

# Guernsey Quarterly Inflation Bulletin

Quarter 3 2016

**Issue date** 21st October 2016

The Guernsey Inflation Bulletin presents the Guernsey RPI and RPIX measures of inflation, based on price changes of items within a “shopping basket” of goods.



States of Guernsey  
Data and Analysis

## 1.1 Introduction

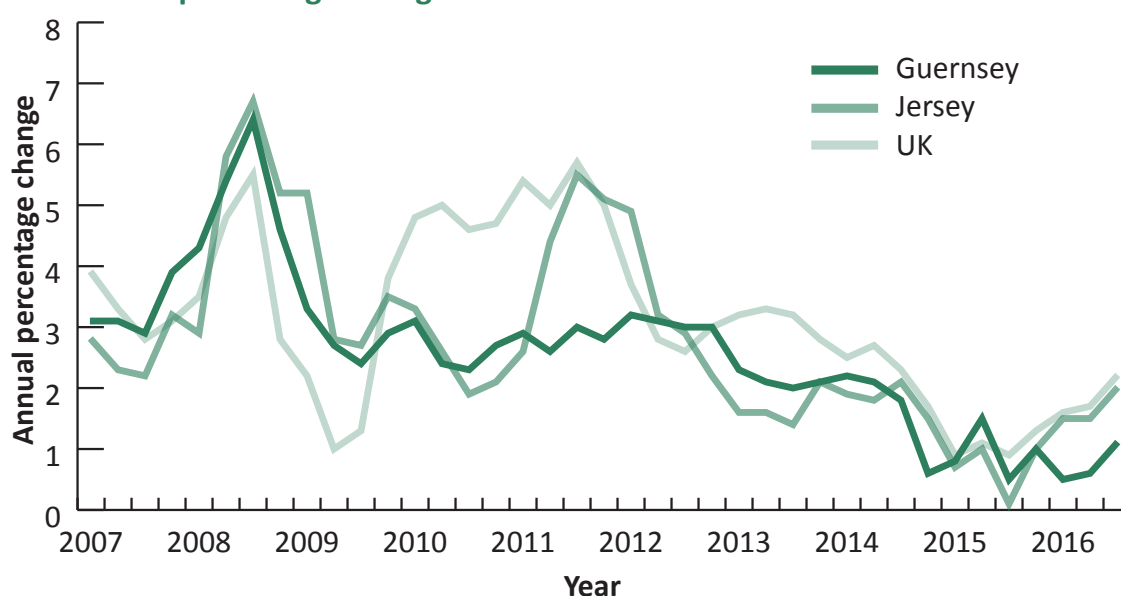
The Guernsey RPIX and RPI are measures of inflation. They measure the change in the prices of goods and services bought for the purpose of consumption or use by households in Guernsey. The indices are published quarterly by Data and Analysis. The calculations of the RPIX and RPI are based on the price change of items within a 'shopping basket'. Whilst some prices rise over time, others will fall or fluctuate and the indices represent the average change in these prices.

This is the seventh Bulletin to present Guernsey inflation figures calculated using the updated shopping basket and weights, which resulted from the 2012-13 Household Expenditure Survey.

## 1.2 Headlines

- Guernsey's annual inflation as measured by the RPIX ('core' inflation excluding mortgage interest payments) was 1.1% in September 2016. This is 0.5 percentage points higher than in June 2016 and 0.6 percentage points higher than in September 2015.
- The equivalent RPIX figure for September 2016 for the UK was 2.2% and for Jersey, 2.0%.
- Housing made the largest positive contribution (0.4 percentage points) to the annual change in the RPIX for the year ending in September 2016. Seven of the fourteen groups contributed increases to the overall change.
- The 'all items' RPI annual inflation was 0.9% in September 2016, 0.5 percentage points higher than the previous quarter and 0.2 percentage points higher than in September 2015.
- The equivalent RPI figure for September 2016 for both the UK and Jersey was 2.0%.

