

Comparison of consumer prices June 2010

Statistics Unit www.gov.je/statistics



Overview

Previous editions of this report have covered the period from 2000 onwards. This version focuses on the last five years, between June 2005 and June 2010, in order to provide analysis and interpretation from a more recent perspective.

Summary

- the overall increase of the RPI over the five-year period from June 2005 to June 2010 has been similar in Jersey (16%), Guernsey (15%) and the UK (17%);
- during the twelve months to June 2010 the RPI increased by 2.8% in Jersey, by 2.3% in Guernsey and by 5.0% in the UK;
- a significant difference between the three jurisdictions is the type and amount of tax that is imposed on certain goods and services. Underlying inflation, which removes the effect of indirect taxes and is measured by the annual change in RPI(Y)¹, was 2.7% in Jersey, 2.1% in Guernsey and 3.8% in the UK in June 2010;
- **In June 2010**
 - direct food comparisons show that meat prices were, on average, about a quarter higher in Jersey than in the UK and the cost of fresh fruit and vegetables was almost a third higher in Jersey;
 - the mean retail price of beer and lager was higher in Jersey than in the UK, by 10p and 6p per pint, respectively;
 - the mean retail price of a pack of 20 cigarettes was lower in Jersey than in the UK, by about 65p per pack;
 - the mean retail price of unleaded petrol and diesel was lower in Jersey than in the UK, by 13p per litre;
 - pre-tax prices for alcohol, tobacco and motor fuels were higher in Jersey than in the UK: alcohol by over a quarter and cigarettes and motor fuels (petrol and diesel) each by around two-fifths;
 - pre-tax prices for alcohol, tobacco and motor fuels were all slightly lower in Jersey than in Guernsey.

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.

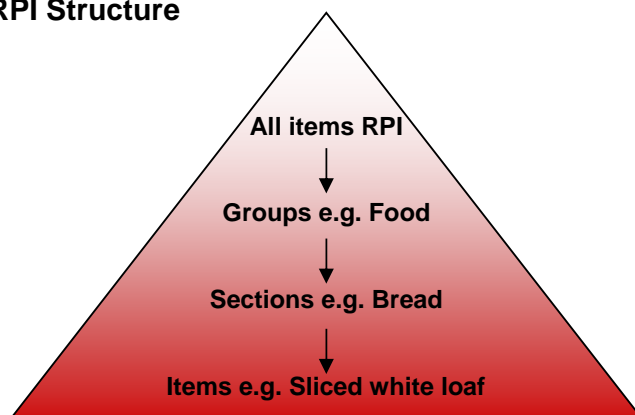
In principle, the cost of the basket should be calculated with reference to all consumer goods and services purchased by all households, and the prices measured in every shop or outlet that supplies them. In practice this is impossible, so the RPI is calculated by collecting a sample of prices for a 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 with each group being composed of several sections (85 in total) and each section being made up of a number of 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 across 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 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 round of the survey is currently being analysed. 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, so a greater rise in price does not necessarily mean it is more expensive.

Despite all the points to note on interpreting the data given above, 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) which shows 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 the Channel Islands than in the UK since 2000. The Jersey RPI increased by 42% between June 2000 and June 2010, whilst the Guernsey RPI rose by 39% and the UK RPI increased by just under a third (31%) over the ten-year period.

However, there have been two distinct periods in the last ten years: from 2000 to 2005 prices increased at a considerably faster rate in Jersey (23%) and Guernsey (21%) than in the UK (12%); whereas from 2005 to date the rate of increase has been similar for all three jurisdictions, 16% in Jersey, 15% in Guernsey and 17% in the UK (Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 1: Jersey, Guernsey and the UK RPI (all items) June 2000 to June 2010⁶

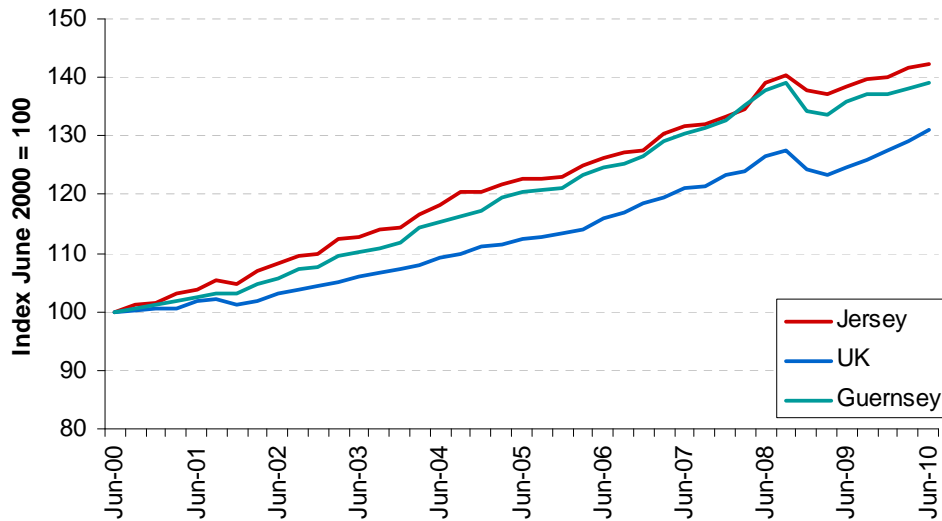
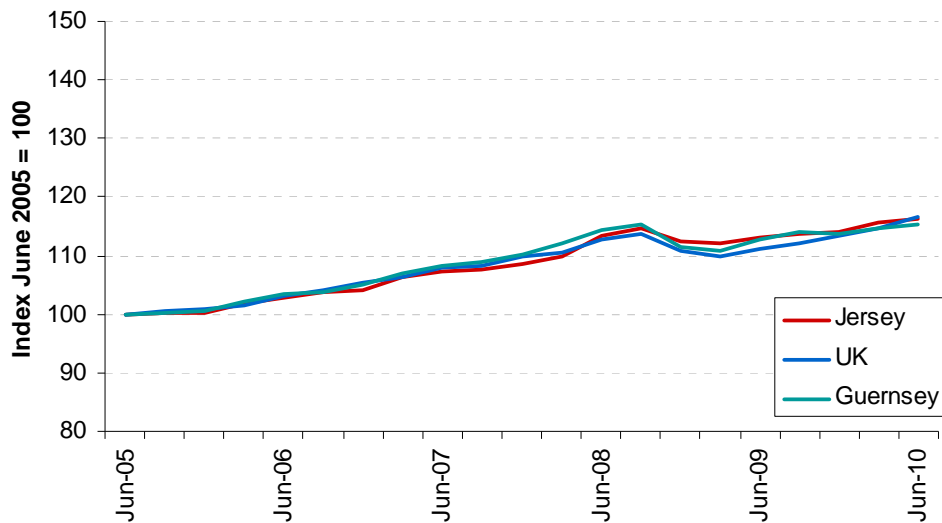


Figure 2: Jersey, Guernsey and the UK RPI (all items) June 2005 to June 2010⁷



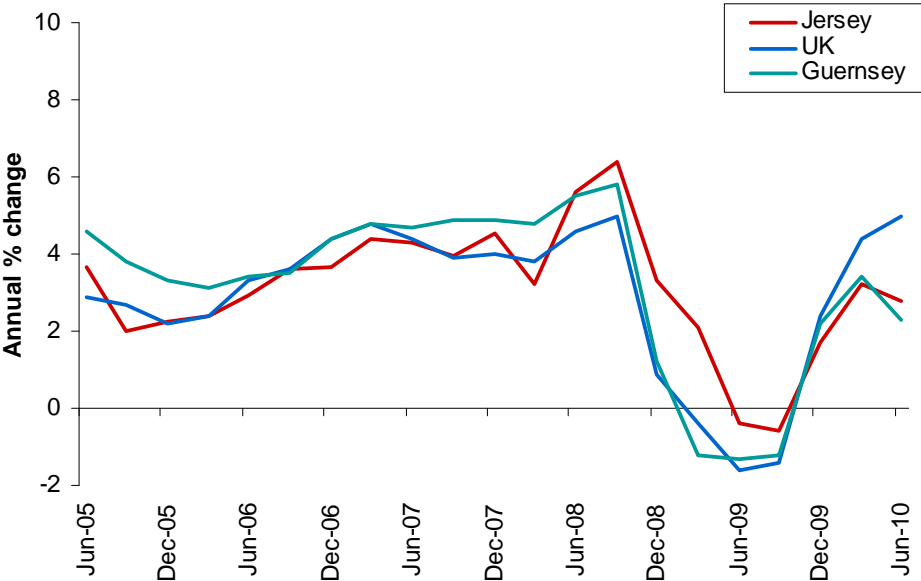
⁶ In Figure 1 UK and Guernsey indices have been re-based to June 2000 = 100.

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

Whilst previous editions of this report have looked at the whole period from 2000 onwards, this version focuses on the latest five years. 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 therefore removes the effect of this earlier divergence and provides a better understanding of the differences between Jersey, Guernsey and the UK seen post-2005.

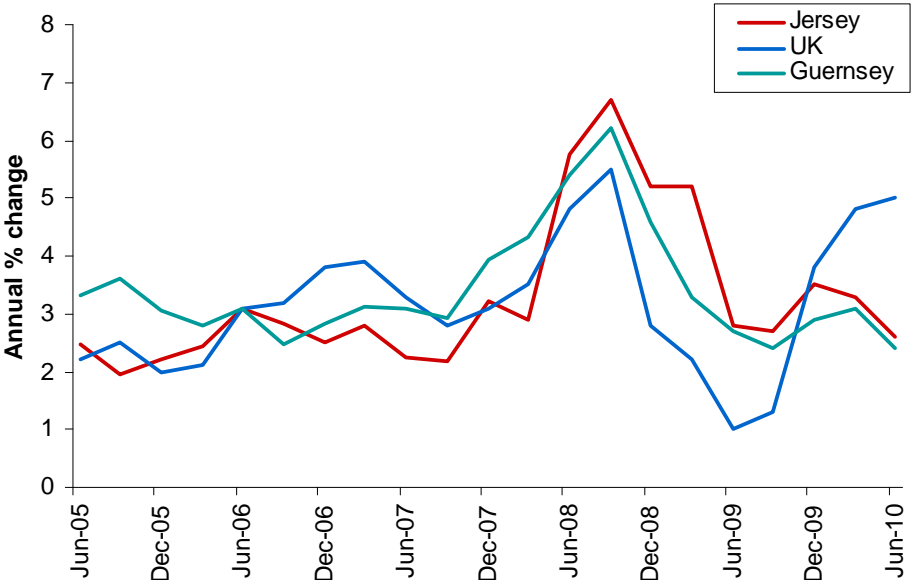
Most recently, during the twelve months to June 2010 the RPI increased by 2.8% in Jersey, by 5.0% in the UK and by 2.3% in Guernsey (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Annual percentage change in RPI: Jersey, Guernsey and the UK 2005-2010



RPI(X) is the RPI excluding mortgage interest payments. The annual change in RPI(X) is considered a measure of underlying inflation. The annual change in RPI(X) was 2.6% in Jersey in June 2010, 5.0% in the UK and 2.4% in Guernsey (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Annual percentage change in RPI(X): Jersey, Guernsey and the UK 2005-2010



Effect of tax changes

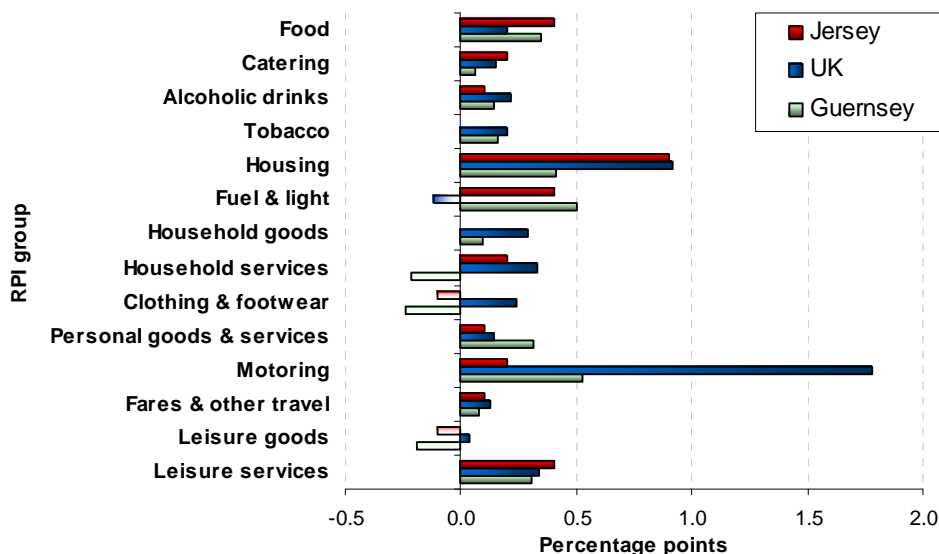
A major difference between the three jurisdictions is the type and amount of tax that is imposed on certain goods and services. Alcohol, petrol and tobacco are subject to impôts in Jersey and Guernsey and duty in the UK. Many items are also subject to VAT in the UK at the rate of 17.5%⁸, whilst a consumption tax was introduced in Jersey in May 2008 (the Goods and Services Tax, GST) at a rate of 3%. 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 currently have a comparable tax in place.

The impact of the different tax structures on price changes and price levels is discussed throughout the report where impôts and duty apply. Although the effect of the introduction of GST in Jersey dropped out of the annual changes in RPI and RPI(X) in June 2009⁹, it is important to note that this tax will have introduced a step change in price levels as well as in the overall indices and group and section level indices. Consequently, from June 2008 onwards, GST contributes towards the longer-term changes reported for Jersey indices; this should also be kept in mind when considering the subsequent analyses of each group. Furthermore, from the UK perspective, it is important to consider the changes in the UK VAT rate which occurred in 2009 and 2010.

Group level analysis of the RPI

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

Figure 5: Percentage point contribution to overall annual change in RPI
June 2009 to June 2010



⁸ UK VAT rate was reduced from 17.5% to 15% on 1 December 2008 and reverted back to 17.5% on 1 January 2010.

