


# Jersey Retail Prices Index

## December 2016

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

 @JsyStats



### Summary

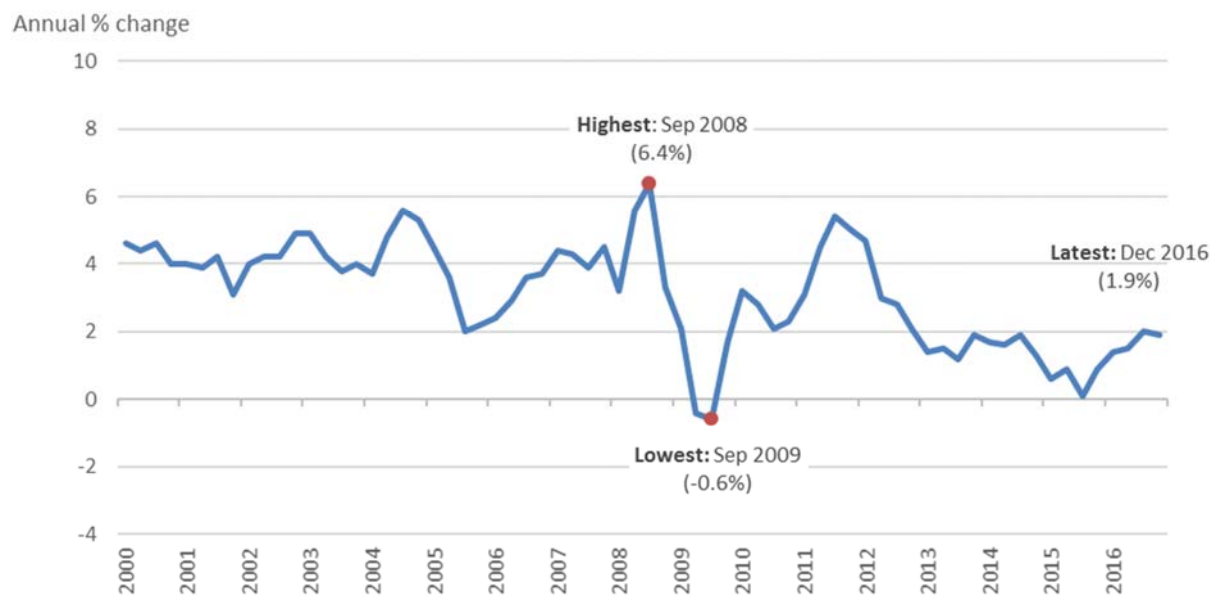
- During the twelve months to December 2016 the All Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) for Jersey **increased by 1.9%** to stand at 163.0 (June 2000 = 100)
- The **Household services, Housing and Motoring** groups were the largest contributors to the overall annual increase in the RPI
- The increase in the RPI over the twelve months to September 2016 was 2.0%; hence, the **annual rate of inflation decreased by 0.1 percentage points (pp)** in the latest quarter
- All groups of the RPI gave small contributions to the change in the annual rate of inflation
- **RPI(X)<sup>1</sup> increased by 1.9%** over the twelve months to December 2016 and **underlying inflation**, as measured by **RPI(Y)<sup>2</sup>, increased by 1.8%** over the same period
- **RPI Pensioners increased by 1.7%** and **RPI Low Income increased by 1.8%** over the twelve months to December 2016

### Annual change

The increase in the All Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) over the twelve months to December 2016 was 1.9%.

The annual percentage changes in the RPI since March 2000 are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 - Jersey RPI annual inflation rate (percent) Mar 2000 to Dec 2016



<sup>1</sup> RPI(X): the RPI excluding mortgage interest payments.

<sup>2</sup> RPI(Y): the RPI excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (e.g. GST and impôts).

The annual percentage changes for each group of the RPI are shown in Figure 2. Over the twelve months to December 2016, most of the fourteen groups saw prices increase, on average, whilst three groups (Food, Household goods and Personal goods & services) each saw prices decrease (by about 1%).