**Figure 1.2.1 Annual percentage change in RPIX**



## 2.1 RPIX and RPI overview

**Table 2.1.1 RPIX overview**

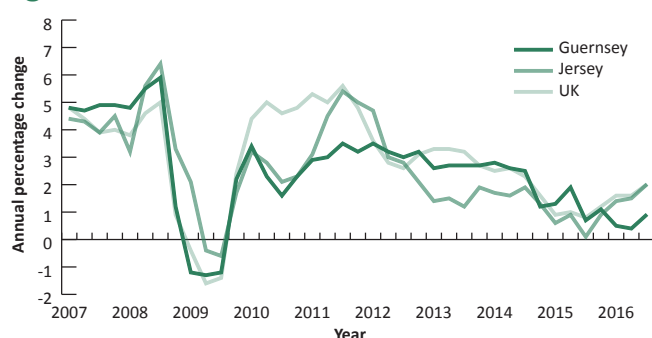
		Annual % change	Quarterly % change	Index (1998 base)
2013	Sep	2.0	0.7	159.2
	Dec	2.1	0.2	159.6
2014	Mar	2.2	1.1	161.4
	Jun	2.1	0.1	161.5
	Sep	1.8	0.4	162.1
	Dec	0.6	-0.9	160.6
2015	Mar	0.8	1.3	162.7
	Jun	1.5	0.8	163.9
	Sep	0.5	-0.7	162.8
	Dec	1.0	-0.3	162.3
2016	Mar	0.5	0.8	163.5
	Jun	0.6	0.8	164.9
	Sep	1.1	-0.1	164.7

The annual change in the RPIX was 1.1% at the end of September 2016, 0.5 percentage points higher than the previous quarter and 0.6 percentage points higher than September 2015 (see [Table 2.1.1](#) and [Figure 1.2.1](#)).

The quarterly change in the RPIX was -0.1% during the three month period ending September 2016, 0.9 percentage points lower than during the previous quarter and 0.6 percentage points higher than during the same period in 2015. Quarterly changes in the RPIX are subject to seasonal variations in price level and are often higher in the first and third quarters of each year than in the second and fourth quarters.

The annual change in the UK RPIX was 2.2% at the end of September 2016 and in Jersey 2.0%.

**Figure 2.1.1 RPI overview**



The annual change in the RPI was 0.9% in September 2016, which was 0.5 percentage points higher than the previous quarter and 0.2 percentage points higher than in September 2015 (see [Figure 2.2.1](#) and [Table 2.2.1](#)).

The annual change in both the UK and Jersey RPI was 2.0% at the end of September 2016.

**Table 2.1.2 RPI overview**

		Annual % change	Quarterly % change	Index (1999 base)
2013	Sep	2.7	0.7	157.0
	Dec	2.7	0.5	157.8
2014	Mar	2.8	1.2	159.6
	Jun	2.6	0.2	159.9
	Sep	2.5	0.6	160.9
	Dec	1.2	-0.8	159.6
2015	Mar	1.3	1.3	161.7
	Jun	1.9	0.8	163.0
	Sep	0.7	-0.6	162.0
	Dec	1.1	-0.4	161.4
2016	Mar	0.5	0.7	162.5
	Jun	0.4	0.8	163.7
	Sep	0.9	-0.2	163.4

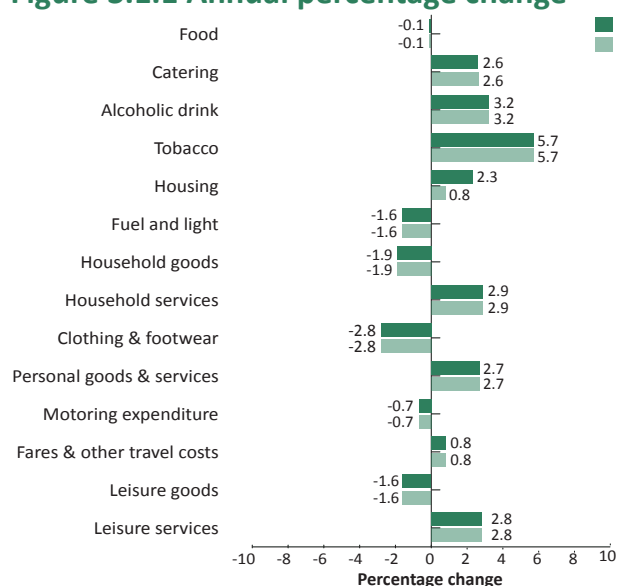
The quarterly change in the RPI for the quarter ending in September 2016 was -0.2%, which is 0.4 percentage points higher than during the quarter ending in September 2015 and 1.0 percentage points lower than the previous quarter. Similar to the RPIX, quarterly changes in the RPI are subject to seasonal variation. However, the RPI can be dominated by trends in mortgage interest payments.