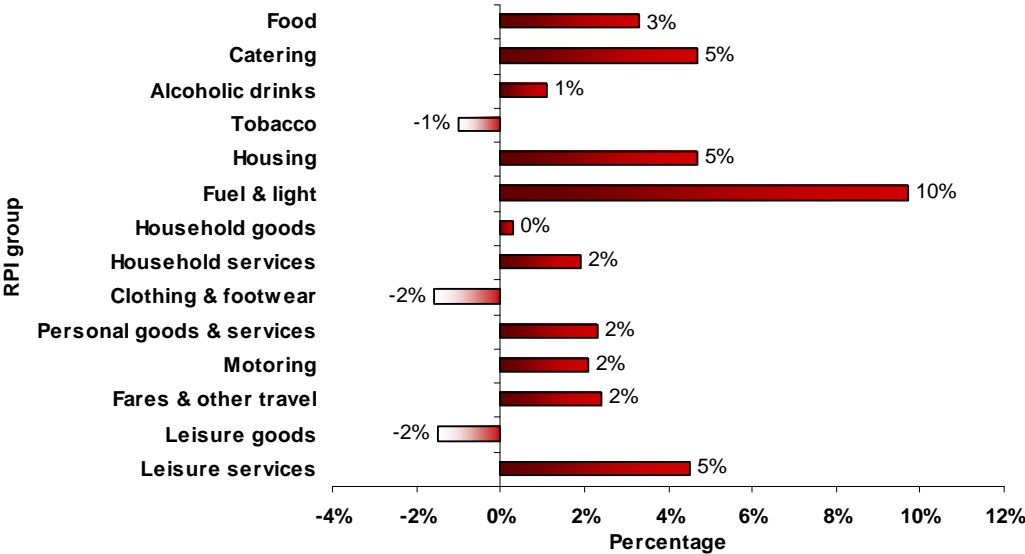
⁹ The introduction of GST in Jersey in May 2008 had an upward influence on the annual change in the RPI and RPI(X) for the first time in June 2008, contributing 1.9 percentage points and 2.1 percentage points to the RPI and RPI(X), respectively. These upward contributions remained present in the annual rates of change of both indices for the subsequent three quarters before dropping out in June 2009.

Figure 5 shows that 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 direct comparisons based solely on percentage point movements difficult. Therefore it is useful to also look at the *percentage* contribution that each group is making to the total change in the RPI 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 3.9 in the UK and Household services has a weight of 9.0 in Jersey compared to 6.5 in the UK. Personal goods and services has a larger weight in the Jersey RPI because the proportion of average expenditure on health and personal care is higher in Jersey than the UK. Similarly, Household services, which includes school fees, has a larger weight in the Jersey RPI because the proportion of average expenditure on private education is higher in Jersey than in the UK.

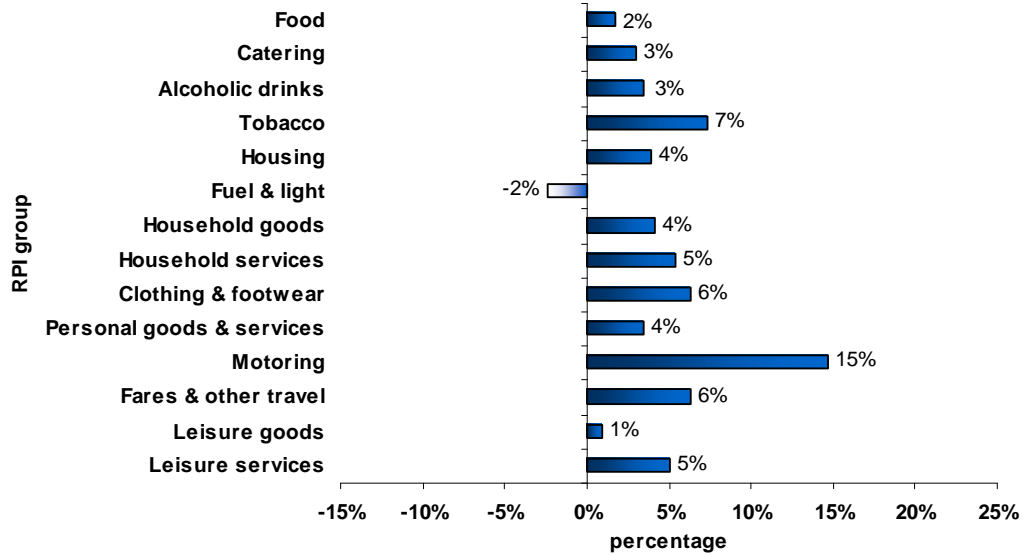
Figure 6: Jersey 2010 RPI group percentage changes



Motoring costs account for the majority of the difference of 2.2 percentage points seen in the annual change of the RPI in the UK (5.0%) and in Jersey (2.8%). This group contributed 2.0 percentage points to the overall change of the UK RPI, with prices rising by 15% on average; whereas in Jersey, Motoring costs rose by 2% and contributed 0.2 percentage points to the overall annual change. Greater rates of price increase were seen for the purchase of vehicles and for motor fuels in the UK, whilst insurance costs decreased in Jersey but increased considerably in the UK.

The Clothing & footwear, Household goods and Tobacco groups were also factors in the lower annual increase of the RPI in Jersey compared with the UK: Clothing & footwear was down by 2% in Jersey over the twelve months to June 2010 but was up by 6% in the UK; Household goods were almost unchanged in price in Jersey over the period but up by 4% in the UK; and Tobacco products recorded a decrease of 1% in Jersey but were up by 7% in the UK.

Figure 7: UK 2010 RPI group percentage changes



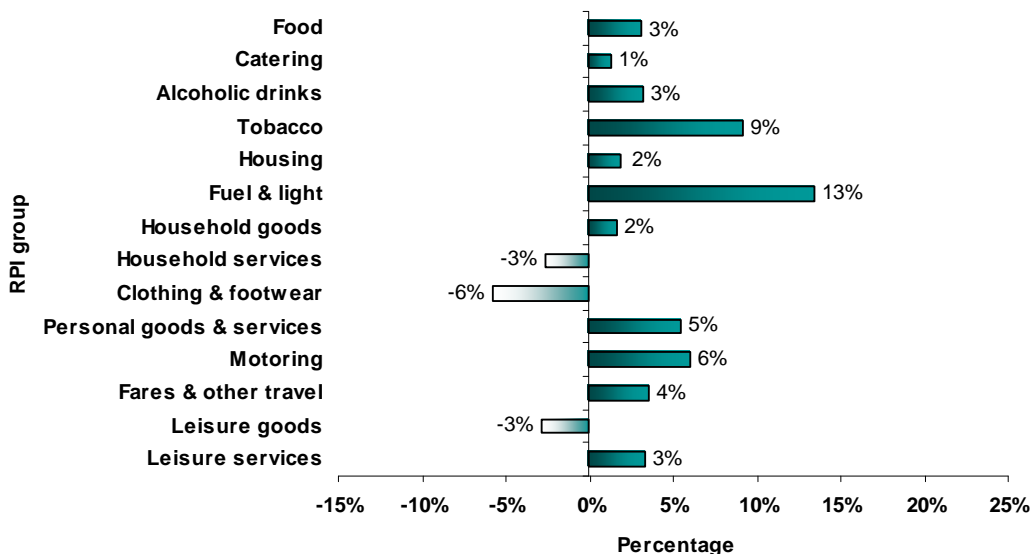
The Food group saw similar annual rates of increase, up by 3% in Jersey and by 2% in the UK.

In contrast, Fuel & light was up 10% in Jersey but down by 2% in the UK. Although Jersey recorded a greater decrease in electricity prices (-5% in Jersey compared with -0.5% in the UK), gas prices increased in Jersey over the year but fell in the UK and domestic heating oil (which appears with a considerably greater weight in the Jersey RPI) increased at a notably higher rate in Jersey (47% compared with 21%).

Due to the increase in the VAT rate in the UK in January 2010 (reverting back to 17.5%), the pertinent comparative measure of underlying inflation is that afforded by RPI(Y); the RPI(Y) is a measure of underlying inflation which removes the effect of mortgage interest payments as well as the effect of indirect taxes.

Over the twelve months to June 2010 the annual change in RPI(Y) for Jersey (2.7%) was below that of the UK (3.8%).

Figure 8: Guernsey 2010 RPI group percentage changes



Different rates of increase of the Housing and Household services groups were the main contributors to the differences between the annual rates of increase of RPI and of underlying inflation in Jersey and Guernsey. The Housing group, overall, recorded a higher rate of increase in Jersey (5%) than in Guernsey (2%); whilst Household services increased by 2% in Jersey but fell by 3% in Guernsey.

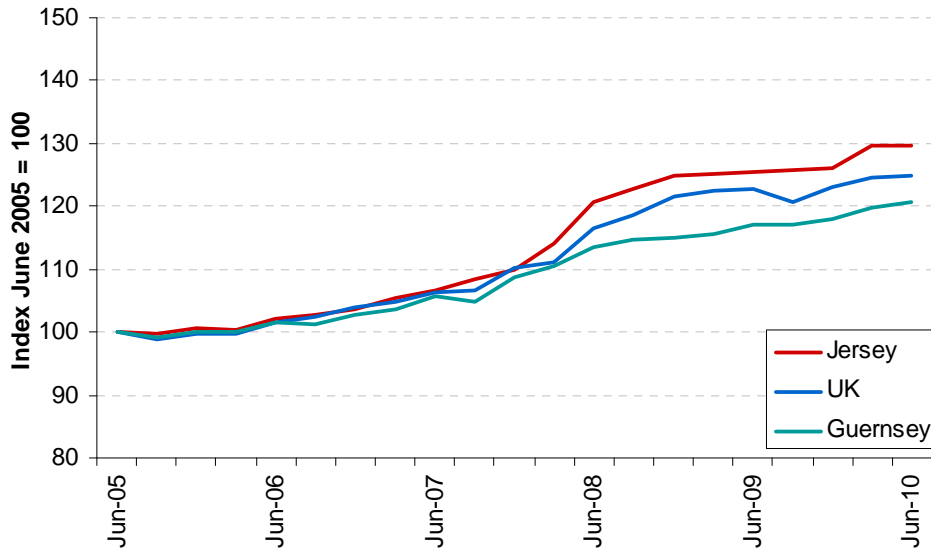
The Food and Fares & other travel groups increased similarly in Jersey and Guernsey. In contrast, Jersey recorded lower rates of increase for Alcoholic drinks and Motoring than Guernsey and a decrease for Tobacco compared with an increase for Guernsey; in each case unchanged excise duties on an annual basis in Jersey were a factor.

The remainder of this report examines the fourteen groups of the RPI separately, comparing Jersey, Guernsey and the UK in each case¹⁰.

¹⁰ 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)

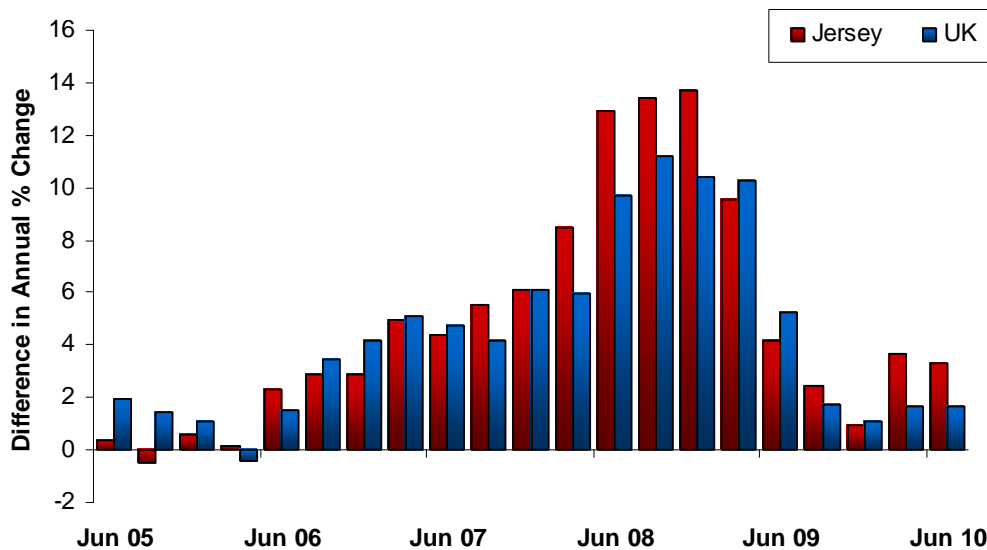
Figure 9: Food group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2010



Over the last five years Food prices increased by 30% in Jersey, by 25% in the UK and by 21% in Guernsey (Figure 9). The effect of the introduction of GST in May 2008 in Jersey is clearly apparent.

The Food group saw annual percentage changes peak in 2008, with both Jersey and the UK recording annual percentage changes of more than 10% (Figure 10); annual increases of this magnitude had not been seen by the Food group since the 1990s. Both jurisdictions subsequently saw lower rates of increase; over the twelve months to June 2010 Food prices rose by 3% in Jersey (and also in Guernsey) and by 2% in the UK.

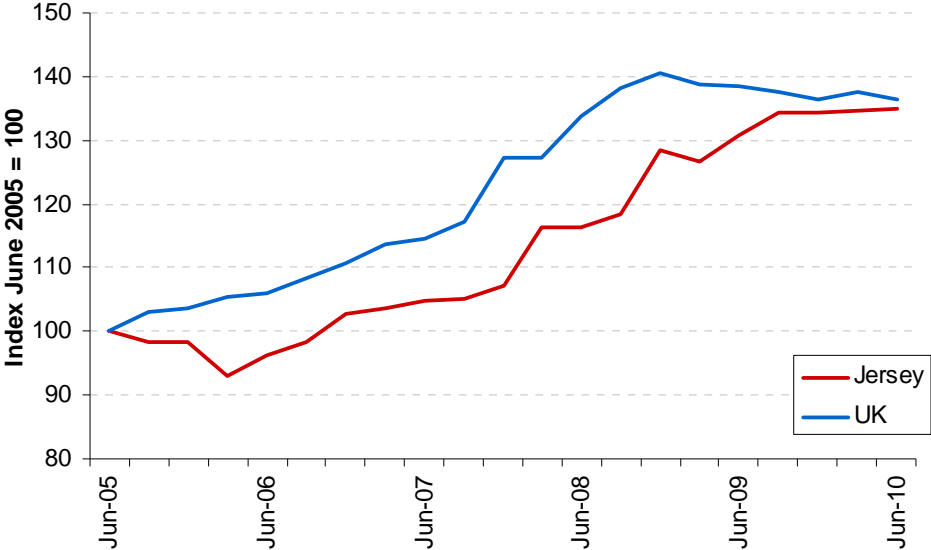
Figure 10: Jersey and UK Food group annual percentage changes by quarter
June 2005 to June 2010



There are of course many items in the overall Food index, and Jersey and UK sub-indices for 8 of the 29 major sections of Food are presented in Figures 11 to 18 below. When viewing these graphs it is important to understand that special offers and seasonality can impact upon the prices of some foods.

