39	0.12
Sep-2001	102.74	102.85	103.55	0.13	0.94	-0.30
Oct-2001	103.14	103.50	102.43	0.39	0.63	-1.08
Nov-2001	103.43	104.01	101.32	0.28	0.49	-1.08
Dec-2001	102.95	103.18	100.37	-0.46	-0.80	-0.94
Jan-2002	103.06	103.05	100.05	0.11	-0.13	-0.32
Feb-2002	103.39	104.46	100.21	0.32	1.37	0.16
Mar-2002	104.73	105.11	101.40	1.31	0.62	1.19
Apr-2002	105.10	104.67	101.59	0.34	-0.42	0.19
July-2002	104.40	102.90	102.62	-0.67	-1.69	1.01
Jun-2002	104.90	104.31	103.87	0.48	1.37	1.22
2002-03						
Jul-2002	106.04	105.88	105.18	1.09	1.48	1.26
Aug-2002	106.37	107.04	106.64	0.31	1.10	1.39
Sep-2002	106.57	108.18	107.11	0.19	1.07	0.44
Oct-2002	106.74	108.02	107.56	0.16	-0.15	0.42
Nov-2002	106.65	107.53	106.57	-0.08	-0.45	-0.92
Dec-2002	106.39	106.85	106.69	-0.24	-0.63	0.11
Jan-2003	106.56	106.81	107.03	0.16	-0.04	0.32
Feb-2003	107.06	107.26	110.07	0.47	0.42	2.84
Mar-2003	107.10	107.25	110.64	0.04	-0.01	0.52
Apr-2003	107.45	107.00	108.88	0.33	-0.23	-1.59
July-2003	107.14	106.35	108.73	-0.29	-0.61	-0.14
Jun-2003	106.92	106.60	108.18	-0.21	0.24	-0.51
2003-04						
Jul-2003	107.53	108.03	109.60	0.57	1.34	1.31
Aug-2003	108.24	108.79	110.67	0.66	0.70	0.98
Sep-2003	108.89	109.61	111.05	0.60	0.75	0.34
Oct-2003	110.49	112.17	114.07	1.47	2.34	2.72
Nov-2003	111.15	115.13	115.32	0.60	2.64	1.10
Dec-2003	112.15	116.64	116.92	0.90	1.31	1.39

Period	Indices			% change over		
	CPI	SPI	WPI	CPI	SPI	WPI
Jan-2004	112.05	115.83	117.17	-0.09	-0.69	0.21
Feb-2004	111.67	115.12	117.64	-0.34	-0.61	0.40
Mar-2004	112.81	116.62	119.72	1.02	1.30	1.77
Apr-2004	113.89	116.03	120.10	0.96	-0.51	0.32
May-2004	114.68	118.51	121.28	0.69	2.14	0.98
Jun-2004	115.96	120.06	121.99	1.12	1.31	0.59
2004-05						
Jul-2004	117.56	122.98	120.77	1.38	2.43	-1.00
Aug-2004	118.24	124.43	119.46	0.58	1.18	-1.08
Sep-2004	118.69	124.79	119.94	0.38	0.29	0.40
Oct-2004	120.10	125.45	121.64	1.19	0.53	1.42
Nov-2004	121.44	127.89	122.12	1.12	1.94	0.39
Dec-2004	120.41	126.64	121.82	-0.85	-0.98	-0.25
Jan-2005	121.58	127.79	123.68	0.97	0.91	1.53
Feb-2005	122.78	128.48	125.56	0.99	0.54	1.52
Mar-2005	124.37	129.86	127.30	1.29	1.07	1.39
Apr-2005	126.53	131.53	129.35	1.74	1.29	1.61
May-2005	125.97	130.19	128.59	-0.44	-1.02	-0.59
Jun-2005	126.09	131.10	129.50	0.10	0.70	0.71
2005-06						
Jul-2005	128.13	132.87	132.08	1.62	1.35	1.99
Aug-2005	128.18	133.21	133.45	0.04	0.26	1.04
Sep-2005	128.82	133.51	134.17	0.50	0.23	0.54
Oct-2005	130.03	133.58	135.20	0.94	0.05	0.77
Nov-2005	131.02	134.76	135.44	0.76	0.88	0.18
Dec-2005	130.66	134.43	135.26	-0.27	-0.24	-0.13
Jan-2006	132.23	135.51	136.99	1.20	0.80	1.28
Feb-2006	132.66	137.49	138.04	0.33	1.46	0.77
Mar-2006	132.97	138.65	138.13	0.23	0.84	0.07
Apr-2006	134.33	140.50	139.83	1.02	1.33	1.23
May-2006	134.94	141.42	140.32	0.45	0.65	0.35
Jun-2006	135.73	142.76	141.21	0.59	0.95	0.63
2006-07						
Jul-2006	137.91	144.70	143.22	1.61	1.36	1.42
Aug-2006	139.63	147.85	144.35	1.25	2.18	0.78
Sep-2006	140.07	148.46	144.97	0.32	0.41	0.44
Oct-2006	140.57	149.29	144.26	0.36	0.56	-0.49
Nov-2006	141.59	152.79	145.54	0.73	2.34	0.89
Dec-2006	142.26	153.95	146.08	0.47	0.76	0.37
Jan-2007	141.01	151.92	144.31	-0.88	-1.32	-1.21
Feb-2007	142.47	152.06	145.07	1.04	0.09	0.51
Mar-2007	143.17	152.04	146.55	0.49	-0.01	1.02
Apr-2007	143.62	152.18	148.25	0.31	0.09	1.16
May-2007	144.94	152.27	149.87	0.92	1.37	1.09
Jun-2007	145.23	156.55	151.52	0.20	1.48	1.10
2007-08						
Jul-2007	146.70	158.84	154.10	1.01	1.46	1.70
Aug-2007	148.64	161.50	155.90	1.32	1.67	1.17
Sep-2007	151.80	165.75	158.42	2.13	2.63	1.62
Oct-2007	153.66	168.18	161.30	1.23	1.47	1.82
Nov-2007	153.87	169.61	163.93	0.14	0.85	1.63
Dec-2007	154.77	172.07	163.83	0.58	1.45	-0.06
Jan-2008	157.73	176.66	166.75	1.91	2.67	1.78
Feb-2008	158.50	174.31	168.81	0.49	-1.33	1.24

