Jersey House Price Index Second Quarter 2010



Statistics Unit: www.gov.je/statistics

Summary

- The mix-adjusted average price of dwellings sold in the first six months of 2010 was 5% lower than the average for calendar year 2009;
- all property types recorded decreases in mean price in the first half of 2010 compared with the averages for calendar year 2009;
- the number of properties which sold in the latest quarter, on a seasonally adjusted basis, was slightly higher than that recorded a year ago, but was about a fifth below the long-term average seen before mid-2008.

Overall mix-adjusted Index

The Jersey House Price Index measures the combined average price of 1- and 2-bedroom flats and 2-, 3- and 4-bedroom houses¹.

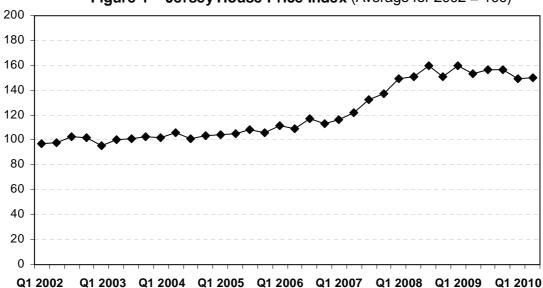


Figure 1 - Jersey House Price Index (Average for 2002 = 100)

As Figure 1 and Table 1 indicate, the Jersey House Price Index had been essentially flat during the eighteen month period from mid-2008 to the end of 2009.

However, the mix-adjusted average price of dwellings which sold in the first six months of 2010 was 5% lower than the average for calendar year 2009.

On a quarterly basis, the index value for the latest quarter was similar to that of the previous quarter (Q1 2010).

¹ A full description of the index and methodology is given in the Notes.

Table 1: Mix-adjusted average dwelling price and Jersey House Price Index.

Period	Average price (£,000)	Index (2002=100)
2004 Q1	323	101.7
Q2	335	105.7
Q3	322	101.5
Q4	330	103.9
Average	328	103.2
2005 Q1	331	104.3
Q2	334	105.2
Q3	345	108.8
Q4	335	105.7
Average	337	106.0
2006 Q1	355	111.8
Q2	346	109.0
Q3	372	117.2
Q4	360	113.5
Average	358	112.9
2007 Q1	371	116.8
Q2	388	122.2
Q3	421	132.7
Q4	435	137.0
Average	405	127.2
2008 Q1	474	149.4
Q2	480	151.3
Q3	508	160.0
Q4	480	151.3
Average	486	153.0
2009 Q1	507	159.8
Q2	488	153.6
Q3	497	156.6
Q4	497	156.7
Average	497	156.7
2010 Q1	473	149.1
Q2	476	149.8

Prices are rounded to the nearest £1,000.

Over the period covered by the new Jersey House Price Index², property prices overall were effectively flat between 2002 and 2003, increased at a rate of about 3% per annum in both 2004 and 2005, at almost 7% in 2006 and at 13% in 2007. Calendar year 2008 saw a greater rate of price growth; the overall average price of dwellings sold in 2008 was 20% higher than in 2007.

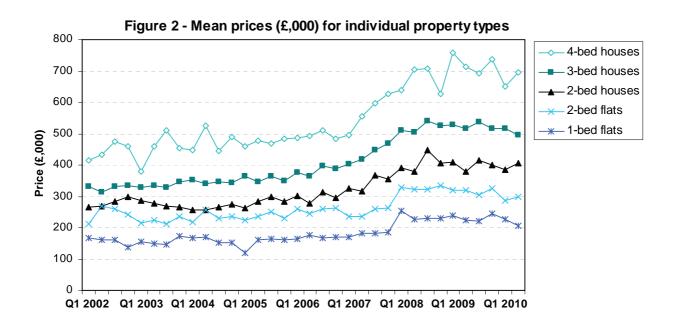
In 2009, property prices, overall, increased by 2%, the lowest annual rate of increase seen since 2003. The mix-adjusted average price of dwellings sold in the first six months of 2010 was 5% lower than the average for calendar year 2009, with the latest quarter, Q2 2010, recording a mean price of £476,000.

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² See "The Jersey House Price Index – comparison of old and new methodologies"; States of Jersey Statistics Unit, June 2003.

Individual property types

The mean prices for the individual categories of dwelling are shown in Figure 2 and in Tables 2 and 3. Notwithstanding a degree of volatility which can occur quarter-on quarter in the mean prices of individual property types, some themes are apparent from the data:



<u>1-bedroom flats:</u> the mean price of 1-bedroom flats was essentially stable throughout 2008 and 2009. However, the first six months of 2010 recorded a (weighted) mean price of £220,000, almost 6% below the average recorded for 2009 (£233,000).