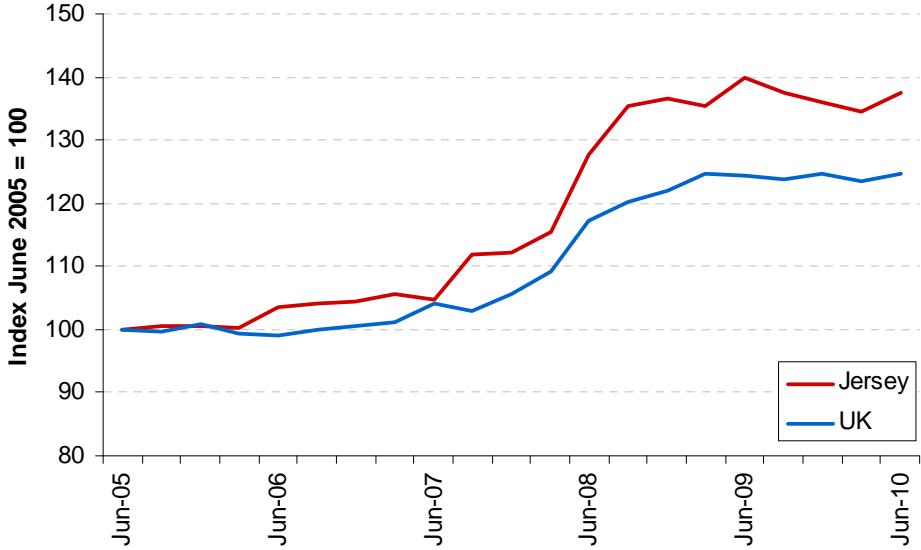
During the year to June 2010 the average price of bread rose by 3% in Jersey but fell by 2% in the UK. Since 2005, bread prices have increased overall by more than a third in both jurisdictions, up by 35% and 36% in Jersey and the UK, respectively (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Bread section of RPI



Over the last five years, the prices of cereals (Figure 12) and biscuits and cakes have risen by more in Jersey than in the UK. Cereals have seen an overall increase of 38% in price in Jersey and of 25% in the UK, whilst biscuits and cakes have seen an increase of 42% in Jersey and 27% in the UK. During the twelve months to June 2010 cereal prices remained essentially unchanged in the UK but fell by 2% in Jersey, whilst the price of biscuits and cakes increased by 2% in Jersey and by 3% in the UK.

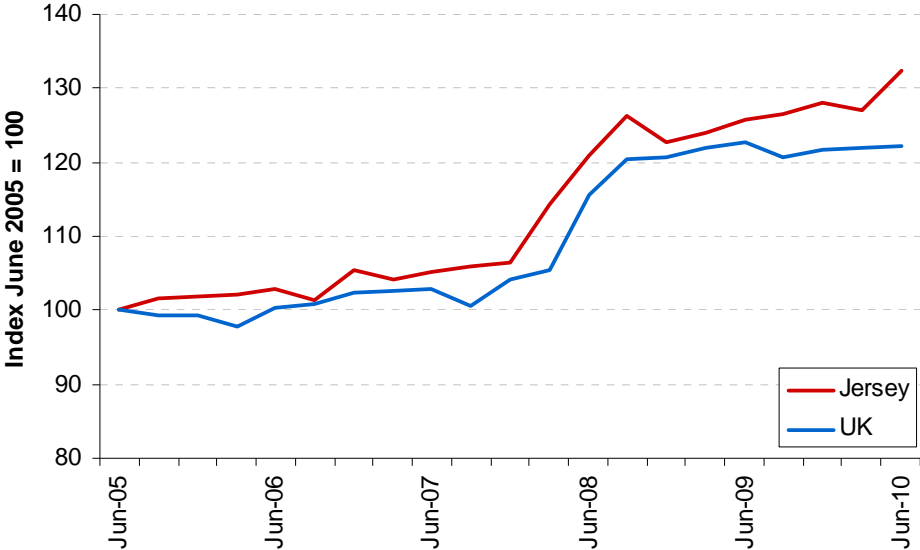
Figure 12: Cereals section of RPI



Jersey saw meat prices rise by 5% over the past year, whereas the average price of meat remained essentially stable in the UK (Figure 13).

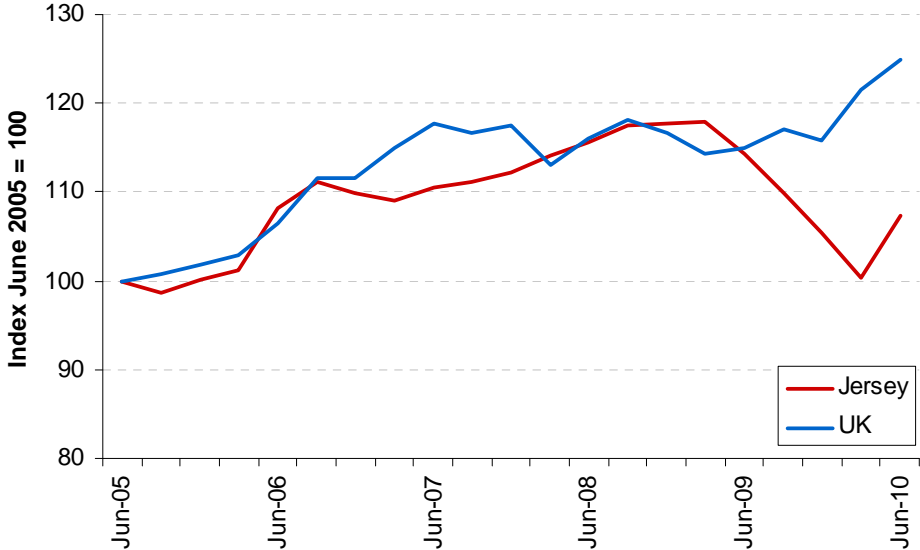
Within the meat sections, Jersey has seen greater overall increases since 2005 than the UK for beef, pork lamb and poultry. The average price of beef rose by 42% in Jersey compared to 29% in the UK, whilst the average price of pork rose more than twice as fast in Jersey (61%) than in the UK (25%) over the five year period. The average cost of lamb price increased by 29% in Jersey and by 25% in the UK whilst the mean price of poultry rose by about a quarter (24%) in Jersey compared to 16% in the UK.

Figure 13: Meat section of RPI



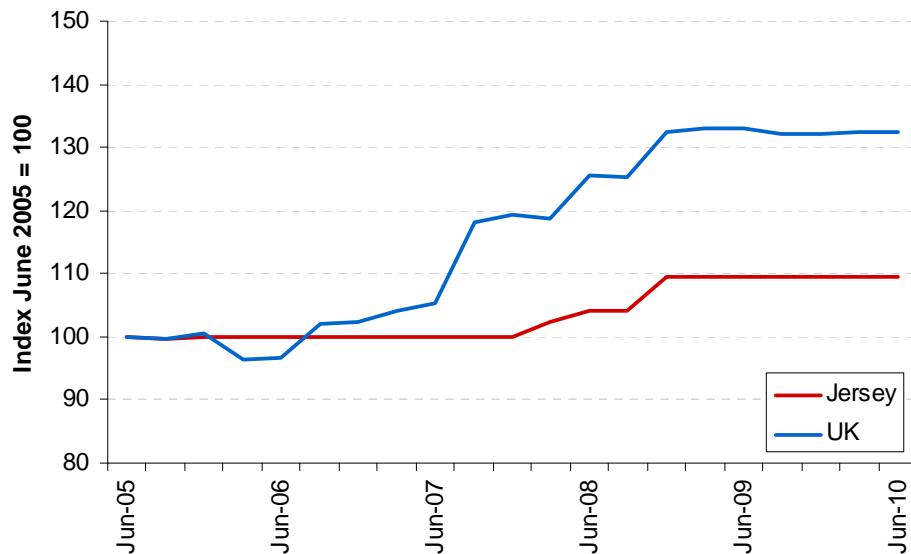
Between June 2005 and June 2010 fresh fish prices rose by 7% in Jersey compared with 25% in the UK (Figure 14). In the twelve months to 2010 prices fell by 6% in Jersey but rose by 9% in the UK.

Figure 14: Fresh fish section of RPI



Within the dairy products section, milk prices remained essentially unchanged in both jurisdictions over the year to June 2010 (Figure 15). Since 2005, prices have risen by a third (33%) in the UK compared to 9% in Jersey. The average price of milk, however, remains about a third higher in Jersey (see Table 7).

Figure 15: Fresh milk section of RPI

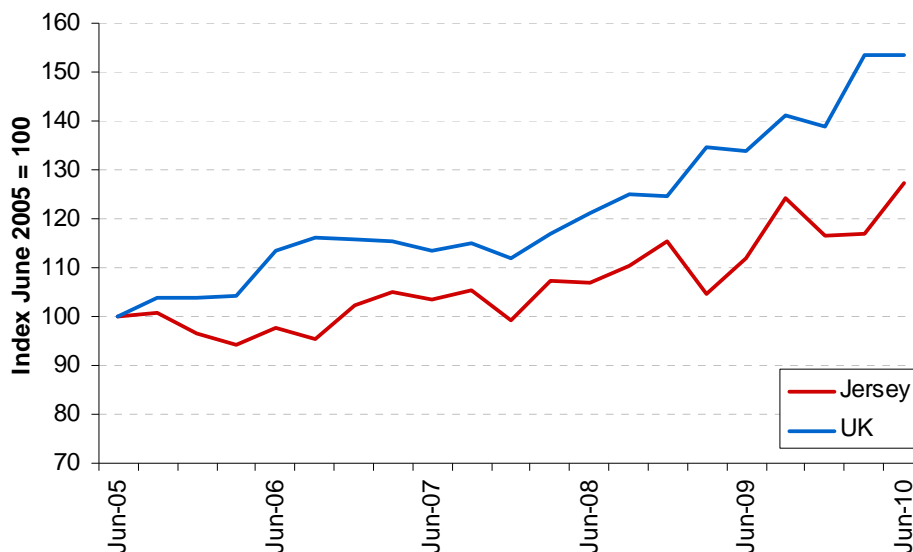


Other milk products (yoghurt, cream etc) saw prices rise by 2% in Jersey in contrast to a 2% decrease recorded in the UK in the twelve months to June 2010. Over the last five years prices of other milk products in Jersey have risen almost twice as fast (35%) as in the UK (18%).

Over the last five years the average price of butter increased by 13% in Jersey and by a half (50%) in the UK. More recently, prices fell by 4% in Jersey compared to an increase of 14% in the UK between June 2009 and June 2010.

The price of tea has increased at a similar rate in Jersey (14%) and the UK (15%) over the last year, whilst over the last five years, tea prices rose by 27% in Jersey and by 53% in the UK (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Tea section of RPI

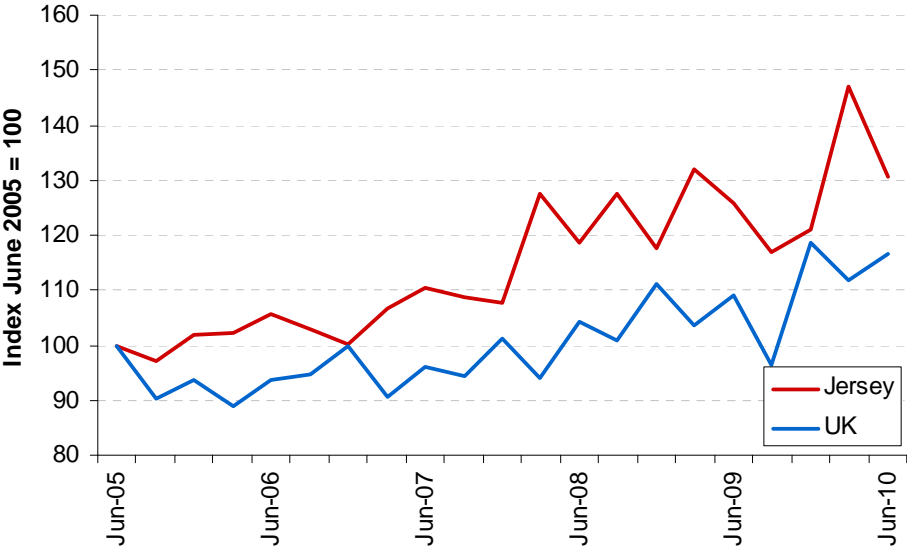


The average price of coffee increased by 15% in Jersey between 2005 and 2010; the UK saw a rise of 17% over the same period.

The price of oils and fats has risen by about a fifth (21%) in Jersey since 2005, compared with a rise of 28% in the UK. In the year to June 2010 prices in Jersey decreased by 9% whilst the UK recorded a 2% fall.

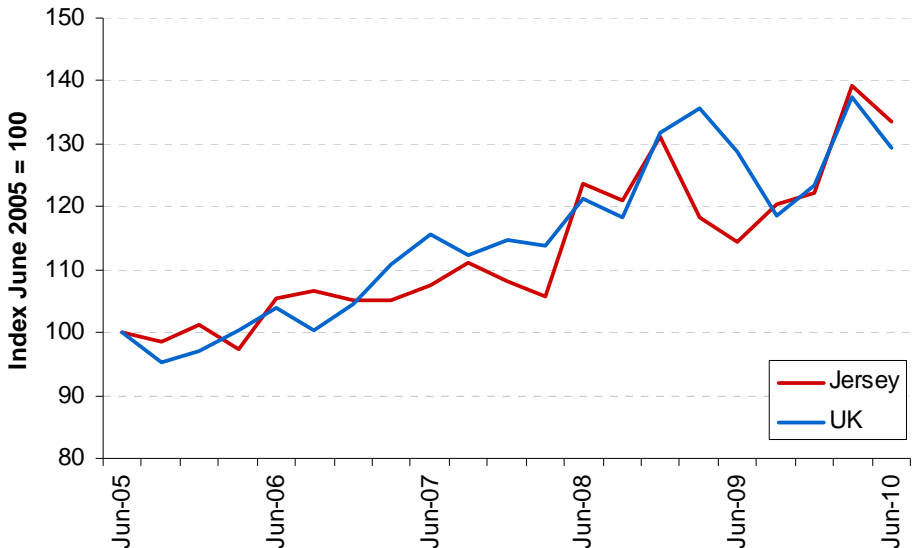
Since June 2005 fresh fruit prices have risen by almost a third (31%) in Jersey compared to about a sixth (17%) in the UK (Figure 17). In contrast, over the past year, Jersey saw fresh fruit prices rise by 4% compared to 7% in the UK.

