

# Jersey Retail Prices Index

## September 2011

Statistics Unit: [www.gov.je/statistics](http://www.gov.je/statistics)



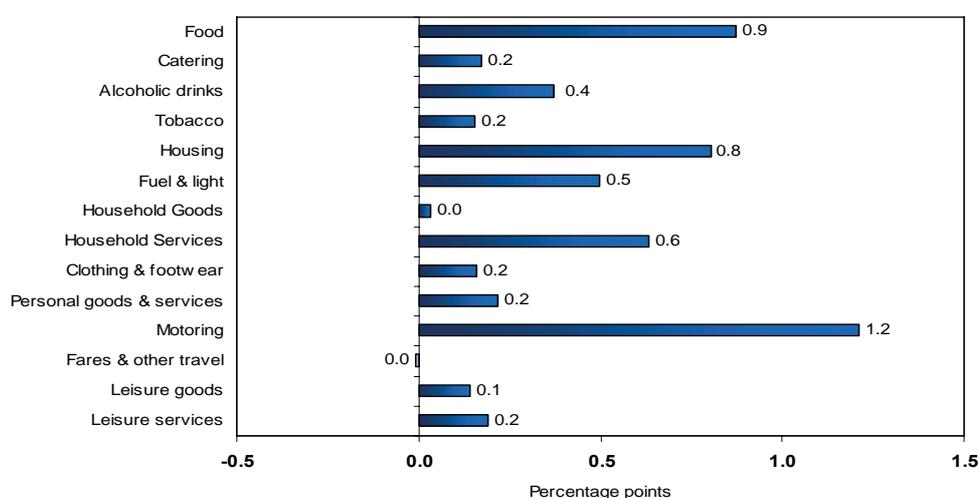
### Summary

- During the twelve months to September 2011 the All Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) for Jersey **increased by 5.4%** to stand at 150.3 (June 2000 = 100).
- The change in the RPI during the twelve months to June 2011 was 4.5%, implying that the **annual rate of inflation rose by 0.9 percentage points** (pp) in the latest quarter.
- The increased cost of **Motoring** and of **Food**, up by 11% and 8% respectively on an annual basis, were key contributors to the latest annual rate of inflation.
- The increase in the rate of the **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**<sup>1</sup> in June 2011 accounted for 1.3 pp of the latest annual rate of inflation.
- **RPI(X)**<sup>2</sup> increased by 5.5% over the twelve months to September 2011, a rate of increase 1.1 pp higher than in the previous quarter.
- **RPI Pensioners** and **RPI Low Income** increased by 5.4% and 5.3%, respectively, over the twelve months to September 2011; both rates of increase were 0.9 pp higher than in the previous quarter.
- **Underlying inflation**<sup>3</sup> as measured by **RPI(Y)** increased by 3.9% over the twelve months to September 2011, a rate of increase 0.9 pp higher than in the previous quarter.
- **All measures of inflation recorded their greatest rates of increase for three years.**

### Annual change

Figure 1 shows the contribution by each group of the all items RPI to the overall annual increase of 5.4%.

**Figure 1 - Contribution of each group to annual change in the RPI**



*Individual contributions do not sum to the total change due to rounding*

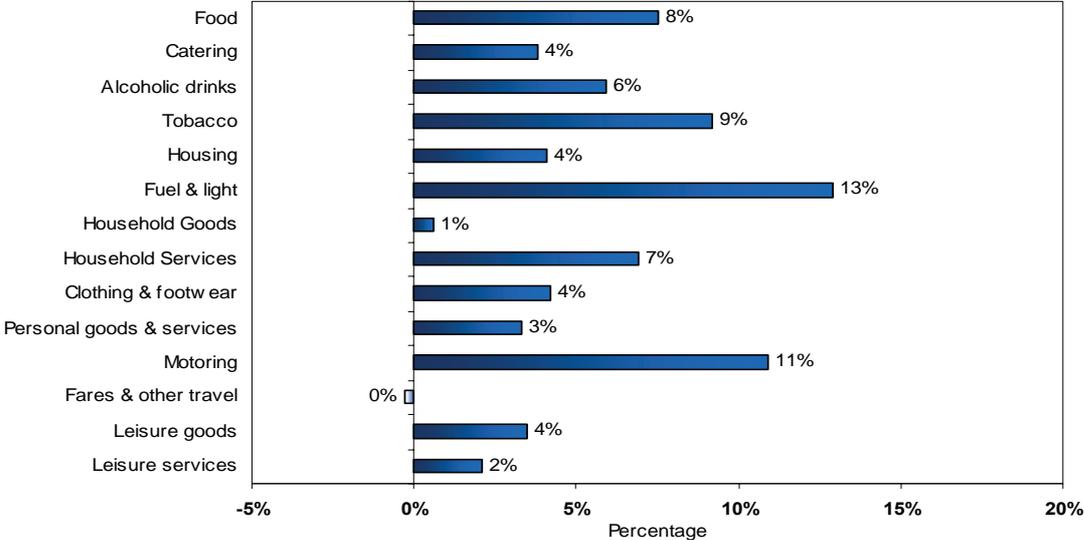
<sup>1</sup> The rate of GST in Jersey increased from 3% to 5% on 1 June 2011.

<sup>2</sup> RPI(X): the RPI excluding mortgage interest payments.

<sup>3</sup> RPI(Y): the RPI excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (e.g. GST and impôts).