<u>2-bedroom flats:</u> the mean price of 2-bedroom flats remained essentially stable during 2008 and 2009. However, the mean price recorded in the first half of 2010 at £295,000 was almost 8% lower than the average for calendar 2009. It is worth noting that the higher mean price level seen during 2008 and early 2009 had been driven somewhat by several new high specification developments coming onto the market.

<u>2-bedroom houses:</u> in the first six months of 2010, the mean price of this property type was £396,000, marginally below (-1%) the average for 2009.

<u>3-bedroom houses:</u> this category of property accounts for almost half of all residential transactions in Jersey. Following a period of ongoing price increases from 2006 to 2008, the last two calendar years, 2008 and 2009, saw effectively stable prices. However, the first six months of 2010 recorded a (weighted) mean price of £505,000, some 3% lower than the average for 2009. The mean price of such properties which sold in the latest quarter was notably lower than that seen in the first quarter and throughout 2009.

<u>4-bedroom houses:</u> this category of property has seen a degree of volatility in mean price since the beginning of 2008. The mean price of 4-bedroom houses in the first half of 2010 was £672,000, some 7% lower than the average for 2009.

Table 2: Annual mean prices (£,000) for individual property types³.

Period	Flats		Houses		
	1-bed	2-bed	2-bed	3-bed	4-bed
2002	157	249	280	328	448
2003	157	223	274	334	458
2004	159	235	264	345	478
2005	154	234	286	356	474
2006	167	255	297	381	493
2007	180	251	340	435	571
2008	234	325	400	518	677
2009	233	319	400	522	723

Table 3: Mean prices (£,000) for individual property types.

Period	Flats		Houses			
	1-bed	2-bed	2-bed	3-bed	4-bed	
2004 Q1	166	219	257	351	448	
Q2	169	256	258	340	526	
Q3	153	230	266	347	446	
Q4	152	236	274	343	489	
2005 Q1	121	224	264	364	458	
Q2	161	236	284	346	477	
Q3	164	250	298	366	467	
Q4	161	229	284	348	484	
2006 Q1	163	259	303	375	486	
Q2	176	243	278	364	492	
Q3	168	259	315	398	509	
Q4	169	262	296	388	485	
2007 Q1	170	235	326	402	496	
Q2	181	236	316	417	554	
Q3	182	259	366	449	596	
Q4	185	262	354	470	626	
2008 Q1	255	327	391	510	638	
Q2	226	323	378	506	704	
Q3	229	322	447	541	706	
Q4	229	333	407	524	628	
2009 Q1	237	321	408	528	758	
Q2	225	321	380	516	712	
Q3	222	303	414	538	692	
Q4	244	327	400	515	737	
2010 Q1	227	288	386	517	651	
Q2	207	300	406	496	695	

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³ Note that the annual mean prices shown in Table 2 are derived by weighting the average price recorded in each quarter by the number of transactions in that quarter.

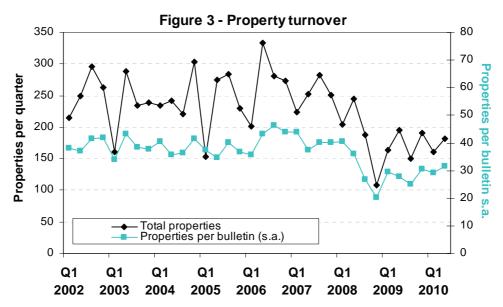
Turnover

Table 4 shows that 182 eligible properties (see Notes) were reported as being sold in Q2 2010.

Table 4: Number of dwellings included in the HPI, by property type, and number of Jersey Property Bulletins published.

Period	Fla	ats	Ног		Houses		Bulletins published
	1-bed	2-bed	2-bed	3-bed	4-bed		paramenta
2004 Q1	16	31	43	98	46	234	7
Q2	21	27	44	109	41	242	6
Q3	20	18	41	101	41	221	6
Q4	28	26	47	136	66	303	7
Average	21	26	44	111	49	250	7
2005 Q1	11	20	19	83	20	153	5
Q2	20	26	47	127	55	275	7
Q3	10	18	44	155	57	284	7
Q4	17	29	35	101	48	230	6
Average	15	23	36	117	45	236	6
2006 Q1	11	25	31	92	43	202	7
Q2	21	33	53	165	62	334	7
Q3	17	28	49	133	54	281	6
Q4	16	23	42	124	69	274	6
Average	16	27	44	129	57	273	7
2007 Q1	13	26	37	107	41	224	6
Q2	20	20	43	119	51	253	6
Q3	33	29	38	128	55	283	7
Q4	17	42	37	107	48	251	6
Average	21	29	39	115	49	253	6
2008 Q1	16	29	35	90	35	205	6
Q2	22	28	43	111	41	245	6
Q3	18	32	24	80	34	188	7
Q4	13	14	19	47	15	108	5
Average	17	26	30	82	31	187	6
2009 Q1	27	21	30	59	26	163	7
Q2	22	22	27	93	32	196	6
Q3	14	17	23	63	33	150	6
Q4	16	21	29	96	29	191	6
Average	20	20	27	78	30	175	6
2010 Q1	20	19	24	59	39	161	7
Q2	10	31	25	80	36	182	5