Figure 2 - Annual percentage changes for each group, Dec 2016

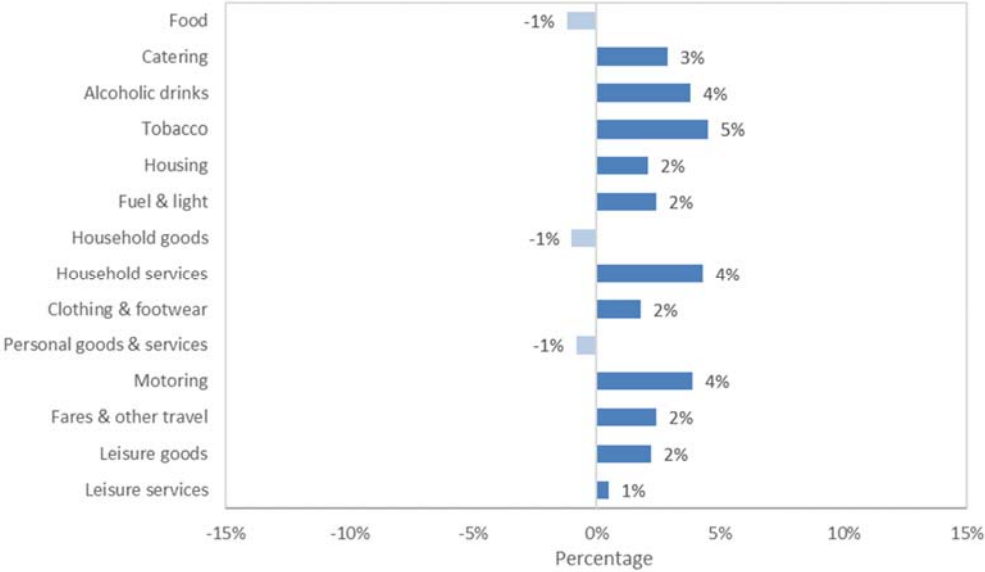
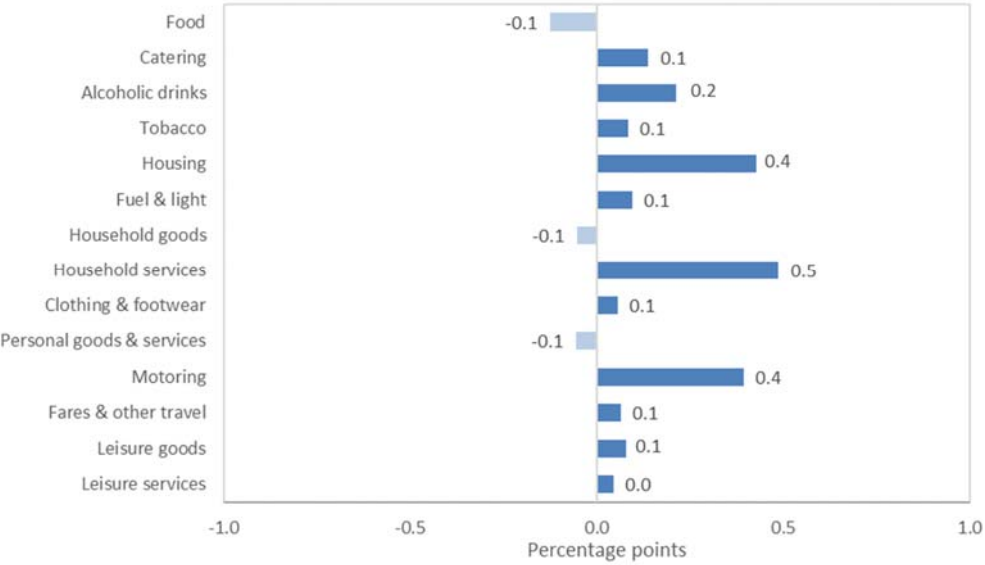


Figure 3 shows the contribution of each group of the RPI to the overall annual increase of 1.9%.

Figure 3 - Contribution of each group to the annual change of the RPI



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

The groups which saw prices increase, on average, over the twelve months to December 2016 gave upward contributions to the RPI; notably:

- **Household services:** costs rose by 4%, on average, over the year to December 2016, contributing +0.5 percentage points (pp) to the annual change of the RPI. Price increases were seen across the group, which includes school fees (increased in September 2016), postal charges (increased in April 2016), telephone charges and domestic services

- **Housing:** costs rose by 2%, on average, over the year to December 2016, contributing +0.4 pp to the annual change of the RPI. Price increases were seen across the group including higher average rents, dwelling insurance and water charges (increased in April 2016)
- **Motoring:** prices in this group were 4% greater, on average, than twelve months earlier, contributing +0.4 pp to the annual change of the RPI. Higher average prices were seen across the group which includes motor insurance and the purchase and servicing of motor vehicles. The mean prices of both petrol and diesel were 7 p per litre higher in December 2016 than a year earlier
- **Alcoholic drinks:** prices in this group increased on average by 4% over the year to December 2016, contributing +0.2 pp to the annual change of the RPI. Price increases were seen in both on-licenced and off-licenced premises over the twelve months to December 2016
- increased **impôts duties** in January 2016 contributed +0.1 pp to the annual change of the RPI, accounting for less than a fifth of the overall contribution from the Alcoholic drinks group to the increase of the RPI and for three-quarters of the contribution from the Tobacco group
- **Fuel & light:** prices in this group increased by 2%, on average, over the twelve months to December 2016, contributing +0.1 pp to the annual change of the RPI. The increase recorded by this group was largely due to the cost of domestic heating oil, which was 3 p per litre higher in December 2016 than a year earlier. Gas and electricity prices were unchanged over the twelve months to December 2016

In contrast, the groups which saw prices decrease, on average, over the twelve months to December 2016 gave downward contributions to the RPI:

- **Food:** prices in this group decreased by 1%, on average, over the twelve months to December 2016, contributing -0.1 pp to the annual change. Lower prices were seen for sweets & chocolate, sugar & preserves and some fresh meats, whilst the price of fresh vegetables, fish, lamb, tea and coffee increased, on average, over the same period
- the **Personal goods & services** and **Household goods** groups both saw lower prices, on average, over the year to December 2016 (down by 1%), each group contributed -0.1 pp to the annual change of the RPI

Group level indices are presented in Appendix Table A1, which also shows the most recent annual and quarterly percentage changes.

There was a fall of 0.1 pp in the annual rate of increase of Jersey's RPI between September 2016 and December 2016, from 2.0% to 1.9%. Figure 4 shows that all groups gave small contributions to the change in the annual rate of increase of the RPI.