Figure 17: Fresh fruit section of RPI



On average, fresh vegetable prices (Figure 18) have increased slightly more in Jersey than in the UK over the longer term (33% since 2005 compared to 29% in the UK).

Figure 18: 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 2010 for Jersey, Guernsey and the UK. A comparison over the five-year period 2005 to 2010 is 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. Furthermore, where the percentage difference is a positive value, the Jersey average price is greater than that of the other jurisdiction being compared.

Meat and fish

Whilst there have been some fluctuations in prices, on average meat prices (items for which prices were available) were about a quarter (24%) higher in Jersey than in the UK in June 2010. The only meat product (for which price quotes were available) cheaper in Jersey was gammon, which was 10% below the average price in the UK.

The overall price difference of meat (24% more expensive in Jersey, for those items compared) was greater than the average seen over the preceding five years (15%).

Fresh fish was, on average, 4% more expensive in Jersey, a lower overall price difference than the preceding five-year average (23%). White fish was 19% more expensive in Jersey but salmon was 21% cheaper to purchase locally.

**Table 1: Average retail prices of matched Meat & Fish items in Jersey and UK:
June 2010**

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	UK	
Beef: fresh per kg			
Best beef mince	677	612	11
Topside	924	886	4
Rump Steak	1343	1190	13
Lamb: fresh per kg			
Loin (with bone)	1712	1310	31
Shoulder (with bone)	n/a	612	n/a
Pork: fresh per kg			
Loin (with bone)	746	589	27
Chicken: roasting, oven-ready, per kg			
Fresh or chilled	327	286	14
Other Meat			
Gammon, per kg	602	671	-10
Bacon, back, per kg	977	861	13
Ham (not shoulder) 100 - 125g	223	144	55
Pork sausages, per kg	580	411	41
Weighted average – all Meat			24
Fresh fish: per kg			
White fillets	1293	1090	19
Salmon fillets	1081	1372	-21
Weighted average – Fish			4

Table 2 shows that, generally, average beef prices were lower in Jersey than in Guernsey, with the exception of minced beef which was cheaper in Guernsey. Whilst lamb, bacon and chicken were all more expensive to purchase in Jersey, the average price of gammon and pork sausages were cheaper locally, compared to Guernsey.

The average price of white fish fillets was 10% higher in Jersey; in contrast the cost of salmon was cheaper locally, with prices being 7% lower than Guernsey.

Table 2: Average retail prices of matched Meat & Fish in Jersey and Guernsey: June 2010

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
Beef: fresh per kg			
Best beef mince	677	622	9
Topside	924	1069	-14
Rump Steak	1343	1431	-6
Lamb: fresh per kg			
Loin (with bone)	1712	1420	21
Chicken: roasting, oven-ready, per kg			
Fresh or chilled	327	285	15
Other Meat			
Gammon, per kg	602	657	-8
Bacon, back, per kg	977	931	5
Pork sausages, per kg	580	611	-5
Fresh fish: per kg			
White fillets	1293	1178	10
Salmon fillets	1081	1162	-7

Fruit and vegetables

Table 3: Average prices of matched Vegetables in Jersey and UK: June 2010

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	UK	
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes: old whites, loose, per kg	90	66	37
Potatoes: new, loose, per kg	179	198	-9
Tomatoes, per kg	208	196	6
Cauliflower, each	113	85	32
Carrots, per kg	127	78	63
Onions, per kg	127	77	65
Mushrooms, per kg	408	300	36
Cucumber, each	97	81	20
Lettuce: iceberg, each	113	88	29
Weighted average – Fresh vegetables			31

Overall, for the items priced, fresh vegetables were almost a third (31%) more expensive in Jersey than in the UK, a difference which is greater than the average seen over the preceding five years (25%).

The only fresh vegetables (for which price quotes were available) cheaper in Jersey were new potatoes, which were 9% less expensive to purchase locally.

Overall, the average price of fruit was 31% higher in Jersey than in the UK, with no items (for which price quotes were available) being cheaper to purchase locally. The overall price difference was higher than the average over the preceding five years (27%).

Table 4: Average retail prices of matched Fruit in Jersey and the UK: June 2010

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	UK	
Fresh fruit			
Apples: cooking, per kg	175	151	16
Apples: dessert, per kg	202	165	23
Pears: dessert, per kg	227	195	16
Oranges: all sizes, each	51	36	42
Bananas, per kg	156	109	43
Grapes, per kg	512	396	29
Avocado, each	97	83	17
Weighted average – Fresh fruit			31

Using the small number of matched items available, Table 5 shows that the average price of fresh vegetables was slightly lower in Jersey than in Guernsey in June 2010

Table 5: Average retail prices of matched Vegetables in Jersey and Guernsey: June 2010

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes: old whites, loose, per kg	90	108	-16
Potatoes: new, loose, per kg	179	206	-13
Tomatoes, per kg	208	209	0
Cauliflower, each	113	119	-6
Carrots, per kg	127	135	-6
Onions, per kg	127	145	-13
Mushrooms, per kg	408	408	0
Cucumber, each	97	n/a	n/a
Lettuce: iceberg, each	113	121	-7
Weighted average – Fresh vegetables			-7

In contrast fresh fruit was about 9% higher in Jersey in June 2010; oranges were the only item (for which prices were available) cheaper to purchase locally (Table 6).

Table 6: Average retail prices of matched Fruit in Jersey and Guernsey: June 2010

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
Fresh fruit			
Apples: cooking, per kg	175	n/a	n/a
Apples: dessert, per Kg	202	197	3
Pears: dessert, per kg	227	214	6
Oranges: all sizes, each	51	55	-7
Bananas, per kg	156	143	10
Grapes, per kg	512	381	35
Avocado, each	97	n/a	n/a
Weighted average – Fresh fruit			9

Dairy produce

The average prices of most dairy products are similar in Jersey and the UK. However, a pint of milk is, on average, 15 pence (33%) more in Jersey than in the UK, whereas cheddar cheese was 11% cheaper to purchase locally in June 2010.

Table 7: Average retail prices of matched Dairy produce in Jersey and the UK: June 2010

Item	Mean price (in pence)		% difference
	Jersey	UK	
Dairy produce			
Butter, home produced, per 250g	117	114	3
Butter, imported, per 250g	146	144	1
Cheddar cheese, per kg	691	773	-11
Eggs, size 4, per dozen	283	284	0
Milk, pasteurised, per pint	59	44	33

The average price of imported butter was the only priced dairy item that was cheaper to buy in Jersey than in Guernsey in June 2010, whilst the average price of eggs was almost the same in both Islands.

Table 8: Average retail prices of matched Dairy produce in Jersey and Guernsey: June 2010

Item	Mean price (in pence)		% difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
Dairy produce			
Butter, home produced, per 250g	117	110	6
Butter, imported, per 250g	146	148	-1
Cheddar cheese, per kg	691	630	10
Eggs, size 4, per dozen	283	282	0
Milk, pasteurised, per pint	59	56	5

Bread and other foods and drinks

In general, the other foods for which comparable prices are available were more expensive to purchase in Jersey than in the UK, with the exception being sugar.

Table 9: Average retail prices of matched other food items in Jersey and the UK:
June 2010

Item	Mean price (in pence)		% difference
	Jersey	UK	
Other foods & soft drinks			
Bread: white loaf, sliced, 800g	143	119	20
Bread: wholemeal loaf, sliced, 800g	172	120	43
Flour, self-raising, per 1.5kg	140	92	52
Sugar, granulated, per kg	96	97	-1
Tea bags, per 250g	226	200	13
Coffee, pure, instant, per 100g	271	217	25

As Table 10 shows, with the exception of sugar, average prices for the other food items for which comparable prices were available in June 2010 were generally cheaper in Jersey than in Guernsey.

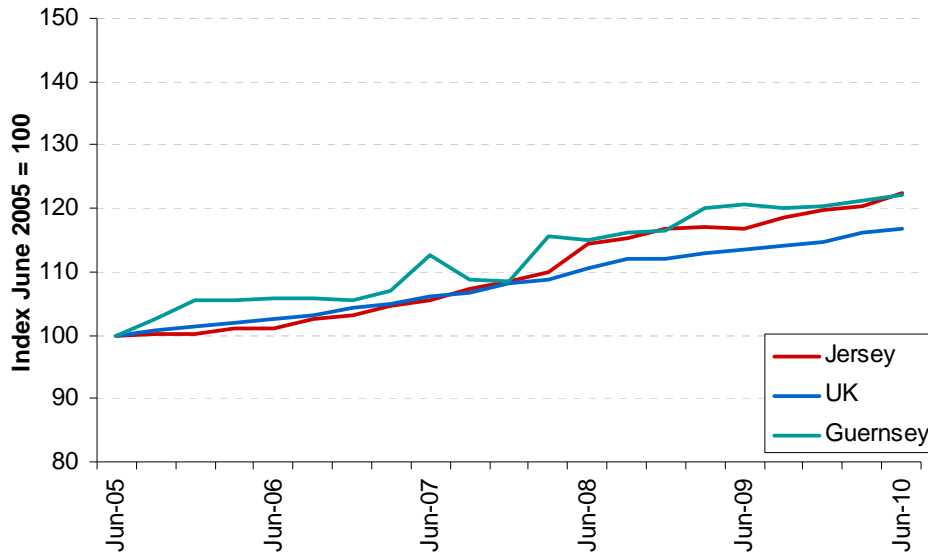
Table 10: Average retail prices of matched other food in Jersey and Guernsey:
June 2010

Item	Mean price (in pence)		% difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
Other foods & drinks			
Bread: white loaf, sliced, 800g	143	145	-1
Bread: wholemeal loaf, sliced, 800g	172	186	-7
Flour, self-raising, per 1.5kg	140	160	-13
Sugar, granulated, per kg	96	85	12
Tea bags, per 250g	226	234	-4
Coffee, pure, instant, per 100g	271	270	0

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

Despite differences in the rate of change of various food items described previously, the overall increase for the Catering group has been similar in all three jurisdictions (Figure 19). Since June 2005, catering prices have risen by 22% in both Jersey and Guernsey and by 17% in the UK. In the most recent twelve month period the price increases were lowest in Guernsey at 1%, compared to 3% in the UK and 5% in Jersey.

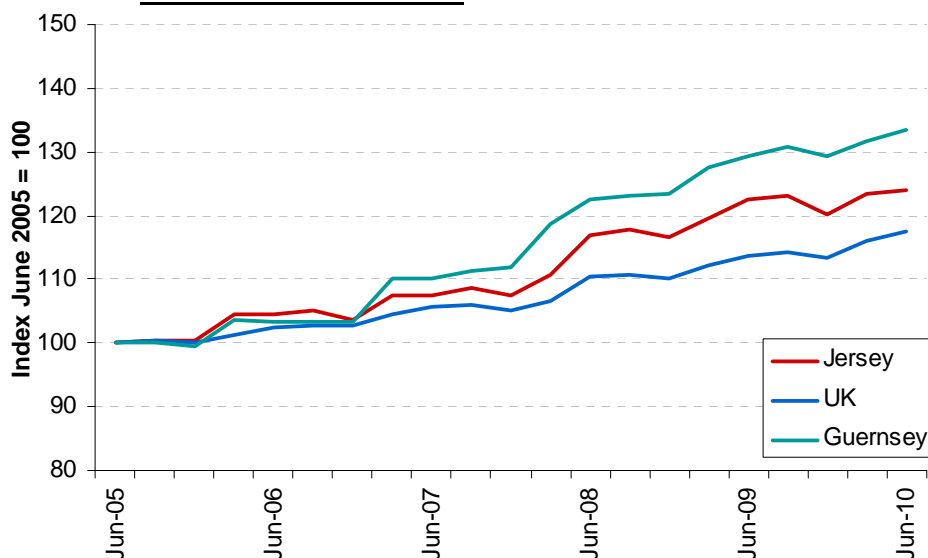
Figure 19: Catering group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2010



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

Over the last twelve months, the rate of price change for Alcoholic drinks increased in each jurisdiction, by 3% in both Guernsey and the UK and by 1% in Jersey. Over the last five years, overall the average price of alcoholic drinks has increased faster in Guernsey (33%) and Jersey (24%) than in the UK (18%).

Figure 20: Alcoholic drinks group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2010



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 20; impôt increases imposed in January of each year result in a step change each subsequent March.

There were no changes to impôts on alcohol in Jersey in January 2010; the impôt component of the price of alcohol was the same in March 2010 as in March 2009. As a result, there was no step change in the latest year and in the absence of other price movements the group index would have seen no change.

Table 11: Impôts and Excise duties on alcohol in pence

Item	Jersey			UK			Guernsey		
	2005	2009	2010	2005	2009	2010	2005	2009	2010
Draught beer (4% ABV) / pint	22	28	28	29	37	39	22	34	34
Draught lager (5% ABV) / pint	27	35	35	37	47	49	22	34	34
Whisky / litre	796	937	937	782	906	952	553	841	967
Whisky / 25 ml	20	23	23	20	23	24	14	21	24

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

Impôts have increased at a lower rate in Jersey since 2005 compared to impôts in Guernsey and excise duties in the UK. For example, from 2005 to 2010 impôts on beer have increased by 6p/pint in Jersey compared to 12p/pint in Guernsey, whilst UK duties have increased by 10p/pint over the same period.

As Table 11 shows, taxes on alcohol increased more in the UK than in Jersey and Guernsey between 2009 and 2010. Taxes on beer increased by 2p/pint in the UK, but remained unchanged in Jersey and Guernsey between 2009 and 2010. Likewise, over the same period, lager duties increased by 2p/pint in the UK whilst in both Jersey and Guernsey impôts remained unchanged. Taxes on whisky increased by 46p/litre in the UK and by £1.26/litre in Guernsey but were unchanged in Jersey.

The mean retail prices of alcoholic drinks in Jersey in June 2010 were higher than those in the UK (Table 12).

Table 12: Average retail prices of matched alcoholic drinks in Jersey and the UK: June 2010

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	UK	
Alcoholic drinks			
Draught bitter, per pint	268	258	4
Draught lager, per pint	301	295	2
Whisky, per 25ml nip	244	215	14

Furthermore, as Table 13 shows, average prices before the addition of duties and taxes were significantly greater in Jersey than in the UK.