As Figures 1 and 2 show, overall price increases were seen for almost all groups, the exception being **Fares & other travel** which recorded a marginal decrease in prices, on average, on an annual basis.

**Figure 2 - Annual percentage changes for each group, September 2011**



On an **annual** basis, the **increase in the rate of GST** in June 2011, from 3% to 5%, contributed approximately 1.3 percentage points (pp) to the annual change of the RPI, across the groups shown in Figures 1 and 2.

At group level, the largest upward contributors to the RPI were

- **Motoring:** costs rose by 11%, on average, over the twelve months to September 2011, contributing 1.2 pp to the overall annual change. Increases were seen for petrol and diesel, up by 21p per litre, and also for the cost of car insurance.
- **Food:** prices rose by almost 8%, on average, over the year to September 2011, contributing 0.9 pp to the annual change in the RPI. Price increases of more than 20% were recorded for cereals and processed meat, and of more than 15% for butter, oils and fats, processed fish and processed fruit. In contrast, fresh vegetables, eggs and some fresh meats saw slightly lower average prices on an annual basis.
- **Housing:** costs rose by 4%, on average, over the year to September 2011, contributing 0.8 pp to the annual change in the RPI. Price increases were seen across the majority of the group, which includes rent (private and public sector), Parish and all-Island rates (which increased, on average, in September 2011), DIY materials and repair and maintenance costs, as well as mortgage interest payments.
- **Household services:** contributed 0.6 pp to the annual change, with prices increasing by almost 7%, on average, over the twelve months to September 2011. The increase in postage rates in May 2011 and of school fees in September 2011 were significant factors in the annual increase recorded by this group.
- **Fuel & light:** costs rose by 13%, on average, over the twelve months to September 2011, contributing 0.5 pp to the annual change in the RPI. The cost of domestic heating oil increased by almost a third (32%) over the year to September 2011, whilst gas prices increased by 29% over the same period.

The remaining groups contributed between 0.0 and +0.4 percentage points to the overall annual change in the RPI.

Increased **impôts duties** on alcohol, tobacco and motor fuels in January 2011 accounted, in total, for approximately 0.2 pp of the annual increase in the RPI.

Individual group indices are presented in Table 1, which also includes the most recent annual and quarterly percentage changes.

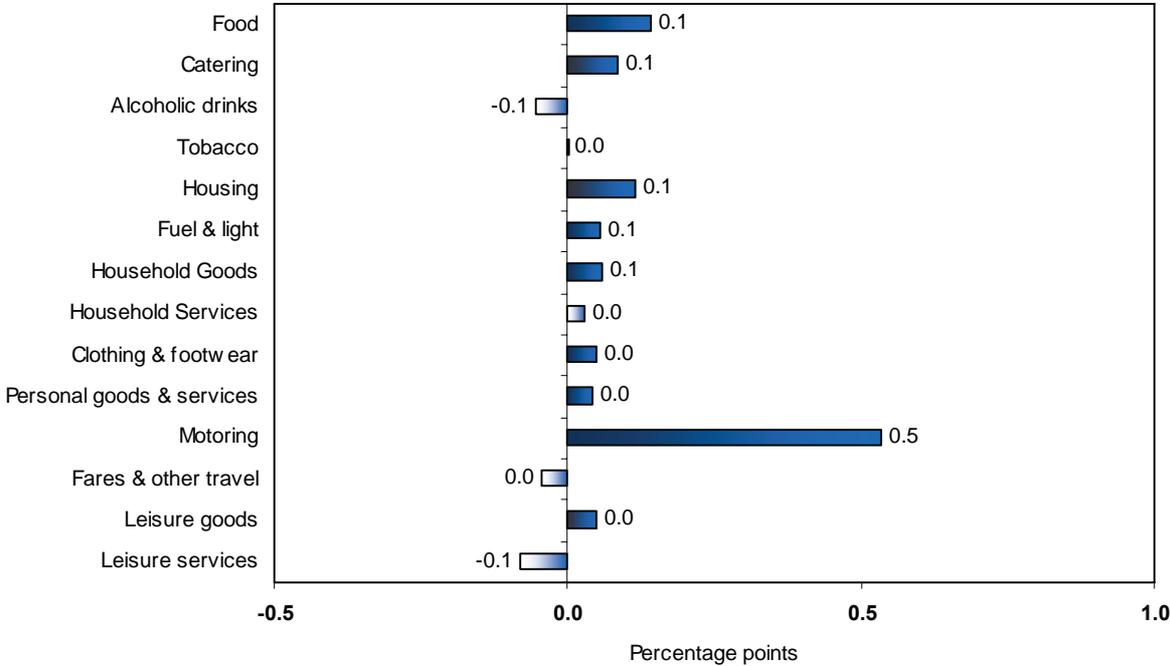
**Table 1: Group indices (June 2000 = 100) and percentage changes**

