

Comparison of consumer prices June 2011

Statistics Unit www.gov.je/statistics



Overview

This report has been produced on an annual basis by the Statistics Unit since 2002. The 2011 edition focuses on the relative movement of retail prices in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK between June 2005 and June 2011 and also presents a comparison of price levels for a sub-set of items at June 2011.

Summary

Price movements

- the overall increase of the RPI over the six-year period from June 2005 to June 2011 has been similar in Jersey (21%), Guernsey (19%) and the UK (22%);
- during the twelve months to June 2011 the RPI increased by 4.5% in Jersey, by 3.0% in Guernsey and by 5.0% in the UK;
- a significant difference between the three jurisdictions is the type and amount of tax levied on certain goods and services. The increase in the rate of GST in Jersey in June 2011 contributed 1.3 percentage points to the latest annual increase of the Jersey RPI;
- underlying inflation in June 2011, as measured by the annual change in RPI(Y)¹, was 3.0% in Jersey, 2.4% in Guernsey and 3.7% in the UK;

Price levels (June 2011)

- direct food comparisons show that meat prices were, on average, about a quarter higher in Jersey than in the UK; the cost of fresh fruit and vegetables was about a third higher in Jersey;
- the mean retail price of alcohol was higher in Jersey than in the UK, by around 30p for a pint of beer or lager and a similar difference for a nip of whisky;
- the mean retail price of cigarettes was lower in Jersey than in the UK, by about £1 for a packet of 20 cigarettes;
- the mean retail price of unleaded petrol and diesel was lower in Jersey than in the UK, by about 15p per litre;
- the *pre-tax* prices of alcohol, tobacco and motor fuels were higher in Jersey than in the UK. In June 2011, the pre-tax prices of:
 - ⇒ alcohol were over a third higher in Jersey (by 75p per pint for beer and lager);
 - ⇒ cigarettes were about a third higher in Jersey (by 49p per packet);
 - ⇒ petrol and diesel were about a third higher in Jersey.

¹ The change in RPI(Y) is a measure of underlying inflation which removes the effect of indirect taxes as well as mortgage interest payments.

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Introduction

The simplest way to think about the Retail Prices Index (RPI) is to imagine a 'shopping basket' containing the various goods (e.g. bread, televisions, wardrobes) and services (e.g. doctors, dentists, hairdressers) on which people in Jersey typically spend their money. As the prices of the various items in the basket change over time, so does the total cost of the basket. On or around the 15th day of March, June, September and December the current total cost of the basket is calculated and then compared with the total cost a year earlier, showing how much the total cost has changed over the twelve month period.

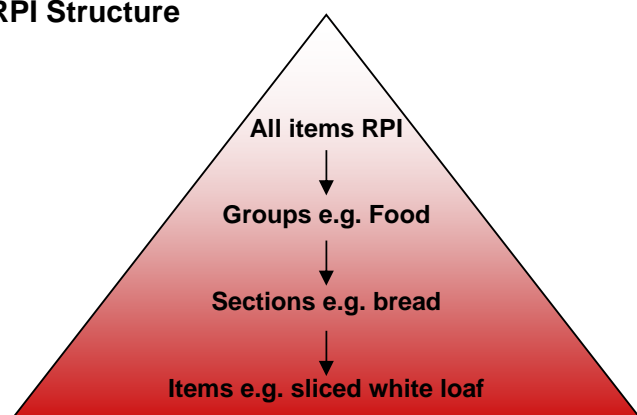
In principle, the cost of the basket should be calculated with reference to all consumer goods and services purchased by all households, and the prices measured in every shop or outlet that supplies them. In practice this is impossible, so the RPI is calculated by collecting a sample of prices for a selection of 'representative' goods and services from a range of retail outlets and service providers. The RPI is calculated from around 2,500 separate price quotations in total. The same approach is adopted in other jurisdictions (e.g. in the UK by the Office for National Statistics, ONS) for the compilation of consumer price indices.

The other essential element of the RPI is to ensure that the items are weighted. Weights are needed in the RPI to ensure that items which account for more of a household budget (e.g. housing costs) are given more importance in the index. Without weighting items, the change in the price of a kilogram of cheese, for example, would have the same impact on the RPI as a change in mortgage interest rates.

To ensure that the contents of the RPI basket of goods and services, and the associated expenditure weights, remain representative of actual household spending they are reviewed on completion of each round of a survey which records the expenditure of households in Jersey², involving the analysis of detailed expenditure information from over 1,000 households covering more than 300,000 individual purchases.

The purpose of this report is to compare prices in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK by looking at the RPI for each jurisdiction. The RPI is composed of 14 groups; each group is composed of several sections (85 in total); and each section is made up of a number of representative items:

RPI Structure



² The 2005/6 and 1998/9 Jersey Household Expenditure Survey (HES); the 2009/10 Jersey Household Spending and Income Survey (HSIS).

This report examines the rate at which prices have changed by looking at the behaviour of the groups and sections in the various jurisdictions. Additionally, direct comparisons of prices are made, where possible, in order to give an indication of price levels³.

Throughout the report the figures show component series of the RPI whilst the tables show actual prices. The RPI data are informative of the rate of change in prices, but do not lead to any conclusions on relative price levels.

In considering the analysis it is important to remember that the data relate to average (mean) prices in each of the jurisdictions. Whilst averages are the correct way to present such an analysis, there will of course be differences in the prices of items in shops throughout each jurisdiction; some prices will be lower than the average and others higher. In addition, for the UK there will also be differences between regions and even within regions⁴.

Another source of difference that can affect price comparisons is quality, and the fact that higher quality goods or services generally cost more than lower quality ones. This fact is accounted for in the RPI by ensuring that the index is representative of the range of products available for a specific item. However, in using the comparisons it is important to remember that a higher quality product is likely to be priced above average.

In the UK, an Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS) is carried out annually by the ONS to highlight changes in spending patterns so that items in the RPI can be adjusted accordingly. As noted above, the States of Jersey Statistics Unit runs a similar survey approximately every five years. A Jersey expenditure survey was completed in October 2005 and subsequently the 'basket' of goods and services used to compile the Jersey RPI was reviewed.⁵ The latest (2009/10) round of the survey is currently being analysed in this context. The Guernsey Policy and Research Unit also runs an expenditure survey, the most recent being in 2005/6. A consequence of the different timing between jurisdictions is that newer brands, specifically lower cost alternatives to named brands, may be included in the UK analysis sooner. Such differences will not affect rates of change, but may, depending on take up, affect price level comparisons.

Many factors will influence the rate of change in the price of a product or service and its absolute level at any one point in time. For example, a product could be rising in price at a faster rate in one jurisdiction than another but may be starting from a lower price base; thus, a greater rise in price does not necessarily mean it is more expensive.

Despite all the points to note on interpreting the data, this type of exercise has real value. It highlights the product or services groups where price changes are causing the greatest upward pressure on inflation, and, where there are differences in the rate of change of prices, these can be considered further and better understood. In addition, this exercise can show how actual prices differ between Jersey, Guernsey and the UK.

³ Direct comparisons of prices are based on information published monthly by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on the average price of around 60 non-brand items which are included in the UK RPI. Guernsey figures are supplied by the Guernsey Policy and Research Unit.

⁴ Relative Regional Consumer Price Levels in 2004: Fenwick and Wingfield.

⁵ For more information see the Statistics Unit report entitled Retail Prices Index: Review of the basket of goods and services 2007; available from www.gov.je/statistics.

Overall RPI analysis

The rate of inflation as measured by the Retail Prices Index (RPI) has increased at a greater rate, overall, in Jersey than in Guernsey and the UK since 2000. The Jersey RPI increased by 49% between June 2000 and June 2011, whilst the Guernsey RPI increased by 43% and the UK RPI by 38%.

However, there have been two distinct periods since 2000 in the relative behaviour of the RPIs of the three jurisdictions: between 2000 and 2005 prices increased at a faster rate in Jersey (23%) and Guernsey (21%) than in the UK (12%); whereas from 2005 to date the rates of increase have been similar: 21% in Jersey, 19% in Guernsey and 22% in the UK (Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 1 - Jersey, Guernsey and the UK RPI (all items) June 2000 to June 2011⁶

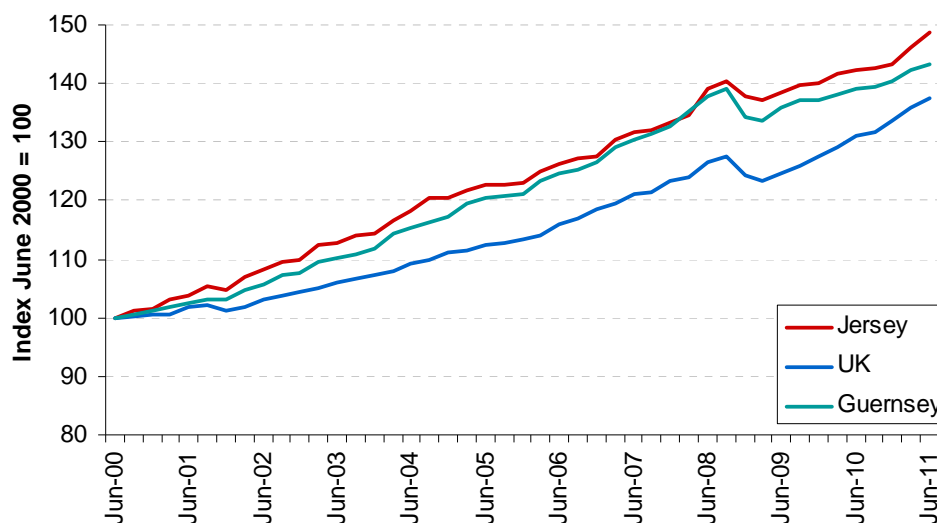
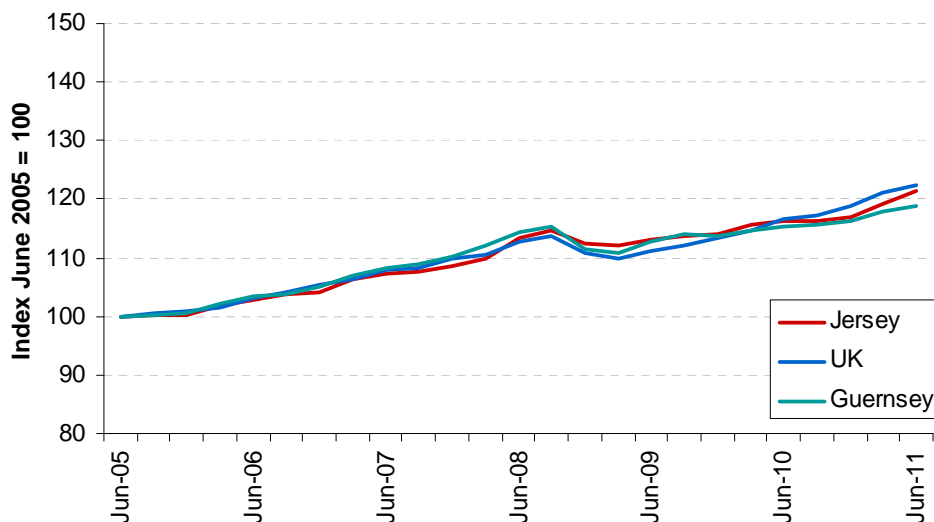


Figure 2 - Jersey, Guernsey and the UK RPI (all items) June 2005 to June 2011⁷



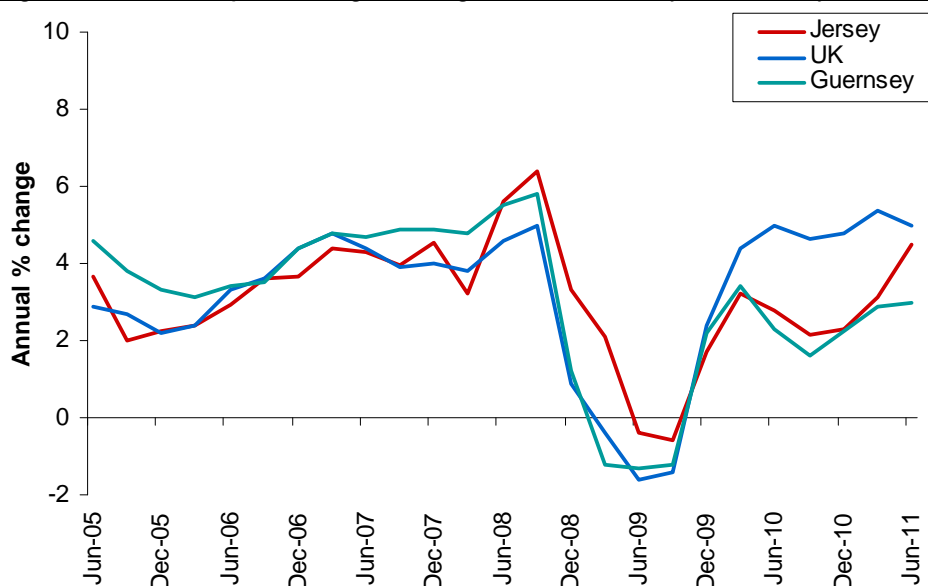
⁶ In Figure 1 the UK and Guernsey indices have been re-based to June 2000 = 100.

⁷ In the following Figures showing comparative movements of indices since June 2005, the Jersey, Guernsey and UK indices have each been re-based to June 2005 = 100.

Whilst early editions of this report looked at the whole period from 2000 onwards, this version focuses on the latest six years, since 2005. Most of the divergence between the three jurisdictions in both the overall RPI and the group and section indices occurred before 2005. Concentrating on more recent years removes the effect of this earlier divergence and provides a better understanding of any differences seen post-2005.

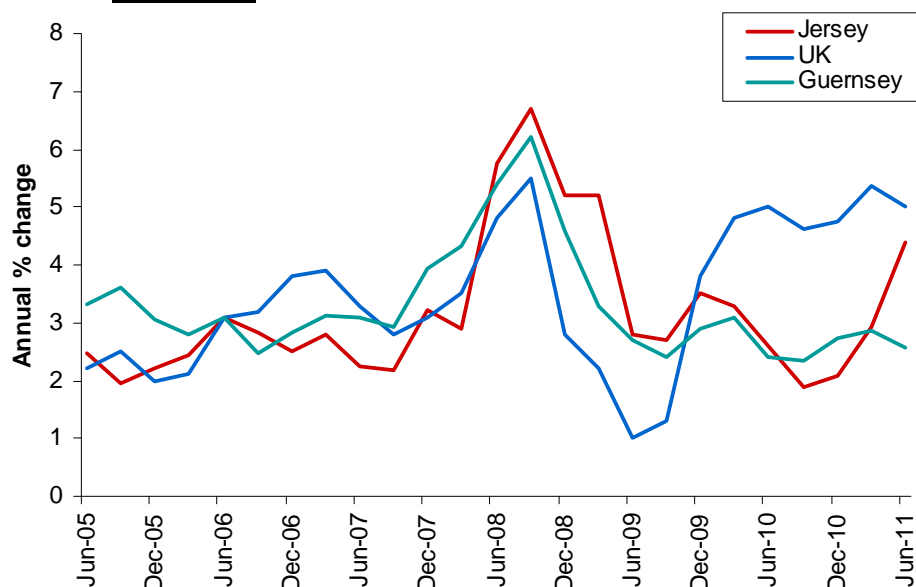
Most recently, during the twelve months to June 2011, the RPI increased by 4.5% in Jersey, by 5.0% in the UK and by 3.0% in Guernsey (Figure 3).