Period	Indices			% change over		
	CPI	SPI	WPI	CPI	SPI	WPI
Mar-2008	163.38	180.27	175.55	3.08	3.42	3.99
Apr-2008	168.34	190.14	183.09	3.04	5.48	4.30
May-2008	172.87	200.42	192.19	2.69	5.41	4.97
Jun-2008	176.50	203.55	197.92	2.10	1.56	2.98
Jul-2008	182.39	211.22	206.53	3.34	3.77	4.35
Aug-2008	186.29	216.17	211.60	2.14	2.34	2.45
Sep-2008	188.10	217.27	211.02	0.97	0.51	-0.27
Oct-2008	192.08	223.14	207.08	2.12	2.70	-1.87
Nov-2008	191.85	220.13	196.50	- 0.12	-1.35	- 5.11
Dec-2008	190.90	216.40	192.62	-0.50	-1.69	-1.97
Jan-2009	190.09	213.32	192.91	-0.42	-1.42	0.15
Feb-2009	191.90	215.13	194.19	0.95	0.85	0.66
Mar-2009	194.53	216.51	195.00	1.37	0.64	0.42
Apr-2009	197.28	220.14	198.28	1.41	1.68	1.68
May-2009	197.74	222.94	201.29	0.23	1.27	1.52
Jun-2009	199.69	225.54	206.13	0.99	1.17	2.40
Jul-2009	202.77	231.80	207.57	1.54	2.78	0.70
Aug-2009	206.21	235.70	212.30	1.70	1.68	2.21
Sep-2009	207.14	237.02	212.53	0.45	0.56	0.17

9. HISTORY OF COVERAGE OF WPI AND CPI

WPI

Base Year	NO of Commodities	NO of Cities	Commodity Groups
1959-60=100	64	22	1. Food 2. Raw Material 3. Fuel, Lighting & Lubricants 4. Manufactures
1969-70=100	72	22	
1975-76=100	87	22	1. Food 2. Raw Material 3. Fuel, Lighting & Lubricants 4. Manufactures 5. Building Material
1980-81=100	91	22	
190-91=100	96	16	
2000-01=100	106	18	

CPI

Base year	Baskets of income groups ...	Occupational Category	Number of ...			
			items	commodity groups	cities	markets
1948-49	1. Upto Rs. 68-130	Industrial		4	4	-
1955-56	1. Upto Rs. 105-130 2. RS. 218-332	Industrial Clerical		4	4	-
1969-70	1. Upto Rs. 300 2. Rs. 301-500 3. Rs. 501-1000 4. Above Rs. 1000	Industrial Commercial Govt.	202	4	12	28
1975-76	1. Upto Rs. 600 2. Rs. 601-1500 3. Rs. 1501-2500 4. Above Rs. 2500	Industrial Commercial Govt.	357	4	12	28
1980-81	1. Upto Rs. 1000 2. Rs. 1001-2500 3. Rs. 2501-4500 4. Above Rs. 4500	Industrial Commercial Govt.	464	9	25	65
1990-91	1. Upto Rs. 1500 2. Rs. 1501-4000 3. Rs. 4001-7000 4. Rs. 7001-10000 5. Rs. Above 10000	Industrial Commercial Govt. Self Employer & employed	460	9	25	61
2000-01	1. Upto Rs. 3000 2. Rs. 3001-5000 3. Rs. 5001-1200 4. Above Rs. 12000	All categories combined	374	10	35	71