Several groups gave small downward contributions to the change in the annual rate of increase of the RPI:

- the **Household services** group contributed -0.2 pp to the change in the annual rate of increase; prices in this group saw lower rates of increase over the twelve months to December 2016 (up 4%) than over the twelve months to September 2016 (up 6%)
- the **Housing** group contributed -0.2 pp to the change in the annual rate of increase. Prices in this group saw lower rates of increase over the twelve months to December 2016 (up 2%) than over the twelve months to September 2016 (up 3%). A factor in this group was mortgage interest payments which saw a lower increase over the twelve months to December 2016 than over the twelve months to September 2016, largely due to a reduction in the Bank of England base rate being passed on by some lenders<sup>3</sup>

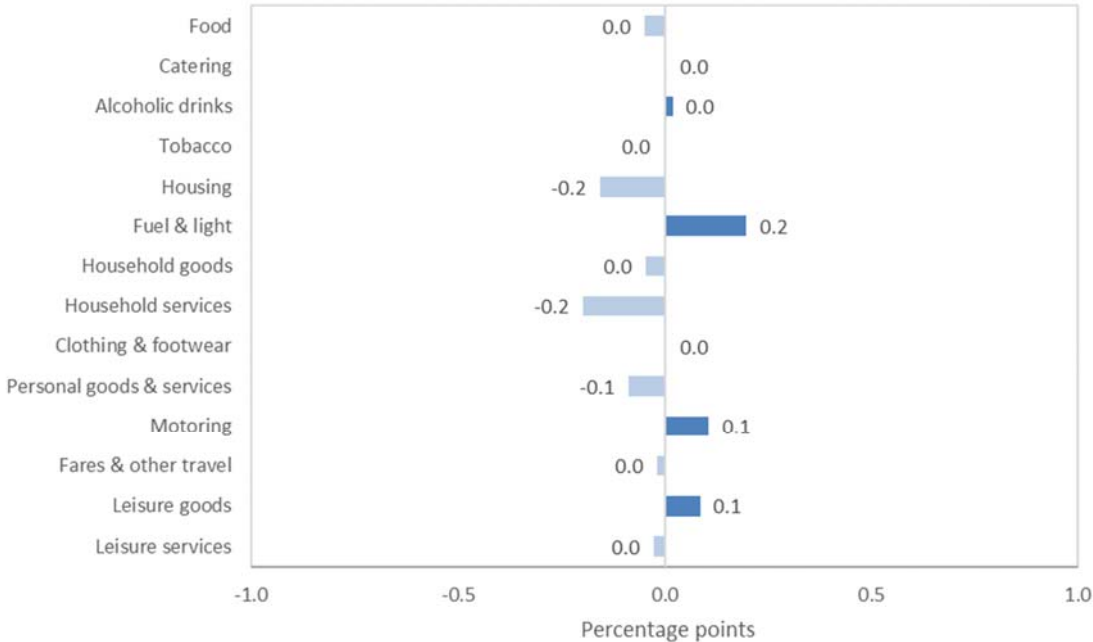
<sup>3</sup> The Bank of England base rate was reduced by a quarter percentage point (from 0.5% to 0.25%) on 4 August 2016.

- the **Personal goods & services** group contributed -0.1 pp to the change in the annual rate of increase. Prices in this group decreased, on average, by 1% over the twelve months to December 2016 but had increased by 1% over the twelve months to September 2016

In contrast, some groups gave small upward contributions to the change in the annual rate of increase of the RPI:

- the **Fuel & light** group contributed + 0.2 pp to the change in the overall rate of inflation, having seen an increase in prices, on average, over the twelve months to December 2016 (up 2%) compared with a decrease over the twelve months to September 2016 (down 3%). The key factor was the change in the cost of domestic heating oil on an annual basis, up by 3 p per litre over the twelve months to December 2016 compared with a decrease of 5 p per litre over the twelve months to September 2016
- the **Motoring** group contributed +0.1 pp to the change in the annual rate of increase of the RPI. Prices in this group increased at a greater rate over the twelve months to December 2016 (up 4%) than over the twelve months to September 2016 (up 3%). The key factor was a greater increase in the price of motor fuels on an annual basis: over the twelve months to December 2016 the mean prices of both petrol and diesel increased by 7p per litre, whilst over the twelve months to September 2016 the mean prices had increased by 1 p and 2 p per litre, respectively
- the **Leisure goods** group contributed +0.1 pp to the change in the annual rate of increase of the RPI. Prices in this group increased, on average, by 2% over the twelve months to December 2016 but had decreased marginally (down by 0.2%) over the twelve months to September 2016

Figure 4 - Contributions to change in annual rate of increase of RPI between Sep 2016 and Dec 2016 (-0.1 pp from 2.0% to 1.9%)



**Quarterly change**

On a quarterly basis, the RPI increased by 0.2% between September 2016 and December 2016.

Figure 5 shows the percentage changes over the latest quarter for each group of the RPI.