Figure 3 - Annual percentage change in RPI: Jersey, Guernsey and the UK 2005-2011



RPI(X) is the RPI excluding mortgage interest payments; the annual change of RPI(X) is considered a measure of underlying inflation. The annual change of RPI(X) in Jersey was 4.4% in June 2011, 5.0% in the UK and 2.6% in Guernsey (see Figure 4).

Figure 4 - Annual percentage change in RPI(X): Jersey, Guernsey and the UK 2005-2011



Effect of tax changes

A major difference between the three jurisdictions is the type and amount of tax that is levied on certain goods and services. Alcohol, petrol and tobacco are subject to impôts in Jersey and Guernsey and to duty in the UK. Many items are also subject to VAT in the UK at the rate of 20%⁸, whilst in Jersey many items are subject to a Goods and Services Tax (GST) at the rate of 5%⁹. Although the majority of items are subject to GST in Jersey there are some exemptions, for example school fees, doctors, dentists and optician fees. Guernsey does not have a comparable tax.

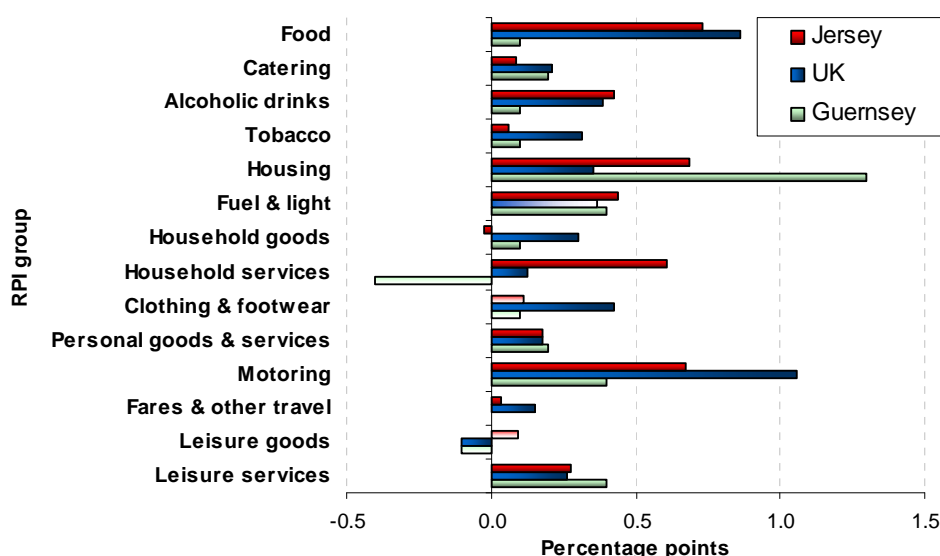
The impact of the different tax structures on price changes and on price levels is discussed throughout the report where impôts and duty apply. Furthermore, it is important to consider the effect of the changes to the rate of VAT in the UK which occurred between December 2008 and January 2011 and of the introduction and change in the rate of GST in Jersey:

- the introduction of GST in Jersey at the rate of 3% in May 2008 contributed 1.9 and 2.1 percentage points (pp) to the annual rates of increase of RPI and RPI(X), respectively, in June 2008; these contributions from GST remained in the annual increases of these indices for four quarters, up to and including March 2009;
- the increase in the rate of GST in Jersey from 3% to 5% in June 2011 contributed 1.3 and 1.4 percentage points (pp) to the annual rates of increase of RPI and RPI(X), respectively, in June 2011; these contributions from GST will remain in the annual increases of these indices for four quarters, up to and including March 2012.

Group level analysis of the RPI

Considering the groups together shows whether different price pressures are evident in each jurisdiction and can help explain any differences seen in the rates of increase of RPI and RPI(X). Figure 5 shows the contribution in *percentage points* that each group made to the most recent overall annual change of each jurisdiction's RPI (the total of all the group changes equals the overall annual change).

Figure 5 - *Percentage point* contribution to overall annual change in RPI, June 2011



⁸ UK VAT rate was increased from 17.5% to 20% on 4th January 2011.

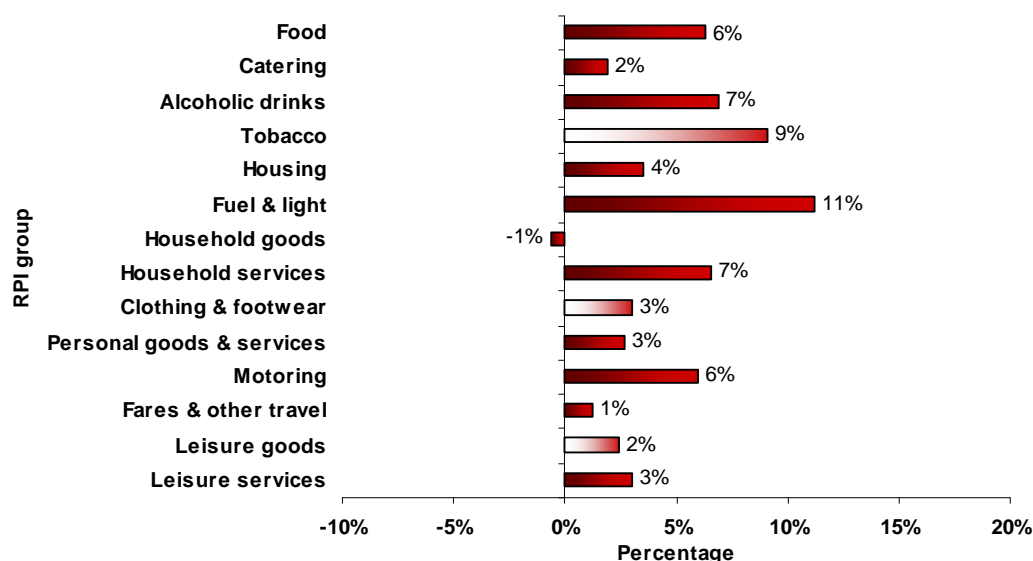
⁹ GST was introduced in Jersey in May 2008 at the rate of 3%; the rate of GST increased to 5% in June 2011.

Despite the fact that certain global factors influence all three jurisdictions, local trends and issues in each location dictate the full extent of such factors. Since the annual rate of inflation is often different for each jurisdiction, it can make comparisons based solely on percentage point movements complex. Therefore, it is useful to also look directly at the annual *percentage* changes of each RPI group in each jurisdiction (Figures 6 to 8).

Such analysis could be susceptible to different weights being used in each of the RPIs; for example, if a group had a larger weight in Jersey than in the UK then the same price rise for that group would result in a larger impact on the Jersey RPI. However, broadly speaking, the weights are similar in all three indices, with differences easily understood.

For example, Personal goods and services has a weight of 6.5 out of 100 in Jersey compared to 3.8 in the UK; this group has a larger weight in the Jersey RPI because the proportion of average expenditure on health and personal care is greater in Jersey than in the UK. Similarly, Household services has a weight of 9.0 in Jersey compared to 6.3 in the UK; this group includes school fees, which has a larger weight in the Jersey RPI due to the proportion of average household expenditure on private education being greater in Jersey than in the UK.

Figure 6 - Jersey RPI group percentage changes, June 2011



Motoring costs accounted for +0.5 pp of the net difference in the annual rates of increase of the RPI in the UK and Jersey in June 2011. As Figures 6 and 7 show, prices in the Motoring group rose by 9% on average in the UK during the year to June 2011 compared with a 6% rise in Jersey over the same period. The effect of the greater rate of increase of Motoring costs in the UK is magnified by the greater weight with which the Motoring group appears in the UK RPI.

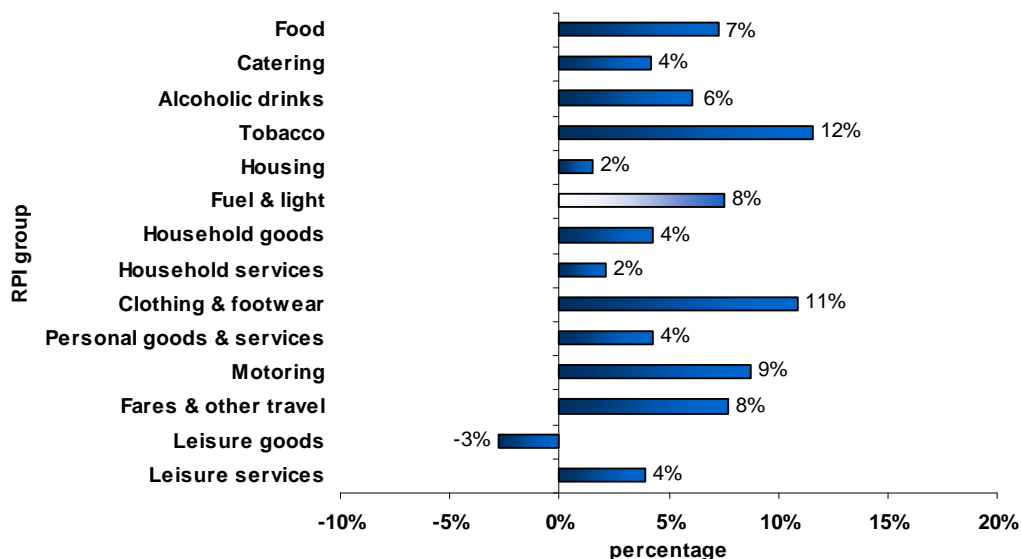
Clothing and footwear accounted for about +0.4 pp of the difference in the annual increases of the RPI in the two jurisdictions; prices in this group rose by more than 11% in the UK on an annual basis and by 3% in Jersey.

Household goods accounted for about +0.3 pp of the difference in the annual rates of increase of the UK and Jersey RPIs; prices in this group rose by 4% in the UK on an annual basis but fell slightly in Jersey over the same period.

In contrast, the Household services group saw a greater rate of increase in Jersey (7%) than in the UK (2%) over the twelve months to June 2011, such that this group contributed more (by 0.3 pp) to the annual change of the RPI in Jersey than in the UK.

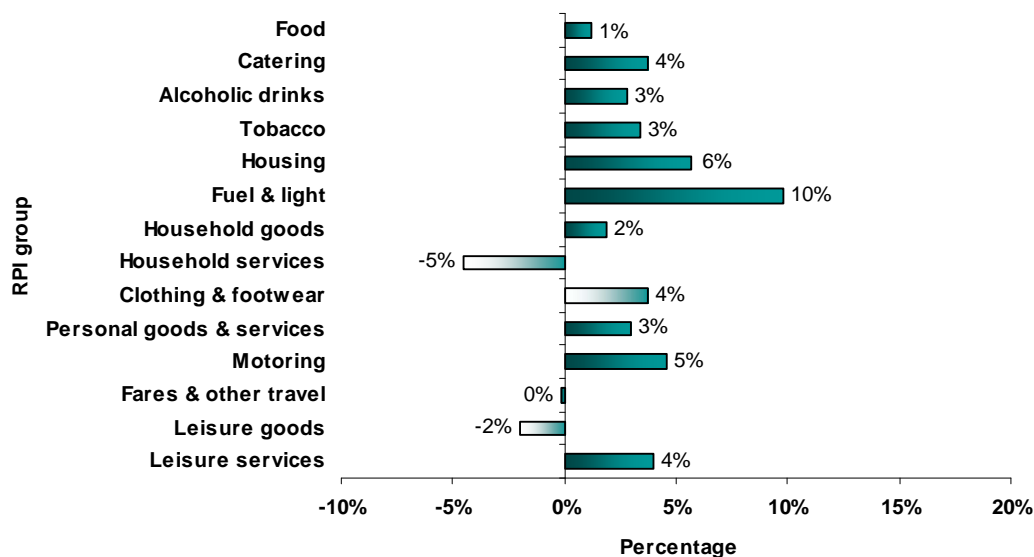
The Food group saw similar annual rates of increase over the year to June 2011, up by 6% in Jersey and by 7% in the UK.

Figure 7 - UK RPI group percentage changes, June 2011



The increase in the rate of GST in Jersey in June 2011 was the key factor accounting for the greater annual rates of increase of RPI and RPI(X) in Jersey compared with Guernsey.

Figure 8 - Guernsey RPI group percentage changes, June 2011



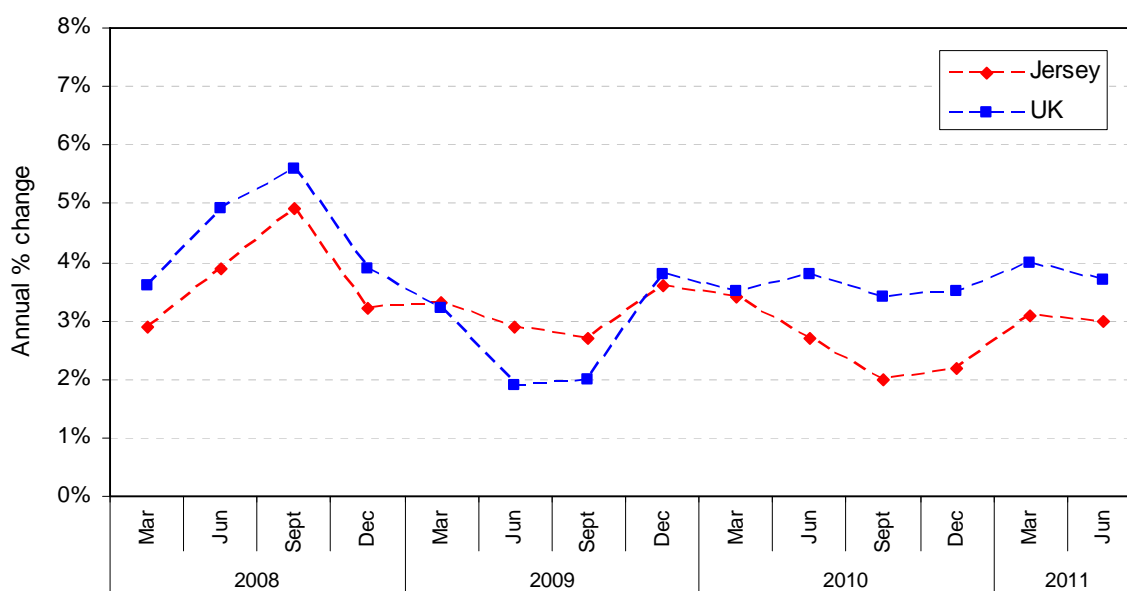
Underlying inflation measured by RPI(Y)

Due to the changes in both the rate of GST in Jersey and of VAT in the UK during the twelve month period to June 2011, the pertinent comparative measure of underlying inflation is that afforded by RPI(Y).

RPI(Y) is a measure of underlying inflation which removes the effect of mortgage interest payments as well as the effects of the introduction or changes in indirect taxes¹⁰ such as VAT and GST.

Over the twelve months to June 2011 the annual change in RPI(Y) in Jersey (3.0%) was below that of the UK (3.7%). As Figure 9 shows, the annual rate of increase of RPI(Y) in Jersey has been significantly below that of the UK since mid-2010.

Figure 9 – Annual percentage change in RPI(Y): Jersey and UK 2008 - 2011



In June 2011, the annual rate of increase of RPI(Y) in Jersey (3.0%) was greater than that in Guernsey (2.4%). The Household services group was the largest contributor to the greater rate of increase of RPI(Y) in Jersey.

