

Jersey Retail Prices Index

March 2013

Statistics Unit: www.gov.je/statistics



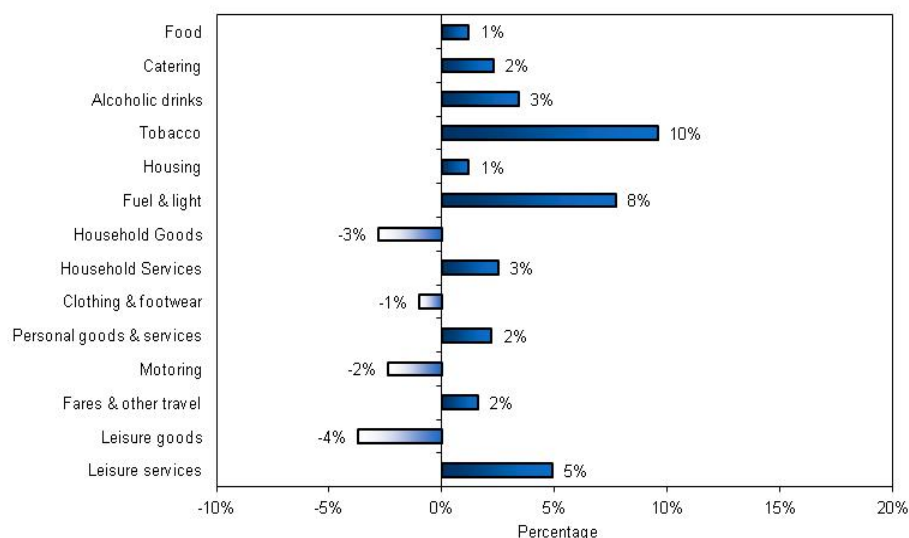
Summary

- During the twelve months to March 2013 the All Items Retail Prices Index (RPI) for Jersey **increased by 1.4%** to stand at 155.2 (June 2000 = 100).
- The annual increase of the RPI in March 2013 is the lowest for three and a half years, since September 2009.
- The increase of the RPI over the twelve months to December 2012 was 2.1%, implying that the **annual rate of inflation fell by 0.7 percentage points (pp)** in the latest quarter.
- The fall in the annual rate of inflation was due to most groups of the RPI seeing either lower rates of increase or greater rates of decrease in prices over the twelve months to March 2013 compared with the twelve months to December 2012.
- The largest upward contributor to the change in the annual rate of inflation was the Fuel & light group, driven by the increase in electricity prices in January 2013.
- **RPI(X)¹ increased by 1.6%** over the twelve months to March 2013, representing the lowest annual increase of this index since it was first measured 16 years ago.
- **RPI Pensioners increased by 1.4%** and **RPI Low Income increased by 1.9%** over the twelve months to March 2013; both indices recorded their lowest annual rates of increase since their introduction in December 2007.
- **Underlying inflation² as measured by RPI(Y) increased by 1.3%** over the twelve months to March 2013, representing the lowest annual rate increase of this index since its introduction in December 2007.

Annual change

The annual percentage changes for each group of the all items RPI are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 - Annual percentage changes for each group, March 2013