<b>GROUP</b>	<b>2010 Sep</b>	<b>2010 Dec</b>	<b>2011 Mar</b>	<b>2011 Jun</b>	<b>2011 Sep</b>	<b>Annual change (percent)</b>	<b>Quarterly change (percent)</b>
Food	148.4	148.4	153.8	157.6	159.5	7.5	1.2
Catering	144.1	146.3	143.8	148.0	149.6	3.8	1.1
Alcoholic drinks	153.6	150.3	160.4	161.7	162.7	5.9	0.6
Tobacco	194.1	194.5	206.4	211.7	212.0	9.2	0.1
Housing	152.9	153.9	155.8	157.7	159.1	4.1	0.9
Fuel & light	199.6	206.9	223.1	224.9	225.3	12.9	0.2
Household goods	106.2	103.7	105.4	106.1	106.8	0.6	0.7
Household services	150.9	151.3	151.7	159.0	161.3	6.9	1.4
Clothing & footwear	83.3	81.4	82.8	83.5	86.8	4.2	4.0
Personal goods & services	140.7	139.7	141.5	144.2	145.4	3.3	0.8
Motoring	141.6	145.3	149.4	152.9	157.0	10.9	2.7
Fares & other travel	180.4	177.9	184.0	186.2	179.9	-0.3	-3.4
Leisure goods	81.9	85.7	83.1	85.0	84.8	3.5	-0.2
Leisure services	159.8	160.2	161.4	162.3	163.2	2.1	0.6
<b>All items</b>	<b>142.6</b>	<b>143.2</b>	<b>146.1</b>	<b>148.8</b>	<b>150.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>

There was an increase of 0.9 percentage points in the annual rate of change of Jersey’s RPI between June 2011 and September 2011, from 4.5% to 5.4%.

The contributions of each group to the change in the annual rate are shown in Figure 3.

**Figure 3 - Contributions to change in annual rate of increase of RPI between Jun 2011 and Sep 2011 (+0.9pp from 4.5% to 5.4%)**



*Individual contributions do not sum to the total change due to rounding*

The largest upward contribution to the change in the annual rate of increase of the RPI was from **Motorring**. This group saw an annual rate of increase in prices of 11% in September 2011 compared with an increase of 6% over the twelve months to June 2011, resulting in an upward contribution of +0.5 pp to the change in the overall annual rate of increase of the RPI.

The **Food** group also recorded a higher annual rate of increase in prices over the twelve months to September 2011 (8%) compared with the twelve months to June 2011 (6%), resulting in an upward contribution of +0.1 pp to the change in the overall annual rate of increase of the RPI.

The majority of the other groups saw slightly greater rates of increase in average prices, resulting in small upward contributions of between 0.0 and +0.1 pp to the change in the annual rate of increase of the RPI.

In contrast, **Alcoholic drinks** and **Leisure services** recorded lower annual rates of price increases over the twelve months to September 2011 compared with the twelve months to June 2011, and hence were downward contributors to the change in the annual rate of increase of the RPI.

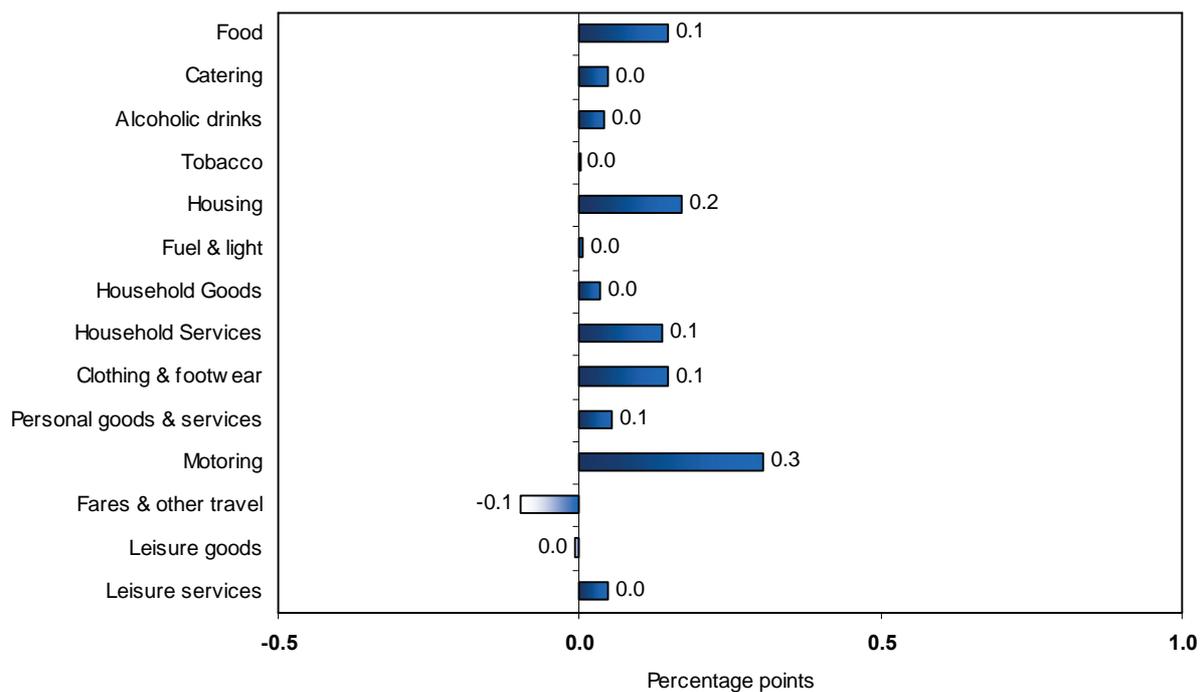
**Fares & other travel** was also a downward contributor to the change in the rate of increase, having recorded a marginal fall in prices, overall, on an annual basis, compared with a small increase for the previous quarter.

## Quarterly changes

On a quarterly basis, the RPI increased by 1.0% between June 2011 and September 2011. Increased prices, on average, were seen by all groups in the latest quarter, except for **Fares & other travel** and **Leisure goods**.