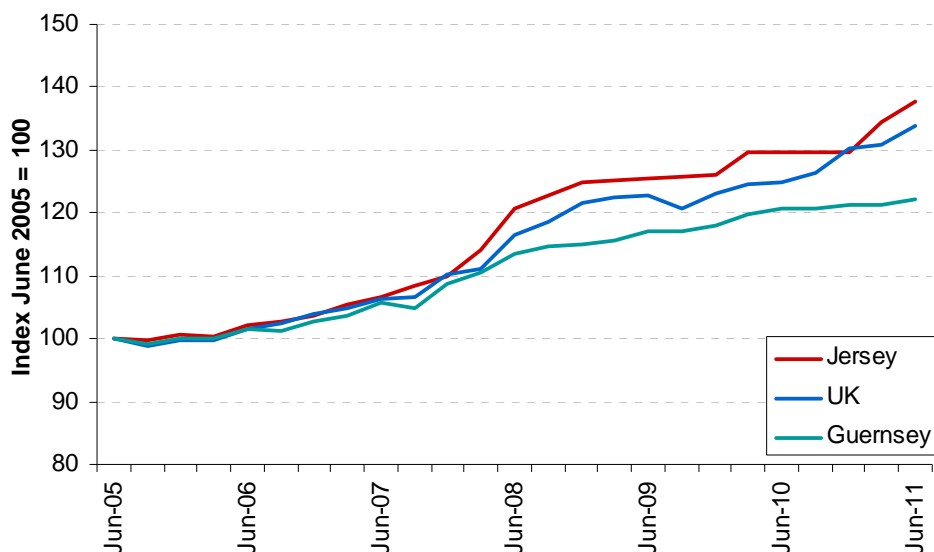
The remainder of this report examines the fourteen groups of the RPI separately, comparing Jersey, Guernsey and the UK in each case¹¹.

¹⁰ RPI(Y) was introduced as a measure of underlying inflation in Jersey in December 2007.

¹¹ Data are available to enable comparisons to be made at a section level for Jersey and the UK but not for Guernsey.

Group 1: Food (weight in Jersey RPI: 10.4 out of 100)¹²

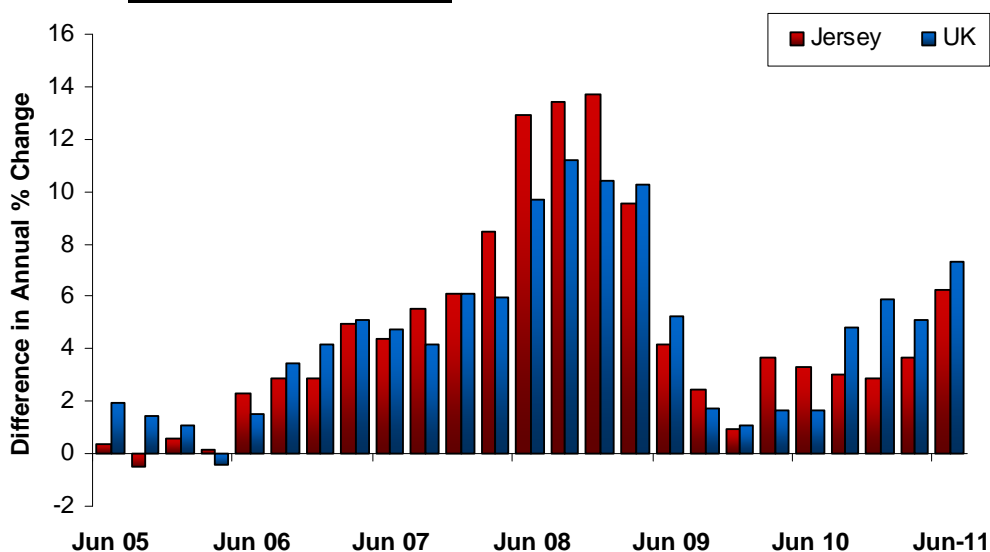
Figure 10 - Food group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2011



Over the last six years, Food prices have increased by 38% in Jersey, by 34% in the UK and by 22% in Guernsey (Figure 10). The effects of the introduction and increase in the rate of GST in Jersey in May 2008 and June 2011, respectively, are clearly apparent.

The Food group saw rates of inflation peak in 2008, with both Jersey and the UK recording annual changes of more than 10% (Figure 11); increases of this magnitude had not been seen by the Food group since the 1990s. Both jurisdictions subsequently saw lower rates of increase for a time. However, the rate of inflation for Food has risen most recently: over the twelve months to June 2011 Food prices rose by 6% in Jersey and by 7% in the UK. In Guernsey, Food rose by 1% in the latest twelve months.

Figure 11 - Jersey and UK Food group annual percentage changes:
June 2005 to June 2011

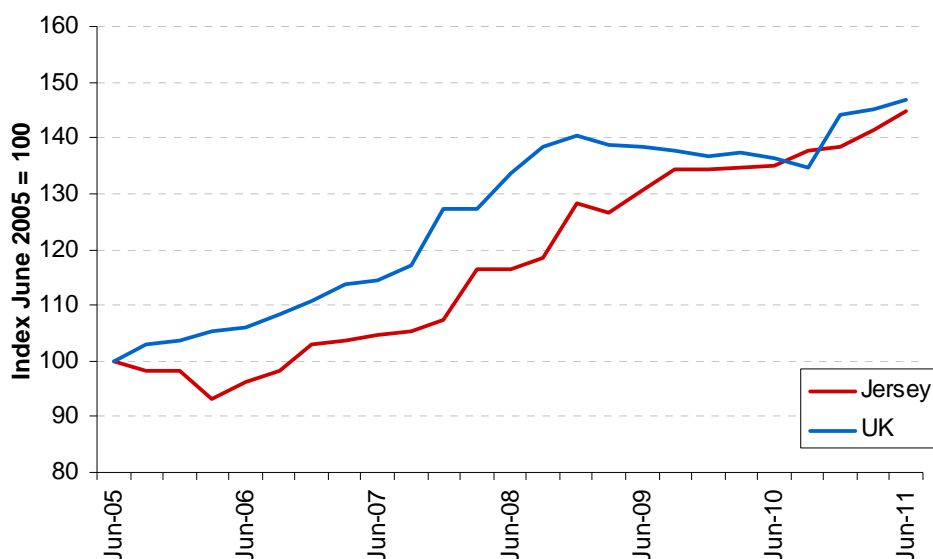


¹² This means that Food accounts for just over 10% of a household's total spending in a year, on average.

There are many items in the overall Food index; the sub-indices for 8 of the 29 sections of Food are presented in Figures 12 to 18 for Jersey and the UK. When examining these graphs it is important to bear in mind that special offers and seasonality can impact upon the prices of some foods, and also to note that GST applies to all food items in Jersey whilst VAT applies to only some food items in the UK.

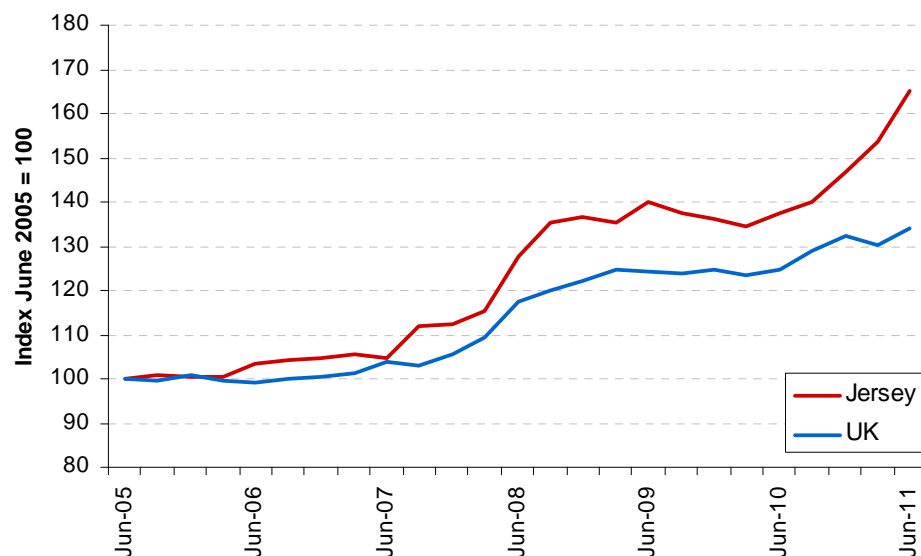
Since 2005, bread prices have increased by nearly half in both Jersey and the UK, up by 45% and 47%, respectively (Figure 12). During the year to June 2011 the average price of bread rose by 7% in Jersey and by 8% in the UK.

Figure 12 - Bread section of RPI



Over the last six years, the prices of cereals (Figure 13), biscuits and cakes have risen by more in Jersey than in the UK. Cereals have seen an overall increase of 65% in price in Jersey and of 34% in the UK, whilst biscuits and cakes have seen an increase of 52% in Jersey and of 42% in the UK.

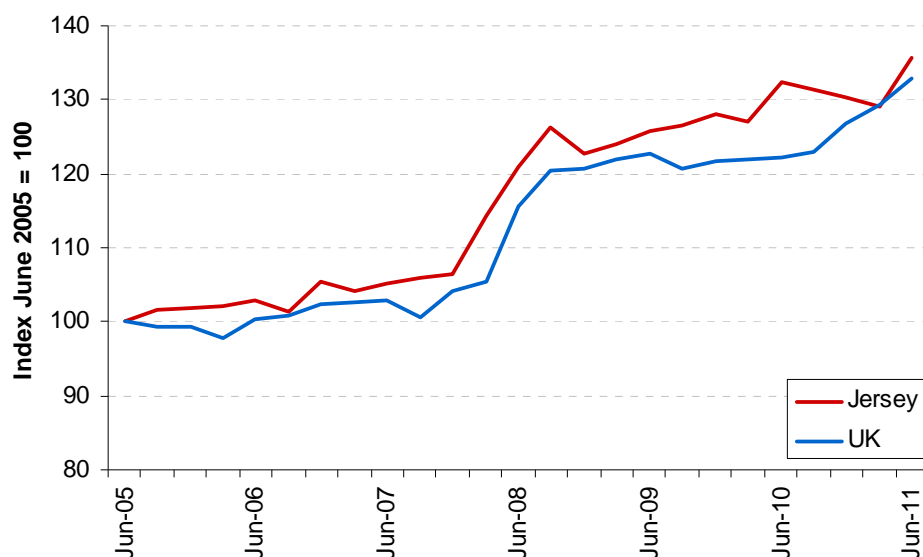
Figure 13 - Cereals section of RPI



During the twelve months to June 2011 cereal prices increased by a fifth (20%) in Jersey and by 7% in the UK, whilst the price of biscuits and cakes increased by 7% in Jersey and by 12% in the UK.

Since 2005, both Jersey and the UK have seen meat prices, overall, increase by about a third (by 36% in Jersey and by 33% in the UK) – see Figure 14.

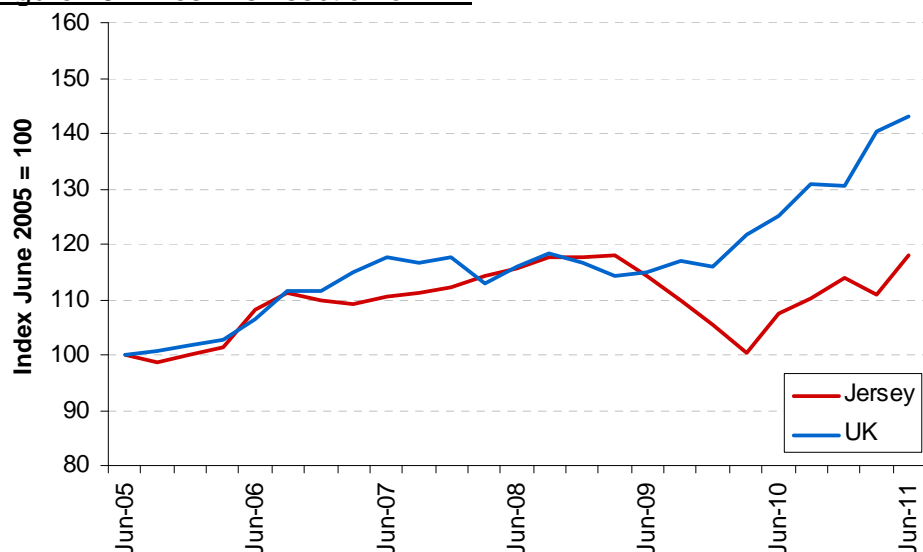
Figure 14 - Meat section of RPI



Within the meat sections, Jersey has seen greater overall increases than the UK for beef and pork since 2005 but smaller increases for poultry and lamb. The average price of beef and pork has risen by more than a half (52% and 55%, respectively) in Jersey since 2005 compared with increases of a third (33%) in the UK. In contrast, the average cost of lamb increased by 29% in Jersey and by 57% in the UK and the mean price of poultry rose by about a fifth (20%) in Jersey and by a quarter (25%) in the UK.

Between June 2005 and June 2011 fresh fish prices rose by 18% in Jersey compared with 43% in the UK (Figure 15).

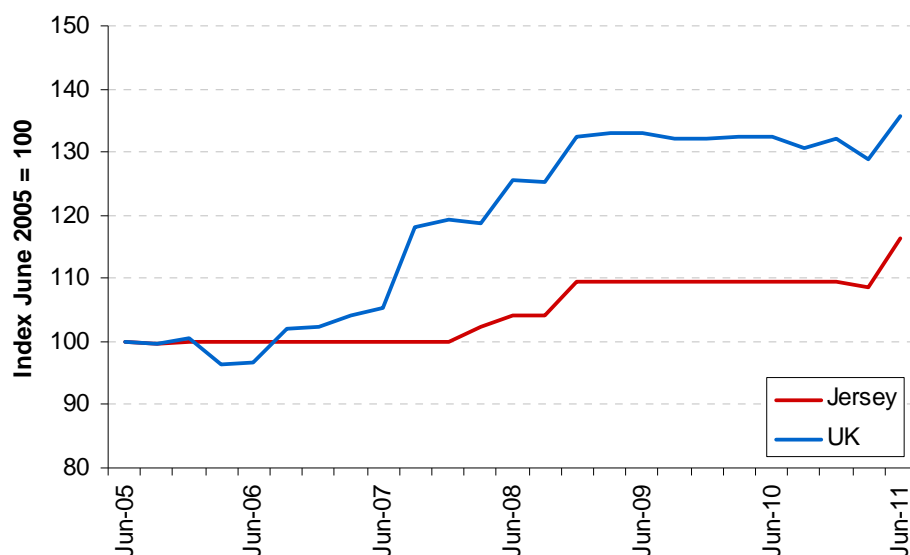
Figure 15 - Fresh fish section of RPI



Over the twelve months to June 2011 the price of fresh fish rose by 10% in Jersey and by 15% in the UK.