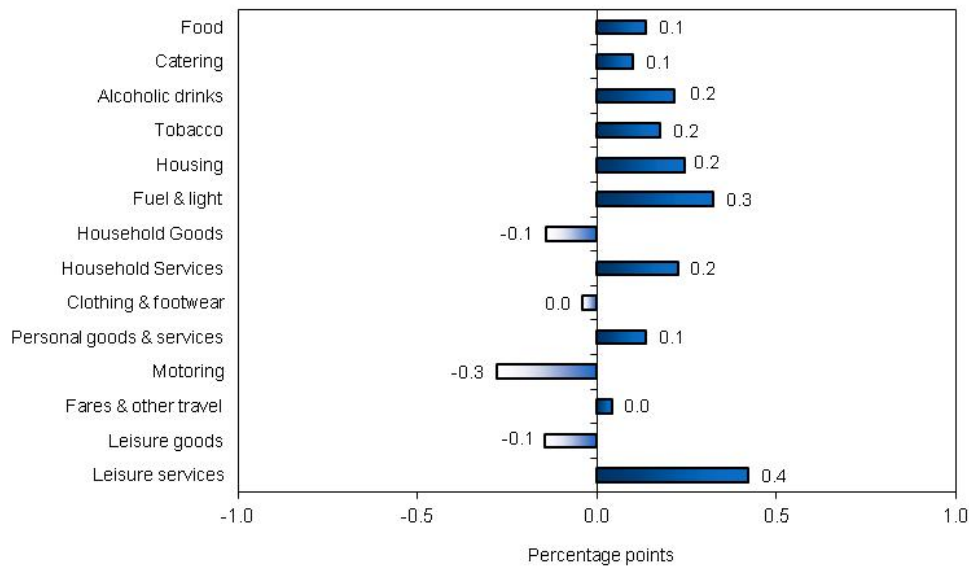


¹ RPI(X): the RPI excluding mortgage interest payments.

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

Figure 2 shows the contribution of each group of the RPI to the overall annual increase of 1.4%.

Figure 2 - Contribution of each group to annual change in the RPI



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

As is apparent from Figures 1 and 2, price increases were seen for the majority of groups on an annual basis. At group level, the largest upward contributors to the RPI were:

- **Leisure services:** costs rose by 5%, on average, over the year to March 2013, contributing 0.4 pp to the annual change of the RPI. Price increases were seen across the group, notably for the cost of foreign holidays;
- **Fuel and light:** costs rose by 8%, on average, over the twelve months to March 2013, contributing 0.3 pp to the annual change of the RPI. The increase in electricity prices of more than 9% in January 2013 was the largest contributor to the increase recorded by this group;
- **Housing:** costs rose by 1%, on average, over the year to March 2013, contributing 0.2 pp to the annual change of the RPI. Price increases were seen across the majority of the group, notably for rents (public and private), water rates and DIY materials.

In contrast, the cost of **Motoring** fell by 2%, on average, over the twelve months to March 2013, contributing a downward 0.3 pp to the overall annual change of the RPI. Decreases on an annual basis were recorded for the cost of motor insurance and motor fuels; the average prices of petrol and diesel were 3 p and 1 p per litre lower, respectively, in March 2013 than in March 2012.

The cost of **Leisure goods** and **Household goods** fell by 4% and 3% on average, respectively, over the twelve months to March 2013; each group contributed a downward 0.1 pp to the annual change of the RPI.

The remaining groups contributed between 0.0 and +0.2 pp to the annual change of the RPI.

Increased **impôts duties** in January 2013 accounted for almost half (0.09 pp) of the 0.2 pp contribution of the Alcohol group to the increase in the RPI and for most (0.16 pp) of the 0.2 pp contribution of the Tobacco group to the increase in the RPI.

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

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

| GROUP | 2012 Mar | 2012 Jun | 2012 Sep | 2012 Dec | 2013 Mar | Annual change (percent) | Quarterly change (percent) |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|---|
| Food | 163.1 | 161.5 | 162.3 | 161.2 | 165.0 | 1.2 | 2.4 |
| Catering | 152.6 | 152.7 | 154.2 | 154.4 | 156.1 | 2.3 | 1.1 |
| Alcoholic drinks | 169.3 | 169.6 | 170.2 | 167.8 | 175.0 | 3.4 | 4.3 |
| Tobacco | 228.9 | 231.9 | 232.1 | 231.8 | 250.9 | 9.6 | 8.2 |
| Housing | 161.6 | 162.0 | 162.9 | 164.1 | 163.6 | 1.2 | -0.3 |
| Fuel & light | 234.3 | 229.7 | 236.2 | 233.9 | 252.4 | 7.7 | 7.9 |
| Household goods | 108.1 | 105.9 | 104.7 | 105.4 | 105.1 | -2.8 | -0.3 |
| Household services | 162.3 | 162.2 | 166.4 | 165.0 | 166.3 | 2.5 | 0.8 |
| Clothing & footwear | 86.6 | 86.5 | 86.8 | 86.2 | 85.7 | -1.0 | -0.6 |
| Personal goods & services | 148.1 | 148.6 | 150.8 | 150.1 | 151.3 | 2.2 | 0.8 |
| Motoring | 159.5 | 161.5 | 163.3 | 157.3 | 155.7 | -2.4 | -1.0 |
| Fares & other travel | 180.4 | 193.7 | 181.6 | 173.0 | 183.2 | 1.6 | 5.9 |
| Leisure goods | 84.3 | 83.7 | 83.4 | 84.8 | 81.2 | -3.7 | -4.3 |
| Leisure services | 165.1 | 167.6 | 171.1 | 171.6 | 173.2 | 4.9 | 0.9 |
| All items | 153.0 | 153.3 | 154.5 | 153.5 | 155.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 |