## 3.1 Group analysis - annual

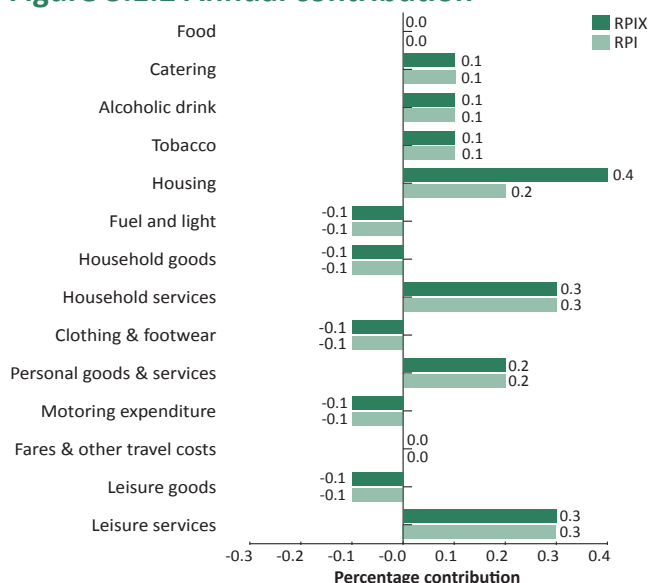
**Figure 3.1.1** shows the annual percentage change in each of the fourteen RPI and RPIX groups. **Figure 3.1.2** shows the number of percentage points contributed to the annual change in the indices by each group. Only the Housing group shows a different percentage change between the RPIX and RPI, as a result of the exclusion of the mortgage interest item in the calculation of the RPIX. However, due to differences in the weightings the contribution made by each group to the RPI and RPIX can differ.

In the year ending September 2016, eight of the fourteen groups increased and six decreased. The Tobacco group saw the largest annual increase at 5.7%, but its contribution to the overall RPIX change was 0.1%. The Clothing and footwear group showed the largest decrease at -2.8%, contributing -0.1 percentage points to the overall change in the RPIX.

**Figure 3.1.1 Annual percentage change**



**Figure 3.1.2 Annual contribution**



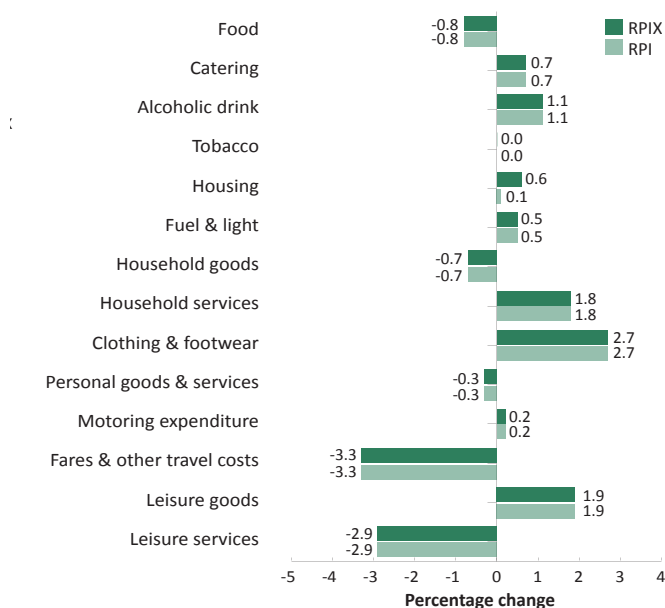
NB: Due to the effects of rounding, any values of less than 0.05 will appear as 0.0