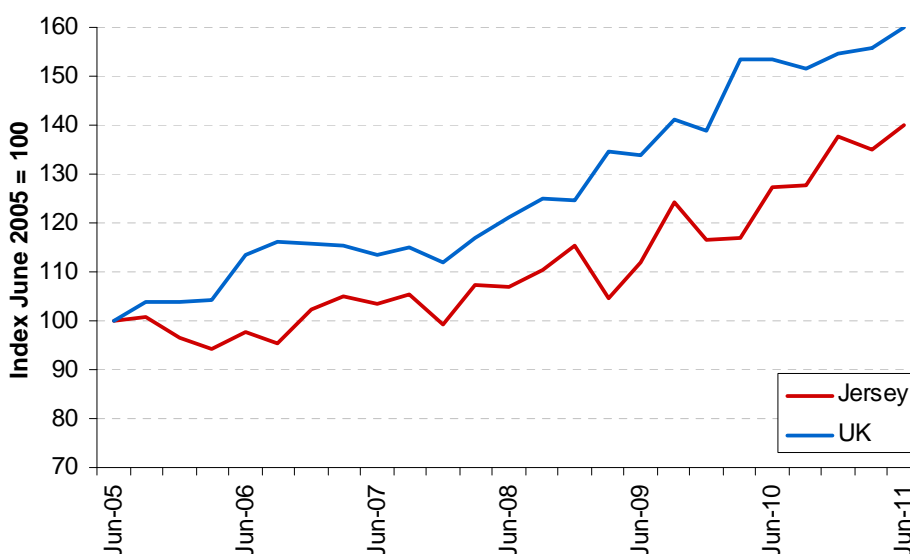
Milk prices increased in both jurisdictions in the latest twelve month period, prices in Jersey rising by 6% and by 2% in the UK (Figure 16). Since 2005 the price of milk has risen by more than a third (36%) in the UK and by a sixth (16%) in Jersey. The average price of milk, however, is almost 40% higher in Jersey (see Table 7).

Figure 16 - Fresh milk section of RPI



Since 2005, the price of butter has increased by 38% in Jersey and by 76% in the UK. Most recently, over the twelve months to June 2011, the price of butter rose by 17% in Jersey and by 22% in the UK. In contrast to butter, over the last six years the price of other milk products (yoghurt, cream etc) has risen twice as fast in Jersey (46%) as in the UK (23%). In the twelve months to June 2011 prices, on average, rose by 8% in Jersey and by 4% in the UK.

Figure 17 - Tea section of RPI

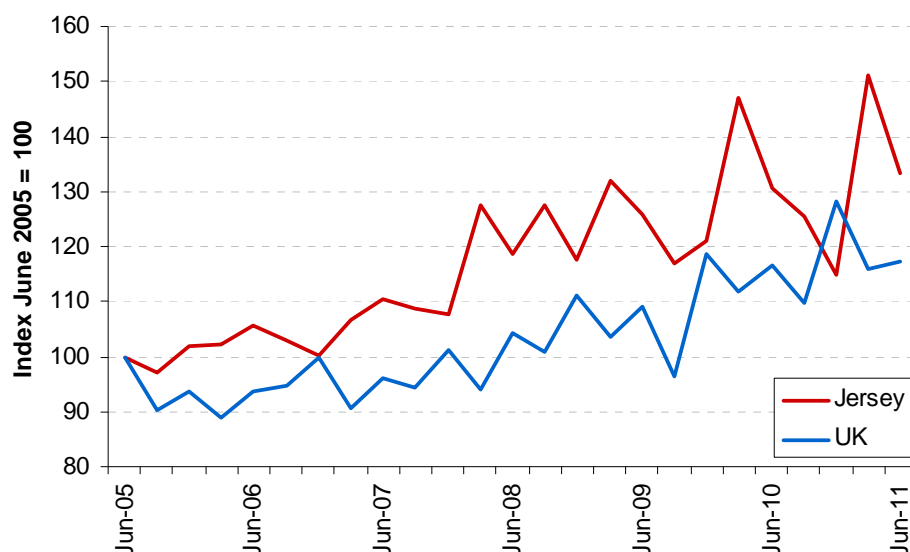


The price of tea rose by 10% in Jersey and by 4% in the UK over the last twelve months. Over the last six years, however, tea prices have seen a smaller overall increase in Jersey (40%) than in the UK (60%) – see Figure 17. Similarly, over the same period, coffee has seen a smaller overall increase in price in Jersey, up by 19% since 2005 compared with an increase of 33% in the UK.

The price of oils and fats has risen by about a third (36%) in Jersey since 2005, compared with a rise of 46% in the UK. In the year to June 2011 prices in Jersey increased by 12% and by 15% in the UK.

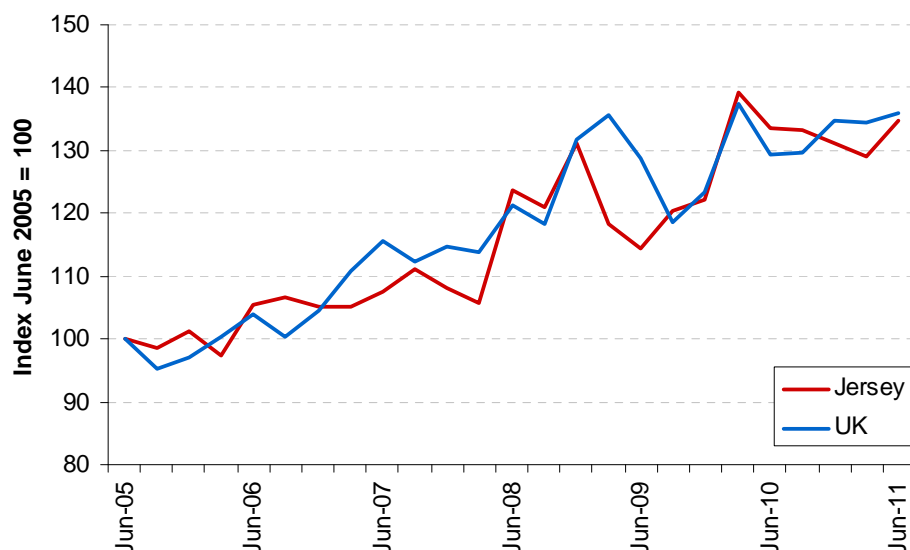
Since June 2005 the price of fresh fruit has increased, on average, by a third (33%) in Jersey and by a sixth (17%) in the UK (Figure 18).

Figure 18 - Fresh fruit section of RPI



Fresh vegetables have seen similar overall increases in price in Jersey and the UK since 2005 (Figure 19), up by 35% and 36%, respectively.

Figure 19 - Fresh vegetables section of RPI



Where data are available, it is also informative to look at a direct comparison of average prices. These are presented in Tables 1 to 9 for various food items at June 2011 for Jersey, Guernsey and the UK. Comparisons over the six-year period 2005 to 2011 are shown in Annex A (Jersey and the UK) and Annex B (Jersey and Guernsey).

Percentage differences between jurisdictions, shown in tables and annexes, are calculated from un-rounded numbers and are then rounded to the nearest integer. A positive percentage difference implies that the Jersey average price is greater than that of the other jurisdiction.

Meat and fish

In June 2011 the average price of meat (items for which prices were available) was about a fifth (22%) higher in Jersey than in the UK (see Table 1). This overall price difference for meat was greater than that seen during the preceding six years (17%).

Fresh fish was, on average, 4% more expensive in Jersey, a lower overall price difference than the preceding six-year annual average (12%). White fish was 13% more expensive in Jersey but salmon was 6% cheaper to purchase locally.

Table 1 - Average retail prices of matched Meat & Fish items in Jersey and UK:
June 2011

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	UK	
Beef: fresh per kg			
Best beef mince	599	606	-1
Topside	961	940	2
Rump Steak	1269	1312	-3
Lamb: fresh per kg			
Loin (with bone)	1588	1491	7
Pork: fresh per kg			
Loin (with bone)	854	623	37
Chicken: roasting, oven-ready, per kg			
Fresh or chilled	375	312	20
Other Meat			
Gammon, per kg	806	703	15
Bacon, back, per kg	968	903	7
Ham (not shoulder) 100 - 125g	263	156	69
Pork sausages, per kg	493	424	16
Weighted average – all Meat			22
Fresh fish: per kg			
White fillets	1339	1180	13
Salmon fillets	1454	1555	-6
Weighted average – Fish			4

Table 2 shows that beef prices were lower, on average, in Jersey than in Guernsey in June 2011, as were the prices of bacon and pork sausages; in contrast gammon and chicken were more expensive in Jersey.

The average price of white fish fillets was marginally higher (by 2%) whilst salmon was 12% cheaper in Jersey.

Table 2 - Average retail prices of matched Meat & Fish in Jersey and Guernsey:
June 2011

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
Beef: fresh per kg			
Best beef mince	599	664	-10
Topside	961	1039	-8
Rump Steak	1269	1534	-17
Lamb: fresh per kg			
Loin (with bone)	1588	1609	-1
Chicken: roasting, oven-ready, per kg			
Fresh or chilled	375	337	11
Other Meat			
Gammon, per kg	806	670	20
Bacon, back, per kg	968	988	-2
Pork sausages, per kg	493	551	-11
Fresh fish: per kg			
White fillets	1339	1308	2
Salmon fillets	1454	1648	-12

Fruit and vegetables

Overall, the average price of fruit was a third (34%) higher in Jersey than in the UK in June 2011 with no items (for which matched price quotes were available) being cheaper to purchase locally (see Table 3). This overall price difference was greater than the average seen during the preceding six years (27%).

Similarly, fresh vegetables (for which matched price quotes were available) were a third (33%) more expensive in Jersey than in the UK in June 2011. This overall price difference is greater than the average seen during the preceding five years (26%). There were no fresh vegetables (for which price quotes were available) cheaper in Jersey than the UK (see Table 4).

Table 3 - Average retail prices of matched Fruit in Jersey and the UK: June 2011

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	UK	
Fresh fruit			
Apples: cooking, per kg	183	153	20
Apples: dessert, per kg	208	176	18
Pears: dessert, per kg	221	184	20
Oranges: all sizes, each	50	34	47
Bananas, per kg	139	91	53
Grapes, per kg	636	432	47
Avocado, each	104	88	18
Weighted average – Fresh fruit			34

Table 4 - Average prices of matched Vegetables in Jersey and the UK: June 2011

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	UK	
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes: old whites, loose, per kg	98	67	46
Potatoes: new, loose, per kg	226	199	14
Tomatoes, per kg	238	192	24
Cauliflower, each	123	123	0
Carrots, per kg	116	75	55
Onions, per kg	119	88	35
Mushrooms, per kg	436	302	44
Cucumber, each	114	80	43
Lettuce: iceberg, each	108	97	11
Weighted average – Fresh vegetables			33

Using the small number of matched items available, Table 5 shows that the average price of fresh fruit was about 13% higher in Jersey than in Guernsey in June 2011. There were no items (for which prices were available) cheaper to purchase locally.

Table 5 - Average retail prices of matched Fruit in Jersey and Guernsey: June 2011

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
Fresh fruit			
Apples: cooking, per kg	183	n/a	<i>n/a</i>
Apples: dessert, per Kg	208	205	1
Pears: dessert, per kg	221	222	0
Oranges: all sizes, each	50	42	19
Bananas, per kg	139	111	25
Grapes, per kg	636	558	14
Avocado, each	104	n/a	<i>n/a</i>
Weighted average – Fresh fruit			13

The price of fresh vegetables, overall, was similar in the two islands in June 2011.

Table 6 - Average retail prices of matched Vegetables in Jersey and Guernsey: June 2011

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes: old whites, loose, per kg	98	126	-22
Potatoes: new, loose, per kg	226	397	-43
Tomatoes, per kg	238	179	33
Cauliflower, each	123	137	-10
Carrots, per kg	116	116	0
Onions, per kg	119	114	4
Mushrooms, per kg	436	378	15
Cucumber, each	114	152	-25
Lettuce: iceberg, each	108	94	15
Weighted average – Fresh vegetables			3

Dairy produce

A pint of milk was, on average, 18p (39%) more expensive in Jersey than in the UK in June 2011 (see Table 7). Eggs were marginally cheaper locally.

Table 7: Average retail prices of matched Dairy produce in Jersey and the UK:
June 2011

Item	Mean price (in pence)		% difference
	Jersey	UK	
Dairy produce			
Butter, home produced, per 250g	128	135	-5
Butter, imported, per 250g	179	160	12
Cheddar cheese, per kg	884	759	16
Eggs, size 4, per dozen	290	296	-2
Milk, pasteurised, per pint	64	46	39

Butter and eggs had similar average prices, on average, in Jersey and Guernsey in June 2011. In contrast, milk was 16p per pint (33%) more expensive in Jersey.

Table 8: Average retail prices of matched Dairy produce in Jersey and Guernsey:
June 2011

Item	Mean price (in pence)		% difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
Dairy produce			
Butter, home produced, per 250g	128	134	-4
Butter, imported, per 250g	179	179	0
Cheddar cheese, per kg	884	717	23
Eggs, size 4, per dozen	290	292	-1
Milk, pasteurised, per pint	64	48	33

Bread and other foods and drinks

In general, the other foods for which comparable prices were available were more expensive to purchase in Jersey than in the UK in June 2011, except for sugar, which recorded similar average prices (see Table 9).

Table 9 - Average retail prices of matched other food items in Jersey and the UK:
June 2011

Item	Mean price (in pence)		% difference
	Jersey	UK	
Other foods & soft drinks			
Bread: white loaf, sliced, 800g	165	122	35
Bread: wholemeal loaf, sliced, 800g	173	125	38
Flour, self-raising, per 1.5kg	164	133	23
Sugar, granulated, per kg	103	103	0
Tea bags, per 250g	226	198	14
Coffee, pure, instant, per 100g	302	256	18

Table 10 shows the average prices for the other food items for which comparable prices were available in June 2011 in Jersey and Guernsey.

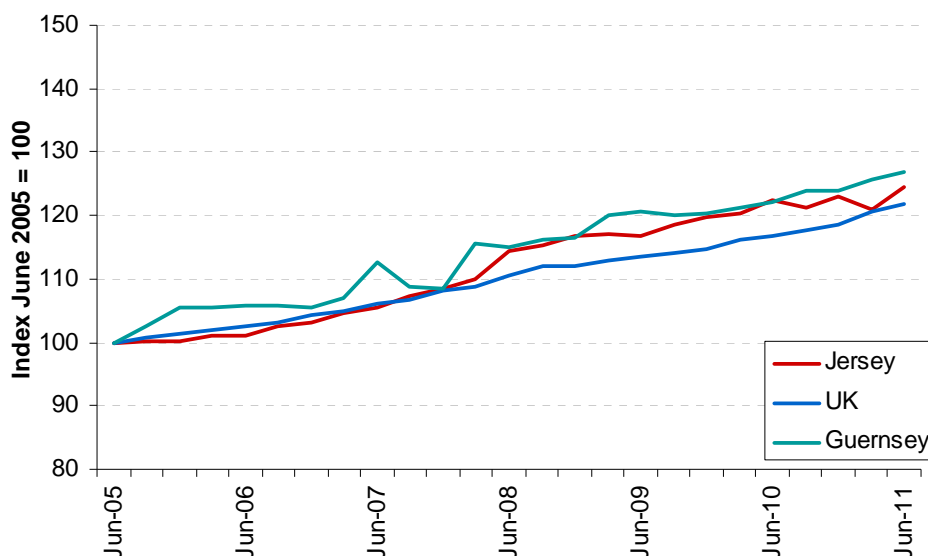
Table 10 - Average retail prices of matched other food in Jersey and Guernsey:
June 2011

Item	Mean price (in pence)		% difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
Other foods & drinks			
Bread: white loaf, sliced, 800g	165	152	9
Bread: wholemeal loaf, sliced, 800g	173	175	-1
Flour, self-raising, per 1.5kg	164	164	0
Sugar, granulated, per kg	103	88	17
Tea bags, per 250g	226	236	-4
Coffee, pure, instant, per 100g	302	282	7

Group 2: Catering (weight in Jersey RPI: 4.3 out of 100)

Despite differences in the rates of change of various food items described previously, the overall increase for the Catering group has been quite similar in all three jurisdictions (Figure 20). Since June 2005, catering prices have risen by 25% in Jersey, by 27% in Guernsey and by 22% in the UK. In the most recent twelve month period the price increases were lowest in Jersey at 2%, compared to 4% in both Guernsey and the UK.