The annual increase in the RPI for March 2013 of 1.4% represents the lowest annual increase in this index for three and a half years, since September 2009.

There was a fall of 0.7 percentage points in the annual rate of increase of Jersey's RPI between December 2012 and March 2013, from 2.1% to 1.4%.

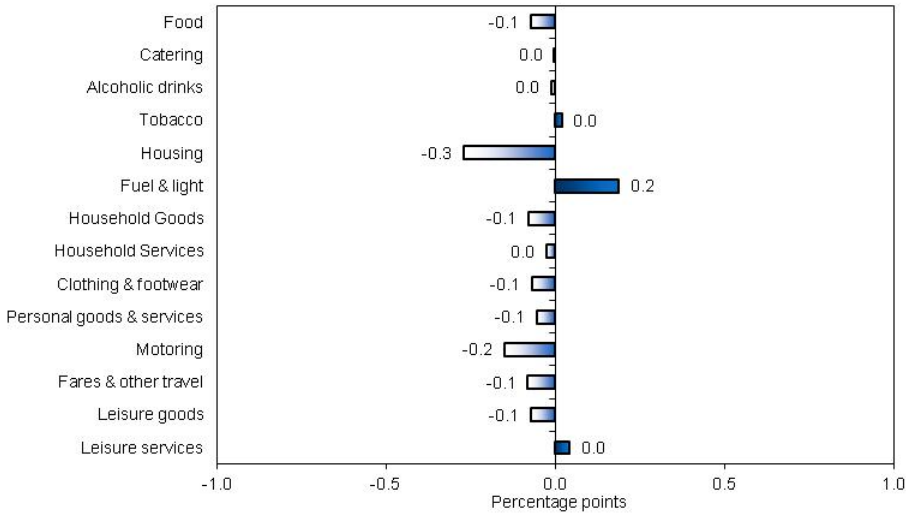
This 0.7 pp decrease in the annual rate of inflation was due to most groups seeing either lower rates of increase or greater rates of decrease in prices over the twelve months to March 2013 compared with the twelve months to December 2012.

As Figure 3 shows, the largest downward contributor to the change in the overall annual rate of inflation in the latest quarter was the **Housing** group; this group recorded an increase in prices of 1% over the twelve months to March 2013 compared with an increase of 3% over the twelve months to December 2012.

The **Motoring** group also contributed a downward 0.2 pp to the change in the overall rate of inflation. In this group, the cost of motor insurance, on average, decreased at a greater rate over the twelve months to March 2013 compared with the twelve months to December 2012, whilst the cost of motor fuels fell over the twelve months to March 2013 but were essentially unchanged over the twelve months to December 2012.

In contrast, the **Fuel and light** group was the largest upward contributor to the change in the annual rate of inflation; prices in this group increased, on average by almost 8% over the twelve months to March 2013 compared with an increase of 3% over the twelve months to December 2012. The increase in electricity prices in January 2013 was the largest factor in the greater annual rate of increase recorded by this group.