Figure 5 - Quarterly percentage changes for each group, Dec 2016

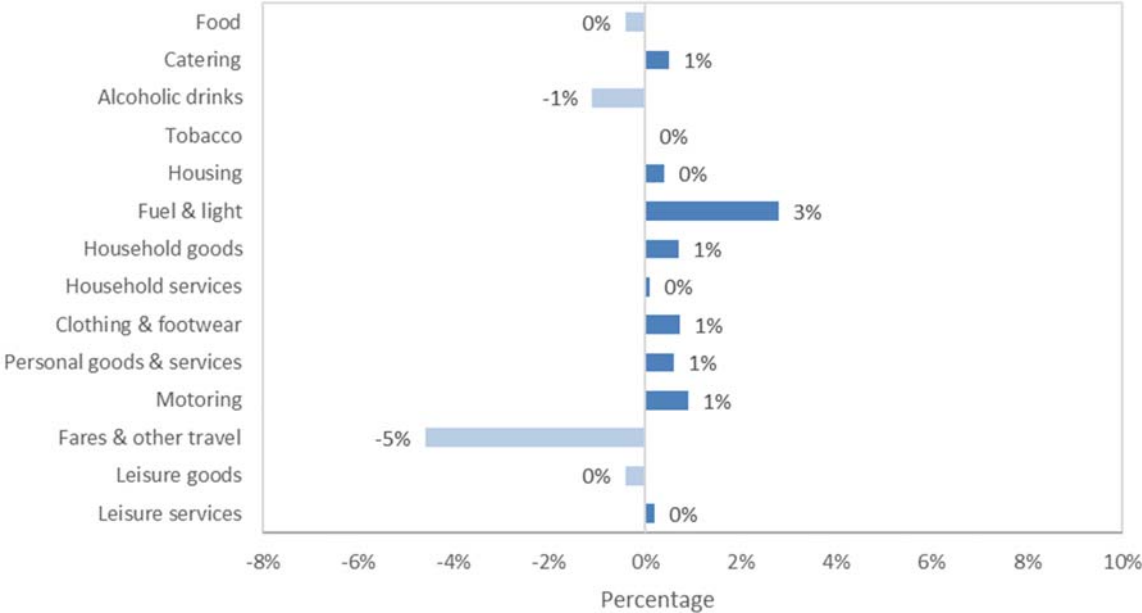
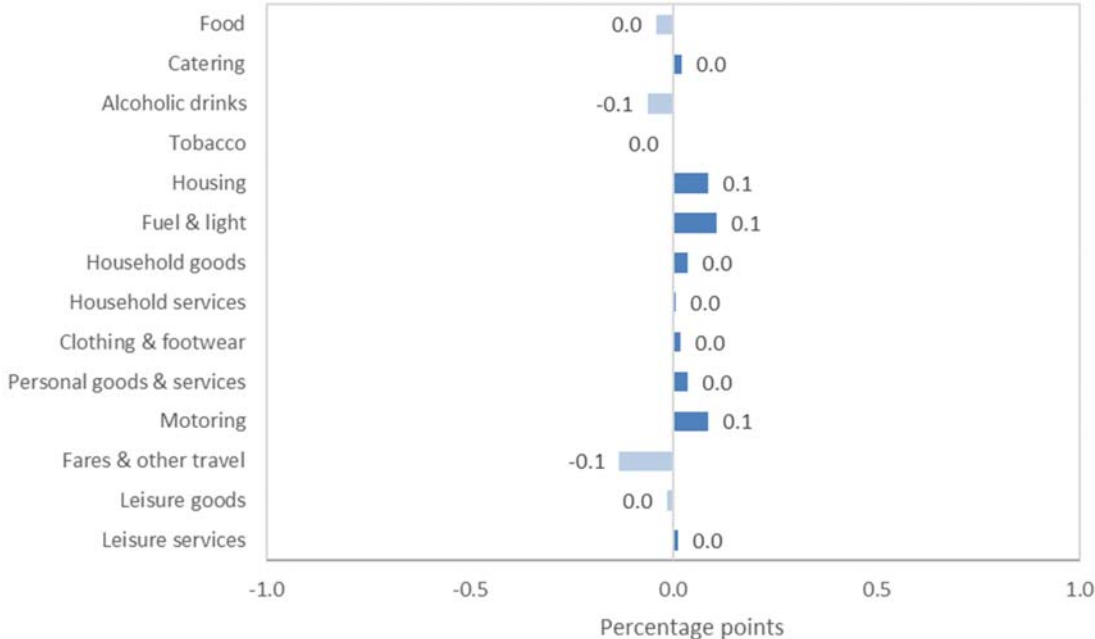


Figure 6 shows the respective contribution of each group to the overall quarterly change in the RPI.

Figure 6 - Contribution of each group to the quarterly change in the RPI



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

Several groups which saw prices increase, on average, over the latest quarter gave small upward contributions to the quarterly change in the RPI (see Figure 6):

- **Fuel & light:** prices increased by 3%, on average, contributing +0.1 pp to the overall quarterly change. The cost of domestic heating oil was 4 p per litre higher in December 2016 than in September 2016
- **Housing:** prices increased by 0.5%, on average, contributing +0.1 pp to the overall quarterly change. In this group, increases were seen for rents and dwelling insurance whilst mortgage interest payments were slightly lower, on average, in December 2016 than in September 2016
- **Motoring:** costs increased by almost 1%, on average, over the latest quarter, contributing +0.1 pp to the overall quarterly change of the RPI. In this group, the mean prices of both petrol and diesel were higher (by 3 p and 3½ p per litre, respectively) in December 2016 than in September 2016

In contrast, **Fares & other travel** and **Alcoholic drinks** saw prices decrease, on average, over the latest quarter, each group contributing -0.1 pp to the quarterly change in the RPI.

**Underlying rates of inflation: RPI(X) and RPI(Y)**

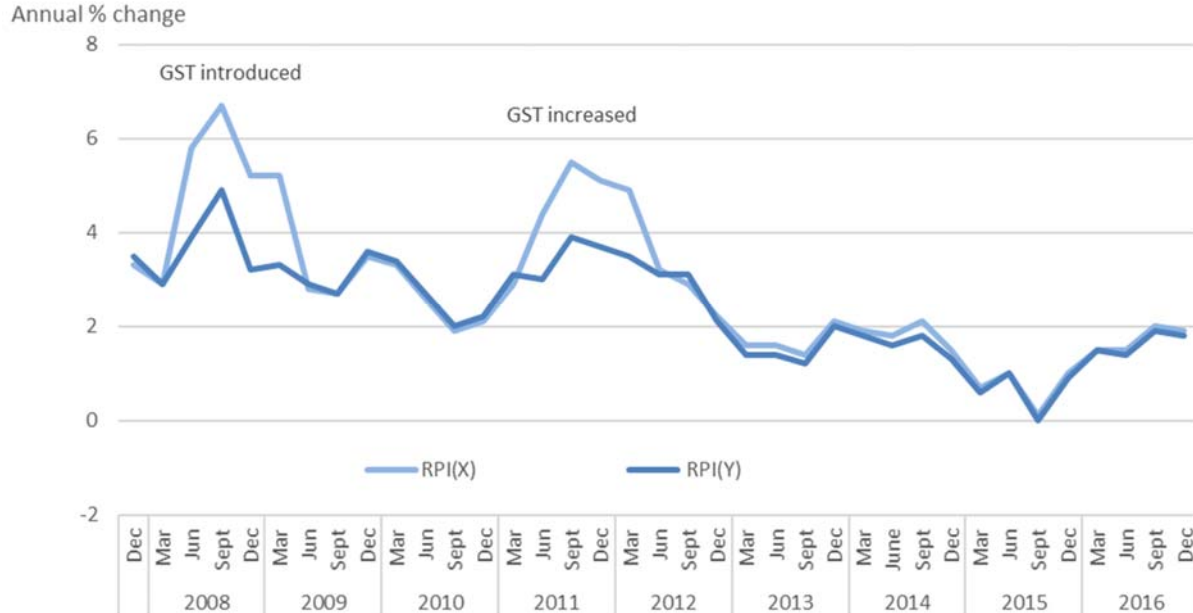
RPI(X) is the all items RPI excluding the cost of mortgage interest payments; the annual change in RPI(X) is often considered a measure of underlying inflation.