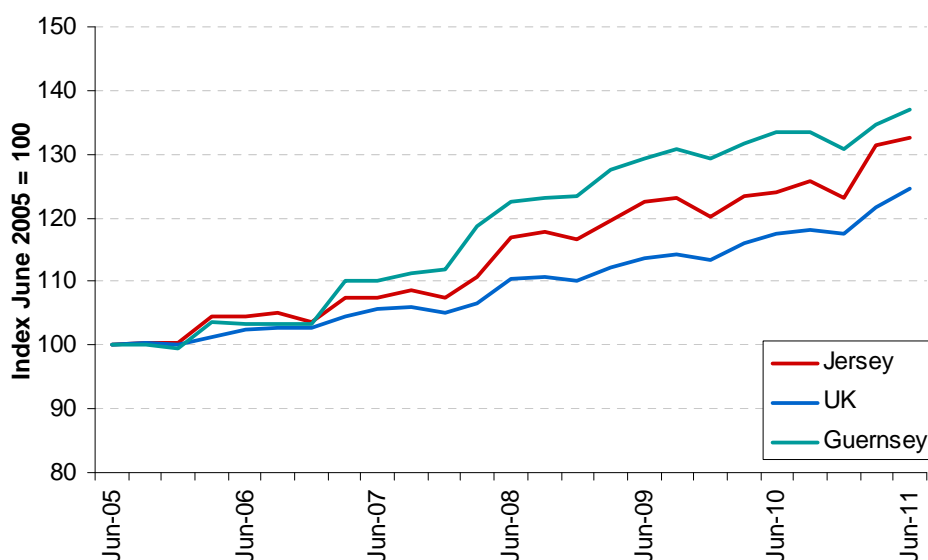
Figure 20 - Catering group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2011



Group 3: Alcoholic drinks (weight in Jersey RPI: 5.8 out of 100)

Over the last twelve months, the price of Alcoholic drinks increased in each jurisdiction; by 3% in Guernsey, by 6% in the UK, and by 7% in Jersey. Over the last six years, the average price of alcoholic drinks has increased more in Guernsey (37%) and Jersey (32%) than in the UK (25%).

Figure 21 - Alcoholic drinks group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2011



The level of taxes (impôts and excise rates) on alcoholic drinks in each jurisdiction has a significant impact on this group of the RPI. For example, the impact of increases in impôts is clearly visible in the alcoholic drinks component of the Jersey RPI in Figure 21; impôts increases levied in January of most years result in a step change of the RPI in the subsequent March.

Table 11 shows the impôts and duties levied on alcoholic drinks in the three jurisdictions in 2005 and in the last two years.

Table 11 - Impôts and Excise duties on alcohol in pence

Item	Jersey			UK			Guernsey		
	2005	2010	2011	2005	2010	2011	2005	2010	2011
Draught beer (4% ABV) / pint	22	28	30	29	39	42	22	34	35
Draught lager (5% ABV) / pint	27	35	37	37	49	53	22	34	35
Whisky / litre	796	937	995	782	952	1021	503	967	1001
Whisky / 25 ml nip	20	23	25	20	24	26	13	24	25

1. In the UK VAT is applied to these items.
2. In Jersey GST is applied to these items, currently at 5%.
3. ABV (alcohol by volume) is the alcoholic strength.

Table 12 shows that the mean retail prices of alcoholic drinks in Jersey in June 2011 were higher than those in the UK, by around 10% for a pint of beer or lager and by 15% for a nip of whisky.

Table 12 - Average retail prices of matched alcoholic drinks in Jersey and the UK:
June 2011

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	UK	
Alcoholic drinks			
Draught bitter, per pint	298	269	11
Draught lager, per pint	336	308	9
Whisky, per 25ml nip	259	226	15

As Table 13 shows, the average pre-tax prices of alcoholic drinks, i.e. before the application of duties and taxes (GST and VAT), were over a third higher in Jersey than in the UK.

Table 13: Average ***pre-tax*** prices of matched alcoholic drinks in Jersey and the UK:
June 2011

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	UK	
Alcoholic drinks			
Draught bitter, per pint	254	182	40
Draught lager, per pint	283	204	39
Whisky, per 25ml nip	222	162	37

The ***pre-tax*** prices of beer and lager were around 75p per pint higher in Jersey than in the UK in June 2011 and that for a nip of whisky was 60p higher in Jersey.

The difference in the ***pre-tax*** prices of beer and lager has increased since June 2010, when the pre-tax prices in Jersey were around 50p per pint higher than in the UK; the pre-tax price of a nip of whisky in June 2010 was similar to that in June 2011.

The average retail prices of beer and whisky in Jersey were slightly lower than in Guernsey in June 2011 (Table 14), whilst that for lager was slightly higher.

Table 14: Average retail prices of matched alcoholic drinks in Jersey and Guernsey:
June 2011

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
Alcoholic drinks			
Draught bitter, per pint	298	313	-5
Draught lager, per pint	336	317	6
Whisky, per 25ml nip	259	264	-2

The ***pre-tax*** prices of beer and whisky were lower in Jersey than in Guernsey in June 2011 (Table 15), whilst that for lager was similar in the two islands.

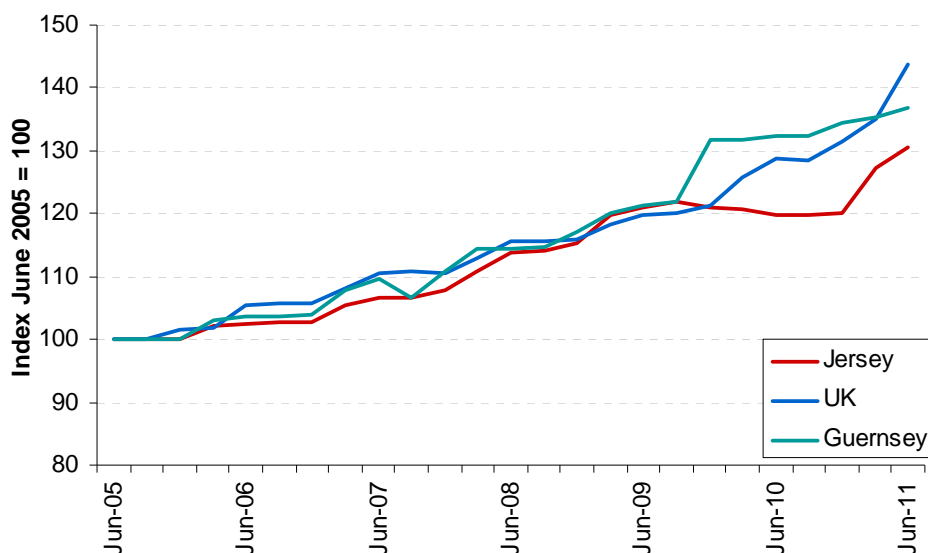
Table 15: Average ***pre-tax*** prices of matched alcoholic drinks in Jersey and Guernsey:
June 2011

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
Alcoholic drinks			
Draught bitter, per pint	254	278	-9
Draught lager, per pint	283	282	0
Whisky, per 25ml nip	222	239	-7

Group 4: Tobacco (weight in Jersey RPI: 1.6 out of 100)

The impact of increases in duties is also clearly visible in Figure 22 which shows the tobacco group index of the Jersey, Guernsey and UK RPIs. In the six years from June 2005, tobacco prices in the UK increased by 44% compared with increases of 37% in Guernsey and of 31% in Jersey.

Figure 22 - Tobacco group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK:
June 2005 to June 2011



In the past twelve months the price of tobacco products increased by 9% in Jersey, by 3% in Guernsey and by 12% in the UK.

Table 16 shows the impôts and duties levied on a packet of cigarettes in the three jurisdictions in 2005 and in the last two years.

Table 16 - Impôts and Excise duties on tobacco products in pence

Item	Jersey			UK			Guernsey		
	2005	2010	2011	2005	2010	2011	2005	2010	2011
20 Cigarettes	280	315	350	305	367	418	224	299	313

Note: In addition to impôts and excise duties, GST is applied in Jersey and VAT in the UK.

Overall, impôts and taxes accounted for more than two-thirds (68%) of the retail price of a packet of cigarettes in Jersey in June 2011 and for more than three-quarters (78%) of the retail price in the UK. Duty accounted for 59% of the retail price in Guernsey.

In June 2011 a packet of 20 cigarettes was, on average, about a sixth (16%) less expensive in Jersey than in the UK, corresponding to about £1 per packet (Table 17).

Table 17 - Average retail prices of matched tobacco products in Jersey and the UK:
June 2011

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	UK	
20 king size filter	555	658	-16

However, as Table 18 shows, the pre-tax price of cigarettes was about a third (38%) higher in Jersey than that in the UK in June 2011.

Table 18 - Average **pre-tax** prices of matched tobacco products in Jersey and the UK:
June 2011

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	UK	
20 king size filter	179	130	38

The pre-tax price of cigarettes was 49p per packet higher in Jersey than in the UK in June 2011¹³. A year previously, in June 2010, the pre-tax price was 60p higher in Jersey than in the UK

The average price of cigarettes in Jersey was 8% higher than in Guernsey in June 2011 (Table 19)¹⁴.

Table 19 - Average retail prices of matched tobacco products in Jersey and Guernsey:
June 2011

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
20 king size filter	569	526	8

However, the pre-tax price was lower in Jersey than in Guernsey (Table 20).

Table 20 -Average **pre-tax** prices of matched tobacco products in Jersey and Guernsey:
June 2011

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
20 king size filter	192	213	-10

¹³ The effect of the different consumption distributions of premium, mid-range, value for money (vfm) and sub-vfm brands in the two jurisdictions is to increase the mean retail and pre-tax prices for Jersey relative to the UK. If the same consumption distributions were seen in Jersey as in the UK, the mean prices shown for Jersey in Tables 17 and 18 would reduce by approximately 10p per pack, such that the mean retail price in Jersey in June 2011 would be about £1.10 lower in Jersey than in the UK and the pre-tax price would be about 30p greater in Jersey than in the UK.

¹⁴ A different set of brands was matched in comparing Jersey and Guernsey to that comparing Jersey and the UK.

Group 5: Housing (weight in Jersey RPI: 21.6 out of 100)

The Housing group has the largest group weight in the Jersey RPI, accounting for more than a fifth of the overall index. The group itself consists not only of house purchase costs (the interest paid on mortgages) but also rents, rates (Parish and all-Island), water rates, repairs and maintenance and DIY materials.

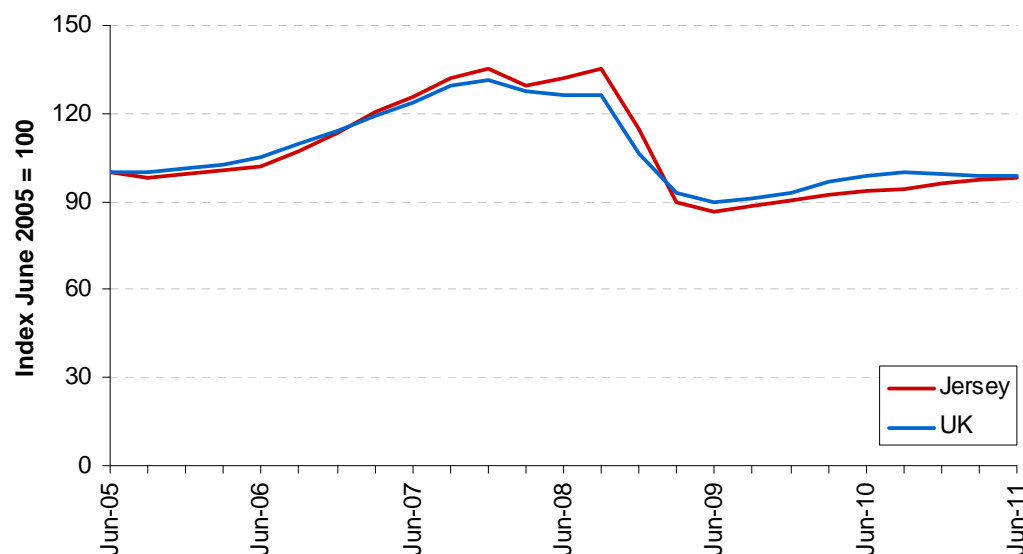
The overall increase in Housing costs (Figure 23) has been similar in Jersey and Guernsey over the past six years (up by 15% and 16%, respectively), and slightly greater in these jurisdictions than in the UK (up by 10% over the same period).

Figure 23 - Housing group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK:
June 2005 to June 2011



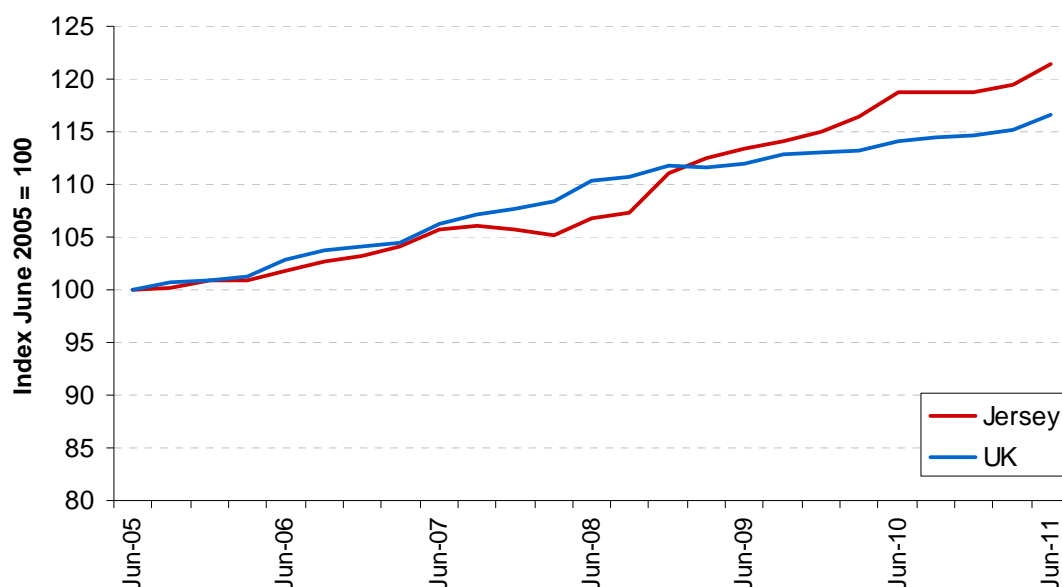
The fall in the Housing group index in late 2008 and early 2009 was driven by mortgage interest payments reflecting the series of cuts in the Bank of England base rate over that period, from 5.0% in September 2008 to 0.5% in March 2009. Over the six-year period from June 2005 to June 2011 house purchase costs decreased by 2% in both Jersey and the UK (Figure 24).