**Table 3.1.1 Group weighting**

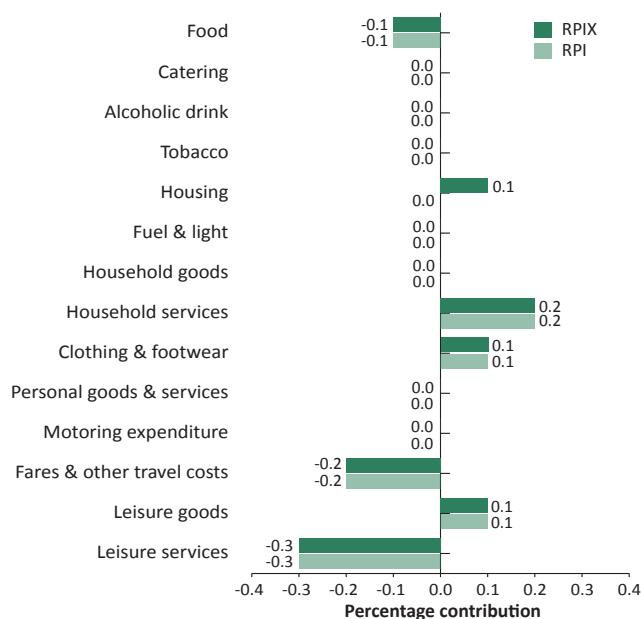
	Items included	RPIX	RPI
<b>Food</b>	Food and non-alcoholic drink bought for home consumption.	12%	11%
<b>Catering</b>	Food purchased in restaurants, at work, from takeaways, etc.	4%	4%
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>	Wine, beer, spirits and other alcoholic drinks.	4%	4%
<b>Tobacco</b>	Cigarettes, cigars and other tobacco products.	1%	1%
<b>Housing</b>	Interest paid on mortgages (for RPI only), rents, parish rates and routine household maintenance and servicing costs.	18%	22%
<b>Fuel &amp; light</b>	Goods and services for the provision of light, heat and power in the home e.g. gas, oil and electricity.	5%	5%
<b>Household goods</b>	Non-food items for the household including house and garden furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.	7%	6%
<b>Household services</b>	Services enlisted for the household such as contents insurance, domestic appliances, postal and telecoms.	11%	10%
<b>Clothing &amp; footwear</b>	Adults' and children's clothing and footwear.	3%	3%
<b>Personal goods &amp; services</b>	Goods and services for personal use such as jewellery, cosmetics and toiletries plus medical expenses.	8%	7%
<b>Motoring expenditure</b>	Vehicle purchase, running and maintenance costs, including motor fuel.	8%	8%
<b>Fares &amp; other travel costs</b>	Air and sea passenger fares and other travel related costs.	5%	5%
<b>Leisure goods</b>	Goods for sports, hobbies and entertainment including electronic goods, sporting and gardening equipment.	4%	4%
<b>Leisure services</b>	Services purchased for leisure activities including foreign holidays, cinema tickets and sporting activities.	11%	10%

## 3.2 Group analysis - quarterly

**Figure 3.2.1 Quarterly percentage change**



**Figure 3.2.2 Quarterly contribution**



NB: Due to the effects of rounding, any values of less than 0.05 will appear as 0.0

Eight of the fourteen RPIX (and RPI) groups saw an average price increase in the three months ending in September 2016 (**Figure 3.2.1**).

The largest percentage increase (2.7%) came from the Clothing and footwear group, making a contribution of 0.1 percentage points to the quarterly changes in the RPI and the RPIX. (**Figure 3.2.2**). This was followed by the Leisure goods group which, with an increase of 1.9%, also contributed 0.1 percentage points to the overall quarterly change.

The largest percentage decrease (-3.3%) was seen in the Fares and other travel costs group which made a contribution of -0.2 percentage points to the overall quarterly change.

The Housing group, which has the highest weighting in both indices, made a contribution of 0.1 percentage points to the quarterly change in the RPIX.

**Section 3.2** provides further details of the changes by group over the quarter.

## 3.2 Group analysis - quarterly

Within each group, specific items can be identified as having an upward or downward effect on the Index. Details are given below. The figures presented in brackets are the quarterly changes for each group.

### **Food (-0.8%)**

Seasonal increases in the price of strawberries, and increases in cereal and frozen prawn prices were more than offset by reductions in the prices of loin chops, chicken breasts and some root vegetables.

### **Catering (0.7%)**

The positive change in this category is mainly attributable to increases in the prices of on-board catering as well as small increases in the price of a cup of coffee.

### **Alcoholic drink (1.1%)**

The cessation of seasonal white wine offers and small increases in the prices of whiskey and some draught lagers lead to an increase in this category.

### **Tobacco (0.0%)**

There were no tobacco price changes this quarter.

### **Housing (0.6% RPIX, 0.1% RPI)**

Higher private rental costs was the main contributor to this increase, together with increases in the prices of various household fittings such as taps, shower heads and ceramic tiles and many DIY items.

### **Fuel and light (0.5%)**

Higher kerosene prices contributed to this increase this quarter.

### **Household goods (-0.7%)**

Increases in the prices of bedroom and dining room furniture and mobile phone handsets were countered by special offers in living room furniture and price reductions in kitchen equipment and household cleaners.

### **Household services (1.8%)**

Increases in fixed telephone line and mobile PAYG charges and private school fees were the main contributors to the increase this quarter.