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) is considered to be the pertinent measure of the rate of underlying inflation.

Over the twelve months to December 2016, RPI(X) increased by 1.9% and RPI(Y) increased by 1.8%.

Figure 7 shows the annual rates of change of both RPI(X) and RPI(Y) since 2007, when RPI(Y) was first published for Jersey (see Appendix Tables A3 and A4).

Figure 7 - Annual percentage changes in RPI(X) and RPI(Y)



The annual rates of increase of both RPI(X) and RPI(Y) were 0.1 pp lower in December 2016 than in September 2016.

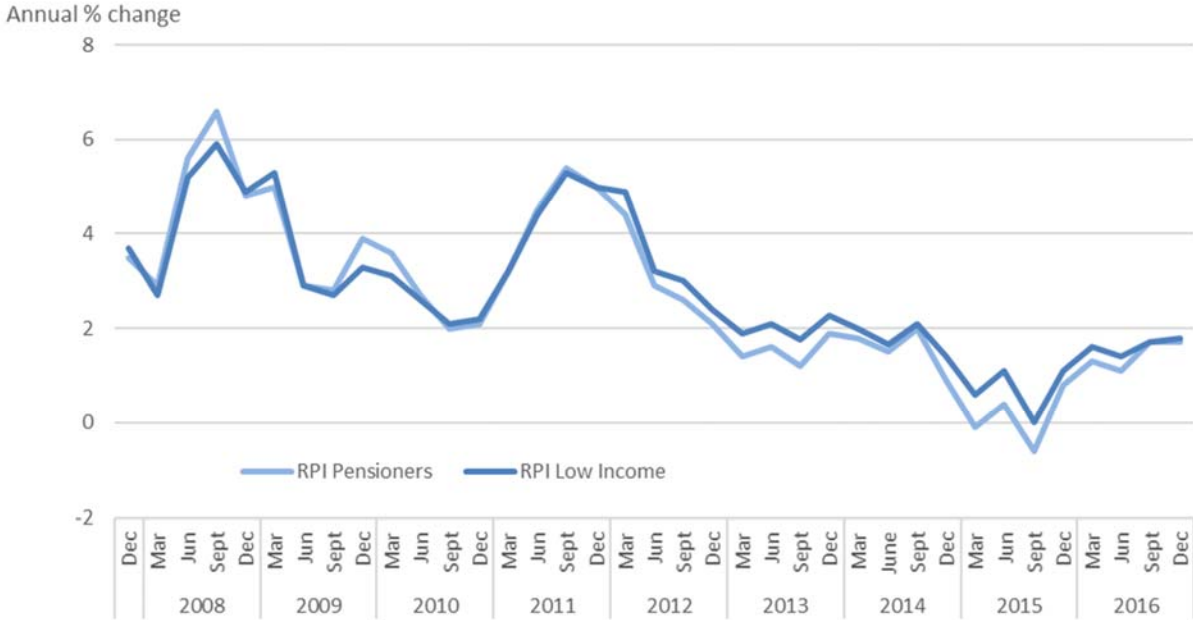
**Other inflation measures**

In December 2007, two further consumer price indices were introduced for Jersey: **RPI Pensioners**, for pensioner households; and **RPI Low Income**, for households in the lowest quintile of household income.

Over the twelve months to December 2016, RPI Pensioners increased by 1.7% and RPI Low Income increased by 1.8%.

Figure 8 shows the annual rates of change of both RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income since December 2007, when annual changes in these indices were first published (see Appendix Table A4).

Figure 8 - Annual percentage changes in RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income



The annual rate of change of RPI Low Income over the twelve months to December 2016 was +0.1 pp higher than over the twelve months to September 2016.

The annual rate of change of RPI Pensioners over the twelve months to December 2016 was unchanged from that for the twelve months to September 2016.

### 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 1; the annual rate of increase of RPIJ for the UK is also shown<sup>4</sup> (see Note 4).