Figure 24 - House purchase section of RPI



Rental costs (public and private) have risen by about a fifth (21%) in Jersey over the past six years (see Figure 25), a slightly greater increase than that seen in the UK (17%). More recently, over the last twelve months, the increase in rental costs has been similar in Jersey and the UK, both recording average increases of 2%.

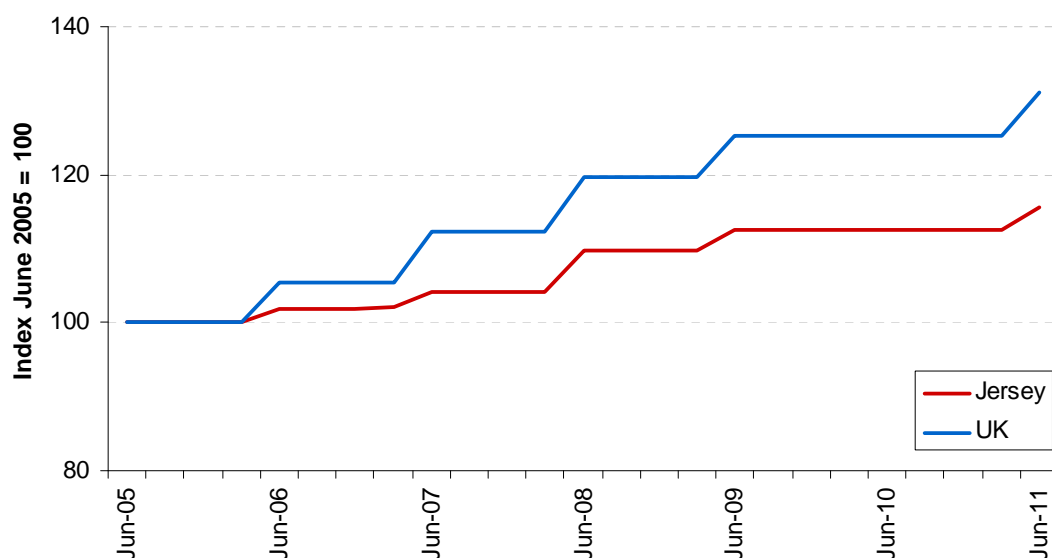
Figure 25 - Rent section of RPI



Overall, since June 2005, domestic rates (council taxes in the UK and Parish and all-Island rates in Jersey) have risen faster in the UK (18%) than in Jersey (4%). Changes in domestic rates typically occur in March in the UK and in September in Jersey; such timing differences emphasise the importance of using annual rather than quarterly comparisons.

Water rates increased by 3% in Jersey and by 5% in the UK over the twelve months to June 2011. Since June 2005, water rates have increased by a sixth (16%) in Jersey compared with an increase of nearly a third (31%) in the UK.

Figure 26 - Water rates section of RPI



Another element of the Housing group is DIY materials. Prices have risen by a quarter (24%) in Jersey since June 2005 and by more than a third (36%) in the UK. Over the year to June 2011 prices rose by 3% in Jersey and by 8% in the UK.

Over the past six years repairs and maintenance costs have increased by similar amounts in both jurisdictions (up 23% in Jersey and 22% in the UK). More recently, between June 2010 and June 2011, prices rose by 4% in Jersey and by 2% in the UK.

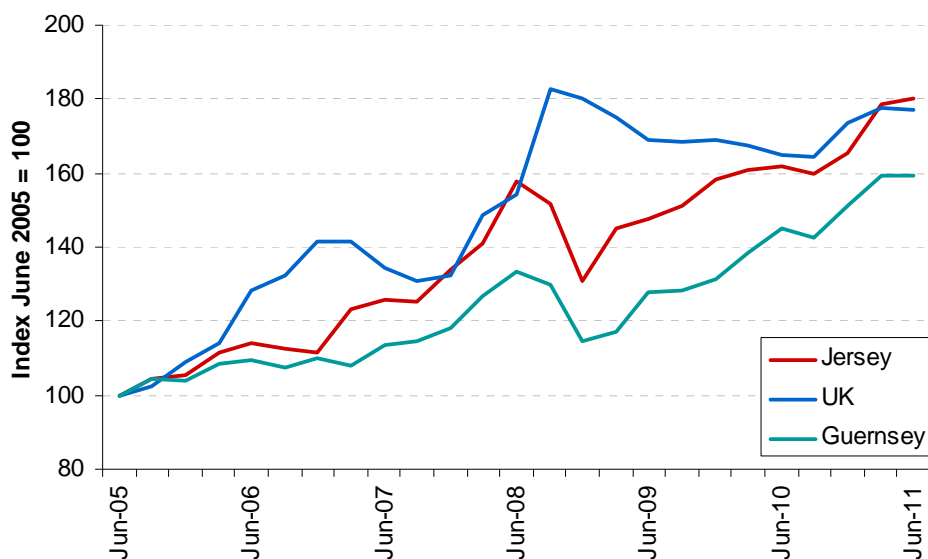
Group 6: Fuel and light (weight in Jersey RPI: 3.0 out of 100)

The Fuel and light group covers fuels used at home i.e. electricity, oil, gas and coal¹⁵. Over the six years to June 2011, domestic energy prices have risen by around four-fifths in both Jersey (80%) and the UK (77%); over the same period Guernsey recorded an increase of 59%.

In the Jersey RPI, heating oil accounts for a third (33%) of the Fuel and light group and gas for only 7%; in contrast, in the UK gas accounts for 43% of the group and oil for only 7%. Electricity costs account for almost three-fifths (57%) of the group in Jersey and for almost half (48%) in the UK. These differences in proportions mean that the Jersey RPI is particularly more susceptible to short term changes in the price of oil. Fuel proportions in the Guernsey RPI are similar to those for Jersey.

In the twelve months to June 2011, domestic energy prices rose by 11% in Jersey, by 10% in Guernsey and by 8% in the UK. Jersey recorded a smaller increase in electricity prices than the UK (2% in Jersey compared to 4% in the UK); a similar increase in domestic oil prices (27% and 30% in Jersey and the UK, respectively); and a greater increase in gas prices (22% in Jersey compared with 6% in the UK).

Figure 27 - Fuel and light group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2011

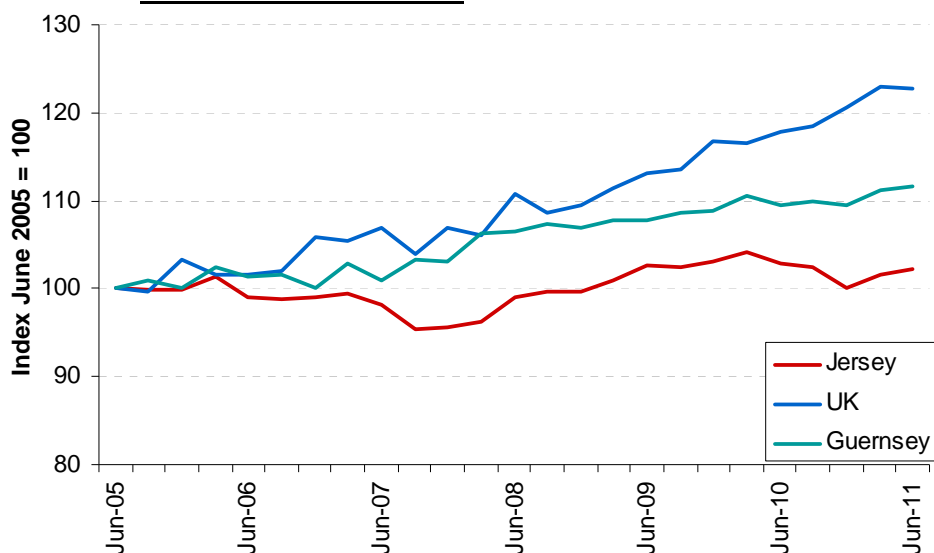


¹⁵ Motor fuels are included within the Motoring group.

Group 7: Household goods (weight in Jersey RPI: 5.9 out of 100)

The Household goods group is quite wide-ranging, covering furniture, soft furnishings (e.g. duvets, carpets), electrical appliances, kitchen equipment, everyday household items (e.g. washing-up liquid, pens) and pet food. Prices in this group, overall, have risen only marginally in Jersey since June 2005, up by 2% over the six-year period (see Figure 28) but increasing by 23% and 12% in the UK and Guernsey, respectively. Over the year to June 2011, Jersey prices were almost flat (falling by less than 1%) whereas both the UK and Guernsey recorded increases, of 4% and 2%, respectively.

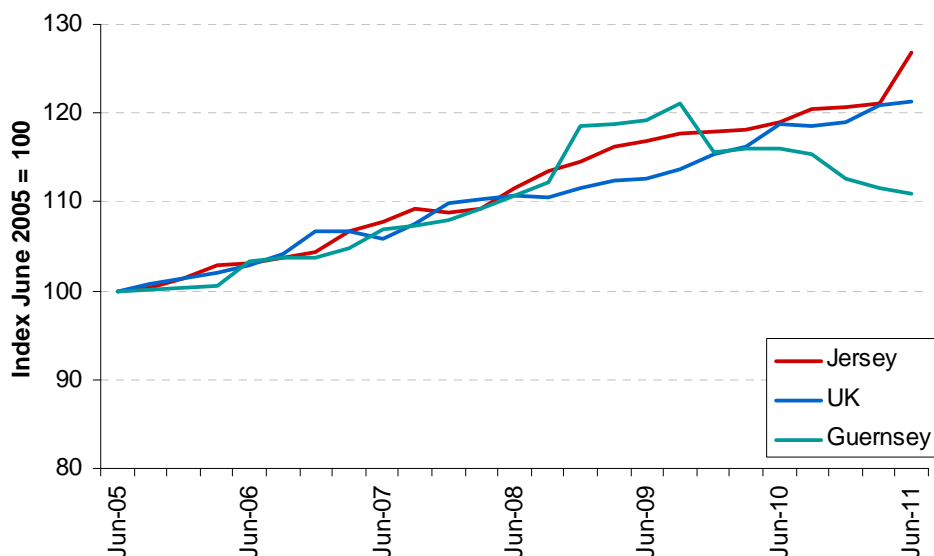
Figure 28 - Household goods group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2011



Group 8: Household services (weight in Jersey RPI 9.0 out of 100)

The Household services group includes postage, telephone charges, domestic services (such as dry-cleaning and child-minding) and fees and subscriptions.

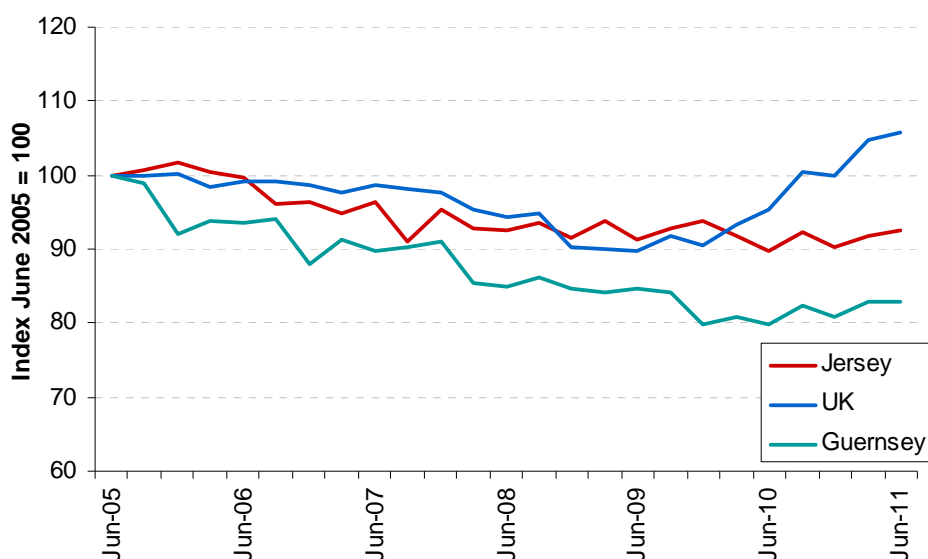
Figure 29 - Household services group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2011



Overall prices in this group have increased by more in Jersey (27%) than in the UK (21%) over the last six years; Guernsey has seen a smaller overall increase (11%). The latest annual increase in Jersey recorded by this group, of 7%, was particularly driven by the increase in postage charges in May 2011 and of school fees in September 2010.

Group 9: Clothing and footwear (weight in Jersey RPI: 4.5 out of 100)

Figure 30 - Clothing and footwear group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2011



The average price of clothes and footwear, overall, has followed a general downward trend in both Jersey and Guernsey during the past six years, with prices decreasing by 8% in Jersey and by 17% in Guernsey over the period. In the UK, however, the downward trend in prices in this group ceased in 2009 and prices have subsequently increased.

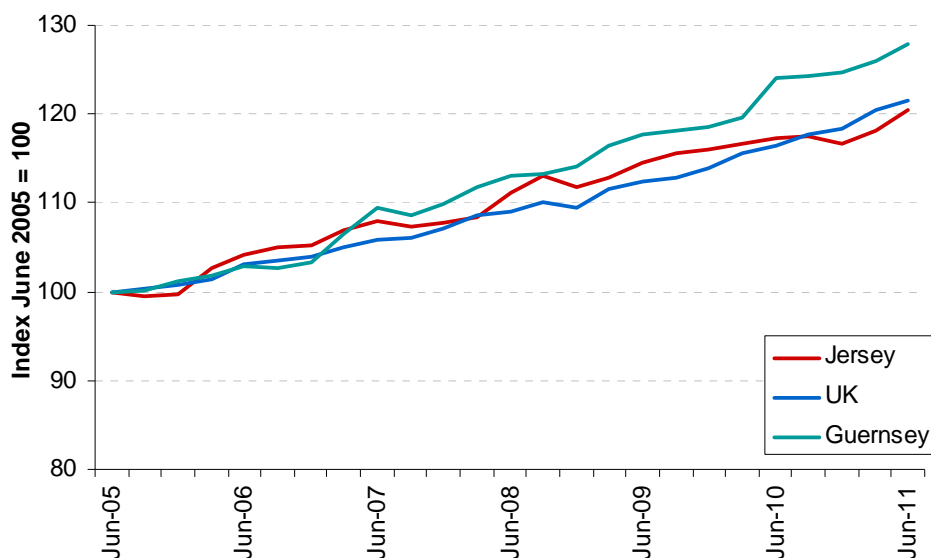
During the most recent twelve month period, average prices increased in all three jurisdictions, in Jersey and Guernsey by 3% and 4%, respectively, and by 11% in the UK.

Group 10: Personal goods & services (weight in Jersey RPI: 6.5 out of 100)

The Personal goods and services group comprises products such as chemist goods (ranging from painkillers to shampoo and nappies), bags, jewellery and watches, and services such as hairdressing, medical consultations and eye tests.

Overall, prices for these items in Jersey have risen by about a fifth (20%) over the past six years (see Figure 31); a similar increase has been seen in the UK (21%) whilst Guernsey saw a slightly greater rise of 28%.