Some interpretation is required in making comparisons between quarters due to variation in the frequency of sittings of the Royal Court and hence in the number of Jersey Property Bulletins published per quarter. It is also necessary to account for the seasonal nature of the raw data (apparent in Figure 3).



s.a. = seasonally adjusted

Seasonally adjusted turnover in the latest quarter, at 31 properties per bulletin, was slightly higher than that recorded a year ago, in Q2 2009 (28 properties per bulletin), but was about a fifth below the long-term average seen before mid-2008.

Comparison with Guernsey and the UK

Guernsey

The overall <u>constant mix average</u> price of dwellings sold in Guernsey⁴ in the second quarter of 2010 was £346,750, essentially unchanged on an annual basis but 5% down on last quarter, Q1 2010.

United Kingdom

The mix-adjusted average prices of dwellings sold since Q2 2010 in Jersey and in the UK (overall and by region)⁵ are shown in Table 5.

In contrast to Jersey, UK property prices, overall, have seen ongoing increases since Q2 2009. In the latest quarter, Q2 2010, the UK recorded an annual increase in the mix-adjusted average price of about 10%.

⁴ Guernsey Policy and Research Unit: Guernsey Residential Property Prices 1981-2010. Guernsey introduced a "constant mix" measure in Q2 2009 in which the median prices of flats and houses are weighted using constant proportions.

⁵ Figures for the UK are derived from: Department for Communities and Local Government, House Price Index June 2010. These UK figures are based on mortgaged purchases, and hence do not include purely cash purchases; the Jersey figures include both mortgaged and cash purchases.

Table 5: Mix-adjusted average price of dwellings sold in Jersey and the UK.

Region	Mix-adjusted average price £,000					
	2009				2010	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Jersey	507	488	497	497	473	476
UK	191	189	197	200	206	209
England	196	195	203	206	212	216
Wales	148	143	149	150	150	152
Scotland	151	156	161	161	165	166
Northern Ireland	189	173	178	175	171	165
Greater London	292	290	308	315	326	335
South East (excl. London)	238	237	245	249	262	265
East	206	202	211	214	222	226
South West	196	194	204	205	212	214
West Midlands	158	158	162	162	167	170
East Midlands	149	149	154	155	158	163
North West	144	143	149	150	151	153
Yorkshire & Humber	145	146	149	151	153	152
North East	133	130	134	137	136	139

Prices are rounded to the nearest £1,000.

Annex A: Jersey Private Sector Rental Index

The Private Sector Rental Index was introduced for Jersey in the third quarter of 2007 (see Note 7). It is important to note that this index is derived from the average rent of those properties for which rental consents have been granted during each quarter and <u>not</u> from all private sector rents in the Island.

As well as an overall mix-adjusted index, separate indices are also produced for "Flats" (bedsits, 1-, 2- and 3-bedroom) and "Houses" (1-, 2-, 3-, and 4-bedroom). There are about 1,800 and 700 private sector lease transactions per year for flats and houses, respectively. The index is weighted accordingly, with flats accounting for almost three-quarters of the total index.

Table 6: Jersey Private Rental Index (Average 2002 = 100).

Per	iod	Flats	Houses	Jersey Private Sector Rental Index	
2005	Q1	103.2	104.9	103.7	
	Q2	106.2	107.7	106.6	
	Q3	108.0	110.6	108.8	
	Q4	104.5	110.1	106.5	
2006	Q1	106.4	108.6	107.1	
	Q2	108.1	109.0	108.3	
	Q3	109.0	104.4	107.1	
	Q4	107.1	103.6	105.6	
2007	Q1	108.7	105.9	107.5	
	Q2	116.2	113.6	115.0	
	Q3	120.0	127.9	122.9	
	Q4	116.5	123.2	118.9	
2008	Q1	121.3	131.5	125.1	
	Q2	124.9	138.4	129.9	
	Q3	125.9	134.2	128.9	
	Q4	126.9	132.5	128.9	
2009	Q1	135.6	136.1	135.6	
	Q2	142.1	139.0	140.7	
	Q3	130.5	134.2	131.7	
	Q4	130.2	140.2	133.9	
2010	Q1	135.5	145.1	139.0	
	Q2	138.4	138.3	139.0	

Average rents in the private sector, as measured by the Jersey Private Sector Rental Index, increased by about 4% between 2002 and 2003. Rents were then essentially stable between 2003 and 2006 before rising in 2007 (up by 8% on an annual basis) and in 2008 (up 10%). 2009 recorded a lower rate of increase, of 6%.