Figure 3 - Contributions to change in annual rate of change of RPI between Dec 2012 and Mar 2013 (-0.7 pp from 2.1% to 1.4%)



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

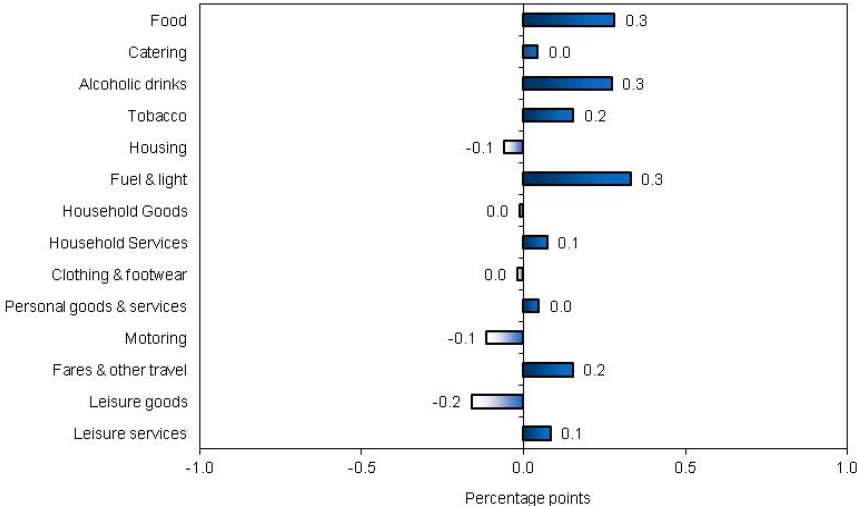
Quarterly change

On a quarterly basis, the RPI increased by 1.1% between December 2012 and March 2013.

As Figure 4 shows, the **Fuel and light**, **Food** and **Alcoholic drinks** groups were the largest contributors to the quarterly increase of the RPI.

In the Fuel & light group, in addition to the increase in electricity prices in January 2013, the cost of domestic heating oil increased by 5 p per litre over the quarter. In the Food group notable price increases were seen for potatoes and fresh fruit.

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



Excluding house purchase costs: RPI(X)

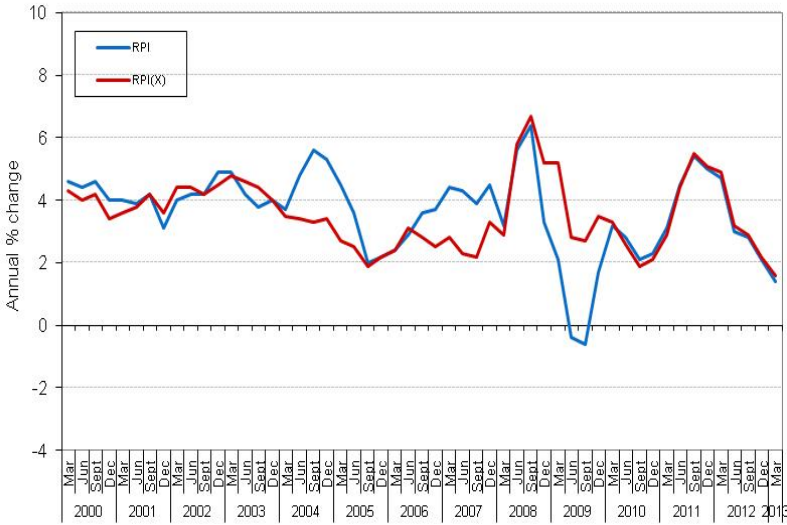
RPI(X) is the RPI excluding the cost of mortgage interest payments. During the twelve months to March 2013, RPI(X) increased by 1.6% to 154.3.

There was a decrease of 0.6 percentage points in the annual rate of increase of RPI(X) between December 2012 and March 2013. The factors driving this decrease were the same as those contributing to the fall in the annual rate of increase of the all items RPI.

The annual rates of change of both RPI and RPI(X) since 2000 are shown in Figure 5:

- the latest annual increase in RPI(X) of 1.6% in March 2013 is the lowest recorded for this index since it was first measured for Jersey 16 years ago, in 1997;
- the annual increase in the all-items RPI of 1.4% in March 2013 is the lowest recorded for this index for three and a half years, since September 2009;

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



- the annual rate of inflation, measured by the change in the all-items RPI, was negative in June and September 2009, driven by the series of falls in the Bank of England base in late 2008 and early 2009;
- apart from the two quarters of negative headline inflation recorded in 2009, the latest annual increase in the all-items RPI is the lowest for almost 46 years, since 1967.