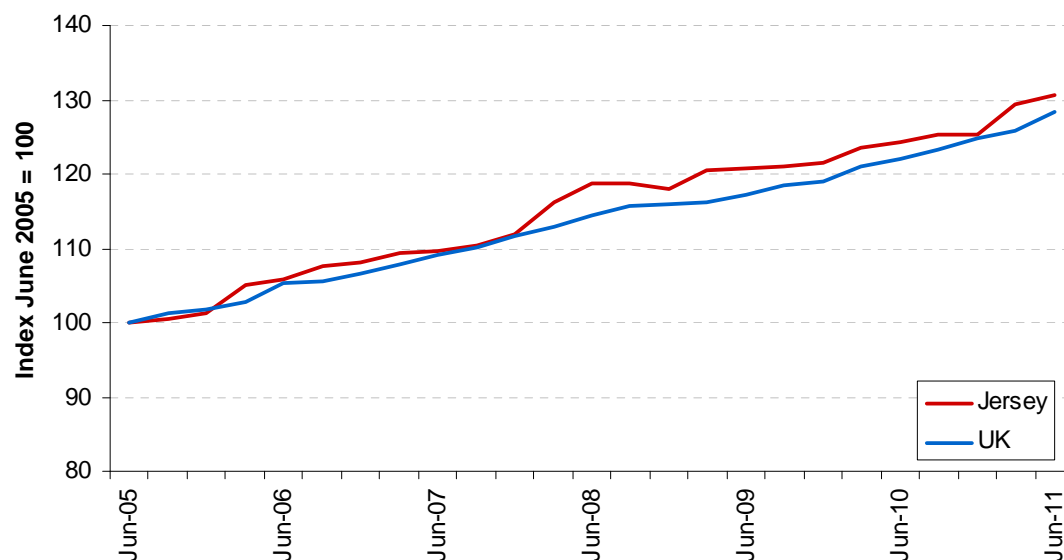
Figure 31 - Personal goods & services group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and UK
June 2005 to June 2011



In the twelve months to June 2011 all three jurisdictions saw similar increases: Jersey and Guernsey saw prices rise by 3% whilst the UK saw an increase of 4%.

Personal services (Figure 32) have seen similar overall price increases in Jersey (31%) and the UK (28%) since 2005. In the twelve months to June 2011 costs rose by 5% both locally and in the UK.

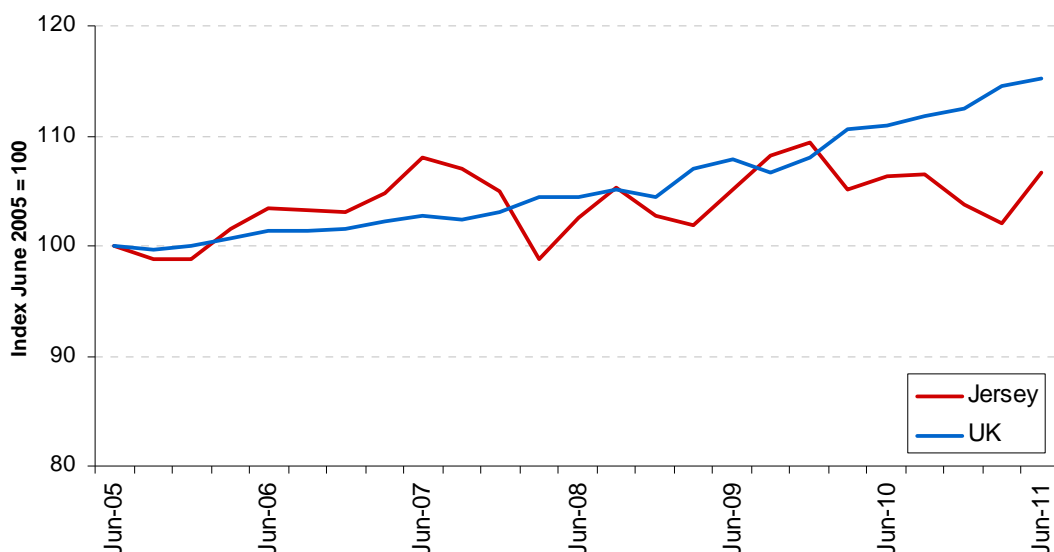
Figure 32 - Personal services section of the RPI



The UK has seen an increase of 15% in the average price of chemist goods over the six years from June 2005 to June 2011 whereas Jersey prices have increased by 7% over the same period (Figure 33).

Within the last year, the average price for chemist goods in Jersey has been almost unchanged (down by less than 1%) compared with a rise of 4% in the UK.

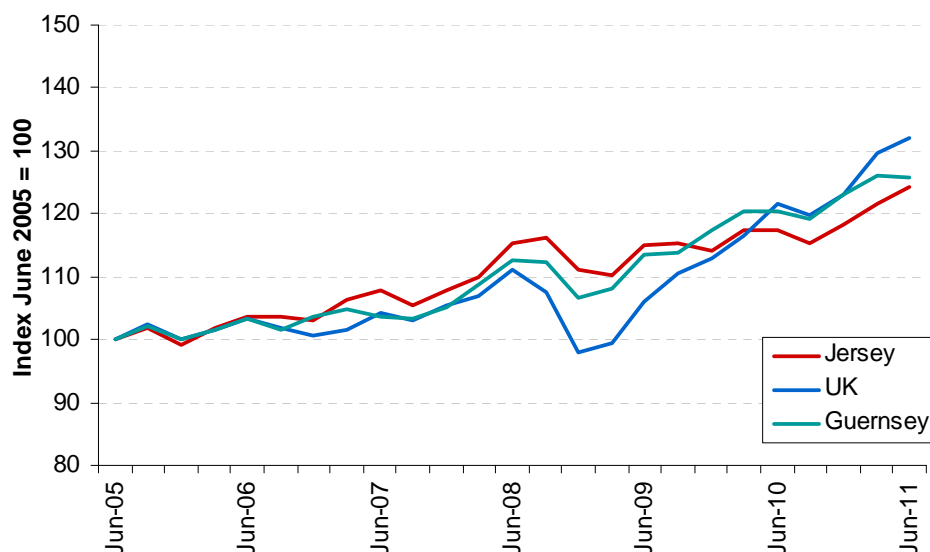
Figure 33 - Chemist goods section of the RPI



Group 11: Motoring (weight in Jersey RPI: 11.1 out of 100)

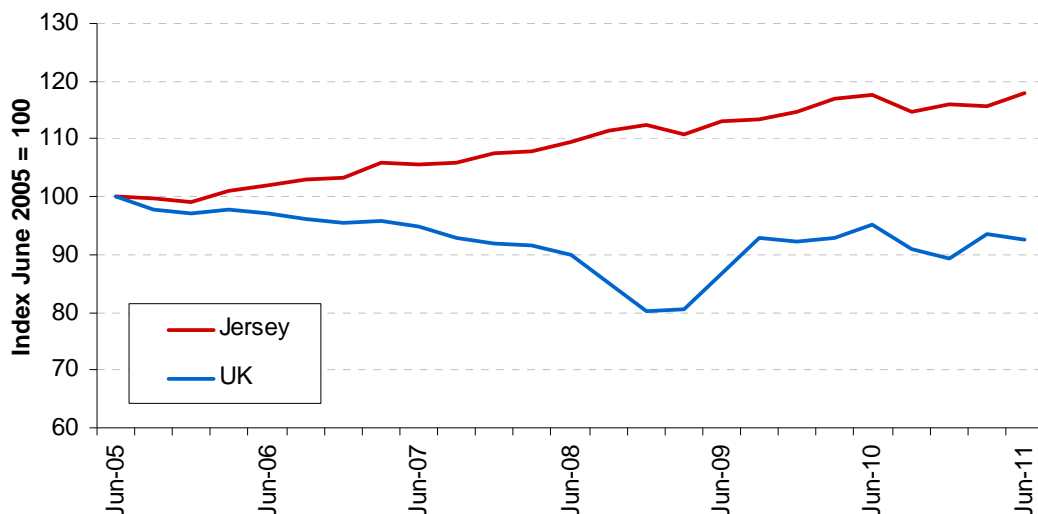
The Motoring group has the second largest group weight in the Jersey RPI and therefore can have a major influence on the movement of the index. Between 2005 and 2011, Motoring costs in Jersey and Guernsey increased by about a quarter (24% and 26%, respectively). The UK has seen a slightly greater increase (32%) over the same period.

**Figure 34: Motoring group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2011**



The largest weight within the Motoring group is for the cost of purchasing vehicles. Since 2005 the cost of purchasing motor vehicles has fallen by 7% in the UK but has risen by 18% in Jersey (see Figure 35). More recently, between June 2010 and June 2011, the cost of purchasing vehicles in the UK fell by 3% whilst Jersey prices remained essentially unchanged.

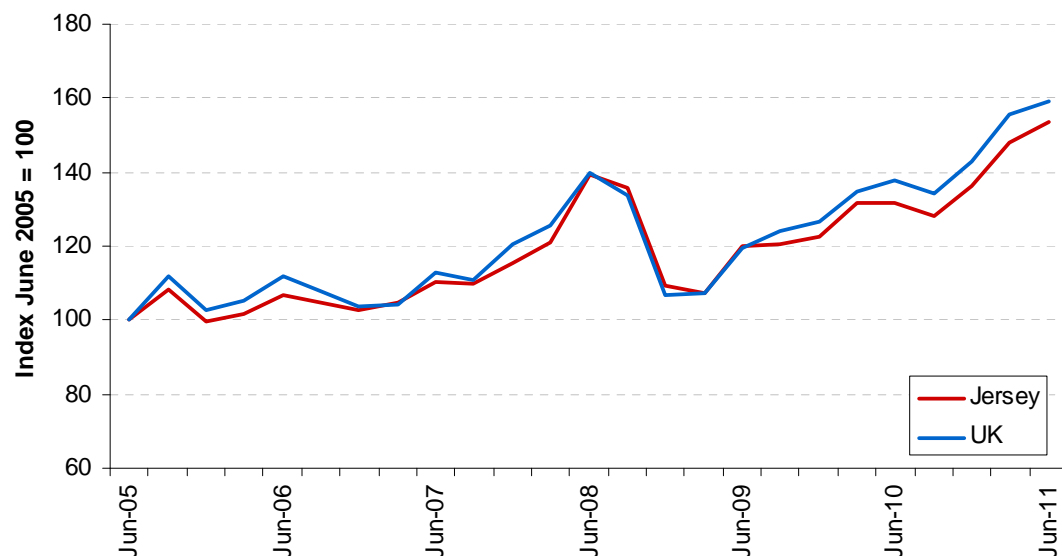
Figure 35 - Motor vehicles section of the RPI



It is important to note that there are methodological differences between Jersey and the UK in terms of how the costs of purchasing vehicles are calculated for use in the respective RPIs. The most significant difference between the two methodologies is that in Jersey a range of price quotes are collected from various vendors on a quarterly basis, including new and used cars. In the UK RPI price quotes are only obtained for used vehicles; prices for new cars are then calculated using the used vehicle quotes together with weights for new cars that reflect the manufactures' market share.

Another major element of Motoring costs is motor fuel (constituting the largest component of the petrol and oil section of the RPI). Prices increased by similar amounts in both jurisdictions between 2005 and 2011, by 54% in Jersey and by 59% in the UK.

Figure 36: Petrol and oil section of the RPI



Most recently, in the twelve months to June 2011, motor fuel prices increased by 17% in Jersey and by 15% in the UK.

This year, Jersey and the UK increased duties on petrol and diesel by 2p/litre whilst Guernsey increased duties by 4p/litre (see Table 21).

Table 21 - Taxes levied on motor fuels (*pence per litre*)

Fuel	ULSP / premium unleaded			ULSD / diesel		
	2005	2010	2011	2005	2010	2011
Jersey impôts	37	41	43	37	41	43
Jersey impôts + GST	37	44	49	37	44	49
UK duty	47	56	58	47	56	58
UK duty + VAT	60	74	81	60	74	81
Guernsey duty	7	37	41	0	37	41

ULSP = Ultra low sulphur petrol; ULSD = Ultra low sulphur diesel.

In June 2011 the retail prices of premium unleaded petrol and diesel were around 10% lower in Jersey than in the UK, corresponding to being around 15p per litre lower in Jersey (Table 22).

Table 22: Average retail prices of motor fuels in Jersey and the UK: June 2011

Fuel	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	UK	
ULSP/premium unleaded	122	136	-10
ULSD/diesel	125	140	-11

However, the average *pre-tax* prices of premium unleaded petrol and diesel were about a third higher in Jersey than in the UK (see Table 23), corresponding to being about 18p and 17p per litre higher in Jersey.

Table 23: Average *pre-tax* prices of motor fuels in Jersey and the UK: June 2011

Fuel	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	UK	
ULSP/premium unleaded	73	55	33
ULSD/diesel	76	59	29

A year earlier, in June 2010, the average *pre-tax* prices of premium unleaded petrol and diesel were 17p per litre higher in Jersey than in the UK.

As Table 24 shows, the average retail price of motor fuels was higher in Jersey than in Guernsey in June 2011, by around 10p per litre.

Table 24: Average retail prices of motor fuels in Jersey and Guernsey: June 2011

Fuel	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
ULSP/premium unleaded	122	112	9
ULSD/diesel	125	116	8

However, as shown in Table 25, the average pre-tax prices of motor fuels were similar in the two islands in June 2011.

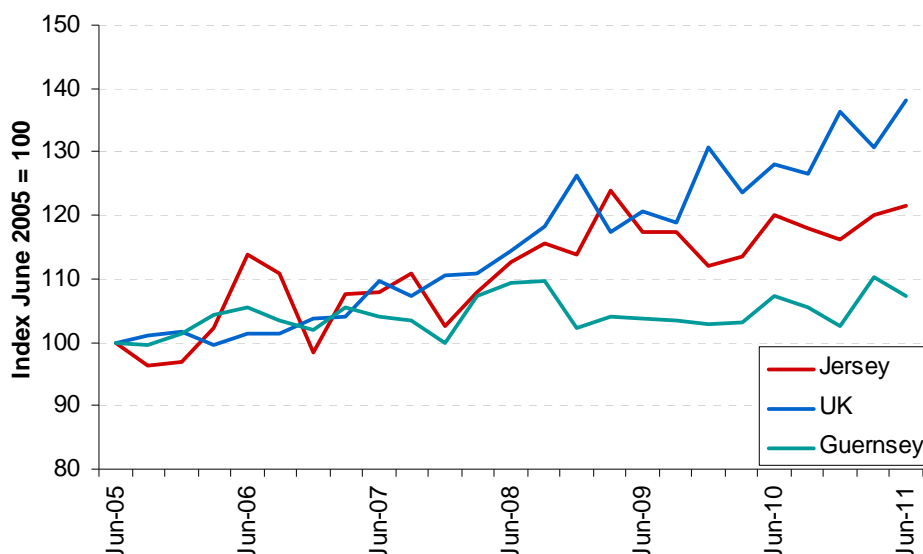
Table 25: Average **pre-tax** prices of motor fuels in Jersey and Guernsey: June 2011

Fuel	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
ULSP/premium unleaded	73	71	3
ULSD/diesel	76	75	1

Group 12: Fares & other travel costs (weight in Jersey RPI: 2.7 out of 100)

The majority of this group is made up of travel fares (i.e. bus, ferry, taxi and air).

Figure 37 - Fares and travel group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2011



Over the last six years, the overall Fares and other travel group index has increased by 22% in Jersey, by 38% in the UK and by 7% in Guernsey (Figure 37).