At group level (see Figure 4) **Motoring** was the largest contributor to the quarterly increase of the RPI, with prices rising by almost 3%, on average, over the quarter and resulting in an upward contribution of +0.3 pp. The increased costs of purchasing motor vehicles and of insurance were key factors to the increase recorded by this group.

**Figure 4 - Contribution of each group to quarterly change in the RPI**



The greatest percentage change was recorded by **Clothing & footwear**, which saw prices rise, on average, by 4% during the quarter; increases were seen across this group, notably for children's outerwear.

**Food** costs rose by more than 1% during the quarter, whilst **Housing** costs increased by almost 1%. Parish and all-Island rates (which increased, on average, in the latest quarter) were a factor in the increase recorded by the Housing group.

## Excluding house purchase costs: RPI(X)

RPI(X) is the RPI excluding the cost of mortgage interest payments. The annual change in RPI(X) is often considered a measure of underlying inflation.

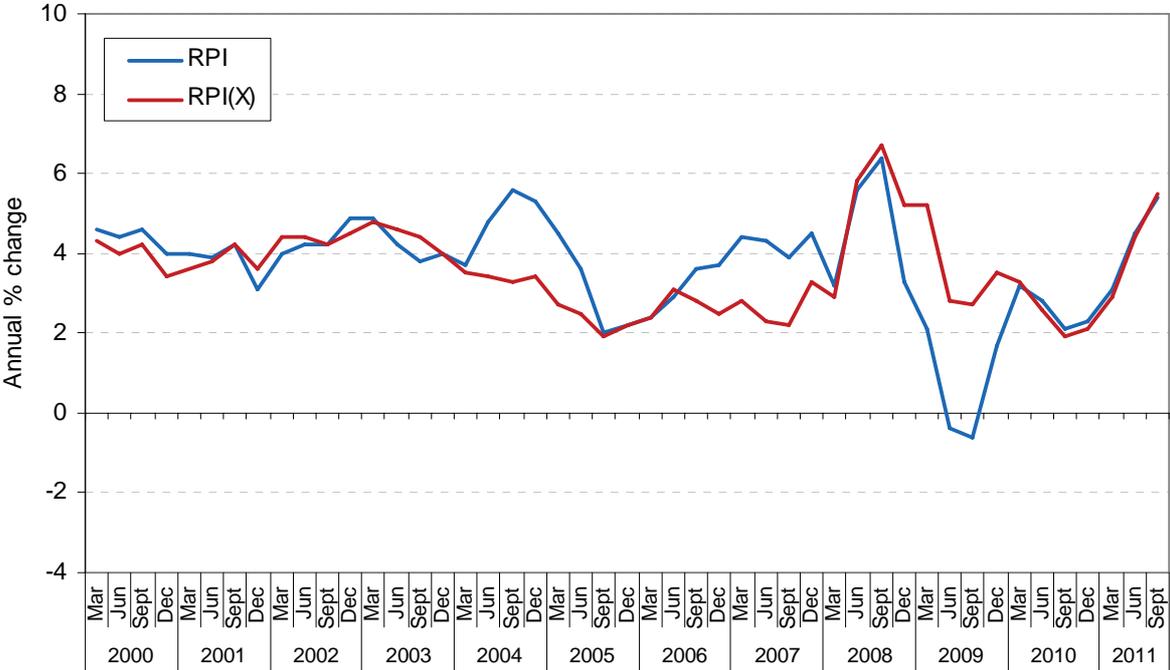
In the twelve months to September 2011 RPI(X) increased by 5.5% to 149.2. The increase in the rate of GST in June 2011 contributed approximately 1.4 pp to the annual change of RPI(X).

On a quarterly basis, RPI(X) increased by 1.1% between June 2011 and September 2011.

The annual rates of increase since 2000 of both RPI and RPI(X) are shown in Figure 5; the effect of the introduction of GST in May 2008 and of the increase in the rate of GST in June 2011 are apparent.

Also apparent from Figure 5, and from the data presented in the Appendix of this report, in September 2011 both RPI and RPI(X) recorded their greatest annual rates of increase for three years, since September 2008.

**Figure 5 - Annual percentage changes in RPI and RPI(X)**



**Other inflation measures**

In December 2007, a further three consumer price indices were introduced for Jersey, namely: RPI Pensioners for pensioner households; RPI Low Income for low income households (defined as those in the lowest quintile of household income), and RPI(Y).

RPI(Y) provides a further measure of underlying inflation by removing the effect not only of mortgage interest payments but also of indirect taxes such as GST and impôts. During periods involving the introduction of, or changes in, indirect taxes, the annual change in RPI(Y) may be considered to be the pertinent measure of the rate of underlying inflation.

The annual rates of change of these indices, and also of RPI(X), are shown in Table 2.

The annual increase of RPI(Y) in September 2011 was 3.9%; this represents an increase of 0.9 pp in underlying inflation in the latest quarter.

The annual rates of increase of RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income in September 2011 were 5.4% and 5.3%, respectively. Both indices recorded annual rates of increase which were 0.9 pp higher than in the previous quarter.

All measures of consumer price inflation shown in Table 2, as well as that of headline inflation (measured by the change in RPI), recorded their greatest annual rates of increase for three years, since September 2008<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> RPI Low Income recorded the same annual rate of increase in March 2009 as in September 2011.