In the first half of 2010 average rents (from new consents) were 3% higher than the average for all of calendar year 2009.

⁶ A full description of the Jersey Private Rental Index and methodology is given in the Notes.

Notes

1. The principal data source for the Jersey House Price Index is the Jersey Property Bulletin, supplemented by information on type and size of property provided by the States of Jersey Population Office.

2. Excluded properties:

Derelict buildings, commercial properties with associated residential units, apparent intra-family transactions, retirement community developments and properties designated by the States of Jersey solely for purchase by first-time buyers are excluded from the final data set from which the average prices and the Index are determined. Furthermore, due to the small numbers of properties and high variability of prices, the following categories of dwelling are also excluded: bedsits; 3 or more bedroom flats; 1- and 5 or more bedroom houses; and multi-dwelling properties. New dwellings, other than those removed by the above exclusion criteria, are implicitly included in the final data set.

3. Share transfers:

Sales occurring via share transfer are not processed through the Royal Court and hence do not appear in the Jersey Property Bulletin. Share transfer transactions are estimated to have constituted about three-fifths of all sales of flats since Q1 2002, with the proportion varying between half and two-thirds at the quarterly level as new developments come onto the market.

Although the transaction prices of properties purchased by share transfer are currently not included in the compilation of the Jersey House Price Index, the level and change in price of this element of the market are governed by economic forces in the same way as the purchase of comparable properties which proceed via the Royal Court. Therefore, the coverage of flat purchases recorded through the latter process, and used in this analysis, provides a robust indicator of the state of the overall market for flats in Jersey.

If share transfers are included at the weight of three-fifths of all sales of flats, the percentage change of the overall mix-adjusted index in the first half of 2010 compared to calendar year 2009 (-5%) is the same as the change over these periods presented in this report (-5%).

The Land Transaction Tax, which came into effect on 1st January 2010, has enabled the transaction prices of properties purchased by share transfer to be recorded. It is anticipated that these property transactions will be incorporated in the compilation of the Jersey House Price Index once sufficient data are available.

4. The average price of dwellings is calculated by weighting together the average price for each of the following five categories: 1- and 2-bedroom flats; 2-, 3- and 4-bedroom houses ("houses" includes houses and bungalows). The resulting mix-adjusted average dwelling price (see Note 5) is converted into the Jersey House Price Index (based to 100 for calendar year 2002).

The margin of uncertainty on any quarter's average price is \pm £10,000; that on the difference between the average prices for any two quarters is \pm £14,000. The margin of uncertainty on any quarter's index is less than \pm 3 percentage points.

5. Mix-adjustment:

In order that the average price in a given period is independent of the particular "mix" of properties sold in that period, a "mix-adjusted" average is calculated for each period by weighting each property type by a constant proportion. Prior to the first quarter of 2005, the weights for calculation of the mix-adjusted averages were derived from the proportion that each property type accounted for of all transactions in calendar year 2002. Revised property-type weights were introduced in Q1 2005 and again in Q1 2009, each derived from the full preceding three-year period.

Property type	Current Weight
1-bedroom flats	0.079
2-bedroom flats	0.115
2-bedroom houses	0.158
3-bedroom houses	0.458
4-bedroom houses	0.192

The slight changes in weights produced no material discontinuity in the Index series; the difference in mix-adjusted average price between the different sets of weights was about £1,000.

7. Jersey Private Rental Index:

The principal data source for the Jersey Private Rental Index is the States of Jersey Population Office. Due to the small numbers of properties and high variability of rents, the following categories of dwelling are excluded: 4 or more bedroom flats and 5 or more bedroom houses. All non-domestic dwellings are also excluded. The average (mean) rental price of dwellings is calculated by weighting together the average rents for each of the following categories: bedsits, 1-, 2- and 3-bedroom flats and 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-bedroom houses ("houses" includes houses and bungalows).

As in the methodology for the Jersey House Price Index, to ensure the average rental cost in a given period is independent of the particular "mix" of properties recorded in that period, a "mix-adjusted" average is calculated for each period by weighting each property type by a constant proportion.

The resulting mix-adjusted average rental price is converted into the Jersey Private Rental Index (based to 100 for calendar year 2002).

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