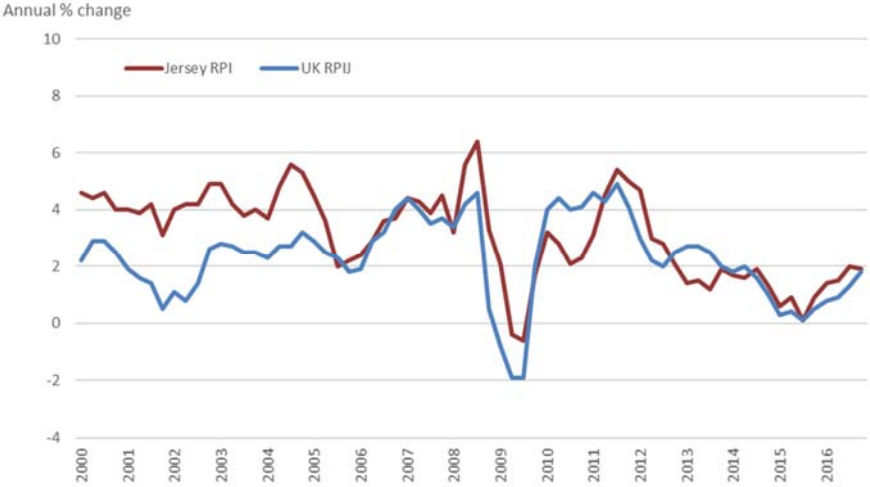
Table 1: Annual percentage changes in RPI, RPI(X) and RPI(Y) for Sep 2016 and Dec 2016

	RPI		RPI(X)		RPI(Y)	
	Sep-16	Dec-16	Sep-16	Dec-16	Sep-16	Dec-16
Jersey	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
UK	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.8
UK RPIJ	1.3	1.8				
Guernsey <sup>5</sup>	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.1

Over the twelve months to December 2016, the annual increase of the RPI in Jersey was 1.9% and that of the RPIJ in the UK was 1.8%. The annual rate of increase of the RPI in Jersey decreased by 0.1 pp between September 2016 and December 2016, whilst that for the UK RPIJ increased by +0.5 pp.

The annual percentage changes of the Jersey RPI and the UK RPIJ since 2000 are shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9 – Annual percentage changes for the Jersey RPI and the UK RPIJ



Despite the fact that global factors influence all three jurisdictions shown in Table 1, local trends and issues in each location dictate the full effect of such factors. In particular, for Jersey and the UK<sup>6</sup> over the twelve months to December 2016:

- prices in the **Clothing & footwear, Motoring and Housing** groups increased at lower rates, on average, in Jersey than in the UK
- prices in the **Household goods** group decreased, on average, in Jersey (down 1%) but increased in the UK (up 3%)
- in contrast, the cost of **Household services** increased at a greater rate, on average, in Jersey (up 4%) than in the UK (up 3%)
- **Food** prices, on average, were 1.2% lower on an annual basis in both Jersey and the UK

<sup>4</sup> For methodological reasons, the appropriate comparison with the UK is that of the Jersey RPI and the UK RPIJ.

<sup>5</sup> Consumer price information for Guernsey for December 2016 is due to be published at 09:30 on Friday 20 January 2017

<sup>6</sup> Group level contributions are not published for the UK RPIJ. Acknowledging the upward bias of annual changes in the UK RPI compared with RPIJ, informative comparison can be made at the RPI group level, for which UK information is published.



## 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 Jersey Household Spending Survey (HSS). An HSS was conducted in 2009-10, the results of which were published in July 2011; these results have been used to conduct a commodity review and the introduction of new weights for all consumer prices indices in September 2013.
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. Around 2,500 separate price quotations are used each quarter in compiling the index. Prices are measured on or around the 15<sup>th</sup> day of March, June, September and December.
3. Full details of the Jersey Retail Prices Index and its movements since 2000 are set out in the Appendix, along with details of the Jersey figures for RPI(X).
4. In 2012 a consultation exercise on the UK RPI was conducted by the UK National Statistician. The principal outcomes of this consultation were that: the UK RPI does not meet current international standards; and that a new index (RPIJ) should be published; from March 2013 the UK have published RPIJ. The annual percentage change in the UK RPI is systematically greater (by an average of approximately 0.5 pp) than RPIJ; this upward bias is predominantly due to the “formula effect”. The Jersey RPI is not susceptible to such an upward bias.

It should also be acknowledged that the annual change of the UK indices RPI(X) and RPI(Y) are also susceptible, in principle, to an upward bias due to the formula effect. However, the upward biases of the UK RPI(X) and RPI(Y) are not quantified by the UK Office for National Statistics.

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.
6. Group and section weights for RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income are derived from information on expenditure collected by the 2009/10 Household Spending Survey (HSS). 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.
7. The Jersey RPI for March 2017 will be published on 13 April 2017
8. The Jersey Retail Prices Index is compiled by the Statistics Unit, The Parade, St. Helier, Jersey, JE4 8QT; (enquiries to Statistics Unit: 01534-440465 e-mail: statistics@gov.je).

Table A1: Group indices (June 2000 = 100) and percentage changes

GROUP	2015 Dec	2016 Mar	2016 Jun	2016 Sep	2016 Dec	Annual change (percent)	Quarterly change (percent)
Food	164.2	167.3	164.5	163.0	162.3	-1.2	-0.4
Catering	168.1	168.8	170.8	172.2	173.0	2.9	0.5
Alcoholic drinks	180.6	188.5	189.1	189.8	187.5	3.8	-1.2
Tobacco	282.0	294.7	294.8	294.8	294.7	4.5	0.0
Housing	174.0	174.8	175.9	176.8	177.6	2.1	0.5
Fuel & light	212.1	201.8	208.5	211.4	217.1	2.4	2.7
Household goods	102.4	101.8	101.8	100.7	101.4	-1.0	0.7
Household services	190.2	190.7	193.4	198.2	198.3	4.3	0.1
Clothing & footwear	82.1	81.8	81.7	83.0	83.6	1.8	0.7
Personal goods & services	156.2	156.6	156.7	154.1	154.9	-0.8	0.5
Motoring	155.8	155.8	158.2	160.6	161.9	3.9	0.8
Fares & other travel	202.1	219.7	217.2	217.0	207.0	2.4	-4.6
Leisure goods	78.1	78.4	78.9	80.0	79.8	2.2	-0.3
Leisure services	179.9	181.4	181.2	180.6	180.8	0.5	0.1
<b>All items</b>	<b>160.0</b>	<b>161.2</b>	<b>162.0</b>	<b>162.7</b>	<b>163.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Table A2: Jersey Retail Prices Index RPI, 2000-2016 (Jun 2000 = 100)