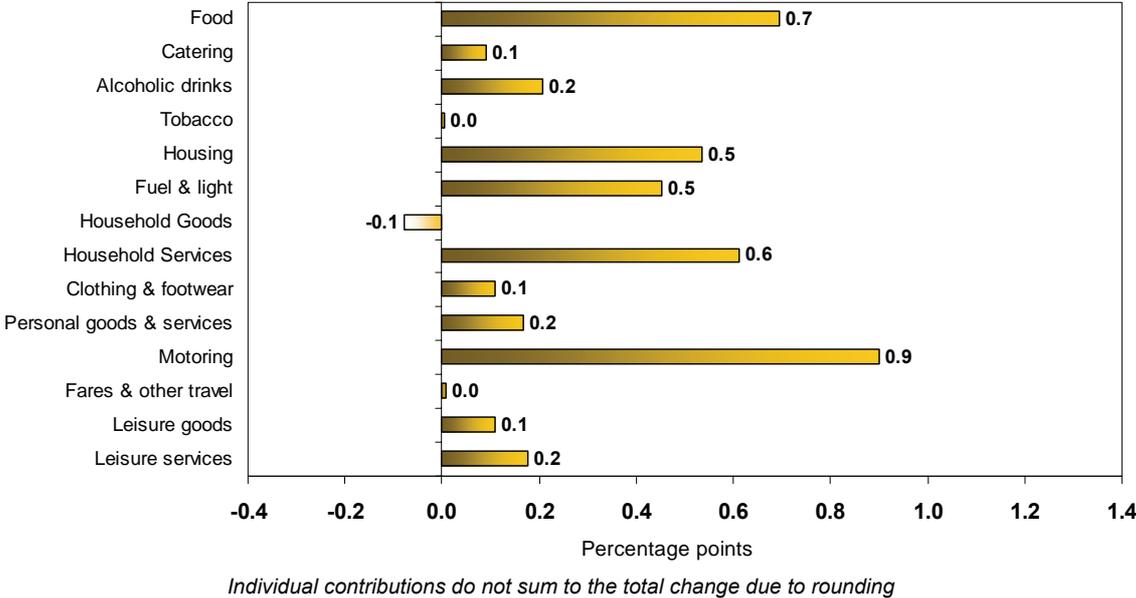
**Table 2: Annual % increases in RPI(X), RPI(Y), RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income**

Date	RPI(X)	RPI(Y)	RPI Pensioners	RPI Low Income
Sep-08	6.7	4.9	6.6	5.9
Dec-08	5.2	3.2	4.8	4.9
Mar-09	5.2	3.3	5.0	5.3
Jun-09	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Sep-09	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7
Dec-09	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.3
Mar-10	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.1
Jun-10	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
Sep-10	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
Dec-10	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
Mar-11	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2
Jun-11	4.4	3.0	4.5	4.4
Sep-11	5.5	3.9	5.4	5.3

Due to the increase in the rate of GST in the previous quarter, it is informative to consider RPI(Y) in more detail, specifically to identify the current drivers behind underlying inflation.

Figure 6 shows the contributions of each group to the overall annual rate of increase of RPI(Y), whilst Figures 7 shows the annual percentage changes of each RPI(Y) group,

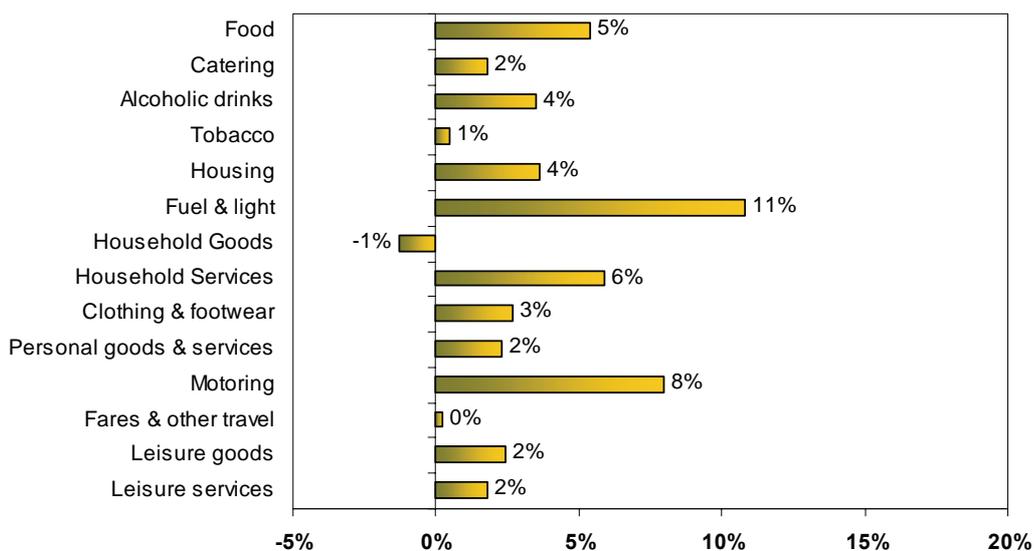
**Figure 6 - Contribution of each group to annual change in RPI(Y)**



Several themes are apparent once the effect of indirect taxes is removed, in particular:

- **Food** and **Motoring** were the largest contributors to the annual rate of increase of RPI(Y); see Figure 6.
- **Fuel & light** saw the greatest percentage increase on an annual basis (see Figure 7), up by 11%, excluding the effect of GST;
- excluding the effect of GST, the **Households goods** group saw price reductions, on average, on an annual basis.