### **Clothing and footwear (2.7%)**

Seasonal range price increases on items such as dresses, formal jackets and cardigans as well as small price increases in jeans, blouses, t-shirts and shoes, have lead to this increase.

### **Personal goods and services (-0.3%)**

This change has been influenced by reductions in the cost of vases, toiletries, tissues and some medical supplies.

### **Motoring expenditure (0.2%)**

The primary contributors to this increase were the increase in price of some vehicle insurance premiums and the labour cost of vehicle servicing. There were also increases in petrol and diesel prices, but a reduction in the cost of second hand cars.

### **Fares and other travel goods (-3.3%)**

Lower ferry and sea fares as well as reduced costs of air fares have lead to an decrease this quarter.

### **Leisure goods (1.9%)**

Price rises on PC peripherals, such as printers and hard drives, lawnmowers and tablet computers contributed to the increase.

### **Leisure services (-2.9%)**

The decrease in this category is largely attributable to seasonal reductions in hotel accommodation costs.

## 4.1 Cumulative changes, reflation factors and indices

**Table 4.1.1 RPIX cumulative changes and reflation factors to 30th September 2016**

	Cumulative % change	Reflation factor
3 months	-0.1	1.00
6 months	0.7	1.01
9 months	1.5	1.01
12 months	1.1	1.01
15 months	0.5	1.00
18 months	1.2	1.01
2 years	1.6	1.02
3 years	3.4	1.03
4 years	5.5	1.06
5 years	8.7	1.09
10 years	28.5	1.29

**Table 4.1.2 RPI cumulative changes and reflation factors to 30th September 2016**

	Cumulative % change	Reflation factor
3 months	-0.2	1.00
6 months	0.6	1.01
9 months	1.3	1.01
12 months	0.9	1.01
15 months	0.2	1.00
18 months	1.0	1.01
2 years	1.6	1.02
3 years	4.1	1.04
4 years	6.9	1.07
5 years	10.1	1.10
10 years	27.1	1.27

**Table 4.1.3 RPIX and RPI index figures at 30th September 2016**

Year of base	RPIX index	RPI index
1949	-	3,567.1
1965	-	2,083.6
1974	-	1,149.2
1978	-	556.2
1983	-	350.3
1988	-	262.1
1994	-	194.0
1998	164.7	-
1999	-	163.4
2008	118.1	115.5
2014	101.6	101.6

Indices are used to calculate the change in prices over time. The headline annual inflation in RPIX or RPI is the percentage change in the index over a year. However, it is possible to calculate percentage changes over longer periods of time.

There is an **[inflation calculator](http://www.gov.gg/rpi)** on our website ([www.gov.gg/rpi](http://www.gov.gg/rpi)) which you can use to calculate the percentage change in the RPI between any two quarters from 1949 onwards. The inflation calculator can also calculate the reflation value of a monetary sum (e.g. a rental payment) over the specified period.

The effect of inflation is to erode the purchasing power of currency. The reflation factors in **Tables 4.1.1** and **4.1.2** can be used to inflate old values to approximate current prices.

To convert a price, multiply it by the appropriate reflation factor. For example, using RPIX reflation factors, £100 in September 2006 is equivalent to £100 x 1.29 = £129 in September 2016.

Reflation factors can also be used in the opposite way. To calculate what £100 in 2016 would have been worth in 2006, divide by the relevant reflation factor.

When making long-term comparisons, it should be taken into account that the 'shopping basket' may have changed over time, since households may not be spending money on the same products as they did in the past.

Following each Household Expenditure Survey the index is rebased (i.e. set to 100). **Table 4.1.3** shows the index value for the current quarter for each year of base, including the new index, revised to 100 in September 2014. Full time series of index figures for each base are available on our website ([www.gov.gg/rpi](http://www.gov.gg/rpi)).

## 5.12 UK and Jersey inflation rates

**Table 5.1.1 Annual change in RPIX in Guernsey, the UK and Jersey**

		Guernsey	UK	Jersey
2011	Sep	3.0	5.7	5.5
	Dec	2.8	5.0	5.1
2012	Mar	3.2	3.7	4.9
	Jun	3.1	2.8	3.2
	Sep	3.0	2.6	2.9
	Dec	3.0	3.0	2.2
2013	Mar	2.3	3.2	1.6
	Jun	2.1	3.3	1.6
	Sep	2.0	3.2	1.4
	Dec	2.1	2.8	2.1
2014	Mar	2.2	2.5	1.9
	Jun	2.1	2.7	1.8
	Sep	1.8	2.3	2.1
	Dec	0.6	1.7	1.5
2015	Mar	0.8	0.9	0.7
	Jun	1.5	1.1	1.0
	Sep	0.5	0.9	0.1
	Dec	1.0	1.3	1.0
2016	Mar	0.5	1.6	1.5
	Jun	0.6	1.7	1.5
	Sep	1.1	2.2	2.0