On a quarterly basis, RPI(X) increased by 1.2% between December 2012 and March 2013; the key contributors to this quarterly increase were the same as those for the all-items RPI.

Other inflation measures

In December 2007, a further three consumer price indices were introduced for Jersey:

- RPI Pensioners, for pensioner households;
- RPI Low Income, for households in the lowest income quintile;
- RPI(Y).

RPI(Y) provides a measure of underlying inflation by removing the effect of mortgage interest payments and of indirect taxes such as GST and impôts. During periods involving the introduction of, or changes in, indirect taxes, the annual change in RPI(Y) may be considered to be the pertinent measure of the rate of underlying inflation.

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

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

| Date | RPI(X) | RPI(Y) | RPI Pensioners | RPI Low Income |
|--------|--------|--------|----------------|----------------|
| Mar-09 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 5.3 |
| Jun-09 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Sep-09 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Dec-09 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.3 |
| Mar-10 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.1 |
| Jun-10 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Sep-10 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Dec-10 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Mar-11 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Jun-11 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Sep-11 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Dec-11 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Mar-12 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| Jun-12 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| Sep-12 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| Dec-12 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Mar-13 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.9 |

RPI Pensioners, RPI low income and RPI(Y) each recorded their lowest annual rates of increase for at least five years, since being first measured for Jersey in December 2007.

The annual rate of increase of RPI(Y) in March 2013 was 0.8 pp lower than in December 2012, whilst the annual rates of increase of RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income were 0.7 pp and 0.5 pp lower, respectively, in March 2013 than in December 2012.

The greater annual increase of RPI(Low Income) compared with the other indices was particularly due to the greater weight given to domestic energy costs and to rents (public and private rent) in RPI(Low Income); rents increased by more than 3%, on average, over the twelve months to March 2013.

Comparison with other jurisdictions

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

Table 3: Annual % increases in RPI, RPI(X) and RPI(Y) for Dec 2012 and Mar 2013

| | RPI | | RPI(X) | | RPI(Y) | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Dec 12 | Mar 13 | Dec 12 | Mar 13 | Dec 12 | Mar 13 |
| Jersey | 2.1 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.3 |
| UK | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Guernsey | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.3 |

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

- **Clothing and footwear** prices increased by more than 6% in the UK on an annual basis, whilst prices decreased by around 1% in Jersey over the same period, resulting in this group contributing 0.3 pp less to the annual change of the RPI in Jersey than in the UK;
- **Housing** contributed 0.3 pp less to the change of the RPI in Jersey than in the UK; with prices increasing by 1% on an annual basis in Jersey and by 2% in the UK;
- **Motoring** contributed 0.3 pp less to the change of the RPI in Jersey than in the UK; prices in this group decreased by 2%, on average, in Jersey on an annual basis but rose by almost 1% in the UK;
- **Food** prices saw a lower annual increase in Jersey (1.2%) than in the UK (3.6%), such that this group contributed 0.3 pp less to the change of the RPI in Jersey than in the UK;

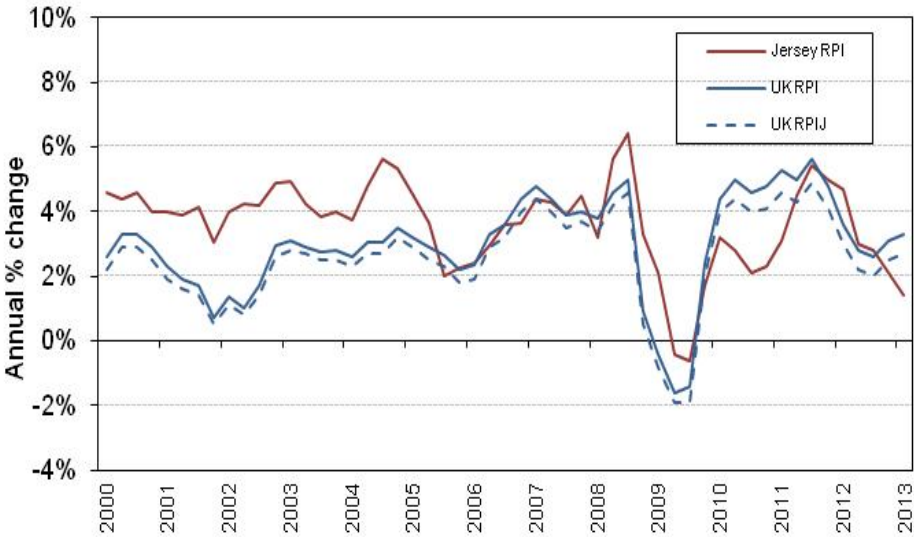
In contrast, the cost of **Alcoholic drinks** and of **Leisure services** saw larger annual increases in Jersey than in the UK, such that these groups each contributed 0.1 pp more to the change of the RPI in Jersey than in the UK.