Table 13: Average **pre-tax** prices of matched alcoholic drinks in Jersey and the UK: June 2010

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	UK	
Alcoholic drinks			
Draught bitter, per pint	232	181	28
Draught lager, per pint	257	202	27
Whisky, per 25ml nip	214	159	34

The average retail prices of lager and whisky were more similar in Jersey and Guernsey in June 2010 (Table 14). The average price of beer was 9% cheaper in Jersey.

Table 14: Average retail prices of matched alcoholic drinks in Jersey and Guernsey: June 2010

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
Alcoholic drinks			
Draught bitter, per pint	268	293	-9
Draught lager, per pint	301	301	0
Whisky, per 25ml nip	244	251	-3

The pre-tax prices of bitter, lager and whisky (Table 15) were lower in Jersey than in Guernsey.

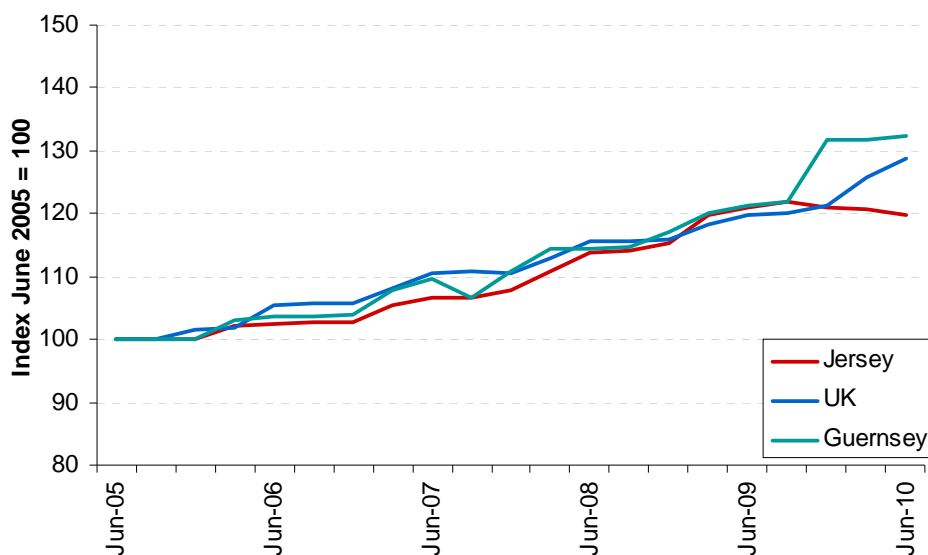
Table 15: Average **pre-tax** prices of matched alcoholic drinks in Jersey and Guernsey: June 2010

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
Alcoholic drinks			
Draught bitter, per pint	232	260	-11
Draught lager, per pint	257	267	-4
Whisky, per 25ml nip	214	227	-6

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

The impact of increases in duties is also clearly visible in Figure 21 which shows the tobacco group index of the Jersey, Guernsey and UK RPIs. In the five years from June 2005, tobacco prices in Guernsey have increased by 32% compared with an increase of 29% in the UK and 20% in Jersey.

Figure 21: Tobacco group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK: June 2005 to June 2010



In the past twelve months, Jersey prices decreased slightly (by 1%), whilst both Guernsey and the UK recorded increases (of 9% and 7%, respectively) over the same period.

Impôts on cigarettes increased by 35p per pack in Jersey between 2005 and 2010, whilst over the same period duty in Guernsey increased by 75p per pack. In the UK, excise duties have increased by 62 pence per pack over the past five years (Table 16). The level of impôts was unchanged in Jersey between 2009 and 2010.

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

Item	Jersey			UK			Guernsey		
	2005	2009	2010	2005	2009	2010	2005	2009	2010
20 Cigarettes	280	315	315	305	349	367	224	260	299

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

Overall, in June 2010, impôts (and GST in Jersey) account for almost two-thirds (63%) of the total retail price in Jersey and for 58% in Guernsey, whilst duty and VAT make up more than three-quarters (77%) of the UK retail price.

In June 2010 a pack of 20 cigarettes was, on average, 11% cheaper in Jersey than in the UK, the average price being 65p per pack lower in Jersey (Table 17).

Table 17: Average retail prices of matched tobacco products in Jersey and the UK:
June 2010

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	UK	
20 king size filter	523	588	-11

However, as Table 18 shows, in June 2010 the pre-tax price of cigarettes in Jersey was 45% greater than that in the UK, at £1.93 in Jersey compared with £1.33 in the UK.

Table 18: Average **pre-tax** prices of matched tobacco products in Jersey and the UK:
June 2010

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	UK	
20 king size filter	193	133	45

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 both jurisdictions, the mean prices shown for Jersey in Table 17 and 18 would reduce by almost 10p per pack, such that the mean retail price in Jersey in June 2010 would be more than 70p lower in Jersey than in the UK and the pre-tax price would be about 50p greater in Jersey than in the UK.

The average price of cigarettes in Jersey was 4% higher than in Guernsey in June 2010 (Table 19)¹¹.

Table 19: Average retail prices of matched tobacco products in Jersey and Guernsey:
June 2010

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
20 king size filter	540	517	5

However, the pre-tax prices were lower locally, at £1.93 per pack in Jersey and £2.18 per pack in Guernsey (Table 20).

Table 20: Average **pre-tax** prices of matched tobacco products in Jersey and Guernsey:
June 2010

Item	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
20 king size filter	210	218	-4

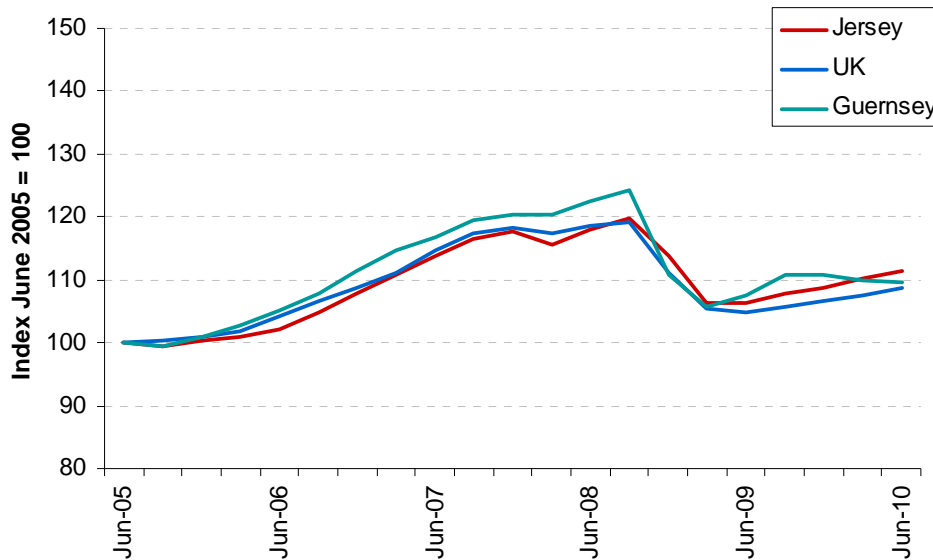
¹¹ A different set of cigarette brands was matched in the comparison of Jersey and Guernsey and that comparing Jersey and the UK.

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.

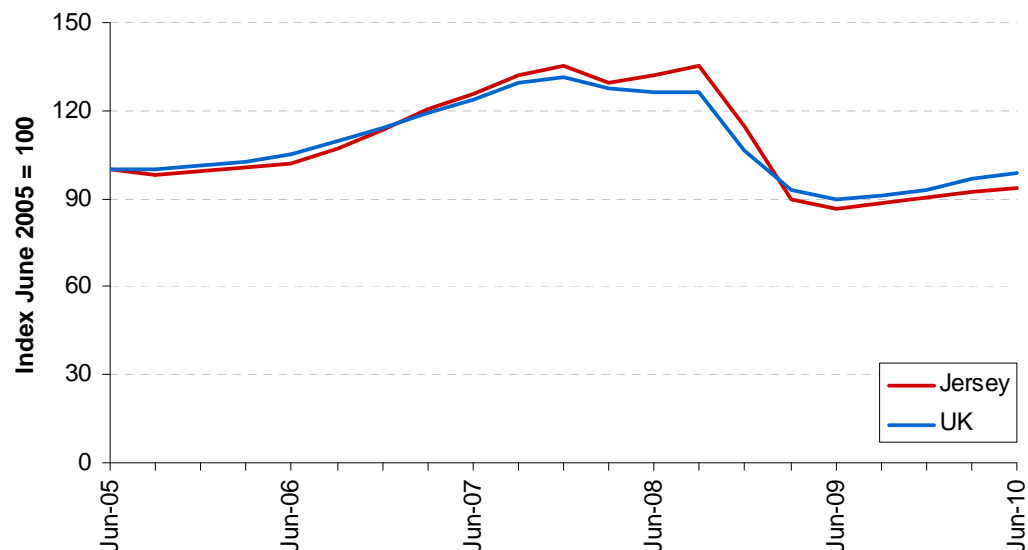
The overall increase in Housing costs (Figure 22) has been similar in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK over the past five years (increases of 11%, 10% and 9%, respectively).

Figure 22: Housing group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK:
June 2005 to June 2010



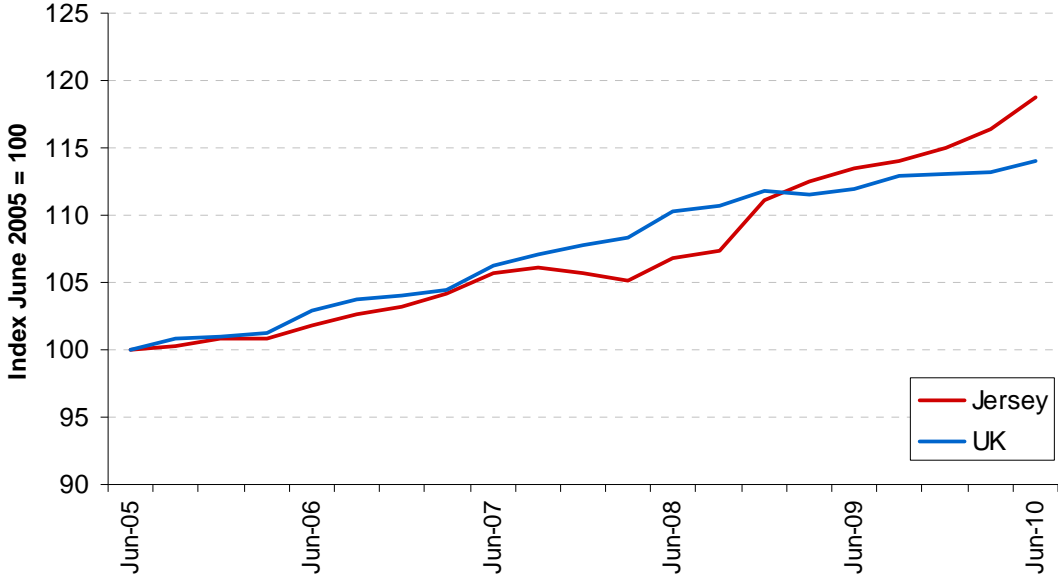
The fall in the Housing group index between late 2008 and early 2009 was driven by mortgage interest payments reflecting the series of cuts in the Bank of England base rate over that period, from 5.0% in September 2008 to 0.5% in March 2009. Over the five-year period from June 2005 to June 2010 house purchase costs decreased by 7% in Jersey and by 2% in the UK (Figure 23).

Figure 23: House purchase section of RPI



Rental costs (Figure 24) have risen by 19% in Jersey over the past five years, a slightly greater increase than seen in the UK (14%). More recently, over the last twelve months, the increase in rental costs has also been slightly greater in Jersey, up by 5% compared with 2% in the UK.

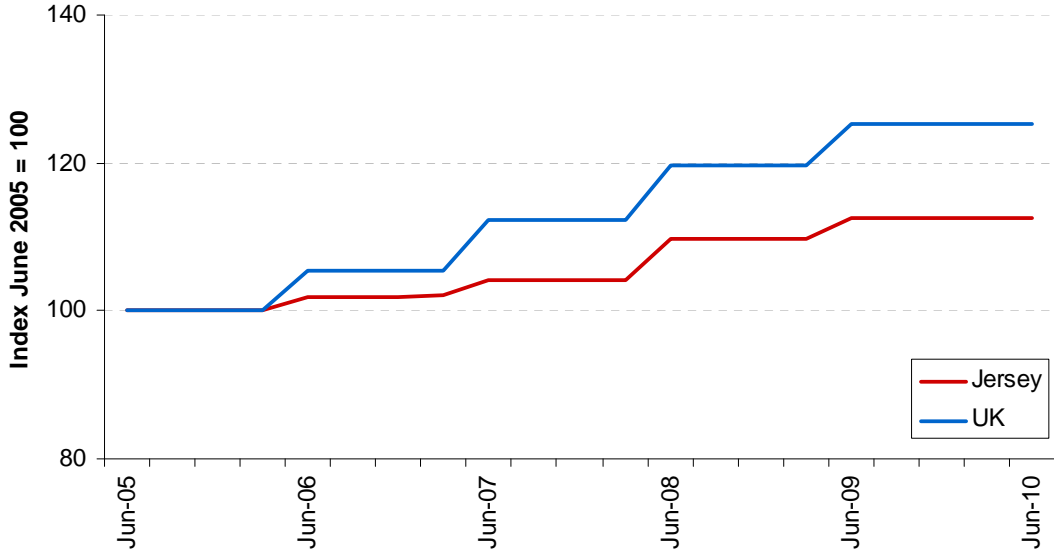
Figure 24: Rent section of RPI



Between June 2009 and June 2010 Jersey rates (Parish and all-Island) increased by 3% on average, compared to a 2% average rise in UK council taxes. Overall, rates have risen faster in the UK than in Jersey since June 2005 (18% and 4% respectively). Rates increases typically occur in September in Jersey and March in the UK; such timing differences emphasise the importance of using annual rather than quarterly comparisons.

Water rates remained essentially unchanged, on average, in both Jersey and the UK between June 2009 and 2010. Since June 2005, Jersey water rates have increased by 12% compared with an increase of a quarter (25%) in the UK.

Figure 25: Water rates section of RPI



Another element of the Housing group is DIY materials. Prices have risen by 21% in Jersey since June 2005 and by 26% in the UK. Over the year to June 2010 prices rose similarly in both jurisdictions (up by 6% in Jersey and by 7% in the UK).