**Figure 7 - Annual percentage changes for each group of RPI(Y), September 2011**



### Comparison with other jurisdictions

The annual rates of increase of the RPI, RPI(X) and RPI(Y) in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3: Annual % increases in RPI, RPI(X) and RPI(Y) for Jun 2011 and Sep 2011**

	RPI		RPI(X)		RPI(Y)	
	Jun 11	Sep 11	Jun 11	Sep 11	Jun 11	Sep 11
<b>Jersey</b>	4.5	5.4	4.4	5.5	3.0	3.9
<b>UK</b>	5.0	5.6	5.0	5.7	3.7	4.5
<b>Guernsey</b>	3.0	3.5	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.9

Despite the fact that global factors influence all three jurisdictions, local trends and issues in each location dictate the full extent of such factors. In particular, several groups gave notably different contributions to the annual rates of increase of the RPI in Jersey and the UK:

- **Household goods** contributed 0.4 pp less to the annual increase of the Jersey RPI than that of the UK. Prices of Households goods rose by less than 1%, on average, in Jersey during the year to September 2011 compared with 6% in the UK over the same period.

- **Clothing & footwear** contributed 0.3 pp less to the Jersey RPI than that of the UK; prices in this group rose by 4% in Jersey on an annual basis and by 11% in the UK.
- **Fuel & light group** also contributed 0.3 pp less to the Jersey RPI than that of the UK; prices rose by 13% in Jersey on an annual basis and by 19% in the UK and over the same period. The difference in the rates of increase for this group was driven by electricity prices in the UK, up by 13% on average over the latest twelve months; electricity tariffs were unchanged in Jersey over the same period.
- in contrast, the **Housing** group saw a greater rate of increase in Jersey (4%) than in the UK (1%) over the twelve months to September 2011, such that this group contributed 0.5 pp more to the annual change of the RPI in Jersey than in the UK.
- **Household services** also recorded a greater rate of increase in Jersey (7%) than in the UK (3%) over the twelve months to September 2011, and contributed 0.4 pp more to the RPI in Jersey than in the UK.
- **Motoring** costs saw a slightly greater rate of increase in Jersey (11%) than in the UK (9%) on an annual basis; however, due to the greater weight given to Motoring in the UK, both groups contributed similarly, 1.2 pp, to the respective RPIs.

**Food** prices saw similar annual rates of increase in the two jurisdictions (almost 8% in Jersey; and 7% in the UK). The increase in the rate of GST in June 2011 accounted for 1.9 pp of the annual increase recorded by the Food group in Jersey.

The longer term comparison of annual percentage changes of the RPI for Jersey and the UK, based on the data contained in the Annex, is shown in Figure 8.

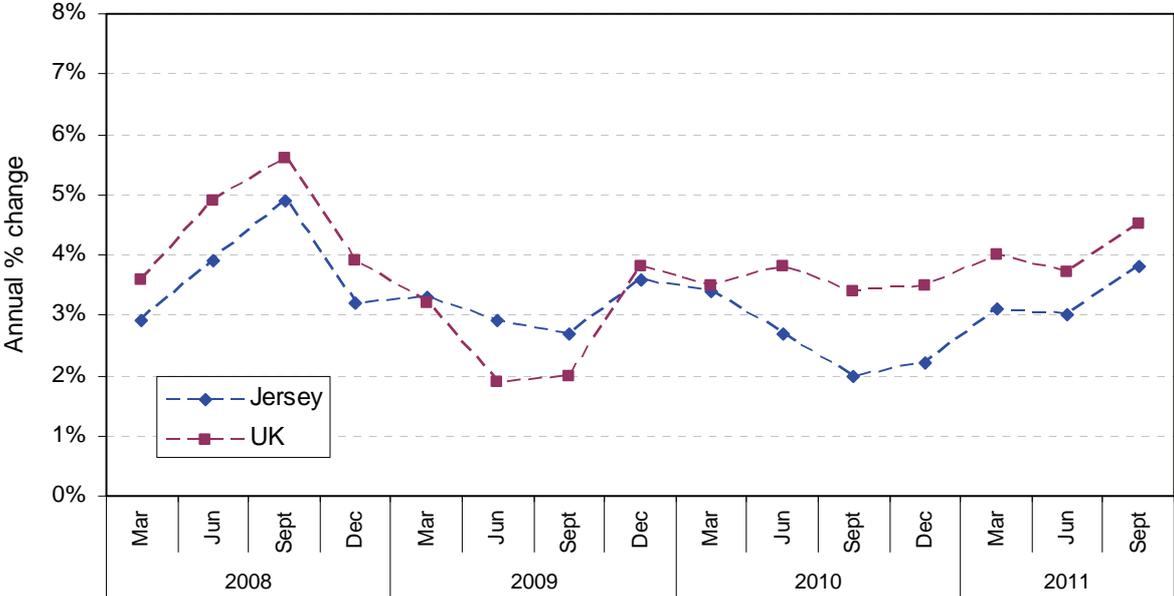
**Figure 8 – Annual percentage change in RPI: Jersey and UK 2001 - 2011**



Due to the increase in the rate of VAT in the UK in January 2011 (increasing to 20.0% from 17.5%) and the increase in the rate of GST in Jersey in June 2011, the pertinent comparative measure of underlying inflation is that afforded by RPI(Y).