In late 2012 a consultation³ on the UK RPI was conducted by the UK National Statistician. The principal outcomes of this consultation, subsequently endorsed by the UK Statistics Authority, were that: the UK RPI does not meet current international standards; and that a new “experimental” index (called RPIJ) should be published. As from the March 2013 round of consumer prices the UK will publish RPIJ. The new UK RPIJ index is methodologically similar to that of the Jersey RPI.

³ The UK RPI will be continued to be published. Further information on the UK consultation and on RPIJ can be found at www.ons.gov.uk

The annual percentage changes since 2000 in the Jersey RPI, the UK RPI and the UK RPIJ are shown in Figure 6.

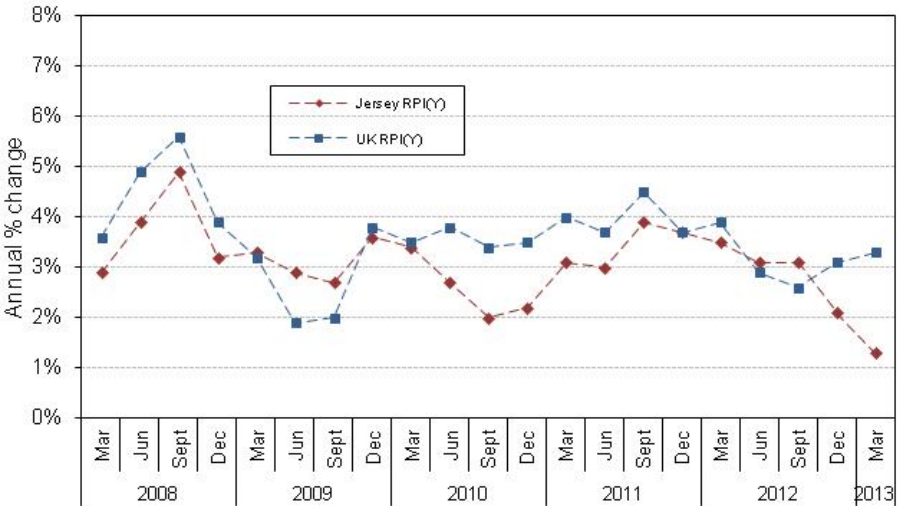
Figure 6 – Annual percentage change in RPI: Jersey and UK and UK RPIJ 2000 - 2013



As is apparent from Figure 6 (and detailed in the references of footnote 3) the annual percentage change in the UK RPI is systematically greater (by an average of approximately 0.5 pp) than that of RPIJ; this upward bias is due to the “formula effect”. The Jersey RPI is not susceptible to such an upward bias. Hence, going forward, the appropriate comparison will be that of the Jersey RPI and the UK RPIJ.

Due to the series of changes in recent years in the rate of VAT in the UK and the introduction and subsequent increase of GST in Jersey, the pertinent comparative measure of underlying inflation in the two jurisdictions is that afforded by RPI(Y) – see Figure 7.

Figure 7 – Annual percentage change in RPI(Y): Jersey and UK 2008 - 2013



Over the twelve months to March 2013 the annual change of RPI(Y) in Jersey (1.3%) was some 2.0 pp lower than that in the UK (3.3%)⁴.