Over the past five years repairs and maintenances costs have also increased by similar amounts in both jurisdictions (up 18% in Jersey and 19% in the UK). More recently, between June 2009 and June 2010, prices rose by 5% in Jersey and by 2% in the UK.

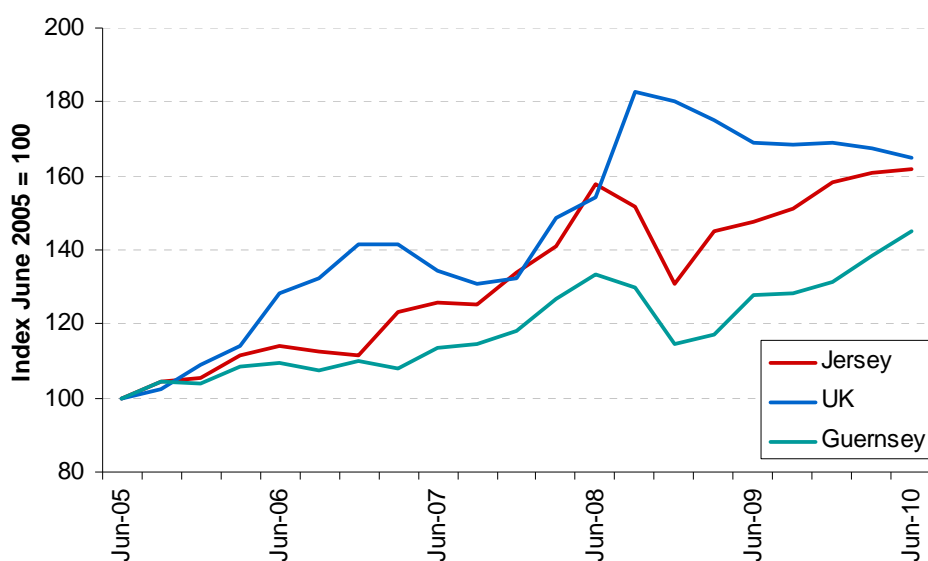
Group 6: Fuel and light (weight in Jersey RPI: 3.0 out of 100)

The Fuel and light group covers fuels used at home i.e. electricity, oil, gas and coal¹². Over the five years to June 2010, domestic energy prices rose by almost two-thirds in Jersey (62%) and the UK (65%); over the same period Guernsey recorded a 45% rise.

In the last twelve months overall energy prices increased in Jersey (by 10%) and Guernsey (13%) whereas they fell in the UK, by 2%. Although Jersey recorded a greater decrease in electricity prices (-5% in Jersey compared to -0.5% in the UK), gas prices increased in Jersey over the year but fell in the UK and domestic heating oil increased at a notably higher rate in Jersey (47% compared with 21%).

In the Jersey RPI, heating oil accounts for about a third of the Fuel and light group and gas for about a twentieth; whereas in the UK gas accounts for about half of the group and oil for about a twentieth. Electricity accounts for about three-fifths of the group in Jersey and about half in the UK. These proportions mean that the Jersey RPI is more susceptible to short term changes in the price of oil. Fuel proportions in the Guernsey RPI are similar to those for Jersey.

Figure 26: Fuel and light group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2010



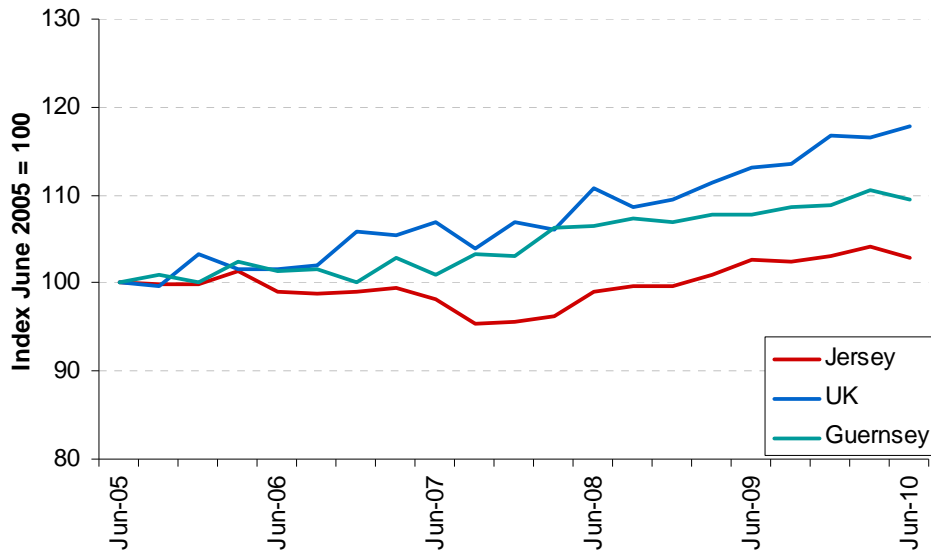
¹² Motor fuels are included within the Motoring group (see page 33).

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 by 3% in Jersey since June 2005 and by 18% and 10% in the UK and Guernsey.

From June 2009 to June 2010, Jersey saw prices remain relatively stable whereas the UK recorded an increase of 4% and Guernsey a rise of 2%.

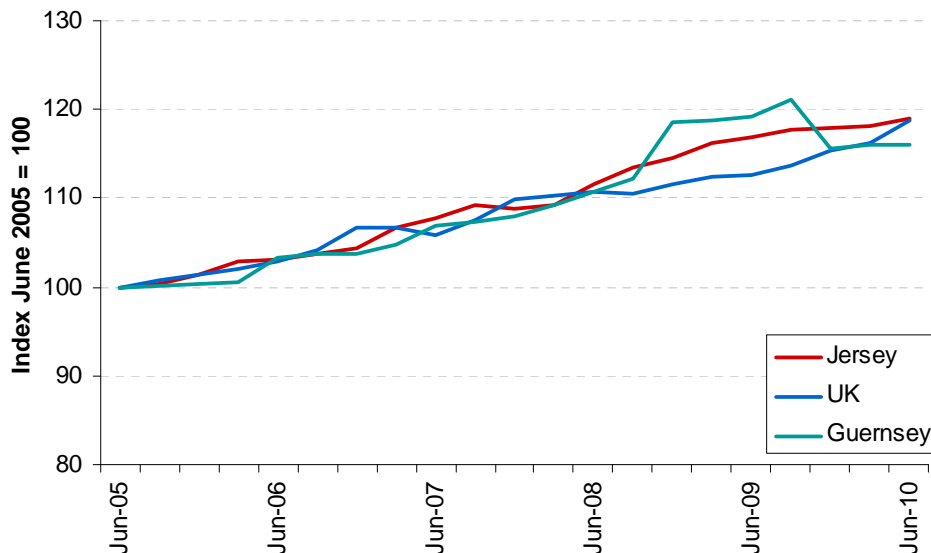
Figure 27: Household goods group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2010



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

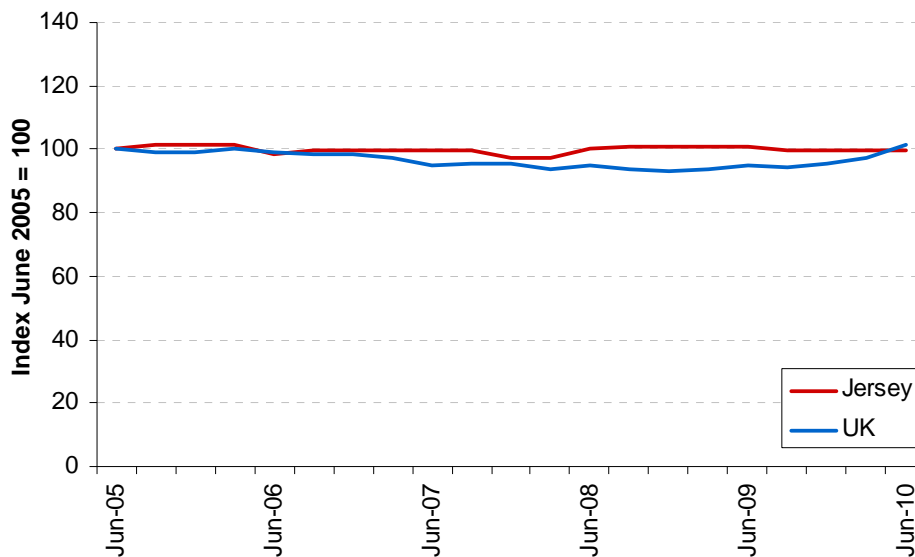
The Household services group includes postage, telephone charges, domestic services (such as dry-cleaning and child-minding) and fees and subscriptions.

Figure 28: Household services group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2010



Overall prices in this group have increased by similar amounts in all three jurisdictions over the last five years, by 19% in both Jersey and the UK and by 16% in Guernsey. In the twelve months to June 2010, Jersey saw an increase of 2%, the UK an increase of 5% whereas Guernsey recorded a decrease of 3%.

Figure 29: Telephone charges section of the RPI

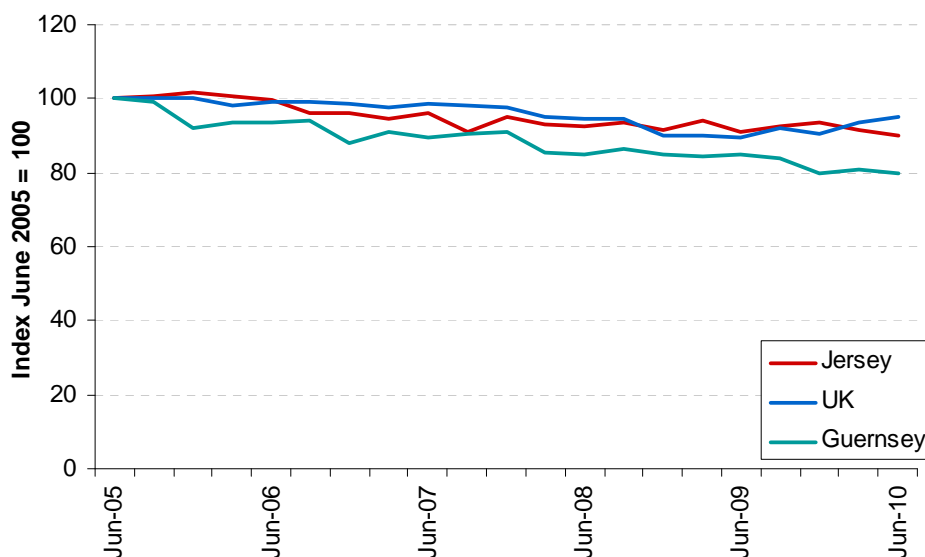


Both Jersey and the UK have seen little change in telephone charges over the five years from 2005 to 2010, see Figure 29. Most recently Jersey saw average prices decrease slightly (by 1%) whilst the UK recorded an increase of 7%.

Domestic services (which include childcare and home-help) have seen similar price increases over the last five years (19% in Jersey and 22% in the UK). More recently each location recorded an increase of 3% over the twelve months to June 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 2010



The average price of clothes and footwear, overall, has followed a downward trend in all three jurisdictions over the past five years, with prices decreasing by 10% in Jersey, by 20% in Guernsey and by 5% in the UK.

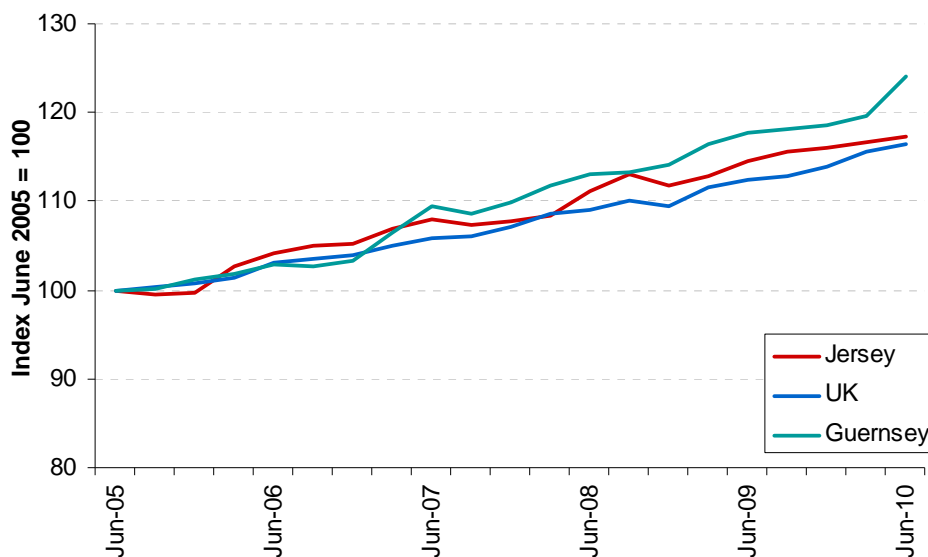
In the most recent twelve month period, average prices fell in both Jersey and Guernsey, by 2% and 6% respectively, whilst prices increased by 6% in the UK.

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 sixth (17%) over the past five years (Figure 31); a similar increase has been seen in the UK (16%) whilst Guernsey saw a rise of about a quarter (24%).

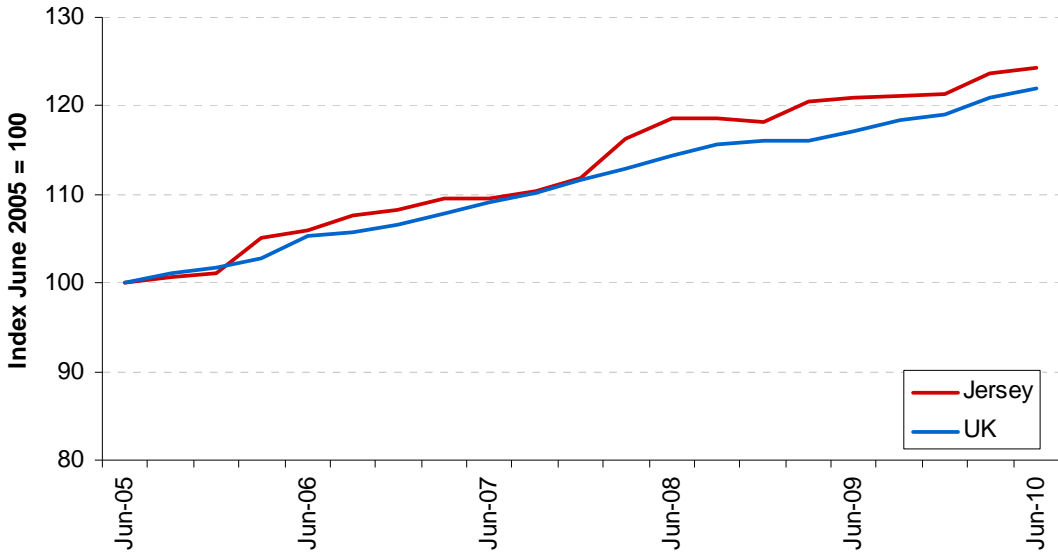
Figure 31: Personal goods & services group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and UK June 2005 to June 2010



In the twelve months to June 2010 Jersey saw prices rise by 2% whilst Guernsey recorded an increase of 5% and the UK saw an increase of 4%.