		RPI	Annual change (%)	Quarterly change (%)
<b>2000</b>	<b>Mar</b>	99.0	4.6	1.3
	<b>Jun</b>	100.0	4.4	1.0
	<b>Sep</b>	101.1	4.6	1.1
	<b>Dec</b>	101.6	4.0	0.5
<b>2001</b>	<b>Mar</b>	103.0	4.0	1.4
	<b>Jun</b>	103.9	3.9	0.9
	<b>Sep</b>	105.3	4.2	1.3
	<b>Dec</b>	104.7	3.1	-0.6
<b>2002</b>	<b>Mar</b>	107.1	4.0	2.3
	<b>Jun</b>	108.3	4.2	1.1
	<b>Sep</b>	109.7	4.2	1.3
	<b>Dec</b>	109.8	4.9	0.1
<b>2003</b>	<b>Mar</b>	112.4	4.9	2.4
	<b>Jun</b>	112.9	4.2	0.4
	<b>Sep</b>	113.9	3.8	0.9
	<b>Dec</b>	114.2	4.0	0.3
<b>2004</b>	<b>Mar</b>	116.6	3.7	2.1
	<b>Jun</b>	118.3	4.8	1.5
	<b>Sep</b>	120.3	5.6	1.7
	<b>Dec</b>	120.3	5.3	0.0
<b>2005</b>	<b>Mar</b>	121.9	4.5	1.3
	<b>Jun</b>	122.6	3.6	0.6
	<b>Sep</b>	122.7	2.0	0.1
	<b>Dec</b>	123.0	2.2	0.2
<b>2006</b>	<b>Mar</b>	124.8	2.4	1.5
	<b>Jun</b>	126.2	2.9	1.1
	<b>Sep</b>	127.1	3.6	0.7
	<b>Dec</b>	127.5	3.7	0.3
<b>2007</b>	<b>Mar</b>	130.3	4.4	2.2
	<b>Jun</b>	131.6	4.3	1.0
	<b>Sep</b>	132.1	3.9	0.4
	<b>Dec</b>	133.3	4.5	0.9
<b>2008</b>	<b>Mar</b>	134.5	3.2	0.9
	<b>Jun</b>	139.0	5.6	3.3
	<b>Sep</b>	140.5	6.4	1.1
	<b>Dec</b>	137.7	3.3	-2.0

Appendix

		RPI	Annual change (%)	Quarterly change (%)
<b>2009</b>	<b>Mar</b>	137.3	2.1	-0.3
	<b>Jun</b>	138.5	-0.4	0.9
	<b>Sep</b>	139.6	-0.6	0.8
	<b>Dec</b>	140.0	1.7	0.3
<b>2010</b>	<b>Mar</b>	141.7	3.2	1.2
	<b>Jun</b>	142.4	2.8	0.5
	<b>Sep</b>	142.6	2.1	0.1
	<b>Dec</b>	143.2	2.3	0.4
<b>2011</b>	<b>Mar</b>	146.1	3.1	2.0
	<b>Jun</b>	148.8	4.5	1.8
	<b>Sep</b>	150.3	5.4	1.0
	<b>Dec</b>	150.4	5.0	0.1
<b>2012</b>	<b>Mar</b>	153.0	4.7	1.7
	<b>Jun</b>	153.3	3.0	0.2
	<b>Sep</b>	154.5	2.8	0.8
	<b>Dec</b>	153.5	2.1	-0.6
<b>2013</b>	<b>Mar</b>	155.2	1.4	1.1
	<b>Jun</b>	155.6	1.5	0.3
	<b>Sep</b>	156.4	1.2	0.5
	<b>Dec</b>	156.4	1.9	0.0
<b>2014</b>	<b>Mar</b>	157.9	1.7	1.0
	<b>Jun</b>	158.1	1.6	0.1
	<b>Sep</b>	159.3	1.9	0.8
	<b>Dec</b>	158.5	1.3	-0.5
<b>2015</b>	<b>Mar</b>	158.9	0.6	0.3
	<b>Jun</b>	159.6	0.9	0.4
	<b>Sep</b>	159.5	0.1	-0.1
	<b>Dec</b>	160.0	0.9	0.3
<b>2016</b>	<b>Mar</b>	161.2	1.4	0.8
	<b>Jun</b>	162.0	1.5	0.5
	<b>Sep</b>	162.7	2.0	0.4
	<b>Dec</b>	163.0	1.9	0.2

Table A3: Jersey Retail Prices Index **Excluding** house purchase costs, RPI(X), 2000-2016 (Jun 2000 = 100)