⁴ It should be acknowledged that the annual change of the UK RPI(Y) is also susceptible, in principle, to an upward bias due to the formula effect; however, the upward bias for the UK RPI(Y) has not been quantified by the Office for National Statistics.

Comparing price indices with Guernsey, over the twelve months to March 2013 the annual increase of the RPI in Guernsey (2.6%) was more than 1 pp greater than in Jersey (1.4%). Both Jersey and Guernsey saw quarterly increases in their respective RPIs of 1.1%.

The difference in the annual rates of increase of the RPI in Guernsey and Jersey was largely due to the Housing and Motoring groups: price increases in the Housing group contributed 0.7 pp to the change of the RPI in Guernsey compared with 0.2 pp in Jersey; whilst the Motoring group contributed an upward 0.2 pp to the RPI in Guernsey but a downward 0.3 pp in Jersey.

BACKGROUND NOTES

1. The Retail Prices Index (RPI) is the main measure of inflation in Jersey. It measures the change from quarter to quarter in the price of the goods and services purchased by an average household in Jersey. The spending pattern on which the index is based is revised at intervals, using information from the Household Expenditure Survey (HES). An HES was conducted in 2004-05, the results of which were published in July 2006 and used to conduct the RPI commodity review in March 2007. A further round of the survey was held in 2009-10; analysis of the data collected is currently being undertaken by the Statistics Unit.
2. The RPI is compiled using a large and representative selection of over 500 separate goods and services. The price movements for each of these are measured at a representative range of outlets. About 2,500 separate price quotations are used each quarter in compiling the index. Prices are measured on or around the 15th day of March, June, September and December.
3. Full details of the Jersey Retail Prices Index and its movements for the past nine years, together with the comparable UK and Guernsey indices, are set out in the Annex, along with details of the Jersey and UK figures for RPI(X) from 2000 to date.
4. The Bank of England base rate has remained at 0.5% since 5 March 2009.
5. RPI(Y) excludes mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes. For Jersey, the indirect taxes excluded are Parish rates and all taxes and duties that directly affect retail prices, namely impôts (on tobacco, alcohol and motor fuels), the Goods and Services Tax (GST), Air Passenger Duty and Vehicle Emissions Duty. Full details can be found in the December 2007 RPI report on the website www.gov.je/statistics.
6. Group and section weights for RPI Pensioners and RPI Low Income are derived from information on expenditure collected by the 2004/05 Household Expenditure Survey (HES). Section and item weights therefore differ from those in the Jersey RPI due to the different expenditure patterns for these households compared to all households. Full details of the methodology behind these new indices can be found in the December 2007 RPI report on the website www.gov.je/statistics.
7. The June 2013 Index will be released on 19 July 2013.
8. The Jersey Retail Prices Index is compiled by the Statistics Unit, The Parade, St. Helier, Jersey, JE4 8QT; (enquiries to Helen Hale – 01534 440465 e-mail: statistics@gov.je).