Over the twelve months to September 2011 the annual change in RPI(Y) in Jersey (3.9%) was below that of the UK (4.5%). 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**



Comparing price indices with Guernsey, the increase in the rate of GST in Jersey in June 2011 was the largest single factor accounting for the greater annual rates of increase of RPI and RPI(X) for Jersey in September 2011.

At group level, Jersey saw greater annual rates of increase for: Food (almost 8% in Jersey; and 2% in Guernsey); and Motoring (11% in Jersey; and 6% in Guernsey); whilst Household services saw an increase of 7% in Jersey but recorded a decrease of 3% in Guernsey. In contrast, the Housing group saw a smaller annual increase in Jersey (4%) than in Guernsey (6%).

The quarterly change of the RPI was similar in both islands: up by 1.0% in Jersey and by 0.9% in Guernsey.

## BACKGROUND NOTES

1. The Retail Prices Index (RPI) is the main measure of inflation in Jersey. It measures the change from quarter to quarter in the price of the goods and services purchased by an average household in Jersey. The spending pattern on which the index is based is revised at intervals, using information from the Household Expenditure Survey (HES). An HES was conducted in 2004-05, the results of which were published in July 2006 and used to conduct the RPI commodity review in March 2007. A further round of the survey was held in 2009-10; analysis of the data collected is currently being undertaken by the Statistics Unit.
2. The RPI is compiled using a large and representative selection of over 500 separate goods and services. The price movements for each of these are measured at a representative range of outlets. About 2,500 separate price quotations are used each quarter in compiling the index. Prices are measured on or around the 15th day of March, June, September and December.
3. Full details of the Jersey Retail Prices Index and its movements for the past nine years, together with the comparable UK and Guernsey indices, are set out in the Annex, along with details of the Jersey and UK figures for RPI(X) from 2000 to date.
4. The Bank of England base rate has remained at 0.5% since 5 March 2009.
5. RPI(Y) excludes mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes. For Jersey, the indirect taxes excluded are Parish rates and all taxes and duties that directly affect retail prices, namely impôts (on tobacco, alcohol and motor fuels), the Goods and Services Tax (GST), Air Passenger Duty and Vehicle Emissions Duty. Full details can be found in the December 2007 RPI report on the website [www.gov.je/statistics](http://www.gov.je/statistics).
6. Group and section weights for RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income are derived from information on expenditure collected by the 2004/05 Household Expenditure Survey (HES). Section and item weights therefore differ from those in the Jersey RPI due to the different expenditure patterns for these households compared to all households. Full details of the methodology behind these new indices can be found in the December 2007 RPI report on the website [www.gov.je/statistics](http://www.gov.je/statistics).
7. The December 2011 Index will be released on Wednesday 25 January 2012.
8. The Jersey Retail Prices Index is compiled by the Statistics Unit, The Parade, St. Helier, JE4 8QT; (enquiries to Kim Guegan – 01534 440423 and Helen Hale – 01534 440465; e-mail: [statistics@gov.je](mailto:statistics@gov.je)).

**Statistics Unit**  
**21 October 2011**

ALL ITEMS RETAIL PRICES INDEX: 2000 - 2011								
Jersey RPI (June 2000=100)			Annual Movements %			Quarterly Movements %		
			Jersey	UK	Guernsey	Jersey	UK	Guernsey
<b>2000</b>	Mar	99.0	4.6	2.6	3.8	1.3	0.3	1.2
	Jun	100.0	4.4	3.3	4.4	1.0	1.6	1.6
	Sep	101.1	4.6	3.3	4.5	1.1	0.4	0.7
	Dec	101.6	4.0	2.9	3.9	0.5	0.3	0.5
<b>2001</b>	Mar	103.0	4.0	2.3	3.3	1.4	0.0	0.6
	Jun	103.9	3.9	1.9	2.3	0.9	1.3	0.8
	Sep	105.3	4.2	1.7	2.6	1.3	0.1	0.8
	Dec	104.7	3.1	0.7	1.9	-0.6	-0.7	-0.1
<b>2002</b>	Mar	107.1	4.0	1.3	2.9	2.3	0.6	1.6
	Jun	108.3	4.2	1.0	3.3	1.1	1.0	1.0
	Sep	109.7	4.2	1.7	3.9	1.3	0.8	1.4
	Dec	109.8	4.9	2.9	4.4	0.1	0.5	0.4
<b>2003</b>	Mar	112.4	4.9	3.1	4.7	2.4	0.8	1.9
	Jun	112.9	4.2	2.9	4.3	0.4	0.8	0.6
	Sep	113.9	3.8	2.8	3.3	0.9	0.7	0.4
	Dec	114.2	4.0	2.8	3.9	0.3	0.5	1.0
<b>2004</b>	Mar	116.6	3.7	2.6	4.2	2.1	0.6	2.2
	Jun	118.3	4.8	3.0	4.5	1.5	1.2	0.9
	Sep	120.3	5.6	3.1	5.2	1.7	0.7	1.1
	Dec	120.3	5.3	3.5	4.9	0.0	1.0	0.7
<b>2005</b>	Mar	121.9	4.5	3.2	4.6	1.3	0.3	1.9
	Jun	122.6	3.6	2.9	4.6	0.6	0.9	0.9
	Sep	122.7	2.0	2.7	3.8	0.1	0.5	0.3
	Dec	123.0	2.2	2.2	3.3	0.2	0.5	0.2
<b>2006</b>	Mar	124.8	2.4	2.4	3.1	1.5	0.5	1.7
	Jun	126.2	2.9	3.3	3.4	1.1	1.8	1.2
	Sep	127.1	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.7	0.8	0.4
	Dec	127.5	3.7	4.4	4.4	0.3	1.3	1.1
<b>2007</b>	Mar	130.3	4.4	4.8	4.8	2.2	0.8	2.1
	Jun	131.6	4.3	4.4	4.7	1.0	1.4	1.1
	Sep	132.1	3.9	3.9	4.9	0.4	0.3	0.6
	Dec	133.3	4.5	4.0	4.9	0.9	1.4	1.1
<b>2008</b>	Mar	134.5	3.2	3.8	4.8	0.9	0.6	2.0
	Jun	139.0	5.6	4.6	5.5	3.3	2.2	1.7
	Sep	140.5	6.4	5.0	5.8	1.1	0.7	0.9
	Dec	137.7	3.3	0.9	1.2	-2.0	-2.5	-3.4
<b>2009</b>	Mar	137.3	2.1	-0.4	-1.2	-0.3	-0.8	-0.4
	Jun	138.5	-0.4	-1.6	-1.3	0.9	1.0	1.6
	Sep	139.6	-0.6	-1.4	-1.2	0.8	0.9	1.1
	Dec	140.0	1.7	2.4	2.2	0.3	1.3	0.0
<b>2010</b>	Mar	141.7	3.2	4.4	3.4	1.2	1.2	0.7
	Jun	142.4	2.8	5.0	2.3	0.5	1.5	0.5
	Sep	142.6	2.1	4.6	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.4
	Dec	143.2	2.3	4.8	2.3	0.4	1.4	0.6
<b>2011</b>	Mar	146.1	3.1	5.3	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.4
	Jun	148.8	4.5	5.0	3.0	1.8	1.2	0.6
	Sep	150.3	5.4	5.6	3.5	1.0	1.1	0.9