Appendix

	RPI(X)	Annual change (%)	Quarterly change (%)		RPI(X)	Annual change	Quarterly change		
<b>2000</b>	<b>Mar</b>	(99.2)	4.3	1.1	<b>2009</b>	<b>Mar</b>	136.2	5.2	1.4
	<b>Jun</b>	100.0	4.0	0.8		<b>Jun</b>	137.8	2.8	1.2
	<b>Sep</b>	101.1	4.2	1.1		<b>Sep</b>	138.8	2.7	0.7
	<b>Dec</b>	101.4	3.4	0.3		<b>Dec</b>	139.0	3.5	0.1
<b>2001</b>	<b>Mar</b>	102.8	3.6	1.4	<b>2010</b>	<b>Mar</b>	140.7	3.3	1.2
	<b>Jun</b>	103.8	3.8	1.0		<b>Jun</b>	141.4	2.6	0.5
	<b>Sep</b>	105.3	4.2	1.4		<b>Sep</b>	141.4	1.9	0.0
	<b>Dec</b>	105.1	3.6	-0.2		<b>Dec</b>	141.9	2.1	0.4
<b>2002</b>	<b>Mar</b>	107.3	4.4	2.1	<b>2011</b>	<b>Mar</b>	144.8	2.9	2.0
	<b>Jun</b>	108.4	4.4	1.0		<b>Jun</b>	147.6	4.4	1.9
	<b>Sep</b>	109.7	4.2	1.2		<b>Sep</b>	149.2	5.5	1.1
	<b>Dec</b>	109.8	4.5	0.1		<b>Dec</b>	149.2	5.1	0.0
<b>2003</b>	<b>Mar</b>	112.5	4.8	2.5	<b>2012</b>	<b>Mar</b>	151.9	4.9	1.8
	<b>Jun</b>	113.4	4.6	0.8		<b>Jun</b>	152.3	3.2	0.3
	<b>Sep</b>	114.5	4.4	1.0		<b>Sep</b>	153.5	2.9	0.8
	<b>Dec</b>	114.2	4.0	-0.3		<b>Dec</b>	152.5	2.2	-0.7
<b>2004</b>	<b>Mar</b>	116.4	3.5	1.9	<b>2013</b>	<b>Mar</b>	154.3	1.6	1.2
	<b>Jun</b>	117.3	3.4	0.8		<b>Jun</b>	154.8	1.6	0.3
	<b>Sep</b>	118.3	3.3	0.9		<b>Sep</b>	155.6	1.4	0.5
	<b>Dec</b>	118.1	3.4	-0.2		<b>Dec</b>	155.7	2.1	0.1
<b>2005</b>	<b>Mar</b>	119.6	2.7	1.3	<b>2014</b>	<b>Mar</b>	157.3	1.9	1.0
	<b>Jun</b>	120.2	2.5	0.5		<b>Jun</b>	157.6	1.8	0.2
	<b>Sep</b>	120.6	1.9	0.3		<b>Sep</b>	158.9	2.1	0.8
	<b>Dec</b>	120.7	2.2	0.1		<b>Dec</b>	158.0	1.5	-0.6
<b>2006</b>	<b>Mar</b>	122.5	2.4	1.5	<b>2015</b>	<b>Mar</b>	158.4	0.7	0.3
	<b>Jun</b>	123.9	3.1	1.1		<b>Jun</b>	159.2	1.0	0.5
	<b>Sep</b>	124.0	2.8	0.1		<b>Sep</b>	159.1	0.1	-0.1
	<b>Dec</b>	123.7	2.5	-0.2		<b>Dec</b>	159.6	1.0	0.3
<b>2007</b>	<b>Mar</b>	125.9	2.8	1.8	<b>2016</b>	<b>Mar</b>	160.8	1.5	0.8
	<b>Jun</b>	126.7	2.3	0.6		<b>Jun</b>	161.6	1.5	0.5
	<b>Sep</b>	126.7	2.2	0.0		<b>Sep</b>	162.3	2.0	0.4
	<b>Dec</b>	127.7	3.2	0.8		<b>Dec</b>	162.7	1.9	0.2
<b>2008</b>	<b>Mar</b>	129.5	2.9	1.4					
	<b>Jun</b>	134.0	5.8	3.5					
	<b>Sep</b>	135.2	6.7	0.9					
	<b>Dec</b>	134.3	5.2	-0.7					

Table A4: Annual percentage changes in RPI(Y), RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income

Appendix

		RPI(Y)	RPI Pensioners	RPI Low Income
<b>2007</b>	Dec	3.5	3.5	3.7
<b>2008</b>	Mar	2.9	2.9	2.7
	Jun	3.9	5.6	5.2
	Sep	4.9	6.6	5.9
	Dec	3.2	4.8	4.9
<b>2009</b>	Mar	3.3	5.0	5.3
	Jun	2.9	2.9	2.9
	Sep	2.7	2.8	2.7
	Dec	3.6	3.9	3.3
<b>2010</b>	Mar	3.4	3.6	3.1
	Jun	2.7	2.7	2.6
	Sep	2.0	2.0	2.1
	Dec	2.2	2.1	2.2
<b>2011</b>	Mar	3.1	3.2	3.2
	Jun	3.0	4.5	4.4
	Sep	3.9	5.4	5.3
	Dec	3.7	5.0	5.0
<b>2012</b>	Mar	3.5	4.4	4.9
	Jun	3.1	2.9	3.2
	Sep	3.1	2.6	3.0
	Dec	2.1	2.1	2.4
<b>2013</b>	Mar	1.3	1.4	1.9
	Jun	1.4	1.6	2.1
	Sep	1.2	1.2	1.8
	Dec	2.0	1.9	2.3
<b>2014</b>	Mar	1.8	1.8	2.0
	Jun	1.6	1.5	1.7
	Sep	1.8	2.0	2.1
	Dec	1.3	0.9	1.4
<b>2015</b>	Mar	0.6	-0.1	0.6
	Jun	1.0	0.4	1.1
	Sep	0.0	-0.6	0.0
	Dec	0.9	0.8	1.1
<b>2016</b>	Mar	1.5	1.3	1.6
	Jun	1.4	1.1	1.4
	Sep	1.9	1.7	1.7
	Dec	1.8	1.7	1.8