**Table 5.1.2 Annual change in RPI in Guernsey, the UK and Jersey**

		Guernsey	UK	Jersey
2011	Sep	3.5	5.6	5.4
	Dec	3.2	4.8	5.0
2012	Mar	3.5	3.6	4.7
	Jun	3.2	2.8	3.0
	Sep	3.0	2.6	2.8
	Dec	3.2	3.1	2.1
2013	Mar	2.6	3.3	1.4
	Jun	2.7	3.3	1.5
	Sep	2.7	3.2	1.2
	Dec	2.7	2.7	1.9
2014	Mar	2.8	2.5	1.7
	Jun	2.6	2.6	1.6
	Sep	2.5	2.3	1.9
	Dec	1.2	1.6	1.3
2015	Mar	1.3	0.9	0.6
	Jun	1.9	1.0	0.9
	Sep	0.7	0.8	0.1
	Dec	1.1	1.2	0.9
2016	Mar	0.5	1.6	1.4
	Jun	0.4	1.6	1.5
	Sep	0.9	2.0	2.0

**Table 5.1.1** and **Table 5.1.2** show the comparable RPIX and RPI inflation rates reported by the UK Office of National Statistics<sup>1</sup> and the States of Jersey Statistics Unit<sup>2</sup>. There may be differences in the methodology used to calculate inflation and care should be taken when comparing figures from different jurisdictions.

Typically inflation in the three jurisdictions follows broadly the same trends. However, it should be noted that changes in taxation and other circumstances specific to a particular jurisdiction may have a significant impact on inflation. For example, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax in Jersey in 2008 exerted an upwards pressure on both RPIX and RPI which was not experienced in either Guernsey or the UK. Similarly the temporary reduction of the UK VAT rate to 15% in 2009, its return to 17.5% in 2010, and the subsequent increase to 20% in 2011, will have influenced inflation in the UK but had little impact in Guernsey and Jersey.

The higher cost of housing experienced in Guernsey and Jersey compared with the UK, and the resultant higher weighting of housing in the inflation rates of the islands, means that changes in the cost of housing typically exert more inflationary pressure in Guernsey and Jersey than in the UK. Differences in spending patterns in other areas, such as travel and motoring, will also affect the relative effect of price changes on the indices.

<sup>1</sup> [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk) <sup>2</sup> [www.gov.je/statistics](http://www.gov.je/statistics)



## 6.1 Methodology

The calculations of the RPIX and RPI are based on the price change of items within a 'shopping basket'. Whilst a single household's shopping basket may contain anywhere in the region of one to several hundred items, the 'basket' of goods and services used in the calculation contains over 1,700 items. This list of goods and services remains consistent every quarter in order to measure price changes over time.

Every household in the island spends its income in different ways so it is impractical to monitor changes in the price of every single item on sale. Therefore, the Indices contain a representation of what 'typical' consumers in a Guernsey household spend their money on. They should not be confused with a 'cost of living' index, which will vary according to individual expenditure.

The methodology is continuously monitored and is periodically audited and updated to ensure it remains accurate and representative. The results of the latest review were first incorporated in the December 2014 inflation results. The Guide to the Guernsey Inflation Indices, which is available online at [www.gov.gg/rpi](http://www.gov.gg/rpi), provides more detail on the recent changes along with information regarding the methodology, calculation and uses of the inflation indices.

The main source of information for the periodic review is the Household Expenditure Survey. The results of the 2012-13 Survey are now available from [www.gov.gg/hes](http://www.gov.gg/hes). The Survey is due to be repeated in 2017.

## 6.2 Contact details

For more information on how the RPIX and RPI are calculated please see the Guide to the Guernsey Retail Prices Index, which, along with the Inflation Calculator, is available via [www.gov.gg/rpi](http://www.gov.gg/rpi).

The next inflation bulletin (for December 2016) will be published at 9:30am on Friday 20th January 2017.

You may also be interested in other publications from States of Guernsey Data and Analysis Services, which are all available online at [www.gov.gg/data](http://www.gov.gg/data). Please contact us for further information.

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For more information  
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