RETAIL PRICES INDEX EXCLUDING HOUSE PURCHASE COSTS: 2000 - 2011						
Jersey RPI(X) (June 2000=100)			Annual Movements %			Quarterly Movements %
			Jersey	UK	Guernsey	Jersey
<b>2000</b>	Mar	(99.2)	4.3	2.0	3.1	1.1
	Jun	100.0	4.0	2.2	3.6	0.8
	Sep	101.1	4.2	2.2	3.5	1.1
	Dec	101.4	3.4	2.0	3.8	0.3
<b>2001</b>	Mar	102.8	3.6	1.9	2.9	1.4
	Jun	103.8	3.8	2.4	2.7	1.0
	Sep	105.3	4.2	2.3	3.1	1.4
	Dec	105.1	3.6	1.9	2.9	-0.2
<b>2002</b>	Mar	107.3	4.4	2.3	3.8	2.1
	Jun	108.4	4.4	1.5	3.6	1.0
	Sep	109.7	4.2	2.1	3.8	1.2
	Dec	109.8	4.5	2.7	3.8	0.1
<b>2003</b>	Mar	112.5	4.8	3.0	4.3	2.5
	Jun	113.4	4.6	2.8	3.8	0.8
	Sep	114.5	4.4	2.8	3.1	1.0
	Dec	114.2	4.0	2.6	3.4	-0.3
<b>2004</b>	Mar	116.4	3.5	2.1	3.2	1.9
	Jun	117.3	3.4	2.3	3.1	0.8
	Sep	118.3	3.3	1.9	2.9	0.9
	Dec	118.1	3.4	2.5	2.9	-0.2
<b>2005</b>	Mar	119.6	2.7	2.4	3.2	1.3
	Jun	120.2	2.5	2.2	3.3	0.5
	Sep	120.6	1.9	2.5	3.6	0.3
	Dec	120.7	2.2	2.0	3.0	0.1
<b>2006</b>	Mar	122.5	2.4	2.1	2.8	1.5
	Jun	123.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.1
	Sep	124.0	2.8	3.2	2.5	0.1
	Dec	123.7	2.5	3.8	2.8	-0.2
<b>2007</b>	Mar	125.9	2.8	3.9	3.1	1.8
	Jun	126.7	2.3	3.3	3.1	0.6
	Sep	126.7	2.2	2.8	2.9	0.0
	Dec	127.7	3.2	3.1	3.9	0.8
<b>2008</b>	Mar	129.5	2.9	3.5	4.3	1.4
	Jun	134.0	5.8	4.8	5.4	3.5
	Sep	135.2	6.7	5.5	6.2	0.9
	Dec	134.3	5.2	2.8	4.6	-0.7
<b>2009</b>	Mar	136.2	5.2	2.2	3.3	1.4
	Jun	137.8	2.8	1.0	2.7	1.2
	Sep	138.8	2.7	1.3	2.4	0.7
	Dec	139.0	3.5	3.8	2.9	0.1
<b>2010</b>	Mar	140.7	3.3	4.8	3.1	1.2
	Jun	141.4	2.6	5.0	2.4	0.5
	Sep	141.4	1.9	4.6	2.3	0.0
	Dec	141.9	2.1	4.7	2.7	0.4
<b>2011</b>	Mar	144.8	2.9	5.4	2.9	2.0
	Jun	147.6	4.4	5.0	2.6	1.9
	Sep	149.2	5.5	5.7	3.0	1.1