| ALL ITEMS RETAIL PRICES INDEX: 2000 - 2013 | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------|--------------------|------|----------|-----------------------|------|----------|
| Jersey RPI (June 2000=100) | | | Annual Movements % | | | Quarterly Movements % | | |
| | | | Jersey | UK | Guernsey | Jersey | UK | Guernsey |
| 2001 | Mar | 103.0 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| | Jun | 103.9 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| | Sep | 105.3 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| | Dec | 104.7 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 1.9 | -0.6 | -0.7 | -0.1 |
| 2002 | Mar | 107.1 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 1.6 |
| | Jun | 108.3 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Sep | 109.7 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.4 |
| | Dec | 109.8 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| 2003 | Mar | 112.4 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 1.9 |
| | Jun | 112.9 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| | Sep | 113.9 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| | Dec | 114.2 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| 2004 | Mar | 116.6 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 2.2 |
| | Jun | 118.3 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| | Sep | 120.3 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.1 |
| | Dec | 120.3 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| 2005 | Mar | 121.9 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1.9 |
| | Jun | 122.6 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| | Sep | 122.7 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| | Dec | 123.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| 2006 | Mar | 124.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.7 |
| | Jun | 126.2 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| | Sep | 127.1 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| | Dec | 127.5 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| 2007 | Mar | 130.3 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 2.1 |
| | Jun | 131.6 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| | Sep | 132.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| | Dec | 133.3 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| 2008 | Mar | 134.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 2.0 |
| | Jun | 139.0 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| | Sep | 140.5 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| | Dec | 137.7 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 1.2 | -2.0 | -2.5 | -3.4 |
| 2009 | Mar | 137.3 | 2.1 | -0.4 | -1.2 | -0.3 | -0.8 | -0.4 |
| | Jun | 138.5 | -0.4 | -1.6 | -1.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| | Sep | 139.6 | -0.6 | -1.4 | -1.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| | Dec | 140.0 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 |
| 2010 | Mar | 141.7 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| | Jun | 142.4 | 2.8 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.5 |
| | Sep | 142.6 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| | Dec | 143.2 | 2.3 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| 2011 | Mar | 146.1 | 3.1 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| | Jun | 148.8 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| | Sep | 150.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| | Dec | 150.4 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| 2012 | Mar | 153.0 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 1.7 |
| | Jun | 153.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| | Sep | 154.5 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| | Dec | 153.5 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | -0.6 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| 2013 | Mar | 155.2 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.1 |

| RETAIL PRICES INDEX EXCLUDING HOUSE PURCHASE COSTS: 2000 - 2013 | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Jersey RPI(X) (June 2000=100) | | | Annual Movements % | | | Quarterly Movements % |
| | | | Jersey | UK | Guernsey | Jersey |
| 2001 | Mar | 102.8 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 1.4 |
| | Jun | 103.8 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 1.0 |
| | Sep | 105.3 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 1.4 |
| | Dec | 105.1 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 2.9 | -0.2 |
| 2002 | Mar | 107.3 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 2.1 |
| | Jun | 108.4 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 1.0 |
| | Sep | 109.7 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 1.2 |
| | Dec | 109.8 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 0.1 |
| 2003 | Mar | 112.5 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 2.5 |
| | Jun | 113.4 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 0.8 |
| | Sep | 114.5 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 1.0 |
| | Dec | 114.2 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 3.4 | -0.3 |
| 2004 | Mar | 116.4 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 1.9 |
| | Jun | 117.3 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 0.8 |
| | Sep | 118.3 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 0.9 |
| | Dec | 118.1 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | -0.2 |
| 2005 | Mar | 119.6 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 1.3 |
| | Jun | 120.2 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 0.5 |
| | Sep | 120.6 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 0.3 |
| | Dec | 120.7 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 0.1 |
| 2006 | Mar | 122.5 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.5 |
| | Jun | 123.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 1.1 |
| | Sep | 124.0 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 0.1 |
| | Dec | 123.7 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 2.8 | -0.2 |
| 2007 | Mar | 125.9 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 1.8 |
| | Jun | 126.7 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 0.6 |
| | Sep | 126.7 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 0.0 |
| | Dec | 127.7 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 0.8 |
| 2008 | Mar | 129.5 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 1.4 |
| | Jun | 134.0 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 3.5 |
| | Sep | 135.2 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 0.9 |
| | Dec | 134.3 | 5.2 | 2.8 | 4.6 | -0.7 |
| 2009 | Mar | 136.2 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 1.4 |
| | Jun | 137.8 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 1.2 |
| | Sep | 138.8 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 0.7 |
| | Dec | 139.0 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 0.1 |
| 2010 | Mar | 140.7 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 1.2 |
| | Jun | 141.4 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 0.5 |
| | Sep | 141.4 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 0.0 |
| | Dec | 141.9 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 0.4 |
| 2011 | Mar | 144.8 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 2.0 |
| | Jun | 147.6 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 1.9 |
| | Sep | 149.2 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 1.1 |
| | Dec | 149.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 |
| 2012 | Mar | 151.9 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 1.8 |
| | Jun | 152.3 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 0.3 |
| | Sep | 153.5 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 0.8 |
| | Dec | 152.5 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | -0.7 |
| 2013 | Mar | 154.3 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 1.2 |