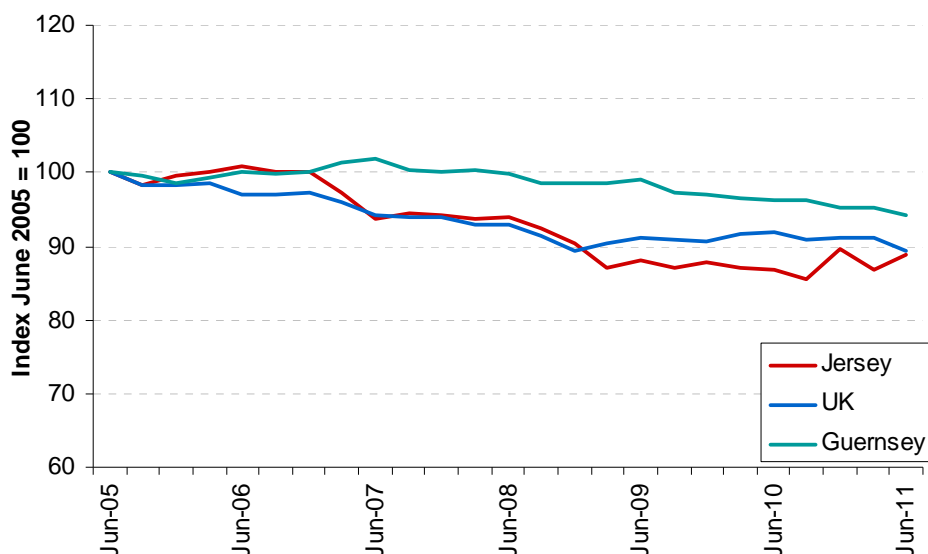
Between June 2010 and June 2011, prices increased (overall and on average) by 1% in Jersey and by 8% in the UK whilst Guernsey saw essentially no change.

Group 13: Leisure goods (weight in Jersey RPI: 5.2 out of 100)

Leisure goods cover a wide range of items which people buy for leisure-time activities such as audio-visual and photography equipment, CDs, toys, sports equipment, newspapers and books.

Figure 38 shows that both Jersey and UK prices have fallen by 11% in the six years to June 2011, compared with a decrease of 6% in Guernsey.

Figure 38 - Leisure goods group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2011



As a result of the broad nature of this group, the price movements in individual sections can differ greatly.

For example, the average cost of audio-visual equipment has fallen by about a half in both Jersey and the UK, down by 48% and 52% respectively, between June 2005 and June 2011. This reflects the tendency for the cost of established products to fall as technology advances.

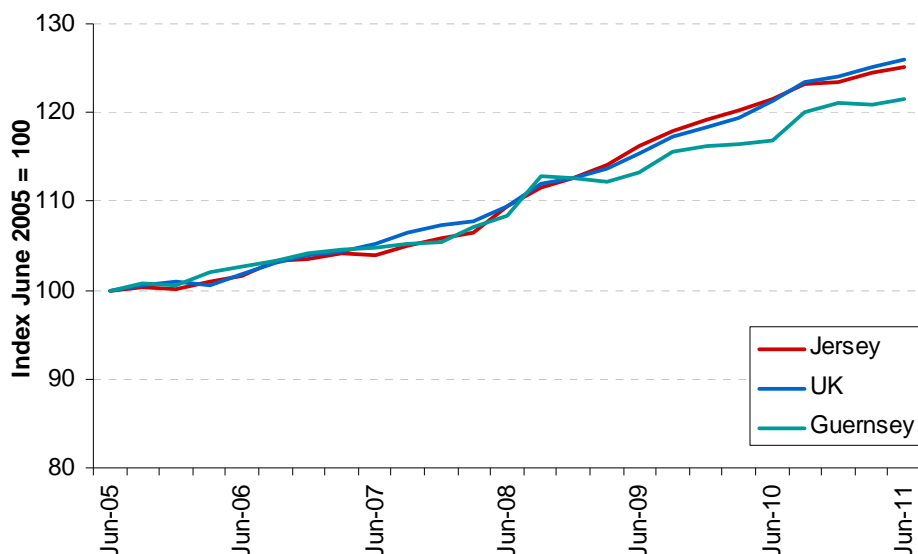
In contrast, over the past six years the cost of books, papers and magazines has risen in both Jersey (5%) and the UK (28%).

Within this group, over the last six years the average prices of toys, photographic and sporting goods in Jersey and the UK have decreased (by 18% and 13% respectively). In the most recent twelve months, prices fell by 3% in the UK whilst Jersey experienced little change (up by 1%).

Gardening products have seen similar overall prices increases in Jersey (12%) and the UK (15%) over the last six years. In the latest twelve months the average price of gardening products increased by 9% in Jersey and by 4% in the UK.

Group 14: Leisure services (weight in Jersey RPI: 8.4 out of 100)¹⁶

Figure 39 - Leisure services group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2011



The RPI Leisure services group covers items such as TV licences, cinemas, sport and fitness club membership, evening classes and off-Island holidays.

Prices have risen by a quarter in both Jersey (25%) and the UK (26%) over the last six years and by a fifth (22%) in Guernsey (Figure 39).

In the last twelve months, overall price movements have also been fairly similar across the jurisdictions, increasing by 4% in both Guernsey and the UK and by 3% in Jersey.

¹⁶ Following the latest review of the RPI, school fees were moved from the Leisure services group and are now included in Household services - see Statistics Unit report Retail Prices Index: Review of the basket of goods and services 2007.

Average retail prices of matched items in Jersey and the UK
June 2005 – June 2011

Table A1 - Meat and fish¹⁷

Item	Mean prices (in pence)								
	2005			2010			2011		
	Jsy	UK	% diff	Jsy	UK	% diff	Jsy	UK	% diff
Beef: fresh per kg									
Best beef mince	522	428	22	677	612	11	599	606	-1
Topside	681	670	2	924	886	4	961	940	2
Rump Steak	1077	902	19	1343	1190	13	1269	1312	-3
Lamb: fresh per kg									
Loin (with bone)	1213	1033	17	1712	1310	31	1588	1491	7
Pork: fresh per kg									
Loin (with bone)	624	500	25	746	589	27	854	623	37
Chicken: roasting, oven-ready, per kg									
Fresh or chilled	272	231	18	327	286	14	375	312	20
Other Meat									
Gammon, per kg	669	582	15	602	671	-10	806	703	15
Bacon, back, per kg	837	706	19	977	861	13	968	903	7
Ham (not shoulder) 100-125g	104	115	-9	223	144	55	263	156	69
Pork sausages, per kg	490	343	43	580	411	41	493	424	16
Fresh fish: per kg									
White fish fillets	1012	874	16	1293	1090	19	1339	1180	13
Salmon fillets	998	796	25	1081	1372	-21	1454	1555	-6

¹⁷ Percentage differences between jurisdictions, shown in tables and annexes, are calculated from un-rounded numbers and are then rounded to the nearest integer. Note that where the percentage difference is a positive value, the Jersey average price is greater than that of the other jurisdiction.

Table A2 - Fruit and vegetables

Item	Mean prices (in pence)								
	2005			2010			2011		
	Jsy	UK	Jsy	Jsy	UK	% diff	Jsy	UK	% diff
Fresh vegetables									
Potatoes: old whites, loose, per kg	62	44	41	90	66	37	98	67	46
Potatoes: new, loose, per kg	87	92	-5	179	198	-9	226	199	14
Tomatoes, per kg	155	147	5	208	196	6	238	192	24
Cauliflower, each	89	74	20	113	85	32	123	123	0
Carrots, per kg	89	73	22	127	78	63	116	75	55
Onions, per kg	71	71	1	127	77	65	119	88	35
Mushrooms, per kg	397	257	54	408	300	36	436	302	44
Cucumber, each	75	57	31	97	81	20	114	80	43
Lettuce: iceberg, each	83	62	34	113	88	29	108	97	11
Fresh fruit									
Apples: cooking, per kg	138	145	-5	175	151	16	183	153	20
Apples: dessert, per kg	137	120	14	202	165	23	208	176	18
Pears: dessert, per kg	153	132	16	227	195	16	221	184	20
Oranges: all sizes, each	29	22	31	51	36	42	50	34	47
Bananas, per kg	136	96	42	156	109	43	139	91	53
Grapes, per kg	500	398	26	512	396	29	636	432	47
Avocado, each	65	66	-2	97	83	17	104	88	18

Table A3 - Dairy produce, other foods and soft drinks

Item	Mean prices (in pence)								
	2005			2010			2011		
	Jsy	UK	% diff	Jsy	UK	% diff	Jsy	UK	% diff
Dairy produce									
Butter, home produced, per 250g	109	76	43	117	114	3	128	135	-5
Butter, imported, per 250g	103	92	11	146	144	1	179	160	12
Cheddar cheese, per kg	569	541	5	691	773	-11	884	759	16
Eggs, size 4, per dozen	162	153	6	283	284	0	290	296	-2
Milk, pasteurised, per pint	55	35	56	59	44	33	64	46	39
Other foods & soft drinks									
Bread: white loaf, sliced, 800g	109	69	58	143	119	20	165	122	35
Bread: wholemeal loaf, sliced, 800g	120	82	47	172	120	43	173	125	38
Flour, self-raising, per 1.5kg	87	65	33	140	92	52	164	133	23
Sugar, granulated, per kg	84	74	14	96	97	-1	103	103	0
Tea bags, per 250g	181	121	50	226	200	13	226	198	14
Coffee, pure, instant, per 100g	200	182	10	271	217	25	302	256	18

Table A4 - Alcohol and tobacco

Item	Mean prices (in pence)								
	2005			2010			2011		
	Jsy	UK	% diff	Jsy	UK	% diff	Jsy	UK	% diff
Alcoholic drinks mean retail prices									
Draught bitter, per pint	204	212	-4	268	258	4	298	269	11
Draught lager, per pint	242	242	0	301	295	2	336	308	9
Whisky, per 25ml nip	184	174	6	244	215	14	259	226	15
Alcoholic drinks <u>pre-tax</u> prices									
Draught bitter, per pint	182	151	21	232	181	28	254	182	40
Draught lager, per pint	215	169	27	257	202	27	283	204	39
Whisky, per 25ml nip	164	128	28	214	159	34	222	162	37
Cigarettes mean retail prices									
20 King size filter	458	457	0	523	588	-11	555	658	-16
Cigarettes <u>pre-tax</u> prices	178	84	112	193	133	45	179	130	38

Table A5 - Petrol and diesel

Item	Mean prices (in pence)								
	2005			2010			2011		
	Jsy	UK	% diff	Jsy	UK	% diff	Jsy	UK	% diff
Petrol mean retail prices									
ULSP unleaded petrol, per litre	83	85	-3	105	118	-11	122	136	-10
ULSD diesel, per litre	87	89	-2	107	120	-11	125	140	-11
Petrol mean <u>pre-tax</u> prices									
ULSP unleaded petrol, per litre	46	25	84	61	44	39	73	55	33
ULSD diesel, per litre	50	29	74	63	46	38	76	59	29

Average retail prices of matched items in Jersey and Guernsey June 2010 – June 2011

Table B1 - Meat and fish

Item	Mean prices (in pence) 2010			Mean prices (in pence) 2011		
	Jsy	Gsy	% diff	Jsy	Gsy	% diff
Beef: fresh per Kg						
Best beef mince	677	622	9	599	664	-10
Topside	924	1069	-14	961	1039	-8
Rump Steak	1343	1431	-6	1269	1534	-17
Lamb: fresh per Kg						
Loin (with bone)	1712	1420	21	1588	1609	-1
Pork: fresh per Kg						
Loin (with bone)	746	n/a	n/a	854	745	15
Chicken: roasting, oven-ready, per Kg						
Fresh or chilled	327	285	15	375	337	11
Other Meat						
Gammon, per kg	602	657	-8	806	670	20
Bacon, back, per kg	977	931	5	968	988	-2
Ham (not shoulder) 100 – 125g	223	212	5	263	241	9
Pork sausages, per kg	580	611	-5	493	551	-11
Fresh fish: per Kg						
White fish fillets	1293	1178	10	1339	1308	2
Salmon fillets	1081	1162	-7	1454	1648	-12

Table B2 - Fruit and vegetables

Item	Mean prices (in pence) 2010			Mean prices (in pence) 2011		
	Jsy	Gsy	% diff	Jsy	Gsy	% diff
Fresh vegetables						
Potatoes: old whites, loose, per kg	90	108	-16	98	126	-22
Potatoes: new, loose, per kg	179	206	-13	226	397	-43
Tomatoes, per kg	208	209	0	238	179	33
Cauliflower, each	113	119	-6	123	137	-10
Carrots, per kg	127	135	-6	116	116	0
Onions, per kg	127	145	-13	119	114	4
Mushrooms, per kg	408	408	0	436	378	15
Lettuce: iceberg, each	113	121	-7	108	94	15
Fresh fruit						
Apples: dessert, per kg	202	197	3	208	205	1
Pears: dessert, per kg	227	214	6	221	222	0
Oranges: all sizes, each	51	55	-7	50	42	19
Bananas, per kg	156	143	10	139	111	25
Grapes, per kg	512	381	35	636	558	14

Table B3 - Dairy produce, other foods and soft drinks

Item	Mean prices (in pence) 2010			Mean prices (in pence) 2011		
	Jsy	Gsy	% diff	Jsy	Gsy	% diff
Dairy produce						
Butter, home produced, per 250g	117	110	6	128	134	-4
Butter, imported, per 250g	146	148	-1	179	179	0
Cheddar cheese, per kg	691	630	10	884	717	23
Eggs, size 4, per dozen	283	282	0	290	292	-1
Milk, pasteurised, per pint	59	56	5	64	48	33
Other foods & soft drinks						
Bread: white loaf, sliced, 800g	143	145	-1	165	152	9
Bread: wholemeal loaf, sliced, 800g	172	186	-7	173	175	-1
Flour, self-raising, per 1.5kg	140	160	-13	164	164	0
Sugar, granulated, per kg	96	85	12	103	88	17
Tea bags, per 250g	226	234	-4	226	236	-4
Coffee, pure, instant, per 100g	271	270	0	302	282	7

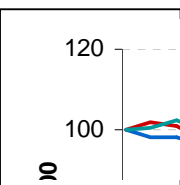


Table B4 - Alcohol and tobacco

Item	Mean prices (in pence) 2010			Mean prices (in pence) 2011		
	Jsy	Gsy	% diff	Jsy	Gsy	% diff
Alcoholic drinks mean retail prices						
Draught bitter, per pint	268	293	-9	298	313	-5
Draught lager, per pint	301	301	0	336	317	6
Whisky, per 25ml nip	244	251	-3	259	264	-2
Alcoholic drinks <u>pre-tax</u> prices						
Draught bitter, per pint	232	260	-11	254	278	-9
Draught lager, per pint	257	267	-4	283	282	0
Whisky, per 25ml nip	214	227	-6	222	239	-7
Cigarettes mean retail prices						
20 King size filter	540	517	5	569	526	8
Cigarettes <u>pre-tax</u> prices						
20 King size filter	210	218	-4	192	213	-10

Table B5 - Petrol and diesel

Item	Mean prices (in pence) 2010			Mean prices (in pence) 2011		
	Jsy	Gsy	% diff	Jsy	Gsy	% diff
ULSP unleaded petrol, per litre	105	100	5	122	112	9
ULSD diesel, per litre	107	101	6	125	116	8
Petrol mean <u>pre-tax</u> prices						
ULSP unleaded petrol, per litre	61	63	-4	73	71	3
ULSD diesel, per litre	63	64	-2	76	75	1

Statistics Unit
31st August 2011