Personal services (Figure 32) have experienced price increases of about a quarter in Jersey (24%) and the UK (22%) between 2005 and 2010. In the twelve months to 2010 costs rose by 3% locally and by 4% in the UK.

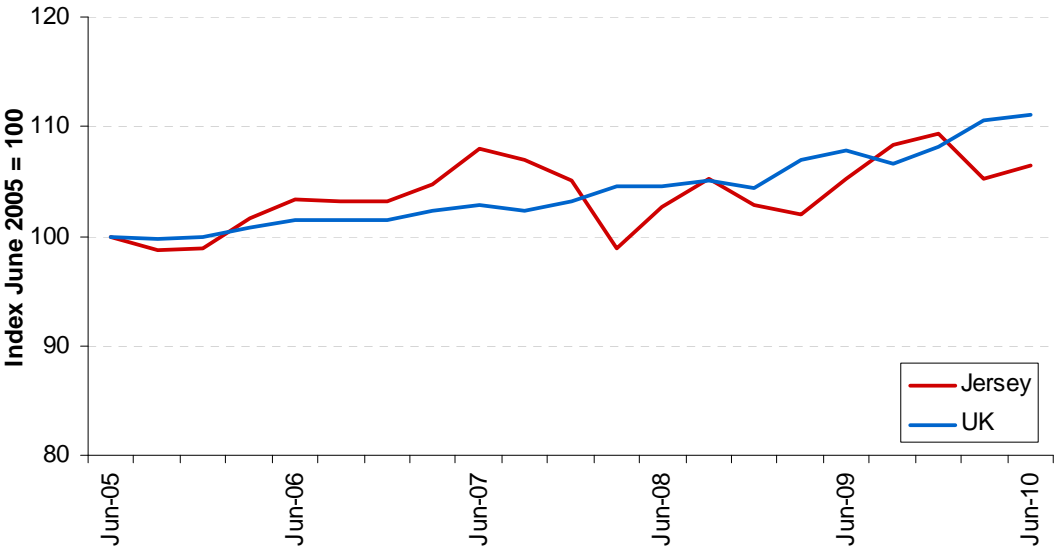
Figure 32: Personal services section of the RPI



The UK has seen an increase of 11% in the average price of chemist goods over the five years from June 2000 whereas Jersey prices have increased by 6% over the same period.

Within the last year, the average price for chemist goods increased by 1% in Jersey compared to a rise of 3% in the UK (Figure 33).

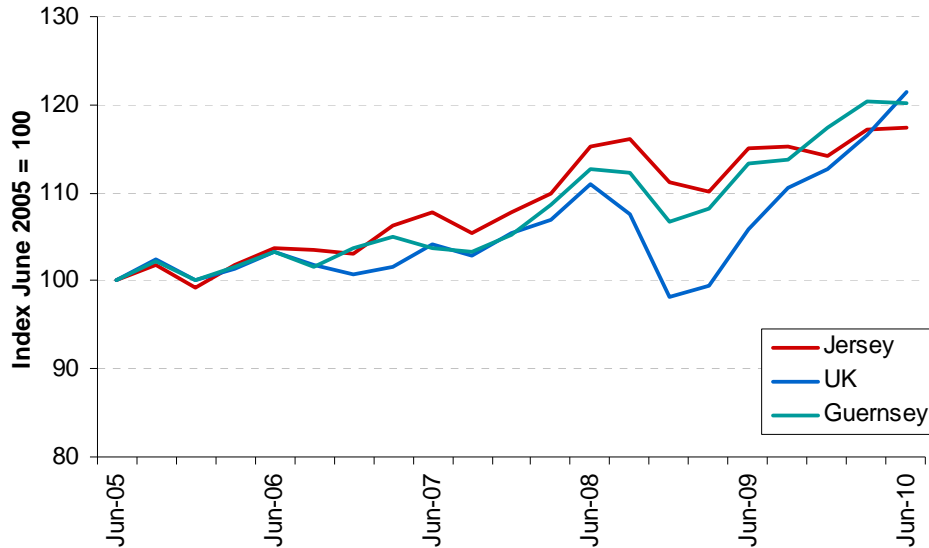
Figure 33: Chemist goods section of the RPI



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

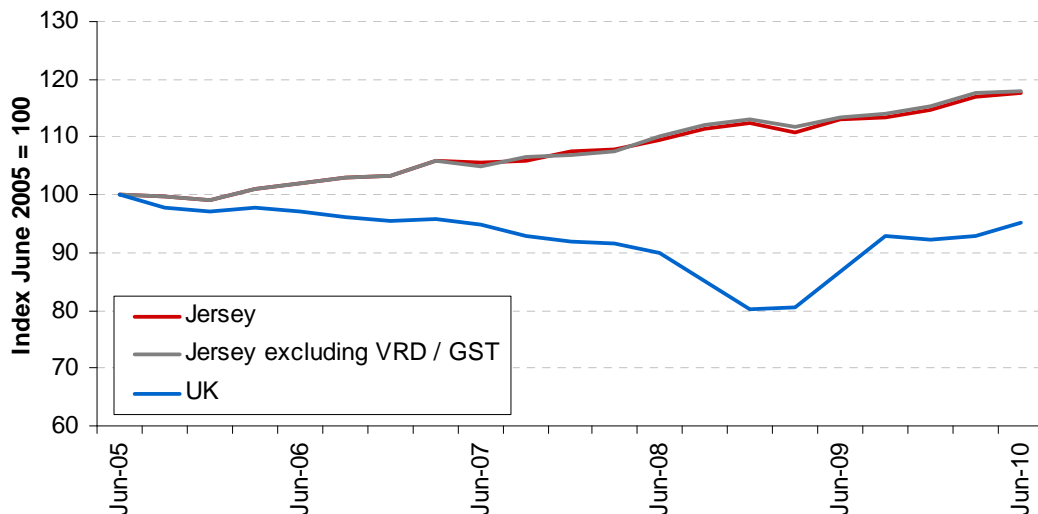
The Motoring group has the second largest weight in the Jersey RPI after Housing and therefore can have a major influence on the RPI. Between 2005 and 2010, Motoring costs have increased by about a sixth (17%) in Jersey (see Figure 34) and by about a fifth in Guernsey and the UK (20% and 21%, respectively).

Figure 34: Motoring group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2010



The largest weight within the group is for the cost of purchasing vehicles. As Figure 35 shows, even when tax (VRD¹³ and subsequently GST) is removed from the Jersey cost of purchase, Jersey prices have increased considerably more than those in the UK over the last five years.

Figure 35: Motor vehicles section of the RPI



Since 2005, the cost of purchasing motor vehicles has fallen by 5% in the UK but has risen by 18% in Jersey.

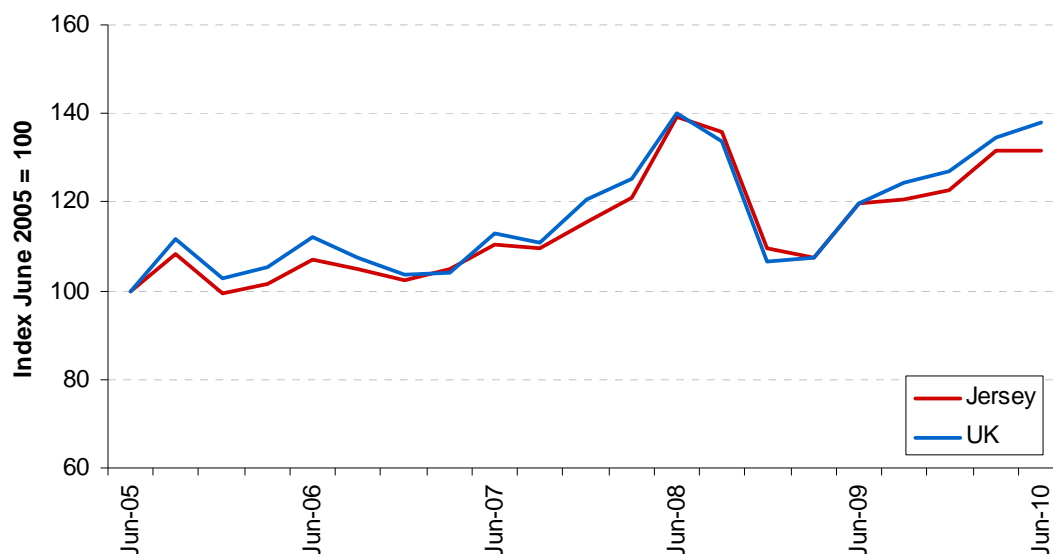
¹³ In January 2003 Vehicle Registration Duty (VRD) was introduced in Jersey, adding to the cost of new vehicles; this tax was abolished in 2008.

In contrast, more recently, between June 2009 and June 2010 the cost of purchasing vehicles rose by 10% in the UK compared with a rise of 4% in Jersey.

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 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 have increased by similar amounts in both jurisdictions from 2005 to 2010, by 32% in Jersey and by 38% in the UK (Figure 36). Most recently, in the twelve months to June 2010 motor fuel prices increased by 10% in Jersey and by 15% in the UK.

Figure 36: Petrol and oil section of the RPI



This year, the UK increased duties on petrol and diesel by 2p/litre whilst Guernsey increased duties by 6p/litre (see Table 21). However, impôts on motor fuels in Jersey remained at the same level as in 2009.

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

Fuel	ULSP / premium unleaded			ULSD / diesel		
	2005	2009	2010	2005	2009	2010
Jersey impôts	37	41	41	37	41	41
Jersey impôts + GST	37	44	44	37	44	44
UK duty	47	54	56	47	54	56
UK duty + VAT	60	67	74	60	68	74
Guernsey duty	7	31	37	0	31	37

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

As Table 22 shows, both premium unleaded petrol and diesel were 13p/litre (11%) cheaper in Jersey than in the UK in June 2010.

Table 22: Average retail prices of motor fuels in Jersey and the UK: June 2010

Fuel	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	UK	
ULSP/premium unleaded	105	118	-11
ULSD/diesel	107	120	-11

The average pre-tax prices of unleaded petrol (61p/litre) and diesel (63p/litre) in Jersey are nearly two-fifths higher than those in the UK (44p/litre and 46p/litre, respectively).

Table 23: Average *pre-tax* prices of motor fuels in Jersey and the UK: June 2010

Fuel	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	UK	
ULSP/premium unleaded	61	44	39
ULSD/diesel	63	46	38

As Table 24 shows, the average retail price of motor fuels was greater in Jersey than in Guernsey in June 2010.

Table 24: Average retail prices of motor fuels in Jersey and Guernsey: June 2010

Fuel	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
ULSP/premium unleaded	105	100	5
ULSD/diesel	107	101	6

However, as shown in Table 25, the pre-tax average price of unleaded petrol was 2p cheaper in Jersey (61p/litre) than in Guernsey (63p/litre) and the pre-tax average price of diesel was 1p cheaper in Jersey (63p/litre) than in Guernsey (64p/litre) in June 2010.

Table 25: Average *pre-tax* prices of motor fuels in Jersey and Guernsey: June 2010

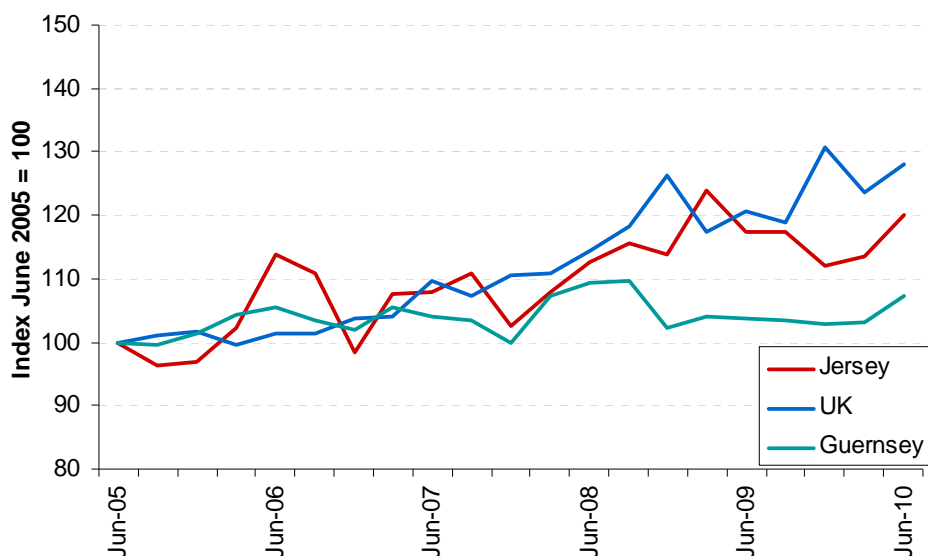
Fuel	Mean price (in pence)		Percentage difference
	Jersey	Guernsey	
ULSP/premium unleaded	61	63	-4
ULSD/diesel	63	64	-2

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

The majority of this group is travel fares (i.e. bus, ferry, taxi and air). Whilst bus, ferry and taxi fares are relatively simple to measure, the purchasing of airline fares has seen considerable change in recent years. The number of operators has increased, with the growth of 'no-frills' airlines, and there has also been a considerable increase in the use of the internet to book tickets. As a result, the UK, Jersey and Guernsey RPIs have changed to adapt to the new world of air travel.

Over the last five years, the overall Fares and other travel group index has increased by 20% in Jersey, by 28% in the UK and by 7% in Guernsey (Figure 37).

**Figure 37: Fares and travel group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2010**



Overall, average prices increased by 2% and 6% in Jersey in the UK, respectively between June 2009 and June 2010 whilst Guernsey saw a 4% rise.

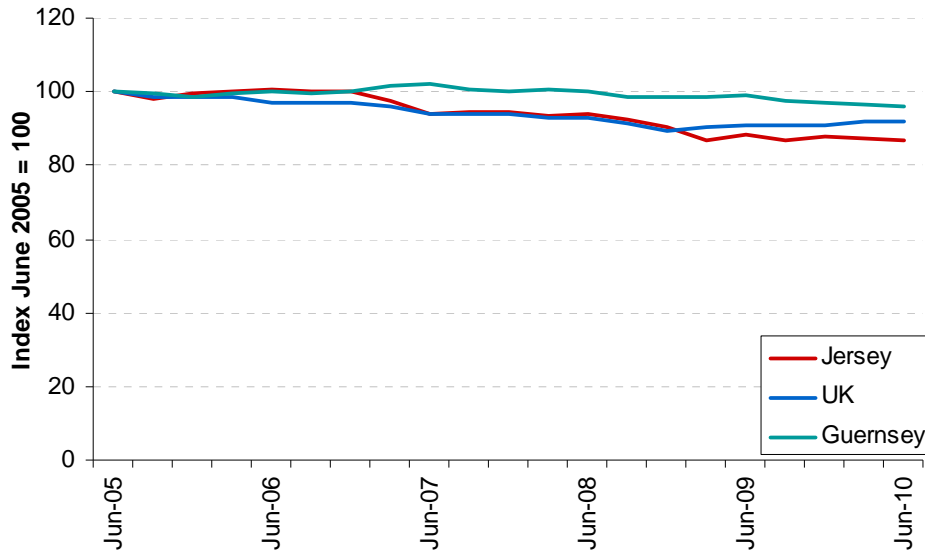
Group 13: Leisure goods (weight in Jersey RPI: 5.2 out of 100)

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 Jersey prices have fallen by 13% in the five years to June 2010, compared to a decrease of 8% in the UK and a fall of 4% in Guernsey.

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 more than two-fifths; 42% and 46% in Jersey and the UK respectively, between June 2005 and June 2010, reflecting the fact that as technology advances the cost of established products falls. However, over the past five years the cost of books, papers and magazines has risen in both Jersey and the UK.

**Figure 38: Leisure goods group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2010**

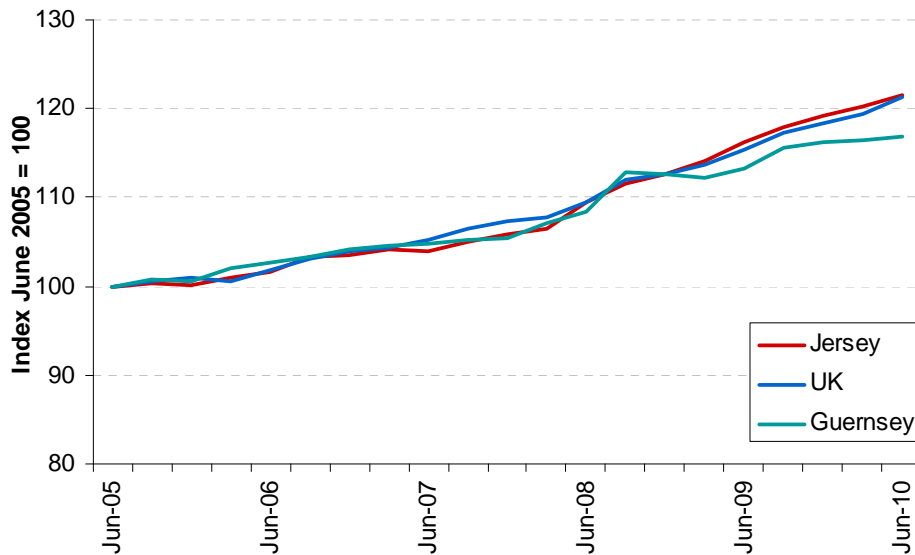


Within this group, over the last five years the average prices of toys, photographic and sporting goods in Jersey and the UK have decreased (by 19% and 11% respectively). In the most recent twelve months, prices fell by 6% in Jersey and by 1% in the UK.

Gardening products have seen a rise in prices of 2% in Jersey compared with an increase of 11% in the UK over the last five years. In the last twelve months the average price of gardening products increased by 11% in Jersey and by 6% in the UK.

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

**Figure 39: Leisure services group of the RPI in Jersey, Guernsey and the UK
June 2005 to June 2010**



¹⁴ 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.

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

Prices have risen by a fifth (21%) in both Jersey and the UK over the last five years and by a sixth (17%) in Guernsey (Figure 39).

In the last twelve months, overall price movements have been fairly similar across the jurisdictions, increasing by 5% in both Jersey and the UK and by 3% in Guernsey.

Average retail prices of matched items in Jersey and the UK
June 2005 – June 2010

Table A1: Meat and fish¹⁵

Item	Mean prices (in pence)								
	2005			2009			2010		
	Jsy	UK	% diff	Jsy	UK	% diff	Jsy	UK	% diff
Beef: fresh per kg									
Best beef mince	522	428	22	635	600	6	677	612	11
Topside	681	670	2	991	908	9	924	886	4
Rump Steak	1077	902	19	1433	1166	23	1343	1190	13
Lamb: fresh per kg									
Loin (with bone)	1213	1033	17	1265	1285	-2	1712	1310	31
Shoulder (with bone)	565	424	33	789	556	42	n/a	612	n/a
Pork: fresh per kg									
Loin (with bone)	624	500	25	652	596	9	746	589	27
Chicken: roasting, oven-ready, per kg									
Fresh or chilled	272	231	18	301	291	4	327	286	14
Other Meat									
Gammon, per kg	669	582	15	727	704	3	602	671	-10
Bacon, back, per kg	837	706	19	890	890	0	977	861	13
Ham (not shoulder) 100-125g	104	115	-9	219	148	48	223	144	55
Pork sausages, per kg	490	343	43	508	405	25	580	411	41
Fresh fish: per kg									
White fish fillets	1012	874	16	1321	1060	25	1293	1090	19
Salmon fillets	998	796	25	1178	1128	4	1081	1372	-21

¹⁵ 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 the other jurisdiction being compared.

Table A2: Fruit and vegetables

Item	Mean prices (in pence)								
	2005			2009			2010		
	Jsy	UK	Jsy	Jsy	UK	% diff	Jsy	UK	% diff
Fresh vegetables									
Potatoes: old whites, loose, per kg	62	44	41	83	71	17	90	66	37
Potatoes: new, loose, per kg	87	92	-5	150	173	-13	179	198	-9
Tomatoes, per kg	155	147	5	182	180	1	208	196	6
Cauliflower, each	89	74	20	116	89	31	113	85	32
Carrots, per kg	89	73	22	123	92	34	127	78	63
Onions, per kg	71	71	1	104	87	20	127	77	65
Mushrooms, per kg	397	257	54	411	301	37	408	300	36
Cucumber, each	75	57	31	88	75	18	97	81	20
Lettuce: iceberg, each	83	62	34	81	88	-8	113	88	29
Fresh fruit									
Apples: cooking, per kg	152	145	5	166	156	7	175	151	16
Apples: dessert, per kg	137	120	14	162	160	1	202	165	23
Pears: dessert, per kg	153	132	16	224	219	2	227	195	16
Oranges: all sizes, each	29	22	31	39	28	39	51	36	42
Bananas, per kg	136	96	42	156	101	55	156	109	43
Grapes, per kg	500	398	26	531	425	25	512	396	29
Avocado, each	65	66	-2	81	76	6	97	83	17

Table A3: Dairy produce, other foods and soft drinks

Item	Mean prices (in pence)								
	2005			2009			2010		
	Jsy	UK	% diff	Jsy	UK	% diff	Jsy	UK	% diff
Dairy produce									
Butter, home produced, per 250g	109	76	43	117	104	12	117	114	3
Butter, imported, per 250g	103	92	11	147	126	16	146	144	1
Cheddar cheese, per kg	569	541	5	781	755	3	691	773	-11
Eggs, size 4, per dozen	162	153	6	308	279	10	283	284	0
Milk, pasteurised, per pint	55	35	56	59	44	33	59	44	33
Other foods & soft drinks									
Bread: white loaf, sliced, 800g	109	69	58	139	124	12	143	119	20
Bread: wholemeal loaf, sliced, 800g	120	82	47	169	126	34	172	120	43
Flour, self-raising, per 1.5kg	87	65	33	131	100	31	140	92	52
Sugar, granulated, per kg	84	74	14	95	95	0	96	97	-1
Tea bags, per 250g	181	121	50	215	176	22	226	200	13
Coffee, pure, instant, per 100g	200	182	10	259	225	15	271	217	25

Table A4: Alcohol and tobacco

Item	Mean prices (in pence)								
	2005			2009			2010		
	Jsy	UK	% diff	Jsy	UK	% diff	Jsy	UK	% diff
Alcoholic drinks mean retail prices									
Draught bitter, per pint	204	212	-4	265	249	6	268	258	4
Draught lager, per pint	242	242	0	294	281	5	301	295	2
Whisky, per 25ml nip	184	174	6	244	205	19	244	215	14
Alcoholic drinks pre-tax prices									
Draught bitter, per pint	182	151	21	229	180	27	232	181	28
Draught lager, per pint	215	169	27	250	197	27	257	202	27
Whisky, per 25ml nip	164	128	28	214	155	38	214	159	34
Cigarettes mean retail prices									
20 King size filter	458	457	0	528	545	-3	523	588	-11
Cigarettes pre-tax prices	178	84	112	198	125	58	193	133	45

Table A5: Petrol and diesel

Item	Mean prices (in pence)								
	2005			2009			2010		
	Jsy	UK	% diff	Jsy	UK	% diff	Jsy	UK	% diff
Petrol mean retail prices									
ULSP unleaded petrol, per litre	83	85	-3	96	102	-6	105	118	-11
ULSD diesel, per litre	87	89	-2	98	105	-7	107	120	-11
Petrol mean pre-tax prices									
ULSP unleaded petrol, per litre	46	25	84	52	35	50	61	44	39
ULSD diesel, per litre	50	29	74	54	37	46	63	46	38

Average retail prices of matched items in Jersey and Guernsey June 2009 – June 2010

Table B1: Meat and fish

Item	Mean prices (in pence) 2009			Mean prices (in pence) 2010		
	Jsy	Gsy	% diff	Jsy	Gsy	% diff
Beef: fresh per Kg						
Best beef mince	635	664	-4	677	622	9
Topside	991	1007	-2	924	1069	-14
Rump Steak	1433	1266	13	1343	1431	-6
Lamb: fresh per Kg						
Loin (with bone)	1265	1453	-13	1712	1420	21
Pork: fresh per Kg						
Loin (with bone)	652	714	-9	746	n/a	n/a
Chicken: roasting, oven-ready, per Kg						
Fresh or chilled	301	368	-18	327	285	15
Other Meat						
Gammon, per kg	727	681	7	602	657	-8
Bacon, back, per kg	890	811	10	977	931	5
Ham (not shoulder) 100 – 125g	219	269	-18	223	212	5
Pork sausages, per kg	508	643	-21	580	611	-5
Fresh fish: per Kg						
White fish fillets	1321	1115	19	1293	1178	10
Salmon fillets	1178	975	21	1081	1162	-7

Table B2: Fruit and vegetables

Item	Mean prices (in pence) 2009			Mean prices (in pence) 2010		
	Jsy	Gsy	% <i>diff</i>	Jsy	Gsy	% <i>diff</i>
Fresh vegetables						
Potatoes: old whites, loose, per kg	83	104	-20	90	108	-16
Potatoes: new, loose, per kg	150	162	-8	179	206	-13
Tomatoes, per kg	182	163	11	208	209	0
Cauliflower, each	116	113	3	113	119	-6
Carrots, per kg	123	116	6	127	135	-6
Onions, per kg	104	103	2	127	145	-13
Mushrooms, per kg	411	411	0	408	408	0
Lettuce: iceberg, each	81	98	-17	113	121	-7
Fresh fruit						
Apples: dessert, per kg	162	137	18	202	197	3
Pears: dessert, per kg	224	293	-23	227	214	6
Oranges: all sizes, each	39	38	4	51	55	-7
Bananas, per kg	156	139	13	156	143	10
Grapes, per kg	531	505	5	512	381	35

Table B3: Dairy produce, other foods and soft drinks

Item	Mean prices (in pence) 2009			Mean prices (in pence) 2010		
	Jsy	Gsy	% <i>diff</i>	Jsy	Gsy	% <i>diff</i>
Dairy produce						
Butter, home produced, per 250g	117	98	19	117	110	6
Butter, imported, per 250g	147	156	-6	146	148	-1
Cheddar cheese, per kg	781	682	15	691	630	10
Eggs, size 4, per dozen	308	261	18	283	282	0
Milk, pasteurised, per pint	59	56	5	59	56	5
Other foods & soft drinks						
Bread: white loaf, sliced, 800g	139	144	-3	143	145	-1
Bread: wholemeal loaf, sliced, 800g	169	157	8	172	186	-7
Flour, self-raising, per 1.5kg	131	123	7	140	160	-13
Sugar, granulated, per kg	95	85	11	96	85	12
Tea bags, per 250g	215	204	6	226	234	-4
Coffee, pure, instant, per 100g	259	275	-6	271	270	0

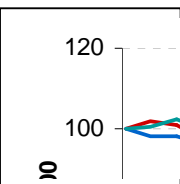


Table B4: Alcohol and tobacco

Item	Mean prices (in pence) 2009			Mean prices (in pence) 2010		
	Jsy	Gsy	% diff	Jsy	Gsy	% diff
Alcoholic drinks mean retail prices						
Draught bitter, per pint	265	299	-11	268	293	-9
Draught lager, per pint	294	281	5	301	301	0
Whisky, per 25ml nip	244	234	4	244	251	-3
Alcoholic drinks pre-tax prices						
Draught bitter, per pint	229	265	-14	232	260	-11
Draught lager, per pint	250	248	1	257	267	-4
Whisky, per 25ml nip	214	213	0	214	227	-6
Cigarettes mean retail prices						
20 King size filter	531	472	12	540	517	5
Cigarettes pre-tax prices						
20 King size filter	201	212	-5	210	218	-4

Table B5: Petrol and diesel

Item	Mean prices (in pence) 2009			Mean prices (in pence) 2010		
	Jsy	Gsy	% diff	Jsy	Gsy	% diff
ULSP unleaded petrol, per litre	96	87	10	105	100	5
ULSD diesel, per litre	98	88	12	107	101	6
Petrol mean pre-tax prices						
ULSP unleaded petrol, per litre	52	56	-7	61	63	-4
ULSD diesel, per litre	54	57	-5	63	64	-2